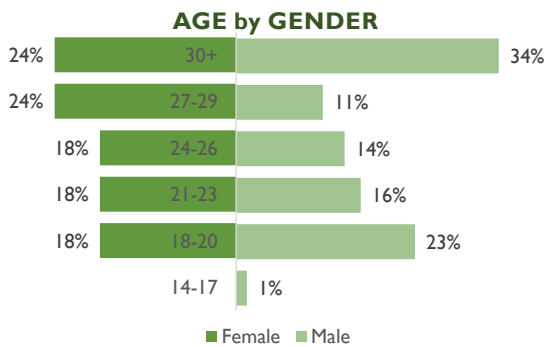


302 Migrants surveyed

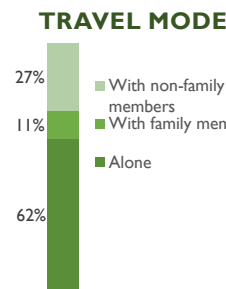
2 Routes
 Western Mediterranean **43%**
 Western African/Atlantic **57%**

4 Regions
15 Data collection points

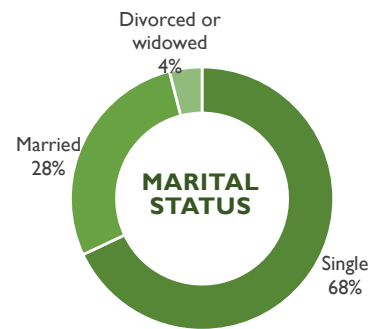
In 2020, 40,106 migrants arrived by sea to Spain according to the Spanish Ministry of Interior. Of these, 23,023 (57%) arrived to the Canary Islands from the Western African Atlantic route, while the remaining 17,083 (43%) arrived to the Spanish mainland through the Western Mediterranean route. Top nationalities arriving by sea in the period Jan-Sep 2020 were Algeria, Morocco, Mali, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal. See the next page for more on IOM's DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS).



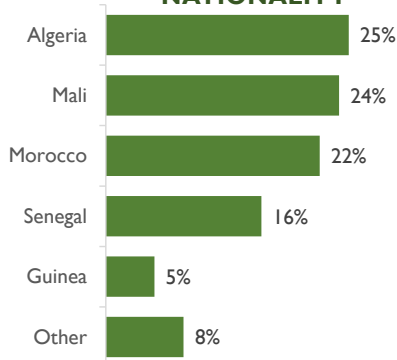
Of the 302 migrants interviewed in Spain in 2020, 281 (93%) were adult men, 17 (5%) were adult women and 4 (1%) were male adolescents of 17 years old. Almost half (45%) of the sample was below 25 years of age, while one third (33%) was above 30 years of age.



Most respondents travelled alone (62%), while some travelled with non-family members (27%). Only 11 per cent reported to have travelled with at least one family member. About 68 per cent reported that they were single, while 28 per cent reported being married and 4 per cent to be divorced or widowed.

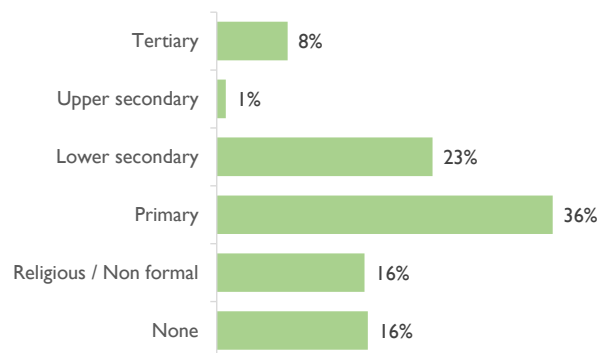


MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN / NATIONALITY



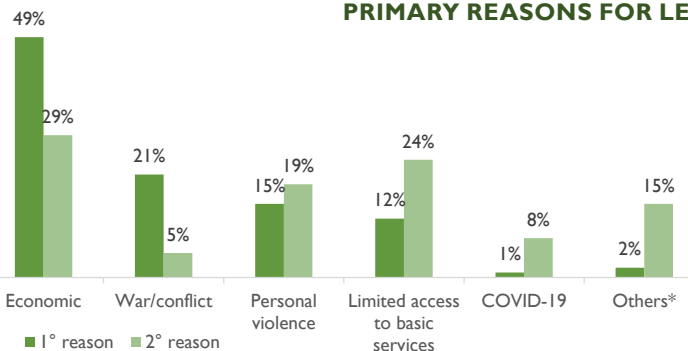
Algeria, Mali and Morocco were the main countries of origin of respondents in 2020 in Spain (25%, 24% and 22% respectively), followed by 12 other different countries. Female respondents were mostly from Algeria, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire. Most of the surveyed migrants who have reached the Canary Islands were from Morocco, Mali and Senegal.

EDUCATION LEVEL



About one third (32%) of the sample did not complete any formal education, with half of them reporting having attended religious or other non formal schools. Thirty-six per cent of the sample reported having completed primary education, while the remaining 32 per cent reported lower secondary or higher education levels.

PRIMARY REASONS FOR LEAVING THE ORIGIN COUNTRY



Migration reasons are multiple and complex to be disentangled, and can change over time. The questions in the survey about the first and second main reasons for leaving at the beginning of the journey allow for a closed set of options¹ and for some open comments.

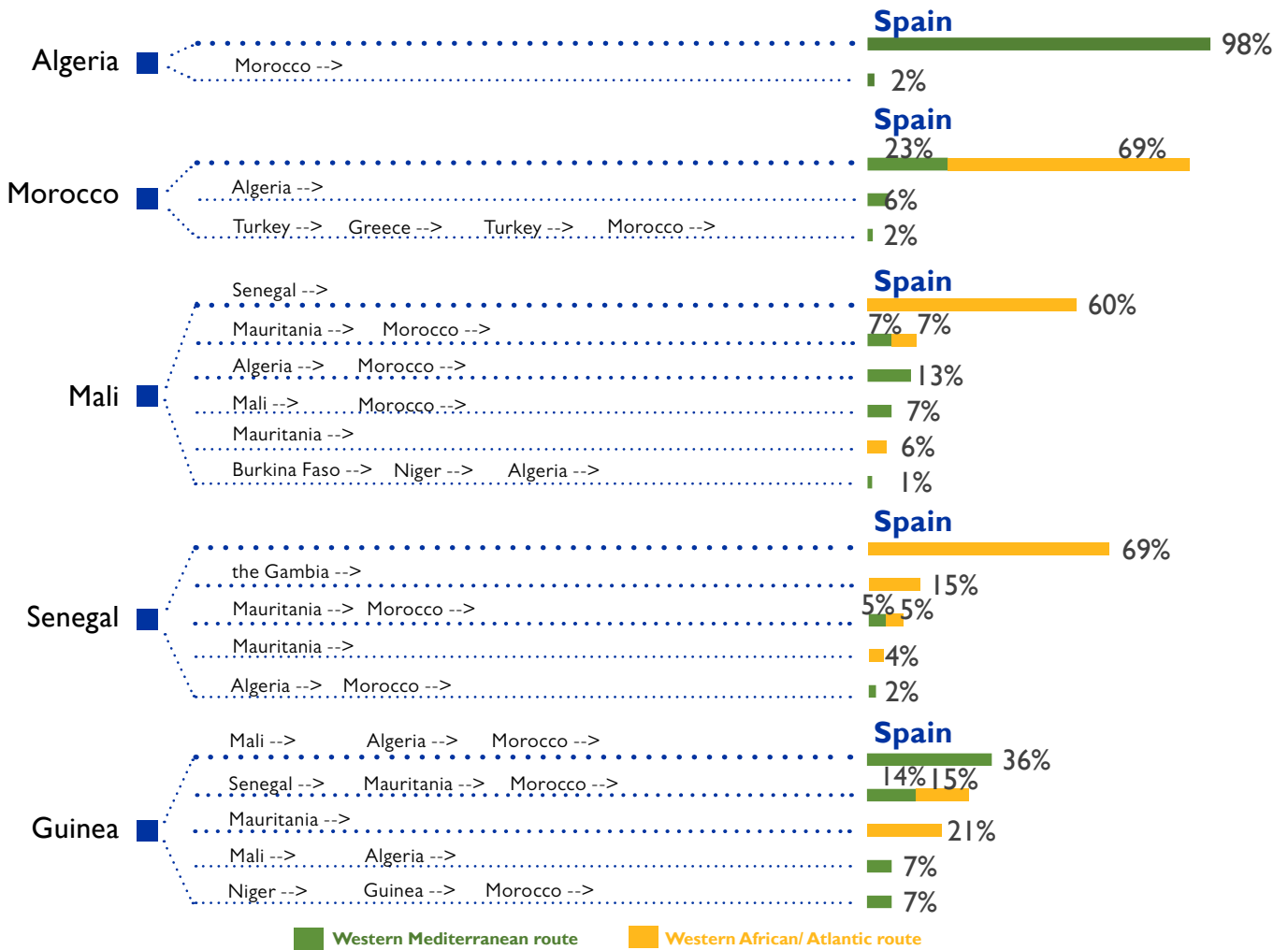
Overall, 49% of the sample listed economic reasons as the first and most decisive reason to leave the origin country, followed by war and conflicts (21%) and personal violence (15%).

The latter includes a wide range of circumstances from inheritance issues to domestic violence and discrimination, from opposition to inter-faith marriages to threats of persecution.

From open comments, COVID-19 related reasons were often intertwined with economic reasons as some economic sectors in the origin countries have suffered from various mobility restrictions implemented to contain the pandemic.

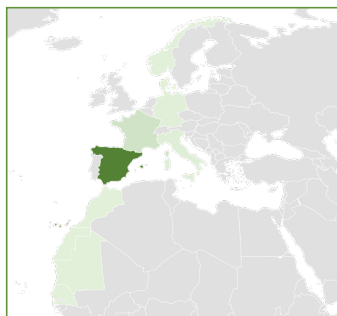
¹The include: Sudden onset of natural disaster, Slow environmental change, War/ conflict, Personal/Targeted violence, Limited access to basic services (school, health care, transportation), Economic reasons, Education (higher levels), Marriage, family formation or family reunification, COVID-19 related reasons. In the case of personal violence, respondents were asked to specify (domestic violence, family disputes, persecution or punishments by the family or extended community due to one's sexual orientation or gender identity, fights for inheritance on land, farming, animal husbandry).

MAIN TRANSIT COUNTRIES FOR TOP 5 NATIONAL GROUPS



INTENDED COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY

Spain	83%
France	10%
Europe	2%
Italy	2%
Others	3%



Map for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply endorsement or acceptance by IOM

Intended destinations at the time of the survey were mainly European countries, and especially Spain (83%), France (10%) and Italy (2%), with similar shares for male and female respondents.

One quarter (25%) of respondents had non-first-line family members already at destination, and 12 per cent had first-line family members there. The remaining (64%) did not have any family members at destination.

MAIN REASONS FOR CHOICE OF INTENDED DESTINATION



About two thirds of respondents reported the appealing socio-economic conditions as the main motivation for having a particular destination in mind at the time of the interview. Also, 22 per cent declared to have already relatives there, 6 per cent reported personal safety and security.

FMS are part of the IOM's DTM activities in the Mediterranean region, started in October 2015 as part of IOM's research on populations on the move to Europe. FMS are analysed to provide information on profiles, transit routes and vulnerabilities of respondents. In 2020, data collection took place in Italy and Spain between November and December, with a total of 601 surveys. FMS are anonymous and voluntary. As the population of reference is not completely known and IOM could have access to a limited amount of locations as a result of logistical limitations and COVID-19 restrictions in place in 2020, the sample is not random and not representative of the whole population of migrants arriving by sea to Spain. Nevertheless, 57% of the surveys covered migrants who arrived through the Western African/Atlantic route and the remaining 43% of the surveys were with migrants who arrived through the Western Mediterranean route from the coasts of Algeria or Morocco. The top 5 nationalities in the sample are the same as the top nationalities at arrival as shared by the Spanish Ministry of Interior.