

PURPOSE

This dashboard presents the preliminary findings of a survey conducted by IOM/DTM Iraq during the months of November and December 2015 in the framework of the DFID-funded project “Understanding complex migration flows from Iraq to Europe through movement tracking and awareness campaigns”.

The survey was conducted among Iraqi emigrants who left Iraq during 2015 and are currently residing in Europe. It gathers information about the migrants’ personal profile, journey planning and decision-making process, journey completion, current life in the country of destination and intentions for the future.

METHODOLOGY

A structured questionnaire was designed, translated in Kurdish and Arabic, and administered to Iraqis who left Iraq during 2015 and are currently living in Europe.

Respondents were identified using a snowball sampling technique, also known as chain-referral. This method identifies respondents through the referral of the group’s initial members. The process continues until a sample of predetermined size has been reached. The snowball sampling technique is a non-probability sampling technique that is used to identify research subjects where subjects are hard to locate or to reach, rare or in hiding.

IOM governorate field teams (RARTs) were asked to identify a convenience sample of 30 people who migrated from their governorate of responsibility, and who agreed to be interviewed; interviews were conducted by IOM RARTs over the phone or Skype in English, Arabic and Kurdish, and the data entered through ODK to the DTM database.

Migrants were therefore identified and contacted thanks to the RARTs’ personal

network of friends, family and acquaintances, and through the network of those who migrated. This may constitute a selection bias, because persons most likely to participate in this survey are those who have pre-existing connections with IOM staff.

The sample obtained with this technique is not statistically representative of the migrant population because the population of reference is not known, and the researcher does not know the true distribution of the population and of the sample. Therefore the results cannot be generalized to the entire population of migrants who left Iraq in 2015.

This, however, allowed DTM to reach a very high number of caseloads, which even though cannot be considered statistically representative, allows casting light on the phenomenon and spotting interesting factors worth a further investigation in the next phase.

SAMPLE SIZE

A total of 503 questionnaires have been collected. Of these, 474 have been used for this analysis, while 29 have been excluded after a quality check because they did not meet the eligibility criteria or showed a low quality of data.

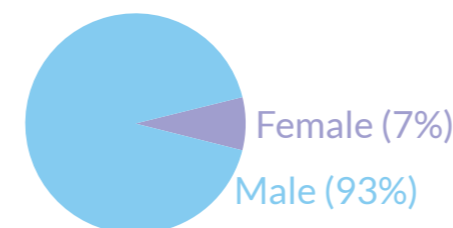
The questionnaire is articulated as follows:

1. Migrants’ personal life and profile in Iraq before departure (demographics, family background, employment and education);
2. Preparation and organization of the journey (decision-making and planning, choice of country of destination, expectations, information gathering);
3. Journey (costs, routes, itinerary);
4. Country of destination (current conditions and intentions for the future).

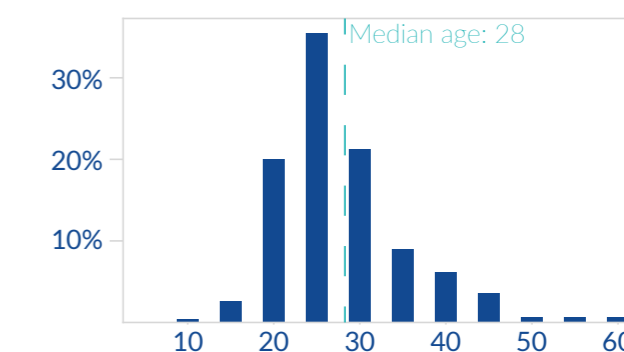
Each panel in this dashboard corresponds to a section in the questionnaire.

1. MIGRANTS’ PROFILE BEFORE DEPARTURE

SEX



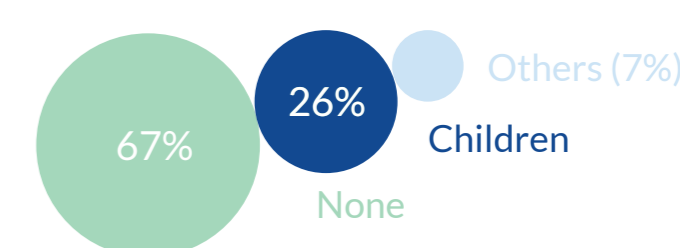
AGE



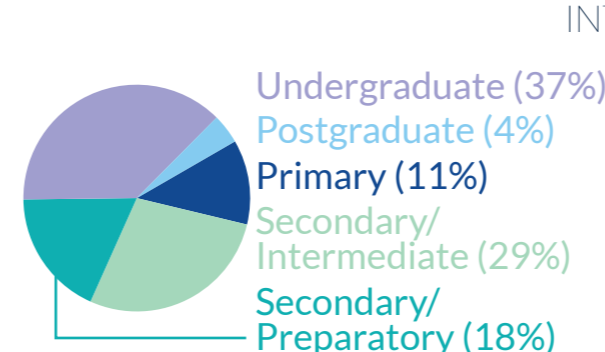
MARITAL STATUS



DEPENDANTS



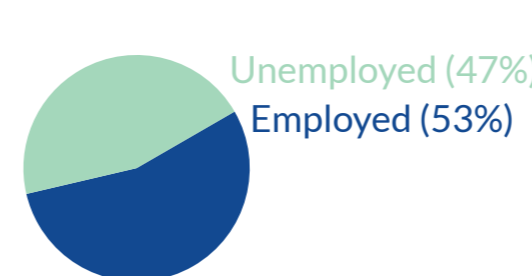
COMPLETED EDUCATION



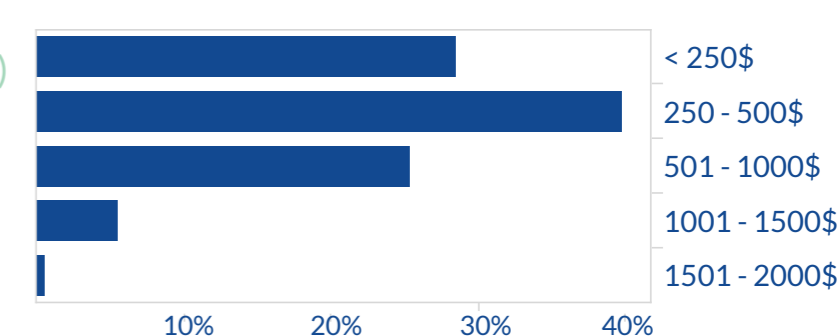
KNOWLEDGE OF LANGUAGE OF INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRY



EMPLOYMENT STATUS

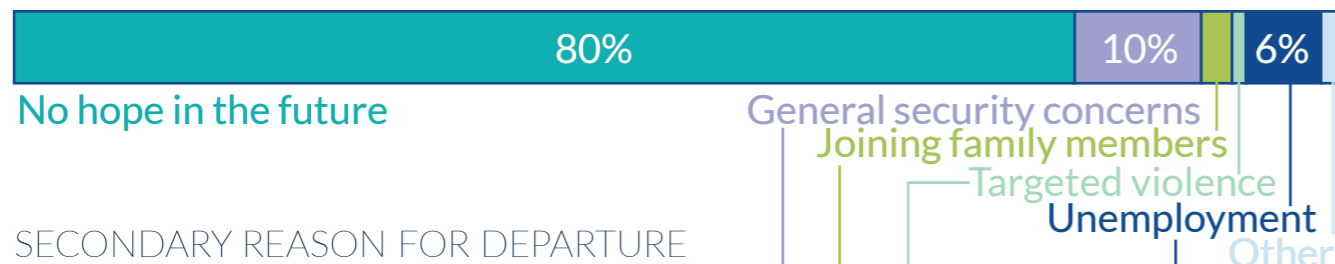


PERSONAL INCOME

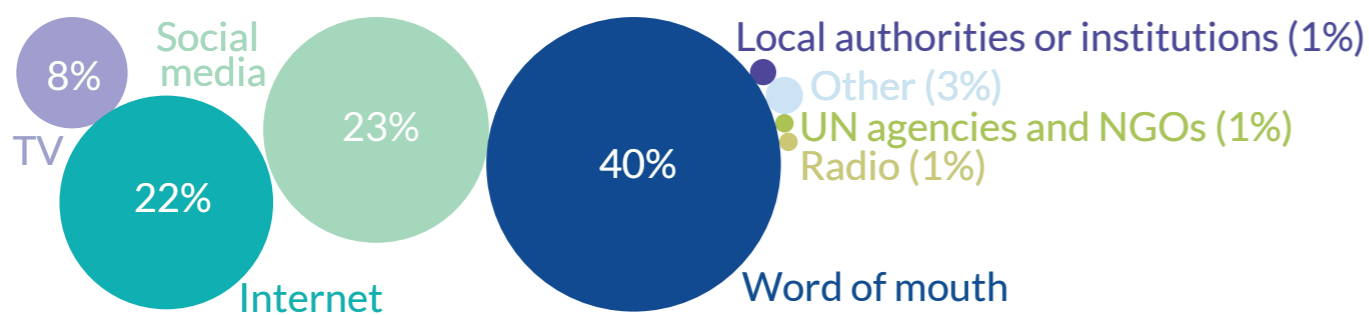


2. PREPARATION AND ORGANISATION OF THE JOURNEY

PRIMARY REASON FOR DEPARTURE



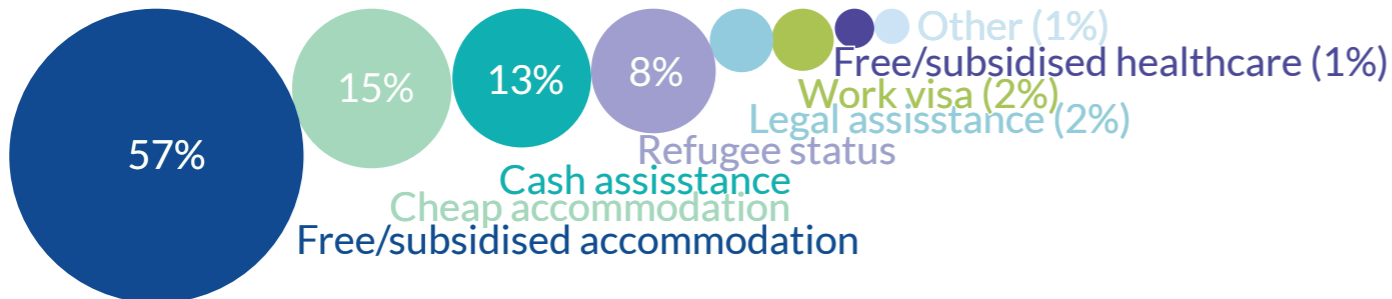
MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION USED TO PLAN THE JOURNEY



KNOWLEDGE OF VISA AND ASYLUM ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA



EXPECTED SUPPORT UPON ARRIVAL FROM THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE COUNTRY OF INTENDED DESTINATION

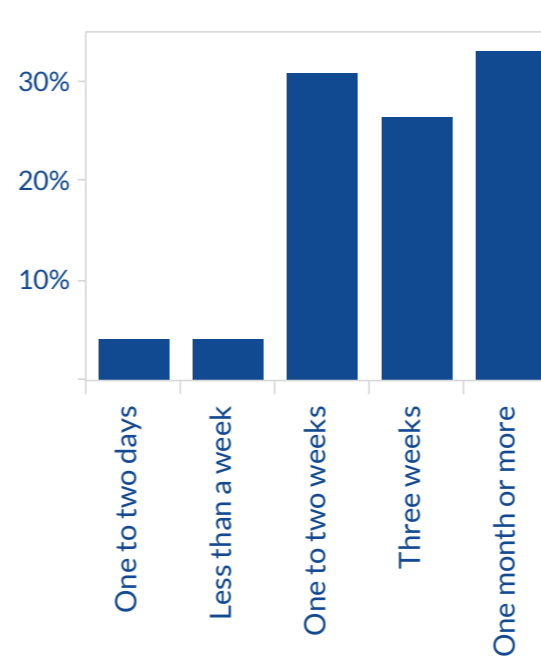


REASON FOR CHOOSING THE COUNTRY OF INTENDED DESTINATION

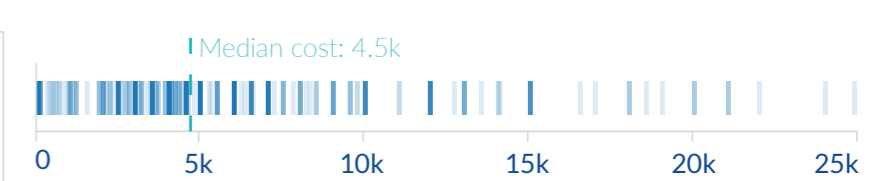


3. JOURNEY

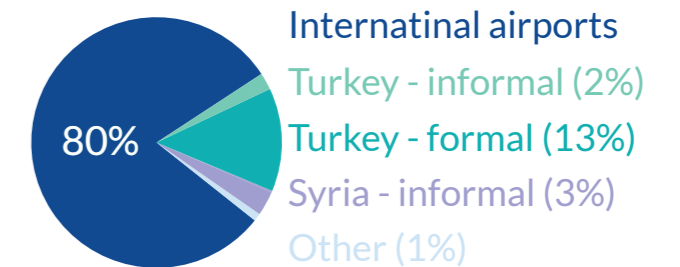
JOURNEY DURATION



TOTAL COST OF JOURNEY IN USD



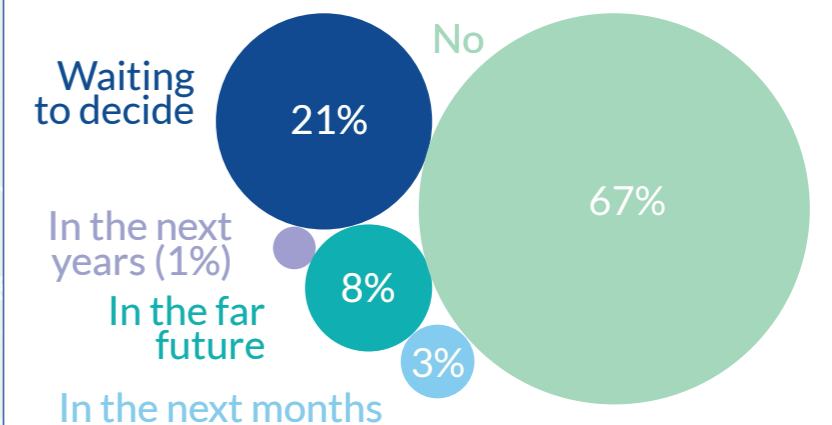
EXIT POINTS FORM IRAQ



4. COUNTRY OF ACTUAL DESTINATION



INTENTIONS OF RETURN TO IRAQ



WAS THE MIGRANT GRANTED ASYLUM?



DID THE MIGRANT BELIEVE TO MEET THE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR THE REFUGEE STATUS?

