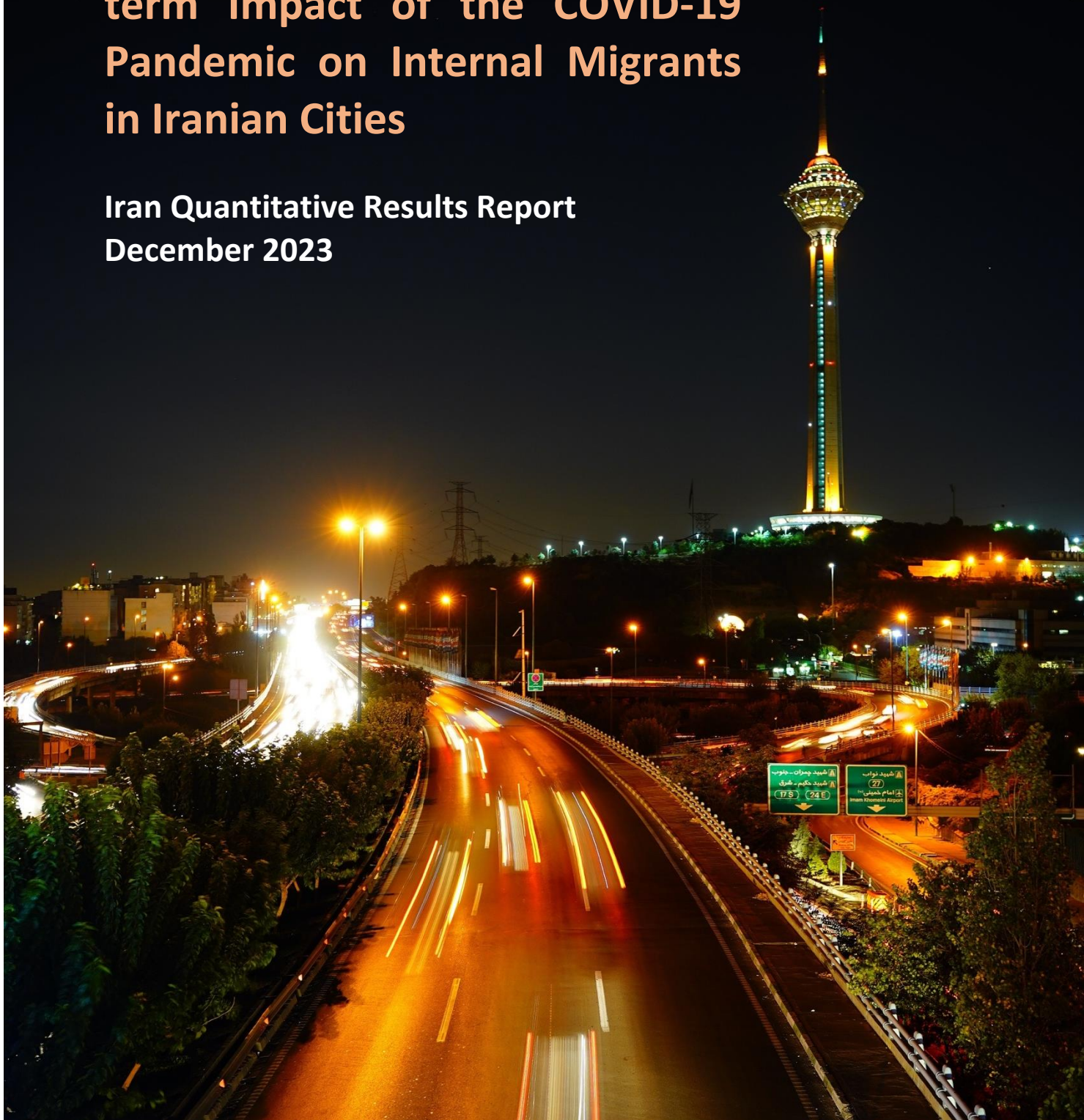


Survey to Examine the Longer-term Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Internal Migrants in Iranian Cities

Iran Quantitative Results Report
December 2023





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This quantitative field report was produced by UDA and is based on the findings of the survey conducted by UDA in Iran in 2022-2023. The survey was financed by KNOMAD's Thematic Working Group on Internal Migration, Labor Markets and Urbanization that commissioned surveys of internal migrants in cities in India, Iran, Nigeria, and South Africa as a part of its research program on the *Longer-term Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Internal Migration and Labour Markets in Cities*. The objective of this research project is to contribute to evidence-based policymaking.

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Acronyms

BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
FGD	Focus group discussion
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
KNOMAD	Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
TWG	Thematic Working Group

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Introduction

Background

The Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD), (www.knomad.org/) is a global hub of knowledge and policy expertise on migration and development. KNOMAD aims to create and synthesize multidisciplinary knowledge and evidence; generate a menu of policy options for migration policymakers; and provide technical assistance and capacity building for pilot projects, evaluation of policies, and data collection.

KNOMAD is supported by a multi-donor trust fund established by the World Bank, the European Commission, and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH commissioned by and on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The contributors aim to generate a menu of policy choices, based on analytical evidence, evaluation of policies, data collection, and quality control through peer-review. KNOMAD provides technical assistance and undertakes pilot projects.

The COVID-19 pandemic and ensuing global lockdown measures led to large-scale distress and economic disruption, resulting in labour market disruptions in most economies. KNOMAD's Thematic Working Group on Internal Migration, Labor Markets and Urbanization commissioned several surveys of internal migrants in cities as a part of its research project on the "Longer-term Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Internal Migration and Labour Markets in Cities." The objective of this research project is to contribute to evidence-based policymaking. This quantitative field Report was produced by UDA and is based on the findings of the survey conducted by UDA in Iran in 2022. The survey was financed by KNOMAD.

Iran's economy is characterized by its hydrocarbon, agricultural, and service sectors, as well as a noticeable state presence in manufacturing and financial services (World Bank, 2022). Iran ranks second in the world for natural gas reserves and fourth for proven crude oil reserves (World Bank, 2022). While relatively diversified for an oil-exporting country, economic activity and government revenues still rely on oil revenues and remain volatile (World Bank, 2022).

Iran's labour market suffers from long-term economic challenges complicated ongoing sanctions (Moughari, 2022). In recent years, Iran's economy has been characterised by declining economic growth, increasing poverty, rising inflation rates and the devaluation of the Iranian rial (Economics Observatory, 2023). The World Bank notes that economic activity and government revenues in Iran rely on oil revenues and have, therefore, been volatile (World Bank, 2023). While recent increased in oil sector activities and post-COVID-19 service industry recovery have improved the economy, the country continues to experience the effects of sustained high inflation and insufficient job creation to absorb the large pool of young and educated entrants to the labour market (World Bank, 2023).

The economic conditions are exacerbated by on-going sanctions. The United States has imposed restrictions on activities with Iran under various legal authorities since 1979, following the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. (Department of State, 2023). The European Union also imposes sanctions on Iran as part of an integrated policy approach to persuade Iran to comply with its international obligations (European Council, 2023). These sanctions impose restrictions on the export of a variety of goods and services to Iran. Asset freezes and travel restrictions have also been implemented by foreign governments on staff and representatives of various governmental and military organisations (European Council, 2023).

While the labour market was resilient and performed well between 2012 and 2019 as the unemployment rate decreased, the economy suffered from stagnation, declining investment, and high inflation rate (Moughari, 2022). The total labour force of Iran was 26.41 million in 2021 (World Bank, 2021). As of 2021, the unemployment rate in Iran was 11.5% (World Bank, 2021). Youth unemployment in Iran is high – the share of youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) was 29.4% in 2020 (World Bank, 2021).

Iran has a long history of internal migration, mainly as the result of rural to urban migration. Between 1970 and 2021, the proportion of residents living in urban areas rose from 41% to 76% (World Bank, 2022). Over the past four decades, on an average about one million people have migrated annually across Iran (UNFPA, 2018). The annual urban population growth rate since 2000 has ranged from 1.8% to 2.4% (World Bank, 2022). Migration in Iran has been described as age-specific and sex-specific, due to the large number of young males (aged 15-34 years) that have engaged in migration (UNFPA, 2018). The high rate of internal migration among young males in Iran can be explained in part due to military service requirements (Sadeghi et al, 2020).

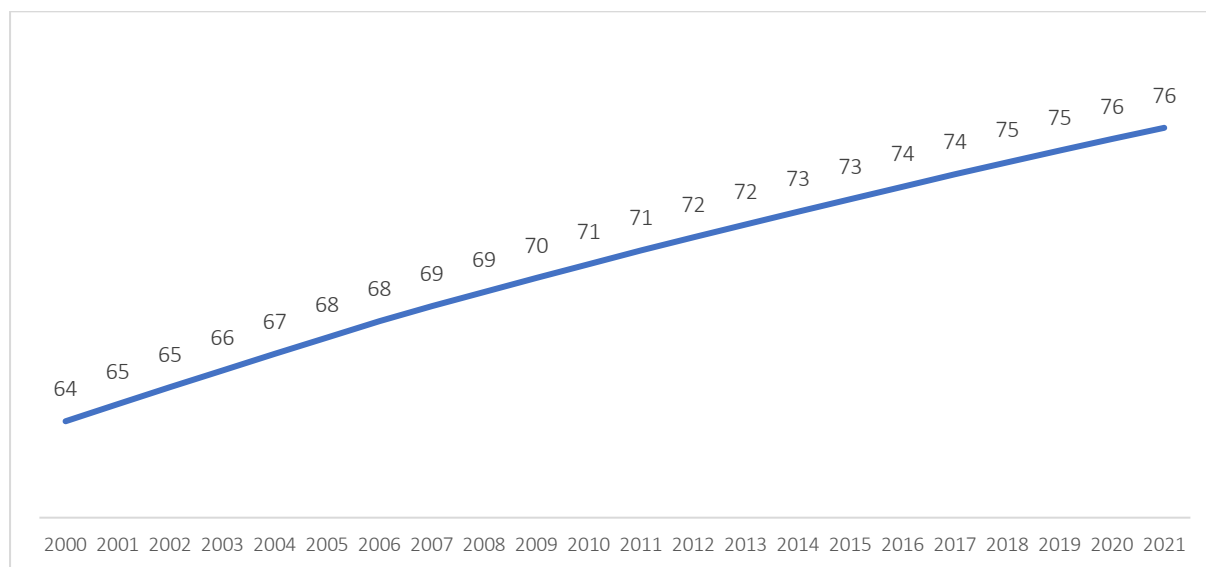
It should be noted that the majority of data on internal migration in Iran comes from census data, with the last available data coming from the 2016 census. In 2016, the top areas of origin for migration in the country were Lorestan, South Khorasan and North Khorasan provinces, and on the other hand, highest rates of in-migration were for Alborz, Semnan, and Yazd provinces (UNFPA, 2018). During 2011-2016, the provinces of Lorestan, Chaharmahal-Bakhtiari and Ilam had the highest negative migration rates, while Semnan, Alborz and Yazd provinces had the highest positive migration rates (UNFPA, 2018).

A recent scoping study published in 2021 found a number of factors influencing patterns of internal migration in Iran, including unequal development, centralisation of economic and educational facilities and opportunities, climate change, income disparities, job acquisition and social networks are among the most important factors underlying internal migration in Iran (Saeedeh et al, 2021). A recent study comparing data from 2011 and 2016 found that higher levels of air pollution in recent years significantly increased the level of net outmigration from affected provinces (Gholipour et al, 2020). The same study found that higher levels of income per capita as a measure of economic activities and market size discouraged internal outmigration in provinces of Iran (Gholipour et al, 2020).

Today, Iran is one of the most urbanized countries in Asia (Sadeghi et al, 2020). The main urban areas include Tehran (population: 9.1 million), Mashhad (population:3.4 million), Isfahan (population: 2.2 million), Shiraz (population: 1.9 million) and Tabriz (population:1.8 million) (UN Data, 2022).

Since the 1960s, Iran has experienced a fairly consistent rate of urbanisation (World Bank, 2018). Between 2000 and 2021, the proportion of population living in urban areas rose from 64% of the total population, to 76% of the total population. Between 2014 and 2021, the proportion of population living in urban areas rose from 73% to 76%, indicating that more than 2.5 million people moved from rural to urban areas in that time period.

Figure 1 Proportion of Iranian population living in urban areas, 2000-2021 (%)



Academic analysis of the census data reveals that:

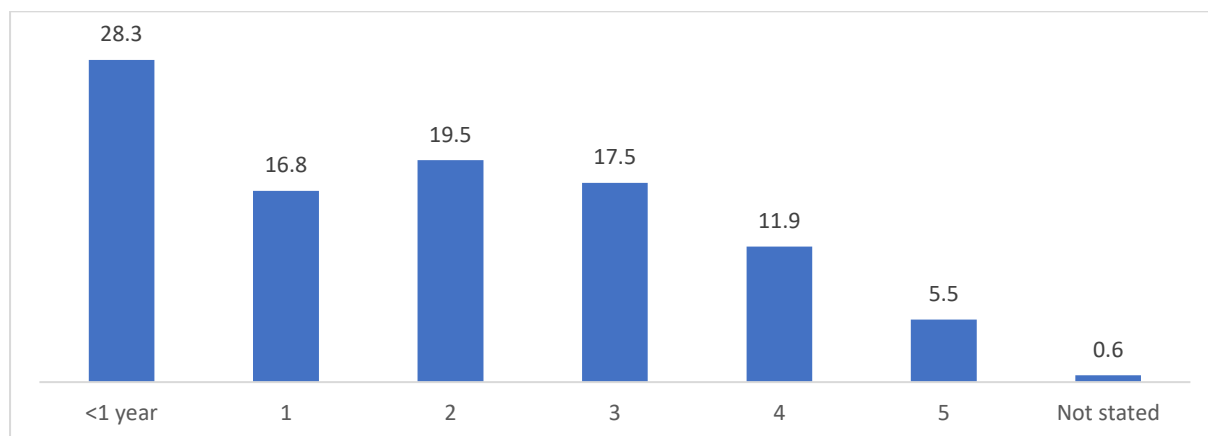
- Iranians are moderately mobile (Sadeghi et al, 2020).
- Iran displays a late migration profile, with peaks at the age of 25 for women and the age of 23 for men. Early peaks for men, caused by military service, are followed by another employment-related peak at age 32 (Sadeghi et al, 2020).
- With nearly 75% of its population residing in cities, Iran is now one of the most urbanised countries in Asia. At an advanced early stage in the urban transition, Iran has been dominated by urban-to-urban migration since the mid-2000s (Sadeghi et al, 2020; UNFPA, 2021).

Table 1 Proportion of internal migrants by type of migration (%) (source: UNFPA)

Time Period	Type of Migration			
	Urban-urban	Urban-rural	Rural-rural	Rural-urban
1976-1986	40	14	14	32
1986-1996	48	18	11	22
1996-2006	54	17	9	20
2006-2011	65	15	7	13
2011-2016	68	12	5	15

The 2016 census shows that internal migration in Iran is mainly from provinces with rural populations, to provinces with urban populations. The same census data shows that the length of stay of migrants in their destination location is variable; however the majority of migrants in 2016 stayed in their destination location less than 3 years (64.6%). Table 16 shows that approximately 30 percent of migrants migrated within the province and 8 percent of the inter-provincial migrants migrated from villages, meaning that the origin of their migration were rural areas. Therefore, the rural population mainly move within their provinces and rarely leave their province to migrate to other provinces (UNFPA, 2021). This census data does not indicate whether migrants return to their home location, or whether they migrate to a third location, but given the long-term urbanisation trends, it is unlikely they are returning to rural areas.

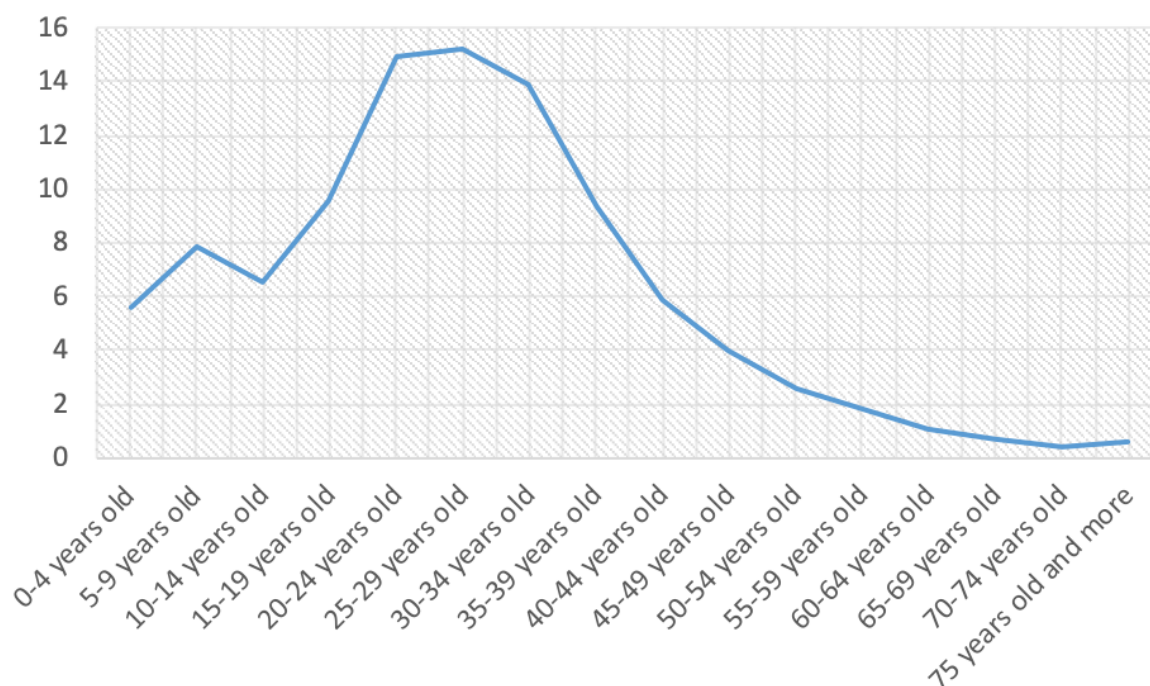
Figure 2 Length of stay of migrants in destination in years (source: 2016 Census Data)



Examining the age and gender distribution of migrants in the census data, a couple trends have been identified (UNFPA, 2021):

- Iran’s internal migrants are young
- For rural-rural migrants, the majority are male migrants between 15 to 19 years old, and the majority of female migrants are in the 20-29 age-group. Migration for the purpose of study and marriage can be the reasons for such a difference.
- Rural-urban migration is dominated by men. The highest percentage of migrants belong to the age group of 20-29 years. The migration of men for compulsory military service can be one of the reasons for this difference.
- In the urban-urban migration stream, the share of women in the age group of 20 to 29 years is more than men chiefly due to their pursuit of further education and better jobs

Figure 3 Age distribution of internal migrants in Iran, 2011-2016



The same analysis concludes that: “In general, migrant populations were younger, more literate, more employed than non-migrant populations. In contrast, in terms of education level, marriage, number of children, and sex ratio, they were lower compared to non-migrant populations. This situation

indicates that migration is mainly carried out at a young age and to improve the economic situation of the family. The lower sex ratio of the migrants' population indicates, to some extent, the desire of women to migrate (to improve their situation)" (UNFPA, 2021).

Additional evidence suggests that employment is among the primary causes of migration, with 14.9% of migrants stating an employment-related reason. However, for nearly half of the surveyed migrants in 2011, the decision to migrate was made to follow or reunite with other migrating household members. These results suggest that both push and pull factors may play a role in individual and household decision-making.

The evidence presented above suggests that employment, while important, is only one of many causes of migration. The same data also suggests that migrants are more educated than their non-migrant peers. However, more detailed information on the types of economic activity that migrants engage in was not found.

COVID-19

The first case of COVID-19 was identified in Iran on 19 February 2020 (Blandenier et al 2020). Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, there have been 7,516,596 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 143,550 deaths reported to the World Health Organisation (WHO, 2022). The country underwent five major waves of infection (World Bank, 2021b). There was further rise in cases starting in late June 2022 (Johns Hopkins University, 2022).

Iran continues to face large health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic but the recent acceleration in vaccination has improved the situation (World Bank, 2021b). Vaccination campaigns are on-going in the country. As of 25 July 2022, 150 million COVID-19 vaccination doses have been administered. Approximately 58 million people in Iran are fully vaccinated (69.1%) (Johns Hopkins University, 2022).

Iran's economy is slowly emerging from a decade-long stagnation, bogged down by two rounds of economic sanctions, marked oil price cyclicity, and the COVID-19 pandemic (World Bank, 2022). Real GDP in 2020/21 was almost at the same level as 2010/11, and real GDP per capita in 2020/21 fell to its 2004/05 level (World Bank, 2022).

Starting in 2021, Iran's economy has seen positive growth as a result of growth in 2021/22. The relaxation in cross-border trade, better oil market conditions and a reduction in COVID-19 related restrictions (World Bank, 2022). However, the country's overall economic rebound has yet to be reflected in the labour market as the recovery has primarily been driven by the oil sector (World Bank, 2022).

Growth in other sectors, including services, has not been as strong, while the agriculture sector has seen job losses due to drought (World Bank, 2022). In 2021, Iran experienced the driest year in five decades (World Bank, 2021b). Currently, one-third of the population lives in water-stressed areas mostly in central and southern regions (World Bank, 2021b). Overall, only a third of the pandemic period jobs losses have so far been recovered (World Bank, 2022).

Evidence suggests that existing labour market inequalities further widened during the pandemic (World Bank, 2021b). The COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on many labour force indicators. The pandemic had a large toll on the service sector in Iran, where a larger portion of females (57%) work compared to men (47%) (World Bank, 2021b). At the same time, day care and school closures led women to exit the labour force to shoulder the additional childcare responsibilities. As a result, female employment shrank by 21% compared to pre-crisis level in Q2-2019/20 while male employment dropped by only 2.1% during the same period (World Bank, 2021b). Even before the pandemic, the labour force participation among women was low and comparable to other countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region (World Bank, 2021b).

Travel restrictions, lockdowns, and social distancing measures imposed in response to COVID-19 have inflicted enormous adverse effects on lives and livelihoods. Globally, an estimated 88 to 115 million persons are thrown back into severe poverty as a result of the economic crisis (World Bank 2020c). The adverse effects of the crisis in terms of loss of jobs and earnings, and exposure to and infection with COVID-19, have been disproportionately high for migrants, especially for those in informal sectors and relatively low-skilled jobs (KNOMAD, 2020).

Study Objectives and Scope

This project has been initiated by KNOMAD to assess the impact of COVID-19 on internal migration, labour markets, and urbanisation. The objective of the research was to identify the impact of the pandemic on internal migrants, migration patterns and urbanisation during and after the pandemic in Iran.

The research presented in the report was intended to contribute data to KNOMAD to inform debate among policymakers, their development partners and civil society on what local/central governments can do to improve the livelihoods of internal migrants in the event of future external shocks.

Methodology

To assess the impact of COVID-19 on internal migration, labour markets, and urbanisation, UDA Consulting collected quantitative and qualitative data which was conducted with internal migrants in Isfahan, Mashhad, Shiraz, Tabriz, and Tehran in Iran using an adapted version of the KNOMAD questionnaire. Qualitative data were collected to supplement and inform the survey results. This report presents the quantitative study findings.

Since the sampling frame for migrants was unknown, UDA Consulting used a grid-based sampling approach to randomly select migrants and produce a representative sample. For the approach, a grid of equal squares (measuring 250 meters by 250 meters) was overlaid over the geographical area covered by the survey. Within each geographical area, 30 grid squares were randomly selected and 10 internal migrant households in each square were interviewed. Internal migrant households were identified by randomly selecting 10 buildings within each selected grid using satellite images.

Twenty experienced enumerators (ten male, ten female) were recruited to conduct the quantitative survey along with two survey controllers to monitor survey teams and data quality.

Enumerator training was conducted remotely due to on-going protests in Iran. A pilot survey was conducted with ten randomly selected migrants in Tehran. Survey results were reviewed with the World Bank team after completing the first 99 interviewed households. Survey implementation took place between 1 November 2022 and 1 January 2023. Data cleaning and analysis was conducted using STATA. The survey questionnaire can be found in [Annex 2](#).

Ethical Considerations

All interviewees were informed about the purpose of the interview, the voluntary nature of the participation, and their right to not answer any of the questions that they did not want to provide, and/or leave the interview at any point of time. Interviewees' verbal informed consent was documented by the evaluation team. To avoid disclosing the identity of the interviewees, all data was treated anonymously. For security, quotes were assigned to interviewee categories, rather than individuals.

Results

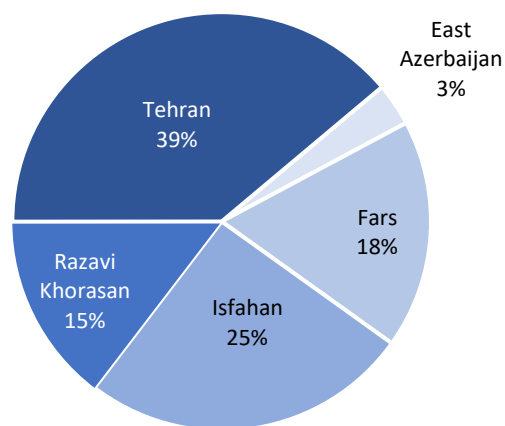
Demographics and Household Characteristics

In total, 638 households were interviewed as part of the quantitative survey. Migrant households were interviewed across five provinces – East Azerbaijan, Fars, Isfahan, Razavi Khorasan, and Tehran.

Table 2 Distribution of interviews by province

Province of Residence	Number of Interviews	%
East Azerbaijan	21	3.3
Fars	113	17.7
Isfahan	163	25.5
Razavi Khorasan	93	14.6
Tehran	248	38.9
Total	638	100

Interview Distribution



The majority of surveyed households migrated between 2015 and 2020 (67.4%) and 32.6% of households migrated between 2010 and 2014. The majority of households had a male household head (88.1%) while 11.9% of households had a female household head. Female-headed households were most prevalent in East Azerbaijan (23.8%) and Fars (18.6%) and lowest in Tehran (4.8%).

Table 3 Distribution of interviews by migration group and household head gender (%)

	East Azerbaijan	Fars	Isfahan	Razavi Khorasan	Tehran	Total
Arrival Group						
2015 and 2020	3.1	15.7	28.6	11.3	42.1	71.7
2010 and 2014	3.7	23.6	22.5	22.5	31.0	29.3
Household Head Gender						
Female	23.8	18.6	9.2	24.7	4.8	11.9
Male	76.2	81.4	90.8	75.3	95.2	88.1
Total	3.3	17.7	25.5	14.6	38.9	100

The mean age of the household head in surveyed households was 43.1 years (minimum: 20 years; maximum: 82 years). Interviewed households had an average of 2.9 household members (minimum: 1, maximum: 7).

Figure 4 Average household size

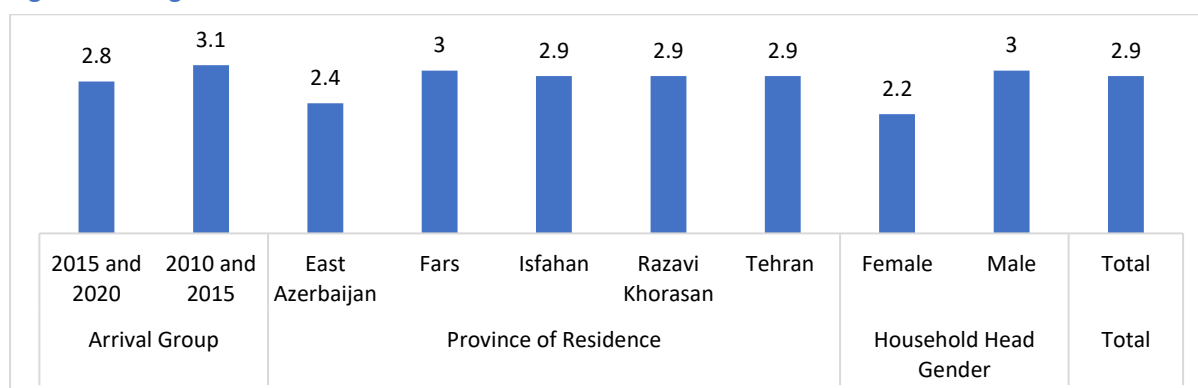


Table 4 Migrant household size

	Average	Median	SD	Max	Min
Arrival Group					
2015 and 2020	2.8	3.0	1.1	5.0	1.0
2010 and 2014	3.1	3.0	1.1	7.0	1.0
Province of Residence					
East Azerbaijan	2.4	2.0	0.9	4.0	1.0
Fars	3.0	3.0	1.1	5.0	1.0
Isfahan	2.9	3.0	1.0	5.0	1.0
Razavi Khorasan	2.9	3.0	1.2	7.0	1.0
Tehran	2.9	3.0	1.1	5.0	1.0
Household Head Gender					
Female	2.2	2.0	1.0	4.0	1.0
Male	3.0	3.0	1.0	7.0	1.0
Total	2.9	3.0	1.1	7.0	1.0

The majority of household heads in interviewed households were married (80.4%), while 10.5% were single, 4.4% were widowed, 4.2% were divorced and 0.5% were separated. Nearly half of the surveyed household heads had a higher secondary education (43.9%), while 28.5% reported being graduates.

Table 5 Education status of household head (%)

	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary school	Higher secondary	Graduate	Post-graduate	Never went to school
Arrival Group							
2015 and 2020	0.4	4.4	11.8	44.1	29.3	8.4	1.6
2010 and 2014	1.1	8.0	14.4	43.3	26.7	5.3	1.1
Province of Residence							
East Azerbaijan	0.0	0.0	4.8	47.6	38.1	4.8	4.8
Fars	0.0	10.6	8.8	38.1	30.1	8.8	3.5
Isfahan	0.0	3.7	11.7	38.0	36.2	9.8	0.6
Razavi Khorasan	1.1	3.2	7.5	45.2	34.4	8.6	0.0
Tehran	1.2	5.6	17.3	49.6	19.8	5.2	1.2
Household Head Gender							
Female	1.3	7.9	3.9	35.5	32.9	14.5	3.9
Male	0.5	5.2	13.7	45.0	27.9	6.6	1.1
Total	0.6	5.5	12.5	43.9	28.5	7.5	1.4

Nearly half of the household heads in surveyed households were self-employed (44.5%), while 27.4% were working in the private sector, 13.2% were working in the public sector, 1.4% worked in family

business and 3.5% worked in seasonal or temporary employment. 6.0% of household heads were unemployed. Household heads in Isfahan were the most likely to report being unemployed (13.0%). Female household heads were 6.6 times more likely to report being unemployed compared to male household heads (23.7% and 3.6% respectively).

Table 6 Employment status of household heads

	Self-employed	Family business	Public sector	Private sector	Unemployed	Seasonal or temporary	Other
Arrival Group							
2015 and 2020	44.2	2.0	13.3	27.8	5.1	3.6	4.0
2010 and 2014	45.2	0.0	12.9	26.3	8.1	3.2	4.3
Province of Residence							
East Azerbaijan	38.1	0.0	0.0	47.6	0.0	0.0	14.3
Fars	50.4	0.0	14.2	23.0	7.1	3.5	1.8
Isfahan	44.1	0.6	17.4	19.3	13.0	3.1	2.5
Razavi Khorasan	41.9	1.1	10.8	33.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Tehran	43.5	2.8	12.1	30.6	2.0	3.6	5.2
Household Head Gender							
Female	28.9	1.3	9.2	32.9	23.7	1.3	2.6
Male	46.6	1.4	13.8	26.6	3.6	3.8	4.3
Total	44.5	1.4	13.2	27.4	6.0	3.5	4.1

Household heads were most commonly reported to be industries related to self-employment (42.6%), public utility services (12.5%) and construction (11.5%). Household heads in East Azerbaijan (19.0%) and Isfahan (16.4%) were the most likely to report working in manufacturing, while household heads in Tehran were the most likely to report working in construction (18.4%).

Table 7 Household head industry of employment (%)

	Manufacturing	Public Utility Services	Construction	Transport and Communications	Self Employed
Arrival group					
2015 and 2020	10.3	12.9	12.4	4.4	41.9
2010 and 2014	7.0	11.6	9.3	7.0	44.2
Household head's industry					
East Azerbaijan	19.0	14.3	9.5	4.8	47.6
Fars	1.0	14.3	5.7	4.8	44.8
Isfahan	16.4	12.1	6.4	7.9	32.9
Razavi Khorasan	11.2	14.6	7.9	7.9	46.1
Tehran	7.4	11.1	18.4	2.9	45.5
Household head's industry					
Female	8.5	27.1	0.0	1.7	32.2
Male	9.4	10.9	12.8	5.6	43.7

	Agriculture, hunting, fishing, etc.	Commerce	Financial and business services	Public administration	Other services	Unemployed
Arrival group						
2015 and 2020	0.9	3.7	3.3	4.9	2.8	1.6
2010 and 2014	4.1	1.2	2.3	2.9	8.1	1.7
Household head's industry						
East Azerbaijan	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fars	7.6	5.7	1.0	5.7	9.5	0.0
Isfahan	0.7	7.1	4.3	8.6	2.9	0.7
Razavi Khorasan	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.7	0.0
Tehran	0.4	0.4	3.7	2.9	2.5	3.7
Household head's industry						
Female	1.7	5.1	3.4	3.4	11.9	3.4
Male	1.9	2.8	3.0	4.4	3.5	1.5
Total	1.8	3.0	3.0	4.3	4.3	1.7

Female household heads were more likely than male household heads to report working in public utility services (27.1% and 10.9% respectively), while male household heads were more likely to report working in construction (12.8% and 0.0% respectively), and to be self-employed (43.7% and 32.2% respectively).

All interviewed households reported having access to an integrated household or community toilet (100%). The majority of surveyed households had access to drinking water with direct tap water (94.4%), and a sewage system (86.2%). Nearly half of the surveyed households had access to waste pick-up facilities (44.2%) and drinking water through reverse osmosis systems, filtered water or other sources (44.4%).

Figure 5 Sanitation facilities available to households (%)

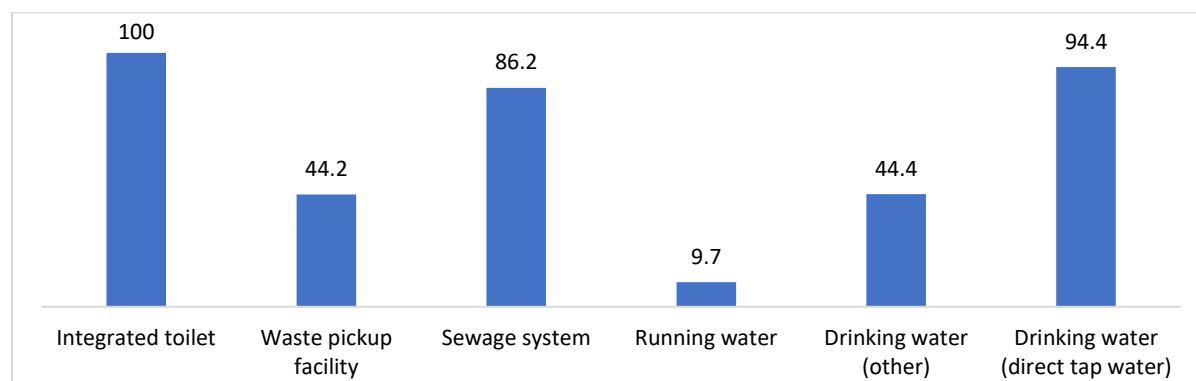


Table 8 Sanitation facilities available at migrant household accommodations (%)

	Integrated household toilet or community toilet	Waste pickup facility	Sewage system	Running water	Drinking water (other) ¹	Drinking water (direct tap water)
Arrival Group						
2015 and 2020	100.0	46.5	86.9	5.4	40.6	93.6
2010 and 2014	100.0	40.6	84.5	19.8	53.5	96.3
Province of Residence						
East Azerbaijan	100.0	0.0	66.7	19.1	4.8	100.0
Fars	100.0	53.1	79.7	22.1	33.6	100.0
Isfahan	100.0	91.4	98.8	3.1	47.2	90.8
Razavi Khorasan	100.0	54.8	86.0	12.9	64.5	100.0
Tehran	100.0	8.9	82.7	6.5	43.2	91.5
Household Head Gender						
Female	100.0	47.4	86.8	14.5	63.2	97.4
Male	100.0	43.8	86.1	9.1	41.8	94.0
Total	100.0	44.2	86.2	9.7	44.4	94.4

Household Finances

The majority of surveyed households reported a monthly income of less than 10 million tomans (USD 234) (approximately USD 234) (53.2%), while 46.7% of households reported a monthly income of between 10 million and 16 million tomans (approximately USD 234 to USD 375). Male-headed households were more likely to report having a household income of 10 million tomans (USD 234) or more (49.0%) compared to female-headed households (30.2%). Households in East Azerbaijan and Razavi Khorasan were the most like to report a monthly income less than 10 million tomans (USD 234) (90.4% and 76.4% respectively), while households in Tehran and Fars were the most likely to report a household monthly income of 10 million tomans (USD 234) or more (59.7% and 46.9% respectively).

Migrant households reported average monthly on non-food expenditures of 3,814,733 tomans (minimum: 120,000 tomans; maximum: 15 million tomans). Households in Tehran reported the highest average monthly non-food expenditures and households in East Azerbaijan reported the lowest average monthly non-food expenditures. Female-headed households reported lower average monthly non-food expenses compared to male-headed households (3,292,958 tomans and 3,882,336 tomans respectively).

¹Including water filtration and reverse osmosis systems, etc.

Table 9 Average monthly household non-food expenditure

	Average	Median	SD	Max	Min
Arrival Group					
2015 and 2020	3,976,136	3,500,000	2,015,825	13,000,000	200,000
2010 and 2014	3,417,989	3,000,000	2,246,433	15,000,000	120,000
Province of Residence					
East Azerbaijan	2,800,000	2,500,000	1,473,577	6,000,000	500,000
Fars	3,573,214	3,000,000	2,386,221	10,000,000	200,000
Isfahan	3,293,333	3,000,000	1,528,152	8,000,000	120,000
Razavi Khorasan	3,228,916	3,000,000	2,133,218	13,000,000	500,000
Tehran	4,524,696	5,000,000	2,106,165	15,000,000	200,000
Household Head Gender					
Female	3,292,958	2,500,000	2,346,263	13,000,000	200,000
Male	3,882,336	3,500,000	2,057,060	15,000,000	120,000
Total	3,814,733	3,000,000	2,098,623	15,000,000	120,000

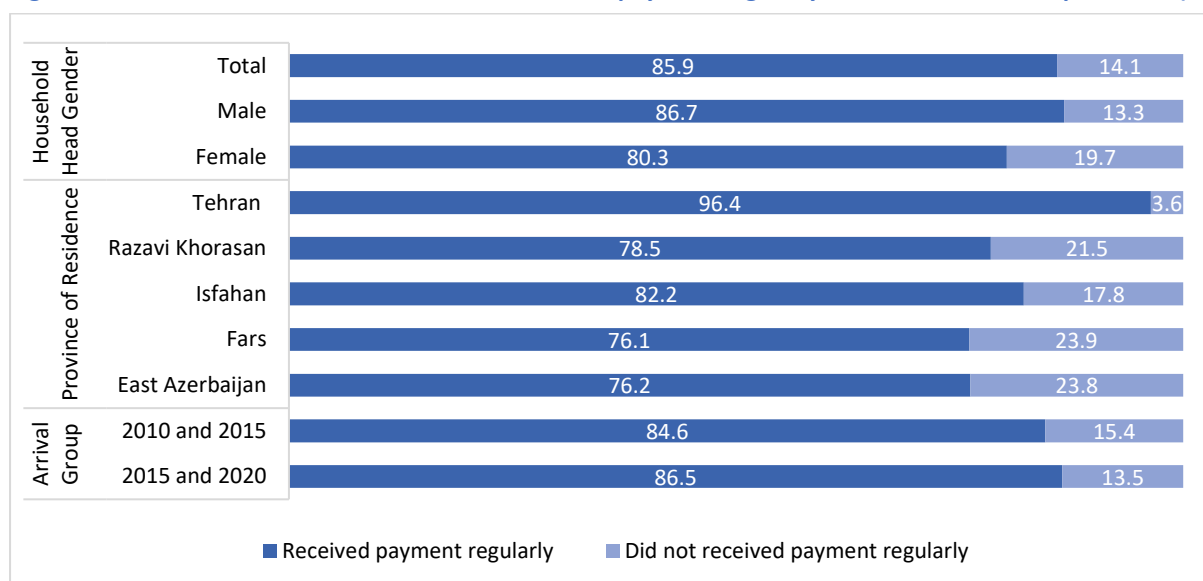
Interviewed households reported spending an average of 3,964,991 tomans per month on food (minimum: 100,000 tomans; maximum: 20 million tomans). Households in Fars reported the highest average monthly food expenses (4,794,642 tomans), while households in Razavi Khorasan had the lowest average monthly food expenses (2,757,317 tomans). Female-headed households reported lower average monthly food expenses compared to male-headed households (2,943,055 tomans and 4,100,000 tomans respectively).

Table 10 Average monthly household food expenditure

	Average	Median	SD	Max	Min
Arrival Group					
2015 and 2020	4,015,945	4,000,000	1,959,527	20,000,000	100,000
2010 and 2014	3,839,326	3,250,000	2,077,679	10,000,000	200,000
Province of Residence					
East Azerbaijan	3,500,000	3,000,000	2,236,068	10,000,000	1,000,000
Fars	4,794,643	4,750,000	2,272,588	12,000,000	1,000,000
Isfahan	4,319,375	4,000,000	2,303,006	20,000,000	200,000
Razavi Khorasan	2,757,317	2,750,000	1,384,930	8,000,000	100,000
Tehran	3,792,653	3,500,000	1,521,602	10,000,000	600,000
Household Head Gender					
Female	2,943,056	2,500,000	1,944,210	12,000,000	100,000
Male	4,100,000	4,000,000	1,963,041	20,000,000	300,000
Total	3,964,992	4,000,000	1,994,238	20,000,000	100,000

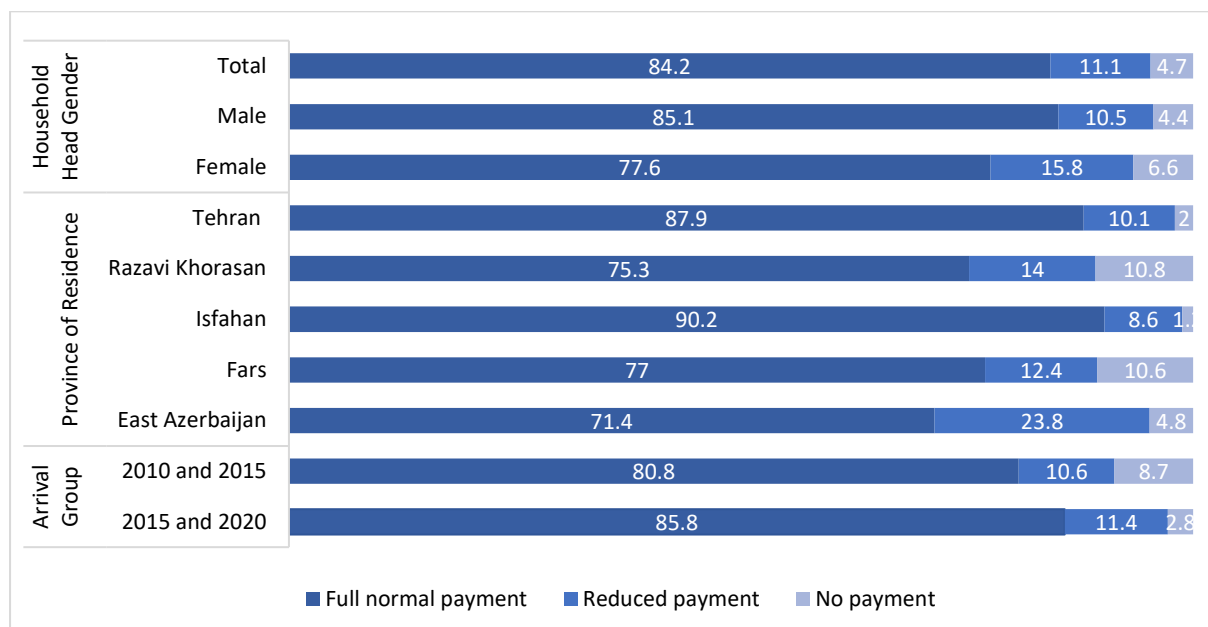
Both before and after the COVID-19 pandemic, the majority of surveyed households reported that the household head had received payments and wages regularly before the pandemic (85.9%).

Figure 6 Distribution of household heads that received payment regularly before the COVID-19 pandemic (%)



The majority of households reported that the household head had received his/her normal full payment for the work they did last week or month (84.2%), while 11.1% of households reported that the household head had received a reduced payment, and 4.7% reported that the household head had received no payment. Female-headed households were less likely than male-headed households to report receiving their full, normal payment (77.6% and 85.1% respectively).

Figure 7 Distribution of payment received by household head for work done in the last week or month (%)



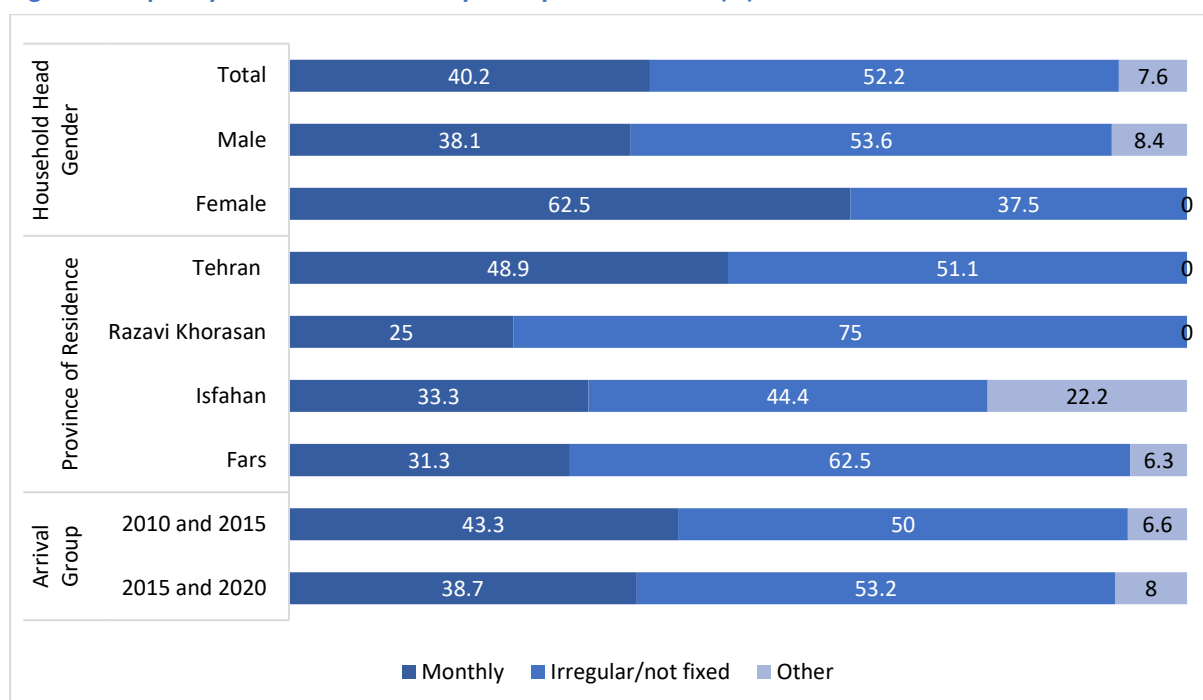
Among surveyed households, 14.1% reported sending remittances to family members since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Households that migrated between 2015 and 2020 were slightly more likely to report sending remittances compared to households that migrated between 2010 and 2014 (14.4% and 13.5% respectively). Male-headed households were nearly 50% more likely to report sending remittances compared to female-headed households.

Table 11 Distribution of households that have sent remittances since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic

	Sent remittances	Does not send remittances
Arrival Group		
2015 and 2020	14.6	85.4
2010 and 2014	12.8	87.2
Province of Residence		
East Azerbaijan	0	100
Fars	13.3	86.7
Isfahan	16.6	83.4
Razavi Khorasan	4.3	95.7
Tehran	17.7	82.3
Household Head Gender		
Female	10.5	89.5
Male	14.6	85.4
Total	14.1	85.9

Among households that reported sending remittances, the majority reported sending remittances irregularly or not on a fixed schedule (52.2%), while 40.2% reported sending remittances monthly. Female-headed households were more likely to report sending remittances monthly compared to male-headed households (62.5% and 38.1% respectively). Conversely, male-headed households were more likely to report sending remittances irregularly (53.6% and 37.5% respectively).

Figure 8 Frequency of remittances sent by surveyed households (%)



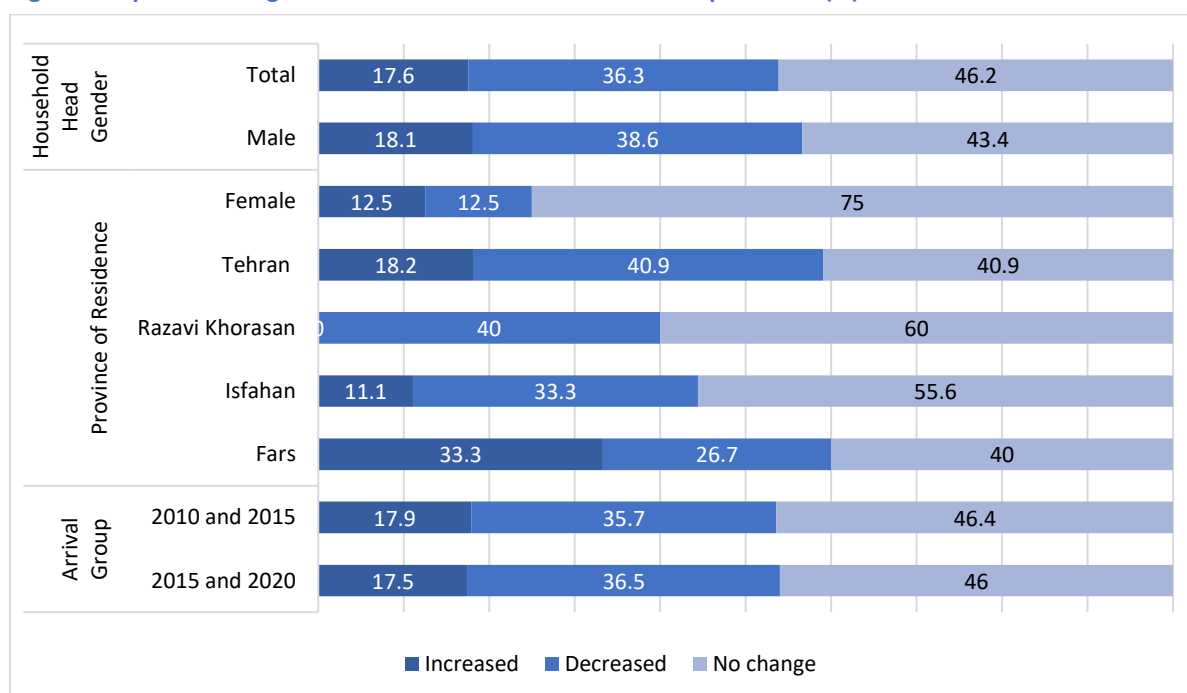
Households reported currently spending an average of 1,682,967 tomans per month in remittances. Households that migrated between 2010 and 2014 reported a higher average monthly expenditure on remittances compared to households that migrated between 2015 and 2020 (2,516,667 tomans and 1,384,328 tomans respectively). Households in Fars reported the highest average monthly expenditure on remittances (2,618,750 tomans) while households in Razavi Khorasan had the lowest average monthly expenditure on remittances (700,000 tomans).

Table 12 Current average monthly household expenditure on remittances

	Average	Median	SD	Max	Min
Arrival Group					
2015 and 2020	1,384,328	1,000,000	1,034,013	7,000,000	200,000
2010 and 2014	2,516,667	2,000,000	3,915,262	20,000,000	0
Province of Residence					
East Azerbaijan					
Fars	2,618,750	1,000,000	4,906,488	20,000,000	200,000
Isfahan	1,640,741	2,000,000	938,599	4,000,000	300,000
Razavi Khorasan	700,000	650,000	678,233	1,500,000	0
Tehran	1,457,955	1,000,000	967,552	5,000,000	200,000
Household Head Gender					
Female	1,600,000	1,250,000	1,328,802	4,000,000	300,000
Male	1,690,964	1,000,000	2,298,928	20,000,000	0
Total	1,682,967	1,000,000	2,225,599	20,000,000	0

Nearly half of the households that reported sending remittance reported that the amount of money sent had not changed since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (46.2%). Nearly one in five households that sent remittances (17.6%) reported that the amount sent in remittances had increased since the start of the pandemic, while 36.3% reported that the amount they sent had declined. Male-headed households were three times more likely than female-headed households to report that the amount sent in remittances had declined since the start of the pandemic (38.6% and 12.5% respectively).

Figure 9 Reported changes in remittances since the start of the pandemic (%)



Health Facility Experience

The majority of interviewed households reported that they had gone to a public health facility the last time they needed to attend one (61.4%), while 38.6% attended private health facilities. Households in East Azerbaijan (81.0%), Razavi Khorasan (68.8%) and Fars (67.3%) were the most likely to report attending a public health facility, while those in Isfahan were the most likely to report attending a private health facility (53.4%).

Table 13 Distribution of health facility type last attended by interviewed households (%)

	Attended private health facility	Attended public health facility
Arrival Group		
2015 and 2020	40.4	59.6
2010 and 2014	34.2	65.8
Province of Residence		
East Azerbaijan	19.0	81.0
Fars	32.7	67.3
Isfahan	53.4	46.6
Razavi Khorasan	31.2	68.8
Tehran	35.9	64.1
Household Head Gender		
Female	35.5	64.5
Male	39.0	61.0
Total	38.6	61.4

Among households that reported attending a private health facility during their last visit, the most commonly cited reasons were:

- Better quality of service (75.2%)
- Proximity to residence (50.4%)
- Known staff or doctors (30.9%)

Table 14 Reasons for households to go to private health facilities the last time (%)

	Better quality of service	Proximity to residence	Staff or doctors known	Referred by somebody known	No or minimum cost	Other
Arrival Group						
2015 and 2020	77.5	53.3	34.6	23.1	4.4	0.0
2010 and 2014	68.8	42.2	20.3	17.2	0.0	1.7
Province of Residence						
East Azerbaijan	100.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Fars	73.0	16.2	40.5	13.5	5.4	2.7
Isfahan	75.9	56.3	35.6	29.9	3.5	0.0
Razavi Khorasan	69.0	37.9	13.8	13.8	0.0	0.0
Tehran	76.4	62.9	29.2	18.0	3.4	0.0
Household Head Gender						
Female	66.7	37.0	18.5	18.5	3.7	0.0
Male	76.3	52.1	32.4	21.9	3.2	0.5
Total	75.2	50.4	30.9	21.5	3.3	0.4

Among households that reported attending a public health facility during their last visit, the most commonly cited reasons were:

- No or minimal cost of service (69.6%)
- Received a referral from someone known to them (15.3%)
- Staff or doctors are known (14.0%)
- Better quality of service (11.7%)

Table 15 Reasons for households to go to public health facilities the last time (%)

	No or minimum cost	Proximity to residence	Referred by somebody known to me	Staff or doctors known	Better quality of service
Arrival Group					
2015 and 2020	71.0	58.7	17.1	14.5	10.8
2010 and 2014	66.7	54.5	11.4	13.0	13.8
Province of Residence					
East Azerbaijan	47.1	64.7	17.7	23.5	0.0
Fars	85.5	47.4	2.6	5.3	5.3
Isfahan	57.9	50.0	34.2	32.9	22.4
Razavi Khorasan	73.4	64.1	9.4	4.7	10.9
Tehran	68.6	62.3	14.5	12.0	11.3
Household Head Gender					
Female	75.5	40.8	4.1	12.2	6.1
Male	68.8	59.8	16.9	14.3	12.5
Total	69.6	57.4	15.3	14.0	11.7

Among households that attended public health facilities, 14.8% reported experiencing no obstacles. Female-headed households were more likely to report experiencing no obstacles to attending public health facilities compared to male-headed households (18.4% and 14.8% respectively). Similarly, households that migrated between 2015 and 2020 were more likely to report experiencing no obstacles to attending public health facilities compared to households that migrated between 2010 and 2014 (17.1% and 9.8% respectively). Reasons for the differences in obstacles experienced between households that migrated between 2010 and 2014 and those that migrated between 2015 and 2020 were not covered in qualitative data collection, but it is possible that households that migrated between 2015 and 2020 have settled in locations with better access to public health facilities.

The most commonly cited challenges households reported facing when attending public health facilities were:

- Health facilities are too crowded (64.3%)
- Attending health facilities takes too much time (58.4%)
- Fears of contracting COVID-19 when attending health facilities (40.8%)

Households in Razavi Khorasan were the most likely to report that health facilities were too crowded (78.1%). Households in Isfahan were the mostly likely to report fear of discrimination when attending public health facilities (19.7%) and were more than three times as likely to report fear of discrimination compared to migrants in the next most likely province (East Azerbaijan, 5.9%).

Table 16 Most commonly cited obstacles to public health facilities reported by households (%)

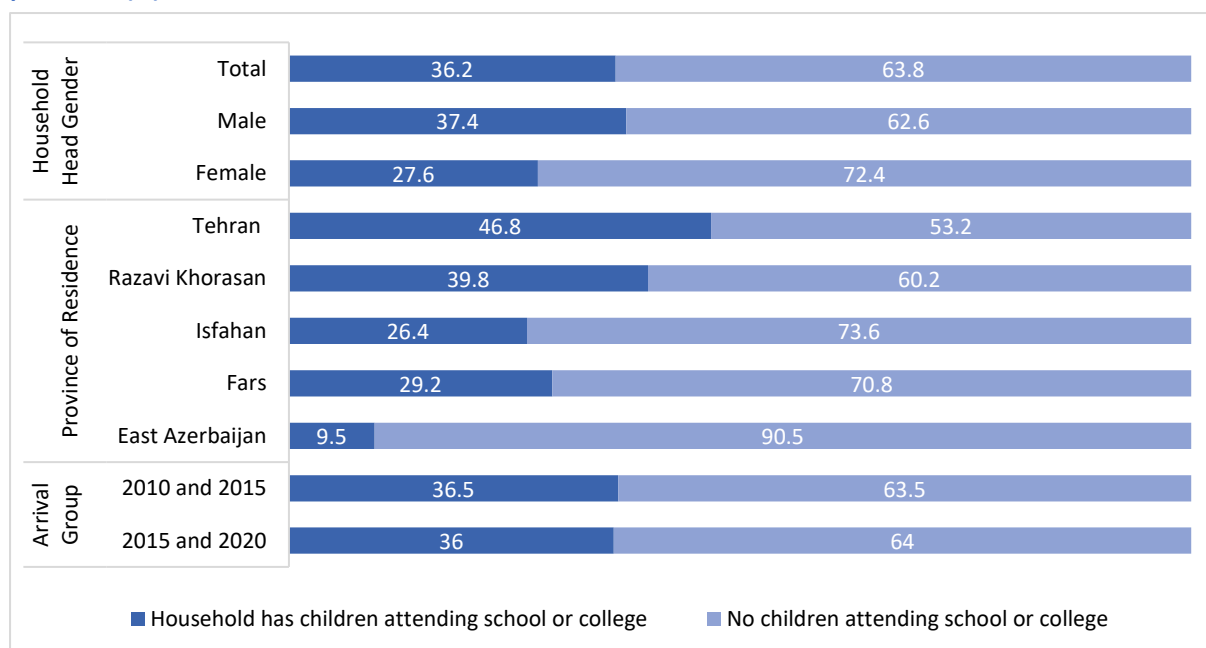
	None	Service hours not suitable	Too time consuming	Fear of COVID-19	Too crowded
Arrival Group					
2015 and 2020	17.1	10.8	58.4	36.4	62.8
2010 and 2014	9.8	4.9	58.5	50.4	67.5
Province of Residence					
East Azerbaijan	5.9	17.7	70.6	17.7	64.7
Fars	13.2	7.9	51.3	57.9	69.7
Isfahan	14.5	11.8	46.1	27.6	44.7
Razavi Khorasan	9.4	10.9	78.1	31.3	76.6
Tehran	18.9	6.3	58.5	45.3	66.0
Household Head Gender					
Female	18.4	2.0	51.0	30.6	53.1
Male	14.3	9.9	59.5	42.3	65.9
Total	14.8	8.9	58.4	40.8	64.3

	Service too expensive	Administrative difficulties	Lack knowledge of rights	Not clear where to go	Fear of discrimination
Arrival Group					
2015 and 2020	3.7	4.8	4.1	8.2	8.6
2010 and 2014	2.4	3.3	0.8	7.3	3.3
Province of Residence					
East Azerbaijan	0.0	5.9	17.7	23.5	5.9
Fars	0.0	1.3	0.0	4.0	4.0
Isfahan	13.2	6.6	5.3	5.3	19.7
Razavi Khorasan	3.1	4.7	3.1	7.8	4.7
Tehran	0.6	4.4	1.9	9.4	3.1
Household Head Gender					
Female	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.2	6.1
Male	3.5	4.7	3.2	7.9	7.0
Total	3.3	4.3	3.1	7.9	6.9

Education

Approximately one third of the interviewed households had one or more children attending school or college at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (36.2%). Male-headed households were more likely than female-headed households to report having children attending school or college at the start of the pandemic (37.4% and 27.6% respectively).

Figure 10 Distribution of households with children attending school or college at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (%)



More than half of surveyed households reported that their children experienced disruptions in their education (such as school closures) during the pandemic (56.3%). The majority of households in Fars

(87.9%), Razavi Khorasan (78.4%) and Isfahan (69.8%) reported education disruptions, while no households in East Azerbaijan and 36.2% of households in Tehran experienced disruptions. Households that experienced disruptions to education reported that their child or children were out of school for an average of 8.2 months (minimum: 1 month; maximum: 24 months). 2.6% of households reported that one or more children dropped out of school or college during the pandemic. Only one household reported experiencing challenges when re-enrolling their child or children in school.

Table 17 Distribution of households where children experienced disruptions in education during the COVID-19 pandemic (%)

	Experienced disruptions	Did not experience disruptions
Arrival Group		
2015 and 2020	54.0	46.0
2010 and 2014	61.4	38.6
Province of Residence		
East Azerbaijan	0.0	100.0
Fars	87.9	12.1
Isfahan	69.8	30.2
Razavi Khorasan	78.4	21.6
Tehran	36.2	63.8
Household Head Gender		
Female	52.4	47.6
Male	56.7	43.3
Total	56.3	43.7

Table 18 Distribution of households where one or more children dropped out of school during the COVID-19 pandemic (%)

	Household had one or more children drop out of school	No children dropped out of school
Arrival Group		
2015 and 2020	1.2	98.8
2010 and 2014	5.7	94.3
Province of Residence		
East Azerbaijan	0.0	100
Fars	0.0	100
Isfahan	4.7	95.3
Razavi Khorasan	0.0	100
Tehran	3.4	96.6
Household Head Gender		
Female	0.0	100
Male	2.9	97.1
Total	2.6	97.4

The most commonly reported barriers to children's education during the COVID-19 pandemic reported by interviewed households were:

- Lack of motivation to work on schoolwork (24.7%)
- Difficulties accessing educational materials (22.5%)
- Lack of access to a mobile phone (19.1%)
- Lack of access to a quiet or proper place to study (14.3%)

- Poor digital literacy (13.0%)

Table 19 Barriers to child education experienced by households during the COVID-19 pandemic (%)

	Lack of access to educational material	Lack of access to quiet or proper place	Difficult finding time to study	Lack Of motivation	No mobile	No internet	None
Arrival Group							
2015 and 2020	23.0	16.2	17.4	26.1	20.5	19.3	34.2
2010 and 2014	21.4	10.0	2.9	21.4	15.7	30.0	32.9
Province of Residence							
East Azerbaijan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
Fars	30.3	0.0	3.0	30.3	12.1	45.5	24.2
Isfahan	39.5	14.0	18.6	30.2	18.6	20.9	20.9
Razavi Khorasan	13.5	54.1	21.6	27.0	13.5	48.7	2.7
Tehran	17.2	6.0	11.2	20.7	22.4	8.6	50.9
Household Head Gender							
Female	14.3	19.1	9.5	23.8	9.5	28.6	38.1
Male	23.3	13.8	13.3	24.8	20.0	21.9	33.3
Total	22.5	14.3	13.0	24.7	19.1	22.5	33.8

	Financial constraints	Did not know where to send child	Lack of access to a digital device	Lack of access to a quiet or proper place	Poor digital literacy
Arrival Group					
2015 and 2020	6.9	12.4	11.8	16.2	13.0
2010 and 2014	11.4	8.6	12.9	10.0	12.9
Province of Residence					
East Azerbaijan	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fars	3.0	6.1	3.0	0.0	18.2
Isfahan	7.0	14.0	7.0	14.0	14.0
Razavi Khorasan	18.9	37.8	27.0	54.1	13.5
Tehran	6.0	3.5	12.1	6.0	11.2
Household Head Gender					
Female	4.8	4.8	4.8	19.1	4.8
Male	8.6	11.9	12.9	13.8	13.8
Total	8.2	11.3	12.1	14.3	13.0

Housing

At the start of the pandemic, the majority of interviewed households reported living with family members (85.7%), while 11.1% reported living alone and 3.1% reported living in a shared room, flat or house. Female household heads were more likely than male household heads to be living alone at the start of the pandemic (18.4% and 10.1% respectively).

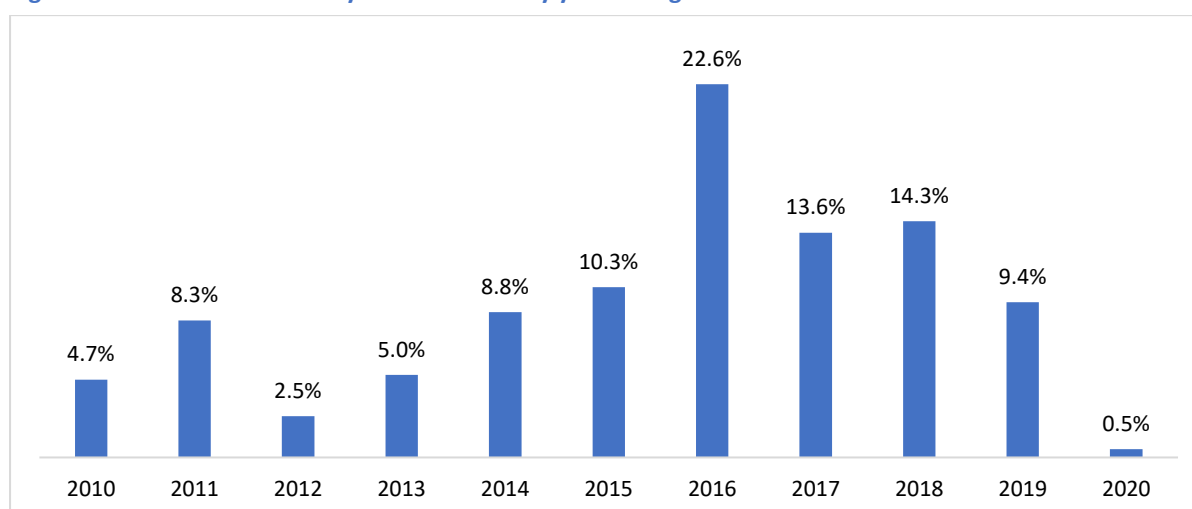
Table 20 Distribution of household head's type of housing at the start of the pandemic (%)

	Alone	Shared room	Shared flat or house	With family members
Arrival Group				
2015 and 2020	12.2	0.9	1.6	85.4
2010 and 2014	8.6	1.6	3.2	86.6
Province of Residence				
East Azerbaijan	14.3	19.0	33.3	33.3
Fars	7.1	0.0	3.5	89.4
Isfahan	8.0	0.0	0.0	92.0
Razavi Khorasan	10.8	0.0	1.1	88.2
Tehran	14.9	1.2	0.4	83.5
Household Head Gender				
Female	18.4	1.3	2.6	77.6
Male	10.1	1.1	2.0	86.8
Total	11.1	1.1	2.0	85.7

Internal Migration Experiences

The survey was administered to households who migrated to their current location of residence between 1 January 2010 and 1 March 2020. Among the surveyed households, 29.3% migrated between 2010 and 2014, while 70.7% of households migrated between 2015 and 2020.

Figure 11 Distribution of surveyed households by year of migration



Interviewed households migrated an average of 320.6km (minimum: 73km; maximum 1,299km). Households interviewed in Razavi Khorasan migrated the longest average distance (423.1km). Female-headed households migrated a longer average distance compared to male-headed households (368.0 km and 314.2 km respectively).

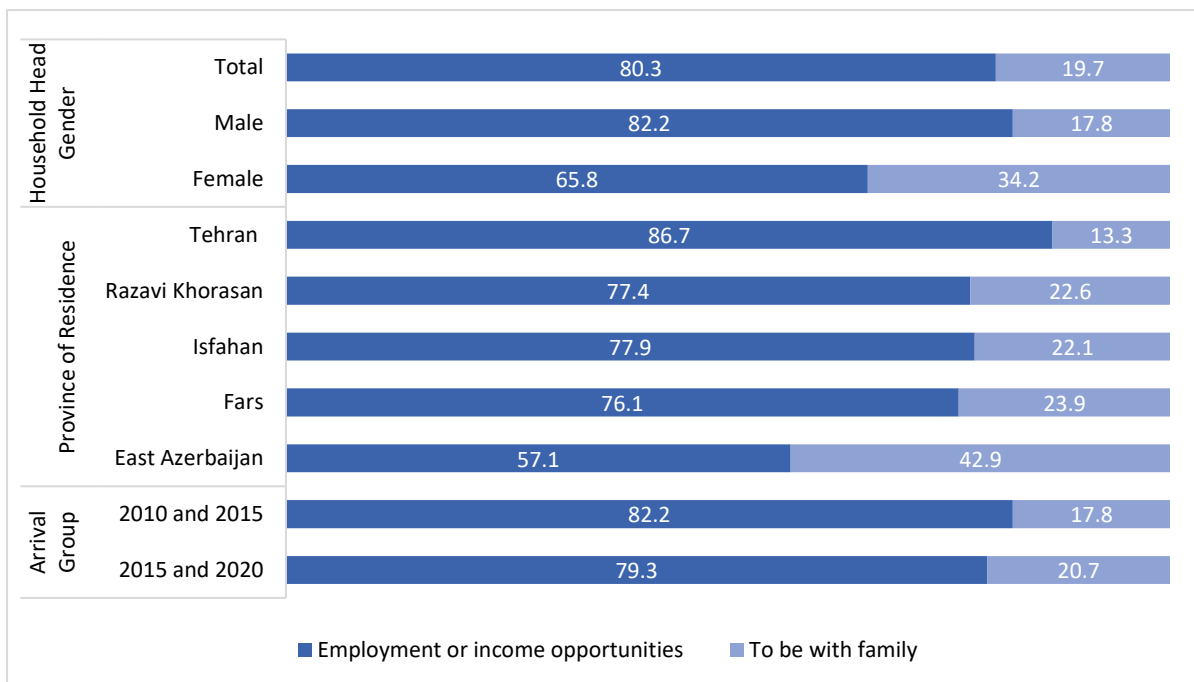
Table 21 Average migration distance (in kilometres)

	Average	Median	SD	Max	Min
Arrival Group					
2015 and 2020	318.6	267.0	210.2	1196.0	73.0
2010 and 2014	325.4	269.0	228.8	1299.0	73.0

Province of Residence					
East Azerbaijan	163.0	128.0	164.2	868.0	81.0
Fars	262.2	179.0	214.0	1,105.0	77.0
Isfahan	288.6	267.0	175.9	1,059.0	88.0
Razavi Khorasan	423.1	267.0	305.6	1,299.0	73.0
Tehran	343.2	311.0	182.0	998.0	79.0
Household Head Gender					
Female	368.0	278.0	288.5	1,299.0	73.0
Male	314.2	267.0	203.3	1,059.0	73.0
Total	320.6	267.0	215.7	1,299.0	73.0

The majority of interviewed households reported migrating for employment or income generation opportunities (80.3%) while 19.7% reported that they had migrated to be with family. Households in Tehran were the most likely to report migrating for employment or income-earning opportunities (86.7%) while households in East Azerbaijan were the most likely to report migrating to be with family (42.9%). Male-headed households were more likely to report migrating for employment or income-earning opportunities compared to female-headed households (82.2% and 65.8% respectively).

Figure 12 Households' primary reasons for migration (%)



Interviewed households most commonly reported migrating from Fars (11.8%), Isfahan (11.1%) and Razavi Khorasan (8.5%). Households that migrated between 2010 and 2014 were more likely to report migrating from Fars and Razavi Khorasan (13.9% and 11.2% respectively), while households that migrated between 2015 and 2020 were more likely to report migrating from Isfahan and Fars (12.0% and 10.9% respectively).

Figure 13 Distribution of interviewed households by province of origin (%)

Province of Origin	Arrival Group		Household Head Gender		
	2015 and 2020	2010 and 2014	Female	Male	Total
Alborz	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
Ardabil	2.4	0.0	1.3	1.8	1.7

Bushehr	2.2	2.1	3.9	2.0	2.2
Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari	2.0	3.7	0.0	2.8	2.5
East Azerbaijan	2.9	2.7	7.9	2.1	2.8
Fars	10.9	13.9	15.8	11.2	11.8
Golestan	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.6	4.1
Gilan	3.3	5.9	1.3	0.5	0.6
Hamadan	3.5	3.7	0.0	4.1	3.6
Hormozgan	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.6
Ilam	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.8
Isfahan	12.0	9.1	9.2	11.4	11.1
Kerman	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
Kermanshah	2.4	1.1	3.9	1.8	2.0
Khuzestan	6.0	4.3	7.9	5.2	5.5
Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1
Kurdistan	2.7	2.1	0.0	2.8	2.5
Lorestan	3.5	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.3
Mazandaran	4.4	4.8	1.3	6.8	6.1
Markazi	6.7	4.8	7.9	4.1	4.5
North Khorasan	1.1	2.7	3.9	1.2	1.6
Qazvin	2.0	1.6	0.0	2.1	1.9
Qom	3.3	2.7	1.3	3.4	3.1
Razavi Khorasan	7.3	11.2	7.9	8.5	8.5
Semnan	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.8	1.6
Sistan and Baluchestan	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.8
South Khorasan	1.1	2.1	2.6	1.2	1.4
Tehran	6.4	9.1	15.8	6.0	7.2
Yazd	3.8	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.0
West Azerbaijan	2.0	2.1	0.0	3.7	3.3
Zanjan	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8

Migration within the province of origin was common among surveyed households. For example, 33.3% of household in East Azerbaijan, 54.0% of households in Fars, 31.3% of households in Isfahan, and 44.1% in Razavi Khorasan migrated from within the province. Female-headed households were more likely than male-headed households to report migrating from Tehran (15.8% and 6.0% respectively), Fars (15.8% and 11.2% respectively), and East Azerbaijan (7.9% and 2.1% respectively).

Table 22 Distribution of households by province of origin (%)

Province of Origin	Province of Residence					Total
	East Azerbaijan	Fars	Isfahan	Razavi Khorasan	Tehran	
Alborz	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.6
Ardabil	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.7
Bushehr	0.0	8.0	1.8	0.0	0.8	2.2
Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari	0.0	1.8	8.0	0.0	0.4	2.5
East Azerbaijan	33.3	0.9	0.6	1.1	3.2	2.8
Fars	0.0	54.0	3.1	0.0	3.6	11.8
Golestan	0.0	1.8	2.5	3.2	6.9	4.1
Gilan	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.8	0.6

Hamadan	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.1	8.1	3.6
Hormozgan	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.6
Ilam	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.8
Isfahan	0.0	3.5	31.3	1.1	6.0	11.1
Kerman	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Kermanshah	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	4.4	2.0
Khuzestan	4.8	10.6	10.4	0.0	2.0	5.5
Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad	0.0	4.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.1
Kurdistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	2.5
Lorestan	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	7.3	3.3
Mazandaran	0.0	0.9	2.5	0.0	13.7	6.1
Markazi	0.0	0.9	5.5	2.2	6.9	4.5
North Khorasan	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	1.2	1.6
Qazvin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	1.9
Qom	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.1	4.8	3.1
Razavi Khorasan	0.0	0.0	0.6	44.1	4.8	8.5
Semnan	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	1.2	1.4
Sistan and Baluchestan	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.6
South Khorasan	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.2	0.0	0.8
Tehran	0.0	4.4	12.9	21.5	0.0	7.2
Yazd	47.6	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.4	2.0
West Azerbaijan	0.0	3.5	4.9	3.2	2.4	3.3
Zanjan	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.8

The household head in the majority of surveyed households reported migrating with at least one other person (83.5%). When migrating, household heads most commonly travelled with their spouse (70.9%), and their child or children (54.2%). Female-headed households were more likely to remote migrating by themselves compared to male-headed households (26.3% and 15.1% respectively). Male-headed households were more likely to report migrating with their spouse (77.8% and 19.7% respectively).

Table 23 Distribution of who household head migrated with (%)

	By self	Father	Mother	Spouse	Children	Brother	Sister	Other
Arrival Group								
2015 and 2020	16.7	6.4	8.4	73.6	54.3	3.6	4.2	0.4
2010 and 2014	16.0	7.0	12.8	64.2	54.0	3.7	3.7	1.6
Province of Residence								
East Azerbaijan	28.6	33.3	33.3	23.8	9.5	33.3	19.1	0.0
Fars	14.2	10.6	15.0	65.5	61.1	6.2	8.9	1.8
Isfahan	13.5	8.0	11.0	79.1	48.5	3.7	3.7	0.6
Razavi Khorasan	21.5	4.3	11.8	58.1	49.5	1.1	4.3	2.2
Tehran	16.5	2.4	3.6	76.6	60.5	0.8	0.8	0.0
Household Head Gender								
Female	26.3	7.9	18.4	19.7	56.6	5.3	9.2	1.3
Male	15.1	6.4	8.5	77.8	53.9	3.4	3.4	0.7
Total	16.5	6.6	9.7	70.9	54.2	3.6	4.1	0.8

The majority of surveyed households report that they have not moved away since originally migrating (83.1%).

COVID-19 Experiences and Impacts

The majority of surveyed households reported that someone in their household had contracted COVID-19 since the start of the pandemic (58.8%). Households in East Azerbaijan (19.0%) were the least likely to report contracting COVID-19, while households in Isfahan (72.4%) and Fars (69.9%) were the most likely to report contracting COVID-19.

Table 24 Distribution of households where at least one household member contracted COVID-19 (%)

	Contracted COVID-19	Did not contract COVID-19
Arrival Group		
2015 and 2020	57.2	42.8
2010 and 2014	62.6	37.4
Province of Residence		
East Azerbaijan	19.0	81.0
Fars	69.9	30.1
Isfahan	72.4	27.6
Razavi Khorasan	55.9	44.1
Tehran	49.2	50.8
Household Head Gender		
Female	63.2	36.8
Male	58.2	41.8
Total	58.8	41.2

Among households that reported at least one household member contracted COVID-19:

- 42.9% reported having out-of-pocket expenses due to COVID-19
- 35.7% reported having to go into a paid quarantine
- 20.8% reported having to temporarily leave their work site
- 3.2% reported losing their job

Households with female household heads were more likely than male-headed households to report that they had to temporarily leave their work site (29.2% and 19.6% respectively), while male-headed households were more likely to report (having to go into paid quarantine (37.0% and 27.1%). Households in East Azerbaijan were the mostly likely to report that a household member lost a job due to COVID-19 (50.0%). Households in Isfahan (51.7%) and Fars (49.4%) were the most likely to report having to go into a paid quarantine.

Table 25 Negative outcomes experienced due to contracting COVID-19 (%)

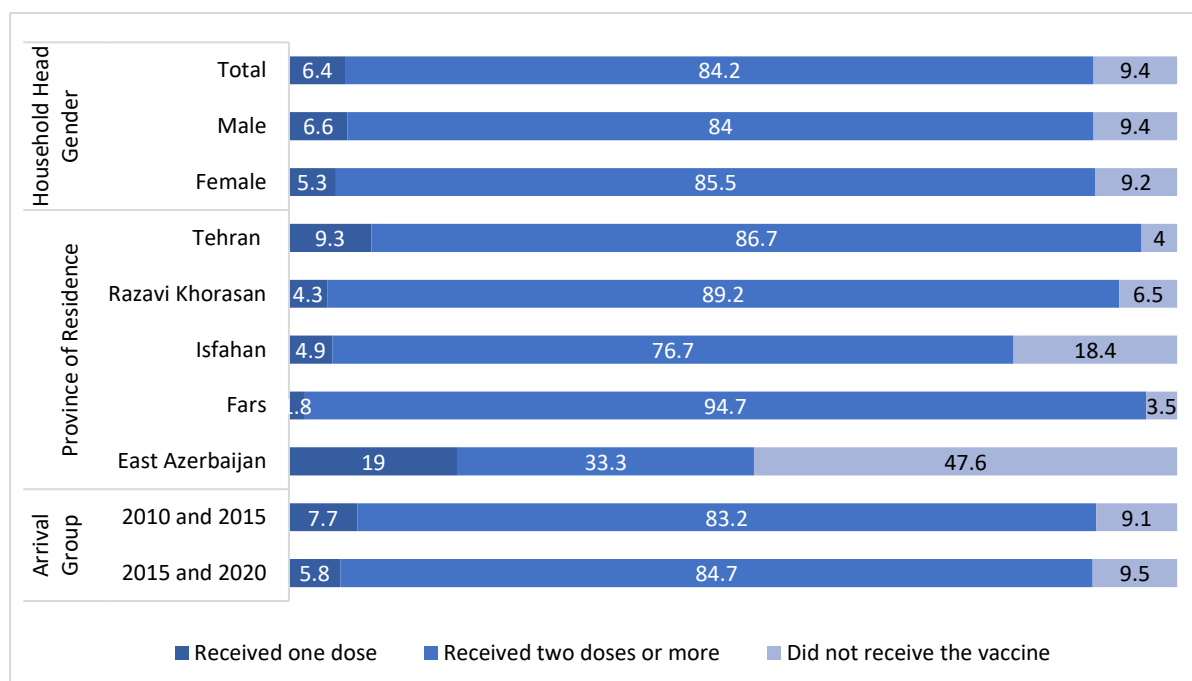
	Lost job	Had to leave work site temporarily	Had to leave accommodation temporarily	Had to go in for paid quarantine	Expenses due to quarantine	Others
Arrival Group						
2015 and 2020	3.5	23.6	0.4	36.4	43.0	3.5
2010 and 2014	2.7	14.5	1.7	34.2	42.7	8.6
Province of Residence						
East Azerbaijan	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
Fars	6.3	13.9	1.3	49.4	38.0	5.1
Isfahan	0.9	13.6	1.7	51.7	32.2	3.4
Razavi Khorasan	3.9	15.4	0.0	15.4	71.2	1.9
Tehran	1.6	33.6	0.0	21.3	45.1	8.2

Household Head Gender						
Female	4.2	29.2	2.1	27.1	50.0	0.0
Male	3.1	19.6	0.6	37.0	41.9	5.8
Total	3.2	20.8	0.8	35.7	42.9	5.1

The majority of households reported that the household head had received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine (84.2%), while 6.4% reported receiving a single dose of a COVID-19 vaccine. Nearly one in ten households (9.4%) reported that the household head had received no COVID-19 vaccine doses.

Households in East Azerbaijan were the least likely to report that the household head had received two or more doses of a COVID-19 vaccine (33.3%), while households in Fars (94.7%), Razavi Khorasan (89.2%) and Tehran (86.7%) were the most likely to report receiving at least two COVID-19 vaccine doses.

Figure 14 Distribution of the number of COVID-19 vaccine doses received by the household head (%)



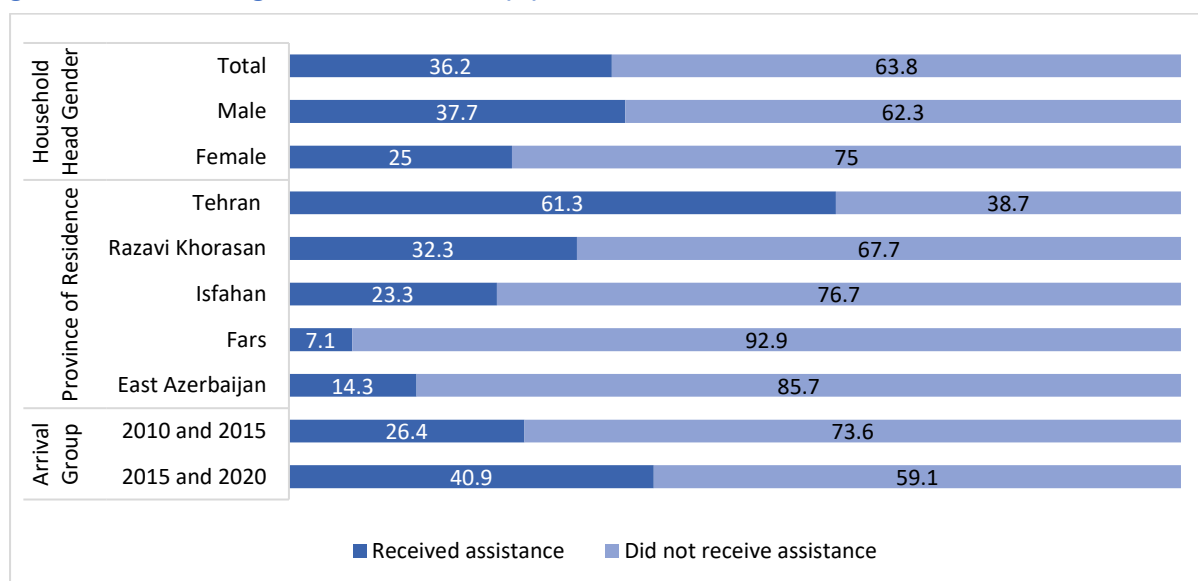
Two-thirds of surveyed households reported that one or more household members experienced mental health symptoms during the COVID-19 pandemic, including worry (45.0%), anxiety (40.3%), depression (23.4%), irritability (19.9%), hopelessness (19.4%), loneliness (18.8%), sleep problems (18.2%) and anger (12.4%). Households that migrated between 2015 and 2020 were more likely than households that migrated between 2010 and 2014 to experience loneliness (20.6% and 14.4% respectively), and anger (14.6% and 7.0% respectively). Female-headed households were more likely than male-headed households to report experiencing depression (39.5% and 21.2% respectively), loneliness (27.6% and 17.6% respectively), anger (17.1% and 11.7% respectively) and sleep problems (25.0% and 17.3% respectively). Male-headed households were less likely to report experiencing mental health symptoms compared to female-headed households (65.7% and 77.6% respectively).

Nearly all surveyed households reported that they stayed in their current city of residence during the COVID-19 pandemic (99.8%).

Table 26 Distribution of households where one or more household members experienced mental health symptoms (%)

	Depression	Worry	Anxiety	Irritation	Hopelessness	Loneliness	Anger	Sleep problems	None
Arrival Group									
2015 and 2020	24.4	45.7	42.8	21.5	19.3	20.6	14.6	19.7	31.9
2010 and 2014	20.9	43.3	34.2	16.0	19.8	14.4	7.0	14.4	35.3
Province of Residence									
East Azerbaijan	4.8	23.8	19.1	9.5	14.3	4.8	4.8	0.0	66.7
Fars	25.7	37.2	32.7	23.0	15.9	19.5	14.2	20.4	31.9
Isfahan	25.2	33.1	35.0	25.2	16.0	17.8	16.0	18.4	28.8
Razavi Khorasan	39.8	64.5	49.5	24.7	41.9	43.0	15.1	39.8	15.1
Tehran	16.5	50.8	45.6	14.1	15.3	11.3	8.9	10.5	39.9
Household Head Gender									
Female	39.5	40.8	34.2	26.3	23.7	27.6	17.1	25.0	22.4
Male	21.2	45.6	41.1	19.0	18.9	17.6	11.7	17.3	34.3
Total	23.4	45.0	40.3	19.9	19.4	18.8	12.4	18.2	32.9

Figure 15 Distribution of households that received any form of assistance during the pandemic from governmental or non-governmental sources (%)



Among households that received assistance, the most common forms of assistance were cash transfers (57.6%), relief packages provided by the government (20.4%) and face masks (14.7%). A small proportion of households reported receiving food assistance, sanitizer, and soap (4.3%). Male-headed households were more likely than female-headed households to report receiving cash transfers (59.9% and 31.6% respectively) and relief packages (21.2% and 10.5% respectively). Female-headed households were more likely than male-headed households to report receiving soap or sanitizer (15.8% and 3.8% respectively). The most commonly cited source of assistance received by migrant households during the COVID-19 pandemic was governmental agencies (31.9%).

Table 27 Types of assistance received by migrant households (%)

	Cash transfers	Face masks	Sanitizer or soap	Relief packages from government
Arrival Group				
2015 and 2020	56.2	13.5	6.0	21.1
2010 and 2014	63.0	19.6	0.0	17.4
Province of Residence				
East Azerbaijan	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fars	62.5	0.0	0.0	25.0
Isfahan	10.5	31.6	21.1	47.4
Razavi Khorasan	93.3	3.3	0.0	6.7
Tehran	62.5	13.8	2.0	16.5
Household Head Gender				
Female	31.6	21.1	15.8	10.5
Male	59.9	14.2	3.8	21.2
Total	57.6	14.7	4.8	20.4

	Food	Payment relief	Internet	Other in-kind transfers	None
Arrival Group					
2015 and 2020	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.2	14.1
2010 and 2014	8.7	0.0	2.2	2.2	6.5
Province of Residence					
East Azerbaijan	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7
Fars	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Isfahan	15.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
Razavi Khorasan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Tehran	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	15.1
Household Head Gender					
Female	26.3	10.5	0.0	0.0	15.8
Male	2.4	1.4	2.4	2.4	12.3
Total	4.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	4.8

Approximately one in three surveyed households reported receiving any form of assistance during the pandemic from governmental or non-governmental sources (36.2%). Households that migrated between 2015 and 2020 were more likely to report receiving assistance compared to households that migrated between 2010 and 2014 (41.0% and 24.6% respectively). Households in Tehran were the most likely to report receiving assistance (61.3%) compared to households in Fars (7.1%), and East Azerbaijan (14.3%). Male-headed households were more likely to report receiving assistance compared to female-headed households (37.7% and 25.0% respectively).

The most commonly cited reasons for unemployment during the COVID-19 pandemic were:

- An inability to find employment (28.5%)
- Quarantine requirements (15.4%)
- Fear of exposure to COVID-19 (14.1%)

Table 28 Sources of assistance received by migrant households (%)

	Government agency	Religious organisation	Civil society organisation or NGO
Arrival Group			
2015 and 2020	35.5	4.5	0.2
2010 and 2014	23.4	2.7	0.0
Province of Residence			
East Azerbaijan	5.3	5.3	0.0
Fars	7.1	0.0	0.0
Isfahan	19.4	6.9	0.6
Razavi Khorasan	31.5	0.0	0.0
Tehran	55.6	5.3	0.0
Household Head Gender			
Female	17.8	5.5	1.4
Male	33.8	3.7	0.0
Total	31.9	3.9	0.2

Table 29 Reported reasons for unemployment among household members during the COVID-19 pandemic (%)

	Can't find job	Quarantine	Do not want exposure to virus	Sick
Arrival Group				
2015 and 2020	30.2	16.3	14.9	1.7
2010 and 2014	23.2	12.6	11.6	1.1
Province of Residence				
East Azerbaijan	50.0	0.0	0.0	16.7
Fars	57.4	0.0	0.0	1.9
Isfahan	9.1	0.8	1.7	0.8
Razavi Khorasan	8.3	0.0	14.6	4.2
Tehran	38.5	36.7	28.6	0.6
Household Head Gender				
Female	47.1	0.0	5.9	11.8
Male	27.6	16.1	14.5	1.1
Total	28.5	15.4	14.1	1.5

	Business closed due to COVID restrictions	Not able to work due to mobility restrictions	Household member was sick	Exposed to someone with COVID-19
Arrival Group				
2015 and 2020	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
2010 and 2014	2.1	2.1	1.1	2.1
Province of Residence				
East Azerbaijan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fars	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Isfahan	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Razavi Khorasan	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tehran	1.9	3.7	3.1	3.7

Household Head Gender				
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.6
Total	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5

Households reported using a range of coping strategies in response to unemployment or a loss of income experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic. The most commonly reported coping strategies were using savings (37.9%) and borrowing money from friends and family (22.1%). Notably, 28.7% of households reported that they used no coping strategies and 15.5% of households reported that no household members were unemployed during the pandemic. Male-headed households were more likely than female-headed households to report borrowing money from sources other than friends and family compared to female-headed households (14.6% and 2.6% respectively). Male-headed households were nearly twice as likely as female-headed households to report needing no coping strategies (30.4% and 15.8% respectively).

Table 30 Coping strategies used by households to respond to unemployment and loss of income during the COVID-19 pandemic

	Skipped meals or reduced food intake	Borrowed money from friends or family	Borrowed money from other source	Used savings	Sold assets	None	Not applicable
Arrival Group							
2015 and 2020	9.1	23.1	14.0	38.8	6.4	28.4	15.3
2010 and 2014	12.3	19.8	11.2	35.8	7.5	29.4	16.0
Province of Residence							
East Azerbaijan	9.5	14.3	0.0	38.1	19.1	0.0	28.6
Fars	9.7	27.4	15.0	27.4	8.0	25.7	15.0
Isfahan	8.0	12.3	6.8	25.2	2.5	37.4	22.7
Razavi Khorasan	31.2	30.1	3.2	64.5	10.8	4.3	19.4
Tehran	3.6	23.8	21.4	41.1	6.5	35.9	8.5
Household Head Gender							
Female	11.8	22.4	2.6	38.2	5.3	15.8	27.6
Male	9.8	22.1	14.6	37.9	6.9	30.4	13.9
Total	10.0	22.1	13.2	37.9	6.7	28.7	15.5

Surveyed households reported that household members engaged in a range of activities when unemployed during the COVID-19 pandemic, most commonly searching for a job (15.4%), and exploring self-employment opportunities (9.4%).

Table 31 Activities engaged in by unemployed household members during COVID-19 (%)

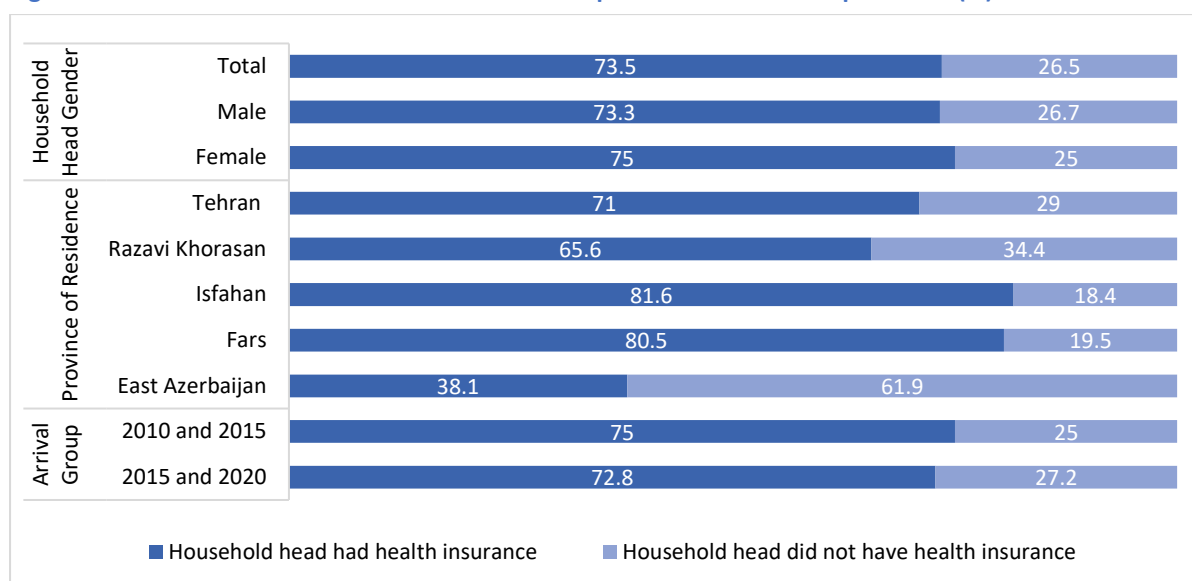
	Nothing	Searched for a job	Explored self-employment	Not applicable
Arrival Group				
2015 and 2020	35.9	14.6	9.8	33.0
2010 and 2014	41.7	17.1	8.6	32.6
Province of Residence				
East Azerbaijan	9.5	23.8	4.8	42.9
Fars	31.9	12.4	8.0	31.9
Isfahan	20.9	15.3	7.4	51.5
Razavi Khorasan	34.4	20.4	20.4	28.0
Tehran	54.8	14.1	7.7	22.2
Household Head Gender				
Female	26.3	25.0	6.6	36.8
Male	39.2	14.1	9.8	32.4
Total	37.6	15.4	9.4	32.9

	Worked in family business	Agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery	Did odd jobs
Arrival Group			
2015 and 2020	3.3	1.1	5.1
2010 and 2014	1.6	2.1	5.4
Province of Residence			
East Azerbaijan	4.8	0.0	19.1
Fars	5.3	2.7	8.0
Isfahan	2.5	1.8	4.3
Razavi Khorasan	6.5	1.1	9.7
Tehran	0.4	0.8	1.6
Household Head Gender			
Female	9.2	1.3	4.0
Male	2.0	1.4	5.3
Total	2.8	1.4	5.2

Attitudes and Perceptions of Insurance

The majority of surveyed households reported that the household head was covered by health insurance (private or public) prior to the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (73.5%). Households in Isfahan (81.6%) and Fars (80.5%) were the most likely to report that the household head had health insurance prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, while those in East Azerbaijan were the least likely (38.1%). Only one household (0.6%) reported obtaining health insurance as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic (in Razavi Khorasan).

Figure 16 Health insurance status of household head prior to the COVID-19 pandemic (%)



The majority of households reported that they made no changes to their insurance policies during the COVID-19 pandemic (80.2%). Very few households reported decreasing the sum insured during the pandemic (1.9%). Households that migrated between 2010 and 2014 were more likely to report increasing the sum insured compared to households that migrated between 2015 and 2020 (20.0% and 17.0% respectively). Male-headed households were more than twice as likely as female-headed households to report increasing the sum insured during the pandemic (19.4% and 7.0% respectively).

Table 32 Households changes to insurance policies during the COVID-19 pandemic (%)

	Increased sum insured	Decreased sum insured	Made no changes
Arrival Group			
2015 and 2020	17.0	2.7	80.2
2010 and 2014	20.0	0.0	80.0
Province of Residence			
East Azerbaijan	0.0	0.0	100.0
Fars	34.1	0.0	65.9
Isfahan	27.1	1.5	71.4
Razavi Khorasan	19.7	9.8	70.5
Tehran	2.8	0.6	96.6
Household Head Gender			
Female	7.0	1.8	91.2
Male	19.4	1.9	78.6
Total	17.9	1.9	80.2

Overall, 37.5% of surveyed households reported that they were interested in enrolling in insurance that would guarantee the household a pay-out of 50% to 70% of the household's monthly wage to be deposited directly into the household's bank account as soon as the next lockdown or negative shock occurred and continuing every month until the lockdown ended. Male-headed households were more likely to report being interested in lockdown insurance compared to female-headed households (38.4% and 30.3% respectively). Notably, 76.2% of households in East Azerbaijan reported that they were uninterested in lockdown insurance compared to 33.6% of households in Fars, and 15.3% of households in Tehran.

Table 33 Household interest in enrolling in migrant insurance guaranteeing the household a pay-out of 50% to 70% of the household's monthly wage

	Interested in enrolling	Not interested in enrolling	Not sure	Interest dependent on price
Arrival Group				
2015 and 2020	40.6	21.7	20.6	17.1
2010 and 2014	29.9	26.2	22.5	21.4
Province of Residence				
East Azerbaijan	0.0	76.2	14.3	9.5
Fars	16.8	33.6	23.0	26.5
Isfahan	31.3	24.5	25.8	18.4
Razavi Khorasan	47.3	16.1	22.6	14.0
Tehran	50.4	15.3	17.3	16.9
Household Head Gender				
Female	30.3	28.9	26.3	14.5
Male	38.4	22.2	20.5	18.9
Total	37.5	23.0	21.2	18.3

Slightly more than half of the surveyed households reported that they were willing to pay a small amount of the household's regular wage to enrol in the program so that the household is protected during difficult times (53.0%), while 24.6% of households were unwilling to pay and were prepared to receive no wage support during the next lockdown, and 22.4% of households were unwilling to pay but were unprepared for the next lockdown. Households in East Azerbaijan were the least likely to be willing to pay for insurance again (4.8%), while those in in Tehran (66.5%) and Razavi Khorasan (64.5%). Male-headed households were again more likely to report being interested in insurance compared to female-headed households (54.6% and 40.8% respectively). Female-headed households were 1.7 times more likely than male-headed households to report being unwilling to pay for insurance and unprepared for the next lockdown.

Table 34 Household willingness to pay a small amount of the household's regular wage to enrol in a program that protects the household during difficult times

	Willing to pay a small amount	Not willing to pay and prepared to receive no support	Not willing to pay anything and not prepared
Arrival Group			
2015 and 2020	56.1	23.7	20.2
2010 and 2014	45.5	26.7	27.8
Province of Residence			
East Azerbaijan	4.8	33.3	61.9
Fars	29.2	43.4	27.4
Isfahan	48.5	24.5	27.0
Razavi Khorasan	64.5	19.4	16.1
Tehran	66.5	17.3	16.1
Household Head Gender			
Female	40.8	23.7	35.5
Male	54.6	24.7	20.6
Total	53.0	24.6	22.4

Conclusions

Migrant households interviewed for this study had an average household size of 2.9 individuals with the mean age of the household head being 43.1 years. Approximately one third of interviewed households had one or more children attending school or college at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (36.2%).

At the start of the pandemic, the majority of interviewed households reported living with family members (85.7%), while 11.1% reported living alone and 3.1% reported living in a shared room, flat or house. While all interviewed household reported having access to an integrated toilet in their home or in a shared place and 94.4% have direct access to drinking water through a tap, only 44.2% of households reported access to waste pick-up facilities.

Household Finances

The majority of household heads interviewed for the study were employed in some capacity (94.0%), with the most common employment being self-employment (44.5%), employment in the private sector (27.4%) and employment in the public sector (13.2%). Household heads were most commonly working in construction (12.8%), public utility services (10.9%) and manufacturing (9.4%).

Despite high levels of unemployment among surveyed households, the majority of surveyed households reported a monthly income of less than 10 million tomans (USD 234) (53.2%). Households reported a mean of 7,779,725 tomans in month expenditures (food and non-food). The majority of household heads reported receiving payments for work done regularly before the COVID-19 pandemic (86.5%) and in the month prior to being interviewed (85.8%).

Among all surveyed households, 14.1% reported sending remittances to family members since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Households that sent remittances most commonly reported sending them irregularly (53.2%) or on a monthly basis (38.7%). The mean amount sent in remittances was 1,682,967 tomans per month.

Household incomes among migrant households varied by location. While households in East Azerbaijan and Razavi Khorasan were the most like to report a monthly income less than 10 million tomans (USD 234) (90.4% and 76.4% respectively), while households in Tehran and Fars were the most likely to report a household monthly income of 10 million tomans (USD 234) or more (59.7% and 46.9% respectively). Similarly, households in East Azerbaijan (6,300,000 tomans) and Razavi Khorasan (5,986,233 tomans) had the lowest monthly expenditures while households in Tehran (8,317,349 tomans) and Fars (8,367,852 tomans) had the highest monthly expenditures.

Female-headed households were more likely than male-headed households to report having a household income of less than 10 million tomans (USD 234) (69.8% and 51.0% respectively). Female-headed households also reported lower monthly mean expenditures than male-headed households (6,236,014 tomans and 7,982,336 tomans respectively).

Migration Experiences

All interviewed households migrated to their current location of residence between 1 January 2010 and 1 March 2020. Among the surveyed households, 29.3% migrated between 2010 and 2014, while 70.7% of households migrated between 2015 and 2020. Households migrated a mean of 320.6 km from their location of origin. The majority of interviewed households reported migrating for employment or income generation opportunities (80.3%). The household head in the majority of surveyed households reported migrating with at least one other person (83.5%).

Interviewed households migrated from across Iran to their current locations of residence. The most common provinces of origin were Fars (11.8%), Isfahan (11.1%) and Razavi Khorasan (8.5%). Migration within the province the same province was common among households in East Azerbaijan (33.3%), Fars (54.0%), Isfahan (31.3%), and Razavi Khorasan (44.1%). After the initial migration event, few migrant households moved again. The majority of surveyed households report that they have not moved away since originally migrating (83.1%).

COVID Experiences

Most surveyed households had experienced COVID-19 directly. Overall, 58.8% of households reported that at least one household member had contracted COVID-19 during the pandemic. The majority of interviewed household heads reported receiving at least two doses of a COVID-19 vaccine.

The majority of migrant households reported attending a public health facility the last time a household member needed to attend one (61.4%). Migrant households primarily attended public health facilities due to the low associated costs (69.6%). Conversely, migrant households that attended private health facilities (38.6%) did so due to a belief that they offered better service quality (75.2%). The proximity of the health facility was an important factor for households that attended both public (57.4%) and private health facilities (50.4%).

Migrant households experienced a wide range of effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Mental health symptoms were experienced by most migrant households (67.1%), most commonly worry (45.0%), anxiety (40.3%), and depression (23.4%). Female-headed households were more likely to report experiencing mental health symptoms compared to male-headed households (77.6% and 65.7% respectively).

Most surveyed households reported that their children experienced disruptions in their education (such as school closures) during the pandemic (56.3%). Households that experienced disruptions to education reported that their child or children were out of school for an average of 8.2 months (minimum: 1 month; maximum: 24 months). 2.6% of households reported that one of more children dropped out of school or college during the pandemic.

Households where one or more members contracted COVID-19 reported out-of-pocket expenses due to COVID-19 (42.9%), paid quarantine (35.7%); 20.8% reported that they had had to leave their work site temporarily and 3.2% reported losing their job.

More than half of the migrant households reported receiving assistance during the COVID-19 pandemic. Cash transfers (57.6%) and relief packages from the government (20.4%) were the most commonly reported means of assistance provided to migrant households. Male-headed households were more likely than female-headed households to report receiving cash assistance and relief packages.

Households reported using a range of coping strategies in response to unemployment or a loss of income experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic. The most commonly reported coping strategies were using savings (37.9%) and borrowing money from friends and family (22.1%). Notably, 28.7% of households reported that they used no coping strategies and 15.5% of households reported that no household members were unemployed during the pandemic. Female-headed households were nearly twice as likely as male-headed households to report needing to use coping strategies during the pandemic (84.2% and 69.4% respectively).

COVID-19 experiences among migrant households varied by province. While the majority of households in Isfahan (72.4%) and Fars (69.9%) had at least one household member that had contracted COVID-19, compared to 19.0% of households in East Azerbaijan. Households in East Azerbaijan (50.0%) and Tehran (33.6%) were the most likely to report that they had had to leave their work site temporarily. The majority of households in Fars (87.9%), Razavi Khorasan (78.4%) and Isfahan (69.8%) reported education disruptions, while no households in East Azerbaijan and 36.2% of households in Tehran experienced disruptions.

Households were open to a range of insurance options to cope to risks and shocks from COVID-19. The majority of surveyed households reported that the household head was covered by health insurance (private or public) prior to the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (73.5%). Slightly more than half of the surveyed households reported that they were willing to pay a small amount of the household's regular wage to enrol in the program so that the household is protected during difficult times (53.0%); and 37.5% of surveyed households reported that they were interested in enrolling in insurance that would guarantee the household a pay-out of 50% to 70% of the household's monthly wage to be deposited directly into the household's bank account as soon as the next lockdown or negative shock occurred and continuing every month until the lockdown ended.

Annexes

Annex 1: Bibliography

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Annex 2: Quantitative Survey

Information Collected Before Interview

1. Date of interview
2. GPS location
3. Enumerator name
4. Supervisor name

Section 1: Informed Consent

The Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) is a global hub of knowledge and policy expertise on migration and development. KNOMAD is supported by a multi-donor trust fund established by the World Bank. The European Commission, and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH commissioned by and on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) are the contributors to the trust fund.

KNOMAD aims to create and synthesize multidisciplinary knowledge and evidence, generate a menu of policy options for migration policy makers, and provide technical assistance and capacity building for pilot projects, evaluation of policies, and data collection. As part of these objective, KNOMAD is undertaking a survey based multi-country study on COVID-19 Impact on Internal Migration, Labour Markets and Urbanisation. The study will involve undertaking a survey to obtain more representative socioeconomic data of internal migrants and capture detailed information on access to labour markets of the internal migrants, access to services in host and return destinations and on their dynamics of reintegration. As part of the survey, we would like to interact with a number of women and men who are migrants or have been migrants since the start of COVID 19.

Locations in Isfahan, Mashhad, Shiraz, Tabriz, and Tehran have been chosen for the study. UDA Consulting and IRC Group have been appointed to undertake the field survey. The information shared by you will remain confidential and will be used only for research purposes, programme planning and advocacy. Any personal identifiers that could reveal your identity would be removed before the results of the survey are made public or shared between people other than the team of investigators and consultants working on the project. Your participation in the survey is voluntary and is totally based on your willingness. You can withdraw from the survey at any time after having agreed to participate. You are free to refuse to answer any question that is asked in the questionnaire. This interview will take about 25-30 minutes to complete. If you have any questions about this survey, you may ask me or contact the person given below:

IRC contact information

We thank you for taking time to understand and showing your interest in the survey.

Question	Answer Options	Logic
1 Do you agree to participate in this survey?	a. Yes - Continue b. No - End survey	

Welcome! Thank you for your interest in our research study. Please answer the following questions so we can find out if you are eligible to participate.

Section 2: Eligibility

Question	Answer Options	Logic
1 What is your age?	Whole number	If less than 18, end survey. Participants must be at least 18 years of age to participate
2 Were you born in (city name) or move here before 2010?	a. Yes - End survey b. No - Continue	

3	When did you move to this city?	Month / Year	
4	Since arriving in this city, have you moved away?	a. Yes b. No	
5	How many times did you move from this city?	Whole number	If Q4=1
6	Since you first moved to this city, how much time have you spent living somewhere else? (in months)	Whole number	If Q4=1
7	Location of origin	List	If district is within 70km of city, end survey
8	Which Industry are you part of?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Manufacturing company ● Industrial company ● Service company ● Technology company ● Financial and Business Services ● Health sector ● Self-employed ● No income job (terminate) 	If other, terminate survey
9	Please think about all of the incomes (monthly salary, received rent, bonus, subsidiaries, exchange, banking profit and etc.) of all your family members; what is your households' overall monthly income?	Whole number	Terminate if more than 10 million tomans (USD 234)

Section 3: Migrant Classification

Question	Answer Options	Logic	
10	What is your name?		
11	What is your telephone number?		
12	Have you lived in (city name) since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic (19 February 2020)?	a. Yes. I have stayed here the whole time b. No. I left the city and returned to my hometown c. No. I left the city and went to a different location (not my hometown) d. I moved here after the start of the COVID-19 pandemic	A = Category 1 B = Category 2 C = Category 3 D = Category 4 - terminate survey
13	When did you leave (city) after the start of the pandemic?	Month / Year	Only if Q12= B or C
14	What location did you go to?	Name of location	Only if Q12= B or C
15	How long did you spend away from (current city) during the COVID-19 pandemic? (in months)	Whole number	Only if Q12= B or C

Section 4: Household Roster

To be completed for all household members in the city where the respondent lives. Household members are people who live together in the same place and share common expenses. Household members may be related to each other or not.

Question	Answer Options	Logic
16 How many people are in this household including the respondent?	Whole number	

Question	Answer Options	Logic
17 What is the household member's name?		
18 What is the household member's relationship to the respondent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Self b. Husband/Wife c. Unmarried child d. Married child e. Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law f. Grandchild g. Father/Mother/Mother-in-law h. Brother/Sister i. Other 	
19 What is the household member's gender?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Female b. Male 	
20 What is the household member's age?	Whole number	
21 What is the household member's marital status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Never Married b. Married c. Widower/ Widow d. Divorced e. Separated 	
22 What is the household member's level of education?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pre-primary b. Primary c. Secondary school d. Higher secondary e. Graduate f. Post-graduate g. Never went to school 	
23 What is the household member's industry?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing, etc. b. Mining c. Manufacturing d. Public Utility Services e. Construction f. Commerce g. Transport and Communications h. Financial and Business Services i. Public Administration j. Other Services, Unspecified k. Self Employed l. Houseworker m. Hospitality n. Unemployed 	Only if Q20=>18
24 What is the household member's employment status on date?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Self-employed (Vendors etc.) b. Family business c. Public sector d. Private sector e. Unemployed f. Seasonal/temporary g. Other 	Only if Q20=>18
25 What is the household member's monthly income in January 2020?		Only if Q20=>18

26	What is the household member's monthly income in (month before the survey)?		Only if Q20=>18
27	Has this household member lived in (city name) since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic (19 February 2020)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes. Stayed here the whole time b. No. Left the city and returned to hometown c. No. Left the city and went to a different location (not hometown) d. No. Moved here after the start of the COVID-19 pandemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A = Category 1 B = Category 2 C = Category 3 D = Category 4
28	How long has this household member lived with the respondent? (in years)	Whole number	

To be completed for immediate family members in the respondent's hometown. "HINT: The immediate family usually consists of one's parents, siblings, spouse, and children."

Question	Answer Options	Logic
29	How many immediate family members live in the respondent's hometown?	Whole number Go to Section 5 if 0

Question	Answer Options	Logic	
30	What is the family member's name?		
31	What is the family member's relationship to the respondent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Husband/Wife b. Unmarried child c. Married child d. Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law e. Grandchild f. Father/Mother/Mother-in-law g. Brother/Sister h. Other 	
32	What is the family member's gender?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Female b. Male 	
33	What is the family member's age?	Whole number	
34	What is the family member's marital status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Never Married b. Married c. Widower/ Widow d. Divorced e. Separated 	
35	What is the family member's level of education?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o. Pre-primary p. Primary q. Secondary school r. Higher secondary s. Graduate t. Post-graduate u. Never went to school 	
36	What is the family member's industry?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Agriculture, Hunting, Fishing, etc. b. Mining c. Manufacturing d. Public Utility Services e. Construction f. Commerce g. Transport and Communications h. Financial and Business Services i. Public Administration j. Other Services, Unspecified k. Self Employed 	Only if Q33>=18

	l. Houseworker m. Hospitality n. Unemployed	
37 What is the family member's employment status on date?	a. Self-employed (Vendors etc.) b. Family business c. Public sector d. Private sector e. Unemployed f. Seasonal/temporary g. Other	Only if Q33>=18
38 What is the family member's monthly income in January 2020?		Only if Q33>=18
39 What is the family member's monthly income (month before the survey)?		Only if Q33>=18
40 Has this family member lived in (respondent's hometown name) since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic (19 February 2020)?	a. Yes. Stayed here the whole time b. No. Left the city and returned to hometown c. No. Left the city and went to a different location (not hometown) d. No. Moved here after the start of the COVID-19 pandemic	A = Category 1 B = Category 2 C = Category 3 D = Category 4
41 How long did this household member live with the respondent (in years)	Whole number	

Section 5: Migration History

Question	Answer Options	Logic
42 When you moved to (city), did you move by yourself or with others?	a. By myself b. With others	
43 Who did you move with?	a. Father b. Mother c. Spouse (husband/wife) d. Children e. Brother f. Sister g. Other relative h. Other	Only if Q42= b

Section 6: Employment History

Question	Answer Options	Logic
44 How long were you unemployed/had no source of income during the pandemic? (In months)	a. Was never unemployed/always had source of income on monthly basis b. Less than 1 month c. 1-3 months d. > 3 months	
45 In case you were unemployed, what was the main reason for unemployment?	a. Business closed due to COVID legal restrictions, b. Business closed due to other reasons, c. Laid off while business continued, d. Not able to farm due to lack of inputs, e. Seasonal worker, f. Not able to go to work due to mobility restrictions, g. Sick h. Household member was sick i. Exposed to someone who was sick and forced to	Only if Q44 = B, C, or D

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> j. quarantine k. Cannot find a job, l. Was planning to retire m. Was planning to quit n. Do not want exposure to virus o. Other (Please explain) (MULTIPLE CHOICE)	
46 Did you or your household do any of the following to cope with unemployment/no income?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Skipped meals or reduced food intake b. Borrowed money from friends or family c. Borrowed money from other source d. Used savings e. Sold assets f. Other (specify) (MULTIPLE CHOICE)	
47 Why did you decide to return to (city)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Better livelihood (Better opportunities to work or earn income) opportunities b. Lack of livelihood opportunities back in hometown c. Future prospects (Hope to settle in the city in the long run, start own business in the long run etc.) d. Access to better health care e. Access to better education for children f. Any other (specify) 	Only if Q12 = B or C
48 What activities were you doing during the time you were in (city) but were unemployed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Involved in family business b. Involved in agriculture / animal husbandry/ fishery c. Doing odd jobs d. Doing nothing e. Searching for a job f. Exploring new self-employment g. Opportunities h. Other 	Only if Q44 = B, C, or D
49 Since the start of the pandemic, what activities did you do when you were outside (city)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Involved in family business b. Involved in agriculture / animal husbandry/ fishery c. Doing odd jobs d. Doing nothing e. Searching for a job f. Exploring new self-employment g. Opportunities h. Other 	Only if Q12= B or C

Section 7: Income and Remittances

Question	Answer Options	Logic
50 What was your monthly income prior to COVID-19 (January 2020)? (in Tomans)	Whole number	
51 What is your current monthly income (at the time of the interview, in Tomans)	Whole number	

52	Since the start of the pandemic (February 2020), has there been any change in your income from work?	a. No b. Yes - income increased c. Yes - income decreased	
53	By how much did your income change?	a. 0-25% b. 26%-50% c. 51-100% d. More than 100% (only if Q41 = B)	Only if Q52 = B or C
54	How long did this change in income last? (in months)	Whole number	Only if Q52 = B or C
55	For the work that you did in the last week/month, were you paid?	a. Full normal payment b. Reduced payment c. No payment	Skip if Q12 = C
56	Compared to the time before the pandemic, during the first lockdown in 2020, how did your income change?	a. Slight reduction (<25%) b. Large reduction (>25%) c. Stayed the same d. Slight increase (<25%) e. Large increase (>25%)	
57	Compared to the time before the pandemic, between the first lockdown in 2020 and the second lockdown in 2021, how did your income change?	a. Slight reduction (<25%) b. Large reduction (>25%) c. Stayed the same d. Slight increase (<25%) e. Large increase (>25%)	
58	Compared to the time before the pandemic, during the second lockdown in 2021, how did your income change?	a. Slight reduction (<25%) b. Large reduction (>25%) c. Stayed the same d. Slight increase (<25%) e. Large increase (>25%)	
59	Before the pandemic, did you receive your wages/income regularly?	a. Yes b. No	
60	Currently, what do you spend on expenditures? (Amount in Toman)	Whole number	
61	Unit of time	a. Per week b. Per month	
62	Currently, how much do you spend in Toman on food	Whole number	
63	Unit of time	a. Per week b. Per month	
64	Currently, how much do you spend in Toman on non-food expenses (all other expenses)	Whole number	
65	Unit of time	a. Per week b. Per month	
66	Since the start of the pandemic, have you sent money (remittances) to your hometown? (Either regularly or occasionally)	a. Yes b. No	
67	Currently, how much do you send in Toman in remittances to family members in your hometown?	Whole number	Only if Q66 = Yes
68	Unit of time	a. Per week b. Per month c. Other (specify)	Only if Q67 > 0
69	How often do you transfer money to family members in your hometown?	a. Weekly b. Fortnightly c. Monthly d. Quarterly	Only if Q66 = Yes

	e. Irregular/not fixed f. When I go back g. Other	
70 Compared to the time before the pandemic, how did the amount of money (remittances) sent to family members in your hometown change after the first lockdown in 2020?	a. Increased b. Decreased c. Same d. Does not send remittances	
71 Compared to the time before the pandemic, how did the amount of money (remittances) sent to family members in your hometown change in the last three months?	a. Increased b. Decreased c. Same	Only if Q70 = 1, 2 or 3
72 How do you send money to family members in your hometown?	a. Through friends b. Bank transfer c. Phone wallets (Payment Applications) d. Physically (take money with me) e. Other	Only if Q70 = 1, 2 or 3
73 Was access to the channel you use to send money disrupted during the pandemic?	a. Yes b. No	Only if Q70 = 1, 2 or 3
74 Can you explain how?	a. Some bank services were not operational during b. Could not go to bank for some reasons c. Did not have phone wallet/phone banking literacy d. Did not have anyone to send the money back to the hometown (all friends/acquaintances had already gone back) e. Others (please explain)	Only if Q73 = Yes
75 After expenditures and remittances, how much are you able to save?	Whole number	
76 Unit of time	a. Per week b. Per month	Only if Q75 > 0

Section 8: Access to Healthcare (Migrants and Their Families)

Question	Answer Options	Logic
77 Have you contracted COVID-19 during the pandemic?	a. Yes b. No	
78 When did you first contract COVID-19?	Month/Year	Only if Q77 = A
79 As a result of contracting COVID-19, did you experience any of the following?	a. Lost my job b. Was asked to leave the work site temporarily c. Was asked to leave the accommodation temporarily d. Had to go in for paid quarantine e. Out of pocket expenses due to quarantine f. Others	Only if Q77 = A Select multiple
80 In total, how much money did you spend on your COVID-19 recovery, including quarantine costs, food, medicine)? (in Toman)	Whole number	Only if Q77 = A

81	Were you covered by health insurance (public or private) before the COVID-19 pandemic?	a. Yes b. No	
82	Did you make any changes to your insurance policy/policies due to the pandemic?	a. Increase the policy sum assured b. Decreased the policy sum assured c. No change	Only if Q81 = A
83	Have you obtained health insurance as a result of the pandemic?	a. Yes b. No	Only if Q81 = B
84	What is your COVID-19 vaccination status?	a. Received one dose b. Received two doses or more c. Did not receive the vaccine	
85	When was the last time you or an immediate family member had to visit a health facility (for any health issue)?	Month/Year	
86	What type of health facility did you visit?	a. Private b. Public	
87	What were your reasons for going to a private health facility?	a. Better quality of service b. The staff/doctors known to me c. No cost/minimum cost d. Referred by somebody known to me e. Close/nearby my place f. Other	Only if Q86 = A
88	What were your reasons for going to a public health facility?	a. Better quality of service b. The staff/doctors known to me c. No cost/minimum cost d. Referred by somebody known to me e. Close/nearby my place f. Other	Only if Q87 = B
89	What were the top 3 challenges you faced when you went to the public health care facility?	a. No obstacles b. Consultation/treatment is too expensive c. Health services opening hours are not suitable d. Administrative difficulties e. Lack of knowledge of rights f. Did not know where to go g. Language or cultural barriers h. Care refused by health professionals i. Fear of discrimination j. Too time consuming k. Fear of contracting COVID-19 l. Too crowded m. Don't know	Only if Q87 = B
90	Since returning to (city), do you feel that your access to health services has improved, decreased, or remained the same?	a. Improved b. Decreased c. Remained the same	Only if Q12 = B or C
91	Have you experienced any of the following during the COVID pandemic?	a. Depression b. Worry c. Anxiety d. Loneliness e. Anger f. Irritability g. Hopelessness h. Sleep problems/disturbances i. Other	

Section 9: Education

Question	Answer Options	Logic
92 Did you have any school or college-going child/children when the pandemic started? (1st Jan 2020 to 31st March 2020)	a. Yes b. No	
93 Where were the child/children studying?	a. At Origin b. At Destination c. Both (In case of more than 1 child and some studying in origin and some at destination)	Only if Q92 = A
94 What were the major barriers for your child's education during the pandemic?	a. Financial constraints b. Administrative difficulties c. Lack of knowledge of rights d. Did not know where to send the child e. Language barrier f. Cultural barrier g. Access to a digital device h. Access to educational material i. Access to a quiet/proper place j. Finding time to study k. Help with educational work motivation l. No mobile m. No internet n. No obstacles o. Poor digital literacy p. Other (Please explain)	Only if Q92 = A
95 Have any of your children dropped out of school during the pandemic?	a. Yes b. No	
96 How long were your child/children out of school during the pandemic (in months)	Whole number	Only if Q95 = Yes
97 Are any of your school-aged children currently out of school?	a. Yes b. No	Only if Q95 = Yes
98 Did you face any challenges re-enrolling your child/children back in school?	a. Yes b. No	Only if Q95 = Yes
99 What challenges did you experience?	a. Schools were full b. Schools denied enrolment c. Required documents were not available d. COVID-19 vaccination was not available e. Costs of enrolment were high f. Other (please specify)	Only if Q95 = Yes

Section 10: Transportation

Question	Answer Options	Logic
100 When you left (city) during the pandemic, what type of transportation did you use?	a. Government-run transport (bus) b. Government-run transport (train) c. Private transport (bus) d. Private transport (car) e. Own f. Truck/Lorry g. On Foot	Only if Q12= B or C

	h. Other means (specify)	
101 How much did it cost you to return to your place of origin/hometown? (in Toman)	Whole number	Only if Q12= B or C
102 What mode of transportation did you use when you came back to (city)?	a. Government-run transport (bus) b. Government-run transport (train) c. Private transport (bus) d. Private transport (car) e. Own f. Truck/Lorry g. On Foot h. Other means (specify)	Only if Q12= B or C
103 How much did the transport to return to the city cost you? (in Toman)	Whole number	
104 Did you return to the city alone or with your family?	a. Alone b. With my family	

Section 11: Housing

Question	Answer Options	Logic
105 When the pandemic started, what type of housing were you living in?	a. Alone b. Sharing room as bachelor c. Sharing flat/house as bachelor d. With Family members/Relatives e. Other (Please explain)	
106 How many rooms were shared?	Whole number	Only if Q105 = B or C
107 How many people shared a room?	Whole number	Only if Q105 = B or C
108 What kind of sanitation facilities did you have in your accommodation before the pandemic?	a. Integrated household toilet/community toilet b. Waste pickup facility c. Sewage system d. Running water e. Drinking water (RO system, filter water, etc.) f. Drinking water (direct tap water)	
109 Did you have difficulty finding housing when the lockdown started in 2020? (Multiple Choice)	a. Not allowed to enter into the village/hometown b. Needed quarantine c. No. Self-owned place at the hometown d. No difficulties	
110 After you returned to your hometown, how long did it take you to find an income generating opportunity?	a. Less than a month b. 1 to 12 months (series) c. 12+ months	Only if Q12 = B
111 What types of difficulties did you encounter in accessing public services in your new location? (please list all difficulties)	a. Health b. Housing c. Banking d. Internet e. Education f. Waste g. Water h. Hygiene/sanitation i. Other	Only if Q12 = B or C

112 Since returning to (city) have you been able to return to your previous accommodation?	a. Yes b. No	Only if Q12 = B or C
113 Why? (state all reasons)	a. Found better place b. Had to shift to other location due to change in income source c. Rented to somebody else d. Other	Only if Q112 = B
114 Have you been able to access clean drinking water facilities since you returned to (city)?	a. Yes b. No	Only if Q12 = B or C
115 Since returning to (city), do you feel your access to clean water has improved, reduced, or stayed the same?	a. Improved, b. Decreased, c. Remains the same	Only if Q12 = B or C
116 Have you been able to access sanitation facilities since you returned to (city)?	a. Yes b. No	Only if Q12 = B or C
117 What kind of sanitation facility is available to you in your current accommodation?	a. Integrated household toilet/community toilet b. Solid waste pickup facility c. Sewage system d. Running water e. Drinking water (RO/filtered water, etc.) f. Drinking water (direct tap water)	Only if Q12 = B or C

Section 12: Government Response

Question	Answer Options	Logic
118 Have you or any of your family member at the destination received any form of government assistance since the start of the pandemic?	a. Yes b. No	
119 What kind of assistance?	a. Cash transfers b. Free food packets/food materials c. Free housing d. Free quarantine e. Payment relief for public services f. Electricity g. Water h. Internet i. Public transport j. Other in-kind transfers k. Face masks l. Sanitizer soap m. Cloth n. Relief packages provided by the government (such as cash and in-kind assistance) o. Others (specify)	Only if Q118 = A
120 Have you or any of your family member who returned along with you received any form of government assistance since you returned to your place of origin after any of the lockdowns?	a. Yes b. No	Only if Q12 = B or C
121 What kind of assistance was provided?	a. Cash transfers b. Free food packets	Only if Q121 = A

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Free housing d. Free quarantine e. Payment relief for public f. Services g. Electricity h. Water i. Internet j. Public transport k. Other in-kind transfers l. Face masks m. Sanitizer n. Soap o. Cloth p. Relief packages provided by the government (such as cash and in-kind assistance) q. Others (specify) 	
122 Suppose an agency offered migrant insurance which would guarantee you a pay-out of 50% - 70% of your monthly wage to be deposited directly into your bank account as soon as the next lockdown or negative shock occurs and continue every month until the lockdown ends. Would you enrol in such a scheme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes b. No c. Not Sure 	
123 Are you willing to pay a small amount of your regular wage to enrol in the program so that you are protected during difficult times?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes, I am willing to pay a small amount every month so that I continue to receive an income if there is another lockdown. b. No, I am not willing to pay anything for the insurance and prepared to receive no wage support during the next lockdown c. No, I am not willing to pay anything for the insurance and not prepared 	
124 Suppose you could choose what kind of support you want from government or your employer if another lockdown occurs. What would you prefer:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Health insurance in case I fall sick. Amount I am willing to pay for insurance b. Money for housing and food during the lockdown c. Transport money and two-months' salary to return to my family. d. Wage insurance of the type proposed in the previous question (60% 70% of your monthly wage during the lockdown) e. Other, specify 	
125 The amount I am willing to pay is (in Toman)		If Q124 = A
126 The amount I am willing to pay is (in Toman)		If Q124 = B
127 The amount I am willing to pay is (in Toman)		If Q124 = C
128 The amount I am willing to pay is (in Toman)		If Q124 = D

129 The amount I am willing to pay is (in Toman)		If Q124 = E
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Annex 3: Additional Tables

Table 35 Distribution of whether households returned to hometown during the COVID-19 pandemic (%)

	Stayed in the current city	Returned to my hometown
Arrival Group		
Arrived between 2015 and 2020	100	0
Arrived between 2010 and 2014	99.5	0.5
Total	99.8	0.2
Province of Residence		
East Azerbaijan Province	100	0
Fars Province	100	0
Isfahan Province	100	0
Razavi Khorasan Province	100	0
Tehran Province	99.6	0.4
Total	99.8	0.2
Household Head Gender		
Female	100	0
Male	99.8	0.2
Total	99.8	0.2

Table 36 Household head gender

	Female		Male		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Arrival Group						
Arrived between 2015 and 2020	48	11.2	382	88.8	430	100.0
Arrived between 2010 and 2014	28	13.5	180	86.5	208	100.0
Province of Residence						
East Azerbaijan Province	5	23.8	16	76.2	21	100.0
Fars Province	21	18.6	92	81.4	113	100.0
Isfahan Province	15	9.2	148	90.8	163	100.0
Razavi Khorasan Province	23	24.7	70	75.3	93	100.0
Tehran Province	12	4.8	236	95.2	248	100.0
Household Head Gender						
Female	76	100.0	0	0.0	76	100.0
Male	0	0.0	562	100.0	562	100.0
Total	76	11.9	562	88.1	638	100.0

Table 37 Marital status of household head (%)

	Never Married	Married	Widower/ Widow	Divorced	Separated
Arrival Group					
Arrived between 2015 and 2020	10.9	80.7	3.5	4.7	0.2
Arrived between 2010 and 2014	9.6	79.8	6.3	3.4	1.0
Province of Residence					
East Azerbaijan Province	14.3	76.2	4.8	4.8	0.0
Fars Province	14.2	75.2	5.3	4.4	0.9
Isfahan Province	5.5	84.7	6.7	2.5	0.6
Razavi Khorasan Province	12.9	73.1	3.2	9.7	1.1

Tehran Province	10.9	83.1	2.8	3.2	0.0
Household Head Gender					
Female	23.7	13.2	31.6	27.6	3.9
Male	8.7	89.5	0.7	1.1	0.0
Total	10.5	80.4	4.4	4.2	0.5

Table 38 Distribution of household heads that received payment regularly before the COVID-19 pandemic (%)

	Received payment regularly	Did not received payment regularly
Arrival Group		
2015 and 2020	86.5	13.5
2010 and 2014	84.6	15.4
Province of Residence		
East Azerbaijan	76.2	23.8
Fars	76.1	23.9
Isfahan	82.2	17.8
Razavi Khorasan	78.5	21.5
Tehran	96.4	3.6
Household Head Gender		
Female	80.3	19.7
Male	86.7	13.3
Total	85.9	14.1

Table 39 Distribution of payment received by household head for work done in the last week or month (%)

	Full normal payment	Reduced payment	No payment
Arrival Group			
2015 and 2020	85.8	11.4	2.8
2010 and 2014	80.8	10.6	8.7
Province of Residence			
East Azerbaijan	71.4	23.8	4.8
Fars	77	12.4	10.6
Isfahan	90.2	8.6	1.2
Razavi Khorasan	75.3	14	10.8
Tehran	87.9	10.1	2
Household Head Gender			
Female	77.6	15.8	6.6
Male	85.1	10.5	4.4
Total	84.2	11.1	4.7

Table 40 Frequency of remittances sent by surveyed households (%)

	Monthly	Quarterly	Irregular/not fixed	When I go back
Arrival Group				
2015 and 2020	38.7	3.2	53.2	4.8
2010 and 2014	43.3	3.3	50	3.3
Province of Residence				
Fars	31.3	0	62.5	6.3
Isfahan	33.3	11.1	44.4	11.1
Razavi Khorasan	25	0	75	0
Tehran	48.9	0	51.1	0
Household Head Gender				
Female	62.5	0	37.5	0
Male	38.1	3.6	53.6	4.8
Total	40.2	3.3	52.2	4.3

Table 41 Reported changes in remittances since the start of the pandemic (%)

	Increased	Decreased	Same
Arrival Group			
2015 and 2020	17.5	36.5	46.0
2010 and 2014	17.9	35.7	46.4
Province of Residence			
East Azerbaijan	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fars	33.3	26.7	40.0
Isfahan	11.1	33.3	55.6
Razavi Khorasan	0.0	40.0	60.0
Tehran	18.2	40.9	40.9
Household Head Gender			
Female	12.5	12.5	75.0
Male	18.1	38.6	43.4
Total	17.6	36.3	46.2

Table 42 Distribution of households with children attending school or college at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (%)

	Household has children attending school or college	No children attending school or college
Arrival Group		
2015 and 2020	36.0	64.0
2010 and 2014	36.5	63.5
Province of Residence		
East Azerbaijan	9.5	90.5
Fars	29.2	70.8
Isfahan	26.4	73.6
Razavi Khorasan	39.8	60.2
Tehran	46.8	53.2
Household Head Gender		
Female	27.6	72.4
Male	37.4	62.6
Total	36.2	63.8

Table 43 Households' primary reasons for migration (%)

	Employment or income opportunities	To be with family
Arrival Group		
2015 and 2020	79.3	20.7
2010 and 2014	82.2	17.8
Province of Residence		
East Azerbaijan	57.1	42.9
Fars	76.1	23.9
Isfahan	77.9	22.1
Razavi Khorasan	77.4	22.6
Tehran	86.7	13.3
Household Head Gender		
Female	65.8	34.2
Male	82.2	17.8
Total	80.3	19.7

Table 44 Distribution of the number of COVID-19 vaccine doses received by the household head (%)

	Received one dose	Received two doses or more	Did not receive the vaccine
Arrival Group			
2015 and 2020	5.8	84.7	9.5
2010 and 2014	7.7	83.2	9.1
Province of Residence			
East Azerbaijan	19.0	33.3	47.6
Fars	1.8	94.7	3.5
Isfahan	4.9	76.7	18.4
Razavi Khorasan	4.3	89.2	6.5
Tehran	9.3	86.7	4.0
Household Head Gender			
Female	5.3	85.5	9.2
Male	6.6	84.0	9.4
Total	6.4	84.2	9.4

Table 45 Health insurance status of household head prior to the COVID-19 pandemic (%)

	Household head had health insurance	Household head did not have health insurance
Arrival Group		
2015 and 2020	72.8	27.2
2010 and 2014	75.0	25.0
Province of Residence		
East Azerbaijan	38.1	61.9
Fars	80.5	19.5
Isfahan	81.6	18.4
Razavi Khorasan	65.6	34.4
Tehran	71.0	29.0
Household Head Gender		
Female	75.0	25.0
Male	73.3	26.7
Total	73.5	26.5

Table 46 Distribution of households that received any form of assistance during the pandemic from governmental or non-governmental sources (%)

	Received assistance	Did not receive assistance
Arrival Group		
2015 and 2020	40.9	59.1
2010 and 2014	26.4	73.6
Province of Residence		
East Azerbaijan	14.3	85.7
Fars	7.1	92.9
Isfahan	23.3	76.7
Razavi Khorasan	32.3	67.7
Tehran	61.3	38.7
Household Head Gender		
Female	25.0	75.0
Male	37.7	62.3
Total	36.2	63.8