

COMPREHENSIVE PROFILE OF PAKISTANI RETURNEES 2016



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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 Pakistan: 191 respondents, f) Returnees in Pakistan: 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

393

Pakistanis
interviewed in
Pakistan98%
Men

MARITAL STATUS

76%

Married

HAVE CHILDREN?

59%

Yes

393 Pakistani returnees from Europe and Turkey were interviewed in Pakistan. Men composed 98 per cent of the sample population. Forty-eight per cent of the respondents were aged between 25 and 34 years. Most respondents were married (76%) and had children (59%). Ninety-seven per cent of the total returnees lived in Afghanistan before migration. Most respondents returned from Greece (57%), the UK (18%) and Turkey (7%).

LIVING IN PAKISTAN BEFORE
MIGRATION3%
No97%
YES

COUNTRY OF RETURN

5%
Austria7%
Turkey18%
UK13%
Other57%
GREECETIME OF RETURN BEFORE
INTERVIEW15%
Other10%
2-4
months14%
6-12 months62%
More than
1 year

AGE DISTRIBUTION

13%

45+

28%

35-44

48%

25-34

10%

18-24

0%*

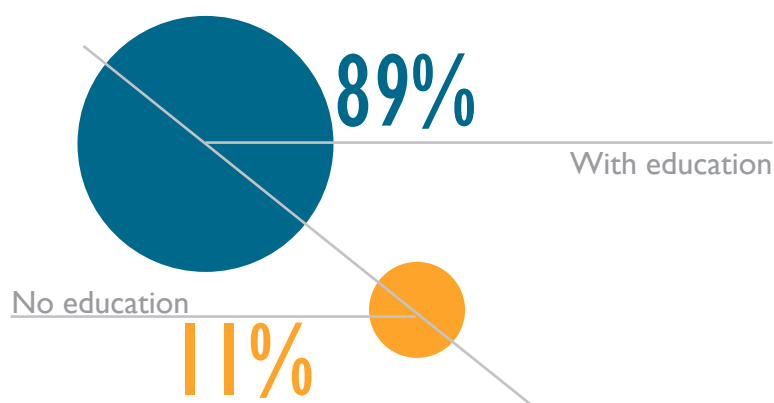
14-17

*n<10

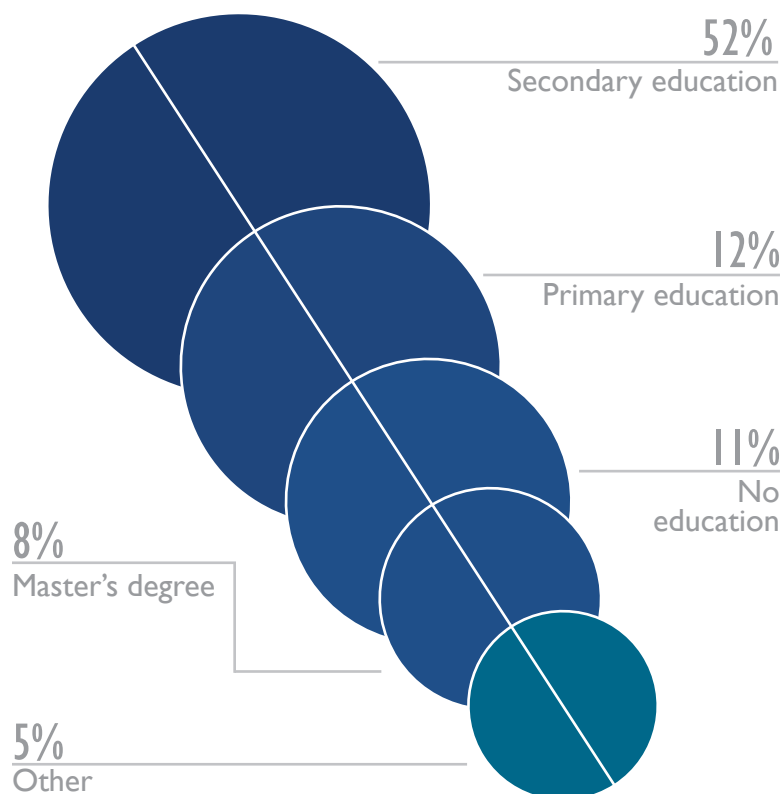
EDUCATION

Eighty-nine per cent of the Pakistani potential migrants had some sort of education while 11 per cent had no education. Fifty-two per cent of the returnees had secondary education, 12 per cent primary education and 11 per cent no education.

Most returnees had some level of education



RETURNEES BY EDUCATION LEVEL



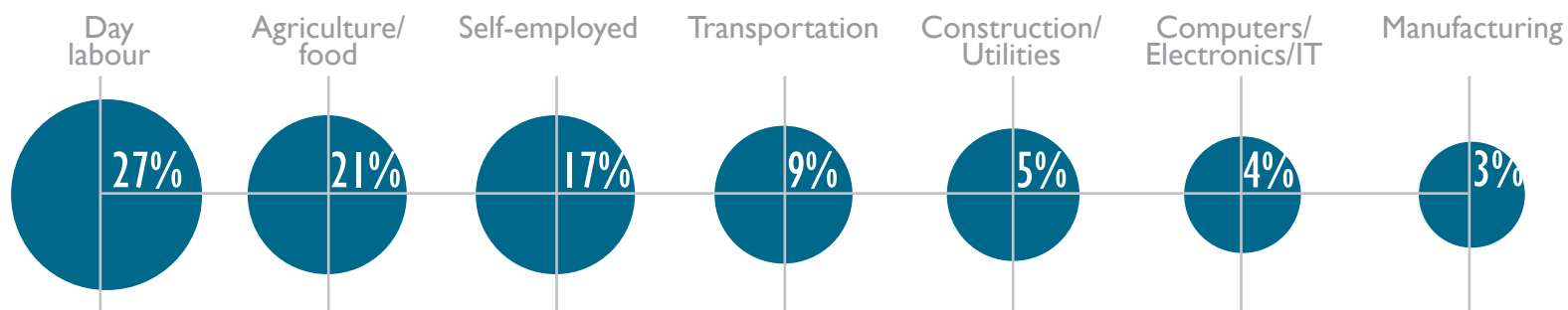
EMPLOYMENT

Almost three quarters of Pakistani potential migrants (74%) were employed prior to migration. Half were day labourers or worked in the food sector (48%). Seventeen per cent were self-employed, 9 per cent worked in transportation and 5 per cent worked in construction/utilities.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS PRIOR TO DEPARTURE



TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT BEFORE MIGRATION

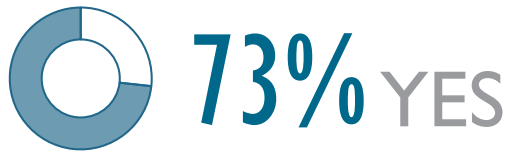


*n<10

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SOCIAL NETWORKS IN EUROPE

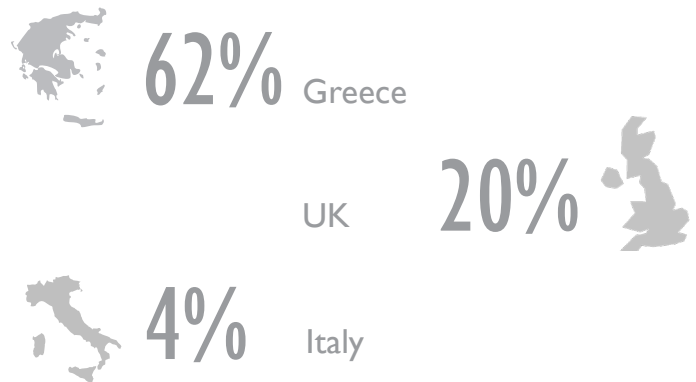
DID YOU HAVE FAMILY AND FRIENDS IN EUROPE PRIOR TO DEPARTURE?



IF YES, WHO ARE THEY? multiple answers

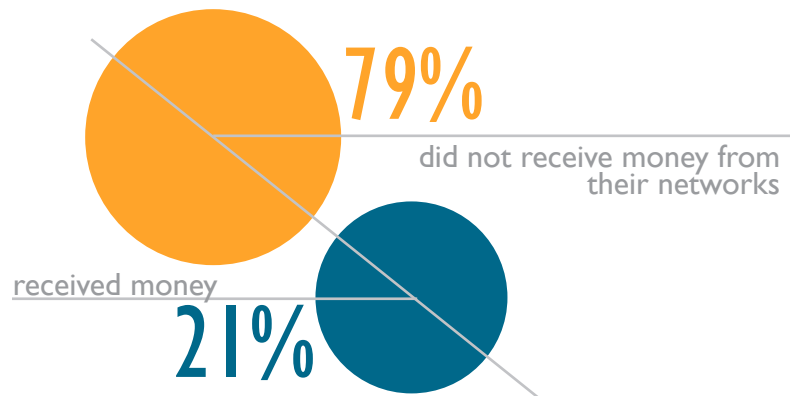


Most family and friends lived in 3 countries:

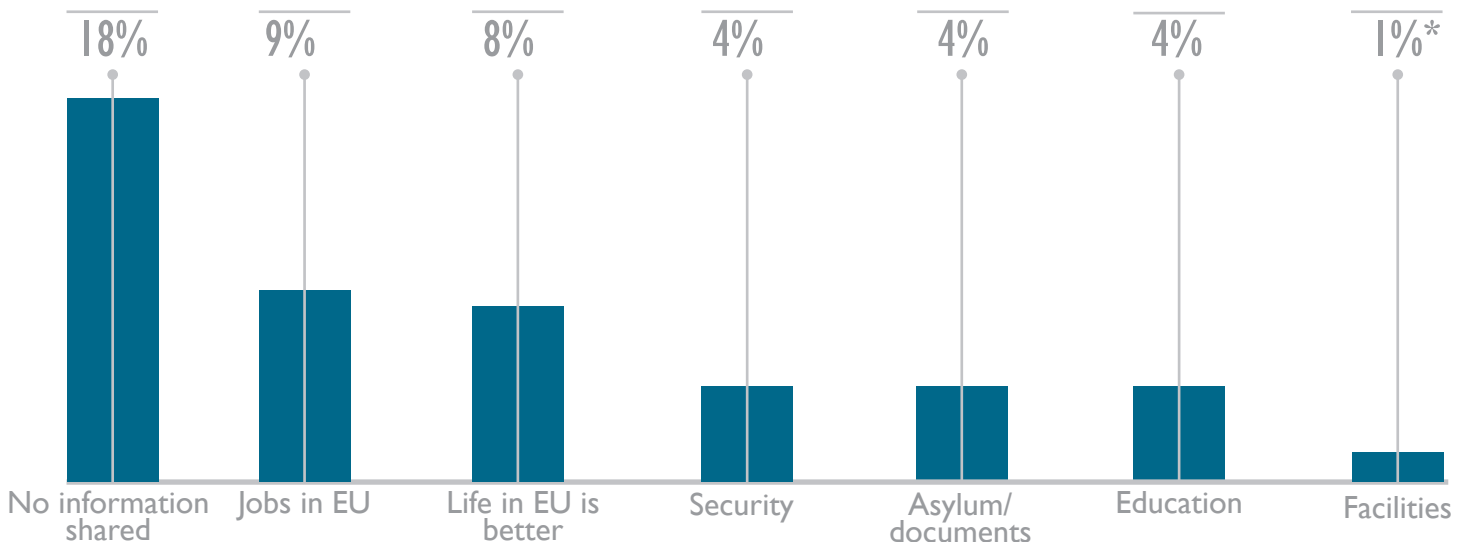


Nearly three out of four Pakistanis had a social network in Europe before their departure. When asked to specify the type of network they had, all reported having family and relatives abroad. Eighty-six per cent of the networks lived in three countries: Greece (62%), the UK (20%) and Italy (4%). Twenty-one per cent of the returnees 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 (9%) and the quality of life in Europe (8%).

Most returnees received no financial support from their networks



PRIMARY INFORMATION RECEIVED BY SOCIAL NETWORKS IN EU multiple answers

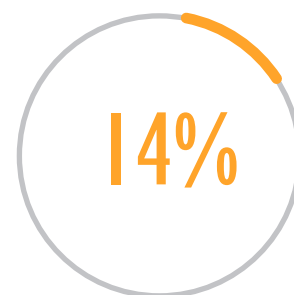
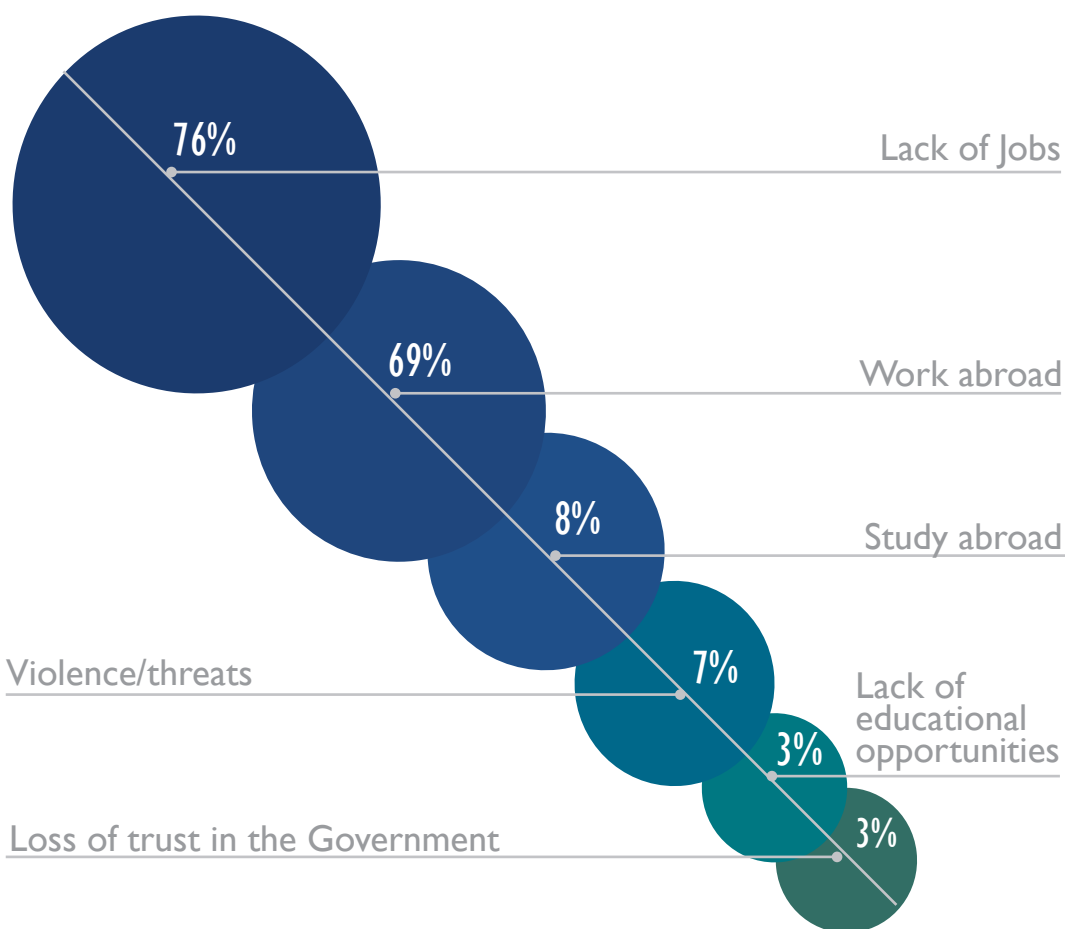


*n<10

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REASONS AND DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

MAIN REASONS FOR WANTING TO MIGRATE TO EUROPE** multiple answers



Of the returnees did not make the initial decision to migrate themselves



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

MAIN TRIGGERS FOR MIGRATION multiple answers

47%
Lack of livelihoods/job opportunities

8%
Lack of safety/security

6%
Family problems

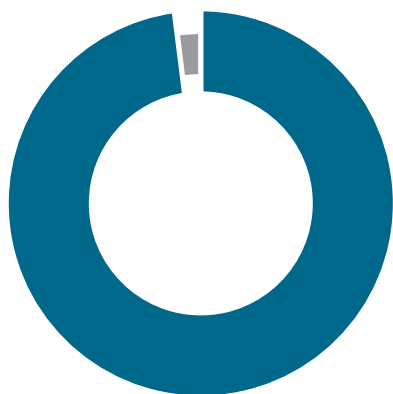
6%
Other people were leaving and I wanted to go too

*Missing sum of one values were filled in based on text responses.

REASONS AND DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

98%

Of the returnees already knew where they wanted to migrate before their migration



7%

Of the returnees changed their intended destination while en route



INTENDED DESTINATION

GREECE

54%

UK

18%

ITALY

5%

GERMANY

5%

AUSTRIA

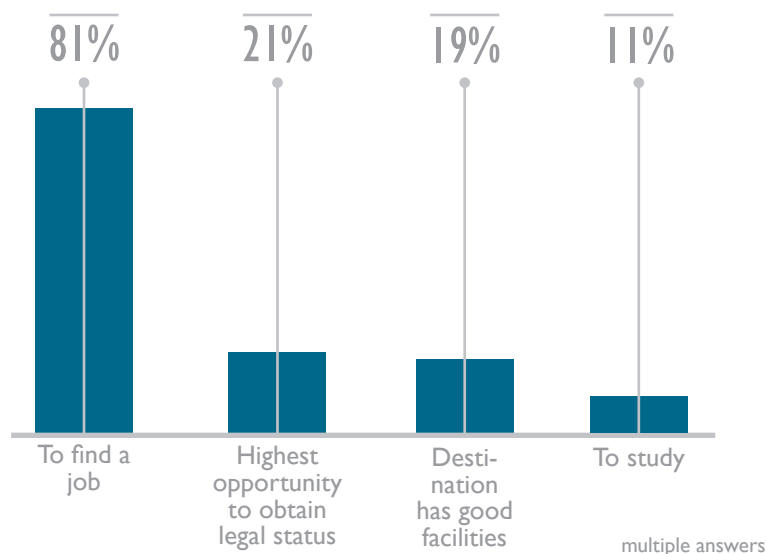
3%

FRANCE

3%

Ninety-eight per cent of the returnees knew where they wanted to migrate before their departure. Only 7 per cent of them changed their intended destination while en route. The main intended destination countries both prior and during migration were Greece (54%), the UK (18%), and Italy (5%). Return migrants reported that the main reasons for choosing a certain destination country were to obtain work (81%) and the the higher opportunity to obtain legal status/to stay permanently (21%).

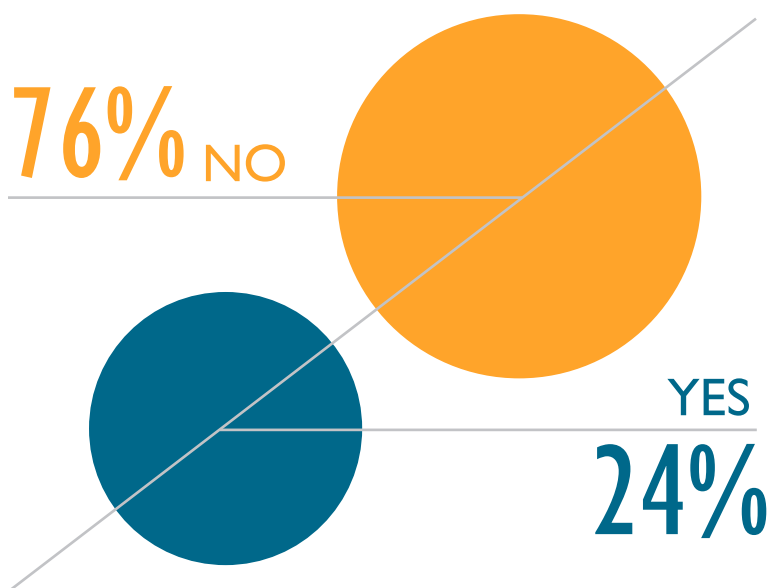
MAIN REASONS FOR SELECTING A SPECIFIC (FINAL) DESTINATION COUNTRY



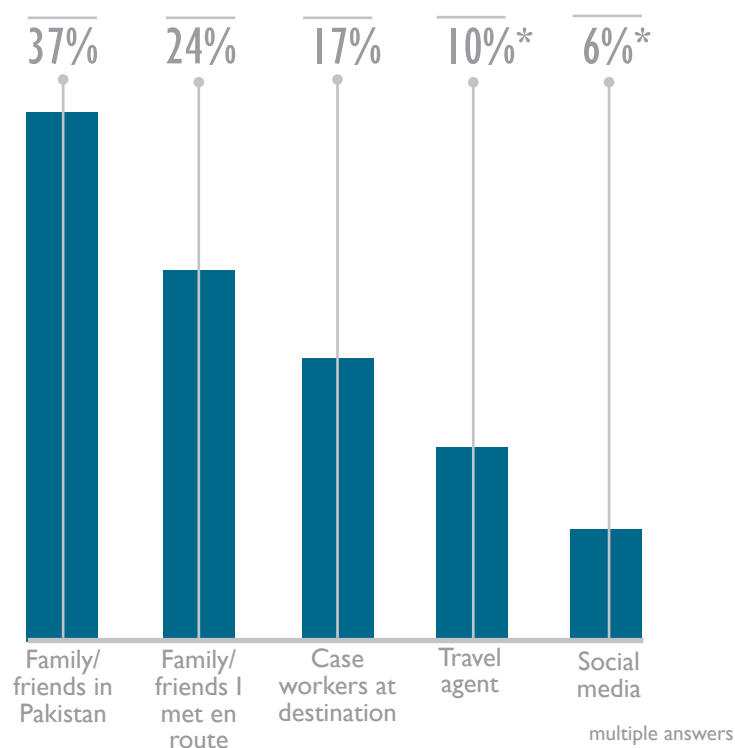
*n<10

REASONS AND DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

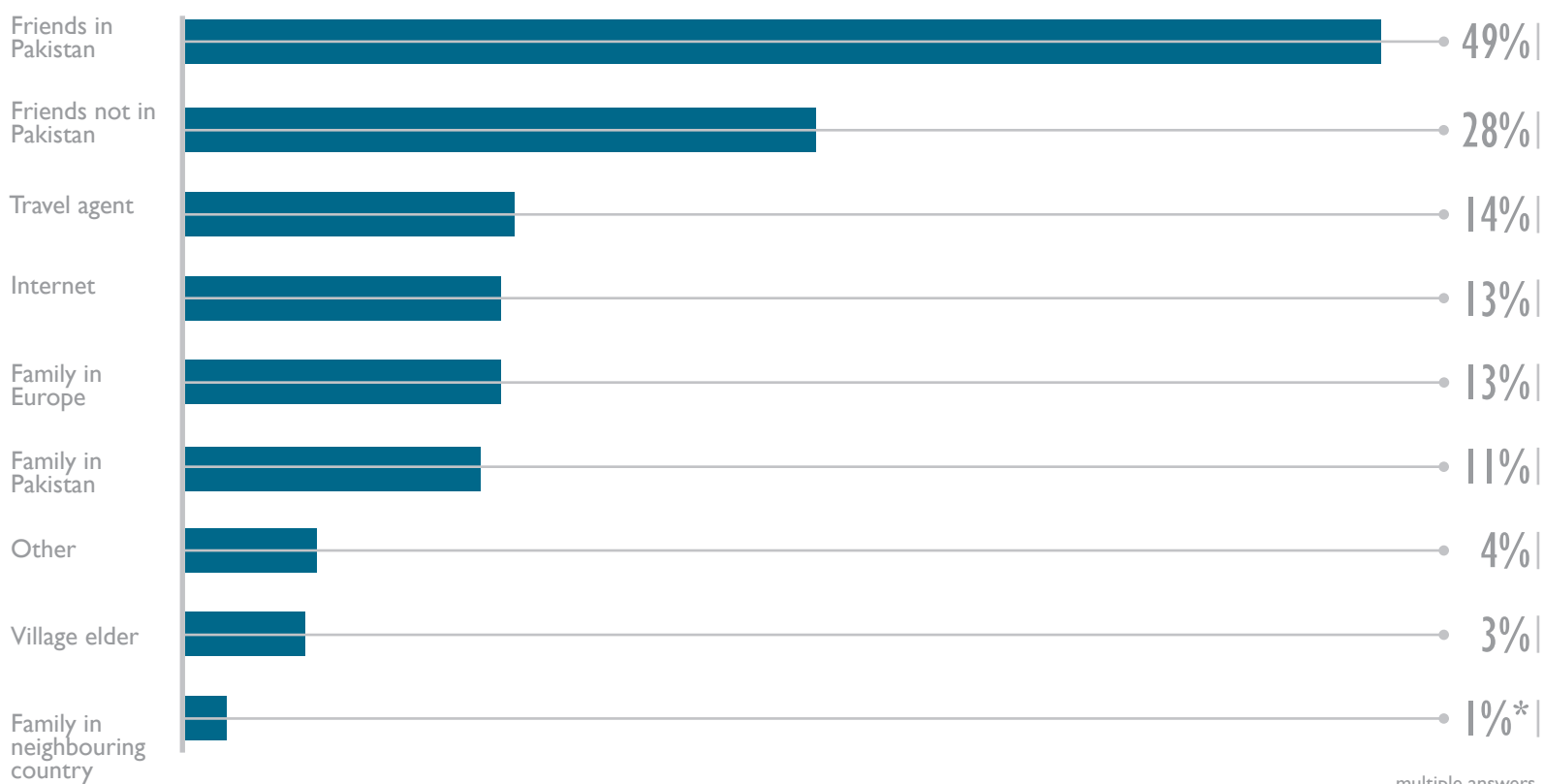
DO YOU KNOW WHAT AN ASYLUM PROCEDURE IS?



IF YES, WHO EXPLAINED THE ASYLUM PROCEDURE TO YOU?*



MAIN INFORMATION SOURCES ABOUT MIGRATION TO EUROPE

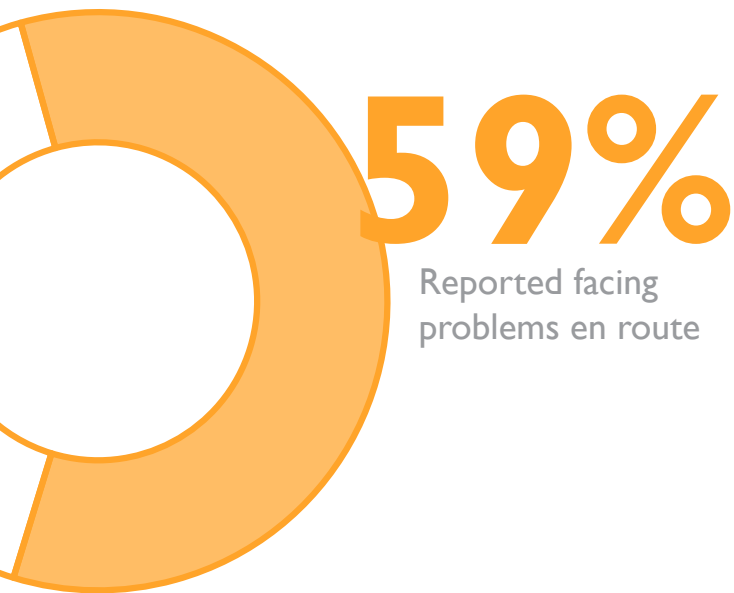


*n<10

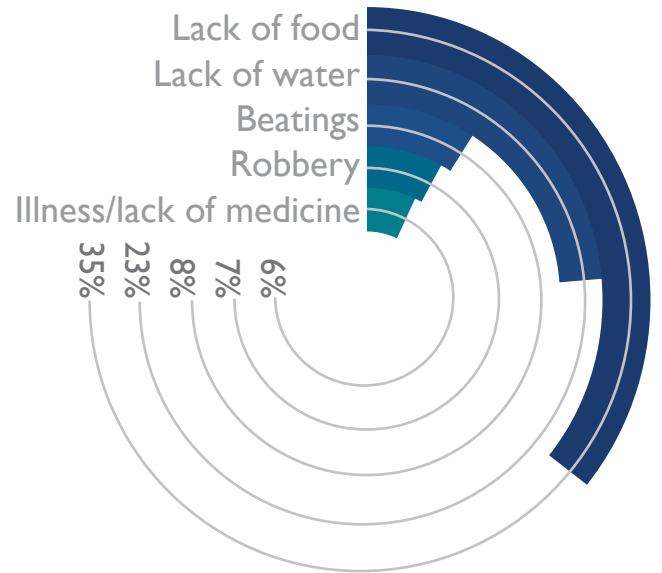
*Missing sum of one values were filled in based on text responses.

PROBLEMS EN ROUTE

More than half of all returnees faced problems en route



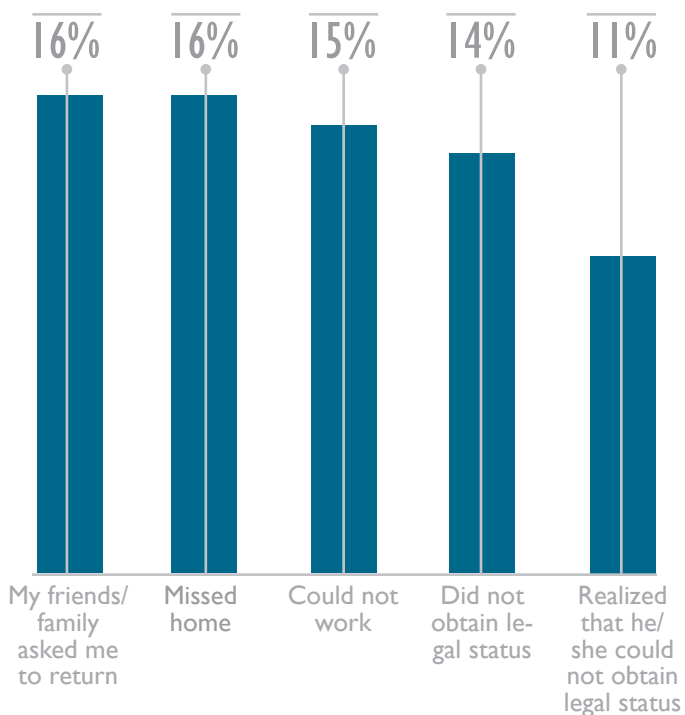
The two most common problems were beatings and robbery



multiple answers

RETURN MIGRATION

MAIN REASONS FOR RETURN TO AFGHANISTAN



*n<10

multiple answers

WOULD YOU MIGRATE TO EUROPE AGAIN?



WOULD YOU ADVISE OTHERS TO MIGRATE TO EUROPE?



RETURN MIGRATION

Almost three quarters of returnees received some form of return support. Regarding type of support needed upon return, returnees mostly cited business startup support (3.4 out of 10 people) and cash support (2.4 out of 10 people).

71% Of the returnees received some form of support to return

TYPE OF RETURN SUPPORT REQUESTED**

BUSINESS STARTUP

Reported by



3.4/10 people

CASH SUPPORT



2.4/10 people

JOB MEDIATION



.06/10 people

HOUSING SUPPORT



.01/10* people

LEGEND



Requested the given type of return support



Did not request the given type of return support

multiple answers

Note: this qualitative question was coded by using thematic analysis and allowing for multiple answers. Each reported need was divided by the total number of respondents and multiplied by ten to illustrate the number of respondents in 10 people who requested a given type of support.

*Missing sum of one values were filled in based on text responses.

WOULD YOU ADVISE OTHERS TO MIGRATE TO EUROPE?

PAKISTAN

“They can make their future”

“Good facilities and social support system”

“There are many job opportunities”

“When you settle there are so many opportunities”

“They should try to go abroad through [the] legal way”

“Life [in] Europe is the best”

“Life in Pakistan is insecure”

“It was a dangerous nightmare”

“Stay in your own country”

“Behavior of the people is good”

“They can earn a lot of money because the salary package is good”

“You will face death due to hunger”

MIGRATION

ASYLUM

RETURN FROM EUROPE

“There are low human rights violations”

“Dangerous journey”

“Illegal way was not suitable”

“Immigrant[s] are no [longer] welcome in Europe”

“There is too much risk of life on the route”

“[Left] heaven and gone to hell”

“Europe is changing as a whole due to sensitivity and financial problems”

OPPORTUNITIES

“I lived there three months and only earned 22 euro”

DIFFICULTIES

“They do not like Pakistani”



DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX