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European Commission

Data collection on trafficking in human beings in the EU

Migretion and Home Affairs

2018

Data collection on trafficking in human beings in the EU

Final report - 2018

Lancaster University

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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

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

AT Austria

PL Poland

PT Portugal

RO Romania

SE Sweden

SI Slovenia

SK Slovakia

UK United Kingdom

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 ATC EU Anti Trafficking Coordinator

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)

LatAMCarib – nonCELAC: Other Latin American and Caribbean States not part of CELAC

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

NREM National rapporteur and Equivalent mechanism

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

Dedicated Commission website

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Trafficking in human beings is the buying and selling of women, girls, men, and boys. It has hugely deleterious consequences for individuals, society, and the economy.

This is the fourth report published by the European Commission that presents a compilation of statistics at the EU Member State level on trafficking in human beings. This data collection exercise approached all 28-Member States and covers the years 2015 and 2016 and updates the 2014 data collection as relevant.

The requirement to measure trafficking in human beings

The gathering and reporting of statistics on trafficking in human beings is required by Articles 19 and 20 of the **European Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims** (1), adopted in 2011. Article 19 of the Directive requires 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.' Article 20 requires that 'Member States shall transmit to the ATC the information referred to in Article 19'. In the Directive's preamble, paragraph 28 states that '[i]n order to evaluate the results of anti-trafficking action, the Union should continue to develop its work on methodologies and data collection methods to produce comparable statistics on trafficking in human beings'.

Methodology

Data is collected on victims who are registered with authorities and other organisations and on traffickers who are in formal contact with the police and criminal justice system, prosecuted or convicted.

The data is collected from Member States via their national rapporteurs and/or equivalent mechanisms by the European Commission/DG HOME/EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator (EU ATC), with support from Eurostat. A questionnaire is sent to each Member State with requests for data.

This report provides information on a wider range of issues, or 'indicators', than all previous reports, notably, the Eurostat Statistical working papers on Trafficking in human beings (2013 and 2015[1,2]) and first Commission progress report[3]. **This is significant progress in the development of the knowledge base needed to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings.**

While most Member States provided some information, several did not respond to parts of the more detailed requests. Some of the suggestions made in the report refer to how to further

1 Eurostat (2013) Trafficking in human beings - 2013 edition
2 Eurostat (2015) Trafficking in human beings - 2015 edition
[3]Report on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in human beings (2016) as required under Article 20 of Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims {SWD(2016) 159 final} (COM(2016) 267 final)

improve the quality of the data in similar future data collection exercises.
The data reported below concerns the EU in **the period 2015-2016**. The tables in the Annex include Member States' updated data for 2014. There are no discernible trends in registered victims at the EU level between 2015 and 2016. There are no discernible trends in the number of suspects, prosecutions or convictions at EU level.

Findings on Registered victims (identified and presumed)

Information on victims comes from a range of sources, including: police, nongovernmental organisations (NGOs), border guards, immigration officers, labour inspectors, among others. Registered victims are composed of two categories: presumed and identified. Victims are 'presumed' when they met the criteria of Directive 2011/36/EU but have not been formally identified by the relevant formal authority as victims of trafficking in human beings or who have declined to be formally or legally identified as trafficked. Victims are considered 'identified' for persons who have been formally identified as victims of trafficking in human beings by the relevant formal authority in Member States', The data on victims concerns 'registered' victims (identified and presumed).

In the period 2015-2016, the number of registered victims of human trafficking in the EU28 was **20 532 (9 147 in 2015 and 11 385 in 2016).**

✓ *Citizenship of registered victims (identified and presumed)*

Nearly one quarter (22%) of registered victims of trafficking were citizens of the reporting country, in the EU28 2015-2016. Nearly one quarter (22%) were citizens of other EU Member States. **Thus, nearly half (44%) were citizens of the EU and just over half (56%) were non-EU citizens.**

The top five EU countries of citizenship of registered victims in 2015-2016 were Romania, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland and Bulgaria. **These are the same countries as in 2010-2012 and in the first Commission Progress report.**

The top five non-EU countries of citizenship of registered victims were **Nigeria** (2 094),**Albania**(1 397), **Vietnam** (1 099), **China**(739)and **Eritrea**(287). For 2010-2012, Eurostat found the top five non-EU countries of citizenship of victims of trafficking registered in the EU were: **Nigeria**, **Brazil**, **China**, **Viet Nam**, and **Russia**. In the first Commission Progress report for years 2013 and 2014, with respect to non-EU citizens, the top five countries with the highest number of victims were Nigeria, China, Albania, Viet-nam and Morocco. In 2015-2016 and 2010-2012 and 2013-2014, **Nigeria**, **Viet Nam** and **China** were in the top five countries of citizenship of registered victims of trafficking in the EU.

Around three-quarters (74%) of the registered victims of Nigerian citizenship were trafficked for sexual exploitation. Less than one in twenty (4%) were trafficked for labour exploitation. Nearly one quarter (23%) were trafficked for 'other' forms of exploitation. Nearly half (1 012 out of 2 084) of the victims with Nigerian citizenship were registered as victims in **Italy**; and nearly one quarter (500 out of 2 084) were registered as victims in the **United Kingdom**. The victims were overwhelmingly female (1 483 females and 66 males).

Caution over the interpretation of differences in numbers of registered victims is warranted as authorities, agencies, and organisations may have different practices for identifying victims.

✓ *Member States with the highest number of registered victims*

The top five countries where victims of trafficking are registered are different when the focus is on the proportion of the population rather than on the absolute number. When the focus is proportion (registered victims per million of the population), the top five Member States for registered victims in the period 2015-2016 are: the **Netherlands** (72), the **United Kingdom** (54), **Cyprus** (53), **Hungary** (51), and **Austria** (44). When the focus is on absolute numbers, the top five are the **United Kingdom** (7 071), **Netherlands** (2 442), **Italy** (1 660), **Romania** (1 636) and **France** (1 516). This means that, while the **Netherlands** and the **United Kingdom** are in the top five in both proportional and absolute measures, the other three countries in the top five for proportions are **Bulgaria**, **Cyprus**, and **Hungary,** while for absolute numbers these are **Italy**, **Romania**, and **France**.

✓ *Forms of exploitation*

Sexual exploitation is the most common form of exploitation, accounting for over half (56%) of registered victims of trafficking in human beings. Labour exploitation was the purpose of trafficking for around one quarter (26%) of the registered victims. 'Other' forms account for 18%. Most (2 758 out of 4 509, or 61%) of the registered victims of trafficking for labour exploitation in the EU are found in the UK, so data from the UK significantly changes the proportions of the forms of trafficking in the EU28. (If the UK data were not included, then the proportions change to: sexual 65%, labour 15% and other 20%.)

There is considerable variation between Member States in regard to the different forms of exploitation that come to the attention of authorities and other registering bodies. Some Member States show a higher proportion trafficked for sexual exploitation, whereas others show a higher proportion trafficked for labour exploitation. In 2015-2016, the five Member States with the highest proportion of registered victims trafficked for sexual exploitation were: **Slovenia** (97%), **Hungary** (96%), **Estonia** (83%), **Croatia** (76%), and **Denmark** (76%). The five Member States with the highest proportion of registered victims trafficked for labour exploitation were: **Malta** (84%), **Portugal** (73%), **Czech Republic** (56%), **Belgium** (52%), and the **United Kingdom** (46%).

Children were 23% of the registered victims of trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation.

The form of exploitation is similar for EU and non-EU citizens. For EU citizens, this is sexual (57%), labour (31%) and other (11%). For non-EU citizens, this is sexual (51%), labour (32%) and other (17%).

✓ *Breakdown by gender and age*

Females were over two-thirds (68%) of registered victims in the period 2015-2016. Without including UK data, this rises to 77%. The forms of exploitation are gendered: some forms affected largely women, others largely men. In 2015 and 2016, females (women and girls) were 95% of registered victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation; males (men and boys) were 80% of registered victims of trafficking for labour exploitation; for trafficking for other forms 68% were female victims and 32% male victims.

In most Member States (23 out of the 27 that provided data), the majority of victims registered in that country were female, though the proportions vary among them. The Member States with the highest proportion of females amongst registered victims in 2015-2016 were: **Slovenia** (97%), **Bulgaria** (92%), **Germany** (89%), **Hungary** (89%), and **Austria** (88%).

Children were almost one quarter (23%) of registered victims of trafficking. In this study "child'

refers to any person below 18 years of age.

Findings on Traffickers

The data on 'traffickers' concerns three categories: people in formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system (suspected, arrested or cautioned); prosecutions; and convictions.

Around three quarters of suspects (78%), prosecutions (75%) and convictions (72%) concerned trafficking for sexual exploitation.

Around three-quarters of those suspected, prosecuted or convicted for trafficking in human beings are male. Suspects were 71% male, those prosecuted were 75% male, and those convicted were 71% male in the EU28, during 2015-2016. In most Member States, the majority of traffickers are male.

Most traffickers are adults. A very small proportion of those suspected, prosecuted or convicted of trafficking are under 18 years of age (the threshold of adulthood as defined in the Directive). Adults were 97% of suspects, 94% of those prosecuted, and 99% of those convicted.

✓ *Suspected Traffickers*

Across the period 2015-2016, 7 503 people were in formal contact with the police and criminal justice system (i.e. suspected, arrested, and/or cautioned). In 2015 the number was 3 331, while in 2016 is it was 4 172.

Over three-quarters (78%) of those people were in formal contact with the police and criminal justice system in connection with trafficking for sexual exploitation. This compares with 15% for trafficking for labour exploitation and 8% for other forms (the percentages do not sum exactly to 100% due to rounding)

There is a high level of variation between Member States in the number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system. The five Member States with the highest number of reported persons suspected, arrested or cautioned for the trafficking in human beings were: **Romania** (2 777), **Germany** (1 198), **Czech Republic** (1 148), **Bulgaria** (856), and **France** (465) in 2015-2016.

The proportion of 'suspects' for trafficking for sexual exploitation varied substantially between Member States. It was highest in **Greece** (100%), **Finland** (100%), **Slovenia** (98%), **Germany** (96%), and **Estonia** (83%). It was lowest in the **United Kingdom** (0%), **Malta** (6%), **Slovakia** (11%), **Sweden** (30%), and **Belgium** (42%).

The proportion of suspects for trafficking for labour exploitation varied between Member States. It was highest in **Malta** (94%), **Belgium** (48%), **Spain** (22%), **Latvia** (15%) and **Poland** (8%).

Over three quarters (84%) of suspects with known citizenship held EU citizenship, in the EU28, during 2015-2016). Less than one fifth (16%) held non-EU citizenship during 2015-2016. The top five citizenships of EU suspects in the EU28 during 2015-2016 were: **Romania** (3 280), **France** (612), **Bulgaria** (337), **Germany** (314) and **Latvia** (161). The top five countries for the citizenship of suspected traffickers who do not hold EU citizenship, in the EU28 during 2015-2016, are: **China** (181), **Nigeria** (151), **Turkey** (67), **Albania** (49) and **Morocco** (40).

Three quarters (74%) of suspected traffickers of EU citizenship were male in the EU28 during

2015-2016. Among those of non-EU citizenship, the proportion of males was 54%. Among those of 'unknown, stateless or other' citizenship, the proportion of males was 92%.

✓ *Prosecutions for Trafficking in human beings*

There were 5 979 prosecutions in the period 2015-2016 (3 142 in 2015 and 2 837 in 2016). The Member States reporting the largest number of prosecutions for trafficking in human beings in the period 2015+2016 were: **France** (2 396), **Romania** (817), **Austria** (747), the **Netherlands** (216), and **Greece** (214).

Three-quarters (75%) of those prosecuted, were so in connection with trafficking for sexual exploitation, in 2015-2016 in the EU28. This compares with 2% for trafficking for labour exploitation and 23% for all other forms of exploitation during the same time period.

The proportion of prosecutions for trafficking for sexual exploitation varied substantially between Member States. It comprised 100% of prosecutions in the **Czech Republic**, **Austria** and **Romania** and less than half in **Latvia** (26%), **Lithuania** (18%), and **Malta** (43%).

Among those prosecuted for trafficking in the EU28 during 2015-2016 with known citizenship, 87% held EU citizenship and 13% held non-EU citizenship. Among EU citizens prosecuted for trafficking, in the EU28 during 2015-2016, the countries that contributed most were: **Romania** (44%), **Hungary** (28%), **the Netherlands** (5%), **Italy** (5%) and **Lithuania** (5%).

Among non-EU citizens, the top five citizenships of individuals prosecuted were: **Nigeria** (87), **Albania** (43), **Serbia** (21), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (19) and **Egypt** (18)

Over three-quarters of those prosecuted in the EU28 from each of the main citizenship categories were male during 2015-2016: EU (78%), non-EU (76%) and 'unknown, stateless and other' (79%).

✓ *Convictions for Trafficking in human beings*

In 2015-2016, there were 2 927 convictions for trafficking in human beings in the EU28 (1 582 in 2015 and 1 345 in 2016). The five Member States with the highest number of convictions for trafficking in human beings were: **France** (1 687), **Romania** (585), **Italy** (146), the **Netherlands** (124), and **Bulgaria** (85) during 2015-2016.

Nearly three-quarters (72%) of those convicted were so in connection with trafficking for sexual exploitation, in 2015-2016 in the EU28. This compares with 1% for trafficking for labour exploitation and 28% for all other forms of exploitation during the same time period. Men were nearly three-quarters (71%) of those convicted for trafficking in human beings.

The proportion of convictions for trafficking for sexual exploitation varied substantially between Member States. It comprised 100% of convictions in **Ireland**, **Latvia**, **Romania** and **Sweden**. It was no more than half in **Estonia** (27%), **Lithuania** (41%) and the **United Kingdom** (50%).

✓ *Court judgments*

There were 3 691 court judgments in the EU28 during 2015-2016 (1 994 in 2015 and 1 697 in 2016). All Member States provided data. Five of them reported no judgments. The Member States with the most judgments were **France** (1 591), **Romania** (737), **Italy** (292) **Belgium** (238) and the **United Kingdom** (153).

Findings on Impunity

For the first time, the report **includes** findings on criminal sanctions against users of services which are objects of expoiltation of victims of trafficking in human beings.There were reports of two (2) 'suspects' (persons brought into formal contact with the authorities – suspected, arrested, or cautioned), 135 prosecutions, and 18 convictions in the EU28 during 2015-2016 concerning the use of services which are the objects of trafficking in human beings.

Five (5) Member States provided data on this matter, while twenty-three (23) did not. Three Member States reported numbers of suspects, prosecutions and convictions for these offences: **Italy**, **Romania**, and **Finland**. Two Member States reported no suspects, prosecutions, or convictions: **Lithuania**, and **Slovenia**.

The report, further, presents the extent to which Member States report registered victims and traffickers ('suspects', prosecutions, and convictions). For EU28, in 2016, this is: 11 385 registered victims, 4 930 suspects, 2 837 prosecutions and 1 345 convictions. Some Member States report nearly as many traffickers (suspected, prosecuted, convicted) as registered victims, while others report far more registered victims than traffickers (suspected, prosecuted, convicted). This ranges, in 2016, from the UK (3 805 victims 152 prosecutions, and 4 convictions) to France (1 516 victims, 1 198 suspects, 1 236 prosecutions, and 785 convictions). Member States may have different strategies, policies or practices regarding the balance of caring for victims and reducing the impunity of traffickers.

More people who are suspected (84%) or prosecuted (87%) in relation to trafficking in human beings hold EU citizenship than do registered victims (44%). Of those with known citizenship, nearly half (44%) of registered victims hold EU citizenship (22% in the same Member State as registration and 22% in a different EU Member State), just over half (56%) hold citizenship in a non-EU country. Over four fifths (84%) of suspects hold EU citizenship (66% in the same Member State as police contact; and 18% in a different Member State), less than one fifth (16%) hold citizenship in a non-EU country. Over four fifths (87%) of those prosecuted hold EU citizenship (75% in the same Member State as the prosecution; and 12% in a different Member State), just over one tenth (13%) hold citizenship in a non-EU country.

Progress and remaining challenges

Trafficking in human beings is a grave violation of human rights and a serious and organised crime, with significantly higher number of victims than those made visible by official counting methods. Measuring trafficking in human beings is challenging.

In the most recent data collection, for 2015 and 2016, more requests for data were made on a wider range of issues than in earlier similarly large data collection exercise. **The deepening of the knowledge base through the data collected constitutes a significant improvement.** Nevertheless, data collection in trafficking in human beings is still under improvement. Definitions and systems are still in the process of development. Despite this, the data collected by the European Commission on registered victims of trafficking is widely regarded as world-leading in its quality.

There has been progress in the increased collection and provision of detailed information on the characteristics of registered victims and the engagement of victims and traffickers with relevant organisations in civil society and authorities in state and criminal justice system.

A remaining challenge is the provision of data on the treatment of (alleged) traffickers by the criminal justice system. A further challenge is the provision of the more detailed information requested on the characteristics of registered victims.

KEY FINDINGS

Registered victims

- ✓ 20 532 victims were registered in the 28 EU Member States over the two years 2015-2016.
- ✓ 68 % of registered victims were female, without including UK data, this rises to 77%.
- ✓ 32 % of registered victims were male, without including UK data, this lowers to 23%.
- ✓ 56 % of registered victims were trafficked for sexual exploitation, without including the UK this percentage changes to 65%.
- ✓ 95 % of registered victims of sexual exploitation were female.
- ✓ 23% of registered victims who were trafficked for sexual exploitation were children.
- ✓ 26% of the registered victims were trafficked for labour exploitation.
- ✓ 18% were trafficked for 'other' forms of exploitation.
- ✓ 23 % of registered victims were children.
- ✓ 44% of registered victims were EU citizens.
- ✓ 22% of registered victims of trafficking were citizens of the reporting country.
- ✓ There are no discernible trends in registered victims at the EU level between 2015 and 2016.

Traffickers

- ✓ 7 503 people were in formal contact with the police and criminal justice system (i.e. suspected, arrested, and/or cautioned) during the two years 2015-2016.
- ✓ 5 979 prosecutions for trafficking were reported during 2015-2016.
- ✓ 2 927 convictions for trafficking in human beings were reported during 2015-2016.
- ✓ Over 70 % of traffickers were male: suspects (71%), prosecutions (75%) and convictions (71%).
- ✓ Around three quarters of suspects (78 %), prosecutions (75 %) and convictions (72 %) concerned trafficking for sexual exploitation.
- ✓ Over three quarters (84%) of suspects and those prosecuted (87%) held EU citizenship.
- ✓ There are no discernible trends in the number of suspects, prosecutions or convictions at EU level.

1. INTRODUCTION

Trafficking in human beings is the buying and selling of women, girls, men and boys like commodities. It has serious detrimental effects on individuals, society and the economy. Trafficking in human beings is driven by high profits for traffickers, which fuel a complex interplay of supply and demand.

Trafficking in human beings is a gross violation of fundamental rights and expressly prohibited by Article 5 (3) of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. It is listed as a crime in Article 83 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union; and known as a 'Euro crime'. It is a serious and organised crime and often has a cross border dimension. The Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims[4] sets forth common minimum standards on the definition of the criminal offence and the penalties applicable, as well as on measures for protection, assistance and support of victims, and prevention of the crime.

1.1 THE REQUIREMENT AND IMPORTANCE OF MEASURING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Addressing trafficking in human beings is complex and requires a variety of approaches, one of which is the measurement of the crime, including information on the victims and their support, and criminal justice data on the perpetrators. Understanding the nature, scale and costs of the crime is crucial to ensuring appropriate action at the EU level in order to prevent the phenomenon. Comparable, reliable and comprehensive statistics are crucial in identifying and addressing trends, developing evidence-based policy, and measuring the impact of initiatives.

The gathering and reporting of statistics on trafficking in human beings is required under Articles 19 and 20 of the **European Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims,** adopted in 2011. Article 19 of the Directive requires 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'. Article 20 requires that 'Member States shall transmit to the Anti -Trafficking Coordinator (ATC) the information referred to in Article 19'. In the preamble, paragraph 28 states that '[i]n order to evaluate the results of anti-trafficking action, the Union should continue to develop its work on methodologies and data collection methods to produce comparable statistics on trafficking in human beings'.

On 19 June 2012, the Commission adopted a Communication on the **EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012–2016[5] ('EU Strategy')**. One of the actions in the EU strategy was to develop, together with the Member States, an EU-wide system for the collection and publication of data broken down by age and gender. The Commission has been working with national rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms towards this aim to ensure the collection of comparable and reliable data.

[4] Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA, OJ L 101, 15.4.2011.

[5] European Commission (2012) *The EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012–2016, COM (2012) 286, final.*

Building also on the EU Strategy, recently, the Commission Communication on '**Reporting on the follow-up to the EU Strategy towards the eradication of the trafficking of human beings and identifying further concrete actions'[6] (2017, December)** identifies cross-cutting actions for a sound knowledge base as one of the EU's priorities. One key action includes publishing, in the second Commission Progress Report in 2018, the latest criminal justice statistics at EU level on trafficking in human beings, with support from Eurostat, the national statistical authorities, and the EU Network of National Rapporteurs and Equivalent Mechanisms. This study provides additional details, including methodology, on statistics published in the Commission's second progress report.

1.2 Definition of trafficking in human beings

The definition of trafficking is provided in the European Union Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings, protecting its victims, with transposition date 6 April 2013.

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

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the following **intentional acts** are punishable: The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring 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.

6. For the purposes of this Directive, 'child' shall mean any person below 18 years of age.

The forms of exploitation listed in the Directive are not exclusive and Member States can include in their national legislations forms in addition to those enumerated.

The definition of additional terms used in the questionnaire and in the tables, which draw from other Articles in the Directive, is provided in the Annex.

[6] COM(2017)728final

1.3 Previous work on data collection on trafficking in human beings by the European Commission.

Data has been collected since 2008 and published in three Eurostat statistical working papers (see the table below). The first working paper (Eurostat, 2013) covered the years 2008, 2009 and 2010. The second working paper (Eurostat, initially published in 2014, updated in 2015) covered the three years from 2010 to 2012 and increased the detail of what was collected[7]. For the purpose of the first Commission Progress Report[8], a limited data collection has been undertaken by the European Commission/ EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator for the years 2013 and 2014. The analysis of the statistical data is available in the staff working document which accompanies the first progress report[9].

This is the fourth report published at the EU level by the European Commission that presents a compilation of statistics on trafficking in human beings. This data collection exercise approached all 28-Member States and covers the years 2015 and 2016. Member States were asked to provide input or updates for 2014 data already provided to the Commission, based on availability. The data provided for the year 2014 is not at the same level as that collected for 2015-2016, so is provided in the Annex but not the main part of this report.

2. METHODOLOGY

This section describes the nature of the data, the methodology deployed in the collection of the data for this report, the gaps in the data, and the challenges in providing comprehensive, accurate and meaningful data on trafficking in human beings. The data is restricted to victims registered with authorities and traffickers who come into contact with the criminal justice system. The data is collected from Member States via their national rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms, by the European Commission/DG HOME/EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator, with support from Eurostat. There are gaps in the data, which vary by member state and level of detail requested.

2.1 Data on victims and traffickers registered with authorities rather than data on all victims and traffickers

Data in this report is drawn solely from administrative sources. It measures the victims and traffickers that have come into contact with a range of organisations within each Member State.

Trafficking in human beings is a crime and as such should be included in EU crime statistics collection. The convention in crime statistics is to count the number of crimes and the number of offenders. In the field of trafficking in human beings, it is important to count the number of

[7] Eurostat (2015) Trafficking in Human Beings. Eurostat Statistical Working Papers. Luxembourg: European Union. Available at https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/publications/trafficking-human-beings-eurostat-2015-edition_en

[8] European Commission, Anti-Trafficking Coordinator (2014) *First Report on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in human beings*. https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/eu-policy/first-report-progress-made-fight-against-trafficking-human-beings-2016_en

[9] COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT Accompanying the document REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL Report on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in human beings (2016) as required under Article 20 of Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims {COM(2016) 267 final} Available at https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/antitrafficking/files/commission_staff_working_document.pdf

victims, whether or not crimes are simultaneously registered. This is consistent with the victim-centred approach of the EU legal and policy framework to address trafficking in human beings, and anchored in key legal instruments, including the Victims Directive 2012/29/EU and Directive 2011/36/EU.

For traffickers and suspected traffickers, the sources of data include, police, prosecutors, and courts. There are two units of measurement: apprehended and prosecuted individuals; and cases that are prosecuted (although these were not distinguished during this data collection exercise).

For victims, the sources of data include: police, nongovernmental organisations (NGOs), border guards, immigration officers, labour inspectors, among others. Registered victims are composed of two categories: presumed and identified. Victims are 'presumed' when they met the criteria of Directive 2011/36/EU but have not been formally identified by the relevant formal authority as victims of trafficking in human beings or who have declined to be formally or legally identified as trafficked. Victims are considered 'identified' for persons who have been formally identified as victims of trafficking in human beings by the relevant formal authority in Member States', this is to say after a process that establishes that they are victims; often, but not always, involving the police. 'Identified' and 'presumed' victims are referred together as 'registered victims'.

Information collected on registered victims and traffickers includes not only their number, but also key characteristics that are considered relevant to the evaluation and improvement of policy processes. These include: gender; age; citizenship; form of exploitation.

Victims who are not registered by authorities or other organizations and traffickers not identified by authorities are not included in these figures, as statistics reported to the European Commission are based on administrative data. The actual number of victims is likely to be significantly higher than is the number reported to these administrative bodies. The ratio of known to hidden victims is not known.

There is research that estimates the number of hidden victims. This report does not include estimates of the total number of victims of trafficking in human beings, only of those registered with the authorities or other organisations.

2.2 Details of the data requested

Data was requested for 2014-2016 from the 28 Member States on the number of registered (presumed and identified) victims of trafficking in human beings and on the number of traffickers who were suspected, prosecuted or convicted. Information on a subset of indicators was however optional for 2014

The main part of the report describes the 2015 and 2016 data. In the annex to the report, the complete data provided by Member States is listed and covers all three years of data collection, namely 2014 -2016.

More detailed information on their characteristics was also sought. The 'indicators' for the detailed disaggregation of data requested is provided in Table 2.3.1, using the wording and numbering provided in the questionnaire.

Table 2.3.1: Indicators and Disaggregated Data Requested from Member States, 2015, 2016

VICTIMS (IDENTIFIED AND PRESUMED), DISAGGREGATED BY
1.1 Registering organization
1.2 Gender and age
1.3 Form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed), by gender and age
1.4 Citizenship, by gender and age
1.4b Citizenship, by form of exploitation
1.5 Country of recruitment, by gender and age
1.5b Country of recruitment, by form of exploitation
1.6 Means of recruitment, by age and gender
1.6b Means of recruitment, by form of exploitation
1.7 Country of destination, by gender and age
1.8 Seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis by gender and age
1.8b Seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by form of exploitation
1.8c Seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by citizenship
1.9 Reflection period and residence permit, by gender and age
1.9b Reflection period and residence permit, by form of exploitation
1.9c Reflection period and residence permit, by citizenship
1.10 Type of assistance and support received, by gender and age
1.11 Number of victims cooperating with law enforcement
1.12 Number of victims testifying in court
PERSONS BROUGHT INTO FORMAL CONTACT WITH POLICE/CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, DISAGGREGATED BY:
2.1 Citizenship, by gender and age
2.2 Form of exploitation, by gender and age
2.3 Involvement in organised crime or migrant smuggling
3 PROSECUTED PERSONS FOR TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS,
3.1 Prosecuted persons disaggregated by citizenship, gender and age
3.2 Prosecuted persons disaggregated by form of exploitation, gender and age
3.3 Number of final decisions by the prosecution service (for persons prosecuted for trafficking in human beings), by nature of that final decision
COURT DATA ON JUDGMENTS OF TRAFFICKERS BY GENDER AND AGE
4.1 Number of court judgments (including convictions) for trafficking in human beings, by gender and age
4.2 Number of convictions by form of exploitation, by gender and age
4.3 Freezing and confiscation of assets relating to offences of trafficking in human beings
CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL OFFENCE OF USE OF SERVICES WHICH ARE OBJECTS OF EXPLOITATION OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS
5 Number of users brought into contact with the police/criminal justice system, number of prosecutions and number of convictions, disaggregated by gender and age

The raw numbers collected for 2014, 2015, and 2016 in the questionnaire are provided in the tables in the Annex. The main body of the report offers more readable summaries of this data for 2015 and 2016. Table 2.3.2 shows the links between the questionnaire, indicators, and Annex Tables.

Table 2.3.2 : Questionnaire, Questions and Annex Tables

Questionnaire sheet	Title of question	Title of Annex table
1.1	1.1 Victims by registering organisation.	**Table A1.1** Number of registered victims by registering organisation. .
		Table A1.1a Number of unaccompanied minors and separated children.
		Table A1.1b Number of registered victims by identified and presumed status.
1.2	1.2 Victims by gender and age.	**Table A1.2** Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) registered by the police, NGOs and other agencies disaggregated by gender and age (adult/minor).
		Table A1.2a Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) registered by the police, NGOs and other agencies disaggregated by gender and age (detailed age).
1.3	1.3 Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and presumed).	Table A1.3, split into four components: **Table A1.3a:** Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of sexual exploitation, by gender and age. **Table A1.3b** Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of labour exploitation, by gender and age. **Table A1.3c** Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of other forms of exploitation (forced begging, criminal activities, removal of organs, other exploitation, unknown exploitation), by gender and age. **Table A1.3d** Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of unknown exploitation, by gender and age.
1.4	1.4 Number of victims (Identified plus presumed) by citizenship.	**Table A1.4:** Number of registered victims in the EU by citizenship and gender. **Table A1.4a:** Number of registered victims in the EU by citizenship and age **Table A1.4c:** Registered victims with the same citizenship as the registering country.
1.4b	1.4b Number of victims (Identified plus presumed) by citizenship, by form of exploitation.	**Table A1.4b:** Number of registered victims in the EU by citizenship and form of exploitation.
1.5	1.5 Number of victims (Identified plus presumed) by country of recruitment.	**Table A1.5a:** Number of registered victims in the EU by country of recruitment, age and gender.

1.5b	1.5b Number of victims (Identified plus presumed) by country of recruitment, by form of exploitation.	**Table A1.5b** Number of registered victims in the EU by country of recruitment and form of exploitation.
1.6	1.6 Number of victims (Identified plus presumed) by means of recruitment.	**Table A1.6a** Number of registered victims in the EU by means of recruitment, gender and age.
1.6b	1.6b Number of victims (Identified plus presumed) by means of recruitment, by form of exploitation.	**Table A1.6b:** Number of registered victims in the EU by means of recruitment and form of exploitation.
1.7	1.7 Number of victims (Identified plus presumed) by country of destination.	**Table A1.7:** Number of registered victims in the EU by country of destination, age and gender.
1.8a	1.8a Victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by gender and age.	**Table A1.8a** Registered victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by age and gender.
1.8b	1.8b Number of victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by form of exploitation.	**Table A1.8b** Registered victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by form of exploitation.
1.8c	1.8c Number of victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by citizenship.	**Table A1.8c** Registered victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by citizenship.
1.9	1.9 Reflection period and residence permit, by gender and age.	**Table A1.9** Number of registered victims by assistance and protection: received assistance by age. **Table A1.9a:** Number of registered victims (by assistance and protection: received assistance by gender. **Table A1.9c:** Number of registered victims by assistance and protection: residence permit based on Directive 2004/81/EC by gender. **Table A1.9d:** Number of registered victims by assistance and protection: residence permit based on Directive 2004/81 as well as other granted residence permits by gender.
1.9b	1.9b Reflection period and residence permit, by form of exploitation.	**Table A1.9b:** Number of registered victims by assistance and protection: reflection period.
1.10	1.10 Type of assistance and support received, by gender and age.	**Table A1.10a:** Number of registered victims by type of assistance and support received. **Table A1.10b:** Number of registered victims by type of child assistance

1.11	1.11 Number of victims cooperating with law enforcement.	**Table A1.11:** Number of registered victims cooperating with law enforcement.
1.12	1.12 Number of victims testifying in court.	**Table A1.12** Number of registered victims testifying in court.
2.1	2.1 Persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by citizenship.	**Table A2.1a** Persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by citizenship. **Table A2.1b** Persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by age. **Table A2.1c** Persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by gender.
2.2	2.2 Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by form of exploitation	**Table A 2.2** Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by form of exploitation.
2.3	2.3 Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by involvement in organised crime or migrant smuggling.	**Table A2.3:** Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system by involvement in organised crime or migrant smuggling.
3.1	3.1 Persons prosecuted, by citizenship .	**Table A3.1a** Number of prosecuted traffickers by gender. **Table A3.1b** Number of prosecuted traffickers by age. **Table A3.1c** Number of prosecuted traffickers by citizenship,
3.2	3.2 Number of persons prosecuted, by form of exploitation.	**Table A3.2** Number of prosecuted traffickers in the EU by form of exploitation.
3.3	3.3 Number of final decisions by the prosecution service (for persons prosecuted for trafficking in human beings), by nature of that final decision.	**Table A3.3:** Number and type of final decisions by the prosecution service (for trafficking in human beings.
4.1	4.1 Number of court judgments (including convictions) for trafficking in human beings.	**Table A4.1:** Number of court judgments (acquittals, convictions and other) for trafficking in human beings-by age and gender.
4.2	4.2 Number of convictions by form of exploitation.	**Table A4.2a** Number of convicted traffickers by gender. **Table A4.2b** Number of convicted traffickers by age. **Table A4.2c** Number of convicted traffickers by form of exploitation.
4.3	4.3 Freezing and confiscation of assets relating to offences of trafficking in human beings.	**Table A4.3:** Freezing and confiscation of assets relating to offences of trafficking in human beings.

5.	5 Criminal justice data for the criminal offence of use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings.	**Table A5**. Criminal justice data for the criminal offence of use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings (suspects, prosecutions and convictions).

2.3 Data Collection Procedures and Coordination

Many organisations assist in the collection of the data on trafficking in human beings. Reporting is coordinated by the European Commission/DG HOME/EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator. This is specified in Article 19 of the Anti-Trafficking Directive: 'National rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms 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'.

Primary data is collected within Member States by the organisations and authorities that come into contact with victims and perpetrators of trafficking in human beings. These include: police, prosecutors, courts, nongovernmental organisations (NGOs), border guards, immigration officers, and labour inspectors, among others. The tasks of National Rapporteur and/or Equivalent Mechanisms include, among others, the gathering of statistics in close cooperation with relevant civil society organisations active in the field, and reporting, as specified in Articles 19 and 20 of the Directive. Each Member State has a national statistical office, and it is usual that they are involved in EU-level data collection in some way. The EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator (EU ATC) contributes to Commission reporting on progress in anti-trafficking work within the EU. This is obligation every two years, and there is a clear need to make data collection annual. Where relevant, the EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator is supported on statistical matters by Eurostat.

Information is collected from Member States using a questionnaire, which is embedded in a spreadsheet. This contains requests for information on key characteristics of registered victims and traffickers, including sex, citizenship, form of exploitation, and so on. This information is variously referred to in the report as 'indicators' and 'disaggregation'. The details or 'indicators' sought was based on prior data collections for the Eurostat Statistical working papers on trafficking in human beings and on the 2017 data availability survey.

In preparation for the most recent data collection, a questionnaire on data availability, developed by the EU ATC was sent in 2017 by Eurostat to the national statistical authorities, parallel to which the support of the EU National Rapporteurs and Equivalent Mechanisms (NREMs) was sought. Based on their replies and following consultations with the EU NREMS, on 10 July 2017, the data collection questionnaire on trafficking in human beings was sent by the Office of the EU ATC to the EU NREMs accompanied by detailed guidance for collecting data for the second Commission progress report.

For the current report, Eurostat supported the analysis. Based on Eurostat's requests for clarifications, the Office of EU ATC contacted NREMs. Received and processed data based on these exchanges have been sent to NREMs for their final validation. The confirmed data by EU Member States were passed to the external contractor of DG HOME/ EU ATC for analysis, who identified further issues, which were addressed through further correspondence by EU ATC and NREMs, although, as specified below, some gaps and errors remain.

Section 5 offers concluding remarks on this data collection.

2.4 Data provision and remaining gaps

There are substantial gaps in the data provided by Member States. These are especially large for the more detailed disaggregation of the data.

While most Member States provided data, some did not provide data for specific years and issues. The number of Member States providing data and the names of those that did not are provided in Tables 2.5.1 for victims and Tables 2.5.2 and 2.5.3 for traffickers (formal contact with the police and prosecutions). Note that for the current data collection we have taken data from the Table in each section with the largest number of individuals, namely Table A1.1 for victims, Table A2.2 for formal contact with the police, and Table A3.2 for prosecutions.

Table 2.5.1: Member State data provision and gaps on total registered victims, 2008-2016

	Number of member states providing data	Member states not providing data
Historical data collection		
2008	24/27	Ireland, UK, Spain
2009	27/27	
2010	28/28	
2011	28/28	
2012	28/28	
2013	28/28	
2014	28/28	
Current data collection		
2014	22/28	Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Greece, Lithuania, Slovenia
2015	26/28	Bulgaria, France
2016	27/28	Bulgaria

Source: Annex A1.1 and earlier reports referenced in Section 1.3. Croatia was included as a Member State from 2010 onwards but formally joined the EU in 2013.

Table 2.5.2: Member State data provision and gaps on persons coming into formal contact with the police (suspected, arrested, or cautioned), 2008-2016

	Number of member states providing data	Member states not providing data
Historical data collection		
2008	13/27	Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, UK
2009	15/27	Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, UK
2010	22/28	Ireland, France, Lithuania, Netherlands, Sweden, UK
2011	22/28	Ireland, France, Lithuania, Netherlands, Sweden, UK
2012	22/28	Ireland, France, Lithuania, Netherlands, Sweden, UK
2013	17/28	Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Spain, Croatia, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Sweden
2014	17/28	Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Spain, Croatia, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Sweden
Current data collection		
2014	14/28	Austria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Portugal, Slovenia, UK
2015	17/28	Austria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, UK
2016	19/28	Austria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands

Source: Annex Table 2.2 and earlier reports referenced in Section 1.3. Croatia was included as a Member State from 2010 onwards but formally joined the EU in 2013.

Table 2.5.3: Member State data provision and gaps on prosecutions, 2008-2016

	Number of member states providing data	Member states not providing data
Historical data collection		
2008	13/27	Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain
2009	13/27	Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain
2010	22/28	Denmark, Greece, Poland, Spain, Sweden, UK
2011	24/28	Greece, Spain, Sweden, UK
2012	23/28	Greece, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, UK
2013	22/28	Croatia, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta
2014	21/28	Croatia, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal
Current data collection		
2014	15/28	Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia
2015	19/28	Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Poland
2016	18/28	Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland

Source: Annex Table 3.2 and earlier reports referenced in Section 1.3 Croatia was included as a Member State from 2010 onwards but formally joined the EU in 2013.

Data is more fully provided on registered victims than on traffickers. Data gaps are less frequent for aggregate data and more frequent for detailed disaggregated data. On registered victims, all

Member States provided some data for most years. Data provision for traffickers was less comprehensive. The number of Member States providing data was fewer in 2015 and 2016 than in 2010, 2011 and 2012. This pattern is found both for data on persons in formal contact with the police (suspected, arrested or cautioned) and for prosecution. On persons in formal contact with the police, 22 Member States provided data in 2010-2012, but only 17 did so in 2015 and 19 in 2016. On prosecution, while in 2011 24 Member States and in 2012 23 Member States provided data, only 19 did so in 2015 and 18 in 2016. The Member States are identified in Tables 2.5.2 and 2.5.3.

In the most recent data collection, for 2015 and 2016, more requests for data were made on a wider range of issues than in earlier similarly large data collection exercise in the 2015 Eurostat Statistical working paper. Table 2.5.4 shows the extent to which Member States have provided data on various issues in 2010, 2011, 2012 as well as 2015 and 2016. **The deepening of the knowledge base through the data collected constitutes a significant improvement.** There are larger gaps in the provision of data for new issues than for those on which data has previously been collected. For some issues, less than half Member States provided data. The gaps in detailed data provision by Member States on traffickers' engagement with the criminal justice system are more substantial than those for victims.

Table 2.5.4: Number of EU Member States returning data on indicators, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2015, 2016

Information on victims	2010	2011	2012	2015	2016
1.1 Victims by registering organisation	25	25	25	26	27
1.2 Victims by gender and age					
By gender	24	27	27	26	27
By age(adult/minor)	24	25	26	25	26
By age (detailed)	17	17	17	22	22
By gender by age (adult/minor)	22	22	22	25	26
By gender by age (detailed)	:	:	:	22	22
1.3 Number of victims by form of exploitation					
By gender	22	22	23	26	27
By age	11	14	11	26	27
By gender and age	11	14	11	26	27
1.4 Number of victims by citizenship	23	25	25	26	26
By gender	23	23	24	24	25
By age	14	13	14	16	16
1.4b Number of victims by citizenship, by form of exploitation	:	:	:	22	22
1.5 Number of victims) by country of recruitment	10	10	11	12	12
1.5b Number of victims by country of recruitment, by form of exploitation	:	:	:	11	11
1.6 Number of victims by means of recruitment	7	8	7	9	7
1.6b Number of victims by means of recruitment, by form of exploitation	:	:	:	7	5
1.7 Number of victims by country of destination	:	:	:	10	10
1.8a Number of victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis	:	:	:	10	13
By age	:	:	:	9	12
By gender	:	:	:	9	12
1.8b Number of victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis by form of exploitation	:	:	:	8	10
1.8c Number of victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by citizenship	:	:	:	13	17
1.9a Number of victims by received assistance	22	23	24	17	17
1.9b Number of victims by reflection period	:	:	:	18	18
1.9c Number of victims by residence permits based on Directive 2004/81/EC	18	19	20	14	13
1.9d Number of victims by all residence permits	:	:	:	17	15
1.10 Type of assistance and support received, by gender and age	11	11	13	16	16
1.11 Number of victims cooperating with law enforcement	:	:	:	11	11
1.12 Number of victims testifying in court	:	:	:	4	3
Information on suspects	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2015**	**2016**
2.1 Number of suspects by gender	19	19	19	15	14

2.1 Number of suspects by age	9	9	10	14	15
2.2 Number of suspects by exploitation	12	10	12	13	15
2.2 Number of suspects involved in organized crime	10	7	12	11	11
Information on individuals prosecuted	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2015**	**2016**
3.1 Persons prosecuted by gender	14	14	13	16	14
3.1 Persons prosecuted by age	9	8	9	14	13
3.2 Persons prosecuted by exploitation	15	15	14	11	12
Information on individuals convicted	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2015**	**2016**
4.1 number of court judgements	24	26	25	21	19
4.2 Persons convicted by gender	:	:	:	13	13
4.2 Persons convicted by age	:	:	:	12	12
4.2 Persons convicted by exploitation	:	:	:	12	12

: Data not in 2015 Eurostat working paper

2.5 Addressing missing data, the calculation of totals and percentages and approach to errors

Almost all Member States provided information on the key characteristics of victims, though there are some exceptions. Fewer Member States provided information on the detailed characteristics. Variations in the provision of data by Member States can have implications for the summary figures for the EU 28. Since Member States provided more data for key characteristics than on detailed characteristics, the totals in the tables concerning detailed characteristics are smaller than the totals in tables concerning only key characteristics. These differences are summarised in Table 'Totals and Technical Adjustments', which is provided in the Annex. The summaries for the EU28 for the period 2015 to 2016 include all of the data that any Member State provided (even if they only provided data for one year). Any deviation from this approach is explained in the report. This practice allows for the provision of the maximum information.

Absolute numbers and totals in the reports are as given by Member States and will include unknowns; In contrast total known when reporting on disaggregated characteristics (such as sex, age and from of exploitation) will not include unknowns In principle, the calculation of percentages and proportions uses only those cases where that characteristic is known (excluding those unknown).

Despite early processes to check and improve data, there were remaining issues that were addressed during the preparation of this report. An account of technical adjustments made is provided in the Methodological Table in the Annexes. These issues were of six types:

a) Missing data. Member States did not always provide data as requested. There is more than one way to address missing data that is correct from the perspective of statistical quality. For the summaries of 2015-2016, all data from all EU28 Member States is included. There is routine provision of Tables of all EU28 Member States to make gaps visible, to assist the making of judgements on the meaning of data at EU28 level. This is a change from Eurostat (2015) where data from MS were only included if they had reported for all three relevant years, 2010, 2011, and 2012; and where detailed information was provided in the Annexes rather than the main report.

b) Different totals are provided by Member States in different data tables. This appears to be the result of gaps in data provision being greater where more detailed disaggregation was requested. The procedure is to assume that the data table providing the largest total within a broad category (i.e. victims, police contacts, prosecutions or convictions) is likely to be the most

accurate; and the difference between this and the total provided in the detailed tables is assumed to be made up of those whose detailed characteristics are 'unknown'. A Table is provided in the Annex on these numbers.

c) Missing totals in tables where the member state has not provided data concerning detailed disaggregation. The procedure followed is to .report the data provided by the Member State.

d) Incorrect summation of cells.

e) Impossible values. These are flagged in Tables.

f) Lack of metadata given by the member state, reducing capacity to understand data.

The methodological guidelines to the data collection contained advice to Member States to avoid double counting of victims when data is gathered from different services. This report does not make an assessment in that regard.

2.6 Progress and remaining challenges

Measuring trafficking in human beings is challenging.

Trafficking in human beings is a grave violation of human rights and a serious and organised crime, with significantly higher number of victims than those made visible by official counting methods. Although undertaken since 2012, data collection in trafficking in human beings is still under improvement. Definitions and systems are still in the process of development.

There has been progress in the increased collection and provision of detailed information on the characteristics of registered victims and the engagement of victims and traffickers with relevant organisations in civil society and authorities in state and criminal justice system.

A remaining challenge is the provision of data on the treatment of (alleged) traffickers by the criminal justice system. A further challenge is the provision of the more detailed information requested on the characteristics of registered victims.

3. VICTIMS

3.1 Introduction

The data provided concerns victims of trafficking in human beings who have been registered by authorities and/or other agencies and organisations. *The registration of victims is a key step towards making sure they are treated as 'rights holders' have access to their rights and can exercise them effectively. Attention to the characteristics of registered victims is important to provide appropriate assistance and protection and cater for their individual needs, taking into consideration the gender, age and the consequences of the form of exploitation they have been subjected to, and for appropriately addressing and preventing the crime.*[10] Attention to the characteristics of registered victims is important for the development of policies tailored to victims' circumstances.

The chapter starts with an account of the numbers of registered victims, then the forms of assistance that Member States provide to them, then the detailed characteristics of the victims. The sections are thus: numbers; assistance; forms of exploitation; sex and age; form of exploitation by sex and age; means of recruitment and destination; citizenship.

Variations in the numbers of registered victims could potentially be understood in two ways: the number of trafficking victims in the population is different; or authorities, agencies, and organisations have different practices for identifying and engaging with trafficking victims and, thus, registering a different proportion of them. **Thus, caution over the interpretation of differences in numbers of registered victims is warranted.**

3.2 Registered Victims (identified and presumed): Numbers

3.2.1 Introduction

The key characteristics of victims of trafficking in human beings reported by Member States include: numbers; type of exploitation; gender (male or female); age (adult or child); and their cross-tabulations sex by age.Proportion of population is taken into account.

It is not possible to find trends over time in these key characteristics, compared with data from 2010-2012 reported by Eurostat (2015).

Most Member States provided data on these key characteristics. When Member State variation in data provision appeared to make a significant difference to the EU28 level, this is noted.

3.2.2 Registered victims (numbers)

The number of registered victims of human trafficking in the EU in the most recent year for which there is data, 2016, is 11 385. In 2015, the number was 9 147. This makes a total of 20 532 in the period 2015-2016. Table 3.2.2 shows the number of registered victims in each EU Member State in 2015, 2016, and in 2015-2016.

While there might appear to be an increase in victims from 2015 to 2016, the data does not support the conclusion that there is a significant change. Although the number of registered victims is greater in 2016 than in 2015 (by 2 238), this is largely (over 90%) accounted for by one

[10] Commission Communication 'Reporting on the follow up to the EU Strategy towards the Eradication of trafficking in human beings and identifying further concrete actions (COM(2017)728final)

large Member State (**France**) providing data only for 2016 (1 516 victims), and one further Member State (the **United Kingdom**) that has experienced policy change reporting an increase (539) in the number of registered victims Slightly more Member States reported an increase in registered victims of human trafficking in 2016 than a decrease. Specifically, fifteen (15) Member States reported an increase, while eleven (11) reported a decrease, one (1) reported for only one year, and one (1) for neither year. With only two data points (2015 and 2016), statements about trends are generally unwise. Furthermore, the number of registered victims reported in the EU in 2015 (9 147) and 2016 (11 385) are similar to those reported by Eurostat (2015) *Trafficking in Human Beings* for 2010 (9 710), 2011 (9438), and 2012 (10 998).

The Member States with the largest number of registered victims is not always the same. The five (5) Member States with the largest number of registered victims, for the period 2015-2016 were: the **United Kingdom** (7 071), the **Netherlands** (2 442), **Italy** (1 660), **Romania** (1 636), and **France** (1 516). However, this "top five" changes slightly between 2015 and 2016. While **the United Kingdom**, the **Netherlands**, **Romania** and **Italy** are present in both 2015 and 2016, in 2015 the top five included **Hungary**, while in 2016 it included **France** (which did not report in 2015).

In the period 2010 to 2012, Eurostat (2015) found the top five to be: **Italy**, **the United Kingdom**, the **Netherlands**, **Romania**, and **France**. This is the same top five as for the period 2015-2016.

Table 3.2.2: Registered Victims (Numbers)

	2015	2016	2015 - 2016
EU28	**9 147**	**11 385**	**20 532**
Belgium	117	119	236
Bulgaria	:	:	:
Czech Republic	4	14	18
Denmark	93	121	214
Germany	470	536	1,006
Estonia	13	10	23
Ireland	62	75	137
Greece	158	346	504
Spain	267	193	460
France	:	1 516	1 516
Croatia	38	30	68
Italy	781	879	1 660
Cyprus	46	44	90
Latvia	24	33	57
Lithuania	62	45	107
Luxembourg	7	20	27
Hungary	507	489	996
Malta	3	34	37
Netherlands	1 295	1 147	2 442
Austria	384	375	759
Poland	173	197	370
Portugal	137	202	339
Romania	880	756	1 636
Slovenia	47	27	74
Slovakia	81	45	126
Finland	52	130	182
Sweden	180	197	377
United Kingdom	3 266	3 805	7 071

Source: Annex Table A1.1 : data not available

3.2.3 Registered victims (proportion of population)

The absolute number of registered victims in Member States was the focus of the previous section (3.2.2). The picture looks slightly different when numbers of registered victims are considered in proportion to the size of the population of the registering country. For example, 100 victims is a larger proportion of the total population in a country with a small population than in a country with a large population. The consequences of taking the size of the Member State population into account are shown in Table 3.2.3, which presents data on victims of trafficking as a proportion of the population of the registering country. It shows registered victims of trafficking in human beings for each million inhabitants.

Within the EU28 as a whole, in the period 2015-2016, there was an average of 22 registered victims per million inhabitants (21 in 2015, 23 in 2016). This is similar to the proportions reported by Eurostat (2015) for 2010 (16), 2011 (16), and 2012 (22).

The top five countries where victims are registered are different when the focus is on the proportion of victims vis-à-vis the total population of the registering country rather than on the absolute number of victims in the registering country. When the focus is on proportions, the top five Member States for registered victims in the period 2015+2016 are: the **Netherlands** (72), the **United Kingdom** (54), **Cyprus** (53), **Hungary** (51), and **Romania** (41). While the **Netherlands**, the **United Kingdom**, and **Romania** remain in the top five when using absolute and proportional measures, **Italy** and **France** (top five in absolute numbers) are replaced by **Cyprus** and **Hungary** (top five proportionate numbers).

Table 3.2.3: Registered victims (proportion of population): per 1 000 000 population

	2015			2016			2015- 2016		
	population	Number of registered victims	Rate per 1 000 000 inhabitants	population	Number of registered victims	Rate per 1 000 000 population	average population over 2015-2016	Number of registered victims	Yearly rate per 1000000 inhabitants
EU28	**435 637 290**	**9,147**	**21**	**503 770 172**	**11,385**	**23**	**469 703 731**	**20,532**	**22**
Belgium	11 274 196	117	10	11 331 422	119	11	11 302 809	236	10
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	10 546 059	4	0	10 566 332	14	1	10 556 195	18	1
Denmark	5 683 483	93	16	5 728 010	121	21	5 705 746	214	19
Germany	81 686 611	470	6	82 348 669	536	7	82 017 640	1,006	6
Estonia	1 315 407	13	10	1 315 789	10	8	1 315 598	23	9
Ireland	4 701 957	62	13	4 755 335	75	16	4 728 646	137	14
Greece	10 820 883	158	15	10 775 971	346	32	10 798 427	504	23
Spain	46 444 832	267	6	46 483 569	193	4	46 464 201	460	5
France	:	:	:	66 859 768	1,516	23	66 859 768	1,516	23
Croatia	4 207 993	38	9	4 172 441	30	7	4 190 217	68	8
Italy	60 730 582	781	13	60 627 498	879	14	60 679 040	1,660	14
Cyprus	847 664	46	54	851 561	44	52	849 612	90	53
Latvia	1 977 527	24	12	1 959 537	33	17	1 968 532	57	14
Lithuania	2 904 910	62	21	2 868 231	45	16	2 886 570	107	19
Luxembourg	569 604	7	12	582 014	20	34	575 809	27	23
Hungary	9 843 028	507	52	9 814 023	489	50	9 828 525	996	51
Malta	445 053	3	7	455 356	34	75	450 204	37	41
Netherlands	16 939 923	1,295	76	17 030 314	1,147	67	16 985 118	2,442	72
Austria	8 642 699	384	44	8 736 668	375	43	8 689 683	759	44
Poland	37 986 412	173	5	37 970 087	197	5	37 978 249	370	5
Portugal	10 358 076	137	13	10 325 452	202	20	10 341 764	339	16
Romania	19 815 481	880	44	19 702 332	756	38	19 758 906	1,636	41
Slovenia	2 063 531	47	23	2 065 042	27	13	2 064 286	74	18
Slovakia	5 423 801	81	15	5 430 798	45	8	5 427 299	126	12
Finland	5 479 531	52	9	5 495 303	130	24	5 487 417	182	17
Sweden	9 799 186	180	18	9 923 085	197	20	9 861 135	377	19
United Kingdom	65 128 861	3,266	50	65 595 565	3,805	58	65 362 213	7,071	54

Sources: population estimates for 1st January from 'Eurostat: Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level'; Annex Table A1.1.: data not available

3.2.4 Identified and presumed victims

The registration of victims is a key step towards making sure they are treated as 'rights holders' have access to their rights and can exercise them effectively. Victims are 'presumed' when they met the criteria of Directive 2011/36/EU but has not been formally identified by the relevant formal authority as victim of trafficking in human beings or who has declined to be formally or legally identified as trafficked. Victims are considered 'identified' for persons who have been formally identified as victims of trafficking in human beings by the relevant formal authority in Member States'.

There were 11 307 presumed victims and 9 225 identified victims and in the EU28 in 2015-2016

(5 304 presumed and 3 843 identified in 2015; 6 003 presumed and 5 382 identified in 2016).

Eurostat (2015: Table A1) found the following numbers in the earlier period: 2010 – 3 865 presumed and 5 845 identified; 2011 – 4 856 presumed and 4 582 identified; 2012 – 6 555 presumed and 4 443 identified.

Member States vary as to how they manage these processes. In responding to requests for information, 14 provided data on presumed victims only, 5 data on identified victims only 8 data on both presumed and identified, and one no data. This is shown in Table 3.2.4.

Table 3.2.4: Identified and presumed victims

	2015		2016		2015 - 2016	
	Identified	Presumed	Identified	Presumed	Identified	Presumed
EU28	**3 843**	**5 304**	**5 382**	**6 003**	**9 225**	**11 307**
Belgium	:	117	:	119	:	236
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	4	:	14	:	18
Denmark	93	:	121	:	214	:
Germany	470	:	536	:	1 006	:
Estonia	13	:	10	:	23	:
Ireland	62	:	75	:	137	:
Greece	70	88	64	282	134	370
Spain	267	:	193	:	460	:
France	:	:	1 516	:	1 516	:
Croatia	38	:	30	:	68	:
Italy	781	:	879	:	1660	:
Cyprus	46	:	44	:	90	:
Latvia	11	13	19	14	30	27
Lithuania	62	:	45	:	107	:
Luxembourg	2	5	10	10	12	15
Hungary	507	:	489	:	996	:
Malta	2	1	31	3	33	4
Netherlands	:	1 295	:	1 147	:	2 442
Austria	245	139	273	102	518	241
Poland	140	33	93	104	233	137
Portugal	49	88	132	70	181	158
Romania	880	:	756	:	1 636	:
Slovenia	47	:	27	:	74	:
Slovakia	56	25	32	13	88	38
Finland	:	52	:	130	:	182
Sweden	2	178	7	190	9	368
United Kingdom	:	3 266	:	3 805	:	7 071

Source Annex Table A1.1b : data not available

3.3 Assistance

3.3.1 Registering organisations

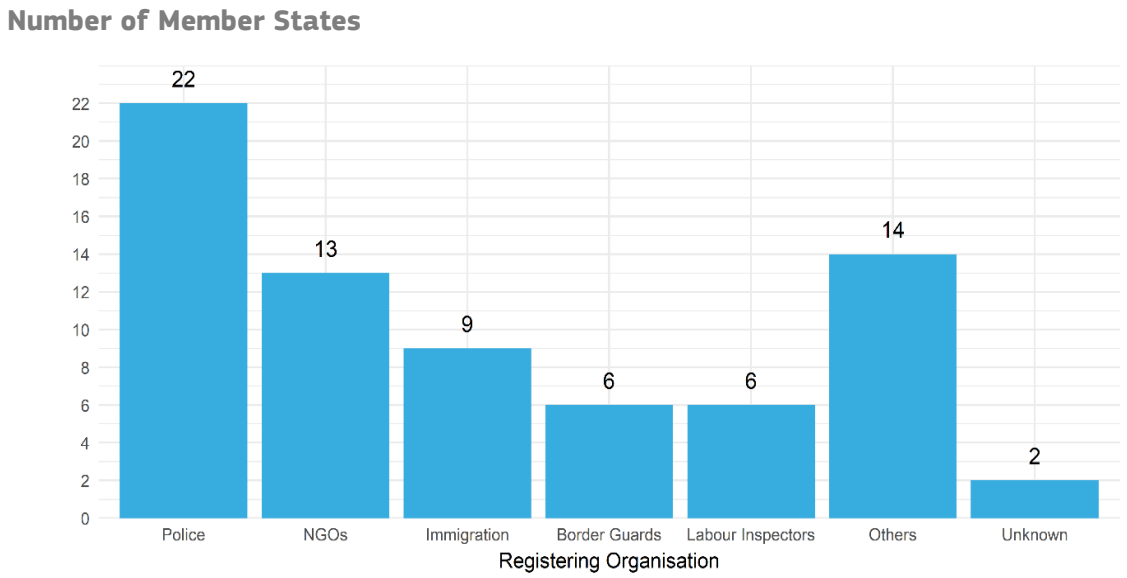
More than five types of governmental authorities and non-governmental organisations are mentioned as registering victims of trafficking in human beings, such as: the police, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), immigration officials, border guards, and labour inspectors, as well as others. Others included: Office of Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, centres for

migrants and asylum seekers, prosecutors, National Assistance System for Victims of Human Trafficking, and Intelligence Centre against Terrorism and Organized Crime.

The police registered over half (10 420 out of 20 532) of the reported victims of trafficking in human beings in the EU28 in 2015-2016. The next most frequent source of registrations was immigration officials (3 851), followed by NGOs (2 110), border guards (373) and labour inspectors (145). This is shown in Table 3.3.1.

Member States vary in how many of these types of authorities and organisations register victims. Counting those organisations reporting zero victims but excluding "not available", the police are reported to register in 22 Member States, NGOs in 13, immigration officials in 10, border guards in 6, and labour inspectors in 6. Out of the five main types of organisations, the **Netherlands** accepts registration of victims from all five, the **United Kingdom** and **Ireland** from four, **Italy** and **Luxembourg** from three, the **Czech Republic, Greece, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Romania,** and **Slovakia** from two, and **Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Croatia, Cyprus, Hungary, Malta, Slovenia** and **Sweden** from one. 2016 figures are summarised in Figure 3.3.1 and numbers for 2015, 2016 and 2015-2016 shown in detail in Table 3.3.1For 2012, Eurostat (2015: Figure 3.3.1) report that the police registered in 18 Member States, NGOs in 7, immigration officials in 3, border guards in 3, and labour inspectors in 1. It appears that there is a small increase in the range of authorities and organisations registering victims since 2012.

Figure 3.3.1: Organisations registering victims, 2016



Source: Annex Table A 1.1 Cells with zero counts are counted as they indicate that the Member State can take reports from that organisation but did not register any in that year.

Table 3.3.1: Organisations registering victims

	2015							2016							2015 - 2016						
	Police	NGOS	Border guards	Immigration	Labour inspectors	Others	Total	Police	NGOS	Border guards	Immigration	Labour inspectors	Others	Total	Police	NGOS	Border guards	Immigration	Labour inspectors	Others	Total
EU28	**4,482**	**907**	**146**	**1,709**	**106**	**1,683**	**9,147**	**5,938**	**1,203**	**227**	**2,142**	**39**	**1,661**	**11,385**	**10,420**	**2,110**	**373**	**3,851**	**145**	**3,344**	**20,532**
Belgium	:	:	:	117	:	:	117	:	:	:	119	:	:	119	:	:	:	236	:	:	236
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	1	3	:	:	:	:	4	1	13	:	:	:	:	14	2	16	:	:	:	:	18
Denmark	:	:	:	50	:	43	93	:	:	:	115	:	6	121	:	:	:	165	:	49	214
Germany	470	:	:	:	:	:	470	536	:	:	:	:	:	536	1,006	:	:	:	:	:	1,006
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	13	13	:	:	:	:	:	10	10	:	:	:	:	:	23	23
Ireland	39	10	0	6	0	7	62	47	10	0	6	1	11	75	86	20	0	12	1	18	137
Greece	50	90	:	:	:	18	158	46	279	:	:	:	21	346	96	369	:	:	:	39	504
Spain	267	:	:	:	:	:	267	193	:	:	:	:	:	193	460	:	:	:	:	:	460
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,516	:	:	:	:	:	1,516	1,516	:	:	:	:	:	1,516
Croatia	38	:	:	:	:	:	38	30	0	0	0	0	0	30	68	0	0	0	0	0	68
Italy	216	108	:	:	4	453	781	229	84	:	:	:	566	879	445	192	:	:	4	1,019	1,660
Cyprus	46	:	:	:	:	:	46	44	:	:	:	:	:	44	90	:	:	:	:	:	90
Latvia	4	20	:	:	:	:	24	7	26	:	:	:	:	33	11	46	:	:	:	:	57
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	62	:	:	:	:	:	:	45	:	:	:	:	:	:	107
Luxembourg	6	:	:	1	:	:	7	19	1	:	:	:	:	20	25	1	:	1	:	:	27
Hungary	505	:	:	:	:	2	507	483	:	:	:	:	6	489	988	:	:	:	:	8	996
Malta	2	:	:	:	:	1	3	34	:	:	:	:	:	34	36	:	:	:	:	1	37
Netherlands	628	:	3	15	102	547	1,295	462	125	12	78	38	432	1,147	1,090	125	15	93	140	979	2,442
Austria	246	59	:	2	:	77	384	205	87	:	2	:	81	375	451	146	:	4	:	158	759
Poland	25	:	33	:	:	115	173	15	:	104	:	:	78	197	40	:	137	:	:	193	370
Portugal	60	37	0	0	0	40	137	165	37	:	:	0	0	202	225	74	:	:	0	40	339
Romania	833	5	:	0	0	42	880	734	0	:	0	0	22	756	1,567	5	:	0	0	64	1,636
Slovenia	47	:	:	:	:	:	47	27	:	:	:	:	:	27	74	:	:	:	:	:	74
Slovakia	60	13	0	0	0	8	81	34	6	0	0	0	5	45	94	19	0	0	0	13	126
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	52	:	:	:	:	:	:	130	:	:	:	:	:	:	182
Sweden	180	:	:	:	:	:	180	197	:	:	:	:	:	197	377	:	:	:	:	:	377
United Kingdom	759	562	110	1,518	:	317	3,266	914	535	111	1,822	:	423	3,805	1,673	1,097	221	3,340	:	740	7,071

Source: Annex Table A1.1 *: data not available*

3.3.2 Received assistance

Articles 11(2) and 11(4) of Directive 2011/36/EU requires 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 the offence of trafficking in human beings and appropriate mechanisms aim at the early identification of, assistance to and support for victims, in cooperation with relevant support organisations. This assistance takes various forms, including various forms of assistance with practical matters of life and living, various forms of assistance with legal status, and specialised assistance for children.

These forms of assistance are shown in tables on: Types of assistance and support received; international protection status; residence permit to Third country nationals (on more than one legal basis); reflection periods; and specialised assistance to child registered victims.

There were 4 497 registered victims receiving assistance in the EU28 in 2015-2016 (2 191 in 2015 and 2 306 in 2016). This is shown in Table 3.3.2. Three-quarters (76%) of those receiving assistance were female; and nearly one third (30%) were children, in 2015-2016.

For the earlier period, Eurostat (2015: 42) report the following instances of assistance: 2 652 in 2010; 2 647 in 2011; and 2 799 in 2012.

Table 3.3.2 Assistance received by registered victims

	2015					2016					2015 - 2016				
		gender		age			gender		age			gender		age	
	N	N known	% female	N known	% child	N	N known	% female	N known	%child	N	N known	% female	N known	%child
EU28	**2 191**	**2 056**	**76**	**2 138**	**31**	**2 306**	**2 215**	**76**	**2282**	**30**	**4497**	**4 271**	**76**	**4 420**	**30**
Belgium	117	117	46	117	12	119	119	49	119	5	236	236	3	236	8
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	4	4	100	4	0	27	27	56	27	0	31	31	61	31	0
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	2	:	:	2	100	1	1	100	1	0	3	3	33	3	67
Ireland	10	10	70	10	0	14	14	93	14	0	24	24	83	24	0
Greece	14	14	100	14	29	14	14	100	14	0	28	28	100	28	14
Spain	267	267	62	267	3	193	193	86	193	10	460	460	72	460	6
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	781	781	84	781	9	879	879	85	879	13	1660	1 660	85	1660	11
Cyprus	89	89	48	89	0	77	77	39	77	0	166	166	44	166	0
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	0		:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	3	3	33	3	0	1	1	:	1	0	4	4	25	4	0
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	3	3	100	3	0	34	34	47	34	0	37	37	51	37	0
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	385	250	90	385	100	375	284	85	375	100	760	226	207	760	100
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	64	64	55	63	11	82	82	33	80	10	146	146	42	143	10
Romania	328	328	77	328	51	314	314	74	284	46	642	642	76	612	49
Slovenia	47	47	100	47	4	25	25	100	25	0	72	72	100	72	3
Slovakia	25	25	32	25	0	21	21	19	19	16	46	46	26	44	7
Finland	52	52	71	:	:	130	130	66	140	15	182	182	68	140	15
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Annex Tables A1.9 and A1.9a : data not available N indicates totals reported by Member States; N known gives the number of victims with known gender.

3.3.3 Type of assistance received by registered victims

Many types of assistance and support have been received by registered victims. The reported number of times assistance was provided was 9 036 in 2015-2016 (3 935 in 2015 and 5 101 in 2016). Table 3.3.3.1 shows the assistance provided (sometimes this is counted as per actions and sometimes as per persons assisted). This is further shown in Figure 3.3.3.

The types of assistance most frequently provided in the EU28, 2015-2016, were accommodation (2 975) and medical (and psychological) assistance (2 514), followed by, legal assistance (952), education (851), (re)integration assistance (611), training (536), job placement (503), and return assistance (460), together with other types (2 478).

The top five Member States providing assistance were reported to be: **Romania** (2 878), the **United Kingdom** (2 700), **Italy** (1 923), **Denmark** (320) and **Lithuania** (318).

Eighteen (18) Member States provided data; and ten (10) Member States provided none.

Eurostat (2015: Table A9) reports assistance and protection received during 2010-2012 to be: 2 652 in 2010; 2 703 in 2011; and 5 452 in 2012.

Table 3.3.3.1 Type of assistance and support received by registered victims

	2015										2016										2015-2016									
	Accomodation	Medical and Psychological	Legal assistance	Education	Training	Job placement	(Re) integration assistance	Return Assistance	Others	TOTAL	Accomodation	Medical and Psychological	Legal assistance	Education	Training	Job placement	(Re) integration assistance	Return Assistance	Others	TOTAL	Accomodation	Medical and Psychological Assistance	Legal assistance	Education	Training	Job placement	(Re) integration assistance	Return Assistance	Others	TOTAL
EU28	**1,575**	**1,185**	**442**	**459**	**316**	**301**	**420**	**285**	**1,118**	**3,935**	**1,400**	**1,329**	**510**	**392**	**220**	**202**	**191**	**175**	**1,360**	**5,101**	**2,975**	**2,514**	**952**	**851**	**536**	**503**	**611**	**460**	**2,478**	**9,036**
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	22	22	22	:	22	:	22	22	:	22	21	21	21	:	21	:	21	21	:	21	43	43	43	:	43	:	43	43	:	43
Czech Republic	1	2	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	11	9	7	:	:	:	:	:	5	32	12	11	8	:	:	:	:	:	5	36
Denmark	89	:	:	:	:	:	44	44	:	197	98	:	:	:	:	:	12	13	:	123	187	:	:	:	:	:	56	57	:	320
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
Estonia	3	13	2	:	:	:	:	:	48	66	3	10	3	:	:	:	:	1	33	50	6	23	5	:	:	:	:	1	81	116
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	12	12	:	:	:	:	:	21	:	14	18	17	16	:	:	:	20	4	:	22	30	29	16	:	:	:	20	25	:	36
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	4	2	1	:	:	:	1	:	:	10	6	3	1	:	:	:	1	:	:	13	10
Italy	776	480	276	362	115	205	205	30	0	781	394	275	176	216	68	10	0	3	0	1,142	1,170	755	452	578	183	215	205	33	0	1,923
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	5	:	:	1	20	:	:	:	:	:	3	:	:	1	53	:	:	:	:	:	8	:	:	2	73
Latvia	:	7	6	1	:	:	6	1	5	7	3	11	11	6	1	4	12	3	12	12	3	18	17	7	1	4	18	4	17	19
Lithuania	31	125	69	17	22	28	117	:	134	139	34	52	76	12	16	65	71	:	109	179	65	177	145	29	38	93	188	:	243	318
Luxembourg	1	1	1	:	1	:	1	:	:	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	:	5	3	4	4	4	1	2	1	3	:	5	4
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
Malta	3	:	2	:	:	3	:	:	:	8	34	2	31	:	:	32	32	:	:	131	37	2	33	:	0	35	32	:	:	139
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	220	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	220
Portugal	31	41	:	:	:	:	:	13	21	64	59	68	32	8	0	23	0	24	0	82	90	109	32	8	0	23	0	37	21	146
Romania	91	452	39	74	152	43	:	134	131	1,116	213	837	117	140	108	54	:	94	199	1,762	304	1,289	156	214	260	97	:	228	330	2,878
Slovenia	6	6	6	1	0	0	1	4	0	6	3	3	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	9	9	9	2	0	0	2	6	0	9
Slovakia	17	24	18	4	4	17	24	16	25	25	14	20	14	8	5	9	20	10	17	21	31	44	32	12	9	26	44	26	42	46
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	491	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	750	1,241	490	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	969	1,459	981	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,719	2,700

Source: Annex Table A1,10 : data not available

Notes: Some Member States have counted number of actions; some others have counted victims (classifying into the main assistance type). Data is as given by the Member State.

Provisions in the EU Anti-trafficking Directive are based on the best interest of the child and establish additional protection measures for child victims (arts. 13-16).

130 actions were reported during 2015-2016 in the EU28. This is shown in Table 3.3.3.2. Actions or assistance to individuals in order of frequency were: specific actions to assist and support child victims of trafficking (36), measures that have been adopted to carry out individual assessment of the best interests of the child (30), access to education (28), measures to provide assistance and support to the family of child victims (22), guardian for unaccompanied children (10), specific actions taking due account of special circumstances of unaccompanied child victim (6), appointment of guardian or representative in case of conflict of interest between child and parent (2), and other (4). In addition, one country separately reported the provision of assistance to unaccompanied children.

Ten (10) Member States provided data (of which four had no actions to report); and eighteen (18) Member States provided no data.

There is no comparable data for 2010-2012.

Table 3.3.3.2: Assistance and support measures for child registered victims

TOTAL ACTIONS	2015									2016									2015 - 2016								
	Specific actions to assist and support child victims of trafficking	Measures that have been adopted to carry out individual assessment of the best interest of the child	Access to education	Appointment of guardian or representative in case of conflict of interest between child and parents	Measures to provide assistance and support to the family of child victims	Specific actions taking due account of special circumstances of unaccompanied child victim	Guardian for unaccompanied child victims	Any other	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIONS	Specific actions to assist and support child victims of trafficking	Measures that have been adopted to carry out individual assessment of the best interest of the child	Access to education	Appointment of guardian or representative in case of conflict of interest between child and parents	Measures to provide assistance and support to the family of child victims	Specific actions taking due account of special circumstances of unaccompanied child victim	Guardian for unaccompanied child victims	Any other	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIONS	Specific actions to assist and support child victims of trafficking	Measures that have been adopted to carry out individual assessment of the best interest of the child	Access to education	Appointment of guardian or representative in case of conflict of interest between child and parents	Measures to provide assistance and support to the family of child victims	Specific actions taking due account of special circumstances of unaccompanied child victim	Guardian for unaccompanied child victims	Any other	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIONS
EU28	**15**	**13**	**12**	**1**	**11**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**63**	**21**	**17**	**16**	**1**	**11**	**4**	**8**	**1**	**67**	**36**	**30**	**28**	**2**	**22**	**6**	**10**	**4**	**130**
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	11	11	11	:	10	2	2	2	49	8	8	7	0	7	1	1	1	33	19	19	18	0	17	3	3	3	82
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	2	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	3	6	2	2	:	:	:	:	:	10	8	2	2	1	:	:	:	:	13
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Latvia	2	2	1	:	1	:	:	1	7	3	3	3	:	3	:	3	:	15	5	5	4	0	4	:	3	1	22
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
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	1	1	1	:	:	:	5	1	1	1	1	1	:	:	:	5
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	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
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	3	3	3	:	:	3	3	:	3	3	3	3	:	:	3	3	:	3
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source Annex Table A1,10a : data not available. Notes: Some Member States have counted number of actions; some others have counted victims (classifying into the main assistance type). Data is as given by the Member State. Unaccompanied children: Portugal had 4 unaccompanied children receiving non-child-specific accommodation and medical assistance in 2016 but no child-specific actions were recorded.

3.3.4 Reflection period

The purpose of a 'reflection period' is to allow victims to recover and escape the influence of the perpetrators of the offences so that they can take an informed decision on whether to cooperate with the competent authorities. This is provided for third country nationals (i.e. non-EU citizens) under Directive 2004/81/EC.

Reflection periods were received by 2 674 people in the EU28 during 2015-2016 (1 305 in 2015 and 1 385 in 2016). The top five Member States providing these, 2015-2016, were: **Italy** (1 660), the **Netherlands** (250), **Spain** (189), **Belgium** (182), and **Denmark** (145). Around three-quarters (77%) of the victims who were reported to be granted a reflection period were females. See Table 3.3.4

Data was provided by eighteen (18) Member States, and none by ten (10).

During 2010-2012, Eurostat (2015: Table A10) reports reflection periods: 2010 (767), 2011 (1 110), and 2012 (1 110).

Table 3.3.4: Reflection period received by registered victims, by gender

	2015			2016			2015 -2016		
	N	N Known	% female	N	N Known	% female	N	N Known	% female
EU28	**1 305**	**1 291**	**77**	**1 385**	**1 366**	**78**	**2 674**	**2 657**	**77**
Belgium	104	104	52	94	94	50	182	198	51
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	4	4	100	14	14	50	18	18	61
Denmark	76	76	47	69	69	99	145	145	72
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	2	2	0	1	1	100	3	3	33
Ireland	5	5	80	2	2	100	7	7	86
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	103	103	90	86	86	84	189	189	87
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	781	781	84	879	869	86	1,660	1,650	85
Cyprus	0	0	:	1	1	100	1	1	100
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	0	0	:	0	0	:	0	0	0
Luxembourg	1	1	100	1	1	0	2	2	50
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	2	2	100	31	31	42	33	33	45
Netherlands	134	134	72	116	116	72	250	250	72
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	33	33	55	23	23	48	56	56	52
Portugal	15	15	40	31	3	100	46	46	20
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	5	5	100	3	3	33	8	8	75
Slovakia	25	25	32	21	21	19	46	46	26
Finland	3	1	100	4	4	50	7	5	60
Sweden	12	:	:	9	:	:	21	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Annex Table A1.9b : data not available N indicates totals reported by Member States; N known gives the number of victims with known gender.

3.3.5 Residence permits

Table 3.3.5.1. shows residence permits granted to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings who cooperate with the competent authorities on the basis of Directive 2004/81/EC on residence permits.

In this context, Table 3.3.5.2 shows also different types of residence permits granted to victims of

trafficking who are non-EU nationals.

Residence permits were granted under the auspices of Directive 2004/81/EC to 983 people in the EU28 during 2015-2016 (490 in 2015 and 493 in 2016). Over half (59%) were granted to females. The top five Member States providing these, 2015-2016, were the **Netherlands** (329), **Belgium** (175), **Italy** (171), **Cyprus** (166) and **Spain** (52).

Fourteen Member States reported providing residence permits.

For the period 2010-2012, Eurostat (2015: Table A11) reports residence permits based on Directive 2004/81/EC: 2010 (768), 2011 (789), and 2012 (1 100).

Table 3.3.5.1: Residence permits based on Directive 2004/81/EC, by gender

	2015			2016			2015-2016		
	N	N known	% Female	N	N known	% Female	N	N known	% Female
EU28	**490**	**490**	**60**	**493**	**492**	**59**	**983**	**982**	**59**
Belgium	90	90	34	84	84	50	175	174	42
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:
Czech Republic	1	1	100	1	1	100	2	2	100
Denmark	0	0	:	0	0	:	0	0	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	2	2	0	:	0	:	2	2	0
Ireland	5	5	60	12	12	92	17	17	82
Greece	1	1	100	1	1	100	2	2	100
Spain	:	:	:	52	52	94	52	52	94
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	1	1	0	:	0	:	1	1	0
Italy	123	123	72	48	48	67	171	171	70
Cyprus	89	89	48	77	77	39	166	166	44
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	0	:	:	0	:	:	0	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	2	2	100	31	31	42	33	33	45
Netherlands	173	173	72	156	156	70	329	329	71
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	31	30	0	31	30	0
Romania	:	0	:	:	0	:	:	0	:
Slovenia	1	1	100	0	0	:	0	1	100
Slovakia	0	0	:	0	0	:	0	0	:
Finland	2	2	0	:	:	:	2	2	0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Annex Table A1.9c : data not available N indicates totals reported by Member States; N known gives the number of victims with known gender.

Residence permits based on Directive 2004/81/EC and other grounds were granted to 1 312 people in the EU28 during 2015-2016 (618 in 2015 and 694 in 2016). Over half (61%) were granted to females. The top five Member States providing these, 2015-2016, were the **Netherlands** (329), **Belgium** (184), **Italy** (252), **Cyprus** (166) and **Finland** (114).

Sixteen Member States reported providing such residence permits.

For the period 2010-2012, Eurostat (2015: Table A12) reports on residence permits on any basis: 2010 (866), 2011 (864), and 2012 (1 953).

Table 3.3.5.2: Any residence permit, by gender

	2015			2016			2015-2016		
	N	N known	% female	N	N known	% female	N	N known	% female
EU28	**618**	**596**	**61**	**694**	**693**	**60**	**1 312**	**1 289**	**61**
Belgium	98	96	39	86	86	51	184	182	45
Bulgaria	:			:		:	:		
Czech Republic	1	1	100	1	1	100	2	2	100
Denmark	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Germany	:			:		:	:		
Estonia	2	2	0	:		:	2	2	0
Ireland	5	5	60	12	12	92	17	17	82
Greece	1	1	100	1	1	100	2	2	100
Spain	18	18	89	82	82	90	100	100	90
France	:			:		:	:		
Croatia	1	1	0	:		:	1	1	0
Italy	154	154	68	98	98	51	252	252	61
Cyprus	89	89	48	77	77	39	166	166	44
Latvia	:			:		:	:		
Lithuania	:			:		:	:		
Luxembourg	:			:	0		:		
Hungary	:			:		:	:		
Malta	2	2	100	31	31	42	33	33	45
Netherlands	173	173	72	156	156	70	329	329	71
Austria	:			:		:	:		
Poland	:			:		:	:		
Portugal	0	0		31	30	0	31	30	0
Romania	:			:		:	:		
Slovenia	0	1	100	0	0		0	1	100
Slovakia	1	1	100	3	3	0	4	4	25
Finland	23	23	78	91	91	0	114	114	81
Sweden	50	29	48	25	25	60	75	54	43
United Kingdom	:		:	:		:	:	0	

Source: Annex Table A1.9d : data not available N indicates totals reported by Member States; N known gives the number of victims with known gender.

3.3.6 Seeking International Protection Status

3.3.6.1 Introduction

In some cases, victims of trafficking may be seeking international protection, including during the current migration and refugee crisis. These are reported by form of exploitation, gender, age and citizenship.

This is new data collection, so there are no comparisons with 2010, 2011, 2012.

3.3.6.2 Seeking International Protection Status, by form of exploitation

There were 257 people reported by six Member States as seeking international protection in the EU28 during 2015-2016 (95 in 2015 and 162 in 2016). Data was provided disaggregated by form of exploitation. Over half (56%) were victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation, 12% for labour and 32% for other forms. See Table 3.3.6.2.

Six Member States provided the data on these 257 people. A further seven Member States responded to the request for data and reported no cases.

Table 3.3.6.2 Seeking International Protection Status, by form of exploitation

	2015					2016					2015 - 2016				
	N	N known	% sexual	% labour	% other	N	N known	% sexual	% labour	% other	N	N known	% sexual	% labour	% other
EU Total	**95**	**92**	**57**	**3**	**40**	**162**	**156**	**56**	**17**	**27**	**257**	**248**	**56**	**12**	**32**
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	12	12	75	0	25	25	24	100	0	0	37	36	92	0	8
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	4	4	100	0	0	4	4	100	0	0
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	5	5	0	0	100	5	5	0	0	100
Italy	59	59	56	3	41	34	34	50	0	50	93	93	54	2	44
Cyprus	2	:	:	:	:	5	:	:	:	:	7	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	0	0	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	0	0	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:
Romania	0	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0	0	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:
Slovakia	0	0	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:
Finland	22	21	48	5	48	89	89	47	30	22	111	110	47	25	27
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

.Source: Annex Table A1.8b : data not available. N indicates totals reported by Member States; N known gives the number of victims with known forms of exploitation

3.3.6.3 Seeking International Protection Status, by gender and age

There were 258 people seeking international protection status in the EU28 during 2015-2016 (95

in 2015 and 163 in 2016) data was available disaggregated on the basis of gender and age. Over half (55%) were females and nearly two-thirds (64%) were children See Table 3.3.6.3.

The top three Member States were: **Finland** (111), **Italy** (93) and **Denmark** (37). The remaining four Member States jointly provided 17 cases.

Seven Member States provided the data on these 257 people. A further six responded to the request for data and reported no cases.

Table 3.3.6.3 Seeking International Protection Status, by gender and age

	2015					2016					2015 - 2016				
		Gender		Age			Gender		Age			Gender		Age	
	N	N known	% female	N known	% child	N	N known	% female	N known	% child	N	N known	% female	N known	% child
EU Total	**95**	**29**	**62**	**72**	**64**	**163**	**81**	**53**	**138**	**64**	**258**	**110**	**55**	**210**	**64**
Belgium	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:
Bulgaria	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:
Czech Republic	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:
Denmark	12	12	25	11	18	25	25	0	20	20	37	37	8	31	19
Germany	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:
Estonia	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:
Ireland	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:
Greece	:	:		:	:	4	4	0	8	50	4	4	0	8	50
Spain	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:
France	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:
Croatia	:	:		:	:	5	10	50	2	100	5	10	50	2	100
Italy	59	14	100	56	75	34	11	100	29	66	93	25	100	85	72
Cyprus	2	2	0	4	50	5	3	0	10	50	7	5	0	14	50
Latvia	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:
Lithuania	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0
Luxembourg	:	:		:	:	1	1	0	1	100	1	1	0	1	100
Hungary	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:
Malta	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0
Netherlands	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:
Austria	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:
Poland	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:
Portugal	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0
Romania	0	:		:	0	0	:		:	0	0	:		:	0
Slovenia	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
Finland	22	1	100	1	0	89	27	100	68	79	111	28	100	69	78
Sweden	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:
United Kingdom	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:

Source: Annex Table A1.8a : data not available

3.3.6.4 Seeking International Protection Status, by citizenship

All those seeking international protection status are non-EU citizens. The top five countries with the highest numbers of citizens reported seeking international protection status in 2015-2016 are: **Nigeria** (125), **Somalia** (29), **Afghanistan** (18), **Morocco** (15) and **Cameroon** (14). See Table 3.3.6.4.

Table 3.3.6.4 Seeking International Protection Status, by citizenship

Citizenship	2015	2016	2015 - 2016
EU28	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	56	69	125
Somalia	6	23	29
Afghanistan	1	17	18
Morocco	11	4	15
Cameroon	4	10	14
Iraq	2	10	12
Gambia	5	6	11
Ethiopia	2	2	4
Pakistan	:	3	3
Uganda	:	3	3
Bangladesh	:	2	2
Angola	:	2	2
Côte d'Ivoire	:	2	2
Togo	1	1	2
Ukraine	1	1	2
Albania	1	:	1
Ghana	1	:	1
Iran	:	1	1
Other non-EU	4	8	12
ALL NON-EU	**95**	**164**	**259**
unknown	0	0	0

Source: Annex Table A1.8c : data not available

3.3.7 Cooperation of victims with law enforcement and courts

3.3.7.1 Introduction

Articles 11(3) of Directive 2011/36/EU requires that Member States 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.

Reporting on the number of victims cooperating with law enforcement and testifying in court is a new addition to data collected from Member States. This means there is no comparable data for 2010-2012.

3.3.7.2 Victims co-operating with law enforcement

There were 3 623 registered victims cooperating with law enforcement in the EU 28 during 2015-2016 (1 862 in 2015 and 1 761 in 2016). See Table 3.3.7.2. The top five Member States reporting this cooperation, 2015-2016, were: **Romania** (1 846), **Italy** (513), **Spain** (450), **Austria** (271) and **Lithuania** (168).

Eleven (11) Member States provided data; seventeen (17) did not.

Table 3.3.7.2 Registered victims cooperating with law enforcement

	2015	2016	2015 - 2016
EU28	**1 862**	**1 761**	**3 623**
Belgium	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:
Spain	267	183	450
France	:	:	:
Croatia	38	30	68
Italy	294	219	513
Cyprus	46	44	90
Latvia	4	7	11
Lithuania	53	115	168
Luxembourg	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:
Malta	2	31	33
Netherlands	:	:	:
Austria	132	139	271
Poland	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:
Romania	923	923	1 846
Slovenia	47	27	74
Slovakia	56	43	99
Finland	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:

Source: Annex Table A1.11 : data not available

3.3.7.3 Registered victims testifying in court

There were a reported 93 registered victims testifying in court in the EU 28 during 2015-2016 (55 in 2015 and 38 in 2016). See Table 3.3.7.3.

Five (5) Member States provided data, of which one reported no cases; twenty-three (23) did not.

Table 3.3.7.3: Registered victims testifying in court

	2015	2016	2015- 2016
EU Total	**55**	**38**	**93**
Belgium	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:
France	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:
Italy	28	7	35
Cyprus	23	:	23
Latvia	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:
Malta	2	31	33
Netherlands	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	0
Slovenia	2	0	2
Slovakia	:	:	:
Finland	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:

Source: Annex Table A1.12 : data not available

3.4 Forms of exploitation

3.4.1 Introduction

Trafficking in human beings is for the purpose of exploitation, of which there is more than one form. Here, trafficking in human beings is divided along three broad forms of exploitation as established in earlier data collections: trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation, and trafficking for the purpose of other forms of exploitation. Each form of trafficking in human beings has different implications for the victims and for policy interventions.

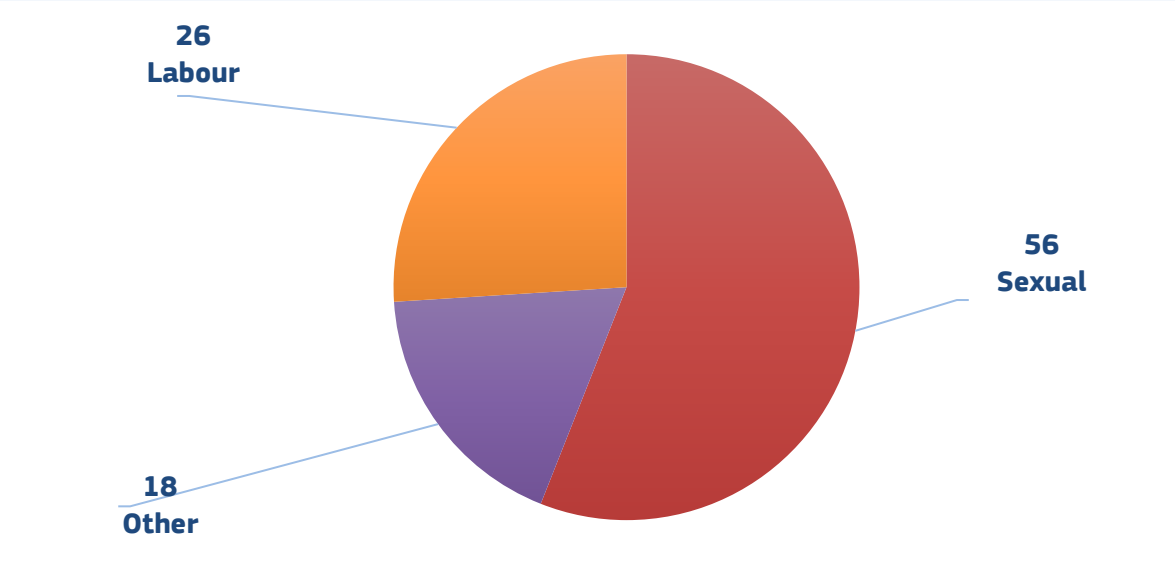
The Directive refers in a non-exhaustive manner to "the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation". In order to get more specific information within the area of sexual exploitation, data was requested on among other activities: street prostitution, window prostitution and brothels, strip clubs/bars, pornography industry, escort services and modelling agencies, and massage parlours.The Directive further mentions in a non-exhaustive manner 'forced labour' or services, including begging, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, (see Section 1.2). During data collection, request for reporting was made for among other locations: agriculture, construction, textile industry, hotel/restaurant/catering, care, and fisheries.

Data requested included: domestic servitude, forced begging/use for begging, the exploitation of criminal activities, the removal of organs and benefit fraud, which are grouped together as 'other' in the statistics that follow.

3.4.2 Sexual, labour or other exploitation

The most common form of exploitation was 'sexual', making up over half (56%) of registered victims of trafficking in human beings in the EU28, 2015-2016. Around one quarter (26%) of registered victims were trafficked for labour exploitation and 18% for 'other' exploitation. This is shown in Figure 3.4.2 and Table 3.4.2.

Figure 3.4.2 Form of Exploitation: Sexual, Labour, Other



The majority (61%) of the registered victims of trafficking for labour exploitation in the EU28, 2015-2016, were in the **United Kingdom.** Consequently, the inclusion or exclusion of data from the **United Kingdom** significantly changes the relative proportion of trafficking which is for sexual, labour, or other forms in the EU28). If the **United Kingdom** data is not included, then the proportions change to: sexual 65%, labour 15%, and other 20%.

There is considerable variation between Member States in regard to the different forms of exploitation that come to the attention of authorities and other registering bodies. Some Member States show a higher proportion trafficked for sexual exploitation, whereas others show a higher proportion trafficked for labour exploitation. In 2015-2016, the five Member States with the highest proportion of registered victims trafficked for sexual exploitation were: **Slovenia** (97%), **Hungary** (96%), **Estonia** (83%), **Croatia** (76%), and **Denmark** (76%). The five Member States with the highest proportion of registered victims trafficked for labour exploitation were: **Malta** (84%), **Portugal** (73%), **Czech Republic** (56%), **Belgium** (52%), and the **United Kingdom** (46%).

For the period 2010 to 2012, for the EU28, Eurostat (2015) found that the majority (69%) of victims of human trafficking were for sexual exploitation, with a further 19% for labour exploitation and 12% for other forms of exploitation.

Table 3.4.2: Form of exploitation of registered victims: sexual, labour, other

	2015				2016				2015 - 2016			
	N	% sexual	% labour	% other	N	% sexual	% labour	% other	N	% sexual	% labour	% other
EU28	**8,326**	**56**	**27**	**17**	**10,708**	**56**	**25**	**19**	**19,034**	**56**	**26**	**18**
Belgium	117	38	52	10	119	40	52	8	236	39	52	9
Bulgaria	409	77	6	17	447	74	7	19	856	75	7	18
Czech Republic	4	75	25	0	14	29	64	7	18	39	56	6
Denmark	93	53	1	46	120	94	2	4	213	76	1	23
Germany	470	:	:	:	536	:	:	:	1,006	:	:	:
Estonia	13	:	:	:	10	70	10	20	23	83	4	13
Ireland	62	52	37	11	75	43	51	7	137	47	45	9
Greece	158	51	16	33	346	44	35	21	504	47	26	26
Spain	267	:	:	:	193	77	13	10	460	61	35	4
France		:	:	:	1,604	61	1	38	1,604	61	1	38
Croatia	38	:	:	:	30	50	17	33	68	76	7	16
Italy	781	64	6	30	879	59	6	35	1,660	62	6	32
Cyprus	46	26	59	15	44	36	9	55	90	31	34	34
Latvia	11	:	:	:	19	74	21	5	30	57	13	30
Lithuania	57	37	0	63	43	26	29	45	100	32	12	56
Luxembourg	7	:	:	:	20	65	5	30	27	74	4	22
Hungary	507	94	5	1	489	98	2	0	996	96	4	1
Malta	3	:	:	:	34	6	91	3	37	14	84	3
Netherlands	1,171	70	27	3	1,014	65	27	8	2,185	68	27	6
Austria	369	48	4	48	262	61	8	31	631	53	6	41
Poland		:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:
Portugal	135	19	67	14	200	13	77	10	335	15	73	12
Romania		:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:
Slovenia	47	:	:	:	27	93	0	7	74	97	0	3
Slovakia	64	14	25	61	50	36	40	24	114	25	32	43
Finland	51	37	37	25	131	35	45	20	182	35	43	22
Sweden	180	32	12	56	197	41	14	45	377	37	13	50
United Kingdom	3,266	40	44	16	3,805	40	47	13	7,071	40	46	14
not including UK		65.1	17.4	17.5		64.1	13.8	22.0		64.5	15.3	20.1

Source: Annex Table A1.3. N is total number of respondents in Annex Table A1.3 for all forms of exploitation including unknown. Percentages are out of all known forms of exploitation. *: data not available*

3.5 Sex and age

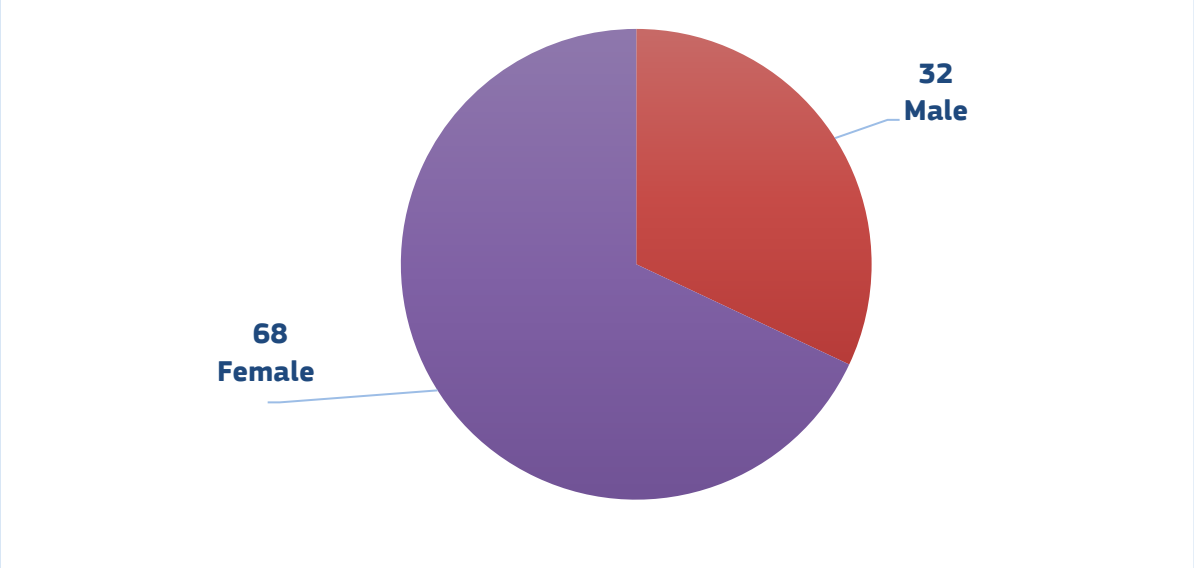
3.5.1 Introduction

Detailed disaggregation of the intersection of sex and age is provided in this section.

3.5.2 Male and female

In both 2015 and 2016, over two-thirds (68%) of registered victims of trafficking in human beings in the EU28 were female (women and girls) almost one-third (32%) were male (men and boys) In most Member States (23 out of the 27 that provided data), the majority of registered victims were female, though the proportions vary among them. This is shown in Figure 3.5.2 and Table 3.5.2.

Figure 3.5.2. Male and female registered victims



Over half (3 382 out of 5 949 or 57%) of male registered victims of trafficking in human beings in the EU28 were found in the **United Kingdom,** so data from the **United Kingdom** significantly changes the sex ratio of registered victims of trafficking in human beings in the EU28. If the **United Kingdom** data is not included, then the female proportion of registered victims in 2015-2016 in the EU increases to over three-quarters (77%), and the male proportion lowers to almost one-quarter (23%)

The Member States registering the highest proportion of female victims in 2015-2016 were: **Slovenia** (97%), **Bulgaria** (92%), **Germany** (89%), **Hungary** (89%), and **Austria** (88%).

Eurostat (2015) found the female proportion of registered victims in the EU28 to be: 2010 (80%), 2011 (70%), and 2012 (74%). In 2010-2012, the **United Kingdom** contributed a smaller proportion of the EU28 registered victims than in 2015-2016.

Table 3.5.2: Registered victims: male and female

	2015			2016			2015 - 2016		
	male	female	%female	Male	Female	%female	Male	Female	%female
EU28	2 616	5 508	67.8	3 333	7 007	67.8	5 949	12 515	67.8
Belgium	63	54	46.2	59	60	50.4	122	114	48.3
Bulgaria	28	381	93.2	38	409	91.5	66	790	92.3
Czech Republic	0	4	100.0	7	7	50.0	7	11	61.1
Denmark	42	52	55.3	7	114	94.2	49	166	77.2
Germany	55	406	88.1	51	479	90.4	106	885	89.3
Estonia	4	9	69.2	3	7	70.0	7	16	69.6
Ireland	20	41	67.2	36	39	52.0	56	80	58.8
Greece	55	95	63.3	118	138	53.9	173	233	57.4
Spain	101	166	62.2	28	165	85.5	129	331	72.0
France	:	:		356	1 154	76.4	356	1154	76.4
Croatia	0	38	100.0	9	21	70.0	9	59	86.8
Italy	120	659	84.6	122	747	86.0	242	1406	85.3
Cyprus	23	23	50.0	4	40	90.9	27	63	70.0
Latvia	1	10	90.9	4	15	78.9	5	25	83.3
Lithuania	26	36	58.1	25	20	44.4	51	56	52.3
Luxembourg	:	7		5	15	75.0	5	22	81.5
Hungary	58	449	88.6	56	433	88.5	114	882	88.6
Malta	:	4		18	16	47.1	18	20	52.6
Netherlands	273	877	76.3	222	726	76.6	495	1603	76.4
Austria	23	226	90.8	42	242	85.2	65	468	87.8
Poland	67	48	41.7	44	34	43.6	111	82	42.5
Portugal	82	54	39.7	138	58	29.6	220	112	33.7
Romania	:	:		:	:		0	0	
Slovenia	0	47	100.0	2	25	92.6	2	72	97.3
Slovakia	42	39	48.1	27	18	40.0	69	57	45.2
Finland	15	37	71.2	44	86	66.2	59	123	67.6
Sweden	:	2		4	3	42.9	4	5	55.6
United Kingdom	1518	1744	53.5	1864	1936	50.9	3382	3680	52.1
Excluding UK	1098	3764	77.4	1469	5071	77.5	2567	8835	77.5

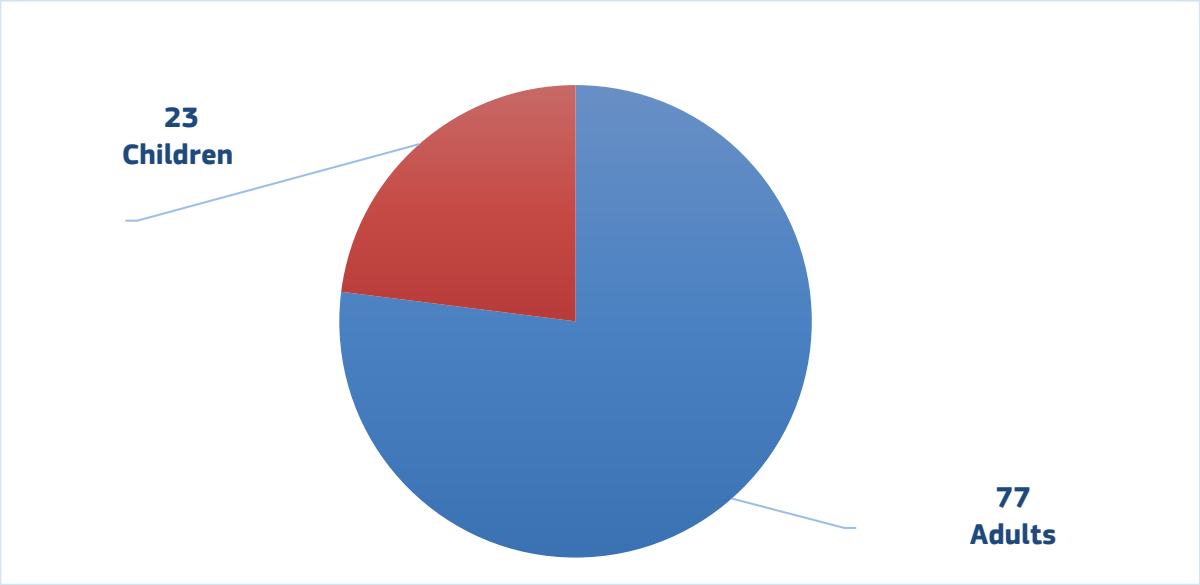
Source: Annex Table A1.2 : data not available %female is calculated from those with known gender.

3.5.3 Adults and children

Children are particularly vulnerable to trafficking in human beings, and provisions of the EU Anti-trafficking Directive are based on the best interest of the child and establish additional protection measures for child victims.

Children accounted for nearly one quarter (23%) of registered victims of trafficking in human beings in the EU28 during 2015-2016 (25% in 2015 and 21% in 2016). This is shown in Figure 3.5.3 and Table 3.5.3.

Figure 3.5.3 Adults and children, registered victims



The proportion of registered victims of trafficking in human beings who are children varies significantly between Member States. In 2015-2016 the Member States registering the highest proportion of children amongst victims were: **Estonia** (83%), **Hungary** (63%), **Greece** (56%), **Latvia** (37%), and the **Netherlands** (28%), although the small numbers reported by some Member States generate the need for caution in interpretation.

Eurostat (2015) found the following proportion of registered victims to be children: 2010 (13%), 2011 (15%), and 2012 (15%).

Table 3.5.3 Registered victims: adults and children

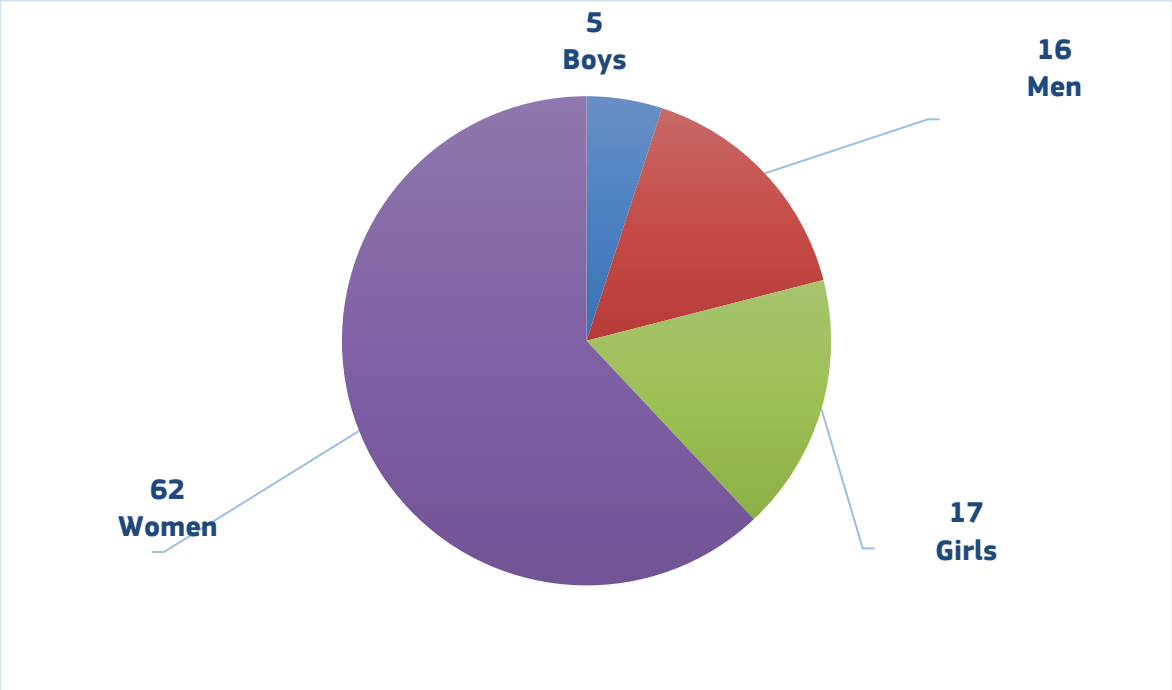
	2015			2016			2015-2016		
	Children	Adults	% children	Children	Adults	% children	Children	Adults	% children
EU28	**1 147**	**3 537**	**24.5**	**1 327**	**4 921**	**21.2**	**2 474**	**8 458**	**22.6**
Belgium	14	103	12.0	6	113	5.0	20	216	8.5
Bulgaria	33	376	8.1	25	422	5.6	58	798	6.8
Czech Republic	0	4	0.0	0	14	0.0	0	18	0.0
Denmark	6	87	6.5	9	112	7.4	15	199	7.0
Germany	78	361	17.8	96	413	18.9	174	774	18.4
Estonia	11	2	84.6	8	2	80.0	19	4	82.6
Ireland	8	54	12.9	1	74	1.3	9	128	6.6
Greece	69	81	46.0	159	97	62.1	228	178	56.2
Spain	8	259	3.0	20	173	10.4	28	432	6.1
France	:	:	:	306	1 182	20.6	306	1 182	20.6
Croatia	7	31	18.4	11	19	36.7	18	50	26.5
Italy	71	710	9.1	117	762	13.3	188	1 472	11.3
Cyprus	4	42	8.7	1	43	2.3	5	85	5.6
Latvia	5	6	45.5	6	13	31.6	11	19	36.7
Lithuania	17	45	27.4	4	41	8.9	21	86	19.6
Luxembourg	0	7	0.0	7	11	38.9	7	18	28.0
Hungary	356	151	70.2	271	218	55.4	627	369	63.0
Malta	2	2	50.0	0	34	0.0	2	36	5.3
Netherlands	288	716	28.7	227	581	28.1	515	1 297	28.4
Austria	150	206	42.1	12	240	4.8	162	446	26.6
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	13	119	9.8	9	180	4.8	22	299	6.9
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	2	45	4.3	0	27	0.0	2	72	2.7
Slovakia	5	76	6.2	8	37	17.8	13	113	10.3
Finland	0	52	0.0	23	107	17.7	23	159	12.6
Sweden	:	2	:	1	6	14.3	1	8	11.1
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Annex Table A1.2 : data not available ; %children is calculated from those victims with known adult/child status.

3.5.4 Sex by age

Women made up 62%, girls 17%, men 17%, and boys 5% of registered victims of trafficking in human beings, in the EU28, 2015-2016. The proportions vary considerably between Member States. This is shown in Figure 3.4.4 and Table 3.5.4. The percentage of female (women and girls) is different when the data is disaggregated by age than when it is not because some countries with higher proportions of males (e.g. UK), did not provide data disaggregated by age as well (without including UK these percentages change).

Figure 3.5.4 Sex by age, registered victims



Some Member States less frequently provided data on whether registered victims were women, girls, men, or boys, than for simpler separate disaggregation by either sex (male or female) or age (adult or child). For example, data was not provided at this level of disaggregation by the **United Kingdom**. The non-provision of data by the **United Kingdom** at this more detailed level of disaggregation clearly change the percentage of female (women plus girls) registered victims at the EU28 level, from 68% in Table 3.5.2 to 79% in Table 3.5.4.

The proportion of registered victims who were women, girls, men, and boys in 2015-2016 is similar to that found in 2010-2012 by Eurostat (2015), which were: women (67%), girls (13%), men (17%), and boys (3%).

Table 3.5.4: Registered victims by sex and age: women, girls, men and boys

	2015					2016					2015-2016				
	N	women %	girls %	men %	boys %	N	women %	girls %	men %	boys %	N	women %	girls %	men %	boys %
EU28	4 548	60.8	18.2	16.8	4.0	6 246	62.3	15.9	16.3	5.4	10 794	61.7	16.9	16.5	4.8
Belgium	117	40.2	6.0	47.9	6.0	119	46.2	4.2	48.7	0.8	236	43.2	5.1	48.3	3.4
Bulgaria	409	86.3	6.8	5.6	1.2	447	86.8	4.7	7.6	0.9	856	86.6	5.7	6.7	1.1
Czech Republic	4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	18	61.1	0.0	38.9	0.0
Denmark	93	53.8	1.1	39.8	5.4	121	89.3	5.0	3.3	2.5	214	73.8	3.3	19.2	3.7
Germany	438	72.1	16.2	10.0	1.6	508	72.8	17.3	8.3	1.6	946	72.5	16.8	9.1	1.6
Estonia	13	15.4	53.8	0.0	30.8	10	0.0	70.0	20.0	10.0	23	8.7	60.9	8.7	21.7
Ireland	62	56.5	9.7	29.0	3.2	75	50.7	1.3	48.0	0.0	137	53.3	5.1	39.4	1.5
Greece	150	38.0	25.3	16.0	20.7	256	30.1	23.8	7.8	38.3	406	33.0	24.4	10.8	31.8
Spain	267	59.6	2.6	37.5	0.4	193	76.2	9.3	13.5	1.0	460	66.5	5.4	27.4	0.7
France	:	:	:	:	:	1488	61.1	15.0	18.3	5.6	1 488	61.1	15.0	18.3	5.6
Croatia	38	81.6	18.4	0.0	0.0	30	43.3	26.7	20.0	10.0	68	64.7	22.1	8.8	4.4
Italy	781	76.2	8.2	14.5	0.9	879	73.0	11.9	12.5	1.4	1 660	74.5	10.2	13.4	1.1
Cyprus	46	45.7	4.3	45.7	4.3	44	88.6	2.3	9.1	0.0	90	66.7	3.3	27.8	2.2
Latvia	11	54.5	36.4	0.0	9.1	19	47.4	31.6	21.1	0.0	30	50.0	33.3	13.3	3.3
Lithuania	62	38.7	19.4	33.9	8.1	45	42.2	2.2	48.9	6.7	107	40.2	12.1	40.2	7.5
Luxembourg	7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18	50.0	22.2	11.1	16.7	25	64.0	16.0	8.0	12.0
Hungary	507	25.2	63.3	4.5	6.9	489	41.9	46.6	2.7	8.8	996	33.4	55.1	3.6	7.8
Malta	4	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	34	47.1	0.0	52.9	0.0	38	47.4	5.3	47.4	0.0
Netherlands	1 004	58.6	21.7	12.7	7.0	807	59.5	21.4	12.4	6.7	1 811	59.0	21.6	12.6	6.8
Austria	221	82.8	6.8	10.0	0.0	252	79.0	4.8	16.3	0.0	473	80.8	5.7	13.3	0.0
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	132	30.3	9.8	59.8	0.0	189	24.3	4.8	70.9	0.0	321	26.8	6.9	66.4	0.0
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	47	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	27	92.6	0.0	7.4	0.0	74	94.6	2.7	2.7	0.0
Slovakia	81	42.0	6.2	51.9	0.0	45	33.3	6.7	48.9	11.1	126	38.9	6.3	50.8	4.0
Finland	52	71.2	0.0	28.8	0.0	130	58.5	7.7	23.8	10.0	182	62.1	5.5	25.3	7.1
Sweden	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	28.6	14.3	57.1	0.0	9	44.4	11.1	44.4	0.0
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source Annex Table A1.2 : data not available N indicates totals reported by Member States. Percentages are calculated from those where the detailed age/sex breakdown is known.

3.5.5 Detailed age

Four age groups are distinguished, dividing children into 0-11 and 12-17, and dividing adults into 18-24 and 25 plus. In the EU28, 2015-2016, the largest category was 25+ (46%), followed by 18-24 (28%), 12-17 (23%) and 0-11 (2%). See Table 3.5.5 and Figure 3.5.5.

For 2010-2012, Eurostat (2015: Figure 3) reports the following detailed ages of registered victims: 25+ (45%), 18-24 (36%), 12-17 (17%), and 0-2 (2%).

Table 3.5.5: Registered victims by detailed age categories

	2015						2016						2015 -2016					
	% 0-11	% 12-17	% 18-24	% 25 plus	N known	Total	% 0-11	% 12-17	% 18-24	% 25 plus	N known	Total	% 0-11	% 12-17	% 18-24	% 25 plus	N known	Total
EU28	**1.4**	**26.3**	**29.1**	**43.2**	**3,066**	**8,462**	**3.0**	**21.4**	**27.8**	**47.8**	**4,580**	**10,748**	**2.4**	**23.3**	**28.3**	**45.9**	**7,646**	**19,210**
Belgium	6.8	5.1	23.9	64.1	117	117	0.8	4.2	26.1	68.9	119	119	3.8	4.7	25.0	66.5	236	236
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	409	:	:	:	:	:	447	:	:	:	:	:	856
Czech Republic	:	:	25.0	75.0	4	4	:	:	14.3	85.7	14	14	:	:	16.7	83.3	18	18
Denmark	0.0	6.5	19.4	74.2	93	93	0.8	6.6	40.5	52.1	121	121	0.5	6.5	31.3	61.7	214	214
Germany	0.5	17.3	51.0	31.2	439	470	0.6	18.3	46.4	34.8	509	536	0.5	17.8	48.5	33.1	948	1,006
Estonia	15.4	69.2	0.0	15.4	13	13	10.0	70.0	10.0	10.0	10	10	13.0	69.6	4.3	13.0	23	23
Ireland	1.6	11.3	22.6	64.5	62	62	0.0	1.3	29.3	69.3	75	75	0.7	5.8	26.3	67.2	137	137
Greece	:	100.0	0.0	:	34	158	0.0	100.0	:	:	98	346	0.0	100.0	:	:	100	504
Spain	0.0	3.0	25.5	71.5	267	267	1.0	9.3	34.7	54.9	193	193	0.4	5.7	29.3	64.6	460	460
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.1	15.5	25.9	53.5	1,488	1,516	5.1	15.5	25.9	53.5	1,488	1,516
Croatia	:	18.4	26.3	55.3	38	38	3.3	33.3	33.3	30.0	30	30	1.5	25.0	29.4	44.1	68	68
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	781	:	:	:	:	:	879	:	:	:	:	:	1,660
Cyprus	0.0	8.7	30.4	60.9	46	46	0.0	2.3	34.1	63.6	44	44	0.0	5.6	32.2	62.2	90	90
Latvia	0.0	45.5	0.0	54.5	11	11	0.0	31.6	10.5	57.9	19	19	0.0	36.7	6.7	56.7	30	30
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	62	:	:	:	:	:	45	:	:	:	:	:	107
Luxembourg	:	:	14.3	85.7	7	7	0.0	38.9	11.1	50.0	18	20	0.0	28.0	12.0	60.0	25	27
Hungary	4.9	65.3	14.0	15.8	507	507	9.4	46.0	21.5	23.1	489	489	7.1	55.8	17.7	19.4	996	996
Malta	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	4	4	:	:	:	100.0	34	34	0.0	5.3	0.0	94.7	38	38
Netherlands	0.3	28.4	33.6	37.7	1,004	1,150	0.7	27.4	29.6	42.3	808	952	0.5	27.9	31.8	39.8	1,812	2,102
Austria	0.0	6.8	24.0	69.2	221	385	0.0	4.8	26.2	69.0	252	375	0.0	5.7	25.2	69.1	473	760
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	115	:	:	:	:	:	78	:	:	:	:	:	193
Portugal	2.4	6.4	23.2	68.0	125	137	0.0	3.9	20.4	75.7	181	202	1.0	4.9	21.6	72.5	306	339
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0.0	4.3	31.9	63.8	47	47	0.0	0.0	11.1	88.9	27	27	0.0	2.7	24.3	73.0	74	74
Slovakia	0.0	0.0	28.0	72.0	25	81	4.8	33.3	0.0	61.9	21	45	2.2	15.2	15.2	67.4	46	126
Finland	:	:	:	:	0	52	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	23	130	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	23	182
Sweden	:	:	100.0	:	2	180	:	14.3	14.3	71.4	7	197	:	11.1	33.3	55.6	9	377
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	3,266	:	:	:	:	:	3,805	:	:	:	:	:	7,071

Source: Annex Table A1.2 : data not available. *Total indicates totals reported by Member States; N known gives the number of victims with known detailed age.*

3.5.6 Unaccompanied child victims and separated children

There were 285 registered unaccompanied child victims and separated children, either identified or presumed, in the EU28 in 2015-2016 (86 in 2015 and 199 in 2016). Of these, in 2015-2016, 210 were identified and 75 were presumed (84 and 2 in 2015; 126 and 73 in 2016). See Table 3.5.6.

Ten (10) Member States provided data, of which two (2) reported no cases. Most (188 out of 285) unaccompanied child victims and separated children in 2015-2016 were registered in Italy.

There is no comparable data for 2010-2012.

Table 3.5.6: Unaccompanied minors and separated children, identified and presumed victims

	2015			2016			2015 - 2016		
	Id	Pr	Total	Id	Pr	Total	Id	Pr	Total
EU28	**84**	**2**	**86**	**126**	**73**	**199**	**210**	**75**	**285**
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	0	0	:	0	0	:	0	0
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	2	2	:	0	0	:	2	2
Greece	:	:	:	:	52	52	:	52	52
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	2	0	2	2	0	2
Italy	71	:	71	117	:	117	188	:	188
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxemborug	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	10	0	10	:	:	:	10	0	10
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	3	:	3	4	:	4	7	0	7
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
Finland	:	0	0	:	21	21	0	21	21
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Annex Table A1.1. : data not available Total represents the total number of victims supplied by Member States.

Key: Id:=identified victims; Pr:=presumed victims

3.6 Forms of exploitation by gender and age

3.6.1 Introduction

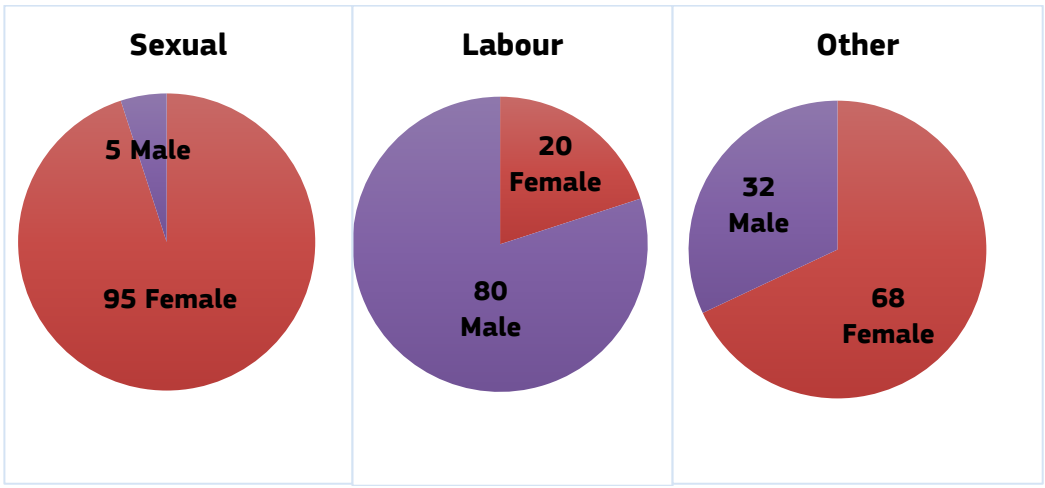
The different forms of trafficking – for sexual, labour and other exploitation – have different gender profiles and age profiles. There is a correlation between females and sexual exploitation and between males and labour exploitation. The gender profile is looked at from two directions: the form of exploitation; and for males and for females. Sexual exploitation is analysed by its gender profile and its detailed age profile.

3.6.2 Form of exploitation by gender

Females were the vast majority (95%) of the victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in the EU28 in 2015-2016 (96% in 2015 and 94% in 2016). Males were over three quarters (80%) of the victims trafficking for labour exploitation in the EU28 in 2015-2016 (80% in 2015 and 80% in 2016). Females were two-thirds (68%) of the victims of trafficking for other forms of exploitation in 2015-2016 (71% in 2015 and 65% in 2016). See Figure 3.6.2.1 and Table 3.6.2.1. The gender

profile is shown in its simple form as male or female. There were 19 persons for whom gender was shown as 'other'. In keeping with the methodological practice in this report, the percentages are shown only for those for whom gender was known as male or female.

Figure 3.6.2.1 Form of exploitation (sexual, labour, other) by gender



Data was provided by 26 Member States, 2015-2016.

During 2010-2012, Eurostat (2015) reported similar a female proportion of registered victims of different forms of trafficking for sexual exploitation in the EU28: 2010 (94%), 2011 (94%) and 2012 (96%). During 2010-2012, Eurostat (2015) reported the following gender patterns: sexual exploitation (95% female), labour exploitation (71% male), and other (52% female).

Table 3.6.2.1 Form of exploitation by gender: showing female percentage

	2015						2016						2015 - 2016					
	Sexual		labour		other		Sexual		labour		other		Sexual		labour		other	
	% female	N	% female	N	% female	N	% female	N	% female	N	% female	N	% female	N	% female	N	% female	N
EU28	**95.5**	**4 145**	**19.9**	**2 020**	**71.4**	**1 064**	**93.8**	**5 507**	**20.3**	**2 479**	**65.3**	**1 698**	**94.5**	**9 652**	**20.1**	**4 499**	**67.7**	**2 762**
Belgium	95.5	44	14.8	61	25.0	12	100.0	48	17.7	62	11.1	9	97.8	92	16.3	123	19.0	21
Bulgaria	99.0	314	19.2	26	98.6	69	96.7	329	25.8	31	0.0	1	97.8	643	22.8	57	97.1	70
Czech Republic	100.0	3	100.0	1	:	0	100.0	4	22.2	9	100.0	1	100.0	7	30.0	10	100.0	1
Denmark	98.0	49	100.0	1	4.7	43	99.1	112	0.0	2	20.0	5	98.8	161	33.3	3	6.3	48
Germany	97.3	409	15.4	52	:	0	96.5	483	27.7	47	:	0	96.9	892	21.2	99	:	0
Estonia	66.7	12	:	0	100.0	1	100.0	7	0.0	1	0.0	2	78.9	19	0.0	1	33.3	3
Ireland	93.8	32	34.8	23	42.9	7	100.0	32	15.8	38	20.0	5	96.9	64	23.0	61	33.3	12
Greece	97.4	77	0.0	24	40.8	49	97.4	76	0.0	61	44.4	36	97.4	153	0.0	85	42.4	85
Spain	97.0	133	27.6	134	:	0	97.3	148	24.0	25	80.0	20	97.2	281	27.0	159	80.0	20
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	90.0	978	77.8	9	55.0	611	90.0	978	77.8	9	55.0	611
Croatia	100.0	37	:	0	100.0	1	86.7	15	100.0	5	30.0	10	96.2	52	100.0	5	36.4	11
Italy	98.8	501	19.6	46	0.0	234	98.1	523	27.5	51	72.1	305	98.4	1 024	23.7	97	69.6	539
Cyprus	100.0	12	22.2	27	71.4	7	100.0	16	25.0	4	95.8	24	100.0	28	22.6	31	90.3	31
Latvia	100.0	3	:	0	87.5	8	100.0	14	0.0	4	100.0	1	100.0	17	0.0	4	88.9	9
Lithuania	100.0	21	20.0	5	38.9	36	100.0	11	25.0	12	26.3	19	100.0	32	23.5	17	34.5	55
Luxembourg	100.0	7	:	0	:	0	100.0	13	0.0	1	33.3	6	100.0	20	0.0	1	33.3	6
Hungary	92.2	476	16.0	25	100.0	6	89.8	479	30.0	10	:	0	91.0	955	20.0	35	100.0	6
Malta	100.0	3	:	0	:	0	100.0	2	41.9	31	100.0	1	100.0	5	41.9	31	100.0	1
Netherlands	95.5	683	37.3	263	90.3	31	93.1	563	43.2	227	74.6	71	94.4	1 246	40.0	490	79.4	102
Austria	98.6	148	51.7	29	89.0	73	98.7	149	40.4	52	91.4	81	98.7	297	44.4	81	90.3	154
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	100.0	25	11.5	87	100.0	13	100.0	23	13.3	143	26.7	15	100.0	48	12.6	230	60.7	28
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	100.0	47	:	0	:	0	100.0	25	:	0	0.0	2	100.0	72	:	0	0.0	2
Slovakia	100.0	8	21.4	14	58.8	34	83.3	18	5.0	20	33.3	12	88.5	26	11.8	34	52.2	46
Finland	100.0	19	26.3	19	92.3	13	95.6	45	39.0	59	73.1	26	96.9	64	35.9	78	79.5	39
Sweden	100.0	2	:	0	:	0	100.0	81	:	0	20.0	5	100.0	83	:	0	20.0	5
United Kingdom	92.3	1 080	15.4	1 183	0.0	427	92.1	1 313	15.9	1 575	76.0	430	92.2	2 393	15.7	2 758	77.5	857

Source: Table A1.3 N refers to the number of registered victims with that form of exploitation for known gender. : data not available

Among female victims of trafficking, in the EU28 in 2015-2016, three-quarters (77%) was for sexual exploitation, 8% for labour exploitation, and 16% for other forms of exploitation (in 2015: sexual 77%, labour 8%, other 15%; in 2016: sexual 76%, labour 7%, other 16%). This is shown in Table 3.6.2.2 and Figure 3.6.2.2.

Among male victims of trafficking, in the EU28 in 2015-2016, one tenth (10%) was for sexual exploitation, nearly three quarters (72%) for labour exploitation, and 18% for other forms of exploitation (in 2015: sexual 9%, labour 77%, other 14%; in 2016: sexual 11%, labour 68%, other 20%). This is shown in Table 3.6.2.2 and Figure 3.6.2.2.

Data was provided by 26 Member States.

During 2010-2012, for the EU28, Eurostat (2015) found: among females, 85% was for sexual exploitation, 7% for labour and 8% for other forms of exploitation; among males, 64% was for labour exploitation, 14% for sexual exploitation and 22% for other forms of exploitation.

Table 3.6.2.2: Male/female registered victims by form of exploitation

	2015								2016								2015 - 2016							
	male				female				male				female				male				female			
	% sexual	% labour	% other	N	% sexual	% labour	% other	N	% sexual	% labour	% other	N	% sexual	% labour	% other	N	% sexual	% labour	% other	N	% sexual	% labour	% other	N
EU28	**8.7**	**76.9**	**14.4**	**2 105**	**77.3**	**7.9**	**14.8**	**5 119**	**11.4**	**68.3**	**20.3**	**2 893**	**76.2**	**7.4**	**16.4**	**6 776**	**10.3**	**71.9**	**17.8**	**4 998**	**76.7**	**7.6**	**15.7**	**11 895**
Belgium	3.2	82.5	14.3	63	77.8	16.7	5.6	54	0.0	86.4	13.6	59	80.0	18.3	1.7	60	1.6	84.4	13.9	122	78.9	17.5	3.5	114
Bulgaria	12.0	84.0	4.0	25	81.0	1.3	17.7	384	31.4	65.7	2.9	35	97.5	2.5	0.0	326	23.3	73.3	3.3	60	88.6	1.8	9.6	710
Czech Republic	:	:	:	0	75.0	25.0	0.0	4	0.0	100.0	0.0	7	57.1	28.6	14.3	7	0.0	100.0	0.0	7	63.6	27.3	9.1	11
Denmark	2.4	0.0	97.6	42	94.1	2.0	3.9	51	14.3	28.6	57.1	7	99.1	0.0	0.9	112	4.1	4.1	91.8	49	97.5	0.6	1.8	163
Germany	20.0	80.0	0.0	55	98.0	2.0	0.0	406	33.3	66.7	0.0	51	97.3	2.7	0.0	479	26.4	73.6	0.0	106	97.6	2.4	0.0	885
Estonia	100.0	0.0	0.0	4	88.9	0.0	11.1	9	0.0	33.3	66.7	3	100.0	0.0	0.0	7	57.1	14.3	28.6	7	93.8	0.0	6.3	16
Ireland	5.0	75.0	20.0	20	73.2	19.5	7.3	41	0.0	88.9	11.1	36	82.1	15.4	2.6	39	1.8	83.9	14.3	56	77.5	17.5	5.0	80
Greece	3.6	43.6	52.7	55	78.9	0.0	21.1	95	2.4	73.5	24.1	83	82.2	0.0	17.8	90	2.9	61.6	35.5	138	80.5	0.0	19.5	185
Spain	4.0	96.0	0.0	101	77.7	22.3	0.0	166	14.8	70.4	14.8	27	86.7	3.6	9.6	166	6.3	90.6	3.1	128	82.2	13.0	4.8	332
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	26.1	0.5	73.3	375	72.0	0.6	27.5	1 223	26.1	0.5	73.3	375	72.0	0.6	27.5	1 223
Croatia	:	:	:	0	97.4	0.0	2.6	38	22.2	0.0	77.8	9	61.9	23.8	14.3	21	22.2	0.0	77.8	9	84.7	8.5	6.8	59
Italy	3.3	30.8	65.8	120	75.1	1.4	23.5	659	0.8	30.3	68.9	122	68.7	1.9	29.5	747	2.1	30.6	67.4	242	71.7	1.6	26.7	1 406
Cyprus	0.0	91.3	8.7	23	52.2	26.1	21.7	23	0.0	75.0	25.0	4	40.0	2.5	57.5	40	0.0	88.9	11.1	27	44.4	11.1	44.4	63
Latvia	0.0	0.0	100.0	1	30.0	0.0	70.0	10	0.0	100.0	0.0	4	93.3	0.0	6.7	15	0.0	80.0	20.0	5	68.0	0.0	32.0	25
Lithuania	0.0	15.4	84.6	26	58.3	2.8	38.9	36	0.0	39.1	60.9	23	57.9	15.8	26.3	19	0.0	26.5	73.5	49	58.2	7.3	34.5	55
Luxembourg	:	:	:	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	7	0.0	20.0	80.0	5	86.7	0.0	13.3	15	0.0	20.0	80.0	5	90.9	0.0	9.1	22
Hungary	63.8	36.2	0.0	58	97.8	0.9	1.3	449	87.5	12.5	0.0	56	99.3	0.7	0.0	433	75.4	24.6	0.0	114	98.5	0.8	0.7	882
Malta	:	:	:	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	100.0	0.0	18	12.5	81.3	6.3	16	0.0	100.0	0.0	18	26.3	68.4	5.3	19
Netherlands	15.6	82.9	1.5	199	83.8	12.6	3.6	778	21.0	69.4	9.7	186	77.6	14.5	7.9	675	18.2	76.4	5.5	385	80.9	13.5	5.6	1 453
Austria	8.3	58.3	33.3	24	64.6	6.6	28.8	226	5.0	77.5	17.5	40	60.7	8.7	30.6	242	6.3	70.3	23.4	64	62.6	7.7	29.7	468
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0.0	100.0	0.0	77	52.1	20.8	27.1	48	0.0	91.9	8.1	135	50.0	41.3	8.7	46	0.0	94.8	5.2	212	51.1	30.9	18.1	94
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	47	0.0	0.0	100.0	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	25	0.0	0.0	100.0	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	72
Slovakia	0.0	44.0	56.0	25	25.8	9.7	64.5	31	10.0	63.3	26.7	30	75.0	5.0	20.0	20	5.5	54.5	40.0	55	45.1	7.8	47.1	51
Finland	0.0	93.3	6.7	15	52.8	13.9	33.3	36	4.4	80.0	15.6	45	50.6	27.1	22.4	85	3.3	83.3	13.3	60	51.2	23.1	25.6	121
Sweden	:	:	:	:	100.0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4	98.8	0.0	1.2	82	0.0	0.0	100.0	4	98.8	0.0	1.2	84
United Kingdom	6.9	85.4	7.7	1 172	65.8	12.0	22.2	1 516	6.5	86.8	6.7	1 527	67.7	14.0	18.3	1 786	6.7	86.2	7.2	2 699	66.8	13.1	20.1	3 302

Source: Annex Table A1.3. N refers to the number of registered victims with that gender and with known form of exploitation. : data not available

3.6.3 Sexual exploitation by age

Children were 23% of the registered victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation, in the EU28 in 2015-2016 (23% in 2015 and 22% in 2016). The proportion varied greatly between Member States. See Table 3.6.3.1. All but two Member States provided data on this issue.

For 2010-2012, Eurostat (2015: Figure 9) report that among registered victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation, 1% were aged 0-11; 13% were aged 12-17; 45% were aged 18-24; and 41% were aged 25+.

Table 3.6.3.1: Victims of sexual exploitation by adult/child

	2015			2016			2015 - 2016		
	% children	N known	N	% children	N known	N	% children	N known	N
EU28	**23**	**4 056**	**4 236**	**22**	**5 319**	**5 523**	**23**	**9 375**	**9 759**
Belgium	11	44	44	8	48	48	10	92	92
Bulgaria	8	314	314	6	329	329	7	643	643
Czech Republic	0	3	3	0	4	4	0	7	7
Denmark	2	49	49	5	112	112	4	161	161
Germany	20	389	416	21	464	487	20	853	903
Estonia	92	12	12	100	7	7	95	19	19
Ireland	13	32	32	0	32	32	6	64	64
Greece	23	77	77	32	76	76	27	153	153
Spain	2	133	133	4	148	148	3	281	281
France	:	:	:	19	959	979	19	959	979
Croatia	19	37	37	47	15	15	27	52	52
Italy	6	501	501	9	523	523	8	1 024	1 024
Cyprus	:	12	12	:	16	16	:	28	28
Latvia	:	3	3	43	14	14	53	17	17
Lithuania	48	21	21	9	11	11	34	32	32
Luxembourg	:	7	7	18	11	13	11	18	20
Hungary	73	476	476	56	479	479	64	955	955
Malta	33	3	3	:	2	2	20	5	5
Netherlands	21	676	683	19	554	564	20	1 230	1 247
Austria	97	31	176	85	13	158	93	44	334
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	13	24	25	0	20	24	7	44	49
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	4	47	47	0	25	25	3	72	72
Slovakia	50	8	8	17	18	18	27	26	26
Finland	0	19	19	13	45	45	9	64	64
Sweden	19	58	58	19	81	81	19	139	139
United Kingdom	20	1 080	1 080	28	1 313	1 313	24	2 393	2 393

Source: Annex Table A1.3 N refers to the number of sexual exploitation victims. N known are those with known gender. : data not available

When detailed age categories are considered for EU28 during 2015-2016, the proportions are: 2% 0-11, 25% 12-17, 34% 18-24 and 39% 25 plus. The proportion varied greatly between Member States. See Table 3.6.3.2 and Figure 3.6.3. Six Member States did not provide data on this issue (which accounts for changes in the percentages for victims under and over 18).

Table 3.6.3.2: Registered victims of sexual exploitation by detailed age categories

	2015						2016						2015 - 2016					
	% 0 to 11	% 12 to 17	%18-24	% 25 plus	N known	N	% 0 to 11	% 12 to 17	%18-24	% 25 plus	N known	N	% 0 to 11	% 12 to 17	% 18 to 24	% 25 plus	N known	N
EU28	**1.6**	**29.8**	**35.6**	**33.0**	**1 986**	**4 236**	**2.0**	**21.5**	**33.1**	**43.4**	**2 962**	**5 523**	**1.8**	**24.8**	**34.1**	**39.2**	**4 948**	**9 759**
Belgium	2.3	9.1	50.0	38.6	44	44	2.1	6.3	45.8	45.8	48	48	2.2	7.6	47.8	42.4	92	92
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	314	:	:	:	:	:	329	:	:	:	:	:	643
Czech Republic	:	:	33.3	66.7	3	3	:	:	:	100.0	4	4	:	:	14.3	85.7	7	7
Denmark	0.0	2.0	36.7	61.2	49	49	0.0	5.4	41.1	53.6	112	112	0.0	4.3	39.8	55.9	161	161
Germany	0.8	19.0	55.5	24.7	389	416	0.6	20.0	48.9	30.4	464	487	0.7	19.6	51.9	27.8	853	903
Estonia	16.7	75.0	8.3	:	12	12	14.3	85.7	:	:	7	7	15.8	78.9	5.3	:	19	19
Ireland	3.1	9.4	31.3	56.3	32	32	0.0	0.0	43.8	56.3	32	32	1.6	4.7	37.5	56.3	64	64
Greece	:	100.0	:	:	18	77	:	:	:	:	:	76	:	100.0	:	:	18	153
Spain	0.0	2.3	34.6	63.2	133	133	0.0	4.1	41.2	54.7	148	148	0.0	3.2	38.1	58.7	281	281
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	18.0	29.6	51.8	959	979	0.5	18.0	29.6	51.8	959	979
Croatia	:	18.9	27.0	54.1	37	37	6.7	40.0	26.7	26.7	15	15	1.9	25.0	26.9	46.2	52	52
Italy	:	:	:	:	0	501	:	:	:	:	:	523	:	:	:	:	:	1,024
Cyprus	:	:	83.3	16.7	12	12	:	:	31.3	68.8	16	16	:	:	53.6	46.4	28	28
Latvia	:	100.0	:	:	3	3	:	42.9	14.3	42.9	14	14	:	52.9	11.8	35.3	17	17
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	21	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	32
Luxembourg	:	:	14.3	85.7	7	7	:	18.2	18.2	63.6	11	13	:	11.1	16.7	72.2	18	20
Hungary	5.3	67.4	14.3	13.0	476	476	9.6	46.6	21.1	22.8	479	479	7.4	57.0	17.7	17.9	955	955
Malta	:	33.3	:	66.7	3	3	:	:	:	100.0	2	2	:	20.0	0.0	80.0	5	5
Netherlands	:	21.0	41.0	38.0	676	683	0.2	18.8	35.4	45.7	554	564	0.1	20.0	38.5	41.5	1 230	1 247
Austria	:	:	:	100.0	1	176	:	:	50.0	50.0	2	158	:	:	33.3	66.7	3	334
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0.0	13.0	34.8	52.2	23	25	0.0	0.0	15.0	85.0	20	24	0.0	7.0	25.6	67.4	43	49
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0.0	4.3	31.9	63.8	47	47	0.0	0.0	12.0	88.0	25	25	0.0	2.8	25.0	72.2	72	72
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	8	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	3	18	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	3	26
Finland	:	:	10.5	89.5	19	19	:	13.3	17.8	68.9	45	45	:	9.4	15.6	75.0	64	64
Sweden	:	:	100.0	:	2	58	:	50.0	50.0	:	2	81	:	25.0	75.0	0.0	4	139
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	1 080	:	:	:	:	:	1 313	:	:	:	:	:	2 393

Source: Annex Table A1.3. N refers to the number of reported sexual exploitation victims in each year. N known are those with known detailed age group.

3.7 Recruitment

3.7.1 Introduction

Patterns of recruitment into becoming a victim of trafficking in human beings vary. These four sections report on the different means of recruitment (oral, press, internet, agencies, other) and on the country from which victims are recruited. They are further differentiated by form of exploitation, by gender and by age.

Oral is the most important means of recruitment: it is nearly two-thirds (65% - 2 646 out of 4 060). See Table 3.7.2.

3.7.2 Means of recruitment, by form of exploitation

The means of recruitment (oral, press, internet, agency, other) vary by form of exploitation (sexual, labour, other), in the EU28 during 2015-2016, as shown in Table 3.7.2.

When the form of exploitation is sexual, and considering only *known* means of recruitment, the most important form of recruitment is oral (1 653 out of 1 785 or 93%) and the second most important is the internet (76 out of 1 785 or 4%). When the form of exploitation is labour, the most important form of recruitment is oral (417 out of 520 or 80%) the second most important is agencies (62 out of 520 or 12%),

Ten (10) Member States provided data.

The disaggregation of the means of recruitment by exploitation is a new question so there are no comparisons with earlier years.

Table 3.7.2 Means of recruitment, by form of exploitation

		2015				2016				2015 - 2016			
	means of exploitation	Sexual	Labour	Other	Total	Sexual	Labour	Other	Total	Sexual	Labour	Other	Total
EU28	**Oral**	**823**	**203**	**343**	**1 366**	**832**	**214**	**235**	**1 282**	**1 653**	**417**	**578**	**2 646**
	Press	**5**	**7**	**12**	**26**	**6**	**9**		**15**	**11**	**16**	**12**	**41**
	Internet	**42**	**5**	**7**	**54**	**34**	**4**	**9**	**47**	**76**	**9**	**16**	**101**
	Agencies	**2**	**20**	**5**	**27**	**4**	**42**		**46**	**6**	**62**	**5**	**73**
	Other	**26**	**3**	**18**	**47**	**13**	**13**	**2**	**28**	**39**	**16**	**20**	**75**
	Unknown	**216**	**92**	**150**	**486**	**268**	**123**	**227**	**627**	**484**	**215**	**377**	**1 113**
	TOTAL	**1 114**	**333**	**537**	**2 013**	**1 133**	**406**	**482**	**2 047**	**2 247**	**739**	**1 019**	**4 060**
Belgium		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	Oral			1	1	:	:	:				1	1
	Press	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:	
	Internet	5			5	:	:	:		5			5
	Agencies	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:	
	Other	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:	
	Unknown	7			7	7	1	2	10	14	1	2	17
	TOTAL	12		1	13	7	1	2	10	19	1	3	23
Ireland		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	Oral	34		1	35	15	4	10	29	49	4	11	64
	Press	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:	
	Internet	3			3	1	:	:	1	4			4
	Agencies	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:	
	Other	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:	
	Unknown	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:	
	TOTAL	37		1	38	16	4	10	30	53	4	11	68
Italy	Oral	318	26	101	445	299	27	96	422	617	53	197	867
	Press					1			1	1			1
	Internet	5		1	6	3		3	6	8		4	12
	Agencies	1	4	4	9	2	1		3	3	5	4	12
	Other												
	Unknown	177	16	128	321	218	23	206	447	395	39	334	768
	TOTAL	501	46	234	781	513	51	315	879	1 014	97	549	1 660
Cyprus		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	Oral	3		5	5	13	4		17	16	4	5	22
	Press	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:	
	Internet			3	3			1	1			4	4
	Agencies	:	:			:	:	:		:	:	:	
	Other	:	:	:		1			1	1			1
	Unknown	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:	
	TOTAL	3		8	11	14	4	1	19	17	4	9	30
Lithuania	Oral	21	5	36	62	11	11	20	43	32	16	56	105
	Press	:	:	:		:	1	:	1	:	1	:	1
	Internet	:	:	:		:	:	1	1	:	:	1	1
	Agencies	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:	
	Other	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:	
	Unknown	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:	
	TOTAL	21	5	36	62	11	12	21	45	32	17	57	107
Luxembourg	Oral	2			2	:	:	:		:	:	:	
	Press	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:	
	Internet	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:	
	Agencies	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:	
	Other	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:	
	Unknown	5	:	:	5	13	1	6	20	18	1	6	20
	TOTAL	7			7	13	1	6	20	20	1	6	27
Hungary		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	Oral	1						1	1	1		1	2
	Press	:	:			:	:	:		:	:	:	
	Internet	:	:			:	:	:		:	:	:	
	Agencies	1				2	31		33	3	31	1	35
	Other	:	:			:	:	:					
	Unknown	:	:			:	:	:					
	TOTAL	2				2	31	1	34	4	31	2	37
Netherlands		:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria		:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Continued on next page

		2015				2016				2015 - 2016			
	means of exploitation	Sexual	Labour	Other	Total	Sexual	Labour	Other	Total	Sexual	Labour	Other	Total
EU28	**Oral**	**823**	**203**	**343**	**1 366**	**832**	**214**	**235**	**1 282**	**1 653**	**417**	**578**	**2 646**
	Press	**5**	**7**	**12**	**26**	**6**	**9**		**15**	**11**	**16**	**12**	**41**
	Internet	**42**	**5**	**7**	**54**	**34**	**4**	**9**	**47**	**76**	**9**	**16**	**101**
	Agencies	**2**	**20**	**5**	**27**	**4**	**42**		**46**	**6**	**62**	**5**	**73**
	Other	**26**	**3**	**18**	**47**	**13**	**13**	**2**	**28**	**39**	**16**	**20**	**75**
	Unknown	**216**	**92**	**150**	**486**	**268**	**123**	**227**	**627**	**484**	**215**	**377**	**1 113**
	TOTAL	**1 114**	**333**	**537**	**2 013**	**1 133**	**406**	**482**	**2 047**	**2 247**	**739**	**1 019**	**4 060**
Portugal	Oral	5	17	:	:	9	34	15	58	14	51	21	86
	Press	:	:	:	:		5		5		5		5
	Internet	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	
	Agencies	:	:	:	:		8		8		8		8
	Other			1	9		10		10		10	3	13
	Unknown	20	68	9	105	14	90	6	119	34	158	15	224
	TOTAL	25	88	20	137	9	148	20	202	34	236	40	339
Romania	Oral	433	141	159	733	481	120	87	688	914	261	246	1 421
	Press	5	7	12	24	5	3		8	10	10	12	32
	Internet	27	5	3	35	30	4	4	38	57	9	7	73
	Agencies		16		16		2		2		18		18
	Other	26	3	15	44	12	2	2	16	38	5	17	60
	Unknown	7	8	13	28	2	1	1	4	9	9	14	32
	TOTAL	498	180	202	880	530	132	94	756	1 028	312	296	1 636
Slovenia		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	Oral	6	14	34	54	4	14	6	24	10	28	40	78
	Press	:	:	:	2	:	:	:		:	:	:	2
	Internet	2			2	:	:	:		2			2
	Agencies	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:	
	Other	:	:	:			1		1		1		1
	Unknown	0	0	0	25	14	7	6	27	14	7	6	52
	TOTAL	8	14	34	81	18	22	12	52	26	36	46	133
Finland		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Annex Table A1.6b. Agencies consist of temporary work agencies and intermediate agencies. Total includes known and unknown means of recruitment. : data not available

3.7.3 Means of recruitment, by gender and age

The means of recruitment (oral, press, internet, agency, other) vary by gender and age of the registered victim, in the EU28 during 2015-2016, as shown in Table 3.7.3.

Females are more likely (2 023 out of 2 952 or 69%) to be recruited by oral means than men (619 out of 1 076 or 58%).

Children are more likely (838 out of 973 or 86%) to be recruited by oral means than adults (1 904 out of 3 060 or 62%).

There is no comparable data for 2010-2012 reported by Eurostat (2015).

Table 3.7.3 Means of recruitment, by gender and age

Member State	Means of recruitment	2015					2016					2015- 2016				
		Gender		Age			Gender		Age			Gender		Age		
		Male	Female	Child	Adult	Total	Male	Female	Child	Adult	Total	Male	Female	Child	Adult	Total
EU28	**Oral**	**338**	**1 032**	**353**	**1 018**	**1 371**	**281**	**991**	**485**	**886**	**1 277**	**619**	**2 023**	**838**	**1 904**	**2 648**
	Press	**19**	**5**	**2**	**22**	**24**	**7**	**25**	**3**	**29**	**32**	**26**	**30**	**5**	**51**	**56**
	Internet	**7**	**46**	**23**	**30**	**53**	**10**	**38**	**23**	**25**	**48**	**17**	**84**	**46**	**55**	**101**
	Agencies	**15**	**12**	**1**	**26**	**27**	**26**	**19**		**45**	**46**	**41**	**31**	**1**	**71**	**73**
	Other	**20**	**32**	**13**	**39**	**55**	**12**	**15**	**8**	**19**	**28**	**32**	**47**	**21**	**58**	**83**
	TOTAL	**555**	**1 432**	**446**	**1 539**	**1 990**	**521**	**1 520**	**527**	**1 521**	**2 057**	**1 076**	**2 952**	**973**	**3 060**	**4 047**
Belgium		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	Oral		1		1	1	:	:	:	:	:		1		1	1
	Press	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Internet		5	4	1	5	:	:	:	:	:		5	4	1	5
	Agencies	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Other	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	TOTAL	4	9	11	2	13	3	7	8	2	10	7	16	19	4	23
Ireland		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	Oral		35	4	31	35	8	21	10	19	29	8	56	14	50	64
	Press	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Internet		3	3		3	1		1		1	1	3	4		4
	Agencies	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Other	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	TOTAL		38	7	31	38	9	21	11	19	30	9	59	18	50	68
Italy	Oral	52	392	37	408	445	37	382	42	380	422	89	774	79	788	867
	Press							1		1	1		1		1	1
	Internet		5		5	5	2	4		6	6	2	9		11	11
	Agencies	3	7	1	9	10		3		3	3	3	10	1	12	13
	Other	1	7		8	8						1	7		8	8
	TOTAL	120	659	71	710	781	122	747	117	762	879	242	1 406	188	1 472	1 660
Cyprus		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	Oral	1	6	5	2	7	4	12	6	10	16	5	18	11	12	23
	Press	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Internet		3		3	3		2		2	2		5		5	5
	Agencies	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Other	:	:	:	:	:		1		1	1		1		1	1
	TOTAL	1	10	5	6	11	4	15	6	13	19	5	25	11	19	30
Lithuania	Oral	26	36	17	45	62	23	20	4	39	43	49	56	21	84	105
	Press	:	:	:	:	:	1			1	1	1			1	1
	Internet	:	:	:	:	:	1			1	1	1			1	1
	Agencies	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Other	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	TOTAL	26	36	17	45	62	25	20	4	41	45	51	56	21	86	107
Luxembourg	Oral		4		4	4	:	:	:	:	:		4		4	4
	Press	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Internet	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Agencies	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Other	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	TOTAL		9		9	9	5	15	7	11	20	5	24	7	20	29
Hungary		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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Member State	Means of recruitment	2015					2016					2015- 2016				
		Gender		Age			Gender		Age			Gender		Age		
		Male	Female	Child	Adult	Total	Male	Female	Child	Adult	Total	Male	Female	Child	Adult	Total
Malta	Oral		2	1	1	2		1		1	1		3	1	2	3
	Press	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Internet	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Agencies		1		1	1	18	15		33	33	18	16		34	34
	Other	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	TOTAL		3	1	2	3	18	16		34	34	18	19	1	36	37
Netherlands		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	Oral	10	18	3	25	28	35	21		54	58	45	39	3	79	86
	Press	:	:	:	:	:	5			5	5	5			5	5
	Internet	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Agencies	:	:	:	:	:	7			7	8	7			7	8
	Other	:	:	:	:	3	9			9	10	9			9	13
	TOTAL	82	54	13	119	137	138	58	13	184	202	220	112	26	303	339
Romania	Oral	224	509	282	451	733	158	530	420	366	688	382	1 039	702	817	1 421
	Press	19	5	2	22	24	1	24	3	22	25	20	29	5	44	49
	Internet	7	28	15	20	35	6	32	22	16	38	13	60	37	36	73
	Agencies	12	4		16	16	1	1		2	2	13	5		18	18
	Other	19	25	13	31	44	2	14	8	8	16	21	39	21	39	60
	TOTAL	297	583	316	564	880	170	603	353	418	773	467	1 186	669	982	1 653
Slovenia		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	Oral	25	29	4	50	54	16	4	3	17	20	41	33	7	67	74
	Press	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Internet		2	1	1	2	:	:	:	:	:		2	1	1	2
	Agencies	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Other	:	:	:	:	:	1			1	1	1			1	1
	TOTAL	25	31	5	51	56	27	18	8	37	45	52	49	13	88	101
Finland		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Annex Table A1.6a. Agencies consist of temporary work agencies and intermediate agencies. : Total includes known and unknown means of recruitment, : data not available

3.7.4 Country of recruitment, by form of exploitation

Some victims are recruited from one EU Member State and exploited in another. Table 3.7.4 shows the countries from which registered victims have been recruited (down the left-hand column). Nearly three-quarters of these (1 704 out of 2 302, or 74%) are from **Romania**; the majority (61%) of these were recruited for sexual exploitation.

Eleven (11) Member States provided this data.

No comparable data was collected in 2010-2012.

Table 3.7.4 Country of recruitment, by form of exploitation

Country of recruitment	2015					2016					2015 - 2016				
	N	N known	% Sexual	% Labour	% Other	N	N known	% Sexual	% Labour	% Other	N	N known	% Sexual	% Labour	% Other
EU28	**1,218**	**1,218**	**51**	**28**	**21**	**1,084**	**1,083**	**60**	**26**	**14**	**2,302**	**2,301**	**55**	**27**	**18**
Belgium	1	1	100	0	0	1	1	100	0	0	2	2	100	0	0
Bulgaria	11	11	55	45	0	25	25	56	40	4	36	36	56	42	3
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	0	0	100	1	1	0	0	100
Denmark	1	1	100	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	100	0	0
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	11	11	91	0	9	7	7	100	0	0	18	18	94	0	6
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	6	6	100	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	6	6	100	0	0
Spain	28	28	89	11	0	6	6	83	17	0	34	34	88	12	0
France	1	1	0	100	0	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	0	100	0
Croatia	36	36	100	0	0	23	23	70	4	26	59	59	88	2	10
Italy	7	7	86	0	14	29	29	69	21	10	36	36	72	17	11
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	78	78	24	28	47	40	39	26	26	49	118	117	25	27	48
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	3	3	100	0	0	17	17	71	24	6	20	20	75	20	5
Hungary	2	2	50	0	50	2	2	50	0	50	4	4	50	0	50
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	1	1	100	0	0	3	3	100	0	0	4	4	100	0	0
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	0	0	100	2	2	0	0	100
Portugal	110	110	0	95	5	87	87	6	86	8	197	197	3	91	7
Romania	865	865	57	23	20	839	839	66	20	14	1,704	1,704	61	22	17
Slovakia	56	56	14	25	61	:	:	:	:	:	56	56	14	25	61
Slovenia	1	1	100	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	100	0	0
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	0	100	0	2	2	0	100	0
Europe non-EU total	**3**	**3**	**67**	**33**	**0**	**13**	**13**	**15**	**23**	**62**	**16**	**16**	**25**	**25**	**50**
Non-Europe total	**141**	**141**	**57**	**42**	**1**	**317**	**317**	**62**	**25**	**14**	**458**	**458**	**60**	**30**	**10**

Source Annex Table A1.5b. Based on data from 11 responding Member States who are distributed across the 28 countries of recruitment above. The responding Member States are Croatia, Estonia, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain N are totals given by Member States ; N known are those victims with known forms of recruitment. : data not available

3.7.5 Country of recruitment, by age and gender

Among these victims recruited from one EU Member State and exploited in another, around two-thirds (66%) were female (rather than male) and one third (32%) were children (rather than adults). The gender and age composition of these registered victims varies substantially between Member States. See Table 3.7.5.

Twelve (12) Member States provided this data.

No comparable data is reported by Eurostat (2015).

Table 3.7.5 Country of recruitment, by age and gender

Country of recruitment	2015					2016					2015 - 2016				
	Gender		Age			Gender		Age			Gender		Age		
	N known	% female	N known	% child	N	N known	% female	N known	% child	N	N known	% female	N known	% child	N
EU28	**1 312**	**64**	**1 300**	**27**	**1 312**	**1 077**	**69**	**1,070**	**37**	**1 077**	**2 389**	**66**	**2 370**	**32**	**2 389**
Belgium	2	100	2	0	2	:	:	:	:		2	100	2	0	2
Bulgaria	16	75	16	6	16	24	54	24	8	24	40	63	40	8	40
Czech Republic	7	100	7	0	7	1	100	1	0	1	8	100	8	0	8
Denmark	1	100	1	0	1	8	88	8	88	8	9	89	9	78	9
Germany	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	11	73	11	82	11	:	:	:	:		11	73	11	82	11
Ireland	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
Greece	6	100	6	0	6	:	:	:	:		6	100	6	0	6
Spain	34	91	34	0	34	6	83	6	17	6	40	90	40	3	40
France	1	0	1	0	1	:	:	:	:		1	0	1	0	1
Croatia	37	100	37	19	37	25	84	25	44	25	62	94	62	29	62
Italy	21	67	21	24	21	19	74	16	13	19	40	70	37	19	40
Cyprus	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	10	100	10	40	10	17	76	17	35	17	27	85	27	37	27
Lithuania	78	49	78	23	78	40	48	40	10	40	118	48	118	19	118
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	11	100	11	18	11	3	100	3	0	3	14	100	14	14	14
Malta	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	1	100	1	0	1	3	100	3	0	3	4	100	4	0	4
Austria	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	112	9	111	0	112	90	10	89	3	90	202	9	200	2	202
Romania	899	68	888	34	899	832	76	829	43	832	1,731	72	1,717	38	1,731
Slovenia	5	80	5	80	5	6	100	6	0	6	11	91	11	36	11
Slovakia	60	58	60	8	60	1	0	1	0	1	61	57	61	8	61
Finland	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:		2	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	2
Europe non-EU	**48**	**98**	**48**	**2**	**47**	**33**	**100**	**33**	**21**	**33**	**81**	**99**	**81**	**10**	**81**
Non-Europe	**406**	**90**	**406**	**13**	**406**	**345**	**82**	**339**	**8**	**345**	**751**	**86**	**745**	**11**	**751**

Source: Annex Tables A1.5. Based on data from 12 responding Member States who are distributed across the 28 countries of recruitment above. The responding Member States are Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain. N are totals given by Member States in the questionnaire; N known are those victims with known adult/child status. : data not available

3.7.6 Destination countries

The destination country is not always the same as the country in which a victim of trafficking is registered. For most, the country of registration is the destination, but some others will have an alternative destination. Tables 3.7.6.1 and 3.7.6.2 show the differences and how they are affected by gender and age. In the table we can see that for **Austria** (a reporting MS) they have a large number for which that was their destination; **Germany** and the **United Kingdom** did not report but had a reasonable number of victims giving that as their destination.

There is no comparable data for 2010-2012.

Table 3.7.6.1 Number of registered victims in the EU by country of destination and percentage of female victims.

Destination country	2015			2016			2015 - 2016		
	N	N Known	% female	N	N Known	% female	N	N known	% female
EU28	**1,364**	**1,382**	**71**	**1,196**	**1,153**	**80**	**2,560**	**2,535**	**76**
Belgium	15	16	44	12	12	58	27	28	50
Bulgaria	:	:	:	1	1	0	1	1	0
Czech Republic	7	7	29	11	8	25	18	15	27
Denmark	55	55	9	4	4	75	59	59	14
Germany	93	93	71	86	55	85	179	148	76
Estonia	11	11	73	8	8	88	19	19	79
Ireland	21	21	48	17	18	56	38	39	51
Greece	17	17	65	15	15	47	32	32	56
Spain	121	119	18	48	48	60	169	167	31
France	33	33	79	16	18	61	49	51	73
Croatia	19	19	100	25	25	84	44	44	91
Italy	120	123	63	72	70	91	192	193	73
Cyprus	4	4	25	5	5	100	9	9	67
Latvia	5	5	80	14	14	71	19	19	74
Lithuania	14	14	86	10	10	100	24	24	92
Luxembourg	0	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	:
Hungary	2	2	50	2	2	0	4	4	25
Malta	3	3	100	34	34	47	37	37	51
Netherlands	15	15	73	7	5	100	22	20	80
Austria	252	252	99	245	250	100	497	502	100
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:
Portugal	17	17	47	11	11	36	28	28	43
Romania	389	389	84	433	432	82	822	821	83
Slovenia	24	24	33	9	9	22	33	33	30
Slovakia	:	:	:	7	2	50	7	2	50
Finland	62	59	95	39	39	82	101	98	90
Sweden	5	5	40	5	5	40	10	10	40
United Kingdom	60	79	63	60	53	55	120	132	60
Europe non-EU	18	18	56	5	5	100	23	23	65
Non-Europe	25	25	48	27	27	63	52	52	56
Overall total	1,407	1,425	71	1,228	1,185	80	2,635	2,610	75

Source Table A1.7. Based on data from 10 responding Member States who are distributed across the 28 countries of destination above. The responding Member States are: Austria, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia. : data not available N is the number of victims reported by Member States in this question, and N known is the number where both destination and gender is known

Table 3.7.6.2 Number of registered victims in the EU by country of destination and percentage of child victims

Destination country	2015			2016			2015 - 2016		
	N	N known	% child	N	N known	% child	N	N known	% child
EU28 destination	**1 364**	**1 296**	**28**	**1 196**	**1 140**	**35**	**2 560**	**2 436**	**32**
Belgium	15	14	0	12	12	0	27	26	0
Bulgaria	:	:	:	1	1	0	1	1	0
Czech Republic	7	7	14	11	8	0	18	15	7
Denmark	55	53	0	4	4	0	59	57	0
Germany	93	88	5	86	81	9	179	169	7
Estonia	11	11	82	8	8	88	19	19	84
Ireland	21	20	15	17	17	24	38	37	19
Greece	17	17	6	15	15	0	32	32	3
Spain	121	119	3	48	48	19	169	167	8
France	33	30	30	16	18	50	49	48	38
Croatia	19	19	37	25	25	36	44	44	36
Italy	120	120	12	72	71	18	192	191	14
Cyprus	4	4	0	5	5	0	9	9	0
Latvia	5	5	100	14	14	43	19	19	58
Lithuania	14	:	:	10	10	10	24	10	10
Luxembourg	0	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	:
Hungary	2	2	0	2	2	100	4	4	50
Malta	3	3	0	34	34	0	37	37	0
Netherlands	15	8	25	7	5	0	22	13	15
Austria	252	222	9	245	211	6	497	433	8
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	17	17	6	11	11	18	28	28	11
Romania	389	389	69	433	432	71	822	821	70
Slovenia	24	24	0	9	9	0	33	33	0
Slovakia	:	:	:	7	2	100	7	2	100
Finland	62	59	19	39	39	21	101	98	19
Sweden	5	5	20	5	5	20	10	10	20
United Kingdom	60	60	8	60	53	8	120	113	8
Europe non-EU	18	17	6	5	5	40	23	22	14
Non-Europe	25	21	0	27	27	7	52	48	4
Overall total	1 407	1 334	28	1 228	1 172	35	2 635	2 506	31

Source: Annex Table A1.7. Based on data from 10 responding Member States who are distributed across the 28 countries of destination above. The responding Member States are: Austria, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia. : data not available N gives the number of victims reported by Member States on this question, and N known gives the number of victims where destination and age are both known.

3.8 Citizenship

3.8.1 Introduction

Trafficking in human beings can be a cross-border crime; but it is not always.The citizenship of victims of trafficking is the outcome of varied and complex flows. Some are citizens of the country that registered as victims of trafficking in human beings; others are not. Some are trafficked in their own country; some cross the national borders within the EU; and some cross the EU/non-EU frontier.

This section starts with data on the extent to which victims of trafficking in human beings are citizens of the country in which they were registered as victims of trafficking, or citizens of other EU Member States, or citizens of non-EU states. This information is provided in summary (Table 3.8.2) and in detail by specific states, sub-divided as to whether they are EU (Table 3.8.3) or non-EU (Table 3.8.4). Lists are provided on the top 5 and 10 countries of citizenship (EU and non-EU). Further detailed data are provided on: form of exploitation (Table 3.8.5); gender (Table 3.8.6); age (Table 3.8.7); children (Table 3.8.8); and **Nigerian** victims (the most frequent non-EU country of citizenship) (Tables 3.8.9.1 and 3.8.9.2).

3.8.2 EU and non-EU Citizens

Trafficking can be 'internal' to the EU (citizens of the EU registered as victims of trafficking in EU Member States), or 'external' to the EU (citizens of countries other than the EU registered as victims of trafficking in EU Member States).

Nearly one quarter (22%) of registered victims of trafficking were citizens of the reporting country, in the EU28 2015-2016. Nearly one quarter (22%) were citizens of other EU Member States. Thus, nearly half (44%) were citizens of the EU and just over half (56%) were non-EU citizens. This is shown in Table 3.8.2.1.

In 2010-2012, Eurostat (2015: Table 7) reports that 65% of victims were registered in the country of their own citizenship. Most of the difference between 2015-2016 and 2010-2012 is due the presence of data from **Bulgaria** in 2010-2012 (3 043 out of 15 474 registered victims: Table 2) but not in 2015-2016, so the difference does not indicate a real trend.

Table 3.8.2.1 Citizenship by EU/non EU

Citizenship	2015	2016	2015 - 2016
EU28	3364	3879	7243
non-EU known citizenship	3928	5458	9386
Stateless	1	0	1
Other	475	510	985
Unknown	249	256	505
Total	8017	10103	18120
% EU where citizenship known	46.1	41.5	43.6
% non-EU where citizenship known	53.9	58.5	56.4

Source: Annex Table A1.4 and detailed Member State responses to question 1.4 : data not available

3.8.3 Country of citizenship of EU Registered Victims

Among registered victims who are EU citizens, some countries are more frequently cited as the country of citizenship than others. This can be reported as an absolute number (see Table 3.8.3.1) and also as a proportion of the population (per 1 000 000 inhabitants) (Table 3.8.3.2).

The distribution of victims with given citizenship across the EU Member States (as the site of their registration and probable exploitation) is shown in detail in Table 3.8.3.1. The intensity of the colour indicates the extent to which victims of a given citizenship are registered as trafficked in that Member State. For some countries of citizenship, this is more intense than others. The diagonal indicates the victims who are trafficked in the country of their own citizenship. This information is summarised in Table 3.8.3.2 using a proportionate measure, showing the extent to which people are trafficked in their own country (country of citizenship), or another EU Member State. There is significant variation in the extent to which internal EU trafficking is within a Member State or crosses internal national boundaries.

The top five countries of citizenship of registered victims of trafficking in human beings, during 2015-2016 in the EU28, were, in absolute numbers: **Romania** (1 511), **Hungary** (1 327), **the Netherlands** (724), **Poland** (634) and **Bulgaria** (568) (Table 3.8.3.1 and Table 3.8.3.2). The top five countries, proportionate to the size of the population, were **Hungary** (135), **Bulgaria** (79), **Lithuania** (77), **Romania** (76) and **Slovakia** (57) (Table 3.8.3.2). Three countries are in the top five on both methods of reporting for 2015-2016: **Romania**, **Bulgaria** and **Hungary**. The proportion of EU victims of trafficking that are accounted for by specific EU Member States is provided in Table 3.8.3.4, including: **Romania** (20%), **Hungary** (20%), the **Netherlands** (13%), **Poland** (10%) and **Bulgaria** (9%).

For 2010-2012, Eurostat (2015: Table 3) reported that the top five EU Member States in absolute numbers were: **Romania** (6 101), **Bulgaria** (3 043), **the Netherlands** (1 080), **Hungary** (1046) and **Poland** (976). For 2010-2012, Eurostat (2015: Table 4) reports that the top five EU Member States proportionate to population were: **Bulgaria** (138), **Romania** (101), **Latvia** (57), **Hungary** (35) and **Slovakia** (29). Three countries were in the top five on both methods of reporting for 2010-2012: **Romania**, **Bulgaria**, and **Hungary**.

In both 2015-2016 and 2010-2012, three countries were in the top five on both methods of reporting: **Romania**, **Bulgaria** and **Hungary**.

Table 3.8.3.1: Citizenship of EU victims

Citizenship of registered victims	Countries reporting registered victims in 2015 + 2016, sorted in decreasing order of the number of registered victims by citizenship (EU Member States)																											EU28
	RO	HU	NL	PL	BG	FR	UK	SK	DE	LT	PT	CZ	HR	LV	ES	IT	EE	AT	GR	BE	FI	SI	CY	LU	MT	SE	DK	IE	
Romania		2	109	1		101	394	3	211		76	7			99	147		128	64	36	1		18	6		5	43	60	1 511
Hungary		993	65			11	70		81				1		1	12		74	3	13		2						1	1 327
Netherlands			721						2		0													1					724
Poland			159	118		1	323		26		0							1	1	1	1						1	2	634
Bulgaria			126	3		48	65		167		11	1			22	21		47	26	8		3	11	1		4	1	3	568
France			1			565									1														567
United Kingdom						2	517													2			1						522
Slovakia		1	14				161	97	5			3						19		2		2	2					4	310
Germany			6						225																				231
Lithuania			7				84			105				1	17			2		1								9	226
Portugal			2			12					135				45					2								1	197
Czech Republic			9				80		12		0	4						11		1		7	3					1	128
Croatia			1										57		3	11		5											77
Latvia			8				21		2					29				1			1		4						66
Spain			7			7			2						25					4									45
Italy			3			6			7						1	9		1		1					1			1	30
Estonia									2								18				1								21
Austria			2															16											18
Greece																			16				2						18
Belgium			4			1									1														6
Finland																					6								6
Slovenia															1							5							6
Cyprus			1																				1						2
Luxembourg																								1					1
Malta						1																							1
Sweden			1																										1
Denmark																													0
Ireland																													0
Total EU registered	:	996	1 246	122	:	755	1 715	100	742	105	222	15	58	30	216	200	18	305	110	71	10	19	42	9	1	9	45	82	7 243
Total registered victims	:	996	2 102	193	:	1516	7 071	102	1 006	107	307	18	68	30	460	1 660	23	760	326	237	183	74	90	27	37	377	214	136	18 120

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

Source: Annex Table A1.4c and detailed Member State responses to question 1.4

Table 3.8.3.2: Top 10 EU countries of citizenship of victims

rank	2015		2016		2015 - 2016	
	EU citizenship	Number of victims	EU citizenship	Number of victims	EU citizenship	Number of victims
1	Romania	714	Romania	797	Romania	1,511
2	Hungary	674	Hungary	653	Hungary	1,327
3	Netherlands	435	France	565	Netherlands	724
4	Poland	333	United Kingdom	330	Poland	634
5	Bulgaria	289	Poland	301	Bulgaria	568
6	United Kingdom	192	Netherlands	289	France	567
7	Slovakia	173	Bulgaria	279	United Kingdom	522
8	Lithuania	135	Slovakia	137	Slovakia	310
9	Portugal	116	Germany	132	Germany	231
10	Germany	99	Lithuania	91	Lithuania	226
Total (Top 10)		3,160		3,574		6,620
Total EU		3,840		4,389		8,229
% (Top 10 of EU)		82.3		81.4		80.4

Source: Annex Table A1.4 and detailed Member State responses to question 1.4

Table 3.8.3.3: Citizenship of victims, per 1 000 000 inhabitants (2015-2016)

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	:	76	76
Hungary	101	34	135
Netherlands	43	<1	43
Poland	3	14	17
Bulgaria	:	79	79
France	9*	<1	9*
United Kingdom	8	<1	8
Slovakia	18	39	57
Germany	3	<1	3
Lithuania	36	41	77
Portugal	13	6	19
Czech Republic	<1	12	12
Croatia	13	5	18
Latvia	15	19	33
Spain	<1	<1	<1
Italy	<1	<1	<1
Estonia	14	2	16
Austria	2	<1	2
Greece	1	<1	2
Belgium	0	<1	<1
Finland	1	0	1
Slovenia	2	<1	3
Cyprus	1	1	2
Luxembourg	2	0	2
Malta	0	2	2
Sweden	0	<1	<1
Denmark	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0

Source: Annex Table A1.4c and detailed Member State responses to question. Note: Member States citizenships are sorted in the order as they appear in Table 3.8.3.1

* FR provided data in 2016 only. : data not available

Table 3.8.3.4 Citizenship of EU victims showing percentage of EU28 total

	2015		2016		2015 - 2016	
Citizenship of registered victims	N	% of EU28	N	% of EU28	N	% of EU28
EU28	3 364	100	3 879	100	7 243	100
Belgium	2	0.1	4	0.1	6	0.1
Bulgaria	289	8.6	279	7.2	568	7.8
Czech Republic	65	1.9	63	1.6	128	1.8
Denmark	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Germany	99	2.9	132	3.4	231	3.2
Estonia	14	0.4	7	0.2	21	0.3
Ireland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greece	6	0.2	12	0.3	18	0.2
Spain	27	0.8	18	0.5	45	0.6
France	2	0.1	565	14.6	567	7.8
Croatia	46	1.4	31	0.8	77	1.1
Italy	13	0.4	17	0.4	30	0.4
Cyprus	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Latvia	13	0.4	53	1.4	66	0.9
Lithuania	135	4.0	91	2.3	226	3.1
Luxembourg	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Hungary	674	20.0	653	16.8	1 327	18.3
Malta	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Netherlands	435	12.9	289	7.5	724	10.0
Austria	5	0.1	13	0.3	18	0.2
Poland	333	9.9	301	7.8	634	8.8
Portugal	116	3.4	81	2.1	197	2.7
Romania	714	21.2	797	20.5	1 511	20.9
Slovenia	3	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.1
Slovakia	173	5.1	137	3.5	310	4.3
Finland	6	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.1
Sweden	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
United Kingdom	192	5.7	330	8.5	522	7.2

Source: Annex Table A1.4 and detailed Member state responses to question 1.4 : data not available N gives the number of victims with citizenship of that Member state.

3.8.4 Country of Citizenship of non-EU Registered Victims

Among registered victims who were not EU citizens, some countries were more frequently cited as the country of citizenship than others. This is reported in Table 3.8.4.1. The intensity of the colour in this Table (3.8.4.1) indicates the extent to which victims registered in the EU28 have the citizenship of that country. The top ten non-EU countries of citizenship of registered victims are shown in Table 3.8.4.2. The top five, in 2015-2016, were: **Nigeria** (2 094), **Albania** (1 397), **Viet Nam** (1 099), **China** (739), and **Eritrea** (287).

For 2010-2012, Eurostat (2015: Table 3) found the top five non-EU countries of citizenship of

victims of trafficking registered in the EU were: **Nigeria**, **Brazil**, **China**, **Viet Nam**, and **Russia**. In the first Commission Progress report for years 2013 and 2014, with respect to non-EU citizens, the top five countries with the highest number of victims were Nigeria, China, Albania, Viet-nam and Morocco.

In 2015-2016 and 2010-2012 and 2013-2014, **Nigeria**, **Viet Nam** and **China** were in the top five countries of citizenship of registered victims of trafficking in the EU.

Table 3.8.4.1: Citizenship of non-EU victims (2015-2016)

Citizenship of registered victims	Countries reporting non-EU registered victims in 2015 + 2016, sorted in decreasing order of the number of resigstered victims EU Member States (in standard country order)																											EU28
		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	
	Nigeria	34			134	35		23	19	54	84		1 012							90	50		15				33		500	2 084
	Albania	6				11			8		17		45							9									1 299	1 397
	Viet Nam	5																		57	9	15							997	1 099
	China	5				8				86	205		26							33	27								340	739
	Eritrea																			37									246	287
	India	13											11	17						19							5		171	249
	Morocco	32							5	9	49		81							30										218
	Afghanistan								12		5									37	8						15		131	213
	Philippines																		32	32	52								73	207
	Pakistan								22	11			26										5						126	203
	Ukraine					49			17				9							13	9	48			21					184
	Sudan																												162	167
	Bangladesh										15		12	8													10		98	151
	Bosnia and Herzegovina					9				9	5		11							11	83									131
	Ghana					5							27							6									80	129
	Ethiopia																				7								101	119
	Iran, Islamic Republic of								7											10									84	105
	Thailand	9			9	6														9							27		39	104
	Somalia																			8	5						29		58	103
	Cameroon								7		17		13	6						8									35	100
	Uganda																			44									47	99
	Brazil									8	20		13				5			17			14							85
	Serbia	5				10							6								23				15					68
	Sierra Leone												6							30									20	64
	Republic of the																			16									42	61
	Iraq																			7							12		39	61
	Moldova, Republic of					9			11	5			13												7					55
	Nepal																			6			40							55
	Other non-EU citizenship	33			6	30		11	32	53	181		99	6						211	28		5				14		128	849
Total non-EU registered		166	:	3	169	185	5	54	151	244	617	10	1 414	48	0	2	16	0	36	754	317	71	85	:	48	2	173	0	4 816	9 386
Total registered victims		237	:	18	214	1 006	23	136	326	460	516	68	1 660	90	30	107	27	996	37	2 102	760	193	307	:	74	102	183	377	7 071	18 120

Key: 1-4 registered victims; 5-9 registered victims; 50+ registered victims

Source: Annex Table A1.4 and detailed Member State responses to question 1.4

Table 3.8.4.2: Top 10 non-EU citizenship of registered victims

2015		2016		2015 - 2016	
Citizenship of registered victim	**Number of registered victims**	**Citizenship of registered victim**	**Number of registered victims**	**Citizenship of registered victim**	**Number of registered victims**
Nigeria	842	Nigeria	1 242	Nigeria	2 084
Albania	648	Albania	749	Albania	1 397
Viet Nam	537	Viet Nam	562	Viet Nam	1 099
China	202	China	537	China	739
Eritrea	158	Afghanistan	134	Eritrea	287
India	123	Eritrea	129	India	249
Morocco	99	India	126	Morocco	218
Philippines	89	Pakistan	126	Afghanistan	213
Sudan	84	Morocco	119	Philippines	207
*	79	Philippines	118	Pakistan	203
Total (Top 10)	2 861	**Total (Top 10)**	3 842	**Total (Top 10)**	6 696
Others (Non-EU, outside top 10)	1 543	**Others (Non-EU, outside top 10)**	2 126	**Others (Non-EU, outside top 10)**	3 676
Unknown citizenship	249	**Unknown citizenship**	256	**Unknown citizenship**	505
Total Non-EU	4 404	**Total Non-EU**	5 968	**Total Non-EU**	10 372

Source: Annex Table A1.4 and detailed Member State responses to question 1.4 There were 79 registered victims of both Afghanistan and Ukraine citizenship, only one count included in the Total (Top 10).*

3.8.5 Citizenship by form of exploitation

The forms of exploitation by citizenship is shown in Table 3.8.5. The forms of exploitation is similar for EU and non-EU citizens. For EU citizens, this is sexual (57%), labour (31%) and other (11%). For non-EU citizens, this is sexual (51%), labour (32%) and other (17%).

There is no comparable data for 2010-2012.

Table 3.8.5: Citizenship of victims by form of exploitation

	2015					2016					2015 - 2016				
	Number of exploitations	Known exploitation	Form of exploitation			Number of exploitations	Known exploitation	Form of exploitation			Number of exploitations	Known exploitation	Form of exploitation		
			% Sexual	% Labour	% Other			% Sexual	% Labour	% Other			% Sexual	% Labour	% Other
EU28	3 526	3 384	57	31	13	3 185	3 090	59	32	10	6 711	6 474	57	31	11
Belgium	2	2	100	0	0	5	5	60	20	20	7	7	71	14	14
Bulgaria	262	252	62	32	6	206	202	66	26	8	468	454	64	29	7
Czech Republic	62	60	60	35	5	57	55	53	38	9	119	115	57	37	7
Denmark	:	0	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:
Germany	99	99	99	1	0	132	131	99	1	0	231	230	99	1	0
Estonia	13	13	92	0	8	7	7	100	0	0	20	20	95	0	5
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	7	7	71	0	29	12	12	67	0	33	19	19	68	0	32
Spain	28	28	82	18	0	9	9	44	56	0	37	37	73	27	0
France	2	2	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	50	50	0
Croatia	44	44	77	0	23	30	30	60	3	37	74	74	70	1	28
Italy	13	13	85	8	8	12	12	92	8	0	25	25	88	8	4
Cyprus	1	1	100	0	0	1	1	100	0	0	2	2	100	0	0
Latvia	13	13	38	8	54	31	31	55	29	16	44	44	50	23	27
Lithuania	135	129	31	38	31	90	89	24	46	30	225	218	28	41	31
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100	0	0	1	1	100	0	0
Hungary	135	130	70	28	2	116	112	58	39	3	251	242	64	33	2
Malta	:	0	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:
Netherlands	439	390	95	2	3	302	258	90	2	8	741	648	93	2	5
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100	0	0	1	1	100	0	0
Poland	259	242	11	87	2	256	247	15	81	3	515	489	13	84	2
Portugal	117	115	3	92	5	69	66	9	80	11	186	181	5	88	7
Romania	1 533	1 510	55	25	19	1 386	1 373	59	28	12	2 919	2 883	57	27	16
Slovenia	4	4	100	0	0	4	4	100	0	0	8	8	100	0	0
Slovakia	165	154	18	58	23	130	121	22	64	13	295	275	20	61	19
Finland	:	0	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:
Sweden	1	1	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	100	0
United Kingdom	192	175	74	26	0	328	323	73	26	1	520	498	73	26	1
Non-EU total	3 747	3 182	52	30	18	4 460	4 007	50	34	17	8 207	7 189	51	32	17
EFTA countries	1	1	100	0	0	2	2	100	0	0	3	3	100	0	0
EU candidate countries	688	611	74	23	3	756	688	69	29	2	1 444	1 299	72	26	2
EU potentital candidates	17	16	38	25	38	34	32	25	0	75	51	48	29	8	62
Other European countries	94	92	87	11	2	109	108	72	26	2	203	200	79	19	2
Asia	1 262	946	27	58	15	1 618	1 355	26	61	14	2 880	2 301	26	60	14
North America	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100	0	0	1	1	100	0	0
CELAC	85	82	77	21	2	70	67	72	21	7	155	149	74	21	5
Africa	1 599	1 433	55	17	28	1 869	1 753	59	16	25	3 468	3 186	57	17	26
LatAMCarib - nonCELAC	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100	0	0	1	1	100	0	0
Oceania	1	1	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	100	0
Unknown, stateless and other	330	254	52	22	26	483	379	48	30	22	813	633	49	27	24

Source: Annex Table A1.4b : data not available. Number of exploitations provides the number reported by Member States in question 1.4; known exploitations are victims for which the form of exploitation is known

3.8.6 Citizenship by gender

There is no significant difference in the gender of registered victims by citizenship type. Females were over three quarters of the victims among EU citizens (76%), non-EU citizens (76%) and

among 'unknown, stateless and other' (77%), in the EU28, during 2015-2016. This is similar for both 2015 and 2016: EU citizens (77% female in 2015; 76% female in 2016); non-EU citizens (76% female in both 2015 and 2016); unknown, stateless and other (68% female in 2015; 81% female in 2016). There were some differences at a more detailed level, for example, the percent of females among victims of EU citizenship varied from 100% (**Belgium**, **Germany**, **Cyprus**, **Luxembourg**, **Finland** and **Sweden**) to 0% in **Malta** and 14% in **Portugal**. See Table 3.8.6.

During 2010-2012, Eurostat (2015: Table 6) reports the following proportions of the gender of victims by broad citizenship groups: EU citizens (74% female); non-EU citizens (77% female) and unknown, stateless and other (57% female). This is similar to 2015-2016 for EU and non-EU citizens.

Table 3.8.6: Citizenship of registered victims by gender

Citizenship of registered victims	2015				2016				2015 - 2016			
		Gender				Gender				Gender		
	Number of registered victims	Male	Female	% Female	Number of registered victims	Male	Female	% Female	Number of registered victims	Male	Female	% Female
EU28	3 364	497	1 626	77	3 879	614	. 904	76	7 243	. 111	3 530	76
Belgium	2	0	2	100	4	0	4	100	6	0	6	100
Bulgaria	289	41	126	75	279	41	124	75	568	82	250	75
Czech Republic	65	0	19	100	63	3	14	82	128	3	33	92
Denmark	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:
Germany	99	0	1	100	132	0	5	100	231	0	6	100
Estonia	14	3	9	75	7	0	7	100	21	3	16	84
Ireland	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:
Greece	6	1	5	83	12	3	9	75	18	4	14	78
Spain	27	6	21	78	18	4	12	75	45	10	33	77
France	2	1	1	50	565	142	423	75	567	143	424	75
Croatia	46	2	44	96	31	5	25	83	77	7	69	91
Italy	13	1	12	92	17	3	6	67	30	4	18	82
Cyprus	1	0	1	100	1	0	1	100	2	0	2	100
Latvia	13	1	12	92	53	6	24	80	66	7	36	84
Lithuania	135	44	45	51	91	30	23	43	226	74	68	48
Luxembourg	0	0	0	:	1	0	1	100	1	0	1	100
Hungary	674	68	524	89	653	74	495	87	1 327	142	. 019	88
Malta	0	0	0	:	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Netherlands	435	10	423	98	289	10	279	97	724	20	702	97
Austria	5	0	5	100	13	1	11	92	18	1	16	94
Poland	333	51	44	46	301	29	43	60	634	80	87	52
Portugal	116	104	12	10	81	66	15	19	197	170	27	14
Romania	714	127	263	67	797	169	343	67	1 511	296	606	67
Slovenia	3	1	2	67	3	0	3	100	6	1	5	83
Slovakia	173	36	47	57	137	26	34	57	310	62	81	57
Finland	6	0	6	100	0	0	0	:	6	0	6	100
Sweden	1	0	1	100	0	0	0	:	1	0	1	100
United Kingdom	192	0	1	100	330	1	3	75	522	1	4	80
Non-EU total	3 928	393	1 221	76	5 458	631	. 985	76	9 386	. 024	3 206	76
EFTA countries	0	0	0	:	4	1	1	50	4	1	1	50
EU candidate countries	706	8	74	90	794	15	71	83	1 500	23	145	86
EU potential candidates	26	2	21	91	110	3	28	90	136	5	49	91
Other European countries	121	10	84	89	146	6	58	91	267	16	142	90
Asia	1 342	188	231	55	1 999	276	467	63	3 341	464	698	60
North America	0	0	0	:	1	0	1	100	1	0	1	100
CELAC	87	12	72	86	157	58	92	61	244	70	164	70
Africa	1 645	173	738	81	2 246	272	. 266	82	3 891	445	2 004	82
LatAMCarib - nonCELAC	0	0	0	:	1	0	1	100	1	0	1	100
Oceania	1	0	1	100	0	0	0	:	1	0	1	100
Unknown, stateless and other	725	36	77	68	766	47	199	81	1 491	83	276	77

Source: Annex Table A1.4 and detailed Member State responses to question 1.4 *: data not available Percentages are for those with known gender.*

3.8.7 Citizenship by age

Children were most often found among those for whom their state was 'unknown, stateless or other' and least often found among those for whom their citizenship was EU, in the EU28 during

2015-2016. Adults were 69% of EU citizens, 84% of non-EU citizens, and 45% of 'unknown, stateless and other', who were victims of trafficking of human beings. See Table 3.8.7.

Although similar data was collected for 2010-2012, this was not reported in Eurostat (2015).

Table 3.8.7: Citizenship of victims by age

	2015				2016				2015 - 2016			
	Number of registered victims	Age			Number of registered victims	Age			Number of registered victims	Age		
		Children	Adults	% Adult		Children	Adults	% Adult		Children	Adults	% Adult
EU28	3 364	612	1 280	68	3 879	698	1 608	70	7 243	1 310	2 888	69
Belgium	2	0	2	100	4	1	3	75	6	1	5	83
Bulgaria	289	3	108	97	279	10	119	92	568	13	227	95
Czech Republic	65	0	14	100	63	0	11	100	128	0	25	100
Denmark	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:
Germany	99	0	1	100	132	1	4	80	231	1	5	83
Estonia	14	9	3	25	7	7	0	0	21	16	3	16
Ireland	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:
Greece	6	2	4	67	12	6	6	50	18	8	10	56
Spain	27	0	25	100	18	1	13	93	45	1	38	97
France	2	1	1	50	565	190	372	66	567	191	373	66
Croatia	46	15	29	66	31	12	18	60	77	27	47	64
Italy	13	2	9	82	17	2	7	78	30	4	16	80
Cyprus	1	0	1	100	1	0	1	100	2	0	2	100
Latvia	13	4	8	67	53	7	19	73	66	11	27	71
Lithuania	135	19	66	78	91	4	47	92	226	23	113	83
Luxembourg	0	0	0	:	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hungary	674	358	197	35	653	289	256	47	1 327	647	453	41
Malta	0	0	0	:	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Netherlands	435	160	268	63	289	95	189	67	724	255	457	64
Austria	5	0	0	:	13	0	2	100	18	0	2	100
Poland	333	3	42	93	301	2	22	92	634	5	64	93
Portugal	116	0	112	100	81	2	76	97	197	2	188	99
Romania	714	25	313	93	797	61	393	87	1 511	86	706	89
Slovenia	3	2	1	33	3	0	3	100	6	2	4	67
Slovakia	173	9	68	88	137	6	43	88	310	15	111	88
Finland	6	0	6	100	0	0	0	:	6	0	6	100
Sweden	1	0	1	100	0	0	0	:	1	0	1	100
United Kingdom	192	0	1	100	330	0	4	100	522	0	5	100
Non-EU total	3 928	208	1 267	86	5 458	435	2 105	83	9 386	643	3 372	84
EFTA countries	0	0	0	:	4	1	1	50	4	1	1	50
EU candidate countries	706	5	66	93	794	9	63	88	1 500	14	129	90
EU potentital candidates	26	8	6	43	110	94	6	6	136	102	12	11
Other European countries	121	3	84	97	146	1	57	98	267	4	141	97
Asia	1 342	81	263	76	1 999	115	545	83	3 341	196	808	80
North America	0	0	0	:	1	0	1	100	1	0	1	100
CELAC	87	1	77	99	157	1	152	99	244	2	229	99
Africa	1 645	110	770	88	2 246	214	1 279	86	3 891	324	2 049	86
LatAMCarib - nonCELAC	0	0	0	:	1	0	1	100	1	0	1	100
Oceania	1	0	1	100	0	0	0	:	1	0	1	100
Unknown, stateless and other	725	203	40	16	766	50	168	77	1 491	253	208	45

Source: Annex Table A1.4a : data not available. Percentages are for victims with known adult/child status.

3.8.8 Child registered victims by citizenship

The characteristics of child registered victims vary by their citizenship in the EU28 during 2015-2016. See Table 3.8.8.

Nearly half (647 out of 1 310) child registered victims that held EU citizenship were of Hungarian

citizenship. The top five EU Member States for the citizenship of child registered victims were: **Hungary** (647), **the Netherlands** (255), **France** (191), **Romania** (86) and **Croatia** (27). **There were more child victims with EU citizenship (1 310) than there were with non-EU citizenship (643) and where citizenship was 'unknown, stateless or other' (253).**

The gender of the child victims varied with citizenship, in the EU28 during 2015-2016. **Girls were over four fifths (84%) of victims among those with EU citizenship**; just over half (54%) of victims with non-EU citizenship; and just under one third (30%) of those whose citizenship was 'unknown, stateless or other'.

Although similar data was collected for 2010-2012, this was not reported in Eurostat (2015).

Table 3.8.8: Child registered victims, by citizenship and gender (2015-2016)

Citizenship of registered victims	Total number of child registered victims	Gender		Percentage of total number of registered victims (%)
		% Male	%Female	
EU28	1 310	14	84	28
Belgium	1	0	100	17
Bulgaria	13	23	77	4
Czech Republic	0	:	:	0
Denmark	0	:	:	0
Germany	1	0	100	17
Estonia	16	19	81	84
Ireland	0	:	:	0
Greece	8	0	100	44
Spain	1	0	100	2
France	191	24	76	34
Croatia	27	11	85	35
Italy	4	50	50	17
Cyprus	0	:	:	0
Latvia	11	0	100	26
Lithuania	23	43	57	16
Luxembourg	1	0	100	100
Hungary	647	12	86	55
Malta	1	100	0	100
Netherlands	255	2	98	35
Austria	0	:	:	0
Poland	5	20	80	3
Portugal	2	100	0	1
Romania	86	40	59	10
Slovenia	2	0	100	33
Slovakia	15	20	73	10
Finland	0	:	:	0
Sweden	0	:	:	0
United Kingdom	0	:	:	0
Non-EU total	643	35	54	15
EFTA countries	1	100	0	50
EU candidate countries	14	7	93	8
EU potentital candidates	102	3	25	80
Other European countries	4	50	50	3
Asia	196	71	29	17
North America	0	:	:	0
CELAC	2	0	100	1
Africa	324	23	77	13
LatAMCarib - nonCELAC	0	:	:	0
Oceania	0	:	:	0
Unknown, stateless and other	253	17	30	29

Source: Annex Table A1.4 and detailed Member State responses to question 1.4 : data not available

3.8.9 Nigerian Victims

People with Nigerian citizenship are more frequently the registered victims of trafficking in human beings in the EU28 during 2015-2016 than any other non-EU citizenship. There were 2 084 registered Nigerian victims of trafficking in human beings in the EU28 during 2015-2016. See Table 3.8.9.1.

Nearly half (1 012 out of 2 084) of the victims with Nigerian citizenship were registered as victims in **Italy**; and nearly one quarter (500 out of 2 084) were registered as victims in the **United Kingdom**. The victims were overwhelmingly female (1 483 females and 66 males). They were usually adult women (1 272) (nearly half (174) aged 18-24 years; and just over (193) half aged 25 or over) rather than girl children (161).

Table 3.8.9.1 Registered victims of Nigerian citizenship by age and gender (2015-2016)

Reporting Member State	Number of registered victims	Female							Male						
		Total	0 to 11	12 to 17	Children	18 to 24	25+	Adults	Total	0 to 11	12 to 17	Children	18 to 24	25+	Adults
EU28	2 084	1 483	0	30	161	174	193	1 272	66	0	3	3	12	22	63
Belgium	34	33	0	6	6	20	7	27	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	134	131	0	4	4	52	75	127	3	0	1	1	0	2	2
Germany	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	23	23	0	2	2	7	14	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	54	54	0	2	2	28	24	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	84	84	0	10	10	55	19	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	1 012	985	0	0	130	0	0	855	27	0	0	0	0	0	27
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	90	61	0	6	6	11	44	55	29	0	2	2	7	20	27
Austria	50	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	15	12	0	0	0	0	10	11	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	33	31	0	0	1	0	0	30	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Annex Table A1.4 and detailed Member State responses to question 1.4 Numbers do not sum to totals as some Member States (e.g. Italy) are not able to give detailed age categorisations, but can only report adult/child status. : data not available.

Around three-quarters (74%) of the registered victims of Nigerian citizenship were trafficked for sexual exploitation. Less than one in twenty (4%) were trafficked for labour exploitation. Nearly one quarter (23%) were trafficked for 'other' forms of exploitation. If data from the UK were not included, the percentages change: sexual exploitation (80%), labour exploitation (1%), and other exploitation (19%). This is shown in Table 3.8.9.2.

Table 3.8.9.2 Nigerian victims by form of exploitation showing percentages for each reporting Member State.

Reporting Member State	Number of Nigerian registered victims	Form of exploitation			percentage of victims		
		Sexual	Labour	Other	%sexual	% labour	%other
EU28	1,923	1,360	67	420	73.6	3.6	22.7
Belgium	34	33	1	0	97.1	2.9	0.0
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	134	131	2	0	98.5	1.5	0.0
Germany	35	35	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	23	18	4	1	78.3	17.4	4.3
Greece	19	18	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Spain	54	54	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	1,012	753	4	255	74.4	0.4	25.2
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	1	1	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	0	0	0	0	:	:	:
Netherlands	96	81	2	6	91.0	2.2	6.7
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	15	12	3	0	80.0	20.0	0.0
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	500	224	51	158	51.7	11.8	36.5
Not including UK	1,423	1,136	16	262	80.3	1.1	18.5

Source: Annex Table A1.4 and detailed Member State responses to question 1.4 : data not available

4. TRAFFICKERS

4.1 Introduction

As per the EU Directive and EU Strategy (see Chapter 1) the police and criminal justice systems of Member States criminalise trafficking in human beings with the aim of reducing the impunity of traffickers.

This chapter concerns traffickers (and alleged traffickers) who have come to the attention of the police and criminal justice system in some way. The front part (4.2) concerns the numbers of traffickers and key actions by Member States. The middle part (4.3) concerns the forms of exploitation. The later part concerns the characteristics of traffickers: their gender (4.4), age (4.5), and citizenship (4.6). Each section is subdivided into three: 'suspects', prosecutions, and convictions.

The term 'suspect' is a shorthand for persons in formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system who are suspected, arrested or cautioned for criminal offences of trafficking in human beings, at the national level. Prosecution data concerns either the individuals who are prosecuted or to the crimes that are prosecuted. Convictions data concerns either the individuals who are convicted or to court cases. In some data collection systems, individuals and cases are clearly separated, but not in others; as a consequence, in this report, the distinction is sometimes blurred.

The data derives from the records of the police, prosecution, and court systems. It is generated at different stages of the treatment of (alleged) offenders and therefore the collection of data is done in slightly different ways.

The provision of data by Member States on traffickers was, overall, less comprehensive than the data they provided on victims. A summary of data provision is provided in Table 2.5.4 (Chapter 2), and the details are provided in each section of this Chapter (4).

No trends can be discerned. There are large differences between Member States.

4.2 Key Numbers and Actions

4.2.1 Introduction

The key numbers concern: suspects – those in formal contact with the police and criminal justice systems (suspected, arrested, or cautioned) (4.2.2); prosecutions (4.2.3); and, convictions (4.2.4).

In relation to criminal offences of using the services which are objects of trafficking in human beings, data is provided on suspects, prosecutions and convictions (4.2.6).

Data is provided on decision-making processes during prosecution (4.2.4) and court proceedings (4.2.5). Data is provided on the freezing and confiscation of assets of convicted traffickers (4.2.7).

4.2.2 Suspects: Formal contact with police and/or criminal justice system - Suspected, arrested, or cautioned

There were 7 503 people in formal contact with Member States' police and/or criminal justice systems, either being suspected, arrested, and/or cautioned for offences of trafficking in human beings, in the EU28 2015-2016 (in 2015 this was 3 331, while in 2016 it was 4 172). This is shown in Table 4.2.2.

There is a high level of variation between Member States in the number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system. The five Member States with the highest number of reported persons suspected, arrested or cautioned for the trafficking in human beings were: **Romania** (2 777), **Germany** (1 198), **Czech Republic** (1 148), **Bulgaria** (856), and **France** (465) in 2015-2016.

Data is provided for 20 Member States. There was a coding error for a further Member State, concerning the ambiguity as to whether the question referred to suspects or victims in formal contact with the authorities.

Eurostat (2015) reports similar numbers for 2010-2012: 4 591 in 2010, 4 152 in 2011, and 4 017 in 2012. Twenty-two (22) Member States provided data in each of 2010, 2011 and 2012.

Table 4.2.2: 'Suspects' – Formal contact with police and/or criminal justice system: Suspected, arrested or cautioned

	2015	2016	2015 - 2016
EU28	3 331	4 172	7 503
Belgium	179	211	390
Bulgaria	409	447	856
Croatia	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:
Czech Republic	597	551	1,148
Denmark	13	10	23
Estonia	:	:	:
Finland	14	14	28
France	231	234	465
Germany	:	1 198	1 198
Greece	35	28	63
Hungary	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:
Italy	10	3	13
Latvia	:	:	:
Lithuania	6	10	16
Luxembourg	:	:	:
Malta	2	31	33
Netherlands	216	:	216
Austria	:	:	:
Poland	15	9	24
Portugal	30	20	50
Romania	1 464	1 313	2 777
Slovakia	42	15	57
Slovenia	23	34	57
Spain	:	1	1
Sweden	45	39	84
United Kingdom	:	4	4

Source: Annex Table A2.2 : data not available

4.2.3 Prosecutions: Numbers

There were 5 979 prosecutions in the EU28 in 2015-2016 (3 142 in 2015 and 2 837 in 2016). This is shown in Table 4.2.3.

The Member States reporting the largest number of prosecutions for trafficking in human beings in the period 2015+2016 were: **France** (2 396), **Romania** (817), **Austria** (747), the **Netherlands** (216), and **Greece** (214).

Data was provided by 19 Member States. Nine (9) Member States provided no data: **Belgium**, **Denmark**, **Germany**, **Estonia, Croatia**, **Italy**, **Cyprus**, **Poland,** and **Finland**.

The number of prosecutions in the EU28 in 2015 and 2016 is similar to that reported by Eurostat (2015) for 2010-2012 (Table A18): 2010 (2 699), 2011 (2 928), and 2012 (3 178). Since only 14 Member States reported for all of 2010, 2011 and 2012, comparisons should be treated with caution.

Table 4.2.3: Number of Prosecutions

	2015	2016	2015 - 2016
EU28	**3 142**	**2 837**	**5 979**
Belgium	:	:	:
Bulgaria	99	80	179
Czech Republic	17	19	36
Denmark	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:
Ireland	0	2	2
Greece	117	97	214
Spain	97	45	142
France	1 160	1 236	2 396
Croatia	:	:	0
Italy	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:
Latvia	8	11	19
Lithuania	53	64	117
Luxembourg	2	8	10
Hungary	306	319	625
Malta	3	4	7
Netherlands	216	:	216
Austria	370	377	747
Poland	:	:	:
Portugal	6	18	24
Romania	467	350	817
Slovenia	23	21	44
Slovakia	23	28	51
Finland	:	:	:
Sweden	2	6	8
United Kingdom	173	152	325

Source: Annex Table A3.2 : data not available

4.2.4 Prosecutions: Final decisions made by the public prosecution service

While a case may enter the prosecution system, not all cases finally go to court on the charge of trafficking. They may go to court on a different charge or have an outcome that is not court based. On four types of outcome data was requested: "decisions to summon for trafficking in human beings", "decision to summon for other criminal offences", "out-of-court settlement", and "others".'

Table 4.2.4.1 shows the percentage of outcomes for the EU28, during 2015-2016. Table 4.2.4.2 shows the range across Member States in the numbers of different outcomes that they report.

Around two-thirds (66%) of outcomes were prosecution for trafficking; 11% was summons for another criminal offence, 2% were settled out of court, and nearly a quarter (22%) were dealt with in another way.

Court procedures for trafficking were the only reported outcome in eight (8) Member States (**Denmark, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia** and **Finland**).

Fifteen (15) Member States provided data; twelve (12) Member States provided no data; and one provided impossible values (91404 for 2015 and 84815 for 2016) which were not included.

Eurostat (2015) reported that 15 Member States provided data for each of 2010, 2011 and 2012.

Table 4.2.4.1: Final decisions of public prosecution services by decision type (percentage)

	2015					2016					2015 - 2016				
		Type of decision					Type of decision					Type of decision			
	Number of final decisions	Trafficking in human beings	Other criminal offences	Out of court settlement	Other decision	Number of final decisions	Trafficking in human beings	Other criminal offences	Out of court settlement	Other decision	Number of final decisions	Trafficking in human beings	Other criminal offences	Out of court settlement	Other decision
EU28	1 032	701	100	15	216	507	313	62	9	123	1 539	1 014	162	24	339
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Denmark	20	20	:	:	:	1	1	:	:	:	21	21	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	5	4	:	1	:	17	14	:	3	:	22	18	:	4	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	179	179	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	179	179	:	:	:
Cyprus	20	14	6	:	:	18	16	2	:	:	38	30	8	:	:
Latvia	8	8	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	0
Lithuania	32	32	:	0	0	14	14	:	0	0	46	46	:	0	0
Luxembourg	26	2	:	:	24	24	4	:	:	20	50	6	:	:	44
Hungary	7	7	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	7	7	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	285	184	7	0	94	:	:	:	:	:	285	184	7	0	94
Austria	152	51	:	3	98	161	57	:	1	103	313	108	:	4	201
Poland	22	22	:	:	:	30	30	:	:	:	52	52	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	230	143	87	:	:	190	130	60	:	:	420	273	147	:	:
Slovenia	6	6	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0
Slovakia	34	23	:	11	:	33	28	:	5	:	67	51	:	16	:
Finland	6	6	0	:	:	5	5	0	:	:	11	11	0	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Annex Table 3.3 * Technical error; more than 80 000 decisions of “Other criminal offences” reported : data not available. Totals are as supplied by Member States and include unknown decisions.

Table 4.2.4.2: Final decisions by the public prosecution service by decision type (number)

2015 - 2016				
Number of final decisions	% of final decisions			
	Trafficking in human beings	Other criminal offences	Out of court settlement	Other
1 539	66	11	2	22

Source: Annex Table A3.3

4.2.5 Convictions

There were 2 927 convictions in the EU28 during 2015-2016 (1 582 in 2015 and 1 345 in 2016). See Table 4.2.5.

The five Member States with the highest number of convictions for trafficking in human beings were: **France** (1 687), **Romania** (585), **Italy** (146), the **Netherlands** (124), and **Bulgaria** (85) during 2015-2016. Data on convictions was provided by nineteen (19) Member States.

The number of convictions for trafficking in human beings during 2010-2012 found by Eurostat (2015: Table A23) was: 2010 (1 370); 2011 (1 389); 2012 (1 096). During the 2010-2012 period, the five Member States with the highest number of convictions for trafficking in human beings were: **Romania** (906), **Germany** (380), **Bulgaria** (343), the **Netherlands** (329), and **Belgium** (180). Three countries appear in the top five in both periods: **Romania**, **Netherlands** and **Bulgaria**.

Table 4.2.5: Number of Convictions

	2015	2016	2015 - 2016
EU28	**1 582**	**1 345**	**2 927**
Belgium	:	:	:
Bulgaria	49	36	85
Czech Republic	26	9	35
Denmark	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:
Estonia	4	11	15
Ireland	0	0	0
Greece	21	9	30
Spain	19	16	35
France	902	785	1 687
Croatia	:	:	:
Italy	99	47	146
Cyprus	:	:	:
Latvia	9	16	25
Lithuania	16	23	39
Luxembourg	9	8	17
Hungary	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:
Netherlands	124	:	124
Austria	15	26	41
Poland	:	:	:
Portugal	:	10	10
Romania	252	333	585
Slovenia	5	6	11
Slovakia	28	4	32
Finland	:	:	:
Sweden	2	2	4
United Kingdom	2	4	6

Source: Annex Table A4.2 : data not available

4.2.6 Court judgments

There were 3 691 court judgments in the EU28 during 2015-2016 (1 994 in 2015 and 1 697 in 2016). These are shown in Table 4.2.6.1.

All Member States appeared to provide data. Five of them reported no judgments. The Member States with the most judgments were **France** (1 591), **Romania** (737), **Italy** (292) **Belgium** (238) and the **United Kingdom** (153).

During 2010-2012, Eurostat (2015: Table A22) reports that there the following judgments: 1 565 in 2010, 1 578 in 2011, and 1 250 in 2012). **France** and **Romania** again gave the most judgments.

Table 4.2.6.1: Number of Court judgments

	2015	2016	2015 -2016
EU28	1 994	1 697	3 691
Belgium	99	139	238
Bulgaria	53	38	91
Czech Republic	26	9	35
Denmark	9	20	29
Germany	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0
Greece	21	0	21
Spain	28	30	58
France	841	750	1 591
Croatia	0	0	0
Italy	198	94	292
Cyprus	0	0	0
Latvia	29	32	61
Lithuania	24	25	49
Luxembourg	5	8	13
Hungary	3	0	3
Malta	0	0	0
Netherlands	184	0	184
Austria	26	30	56
Poland	0	0	0
Portugal	5	23	28
Romania	346	391	737
Slovenia	5	0	5
Slovakia	28	4	32
Finland	7	8	15
Sweden	0	0	0
United Kingdom	57	96	153

Source: Annex Table 4.1 : data not available. Note: More than one person may be included in one court decision (judgment). The table contains court judgements given by Member States across all stages of decision.

These court judgments led to 302 acquittals, 2925 convictions and 464 other decisions in the EU28 during 2015-2016. The considerable variation in extent to which these court judgments entailed acquittals or convictions in Member States is shown in Table 4.2.6.2.

Table 4.2.6.2: Court judgments by acquittals, convictions, and others

	2015				2016				2015 - 2016			
	Number of court judgements	Judgment			Number of court judgements	Judgment			Number of court judgements	Judgment		
		Acquittal	Conviction	Other decision		Acquittal	Conviction	Other decision		Acquittal	Conviction	Other decision
EU28	1 994	174	1 606	214	1 697	128	1 319	250	3 691	302	2 925	464
Belgium	99	:	99	:	139	:	139	:	238	:	238	:
Bulgaria	53	49	4	:	38	36	2	:	91	85	6	:
Czech Republic	26	2	22	2	9	2	7	0	35	4	29	2
Denmark	9	4	5	:	20	10	10	:	29	14	15	:
Germany	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:
Estonia	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	21	:	21	:	0	:	:	:	21	:	21	:
Spain	28	9	19	:	30	14	16	:	58	23	35	:
France	841	:	841	:	750	:	750	:	1 591	:	1 591	:
Croatia	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:
Italy	198	:	198	:	94	:	94	:	292	:	292	:
Cyprus	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:
Latvia	29	:	24	5	32	:	32	:	61	:	56	5
Lithuania	24	8	16	:	25	1	23	1	49	9	39	1
Luxembourg	5	:	5	:	8	2	6	:	13	2	11	:
Hungary	3	:	3	:	0	:	:	:	3	:	3	:
Malta	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:
Netherlands	184	56	124	4	0	:	:	:	184	56	124	4
Austria	26	11	15	:	30	4	26	:	56	15	41	:
Poland	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:
Portugal	5	5	:	:	23	13	10	:	28	18	10	:
Romania	346	4	139	203	391	3	139	249	737	7	278	452
Slovenia	5	:	5	:	0	:	:	:	5	:	5	:
Slovakia	28	:	28	:	4	:	4	:	32	:	32	:
Finland	7	0	7	0	8	2	6	0	15	2	13	0
Sweden	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:
United Kingdom	57	26	31	:	96	41	55	:	153	67	86	:

Source: Annex Table 4.1 : data not available

4.2.7 Criminal sanctions against users of services which are objects of exploitation of victims of trafficking

Article 18 (4) of the Anti-Trafficking Directive obliges Member States to consider taking measures to establish as a criminal offence the use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings, with the knowledge that the person is a victim of trafficking in human beings. It thus calls for Member States to consider sanctioning criminally those who knowingly use the services provided by victims of trafficking. The development of criminal legislation to put this principle into effect has been under recent development. This section reports on the extent to which Member States provided data on the utilisation of such criminal sanctions against users of the services which are objects of trafficking in human beings.

There were reports of two (2) 'suspects' (persons brought into formal contact with the authorities – suspected, arrested, or cautioned), 135 prosecutions, and 18 convictions in the EU28 during 2015-2016 concerning the use of services which are the objects of trafficking in human beings. See Table 4.2.7.

Five (5) Member States provided data on this matter, while twenty-three (23) did not.

Three Member States reported numbers of suspects, prosecutions and convictions for these

offences: **Italy**, **Romania**, and **Finland**. Two Member States reported no suspects, prosecutions, or convictions: **Lithuania**, and **Slovenia**.

The request for this information was new for this data collection exercise, so there is no comparison for 2010-2012 available from Eurostat (2015).

Table 4.2.7: Criminal justice data for the criminal offence of use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings (suspects, prosecutions and convictions)

	2015			2016			2015 -2016		
	suspects	prosecutions	convictions	suspects	prosecutions	convictions	suspects	prosecutions	convictions
EU28	**0**	**116**	**2**	**2**	**19**	**16**	**2**	**135**	**18**
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	0	116	2	0	0	0	0	116	2
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	0	0	0	0	17	14	0	17	14
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Annex Table A5.1 : data not available

4.2.8 Freezing and confiscation of assets of convicted traffickers

Trafficking in human beings is significantly driven by the pursuit of profit, according to Europol. One of the sanctions against traffickers is to freeze or confiscate their assets. Assets include property, real estate, cars, boats, and cash money etc.

72 orders freezing assets were reported in the EU28 in 2015-2016 (39 in 2015 and 33 in 2016). The value of property frozen was estimated to be €6 099 984 (€3 111 834 in 2015 and €2 988 150 in 2016).

38 orders to confiscate assets in the EU28 were reported during 2015-2016 (14 in 2015 and 24 in 2016). The estimated value of property recovered at the time of confiscation was €2 008 416 (€1 266 748 in 2015 and €741 668 in 2016). See Table 4.2.8.

The five Member States reporting use of these two measures were: the **United Kingdom** (100), **Slovenia** 6), **Poland** (no number), **Estonia** (2) and the **Czech Republic** (2).

Seven (7) Member States provided data on these issues and twenty-one (21) did not. Two (2) provided data that reported that no such orders were made in this period.

The request for this information is new for this data collection exercise, so there is no comparison for 2010-2012 available from Eurostat (2015).

Table 4.2.8: Freezing and confiscation of assets relating to offences of trafficking in human beings

		2015	2016	2015 - 2016
EU28	**Number of freezing orders executed**	**39**	**33**	**72**
	Number of confiscation orders executed	**14**	**24**	**38**
	Estimated value of property frozen (€)	**3 111 834**	**2 988 150**	**6 099 984**
	Estimated value of property recovered at time of confiscation (€)	**1 266 748**	**741 668**	**2 008 416**
Belgium		:	:	:
Bulgaria		:	:	:
Czech Republic	Number of freezing orders executed	1	1	2
	Number of confiscation orders executed	0	0	0
	Estimated value of property frozen (€)	40	575	615
	Estimated value of property recovered at time of confiscation (€)	0	0	0
Denmark	Number of freezing orders executed	0	0	0
	Number of confiscation orders executed	0	0	0
	Estimated value of property frozen (€)	0	0	0
	Estimated value of property recovered at time of confiscation (€)	0	0	0
Germany		:	:	:
Estonia	Number of freezing orders executed	0	1	1
	Number of confiscation orders executed	0	1	1
	Estimated value of property frozen (€)	0	13.500	13.500
	Estimated value of property recovered at time of confiscation (€)	0	13.500	13.500
Ireland		:	:	:
Greece		:	:	:
Spain		:	:	:
France		:	:	:
Croatia		:	:	:
Italy		:	:	:
Cyprus		:	:	:
Latvia	Number of freezing orders executed	:	:	:
	Number of confiscation orders executed	0	0	0
	Estimated value of property frozen (€)	:	:	:
	Estimated value of property recovered at time of confiscation (€)	0	0	0
Lithuania		:	:	:
Luxembourg		:	:	:
Hungary		:	:	:
Malta		:	:	:
Netherlands		:	:	:
Austria		:	:	:
Poland	Number of freezing orders executed	:	:	:
	Number of confiscation orders executed	:	:	:
	Estimated value of property frozen (€)	:	5.725	5.725
	Estimated value of property recovered at time of confiscation (€)	:	5.725	5.725
Portugal		:	:	:
Romania		:	:	:
Slovenia	Number of freezing orders executed	:	6	6
	Number of confiscation orders executed	0	0	0
	Estimated value of property frozen (€)	:	850.000	850.000
	Estimated value of property recovered at time of confiscation (€)	:	:	0

		2015	2016	2015 - 2016
Slovakia		:	:	:
Finland		:	:	:
Sweden		:	:	:
United	Number of freezing orders executed	38	25	63
Kingdom	Number of confiscation orders executed	14	23	37
	Estimated value of property frozen (€)	3,111,794	2,118,350	5,230,144
	Estimated value of property recovered at time of confiscation (€)	1,266,748	722,443	1,989,191

Source: Annex Table A4.3 Value of property includes cash money, but also the value of real estate, cars, boats, etc. : data not available

4.3 Forms of exploitation (sexual, labour, other) and links to organised crime

4.3.1 Introduction

Trafficking in human beings concerns exploitation. This can take several forms, which were grouped into three categories for this data collection exercise: sexual, labour and other.

Data on the form of exploitation used by suspects, and those prosecuted and convicted of trafficking in human beings is provided.

Around three quarters of suspects (78%), prosecutions (75%) and convictions (72%) concerned trafficking for sexual exploitation.

4.3.2 Suspects by form of exploitation

Just over three-quarters (78%) of 'suspects', i.e. those in formal contact with the police and criminal justice systems (suspected, arrested or cautioned), were so in connection with trafficking for sexual exploitation, in 2015-2016, in the EU28. This compares with 15% for trafficking for labour exploitation and 8% for all other forms of exploitation during the same time period. See Table 4.3.2 and Figure 4.3.2.

The proportion of 'suspects' for trafficking for sexual exploitation varied substantially between Member States. It was highest in **Greece** (100%), **Finland** (100%), **Slovenia** (98%), **Germany** (96%), and **Estonia** (83%). It was lowest in the **United Kingdom** (0%), **Malta** (6%), **Slovakia** (11%), **Sweden** (30%), and **Belgium** (42%).

The proportion of suspects for trafficking for labour exploitation varied between Member States. It was highest in **Malta** (94%), **Belgium** (48%), **Spain** (22%), **Latvia** (15%) and **Poland** (8%).

Fourteen (14) Member States provided data on this issue for 2015 and 2016; two (2) provided data for one year; and one made a coding error.

This pattern is similar to that reported by Eurostat (2015) for 2010-2012. As reported by Eurostat (2015), those in formal contact with the police and criminal justice system in connection with the trafficking in human beings were so for sexual exploitation in the following proportions: 2010, 76%; 2011, 70%; and 2012, 66%.

Figure 4.3.2: Suspects by form of exploitation: sexual, labour and other

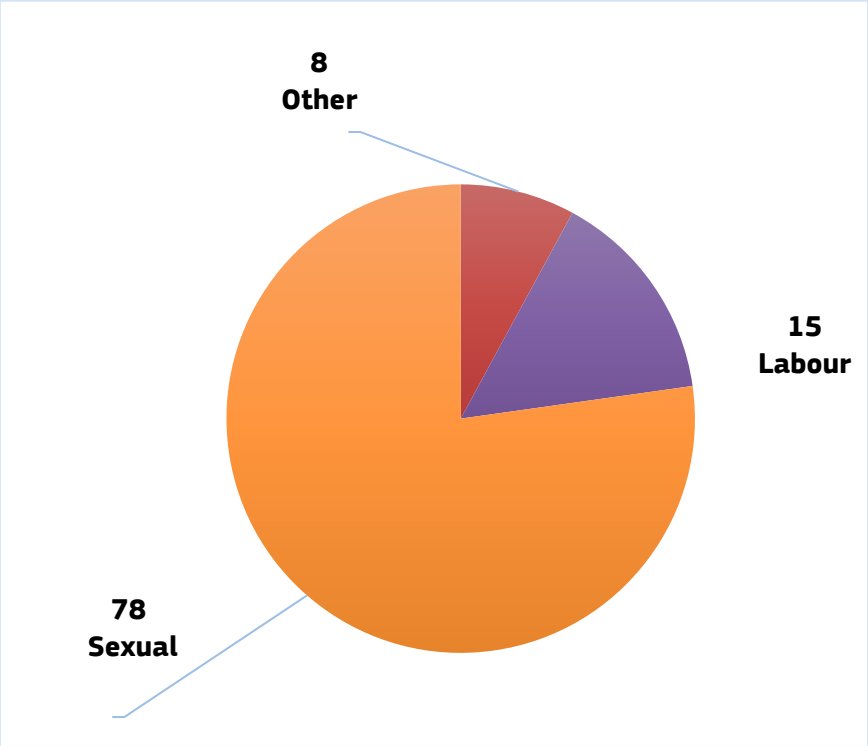


Table 4.3.2: Suspects by form of exploitation

	2015					2016					2015 - 2016				
	% sexual	% labour	% other	N known	N	% sexual	% labour	% other	N known	N	% sexual	% labour	% other	N known	N
EU28	**80**	**15**	**5**	**. 579**	**3 331**	**75**	**14**	**11**	**. 607**	**4 172**	**77**	**15**	**8**	**: 186**	**7 503**
Belgium	44	53	3	179	179	40	45	15	211	211	42	48	9	390	390
Bulgaria	77	6	7	409	409	74	7	19	447	447	75	7	13	856	856
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	96	4	0	597	597	95	5	0	551	551	96	4	0	. 148	1 148
Estonia	:	:	:	13	13	70	10	20	10	10	83	4	13	23	23
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	100	0	0	14	14	100	0	0	14	14	100	0	0	28	28
Spain	66	34	0	231	231	79	11	10	234	234	73	22	5	465	465
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 198	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	97	0	3	35	35	68	7	25	28	28	84	3	13	63	63
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	60	0	40	10	10	0	67	33	3	3	46	15	38	13	13
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	100	0	0	6	6	70	20	10	10	10	81	13	6	16	16
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	100	0	0	2	2	0	100	0	31	31	6	94	0	33	33
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	216	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	73	0	27	15	15	78	22	0	9	9	75	8	17	24	24
Portugal	:	:	:	:	30	:	:	:	0	20	:	:	:	:	50
Romania	:	:	:	:	1 464	:	:	:	0	1 313	:	:	:	0	2 777
Slovenia	100	0	0	42	42	93	0	7	15	15	98	0	2	57	57
Slovakia	26	4	70	23	23	:	:	:	34	34	11	2	28	57	57
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	100	0	0	1	1	100	0	0	1	1
Sweden	27	33	40	45	45	33	21	46	39	39	30	27	43	84	84
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	100	4	4	0	0	100	4	4

Source: Annex Table A2.2. : data not available. 'Suspects' are persons in formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system (suspected, arrested, or cautioned). N are total number of suspects reported in A2.2; N known are suspects with a known form of exploitation.

4.3.3 Prosecutions by form of exploitation

Three-quarters (75%) of those prosecuted, were so in connection with trafficking for sexual exploitation, in 2015-2016 in the EU28. This compares with 2% for trafficking for labour exploitation and 23% for all other forms of exploitation during the same time period. See Figure 4.3.3 and Table 4.3.3.

The proportion of prosecutions for trafficking for sexual exploitation varied substantially between Member States. It comprised 100% of prosecutions in the **Czech Republic**, **Austria** and **Romania** and less than half in **Latvia** (26%), **Lithuania** (18%), and **Malta** (43%).

There are gaps in data provision by Member States. Thirteen (13) Member States provided data for one or other of 2015 and 2016; fifteen (15) provided no data.

This pattern is similar to proportion of prosecutions that were for sexual exploitation reported by Eurostat (2015) for: 2010, 76%; 2011, 72%; and 2012, 70%.

Figure 4.3.3: Prosecutions by form of exploitation: sexual, labour and other

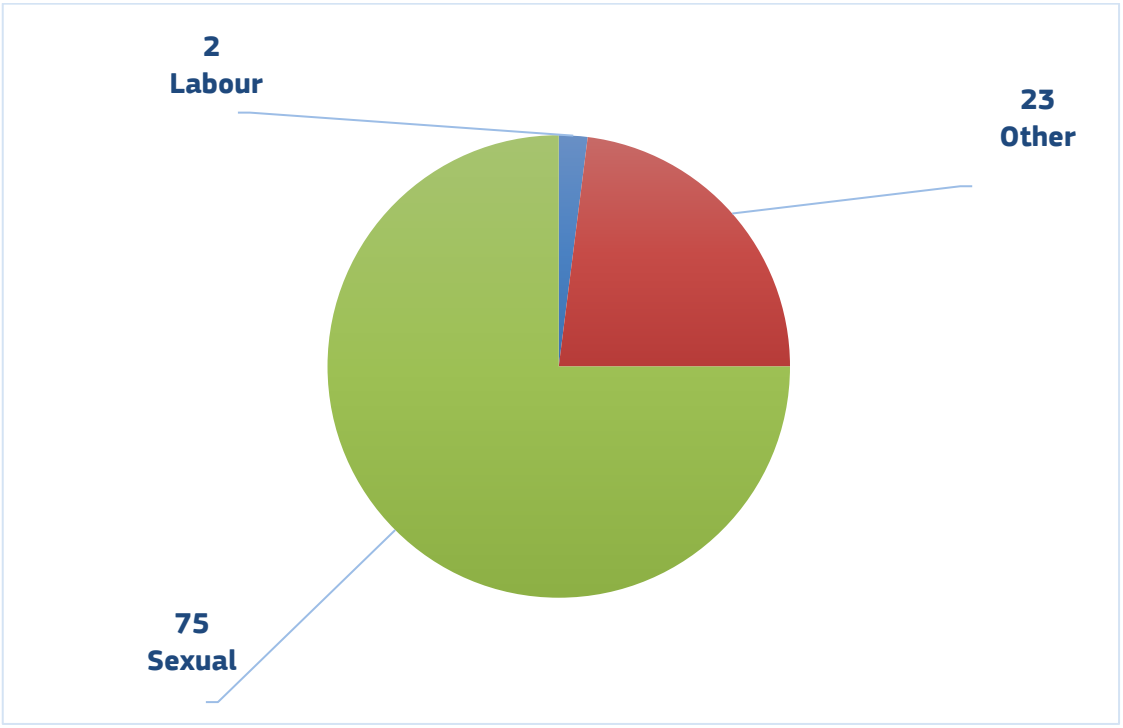


Table 4.3.3: Prosecutions by form of exploitation

	2015					2016					2015 - 2016				
	Number of Prosecutions	Known exploitation	Form of exploitation			Number of Prosecutions	Known exploitation	Form of exploitation			Number of Prosecutions	Known exploitation	Form of exploitation		
			% Sexual	% Labour	% Other			% Sexual	% Labour	% Other			% Sexual	% Labour	% Other
EU28	**3 142**	**2 177**	**76**	**1**	**22**	**2 837**	**2 165**	**74**	**2**	**24**	**5 979**	**4 342**	**75**	**2**	**23**
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	99	:	:	:	:	80	:	:	:	:	179	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	17	1	100	:	:	19	:	:	:	:	36	1	100	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	0	:	:	:	2	2	0	100	0	2	2	0	100	0
Greece	117	117	83	9	8	97	97	81	10	8	214	214	82	10	8
Spain	97	97	98	2	:	45	45	76	24	:	142	142	91	9	:
France	1 160	1 160	59	1	40	1 236	1 236	63	0	37	2 396	2 396	61	0	38
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	8	8	12	:	88	11	11	36	:	64	19	19	26	:	74
Lithuania	53	0	:	:	:	64	62	18	5	77	117	62	18	5	77
Luxembourg	2	2	100	:	:	8	8	88	12	:	10	10	90	10	:
Hungary	306	306	95	3	2	319	319	98	2	:	625	625	97	2	1
Malta	3	3	100	:	:	4	4	:	100	:	7	7	43	57	:
Netherlands	216	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	216	:	:	:	:
Austria	370	121	100	:	:	377	101	100	:	:	747	222	100	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	6	:	:	:	:	18	:	:	:	:	24	:	:	:	:
Romania	467	360	100	:	0	350	274	100	:	:	817	634	100	:	0
Slovenia	23	:	:	:	:	21	:	:	:	:	44	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	23	:	:	:	:	28	:	:	:	:	51	:	:	:	:
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	2	2	100	:	:	6	6	33	:	67	8	8	50	:	50
United Kingdom	173	:	:	:	:	152	:	:	:	:	325	:	:	:	:

Source: Annex Table A3.2 : data not available. N are total number of prosecutions reported in A2.2; N known are prosecutions with a known form of exploitation.

4.3.4 Convictions by forms of exploitation

Nearly three-quarters (72%) of those convicted were so in connection with trafficking for sexual exploitation, in 2015-2016 in the EU28. This compares with 1% for trafficking for labour exploitation and 28% for all other forms of exploitation during the same time period. See Table Figure 4.3.4 and 4.3.4.

The proportion of convictions for trafficking for sexual exploitation varied substantially between Member States. It comprised 100% of convictions in **Ireland**, **Latvia**, **Romania** and **Sweden**. It was no more than half in **Estonia** (27%), **Lithuania** (41%) and the **United Kingdom** (50%).

Thirteen (13) Member States provided data for one or other of 2015 and 2016.

Eurostat (2015) did not report on this, so no comparisons are possible for 2010-2012.

Figure 4.3.4: Convictions by form of exploitation: sexual, labour and other

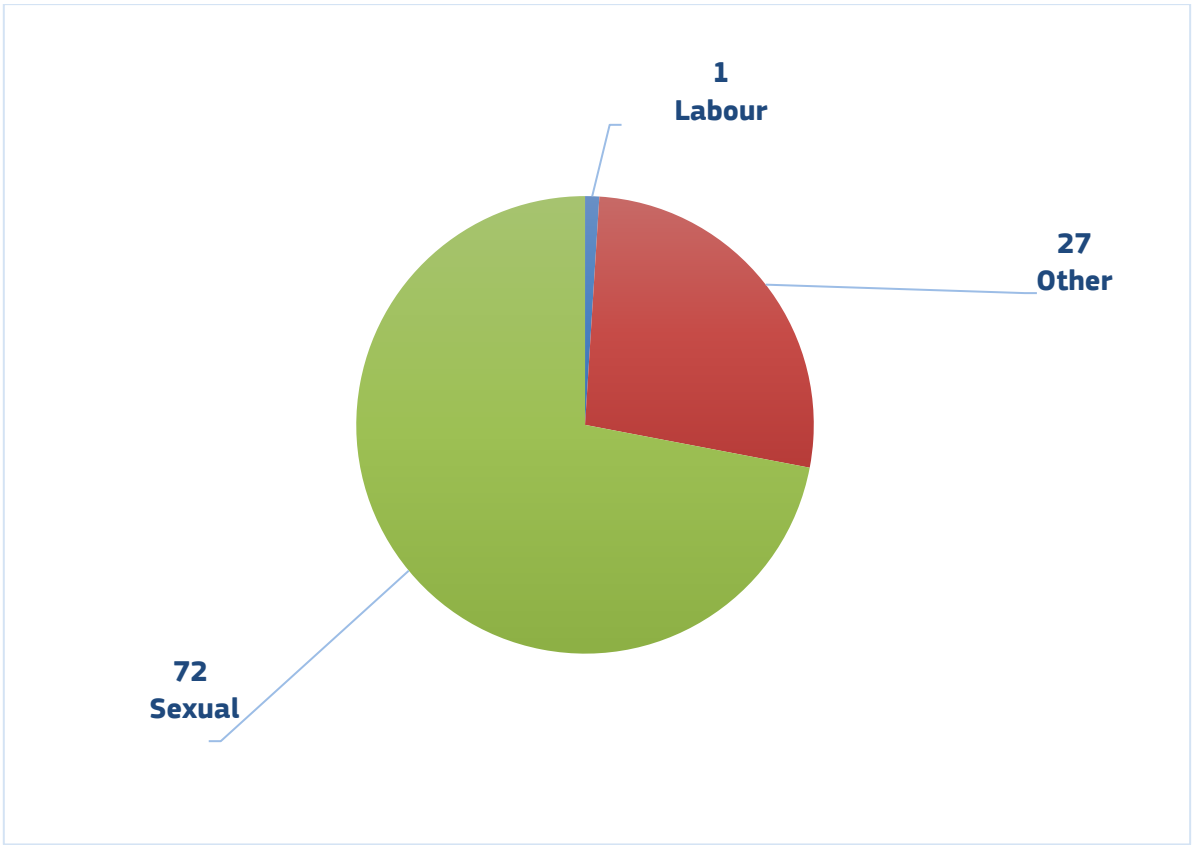


Table 4.3.4: Convictions by form of exploitation

	2015					2016					2015 - 2016				
			Form of exploitation					Form of exploitation					Form of exploitation		
	Number of Convictions	Known exploitation	% Sexual	% Labour	% Other	Number of Convictions	Known exploitation	% Sexual	% Labour	% Other	Number of Convictions	Known exploitation	% Sexual	% Labour	% Other
EU28	**1 582**	**1,078**	**74**	**1**	**25**	**1 345**	**986**	**69**	**1**	**30**	**2 927**	**2 064**	**72**	**1**	**28**
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	49	:	:	:	:	36	:	:	:	:	85	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	26	:	:	:	:	9	:	:	:	:	35	:	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	4	4	100	:	:	11	11	:	9	91	15	15	27	7	67
Ireland	0	0				0	0	:	:	:	0				
Greece	21	21	86	14	:	9	9	89	11	:	30	30	87	13	:
Spain	19	19	95	5	:	16	16	94	6	:	35	35	94	6	:
France	902	902	70	0	30	785	785	66	0	34	1 687	1 687	68	0	32
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	99	:	:	:	:	47	:	:	:	:	146	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	9	9	100	0	0	16	16	100	0	0	25	25	100	0	0
Lithuania	16	16	81	0	19	23	23	13	0	87	39	39	41	0	59
Luxembourg	9	9	78	22	:	8	8	100	:	:	17	17	88	12	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	124	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	124	:	:	:	:
Austria	15	15	87	13	:	26	23	91	9	:	41	38	89	11	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:
Romania	252	76	100	0	0	333	83	100	0	0	585	159	100	0	0
Slovenia	5	5	40	0	60	6	6	100	:	:	11	11	73	0	27
Slovakia	28	:	:	:	:	4	:	:	:	:	32	:	:	:	:
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	2	2	100	:	:	2	2	100	:	:	4	4	100	:	:
United Kingdom	2	:	:	:	:	4	4	50	50	:	6	4	50	50	:

Source: Annex Table 4.2c : data not available. N are total number of convictions reported in A2.2; N known are convictions with a known form of exploitation.

4.3.5 Organised crime and/or migrant smuggling

Trafficking in human beings is a highly profitable form of serious and organised crime, explicitly prohibited in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, involving a complex chain of actors. Further, it can be linked with other crimes and/or supporting offences that may facilitate the various stages of the trafficking chain in given contexts. Amongst others, migrant smuggling is one example with respect to the specific context of non-EU victims trafficked to the EU through irregular migration routes.

Member States were asked whether they would classify suspects as being involved in either organised crime or migrant smuggling. Table 4.3.5 shows the responses.

During 2015-2016, there were reports of 239 (2015) and 196 (2016) suspects involved in organised crime and 36 (2015) and 30 (2016) involved in migrant smuggling, with two (2) cases (2016) involving both. Organised crime was reported much more frequently than migrant smuggling as linked to suspects (suspected, arrested, or cautioned) for trafficking in human beings.

Ten (10) Member States responded in at least one of the years 2015 and 2016, of which two (2) stated the number was zero (0).

There is no comparison with 2010-2012 since this data collection request was new.

Table 4.3.5: Suspected traffickers involved in organised crime and/or migrant smuggling

	2015					2016					2015 - 2016				
	Smuggling	Organised Crime	Both	% orgainsed crime	N	Smuggling	Organised Crime	Both	% orgainsed crime	N	Smuggling	Organised Crime	Both	% orgainsed crime	N
EU28	36	239	0	87	275	30	196	2	87	228	66	435	2	87	503
Belgium	10	:	:	0	10	3	:	:	0	3	13	:	:	0	13
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	5	:	100	5	:	0	:	:	0	:	5	:	100	5
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	17	:	:	0	17	23	:	:	0	23	40	:	:	0	40
Estonia	9	7	:	44	16	2	1	:	33	3	11	8	:	42	19
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	147	:	100	147	:	157	:	100	157	:	304	:	100	304
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	13	:	100	13	2	:	:	0	2	2	13	:	87	15
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	10	:	100	10	:	3	:	100	3	:	13	:	100	13
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	:	0
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0	42	0	100	42	0	15	0	100	15	0	57	0	100	57
Slovakia	0	15	0	100	15	0	20	0	100	20	0	35	0	100	35
Finland	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	2	100	2	0	0	2	100	2
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source Annex Table A2.3 : data not available N is the reported number of suspects reported by Member States who are involved in organised crime, migrant smuggling or both.

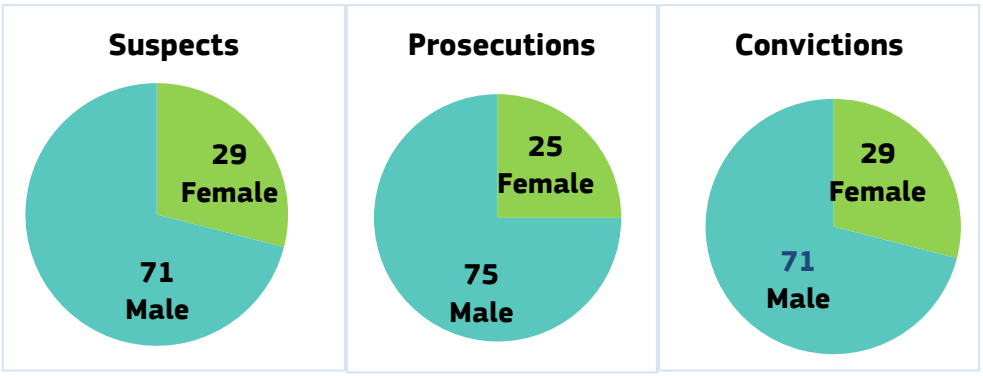
4.4 Gender of trafficker

4.4.1 Introduction

Around three-quarters of those suspected, prosecuted or convicted for trafficking in human beings are male. Suspects were 71% male, those prosecuted were 75% male, and those convicted were 71% male in the EU28, during 2015-2016. In most Member States, the

majority of traffickers are male. See Figure 4.4.1. The proportion that are male varies between Member States and whether this concern suspects (see Table 4.4.2), prosecutions (see Table 4.4.3) or convictions (see Table 4.4.4).

Figure 4.4.1: Traffickers by gender (suspects, prosecutions, convictions)



4.4.2 Suspects by gender

Nearly three-quarters (71%) of suspects (persons in formal contact with the police and criminal justice system being suspected, arrested or cautioned) were male.

Seventeen (17) Member States provided data on the gender of those in formal contact with the police or criminal justice system (suspected, arrested or cautioned) in at least one year; and one made a coding error.

This is similar to the gender proportions of suspects reported by Eurostat (2015) during: 2010 (70%), 2011 (72%) and 2012 (73%).

Table 4.4.2: Suspects by gender

	2015					2016					2015 - 2016				
	Male	Female	% male	Total known	Total	Male	Female	% male	Total known	Total	Male	Female	% male	Total known	Total
EU28	**1,633**	**552**	**75**	**2,185**	**3,157**	**2,151**	**964**	**69**	**3,115**	**3 952**	**3,784**	**1,516**	**71**	**5,300**	**7 109**
Belgium	143	36	80	179	179	155	56	73	211	211	298	92	76	390	390
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	0	12	:	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	0	35
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	597	:	:	:	:	551	:	:	:	:	1,148
Estonia	12	9	57	21	21	13	8	62	21	21	25	17	60	42	42
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	14	0	14	14	:	14	0	14	14	:	28	0	28	28
Spain	147	84	64	231	231	134	100	57	234	234	281	184	60	465	465
France	:	:	:	:	:	782	416	65	1,198	1198	782	416	65	1,198	1198
Croatia	28	7	80	35	35	22	6	79	28	28	50	13	79	63	63
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	19	63	23	82	82	30	51	37	81	81	49	114	30	163	163
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	6	0	100	6	6	6	4	60	10	10	12	4	75	16	16
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	2	0	2	2	18	13	58	31	31	18	15	55	33	33
Netherlands	174	39	82	213	216	:	:	:	:	:	174	39	82	213	216
Austria	:	:	:	:	143	:	:	:	:	98	0	0	:	0	241
Poland	14	1	93	15	15	7	2	78	9	9	21	3	88	24	24
Portugal	24	6	80	30	30	:	:	:	:	20	24	6	80	30	50
Romania	1,026	266	79	1,292	1464	949	278	77	1,227	1324	1,975	544	78	2,519	2 788
Slovenia	24	18	57	42	42	11	4	73	15	15	35	22	61	57	57
Slovakia	16	7	70	23	23	24	10	71	34	42	40	17	70	57	65
Finland	0	0	:	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	2	0	2	3
Sweden	:	:	:	0	45	:	:	:	:	39	:	:	:	0	84
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Annex Table A2.*1c : data not available Total gives the number of suspects reported in A2.1c; Total known are those with known gender.*

4.4.3 Prosecutions by gender

Males were three-quarters (75%) of those prosecuted for trafficking in human beings. In no Member State were women the majority. The proportion of men varied from **Lithuania** (86%), to **Latvia** (53%).

Sixteen (16) Member States provided data on the gender of those prosecuted in one or more year.

This is similar to earlier gender proportions of those prosecuted reported by Eurostat (2015): 2010 (67%), 2011 (72%) and 2012 (73%).

Table 4.4.3 Prosecutions by gender

	2015					2016					2015 - 2016				
	Male	Female	% male	Total known	Total	Male	Female	% male	Total known	Total	Male	Female	% male	Total known	Total
EU28	**1,990**	**648**	**75**	**2,638**	**2 919**	**1,525**	**508**	**75**	**2,033**	**2 339**	**3,515**	**1,156**	**75**	**4,671**	**5 258**
Belgium	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Bulgaria	:	:	:		99	:	:	:		80	:	:	:		179
Czech Republic	11	6	65	17	17	13	6	68	19	19	24	12	67	36	36
Denmark	17	3	85	20	20	:	1	:	1	1	17	4	81	21	21
Germany	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Estonia	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Ireland	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	:	0	2	0	0	:	0	2
Greece	83	34	71	117	117	67	30	69	97	97	150	64	70	214	214
Spain	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
France	713	286	71	999	999	804	296	73	1,100	1 100	1,517	582	72	2,099	2 099
Croatia	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		1	:	:	:		1
Italy	291	92	76	383	386	:	:	:		:	291	92	76	383	386
Cyprus	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Latvia	5	3	62	8	8	5	6	45	11	11	10	9	53	19	19
Lithuania	48	5	91	53	53	53	11	83	64	64	101	16	86	117	117
Luxembourg	19	4	83	23	27	7	8	47	15	24	26	12	68	38	51
Hungary	245	61	80	306	306	247	72	77	319	319	492	133	79	625	625
Malta	2	1	67	3	3	3	1	75	4	4	5	2	71	7	7
Netherlands	174	39	82	213	216	:	:	:		:	174	39	82	213	216
Austria	:	:	:		102	:	:	:		141	:	:	:		243
Poland	:	:	:		22	:	:	:		30	:	:	:		52
Portugal	4	:	100	4	6	17	:	100	17	18	21	:	100	21	24
Romania	362	105	78	467	467	280	70	80	350	350	642	175	79	817	817
Slovenia	:	:	:		23	:	:	:		21	:	:	:		44
Slovakia	15	8	65	23	23	24	4	86	28	28	39	12	76	51	51
Finland	:	:	:		23	:	:	:		21	:	:	:		44
Sweden	1	1	50	2	2	5	3	62	8	8	6	4	60	10	10
United Kingdom	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:

Source: Annex Table A3.1a : data not available. Total gives the number of prosecutions reported in A3.1a; Total known are those with known gender.

4.4.4 Convictions by gender

Men were nearly three-quarters (71%) of those convicted of trafficking in human beings (70% in 2015 and 73% in 2016).

Eighteen (18) Member States provided data on the gender of those convicted of trafficking in either 2015 or 2016. (No data for **Hungary.**)

This compares with earlier gender proportions of suspects reported by Eurostat (2015): 2010 (71%), 2011 (77%) and 2012 (76%).

Table 4.4.4: Convictions by gender

	2015					2016					2015 - 2016				
	Male	Female	% male	Total known	Total	Male	Female	% male	Total known	Total	Male	Female	% male	Total known	Total
EU28	**953**	**401**	**70**	**1,354**	**1 582**	**670**	**249**	**73**	**919**	**1 345**	**1,623**	**650**	**71**	**2,273**	**2 927**
Belgium	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Bulgaria	:	:	:		49	:	:	:		36	:	:	:		85
Czech Republic	19	7	73	26	26	5	4	56	9	9	24	11	69	35	35
Denmark	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Germany	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Estonia	4	:	100	4	4	9	2	82	11	11	13	2	87	15	15
Ireland	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	:	0	0
Greece	:	:	:		21	:	:	:		9	:	:	:		30
Spain	:	:	:		19	:	:	:		16	:	:	:		35
France	630	272	70	902	902	569	216	72	785	785	1 199	488	71	1 687	1 687
Croatia	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Italy	54	45	55	99	99	33	14	70	47	47	87	59	60	146	146
Cyprus	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Latvia	3	6	33	9	9	11	5	69	16	16	14	11	56	25	25
Lithuania	14	2	88	16	16	20	3	87	23	23	34	5	87	39	39
Luxembourg	5	4	56	9	9	5	3	62	8	8	10	7	59	17	17
Hungary	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Malta	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Netherlands	:	:	:		124	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		124
Austria	:	:	:		15	:	:	:		26	:	:	:		41
Poland	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Portugal	:	:	:		:	10	:	100	10	10	10	:	100	10	10
Romania	199	53	79	252	252	:	:	:		333	199	53	79	252	585
Slovenia	4	1	80	5	5	:	:	:		6	4	1	80	5	11
Slovakia	18	10	64		28	3	1	75	4	4	21	11	66	32	32
Finland	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Sweden	1	1	50	2	2	1	1	50	2	2	2	2	50	4	4
United Kingdom	2	:	100	2	2	4	:	100	4	4	6	:	100	6	6

Source: Annex Table 4.2a : data not available. Total gives the number of convictions reported in A2.1c; Total known are those with known gender.

4.5 Traffickers by age

4.5.1 Introduction

Most traffickers are adults. A very small proportion of those suspected, prosecuted or convicted of trafficking are under 18 years of age (the threshold of adulthood as defined in the Directive). Adults were 97% of suspects, 94% of those prosecuted, and 99% of those convicted (See Tables 4.5.2, 4.5.3, 4.5.4).

4.5.2 Suspects by age

Ninety-seven per cent (97%) of suspects - those in formal contact with the police and criminal justice system (suspected, arrested or cautioned) were adult, in the EU28 in 2015-2016. See Table 4.5.2.

The proportion varied between Member States. Five Member States reported no child suspects. The highest proportion of child suspects were found in **Estonia** (45%)

Fifteen (15) Member States provided this data.

There is no comparable data for 2010-2012.

Table 4.5.2 Suspects by age

	2015					2016					2015 - 2016				
	Children	Adults	% adult	Total known	Total	Children	Adults	% adult	Total known	Total	Children	Adults	% adult	Total known	Total
EU28	**38**	**1,949**	**98**	**1,987**	**3 157**	**101**	**3,050**	**97**	**3,151**	**3 952**	**139**	**4,999**	**97**	**5,138**	**7 109**
Belgium	2	177	99	179	179	8	203	96	211	211	10	380	97	390	390
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	0	35
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	597	:	:	:	:	551	:	:	:	:	1,148
Estonia	11	10	48	21	21	8	13	62	21	21	19	23	55	42	42
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	4	10	71	14	14	0	14	100	14	14	4	24	86	28	28
Spain	7	224	97	231	231	3	231	99	234	234	10	455	98	465	465
France	:	:	:	:	:	55	1,143	95	1,198	1 198	55	1,143	95	1,198	1 198
Croatia	3	32	91	35	35	0	28	100	28	28	3	60	95	63	63
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	1	81	99	82	82	0	81	100	81	81	1	162	99	163	163
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	0	6	100	6	6	0	10	100	10	10	0	16	100	16	16
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	1	1	50	2	2	0	31	100	31	31	1	32	97	33	33
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	216	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	216
Austria	:	:	:	:	143	:	:	:	:	98	:	:	:	:	241
Poland	0	15	100	15	15	0	9	100	9	9	0	24	100	24	24
Portugal	:	:	:	:	30	:	:	:	:	20	:	:	:	:	50
Romania	3	1,289	100	1,292	1 464	11	1,216	99	1,227	1 324	14	2,505	99	2,519	2 788
Slovenia	0	42	100	42	42	0	12	100	12	15	0	54	100	54	57
Slovakia	0	23	100	23	23	0	34	100	34	42	0	57	100	57	65
Finland	0	0	:	0	0	0	2	100	2	3	0	2	100	2	3
Sweden	6	39	87	45	45	16	23	59	39	39	22	62	74	84	84
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source Annex Table A2.1b : data not available Total gives the number of suspects reported in A2.1b; Total known are those with known adult/child status.

4.5.3 Prosecutions by age

Ninety-four per cent (94%) of prosecutions concerned adults, in the EU28 in 2015-2016. See Table 4.5.3.

The proportion varied between Member States. In five Member States 100% of the prosecutions were of adults: **Greece, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal** and **Sweden**. The highest proportion of prosecutions of those under 18 were found in **Hungary**, where it was 25%.

Eleven (11) Member States provided this data; seventeen (17) did not.

There is no comparable data for 2010-2012.

Table 4.5.3 Prosecutions by age

	2015					2016					2015 - 2016				
	Children	Adults	% adult	Total known	Total	Children	Adults	% adult	Total known	Total	Children	Adults	% adult	Total known	Total
EU28	**109**	**1,947**	**95**	**2,056**	**3 142**	**136**	**1,706**	**93**	**1,842**	**2 837**	**245**	**3,653**	**94**	**3,898**	**5 979**
Belgium	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Bulgaria	:	:	:		99	:	:	:		80	:	:	:		179
Czech Republic	1	16	94	17	17	1	18	95	19	19	2	34	94	36	36
Denmark	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Germany	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Estonia	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Ireland	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	:		2	0	0	:	0	2
Greece	:	117	100	117	117	:	97	100	97	97	:	214	100	214	214
Spain	:	:	:		97	:	:	:		45	:	:	:		142
France	16	1,007	98	1,023	1 160	31	999	97	1,030	1 236	47	2,006	98	2,053	2,396
Croatia	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Italy	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Cyprus	0	:	:		:	0	:	:		:	0	:	:		:
Latvia	0	8	100	8	8	1	10	91	11	11	1	18	95	19	19
Lithuania	0	:	:		53	0	64	100	64	64	0	64	100	64	117
Luxembourg	:	:	:		2	:	:	:		8	:	:	:		10
Hungary	76	230	75	306	306	80	239	75	319	319	156	469	75	625	625
Malta	:	3	100	3	3	:	4	100	4	4	:	7	100	7	7
Netherlands	4	210	98	214	216	:	:	:		:	4	210	98	214	216
Austria	:	:	:		370	:	:	:		377	:	:	:		747
Poland	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Portugal	:	6	100	6	6	:	18	100	18	18	:	24	100	24	24
Romania	12	348	97	360	467	23	251	92	274	350	35	599	94	634	817
Slovenia	0	:	:	0	23	0	:	:	0	21	0	:	:		44
Slovakia	:	:	:		23	:	:	:		28	:	:	:		51
Finland	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
Sweden	:	2	100	2	2	:	6	100	6	6	:	8	100	8	8
United Kingdom	:	:	:		173	:	:	:		152	:	:	:		325

Source: Annex Table A3.1b : data not available. Total gives the number of prosecutions reported in A3.1b; Total known are those with known adult/child status.

4.5.4 Convictions by age

Ninety-nine per cent (99%) of convictions concerned adults, in the EU28 in 2015-2016. See Table 4.5.4.

The proportion varied between Member States. In nine (9) Member States 100% of convictions were of adults, and in two (2) more it was 99%. The highest numbers of child convictions were found in **Romania** and **France** (10 each).

Thirteen (13) Member States provided this data; fifteen (15) did not.

There is no comparable data for 2010-2012.

Table 4.5.4: Convictions by age

	2015					2016					2015 - 2016				
	Children	Adults	% adult	Total known	Total	Children	Adults	% adult	Total known	Total	Children	Adults	% adult	Total known	Total
EU28	**16**	**1,329**	**99**	**1,345**	**1 582**	**7**	**907**	**99**	**914**	**1 345**	**23**	**2,236**	**99**	**2,259**	**2 927**
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	49	:	:	:	:	36	:	:	:	:	85
Czech Republic	1	25	96	26	26	1	8	89	9	9	2	33	94	35	35
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	4	100	4	4	:	9	100	9	11	:	13	100	13	15
Ireland	0	9	100	9	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	9	100	9	0
Greece	:	21	100	21	21	:	9	100	9	9	:	30	100	30	30
Spain	:	:	:	:	19	:	:	:	:	16	:	:	:	:	35
France	4	898	100	902	902	6	779	99	785	785	10	1,677	99	1,687	1
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	1	98	99	99	99	:	47	100	47	47	1	145	99	146	146
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	0	9	100	9	9	0	16	100	16	16	0	25	100	25	25
Lithuania	0	16	100	16	16	:	23	100	23	23	0	39	100	39	39
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	9	:	:	:	:	8	:	:	:	:	17
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	124	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	124
Austria	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	26	:	:	:	:	41
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	100	10	10	:	10	100	10	10
Romania	10	242	96	252	252	:	:	:	:	333	10	242	96	252	585
Slovenia	0	3	100	3	5	0	:	:	:	6	0	3	100	3	11
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	28	:	:	:	:	4	:	:	:	:	32
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	:	2	100	2	2	:	2	100	2	2	:	4	100	4	4
United Kingdom	:	2	100	2	2	:	4	100	4	4	:	6	100	6	6

Source: Annex Table A4.2b: data not available. Total gives the number of convictions reported in A4.2b; Total known are those with known adult/child status.

4.6 Citizenship of traffickers

4.6.1 Introduction

The citizenship of traffickers is addressed in relation to suspects (those in formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system who are suspected, arrested, or cautioned) and prosecutions.

For suspects, data is presented on: summary of EU and non-EU citizenship; EU Member State citizens; percentage contribution of Member States to EU28 total; non-EU citizens; and the gender of suspects.

For prosecutions, data is presented on: summary of EU and non-EU citizenship; percentage contribution of EU Member States to EU28 total of prosecutions; and non-EU countries of citizenship of prosecuted persons.

4.6.2 Suspects by citizenship: EU/non-EU citizens

Over three quarters (84%) of suspects with known citizenship held EU citizenship in the EU28, during 2015-2016 (89% in 2015 and 81% in 2016). Less than one fifth (16%) held non-EU citizenship during 2015-2016 (11% in 2015 and 19% in 2016). See Table 4.6.2.

During 2010-2012, Eurostat (2015: 45) reports that 69% of suspected traffickers were EU citizens.

Table 4.6.2: Citizenship of suspected traffickers

	Total %		
	2015	2016	2015 - 2016
EU28	89	81	84
EFTA, EU candidate and potential candidate	3	3	3
Other European countries	1	1	1
Asia	4	7	5
Africa	2	7	5
North America	0	0	0
CELAC	1	3	2
Oceania	0	0	0
Non-EU total	11	19	16
TOTAL KNOWN	100	100	100

Source: Annex Table A2.1c and additional data from questionnaire Table 2.1 : data not available

4.6.3 Suspects by citizenship: EU citizens

The EU Member States of citizenship of suspects are shown in Table 4.6.3.1. This is summarised in Table 4.6.3.2.

Table 4.6.2.3.1: Citizenship of EU suspected traffickers

Citizenship of suspects	Countries reporting suspects in 2015 + 2016, sorted in decreasing order of the number of suspects by citizenship																											
	EU Member States																											
	RO	FR	BG	DE	LV	BE	HU	ES	HR	CZ	PL	SI	EE	IT	SK	PT	NL	AT	LT	GR	UK	CY	IE	LU	DK	MT	FI	SE	EU28
Romania	2 761	114		200		39	0	137			1	1						24		2				1					3 280
France	2	602				7		1																					612
Bulgaria	1	30		159		29		27	2		8	1						74		5				1					337
Germany	3	2		303	3	2			1																				314
Latvia		1			160																								161
Belgium	2	1				146		2																					151
Hungary		24		95		7	0	2	1									22											151
Spain		9				4		66																					79
Croatia		1							57																				58
Czech Republic				11				2		30		2																	45
Poland				21		9		1			14																		45
Slovenia												33																	33
Estonia													29																29
Italy	6	7		6		1		1	1			1												2		1			26
Slovakia				2			0								23														25
Portugal		6				1		11																4					22
Netherlands				5		10		1																					16
Austria																		10											10
Lithuania								10																					10
Greece				8																1									9
United Kingdom		1						3																					4
Cyprus	1																												1
Ireland						1																							1
Luxembourg																								1					1
Denmark																													0
Malta																													0
Finland																													0
Sweden																													0
Total EU suspects	2 776	798	0	810	163	256	0	264	62	30	23	38	29	0	23	0	0	130	0	8	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	5 420
Total suspects	2 788	1 198	0	1 148	163	390	0	465	63	35	24	57	42	0	23	0	0	143	0	28	0	0	0	16	0	33	3	84	6 703

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

Source: Annex Table A2.1c and additional data from questionnaire Table 2.1.

The top five citizenships of EU suspects in the EU28 during 2015-2016 were: **Romania** (3 280), **France** (612), **Bulgaria** (337), **Germany** (314) and **Latvia** (161). See Table 4.6.3.2.

During 2010-2012, Eurostat (2015: Table A16 and Figure 12) finds that the most frequent countries of citizenship of EU suspect were: **Bulgaria** (1 230), **Romania** (1209), **Belgium** (1 089), **Germany** (681), and **Spain** 396.

Table 4.6.3.2 Top 10 citizenships of suspected traffickers within the EU

2015		2016		2015 - 2016	
Citizenship of suspect	**Number of suspects**	**Citizenship of suspect**	**Number of suspects**	**Citizenship of suspect**	**Number of suspects**
Romania	1 671	Romania	1 609	Romania	3,280
Bulgaria	177	France	609	France	612
Germany	153	Germany	161	Bulgaria	337
Hungary	82	Bulgaria	160	Germany	314
Latvia	82	Belgium	81	Latvia	161
Belgium	70	Latvia	79	Belgium	151
Spain	47	Hungary	69	Hungary	151
Croatia	32	Spain	32	Spain	79
Slovakia	25	Czech Republic	29	Croatia	58
Slovenia	24	Croatia	26	*	45
Total (Top 10)	2 363	**Total (Top 10)**	2 855	**Total (Top 10)**	5 188
Other EU (outside top 10)	137	**Other EU (outside top 10)**	106	**Other EU (outside top 10)**	232
citizenship	117	**citizenship**	120	**citizenship**	237
Total EU	2 500	**Total EU**	2 961	**Total EU**	5,420

Source: Annex Table A2.1a and additional data from questionnaire Table 2.1.

The proportion of suspects with EU citizenship from specific Member States is shown in Table 4.6.3.3. The proportions of the top five countries of citizenship are: **Romania** (61%), **France** (11%), **Bulgaria** (6%), **Germany** (6%), and **Latvia** (3%).

Table 4.6.3.3 Citizenship of EU suspects showing percentage of EU28 total

Citizenship of suspect	2015		2016		2015 - 2016	
	N	% of EU28	N	% of EU28	N	% of EU28
EU28	2 477	**100.0**	2 945	**100.0**	5 422	**100.0**
Belgium	70	2.8	81	2.8	151	2.8
Bulgaria	177	7.1	160	5.4	337	6.2
Czech Republic	16	0.6	29	1.0	45	0.8
Denmark	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Germany	153	6.2	161	5.5	314	5.8
Estonia	19	0.8	10	0.3	29	0.5
Ireland	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Greece	4	0.2	5	0.2	9	0.2
Spain	47	1.9	32	1.1	79	1.5
France	3	0.1	609	20.7	612	11.3
Croatia	32	1.3	26	0.9	58	1.1
Italy	12	0.5	14	0.5	26	0.5
Cyprus	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Latvia	82	3.3	79	2.7	161	3.0
Lithuania	10	0.4	0	0.0	10	0.2
Luxembourg	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Hungary	82	3.3	69	2.3	151	2.8
Malta	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	8	0.3	8	0.3	16	0.3
Austria	10	0.4	0	0.0	10	0.2
Poland	20	0.8	25	0.8	45	0.8
Portugal	10	0.4	12	0.4	22	0.4
Romania	1 671	67.5	1 609	54.6	3 280	60.5
Slovenia	24	1.0	9	0.3	33	0.6
Slovakia	25	1.0	0	0.0	25	0.5
Finland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sweden	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
United Kingdom	1	0.0	5	0.2	6	0.1

Source: Annex Table A3.1a N gives the number of suspects of known EU citizenship prosecuted within the EU. Rows report the citizenship of suspects.

4.6.4 Suspects: Non-EU Citizenship

The citizenship of suspects who do not hold EU citizenship are shown in Table 4.6.4.

The top five countries for the citizenship of suspected traffickers who do not hold EU citizenship, in the EU28 during 2015-2016, are: **China** (181), **Nigeria** (151), **Turkey** (67), **Albania** (49) and **Morocco** (40).

During 2010-2012, Eurostat (2015: Table 16) reports that the top five countries for non-EU suspects were **Nigeria** (267), **China** (127), **Morocco** (121), **Albania** (110) and **Brazil** (92).

Table 4.6.4: Citizenship of non-EU suspected traffickers

Citizenship of suspects	Countries reporting non-EU suspects in 2015 + 2016, sorted in decreasing order of the number of suspects by citizenship EU Member States (in standard country order)																												EU28
		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	
	China	13								57	106																			181
	Nigeria	14				18				59	53																			151
	Turkey	5				57																								67
	Albania	6				14					22																			49
	Morocco	10								13	14																			40
	Pakistan	15								19	6																			40
	Brazil									8	23																			37
	Serbia	7				23																			6					36
	Philippines																		31											31
	Ukraine					9																			7					24
	Iraq	9				9																								22
	Algeria										18																			21
	Tunisia										18																			20
	Cameroon										15																			19
	Bosnia and Herzegovina																													17
	Russian Federation						7																							17
	Colombia										10																			16
	India	9																												16
	Paraguay									14																				16
	Kosovo					9																								13
	Dominican Republic										10																			12
	Ecuador										11																			12
	Syrian Arab Republic										9																			11
	Afghanistan					6																								9
	Peru										9																			9
	Iran, Islamic Republic of																													7
	Côte d'Ivoire										5																			6
	Thailand																													6
	Other non-EU citizenship	16							5	13	51													5						98
Total non-EU suspects		130	0	0	0	174	11	0	20	201	400	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	32	0	0	1	0	10	13	0	3	0	0	1 003
Total suspects		390	0	35	0	1 148	42	0	28	465	1 198	63	0	0	163	0	16	0	33	0	143	24	0	2 788	57	23	3	84	0	6 703

Key: 1-4 suspects 5-9 suspects 50+ suspects

Source: Annex Table A2.1a and additional data from questionnaire Table 2.1. Total non-EU suspects include 3 stateless suspects.

4.6.5 Suspects, by gender and by citizenship

Three quarters (74%) of suspected traffickers of EU citizenship were male in the EU28 during 2015-2016. Among those of non-EU citizenship, the proportion of males was 54%. Among those of 'unknown, stateless or other' citizenship, the proportion of males was 92%.

While this data was collected in the earlier period, Eurostat (2015) does not report on this particular disaggregation.

Table 4.6.5: Suspected traffickers by citizenship and gender

Citizenship of suspect	2015				2016				2015 - 2016			
	Number of suspects	Gender			Number of suspects	Gender			Number of suspects	Gender		
		Male	Female	% Male		Male	Female	% Male		Male	Female	% Male
EU28	2 477	1 315	433	75	2 945	1 791	655	73	5 422	3 106	1 088	74
Belgium	70	56	14	80	81	59	20	75	151	115	34	77
Bulgaria	177	19	6	76	160	58	20	74	337	77	26	75
Czech Republic	16	1	3	25	29	0	0	:	45	1	3	25
Germany	153	1	1	50	161	6	0	100	314	7	1	88
Estonia	19	11	8	58	10	3	7	30	29	14	15	48
Ireland	0	0	0	:	1	1	0	100	1	1	0	100
Greece	4	0	0	:	5	0	1	0	9	0	1	0
Spain	47	33	14	70	32	22	10	69	79	55	24	70
France	3	0	2	0	609	448	160	74	612	448	162	73
Croatia	32	26	6	81	26	20	6	77	58	46	12	79
Italy	12	3	2	60	14	9	0	100	26	12	2	86
Cyprus	0	0	0	:	1	0	0	:	1	0	0	:
Latvia	82	19	63	23	79	27	52	34	161	46	115	29
Lithuania	10	6	4	60	0	0	0	:	10	6	4	60
Luxembourg	1	1	0	100	0	0	0	:	1	1	0	100
Hungary	82	3	1	75	69	25	5	83	151	28	6	82
Netherlands	8	3	0	100	8	6	2	75	16	9	2	82
Austria	10	0	0	:	0	0	0	:	10	0	0	:
Poland	20	10	4	71	25	7	3	70	45	17	7	71
Portugal	10	9	1	90	12	9	3	75	22	18	4	82
Romania	1 671	1 082	289	79	1 609	1 080	363	75	3 280	2 162	652	77
Slovenia	24	16	8	67	9	7	2	78	33	23	10	70
Slovakia	25	16	7	70	0	0	0	:	25	16	7	70
United Kingdom	1	0	0	:	5	4	1	80	6	4	1	80
Non-EU total	291	114	74	61	709	330	298	53	1 000	444	372	54
EU candidate countries	78	15	5	75	76	26	9	74	154	41	14	75
EU potentital candidates	7	1	0	100	23	11	5	69	30	12	5	71
Other European countries	21	6	13	32	27	8	6	57	48	14	19	42
Asia	107	69	12	85	239	124	109	53	346	193	121	61
North America	1	0	0	:	0	0	0	:	1	0	0	:
CELAC	20	4	14	22	99	43	54	44	119	47	68	41
Africa	56	19	30	39	245	118	115	51	301	137	145	49
Oceania	1	0	0	:	0	0	0	:	1	0	0	:
Unknown, stateless and other	143	6	0	100	138	6	1	86	281	12	1	92

Source: Annex Table A2.1a : data not available Number of suspects give the number who are reported in A2.1a. Percentages rare out of those with known gender.

4.6.6 Prosecutions by citizenship

Among those prosecuted for trafficking in the EU28 during 2015-2016 with known citizenship, 87% held EU citizenship, with 13% holding non-EU citizenship. See Table 4.6.6.1.

For 2010-2012, Eurostat (2015, Figure 14) finds that 49% were EU citizens prosecuted in their own country, 24% were EU citizens who were prosecuted in another EU country, 22% were third country nationals, while for 5% citizenship was unknown. This means that of those prosecuted during 2010-2012, 73% held EU citizenship.

Table 4.6.6.1 Citizenship of persons prosecuted

	2015 - 2016	
	Number of prosecuted individuals	%
EU28	2 380	87
EFTA, EU candidate and potential candidate	98	4
Other European countries	24	1
Asia	65	2
Africa	146	6
North America	3	0
CELAC	14	0
Stateless	1	0
Non-EU total	351	13
Unknown and other	97	

Source: Annex A3.1c and additional data from questionnaire Table 3.1

Among EU citizens prosecuted for trafficking, in the EU28 during 2015-2016, the countries that contributed most were: **Romania** (44%), **Hungary** (28%), **the Netherlands** (5%), **Italy** (5%) and **Lithuania** (5%). See Table 4.6.6.2.

Table 4.6.6.2 Citizenship of EU prosecutions showing percentage of EU28 total Prosecutions

Citizenship of prosecuted individuals	2015		2016		2015 - 2016	
	N	% if EU28	N	% if EU28	N	% if EU28
EU28	**1 431**	**100.0**	**949**	**100.0**	**2 380**	**100.0**
Belgium	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
Bulgaria	49	3.4	17	1.8	66	2.8
Czech Republic	16	1.1	19	2.0	35	1.5
Denmark	3	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.1
Germany	3	0.2	1	0.1	4	0.2
Estonia	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
Ireland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greece	35	2.4	46	4.8	81	3.4
Spain	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
France	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1
Croatia	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
Italy	120	8.4	0	0.0	120	5.0
Cyprus	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
Latvia	7	0.5	11	1.2	18	0.8
Lithuania	53	3.7	63	6.6	116	4.9
Luxembourg	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1
Hungary	329	23.0	337	35.5	666	28.0
Malta	1	0.1	4	0.4	5	0.2
Netherlands	109	7.6	0	0.0	109	4.6
Austria	12	0.8	17	1.8	29	1.2
Poland	25	1.7	28	3.0	53	2.2
Portugal	4	0.3	3	0.3	7	0.3
Romania	654	45.7	390	41.1	1 044	43.9
Slovenia	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
Slovakia	4	0.3	9	0.9	13	0.5
Finland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sweden	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
United Kingdom	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Annex Table A3.1c. N gives the number of suspects of known EU citizenship prosecuted within the EU. Rows report the citizenship of suspects.

Among non-EU citizens, the top five citizenships of individuals prosecuted were: **Nigeria** (87), **Albania** (43), **Serbia** (21), **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (19) and **Egypt** (18). See Table 4.6.6.3.

Table 4.6.6.3: Top 10 non-EU citizenships of individuals prosecuted

2015		2016		2015 - 2016	
Citizenship of prosecuted individuals	**Number prosecuted**	**Citizenship of prosecuted individuals**	**Number prosecuted**	**Citizenship of prosecuted individuals**	**Number prosecuted**
Nigeria	58	Nigeria	29	Nigeria	87
Albania	37	China	7	Albania	43
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19	Ukraine	7	Serbia	21
Serbia	15	Albania	6	Bosnia and Herzegovina	19
Egypt	14	Serbia	6	Egypt	18
Morocco	14	Syrian Arab Republic	5	Morocco	14
Moldova, Republic of	9	Egypt	4	China	10
Suriname	8	Iraq	4	Moldova, Republic of	10
Eritrea	7	Pakistan	4	Ukraine	10
Turkey	7	*	3	Pakistan	9
Total (Top 10)	**188**	**Total (Top 10)**	**75**	**Total (Top 10)**	**241**
Other Non-EU (outside top 10)	**64**	**Other Non-EU (outside top 10)**	**23**	**Other Non-EU (outside top 10)**	**109**
Unknown citizenship	**59**	**Unknown citizenship**	**38**	**Unknown citizenship**	**97**
Total Non-EU	**252**	**Total Non-EU**	**98**	**Total Non-EU**	**350**

Source: Annex Table A3.1c and additional data from questionnaire Table 3.1

4.6.7 Prosecuted persons by gender

Over three-quarters of those prosecuted in the EU28 from each of the main citizenship categories were male during 2015-2016: EU (78%), non-EU (76%) and 'unknown, stateless and other' (79%). See Table 4.6.7.

For 2010-2012, Eurostat (2015: 56) found 71% of those prosecuted were male, but does not analyse this by citizenship.

Table 4.6.7 Prosecuted persons by gender

Citizenship of prosecuted individuals	2015				2016				2015 - 2016			
		Gender				Gender				Gender		
	Number of prosecuted individuals	Male	Female	% Male	Number of prosecuted individuals	Male	Female	% Male	Number of prosecuted individuals	Male	Female	% Male
EU28	1 431	1 053	298	78	949	664	189	78	2 380	1 717	487	78
Belgium	1	1	0	100	0	0	0	:	1	1	0	100
Bulgaria	49	30	13	70	17	5	4	56	66	35	17	67
Czech Republic	16	10	5	67	19	12	3	80	35	22	8	73
Denmark	3	3	0	100	0	0	0	:	3	3	0	100
Germany	3	3	0	100	1	0	1	0	4	3	1	75
Estonia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	:	1	0	1	0
Ireland	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:
Greece	35	24	11	69	46	30	16	65	81	54	27	67
Spain	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:
France	1	1	0	100	1	1	0	100	2	2	0	100
Croatia	0	0	0	:	1	1	0	100	1	1	0	100
Italy	120	98	21	82	0	0	0	:	120	98	21	82
Cyprus	0	0	0	:	1	1	0	100	1	1	0	100
Latvia	7	4	3	57	11	5	6	45	18	9	9	50
Lithuania	53	48	5	91	63	52	11	83	116	100	16	86
Luxembourg	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	100	2	1	1	50
Hungary	329	245	67	79	337	246	73	77	666	491	140	78
Malta	1	1	0	100	4	3	1	75	5	4	1	80
Netherlands	109	93	15	86	0	0	0	:	109	93	15	86
Austria	12	1	0	100	17	0	0	:	29	1	0	100
Poland	25	5	1	83	28	0	0	:	53	5	1	83
Portugal	4	4	0	100	3	3	0	100	7	7	0	100
Romania	654	477	154	76	390	302	73	81	1 044	779	227	77
Slovenia	1	1	0	100	0	0	0	:	1	1	0	100
Slovakia	4	2	1	67	9	2	1	67	13	4	2	67
Finland	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:
Sweden	1	1	0	100	0	0	0	:	1	1	0	100
United Kingdom	1	1	0	100	0	0	0	:	1	1	0	100
Non-EU total	252	177	47	79	98	28	17	62	350	205	64	76
EFTA countries	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	:	2	0	2	0
EU candidate countries	61	51	0	100	15	6	0	100	76	57	0	100
EU potentital candidates	20	16	4	80	0	0	0	:	20	16	4	80
Other European countries	16	9	7	56	8	2	6	25	24	11	13	46
Asia	31	18	4	82	34	8	7	53	65	26	11	70
North America	2	2	0	100	1	0	0	:	3	2	0	100
CELAC	12	9	3	75	2	1	1	50	14	10	4	71
Africa	108	72	27	73	38	11	3	79	146	83	30	73
LatAMCarib - nonCELAC	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:
Oceania	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:
Unknown, stateless and other	60	28	6	82	38	2	2	50	98	30	8	79

Source: Annex Table A3.1c : data not available Number of prosecuted individuals gives the number of prosecutions of known citizenship prosecuted within the EU. Rows report the citizenship of those prosecuted..

5. CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Introduction

This report provides data on the extent and nature of trafficking in human beings in the EU28, for the period 2015-2016, with some limited reference back to earlier dates. This chapter offers a summary across the EU28, from 2010-2016, of registered victims, suspected, prosecuted and convicted traffickers and a summary of the citizenship of registered victims, suspected and prosecuted traffickers and concluding remarks.

5.2 Registered Victims, Suspected, Prosecuted and Convicted Traffickers over Time

This section brings together the measurement of victims with the measurement of traffickers. These statistics may help inform the balance of effort given to mitigating the harms to victims and reducing the impunity of traffickers.

Covering the period 2010 to 2016, Table 5.2 summarises the extent to which Member States have registered victims of trafficking in human beings, brought persons into formal contact with the police and criminal justice system in relation to trafficking in human beings (suspected, arrested, or cautioned), and prosecuted and convicted persons for the crime of trafficking in human beings.

There are clear patterns which are relatively stable over the period of time under examination, including in variations between Member States.

There appear to be no clear and substantial trends over the period of time under examination.

There are substantial variations between Member States. This variation includes the extent to which victims or traffickers are the focus of attention by the authorities and other agencies.

Table 5.2 shows the extent to which Member States report registered victims and traffickers ('suspects', prosecutions, and convictions). In 2016, for the EU28, this was: 11 385 registered victims, 4 172 suspects, 2 837 prosecutions, and 1 345 convictions. Some Member States report nearly the same number of registered victims as traffickers (suspected, prosecuted, convicted), while others report far more registered victims than traffickers (suspected, prosecuted, convicted). For example, in 2016, France reported 1 516 victims, 1 198 suspects, 1 236 prosecutions, and 785 convictions, while the UK reported 3 805 victims, 4 suspects, 152 prosecutions, and 4 convictions for the same year.

Member States may have different strategies, policies, and/or practices regarding the balance of caring for victims and reducing the impunity of traffickers.

Table 5.2: Victims, suspects, prosecutions, and convictions, 2010-2016

		EUROSTAT working paper 2015			EC first Progress report		Current data collection		
	Data Series	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014	2015	2016
EU28	Registered victims	9 710	9 438	10 998	8 034	7 812	7 188	9 147	11 385
	Suspects	4 591	4 152	4 017	3 152	3 172	3 257	3 331	4 172
	Prosecutions	2 699	2 928	3 178	2 059	2 020	2 890	3 142	2 837
	Convictions	1 370	1 389	1 096	1 524	1 605	1 468	1 582	1 345
Belgium	Registered victims	137	149	157	116	138	138	117	119
	Suspects	1 090	950	755	:	:	184	179	211
	Prosecutions	530	573	653	432	258	:	:	:
	Convictions	64	68	48	90	84	:	:	:
Bulgaria	Registered victims	580	541	579	540	491	:	:	:
	Suspects	163	138	134	111	87	495	409	447
	Prosecutions	120	125	109	129	89	94	99	80
	Convictions	119	119	105	106	56	59	49	36
Czech Republic	Registered victims	101	100	87	115	43	4	14	:
	Suspects	35	29	22	25	16	:	:	:
	Prosecutions	26	31	31	30	25	25	17	19
	Convictions	10	21	11	19	6	7	26	9
Denmark	Registered victims	53	60	66	76	71	71	93	121
	Suspects	13	13	9	20	15	:	:	:
	Prosecutions	:	13	21	20	12	:	:	:
	Convictions	:	:	:	6	12	:	:	:
Germany	Registered victims	651	672	626	603	583	583	470	536
	Suspects	767	778	787	:	:	522	597	551
	Prosecutions	192	148	162	:	:	:	:	:
	Convictions	131	121	128	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	Registered victims	57	56	22	24	2	4	13	10
	Suspects	78	87	111	9	3	4	13	10
	Prosecutions	2	1	5	2	7	:	:	:
	Convictions	:	:	:	2	2	4	4	11
Ireland	Registered victims	78	57	48	44	46	38	62	75
	Suspects	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Prosecutions	5	8	15	16	14	14	10	20
	Convictions	5	4	6	10	9			
Greece	Registered victims	92	97	94	102	78	:	158	346
	Suspects	246	175	171	142	125	:	14	14
	Prosecutions	:	:	:	42	40	:	117	97
	Convictions	:	16	34	46	15	:	21	9
Spain	Registered victims	1 605	234	125	264	153	153	267	193
	Suspects	678	280	195	:	:	201	231	234
	Prosecutions	:	:	:	92	113	84	97	45
	Convictions	:	:	:	9	11	21	19	16

	Data Series	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014	2015	2016
France	Registered victims	726	654	751	871	710	:	:	1 516
	Suspects	:	:	:	629	590	:	:	1 198
	Prosecutions	518	495	572	:	:	1 072	1 160	1 236
	Convictions	577	511	:	688	739	763	902	785
Croatia	Registered victims	7	14	11	31	37	37	38	30
	Suspects	10	17	21	:	:	42	35	28
	Prosecutions	6	3		:	:	:	:	:
	Convictions	3	1	2	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	Registered victims	2 381	1 560	2 631	756	424	648	781	879
	Suspects	151	75	152	:	:	:	:	:
	Prosecutions	209	159	254	:	:	:	:	:
	Convictions	22	17	30	:	:	56	99	47
Cyprus	Registered victims	52	40	37	140	109	:	46	44
	Suspects	64	49	68	:	:	:	:	:
	Prosecutions	64	49	68	34	50	:	:	:
	Convictions	11	12	36	4	12	:	:	:
Latvia	Registered victims	21	111	144	22	34	34	24	33
	Suspects	38	36	17	18	17	25	10	3
	Prosecutions	37	27	12	5	11		8	11
	Convictions	21	14	19	13	14	14	9	16
Lithuania	Registered victims	15	22	14	47	47	:	62	45
	Suspects	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Prosecutions	21	33	24	33	40	:	53	64
	Convictions	11	11	7	11	18	:	16	23
Luxembourg	Registered victims	11	12	7	8	10	12	7	20
	Suspects	6	14	7	:	:	8	6	10
	Prosecutions	29	33	22	:	:	3	2	8
	Convictions	6	6	2	:	:	11	9	8
Hungary	Registered victims	59	134	57	176	283	294	507	489
	Suspects	24	44	23	164	222	:	:	:
	Prosecutions	24	44	23	106	185	239	306	319
	Convictions	:	9	8	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	Registered victims		3	8	13	20	20	3	34
	Suspects		4	4	:	:	18	2	31
	Prosecutions		4	4	:	:	5	3	4
	Convictions			1	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	Registered victims	993	1 222	1 711	1 437	1 561	1 348	1 295	1 147
	Suspects	:	:	:	254	278	279	216	:
	Prosecutions	217	257	311	254	278	279	216	:
	Convictions	107	99	123	151	124	129	124	:
Austria	Registered victims	62	70	103	72	78	79	384	375
	Suspects	64	71	116	:	:	:	:	:
	Prosecutions	244	234	231	11	25	246	370	377
	Convictions	14	9	17	2	23	49	15	26

	Data Series	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014	2015	2016
Poland	Registered victims	278	310	246	393	355	201	173	197
	Suspects	14	13	23	135	103	11	15	9
	Prosecutions	:	124	64	47	21	:	:	:
	Convictions	20	19	18	24	17	:	:	:
Portugal	Registered victims	8	7	5	201	161	154	137	202
	Suspects	23	21	13	36	43	:	30	20
	Prosecutions	1	8	:	29	:	:	6	18
	Convictions	1	1	6	9	:	:	:	10
Romania	Registered victims	1 154	1 048	1 041	896	757	757	880	756
	Suspects	1 099	1 296	1 342	1 363	1 438	1 398	1 464	1 313
	Prosecutions	415	480	536	552	616	671	467	350
	Convictions	203	276	427	253	331	331	252	333
Slovenia	Registered victims	35	21	67	40	13	:	47	27
	Suspects	21	44	22	15	8	:	42	15
	Prosecutions	17	15	25	9	9	:	23	21
	Convictions	4	6	8	2		:	5	6
Slovakia	Registered victims	28	31	40	30	34	91	81	45
	Suspects	5	14	16	12	34	34	23	34
	Prosecutions	20	61	28	12	10	35	23	28
	Convictions	6	8	12	4	23	23	28	4
Finland	Registered victims	69	87	75	56	47	50	52	130
	Suspects	2	4	9	9	4			1
	Prosecutions	2	3	8	34	24	:	:	:
	Convictions		1	7	4		:	:	:
Sweden	Registered victims	96	127	88	86	97	93	180	197
	Suspects	:	:	:	:	:	36	45	39
	Prosecutions	:	:	:	3	3	3	2	6
	Convictions	6	2	9	2	1	1	2	2
United Kingdom	Registered victims	331	1 998	2 145	903	1 358	2 340	3 266	3 805
	Suspects	:	:	:	210	189	:	:	4
	Prosecutions	:	:	:	167	190	134	173	152
	Convictions	29	38	32	69	108	:	2	4

Suspects are persons in formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system (suspected, arrested, or cautioned). : data not available

Sources:

Registered victims: 2010-2012 Table A1 Eurostat (2015); 2013-2014 Table B1 European Commission (2016) 2014-2016 Annex Table A1.1

Suspects: 2010-2012 Table A14 Eurostat (2015); 2013-2014 Table E European Commission (2016) 2014-2016 Annex Table A2.1

Persons prosecuted: 2010-2012 Table A18 Eurostat (2015); 2013-2014 Table E European Commission (2016) 2014-2016 Annex Table A3.2

Persons convicted: 2010-2012 Table A23 Eurostat (2015); 2013-2014 Table E European Commission (2016) 2014-2016 Annex Table A4.2

5.3 Citizenship of Registered Victims, Suspects and Prosecutions

The citizenship of registered victims, suspects and prosecutions in the EU28 indicates complex flows within and across national and EU borders.

Out of those with known citizenship, more people who are suspected (84%) or prosecuted (87%) in relation to trafficking in human beings hold EU citizenship than do registered victims (44%). This is summarised in Table 5.3.1.

Nearly half (44%) of registered victims hold EU citizenship (22% in the same Member State as registration and 22% in a different EU Member State), just over half (56%) hold citizenship in a non-EU country.

Over four fifths (84%) of suspects hold EU citizenship (66% in the same Member State as police contact; and 18% in a different Member State), whereas less than one fifth (16%) hold citizenship in a non-EU country.

Over four fifths (87%) of those prosecuted hold EU citizenship (75% in the same Member State as the prosecution; and 12% in a different Member State), just over one tenth (13%) hold citizenship in a non-EU country.

Table 5.3.1 Citizenship of registered victims, suspects and those prosecuted

	2015 - 2016					
	victims		suspects		prosecutions	
Internal and external trafficking	N	%	N	%	N	%
Citizenship is the same as for registering state	3 663	22.0	4 236	65.9	2 048	75.0
Citizenship is other EU member state	3 580	21.5	1 186	18.5	332	12.2
Citizenship is EU (same + other)	7 243	43.6	5 422	84.4	2 380	87.1
Citizenship is non-EU	9 386	56.4	1 003	15.6	351	12.9
TOTAL KNOWN CITIZENSHIP	16 629	100.0	6 425	100.0	2 731	100.0
Others	1 491		278		97	
TOTAL	18 120		6,703		2 828	

Source: Table A1.4, A2.1a, A3.1c and detailed Member State responses to question 1.4

The proportionate contribution of EU Member States (in relation to the citizenship of registered victims, suspects and those prosecuted) to the total for the EU28 (for registered victims, suspects and prosecutions) in 2015-2016, is shown in Table 5.3.2. While some Member States are either high or low for both victims and traffickers (suspects and those prosecuted), some Member States are high in one and low in the other.

The five Member States that contribute the most to the EU28 totals of registered victims, suspects and those prosecuted are as follows. **Romania** contributes 21% of registered victims, 21% of suspects and 44% of prosecutions. **Hungary** contributes 18% of registered victims, 18% of suspects and 28% of prosecutions. **The Netherlands** contributes 10% of registered victims, 10% of suspects and 5% of prosecutions. **Poland** contributes 9% of registered victims, 9% of suspects and 2% of prosecutions. **Bulgaria** contributes 8% of registered victims, 8% of suspects and 3% of prosecutions.

Table 5.3.2. EU Member State Citizenship of EU registered victims, suspects and those prosecuted

Citizenship of undividual	2015			2016			2015 - 2016		
	% of EU28			% of EU28			% of EU28		
	victims	suspects	prosections	victims	suspects	prosections	victims	suspects	prosections
EU28	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belgium	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Bulgaria	8.6	7.1	3.4	7.2	5.4	1.8	7.8	7.8	2.8
Czech Republic	1.9	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.5
Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Germany	2.9	6.2	0.2	3.4	5.5	0.1	3.2	3.2	0.2
Estonia	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greece	0.2	0.2	2.4	0.3	0.2	4.8	0.2	0.2	3.4
Spain	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
France	0.1	0.1	0.1	14.6	20.7	0.1	7.8	7.8	0.1
Croatia	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.0
Italy	0.4	0.5	8.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	5.0
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latvia	0.4	3.3	0.5	1.4	2.7	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8
Lithuania	4.0	0.4	3.7	2.3	0.0	6.6	3.1	3.1	4.9
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hungary	20.0	3.3	23.0	16.8	2.3	35.5	18.3	18.3	28.0
Malta	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Netherlands	12.9	0.3	7.6	7.5	0.3	0.0	10.0	10.0	4.6
Austria	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.2	1.2
Poland	9.9	0.8	1.7	7.8	0.8	3.0	8.8	8.8	2.2
Portugal	3.4	0.4	0.3	2.1	0.4	0.3	2.7	2.7	0.3
Romania	21.2	67.5	45.7	20.5	54.6	41.1	20.9	20.9	43.9
Slovenia	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Slovakia	5.1	1.0	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.9	4.3	4.3	0.5
Finland	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
United Kingdom	5.7	0.0	0.1	8.5	0.2	0.0	7.2	7.2	0.0

Source: Table A1.4, A2.1a, A3.1c and detailed Member State responses to question 1.4

5.4 Summary

The collection and analysis of data on trafficking in human beings is developing. Each EU data collection exercise has been an improvement on previous ones. The progress and remaining challenges was described and discussed in Chapter 2 on methodology; so, this section should be read in conjunction with Chapter 2.

While there is a legal requirement in the Directive for Member States to provide statistics on trafficking in human beings to the European Commission, there remain, despite improvements, some gaps. These gaps mean that the support for policy development that statistics should provide is not yet as comprehensive as it might be. The gaps are smallest for the simpler

information and largest in the request for detailed information. Despite these gaps, the data collected by the European Commission on registered victims of trafficking is widely regarded as world-leading in its quality.

There has been significant progress in the provision of statistics on trafficking in human beings; but challenges remain. In a comparison of the current data collection exercise (reported here) with earlier reports (Eurostat Statistical Working papers, 2013 and 2015) and first Commission progress report, the progress has to be acknowledged: there is more detailed information on registered victims in the current as compared with past reports, and there were reporting on new indicators. This new information especially concerns social and policy developments to ensure the implementation of the rights and entitlements of registered victims and targeting the culture of impunity.

ANNEX

Table A0 : Questionnaire, Questions and Annex Tables

Questionnaire sheet	Title of question	Title of Annex table	Tables in main report (2015 -2016)
1.1	1.1 Victims by registering organisation.	Table A1.1 Number of registered victims by registering organisation. .	Table 3.2.2 Registered Victims (Numbers). Table 3.2.3 Registered victims (proportion of population): per 1 000 000 population. Table 3.3.1: Organisations registering victims.
		Table A1.1a Number of unaccompanied minors and separated children.	Table 3.5.6: Unaccompanied minors and separated children, identified and presumed victim.
		Table A1.1b Number of registered victims by identified and presumed status.	Table 3.2.4: Identified and presumed victims.
1.2	1.2 Victims by gender and age.	Table A1.2 Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) registered by the police, NGOs and other agencies disaggregated by gender and age (adult/minor).	Table 3.5.2: Registered victims: male and female. Table 3.5.3 Registered victims: adults and children.
		Table A1.2a Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) registered by the police, NGOs and other agencies disaggregated by gender and age (detailed age).	Table 3.5.4: Registered victims by sex and age: women, girls, men and boys. Table 3.5.5: Registered victims by detailed age categories.
1.3	1.3 Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and presumed).	Table A1.3, split into four components: Table A1.3a: Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of sexual	Table 3.4.2: Form of exploitation of registered victims: sexual, labour, other. Table 3.6.2.1 Form of exploitation by gender: showing female percentage.

Questionnaire sheet	Title of question	Title of Annex table	Tables in main report (2015 -2016)
		exploitation, by gender and age. Table A1.3b Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of labour exploitation, by gender and age. Table A1.3c Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of other forms of exploitation (forced begging, criminal activities, removal of organs, other exploitation, unknown exploitation), by gender and age. Table A1.3d Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of unknown exploitation, by gender and age.	Table 3.6.2.2: Male/female registered victims by form of exploitation. Table 3.6.3.1: Victims of sexual exploitation by adult/child. Table 3.6.3.2: Registered victims of sexual exploitation by detailed age categories.
1.4	1.4 Number of victims (Identified plus presumed) by citizenship.	Table A1.4: Number of registered victims in the EU by citizenship and gender. Table A1.4a: Number of registered victims in the EU by citizenship and age Table A1.4c: Registered victims with the same citizenship as the registering country.	Table 3.8.2.1 Citizenship by EU/non-EU. Table 3.8.3.1: Citizenship of EU victims. Table 3.8.3.3: Citizenship of victims, per 1 000 000 inhabitants (2015-2016). Table 3.8.3.4 Citizenship of EU victims showing percentage of EU28 total. Table 3.8.4.1: Citizenship of non-EU victims (2015-2016). Table 3.8.4.2: Top 10 non-EU citizenship of registered victims. Table 3.8.5. Citizenship of victims by form of exploitation. Table 3.8.6: Citizenship of registered victims by gender. Table 3.8.7. Citizenship of victims by age. Table 3.8.8: Child registered victims, by citizenship and gender (2015-2016). Table 3.8.9.1 Registered victims of Nigerian citizenship by age and gender (2015-2016).

Questionnaire sheet	Title of question	Title of Annex table	Tables in main report (2015 -2016)
1.4b	1.4b Number of victims (Identified plus presumed) by citizenship, by form of exploitation.	Table A1.4b: Number of registered victims in the EU by citizenship and form of exploitation.	Table 3.8.5. Citizenship of victims by form of exploitation Table 3.8.9.2 Nigerian victims by form of exploitation showing percentages for each reporting Member State.
1.5	1.5 Number of victims (Identified plus presumed) by country of recruitment.	Table A1.5a: Number of registered victims in the EU by country of recruitment, age and gender.	Table 3.7.5 Country of recruitment, by age and gender.
1.5b	1.5b Number of victims (Identified plus presumed) by country of recruitment, by form of exploitation.	Table A1.5b Number of registered victims in the EU by country of recruitment and form of exploitation	Table 3.7.4 Country of recruitment, by form of exploitation.
1.6	1.6 Number of victims (Identified plus presumed) by means of recruitment.	Table A1.6a Number of registered victims in the EU by means of recruitment, gender and age.	Table 3.7.3 Means of recruitment, by gender and age.
1.6b	1.6b Number of victims	Table A1.6b: Number of registered victims in	Table 3.7.2 Means of recruitment, by form of

Questionnaire sheet	Title of question	Title of Annex table	Tables in main report (2015 -2016)
	(Identified plus presumed) by means of recruitment, by form of exploitation.	the EU by means of recruitment and form of exploitation.	exploitation.
1.7	1.7 Number of victims (Identified plus presumed) by country of destination.	Table A1.7: Number of registered victims in the EU by country of destination, age and gender.	Table 3.8.1 Number of registered victims in the EU by country of destination and percentage of female victims. Table 3.8.2 Number of registered victims in the EU by country of destination and percentage of child victims.
1.8a	1.8a Victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by gender and age.	Table A1.8a Registered victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by age and gender.	Table 3.3.6.3 Seeking International Protection Status, by gender and age.
1.8b	1.8b Number of victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by form of exploitation.	Table A1.8b Registered victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by form of exploitation.	Table 3.3.6.2 Seeking International Protection Status, by form of exploitation.
1.8c	1.8c Number of victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by citizenship.	Table A1.8c Registered victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by citizenship.	Table 3.3.6.4 Seeking International Protection Status, by citizenship.
1.9	1.9 Reflection period and residence permit, by gender and age.	Table A1.9 Number of registered victims by assistance and protection: received assistance by age.	Table 3.3.2 Assistance received by registered victims

Questionnaire sheet	Title of question	Title of Annex table	Tables in main report (2015 -2016)
		Table A1.9a: Number of registered victims (by assistance and protection: received assistance by gender.	Table 3.3.2 Assistance received by registered victims.
		Table A1.9c: Number of registered victims by assistance and protection: residence permit based on Directive 2004/81/EC by gender.	Table 3.3.5.1: Residence permits based on Directive 2004/81/EC, by gender.
		Table A1.9d: Number of registered victims by assistance and protection: residence permit based on Directive 2004/81 as well as other granted residence permits by gender.	Table 3.3.5.2: Any residence permit, by gender.
1.9b	1.9b Reflection period and residence permit, by form of exploitation.	Table A1.9b: Number of registered victims by assistance and protection: reflection period.	Table 3.3.4: Reflection period received by registered victims, by gender.
1.10	1.10 Type of assistance and support received, by gender and age.	Table A1.10a: Number of registered victims by type of assistance and support received.	Table 3.3.3.1 Type of assistance and support received by registered victims.
		Table A1.10b: Number of registered victims by type of child assistance.	Table 3.3.3.2: Assistance and support measures for child registered victims.
1.11	1.11 Number of victims cooperating with law enforcement.	Table A1.11: Number of registered victims cooperating with law enforcement.	Table 3.3.7.2 Registered victims cooperating with law enforcement.
1.12	1.12 Number of victims testifying in court.	Table A1.12 Number of registered victims testifying in court.	Table 3.3.7.3: Registered victims testifying in court.
2.1	2.1 Persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by citizenship.	Table A2.1a Persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by citizenship.	Table 4.6.2: Citizenship of suspected traffickers. Table 4.6.2.3.1: Countries reporting citizenship of EU suspected traffickers. Table 4.6.3.2 Top 10 citizenships of suspected traffickers within the EU.

Questionnaire sheet	Title of question	Title of Annex table	Tables in main report (2015 -2016)
			Table 4.6.3.3 Citizenship of EU suspects showing percentage of EU28 total. Table 4.6.4: Countries reporting citizenship of non-EU suspected traffickers. Table 4.6.5: Suspected traffickers by citizenship and gender
		Table A2.1b Persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by age .	Table 4.5.2 Suspects by age.
		Table A2.1c Persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by gender.	Table 4.4.2: Suspects by gender ’
2.2	2.2 Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by form of exploitation	Table A 2.2 Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by form of exploitation.	Table 4.2.2: ‘Suspects’ – Formal contact with police and/or criminal justice system: Suspected, arrested or cautioned. Table 4.3.2: Suspects by form of exploitation.
2.3	2.3 Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by involvement in organised crime or migrant smuggling.	Table A2.3: Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system by involvement in organised crime or migrant smuggling.	Table 4.3.5: Suspected traffickers involved in organised crime and/or migrant smuggling.
3.1	3.1 Persons prosecuted, by citizenship .	Table A3.1a Number of prosecuted traffickers by gender. ,	Table 4.4.3 Prosecutions by gender.

Questionnaire sheet	Title of question	Title of Annex table	Tables in main report (2015 -2016)
		Table A3.1b Number of prosecuted traffickers by age.	Table 4.5.3 Prosecutions by age.
		Table A3.1c Number of prosecuted traffickers by citizenship,	Table 4.6.6.1 Citizenship of persons prosecuted. Table 4.6.6.2 Citizenship of EU prosecutions showing percentage of EU 28 total prosecutions. Table 4.6.6.3: Top 10 non-EU citizenships of individuals prosecuted. Table 4.6.7 The citizenship of persons prosecuted by gender.
3.2	3.2 Number of persons prosecuted, by form of exploitation.	Table A3.2 Number of prosecuted traffickers in the EU by form of exploitation.	Table 4.2.3: Prosecutions: Numbers Table 4.3.3: Prosecutions by form of exploitation.
3.3	3.3 Number of final decisions by the prosecution service (for persons prosecuted for trafficking in human beings), by nature of that final decision.	Table A3.3: Number and type of final decisions by the prosecution service (for trafficking in human beings.	Table 4.2.4.1: Final decisions of public prosecution services by decision type (percentage). Table 4.2.4.2 Final decisions by the public prosecution service by decision type (number).
4.1	4.1 Number of court judgments (including convictions) for trafficking in human beings.	Table A4.1: Number of court judgments (acquittals, convictions and other) for trafficking in human beings-by age and gender.	Table 4.2.6.2: Court judgments by acquittals, convictions, and others.
4.2	4.2 Number of convictions by form of exploitation.	Table A4.2a Number of convicted traffickers by gender.	Table 4.2.5: Convictions: Number. Table 4.4.4: Convictions by gender.
		Table A4.2b Number of convicted traffickers by age.	Table 4.5.4: Convictions by age.

Questionnaire sheet	Title of question	Title of Annex table	Tables in main report (2015 -2016)
		Table A4.2c Number of convicted traffickers by form of exploitation.	Table 4.3.4: Convictions by form of exploitation.
4.3	4.3 Freezing and confiscation of assets relating to offences of trafficking in human beings.	Table A4.3: Freezing and confiscation of assets relating to offences of trafficking in human beings.	Table 4.2.8: Freezing and confiscation of assets relating to offences of trafficking in human beings.
5.	5 Criminal justice data for the criminal offence of use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings.	Table A5. Criminal justice data for the criminal offence of use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings (suspects, prosecutions and convictions).	Table 4.2.7: Criminal justice data for the criminal offence of use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings (suspects, prosecutions and convictions).

Guidelines provided to member states for completing the tables

This section of the Annex provides the guidelines provided to Member States on how to fill in the Excel spreadsheet used to collect the data.

The data was collected in a series of Tables, and each Table corresponds to one or more Annex tables (which are provided in a later Annex section.
Member states were also asked to provide metadata for each Table giving further information on the data that was being supplied. The metadata is provided after the data tables.
For each Table we provide the original Table number (which collects data on a specific indicator and corresponds to the list in Section 2.3 of the main report), and the corresponding Annex Table or Tables constructed from that Excel table.

1. 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 report on trafficking in human beings 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. Member States are requested to clearly indicate which is the category of victims (identified and/or presumed/potential) they are reporting describing their national system of registering victims.

When data is gathered from different services it is obviously important to avoid double counting of victims in the data reported. 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.

Some additional breakdowns by age have been requested in some tables.
Please include ':' in the tables when data is not available and '0' when this is the reported value.

Table 1.1 and Table 1.2 Number of victims by registering organisation and gender and age

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) and adult victims, where available by 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. Unaccompanied and/or separated children who are victim of trafficking (EU and non-EU) are to be reported separately within the total number of child victims.

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 or in "other gender", respectively.

Table 1.3 Number of victims by form of exploitation

List the total number of victims (by gender and age group) by form of exploitation 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.

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, indicate the types of criminal activity involved.

Removal of Organs.

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 report of 2013 and as it is included in Europol, Situation Report (2016), Trafficking in human beings.

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

Table 1.4 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 should be used to identify the countries.

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

Tables 1.5 and 1.6 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 victims by means of recruitment by year in Table 1.6b 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 1.6. 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 focused prevention activities.

Table 1.7 Number of victims by country of destination (by age and gender)

List the countries of destination or intended destination, based on information as available, in Table 1.7. The data provided should be absolute numbers (not percentages). Eurostat GEO codes should be used to identify the countries. If data is not complete, the category 'unknown' should be filled in with the missing information.

Tables 1.8a Victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by gender and age

Table 1.8b Number of victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by form of exploitation and

Table 1.8c Number of victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by citizenship

The tables list the total number of registered victims of trafficking in human beings (identified and/or presumed), who were using the migration routes, either the Western Balkan or the Central Mediterranean route. Please provide further information in the metadata.

Table 1.9 Reflection period and residence permit, by gender and age

Given a reflection period In Table 1.9, 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 1.9, 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 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.

Table 1.10 Type of assistance and support received, by gender and age

Received assistance In Table 1.10, list the total number of victims of trafficking in human beings

(by gender and age group) who received assistance.

Type of assistance
In Table 1.10, 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. Others should include assistance and support measures for child victims, including unaccompanied children and separated children, such as number of specific actions to assist and support child victims of trafficking; by measures that have been adopted to carry out individual assessment of the best interest of the child; access to education; appointment of guardian or representative in case of conflict of interest with parents; measures to provide assistance and support to the family of child victims; specific actions taking due account of special circumstances of unaccompanied child victim; guardian for unaccompanied child victims; any other. Please provide further information in the metadata.

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 and by age. This data can most likely be provided by the different victim assistance services. Special emphasis is needed to avoid double counting data on child victims and unaccompanied and/ or separated children and support and assistance, which is the same as for children and adults.

2. Persons brought into formal contact with police/criminal justice system

Table 2.1 Persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by citizenship

List the total number of persons (by gender, age group and citizenship) brought into formal contact for trafficking in human beings with the police/criminal justice system. “Formal contact" with the police and/or criminal justice system may include persons suspected, or arrested or cautioned, for a criminal offence, at the national level. It includes persons suspected or accused in criminal proceedings until the final conclusion of those proceedings. Please refer to EUROSTAT methodological guidance 2017 for more details (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64346/2989606/Methodological+guide+for+users/bfd3bb4a-67b7-44de-860e-cb911df9e17a) Data on persons brought into formal contact for trafficking in human beings with the police/criminal justice system.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 25-30, 31+.

List the countries of citizenship of persons brought into formal contact for trafficking in human beings with the police/criminal justice system (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.**

Table 2.2 Number of persons brought into formal contact for trafficking in human beings with the police and/or criminal justice system, by form of exploitation (forms and sectors identified as in Table 1.3 and those involved in organised crime)

List the total number of persons brought into formal contact for trafficking in human beings with the police/criminal justice system (by gender and age group) by form of exploitation by year. A breakdown is introduced for the following exploitation purposes: 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 persons brought into formal contact for trafficking in human beings with the police/criminal justice system 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 persons brought into formal contact for trafficking in human beings with the police and/or criminal justice system involved in organised crime or migrant smuggling

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.
Smuggling: Directive 2002/90/EC established a common definition of the offense in its Article 1, General infringement: 1. Each Member State shall adopt appropriate sanctions on: (a) any person who intentionally assists a person who is not a national of a Member State to enter, or transit across, the territory of a Member State in breach of the laws of the State concerned on the entry or transit of aliens; (b) any person who, for financial gain, intentionally assists a person who is not a national of a Member State to reside within the territory of a Member State in breach of the laws of the State concerned on the residence of aliens.

3. Data on prosecuted traffickers by gender and age

Table 3.1 Persons prosecuted, by citizenship

List the total number of prosecuted persons for trafficking (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 25-30, 31+.

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

Table 3.2 Number of persons prosecuted, by form of exploitation (forms identified as in Table 1.3)

This is the total number of prosecuted traffickers per form of exploitation. A breakdown is introduced for identified forms of exploitation as: 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. 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 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 persons prosecuted for trafficking in human beings), by nature of that decision

List the number of finalised prosecutions on individual traffickers. This data should reflect the total number of prosecuted persons for trafficking 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 Offences, Out-of-Court Settlement and Others. In the category "Others", decisions can include not to prosecute (conditional or unconditional), decisions to joinder, 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 prosecuted 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.

4. Court data on judgments of traffickers by age and gender and on users of services of trafficking victims

Table 4.1 Number of court judgments (including convictions) for trafficking in human beings

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 specify 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 25-30, 31+.

Table 4.2 Number of convictions by form of exploitation (forms identified in Table 1.3)

List the total number of convictions for trafficking in human beings by form of exploitation (by gender and age group) by year. A breakdown is introduced for the following exploitation purposes: 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 trafficking in human beings, 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 and freezed from the traffickers convicted

List the total value of assets freezed and confiscated from the traffickers convicted in EURO. The value of property 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.

5. Criminal justice data for the criminal offence of use of services which are objects of exploitation of trafficking

This reporting is under Article 18 (4) Directive 2011/36/EU with breakdown by gender and age group (adult and child and as possible by 0-17; age group 18-24 and 25-30, 31+). Further information on type of offences to be considered is found in the Commission report of 02.12.2016 assessing the impact of existing national law, establishing as a criminal offence the use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings, on the prevention of trafficking in human beings, in accordance with Article 23 (2) of the Directive 2011/36/EU.

General Country Notes

Member States were asked to provide metadata expanding on what they were able to report in the individual Tables of the questionnaire. This metadata are reproduced as they were received from Member States. Discussions did take place between European Commission/EU ATC and the Member States to understand any ambiguities or possible errors, and these have been amended wherever possible.

The general comments from each Member State are reported below and additional comments relating to specific tables are reported within the next section of the report.

General comments from Member States

Belgium: The source of the data is the Immigration Office. It must be mentioned that the provided data refers to victims that are accompanied by a specialised center. Thus the data do not refer to every potential victim referred to the centres.

Bulgaria: Bulgaria's National Commission for Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings (NCCTHB) relies solely on the Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation for official data on identified victims of trafficking, proceedings, sentences and punishments. These victims are listed under Identified in this spreadsheet (data is unavailable on the identifying organisation). In addition, as the law-defined coordinator of the National Mechanism for Referral and Support of Trafficked Persons in Bulgaria, the NCCTHB receives signals for potential cases of trafficking from various stakeholders: partner institutions, Bulgarian missions abroad, international organisations and civil society organisations. These numbers are NOT included in this spreadsheet, but are provided in the narrative report. The reason is that the NCCTHB cannot either formally identify potential victims according to the law, and a proportion of the signals received turn out to be unlinked to trafficking. Also not included here but given in the narrative report are data provided to the NCCTHB by the Mission of the International Organisation for Migration in Sofia regarding victim return and reintegration, and by the non-governmental organisation Animus. The reason for this is that there is a tangible risk of double registration of a victim by both organisations, and the development of each case is not easily tracked.

Cyprus: The competent authority in Cyprus for recognizing victims of trafficking according to the antional legislation is the Office of Combating Trafficking in Human Beings of the Cyprus Police. According to the National Referral Mechanism all parties refer presumed victims to the Social Welfare Services, to be informed fo their rights according to the legislation before they are referred to the Police for the identification process

Czech Republic: Identified – victims identified by one of three NGOs or IOM Prague, who are involved in the national referral mechanism. If the victim is identified by another NGO or any other institution or body, but is not subsequently reported/supported/provided with services of the specialized NGO, we will not receive the information.
Presumed means that only victims supported and protected within the Program of Support and Protection of Victims of THB of the Ministry of the Interior.

Denmark: The Danish Centre against Human Trafficking has the task of registering identified victims of human trafficking. Three authorities can officially identify a victims of Human Trafficking and the Danish Centre against Human Trafficking monitors and collects data from each authority ad hoc and on an anually basis. Victims officially identified by the Immigration Service are included under Immigration and victims officially identified by the Danish Centre against Human Trafficking and the court are included under 'Other'.

Spain: The detection and identification processes is described in the points V and VI of our National Protocol for Victims Protection.
http://www.violenciagenero.msssi.gob.es/otrasFormas/trata/normativaProtocolo/marco/docs/ProtocoloTrataEN.pdf
Once the victims are identified, they have to be registered in national database managed by the

Intelligence Centre against Terrorism and Organized Crime (CITCO). This database only registers the information for official identified victims, nor for presumed victims.

Finland: National Assistance System for Victims of Human Trafficking (www.ihmiskauppa.fi). The assistance system is a governmental actor, which has merged in 2017 into the Finnish Immigration Service. The assistance system is responsible for providing assistance to all presumed and identified victims of trafficking, who are in need of assistance (and who agree to enter assistance services). The assistance system collects statistics on its customers. The assistance system does not collect statistics on whether its customers are formally identified or merely presumed victims. Finnish legislation has taken into account the difference between identified and presumed victims since July 1st 2015. Hence any possible statistical information about this can be calculated from the beginning of 2016 only.

Croatia: According to the Protocol of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, for identification, assistance and protection of victim of THB

Hungary: Please note that data filtered and provided here in this file refers to the following category of criminal acts - this circumstance is the result of the characteristics of national legislation: Categorization of criminal offenses related to trafficking in human beings is as follows:
Sexual exploitation (Trafficking in Human Beings (for the purpose of sodomy or sexual intercourse), Sexual coercion, Pandering, Promotion of prostitution, Living on earnings of prostitution, Use of child prostitution, Child pornography, Sexual abuse).
*Forced labour or forced service (slavery, servitude)(*Forced labour, Abuse of a minor, Use of Coercion (for the purpose of forced begging and forced labour), Violation of Personal Freedom and forcing the victim into forced labour, Trafficking in Human Beings (subjecting the victim to forced labour), Child labour, Unlawful Employment of Third-Country Nationals)
Illegal Use of a Human Body Trafficking in Human Beings for the purpose of unlawful use of the human body, Unlawful use of the human body) and
Other types of exploitation.

Ireland: All potential victims of human trafficking who are reported to our Competent Authority (CA), the Human Trafficking Investigation and Coordination unit within our national Police Force, are informed of the services and supports available to them i.e. the Reception and Integration Agency, the Health Service Executive and the Legal Aid Board. These bodies are also informed of the person's details. Each individual can then decide which services to avail of depending on their individual circumstances. The range of assistance and support services provided under the National Referral Mechanism to both foreign and domestic trafficking in person victims, depending on their individual circumstances. See http://www.blueblindfold.gov.ie/en/bbf/pages/doje. . In this workbook Identified victims refers to persons mentioned above, who have been referred to our CA. These victims can be reported by State bodies, non- Governmental support organisations or members of the public.
Data on Presumed victims is sent by the aforementioned non-Governmental organisations to Ireland's NREM, the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) within the Department of Justice and Equality. Due to victim confidentiality and the lack of unique reference numbers, this data is not available in a format that would allow for Presumed victims to be disaggregated from Identified victims. Therefore, data on Presumed victims has not been presented in this workbook. All figures refer to Identified victims.

Lithuania: Formally THB victims can be identified by investigators, prosecutors or judges. The data are included into the national criminal data basis. To avoid duplication, presumed victims are included into official statistics after their formal identification. The system automatically does not generate data on who exactly performed the official identification.

Latvia: According to the national legal acts victims can be formally identified only by a person directing the criminal proceeding or by the mandated NGO. Victims indicated in this sheet are identified/and presumed victims who were assessed and formally identified by the State Police, mandated NGOs. Victims are recognized as potential victims of human trafficking by the police, NGOs, consular officials, border guards, migration officers, social workers, municipal police officers,

victims approach for assistance themselves.

Netherlands: The main data source for victim registration is the NGO CoMensha (Coordination Centre for Human Trafficking). CoMensha registers possible victims at the request of the Ministry of Justice and Security, which are used for the monitoring and reporting task of the Dutch National 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 and the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee are officially obligated by law to register any possible victims that they encounter with CoMensha. In addition, other organisations are also strongly urged to report victims to CoMensha. Hence, possible victims are also referred by, for example, the Inspectorate of Social Affairs and Employment (Inspectorate SZW), regional care coordinators, shelters, other institutions that provide support to (possible) victims, organised return institutions, refugee aid organisation and legal services. Individuals, including (possible) victims themselves, are also able to register victims; however, this does not occur frequently.

Austria: The first data questionnaire comprises data provided by the Austrian Criminal Intelligence Service and the Ministry of Justice. Unfortunately, the statistical analysis is not (yet) compatible with the data provided by victim protection services (see second data questionnaire provided and the joint commentary of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Federal Ministry of Justice and the NGO LEFÖ-IBF (Intervention Centre for Trafficked Women) on why it is not practicable to set up a unified data collection system.

The second data questionnaire response comprises data provided by the three main victim assistance services in Austria: LEFÖ-IBF (Intervention Centre for Trafficked Women), MEN VIA (assistance for male victims of THB) and Drehscheibe (service of the city of Vienna for victims of child trafficking). Unfortunately, the statistical analysis is not (yet) compatible with the data provided by state authorities (see second data questionnaire provided and the joint commentary of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Federal Ministry of Justice and the NGO LEFÖ-IBF (Intervention Centre for Trafficked Women) on why it is not practicable to set up a unified data collection system.

The data from the two separate questionnaire responses have been merged in this report.

Poland: Polish BG Data base, Polish Police Data base and Prosecutor's Office Data base

Portugal: The OTSH was created in 2008 via the Decree-Law nº 229/2008 of November 27. It is mandated to produce, collect, analyze and disseminate information on THB and other forms of gender violence. Aside other activities, the OTSH is the responsible body for the national monitoring system on THB, but it is not the national official representative for crime and criminal justice statistics – role assumed by the Portuguese Directorate-General for Justice Policy - Ministry of Justice. The OTSH collects harmonized disaggregated and anonymized data from more than 30 data providers from governmental bodies (e.g. Directorate-General for Justice Policy/ Ministry of Justice, Law Enforcement Agencies, Social Security Institute, amongst other), non-governmental bodies/NGO's (e.g. Shelters, Multidisciplinary Specialized Teams for the Support of THB victims) and Intergovernmental organizations (such as the Lisbon Office of the International Organization for Migration).

The data collection starts with the suspicion of a THB situations/victim that is registered as 'Presumed). If the register originates from Law Enforcement Agencies (or transit to them by other organization, namely a NGO), the register has the following 1st classification "Pending/In Investigation". After the conclusion the competent authorities classified this set as: 2) "Confirmed VoT", or 3) "Non-Confirmed VoT" (e.g. other crime).

If the register originates from other body and does not transit to criminal investigation (e.g. victims refusal), the registers are classified as: 1) "Flagged" or 2) "Not Considered" (e.g. other crime).

It is important to mention that the classification given to the registers is done by the registering organization.

Each 3 months the Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings conducts reports and meetings. In the beginning of each here the Observatory conducts its annual report. All reports and thematic bulletins are validated by the data providers putting into practice the premise of collaborative work.

Slovenia: The process of identification of a victim of THB can be initiated by the police or a

competent NGO. Afterwards, the Police decides whether a person is a victim of THB (i.e. identified victims), refers the person for assistance which is provided by NGOs and collects evidence necessary to initiate a criminal case.

Slovakia: Data for years 2014 and 2015 refer only to victims who voluntarily were included into the specialized Programme of Support and Protection of Trafficked Victims. Data for year 2016 refer to all victims (i.e. those who entered the specialized programme - presumed victims and who were identified by the police) - they were 45 victims in total (32 identified victims and 13 presumed victims).

United Kingdom: There are three main sources of data available on the potential scale of modern slavery in the UK:

1. Referrals of potential victims to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), the UK's identification and support system for victims of modern slavery.
2. Referrals of potential victims under the 'duty to notify' provision of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 which applies to England and Wales.

Specified public bodies have a duty to notify the Government if they encounter an adult victim of modern slavery.

3. The number of modern slavery crimes recorded by the police.

The data in tabs 1.1-1.8 is from referrals of potential victims to the NRM.

2014-2016 Tables & Country Notes

Table A1.1 Number of registered victims by registering organisation

	2014							2015							2016						
	Police	NGOS	Border guards	Immigration	Labour inspectors	Others	Total	Police	NGOS	Border guards	Immigration	Labour inspectors	Others	Total	Police	NGOS	Border guards	Immigration	Labour inspectors	Others	Total
EU28	3 145	203	62	200	73	1 072	7 188	4 482	907	146	1 709	106	1 683	9 147	5 938	1 203	227	2 142	39	1 661	11 385
Belgium	:	:	:	138	:	:	138	:	:	:	117	:	:	117	:	:	:	119	:	:	119
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	43	1	3	:	:		:	4	1	13	:	:	:	:	14
Denmark	:	:	:	60	:	11	71	:	:	:	50	:	43	93	:	:	:	115	:	6	121
Germany	583	:	:	:	:	:	583	470	:	:	:	:	:	470	536	:	:	:	:	:	536
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	4	4	:	:	:	:	:	13	13	:	:	:	:	:	10	10
Ireland	20	10	0	1	1	6	38	39	10	0	6	0	7	62	47	10	0	6	1	11	75
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	50	90	:	:	:	18	158	46	279	:	:	:	21	346
Spain	153	:	:	:	:	:	153	267	:	:	:	:	:	267	193	:	:	:	:	:	193
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 516	:	:	:	:	:	1 516
Croatia	37	0	0	0	0	0	37	38	:	:	:	:	:	38	30	0	0	0	0	0	30
Italy	224	69	:	:	:	355	648	216	108	:	:	4	453	781	229	84	:	:	:	566	879
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	46	:	:	:	:	:	46	44	:	:	:	:	:	44
Latvia	7	27	:	:	:	:	34	4	20	:	:	:	:	24	7	26	:	:	:	:	33
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	62	:	:	:	:	:	:	45
Luxembourg	11	:	:	1	:	:	12	6	:	:	1	:	:	7	19	1	:	:	:	:	20
Hungary	290	:	:	:	:	4	294	505	:	:	:	:	2	507	483	:	:	:	:	6	489
Malta	18	:	:	:	:	2	20	2	:	:	:	:	1	3	34	:	:	:	:	:	34
The Netherlands	732	:	14	0	72	530	1 348	628	:	3	15	102	547	1 295	462	125	12	78	38	432	1 147
Austria	79	:	:	:	:	:	79	246	59	:	2	:	77	384	205	87	:	2	:	81	375
Poland	50	:	48	:	:	103	201	25	:	33	:	:	115	173	15	:	104	:	:	78	197
Portugal	69	82	0	0	0	3	154	60	37	0	0	0	40	137	165	37	:	:	0	0	202
Romania	715	4	:	0	0	38	757	833	5	:	0	0	42	880	734	0	:	0	0	22	756
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	47	:	:	:	:	:	47	27	:	:	:	:	:	27
Slovakia	64	11	0	0	0	16	91	60	13	0	0	0	8	81	34	6	0	0	0	5	45
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	50	:	:	:	:	:	:	52	:	:	:	:	:	:	130
Sweden	93	:	:	:	:	:	93	180	:	:	:	:	:	180	197	:	:	:	:	:	197
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 340	759	562	110	1 518		317	3 266	914	535	111	1 822	:	423	3 805

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.1a Number of unaccompanied minors and separated children

	2014			2015			2016		
	Id	Pr	Total	Id	Pr	Total	Id	Pr	Total
EU28	**53**	**3**	**56**	**84**	**2**	**86**	**126**	**73**	**196**
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	0	0	:	0	0	:	0	0
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	2	:	2	:	2	2	:	0	0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	52	52
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	0	2
Italy	41	:	41	71	:	71	117	:	117
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxemborug	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	10	0	10	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	10	:	10	3	:	3	4	:	4
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Finland	:	3	3	:	0	0	:	21	21
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU Member states. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values

Table A1.1b: Number of registered victims by identified and presumed status

	2014		2015		2016	
	Identified	Presumed	Identified	Presumed	Identified	Presumed
EU28	**2 997**	**4 191**	**3 843**	**5 304**	**5 382**	**6 003**
Belgium	:	138	:	117	:	119
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	43	:	4	:	14
Denmark	71	:	93	:	121	:
Germany	583	:	470	:	536	:
Estonia	4	:	13	:	10	:
Ireland	38	:	62	:	75	:
Greece	:	:	70	88	64	282
Spain	153	:	267	:	193	:
France	:	:	:	:	1 516	:
Croatia	37	:	38	:	30	:
Italy	648	:	781	:	879	:
Cyprus	:	:	46	:	44	:
Latvia	34	0	11	13	19	14
Lithuania	:	:	62	:	45	:
Luxembourg	9	3	2	5	10	10
Hungary	294	:	507	:	489	:
Malta	18	2	2	1	31	3
Netherlands	:	1 348	:	1 295	:	1 147
Austria	79	:	245	139	273	102
Poland	153	48	140	33	93	104
Portugal	58	96	49	88	132	70
Romania	757	:	880	:	756	:
Slovenia	:	:	47	:	27	:
Slovakia	57	34	56	25	32	13
Finland	:	50	:	52	:	130
Sweden	4	89	2	178	7	190
United Kingdom	:	2 340	:	3 266	:	3 805

Source: EU Member states. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A1.1, A1.1a and A1.1b

Cyprus: The competent authority in Cyprus for recognizing victims of trafficking according to the national legislation is the Office of Combating Trafficking in Human Beings of the Cyprus Police. According to the National Referral Mechanism all parties refer presumed victims to the Social Welfare Services, to be informed fo their rights according to the legislation before they are referred to the Police for the identification process

Czech Republic: Identified – victims identified by one of three NGOs or IOM Prague, who are involved in the national referral mechanism. If the victim is identified by another NGO or any other institution or body, but is not subsequently reported/supported/provided with services of the specialized NGO, we will not receive the information. Presumed – only victims supported and protected within the Program of Support and Protection of Victims of THB of the Ministry of the Interior.

Denmark: The Danish Centre against Human Trafficking has the task of registering identified victims of human trafficking. Three authorities can officially identify a victim of Human Trafficking and the Danish Centre against Human Trafficking monitors and collects data from each authority ad hoc and on an annually basis. Victims officially identified by the Immigration Service are included under Immigration and victims officially identified by the Danish Centre against Human Trafficking and the court are included under 'Other'. Denmark does not register presumed victims.

Finland: National Assistance System for Victims of Human Trafficking (www.ihmiskauppa.fi). The assistance system is a governmental actor, which has merged in 2017 into the Finnish Immigration Service. The assistance system is responsible for providing assistance to all presumed and identified victims of trafficking, who are in need of assistance (and who agree to enter assistance services). The assistance system collects statistics on its customers. The assistance system does not collect statistics on whether its customers are formally identified or merely presumed victims. Finnish legislation has taken into account the difference between identified and presumed victims since July 1st 2015. Hence any possible statistical information about this can be calculated from the beginning of 2016 only.

Netherlands: It is important to note that there are no data on identified victims available, since victims registered at CoMensha are all possible victims and they are not subjected to a formal assessment on victimization. This is essential for the interpretation of the statistics on victims in The Netherlands provided by the Dutch National Rapporteur.

Secondly, contrary to earlier data questionnaires on trafficking in human beings filled out by the Dutch National Rapporteur, all the data on possible victims included in this questionnaire (1.1-1.4b) do not include possible victims of sexual exploitation solely registered by the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee (RNLM, the Dutch Border Police). A sub-article of the of the Dutch Criminal Code Article concerning trafficking in human beings (Article 273f (1)(3)), considers the recruiting, taking away or abducting of a person with the intention of inducing that person to make himself or herself available for sexual acts with or for a third party for payment in another country. Until recently, neither means nor the intention of exploitation was required. However, in 2016 the Dutch Supreme Court ruled that the intention of exploitation is actually a “latent” part of this subsection of the Dutch definition. The Netherlands is also the only country that recognises this particular offence as human trafficking and thereby this may hamper international comparability. This specific situation refers to almost all possible victims of sexual exploitation registered solely by the Royal Netherlands Mareschaussee. The Dutch National Rapporteur has recently decided not to include these individuals as possible victims of trafficking in persons in its own analyses and publications, and will also no longer include them in (international) data questionnaires. Hence, numbers on the year 2014 in this questionnaire will differ from those provided in earlier questionnaires.

The number of possible victims per registering organisation (1.1) is not equal to the total number

of possible victims per year (1.2) because some victims were registered by two or more organisations.

In general, it is not possible to report on how many of the minor victims of trafficking were unaccompanied minors or separated children, since this information is not structurally recorded.

Portugal: The OTSH was created in 2008 via the Decree-Law nº 229/2008 of November 27. It is mandated to produce, collect, analyze and disseminate information on THB and other forms of gender violence. Aside other activities, the OTSH is the responsible body for the national monitoring system on THB, but it is not the national official representative for crime and criminal justice statistics – role assumed by the Portuguese Directorate-General for Justice Policy - Ministry of Justice. The OTSH collects harmonized disaggregated and anonymized data from more than 30 data providers from governmental bodies (e.g. Directorate-General for Justice Policy/ Ministry of Justice, Law Enforcement Agencies, Social Security Institute, amongst other), non-governmental bodies/NGO's (e.g. Shelters, Multidisciplinary Specialized Teams for the Support of THB victims) and Intergovernmental organizations (such as the Lisbon Office of the International Organization for Migration).

In Portugal, in the category "Police" it is to be considered also the category "Border Guards" as the national Immigration and Border Guard is a Law Enforcement Agency (LEA).

By 'Presumed' victim is to be considered the registers with the following classification given by data providers: "Pending/In Investigation" (registers by LEA that may conclude at the end of the criminal investigation in 'Identified' or 'Not identified') and "Flagged by NGO/Other bodies" - registers that for several reasons did not transit to LEA.

It is counted 'Identified' and 'Presumed' victims in the typification Portugal as a Origin (domestic or abroad), Transit and Destination country. It should be noticed that in 'Origin' one can have not only Portuguese citizens but also foreign citizens that have migrated to Portugal (for a different length of time) and that were recruited in Portugal (either domestic trafficking or abroad). However, this aggregation (domestic trafficking and in transit) it is not considered in indicator “1.7 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of destination”.

Romania: For the police it was included also cases of identification from border guards. For the other was included: Romanian diplomatic mission, IO and other.

Slovakia: Completed with File 1 File 1: Tables 1,1 and 1,2 are separately filled in for the period of 2014 and 2015 for victims, who voluntarily agreed to enter the program (Presumed victims) and separately to the victims who appeared procedurally in the position of aggrieved person in cases investigated by NUCIM (identified victims), as there was no unified statistics of all HT victims during this period. It's not possible to count the numbers of victims, since some of the victims were also kept in IC statistics and NUCIM statistics and double count would occur.

A unified statistics for 2016 already exists for all HT victims recorded by IC and NUCIM, without the risk of double counting, as the data are collected from the uniform statistical system of the Ministry of the Interior of the SR to HT victims, this is a total of 45 HT victims. Information on the presumed victims was not provided by the non-governmental sector in the monitoring period. If such victims were registered by the non-governmental sector outside the IC statistical system, we do not obtain them, and therefore we cannot state them. For the purpose of this report, we also do not state the data on presumed or identified victims register in the SR and at the same time in a foreign NRM, although we have this information from 2016,.

Table A1.2 Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) registered by the police, NGOs and other agencies disaggregated by gender and age (adult/minor)

	2014																															
	Male								Female								Other								Unknown							
	Children		Adult		Age Unknown		Total		Children		Adult		Age Unknown		Total		Children		Adult		Age Unknown		Total		Children		Adult		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
EU28	71	68	550	310	3	27	649	1312	567	228	2130	936	9	50	2784	2646	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	89
Belgium	:	:	:	84	:	:	:	84	:	5	:	49	:	:	:	54	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	138
Bulgaria	14	:	17	:	:	:	31	:	31	:	433	:	:	:	464	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	0	:	32	:	0	:	32	:	0	:	11	:	0	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	2	:	6	:	0	:	8	:	3	:	60	:	0	:	63	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:
Germany	7	:	38	:	3	:	48	:	50	:	476	:	9	:	535	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:
Estonia	:	:	1	:	:	:	1	:	2	:	1	:	:	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	2	:	8	:	0	:	10	:	2	:	26	:	0	:	28	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	3	:	4	:	0	:	7	:	4	:	142	:	0	:	146	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	4	:	4	:	0	:	8	:	18	:	11	:	0	:	29	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:
Italy	4	:	178	:	:	:	182	:	37	:	420	:	:	:	457	:	:	:	9	:	:	:	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	1	:	4	2	:	:	5	2	:	:	4	:	:	1	4	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:
Hungary	18	:	21	:	:	:	39	:	117	:	138	:	:	:	255	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	135	:
Malta	0	1	3	:	:	:	3	1	:	1	15	:	:	:	15	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	2
Netherlands	:	65	:	158	:	22	:	245	:	214	:	756	:	41	:	1011	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	279
Austria	0	:	26	:	0	:	26	:	5	:	48	:	0	:	53	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	78	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	6	:	26	12	0	5	32	18	7	6	19	62	0	8	26	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	0	:
Romania	10	:	184	:	0	:	194	:	280	:	283	:	0	:	563	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	0	0	20	12	:	0	20	12	11	0	26	22	:	0	37	22	:	0	:	0	:	0	0	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	0	0
Finland	:	2	:	10	:	:	:	12	:	2	:	36	:	:	:	38	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4
Sweden	:	:	2	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	89	:	89	4	89

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by member states and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.2 Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) registered by the police, NGOs and other agencies disaggregated by gender and age (adult/minor) (continued)

	2015																																			
	Male								Female								Other								Unknown								Total					
	Children		Adult		Age Unknown		Total		Children		Adult		Age Unknown		Total		Children		Adult		Age Unknown		Total		Children		Adult		Age Unknown		Total		Children		Adult		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	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr
EU28	76	####	496	270	5	75	645	1 971	564	266	2 031	735	47	71	2 691	2 817	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	3	0	135	1	0	9	185	10	322	640	507	2 531	#####	61	331	3 348	5 114
Belgium	:	7	:	56	:	:	:	63	:	7	:	47	:	:	:	54	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	103	:	:	:	117
Bulgaria	5	:	23	:	:	:	28	:	28	:	353	:	:	:	381	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	33	:	376	:	:	:	409	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	0	:	4	:	0	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	0	:	4	:	0	:	4
Denmark	5	:	37	:	0	:	42	:	1	:	50	:	0	:	52	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	6	:	87	:	0	:	93	:
Germany	7	:	44	:	4	:	55	:	71	:	316	:	19	:	406	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	1	:	8	:	9	:	78	:	361	:	31	:	470	:
Estonia	4	:	:	:	:	:	4	:	7	:	2	:	:	:	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	2	:	:	:	13	:
Ireland	2	:	18	:	0	:	20	:	6	:	35	:	0	:	41	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	8	:	54	:	0	:	62	:
Greece	2	29	24	0	:	:	26	29	5	33	38	19	:	:	43	52	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	7	1	7	7	62	62	19	1	7	70	88
Spain	1	:	100	:	0	:	101	:	7	:	159	:	0	:	166	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	8	:	259	:	0	:	267	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	7	:	31	:	0	:	38	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	7	:	31	:	0	:	38	:
Italy	7	:	113	:	:	:	120	:	64	:	595	:	:	:	659	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	71	:	710	:	:	:	781	:
Cyprus	2	:	21	:	:	:	23	:	2	:	21	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	:	42	:	:	:	46	:
Latvia	1	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	4	:	6	:	0	:	10	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	5	:	6	:	0	:	11	:
Lithuania	5	:	21	:	:	:	26	:	12	:	24	:	:	:	36	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	17	:	45	:	:	:	62	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	5	:	:	2	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	5	:	:	2	5
Hungary	35	:	23	:	:	:	58	:	321	:	128	:	:	:	449	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	356	:	151	:	:	:	507	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	1	1	:	:	2	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	1	1	:	:	2	2
Netherlands	:	70	:	128	:	75	:	273	:	218	:	588	:	71	:	877	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	288	:	716	:	146	:	1 150
Austria	:	:	19	3	1	:	20	3	15	:	183	:	28	:	226	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	1	:	135	:	:	:	:	:	135	15	135	202	4	29	:	246	139
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	67	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	48	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	115	:
Portugal	:	:	28	51	0	:	29	53	6	7	14	26	0	:	20	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	:	6	7	42	77	0	0	49	88
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	45	:	0	:	47	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	45	:	0	:	47	:
Slovakia	0	0	25	17	:	0	25	17	5	0	26	8	:	0	31	8	:	0	:	0	:	0	0	0	:	0	:	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	51	25	:	0	56	25
Finland	:	0	:	15	:	0	:	15	:	0	:	37	:	0	:	37	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	52	:	0	:	52
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	178	:	178	:	:	2	:	:	178	2	178		
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 518	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 744	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3 266

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by member states and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.2 Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) registered by the police, NGOs and other agencies disaggregated by gender and age (adult/minor) (continued)

	2016																													
	Male								Female								Other								Unknown				Total			
	Children		Adult		Age Unknown		Total		Children		Adult		Age Unknown		Total		Children		Adult		Age Unknown		Total		Children		Adult		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
EU28	175	161	767	248	1	69	989	2 344	745	246	3 191	703	74	75	4 045	2 962	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	5	0	0	1	1	11	286	12	379	920	407	3 969	952	86	430	5 058	5 690
Belgium	:	1	:	58	:	:	:	59	:	5	:	55	:	:	:	60	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	:	113	:	:	:	119
Bulgaria	4	:	34	:	:	:	38	:	21	:	388	:	:	:	409	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	:	422	:	:	:	447	:
Czech Republic	:	0	:	7	:	0	:	7	:	0	:	7	:	0	:	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	14	:	0	:	14
Denmark	3	:	4	:	0	:	7	:	6	:	108	:	0	:	114	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	9	:	112	:	0	:	121	:
Germany	8	:	42	:	1	:	51	:	88	:	370	:	21	:	479	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	1	:	5	:	6	:	96	:	413	:	27	:	536	:
Estonia	1	:	2	:	:	:	3	:	7	:	:	:	:	:	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8	:	2	:	:	:	10	:
Ireland	0	:	36	:	0	:	36	:	1	:	38	:	0	:	39	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	74	:	0	:	75	:
Greece	5	93	17	3	:	:	22	96	13	48	29	48	:	:	42	96	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	90	:	90	18	141	46	51	0	90	64	282
Spain	2	:	26	:	0	:	28	:	18	:	147	:	:	:	165	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	20	:	173	:	0	:	193	:
France	83	:	273	:	0	:	356	:	223	:	909	:	22	:	1 154	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	6	:	6	:	306	:	1 182	:	28	:	1 516	:
Croatia	3	:	6	:	0	:	9	:	8	:	13	:	0	:	21	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	11	:	19	:	0	:	30	:
Italy	12	:	110	:	:	:	122	:	105	:	642	:	:	:	747	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	117	:	762	:	:	:	879	:
Cyprus	0	:	4	:	:	:	4	:	1	:	39	:	:	:	40	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	43	:	:	:	44	:
Latvia	0	:	4	:	0	:	4	:	6	:	9	:	:	:	15	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	6	:	13	:	0	:	19	:
Lithuania	3	:	22	:	:	:	25	:	1	:	19	:	:	:	20	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	4	:	41	:	:	:	45	:
Luxembourg	3	:	2	:	:	:	5	:	3	1	2	7	:	2	5	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	1	4	7	:	2	10	10
Hungary	43	:	13	:	:	:	56	:	228	:	205	:	:	:	433	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	271	:	218	:	:	:	489	:
Malta	:	:	18	:	:	:	18	:	:	:	13	3	:	:	13	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	31	3	:	:	31	3
Netherlands	:	54	:	100	:	68	:	222	:	173	:	480	:	73	:	726	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	3	:	4	:	227	:	581	:	144	:	952
Austria	:	:	31	10	:	1	31	11	12	:	199	:	31	:	242	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	91	12	:	230	10	31	1	273	102
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	44	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	34	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	78	:
Portugal	:	:	105	29	0	:	107	31	:	9	22	24	:	:	23	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	0	3	:	4	0	9	127	53	0	3	132	70
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0	:	2	:	0	:	2	:	0	:	25	:	0	:	25	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	27	:	0	:	27	:
Slovakia	5	0	12	10	0	0	17	10	3	0	12	3	0	0	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	24	13	0	0	32	13
Finland	:	13	:	31	:	0	:	44	:	10	:	76	:	0	:	86	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	23	:	107	:	0	:	130
Sweden	:	:	4	:	:	:	4	:	1	:	2	:	:	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	190	:	190	1	:	6	:	:	190	7	190
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 864	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 936	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3 805

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.2a Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) registered by the police, NGOs and other agencies disaggregated by gender and age

	2014																													
	Male												Female												Other							
	0-11		12-17		18-24		+25		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	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr
EU28	12	5	41	60	78	54	255	211	3	27	649	1312	34	3	454	220	723	438	528	450	9	50	2 784	2 646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	20	:	64	:	:	:	84	:	2	:	3	:	12	:	37	:	:	:	54	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	31	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	464	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	32	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
Denmark	0	:	2	:	1	:	5	:	0	:	8	:	0	:	3	:	8	:	52	:	0	:	63	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:
Germany	2	:	5	:	13	:	25	:	3	:	48	:	0	:	50	:	317	:	159	:	9	:	535	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	:	2	:	2	:	6	:	0	:	10	:	0	:	2	:	10	:	16	:	0	:	28	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	0	:	3	:	2	:	2	:	0	:	7	:	0	:	4	:	68	:	74	:	0	:	146	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	1	:	3	:	1	:	3	:	0	:	8	:	2	:	16	:	6	:	5	:	0	:	29	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	182	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	457	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	12	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	1	:	:	2	4	:	:	:	5	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	:	:	1	4	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	6	:	12	:	2	:	19	:	:	:	39	:	9	:	108	:	73	:	65	:	:	:	255	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	0	0	:	:	3	:	:	:	3	1	:	:	:	1	:	:	15	:	:	:	15	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	5	:	60	:	27	:	131	:	22	:	245	:	1	:	213	:	383	:	373	:	41	:	1011	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
Austria	0	:	0	:	0	:	26	:	0	:	26	:	0	:	5	:	25	:	23	:	0	:	53	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	78	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	3	0	3	:	6	0	20	9	0	5	32	18	4	:	3	3	6	28	13	33	0	8	26	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	:	10	:	49	:	135	:	0	:	194	:	19	:	261	:	196	:	87	:	0	:	563	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	0	:	0	:	5	:	7	:	0	20	12	:	0	:	0	:	15	:	7	:	0	37	22	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	0	0
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	38	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	906	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1432	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.2a Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) registered by the police, NGOs and other agencies disaggregated by gender and age (continued)

	2014																							
	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
EU28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	89	46	8	495	280	801	492	783	661	12	166	3 442	4 051
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	3	:	32	:	101	:	:	:	138
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	495	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	43
Denmark	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	5	:	9	:	57	:	0	:	71	:
Germany	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	55	:	330	:	184	:	12	:	583	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	4	:
Ireland	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	4	:	12	:	22	:	0	:	38	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	0	:	7	:	70	:	76	:	0	:	153	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	3	:	19	:	7	:	8	:	0	:	37	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	648	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	18	0	0	0	34	0
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	2	8	:	:	1	9	3
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	120	:	75	:	84	:	:	:	294	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	1	:	:	18	:	:	:	18	2
Netherlands	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	6	:	273	:	410	:	504	:	63	:	1 256
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	5	:	25	:	49	:	0	:	79	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	103	:
Portugal	0	:	0	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	7	0	6	3	12	28	33	42	0	13	58	96
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	19	:	271	:	245	:	222	:	0	:	757	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	0	0	:	0	:	0	:	20	:	14	:	0	57	34
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	50
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	89	:	89	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	89	4	89
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 340

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.2a Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) registered by the police, NGOs and other agencies disaggregated by gender and age (continued)

	2015																													
	Male												Female												Other											
	0-11		12-17		18-24		+25		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	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr
EU28	8	7	49	99	57	49	233	203	5	75	645	1 971	25	4	430	227	449	336	546	341	47	71	2 691	2 817	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3
Belgium	:	7	:	:	:	6	:	50	:	:	:	63	:	1	:	6	:	22	:	25	:	:	:	54	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	28	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	381	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	3	:	0	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
Denmark	0	:	5	:	0	:	37	:	0	:	42	:	0	:	1	:	18	:	32	:	0	:	52	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:
Germany	2	:	5	:	10	:	34	:	4	:	55	:	0	:	71	:	213	:	103	:	19	:	406	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	1	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	:	1	:	6	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	:	2	:	4	:	14	:	0	:	20	:	1	:	5	:	10	:	25	:	0	:	41	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	1	:
Greece	:	:	:	29	:	:	:	:	:	:	26	29	:	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	43	52	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	0	:	1	:	18	:	82	:	0	:	101	:	0	:	7	:	50	:	109	:	0	:	166	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	7	:	10	:	21	:	0	:	38	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	120	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	659	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:
Cyprus	0	:	2	:	3	:	18	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	2	:	11	:	10	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	0	:	1	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	4	:	0	:	6	:	0	:	10	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	26	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	36	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	2	4	:	:	2	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	5	:	30	:	4	:	19	:	:	:	58	:	20	:	301	:	67	:	61	:	:	:	449	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	:	1	1	:	:	2	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	0	:	70	:	36	:	92	:	75	:	273	:	3	:	215	:	301	:	287	:	71	:	877	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
Austria	:	:	:	:	4	2	15	1	1	:	20	3	0	:	15	:	47	:	136	:	28	:	226	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	1
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	67	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	48	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	0	0	:	14	3	14	45	0	:	29	53	3	:	3	5	6	6	8	18	0	:	20	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	15	:	30	:	0	:	47	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:
Slovakia	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	15	:	0	25	17	:	0	:	0	:	5	:	3	:	0	31	8	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	0	0
Finland	:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	15	:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	37	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 518	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 744	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.2a Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) registered by the police, NGOs and other agencies disaggregated by gender and age (continued)

	2015																							
	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
EU28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	185	10	322	33	11	479	326	507	385	780	545	61	331	3 348	5 114
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8	:	6	:	28	:	75	:	:	:	117
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	409	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	3	:	0	:	4
Denmark	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	6	:	18	:	69	:	0	:	93	:
Germany	0	:	0	:	1	:	0	:	8	:	9	:	2	:	76	:	224	:	137	:	31	:	470	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	9	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	13	:
Ireland	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	7	:	14	:	40	:	0	:	62	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	7	1	7	:	:	5	29	:	:	:	:	1	7	70	88
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	0	:	8	:	68	:	191	:	0	:	267	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	7	:	10	:	21	:	0	:	38	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	781	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	4	:	14	:	28	:	:	:	46	:
Latvia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	5	:	0	:	6	:	0	:	11	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	62	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	2	4	:	:	2	5
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	:	331	:	71	:	80	:	:	:	507	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	:	1	1	:	:	2	2
Netherlands	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	3	:	285	:	337	:	379	:	146	:	1 150
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	135	0	:	15	:	51	2	151	2	29	:	246	139
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	115	:
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	:	0	:	0	0	0	:	3	0	3	5	20	9	22	63	0	0	49	88
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	15	:	30	:	0	:	47	:
Slovakia	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	0	0	:	0	:	0	:	7	:	18	:	0	56	25
Finland	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	52
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	178	:	178	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	178	2	178
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3 266

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.2a Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) registered by the police, NGOs and other agencies disaggregated by gender and age (continued)

	2016																													
	Male												Female												Other							
	0-11		12-17		18-24		+25		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	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr	Id	Pr
EU28	47	2	109	159	115	50	456	159	1	69	989	2 344	84	5	521	191	870	239	1 231	340	74	75	4 045	2 962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	5
Belgium	:	:	:	1	:	8	:	50	:	:	:	59	:	1	:	4	:	23	:	32	:	:	:	60	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	38	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	409	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	6	:	0	:	7	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	6	:	0	:	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
Denmark	1	:	2	:	1	:	3	:	0	:	7	:	0	:	6	:	48	:	60	:	0	:	114	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:
Germany	2	:	6	:	12	:	30	:	1	:	51	:	1	:	87	:	224	:	146	:	21	:	479	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	1	:	1	:	1	:	:	:	3	:	1	:	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	:	0	:	7	:	29	:	0	:	36	:	0	:	1	:	15	:	23	:	0	:	39	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:
Greece	:	:	5	93	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	96	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	42	96	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	0	:	2	:	5	:	21	:	0	:	28	:	2	:	16	:	62	:	85	:	:	:	165	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:
France	32	:	51	:	50	:	223	:	0	:	356	:	44	:	179	:	336	:	573	:	22	:	1 154	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:
Croatia	0	:	3	:	5	:	1	:	0	:	9	:	1	:	7	:	5	:	8	:	0	:	21	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	122	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	747	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	:
Cyprus	0	:	0	:	1	:	3	:	:	:	4	:	:	:	1	:	14	:	25	:	:	:	40	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	0	:	0	:	0	:	4	:	0	:	4	:	0	:	6	:	2	:	7	:	:	:	15	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:
Luxembourg	:	:	3	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	5	:	:	:	3	1	:	2	2	5	:	2	5	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	11	:	32	:	7	:	6	:	:	:	56	:	35	:	193	:	98	:	107	:	:	:	433	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	18	:	:	:	18	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	3	:	:	13	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	2	:	52	:	30	:	70	:	68	:	222	:	4	:	169	:	209	:	271	:	73	:	726	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
Austria	:	:	:	:	6	3	25	7	:	1	31	11	0	:	12	:	57	:	142	:	31	:	242	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	44	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	34	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	:	:	20	8	84	16	0	:	107	31	0	:	:	7	5	4	17	20	:	:	23	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0	:	0	:	0	:	2	:	0	:	2	:	0	:	0	:	3	:	22	:	0	:	25	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:
Slovakia	1	0	4	0	:	0	:	10	0	0	17	10	0	0	3	0	:	0	:	3	0	0	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	:	0	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	44	:	0	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	86	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	:	:	:	4	:	:	:	1	:	1	:	1	:	:	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 864	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 936	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values

Table A1.2a Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) registered by the police, NGOs and other agencies disaggregated by gender and age (continued)

	2016																							
	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
EU28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	11	286	12	379	131	7	630	350	985	289	1 688	500	86	430	5 058	5 690
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	5	:	31	:	82	:	:	:	119
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	447	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	12	:	0	:	14
Denmark	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	8	:	49	:	63	:	0	:	121	:
Germany	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	5	:	6	:	3	:	93	:	236	:	177	:	27	:	536	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	7	:	1	:	1	:	:	:	10	:
Ireland	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	22	:	52	:	0	:	75	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	90	:	90	:	:	5	93	:	:	:	:	0	90	64	282
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	2	:	18	:	67	:	106	:	0	:	193	:
France	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	6	:	6	:	76	:	230	:	386	:	796	:	28	:	1 516	:
Croatia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	10	:	10	:	9	:	0	:	30	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	879	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	1	:	15	:	28	:	:	:	44	:
Latvia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	6	:	2	:	11	:	0	:	19	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	45	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	1	:	2	4	5	:	2	10	10
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	46	:	225	:	105	:	113	:	:	:	489	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	31	3	:	:	31	3
Netherlands	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	3	:	4	:	6	:	221	:	239	:	342	:	144	:	952
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	91	0	:	12	:	63	3	167	7	31	1	273	102
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	78	:
Portugal	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	0	3	:	4	0	0	0	7	25	12	101	36	0	3	132	70
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	3	:	24	:	0	:	27	:
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	32	13
Finland	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	23	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	130
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	190	:	190	:	:	1	:	1	:	5	:	:	190	7	190
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3 805

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A1.2 and A1.2a

Denmark: Denmark does not register presumed victims.

Netherlands: It is important to note that there are no data on identified victims available, since victims registered at CoMensha are all possible victims and they are not subjected to a formal assessment on victimization. This is essential for the interpretation of the statistics on victims in The Netherlands provided by the Dutch National Rapporteur.

Secondly, contrary to earlier data questionnaires on trafficking in human beings filled out by the Dutch National Rapporteur, all the data on possible victims included in this questionnaire (1.1-1.4b) do not include possible victims of sexual exploitation solely registered by the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee (RNLM, the Dutch Border Police). A sub-article of the of the Dutch Criminal Code Article concerning trafficking in human beings (Article 273f (1)(3)), considers the recruiting, taking away or abducting of a person with the intention of inducing that person to make himself or herself available for sexual acts with or for a third party for payment in another country. Until recently, neither means nor the intention of exploitation was required. However, in 2016 the Dutch Supreme Court ruled that the intention of exploitation is actually a “latent” part of this subsection of the Dutch definition. The Netherlands is also the only country that recognises this particular offence as human trafficking and thereby this may hamper international comparability. This specific situation refers to almost all possible victims of sexual exploitation registered solely by the Royal Netherlands Mareschaussee. The Dutch National Rapporteur has recently decided not to include these individuals as possible victims of trafficking in persons in its own analyses and publications, and will also no longer include them in (international) data questionnaires. Hence, numbers on the year 2014 in this questionnaire will differ from those provided in earlier questionnaires.

The number of possible victims per registering organisation (1.1) is not equal to the total number of possible victims per year (1.2) because some victims were registered by two or more organisations.

In general, it is not possible to report on how many of the minor victims of trafficking were unaccompanied minors or separated children, since this information is not structurally recorded.

Portugal: It is counted 'Identified' and 'Presumed' victims in the typification Portugal as a Origin (domestic or abroad), Transit and Destination country. It should be noticed that in 'Origin' one can have not only Portuguese citizens but also foreign citizens that have migrated to Portugal (for a different length of time) and that were recruited in Portugal (either domestic trafficking or abroad). However, this aggregation (domestic trafficking and in transit) it is not considered in indicator “1.7 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of destination”.

Indicators 1.2. it is counted 'Identified' and 'Presumed' victims in the typification. Portugal as a Origin (domestic or abroad), Transit and Destination country. It should be noticed that in 'Origin' one can have not only Portuguese citizens but also foreign citizens that have migrated to Portugal (for a different length of time) and that were recruited in Portugal (either domestic trafficking or abroad).

Indicator 1.2. "Victims by age and Gender": table year 2014: The total of adult male presumed victims is 12 as it includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that the registers refers to adults.

Indicator 1.2. "Victims by age and Gender": table year 2014: The total of presumed adult female victims is 62 as it includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that the register refers to adult.

Indicator 1.2. "Victims by age and Gender": table year 2014: The total of presumed children female victims is 6 as it includes register that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that the register refers to a child.

Indicator 1.2. "Victims by age and Gender": table year 2014: The total of presumed victims of unknown gender has registers (protected by statistical secrecy) that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that refers to children.

Indicator 1.2. "Victims by age and Gender": table year 2015: The total of presumed adult male victims is 51 as it includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Indicator 1.2. "Victims by age and Gender": table year 2015: The total of presumed female adult victims is 26 as it includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that the registers refers to adults.

Indicator 1.2. "Victims by age and Gender": table year 2015: The total of presumed victims of unknown gender has register (protected by statistical secrecy) that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that the registers refers to adult.

Indicator 1.2. "Victims by age and Gender": table year 2016: The total of identified adult male victims is 105 as it includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator 1.2. "Victims by age and Gender": table year 2016: The total of presumed adult male victims is 29 as it includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator 1.2. "Victims by age and Gender": table year 2016: The total of presumed unknown gender / Adult (protected by statistical secrecy) includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Slovakia: Tables 1,1 and 1,2 are separately filled in for the period of 2014 and 2015 for victims, who voluntarily agreed to enter the program (Presumed victims) and separately to the victims who appeared procedurally in the position of aggrieved person in cases investigated by NUCIM (identified victims), as there was no unified statistics of all HT victims during this period. It's not possible to count the numbers of victims, since some of the victims were also kept in IC statistics and NUCIM statistics and double count would occur. Unified statistics for 2016 already exists for all HT victims recorded by IC and NUCIM, without the risk of double counting, as the data are collected from the uniform statistical system of the Ministry of the Interior of the SR to HT victims, this is a total of 45 HT victims.

Information on the presumed victims was not provided by the non-governmental sector in the monitoring period. If such victims were registered by the non-governmental sector outside the IC statistical system, we do not obtain them, and therefore we cannot state them. For the purpose of this report, we also do not state the data on presumed or identified victims register in the SR and at the same time in a foreign NRM, although we have this information from 2016.

Table A1.3a: Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of sexual exploitation, by gender and age

	2014																							
	Male								Female								Other							
	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total
EU28	**8**	**30**	**64**	**22**	**35**	**77**	**3**	**145**	**10**	**309**	**524**	**858**	**714**	**2 959**	**20**	**3 505**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**
Belgium	:	:	0	3	2	5	:	5	1	:	1	12	25	37	:	38	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	10	:	:	1	:	11	:	:	28	:	:	370	:	398	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	8	46	54	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	2	5	7	7	8	15	3	26	0	50	50	316	156	472	9	531	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	9	13	22	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	0	3	3	2	2	4	0	7	0	4	4	68	74	142	:	146	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	3	3	:	:	:	:	3	:	15	15	6	5	11	:	26	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	1	:	:	19	:	:	302	:	321	:	:	:	:	:	7	:	7
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	4	1	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	6	10	16	1	6	7	0	23	9	107	116	67	60	127	0	243	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	2	2	:	2	:	1	1	:	5	5	:	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
The Netherlands	:	9	9	8	15	23	:	32	:	126	126	322	278	600	3	729	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	16	13	29	:	31	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	34	33	67	7	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0	:	:	10	:	:	8	:	18	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	:
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	30	:	32	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	:	2	26	:	31	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	16	:	:	18	0	34	:	:	141	:	:	653	0	794	:	:	0	:	:	2	0	2

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.3a: Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of sexual exploitation, by gender and age (continued)

	2014															
	Unknown								Total							
	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total
EU28	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**18**	**339**	**588**	**880**	**749**	**3 045**	**23**	**3 659**
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	1	15	27	42	:	43
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	38	:	:	371	:	409
Czech Republic	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	8	46	54	0	57
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	55	57	323	164	487	12	557
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	13	23	0	24
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0	0	7	7	70	76	146	0	153
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	18	18	6	5	11	:	29
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19	:	:	310	:	329
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	4	1	5
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	117	132	68	66	134	0	266
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	7	7	:	8
The Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	135	135	330	293	623	3	761
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	16	13	29	:	31
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	33	67	7	76
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	8	:	18
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	30	:	32
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	:	2	26	:	31
United Kingdom	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	157	:	:	673	0	830

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.3a: Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of sexual exploitation, by gender and age (continued)

	2015																						
	Male								Female								Other						
	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown
EU28	9	36	80	15	32	100	3	183	23	555	830	691	623	2 954	26	3 957	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
Belgium	:	:	0	1	1	2	:	2	1	4	5	21	16	37	:	42	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	1	:	:	2	:	3	:	:	24	:	:	287	:	311	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	1	2	3	0	3	:	:	0	:	:	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	18	29	47	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	3	4	7	2	0	2	2	11	0	70	70	213	96	309	19	398	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	1	3	4	:	:	:	:	4	1	6	7	1	:	1	:	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	10	17	27	0	30	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Greece	:	2	2	:	:	0	:	2	:	16	16	:	:	59	:	75	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	0	1	3	4	:	4	0	3	3	45	81	126	:	129	:	:	0	:	:	0	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7	7	10	20	30	:	37	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	1	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	30	0	0	465	0	495	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	2	12	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	3	:	:	:	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	10	:	:	11	:	21	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	6	7	:	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	5	24	29	4	4	8	0	37	20	297	317	64	58	122	0	439	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	2	2	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	2	2	7	22	29	:	31	:	140	140	270	235	505	7	652	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	1	1	1	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	146	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	8	12	21	:	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	15	30	45	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	4	:	:	4	:	8	:	:	0	:	:	0	:
Finland	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0	:	:	0	2	17	19	0	19	:	:	0	:	:	0	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	2	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	33	:	:	48	:	81	:	:	184	:	:	813	:	997	:	:	0	:	:	2	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.3a: Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of sexual exploitation, by gender and age (continued)

	2015															
	Unknown								Total							
	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total
EU28	0	0	41	1	0	46	6	93	32	591	951	707	656	3 105	35	4 236
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	4	5	22	17	39	:	44
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	:	:	289	:	314
Czech Republic	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	1	2	3	0	3
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	18	30	48	0	49
Germany	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	7	3	74	77	216	96	312	27	416
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	9	11	1	:	1	:	12
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	10	18	28	0	32
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	18	18	:	:	59	:	77
Spain	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0	0	3	3	46	84	130	:	133
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7	7	10	20	30	:	37
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	470	0	501
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	2	12	:	12
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	3	:	:	:	:	3
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	10	:	:	11	:	21
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	6	7	:	7
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	321	346	68	62	130	0	476
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	2	2	:	3
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	142	142	277	257	534	7	683
Austria	:	:	30	:	:	:	:	30	:	:	30	:	1	1	1	176
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	8	12	21	0	25
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	15	30	45	0	47
Slovakia	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	4	:	:	4	:	8
Finland	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0	:	:	0	2	17	19	0	19
Sweden	:	:	11	:	:	45	:	56	:	:	11	2	:	47	:	58
United Kingdom	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0	:	:	217	:	:	863	:	1 080

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.3a: Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of sexual exploitation, by gender and age (continued)

	2016																							
	Male								Female								Other							
	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total
EU28	13	75	132	43	82	196	2	330	46	562	1 034	937	1 203	3 931	48	5 163	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	3	4	22	22	44	:	48	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	1	:	:	10	:	11	:	:	20	:	:	298	:	318	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	:	4	4	0	4	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0
Denmark	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	:	5	5	46	60	106	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	2	6	8	4	4	8	1	17	1	87	88	223	137	360	18	466	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	6	7	:	:	:	:	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	18	32	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	:	:	2	:	:	0	:	2	:	:	22	:	:	52	:	74	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	4	0	6	6	59	79	138	0	144	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0
France	0	30	30	18	50	68	0	98	5	143	148	266	447	713	19	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	:	1	1	1	:	1	:	2	1	5	6	3	4	7	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	1	:	:	48	:	:	465	0	513	:	:	0	:	:	9	0	9
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	11	16	:	16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	6	2	6	8	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	1	:	:	10	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	2	7	9	2	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	11	31	42	3	4	7	0	49	35	192	227	98	105	203	0	430	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	3	3	14	21	35	1	39	1	101	102	182	231	413	9	524	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	1	1	2	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	147	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	0	0	:	:	0	:	0	:	:	3	17	20	:	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	22	25	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	1	1	:	:	2	0	3	1	1	2	:	:	13	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	:	2	2	:	:	0	:	2	:	4	4	8	31	39	:	43	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	15	1	:	66	:	81	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	41	:	:	58	:	99	:	:	321	:	:	888	:	1 209	:	:	:	:	:	5	:	5

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.3a: Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of sexual exploitation, by gender and age (continued)

	2016															
	Unknown								Total							
	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total
EU28	0	0	11	0	1	1	5	17	59	637	1 177	980	1 286	4 142	55	5 523
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	3	4	22	22	44	:	48
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21	:	:	308	:	329
Czech Republic	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	:	4	4	0	4
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	46	60	106	0	112
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	93	96	227	141	368	23	487
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	6	7	:	:	:	:	7
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	18	32	0	32
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24	:	:	52	:	76
Spain	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0	0	6	6	61	81	142	0	148
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	173	178	284	497	781	20	979
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	6	7	4	4	8	:	15
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	48	:	:	475	0	523
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	11	16	:	16
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	6	2	6	8	:	14
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	1	:	:	10	:	11
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	2	7	9	2	13
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	46	223	269	101	109	210	0	479
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	:	2
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1	1	104	105	196	253	449	10	564
Austria	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	11	1	1	2	:	158
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	17	20	0	24
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	22	25	0	25
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	15	0	18
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	6	8	31	39	:	45
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	15	1	:	66	:	81
United Kingdom	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0	:	:	362	:	:	951	:	1 313

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.3b Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of labour exploitation, by gender and age

	2014																							
	Male								Female								Other							
	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total
EU28	1	3	165	44	256	873	23	1063	0	4	52	12	110	297	28	380	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Belgium	:	:	0	16	58	74	:	74	:	1	1	:	11	11	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	2	:	:	11	:	13	:	:	1	:	:	2	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	0	:	:	32	:	32	:	:	0	:	:	11	0	11	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	5	17	22	0	22	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1	:	2	2	1	:	1	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	1	2	3	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	51	:	51	:	:	:	:	:	30	:	30	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	1
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	1	6	7	:	7	:	:	:	2	2	4	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	1	1	2	4	6	:	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	0	2	2	1	13	14	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	9	9	:	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	1	:	1	14	124	138	19	158	:	1	1	8	70	78	28	107	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	4	26	31	4	37	:	0	:	0	10	10	:	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	0	:	:	16	:	16	:	:	0	:	:	3	:	3	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	:
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	8	:	8	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	159	:	:	454	0	613	:	:	47	:	:	128	0	175	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.3b Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of labour exploitation, by gender and age (continued)

	2014															
	Unknown								Total							
	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total
EU28	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	13	1	7	220	56	366	1181	51	1457
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	16	69	85	:	86
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	:	:	13	:	16
Czech Republic	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	:	:	43	0	43
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	20	26	0	26
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	1	1	2	:	4
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	7
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	2	3	:	3
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	82	:	82
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	8	11	:	11
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	2	4	6	:	7
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	2	2	1	13	14	0	16
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	10	:	10
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	2	22	194	216	47	265
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	36	41	4	50
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	19	:	19
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9	:	9
Sweden	:	:	3	:	:	10	:	13	:	:	3	:	:	10	:	13
United Kingdom	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	206	:	:	582	0	788

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.3b Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of labour exploitation, by gender and age (continued)

	2015																							
	Male								Female								Other							
	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total
EU28	1	9	281	82	351	1263	74	1618	0	10	34	20	102	298	55	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	1	:	1	5	46	51	:	52	:	2	2	1	6	7	:	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	1	:	:	20	:	21	:	:	3	:	:	2	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	0	1	1	0	1	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	10	32	42	2	44	0	1	1	0	7	7	0	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	0	0	3	12	15	0	15	0	2	2	0	6	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	24	:	24	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	0	1	1	17	79	96	0	97	0	4	4	5	28	33	0	37	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	3	:	:	34	:	37	:	:	:	:	:	9	:	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
Cyprus	:	:	:	3	18	21	:	21	:	:	:	4	2	6	:	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	4	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	0	6	6	0	15	15	0	21	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	2	2	26	65	91	72	165	:	:	:	10	33	43	55	98	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	3	11	14	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	0	15	59	77	0	77	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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
Slovakia	:	:	0	:	:	11	:	11	:	:	0	:	:	3	:	3	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	:
Finland	:	:	0	:	14	14	:	14	:	:	0	:	5	5	0	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	267	:	:	734	:	1001	:	:	21	:	:	161	:	182	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.3b Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of labour exploitation, by gender and age (continued)

	2015															
	Unknown								Total							
	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total
EU28	0	0	4	0	0	17	2	23	1	19	319	102	453	1578	131	2025
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	2	3	6	52	58	:	61
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	:	:	22	:	26
Czech Republic	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	0	1	1	0	1
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	10	39	49	4	54
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	18	21	0	23
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24	:	24
Spain	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0	0	5	5	22	107	129	0	134
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	:	:	43	:	46
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7	20	27	:	27
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	:	0
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	7	7	0	18	18	0	25
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	36	98	134	127	263
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	11	14	:	15
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	0	:	:	:	0	:	0	0	0	15	69	87	0	88
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:
Slovakia	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	14	:	14
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	19	19	0	19
Sweden	:	:	4	:	:	17	:	21	:	:	4	:	:	17	:	21
United Kingdom	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0	:	:	288	:	:	895	:	1183

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.3b Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of labour exploitation, by gender and age (continued)

	2016																							
	Male								Female								Other							
	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total
EU28	0	20	475	83	327	1409	65	1975	1	6	75	28	113	341	58	504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	:	1	1	6	44	50	:	51	:	1	1	1	9	10	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	0	1	6	7	0	7	:	:	0	:	2	2	0	2	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	8	26	34	0	34	0	0	0	1	9	10	3	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	1	1	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	0	0	4	28	32	0	32	0	0	0	1	5	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	:	:	53	:	:	8	:	61	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	0	0	0	2	17	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0
France	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	3	1	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	5	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	2	:	:	35	:	37	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
Cyprus	:	:	:	1	2	3	:	3	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	4	4	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	9	:	9	:	:	:	:	:	3	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	0	1	1	4	2	6	0	7	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	18	18	:	18	:	:	:	:	13	13	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	3	3	14	47	61	65	129	:	2	2	10	31	41	55	98	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	5	26	31	:	31	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	:	:	26	89	121	:	124	0	:	:	3	15	18	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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
Slovakia	0	3	3	:	:	16	0	19	0	0	0	:	:	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	:	9	9	12	15	27	:	36	:	:	:	9	14	23	:	23	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	400	:	:	925	:	1325	:	:	68	:	:	182	:	250	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.3b Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of labour exploitation, by gender and age (continued)

	2016															
	Unknown								Total							
	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total
EU28	0	0	8	0	1	23	3	36	1	26	558	111	441	1 773	126	2 484
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	7	53	60	:	62
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	31
Czech Republic	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	1	8	9	0	9
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
Germany	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	9	36	45	4	49
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	:	:	:	1
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	33	38	0	38
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	53	:	:	8	:	61
Spain	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0	0	0	0	2	23	25	0	25
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	3	1	4	0	9
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	5	:	5
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	49	:	51
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	3	4	:	4
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	4	:	4
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	12
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	2	2	4	4	8	0	10
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	31	31	:	31
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	:	5	5	24	78	102	122	229
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	26	31	:	21
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	0	:	:	3	:	5	0	0	0	29	104	142	0	148
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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	3	3	0	0	17	0	20
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9	9	21	29	50	:	59
Sweden	:	:	8	:	:	19	:	27	:	:	8	:	:	19	:	27
United Kingdom	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0	:	:	468	:	:	1 107	:	1 575

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.3c Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of other forms of exploitation (forced begging, criminal activities, removal of organs, other exploitation, unknown exploitation), by gender and age

	2014																							
	Male								Female								Other							
	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total
EU28	0	5	35	6	22	197	1	241	1	11	82	34	20	363	0	511	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Belgium	:	:	:	1	4	5	:	5	1	2	3	:	1	1	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	8	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	62	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0
Denmark	0	2	2	1	5	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	1	1	1	2	3	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1	:	1	1	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	4	:	:	126	:	130	:	:	18	:	:	88	:	106	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	1
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	1	:	1	:	1	:	:	:	12	10	22	:	22	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	5	11	0	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
The	0	2	2	2	7	9	1	12	0	6	6	15	2	17	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	0	:	:	4	:	4	:	:	1	:	:	15	:	16	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	:
Finland	:	:	2	:	:	2	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	4	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	24	:	:	34	0	58	:	:	48	:	:	201	0	249	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.3c Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of other forms of exploitation (forced begging, criminal activities, removal of organs, other exploitation, unknown exploitation), by gender and age (continued)

	2014															
	Unknown								Total							
	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total
EU28	0	0	11	0	0	38	0	49	1	16	128	40	42	599	1	808
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	2	3	1	5	6	:	9
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	70
Czech Republic	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	6	7	0	9
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	4	0	6
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1	1	:	2
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	:	:	215	:	237
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	10	23	:	23
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	1	1	6	5	11	0	12
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1
The	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	17	9	26	1	35
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	5	0	20
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	19	:	20
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	6	:	8
Sweden	:	:	11	:	:	38	:	49	:	:	11	:	:	38	:	49
United Kingdom	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	72	:	:	235	0	307

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.3c Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of other forms of exploitation (forced begging, criminal activities, removal of organs, other exploitation, unknown exploitation), by gender and age (continued)

	2015																							
	Male								Female								Other							
	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total
EU28	6	9	80	6	48	224	0	304	1	7	110	17	44	511	2	760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	6	:	6	:	3	3	:	9	:	:	:	:	3	3	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	68	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0
Denmark	0	5	5	0	36	36	0	41	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	1	1	1	2	3	0	4	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	:	:	29	:	:	:	:	29	:	:	18	:	:	2	:	20	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	3	:	:	76	:	79	:	:	34	:	:	121	0	155	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
Cyprus	:	2	2	:	:	:	:	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	1	1	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	7	7	:	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	5	:	:	17	:	22	:	:	2	:	:	12	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	3	0	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	3	0	2	2	8	16	24	2	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	:	:	:	3	5	8	:	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	65	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	6	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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
Slovakia	:	:	0	:	:	14	:	14	:	:	1	:	:	19	:	20	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	:
Finland	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1	:	:	:	5	7	12	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	28	:	:	62	:	90	:	:	44	:	:	293	:	337	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.3c Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of other forms of exploitation (forced begging, criminal activities, removal of organs, other exploitation, unknown exploitation), by gender and age (continued)

	2015																
	Unknown								Total								
	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total
EU28	0	0	131	0	0	75	0	206	7	16	321	23	92	810	2	1275
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	:	6	:	6	6	:	12
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	69
Czech Republic	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	38	38	0	43
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	4	5	0	7
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	47	:	:	2	:	49
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	37	:	:	197	0	234
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	3	4	1	2	3	:	7
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	7	7	:	8
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7	:	:	29	:	36
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	3	3	3	0	3	0	6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	10	17	27	2	31
Austria	:	:	105	:	:	:	:	105	:	:	105	3	5	8	:	178
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	6	0	18
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:
Slovakia	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	33	:	34
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	8	13	:	13
Sweden	:	:	26	:	:	75	:	101	:	:	26	:	:	75	:	101
United Kingdom	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0	:	:	72	:	:	355	:	427

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.3c Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of other forms of exploitation (forced begging, criminal activities, removal of organs, other exploitation, unknown exploitation), by gender and age (continued)

	2016																								
	Male								Female								Other								
	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total
EU28	37	37	143	63	219	444	1	588	45	84	267	122	205	760	4	1109	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Belgium	:	:	:	2	6	8	:	8	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	1	:	1	0	1	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0
Denmark	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	1	1	2	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	:	:	20	:	:	:	:	20	:	:	15	:	:	1	:	16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	0	1	1	1	2	3	0	4	2	11	13	3	0	3	0	16	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0
France	32	19	51	43	181	224	0	275	39	41	80	92	160	252	4	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	:	2	2	4	1	5	:	7	:	2	2	:	1	1	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	10	:	:	74	:	84	:	:	56	:	:	164	:	220	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	1
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1	:	1	1	9	13	22	:	23	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	3	:	:	11	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	5	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
Luxembourg	:	3	3	:	1	1	:	4	:	2	2	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	4	8	12	3	3	6	0	18	4	20	24	10	19	29	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	:	:	:	3	3	6	1	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	74	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	0	0	9	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	1	1	0	0	7	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	:	2	2	2	3	5	:	7	:	4	4	7	8	15	:	19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	4	4	:	4	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	36	:	:	67	:	103	:	:	67	:	:	260	:	327	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.3c Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of other forms of exploitation (forced begging, criminal activities, removal of organs, other exploitation, unknown exploitation), by gender and age (continued)

	2016															
	Unknown								Total							
	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total
EU28	0	0	121	0	0	43	5	169	82	121	531	185	424	1248	10	1878
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	7	9	:	9
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	87
Czech Republic	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	1	:	1	0	1
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	1	2	0	5
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	2	:	2
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	4	0	5
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	35	:	:	1	:	36
Spain	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0	2	12	14	4	2	6	0	20
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	71	60	131	135	341	476	9	616
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	4	4	2	6	:	10
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	66	:	:	239	:	305
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	9	14	23	:	24
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	3	:	:	16	:	19
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	5	:	1	1	:	6
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	1
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	28	36	13	22	35	0	71
Austria	:	:	80	:	:	:	:	80	:	:	80	3	3	6	1	81
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	0	20
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	10	0	12
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	6	9	11	20	:	26
Sweden	:	:	41	:	:	43	:	84	:	:	41	:	5	48	:	89
United Kingdom	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0	:	:	103	:	:	327	:	430

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.3d: Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of unknown forms of exploitation, by gender and age

| | 2014 | | |

Table A1.3d: Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of unknown forms of exploitation, by gender and age (continued)

	2015																																					
	Male								Female								Other								Unknown								Total							
	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total	0-11	12-17	Total Children	18-24	+25	Total Adults	Age Unknown	Total
EU28	0	66	346	3	20	79	3	428	6	74	210	28	15	142	7	359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	6	140	558	31	35	221	10	790
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	0	:	:	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	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
Greece	:	:	7	:	:	:	:	7	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7	:	:	1	:	8
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	0	66	66	1	5	6	3	75	3	74	77	23	12	35	7	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	140	143	24	17	41	10	194
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	0	:	0	:	0	:	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:
Slovakia	0	0	0	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	8	0	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	7	18	8	0	8
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	273	:	:	73	:	346	:	:	130	:	:	98	:	228	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	0	:	:	2	:	:	0	:	2	:	:	405	:	:	171	:	576

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.3d: Number of registered victims (identified and presumed) of unknown forms of exploitation, by gender and age (continued)

| | 2016 | | |

Country notes applicable to Table A1.3a, A1.3b, A1.3c and A1.3d

Bulgaria: "Others" category: Forced custody; Selling a child; crimes against marriage, family and youth, Trafficking for the purpose of holding in forced submission and trafficking of pregnant women for selling their babies (according to Bulgarian Criminal Code).

Denmark: N34 Marriage B104 Slavelike conditions and production of pornographic materials

Spain: Data collected as unknown is referred to forced marriages

Croatia: Other ways of sexual exploitation are in apartments, camps, homes, by internet, cars and hotels Other ways of exploitation are in transit from a third countries. Other ways of labour exploitation are in massage parlours without sexual exploitation

Ireland: "Other" forms of exploitation include cases where multiple forms of exploitation were recorded, e.g. Sexual and Labour exploitation.

Luxembourg: The numbers listed for sexual exploitation under "others" refer to what the Police considers as "places of debauchery". In this categorization are included: internet websites, hotels, apartments etc.

Latvia: Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed) - rows 34, 69, 104 (Others **) - exploitative sham marriage, which usually is combined form of exploitation and might contain sexual exploitation/forced labour /domestic servitude

Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed) - row 82 (Others) - victims were prostituted in apartments/flats.

Netherlands: Some possible victims are exploited both sexually and non-sexually and/or they were exploited in more than more sector within a category such as sexual exploitation or labour exploitation (for instance, both for escort and prostitution in a brothel). If that was the case, they were counted for each of the subsectors they were exploited in. Overall, this means that the total numbers by form of exploitation regarding a certain year are not equal to the total number of possible victims in that year.

The following subcategories of sexual exploitation are not optional for victim registration at CoMensha: strip clubs/bars; pornographic industry. In the category 'windows, brothels', sex clubs are also included.

The following subcategories labour exploitation are not optional for victim registration at CoMensha: agriculture (joint registration option with fishery and forestry); textile industry (joint registration option with food industry; fishery (see agriculture). These were all included under 'other' for labour exploitation.

For victims of exploitation for domestic labour no distinction is made between regulated labour (within an organisation providing domestic services, for instance) and servitude/slavery, hence these victims were included under 'other' labour exploitation.

Criminal exploitation is not subdivided into different forms in Dutch victim registration.

The overall category 'Unknown' exploitation refers both to victims for whom the form of exploitation was not registered as well as to victims who were identified before work/exploitation had commenced.

Austria: The value "18" given to an aggregate category mixing "Criminal activities" and 'Forced begging". To disaggregate this category into categories, we calculate the mean of 9 for each category.

Portugal: Indicator 1.3) "Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed)": table year 2014 – Male Adult /"Forced Labour / Construction" – total of adults protect by statistical secrecy - although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Indicator 1.3) "Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed)": table year 2014 - Male /"Forced Begging/use for begging" – total of adults protect by statistical secrecy - although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Indicator 1.3) "Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed)": table year 2014 - Female /"Forced Begging/use for begging" – total of adults protect by statistical secrecy - although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Indicator 1.3) "Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed)": table year 2014 - Unknown/"Forced Begging/use for begging" – total of children protect by statistical secrecy - although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to children.

Indicator 1.3) "Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed)": table year 2014 – Others Forms (total 11) includes, for instance registers of: Labour Exploitation & Criminal Activities (petty crimes) - simultaneously exploitation; Labour & Sexual Exploitation – simultaneously exploitation.Indicator 1.3) "Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed)": table year 2014 - Total of Female

Children/Unknown Forms includes a register that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to children.

Indicator 1.3) "Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed)": table year 2014 - Total of Unknown gender - Children/Unknown Forms includes a register that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to children.

Indicator 1.3) "Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed)": table year 2015 - Total of Female/Adults – "Strip clubs/bars" include register that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator 1.3) "Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed)": table year 2015 - Male/Forced Labour – total of Adults - Agriculture include register that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator 1.3) "Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed)": table year 2015 - Male/Forced Labour - Adults - Unknown include register that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator 1.3) "Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed)": table year 2015 – Unknown / Forced Labour "Unknown" / Total of Adults - include register that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator 1.3) "Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed)": table year 2015 - Female/total of Adults – "Others" include register that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator 1.3) "Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed)": table year 2015 – Others Forms (total 10) includes, for instance registers of: Adoption; Criminal Activities & Forced Begging.

Indicator 1.3) "Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed)": table year 2016 –Male - Total of Adults / Agriculture (83) - include register that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator 1.3) "Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed)": table year 2016 –Male - Total of Adults / HORECA (protected by statistical secrecy) - include register that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator 1.3) "Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed)": table year 2016 –Total of Adults / Forced Labour / "Unknown" - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator 1.3) "Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed)": table year 2016 – Unknown gender / Total of adults / Forced Labour "Unknown" - include register that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator 1.3) "Number of victims by form of exploitation (Identified and Presumed)": table year 2016 – Others Forms (total 11) includes, for instance registers of: Forced Labour & Slavery (simultaneously); Forced Labour and Sexual Exploitation (simultaneously).

However, this aggregation (domestic trafficking and in transit) it is not considered in indicator

Slovakia: Completed with File 1 for 2016 Completed with File 2 for 2014 and 2015 In the 2016 data), this table is filled in only to the victims who were provided with assistance from the program (Presumed victims). Higher numbers are reported than the number of victims recorded as presumed victims who were receiving program care, since we record several forms of exploitation in some victims in the "form of exploitation" category.

"Other" category: Slavery or practice similar to slavery; Forced marriage

For years 2014 and 2015 this table is filled in only to the victims who were statistically registered by NUCIM within criminal proceedings (identified victims).

"Other" category: Forced marriage, combination of forced marriage with sexual exploitation.

Table A1.4: Number of registered victims in the EU by citizenship and gender

	2014					2015				
	Male	Female	Other	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Other	Unknown	Total
EU28	**594**	**1 605**	**0**	**0**	**2 806**	**461**	**1 579**	**0**	**0**	**3 191**
Belgium	0	3	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	2
Bulgaria	40	100	0	0	249	41	126	0	0	289
Czech Republic	29	19	0	0	61	0	19	0	0	65
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	1	2	0	0	91	0	1	0	0	99
Estonia	1	2	0	0	3	3	9	0	0	14
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	4	1	0	0	8	1	5	0	0	6
Spain	3	10	0	0	15	6	21	0	0	27
France	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	2
Croatia	7	32	0	0	44	2	44	0	0	46
Italy	1	4	0	0	7	1	12	0	0	13
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	0	1	0	0	1
Latvia	13	37	0	0	51	1	12	0	0	13
Lithuania	49	26	0	0	80	44	45	0	0	135
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	84	317	0	0	450	68	524	0	0	674
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	17	445	0	0	462	10	423	0	0	435
Austria	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	5
Poland	94	90	0	0	273	51	44	0	0	333
Portugal	31	20	0	0	51	104	12	0	0	116
Romania	179	401	0	0	818	127	263	0	0	714
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	1	2	0	0	3
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	0	2	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	6
Sweden	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
United Kingdom	39	92	0	0	131	0	1	0	0	192
non-EU Total	982	1 941	8	0	3 071	429	1 268	1	0	4 101
EFTA countries	0	1	0	0	1	:	:	:	:	:
EU candidate countries	115	400	1	0	541	8	74	0	0	706
EU potentital candidates	2	5	0	0	10	2	21	0	0	26
Other European countries	7	29	0	0	59	10	84	0	0	121
Asia	423	369	1	0	831	188	231	0	0	1 342
North America	0	1	0	0	1	:	:	:	:	:
CELAC	21	81	5	0	118	12	72	1	0	87
Africa	329	942	1	0	1 301	173	738	0	0	1 645
LatAMCarib - nonCELAC	0	1	0	0	1	:	:	:	:	:
Oceania	:	:	:	:	:	0	1	0	0	1
Unknown, stateless and other	45	153	4	91	313	36	77	2	313	725

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.4: Number of registered victims in the EU by citizenship and gender (continued)

	2016					2014-2016
	Male	Female	Other	Unknown	Total	Total
EU28	**588**	**1 870**	**1**	**19**	**3 742**	**9 739**
Belgium	0	4	0	0	4	9
Bulgaria	41	124	0	1	279	817
Czech Republic	3	14	0	0	63	189
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	0	5	0	0	132	322
Estonia	0	7	0	0	7	24
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	3	9	0	0	12	26
Spain	4	12	0	0	18	60
France	142	423	0	0	565	570
Croatia	5	25	0	1	31	121
Italy	3	6	1	0	17	37
Cyprus	0	1	0	0	1	2
Latvia	6	24	0	0	53	117
Lithuania	30	23	0	0	91	306
Luxembourg	0	1	0	0	1	1
Hungary	74	495	0	15	653	1 777
Malta	1	0	0	0	1	:
Netherlands	10	279	0	0	289	1 186
Austria	1	11	0	1	13	21
Poland	29	43	0	0	301	907
Portugal	66	15	0	0	81	248
Romania	169	343	0	1	797	2 329
Slovenia	0	3	0	0	3	6
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	8
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	2
United Kingdom	1	3	0	0	330	653
non-EU Total	657	2 019	7	76	5 595	12 767
EFTA countries	1	1	0	0	4	5
EU candidate countries	15	71	0	0	794	2 041
EU potentital candidates	3	28	0	73	110	146
Other European countries	6	58	0	0	146	326
Asia	276	467	0	1	1 999	4 172
North America	0	1	0	0	1	2
CELAC	58	92	7	0	157	362
Africa	272	1 266	0	1	2 246	5 192
LatAMCarib - nonCELAC	0	1	0	0	1	2
Oceania	:	:	:	:	:	1
Unknown, stateless and other	47	199	2	196	766	1 804

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.4a: Number of registered victims in the EU by citizenship and age

	2014								2015						
	Children			Adults			unknown age	Overall Total	Children			Adults			unknown age
	Total	Age 0-11	Age 12-17	Total	age 18-24	age 25 plus			Total	Age 0-11	Age 12-17	Total	age 18-24	age 25 plus	
EU28	**469**	**15**	**311**	**1 672**	**520**	**520**	**53**	**2 199**	**603**	**33**	**530**	**1 212**	**409**	**582**	**107**
Belgium	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Bulgaria	11	0	2	128	28	59	0	140	3	0	0	108	21	58	35
Czech Republic	3	0	0	45	3	2	0	48	0	0	0	14	10	4	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Estonia	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	3	9	2	7	3	1	1	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5	2	0	1	4	1	0	0
Spain	5	0	5	8	3	5	0	13	0	0	0	25	8	17	2
France	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Croatia	22	0	21	17	6	10	0	39	15	0	6	29	10	19	0
Italy	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	5	2	0	1	9	2	1	1
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Latvia	2	0	0	48	17	19	0	50	4	0	4	8	1	7	0
Lithuania	6	0	1	69	1	4	0	75	19	0	2	66	8	14	3
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	143	14	121	256	92	112	2	401	358	25	331	197	85	105	7
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	145	0	145	310	217	93	7	462	160	0	160	268	174	94	5
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	5	0	2	139	15	41	40	184	3	0	3	42	11	29	50
Portugal	8	0	1	41	0	19	0	51	0	0	0	112	9	97	1
Romania	40	1	9	534	136	143	4	580	25	6	12	313	67	129	3
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Sweden	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
United Kingdom	75	0	0	56	0	0	0	131	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
non-EU Total	654	14	119	2 257	136	442	17	2 931	217	10	143	1 335	192	435	35
EFTA countries	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU candidate countries	129	0	10	387	11	14	0	516	5	1	2	66	17	14	1
EU potentital candidates	5	3	2	3	1	1	0	7	8	0	2	6	0	5	0
Other European countries	2	0	1	34	10	11	0	36	3	0	2	84	10	36	2
Asia	197	2	23	588	19	172	8	793	81	2	74	263	52	155	22
North America	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CELAC	0	0	0	98	18	52	6	107	1	0	1	77	16	46	4
Africa	235	8	81	1 033	72	190	3	1 272	110	5	60	770	83	175	6
LatAMCarib - nonCELAC	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Unknown, stateless and other	79	0	5	124	8	5	90	293	203	0	1	40	8	10	183

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.4a: Number of registered victims in the EU by citizenship and age (continued)

	2016							
	Children			Adults				
	Total	Age 0-11	Age 12-17	Total	age 18-24	age 25 plus	unknown age	Overall Total
EU28	**692**	**102**	**546**	**1 565**	**567**	**848**	**111**	**2 478**
Belgium	1	0	1	3	1	2	0	4
Bulgaria	10	2	7	119	25	79	19	166
Czech Republic	0	0	0	11	2	9	1	17
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	1	0	1	4	1	3	0	5
Estonia	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	7
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	12
Spain	1	0	1	13	0	13	2	16
France	190	32	158	372	137	235	3	565
Croatia	12	3	8	18	8	8	0	31
Italy	2	2	0	7	1	4	1	10
Cyprus	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Latvia	7	0	7	19	4	14	4	30
Lithuania	4	0	0	47	4	3	1	53
Luxembourg	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Hungary	289	46	228	256	123	127	14	584
Malta	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	95	1	94	189	100	89	5	289
Austria	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	13
Poland	2	0	2	22	3	19	48	72
Portugal	2	1	1	76	6	67	0	81
Romania	61	14	30	393	145	173	12	513
Slovenia	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	4
non-EU Total	441	26	160	2 148	349	902	30	2 759
EFTA countries	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2
EU candidate countries	9	5	3	63	17	23	1	86
EU potentital candidates	94	5	12	6	3	2	0	104
Other European countries	1	0	1	57	7	25	1	64
Asia	115	5	46	545	51	390	25	744
North America	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
CELAC	1	1	0	152	35	97	1	157
Africa	214	10	92	1 279	232	359	0	1 539
LatAMCarib - nonCELAC	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown, stateless and other	50	9	39	168	57	91	225	444

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A1.4b and A1.4c

Belgium: "xxx" citizenship category is replaced by "unknown" Citizenship code translate in ISO codification

Portugal: Note to Indicator "1.4 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by citizenship": not counted registers in which the citizenship is not known.

Indicator "1.4 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by citizenship": table year 2014 – RO / Total of adults male - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator "1.4 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by citizenship": table year 2014 – RO / Total of children female - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to children.

Indicator "1.4 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by citizenship": table year 2014 – RO / Total of Adult female - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Indicator "1.4 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by citizenship": table year 2014 – PT / Total of adults male - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator "1.4 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by citizenship": table year 2015 – PT / Total of Adult male - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator "1.4 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by citizenship": table year 2015 – PT / Total of Adult female - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult. Indicator "1.4 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by citizenship": table year 2015 – BR / Total of Adult female - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult

Indicator "1.4 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by citizenship": table year 2015 – TH / Total of Adult "Unknown" - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator "1.4 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by citizenship": table year 2016– PT / Total of Adult Male - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator "1.4 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by citizenship": table year 2016– RO/ Total of Adult Male - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator "1.4 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by citizenship": table year 2016– BR/ Total of Adult Male - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Slovakia: for 2014 and 2015: Two data files were returned. Number of victims with Slovakian country of recruitment completed with File 2 and Other country of recruitment completed with File 1 (but not "Slovakia" as country of recruitment to avoid double counting). For 2016 : Completed with File 1 In Appendix N°2, this table is filled in only to the victims who were provided with assistance from the program (Presumed victims). Citizenship code translate in ISO codification. In appendix N°3, this table is filled in only to the victims who were statistically registered by NUCIM within criminal proceedings (identified victims).

"Other" category: Forced marriage, combination of forced marriage with sexual exploitation

The combination of the two data files have been taken as the Slovakian response.

Table A1.4b: Number of registered victims in the EU by citizenship and form of exploitation

	2014					2015			
	Sexual	Labour	Other	Unknown	Total	Sexual	Labour	Other	Unknown
EU28	**1 824**	**409**	**188**	**100**	**2 525**	**1 885**	**947**	**397**	**127**
Belgium	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Bulgaria	160	32	9	2	204	156	80	16	10
Czech Republic	14	0	0	0	14	36	21	3	2
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	90	0	1	0	91	98	1	0	0
Estonia	2	1	0	0	3	12	0	1	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	4	4	0	0	8	4	0	2	0
Spain	14	0	0	1	15	23	5	0	0
France	2	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	0
Croatia	35	3	4	1	43	34	0	10	0
Italy	4	1	3	0	8	11	1	1	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Latvia	2	12	23	0	37	5	1	7	0
Lithuania	6	0	4	1	11	40	49	40	6
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	79	13	1	2	95	91	36	3	5
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	360	5	22	85	472	372	8	10	49
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	51	65	2	6	124	27	211	4	17
Portugal	7	14	8	0	29	3	106	6	0
Romania	990	259	110	1	1 363	835	381	294	21
Slovenia	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	130	45	0	17
non-EU Total	709	301	223	137	1 376	1 675	1 060	601	571
EFTA countries	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
EU candidate countries	49	6	13	10	78	452	140	19	77
EU potentital candidates	4	0	1	4	9	6	4	6	1
Other European	27	11	2	3	43	80	10	2	2
Asia	56	183	36	31	306	252	553	141	316
North America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CELAC	90	12	5	3	113	63	17	2	0
Africa	452	67	146	86	753	793	245	395	164
LatAMCarib - nonCELAC	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Unknown, stateless and other	20	17	14	10	61	132	55	67	76

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.4b: Number of registered victims in the EU by citizenship and form of exploitation (continued)

	2016				
	Sexual	Labour	Other	Unknown	Total
EU28	**1 781**	**909**	**279**	**81**	**3 055**
Belgium	3	1	1	0	5
Bulgaria	134	52	16	3	206
Czech Republic	29	21	5	2	57
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	130	1	0	1	132
Estonia	7	0	0	0	7
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	8	0	4	0	12
Spain	4	5	0	0	9
France	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	18	1	11	0	30
Italy	11	1	0	0	12
Cyprus	1	0	0	0	1
Latvia	17	9	5	0	31
Lithuania	21	41	27	1	90
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	1
Hungary	65	44	3	4	116
Malta	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	233	5	20	44	302
Austria	1	0	0	0	1
Poland	38	201	8	9	256
Portugal	6	53	7	0	69
Romania	815	389	169	12	1 386
Slovenia	4	0	0	0	4
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	235	85	3	5	328
non-EU Total	2 015	1 425	688	457	4 590
EFTA countries	2	0	0	0	2
EU candidate countries	477	199	12	68	756
EU potentital candidates	8	0	24	2	34
Other European countries	78	28	2	1	109
Asia	347	822	186	259	1 618
North America	1	0	0	0	1
CELAC	48	14	5	2	70
Africa	1 026	284	443	116	1 869
LatAMCarib - nonCELAC	1	0	0	0	1
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown, stateless and other	181	113	85	104	483

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.4c Registered victims with the same citizenship as the registering country

Citizenship of registered victim	2014					2015					2016				
	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	Other	Total		Male	Female	Other	Total		Male	Female	Other	Total	
EU28	155	906	0	1 197	16	195	1 056	0	1 614	19	328	1 257	1	2 083	19
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	50	1	1	0	2	14
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	88	15	0	0	0	98	21	0	0	0	127	24
Estonia	1	2	0	3	75	3	8	0	11	85	0	7	0	7	70
Ireland	5	3	0	8	21	4	11	0	15	24	9	10	0	19	25
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	3	3	9	0	12	4
Spain	3	7	0	10	7	3	19	0	22	8	0	3	0	3	2
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	423	0	565	37
Croatia	6	28	0	34	92	0	35	0	35	92	4	18	0	22	73
Italy	1	3	0	4	0.6	0	7	0	7	0.9	0	1	1	2	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Latvia	8	26	0	34	100	0	10	0	10	91	4	15	0	19	100
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	26	35	0	61	98	25	19	0	44	98
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
Hungary	38	253	0	291	99	58	448	0	506	100	56	431	0	487	100
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	17	445	0	462	37	10	423	0	433	38	9	279	0	288	30
Austria	0	0	0	3	4	0	5	0	5	1	1	10	0	11	3
Poland	0	0	0	45	44	0	0	0	74	64	0	0	0	44	56
Portugal	16	9	0	25	16	65	11	0	76	56	51	8	0	59	29
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	3	0	3	11
Slovakia	20	36	0	56	62	25	31	0	56	69	23	18	0	41	91
Finland	0	2	0	2	4	0	6	0	6	12	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	39	92	0	131	6	0	0	0	191	6	0	0	0	326	9

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.5a Registered victims by country of recruitment classified by age and gender

Country of Recruitment	2014							2015							2016					
	Gender			Age				Gender			Age				Gender			Age		
	Male	Female	Other	Child	Adult	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Other	Child	Adult	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Other	Child	Adult	Unknown
EU28	**99**	**249**	**0**	**47**	**298**	**0**	**348**	**470**	**842**	**0**	**356**	**944**	**0**	**1 312**	**330**	**744**	**3**	**396**	**674**	**2**
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	2	0	0	2	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	12	19	0	4	26	:	31	4	12	0	1	15	:	16	11	13	0	2	22	:
Germany	1	0	0	0	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	1	0	0	1	:	1	1	7	0	7	1	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	0	0	0	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	1	2	0	1	2	:	3	3	8	0	9	2	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	0	1	0	0	1	:	1	0	11	0	2	9	:	11	0	3	0	0	3	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	6	0	0	6	:	6	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	1	0	0	0	1	:	1	1	4	0	4	1	:	5	0	6	0	0	6	:
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	1	0	0	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	7	0	0	7	:	7	0	1	0	0	1	:
Italy	8	8	0	1	15	:	16	7	14	0	5	16	:	21	2	14	3	2	14	:
Lithuania	8	24	0	0	32	:	32	40	38	0	18	60	:	78	21	19	0	4	36	:
Luuxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	6	27	0	19	14	:	33	0	37	0	7	30	:	37	4	21	0	11	14	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	10	0	4	6	:	10	4	13	0	6	11	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	0	1	0	0	1	:	1	0	1	0	0	1	:	1	0	3	0	0	3	:
Poland	0	1	0	0	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	16	9	0	3	20	:	25	102	10	0	0	111	:	112	81	9	0	3	86	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	22	109	0	1	130	:	131	284	615	0	301	587	:	899	202	630	0	360	469	2
Spain	4	9	0	7	6	:	13	3	31	0	0	34	:	34	1	5	0	1	5	:
Slovakia	20	37	0	11	46	:	57	25	35	0	5	55	:	60	1	0	0	0	1	:
United Kingdom	0	1	0	0	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	0	0	0	2	:
Other Europe TOTAL	1	9	0	0	10	:	10	0	47	1	1	47	:	47	0	33	0	7	26	:
Albania	1	6	0	0	7	:	7	0	12	1	1	12	:	12	0	4	0	0	4	:
Bosnia and Herzogovina	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	1	0	0	1	:	1	0	11	0	7	4	:
Norway	0	1	0	0	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	0	1	0	0	1	:	1	0	12	0	0	12	:	12	0	8	0	0	8	:
Ukraine	0	1	0	0	1	:	1	0	22	0	0	22	:	22	0	10	0	0	10	:
Other non-Europe TOTAL	50	202	0	17	231	:	252	42	364	0	53	353	:	406	61	284	:	27	312	:
Nigeria	3	114	0	6	110	:	117	6	207	0	26	187	:	213	0	164	0	21	143	:
China	6	25	0	0	31	:	31	0	59	0	19	40	:	59	0	40	0	0	40	:
Other countries	41	63	0	11	90	:	104	36	98	0	8	126	:	134	61	80	0	6	129	:
GRAND TOTAL	199	507	0	94	606	:	706	940	1 731	1	713	1 935	:	2 671	660	1 521	6	799	1 374	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A1.5a

Denmark: Denmark does not register country of recruitment No available data

Spain: Figures are the same than in sheet 1.4

Luxembourg: Empty data table No data is available or data is not sufficiently reliable/correct to be included in the Excel document

Latvia: Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of recruitment, by form of exploitation - columns H, Q, Z (Other) - exploitative sham marriage, which usually is combined form of exploitation and might contain sexual exploitation/forced labour/domestic servitude

Netherlands: Insufficient data available on country of recruitment.

Portugal: Note to Indicator 1.5 "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of recruitment" - Data to this indicator results from the analysis of the variables “citizenship, country of origin, date of entrance in PT” as examples. For the time being the OTSH does not collect 'Country of Recruitment'. Additionally, it is well known the rotation and mobility of (presumed) VoT within countries (Europol and European Commission Progress Report, 2016). As such, in some registers the evidence of the country of recruitment is straightforward, but in other this correlation is not direct (e.g. other country of origin that does not match to country of citizenship that can be either associated to migration flow or to THB recruitment). The data provided must be overall interpreted has having a low feasibility.

Indicator 1.5 "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of recruitment": Table 2014, total of adults Male / PT - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator 1.5 "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of recruitment": Table 2014, total of adults Male / RO - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator 1.5 "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of recruitment": Table 2014, total of adults Female / RO - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator 1.5 "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of recruitment": Table 2015, total of adults Male / PT - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator 1.5 "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of recruitment": Table 2015, total of adults Female / PT - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator 1.5 "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of recruitment": Table 2015, total of adults Female / BR - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator 1.5 "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of recruitment": Table 2016, total of adults Male / PT - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator 1.5 "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of recruitment": Table 2016, total of adults Male / RO - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator 1.5 "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of recruitment": Table 2016, total of adults Male / BR - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Romania: It was created a new field for the country of recruitment, unknown, for the cases in which there was no information related to the country

Slovakia: for 2014 and 2015 : Two excel spreadsheets were produced. Number of victims with Slovakian country of recruitment completed with File 2 and Other country of recruitment completed with File 1 (but not "Slovakia" as country of recruitment to avoid double counting).

For 2016 : Completed with File 1

In appendix N°3, this table is filled in only to the victims who were statistically registered by NUCIM within criminal proceedings (identified victims).

"Other" category : Forced marriage, combination of forced marriage with sexual exploitation

In Appendix N°2, this table is filled in only to the victims who were provided with assistance from the program (Presumed victims).

United Kingdom: Data not available, we do not disaggregate by country of recruitment.

Table A1.5b Number of registered victims in the EU by country of recruitment and form of exploitation

Country of recruitment	2014				2015				2016		
	Sexual	Labour	Other	Total	Sexual	Labour	Other	Total	Sexual	Labour	Other
EU28	**185**	**88**	**72**	**1 083**	**617**	**347**	**254**	**1 232**	**648**	**278**	**157**
Belgium	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	1	1	:	:
Bulgaria	15	10	5	31	6	5	:	11	14	10	1
Croatia	29	2	2	33	36	0	0	37	16	1	6
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republ	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Denmark	:	:	:	:	1	0	0	1	:	:	:
Estonia	2	1	:	3	10	:	1	11	7	:	:
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	1	:	:	:
Germany	0	1	1	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	6	:	:	6	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	1	1	1	:	1	2	1	:	1
Ireland	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	5	3	8	16	6	:	1	7	20	6	3
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	19	22	37	78	10	10	19
Luxembourg	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:
Latvia	:	11	21	32	3	:	:	10	12	4	1
Malta	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:
Netherlands	1	0	0	1	1	:	:	1	3	0	0
Austria	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**	**:**
Poland	1	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	2
Portugal	4	13	8	25	0	104	6	114	5	75	7
Romania	100	27	6	865	493	198	174	867	554	169	116
Slovenia	0	1	0	1	1	:	:	1	:	:	:
Slovakia	18	19	20	57	8	14	34	56	:	:	:
Spain	10	0	0	13	25	3	0	28	5	1	0
Sweden	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:
United Kingdo	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	0	0	2	0
Europe non-EU total	7	0	3	10	2	1	0	3	2	3	8
Albania	5	:	2	7	:	:	:	:	:	2	:
Bosnia and Herzegovina	:	:	:	0	:	1	:	1	:	1	8
Norway	:	:	1	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia	1	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ukraine	1	:	:	1	2	:	:	2	2	:	:
Non-Europe total	157	29	47	253	81	59	1	150	195	79	43
Nigeria	107	0	11	118	17	3	0	21	121	0	12
China	11	18	2	31	17	33	0	50	37	5	1
Other non-Europe	39	11	34	104	47	23	1	79	37	74	30
Overall total	349	117	122	1 346	700	407	255	1 385	845	360	208

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A1.5b

Denmark: Denmark does not register country of recruitment No available data

Spain: Figures are the same than in sheet 1.4b

Citizenship code translate in ISO codification

Croatia: Other ways of sexual exploitation are in apartments, camps, homes, by internet, cars and hotels Other ways of exploitation are in transit from a third countries Other ways of labour exploitation are in massage parlours without sexual exploitation

Luxembourg: Empty data table No data is available or data is not sufficiently reliable/correct to be included in the Excel document

Netherlands: Insufficient data available on country of recruitment. No available data

Portugal: Indicator "1.5 B "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of recruitment, by form of exploitation": Table 2014 "Other forms of Exploitation" includes registers such as: Forced Labour & Criminal Activities (simultaneously); Sexual Exploitation & Criminal Activities (simultaneously).

Indicator "1.5 B "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of recruitment, by form of exploitation": Table 2015 "Other forms of Exploitation" includes registers such as: Criminal Activities & Forced Begging (simultaneously); Sexual Exploitation & Forced Labour (simultaneously).

Indicator "1.5 B "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of recruitment, by form of exploitation": Table 2016 "Other forms of Exploitation" includes registers such as: Sexual Exploitation & Forced Labour (simultaneously); Adoption.

Romania: Cases of domestic servitude, when encountered are included within labour category

Slovakia: for 2014 and 2015 : Two Excel files were supplied. Number of victims with Slovakian country of recruitment completed with File 2 and Other country of recruitment completed with File 1 (but not "Slovakia") as country of recruitment to avoid double counting).

For 2016 : Completed with File 1

In appendix N°3, this table is filled in only to the victims who were statistically registered by NUCIM within criminal proceedings (identified victims).

"Other" category : Forced marriage, combination of forced marriage with sexual exploitation

In Appendix N°2, this table is filled in only to the victims who were provided with assistance from the program (Presumed victims).

Higher numbers are reported than the number of victims recorded as presumed victims who were receiving program care, since we record several forms of exploitation in some victims in the "form of exploitation" category.

United Kingdom: Data not available, we do not disaggregate by country of recruitment

Table A1.6a Number of registered victims in the EU by means of recruitment, gender and age

		2014						2015						2016					
		Gender			Age			Gender			Age			Gender			Age		
EU28	Means	Male	Female	Other	Child	Adult	Total	Male	Female	Other	Child	Adult	Total	Male	Female	Other	Child	Adult	Total
Austria	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	Oral	4	11	0	7	15	22	0	35	0	4	31	35	8	21	0	10	19	29
	Press	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Internet	3	0	0	12	0	12	0	3	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	1
	Agencies	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Other	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	TOTAL	8	29	0	22	15	37	0	38	0	7	31	38	9	21	0	11	19	30
Cyprus	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	Oral	1	3	0	2	2	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Press	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Internet	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	5	0	4	1	5	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Agencies	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Other	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	TOTAL	1	3	0	2	2	4	4	9	0	11	2	13	3	7	0	8	2	10
Finland	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	Oral	77	238	3	21	284	318	52	392	1	37	408	445	37	382	3	42	380	422
	Press	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
	Internet	0	8	0		8	8	0	5	0	0	5	5	2	4	0	0	6	6
	Agencies	1	2	0	1	2	3	3	7	0	1	9	10	0	3	0	0	3	3
	Other	0	4	1	0	0	5	1	7	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	182	458	8	40	608	648	120	659	2	71	710	781	122	747	10	117	762	879
Lithuania	Oral	:	:	:	:	:	:	26	36	0	17	45	62	23	20	0	4	39	43
	Press	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	0	0	0	1	1
	Internet	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	0	0	0	1	1
	Agencies	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Other	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	26	36	0	17	45	62	25	20	0	4	41	45
Luxembourg	Oral	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	4	0	0	4	4	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Press	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Internet	0	1	0	0	1	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Agencies	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Other	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	TOTAL	7	5	0	1	11	12	0	9	0	0	9	9	5	15	0	7	11	20
Latvia	Oral	6	6	0	0	6	6	1	6	0	5	2	7	4	12	0	6	10	16
	Press	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Internet	0	19	0	0	19	19	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	2	2
	Agencies	2	0	0	0	2	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Other	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	1	0	0	1	1
	TOTAL	8	26	0	0	34	34	1	10	0	5	6	11	4	15	:	6	13	19
Malta	Oral	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1
	Press	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Internet	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Agencies	3	14	0	0	17	17	0	1	0	0	1	1	18	15	0	0	33	33
	Other	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	TOTAL	4	16	0	1	19	20	0	3	0	1	2	3	18	16	0	0	34	34
Netherlands	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	Oral	29	39	0	7	60	68	10	18	0	3	25	28	35	21	0	0	54	58
	Press	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	0	0	0	5	5
	Internet	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Agencies	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7	0	0	0	7	8
	Other	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	9	0	0	0	9	10
	TOTAL	50	102	0	20	119	154	82	54	0	13	119	137	138	58	0	13	184	202
Romania	Oral	:	:	:	:	:	671	224	509	0	282	451	733	158	530	0	420	366	688
	Press	:	:	:	:	:	16	19	5	0	2	22	24	1	24	0	3	22	25
	Internet	:	:	:	:	:	27	7	28	0	15	20	35	6	32	0	22	16	38
	Agencies	:	:	:	:	:	8	12	4	0	0	16	16	1	1	0	0	2	2
	Other	:	:	:	:	:	22	19	25	0	13	31	44	2	14	0	8	8	16
	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	757	297	583	0	316	564	880	170	603	:	353	418	773
Slovenia	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	Oral	20	30	0	8	42	50	25	29	0	4	50	54	16	4	0	3	17	20
	Press	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Internet	0	5	0	2	3	5	0	2	0	1	1	2	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Agencies	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Other	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	0	0	0	1	1
	TOTAL	20	37	0	11	46	57	25	31	0	5	51	56	27	18	0	8	37	45
Spain	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TOTAL EU	Oral	138	328	3	46	410	1 141	338	1 032	1	353	1 018	1 371	281	991	3	485	886	1 277
	Press	0	0	0	0	1	17	19	5	0	2	22	24	7	25	0	3	29	32
	Internet	3	25	0	14	31	72	7	46	0	23	30	53	10	38	0	23	25	48
	Agencies	5	14	0	1	21	30	15	12	0	1	26	27	26	19	0	0	45	46
	Other	0	0	1	0	0	27	20	32	0	13	39	55	12	15	0	8	19	28
	TOTAL	98	218	8	97	854	1 723	555	1 432	2	446	1 539	1 990	521	1 520	10	527	1 521	2 057

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A1.6a

Denmark: Denmark does not register country of recruitment

Hungary: Trafficking in Human Beings (subjecting the victim to forced labor)

Latvia:Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by means of recruitment - row 32 (Others**) - a victim was not recruited, but abducted

Portugal: Indicator "1.6 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by means of recruitment": Table 2014 / Male – Total of Adults, Means "Other" - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator "1.6 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by means of recruitment": Table 2014 / Male – Total of Adults, Means "Unknown" - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator "1.6 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by means of recruitment": Table 2014 / Female – Total of Children, Means "Unknown" - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to children.

Indicator "1.6 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by means of recruitment": Table 2014 / Female – Total of Adults, Means "Unknown" - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Indicator "1.6 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by means of recruitment": Table 2014 / Unknown – Total of Children, Means "Unknown" (protected by statistical secrecy) - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to children.

Indicator "1.6 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by means of recruitment": Table 2015 / Male – Total of Adults, Means "Oral" - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator "1.6Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by means of recruitment": Table 2015 / Male – Total of Adults, Means "Unknown" - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator "1.6 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by means of recruitment": Table 2015 / Gender Unknown – Total of Adults, Means "Unknown" (protected by statistical secrecy) - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Indicator "1.6 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by means of recruitment": Table 2015 / Gender Female – Total of Adults, Means "Unknown" (22) - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Indicator "1.6 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by means of recruitment": Table 2016 / Male – Total of Adults, Means "Oral" - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator "1.6 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by means of recruitment": Table 2016 / Male – Total of Adults, Means "Unknown" - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adult.

Indicator "1.6 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by means of recruitment": Table 2016 / Gender Unknown – Total of Adults, Means "Unknown" (protected by statistical secrecy) - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Indicator "1.6 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by means of recruitment": 2014 "Other means" data is protected by statistical secrecy.

Indicator "1.6 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by means of recruitment": 2015 "Other means" includes as examples trough Church.

Indicator “1.6 Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by means of recruitment”: 2016 “Other means” includes as examples trough social solidarity organization.

Romania: Within other the following recruitment methods were considered: marriage promises, blackmail, abduction and/or the recruitment wasn't so evident and the victims left the country without having a concrete offer, abduction

Slovakia: Completed with File 1 for 2016

Completed with File 2 for 2014 and 2015

In appendix N°3, this table is filled in only to the victims who were statistically registered by NUCIM within criminal proceedings (identified victims).

"Other" category : Forced marriage, combination of forced marriage with sexual exploitation

In Appendix N°2, this table is filled in only to the victims who were provided with assistance from the program (Presumed victims).

Higher numbers are reported than the number of victims recorded as presumed victims who were receiving program care, since we record several forms of exploitation in some victims in the "form of exploitation" category.

United Kingdom: Data not available, we do not disaggregate by means of recruitment.

Table A1.6b: Number of registered victims in the EU by means of recruitment and form of exploitation

		2014				2015				2016			
EU28	Means	Sexual	Labour	Other	Total	Sexual	Labour	Other	Total	Sexual	Labour	Other	Total
Belgium	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	Oral	17	3	2	22	34	0	1	35	15	4	10	29
	Press	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0
	Internet	12	0	0	12	3	0	0	3	1	:	:	1
	Agencies	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0
	Other	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0
	TOTAL	29	3	2	34	37	0	1	38	16	4	10	30
Cyprus	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	Oral	0	4	0	4	0	0	1	1	:	:	:	0
	Press	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0
	Internet	:	:	:	0	5	0	0	5	:	:	:	0
	Agencies	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0
	Other	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0
	TOTAL	12	0	1	13	12	0	1	13	7	1	2	10
Finland	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	Oral	188	44	86	318	318	26	101	445	299	27	96	422
	Press	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Internet	4	1	3	8	5	0	1	6	3	0	3	6
	Agencies	0	1	2	3	1	4	4	9	2	1	0	3
	Other	2	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	329	82	237	648	501	46	234	781	513	51	315	879
Lithuania	Oral	:	:	:	:	21	5	36	62	11	11	20	43
	Press	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	1	:	1
	Internet	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	1	1
	Agencies	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0
	Other	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0
	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	21	5	36	62	11	12	21	45
Luxembourg	Oral	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	:	:	:	0
	Press	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0
	Internet	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0
	Agencies	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0
	Other	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0
	TOTAL	5	7	:	12	7	0	0	7	13	1	6	20
Latvia	Oral	0	5	1	6	3	0	5	5	13	4	0	17
	Press	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0
	Internet	0	4	15	19	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	1
	Agencies	0	2	0	2	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	0
	Other	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	1	0	0	1
	TOTAL	0	11	23	34	3	0	8	11	14	4	1	19
Malta	Oral	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
	Press	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0
	Internet	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0
	Agencies	5	11	1	17	1	0	1	2	2	31	0	33
	Other	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0
	TOTAL	8	11	1	21	2	0	1	3	2	31	1	34
Netherlands	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	Oral	28	37	3	68	5	17	6	28	9	34	15	58
	Press	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	0	5	0	5
	Internet	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0
	Agencies	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	0	8	0	8
	Other	:	:	:	0	0	0	3	3	0	10	0	10
	TOTAL	76	50	3	154	25	88	20	137	9	148	20	202

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.6b: Number of registered victims in the EU by means of recruitment and form of exploitation (continued)

		2014				2015				2016			
EU28	Means	Sexual	Labour	Other	Total	Sexual	Labour	Other	Total	Sexual	Labour	Other	Total
Romania	Oral	:	:	:	671	433	141	159	733	481	120	87	688
	Press	:	:	:	16	5	7	12	24	5	3	0	8
	Internet	:	:	:	27	27	5	3	35	30	4	4	38
	Agencies	:	:	:	8	0	16	0	16	0	2	0	2
	Other	:	:	:	22	26	3	15	44	12	2	2	16
	TOTAL	499	188	70	757	498	180	202	880	530	132	94	756
Slovenia	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	Oral	11	19	20	50	6	14	34	54	4	14	6	24
	Press	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	0
	Internet	5	0	0	5	2	0	0	2	:	:	:	0
	Agencies	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0
	Other	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	0	1	0	1
	TOTAL	18	19	20	91	8	14	34	81	18	22	12	52
Spain	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	TOTAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TOTAL EU	Oral	248	112	112	1 143	823	203	343	1 366	832	214	235	1 282
	Press	0	1	0	17	5	7	12	26	6	9	0	15
	Internet	21	5	18	71	42	5	7	54	34	4	9	47
	Agencies	5	14	3	30	2	20	5	27	4	42	0	46
	Other	2	0	3	27	26	3	18	47	13	13	2	28
	TOTAL	976	371	357	1 764	1 114	333	537	2 013	1 133	406	482	2 047

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A1.6b

Denmark: Denmark does not register country of recruitment. No available data

Croatia: Other ways of sexual exploitation are in apartments, camps, homes, by internet, cars and hotels

Other ways of exploitation are in transit from a third countries

Other ways of labour exploitation are in massage parlours without sexual exploitation

Hungary: Unlawful Employment of Third-Country Nationals

Latvia: Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by means of recruitment, by form of exploitation - columns H, Q, Z (Other) - exploitative sham marriage, which usually is combined form of exploitation and might contain sexual exploitation/forced labour/domestic servitude

Portugal: Indicator 1.6b Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by means of recruitment, by form of exploitation: 2014 “Other means” data is protected by statistical secrecy.

Indicator 1.6b Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by means of recruitment, by form of exploitation: 2015 “Other means” includes as examples trough Church.

Indicator 1.6b Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by means of recruitment, by form of exploitation: 2016 “Other means” includes as examples trough social solidarity organization.

Romania: Within "other" the following recruitment methods were considered: marriage promises, blackmail, abduction and/or the recruitment wasn't so evident and the victims left the country without having a concrete offer, abduction

Slovakia: Completed with Excel File 1 for 2016

Completed with Excel File 2 for 2014 and 2015

In Appendix N°2, this table is filled in only to the victims who were provided with assistance from the program (Presumed victims).

In appendix N°3, this table is filled in only to the victims who were statistically registered by NUCIM within criminal proceedings (identified victims).

"Other" category : Forced marriage, combination of forced marriage with sexual exploitation

Higher numbers are reported than the number of victims recorded as presumed victims who were receiving program care, since we record several forms of exploitation in some victims in the "form of exploitation" category.

United Kingdom: Data not available, we do not disaggregate by means of recruitment.

Table A1.7: Number of registered victims in the EU by country of destination, age and gender

Destination country	2014						2015						2016					
	Gender			Age			Gender			Age			Gender			Age		
	Male	Female	Other	Child	Adult	Total	Male	Female	Other	Child	Adult	Total	Male	Female	Other	Child	Adult	Total
EU28	74	195	0	45	219	1 023	395	987	0	366	930	1 364	225	927	1	404	736	1 196
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	4	9	7	0	0	14	15	5	7	0	0	12	12
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	0	0	0	1	1
Czech Republic	0	1	:	0	1	30	5	2	0	1	6	7	6	2	0	0	8	11
Denmark	0	4	:	1	3	6	50	5	0	0	53	55	1	3	0	0	4	4
Germany	5	9	0	0	14	89	27	66	0	4	84	93	8	47	0	7	74	86
Estonia	1	2	:	1	2	3	3	8	0	9	2	11	1	7	0	7	1	8
Ireland	1	1	0	0	8	37	11	10	0	3	17	21	7	10	1	4	13	17
Greece	0	2	0	0	2	21	6	11	0	1	16	17	8	7	0	0	15	15
Spain	4	0	0	0	4	49	97	22	0	4	115	121	19	29	0	9	39	48
France	:	:	:	:	:	13	7	26	0	9	21	33	7	11	0	9	9	16
Croatia	7	27	0	19	15	34	0	19	0	7	12	19	4	21	0	9	16	25
Italy	0	8	0	6	2	101	46	77	0	14	106	120	6	64	0	13	58	72
Cyprus	0	2	0	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	4	4	0	5	0	0	5	5
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	4	0	5	0	5	4	10	0	6	8	14
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	12	:	:	:	14	0	10	0	1	9	10
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	4	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	2
Malta	3	16	0	1	18	19	0	3	0	0	3	3	18	16	0	0	34	34
Netherlands	0	3	:	1	2	8	4	11	0	2	6	15	0	5	0	0	5	7
Austria	0	2	:	0	2	34	2	250	0	21	201	252	0	250	0	12	199	245
Poland	1	0	0	0	1	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	30	79	0	7	91	131	9	8	0	1	16	17	7	4	0	2	9	11
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	339	61	328	0	268	121	389	79	353	0	308	124	433
Slovenia	1	0	0	0	1	1	16	8	:	0	24	24	7	2	0	0	9	9
Slovakia	0	11	0	8	3	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	0	2	0	7
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	2	3	56	0	11	48	62	7	32	0	8	31	39
Sweden	3	1	0	0	4	12	3	2	0	1	4	5	3	2	0	1	4	5
United Kingdom	18	27	0	1	44	66	29	50	0	5	55	60	24	29	0	4	49	60
Europe non-EU	2	3	0	3	2	8	8	10	0	1	16	18	0	5	0	2	3	5
Non-Europe	9	26	0	0	35	61	13	12	0	0	21	25	10	17	0	2	25	27
Grand total	85	224	0	48	256	1 092	416	1 009	0	367	967	1 407	235	949	1	408	764	1 228

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A1.7

Spain: For most of the victims the destination country is Spain, for other destinations there is no reliable data. Citizenship code translate in ISO codification

Hungary: Trafficking in Human Beings (for the purpose of unlawful use of the human body)

Netherlands: No data available on country of destination. Generally, the Netherlands is a destination country with regards to trafficking routes, and possible victims are often detected as they are being exploited in the Netherlands.

No available data

Portugal: Note to Indicator 1.7) "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of destination". This indicator can have a broader or narrowing interpretation as it can relate to migration flows (not always resulting in THB - EU Immigration Portal "Country of destination: The country which is a destination for migratory flows (legal or irregular)", or interpreted has "Destination of in fact or intended THB exploitation". In this sense, and from our understanding this indicator excludes domestic trafficking (either on Portuguese citizens or foreign citizens that have migrated to Portugal and where recruited here to THB - varying the length of time of the residence in Portugal before the recruitment to THB) as well as it excludes situations detected in Transit. In this last category, even in the cases where we know the intended country of destination, this data may have a low feasibility as one cannot guarantee that the final destination would be the suspected country and even if presented Member-states must clarified in the metadata when reporting to other countries besides their own whether this data reflected national citizens (intended) or exploited in those countries or to situations detected in transit but that the registering body knew the final destination. Consequently, data on this indicator excludes "PT as an origin country/domestic THB" as well as "PT as a Transit Country". Finally, we put to future consideration this disaggregation: Origin/Domestic; Origin/International; Destination; Transit as they can portray the flows (mobility and rotation of VoT) and, amongst other variables, breakdown by citizenship as a special attention is being directed to 3rd nationals and the vulnerability of UAM and Asylum Seekers.

Indicator 1.7) "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of destination": Table 2014 / Total of Adults Male – PT - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Indicator 1.7) "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of destination": Table 2014 / Total of Female / Children– PT - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to children.

Indicator 1.7) "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of destination": Table 2014 / Total of Female / Adults – PT - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Indicator 1.7) "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of destination": Table 2014 / Total of Adults Male– MZ (protected by statistical secrecy) - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Indicator 1.7) "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of destination": Table 2015 / Total of Female/ Adults – PT - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Indicator 1.7) "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of destination": Table 2015/ Total of Gender Unknown / Adults – PT (protected by statistical secrecy) - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Indicator 1.7) "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of destination": Table 2015/ Total of Female/ Adults – DE (protected by statistical secrecy) - includes registers that

although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Indicator 1.7) "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of destination": Table 2015 / Total of Male/ Adults – LU (protected by statistical secrecy) - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Indicator 1.7) "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of destination": Table 2016/ Total of male / Adults – PT - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Indicator 1.7) "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of destination": Table 2016/ Total of Gender Unknown / Adults – PT - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Indicator 1.7) "Number of victims (Identified plus Presumed) by country of destination": Table 2016/ Total of male / Adults – ES - includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Romania: The total number of registered victims in 2014 was 757. Take into consideration victims having multiple destination countries.

Sweden: No data

Slovakia: Completed with File 1 for 2016

Completed with File 2 for 2014 (Except for Austria, Poland, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland : FILE 1)

completed with File 2 for 2015 (Except for Kuwait : FILE 1)

In appendix N°3, this table is filled in only to the victims who were statistically registered by NUCIM within criminal proceedings (identified victims).

Victims could be exploited in more than 1 country.

In Appendix N°2, this table is filled in only to the victims who were provided with assistance from the program (Presumed victims).

United Kingdom: No Data Available either in the NRM database or the NCA published stats

Table A1.8a Registered victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by age and gender

	2014								2015								2016							
	Gender				Age				Gender				Age				Gender				Age			
	Male	Female	Other	Unknown	Child	Adult	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Other	Unknown	Child	Adult	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Other	Unknown	Child	Adult	Unknown	Total
EU Total	0	17	2	2	29	17	0	50	9	18	2	3	46	26	1	95	28	43	10	12	89	49	3	163
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9	3	0	0	2	9	1	12	20	0	5	0	4	16	0	25
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	0	1	0	4	4	0	4
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	5	0	:	2	0	3	5
Italy	:	16	:	2	28	15	:	48	:	14	:	3	42	14	:	59	:	11	:	4	19	10	:	34
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	2	2	:	2	:	:	3	:	5	5	:	5
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	:	0
Luxembourg	0	1	2	:	1	2	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	1	:	1	0	:	1
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	0	0	0	:	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	:	0
The Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	0	:	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	:	0
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
Slovenia	0	0	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	0	:	0
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	1	:	22	:	27	:	8	54	14	:	89
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A1.8a

Hungary: Other types of exploitation

Netherlands: It is unknown how many of the possible detected victims of human trafficking in the Netherlands are part of the migration crisis. There are also no reliable data on percentages of human trafficking victims among refugees, nor can it be ascertained how many of those refugees would be part of the current migration crisis.

Slovakia: Completed with File 1 In Appendix N°2, this table is filled in only to the victims who were provided with assistance from the program (Presumed victims).

United Kingdom: No Data Available either in the NRM database or the National Crime Agency published stats.

Table A1.8b Registered victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by form of exploitation

	2014					2015					2016				
	Sexual	Labour	Other	Unknown	Total	Sexual	Labour	Other	Unknown	Total	Sexual	Labour	other	Unknown	Total
EU28	25	3	20	0	50	52	3	37	1	95	87	27	42	1	162
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	9	0	3	:	12	24	0	0	1	25
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	0	0	0	4
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	5	0	5
Italy	25	3	20	0	48	33	2	24	0	59	17	0	17	0	34
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	5
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	0
Slovenia	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
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	10	1	10	1	22	42	27	20	:	89
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A1.8b

Netherlands: It is unknown how many of the possible detected victims of human trafficking in the Netherlands are part of the migration crisis. There are also no reliable data on percentages of human trafficking victims among refugees, nor can it be ascertained how many of those refugees would be part of the current migration crisis.

No available data

Slovakia: Completed with File 2

In appendix N°3, this table is filled in only to the victims who were statistically registered by NUCIM within criminal proceedings (identified victims).

United Kingdom: No Data Available either in the NRM database or the National Crime Agency published stats. Empty data table

Table A1.8c Registered victims seeking international protection status in the current migration and refugee crisis, by citizenship

Citizenship	2014	2015	2016
EU28	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	26	56	69
Somalia	1	6	23
Morocco	6	11	4
Afghanistan	:	1	17
Cameroon	:	4	10
Gambia	2	5	6
Iraq	:	2	10
Pakistan	3	:	3
Bangladesh	3	:	2
Ethiopia	:	2	2
Egypt	3	:	:
Uganda	:	:	3
Albania	1	1	:
Angola	:	:	2
Côte d'Ivoire	:	:	2
Ghana	1	1	:
Iran	1	:	1
Togo	:	1	1
Ukraine	:	1	1
Others non-EU	3	4	8
ALL NON-EU	**50**	**95**	**164**
unknown	0	0	0

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values. Notes: "Other citizenship" consist of countries with ISO codes of BY, CN, ER, GW, IN, LR, MD, ML, NP, PY, SN, XK, ZA, ZM, ZW each with one victim over the three year period.

Country notes applicable to Table A1.8c

Netherlands: It is unknown how many of the possible detected victims of human trafficking in the Netherlands are part of the migration crisis. There are also no reliable data on percentages of human trafficking victims among refugees, nor can it be ascertained how many of those refugees would be part of the current migration crisis.

Slovakia: Completed with File 1

In Appendix N°2, this table is filled in only to the victims who were provided with assistance from the program (Presumed victims).

United Kingdom: No Data Available either in the NRM database or the National Crime Agency published stats.

Table A1.9: Number of registered victims (by assistance and protection: received assistance by gender

	2014					2015					2016				
	Male	Female	Other	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Other	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Other	Unknown	Total
EU28	403	1 089	9	0	1 517	494	1 558	4	135	2 191	529	1 676	10	91	2 306
Belgium	84	54	:	:	138	63	54	:	:	117	61	58	:	:	119
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	:	:	4	12	15	:	:	27
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	16	:	:	2	:	2	:	1	:	:	1
Ireland	0	18	0	0	18	3	7	0	0	10	1	13	0	0	14
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	14	:	14	:	:	14
Spain	7	146	0	0	153	101	166	0	0	267	27	166	0	0	193
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	182	457	9	0	648	120	659	2	:	781	122	747	10	:	879
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	46	43	0	0	89	47	30	0	0	77
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	4	1	:	:	5	2	1	:	:	3	1	0	:	:	1
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	4	15	:	:	19	0	3	:	:	3	18	16	:	:	34
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	24	226	:	135	385	42	242	:	91	375
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	21	85	0	0	106	29	35	0	0	64	55	27	0	0	82
Romania	89	291	:	:	380	74	254	:	:	328	82	232	:	:	314
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	0	47	0	0	47	0	25	0	0	25
Slovakia	12	22	0	0	34	17	8	0	0	25	17	4	0	0	21
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	15	37	:	:	52	44	86	:	:	130
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.9a Number of registered victims by assistance and protection: received assistance by age

	2014				2015				2016			
	Children	Adults	Unknown	Total	Children	Adults	Unknown	Total	Children	Adults	Unknown	Total
Total	274	1 223	4	1 517	660	1 478	0	2 191	682	1 600	0	2 306
Belgium	5	133	:	138	14	103	:	117	6	113	:	119
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	0	4	:	4	0	27	:	27
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	16	2	:	:	2	:	1	:	1
Ireland	0	18	0	18	0	10	0	10	0	14	0	14
Greece	:	:	:	:	4	10	:	14	0	14	:	14
Spain	7	146	0	153	8	259	:	267	20	173	0	193
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	41	607	0	648	71	710	0	781	117	762	0	879
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	0	89	0	89	0	77	0	77
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0
Luxembourg	0	5	:	5	0	3	:	3	0	1	:	1
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	1	18	:	19	0	3	:	3	0	34	:	34
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	385	:	:	385	375	:	:	375
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	14	88	4	106	7	56	0	64	8	72	0	82
Romania	206	174	:	380	167	161	:	328	132	152	:	314
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	2	45	0	47	0	25	0	25
Slovakia	0	34	0	34	0	25	0	25	3	16	0	21
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	52	21	119	:	130
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A1.9d: Number of registered victims by assistance and protection: residence permit based on Directive 2004/81 as well as other granted residence permits by gender

	2014					2015					2016				
	Male	Female	Other	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Other	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Other	Unknown	Total
EU28	294	328	2	12	636	226	365	5	21	618	276	416	1	60	694
Belgium	57	29	:	:	86	59	37	:	:	98	42	44	:	:	86
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	1	:	1	:	:	1
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	2	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	16	0	0	16	2	3	0	0	5	1	11	0	0	12
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	1	:	1	:	:	1
Spain	:	:	:	12	12	2	16	:	:	18	8	74	:	:	82
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	2	:	:	2	:	:	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	113	80	2	:	195	48	104	2	:	154	47	50	1	:	98
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	46	43	0	0	89	47	30	0	0	77
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	0	0	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	3	13	:	:	16	:	2	:	:	2	18	13	:	:	31
Netherlands	87	158	0	0	245	49	124	0	0	173	47	109	0	0	156
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	31
Romania	0	0	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	3
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	5	18	0	0	23	17	74	0	0	91
Sweden	34	30	:	:	64	15	14	:	21	50	16	9	:	60	25
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A1.9, A1.9a and A1.9d

Cyprus: Cyprus provides residence permits to recognized victims of trafficking only according to Directive 2004/81. Thus, all residence permits issued were included in the relevant rows of the table.

The table records individual persons that have applied/ received residence permits within each reporting year. Renewals of the permits within the same year are not recorded.

Age group is calculated based on year the victim was recognized by the competent authority as such.

Residence permits for reflection periods are not common, since victims are, in most cases, directly granted a year-long residence permit according to Directive 2004/81.

France: 2015 : 220 titres dont 26 cartes de résident sur le motif TEH.

2016 : 264 titres dont 38 cartes de résident sur le motif TEH.

Ireland: Ireland has opted out of Directive 2004/81/EC, however residence permits are issued under the Administrative Immigration Arrangements (http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/PB08000021) which is based on the Directive.

Figures refer to the number instances of "Recovery & Reflection" and first-time residence permits issued in the time period. A person may avail of both in the time period, therefore a person may be included more than once in each time period.

"Age group" is based on date on which the residence period was granted.

Victims having received a reflection period and residence permit, by gender and age: the assistance received refers to the same victims having received a reflection period and/or residence permit.

Luxembourg: The assistance received refers to the same victims having received a reflection period and/or residence permit.

Netherlands: The number of requested residence permits and granted residence permits within a year do not form cohorts due to administrative processing duration.

The number of victims offered the reflection period and applying for a residence permit within one year often overlap in terms of unique victims: many apply for a residence permit within or shortly after the three month reflection permit. As such many individuals may appear twice in the totals and thereby skew the data.There are at the moment no data available on human trafficking victims in the Netherlands that apply for other residence permits than those specifically applicable to victims of trafficking, such as asylum. This is because the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) does not register victimhood as such. In consultation with the National Rapporteur, the IND is exploring how these data could be made available in future.

Portugal: Indicator “1.9 Reflection period and residence permit, by gender and age”: Table 2014 “Received Assistance (Total)” – Female / Total Adults – includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Indicator “1.9 Reflection period and residence permit, by gender and age”: Table 2015 – Residence Permit / Requested residence permit (total) – it is known that 1 was requested but no further information is available.

Romania: The Romanian authorities responsible with data collection in the field of anti-trafficking measures can distinguish in their measuring reports and data collection processes by the moment of the identification of the victims. Given that ability, two values of assisted victims can be presented but we choose to present here only the number of victims assisted out of the identified victims in the same period.

Slovakia: "Other category" is: Asylum seeker

United Kingdom: Directive 2004/81 doesn’t apply to the UK.

Table A1.9b: Number of registered victims by assistance and protection: reflection period

	2014					2015					2016				
	Male	Female	Other	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Other	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Other	Unknown	Total
EU28	393	696	9	22	1 125	299	988	4	12	1 289	303	1 063	0	9	1 385
Belgium	75	38	:	:	113	50	54	:	:	88	47	47	:	:	94
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	0	4	:	:	4	7	7	:	:	14
Denmark	58	7	0	0	65	40	36	0	:	76	1	68	0	0	69
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	2	:	1	:	:	1
Ireland	0	2	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	2
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	39	10	93	:	:	103	14	72	:	:	86
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	182	457	9	:	648	120	659	2	:	781	122	747	0	:	879
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	4	1	:	:	5	:	1	:	:	1	1	0	:	:	1
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	3	14	:	:	17	:	2	:	:	2	18	13	:	:	31
Netherlands	51	121	0	0	172	37	97	0	0	134	32	84	0	0	116
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	4	18	:	:	22	15	18	:	:	33	12	11	:	:	23
Portugal	4	16	0	0	20	9	6	0	0	15	28	3	0	0	31
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	0	5	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	3
Slovakia	12	22	0	0	0	17	8	0	0	25	17	4	0	0	21
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	3	2	2	:	:	4
Sweden	:	:	:	22	22	:	:	:	12	12	:	:	:	9	9
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A1.9b

Netherlands: For the number of residence permits: applications were used (so not the granting of permits)

The IND has recently started registering the form of exploitation for trafficking victims applying for permits. These data are as of yet insufficient and not representative.

No available data

Portugal: Indicator "1.9b Reflection period and residence permit, by form of exploitation" - in cases where a VoT is beneficiary of both s/he is only counted once in order to avoid double counting. Additionally, the total by form of exploitation is the aggregation of these two variables in which some registers may only refer to "residence permit" or to "reflection period". Of notice that there is for instance a case where a victim has a reflection period in one year and a residence permit in the following year.

Romania: Given the origin charateristics of Romanian rather than a destination for trafficking for other citizens than Romanians, we had no registered victims by residence permit of or reflection period for foreigners.

Slovakia: Higher numbers are reported than the number of victims recorded as presumed victims who were receiving program care, since we record several forms of exploitation in some victims in the "form of exploitation" category.

"Other" category : Slavery or practice similar to slavery ; Forced marriage

United Kingdom: Directive 2004/81 doesn't apply to the UK

Table A1.9c: Number of registered victims by assistance and protection: residence permit based on Directive 2004/81/EC by gender

	2014					2015					2016				
	Male	Female	Other	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Other	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Other	Unknown	Total
Total	223	284	2	0	509	191	294	5	0	490	203	288	1	0	493
Belgium	56	28	:	:	84	59	31	:	:	91	42	42	:	:	84
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	1	:	1	:	:	1
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	2	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	16	0	0	16	2	3	0	0	5	1	11	0	0	12
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	1	:	1	:	:	1
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	49	:	:	52
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	2	:	:	2	:	:	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	77	67	2	:	146	33	88	2	:	123	15	32	1	:	48
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	46	43	0	0	89	47	30	0	0	77
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	0	0	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	3	13	:	:	16	:	2	:	:	2	18	13	:	:	31
Netherlands	87	158	0	0	245	49	124	0	0	173	47	109	0	0	156
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0	:	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	30	:	0	0	31
Romania	0	0	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A1.9c

Cyprus: The table records individual persons that have applied/ received residence permits within each reporting year. Renewals of the permits within the same year are not recorded.

Citizenship code translate in ISO codification

Croatia: NOTE: Refers to approved temporary stays in accordance with the Aliens Act

Netherlands: For the number of residence permits: applications were used (so not the granting of

permits)

The IND has recently started registering the form of exploitation for trafficking victims applying for permits. These data are as of yet insufficient and not representative.

Portugal: Indicator "1.9c Reflection period and residence permit, by citizenship" - in cases where a VoT is beneficiary of both s/he is only counted once in order to avoid double counting. Additionally, the total by citizenship is the aggregation of these two variables in which some registers may only refer to "residence permit" or to "reflection period".

Slovakia: In Appendix N°2, this table is filled in only to the victims who were provided with assistance from the program (Presumed victims).

Table A1.10a: Number of registered victims by type of assistance and support received

	2014										2015										2016									
	Accomodation	Medical and Psychological Assistance	Legal assistance	Education	Training	Job placement	(Re) integration assistance	Return Assistance	Others	TOTAL	Accomodation	Medical and Psychological Assistance	Legal assistance	Education	Training	Job placement	(Re) integration assistance	Return Assistance	Others	TOTAL	Accomodation	Medical and Psychological Assistance	Legal assistance	Education	Training	Job placement	(Re) integration assistance	Return Assistance	Others	TOTAL
EU28	665	727	197	284	246	181	78	48	228	2.441	1.084	1.185	442	459	316	301	420	285	368	2.694	910	1.329	510	392	220	202	191	175	391	3.642
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	15	15	15	:	15	:	15	15	:	15	22	22	22	:	22	:	22	22	:	22	21	21	21	:	21	:	21	21	:	21
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	2	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	11	9	7	:	:	:	:	:	5	32
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	89	:	:	:	:	:	44	44	:	197	98	:	:	:	:	:	12	13	:	123
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	3	3	2	:	:	:	:	:	8	16	3	13	2	:	:	:	:	:	48	66	3	10	3	:	:	:	:	1	33	50
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	12	:	:	:	:	:	21	:	14	18	17	16	:	:	:	20	4	:	22
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	3	1	:	:	:	:	1	:	32	22	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	4	2	1	:	:	:	1	:	:	10	6
Italy	435	116	53	239	52	109	0	0	0	1.004	776	480	276	362	115	205	205	30	0	781	394	275	176	216	68	10	0	3	0	1.142
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	:	:	1	20	:	:	:	:	:	3	:	:	1	53
Latvia	1	18	27	:	:	7	5	5	14	77	:	7	6	1	:	:	6	1	5	7	3	11	11	6	1	4	12	3	12	12
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	31	125	69	17	22	28	117	:	134	139	34	52	76	12	16	65	71	:	109	179
Luxembourg	8	9	9	:	8	3	8	:	5	10	1	1	1	:	1	:	1	:	:	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	:	5	3
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	20	1	17	:	1	17	15	:	:	71	3	:	2	:	:	3	:	:	:	8	34	2	31	:	:	32	32	:	:	131
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	207	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	220	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	39	43	:	:	:	:	:	10	63	106	31	41	:	:	:	:	:	13	21	64	59	68	32	8	0	23	0	24	0	82
Romania	122	489	53	34	159	22	0	:	76	879	91	452	39	74	152	43	:	134	131	1.116	213	837	117	140	108	54	:	94	199	1.762
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	6	6	1	0	0	1	4	0	6	3	3	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	3
Slovakia	19	32	21	11	11	23	34	18	30	34	17	24	18	4	4	17	24	16	25	25	14	20	14	8	5	9	20	10	17	21
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	72	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	232	304	491	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	750	1.241	490	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	969	1.459

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values. Notes: Some Member States have counted number of assistances, others have counted victims (classifying into the main assistance type). Data is as given by the member state. Portugal had 10 unaccompanied children receiving assistance in 2014 and 4 in 2016.

Table A1.10b: Number of registered victims by type of child assistance

	2014									2015									2016								
	Specific actions to assist and support child victims of trafficking	Measures that have been adopted to carry out individual assessment of the best interest of the child	Access to education	Appointment of guardian or representative in case of conflict of interest between child and parents	Measures to provide assistance and support to the family of child victims	Specific actions taking due account of special circumstances of unaccompanied child victim	Guardian for unaccompanied child victims	Any other	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIONS	Specific actions to assist and support child victims of trafficking	Measures that have been adopted to carry out individual assessment of the best interest of the child	Access to education	Appointment of guardian or representative in case of conflict of interest between child and parents	Measures to provide assistance and support to the family of child victims	Specific actions taking due account of special circumstances of unaccompanied child victim	Guardian for unaccompanied child victims	Any other	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIONS	Specific actions to assist and support child victims of trafficking	Measures that have been adopted to carry out individual assessment of the best interest of the child	Access to education	Appointment of guardian or representative in case of conflict of interest between child and parents	Measures to provide assistance and support to the family of child victims	Specific actions taking due account of special circumstances of unaccompanied child victim	Guardian for unaccompanied child victims	Any other	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIONS
EU28	**21**	**9**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**43**	**15**	**13**	**12**	**1**	**11**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**63**	**21**	**17**	**16**	**1**	**11**	**4**	**8**	**1**	**67**
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	2	:	2	2	:	2	:	:	8	11	11	11	:	10	2	2	2	49	8	8	7	0	7	1	1	1	33
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	18	8	2	1	:	3	:	:	30	2	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	3	6	2	2	:	:	:	:	:	10
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	1	:	1	:	:	1	7	3	3	3	:	3	:	3	:	15
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	1	:	:	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	1	1	1	:	:	:	5
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	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
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	3	3	3	:	:	3	3	:	3
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A1.10a and A1.10b

Cyprus: Accommodation provided. The shelter is one of the options available to accommodate women victims of sexual exploitation. In case a victim does not wish to stay in the shelter, financial and other support (housing provided by NGOs) are provided for as long as required.

In 2015, 20 victims were accommodated in the shelter and in 2016, 53 victims.

Upon admission the competent Social Welfare Officer informs the victim about the shelter regulations and their rights and obligations as well. The victim may remain in the shelter for a period not exceeding four (4) weeks. However, in certain cases and circumstances accommodation can be extended. In addition information is provided concerning all the services available to support the victim.

Spain: The available data is provided in the situation report but it is referred to people in prostitution not only to victims of THB

Croatia: K61: During the placement in the foster family, the victim had a negative impact on the other person, and because of the aggressive and self-aggressive behavior she was assisted in Psychiatric hospital for children and youth, after which she returned to the foster family. As the described behavior continued, the girl was referred to a stationary observation where was concluded that it was necessary to accommodate her in the Institution for education of children and juveniles in which appropriate professional help and support would be provided and realized. In other case a stationary observation of the victim was conducted. The conclusion was that the behavioral disorders are not present and it is recommended to continue the care within the family in addition to determin the supervision measure on parental care. It is also recommended to include a minor in some form of counseling.

C60: A foreign national refused to stay in a shelter. He was seeking asylum after which temporary accommodation was secured. (two cases)

K17: For example: A stationary observation was provided for the minor. Because of the some behavior problems and the circumstances in the family, she is separated from the family and placed in the Institution for education of children and juveniles where appropriate assistance and support is provided.

B21 & J21: A female person attempted to cross the border illegally with three children (1,3 and 10 years old) - foreign nationals and was falsely represented as their mother. A special guardian were ensured for the children and they were provided with accommodation. A one-time fee for paying personal documents, purchasing necessary clothes and shoes, as well as other everyday needs has been approved. Integration of children into the educational system was ensured.

Taking into account the results of the investigative procedures, wishes and opinions of children and their parents, an assessment of the best interests of the child was carried out and the procedure of voluntary return of children to parents in their country was initiated.

K38 and K60: Victims are provided with counseling assistance and support and informed about providing other forms of help and support. They are involved in the counseling and assistance process.

Latvia:Type of assistance and support received, by gender and age - the year 2014: row 14 (Others): consultations of social worker, food, hygiene/household goods, clothing, shoes and bedding, local travel expenses (public transport tickets), or only psychological assistance

Netherlands: No data is available on the received assistance to victims because there is no central registration for these types of assistance. When a victim is registered with CoMensha, they are only aware of the purpose: only registration / registration and advice / registration and shelter.

However, all possible victims of trafficking are entitled to, at least, a reflection period of 90 days

during which they are entitled to accommodation/shelter, medical/physical/psychological assistance, legal assistance, health insurance, benefits, and integration courses. Return assistance is also provided to all possible victims that are in the process of return.

There is no data on "Assistance and support measures for child victims, including unaccompanied children and separated children", however, all unaccompanied minors are at least appointed a guardian, via the organisation NIDOS, who ensure they receive assistance.

Portugal: Note to Indicator 1.10) "Type of assistance and support received, by gender and age (Identified and Presumed)": tables 2014, 2015 and 2016 - Data not available for the variables: 1) (Re) integration assistance as this could be access by other variables already asked such as Education, Training and Job Placement; 2) Specific actions to assist and support child victims of trafficking; 3) Measures that have been adopted to carry out individual assessment of the best interest of the child as its operationalization seems unclear. Data not available to the remaining variables with the exception of "Access to Education" (blank) as it is already insert in the variable "Education" asked previously and with the disaggregation by age. If inserted it would cause double counting.

Indicator 1.10) "Type of assistance and support received, by gender and age (Identified and Presumed)": Table 2014 - Female / Total Adults "Received Assistance (total) is 72 as it includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Indicator 1.10) "Type of assistance and support received, by gender and age (Identified and Presumed)": Table 2014 - Female / Total Adults Other" (55) it includes registers that although not knowing the age (absolute value) it is known that it refers to adults.

Romania: (Re)integration assistance was not completed because all the other services that victims received and are entitled to are meant to help and empower them for the social integration.

MS have split the indicator "medical assistance" and "psychological assistance" because the measuring of these assistance services was made separately within ~other~ assistance services,~ financial help~ was considered.

ESTAT Contractor has aggregated these two categories to standardize the tables but this could lead, in some cases, to double counting.

Slovakia: For this table, we only record victims who were provided with assistance and support from a specialized program, as it result from to the nature of the data required. If HT victims did not agree to enter the program, we do not obtain any information whether they were provided with other assistance outside HT victim assistance system.

"Other" category: Financial and material assistance

United Kingdom: Data excluding Scotland

Table A1.11: Number of registered victims cooperating with law enforcement

	2014	2015	2016
EU28	**1 667**	**1 862**	**1 761**
Belgium	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:
Spain	147	267	183
France	:	:	:
Croatia	37	38	30
Italy	307	294	219
Cyprus	:	46	44
Latvia	7	4	7
Lithuania	:	53	115
Luxembourg	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:
Malta	18	2	31
Netherlands	:	:	:
Austria	:	132	139
Poland	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:
Romania	1 094	923	923
Slovenia	:	47	27
Slovakia	57	56	43
Finland	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A1.11

Cyprus: Measures – Best interest of the child

In cases of a child victim of THB, the Social Welfare Services make a needs assessment to determine the best interest of the child in cooperation with all the departments and NGOs involved. The child is informed of his/her rights and is referred to the services needed (e.g. Mental Health Services for psychological support, health services, educational psychological services, etc.).

Luxembourg: No available data No data is available or data is not sufficiently reliable/correct to be included in the Excel document

Romania: The Romanian authorities responsible with data collection in the field of anti-trafficking measures can distinguish in their measuring reports and data collection processes by the moment of the identification of the victims. Given that ability, two values of victims cooperating with Law Enforcement can be presented.

Add information about "Number of victims cooperating with LEAs out of the total identified victims

in the same year"

United Kingdom: No Data Available - we do not collect this data in the UK.

Table A1.12 Number of registered victims testifying in court

	2014	2015	2016
EU28	**587**	**55**	**38**
Belgium	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:
France	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:
Italy	25	28	7
Cyprus	:	23	:
Latvia	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:
Malta	18	2	31
Netherlands	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:
Romania	544	:	:
Slovenia	:	2	0
Slovakia	:	:	:
Finland	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A1.12

Cyprus: Unaccompanied minors

According to the Refugees Law 2000-2016, in cases where the victim is an unaccompanied minor, the minor is taken in care of the Director of Social Welfare Services, who acts as a guardian of the minor safeguarding access to all his/her rights based on the best interests of the child. In 2016, the Director of Social Welfare Services acted as a guardian of 1 child victim (male).

Romania: The Romanian authorities responsible with data collection in the field of anti-trafficking measures can distinguish in their measuring reports and data collection processes by the moment of the identification of the victims. Given that ability, two values of victims cooperating with Law Enforcement can be presented. Break in the series for 2015 and 2016.

United Kingdom: No Data Available - we do not collect this data in the UK.

Table A2.1a: Persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by citizenship

	2014				2015				2016			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Eu total	**1 401**	**439**	**83**	**2 328**	**1 299**	**425**	**156**	**2 442**	**1 779**	**652**	**92**	**2 929**
Belgium	56	14	0	70	56	14	0	70	59	20	2	81
Bulgaria	26	5	0	135	19	6	0	177	58	20	1	160
Croatia	32	9	0	47	26	6	0	32	20	6	0	26
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	0	1	0	7	1	3	0	16	0	0	0	29
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	8	4	0	12	11	8	0	19	3	7	0	10
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	6	2	0	8	0	2	0	3	448	160	1	609
Germany	0	0	0	128	1	1	0	153	6	0	1	161
Greece	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	5
Hungary	21	9	0	57	3	1	0	82	25	5	0	69
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	1	0	0	3	3	2	0	12	9	0	1	14
Latvia	20	58	0	78	19	63	0	82	27	52	0	79
Lithuania	0	0	0	2	6	4	0	10	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
The Netherlands	8	1	0	9	3	0	0	8	6	2	0	8
Poland	2	2	0	18	10	4	0	20	7	3	0	25
Portugal	2	0	0	2	9	1	0	10	9	3	0	12
Romania	1 146	318	83	1 656	1 082	289	156	1 671	1 080	363	86	1 609
Slovakia	30	7	0	42	16	7	0	25	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	40	9	0	49	33	14	0	47	22	10	0	32
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	5
non-EU total	59	60	36	306	120	74	45	432	336	299	3	846
EFTA countries	1	0	0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU candidate countries	8	4	0	58	15	5	0	78	26	9	2	76
EU potentital candidates	2	1	0	7	1	0	0	7	11	5	0	23
Other European countries	2	1	0	3	6	13	0	21	8	6	1	27
Asia	27	22	0	64	69	12	0	107	124	109	0	239
North America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	:	:	:	:
CELAC	5	12	0	18	4	14	0	20	43	54	0	99
Africa	14	19	0	53	19	30	0	56	118	115	0	245
Unknown, stateless and other	0	1	36	102	6	0	45	142	6	1	0	137
Grand total	**1 460**	**500**	**155**	**2 736**	**1 425**	**499**	**246**	**3 016**	**2 121**	**952**	**95**	**3 912**

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values

Table A2.1b Persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by age

	2014				2015				2016			
	Children	Adults	Unkonwn	Total	Children	Adults	Unkonwn	Total	Children	Adiults	Unkonwn	Total
EU28	**23**	**1 881**	**89**	**2 903**	**38**	**1 949**	**156**	**3 157**	**101**	**3 050**	**101**	**3 952**
Belgium	4	180	:	184	2	177	:	179	8	203	:	211
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	23
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	523	:	:	:	597	:	:	:	551
Estonia	:	:	:	:	11	10	:	21	8	13	:	21
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	4	10	:	14	0	14	:	14
Spain	13	187	1	201	7	224	:	231	3	231	:	234
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	55	1 143	0	1 198
Croatia	2	40	:	42	3	32	:	35	0	28	:	28
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	0	80	:	80	1	81	0	82	0	81	0	81
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	0	3	5	8	0	6	:	6	0	10	:	10
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	0	19	:	19	1	1	:	2	0	31	:	31
Netherlands	:	:	:	279	:	:	:	216	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	99	:	:	:	143	:	:	:	98
Poland	:	:	:	:	0	15	:	15	0	9	:	9
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	30	:	:	:	20
Romania	1	1 305	83	1 398	3	1 289	156	1 464	11	1 216	97	1 324
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	0	42	:	42	0	12	3	15
Slovakia	0	34	:	34	0	23	:	23	0	34	:	42
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Sweden	3	33	:	36	6	39	:	45	16	23	:	39
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A2.1c Persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by gender

	2014				2015				2016			
	Male	Female	Unkonwn	Total	Male	Female	Unkonwn	Total	Male	Female	Unkonwn	Total
EU28	**1 680**	**547**	**119**	**2 903**	**1 633**	**552**	**204**	**3 157**	**2 151**	**964**	**97**	**3 952**
Belgium	137	47	:	184	143	36	:	179	155	56	:	211
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	23
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	523	:	:	:	597	:	:	:	551
Estonia	:	:	:	:	12	9	:	21	13	8	:	21
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	14	:	14	:	14
Spain	134	67	:	201	147	84	:	231	134	100	:	234
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	782	416	0	1 198
Croatia	32	10	:	42	28	7	:	35	22	6	:	28
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	22	58	:	80	19	63	:	82	30	51	:	81
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	5	3	:	8	6	:	:	6	6	4	:	10
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	3	16	:	19	:	2	:	2	18	13	:	31
Netherlands	227	52	:	279	174	39	3	216	:	:	:	:
Austria	52	22	:	99	:	:	:	143	:	:	:	98
Poland	:	:	:	:	14	1	:	15	7	2	:	9
Portugal	:	:	:	:	24	6	:	30	:	:	:	20
Romania	1 041	265	83	1 398	1 026	266	156	1 464	949	278	97	1 324
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	24	18	0	42	11	4	0	15
Slovakia	27	7	0	34	16	7	0	23	24	10	0	42
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Sweden	:	:	36	36	:	:	45	45	:	:	:	39
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A2.1a, A2.1b and A2.1c

Belgium: "CS (Serbia-Montenegro)" is replaced by "CS" "Countries of former Yugoslavia" is replaced by "EX-Y" Citizenship code translate in ISO codification

Czech Republic: "Foreigner/not Czech Republic citizen" replaced by "unknown"

Citizenship code translate in ISO codification

Croatia: show numbers of suspects against whom police officers filed criminal charges

Citizenship code translate in ISO codification

Ireland: No available data It is mostly impossible to disaggregate the data provided by the public prosecutor by sex and age.

Luxembourg: It is mostly impossible to disaggregate the data provided by the public prosecutor by sex and age.

Latvia: Persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by citizenship - data on persons brought into formal contact with the police is provided. Citizenship code translate in ISO codification

Netherlands: It is only possible to include data from the Public Prosecution Service (OM) of the Netherlands. It is not possible to link data on suspects registered by the Dutch National Police to the OM registration: these groups do not form a cohort, and because the databases are not compatible, it is unclear what the overlap and/or gaps between the groups are. Therefore, this number does not include those who have been in suspected, arrested or cautioned for a criminal offence by the police, but only the cases registered at the OM.

It is not possible to provide a breakdown by nationality, gender, or age.

No available data

Data on 2016 have not yet been analysed.

Slovakia: 2014-2015 No available data for 2016

In Appendix N°2, this table is filled in only to the victims who were provided with assistance from the program (Presumed victims).

The data relate to suspects investigated by the specialized police unit involved in investigating trafficking.

Citizenship of suspects/perpetrators is not recorded in the statistical system of the specialized police unit involved in investigating trafficking.

United Kingdom: We don't collect this data – we collect police recorded crimes, which may not have a formal suspect linked to them.

Table A 2.2: Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by form of exploitation

	2014					2015					2016				
	Total	sexual explotation	labour explotation	other explotation	unknown	Total	sexual explotation	labour explotation	other explotation	unknown	Total	sexual explotation	labour explotation	other explotation	unknown
EU28	3 257	1 278	163	91	37	3 331	1 263	240	76	42	4 172	1 206	225	176	34
Belgium	184	72	95	17	:	179	79	95	5	:	211	85	94	32	:
Bulgaria	495	409	16	34	36	409	314	26	27	42	447	329	31	87	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	522	507	15	:	:	597	573	24	:	:	551	524	27	:	:
Estonia	4	:	4	:	:	13	12	:	1	:	10	7	1	2	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	14	14	:	:	:	14	14	:	:	:
Spain	201	201	:	:	:	231	152	79	:	:	234	186	25	23	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 198	:	:	:	:
Croatia	42	33	6	2	1	35	34	:	1	:	28	19	2	7	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	25	25	:	:	:	10	6	:	4	:	3	:	2	1	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	8	6	2	:	:	6	6	:	:	:	10	7	2	1	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	18	6	11	1	:	2	2	:	:	:	31	:	31	:	:
Netherlands	279	:	:	:	:	216	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	11	:	:	:	:	15	11	:	4	:	9	7	2	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	30	:	:	:	:	20	:	:	:	:
Romania	1 398	:	:	:	:	1 464	:	:	:	:	1 313	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	42	42	0	0	:	15	14	0	1	:
Slovakia	34	10	8	16	:	23	6	1	16	:	34	:	:	:	34
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	0	0	:
Sweden	36	9	6	21	:	45	12	15	18	:	39	13	8	18	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	:	:	4	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A2.2

Bulgaria: "Others" category : Forced custody; Selling a child; crimes against marriage, family and youth

Spain: Data collected as unknown is referred to forced marriages

Croatia: show numbers of suspects against whom police officers filed criminal charges

Ireland: No available data It is mostly impossible to disaggregate the data provided by the public prosecutor by sex and age

Luxembourg: It is mostly impossible to disaggregate the data provided by the public prosecutor by sex and age.

Latvia: Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by form of exploitation - data on persons brought into formal conatct with the police is provided; rows 34, 69, 104 (Others**) - exploitative sham marriage, which usually is combined form of exploitation and might contain sexual exploitation/forced labour/domestic servitude

Netherlands: It is only possible to include data from the Public Prosecution Service (OM) of the Netherlands. It is not possible to link data on suspects registered by the Dutch National Police to the OM registration: these groups do not form a cohort, and because the databases are not compatible, it is unclear what the overlap and/or gaps between the groups are. Therefore, this number does not include those who have been in suspected, arrested or cautioned for a criminal offence by the police, but only the cases registered at the OMIt is not possible to provide a breakdown by nationality, gender, or age.

Data on 2016 have not yet been analysed.

No available data

Slovakia: Completed for 2016 :

In Appendix N°2, this table is filled in only to the victims who were provided with assistance from the program (Presumed victims).

The data relate to suspects investigated by the specialized police unit involved in investigating trafficking.

Citizenship of suspects/perpetrators is not recorded in the statistical system of the specialized police unit involved in investigating trafficking.

Completed with File 2 for 2014 and 2015

In appendix N°3, this table is filled in only to the victims who were statistically registered by NUCIM within criminal proceedings (identified victims).

"Other" category: Forced marriage, combination of forced marriage with sexual exploitation

Table A2.3: Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system by involvement in organised crime or migrant smuggling

	2014			2015			2016		
	Smuggling	Organised Crime	Both	Smuggling	Organised Crime	Both	Smuggling	Organised Crime	Both
EU28	**26**	**173**	**0**	**36**	**239**	**0**	**30**	**196**	**2**
Belgium	6	:	:	10	:	:	3	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	5	:	:	0	:
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	18	:	:	17	:	:	23	:	:
Estonia	2	2	:	9	7	:	2	1	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	154	:	:	147	:	:	157	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	13	:	2	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	14	:	:	10	:	:	3	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	0	42	0	0	15	0
Slovakia	0	3	0	0	15	0	0	20	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A2.3

Ireland: No available data No data is available or data is not sufficiently reliable/correct to be included in the Excel document: Persons brought into formal contact with the police on suspicion of trafficking, disaggregated by involvement in organised crime or illegal facilitation of entry, transit and residence (migrant smuggling):

Luxembourg: Non available data. No data is available or data is not sufficiently reliable/correct to be included in the Excel document

Netherlands: There are no data on people brought into formal contact with the criminal justice system and suspected involvement in other criminal activities. No available data

Slovakia: Completed with File 1 The data not recorded by the General Prosecutor´s Office, nor the specialized police unit involved in trafficking

United Kingdom: We don't collect this– only one offence is recorded per crime, so we would not be able to record a link between human trafficking and wider organised crime

Table A3.1a Number of prosecuted traffickers by gender

	2014				2015				2016			
	Male	Female	Unkonwn	Total	Male	Female	Unkonwn	Total	Male	Female	Unkonwn	Total
EU28	2 060	661	11	2 854	1 990	648	10	2 919	1 527	508	9	2 339
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	94	:	:	:	99	:	:	:	80
Czech Republic	18	7	:	25	11	6	:	17	13	6	:	19
Denmark	3	1	:	4	17	3	:	20	:	1	:	1
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Greece	:	:	:	:	83	34	:	117	67	30	:	97
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	738	231	:	969	713	286	:	999	804	296	:	1 100
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Italy	344	116	:	460	291	92	3	386	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	0	0	:	0	5	3	:	8	5	6	:	11
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	48	5	0	53	53	11	0	64
Luxembourg	21	15	11	47	19	4	4	27	7	8	9	24
Hungary	170	64	:	234	245	61	:	306	247	72	:	319
Malta	5	:	:	5	2	1	:	3	3	1	:	4
Netherlands	227	52	0	279	174	39	3	216	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	102	:	:	:	141
Poland	:	:	:	28	:	:	:	22	:	:	:	30
Portugal	:	:	:	:	4	:	:	6	17	:	:	18
Romania	510	161	:	671	362	105	:	467	280	70	:	350
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	21
Slovakia	23	12	0	35	15	8	0	23	24	4	0	28
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	21
Sweden	1	2	:	3	1	1	:	2	5	3	:	8
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A3.1b Number of prosecuted traffickers by age

	2014				2015				2016			
	Children	Adults	Unkonwn	Total	Children	Adults	Unkonwn	Total	Children	Adults	Unkonwn	Total
EU28	85	2 422	162	2 854	114	2 382	123	2 919	129	1 690	185	2 339
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	94	:	:	:	99	:	:	:	80
Czech Republic	7	18	:	25	1	16	:	17	1	18	:	19
Denmark	:	:	:	4	0	20	:	20	0	1	:	1
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	2	2
Greece	:	:	:	:	0	117	:	117	0	97	:	97
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	11	807	151	969	15	867	117	999	31	895	174	1 100
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	1	:	1
Italy	7	453	0	460	7	379	0	386	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	0	8	0	8	1	10	0	11
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	0	53	0	53	0	64	0	64
Luxembourg	0	12	11	47	0	15	4	27	0	10	9	24
Hungary	25	209	0	234	76	230	0	306	80	230	0	319
Malta	0	5	0	5	0	3	:	3	0	4	0	4
Netherlands	7	272	0	279	4	210	2	216	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	102	:	:	:	141
Poland	:	:	:	28	:	:	:	22	:	:	:	30
Portugal	:	:	:	:	0	6	:	6	0	18	:	18
Romania	28	643	:	671	11	456	:	467	16	334	:	350
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	21
Slovakia	:	:	:	35	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	28
Finland	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	23	0	:	:	21
Sweden	0	3	:	3	0	2	:	2	0	8	:	8

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A3.1c Number of prosecuted traffickers by citizenship

	2014				2015				2016			
	Male	Female	Unkonwn	Total	Male	Female	Unkonwn	Total	Male	Female	Unkonwn	Total
EU Total	**1 146**	**356**	**0**	**1 530**	**1 053**	**298**	**6**	**1 431**	**664**	**189**	**0**	**949**
Belgium	1	2	0	3	1	0	0	1	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	32	12	0	51	30	13	2	49	5	4	0	17
Czech Republic	20	10	0	30	10	5	0	16	12	3	0	19
Denmark	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Germany	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	1
Estonia	:	:	:	:	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ireland				0				0				0
Greece	:	:	:	:	24	11	0	35	30	16	0	46
Spain	8	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
France	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	0	0	1
Italy	179	23	0	202	98	21	1	120	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	0	0	1
Latvia	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	7	5	6	0	11
Lithuania	1	0	0	1	48	5	0	53	52	11	0	63
Luxembourg	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Hungary	181	68	0	249	245	67	0	329	246	73	0	337
Malta	:	:	:	:	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	4
Netherlands	104	24	0	128	93	15	1	109	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	17
Poland	1	3	0	25	5	1	1	25	0	0	0	28
Portugal	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	4	3	0	0	3
Romania	608	208	0	816	477	154	1	654	302	73	0	390
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	1	0	0	1	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	4	2	1	0	9
Finland				0				0				0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4	2	0	6	1	0	0	1	:	:	:	:
non-EU total	129	52	0	181	173	47	0	248	28	17	0	98
EFTA countries	:	:	:	:	0	2	0	2	:	:	:	:
EU candidate countries	45	3	0	48	51	0	0	61	6	0	0	15
EU potentital candidates	6	2	0	8	16	4	0	20	:	:	:	:
Other European countries	1	4	0	5	5	7	0	12	2	6	0	8
Asia	31	14	0	45	18	4	0	31	8	7	0	34
North America	:	:	:	:	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
CELAC	16	6	0	22	9	3	0	12	1	1	0	2
Africa	30	23	0	53	72	27	0	108	11	3	0	38
Unknown, stateless and other	34	10	11	55	28	6	4	60	2	2	9	36

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A3.1a, A3.1b and A3.1c

Czech Republic: "Persons prosecuted" - filled in for § 168 of the Criminal Code and includes the sum = Criminal prosecution + Short-form/Summary preparatory proceedings. The total number of prosecuted traffickers in Tables 3.1 - 3.3 should be the same." This requirement is met for table 3.1. and 3.2. For table. 3.3. is met for the "Decisions to Summon for Trafficking in Human Beings" line. Citizenship code translate in ISO codification

Denmark: The sheet has been filled out with the number of persons prosecuted for human trafficking divided between sex, age and nationality. Regarding 2014, only the "total" has been filled out, because the other cells in the sheet are blocked. Citizenship code translate in ISO codification

Spain: The data available is provided as annex 3 and 4 to the report

Italy: Data refers to proceedings collected after the decision of the Prosecutor Office (to start or not the penal action). Traffiking in human beings is defined in the Italian penal code by article 601. Nevertheless for THB generally is used a more a complex approach described by following articles of the Italian penal code: art. 600 (slavery reduction), art.601 (traffiking and slaves trade), art.602 (Purchase and introduction of slaves). Data consider also the laws that introducing the previous articles in the penal code and the Ratification of the Convention of Varsaw (n.163 of 2010), the law n.286 1998, art.18 concerning the Residence permit for social protection reasons. The same data definition was used to produce data delivered to EUROSTAT in the last request. Data for the only article 601 are: year 2013 129 persons prosecuted for article 601; year 2014: 85; year 2015: 159.

Citizenship code translate in ISO codification

Netherlands: Data on 2016 have not yet been analysed. Citizenship code translate in ISO codification

Slovakia: Completed with File 1 The data relate to perpetrators prosecuted by the prosecutor´s offices Citizenship of suspects/perpetrators is not recorded in the statistical system of General Prosecutor´s Office

United Kingdom: We are unable to break down prosecutions by citizenship/nationality

Table A3.2 Number of prosecuted traffickers in the EU by form of exploitation

	2014					2015					2016				
	N	sexual explotation	labour explotation	other explotation	unknown	N	sexual explotation	labour explotation	other explotation	unknown	N	sexual explotation	labour explotation	other explotation	unknown
EU28	2 890	500	21	824	35	3 142	974	21	477	23	2 837	824	38	499	28
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	94	:	:	94	:	99	:	:	99	:	80	:	:	80	:
Czech Republic	25	:	:	:	:	17	1	:	:	:	19	:	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	:	2	0	2	0	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	117	97	11	9	:	97	79	10	8	:
Spain	84	74	10	:	:	97	95	2	:	:	45	34	11	:	:
France	1 072	:	:	:	:	1 160	:	:	:	:	1 236	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	0	:	:	:	:	8	1	:	7	:	11	4	:	7	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	53	:	:	0	:	64	11	3	48	:
Luxembourg	3	2	1	:	:	2	2	:	:	:	8	7	1	:	:
Hungary	239	210	8	21	:	306	292	8	6	:	319	312	7	:	:
Malta	5	2	2	1	:	3	3	:	:	:	4	:	4	:	:
Netherlands	279	:	:	:	:	216	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	246	111	:	135	:	370	121	:	249	:	377	101	:	276	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	6	:	:	:	:	18	:	:	:	:
Romania	671	100	:	571	:	467	360	:	107	:	350	274	:	76	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	:	21	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	35	:	:	:	35	23	:	:	:	23	28	:	:	:	28
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	3	1	:	2	:	2	2	:	:	:	6	2	:	4	:
United Kingdom	134	:	:	:	:	173	:	:	:	:	152	:	:	:	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A3.2

Czech Republic: No legal entities have been prosecuted during the reported period, and for this reason we have only inserted a separate line in the existing tab. 3.2. in which we display 0 (the new row is labeled blue). We are not able to fill in the required structure, only as the total number of persons for the whole § 168 of the Criminal Code (identical to the number of persons in Table 3.1). Reason: The State Prosecutor's Office (and also the courts in Table 4.2) often fill in the statistical sheets for the trafficking crime according to § 168 of the Criminal Code incompletely; within statistics they highlight more the importance of reference to the paragraph 3 and its relevant letters (e.g. in case where the organized aspect is present), but the relevant basic definition distinguishing among various forms of trafficking (the form has no influence on sentence; it's influenced by the seriousness of a certain crime) is usually not filled in (paragraph 1 or 2 together with the relevant letter are defining the form of trafficking). The Ministry of Justice currently discusses how to incorporate proper control into the statistical system. Therefore we only inserted the total number for that concrete year in the "Total" line.

The total number of prosecuted traffickers in Tables 3.1 - 3.3 should be the same." This requirement is met for table 3.1. and 3.2. For table. 3.3. is met for the "Decisions to Summon for Trafficking in Human Beings" line.

Denmark: No available data We are not able to draw statistics on the purpose of exploitation. Consequently, sheet 3.2 cannot be answered.

Spain: The data available is provided as annex 3 and 4 to the report

Ireland: Data as received from the public prosecutor's office, data is incomplete. The numbers listed under "others" refer to sexual exploitation in apartments.

Luxembourg: Data as received from the public prosecutor's office, data is incomplete. The numbers listed under "others" refer to sexual exploitation in apartments.

Netherlands: The OM does not provide distinction between different forms of exploitation.No available data

Slovakia: The data relate to perpetrators prosecuted by the prosecutor´s offices Citizenship of suspects/perpetrators is not recorded in the statistical system of General Prosecutor´s Office

United Kingdom: Initial table different than the standard questionnaire table.

Table A3.3: Number and type of final decisions by the prosecution service (for trafficking in human beings)

	2014				2015				2016			
	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
EU28	685	57	19	245	718	100	15	216	332	62	9	123
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	25	:	0	:	17	:	0	:	19	:	0	:
Denmark	4	:	:	:	20	:	:	:	1	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	4	:	2	:	4	:	1	:	14	:	3	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	133	:	:	:	179	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	14	6	:	:	16	2	:	:
Latvia	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	32	:	0	0	14	:	0	0
Luxembourg	3	1	:	43	2	:	:	24	4	:	:	20
Hungary	14	:	:	:	7	:	:	:	0	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	193	3	3	54	184	7	0	94	:	:	:	:
Austria	57	:	0	148	51	:	3	98	57	:	1	103
Poland	28	:	:	:	22	:	:	:	30	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	187	52	:	:	143	87	:	:	130	60	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Slovakia	35	:	14	:	23	:	11	:	28	:	5	:
Finland	2	1	:	:	6	0	:	:	5	0	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values. Note: Decision to summon for other criminal offences was set to missing for CZ as counts were unrealistically large.

Country notes applicable to Table A3.3

Czech Republic "Decisions to summon for trafficking in human beings" - we report as Criminal prosecution + Short-form/Summary preparatory proceedings.

"Decisions to summon for other criminal offenses" we report all crimes that have been dealt with by the public prosecutor's office in the given year.

"Out of court settlements" - here we understand "settlement" as a way to terminate either criminal prosecution or Short-form/Summary preparatory proceedings for criminal offenses under § 168 of the Criminal Code; thus they are also included in the "Decisions to Summon for Trafficking in Human Beings" line. The total number of prosecuted traffickers in Tables 3.1 - 3.3 should be the same." This requirement is met for table 3.1. and 3.2. For table. 3.3. is met for the "Decisions to Summon for Trafficking in Human Beings" line.

Denmark: We have filled out the number of prosecutions (same numbers as in 3.1.)

Spain: The data available is provided as annex 3 and 4 to the report

Ireland: No available data Data as received from the public prosecutor's office The numbers listed under "others" refer to the following:

2014: Ongoing instructions: 16 Decisions to close a file/put a case ad acta: 27

2015: Ongoing instructions: 1Ongoing decisions: 1 Decisions to close a file/put a case ad acta: 22 Denunciation: 1

2016:Ongoing instructions: 6 Ongoing decisions: 3 Closing of the proceedings : 1 Decisions to close a file/put a case ad acta: 10

Italy: These numbers refer to proceedings prosecuted for trafficking in human beings, but also registered, since the beginning, for traffiking in human beings. Consequently they do not include change of crime classification. Data refers to proceedings collected after the decision of the Prosecutor Office and concern only those proceedings start the penal action.

Luxembourg: Data as received from the public prosecutor's office The numbers listed under "others" refer to the following: 2014: Ongoing instructions: 16 Decisions to close a file/put a case ad acta: 27

2015: Ongoing instructions: 1 Ongoing decisions: 1 Decisions to close a file/put a case ad acta: 22 Denunciation: 1

2016: Ongoing instructions: 6 Ongoing decisions: 3 Closing of the proceedings 1: Decisions to close a file/put a case ad acta: 10

Netherlands: The total number of court judgements are not equal to the total number of prosecutions in the same year (in 2014: 253 vs. 279; in 2015: 285 vs. 216) because the number of prosecutions refer to cases commencing to the phase of summoning and it may take some time for they will actually appear before a court and for a verdict to be reached.

'Other' refers to cases where there is Nolle prosequi: a prosecutor's decision to voluntarily discontinue criminal charges either before trial or before a verdict is rendered. This decision can be made on several grounds and these are treated and recorded separately.

Beleidssepot (policy dismissal): Technically speaking, prosecution is possible here, but the Public Prosecutor always decides whether a prosecution is opportune or not. The decisive element here is the public interest.

Technisch sepot (technical dismissal): The choice between dismissal and prosecution in this case depends on the personal judgment of the Public Prosecution Service. It is also possible that the Public Prosecution Service will not get the proof because the perpetrator is unknown, for example.

In this case, the Public Prosecution Service can decide to suspend the prosecution that is unpredictable in advance.

Voorwaardelijk sepot (conditional dismissal): A dismissal can also be granted under certain conditions. The perpetrator is hoped to hold off similar behaviour in the future. One then speaks of a conditional dismissal

Slovakia: The data were recorded by General Prosecutor´s Office

Court Data on Judgments of Traffickers By Gender and Age

United Kingdom: We do not collect the data in the form requested.

Table A4.1: Number of court judgments (acquittals, convictions and other) for trafficking in human beings-by age and gender

	2014																													
	Acquittals										Convictions										Other decisions									
	Children			Adults			Total				Children			Adults			Total				Children			Adults			Total			
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
EU28	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**17**	**24**	**8**	**21**	**0**	**129**	**1**	**4**	**5**	**245**	**599**	**888**	**319**	**710**	**5**	**1 381**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**319**
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21	76	5	102	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	59	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	0	1	3	4	0	2	2	1	5	:	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	:	1
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	:	3	:	:	:	3	:	3	3	7	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	4	2	2	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	1	1	214	482	696	214	483	:	697	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	68	112	44	68	:	112	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	16	16	32	16	16	:	32	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	5	:	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	129	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	49	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	143	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	305
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	19	0	23	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	7	12	19	7	12	:	19	:	:	:	10	29	39	10	29	:	39	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A4.1: Number of court judgments (acquittals, convictions and other) for trafficking in human beings-by age and gender (continued)

	2015																													
	Acquittals										Convictions										Other decisions									
	Children			Adults			Total				Children			Adults			Total				Children			Adults			Total			
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
EU28	**0**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**30**	**45**	**13**	**30**	**0**	**174**	**4**	**4**	**8**	**360**	**784**	**1 144**	**396**	**883**	**26**	**1 606**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**4**	**7**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**214**
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20	74	5	99	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	49	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	:	2	0	1	1	7	14	21	7	15	:	22	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	:	2
Denmark	:	:	:	2	2	4	2	2	:	4	:	:	:	1	4	5	1	4	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21	21	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	1	4	233	604	837	236	605	:	841	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2	90	108	198	90	108	:	198	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	15	9	24	15	9	:	24	0	0	0	3	2	5	3	2	:	5
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	2	14	16	2	14	0	16	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	3	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	3	:	3	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	56	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	124	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	3	5	:	3	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	139	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	203
Slovenia	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	0	0	:	1	2	3	1	4	0	5	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	:
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	18	0	28	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	6	4	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	11	15	26	11	15	:	26	:	:	:	8	23	31	8	23	:	31	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A4.1: Number of court judgments (acquittals, convictions and other) for trafficking in human beings-by age and gender (continued)

	2016																											
	Acquittals										Convictions										Other decisions							
	Children			Adults			Total				Children			Adults			Total				Children			Adults			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Unknown
EU28	**0**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**55**	**69**	**15**	**56**	**0**	**128**	**2**	**5**	**7**	**265**	**715**	**980**	**299**	**835**	**2**	**1 319**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	28	109	2	139	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	36	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	:	2	1	0	1	3	3	6	4	3	:	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:
Denmark	:	:	:	2	8	10	2	8	:	10	:	:	:	2	8	10	2	8	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	5	6	199	545	744	200	550	:	750	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	28	66	94	28	66	:	94	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	11	21	32	11	21	:	32	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	:	1	0	0	0	3	20	23	3	20	:	23	0	0	0	:	1	1	:	1	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	3	:	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	26	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	13	13	:	13	:	13	:	:	:	:	10	10	:	10	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	139	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	0
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	3	0	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	5	6	1	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	11	30	41	11	30	:	41	:	:	:	18	37	55	18	37	:	55	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A4.1

Czech Republic: Please note that while in tab. 3 is required to indicate the number of persons, in tab. No 4 requires number of judgments "Number of court judgments". However, our judiciary statistics only track the number of persons, thus tab. 4 refers only to the number of persons.

- we are not able to identify the users of services resulting from trafficking crime, who have been convicted for other crimes before 2014 (amendment to Act No. 141/2014 Coll., effective from 1 August 2014). But also in the reported years 2015 and 2016 the same applies + we are not able to distinguish "Provider" and "User" within the statistic of convictions under § 168 of the Criminal Code.

Denmark: We are only able to draw statistics on the latest conviction in the case (the highest court decision). This means that if the case has been tried in both the City Court and the District Court, only the District Court decision will show. Consequently, only “total final court decisions” has been filled out. The sheet has been filled out for both persons that are convicted and acquitted. Consequently, the total amount does not correspond to both the numbers on acquitting and convicting decisions.

Ireland: The data from the public prosecutor’s office indicated the number of persons convicted/acquitted in first or second instance, disaggregated by sex, and not the number of court judgments.

Italy: Data referes to final conviction, by type of last instance (first or second) Traffiking in human beings is defined in the Italian penal code by article 601. Nevertheless for THB generally is used a more a complex approach described by following articles of the Italian penal code: art. 600 (slavery reduction), art.601 (traffiking and slaves trade), art.602 (Purchase and introduction of slaves). Data consider also the laws that introducing the previous articles in the penal code and the Ratification of the Convention of Varsaw (n.163 of 2010), the law n.286 1998, art.18 concerning the Residence permit for social protection reasons.

Luxembourg: The data from the public prosecutor’s office indicated the number of persons convicted/acquitted in first or second instance, disaggregated by sex, and not the number of court judgments.

Latvia: Number of court judgments (including convictions) for trafficking in human beings: * - The total number of courts decisions (judgements) signed during the the reference period. More than one convicted person, acquitted or other person may be included in one court decision (judgement); ** - The number of persons; **** - Other kinds of decisions: the case has been referred to the pre-trial investigation (In the particular case: one criminal case with five persons); **** - Final decisions means decisions which have entered into force regardless of judicial instance (Results of the trial including the cassation instance)

Netherlands: Disaggregated data on nationality, gender, or age are not available. Only data on first instance on court judgements available.

Slovakia: Final convictions relate to criminal offence of trafficking under all applicable laws (old and new Penal Code)

United Kingdom: England and Wales Only as Northern Ireland and Scotland have provided data on convictions in tab 4.2

Table A4.2a Number of convicted traffickers by gender

	2014				2015				2016			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
EU28	590	289	59	1 468	953	401	70	1 582	670	249	45	1 345
Belgium												
Bulgaria	:	:	59	59	:	:	49	49	:	:	36	36
Czech Republic	6	1	:	7	19	7	:	26	5	4	:	9
Denmark			:				:				:	
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	2	2	:	4	4	0	:	4	9	2	:	11
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	21	21	:	:	9	9
Spain	:	:	:	21	:	:	:	19	:	:	:	16
France	515	248	:	763	630	272	:	902	569	216	:	785
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	34	22	:	56	54	45	:	99	33	14	:	47
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	7	7	:	14	3	6	:	9	11	5	:	16
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	14	2	0	16	20	3	:	23
Luxembourg	6	5	:	11	5	4	:	9	5	3	:	8
Hungary	:	:	:	:		:	:		:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	:	:	129	:	:	:	124	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	49	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	26
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	10
Romania	:	:	:	331	199	53	:	252	:	:	:	333
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	4	1	0	5	:	:		6
Slovakia	19	4	0	23	18	10	0	28	3	1	0	4
Finland												
Sweden	1	0	:	1	1	1	:	2	1	1	:	2
United Kingdom			:		2	0	:	2	4	0	:	4

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A4.2b Number of convicted traffickers by age

	2014				2015				2016			
	Children	Adults	Unknown	Total	children	Adults	Unknown	Total	Children	Adults	Unknown	Total
EU28	28	840	68	1468	16	1299	60	1582	7	898	46	1345
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	59	59	:	:	49	49	:	:	36	36
Czech Republic	4	3	:	7	1	25	:	26	1	8	:	9
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	0	4	:	4	0	4	:	4	0	9	2	11
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21	:	:	:	9
Spain	:	:	:	21	:	:	:	19	:	:	:	16
France	1	762	0	763	4	898	0	902	6	779	0	785
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	0	56	:	56	1	98	:	99	0	47	:	47
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	0	14	0	14	0	9	0	9	0	16	0	16
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	0	16	0	16	0	23	0	23
Luxembourg	:	:	9	11	:	:	9	9	:	:	8	8
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	:	:	129	:	:	:	124	:	:	:	:
Austria	:	:	:	49	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	26
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	10	:	10
Romania	:	:	:	331	10	242	:	252	:	:	:	333
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	0	3	2	5	:	:	:	6
Slovakia	23	0	:	23	:	:	:	28	:	:	:	4
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	0	1	:	1	0	2	:	2	0	2	:	2
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	0	2	:	2	0	4	:	4

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Table A4.2c Number of convicted traffickers by form of exploitation

	2014					2015					2016				
	Sexual	Labour	Other	Unknown	Total	Sexual	Labour	Other	Unknown	Total	Sexual	Labour	Other	Unknown	Total
EU28	613	7	207	373	1 468	775	7	277	253	1 582	664	4	298	293	1 345
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	59	59	:	:	:	49	49	:	:	:	36	36
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	7	:	:	:	:	26	:	:	:	:	9
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	4	:	:	:	4	4	:	:	:	4	:	1	10	:	11
Ireland	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	0	:	0	:	:	0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	18	3	:	:	21	8	1	:	:	9
Spain	:	:	:	:	21	:	:	:	:	19	:	:	:	:	16
France	556	0	207	:	763	631	0	271	:	902	517	0	268	:	785
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	56	:	:	:	:	99	:	:	:	:	47
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	14	0	0	:	14	9	0	0	:	9	16	0	0	:	16
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	13	0	3	:	16	3	0	20	:	23
Luxembourg	8	2	0	:	11	7	2	0	:	9	8	0	0	:	8
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	129	:	:	:	:	124	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	30	5	:	14	49	13	2	0	:	15	21	2	:	3	26
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10
Romania	54	:	:	277	331	76	:	:	176	252	83	:	:	250	333
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	2	0	3	:	5	6	0	0	:	6
Slovakia	:	:	:	23	23	:	:	:	28	28	:	:	:	4	4
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	1	0	0	:	1	2	0	0	:	2	2	0	0	:	2
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	4

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Country notes applicable to Table A4.2a, A4.2b and A4.2c

Czech Republic: Is the same situation as for Table 3.2. = we are not able to fill it in, the reason is already explained under 3.2. The same applies to the data for legal entities which the instruction requires to be given in the form of metadata. No legal entities have been prosecuted during the requested period, and for this reason we have only inserted a separate line in the existing tab. 4.2. in which we display 0 (the new row is labelled blue). - we are not able to identify the users of services resulting from trafficking crime, who have been convicted for other crimes before 2014 (amendment to Act No. 141/2014 Coll., effective from 1 August 2014). But also in the reported years 2015 and 2016 the same applies + we are not able to distinguish "Provider" and "User" within the statistic of convictions under § 168 of the Criminal Code.

Denmark: No available data We are not able to draw statistics on the purpose of exploitation. Consequently, sheet 3.2 cannot be answered.

Italy: Trafficking in human beings is defined in the Italian penal code by article 601. Nevertheless for THB generally is used a more a complex approach described by following articles of the Italian penal code: art. 600 (slavery reduction), art.601 (trafficking and slaves trade), art.602 (Purchase and introduction of slaves). Data consider also the laws that introducing the previous articles in the penal code and the Ratification of the Convention of Warsaw (n.163 of 2010), the law n.286 1998, art.18 concerning the Residence permit for social protection reasons.

The same data definition was used to produce data delivered to EUROSTAT in the last request.

Netherlands: The OM does not provide distinction between different forms of exploitation. No available data

Slovakia: Type of exploitation is not recorded in the statistical system of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic

United Kingdom: NI and Scotland Only as England and Wales are unable to break down convictions by form/sub-type of exploitation

Table A4.3: Freezing and confiscation of assets relating to offences of trafficking in human beings

		2014	2015	2016
EU28	Number of freezing orders executed	**26**	**39**	**33**
	Number of confiscation orders executed	**21**	**14**	**24**
	Estimated value of property frozen (€)	**2 249 135**	**3 111 834**	**2 988 150**
	Estimated value of property recovered at the time of confiscation (€)	**1 551 217**	**1 266 748**	**741 668**
Belgium		:	:	:
Bulgaria		:	:	:
Czech Republic	Number of freezing orders executed	2	1	1
	Number of confiscation orders executed	1	0	0
	Estimated value of property frozen (€)	52 920	40	575
	Estimated value of property recovered at the time of confiscation (€)	15	0	0
Denmark	Number of freezing orders executed	:	0	0
	Number of confiscation orders executed	:	0	0
	Estimated value of property frozen (€)	:	0	0
	Estimated value of property recovered at the time of confiscation (€)	:	0	0
Germany		:	:	:
Estonia	Number of freezing orders executed	1	0	1
	Number of confiscation orders executed	1	0	1
	Estimated value of property frozen (€)	30 000	0	13 500
	Estimated value of property recovered at the time of confiscation (€)	30 000	0	13 500
Ireland		:	:	:
Greece		:	:	:
Spain		:	:	:
France		:	:	:
Croatia		:	:	:
Italy		:	:	:
Cyprus		:	:	:
Latvia		:	:	:
Lithuania	Number of freezing orders executed	:	:	:
	Number of confiscation orders executed	:	0	0
	Estimated value of property frozen (€)	:	:	:
	Estimated value of property recovered at the time of confiscation (€)	:	0	0
Luxembourg		:	:	:
Hungary		:	:	:
Malta		:	:	:
Netherlands		:	:	:
Austria		:	:	:
Poland	Number of freezing orders executed	:	:	:
	Number of confiscation orders executed	:	:	:
	Estimated value of property frozen (€)	32 710	:	5 725
	Estimated value of property recovered at the time of confiscation (€)	32 710	:	5 725
Portugal		:	:	:
Romania		:	:	:
Slovenia	Number of freezing orders executed	:	:	6
	Number of confiscation orders executed	:	0	0
	Estimated value of property frozen (€)	:	:	850 000
	Estimated value of property recovered at the time of confiscation (€)	:	:	:
Slovakia		:	:	:
Finland		:	:	:
Sweden		:	:	:
United Kingdom	Number of freezing orders executed	23	38	25
	Number of confiscation orders executed	19	14	23
	Estimated value of property frozen (€)	2 133 505	3 111 794	2 118 350
	Estimated value of property recovered at the time of confiscation (€)	1 488 492	1 266 748	722 443

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by ¨Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Note: Value of property includes cash money, but also the value of real estate, cars, boats, etc...

Country notes applicable to Table A4.3

Czech Republic: "Number of freezing orders" and "Number of confiscation" data reports the number of persons - we are not able to identify the users of services resulting from trafficking crime, who have been convicted for other crimes before 2014 (amendment to Act No. 141/2014 Coll., effective from 1 August 2014). But also in the reported years 2015 and 2016 the same applies + we are not able to distinguish "Provider" and "User" within the statistic of convictions under § 168 of the Criminal Code.

Estonia: THB crimes are just one of the crimes for which confiscation is executed, the criminals have committed other related crimes as well.

Ireland: No available data No data is available or data is not sufficiently reliable/correct to be included in the Excel document: Freezing and confiscation of assets relating to offences of trafficking in human beings

Luxembourg: Non available data No data is available or data is not sufficiently reliable/correct to be included in the Excel document

Netherlands: No available data No data on number of freezing orders, confiscation orders and estimated value of either.

Poland: Value in Polish Zloty: Estimated value frozen : 2014/137000PLN; 2015/64860PLN;201625000PLN Estimated value recovered: 2014/137000PLN;2015/64860PLN;2016/25000PLN Indicator calculated in € based on annualy average exchange rate between PLN & € (2014 = 0,23876 / 2015=0,23886 /2016=0,22900)

Slovakia: The number of freezing and confiscated assets is not recorded by General Prosecutor´s Office, nor by the Ministry of Justice. The total value is frozen and confiscated assets is not available.

United Kingdom: England and Wales Only, Northern Ireland has no record of any freezing orders for these years. Scotland did not submit data.

Value in £: Estimated value frozen:
2014=1,65m(Restraint orders)+0,07m(cash Seizures)/
2015=1,88m(Restraint orders)+0,38m(cash Seizures)/

2017=0,30m(Restraint orders)+1,43m(Cash Seizures)
Estimated value recovered: 2014=1,20m / 2015=0,92m / 2016=0,59m
Indicator calculated in € based on annualy average exchange rate between £ and €
2014=1,24041 /2015=1,3769 /2016=1,22448)

Table A5. Criminal justice data for the criminal offence of use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings (suspects, prosecutions and convictions).

		2014								2015								2016							
		Male		Female		Gender Unknown		Age unknown	Total	Male		Female		Gender Unknown		Age unknown	Total	Male		Female		Gender Unknown		Age unknown	Total
		Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult			Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult			Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult		
EU	Formal contact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	Prosecution	2	70	0	14	0	0	0	86	0	99	0	15	0	0	2	116	0	0	0	2	0	0	17	19
	Conviction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	14	16
Belgium		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	Formal contact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Prosecution	2	70	0	14	0	0	0	86	0	99	0	15	0	0	2	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Conviction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	Formal contact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Prosecution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Conviction	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		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	Formal contact	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Prosecution	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17
	Conviction	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14

Table A5. Criminal justice data for the criminal offence of use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings (suspects, prosecutions and convictions) (continued).

		2014								2015								2016					
		Male		Female		Gender Unknown		Age unknown	Total	Male		Female		Gender Unknown		Age unknown	Total	Male		Female		Gender Unknown	
		Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult			Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult			Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult
EU	Formal contact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Prosecution	2	70	0	14	0	0	0	86	0	99	0	15	0	0	2	116	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Conviction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Slovenia	Formal contact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Prosecution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Conviction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	Formal contact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Prosecution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Conviction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	Formal contact	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Prosecution	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Conviction	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	2	0	0
Sweden		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EU Member States. : Data not available. The EU28 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 EU28 totals between years may therefore be misleading. Row totals are supplied by Member States and may not be the sum of relevant cell values.

Notes: Formal contact refers to formal contact with the police or criminal justice system. Italy reported no registered prosecutions or convictions in 2016.

Country notes applicable to Table A5

Estonia: Change of the Penal Code criminalizing the use of services of THB victims are entered into force since 6.07.2017.

Italy: For Italy is action is considered to be article 603bis of the penal code

No convictions registered in the justice central office in 2014

No convictions registered in the justice central office in 2016

Luxembourg: No data available The use of services which are objects of sexual exploitation for the purpose of trafficking of human beings is currently not a criminal offence under Luxembourgish law. Therefore, there is no data available. However, a draft law n°7008 foresees to establish as a criminal offence the use of services that are the objects of the sexual exploitation of trafficking in human beings.

Netherlands: In the Netherlands there is no specific criminalisation of the use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings. Sex with minors in exchange for money is a punishable offence. However, this is treated as a sexual offence against the minor, not in the context of the use of services of a trafficking victim.

United Kingdom: We don't collect data on this as this is not an offence.

Totals and Technical Adjustments

Table A3,1 Hungary. Codding errors found in the compilation of this report has ed to the exclusion of Hungarian data from Table 3.1.
Table A3.3, Czech Republic: The decision to summon for other criminal offences has numbers which are unrealistically large. The data was set to 'missing' in Annex table A3.3.
The (translated) Czech text indicates they have calculated this figure from all criminal proceedings and prosecutions minus those of section 168 rather than taking the final prosecution decisions for those being prosecuted under section 168.

Table A6: Comparisons between total counts within Annex tables

Comparison of total victim counts in each Annex table with victim count in Annex Table A1.1 2015-2016			
Annex Table	Largest count for victims (Table A1.1)	Total number of victims in Table	Gap between the two counts
Table A1.1	20,532	20,532	0
Table A1.2	20,532	19,210	1,322
Table A1.2a	20,532	19,210	1,322
Table A1.3	20,532	19,034	1,498
Table A1.4	20,532	15,973	4,559
Table A1.4a	20,532	9,837	10,695
Table A1.4b	20,532	15,750	4,782
Table A1.5a	20,532	4,858	15,674
TableA 1.5b	20,532	2,820	17,712
Table A1.6a	20,532	4,047	16,485
Table A1.6b	20,532	4,060	16,472
Table A1.7	20,532	2,635	17,897

Comparison of total suspect counts in each Annex table with suspect count in Annex Table A2.2 2015-2016			
Annex Table	Largest count for suspects (Table A22)	Total number of suspects in Table	Gap between the two counts
Table A2.1a	7,503	7,109	394
Table A2.1b	7,503	7,109	394
Table A2.1c	7,503	7,109	394
Table A2.2	7,503	7,503	0

Comparison of total number of prosecuted persons in each Annex table with the total number of prosecuted persons in Annex Table A3.2 2015-2016			
Annex Table	Largest count for prosecutionss (Table A3.2)	Total number of suspects in Table	Gap between the two counts
Table A3.1a	5,979	5,258	721
Table A3.1b	5,979	5,258	721
Table A3.1c	5,979	2,822	3,157
Table A3.2	5,979	5,979	0

Comparison of total conviction counts in each Annex table with conviction counts in Annex Table 4.2a 2015-2016			
Annex Table	Largest count for convicted persons Table A4.2a	Total number of convicted persons in Table	Gap between the two counts
Table A4.2a	2,927	2,927	0
Table A4.2b	2,927	2,927	0
Table A4.2c	2,927	2,927	0

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