

Trafficking in human beings

2014 edition

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Country codes

Country names used in this publication have been abbreviated in the tables, figures, and footnotes in accordance with the ISO Alpha-2 codes, with the exceptions of Greece and the United Kingdom, as follows:

EU Member States

AT Austria
 BE Belgium
 BG Bulgaria
 CY Cyprus
 CZ Czech Republic
 DE Germany
 DK Denmark
 EE Estonia
 EL Greece
 ES Spain
 FI Finland
 FR France
 HR Croatia
 HU Hungary
 IE Ireland
 IT Italy
 LT Lithuania
 LU Luxembourg
 LV Latvia
 MT Malta
 NL The Netherlands
 PL Poland
 PT Portugal
 RO Romania
 SE Sweden
 SI Slovenia
 SK Slovakia
 UK United Kingdom

Candidate countries

IS Iceland
 ME Montenegro
 MK The former Yugoslav Republic of
 Macedonia
 RS Serbia
 TR Turkey

Associated countries

CH Switzerland
 NO Norway

Abbreviations and acronyms

AHTU	Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (Ireland)
ANITP	National Agency Against Human Trafficking (Romania)
BDTRATA	Data Management Service Trafficking in Human Beings (Spain)
CBS	Croatian Bureau of Statistics
CCRO	Central Criminal Record Office (Italy)
CELAC	Community of Latin America and Caribbean States
CICO	Centre for Intelligence Against Organized Crime (Spain)
CPS	Crown Prosecution Service (United Kingdom)
COMENSHA	Coordination Centre for Human Trafficking (The Netherlands)
DGASPC	General Direction for Social Assistance and Child's Right Protection (Romania)
DPO	Department of Equal Opportunities (Italy)
EU	European Union (comprising 28 Member States unless otherwise stated)
EU28	All 28 Member States of the European Union
EFTA/EEA	European Free Trade Association/European Economic Association
ILO	International Labour Organization
KCIK	National Consulting and Intervention Centre for Victims of Trafficking (Poland)
LEAs	Law Enforcement Authorities
LEFÖ-IBF	Intervention Centre for Trafficked Women (Austria)
NMR	National Mechanism for Identification and Referral of victims of trafficking in persons (United Kingdom)
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-Operation in Europe
PPS	Public Prosecution Service (The Netherlands)
SOCA	Serious and Organised Crime Agency (United Kingdom)
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
UKBA	UK Border Agency
UKHTC	UK Human Trafficking Centre (United Kingdom)
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VoT	Victim of Trafficking

Dedicated Commission website

www.ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/

Executive summary

Introduction

In 2013 Eurostat published the first working paper on Trafficking in Human Beings in Europe. This publication constitutes the second working paper at the EU level on statistics on trafficking in human beings and contains data for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012.

This second working paper includes statistical data from all 28 EU Member States and the following EU Candidate and EFTA/EEA (Iceland, Norway) countries: Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland and Turkey. The totals and percentages in the working paper are based on data from the EU Member States. Where relevant, the number of Member States providing data, and on which the statistics are based, is also given. Data from the non-EU countries have been highlighted separately in some sections.

This is a working paper looking at statistical data at EU level as gathered and submitted by national authorities. In this respect, it is a unique undertaking in this field at EU level. The data have been collected from official sources, and provide information on registered victims, suspects, prosecutions and convictions, as recorded by the authorities. As such, this working paper differs from other reports which have looked at estimates of the prevalence of trafficking in human beings, for example. There may also be studies at national or regional level which provide greater detail about a specific subset of the phenomenon or which look at a narrower geographical area. This report should be considered alongside such studies to gain maximum benefit from the full evidence base available.

Since the first working paper, encouraging progress has been achieved in terms of availability of data. This working paper reaffirms the need for further improvement, as more comprehensive and comparable data will allow for a more accurate assessment of the nature of the problem, as well as more accurate conclusions at EU level.

Not all Member States have provided comprehensive data on all indicators. In view of this, and the differences between national definitions and recording systems, figures should be interpreted with caution, and with careful consideration of the methodological notes provided. A higher number of reported cases does not necessarily mean that a country has more victims than another country. Nor is it necessarily an indication of a better identification or recording system. Sudden increases or decreases may merely reflect legislative modifications, changes in statistical procedures and counting rules, or be the result of specific law enforcement initiatives. Careful analysis of the information provided in the country notes is required to allow for a comprehensive understanding of the values reported, and comparisons between Member States should be avoided.

Identified and Presumed Victims

Information on victims comes from a range of sources. Member States cited the police as the principal source, but data has also been included from NGOs, immigration authorities, border guards and other sources. In 2012 Member States reported a total number of 10 998 registered identified and presumed victims. Over the three years 2010-2012, 30 146 victims were registered in the 28 Member States.

Breakdowns by gender and age

Data disaggregated by gender over the three years shows that 80 % of registered victims were female. Looking at the data from Member States who provided a breakdown by gender and age (*adults/minors*),

women account for 67 %, men for 17 %, girls for 13 % and boys for 3 % of the total number of registered victims of trafficking in human beings.

Based on data from Member States who were able to provide a more detailed breakdown by age across 2010-2012, 45 % of registered victims were aged 25 or older; 36 % were registered as aged 18-24, 17 % were registered aged 12-17, and 2 % were aged 0-11.

Data on registered victims disaggregated by different forms of exploitation for all three reference years showed that the majority (69 %) of registered victims were trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, 19 % for labour exploitation and 12 % for other forms of exploitation such as the removal of organs, criminal activities, or selling of children. There is no clear trend between the annual percentages of registered victims in each form of exploitation, in part due to changes in recording mechanisms in Member States between the three years.

Both female and male victims can be trafficked for many exploitative purposes. Of all the female victims registered, the overwhelming majority were trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation (85 %). Among registered male victims, 64 % were trafficked for labour exploitation.

A distinct gender split can also be seen within the different types of exploitation. Registered victims of sexual exploitation are predominantly female (95 %) whereas the majority of registered victims of labour exploitation are male (71 %). For other forms of exploitation such as forced begging, selling of children, etc., female victims represent 52 % and males 38 % of registered victims, with 10 % of unknown gender.

Citizenship of victims

The majority (65 %) of registered victims come from EU Member States. There is no clear difference in the distribution of citizenships of male and female registered victims: 64 % of registered male victims are EU citizens, and 65 % of registered female victims are EU citizens. However, among victims registered from Africa or CELAC countries there are more females than the overall average; among Asian registered victims there are more males than average, although females still make up the majority.

Over the three year period covered by the data, the top five countries of citizenship within the EU, in terms of absolute numbers of registered victims, were **Romania, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Hungary and Poland**. For non-EU citizens, the top five countries were **Nigeria, Brazil, China, Viet Nam and Russia**. Victims from some non-EU countries are registered across many Member States; others are overwhelmingly registered in one or two EU countries. No conclusions could be drawn about the breakdown of citizenship by age.

On a simple count of registered victims, there will naturally be some correlation between the size of the population of a country and the number of victims from that country. Therefore, to avoid population sizes of countries having an effect on the interpretation of the statistics, a registered victim prevalence rate has been calculated for victims of trafficking, by expressing the number of registered victims with citizenship of a particular country as a proportion of that country's population, averaged across 2010-2012.

Under this indicator, **Bulgarian, Romanian and Latvian** citizens were the most likely to come into contact with authorities as victims of trafficking in the period 2010-2012, both in their own country and in the EU as a whole. Bulgarian and Romanian citizens were also most likely to be registered in another EU country as victims of trafficking.

Citizens of **Hungary, Slovakia, Lithuania and the Netherlands** also had a relatively high registered victim prevalence rate as trafficking victims. However, for the first three, the rate was much higher

outside their own country, while citizens of **the Netherlands** were almost exclusively registered in the Netherlands. Citizens of **France, Germany, the United Kingdom and Spain** had a relatively low registered victim prevalence rate, despite the higher absolute numbers of victims registered in these countries.

Assistance and protection of victims

The data on assistance and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings shows that in 2012, the number of victims who received assistance in the 24 Member States which could provide the data was 5452. The number of registered victims given a reflection period under Directive 2004/81/EC on residence permits for victims of trafficking in human beings was 1110 (19 Member States). The number of registered victims granted a residence permit based on Directive 2004/81 was 1100 (20 Member States).

Suspected Traffickers

Over the three years, more than 70 % of suspected traffickers were male.

Similarly to the statistics on victims, around two thirds of suspected traffickers were EU citizens (69 %). The top 5 EU countries of citizenship were **Bulgaria, Romania, Belgium, Germany, and Spain**. In relation to non-EU citizenship (31 %) the five countries most frequently reported in the three reference years were **Nigeria, Turkey, Albania, Brazil and Morocco**. Not all Member States were able to provide data, so the figures on suspected traffickers should be treated with caution.

Bulgaria, Latvia and Hungary reported for all three reference years that all suspected traffickers were citizens of their country. On the other hand, Italy reported that under 15 % of suspected traffickers held Italian citizenship, across all three years. Italy was the only Member State to report such a low percentage of its own citizens among suspected traffickers consistently over the three years.

Prosecutions and Convictions for Trafficking in Human Beings

Member States reported that 8551 people were prosecuted for trafficking in human beings over the three years 2010-2012. There were 3786 convictions reported over the same period. Although many Member States provided data both on the number of prosecutions and the number of convictions for all three years, this was not the case for all Member States. The EU totals for prosecutions and convictions are thus not directly comparable.

As with suspected traffickers, over 70 % of prosecutions were of males, and more than 70 % of convicted traffickers were male.

Of the 15 Member States providing data on prosecutions by form of exploitation, all 15 reported prosecutions for trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation during 2010-2012. Seven Member States reported prosecutions for trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation and 10 Member States reported prosecutions for trafficking in human beings for other forms of exploitation.

Across the three years, there is no EU-wide trend in the number of convictions. However, Romania reported a more than doubling in the number of convictions from 2010 to 2012. Together, Romania and France accounted for around half of all reported convictions in the three years.

1. Key findings

Registered victims

- 30 146 victims were registered in the 28 EU Member States over the three years 2010-2012.
- 80 % of registered victims were female.
- Over 1 000 child victims were trafficked for sexual exploitation.
- 69 % of registered victims were trafficked for sexual exploitation.
- 95 % of registered victims of sexual exploitation were female.
- 71 % of registered victims of labour exploitation were male.
- 65 % of registered victims were EU citizens.
- There are no discernible trends in the variation of victim data at EU level over the three reference years.

Traffickers

- 8 551 prosecutions for trafficking in human beings were reported by Member States over the three years 2010-2012.
- Over 70 % of traffickers were male. This is the case for suspects, prosecutions and convicted traffickers.
- 3 786 convictions for trafficking in human beings were reported by Member States over the three years.
- There are no discernible trends in the number of prosecutions or convictions at EU level.

2. Measuring trafficking in human beings at EU level

2.1. The first steps to a European objective

Trafficking in human beings is a human rights violation and a heinous crime. As such, it is the only form of organised crime expressly prohibited in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, Article 5, paragraph 3. It is a complex transnational phenomenon requiring a comprehensive approach. Measuring trafficking in human beings is a challenging task, with many levels of complexity.

Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims ⁽¹⁾, adopted in 2011, emphasised that 'the Union should continue to develop its work on methodologies and data collection methods to produce comparable statistics on trafficking in human beings'. More specifically, Article 19 of the Directive stresses the importance of gathering statistics, stating that '*Member States shall take the necessary measures to establish national rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms. The tasks of such mechanisms shall include the carrying out of assessments of trends in trafficking in human beings, the measuring of results of anti-trafficking actions, including the gathering of statistics in close cooperation with relevant civil society organisations active in this field, and reporting.*'

Further, on 19 June 2012, the Commission adopted a Communication on the **EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012–2016** ⁽²⁾. One of the actions in this EU strategy is to develop, together with the Member States, an EU-wide system for the collection and publication of data broken down by age and gender. It states that the Commission will work with national rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms to ensure the collection of comparable and reliable data.

The Justice and Home Affairs Council endorsed the Commission's EU Strategy on 25 October 2012 and included in the Council Conclusions a reference to the collection of data, emphasising that Member States are invited to 'ensure the collection and exchange of comparable disaggregated and anonymised data (e.g. on victims, perpetrators, etc.), broken down according to gender and age for all forms of trafficking in human beings'.

This is the second working paper by the European Commission aimed at presenting a compilation of statistics at EU level on trafficking in human beings. The previous Eurostat working paper highlighted some gaps in the availability of data, and underlined the need for greater comparability in the data. It also highlighted the need for more detailed information. Improving the comparability of data and introducing greater disaggregation, including of demographic variables, are also ongoing objectives raised in the Commission's Action Plan on Crime Statistics 2011-2015⁽³⁾. Encouraging progress has been achieved in terms of availability of data. Further improvement should also be sought. More comprehensive and comparable data on trafficking in human beings at the European level will allow for a better assessment of the nature of the problem, as well as more accurate conclusions to be drawn.

In the 2013 working paper, Eurostat noted that the quality of the statistics did not comply in all respects with the stringent requirements of the European Statistics Code of Practice. In this working paper, efforts have been made to improve the data quality through the careful implementation of data validation check procedures and the use of improved definitions.

1 OJ L 101, 15.4.2011, p.1.

2 Brussels, 19.6.2012, COM (2012) 286 final.

3 COM (2011) 713 final, Measuring Crime in the EU: Statistics Action Plan 2011-2015

2.2. The complexity of measuring trafficking in human beings

Measuring trafficking in human beings across countries remains a very complex task. It is important to stress that differences which still exist in the process of recording data, as well as differences between national legal definitions, make it difficult to compare and assess trends across EU Member States.

This Working Paper is based solely on official administrative statistical data registered by a range of different organisations. It measures the victims and traffickers that have come into contact with authorities and actors at national level. It does not aspire to measure the full extent of the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings and it does not include estimates. Unlike other reports looking at estimates or prevalence of trafficking in human beings, this is a working paper on statistical data as submitted by national authorities.

The data have been collected under different registering systems and procedures, which can, for example, apply different counting rules. While careful attention has been given to the way the data were collected, to minimise potential double or under counting, the complexity and the heterogeneous characteristics of the various data collection mechanisms, mean that it is difficult to make reliable comparisons between the data.

Trafficking in human beings is not the only crime area faced with challenges in data collection. Indeed, the official data on which this report is based are more detailed and more comprehensive than exist for many types of serious and organised crime. All crime is a largely hidden phenomenon, so official statistical sources can only ever show part of the picture. In particular, a larger reported number is neither evidence of a greater amount of crime, nor of a more effective police or criminal justice response, nor of more efficient identification and reporting systems. As regards victims of crime, similar challenges are also faced in the field of administrative data collection on gender based violence and violence against women, and official statistics do not of themselves say anything about the effectiveness of the response by authorities.

Readers should keep in mind the vast diversity of registration systems and applicable definitions. Figures should be interpreted with caution, and with careful consideration of the methodological notes provided. For instance, for some indicators Member States were not able to provide sufficiently comparable data (e.g. number of victims by country of recruitment, number of victims by means of recruitment, number of suspected traffickers involved in organised crime, or the total value of assets confiscated from traffickers convicted). In a number of places, this working paper has stopped short of drawing conclusions about a particular indicator, for exactly this reason of non-comparability of data. Some Member States were in a position to provide more data than others and it is expected that the full implementation of Directive 2011/36/EU will improve data collection systems.

3. Collecting the statistical data

3.1. Process of collection of statistical data

The questionnaire was sent via Eurostat to the National Statistical Offices of the EU Member States, EU Candidate and Potential Candidate countries and to the EFTA/EEA (European Free Trade Association/European Economic Association) countries in August 2013. It included the relevant tables, a list of common indicators, definitions and guidelines for compiling the statistical data as well as the country codes to be used and a template for providing metadata. Validity checks were performed on the data received and clarifications were requested from the countries where appropriate.

The common indicators used for the collection of statistical data presented in this working paper build on the experiences with the first working paper published in April 2013. The indicators are largely the same, with some changes introduced in line with the need for additional and more detailed information. This report reiterates the need for more work to ensure comparability of definitions and to gather this more detailed information.

To learn from previous experiences and existing best practices both at national level and elsewhere, the Commission consulted the national rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms (NREMs)⁴ and national statistical offices on the selection of the common indicators for this second data collection working paper. This is in accordance with the data collection elements of the Commission's strategy on trafficking in human beings⁽⁵⁾.

Specifically, to improve the depth of information available on the age of victims and perpetrators, a new age breakdown was requested, using the categories: 0-11; 12-17; 18-24 and 25+.

Detailed information was also requested through the addition of sub-categories for the various forms of sexual and labour exploitation associated with trafficking in human beings.

In addition, the variable 'number of victims by citizenship' was modified slightly to include all countries of citizenship, disaggregated by gender and age, rather than just the top ten countries.

Member States were also requested to report on the means and country of recruitment of victims. The definitions used in the collection were updated and made more specific, in line with the latest developments in EU legislation and international conventions.

Consistent with the integrated approach to addressing trafficking in human beings, data were requested from different services and organisations working in the field of trafficking in human beings in the participating countries. These included the police, prosecution services, court services, immigration services, border guards, and labour inspectors, as well as non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

⁴ According to article 19, Directive 2011/36/EU 'Member States shall take the necessary measures to establish national rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms. The tasks of such mechanisms shall include the carrying out of assessments of trends in trafficking in human beings, the measuring of results of anti-trafficking actions, including the gathering of statistics in close cooperation with relevant civil society organisations active in this field, and reporting'.

⁵ Council Conclusions on the new EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012-2016, 3195th JUSTICE and HOME AFFAIRS Council meeting, Luxembourg, 25 October 2012 and European Commission communication 19.6.2012 COM(2012) 286 final.

Because the data collected is based mostly on official registering organisations, there may be other national organisations that also deal with the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings but may not have been captured in this working paper.

3.2. Selection and collection of indicators

In August 2013 Eurostat sent out the questionnaires on the collection of data on trafficking in human beings with the list of common indicators, definitions and guidelines. The common indicators chosen for the second data collection are listed below. Further details are provided in Annex.

Common indicators

1. Information on victims by age and gender

- 1.1 Number of victims by registering organisation
- 1.2 Number of victims by form of exploitation
- 1.3 Number of victims by citizenship
- 1.4 Number of victims by means and by country of recruitment
- 1.5 Number of victims by assistance and protection (received assistance, given a reflection period, requested and granted a residence permit)

2. Police data on suspected traffickers by age and gender

- 2.1 Number of suspected traffickers by citizenship
- 2.2 Number of suspected traffickers by form of exploitation
- 2.3 Number of suspected traffickers involved in organised crime

3. Data on prosecuted traffickers by age and gender

- 3.1 Number of prosecuted traffickers by citizenship
- 3.2 Number of prosecuted traffickers by form of exploitation
- 3.3 Number of final decisions by the prosecution service

4. Court data on judgments of traffickers by age and gender

- 4.1 Number of court judgments (including convictions) of traffickers
- 4.2 Number of court judgments of traffickers by form of exploitation
- 4.3 Total value of assets confiscated from the traffickers convicted

3.3. Results

Statistical data were received from all 28 EU Member States, as well as from Iceland, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland and Turkey. In general, the quality and quantity of the statistical data received from the participating countries improved in comparison to the first working paper.

At the same time, some common indicators remain a challenge for Member States to provide. For instance, the information on the *detailed age* was difficult to provide in many participating countries. Only 17 Member States were able to provide this type of disaggregation regarding the source of registration of victims.

The tables below summarises the data availability according to the indicators used.

Number of EU Member States returning data on victims

Information on victims	2010	2011	2012	All 3 Years
Totals Victims Registered	28	28	28	28
1.1 Number of victims by registering organisation	25	25	25	25
Number of victims :				
by sex	24	27	27	24
by age (detailed)	17	17	17	17
by age (minors, adults)	24	25	26	23
by sex * age	22	22	22	22
1.2 Exploitation	22	24	26	22
Sexual Exploitation sub-categories	10	10	11	9
Labour Exploitation sub-categories	13	14	13	12
by sex	22	22	23	22
by age	11	14	11	11
by sex * age	11	14	11	11
1.3 Citizenship	23	25	25	23
by sex	23	23	24	23
by age	14	13	14	13
by sex * age	14	13	14	13
1.4a Means of recruitment	7	8	7	7
by sex	7	8	7	7
by age	6	6	6	6
by sex * age	6	6	6	6
1.4b Country of recruitment	10	10	11	9
by sex	9	9	9	9
by age	7	7	7	7
by sex * age	7	7	7	7
1.5a Received assistance	22	23	24	22
by sex	13	15	16	13
by age	10	10	10	7
by sex * age	10	10	10	7
Residence Permits Directive 2004/81/EC	18	19	20	18
1.5b Types of assistance	11	11	13	11

In general a threshold of a minimum of 15 Member States for the three reference years was required for performing statistical analysis of the data received from EU Member States. Only seven and nine Member States respectively provided data for the indicators *means* and *country of recruitment* in all three years. Such a low number of responses does not allow a meaningful comparison to be made between the participating countries, and an analysis of the data for these indicators has not been conducted in this working paper.

In relation to the data collected regarding traffickers, the most problematic indicators in terms of number of countries able to provide data were the *disaggregation of suspected traffickers by form of exploitation* and *suspected traffickers involved in organised crime*, as well as disaggregation by *sex* and *age* more generally. The data available on the *total value of assets confiscated from convicted traffickers* was also very limited.

Number of EU Member States returning data on traffickers

2 Suspected traffickers	2010	2011	2012	All 3 Years
Total Number of Suspected Traffickers	22	22	22	22
2.1 Number of suspected traffickers by citizenship	17	17	17	17
by sex	19	19	19	19
by age	9	9	10	9
by sex * age	9	9	10	9
2.2 Number of suspected traffickers by form of exploitation	12	10	12	10
by sex	11	9	10	9
by age	8	7	7	6
by sex * age	8	7	7	6
2.3 Number of suspected traffickers involved in organised crime	10	7	7	7
3 Prosecuted traffickers				
Total Number of Prosecuted Traffickers	22	24	22	20
3.1 Number of prosecuted traffickers by citizenship	16	16	14	13
by sex	14	14	12	11
by age	9	8	8	6
by sex * age	9	8	8	6
3.2 Number of prosecuted traffickers by form of exploitation	15	15	13	13
3.3 Number of final decisions by the prosecution service	14	14	12	12
4 Court Data				
4.1 Number of courts judgments (including convictions) of traffickers	24	26	24	22
by sex	22	23	21	20
by age	14	14	12	12
by sex * age	14	14	12	12
4.2 Number of court judgments of traffickers by form of exploitation	17	16	15	13
by sex	12	11	11	9
by age	9	8	8	6
by sex * age	9	8	8	6
4.3 Total value of assets confiscated from the traffickers convicted	5	6	4	4

4. Statistical data

4.1. Information on victims

4.1.1. Total number of registered victims by organization

The data collected on the total number of persons registered as victims of trafficking in human beings for this working paper, originates from different registration systems. The use of diverse sources allows for a more exhaustive overview of the total number of victims but it also presents limitations, as it affects the quality and comparability of data across countries.

In addition to the differences in statistical counting rules applied in each country, the different counting rules used within the different organisations may introduce variability in the nature of the values reported. For instance, organisations might count the number of cases instead of the number of individual victims.

The moment an organisation decides to record information also influences the statistics produced. For instance, organisations might register the victim the moment the crime is reported (usually called *input statistics*); others might only register a victim once the alleged crime has been investigated and confirmed to have occurred (*output statistics*); others might on the other hand make use of *intermediate statistics*, which are recorded at an unspecified period of time.

The counting rules and other explanations regarding the data are known as *metadata*, and are summarised in the *country notes* in Annex. The data presented in this working paper should not be analysed without reference to the explanations given from the countries regarding the rules used to record the data.

Member States were asked to report on the organisations that provided data regarding registration of victims and to indicate the procedures used to collect the data. Figure 1 displays the frequencies provided by the 25 Member States able to provide the data on sources of registration for 2012, as this year includes the most comprehensive and complete data set provided by the participating countries.

The police are the principal source for the registration of the victims in fifteen Member States. Six Member States provided data originating from NGOs, three Member States from 'Border Guards' and two from 'Immigration Services'. 'Labour Inspectors' were reported in one Member State.

'Others' as a registration source includes:

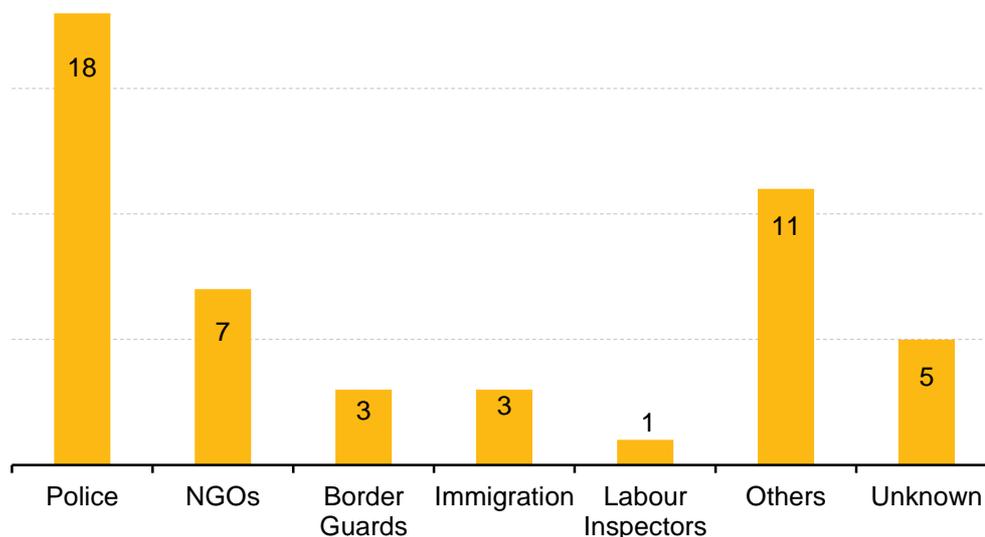
- victim support units (Hungary),
- prosecutor (Lithuania),
- IOM -International Organisation of Migration (Poland, Netherlands),
- social services (United Kingdom, Romania),
- international organizations (Romania),
- reception centres (Finland),
- prisons (United Kingdom),
- local authorities, regional councils (Netherlands, United Kingdom).

Some Member States were able to provide a comprehensive data set, including both identified and presumed registered victims, and differentiating the various sources of registration of victims. In contrast, other Member States only provided data originating from one single organisation. Some Member States were unable to disaggregate the data by source of registration, and thus only reported the total number of national registered victims.

Some Member States were not consistent in the sources of registration across the three years covered, and provided different sources for each of the three years. As a result, comparisons between the values provided by Member States could be misleading and should be made with caution.

Figure 1: Sources of data on registered victims, 2012

(Number of Member States)



Source: Eurostat (Based on data from 25 Member States, which provided data for 2012)

Number of identified and presumed victims

Member States were requested to provide statistical data on the total number of 'identified' and 'presumed' victims. In accordance with Directive 2011/36/EU, the term "**identified victim**" refers to persons who have been formally identified by the relevant authorities as a victim of trafficking in human beings. The term "**presumed victim**" on the other hand is used for trafficking victims who have met the criteria of the EU Directive but have not been formally identified by the relevant formal authorities as a trafficking victim or who have declined to be formally or legally identified as a trafficking victim.

In line with the findings of the previous working paper, the identification of a victim remains one of the most difficult aspects when measuring trafficking in human beings. It is clear from the country notes that Member States hold different views of what might constitute a victim. For instance, in some countries victims are only registered as such if they agree to cooperate with the authorities in the investigation and prosecution of traffickers. In other countries, a victim might be registered only when requesting or receiving assistance. And in some countries, victims may not be registered at all if they refuse to share their details with the authorities or do not consider themselves to be victims.

The accurate, standardised and harmonised registration of victims continues to be important to ensure that victims receive proper assistance and protection according to the provisions of national legal frameworks. For the majority of the Member States, the police have been indicated as the relevant authority for identifying and registering a victim as such.

All 28 Member States responded to the questionnaire and were able to provide data on the total number of victims of human trafficking for all three reference years. Seven Member States were able to provide

data for both identified and presumed victims for all three reference years. Three Member States provided data for only presumed victims and 18 Member States reported values for only identified victims. The participating non-EU countries provided data only on identified victims. These data for identified and presumed victims are shown disaggregated in the data tables in the Annex. In the main body, totals refer to "registered victims", i.e. both identified and presumed victims combined.

The year 2010 is covered by both the previous working paper and this one. In some cases, there are differences in the data. Such revisions to recorded data are a normal part of the process of statistical data gathering, and the data included in the present edition should be considered as more accurate.

30 146 registered victims (total of identified and presumed victims) were reported by the 28 EU Member States over the three years 2010-2012. The breakdown by country and by year is provided in Table 1.

There is a natural tendency to want to compare the results from different countries and across regions. However, comparisons between countries need to be carried out with caution. A higher number of reported cases does not necessarily mean that a country has more victims than another country. Sudden increases or decreases may merely reflect legislative modifications, changes in statistical procedures and counting rules, or be the result of specific law enforcement initiatives. Furthermore, one country might have a more effective reporting system, or another might involve several organisations in the process of identification of victims (which could simply cover more victims, or could lead to double counting despite efforts to minimise/avoid this). Similarly, lower reporting values, especially in the last reference year, may be due to a delay in the recording the details of victims in national systems. In this case the figures may be revised in future. Careful analysis of the information provided in the country notes is required to allow for a comprehensive understanding of the values reported.

The absolute values displayed in Table 1 show considerable variation between EU Member States in terms of the reported number of registered victims. Some Member States reported a sharp increase in registration of victims in 2011 and 2012 (Latvia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom). In contrast other Member States reported a sharp decrease from 2010 onwards (Estonia and Spain).

The analysis of the country notes shows that the dramatic decrease reported for Spain, for instance, may well be explained to a large extent by a change in the legislation. The values reported after 2010 are based on narrower definitions than in previous years. In contrast, the sudden increase reported by the United Kingdom in 2011 and 2012 seems to be linked to the inclusion of "potential victims" – a broader definition than the EU definition of 'presumed victims'. Similarly, the increase in the number of registered victims in the Netherlands and Latvia may also be explained by changes in the registration systems from 2011 onwards.

EU Member States that reported a gradual increase in the total number of registered victims over the three reference years are **Belgium, Denmark, Malta** and **Austria**. Member States showing a gradual decrease during the reporting period were the **Czech Republic, Cyprus, Ireland** and **Romania**.

Participating non-EU countries show no clear trend in relation to the number of registered victims over the three reference years.

Number of registered (identified and presumed) victims per 100 000 inhabitants

To allow for meaningful comparisons across the various Member States, it is important to account for the differences in population size. The table below shows the total number of registered victims calculated per 100 000 inhabitants. Differences between the absolute numbers, or between the ratio to the population, neither mean that more people are being trafficked, nor that authorities are more effective. EU Member States where authorities report coming into contact with more victims as a proportion of the total population (*more than 5 registered victims per 100 000 inhabitants*) in each of the three reference years are **Bulgaria, the Netherlands and Romania**. Countries where authorities report coming into contact with a lower number of victims as a proportion of the total population (*less than 1 victim per 100 000 inhabitants*) are **Croatia, Germany, Greece, Lithuania, Portugal, Poland and Slovakia**.

Table 1: Number of registered victims coming into contact with the authorities (per 100 000 inhabitants)

	2010				2011				2012				2010-2012			
	Total	Victims per 100 000 inhabitants	Males ratio	Females ratio	Total	Victims per 100 000 inhabitants	Males ratio	Females ratio	Total	Victims per 100 000 inhabitants	Males ratio	Females ratio	Total	Victims per 100 000 inhabitants	Males ratio	Females ratio
EU-28	9 710	1.6	0.4	2.2	9 438	1.6	0.9	2.5	10 998	2.2	1.0	3.0	30 146	2.0	0.8	2.6
Belgium	137	1.3	1.5	1.0	149	1.4	1.5	1.2	157	1.4	1.5	1.3	443	1.3	1.5	1.2
Bulgaria	580	7.8	1.2	14.1	541	7.3	2.6	11.9	579	7.9	2.0	13.5	1700	7.7	1.9	13.1
Czech Republic	131	1.3	0.1	0.1	101	1.0	0.0	0.1	100	1.0	0.0	0.0	332	1.1	0.0	0.1
Denmark	53	1.0	0.0	1.8	60	1.1	0.0	2.1	66	1.2	0.4	2.0	179	1.1	0.1	2.0
Germany	651	0.8	0.1	1.4	672	0.8	0.1	1.5	626	0.8	0.1	1.4	1 949	0.8	0.1	1.5
Estonia	57	4.3	:	:	56	4.2	6.3	2.4	22	1.7	2.3	1.1	135	3.4	:	:
Ireland	78	1.7	0.8	2.7	57	1.2	0.4	2.1	48	1.0	0.7	1.3	183	1.3	0.6	2.0
Greece	92	0.8	0.2	1.2	97	0.9	0.5	1.0	94	0.8	0.3	1.3	283	0.8	0.3	1.2
Spain	1 605	3.5	0.6	6.3	234	0.5	0.1	0.9	125	0.3	0.0	0.5	1 964	1.4	0.2	2.6
France	726	1.1	0.1	2.1	654	1.0	0.0	1.9	751	1.2	0.0	2.2	2 131	1.1	0.0	2.1
Croatia	7	0.2	0.0	0.3	14	0.3	0.0	0.6	11	0.3	0.2	0.3	32	0.2	0.1	0.4
Italy	2 381	4.0	:	:	1 560	2.6	1.3	3.9	2 631	4.4	2.5	6.1	6 572	3.7	:	:
Cyprus	52	6.3	1.3	11.2	40	4.8	1.2	8.1	37	4.3	2.6	5.9	129	5.1	1.7	8.3
Latvia	21	1.0	0.0	1.8	111	5.4	0.4	1.6	144	7.0	0.3	3.2	276	4.4	0.2	2.2
Lithuania	15	0.5	0.0	0.9	22	0.7	0.0	1.3	14	0.5	0.2	0.7	51	0.6	0.1	1.0
Luxembourg	11	2.2	0.4	4.0	12	2.3	0.0	4.7	7	1.3	0.4	2.3	30	1.9	0.3	3.6
Hungary	59	0.6	0.2	1.0	134	1.3	0.1	2.4	57	0.6	0.1	1.0	250	0.8	0.1	1.5
Malta	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	0.7	0.5	1.0	8	1.9	0.0	3.8	11	0.9	0.2	1.6
Netherlands	993	6.0	1.4	10.5	1 222	7.3	2.7	11.7	1 711	10.2	2.4	17.9	3 926	7.9	2.2	13.4
Austria	62	0.7	0.1	1.4	70	0.8	0.2	1.5	103	1.2	0.3	2.1	235	0.9	0.2	1.6
Poland	278	0.7	:	:	310	0.8	:	:	246	0.6	:	:	834	0.7	:	:
Portugal	8	0.1	0.1	0.0	7	0.1	0.0	0.1	5	0.0	0.1	0.0	20	0.1	0.1	0.1
Romania	1 154	5.7	5.1	6.2	1 048	5.2	3.9	6.4	1 041	5.2	3.8	6.5	3 243	5.4	4.3	6.4
Slovenia	35	1.7	0.3	3.0	21	1.0	0.1	1.9	67	3.3	0.2	1.3	123	2.0	0.2	2.1
Slovakia	28	0.5	0.5	0.5	31	0.6	0.5	0.7	40	0.7	0.2	0.6	99	0.6	0.4	0.6
Finland	69	1.3	1.1	1.5	87	1.6	1.5	1.7	75	1.4	1.4	1.3	231	1.4	1.4	1.5
Sweden	96	1.0	0.1	0.1	127	1.3	0.2	0.3	88	0.9	0.1	0.2	311	1.1	0.1	0.2
United Kingdom	331	0.5	0.3	0.7	1 998	3.2	2.6	3.3	2 145	3.4	2.8	3.6	4 474	2.4	1.9	2.6
Iceland	2	0.6	0.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.6	0.6	0.6	4	0.4	0.2	0.6
Norway	36	0.7	0.2	1.3	41	0.8	0.4	1.3	48	1.0	0.6	1.4	125	0.8	0.4	1.3
Switzerland	46	0.6	0.2	1.0	36	0.5	0.1	0.8	60	0.8	0.1	1.4	142	0.6	0.1	1.1
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	89	1.2	0.3	2.1	88	1.2	0.9	1.5	79	1.1	0.5	1.6	256	1.2	0.6	1.8
Turkey	58	0.1	0.0	0.2	82	0.1	0.0	0.2	55	0.1	0.0	0.1	195	0.1	0.0	0.2

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Number of registered victims by age

Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims sets out several measures specific to children in view of their vulnerability, and stipulates that for the purposes of the Directive, all children are to be considered as vulnerable persons. The EU Agenda for the rights of the child, adopted in February 2011, reaffirmed the strong commitment of all EU institutions and all EU Member States to promote, protect and fulfil the rights of the child in all relevant EU policies. The EU Agenda recalled that the standards and principles of the UN Convention on the rights of the child must continue to guide EU policies and actions that have an impact on the rights of the child, and focused on a number of concrete priorities where the EU can bring real added value such as child-friendly justice and the protection of children in vulnerable situations. The EU Agenda also underlined that the gaps in knowledge about the situation and needs of the most vulnerable groups of children should be addressed as a matter of priority.

Children are defined as vulnerable for obvious reasons linked to their age: level of maturity and susceptibility to pressure from figures of authority including parents and other adults they trust, but as well as age, they may be vulnerable on multiple other levels due to their individual circumstances (socioeconomic status, migration status, ethnic background, disability, lacking parental care, etc.). Children have the right to be protected from all forms of violence and exploitation and usually rely on adults to protect them.

To improve the current knowledge base of age-specific aspects of trafficking in human beings and to address the pressing call for more detailed data in order to better address child trafficking and support child victims, a new breakdown for the category age was introduced in the current collection. Member States were requested to provide data for two categories: adult and child (minor) victims; and also in further age group breakdowns: 0-11, 12-17, 18-24, and 25+.

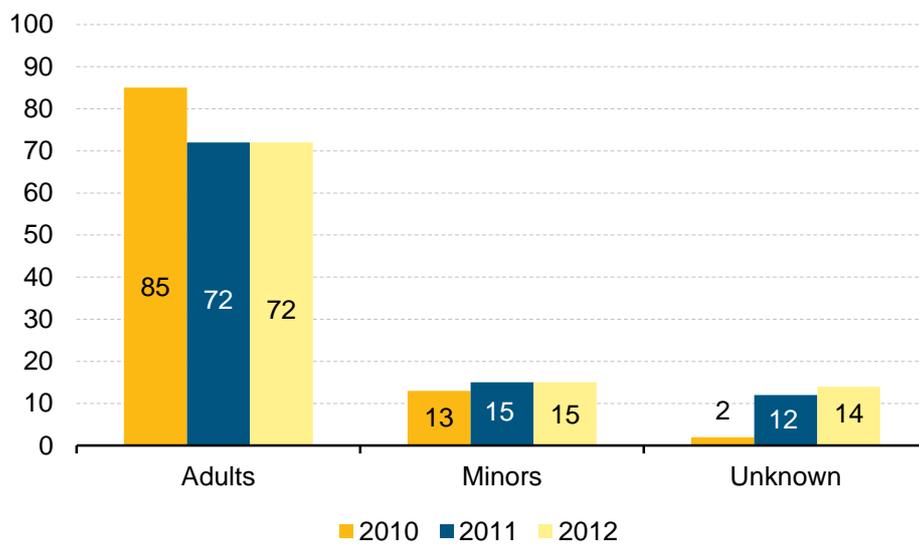
A representation using the broader breakdown “adults” and “minors”, provided by the 23 Member States which reported data for all three years, is shown in Figure 2. No discernible trend is observed across the three years.

Table A1 in the Annex shows that Romania reported an increase in the registration of minor victims as a proportion of all victims. Bulgaria and France reported a significant decrease in the registration of minor victims as a proportion of all victims whose ages were known.

From 2011 onwards, the changes to recording mechanisms in the United Kingdom have led to a large number of presumed victims being recorded without information about age. The United Kingdom thus accounts for around three-quarters of the 12 % (2011) and 14 % (2012) of recorded victims shown as ‘age unknown’ in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Registered victims (adults and minors)

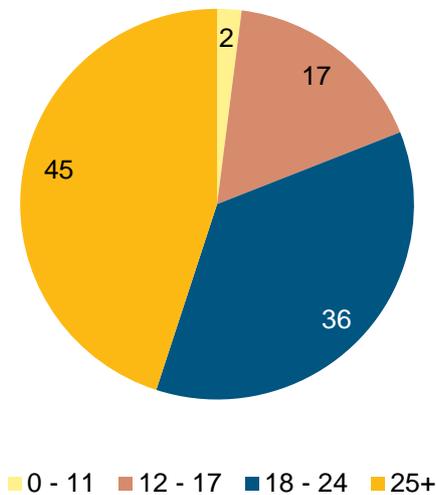
(% of total number of registered victims)



Source: Eurostat (Based on data from 23 Member States which provided data for all three years. See Table A1 in Annex)

Data from the 17 Member States that were able to provide the requested detailed age breakdown show the percentage distribution by the four age groups for the three years (2010-2012) studied (Figure 3). While 45 % of the registered victims belongs to the category 25+, the categories 18-24 (36 %) and 12-17 (17 %) together account for 53 % of the of the total of registered victims for whom the age is known.

Figure 3: Registered victims (% by age categories)



Source: Eurostat (Based on data from 17 Member States which provided data for all three years 2010-2012. See Table A2 in Annex)

Number of registered victims by gender

Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims adopts a gender-specific approach to trafficking in human beings recognising that women and men, girls and boys, are trafficked into different situations and that they require gender-specific assistance and support. The whole cycle of trafficking in human beings is highly gendered, both in terms of the motivations for trafficking from the perspective of demand, to the gendered policy and institutional responses for addressing trafficking in human beings, including prevention policies.

Vulnerability to trafficking and to different forms of exploitation is shaped by gender. For example, while it is women and girls who tend to be trafficked for sexual exploitation, it is men and boys who tend to be victims of forced labour. In addition, the short and long term consequences on trafficked women and men might differ, depending on the form of trafficking and gender.

The EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012–2016 identified violence against women and gender inequalities as a root cause of trafficking and sets out a series of actions to address the gender dimensions thereof, as vulnerability to trafficking for different forms of exploitation is shaped by gender. Among other things, the EU Strategy and Directive 2011/36/EU identify demand reduction as one of their priorities. In the October 2012 Council Conclusions on the new EU Strategy, Member States acknowledged the gender-specific nature of trafficking in human beings and affirmed that it needs to be addressed in an integrated, multidisciplinary way and that measures should be human rights based, victim-centred, and gender specific, taking into account also the best interest of the child.

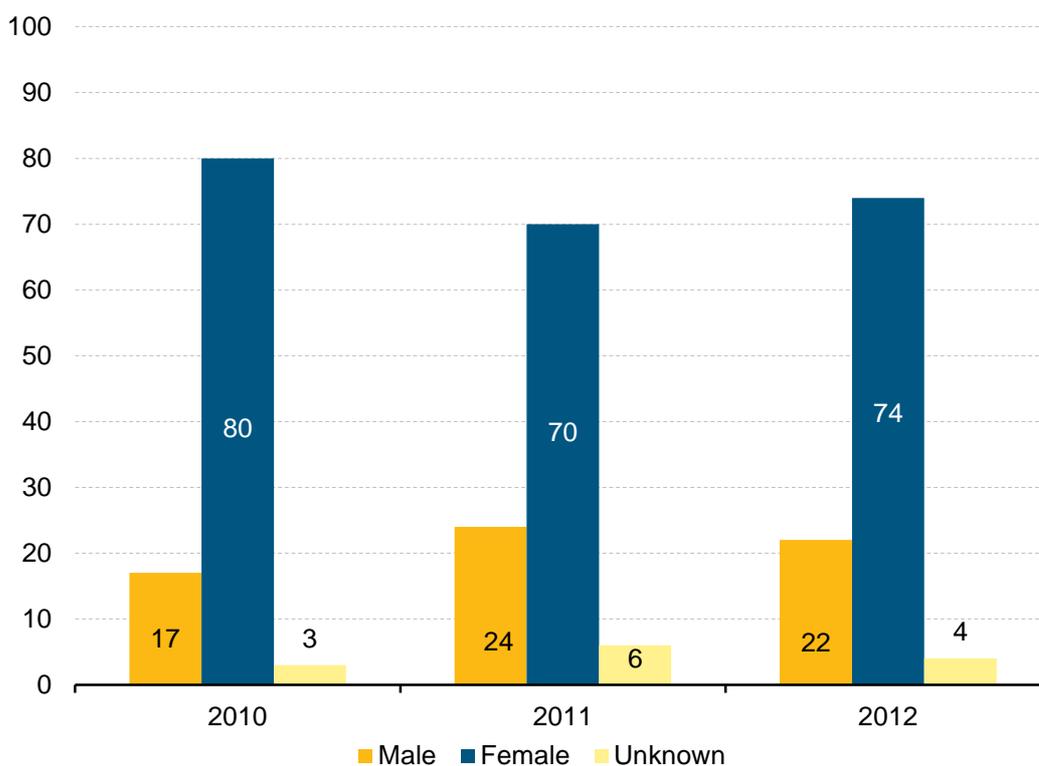
A total of 24 Member States provided gender specific data for all three reference years. In 2012, Member States able to differentiate the gender of registered victims reported 7 748 female and 2 512 male (Table A2), out of a EU28 total of 10998 victims. The countries reporting the highest numbers of male victims in absolute values (IT, RO and UK) represent 78 % of the total number of male victims and almost half of the reported female victims. The sharp increase in the number of victims recorded between 2010 and 2011 in the UK (where there is a higher proportion of male victims), and the sharp decline in the number of victims recorded between 2010 and 2011 in Spain (where there is a higher proportion of female

victims), both possible to a large extent the result of changes in definitions, accounts for the slightly increased proportion of male victims recorded in the EU total in 2011 and 2012. There is no discernible trend in the gender distribution over the three years.

Across the three reference years, the majority of registered victims were females (75 %). Males represent 21 %, and unknown gender represent 4 % of the total number of recorded victims. The higher proportions of female victims are in line with observations in the previous working paper, as well as in the international reports from UNODC ⁽⁶⁾ and ILO ⁽⁷⁾.

Figure 4: Registered victims by gender

(% of total number of registered victims)



Source: Eurostat (Based on data from 24 Member States which provided data for all three years. See Table A2 in Annex)

Registered victims by gender and age group (adults and minors)

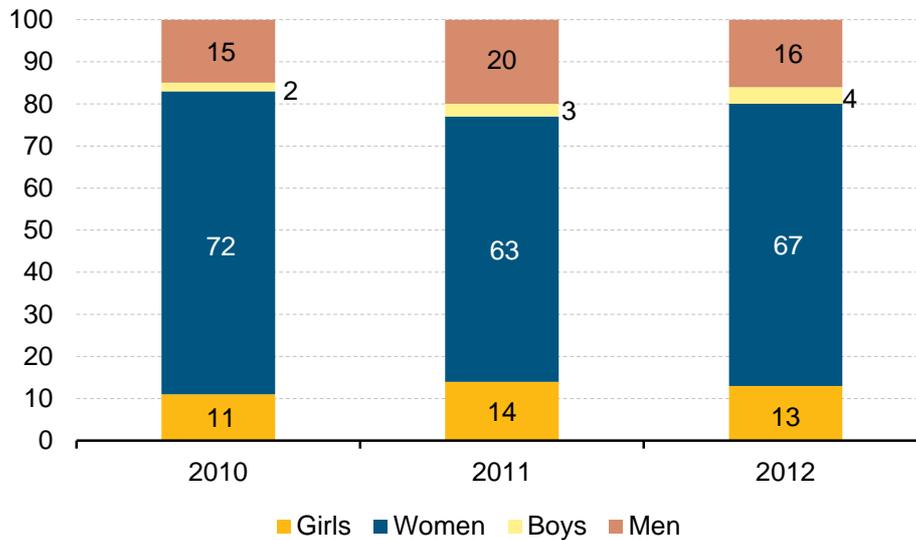
For the current reporting period, 22 Member States were able to provide detailed data disaggregated by age (adults and minors) and gender for recorded victims for all three years. Figure 5 shows the proportions of male/female and adult/minor registered victims across the three reference years.

⁽⁶⁾ Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2012)

⁽⁷⁾ International Labour Organisation – Global Estimate of Forced Labour, Results and Methodology (2012)

Figure 5: Registered victims by gender and age group (adults/minors)

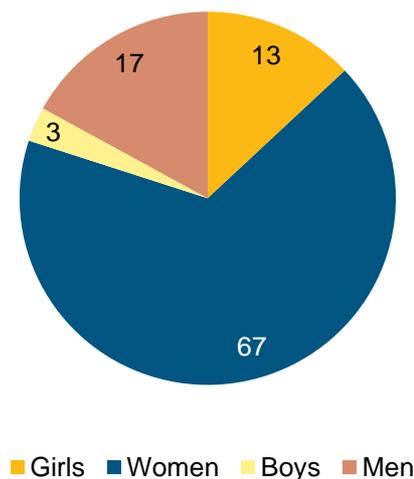
(% of total number of registered victims)



Source: Eurostat (Based on data from 22 Member States which provided data for all three years. See Table A2 in Annex)

Figure 6 presents the same data aggregated for all three reference years. The gender and age profile of registered victims did not differ much in relation to the previous working paper. Women account for more than two thirds (67%), men 17%, girls 13% and boys 3% of the total number of registered victims of trafficking in human beings where gender/age data is available. Women and girls together represent 80% of the total number of registered victims over the three reference years.

Figure 6: Registered victims, percentages (2010–2012)



Source: Eurostat (Based on data from 22 Member States which provided data for all three years, see Table A2 in the Annex)

4.1.2 Number of victims by form of exploitation

According to Article 2 of Directive 2011/36/EU ‘exploitation shall include as a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, including begging, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, criminal activities or the removal of organs’.

Responding to the request for more information on the developing forms of trafficking in human beings by the June 2011 Justice and Home Affairs Council, Member States were asked to provide detailed data regarding the forms of exploitation registered for victims in each year.

Therefore more detailed forms of exploitation were introduced in addition to the two major categories: Sexual and Labour Exploitation. The category “**Sexual Exploitation**” included the following sub-categories:

- *street prostitution;*
- *window prostitution and brothels;*
- *strip clubs/bars;*
- *pornography industry;*
- *escort services and modelling agencies;*
- *massage parlours;*
- *others and unknown.*

The category ‘**Labour Exploitation**’ comprised the sub-categories:

- *agriculture;*
- *construction;*
- *textile industry;*
- *horeca (hotel/restaurant/catering);*
- *care;*
- *fisheries;*
- *others;*
- *unknown.*

In addition, *domestic servitude; forced begging/use for begging; criminal activities; removal of organs; benefit fraud* were also categories provided for the current data collection, covered under ‘Other’ in the graphs which follow.

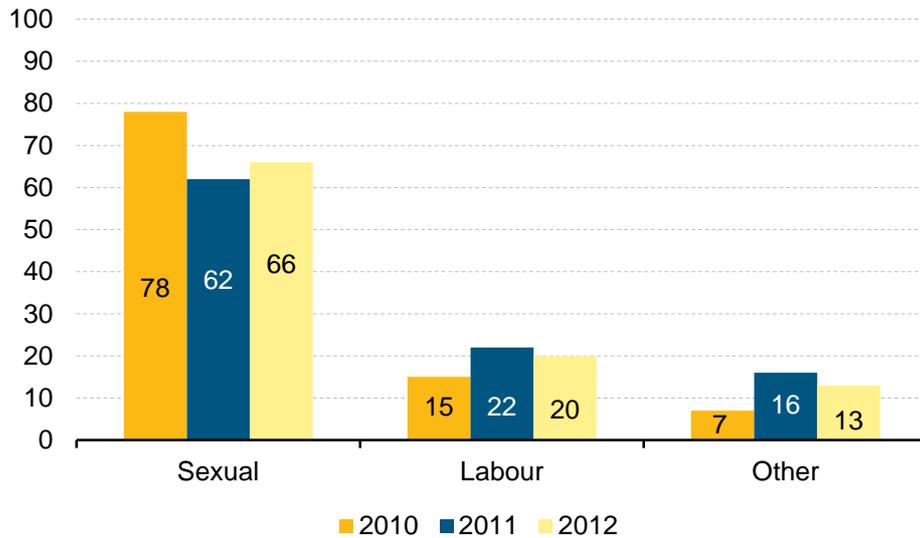
A total of 22 EU Member States were able to provide data on registered victims, distinguishing the different forms of exploitation for all three reference years. Figure 7 shows that the majority of registered victims for whom the type of exploitation is known were trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation (69 % across all three years). Trafficking for forced labour (19 %) comes second and trafficking in other forms such as trafficking for the removal of organs, for criminal activities or for selling of children follow with much smaller percentages (12 % altogether). There is no discernible trend from year to year.

Only 9 Member States were able to provide some additional information on the different types of labour and sexual exploitation associated with the trafficking of human beings. These results cannot be considered as representative and are not tabulated in this report. However within this small group of countries, victims of trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation were associated with prostitution

or working in strip clubs, and victims of trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation were associated with work in the agricultural, construction or hotel/restaurant/catering sectors.

Figure 7: Registered victims by type of exploitation

(% of total number of registered victims)



Source: Eurostat (Based on data from 22 Member States which provided data for all three years. See Tables A3, A4 and A5 in Annex)

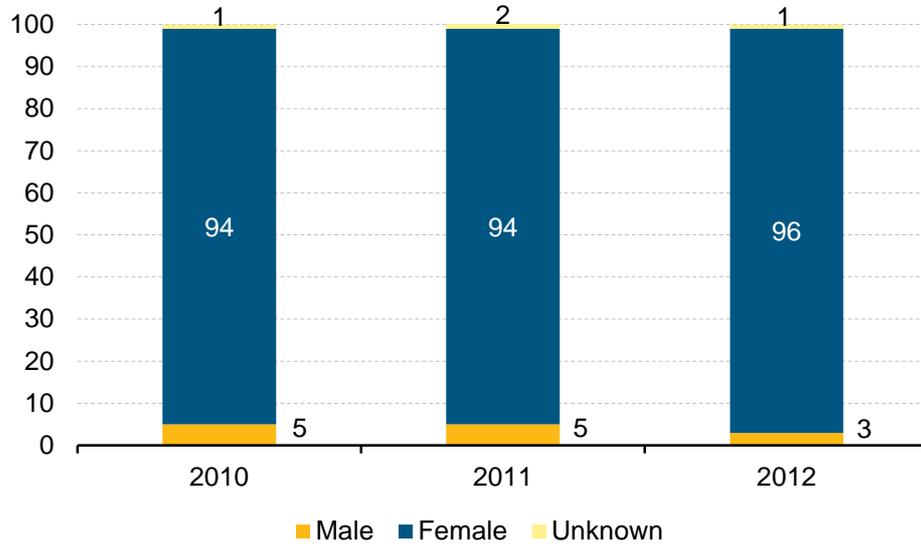
Identified and presumed victims by gender and form of exploitation

Twenty-two Member States were able to provide data across all three reference years indicating the gender of registered victims trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. As observed in the previous data collection, almost all the registered victims exploited for sexual exploitation are female (95 % across all three years), with only 4 % of the registered victims being male (Figure 8). The high proportion of female victims of sexual exploitation appears consistent across the three years.

The age profile was known and reported in 16 Member States. No overall EU trends were discernible across the three years. However, we can observe in Figure 9 that across the three years the age category of 18 to 24 represents 45 % the registered victims for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Overall, children (categories 0-11 and 12-17) represent 14 % of registered victims in these Member States.

Figure 8: Registered victims by gender and sexual exploitation

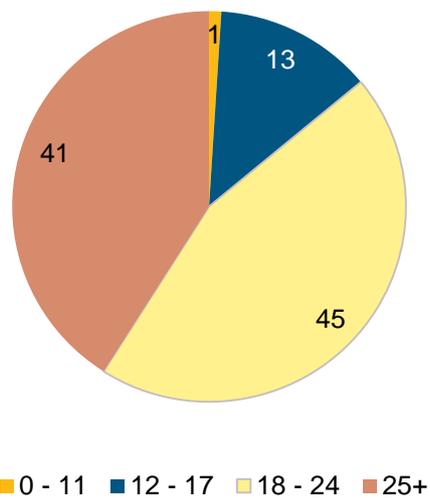
(% of total number of registered victims)



Source: Eurostat (Based on data from 22 Member States which provided data for all three years. See Table A3 in Annex)

Figure 9: Registered victims by age and sexual exploitation (2010-2012)

(% of total number of registered victims)

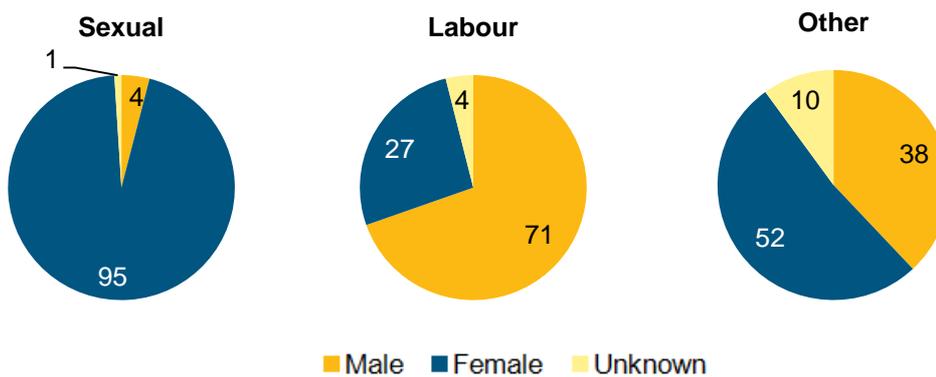


Source: Eurostat (Based on data from 16 Member States which provided data for all three years. See Table A3 in Annex)

Figure 10 shows the gender breakdown for registered victims where the recording authorities were able to identify the type of exploitation for which the victims were trafficked. This is based on data from 22 Member States. In addition to the fact that registered victims trafficked for sexual exploitation are overwhelmingly females, the graphic shows that the majority of victims recorded as trafficked for the purposes of labour exploitation are male, 71 % over the three-year period. Female victims account for 27 % of the total number of registered victims recorded as having been trafficked for the purpose of labour exploitation.

Figure 10: Registered victims by gender and type of exploitation (2010-2012)

(% of total number of registered victims)

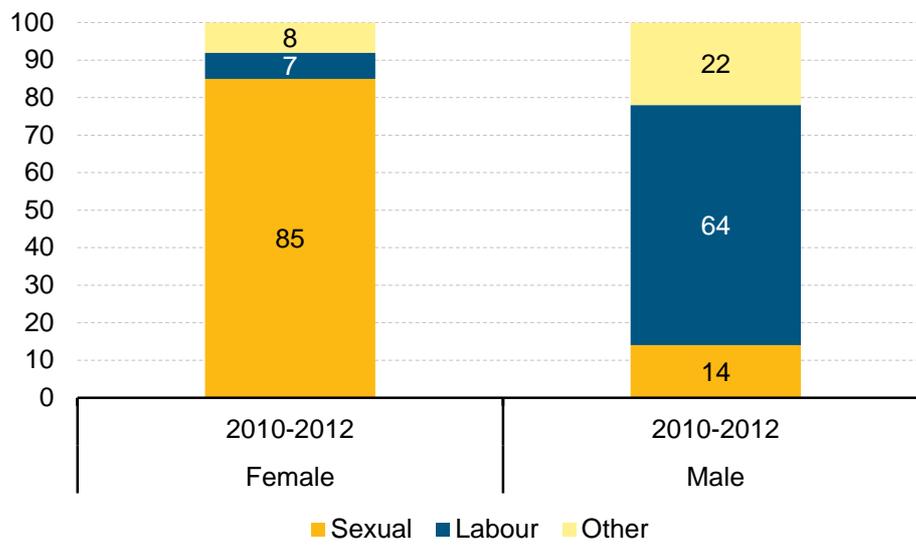


Source: Eurostat (Based on data from 22 Member States which provided data for all three years. See Tables A3, A4 and A5 in Annex)

Females comprise the largest proportion (52 %) of victims in the other forms of exploitation such as forced begging, selling of children, etc. The percentage of victims who are male is 38 %. There is no overall trend discernible at EU level. As with the data on the total number of registered victims above, the sharp fluctuations in UK and Spanish data – which may in large part be due to changes in definitions – have led to an increase in both the absolute number and proportion of male victims registered as having been trafficked for ‘other’ forms of exploitation (See Table A5 in the Annex).

Figure 11 shows the distribution of female and male reported victims of trafficking, by form of exploitation. Across the three years, the majority of female victims were trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation (85 %), whereas the majority of men were trafficked for the purpose of labour exploitation (64 %).

Figure 11: Registered victims by gender and forms of exploitation (2010 -2012)
(%)



Source: Eurostat (Based on data from 22 Member States which provided data for all three years. See Tables A3, A4 and A5 in Annex)

4.1.3 Number of victims by citizenship

Member States were asked to provide data on the citizenship of registered victims of trafficking in human beings, disaggregated by gender and age group. Although 23 Member States were able to provide citizenship by gender, only 13 Member States were able to provide a breakdown of citizenship by age.

The data presented in this section provides an overview of the citizenship of registered victims and of the percentage of EU and non-EU registered identified and presumed victims in the EU, broken down by gender.

Table A6 in Annex presents the total number of registered victims (identified and presumed) in the EU Member States by their citizenship. Of the registered victims confirmed as EU citizens, the top 5 countries of citizenship are **Bulgaria, Romania, the Netherlands, Hungary and Poland**.

On a simple count of registered victims, there will naturally be some correlation between the size of the population of a country and the number of victims who are citizens of that country. For example, twice as many Romanian citizens as Bulgarian citizens were registered across the EU over the three years (RO 6101 compared to BG 3043), but Romania's population (average 20.2 million over 2010-2012) is more than double Bulgaria's (average 7.4 million). Therefore, to avoid population sizes of countries having an effect on the interpretation of the statistics, a registered victim prevalence rate has been calculated for victims of trafficking, by expressing the number of registered victims with citizenship of a particular country as a proportion of that country's population, averaged across 2010-2012. The rate has been calculated separately for trafficking victims coming into contact with the authorities (a) in their own country, (b) in another EU country, and (c) across the EU as a whole.⁸

Under this indicator, Bulgarian, Romanian and Latvian citizens were the most likely to come into contact with authorities as victims of trafficking in the period 2010-2012, both in their own country and in the EU as a whole. Bulgarian and Romanian citizens were also most likely to be registered in another EU country as victims of trafficking. Citizens of Hungary, Slovakia, Lithuania and the Netherlands also had a relatively high registered victim prevalence rate as trafficking victims. However, for the first three, the registered victim prevalence rate was much higher outside their own country, while citizens of the Netherlands were almost exclusively registered in the Netherlands. Citizens of France, Germany, the United Kingdom and Spain had a relatively low registered victim prevalence rate, despite the higher absolute numbers of victims registered in these countries.

⁸ The calculation of registration rates is an approximation - on top of the other caveats about the data - given that the national resident population of the country includes residents with foreign citizenship

Table 2: Countries reporting citizenship of EU victims in (2010-2012)

	Countries reporting victims in 2010 - 2012, sorted in decreasing order of the number of registered victims by citizenship																								Total Registered Victims				
	EU, EFTA, EU Candidate and Potential Candidate Countries																												
	RO	BG	NL	HU	PL	FR	SK	DE	LV	CZ	RS	LT	UK	ES	EE	HR	IE	EL	SI	BE	IT	CH	FI	DK		CY	LU	MT	IS
Romania	3 230		218	<5	65	427		434		6	<5		493	464		<5	19	126	<5	62	472	13	5	23	24	7	<5		6 101
Bulgaria		1 698	421		44	167	<5	370		35	<5		63	29			5	75	<5	49	50	13		<5	15	<5	<5		3 043
Netherlands			1 079										<5																1 080
Hungary	<5		394	153	<5	40		156					243			<5	<5	9	<5		41		<5						1 046
Poland			187		263	12		92		<5	<5		405			5			6		<5	<5	<5		<5			976	
France			<5			476		<5					6												<5	<5			491
Slovakia			49				78	26		10			296						6	6		<5	<5					477	
Germany		<5	19			<5		389					<5																415
Latvia			12					25	277	<5			34			<5	<5							<5	<5				355
Czech Republic		<5	26			<5		41		34			233			<5	<5	5	<5			<5	<5					351	
Serbia	<5		<5			5		20			230		<5			<5	<5	<5	5										269
Lithuania			22			<5		16				50	146			<5	<5						<5	<5					244
United Kingdom			6			<5							197							<5									205
Spain			<5			8		<5				<5	117																132
Estonia			<5			<5		<5				<5		55									8	<5	5				77
Turkey			11					41			<5		<5						<5			<5	<5					61	
Croatia			<5								<5						25			<5		<5							32
Ireland													<5					31											32
Portugal			9			<5		<5					7							<5				<5	<5				27
Greece	<5		5					<5										4							<5				14
Slovenia								<5											12										13
Belgium			<5			<5		<5					<5																8
Italy			<5		<5	<5		<5					<5																6
Montenegro								<5			5																		6
Austria			<5			<5					<5													1					4
Switzerland						<5																		<5					3
Finland			<5																					1					2
Norway								<5																					2
Denmark																									1				1
Cyprus																										1			1
Total victims	3 233	1 700	2 476	156	375	1 153	79	1 626	277	87	241	51	2 138	610	55	29	66	212	40	142	522	73	20	39	47	22	4	1	15 474

 Key: Citizens of reporting country 10 – 99 victims 100 – 399 victims 400+ victims

Table 3: Countries reporting citizenship of Non- EU victims in (2010-2012)

		Countries reporting non-EU victims in 2010 – 2012, sorted in decreasing order of the number of registered victims by citizenship																												
		EU Member States (in standard country order)																												
		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	
Country of origin / citizenship of victims reported	Nigeria	30		10	53	87		53	15	75	225									359							22		392	
	Brazil	5			8	7				294	165										34									17
	China	34				32				107	136			8						5	84									92
	Viet Nam					8								21							6		20					24		225
	Russia	7				13				28	101	40									20		7					9		16
	Dominican Republic										145	28									19					41				
	Ukraine			33		11						7									15		116			36		5		
	Sierra Leone					6						27									158									15
	Paraguay										194																			
	Morocco	59				5						47									36									30
	Albania	11								7	16										5									119
	Cameroon				7							92									18									12
	Guinea					6															131									10
	Ghana					10															51									47
	Colombia										90	16									7									
	India	23													21						20							9		41
	Philippines														7						26		17					6		55
	Thailand				23							20									15		13						6	27
	Uganda				12																40									54
	Bangladesh	8								5													7		5			9		36
	Turkey					41															11									
	Angola																				49									
	Algeria	10										38																		
	Pakistan									5											13									29
	Namibia										51																			
	Kenya					5															9									24
	Democratic Republic of the Congo																				17									22
Equatorial Guinea											42																			
Other citizenship	91		15	20	85			21	8		81			11						283		25			6		27		268	
Total	308		66	140	337			117	72	1 062	984	4	83		8			7	1 429		216			84	2	118		1 546		

Key: 1 – 4 victims (light yellow), 5 - 49 victims (orange), 50+ victims (dark orange)

Table 4: Registration rate for victims of trafficking in human beings (2010-2012)

Victim's country of citizenship	Number of registered victims as a proportion of the population of victim's country of citizenship, per 1 000 000		
	Registered in own country	Registered in another EU country	Registered within the EU
Romania	53	47	101
Bulgaria	77	61	138
Netherlands	22	< 1	22
Hungary	5	30	35
Poland	2	6	8
France	2	< 1	3
Slovakia	5	25	29
Germany	2	< 1	2
Latvia	44	13	57
Czech Republic	1	10	11
Serbia	11	2	12
Lithuania	5	21	27
United Kingdom	1	< 1	1
Spain	< 1	< 1	< 1
Estonia	14	6	19
Turkey	0	< 1	< 1
Croatia	2	< 1	2
Ireland	2	< 1	2
Portugal	0	< 1	< 1
Greece	< 1	< 1	< 1
Slovenia	2	< 1	2
Belgium	0	< 1	< 1
Italy	0	< 1	< 1
Montenegro	0	3	3
Austria	0	< 1	< 1
Switzerland	0	< 1	< 1
Finland	< 1	< 1	< 1
Norway	0	< 1	< 1
Denmark	< 1	0	< 1
Cyprus	< 1	0	< 1

Note: Member States are sorted in the order they appear in Table 2

Registering authorities reporting a high or low percentage of their own citizens among all the victims they report

In 2010, four Member States (Bulgaria, Lithuania, Romania and Slovakia) reported that all their victims were citizens of their country. In 2011, this was reported in 2 Member States (Bulgaria and Latvia) and in 2012 in 4 Member States (Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania). The EU Member States reporting no or few (5 % or less) victims holding the citizenship of the country in the registering country are Denmark, Greece, Cyprus, Finland and the United Kingdom (Annex, Table A7).

Table 5 summarises the number of registered victims (identified and presumed) with citizenship of specified regions across the 3 years, provided by 23 Member States. There is no discernible difference between the overall gender distribution of EU citizens and non-EU citizens. There are also no significant differences in the reported gender distribution between regions.

Non-EU citizenship

Over the three years, the top 5 non-EU countries of citizenship of registered victims were: Nigeria, Brazil, China, Viet Nam and Russia. Nigerian victims were most often reported in NL, UK and FR. Registered victims originating from Brazil and the Dominican Republic were mostly reported in ES. However, the number of reported victims originating from these two countries, as well as from Paraguay, decreased considerably in 2011 and 2012 following the changes in counting rules introduced by Spain. Registered victims originating from China were mostly reported in ES and FR, while victims originating from Viet Nam were predominantly reported in the UK.

There is a marked increase in the number of ‘unknown’ citizenships from 2010 to 2011. This can in large part be explained by the values provided by the United Kingdom, where “unknown” citizenship includes *disputed country of origin*.

Due to the changes in recording mechanisms and definitions, and the impact that a single Member State's approach can have on the overall results, no reliable conclusions about trends in the number of registered victims from different non-EU countries can be drawn. Caution should also be exercised when comparing the total number of recorded victims from respective non-EU countries.

Table 5: Top 10 countries of victims with non-EU citizenship

Top 10 countries of victims with non-EU citizenships							
2010		2011		2012		3 Years	
Nigeria	381	Nigeria	501	Nigeria	440	Nigeria	1 322
Brazil	341	China	150	Viet Nam	156	Brazil	537
China	225	Brazil	107	China	129	China	504
Dominican Republic	153	Russia	104	Albania	101	Viet Nam	316
Paraguay	144	Viet Nam	104	Brazil	89	Russia	245
Ukraine	109	Sierra Leone	82	Ukraine	87	Dominican Republic	241
Russia	108	Morocco	70	Philippines	81	Ukraine	239
Colombia	95	Guinea	62	Sierra Leone	73	Sierra Leone	209
Morocco	73	Uganda	49	Dominican Republic	72	Paraguay	198
Viet Nam	56	Thailand	47	Cameroon	66	Morocco	186
Total (Top 10)	1 685		1 276		1 294		3 997
Other (Non-EU)	736		726		877		2 597
Total non-EU	2 421		2 002		2 171		6 594
% (Top 10 on non-EU)	70		64		60		61
Unknown	317		464		469		1 250
Total Non-EU (including Unknown)	2 738		2 466		2 640		7 844
% (Top 10 on non-EU including Unknown)	62		52		49		51

Source: Eurostat (Based on data from 23 Member States which provided data for all the three year. See Table A6 in Annex)

Table 6: Registered victims by citizenship (2010-2012)

Registered victims	2010-2012						
	Total Male	%	Total Female	%	Unknown	%	Grand Total
EU-28	2 999	21	10 723	74	755	5	14 477
EFTA, EU candidate and potential candidate	70	22	246	78	1	0	317
Other European countries	49	9	356	64	154	28	559
Asia	591	38	876	56	87	6	1 554
North America	2	25	6	75	0	0	8
CELAC ⁹ countries	96	8	1 080	92	4	0	1 180
Africa	446	15	2 473	84	32	1	2 951
LatAMCarib-nonCELAC ¹⁰	5	21	18	75	1	4	24
Oceania	1	100	0	0	0	0	1
Non-EU total	1 260	19	5 055	77	279	4	6 594
Unknown, stateless and other	401	32	709	57	140	11	1 250
Non-EU (including Unknown) total	1 661	21	5 764	73	419	5	7 844
Total Victims	4 660	21	16 487	74	1 174	5	22 321

Source: Eurostat (Based on data from 23 Member States which provided data for all the three years. See Table A6 in Annex)

⁹ Community of Latin American and Caribbean States

¹⁰ Other Latin American and Caribbean States not part of CELAC

Internal EU trafficking

Within the EU context, the trafficking of EU citizens within the EU is generally referred to as 'internal trafficking'. The majority (65 %) of the registered victims in the period 2010–2012, were citizens of an EU Member State and this applies both to male victims (64 %) and female victims (65 %), as shown in Table 7 table below. 37 % of all registered victims were citizens of the country where they were registered.

Table 7: Registered victims by citizenship – Internal EU trafficking (2010-2012)

Registered victims 2010-2012	EU citizens (%)			Non-EU citizens (%)
	Citizenships of reporting country	Other EU citizenships	Total	
Male	36	28	64	36
Female	36	29	65	35
All victims	37	28	65	35

Source: Eurostat (Based on data from 23 Member States which provided data for all the three years. See Table A6 in Annex)

Number of victims by means and country of recruitment

Statistical data on the means and country of recruitment are two new indicators which were not measured in the previous working paper. Victims of trafficking in human beings are recruited in their countries of origin by various means. For instance, false advertisements for a job abroad (whether through friends and acquaintances, or via the internet) are often used by potential traffickers to attract potential victims.

Only 7 Member States were able to provide a breakdown by means of recruitment and 9 Member States were able to provide information on country of recruitment. This limited data is not regarded as representative of the EU as a whole and therefore no conclusions will be drawn in this report.

4.1.4 Number of victims receiving assistance and protection

Article 11 of Directive 2011/36/EU states that “Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that assistance and support are provided to victims of trafficking in human beings”, emphasising the need to protect victims of trafficking in human beings from further harm. Member States were asked to provide data on the total number of victims that received assistance, were given a reflection period and were given a residence permit. Twenty-two Member States provided statistical data on the total number of measures of assistance and protection for the three reference years. Only 7 Member States were able to provide further breakdowns in terms of age and gender for the different measures provided to registered victims of trafficking in human beings. As a result, no age-based or gender-based analysis of these assistance/protection indicators is carried out in this paper.

a) Received assistance

Member States reported various types of assistance given to victims, including access to medical care, psychological and counselling information, economic assistance, translation and interpretation services, short and long term shelter, travel assistance, education, vocational training, job placement, business training, (re)integration assistance, family mediation, and resettlement assistance, among others.

Several Member States reported that victims may receive more than one form of assistance. In addition, assistance may be received in the year after they are registered as a victim. This explains why in some cases the total number of victims receiving assistance in a particular year is higher than the total number of registered victims presented for that particular year. For example, Greece reported 94 registered victims in 2012 (Table 1) and provided assistance to 166 victims the same year (Annex, Table A9).

Based on the 22 Member States who provided data for all three years, the total number of instances of assistance is as follows:

2010	2011	2012
2 652	2 647	2 799

Some Member States reported notable fluctuations in the number of victims receiving assistance from one year to the next. It is not possible to discern any trends in the number of victims receiving assistance for the EU as a whole. Two Member States (EE, IT) were also able to provide data for at least one of the three reference years. Within the context of the totals in the table above, it is worth noting that Italy reported that 2 631 victims received assistance in 2012.

b) Reflection period

Directive 2004/81/EC on residence permits for third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings, provides victims with a reflection period with the aim of allowing them to start recovering from their experience and to make an informed decision on whether to cooperate with the authorities against suspected traffickers¹¹.

¹¹ In accordance with its Art. 3(2) of Directive 2004/81/EC, Member States can decide to extend the scope of this Directive as to include non-EU citizens who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration (i.e. smuggling). Ten Member States have decided to implement Art. 3(2) (AT, BE, CZ, EL, EE, LU, MT, PT, RO, SE. In BE only persons subject to 'serious types of smuggling' are included, as defined in national law, whereas in EL the smuggling must be conducted by a criminal organization). National statistics might therefore include both victims of trafficking in human beings and smuggled persons.

The number of third country nationals recorded as having received assistance in the form of a reflection period, as reported by the 17 Member States able to provide data for all three years, is:

2010	2011	2012
767	1 010	1 109

c) Residence permits

Directive 2004/81/EC regulates the granting of a residence permit to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration¹², and who cooperate with the authorities against suspected traffickers.

Where all conditions stated in Directive 2004/81/EC are fulfilled, Member States should grant a residence permit with a duration of at least six months. This measure is intended to give eligible victims a sufficient incentive to cooperate with the competent authorities, as well as provide them with certain rights to assistance and support.

The total number of residence permits granted to third country national victims based only on Directive 2004/81/EC, as reported by the 18 Member States providing data for all three years, is as follows. Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom do not participate in Directive 2004/81/EC so data is not applicable. No data was available for AT, BG, LT, PT and SE.

2010	2011	2012
768	789	861

The total number of residence permits granted to victims of trafficking in human beings of any nationality, including those based on Directive 2004/81/EC but also on other grounds, as reported by the 18 Member States able to provide data for all three years, is presented below. It is not possible to draw any conclusions about the additional recipients of residence permits as compared to the data above based on Directive 2004/81/EC alone: they may be EU nationals granted residence permits under Directive 2004/38/EC, or they may be third country nationals granted residence permits for reasons other than cooperation with the authorities, for example on humanitarian grounds¹³.

2010	2011	2012
866	864	915

As with the figures for received assistance above, Italy and Estonia were able to provide data for one and two years respectively. Within the context of these totals, it is worth noting that in 2012 Italy granted 1038 residence permits to victims of trafficking in human beings. 239 of these were reported as being granted under Directive 2004/81/EC.

Comprehensive and accurate data from all Member States on the number of residence permits will be an important feature of a reliable evidence base in the future.

¹² See above, footnote 11

¹³ Whereas Directive 2004/81/EC regulates the granting of a residence permit upon cooperation with the competent authorities, it also allows Member States to adopt or maintain more favourable provisions. This can include for instance residence permits based on humanitarian/compassionate grounds.

4.1.5 Comparison between residence permit data from migration statistics and this data collection

Eurostat currently collects statistics on residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings in two data collections: the regular collection of statistics on residence permits to third country nationals, and this collection of data on trafficking in human beings. When the two sets of data are compared for the same years, the figures do not always match, and this section provides further information on the factors that influence these differences.

Residence permit statistics collection

The annual permit statistics collected by Eurostat Unit F2 (Population statistics) provide details of the number of people granted a residence permit for the first time and the reason for the permit being issued. The figures are collected from administrative data sources mainly within national Ministries of the Interior or Immigration Agencies and the reasons given for granting permits include, among other categories, “Residence permits granted under Directive 2004/81/EC” concerning third country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings, or, for the Member States who chose to extend the personal scope of the directive, those subject to an action to facilitate illegal immigration¹⁴. Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom do not participate in Directive 2004/81/EC, so data is not applicable. For 2012, four further Member States were not able to submit the data under this category (AT, FI, HR, HU).

Data collection on trafficking in human beings

The Eurostat collection of data on trafficking in human beings, covered by this working paper, asks Member States to provide the number of victims who were granted a residence permit based on Directive 2004/81/EC, for 2010, 2011 and 2012. The figures are compiled at a national level by the National Statistical Offices or Ministries of the Interior, in consultation with the National Rapporteur or Equivalent Mechanism on Trafficking in Human Beings. Article 19 of Directive 2011/36/EU stipulates that Member States shall take the necessary measures to establish national rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms. The tasks of such mechanisms shall include the carrying out of assessments of trends in trafficking in human beings, the measuring of results of anti-trafficking actions, including the gathering of statistics in close cooperation with relevant civil society organisations active in this field, and reporting. For the 2012 results, data from both collections were provided by 16 Member States (see Table 8).

Both data collections recorded zero residence permits granted in Estonia, Latvia, Malta and Romania. However, differences of 50 or more occur for Greece, Netherlands, France, Italy and Spain. The Czech Republic, Poland and Slovenia have zero permits recorded in the residence permits statistics collection, although the trafficking working paper identified between 2 and 14 permits granted. Slovakia showed a difference of one permit. The remaining three countries (Belgium, Germany and Cyprus) show differences of between 13 and 25 permits granted.

¹⁴ See above, footnote 11

Table 8: Differences between the results of the residence permit statistics collection and the results of the collection for this working paper

2012	Residence Permit Statistics	THB Working Paper	Difference
	First permits issued to third-country nationals under Directive 2004/81/EC	Residence permits issued to third country nationals under Directive 2004/81/EC	
Belgium	81	106	25
Czech Republic	0	14	14
Germany	10	23	13
Estonia	0	0	0
Greece	13	63	50
France	38	196	158
Italy	563	239	-324
Cyprus	22	37	15
Latvia	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0
Netherlands	318	388	70
Poland	0	11	11
Romania	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	2	2
Slovakia	1	0	-1
Spain	64	0	-64

*Note: The definition used under Residence Permit Statistics refers to the **first** time a third country national received a permit; the definition in this working paper refers to all permits issued to third country nationals.*

Inconsistencies in the information provided by Member States to the two collections may be due to:

- Slightly different definitions. The definition used by the residence permit statistics collection for Directive 2004/81/EC refers only to the first permit issued to each victim. This is more restrictive than the definition used for this working paper (which covers all permits issued under Directive 2004/81/EC) and could partially explain some of the higher figures in this paper.
- In principle, the statistics for both collections should just cover third country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings. However, it is possible that third country nationals who are victims of smuggling are included in the data submitted for one collection but not the other. Nonetheless, the numbers of permits issued to smuggling victims are estimated to be quite small.
- Different dates being used as the basis for extracting data from national systems, such as date of permit request vs. date of permit being granted.
- Different timings of the compilation of the data, even though the reference years may be the same, with revised figures becoming available between the dates of the two collections;
- Reliable and exhaustive data on the number of permits issued to victims of trafficking are not always available and some countries may have been unable to provide the specific figures from their national administration systems for both this collection and the one on migration statistics.

Additional reasons for differences between the two collections may arise from the fact that the data sources used for the statistics published can differ between the two data collections. In some cases the data sources for this working paper may include NGOs which work with victims of trafficking and whose figures may not appear in the official residence permits statistics.

4.1.6 Number of victims by type of assistance received

Member States were asked to provide statistical data on the type of assistance provided. The type of assistance is disaggregated into the following categories:

- accommodation;
- medical and psychological assistance;
- legal assistance;
- education;
- training (vocational and business);
- job placement;
- (re)integration assistance;
- return assistance; and
- others.

Only 11 Member States were able to provide data on the indicator ‘type of assistance received’ and any conclusions drawn from these data are not necessarily representative of all EU Member States. In order to illustrate the extent to which data is available, the results are presented in Table A13 in Annex. There was a broad distribution across many different types of assistance and little change in the type of assistance provided from year to year.

4.2. Police data on suspected traffickers

Member States were requested to provide data on the total number of persons suspected of human trafficking, disaggregated by citizenship, gender and age. The information regarding age proved especially difficult to collect as most countries do not register suspected traffickers' ages. Some Member States were only able to provide total values while others provided total values disaggregated by gender.

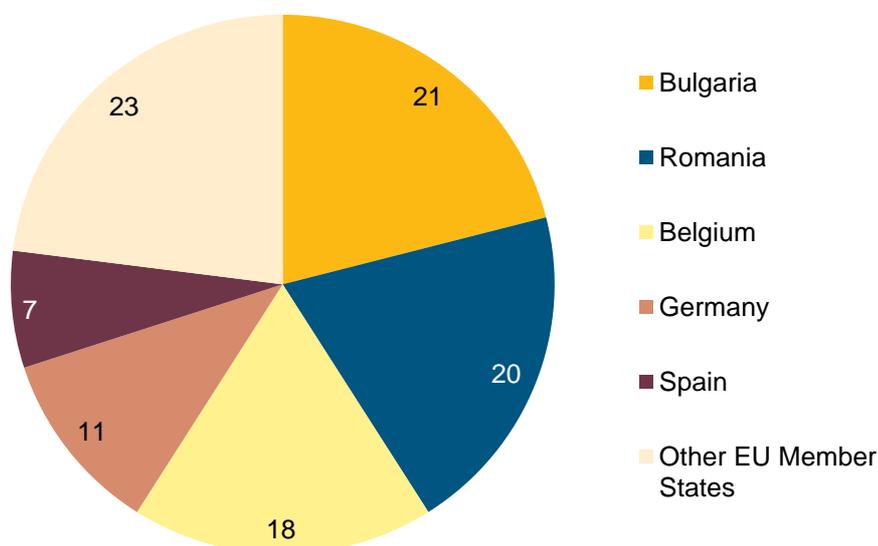
Table A14 presents the total number of suspected traffickers registered in each country, disaggregated by gender. 22 Member States provided data on the total number of suspected traffickers for all three reference years. Iceland, Switzerland, Serbia and Turkey also provided total values on suspected traffickers for all three reference years.

4.2.1. Number of suspected traffickers by citizenship

Table A16 in the Annex displays the data collected from the 17 Member States that were able to provide data on the number of suspected traffickers by country of citizenship. A summary of these data is presented in Figure 12 and Tables 9 and 10. Over the three years, 69 % of suspected traffickers recorded in these countries were EU citizens. The figure below represents the most often reported countries of citizenship of suspected traffickers within EU Member States.

Figure 12: Suspected traffickers holding EU citizenship, by country (2010-2012)

(%)



Note: Of the EU citizenships included under 'Other EU Member States', none contributes more than 4 % to the total.

Table 9: Number of suspected traffickers by citizenship (2010-2012)

	2010	2011	2012	2010-2012
EU-28	2 312	1 859	1 770	5 941
EFTA, EU candidate and potential candidate	140	151	162	453
Other European countries	76	39	30	145
Asia	117	61	56	234
North America	0	0	0	0
CELAC	126	61	29	216
Africa	164	130	131	425
LatAMCarib-nonCELAC	0	0	0	0
Oceania	0	0	0	0
Non-EU total	623	442	408	1 473
Unknown, stateless and other	451	436	329	1 216
Non-EU (including Unknown) total	1 074	878	737	2 689
Total	3 386	2 737	2 507	8 630

Source: Eurostat

Table 10: Percentage of suspected traffickers by citizenship (2010-2012)

	Tot. % 2010	Tot. % 2011	Tot. % 2012	Tot. % 3 Years
EU-28 Total	68	68	71	69
EFTA, EU candidate and potential candidate	4	6	6	5
Other European countries	2	1	1	2
Asia	3	2	2	3
North America	0	0	0	0
CELAC	4	2	1	3
Africa	5	5	5	5
LatAMCarib-nonCELAC	0	0	0	0
Oceania	0	0	0	0
Non-EU Total	16	15	15	15
Unknown, stateless and other	13	16	13	14
Non-EU (including Unknown) Total	32	32	29	31

Source: Eurostat

Table A16 shows that there is a sharp decline in the number of registered suspects in Spain, in line with the decline in victims at the same time as the changes in definitions from 2010 to 2011/2012. The differences in the ES suspected traffickers figures account for most of the difference in the EU totals.

Within individual Member States there are a range of patterns: some Member States (BE) recorded a decreasing number of suspects over the three years; some recorded an increase (RO, AT, EE); for some Member States the figures are stable; for others there are fluctuations. A high number of suspects is not necessarily evidence of a large problem with trafficking. Nor is it necessarily evidence of more effective policing or a greater prioritisation of trafficking cases. No conclusions can be drawn about an overall trend in the number of registered suspects at EU level.

EU Internal Trafficking

Calculations were based on data provided by the 17 Member States (excluding: IE, FR, LT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SK, SE, UK) that were able to distinguish the citizenship of suspected traffickers, for all three years. Table 11 presents the numbers of suspected traffickers in 2010-2012, sorted in decreasing order of the number of registered victims by citizenship, to facilitate comparisons with Table 2.

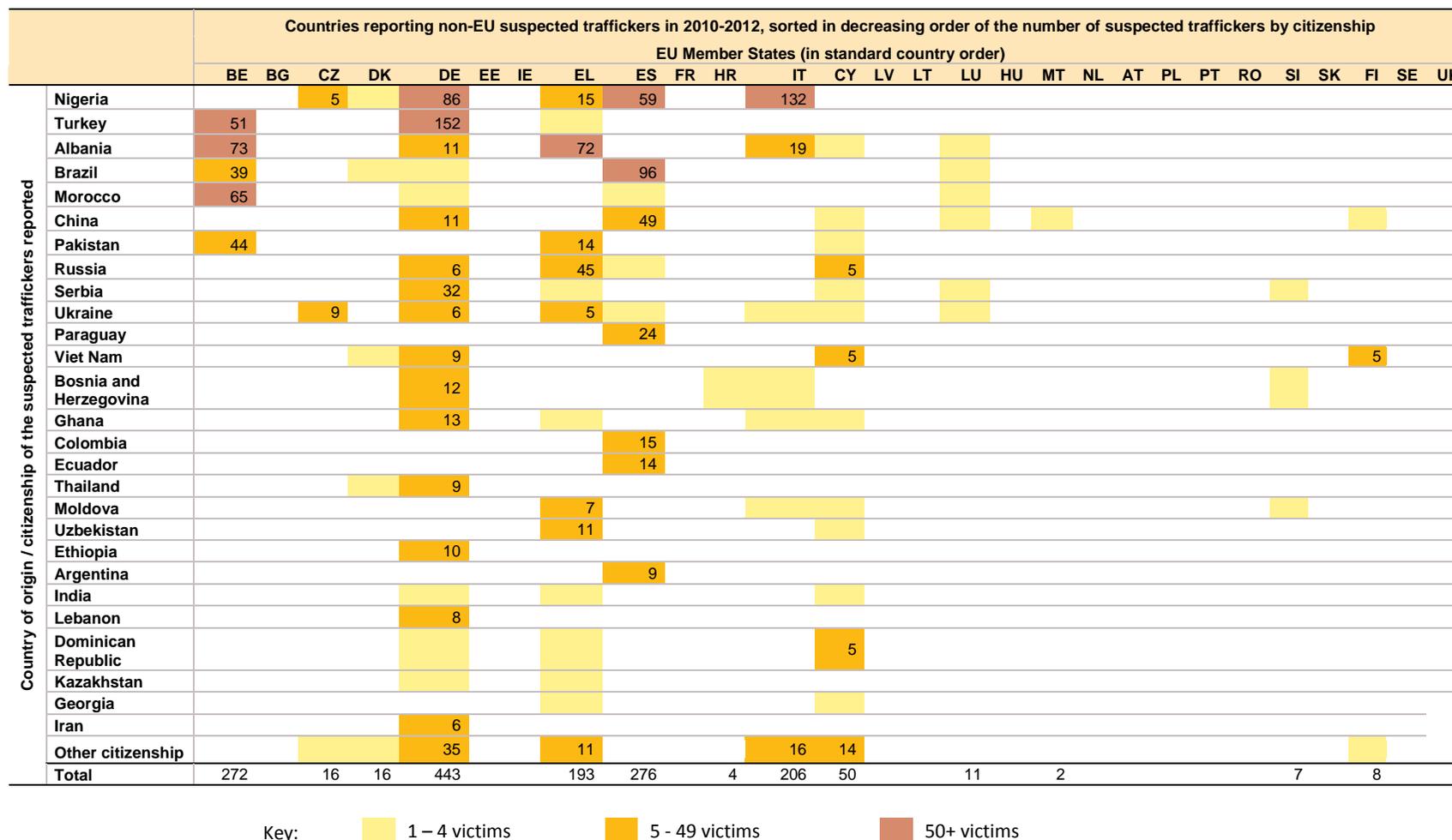
The majority of suspected traffickers with an EU citizenship in the three years are from Bulgaria, Romania (values highly influenced by DE and BE). The total number of suspected traffickers holding the Belgium citizenship was exclusively reported by Belgium.

Table 11: Countries reporting citizenship of EU suspected traffickers (2010-2012)

		Countries reporting suspected traffickers in 2010 - 2012, sorted in decreasing order of the number of registered victims by citizenship ⁽¹⁾																								Total				
		EU, EFTA, EU Candidate and Potential Candidate Countries																												
Country of origin / citizenship of the suspected traffickers reported		RO	BG	NL	HU	PL	FR	SK	DE	LV	CZ	RS	LT	UK	ES	EE	HR	IE	EL	SI	BE	IT	CH	FI	DK	CY	LU	MT	IS	
		Romania								335							261		<5		133	<5	301	131		<5	9	28	<5	<5
Bulgaria		435						433							35				99	<5	194	<5			<5	23	<5		1 230	
Netherlands								5													68			<5					74	
Hungary				91				100											<5						<5				195	
Poland								46															<5						48	
France								5													90						5		100	
Slovakia							29	22			8									<5						<5			64	
Germany								680																			<5		681	
Latvia								20	91										<5						<5	<5		<5	115	
Czech Republic								19		62																			81	
Serbia								32											<5	<5						<5	<5		39	
Lithuania								11							6					<5					<5				22	
United Kingdom								<5										<5											2	
Spain								<5							395														396	
Estonia								<5												<5									217	
Turkey								152												<5		51							206	
Croatia								7											38										45	
Ireland																													0	
Portugal								<5							5												<5		7	
Greece								12												154						11			177	
Slovenia																				70									70	
Belgium																						1 089							1 089	
Italy								15										<5					39				<5		56	
Montenegro								<5																					2	
Austria								<5																<5					6	
Switzerland																							<5						1	
Finland																									5				5	
Norway																													0	
Denmark								<5																		6			7	
Cyprus																										67			67	
Luxembourg																											3		3	
Malta																											3		3	
Sweden																										<5			1	
Total		435		91			29	1 905	91	70					702	213	44		400	80	1 793	180		7	21	132	19	6		

(1) See country order presented in Table 2

Key: Citizens of reporting country 10 – 99 victims 100 – 399 victims 400+ victims

Table 12: Countries reporting citizenship of non-EU suspected traffickers (2010-2012)


Non-EU Citizenship

Table 13: Top 10 countries of suspected traffickers with non-EU citizenship

Top 10 Non-EU citizenships of suspected traffickers							
2010		2011		2012		3 Years	
Nigeria	113	Nigeria	96	Nigeria	90	Nigeria	299
Brazil	77	Turkey	75	Albania	72	Turkey	206
Turkey	61	Albania	52	Turkey	70	Albania	177
Albania	53	Brazil	43	Morocco	25	Brazil	141
China	49	Russia	21	Brazil	21	Morocco	71
Russia	27	Morocco	19	Pakistan	18	China	70
Morocco	27	Pakistan	16	Russia	12	Pakistan	60
Pakistan	26	Serbia	15	Ghana	11	Russia	60
Ukraine	17	Paraguay	12	China	10	Serbia	39
Serbia	14	China	11	Serbia	10	Former Yugoslavia	31
Total (Top 10)	464		360		339		1154
Other (Non-EU)	159		82		69		319
Total non-EU	623		442		408		1473
% (Top 10 on non-EU)	74		81		83		78
Unknown	451		436		329		1216
Total Non-EU (including Unknown)	1074		878		737		2689
% (Top 10 on non-EU including Unknown)	43		41		46		43

Source: Eurostat

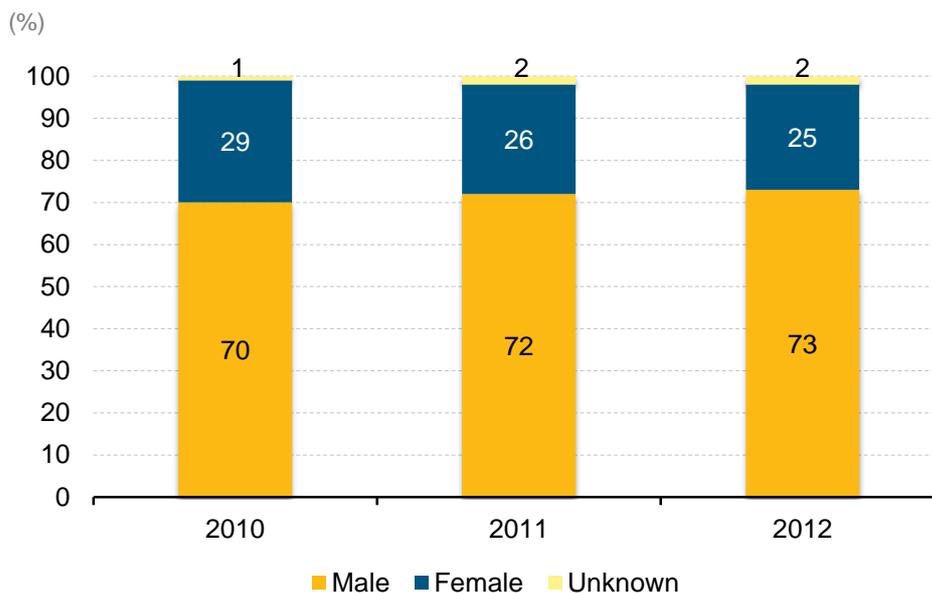
31 % of those suspected traffickers for whom citizenship information is available were from outside the EU (data provided by the 17 Member States able to report on the citizenship of the suspected traffickers). The most frequent non-EU citizenship in the three reference years was Nigeria (mostly reported in IT and DE), followed by Turkey (mostly reported in DE), Albania (EL and BE) and Brazil (ES in 2010, although this value decreased considerable in the following years, due to changes in the counting rules).

Suspected traffickers holding the same citizenship as the registering country

Calculations were based on data provided by the 17 Member States that were able to distinguish the citizenship of suspected traffickers. The information displayed in Table A15 (Annex) shows that Bulgaria, Latvia and Hungary reported for all three reference years that all suspected traffickers were citizens of their country. On the other hand, Italy reported in each year that fewer than 15 % of suspected traffickers were Italian citizens. Italy was the only Member State to report such a low percentage of its own citizens among suspected traffickers consistently over the three years.

Suspected traffickers by gender

19 Member States were able to provide data on suspected traffickers disaggregated by gender for the three reference years. This information is represented in Figure 13. The majority of suspected traffickers are male, although a sizeable minority are female. The proportions in this graph are highly influenced by the values provided by BE, RO and DE. Between them, these three countries account for more than 70 % of the males and more than 50 % of the females across the three years.

Figure 13: Suspected traffickers by gender


Source: Eurostat (Based on data from 19 Member States which provided data for all the three years see Table A14 in the Annex)

4.2.2. Number of suspected traffickers by form of exploitation

Only 10 Member States were able to provide detailed information on the number of suspected traffickers distributed by form of exploitation. Because of the low response rate and as the data is not representative of the EU as a whole (Belgium accounts for more than 50 % of the suspected traffickers reported within this data set; the total number of suspected traffickers in 2010 is much larger, due to the changes in Spain's recording mechanisms – and thus difficult to compare with later years), Table A17 (Annex) is shown simply to illustrate the type of data available. No detailed analysis is conducted.

4.3. Data on prosecutions for trafficking

4.3.1 Number of individuals prosecuted for trafficking, by citizenship

13 Member States were able to provide data on the citizenship of individuals prosecuted for trafficking for all three reference years. Because of the low response rate provided by the Member States, the values presented are not representative for the EU Member States and should be analysed with caution.

The table below summarises the data presented in Table A19 (Annex). It shows that in all three years around 75 % of those prosecuted for trafficking were EU citizens.

Table 14: Number of prosecuted traffickers by citizenship

	2010	2011	2012	2010-2012
EU-28 total	1 657	1 740	1 941	5 338
EFTA, EU candidate and potential candidate	74	50	74	198
Other European countries	39	38	33	110
Asia	112	116	99	327
North America	1	0	2	3
CELAC	46	64	62	172
Africa	137	167	193	497
LatAMCarib-nonCELAC	10	16	26	52
Oceania	1	0	1	2
Non-EU total	420	451	490	1 361
Unknown, stateless and other	129	136	118	383
Non-EU (including Unknown) total	549	587	608	1 744
Total	2 206	2 327	2 549	7 082

Source: Eurostat

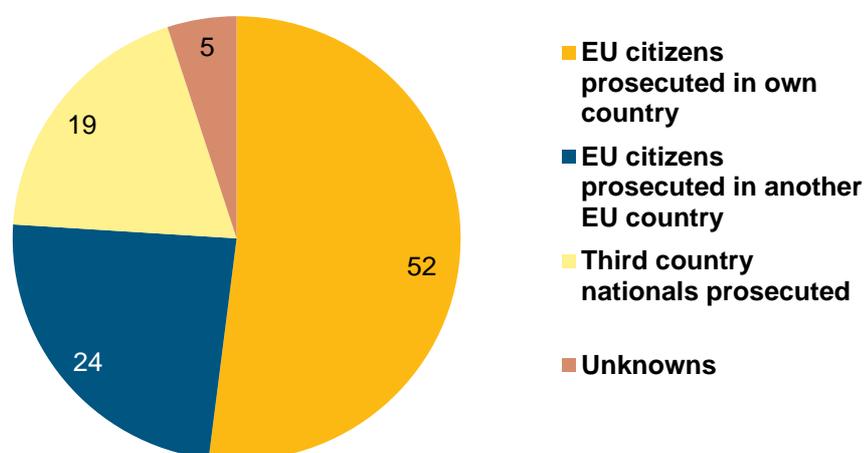
Table 15: Percentage of prosecuted traffickers by citizenship

	Tot. % 2010	Tot. % 2011	Tot. % 2012	Tot. % 3 Years
EU-28 total	75	75	76	75
EFTA, EU candidate and potential candidate	3	2	3	3
Other European countries	2	2	1	2
Asia	5	5	4	5
North America	0	0	0	0
CELAC	2	3	2	2
Africa	6	7	8	7
LatAMCarib-nonCELAC	0	1	1	1
Oceania	0	0	0	0
Non-EU total	19	19	19	19
Unknown, stateless and other	6	6	5	5
Non-EU (including Unknown) total	25	25	24	25

Source: Eurostat

Figure 14: Prosecuted traffickers by citizenship (2010-2012)

(%)



Source: Eurostat

The vast majority of those registered as being prosecuted for trafficking in human beings come from the EU Member States. Table 16 shows the top 10 countries of citizenship of prosecuted non-EU traffickers in the 13 Member States able to provide data. Five Member States reported citizenships which are outside the top 10. Nigeria (mostly reported in FR), China (mostly reported in FR) and Morocco (mostly reported in BE and NL) are the most reported countries of citizenship of the prosecuted Non-EU traffickers.

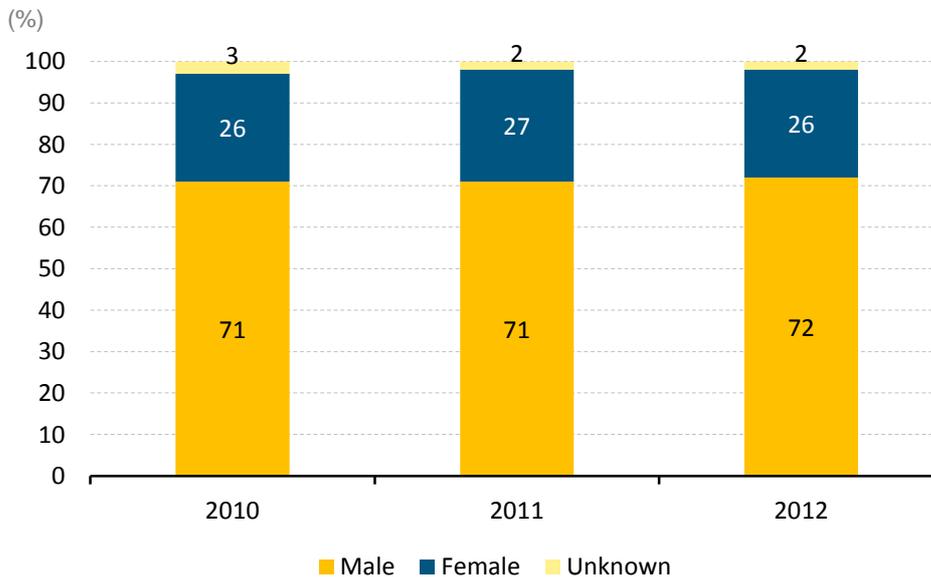
Table 16: Prosecuted non-EU traffickers by reporting country

Non-EU country of citizenship	EU reporting country								Total
	Austria	Belgium	Cyprus	Finland	France	Luxembourg	Malta	Netherlands	
Nigeria	13	21		2	83	2		4	125
China	1	28	3		56	2	2	19	111
Morocco		58			20	1		31	110
Brazil		29			60	1		2	92
Albania	1	67	1		12	3		3	87
Turkey	10	21			7			27	65
Cameroon	2	3	1		53				59
Pakistan		50	2		1			1	54
India		39	2						41
Algeria		6			31			1	38

Source: Eurostat

Only 11 Member States were able to provide data disaggregated by gender for individuals prosecuted for trafficking for all three reference years. The overall gender distribution of reported prosecuted traffickers is 72 % male, and 26 % female. As a result of the low response provided by the Member States, the values presented may not be representative of all Member States or of the EU as a whole and are presented for illustrative purposes only. However, the gender distribution of prosecuted traffickers is largely in line with that of suspected traffickers.

Figure 15: Individuals prosecuted for trafficking, by gender



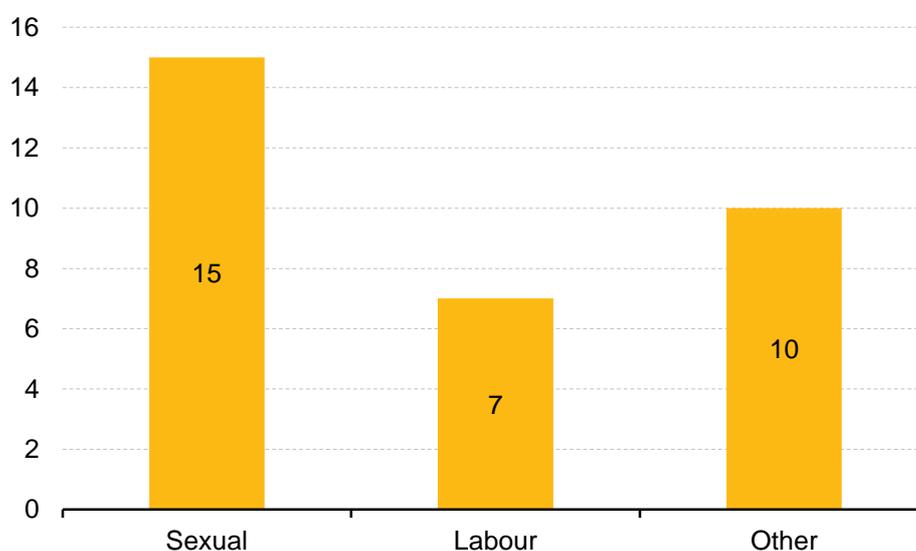
Source: Eurostat (Based on data from 11 Member States which provided data for all the three years. See Table A18 in Annex)

4.3.2 Number of prosecuted traffickers by form of exploitation

15 Member States were able to provide disaggregated data on the number of individuals prosecuted for trafficking by form of exploitation for at least one of the three reference years. While this data is not necessarily representative of all EU Member States or of the EU as a whole, Figure 16 shows the number of Member States which initiated prosecutions per type of exploitation. All these Member States reported prosecutions for sexual exploitation in each of the three years (except where total prosecutions was equal to zero, and with the exception of SE in 2011 where there was only one prosecution). In contrast, the number of Member States reporting prosecutions for labour exploitation and other forms of exploitation was much lower.

Figure 16: Prosecuted traffickers by form of exploitation, 2010-2012

(Number of countries)



Source: Eurostat (Based on data from 15 Member States which provided data for at least one of the three years. See Table A20 in Annex)

4.3.3. Number of final decisions by the public prosecution service

Member States were asked to provide data on the number of completed prosecutions of individual traffickers. The numbers requested would reflect the total number of people prosecuted where the public prosecution services made a final decision on further procedures. "Completed prosecutions" includes the categories:

- “decision to summon for trafficking in human beings”;
- “decision to summon for other criminal offences”;
- “out-of-court settlement”;
- “others”.

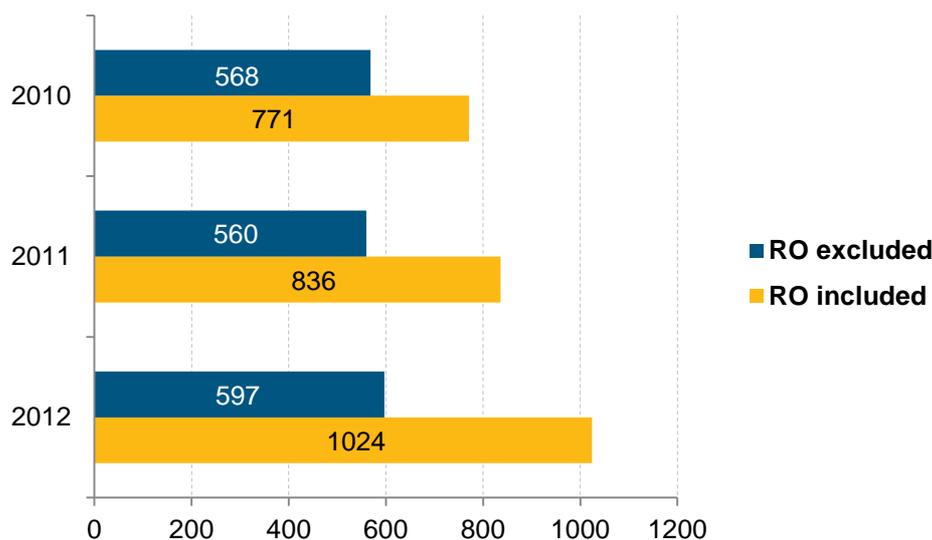
15 Member States were able to provide detailed information regarding the final decision taken by the public prosecution services, for at least one of the requested years. 12 Member States provided data for all three years; Serbia also provided data for all three years. These data are presented in Table A21.

4.3.4. Number of court judgments (including convictions) of traffickers

Member States were asked to provide the total number of court judgments (by gender and age group), divided into the categories ‘convictions’, ‘acquittals’ and ‘others’. Twenty-two Member States were able to provide data differentiating between the various categories of court judgments, for all three years. For 21 Member States, there is no discernible trend in the number of convictions each year (see Table A23 in Annex). However, Romania reports a more than doubling in the number of convictions between 2010 and 2012, which largely accounts for the increase in the EU total from 771 to 1024 for those 21 Member States. This information is represented in Figure 17, which shows EU totals with and without the values for Romania.

The figures reported in the previous working paper, covering the years 2008 to 2010, were notably greater than those in Figure 15. This difference is due to the fact that recording mechanisms have changed in France for 2012 onwards, and data are not available for 2012. French data for 2010 and 2011 were thus omitted from the totals below, to enable better comparison across all three years. Across the three years, more than half of all reported convictions were in France and Romania.

Figure 17: Number of convicted traffickers

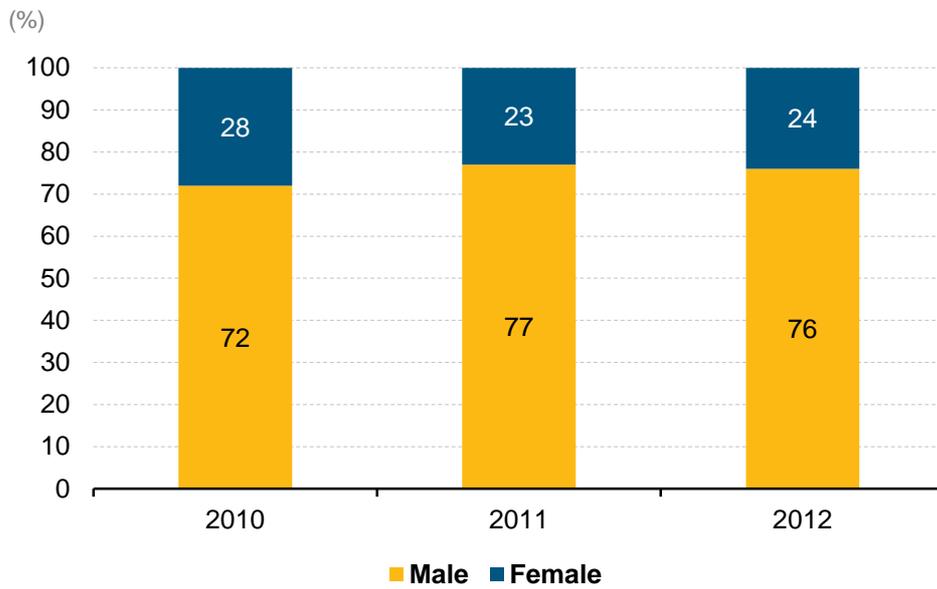


Source: Eurostat (Based on data from 21 Member States. See Table A22 in Annex)

There may be significant variation between Member States and between individual prosecutors as regards the criteria for deciding whether to take a prosecution to the court stage (such as the likelihood of gaining a conviction). As a result, analysis of acquittals data may not provide any insight into the treatment of trafficking in human beings cases in the courts. Within this context, and considering the limited number of Member States which reported any acquittals at all, no conclusions are drawn here.

20 Member States provided data on the gender of convicted traffickers for all three years. There is no discernible trend over the three year period. Figure 16 shows that more than 70 % of convicted traffickers are male – in line with the figures for suspects and prosecutions.

Figure 18: Convicted traffickers by gender



Source: Eurostat (Based on data from 20 Member States which provided data for all the three years. See Table A23 in Annex)

Annex - Technical terms, definitions and guidelines

Technical terms

'**Identified victim**' is defined as a person who has been formally identified as a victim of trafficking in human beings by the relevant formal authority in a Member State.

'**Presumed victim**' is defined as a person who has met the criteria of the EU Directive on trafficking in human beings but has not been formally identified by the relevant formal authority as a trafficking victim.

'**Registered victims**' has been used throughout this working paper as shorthand for 'identified and presumed victims'. Its scope covers identified victims and presumed victims as defined under the two above terms.

'**Exploitation**' refers to the purpose of trafficking in human beings, and according to Directive 2011/36/EU includes 'as a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, including begging, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the exploitation of criminal activities or the removal of organs.' The detailed list of the various subcategories of exploitation is displayed under "*Guidelines for completing the tables*" in this Annex.

'**Instance of assistance**' refers to a single provision of a type of assistance. This may differ from the total number of victims receiving assistance, as some victims can receive more than one type of assistance.

'**Prosecuted trafficker**' refers to a person prosecuted for trafficking in human beings.

Definitions and guidelines used for the data collection¹⁵

To gather comparable data it is important to clarify which indicators need to be defined to make quantitative data comparable, mainly using the definitions from the different EU legislation and international conventions.

Trafficking in human beings

The definition of trafficking in human beings in the EU Directive 2011/36 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings, protecting its victims (replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA), transposition date 6 April 2013, is similar to the definition used in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000), supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (the so-called Palermo Protocol) and the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.

The constituent elements in the punishable offence of trafficking in human beings are the act (recruitment, transportation, etc.), means (threat, use of force, etc.) and purpose (exploitation). The legislation does not provide a limitative overview of forms of exploitation, stating the wording 'as a minimum'.

Article 2 of the Directive 2011/36/EU defines the offences concerning trafficking in human beings:

¹⁵ *Disclaimer: The definitions and guidelines are reproduced here in the form that they were sent to the Member States. Although all efforts were made to minimise errors at that stage, they have not been re-read for this report. Similarly, the metadata are reproduced as they were received from Member States. Discussions did take place between Eurostat and the Member States to understand any ambiguities or possible errors, and these have been amended wherever possible.*

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the following intentional acts are punishable:

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or reception of persons, including the exchange or transfer of control over those persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.
2. A position of vulnerability means a situation in which the person concerned has no real or acceptable alternative but to submit to the abuse involved.
3. Exploitation shall include, as a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, including begging, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the exploitation of criminal activities, or the removal of organs.
4. The consent of a victim of trafficking in human beings to the exploitation, whether intended or actual, shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in paragraph 1 has been used.
5. When the conduct referred to in paragraph 1 involves a child, it shall be a punishable offence of trafficking in human beings even if none of the means set forth in paragraph 1 has been used.

Organised crime

The most recent and for the EU most relevant definition of Organised Crime is found in the Council Framework Decision 2008/841/JHA of 24 October 2008 on the fight against organised crime and defines organised crime as:

Article 1: Definitions

1. ‘criminal organisation’ means a structured association, established over a period of time, of more than two persons acting in concert with a view to committing offences which are punishable by deprivation of liberty or a detention order of a maximum of at least four years or a more serious penalty, to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit;
2. ‘structured association’ means an association that is not randomly formed for the immediate commission of an offence, nor does it need to have formally defined roles for its members, continuity of its membership, or a developed structure.

Article 2: Offences relating to participation in a criminal organisation

Each Member State shall take the necessary measures to ensure that one or both of the following types of conduct related to a criminal organisation are regarded as offences:

- a) conduct by any person who, with intent and with knowledge of either the aim and general activity of the criminal organisation or its intention to commit the offences in question, actively takes part in the organisation’s criminal activities, including the provision of information or material means, the recruitment of new members and all forms of financing of its activities, knowing that such participation will contribute to the achievement of the organisation’s criminal activities;
- b) conduct by any person consisting in an agreement with one or more persons that an activity should be pursued, which if carried out, would amount to the commission of offences referred to in Article 1, even if that person does not take part in the actual execution of the activity.

Victims

The Council of Europe Convention on action against trafficking in human beings includes a definition of a victim as:

Article 4: Definitions

- (e) “Victim” shall mean any natural person who is subject to trafficking in human beings as defined in this article.

Child victims

The Directive 2011/36/EU on prevention and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims (as other international legislation on human trafficking) defines a child as:

Article 2 (6) Offences concerning trafficking in human beings

6. For the purpose of this Directive, ‘child’ shall mean any person below 18 years of age.

Assistance and support

Article 11 of the Directive 2011/36/EU on prevention and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims obliges Member States to take the necessary measures to provide assistance and support. Paragraph 5 mentions some of the assistance and support measures that could be taken where appropriate. Specific measures for the assistance and support of child victims have been regulated in Article 13 and 14 of the Directive.

Article 11 Assistance and support for victims of trafficking in human beings

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that assistance and support are provided to victims before, during and for an appropriate period of time after the conclusion of criminal proceedings in order to enable them to exercise the rights set out in Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA, and in this Directive.
2. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that a person is provided with assistance and support as soon as the competent authorities have a reasonable-grounds indication for believing that the person might have been subjected to any of the offences referred to in Articles 2 and 3.
3. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that assistance and support for a victim are not made conditional on the victim’s willingness to cooperate in the criminal investigation, prosecution or trial, without prejudice to Directive 2004/81/EC or similar national rules.
4. Member States shall take the necessary measures to establish appropriate mechanisms aimed at the early identification of, assistance to and support for victims, in cooperation with relevant support organisations.
5. The assistance and support measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be provided on a consensual and informed basis, and shall include at least standards of living capable of ensuring victims’ subsistence through measures such as the provision of appropriate and safe accommodation and material assistance, as well as necessary medical treatment including psychological assistance, counselling and information, and translation and interpretation services where appropriate.
6. The information referred to in paragraph 5 shall cover, where relevant, information on a reflection and recovery period pursuant to Directive 2004/81/EC, and information on the possibility of granting international protection pursuant to Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted and Council Directive 2005/85/EC of 1 December 2005 on minimum standards on procedures in Member States for granting and withdrawing refugee status or pursuant to other international instruments or other similar national rules.
7. Member States shall attend to victims with special needs, where those needs derive, in particular, from whether they are pregnant, their health, a disability, a mental or psychological disorder they have, or a serious form of psychological, physical or sexual violence they have suffered.

Reflection period

The reflection period for third country victims of human trafficking is regulated in the EU Council Directive on the residence permit issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities (2004/81/EC).

Member States should offer a reflection period for third country nationals, allowing them to recover and escape the influence of the perpetrators of the offences. The term reflection period itself is not further defined in the Directive.

Article 6: reflection period

1. Member States shall ensure that the third-country nationals concerned are granted a reflection period allowing them to recover and escape the influence of the perpetrators of the offences so that they can take an informed decision as to whether to cooperate with the competent authorities.

The duration and starting point of the period referred to in the first subparagraph shall be determined according to national law.

Recruitment

Recruitment is mentioned in the international legislation as one of the *actions* in the legal definitions that could lead to human trafficking. The Council of Europe's Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings explanatory note establishes recruitment: 'by whatever means (oral, through the press or via the Internet).' It therefore includes the use of new information technologies. Victims might have been recruited in their country of origin, during transit or in the country of destination. In some cases this might be the victim's country of nationality.

Residence permit

The residence permit for third country victims of human trafficking is regulated in the EU Council Directive on the residence permit issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities (2004/81/EC). The Directive requires the residence permit to be valid for at least six months. It shall be renewed if the conditions of issue continue to be satisfied. The residence permit is defined as:

Article 2 (e): definitions

'residence permit' means any authorisation issued by a Member State, allowing a third-country national who fulfils the conditions set by this Directive to stay legally on its territory.

Article 8: Issue and renewal of the residence permit

1. After the expiry of the reflection period, or earlier if the competent authorities are of the view that the third-country national concerned has already fulfilled the criterion set out in subparagraph (b), Member States shall consider:
 - (a) the opportunity presented by prolonging his/her stay on its territory for the investigations or the judicial proceedings, and
 - (b) whether he/she has shown a clear intention to cooperate and
 - (c) whether he/she has severed all relations with those suspected of acts that might be included among the offences referred to in Article 2(b) and (c).
2. For the issue of the residence permit and without prejudice to the reasons relating to public policy and to the protection of national security, the fulfilment of the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 shall be required.
3. Without prejudice to the provisions on withdrawal referred to in Article 14, the residence permit shall be valid for at least six months. It shall be renewed if the conditions set out in paragraph 2 of this Article continue to be satisfied.

Confiscated assets

The currently valid Council Framework Decision 2005/212/JHA of 24 February 2005 on Confiscation of Crime-Related Proceeds, Instrumentalities and Property¹⁶ defines the confiscation of proceeds of crime.

Article 1

¹⁶ Partially replaced by Directive 2014/42/EU of 3 April 2014 on the freezing and confiscation of instrumentalities and proceeds of crime in the European Union.

Definitions for the purposes of this Framework Decision:

- 'proceeds' means any economic advantage from criminal offences. It may consist of any form of property as defined in the following indent,
- 'property' includes property of any description, whether corporeal or incorporeal, movable or immovable, and legal documents or instruments evidencing title to or interest in such property,
- 'instrumentalities' means any property used or intended to be used, in any manner, wholly or in part, to commit a criminal offence or criminal offences,
- 'confiscation' means a penalty or measure, ordered by a court following proceedings in relation to a criminal offence or criminal offences, resulting in the final deprivation of property,
- 'legal person' means any entity having such status under the applicable national law, except for States or other public bodies in the exercise of State authority and for public international organisations.

Article 2: Confiscation

1. Each Member State shall take the necessary measures to enable it to confiscate, either wholly or in part, instrumentalities and proceeds from criminal offences punishable by deprivation of liberty for more than one year, or property the value of which corresponds to such proceeds.
2. In relation to tax offences, Member States may use procedures other than criminal procedures to deprive the perpetrator of the proceeds of the offence.

Guidelines for completing the tables

The guidelines for completing the tables, as they were sent to the National Statistical Offices of the Member States, are reproduced below. This working paper does not contain results from all indicators, or analyse all breakdowns, because the quantity and/or quality of the collected data were not sufficient. Where the quantity or quality of data was insufficient, no summaries have been included in the Annex tables.

Information on victims by age and gender

Statistical information on the total number of victims of trafficking in human beings is likely to be the most difficult data to collect. Figures might be available in registration systems of different services: in police registers when victims have reported the crime; border guards might react on trafficking signals at (EU) borders; and labour inspectors might pick up signs of victims of human trafficking during their (regular) controls on working conditions in businesses. Immigration services will register trafficked persons from third countries who have requested a residence permit based on EU Directive 2004/81. Victim assistance services might register a victim when the victim has requested assistance and different authorities will refer a potential victim to the police. Some Member States have a registration system linked to their National Referral Mechanism.

The identification of victims of trafficking in human beings depends on national systems in Member States. Data is to be collected on all victims of trafficking in human beings. A person is considered to be a victim of trafficking in human beings when the crime against her/him fulfils the constituent elements of trafficking in human beings. The most accurate system for registration of trafficking victims will be in countries that have developed a system of a relevant formal authority to identify victims of trafficking in human beings and have developed a national register for all victims.

The first working paper showed that data on victims of trafficking in human beings often, but not always, was provided by the police. So the relevant formal authority to identify victims of trafficking in human beings in these countries seemed to be the police. In some countries, the status of 'victim' could be granted by other authorities such as the immigration service, the state agency for social welfare or mandated NGOs. The term '**identified victim**' will be used for this category of victims of trafficking in human beings and can be defined as a person who has been formally identified as a victim of trafficking in human beings by the relevant formal authority in a Member State.

But in some cases victims will not report to the relevant formal authority, such as in cases where the victim does not report the crime to the police or does not want to cooperate with the police. The victim may be in need of assistance and support and for this reason contact victim service providers. Also in these cases, the victim could fulfil the constituent elements of the crime of trafficking in human beings and therefore be considered a victim of trafficking in human beings according to the legal definitions. In different studies this category of victims is either called 'presumed' or 'potential' victims of trafficking in human beings. Article 11 of the Directive 2011/36/EU introduces the 'reasonable-grounds indication' for believing that the person might have been subjected to trafficking in human beings. To obtain a figure for the total number of victims of trafficking, data on victims that have not been formally registered by the relevant formal authority as a victim of trafficking should be used. The term '**presumed victim**' will be used for this category of trafficking victims and could be defined as a person who has met the criteria of the EU Directive but has not been formally identified by the relevant formal authority as a trafficking victim or who has declined to be formally or legally identified as trafficked.

National rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms may have an overview of all human trafficking victims in their Member State. When data is gathered from different services it is obviously important to avoid double counting of victims in the data reported to Eurostat. This could also be relevant in cases where the victim has moved to another EU Member States. The victims might indeed than be registered in both countries and reported by both countries to Eurostat.

For 2011 and 2012, some additional breakdowns by age have been requested in some tables. If it is possible for the corresponding data for the year 2010 to also be provided, this would be very useful. Please include '-' in the tables when data is not available and '0' when this is the reported value.

Table 1.1: Number of victims by registering organisation

List the total number of victims (by gender and age group) by registering organisations. The identified categories are: Police, NGOs, Immigration, Labour inspectors, Border Guards and Others. Please provide data on as many categories as possible. Specify additional organisations in the category 'Others' in the metadata.

Data is requested on the **total number** (not percentages) of **both** (if possible) 'identified' and 'presumed' victims of trafficking in human beings by the relevant authority. To ensure comparability, data on 'identified' and 'presumed' victims should be provided **separately**.

The date of registration of the victim at the moment of their first interview, intake, report etc. with the relevant authority should be used to decide the appropriate year.

Data on 'identified' victims will most likely come from the police. Data on 'presumed' victims of trafficking in human beings may be available from entities such as national rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms, victim assistance services, immigration services, labour inspections and border guards.

NB: to avoid double counting at national level, it is advisable to collect data on the date of birth of all victims, using the format day/month/year at the time of first contact with the relevant authority (= interview, intake, report etc.) in accordance with national data protection laws.

Age group

Data on victims is to be collected on the total number of child (minor) victims, age group 0-11 and 12-17 and adults, age group 18-24 and 25+. Children/minors are defined as persons under 18 years of age. Adults are those aged 18 and above.

Gender

Data is to be collected on the total number of female and male victims. Data on the number of transgender victims is to be included in the metadata file.

Tables 1.2: Number of victims by form of exploitation

List the total number of victims (by gender and age group) per form of exploitation per year. A breakdown is introduced for sexual exploitation and forced labour in order to obtain more specific data. The June 2011 Justice and Home Affairs Council requested the collection of more data on newly developing forms of human trafficking. For this reason, the identified forms of exploitation are: Sexual, Forced Labour, Domestic Servitude, Forced Begging/Use for Begging, Criminal Activities, Removal of Organs, Benefit Fraud, and Others (such as Forced Marriages, Illegal Adoptions, Selling of Children). Specify any other forms of exploitation included in the category 'Others' in the metadata.

Sexual exploitation: in order to get more specific information within the area of sexual exploitation, data is asked on exploitation of prostitution or other forms in the areas of Street prostitution, Window Prostitution and Brothels, Strip Clubs/Bars, Pornography Industry, Escort Services and Modelling Agencies, Massage Parlours and Others. The category "Others" could include hotels, private clubs and private flats. Specify any other forms of sexual exploitation included in the category 'Others' in the metadata file.

Forced labour: in order to get more specific information within the area of the exploitation for forced labour, data is asked on the following sectors: Agriculture, Construction, Textile Industry, HORECA, Care, Fisheries and Others. The category 'Others' could include factories, plants, tourism, in-house factories, mines and the logging industry. Specify any other forms of forced labour included in the category 'Others' in the metadata file.

Domestic servitude: domestic servitude is considered a form of exploitation for Forced Labour. For this data collection process it is actually singled out as more information is needed on this form of trafficking in human beings.

Forced begging or Use for begging means the exploitation of begging, including the use of a trafficked dependent person for begging.

Criminal Activities: exploitation for the purpose of Criminal Activities such as drug trafficking, terrorism and petty crimes. Where possible, identify in the metadata file the types of criminal activity involved.

Benefit Fraud: exploitation for the purpose of Benefit Fraud is singled out based on the increase identified in Europol's Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment working paper of 2013.

Others: includes the exploitation for the purpose of Forced Marriage, Illegal Adoption, Selling of Children, Slavery, etc. Where possible, please specify these other forms of exploitation in the metadata file.

Tables 1.3: Number of victims by citizenship

List all the countries of citizenship of trafficking victims (by gender and age group) based on information in their passport or in other identity documents and state the total number of victims per country per year. The data provided should be absolute numbers (not percentages). Eurostat GEO codes ⁽¹⁷⁾ should be used to identify the countries.

NB: to avoid double counting, it is advisable to count only one citizenship per victim.

Tables 1.4: Number of victims by means and by country of recruitment

List the means of recruitment of victims and the country of recruitment (including the victim's own country, if recruited locally) of human trafficking victims (by gender and age group) and state the total number of recruitment per means and per country per year in Table 1.4a. The means of recruitment can be disaggregated in the categories: Oral (such as friends, family, colleagues), Press (such as newspapers), Internet (such as social networks, web sites of businesses), Temporary Work Agencies and Intermediary Agencies (such as job recruitment, au pair, modelling) and 'Others'. The data provided should be absolute numbers (not percentages).

List all the countries of recruitment where the victim was at the moment of first contact with the trafficker in table 1.4b. Problems in identifying the country of recruitment might occur when victims have been recruited via the internet. Information on the country of recruitment of victims, within or outside the European Union, provides an overview of trafficking routes, trends and patterns in *modus operandi* of organised crime and can also be used for more focussed prevention activities. The data provided should be absolute numbers (not percentages). Eurostat GEO codes should be used to identify the countries. The total number of victims in Tables 1.1 – 1.4(a and b) should be the same. If data is not complete, the category 'unknown' should be filled in with the missing information.

Tables 1.5: Number of victims by assistance and protection (received assistance, given a reflection period, requested and granted a residence permit)

Received assistance

In Table 1.5a, list the total number of victims of trafficking in human beings (by gender and age group) who received assistance.

Type of assistance

In Table 1.5b, list the total number of victims by the type of assistance received. Types of assistance are disaggregated by Accommodation, Medical and Psychological Assistance, Legal Assistance, Education, Training (vocational and business), Job placement, (re)Integration Assistance, Return Assistance and Others.

The different types of assistance range in intensity and duration. This data is required in order to gauge the volume of victims who need assistance and to study any differences in gender. This data can most likely be provided by the different victim assistance services.

Given a reflection period

In Table 1.5a, list the total number of victims (by gender and age group) who have made use of the reflection period based on the Council Directive 2004/81/EC. To identify the appropriate year for reporting, the date of registration of the victim by the appropriate authority at the start of the reflection period should be used. Immigration services, police or NGOs are most likely to supply this data.

Requested and granted a residence permit

In Table 1.5a, list the total number of victims (by gender and age group) who applied for a residence permit and who received a residence permit based on the Council Directive 2004/81/EC. List the victims who received a residence permit based outside of the scope of the Directive, e.g. on humanitarian grounds, in the category 'Granted residence permit based on other grounds' and specify the type of permit in the metadata file. Please

⁽¹⁷⁾ A list of country codes was issued with the original data request.

distinguish between the different types of permits. To identify the appropriate year, the date when the residence permit was requested and granted should be used. Immigration services or the police are most likely to collect this type of information.

With a view to obtaining more complete and reliable statistics on the application of this Directive, the Commission as from 2011, included the collection of data on granted resident permits as part of the existing data collection organised within the framework of Article 6 of Regulation (EC) 862/2007.

Special emphasis is needed to avoid double counting in this data.

Police data on suspected traffickers by age and gender

Tables 2.1: Number of suspected traffickers by citizenship

List the total number of persons (by gender, age group and citizenship) suspected for human trafficking per year per country of citizenship. The date of registration in the police systems is the point of reference to identify the appropriate year. The offenders have usually been arrested or at least contacted by the police and they usually appear in police statistics under the denomination of 'persons known to the police' or 'suspected offenders'. Data on suspected traffickers is to be collected on the total number of children (all persons under 18 years old, no further breakdown) and on adults, age group 18-24 and 25+.

List the countries of citizenship of suspected traffickers (by gender and age group) based on information in their passport or in other identity documents and state the total number of suspected traffickers per country. The data provided should be absolute numbers (not percentages). Eurostat GEO codes should be used to identify the countries.

Some human trafficking cases might have several suspected traffickers. To get the best comparable data, the total number of suspected traffickers per year is to be collected. In cases with several suspects, please include all suspected traffickers in the data.

Some human trafficking cases might have several suspected traffickers. To get the best comparable data, the total number of suspected traffickers per year is to be collected. In cases with several suspects, please include all suspected traffickers in the data.

Table 2.2: Number of suspected traffickers by form of exploitation (forms and sectors identified as in Table 1.2 and those involved in organised crime)

List the total number of suspected traffickers (by gender and age group) per form of exploitation per year. A breakdown is introduced for sexual exploitation and forced labour in order to obtain more specific data. The identified forms of exploitation are: Sexual, Forced Labour, Domestic Servitude, Forced Begging/Use for begging, Criminal Activities, Removal of Organs, Benefit Fraud, and Others (such as Forced Marriages, Illegal Adoptions, Selling of Children). Specify any other forms of exploitation included in the category 'Others' in the metadata file.

Please provide data on legal persons that are subject to police investigations in the metadata file such as the total number of investigations of legal persons, type of legal persons, sector of exploitation, parallel investigations with individual traffickers, etc.

In some cases the suspected trafficker committed the crime of human trafficking, using multiple forms of exploitation. In such cases, data should be provided on the most prevalent form of exploitation where possible (and an explanation provided in the metadata). If the system does not differentiate between the different forms of exploitation, the total number of suspected traffickers should be collected. If additional information on forms of exploitation based on studies is available, details should be included in the metadata. The total number of suspected traffickers in Table 2.2 should correspond with the total number in Table 2.1. If data is not complete, the category 'unknown' should be filled in with the missing information.

Table 2.3 Number of suspected traffickers involved in organised crime

Data is to be collected on the total number of suspected traffickers that can be linked to organised crime networks per year. For the purpose of this data collection process, the definition for organised crime of the Council Framework Decision 2008/441 should be used. The police will most likely register a link of the suspected trafficker with an organised crime group in appropriate cases.

Data on prosecuted traffickers by age and gender

Table 3.1: Number of prosecuted traffickers by citizenship

List the total number of prosecuted traffickers (by gender and age group). The date of registration (= start) of the case of the prosecuted trafficker in the public prosecution system should be used to identify the appropriate year. This number refers to persons against whom legal proceedings have been initiated by the prosecuting authorities. List the countries of citizenship of prosecuted traffickers (by gender and age group) based on information in their passport or in other identity documents and state the total number of prosecuted traffickers per country. The data provided should be absolute numbers (not percentages). Eurostat GEO codes should be used to identify the countries.

Data on prosecuted traffickers is to be collected on the total number of children (all persons under 18 years old, no further breakdown) and on adults, age group 18-24 and 25+.

NB: to avoid double counting, it is advisable to count only one citizenship per prosecuted trafficker.

Table 3.2: Number of prosecuted traffickers by form of exploitation (forms identified as in Table 1.2)

This is the total number of prosecuted traffickers per form of exploitation. A breakdown is introduced for sexual exploitation and forced labour in order to obtain more specific data. The identified forms of exploitation are: Sexual, Forced Labour, Domestic Servitude, Forced Begging/Use for begging, Criminal Activities, Removal of Organs, Benefit Fraud, and Others (such as Forced Marriages, Illegal Adoptions, Selling of Children). Specify any other forms of exploitation included in the category 'Others' in the metadata. In some cases the prosecuted trafficker committed the crime of human trafficking, using multiple forms of exploitation. Data should be provided on the most prevalent form of exploitation (and an explanation provided in the metadata). If the system does not differentiate between the different forms of exploitation, the total number of prosecuted traffickers should be collected. If additional information on forms of exploitation based on studies is available, details should be included in the metadata. The total number of prosecuted traffickers in table 3.2 should correspond with the total number in table 3.1. If data is not complete, the category 'unknown' should be filled in with the missing information.

Please provide data on legal persons that are subject to prosecution in the metadata file such as the total number of prosecutions of legal persons, type of legal persons, sector of exploitation, and parallel investigations with individual traffickers, etc.

Table 3.3: Number of final decisions by the public prosecution service (for trafficking in human beings)

List the number of finalised prosecutions on individual traffickers. This data should reflect the total number of prosecuted traffickers where the public prosecution services made a final decision on further procedures. The final decision could be: Decision to Summon for Trafficking in Human Beings, Decision to Summon for Other Criminal Offenses, Out-of-Court Settlement and Others. In the category 'Others', decisions can be include not to Prosecute (conditional or unconditional), decisions to loinder, decisions to transfer the case to another country, to transfer to another institution, Please specific the decisions placed in category 'Others' in the metadata file.

NB: the total number of finalised prosecutions should be listed per individual trafficker and not cases that could contain several prosecuted traffickers.

The total number of suspected traffickers in Tables 3.1 - 3.3 should be the same. If data is not complete, the category 'unknown' should be filled in with the missing information.

Court data on judgments of traffickers by age and gender

Table 4.1 Number of court judgments (including convictions) of traffickers

List the total number of court judgment of traffickers (by gender and age group). The date of registration of the case in the court registration system should be used to identify the year. The different categories of court judgments are: Convictions, Acquittals and Others. Please specific judgments in category 'Others' in the metadata file. Please specific in the metadata file if the court judgments refers to cases after appeal. This would provide information of the final court judgements as they are definitive. Decisions before appeal can still be modified according to the result of the appeal.

Data on court judgments of traffickers is to be collected on the total number of children (all persons under 18 years old, no further breakdown) and on adults, age group 18-24 and 25+.

Table 4.2 Number of court judgments of traffickers by form of exploitation (forms identified in Table 1.2)

List the total number of convicted traffickers for human trafficking by form of exploitation (by gender and age group) by year. A breakdown is introduced for sexual exploitation and forced labour in order to obtain more specific data. The identified forms of exploitation are: Sexual, Forced Labour, Domestic Servitude, Forced Begging/Use for begging, Criminal Activities, Removal of Organs, Benefit Fraud, and Others (such as Forced Marriages, Illegal Adoptions, Selling of Children). Specify any other forms of exploitation included in the category 'Others' in the metadata file.

Please provide data on legal persons that are subject to court judgments in the metadata file such as the total number, types of legal person, sector of exploitation, and parallel court judgments on individual traffickers, etc.

In some cases the convicted trafficker committed the crime of human trafficking, using multiple forms of exploitation. In such cases, data should be provided on the most prevalent form of exploitation where possible (and an explanation provided in the metadata). If the system does not differentiate between the different forms of exploitation, the total number of convicted traffickers should be collected. If additional information on forms of exploitation based on studies is available, details should be included in the metadata. The total number of convicted traffickers in Table 4.2 should correspond with the total number in Table 4.1. If data is not complete, the category 'unknown' could be filled in with the missing information.

Table 4.3: Total value of assets confiscated from the traffickers convicted

List the total value of assets confiscated from the traffickers convicted in EURO. The value of confiscated assets includes money in the form of cash, but also the value of confiscated real estate, cars, boats, etc. Please specify in the metadata file the number of different traffickers from whom the value of the assets was confiscated.

Annex - Tables

Table A1: Number of victims (*identified and presumed*) registered by the police, NGOs and other agencies disaggregated by gender and age (adult/minor)

	2010																																										
	Male								Female								Gender Unknown								Total																		
	Minors		Adults		Age Unknown		Total		Minors		Adults		Age Unknown		Total		Minors		Adults		Age Unknown		Total		Minors		Adults		Age Unknown		Total												
	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr											
EU Total ⁽¹⁾	91	18	897	154	9	4	997	176	565	156	4	0	35	803	41	16	4	641	975	46	0	67	1	94	2	713	207	2	714	702	174	4	999	958	144	2	733	5	845	3	865		
Belgium	2		77		0		79		7		51		0		58		0		0		0		0		0		0		9		128		0		0		0		137				
Bulgaria	3		40		0		43		93		438		6		537		0		0		0		0		0		96		478		6		580										
Czech Republic	0		4	22	0		4	22	0		3	11	0		3	11	0		7		62	22	69	22	0		14	33	62	22	76		62	22	76		55						
Denmark	0		1		0		1		1		44		5		50		0		2		0		2		0		1		47		5		53										
Germany	13		34		1		48		81		512		3		596		1		0		6		7		95		546		10		651												
Estonia																							57		57						57								57				
Ireland	6		11		0		17		13		48		0		61		0		0		0		0		19		59		0		78												
Greece			9		0		9				66		0		66		17		0		0		17		17		75		0		92												
Spain	2		131		0		133		11		1	461		0		1	472		0		0		0		13		1	592		0		1	605										
France	9		14		0		23		31		672		0		703		0		0		0		0		40		686		0		726												
Croatia	0		1		0		1		2		4		0		6		0		0		0		0		2		5		0		7												
Italy																							2	381		2	381				2	381											
Cyprus	0		5		0		5		2		45		0		47		0		0		0		0		2		50		0		52												
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	0	5	9	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	0	5	9	12	0	5	9	12	0	5	9	12	0	5	9	12
Lithuania	0		0		0		0		3		12		0		15		0		0		0		0		3		12		0		15												
Luxembourg	0		1		0		1		1		9		0		10		0		0		0		0		1		10		0		11												
Hungary	1	0	7	1	0	0	8	1	3	0	23	6	18	0	44	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	30	7	18	0	52	7												
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Netherlands		7		105		1		113		145		725		9		879		0		1		0		1		152		831		10		993											
Austria	0		4		0		4		2		56		0		58		0		0		0		0		2		60		0		62												
Poland																							25	253	25	253				25	253	25	253										
Portugal					6		6						2		2		0		0		0		0		0		0		8		8												
Romania	37		467		0		504		270		380		0		650		0		0		0		0		307		847		0		1	154											
Slovenia	0		3				3		0		31		0		31		0		0		1		1		0		34		1		35												
Slovakia	1		13		0		14		1		13		0		14		0		0		0		0		2		26		0		28												
Finland	1	5	10	13	0	0	11	18	0	3	6	31	0	0	6	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	16	44	0	0	17	52												
Sweden	1		4		0		5		0		5		0		5		28		58		0		86		29		67		0		96												
United Kingdom	15	6	61	13	2	3	78	22	44	8	147	23	7	2	198	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	14	208	36	9	5	276	55												
Iceland		0		0		0		0		0		2		0		2		0		0		0		0		0		2		0		0											
Norway	3		1		0		4		12		20		0		32		0		0		0		0		15		21		0		36												
Switzerland	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	7	0	33	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	39	0	0	46	0													
Montenegro																																											
Serbia					9		9							80		80																											
Turkey					1		1							57		57																											

⁽¹⁾ The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A1: Number of victims (identified and presumed) registered by the police, NGOs and other agencies disaggregated by gender and age (adult/minor) (continued)

	2011																																	
	Male								Female								Gender Unknown								Total									
	Minors		Adults		Age Unknown		Total		Minors		Adults		Age Unknown		Total		Minors		Adults		Age Unknown		Total		Minors		Adults		Age Unknown		Total			
	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr		
EU Total ⁽¹⁾	102	118	724	580	34	644	862	1 341	536	323	2 733	1 285	138	1 512	3 377	3 107	44	25	78	38	221	331	343	408	682	466	3 535	1 903	393	2 487	4 582	4 856		
Belgium	7	:	76	:	0	:	83	:	13	:	53	:	0	:	66	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	20	:	129	:	0	:	149	:		
Bulgaria	10	:	83	:	0	:	93	:	60	:	388	:	29	:	448	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	70	:	471	:	29	:	541	:		
Czech Republic	0	:	2	16	0	:	2	16	0	:	8	11	0	:	8	11	0	:	0	:	41	23	41	23	0	:	10	27	41	23	51	50		
Denmark	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	56	:	0	:	58	:	2	:	2	:	0	:	2	:	2	:	58	:	0	:	60	:		
Germany	18	:	21	:	3	:	42	:	69	:	547	:	8	:	624	:	3	:	0	:	3	:	6	:	90	:	568	:	14	:	672	:		
Estonia	:	:	:	39	:	:	:	39	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	17	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	56	:	0	:	56	:	
Ireland	4	:	5	:	0	:	9	:	9	:	39	:	0	:	48	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	13	:	44	:	0	:	57	:		
Greece	:	:	:	:	28	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	56	:	:	:	13	:	0	:	0	:	13	:	13	:	0	:	84	:	97	:		
Spain	:	:	17	:	0	:	17	:	7	:	210	:	0	:	217	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	7	:	227	:	0	:	234	:		
France	6	:	9	:	0	:	15	:	19	:	620	:	0	:	639	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	25	:	629	:	0	:	654	:		
Croatia	0	:	1	:	0	:	1	:	3	:	10	:	0	:	13	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	3	:	11	:	0	:	14	:		
Italy	:	:	:	:	359	:	359	:	:	:	:	:	1 181	:	1 181	:	1	:	19	:	0	:	0	:	20	:	1	:	19	:	1 540	:	1 560	:
Cyprus	0	:	5	:	0	:	5	:	1	:	34	:	0	:	35	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	39	:	0	:	40	:		
Latvia	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	9	2	0	7	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	89	0	0	11	3	0	97	11	100		
Lithuania	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	3	:	19	:	0	:	22	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	3	:	19	:	0	:	22	:		
Luxembourg	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	10	:	0	:	12	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	10	:	0	:	12	:		
Hungary	4	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	8	0	77	6	36	0	121	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	80	6	36	0	128	6		
Malta	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0		
Netherlands	:	10	:	215	:	1	:	225	:	185	:	798	:	13	:	983	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	14	:	195	:	1 013	:	14	:	1 222	:	
Austria	0	:	7	:	0	:	7	:	2	:	61	:	0	:	63	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	68	:	0	:	70	:		
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	177	133	177	133	:	:	:	:	177	133	177	133		
Portugal	:	:	:	:	2	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	5	:	5	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	7	:	7	:		
Romania	30	:	354	:	0	:	384	:	289	:	375	:	0	:	664	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	319	:	729	:	0	:	1 048	:		
Slovenia	0	:	1	:	:	:	1	:	1	:	20	:	0	:	20	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	21	:	0	:	21	:		
Slovakia	0	:	13	:	0	:	13	:	1	:	17	:	0	:	18	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	30	:	0	:	31	:		
Finland	1	0	16	23	0	0	17	23	5	3	10	29	0	0	15	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	26	52	0	0	32	55			
Sweden	0	:	10	:	0	:	10	:	3	:	10	:	0	:	13	:	28	:	76	:	0	:	104	:	31	:	96	:	0	:	127	:		
United Kingdom	22	108	98	286	1	283	123	677	39	135	158	422	4	311	201	868	0	24	0	19	0	86	0	129	61	267	256	727	5	680	324	1 674		
Iceland	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	
Norway	1	:	8	:	0	:	9	:	12	:	20	:	0	:	32	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	13	:	28	:	0	:	41	:		
Switzerland	0	:	3	:	0	:	3	:	2	:	29	:	2	:	33	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	32	:	2	:	36	:		
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Serbia	:	:	:	:	32	:	32	:	:	:	:	:	56	:	56	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	88	:	88	:		
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	82	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	82	:		

⁽¹⁾ The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A1: Number of victims (identified and presumed) registered by the police, NGOs and other agencies disaggregated by gender and age (adult/minor) (continued)

other agencies disaggregated by

	2012																																	
	Male								Female								Gender Unknown								Total									
	Minors		Adults		Age Unknown		Total		Minors		Adults		Age Unknown		Total		Minors		Adults		Age Unknown		Total		Minors		Adults		Age Unknown		Total			
	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr		
EU Total ⁽¹⁾	121	152	741	1 117	4	394	866	1 663	581	496	2 770	3 509	48	361	3 399	4 366	20	6	55	43	103	477	178	526	722	654	3 566	4 669	155	1 232	4 443	6 555		
Belgium	10	:	74	:	0	:	84	:	9	:	64	:	0	:	73	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	19	:	138	:	0	:	157	:		
Bulgaria	11	:	62	:	0	:	73	:	55	:	451	:	0	:	506	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	66	:	513	:	0	:	579	:		
Czech Republic	0	:	0	17	0	:	0	17	0	:	1	17	0	:	1	17	0	:	0	:	51	14	51	14	0	:	1	34	51	14	52	48		
Denmark	0	:	10	:	0	:	10	:	0	:	56	:	0	:	56	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	66	:	0	:	66	:		
Germany	13	:	11	:	0	:	24	:	87	:	503	:	7	:	597	:	0	:	1	:	4	:	5	:	100	:	515	:	11	:	626	:		
Estonia	:	:	:	14	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	8	:	:	8	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	:	22	:	0	:	22	:	
Ireland	13	:	4	:	0	:	17	:	10	:	21	:	0	:	31	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	23	:	25	:	0	:	48	:		
Greece	4	:	14	:	0	:	18	:	11	:	65	:	0	:	76	:	:	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	15	:	79	:	0	:	94	:		
Spain	:	:	2	:	0	:	2	:	6	:	117	:	0	:	123	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	6	:	119	:	0	:	125	:		
France	4	:	5	:	0	:	9	:	9	:	733	:	0	:	742	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	13	:	738	:	0	:	751	:		
Croatia	0	:	4	:	0	:	4	:	0	:	7	:	0	:	7	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	11	:	0	:	11	:		
Italy	:	18	:	705	:	:	723	:	173	:	1 699	:	:	:	1 872	:	2	:	34	:	0	:	0	:	36	:	193	:	2 438	:	0	:	2 631	:
Cyprus	0	:	11	:	0	:	11	:	0	:	26	:	0	:	26	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	37	:	0	:	37	:		
Latvia	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	22	8	0	5	22	13	0	0	0	0	106	0	106	0	0	25	8	0	111	25	119			
Lithuania	2	:	1	:	0	:	3	:	6	:	5	:	0	:	11	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	8	:	6	:	0	:	14	:		
Luxembourg	0	:	1	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	6	:	0	:	6	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	7	:	0	:	7	:		
Hungary	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	5	0	13	7	27	1	45	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	16	8	27	1	48	9			
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	3	5			
Netherlands	:	25	:	172	:	2	:	199	:	198	:	1 303	:	8	:	1 509	:	0	:	3	:	0	:	3	:	223	:	1 478	:	10	:	1 711	:	
Austria	1	:	10	:	0	:	11	:	5	:	87	:	0	:	92	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	6	:	97	:	0	:	103	:		
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	48	198	48	198	:	:	:	:	48	198	48	198			
Portugal	:	:	:	3	:	3	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	5	:	5	:	5	:			
Romania	43	:	323	:	0	:	366	:	327	:	348	:	0	:	675	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	370	:	671	:	0	:	1 041	:		
Slovenia	0	:	2	:	:	2	:	0	:	13	:	0	:	13	:	0	:	0	:	0	52	0	52	0	15	0	52	15	52	0	52			
Slovakia	0	:	6	:	0	:	6	:	3	:	13	:	0	:	16	:	0	:	0	:	0	18	0	18	3	19	0	18	22	18	0			
Finland	0	3	13	22	0	0	13	25	0	2	9	26	0	0	9	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	22	48	0	0	22	53			
Sweden	2	:	4	:	0	:	6	:	0	:	8	:	0	:	8	:	20	:	54	:	0	:	74	:	22	:	66	:	0	:	88	:		
United Kingdom	18	106	178	186	1	392	197	684	48	123	199	436	12	347	259	906	0	4	0	6	0	89	0	99	66	233	377	628	13	828	456	1 689		
Iceland	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	0	:	2	:	
Norway	6	:	8	:	0	:	14	:	11	:	23	:	0	:	34	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	17	:	31	:	0	:	48	:		
Switzerland	0	:	2	:	0	:	2	:	7	:	50	:	1	:	58	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	7	:	52	:	1	:	60	:		
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Serbia	6	:	12	:	:	18	:	27	:	34	:	:	61	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	33	:	46	:	:	79	:				
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	55	:	55	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	55	:	55	:	55	:			

(¹) The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A2: Number of identified (Id) and presumed (Pr) victims registered by the police, NGOs and other agencies, disaggregated by gender and age (detailed age)

	2010																																															
	Male												Female																																			
	0-11		12-17		18-24		+25		Unknown		Total		0-11		12-17		18-24		+25		Unknown		Total																									
	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr																								
EU Total ⁽¹⁾	13	0	59	18	179	51	542	103	14	4	997	176	19	2	485	154	795	418	919	385	70	16	4 641	975																								
Belgium	2	:	0	:	11	:	66	:	0	:	79	:	2	:	5	:	17	:	34	:	0	:	58	:																								
Bulgaria	1	:	2	:	0	:	40	:	0	:	43	:	4	:	89	:	4	:	434	:	6	:	537	:																								
Czech Republic	0	:	0	:	:	5	:	:	17	:	4	:	4	:	22	:	0	:	0	:	4	:	7	:	3	:	11	:																				
Denmark	0	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	1	:	10	:	34	:	5	:	50	:																						
Germany	2	:	11	:	5	:	29	:	1	:	48	:	4	:	77	:	378	:	134	:	3	:	596	:																								
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:																						
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	17	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	61	:																								
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	66	:																								
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	133	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	1 472	:																								
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	23	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	703	:																								
Croatia	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	2	:	3	:	1	:	0	:	6	:																								
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:																						
Cyprus	0	:	0	:	2	:	3	:	0	:	5	:	0	:	2	:	19	:	26	:	0	:	47	:																								
Latvia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	6	:	5	:	3	:	2	:	0	:	5	:	12	:																		
Lithuania	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	15	:																						
Luxembourg	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	1	:	3	:	6	:	0	:	10	:																								
Hungary	:	:	0	:	2	:	0	:	5	:	1	:	0	:	8	:	1	:	0	:	0	:	44	:	0	:	44	:	6	:																		
Malta	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:																		
Netherlands	:	:	0	:	7	:	38	:	67	:	1	:	113	:	1	:	144	:	389	:	336	:	9	:	879	:																						
Austria	0	:	0	:	1	:	3	:	0	:	4	:	0	:	2	:	36	:	20	:	0	:	58	:																								
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:																			
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	:	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	2	:																						
Romania	7	:	30	:	136	:	331	:	0	:	504	:	7	:	263	:	244	:	136	:	0	:	650	:																								
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	31	:																								
Slovakia	0	:	1	:	4	:	9	:	0	:	14	:	0	:	1	:	8	:	5	:	0	:	14	:																								
Finland	1	:	0	:	5	:	3	:	3	:	7	:	10	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	3	:	4	:	11	:	2	:	20	:	0	:	0	:	6	:	34	:										
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	5	:																								
United Kingdom	0	:	0	:	15	:	6	:	14	:	5	:	47	:	8	:	2	:	3	:	78	:	22	:	2	:	1	:	42	:	7	:	63	:	8	:	84	:	15	:	7	:	2	:	198	:	33	:
Iceland	:	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	0	:	2	:																						
Norway	0	:	3	:	1	:	0	:	0	:	4	:	0	:	12	:	6	:	14	:	0	:	32	:																								
Switzerland	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	6	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	6	:	0	:	21	:	0	:	12	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	40	:	0	:								
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:																							
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9	:	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	80	:	80	:																						
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	57	:	57	:																						

(¹) The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A2: Number of identified (Id) and presumed (Pr) victims registered by the police, NGOs and other agencies, disaggregated by gender and age (detailed age) (continued)

	2010																								
	Gender Unknown												Total												
	0-11		12-17		18-24		+25		Unknown		Total		0-11		12-17		18-24		+25		Unknown		Total		
	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	
EU Total ⁽¹⁾	1	0	0	0	2	0	7	1	2 475	365	207	2 747	33	2	544	172	976	469	1 468	489	2 559	385	5 845	3 898	
Belgium	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	4	:	5	:	28	:	100	:	0	:	137	:	
Bulgaria	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	5	:	91	:	4	:	474	:	6	:	580	:	
Czech Republic	0	:	0	:	1	:	6	:	62	22	69	22	0	:	0	:	1	9	6	24	69	22	76	55	
Denmark	0	:	0	:	1	:	1	:	0	:	2	:	0	:	1	:	12	:	35	:	5	:	53	:	
Germany	1	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	6	:	7	:	7	:	88	:	383	:	163	:	10	:	651	:	
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	57	:	57	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	57	:	:	57	
Ireland	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	78	:	
Greece	:	:	:	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	17	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	92	:	
Spain	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1 605	:	
France	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	726	:	
Croatia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	3	:	2	:	0	:	7	:	
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 381	:	2 381	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 381	:	:	2 381	:	
Cyprus	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	21	:	29	:	0	:	52	:	
Latvia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	3	2	0	5	9	12	
Lithuania	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	15	:	
Luxembourg	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	3	:	7	:	0	:	11	:	
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	6	45	0	52	7		
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Netherlands	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	1	:	1	:	151	:	427	:	404	:	10	:	993	:
Austria	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	37	:	23	:	0	:	62	:	
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	253	25	253	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	253	25	253	:	
Portugal	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	8	:	8	:	
Romania	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	14	:	293	:	380	:	467	:	0	:	1 154	:	
Slovenia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	1	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	35	:	
Slovakia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	12	:	14	:	0	:	28	:	
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	7	14	9	30	0	0	17	52	
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	86	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	96	:		
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	57	13	77	13	131	23	9	5	276	55	
Iceland	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	0	:	2	:
Norway	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	15	:	7	:	14	:	0	:	36	:	
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	21	0	18	0	0	0	46	0	
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	89	:	89	:	
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	58	:	58	:	

⁽¹⁾ The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A2: Number of identified (Id) and presumed (Pr) victims registered by the police, NGOs and other agencies, disaggregated by gender and age (detailed age) (continued)

	2011																								
	Male										Female														
	0-11		12-17		18-24		+25		Unknown		Total		0-11		12-17		18-24		+25		Unknown		Total		
	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	
EU Total ⁽¹⁾	23	40	65	78	180	156	504	385	38	683	862	1 341	27	52	468	271	808	613	899	655	215	1 529	3 377	3 107	
Belgium	3	:	4	:	19	:	57	:	0	:	83	:	5	:	8	:	23	:	30	:	0	:	66	:	
Bulgaria	10	:	0	:	0	:	83	:	0	:	93	:	3	:	57	:	0	:	359	:	29	:	448	:	
Czech Republic	0	:	0	:	0	3	2	13	0	:	2	16	0	:	0	:	3	4	5	7	0	:	8	11	
Denmark	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	12	:	42	:	0	:	58	:	
Germany	2	:	16	:	14	:	7	:	3	:	42	:	1	:	68	:	400	:	147	:	8	:	624	:	
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	39	:	39	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17	:	17	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	48	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	28	:	28	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	56	:	56	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	17	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	217	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	639	:
Croatia	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	3	:	10	:	0	:	0	:	13	:	
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	359	:	359	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 181	:	1 181	:
Cyprus	0	:	0	:	1	:	4	:	0	:	5	:	0	:	1	:	12	:	22	:	0	:	35	:	
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	6	0	0	7	9	9	
Lithuania	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	22	:
Luxembourg	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	3	:	7	:	0	:	12	:	
Hungary	:	0	:	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	7	0	3	0	5	0	3	3	113	0	121	6	6	6	
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	
Netherlands	:	0	:	10	:	66	:	149	:	1	:	225	:	1	:	184	:	432	:	366	:	13	:	983	:
Austria	0	:	0	:	2	:	5	:	0	:	7	:	0	:	2	:	37	:	24	:	0	:	63	:	
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	:	5	:	
Romania	2	:	28	:	102	:	252	:	0	:	384	:	6	:	283	:	224	:	151	:	0	:	664	:	
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	0	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	20	:	
Slovakia	0	:	0	:	4	:	9	:	0	:	13	:	0	:	1	:	9	:	8	:	0	:	18	:	
Finland	0	0	1	0	10	7	6	16	0	0	17	23	1	1	4	2	4	7	6	22	0	0	15	32	
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	13	:	
United Kingdom	6	40	16	68	27	80	73	206	1	283	123	677	8	50	31	85	67	165	91	257	4	311	201	868	
Iceland	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:
Norway	0	:	1	:	3	:	5	:	0	:	9	:	2	:	10	:	14	:	6	:	0	:	32	:	
Switzerland	0	:	0	:	2	:	1	:	0	:	3	:	0	:	2	:	11	:	18	:	2	:	33	:	
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	32	:	32	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	56	:	56	:	
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	82	:

(¹) The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading. Some Member States did not provide a detailed age breakdown, but did provide a breakdown by adults/minors, so the sum of individual age columns may not add up to totals.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A2: Number of identified (Id) and presumed (Pr) victims registered by the police, NGOs and other agencies, disaggregated by gender and age (detailed age) (continued)

	2011																								
	Gender Unknown												Total												
	0-11		12-17		18-24		+25		Unknown		Total		0-11		12-17		18-24		+25		Unknown		Total		
	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	
EU Total ⁽¹⁾	1	15	2	9	0	2	2	17	221	378	343	435	51	107	535	358	988	771	1 405	1 057	474	2 590	4 582	4 883	
Belgium	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	8	:	12	:	42	:	87	:	0	:	149	:	
Bulgaria	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	13	:	57	:	0	:	442	:	29	:	541	:	
Czech Republic	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	41	23	41	23	0	:	0	:	3	7	7	20	41	23	51	50	
Denmark	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	0	:	2	:	0	:	2	:	12	:	44	:	0	:	60	:	
Germany	1	:	2	:	0	:	0	:	3	:	6	:	4	:	86	:	414	:	154	:	14	:	672	:	
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	56	:	56	:	
Ireland	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	57	:	
Greece	:	:	:	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	0	:	84	:	97	:	
Spain	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	234	:	
France	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	654	:	
Croatia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	3	:	10	:	1	:	0	:	14	:	
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20	:	20	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 560	:	1 560	:	
Cyprus	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	13	:	26	:	0	:	40	:	
Latvia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	89	0	89	0	0	0	0	3	2	8	1	0	97	11	100	
Lithuania	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	22	:	
Luxembourg	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	3	:	7	:	0	:	12	:	
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	1	3	2	3	117	0	128	6	
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0		
Netherlands	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	14	:	1	:	194	:	498	:	515	:	14	:	1 222	:
Austria	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	39	:	29	:	0	:	70	:	
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	177	133	177	133	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	177	133	177	133	
Portugal	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	7	:	7	:	
Romania	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	8	:	311	:	326	:	403	:	0	:	1 048	:	
Slovenia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	21	:	
Slovakia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	13	:	17	:	0	:	31	:	
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	2	14	14	12	38	0	0	32	55	
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	104	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	127	:	
United Kingdom	0	15	0	9	0	2	0	17	0	86	0	129	14	105	47	162	94	247	164	480	5	680	324	1 674	
Iceland	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:
Norway	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	11	:	17	:	11	:	0	:	41	:	
Switzerland	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	13	:	19	:	2	:	36	:	
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	88	:	88	:	
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	82	:	

(¹) The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

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	Male												Female																	
	0-11		12-17		18-24		+25		Unknown		Total		0-11		12-17		18-24		+25		Unknown		Total							
	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr						
EU Total ⁽¹⁾	25	39	71	95	192	117	517	281	4	1	131	866	1	663	27	35	512	288	1	103	882	692	920	61	2	241	3	399	4	366
Belgium	9	:	1	:	8	:	66	:	0	:	84	:	3	:	6	:	29	:	35	:	0	:	73	:						
Bulgaria	6	:	5	:	17	:	45	:	0	:	73	:	7	:	48	:	298	:	153	:	0	:	506	:						
Czech Republic	0	:	0	:	0	3	0	14	0	:	0	17	0	:	0	:	0	2	1	15	0	:	1	17						
Denmark	0	:	0	:	5	:	5	:	0	:	10	:	0	:	0	:	12	:	44	:	0	:	56	:						
Germany	4	:	9	:	6	:	5	:	0	:	24	:	3	:	84	:	346	:	157	:	7	:	597	:						
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8	:	8					
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	17	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	31	:				
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	18	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	76	:				
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	123	:				
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	742	:				
Croatia	0	:	0	:	2	:	2	:	0	:	4	:	0	:	0	:	5	:	2	:	0	:	7	:						
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	723	:	723	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	872	:	1	872			
Cyprus	0	:	0	:	2	:	9	:	0	:	11	:	0	:	0	:	7	:	19	:	0	:	26	:						
Latvia	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	12	5	10	3	0	5	22	13							
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	11	:				
Luxembourg	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	4	:	0	:	6	:						
Hungary	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	3	0	2	0	3	4	40	1	45	8								
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	3	5							
Netherlands	:	1	:	24	:	42	:	130	:	2	:	199	:	0	:	198	:	659	:	644	:	8	:	1	509					
Austria	0	:	1	:	0	:	10	:	0	:	11	:	0	:	5	:	54	:	33	:	0	:	92	:						
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:					
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	2	:					
Romania	2	:	41	:	94	:	229	:	0	:	366	:	3	:	324	:	230	:	118	:	0	:	675	:						
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	2	:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	13	:					
Slovakia	0	:	0	:	0	:	6	:	0	:	6	:	0	:	3	:	8	:	5	:	0	:	16	:						
Finland	0	0	0	3	2	5	11	17	0	0	13	25	0	0	0	2	7	9	2	17	0	0	9	28						
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	8	:					
United Kingdom	4	38	14	68	53	67	125	119	1	392	197	684	8	35	40	88	93	203	106	233	12	347	259	906						
Iceland	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	1	:					
Norway	1	:	5	:	4	:	4	:	0	:	14	:	0	:	11	:	11	:	12	:	0	:	34	:						
Switzerland	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	0	:	2	:	0	:	7	:	14	:	36	:	1	:	58	:						
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:					
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	18	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	61	:					
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	55	:	55	:					

⁽¹⁾ The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

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	2012																								
	Gender Unknown										Total														
	0-11		12-17		18-24		+25		Unknown		Total		0-11		12-17		18-24		+25		Unknown		Total		
	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	
EU Total ⁽¹⁾	0	3	0	1	0	3	1	6	103	477	178	526	52	77	583	384	1 295	1 002	1 210	1 207	155	1 266	4 443	6 555	
Belgium	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	12	:	7	:	37	:	101	:	0	:	157	:	
Bulgaria	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	13	:	53	:	315	:	198	:	0	:	579	:	
Czech Republic	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	51	14	51	14	0	:	0	:	0	5	1	29	51	14	52	48	
Denmark	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	17	:	49	:	0	:	66	:	
Germany	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	4	:	5	:	7	:	93	:	352	:	163	:	11	:	626	:	
Estonia	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	22	:
Ireland	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	48	:	
Greece	:	:	:	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	94	:	
Spain	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	125	:	
France	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	751	:	
Croatia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	7	:	4	:	0	:	11	:	
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	36	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	2 631	
Cyprus	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	9	:	28	:	0	:	37	:	
Latvia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	106	0	106	0	0	0	0	13	5	12	3	0	111	25	119	
Lithuania	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	14	:	
Luxembourg	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	5	:	0	:	7	:	
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	3	1	5	27	1	48	9	
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	3	5		
Netherlands	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	1	:	0	:	3	:	1	:	222	:	703	:	775	:	10	:	1 711	:
Austria	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	6	:	54	:	43	:	0	:	103	:	
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	48	198	48	198	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	48	198	48	198	
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	:	5	:	
Romania	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	5	:	365	:	324	:	347	:	0	:	1 041	:	
Slovenia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	52	0	52	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	52	15	52	
Slovakia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	18	0	18	0	:	3	:	8	:	11	:	0	18	22	18	
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	14	13	34	0	0	22	53		
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	74	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	88	:	
United Kingdom	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	89	0	99	12	76	54	157	146	271	231	357	13	828	456	1 689	
Iceland	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	0	:	2	:
Norway	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	16	:	15	:	16	:	0	:	48	:	
Switzerland	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	7	:	14	:	38	:	1	:	60	:	
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	79	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	55	:	55	:	

⁽¹⁾ The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Country notes applicable to Table A1 and A2

Belgium: The source of the registration of the victims is the Immigration Office.

Bulgaria: Data provided by the National Commission for Combating THB. In Bulgarian legislation, there is no definition for “presumed victim” so official statistics are not collected for this category.

Czech Republic: Data on Victims of Trafficking (VOTs) are registered by different entities in CZ. The main registration source is the Police. Additionally, there is the special Programme for Support and Protection of VOTs supported by the Ministry of the Interior. For those victims who do not enter the programme some services supported by Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs are provided. Regarding data from the NGOs: not all persons/clients are mentioned – street work, various types of counselling and the SOS help line are not included.

The organisations included in the category ‘**others**’ in column “identified victims” are IOM Prague, Immigration and Refugee Agencies.

The data from the Programme for Support and Protection of VOTs distinguish the following categories of age: 18-23, 24-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51+. Since these age categories are different from the requested; the values related to category 18-23 are included in Eurostat category “18-24” and the values from -categories 24-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51+ are included in Eurostat category “25+”.

Included in the category ‘**others**’ for “presumed victims” are: clients, lawyers, NGO GB and the Ministry of Interior. The information on other type of NGOs (around 115) also working with VOTs is not included in our collection system.

Also there are currently registered about 115 NGOs which are focused on VOTs as a marginal group of clients – among other target groups (this type of data is not included in the data collection system).

Denmark: The Danish Immigration Service is responsible for granting the status of VoT for persons staying on an illegal basis in the country. The Danish Centre against Human Trafficking is also responsible for granting the status of VoT for persons staying legally (e.g. EU-member state citizens).

All numbers are counted manually. The Danish Centre against Human Trafficking and the Danish Immigration Service warns that there are some elements of uncertainty.

The status of “presumed victim” does not exist in Denmark. However, as far as decisions regarding victims of trafficking under the Danish Aliens Act are concerned, a victim is defined as a person for whom there are reasonable grounds to believe that he/she is a victim of trafficking.

Germany: Data is provided by the German Federal Criminal Police Office and includes only identified victims registered by Police. Reliable data on presumed victims as well as distinctive data on victims registered by other organisations is not available.

Estonia: Estonia has not established a national body responsible for storing, processing and analysing collected data. Data on human trafficking is collected by a broad range of actors in Estonia, including ministries, law enforcement agencies and NGOs. Victims are identified by NGOs using the identification and referral guidelines, which have been worked out by the relevant counterparts dealing with THB issues (ministries, police, NGO’s, etc). Until 2013 we have collected the data of victims by NGOs and they have been identifying the status of the victims. As it has not been done by the state authority, then we consider them to be presumed victims identified by NGOs.

Ireland: In the Annual Report of the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) of the Department of Justice and Equality, VOTs are referred to as alleged victims of trafficking; therefore the concept of identified and presumed victims does not easily fit into the Irish context.

The data provided to Eurostat originates from An Garda Síochána (Irish National Police), and as such more closely matches the definition of identified victim. AHTUs Annual Reports also contain information on VOTs

detected by NGOs however in the vast majority of these cases such persons are referred to An Garda Síochána and therefore appear in the police statistics.

Data collected on victims of human trafficking in Ireland indicates whether the victim is a minor (less than 18 years old) or an adult (18 years or older). Information is not available on the precise age of victims or their age ranges as required.

In order to transpose information on the ages of victims of human trafficking recorded in Ireland according to the requirements, cells for age ranges 12-17 have been taken as representing minors in general (0-17), as opposed to those falling within the 12-17 range. Similarly, cells for ages 18-24 have been taken as representing adults in general (18 and older), rather than to those falling within the 18-24 range.

Spain: In Spain the Centre for Intelligence Against Organized Crime (CICO) uses specific concepts that might differ from the ones requested (e.g., victim identified, differs from the one used for this working paper). The definition used includes victims and perpetrators (traffickers) identified by law enforcement forces as showing “signs” of human trafficking for sexual exploitation. The term presumed victim is not applied and the terms used are “*THB victims identified*” and “*People at risk*” (which are not necessarily alleged victims). Data provided by CICO, Immigration Services and police originate from the DATA Management System TSH (BDTRATA).

Statistical data referring to 2010 should be viewed with reservations, since this refers to victims, perpetrators and criminal organizations corresponding to those who show signs of human trafficking for “sexual exploitation”.

In 2011, the greatly reduced number of victims was due to the application of a new methodology and unification of criteria for the collection, evaluation and analysis of data as a result of the specific offense of trafficking in human beings being incorporated into the Spanish penal code by Organic Law 5/2010, of 22 June, which entered into force on November 23 of that year. Therefore, in 2010 and earlier years, this type of crime was not covered by national legislation.

It is also not possible to provide information detailing age ranges and related forms of exploitation as requested as different indicators are used. However CICO will take this matter into account in future expansions and modifications to the technological environment of its Data Management System for Human Trafficking in order for Eurostat statistical requirements to be met.

Croatia: Data are provided by the Government Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities. The category “*Presumed victim*” has been introduced in the statistical data collection starting from year 2013, in accordance with the agreement between the Government Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities (as national coordinator) and the Ministry of Interior (body responsible for identifying victims of THB). “*Presumed Victim*” are potential victims identified during the investigation of cases of trafficking of human beings.

Italy: The Department for Equal Opportunities (DPO) of the Council Presidency provided data on victims or potential victims of human trafficking included in the assistance programs co-financed on the by DPO. For this reason these data should not be considered representative of the entirety of the phenomena, but rather as an important sub-sample. Furthermore there could be some double-counting for victims assisted by the various assistance projects. A new information system being under implementation should help avoid the double-counting in the future.

Another consideration should be made about the distinction between “presumed victims” and “identified victims”. This distinction is not applied in the actual Italian Justice System, as victims only have the “identified victim” status after the trial is concluded. The data provided related to victims accepted in the protection programs is considered provisional and is expected to be revised.

Cyprus: According to the article 29(I) of the Combating of Trafficking and Exploitation of Human Beings and Victim Protection Law of 2007, Law No. 87(I)/2007, the Cyprus Police is the competent authority to determine and identify whether a person is a victim of THB. While for the years 2013 and 2014 Cyprus has collected data for possible victims, for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 only data on identified victims is available.

Latvia: Victims of trafficking can be officially identified by: law enforcement agencies (*the State Police, the Prosecutor's Office*) the Court on criminal procedures; and by the assessment of experts of the state funded NGO "*Shelter Safe House*". Data provided by the Information Centre of the Ministry of the Interior only refers to those "identified victims" of human trafficking who are recognized as victims within criminal proceedings.

Data about "presumed victims" are provided by the NGO "*Shelter Safe House*" and the NGO Resource Centre for Women "*Marta*", which provides consultations and assistance for presumed victims using non-governmental financing. Presumed victims are victims who are not identified through formal identification procedures. Usually they refuse to be recognized as victims of human trafficking and receive assistance by different NGOs. The reason for the high number of reported presumed victims in 2011 and 2012 is because 'Shelter Safe House' did not perform the counting of "presumed" victims before 2011.

Often it is not possible to collect detailed information regarding age or gender. For 2011 and 2012 only presumed victims values are provided because of lack of detailed information. It is also often difficult to identify presumed victims as there is still some confusion regarding the definitional criteria and indicators.

Lithuania: "Others" refers to data from the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of. "Identified" victims of trafficking in human beings is recognised within the criminal procedures. For accuracy reasons and to avoid duplication, the number of presumed victims is not included.

Hungary: Data on "*presumed victims*" is collected from the Victim Support Service of the Office of Public Administration and Justice.

Malta: Data source is the police department. "Other" refers to "*Agenzija Appoġġ*".

Netherlands: The Coordination Centre for Human Trafficking (COMENSHA) is officially the registering organisation. CoMensha registers possible victims on behalf of the Dutch rapporteur on trafficking in human beings and sexual violence against children. All possible victims should be reported by any organisation or person to CoMensha. The police, the Royal Dutch Marechaussee and the Inspectorate Social Affairs and Employment have the duty to report possible victims to CoMensha. CoMensha is categorized as a non-governmental organisation (NGO). Organisations that report possible victims to CoMensha are the 'referral organisations' and not the 'registering organisations'.

It is crucial to perceive the registrations by CoMensha as cases of possible human trafficking. There is no formal assessment on victimization. CoMensha registrations refers to possible victims and in no way to identified victims.

Austria: Data originates from the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice. According to Austrian law, data for trafficking in human beings refer to § 104a PC and § 217 PC

Poland: Data on presumed victims is provided by the National Consulting and Intervention Centre for the Victims of Trafficking (KCIK). Identified victims are those who were officially identified by LEAs (Police and Border Guards). Presumed victims are those who are supported by NGOs, because of uncertainty on registering practices, the number of presumed victims can include identified victims.

Portugal: The data on victims is reported by the police forces. The collection method of statistics on recorded crimes by the police does not allow data collection with the requested level of disaggregation. Only disaggregation by gender is available for the data recorded by the police.

Romania: The data originates mainly from the National Integrated System for Monitoring and Assessment of trafficking operated by the National Agency against Trafficking in Persons. The victim's registration is performed mainly by the police through a web based application into the ANITP database. Other records of victims are reported to the Agency and implemented at a central or regional Agency Centres level. The data may also originate from other partner institutions besides the Ministry of Internal Affairs, for example NGOs, DGASPC (General Direction for Social Assistance and Child Rights Protection), School Inspectorate etc. Officers of the ANITP Regional Centres collect the data.

The category "other" regarding the registering organisation includes the National Agency against Trafficking in persons, the Directorate for Investigation of Organized Crime and Terrorism, the International Organization for Migration, the General Direction for Social Assistance and Child Rights Protection, the Romanian Diplomatic Missions. *Presumed victims* are not recorded in our database, although they are referred to social assistance services.

Slovenia: The values refer to identified victims, assisted by non-government organizations and formally identified by police and NGOs.

Slovakia: Data on "Identified victims" refers to victims participating in the Program of Support and Protection for Victims of Human trafficking. Although the data on identified victims originally comes from NGOs, it is collected, processed and officially published by the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic. Total number of victims (persons) cannot be indicated precisely, because police statistical data refers to either persons or groups of persons as victims of human trafficking. Detailed information is available only on those victims who participated in the Program of Support and Protection for Victims of Human Trafficking (data on victims identified by NGOs).

Finland: The values provided for identified victims originates from police statistics (offences known to the Police, Statistics Finland). The numbers of presumed victims comes from the *Joutseno* reception centre and its statistics of the National Assistance System for Victims of Trafficking.

In Finland the law does not define a formal authority which identifies victims of trafficking. The numbers of presumed victims represent persons who have been accepted to the Assistance System.

The statistics referring to victims of trafficking under the age of 18 were provided by the *Oulu Reception Centre* to the Finnish National Assistance System for Victims of Trafficking in the *Joutseno* Reception Centre. "Other" authorities include: reception centres, victim him/herself and advocate.

Sweden: Identified victims are the number of victims registered for trafficking offences reported to the police or the public prosecutor. Data on victims' age (adult/minor) is based on codes for classification of trafficking offences. The codes provide a separation between adults and minors. Registration of victims' gender is not mandatory in the systems and is missing in many of the cases.

United Kingdom: The official registration system for victims of human trafficking in the UK is the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) which is based on the OSCE National Referral Mechanism model.

If the potential victim is an adult they must give their informed written consent to be referred. Therefore the NRM adult data are not a measure of the volume of human trafficking in the UK but only those who have been identified and who have agreed to be referred.

The UK has no formal registration or recording mechanism for those individuals who would fall into the 'Presumed Victim' definition for this data collection. If the individual declines to go through the referral process or is not identified as a victim by the authorities no formal assessment is made as to whether or not they meet the

criteria of the EU regulations and international conventions. Those that are in the process but are yet to receive a conclusive decision on their trafficked status are categorised as Potential Victims of trafficking.

For '*Presumed*' victim, the definition provided in the guidelines is far wider than those that have been referred to the NRM but have not yet received their decision. It also includes potential victims that have not been formally registered. It has therefore been decided to include *potential victim data* for 2011 and 2012 as gathered for the *UKHTC Strategic Assessments* for 2011 and 2012, incorporating potential victims that have been identified from intelligence reporting and those notified to *UKHTC* by NGOs and Police forces but have not entered the NRM process. This data was not produced for 2010 and therefore only NRM data will be available for that period.

Within the UK, '*Immigration*' and the '*Border Guards*' are part of the same Home Office organisation, formerly *UKBA*. Labour Inspectors are not first responders and as individuals have to be referred by members of a prescribed list of organisations there are no '*unknown*' referring organisations for Identified Victims. Nor are there any referrals to the NRM where the gender of the individual is not known. The organisations included in the term '*Others*' are: *Local Authorities, Regional Councils and Social Services, Prison Service and SOCA*.

The *NRM* records individuals as adults or children based on their age at the time the exploitation took place. The age group represents the individuals age at the time of referral.

The *Presumed victim* data for 2011 and 2012 includes those formally referred who have not yet received a conclusive decision as well as potential victims that have been identified from intelligence reporting and those notified to *UKHTC* by NGOs and Police forces but have not entered the *NRM* process. The Registering Organisation information is not available for much of this data as it is held on a database where the source of the information is sanitised.

Unknown gender includes those that have been described as *transgender* or *transsexual* but there is insufficient information available to categorise further.

Iceland: Data collected from the police database.

Norway: THB can fall under different categories of offences under Norwegian law, therefore the numbers provided might not be exhaustive/complete. As Trafficking in human beings is a type of crime that is not specified in Norwegian crime statistics, the data collected for this publication are not published on the national statistics.

Victim data is based on offences reported to the police (police records in the first stage of police investigation). The Norwegian definition of victims of human trafficking refers to persons registered as "insulted" (i.e. victim) in one or more offences of trafficking in persons registered by the police during the statistical year.

As far as *Statistics Norway* know, there are no national rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms that have an overview of all human trafficking victims in Norway. The date on which the offence was reported to the police, is used to decide the appropriate year.

Figures include only victims registered with trafficking as their principal offence, which - in the case of multiple victimisations - is the offence that according to the law can give the most severe penalty. If for instance a victim of trafficking in persons also is the victim of rape, the rape could be counted as the most serious, thus "hiding" the victimization by trafficking in persons from the statistics.

Statistics Norway emphasize that the quality of the Norwegian data on trafficking in human beings is uncertain, and that there might be recording errors, especially for victims.

Switzerland: Data collected from police data.

Serbia: Data on victims derive from the Agency Coordination of Protection of Trafficking Victims.

Turkey: Data originates from the Ministry of Interior (General Directorate of Security) and Ministry of Justice.

Table A3: Number of victims (identified and presumed) of sexual exploitation, by gender and age ⁽¹⁾

	2010																																
	Female								Male								Unknown								Total								
	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Total adults	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Total adults	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Total adults	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Total adults	Unknown	Total	
EU Total ⁽²⁾	7	307	314	865	953	1 818	2 708	4 840	2	20	22	24	25	49	178	249	1	0	1	1	1	2	44	47	10	327	337	890	979	1 869	2 930	5 136	
Belgium	2	4	6	17	19	36	0	42	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	6	17	20	37	0	43
Bulgaria	0	77	77	0	403	403	0	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	77	0	403	403	0	480	
Czech Republic	0	0	0	4	4	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	4	4	8	8	16	
Denmark	0	1	1	10	33	43	5	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	11	34	45	5	51	
Germany	4	75	79	377	129	506	3	588	2	10	12	4	0	4	1	17	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	5	7	85	92	381	129	510	8	610	
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	10	10	41	0	41	0	51	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	41	0	41	0	56	
Greece	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	1 472	1 472	:	:	:	:	:	:	133	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	1 605	1 605	
France	:	:	:	:	:	703	703	:	:	:	:	:	:	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	726	726	
Croatia	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	0	2	2	11	10	21	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	11	10	21	0	23	
Latvia	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	8	
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	15	
Luxembourg	0	1	1	2	7	9	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	7	9	0	10	
Hungary	0	0	0	11	18	29	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	18	29	1	30	
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Netherlands	1	110	111	331	255	586	4	701	0	5	5	18	24	42	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	115	116	349	279	628	5	749	
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	467	467	467	:	:	:	:	:	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	488	488	
Slovenia	0	:	:	:	:	32	32	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	32	32	
Slovakia	0	1	1	5	4	9	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	4	9	0	10	
Finland	0	0	0	6	12	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	12	18	0	18	
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	31	31	31	:	:	:	:	:	32	32		
United Kingdom	0	26	26	40	59	99	5	130	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	42	59	101	5	132	
Iceland	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	
Norway	0	8	8	6	12	18	0	26	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	6	12	18	0	27	
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	34	34	:	:	:	:	:	:	34	34	
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	57	57	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	57	57		

⁽¹⁾ Victims may suffer from more than one form of exploitation.

⁽²⁾ The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A3: Number of victims (identified and presumed) of sexual exploitation, by gender and age ⁽¹⁾ (continued)

	2011																																
	Female								Male								Unknown								Total								
	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Total adults	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Total adults	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Total adults	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Total adults	Unknown	Total	
EU Total ⁽²⁾	10	307	317	1 003	1 085	2 088	1 536	3 941	3	30	33	50	47	97	61	191	1	3	4	1	5	6	1 121	1131	14	340	354	1 054	1 137	2 191	2 718	5 263	
Belgium	2	3	5	16	12	28	0	33	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	16	13	29	0	34
Bulgaria	0	38	38	0	331	331	0	369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	38	0	331	331	0	369	
Czech Republic	0	0	0	5	3	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	5	3	8	8	16	
Denmark	0	1	1	12	38	50	2	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	12	40	52	2	55	
Germany	1	68	69	393	131	524	6	599	2	16	18	12	1	13	3	34	1	2	3	0	0	0	3	6	4	86	90	405	132	537	12	639	
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	36	36	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	36	36
Ireland	0	5	5	29	0	29	0	34	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	30	0	30	0	37	
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	217	217	:	:	:	:	:	:	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	234	234
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	639	639	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	654	654
Croatia	0	2	2	9	0	9	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	9	0	9	0	11	
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 024	1 024	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 024	1 024
Cyprus	0	1	1	7	19	26	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	19	26	0	27	
Latvia	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	4	
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	22	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	22	22	
Luxembourg	0	1	1	3	6	9	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	6	9	0	10	
Hungary	0	5	5	34	52	86	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	34	52	86	0	91	
Malta	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	3	
Netherlands	1	117	118	330	257	587	10	715	0	7	7	27	31	58	1	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	124	125	357	288	645	11	781
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	504	504	504	:	:	:	:	:	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	517	517	
Slovenia	0	1	1	0	19	19	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	19	19	0	20	
Slovakia	0	1	1	7	5	12	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	5	12	0	13	
Finland	1	0	1	3	9	12	0	13	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	10	14	0	15	
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	46	46	:	:	:	:	:	:	47	47	
United Kingdom	5	64	69	152	200	352	135	556	1	5	6	9	12	21	12	39	0	1	1	1	3	4	4	9	6	70	76	162	215	377	151	604	
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Norway	2	7	9	14	4	18	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	9	14	4	18	0	27	
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	36	36	:	:	:	:	:	:	36	36	
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	80	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	80	80		

⁽¹⁾ Victims may suffer from more than one form of exploitation.

⁽²⁾ The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A3: Number of victims (identified and presumed) of sexual exploitation, by gender and age ⁽¹⁾ (continued)

	2012																																
	Female								Male								Unknown								Total								
	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Total adults	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Total adults	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Total adults	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Total adults	Unknown	Total	
EU Total ⁽²⁾	12	430	320	1 447	1 112	2 559	3 109	6 110	13	38	51	40	25	65	49	165	0	2	0	1	0	1	227	230	25	470	371	1 488	1 137	2 625	3 385	6 505	
Belgium	1	5	6	24	17	41	0	47	3	0	3	0	2	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	9	24	19	43	0	52	
Bulgaria	7	44	51	263	116	379	0	430	6	5	11	14	0	14	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	49	62	277	116	393	0	455		
Czech Republic	0	0	0	1	6	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	1	6	7	7	14		
Denmark	0	0	0	11	34	45	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	34	45	0	45		
Germany	3	84	87	341	153	494	7	588	4	9	13	6	0	6	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	7	93	100	347	153	500	10	610	
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	9	9	
Ireland	0	10	10	16	0	16	0	26	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23	16	0	16	0	39	
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	69	69	:	:	:	:	:	:	69	69	
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	123	123	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	125	125	
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	742	742	:	:	:	:	:	:	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	751	751	
Croatia	0	0	0	4	2	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6	0	6		
Italy	:	122	:	:	:	:	1 362	1 484	:	0	:	:	:	:	16	16	:	2	:	:	:	:	34	36	:	124	:	:	:	:	1 412	1 536	
Cyprus	0	0	0	4	12	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	16	0	16		
Latvia	0	0	0	8	5	13	1	14	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	14	1	15		
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	10	
Luxembourg	0	0	0	2	4	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7	0	7		
Hungary	0	2	2	6	17	23	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	17	23	1	26	
Malta	0	0	0	1	5	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	0	6		
Netherlands	0	104	104	543	520	1 063	3	1 170	0	8	8	16	21	37	1	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	112	559	541	1 100	4	1 216	
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	78	78	:	:	:	:	:	:	78	78
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	538	538	:	:	:	:	:	:	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	557	557	
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	13	52	65	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	52	65		
Slovakia	0	3	3	7	4	11	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	7	4	11	0	14	
Finland	0	0	0	6	6	12	0	12	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	13	0	13	
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	22	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	25	
United Kingdom	1	56	57	210	198	408	267	732	0	3	3	3	0	3	2	8	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	6	1	59	60	214	198	412	274	746	
Iceland	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2		
Norway	0	8	8	9	7	16	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	9	7	16	0	24	
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	40	40	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	42	42	
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	54	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	54	54		

⁽¹⁾ Victims may suffer from more than one form of exploitation.

⁽²⁾ The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A4: Number of victims (identified and presumed) by form of exploitation: labour ⁽¹⁾

	2010																												
	Female							Male							Unknown							Total							
	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	
EU Total ⁽²⁾	5	18	23	47	107	116	293	1	16	17	62	237	399	715	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	6	34	40	109	344	531	1 024	
Belgium	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	6	54	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	66	0	72	
Bulgaria	4	12	16	4	31	0	51	1	2	3	0	40	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14	19	4	71	0	94	
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	5	17	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	5	19	14	38	
Denmark	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
Germany	0	2	2	1	5	0	8	0	1	1	1	29	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	3	2	34	2	41	
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Ireland	0	1	1	7	0	0	8	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	18	0	19	
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	
France	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	
Croatia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	
Latvia	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Netherlands	0	0	0	24	29	5	58	0	1	1	15	26	1	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	39	55	6	101
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	110	110	:	:	:	:	:	393	393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	503	503
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	3	5	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	7	0	11
Finland	0	0	0	1	6	0	7	0	0	0	2	9	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15	0	18	
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	
United Kingdom	1	3	4	7	19	1	31	0	11	11	16	51	4	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	15	23	70	5	113
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Norway	0	4	4	0	2	0	6	0	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	1	2	0	9
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	4	:	:	:	:	:	4	4	
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	

⁽¹⁾ Victims may suffer from more than one form of exploitation.

⁽²⁾ The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A4: Number of victims (identified and presumed) by form of exploitation: labour ⁽¹⁾ (continued)

	2011																											
	Female							Male							Unknown							Total						
	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total
EU Total ⁽²⁾	7	40	47	60	156	120	383	17	24	41	112	448	445	1 046	0	0	0	3	20	284	307	24	64	88	175	624	849	1 736
Belgium	2	0	2	4	9	0	15	3	2	5	15	46	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	7	19	55	0	81
Bulgaria	3	19	22	0	28	0	50	10	0	10	0	83	0	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	19	32	0	111	0	143
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	0	0	3	11	15	29
Denmark	0	1	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	3
Germany	0	0	0	7	16	2	25	0	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	22	2	33
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	22	:	:	:	:	:	22	22
Ireland	0	2	2	7	0	0	9	0	2	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	9	0	0	13
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	0
France	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	0
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	208	208	:	:	:	:	:	208	208
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	7
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	4	4	27	61	1	93	0	0	0	30	97	0	127	0	0	0	3	15	0	18	0	4	4	60	173	1	238
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	98	98	:	:	:	:	310	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	408	408	
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	5	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	9
Finland	0	0	0	3	11	0	14	0	0	0	4	15	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	26	0	33
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0
United Kingdom	2	13	15	12	25	18	70	4	20	24	53	176	134	387	0	0	0	0	5	39	44	6	33	39	65	206	191	501
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	3	3	0	2	0	5	0	1	1	3	5	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	7	0	14
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	22	:	:	:	:	22	22	22
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2

⁽¹⁾ Victims may suffer from more than one form of exploitation.

⁽²⁾ The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A4: Number of victims (identified and presumed) by form of exploitation: labour ⁽¹⁾ (continued)

	2012																												
	Female							Male							Unknown							Total							
	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	
EU Total ⁽²⁾	2	10	12	85	171	221	489	4	10	11	113	426	808	1 361	0	0	0	2	1	130	133	6	20	23	200	598	1 159	1 983	
Belgium	1	0	1	1	8	0	10	1	0	1	7	47	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8	55	0	65	
Bulgaria	0	4	4	35	37	0	76	0	0	0	3	45	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	38	82	0	124	
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	4	12	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	4	20	7	31	
Denmark	0	0	0	1	8	0	9	0	0	0	3	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	13	0	17	
Germany	0	0	0	5	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	5	7	2	14	
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	14	:	:	:	:	:	14	14	
Ireland	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6		
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16	16	:	:	:	:	:	16	16	
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	0	0	
France	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	0	0	
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		
Italy	:	0	:	:	:	109	109	:	3	:	:	:	322	325	:	0	:	:	:	0	0	:	3	:	:	:	431	434	
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	9	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	14		
Latvia	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3		
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	:	:	:	:	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2		
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Netherlands	0	6	6	30	73	2	111	1	3	4	21	96	1	122	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	9	10	53	170	3	236	
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	54	54	:	:	:	:	:	54	54	
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	108	108	:	:	:	:	:	302	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	410	410	
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3		
Finland	0	0	0	3	11	0	14	0	0	0	4	17	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	28	0	35		
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	
United Kingdom	1	0	1	6	18	1	26	2	4	6	67	184	180	437	0	0	0	0	0	37	37	3	4	7	73	202	218	500	
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Norway	0	3	3	2	5	0	10	1	5	6	4	4	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	9	6	9	0	24	
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	5	5	:	:	:	:	:	7	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	12	
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	

⁽¹⁾ Victims may suffer from more than one form of exploitation.

⁽²⁾ The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A5: Number of victims (identified and presumed) by form of exploitation: other (forced begging, criminal activities, removal of organs, other exploitation, unknown) ⁽¹⁾

	2010																													
	Female							Male							Unknown							Total								
	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total		
EU Total ⁽²⁾	2	62	64	72	109	94	338	2	18	20	13	42	102	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	329	4	80	84	85	151	525	844	
Belgium	0	1	1	0	3	0	4	2	0	2	5	11	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	5	14	0	22	
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	1	21	22
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Ireland	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	
France	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	
Croatia	0	2	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	4	
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Cyprus	0	0	0	8	16	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	16	0	24	
Latvia	0	0	0	4	2	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	5	11	
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hungary	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Netherlands	0	34	34	32	58	0	124	0	2	2	5	17	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36	37	75	0	148	
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	253	253	:	:	:	:	:	253	253	:	
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	:	:	:	:	:	6	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8	8	
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	73	73	0	0	0	0	0	90	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	163	
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	7	
Finland	0	3	3	4	2	0	9	0	5	5	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	5	3	0	16	
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	4	4	:	:	:	:	:	5	5	:	:	:	:	:	55	55	:	:	:	:	:	64	64	:	
United Kingdom	2	20	22	24	21	3	70	0	10	10	1	4	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	30	32	25	25	4	86	
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Serbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	51	0	0	0	0	0	51	51	
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

⁽¹⁾ Victims may suffer from more than one form of exploitation.

⁽²⁾ The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A5: Number of victims (identified and presumed) by form of exploitation: other (forced begging, criminal activities, removal of organs, other exploitation, unknown) ⁽¹⁾ (continued)

	2011																												
	Female							Male							Unknown							Total							
	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	
EU Total ⁽²⁾	52	112	164	163	196	278	801	41	64	105	64	131	211	511	15	8	23	1	10	658	692	108	184	292	228	337	1 147	2 004	
Belgium	1	5	6	3	9	0	18	0	2	2	4	10	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	8	7	19	0	34
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	29	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	6
Denmark	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	6
Ireland	0	2	2	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	0	0	7
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	0
France	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	0
Croatia	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	3
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	328	328	:	:	:	:	:	:	328	328	328
Cyprus	0	0	0	5	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	6
Latvia	0	0	0	3	4	6	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	89	0	0	0	0	3	4	95	102
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	63	63	77	50	2	192	0	3	3	9	23	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	66	86	73	2	227
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	133	133	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	133	133
Portugal	:	:	:	:	5	5	5	:	:	:	:	2	2	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7	7
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	62	62	0	0	0	0	0	61	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	123
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	9
Finland	0	2	2	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2	0	7
Sweden	:	:	:	:	12	12	12	:	:	:	:	10	10	10	:	:	:	:	:	58	58	:	:	:	:	:	:	80	80
United Kingdom	51	39	90	68	123	162	443	41	59	100	45	90	138	373	15	8	23	1	10	43	77	107	106	213	114	223	343	893	
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	30	30	:	:	:	:	:	:	30	30	30
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

⁽¹⁾ Victims may suffer from more than one form of exploitation.

⁽²⁾ The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A5: Number of victims (identified and presumed) by form of exploitation: other (forced begging, criminal activities, removal of organs, other exploitation, unknown) ⁽¹⁾ (continued)

	2012																											
	Female							Male							Unknown							Total						
	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total children	18-24	+25	Unknown	Total
EU Total ⁽²⁾	42	215	205	188	203	372	1 020	45	107	137	62	98	634	944	3	1	4	0	5	303	312	90	323	346	250	306	1 309	2 276
Belgium	1	1	2	4	10	0	16	5	1	6	1	17	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	8	5	27	0	40
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	1	2	4	7
Denmark	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Germany	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9	9	:	:	:	:	:	9	9
Spain	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	0
France	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	0
Croatia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
Italy	:	52	:	:	:	227	279	:	15	:	:	:	367	382	:	0	:	:	:	0	0	:	67	:	:	:	594	661
Cyprus	0	0	0	3	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	7
Latvia	0	0	0	9	6	4	19	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	107	107	0	0	0	9	7	111	127
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	11	11
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Malta	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Netherlands	0	88	88	88	51	3	230	0	13	13	5	13	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	101	93	64	3	261
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	66	66	:	:	:	:	:	66	66
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	:	:	:	:	:	3	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	5
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	29	29	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	74
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Slovakia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	1	4	18	23
Finland	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	5	5	:	:	:	:	:	6	6	:	:	:	:	:	52	52	:	:	:	:	:	63	63
United Kingdom	41	72	113	80	123	91	407	40	75	115	50	60	211	436	3	1	4	0	5	47	56	84	148	232	130	188	349	899
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	16	16	:	:	:	:	:	9	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	25
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

⁽¹⁾ Victims may suffer from more than one form of exploitation.

⁽²⁾ The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Country notes applicable to Tables A3, A4 and A5

Belgium: Data is provided by the Immigration Office, no detailed information available regarding the detailed type of exploitation, only the main sector.

“Smuggling” records are included in the category “other” and “miscellaneous” records in the category “unknown”.

Czech Republic: The category “*other exploitation*” includes: bakery; shop assistant; food and private services.

Denmark: The numbers relates to persons being granted the status of VoT by the Danish Centre against Human Trafficking. It is not possible to provide detailed information regarding sexual exploitation.

Germany: Several forms of exploitation (domestic servitude, forced begging, criminal activities and removal of organs) are not defined by the current German Penal law. Therefore current data for Germany is only available on sexual exploitation and exploitation by forced labour.

Estonia: Victims are identified by NGOs. The counting rule in this indicator is case-based and not person-based. There can be several exploitation cases related to one person.

Croatia: The category “*other exploitation*” refers to forced marriages and persons forced to be shepherds.

Italy: Figures include multiple forms of exploitation, so some victims are counted under more than one type of exploitation (the totals do not match the total number of victims).

Cyprus: Other forms of exploitation include forced marriage.

Latvia: Other exploitation include marriages of convenience (sham marriages). Latvia has recognized marriages of convenience as a potential risk for human trafficking. Definition given by Council Resolution of 4 December 1997: a ‘*marriage of convenience*’ means a marriage concluded between a national of a Member State or a third-country national legally resident in a Member State and a third-country national, with the sole aim of circumventing the rules on entry and residence of third-country nationals and obtaining for the third-country national a residence permit or authority to reside in a Member State.

Hungary: Detailed information not available.

Netherlands: Some presumed victims are exploited in multiple sectors. Therefore, the total numbers by form of exploitation are not equal to the total number of presumed victims.

No breakdown is provided with regard to different subcategories of sexual exploitation because the various subcategories provided differ from the categories registered in the Netherlands. Consequently, a great part of the form of exploitation of registered presumed victims falls in the category ‘*other*’.

- The statistical data on domestic servitude from the Netherlands refer to household work (and not to – for example – au pairs).
- The category ‘*criminal activities*’ includes – amongst other activities - drug trafficking.
- The category ‘*care*’ refers solely to au pairs.
- The category ‘*others*’ (within forced labour) refers to both exploitation in the cleaning and food industry.
- The category ‘*others*’ (general) refers solely to these presumed victims of human trafficking who did not yet actually work.

Portugal: The collection method of statistics on recorded crimes by the police does not allow data collection with this level of disaggregation. Only data on identified victims in crimes recorded by the police authorities, by sex of victims, is available.

Romania: It is not possible to provide the number of victims disaggregated by age, form of exploitation and gender. This type of data request will be available in the future.

Regarding the sexual exploitation type, within the “others” category we have considered the situation in which victims were exploited in private flats mainly and hotels and other related sexual exploitation which are predefined within our database.

Other forms of exploitation includes exploitation in a factory producing paper materials, other related economical activities (could be also textile industry), domestic servitude, exploitation as shepherd. In the “other” category, cases of tentative of trafficking and *exploitation unknown* are included.

The age of the victim is registered at the moment of recruitment for THB and not at the moment of the first contact with authorities.

Slovenia: Values originate from the police database (victims detected by the police in the process of investigation of crimes).

Slovakia: Data represents only the victims willing to participate in the investigation of trafficking crimes. Data provided in the tables relate to the victims that were integrated into the Program of Support and Protection for Victims of Human Trafficking. Consequently differences in numbers and missing data may occur.

Finland: The statistics system has only the basic classifications (sexual, forced labour and others). “Others” include: forced marriage and studies.

Sweden: Registration on forms of exploitation is based on a classifications system (4-digit code) which offers a separation between a) sexual exploitation and b) other forms of exploitation. The latter category may include all forms of exploitation except sexual exploitation i.e. forced labour, domestic servitude, forced begging, organ removal, criminal activities etc. Offences within this category are included in the category “others”. Future data, starting in 2013, will offer a separation between force labour, forced begging and organ removal.

United Kingdom: The *National Referral Mechanism* (NRM) records the following categories of exploitation: *domestic servitude, labour exploitation, organ harvesting, sexual exploitation and ‘unknown’*.

The term ‘unknown’ covers the cases where the individual is encountered prior to the exploitation beginning and there are indications that there is an intention to exploit, but it is not possible to be sure from the information available exactly what was intended.

The category ‘*labour exploitation*’ includes agriculture, beauty/nail bars, begging, benefit claims, care, construction, criminality - cannabis cultivation, criminality – other criminality – theft, deceived about availability of work, factory work/ manufacturing, food preparation/ food outlets, food processing/ food packaging, hospitality, sales & retail, service industry – other, sham marriage, shellfish gathering.

A breakdown of the category of ‘sexual exploitation’ is only available for non NRM presumed victim data that was sourced from intelligence collection and analysed for the 2011 and 2012 strategic assessments. The categories used were brothel, internal, multiple, on-street, private residence, other and unknown.

Where possible these categories have been used to align to the data categories required, however, the data is incomplete.

The category ‘*other*’ includes forced marriage, illegal adoption, financial (other than benefit fraud such as obtaining a loan) and multiple exploitation, where presumed victims have been exploited in more than one category, such as labour and benefit, domestic servitude and sexual exploitation or criminal activities and begging.

Norway: Statistical data only comprises the categories “*Sexual exploitation*”, “*Forced labour*” and “*Removal of organs*”. In the Norwegian statistics the category “sexual exploitation” is based on “*Trafficking in Persons for prostitution*”.

Table A6: Number of victims (identified and presumed) in the EU ⁽¹⁾ by citizenship

	2010				2011				2012				2010-2012			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
EU Total	731	3 372	152	4 255	1 233	3 349	271	4 853	1 035	4 002	332	5 369	2 999	10 723	755	14 477
Belgium	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	4	2	6	0	8
Bulgaria	81	830	33	944	126	724	8	858	117	1 044	16	1 177	324	2 598	57	2 979
Czech Republic	25	42	5	72	93	95	12	200	39	36	4	79	157	173	21	351
Denmark	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Germany	2	127	0	129	9	133	0	142	9	135	0	144	20	395	0	415
Estonia	0	5	0	5	1	11	0	12	0	5	0	5	1	21	0	22
Ireland	4	2	0	6	3	4	0	7	13	6	0	19	20	12	0	32
Greece	0	3	0	3	0	2	1	3	2	6	0	8	2	11	1	14
Spain	5	108	0	113	1	15	0	16	0	3	0	3	6	126	0	132
France	4	187	0	191	3	152	0	155	6	138	0	144	13	477	0	490
Croatia	1	5	0	6	1	13	0	14	2	8	0	10	4	26	0	30
Italy	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	3	0	1	1	2	2	3	1	6
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Latvia	3	38	0	41	6	48	89	143	14	49	108	171	23	135	197	355
Lithuania	4	41	0	45	37	53	1	91	61	43	4	108	102	137	5	244
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	21	157	0	178	64	308	19	391	20	415	1	436	105	880	20	1 005
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	7	307	1	315	5	332	0	337	9	419	0	428	21	1 058	1	1 080
Austria	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2
Poland	6	60	93	159	201	101	86	388	182	155	91	428	389	316	270	975
Portugal	0	4	0	4	4	8	0	12	1	10	0	11	5	22	0	27
Romania	519	1 377	20	1 916	501	1 196	50	1 747	462	1 404	85	1 951	1 482	3 977	155	5 614
Slovenia	0	2	0	2	0	8	0	8	1	2	0	3	1	12	0	13
Slovakia	46	56	0	102	131	91	3	225	55	71	21	147	232	218	24	474
Finland	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3	13	0	16	44	54	2	100	41	47	1	89	88	114	3	205
EFTA countries	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	2	3	0	5
EU candidate countries	15	20	0	35	11	36	0	47	11	25	0	36	37	81	0	118
EU potential candidates	2	22	1	25	8	48	0	56	21	92	0	113	31	162	1	194
Other European countries	14	136	85	235	23	111	29	163	12	109	40	161	49	356	154	559
Asia	133	298	60	491	153	298	9	460	305	280	18	603	591	876	87	1 554
CELAC countries	75	687	2	764	11	163	2	176	10	230	0	240	96	1 080	4	1 180
Africa	101	760	2	863	187	884	17	1 088	158	829	13	1 000	446	2 473	32	2 951
LatAMCarib-nonCELAC	2	4	1	7	3	6	0	9	0	8	0	8	5	18	1	24
North America	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	4	0	6	2	6	0	8
Oceania	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Unknown, stateless and other	10	33	27	70	121	253	68	442	203	202	45	450	334	488	140	962

(1) 23 MS providing data for all three years (excluding EE, IT, AT, PT, SE)

Source: Eurostat

Table A7: Number of victims (identified and presumed) holding the same citizenship as the registering country ⁽¹⁾

	2010				2011				2012			
	Same citizenship as registering country			% of total victims in the country	Same citizenship as registering country			% of total victims in the country	Same citizenship as registering country			% of total victims in the country
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
EU Total	590	2 007	2 696	39	554	1 957	2 727	31	530	2 001	2 748	26
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	43	537	580	100	93	448	541	100	73	504	577	100
Czech Republic	2	4	11	14	3	7	14	27	2	3	9	17
Denmark	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	2	120	122	21	8	130	138	21	7	122	129	21
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	39	:	:	:	16	:
Ireland	4	2	6	8	2	4	6	11	13	6	19	40
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	0
Spain	4	105	109	7	1	7	8	3	0	0	0	0
France	4	185	189	26	2	147	149	23	4	134	138	18
Croatia	0	4	4	57	1	12	13	93	2	6	8	73
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Latvia	0	21	21	55	4	18	111	100	3	35	145	100
Lithuania	0	15	15	100	0	21	21	95	3	11	14	100
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	5	32	37	97	2	90	92	99	1	23	24	96
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	7	307	315	32	5	331	336	27	9	419	428	25
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	93	36	:	:	81	61	:	:	89	45
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	504	648	1 152	100	378	663	1 041	99	366	671	1 037	100
Slovenia	0	2	2	6	0	8	8	38	0	2	2	3
Slovakia	14	14	28	100	13	17	30	97	6	14	20	50
Finland	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1	9	10	3	42	54	98	5	41	47	89	4
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	:	:	85	96	:	:	73	83	:	:	72	91
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

⁽¹⁾ Total reflects the number of victims (including gender unknown)

⁽²⁾ The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A8: Frequency of reporting of victims (identified and presumed) from the EU, EFTA, EU Candidate and Potential Candidates

Victims from	2010		2011		2012	
	Reported in these countries	Number of reporting countries	Reported in these countries	Number of reporting countries	Reported in these countries	Number of reporting countries
Belgium	FR, NL	2	UK	1	FR, DE, UK	3
Bulgaria	BE, BG, CY, CZ, DK, FR, DE, EL, IE, LU, NL, PL, SI	13	BE, BG, CY, CZ, FR, DE, EL, IE, IT, NL, PL, SI, ES, CH, UK	15	BE, BG, CY, CZ, FR, DE, EL, IE, IT, MT, NL, PL, RS, SK, ES, CH, UK	17
Czech Republic	BE, CZ, DK, FR, DE, NL, SI, UK	8	BE, CZ, FR, DE, IE, NL, SI, UK	8	BE, BG, CZ, DK, FI, DE, NL, SI, UK	9
Denmark	DK	1		0		0
Germany	FR, DE, NL	3	DE, NL, UK	3	BG, DE, NL, UK	4
Estonia	CY, FI, DE, LU	4	CY, EE, FI, LU, NL, UK	6	EE, FI, UK	3
Ireland	IE	1	IE, UK	2	IE	1
Greece	DE, RO	2	DE, EL, NL	3	BG, EL, NL	3
Spain	FR, NL, ES	3	FR, DE, NL, ES, UK	5	FR, UK	2
France	FR, IS, LU, NL	4	FR, DE, LU, UK	4	FR, LU, NL, UK	4
Croatia	BE, HR, NL, RS	4	BE, HR	2	HR, NL, CH	3
Italy	NL	1	FR, DE, UK	3	NL, PL	2
Cyprus		0		0	CY	1
Latvia	CZ, DK, DE, IE, LV, NL, UK	7	DE, LV, NL, UK	4	CY, DE, EL, LV, NL, UK	6
Lithuania	DE, EL, IE, LT, NL, UK	6	DK, DE, LT, LU, NL, UK	6	FR, DE, LT, LU, NL, UK	6
Luxembourg		0		0		0
Hungary	DK, FR, DE, HU, NL, RO, SI, CH, UK	9	BE, FR, DE, EL, HU, IE, NL, PL, CH, UK	10	BE, FR, DE, HU, IE, NL, PL, CH, UK	9
Malta		0		0		0
Netherlands	NL	1	NL, UK	2	NL	1
Austria	NL	1	RS, CH	2	FR	1
Poland	BE, CZ, FR, DE, IE, LU, NL, PL, CH, UK	10	BE, FI, FR, DE, LT, NL, PL, UK	8	BE, DK, FR, DE, IE, NL, PL, UK	8
Portugal	DK, LU, NL	3	BE, DK, FR, LU, NL, UK	6	DK, DE, NL, UK	4
Romania	BE, HR, CY, CZ, DK, FR, DE, EL, HU, IE, LU, NL, PL, RO, RS, SI, ES, UK	18	BE, CY, CZ, DK, FI, FR, DE, EL, HU, IE, IT, LU, MT, NL, PL, RO, SI, ES, CH, UK	20	BE, HR, CY, CZ, DK, FI, FR, DE, EL, HU, IE, IT, LU, NL, PL, RO, RS, ES, CH, UK	20
Slovenia	SI	1	SI	1	DE, SI	2
Slovakia	BE, CZ, DK, DE, NL, SK, SI, CH, UK	9	BE, CZ, DK, DE, NL, SK, SI, CH, UK	9	BE, CZ, DK, DE, NL, SK, SI, UK	8
Finland	FI, NL	2		0		0
Sweden		0		0		0
United Kingdom	FR, NL, UK	3	BE, NL, UK	3	UK	1
Iceland		0		0		0
Norway		0		0	DE	1
Switzerland	FR	1		0	FI	1
Montenegro	RS	1	DE, RS	2	RS	1
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	BE, DE	2	BE, DE, NL	3	DE, NL, UK	3
Albania	BE, FR, DE, EL, IE, NL, UK	7	BE, EL, IE, IT, NL, RS, UK	7	BE, FR, DE, EL, IE, IT, NL, CH, UK	9
Serbia	HR, FR, DE, EL, NL, RS	6	BE, DE, NL, RO, RS, SI	6	BE, FR, DE, RS, SI, UK	6
Turkey	BE, DE, NL	3	BE, DE, NL, RS, UK	5	BE, CY, FI, DE, NL	5
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of	HR, RS, SI	3	BE, HR, DE, NL, RS, UK	6	FR, DE, NL, RS	4
Kosovo	UK	1	BE, NL	2	UK	1

Source: Eurostat

Country notes on Tables A6, A7, A8

Belgium: Data are provided by the Immigration Office.

Germany: Only identified victims registered by the Police. Reliable data on presumed victims as well as distinctive data on victims registered by other organisations are not available.

Estonia: Numbers refers only to citizens of Estonia. Data is not collected in a more detailed way.

Ireland: Data is not available.

Spain: The term “others” includes those nationalities, both in the case of victims and offenders, that represent less than 1 % of the total recorded in the years 2010, 2011 and 2012, as these figures are considered not to be representative or and of little significance when collating data.

Croatia: Data are provided by the Government Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities.

Hungary: Information on victim’s citizenship is not always registered.

Poland: Data provided by the National Consulting and Intervention Center for the Victims of Trafficking (KCIK). Some victims were supported for more than 1 year (mainly African victims).

Portugal: The collection method of statistics on recorded crimes by the police does not allow data collection with this level of disaggregation. Only the data on identified victims in crimes recorded by the police authorities, by sex of victims, is available.

Romania: Data are provided by the National Integrated System for Monitoring and Assessment of trafficking operated by the National Agency against Trafficking in Persons. Other means of recruitment refer to kidnapped and talent businesses.

Slovenia: Figures are from the police database (victims detected by the police in the process of investigation of crimes).

Finland: The Assistance system does not have the information concerning the citizenship of minor victims. The numbers on minors derives from another data system that does not entail such detailed information as the Assistance system. Therefore minors’ nationalities are represented here as unknown.

United Kingdom: Where the country of origin is disputed, it has been recorded as unknown (UNK). Also the NRM database records the information in relation to the decision making process so whilst nationality is recorded the actual details of the individual’s trafficking experience are not recorded in the NRM database.

Norway: Data not available.

Table A9: Number of victims (identified and presumed) by assistance and protection: received assistance

	2010				2011				2012				2010-2012 ⁽¹⁾			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
EU Total	447	1 300	905	2 652	440	1 403	860	2 703	1 183	3 086	1 183	5 452	1 282	3 892	2 912	8 098
Belgium	79	58	0	137	83	66	0	149	84	73	0	157	246	197	0	443
Bulgaria	:	:	78	78	:	:	64	64	:	:	84	84	:	:	226	226
Czech Republic	22	11	43	76	16	11	24	51	16	18	18	52	54	40	85	179
Denmark	1	47	2	50	:	56	4	60	11	48	0	59	:	151	6	169
Germany	4	212	0	216	4	205	0	209	0	177	0	177	8	594	0	602
Estonia	:	:	:	:	39	17	0	56	14	8	0	22	:	:	:	:
Ireland	1	46	0	47	4	36	0	40	2	16	0	18	7	98	0	105
Greece	1	53	69	123	2	55	60	117	29	76	61	166	32	184	190	406
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	:	:	139	139	:	:	184	184	:	:	196	196	:	:	519	519
Croatia	1	5	0	6	1	9	0	10	3	2	0	5	5	16	0	21
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	723	1 872	36	2 631	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	5	47	0	52	5	35	0	40	11	26	0	37	21	108	0	129
Latvia	0	12	0	12	2	9	0	11	3	22	0	25	5	43	0	48
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	1	2	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	1	0	1	1	7	0	8
Hungary	6	11	0	17	2	9	0	11	2	12	0	14	10	32	0	42
Malta	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	8	0	8	1	10	0	11
Netherlands	85	321	0	406	151	401	1	553	111	359	0	470	347	1 081	1	1 429
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	253	253	:	:	133	133	:	:	198	198	:	:	584	584
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	206	415	0	621	93	421	0	514	141	311	0	452	440	1 147	0	1 587
Slovenia	3	14	0	17	1	17	0	18	2	13	0	15	6	44	0	50
Slovakia	14	14	0	28	13	18	0	31	6	16	0	22	33	48	0	81
Finland	18	32	2	52	23	32	0	55	25	28	0	53	66	92	2	160
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	319	319	:	:	390	390	:	:	590	590	:	:	1 299	1 299
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	:	:	46	46	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	1	29	0	30	0	46	0	46	0	19	0	19	1	94	0	95

(¹) For those countries which provided data for all the three reference years

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A10: Number of victims (identified and presumed) by assistance and protection: reflection period

	2010				2011				2012				2010-2012 ⁽¹⁾			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
EU Total	210	554	3	767	299	698	14	1 011	387	717	6	1 110	889	1 969	21	2 886
Belgium	66	55	0	121	76	49	0	125	74	70	0	144	216	174	0	390
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	3	3	1	7	:	2	8	10	0	5	5	10	:	10	14	27
Denmark	1	26	2	29	:	44	2	46	3	32	0	35	:	102	4	110
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	5	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	21	0	21	0	63	0	63	0	60	0	60	0	144	0	144
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	1	5	0	6	1	9	0	10	3	2	0	5	5	16	0	21
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	5
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	44	212	0	##	87	269	1	357	67	190	0	257	198	671	1	870
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	7	0	7	0	11	0	11
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	:	1	1	:	:	:	:
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	95	224	0	319	135	253	2	390	240	350	0	590	470	827	2	1 299
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

⁽¹⁾ For those countries which provided data for all the three reference years

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A11: Number of victims (identified and presumed) by assistance and protection: residence permit based on Directive 2004/81/EC

	2010				2011				2012				2010-2012 ⁽¹⁾			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
EU Total	158	463	147	768	155	447	187	789	233	645	222	1 100	489	1 379	550	2 418
Belgium	76	32	0	108	45	27	0	72	61	45	0	106	182	104	0	286
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	2	3	8	13	0	1	0	1	0	5	9	14	2	9	17	28
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	0	36	0	36	1	18	0	19	0	23	0	23	1	77	0	78
Estonia	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	2	77	0	79	2	68	0	70	1	62	0	63	5	207	0	212
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	:	:	139	139	:	:	184	184	:	:	196	196	:	:	519	519
Croatia	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	4
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	57	176	6	239	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	5	47	0	52	5	35	0	40	11	26	0	37	21	108	0	129
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	72	268	0	340	102	296	0	398	92	296	0	388	266	860	0	1 126
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	0	0	0	0	:	:	3	3	:	:	11	11	:	:	14	14
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	9	12	0	21	9	13	0	22
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	0	0

(¹) For those countries which provided data for all the three reference years

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A12: Number of victims (identified and presumed) by assistance and protection: residence permit based on Directive 2004/81 as well as other granted residence permits

	2010				2011				2012				2010-2012 ⁽¹⁾			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
EU Total	166	501	199	866	162	467	231	864	507	1 188	258	1 953	512	1 458	669	2 645
Belgium	77	33	0	110	45	28	0	73	63	47	0	110	185	108	0	293
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	2	3	8	13	0	0	0	1	1	5	9	15	3	8	17	29
Denmark	0	2	0	2	:	:	:	3	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	5
Germany	0	36	0	36	1	18	0	19	0	23	0	23	1	77	0	78
Estonia	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	52	52	:	:	42	42	:	:	17	17	:	:	111	111
Greece	2	86	0	88	2	73	0	75	1	73	0	74	5	232	0	237
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	139	139	:	:	184	184	:	:	196	196	:	:	519	519
Croatia	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	4
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	323	696	19	1 038	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	5	47	0	52	5	35	0	40	11	26	0	37	21	108	0	129
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	79	293	0	372	109	308	0	417	97	303	0	400	285	904	0	1 189
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	0	0	0	0	:	:	5	5	:	:	17	17	:	:	22	22
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	5	0	5
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	9	13	0	22	9	15	0	24
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	4

⁽¹⁾ For those countries which provided data for all the three reference years

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A13: Number of victims by type of assistance

	2010-2012									Total
	(Re)integration assistance	Accommodation	Education	Job placement	Legal assistance	Medical and psychological assistance	Return assistance	Training	Others	
EU Total ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾	130	1 843	282	112	1211	1 733	568	128	2 234	10 781
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	226
Czech Republic	46	83	28	65	44	48	10	25	83	432
Denmark	37	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	144	169
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia ⁽³⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	78
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	105
Greece	38	181	69	2	79	160	125	75	1	730
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	7	18	4	0	4	19	8	4	0	21
Italy ⁽⁴⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5311
Cyprus	0	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	2	31	0	0	4	3	3	0	35	78
Malta	0	11	0	0	11	11	8	0	0	11
Netherlands	0	779	0	0	0	0	104	0	62	945
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	0	203	0	0	135	58	17	0	362	775
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	0	355	181	45	934	1 434	248	24	1 466	1 587
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	50
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	81
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	95

⁽¹⁾ Based on the countries that were able to provide data for the three years

⁽²⁾ Breakdowns by type of assistance are given only for those countries providing breakdowns for all three years

⁽³⁾ Data for Estonia for 2011 and 2012 only

⁽⁴⁾ Data for Italy are for 2012 only, comprising 1863 (accommodation), 629 (job placement), 795 (legal assistance) and 2024 (medical and psychological assistance)

Footnote: Total may represent the number of people receiving assistance or the number of instances of assistance. See country notes for more details.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Country notes applicable to Tables A9, A10, A11, A12 and A13

Belgium: Data provided by the Immigration Office. Received assistance (total) refers to all persons who have requested assistance. Reflection period (total) refers only to all persons who received temporary residence (45 days). Victims are granted residence permits based on Directive 2004/81 and on other grounds according to articles 61/4 and articles 9 and 13 of the law dated 15/12/1980.

Czech Republic: “Others” in type of assistance and protection received means asylum. “Others” in type of received assistance, means legal, social assistance and counselling.

Denmark: All officially identified victims of trafficking are offered assistance and protection under the national action plan to combat human trafficking, such as appropriate and secure accommodation, medical and psychological care, counselling, legal assistance, skills training courses etc. Most VoTs accept and receive different forms of assistance, but there is no valid statistical data available for the given period on what specific assistance VoTs have accepted.

It should be noted, that persons granted the status of VoTs by the Danish Centre against Human Trafficking are allowed to stay legally in Denmark. They are not given a reflection period, but they are entitled to assistance and protection as all other victims of trafficking. These figures have been recorded under “others”.

Furthermore the values for “received assistance total will be higher as some VOT’s count more than once, as they receive e.g. both return assistance and reintegration assistance.

Denmark is not bound by the EU Directive 2004/81/EC and therefore has no specific legal basis to grant residence permits to victims of THB, neither on the basis of their co-operation with the authorities nor on grounds of their personal situation. Victims of trafficking can seek asylum if they fear persecution from traffickers or other persons in their country of origin. A temporary residence permit can be granted for the stay of a trafficked person beyond the reflection period if necessary for criminal investigations. Finally a residence permit on humanitarian grounds can be granted to victims of THB if significant considerations warrant it, e.g. serious physical or psychological illness.

Germany: Reliable and exhaustive data on victims that received assistance and victims given a residence permit is not available. Number of victims given a reflection period corresponds with number of victims from third countries.

Estonia: Data is collected by the NGOs, who communicate the information to the Ministry of Social Affairs for a yearly analysis. However data is currently unreliable and detailed information on the different categories is not available.

Ireland: Individual Care Plans for victims by the Health Service Executive under medical and psychological assistance provides for education, training and job replacement assistance as required. Other persons identified as victims of human trafficking during 2010 (31), 2011 (17) and 2012 (30) may have received services as provided under the general provisions of the Child Care Act 1991 in the case of minors and the Refugee Act 1996 in the case of refugees. However these figures cannot be presently verified and as such have not been included.

Croatia: Data provided by Government Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities

Cyprus: Data provided by the Social Welfare Services.

Latvia: It is not possible to provide such data on the type of received assistance, because “identified victims” receive the state funded social rehabilitation services for a time period not exceeding 180 hours. Each victim has his/her own individual rehabilitation plan and it differs by the amount of social services and the length of receiving of social services. “Presumed victims” do not receive the state-funded social rehabilitation services. They can receive different types of assistance provided by NGOs, for instance consultation and provision of

information or other social services as legal services, psychological counselling, coaching and general orientation.

Lithuania: Data are not available. All victims are referred for assistance to the NGOs financed from the state budget but not all of them accept it and, in addition, some assistance is rendered and financed from other sources; these two pieces of information are not reported.

Netherlands: The total number of victims who received assistance refers to all persons who made use of the reflection period (either followed-up by a request for a residence permit or not) and all persons whose request for a residence permit was granted.

Regarding the numbers provided for *Reflection period* some minors presented in the figures might not be actual (presumed) victims of trafficking in human beings. In the Netherlands there is no policy governing the residence of children whose parents are victims and are using the reflection period. In practice these children are provided the right on the reflection period as well, which explains the prevalence of some minors in the figures.

The *requested residence permit* refers to the so-called B9-regulation in 2012 (because of a change in the law it is re-numbered to B8 recently). The B9 regulation (Chapter B9 of the Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines 2000) provides that aliens who are or might be victims of or witnesses to human trafficking may temporarily remain legally in the Netherlands during the investigation and prosecution in order to remain available to the police and Public Prosecution Service (PPS). At the same time, victims are entitled to a number of facilities under the regulation. For the requested residence permit the age is calculated at the time of request. For the “*granted residence permit*” based on directive 2004/81, the age in this category is calculated at the time of granting the residence permit.

No data can be delivered on the “*granted residence permit*” based on other grounds than on Directive 2004/81. The category ‘other’ refers to the financial compensation granted to victims by the Violent Offences Compensation Fund in the Netherlands. It includes the financial compensation granted (immediately or after objection). Three applications for financial compensation in 2010 were still in treatment, as were nine applications in 2011 (reference date August 2012).

“*Return assistance*” refers to those victims who voluntarily return to their country of origin with assistance of the International Organization for Migration. Statistical data has been received from IOM in the Netherlands. No statistical data is available for other than the above mentioned forms of assistance. The totals in the different forms of assistance cannot be summed up in order to avoid double counting.

Austria: Data not available, the NGO LEFÖ-IBF (Intervention Centre for Trafficked Women) offers help to all identified victims, but the number of victims who had contact with the intervention centre is not recorded.

Portugal: The collection method of statistics on recorded crimes by the police does not allow data collection with this level of disaggregation.

Romania: The number of victims assisted by different type of assistance services is higher than the total number of assisted victims, due to the fact that cases of assistance are counted on different type of assistance. For example, a victim could receive medical assistance and accommodation, thus she will be counted in both types of assistance.

Legal assistance is reported on “*other type of assistance*” as it refers mainly to a Program implemented by ANITP and other partners “*Victim Witnesses Coordination in Trial*”. This program aims to help victims during the trial procedure (information, legal assistance, support, etc...). It serves also to encourage victims to testify in trial. The number of victims assisted through this program is very high and was not considered within the total number of assisted victims. From 2012, the Program is still on-going, but from now on, legal assistance received by the victims will be registered as a separate indicator.

Slovenia: Figures refers to the report of the Intergovernmental Working Group; especially ‘Caritas’ (crisis accommodation for 5 days), and safe positioning. Victims can transfer from one program to another, which could lead to double counting.

Slovakia: Protection for Victims of Human Trafficking (for a victim who is a citizen of the Slovak Republic) includes:

- Separation from the criminal environment;
- Help with voluntary return to the Slovak Republic;
- Possibility of anonymous accommodation, if the victim requests it;
- 90-day period of crisis care, in cases where the victim decides to cooperate with authorities involved in criminal cases, as well as complex care during the whole period of criminal case;
- Financial support, social support, psychological and social counselling, psychotherapeutic services, legal counselling, healthcare;
- Requalification courses;
- 90-day period of reintegration;
- Possibility of being included in the Witness Protection Program according to Act No. 256/1998 Coll. on Witness Protection as amended;
- Possibility for financial compensation for persons injured by intentional violent crimes is governed by Act No. 255/1998 Coll. as amended by Act No. 422/2002 Coll. (as long as the violent crime was committed from 01.01.1999 to 30.04.2006); Act No. 215/2006 Coll. as amended by Act No. 79/2008 Coll. (as long as the violent crime was committed from 01.05.2006 until 30.6.2013); Act No. 146/2013 Coll. (as long as the violent crime was committed after 1.7.2013).

Finland: Data provided by the Joutseno Reception Centre on received assistance and reflection period:

For the Assistance System a presumed victim is a person who has been accepted into the system, and consequently, who has received assistance in some form. There is no data on *residence permit* applications based on trafficking in human beings in the year 2010.

The applications based on trafficking in human beings can be submitted in itself or together with the application based on the compassionate grounds. If grounds other than human trafficking are presented as main grounds – even when linked to the human trafficking – the application itself is recorded based on the main ground presented. It is also possible that indications of human trafficking come up after the application has been submitted. In the asylum process the possibility of granting a residence permit based on trafficking in human beings is taken into consideration automatically. These reasons illustrate why the numbers of requested residence permits are not equivalent to decisions.

It should also be noted that the decision is not necessary made in the same year when the application was submitted.

Residence permits

Residence permits on the grounds of trafficking in human beings are granted based on Finnish Aliens Act (301/2004) section 52a (619/2006), which is implemented in Finnish legislation from directive 2004/81/EC. According to law a victim of trafficking in human beings staying in Finland is issued with a temporary residence permit if:

- (1) the residence of the victim of trafficking in human beings in Finland is justified on account of the pre-trial investigation or court proceedings concerning trafficking in human beings;
- (2) the victim of trafficking in human beings is prepared to cooperate with the authorities;
- (3) the victim of trafficking in human beings no longer has any ties with those suspected of trafficking in human beings.

If the victim of trafficking in human beings is in a particularly vulnerable position, the residence permit may be issued on a continuous basis regardless of whether the requirements laid down in subsection (1) and (2) are met.

The figures included under “other grounds” do not necessarily mean that residence permits are granted to presumed victims or because of trafficking in human beings.

It is not possible to get reliable data on decisions where there have been indications of trafficking in human beings but the residence permit was granted based on other grounds. It is also not possible to get data on presumed victims of human trafficking and their different residence permit grounds. The Finnish Immigration Service thus wants to emphasize that these figures must be read with careful considerations – they are only indicative, not in any means exhaustive.

Subsidiary protection

(1) An alien residing in Finland is issued with a residence permit on grounds of subsidiary protection if the requirements for granting asylum under section 87 are not met, but substantial grounds have been shown for believing that the person, if returned to his or her country of origin or country of former habitual residence, would face a real risk of being subjected to serious harm, and he or she is unable, or owing to such risk, unwilling to avail him or herself of the protection of that country. Serious harm means: 1) the death penalty or execution; 2) torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; 3) serious and individual threat as a result of indiscriminate violence in situations of international or internal armed conflicts.

Issuing residence permits on compassionate grounds

Aliens residing in Finland are issued with a continuous residence permit if refusing a residence permit would be manifestly unreasonable with regard to their health, ties to Finland or on other compassionate grounds, particularly in consideration of the circumstances they would face in their home country or of their vulnerable position.

Norway: Data is not available.

United Kingdom: All individuals who receive a positive *Reasonable Grounds* decision are granted a 45 day *Reflection and Recovery* period. All Identified victims will have received this as will some of the presumed victims who are awaiting a conclusive decision.

There will also be potential victims who were granted a *reflection period* but subsequently received a negative conclusive decision. This data is not provided as part of this working paper as these would not fall within the category of Identified or Presumed victims.

The NRM database records whether or not a residence permit has been granted if the *UKHTC* are informed by the Competent Authority, therefore the information provided might not be exhaustive. Data regarding the type of assistance received by the potential victims is not available from the *UKHTC*.

Table A14: Number of suspected traffickers by gender

	2010				2011				2012				3 Years			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
EU Total ⁽¹⁾	3 062	1 234	330	4 591	2 814	1 023	344	4 152	2 766	930	343	4 017	8 642	3 187	1 017	12 760
Belgium	681	377	32	1 090	660	251	39	950	539	183	33	755	1 880	811	104	2 795
Bulgaria	:	:	163	163	:	:	138	138	:	:	134	134	:	:	435	435
Czech Republic	27	8	0	35	20	9	0	29	15	7	0	22	62	24	0	86
Denmark	8	5	0	13	8	5	0	13	7	2	0	9	23	12	0	35
Germany	553	193	21	767	590	174	14	778	614	163	10	787	1 757	530	45	2 332
Estonia	:	:	78	78	:	:	87	87	:	:	111	111	:	:	276	276
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	163	83	0	246	75	100	0	175	122	43	6	171	360	226	6	592
Spain	377	301	0	678	180	100	0	280	123	72	0	195	680	473	0	1 153
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	7	3	0	10	15	2	0	17	18	3	0	21	40	8	0	48
Italy	98	52	1	151	50	25	0	75	101	51	0	152	249	128	1	378
Cyprus	45	19	0	64	28	21	0	49	16	52	0	68	89	92	0	181
Latvia	21	17	0	38	21	15	0	36	10	7	0	17	52	39	0	91
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	5	1	0	6	11	3	0	14	5	2	0	7	21	6	0	27
Hungary	22	2	0	24	36	8	0	44	21	2	0	23	79	12	0	91
Malta	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	1	3	0	4	3	5	0	8
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	46	18	0	64	56	15	0	71	85	31	0	116	187	64	0	251
Poland	7	7	0	14	8	5	0	13	5	18	0	23	20	30	0	50
Portugal	17	6	0	23	11	10	0	21	11	2	0	13	39	18	0	57
Romania	961	138	0	1 099	1 008	265	23	1 296	1 034	281	27	1 342	3 003	684	50	3 737
Slovenia	21	0	0	21	32	12	0	44	19	3	0	22	72	15	0	87
Slovakia	3	2	0	5	12	2	0	14	12	4	0	16	27	8	0	35
Finland	0	2	0	2	3	1	0	4	8	1	0	9	11	4	0	15
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	2	4	0	6
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	43	13	0	56	29	21	0	50	39	32	0	71	111	66	0	177
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	76	23	0	99	42	10	0	52	50	18	0	68	168	51	0	219
Turkey	:	:	108	108	:	:	107	107	:	:	86	86	:	:	301	301

(¹) The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A15: Percentage of suspected traffickers holding the same citizenship as the registering country ⁽¹⁾

	2010				2011				2012			
	Suspected Traffickers			% with citizenship of registering country	Suspected Traffickers			% with citizenship of registering country	Suspected Traffickers			% with citizenship of registering country
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
EU Total ⁽²⁾	811	321	1370	30	656	210	1108	27	592	157	992	25
Belgium	271	137	408	37	288	98	387	41	225	69	294	39
Bulgaria	:	:	163	100	:	:	138	100	:	:	134	100
Czech Republic	:	:	21	60	:	:	22	76	:	:	19	86
Denmark	2	1	3	23	2	0	2	15	1	0	1	11
Germany	162	42	204	27	195	30	226	29	200	49	250	32
Estonia	:	:	54	69	:	:	72	83	:	:	87	78
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	71	7	78	32	19	19	38	22	31	5	38	22
Spain	200	104	304	45	23	25	48	17	34	9	43	22
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	5	2	7	70	13	2	15	88	14	2	16	76
Italy	13	2	15	10	4	2	6	8	11	7	18	12
Cyprus	29	5	34	53	20	2	22	45	11	0	11	16
Latvia	21	17	38	100	21	15	36	100	10	7	17	100
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	2	0	2	29
Hungary	22	2	24	100	36	8	44	100	21	2	23	100
Malta	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	50	1	0	1	25
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	12	0	12	57	30	9	39	89	17	2	19	86
Slovakia	3	2	5	100	0	0	8	57	12	4	16	100
Finland	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	50	2	1	3	33
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	0	2	2	67	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	33
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	8	0	8	14	6	6	12	24	4	7	11	15
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	71	23	94	95	38	9	47	90	49	18	67	99
Turkey	:	:	73	68	:	:	90	84	:	:	70	81

⁽¹⁾ Total reflects the number of suspected traffickers (including gender unknown).

⁽²⁾ The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A16: Number of suspected traffickers in the EU ⁽¹⁾ by citizenship

	2010			2011			2012			3 Years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
EU Total	1 397	669	2 312	1 139	479	1 859	1 110	407	1 770	3 646	1 555	5 941
Belgium	271	137	408	288	98	387	225	69	294	784	304	1 089
Bulgaria	230	78	471	148	73	362	198	65	397	576	216	1 230
Czech Republic	3	5	29	4	4	30	2	1	22	9	10	81
Denmark	2	1	3	2	0	2	2	0	2	6	1	7
Germany	163	42	205	195	30	226	200	49	250	558	121	681
Estonia	2	2	58	0	0	72	0	0	87	2	2	217
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	74	8	82	24	21	45	36	12	50	134	41	177
Spain	200	104	304	23	26	49	34	9	43	257	139	396
France	21	38	59	14	14	28	10	3	13	45	55	100
Croatia	8	2	10	15	3	18	15	2	17	38	7	45
Italy	22	3	25	6	2	8	15	8	23	43	13	56
Cyprus	29	5	34	20	2	22	11	0	11	60	7	67
Latvia	23	20	44	27	20	47	11	13	24	61	53	115
Lithuania	5	2	8	8	2	10	4	0	4	17	4	22
Luxembourg	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	0	3
Hungary	45	24	69	51	12	63	51	12	63	147	48	195
Malta	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3
Netherlands	31	9	40	16	1	17	13	4	17	60	14	74
Austria	1	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	3	4	2	6
Poland	6	2	8	10	10	20	10	10	20	26	22	48
Portugal	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	7
Romania	242	182	425	235	149	386	246	143	398	723	474	1 209
Slovenia	12	0	12	30	9	39	17	2	19	59	11	70
Slovakia	6	4	15	9	2	13	3	3	7	18	9	35
Finland	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	3	4	1	5
Sweden	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
United Kingdom	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
EFTA countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
EU candidate countries	75	2	77	88	4	93	70	11	81	233	17	251
EU potential candidates	52	11	63	39	19	58	69	8	80	160	38	201
Other European countries	27	40	76	30	9	39	12	18	30	69	67	145
Asia	81	36	117	39	22	61	38	16	56	158	74	234
North America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CELAC	31	95	126	32	29	61	11	18	29	74	142	216
Africa	77	87	164	59	65	130	73	58	131	209	210	425
Unknown, stateless and other	261	115	451	285	92	436	221	50	329	767	257	1 216

⁽¹⁾ MS providing data for all three years: 17(excluding IE, FR, LT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SK, SE, UK). Total reflects the number of suspected traffickers (including gender unknown).

Source: Eurostat

Country notes applicable to the Tables A14, A15 and A16

Belgium: Data is collected from the national general police database. The counting rule refers to the initial recorded report (procès-verbal).

Czech Republic: The data from the police statistical system distinguishes the following categories of age: 0-15, 15-18, 18-30, 30 +; therefore the values from our category 18-30 is in category “18-24” and the values belonging to our category 30+ is placed in category “25+”

Denmark: The number of persons preliminarily charged for violation of Section 262 a in the Danish Criminal Code is included. The Danish National Police do not have any statistical data on the number of suspected traffickers that are not preliminarily charged.

Germany: Only identified traffickers registered by Police. Reliable data on presumed traffickers are not available.

Estonia: “*Unknown*” refers to foreigners either from other EU countries or non EU-countries. Detailed information on citizenship is not available.

Ireland: Data unavailable.

Croatia: Data are provided by the Government Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities.

Italy: Data provided by the Central Direction of the Criminal Police of the Public Safety Department of Ministry of Interior on the number of suspected traffickers by citizenship. It includes the number of reported persons (both still at large and under arrest) for crimes described by articles 601 of the Penal Laws Code, corresponding respectively to human trafficking.

Latvia: Data according to the Criminal Law Section 154.1 is provided by the Information Centre of the Ministry of the Interior. Data according to the Criminal Law Section 165.1 is provided by the State Police. Human traffickers shown under age “unknown” are 18 and older.

Lithuania: Data are not available (this data is used for police purposes only and is not distributed).

The Netherlands: The Netherlands cannot provide this kind of data. Because the Dutch police records on human trafficking do not provide reliable figures, it is impossible to gain a clear impression from those records on the number of suspected human traffickers known to the police.

Portugal: The collection method of statistics on crimes recorded by the police does not allow data collection with this level of disaggregation. The data available concerns the total number of suspected traffickers by sex.

Romania: Data provided by the Organized Crime Unit, the Combating Trafficking in Persons Department, and the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police. Detail on citizenship is not available.

Finland: Data from statistics on Offences Known to the Police (Statistics Finland). The data includes all persons suspected during the year in question no matter what year the crime had been reported.

United Kingdom: These data are not currently collected in the UK.

Norway: Data not available. Statistics Norway does not publish statistics on suspected persons, only on charged persons.

Table A17: Number of suspected traffickers by form of exploitation ⁽¹⁾

	2010				2011				2012			
	Total known form of exploitation	%sexual exploitation	%labour exploitation	% other exploitation	Total known form of exploitation	%sexual exploitation	%labour exploitation	% other exploitation	Total known form of exploitation	%sexual exploitation	%labour exploitation	% other exploitation
EU Total ⁽²⁾	2 162	76	19	5	1 645	70	24	6	1 498	66	27	7
Belgium	1 090	57	36	7	950	54	40	6	755	48	45	7
Bulgaria	163	91	9	0	138	86	7	7	134	54	42	4
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	13	100	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	171	85	4	11
Spain	678	100	0	0	280	100	0	0	195	100	0	0
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	9	33	33	33	17	41	6	53	21	38	5	57
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	64	64	2	34	49	90	10	0	68	99	0	1
Latvia	38	100	0	0	36	100	0	0	17	100	0	0
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	8	88	13	0	13	77	0	23	8	100	0	0
Hungary	20	75	10	15	:	:	:	:	16	100	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	4	100	0	0	4	100	0	0
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	21	100	0	0	44	100	0	0	23	96	0	4
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	21	62	0	38	25	44	0	56	29	38	0	62
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100	0	0
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	108	100	0	0	107	100	0	0	86	100	0	0

⁽¹⁾ Traffickers may be involved in more than one form of exploitation

⁽²⁾ The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Country notes applicable to Table A17

Czech Republic: Numbers on suspected traffickers by form of exploitation are not available – only the numbers of detected cases.

	2010	2011	2012
Detected Cases	14	9	4
Sexual Exploitation	9	7	3
Labour Exploitation/Forced labour	5	2	1

Denmark: The Danish National Police do not have any statistical data on the number of suspected traffickers that are not preliminarily charged.

Germany: Several forms of exploitation (domestic servitude, forced begging, criminal activities and removal of organs) are not defined by the current German Penal law. Therefore current data for Germany is only available on sexual exploitation and exploitation by forced labour.

Ireland: Data not available.

Croatia: Data provided by the Government Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities. Category “Others” refers to people who are forced to be a shepherd and forced marriage.

Italy: Data not available.

Cyprus: Other forms of exploitation include trafficking for the purpose of forced marriage.

Latvia: Data is not provided, because such data are not collected for this indicator. The data provided refers to the total numbers of suspected human traffickers by sexual exploitation.

Lithuania: Data are not available (this data is used for police purposes only and is not distributed).

Hungary: Detailed information on the form of exploitation is not available.

Netherlands: Data is not available.

Portugal: The collection method for statistics on crimes recorded by the police does not allow data collection with this level of disaggregation. The data available refers to the total number of suspected traffickers by sex.

Romania: Data regarding the distribution of investigated persons by gender and type of exploitation for THB are not available.

Slovenia: The category ‘others’ category refers to ‘slavery’.

Slovakia: Form of exploitation is not available in the statistics.

Finland: Data is not available.

Sweden: Number of persons suspected for trafficking offences by the police or the public prosecutor. A person is counted if a person remains suspected for trafficking offence when the investigation of a case is completed. If one and the same person is suspected on several occasions in a year, the person is only counted once per year. If one and the same person is suspected for the two types of exploitation (sexual exploitation and other exploitation) on several occasions in a year, the person is counted twice per year (one for each type of trafficking exploitation).

Registration on forms of exploitation is based on a classifications system (4-digit code) which offers a separation between a) sexual exploitation and b) other forms of exploitation. The latter category may include all forms of exploitation except sexual exploitation i.e. forced labour, domestic servitude, forced begging, organ removal, criminal activities etc. Offences within this category are included in the category “others”. Future data, starting in 2013, will offer a separation between force labour, forced begging and organ removal.

United Kingdom: Data is not currently collected in the UK.

Table A18: Number of total prosecuted traffickers by gender

	2010				2011				2012				3 Years			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
EU Total ⁽¹⁾	1 364	590	745	2 699	1 430	525	973	2 928	1 473	515	936	2 924	4 267	1 630	2 654	8 551
Belgium	:	:	530	530	:	:	573	573	:	:	653	653	:	:	1 756	1 756
Bulgaria	:	:	120	120	:	:	125	125	:	:	109	109	:	:	354	354
Czech Republic	21	5	0	26	:	6	25	31	25	6	0	31	:	17	25	88
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	13	:	:	21	21	:	:	:	:
Germany	143	49	0	192	109	39	0	148	125	37	0	162	377	125	0	502
Estonia	:	:	2	2	:	:	1	1	:	:	5	5	:	:	8	8
Ireland	4	1	0	5	6	2	0	8	15	0	0	15	25	3	0	28
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	335	183	0	518	297	198	0	495	374	198	0	572	1 006	579	0	1 585
Croatia	4	2	0	6	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	9
Italy	73	130	6	209	121	32	6	159	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	45	19	0	64	28	21	0	49	16	52	0	68	89	92	0	181
Latvia	22	15	0	37	20	7	0	27	9	3	0	12	51	25	0	76
Lithuania	16	5	0	21	26	7	0	33	21	3	0	24	63	15	0	78
Luxembourg	18	8	3	29	23	10	0	33	14	8	0	22	55	26	3	84
Hungary	22	2	0	24	36	8	0	44	21	2	0	23	79	12	0	91
Malta	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	1	3	0	4	3	5	0	8
Netherlands	176	39	2	217	210	43	4	257	253	54	4	311	639	136	10	785
Austria	146	53	45	244	149	59	26	234	148	56	27	231	443	168	98	709
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	124	124	:	:	64	64	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	1	0	1	6	2	0	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	338	77	0	415	393	87	0	480	446	90	0	536	1 177	254	0	1 431
Slovenia	:	:	17	17	:	:	15	15	:	:	25	25	:	:	57	57
Slovakia	:	:	20	20	:	:	61	61	:	:	28	28	:	:	109	109
Finland	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	3	5	3	0	8	7	6	0	13
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Norway	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	602	602	:	:	506	506	:	:	648	648	:	:	1 756	1 756

(¹) The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A19: Number of prosecuted traffickers in the EU ⁽¹⁾ by citizenship ⁽²⁾

	2010			2011			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
EU Total ⁽³⁾	921	276	1 657	968	278	1 740	1 121	296	1 941
Belgium	2	1	191	1	2	175	1	0	224
Bulgaria	66	33	266	66	28	267	61	30	264
Czech Republic	0	0	2	5	0	6	1	0	3
Denmark	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Germany	4	2	8	8	0	12	3	1	6
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Greece	0	0	1	4	1	5	1	7	10
Spain	0	0	1	1	2	4	5	6	13
France	145	45	194	125	33	172	165	40	212
Croatia	3	2	6	2	0	8	1	0	2
Italy	1	0	6	6	0	9	6	0	12
Cyprus	29	5	34	20	2	22	11	0	11
Latvia	21	15	36	20	7	28	8	5	16
Lithuania	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1
Luxembourg	2	1	3	5	3	8	1	0	1
Hungary	58	19	82	81	32	123	88	21	119
Malta	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	2
Netherlands	73	12	105	88	13	114	114	26	148
Austria	45	9	65	37	14	57	35	4	43
Poland	5	1	18	5	2	23	2	2	7
Portugal	1	0	4	7	0	10	10	0	16
Romania	463	129	625	476	133	676	594	146	804
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Slovakia	2	1	5	6	5	12	5	5	13
Finland	1	1	3	0	1	1	3	3	6
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	5
EFTA countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
EU candidate countries	28	3	50	15	0	25	16	4	29
EU potential candidates	11	1	24	5	0	25	2	3	44
Other European countries	5	16	39	17	10	38	10	15	33
Asia	31	27	112	29	40	116	23	17	99
CELAC countries	16	15	46	19	29	64	17	29	62
Africa	53	53	137	58	67	167	53	88	193
LatAMCarib-nonCELAC	9	1	10	14	1	16	22	4	26
North America	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Oceania	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unknown, stateless and other	33	7	129	37	12	136	22	12	118

⁽¹⁾ Countries providing data: 20 EU Member States in 2010, 2011 and 2012

⁽²⁾ Total reflects the number of prosecuted traffickers (including gender unknown).

⁽³⁾ The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

Source: Eurostat

Country notes applicable to data on Table A18 and A19

Belgium: Data are provided by the Board of Prosecutors-general. Data are presented at a national level, depending on the year (2010 to 2012) during which the accused is registered. The counting unit is the registered accused in a case of trafficking in human beings.

Bulgaria: Data on citizenship is not available.

Czech Republic: Data from the Supreme Prosecutors is broken down according to different age categories (15-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50). Data on citizenship is not available.

Denmark: It is not possible to provide data on the nationality of the accused or form of exploitation.

Germany: Only persons brought before criminal courts when trafficking in human beings was the most serious offence.

Estonia: Data is not available.

Ireland: Data only available for 2012.

Spain: The term “others” includes those nationalities that represent less than 1 % of the total recorded in the years 2010, 2011 and 2012, as these figures are considered not to be representative and/or of little significance when collating data.

Italy: The citizenship of traffickers is calculated on prosecuted traffickers after the final decision.

Latvia: There are two sources of data: 1) the Criminal Law Section 154.1 (Human Trafficking) provided by the Information Centre of the Ministry of the Interior; and 2) the Criminal Law Section 165. provided by the General Prosecutor’s Office. Latvia considers that it is important to count data for both sections together. Human traffickers specified under age “unknown” are 18 and older.

Lithuania: Data provided by the Prosecutor General’s Office of the Republic of Lithuania does not contain information on citizenship.

Hungary: Detailed information on citizenship is not available.

Netherlands: Figures refer to the ‘*country of birth*’ and not to citizenship; age refers to the age of the prosecuted suspects at the start of committing human trafficking, not at the time of prosecution, the age categories for the Netherlands are slightly different.

Poland: This type of information should be available from 2013.

Portugal: The data available concerns the number of defendants in first instance judicial courts, by sex, age group and nationality.

Romania: The data at national level regarding the prosecuted persons is not collected by type of citizenship as it only differentiates between Romanians and foreigners. The corresponding figures are:

2010: 412 Romanians and 3 foreigners;

2011: 476 Romanians and 4 foreigners;

2012: 533 Romanians and 3 foreigners.

We are not able to provide crosstabs data by citizenship, gender and age, but only separately by gender and adult versus minor.

Distribution by age (adult/minor) and gender:

2010: 334 male adult, 75 female adult, 4 male minor and 2 female minor

2011: 376 male adult, 84 female adult, 17 male minor and 3 female minor

2012: 436 male adult, 90 female adult, 10 male minor and 0 female minor.

Finland: Data originates from the statistics on Prosecutions, Sentences and Punishments.

United Kingdom: Data is not currently collected in the UK.

Norway: Persons prosecuted includes all persons committed for trial or who accepted an option of a ticket fine (during the statistical year) who have human trafficking as a principal offence. These persons are included in the statistics on "*persons charged*", which is a counting unit in the statistics on offences investigated. The statistics on prosecuted offenders are not available/published for 2012.

Turkey: Values refer to the number of suspects received by public prosecutor's offices within the year, in investigations for human trafficking. No data is available regarding the gender and citizenship of the suspects.

Table A20: Number of prosecuted traffickers by form of exploitation

	2010				2011				2012			
	Total known form of exploitation	% sexual exploitation	% labour exploitation	% other exploitation	Total known form of exploitation	% sexual exploitation	% labour exploitation	% other exploitation	Total known form of exploitation	% sexual exploitation	% labour exploitation	% other exploitation
UE Total ⁽¹⁾	1800	76	16	9	1734	72	18	9	1728	75	20	5
Belgium	530	43	48	9	573	43	48	9	653	52	41	7
Bulgaria	120	96	4	0	115	89	11	:	109	36	60	5
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	192	90	9	2	148	94	6	0	162	88	10	2
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	5	100	0	0	8	100	0	0	15	100	0	0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	518	100	0	0	495	100	0	0	572	100	0	0
Croatia	6	83	0	17	3	33	67	0	:	:	:	:
Italy	187	67	0	33	144	44	0	56	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	64	64	2	34	49	90	10	0	68	99	0	1
Latvia	35	100	0	0	27	100	0	0	12	100	0	0
Lithuania	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:
Luxembourg	29	76	0	24	33	70	30	0	22	100	0	0
Hungary	14	64	14	:	32	94	6	:	18	89	0	:
Malta	0	:	:	:	4	100	0	0	4	100	0	0
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:
Slovenia	17	100	0	0	15	100	0	0	25	96	0	4
Slovakia	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	8	13	0	88	1	0	0	100	6	50	0	50
United Kingdom	75	88	0	12	86	64	0	36	62	61	0	39
Iceland	1	100	0	0	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:
Norway	0	:	:	:	5	100	0	0	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:

⁽¹⁾ The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Country notes applicable to Table A20

Czech Republic: Data on numbers of prosecuted traffickers by form of exploitation are not available, but from the experiences of prosecutors we can assess that the sexual forms of exploitation prevail compared to labour exploitation/forced labour.

Denmark: It is not possible to extract data on the form of exploitation.

Germany: Values refer to persons brought before criminal courts as far as trafficking in human beings was the most serious offence. Several forms of exploitation (domestic servitude, forced begging, criminal activities and removal of organs) are not defined by the current German Penal law. Therefore current data for Germany is only available on sexual exploitation or exploitation by forced labour.

Ireland: Values refer to prosecution for sexual exploitation.

Croatia: Data provided by the Government Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities.

Italy: The form of exploitation is investigated considering the final decision of the prosecuted traffickers. Since in Italy there is not a specific law on human trafficking that automatically identifies human trafficking, in order to identify the form of exploitation, the combination of human trafficking with other law violations included in the same case is considered: e.g. sexual exploitation and abetting prostitution law, worker protection law, and others.

Cyprus: Other forms of exploitation include exploitation for the purpose of forced marriage.

Latvia: Data provided by the General Prosecutor's Office and the Information Centre of the Ministry of the Interior. The total numbers refers to prosecuted human traffickers by sexual exploitation.

Lithuania: Data provided by the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Lithuania, by year when prosecution was started. The form of exploitation is not provided.

Hungary: Detailed information on the form of exploitation is not available.

Netherlands: Data is not available. The Public Prosecution Service does not register whether a case is related to sexual or other forms of exploitation. It is difficult to do so, since the text of the relevant article of the Dutch Criminal Code makes it impossible to make a distinction between the categories.

Portugal: The collection method of statistics on cases in first instance judicial courts does not allow data collection with this level of disaggregation.

Romania: The data at national level regarding prosecuted persons for THB is not collected by type of exploitation.

Slovenia: "Other" forms of exploitation include "slavery".

Slovakia: Form of exploitation is not available in the statistics.

Finland: Detailed information is not available.

United Kingdom: Data is collected by the Ministry of Justice but is not available for the categories of: 'forced labour', 'domestic servitude', 'forced begging/use for begging', 'criminal activities', 'removal of organs' and 'unknown'. Data provided are for England and Wales only.

Norway: The data on the form of exploitation cover three categories "sexual exploitation", "forced labour" and "removal of organs".

Turkey: No data is available regarding type of exploitation.

Table A21: Number of final decisions by the prosecution service (for trafficking in human beings)

	2010				2011				2012			
	Decision to summon for THB	Decision to summon for other criminal offences	Out of court settlement	Others	Decision to summon for THB	Decision to summon for other criminal offences	Out of court settlement	Others	Decision to summon for THB	Decision to summon for other criminal offences	Out of court settlement	Others
EU Total ⁽¹⁾	908	61	221	381	975	51	287	379	950	82	249	454
Belgium	99	0	182	249	93	0	223	257	74	0	166	413
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	26	0	0	0	31	0	0	2	31	0	0	2
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	4	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	13	2	0	0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	134	0	0	75	107	0	0	52	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	0	11	0	0	2	10	0	0	9	27	0	0
Latvia	27	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Lithuania	14	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Luxembourg	13	0	0	16	0	0	0	33	1	0	0	22
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Netherlands	151	4	38	13	176	7	64	5	239	9	83	7
Austria	5	33	1	0	10	31	0	0	6	44	0	0
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	415	0	0	0	480	0	0	0	536	0	0	0
Slovenia	5	12	0	0	13	2	0	0	:	:	0	0
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
United Kingdom	:	:	0	28	:	:	0	30	:	:	0	10
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	71	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	55	0	0	0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

⁽¹⁾ The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Country notes applicable to Table A21

Belgium: The data refers to cases where an accused has been registered during the years 2010 to 2012, and might not represent the final judgment. The situation presented is thus a temporary picture of the decisions taken in cases concerning trafficking in human beings in which an accused has been registered.

Decision to Summon for Trafficking in Human Beings = Summons and further action: This section presents cases in which an accused person has been registered and for which a summons to appear or a subsequent decision to the notice is attributed. It concerns cases where there is a summons to appear before the criminal court, a judgment, an objection, an appeal, etc.

Out-of-Court Settlement = Case without further action: The decision to take no further action constitutes a waiver to prosecution, ending the information. This decision is always provisional. As long as the public action is not closed, the case can be re-opened.

Others: Includes criminal prosecution that have been transmitted for disposal, halted, for instruction or referred to the “Chambre du Conseil”.

The values reported by Belgium for the category “others” refers to cases which were registered from 2010 to 2012, but as at 10 July 2013 were still waiting for a decision; in provision; for instruction; council of chamber or unknown.

Czech Republic: “Others” includes criminal prosecutions that have been halted.

Germany: Only persons brought before criminal courts as far as trafficking in human beings was the most serious offence.

Estonia: No detailed information is available.

Spain: Data not available in the CICO registration systems.

Croatia: Data provided by the Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities.

Italy: Data provided refers solely to cases archived.

Latvia: Data provided by the General Prosecutor’s Office.

Lithuania: Data provided by the Prosecutor General’s Office of the Republic of Lithuania (by year of registration of final decisions on trafficking in human beings).

Netherlands: Data is not available.

Portugal: The collection method for statistics on cases in first instance judicial courts does not allow data collection with this level of disaggregation.

Romania: Data regarding the individuals prosecuted for THB are counted when the prosecution authority completes the investigation and indictments are issued (the so-called output statistics).

Slovakia: According to the General Prosecutor’s office there were 4 final decisions by the prosecution in 2010, 14 final decisions in 2011 and 13 final decisions in 2012. From which there were 4 agreements on guilt and punishment resolved in 2010, 14 agreements on guilt and punishment resolved in 2011 and 13 agreements on guilt and punishment resolved in 2012. The rest of the prosecuted offenders were referred to the court. In 2010 there were 10 traffickers referred to the court, in 2011 it was 33 and in 2012 14 traffickers were referred to the court. In the 2011 data collection on THB, data (2008-2010) included charges. In the 2013 data collection, data (2010-2012) exclude charges.

Finland: Data provided by the Statistics on Decisions by the prosecutor.

Sweden: In cases there are, for the same offence, different decisions made by the prosecution service (for example a decision to prosecute one suspect and a decision to not prosecute another suspect). A principal decision rule determines which decision will be counted in the statistics. In the principal decision rule the different decisions are ordered by a) decision to prosecute, b) fine c) waiver of prosecution and other unspecified decisions not to prosecute. The first decision in this order that is present in a criminal case will be counted in the statistics.

United Kingdom: Pre-charge decisions data are collected by the *Crown Prosecution Service* (CPS). These decisions are counted in terms of the number of suspects who are flagged as involved in allegations of human trafficking. The CPS began identifying and monitoring human trafficking cases from 1st April 2010. The CPS defines human trafficking as any offence from the following list:

- Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Section 57)
- Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Section 58)
- Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Section 59)
- Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Section 59A(1)(a))
- Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Section 59A(1)(b))
- Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Section 59A(1)(c))
- Asylum and Immigration [Treatment of Claimants] Act 2004 Section 4(1)
- Asylum and Immigration [Treatment of Claimants] Act 2004 Section 4(2)
- Asylum and Immigration [Treatment of Claimants] Act 2004 Section 4(3)
- Asylum and Immigration [Treatment of Claimants] Act 2004 Section 4(1A)(a))
- Asylum and Immigration [Treatment of Claimants] Act 2004 Section 4(1A)(b))
- Asylum and Immigration [Treatment of Claimants] Act 2004 Section 4(1A)(c))
- Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (Section 71)

The flag is applied from the onset of the case. The flag will remain in place even if those charges are subsequently amended or dropped. Offences of human trafficking may be considered at the time of the pre-charge decision but following a decision to charge a defendant may be charged with another offence. CPS human trafficking statistics are dependent upon lawyers and administrative staff identifying applicable cases and flagging the case record in the Case Management System.

Norway: Data is not available.

Turkey: The number of investigations concluded by public prosecutor's offices within the year has been provided.

Table A22: Number of court judgments

	2010				2011				2012			
	Acquittals	Convictions	Others	Total	Acquittals	Convictions	Others	Total	Acquittals	Convictions	Others	Total
EU Total ⁽¹⁾	85	1348	104	1565	112	1372	74	1578	68	1066	50	1220
Belgium	:	64	:	64	:	68	:	68	:	48	:	48
Bulgaria	0	119	11	130	0	119	12	131	0	105	0	105
Czech Republic	9	10	0	19	7	21	0	28	6	11	0	17
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	0	131	61	192	0	121	27	148	0	128	34	162
Estonia	:	:	:	28	:	:	:	20	:	:	:	36
Ireland	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	6
Greece	:	:	:	:	11	16	0	27	14	34	0	48
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	0	577	0	577	0	511	0	511	:	:	:	:
Croatia	3	3	0	6	2	1	0	3	5	2	0	7
Italy	22	:	:	22	17	:	:	17	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	18	11	23	52	32	12	22	66	12	36	8	56
Latvia	0	21	0	21	0	14	0	14	0	19	0	19
Lithuania	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	7	0	7
Luxembourg	1	6	0	7	0	6	0	6	3	2	1	6
Hungary	:	:	:	:	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	8
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Netherlands	20	107	9	136	21	99	13	133	25	123	5	153
Austria	10	14	0	24	7	9	0	16	1	17	0	18
Poland	0	20	0	20	0	19	0	19	0	18	0	18
Portugal	0	1	0	1	9	1	0	10	2	6	1	9
Romania	0	203	0	203	0	276	0	276	0	427	0	427
Slovenia	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	8
Slovakia	0	6	0	6	4	8	0	12	0	12	0	12
Finland	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	3	0	7	1	8
Sweden	0	6	0	6	0	2	0	2	0	9	0	9
United Kingdom	0	29	0	29	0	38	0	38	0	32	0	32
Iceland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	0	20	0	20	0	14	0	14	0	34	0	34
Turkey	:	:	:	28	:	:	:	18	:	:	:	71

(¹) The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Table A23: Number of convicted traffickers

	2010				2011				2012				3 Years			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
EU Total ⁽¹⁾	745	313	290	1 348	790	280	302	1 372	574	182	310	1 066	2 109	775	902	3 786
Belgium	:	:	64	64	:	:	68	68	:	:	48	48	:	:	180	180
Bulgaria	:	:	119	119	:	:	119	119	:	:	105	105	:	:	343	343
Czech Republic	6	4	0	10	16	5	0	21	9	2	0	11	31	11	0	42
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	98	33	0	131	90	31	0	121	99	29	0	128	287	93	0	380
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	5	0	0	5	3	1	0	4	4	2	0	6	12	3	0	15
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	16	16	:	:	34	34	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	400	177	0	577	358	153	0	511	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	2	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	4	2	0	6
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	6	5	0	11	7	5	0	12	14	22	0	36	27	32	0	59
Latvia	13	8	0	21	6	8	0	14	14	5	0	19	33	21	0	54
Lithuania	8	3	0	11	9	2	0	11	7	0	0	7	24	5	0	29
Luxembourg	3	3	0	6	6	0	0	6	2	0	0	2	11	3	0	14
Hungary	:	:	:	:	7	2	0	9	7	1	0	8	:	:	:	:
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Netherlands	:	:	107	107	:	:	99	99	:	:	123	123	:	:	329	329
Austria	9	5	0	14	6	3	0	9	13	4	0	17	28	12	0	40
Poland	15	5	0	20	16	3	0	19	14	4	0	18	45	12	0	57
Portugal	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	5	1	0	6	6	2	0	8
Romania	147	56	0	203	218	58	0	276	331	96	0	427	696	210	0	906
Slovenia	4	0	0	4	6	0	0	6	7	1	0	8	17	1	0	18
Slovakia	4	2	0	6	5	3	0	8	9	3	0	12	18	8	0	26
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	3	0	7	4	4	0	8
Sweden	3	3	0	6	2	0	0	2	8	1	0	9	13	4	0	17
United Kingdom	22	7	0	29	34	4	0	38	24	8	0	32	80	19	0	99
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	3	0	0	3	2	2	0	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	4	1	0	5	4	1	0	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	17	3	0	20	12	2	0	14	29	5	0	34	58	10	0	68
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(¹) The EU Total reflects the total for a given year based on the countries which provided data for that year. Not all EU Member States provided data for all of the three reference years and direct comparisons of EU totals between years may therefore be misleading.

: Data not available

Source: Eurostat

Country notes applicable to Table A22 and A23

Belgium: The Service for Criminal Policy has published statistics of convictions, suspension and internments since 1994 (until 2012).

Its database is derived from the database of the ‘Criminal Record Service’ of the Federal Public Service of Justice. This service is responsible for encoding, in its system all the “conviction reports” (reports established by the courts for each conviction). These convictions are final and not open for appeal and are transmitted by the clerks of the appeal courts and first level courts.

These conviction reports are not computerized reports. The encoding is thus manual. This explains why there is still some delay at this moment in the encoding of the data. A new way to introduce the data is currently under consideration.

The counting unit used is the ‘number of convictions’ and not the ‘number of convicted traffickers’ or judgements. One conviction report concerns one person but a person can be convicted for the same facts in the same year, although this will rarely occur for trafficking in human beings.

So this difference means that the amount of convictions may be slightly higher than the number of convicted traffickers. Also the amount of judgements is different. Different people can be convicted in the same judgement. So there are generally less judgments than convictions or convicted persons.

There is still a slight delay in the encoding of the conviction reports namely 15 % for the last years. Accordingly, the data provided may present a slight underestimation because the amount of convictions of THB is not as important as for other crimes such as human smuggling, but it must be taken into account.

Regarding the difference in convictions between 2011 and 2012, it should be taken into account that the 2012 data was still recorded at the moment of the extraction. So it would be inaccurate to conclude that there has been a decrease in convictions when comparing these two years and the comparison could only be done on the basis of a full extraction.

Czech Republic: The data provided refer to convicted/released persons not convictions (more persons can be convicted during one trial).

Denmark: Data are provided by the Danish National Police.

Ireland: Data are provided by An Garda Síochána (Irish Police).

Spain: Data not available in the CICO registration system.

France: Due to changes in recording practices, figures for 2012 and 2013 on the number of court judgments for traffickers will not be available. These data will be available from 2014.

Croatia: Data are provided by Croatian CBS via its two regular surveys, namely the statistical survey on accused adults against whom criminal proceedings have been validly concluded, and the statistical survey on juveniles against whom criminal proceedings have been validly concluded through a senate. Reporting units are courts of first instance. There is no double counting, because the statistical counting unit is the perpetrator of criminal offence. Therefore, each convicted person will be represented with one statistical form. Data refer to article 175 (Trafficking in human beings and slavery) of the Croatian Penal Code. The principal offence rule is applied.

Italy: Data from the Central Criminal record office (CCRO) allows the analysis of definitive sentences of convictions on the basis of all the crimes that produced the final sentence of conviction. Each sentence concerns a single author.

Cyprus: Cases were also classified as dismissed and “nolle prosequi”.

Latvia: Data provided by the Courts Information System. Only the number of convicted persons or acquitted persons in the final courts instance (not number of judgements) is available. Double counting is avoided by excluding persons who are convicted by one decision for offences committed according to both the Criminal Article 154. “*Human Trafficking*” and Article 165. “*Sending a Person for Sexual Exploitation*”. Such data registration is done to provide precise data about convicted persons.

The statistical data about number of acquitted persons are summarized from data from lists of court cases, excluding persons for whom, during the course of proceedings, the charge for human trafficking was changed to another criminal offence.

Lithuania: Data provided by the National Courts Administration, by year of conviction, at first instance only, for trafficking in human beings.

Hungary: Court provided information only on convictions.

Netherlands: The figures on suspected THB offenders prosecuted by the Public Prosecution Service and the figures on convicted THB offenders cannot be compared. The data on the prosecution of the human trafficking cases in first instance usually do not encompass a cohort and can therefore seldom be compared, since not all cases are dealt with by the Public Prosecution Service and heard by the court of instance in the year they are registered by the Public Prosecution Service.

Whether a principal offence rule is applied depends on the indictment(s): if an offender is summoned for one or more different human trafficking offences and also for another offence (e.g. rape/maltreatment/etc.) in one indictment, then this would result in one conviction with one sentencing. The sentence refers to one or more different human trafficking offences as well as to the other offence (e.g. rape).

If an offender is summoned for one or more different human trafficking offences and also for another offence (e.g. rape/maltreatment/etc.) in, for example two (or more) indictments, then this can result in two (or more) different cases / two (or more) different convictions / and two (or more) different sentences. It is also possible that these different cases come together in a joinder, resulting in one case in total / one conviction / one sentence.

Conviction in the statistics of the National Rapporteur indicates a conviction for at least one human trafficking offence that is summoned to court. It is possible that simultaneously the offender is convicted for another offence. The sentence refers to all offences for which a conviction exists together. Therefore it is untraceable what the sentence would be for human trafficking alone, when there is also a conviction for offences other than human trafficking.

Portugal: Data provided by the Directorate General for Justice Policy. The data available regards the number of defendants in first instance judicial courts, by sex and those who were convicted or acquitted.

Romania: Data are provided by the Superior Council of Magistracy, Ministry of Justice. The indicator refers to the definitively acquitted persons by the justice courts..

Slovakia: Data derived from Ministry of Justice of Slovak Republic. All crimes were judged according to §179 of 300/2005 Coll. and §246 of 140/1961 Coll. Data refers to convictions (excluding acquittals). Data are not registered in the statistical system according to the given indicators. Figures provided were gathered by examining individual court judgements.

Finland: Data from the statistics on Prosecutions, Sentences and Punishments (Statistics Finland).

Sweden: The number of persons convicted in county courts (first instance). The principal offence rule is applied (the most serious offence is counted as the principal offence). Data is primarily collected from the county courts’ system for case registration. Data includes convictions for all legal forms of trafficking in persons, including acting as an accessory etc.

United Kingdom: Data collected by the Ministry of Justice and provided for England and Wales only.

Norway: “Persons convicted” means persons sanctioned with legal efficacy by the court for crimes (misdemeanours excluded), registered in the statistical year. A person, who has been sanctioned with several crimes in the course of the statistical year, will be grouped by the principal crime in the tables, i.e. by the crime which by law carries the longest sentence. Norway only has data on the number of convictions, not on the number of acquittals. The statistics on convictions are not available/published for 2012.

Turkey: The number of human traffickers for whom a sentence decision has been rendered in cases judged at criminal courts within the year has been provided. No data is available regarding the gender.

Annex - Other country notes

Country notes referring to: ‘Number of victims by means of recruitment’.

Czech Republic: Also included in “intermediary agencies” are “individual persons”. “Others” refers to organised groups.

Germany: Only identified victims registered by Police. Reliable data on presumed victims as well as distinctive data on victims registered by other organisations are not available.

Estonia: No detailed information is available.

Ireland: Data is not available.

Croatia: Data is provided by Government Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities.

Latvia: Data is not collected.

Lithuania: Data is not collected.

Poland: Data is provided for Victims officially identified by Border Guards.

Portugal: The collection method of statistics on recorded crimes by the police does not allow data collection with this level of disaggregation.

Romania: Data recorded by the National Integrated System for Monitoring and Assess of trafficking operated by National Agency against Trafficking in Persons. Victim’s registration is performed mainly by the police through a web based application into the ANITP database. Other records of victims are reported to the Agency and implemented at central or regional Agency Centres level.

Slovenia: Data is collected from the Report on the Work of the Inter-ministerial Working Group on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, these figures also include the input from the police.

Slovakia: Almost all of the victims were recruited orally (by friend, neighbour or even by a family member). However, specific data for 2010 to 2012 are not available.

Finland: Data is not available.

United Kingdom: The NRM database does not record this type of detail.

Norway: Data is not available

Country notes referring to: ‘Number of victims by country of recruitment’.

Denmark: The Danish Immigration Service and the Danish Centre against Human Trafficking did not yet collect statistical data on country of recruitment. In most cases however, it seems that the country of origin and country of recruitment are the same.

Germany: Data is not available.

Estonia: No detailed information available.

Ireland: Data is not available.

Croatia: Source: Government Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities.

Portugal: The collection method of statistics on recorded crimes by the police does not allow data collection with this level of disaggregation.

Romania: “*Other*”, includes kidnapped and talent businesses.

Finland: Data is not available.

Norway: Data is not available.

Country notes referring to: ‘Number of suspected traffickers involved in organized crime’

Belgium: Includes all the offences where a minimum of three perpetrators were registered.

Czech Republic: Data refers to detected THB crimes committed in cooperation with organised groups from foreign countries.

Denmark: Persons who are preliminarily charged for violation of Section 262 a in the Danish Criminal Code are covered by the term organized crime, hence a reference is made to table 2.1. The Danish National Police do not have any statistical data on whether the persons concerned, moreover, are involved with organized crime. The extraction of data would demand an extensive manual examination of every case.

Germany: Data is not available.

Estonia: No detailed information is available.

Ireland: Data is not available.

Croatia: Data provided by Government Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities.

Italy: The statistical system of the Ministry of Interior does not allow the extraction of the required data for the “*Number of suspected traffickers involved in organised crime*”.

Latvia: Data is not available.

Lithuania: Data are not available (this data is used for police purposes only and is not distributed).

Netherlands: Data is not available.

Portugal: The collection method of statistics on recorded crimes by the police does not allow data collection with this level of disaggregation.

Romania: Data is not available.

Finland: Data is not available.

United Kingdom: Data on individuals are not currently available for the UK.

Country notes referring: ‘Number of court judgments of traffickers by form of exploitation’

Belgium: Data not currently available for indicator however it should be implemented in the framework of future reporting tasks.

Czech Republic: The concrete form of exploitation is not registered, only the forms of exploitation according to the criminal code. In 2010 and 2011 there are only THB convictions for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Regarding 2012, while not specifically registered, exploitation was found in agriculture, meat factory and construction sectors.

Denmark: It is not possible to extract data on the specific form of exploitation.

Germany: Several forms of exploitation (domestic servitude, forced begging, criminal activities and removal of organs) are not defined by the current German Penal law. Therefore current data for Germany is only available on sexual exploitation and exploitation by forced labour.

Ireland: No records are available on acquittals or other type of court judgements.

France: The convictions between 2010 and 2011 for sexual forms of exploitation combine all convictions in cases of pimping or recourse to prostitution. The category “Forced Labour” covers infringements relating to working conditions contrary to the dignity of the person. The category “Forced Begging” covers infringements relating to the exploitation of begging. The category “Removal of organs” covers infringements relating to organ trafficking. All other cases are combined in the group “Others”.

Ireland: Sexual exploitation (no judgements involved on other forms of THB).

Croatia: The article 175 of the Croatian Penal Code (Trafficking in human beings and slavery), does not make a distinction between forms of exploitation.

Italy: Only cases of sexual exploitation are possible to be distinguished. This form of exploitation has been identified by considering the inclusion of sexual violence, sexual exploitation and abetting prostitution laws in the same definitive sentence of conviction.

Latvia: Data provided by the Courts Information System. Only the number of persons convicted or acquitted in the final courts instance (not number of judgements).

Lithuania: Data provided by the National Courts Administration (by year of conviction, at first instance only and only on trafficking in human beings).

Netherlands: Data is not available. The Public Prosecution Service does not register whether a case is related to sexual or other forms of exploitation.

Portugal: The collection method of statistics on cases in first instance judicial courts does not allow data collection with this level of disaggregation.

Romania: Data regarding the type of exploitation for the person convicted for THB is not collected. According to national law on trafficking in persons 678/2001, the persons are convicted for Article 12 (trafficking of persons) and Article 13 (trafficking of minors), irrespective of the type of exploitation.

Slovenia: Data is not available.

Slovakia: All crimes were judged according to §179 of 300/2005 Coll. and §246 of 140/1961 Coll. Data refers to convictions (excluding acquittals). Data are not registered in the statistical system according to the indicators requested. The figures provided in the tables were gathered by examining individual court judgements.

Finland: Specific information by form of exploitation is not available. The crime classification applied in the statistics on prosecuted and sentenced persons is compiled from titles in the Finnish penal code. Those are not as detailed as the information requested.

Sweden: Data provided by the Crime Prevention Council responsible for the official crime statistics. Data differs from “number of court judgments (including convictions) of traffickers” because the source of information as well as the definition of a convicted person differs from those applied by the county court’s system for case registration. Data only refers to the decision in the first court level. According to the definition of the Crime Prevention Council a person is convicted if the case is accepted at the first court level even though the case is dismissed in the court of appeal.

United Kingdom: Data is collected by the Ministry of Justice but is not available for the categories of ‘forced labour’, ‘domestic servitude’, ‘forced begging/use for begging’, ‘criminal activities’, ‘removal of organs’ and ‘unknown’. The data provided are for England and Wales only.

Norway: The data on the form of exploitation covers three categories “sexual exploitation”, “forced labour” and “removal of organs”.

Turkey: No data is available regarding the type of exploitation.

Country notes referring to: 'Total value of assets confiscated from the traffickers convicted'.

Czech Republic: Amount in EUR in case that 1 EUR = 25 CZK (which could differ during the period of time)

2010: 8,519,027 CZK (€ 340,761); 2011: 315,200 CZK (€ 12,608); 2012: 592,570 CZK (€ 23,703).

Denmark: It is not possible to extract data on confiscated property.

Netherlands: Data is not available, however the Dutch Rapporteur will include information about confiscations in the 2014 report.

United Kingdom: Figures in pounds sterling relate to financial years 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13 respectively. Data extracted from the Joint Asset Recovery Database (JARD) for the category "People Trafficking". Figures relate to the amounts recovered from convicted people traffickers through confiscation orders in each of the last three years. The values relate to amounts enforced in that particular year and bears no relation to the year when the order was actually obtained which could be several years before:

2010: £ 895,154.31; 2011: £ 196,992.48; 2012: £ 995,035.87 .

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