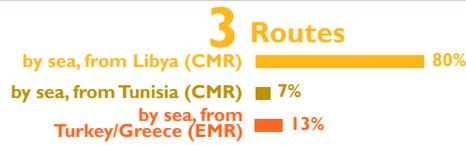
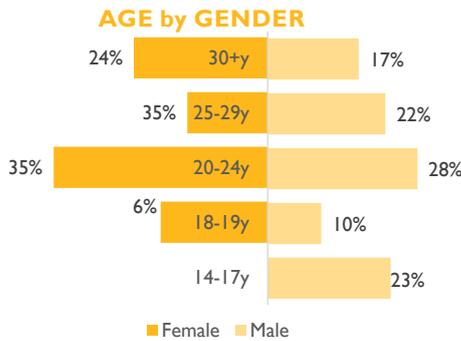


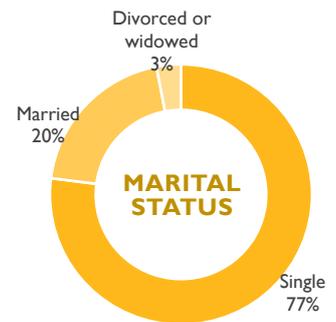
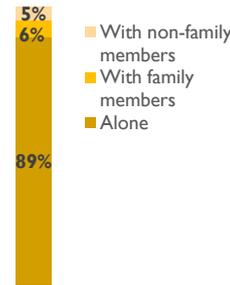
# 299 Migrants surveyed



In 2020, 34,154 migrants arrived by sea to Italy according to the Italian Ministry of Interior. Of these, 14,685 (43%) arrived departed from Tunisia, 13,012 (38%) crossed the Central Mediterranean from Libya, while the remaining departed from Turkey (12%), Algeria (4%), Greece Albania or Montenegro (3%). Top nationalities were Tunisia, Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire, Algeria, Pakistan, Egypt and Sudan. See the next page for more on IOM's DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS).



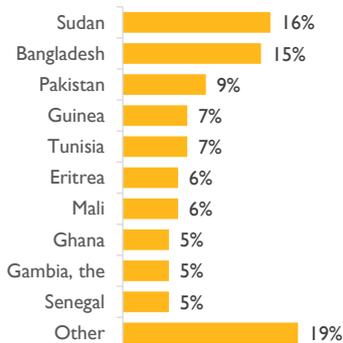
### TRAVEL MODE



Of the 299 migrants interviewed in Italy in 2020, 215 (72%) were adult men, 64 (21%) were male children between 14 and 17 years of age, and 20 (7%) were adult women. About 61 per cent of the sample was below 25 years of age, while 18 per cent was above 30 years of age.

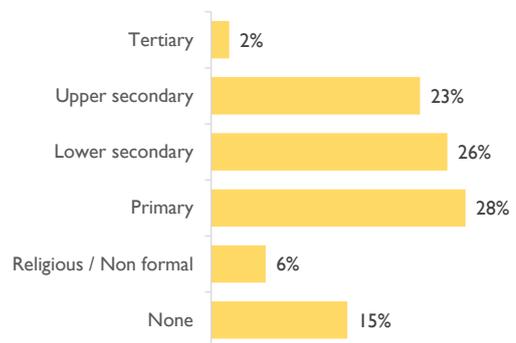
Most respondents travelled alone (89%), while some travelled with family (6%) or non-family members (5%). Most respondents reported having crossed the Central Mediterranean by departing from Libya (80%) or Tunisia (7%), while 13 per cent departed from the coasts of Turkey or Greece. About 77 per cent reported that they were single, while 20 per cent reported being married and 3 per cent to be divorced or widowed.

### MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN / NATIONALITY



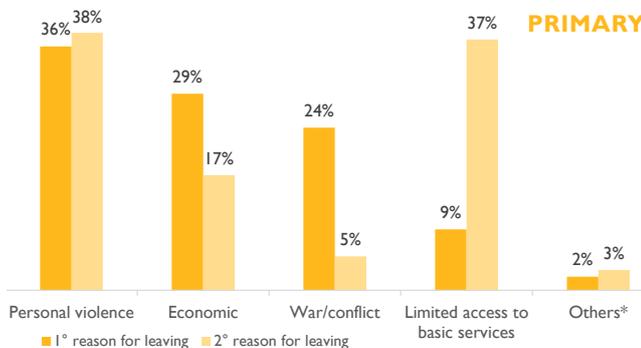
Sudan, Bangladesh, Pakistan were the main countries of origin of respondents (16%, 15% and 9%, respectively), followed by other 20 different countries. Female respondents were mostly from Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Tunisia. Most children between 14 and 17 years were from Guinea, Pakistan, Eritrea and Bangladesh.

### EDUCATION LEVEL



Twenty-eight per cent of the sample reported having completed primary education, followed by those who achieved lower secondary education (26%) and those who achieved upper secondary education (23%). About one fifth (21%) of the sample did not complete any formal education, with part of them having attended religious or other non formal schools.

### 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 options<sup>1</sup> and for some open comments.

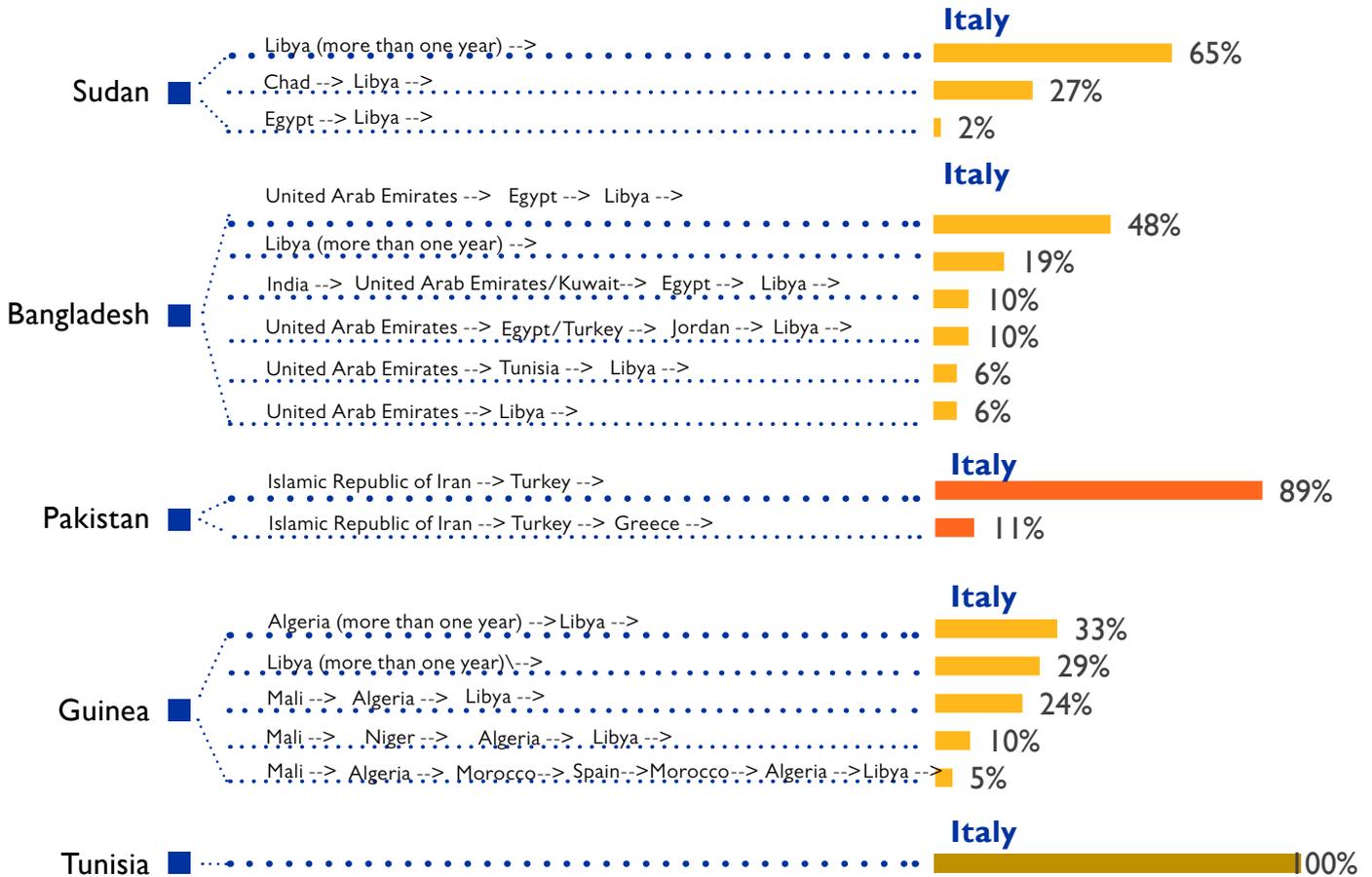
Reasons related to personal or targeted violence were reported as the most decisive reason behind the decision to leave the origin country by 36 per cent of the sample, followed by economic reasons (29%), war and conflicts (24%) and limited access to basic services (9%). Personal violence includes a wide range of circumstances from inheritance issues to domestic violence and discrimination, from opposition to inter-faith marriages to threats of persecution.

While war and conflict was mentioned by most of Sudanese, economic reasons were more frequently mentioned by Tunisians and Bangladeshis and personal violence was mentioned by many from Eritrea,<sup>2</sup> Guinea, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Respondents who reported economic reasons also mentioned COVID-19 as the cause of more economic insecurity rather than reporting it as a reason on its own.

<sup>1</sup> These are: 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).

<sup>2</sup> The information on nationality in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants to DTM data collectors.

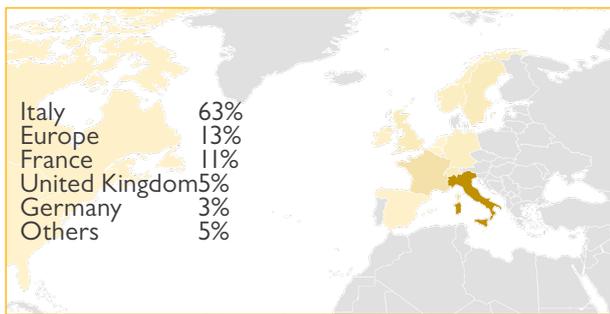
## MAIN TRANSIT COUNTRIES<sup>3</sup> FOR TOP 5 NATIONAL GROUPS



<sup>3</sup> DTM's FMS define a departure country as the country of origin or another one where the respondent has spent more than one year before moving again. All countries from the departure country to the survey country are recorded. For respondents stopping for more than one year in a country different from that of origin, transit countries are recorded from that country (departure) until arrival in Europe.

■ by sea, from Libya (CMR)
 ■ by sea, from Tunisia (CMR)
 ■ by sea, from Turkey/Greece (EMR)

## INTENDED COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY



Intended destinations at the time of the survey were mainly European countries, and especially Italy (63%), France (11%) and the United Kingdom (3%), with similar shares for male and female respondents. About 13 per cent reported Europe in general without specifying a country. Most of the sample (97%) reported having no family members already at destination, while the remaining 3 per cent reported to have non-first-line family members already at their intended final 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 reported personal safety and security, another 8 per cent declared that they had no choice or other option (some of them were waiting to be relocated from Italy through bilateral agreements with other EU countries) and the remaining 7 per cent declared other reasons.

The FMS are part of the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) activities in the Mediterranean region and 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 completed. FMS are anonymous and voluntary. As IOM could have access to a limited amount of locations for logistical and COVID-19 related restrictions in place, the sample is not random and not representative of the whole population of arrivals by sea to Italy. Eighty per cent of the surveys covered migrants crossing the Central Mediterranean from Libya, 7% of the surveys were with migrants departed from Tunisia and the remaining 13% respondents departed from the coasts of Turkey or Greece.