

COMPREHENSIVE PROFILE OF PAKISTANI POTENTIAL MIGRANTS 2016



co-funded by the European Union



co-funded by the British Government

BACKGROUND

METHODOLOGY

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 destinations, 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 countries: 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 interviewee-interviewer relationship, the data collectors who conducted the surveys spoke the same language of the respondents.

CMFS BACKGROUND

This report was produced with the financial assistance of the European Union (EU) and the Department for International Development (DFID) of the British Government. Data was collected through DTM's Comprehensive Migration Flows Surveys (CMFS) methodology that aims to enable a better understanding of migration flows from Afghanistan towards Europe, a collaborative effort by the DTM support team and relevant IOM field missions funded by the British Government. This report is part of the outputs under the EU-funded project "Regional Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy (REMAP)". The objective of DTM REMAP is to strengthen the evidence-based formulation and implementation of humanitarian and development policy and programming on migration and forced displacement in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Iraq and Pakistan through the use of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). The findings, interpretations and conclusions expressed in this report can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of IOM, its Member States, the European Union, the British Government or other donors. The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the work do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

STATISTICAL NOTE

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 ask statistic, it signifies a statistic that represents fewer than ten people. Example: 8 people out of 15 total people is 53.3% (n<10).

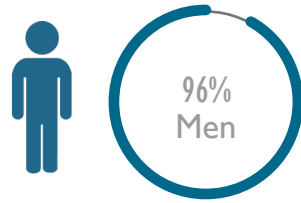
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

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.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

RESPONDENTS BY GENDER

337 Pakistanis interviewed in Pakistan



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.

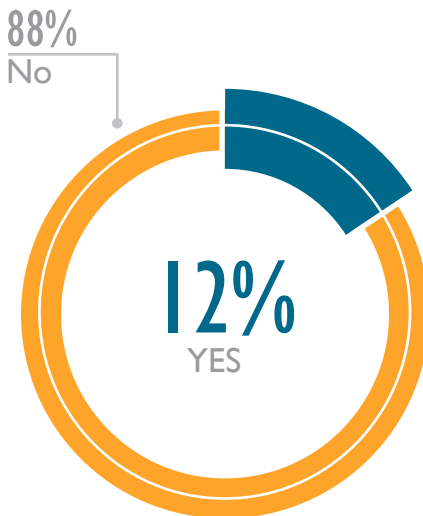
MARITAL STATUS



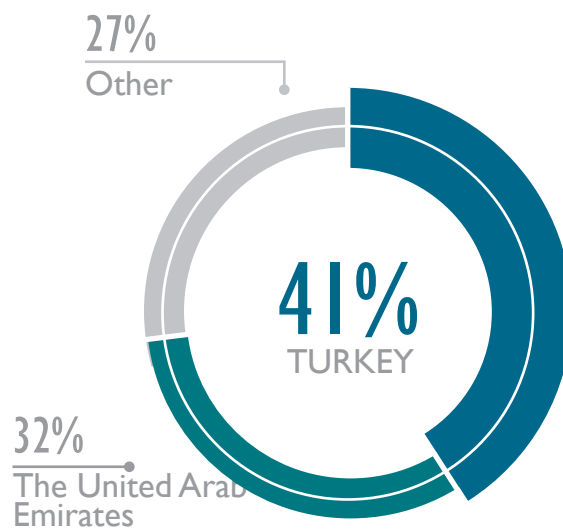
HAVE CHILDREN?



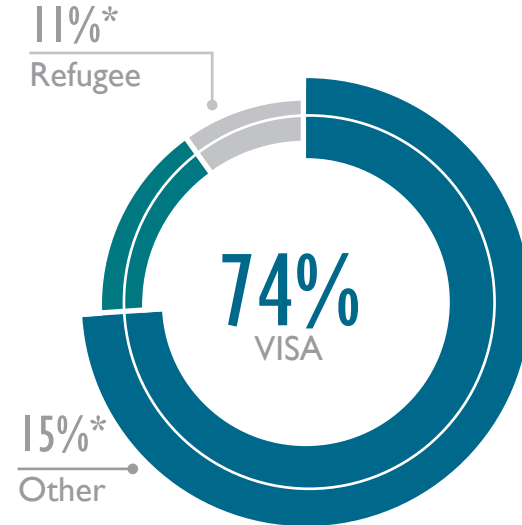
HAVE YOU EVER LIVED ABROAD?



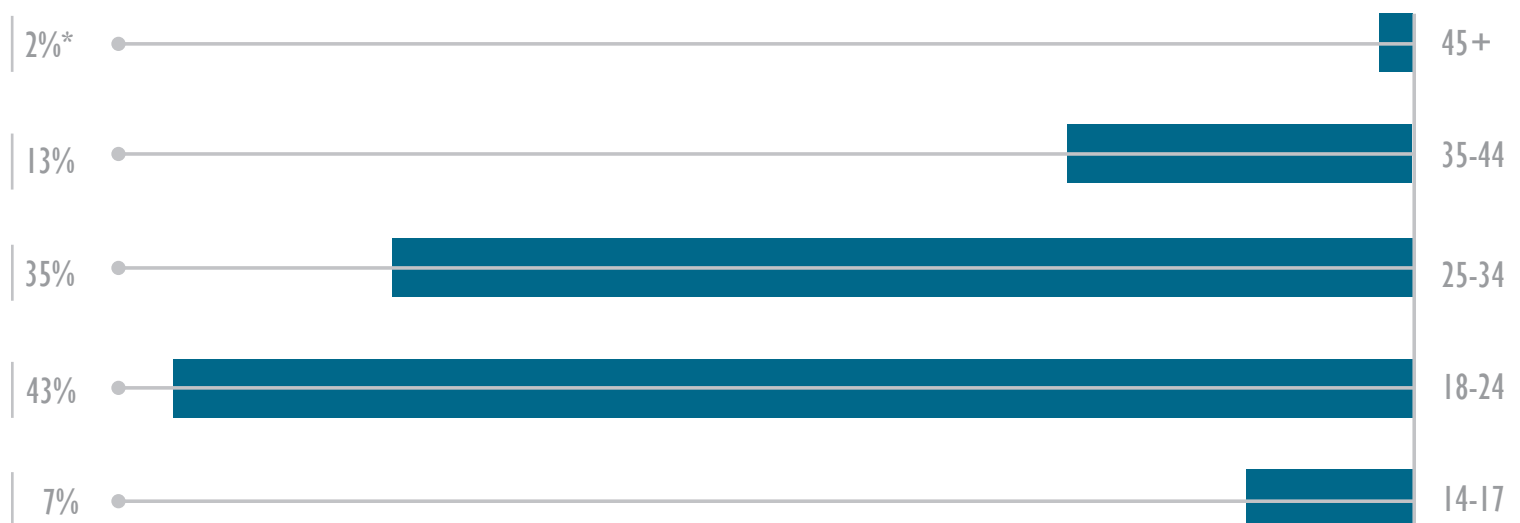
IF YES, WHERE?



IF YES, WHAT WAS YOUR STATUS?



AGE DISTRIBUTION

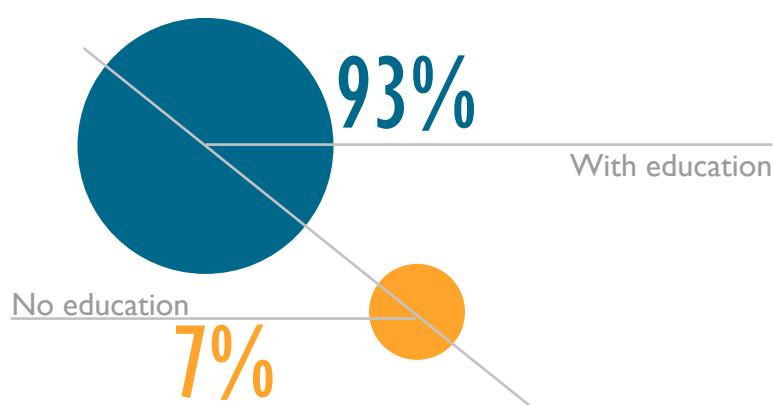


*n<10

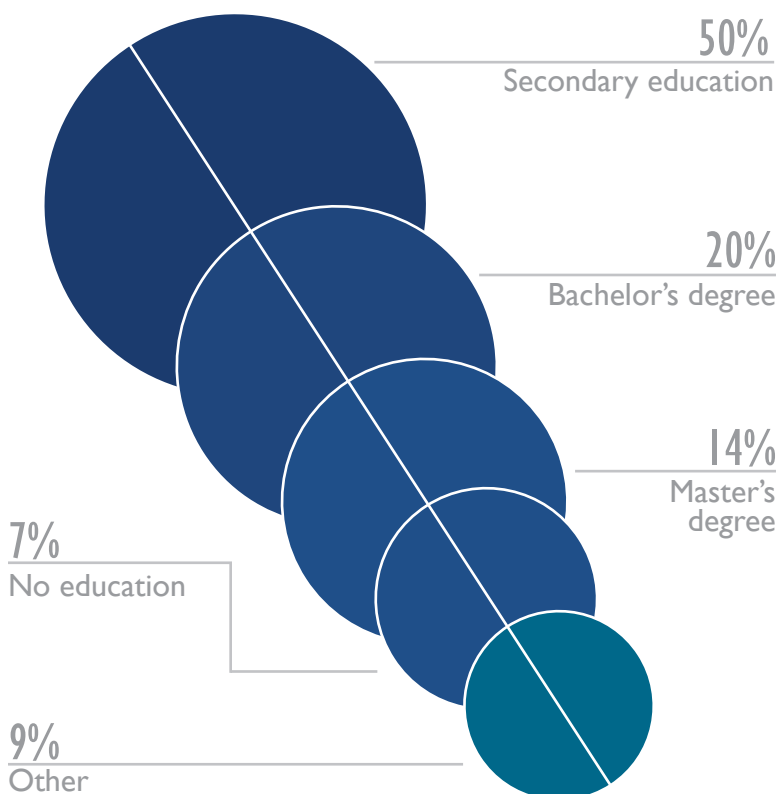
EDUCATION

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



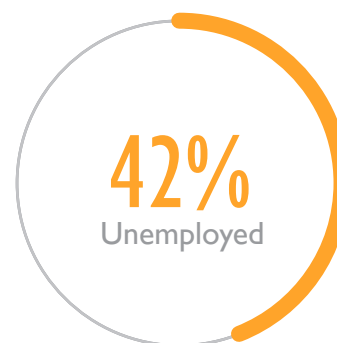
RESPONDENTS BY EDUCATION LEVEL



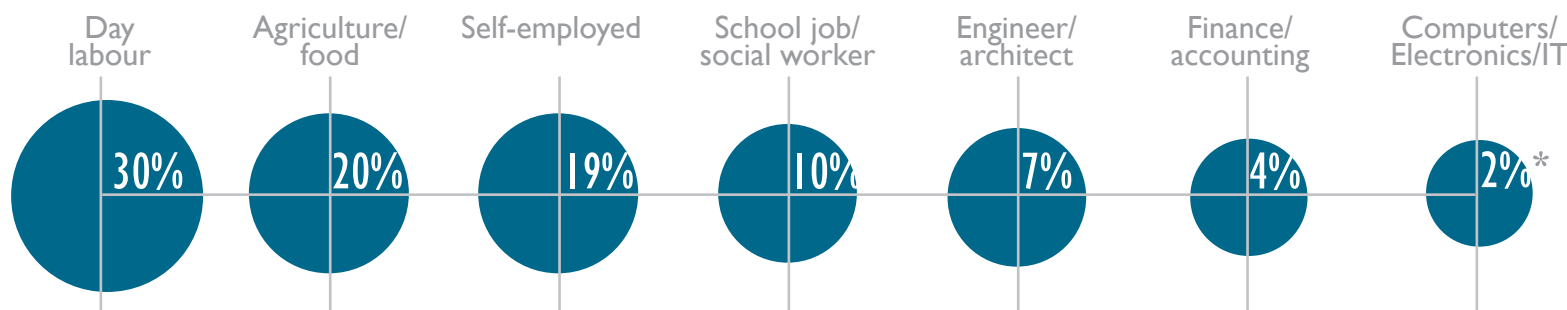
EMPLOYMENT

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



*n<10

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SOCIAL NETWORKS IN EUROPE

DO YOU HAVE FAMILY AND FRIENDS IN EUROPE?



IF YES, WHO ARE THEY? multiple answers

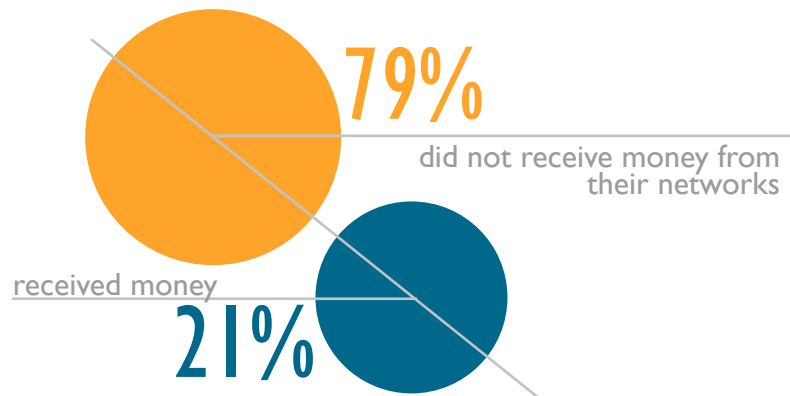


The majority of people in respondents' social networks resided in 3 countries:

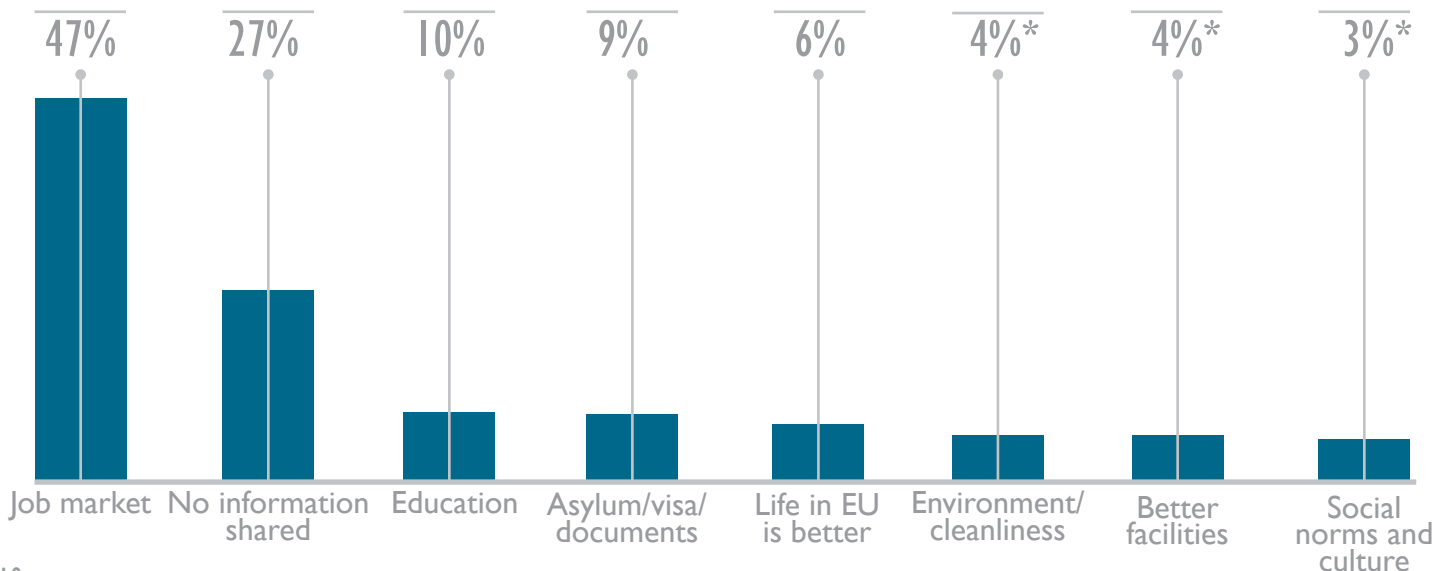


Two in three Pakistanis had a social network in Europe before their departure. When asked to specify the type of network they had, almost all (98%) reported having family and relatives abroad. Seventy-one per cent of the networks lived in three countries: the UK (26%), Germany (23%) and Greece (22%). 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%).

Most respondents received no financial support from their networks



INFORMATION RECEIVED BY SOCIAL NETWORKS IN EU multiple answers

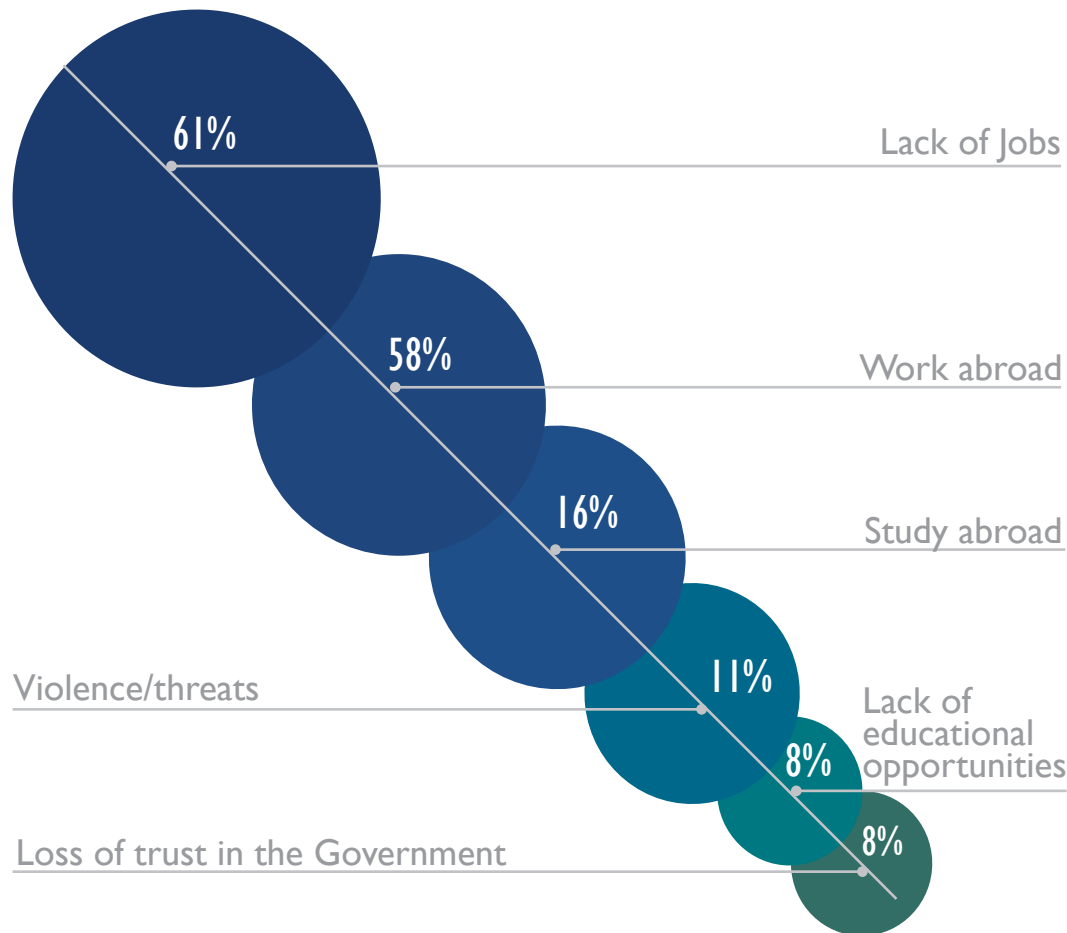


*n<10

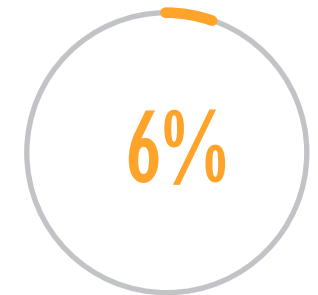
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REASONS AND DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

MAIN REASONS FOR WANTING TO MIGRATE TO EUROPE multiple answers

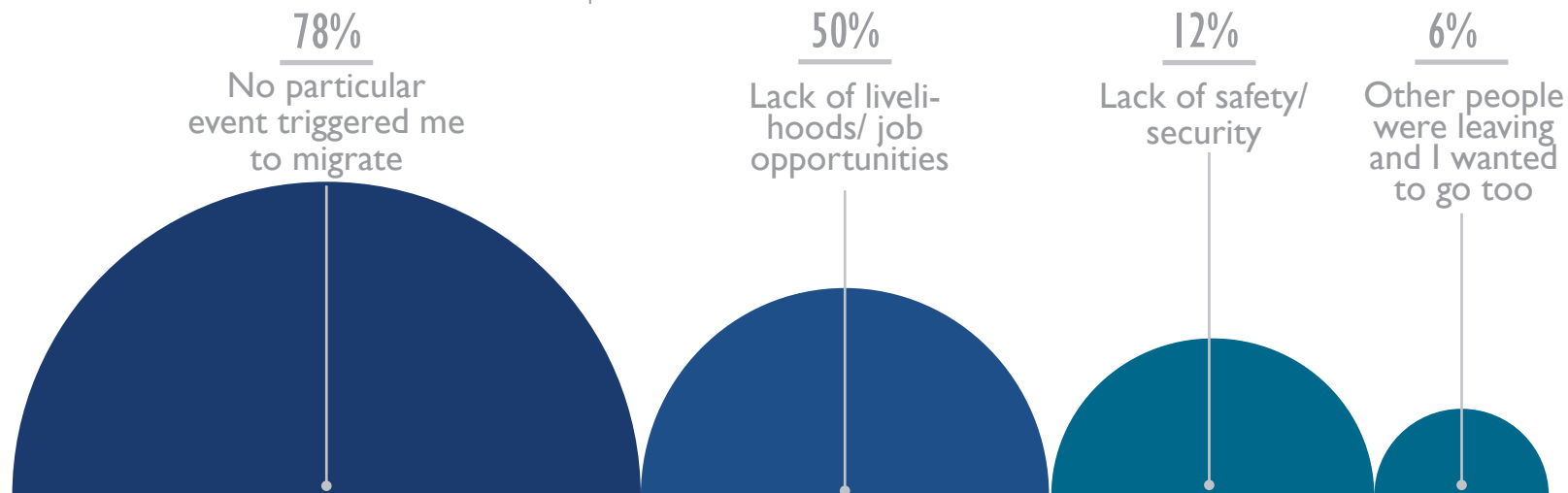


Of the respondents already knew where they wanted to migrate



Of the respondents have been internally displaced at least once in their lifetime

MAIN TRIGGERS FOR MIGRATION multiple answers



REASONS AND DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

DID YOU MAKE THE DECISION TO MIGRATE?

13%

Of the respondents did not make the decision to migrate themselves



IF NOT, WHO MADE THIS DECISION?

9%*

Village elder

12%*

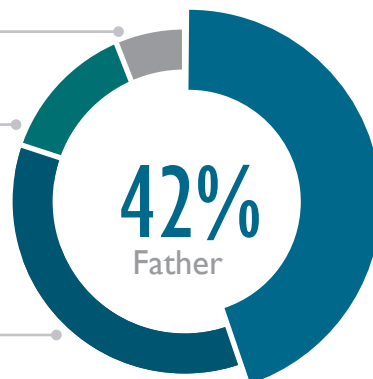
Uncle

37%

Parents

42%

Father



INTENDED DESTINATION

GERMANY

26%

UK

21%

GREECE

18%

ITALY

9%

AUSTRIA

7%

FRANCE

6%

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%).

MAIN REASONS FOR SELECTING A SPECIFIC (FINAL) DESTINATION COUNTRY

76%

To find a job



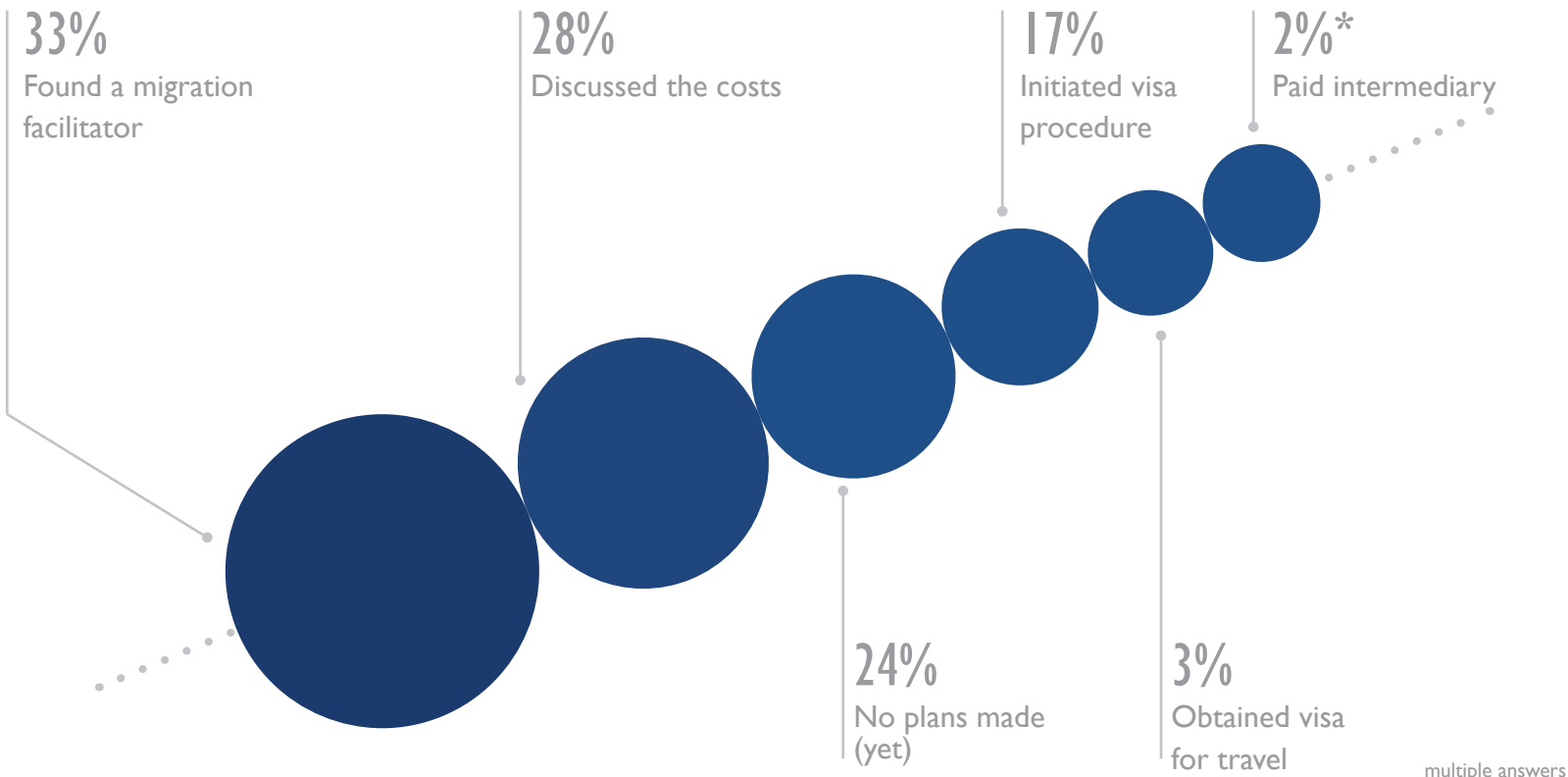
multiple answers

*n<10

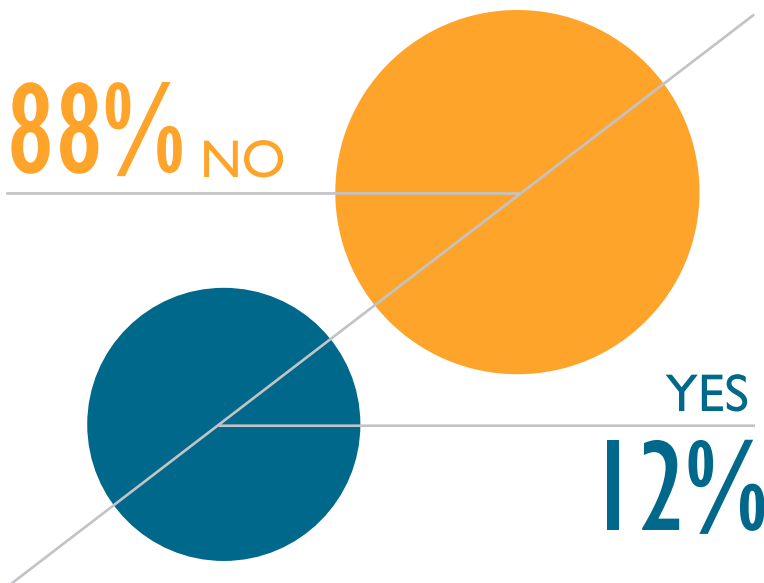
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REASONS AND DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

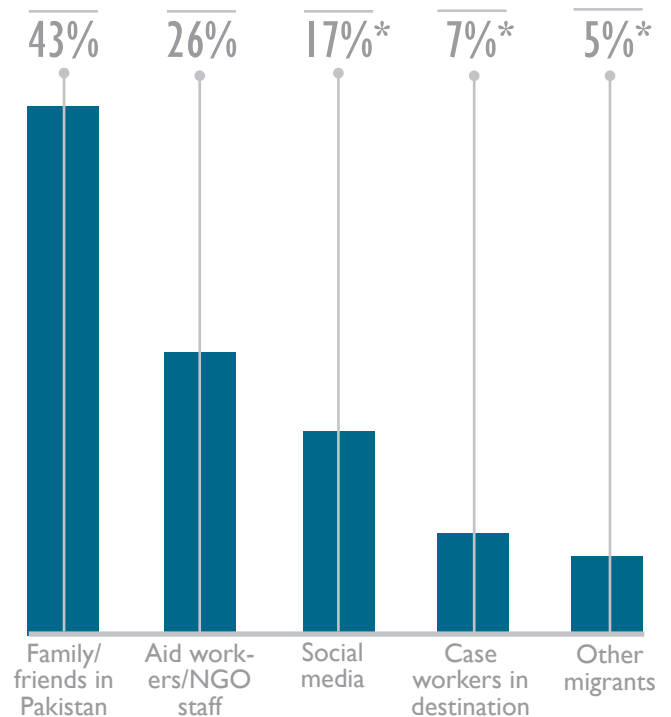
CONCRETE PLANS MADE BEFORE DEPARTURE



DO YOU KNOW WHAT AN ASYLUM PROCEDURE IS?



IF YES, WHO EXPLAINED THE ASYLUM PROCEDURE TO YOU?

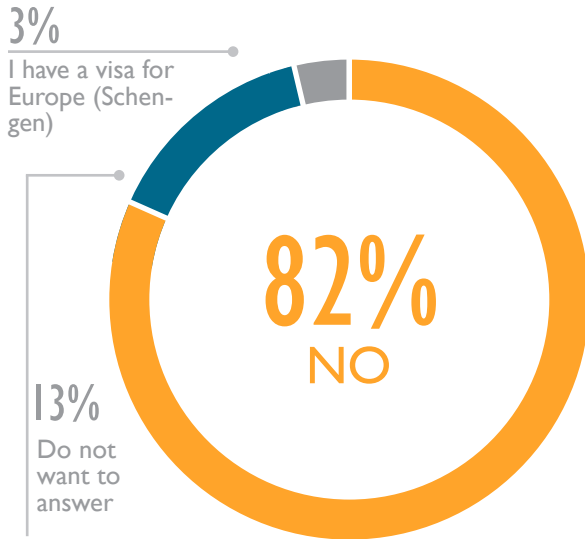


*n<10

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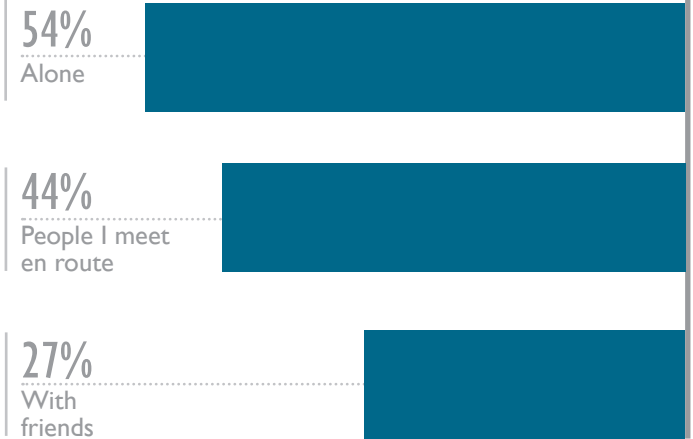
REASONS AND DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

DO YOU HAVE A VISA TO TRAVEL TO EUROPE?

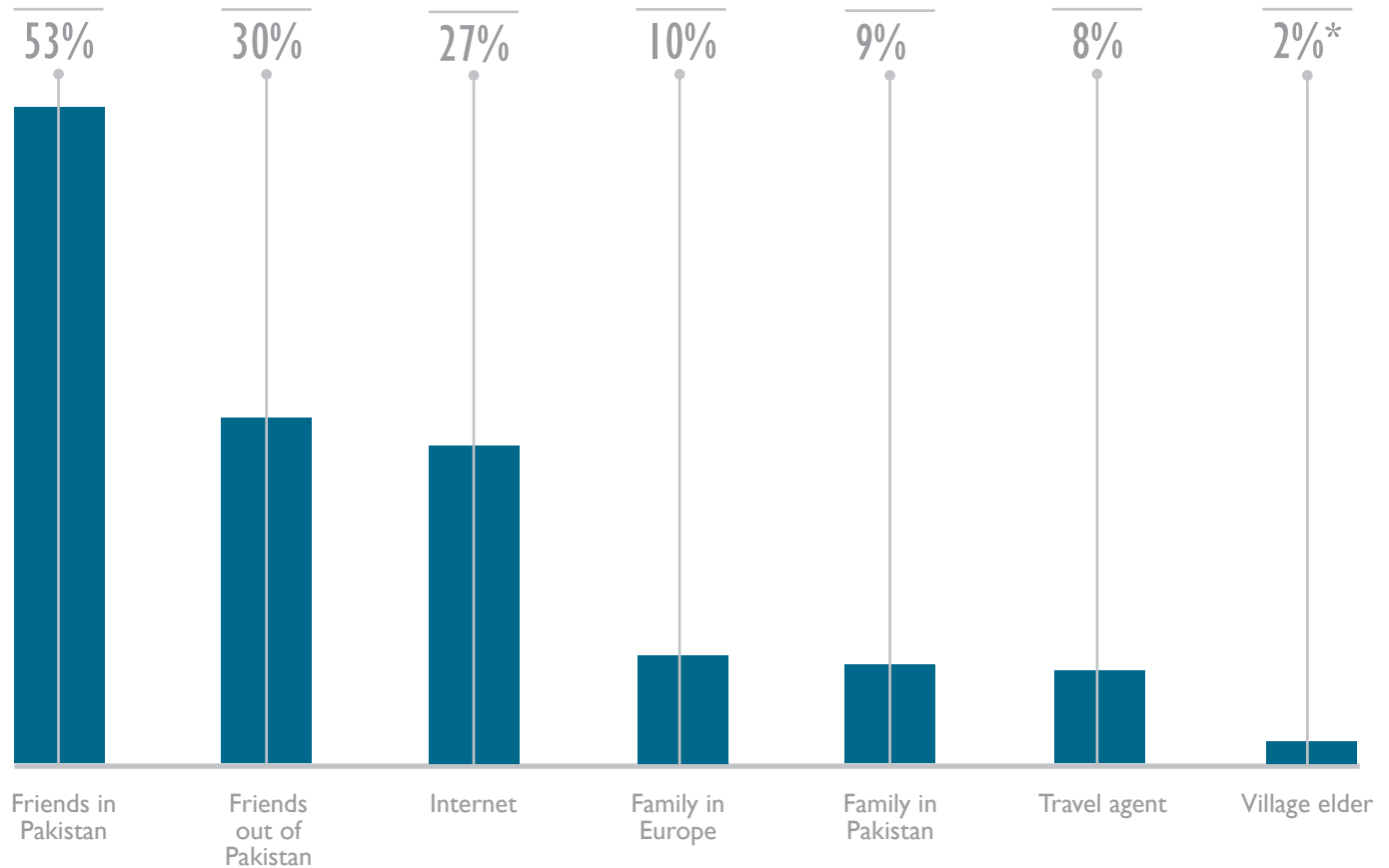


Note: the remaining 1%* have visas for Pakistan.

WITH WHOM DO YOU INTEND TO TRAVEL?
multiple answers



SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT MIGRATION TO EUROPE multiple answers



*n<10

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REASONS AND DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

Seenty-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).



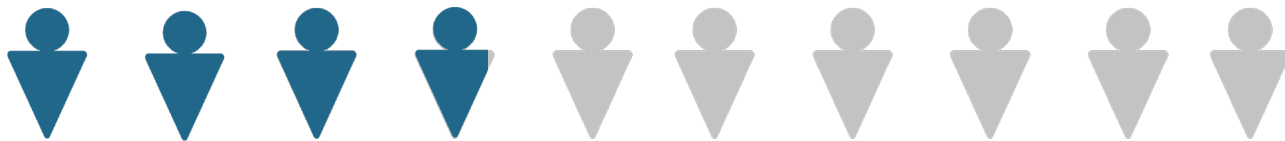
WHAT NEEDS TO CHANGE PAKISTAN TO DECIDE NOT TO MIGRATE? multiple answers

Reported by

ACCESS TO JOBS



INCREASED QUALITY OF SOCIAL SERVICES



HIGHER SALARIES



LEGEND



Would not migrate if the given indicator changed



Would migrate even if the given indicator changed

Note: this qualitative question was coded by using thematic analysis and allowing for 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.

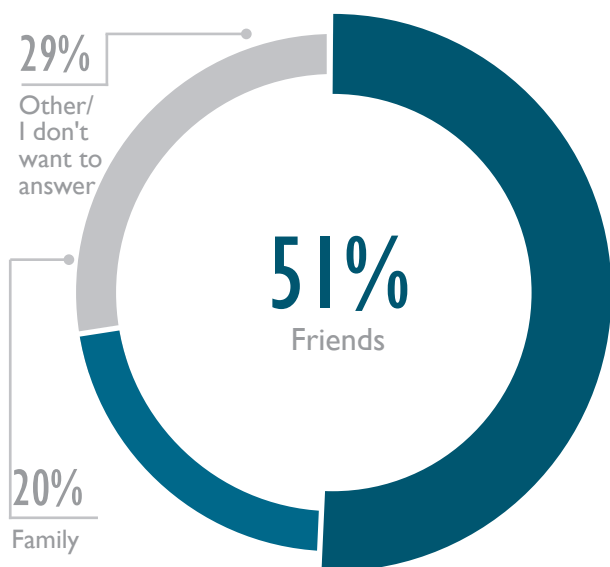
MIGRATION FACILITATORS

47%



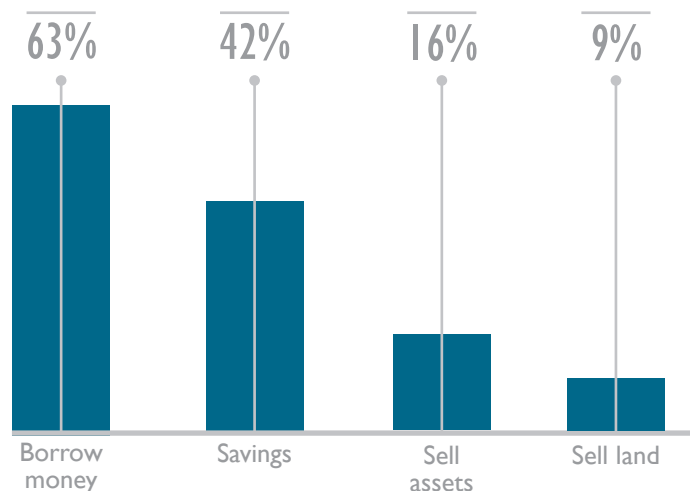
Of the respondents have already found a migration facilitator

HOW DID YOU FIND YOUR MIGRATION FACILITATOR?



HOW WILL YOU PAY FOR THE JOURNEY?

multiple answers



WHAT WILL THE MIGRATION FACILITATOR ARRANGE FOR YOU?

multiple answers

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

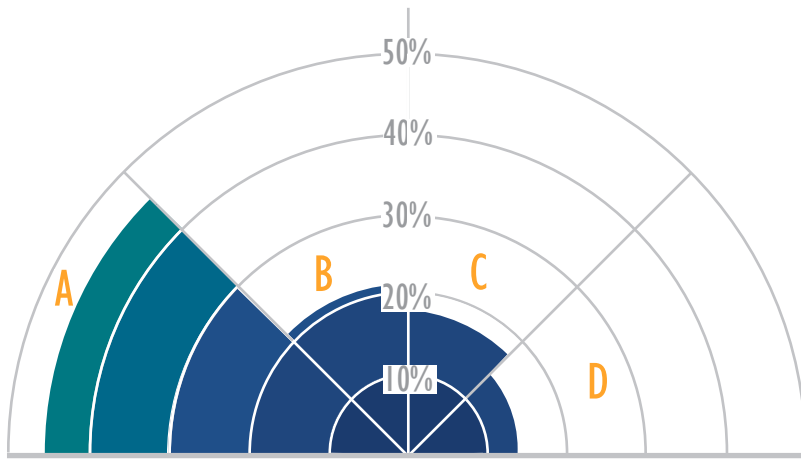
EXPECTED CHALLENGES OF MIGRATION

39%

Of the respondents were aware of the risks of route to Europe.

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%).

PRIMARY EXPECTED CHALLENGES multiple answers



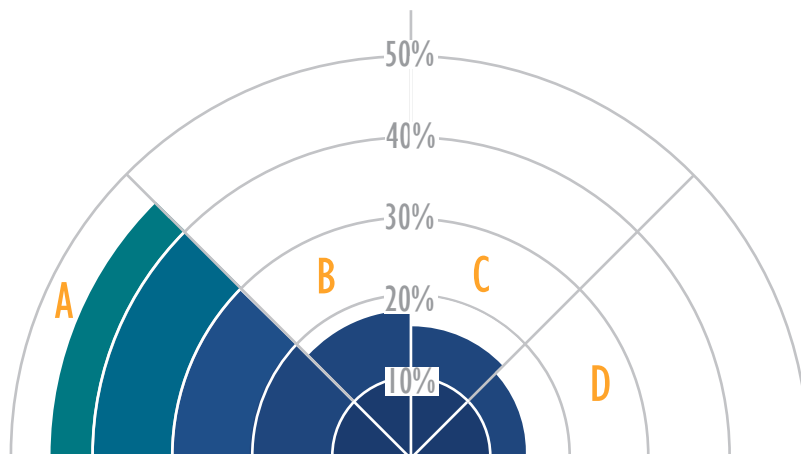
A
45%
Risk of death

B
21%
Physical violence

C
17%
Lack of food

D
13%
Capture/arrest

SECONDARY EXPECTED CHALLENGES multiple answers



A
44%
Risk of death

B
18%
Physical violence

C
16%
Capture/arrest

D
14%
Lack of food



DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX