

**CRIME AND CRIMINAL**  
**JUSTICE STATISTICS**  
2018

---

**DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATION**

**PhD Delina IBRAHIMAJ**

---

**PREPARED:**

**Albana Berbiu**

**Rudin Hoxha**

**Isida Gorçe**

**Blerina Subashi**

© Copyright INSTAT 2018

No part of this publication can be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means without the prior written permission of the copyright holder.

---

**COMPUTER PROCESSING:**

**Kube Studios**

This publication is financially and technically supported by cooperation project between INSTAT and Statistics Sweden.

Instituti i Statistikave - Tiranë  
Rr. Vllazën Huta, Ndërtesa 35, Hyrja 1, Tiranë, Kodi Postar  
1017  
Email: [info@instat.gov.al](mailto:info@instat.gov.al)  
Telefon+(355) 42222411



# CONTENTS

- 6 Introduction
- 7 Legislation
- 8 Main concepts
- 9 Factors to consider when interpreting crime data

## 10 Chapter 1: Criminal offences, victims and suspected persons

### 10 1.1 Introduction

- 10 1.1.1 Recorded criminal offences
- 10 1.1.2 Victims
- 10 1.1.3 Suspected persons of criminal offences

### 10 1.2 Recorded criminal offences

- 10 1.2.1 Total recorded criminal offences
- 13 1.2.2 Recorded crimes against the person
- 16 1.2.3 Recorded crimes against property and in the economic sphere
- 18 1.2.4 Recorded crimes for the category other criminal offences

### 19 1.3 Recorded victims of criminal offences

- 19 1.3.1 Recorded victims of crimes against the person

### 25 1.4. Persons suspected of criminal offences

- 25 1.4.1 Total persons suspected of criminal offences
- 29 1.4.2 Suspected persons of crimes against the person
- 35 1.4.3 Suspected persons of crimes against property and in the economic sphere
- 41 1.4.4 Suspected persons for the category other criminal offences
- 43 1.4.5 Juveniles
- 45 1.4.5.1 Suspected juveniles for crimes against the person
- 46 1.4.5.3 Suspected juveniles for crimes against property and in the economic sphere
- 48 1.4.5.3 Suspected juveniles for the category other criminal offences

## 50 Chapter 2: Criminal proceedings and defendants of criminal offences

### 50 2.1 Introduction

- 50 2.1.1 Registered criminal proceeding
- 50 2.1.2 Registered criminal proceeding sent to trial
- 50 2.1.3 Defendants

### 51 2.2 Registered criminal proceedings

- 51 2.2.1 Total criminal proceedings
- 53 2.2.2 Criminal proceedings for crimes against the person
- 55 2.2.3 Criminal proceedings for crimes against property and in the economic sphere
- 58 2.2.4 Criminal proceedings for the category other criminal offences

### 59 2.3 Criminal proceedings sent to trial

- 59 2.3.1 Total criminal proceedings sent to trial
- 61 2.3.2 Criminal proceedings sent to trial for crimes against the person
- 63 2.3.3 Criminal proceedings sent to trial for crimes against property and in the economic sphere
- 65 2.3.4 Criminal proceedings sent to trial for the category other criminal offences

### 66 2.4 Defendants of criminal offences

- 66 2.4.1 Total defendants of criminal offences
- 69 2.4.2 Defendants for crimes against the person
- 73 2.4.3 Defendants for crimes against property and in the economic sphere
- 78 2.4.4 Defendants for the category other criminal offences



80	2.4.5 Juveniles
81	2.4.5.1 Juvenile defendants for crimes against the person
82	2.4.5.2 Juvenile defendants for crimes against property and in the economic sphere
84	2.4.5.3 Juvenile defendants for the category other criminal offences

## **86 Chapter 3: Convicted persons of criminal offences**

### **86 3.1 Introduction**

### **86 3.2 Convicted persons**

86	3.2.1 Total convicted persons of criminal offences
89	3.2.1.1 The sentence term of convicted persons
90	3.2.2 Convicted persons for crimes against the person
94	3.2.2.1 The sentence term of convicted persons for crimes against the person
95	3.2.3 Convicted persons for crimes against property and in the economic sphere
99	3.2.3.1 The sentence term of convicted persons for crimes against property and in the economic sphere
100	3.2.4 Convicted persons for the category other criminal offences
101	3.2.4.1 The sentence term of convicted persons for the category other criminal offences
102	3.2.5 Juveniles
104	3.2.5.1 Convicted juveniles for crimes against the person
105	3.2.5.2 Convicted juveniles for crimes against property and in the economic sphere
107	3.2.5.3 Convicted juveniles for the category other criminal offences

## **109 Chapter 4: Prisoners, inmates and detainees**

### **109 4.1 Introduction**

109	4.1.1 Correctional institutions population
109	4.1.2 Inmates
109	4.1.3 Detainees

### **109 4.2 Persons held at correctional institutions**

110	4.2.1 Persons held at correctional institutions by criminal offences
111	4.2.2 Sex distribution of persons held at correctional institutions
112	4.2.3 Age structure of the correctional institutions population
114	4.2.4 Level of education of the correctional institutions population
114	4.2.5 Recidivism

### **115 4.3 Inmates**

115	4.3.1 Inmates by criminal offence
116	4.3.2 Age structure of inmates

### **116 4.4 Detainees**

118	4.4.1 Detainees by criminal offences
118	4.4.2 Age structure of detainees
120	4.5 Juveniles

### **123 Methodology**

123	1. Data sources
123	2. Data collection
126	3. Classification of criminal offences
128	4. Definitions

130	Appendix – Police data chapter
136	Appendix – Prosecution data chapter
140	Appendix – Court data chapter
144	Appendix – Prison data chapter

---

## INTRODUCTION

This publication presents the first report of INSTAT on statistics on crime and criminal justice, focusing on the criminal justice system, Police, Prosecution, Court and Prisons. Various methods may be applied to measure crime statistics; administrative data is the approach used in this publication since INSTAT has not conducted a survey on crime statistics yet. The report includes data for the latest three years 2015, 2016 and 2017.

The main purpose of the publication is to present a detailed picture of the criminal justice system, including in the same publication statistics on the four stages of criminal justice. The publication will emphasize not only statistics but also data collection, how statistics are collected and analyzed<sup>1</sup>. It is important to note that the data presented here are compiled by various data providers.

The publication is built on separate chapters, according to the four different stages of the criminal justice system. The basic structure of these chapters consists on the criminal offences and the suspected persons, criminal proceedings and defendants, convictions and finally prisoners, for a set of crimes against the person, crimes against property and other criminal offences.

For crimes against the person we have presented data on intentional homicide, intentional crimes against health, sexual crimes divided in rapes and other sexual crimes, domestic violence and other crimes against the person.

For criminal offences against property and in the economic sphere we have presented data on theft of property, robbery, fraud, destruction of property, counterfeiting of documents and money, criminal acts against the legal status of land and other criminal offences against property and in the economic sphere.

The third category, other criminal offences presents data on drug crimes, violation of traffic regulations, migrant smuggling and money laundering.

The first chapter focuses on data from the General Directorate of Police. Statistics on recorded criminal offences, victims and suspected persons for a set of crimes against the person, crimes against property and other criminal offences are presented hereto.

The second chapter aims to present data on the prosecution stage. These include statistics on registered criminal proceedings, criminal proceedings sent to trial and the number of defendants, for the same criminal offences as presented in the first chapter.

---

<sup>1</sup>Information prescribed in the Methodology chapter

---

The third chapter presents statistics on convicted persons disaggregated by sex, age group and type of offences for which they are found guilty. The source of the data is the Ministry of Justice.

Next, a presentation on prison population of Albania closes the analysis on criminal justice data. In this chapter we have presented data on prisoners by type of criminal offences, sex, age groups. Furthermore, the chapter presents data on detainees and detainees by type of criminal offences, sex and age group.

The last chapter, on methodology, presents data collection, how data are collected for each data provider, definitions and classification used for crime statistics. Also some factors to consider when comparing crime statistics.

---

## LEGISLATION

### 1. The law "On Official Statistics"

The law Nr. 9180, date 05.02.2004 "On Official Statistics", amended, defines that INSTAT has the right to collect, process, analyze and disseminate official statistics.

### 2. Official Statistical Program

Crime statistics are planned in detail in a module in the 5-year Official Statistical Program, which covers the obligation and confidentiality regarding statistics.

### 3. European statistics Code of Practice

Also the report is in the accordance with the European Statistics Code of Practice. The European Statistics Code of Practice sets out 15 key principles<sup>2</sup> for the production and dissemination of European official statistics and the institutional environment under which national and Community statistical authorities operate.

### 4. Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania

The law Nr. 7895, date 27.1.1995 "Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania"

Classification of crime statistics in the report is done according to the law Nr. 7895, date 27.1.1995 "Criminal Code of Albania".

### 5. Criminal Code on Juveniles

The law Nr. 37, date 30.3.2017 "Juvenile Justice Code"

### 6. Criminal Procedure Code of Republic of Albania

The law Nr.7905, date 21.3.1995 "Criminal Procedure Code of Republic of Albania"

---

<sup>2</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-catalogues/-/KS-02-18-142>

---

## MAIN CONCEPTS

This section provides the main definitions used in the report. Other definitions and indicators are presented in the methodology chapter.

*Criminal offences:* are violations of law, criminal acts recognized by Criminal law and which are criminally prosecuted.

*Suspected persons:* persons who in their action or inaction allow the happening of a criminal offence, causes consequences of the offence. Suspected persons over 14 years old have criminal responsibility, while persons under 14 years old are exempted from criminal responsibility. Persons under 14 years old are not counted in crime and criminal justice statistics.

*Juvenile:* A person 14-17 years old.

*Minors:* A person under 18 years old.

*Adult:* A persons over 18 years old.

*Victims/Damaged persons:* any person to whom any personal or property right has been violated or endangered by a criminal act.

*A defendant:* is considered the person to whom the criminal offence has been attributed through the act of notification of accusation, which contains sufficient evidence for taking the person as a defendant.

*Recidivism:* Recidivism is the act of a person repeating an undesirable behavior after they had either experienced negative consequences of that behavior, or had been trained to extinguish that behavior.

*Convicted persons:* a person who, through his behavior, has affected or damaged legal goods protected by law. For these persons are applied criminal sanctions, consisting in obtaining or restriction of certain rights that they enjoyed until the commission of the offence.

*Detainees:* are persons, citizens, foreign, against whom a security measure is taken, "detention or arrest in prison".

*Inmate:* Any person, Albanian or foreign, punished by a final sentence of imprisonment and in line with the international agreements, punished by a foreign judgment, in compliance with the respective procedural requirements.

## FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHEN INTERPRETING CRIME DATA

The number of criminal offences and individuals in the justice system does not express the number of crimes that have happened or the number of persons that commit crimes. It only shows the occurrences that have been known to the justice system. Below we have presented some important factors to take into account:

- Changes between years may be explained by changes in the inflow to the justice system due to external factors, such as the willingness from the citizens to report crimes. This may vary and be affected by, for example, changing tolerance for a specific crime, social efforts from the community, media reporting, etc. These factors have a larger effect on the type of crimes that are reported by citizens, for example, crime against the person and robbery.
- Changes between years may be explained by the change in the efforts and resources of the justice system. These factors have a larger effect on types of crimes that are detected by the police or other authorities, for example: traffic crimes and drug crimes.

### **Statistics differ widely among the same jurisdictions**

Crime and criminal justice data differ in the same jurisdiction, from one stage to another. The objects in the different chapters are difficult to co-analyze, hence they are counted differently and they may have derived from different time periods.

- The number of suspected persons registered during one year can't be compared to the number of registered defendants for the same year hence some of the defendants might have been presented as suspected persons in the previous year.
- The number of defendants registered during one year can't be compared to the number of convicted persons of the same year hence the convicted persons might have been defendants in the previous year.

So it is better to look at them in a wider and more general perspective, for example time series comparisons, instead of comparing specific numbers to each other.

### **Statistics differ widely among countries**

Direct comparison of crime figures among countries may not be relevant, and it can result in misleading inferences or wrong conclusions. The reason is that the organization of criminal justice systems, crime definitions, and the way crime and criminal justice statistics are collected and presented vary a great deal between countries<sup>3</sup>.

The existence of two different legal systems, different national definitions based on the Criminal Code, geographical coverage or reference period differ widely between countries and this is what makes the comparisons difficult.

The stage of data collection from the police or courts may vary from one country to another. Data can be recorded at the time a crime is firstly reported, before a full investigation, or in other cases after the offence has been fully investigated. Or, in case of court statistics, cases can be counted for example, before or after the case is appealed. Thus, institutions that record data at the time the offence is initially reported to police, or in the case of court statistics, before appeals, might show higher figures.

Also, other important factors to consider consist on different counting rules and units, used in criminal justice systems.

<sup>3</sup> See Eurostat webpage: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/crime/comparisons>

# CRIMINAL OFFENCES, VICTIMS AND SUSPECTED PERSONS

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents data on recorded criminal offences, victims and suspected persons by the type of criminal offences occurred during the year and its characteristics. The source of data is the General Directorate of Police and it reflects data for 3 years, 2015-2017.

State Police has the mission of maintaining public order and security, guards high state personalities and objects of special importance, guaranteeing law enforcement, in compliance with the Constitution and international acts, while respecting human rights and freedoms.

The focus on criminal offences will be mostly on data related to crimes against the person, crimes against property and in the economic sphere, drug crimes, and crimes related to traffic regulations, migrant smuggling and money laundering. These categories present the most common recorded offences.

### 1.1.1 RECORDED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Statistics on recorded criminal offences give a comprehensive view of the cases inflow to the Police during one year. It shows the number of offences that have been reported and recorded as criminal offences by the police. The police records all criminal offences occurred during one year and not only the most serious crimes.

The statistics are reported according to the legal classification of the offence in the respective law of the Criminal Code of Albania and they cover 3 years, 2015-2017.

### 1.1.2 VICTIMS

Victims of criminal offences refer to damaged persons from the occurrence of a crime during a year. The section of victims presents data on damaged persons from crimes against the person during the period 2015-2017.

### 1.1.3. SUSPECTED PERSONS OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Data on suspected persons refer to persons suspected by the police for committing a criminal offence. The police collects data on all suspected persons, although in the justice system only persons over 14 years old have criminal responsibility.

The number of suspected persons for a criminal offence might be higher compared to the number of recorded criminal offences, thus one criminal offence might have more than one suspect.

## 1.2 RECORDED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Recorded criminal offences show the number of offences that have been reported and recorded as criminal offences by the police. Recorded criminal offences for one year refer to all the recorded offences registered by the police from 1st of January to 31st of December.

### 1.2.1 TOTAL RECORDED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

In 2017, the police recorded in total 34,317 criminal offences. The total number of criminal offences recorded shows a decrease of 4.3 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of recorded criminal offences has decreased by 5.7 % from 2015 to 2016 and then slightly increased by 1.5 % from 2016 to 2017.

The most common recorded crimes consist of theft of property, crimes related to traffic regulations, crimes against health and crimes in the field of drugs.

TABLE 1

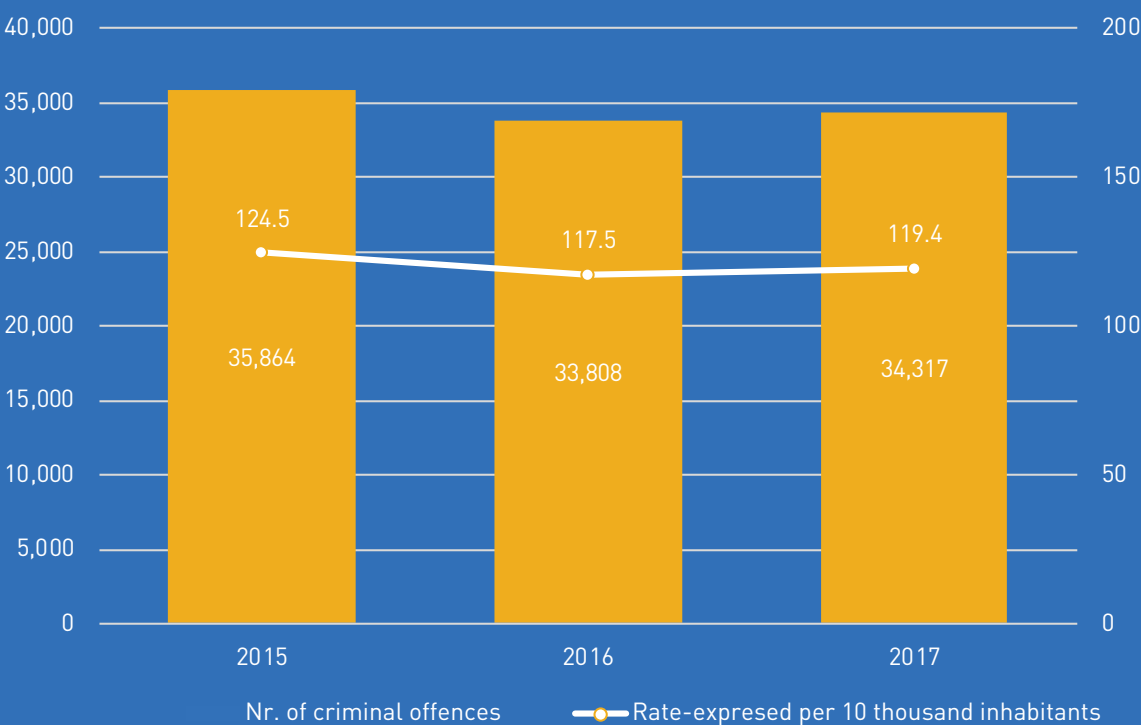
The total number of recorded criminal offences by crime categories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Criminal offences	2015	2016	2016-2015	2017	2017-2016
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Crimes against the person	6,943	6,634	-4.5	6,632	0.03
Crimes against property and in the economic sphere	14,750	12,344	-16.3	13,658	10.6
Drug crimes	2,321	3,249	40.0	2,071	-36.3
Violation of traffic regulations	5,003	4,983	-0.4	5,002	0.4
Migrant smuggling	385	579	50.4	643	11.1
Money laundering	341	364	6.7	377	3.6
Other	6,121	5,655	-7.6	5,934	4.9
Total	35,864	33,808	-5.7	34,317	1.5

Figure 1 shows the number of criminal offences recorded during the year by the police and the criminality rate. The criminality rate expresses the number of recorded offences in relation to resident population. In 2017, there were 119.4 recorded criminal offences per 10 thousand inhabitants. During the period 2015-2017, the year 2015 marks the highest criminality rate, with 124.5 recorded criminal offences per 10 thousand inhabitants.

FIGURE 1

The total number of recorded criminal offences in absolute value (left axis and staples) and in relation to population (right axis and line), for the period 2015-2017



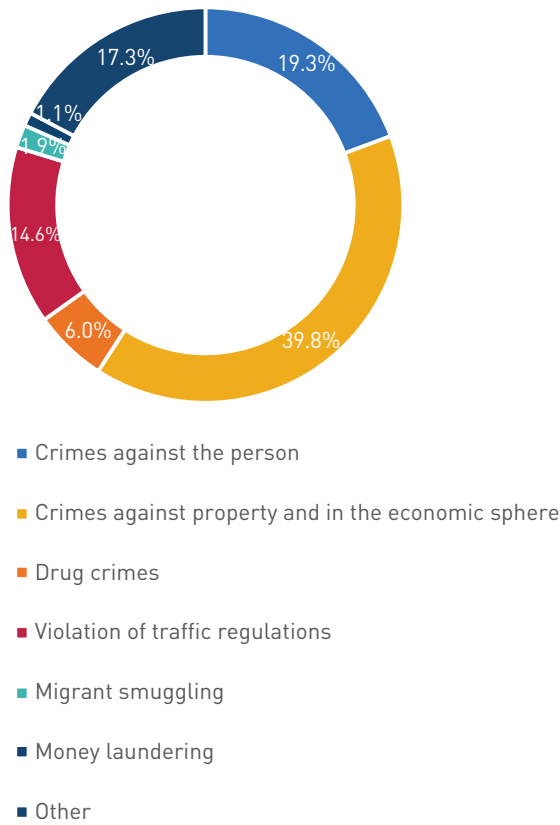
Crimes against property and in the economic sphere consist of 39.8 % of all criminal offences recorded during the year 2017, followed by crimes against the person with 19.3 %, violation of traffic regulations 14.6 % and drug crimes 6 %. The category other offences are the offences not included in any of the other categories. In the chapter of methodology it is given a list of the main sections of criminal code included in other offences category.

Figure 3 shows the change of criminal offences in percentage between the years 2017 and 2015. As the total of criminal offences, most categories of criminal offences have decreased; only migrant smuggling and money laundering have increased compared to 2015. These groups of crime have a small number of recorded offences though such a small change in number can have a big impact when shown in percentage.

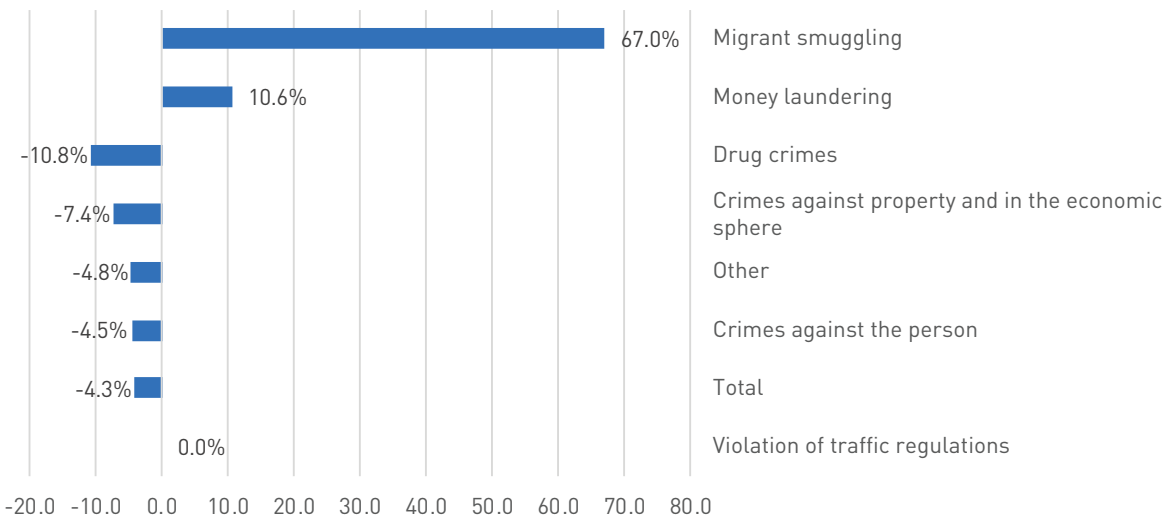
Recorded drug crimes and recorded crimes against property and in the economic sphere have decreased the most, respectively with 10.8 % and 7.4 % compared to 2015.

In 2017, violation of traffic regulations has remained constant compared to 2015, about 5,002 recorded offences in 2017 and 5,003 offences related to traffic regulations in 2015.

**FIGURE 2**  
The share of each crime category of the total number of recorded criminal offences in 2017



**FIGURE 3**  
The change in percent for the total number of recorded criminal offences by crime categories between 2015 and 2017





## 1.2.2 RECORDED CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

In the total of crimes against the person there are ten sections of chapter 2 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania.<sup>4</sup> For statistical purposes, we will present the main offences, such as intentional homicide, intentional crimes against health, sexual crimes divided in rape and other sexual crimes, and domestic violence.

In 2017, 6,632 crimes against the person were recorded. The total number of crimes against the person shows a decrease of 4.5 % between 2015 and 2017. The number of recorded criminal offences against the person has decreased by 4.5 % from 2015 to 2016 and then it has stayed practically constant from 2016 to 2017, decreasing only by 2 offences.

**TABLE 2**

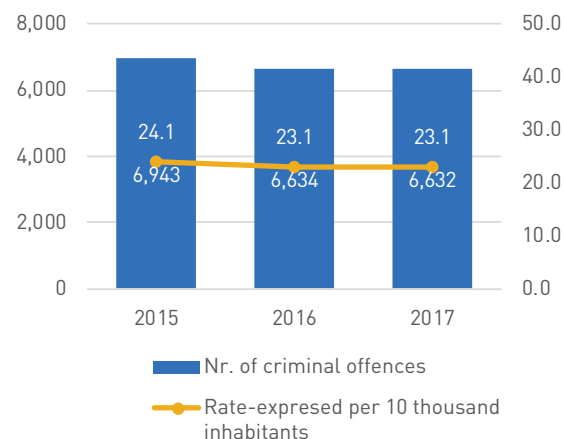
The number of recorded crimes against the person by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Subcategories	2015	2016	2015-2016	2017	2016-2017
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Intentional homicide	54	71	31.5	50	-29.6
Crimes against health	2,892	2,579	-10.8	2,650	2.8
Sexual crime	149	120	-19.5	113	-5.8
Rape	71	44	-38	43	-2.3
Other sexual crimes	78	76	-2.6	70	-7.9
Domestic violence	1,300	1,488	14.5	1,412	-5.1
Other crime against the person	2,548	2,376	-6.8	2,407	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,943</b>	<b>6,634</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>6,632</b>	<b>0.03</b>

In 2017, crimes against the person rate is 23.1 offences expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants, which is the same figure for 2016. Meanwhile in 2015 the rate marks 24.1 crimes against the person expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants.

**FIGURE 4**

The number of recorded crimes against the person in absolute value (left axis and staples) and in relation to population (right axis and line), for the period 2015-2017

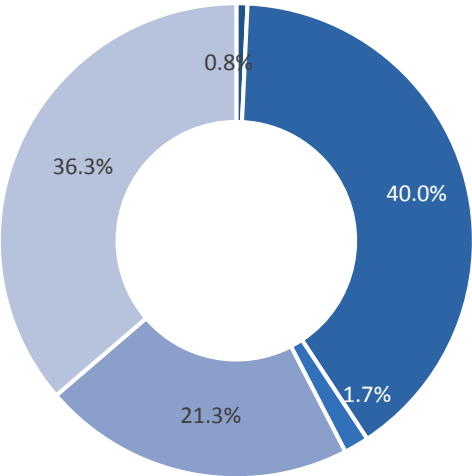


<sup>4</sup> Detailed information regarding sections included in crimes against the person is presented in Methodology.

Figure 5 shows that the majority of crimes against the person consist of intentional crimes against health, followed by other criminal offences against the person and domestic violence. Meanwhile intentional homicide and sexual crimes are the crime types with the lowest share of crimes against the person.

FIGURE 5

The share of each subcategory of the number of crimes against the person in 2017



- Intentional homicide
- Intentional crimes against health
- Sexual crimes
- Domestic violence
- Other crime against the person

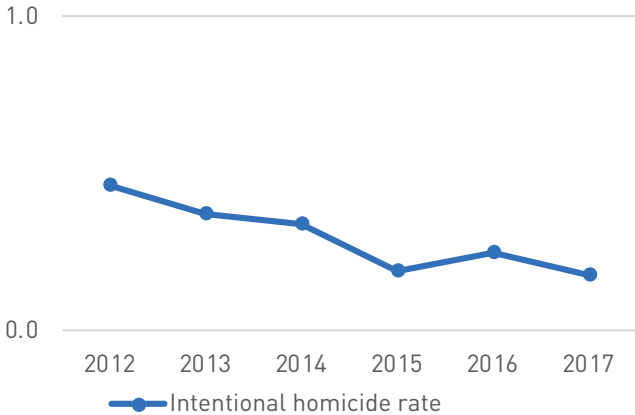
Intentional homicide

In 2017, 50 intentional homicides were recorded. The number of intentional homicides has increased by 17 offences from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased from 2016 to 2017, by 21 offences.

Considering the data for recorded intentional homicides from 2012<sup>5</sup>, this criminal offence shows a sharp and constant decreasing trend, as it can be seen in figure 6 about the intentional homicide rate for 10 thousand inhabitants.

FIGURE 6

Recorded criminal offences for intentional homicide in relation to population (rate), for the year 2012-2017



Intentional crimes against health

In 2017, 2,650 intentional crimes against health were recorded. The number of these crimes also shows a decrease of 8.4 % during the period 2015 – 2017. The number of intentional crimes against health decreased by 10.8 % between 2015 and 2016 and then showed a slight increase of 2.8 % between 2016 and 2017.

Sexual crimes

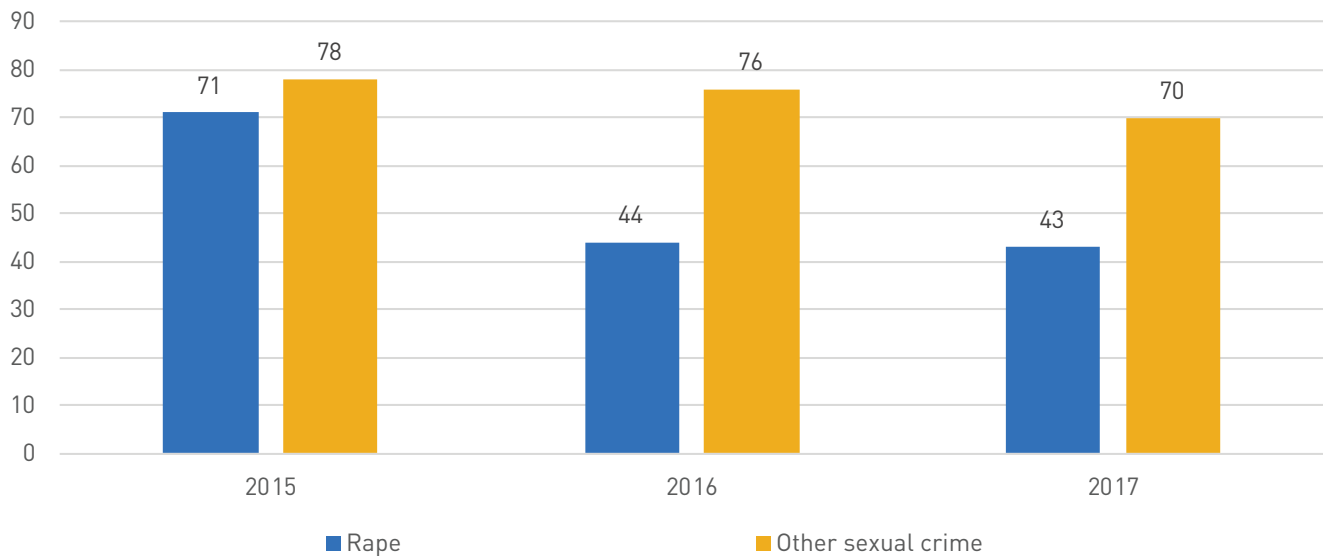
Sexual crimes are divided into two categories: rape and other sexual crimes.

In 2017, 113 sexual crimes were recorded. The total number of recorded offences for this crime type shows a decrease of 24.2 % between 2015 and 2017. The number of recorded sexual crimes has decreased by 29 criminal offences between 2015 and 2016 and then a slight decrease by 7 in 2017. The decrease in the number of sexual crimes has been driven mainly by the decrease in the number of recorded rapes. In 2016 the number of recorded rapes decreased by 38.0 %, from 71 in 2015 to 44. In 2017, the number of recorded rapes was 43, one less than in 2016. During the same period, the number of other sexual crimes decreased from 78 in 2015, to 70 in 2017. The graph below shows the general trend of the number of crimes for the two sub-categories of sexual crimes.

<sup>5</sup>For these specific offences like intentional homicide, INSTAT has data from 2012.

**FIGURE 7**

The number of recorded criminal offences for rape and other sexual crimes, for the period 2015-2017



**Domestic violence**

Domestic violence consists of battering and any other act of violence against a person who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant or former cohabitant, close relative or close relative in-law to the perpetrator, resulting in violation of his or her physical, psycho-social and economic integrity.

The only type of recorded crimes within the category crime against the person that shows an increasing trend in the period from 2015 to 2017 is domestic violence. We have to keep in mind that these crimes often go unreported. This could mean that the increasing trend is a result of a higher reporting rate of domestic violence by the victims and other relatives. It also could mean that there are many other offences of this kind that go unreported. The number of recorded domestic violence crimes increased by 14.5 %, from 1,300 in 2015 to 1,488 in 2016. Then between 2016 and 2017 there was a slight decrease of 5.1 %, from 1,488 recorded offences to 1,412 offences.

**Other crimes against the person**

Within the category other crimes against the person there are included negligent crime against health, crimes against liberty, crimes against moral and dignity, criminal offences against children, marriage and family, and other criminal offence not included in the other sub- categories,

like attempted homicide, negligent homicide.

In 2017, 2,407 other crimes against the person were recorded. The number of recorded crimes in this category, between 2015 and 2017, has decreased by 6.1%. The number of other recorded crimes against the person decreased by 6.8 % from 2015 to 2016 and then slightly increased by 1.3 % in 2017.

The result for subcategories included in other crimes against the person can be found in the appendix table 1.1.

### 1.2.3.RECORDED CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE

Crimes against property and in the economic sphere refer to articles 134-200 of the Criminal Code of Albania. In total there are 11 sections related to this chapter.<sup>6</sup>

In 2017, the Police recorded 13,658 crimes against property and in the economic sphere. The total number of recorded crimes against property and in the economic sphere has

decreased by 7.4 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of recorded offences of this type has decreased by 16.3 % from 2015 to 2016. In the following year it increased by 10.6 %.

In 2017, crime against property and in the economic sphere rate is 47.5 offences expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants. The rate decreased from 51.2 offences in 2015 to 42.9 offences in 2016.

**TABLE 3**

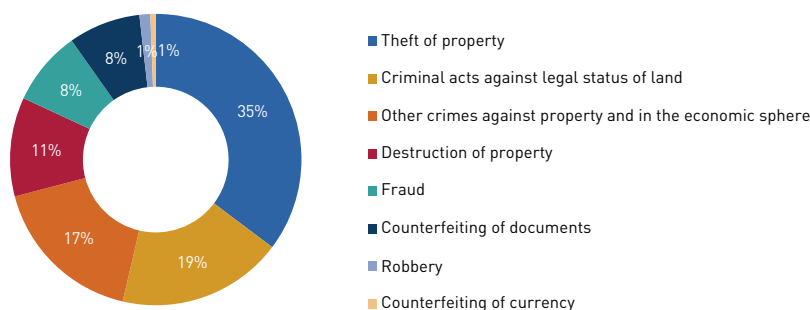
The number of recorded crimes against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Subcategories	2015	2016	2015-2016	2017	2016-2017
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Theft of property	6,787	5,336	-21.4	4,821	-9.7
Robbery	193	130	-32.6	164	26.2
Fraud	803	1,031	28.4	1,127	9.3
Destruction of property	1,424	1,214	-14.7	1,498	23.4
Counterfeiting of currency	128	79	-38.3	86	8.9
Counterfeiting of documents	771	946	22.7	1,093	15.5
Criminal acts against legal status of land	2,080	1,547	-25.6	2,510	62.2
Other crimes against property and in the economic sphere	2,564	2061	-19.6	2,359	14.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,750</b>	<b>12,344</b>	<b>-16.3</b>	<b>13,658</b>	<b>10.6</b>

The figure 9 shows that the crime type theft of property occupies the highest share, followed by criminal acts against legal status of land. Meanwhile robberies and counterfeit of currency present the types with the lowest share in the total of crimes against property and in the economic sphere.

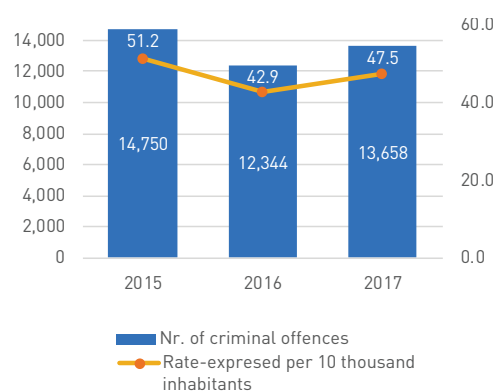
**FIGURE 9**

The share of each subcategory of the number of recorded crimes against property and in the economic sphere in 2017



**FIGURE 8**

The number of recorded crimes against property and in the economic sphere in absolute value (left axis and staples) and in relation to population (right axis and line), for the period 2015-2017



<sup>6</sup>Detailed information regarding sections included in crimes against property and in the economic sphere is presented in Methodology.

## Theft of property

In 2017, there were 4,821 recorded thefts of property. The number of thefts of property has decreased during the period 2015 – 2017. This number decreased by 21.4 % from 2015 to 2016 and 9.7 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Robbery

In 2017, there were 164 recorded robberies. The number of recorded robberies has decreased during the period 2015 – 2017. This number decreased by 32.6 % from 2015 to 2016 and then showed an increase of 26.2 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Fraud

In 2017, 1,127 fraud offences were recorded. The number of fraud offences has increased during the period 2015 – 2017. This number increased by 28.4 % from 2015 to 2016 and then by 9.3 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Destruction of property

In 2017, 1,498 offences of destruction of property were recorded, about 284 offences more compared to the previous year, and about 74 offences more compared to 2015.

## Counterfeiting of currency

In 2017, 86 offences of counterfeiting of currency were recorded. The number of offences of counterfeiting of

currency decreased from 2015 to 2017. This number decreased by 38.3 % from 2015 to 2016 and then increased slightly by 8.9 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Counterfeiting of documents

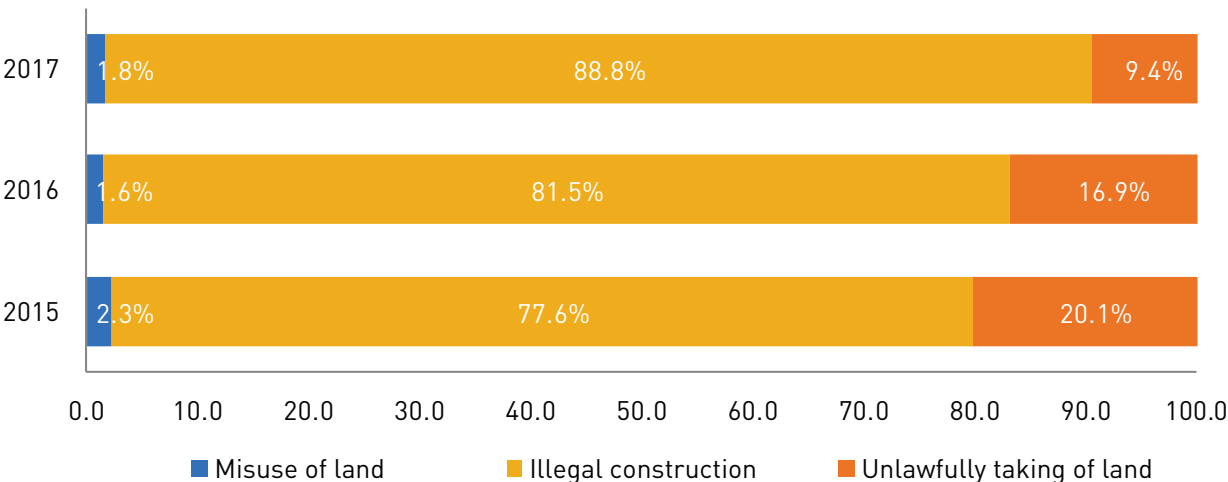
In 2017, 1,093 offences of counterfeiting of documents were recorded. The number of recorded offences of counterfeiting of documents increased from 2015 to 2017. This number increased by 22.7 % offences from 2015 to 2016 and in the following year it increased again by 15.5 %. Counterfeiting of documents and fraud presents the subcategories that have increased from 2015 to 2016 and increased again in 2017.

## Criminal acts against legal status of land

In 2017 there were recorded 2,510 criminal acts against legal status of land. The number of criminal acts against the legal status of land increased from 2015 to 2017. This number decreased by 25.6 % from 2015 to 2016 and then increased by 62.2 % from 2016 to 2017.

**FIGURE 10**

The share of recorded criminal acts against legal status of land, for the period 2015-2017



## Other crimes against property and in the economic sphere

This category includes other articles related to chapter 3 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania like criminal offences committed in corporations, criminal offences in the field of customs, criminal acts related to taxation, criminal acts in the area of bankruptcy, unlawful lotteries and gambling.

In 2017, 2,359 other crimes against property and in the economic sphere were recorded. The number of these crimes decreased between 2015 and 2017. The number of these crimes decreased by 19.6 % from 2015 to 2016 and in the following year it increased by 14.5 %.

The result for subcategories included in other crimes against property or in the economic sphere can be find in the appendix table 1.2.

## 1.2.4. RECORDED CRIMES FOR THE CATEGORY OTHER CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Recorded other criminal offences present data on offences that are not included in the sections of crimes against the person (section1) and crimes against property and in the economic sphere (section 2). In this section are analyzed recorded drug offences, violation of traffic regulations, migrant smuggling and money laundering.

In 2017, were recorded 14,027 criminal offences in the category other criminal offences. The total number shows a slight decrease of 1.0 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of criminal offences for this category has increased by 4.7 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased by 5.4 % from 2016 to 2017.

**TABLE 4**

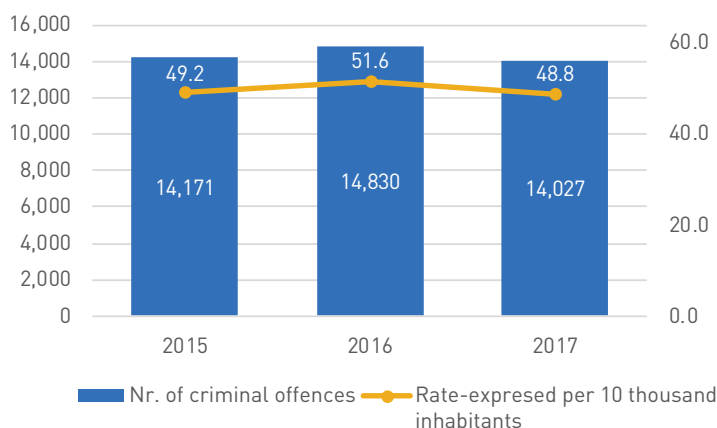
The number of recorded criminal offences for the category other criminal offences by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Criminal offences	2015	2016	2016-2015	2017	2017-2016
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Drug crimes	2,321	3,249	40.0	2,071	-36.3
Violation of traffic regulations	5,003	4,983	-0.4	5,002	0.4
Migrant smuggling	385	579	50.4	643	11.1
Money laundering	341	364	6.7	377	3.6
Other	6,121	5,655	-7.6	5,934	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,171</b>	<b>14,830</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>14,027</b>	<b>-5.4</b>

Figure 11 shows the absolute number of criminal offences for the category other criminal offences and the number of these crimes in relation to resident population. The criminality rate for these crimes is approximately the same during this period. In 2017, the criminality rate marks 48.8 recorded other criminal offences per 10 thousand inhabitants.

**FIGURE 11**

The number of recorded crimes for the category other criminal offences in absolute value (left axis and staples) and in relation to population (right axis and line), for the period 2015-2017



## Drug crimes

In 2017, there were 2,071 drug crimes recorded. The number of drug crimes has decreased during this period. This number increased by 40.0 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased by 36.3 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Violation of traffic regulations

In 2017, 5,002 violations of traffic regulations were recorded. During the period 2015-2017, the number of violation of traffic regulations has remained approximately the same. From 2015 to 2017, the number of recorded offences has decreased by one offence, from 5,003 in 2015 to 5,002 in 2017.

## Migrant smuggling

In 2017 there were 643 recorded offences related to state borders. The number of migrant smuggling offences has increased during the period 2015 – 2017. This number increased by 50.4 % from 2015 to 2016 and then increased again by 11.0 % from 2016 to 2017. The share that migrant smuggling offences constitute of the total of other criminal offences has increased during this period. It increased by 2.7 % in 2016 and then again by 4.6 % in 2017.

## Money laundering

The number of recorded money laundering offences has increased during the period 2015-2017. In 2017 there were 377 recorded money laundering offences, 13 offences more compared to the previous year and 36 offences more compared to 2015.

## 1.3 RECORDED VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Victims of criminal offences refer to persons damaged from the occurrence of a crime during a year. This section presents data on victims of crimes against the person by sex, age group and crime type.

### 1.3.1 RECORDED VICTIMS OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

Recorded victims of crimes against the person refer to all damaged persons from any type of recorded offence in the category of crimes against the person. In this section, we will present data on recorded victims by type of offence, sex and relation victim-suspects for the offence of domestic violence.

In 2017, 7,257 victims of crimes against the person were recorded. The total number of victims of crimes against the person shows a decrease of 2.5 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of victims has decreased by 3.3 % from 2015 to 2016 and then increased by 0.8 % from 2016 to 2017.

**TABLE 5**

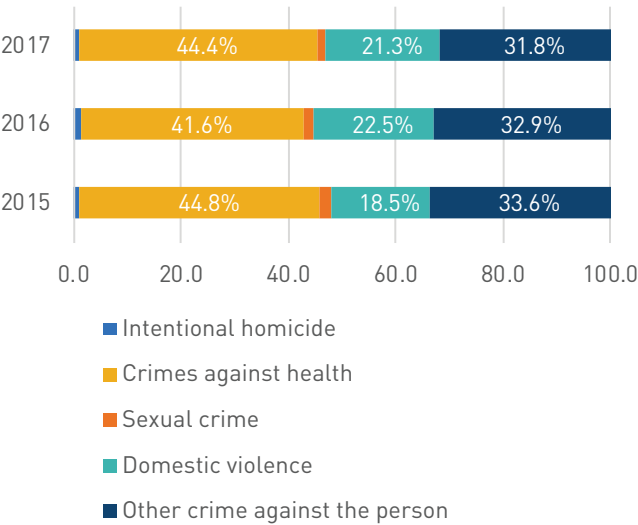
The total number of recorded victims for crime against the person by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Subcategories	2015	2016	2015-2016	2017	2016-2017
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Intentional homicide	82	99	20.7	68	-31.3
Crimes against health	3,334	2,990	-10.3	3,220	7.7
Sexual crime	146	121	-17.1	114	-5.8
Rape	70	46	-34.3	44	-4.3
Other sexual crimes	76	75	-1.3	70	-6.7
Domestic violence	1,376	1,616	17.4	1,549	-4.1
Other crime against the person	2,504	2,370	-5.4	2,306	-2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,442</b>	<b>7,196</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>7,257</b>	<b>0.8</b>

Within crimes against the person, victims of crimes against the health occupy the highest share. During the period 2015-2017, this share has ranged from 41.6 % to 44.8 %.

FIGURE 12

The share of each subcategory of the number of recorded victims for crime against the person for the period 2015-2017



Intentional homicide

From 2015 to 2016, the number of recorded victims of intentional homicides increased by 17, to a total of 99. In the following year the number of victims decreased by 31, to a total of 68 victims.

Intentional crimes against health

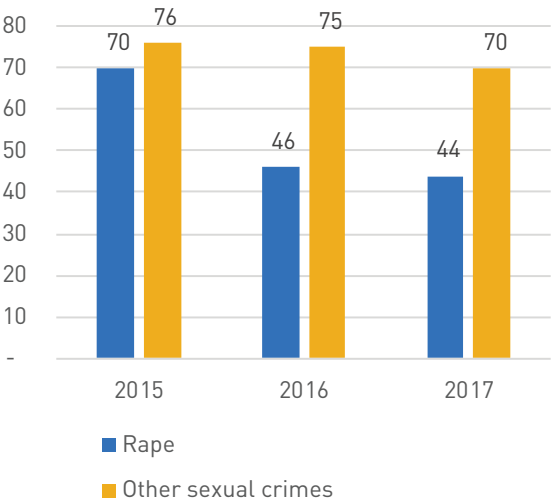
In 2017, 3,220 victims of intentional crimes against health were recorded. The highest number of victims of crimes against the health was recorded in 2015, with 3,334. While, the lowest number of victims of crimes against the health was recorded in 2016, with 2,990. The number of victims decreased by 10.3 % from 2015 to 2016 and in the following year it increased by 7.7 %.

Sexual crimes

The number of victims of sexual crimes has decreased from 146 to 114 during the period 2015 – 2017. The decrease was mainly driven by the decreasing of the number of victims of rape from 2015 to 2016. The number of victims of rape decreased from 70 in 2015 to 46 in 2016. The following year it decreased again to 44. The number of victims of other sexual crimes in 2017 was 70, 5 and 6 less than in 2016 and 2015 respectively.

FIGURE 13

The number of recorded victims for rape and other sexual crimes, for the period 2015-2017



Domestic violence

The number of victims of domestic violence increased from 1,376 in 2015 to 1,616 in 2016. In the following year the number of victims of domestic violence decreased to 1,549.

In the following table it is presented the number of victims of domestic violence by year and the relation victim – suspects. The relation victim-suspects mean that the victims of domestic violence have relationship as described in the table. Data on the wife means that the wife is victim of her husband, husband is victim of wife, and parent is victims of children.



**TABLE 6**

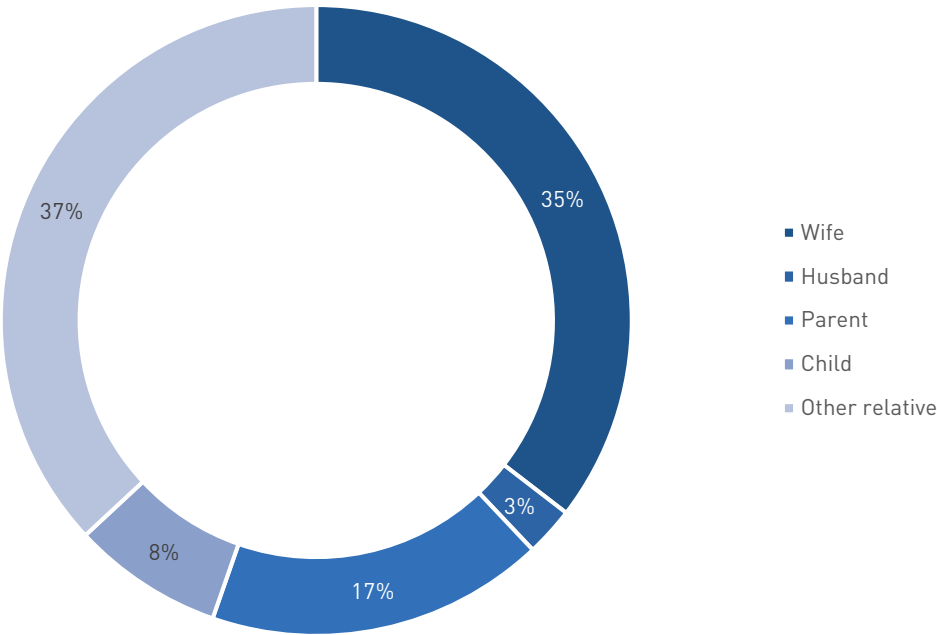
Relation between recorded victim-suspected of domestic violence, for the period 2015-2017

	Wife	Husband	Parent	Child	Other relative	Total number of victims
2015	466	79	203	97	531	1,376
2016	591	22	280	115	608	1,616
2017	549	39	269	120	572	1,549

Compared to 2015, there has been a higher number of recorded victims of domestic violence in 2016 and also 2017. In both cases almost 50 % of the increase can be attributed to the increase in recorded domestic violence where the victim was the wife of the suspected person. In the figures below, it can be seen that more than in 2017, two third of the victims are either the wife of the suspected person or another relative.

**FIGURE 14**

The share of relation between recorded victim-suspected of domestic violence in 2017



## Other crimes against the person

In the category other crimes against the person are included: negligent crime against health, crimes against liberty, crimes against moral and dignity, criminal offences against children, marriage and family, and other criminal offences not included in this categories, like attempted homicide and negligent homicide.

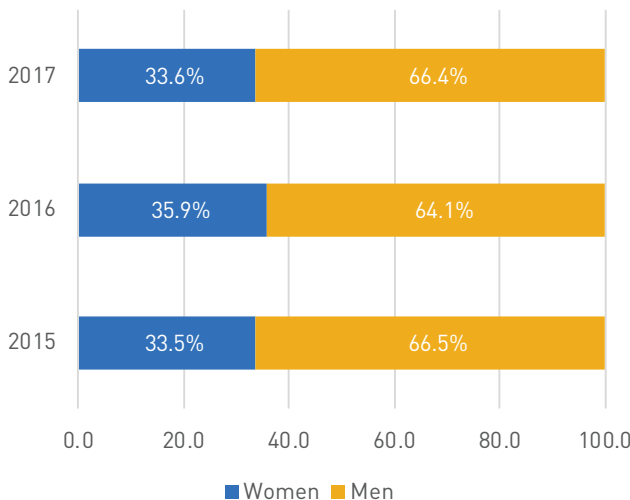
In 2017 there were recorded 2,306 victims of other crimes against the person. The number of victims of other crimes against the person decreased during the period 2015 – 2017. The number of victims decreased by 5.4 % from 2015 to 2016 and in the following year it decreased by 2.7 %.

## The sex distribution of victims of crimes against the person

During this period, men are mostly damaged from crimes against the person. In 2017, men are victims in 66.4 % of the cases and women in 33.6 %. The sex distribution of victims is approximately the same during these years. The share of women, victims of crimes against the person, has ranged between 33.5 % and 35.9 %. The share of men has ranged from 64.1 % to 66.5 %

FIGURE 15

The share of each sex of the number of recorded victims for crime against the person, for the period 2015-2017



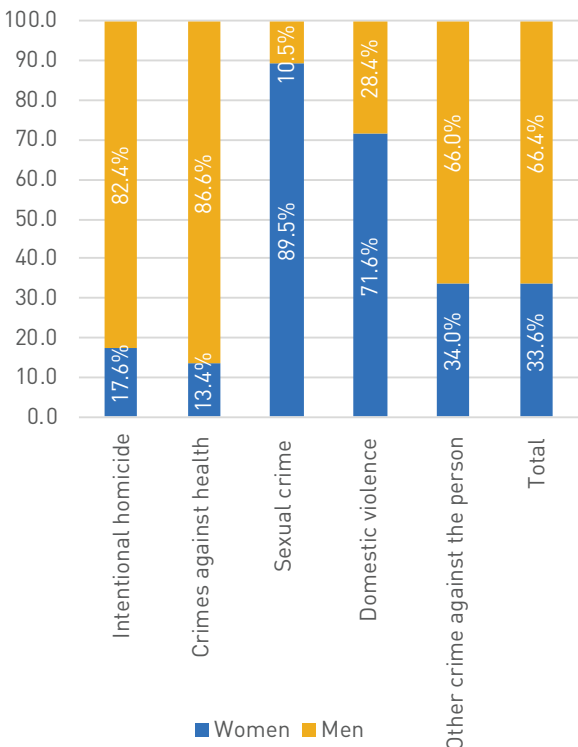
The highest share for men being victims of crimes against the person are crimes against health and other crimes against person, whereas women have the highest shares in domestic violence and sexual crimes.

The share of men victims of intentional crimes against health varies between 84.6 % and 86.6 %. The share of women victims of crimes against health varies between 13.4 % and 15.4 %.

Contrary to other sub-categories of crimes against the person, the majority of the victims of sexual crimes are women. The share of women victims of sexual crimes increased from 81.5 % in 2015 to 89.5 % in 2017. In 2015, 82.9 % of the victims of rape were women. This share increased to 93.5 % in 2016 and then decreased to 90.9 % in 2017. The share of men victim of sexual crimes varies between 10.5 % and 18.5 %. This share has decreased from 18.5 % in 2015, to 10.7 % in 2016, and again decrease to 10.5 % in 2017. See appendix table 1.3 for detailed figures of victims by sex distribution during the period 2015 -2017.

FIGURE 16

The share of each sex of the number of recorded victims in each subcategory for crime against the person in 2017



## Age structure of victims

During 2017, the total number of victims of crimes against the person was 7,257, 703 of them were minors, victims under the age of 18. The number of minors as victims shows an increase by 12.8 % during the period 2015-2017, meanwhile the number of adult victims has decreased by 3.9 % from 2015 to 2017.

From the total of victims in 2017, 9.7 % were minors. The share of minors as victims of crime has decreased during this period; this share ranges from 8.4 % to 10.0 %.

For most of the subcategories of crimes against the person a majority of the victims are adults (aged 18 or older). The only sub-category of crimes against the person were the majority of victims are minors (under 18 years old) is sexual crimes.

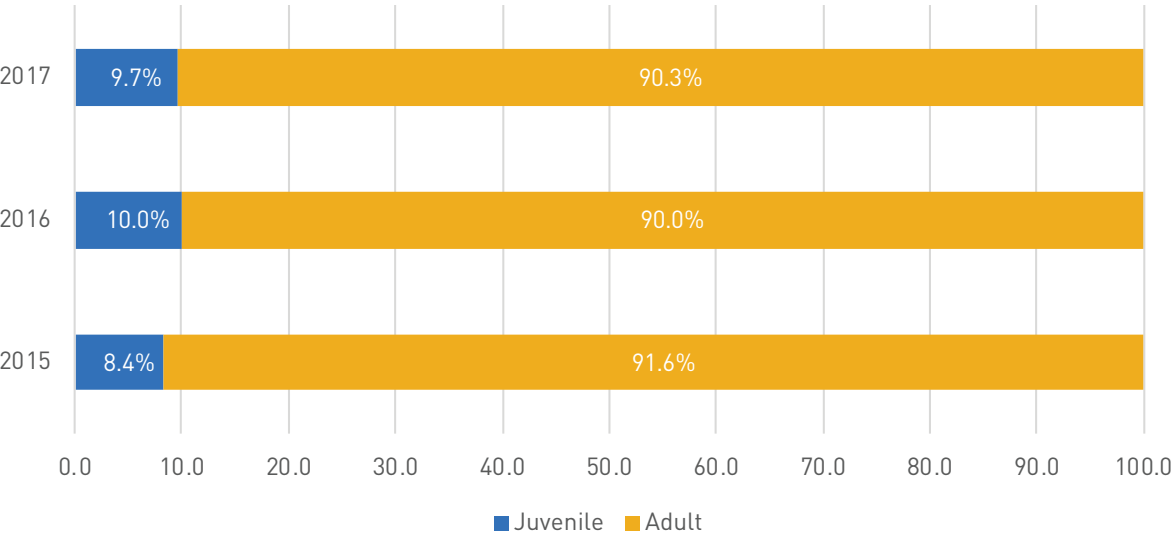
In 2015, 59.6 % of the victims of sexual crimes were minors. This share decreased to 56.2 % in 2016 and then increased to 61.4 % in 2017. The share of minors as victims of rape was 65.7 % in 2015. It decreased to 56.5 % in 2016 and increased again to 59.1% in 2017.

The share of minors (under 18) victims of other sexual crimes has increased from 53.9 % to 62.9 % during the period 2015 – 2017. From 2015 to 2016, the share of young victims from crimes against the person, increased from 8.4 % to 10 % . While the following year it decreased slightly to 9.7 %.

See appendix table 1.4 for victims by age group and categories of crime against the person.

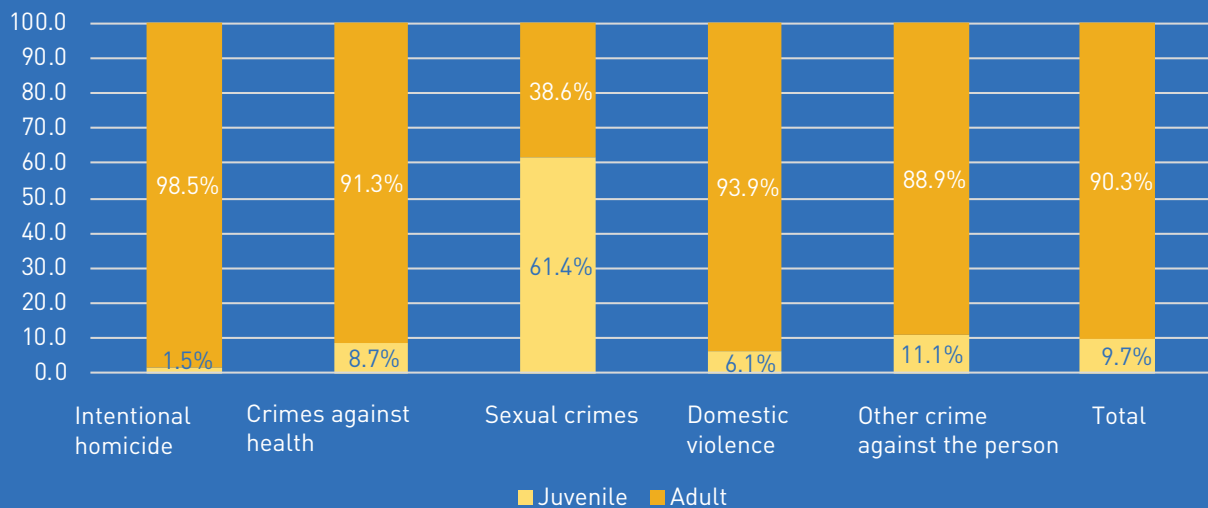
**FIGURE 17**

The share of minors and adults of the number of recorded victims for crime against the person, for the period 2015-2017



**FIGURE 18**

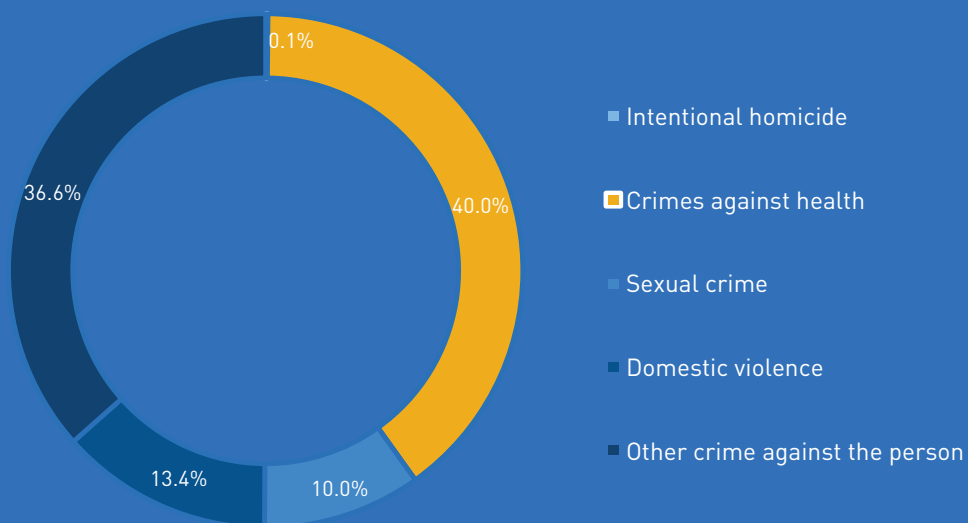
The share of minors and adults of the number of recorded victims in each subcategory for crime against the person in 2017



A majority of crimes against the person with minors as victims constitutes of crimes against health, 40.0 %, followed by other crimes against the person, 36.6 % and domestic violence, 13.4 %. The share of minors as victims of sexual crimes constitutes 10 %.

**FIGURE 19**

The share of each subcategory of the number of minors recorded victims for crime against the person in 2017



## 1.4. PERSONS SUSPECTED OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Data on suspected persons refer to persons suspected by police for committing a criminal offence. The police collects data about all suspected persons, although according to the justice system only persons over 14 years old have criminal responsibility.

This section presents data on suspected persons by crime categories, sex, age group and level of education.

### 1.4.1 TOTAL PERSONS SUSPECTED OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES

In 2017, the total number of suspected persons was 36,051 persons, which is a decrease with 2.9 % from 2015. The number of suspected persons has decreased by 6.6 % from 2015 to 2016 and then slightly increased by 4.0 % from 2016 to 2017.

**TABLE 7**

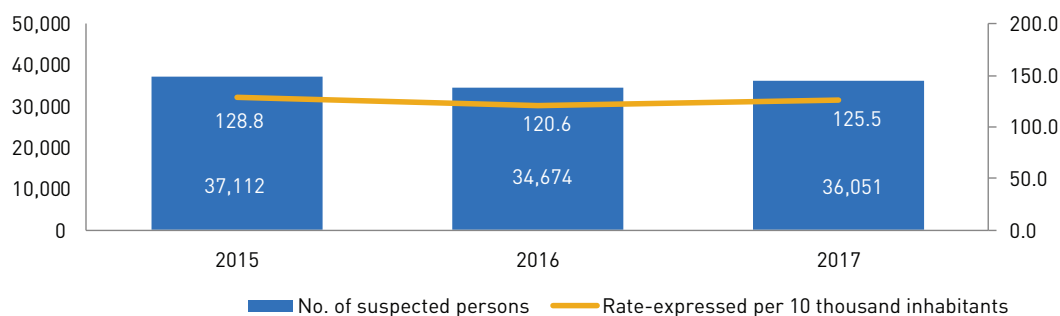
The total number of suspected persons by crime categories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Criminal offences	2015	2016	2016-2015	2017	2017-2016
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Crimes against the person	8,114	7,738	-4.6	7,914	2.3
Crimes against property and in the economic sphere	13,479	11,457	-15.0	12,401	8.2
Drug crimes	2,189	2,496	14.0	2,485	-0.4
Violation of traffic regulations	5,067	4,958	-2.2	5,047	1.8
Migrant smuggling	430	641	49.1	707	10.3
Money laundering	463	452	-2.4	466	3.1
Other	7,370	6,932	-5.9	7,031	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,112</b>	<b>34,674</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>36,051</b>	<b>4.0</b>

Figure 20 shows the total number of recorded suspected persons during the period 2015-2017 and the number of suspects in relation to 10 thousand inhabitants. Expressed by the number of suspects in relation to population, in 2017 there were 125.5 suspected persons per 10 thousand inhabitants. As for the absolute number of suspects, the number of suspected persons in relation to population has decreased.

**FIGURE 20**

The total number of suspected persons in absolute value (left axis and staples) and in relation to population (right axis and line), for the period 2015-2017



From the persons suspected of criminal offences during the period 2015-2017, the sex distribution of women and men were between 7.2 % and 7.7 % and 92.3 % and 92.8 %. The sex distribution of suspected persons has approximately been the same for the period 2015-2017.

Table 8 shows the number of total suspects of criminal offences in relation to the population size by sex. In 2017, the number of suspects per 10,000 inhabitants was 125.5. This rate is higher for men compared to women and marks 231.1 men suspects for 10 000 population of men. In the period from 2015 to 2107, the number of men suspects in relation to the population of men has ranged from 219.7 to 235.9 suspects; the number of women suspects has ranged from 18.5 suspects to 18.9 suspects per 10 thousand women inhabitants.

FIGURE 21

The share of each sex of the total number of suspected persons, for the period 2015-2017

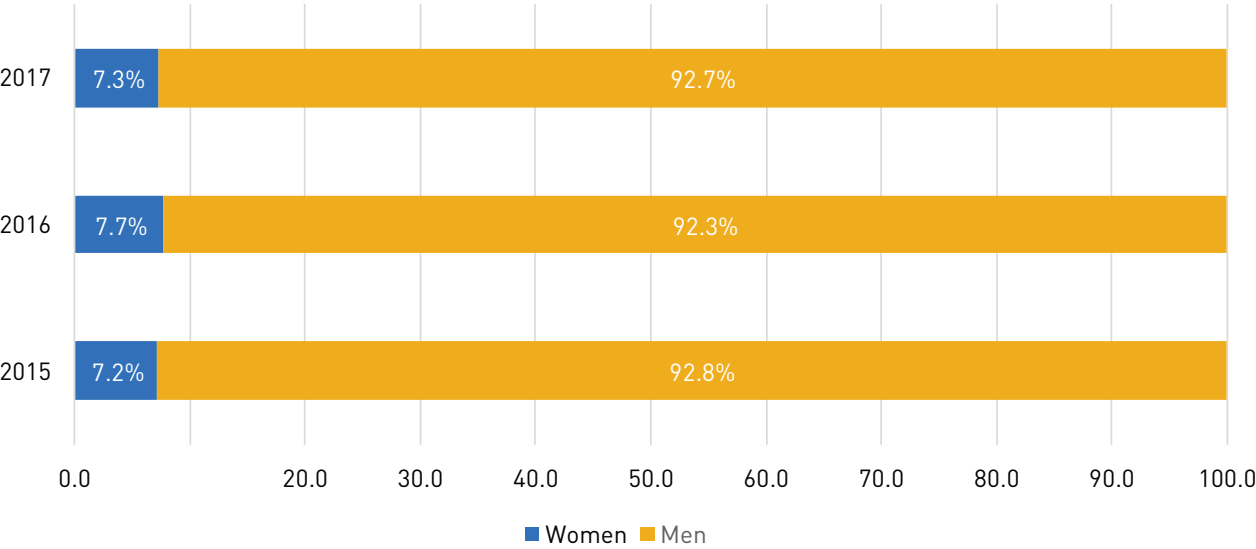


TABLE 8

The total number of suspected persons in absolute value and in relation to population (rate), by sex for the period 2015-2017

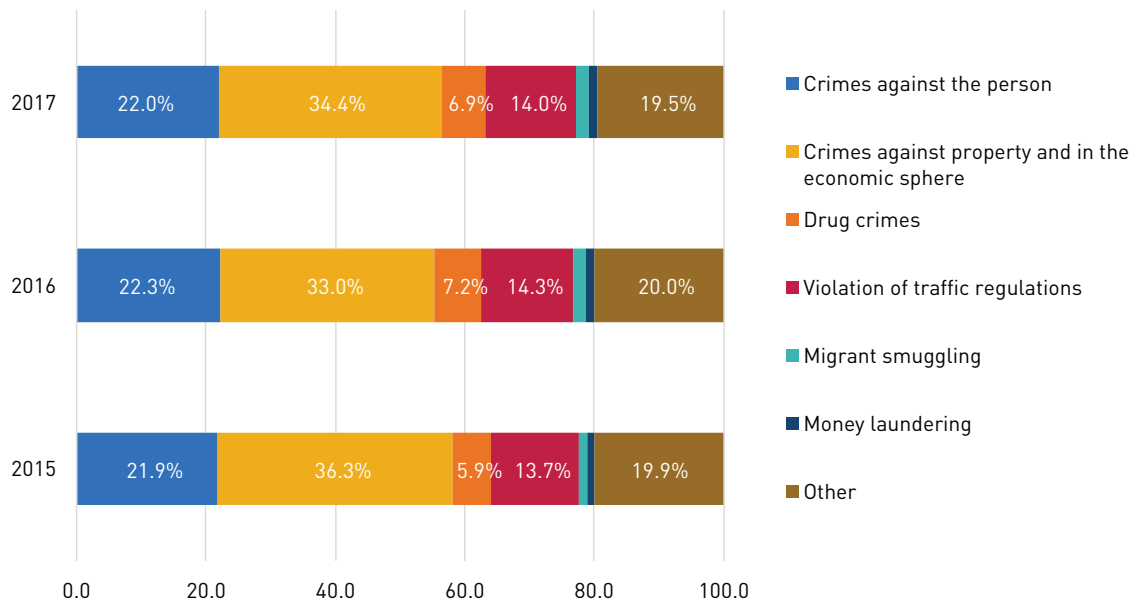
Years	Total		Women		Men	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2015	37,112	128.8	2,669	18.8	34,443	235.9
2016	34,674	120.6	2,687	18.9	31,987	219.7
2017	36,051	125.5	2,637	18.5	33,414	231.1

Appendix table 1.5 shows the suspected persons by criminal offences and sex for the period 2015-2017.

The majority of persons suspected of criminal offences were suspected of crimes against property and in the economic sphere, followed by crimes against the person, and crimes related to traffic regulations.

FIGURE 22.

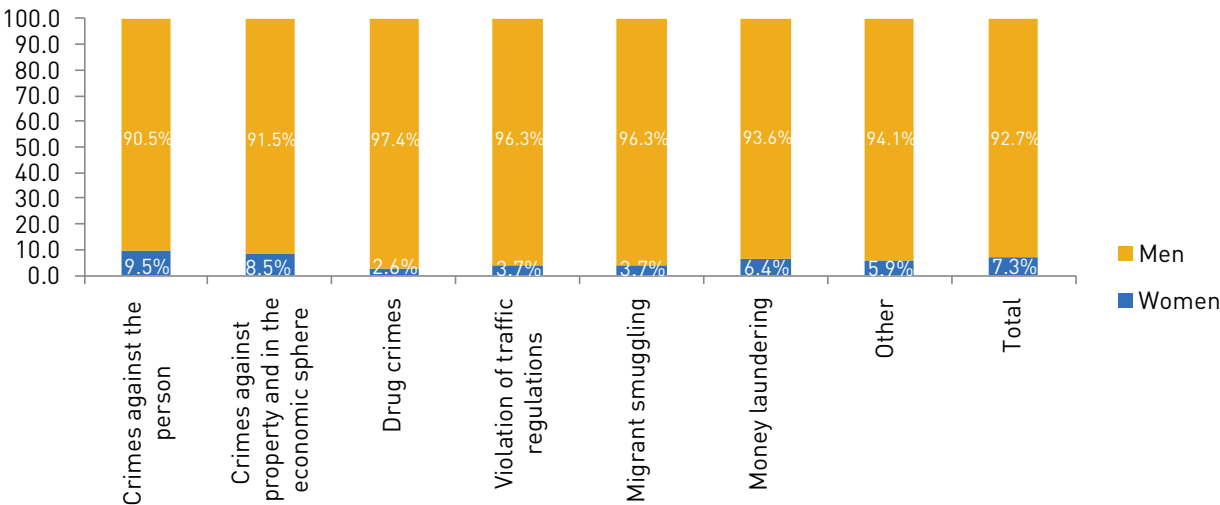
The share of each crime category of the total number of suspects, for the period 2015-2017



A majority of persons suspected of an offence are men for all the subcategories. The categories where women are most common as suspected persons are crimes against the person and crimes against property and in the economic sphere.

FIGURE 23

The share of each sex of the number of suspects in each crime category in 2017



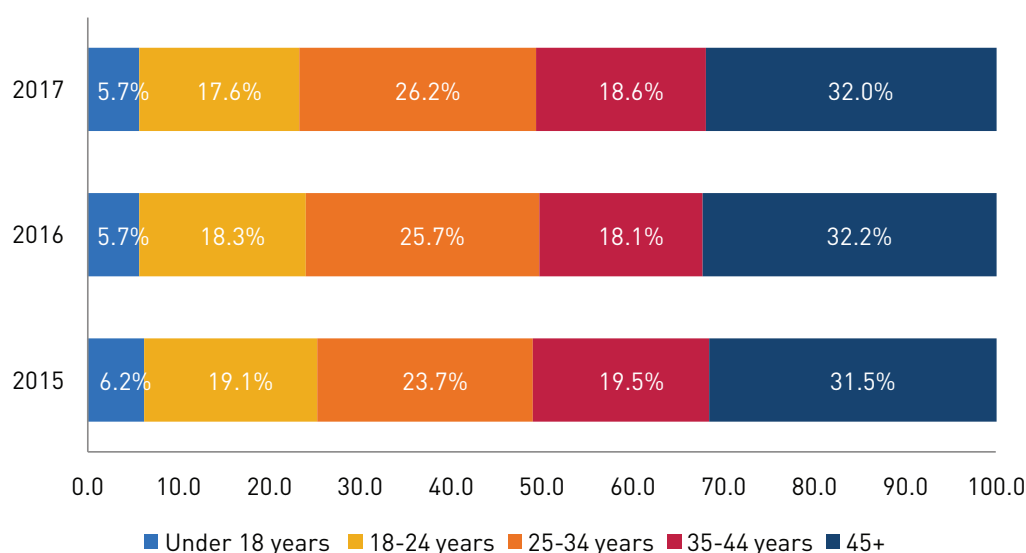
## Age structure of suspected persons

The highest number of suspected persons in the presented age groups is for those older than 45 years, followed by age group 25-34 years old.

In 2017, 32,0 % of the persons suspected of crimes, had an age of 45 years or older. Persons between 25 and 34 years account for 26.2 % of the total. Suspected persons aged 14-17 account for about 5.7 % of the total, suspects aged 18 to 24 years old constitute about 17.6 %, whilst suspects aged 35 to 44 years account for 18.6 % of total.

**FIGURE 24**

The share of each age group of the total number of suspected persons for the period 2015-2017



In relation to the population, the age group 25-34 years has the highest rate of suspects per 10,000 inhabitants during this period, followed by the age group 35-44 years old and then by the age group 18-24 years old.

Minor's suspects are the group with the lowest rate during 2015 - 2017; this rate varies from 30 to 33.6 minors suspects per 10 thousand inhabitants.

**TABLE 9**

The total number of suspected persons in absolute value and in relation to population (rate), by age group for the period 2015-2017

Age	2015		2016		2017	
	Nr	Rate	Nr	Rate	Nr	Rate
Under 18 years	2,283	33.6	1,982	30.0	2,053	32.0
18-24	7,101	197.5	6,346	181.4	6,329	185.4
25-34	8,809	217.9	8,909	214.8	9,435	222.4
35-44	7,232	216.9	6,260	189.2	6,706	203.2
45+	11,687	105.8	11,177	99.8	11,528	101.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,112</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>34,674</b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>36,051</b>	<b>125.5</b>



## Suspected persons by level of education

During the period 2015-2017, suspected persons with primary education present the largest number of suspected persons, followed by suspected with secondary education.

The share of suspected persons with primary education has increased from 2015-2017, in 2015 this share was 48.9 % of the suspected persons, it increased to 50.7 % in 2016 and then decreased to 49.1 % in 2017.

Suspects with secondary education are the second largest group of suspects. During this period suspects with secondary education have consisted of about 32 % of the number of suspects.

During this period, the share of suspected persons with low level of education has decreased, from 4.2 % in 2015 to 3.1 % in 2017.

The share of suspected persons with a university degree has increased during 2015-2017. In 2015 this percentage was 12.5 %, it then increased to 13.2 % of the total suspects in 2016 and then slightly increased again to 13.4 % in 2017.

**TABLE 10**

Numri dhe përqindja e personave të dyshuar sipas nivelit arsimor për periudhën 2015-2017

Education level	2015		2016		2017	
	Nr	Share (%)	Nr	Share (%)	Nr	Share (%)
Illiterate	267	0.7	283	0.8	314	0.9
Low	1,548	4.2	1,237	3.6	1,122	3.1
Primary	18,144	48.9	17,582	50.7	17,686	49.1
Secondary	11,985	32.3	10,944	31.6	12,112	33.6
University	4,651	12.5	4,594	13.2	4,817	13.4
Unknown	517	1.4	34	0.1	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,112</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34,674</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36,051</b>	<b>100</b>

## 1.4.2 SUSPECTED PERSONS OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

During 2017, 7,914 persons were suspected of crimes against the person, which shows a decrease of 2.5 % from 2015. The number of suspects has decreased by 4.6 % from 2015 to 2016 and has increased from 2016 to 2017, by 2.3 %.

**TABLE 11**

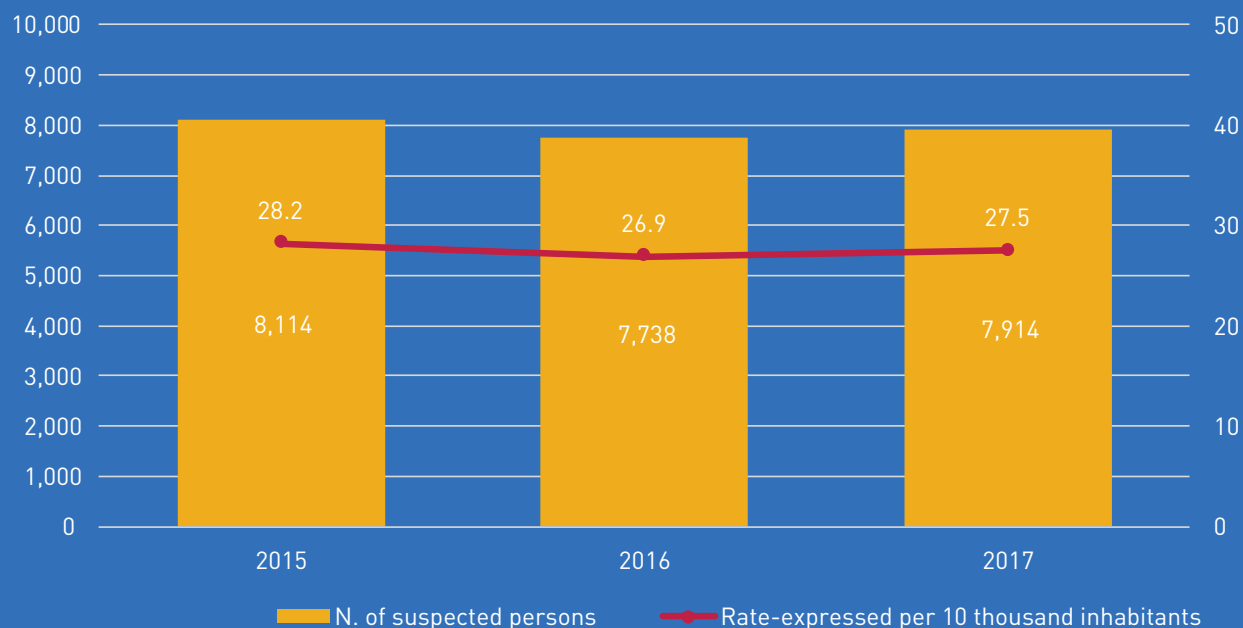
The number of suspected persons for crime against the person by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Subcategories	2015	2016	2015-2016	2017	2016-2017
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Intentional homicide	81	80	-1.2	48	-40.0
Crimes against health	3,665	3,289	-10.3	3,488	6.1
Sexual crime	163	127	-22.1	111	-12.6
Rape	81	47	-42.0	41	-12.8
Other sexual crimes	82	80	-2.4	70	-12.5
Domestic violence	1359	1,586	16.7	1,507	-5.0
Other crime against the person	2,846	2,656	-6.7	2,760	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,114</b>	<b>7,738</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>7,914</b>	<b>2.3</b>

The proportion of the population suspected of crimes was 27.5 per 10 thousand inhabitants in 2017. As for the absolute number of suspects, the year 2015 has the highest number of suspects in relation to resident population.

**FIGURE 25**

The number of suspected persons for crime against the person in absolute value (left axis and staples) and in relation to population (right axis and line), for the period 2015-2017



The sex distribution of suspected persons is dominated by men, as it is seen from figure 26. In 2017, 90.5 % of suspects of crimes against the person are men and 9.5 % are women. The sex distribution of suspected persons is similar through this period. In the period from 2015 to 2017, the percentage of women, suspected of crimes against the person, has ranged from 8.3 % to 9.9 %.

**FIGURE 26**

The share of each sex of the number of suspected persons for crime against the person, for the period 2015-2017

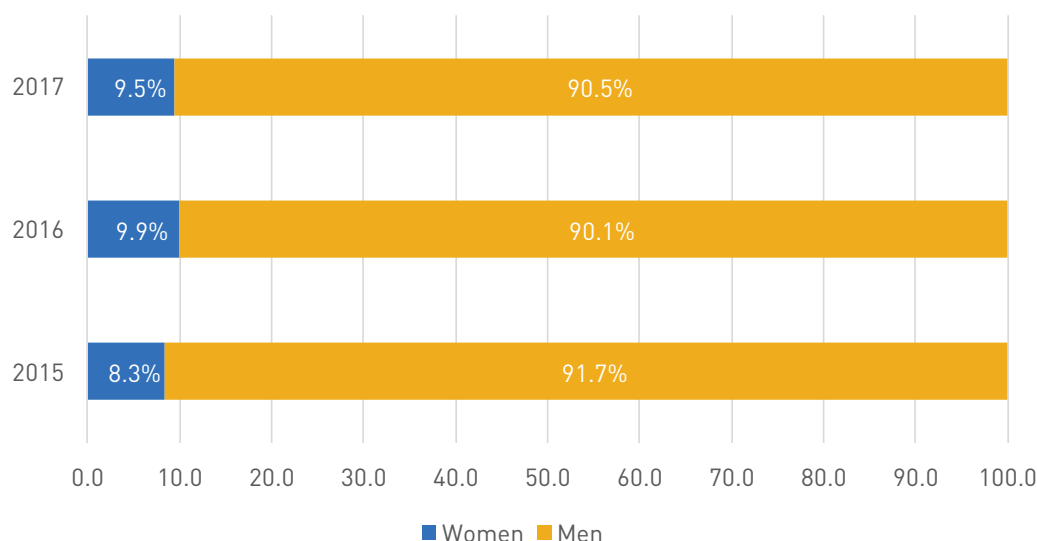


Table 12 presents the number of suspects of crimes against the person in relation to population. In 2017, the number of suspects per 10 thousand inhabitants was 27.5 suspects. This rate is higher for men compared to women and marks 49.5 suspected men for 10,000 populations of men. In the period from 2015 to 2017, the number of men suspects in relation to men population has ranged from 47.9 to 51.0 suspects. The number of women suspects has ranged from 4.8 to 5.4 suspects.

**TABLE 12**

The number of suspected persons for crime against the person in absolute value and in relation to population (rate), by sex for the period 2015-2017

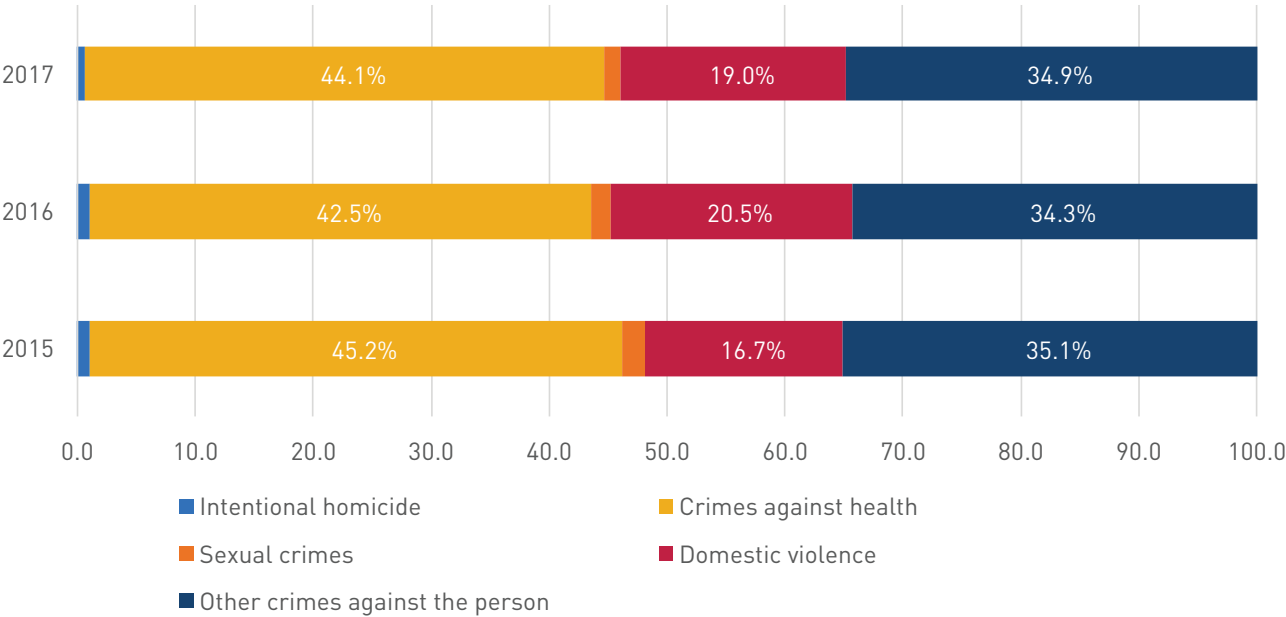
Years	Total		Women		Men	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2015	8,114	28.2	675	4.8	7,439	51.0
2016	7,738	26.9	767	5.4	6,971	47.9
2017	7,914	27.5	753	5.3	7,161	49.5

Appendix table 1.6 shows the suspected persons of crimes against the person by subcategories and sex for the period 2015-2017.

The largest subcategory for suspected persons in crimes against the person was crimes against health, followed by other crimes against the person and domestic violence.

**FIGURE 27**

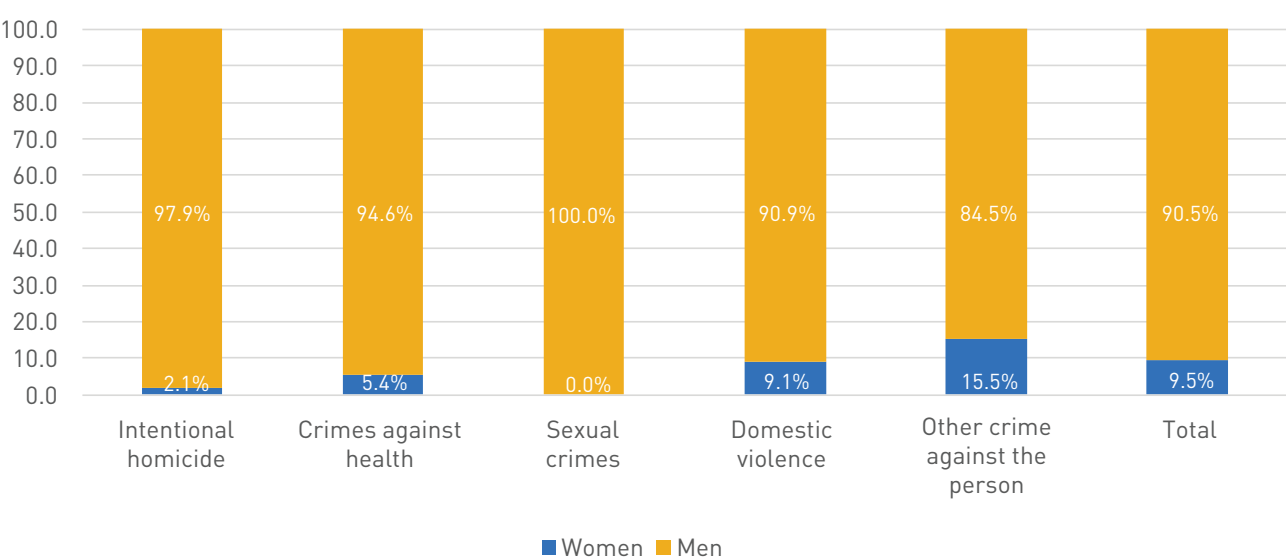
The share of each subcategory of the number of suspected persons for crimes against the person for the period 2015-2017



The share of each sex of the number of suspected persons in each subcategory for crime against the person in 2017

**FIGURE 28**

The share of each sex of the number of suspected persons in each subcategory for crime against the person in 2017



## Intentional homicide

The number of suspects of intentional homicide decreased from 81 in 2015 to 80 in 2016. In the following year the number of suspects of intentional homicide decreased to 48. In 2015, 95.1 % of the suspects of intentional homicide were men. This percentage increased to 97.5 % in 2016 and it also increased slightly to 97.9 % in 2017.

## Intentional crimes against health

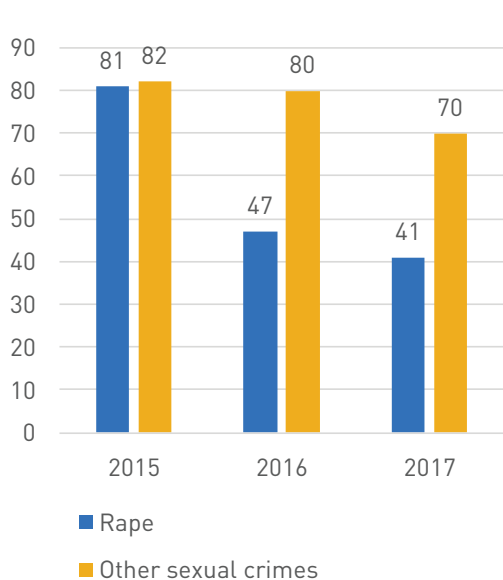
In 2017, 3,488 persons were suspected of crimes against health. The highest number of suspects of crimes against the health was recorded in 2015, with 3,665. Whilst the lowest number of suspects of crimes against the health was recorded in 2016, with 3,289. The percentage of women suspected of crimes against health increased from 6.2 % in 2015 to 6.7 % in 2016. In the following year it decreased to 5.4 %.

## Sexual crimes

The number of suspects of sexual crimes has decreased from 163 to 111 during the period 2015 – 2017. The decrease was mainly driven by the decreasing of the number of suspects of rape from 2015 to 2017. The number of suspects of rape decreased from 81 in 2015 to 47 in 2016. The following year it decreased again to 41. The number of suspects of other sexual crimes in 2017 was 70, 10 and 12 less than in 2016 and 2015 respectively.

FIGURE 29

The number of suspected persons for rape and other sexual crimes, for the period 2015-2017



## Domestic violence

The number of suspects of domestic violence increased from 1,359 in 2015 to 1,586 in 2016. In the following year the number of suspects of domestic violence decreased to 1,507. As in other crimes against persons, the majority of persons suspected of domestic violence were during the three-year period.

## Other crimes against the person

In 2017, were recorded 2,760 suspects for other crimes against the person. The number of these suspects decreased from 2015 to 2017. The number of suspects decreased by 6.7 % from 2015 to 2016 and in the following year it increased by 3.9 %.

## Age structure of suspected persons for crimes against the person

Of those suspected of crimes against the person in 2017, 28.5 % were 45+, 27.1 % were 25-34 year old, followed by the age group 35-44 (21.6 %). Minor's suspects accounted for 5.6 % of the suspects of crimes against the person. Young people 18-24 ages accounted for 17.3 % of the suspects. During 2015-2017, approximately the same percentage is accounted for specific age groups (fig 30).

FIGURE 30

The share of each age group of the number of suspected persons for crime against the person, for the period 2015-2017

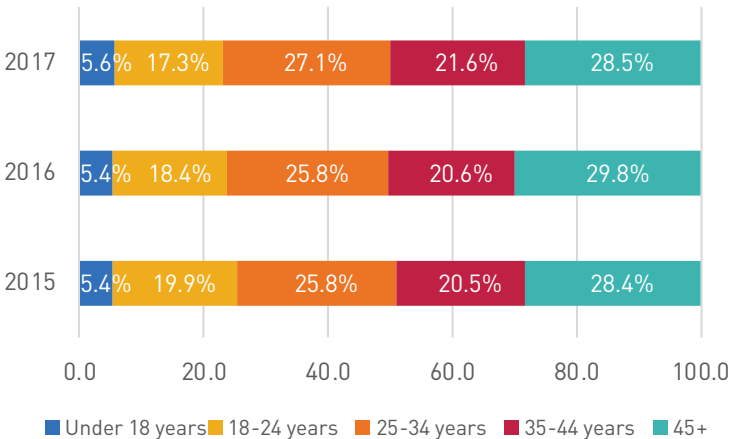


Table 13 shows the number of suspected persons for crimes against the person by age group in relation to population size. In 2015 there were 28.2 suspected persons per 10 thousand inhabitants, a higher rate compared to 2016 and 2017. Meanwhile the year 2016 marks the lowest rate of suspected persons, with 26.9 suspects per 10 thousand inhabitants.

The number of suspected persons above 45 years old is the largest group of suspects. But in relation to population, age group 35-44 years has the highest rate during this period, followed by the age group 25-34 years old and then age group 18-24 years old.

Suspected minors are the group with the lowest rate during this period; this rate varies from 6.3 to 6.9 minors suspects per 10 thousand inhabitants.

**TABLE 13**

The number of suspected persons for crimes against the person in absolute value and in relation to population (rate), by age group for the period 2015-2017

Age	2015		2016		2017	
	Nr	Rate	Nr	Rate	Nr	Rate
Under 18 years	435	6.4	418	6.3	444	6.9
18-24	1,613	44.9	1,424	40.7	1,369	40.1
25-34	2,095	51.8	1,993	48.0	2,141	50.5
35-44	1,664	49.9	1,594	48.2	1,707	51.7
45+	2,307	20.9	2,309	20.6	2,253	19.8
Total	8,114	28.2	7,738	26.9	7,914	27.5

**Suspected persons of crime against the person by level of education**

Table 14 shows the number of suspects of crime against the person by level of education. During the period 2015-2017, suspected persons with primary education are the largest group of suspected persons, followed by the suspected persons with secondary education.

The share of suspected persons with low level of education has decreased, from 4.4 % in 2015 to 3.4 % in 2017. During this period, the percentage of suspected with primary education has decreased from 2015-2017, in 2015 this percentage was 54.0 % of the total of suspected persons, it increased to 56.3 % in 2016 and then it slightly decreased to 54.4 % in 2017.

Regarding the suspected with secondary education, this group presents the second largest group of suspects. The percentage of suspected persons for this group has increased during this period from 31.6 % to 31.9 %.

The percentage of suspected persons with a university degree has increased during the period 2015-2017. In 2015 this percentage was 8.0 %, and then decreased to 7.9 % of the total suspects in 2016 and slightly increased to 9.0 % in 2017.

**TABLE 14**

The number and share of suspected persons for crime against the person by level of education for the period 2015-2017

Education level	2015		2016		2017	
	Nr	Share (%)	Nr	Share (%)	Nr	Share (%)
Illiterate	69	0.9	103	1.3	102	1.3
Low	356	4.4	289	3.7	271	3.4
Primary	4,381	54.0	4,356	56.3	4,303	54.4
Secondary	2,562	31.6	2,371	30.6	2,523	31.9
University	653	8.0	610	7.9	715	9.0
Unknown	93	1.1	9	0.1	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,738</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,914</b>	<b>100</b>

### 1.4.3 SUSPECTED PERSONS OF CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE

This section refers to suspected persons of crimes against property and in the economic sphere, presented by crime categories, sex, age group and level of education.

In 2017, the number of suspected persons of crimes against property and in the economic sphere was 12,401 persons.

The total number of suspects of crimes against property and in the economic sphere has decreased by 8.0 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of suspects has decreased by 15.0 % from 2015 to 2016 and then it increased by 8.2 % from 2016 to 2017.

**TABLE 15**

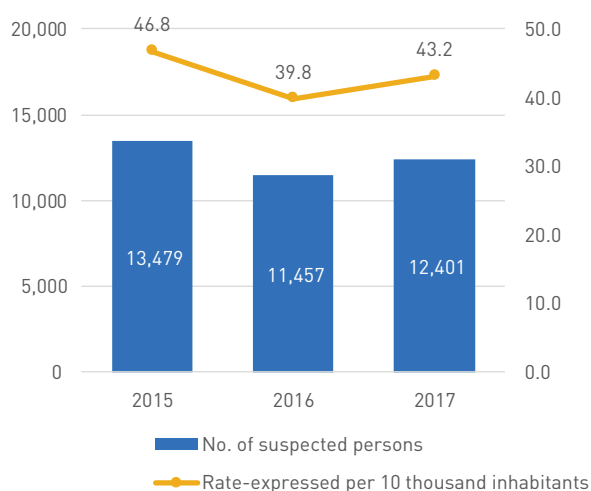
The number of suspected persons for crime against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Subcategories	2015	2016	2015-2016	2017	2016-2017
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Theft of property	5,196	4,182	-19.5	3,506	-16.2
Robbery	203	155	-23.6	192	23.9
Fraud	855	1,086	27.0	1,141	5.1
Destruction of property	1,202	1,073	-10.7	1,187	10.6
Counterfeiting of currency	104	75	-27.9	82	9.3
Counterfeiting of documents	905	1,079	19.2	1,142	5.8
Criminal acts against legal status of land	2,313	1,725	-25.4	2,716	57.4
Other crimes against property and in the economic sphere	2,701	2,082	-22.9	2,435	17.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,479</b>	<b>11,457</b>	<b>-15.0</b>	<b>12,401</b>	<b>8.2</b>

Figure 31 shows the number of suspected persons of crimes against property and in the economic sphere during the period 2015-2017 and the number of suspects in relation to 10 thousand inhabitants. If we will express the number of suspects in relation to population, in 2017 there were 43.2 suspected persons per 10 thousand inhabitants. As for the absolute number of suspects, the year 2015 has the highest number of suspects in relation to resident population.

**FIGURE 31**

The number of suspected persons for crime against property and in the economic sphere in absolute value (left axis and staples) and in relation to population (right axis and line), for the period 2015-2017



The sex distribution of suspects is dominated by men, as it is seen from figure 30. In 2017, 91.5 % of the suspects of crimes against property and in the economic sphere are men and 8.5 % are women. The sex distribution is similar through this period. In the period from 2015 to 2017, the percentage of women, suspected of crimes against property and in the economic sphere, has ranged from 8.3 % to 9.3 %.

**TABLE 16**

The number of suspected persons for crimes against property and in the economic sphere in absolute value and in relation to population (rate), by sex for the period 2015-2017

Years	Total		Women		Men	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2015	13,479	46.8	1,122	7.9	12,357	84.6
2016	11,457	39.8	1,063	7.5	10,394	71.4
2017	12,401	43.2	1,060	7.4	11,341	78.4

**FIGURE 32**

The share of each sex of the number of suspected persons for crime against property and in the economic sphere, for the period 2015-2017

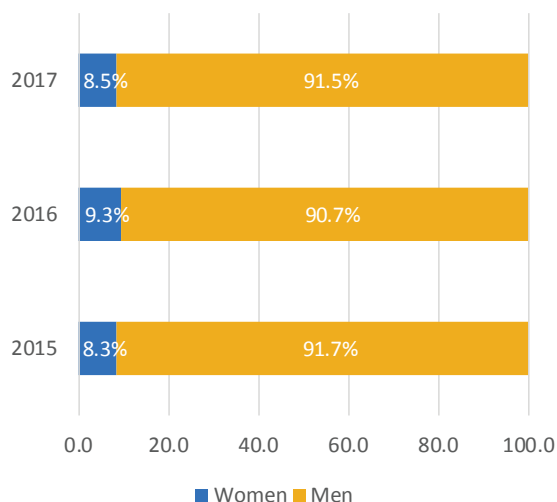


Table 16 shows the number of suspects of crimes against property and in the economic sphere in relation to the population size by sex. In 2017, the number of suspects per 10,000 inhabitants was 43.2. This rate is higher for men compared to women and marks 78.4 men suspects for 10,000 populations of men. In the period from 2015 to 2107, the number of men suspects in relation to the male population has ranged from 71,4 to 84,6 suspected persons.

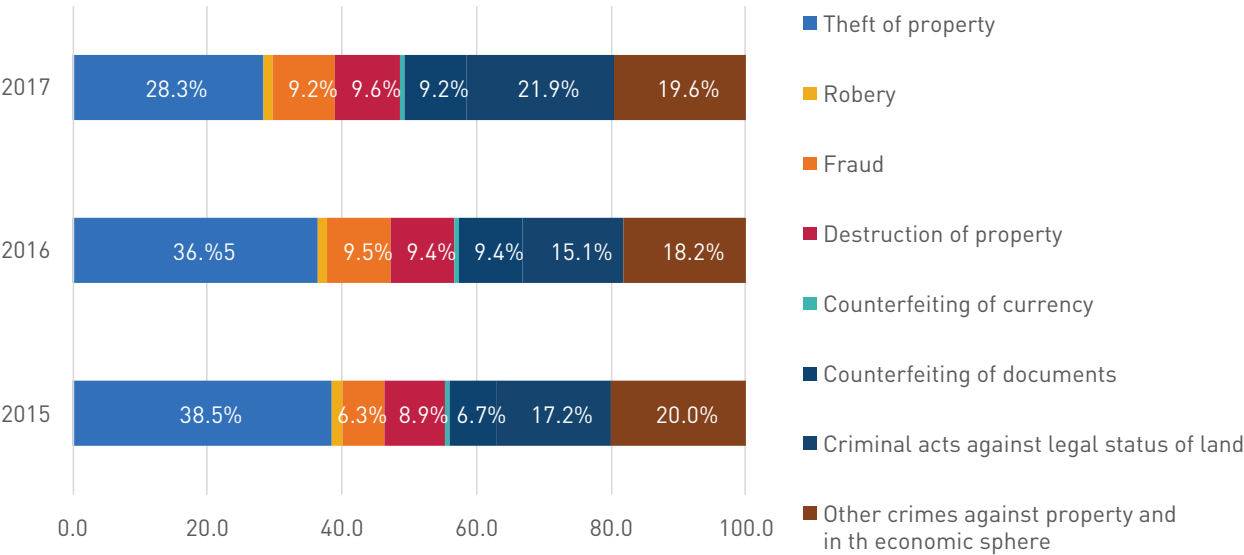


Appendix table 1.7 shows the suspected persons of crimes against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories and sex for the period 2015-2017.

Within crime against property and in the economic sphere suspected persons for theft of property is the most common subcategory. During the period 2015-2017 the share for theft of property has decreased from 38.5 % to 28.3 %.

FIGURE 33

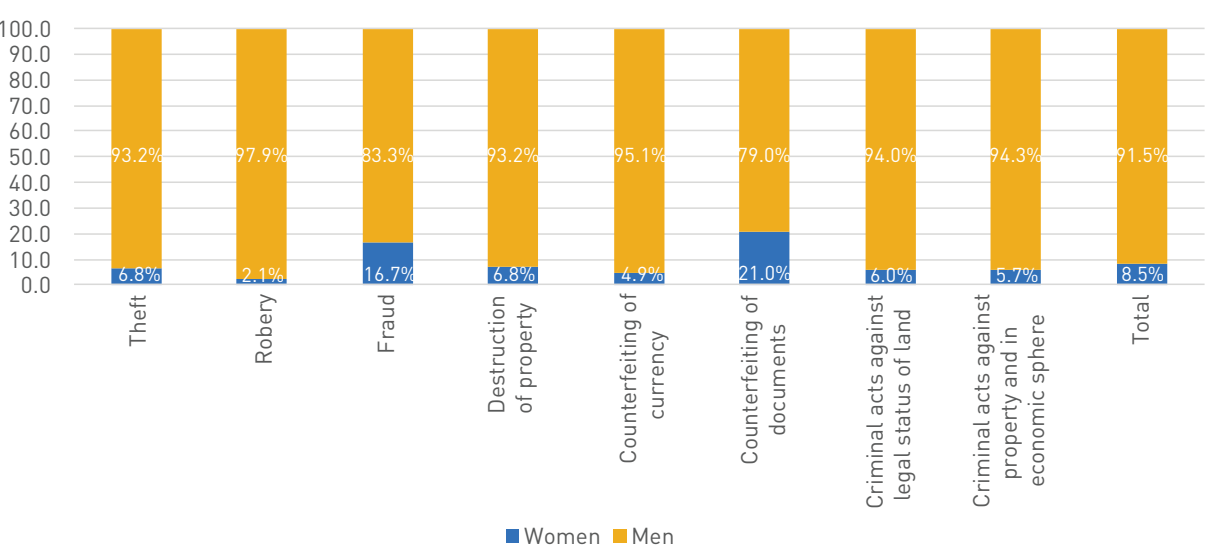
The share of each subcategory of the number of suspected persons for crime against property and in the economic sphere for the period 2015-2017



In all of the subcategories within crime against property and in the economic sphere men occupy the largest share. The share of women has ranged between 2.1 % and 16.7 % for all subcategories, except for counterfeiting of documents, where the share of women is 21.0 %.

FIGURE 34

The share of each sex of the number of suspected persons in each subcategory for crime against property and in the economic sphere in 2017



## Theft of property

In 2017, 3,506 suspected persons were recorded for theft of property. The number of suspects for thefts of property decreased during the period 2015 – 2017. This percentage decreased by 19.5 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased again by 16.2 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Robbery

During this period, the number of suspects for robbery decreased from 203 in 2015 to 155 in 2016. In the following year the number of suspects for robbery increased to 192 suspects. The number of suspects for robbery decreased by 23.6 % from 2015 to 2016. In the following year the number of robbery increased by 23.9 %.

## Fraud

The number of suspects for fraud has increased during the period 2015-2017, from 855 suspects in 2015 to 1,141 suspects in 2017. The number of suspects for fraud increased by 27.0 % from 2015 to 2016 and it increased again by 5.1 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Destruction of property

During this period, the number of suspects for destruction of property decreased from 1,202 in 2015 to 1,073 in 2016. In the following year the number of suspects for destruction of property increased to 1,187 suspects. The number of suspects decreased by 10.7 % from 2015 to 2016. In the following year it increased by 10.6 %.

## Counterfeiting of currency

The number of suspects of counterfeiting of currency has decreased during the period 2015-2017, from 104 suspects in 2015 to 82 suspects in 2017. The number of suspects decreased by 27.9 % from 2015 to 2016 and in the following year it increased by 9.3 %.

## Counterfeiting of documents

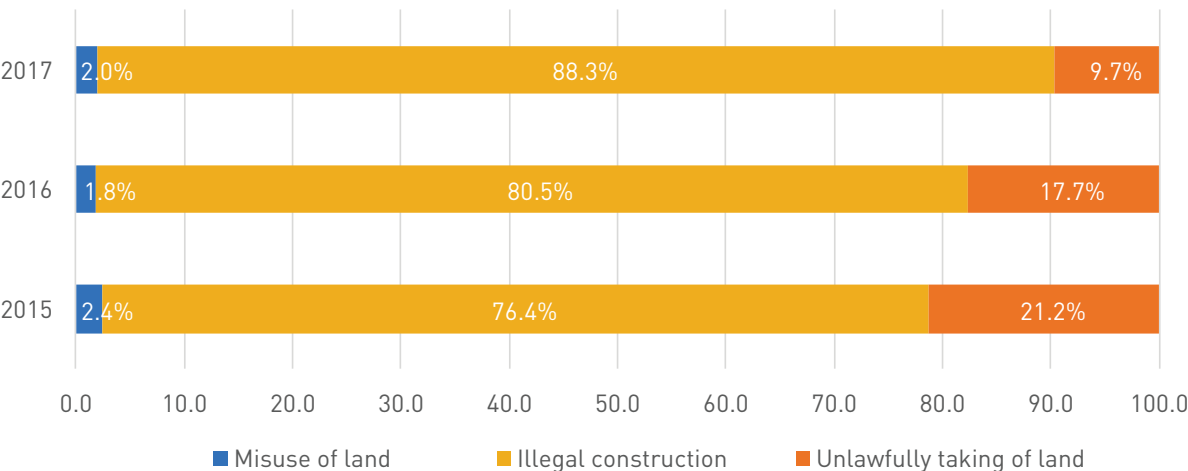
The number of suspects for counterfeiting of documents has increased during the period 2015-2017, from 905 suspects in 2015 to 1,142 suspects in 2017. This number increased by 19.2 % from 2015 to 2016 and it increased again by 5.8 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Criminal offences against the legal status of land

During this period, the number of suspects for criminal offences against the legal status of land decreased from 2,313 in 2015 to 1,725 in 2016. In the following year the number of suspects increased to 2,716 suspects. The number of suspects decreased by 25.4 % from 2015 to 2016 and in the following year it increased 57.4 %.

FIGURE 35

The share of each subcategory of the number of suspected persons for criminal acts against legal status of land, for the period 2015-2017



## Other crimes against property and in the economic sphere

Suspected persons for other crimes against property and in the economic sphere consist in persons suspected that are not included in the categories mentioned above.

In 2017, 2,435 suspects were registered for other crimes against property and in the economic sphere. The number of suspects has increased during the period 2015-2017. This number decreased by 22.9 % from 2015 to 2016 and then increased by 17.0 % from 2016 to 2017.

In 2015, suspected persons for other crimes consist of 20.0 % of the total of recorded suspected persons; this percentage decreased to 18.2 % in 2016 and then slightly increased to 19.6 % in 2017.

Appendix Table 1.8 presents the number of suspected persons for this category by subcategories and sex.

### Age structure of suspects of crimes against property and in the economic sphere

Of those suspected of crimes against property and in the economic sphere in 2017, 39.7 % were 45+, 22.6 % were 25-34 year old, followed by the age group 35-44 (18 %). Minors suspects accounted for 6.6 % of the suspects for crimes against property and in the economic sphere. Young people of ages 18 to 24 accounted for 13 % of the suspects. The age distribution has not changed much through the period 2015 – 2017.

**FIGURE 36**

The share of each age group of the number of suspected persons for crimes against property and in the economic sphere, for the period 2015-2017

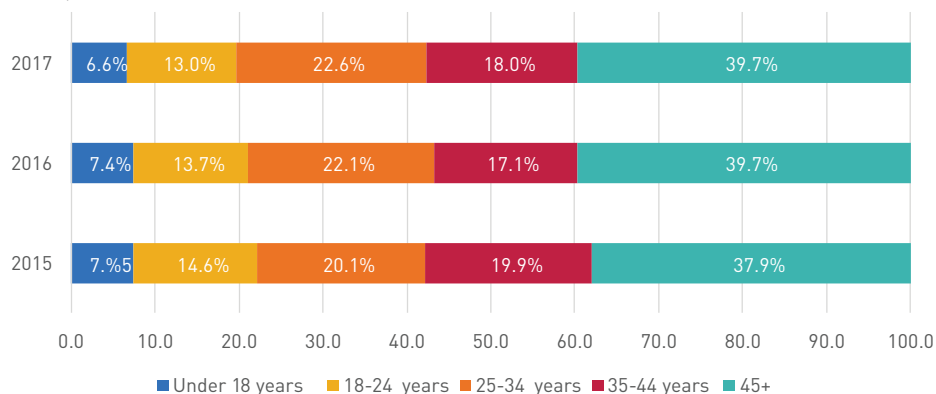


Table 17 shows the number of persons suspected for crimes against property and in the economic sphere by age group in relation to population size. The number of suspected persons above 45 years old is the largest group of suspects. But in relation to population, age group 35-44 years has the highest rate during this period, followed by

the age group 25-34 years old and then age group 18-24 years old.

Minor's suspects are the group with the lowest rate during this period; this rate varies from 12.8 to 14.8 minors suspects per 10 thousand inhabitants.

**TABLE 17**

The number of suspected persons for crimes against the property and in the economic sphere in absolute value and in relation to population (rate), by age group for the period 2015-2017

Age	2015		2016		2017	
	Nr	Rate	Nr	Rate	Nr	Rate
Under 18 years	1,005	14.8	850	12.9	822	12.8
18-24	1,974	54.9	1,564	44.7	1,613	47.2
25-34	2,709	67.0	2,534	61.1	2,806	66.1
35-44	2,678	80.3	1,955	59.1	2,232	67.6
45+	5,113	46.3	4,554	40.7	4,928	43.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,479</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>11,457</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>12,401</b>	<b>43.2</b>

### Suspected persons of crime against property and in the economic sphere by level of education

Table 18 shows the number of suspects by level of education. During the period 2015-2017, suspected persons with primary education are the largest group of suspected persons, followed by the suspected persons with secondary education. The percentage of illiterate suspected persons is the smallest from all the levels of education and has remained the same during the period.

The percentage of suspected persons with low level of education has decreased, from 5.1 % in 2015 to 4.2 % in 2017.

During this period, the percentage of suspected with primary education has decreased from 2015-2017, in 2015 this percentage was 50.2 % of the total of suspected persons it increased to 50.5 % in 2016 and then decreased to 49.2 % in 2017.

Regarding the suspected with secondary education, this group presents the second largest group of suspects. The percentage of suspected persons for this group has increased during this period from 31.0 % to 32.6 %.

The percentage of suspected persons with a university degree has increased during the period 2015-2017. In 2015 this percentage was 11.1 %, and then increased to 12.4 % of the total suspects in 2016 and slightly increased again to 13.0 % in 2017.

**TABLE 18**

The number and share of suspected persons for crime against property and in the economic sphere, by level of education for the period 2015-2017

Education level	2015		2016		2017	
	Nr	Share (%)	Nr	Share (%)	Nr	Share (%)
Illiterate	135	1.0	109	1.0	125	1.0
Low	687	5.1	558	4.9	524	4.2
Primary	6,764	50.2	5,788	50.5	6,098	49.2
Secondary	4,179	31.0	3,572	31.2	4,037	32.6
University	1,499	11.1	1,424	12.4	1,617	13.0
Unknown	215	1.6	6	0.1	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,479</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,457</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,401</b>	<b>100</b>

## 1.4.4 SUSPECTED PERSONS FOR THE CATEGORY OTHER CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Suspected persons of the category other criminal offences refer to suspected persons that are not included in section crimes against the person and crimes against property or in the economic field. Data are presented by sex and age group.

In 2017, 15,736 suspected persons of the category other criminal offences were recorded. The total numbers of suspects from the category other criminal offences shows an increase of 1.4 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of suspects has decreased by 0.3 % from 2015 to 2016 and has increased by 1.7 % from 2016 to 2017.

**TABLE 19**

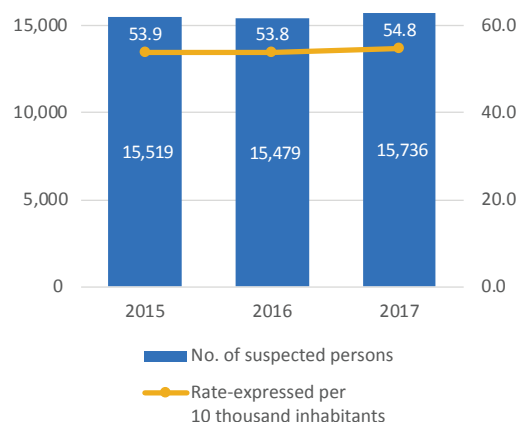
The number of suspected persons for crime in the category other criminal offences by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Criminal offences	2015	2016		2017	
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Drug crimes	2,189	2,496	14.0	2,485	-0.4
Violation of traffic regulations	5,067	4,958	-2.2	5,047	1.8
Migrant smuggling	430	641	49.1	707	10.3
Money laundering	463	452	-2.4	466	3.1
Other	7,370	6,932	-5.9	7,031	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,519</b>	<b>15,479</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>15,736</b>	<b>1.7</b>

If we will express the number of suspects in relation to population, in 2017 there were 54.8 suspected persons per 10 thousand inhabitants. As for the absolute number of suspects, the year 2017 has the highest number of suspects in relation to resident population.

**FIGURE 37**

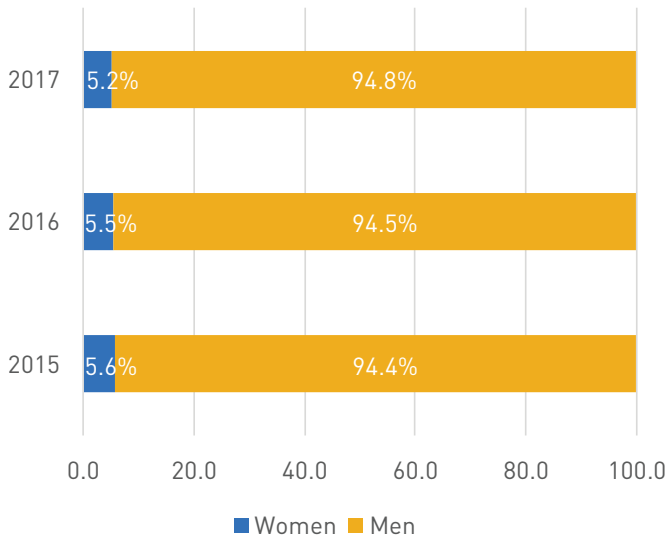
The number of suspected persons for crime in the category other criminal offences in absolute value (left axis and staples) and in relation to population (right axis and line), for the period 2015-2017



The sex distribution of suspects is dominated by men, as it seen from figure 36. In 2017, 94.8 % of suspects for other criminal offences are men and 5.2 % are women. The sex distribution has not changed much this period.

**FIGURE 38**

The share of each sex of the number of suspected persons for crime in the category other criminal offences, for the period 2015-2017



## Drug crimes

In 2017, 2,485 suspects for drug crimes were recorded. The number of suspects of drug crimes increased during the period 2015-2017. This number increased by 14.0 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased slightly by 0.4 % from 2016 to 2017. Production and sale of narcotics is the offence with the highest number of suspects during the years 2015-2017. From the total of suspected persons for other criminal offences, suspected persons for drug crimes constituted 14.1 % in 2015, in 2016 this percentage increased to 16.1 % and then decreased slightly to 15.8 %.

## Violation of traffic regulations

During this period, the number of suspects for violation of traffic regulations decreased from 5,067, in 2015 to 4,958, in 2016. In the following year the number of suspects increased to 5,047. Suspected persons for violation of traffic regulations constitute the highest percentage from the total of suspected for the category other criminal offences, this percentage ranged from 32.0 % to 32.7 %. Driving vehicles inappropriately and violation of road traffic regulations are the offences with the highest number of suspects in the category violation of traffic regulations.

## Migrant smuggling

The number of suspects for offences related to migrant smuggling has increased during the period 2015-2017, from 430 suspects in 2015 to 707 suspects in 2017.

The offence with the highest number of suspects in the category migrant smuggling is illegal crossing of the state borders.

## Money laundering

The category money laundering is the category with the second lowest percentage of suspects in the category other criminal offences, during this period, approximately 3.0 %. The number of suspects of money laundering offences has increased during the period 2015-2017, from 463 suspects in 2015 to 466 suspects in 2017.

## Age structure of suspects of crimes in the category other criminal offences

Of those suspected of crimes in the category other criminal offences in 2017, 28.5 % were 25-34 year old, 27.6 % were 45+, 21.3 % were 18-24 years old, followed by the age group 35-44 (17.6 %). Minor's suspects accounted for 5.0 % of the suspects for crimes in the category other criminal offences. The age distribution has not changed much through the period 2015 – 2017.

**FIGURE 39**

The share of each age group of the number of suspected persons for the category other criminal offences, for the period 2015-2017

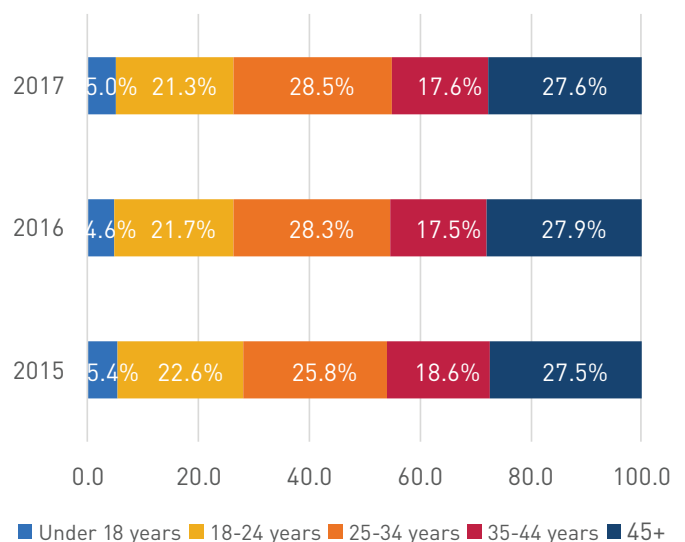


Table 20 shows the number of persons suspected for crimes in the category other criminal offences by age group in relation to population size. Age group 25-34 years old has the highest rate of suspects in relation to population during this period, followed by the age group 18-24 years old and then 35-44 age group years old.

Minor's suspects are the group with the lowest rate during this period; this rate varies from 10.8 to 12.4 minors suspects per 10 thousand inhabitants.

**TABLE 20**

The number of suspected persons for the category other criminal offences in absolute value and in relation to population (rate), by age group for the period 2015-2017

Age	2015		2016		2017	
	Nr	Rate	Nr	Rate	Nr	Rate
Under 18 years	843	12.4	714	10.8	787	12.3
18-24	3,514	97.8	3,358	96.0	3,347	98.0
25-34	4,005	99.1	4,382	105.6	4,488	105.8
35-44	2,890	86.7	2,711	81.9	2,767	83.8
45+	4,267	38.6	4,314	38.5	4,347	38.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,519</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>15,479</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>15,736</b>	<b>54.8</b>

## 1.4.5 JUVENILES

This section presents result for juveniles, which are suspected persons between the age of 14 and 17 years old. In this section the number of suspected adults will be presented as a comparison group. The number of juveniles and adults does not summarize to the total number of suspected persons because there are also a number of children (under 14 years old) included in the total, but this group is excluded in this section. The number of total in this section refers to the summarization of juveniles and adults.

In 2017, the number of suspected juveniles was 1,740. The number of juvenile suspects shows a decrease by 11.4 % during the period 2015-2017, meanwhile the number of adult suspects has decreased by 2.4 % from 2015 to 2017.

Of the total of suspected persons in 2017, 4.9 % were juveniles. The share of suspected juveniles has decreased during this period; this share has ranged between 5.3 % and 4.9 %.

**FIGURE 40**

The share of suspected juveniles and adults, for the period 2015-2017

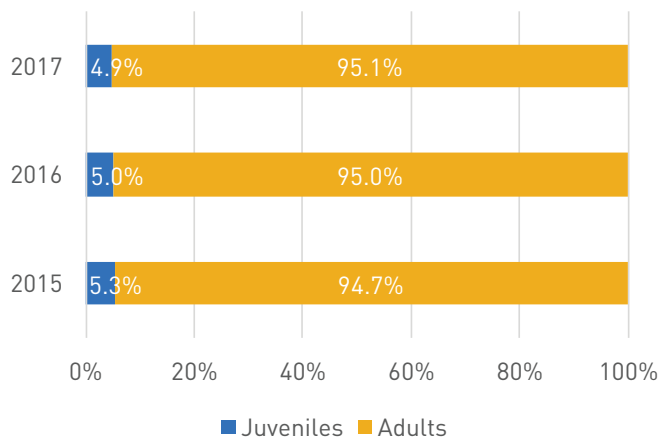
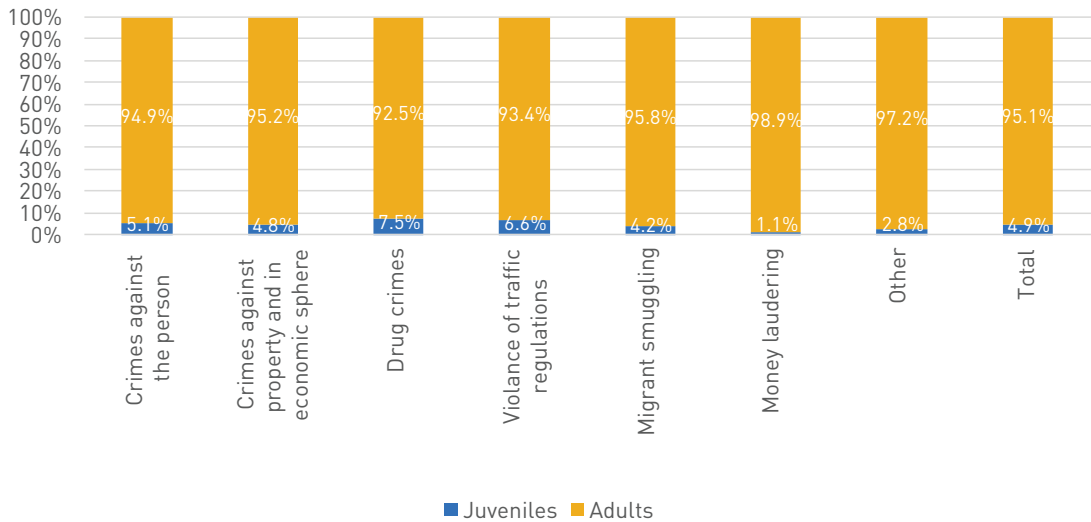


Figure 41 presents the share of suspected juveniles and adults by crime categories. As it is seen from the figure, the percentage that juveniles occupy in all of the presented crime categories is fewer than 8 %.

The share of suspected juveniles is a little bit higher in the categories drug crimes and in crimes related to violation of traffic regulations compared to the other crimes categories.

**FIGURE 41**

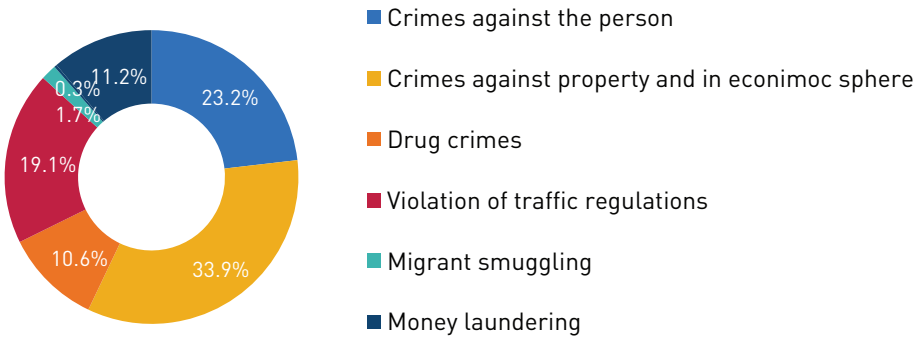
The share of suspected juveniles and adults in each crime category in 2017



In the figure below it is shown that in 2017, from the total of 1,740 suspected juveniles, crimes against property and in the economic sphere (33.9 %) and crimes against persons (23.2 %) were the two largest crime categories for suspected juveniles.

**FIGURE 42**

The share of each crime category of the total number of suspected juveniles in 2017



Appendix, table 1.9, presents the total number of suspected juveniles and adults by crime categories.



### 1.4.5.1 SUSPECTED JUVENILES FOR CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

In 2017, the number of suspected juveniles for crime against the person was 403. The number of suspected juveniles for crime against the person has increased during the period 2015-2017. The number of suspected juveniles decreased by 4.3 % from 2015 to 2016, and then increased by 7.5 % from 2016 to 2017.

Of the total suspected persons for crimes against the person in 2017, 5.1 % was juveniles. The share of suspected juveniles has ranged between 4.9 % and 5.1 %.

**FIGURE 43**

The share of suspected juveniles and adults for crime against the person, for the period 2015-2017

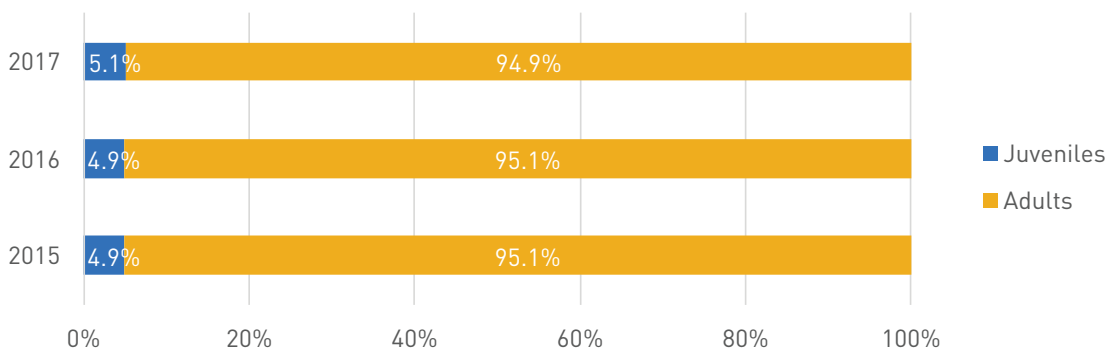
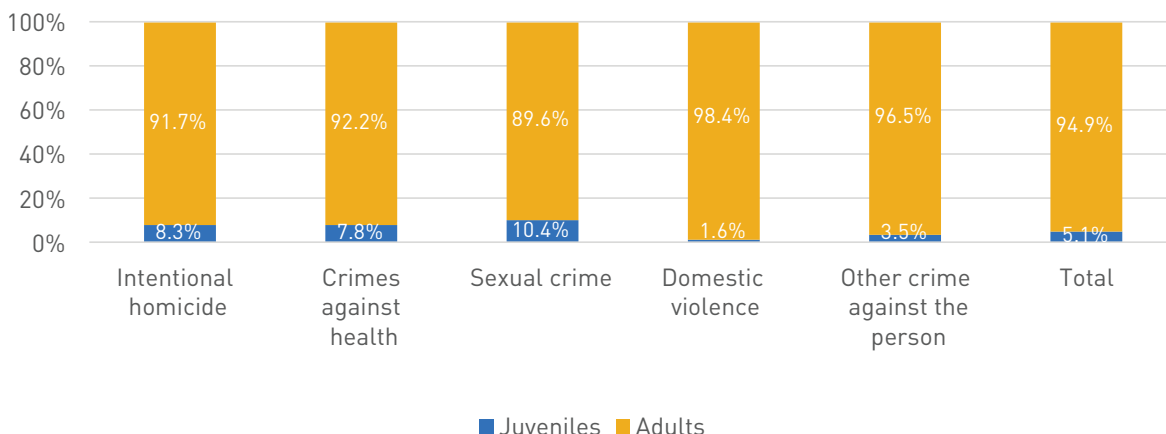


Figure 44 presents the share of suspected juveniles by subcategories in crime against the person. As it is seen from the figure, for crimes against the person, suspected juveniles occupy a smaller share than adults, fewer than 11 % in all the subcategories in crimes against the person.

The share of suspected juveniles is a little bit higher in the subcategory sexual crimes compared to the other subcategories.

**FIGURE 44**

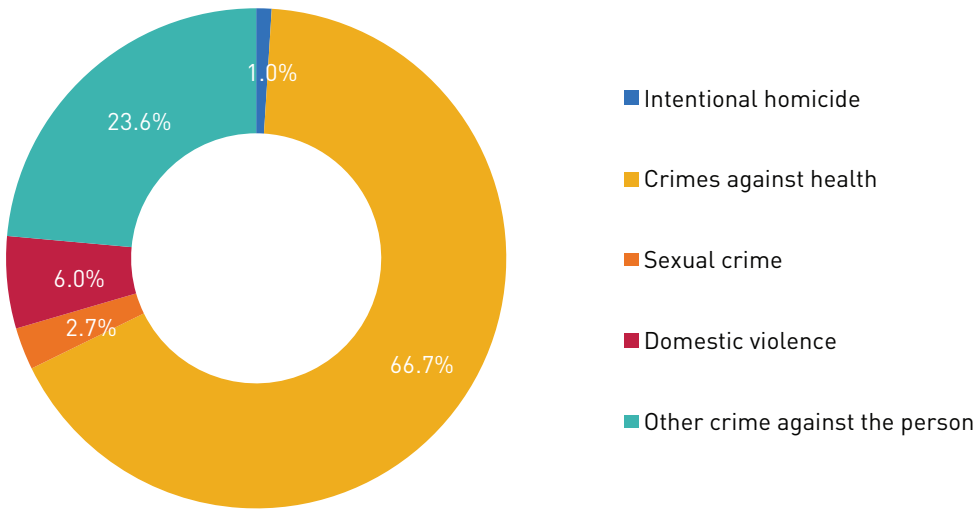
The share of suspected juveniles and adults in each subcategory for crime against persons in 2017



In the figure below it is shown that in 2017, from the total of 403 suspected juveniles for crime against the person, crimes against health (66.7 %) and other crimes against persons (23.6 %) were the two largest subcategories.

**FIGURE 45**

The share of each subcategory of the number of suspected juveniles for crime against the person in 2017



Appendix, table 1.10, presents the number of suspected juveniles and adults for crime against the person for the subcategories presented above.

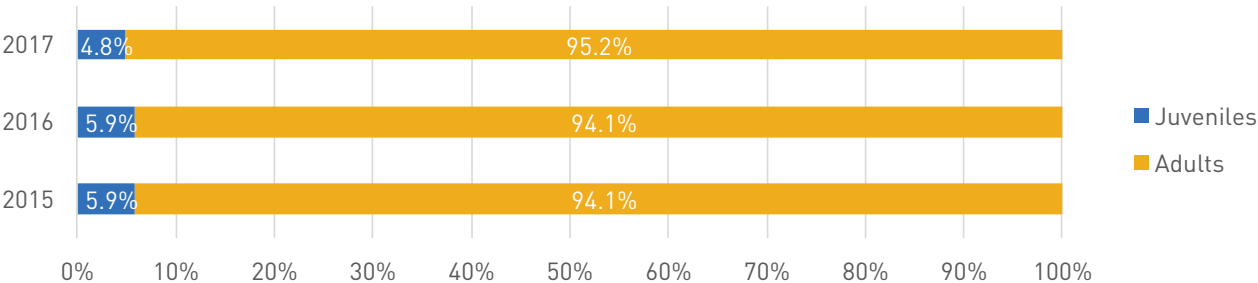
**1.4.5.2 SUSPECTED JUVENILES FOR CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE**

In 2017, the number of suspected juveniles for crime against property and in the economic sphere was 590. The number of suspected juveniles for crime against property and in the economic sphere has decreased during the period 2015-2017. The number of suspected juveniles decreased by 15.8 % from 2015 to 2016, and then decreased again by 10.6 % from 2016 to 2017.

Of the total suspected persons for crimes against property and in the economic sphere 2017, 4.8 % were juveniles. The share of suspected juveniles has ranged between 5.9 % and 4.8 %.

**FIGURE 46**

The share of suspected juveniles and adults for crime against property and in the economic sphere, for the period 2015-2017

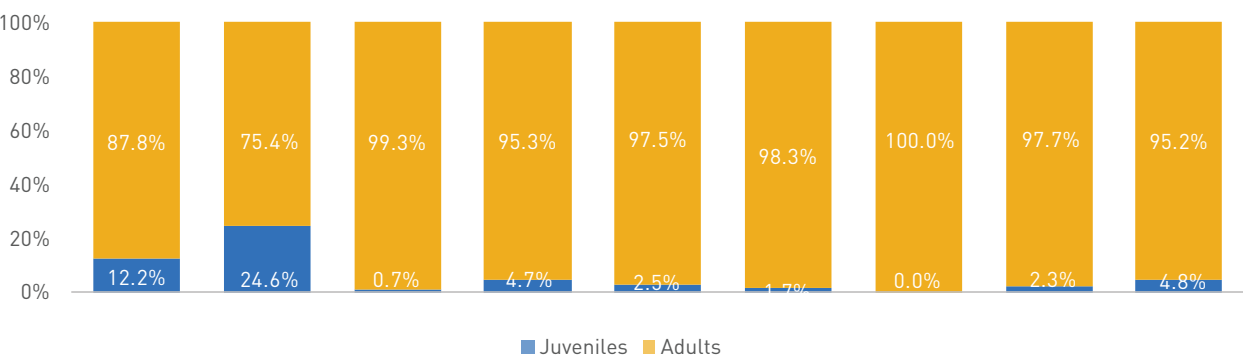


The figure 47 presents the share of suspected juveniles by subcategories with in crime against property and in the economic sphere. As it is seen from the figure, for crimes against property and the economic sphere, suspected juveniles occupy a smaller share than adults, fewer than 25 % in all of the subcategories in crimes against property and the economic sphere.

The share of suspected juveniles is higher in the subcategory robbery compared to the other subcategories.

**FIGURE 47**

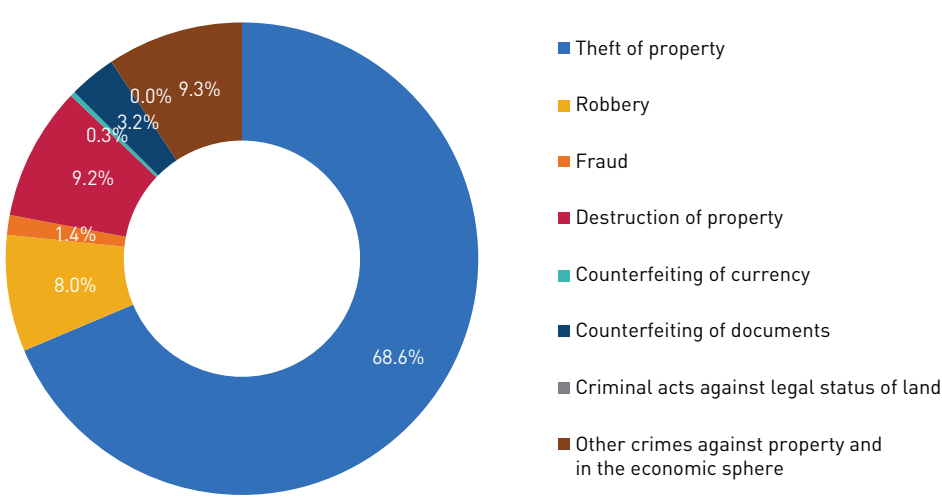
The share of suspected juveniles and adults in each subcategory for crime against property and in the economic sphere in 2017



In the figure below it is shown that in 2017, from the total of 590 suspected juveniles for crime against property and in the economic sphere, theft of property (68.6 %) was the largest subcategory. The share of the other subcategories was lower than 10 %.

**FIGURE 48**

The share of each subcategory of the number of suspected juveniles for crime against property and in the economic sphere in 2017



Appendix, table 1.11, presents the number of suspected juveniles and adults for crime against property and in the economic sphere for the subcategories presented above.

### 1.4.5.4 SUSPECTED JUVENILES FOR THE CATEGORY OTHER CRIMINAL OFFENCES

In 2017, the number of suspected juveniles for the category other criminal offences was 747. The number of suspected juveniles for the category other criminal offences has decreased during the period 2015-2017. The number of suspected juveniles decreased by 13.1 % from 2015 to 2016, and then increased by 9.2 % from 2016 to 2017.

Figure 50 presents the share of suspected juveniles by subcategories in the category other criminal offences. The share of suspected juveniles is higher in the subcategory drug crimes compared with the other subcategories. In the chapter of methodology there is provided a list of the main sections of Criminal Code that are included in other offences category.

FIGURE 49

The share of suspected juveniles and adults for the category other criminal offences, for the period 2015-2017

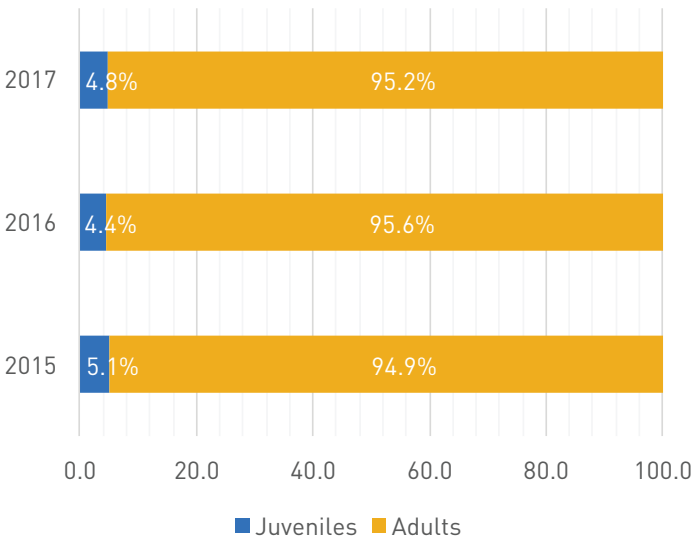
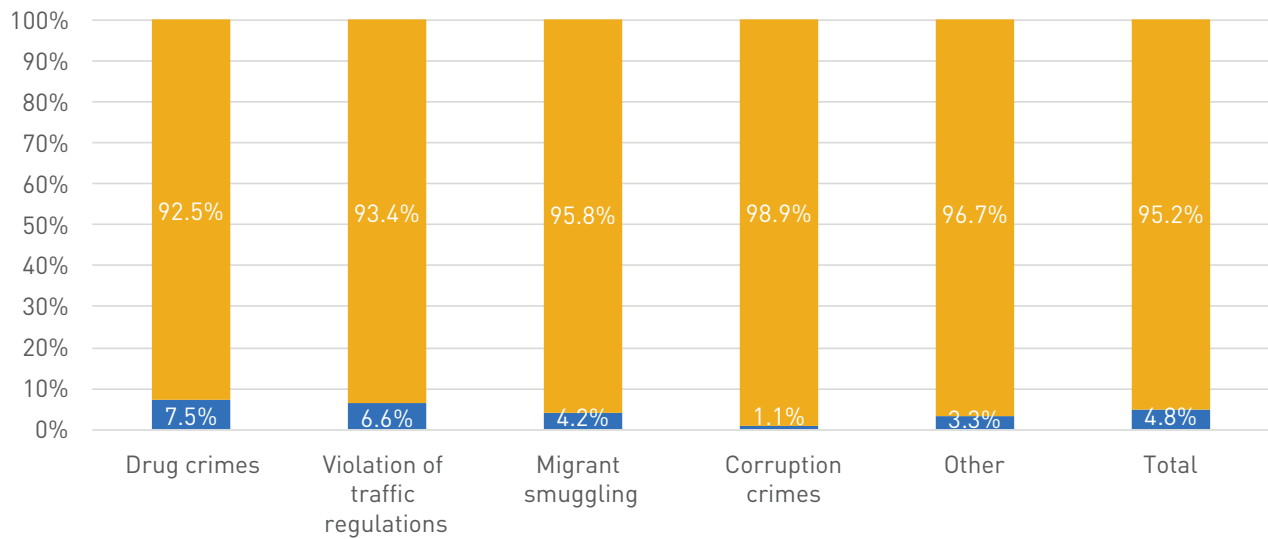


FIGURE 50.

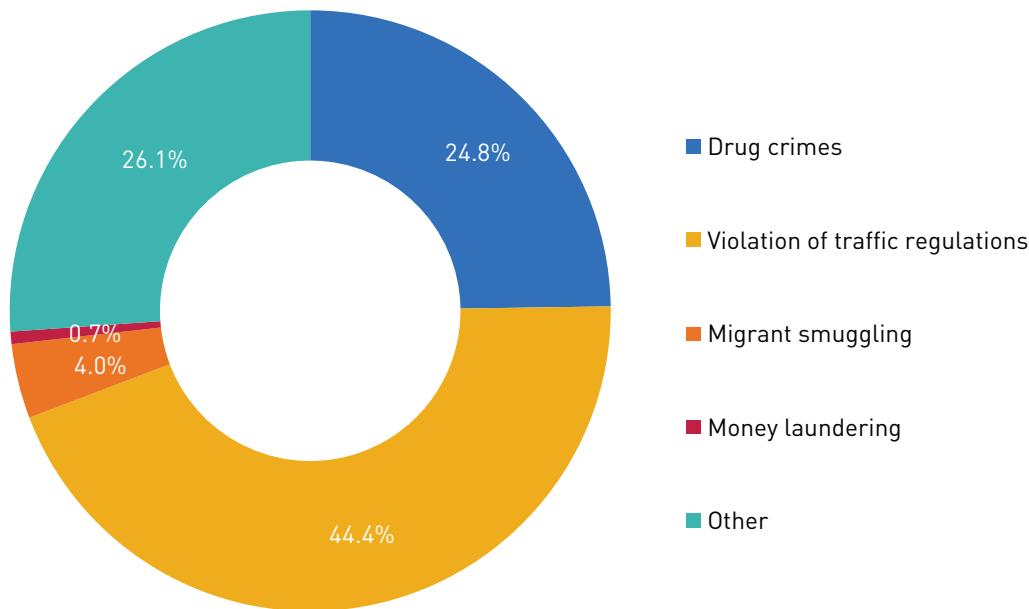
The share of suspected juveniles and adults in each subcategory for the category other criminal offences in 2017



In the figure below it is shown that in 2017, from the total of 747 suspected juveniles in the category other criminal offences, the subcategory violation of traffic regulations (44.4 %) was the largest subcategory, followed by drug crimes (24.8 %) were the two largest subcategories in the category other criminal offences.

**FIGURE 51**

The share of each subcategory of the number of suspected juveniles for the category other criminal offences in 2017



Appendix, table 1.12, presents the number of suspected juveniles and adults for the category other criminal offences. In the chapter of methodology there is a list of the main sections of Criminal Code that are included in other criminal offences.

# CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AND DEFENDANTS OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES

## 2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents data on number of registered criminal proceeding and criminal proceedings sent to trial by criminal offences, data on defendants by type of criminal offence and their characteristics. The source of data is the Office of General Prosecution and reflects data for 3 years, 2015-2017.

The General Prosecutor Office leads the criminal investigation, exercises criminal prosecution and represents the charges/accusations in court in the name of the state, takes measures and supervises the execution of criminal decisions, directs and controls the activity of the judicial police, and performs other duties prescribed by law.

The focus of presentation will be mostly on the categories; crimes against the person, crimes against property and in the economic sphere, drug crimes, crimes related to traffic regulations, migrant smuggling and money laundering. These present the most common registered crime categories.

### 2.1.1 REGISTERED CRIMINAL PROCEEDING

Statistics on criminal proceedings presents data on registered criminal proceedings, which refer to cases where the criminal investigation from prosecution had been started. The statistics on registered criminal proceedings gives a comprehensive view of the cases inflow to the Prosecution. In most of the cases, criminal offences are those recorded by the police and for which criminal investigation has been started by the prosecution. But in the attention of the prosecution are other referrals, as well.

In these cases there are registered all criminal offences, but for statistical purposes only the principal offence is registered. So in prosecution the principal offence rule is applied, multiple offences and those with lesser criminalities will not be captured in all cases.

### 2.1.2 REGISTERED CRIMINAL PROCEEDING SENT TO TRIAL

The statistics on criminal proceedings sent to trial show cases outflow to court in prosecution of a person charged or to be charged for the committing of a crime.

The number of criminal proceedings sent to trial is lower compare to registered proceedings for the same criminal offence, because in some cases proceedings will terminate, some of them might be suspended or fired or two cases might be joined in one.

For some criminal offenses the number of criminal proceedings may be higher than the number of recorded offences by the police because the way data is collected differs. The stage of data collection, counting rules and counting unit are different from police to prosecution.

The statistics are reported according to the legal classification of the offence in law, Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania.

### 2.1.3 DEFENDANTS

This section presents also data on the number of defendants by sex, by crime categories and by 2 major age groups.

Statistics on defendants presents data on the number of new defendants that goes to court during the referring year from criminal proceedings. The number of defendants for a criminal offence might be higher compare to the number of criminal proceedings because one proceeding might have more than one defendant.

Defendant is considered the person to whom the criminal offence has been attributed through the act of notification of accusation, which contains sufficient evidence for taking the person as a defendant. In the justice system, in this phase they are not more suspected persons of committing of a criminal offence, as they were in police but they are accused persons.

## 2.2. REGISTERED CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Criminal proceedings refer to cases for which a criminal investigation had been started from prosecution. Registered criminal proceeding for one year refers to new criminal proceedings registered for that year, not cases from previous year, or proceedings that have been resumed.

### 2.2.1 TOTAL CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

In 2017, the prosecution registered in total 31,462 criminal proceedings. The total number of proceedings registered shows a decrease of 3.1 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of registered criminal proceedings has decreased by 3.6 % from 2015 to 2016 and then slightly increased by 0.6 % from 2016 to 2017.

The most common registered criminal proceedings during the period 2015-2017 consist on theft of property in the category of criminal proceedings against property and in the economic sphere, domestic violence in the category of criminal proceedings against the person, crimes related to traffic regulations, and crimes in the field of drugs in the category other registered criminal proceedings.

Criminal proceedings for crimes against property or in the economic sphere consists of 55.8 % of all registered criminal proceedings during the year 2017, followed by criminal proceedings for crimes against the person with 11.2 %, criminal proceedings for violation of traffic regulations 10.9 % and criminal proceedings for drug crimes 5.6 %. The category other offences are the offences not included in any of the other categories.

**TABLE 1**

The total number of registered criminal proceedings by crime categories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Categories	2015	2016	2016-2015	2017	2017-2016
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Crimes against the person	3,340	3,341	0.0	3,512	5.4
Crimes against property and in the economic sphere	18,460	16,603	-10.1	17,568	5.8
Drug crimes	2,033	2,795	37.5	1,767	-36.8
Violation of traffic regulations	3,491	3,415	-2.2	3,419	0.1
Migrant smuggling	426	642	50.7	607	-5.5
Money laundering	243	248	2.1	319	28.6
Other	4,459	4,239	-4.9	4,270	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,452</b>	<b>31,283</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>31,462</b>	<b>0.6</b>

**FIGURE 1**

The share of each crime category of the total number of registered criminal proceedings in 2017

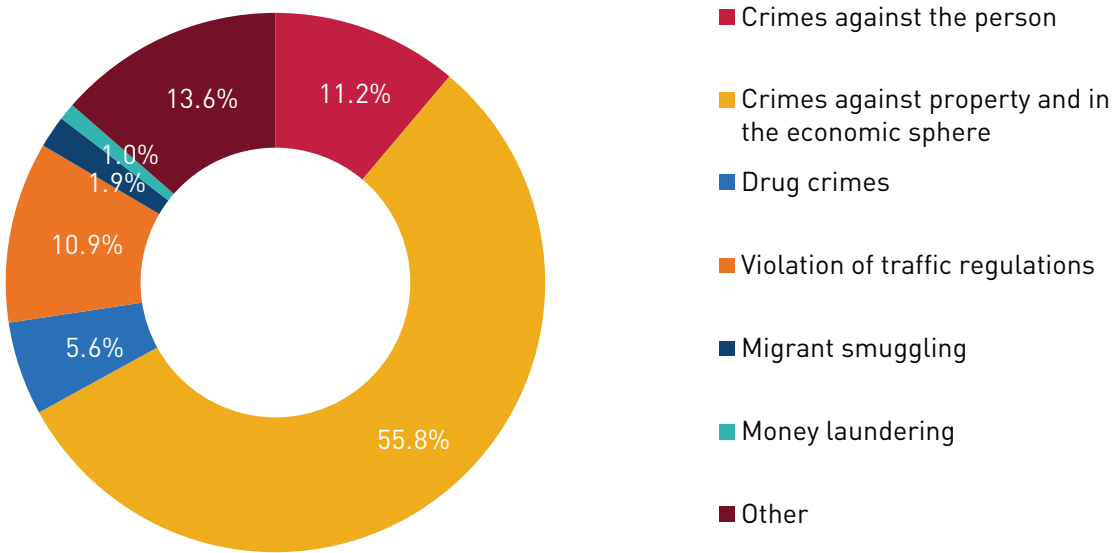
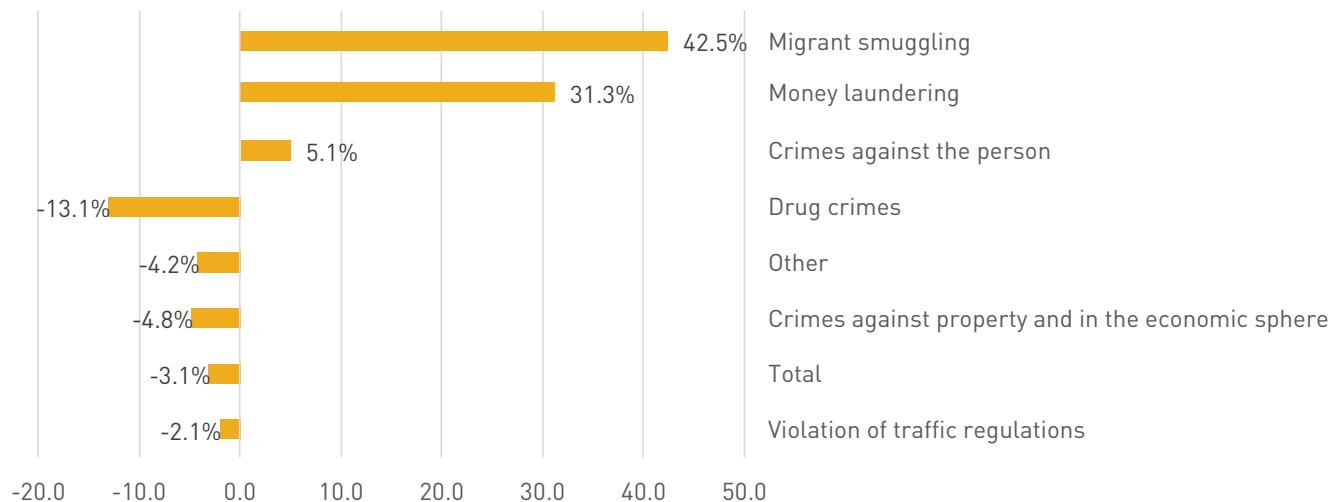


Figure 2 shows the change of criminal proceedings in percent during the years 2017 and 2015. Drug crimes, crimes against property and in the economic sphere, other crimes are categories where the numbers of criminal proceedings have decreased. Registered criminal proceedings for drug crimes and for crimes against property and in the economic sphere have decreased the most, respectively with 13.1 % and 4.8 % compared to 2015.

Money laundering, migrant smuggling and crimes against the person are categories that the number of registered criminal proceedings has increased compare to 2015. Registered criminal proceeding for money laundering and migrant smuggling have increased the most, 42.5 % and 31.3 % compared to 2015.

**FIGURE 2**

The change in percent for the total number of registered criminal proceedings by crime categories between 2015 and 2017





## 2.2.2 CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS FOR CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

In crimes against the person there are included ten sections of chapter 2 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania. For statistical purposes, we will analyze the main offences like intentional homicide, intentional crimes against health, sexual crimes divided in rape and other sexual crime, and domestic violence.

In 2017, there were 3,512 registered proceedings for crimes against the person. The total number of proceeding for crimes against the person shows an increase of 5.1 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of proceedings has decreased just by 1 from 2015 to 2016 and then it increased by 171 proceedings from 2016 to 2017.

**TABLE 2**

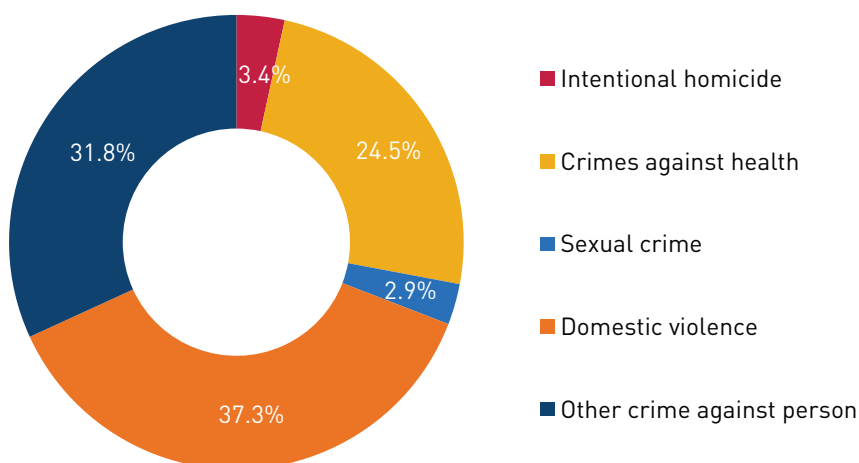
The number of registered criminal proceedings for crime against the person by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Subcategories	2015	2016	2016-2015	2017	2017-2016
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Intentional homicide	141	167	18.4	120	-28.1
Crimes against health	822	738	-10.2	862	16.8
Sexual crime	130	109	-16.2	102	-6.4
Rape	71	41	-42.3	45	9.8
Other sexual crimes	59	68	15.3	57	-16.2
Domestic violence	1,206	1,355	12.4	1,310	-3.3
Other crime against the person	1,041	972	-6.6	1,118	15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>3,341</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,512</b>	<b>5.1</b>

Domestic violence presents the criminal offence with the highest number of registered criminal proceedings and in the year 2017 occupies 37.3 % in the total of registered proceedings for crimes against the person.

**FIGURE 3**

The share of each subcategory of the number of registered criminal proceedings for crime against the person in 2017



## Intentional homicide

In 2017, there were 120 registered criminal proceedings for intentional homicides. The number of proceedings for intentional homicides has decreased by 14.8 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of proceedings for intentional homicide increased with 26 from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased from 2016 to 2017, by 47.

## Intentional crimes against health

In 2017, 862 criminal proceedings for intentional crimes against health were registered. The number of these crimes also shows an increase of 4.8 % during the period 2015 – 2017. This number decreased by 10.2 % from 2015 to 2016 and then increased by 16.8 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Sexual crimes

In 2017, 102 criminal proceedings for sexual crimes were registered. The total number of these crimes shows a decrease of 21.5 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of registered proceedings for sexual crimes has decreased by 21 from 2015 to 2016 and then slightly decreased by

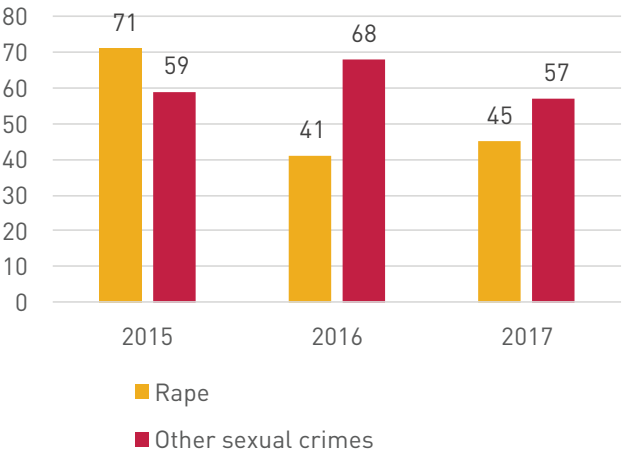
7 in 2017. These criminal proceedings have been divided in two sub-categories (rape and other sexual crimes). The decrease in the number of criminal proceedings for sexual crimes has been mainly driven by the decrease in the number of proceedings related to rape.

In one year, the number of proceedings about rape decreased by 42.3 %, from 71 in 2015 to 41 in 2016. In 2017, the number of criminal proceedings about rape was 45, four more than in 2016. In the same period, the number of criminal proceedings related to other sexual crimes increased from 59 in 2015, to 68 in 2016 and then it decreased again to 57 in 2017.

The graph below shows the general trend of the number of criminal proceedings for the two sub-categories of sexual crimes.

**FIGURE 4**

The number of registered criminal proceedings for rape and other sexual crimes, for the period 2015-2017



## Domestic violence

Domestic violence consists on battering and any other act of violence against a person who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant or former cohabitant, close relative or close relative in-law to the perpetrator of the criminal offence, resulting in violation of his or her physical, psycho-social and economic integrity.

The number of registered proceedings related to domestic violence increased by 12.4 %, from 1206 in 2015 to 1,355 in 2016. Then, from 2016 to 2017 there was a slight decrease of 3.3 %, from 1,355 offences to 1,310.

## Other crimes against the person

In the category other crimes against the person there are included: negligent crime against health, crimes against liberty, crimes against moral and dignity, criminal offences against children, marriage and family, and any other criminal offence not included in this categories, like attempted homicide, negligent homicide.

In 2017, 293 proceedings for other crimes against the person were sent to trial. The number of proceedings for crimes in this category that were sent to trial, from 2015 to 2017, has decreased by 33.6 %. The number of proceedings for other crimes against the person that were sent to trial decreased by 9.5 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased again by 26.6 % in 2017.

## 2.2.3 CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS FOR CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE

Crimes against property and in the economic sphere refer to articles 134-200 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania. In total there are 11 sections related to this chapter.

In 2017, Prosecution registered 17,568 criminal proceeding for crimes against property and in the economic sphere. The total number of criminal proceedings for crimes against property and in the economic sphere has decreased by 4.8 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of criminal proceedings has decreased by 10.1 % from 2015 to 2016. In the following year it increased by 5.8 %.

**TABLE 3**

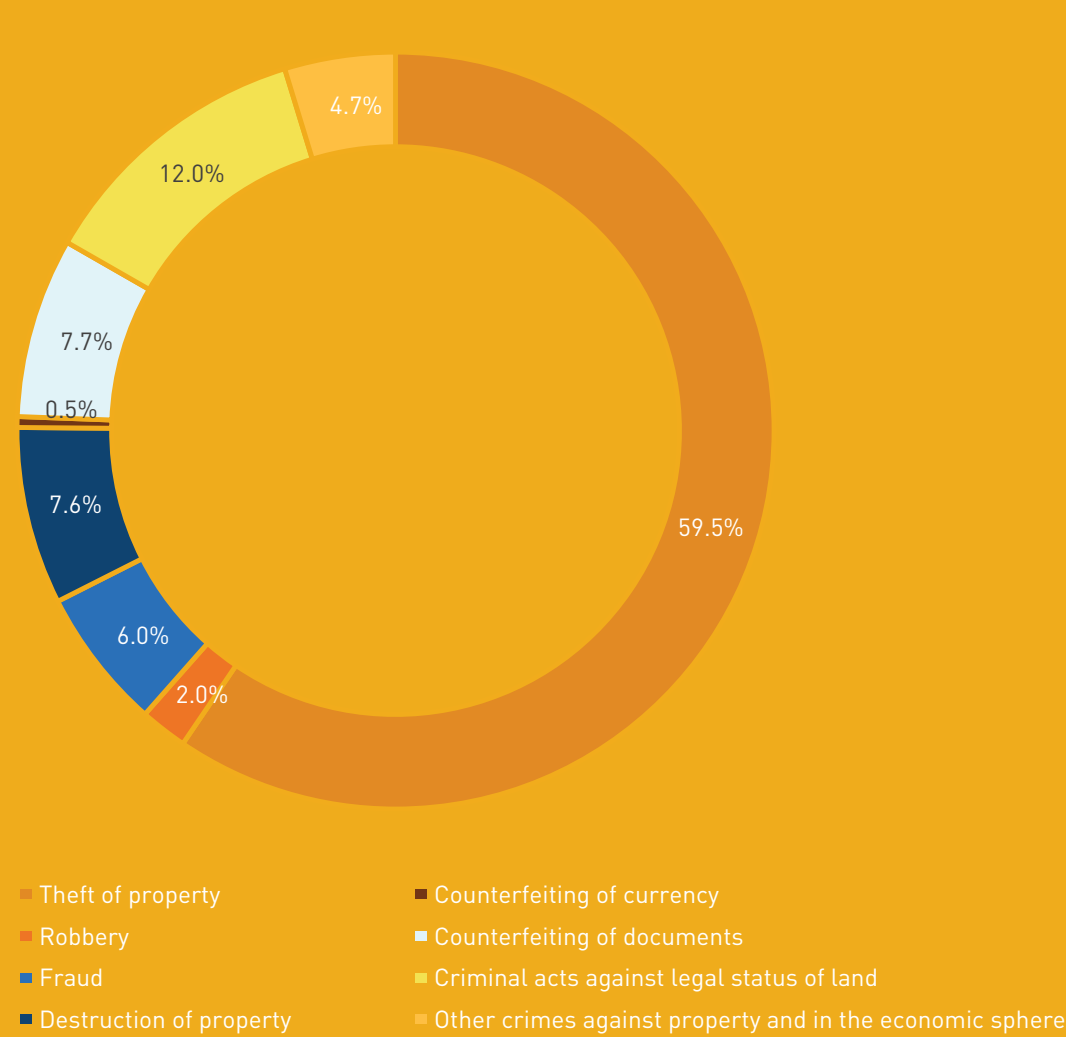
The number of registered criminal proceedings for crime against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Subcategories	2015	2016	2016-2015	2017	2017-2016
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Theft of property	12,309	11,301	-8.2	10,452	-7.5
Robbery	508	323	-36.4	355	9.9
Fraud	1,071	1,401	30.8	1,060	-24.3
Destruction of property	963	770	-20.0	1,332	73.0
Counterfeiting of currency	133	96	-27.8	81	-15.6
Counterfeiting of documents	986	968	-1.8	1,351	39.6
Criminal acts against legal status of land	1,244	992	-20.3	2,106	112.3
Other crimes against property and in the economic sphere	1,246	752	-39.6	831	10.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,460</b>	<b>16,603</b>	<b>-10.1</b>	<b>17,568</b>	<b>5.8</b>

Figure 5 expresses the share of registered criminal proceedings by criminal offences in the total of registered criminal proceedings for crimes against property and in economic sphere for the year 2017. The figure shows that the category theft of property occupies the highest share, followed by criminal acts against legal status of land. Meanwhile robberies and counterfeit of currency present the categories with the lowest share in the total of proceedings for crimes against property and in the economic sphere.

**FIGURE 5**

The share of each subcategory of the number of registered criminal proceedings for crime against property and in economic sphere in 2017



## Theft of property

In 2017, there were registered 10,452 proceeding for thefts of property. The number of registered proceeding for thefts of property has decreased during the period 2015 – 2017. This number decreased by 8.2 % from 2015 to 2016 and 7.5 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Robbery

In 2017, there were 355 registered proceedings for robberies. The number of registered proceedings of robberies has decreased during the period 2015 – 2017. This number decreased by 36.4 % from 2015 to 2016 and then showed an increase of 9.9 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Fraud

In 2017, 1,060 proceedings for fraud offences were registered. The number of criminal proceedings for fraud offences has decreased during the period 2015 – 2017. This number increased by 30.8 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased by 24.3 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Destruction of property

In 2017, 1,332 criminal proceedings for destruction of property were registered. The number of criminal proceedings for destruction of property offences has increased during the period 2015 – 2017. This number decreased by 20.0 % from 2015 to 2016 and then increased by 73.0 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Counterfeiting of currency

In 2017, 81 criminal proceedings for counterfeit of currency were registered. The number of proceedings for

counterfeiting of currency decreased from 2015 to 2017. This number decreased by 27.8 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased by 15.6 % from 2016 to 2017.

During the period 2015-2017, the criminal proceedings for counterfeiting of currency constitute the lowest share from the total number of registered proceedings for crimes against property and in the economic sphere.

## Counterfeiting of documents

In 2017, 1,351criminal proceeding for counterfeiting of documents were registered. The number of these criminal proceedings decreased by 1.8 % from 2015 to 2016. In the following year the number of registered proceedings for counterfeiting of documents increased by 39.6 %.

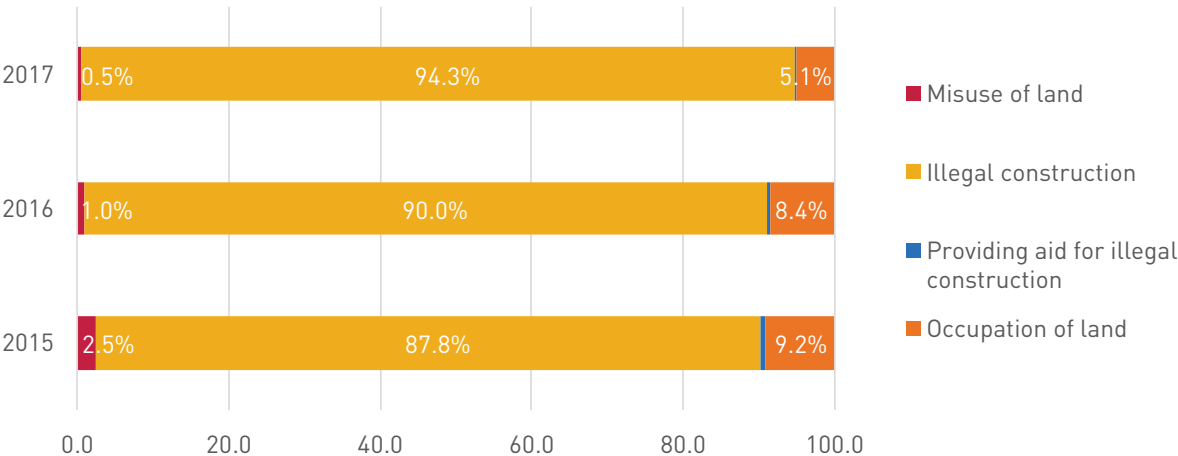
## Criminal acts against legal status of land

In 2017 there were registered 2,106 criminal proceedings for crimes against legal status of land. The number of criminal proceedings for crimes against the legal status of land increased from 2015 to 2017. This number decreased by 20.3 % from 2015 to 2016 and then the number of criminal proceeding increased by more than doubled from 2016 to 2017.

During the period 2015-2017, the illegal construction offence (article 199/a) constitutes the highest share from the total of criminal proceedings for acts against legal status of land, followed by unlawful occupation of land (article 200), as shown in the figure below.

FIGURE 6

The share of each subcategory of the number of registered criminal proceedings for criminal acts against legal status of land, for the period 2015-2017



## Other crimes against property and in the economic sphere

In this category there are included other articles related to chapter 3 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania "Crimes against property and in the economic sphere", like criminal offences committed in corporations, criminal offences in the field of customs, criminal acts related to taxation, criminal acts in the area of bankruptcy, unlawful lotteries and gambling.

In 2017, 831 criminal proceedings for other crimes against property and in the economic sphere were registered. The number of these crimes decreased from 2015 to 2017.

The proceedings of the category other crimes occupies approximately the same share from the total of registered proceedings of crimes against property and in the economic sphere, respectively 6.7 % in 2015, 4.5 % in 2016 and 4.7 % in 2017.

In this category, criminal proceedings related to taxation constitute the highest value during the period 2015-2017. The result for subcategories included in other crimes against property or in the economic sphere can be found in the appendix table 2.1.

## 2.2.4 CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS FOR THE CATEGORY OTHER CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Registered other criminal proceedings present data on proceedings not included in the sections of criminal proceedings for crimes against the person (section 1) and criminal proceedings for crimes against property and in the economic sphere (section 2). In the section other criminal proceedings there are analyzed proceedings related to drug offences, violation of traffic regulations, migrant smuggling and money laundering.

Table 4 shows the number of registered criminal proceedings in the category other proceedings by the main criminal offences during the period 2015-2017. In 2017, 10,382 criminal proceedings were registered in the category other criminal proceedings.

The total number of proceedings shows a slight decrease of 2.5 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of criminal proceedings has increased by 6.4 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased by 8.4 % from 2016 to 2017.

**TABLE 4**

The number of registered criminal proceedings for the category other criminal offences by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Subcategories	2015	2016	2016-2015	2017	2017-2016
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Drug crimes	2,033	2,795	37.5	1,767	-36.8
Violation of traffic regulations	3,491	3,415	-2.2	3,419	0.1
Migrant smuggling	426	642	50.7	607	-5.5
Money laundering	243	248	2.1	319	28.6
Other	4,459	4,239	-4.9	4,270	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,652</b>	<b>11,339</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>10,382</b>	<b>-8.4</b>

## Drug crimes

In 2017, there were registered 1,767 proceedings related to drug crimes. The number of registered drug crimes proceedings has decreased during this period. This number increased by 37.5 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased by 36.8 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Violation of traffic regulations

In 2017, 3,419 violations of traffic regulations proceedings were registered. During the period 2015-2017, the number of proceedings related to violation of traffic regulations has decreased. This number decreased by 2.2 % from 2015 to 2016, and in the following year it remained approximately the same. From 2016 to 2017, the number of registered proceedings increased by four offences, from 3,415 in 2016 to 3,419 in 2017.

## Migrant smuggling

In 2017, 607 proceedings for migrant smuggling were registered. The number of migrant smuggling proceedings has increased during the period 2015 – 2017. This number increased by 50.7 % from 2015 to 2016 and then it slightly decreased by 5.5 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Money laundering

In 2017 there were 319 registered proceedings for money laundering offences. The number of criminal proceedings for money laundering has increased during the period 2015-2017. This number increased by 2.1 % from 2015 to 2016 and again increased by 28.6 % in 2017.

## 2.3 CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS SENT TO TRIAL

Criminal proceeding sent to court is a proceeding in court in the prosecution of a person charged or to be charged for the commitments of a crime, contemplating the conviction and punishment of the person charged or to be charged.

Criminal proceedings sent to trial for one year refers to proceedings sent in court during the referring year, in order to judge the committing of the crime. Criminal proceedings sent to trial for a referring year are from the registered proceedings of the same year, not cases from the previous year, or proceedings that have been resumed.

### 2.3.1 TOTAL CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS SENT TO TRIAL

In 2017, in total 11,492 criminal proceedings were sent to trial, about 36.5 % from the total of registered criminal proceedings. This percentage in 2015 was 45.1 %, in the following year it decreased to 41.5 % proceedings sent to trial from the total of registered proceedings.

The total number of proceedings sent to trial shows a decrease of 21.5 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of criminal proceedings sent to trial has decreased by 11.2 % from 2015 to 2016 and by 11.6 % from 2016 to 2017.

**TABLE 5**

The total number of criminal proceedings sent to trial by crime categories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Categories	2015	2016	2016-2015	2017	2017-2016
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Crimes against the person	2,051	2,044	-0.3	1,767	-13.6
Crimes against property and in the economic sphere	6,590	4,933	-25.1	4,249	-13.9
Drug crimes	503	734	45.9	809	10.2
Violation of traffic regulations	3,087	2,906	-5.9	2,734	-5.9
Migrant smuggling	296	431	45.6	344	-20.2
Money laundering	17	15	-11.8	36	14.0
Other	2,091	1,934	-7.5	1,553	-19.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,635</b>	<b>12,997</b>	<b>-11.2</b>	<b>11,492</b>	<b>-11.6</b>

Criminal proceedings sent to trial for crimes against property and in the economic sphere consist of 37.0 % of all criminal proceedings sent to trial during the year 2017, followed by proceedings for violation of traffic regulations with 23.8 %, proceeding for crimes against the person 15.3 %. The category other offences are the offences not included in any of the other categories.

Figure 8 shows the change of criminal proceedings sent to trial in percentage during the years 2017 and 2015. Money laundering, drug crimes, migrant smuggling are categories where the numbers of criminal proceedings sent to trial have increased.

Criminal proceeding sent to trial for money laundering and drug crimes have increased the most, compare to 2015. In 2017, were sent to trial 36 criminal proceedings for money laundering, about 19 criminal proceedings more compared to 2015. Regarding drug crime proceedings, in 2017 there were sent to trial 60.8 % more proceeding compared to 2015.

Criminal proceedings sent to trial for crimes against property and in the economic sphere, crimes against the person, violation of traffic regulation are categories that have decreased compared to 2015. Criminal proceeding sent to trial for crimes against property and in the economic sphere have decreased the most, 35.5 % compared to 2015.

FIGURE 8

The change in percent for the total number of criminal proceedings sent to trial between 2015 and 2017

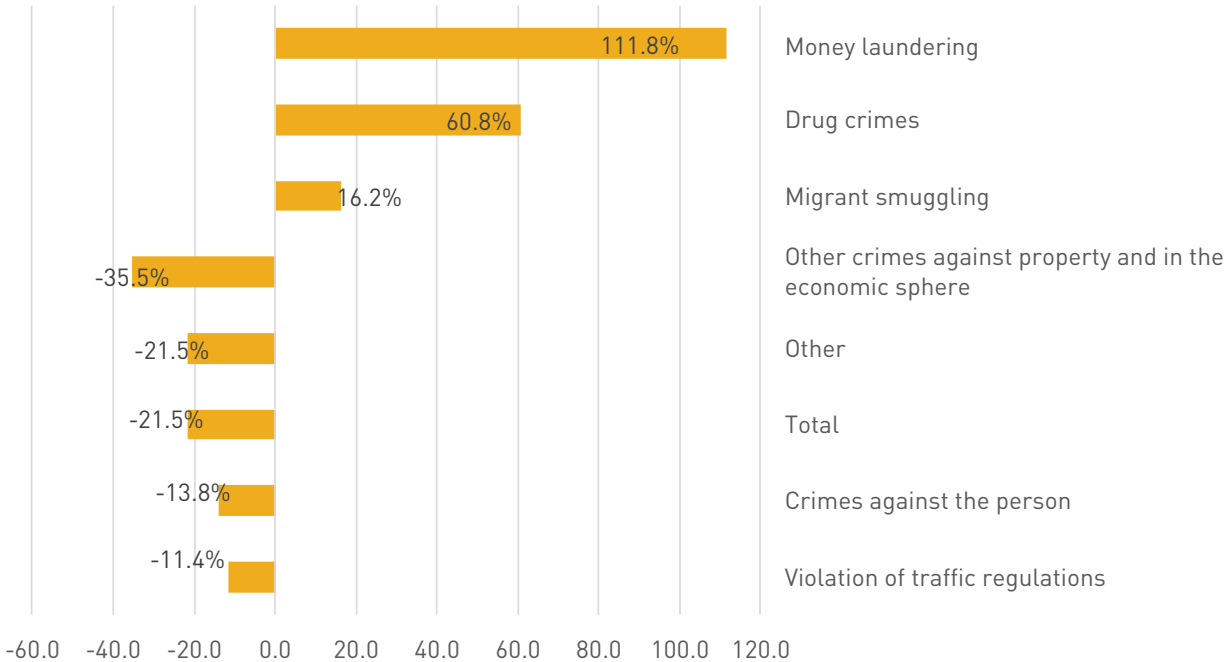
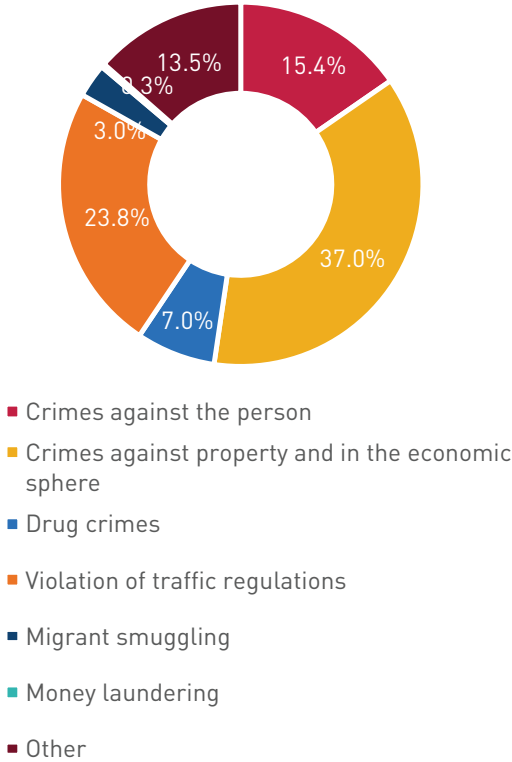


FIGURE 7

The share of each crime category of the total number of criminal proceedings sent to trial in 2017





### 2.3.2 CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS SENT TO TRIAL FOR CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

In 2017, there were 1,767 proceedings for crimes against the person sent to trial. The total number of proceedings for crimes against the person sent to trial shows a decrease of 13.8 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of proceedings sent to trial has decreased by 7 from 2015 to 2016 and then it decreased again by 277 from 2016 to 2017.

The percentage of criminal proceedings sent to trial for crimes against the person from the total of registered proceedings for the same offences has decreased during this period. In 2017, 50.3 % of registered proceedings for crimes against the person were sent to trial. In 2015, 61.4

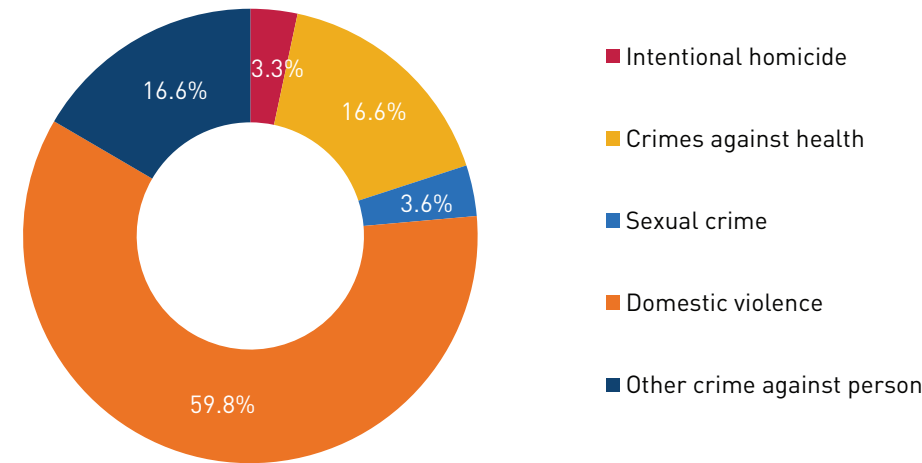
% were sent to trial and in 2016 this number was 61.2 %.

Table 6 shows the number of criminal proceedings sent to trial for crimes against the person and the change in percentage by criminal offences, for the period 2015 – 2017.

**TABLE 6**  
The number of criminal proceedings sent to trial for crime against the person by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Subcategories	2015	2016	2016-2015	2017	2017-2016
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Intentional homicide	85	68	-20.0	59	-13.2
Crimes against health	434	361	-16.8	294	-18.6
Sexual crime	68	59	-13.2	64	8.5
Rape	32	18	-43.8	25	38.9
Other sexual crimes	36	41	13.9	39	-4.9
Domestic violence	1,023	1,157	13.1	1,057	-8.6
Other crime against the person	441	399	-9.5	293	-26.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>-13.6</b>

**FIGURE 9**  
The share of each subcategory of the number of criminal proceedings sent to trial for crime against the person in 2017



## Intentional homicide

In 2017, there were 59 criminal proceedings for intentional homicides that were sent to trial. The number of proceedings for intentional homicides sent to trial has decreased by 30.6 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of proceedings for intentional homicide sent to trial decreased by 17 cases from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased again from 2016 to 2017, by 9 cases.

## Intentional crimes against health

In 2017, 294 criminal proceedings for intentional crimes against health were sent to trial. The number of these crimes shows a decrease of 32.3 % during the period 2015 – 2017. This number decreased by 16.8 % from 2015 to 2016 and then it decreased again by 18.6 % from 2016 to 2017.

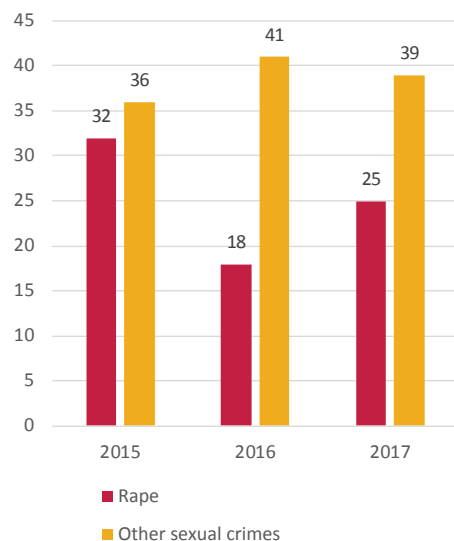
## Sexual crimes

In 2017, 64 criminal proceedings for sexual crimes were sent to trial. The total number of the proceedings for these crimes sent to trial decreased by 5.9 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of proceedings for sexual crimes sent to trial decreased by 9 proceedings from 2015 to 2016 and then slightly increased by 5 proceedings in 2017.

These criminal proceedings have been divided in two sub-categories (rape and other sexual crimes). The change in the number of criminal proceedings for sexual crimes that were sent to trial has been mainly driven by the changes in the number of proceedings sent to trial related to rape.

**FIGURE 10**

The number of criminal proceedings sent to trial for rape and other sexual crimes, for the period 2015-2017



In one year, the number of proceedings sent to trial for rapes decreased by 43.8 %, from 32 in 2015 to 18 in 2016. In 2017, the number of criminal proceedings for rape was 25, 7 proceedings more than in 2016. In the same period, the number of criminal proceedings related to other sexual crimes increased from 36 in 2015, to 39 in 2017. The graph below shows the general trend of the number of criminal proceedings for the two sub-categories of sexual crimes.

## Domestic violence

Domestic violence consists on battering and any other act of violence against a person who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant or former cohabitant, close relative or close relative in-law to the perpetrator of the criminal offence, resulting in violation of his or her physical, psycho-social and economic integrity.

The number of criminal proceedings sent to trial for domestic violence increased by 13.1 %, from 1,023 in 2015 to 1,157 in 2016. Then, from 2016 to 2017 there was a decrease of 8.6 %, from 1,157 offences to 1,057.

## Other crimes against the person

In the category other crimes against the person there are included: negligent crime against health, crimes against liberty, crimes against moral and dignity, criminal offences against children, marriage and family, and any other criminal offence not included in this categories, like attempted homicide, negligent homicide.

In 2017, 293 proceedings for other crimes against the person were sent to trial. The number of proceedings for crimes in this category that were sent to trial, from 2015 to 2017, has decreased by 33.6 %. The number of proceedings for other crimes against the person that were sent to trial decreased by 9.5 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased again by 26.6 % in 2017.

### 2.3.3 CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS SENT TO TRIAL FOR CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE

In 2017, Prosecution sent to trial 4,249 criminal proceeding for crimes against property and in the economic sphere. The total number of criminal proceedings sent to trial for crimes against property and in the economic sphere has decreased by 35.5 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of criminal proceedings has decreased by 25.1 % from 2015 to 2016. In the following year it decreased by 13.9 %.

During this period the percentage of proceedings sent to trial from the registered proceedings for crimes against property and in the economic sphere has decreased. In

2015, 35.7 % of registered proceedings were sent to trial, this percentage decreased to 29.7 % in 2016, and again decreased to 24.2 % in 2017.

Figure 11 expresses the share of criminal proceedings sent to trial in the total of criminal proceedings sent to trial for crimes against property and in economic sphere for the year 2017. The figure shows that the category theft of property occupies the highest share, followed by criminal acts against legal status of land. Meanwhile robberies and counterfeit of currency present the categories with the lowest share in the total of proceedings sent to trial for crimes against property and in the economic sphere.

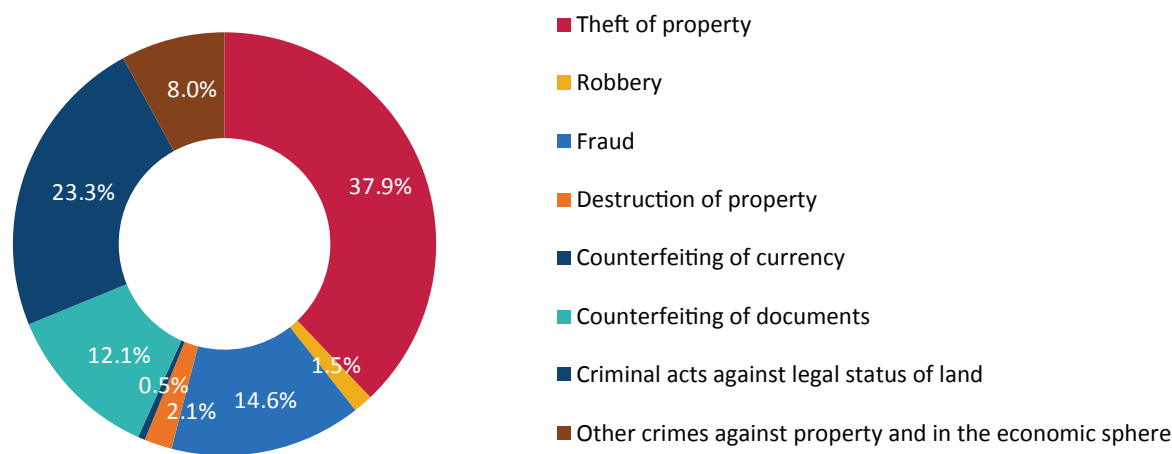
TABLE 7

The number of criminal proceedings sent to trial for crime against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Subcategories	2015	2016	2016-2015	2017	2017-2016
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Theft of property	3,519	2,427	-31.0	1,611	-33.6
Robbery	107	83	-22.4	63	-24.1
Fraud	511	749	46.6	622	-17.0
Destruction of property	176	148	-15.9	90	-39.2
Counterfeiting of currency	37	40	8.1	23	-42.5
Counterfeiting of documents	373	355	-4.8	514	44.8
Criminal acts against legal status of land	1,024	669	-34.7	988	47.7
Other crimes against property and in the economic sphere	843	462	-45.2	338	-26.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,590</b>	<b>4,933</b>	<b>-25.1</b>	<b>4,249</b>	<b>-13.9</b>

FIGURE 11

The share of each subcategory of the number of criminal proceedings sent to trial for crime against property and in economic sphere in 2017



## Theft of property

In 2017, there were 1,611 criminal proceedings of thefts of property sent to trial and these crimes constitute about 37.9 % of total proceedings sent to trial for crimes against property and in the economic sphere. The number of criminal proceedings sent to trial for thefts of property has decreased during the period 2015 – 2017. This number decreased by 31.0 % from 2015 to 2016 and 33.6 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Robbery

In 2017, were sent to trial 63 criminal proceedings for robberies. The number of proceedings sent to trial for robberies has decreased during the period 2015 – 2017. This number decreased by 22.4 % from 2015 to 2016 and again decreased by 24.1 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Fraud

In 2017, 622 proceedings for fraud offences were sent to trial. The number of criminal proceedings for fraud offences has increased during the period 2015 – 2017. This number increased by 46.4 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased by 17.0 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Destruction of property

In 2017, 90 criminal proceedings for the destruction of property were sent to trial. The number of criminal proceedings for the destruction of property offences has decreased during the period 2015 – 2017. This number decreased by 15.9 % from 2015 to 2016 and by 39.2 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Counterfeiting of currency

In 2017, there were 23 criminal proceedings sent to trial for counterfeiting of currency. The number of proceedings for counterfeiting of currency decreased from 2015 to 2017. This number increased by 8.1 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased by 42.5 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Counterfeiting of documents

In 2017, 514 criminal proceedings sent to trial for counterfeiting of documents were registered. The number of these criminal proceedings increased from 2015 to 2017. This number decreased by 4.8 % from 2015 to 2016 and then increased by 44.8 % from 2016 to 2017.

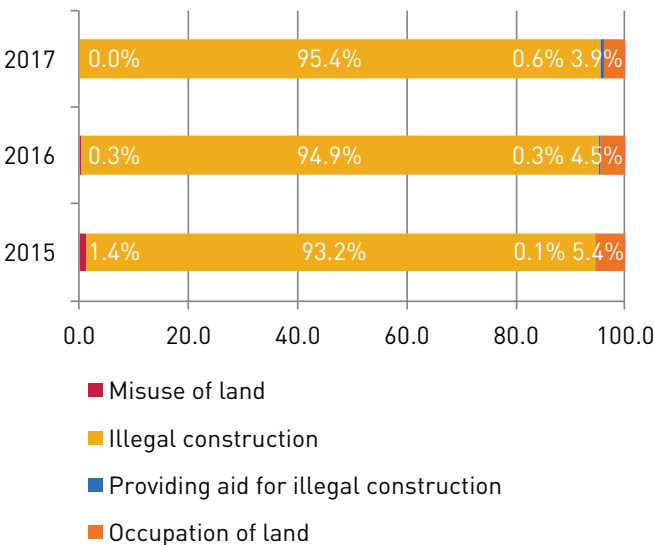
## Criminal acts against legal status of land

In 2017 there were 988 criminal proceedings sent to trial for crimes against legal status of land. The number of criminal proceedings sent to trial for crimes against the legal status of land decreased from 2015 to 2017. This number decreased by 34.7 % from 2015 to 2016 and then the number of criminal proceedings increased by 47.7 % from 2016 to 2017.

During the period 2015-2017, the proceedings for the offence illegal construction (article 199/a) constitutes the highest share from the total of proceedings sent to trial for criminal acts against legal status of land, followed by unlawful occupation of land (article 200), as shown in the figure below.

FIGURE 12

The share of each subcategory of the number of criminal proceedings sent to trial for criminal acts against legal status of land, for the period 2015-2017



## Other crimes against property and in the economic sphere

In this category there are included other articles related to chapter 3 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania “Crimes against property and in the economic sphere”, like criminal offences committed in corporations, criminal offences in the field of customs, criminal acts related to taxation, criminal acts in the area of bankruptcy, unlawful lotteries and gambling.

In 2017, 338 criminal proceedings were sent to trial for the category other crimes against property and in the economic sphere. The number of these crimes decreased from 2015 to 2017. This number decreased by 45.2 % from 2015 to 2016 and then the number of criminal proceedings still decreased by 26.8 % from 2016 to 2017. The result for subcategories included in other crimes against property and in the economic sphere can be found in the appendix table 2.2.

## 2.3.4 CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS SENT TO TRIAL FOR THE CATEGORY OTHER CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Other criminal proceedings sent to trial present data on proceedings sent to trial and not included in the sections of criminal proceedings against the person (section 1) and criminal proceedings against property and in the economic sphere (section 2).

In 2017, there were sent to trial 5,476 criminal proceedings for the category other criminal proceedings, about 52.7 % from the registered proceedings for these criminal offences. The percentage of proceedings sent to trial from the number of registered proceedings is approximately the same, 56.3 % in 2015, 53.1 % in 2016.

The total number of proceedings shows a decrease of 8.6 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of criminal proceedings has decreased by 0.4 from 2015 to 2016, and in the following year it decreased by 9.0 %.

**TABLE 8**

The number of criminal proceeding sent to trail for the category other criminal offences by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Subcategories	2015	2016	2016-2015	2017	2017-2016
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Drug crimes	503	734	45.9	809	10.2
Violation of traffic regulations	3,087	2,906	-5.9	2,734	-5.9
Migrant smuggling	296	431	45.6	344	-20.2
Money laundering	17	15	-11.8	36	140.0
Other	2,091	1,934	-7.5	1,553	-19.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,994</b>	<b>6,020</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5,476</b>	<b>-9.0</b>

## Drug crimes

In 2017, were sent to trial 809 criminal proceedings related to drug crimes. The number of drug crimes proceedings sent to trial has increased during this period. This number increased by 45.9 % from 2015 to 2016 and still increased by 10.2 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Violation of traffic regulations

In 2017, 2,734 violations of traffic regulations proceedings were sent to trial. During the period 2015-2017, the number of proceedings related to violation of traffic regulations sent to trial has decreased. This number decreased by 5.9 % from 2015 to 2016, and in the following year it decreased again by 5.9 %.

## Migrant smuggling

In 2017 there were sent to trial 344 criminal proceedings related to state borders. The number of migrant smuggling proceedings sent to trial has decreased during the period 2015 – 2017. This number increased by 45.6 % from 2015 to 2016 and then slightly decreased by 20.2 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Money laundering

In 2017 there were sent to trial 36 criminal proceedings for money laundering offences. The number of criminal proceedings sent to trial for money laundering has increased during the period 2015-2017. This number decreased by 11.8 % from 2015 to 2016 and from 2016 to 2017 the number of criminal proceedings sent to trial has doubled.

## 2.4 DEFENDANTS OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Defendant is considered the person to whom the criminal offence has been attributed through the act of notification of accusation, which contains sufficient evidence for taking the person as a defendant.

In the number of defendants for one year there are included defendants that go to court during the referring year. This section provides data on defendants by sex and criminal offences and defendants by age group.

**TABLE 9**

The total number of defendants by crime categories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Categories	2015	2016	2016-2015	2017	2017-2016
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Crimes against the person	2,991	2,968	-0.8	2,568	-13.5
Crimes against property and in the economic sphere	8,265	6,061	-26.7	5,641	-6.9
Drug crimes	1,199	1,693	41.2	1,819	7.4
Violation of traffic regulations	3,350	3,082	-8.0	2,991	-3.0
Migrant smuggling	439	640	45.8	601	-6.1
Money laundering	100	76	-24.0	95	25.0
Other	3,377	2,926	-13.4	2,641	-9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,721</b>	<b>17,446</b>	<b>-11.5</b>	<b>16,356</b>	<b>-6.2</b>

Figure 13 shows the total number of defendants during the period 2015-2017, presented in the column and the number of defendants in relation to 10 thousand inhabitants, presented in line. In 2017 there were 56.9

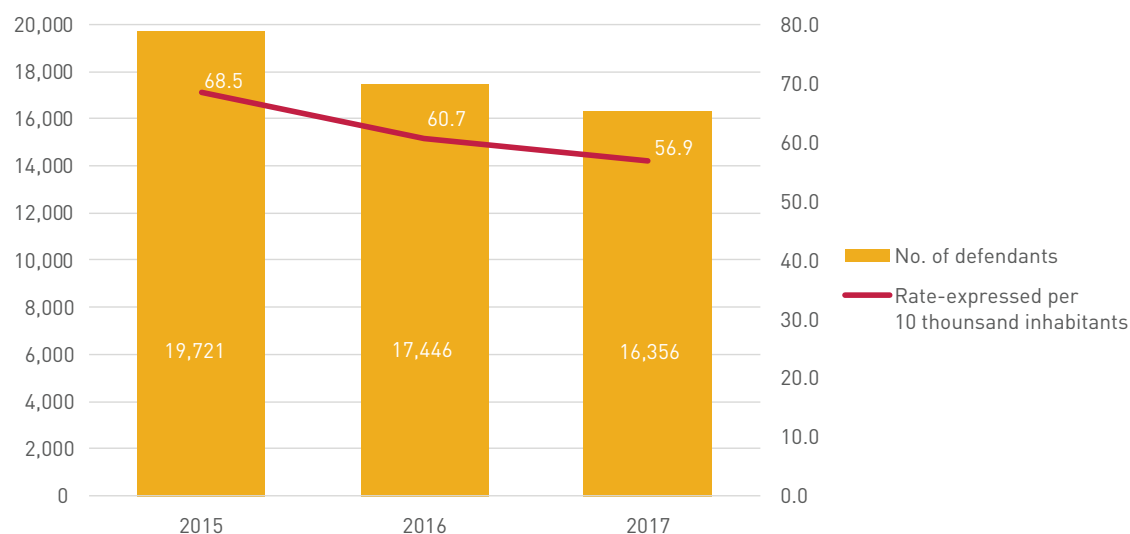
### 2.4.1 TOTAL DEFENDANTS OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES

In 2017, the number of total defendants was 16,356 persons. The total number of defendants shows a decrease of 17.1 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of defendants has decreased by 11.5 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased by 6.2 % from 2016 to 2017.

defendants persons per 10 thousand inhabitants. As for the absolute number of defendants, the year 2015 has the highest number of defendants in relation to resident population.

**FIGURE 13**

The total number of defendants in absolute value (left axis and staples) and in relation to population (right axis and line), for the period 2015-2017



The sex distribution of defendants has not changed much during the period 2015-2017. Men accounted for a percentage between 93.5 % and 94.4 % of the total number of defendants for criminal offences. The share of women, defendants for criminal offences has ranged from 5.6 % to 6.5 %.

**FIGURE 14**

The share of each sex of the total number of defendant, for the period 2015-2017

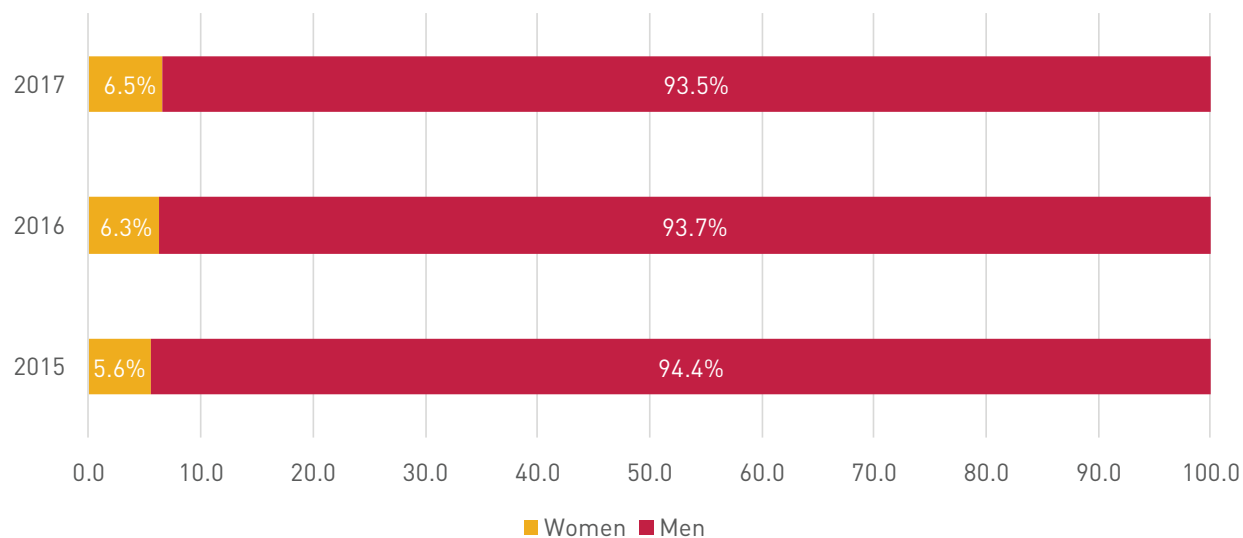


Table 10 shows the total number of defendants of criminal offences in relation to the population size. In 2017, the number of defendants per 10,000 inhabitants was 56.9. This rate is higher for men compared to women and marks 105.7 men defendants for 10,000 populations of men. In the period from 2015 to 2107, the number of men defendants in relation to the men population has ranged from 105.7 to 127.6 defendants.

In 2017, the number of women defendants per 10,000 population of women marks 7.5 defendants. In the period from 2015 to 2107, the number of women defendants in relation to the population of women has ranged from 7.5 to 7.8 defendants.

**TABLE 10**

The total number of defendants in absolute value and in relation to population (rate), by sex for the period 2015-2017

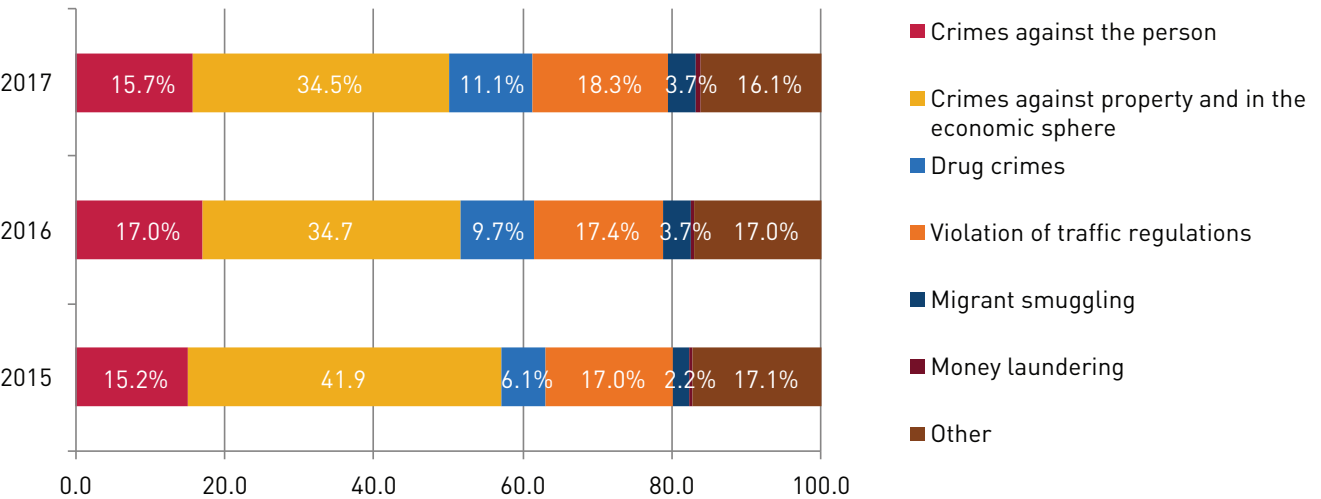
Years	Total		Women		Men	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
<b>2015</b>	19,721	68.5	1,096	7.7	18,625	127.6
<b>2016</b>	17,446	60.7	1,103	7.8	16,343	112.2
<b>2017</b>	16,356	56.9	1,066	7.5	15,290	105.7

Criminal offences with the highest number of defendants are crimes against property and in the economic sphere, followed by crimes related to traffic regulations and crimes against the person.

In all of the crime categories men occupy the largest share. The share of women range between 2.1 % and 11.6 % for all categories. The result for the total number of defendants by subcategories and sex can be found in Appendix table 2.3.

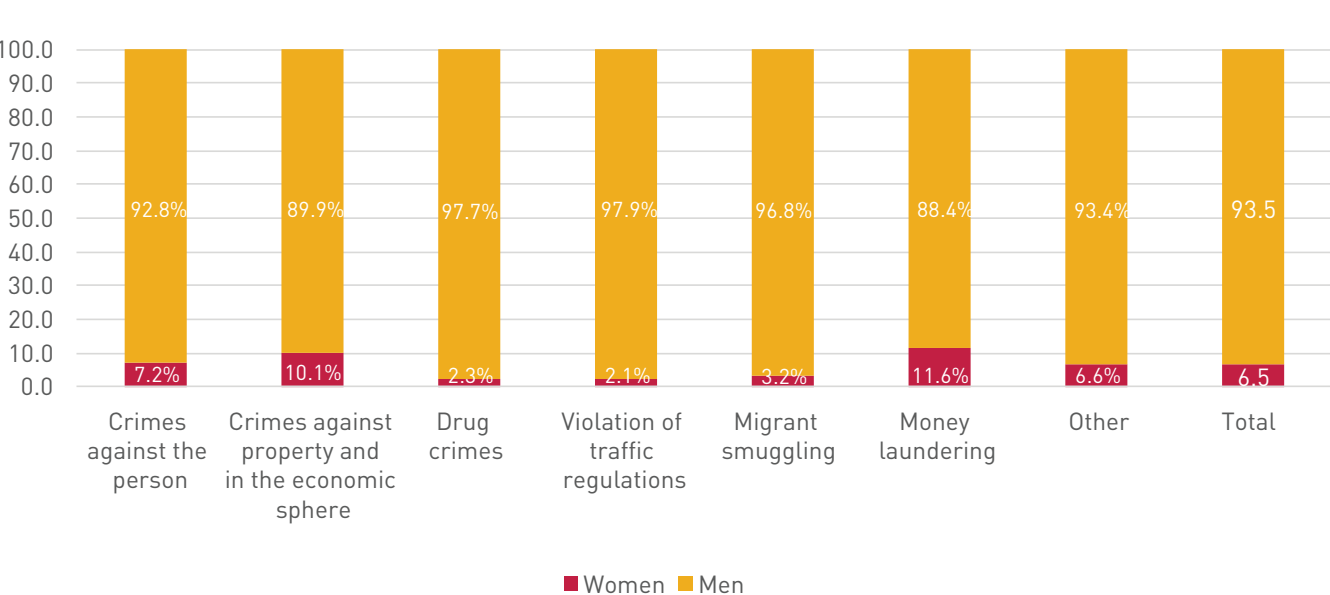
**FIGURE 15**

The share of each crime category of the total number of defendants, for the period 2015-2017



**FIGURE 16.**

The share of each sex of the number of defendants in each crime category in 2017





## 2.4.2 DEFENDANTS FOR CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

In 2017, there were 2,568 defendants for crimes against the person. The total number of defendants for crimes against the person shows a decrease of 14.1 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of defendants decreased by 0.8 % from 2015 to 2016 and it decreased by 13.5 % from 2016 to 2017.

**TABLE 11**

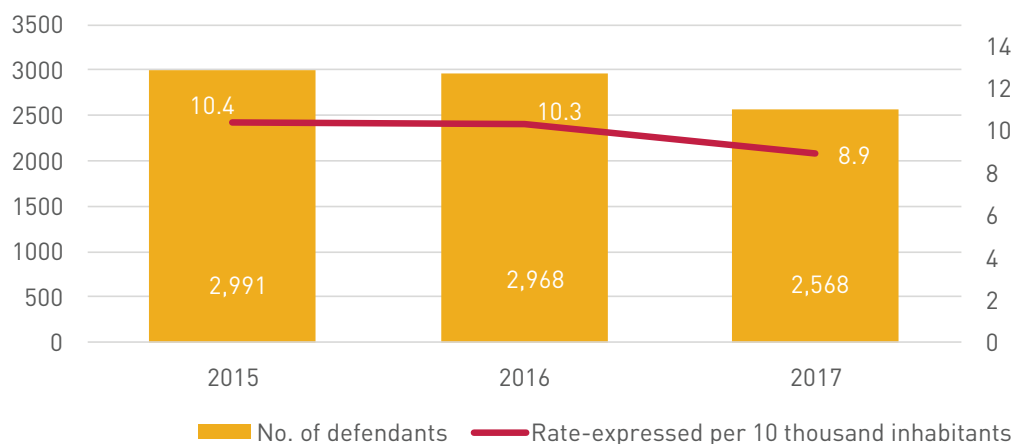
The number of defendants for crime against the person by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Subcategories	2015	2016	2016-2015	2017	2017-2016
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Intentional homicide	166	192	15.7	98	-49.0
Crimes against health	828	705	-14.9	698	-1.0
Sexual crime	94	90	-4.3	79	-12.2
Rape	53	36	-32.1	34	-5.6
Other sexual crimes	41	54	31.7	45	-16.7
Domestic violence	1,222	1,281	4.8	1,194	-6.8
Other crime against the person	681	700	2.8	499	-28.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>2,968</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>-13.5</b>

The figure 17 shows the number of defendants, presented in column and the number of defendants in relation to resident population presented in line. In 2017 there were 8.9 defendants persons per 10 thousand inhabitants. As for the absolute number of defendants, the highest number was registered in 2015, with 10.4 defendants.

**FIGURE 17**

The number of defendants for crime against the person in absolute value (left axis and staples) and in relation to population (right axis and line), for the period 2015-2017



The sex distribution on defendants is dominated by men, as it seen from figure 18. In 2017, 92.8 % of defendants for crimes against the person are men and 7.2 % are women. Approximately the same sex distribution is seen for the year 2016, 93.0 % with 7.0 %. Meanwhile in 2015, the percentage of men defendants is higher 94.2 % and the percentage of women is 5.8 %.

**FIGURE 18**

The share of each sex of the number of defendants for crime against the person, for the period 2015-2017

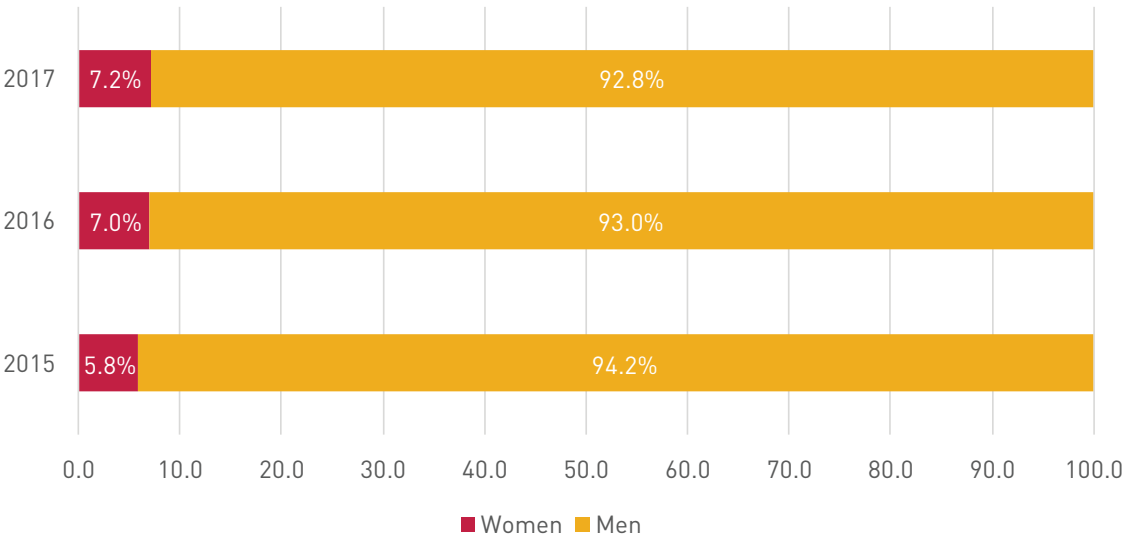


Table 12 presents the number of defendants for crimes against the person in relation to population size. In 2017 the number of defendants per 10 thousand inhabitants was 8.9 defendants. This rate is higher for men compared to women and marks 16.5 men defendants for 10,000 population of men. In the period from 2015 to 2107, the number of men defendants in relation to the population of men has ranged from 16.5 to 19.3 defendants. Meanwhile the number of women defendants in relation to the population of women has ranged from 1.2 to 1.5 defendants.

**TABLE 12**

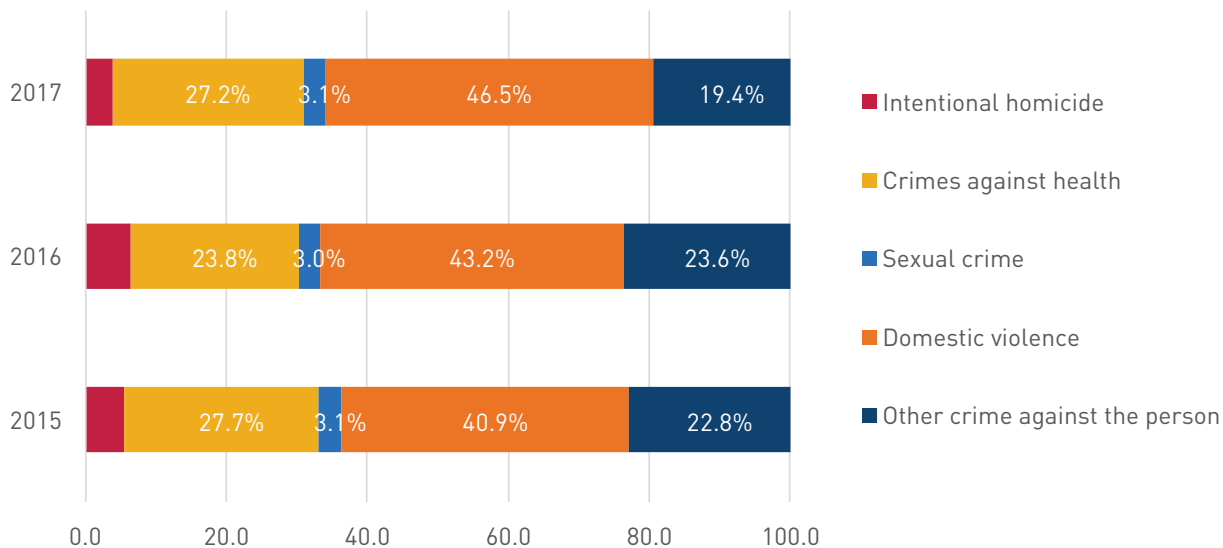
The number of defendants for crime against the person in absolute value and in relation to population (rate), by sex for the period 2015-2017

Vite	Total		Women		Men	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2015	2,991	10.4	174	1.2	2,790	19.3
2016	2,968	10.3	206	1.5	2,711	19
2017	2,568	8.9	184	1.3	2,351	16.5

Within crime against the person defendant of Domestic violence is the most common subcategory. As showed in the figure below the share of domestic violence has increased from 40.9 % to 46.5 % during the period 2015-2017.

**FIGURE 19**

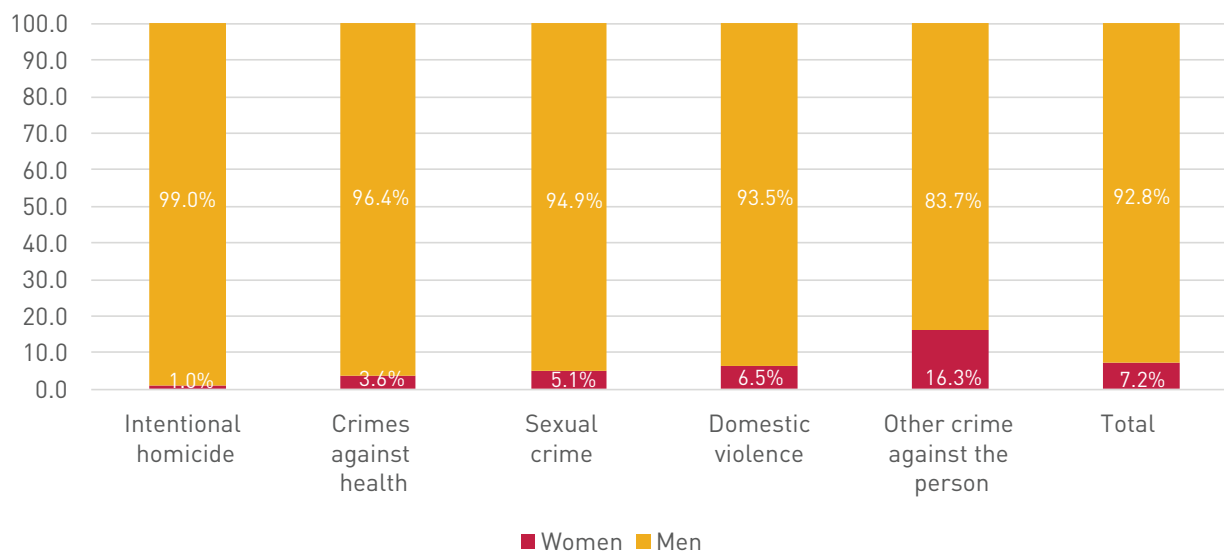
The share of each subcategory of the number of defendants for crime against the person for the period 2015-2017



In 2017, the percentage of women defendants for other crimes against the person is higher compared to the number of defendants for other subcategories, as seen in the figure below. The result for defendants for crimes against the person by subcategories and sex can be found in Appendix table 2.4.

**FIGURE 20**

The share of each sex of the number of defendants in each subcategory for crime against the person in 2017



## Intentional homicide

The number of defendants for intentional homicide increased from 166 in 2015 to 192 in 2016. In the following year the number of defendants of intentional homicide decreased to 98. The number of defendants for intentional homicide increased by 15.7 % from 2015 to 2016 and decreased by 49.0 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Intentional crimes against health

In 2017, 698 defendant's persons for crimes against health were registered. This number decreased from 2015 to 2017. It decreased by 14.9 % from 2015 to 2016 and in the following year it decreased again by 1.0 %.

## Sexual crimes

The number of defendants for sexual crimes has decreased from 94 to 79 during the period 2015 – 2017. The decrease was mainly driven by the decrease of the number of defendants for rape from 2015 to 2017. The number of defendants for rape decreased from 53 in 2015 to 36 in 2016. The following year it decreased again to 34 defendants. The number of defendants for other sexual crimes in 2017 was 45, 9 defendants less than in 2016 and 4 defendants more compared to 2015.

The graph below shows the general trend of the number of defendants for the two sub-categories of sexual crimes.

## Domestic violence

Domestic violence consists on battering and any other act of violence against a person who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant or former cohabitant, close relative or close relative in-law to the perpetrator of the criminal offence, resulting in violation of his or her physical, psycho-social and economic integrity.

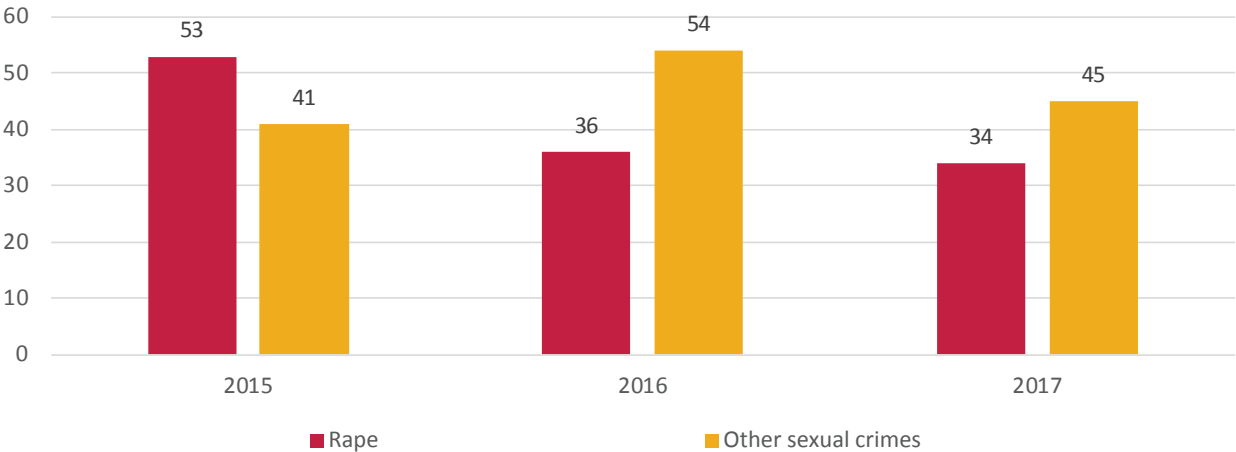
The number of defendants for domestic violence increased from 1,222 in 2015 to 1,281 in 2016. In the following year the number of defendants for domestic violence decreased to 1,194. The number of defendants for domestic violence increased by 4.8 % from 2015 to 2016 and decreased by 6.8 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Other crimes against the person

In the category other crimes against the person there are included: negligent crime against health, crimes against liberty, crimes against moral and dignity, criminal offences against children, marriage and family, and any other criminal offence not included in this category, like attempted homicide, negligent homicide.

The number of defendants for these crimes has increased from 681 in 2015 to 700 in 2016. In 2017 the number decreased to 499 defendants. The number of defendants for other crimes against the person increased from 2015 to 2016 by 2.8 % and in the following year it decreased by 28.7 %.

**FIGURE 21**  
The number of defendants for rape and other sexual crimes, for the period 2015-2017



## 2.4.3 DEFENDANTS FOR CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE

This section refers to defendants for crimes against property and in the economic sphere, presented by sex, crime categories.

In 2017 the number of defendant's persons for crimes against property and in the economic sphere was 5,641 persons. The total number of defendants for crimes against property and in the economic sphere has decreased from 2015 to 2017. The number of defendants has decreased by 26.7 % from 2015 to 2016 and then it decreased by 6.9 % from 2016 to 2017.

**TABLE 13**

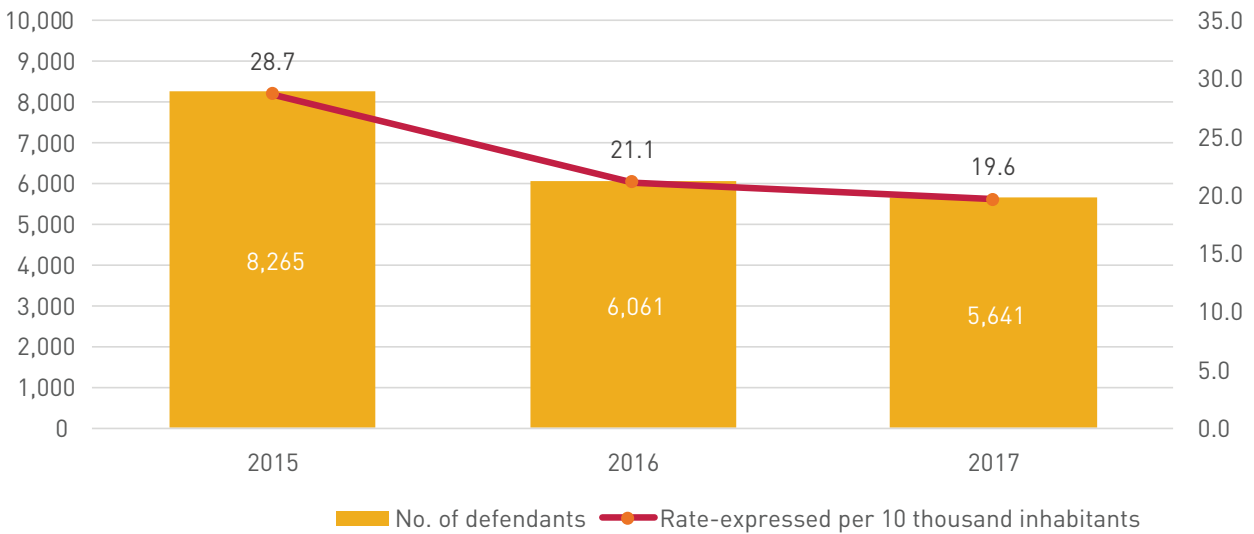
The number of defendants for crime against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Subcategories	2015	2016	2016-2015	2017	2017-2016
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Theft of property	4,274	2,974	-30.4	2,051	-31.0
Robbery	205	144	-29.8	125	-13.2
Fraud	581	696	19.8	827	18.8
Destruction of property	257	229	-10.9	155	-32.3
Counterfeiting of currency	40	54	35.0	41	-24.1
Counterfeiting of documents	579	512	-11.6	781	52.5
Criminal acts against legal status of land	1,251	832	-33.5	1,125	35.2
Other crimes against property and in the economic sphere	1,078	620	-42.5	536	-13.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,265</b>	<b>6,061</b>	<b>-26.7</b>	<b>5,641</b>	<b>-6.9</b>

Figure 22 shows the number of defendants for crimes against property and in the economic sphere during the period 2015-2017 and the number of defendants in relation to 10 thousand inhabitants. If we will express the number of defendants in relation to population, in 2017 there were 19.6 defendants persons per 10 thousand inhabitants. As for the absolute number of defendants, the year 2015 has the highest number of defendants in relation to the resident population. From 2015 to 2017 the rate of defendants has decreased from 28.7 defendants to 19.6 defendants for 10 thousand inhabitants.

**FIGURE 22**

The number of defendants for crime against property and in the economic sphere in absolute value (left axis and staples) and in relation to population (right axis and line), for the period 2015-2017



In 2017, 89.9 % of the defendants of crimes against property and in the economic sphere are men and 10.1 % are women. The percentage of women defendants has increased. In the period from 2015 to 2017, the percentage of women, defendants of crimes against property and in the economic sphere, has ranged from 7.4 % to 10.1 %.

**FIGURE 23**

The share of each sex of the number of defendants for crime against property and in the economic sphere, for the period 2015-2017

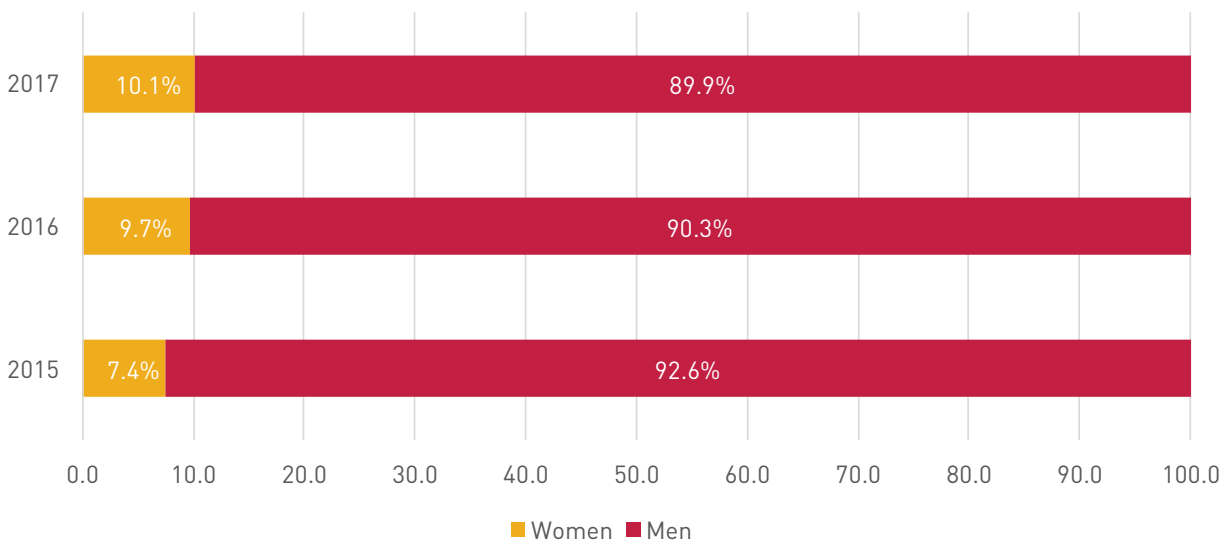


Table 14 shows the number of defendants for crimes against property and in the economic sphere in relation to the population size. In 2017, the number of defendants per 10,000 inhabitants was 19.6. This rate is higher for men compared to women and marks 35.1 men defendants for 10,000 population of men. In the period from 2015 to 2107, the number of men defendants in relation to the population of men has ranged from 35.1 to 52.4 defendants. The number of women defendants in relation to the population of women has ranged from 4 to 4.3 defendants.

TABLE 14

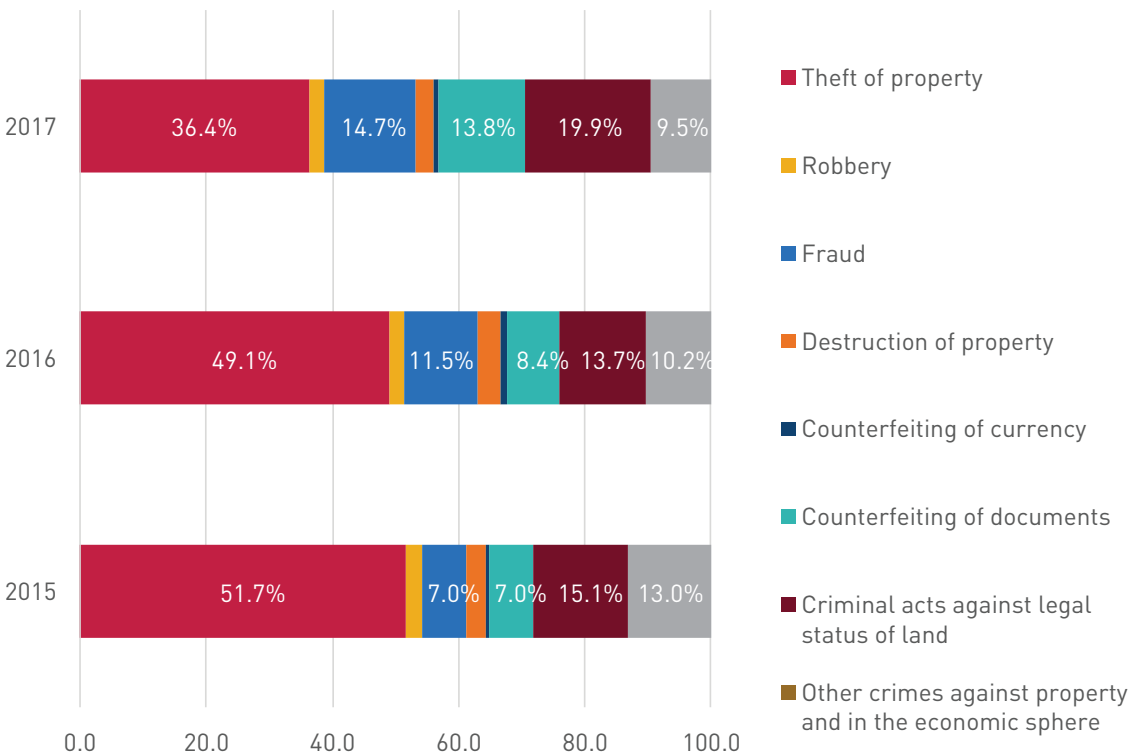
The number of defendants for crime against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

	Total		Women		Men	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2015	8,265	28.7	615	4.3	7,650	52.4
2016	6,061	21.1	585	4.1	5,476	37.6
2017	5,641	19.6	572	4.0	5,069	35.1

Within crime against property and in the economic sphere defendant for theft of property is the most common subcategory. During the period 2015-2017 the share for Theft of property has decreased from 51.7 % to 36.4 %.

FIGURE 24

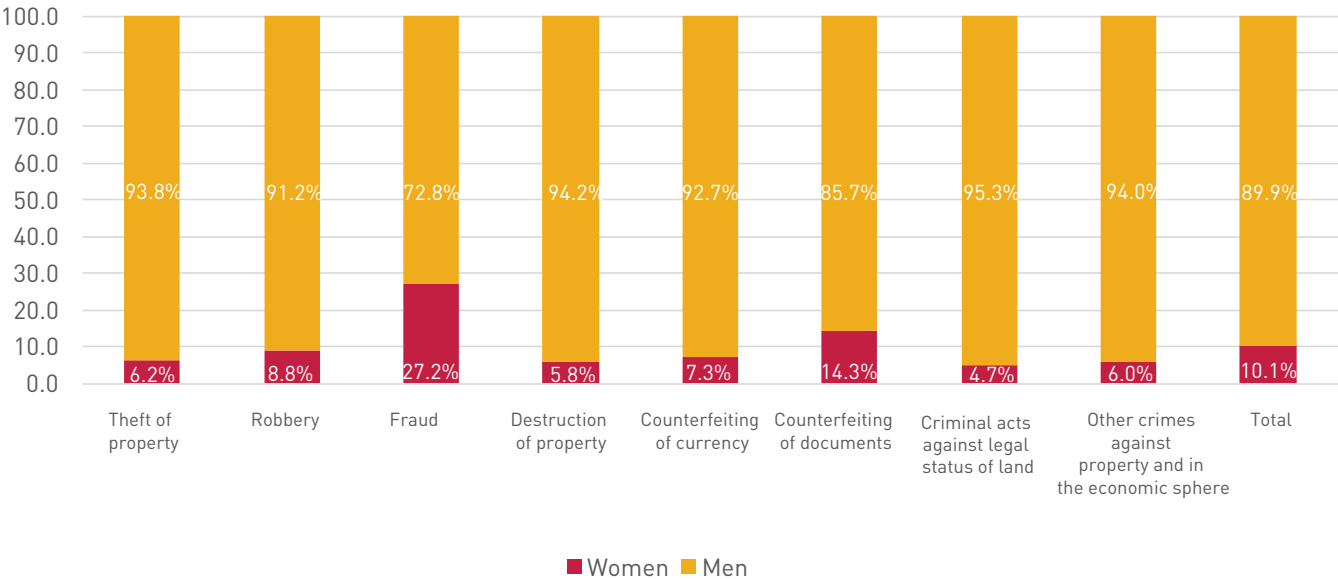
The share of each subcategory of the number of defendants for crime against property and in the economic sphere for the period 2015-2017



In all of the subcategories within crimes against property and in the economic sphere men occupy the largest share. The share of women ranged between 4.7 % and 14.3 % for all subcategories, except for fraud, where the share of women is 27.2 %. The result for the number of defendants from crimes against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories and sex can be found in Appendix table 2.5.

FIGURE 25

The share of each sex of the number of defendants in each subcategory for crime against property and in the economic sphere in 2017



Theft of property

In 2017 were 2,051 defendants for theft of property. The number of defendants for thefts of property decreased during the period 2015 – 2017. This number decreased by 30.4 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased again by 31.0 % from 2016 to 2017.

Robbery

During this period, the number of defendants for robbery decreased from 205 in 2015 to 144 in 2016. In the following year the number of defendants for robbery decreased to 125 defendants. The number of defendants for robbery decreased by 29.8 % from 2015 to 2016. In the following year it decreased again by 13.2 %.

Fraud

The number of defendants for fraud has increased during the period 2015-2017, from 581 defendants in 2015 to 827

defendants in 2017. This number increased by 19.8 % from 2015 to 2016 and it again increased by 18.8 % in the following year.

Destruction of property

During this period, the number of defendants for destruction of property decreased from 257 in 2015 to 229 in 2016. In the following year the number of defendants for destruction of property decreased to 155 defendants. The number of defendants decreased by 10.9 % from 2015 to 2016 and again decreased by 32.3 % from 2016 to 2017.

Counterfeiting of currency

In 2017, there were 41 defendants for counterfeiting of currency. The number of defendants of counterfeiting of currency has increased during the period 2015-2017. This number increased by 35.0 % from 2015 to 2016 and in the following year it decreased by 24.1 %.



## Counterfeiting of documents

In 2017, there were 781 defendants for counterfeiting of documents. The number of defendants for counterfeiting of documents has increased during the period 2015-2017. This number decreased by 11.6 % from 2015 to 2016 and then increased by 52.5 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Criminal offences against the legal status of land

In 2017, 1,125 defendants for criminal offences against the legal status of land were registered. During this period, the number of defendants for criminal offences against the legal status of land decreased by 33.5 % from 2015 to 2016. In the following year the number of defendants increased by 35.2 %.

During the period 2015-2017, the defendants for the offence illegal construction (article 199/a) constitutes the highest share from the total of defendants for criminal acts against legal status of land, followed by unlawful occupation of land (article 200), as shown in the figure below.

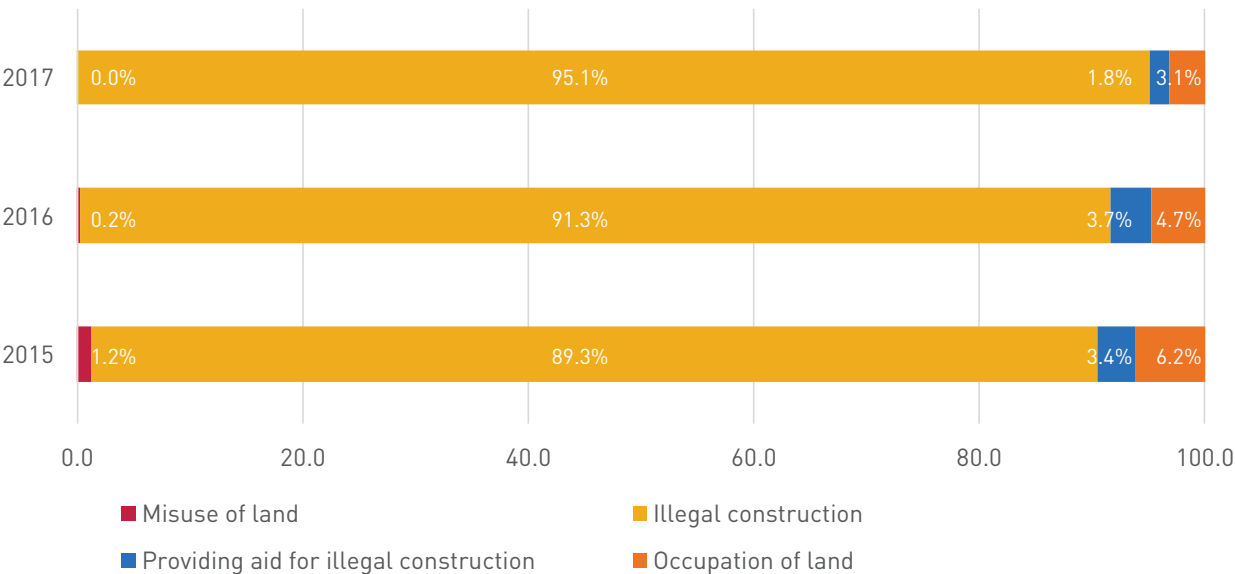
## Defendants for other crimes against property and in the economic sphere

Defendant's persons for other crimes against property and in the economic sphere consist in defendants persons that are not included in the categories mentioned above. Appendix table 2.6, presents the number of defendants for this category by subctegories and sex.

In 2017, 536 defendants were registered for other crimes against property and in the economic sphere. The number of defendants has decreased during the period 2015-2017. This number decreased by 42.5 % from 2015 to 2016 and again decreased by 13.5 % from 2016 to 2017.

FIGURE 26

The share of each subcategory of the number of defendants for criminal acts against legal status of land, for the period 2015-2017



## 2.4.4 DEFENDANTS FOR THE CATEGORY OTHER CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Defendants for the category other criminal offences refer to defendants that are not included in section crimes against persons and crimes against property and in the economic field. Data is presented divided by sex and age group.

In 2017, 8,147 defendants for the category other criminal offences were registered. The total numbers of defendants from the category other criminal offences shows a decrease of 3.8 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of defendants has decreased by 0.6 % from 2015 to 2016 and has decreased by 3.2 % from 2016 to 2017.

**TABLE 15**

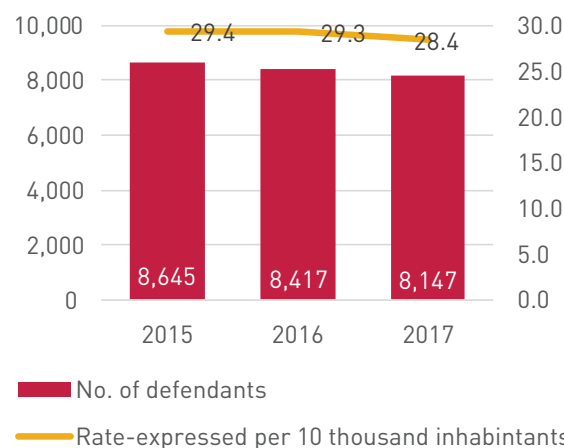
The number of defendants for the category other criminal offences by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Subcategories	2015	2016	2016-2015	2017	2017-2016
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Drug crimes	1,199	1,693	41.2	1,819	7.4
Violation of traffic regulations	3,350	3,082	-8.0	2,991	-3.0
Migrant smuggling	439	640	45.8	601	-6.1
Money laundering	100	76	-24.0	95	25.0
Other	3,377	2,926	-13.4	2,641	-9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,465</b>	<b>8,417</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>8,147</b>	<b>-3.2</b>

Figure 27 shows the number of defendants for the category other criminal offences during the period 2015-2017 and the number of defendants in relation to 10 thousand inhabitants.

**FIGURE 27**

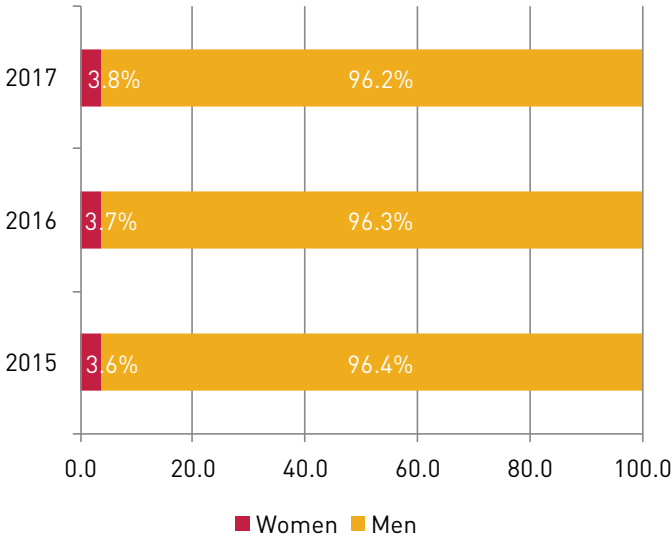
The number of defendants for the category other criminal offences in absolute value (left axis and staples) and in relation to population (right axis and line), for the period 2015-2017



In 2017, 96.2 % of defendants for other criminal offences are men and 3.8 % are women. The sex distribution of men and women has not changed much during this period.

**FIGURE 28**

The share of each sex of the number of defendant for the category other criminal offences, for the period 2015-2017



**Drug crimes**

In 2017, there were 1,819 defendants for drug crimes. The number of defendants for drug crimes increased during the period 2015-2017. This number increased by 41.2 % from 2015 to 2016 and again increased by 7.4 % from 2016 to 2017.

**Violation of traffic regulations**

During this period, the number of defendants for violation of traffic regulations decreased from 3,350, in 2015 to 2,991, in 2017. The number of defendants decreased by 8.0 % from 2015 to 2016 and in the following year it decreased by 3.0 %.

**Migrant smuggling**

The number of defendants for offences related to migrant smuggling has increased during the period 2015-2017, from 439 defendants in 2015 to 601 defendants in 2017. From 2015 to 2016, the number of defendants increased by 45.8 % and from 2016 to 2017 it decreased by 6.1 %

**Money laundering**

The number of defendants for money laundering offences has decreased during the period 2015-2017, from 100 defendants in 2015 to 95 defendants in 2017. From 2015 to 2016, the number decreased by 24.0 % and in the following year it increased by 25.0 %.

## 2.4.5 JUVENILE

This section present result for juveniles, which is a defendant between the age of 14 and 17 years.

In 2017, the number of total defendants was 16,356 persons, 570 of them were defendants between 14 and 17 years old. The number of juvenile defendants shows

a decrease by 42.7 % during the period 2015-2017, meanwhile the number of adult defendants has decreased by 15.7 % from 2015 to 2017.

Of the total of defendants in 2017, 3.5 % were juvenile. The share of juvenile defendants has decreased during this period; this share has ranged from 3.5 % to 5.0 %.

**FIGURE 29**

The share of juveniles and adults of the total number of defendants, for the period 2015-2017

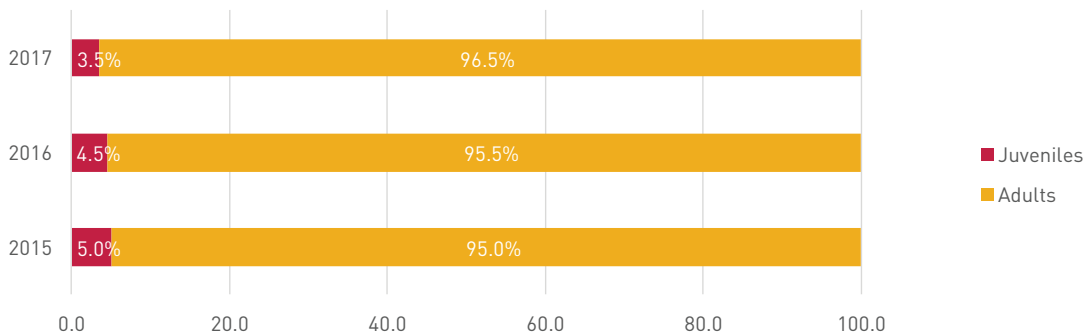
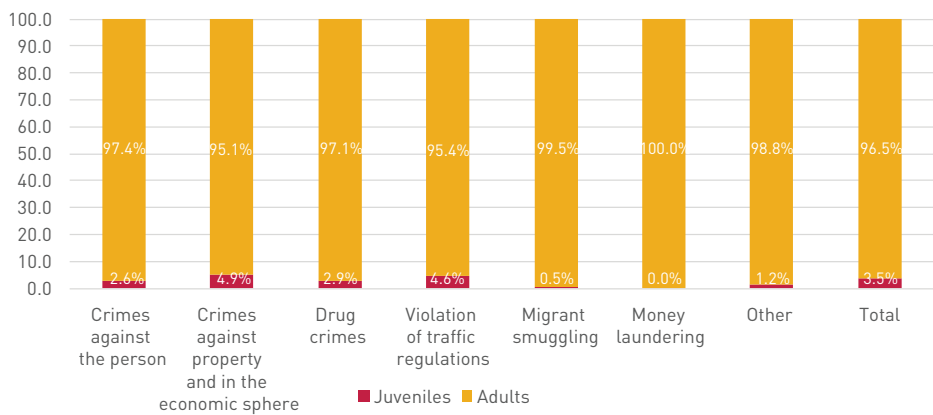


Figure below presents the share of juvenile and adult defendants by crime categories. As it is seen from the figure, the percentage that juvenile occupies in all of the presented crime categories is fewer than 5 %.

The number of juvenile defendants is higher for crimes against property and in economic sphere and for crimes related to violation of traffic regulations compared to the other crime categories.

**FIGURE 30**

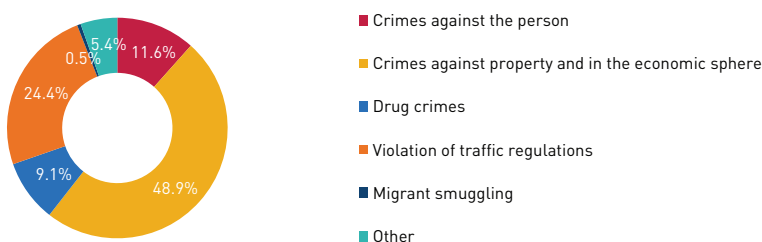
The share of juveniles and adults of the number of defendants in each crime category in 2017



In the figure below it is showed that in 2017, from the total of 570 juvenile defendants, 48.9 % of them are defendants for crimes against property, 24.4 % for violation of traffic regulations and 11.6 % for crimes against the person.

**FIGURE 31**

The share of each crime category of the total number of juvenile defendants in 2017



### 2.4.5.1 JUVENILE DEFENDANTS FOR CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

In 2017 there were 2,568 defendants registered for crimes against the person, 66 of these defendants were juveniles. The number of juvenile defendants has decreased during the period 2015-2017. The number of juvenile defendants decreased by 14.0 % from 2015 to 2016, and then decreased by 23.3 % from 2016 to 2017.

Of those defendants for crimes against the person in 2017, 2.6 % were juvenile, 14 - 17 year old. The percentage of juvenile defendants has ranged from 2.6 % to 3.3 %.

FIGURE 32

The share of juveniles and adults of the number of defendants for crime against the person, for the period 2015-2017

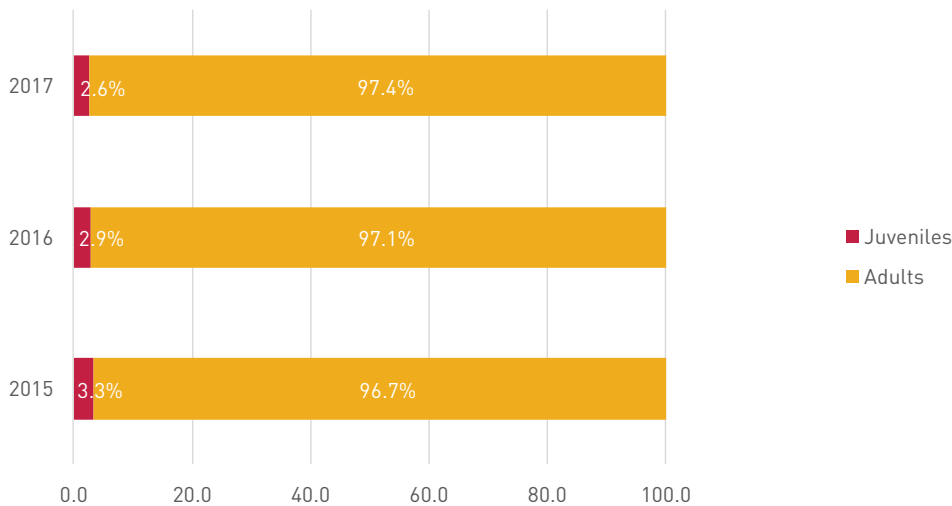
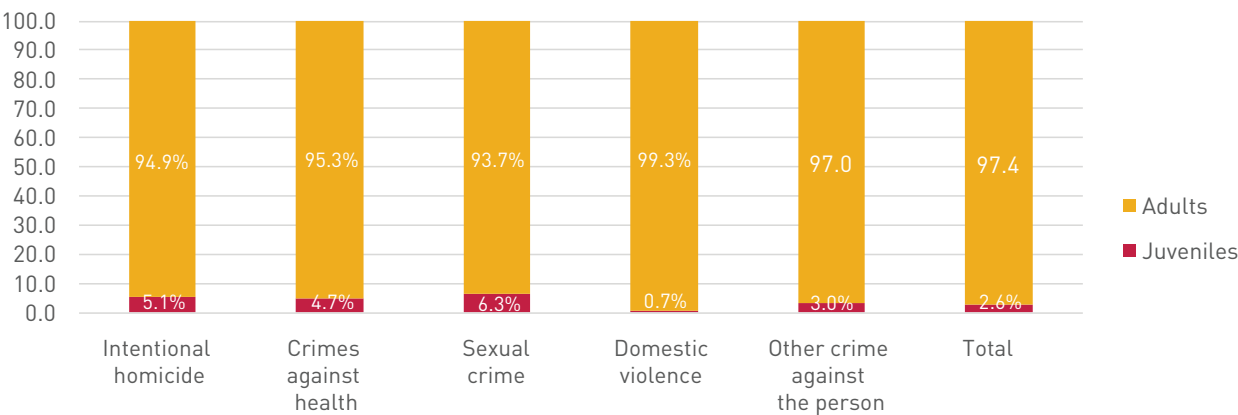


Figure below presents the share of juvenile defendants by subcategories with in crime against the person. As it is seen from the figure, for crimes against the person, juvenile defendants occupy a small percentage, fewer than 7.0 % in all of the subcategories of defendants in crimes against the person.

FIGURE 33

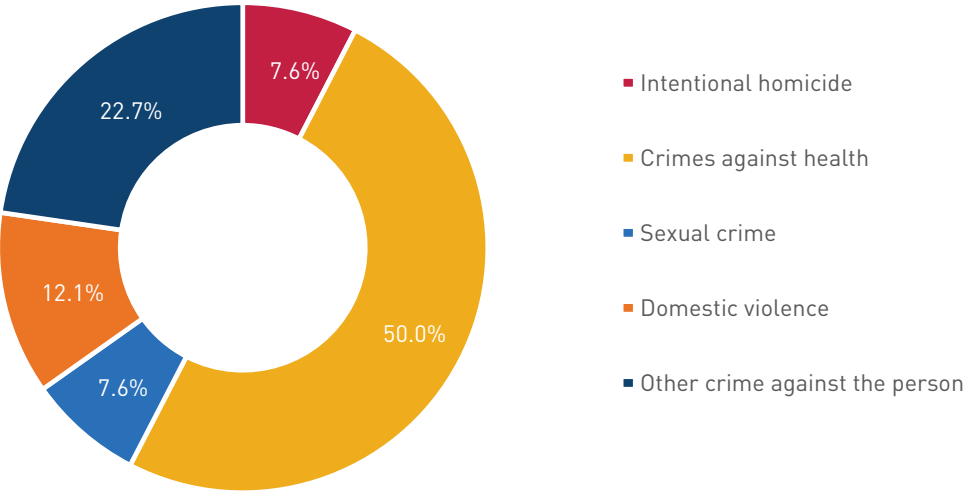
The share of juveniles and adults of the number of defendants in each subcategory for crime against the person in 2017



The figure below shows that the number of juvenile defendants is higher for crimes against health, domestic violence and for other crimes against the person compared to the other subcategories in crimes against the person. In 2017, from the total of 66 defendants, 50.0 % of them are defendants for crimes against health.

**FIGURE 34**

The share of each subcategory of the number of juvenile defendants for crime against the person in 2017



Appendix, table 2.8, presents the number of juvenile and adult defendants for crime against the person for the subcategories presented above.

**2.4.5.2 JUVENILE DEFENDANTS FOR CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE**

Of those defendants for crimes against property and in the economic sphere in 2017, 4.9 % of defendants were juvenile, 14 - 17 year old. The number of juvenile defendants has decreased during the period 2015-2017. The number of juvenile defendants decreased by 22.3 % from 2015 to 2016, and then decreased by 24.4 % from 2016 to 2017.

During this period, the percentage of juvenile defendants has remained approximately the same. The percentage of juvenile defendant's has ranged from 4.9 % to 6.1 %.

**FIGURE 35**

The share of juveniles and adults of the number of defendants for crime against property and in the economic sphere, for the period 2015-2017

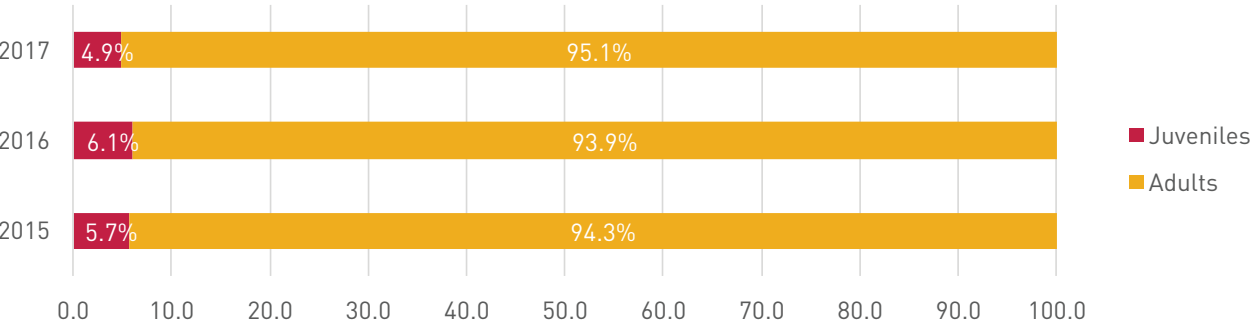
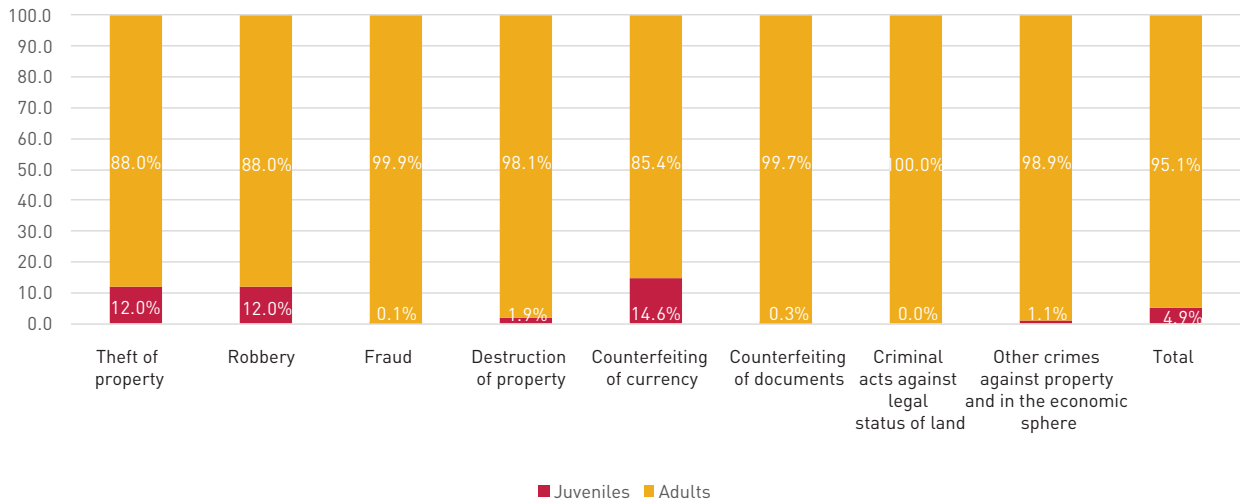


Figure below presents the share of juvenile and adult defendants by subcategories with in crimes against property and in the economic sphere. As it is seen from the figure, juvenile defendants occupy a small percentage in the subcategories of defendants for crimes against property and in the economic sphere, fewer than 15 % in all them and less than 1 % in several of them.

**FIGURE 36**

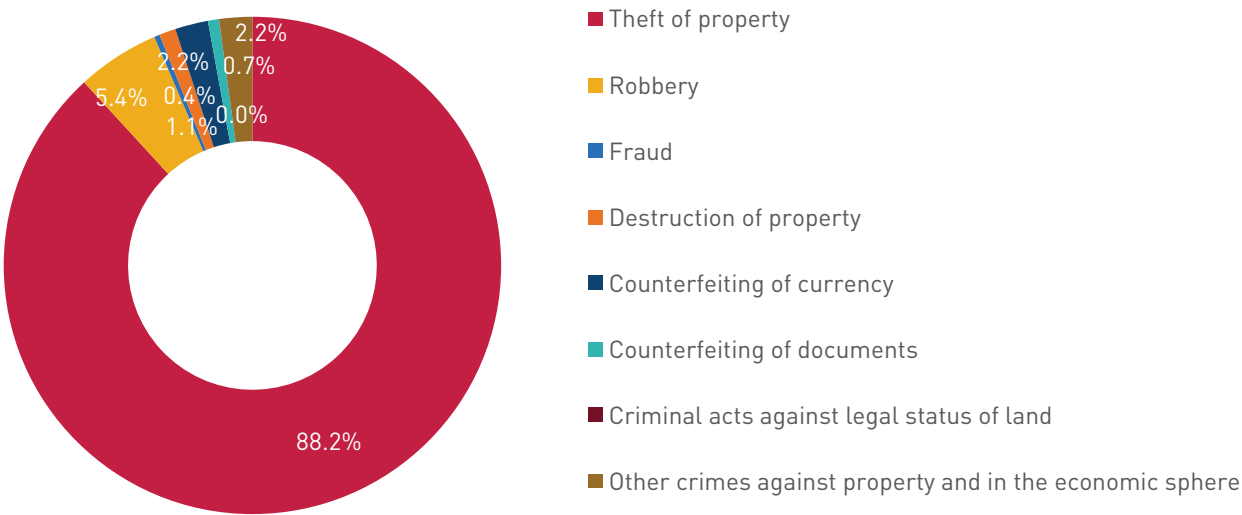
The share of juveniles and adults of the number of defendants in each subcategory for crime against property and in the economic sphere in 2017



The share of each subcategory of the number of juvenile defendants for crime against property and in the economic sphere in 2017

**FIGURE 37**

The share of each subcategory of the number of juvenile defendants for crime against property and in the economic sphere in 2017



In Appendix, table 2.9, presents the number of juvenile and adult defendants for crime against property and in the economic sphere for the subcategories presented above.

### 2.4.5.3 JUVENILE DEFENDANTS FOR THE CATEGORY OTHER CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Of those defendants for the category other criminal offences in 2017, 2.8 % of defendants were juvenile, 14 - 17 year old.

During this period, the percentage of juvenile defendants has decreased. The number of juvenile defendants decreased by 20.2 from 2015 to 2016 and in the following year it decreased again by 32.8 %.

The percentage of juvenile defendant's has ranged from 2.8 % to 5.0 %.

**FIGURE 38**

The share of juveniles and adults of the number of defendants for the category other criminal offences, for the period 2015-2017

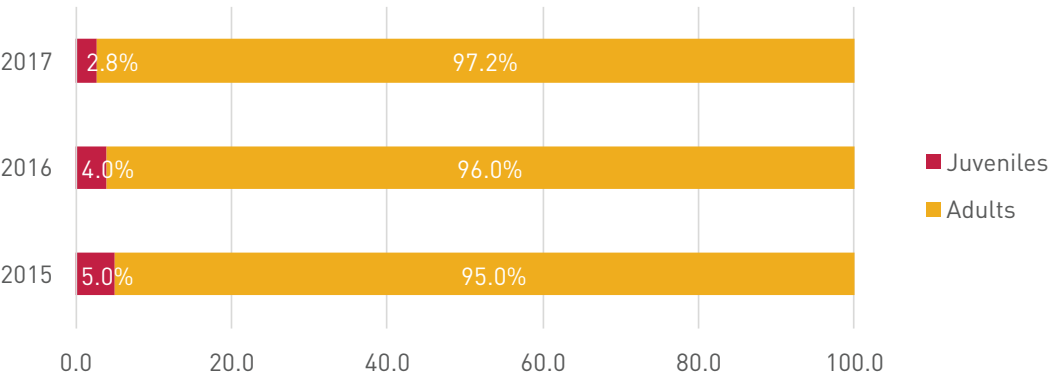
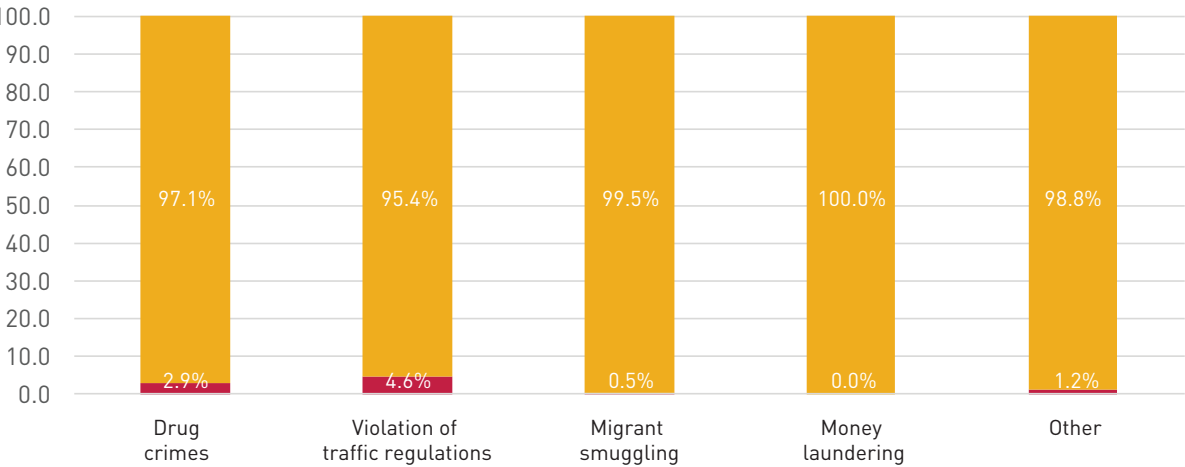


Figure below presents the share of juvenile and adult defendants by subcategories with in crime in the category other criminal offences. As it is seen from the figure, juvenile defendants occupy a small percentage in the subcategories of defendants for the category other criminal offences, fewer than 4.6 % in all of them and no juvenile defendants in several of them.

**FIGURE 39**

The share of juveniles and adults of the number of defendants in each for the category other criminal offences in 2017

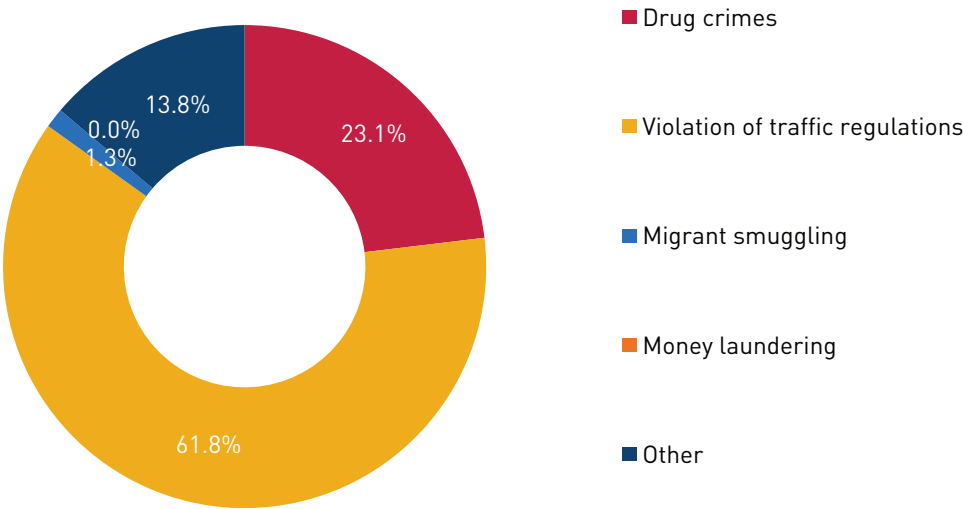




As it is seen in figure 40, for the category other criminal offences, the number of juvenile defendants is higher for violation of traffic regulations. In 2017, from the total of 225 juvenile defendants, 61.8 % of them are defendants for violation of traffic regulations. In 2015 and 2016, this percentage was 59.0 % and 53.7 %.

**FIGURE 40**

The share of each subcategory of the number of juvenile defendants for the category other criminal offences in 2017



# CONVICTED PERSONS OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES

## 3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents data on the number of convicted persons by type of criminal offence and their characteristics. The source of data is the Ministry of Justice and reflects data for 3 years, 2015-2017.

In the number of convicted persons there are included only convicted persons from the First Instance Courts and not the Courts of Appeal or convicted persons from the Supreme Court.

The focus of the presentation will be mostly on the categories; crimes against person, crimes against property and in the economic sphere, drug crimes, crimes related to traffic regulations, migrant smuggling and money laundering.

## 3.2 CONVICTED PERSONS

Convicted person is considered the person found guilty of a criminal offence against the law. In the number of convicted persons for one year there are included convicted persons with fine and convicted persons with prison detention (imprisonment) during the referring year. This number includes only convicted persons in the First Instance Courts.

### 3.2.1 TOTAL CONVICTED PERSONS OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES

In 2017, the total number of convicted persons was 10,903 persons. The total number of convicted persons shows a decrease of 32.5 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of convicted persons has decreased by 9.5 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased by 25.4 % from 2016 to 2017.

**TABLE 1**

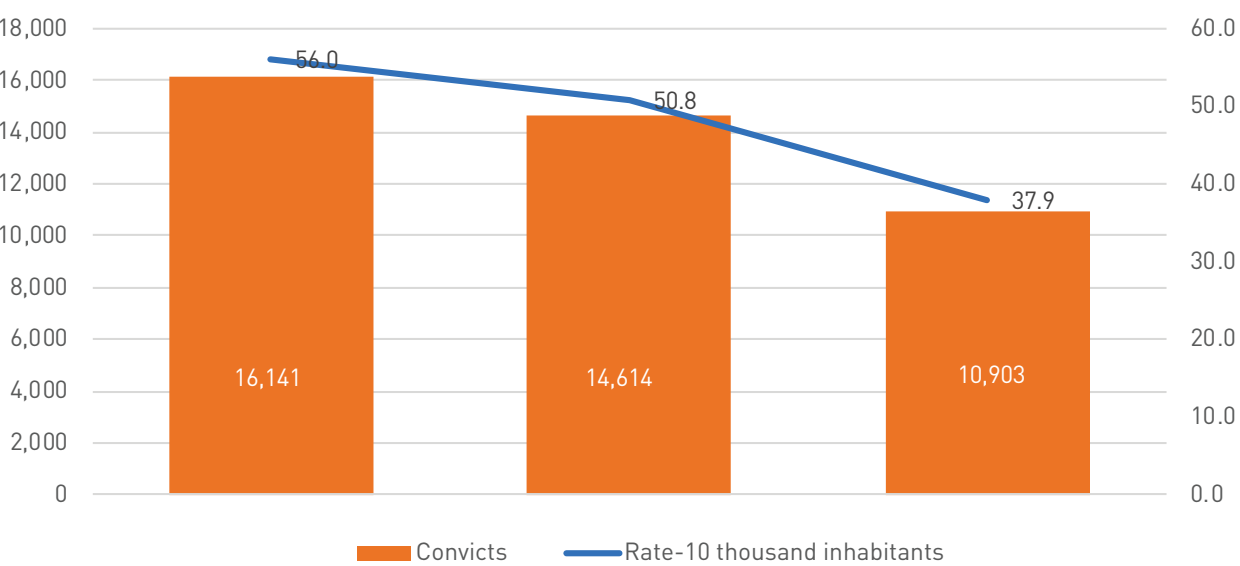
The total number of convicted persons by crime categories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Crime categories	2015	2016	2016-2015	2017	2017-2016
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Crimes against the person	2,350	2,348	-0.1	1,695	-27.8
Crimes against property and in the economic sphere	7,179	5,416	-24.6	3,782	-30.2
Drug crimes	633	848	34.0	977	15.2
Violation of traffic regulations	1,961	2,869	46.3	2,398	-16.4
Migrant smuggling	303	415	37.0	293	-29.4
Money laundering	61	38	-37.7	27	-28.9
Other	3,654	2,680	-26.7	1,731	-35.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,141</b>	<b>14,614</b>	<b>-9.5</b>	<b>10,903</b>	<b>-25.4</b>

Figure 1 shows the total number of convicted persons during the period 2015-2017, presented in column and the number of convicted persons in relation to 10 thousand inhabitants, presented in line.

If we will express the number of convicted persons in relation to resident population, in 2017 there were 37.9 convicted persons per 10 thousand inhabitants. As for the absolute number of convicted persons, the year 2015 has the highest number of convicted persons in relation to resident population. From 2015 to 2017, the rate decreased from 56 to 37.9 convicted persons.

**FIGURE 1**  
The total number of convicted persons in absolute value (left axis and staples) and in relation to population (right axis and line), for the period 2015-2017



The sex distribution of convicted persons has changed during the period 2015-2017. The share of men convicted has decreased; meanwhile the share of women has increased. The share of men has decreased from 94.5 % in 2015 to 90.6 % in 2017. The share of women has increased from 5.5 % in 2015 to 9.4 % in 2017.

**FIGURE 2**  
The share of each sex of the total number of convicted persons, for the period 2015-2017

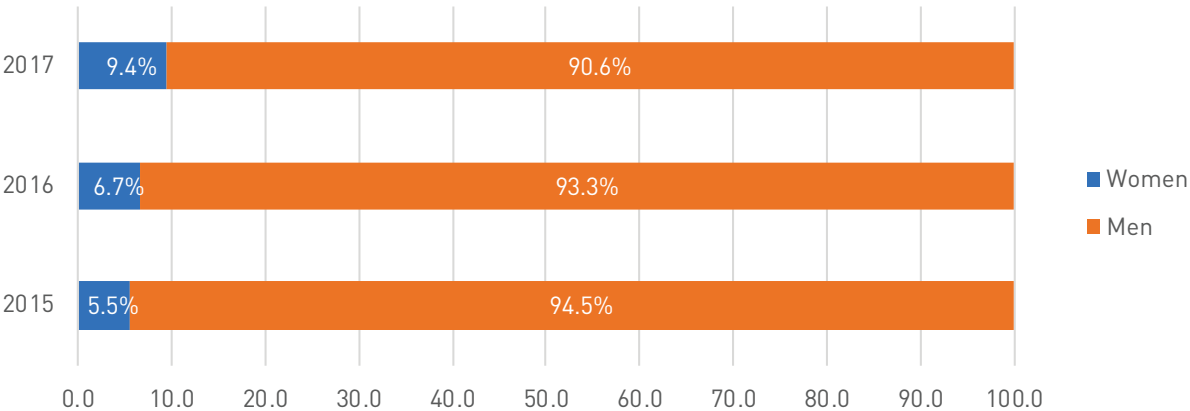


Table 2 shows the total number of convicted persons of criminal offences in relation to the population size by sex. The rate is higher for men compared to women and marks 68.3 convicted men for 10 000 population of men. In the period from 2015 to 2107, the number of convicted men in relation to the population of men has ranged from 68.3 to 104.5 convicted persons.

In 2017, the number of convicted women per 10 000 population of women marks 7.2 convicted women. In the period from 2015 to 2107, the number of convicted women in relation to the women population has ranged from 6.2 to 7.2 convicted women.

TABLE 2

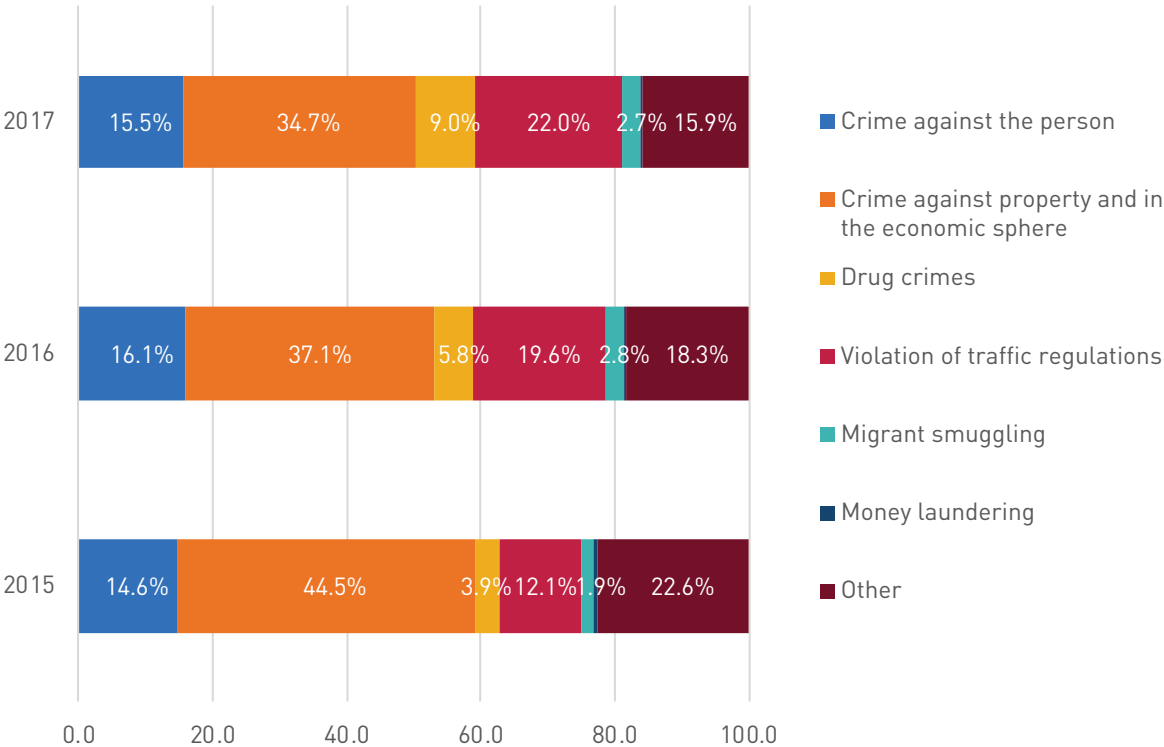
The total number of convicted persons in absolute value and in relation to population (rate), by sex for the period 2015-2017

Years	Total		Women		Men	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2015	16,141	56.0	881	6.2	15,260	104.5
2016	14,614	50.8	976	6.9	13,638	93.7
2017	10,903	37.9	1,025	7.2	9,878	68.3

Criminal offences with the highest number of convicted persons are crimes against property and in the economic sphere, followed by crimes related to traffic regulations and crimes against the person, as seen in the figure below.

FIGURE 3

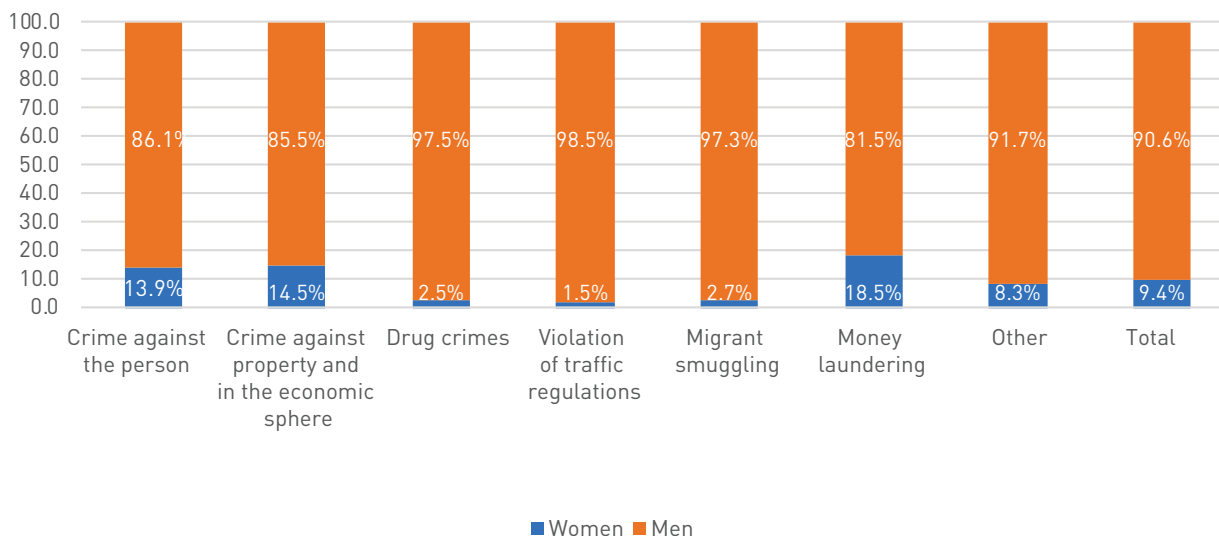
The share of each crime category of the total number of convicted persons, for the period 2015-2017



In all of the crime categories men occupy the largest share. The share of women has ranged between 1.5 % and 18.5 % for all categories. The result for the total number of convicted persons by crime categories and sex can be found in Appendix table 3.1.

**FIGURE 4**

The share of each sex of the number of convicted persons in each crime category in 2017



### 3.2.1.1 THE SENTENCE TERM OF CONVICTED PERSONS

The sentence terms of convicted persons are divided into fine and prison detention. The number of convicted persons sentenced to fine has decreased by 46.4 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of convicted persons sentenced to prison (all different sentence time) decreased by 28.6 %, from 12,633 to 9,022, during the same period.

**TABLE 3**

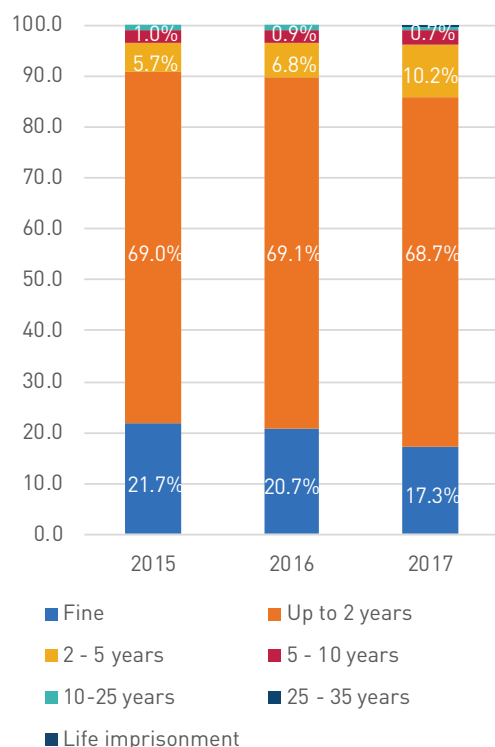
The total number of convicted persons by the sentence term, for the period 2015-2017

Years	Fine	Up to 2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	10 - 25 years	25 - 35 years	Life imprisonment	Convicted
2015	3,508	11,132	918	407	166	4	6	16,141
2016	3,032	10,096	994	341	134	7	10	14,614
2017	1,881	7,491	1,114	324	79	6	8	10,903

The share of convicted persons by the sentenced term is shown in figure below. In 2017, out of 10,903 prisoners, 68.7 % of them are sentenced in prison up to 2 years, 17.3 % of them are convicted with fine, 10.2 % are convicted to 2-5 years in prison, 3.0 % of them to 5-10 years in prison, and 0.9 % are convicted more than 10 years in prison.

**FIGURE 5.**

The share of each sentenced term of the total number of convicted persons, for the period 2015-2017



### 3.2.2 CONVICTED PERSONS FOR CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

In crimes against the person are included ten section of chapter 2 of Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania. For statistical purposes, we will analyze the main offences like intentional homicide, intentional crimes against health, sexual crimes divided in rape and other sexual crime, and domestic violence.

In 2017, there were 1,695 convicted persons for crimes against the person. The total number of convicted persons for crimes against the person shows a decrease of 27.9 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of convicted persons decreased by 0.1 % from 2015 to 2016 and decreased by 27.8 % from 2016 to 2017.

The table below presents an overview of the number of convicted persons and change between the different years for subcategories in crime against the person. As shown in the right column all of the subcategories have decreased between 2016 and 2017, also the number of convicted persons has decreased in all subcategories between 2015 and 2017.

**TABLE 4**

The number of convicted persons for crime against the person by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

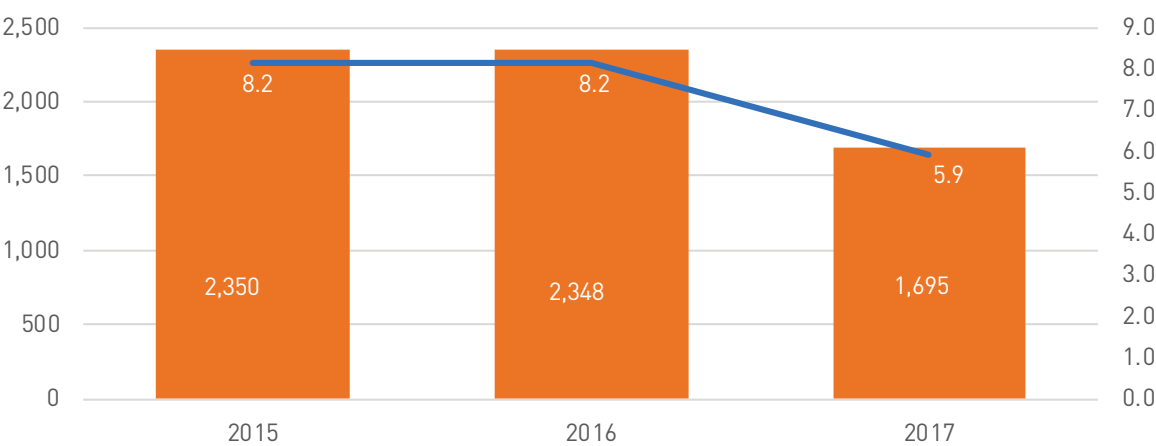
Subcategories	2015	2016	2016-2015	2017	2017-2016
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Intentional homicide	168	135	-19.6	95	-29.6
Crimes against health	559	452	-19.1	297	-34.3
Sexual crime	65	72	10.8	57	-20.8
Rape	34	30	-11.8	27	-10.0
Other sexual crimes	31	42	35.5	30	-28.6
Domestic violence	821	885	7.8	740	-16.4
Other crime against the person	737	804	9.1	506	-37.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>-27.8</b>

The figure 6 shows the number of convicted persons for crimes against the person, presented in column and the number of convicted persons in relation to resident population, presented in line.

In 2017, the number of convicted persons in relation to the population was 5.9 convicted persons per 10 thousand inhabitants. In 2015 and 2016 the rate of convicted persons was the same, 8.2 convicted persons per 10 thousand inhabitants.

**FIGURE 6**

The number of convicted persons for crime against the person in absolute value (left axis and staples) and in relation to population (right axis and line), for the period 2015-2017



The sex distribution of convicted persons for crimes against the person is dominated by men, as it seen from figure below. In 2017, 86.1 % of convicted persons for crimes against the person are men and 13.9 % are women. The share of convicted women has increased from 2015 to 2017; the share of men has decreased.

**FIGURE 7**

The share of each sex of the number of convicted persons for crime against the person, for the period 2015-2017

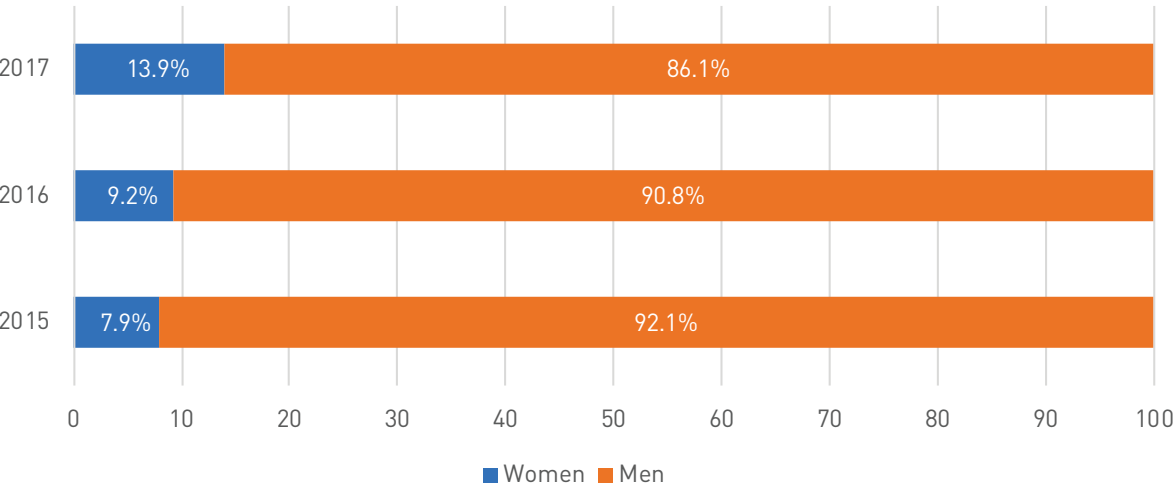


Table 5 presents the number of convicted persons for crimes against the person in relation to the population by sex. The rate of convicted persons is higher for men compared to women; the rate marks 10.1 convicted men for 10,000 populations of men and 1.7 convicted women for 10,000 population of women. In the period from 2015 to 2107, the number of convicted men in relation to population of men has ranged from 10.1 to 14.8 convicted men. Meanwhile the number of convicted women in relation to women population has ranged from 1.3 to 1.7 convicted women.

TABLE 5

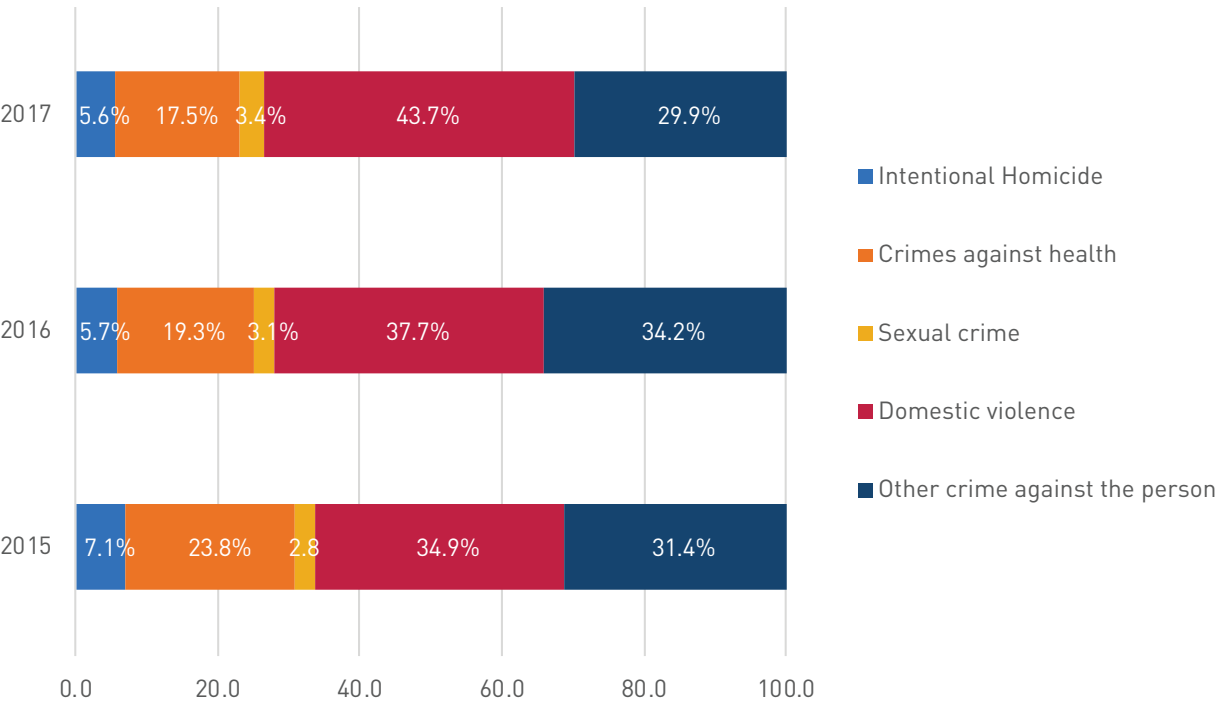
The number of convicted persons for crime against the person in absolute value and in relation to population (rate), by sex for the period 2015-2017

Years	Total		Women		Men	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2015	2,350	8.2	185	1.3	2,165	14.8
2016	2,348	8.2	216	1.5	2,132	14.6
2017	1,695	5.9	236	1.7	1,459	10.1

Domestic violence presents the criminal offence with the highest number of convicted persons in the total of convicted persons for crimes against the person. During the period 2015-2017 the share for domestic violence has ranged between 34.9 % and 43.7 %.

FIGURE 8

The share of each subcategory of the number of convicted persons for crime against the person in 2017

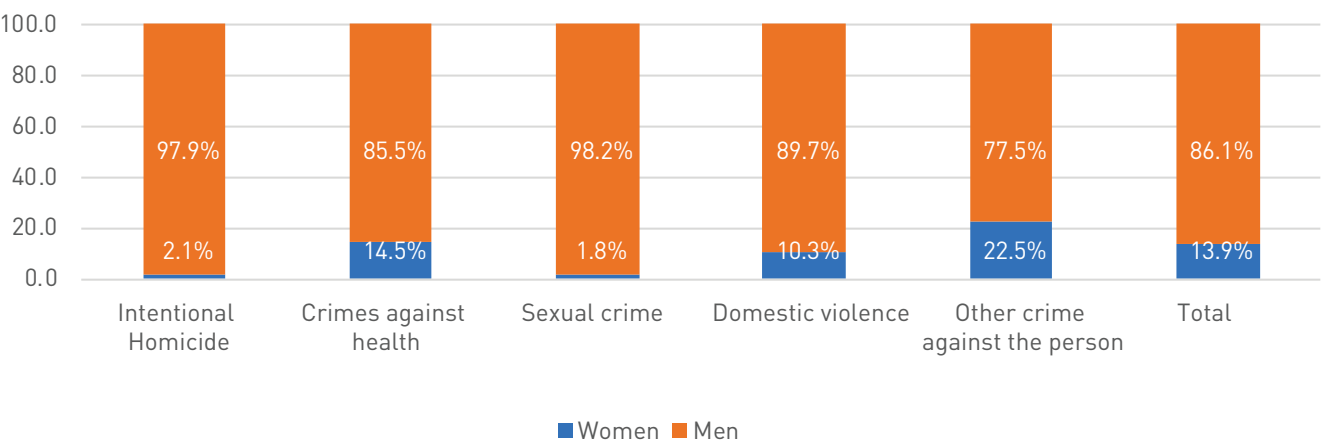




In all of the crime categories against the person men occupies the largest share. The share of women has ranged between 1.8 % and 22.5 % for all categories. The result for the convicted persons for crimes against the person by subcategories and sex can be found in Appendix table 3.2.

**FIGURE 9**

The share of each sex of the number of convicted persons in each subcategory for crime against the person in 2017



**Intentional homicide**

The number of convicted persons for intentional homicide was 95 in 2017 and has decreased during the period 2015-2017. The number decreased by 19.6 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased again by 29.6 % from 2016 to 2017.

**Intentional crimes against health**

The number of convicted persons for crimes against health was 297 in 2017 and has decreased during the period 2015-2017. The number decreased by 19.1 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased again by 34.3 % from 2016 to 2017.

**Sexual crimes**

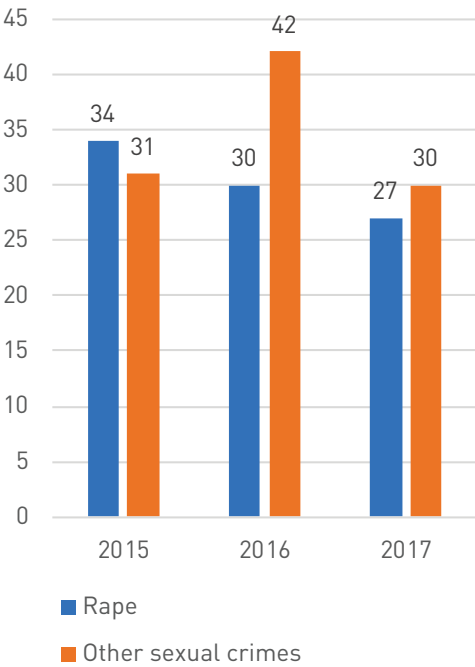
The number of convicted persons for sexual crimes was 57 in 2017 and has decreased during the period 2015-2017. The number first increased by 10.8 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased by 20.8 % from 2016 to 2017.

The decrease was mainly driven by the decreasing of the number of convicted persons for rape from 2015 to 2017. The number of convicted persons for rape decreased from 34 in 2015 to 30 in 2016. The following year it decreased again down to 27 convicted persons. During the period 2015-2017 rape decreased by 20.6 %.

The number of convicted persons for other sexual crimes increased between 2015 and 2016, from 31 to 42 and then decreased to 30 convicted persons in 2017. During the period 2015-2017 the number of convicted persons decreased by 3.2 %. The graph below shows the general trend of the number of convicted persons for the two sub-categories of sexual crimes.

**FIGURE 10.**

The number of convicted persons for rape and other sexual crimes, for the period 2015-2017



## Domestic violence

Domestic violence consist on battering and any other act of violence against a person who is a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant or former cohabitant, close relative or close relative in-law to the perpetrator of the criminal offence, resulting in violation of his or her physical, psycho-social and economic integrity.

The number of convicted personsfor domestic violence was 740 in 2017 and has decreased during the period 2015-2017. The number of convicted persons for domestic violence first increased by 7.8 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased by 16.4 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Other crimes against person

In the category other crimes against the person there are included: negligent crime against health,crimes against liberty, crimes against moral and dignity, criminal offences against children, marriage and family, and any

other criminal offence not included in this category, like attempted homicide, negligent homicide.

The number of convicted persons for other crimes against person was 506 in 2017 and has decreased during the period 2015-2017. The number first increased by 9.1 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased by 37.1 % from 2016 to 2017.

### 3.2.2.1 THE SENTENCE TERM OF CONVICTED PERSONS FOR CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

The sentence terms of convicted persons are divided into fine and prison detention. The number of convicted persons for crimes against persons sentenced to fine in 2017 was 252. The number of convicted persons sentenced to fine has decreased by 48,3 % from 2015 to 2017.

The number of convicted persons for crimes against the person sentenced to prison (all different sentence time) decreased by 22,5 %, from 2,350 to 1,695, during the same period.

TABLE 6

The number of convicted persons by the sentence term for crime against the person, for the period 2015-2017

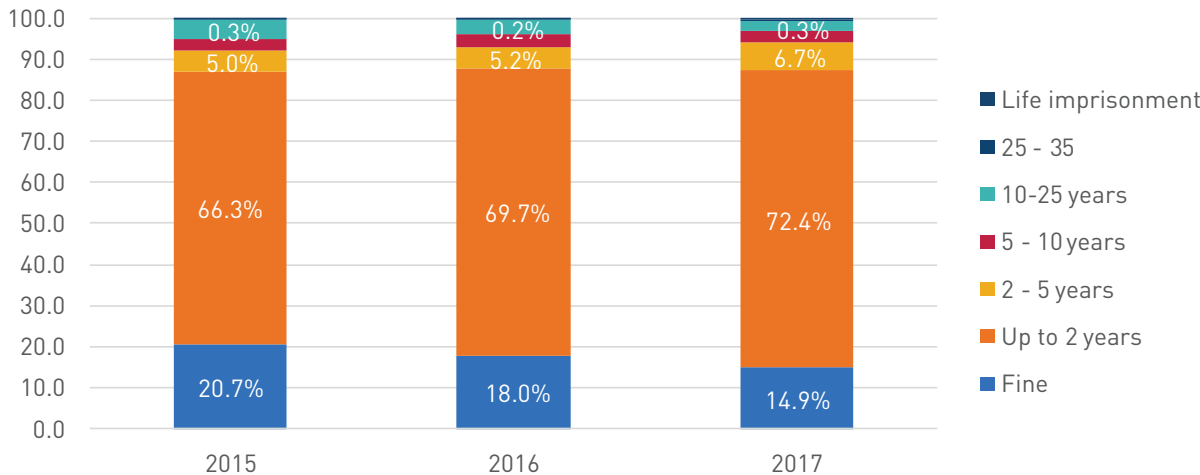
Years	Fine	Up to 2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	10-25 years	25-35 years	Life imprisonment	Convicted
2015	487	1,557	118	69	109	4	6	2,350
2016	422	1,636	122	74	84	6	4	2,348
2017	252	1,227	114	50	41	6	5	1,695

The share of convicted persons by sentenced term in the total of convicted persons for crimes against the person is shown in the figure below. During the period 2015-2017, convicted persons up to 2 years occupy the highest share, followed by convicted persons with fine. In 2017, out of

1,695 convicted persons, 72.4 % of them are sentenced in prison up to 2 years, 14.9 % of them are convicted with fine, 6.7 % convicted to 2-5 years in prison, 2.9 % of them 5-10 years in prison, and 3.1 % are convicted more than 10 years in prison.

FIGURE 11

The share of each sentenced term of the total number of convicted persons for crime against the person, for the period 2015-2017



### 3.2.3 CONVICTED PERSONS FOR CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE

Crimes against property and in the economic sphere refer to articles 134-200 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania. In total there are 11 sections related to this chapter.

In 2017, the number of convicted persons for crimes against property and in the economic sphere was 3,782 persons. The total number of convicted persons for crimes against property and in the economic sphere has decreased from 2015 to 2017. The number of convicted persons has decreased by 24.6 % from 2015 to 2016 and by 30.2 % from 2016 to 2017.

The table below presents an overview of the number of convicted persons and changes between the different years for subcategories in crimes against property and in the economic sphere. As shown in the right column most of the subcategories have decreased between 2016 and 2017, also the number of convicted persons has decreased in most subcategories between 2015 and 2017. Fraud and counterfeiting of documents are the subcategories that have increased in number of convicted persons for both the period 2016-2017 and 2015-2017.

**TABLE 7**

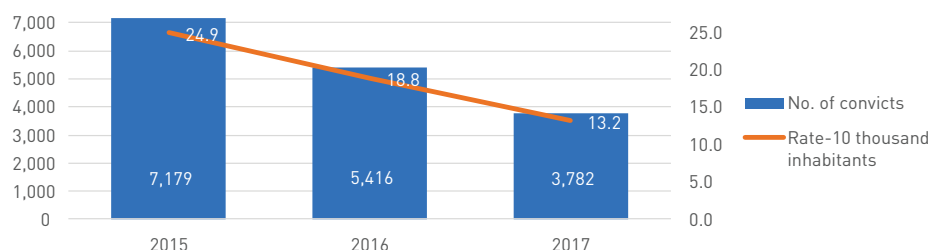
The number of convicted persons for crime against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Subcategories	2015	2016	2015-2016	2017	2016-2017
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Theft of property	3,994	2,748	-31.2	1,520	-44.7
Robbery	165	112	-32.1	99	-11.6
Fraud	499	530	6.2	779	47.0
Destruction of property	160	182	13.8	66	-63.7
Counterfeiting of currency	32	49	53.1	38	-22.4
Counterfeiting of documents	414	466	12.6	492	5.6
Criminal acts against legal status of land	1,000	745	-25.5	458	-38.5
Other crimes against property and in the economic sphere	915	584	-36.2	330	-43.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,179</b>	<b>5,416</b>	<b>-24.6</b>	<b>3,782</b>	<b>-30.2</b>

Figure 12 shows the number of convicted persons for crimes against property and in the economic sphere during the period 2015-2017 and the number of convicted persons in relation to 10 thousand inhabitants. If we will express the number of convicted persons in relation to population, in 2017 there were 13.2 convicted persons per 10 thousand inhabitants. As for the absolute number of convicted persons, the year 2015 has the highest number of convicted persons in relation to resident population.

**FIGURE 12**

The number of convicted persons for crime against property and in the economic sphere in absolute value (left axis and staples) and in relation to population (right axis and line), for the period 2015-2017



In 2017, 85.5 % of the convicted persons for crimes against property and in the economic sphere are men and 14.5 % are women. The percentage of convicted women has increased. In the period from 2015 to 2017, the percentage of women, convicted for crimes against property and in the economic sphere, has ranged from 6.8 % to 14.5 %; the percentage of men convicted has ranged from 85.5 % to 93.2 %.

**FIGURE 13**

The share of each sex of the number of convicted for crime against property and in the economic sphere, for the period 2015-2017

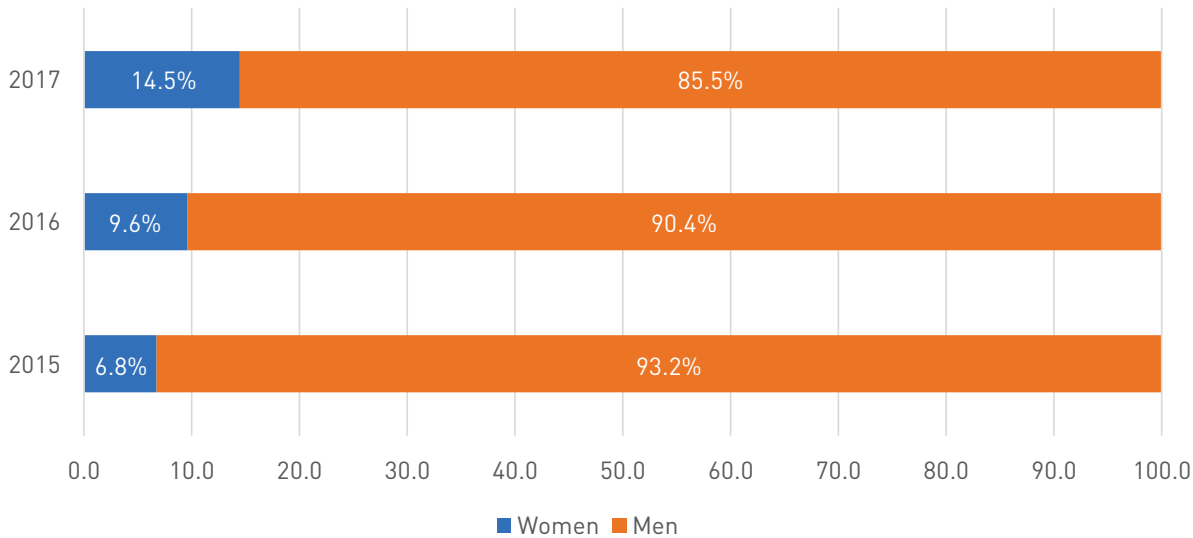


Table 8 shows the number of convicted persons for crimes against property and in the economic sphere in relation to the population size. In 2017, the number of convicted persons per 10,000 inhabitants was 13.2 convicted persons in total, 3.9 convicted woman and 22.4 convicted men. In the period from 2015 to 2107, the number of convicted men in relation to the population of men has ranged from 22.4 to 45.8 convicted men. The number of convicted women in relation to the population of women has ranged from 3.4 to 3.9 convicted women.

**TABLE 8**

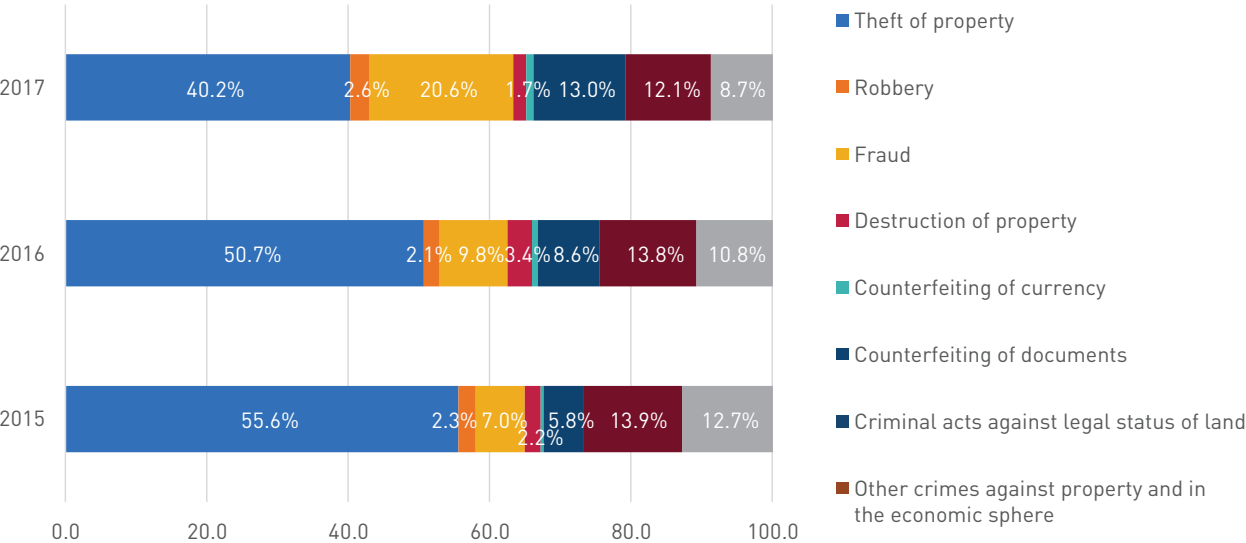
The number of convicted persons for crime against property and in the economic sphere in absolute value and in relation to population (rate), by sex for the period 2015-2017

Years	Total		Women		Men	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2015	7,179	24.9	488	3.4	6,691	45.8
2016	5,416	18.8	521	3.7	4,895	33.6
2017	3,782	13.2	550	3.9	3,232	22.4

The figure 14 presents the share that different subcategories occupy in crimes against property and in economic sphere. Theft of property has the largest share, during 2015 and 2016 the share of theft of property occupied more than the majority of crimes against property and in economic sphere, but in 2017 it has decreased to 40.2 %.

**FIGURE 14**

The share of each subcategory of the number of convicted persons for crime against property and in the economic sphere in 2017

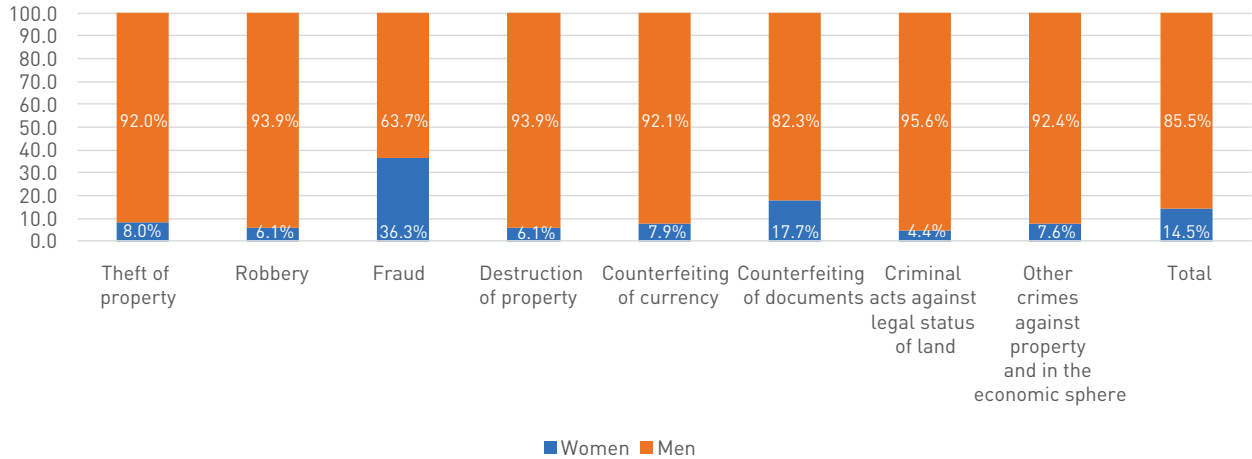


In all of the subcategories within crime against property and in the economic sphere men occupy the largest share of convicted persons. The share of women has ranged between 4.4 % and 14.5 % for all subcategories, except for fraud, where the share of women is 36.3 %.

The result for the convicted persons for crimes against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories and sex can be found in Appendix table 3.3.

**FIGURE 15**

The share of each sex of the number of convicted persons in each subcategory for crime against property and in the economic sphere in 2017



## Theft of property

The number of convicted persons for thefts of property was 1,520 in 2017 and has decreased during the period 2015-2017. The number decreased by 31.2 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased again by 44.7 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Robbery

The number of convicted persons for robbery was 99 in 2017 and has decreased during the period 2015-2017. The number decreased by 32.1 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased again by 11.6 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Fraud

The number of convicted persons for fraud was 779 in 2017 and has increased during the period 2015-2017. The number increased by 6.2 % from 2015 to 2016 and then increased again by 47.0 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Destruction of property

The number of convicted persons for destruction of property was 66 in 2017 and has decreased during the period 2015-2017. The number first increased by 13.8 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased by 63.7 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Counterfeiting of currency

The number of convicted persons for counterfeiting of currency was 38 in 2017 and has increased during the period 2015-2017. The number first increased by 53.1 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased by 22.4 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Counterfeiting of documents

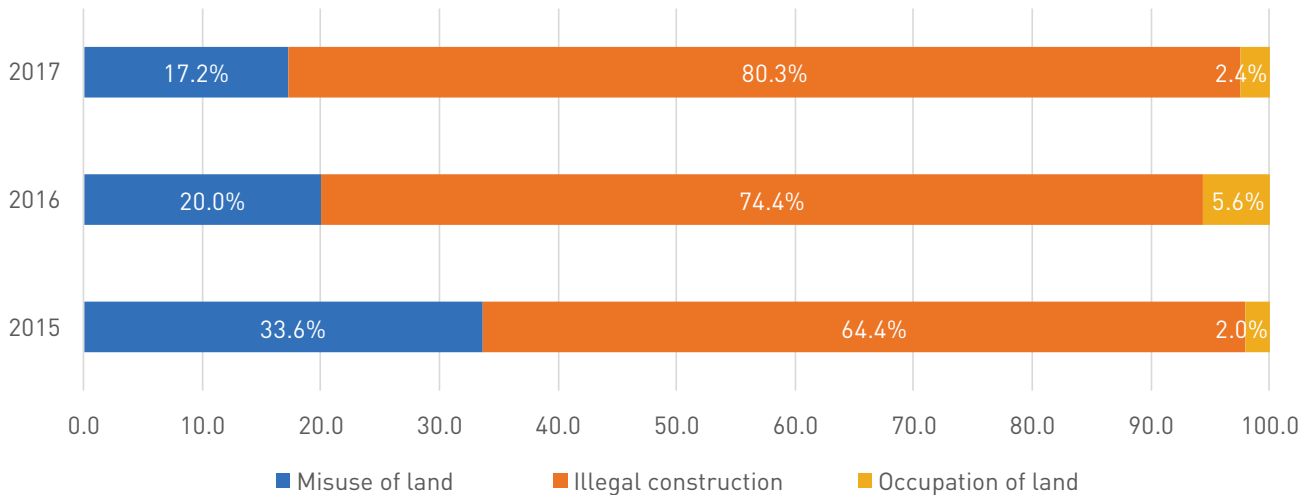
The number of convicted persons for counterfeiting of documents was 492 in 2017 and has increased during the period 2015-2017. The number increased by 12.6 % from 2015 to 2016 and then increased again by 5.6 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Criminal acts against the legal status of land

The number of convicted persons for criminal acts against legal status of land was 458 in 2017 and has decreased during the period 2015-2017. The number decreased by 25.5 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased again by 38.5 % from 2016 to 2017.

FIGURE 16

The share of each subcategory of the number of convicted persons for criminal acts against legal status of land, for the period 2015-2017



### Convicted persons for other crimes against property and in the economic sphere

Convicted persons for other crimes against property and in the economic sphere consist in convicted persons that are not included in the categories mentioned above.

The number of convicted persons for other crimes against property and in the economic sphere was 330 in 2017 and has decreased during the period 2015-2017. This percentage decreased by 36.2 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased again by 43.5 % from 2016 to 2017. Appendix table 3.4 shows the number of convicted persons for other crimes against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories and sex.

TABLE 9

The number of convicted persons by the sentence term for crime against property and in the economic sphere, for the period 2015-2017

Years	Fine	Up to 2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	10-25 years	25-35 years	Life imprisonment	Convicted
2015	1,631	5,187	257	73	31	0	0	7,179
2016	1,036	4,146	173	42	15	1	3	5,416
2017	656	2,828	221	60	15	0	2	3,782

The sentence term up to 2 years has the highest number of convicted persons for crimes against property and in the economic sphere, followed by convicted persons with fine. In 2017, out of 3,782 convicted persons, 74.8 % of them are sentenced in prison up to 2 years, 17.3 % of them are

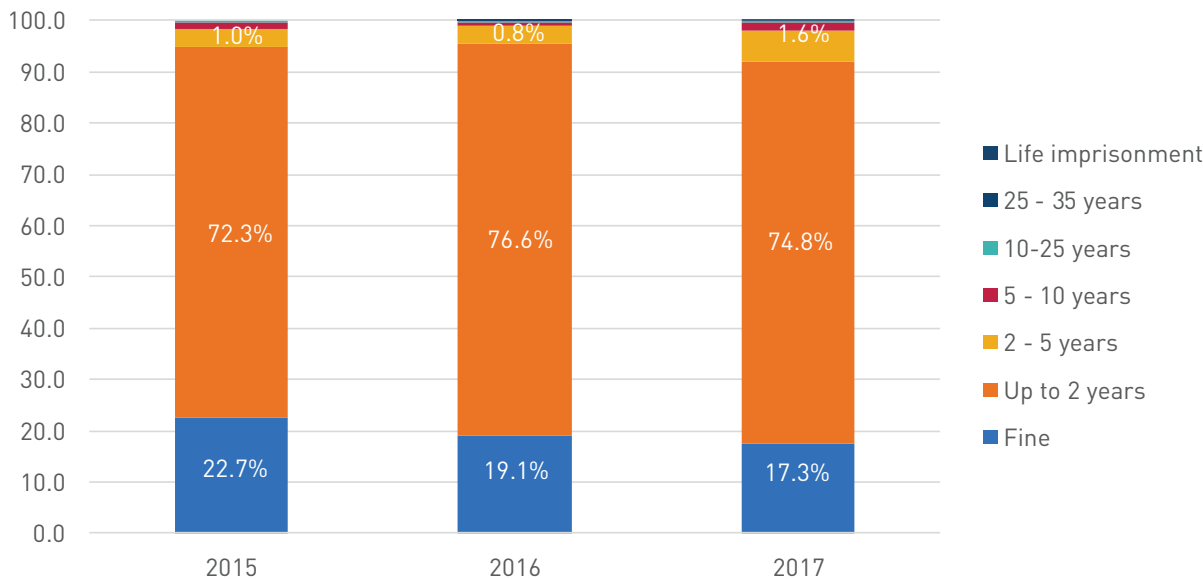
### 3.2.3.1 THE SENTENCE TERM OF CONVICTED PERSONS FOR CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE

The sentence terms of convicted persons are divided into fine and prison detention. The number of convicted persons for crimes against property and in the economic sphere sentenced to fine in 2017 was 656. The number of convicted persons sentenced to fine have decreased by 59.8 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of convicted persons for crimes against property and in the economic sphere sentenced to prison (all different sentence time) decreased by 43.7 %, from 5,548 to 3,126, during the same period.

convicted with fine, 5.8 % convicted to 2-5 years in prison, 2.0 % of them are convicted more than 5 years in prison. The share of convicted persons by sentenced term in the total of convicted persons for crimes against property and in the economic sphere is shown in the figure below.

FIGURE 17

The share of each sentenced term of the total number of convicted persons for crime against property and in the economic sphere, for the period 2015-2017



3.2.4. CONVICTED PERSONS FOR THE CATEGORY OTHER CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Convicted persons for the category other criminal offences refer to convicted persons that are not included in the sections crimes against the person and crimes against property and in the economic field.

In 2017, 5,426 convicted persons for the category other criminal offences were registered. The total numbers of convicted persons for the category other criminal offences shows a decrease by 17.9 % from 2015 to 2017. The number of convicted persons first increased by 3.6 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased by 20.8 % from 2016 to 2017.

TABLE 10

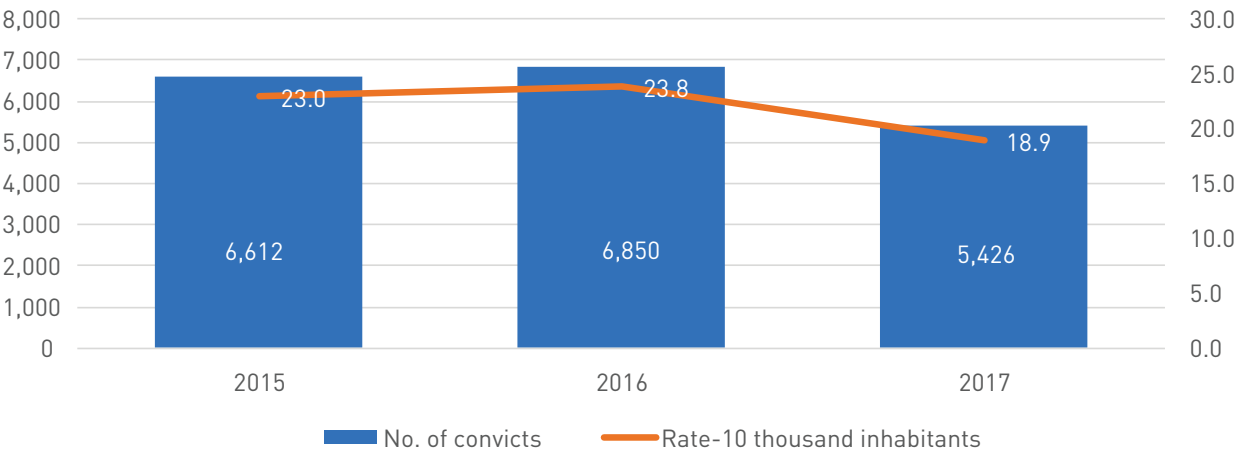
The number of convicted persons for the category other criminal offences by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Subcategories	2015	2016	2016-2015	2017	2017-2016
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Drug crimes	633	848	34	977	15.2
Violation of traffic regulations	1,961	2,869	46.3	2,398	-16.4
Migrant smuggling	303	415	37	293	-29.4
Money laundering	61	38	-37.7	27	-28.9
Other crime	3,654	2,680	-29.7	1,731	-37.5
Total	6,612	6,850	3.6	5,426	-20.8

The figure below shows the number of convicted persons for the category other criminal offences during the period 2015-2017 and the number of convicted persons in relation to 10 thousand inhabitants. If we will express the number of convicted persons in relation to population, in 2017 there were 18.9 convicted persons per 10 thousand inhabitants. As for the absolute number of convicted persons, the year 2016 has the highest number of convicted persons in relation to resident population.

FIGURE 18

The number of convicted persons for the category other criminal offences in absolute value (left axis and staples) and in relation to population (right axis and line), for the period 2015-2017

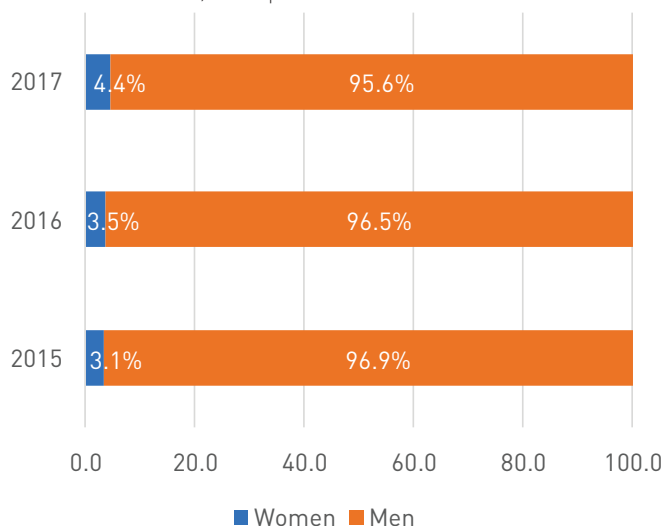




As in other categories of crime, the sex of convicted persons is dominated by men, as it is seen in the Figure below. In 2017, 95.6 % of convicted persons for other criminal offences are men and 4.4 % are women. The sex of men and women has not changed much during this period.

**FIGURE 19**

The share of each sex of the number of convicted persons for the category other criminal offences, for the period 2015-2017



## Drug crimes

The number of convicted persons for drug crimes was 977 in 2017 and it has increased during the period 2015-2017. The number increased by 34.0 % from 2015 to 2016 and then it increased again by 15.2 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Violation of traffic regulations

The number of convicted persons for violation of traffic regulations was 2,398 in 2017 and has increased during the period 2015-2017. The number first increased by 46.3

% from 2015 to 2016 and then it decreased by 16.4 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Migrant smuggling

The number of convicted persons for migrant smuggling was 293 in 2017 and has decreased during the period 2015-2017. The number first increased by 37.0 % from 2015 to 2016 and then it decreased by 29.4 % from 2016 to 2017.

## Money laundering

The number of convicted persons for money laundering was 27 in 2017 and it has decreased during the period 2015-2017. The number decreased by 37.7 % from 2015 to 2016 and then decreased again by 28.9 % from 2016 to 2017.

### 3.2.4.1 THE SENTENCE TERM OF CONVICTED PERSONS FOR THE CATEGORY OTHER CRIMINAL OFFENCES

The number of convicted persons for the category other criminal offences sentenced to fine in 2017 was 973, the number of convicted persons sentenced to fine has decreased by 30,0 % from 2015 to 2017.

The number of convicted persons for the category other criminal offences sentenced to prison (all different sentence time) decreased by 14,7 %, from 5,222 to 4,453, during the same period.

**TABLE 11**

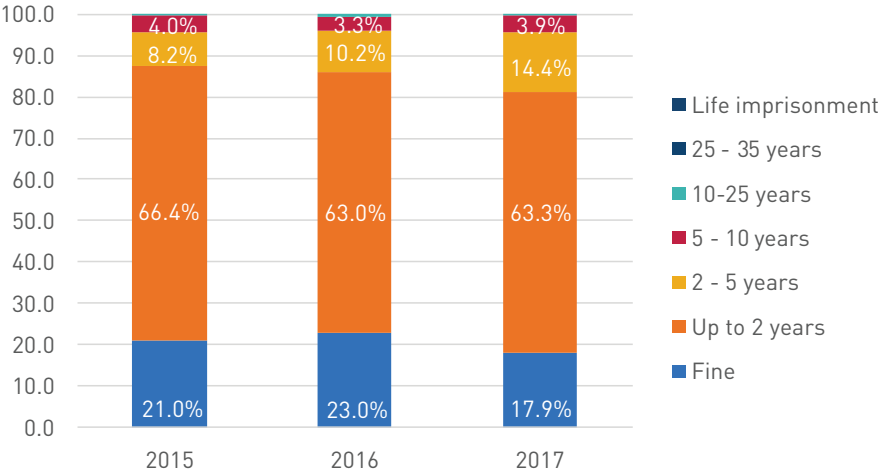
The number of convicted persons by the sentence term for the category other criminal offences, for the period 2015-2017

Years	Fine	Up to 2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	10-25 years	25-35 years	Life imprisonment	Convicted
2015	1,390	4,388	543	265	26	0	0	6,612
2016	1,574	4,314	699	225	35	0	3	6,850
2017	973	3,436	779	214	23	0	1	5,426

As in other categories of crimes, the sentence term up to 2 years has the highest number of convicted persons, followed by convicted persons with fine. In 2017, out of 5,426 convicted persons for the category other criminal offences, 63.3 % of them are sentenced in prison up to 2 years, 17.9 % of them are convicted with fine, 14.4 % convicted to 2-5 years in prison, 3.9 % of them are convicted 5-10 years in prison and 0.4 % more than 10 years. This share of convicted persons by sentenced term in the total of convicted persons for the category other criminal offences is shown in the figure below.

**FIGURE 20**

The share of each sentenced term of the total number of convicted persons for the category other criminal offences, for the period 2015-2017



### 3.2.5 JUVENILES

This section presents result for juveniles, who are convicted persons between the age of 14 and 17 years.

In 2017, the number of total convicted persons was 10,903, 283 of them were juveniles. The number of convicted juveniles shows a decrease by 52.9 % during the period 2015-2017, meanwhile the number of convicted adults has decreased by 31.7 % from 2015 to 2017.

Of the total convicted persons in 2017, 2.6 % were juveniles. The share of convicted juveniles has decreased during the period 2015-2017; the share has ranged from 3.7 % to 2.6 %.

**FIGURE 21**

The share of juveniles and adults of the total number of convicted persons, for the period 2015-2017

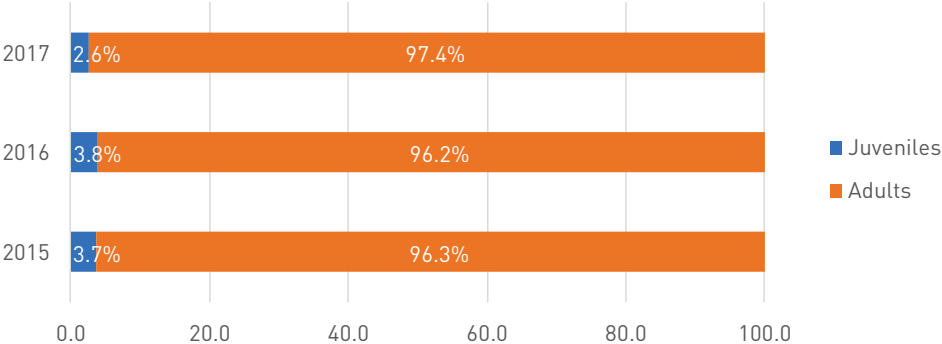
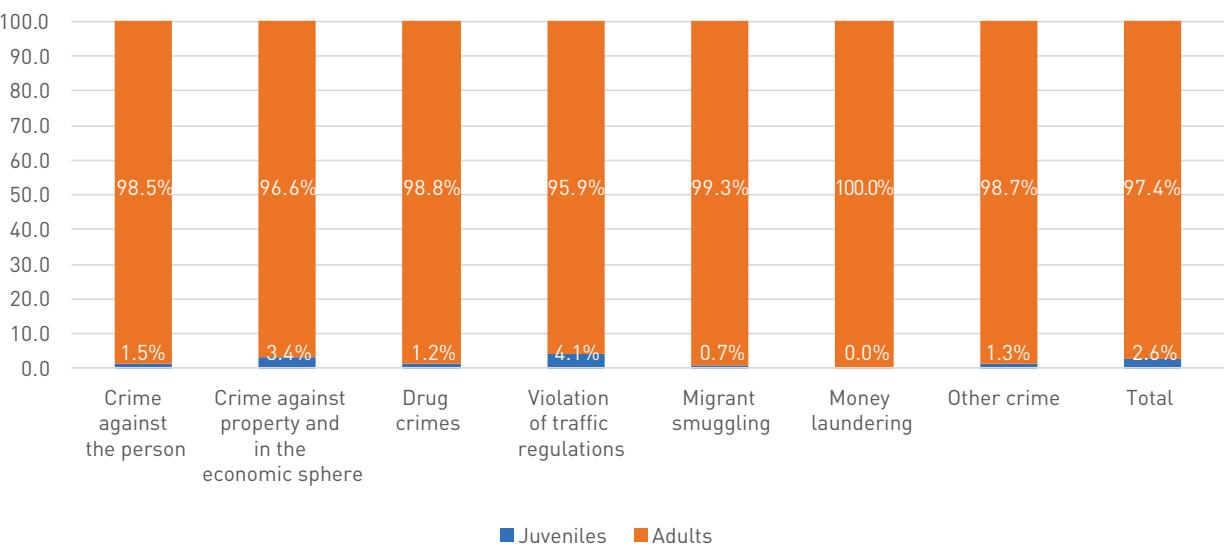


Figure below presents the share of convicted juveniles and convicted adults by crime categories. As it is seen from the figure below, the percentage that juvenile occupy in the total of convicted persons is fewer than 4 %. The share of convicted juveniles out of the total number of convicted persons is higher for crimes related to violation of traffic regulations and for crimes against property and in the economic sphere compared to the other crimes categories.

**FIGURE 22**

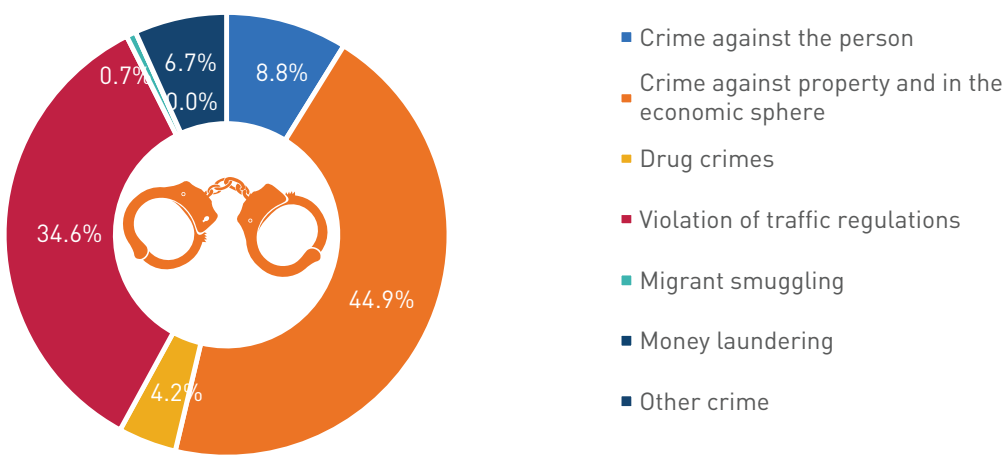
The share of juveniles and adults of the number of convicted persons in each crime category in 2017



In the figure 23 it is shown that in 2017, from the total of 283 convicted juveniles, 44.9 % of them are convicted for crimes against property and in economic sphere, 34.6 % for violation of traffic regulations and 8.8 % for crimes against the person.

**FIGURE 23**

The share of each crime category of the total number of convicted juveniles in 2017



In Appendix, table 3.5, is presented the total number of convicted juveniles and adults by crime categories.

### 3.2.5.1. CONVICTED JUVENILES FOR CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

In 2017 there were 1,695 convicted persons for crimes against the person, 25 of these were juveniles. The number of convicted juveniles has decreased during the period 2015-2017. The number of convicted juveniles increased by 81.3 % from 2015 to 2016, and then it decreased with 56.9 % from 2016 to 2017.

Of the convicted persons for crimes against the person in 2017, 1.5 % were juvenile. The share of convicted juveniles has ranged from 1.4 % to 2.5 %.

**FIGURE 24**

The share of juveniles and adults of the number of convicted persons for crime against the person, for the period 2015-2017

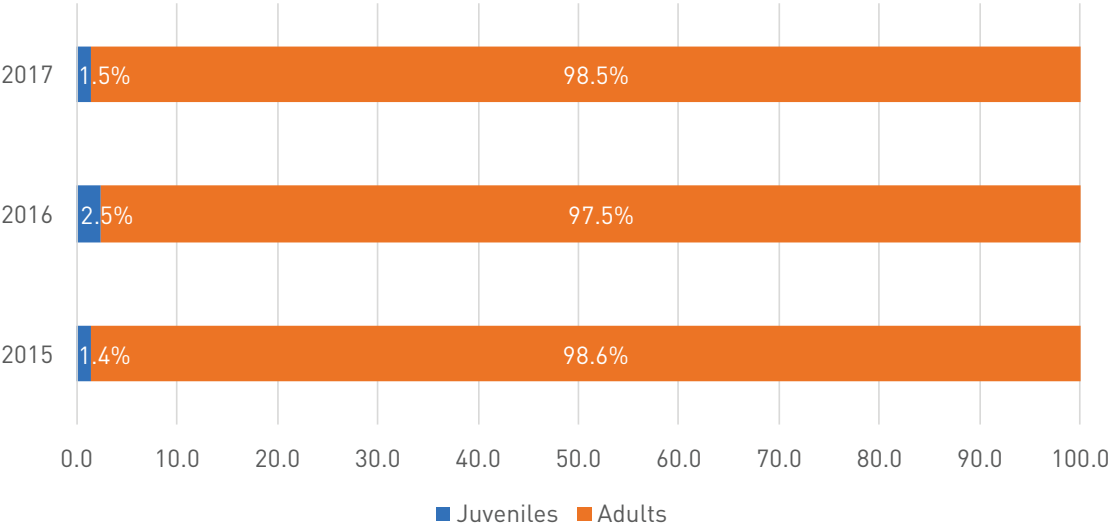
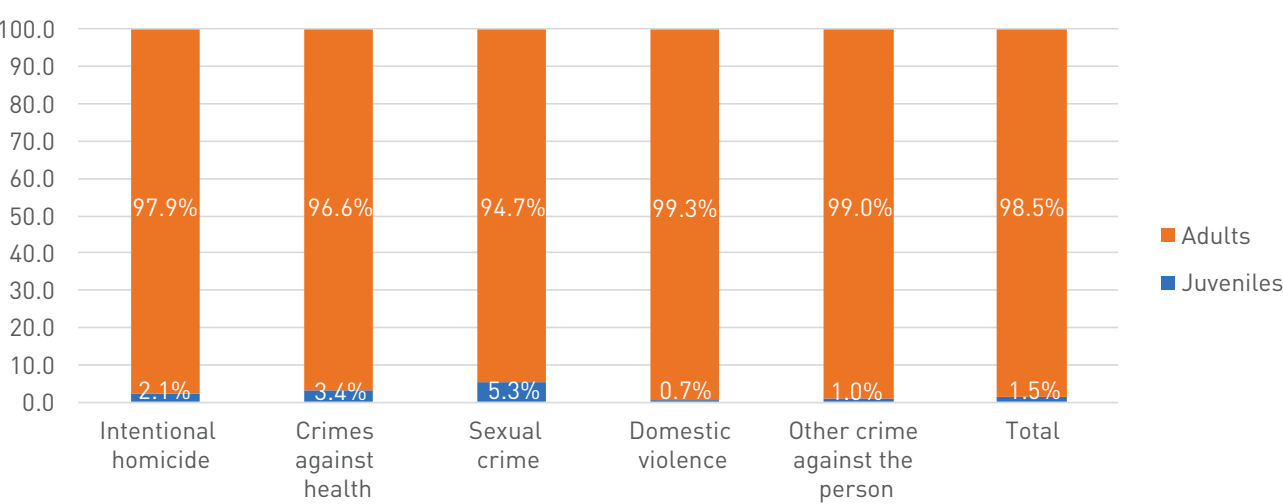


Figure below presents the share of convicted juveniles and adults by subcategories. As it is seen from the figure, for crimes against the persons convicted, juveniles occupy a small percentage, fewer than 6.0 % in all of the subcategories in crimes against the person.

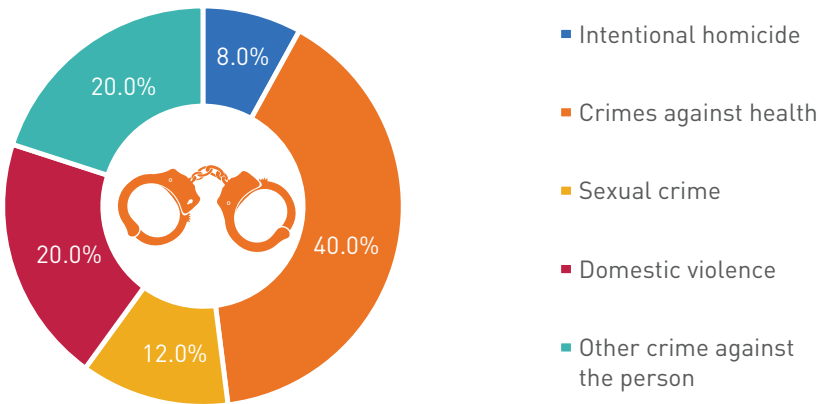
**FIGURE 25**

The share of juveniles and adults of the number of convicted persons in each subcategory for crime against the person in 2017



The figure 26 shows that the number of convicted juvenile is higher for crimes against health, domestic violence and for other crimes against the person compared to the other subcategories in crimes against the person. In 2017, from the total of 25 convicted juvenile, 40.0 % of them are convicted for crimes against health, and 20.0 % each in the subcategories domestic violence and other crimes against the person.

**FIGURE 26**  
The share of each subcategory of the number of convicted juveniles for crime against the person in 2017



Appendix table 3.6, presents the number of juvenile and adult convicted for crime against the person for the subcategories presented above.

### 3.2.5.2 CONVICTED JUVENILES FOR CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE

In 2017 there were 3,782 convicted persons for crimes against property and in the economic sphere, 127 of these were juveniles. The number of convicted juveniles has decreased during the period 2015-2017. The number of convicted juveniles decreased by 26.9 % from 2015 to 2016, and then it decreased again by 46.2% from 2016 to 2017.

Of the convicted persons for crimes against persons in 2017, 3.4 % were juvenile. The share of convicted juveniles has decreased during the period, from a share of 4.5 % in 2015 to 3.4 % in 2017.

**FIGURE 27**  
The share of juveniles and adults of the number of convicted persons for crime against property and in the economic sphere, for the period 2015-2017

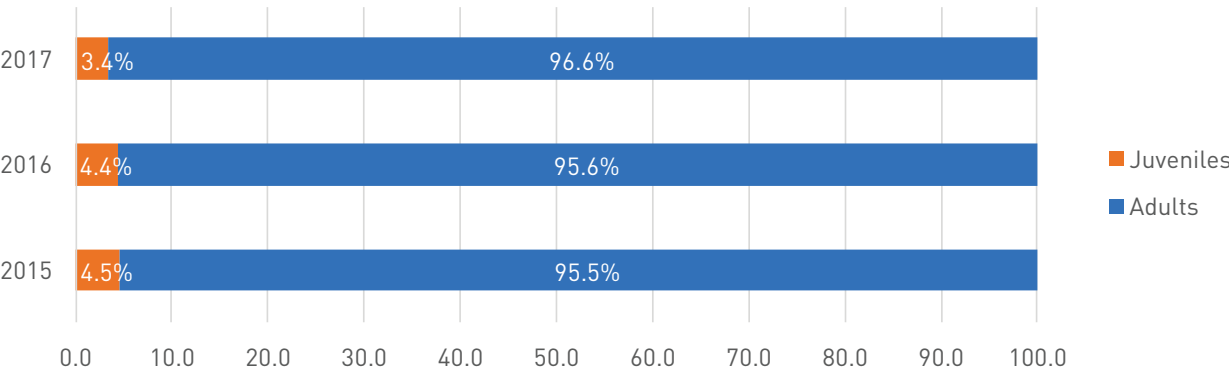
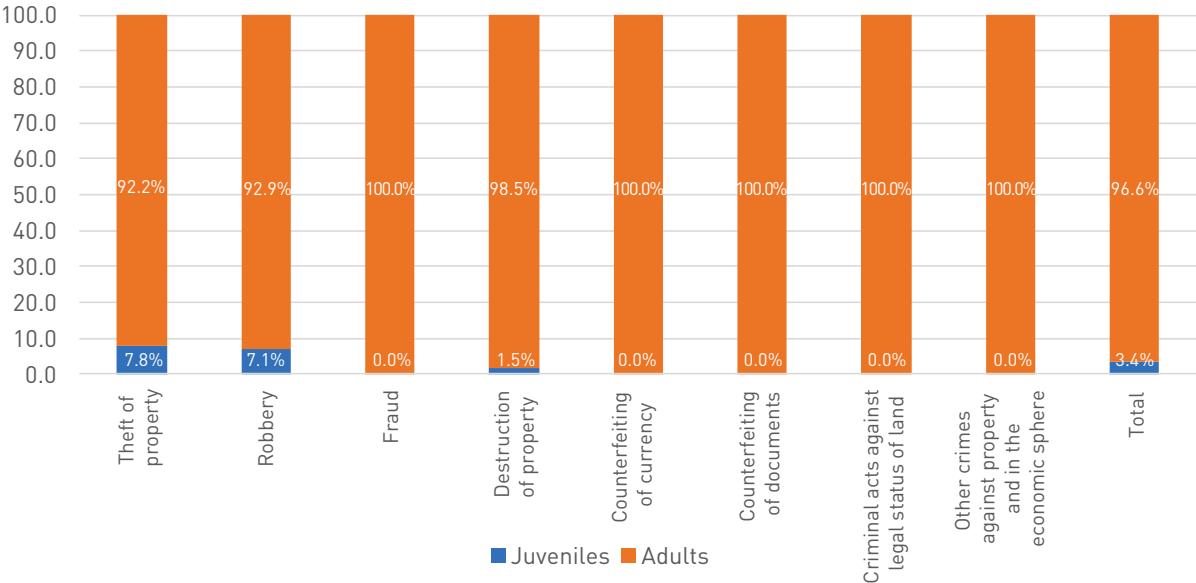


Figure below presents the share of convicted juveniles by subcategories. As shown from the figure, convicted juveniles occupies a small percentage, fewer than 8 % in all of the subcategories in crimes against property and in the economic sphere. The figure shows that convicted juveniles only occur in three of the eight subcategories.

**FIGURE 28**

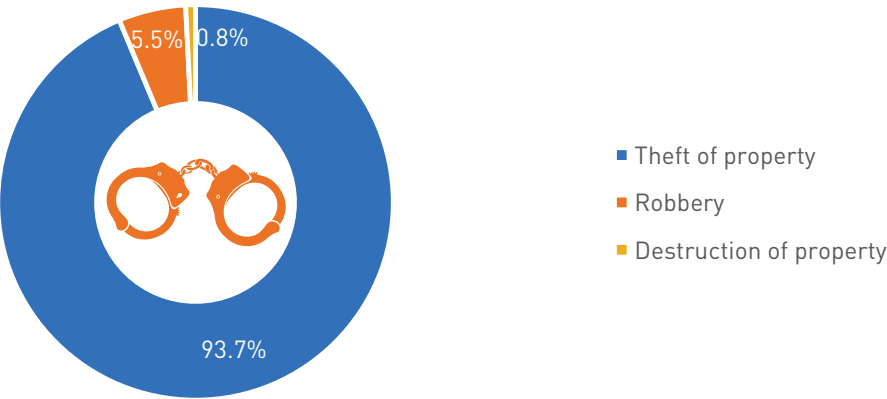
The share of juveniles and adults of the number of convicted persons in each subcategory for crime against property and in the economic sphere in 2017



The figure 29 shows the share of each subcategory where juveniles are convicted for. In 2017, from the total of 127 convicted juvenile for crimes against property and in economic sphere, 93.7 % of them are convicted for theft of property, 5.5 % for robbery and 0.8 % for destruction of property.

**FIGURE 29**

The share of each subcategory of the number of convicted juveniles for crime against property and in the economic sphere in 2017



Appendix table 3.7 shows the number of convicted juveniles and adults for crime against property and in economic sphere for the subcategories presented above.

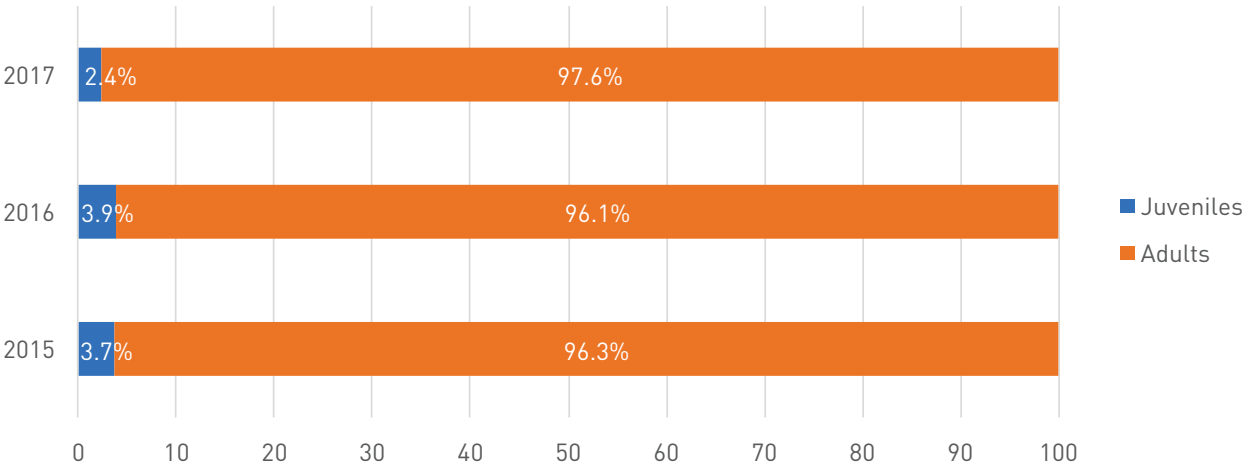
### 3.2.5.3. CONVICTED JUVENILES FOR THE CATEGORY OTHER CRIMINAL OFFENCES

In 2017 there were 5,426 convicted persons for the category other criminal offences, 131 of these were juveniles. The number of convicted juveniles has decreased during the period 2015-2017. The number of convicted juveniles first increased by 8.9 % from 2015 to 2016, and then it decreased by 51.1% from 2016 to 2017.

Of the convicted persons for the category other criminal offences in 2017, 2.4 % were juvenile. The share of convicted juveniles has decreased during the period, from a share of 3.7 % in 2015.

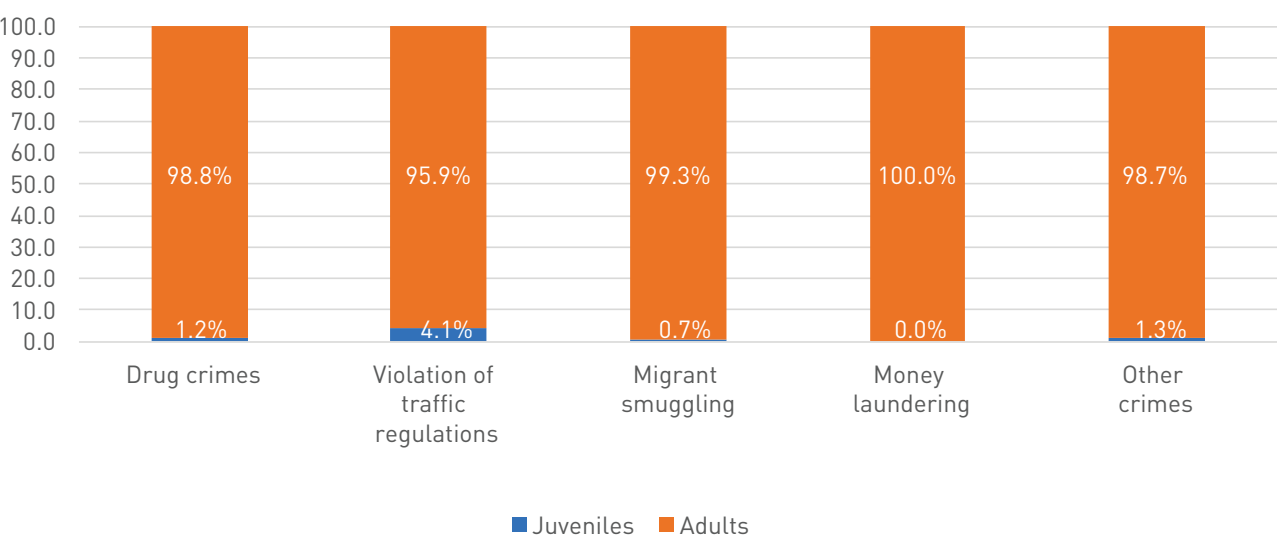
**FIGURE 30**

The share of juveniles and adults of the number of convicted persons for the category other criminal offences, for the period 2015-2017



**FIGURE 31**

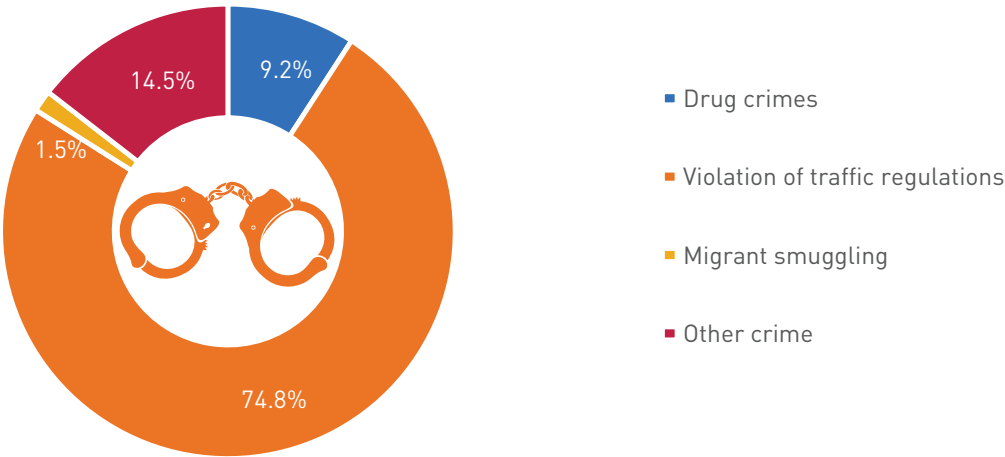
The share of juveniles and adults of the number of convicted persons in each for the category other criminal offences in 2017



The figure 32 shows the share of each subcategory where juveniles are convicted for. In 2017, from the total of 131 convicted juvenile for the category other criminal offences, 74.8 % of them are convicted for violation of traffic regulations, 9.2 % for drug crimes, 1.5 % for migrant smuggling and 14.5 % for other crimes.

**FIGURE 32**

The share of each subcategory of the number of convicted juveniles for the category other criminal offences in 2017





# PRISONERS, INMATES AND DETAINEES

## 4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents data on the persons held at correctional institutions. The data will be presented by criminal offences, sex, age structure and level of education of prisoners. First there will be a presentation of the total population of the correctional institutions, the second section will present data of the inmates and the third section presents data on detainees. Note that the criminal offences presented in this chapter are not comparable with the classification of criminal offences in the previous chapters. The source of data is the General Directorate of Prison and reflects data for 2 years, 2016 and 2017.

### 4.1.1 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS POPULATION

The population of correctional institutions shows the total number of persons held in prisons, pre-trial detention centre, juvenile detention institutions and hospital prisons until the 31st of December each year.

### 4.1.2 INMATES

Persons held in prison, juvenile prison or prison hospital refer to persons sentenced to prison with a final decision of conviction in prison. The statistics show the number of inmates until the 31st of December.

**TABLE 1**

The number and share of detainees and inmates of the total population held at correctional centres, 2016-2017

Persons at the correctional institutions	Nr			Share		
	Detainees	Inmate	Total	Detainees	Inmate	Total
2016	2,842	3,104	5,946	47.8	52.2	100.0
2017	2,335	3,083	5,418	43.1	56.9	100.0

**TABLE 2**

The number of persons at correctional institutions by sex and in relation to population [rate], for the years 2016-2017

Persons at the correctional institutions	Nr			Rate		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2016	103	5,843	5,946	0.7	40.1	20.7
2017	95	5,323	5,418	0.7	36.8	18.9

### 4.1.3. DETAINEES

Persons held at pre-trial detention centres, on the 31st of December of the actual year, against whom a security measure is taken, detention or arrest in prison.

## 4.2. PERSONS HELD AT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

In 2017, the number of persons held at correctional institutions was 5,418 (on 31st December). This number decreased by 8.9 % from the previous year. In 2017, 43.1 % of the persons held at the correctional institutions were detainees, while the remaining 56.9 % were inmates (sentenced prisoners). The percentage of pre-trial detainees was higher in 2016, with 47.8 %. From 2016 to 2017 the correctional institutions population per 10 thousand inhabitants decreased from 20.7 to 18.9.

In 2017, 95 of the persons held at the correctional institutions were women. While in 2016, 105 of the persons held at the correctional institutions (5,946) were women. In 2017, the number of women at the correctional institutions constituted 1.8 % of the total.

4.2.1 PERSONS HELD AT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY CRIMINAL OFFENCES

In this section we will present some of the offences, the persons held at correctional institutions are held for. The data presents the total of persons held at correctional institutions at the end of the year - not how many were admitted to correctional institution at a given date, therefore the number of persons held for a specific offence will be affected by the length of the time served, hence the high number of persons held for murder.

The persons held at correctional institutions for murder (intentional homicide, manslaughter and other murder) were 994 in 2017, 33 persons or 3.4 % more than 2016.

Of the persons held at correctional institutions in 2017, the highest share of persons was held for drug crimes (production and sale of narcotics, cultivation of narcotic plants, trafficking of narcotics, organising and leading criminal organisations related to drugs and other criminal offences related to drug crimes), 1,598 person or 29.5 % of the total. The number of persons held at correctional institutions for drug crimes increased by 4.4 % from the previous year.

The number of persons held at correctional institutions for offences related to theft (theft, theft of electric power, other theft and armed and violent robbery), in 2017, was 1,049 or 19.4 %. This number had increased with 93 persons or 9.7 % since 2016.

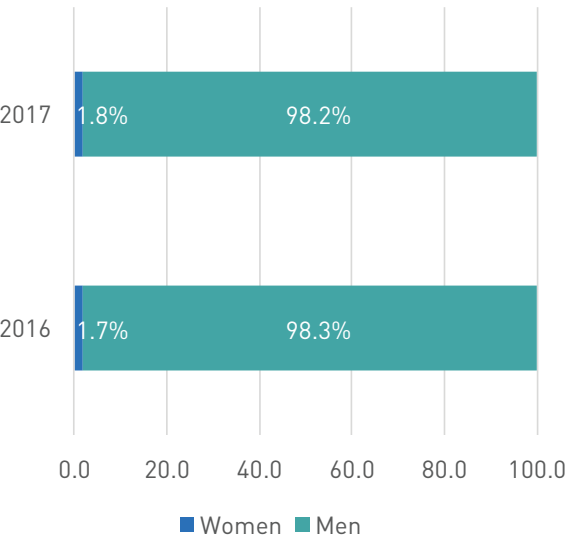
TABLE 3

The number of person held at correctional institutions, change in number and percent by criminal offence for the years 2016-2017

Criminal offences	2016	2017	Change in nr	Change in %
Thefts	956	1,049	93	9.7
Murder	961	994	33	3.4
Injuries	100	103	3	3.0
Violent sexual and homosexual relations	83	90	7	8.4
Drug crimes	1,530	1,598	68	4.4
Criminal organization	22	26	4	18.2
Fraud	53	99	46	86.8
Exploitation of prostitution	58	90	32	55.2
Domestic violence	286	377	91	31.8
Other	1,897	992	-905	-47.7
Total	5,946	5,418	-528	-8.9

FIGURE 1

The share of each sex of the correctional institutions population for the years 2016-2017



Of the population in correctional institutions in 2017, 377 persons were held for domestic violence which is an increase by 31.8 % from the previous year. Between 2016 and 2017 the persons at correctional institutions held for violent sexual relations and homosexual relations (violent sexual or homosexual relations and sexual or homosexual relations with minors) increased from 83 to 90. During the same time the number persons held at correctional institutions for serious intentional injury increased from 100 in 2016 to 103 in 2017. More detailed data about the number of person held at correctional institutions by criminal offence can be found in the table 4.1 in appendix.

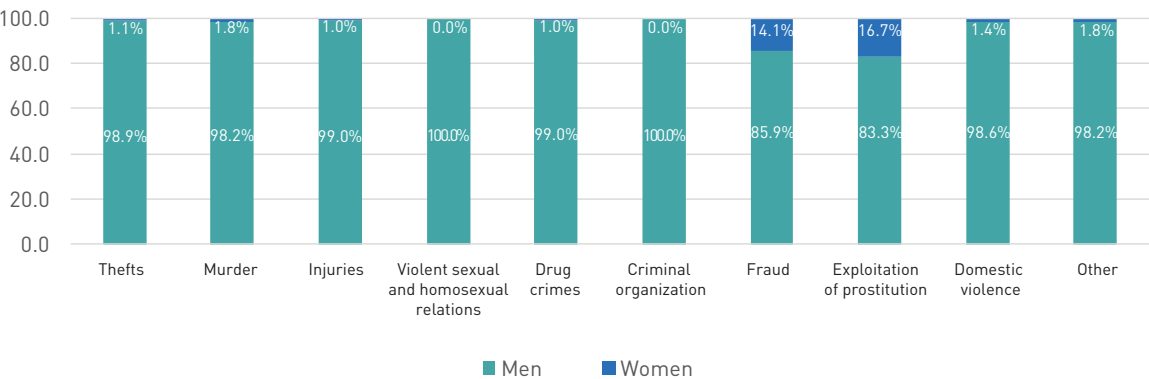
## 4.2.2 SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS HELD AT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Of the persons held at correctional institutions in 2017, there were 95 women, 8 less than the previous year.

Men constitute the majority of those held at correctional institutions compared to all types of offences. Although women consist of no more than 1.8 % or less of the total of persons at the correctional institutions for most crime types, for crimes related to exploitation of prostitution and fraud, women consist of 14.1 % and 16.7 % of the persons at correctional institutions.

FIGURE 2

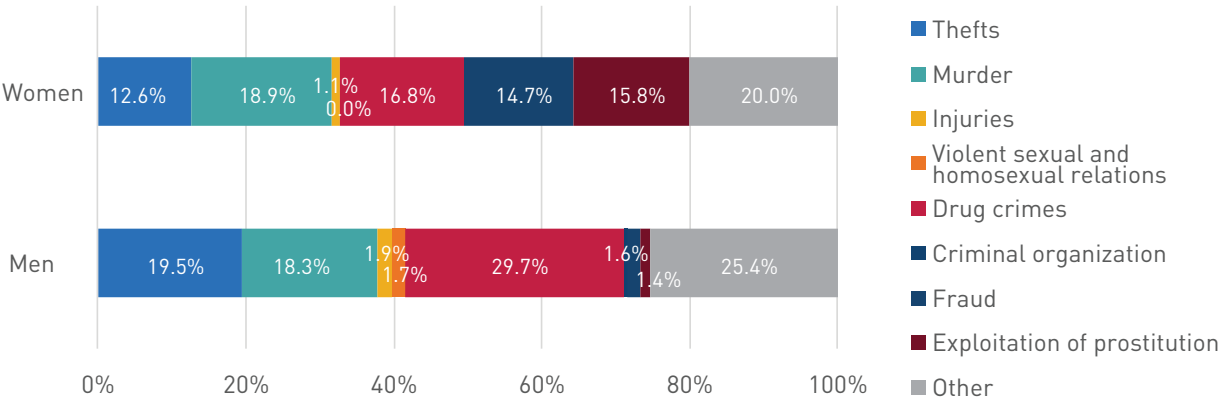
The share of each sex of the persons at correctional institutions by criminal offence, 2017



Of the women held at correctional institutions 16.8 % were held for drug crimes, while the figure for men was 29.7 %. For crimes related to theft the number was 19.5 % and 12.6 % respectively. For murder the share of women and men held in correctional institutions were the same, 18.9 % of the women held at correctional institutions were held for murder and 18.3 % of the men. Hence, a majority of the women held at correctional institutions were held for murder, drug crimes, and exploitation to prostitution, fraud and theft. The majority of the men held at correctional institutions were held for drug crimes, thefts and murder.

FIGURE 3

The share of the criminal offence of persons held at correctional institutions by sex, 2017



More detailed data about the number of person held at correctional institutions by criminal offence and sex can be found in the table 4.2 in appendix.

## 4.2.3 AGE STRUCTURE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS POPULATION

Between 2016 and 2017, the age structure of persons held at the correctional institutions has changed. In 2017, 50.6 % of the persons held at correctional institutions were younger than 30 years of age, while in 2016, they constituted 39.3 % of the persons in correctional institutions.

**TABLE 4**

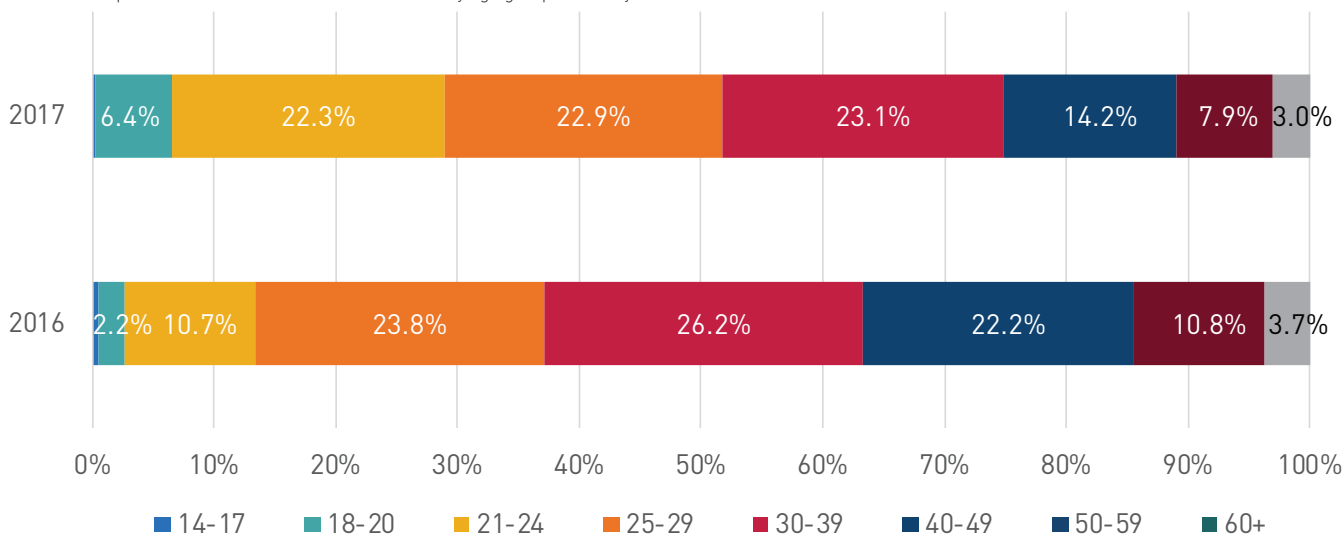
The number of persons held at correctional institutions, the change in number and in percent by age groups, for the years 2016 and 2017

Age group	2016	2017	Change in nr	Change in %
	Nr	Nr		
14-17	58	39	-19	-32.8
18-20	268	407	139	51.9
21-24	717	1,148	431	60.1
25-29	1,291	1,148	-143	-11.1
30-39	1,617	1,289	-328	-20.3
40-49	1,215	811	-404	-33.3
50-59	633	440	-193	-30.5
60+	147	136	-11	-7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,946</b>	<b>5,418</b>	<b>-528</b>	<b>-8.9</b>

Of the persons held at correctional institutions in 2017, 7.5 % were 18-20 years of age, 21.2 % were 21-24 years of age, 21.2 % were 25-29 years of age, 23.8 % were 30-39 years of age, 15.0 % were 40-49 years of age, 8.1 % were 50-59 years of age and 2.5 % were aged 60 or older. During the period 2016 – 2017, the number of prisoners increased for age-groups 18 – 20 years of age and 21 – 24 years of age, respectively by 51.9 % and 60.1 %. For all other age-groups the numbers decreased.

**FIGURE 4**

The share of persons held at correctional institutions by age groups for the years 2016-2017

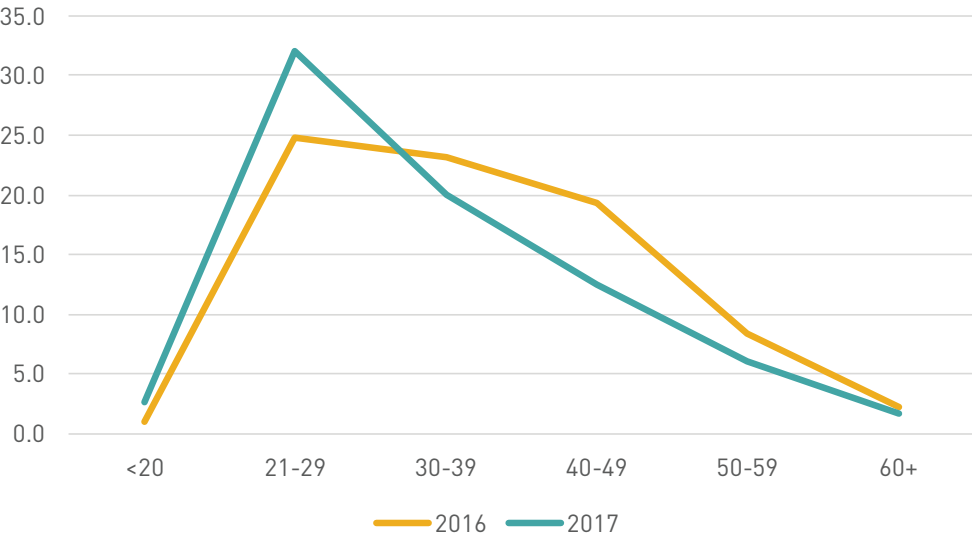


The number of persons held at correctional institutions per 10 thousand inhabitants, in 2017, was the highest for the age-group 21 – 29 years of age, with 52.8, while in 2016 the highest rate was for same age-group, 21 – 29 years of age with 46.4 prisoners per 10 thousand inhabitants.

The lowest rate of persons held at correctional institutions per 10 thousand inhabitants, was of the age group under 20 years old and above 60 years of age, for the two years.

**FIGURE 5**

Number of persons held at correctional institutions in relation to population (rate) by 10 year age groups for the years 2016-2017

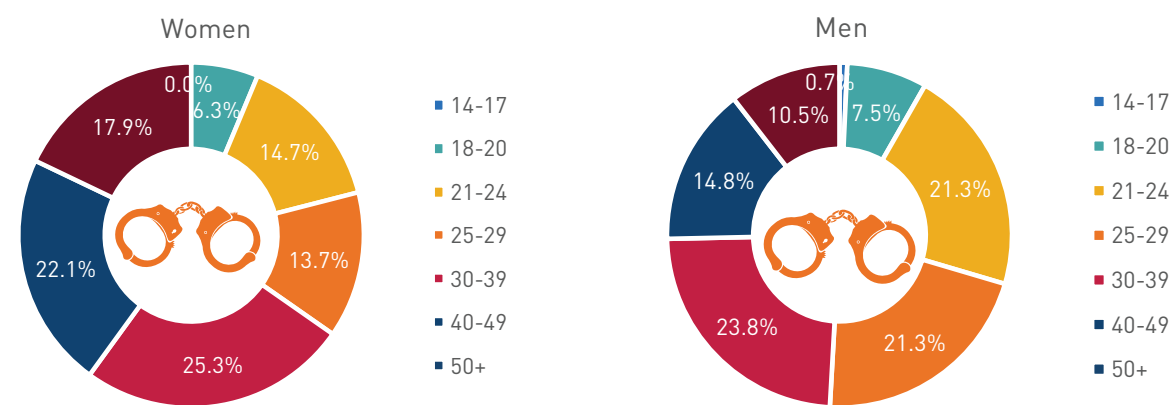


In 2017, a majority (65.3 %) of the women in correctional institutions were aged 30 or older, contrary to the total of persons in correctional institutions for which the share was 49.4 % for the same age-group. From the women at correctional institutions, 6.3 % were 18-20 years of age.

In 2017, little less than half (49.1 %) of the men in correctional institutions were aged 30 or older. Of the men at correctional institutions the largest age-group was 30-39 years old which constituted 23.8 %. Of the men at correctional institutions, 7.5 % were 18-20 years of age.

**FIGURE 6**

The share of women and men held at correctional institutions by age groups, 2017



## 4.2.4 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS POPULATION

For the majority (67.9 %) of the persons at correctional institutions in 2017 the highest level of education was Lower Secondary or a lower level. For 51.9 % of the persons at correctional institutions the highest level of education was Lower Secondary. The highest level of education in 2017 for 26.0 % of the persons at correctional institutions was Upper Secondary. This figure was 27.1 % in 2016. The number of persons at correctional institutions with a higher education, in 2017, it was 333, consisting of 6.1 % of the total. In 2016, there were 450 persons with a higher education and they constituted 7.6 % of the total.

For both women and men held at correctional institutions it is most common for Lower Secondary to be the highest achieved educational level, 46.3 % and 52.0 % in 2017. For men there is the same pattern for 2016, while for women the distribution is almost equal between, primary education, lower secondary and upper secondary, the share varies between 22.3 % and 26.2 %. The shift 2017 is between primary and lower secondary education.

**TABLE 5**

The number and share of women and men held at correctional institutions by level of education for the years 2016-2017

	2016						2017					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
Level of education	Nr	% of total	Nr	% of total	Nr	% of total	Nr	% of total	Nr	% of total	Nr	% of total
No education	8	7.8%	246	4.5%	254	4.3%	2	2.1%	215	4.0%	217	4.0%
Primary Education	27	26.2%	556	10.1%	583	9.8%	7	7.4%	641	12.0%	648	12.0%
Lower Secondary (Compulsory Education)	26	25.2%	2,974	54.2%	3,000	50.5%	44	46.3%	2,770	52.0%	2,814	51.9%
Upper secondary	23	22.3%	1,591	29.0%	1,614	27.1%	23	24.2%	1,383	26.0%	1,406	26.0%
Higher Education	19	18.4%	431	7.9%	450	7.6%	19	20.0%	314	5.9%	333	6.1%
Unknown	0	0.0%	45	0.8%	45	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,483</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,946</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,323</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,418</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 4.2.5 RECIDIVIZMI

Recidivists are persons who have repeated a criminal offence after finishing a previous sentence. Recidivists are divided into general and specific. General recidivists are persons that are imprisoned for a different criminal offence from the previous one that they were sentenced; specific recidivists are those that were sentenced for the same criminal offence as the previous one. Of the total persons in correctional institutions 513 or 9.5 % were recidivists in 2017. In 2016, the number of recidivist was lower, 481 persons, about 8.1 % of the correctional institutions population. A majority of the recidivist were general recidivist in 2017, 70.4 % of the total numbers of recidivist were general and 29.6 % were specific. In 2016, 66.9 % were general and 33.1 % specific recidivist.

## 4.3 INMATES

Persons held in prison, juvenile prison and prison hospitals refer to persons sentenced to prison with a final decision of conviction in prison. The statistics show the number of inmates on 31st of December.

The number of inmates in prison (on 31st December) was 3,083 in 2017. Compared to the year 2016, the number of inmates decreased by 21 people or 0.7 %. In relation to the population, 2017 marks 10.7 inmates per 10 thousand inhabitants, in 2016 this rate was approximately the same, 10.8 inmates per 10 thousand inhabitants.

**TABLE 6**

The number of inmates in absolute value and in relation to population (rate) by sex for the years 2016-2017

Inmates	Nr			Rate		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
<b>2016</b>	56	3,048	3104	0.4	20.9	10.8
<b>2017</b>	54	3,029	3083	0.4	20.9	10.7

### 4.3.1 INMATES BY CRIMINAL OFFENCE

Of those held in a prison during 2017, 822 persons or 26.6 % was held in prison for murder. Another 25.5 % (787) was held in prison for drug offences, 19.4 % was held for theft offences and 4.4 % for domestic violence. From these categories of criminal offences, the number of inmates for domestic violence has increased with 51.1 %, between 2016 and 2017. While the number of inmates for criminal offences related to theft has increased with 10.1 % from 2016. Inmates held for murder was nearly the same both 2016 and 2017. In the same period the number of inmates held for drug offences decreased by 12.8 %. More detailed data about the number of inmates by criminal offence can be found in the table 4.3 in appendix.

**TABLE 7**

The number of inmates by criminal offence, the change in number and change in percent for the years 2016 and 2017

Inmates	2016	2017	Change in nr	Change in %
Thefts	544	599	55	10.1
Murder	821	822	1	0.1
Serious intentional injury	60	46	-14	-23.3
Violent sexual and homosexual relations	61	49	-12	-19.7
Drug crimes	903	787	-116	-12.8
Criminal organization	6	14	8	133.3
Fraud	32	64	32	100.0
Exploitation of prostitution	37	54	17	45.9
Domestic violence	90	136	46	51.1
Other	550	512	-38	-6.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-0.7</b>

### 4.3.2. AGE STRUCTURE OF INMATES

From 2016 to 2017, the age structure of the inmates has changed. In 2017, little over half (51.7 %) of the inmates were younger than 30 years old, while in 2016 just 37.1 % of the inmates were younger than 30 years old.

TABLE 8

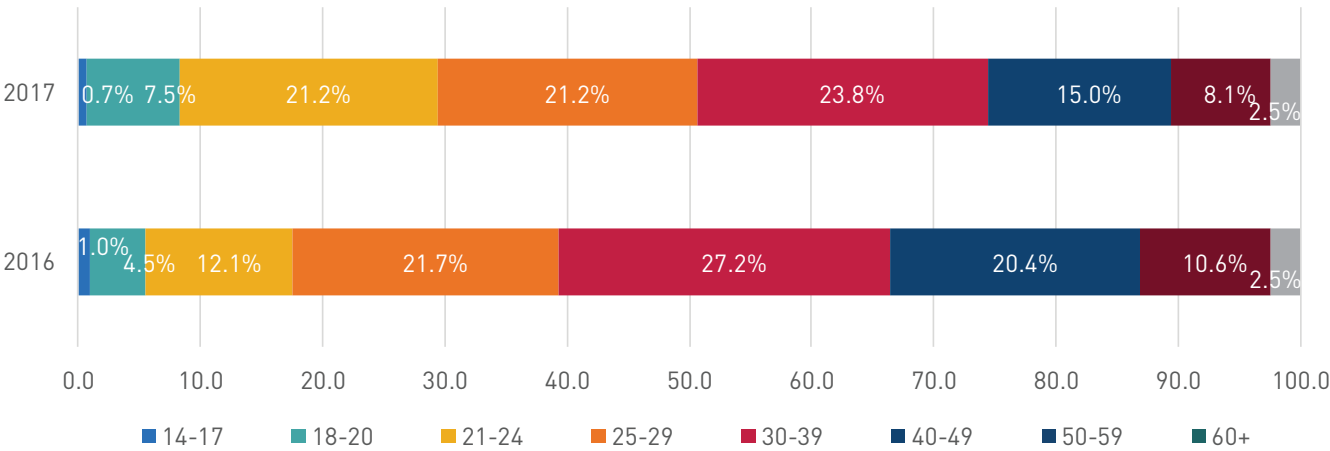
The number of inmates by criminal offence, the change in number and change in percent for the years 2016 and 2017

Age group	2016	2017		
	Nr	Nr	Change in nr	Change in %
14-17	15	7	-8	-53,3
18-20	68	196	128	188,2
21-24	331	688	357	107,9
25-29	739	705	-34	-4,6
30-39	812	711	-101	-12,4
40-49	689	438	-251	-36,4
50-59	335	244	-91	-27,2
60+	115	94	-21	-18,3
Total	3,104	3,083	-21	-0,7

The age group with the highest number of inmates in 2016 and 2017 is that of 30-39 years of age.

FIGURE 7.

The share of inmates held at correctional institutions by age groups for the years 2016-2017



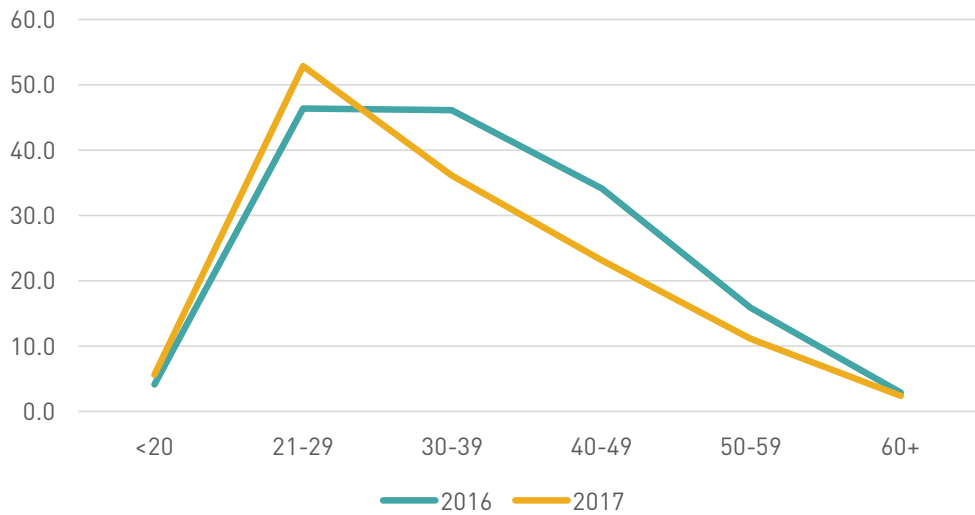
More detailed data about the number of inmates by criminal offence and age group can be found in the table 4.4 in appendix.



The number of inmates per 10 thousand inhabitants, from 2016 to 2017, has increased for ages younger than 30 years old. During the same period this number decreased for all ages of 30 years and older. The age group 21 – 29 had the highest number of inmates per 10 thousand inhabitants in 2016, with 24.7. It then increased sharply, in 2017, to 32.0, showing even stronger differences with other age groups. The total number of inmates per 10 thousand inhabitants changed very little between the two years, from 10.8 in 2016 to 10.7 in 2017.

FIGURE 8

Number of inmates in relation to population (rate) by 10 year age groups for the years 2016-2017



#### 4.4 DETAINEES

Detainees are persons held at pre-trial detention centres at the 31st of December the given year.

In 2017, there were 2,335 detainees, about 43.1 % of all the persons held at correctional institutions. Compared to the 2016, the number of detainees had decreased by 507 people, or 17.8 %. In 2017, the number of detainees per 10 thousand inhabitants was 8.1 and for 2016 it was 9.9 detainees. The rate of men detainees is higher compared to the rate for women.

TABLE 9

The number of detainees in absolute value and in relation to population (pre trial detention rate) by sex for the years 2016-2017

Detainees	Nr			Rate		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2016	47	2,795	2,842	0.3	19.2	9.9
2017	41	2,294	2,335	0.3	15.9	8.1

## 4.4.1. DETAINEES BY CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Of those held in pre-trial detention during 2017, 811 or 34.7 % were detained for drug offences, 19.3 % for theft offences, 10.3 % for domestic violence and 172 persons for murder. The number of detainees for all these categories of criminal offences has increased compared to 2016. The number of detainees for criminal offences related to drugs has increased by 29.3 % from 2016. Whereas for the same period the number of detainees for domestic violence, criminal offences related to murder and criminal offences related to theft have increased with 23.0 %, 22.9 % and 9.2 % respectively.

**TABLE 10**

The number of detainees by criminal offence, the change in number and change in percent for the years 2016 and 2017

Offences	2016	2017	Change in nr	Change in %
Theft	412	450	38	9.2
Murder	140	172	32	22.9
Serious intentional injury	40	57	17	42.5
Violent sexual and homosexual relations	22	41	19	86.4
Drug crimes	627	811	184	29.3
Criminal organization	16	12	-4	-25.0
Fraud	21	35	14	66.7
Exploitation of prostitution	21	36	15	71.4
Domestic violence	196	241	45	23.0
Other	1,347	480	-867	-64.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>-507</b>	<b>-17.8</b>

You will find more detailed information for the age-groups and the criminal offence for what they were sentenced in the appendix table 4.5.

## 4.4.2. AGE STRUCTURE OF DETAINEES

Persons in pre-trial detention have increased for age-groups 18-20 years of age, 21-24 years of age and for persons aged 60 and over, for other age-groups the number has decreased. In 2017, 49.1 % of the detainees were younger than 30 years, in 2016, 41.6 were younger than 30 years.

**TABLE 11**

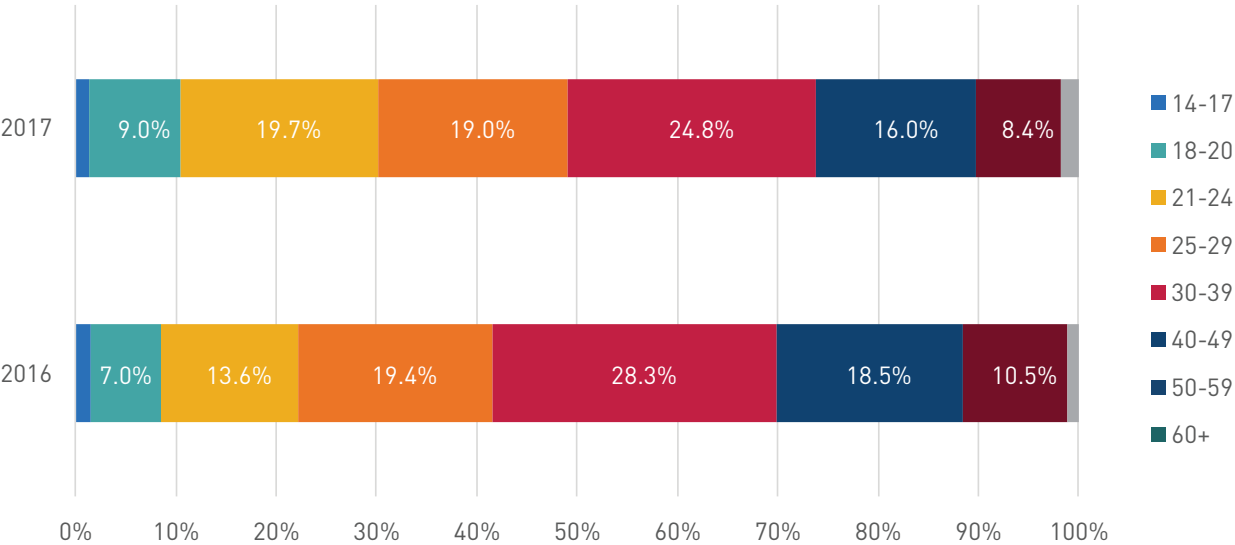
The absolute number, change in numbers and in percent of detainees by age groups for the years 2016 and 2017

Age group	2016	2017	Change in nr	Change in %
14-17	43	32	-11	-25,6
18-20	200	211	11	5,5
21-24	386	460	74	19,2
25-29	552	443	-109	-19,7
30-39	805	578	-227	-28,2
40-49	526	373	-153	-29,1
50-59	298	196	-102	-34,2
60+	32	42	10	31,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>-507</b>	<b>-17,8</b>

Of the detainees a majority in 2016 and 2017 are between 21 and 49 years of age. The highest proportion of detainees was 30-39 years old, for both 2016 and 2017.

**FIGURE 9**

The share of detainees held at pre-trial detention centres by age groups for the years 2016 and 2017

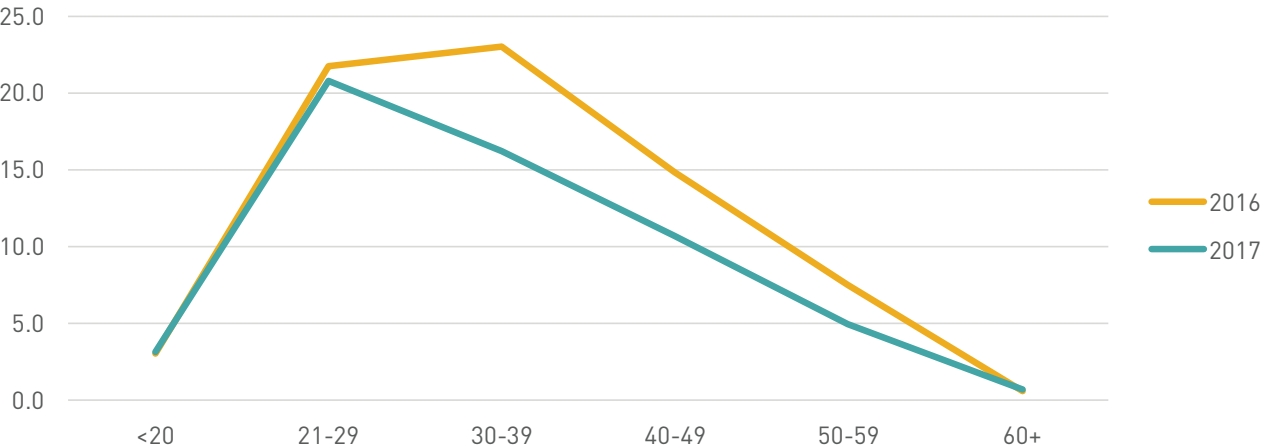


More detailed data about the number of inmates by criminal offence and age group can be found in the table 4.6 in appendix.

In relation to the population, the age group 21 - 29 years old had the highest rate of detainees per 10 thousand inhabitants. Detainees aged 30 and younger and aged 60 and older per 10 thousand inhabitants are nearly the same for 2016 and 2017. Compared to 2016 detainees per 10 thousand inhabitants aged between 30 and 59 have decreased. In 2016 the number of detainees aged 30 to 39 years old per 10 thousand inhabitants had the highest rate. While in 2017 persons between 21 and 29 years old had the highest rate.

**FIGURE 10.**

Number of detainees in relation to population (rate) by 10 year age groups for the years 2016-2017



## 4.5 JUVENILES

This section presents data on juvenile held at correctional institutions by criminal offences are held for. First is presented the total number of juvenile in prison, then juvenile inmates and detainees by criminal offences.

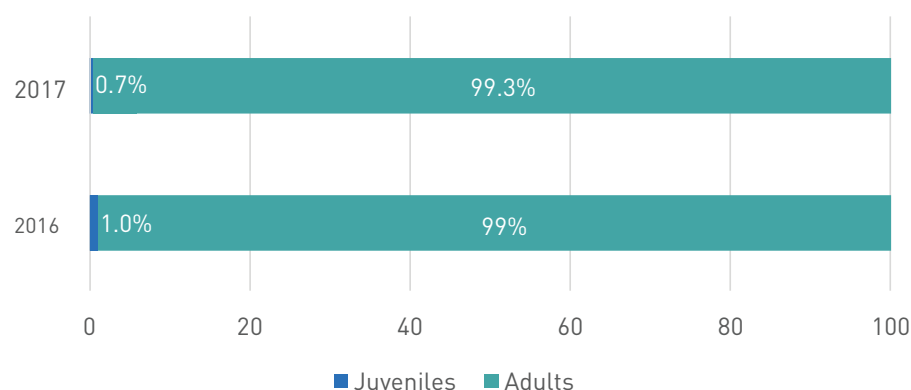
### Juveniles held at correctional institution

In 2017, 39 juveniles were held at correctional institution. The number of juveniles held at correctional institution has decreased between 2016 and 2017 with 32.8 %, while the number of adults decreased by 8.6 %.

Of the total number of persons held at correctional institution 2017, juveniles occupied 0.7 % and in 2016 the share was 1 %.

**FIGURE 11**

The share of juveniles and adults of the total number of persons held at correctional institutions for the years 2016 and 2017

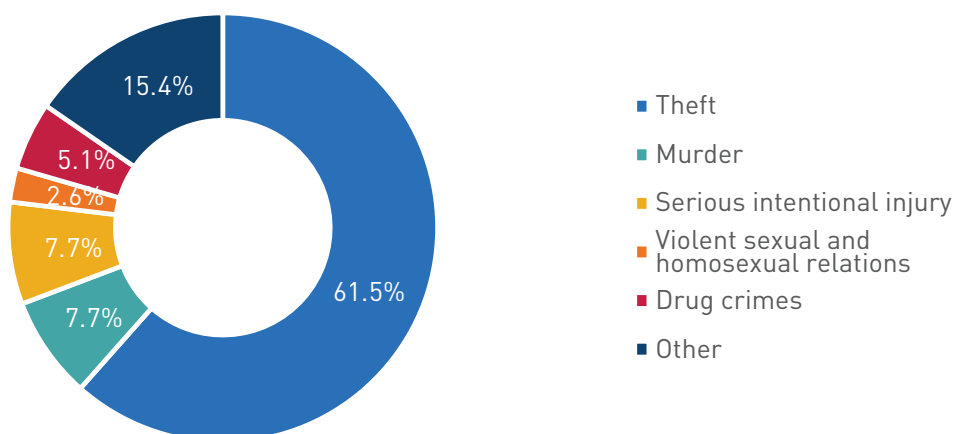


### Juveniles held at correctional institution by criminal offences

Në vitin 2017, nga totali i të burgosurve të mitur, të miturit e burgosur për vjedhje përbëjnë grupin më të madh, 61,5 %, ndjekur nga të miturit e burgosur për vepra të tjera penale, 15,4 %.

**FIGURE 12**

The share of each subcategory of the number of juveniles held at correctional institutions in 2017



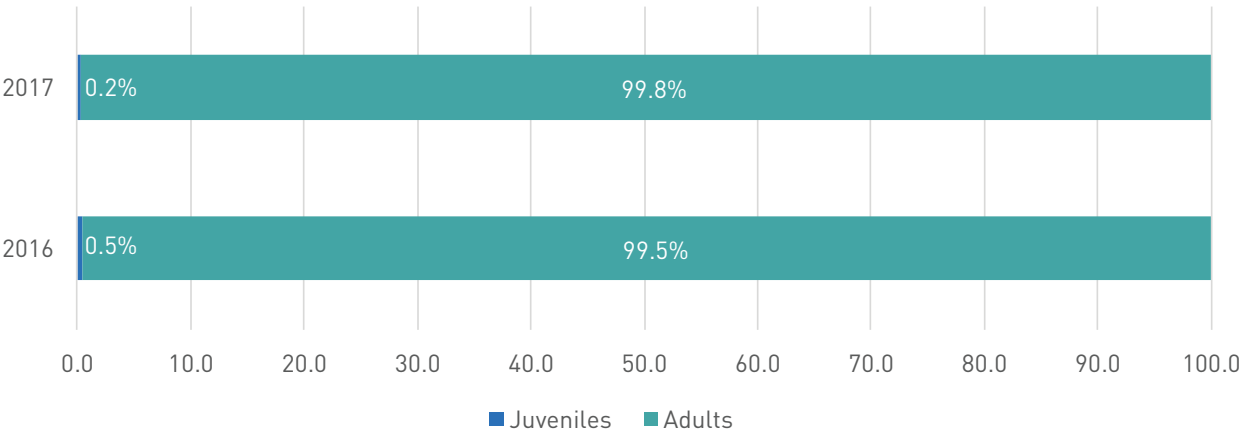
## Juveniles inmates

In 2017, the number of juvenile inmates was 7. The number of juvenile inmates has decreased between 2016 and 2017 with 53.3 %, while the number of adults decreased with 0.4 %.

Of the total number of inmates 2017, juveniles occupied 0.2 % and in 2016 the share was 0.5 %

**FIGURE 13**

The share of juveniles and adults of the number of inmates held at correctional institutions for the years 2016 and 2017

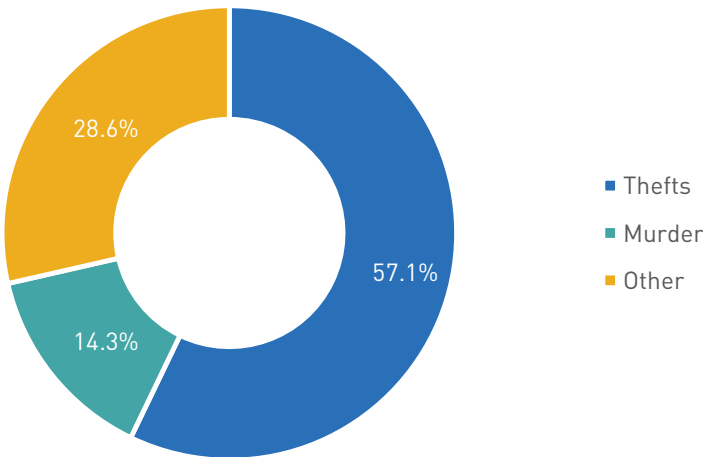


## Juvenile inmates by criminal offences

In the figure below it is shown that in 2017, from the total of 7 juvenile inmates, the number of juvenile inmates for theft is the largest group. The share of juvenile inmates for theft was 57.1 % (4 juvenile inmates), 14.3 % for murder (1 juvenile inmate) and 28.6 % for other crimes.

**FIGURE 14**

The share of each subcategory of the number of juvenile's inmates held at correctional institutions in 2017



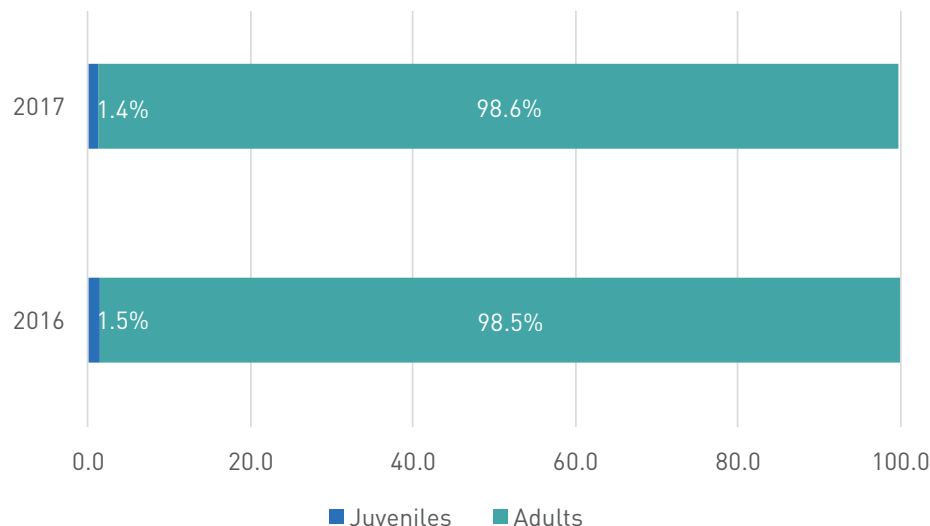
## Juvenile detainees

In 2017, the number of juvenile detainees was 32. The number of juvenile detainees has decreased between 2016 and 2017 with 25.6 %, while the number of adults decreased by 17.7 %.

Of the total number of detainees 2017, juveniles occupied 1.4 % and in 2016 the share was 1.5 %.

**FIGURE 15**

The share of juveniles and adults of the number of detainees held at pre-trial detention centres for the years 2016 and 2017

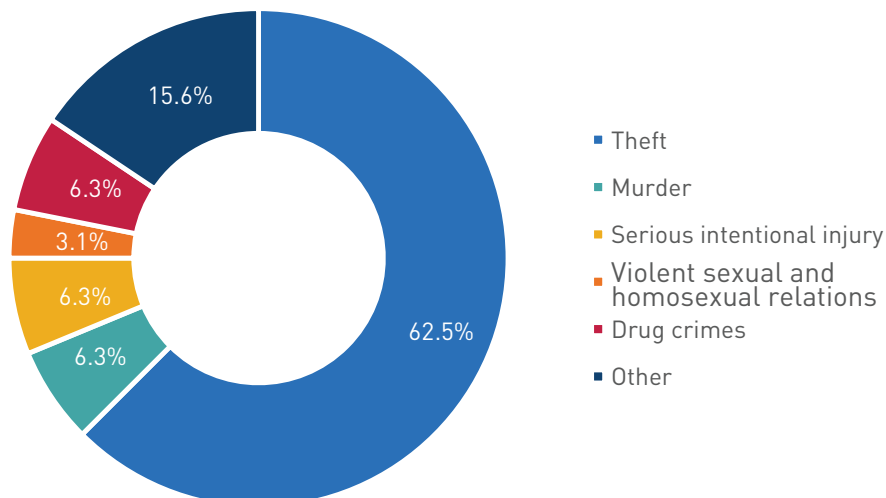


## Juvenile detainees by criminal offences

In the figure below it is shown that in 2017, from the total of 32 juvenile detainees, the number of juvenile detainees for theft is the largest group. The share of juvenile detainees for theft was 62.5 % and the second largest share had the category other criminal offences with a share of 15.6 %.

**FIGURE 16**

The share of each subcategory of the number of juvenile's detainees held at correctional institutions in 2017



---

# METHODOLOGY

## 1. DATA SOURCES

The approach used for data collection is the administrative source. The publication contains statistics from the four stages of criminal justice system, Police, Prosecution, Court and Prison, which are the main data providers. For the compilation of these statistics an adequate methodology has been applied which refers to the operation of the scheme of information system that is used by the structures of Police, the Office of General Prosecution, Ministry of Justice and Prisons.

Data on number of recorded criminal offences, victims/damaged persons and recorded suspected persons are provided by the Office of General Directorate of Police.

Data on the number of registered criminal proceedings; proceedings sent to trial and the numbers of defendants are provided by the Office of General Prosecution.

Data on the number of convicted persons by criminal offences are provided by the Ministry of Justice.

Data on the number of sentenced persons, inmates and detainees are provided by General Directorate of Prison.

All this data sources are very important for the progress of work, for meeting of the defined time limits and for presenting a picture of the justice system.

---

## 2. DATA COLLECTION

The basic data is produced by several different authorities, such as Police, Prosecution, Ministry of Justice, and Prisons. Since each authority produces statistics primarily for their own purposes, the data and methods vary among them. Each institutions has their own records and there is no way to track a person or a crime within different stages. That means that each institutions produces its own analyses without being able to make a deep analysis within different stages of criminal justice system. This section gives a general information on the data providers, how data is collected and what kind of data INSTAT collects and publishes from each of them.

### 2.1 GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF POLICE

#### Data collection

The General Directorate of Police collects data directly from all 12 regional police directory each day. A short Communiqué report with statistics is sent to General Directorate of Police from regional directories, and then these statistics are entered in the system. The system of police was implemented in 2014 and carries all data since 2015. Prior to this all data was collected and kept manually in physical (hard copy) files. The system has several compulsory fields, which are checked and validated in the General Directorate for consistency and accuracy.

The system has a significant number of fields such as the criminal offences (as per criminal code article), perpetrators/suspects, modus operandi, event, victims, motives, sex, citizenship, confiscated items, arrests, convictions, and education.

Based on Memorandum of Understanding between INSTAT and General Directorate of Police, INSTAT collects data on criminal offences; victims/damaged persons disaggregated by sex, 2 main age groups (juvenile, adult) and nationality; data on suspected persons by sex, age groups, level of education and security measures. Check for completeness of data, consistency over time, summary controls, control of time-series if there are significant breaks, etc. are performed for data validation.

## **METHODOLOGY RULES:**

### **- Stage of data collection**

Criminal offences are registered after the offence is first reported but before a full investigation

### **- Counting unit**

Criminal offences are the main counting unit. When case details are entered, all offences are registered and not only the principal offence. As the case progresses, case officers ensure the system is updated with progress and results.

Individuals, suspected persons are another counting unit used.

### **- Counting rules for offences and persons**

Multiple offences of the same type - in police multiple offences of the same type occurring during different periods of time are counted as 'two or more offences'.

Offence committed by more than one person - in police the offence is counted as one offence while there are counted all the offenders.

Counting of persons for multiple (serial) offences of the same type - when an offender has committed several offences of the same type on separate occasions is counted separately for each of the two offences.

Counting the same person multiple times in the same year - a person who has committed offences more than once (on separate occasions) in one year is counted as two persons for statistical purposes.

## **2.2 THE OFFICE OF GENERAL PROSECUTION**

### **Data collection**

Data are collected directly from 23 first instance prosecutors and one serious crime prosecutor. The process of collection is the same for all prosecutors and there are followed written instructions. When a case is received it is written into the manual registry book. In this book there are registered all offences, but for statistical purposes only the principal offence is recorded.

The register includes the criminal code of the principal offence, who the case was referred from, who reported the offence, defendants data (name, age, sex, recidivism, address, civil status, citizenship), details of victim/s, and case decisions.

The Excel spreadsheet for statistical purpose records the number of cases and results aggregated for offences according to the criminal code articles, new cases referred from police, new cases from others, number of suspects, cases dismissed, cases closed, cases suspended, cases sent to court, and appealed cases. As such, drawing specific data on perpetrators, criminal activity details (for example drug types and amounts) and victims would require manual extraction from the registers.

INSTAT collects data from the Office of General Prosecution on the number of criminal proceedings by criminal offences, number of criminal proceedings sent to trial, and data on defendants by sex, age group and their legal status, if they have committed or not criminal



offences. Data verification methods are performed such as the following: check for completeness of data, consistency over time, arithmetic corrections, summary controls, control of time-series if there are significant breaks, etc.

## **METHODOLOGY RULES:**

### **- Stage of data collection**

Criminal proceedings, cases are registered at the moment they are referred to the prosecutors.

### **- Counting unit**

Criminal cases and persons are the counting unit.

When case details are entered in relation to more than one offence, in prosecution statistics only the most serious crime is counted ('Principal Offence' rule).

In case prosecution defendant persons are counted.

### **- Counting rules for offences and persons**

Multiple offences of the same type - in prosecution multiple offences of the same type are counted as 'one case'.

Counting rule for when an offence is committed by more than one person – one case while all the defendants are counted.

## **2.3 MINISTRY OF JUSTICE Data collection**

There are Excel sheets used to record data collected annually from the Courts, the General Prosecutor's Office, Prisons and Police. The data is aggregated into one Excel sheet from which they produce a report twice yearly, as well as in an annual report. For the annual report some analysis is conducted and the report includes trends and graphics and is published on their website. The Excel spreadsheets contain information on the criminal code offences, number of cases, convictions, and appeals. Other Excel spreadsheets have data on restraining orders released, performance indicators by courts, domestic violence statistics from courts, number of cases by judge, number of cases by court, and convictions by offences.

INSTAT is based on the annual report to provide data on convicted persons, type of crime, and the sentenced term of the convicted persons.

## **METHODOLOGY RULES:**

### **- Stage of data collection**

The stage of data collection is before appeals, data are published before the cases go to the appeal, in the first instance courts.

### **- Counting unit**

Counting unit used by courts is "persons". The published data follow the principle of the offence used for counting convicted persons, which means that only the most serious criminal offense is counted for the perpetrator who commits more than one offence simultaneously, when published (when committing several offences). The main criminal offence is the one for which the maximum sentence is provided for by law.

### **- Counting rules for offences and persons**

Multiple offences of the same type - multiple offences of the same type are counted as 'one case'.

Counting rule for when an offence is committed by more than one person – one case while all the perpetrators are counted.

### **Data collection**

Data is collected directly from 22 prisons currently operating in Albania. The process of collection is the same for all prisons and there are written instructions in place. In the prisons book there are registered all offences, but for statistical purposes only the principal offence is recorded.

In each prison there is a document called daily communicate that is filled in by prison personnel. This document contains information for each person that is in prison. General Directorate of Prison collects these data and provides information on prisoners every quarter of the year.

The register includes data on prisoners by criminal offences, sex, age, nationality, data on detainees, the contact of prisoners with family, prisoners that attend rehabilitating activities, duration in detention, alternative measures, deaths in prison etc.

Based on the Memorandum of Understanding between INSTAT and General Directorate of Prisons, INSTAT collects data based on the formats of prisons and publishes data on prison population by criminal offences and sex, data on detainees and inmates, level of education and rehabilitating activities. Check for completeness of data, consistency over time, summary controls, control of time series if there are significant breaks, etc. are performed for data validation from General Directorate of Prison.

## **3. CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES**

The classification of criminal offences is aligned to the articles and chapters of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania to report numbers for statistical purposes. Criminal offences presented in the publication are divided in 3 main categories: crimes against the person, crime against property and in the economic sphere and the third category includes other criminal offences.

The first category, crimes against the person refers to criminal offences of chapter 2 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania which in total includes ten sections of this chapter: Intentional crimes against life, Negligent crimes against life, Intentional crimes against health, Negligent crime against health, Sexual crimes, Crimes against freedom, Crimes against moral and dignity, Crimes against children, family and marriage and crimes against belief freedom. In this category are analyzed and interpreted intentional homicide, intentional crimes against health, sexual crime, domestic violence and other crimes not included in these offences, titled other crimes against the person.

The second category, crimes against property and in the economic sphere refer to criminal offences of chapter 3 of Criminal code which in total includes eleven sections: Theft of property, Fraud, Destruction of property, Criminal offences committed in corporations, Criminal offences in the field of customs, Criminal acts related to taxation, Counterfeit of currency or money orders, Counterfeit of documents, Criminal acts in the area of bankruptcy, Unlawful lotteries and gambling, Criminal acts which violate the legal status of land. In this category are analyzed and interpreted theft of property, robbery, fraud, destruction of property, counterfeit of currency, counterfeit of documents, criminal acts against legal status of land and other criminal offences not included in these criminal offences, named other crimes against property and in the economic sphere.

The third category, other criminal offences refer to criminal offences, which are not part of first and second category, crimes against the person and crimes against property and in the economic sphere. In the total of this category are included other chapters of criminal code, excluding chapter 2 and 3. In the category other criminal offences there are analyzed and interpreted drug crimes, violation of traffic regulations, migrant smuggling and money laundering.

*Intentional homicide:* The category of intentional homicide includes the following articles of the Criminal Code: article 76 Murder with intent, article 77 Murder connected to another crime, 78 Premeditated homicide, article 78/a Murder for blood feud, article 79 Homicides

committed in other specific circumstances, article 79/a Public officials murder, article 79/b State police officials murder, article 79/c Homicides because of family relationship, article 81 Infanticide.

*Intentional crimes against health:* The category of intentional crimes against health includes the following articles of the Criminal Code: article 86-Torture, article 87-Torture resulting into serious consequences, article 88-Serious intentional injury, article 89-Non serious intentional injury, article 89/a-Transplant sales, article 90-Other intentional injury.

*Sexual crimes:* there are included: article 100-108/a of Criminal code of Albania.

*Rape:* there are included: Article 100 - Engagement in Sexual or homosexual activity with minors/children, Article 101 - Engagement in Sexual or homosexual activity by use of force minors of fourteen-to eighteen years of age, Article 102 - Sexual assault by use of force with mature/adult women, Article 102/a - Homosexual activity by use of force with adult males, Article 103 - Sexual or homosexual activity with persons who are incapable of resistance, Article 104 - Sexual or homosexual assault by use of weapon, Article 105 - Sexual or homosexual activity by abuse of official position, Article 106 -Sexual or homosexual activity with consanguine persons and persons in the position of trust, Article 107 -Sexual or homosexual activity in public places.

*Other sexual crime:* there are included: Article 107/a Sexual Violence; Article 108 - Immoral acts; Article 108/a Sexual harassment.

*Domestic violence:* refer to article 130/a, acts such as battery, or other violent criminal offence, serious threat or injury against a person who is the spouse, former-spouse, partner or former partner, child or family member, resulting in infringement of the physical, psycho-social, and economic integrity of the person.

*Other crimes against the person:* In the category other crimes against the person there are included sections such as: Negligent crime against life, Negligent crime against health, Crimes against liberty, Crimes against moral and dignity.

*Thefts of property:* There are included: article 134 Theft, article 135 - Theft through abuse of office, Article 136 - Bank robbery and savings banks robbery, Article 137 – theft of electrical power or telephone impulses, article 137/a- Theft of the electronic communications network, Article 138 – theft of works of art or culture.

*Robbery:* In this category there are included: article 139-Violent robbery, Article 140 – Armed robbery and Article 141 - Theft resulting in death.

*Fraud:* section 2 of chapter 3, consists in offences under the following articles: article 143-Fraud, Article 143/a - Fraudulent and pyramid schemes, Article 143/a/1-Manipulating the market, Article 143/a/3 Manipulating price and disseminating false information, Article 143/a/4 Submitting false data and disseminating data without authorization, Article 143/a/5 Unauthorized registration of securities in the stock exchange, Article 143/a/6 Concealment of property, Article 143/a/7 Illegal trading of securities, Article 143/b Computer fraud, Article 144 - Fraud on subsidies, Article 144/a Creation of fraudulent schemes regarding value added tax, Article 145 - Fraud on insurance, Article 146 – Loan fraud, Article 147 - Fraud on works of art and culture, Article 148 - Publication in someone's own name of the work of another person, Article 149 - Unlawful reproduction of someone else's work, Article 149/a Violation of industrial property rights, Article 149/a Violation of the rights of the topography of semiconductor circuits, Article 149/b Violations of the rights of the topography of semiconductor circuits .

*Destroying of property:* section 3 of chapter 3; in this category there are included: Article 150 – Destruction of property, Article 151 – Destruction of property by fire, Article 152 – Destruction of property by explosives, Article 153 – Destruction of property by flooding, Article 154 – Destruction of property with other means; Article 155 – Destruction of roads,

Article 156 – Destruction of power grid networks, Article 157 – Destruction of the watering system, Article 158 - [No title in original], Article 159 – Destruction of water-supply system, Article 160 – Destruction of works of culture, Article 161 - Destruction of property due to negligence, Article 162 – Collision of public transportation means.  
Counterfeiting of currency, there are included the following articles: Article 183 – Money counterfeiting, Article 184 - Forging valued papers/vouchers, Article 185 - Producing instruments for forgery.

*Counterfeit of documents*, there are included the following articles: Article 186 - Falsification of documents, Article 186/a – Computer falsification, Article 187 – Falsification of school documents, Article 188 – Falsification of health-related documents, Article 189 - Falsification of identity documents, passports or visas Article 190 - Falsification of Seals, stamps or forms, Article 191 - Falsification of civil status documents, Article 192 - Production of devices for falsification of documents, Article 192/a - Disappearance and theft of documents, Article 192/b – Unauthorized computer interference.

*Criminal acts against legal status of land*: In this category there are included Article 199 - Misuse of land; Article 199/a Illegal construction and Article 200 - Occupation of land.  
Other crimes against property or in economic sphere: In this category there are included other articles related to chapter 3 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania “Crimes against property and in the economic sphere”, like Criminal offences committed in corporations, Criminal offences in the field of customs, Criminal acts related to taxation, Criminal acts in the area of bankruptcy, Unlawful lotteries and gambling.

*Drug crimes*: there are included article 283 – Production and sale of narcotics, article 283/a - Trafficking of narcotics, article 283/b – Facilitation of drugs intake and use, article 284 – Cultivation of narcotic plants, article 284/a - Organizing and leading criminal organizations, article 284/c – Production and manufacturing of narcotic and psychotropic substances.

*Violation of traffic regulations*: In this category there are included article 290 - Violation of road traffic regulations, article 291 –Driving vehicles inappropriately, article 292 – Violation of working standards in transportation, article 293 – Obstructing the movement of transport vehicles.

*Migrant smuggling*, there are included: article 297- Illegal crossing of the state borders and article 298 - Assistance for illegal crossing of the borders.

*Money laundering*, there are included article 287 - Laundering the proceeds of criminal offence or criminal activity and article 287/b – Appropriation of money or goods resulting from criminal offence or criminal activity.

*Other criminal offences*: In the total of this category are included other chapters of criminal code, excluding chapter 2 and 3. Chapter 4-Criminal acts against environment, chapter 5-Crimes against independence and constitutional order, chapter 6 -Crimes encroaching relations with other states, chapter 7 –Acts of terrorist intention, chapter 8 -Crimes against the state authority, chapter 9 -Criminal acts against justice, chapter 10 -Criminal acts affecting free elections and the democratic system of elections and chapter 11 -Criminal acts committed by an armed gang or criminal organization.

*Recorded offences*: It shows the number of offences that have been reported and recorded as criminal offences by the police.

---

## 4. DEFINITIONS

*Criminal offences*: are violations of law which are criminally prosecuted. They are divided into crimes and criminal offences.

*Suspected persons*: persons who in their action or inaction allow the happening of a criminal offence, causes consequences of the offence. Suspected persons over 14 years old have criminal responsibility, while perpetrators under 14 years old are exempted from

criminal responsibility.

*Juvenile*: A person 14-17 years old.

*Adult*: A persons over 18 years old.

*Minors*: A person under 18 years old.

*Victims/Damaged persons*: any person to whom any personal or property right has been violated or endangered by a criminal act.

*A defendant*: is considered the person to whom the criminal offence has been attributed through the act of notification of accusation, which contains sufficient evidence for taking the person as a defendant.

*Recidivism*: Recidivism is the act of a person repeating an undesirable behavior after they had either experienced negative consequences of that behavior, or had been trained to extinguish that behavior.

*Prison population*– The number of persons held in prisons, other institutions, juvenile detention institutions, psychiatric hospitals or other hospitals. Include both inmates and pre-detainees.

*Detainees*: are persons, citizens, foreign, against whom a security measure is taken, "detention or arrest in prison".

*Inmate*: Any person, Albanian or foreign, punished by a final sentence of imprisonment and in line with the international agreements, punished by a foreign judgment, in compliance with the respective procedural requirements.

*Registered criminal proceeding*– refers to new criminal proceedings registered for that year, not cases from previous year, or proceedings that have been resumed.

*Criminal proceedings sent to trial*– refers to proceedings sent in court during the referring year, in order to judge the committing of the crime. Criminal proceedings sent to trial for a referring year are from the registered proceedings of the same year, not cases from previous year, or proceedings that have been resumed.

*Convicted persons*– the process when an accused person has been found guilty of the crime or offence by a court of law for which she or he has been charged and for which sentencing should follow.

*Sentence term* – involves any measure applied by a court to the person convicted of a crime.

*Criminality rate*– The number of total recorded offences expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants.

*Prisoner's rate*–Number of prison population over a period of 1 year expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants.

*The percentage of detainees in deprivation of liberty*– Expresses the total number of persons held in detention have not been convicted yet, as a percentage of the total prison population.

*Resident population*: 'Usual residence' shall mean the place where a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage.

## APPENDIX – POLICE DATA CHAPTER

**TABLE 1.1**

The number of recorded other crimes against the person by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Subcategories	2015	2016		2017	
	Nr	Nr	Change in %	Nr	Change in %
Threat	1,459	1,327	-9	1293	-2.6
Negligent offences against health	25	19	-24	18	-5.3
Offences endangering the life and health because of interruption of pregnancy or refraining from providing help	20	21	5	25	19
Criminal offences against person's freedom	274	194	-29.2	201	3.6
Criminal offences against morality and dignity	463	483	4.3	486	0.6
Criminal offences against children, marriage and family	156	185	18.6	245	32.4
Other	151	147	-2.6	139	-5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>2407</b>	<b>1.3</b>

**TABLE 1.2**

The number of recorded other crimes against property or in the economic sphere by subcategories, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Subcategories	2015	2016		2017	
	Nr	Nr	Change in %	Nr	Change in %
Criminal offences committed in corporations	75	147	96.0	187	27.2
Criminal offenses related to banking and financial activities	77	47	-39.0	53	12.8
Criminal offences in the field of customs	303	304	0.3	370	21.7
Criminal acts related to taxation	824	690	-16.3	855	23.9
Criminal acts in the area of bankruptcy	1	0	-100.0	1	0.0
Unlawful lotteries and gambling	672	263	-60.9	295	12.2
Other	612	610	-0.3	598	-2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,564</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>-19.6</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>14.5</b>

**TABLE 1.3**

The number of victims for crime against the person by subcategories and sex, for the period 2015-2017

Subcategories	2015			2016			2017		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Intentional homicide	16	66	82	17	82	99	12	56	68
Crimes against health	495	2,839	3,334	460	2,530	2,990	433	2,787	3,220
Sexual crime	119	27	146	108	13	121	102	12	114
Rape	58	12	70	43	3	46	40	4	44
Other sexual crimes	61	15	76	65	10	75	62	8	70
Domestic violence	992	384	1,376	1,154	462	1,616	1,109	440	1,549
Other crime against the person	871	1,633	2,504	844	1,526	2,370	783	1,523	2,306
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,493</b>	<b>4,949</b>	<b>7,442</b>	<b>2,583</b>	<b>4,613</b>	<b>7,196</b>	<b>2,439</b>	<b>4,818</b>	<b>7,257</b>

**TABLE 1.4**

The number of victims for crime against the person by subcategories and age group, for the period 2015-2017

Subcategories	2015				2016				2017			
	under 14	Juvenile	18+	total	under 14	Juvenile	18+	Total	under 14	Juvenile	18+	Total
Intentional homicide	0	2	80	82	3	3	93	99	0	1	67	68
Crimes against health	45	205	3,084	3,334	63	248	2,679	2,990	43	238	2,939	3,220
Sexual crime	58	29	59	146	43	25	53	121	46	24	44	114
Rape	24	22	24	70	17	9	20	46	21	5	18	44
Other sexual crimes	34	7	35	76	26	16	33	75	25	19	26	70
Domestic violence	24	45	1,307	1,376	34	58	1,524	1,616	40	54	1,455	1,549
Other crime against the person	85	130	2,289	2,504	102	141	2,127	2,370	105	152	2,049	2,306
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>6,819</b>	<b>7,442</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>6,476</b>	<b>7,196</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>6,554</b>	<b>7,257</b>

**TABLE 1.5**

The number of suspected persons by crime categories and sex, for the period 2015-2017

Categories	2015			2016			2017		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Crimes against the persons	675	7,439	8,114	767	6,971	7,738	753	7,161	7,914
Crimes against property and in economic sphere	1,122	12,357	13,479	1,063	10,394	11,457	1,060	11,341	12,401
Drug crimes	54	2,135	2,189	48	2,448	2,496	65	2,420	2,485
Violation of traffic regulations	198	4,869	5,067	170	4,788	4,958	185	4,862	5,047
Migrant smuggling	16	414	430	16	625	641	26	681	707
Money laundering	50	413	463	31	421	452	30	436	466
Other	554	6,816	7,370	592	6,340	6,932	518	6,513	7,031
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,669</b>	<b>34,443</b>	<b>37,112</b>	<b>2,687</b>	<b>31,987</b>	<b>34,674</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>33,414</b>	<b>36,051</b>

**TABLE 1.6**

The number of suspected persons for crime against the person by subcategories and sex, for the period 2015-2017

Subcategories	2015			2016			2017		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Intentional homicide	4	77	81	2	78	80	1	47	48
Crimes against health	226	3,439	3,665	221	3,068	3,289	188	3,300	3,488
Sexual crime	0	163	163	2	125	127	0	111	111
Rape	0	81	81	1	46	47	0	41	41
Other sexual crimes	0	82	82	1	79	80	0	70	70
Domestic violence	105	1,254	1,359	143	1,443	1,586	137	1,370	1,507
Other crime against the person	340	2,506	2,846	399	2,257	2,656	427	2,333	2,760
<b>Total</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>7,439</b>	<b>8,114</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>6,971</b>	<b>7,738</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>7,161</b>	<b>7,914</b>



**TABLE 1.7**

The number of suspected persons for crimes against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories and sex, for the period 2015-2017

Subcategories	2015			2016			2017		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Theft of property	449	4,747	5,196	306	3,876	4,182	237	3,269	3,506
Robbery	5	198	203	3	152	155	4	188	192
Fraud	128	727	855	195	891	1,086	191	950	1,141
Destruction of property	83	1,119	1,202	101	972	1,073	81	1,106	1,187
Counterfeiting of currency	19	85	104	11	64	75	4	78	82
Counterfeiting of documents	164	741	905	213	866	1,079	240	902	1,142
Criminal acts against legal status of land	140	2,173	2,313	99	1,626	1,725	163	2,553	2,716
Other crimes against property and in the economic sphere	134	2,567	2,701	135	1,947	2,082	140	2,295	2,435
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>12,357</b>	<b>13,479</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>10,394</b>	<b>11,457</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>11,341</b>	<b>12,401</b>

**TABLE 1.8**

The number of suspected persons for other crimes against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories and sex, for the period 2015-2017

Subcategories	2015			2016			2017		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Offences committed in corporations	8	93	101	28	139	167	29	162	191
Criminal offenses related to banking and financial activities	1	78	79	0	47	47	2	71	73
Criminal offences in the field of customs	16	335	351	22	297	319	30	396	426
Criminal acts related to taxation	73	819	892	70	636	706	65	865	930
Criminal acts in the area of bankruptcy	1	9	10	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unlawful lotteries and gambling	10	682	692	4	273	277	4	315	319
Other	25	551	576	11	555	566	10	485	495
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>2,567</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>2,435</b>

**TABLE 1.9**

The number of suspected persons by crime categories and age-group, for the period 2015-2017

Categories	Juvenile			Adult		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Crimes against the person	392	375	403	7,679	7,320	7,470
Crimes against property and in the economic sphere	784	660	590	12,474	10,607	11,579
Drug crimes	124	135	185	2,061	2,357	2,298
Violation of traffic regulations	360	360	332	4,689	4,689	4,694
Migrant smuggling	12	17	30	417	622	676
Money laundering	1	5	5	461	447	461
Other	290	167	195	7,048	6,650	6,820
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>34,829</b>	<b>32,692</b>	<b>33,998</b>

**TABLE 1.10**

The number of suspected persons for crimes against the person by subcategories and age-group, for the period 2015-2017

Subcategories	Juvenile			Adult		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Intentional homicide	5	4	4	76	76	44
Crimes against health	270	251	269	3,374	3,014	3,196
Sexual crime	6	9	11	148	112	95
Rape	3	4	5	70	39	36
Other sexual crimes	3	5	6	78	73	59
Domestic violence	18	26	24	1,338	1,557	1,482
Other crime against person	93	85	95	2,743	2,561	2,653
<b>Total</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>7,679</b>	<b>7,320</b>	<b>7,470</b>

**TABLE 1.11**

The number of suspected persons for crimes against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories and age-group, for the period 2015-2017

Subcategories	Juvenile			Adult		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Theft of property	551	474	405	4,473	3,577	2,928
Robbery	25	35	47	178	118	144
Fraud	16	4	8	836	1,082	1,132
Destruction of property	61	48	54	1,122	1,002	1,103
Counterfeiting of currency	12	7	2	90	68	79
Counterfeiting of documents	11	15	19	892	1,064	1,122
Criminal acts against legal status of land	18	9	0	2,292	1,715	2,714
Other crimes against property and in the economic sphere	90	68	55	2,591	1,981	2,357
<b>Total</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>12,474</b>	<b>10,607</b>	<b>11,579</b>

**TABLE 1.12**

The number of suspected persons for the category other criminal offences by subcategories and age-group, for the period 2015-2017

Subcategories	Juvenile			Adult		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Drug crimes	124	135	185	2,061	2,357	2,298
Violation of traffic regulations	360	360	332	4,689	4,689	4,694
Migrant smuggling	12	17	30	417	622	676
Money laundering	1	5	5	461	447	461
Other	290	167	195	7,048	6,650	6,820
<b>Total</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>14,676</b>	<b>14,765</b>	<b>14,949</b>

## APPENDIX —PROSECUTION DATA CHAPTER

**TABLE 2.1**

The number of registered criminal proceedings for crime against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories within the category other, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Subcategories	2015	2016	2016-2015	2017	2017-2016
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Offences committed in corporations	33	77	133.3	49	-36.4
Criminal offense srelated to banking and financial activities	68	34	-50.0	38	11.8
Criminal offences in the field of customs	233	206	-11.6	308	49.5
Criminal acts related to taxation	569	254	-55.4	266	4.7
Criminal acts in the area of bankruptcy	0	1		1	0.0
Unlawful lotteries and gambling	341	176	-48.4	167	-5.1
Other	2	4	100.0	2	-50.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>-39.6</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>10.5</b>

**TABLE 2.2**

The number of criminal proceedings sent to trial for crime against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories within the category other, for the period 2015-2017 and change in percent between each year

Subcategories	2015	2016	2016-2015	2017	2017-2016
	Nr	Nr	Change %	Nr	Change %
Offences committed in corporations	13	43	230.8	10	-76.7
Criminal offenses related to banking and financial activities	61	22	-63.9	23	4.5
Criminal offences in the field of customs	145	123	-15.2	110	-10.6
Criminal acts related to taxation	287	128	-55.4	107	-16.4
Criminal acts in the area of bankruptcy	0	0		0	
Unlawful lotteries and gambling	335	146	-56.4	85	-41.8
Other	2	0	-100.0	3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>-45.2</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>-26.8</b>

**TABLE 2.3**

The total number of defendants by crime categories and sex, for the period 2015-2017

Categories	2015			2016			2017		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Crimes against the person	174	2,817	2,991	207	2,761	2,968	184	2,384	2,568
Crimes against property and in the economic sphere	615	7,650	8,265	585	5,476	6,061	572	5,069	5,641
Drug crimes	27	1,172	1,199	28	1,665	1,693	42	1,777	1,819
Violation of traffic regulations	54	3,296	3,350	47	3,035	3,082	62	2,929	2,991
Migrant smuggling	12	427	439	17	623	640	19	582	601
Money laundering	7	93	100	3	73	76	11	84	95
Other	207	3,170	3,377	216	2,710	2,926	176	2,465	2,641
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>18,625</b>	<b>19,721</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>16,343</b>	<b>17,446</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>15,290</b>	<b>16,356</b>

**TABLE 2.4**

The number of defendants for crime against persons by subcategories and sex, for the period 2015-2017

Subcategories	2015			2016			2017		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Intentional homicide	5	161	166	2	190	192	1	97	98
Crimes against health	19	809	828	26	679	705	25	673	698
Sexual crime	1	93	94	1	89	90	4	75	79
Rape	1	52	53	0	36	36	3	31	34
Other sexual crimes	0	41	41	1	53	54	1	44	45
Domestic violence	78	1,144	1,222	78	1,203	1,281	78	1,116	1,194
Other crime against the person	71	610	681	100	600	700	76	423	499
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>2,817</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>2,968</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>2,384</b>	<b>2,568</b>

**TABLE 2.5**

The number of defendants for crime against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories and sex, for the period 2015-2017

Subcategories	2015			2016			2017		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Theft of property	284	3,990	4,274	249	2,725	2,974	127	1,924	2,051
Robbery	4	201	205	1	143	144	11	114	125
Fraud	139	442	581	157	539	696	225	602	827
Destruction of property	12	245	257	14	215	229	9	146	155
Counterfeiting of currency	4	36	40	7	47	54	3	38	41
Counterfeiting of documents	91	488	579	81	431	512	112	669	781
Criminal acts against legal status of land	47	1,204	1,251	36	796	832	53	1,072	1,125
Other crimes against property and in the economic sphere	34	1,044	1,078	40	580	620	32	504	536
<b>Total</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>7,650</b>	<b>8,265</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>5,476</b>	<b>6,061</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>5,069</b>	<b>5,641</b>

**TABLE 2.6**

The number of defendants for crime against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories within the category other and sex, for the period 2015-2017

Subcategories	2015			2016			2017		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Offences committed in corporations	1	14	15	9	34	43	4	19	23
Criminal offenses related to banking and financial activities	1	69	70	0	21	21	1	23	24
Criminal offences in the field of customs	10	204	214	10	158	168	11	182	193
Criminal acts related to taxation	19	350	369	17	181	198	16	151	167
Criminal acts in the area of bankruptcy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unlawful lotteries and gambling	3	405	408	4	182	186	0	124	124
Other	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>536</b>

**TABLE 2.7**

The total number of defendants by crime categories and age groups, for the period 2015-2017

Categories	2015			2016			2017		
	Juvenile	Adult	Total	Juvenile	Adult	Total	Juvenile	Adult	Total
Crimes against the person	100	2,891	2,991	86	2,882	2,968	66	2,502	2,568
Crimes against property and in the economic sphere	475	7,790	8,265	369	5,692	6,061	279	5,362	5,641
Drug crimes	32	1,167	1,199	58	1,635	1,693	52	1,767	1,819
Violation of traffic regulations	248	3,102	3,350	180	2,902	3,082	139	2,852	2,991
Migrant smuggling	8	431	439	13	627	640	3	598	601
Money laundering	5	95	100	2	74	76	0	95	95
Other	127	3,250	3,377	82	2,844	2,926	31	2,610	2,641
<b>Total</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>18,726</b>	<b>19,721</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>16,656</b>	<b>17,446</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>15,786</b>	<b>16,356</b>

**TABLE 2.8**

The number of defendants for crime against persons by subcategories and age groups, for the period 2015-2017

Subcategories	2015			2016			2017		
	Juvenile	Adult	Total	Juvenile	Adult	Total	Juvenile	Adult	Total
Intentional homicide	1	165	166	3	189	192	5	93	98
Crimes against health	59	769	828	46	659	705	33	665	698
Sexual crime	8	86	94	8	82	90	5	74	79
Rape	6	47	53	4	32	36	3	31	34
Other sexual crimes	2	39	41	4	50	54	2	43	45
Domestic violence	11	1,211	1,222	10	1,271	1,281	8	1,186	1,194
Other crime against person	21	660	681	19	681	700	15	484	499
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,891</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>2,882</b>	<b>2,968</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2,502</b>	<b>2,568</b>

**TABLE 2.9**

The number of defendants for crime against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories and age groups, for the period 2015-2017

Subcategories	2015			2016			2017		
	Juvenile	Adult	Total	Juvenile	Adult	Total	Juvenile	Adult	Total
Theft of property	426	3,848	4,274	331	2,643	2,974	246	1,805	2,051
Robbery	27	178	205	14	130	144	15	110	125
Fraud	3	578	581	5	691	696	1	826	827
Destruction of property	9	248	257	3	226	229	3	152	155
Counterfeiting of currency	1	39	40	5	49	54	6	35	41
Counterfeiting of documents	3	576	579	6	506	512	2	779	781
Criminal acts against legal status of land	2	1249	1,251	4	828	832	0	1,125	1,125
Other crimes against property and in the economic sphere	4	1,074	1,078	1	619	620	6	530	536
<b>Total</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>7,790</b>	<b>8,265</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>5,692</b>	<b>6,061</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>5,362</b>	<b>5,641</b>

## APPENDIX — COURT DATA CHAPTER

**TABLE 3.1**

The total number of convicted persons by crime categories and sex, for the period 2015-2017

Crime categories	2015			2016			2017		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Crime against the person	185	2,165	2,350	216	2,132	2,348	236	1,459	1,695
Crime against property an in the economic sphere	488	6,691	7,179	521	4,895	5,416	550	3,232	3,782
Drug crimes	20	613	633	21	827	848	24	953	977
Violation of traffic regulations	14	1,947	1,961	36	2,833	2,869	35	2,363	2,398
Migrant smuggling	2	301	303	9	406	415	8	285	293
Money laundering	3	58	61	3	35	38	5	22	27
Other	169	3,485	3,654	170	2,510	2,680	167	1,564	1,731
<b>Total</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>15,260</b>	<b>16,141</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>13,638</b>	<b>14,614</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>9,878</b>	<b>10,903</b>

**TABLE 3.2**

The number of convicted persons for crime against persons by subcategories and sex, for the period 2015-2017

Subcategories	2015			2016			2017		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Intentional homicide	5	163	168	3	132	135	2	93	95
Crimes against health	55	504	559	48	404	452	43	254	297
Sexual crime	2	63	65	0	72	72	1	56	57
Rape	1	33	34	0	30	30	1	26	27
Other sexual crimes	1	30	31	0	42	42	0	30	30
Domestic violence	34	787	821	40	845	885	76	664	740
Other crime against the person	89	648	737	125	679	804	114	392	506
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>1,695</b>



**TABLE 3.3**

The number of convicted persons for crimes against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories and sex, for the period 2015-2017

Subcategories	2015			2016			2017		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Theft of property	248	3,746	3,994	258	2,490	2,748	122	1,398	1,520
Robbery	0	165	165	0	112	112	6	93	99
Fraud	135	364	499	123	407	530	283	496	779
Destruction of property	7	153	160	10	172	182	4	62	66
Counterfeiting of currency	1	31	32	3	46	49	3	35	38
Counterfeiting of documents	51	363	414	59	407	466	87	405	492
Criminal acts against legal status of land	27	973	1,000	33	712	745	20	438	458
Other crimes against property and in the economic sphere	19	896	915	35	549	584	25	305	330
<b>Total</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>6,691</b>	<b>7,179</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>5,416</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>3,232</b>	<b>3,782</b>

**TABLE 3.4**

The number of convicted persons for crime against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories within the category other and sex, for the period 2015-2017

Subcategories	2015			2016			2017		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Offences committed in corporations	0	37	37	4	32	36	5	9	14
Criminal offenses related to banking and financial activities	0	29	29	0	15	15	0	22	22
Criminal offences in the field of customs	4	150	154	12	151	163	11	119	130
Criminal acts related to taxation	9	202	211	18	154	172	7	90	97
Criminal acts in the area of bankruptcy	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unlawful lotteries and gambling	6	462	468	1	178	179	0	51	51
Other	0	14	14	0	19	19	2	13	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>330</b>

**TABLE 3.5**

The total number of convicted persons by crime categories and age groups, for the period 2015-2017

Crime categories	2015			2016			2017		
	Juvenile	Adult	Total	Juvenile	Adult	Total	Juvenile	Adult	Total
Crime against the person	32	2,318	2,350	58	2,290	2,348	25	1,670	1,695
Crime against property and in the economic sphere	323	6,856	7,179	236	5,180	5,416	127	3,655	3,782
Drug crimes	13	620	633	23	825	848	12	965	977
Violation of traffic regulations	84	1,877	1,961	161	2,708	2,869	98	2,300	2,398
Migrant smuggling	0	303	303	19	396	415	2	291	293
Money laundering	10	51	61	3	35	38	0	27	27
Other crime	139	3,515	3,654	62	2,618	2,680	19	1,712	1,731
<b>Total</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>15,540</b>	<b>16,141</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>14,052</b>	<b>14,614</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>10,620</b>	<b>10,903</b>

**TABLE 3.6**

The number of convicted persons for crime against persons by subcategories and age groups, for the period 2015-2017

Criminal offences	2015			2016			2017		
	Juvenile	Adults	Total	Juvenile	Adults	Total	Juvenile	Adults	Total
Intentional homicide	1	167	168	3	132	135	2	93	95
Crimes against health	13	546	559	19	433	452	10	287	297
Sexual crime	6	59	65	3	69	72	3	54	57
Rape	5	29	34	0	30	30	1	26	27
Other sexual crimes	1	30	31	3	39	42	2	28	30
Domestic violence	8	813	821	12	873	885	5	735	740
Other crime against the person	4	733	737	21	783	804	5	501	506
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2,318</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>1,695</b>

**TABLE 3.7**

The number of convicted persons for crime against property and in the economic sphere by subcategories and age groups, for the period 2015-2017

Subcategories	2015			2016			2017		
	Juvenile	Adults	Total	Juvenile	Adults	Total	Juvenile	Adults	Total
Theft of property	291	3,703	3,994	221	2,527	2,748	119	1,401	1,520
Robbery	15	150	165	6	106	112	7	92	99
Fraud	5	494	499	2	528	530	0	779	779
Destruction of property	3	157	160	0	182	182	1	65	66
Counterfeiting of currency	1	31	32	3	46	49	0	38	38
Counterfeiting of documents	6	408	414	4	462	466	0	492	492
Criminal acts against legal status of land	0	1,000	1,000	0	745	745	0	458	458
Other crimes against property and in the economic sphere	2	913	915	0	584	584	0	330	330
<b>Total</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>6,856</b>	<b>7,179</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>5,180</b>	<b>5,416</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>3,655</b>	<b>3,782</b>

## APPENDIX – PRISON DATA CHAPTER

**TABLE 4.1**

Number of persons held in correctional institutions and change in number for the years 2016 and 2017

Criminal offences	2016	2017	Change in nr
Theft	21	117	96
Theft of electric power	38	12	-26
Armed and violent robbery	243	429	186
Other theft	654	491	-163
Intentional homicide	325	429	104
Negligent homicide	7	12	5
Murder under self-defense conditions	6	8	2
Other murder	623	545	-78
Production and sale of narcotics	826	912	86
Cultivation of narcotic plants	252	235	-17
Trafficking of narcotics	398	372	-26
Organizing and leading criminal organizations	23	35	12
Other criminal offences related to drug crimes	31	44	13
Fraud	53	99	46
Illegal possession of firearms	309	356	47
Violent sexual or homosexual relations	27	47	20
Sexual or homosexual relations with minors	56	43	-13
Illegal construction	3	6	3
Violent of traffic regulations	137	121	-16
Serious intentional injury	100	103	3
Exploitation of prostitution	58	90	32
Domestic violence	286	377	91
Economic crimes	12	9	-3
Criminal organization	22	26	4
Terrorism	15	21	6
Other criminal offences	1,421	479	-940
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,946</b>	<b>5,418</b>	<b>-528</b>

**TABLE 4.2**

Number of persons held in correctional institutions by sex for the years 2016 and 2017

Criminal offences	2016			2017		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Thefts	950	6	956	1,037	12	1,049
Murder	938	23	961	976	18	994
Injuries	99	1	100	102	1	103
Violent sexual and homosexual relations	83	0	83	90	0	90
Drug crimes	1,513	17	1,530	1,582	16	1,598
Criminal organization	22	0	22	26	0	26
Fraud	36	17	53	85	14	99
Exploitation of prostitution	45	13	58	75	15	90
Trafficking in human beings	47	2	49	0	0	0
Other	2,110	24	2,134	1,350	19	1,369
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,843</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>5,946</b>	<b>5,323</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>5,418</b>

**TABLE 4.3**

Number of inmates held in correctional institutions by criminal offences and change in number for the years 2016 and 2017

Criminal offences	2016	2017	Change in nr
Theft of electric power	11	8	-3
Armed and violent robbery	182	282	100
Other theft	351	309	-42
Intentional homicide	269	350	81
Negligent homicide	3	9	6
Other murder	549	463	-86
Production and sale of narcotics	410	438	28
Cultivation of narcotic plants	123	113	-10
Trafficking of narcotics	355	182	-173
Organizing and leading criminal organizations	11	14	3
Other criminal offences related to drug crimes	4	40	36
Fraud	32	64	32
Illegal possession of firearms	193	230	37
Violent sexual or homosexual relations	17	23	6
Sexual or homosexual relations with minors	44	26	-18
Illegal construction	0	3	3
Violent of traffic regulations	32	53	21
Serious intentional injury	60	46	-14
Exploitation of prostitution	37	54	17
Domestic violence	90	136	46
Economic crimes	0	3	3
Criminal organization	6	14	8
Terrorism	4	17	13
Other criminal offences	321	206	-115
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>-21</b>

**TABLE 4.4**

Number of inmates by criminal offences and age group the years 2016-2017

Criminal offences	14-17		18 -20 years		21 -24 years		25 - 29 years		30 - 39 years		40 -49 years		50 -59 years		60+	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Theft of electric power	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	3	2	0	0
Armed and violent robbery	1	0	21	22	39	78	45	101	43	50	23	20	9	11	1	0
Other theft	0	4	19	56	65	77	92	71	77	54	71	16	25	21	2	10
Intentional homicide	1	1	1	13	18	40	56	88	76	90	72	70	32	37	13	11
Negligent homicide	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other murder	2	0	2	7	26	67	158	70	165	123	96	100	67	49	33	47
Production and sale of narcotics	1	0	9	28	50	129	98	130	85	100	91	30	55	19	21	2
Cultivation of narcotic plants	0	0	0	7	1	42	35	31	47	20	30	10	10	3	0	0
Trafficking of narcotics	0	0	1	12	30	32	38	30	58	63	156	24	71	14	1	7
Organizing and leading criminal organizations	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	5	2	6	2	0	4	0	1
Other criminal offences related to drug crimes	0	0	0	4	0	11	0	9	2	7	2	5	0	4	0	0
Fraud	0	0	1	2	1	7	3	10	15	31	6	7	4	6	2	1
Illegal possession of firearms	0	1	5	10	51	95	60	42	39	32	28	38	4	11	6	1
Violent sexual or homosexual relations	2	0	1	4	4	5	5	6	2	2	2	4	1	1	0	1
Sexual or homosexual relations with minors	0	0	2	1	7	5	8	5	8	2	5	1	5	6	9	6
Illegal construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Violent of traffic regulations	0	0	1	3	3	31	8	9	15	7	3	3	2	0	0	0
Serious intentional injury	0	1	1	3	6	4	20	12	19	10	10	10	2	6	2	0
Exploitation of prostitution	0	0	0	5	8	10	8	18	7	8	13	9	1	4	0	0
Domestic violence	1	0		4	2	11	19	26	39	39	12	30	12	24	5	2
Economic crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	6	1	4	0	1	0	0
Terrorism	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
Other criminal offences	0	0	4	15	19	35	84	35	101	50	61	45	32	21	20	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>94</b>

**TABLE 4.5**

Number of detainees held in pre-trial centers by criminal offences and change in number for the years 2016 and 2017

Criminal offences	2016	2017	Change in nr
Theft of electric power	27	4	-23
Armed and violent robbery	61	147	86
Other theft	324	299	-25
Intentional homicide	56	79	23
Negligent homicide	4	3	-1
Other murder	80	90	10
Production and sale of narcotics	416	474	58
Cultivation of narcotic plants	129	122	-7
Trafficking of narcotics	43	190	147
Organizing and leading criminal organizations	12	21	9
Other criminal offences related to drug crimes	27	4	-23
Fraud	21	35	14
Illegal possession of firearms	116	126	10
Violent sexual or homosexual relations	10	24	14
Sexual or homosexual relations with minors	12	17	5
Illegal construction	3	3	0
Violent of traffic regulations	105	68	-37
Serious intentional injury	40	57	17
Exploitation of prostitution	21	36	15
Domestic violence	196	241	45
Economic crimes	12	6	-6
Criminal organization	16	12	-4
Terrorism	11	4	-7
Other criminal offences	1,100	273	-827
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>-507</b>



**TABLE 4.6**

Number of detainees by criminal offences and age group for the years 2016-2017

Criminal offences	14-17		18 -20 years		21 -24 years		25 - 29 years		30 - 39 years		40 -49 years		50 -59 years		60+	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Theft of electric power	2	0	7	0	4	0	7	0	3	2	3	1	1	1	0	0
Armed and violent robbery	5	5	15	17	11	38	15	35	7	30	6	19	2	3	0	0
Other theft	22	15	47	58	58	68	54	48	69	59	44	40	28	9	2	2
Intentional homicide	4	1	5	3	11	16	13	15	16	25	4	8	2	8	1	3
Negligent homicide	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other murder	2	1	4	7	13	20	9	20	45	19	4	13	3	8	0	2
Production and sale of narcotics	1	2	36	49	85	106	90	113	92	114	74	61	33	26	5	3
Cultivation of narcotic plants	1	0	2	10	16	25	45	29	22	23	27	22	15	10	1	3
Trafficking of narcotics	2	0	2	17	8	30	6	51	20	49	5	29	0	13	0	1
Organizing and leading criminal organizations	0	0	3	2	1	3	4	5	1	5	2	4	1	2	0	0
Other criminal offences related to drug crimes	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	0	5	1	10	2	1	1	0	0
Fraud	0	0		1	3	5	2	5	10	9	4	7	1	7	1	1
Illegal possession of firearms	3	3	19	5	25	32	19	24	17	38	21	16	10	8	2	0
Violent sexual or homosexual relations	0	0	0	0	3	6	1	6	4	3	2	4	0	4	0	1
Sexual or homosexual relations with minors	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	5	3	6	0	2	1	0
Illegal construction	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Violent of traffic regulations	0	2	8	6	15	13	20	14	40	17	16	8	5	8	1	0
Serious intentional injury	0	2	4	4	6	16	7	8	10	13	5	9	6	3	2	2
Exploitation of prostitution	0	0	0	4	6	6	6	5	7	12	2	4	0	3	0	2
Domestic violence	0	0	7	7	22	15	34	28	53	76	34	63	36	42	10	10
Economic crimes	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	0	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	0
Criminal organization	0	0	0	0	5	2	7	2	3	3	1	3	0	1	0	1
Terrorism	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	4	0	2	0	0	0
Other criminal offences	0	0	40	17	85	54	200	31	370	72	250	52	150	36	5	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>42</b>

