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STUDY ON MIGRANTS' PROFILES DRIVERS OF MIGRATION AND MIGRATORY TRENDS

A research on the socioeconomic profile of migrants arriving in Italy

European University Institute

ROBERT SCHUMAN CENTRE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES

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FOREWORD

Almost 250 million people are considered migrants today. The vast majority of people that migrate do so in search of better employment and economic opportunities. Migration has always been a consequence of inequalities within and between countries. These inequalities are compounded by wars, conflicts, natural disasters and climate change. However, migration can also be seen as both a consequence of and a driver of development when people enjoy more freedoms and are able to enhance their capabilities and lead the lives they consider worth living. Migration is an inevitable global phenomenon that touches nearly every continent and country in the world and one that will continue for decades to come.

On 19 September 2016, the UN General Assembly High-Level Meeting on Migration called on the international community to move from a reactive and largely emergency-driven approach, to long-term, strategic and evidence-based responses. New and more comprehensive policies and strategies must necessarily involve all relevant stakeholders. Nowhere is this approach more urgently needed than in Europe.

This study, commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), with support from the UK Department for International Development (DFID), aims to inform and contribute to a more balanced and evidence-based discussion about migration. Indeed, when we talk about migration, perceptions often trump facts. This is why the findings and recommendations in this report start from the migrant, from his and her background, needs and aspirations, and give us a broader insight into the real drivers and motivations that keep pushing thousands of people to risk their lives every day.

First, the findings in this study should help us understand the different types of migrations currently underway in the Mediterranean. Eastern Mediterranean migration is driven primarily by ongoing conflicts, violence and instability in the Middle East. Migrants crossing the Central Mediterranean, on the other hand, are primarily young African males from countries that lie at the very bottom of the UN Human Development Index, characterized by abject poverty, growing socioeconomic inequality and insecurity. Many of these countries have young populations and high birth rates. Combined with low birth rates in Europe, this is expected to result in a difference in the population on the African Continent that is 4 times that of the population on the European continent by 2050. These demographic inequalities also make migration between African and Europe inevitable and necessary.

Second, the study highlights the need for more and better information, both in the countries of origin and in Europe. Migrants continue to leave home ignoring the risks they are taking in their long, dangerous and irregular journeys. Once they arrive, many declare that if they had known, they would have never left. The majority admits that their migration project was not carefully thought out, that the plans changed along the way, and that it was often planned by others. Most of them did not even have a destination in mind when they left home.

Meanwhile in Europe public perceptions about migration continue to diverge from the truth. Most Europeans grossly overestimate the number of migrants in their countries, often by 10 per cent or more. In the United Kingdom for example, the public believes that 24 per cent of the British population is now made up of migrants. The real number is half of that, around 13 per cent. In Italy this disconnect is even greater. The public perceives that 30 per cent of the population is foreign-born when in fact, the reality is closer to just 7 per cent. These tainted realities are important, as they influence public opinion, public debate and policymaking processes.

Informed public dialogue supported by evidence-based research is pivotal to improving the European discourse on migration. The aim of the information we present in this report is to help establish a basis for rethinking the full spectrum of migration policies: strengthening current integration programmes for those who are already in Europe; designing effective reintegration policies for those who will not be allowed to stay; and setting-up regular channels for a more managed and safe migration into and within Europe. Finally, we hope that this study will spark a discussion around the broader socioeconomic drivers of migration, and guide policymakers in different countries to collaborate and invest in migration and in youth for more sustainable migration management and development policies.

This year UN Member States re-committed themselves to facilitate safe, orderly, regular and responsible migration. If we implement evidence-based policies, lives can be saved and migrants can contribute to economic development and strengthen the communities they move to. If, instead, we turn against each other, then we will only empower the proponents of fear and division in our societies. And we will lose sight of the most basic fact: that migration offers great opportunities when we work together to unlock its potential.

Federico Soda

Director, IOM Coordination Office for the Mediterranean, Rome, Italy

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

This study was commissioned to analyse the socioeconomic background of migrants and refugees arriving in Italy. It analyses data collected from interviews with 1,031 migrants conducted in a variety of locations across Italy and compiles and distils information about migrants' education levels, work experience, skills, employment prospects and future aspirations.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM), with support from the UK Department for International Development (DfID), commissioned the European University Institute (EUI) to carry out this research. The goal is to help policymakers in Italy, across Europe and in migrant's countries of origin, get an up-to-date, in-depth profile of migrants, understand what drives them to leave home and how they can better integrate in Italy, valuing their potential contribution to the aging European labour markets and societies.

Main Findings

1. The majority of migrants interviewed are young African males arriving by sea from Libya. West Africans represent almost two thirds of the sample. The average age is 27, however **90 per cent of migrants are younger than 30 years old.** The majority of respondents are asylum seekers.

Most interviewees reached Italy by sea coming from North Africa, mostly from Libya. Smaller percentages of migrants reported having left for Italy from Greece (6%), Egypt and Turkey (respectively around 1%). The small minority arriving overland entered Italy from Austria having migrated from Turkey and across the Western Balkans.

West African migrants tend to migrate to Libya from Niger and then continue onwards to Italy. The majority of East Africans also use Libya as their departure point, arriving there from Sudan. The **instability in Libya is contributing to migration across the Mediterranean**. Since the outbreak of the civil war, many African migrants destined for the Libyan labour market have been forced to undertake the dangerous journey to Italy. In fact, **most migrants report having been severely mistreated in Libya and having continued their journey to find safety and security elsewhere**.

2. They left home without a destination in mind, and took years to reach Italy. On average it takes migrants 1.7 years to reach Italy. Some spend considerably more time in transit countries, often living and working in more than one country along the way. In general, East Africans take longer than West Africans to reach Italy. Women tend to take less time than men, as family members often organize their journey in advance.

The majority of the migrants interviewed did not leave their country with a destination in mind. Only a small minority planned to migrate to Italy at the time they left, with almost a quarter originally planning to go to Libya. The routes are rarely planned in advance, but evolve as the journey progresses, often determined by smugglers. In some cases migrants were not even aware in which country they were taken along the route, and were kidnapped and forced to continue the journey.

3. Insecurity, conflict and discrimination are the main drivers of migration, not solely economic and work reasons. **Discrimination on the basis of social group, religion and even sexual orientation** was mentioned

by almost half of the study group. **Reuniting with family, friends or partners who are already in Europe** is another common reason for leaving home.

Economic or work reasons are the main driver for only 24 per cent of the migrants interviewed, who are hoping to improve their living standards, or leave harsh working conditions behind. **While more than three quarters of male migrants made the decision to leave on their own, only half of women decided to do so independently,** citing their partner as the main decision-maker.

4. They lack formal education, but speak multiple languages. The level of formal schooling for migrants coming to Italy is quite low, with an average of 7.5 years of education completed. **Indeed, 10 per cent of those interviewed are illiterate, while 20 per cent have not completed a full educational cycle.** Only 16 per cent have a high school diploma, and 3 per cent have a university degree. **Women tend to be less educated than men, with almost 90 per cent not having completed lower secondary school.** East Africans, however, seem to be considerably more educated than other migrants, with 41 per cent of Eritreans having completed secondary school.

Overall, the majority of migrants speak two or more languages. **The large majority speaks at least one European language** (60% speak English, 23% French and around 11% speak Italian). 20 per cent of migrants also speak Arabic. However, most migrants **only learn Italian after having spent some time in Italy.** This happens slowly – after four years in the country only 50 per cent of migrants could speak the language. **Learning Italian in order to be able to find a job in Italy is one of the most cited preoccupations for migrants**.

5. They worked at home and in transit countries, and possess basic skills and experience to be leveraged in Europe. The majority of migrants worked in their countries of origin, **with only 8 per cent declaring that they were unemployed before leaving.** A quarter of migrants performed skilled manual labour, mostly mechanics, construction workers, metal workers and tailors. Around the same amount of people were involved in the agricultural sector (22%); others have experience in unskilled manual work (21%), mostly drivers, cleaners, waiters and unskilled construction workers. A smaller portion of migrants was self-employed or formally employed in service jobs. Only 7 per cent of migrants have managerial experience.

Migrants also worked during their journey to Italy, often picking up new skills. A considerable portion of the migrants interviewed spent at least one year in a transit country. For the majority of migrants this country was Libya, where 67 per cent worked at some point. **Half of respondents declared that working in transit countries was one of the ways to pay for their journey.**

6. The majority of those interviewed does not work in Italy. When they do, it is irregularly. They lack information and support to access the labour market. The large majority of the migrants interviewed are not employed, however this differs widely depending on how long they have been in the country and where they are located. Only 2 per cent of migrants in the Italian reception centres said they were employed at the time of the interview. However, **the majority of the asylum seekers within these centres are not aware that they are legally entitled to work in Italy** with their temporary residency permit.

On the other hand, more than a third of migrants living in informal settlements are employed. The longer migrants have been in Italy, the higher the chance they will speak Italian and have a job. In fact, **more than half of migrants who have been in Italy for three or more years have a job,** often in farming, gardening, and the construction industry.

Jobs are found through personal networks of friends and family members. However, these jobs tend to be irregular, as evidenced by the fact that **90 per cent of migrants works without a contract** and that the **majority of migrants with a job are not satisfied with it.** Almost everyone in reception centres wants to

work and is willing to do low-skilled jobs. **The inability to access the Italian labour market outside of these centres and overall lack of employment opportunities was the main grievance of most migrants.**

7. They aspire to stay in Italy, learn Italian and invest in their future education. 74 per cent of migrants interviewed wishes to stay in Italy; only 11 per cent plans to move onwards to other European countries. This, however, changes according to their employment situation and nationality. Persons with a humanitarian status were most likely to declare a wish to stay in Italy, while **migrants without any legal status were least likely to report plans to stay.**

Overall, younger and less educated migrants prefer to stay in Italy, while older and more educated ones tend to wish to move on. The most popular destination remains the United Kingdom, followed by Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and France. Hope for better employment opportunities, as well as reuniting with family and friends are the main reasons to leave Italy.

The majority of migrants plan on some sort of continuing education. Many are interested in taking Italian classes, with others wishing to go back to school, attend professional or vocational trainings and even enrol in university.

RECOMMENDATIONS[1]

I. Continue to build the knowledge base about incoming migrants and invest in data gathering as a basis for evidence-based policies

- Pilot and eventually scale-up constant data gathering activities on incoming migrants focusing specifically on their socioeconomic background, in an effort to map their educational levels, skills and competencies acquired before arriving in Italy.

- Design such data gathering activities to enable a broader and more complete monitoring of arrivals into Italy, analysing migrants' profiles and keeping a closer watch on changing migratory trends.

II. Invest in integration, moving toward a comprehensive plan that can leverage migrants' existing skills and experiences

- In cooperation with the relevant authorities, set-up a system in Italy to recognize migrants' educational and vocational certificates, qualifications and prior experience, and pilot targeted professional and vocational trainings and courses to best utilize their skills and experience.

III. Pilot schemes that can lead to a more managed, safe and fair migration for all

- Use the data gathered to design and pilot new work-visa entry systems, to encourage regular migration. These systems could be based on the needs and gaps identified in the Italian labour market at all skill levels as well as for long-term and seasonal employment.

IV. Start a new phase in international cooperation and partnerships, focusing on the needs of young people and tackling inequalities within and between countries

- Use the data gathered to develop initiatives and partnerships with the countries of origin, focusing on local development and employment generation, with a specific focus on youth employment.

[1] These recommendations were developed by the IOM on the basis of the Study's findings as well as comments received during the soft launch organized at the Embassy of the United Kingdom in Rome on 20 September 2016.

STUDY ON MIGRANTS' PROFILES, DRIVERS OF MIGRATION AND MIGRATORY TRENDS

by

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1. INTRODUCTION

This Study was commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), with financial support from the UK Department for International Development (DFID), and carried out by the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) at the European University Institute (EUI). It focuses on migrants' profiles, drivers of migration, and migratory trends into Italy. The data presented in the document are based on interviews with 1,031 migrants carried out over a four months period: 19 April 2016 to 24 July 2016. Interviews were conducted in that period in **open reception centres (CARA)** in Castelnuovo di Porto (**Lazio**), Mineo (**Sicily**); in **temporary reception centres (CAS) and secondary reception centres (SPRAR)** in the province of Brindisi (**Apulia**) and Rome (**Lazio**); **day centres** in Rome (**Lazio**) and **informal migrant settlements** in the province of Foggia (**Apulia**).[2]

The Study was designed to provide three kinds of insights. First, to **better understand migration routes**, their journeys and logistics, and smuggling networks. Second, to gain an **understanding of migrants' decision-making processes in all phases of migration, as well as migrants' ultimate expectations and goals**, in the country of origin, in the last country of residence and transit and upon arrival in Italy. Finally, this research was designed to **identify long-term migration policies and durable solutions within Europe**, possibly valuing migrants' contribution to EU socioeconomic growth or tailoring reintegration projects in the origin countries, in a development and cooperation framework.

The following section describes the **methodology** of the Study. It outlines the stages of fieldwork, its locations and duration. This section also explains the sampling strategy and how access to the field was secured. Furthermore, here we include information about interviewing and translation and the tools used for the data analysis.

This report contains **five thematic sections** that relate to the Study objectives outlined above. Section 3 describes **migrants' profiles**, providing information on the migrants interviewed for this Study. This part of the Study gives insights into the **sociodemographic characteristics** of people who arrived irregularly in Italy over recent years and who were based in one of the fieldwork locations at the time of the research. **Migration journeys**, their timings, paths and durations are outlined in section 4 of this report. This section covers trajectories, migrants' reasons for leaving their countries of origin and their decision-making process. The core of this report is the description of **migrants' competencies, skills, and occupational background.** This section gives details about the resources migrants bring with them to Italy, such as work experience in countries of origin and transit, educational credentials, and language skills. Section 6 moves to migrants' **living situation in Italy**. This part of the Study looks at migrants' **occupational situation in Italy**. It, also, explores migrants' **access to goods and services** and how they assess their living situation in Italy. Finally, their level **of information with regards to their rights and possibilities** is appraised. Migrants' future plans are described in section 7. Here, migrants' **plans**

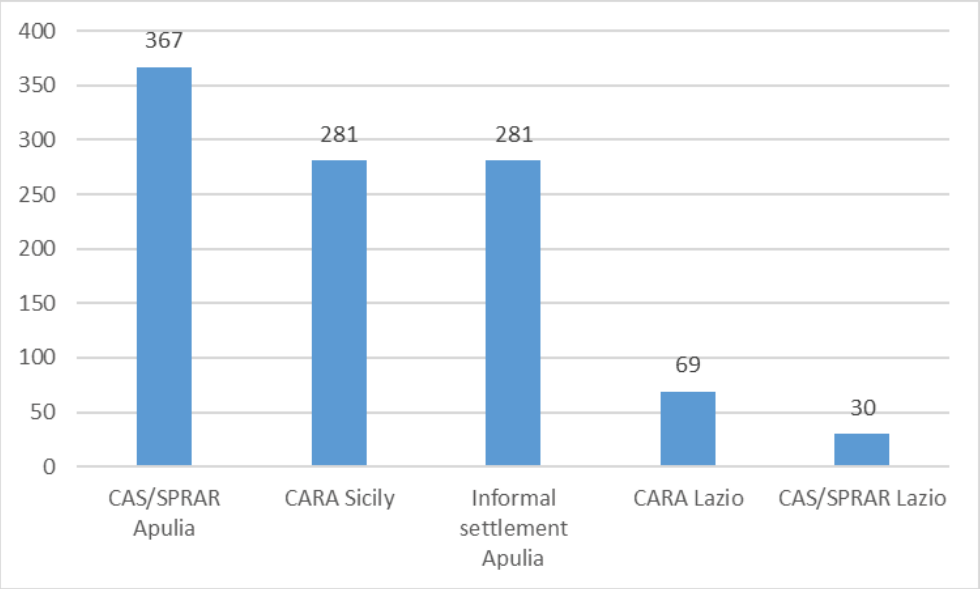
[2] Open reception centres (CARA) are used to host migrants that have just arrived in Italy and that wish to be registered as asylum seekers. Migrants reside here while they wait for their asylum claims to be processed. Temporary reception centres (CAS) do not specifically cater to asylum seekers but in general to migrants that have very recently entered the country irregularly. Secondary reception centres (SPRAR) theoretically host migrants that have already received some sort of protection permit. They are more oriented towards integrating migrants socially and economically. However, many asylum seekers are also hosted here. The boundaries between the three types of centres are in practice rather permeable and, often, the migrants hosted have similar characteristics. Informal settlements differ rather significantly. They are set up by migrants themselves and the people living here do not receive formal assistance from the State. Migrants living here have generally lived in Italy for a longer period of time. Many of them have already been through the asylum process and received a negative response while a few have a regular residence permit but cannot afford a rent.

concerning staying in Italy, moving elsewhere or returning to their countries of origin are analysed. Also, this section looks at **whether migrants plan to study or work** in the country of destination and what exactly they would like to do. The report is followed by an **Annex** that includes the **questionnaire** used to gather the data analysed in this Study.

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the Study was developed by the Migration Policy Centre's research team in cooperation with the project's Advisory Board.[3] The Study was carried out through a survey of a **sample of 1031 migrants** in Italy within reception centres in Lazio, Sicily and Apulia, and in informal settlements in Apulia. Access to these centres was facilitated by IOM Italy with support from relevant authorities, including the Italian Ministry of Interior. On 24 July 2016, **1,031 interviews** were completed. **Over half** of the interviews were carried out in the open reception centre (**CARA**) in **Sicily** and in the **informal settlement** in **Apulia**. **Another 36 per cent** of interviews came from temporary and secondary reception (**CAS and SPRAR**) centres located in **Apulia**. **One in ten** respondents was interviewed in **Lazio** (**CARA and CAS/SPRAR**).

Figure 1: Number of interviews by location (N)



The MPC's senior researchers developed, in cooperation with IOM Italy, a questionnaire that addresses the objectives of the Study (reported in the Annex). The questionnaire consists of 100 structured and semi-structured questions**.** It was delivered in English and translated into French and Italian by native-speaking social scientists with experience in translation. The questions include the following selected themes:

- migrants' sociodemographic characteristics;
- their education, occupations in countries of origin and transit countries, and socioeconomic background;
- the journey from the origin country to Italy: routes, means of transportation, use of smuggling services, costs, difficulties encountered, and the decision-making process ;
- reasons for leaving their countries of origin;
- networks along the journey and in Europe;
- living situation in Italy;
- future plans.

[3] The Advisory Board (AB) was set up by IOM and included representatives of the Embassy of the United Kingdom in Rome, the Italian Ministry of Interior, IOM Italy and the MPC. The AB provided overall guidance for the implementation of the research activities, monitored progress and defined the final recommendations for the policymakers based on the research outcome. The AB met three times in total.

The research team designed an ad hoc **sampling frame** that was at the same time scientifically **robust and adapted to the particular** population to be sampled. The decision was made to target different locations where irregular migrants to Italy could be found, including reception centres for asylum seekers and informal settlements where irregular migrants live. A list of reception centres in three regions of Italy (Apulia, Lazio and Sicily) was agreed upon during the Advisory Board meetings. The informal settlement in Apulia was selected based on the research objectives described above.

In the open reception centres (**CARA**) in Castelnuovo di Porto (**Lazio**) and Mineo (**Sicily**) **the lists of residents were used as a basis for sampling**. However, it is important to note that the mix of residents in the centres was not stable through the period of fieldwork, but rather it changed over time. This is why the interviewers had to work with changing lists in order to make sure that the mix of different groups of migrants residing in the centres is reflected in the sample. The **sampling strategy in the reception centres took into account nationality and gender mix**. The researchers made efforts to include female respondents in the sample in order to gain insight into the gender dimension of migration.

In temporary reception centres (**CAS**) and secondary reception centres (**SPRAR**) in **Apulia** (**and in a small number of CAS and SPRAR centres in Lazio**) **snowball sampling**[4] was used since no list of these centres' residents was available to researchers. This means that random or quota sampling strategy was not possible. However, the researchers ensured that different nationalities were represented in the interviews and that the survey reached out to female migrants.

Similarly, in the **centres and informal settlements in Apulia the sampling strategy was based on snowball sampling** as no reliable information was available on the nationalities and demographic characteristics of migrants residing here. For centres and informal settlements in Apulia the senior researchers communicated with interviewers on a regular basis in order to ensure the inclusion of different nationalities and female respondents. The interviewers were also instructed to include different age groups and persons with diverse educational and economic profile.

The research team at the MPC is multidisciplinary. It includes an anthropologist, a demographer, an economist and a sociologist. Additionally, a team of six junior researchers carried out survey fieldwork between 19 April 2016 and 24 July 2016. The interviewers ran **computer assisted personal interviews (CAPI)** in the selected locations, entering the data into tablets and laptops equipped with the specialized software.

A **pilot survey**, aimed at testing both the sampling methodology and the questionnaire, was conducted in late April 2016. Senior researchers made nine research trips to the fieldwork locations in order to train interviewers and conduct pilot interviews. Three local interpreters (from Afghanistan, Nigeria and Senegal) were hired in order to provide linguistic assistance and to translate the questionnaire. In other cases, migrants themselves assisted interviewers with translation.

Junior researchers regularly sent data to senior researchers; this enabled the team at the MPC to do **data quality checks as the fieldwork progressed**. Once the data from interviewers were collected, they were sent to the MPC. Researchers at the MPC pooled all the interviews conducted into a single database. The **data were processed with statistical software** (Stata 14). **This reports presents univariate statistics and cross-tabulations based on the collected dataset**.

[4] Snowball sampling is a non-random form of sampling that relies on networks of respondents from which new interviewees are recruited.

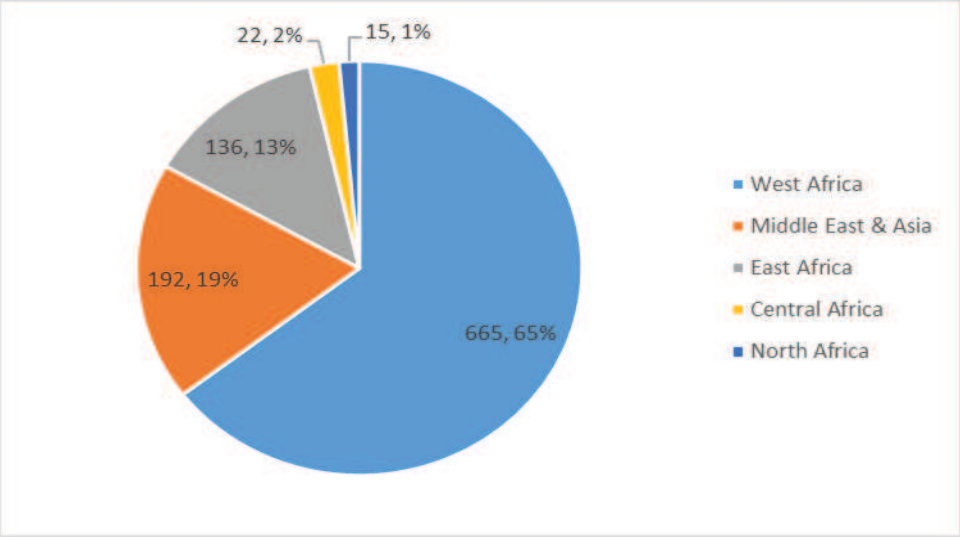
3. MIGRANT PROFILE

This section focuses on the profile of migrants interviewed and gives detailed characteristics of the sample in terms of countries of origin, gender, age composition, religion, marital status, rural/urban upbringing and legal status in Italy.

3.1. Nationalities

Over 80 per cent of the sample is made up of African migrants and, more specifically, almost **two thirds of migrants are West Africans**. Migrants originating from the Middle East and Asia account for only 19 per cent (see Figure 2).[5]

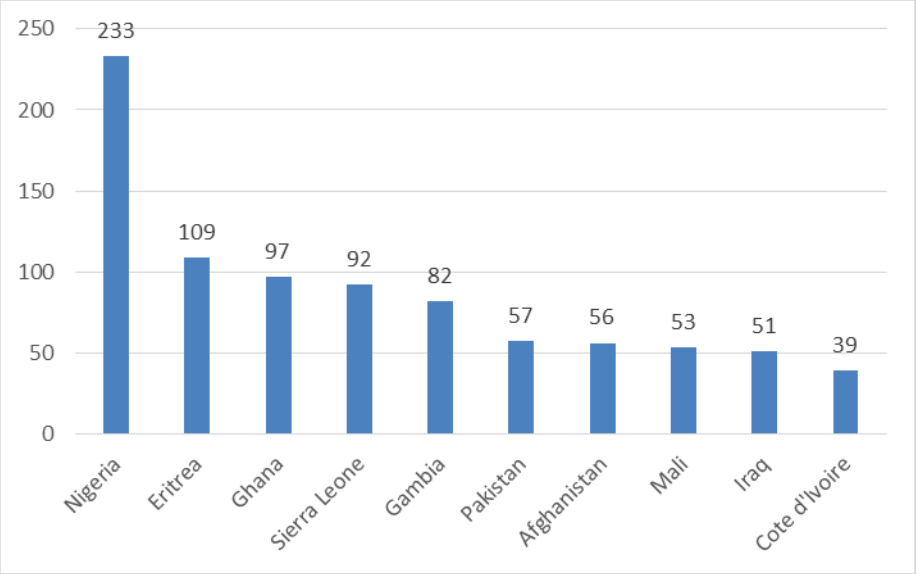
Figure 2: Interviews by geographical region of origin (N, %)



Furthermore, Figure 3 shows that **Nigeria is by far the best represented country of origin (it accounts for 22.6% of the sample** alone) followed by Eritrea (10.6%) and Ghana (9.4%). Among Middle East and Asian countries, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iraq are the best represented, accounting for 5.5, 5.4 and 5 per cent of migrants interviewed, respectively.

[5] The countries in the sample are divided according to the **UN Geo-scheme** in the following way:
- West Africa: Benin, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo;
- Middle East and Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iraq, Pakistan, Palestinian Territories, Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen;
- East Africa: Eritrea and Somalia;
- Central Africa: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Equatorial Guinea;
- North Africa: Libya, Morocco and Sudan.

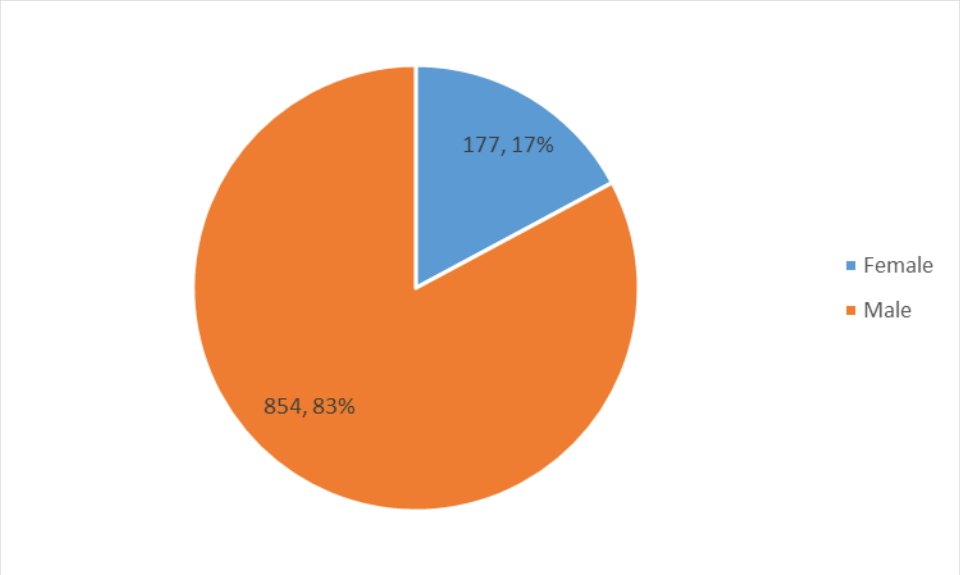
Figure 3: Ten most represented nationalities (N)



3.2. Gender

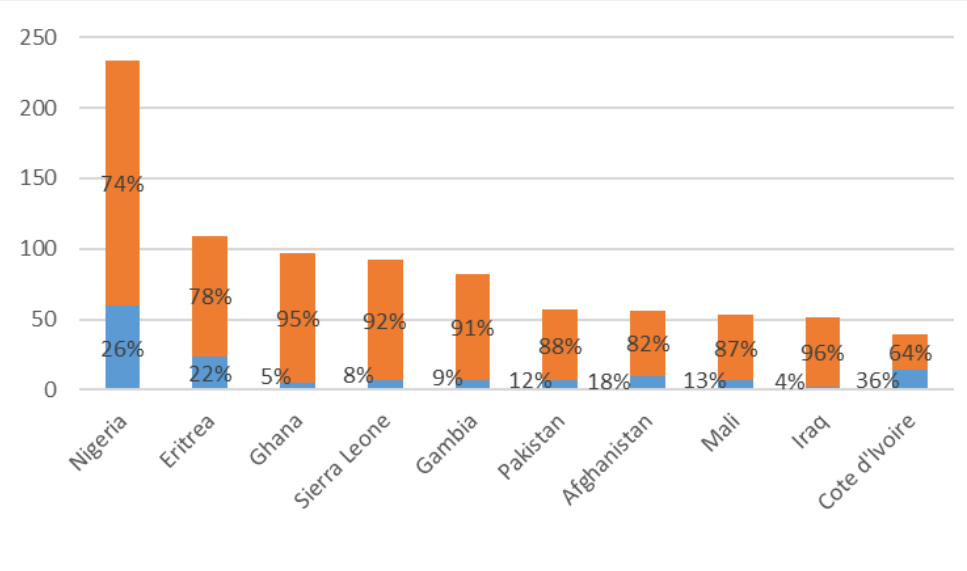
Over 80 per cent of the sample is male (Figure 4); this reflects the general pattern of irregular migration into Italy in recent years. Men greatly outnumbered women in all places in which interviews were conducted. In the informal settlements in Apulia women are particularly underrepresented (10%).

Figure 4: Gender (N, %)



The gender mix changes according to the country of origin (see Figure 5). Among the top ten countries of origin, **Côte d'Ivoire has the highest share of women migrants (36%). Nigeria and Eritrea follow with, respectively, 26 and 22 per cent** of female respondents. **Iraq** is, instead, the country for which the proportion of women is **lowest** (4%), followed by Ghana (5%) and Sierra Leone (8%).

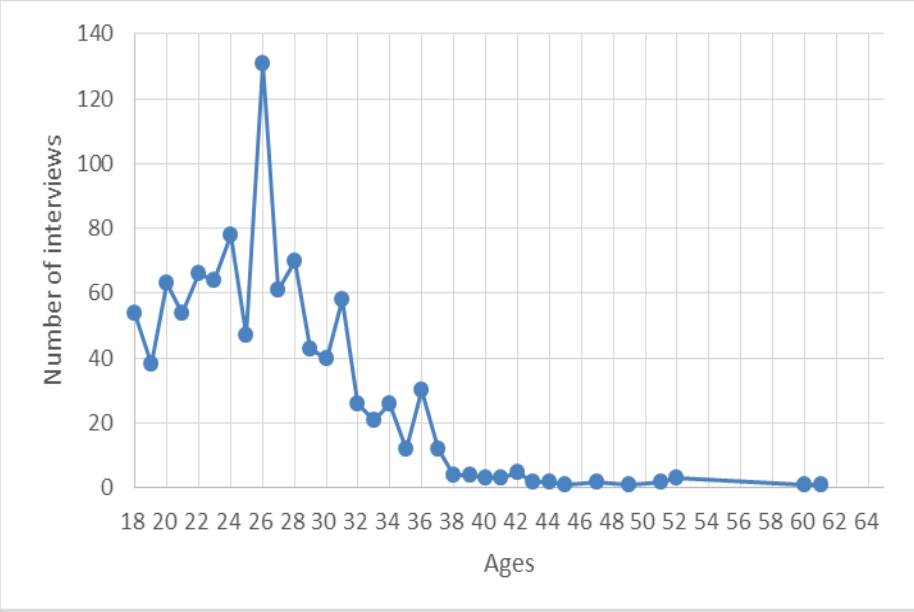
Figure 5: Gender by top ten countries of origin (%)



3.3. Age

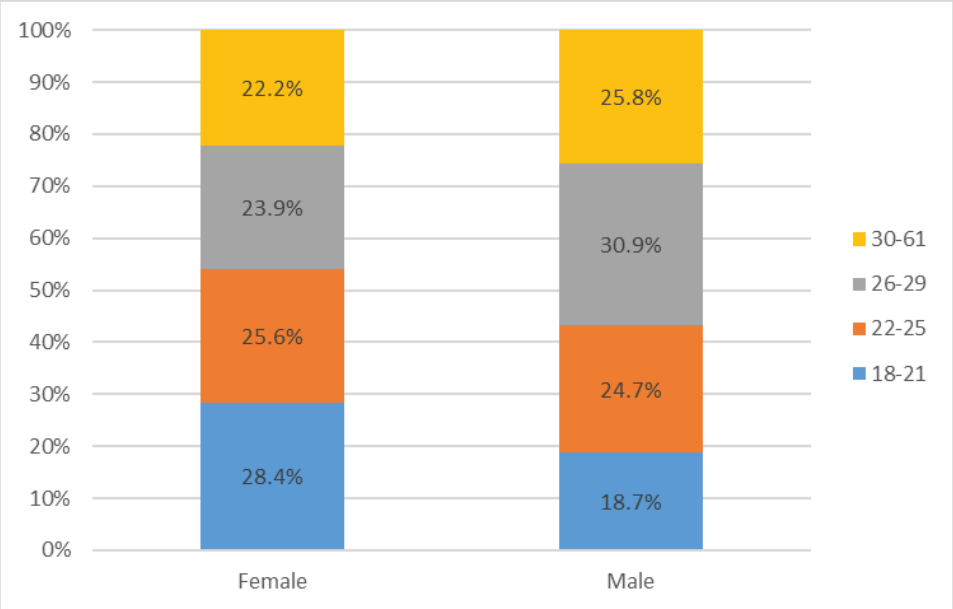
Migrants are on average very young; indeed, the **majority (58%) of respondents are 26 years old or younger** (see Figure 6). Only a small minority (fewer than 10%) is 34 or older.

Figure 6: Age distribution (N)



In general, **women are younger than men**. Most are aged between 18–25, while men in this age range represent just over 40 per cent.

Figure 7: Age groups by gender (%)

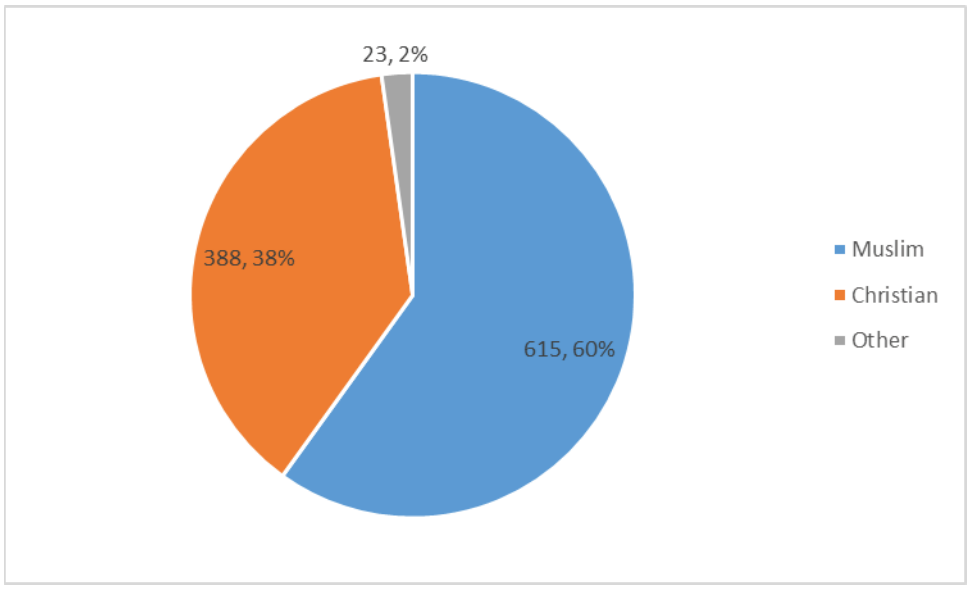


Turning to nationality, **Gambians are the youngest** with almost four in ten being 21 or younger (compared to about two in ten in the whole sample). The age categories of Nigerians and Eritreans, the two most numerous groups, are similar to the whole sample size, with around 20 per cent in the youngest age category (up to 21 years old) and almost 30 per cent aged 26 or more. **Malians and Pakistanis are overrepresented in the older cohorts** (respectively 70 and 75% are aged 26 or over).

3.4. Religion

60 per cent of respondents are **Muslim** (almost all Sunni), while **Christians** account for around **38 per cent** of interviewees. Among Christians, **Catholics** are most numerous (**34%**), followed by **Orthodox** (**20%**), **Protestant** (**14%**). The remaining 32 per cent considered themselves generically Christian and did not specify their Church. Women are more likely to be Christian and less likely to be Muslim than men. Most respondents from **Nigeria and Eritrea are Christian** (respectively 90 and 75%), while **over 90 per cent of Senegalese, Gambians, Pakistani, Afghans and Malians are Muslim**. A very small minority describe themselves as either agnostic or atheist (see Figure 8).

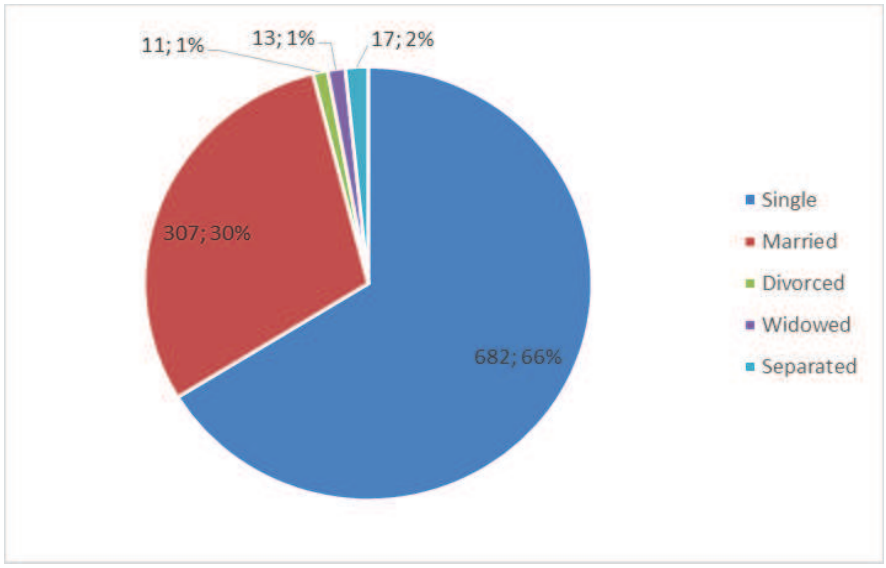
Figure 8: Religion (N, %)



3.5. Marital status

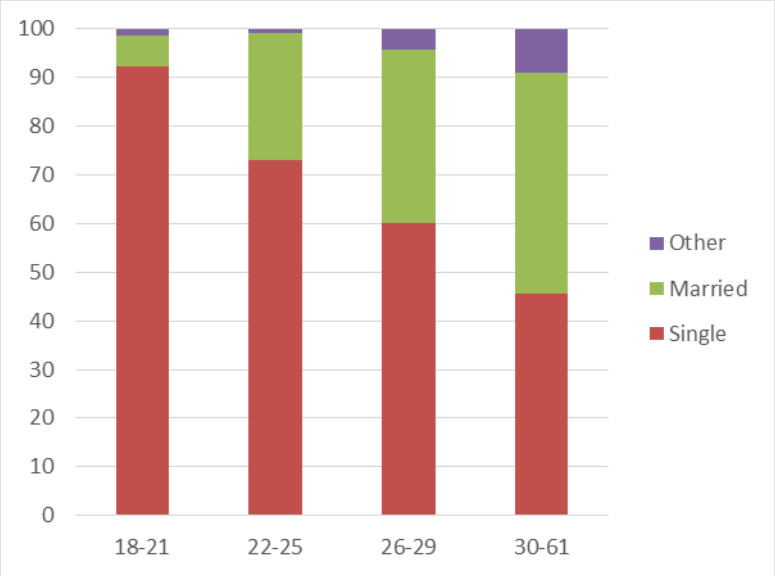
In all places where the fieldwork was conducted **most respondents are single** and never married (Figure 9). For all reception centres the percentage of single migrants exceeds two thirds of the population, but is lower for the informal settlements, where it amounts to 58 per cent.

Figure 9: Marital status (N, %)



The percentage of single migrants ranges from **46 per cent for Afghans to 74 per cent for Gambians and Nigerians**). Furthermore, women in the sample are more likely than men to be married (**32% of women are married versus 29% of men**). Marital status also clearly depends on age (Figure 10); 92 per cent of the youngest age group, but only 46 per cent among the oldest cohort reported being single.

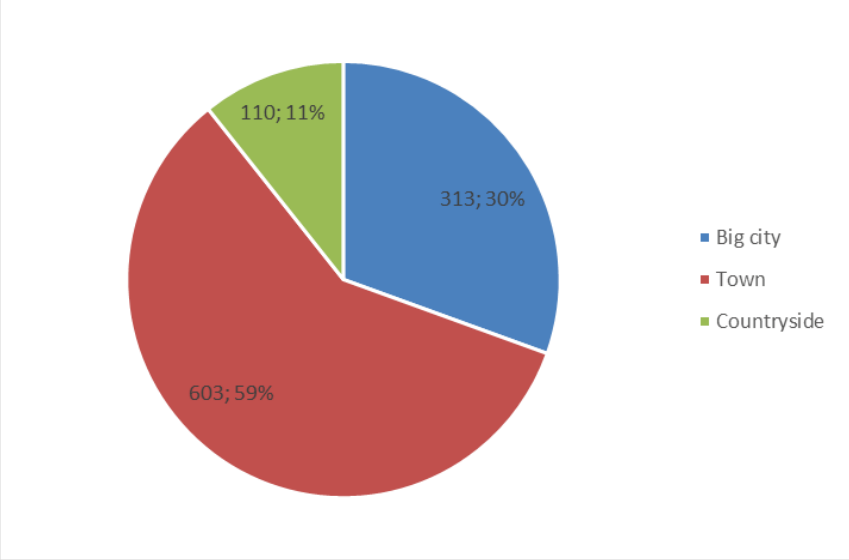
Figure 10: Marital status by age groups (N, %)



3.6. Urban–rural upbringing

Almost **60 per cent of migrants grew up in a town or a small city**, while 30 per cent were brought up in large cities. Migrants that grew up in the countryside are a small minority (just over 10%).

Figure 11: Urban–rural upbringing (N; %)

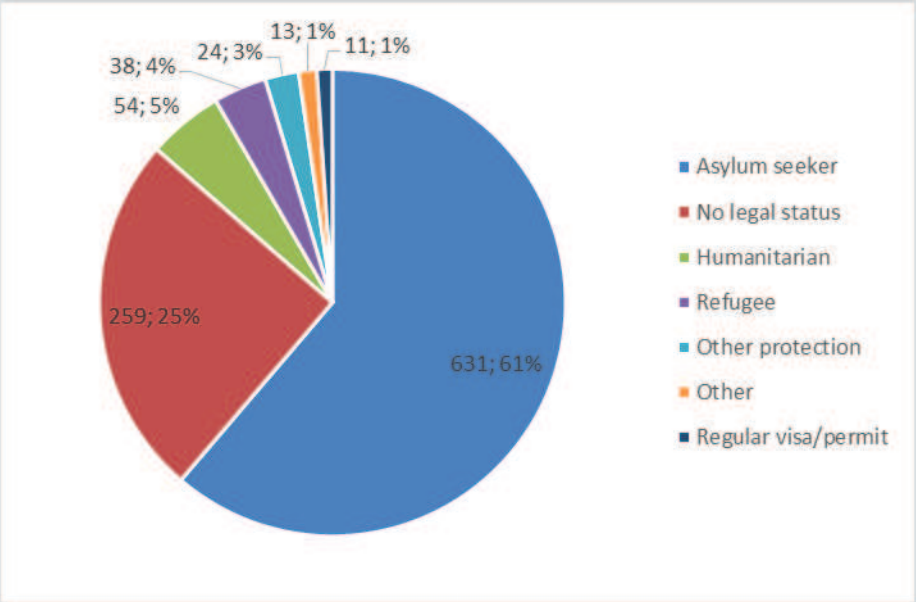


While overall most migrants grew up in a town or in a small city, this is not the case for Pakistanis (45% compared to 57% sample average). **Pakistani migrants were more frequently brought up in big cities (45%)** than the average migrant in the sample. A notable majority of interviewees from Mali and Senegal come from towns or small cities (over 70%). Rural origins are more likely among Eritreans (21%).

3.7. Legal status

When we consider migrants' status in Italy, most respondents were **asylum seekers (61%)** at the time of interview. This percentage **ranges from 29 per cent in the open reception centres in Lazio to 83 per cent in the open reception centre in Sicily**. Most of the migrants that report having no legal status were interviewed in the reception centres in Lazio. This is due to the fact that these interviewees have only recently arrived in Italy and had not applied for asylum before the interview. The situation in the **informal settlements** was different, here it was migrants who have been in Italy the longest that were **most likely not to possess any legal status**. Many residents interviewed here had often gone through the asylum process and their application was rejected.

Figure 12: Legal status (N; %)

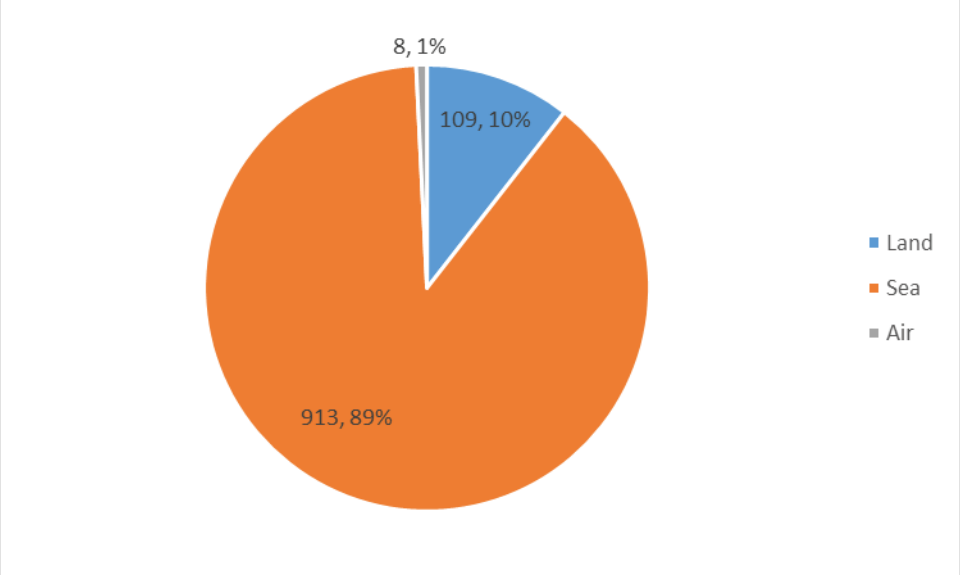


4. MIGRATION ROUTES

This section considers migrants' paths and the countries they crossed before arriving in Italy. In particular, we shed light on the geographical trajectories and timings of the journeys. Furthermore, we detail the reasons for migration and describe the decision-making process.

4.1. Journeys' timings and routes

Figure 13: How do migrants enter Italy? (N, %)



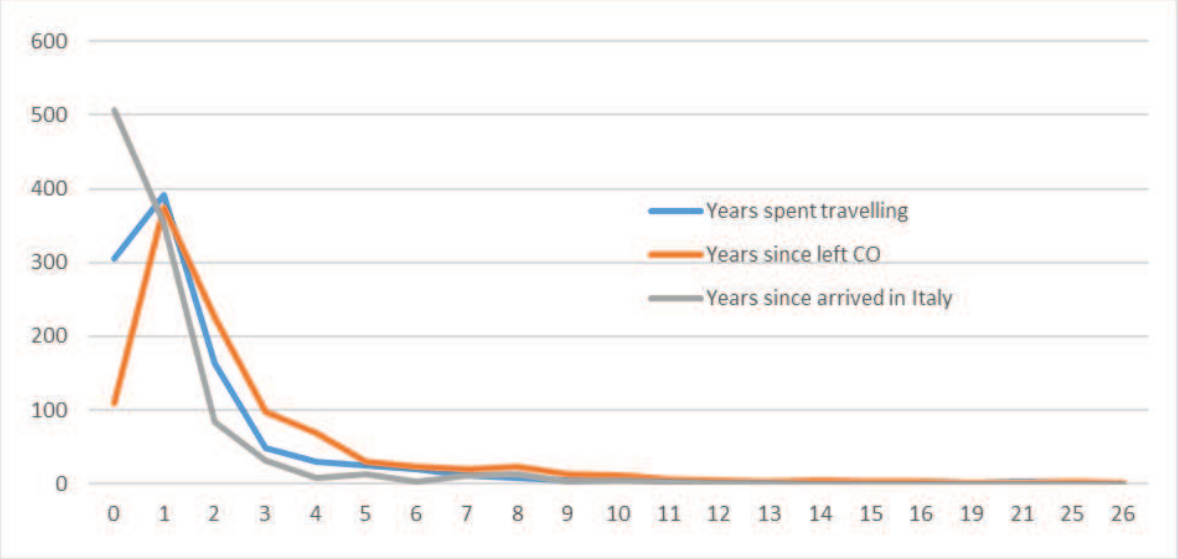
88.6 per cent of migrants in the sample reached Italy by sea. Indeed, as seen earlier, most migrants come from sub-Saharan African countries and, after having crossed the desert into North Africa, they reached Italy by boat. For the vast majority of migrants, the **last country on their journey before Italy was Libya (80.1%** of our sample). Other relevant countries from which migrants in our sample came via sea were Greece (5.8% of our sample), Egypt (1.2%), and Turkey (1%). The main point of entry into Italy for those arriving overland is Austria (5.2%).

On average, **migrants spend 1.7 years travelling** before reaching Italy. However, most migrants (**67.8%**) **spend one year or less travelling**. Just a few took substantially more time (thus raising the mean length of journeys). The maximum number of years spent travelling in the sample is 25, while the minimum is zero (in the case of migrants who only took a few months to reach Italy). While most migrants spend about a year and a half getting to Italy and often work in transit countries, those that take significantly more time have lived in other countries before travelling towards Italy and generally did not intend to go to Europe in the first place. An example of this is an Eritrean migrant interviewed in the CARA in Sicily. He had lived with his family in Israel for four years before being deported by the Israeli authorities to Uganda. From there, he travelled onwards to Italy.

The same pattern is, of course, observed when looking at the years from the moment migrants left their country of origin (which include time spent travelling and time spent in Italy). On average, the migrants in our sample **left their country 2.7 years earlier** with the bulk of observations falling below this number.

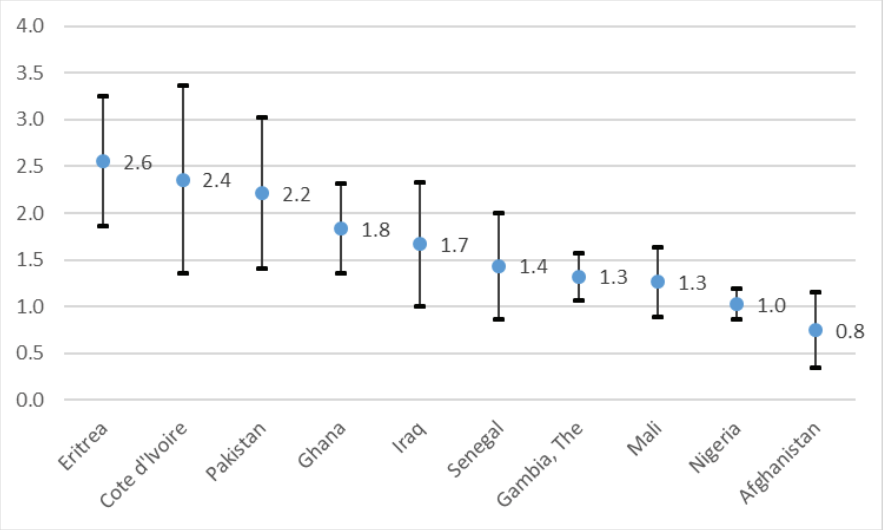
Most migrants in our sample have arrived in Italy very recently. Indeed, **83.3 per cent of the sample had spent one year or less in Italy** when they were interviewed. The **average** in the sample, however, is **one year** since a small number of migrants have been in Italy much longer (the maximum in our sample is fifteen years).

Figure 14: Length of journeys and time spent in Italy (N)



The length of the journey obviously depends on the departure point for migrants, their country of origin. However, other factors need to be considered such as: whether migrants intended to reach Italy or if they just wanted to escape from their country; the means of transportation used; and whether they had connections in transit countries. Figure 15 below shows that among the top ten nationalities in the sample, **Eritreans and Ivoirians took significantly more time to reach Italy**. With regards to Eritrea, this is largely due to the fact that many of them had family or friends in countries neighbouring Eritrea (Sudan and Ethiopia in particular) and resided there for some time before travelling onwards. Also some Eritreans had sought asylum elsewhere before arriving in Italy. Figure 15 shows the mean duration of journeys by country of origin as well as the reliability of each estimate (for countries with fewer observations, estimations are less dependable).

Figure 15: Average length of journey in years by country of origin (N, 95% confidence interval[6])



Women generally take significantly less time to reach Italy (the average duration of the journey for women is 1.4 years while it is 1.7 years for men). This could be due to the fact that many women have their journey organized for them by family or friends abroad so as to reduce risks and exposure to exploitation.[7] This is particularly true for Eritrea, Iraq and Ghana – women from these three countries took respectively 1.5, 1.2 and 1.1 years less than their male counterparts to reach Italy. Conversely, women from Mali, Pakistan and the Gambia took respectively 1.2, 0.8 and 0.7 years *more* than men coming from these countries.

Table 1, below, shows the length of the journey, according to the geographical area of origin of migrants. It shows once again that **East Africans** (in our sample, Eritreans and Somalis) **take significantly longer to reach Italy**. Conversely, the journey is shortest for West Africans. The group that took the longest to reach Italy in our sample are North Africans (only 15 observations).

Table 1: Length of journey by geographical region of origin (years)

	Average years spent travelling
West Africa	1.4
Middle East and Asia	1.9
East Africa	2.6
Central Africa	2.0
North Africa	2.7
All	2.1

West African migrants generally go to Libya from Niger and then continue onwards to Italy. A small minority reaches Algeria from Mali and then crosses to Libya. Libya was a destination country for many labour migrants until the fall of the Gaddafi regime.

[6] This means that the mean journey for migrants falls within the interval shown in the picture with 95 per cent probability.

[7] During many interviews, migrants (both men and women) have spontaneously mentioned this. This includes women that report that a family member or friend (generally, a boyfriend) planned all the stages of the journey for them. Also, a few men mention that they have helped organise the trip for women in their family. These are not observations for which we have precise figures since they are issues that came up extemporaneously during the interview.

The chaos that ensued after the outbreak of the civil war forced many migrants from African and Asia originally headed for the Libyan labour market to embark on a dangerous journey to Europe.

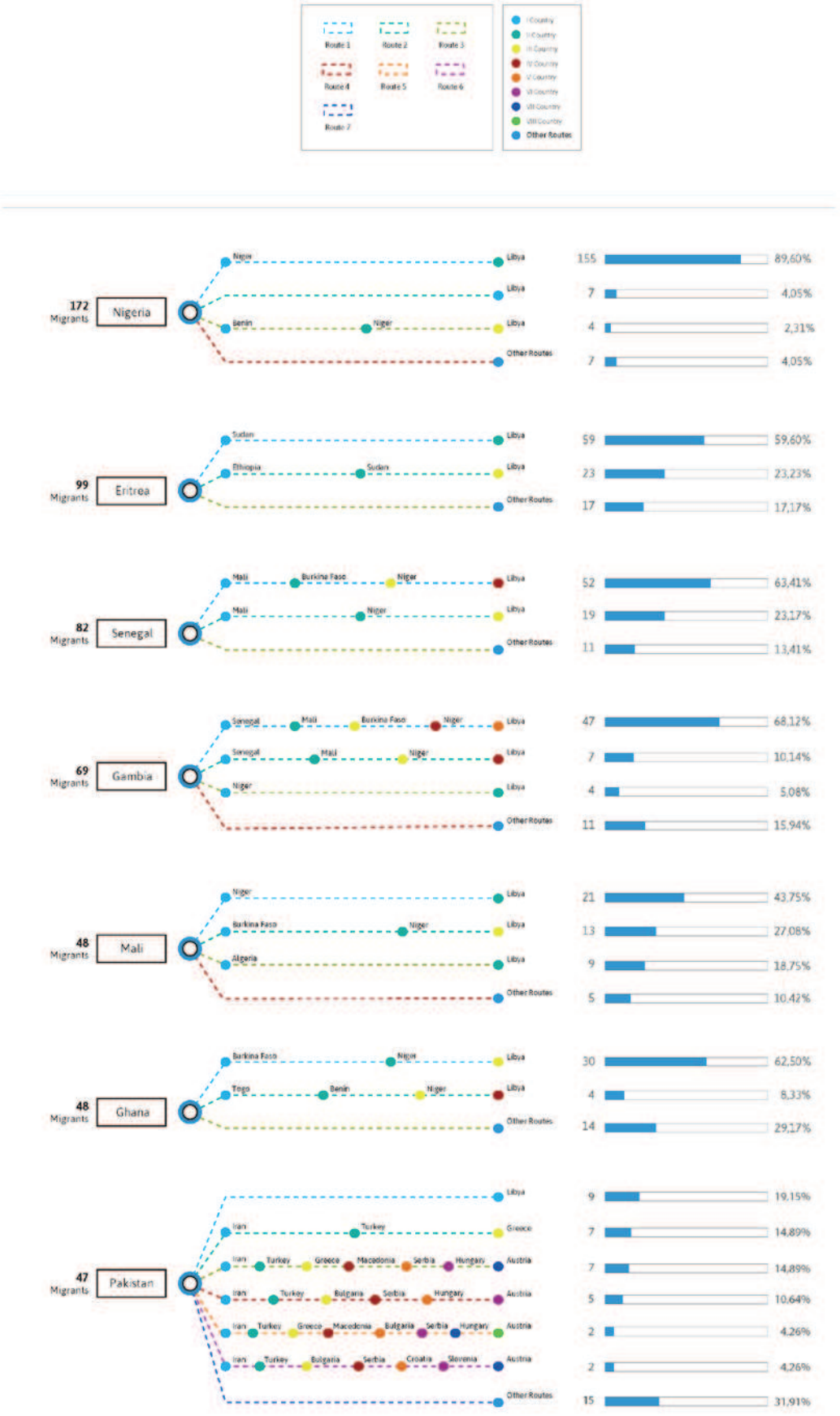
Libya is the main departure point to reach Italy for **East Africans** too, who generally cross from Sudan to Libya. A very small number of East African migrants decide, instead, to cross the Mediterranean from Egypt. When asked about their choice they said that, though the journey via sea from Egypt is longer and thus more dangerous, they can avoid the enormous safety risks associated with passing through Libya.

For **Middle Eastern and Asian** migrants, the journey is more complex and variable. The dataset shows a variety of possible pathways, used in roughly equal measure. Some migrants reach Libya via land or via air (which is mostly the case for the Pakistanis). They, then, cross the Mediterranean to Italy. A second route is via land through Austria. These are migrants that entered Europe via the so-called "Balkan route" and then made their way into Italy from the north. A third strand is represented by migrants reaching Italy via the sea from Greece. Overall, Turkey seems to be a mandatory step for most of them.

Figure 16 below summarizes information about the geography of migrant journeys to Italy. The figure considers the seven countries of origin that are best represented in the sample.[8] Starting from the country of origin, dotted lines represent geographical trajectories down which migrants passed. Finally, the bars with percentages show how often the route was taken by migrants coming from each country of origin. **In the case of most African countries, the figure shows a primary route (taken up by most migrants) and a number of secondary routes**. **This is not the case for Pakistan, where a variety of trajectories can be observed**.

[8] Seven countries of origin were considered (instead of ten, as elsewhere) because graphs started to get more complicated, variable, and insignificant after the seventh country was considered.

Figure 16: Migrants' routes from countries of origin to Italy



4.2. Reasons for leaving

When asked about their reasons for leaving, the option most typically given by migrants was insecurity and conflict. **Fifty-nine per cent of the migrants indicate that they fled their country of origin because they were not safe there**. Discrimination is also a commonly cited reason for embarking on their migratory journey: 43 per cent. More specifically, many migrants reported discrimination related to their sexual orientation, religion, or social group. Economic or work reasons are a key driver for 24 per cent of the sample. Among the reasons given are: hoping to be able to make a living somewhere else, looking for a better life, or harsh working conditions in the country of origin. The next most common category is that relating to family or friends (21%). These are mostly migrants that faced serious family problems within their country of origin; some common examples include forced marriage, abuse and conflicts within families.[9]

Table 2: Reasons for leaving the country of origin[10] (N, %)

	Frequency	Percentage
Insecurity or conflict	609	59.1%
Discrimination	441	42.8%
Economic or work reasons	243	23.6%
Family or friends	218	21.1%
Respect for human rights in country of destination	42	4.1%
Education reasons	31	3%
Easy to get asylum in country of destination	19	1.8%
No asylum in CO	8	0.8%

Table 3 below explores whether there is any variation in the reasons for leaving by geographical area of origin. It clearly shows much **higher percentages of people leaving for insecurity or conflict-related reasons in East Africa, Central Africa and the Middle East and Asia**. Furthermore, the high percentage of migrants mentioning economic or work reasons for leaving East Africa is due to the large number of Eritreans lamenting the indefinite duration of national service and its low remuneration. Family or friend-related reasons are, instead, particularly relevant for West Africans.[11]

[9] However, a very small minority of them leaves also with the intended goal of re-joining a family member abroad or simply follows the partner, friend or family on their journey.

[10] During the interview, migrants had the possibility of indicating up to three possible answers out of a series of options provided. Table 2 shows the options picked by respondents and the percentage of migrants that identified with each reason. Clearly, percentages do not sum to 100 since respondents could choose more that more possible reason, they simply reflect the percentage of the sample that picked that reason (among others).

[11] It should be noted that in this table as well as in the subsequent one the two options "easy to get asylum in country of destination" and "respect for human rights in country of destination" were grouped into "protection in country of destination (CD)" reasons to get more substantial numbers that could allow cross-tabulations.

Table 3: Reasons for leaving by geographic region of origin (N, %)

	West Africa	East Africa	Central Africa	North Africa	Middle East and Asia
Economic or work reasons	167 25.1%	54 39.7%	4 18.2%	5 33.3%	13 6.8%
Education reasons	18 2.7%	11 8.1%	0	0	2 1%
Family or friends	165 24.8%	33 24.3%	7 31.8%	5 33.3%	8 4.2%
Insecurity or conflict	289 43.5%	118 86.8%	19 86.4%	9 60%	174 90.6%
Discrimination	308 46.3%	32 23.5%	5 22.7%	5 33.3%	90 46.9%
Protection in CD	17 2.6%	19 14%	1 4.6%	2 13.3%	12 6.3%

When looking at reasons for leaving by gender (Table 4), there is a striking difference in the percentage of women versus men that left for family or friend-related reasons **(**37.8% versus 17.8%**). Many women, in fact, report leaving to avoid abuse within the family, forced marriage or to follow a partner. However, women are also ten percentage points less likely to indicate having left their country because of discrimination. Only in two cases do they mention respect for human rights or the ease of asylum in countries of destination.**

Table 4: Reasons for leaving by gender (N, %)

	Female	Male
Economic or work reasons	54 30.5%	189 22.1%
Education reasons	10 5.7%	21 2.5%
Family or friends	67 37.9%	151 17.7%
Insecurity or conflict	115 65%	494 57.9%
Discrimination	50 28.3%	391 45.8%
Protection in CD	5 2.8%	46 5.4%

4.3. Decision-making process throughout the journey

On average, almost three quarters of migrants made the **decision to leave their countries of origin on their own (78%)**. This high number reflects the perception that choosing to leave is a very personal decision. About 18 per cent mention a family member as the main decision maker, while less than 1 per cent mentioned friends. However, as shown in Figure 17, **59 per cent of women (versus 82% of men)** made this choice primarily by themselves. Among women, many reference their partner as the main actor in the decision-making process.

Figure 17: Who decided to leave the country of origin? Overall and by gender (N, %)

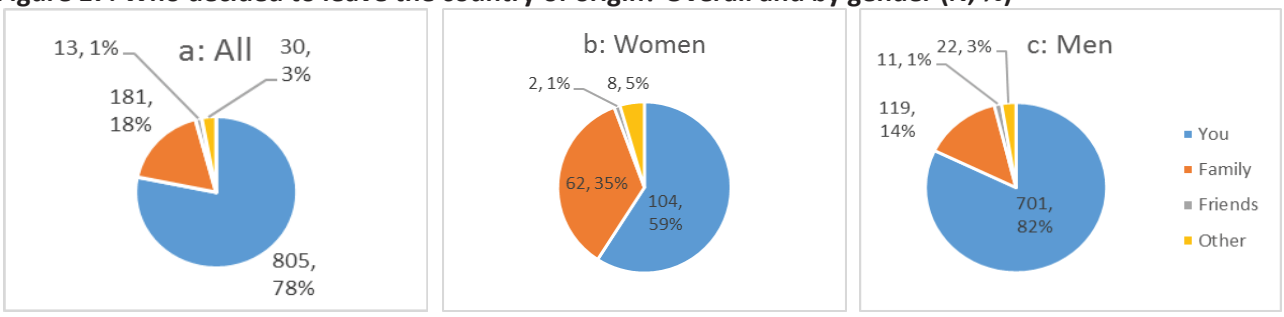
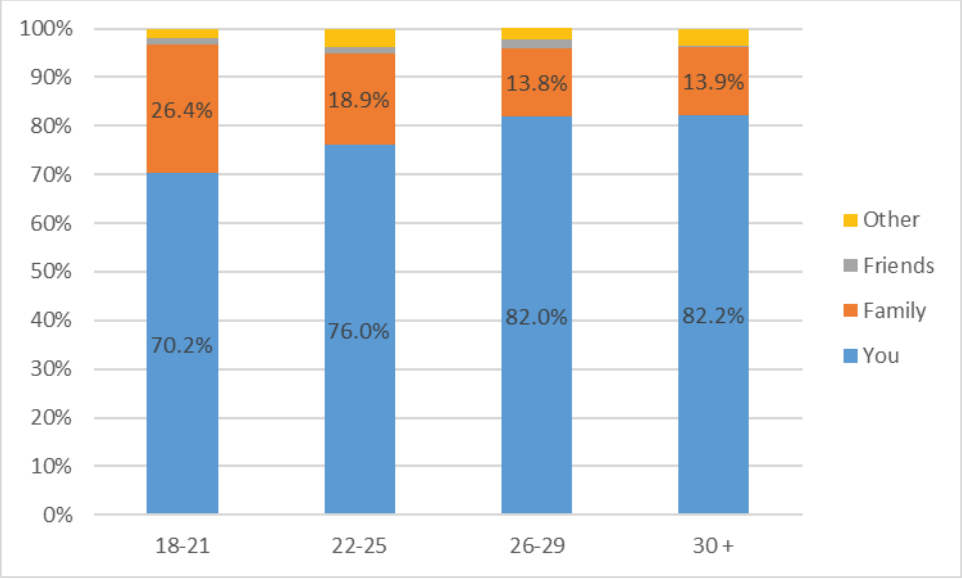


Figure 18 shows that **younger migrants are slightly less likely to decide on their own whether to leave their country of origin and more often rely on their families**. It should be noted that the youngest age category is made up of migrants between the ages of 18 and 21. Therefore, it is possible that some were still minors when they left their countries.

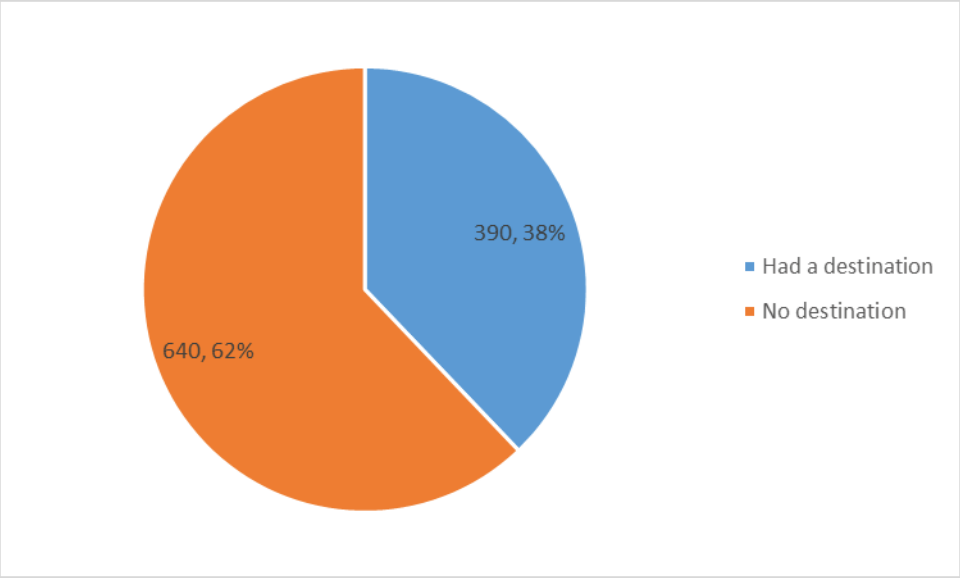
Figure 18: Who decided to leave the country of origin? By age groups (%)



Most respondents (62%) stated that they did not know which country they wanted to reach when they set off on their journey. Amongst those who wanted to reach a specific destination almost half planned to go to Italy. However, migrants did not necessarily plan their journey towards Europe. The second most popular destination was Libya, mentioned by almost one in four respondents who started their journey with a destination in mind.

Indeed, although Libya is a very unsafe country, migrants often say that they wanted to go there because they had a friend or relative working there or because they heard that it was easy to find a job in Libya.

Figure 19: Did migrants have a destination when they left their countries of origin (N, %)?



When they describe their journey, many migrants mention leaving their country because of a pressing, sudden or worsening problem. They therefore often set off towards the closest country and – not finding safety or economic security there – they continue their journey onwards. Migrants that do not have a plan before leaving their countries of origin, easily fall prey to smuggler networks or rely on suggestions made by people encountered along their journey. Indeed, migrants often decide country by country what trajectory they would take. **What mattered most in their decision-making process was which country has the easiest access and which border was closest**. These factors were cited as crucial for, respectively, 38.5 and 35.6 per cent of respondents.[12] There are also quite a few reports of migrants being kidnapped and forced to continue their journey not knowing in which country they were going.

[12] Respondents were asked how they chose the trajectory of their journey and had the possibility of mentioning up to three factors which influenced their choice. Percentages, therefore, do not sum up to 100.

5. MIGRANTS' COMPETENCIES, SKILLS AND OCCUPATIONS

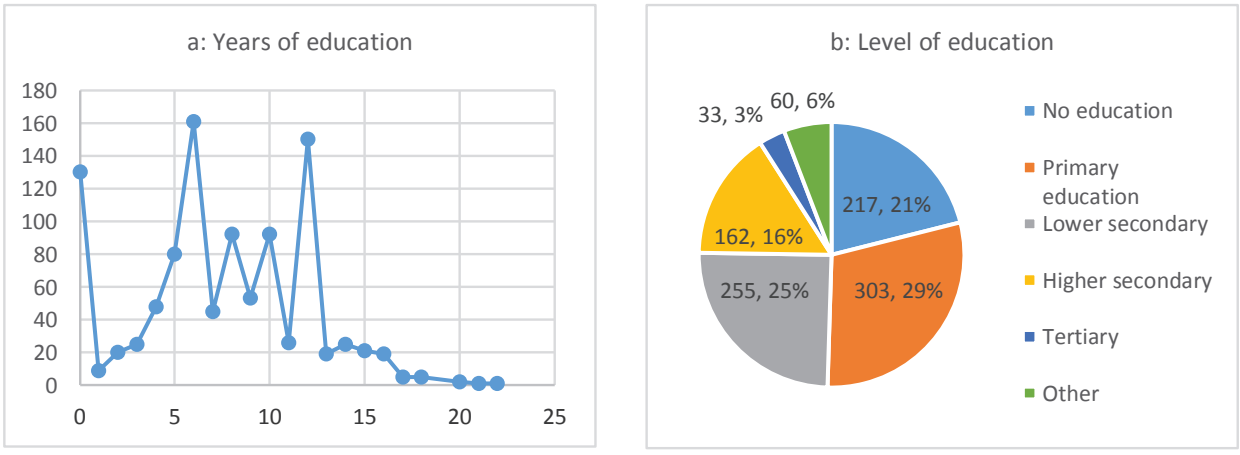
This section focuses on the competencies migrants bring with them to Italy, their working experience and their skills. In particular, it analyses migrants' educational background and fields of education. Then, it looks at linguistic skills, specifically with regards to European languages. Next, there is a section describing migrants' occupations in their countries of origin, as well as their socioeconomic background. Lastly, it analyses migrants' jobs in transit countries and the skills learned on the journey.

5.1. Educational background

The **average number of years of education completed by migrants is 7.5**. The entire range in the sample goes from zero to 22 and, as can be seen in Figure 20a, the distribution has spikes at zero: 10.3 per cent received zero years of education and **20.1 per cent completed no educational cycle**. There are also spikes at 6 and 12 that correspond, in many schooling systems, to the end of primary and higher secondary school. Looking at Figure 20b, **29.4 per cent of migrants completed primary school, 24.7 per cent completed lower secondary schooling, and 15.7 per cent finished higher secondary education**. Only **3.2 per cent** of the population has a **university** degree (corresponds to tertiary education and includes Bachelors, Masters and PhD degrees). Lastly, 5.8 per cent of respondents received a non-university post-secondary title or a vocational degree.[13]

Education figures vary substantially by gender. Indeed, while the **average number of years of education for men is 7.6, the average for women is 6.9**. Also, 87.6 per cent of women did not go beyond lower secondary school compared to 72.7 per cent of men.

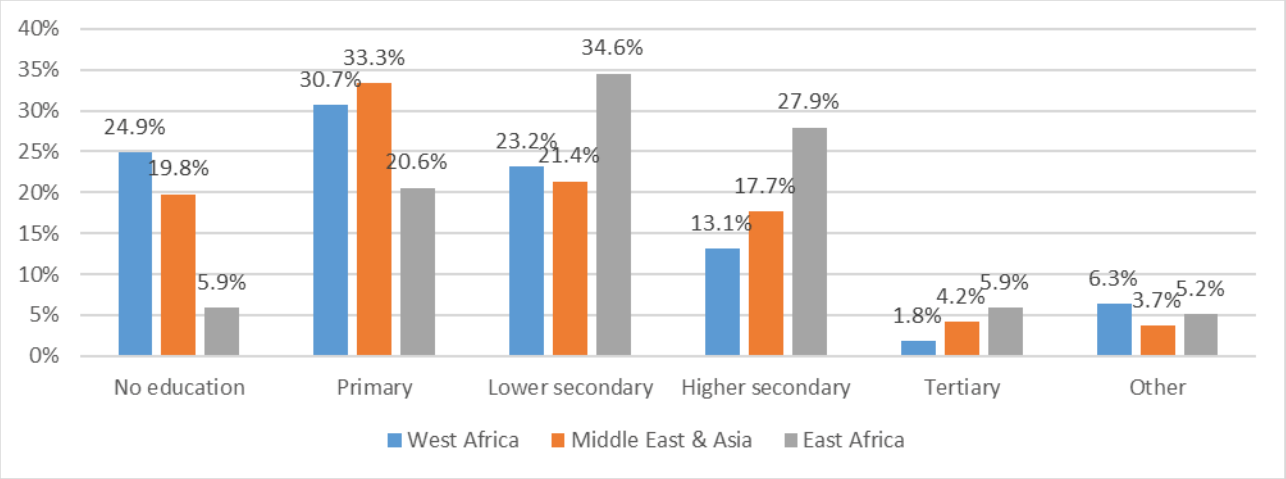
Figure 20a–b: Years of education and level of education completed (N, %)



[13] For levels of education we refer to the latest version (2011) of the International Standard Classification of Education (INSCED) published by UNESCO. Therefore, "primary education" corresponds to completion of INSCED Level 1, "lower secondary" education to INSCED Level 2, and "higher secondary" to INSCED Level 3. Given the small number of people that hold any type of university degree in the sample, INSCED Levels 5 through 8 are grouped together under "Tertiary". Lastly, INSCED Level 4 is covered by the "other" category includes vocational training, post-secondary (non-university level) degrees, and a small number of migrants that did not find any of the other categories fitting.

By **geographical region** of origin, **East Africans seem to be considerably better educated** than West Africans and migrants from the Middle East and Asia. Indeed, while East Africans have, on average, 9.9 years of education, migrants coming from West Africa and the Middle East and Asia completed an average of 7 and 7.3 years of schooling (Central and North Africans fall in between with 8.8 years). Looking at education levels (Figure 21), the advantage of East Africans is even more discernible. These observations are confirmed by looking at countries of origin. Indeed, among the top ten countries in our sample, 41.3 per cent of Eritreans went beyond lower secondary school compared to only 8.3 per cent of Ghanaians and 5.1 per cent of migrants from the Côte d'Ivoire. Other countries of origin display percentages around the sample average of 24.8 per cent.

Figure 21: Levels of education completed by geographical area of origin (%)



Age is not clearly related to education level except for the higher secondary, tertiary and "other" categories for which there is a slight positive correlation between age and level of education. This is likely due to the fact that since migrants are, on average, very young; the youngest in the sample might not have had time to go on to higher stages of education before leaving their countries of origin. In terms of **marital status**, married migrants have, on average, lower levels of education. Only 18.6 per cent of them went beyond lower secondary school, while this percentage for single migrants and those divorced, separated or widowed is, respectively, 27.3 per cent and 31.7 per cent. Having grown up in a big **city** gives migrants an educational advantage – they have 1.1 years of education more on average than others and they are in fact ten percentage points more likely than others to have continued their studies beyond lower secondary school. There is, instead, no substantial difference between those that grew up in a town and in the countryside.

Turning to **place of interview**, Figure 22 shows that the average years of education is lower in the informal settlements in Apulia. This adds on to the sense of social deprivation suffered by residents in this setting. Migrants residing in the CARAs, meanwhile, have relatively high average levels of education. The same is true for the CAS/SPRAR in Lazio though the small number of observations does not allow for precise estimates.

Figure 22: Mean years of education by place of interview (N, 95% confidence interval)

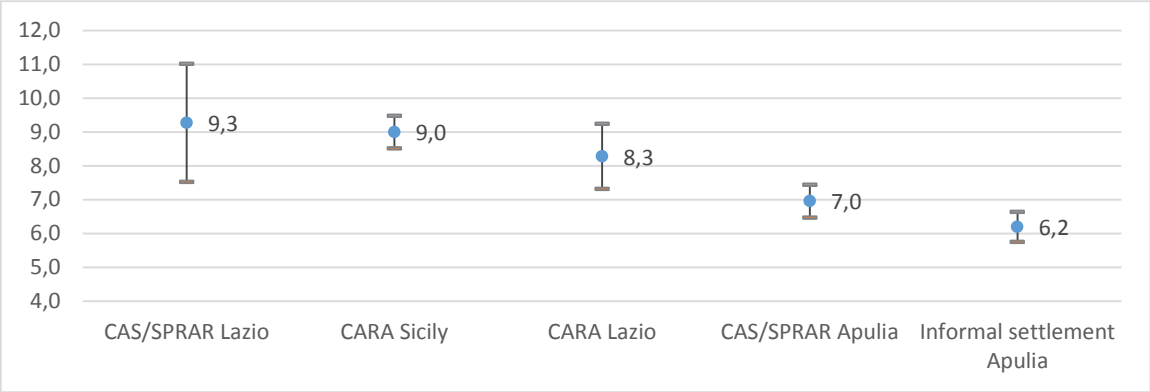


Table 5 in the next page shows at what level the self-reported fields of education were studied.[14] Predictably, migrants that only completed their primary or secondary studies indicate that their education was general or that they had attended a religious school. Some specialization in different fields of education begins to take place during higher secondary school. However, most migrants that indicate business and economics, humanities or scientific subjects as the main focus of their education generally received some post-secondary title. The situation is more mixed for those that report that they have studied technical subjects or languages. The most common university degree attained is business or management, followed by political science, and engineering. Non-university training includes mainly professional technical training.

[14] "Field of education" was an open question in the questionnaire. Thus, answers given by migrants were grouped subsequently into the categories shown on the column titles of Table 5. The categories were created considering the relative frequency of open answers given.

Table 5: Field of education and educational categories

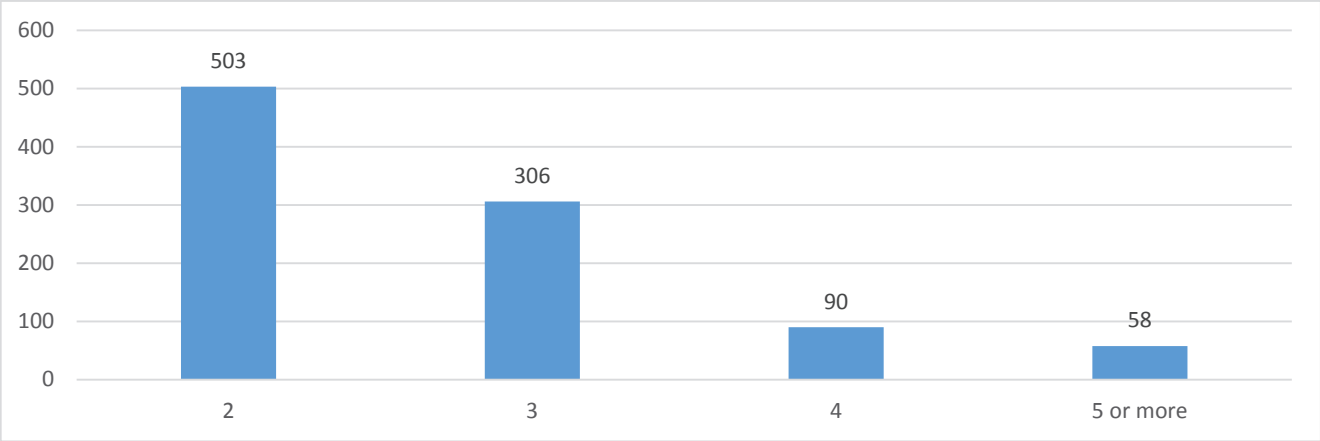
	Primary	Lower secondary	Higher secondary	Tertiary	Other	Total
General Education[15]	**287** 97.6%	**237** 95.6%	**105** 65.2%	0 0%	4 6.7%	633 **79.7%**
Koranic and Religious	4 1.4%	3 1.2%	8 5%	0 0%	21 **35%**	36 4.5%
Business, Economics	0 0%	0 0%	10 6.2%	6 **19.4%**	9 15%	25 3.2%
Technical training	1 0.3%	3 1.2%	11 6.8%	3 9.7%	7 **11.7%**	25 3.2%
Scientific studies	0 0%	2 0.8%	10 6.2%	2 6.5%	7 **11.7%**	21 2.6%
Social and Political	0 0%	1 0.4%	1 0.6%	10 **32.3%**	4 6.7%	16 2%
Languages	2 0.7%	2 0.8%	2 1.2%	0 0%	3 5%	9 1.1%
Humanities	0 0%	1 0.4%	5 3.1%	3 9.7%	0 0	8 1%
Medical studies	0 0%	0 0%	4 2.5%	2 6.5%	2 3.3%	8 1%
Engineering	0 0%	0 0%	3 1.9%	4 12.9%	0 0%	7 0.9%
IT/Computer science	0 0%	0 0%	2 1.2%	1 3.2%	3 5%	6 0.8%
Total	294	248	161	31	60	**794**

[15] General education includes all training that does not have any particular specialization (this includes primary, secondary, and, in many schooling systems, higher secondary school).

5.2. Language skills

Migrants are **multilingual** and often have more than one mother tongue. When considering all languages spoken by migrants (both mother tongues and other languages) the minimum number of languages spoken in the sample is two (see Figure 23). This is mainly because migrants' native languages are very much local languages only spoken within small groups in their countries of origin. Thus, in school, students are taught the country's official language(s). **On average migrants speak between two and three languages**; indeed, 52.6 per cent of the sample speaks two languages and 32 per cent speak three. Women often speak fewer languages than men since, as seen in section 5.b., they generally have a lower level of education.

Figure 23: Number of languages spoken by migrants (N)

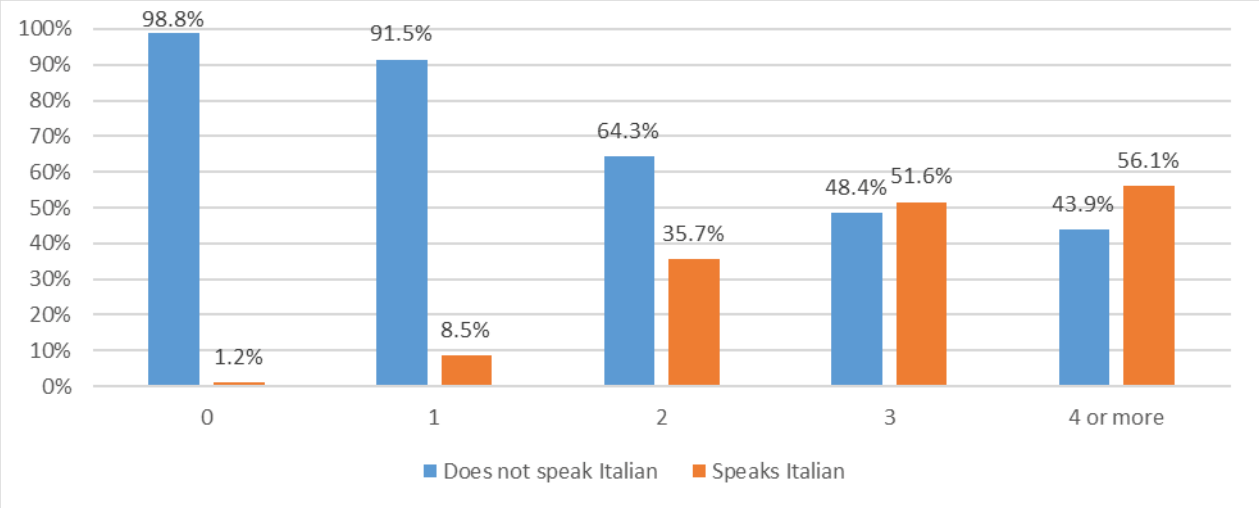


Overwhelmingly, the three main European languages spoken by migrants are English (spoken by 62.3% of migrants), French (23.7%), and Italian (11.1%). On average, migrants speak **one** of these three **European languages**. Only 18.2 per cent of the sample does not speak any of these languages. **68.1 per cent speaks one of them**, 12.1 per cent speaks two, while 1.6 per cent speaks all three of them. Furthermore, 19.7 per cent of migrants report speaking Arabic. Although not a European language, this skill could potentially prove to be useful on the labour market in Europe.

The high percentage of migrants that speak **English and French** is mostly due to the fact that these languages are used as *lingua francas* in migrants' countries of origin. These two languages overcome the linguistic barriers generated by the presence of plethora of local languages. English, for example, is an official language in Nigeria and the Gambia, while French is widely spoken in most of West Africa, where many of the migrants in the reception centres come from.

Italian is, instead, a language that migrants learn after having spent some time in Italy. Indeed, as shown in Figure 24, almost none of the migrants that have spent less than one year in Italy speak Italian. With every passing year, the percentage of Italian-speakers' increases reaching however only 56.1 per cent among migrants who have spent four years or more in Italy. Nevertheless, at some of the reception centres (CAS/SPRAR Apulia), some of the migrants who arrived just a few months prior to the interview were able to answer the survey questions in Italian with no hesitations. Learning Italian in order to be able to find a job in Italy and integrate is one of the most often cited preoccupations migrants bring up during the interviews.

Figure 24: Migrants that speak Italian by number of years spent in Italy (%)



There is no clear relationship between the total number of languages spoken and the level of education. This means that better educated migrants do not speak more languages. This is probably due to the fact that many of the languages spoken by migrants are local languages. These are needed to communicate with people from nearby villages; they are not learned through formal education. Conversely, the **number of European languages spoken *is* related to the educational level** reached. As mentioned earlier, these are languages generally learned at school. Indeed, the percentage of people that does not speak any of the three European languages considered (English, French or Italian) is: 22 per cent for those with no education; 21.8 per cent for those that completed primary school; 18.4 per cent for migrants that attended lower secondary school; 12.4 per cent among respondents that have a higher secondary degree; and 0 per cent for those with a university degree. Conversely, the percentage of respondents that speaks all three European languages increases from 0 per cent of those with no education to 9.1 per cent of migrants with a university degree.

5.3. Occupations in the countries of origin

The **largest occupational grouping** among migrants was **skilled manual labour**; 25 per cent of respondents declared having a job in this category in their country of origin. Some examples of common jobs are: mechanics (20.7% of migrants with this type of job); construction-related jobs (14.5%); metal workers (11.9 %); and tailors (6.7%). Other migrants (22%) were occupied in the agricultural sector. This group includes primarily farmers (80.6%), but also shepherds (10.1%), and fishers (5.9%). Among unskilled manual workers, the most frequently cited jobs were: drivers (18.3%); construction-related jobs (18.3%); cleaners (5.8%); and waiters (3.8%).

The self-employed were, in the origin country, mostly shop owners or people working in a family shop (51.4 %); others were involved in trade and commerce at local markets, craftsmen selling their creations, or artists and musicians. “Employees” is a rather diverse category composed of people employed in service jobs, jobs involving travelling and working at a desk. It also includes military and security officials that make up 40.2 per cent of this group. Some other common examples of jobs pertaining in this category are: teachers (5.9%); people performing administrative office work (5.9%); and receptionists (3.9%).

Though they group together a large number of functions and work typologies, employees only represent 13 per cent of the sample and have been put in one category to ensure larger numbers in the following analyses. The smallest group in the sample is made up of professionals or persons that were employed in management positions in their countries of origin. This category includes designers, architects, engineers, doctors, lawyers and managers.

The sample's distribution across occupational categories does not change very much according to gender. It should be noted that women are, however, much less likely than men to report never having had a job in the country of origin: 54.8 per cent versus 79 per cent for men.

Figure 25a–c: Occupational categories; overall and by gender

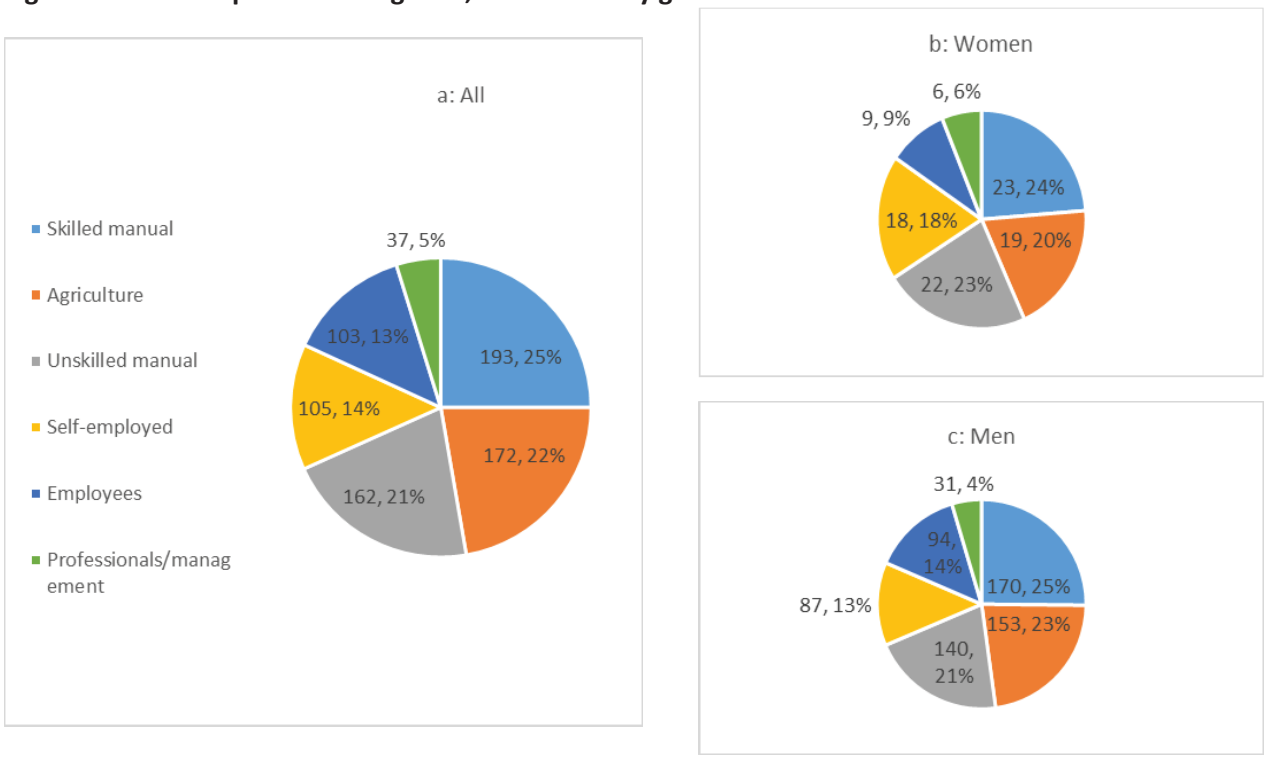


Figure 26 below shows the average years of schooling received by migrants in each occupational category. Occupational groups that employ migrants with more education (such as professionals, managerial staff or employees) are also those that are worst represented in the sample. This is further confirmed by Figure 27 that shows the percentage of migrants that were employed in each occupational category by each educational level. Also, **agriculture is the job category for which the average years of education are lowest. Agriculture is followed (in order) by unskilled manual labour, self-employed, skilled manual jobs, employees and, lastly, professionals**. Migrants with no education were predominantly employed in agriculture (44%); this percentage shrinks continuously among migrants with higher levels of education and is zero among those that have a university degree. Conversely, the share of migrants performing professional or managerial jobs with no education is 1.1 per cent. It increases constantly reaching 40.7 per cent among those with a university title.

The total number of languages spoken by migrants, as well as their language skills in Italian, French and English, only bear a weak relationship with the job they did in their countries of origin. Indeed, those in professional or managerial jobs generally speak three languages. While migrants that worked in agriculture and as unskilled manual workers speak between two and three.

Figure 26: Average years of education and occupational categories (N)

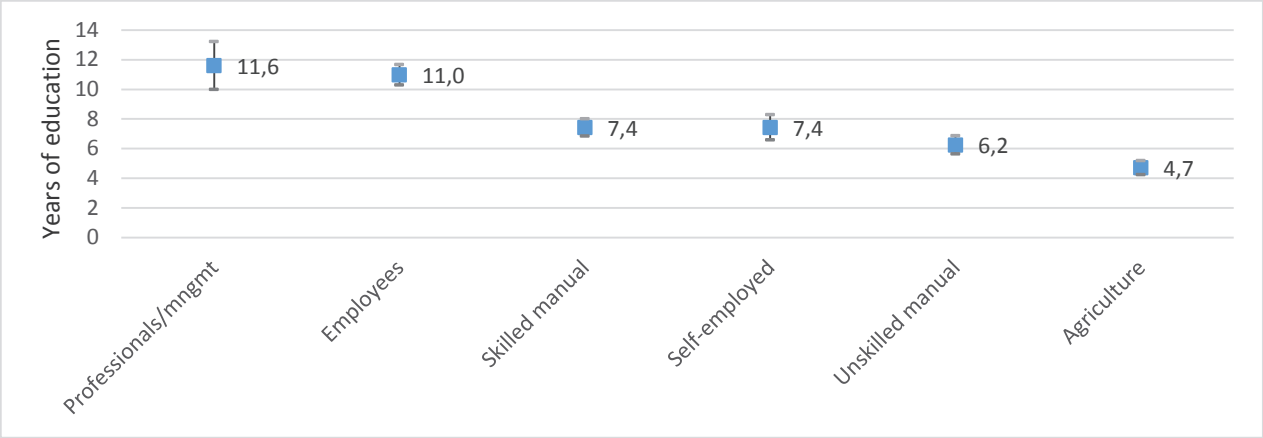
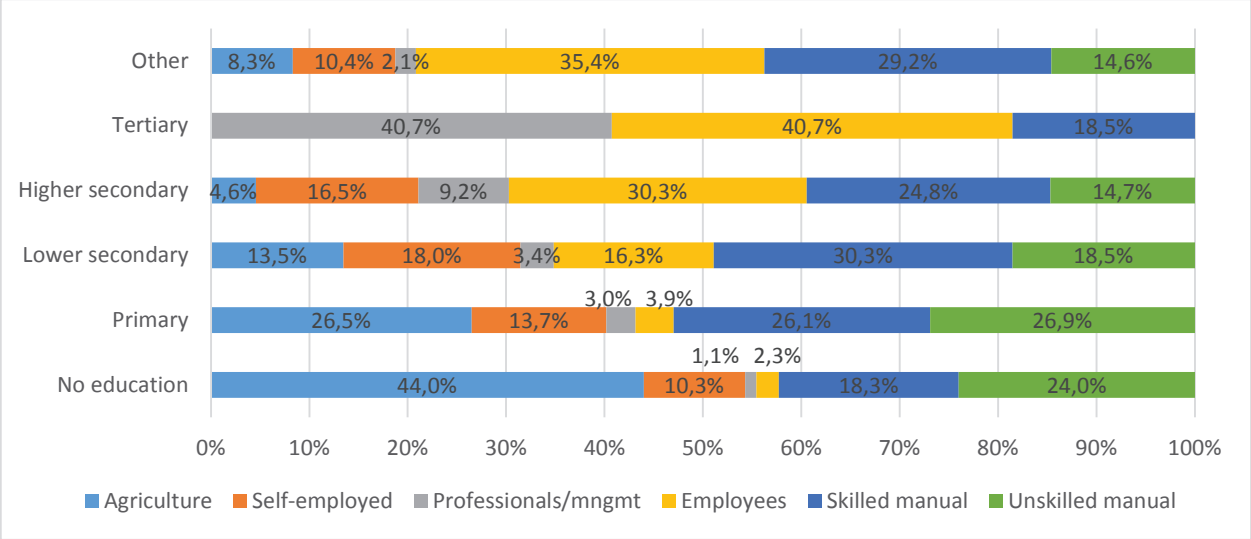


Figure 27: Educational level and occupational category (N, %)



The percentages of migrants that worked in the various occupational categories did not change much according to the **reception centre** in which they were interviewed in Italy. The only notable difference is in the large percentage of migrants that were occupied in agriculture in the origin country in the informal settlements in Apulia (32.9% against an average of 22.3%).

Age categories are slightly more interesting since migrants that worked as **farmers, fishers or shepherds** and those who worked as unskilled manual labourers tend to be generally **younger**. These occupational categories are, indeed, overrepresented in the 18–21 age group with respect to the general population: they account for respectively 28 per cent and 33.1 per cent in this age bracket. As seen in Figure 26, these groupings are made up of lower skilled and less prestigious jobs. The next section looks at how this is related to the **more precarious socioeconomic background of younger migrants** in their countries of origin.

Migrants' countries of origin offer some limited insight into the distribution of occupational categories. East Africans are clearly overrepresented in the Employees section (47.7% against an average of 13.2%). This is largely due to the fact that many Eritreans interviewed migrated precisely to flee the compulsory and often indefinite national service in which they are employed. These respondents served in different roles according to their skills, but a sizeable majority worked as military or security officers. Table 6 shows that 48 per cent of Eritreans were employees before leaving their home country; this number is followed at a distance by the Gambia where only 18.2 per cent of respondents were Employees. The percentage of self-employed and professionals and management staff is higher among Middle East and Asians than migrants coming from other regions: 24.2 per cent and 9.9 per cent versus averages of 13.6 per cent and 4.8 per cent. Agriculture and manual unskilled work are generally slightly more widespread in West African countries, while for skilled manual labour no clear differences emerge.

Table 6: Top two nationalities by educational category

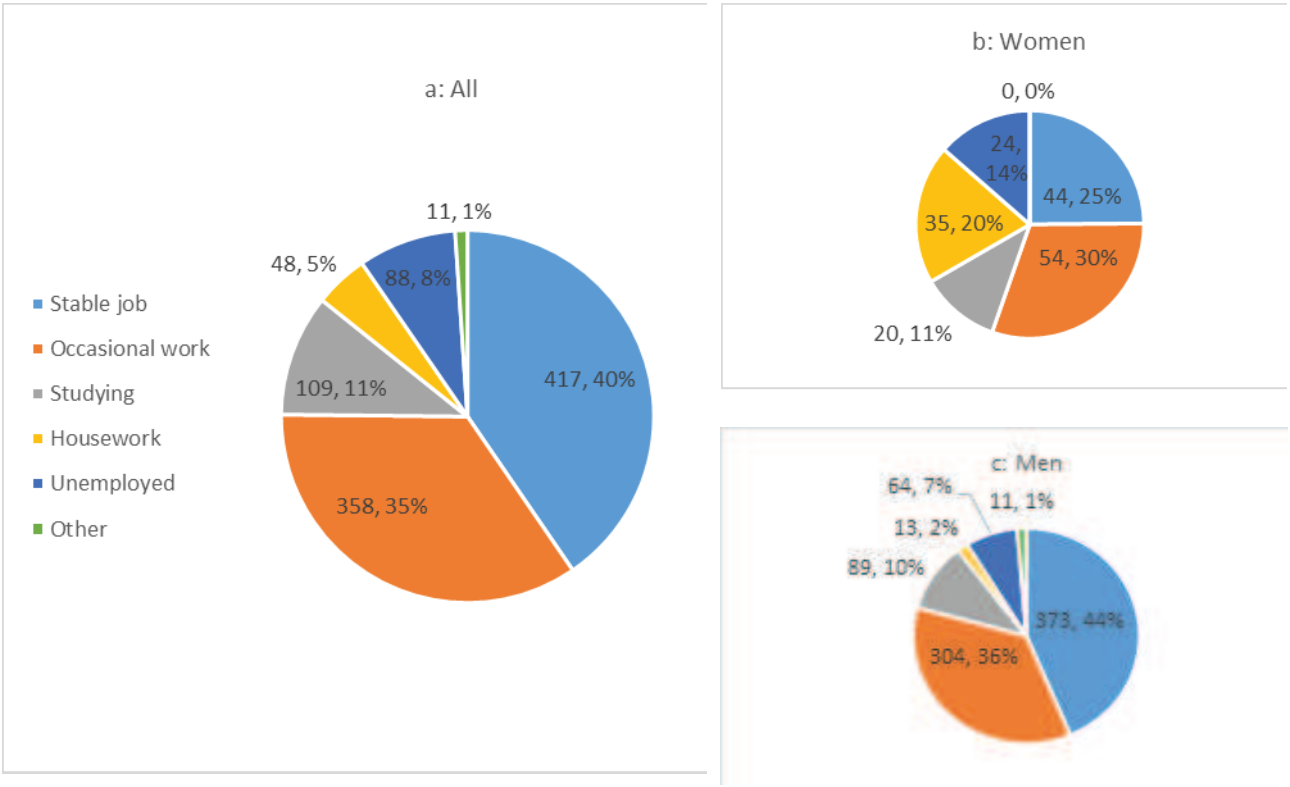
	Nationalities	Average
Skilled manual	1. Ghana (32.9%) 2. Nigeria (30.6%)	25%
Agriculture	1. Senegal (46.1%) 2. Mali (42.5%)	22.3%
Unskilled manual	1. Iraq (29.7%) 2. Cote d'Ivoire (28.6%)	21%
Self-employed	1. Pakistan (31.7%) 2. Iraq (29.7%)	13.6%
Employees	1. Eritrea (48%) 2. Gambia (18.2%)	13.3%
Professionals/management	1. Afghanistan (13.9%) 2. Pakistan (7.3%)	4.8%

The **area in which migrants grew up** also bears some relationship with migrants' occupations in the countries of origin. Most notably, as might have been expected, those working as farmers, fishers, or shepherds are more represented among migrants that grew up in the countryside: 33.3 per cent against an average of 22.3 per cent. On the other hand, there is a larger percentage of skilled manual workers that grew up in big cities (28.4%) than in towns and in the countryside (respectively 24.4% and 19.2%). The same pattern is not observed for unskilled manual workers that are found in roughly similar percentages among those that grew up in urban or rural areas. Finally, shop owners and other self-employed workers are more likely to have grown up in cities (18.8%) than in towns (11.7%) or the countryside (10.3%).

5.4. Socioeconomic background

Many migrants had stable jobs in their countries of origin (40%); this percentage is predictably higher among men than women (44% versus 25%). An **additional 35 per cent indicate that they worked from time to time** and **only 8 per cent** declare that they were **unemployed** before leaving. The most noticeable difference between genders is the much higher percentage of women with respect to men engaged in housework before leaving: 20 per cent versus only 2 per cent.

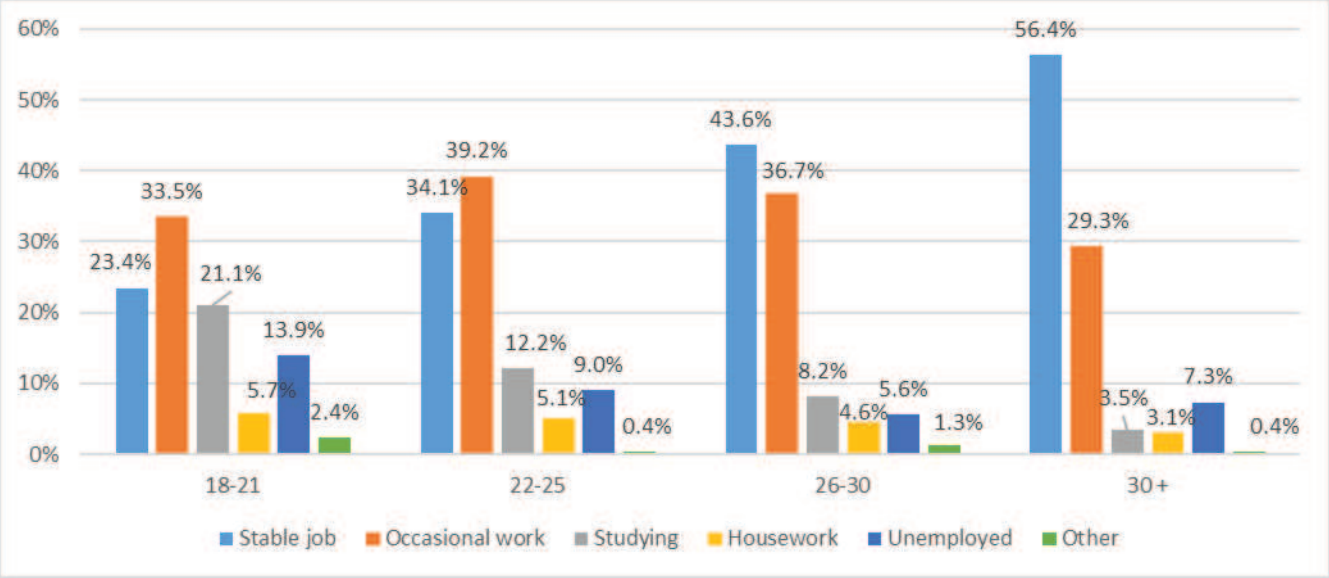
Figure 28a–c: Socioeconomic background; overall and by gender



The sample changes only slightly by place of interview. Migrants in the informal settlements in Apulia were less likely to have a stable job in their countries of origin (22.8%): they were more likely to be engaged in occasional work (60.9%). Again this goes back to the idea that migrants in the informal settlements generally have a more underprivileged background. Also, among those interviewed in CAS/SPRAR Apulia and CARA Lazio, the percentage of respondents that were unemployed before leaving was higher than average: respectively 12.8 per cent and 10.1 per cent.

Furthermore, a lower percentage of migrants that were single (38%) had stable employment before leaving with respect to those who were married (43.7%) or divorced, separated or widowed (56.1%). This, however, is likely to be attributable to age: younger migrants are, after all, both more likely to be single (as seen earlier) and to not have had a stable occupation (see Figure 29 below). Also, single migrants are overrepresented among those that were students before leaving: 14.7 per cent versus 10.6 per cent for the general population. Figure 29 shows that younger migrants were more likely to be in education or be unemployed before leaving and not to have a stable job. The situation for occasional jobs is instead more mixed.

Figure 29: Age groups and socioeconomic status



Growing up in a large city as opposed to a small town or the countryside, seems to give migrants a socioeconomic advantage. Indeed, those that had grown up in a large city were more likely to have been stably employed and, conversely, report lower unemployment levels in their country of origin with respect to other migrants. This parallels the observation (made earlier) that migrants growing up in cities were more likely to have completed higher levels of education.

No stable pattern can instead be seen with regards to socioeconomic background and **nationalities**. Among the ten most represented countries of origin in our sample, Pakistan has the highest percentage of stably employed migrants before leaving (56.1%) followed by Eritrea (50.5%). On the other hand, Ghana and Mali had the highest percentage of migrants working only from time to time (respectively 65% and 47.2%) while the proportion of unemployed migrants was especially high in Afghanistan and Mali (respectively 14.3% and 11.3%).

Education seems to have ensured migrants a better socioeconomic status (Figure 30). Indeed, migrants that were unemployed in their countries of origin report the lowest average number of years of education (5.5). Those that were working only occasionally had on average an extra year of education (6.5), while respondents working stably had had an average of 7.9 years of schooling. Given the young average age of respondents in our sample, the **highest average amount of years of education was displayed among those that were still studying** at the time they left their countries of origin.

Figure 31 helps to further shed light on the relationship between education and socioeconomic background. The **percentage of migrants that were unemployed in their countries of origin decreases continuously with higher levels of education**: from 13.4 per cent among those with no education to zero for migrants that had a tertiary degree. **The same can be observed for the percentage of migrants working only occasionally**: this value is 46.1 per cent in the no education category and shrinks to 3 per cent among respondents that had a university degree. **Conversely, the percentage of those whose main occupation was "studying"** at the time they left their country of origin **increases by level of education**. It goes from 0.9 per cent to 25.3 per cent among those that completed higher secondary school to 21.2 per cent for respondents with a tertiary degree. Indeed, migrants might have had to flee while still students; however, since we are only interviewing migrants over age 18, it is more likely that they were students in their

countries of origin if they were attending high school or enrolled in university (rather than earlier educational cycles).

Figure 30: Mean years of education and socioeconomic background (N)

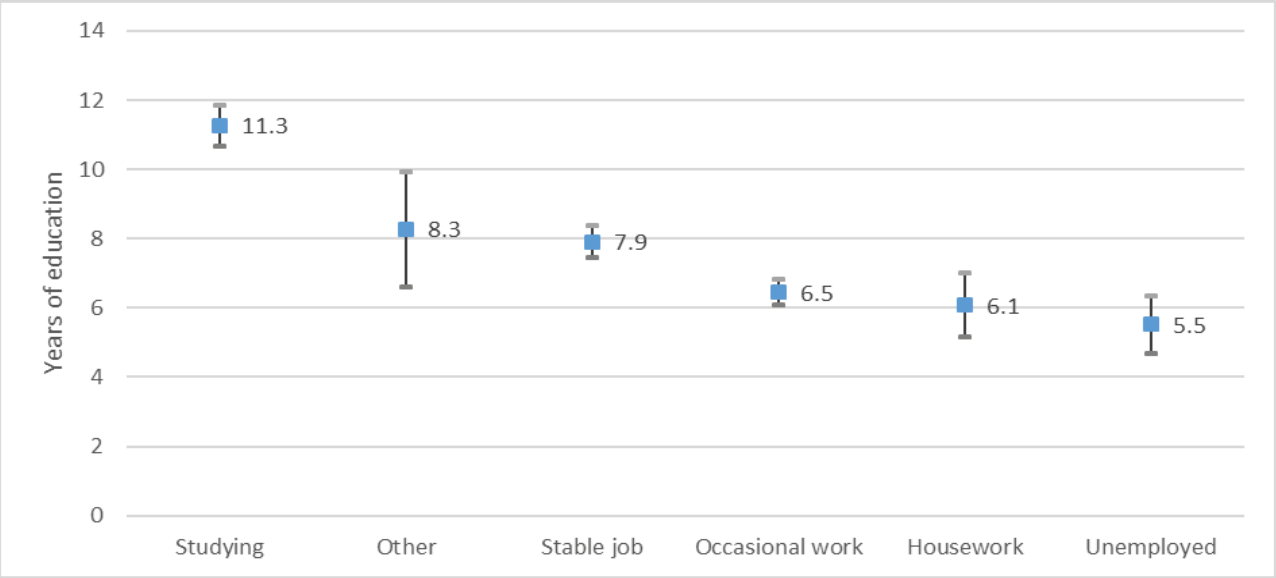


Figure 31: Educational level and socioeconomic background (%)

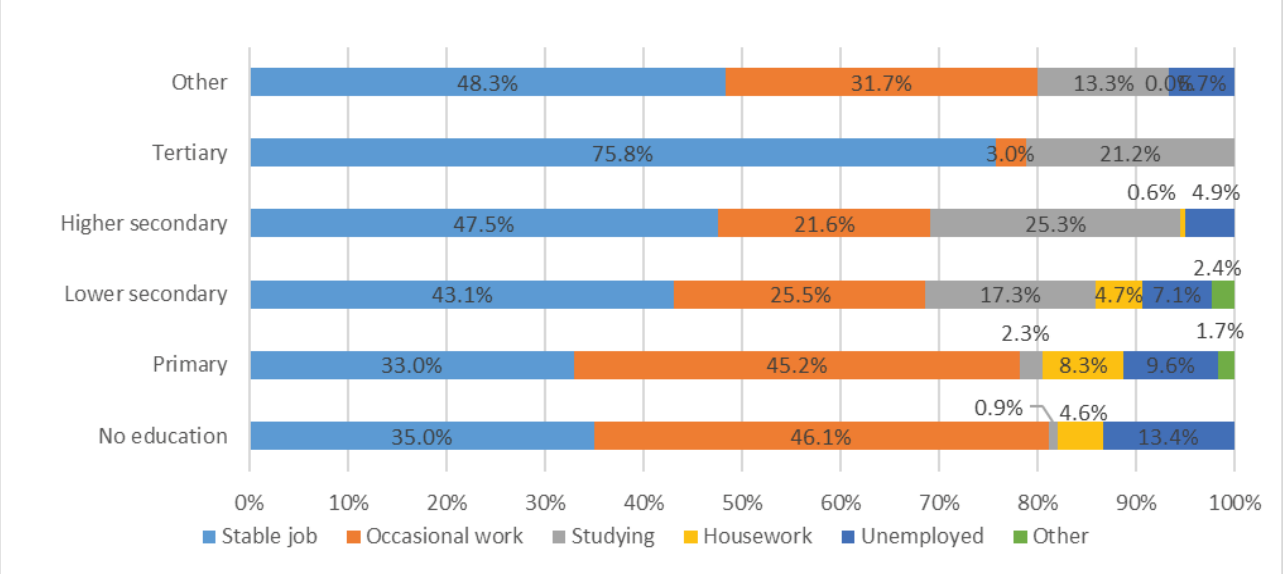
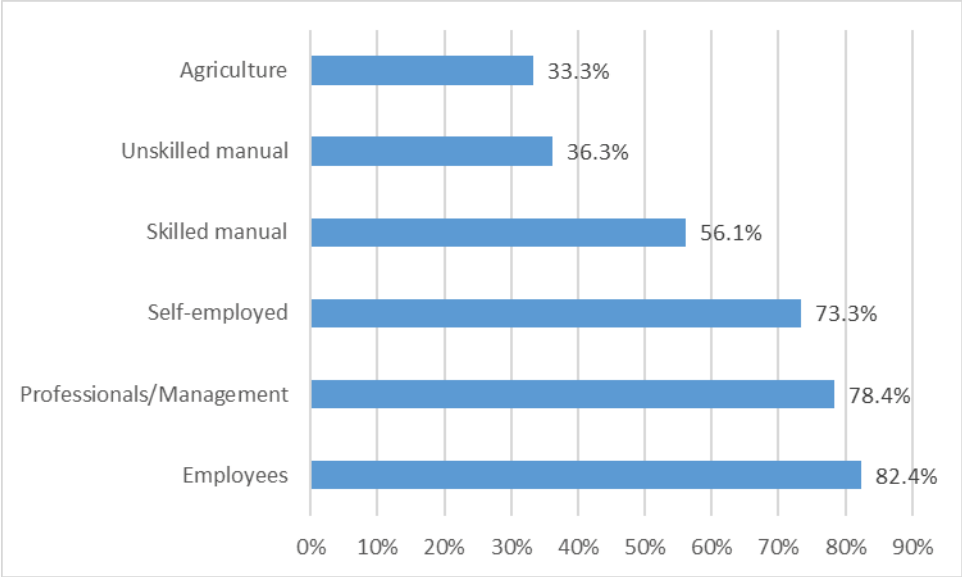


Figure 32 below shows that professionals and employees had the highest level of job security in their countries of origin. Conversely, migrants that were employed in **agriculture and as unskilled manual labourers were generally only working occasionally**. Job categories in which occasional work is more widespread seem thus to mirror those for which lower levels of education is required. Those in less prestigious jobs such as those in agriculture and unskilled manual labour were not only less educated but were also more likely to have been working from time to time before leaving their countries of origin.

Figure 32: Stable jobs in country of origin by occupational category (%)



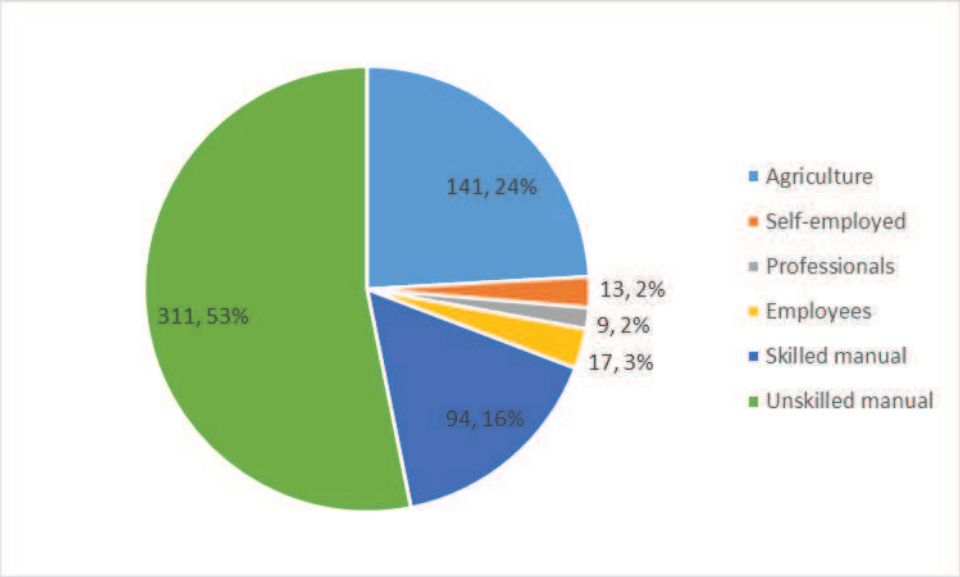
5.5. Occupations in transit countries

During their journey migrants often pick up new skills. In fact, migrants need to **reinvent themselves in new countries**, often facing hardships, and learn new skills by doing so. Indeed, **61.5 per cent of migrants worked in the country in which they stayed the longest during their journey**. **For 71.1 per cent of migrants this country was Libya**, a country where there is a large demand for low skilled work. Among these, 67.1 per cent worked. Greece was a distant second – it was the transit country in which 6.6 per cent of migrants stayed the longest. Many migrants also learned new jobs on their journey though, as seen below in Figure 33, most jobs they performed did not require specific skills. For many respondents, however, the journey itself was one of the most important experiences of their lives and taught them new skills. Indeed, in the open answers many mention **hoping to help others in the future with their experiences and knowledge about the migration process**.

The jobs migrants perform in transit countries are often seen by migrants as a way to put some money aside and continue their journeys. Indeed, **48.3 per cent of respondents declared that working in transit countries was one of the main ways they paid for their journeys**. However, as seen in Section 3, many migrants did not know before leaving what their destination country would be. In fact, 60.1 per cent of migrants stayed more than one month in the transit country in which they spent most time and an additional 29.1 per cent were there for more than a year. **Among those that lived in one of the transit countries for more than a year, 89.9 per cent worked**.

Most migrants performed low skilled manual jobs in the country in which they stayed the longest (**53%**). Slightly less than a quarter worked in agriculture and 16 per cent worked as unskilled manual labourers. When this distribution of occupational categories is compared to the types of jobs migrants had in their countries of origin there is one particularly point that emerges: **many more migrants performed jobs for which few skills are required in transit countries as opposed to the more skilled work that they carried out in the countries of origin**.

Figure 33: Occupational categories in transit countries (N, %)



The jobs that are mentioned most often are in **construction**. These include tiling, lifting building blocks, bricklaying and operating machinery. Many also mention doing any kind of job that they happened to find on a given day. These were respondents that did not have a stable job, but that tried to find different types of jobs responding to occasional demand. Other jobs that were cited often included washing cars, mechanical work, repairing goods, family work and cleaning.

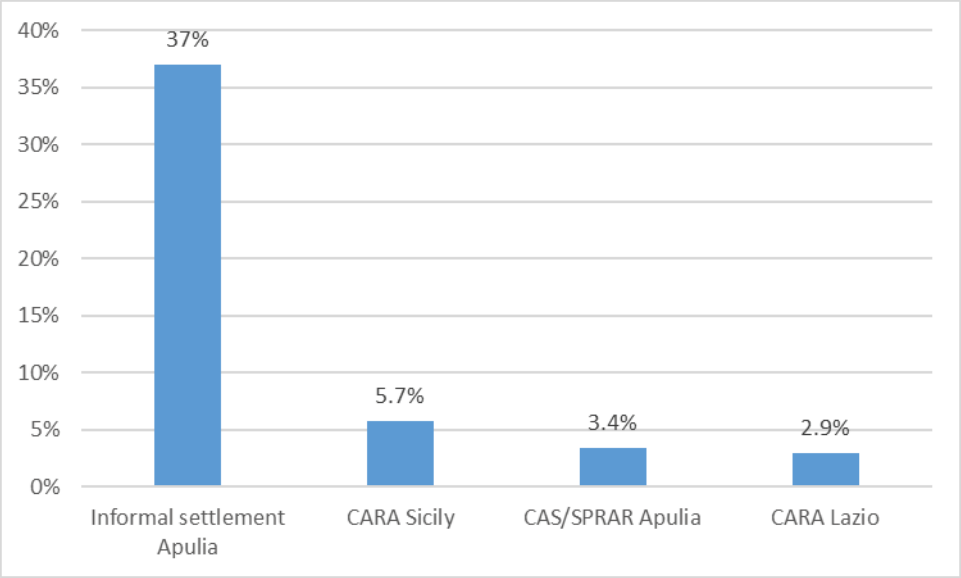
6. SITUATION IN ITALY

This section focuses on migrants' situation once they arrive in Italy. First, it examines to what extent migrants find employment in Italy. Second, it analyses how satisfied migrants are with their living conditions, and how they judge access to goods and services in the country. The final section discusses migrants' level of knowledge about the asylum-seeking process and their related rights.

6.1. Employment in Italy

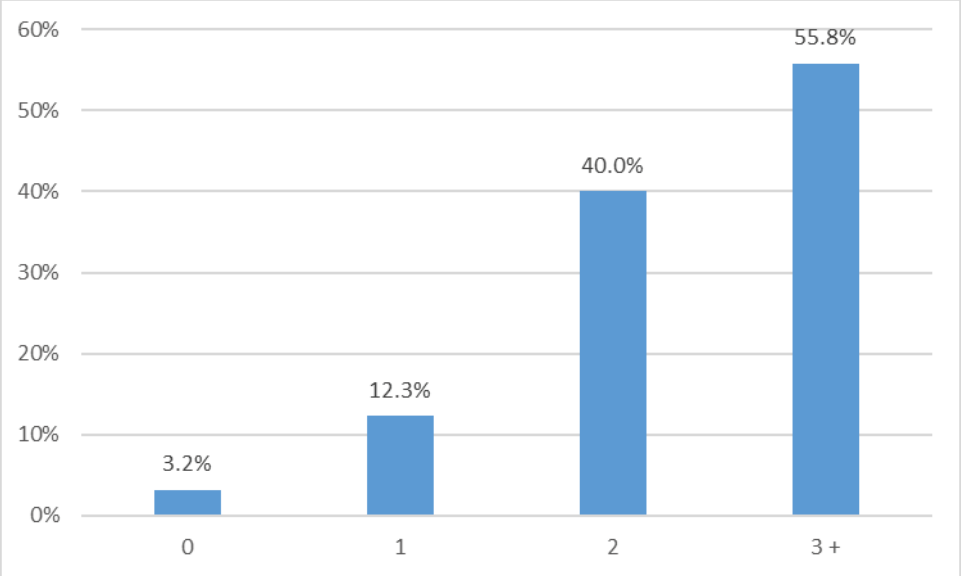
Only two per cent of migrants (18 people) had a stable job in Italy at the time of the interview while an **additional 13 per cent worked from time to time**. Over one third of respondents interviewed in the informal settlements has a job, but this was clearly linked to the fact that migrants living outside reception centres had to take care of their food and lodging. Migrants interviewed in the CARA in Lazio were the least likely in the sample to be in employment. This is despite the fact that the reception centre is located about a 40 minutes drive from the capital (Figure 34).

Figure 34: Migrants in employment by interview location (%)



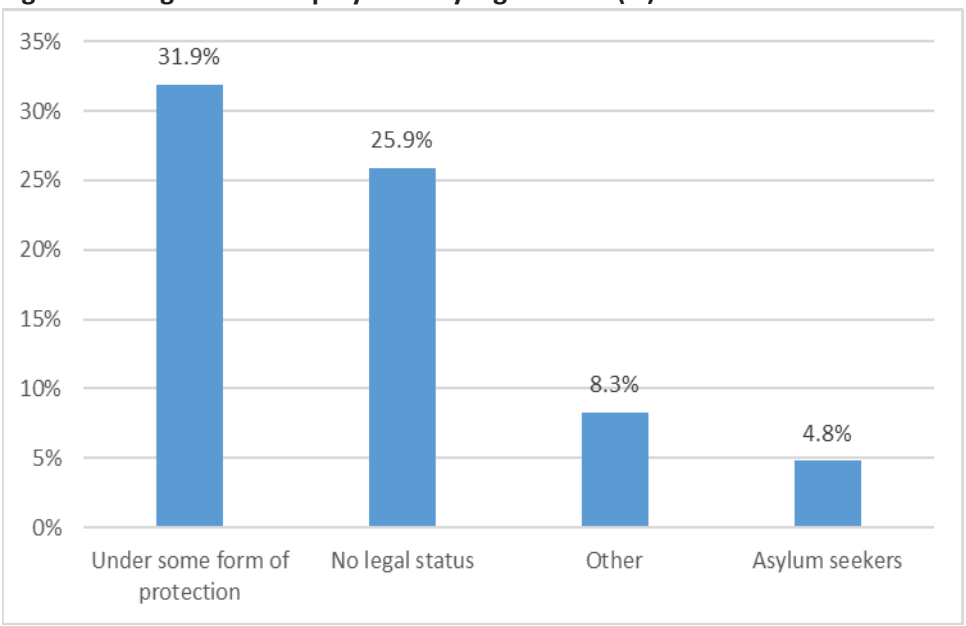
Employment is affected by the place of residence, but also by the number of years lived in Italy; those who have lived longer in Italy are more likely to be working (Figure 35). Indeed, **55.8 per cent of migrants who have been in Italy for three or more years are in employment**. Clearly, time in the destination country matters because it allows migrants to accumulate human capital specific to the Italian labour market. In particular, as noted previously, the percentage of migrants that speak Italian increases constantly with the number of years spent in Italy. With time migrants also build a personal network that can greatly facilitate access to employment.

Figure 35: Migrants in employment by time of residence in Italy (%)



Turning to legal status, **asylum seekers are least likely to be in employment**. There may be several explanations for this. First, access to humanitarian aid may prevent them from accessing the labour market. Also, as described at the end of this section, they are **often not aware that their temporary residence permit allows them to be legally employed in Italy**: asylum seekers can take up a job two months after their asylum request has been lodged.

Figure 36: Migrants in employment by legal status (%)

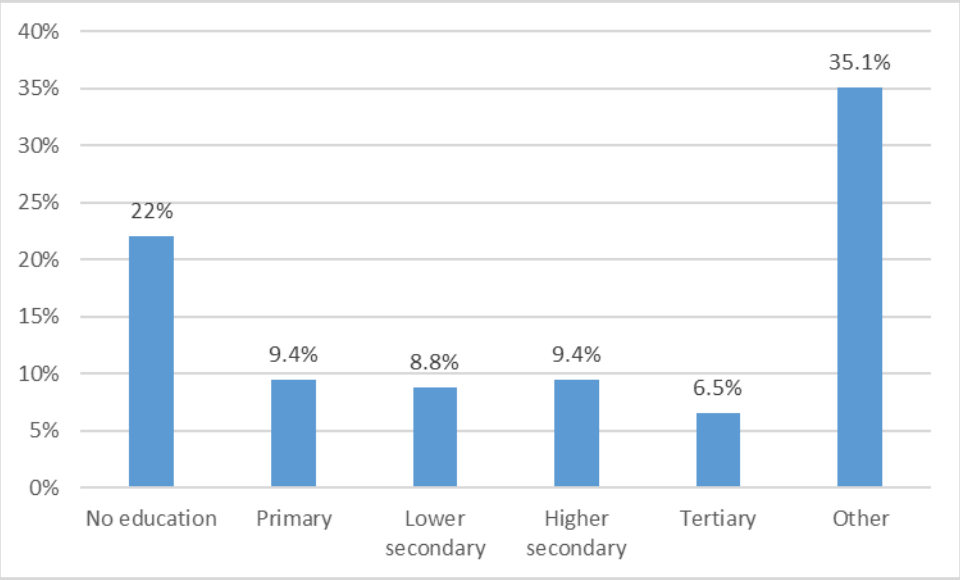


As expected, men are more likely than women to be in employment (respectively, 17 and 6%). Also, older migrants are more likely to work. Over one fifth of respondents aged 30 or older work in Italy, compared to five per cent among those aged 18–21.

This is likely to be due to the fact that migrants in the informal settlement are both older and more likely to be in employment since they have spent more time in Italy.

Migrants in the "Other" education category that – as mentioned in Section 5 – is made up of those that have vocational or post-secondary non-university level education, were the most likely to be employed in Italy. These types of degrees impart practical skills that are apparently valued on the Italian labour market (however, there are very few people in this category). More surprisingly, **migrants with no education were *more* likely than average to have a job in Italy** (22% versus 18% on average). Migrants' socioeconomic background had a similar counterintuitive effect: the **migrants who had been unemployed or only occasionally in work in the country of origin**, **have an *above* average chance of being employed in Italy**. This may be due to the fact that the least educated and those with less stable socioeconomic backgrounds might be more willing to accept even the most menial jobs. However, a concurrent explanation as mentioned earlier, is that **migrants residing in the informal settlements in Apulia are most likely to work.** As seen earlier, these migrants are more likely to have lower levels of education but **they are also those that have lived in Italy longest and who often no longer have the status of asylum seekers**.

Figure 37: Migrants in employment by educational attainment (%)



The majority of **migrants use personal networks to find employment** in Italy; 57 per cent found their job through friends and a further 5 per cent through family members. An overwhelming majority (**89%**) **works without a contract**. Personal and informal networks are, thus, crucial in getting work. **Most migrants with a job in Italy were not satisfied with it** (54%): 20 per cent reported being dissatisfied and another 20 per cent being neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

Jobs held by migrants with a **stable** employment included mostly positions in farming, gardening and other unskilled occupations (numbers however are extremely small). Other migrants were able to use their migratory experience working as cultural mediators. In fact, the only two women who had a stable job were mediators. Some migrants created their own work opportunities by running a restaurant and a shop within a reception centre. There was also one mechanic who repaired bicycles inside one of the reception centres.

Table 7: Examples of occupations in Italy; migrants with stable jobs (N)

Occupation	N
Cultural mediator, translator	5
Farmer, gardener	5
Other unskilled (family worker, cook helper, etc.)	5
Self-employed (restaurant owner, shop keeper in a reception centre)	2
Bicycle mechanic	1

There is a **larger number of respondents who worked in Italy from time to time**. Most, by far, found employment in farming and gardening. Many among these migrants, however, often report working long hours for a very low wage. Some respondents open their own small businesses within reception centres, but they do not think of these as stable jobs. There are also hairdressers (four out of total of eight women who work from time to time are in this category), tailors, translators, mechanics, cleaners, waiters and a barber.

Table 8: Examples of occupations in Italy; migrants with occasional jobs (N)

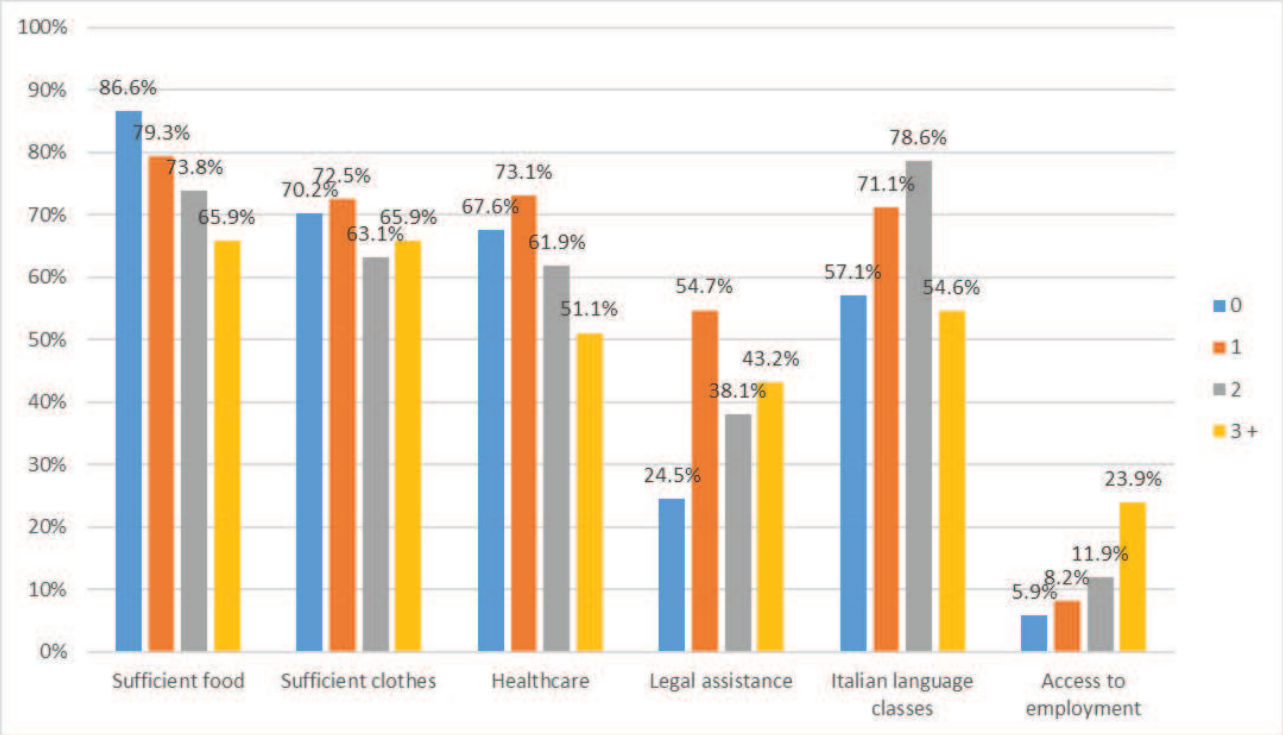
Occupation	N
Farmer, gardener	109
Shop keeper in reception centres	8
Hairdresser	5
Tailor	2
Translator	2
Mechanic	2
Cleaner	2
Waiter	1
Barber	1

6.2. General satisfaction and access to goods and services

Migrants' access to food is related to residence time in Italy. **More recent migrants are more likely to report that they have sufficient food**. Indeed, migrants that have spent less than a year in Italy, are often asylum seekers and food and other basic necessities are generally provided for in the reception centres in which they are hosted. In contrast, **respondents that have lived in Italy for three or more years are more likely to say that they have access to employment opportunities** in the country. As work opportunities are often accessible through personal networks, this makes sense since it takes time to establish contacts. Also, asylum seekers often erroneously believe that they are not legally entitled to work in Italy. Naturally, therefore, the migrants that have been in Italy the longest are more likely to report having access to work. In general, however, what is striking about **perceived employment opportunities is its low level among all migrants**.

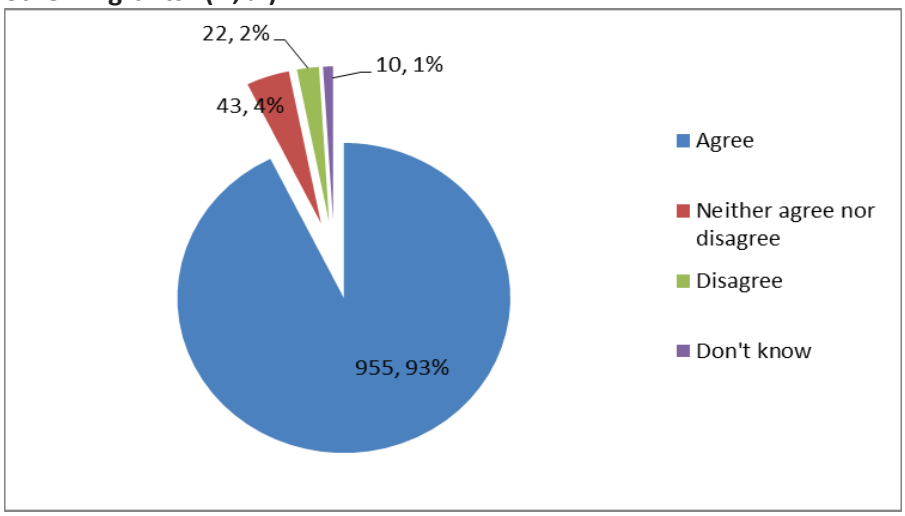
With regards to other goods and services the pattern is more mixed. Perceived access rises at first and then declines among those that have spent more time in Italy. For legal services this might be due to the fact that many migrants are interested in seeing a lawyer only after the first hearing of their asylum process. Therefore, they become aware of whether they have access to these services or not only after some time in Italy. For Italian language courses access, sometimes takes time since waiting lists at reception centres can be rather long. This might therefore explain the pattern presented in the data.

Figure 38: Access to goods and services by time spent in Italy (%)



Italy is seen as a hospitable country by an overwhelming majority of migrants: 92.6 per cent. Only 4 per cent are undecided, and 2 per cent do not perceive Italy as a welcoming. Many migrants report being very grateful for having been rescued at sea by Italians. Also, the last country they were in before Italy was Libya were most people went through traumatic experiences. They are therefore very happy to have escaped Libya and have reached a safe country. Italy is perceived as a hospitable country by most migrants irrespective of how long they have lived in the country. 93.7 per cent of those that have spent less than a year in Italy feel welcomed while this is true for 90.9 per cent of those that have lived in Italy for three or more years.

Figure 39: Responses to the statement: "In general, Italy is a hospitable/welcoming country for me and other migrants" (N, %)

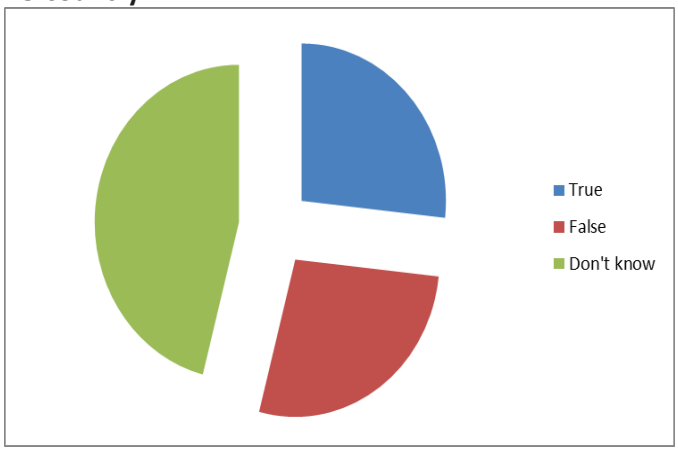


The place where migrants were interviewed is the only characteristic that clearly mattered with regards to how hospitable migrants perceived Italy. Indeed, **survey respondents in the CARA in Lazio are less convinced than the average that Italy is a hospitable place** (68% agree). Also, education level seems to have an effect – **more educated migrants are less likely than others to consider Italy a welcoming country**. In fact, three quarters of interviewees with a university degree claim that Italy is welcoming for them and for other migrants.

6.3. Knowledge of the asylum seeking process, rights and possibilities

To test migrants' knowledge of their rights and possibilities, respondents were asked whether they thought three statements were true or false. These statements referred to lodging the asylum application in the country of first arrival; relocation within the EU; and detention in case of lack of ID documents.[16] With regards to knowledge about lodging an asylum claim, almost **half of respondents reported that they do not know whether they can ask for asylum in an EU country that is not the country of first arrival** (Figure 40). Similarly, with regards to relocation within the EU, **close to half of respondents declare that they do not know if migrants can be transferred to other EU countries against their will** (Figure 41).

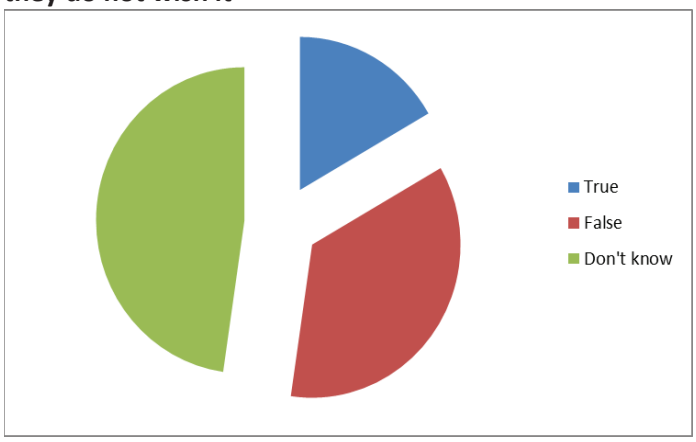
Figure 40: Responses to the statement "Migrants arriving in Italy can apply for asylum in another EU country"



Higher education levels does not improve the level of knowledge about migrant rights in the EU. What does matter, however, is the place where the interviews were conducted, with migrants residing in the informal settlements being much more likely to report not knowing their rights.

[16] In general, migrants felt that these questions were hard to understand and they often required some explanation on the part of the interviewer.

Figure 41: Answers to the statement "Asylum seekers can be transferred to another EU country even if they do not wish it"



Migrants in the sample seem to be **better informed about detention**, with half of the respondents claiming that not having ID documents may result in detention. However, one fifth of the sample think the statement is false and one quarter do not know whether the statement is true or false.

Figure 42: Answers to the statement "Migrants can be detained if they do not have ID papers"

Knowledge of migrant rights is also limited with regards to legal access to the labour market. **Migrants are not aware that they can be legally employed in Italy two months after having lodged their asylum application**. Indeed, many migrants lament in their open answers and comments about not having access to a job for a prolonged period of time because of the length of the asylum process. In general, their comments give the impression that **migrants rely on informal networks (often migrants from the same national group) to get information on their rights**. This is due both to an inadequate communication of information on the part of the authorities: e.g. difficult written materials or a lack of translators. However, it is mostly an issue of trust. Migrants are, in fact, **not very likely to trust information from the formal sources** since they do not believe that the authorities have their best interests at heart. Many migrants report having had negative experiences with authority figures on their journeys and this undermines their trust in information from official channels.

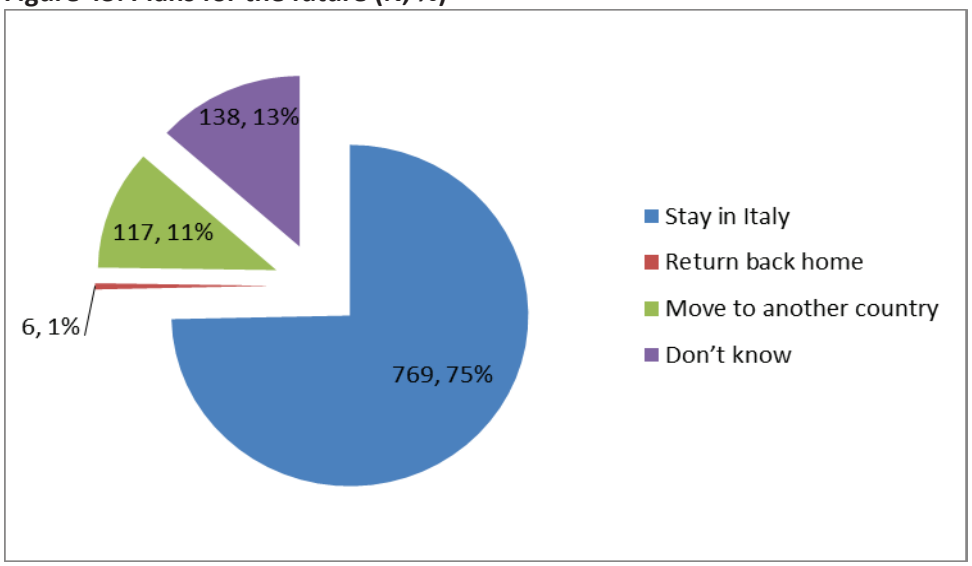
7. FUTURE PLANS

This final section explores migrants' plans for the future at the time of interview. It comprises two subsections. The first covers whether migrants want to stay in Italy, continue their journey onwards or return to their countries of origin. The second looks at migrants educational and professional plans in Italy or their final country of destination.

7.1. Where do migrants wish to go?

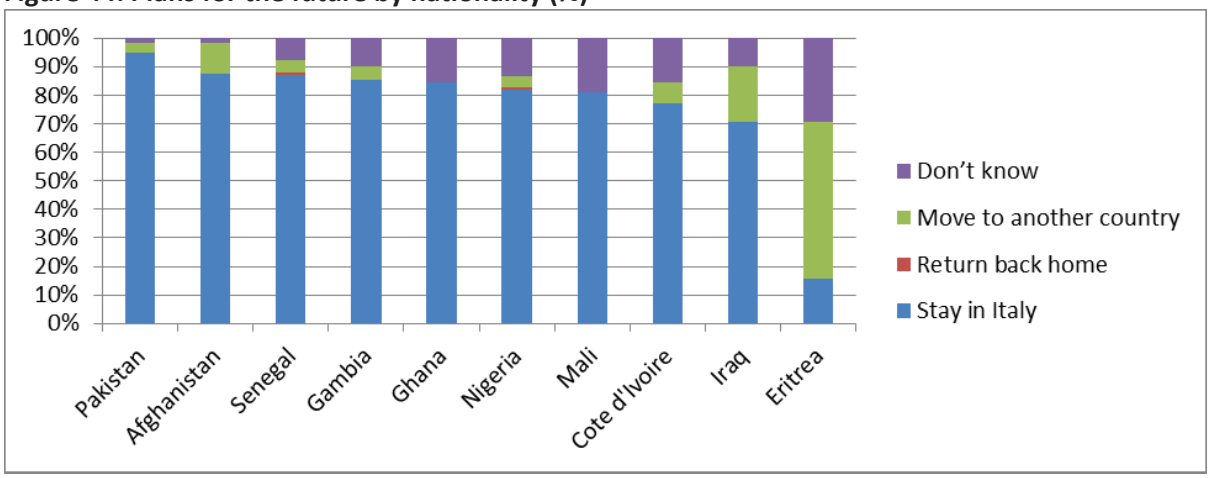
Three quarters of interviewed migrants said that they wished to stay in Italy. There are only six people who were interested in returning to their countries of origin. Another 11 per cent of respondents hope to move onwards from Italy to another country. Finally, 13 per cent do not know what their plans for the future are. These are generally migrants that have recently arrived in Italy and who are not sure about what opportunities they might have, especially on the labour market.

Figure 43: Plans for the future (N, %)



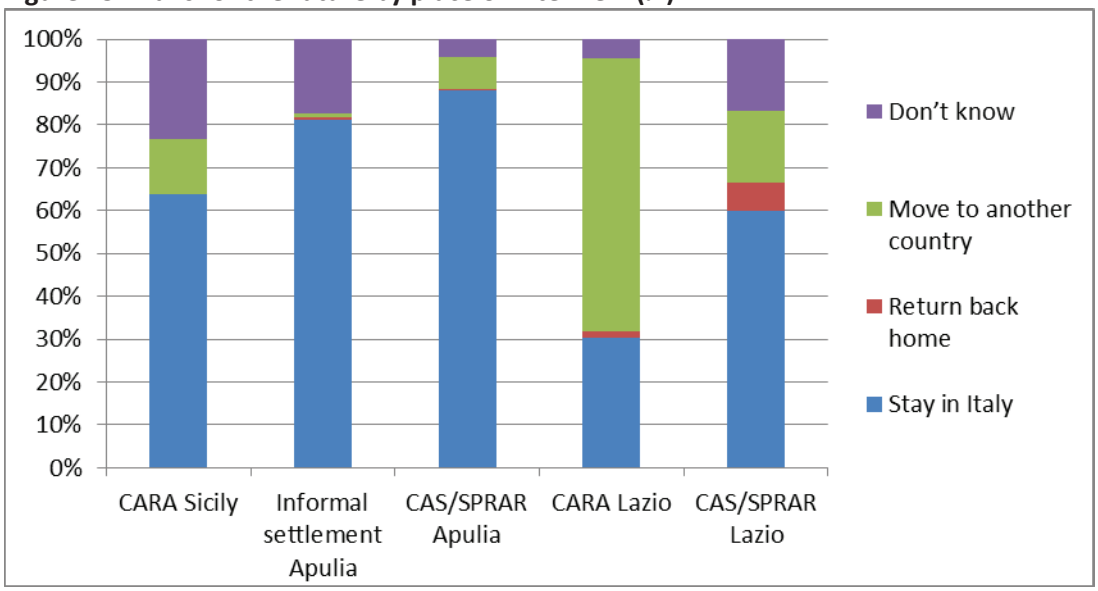
Nationality made a difference for future plans. In particular, **most Eritreans are interested in moving onwards from Italy to another (generally European) country**. They are, indeed, the least interested in living in Italy in the future and they have very different plans from the rest of the sample. This probably reflects Eritreans' awareness of their access to the resettlement programme. Also, many Eritreans wish to reconnect with their families and friends living elsewhere in Europe. This goes to show how awareness of possibilities and rights are crucial in shaping migrants' future plans. As seen in the previous section, information is likely to flow through informal networks generally made up of migrants from the same country of origin. Fewer than one in three Eritreans have no plans for the future, though Eritrean women are more uncertain about future than men (42% versus 25%). Conversely, **Pakistanis are the most likely to declare that they hope to stay in Italy (95%)** among the ten best represented countries of origin in our sample.

Figure 44: Plans for the future by nationality (%)



Save with Eritreans, gender does not, in general, seem to have an effect on future plans, whereas interview location does. **Migrants interviewed in Apulia are most interested in staying in Italy**: 88 per cent in the reception centres and 81 per cent in the informal settlements. Migrants interviewed in the reception centres in Apulia and respondents in the CARA in Lazio are the most determined about their future: only 4 per cent had no plans. Most respondents interviewed in the CARA in Lazio wanted to move to another country.

Figure 45: Plans for the future by place of interview (%)

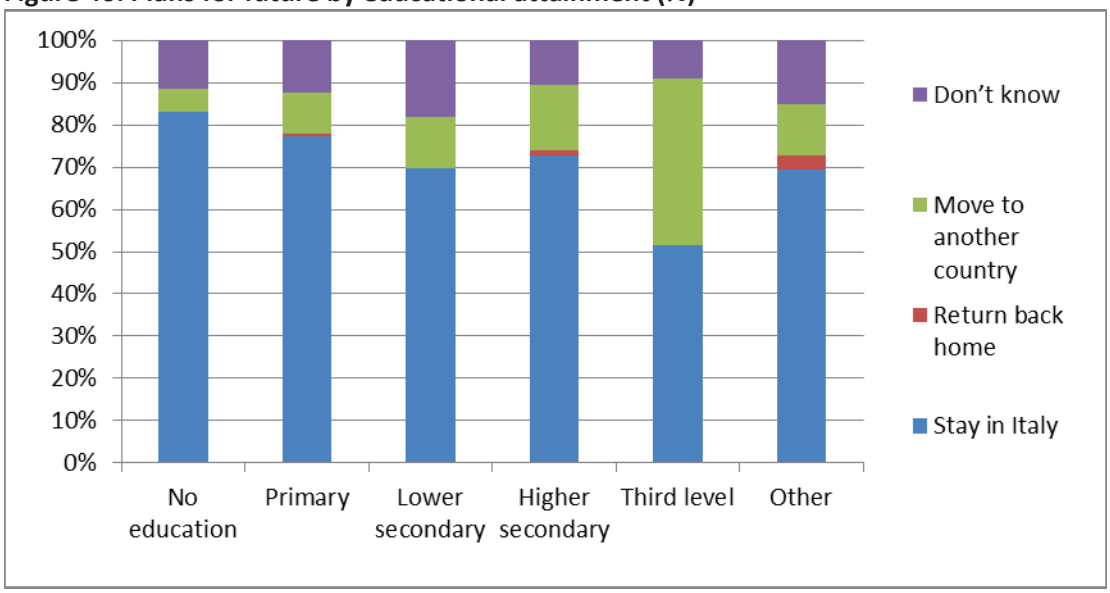


Choosing to stay is more common among younger respondents (78%) than among older cohorts (71%). The two oldest age categories are less sure about where they wish to go in the future: 16 per cent of those aged 26–30 and 14 per cent of those aged 30–61 report having no future plans at the time of the interview. There is **however no discernible difference between men and women**.

Better educated migrants are generally less interested in living in Italy than those with lower levels of education. An 83 per cent of interviewees with no schooling versus 52 per cent of migrants with a university diploma wishes to settle in Italy.

Indeed, 39 per cent of those with tertiary education hope to move onwards from Italy against 6 per cent of respondents without schooling and 11 per cent of the sample as a whole (Figure 46). At least partially, this might be due to the fact that Eritreans have, on average, a significantly higher educational level than the rest of the sample (see Section 5). As pointed out above, they are the most likely to wish to leave Italy.

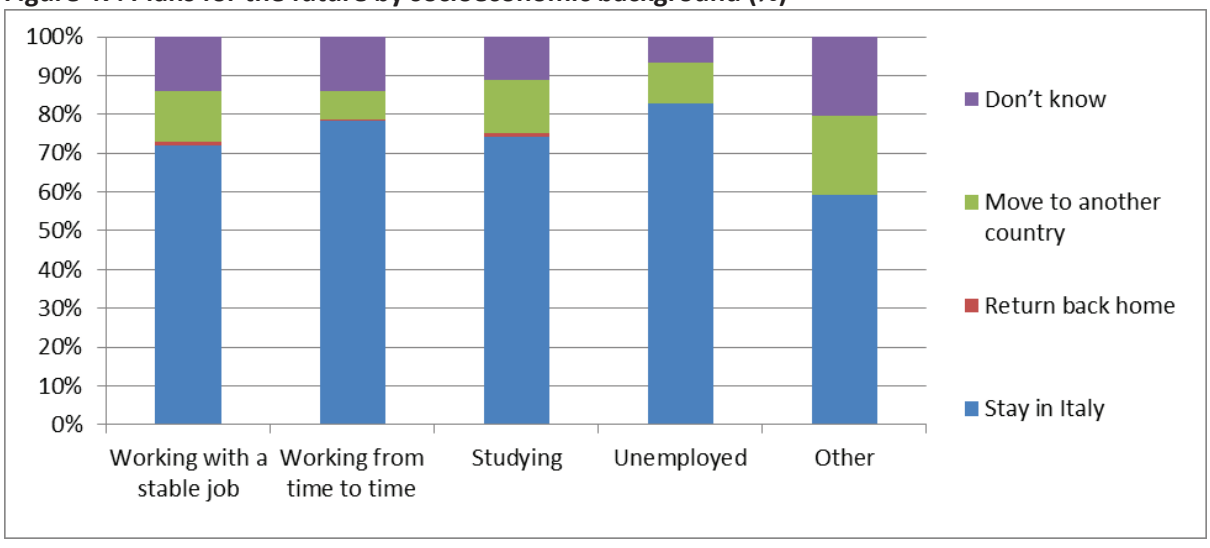
Figure 46: Plans for future by educational attainment (%)



While educational resources matter for future plans, the role of the area of origin plays out in a different way. Migrants from big cities and small towns, generally, want to stay in Italy. One fifth of migrants from the countryside plan to move elsewhere.

As shown in Figure 47, **persons who were inactive on the labour market in the orgin country, are least likely to wish to stay in Italy**: 59 per cent for persons who used to take care of the household and 74 per cent for students. Those who were engaged in housework in the origin country generally either hoped to move onwards from Italy or did not know their plans yet (one fifth in each case). Conversely, more than 80 per cent of those who used to be unemployed before migrating are hoping to stay in Italy.

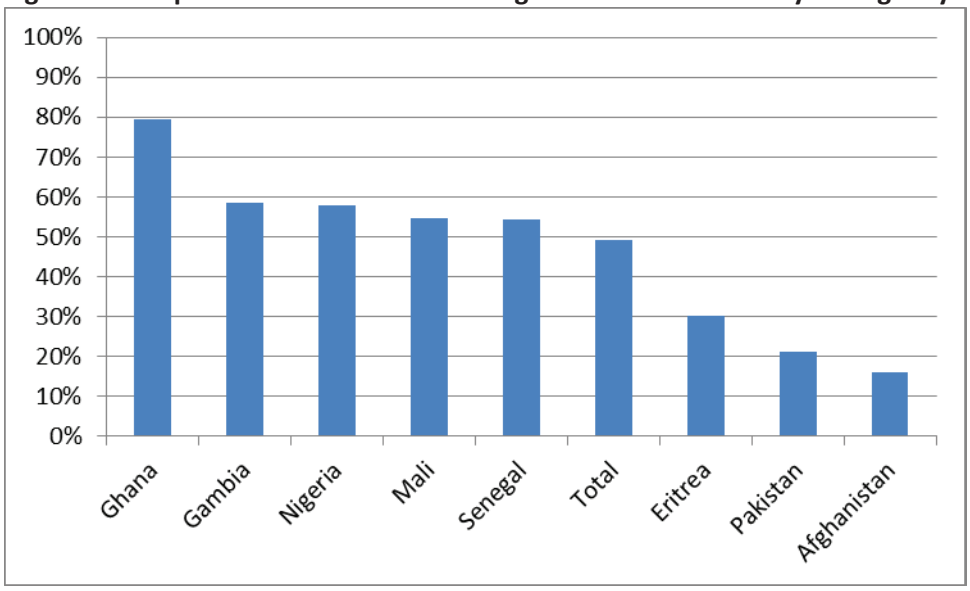
Figure 47: Plans for the future by socioeconomic background (%)



Turning to legal status, migrants with a humanitarian status are most likely to say they wish to stay in Italy, while **migrants without any legal status are least likely to report plans to stay**.

For many staying in Italy is a preferable option because they are desperate not to return to their countries of origin. Indeed, **almost half of respondents would never go back to their countries of origin, no matter what the circumstances are there**. 79 per cent of Ghanaians, 59 per cent of Gambians and 58 per cent of Nigerians but only 30 per cent of Eritreans, 21 per cent of Pakistani and 16 per cent of Afghans said that they would never return to their countries of origin.

Figure 48: Respondents who would never go back to their country of origin by nationality (%)



Return would be possible for 41 per cent of interviewed migrants if safety and security were restored in the countries of origin. Satisfaction of economic needs would be another reason for migrants to return (16%).

For these who consider moving from Italy, the most popular destination is the United Kingdom, followed by Germany, Sweden and Switzerland.

Table 9: Most popular future destinations (N)

Country	N
United Kingdom	42
Germany	35
Sweden	15
Switzerland	15
France	14

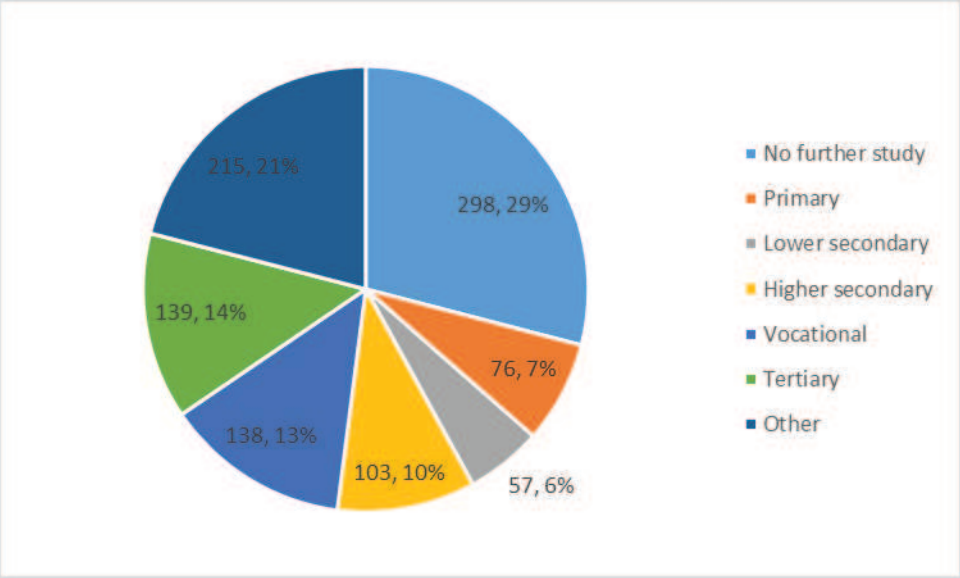
For **three quarters of interviewed migrants who want to leave Italy, the reasons for leaving are not related to Italy**. Rather, they make their decision on the basis of **work opportunities or networks** of family and friends based abroad. However, more than **one in four respondents mention lack of access to the labour market as their main reason for wanting to leave Italy**. Employment prospects is the most commonly cited link with the country where the interviewed migrants wanted to move.

This is followed by family and friendship ties.**Language** knowledge is mentioned by 20 per cent of respondents. Employment in Italy has an impact on migrants' future plans. An **82 per cent of respondents who have a job in Italy is hoping to stay in the country** (**compared to 73% of those without a job**). A 13 per cent of migrants without a job in Italy wanted to move to another country; this is true of only 1 per cent of those working in Italy.

7.2 What do migrants wish to do? Educational and professional plans

When respondents were asked whether they wished to study in the future, **71 per cent said they would like to receive some sort of education or training**. This figure is particularly large when compared to the fact that only 11 per cent of migrants were students in their countries of origin. However, **many are interested in taking specific courses such as Italian language courses**. Also, many indicate that, if given a chance to study, they would be interested in learning **anything**. These choices are picked up in Figure 48 by the "Other" category that represents 21 per cent of respondents. Furthermore, 14 per cent of interviewees say they would like to enrol in university. However, **25.9 per cent of migrants wishing to attend university only have primary or lower secondary education**. A 45 per cent of these have completed higher secondary school and thus may be able to study at university, while 14.4 per cent already have a tertiary degree. A 13 per cent of migrants mentions being interested in taking vocational or post-secondary (non-university level) courses. Most of them would like to receive professional training that would enable them to get a job in Italy – albeit generally not specifying exactly what type of professional training. Lastly, 23 per cent of the sample hopes to get access to general education either in secondary or primary schools. Overall, **migrants often wish to study at a level that does not correspond to the level of education they have completed in their countries of origin** (for example, migrants with only a lower secondary title that hope to attend university). However, **in general, the better educated migrants are more interested in continuing their studies** and are hoping to do so at a higher level.

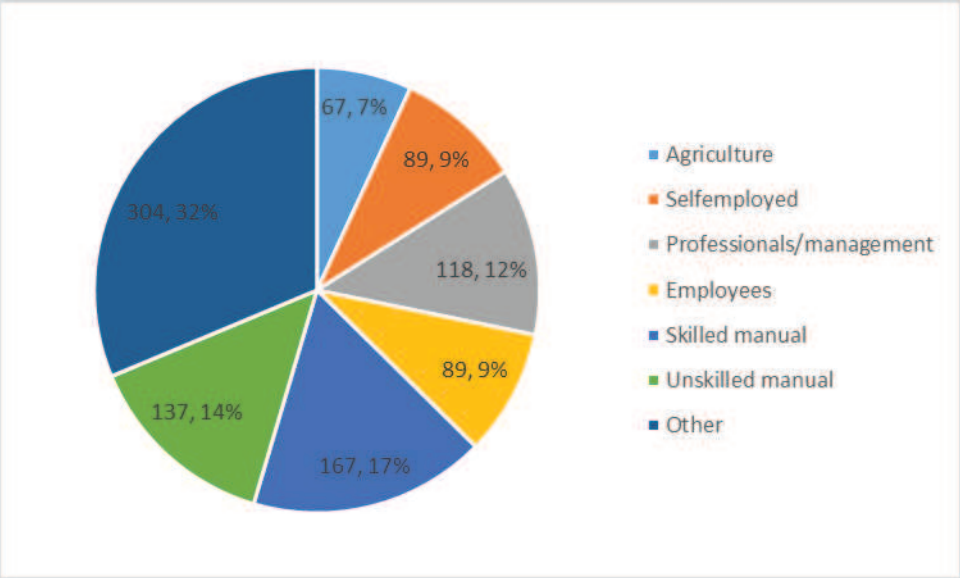
Figure 49: Plans for future education (N, %)



Almost **everyone in the reception centres is very eager to work**. Some of the main complaints brought up in the open answers are not having a job and not being able to keep themselves occupied with work. **Only 5.2 per cent of respondents declare that they are not interested in working in Italy (none of whom planned to stay in Italy)**.

When asked what type of job they would like to do, a large percentage of migrants declare that they are **interested in doing any kind of job** (part of the "Other" category, **32%**). **The distribution of job categories does not match those in their countries of origin** – overall, migrants hope to do more prestigious types of jobs than those they left when they decided to migrate. Indeed, many dream of being professionals such as doctors, lawyers, and engineers (12%). Others, however, declared that they are interested in continuing in the jobs they had practised in their countries of origin. Finally, in the open answers, many mention **hoping to use the experiences they learned during their journeys helping out other migrants coming to Europe**.

Figure 50: Future jobs (N, %)



ANNEX – QUESTIONNAIRE

ANNEX – QUESTIONNAIRE

P00 LEAD: Good morning/good afternoon, my name is …….. and I'm working for the European University Institute. We are currently carrying out a survey amongst people who migrated to Italy in order to better understand your journey and motivations to come to Italy. This research is done on behalf of the International Organization for Migration and funded by the Department for International Development. We would be grateful if you could answer a set of questions for us. This should not take more than 40 minutes. The information you give will of course be treated confidentially and only be used in statistical form.			
P00Q1a ***I give my informed consent to take part in this research***		1 Yes 2 No (end interview)	
P00Q1 Place of the interview	1 CARA Mineo 2 Ghetto Bari 3 Ghetto Foggia 5 Castel Nuovo di Porto 6 Centro diurno in Rome	**P00Q2** Interviewer ID	1 Nicoletta 2 Rahell 3 Teresa 4 Basel 5 Luigi Achilli 6 Justyna Salamońska 7 Test
P00Q3 If translation done	1 Yes 2 No	**P01Q4** Translation carried out by	1 Interviewer 2 Translator
1. Migrant profile			
P02 LEAD: Let us start with a few questions about your person			
P02Q5 Gender	1 Male 2 Female	**P02Q6** Which year were you born?	(YYYY) 999 Refuse to answer
P02Q7 In which country were you born?		…	
P02Q8 What is your citizenship? ***Probe:*** Are there any other citizenships that you hold?		… 999 Refuse to answer	
P02Q9 What is your religion?		1 Sunni 2 Shiite 3 Catholic 4 Orthodox 5 Protestant 6 Other, specify what 7 No religion 8 I don't care 999 Refuse to answer	
P02Q11 What describes the area where you grew up?		1 A big city 2 A town or a small city 3 Countryside 4 Other (specify which) 999 Refuse to answer	

(continues)

Questionnaire (cont.)

P02Q12 Are you…		1 Single and never married 2 Married 3 Divorced 4 Widowed 5 Separated 6 Other, specify what 999 Refuse to answer	
P02Q13 How many children do you have, if any?	1 Number (XX) 2 None 999 Refuse to answer	**P03Q15b** In what countries do they live?	1 Country 1 2 Country 2 3 Country 3
P04Q16 How many years of education have you completed?	Number (XX) 999 Refuse to answer	**P04Q17** Which education level have you completed?	1 None 2 Primary 3 Lower secondary 4 Higher secondary 5 Vocational 6 Post-secondary but no university degree 7 Bachelor 8 Master 9 PhD 10 Other, specify what 999 Refuse to answer
		P0417a In which field was your education?	… 999 Refuse to answer
P04Q18 What is your mother tongue/native language?	…	**P04Q19** Do you speak and understand any other language?	1 Yes 2 No 999 Refuse to answer
P05Q20 What other language(s) do you know? (multiple answers possible)		…	
P05aQ20a What was your main status in the CO before leaving?		1 Working with a stable job 2 Working from time to time 3 Studying 4 Responsible for shopping, looking after home, etc. 5 Unemployed 6 Retired or unable to work through illness 7 Other, specify what 999 Refuse to answer	

(continues)

Questionnaire (cont.)

P05bQ20b What was your last occupation before leaving?	1 Farmer 2 Fisherman 3 Owner of a shop, craftsman, other self-employed 4 Professional employed 5 Management, supervisor employed 6 Employed position, working mainly at a desk 7 Employed position not at a desk but travelling 8 Employed position not at a desk but in a service job 9 Skilled manual worker 10 Unskilled manual worker 11 Family worker 12 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer
P05cQ20c For persons who ever had a job in the country of origin, please write down the names of all occupations	… 999 Refuse to answer

2. Trajectory to Italy

LEAD: Let us focus on your trip to Italy.

P06Q21 What year did you leave your country of origin?	1 (YYYY) 2 Don't know 999 Refuse to answer	**P06Q22** What year did you enter Italy?	1 (YYYY) 2 Don't know 999 Refuse to answer	**P06Q23** Did you enter Italy by land, sea or air?	1 Land 2 Sea 3 Air 999 Refuse to answer

P06Q24 What was the main reasons for moving from your country of origin? ***Probe after each:*** is there any other reason?	1 Economic/work reasons 2 Education reasons 3 Family and/or friends' reasons 4 Protection reasons: easy to get asylum / get refugee status in the destination country 5 Protection reasons: respect for human rights in the destination country 6 Protection reasons: insecurity and conflict 7 Protection reasons: lack of right as a refugee/asylum seeker 8 Protection reasons: discrimination, persecution 9 No specific reason 10 Other, specify what 999 Refuse to answer
P06Q25 Who primarily made the decision for you to move from the CO?	1 You 2 Family members 3 Friends 4 Other (specify): …. 999 Refuse to answer

(continues)

Questionnaire (cont.)

P06Q27 Before you left did you have family and/or close friends living abroad?	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know 999 Refuse to answer	**P07Q28** In which countries?	1 2 3 999 Refuse to answer
P08Q29 Did any of these relatives or friends living outside the CO help in any way to migrate?	1 Yes 2 No 999 Refuse to answer	**P09Q30** With what did they help you? ***Probe after each:*** is there any other?	1 Transportation 2 Food or lodging 3 Money 4 Information 5 Finding work in transit countries 6 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer
P12Q33 Can you count on someone's assistance to move onward from Italy?	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know 999 Refuse to answer	**P12Q34** When you left your country for the first time, you were on your own or rather left with other family members or friends? (multiple answers possible)	1 Alone 2 Spouse 3 Children 4 Siblings 5 Parents 6 Other family members 7 Friends 8 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer
P12Q35 Did any (other) member of your family or friend join later after your moving to Italy? (multiple answers possible)		1 Alone 2 Spouse 3 Children 4 Siblings 5 Parents 6 Other family members 7 Friends 8 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer	
P12Q36 Since you first left your country of origin, did you pass by any other country? Or did you arrive directly to Italy?		1 Passed by other country 2 Arrived directly to Italy 999 Refuse to answer	

P13Q37a Can you give me the names of all the countries you passed by on your way to Italy? Please use the chronological order. *First country*	…	**P13Q37b** How long did you stay there?	1 Up to a month 2 More than a month 999 Refuse to answer

(continues)

Questionnaire (cont.)

P13Q37c *Second country*	…	**P13Q37d** How long did you stay there?	1 Up to a month 2 More than a month 999 Refuse to answer
P13Q37e *Third country*	…	**P13Q37f** How long did you stay there?	1 Up to a month 2 More than a month 999 Refuse to answer
P13Q37g *Fourth country*	…	**P13Q37h** How long did you stay there?	1 Up to a month 2 More than a month 999 Refuse to answer
P13Q37i *Fifth country*	…	**P13Q37l** How long did you stay there?	1 Up to a month 2 More than a month 999 Refuse to answer
P13Q37m *Sixth country*	…	**P13Q37n** How long did you stay there?	1 Up to a month 2 More than a month 999 Refuse to answer
P13Q37o *Seventh country*	…	**P13Q37p** How long did you stay there?	1 Up to a month 2 More than a month 999 Refuse to answer
P13Q37q *Eighth country*	…	**P13Q37r** How long did you stay there?	1 Up to a month 2 More than a month 999 Refuse to answer
P13Q37s *Ninth country*	…	**P13Q37t** How long did you stay there?	1 Up to a month 2 More than a month 999 Refuse to answer
P13Q37u *Tenth country*	…	**P13Q37v** How long did you stay there?	1 Up to a month 2 More than a month 999 Refuse to answer

(continues)

Questionnaire (cont.)

P13Q37z *Eleventh country*	…	**P13Q37j** How long did you stay there?	1 Up to a month 2 More than a month 999 Refuse to answer

P13Q38 The country where you stayed most time after you moved from CO was… ?	… 999 Refuse to answer
P13Q39 How long did you stay there?	1 Up to a week 2 Over a week but no more than a month 3 Over a month but no more than a year 4 More than a year 999 Refuse to answer
P13Q40 Did you move on your own or with family/friends?	1 Alone 2 Spouse 3 Children 4 Siblings 5 Parents 6 Other family members 7 Friends 8 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer
P13Q41 Did you move from there on your own or with family/friends? *(Multiple answers possible)*	1 Alone 2 Spouse 3 Children 4 Siblings 5 Parents 6 Other family members 7 Friends 8 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer
P13Q42 Who helped you to move there? *(Multiple answers possible)*	1 None 2 Family members 3 Friends 4 Smugglers 5 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer
P13Q43 Where did you take the information from? *(Multiple answers possible)*	1 Social media (Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, Skype, Viber) 2 Telephone 3 Traditional media (TV, radio) 4 Internet in general 5 People saying 6 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer

(continues)

Questionnaire (cont.)

P13Q44 How did you make a living there?	1 No income 2 Job 3 Interests 4 Savings 5 Borrowing 6 Transfers from abroad 7 Assistance in Italy 8 Other (specify): ... 999 Refuse to answer
P13Q45 Why did you move there?	1 Economic/work reasons 2 Education reasons 3 Family and/or friends reasons 4 Protection reasons: easy to get asylum / get refugee status in the destination country 5 Protection reasons: respect for human rights in the destination country 6 Protection reasons: insecurity and conflict 7 Protection reasons: lack of right as a refugee/asylum seeker 8 Protection reasons: discrimination, persecution 9 No specific reason 10 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer
P13Q46 Why did you leave this country?	1 Economic/work reasons 2 Education reasons 3 Family and/or friends' reasons 4 Protection reasons: easy to get asylum / get refugee status in the destination country 5 Protection reasons: respect for human rights in the destination country 6 Protection reasons: insecurity and conflict 7 Protection reasons: lack of right as a refugee/asylum seeker 8 Protection reasons: discrimination, persecution 9 No specific reason 10 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer
P13Q46a Did you work in this country?	1 Yes 2 No 999 Refuse to answer

(continues)

Questionnaire (cont.)

P13aaQ46b What was your occupation in this country?	1 Farmer 2 Fisherman 3 Owner of a shop, craftsman, other self-employed 4 Professional employed 5 Management, supervisor employed 6 Employed position, working mainly at a desk 7 Employed position not at a desk but travelling 8 Employed position not at a desk but in a service job 9 Skilled manual worker 10 Unskilled manual worker 11 Family worker 12 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer
P13abQ46c Please write down the names of all the occupations/jobs held in this country	… 999 Refuse to answer
P13abQ47 Can you confirm that the last country you stayed in before arriving in Italy was …?	list 999 Refuse to answer
P13aQ47 LEAD: Let us focus on your arriving to Italy. Did you move to Italy on your own or with family/friends?	1 Alone 2 Spouse 3 Children 4 Siblings 5 Parents 6 Other family members 7 Friends 8 Other (specify): 999 Refuse to answer
P13aQ47b Who helped you to move here?	1 None 2 Family members 3 Friends 4 Smugglers 5 Other (specify): 999 Refuse to answer
P13Q47c Where did you take the information from?	1 Social media (Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, Skype, Viber) 2 Telephone 3 Traditional media (TV, radio) 4 Internet in general 5 People saying 6 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer

(continues)

Questionnaire (cont.)

P13a47d Why did you move to Italy?	1 Economic/work reasons 2 Education reasons 3 Family and/or friends' reasons 4 Protection reasons: easy to get asylum / get refugee status in the destination country 5 Protection reasons: respect for human rights in the destination country 6 Protection reasons: insecurity and conflict 7 Protection reasons: lack of right as a refugee/asylum seeker 8 Protection reasons: discrimination, persecution 9 No specific reason 10 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer
P13aQ47e After coming to Italy have you been travelling to other countries in the EU?	1 Yes, once 2 Yes, several times 3 No 999 Refuse to answer
P13bQ47f Which countries were these?	1 999 ND 2 999 ND 3 999 ND
P13bQ47g Why did you go to these countries?	1 Work 2 Education 3 Visit family and friends 4 Seeking protection 5 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer
P14Q48 Before coming to Italy, have you ever applied for asylum in any country, either to the Government or UNHCR?	0 No 1 Yes
P14bQ48a In which countries have you applied for asylum? *LIST*	… Yes: list of countries … Yes: Name of country … Yes: Name of country 999 Refuse to answer
P15Q49 Have you ever been recognized as a refugee?	1 Never 2 Once 3 More than once 999 Refuse to answer

(continues)

Questionnaire (cont.)

P16Q50 When you first started your journey out of your country of origin, did you know exactly which country you wanted to reach? ***IF "YES" ASK:*** What is the name of the country you wanted to reach?	1 Yes: Name of country 2 No 999 Refuse to answer
P16aQ50a Did you reach that country?	1 Yes 2 Yes (Italy) 3 No 999 Refuse to answer
P16b50b Why did you leave this country?	1 Economic/work reasons 2 Education reasons 3 Family and/or friends' reasons 4 Protection reasons: easy to get asylum / get refugee status in the destination country 5 Protection reasons: respect for human rights in the destination country 6 Protection reasons: insecurity and conflict 7 Protection reasons: lack of right as a refugee/asylum seeker 8 Protection reasons: discrimination, persecution 9 No specific reason 10 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer
P16cQ50c Why didn't you reach that country?	1 Dublin agreement 2 Economic reasons 3 Family/friends networks here 4 Job in Italy 5 Easy to get a refugee status 96 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer
P17Q52 Before leaving your country of origin, how did you decide that this was your final destination? ***Interviewer:*** Tick all that apply	1 It is the nearest country 2 I didn't decide, it just happened 3 I have immediate family / friends in my final destination 4 I heard I and/or my family would be treated well by local people there 5 I heard it would be easy for me and/or my family to make a living there 6 I was told I and/or my family would be safe and protected there 7 I heard it would be easier to get refugee status there 8 Smugglers decided for me 9 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer

(continues)

Questionnaire (cont.)

P18Q53 How did you decide your migratory route when you first left your country of origin? (tick all that apply)	1 I didn't have choice, I went to the closest border 2 Countries with reportedly easy access 3 Less difficulties to move onwards 4 Smugglers decided 5 I followed others 6 Less expensive route 7 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer
P18Q54 How did you finance your trip? (tick all that apply)	1 Own savings 2 I sold my belongings 3 I got financial assistance from my family/friends 4 Work in transit countries 5 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer
P18Q55 What type of difficulties were you confronted, if any, with during your trip? ***Interviewer:*** Circle all that apply ***Probe after each:*** is there anything else?	1 No difficulty 2 Arrests 3 Deportation 4 Maltreatment 5 Extortion of money 6 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer
P18Q56 What means of transportation did you use since you left your home country to reach this country? ***Interviewer:*** Circle all that apply ***Probe after each:*** is there anything else	1 Walking 2 Animal transportation 3 Car/Bus 4 Boat 5 Train 6 Airplane 96 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer
P18Q57 How much was the total amount of travel expenses? In euros	1 EUR 0–1000 2 EUR 1001–2000 3 EUR 2001–3000 4 EUR 3001–5000 5 EUR 5001 and more 999 Refuse to answer

3. Situation in Italy (including income, work situation, links to local population, etc.)			
LEAD: Lets us now move to your situation in Italy. Thinking about your living conditions in Italy, do you agree, disagree or neither agree nor disagree with the following statements?			
P19Q57a In general, Italy is a hospitable/welcoming country for me and other migrants.	1 Agree 2 Neither agree nor disagree 3 Disagree 4 Don't know 999 Refuse to answer	**P19Q58** I have enough food.	1 Agree 2 Neither agree nor disagree 3 Disagree 4 Don't know 999 Refuse to answer

(continues)

Questionnaire (cont.)

P19Q59 My clothing is suitable.	1 Agree 2 Neither agree nor disagree 3 Disagree 4 Don't know 999 Refuse to answer	**P19Q60** I have access to employment	1 Agree 2 Neither agree nor disagree 3 Disagree 4 Don't know 999 Refuse to answer
P19Q60a Is it formal or informal employment that you have access to?		1 Formal 2 Informal 3 Both formal and informal 4 None 5 Don't know 999 Refuse to answer	
P19Q62 I have access to health care	1 Agree 2 Neither agree nor disagree 3 Disagree 4 Don't know 999 Refuse to answer	**P19Q63** I have access to legal assistance.	1 Agree 2 Neither agree nor disagree 3 Disagree 4 Don't know 999 Refuse to answer
P19Q63a I have access to Italian language course.		1 Agree 2 Neither agree nor disagree 3 Disagree 4 Don't know 999 Refuse to answer	
P19Q64 Have you applied for asylum in Italy?	1 Yes 2 No 999 Refuse to answer	**P20Q65** Did you receive any help/assistance for your asylum application? Tick as many as apply	1 Yes: from UNHCR 2 Yes: from Government 3 Yes: from NGOs 4 No 96 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer
P20Q66 What is the outcome of your asylum application?		1 Rejection of my application 2 Procedure still ongoing 3 Recognition 4 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer	
P21Q67 What is your current status in Italy?		1 Regular visa/permit 2 Asylum seeker 3 Recognized refugee 4 Humanitarian status 5 Other forms of protection 6 No legal status 7 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer	

(continues)

Questionnaire (cont.)

P21Q68 What type of identity documents do you have in Italy? ***Interviewer:*** Circle all that apply		1 No official document 2 National passport 3 Refugee/Asylum seeker ID from Government 4 Valid residence permit 5 Valid work permit 6 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer	
P21Q68a *For each of the following statements about seeking asylum in the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false?* If you arrive in Italy, you can ask for asylum in another country of the EU			1 True 2 False 3 Don't know 999 Refuse to answer
P21Q68b One can be put in detention if they have no ID papers	1 True 2 False 3 Don't know 999 Refuse to answer	**P21Q68c** Asylum seekers can be transferred to another EU country even if they do not wish so	1 True 2 False 3 Don't know 999 Refuse to answer
P21Q69 What is the attitude of the local population in Italy towards you and other migrants?		1 Positive 2 Negative 3 Neither positive nor negative 999 Refuse to answer	
P21Q70 What do you mainly do in Italy?		1 Working with a stable job 2 Working from time to time 3 Studying 4 Responsible for shopping, looking after home, etc. 5 Unemployed 6 Retired or unable to work through illness 7 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer	
P21aQ71 What is your main occupation?		1 Farmer 2 Fisherman 3 Owner of a shop, craftsman, other self-employed 4 Professional employed 5 Management, supervisor employed 6 Employed position, working mainly at a desk 7 Employed position not at a desk but travelling 8 Employed position not at a desk but in a service job 9 Skilled manual worker 10 Unskilled manual worker 11 Family worker 12 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer	

(continues)

Questionnaire (cont.)

P21aQ71aa Please write down the names of all jobs/occupations held in Italy	… 999 Refuse to answer		
P21aQ71a How did you get this job?	1 Through an advertisement 2 Through a relative 3 Through a friend 4 Approached/contacted the employer myself 5 Other, specify what 999 Refuse to answer	**P21aQ71b** Do you have a contract for this job?	1 Yes 2 No 999 Refuse to answer
P21aQ71c How satisfied are you with this job?		1 Satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 3 Dissatisfied 999 Refuse to answer	
P21bQ72 What is the main source of your income?	1 No income 2 Job 3 Interests 4 Savings 5 Borrowing 6 Transfers from abroad 7 Assistance in Italy 8 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer		
P21bQ73 Do you receive any assistance from any person or organization in Italy?			1 Yes 2 No 999 Refuse to answer
P22Q74 What type of assistance? ***Interviewer:*** Circle all that apply	1 Financial 2 Free accommodation 3 Food 4 Finding work 5 Education 6 Health care 7 Legal assistance 96 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer		
P23Q75 Do you receive money from anyone living in another country?			1 Yes 2 No 999 Refuse to answer
P24Q76 How important is the money you receive for your upkeep?	1 It is crucial 2 It is quite important 3 It is helpful (but not crucial) 4 It is of little importance 999 Refuse to answer		

(continues)

Questionnaire (cont.)

P25Q77 Do you send money to anyone residing in your country of origin or any other country?	1 Yes: country of origin 2 Yes: other country 3 Yes: both country of origin and other country 4 No 999 Refuse to answer
P25Q77a How satisfied have you been up to now with your life in Italy? Are you satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, dissatisfied?	1 Satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 3 Dissatisfied 999 Refuse to answer
P25Q77b When you compare your current living situation with your living situation when living in [CO], is your current living situation better, about the same, or worse?	1 Better 2 About the same 3 Worse 999 Refuse to answer
4. Future plans and networks	
P26Q78 LEAD: We will now move to some questions about your future. What are your plans for the future?	1 Stay in Italy 2 Return back home 3 Move onwards to another country 96 Don't know 999 Refuse to answer
P26Q79 Under which conditions would you decide/agree to return to your country of origin? ***Interviewer:*** Circle all that apply	1 If safety and security are restored 2 If economic needs satisfied 3 School for my children are functioning 4 If support is provided for basic needs 5 If you can get back my belongings (land, housing, etc.) 6 Without conditions 7 I would never go back 96 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer
P26Q80 In what country do you intend / plan to go after Italy, if any? (Here we mean final destination)	1 Alphabetic list 2 I don't want to move 999 Refuse to answer
P27Q81 Do you have links with this country? ***Probe:*** Are there any others?	1 Family living there 2 Friends living there 3 Many of my nationality there 4 I know the language 5 I have a prospect of a job 6 Other (specify): ….

(continues)

Questionnaire (cont.)

P27Q82 Why would you decide to move onwards to this country?	1 Living/reception conditions in this country are difficult and I cannot yet return home 2 No access to labour market in this country 3 Level of assistance insufficient in this country 4 Negative attitude of local population vis à vis migrants and refugees 5 Harassment from the police or other authorities 6 Lack of right as a refugee/asylum seeker 7 To join family / study / work / other reason not related to Italy 8 I don't know 96 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer
P28Q83 Would you advise relatives and friends residing in your country of origin to move to Italy, or another country, or not to move abroad?	1 Move to Italy 2 Move to another country, where 3 Not to move abroad 4 Wouldn't give advice / up to them 999 Refuse to answer
P28Q83b Do you wish to study in Italy, and if so at which level?	1 Does not wish to study 2 Primary 3 Lower secondary 4 Higher secondary 5 Vocational 6 Post-secondary but no university degree 7 Bachelor 8 Master 9 PhD 10 Other (specify): …
P28aaQ83c In which field do you wish to study?	… 999 Refuse to answer
P28abQ83d Do you wish to work in Italy, and if so which job would you like to do?	0 Does not wish to work 1 Farmer 2 Fisherman 3 Owner of a shop, craftsman, other self-employed 4 Professional employed 5 Management, supervisor employed 6 Employed position, working mainly at a desk 7 Employed position not at a desk but travelling 8 Employed position not at a desk but in a service job 9 Skilled manual worker 10 Unskilled manual worker 11 Family worker 12 Other (specify): … 999 Refuse to answer

(continues)

Questionnaire (cont.)

P28acQ83e Please write down the exact name of the job mentioned by the respondent		… 999 Refuse to answer	
5. Conclusion			
P28a83a LEAD: We have now almost completed the interview. Are there any other issues we didn't talk about but you would like to address?		….	
P29Q84 Can we contact you again in case we conduct a follow up of this study?			1 Yes 2 No 999 Refuse to answer
P30Q85	1 Email address 999 Refuse to answer	**P30Q86**	1Telephone number 999 Refuse to answer
P31Q87 LEAD: These are all the questions for today. Thank you very much for taking the time to take part in our survey.			

(end of the questionnaire)

UKaid
from the British people

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

This study analyses the socioeconomic background of migrants and refugees who have fled to Italy. It compiles information about their education level, work experience, skills, proffessional aspirations and future employment prospects. The aim of this research is to help policymakers in Italy and across Europe get a current, in-depth profile of migrants, understand what drives them to leave home, what influences their decisions during their journey and how they can better integrate in Italy.

The international Organization for Migration (IOM), with support from UK Department for International Development (DFID), commissioned the Mi
gration Policy Center (MPC) at the European University Institute (EUI) to carry out this research. The study analyses data collected from interviews with 1,031 migrants conducted in a variety of locations across Italy, aiming to reach a diverse group of migrants at different stages of their migration process.

On the basis of the new evidence generated, recommendations have been developed with the aim of providing guidance to policymakers in Italy and Europe valuing migrants' potential contribution to the ageing European labour markets and societies.

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