

## Annex IV: Statistical analyses performed for Chapter 2

### **Analyses of the similarities between the citizenship profile of migration flows and trafficking flows**

*Germany:* A Chi – Squared analysis was conducted between the number of victims of trafficking in persons detected in 2013, by citizenship, and the migrants arrived in Germany in 2013, by citizenship ( $p < 0.001$ , N 177). The results confirmed that the two populations are similar. In addition, a correlation between the number of victims of trafficking in persons detected in 2013, by citizenship, and the migrants arrived in Germany in 2013, by citizenship, was measured by a Spearman’s rho of 0.502 ( $p < 0.001$ , N 177).

Data source for migration flows into the Germany: UNDESA, Population Division “International Migration Flows to and from selected countries: The 2015 Revision”, December 2015. The data on immigration refer to persons arriving from abroad who register their dwelling as their only or main place of residence in Germany. The immigration data include all foreigners who hold a residence permit. Because there is no minimum residence requirement, persons moving more than once a year are recorded multiple times as an international migrant.

*Netherlands:* A Chi – Squared analysis was conducted between the number of victims of trafficking in persons detected in 2013, by citizenship, and the migrants arrived in the Netherlands in 2013, by citizenship ( $p < 0.001$ , N 152). The results confirmed that the two populations are similar. In addition, a correlation between the number of victims of trafficking in persons detected in 2013, by citizenship, and the migrants arrived in the Netherlands in 2013, by citizenship, was measured by a Spearman’s rho of 0.588 ( $p < 0.001$ , N 152). Data source for migration flows into the Netherlands: UNDESA, Population Division “International Migration Flows to and from selected countries: The 2015 Revision”, December 2015. For the Netherlands, international migration data are derived from the municipal population register. Persons who wish to stay in the country for at least four months are considered immigrants. Asylum-seekers who are not staying in reception centres are included.

*Italy:* A Chi – Squared analysis was conducted between the number of victims of trafficking in persons detected in 2013, by citizenship, and the migrants arrived in Italy in 2013, by citizenship ( $p < 0.001$ , N 177). The results confirmed that the two populations are similar. In addition, a correlation between the number of victims of trafficking in persons detected in 2013, by citizenship, and the migrants arrived Italy in 2013, by citizenship, was measured by a Spearman’s rho of 0.585 ( $p < 0.001$ , N 177). Data source for migration flows into Italy: UNDESA, Population Division “International Migration Flows to and from selected countries: The 2015 Revision”, December 2015. For Italy, the international migration data is generated from the population register. Foreigners from European Union member countries are included in the statistics if their intended stay is one year or more. Citizens from non-European Union countries holding a residence permit of at least one year should also register.

*Norway:* A Chi – Squared analysis was conducted between the number of victims of trafficking in persons detected between 2011 and 2013, by citizenship, and the migrants arrived in Norway between 2011 and 2013, by citizenship ( $p < 0.001$ , N 175). The results confirmed that the two populations are similar. In addition, a correlation between the number of victims of trafficking in persons detected between 2011 and 2013, by citizenship, and the migrants arrived in Norway between 2011 and 2013, by citizenship, was measured by a Spearman’s rho of 0.357 ( $p < 0.001$ , N 175). Data source for migration flows into Norway: UNDESA, Population Division “International Migration Flows to and from selected

countries: The 2015 Revision”, December 2015. For Norway, international migration data are obtained from the population register. Statistics on immigration refer to all persons who wish to stay in the country for at least six months.

*United States:* A Chi – Squared analysis was conducted between the number of victims of trafficking in persons detected in 2014, by citizenship, and the migrants arrived in the United States in 2013, by citizenship ( $p < 0.005$ , N 177). The results confirmed that the two populations are similar. In addition, a correlation between the number of victims of trafficking in persons detected in 2014, by citizenship, and the migrants arrived in USA in 2013, by citizenship, was measured by a Spearman’s rho of 0.617 ( $p < 0.001$ , N 177). Data source for migration flows into the United States: UNDESA, Population Division “International Migration Flows to and from selected countries: The 2015 Revision”, December 2015. For the United States, immigration data is based on the number of foreigners granted permanent residence status and are reported by fiscal year. The United States does not collect data on immigrating citizens or on emigration. Persons legalized under the provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) are included in the statistics presented.

*Argentina:* A Chi – Squared analysis was conducted between the number of victims of trafficking in persons detected in 2014, by citizenship, and the migrants arrived in Argentina in 2013, by citizenship ( $p < 0.001$ , N 178). The results confirmed that the two populations are similar. In addition, a correlation between the number of victims of trafficking in persons detected between in 2014, by citizenship, and the migrants arrived in Argentina in 2013, by citizenship, was measured by a Spearman’s rho of 0.557 ( $p < 0.001$ , N 178). Source: *Sintesis Estadística de Radicaciones, Informe especial del Año 2014*, published by the Dirección Nacional de Migraciones. For Argentina, immigration data are based on the number of foreigners granted temporary or permanent residence status.

*United Arab Emirates:* A Chi – Squared analysis was conducted between the number of victims of trafficking in persons detected in 2013, by citizenship, and the stock of migrants in the United Arab Emirates in 2014, by citizenship ( $p < 0.001$ , N 178). The results confirmed that the two populations are similar. In addition, a correlation between the number of victims of trafficking in persons detected in 2013, by citizenship, and the stock of migrants in UAE in 2014, by citizenship, was measured by a Spearman’s rho of 0.430 ( $p < 0.001$ , N 178). For the international migrant stock for the United Arab Emirates, the mid-year (1 July) estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision (United Nations database, OP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013).

*Kazakhstan:* A Chi – Squared analysis was conducted between the number of victims of trafficking in persons detected in 2010, by citizenship, and the migrants arrived in Kazakhstan in 2009, by citizenship ( $p < 0.001$ , N 178). The results confirmed that the two populations are similar. In addition, a correlation between the number of victims of trafficking in persons detected between in 2010, by citizenship, and the migrants arrived in Kazakhstan in 2009, by citizenship, was measured by a Spearman’s rho of 0.500 ( $p < 0.001$ , N 177). Data source for migration flows into Kazakhstan: UNDESA, Population Division “International Migration Flows to and from selected countries: The 2015 Revision”, December 2015. For Kazakhstan, data on international migration are based on tabulations of statistical forms filled out by government offices upon arrival and departure of migrants. Immigration data refer to citizens as well as to foreigners holding a residence permit who register their place of residence in Kazakhstan and intend to stay for six months or more.

## **Statistical analysis on citizenships of victims of trafficking detected and citizenship of migrants removed or whose visa application was rejected in three selected countries**

*United States:* The similarity between the two population is confirmed by a Chi-Squared analysis on the number of victims, by citizenships, detected in 2013-2014 and the citizenship of migrants removed by national authorities in 2015 ( $p < 0,001$ ; N 177). The correlation between the number of victims, by citizenships, detected in 2013-2014 and the citizenship of migrants removed by national authorities in 2015 was measured by Spearman' rho correlation coefficient .785 ( $p < 0,001$ ; N 177). The relation is also confirmed by a regression analysis dependent variable: Number victims of trafficking in the United States by citizenship 2013-2014. Independent variable: Migrants removed by national authorities in the US in 2015; Sig 000, Rsq 0.690. Source for "Migrants Removed": ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations Report, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Fiscal Year 2015, December 2015 (<https://www.ice.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Report/2016/fy2015removalStats.pdf>)

*Norway:* The similarity between the two population is confirmed by a Chi-Squared Analysis on the number of victims detected in 2013, by citizenships, and the number of migrants who had a visa application rejected by national authorities in 2014, by citizenships, ( $p < 0,001$ ; N 177). The correlation between the number of victims detected in 2013, by citizenships, and the number of migrants who had a visa application rejected by national authorities in 2014, by citizenships, is measured by a coefficient of 0.387 ( $p < 0,001$ ; N 177). Data source for "visa rejected": Norwegian Directorate of Immigration, January - July 2016 - Asylum Decisions by the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (First Instance) by Citizenship and Outcome (<https://www.udi.no/en/statistics-and-analysis/statistics/asylum-decisions-by-citizenship-and-outcome-2016/>).

*United Kingdom:* The similarity between the two population is confirmed by a Chi-Squared analysis on the number of victims detected in 2014, by citizenships, and the number of migrants who were refused at entry point by national authorities in 2014, by citizenships ( $p < 0,001$ ; N 178). The same results were found by a Chi-Squared Analysis on the number of victims detected in 2014, by citizenships, and the number of migrants removed by national authorities in 2014, by citizenships ( $p < 0,001$ ; N 178).

The correlation between the number of victims detected in 2014, by citizenships, and the citizenship of migrants removed by national authorities in 2014 was measured by Spearman' rho correlation coefficient .552 ( $p < 0,001$ ; N 178). The correlation between the number of victims detected in 2014, by citizenships, and the citizenship of migrants removed by national authorities in 2014 was measured by Spearman' rho correlation coefficient .350 ( $p < 0,001$ ; N 178). Data source for migration flows into the United Kingdom: UNDESA, Population Division "International Migration Flows to and from selected countries: The 2015 Revision", December 2015. In the United Kingdom, migration flows are estimated on the basis of the International Passenger Survey (IPS), a sample survey of passengers arriving at and departing from the main United Kingdom air and sea ports and the Channel Tunnel. The data on immigration include persons who have resided abroad for one year or more and who state on arrival their intention to stay in the United Kingdom for one year or more. The data on emigration include persons who have resided in the United Kingdom for one year or more and who state on departure their intention to stay abroad for one year or more. Data source for "Number of people refused entry at port and subsequently departed" and "Total enforced removals": Immigration statistics October to December 2015, Home Office (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-october-to-december-2015/removals-and-voluntary-departures#data-tables>).