

CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure

(ESMS)

INSTAT

Reference Metadata

1. Contact	2
2. Metadata update	2
3. Statistical presentation	2
4. Unit of measure	7
5. Reference period	7
6. Institutional mandate.....	7
7. Confidentiality	8
8. Release policy	8
9. Frequency of dissemination	9
10. Accessibility and clarity	9
11. Quality management	10
12. Relevance.....	10
13. Accuracy and reliability	11
14. Timeliness and punctuality	11
15. Coherence and comparability.....	12
16. Cost and burden	13
17. Data revision	13
18. Statistical processing.....	13
19. Comment.....	15
Annex.....	15

1. Contact	
1.1. Contact organisation	Institute of Statistics, INSTAT
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Intersectoral Statistics Sector (including gender issues, education, culture, justice), Directorate of Employment Statistics and Intersectoral Analyses.
1.3. Contact name	Deana Delaj
1.4. Contact person function	Specialist of Intersectoral Statistics Sector (including gender issues, education, culture, justice).
1.5. Contact mail address	Vllazën Huta Street, Building 35, Entrance 1, Tirana, Zip Code 1017
1.6. Contact email address	ddelaj@instat.gov.al
1.7. Contact phone number	+(355) 4 2222411 / +(355) 4 2233356
1.8. Contact fax number	+(355) 4 228300
2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	27.04.2026
2.2. Metadata last posted	27.04.2026
2.3. Metadata last update	27.04.2026
3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	Penal offences, damaged persons and perpetrators: INSTAT collect, analyze and publish data regarding criminal offences, perpetrators and damaged persons from criminal offences. Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics (CS) refers to recorded specific offences by police, the classification in crime and contraventions are done based on Criminal Code of Albania. These recorded cases are related to incidents as occurred, and not to the trials, the verdict of which is given by the law bodies. Data on perpetrators are based on suspected

	<p>persons in committing an offence. Are included data on perpetrators by specific criminal offences and total perpetrators by age group (juvenile and adult).</p> <p>Statistics on criminal proceedings and defendant's person: These statistics refers to person to whom the criminal offence has been attributed through the act of notification of accusation. Data are presented by sex, age group and criminal offences. Also, data on criminal proceedings registered and sent to trial, based on Criminal Code.</p> <p>Statistics on convicted persons: Statistics on convicted persons reflect data on number of persons, to whom criminal sanctions are applying, consisting in restriction of certain rights that they enjoyed until the commission of the offence. The main sanctions are prison, fine and alternative sanctions. Alternative sanctions may consist on: Fragmentation of imprisonment, suspending the execution of a sentence, Suspension of imprisonment and compulsion to perform labor in favor of public interest. Statistical data on convictions includes: convicted persons by sex and age group, convicted persons by crimes, by district courts and convicted persons of s and contraventions by sex.</p> <p>Statistics on prisoners: Statistics on prisoners include juvenile persons (under 18 years old), adults (over 18 years old) by gender who have been convicted by a final decision and pre-detainees over the years. The number of prisoners shows the prisoners' situation in a given year, including new arrivals and exits that occur for the period in question, and is calculated as an average of the number of prisoners per month. Prison data include statistics on the number of detained persons, inmates by sex and criminal offence. Also, data on juvenile and women.</p> <p>Crime indicators: These indicators are calculated on the data provided by the Directorate of State Police, General Prosecution, the General Directorate of Prisons and the annual estimates of the resident population by INSTAT</p>
3.2. Classification system	Crime and criminal justice statistics are based on the classification of Albanian Penal Code .
3.3. Sector coverage	Crime and criminal data cover different stages of the criminal justice system: the police, prosecution, courts and prison.
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitons	<p>Criminal offences: Behavior, acts which damaged legal values of a certain community. They are divided into s and contraventions.</p> <p>Contraventions acts that violate legal or damaged goods with a value of less than offenses (crimes) therefore violate the legal order but do not affect its bases and have serious social consequences.</p> <p>Recorded criminal offences: Recorded criminal offences in police or the police have knowledge of them in other ways.</p>

Crime against a person: Acts of intent or negligence that affect or threaten life, health, freedoms, sexual intolerance, honor and dignity of a person, specially protected by the legislation criminal.

Crime against property and economic sphere: Includes theft of property, frauds, crimes in the field of customs, taxation, destruction of property and crimes that violate the legal regime of land.

Intentional homicide: A criminal offense by which another person is intentionally or negligently deprived of life. Are included articles of Penal Code: Article 76 murder, Article 77 murder connected with another crime, Article 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 police murder, Article 79/c murder for family relationship, Article 80 infanticide.

Sexual crimes: Legal relations established in the sphere of security of sexual freedom and the normal development of sexual formation, specially protected with criminal legislation. Are included Articles 100-108/a of Penal Code of Albania.

Crimes against health: Are included Articles: Article 86 - Torture, Article 87 - Torture resulting into serious consequences Article 88 - Serious intentional injury, Article 89 - Non-serious intentional injury Article 89/a Article 90 - Other intentional harm.

Fraud: Taking or disposition of a lie or misappropriation of property or property rights of a natural person, a legal person or a state for the purpose of obtaining material benefit for himself or for others are included Articles 143- 149/b of Penal Code of Albania.

Counterfeit: is included Article 183 of Penal Code of Albania.

Violation of traffic rules: Is included Article 290 - Violation of road traffic regulations, Article 291 –Driving vehicles inappropriately and Article 273 leaving the scene of an accident.

Drug crimes: Includes offences as production, cultivation, trafficking and sale of narcotics. Are included Article 283 – Production and sale of narcotics, Article 283/a - Trafficking of narcotics, Article 284 - Cultivation of narcotic plants, Article 284/c - Production and manufacturing of narcotic and psychotropic substances.

Domestic violence: Includes 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.

Arms trafficking: Articles 278-280 of the Criminal Code are included.

Cybercrime: In accordance with Directive 2013/40/EU, as transposed into Albanian legislation, cybercrime includes criminal offences such as: Article 192/b Unauthorized computer access, Article 293/a Illegal interception of computer data, Article 293/b Interference with computer data, Article 293/c Interference with computer systems, Article 293/ç Misuse of equipment.

Money laundering: Article 287 Laundering of proceeds of crime or criminal activity, Article 287/a Opening of anonymous accounts, Article 287/b Misappropriation of money or goods derived from a criminal offense or criminal activity are included.

Stalking: Article 121/a of the Criminal Code is included.

Illegal crossing of the state border: Article 297 of the Criminal Code is included.

Assistance for illegal crossing of borders: Article 298 of the Criminal Code is included.

Corruption: This includes Article 164/a Active corruption in the private sector, Article 164/b Passive corruption in the private sector, Article 244 Active corruption of persons exercising public functions, Article 244/a Active corruption of foreign public officials, Article 245 Active corruption of high-ranking state officials or locally elected representatives, Article 259 Passive corruption of persons exercising public functions, Article 259/a Passive corruption of foreign public officials, Article 260 Passive corruption of high-ranking state officials or locally elected representatives, Article 312 Active corruption of witnesses, experts or interpreters, Article 319 Active corruption of judges, prosecutors and other justice officials, Article 319/a Active corruption of judges or officials of international courts, Article 319/b Active corruption of domestic and foreign arbitrators, Article 319/c Active corruption of members of foreign judicial juries, Article 319/ç Passive corruption of judges, prosecutors and other justice officials, Article 319/d Passive corruption of judges or officials of international courts, Article 319/dh Passive corruption of domestic and foreign arbitrators, Article 319/e Passive corruption of members of foreign judicial juries, and Article 328/b Passive corruption in elections.

Perpetrators: Persons who in their action or inaction allow happening 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: Every person under 18 years old.

Convicted persons: A person who his behavior has affected or damaged legal goods protected by law. For these persons are applying criminal sanctions

	<p>consisting in obtaining or restriction of certain rights that they enjoyed until the commission of the offence.</p> <p>Number of prisoners: The number of persons held in prisons, other institutions, juvenile detention institutions, psychiatric hospitals or other hospitals. Include both inmates and pre-detainees.</p> <p>Inmate: Any person, Albanian or foreign, punished by final sentence of imprisonment and in line with the international agreements, punished by a foreign judgment, in compliance with the respective procedural requirements.</p> <p>Detainees: are person, citizen, foreign or stateless, to who is taken a security measure “detention or arrest in prison”.</p> <p>Criminality rate: The number of total recorded offences expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants;</p> <p>Prisoner’s rate: Number of prisoners (inmate + detainees) over a period of 1 year expressed per 10 thousand resident inhabitants.</p> <p>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 number of persons held in prisons.</p>
3.5. Statistical unit	Statistical units are perpetrators of criminal offences, defendants, convicted and prisoners.
3.6. Statistical population	Statistical populations relate to: criminal offences recorded by the police, number of persons suspected in committing a crime, number of victims of specific crimes, persons prosecuted, convicted, acquitted, or held in prison, number of persons working in specific roles within the criminal justice system, number of cases processed by the courts
3.7. Reference area	The aggregated data are country level and for the 12 prefectures.
3.8. Time coverage	<p>Data are available from 2010 and ongoing for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal offences; • Perpetrator; • Injured • Convicted persons; • Prisoners. <p>Data are available from 2015 and ongoing for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal proceedings;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defendant persons.
3.9. Base period	Not applicable.
4. Unit of measure	
4.1. Unit of measure	<p>Different units of measure can be used for crime and criminal justice statistics. The basic statistical units in crime statistics are the criminal offences and the cases.</p> <p>The unit of measure for victims of specific crimes, perpetrators, persons prosecuted, convicted or held in prison criminal justice personnel is the person.</p>
5. Reference period	
5.1. Reference period	The reference period of this report is 2025.
6. Institutional mandate	
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements	<p>The legal basis for the CS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official Statistics Law No.17/2018; Official Statistics National Program 2022- 2026; Memorandum of Understanding with General Directorate of Police; Memorandum of Understanding with General Directorate of Prison; Memorandum of Understanding with General Prosecution; Memorandum of Understanding with Ministry of Justice.
6.2. Data sharing	<p>INSTAT transmits data regarding crime statistics in Eurostat on questionnaires that are required to fulfill as UN-CTS questionnaire, data on crime and criminal justice, data on regional crime, data on Trafficking in Human Being (THB) and migrant smuggling questionnaire.</p> <p>INSTAT transmit data on Eurostat regarding crime and criminal statistics through a joint Eurostat-UNODC data collection, every year in September. The primary objective is to enhance the completeness of the indicators in these questionnaires, including non-core (rotating) indicators that vary based on the reference period. The questionnaire contains data on recorded penal offenses, perpetrators, victims of homicide, data on prosecution, prisoners, convicted and acquitted persons</p>

7. Confidentiality	
7.1. Confidentiality - policy	<p>The data collected are considered as strictly confidential and used only for statistical purposes and scientific research in accordance with the National Statistical Law No.17/2018 “On Official Statistics”, date 10.03.2018 and the Law No. 124/2024 on the Protection of Personal Data, Article 31 of the Law on Official Statistics clearly define that all statistical information collected by INSTAT is confidential and may only be used or published in such summary tables that do not identify the information of the unit. Direct identification is called when a statistical unit is directly identified by its name, address, or any officially recognized identification number. When data processing is performed in such a way as to enable the data subject to be identified, the data must be coded immediately so that the entities are no longer recognized.</p>
7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment	<p>Albanian Institute of Statistics protects and does not disseminate data it has obtained or it has access to, which enable the direct or indirect identification of the statistical units. Albania Institute of Statistics takes all appropriate preventive measures so as to render impossible the identification of individual statistical units by technical or other means that might reasonably be used by a third party. Statistical data that could potentially enable the identification of the statistical unit are disseminated by Albania Institute of Statistics if and only if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. these data have been treated, as it is specifically set out in the Regulation, in such a way that their dissemination does not prejudice statistical confidentiality or b. the statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data. <p>The confidential data that are transmitted to Albania Institute of Statistics are used exclusively for statistical purposes and the only persons who have the right to have access to these data are the personnel engaged in this task. Issues referring to the observance of statistical confidentiality are examined by the staff working in Albania Institute of Statistics. The responsibilities of this staff are to recommend on: which detailed level the statistical data can be disseminated, so as the identification, either directly or indirectly, of the surveyed statistical unit is not possible; the anonymization criteria for the microdata provided to users; the access granting to researchers on confidential data for scientific purposes.</p>
8. Release policy	
8.1. Release calendar	<p>Announcements about the dissemination of statistics are published in the release calendar, which is available on the website. The announcements and delays are pre-announced in this calendar. In the case of delays, the date of the next publication and the explanation of the reasons for the delays are specified.</p>

8.2. Release calendar access	The calendar of publications is available on the INSTAT website.
8.3. User access	<p>In accordance with Article 34 of Law No. 17/2018 "On Official Statistics", official statistics are disseminated so that all users have an immediate and equal right and all possible forms of media are used. INSTAT and statistical agencies, having in the program the responsibilities of dissemination, seek to meet every requirement of any organization or individual for unpublished data or specific analysis. The following dissemination channels are used to release the results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website - online release; • Written requests; • Special publications; • Data request, section available for external users.
9. Frequency of dissemination	
9.1. Frequency of dissemination	The dissemination of CS data is done on annual basis.
10. Accessibility and clarity	
10.1. News release	Press release on media information on the key relevance of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics. Press release of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics is published online at INSTATs website.
10.2. Publications	<p>Crime Statistics publications</p> <p>Yearly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and Men in Albania; • Albania in figures; • Statistical Yearbook; • Regional Statistical Yearbook. <p>Dedicated publication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice.
10.3. On-line database	All information is available in two languages: Albanian and English. Since 2011, through the PX-Axis system. There is also a simple methodological explanation on this website. You can access the database Statistical Database.
10.4. Micro – data access	Not applicable.

10.5. Other	Users can send other specific requests through a dedicated section for contacts .
10.6. Documentation on methodology	Data are reported by official sources in the countries such as the Police, the Ministry of Justice, the General Prosecution and Prison. A short explanation related to the definitions of the main concepts and methodological explanations are provided to users in the end of publications and also in Crimes and criminal justice theme. Additional support information is given to internal users when needed or required.
10.7. Quality documentation	The Intersectoral Statistics Sector (including gender issues, education, culture, and justice) documents all work processes and procedures for internal use.
11. Quality management	
11.1. Quality assurance	INSTAT is committed to ensure the highest quality with respect to the compilation of statistical information. In accordance with the Statistics Law No 17/2018 , INSTAT use statistical methods and processes in compliance with internationally recognized scientific principles and standards conduct on-going analyses of the statistics with a view to quality improvements and ensure that statistics are as up-to-date. In performing its tasks, it follows the general principles of quality management from the European Statistics Code of Practice . INSTAT declares that it takes into account the following principles: impartiality, quality of processes and products, user orientation, employee orientation, effectiveness of statistical processes, reducing the workload for respondents.
11.2. Quality assessments	Crime and criminal justice statistics are administrative data. This are compared with the data of the previous years in order to distinguish if the data are coherent or they had big changes.
12. Relevance	
12.1. User needs	Users of Crime statistics and Criminal justice are classified as external and internal. External users are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutions of Public Administration; • Universities; • National and international NGOs; • Business; • General public and other groups of interest;

	<p>Internal users are those within INSTAT, who use crime and criminal justice statistics as input for their work.</p> <p>The main purpose of producing this statistic is to provide a more comprehensive information due to the social importance that bear these statistics as well as public concerns associated with them. The main users are local or central government, academia or simple users interested in crime statistics.</p>						
12.2. User satisfaction	INSTAT annually conducts the Survey for Measuring User Satisfaction, the results of which are published on the web at the link: User Satisfaction Survey .						
12.3. Completeness	INSTAT transmits to Eurostat questionnaire regarding crime and criminal justice statistics. The main objective is to achieve greater completeness of the indicators in these questionnaires.						
13. Accuracy and reliability							
13.1. Overall accuracy	In general, the data have been checked with previous years to identify any significant changes in the performance of the data. In cases where changes are encountered, INSTAT notifies the relevant data sources to inform about the findings found in order to correct this data if deemed necessary or to be officially confirmed.						
13.2. Sampling error	Not applicable.						
13.3. Non - sampling error	The non-sampling errors are mainly errors of the administrative data sources reported data. Data review occurs only if the relevant institutions review the data sent to INSTAT for the purpose of updating or any potential human error. If the relevant institutions review the data sent to INSTAT, these changes will be reflected in the nearest publication and brief explanatory information will be provided to users.						
14. Timeliness and punctuality							
14.1. Timeliness	<p>Results of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics are published on INSTAT website 117 days after the end of the reference period (T + 117 days). The reference period of these results is December 31st, 2025.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td> <td>12/31/2025</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Publication Date</td> <td>4/27/2026</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Timelines</td> <td>117</td> </tr> </table>	Reference period	12/31/2025	Publication Date	4/27/2026	Timelines	117
Reference period	12/31/2025						
Publication Date	4/27/2026						
Timelines	117						
14.2. Punctuality	The data of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics are disseminated according to the publication calendar.						

	Reference period	12/31/2025
	Date announced	4/27/2026
	Publication Date	4/27/2026
	Delay in time	0

15. Coherence and comparability

15.1. Comparability - geographical	<p>Crime and criminal justice statistics in some publications are presented at prefecture level such as: Berat, Dibër, Durrës, Elbasan, Fier, Gjirokastër, Korçë, Kukës, Lezhë, Shkodër, Tiranë, Vlorë.</p> <p>These statistics are relatively comparable since the data providers for these statistics coordinate the data collection. In contrast, it is well known that crime statistics on international level have low comparability due to different counting rules, legislations, and registration routines, etc. Work to improve the comparability is ongoing. Related to International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), the implementation has been suspended due to ongoing amendments to Albania’s Criminal Code, which impacts the processes related to ICCS mapping. Despite this constraint, we still classify and adapt criminal offences (excluding partially matching offences) according to the ICCS classification for the UN-CTS questionnaire.</p>
15.2. Comparability - over time	<p>Statistics on crime and criminal justice has been held since 1993. Statistical procedures for reported crime have been amended on several occasions, for example, through the new collection or new accounting methods. While individual events can temporarily affect the statistics for some years, these changes are important to know when comparing the Reported crimes over time. For example, in 2015, Police implemented a new system on management of cases. From these year data are more accurate and we have a larger number of recorded acts.</p> <p>Statistics on crime and criminal justice are provided annually and are comparable between them. Time series for the indicator “Recorded criminal offences” exists from 2015, providing a comparability of 11 years ($CC2=Jlast- Jfirst+1=11$).</p> <p>The data are constantly checked to ensure their comparability over time.</p>
15.3. Coherence - cross domain	<p>The classification in criminal offences and contraventions is done based on the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania. These cases are related to incidents as occurred, and not to the trials, the verdict of which falls under the power of the law bodies.</p>
15.4. Coherence - internal	<p>Internal coherence of the data is checked with sum validation rules, as sum of the subtotal, large variation from years, large revisions, as are mention on the report.</p>

	<p>INSTAT collects data on Domestic violence. The main provider of this data is the General Directorate of the State Police, which supplies us with information on reported cases of domestic violence, the perpetrators, and the number of protection order requests.</p> <p>Data for sex and age group are for perpetrators and damages persons for all penal offences.</p>
16. Cost and burden	
16.1. Cost and burden	<p>The Intersectoral Statistics Sector (including gender issues, education, culture, and justice) is part of the Directorate of Employment Statistics and Intersectoral Analyses. The sector has one specialist responsible for processing and analyzing crime and criminal justice statistics.</p>
17. Data revision	
17.1. Data revision - policy	<p>Revision policy of is done in accordance with general revision policy and errors treatment policy introduced by INSTAT in the links below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision policy; • The errors treatment policy.
17.2. Data revision - practise	<p>If the authorities that send information on “Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics” to INSTAT will report changes in the information provided through tables, this data will be updated and published in the forthcoming publication accompanied by an explanatory note to the user.</p> <p>No reviews of data on “CS” for 2025 have been conducted, subject to this report.</p>
18. Statistical processing	
18.1. Source data	<p>The data set is based on administrative sources.</p> <p>The main providers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Directorate of Police; • General Directorate of Prison; • Ministry of Justice; • General Prosecution. <p>Based on these sources INSTAT collect, analyse, classify and publish data regarding crime and criminal justice statistics. Data are expressed as a number and as indicator.</p>

18.2. Frequency of data collection	Data from General Directorate of Police, General Directorate of Prison, General Prosecution and Ministry of Justice are collected yearly.
18.3. Data collection	<p>Based on Memorandum of Understanding with the General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT collect data on all criminal offences based on Criminal Code. Also detailed data on damaged persons by criminal offences, sex and age. Data on perpetrators are by criminal offences, sex, relation victim-perpetrators, age, level of education, security measures.</p> <p>From General Prosecution, INSTAT publish data on criminal proceedings and defendants by criminal offences. For completeness of international questionnaire about data regarding Prosecution, prepared table are required to fulfil from Prosecution.</p> <p>Another data provider for us is Ministry of Justice. Ministry of Justice publish each year a yearbook on juridical statistics and INSTAT is based on these publications to provide data about convicted persons, type of crime, measurement, treated cases by level of courts. Supreme Court supplies us with a statistical evidence for cases (criminal, civil and administrative) treated by it from each district court. This evidence contains information about cases, the way of termination and deadlines. In case, INSTAT needs more data, an official letter is prepared.</p> <p>Prisoners-related data are provided by the General Directorate of Prison, in yearly basis. INSTAT publish data regarding prisoners disaggregated by sex, level of education, two main age group (juvenile under 18 years old and adult above 18 years old) and by type of crimes that are convicted. The information is received from Prison in excel formats based on memorandum of understanding. In each prison there is a document called daily communicate that is fulfilled by prison personnel, this document contains much information by each person that is in prison. General Directorate of Prison collects these data and provides information on prisoners for each quarter.</p> <p>These sources are very important for the progress of work and meeting of the defined time limits, because INSTAT do not have any other sources, and does not conduct any survey on crime statistics.</p>
18.4. Data validation	<p>Data verification methods at source of data level are performed such as: Check for completeness of data, consistency over time, arithmetic corrections (should not be significantly high), summary controls, control of time-series if there are significant breaks, etc.</p> <p>Before the data are published INSTAT checks the data, and if there are changes in trends or wrong calculations, the data will be revised. Since in the justice system, the data are produced manually there is space for mistakes.</p>

	Also, INSTAT does data validation when transmitting the questionnaire through the Eurostat electronic Data files Administration and Management Information System (eDAMIS) and later on if it's needed to qualify for completeness of data, internal consistency of the data, consistency over time and coherence with other relevant data sources.
18.5. Data compilation	Not applicable.
18.6. Adjustment	Not applicable.
19. Comment	
Annex	