

CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS

2022-2024

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JUSTICE STATISTICS

2022-2024

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INTRODUCTION

The publication “Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics” represents INSTAT’s second dedicated edition focusing on the statistical analysis of the criminal justice system in Albania, covering the police, prosecution, courts, and prison phases. This publication contains administrative data for the three-year period 2022-2024.

The main objective of this publication is to provide a comprehensive overview of the criminal justice system, including statistics from key sources in a single publication. It also details the methods used for data collection, processing, and analysis.

To ensure international comparability, the set of crimes included in this publication is based on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), through a mapping process linking the criminal offenses defined in the Albanian Penal Code to the corresponding ICCS categories. This classification, developed by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), provides a standardized international framework for classifying crimes by the nature of the offense. This approach aims to ensure consistency, comparability, and coherence of crime statistics at both national and international levels.

The structure of the publication is organized into chapters corresponding to the four main phases of the criminal justice system. For a defined set of crimes, each chapter addresses specific aspects of the offenses, criminal proceedings, and the persons involved, including victims, perpetrators, suspects, defendants, convicted persons, and prisoners.

Specifically, Chapter I presents statistics on crimes recorded by the police, as well as data on victims, suspects, and arrested persons. The main sources for this chapter are the General Directorate of the Police and the Ministry of Interior.

Chapter II focuses on the criminal prosecution phase, presenting statistics on registered criminal proceedings and the number of defendants by categories of crime.

Chapter III presents statistics on convicted persons, disaggregated by sex, age group, and type of sentence, based on data from the Ministry of Justice.

Chapter IV analyzes the number of prisoners in Albania’s penitentiary institutions, providing data by type of crime, sex, and age group. It also includes information on convicted prisoners, pre-trial detainees, and minors in detention.

A dedicated methodology section describes data collection procedures, how data are collected from each provider, definitions, and classifications used for crime statistics. It also outlines the factors that should be considered when comparing these statistics.

This publication represents a significant contribution to improving crime and criminal justice statistics in line with European standards and international recommendations. It supports the development of informed and effective public policies and serves policymakers, the academic community, civil society, and other users in analyzing progress in terms of improving public safety, respecting human rights, and integrating best international practices.

LEGISLATION

The following legal framework ensures the collection of accurate, standardized, and comparable data on criminal justice, in line with the national and international commitments of the Republic of Albania to produce high-quality official statistics.

Law No. 17/2018, as amended, “On Official Statistics”

This law constitutes the legal basis for the functioning of the official statistical system in Albania. It grants the Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) the authority to collect, process, analyze, and disseminate official statistics while respecting the principles of objectivity, impartiality, transparency, and statistical confidentiality.

Official Statistics Program 2022-2026

The Five-Year Official Statistics Program for 2022-2026, approved by a decision of the Council of Ministers, includes the production of criminal justice statistics in a dedicated module. This program specifies the planned statistical outputs, responsible institutions, reporting deadlines, and measures to ensure data quality and protection.

European Statistics Code of Practice

INSTAT implements the principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice, which includes 16 fundamental principles for the production and dissemination of European statistics. The Code ensures that statistical authorities operate in accordance with the highest professional standards and with full reliability for data users.

Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania

Law No. 7895, dated 27.1.1995, “Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania,” as amended, is the primary source for the legal classification of criminal offenses. The statistics presented are based on the legal classification of offenses under the Criminal Code and are harmonized with the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) adopted by the United Nations.

Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Albania

Law No. 7905, dated 21.3.1995, “Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Albania,” as amended, regulates the conduct of criminal proceedings and defines the relevant stages (investigation, prosecution, trial, execution), which are essential for structuring and interpreting the related statistics.

Juvenile Criminal Justice Code

Law No. 37/2017, dated 30.03.2017, “Juvenile Criminal Justice Code,” establishes procedural and substantive rules for minors in conflict with the law and provides the basis for producing specific statistics for this age group.

KEY CONCEPTS

This section summarizes the basic definitions used in the report on criminal justice statistics. More detailed definitions and specific statistical indicators are provided in the methodology chapter.

Criminal offence: Any behavior (action or omission) that infringes or harms legally protected values. Crimes are divided into criminal offenses and minor offenses, based on the nature of the act and its social danger.

Perpetrator: A person who directly commits a criminal offense or who, through acts or omissions, causes its consequence. Criminal responsibility begins at age 14 for certain offenses and at age 16 for all other crimes.

Victim: According to the Criminal Procedure Code, a victim is any natural or legal person whose legal, personal, or property rights or interests have been infringed by a criminal offense.

Minor: For statistical purposes, and in accordance with the Juvenile Criminal Justice Code, a minor is any person under the age of 18.

Minor in conflict with the law: A person who is at least 14 years old and under 18 years old, against whom there is reasonable suspicion of committing a criminal offense, has been taken as a defendant and/or convicted by a final court decision. In this publication, the term “minor” refers to this category (ages 14-17).

Adult: A person 18 years or older at the time of committing the criminal offense.

Defendant: According to Article 34 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a defendant is a person against whom a formal charge has been filed for a criminal offense, through the notification of charges by the prosecution.

Convicted person: A person against whom a final judicial decision has been issued, declaring them guilty of a criminal offense and imposing a criminal penalty, including imprisonment, fines, or other alternative measures.

Pre-trial detainee: A person subject to a personal security measure of “detention in custody” during the investigation or trial phase, who has not yet been convicted by a final decision. This includes both Albanian citizens and foreigners.

Imprisoned person (sentenced to prison): A person sentenced to imprisonment by Albanian courts with a final decision. This category also includes persons convicted by foreign courts when the sentence is recognized by the Albanian state based on international agreements.

Number of prisoners: Refers to the number of persons held in penal execution institutions, including prisons, juvenile facilities, pre-trial detention centers, psychiatric hospitals with security measures, and other similar facilities. This category includes both convicted persons and persons in pre-trial detention.

Arrested persons: Individuals against whom the State Police authorities have applied the measure of arrest in flagrante delicto or detention, on the basis of reasonable suspicion of having committed a criminal offense, thereby temporarily depriving them of their liberty in accordance with the applicable legislation.

FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHEN INTERPRETING CRIME DATA

Statistics on criminal offenses and individuals involved in the criminal justice system do not represent the exact number of crimes occurring in society nor all persons who commit crimes. They reflect only those cases that have been identified and recorded by justice institutions. For this reason, when interpreting crime data, it is important to consider the following factors:

- Impact of external factors on entries into the criminal justice system

Year-to-year changes in the number of recorded crimes may reflect changes in reporting behavior by the public, influenced by factors such as the level of social tolerance toward certain offenses, community awareness-raising initiatives, and increased media attention to specific types of crime. These factors particularly affect the reporting of offenses such as violence against persons, theft, and similar crimes.

- Impact of resources and efforts within the criminal justice system

Crime detection rates are influenced by the resources available and the operational focus of law enforcement institutions. For example, intensified traffic controls may lead to an increase in recorded traffic-related offenses, while increased focus on drug-related crimes may result in a higher number of identified cases.

Differences within the same country

Crime and criminal justice data may vary significantly within the same jurisdiction, depending on the stage of the criminal process at which they are recorded. Each institution within the justice system collects and processes statistics according to its own functions and needs, using different measurement methods and reference periods. As a result, statistics presented in different chapters or derived from different sources are not directly comparable or easily analyzed in a unified manner.

This leads to certain limitations that should be considered in cases where:

- The number of suspected persons recorded during a given year is not comparable with the number of defendants recorded in the same year, as many defendants may have been investigated and registered as suspects in a previous period (e.g., the previous year);
- The number of defendants recorded during a given year is not comparable with the number of convicted persons recorded in the same year, as court decisions may be issued later, possibly several months or even a year after charges are filed.

For these reasons, it is essential to interpret statistical data within a broader time context and in relation to the relevant stage of the criminal justice process, rather than directly comparing numerical values recorded within the same calendar year. Effective analysis requires an assessment of trends over time, rather than simple comparisons across categories within a single year.

Differences across countries

Direct comparison of crime and criminal justice statistics between countries is often inappropriate and may lead to misinterpretation of reality. This is due to several important factors related to how each country organizes and operates its criminal justice system.

Some countries operate under civil law systems, while others follow common law systems, which directly affects how criminal offenses are defined and processed. What constitutes a criminal offense in one country may not be considered as such in another. Legal definitions are based on national criminal codes, which are not harmonized. In addition, some countries collect data for their entire national territory, while others only for specific regions. Reporting periods may also differ (calendar year, fiscal year, etc.).

Furthermore, data may be recorded at different points in the criminal justice process: at the time a crime is first reported, during or after a full investigation, or, in the case of court statistics, before or after appeal decisions. This means that institutions recording data at earlier stages (such as police at the time of reporting) may present significantly higher figures compared to countries where recording occurs after verification or completion of proceedings.

Finally, the way in which crimes, cases, or individuals are counted (e.g., one case per person versus one case per offense) may differ substantially across countries and has a significant impact on the comparability of statistics.

THE IMPACT OF CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO ICCS ON STATISTICAL RESULTS

In the field of crime and criminal justice statistics, INSTAT annually disseminates data based on the articles of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania. In the present publication, however, criminal offences have been classified in accordance with the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS). Unlike the Criminal Code, which is structured according to legal provisions and offences defined by national legislation, the ICCS classifies offences based on the nature of the criminal act and the associated harm. This approach enhances the international comparability of crime statistics across countries and over time.

Owing to methodological differences between the two classification systems, a number of articles of the Criminal Code have been reassigned to different offence categories under the ICCS framework. Consequently, the number of recorded cases for certain offence groups may differ from figures previously published using the national legal classification. These differences reflect the application of the ICCS methodology, which requires the inclusion or exclusion of specific Criminal Code articles within particular statistical offence categories. The comparison of the two classifications indicates notable differences in the grouping of offences, particularly in the areas of fraud, road traffic offences, and drug crimes. Therefore, users should exercise caution when comparing data presented in this publication with statistics produced under the national legal classification system.

Criminal offence	Differences between ICCS classification and Criminal Code grouping
Intentional homicide	Articles 82, 83, 141 (included in ICCS grouping)
Robbery	Article 140 (included in ICCS grouping)
Fraud	Articles 147, 148, 149, 149/a, 149/b (excluded from ICCS grouping)
Drug crimes	Articles 283/b, 284/ç, 285, 285/a, 285/b, 286, 286/a (excluded from ICCS grouping)
The violation of road traffic rules	Article 273 (excluded from ICCS grouping)
Trafficking in weapons and explosives	Article 282/a (included in ICCS grouping)

To illustrate the impact of the ICCS classification, a comparative analysis has been conducted based exclusively on data from the State Police. The results show that changes in grouping are also reflected in the published statistics. The largest differences are observed in road traffic offences and fraud, while in some categories such as intentional homicide and robbery, the differences are smaller and indicate a higher level of consistency between the two methodologies. In certain cases, such as drug crimes, an increase in the number of recorded cases is observed due to the broader inclusion of offences under the ICCS framework.

Criminal offence	2022	2023	2024
Intentional homicide	2	1	1
Robbery	13	9	6
Fraud	-93	-54	-41
Drug crimes	69	59	26
The violation of road traffic rules	-373	-321	-332
Trafficking in weapons and explosives	4	0	2

The implementation of the ICCS classification leads to changes in the number of reported cases for certain categories of criminal offences, as a result of grouping legal articles according to the nature of the criminal act. In addition, ICCS contributes to the harmonisation of Albanian crime statistics with Eurostat and UNODC standards, enhances international comparability, and represents an important step towards alignment with the requirements of the European Union.

1

CRIMINAL OFFENSES, INJURED AND SUSPECTS



CRIMINAL OFFENCES, INJURED AND SUSPECTS

This chapter presents data on recorded criminal offenses, suspected persons, and victims, by type of offense committed during the year, as well as their demographic characteristics.

The statistics presented are based on the legal classification of criminal offenses according to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania and are harmonized with the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS).

1.1 RECORDED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Statistics on recorded criminal offenses provide a comprehensive overview of all cases identified and

reported to the police during a calendar year (1 January-31 December).

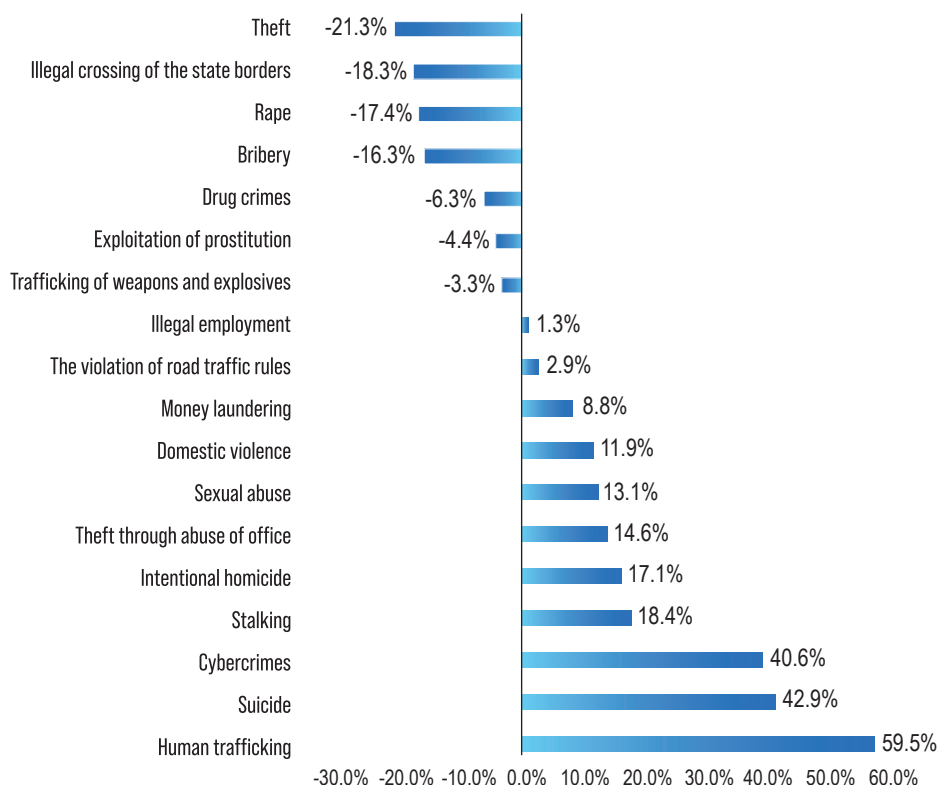
For a given incident, the police record and count all criminal offenses involved, rather than only the most serious offense.

In Albania, in 2024, a total of 32,653 criminal offenses were recorded, marking a 3.5% decrease compared to the previous year and a 2.5% decrease compared to 2022.

Within the set of criminal offenses analyzed in 2024, violations of road traffic rules accounted for the largest share of total offenses (16.5%), followed by drug crimes offenses (8.9%), domestic violence (6.6%), theft (6.5%), and trafficking of weapons and explosives (4.2%).

FIG. 1

Percentage change in recorded criminal offenses, 2024-2023



Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT

TAB. 1

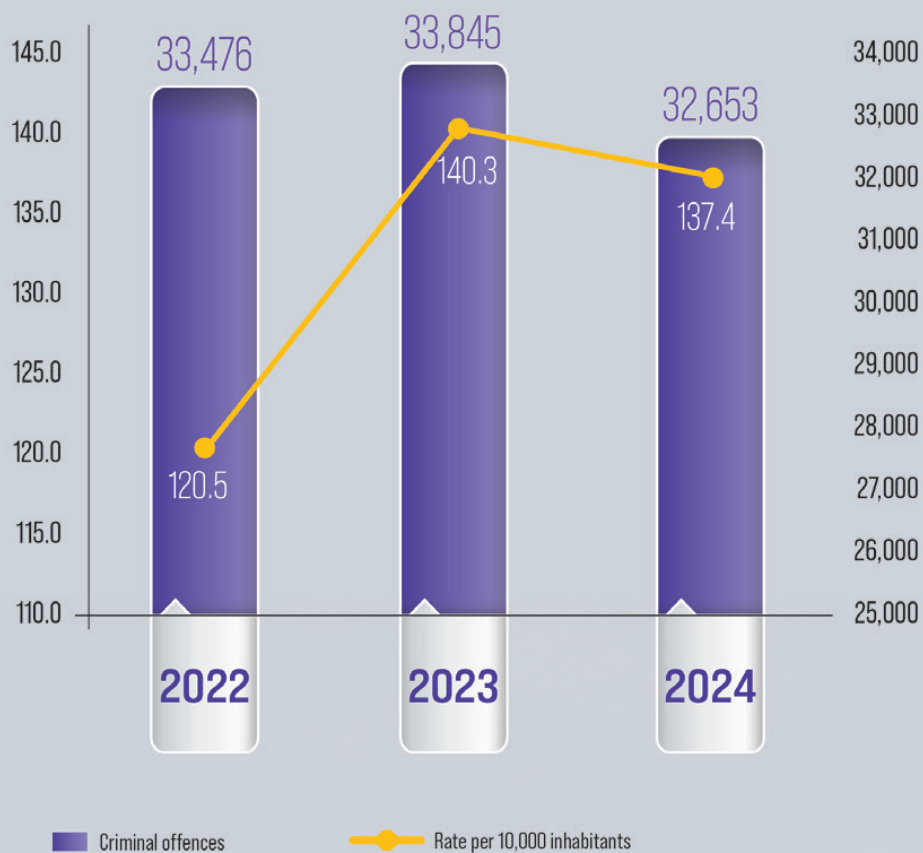
Recorded criminal offenses by type of offense

Criminal offences	2022	2023	2024
Intentional Homicide	44	35	41
Attempted murder	93	94	83
Suicide	24	35	50
Threat	910	1,045	1,051
Serious intentional injury	145	137	150
Minor intentional injury	831	910	887
Rape	49	46	43
Sexual abuse	112	84	95
Human trafficking	32	37	59
Domestic violence	1,887	1,911	2,139
Exploitation of prostitution	107	114	109
Pornography	120	38	73
Stalking	158	196	232
Theft	2,661	2,712	2,133
Theft through abuse of office	97	41	47
Robbery	78	89	80
Fraud	969	949	802
Counterfeiting	51	26	34
Illegal employment	141	156	158
Money laundering	475	387	421
Drug crimes	2,956	3,105	2,908
The violation of road traffic rules	5,309	5,230	5,382
Cybercrimes	152	276	388
Trafficking of weapons and explosives	1,341	1,404	1,358
Criminal offenses related to criminal organizations	60	64	58
Illegal crossing of the state borders	606	607	496
Assistance for illegal crossing of borders	418	210	112
Coercion or obstruction to cohabitation or to dissolve marriage	17	8	3
Bribery	568	347	279
Abuse of office	605	526	440
Illegal construction	1,244	1,464	1,338
Criminal offences against the environment	571	532	432
Other	10,645	11,030	10,772
Total	33,476	33,845	32,653

Source: General Directorate of State Police

FIG. 2

Total recorded criminal offences per 10,000 inhabitants



Homicide and sexual crimes

In 2024, 41 intentional homicides were recorded, 6 more cases compared to the previous year. Compared to 2022, 3 fewer intentional homicides were recorded.

In 2024, within the total number of intentional homicides, homicides due to family relationships (Article 79/c) accounted for 22.0%. Over the 10-year period, the years 2015 and 2023 recorded the highest share of homicides due to family relationships within total intentional homicides, at 31.6% and 28.6%, respectively.

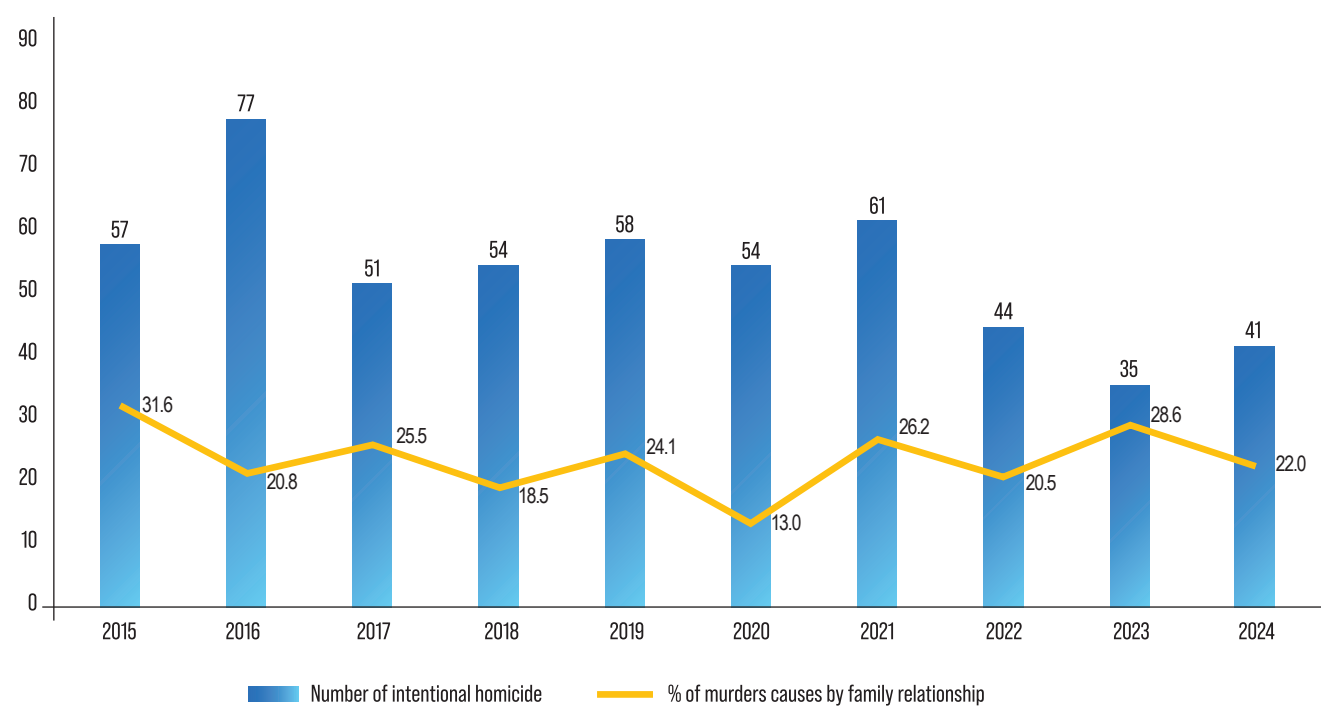
Meanwhile, 2020 recorded the lowest proportion of homicides due to family relationships, at 13.0%.

Femicide (Homicide of women and girls)

Femicide is recognized as the most extreme and violent form of gender-based violence against women and girls, present in all countries and regions of the world. By definition, femicide refers to the killing of women and girls for reasons related to their gender. This phenomenon differs from other types of homicide, as it specifically denotes the killing of a woman or girl solely because she is female.

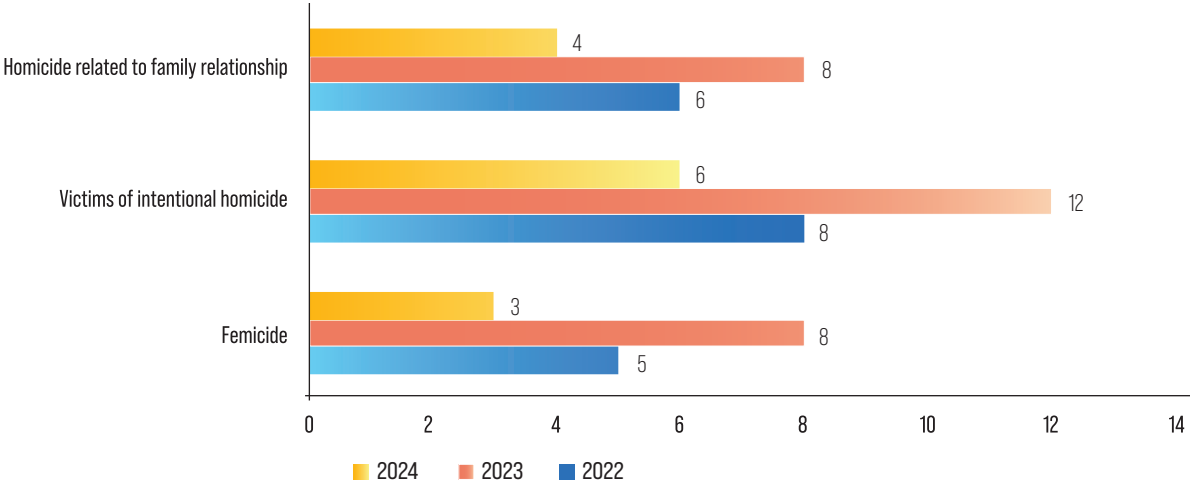
The figure 4 presents trends in femicide, intentional homicides, and homicides due to family relationships for the years 2022-2024. The data show that 2024 recorded the lowest number of victims across all categories, while 2022 and 2023 indicate an increase in the number of killings of women, as well as an increase in killings of women due to family relationships.

FIG. 3
Number of intentional homicides and the percentage of homicides due to family-related relationships



Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT

FIG. 4
Femicide, victims of intentional homicide and homicide related to family relationship



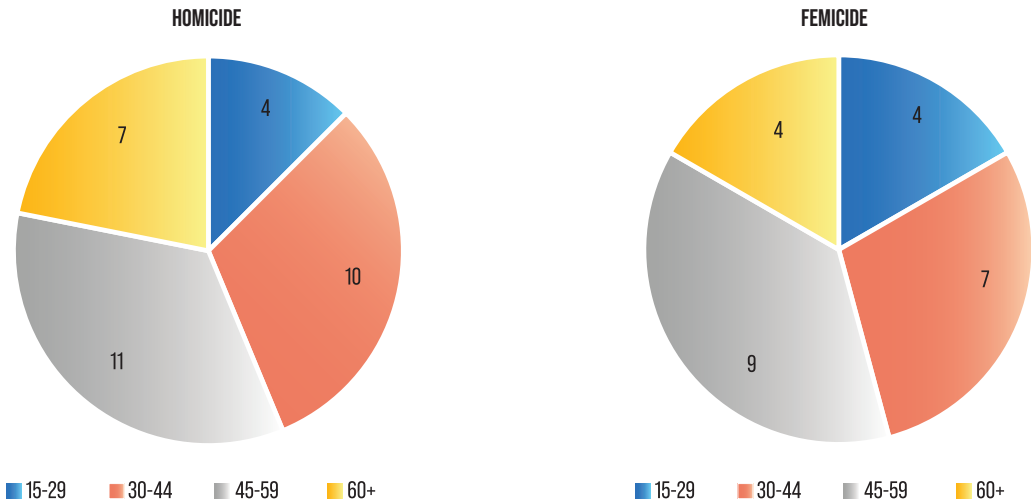
Source: People's Advocate, General Directorate of State Police

The figure presents the homicides of women and girls and femicide by age group, aggregated for the three-year period 2021-2023. The data show that the 45-59 age group records the highest number of victims, both for homicides (11) and femicide (9). This indicates that middle-aged women are more frequently exposed to extreme forms of violence, often linked to family relationships or long-term intimate partners.

The 30-44 age group ranks second, with 10 homicides and 7 femicides, reflecting a high level of exposure to violence during the active working and family-life period.

The 15-29 age group records a lower number of victims (4 homicides and 4 femicides), while the 60+ age group includes 7 homicides and 4 femicides.

FIG. 5
Homicide of women and girls and femicide by age group, 2021-2023

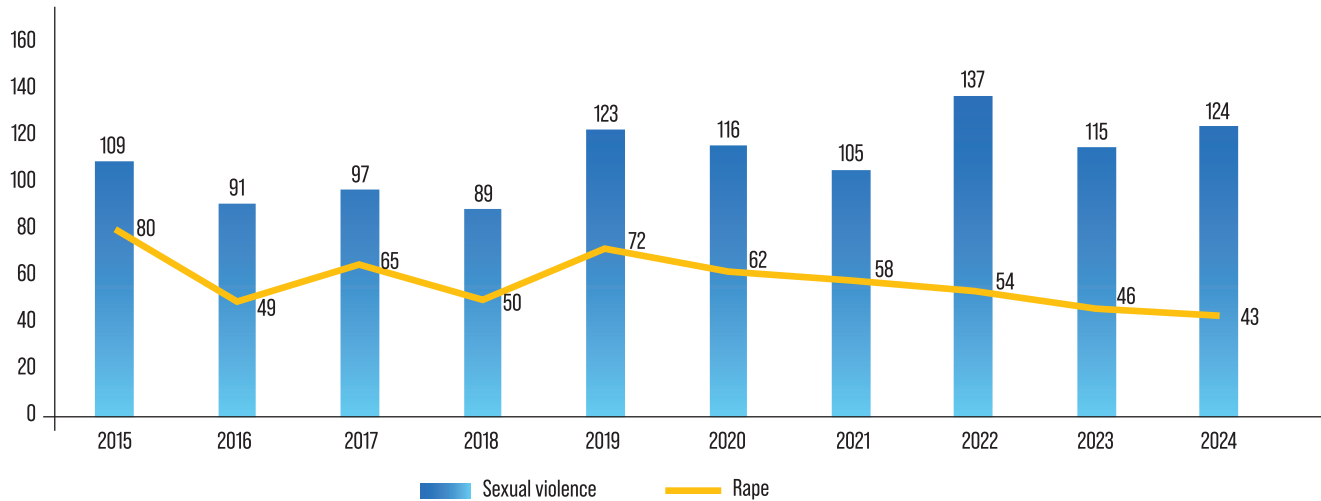


Source: People's Advocate, General Directorate of State Police

Sexual crimes

Over the past 10 years, the number of criminal offenses involving sexual crimes has fluctuated. In 2024, these offenses increased by 13.8% compared to 2015. Meanwhile, over the same period, the number of rape offenses has almost been halved, declining by 46.3%.

FIG. 6
Number of criminal offences of sexual violence and rape, 2015-2024



Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT

Criminal offences by county

In 2024, an analysis of criminal offences recorded by the police by county shows a decrease in almost all counties compared to 2023. The exceptions are Shkodër and Elbasan, where criminal offences increased by 28.4% and 7.1%, respectively.

The figure shows that Tirana and Durrës counties account for the largest share of recorded criminal offences, representing 34.1% and 11.9% of the total, respectively.

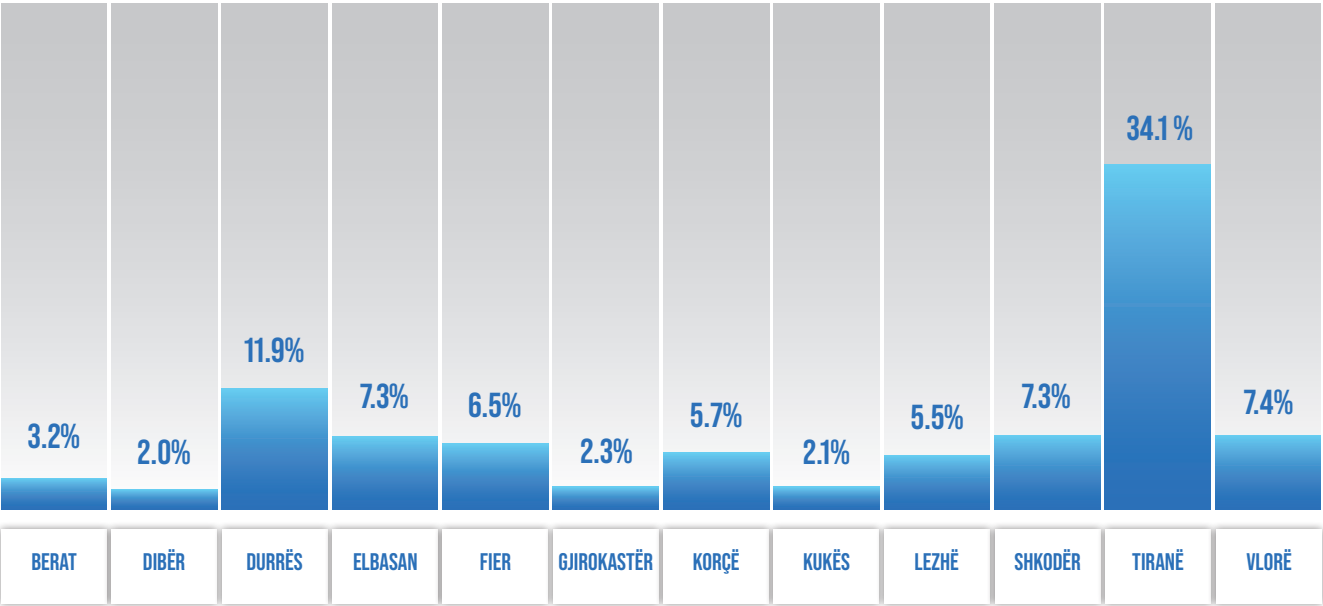


TAB.2
Total criminal offences recorded by county

County	2022	2023	2024
Berat	1,215	1,062	1,036
Dibër	823	678	665
Durrës	3,824	4,079	3,891
Elbasan	1,984	2,219	2,377
Fier	2,183	2,136	2,128
Gjirokastër	977	875	763
Korçë	2,064	1,998	1,866
Kukës	796	756	700
Lezhë	1,766	1,842	1,781
Shkodër	1,943	1,863	2,392
Tiranë	12,659	12,791	11,130
Vlorë	2,653	2,448	2,404
DPP	589	1,098	1,520
Albania	33,476	33,845	32,653

Source: General Directorate of State Police
Note: The DPP includes cases recorded by the General Directorate of Police

FIG. 7
Percentage of criminal offences by county, 2024



Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT

Regional crimes statistics

Regional crime data, in line with Eurostat methodology, are based on offenses registered by the police such as intentional homicide, assault, and theft, which are categorized according to the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), enabling a comparative analysis across counties (NUTS 3).

Homicides are rare and mostly concentrated in larger cities. Most counties report a low number of homicides (usually 0-5 per year for smaller counties). Counties with higher figures include Tirana, Shkodër, Vlorë, and Durrës (usually 6-11 homicides) in 2024.

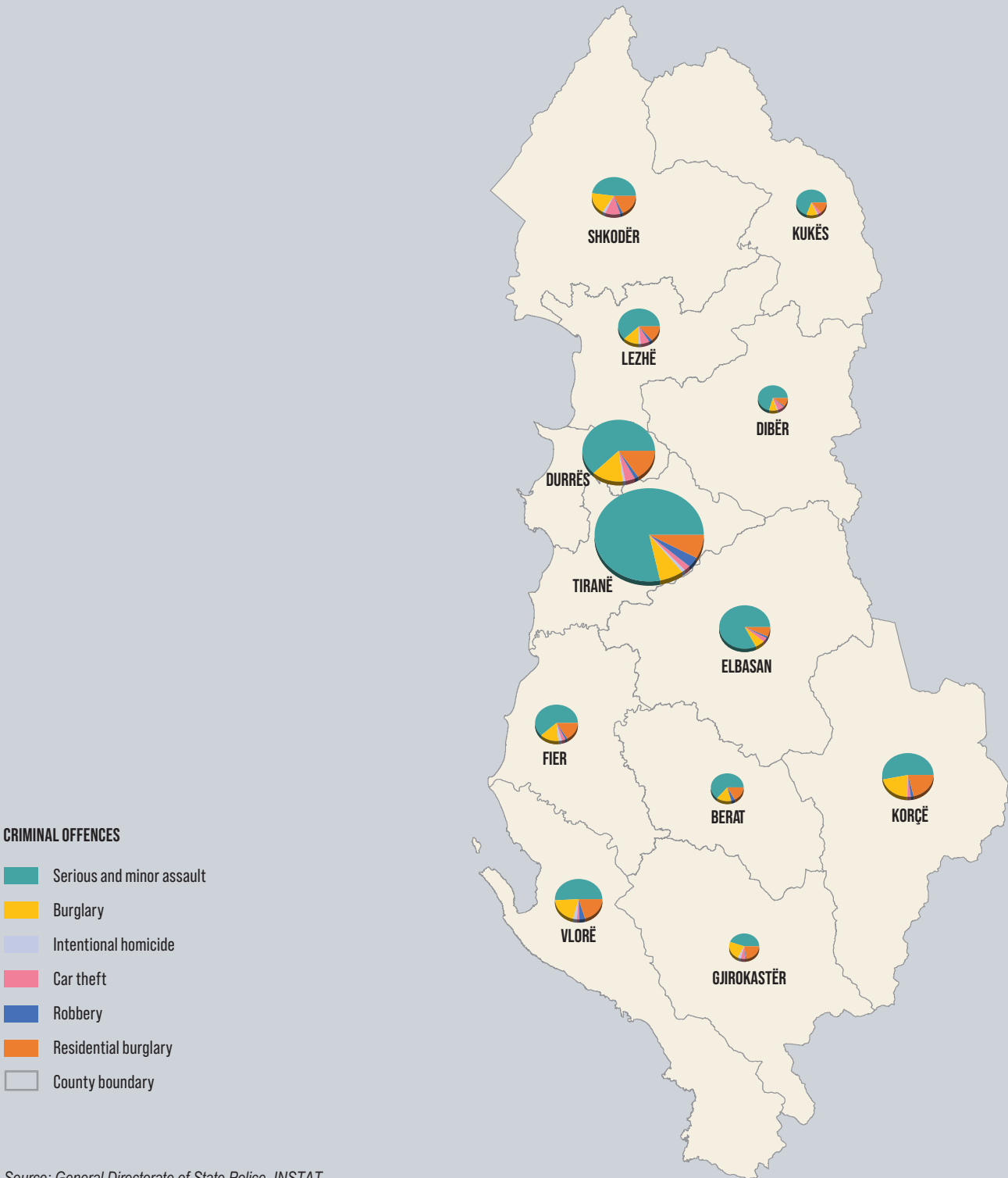
Assaults are the most common offenses in the majority of counties. A higher increase is observed in large counties such as Tirana, Durrës, and Elbasan, where the number of cases has almost doubled from 2022 to 2024. In counties like Berat, Dibër, Kukës, and Gjirokastrë, an increase is also noted, but at lower levels.

Most thefts analyzed occur in large counties and show significant year-to-year fluctuations. The most affected counties are Tirana, Durrës, Vlorë, and Korçë.



MAP 1

Regional crimes, 2024



Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT

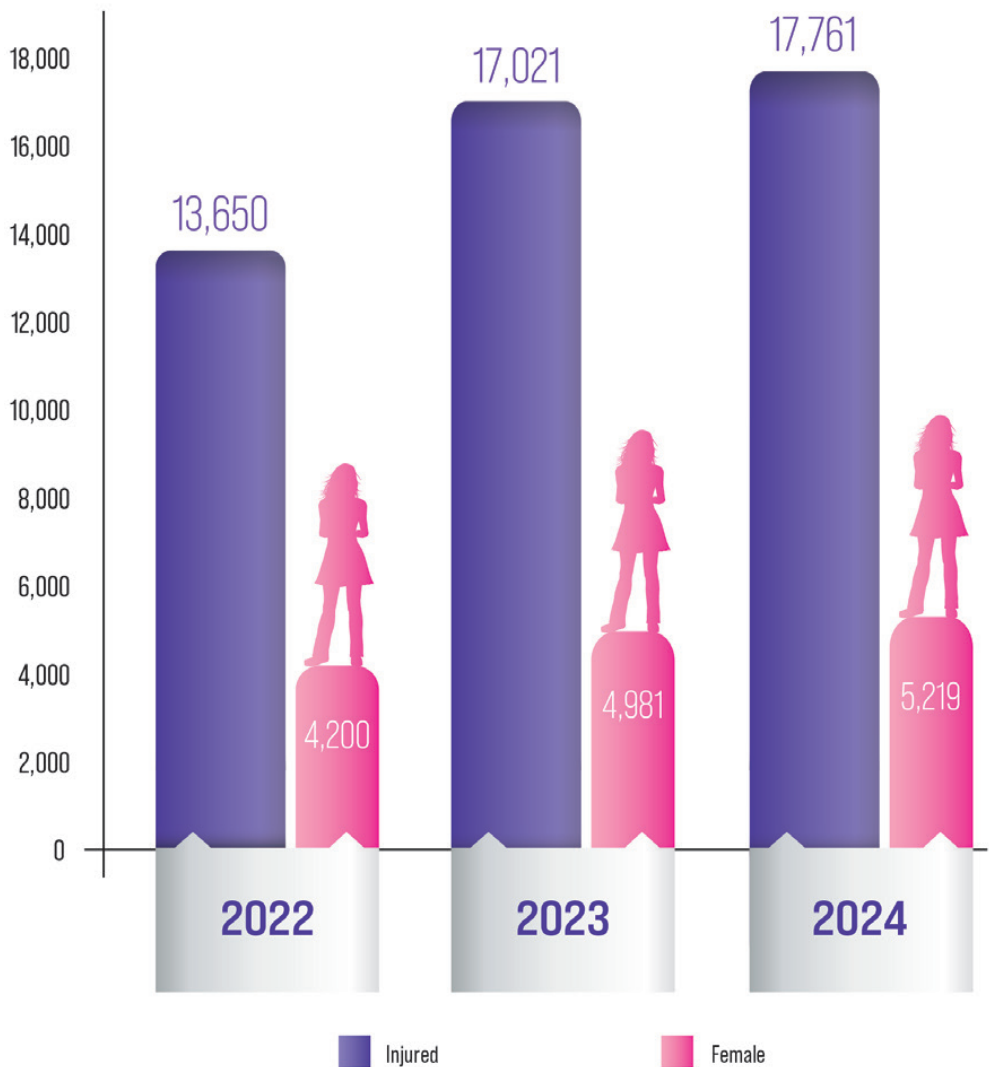
1.2 INJURED PERSONS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE

Injured persons are individuals who sustained harm as a result of a criminal offense during a given year. This section presents data on injured persons by sex, age group, and county.

In 2024, a total of 17,761 injured persons were recorded, representing a 4.3% increase compared with 2023, and a 30.1% increase compared with 2022. By sex, 5,219 female injured persons (29.4%) and 12,542 male injured persons (70.6%) were recorded in 2024.

FIG. 8

Total number of injured

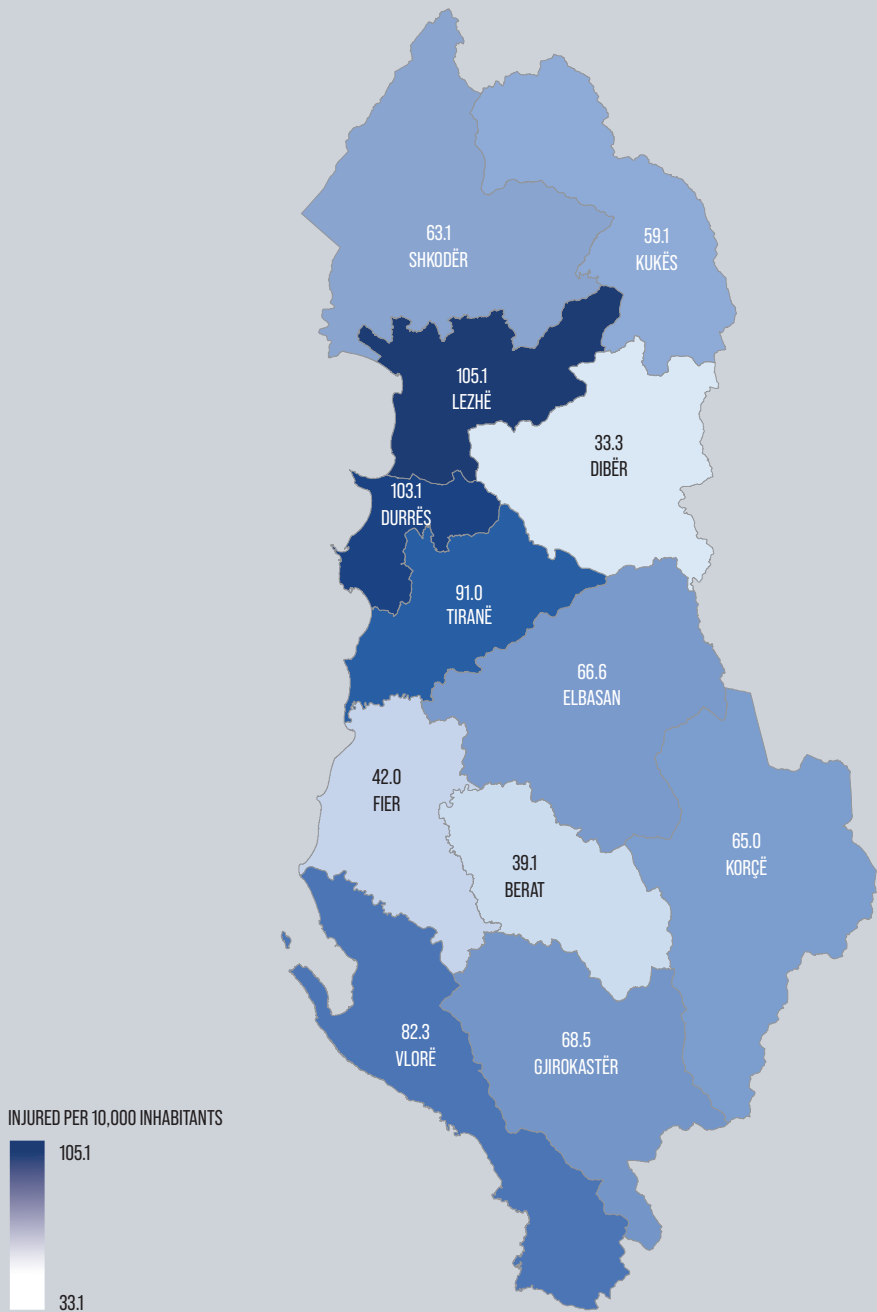


Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT

In 2024, the counties of Lezha and Durrës accounted for the largest share of injured persons, representing 105.1 and 103.1 of the total, respectively.

MAP 2

Injured per 10,000 inhabitants by county, 2024



Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT

Injured persons by type of offense and sex

During 2022-2024, female injured persons predominate in offenses such as domestic violence, stalking, sexual abuse, rape, and exploitation of prostitution. Meanwhile, male injured persons represent the majority in all other types of offenses.

TAB.3

Injured persons by offence type and sex

Criminal offences	2022		2023		2024	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Intentional homicide	47	9	37	11	48	8
Attempted murder	73	8	102	10	85	8
Suicide	11	13	19	13	25	25
Threat	651	180	824	249	798	248
Serious intentional assault	145	6	157	6	159	9
Minor intentional assault	767	70	974	81	928	60
Rape	5	35	12	31	6	33
Sexual abuse	21	75	9	70	19	84
Human trafficking	*	4	6	3	19	7
Domestic violence	583	1,371	685	1,378	804	1,456
Exploitation of prostitution	*	11	3	13	*	15
Pornography	*	*	*	3	6	10
Stalking	29	116	65	129	79	152
Theft	1,764	425	1,970	516	1,609	373
Robbery	41	16	71	21	55	18
Theft through abuse of office	20	13	19	3	30	4
Fraud	482	133	499	180	495	160
Counterfeiting	17	5	9	*	17	4
Illegal employment	12	7	12	22	27	21
Money laundering	*	*	4	*	5	*
Drug crimes	*	3	9	6	19	4
The violation of road traffic rules	1,747	677	2,445	874	2,700	928
Cybercrimes	55	47	114	78	203	150
Trafficking of weapons and explosives	89	19	167	22	267	36
Criminal organizations	*	*	*	*	*	*
Illegal crossing of the state borders	*	*	3	*	*	*
Assistance for illegal crossing of borders	*	*	13	5	*	*
Coercion or obstruction to cohabitation or to dissolve marriage	5	8	2	7	*	*
Bribery	9	*	17	3	9	5
Abuse of office	48	19	41	15	89	24
Illegal construction	6	3	27	*	63	8
Criminal offences against the environment	46	12	39	9	48	11
Unclassified criminal offences	2,770	913	3,686	1,217	3,926	1,356
Total	9,450	4,200	12,040	4,981	12,542	5,219

Source: General Directorate of State Police

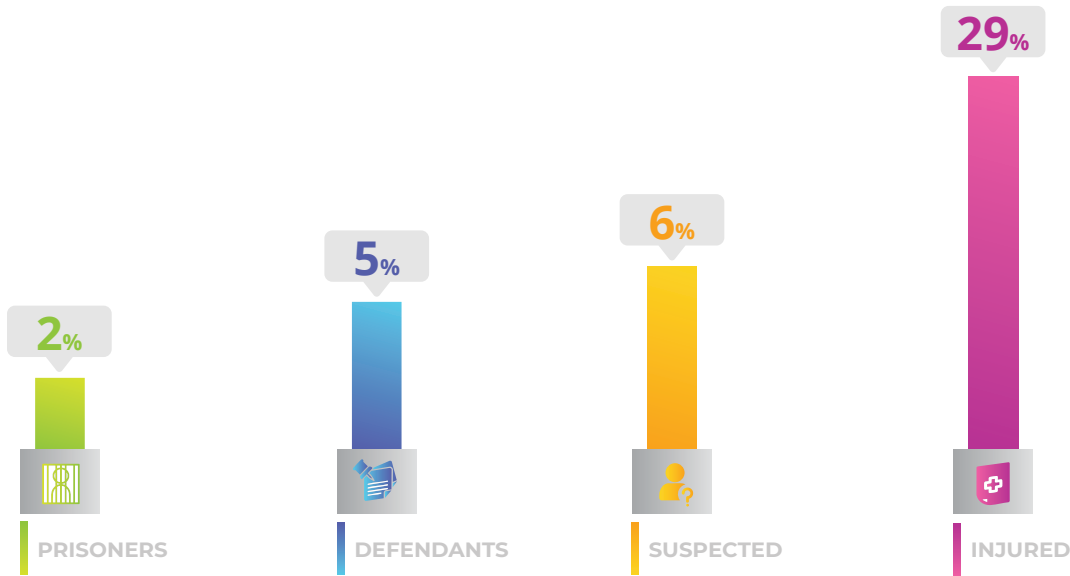
* Hidden value for reasons of confidentiality

Figure 9 presents the percentage of females among suspected persons, injured persons, defendants, and prisoners in relation to the total number of persons in each category. The data show a low percentage of females involved in the justice system.

However, in the category of injured persons from criminal offenses, the percentage of females is higher compared with other stages of the justice system. This indicates that females are more often affected as victims of criminal offenses, while their participation as suspects, defendants, or prisoners remains lower.

FIG. 9

Females involved in the justice system, in %, 2024



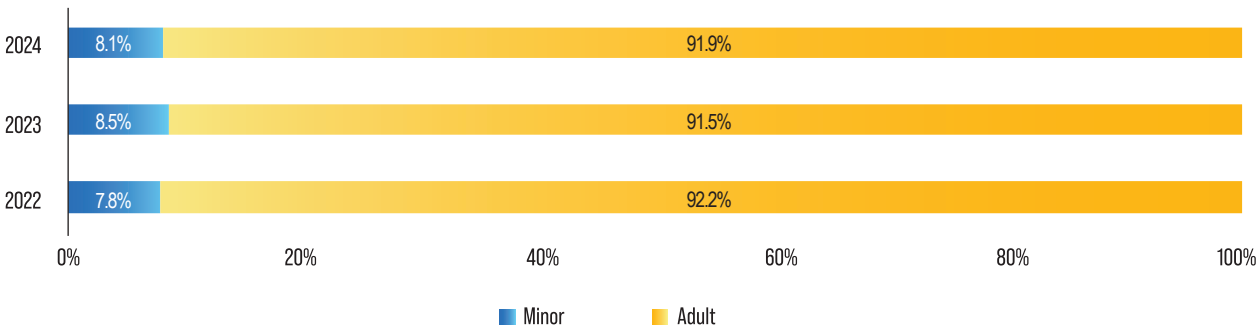
Source: General Directorate of State Police, General Directorate of Prisons, General Prosecution, INSTAT

Injured persons by type of offence and age group

In 2024, a total of 1,447 minor injured persons (under 18 years) and 16,314 adult injured persons (18 years and over) were recorded. The number of injured minors and adults increased during the 2022-2024 period, by 36.8% and 29.6%, respectively.

FIG. 10

Percentage of adult and minor injured persons



Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT

For most categories of offenses, the majority of injured persons are adults. Compared with adults, minors are more frequently recorded in offenses such as rape, sexual abuse, human trafficking, and child pornography.

About one-third of injured minors were recorded in the following offenses: traffic rule violations (31.8%), domestic violence (7.8%), and minor intentional assault (7.5%).

TAB.4

Injured persons by age group (minors/adults)

Criminal offences	2022		2023		2024	
	Minor	Adult	Minor	Adult	Minor	Adult
Intentional Homicide	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Attempted murder	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%
Suicide	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%
Threat	4.1%	6.2%	3.2%	6.6%	4.4%	6.0%
Serious intentional assault	1.7%	1.1%	1.7%	0.9%	1.5%	0.9%
Minor intentional assault	10.0%	5.8%	8.4%	6.0%	7.5%	5.4%
Rape	2.4%	0.1%	1.7%	0.1%	1.5%	0.1%
Sexual abuse	4.9%	0.3%	3.2%	0.2%	3.6%	0.3%
Human trafficking	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.1%
Domestic violence	10.1%	14.7%	8.4%	12.5%	7.8%	13.2%
Exploitation of prostitution	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Pornography	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Stalking	2.4%	1.0%	1.7%	1.1%	1.8%	1.3%
Theft	3.3%	17.1%	3.1%	15.7%	3.0%	11.9%
Robbery	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%
Theft through abuse of office	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Fraud	1.3%	4.8%	0.1%	4.3%	0.3%	4.0%
Counterfeiting	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Illegal employment	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Money laundering	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Drug crimes	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%
The violation of road traffic rules	28.4%	16.9%	35.2%	18.0%	31.8%	19.4%
Cybercrimes	0.4%	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	1.5%	2.0%
Trafficking of weapons and explosives	0.8%	0.8%	1.8%	1.0%	2.6%	1.6%
Criminal organizations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Illegal crossing of the state borders	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Assistance for illegal crossing of borders	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Coercion or obstruction to cohabitation or to dissolve marriage	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Bribery	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Abuse of office	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%
Illegal construction	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
Criminal offences against the environment	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Total	1,058	12,592	1,447	15,574	1,447	16,314

Source: General Directorate of State Police

* Hidden value for reasons of confidentiality

In 2024, of the total injured minors, 401 were girls and 1,046 were boys. The offenses with the highest number of injured minors were traffic rule violations, domestic violence, and intentional injuries.

The gender difference is most pronounced in sexual crimes and domestic violence, where the percentage of injured girls is higher than that of boys. Meanwhile, in offenses such as assault, intentional injuries, and traffic rule violations, boys predominate.

TAB.5

Minor injured persons by specific offence and sex

Minor injured	2022		2023		2024	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Infanticide	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Threat	4.5%	2.8%	3.6%	2.0%	4.3%	4.2%
Minor intentional assault	13.0%	1.8%	11.0%	1.5%	10.0%	1.0%
Other intentional assault	12.0%	2.1%	12.1%	2.8%	14.4%	3.2%
Sexual or homosexual relations with a minor	0.1%	4.3%	0.3%	3.8%	0.2%	3.2%
Sexual or homosexual relations by force with minors aged 14-18	0.4%	2.8%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	1.5%
Indecent acts	1.3%	2.8%	0.2%	1.8%	0.2%	2.5%
Sexual harassment	0.3%	11.3%	0.4%	8.4%	0.7%	8.2%
Kidnapping	1.3%	1.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%
Stalking	0.4%	7.8%	0.5%	5.1%	1.1%	3.7%
Abandonment of minors	1.9%	2.1%	2.7%	1.5%	1.1%	1.0%
Child maltreatment	5.3%	4.3%	4.8%	8.7%	4.8%	5.2%
Unlawful taking of a child	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%
Child swapping	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trafficking of minors	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.8%	1.3%	0.2%
Incitement of minors to commit a crime	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Concealment or unlawful exchange of a child	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Domestic violence	7.7%	16.7%	5.1%	17.3%	5.0%	15.2%
Road traffic offences	34.5%	28.0%	39.9%	27.7%	37.5%	25.4%
Adoption related corruption	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cybercrime	0.1%	0.7%	0.7%	1.8%	0.5%	4.0%
Total	776	282	1,054	393	1,046	401

Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT

Homicide, sexual crimes, and trafficking in human beings

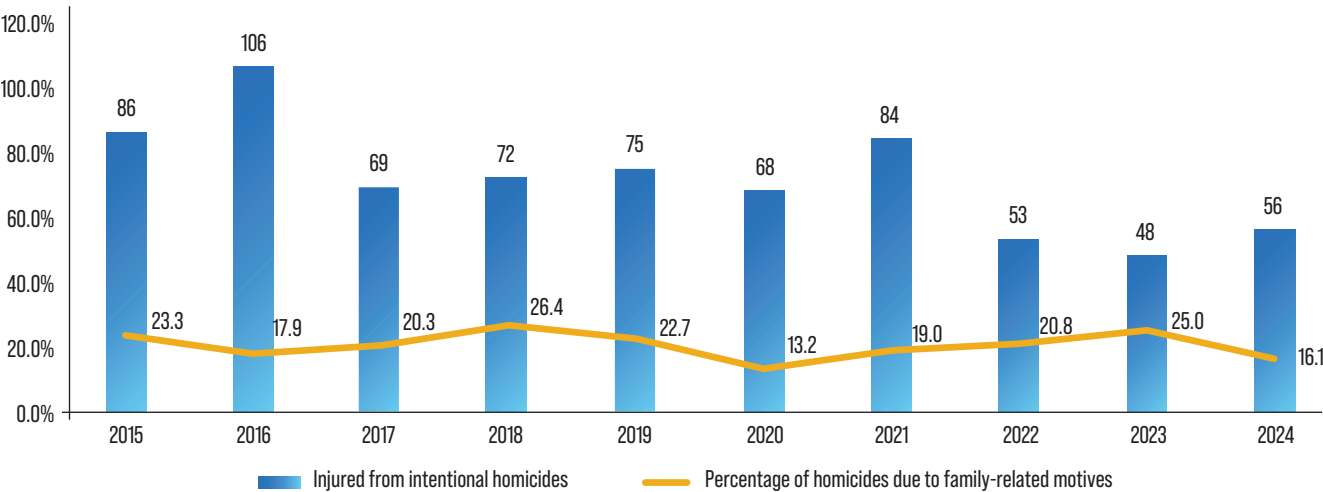
Data for the period 2015-2024 show that the number of injured persons from intentional homicides has experienced significant fluctuations, reaching a peak of 106 cases in 2016 and a low of 48 cases in 2023. Meanwhile, the share of homicides related to family relationships has remained generally stable, decreasing from 23.3% in 2015 to 16.1% in 2024.

Analysis of data for the period 2015-2024 shows that sexual violence cases exhibit a general upward trend, starting at 106 cases in 2015 and reaching a peak of 124 cases in 2024. In contrast, rape cases follow a downward trajectory, declining steadily from 78 cases in 2015 to 39 cases in 2024.

This indicates that, although sexual violence is increasing, the number of rape cases has decreased significantly over the years.

FIG.11

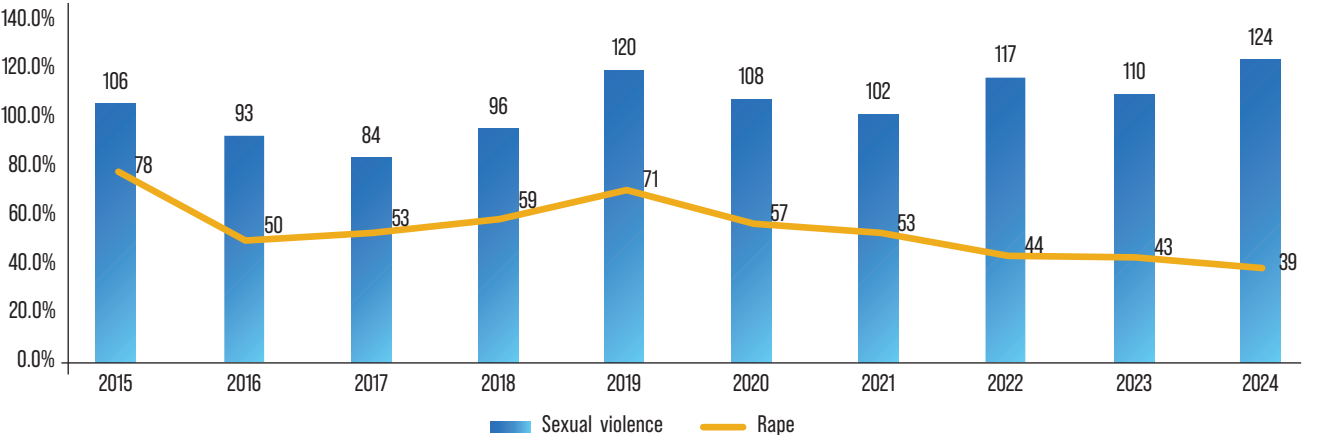
Injured from intentional homicide, 2015-2024



Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT

FIG.12

Injured by sexual violence and rape, 2015-2024



Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT

Regarding human trafficking, the number of victims has increased over the years 2022-2024. In 2024, trafficking victims rose by 7.9% compared to the previous year.

Of the total victims, 36.5% are male and 63.5% are female. By age group, minors represent the largest share of trafficking cases, accounting for 53.9%.

In 2022 and 2023, minor girls accounted for the highest percentage, at 64.9% and 61.5% respectively. However, in 2024, a gender balance in trafficking victims was observed.

The population rate increased from 4.0 in 2022 to 7.5 in 2024. Throughout the period, the rate was higher among females, while the increase was more pronounced among males. However, in 2024, a slight decrease in the rate among females was observed.

TAB.6

Victims of trafficking in human beings by sex, age group, and rate per 100,000 population

Year		2022	2023	2024
Total	Number	112	165	178
	Rate	4.0	6.8	7.5
	0-17 years old	74	109	96
	18 years and over	38	56	82
Male	Number	31	50	65
	Rate	2.3	4.2	5.5
	0-17 years old	26	42	48
	18 years and over	5	8	17
Female	Number	81	115	113
	Rate	5.8	9.5	9.4
	0-17 years old	48	67	48
	18 years and over	33	48	65

Source: Ministry of Interior, INSTAT

1.3 SUSPECTED PERSONS (PERPETRATORS)

This section refers to persons suspected by the police of committing a criminal offense and those arrested. The police collect data on all suspected persons, although under the justice system only individuals aged 14 and above bear criminal responsibility.

Data on suspected persons are disaggregated by categories of criminal offense, gender, age group, and nationality. The number of suspected persons for a given offense may be higher than the number of recorded

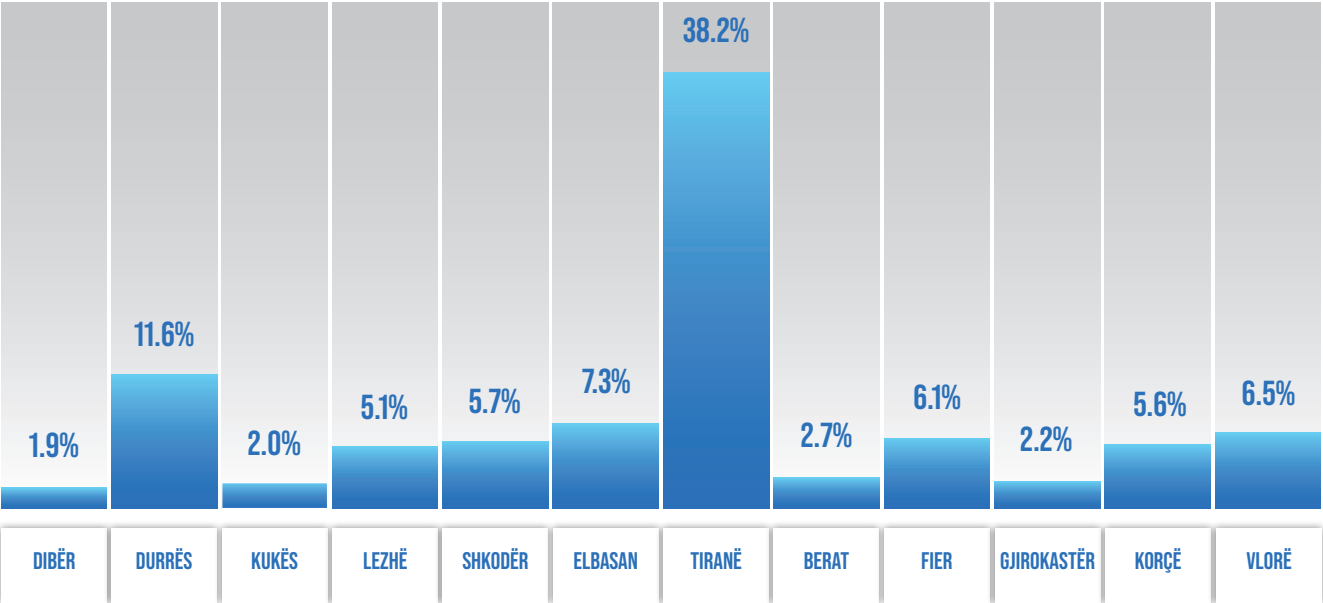
offenses, as more than one person can be suspected of committing a single offense.

In 2024, a total of 40,057 suspected persons were recorded, representing an increase of 1.4% compared to 2023 and 4.9% compared to 2022.

The figure shows that in 2024, the districts of Tirana and Durrës accounted for the largest shares of suspected persons relative to the total, at 38.2% and 11.6%, respectively.

FIG.13

Percentage of suspects by county, 2024



Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT

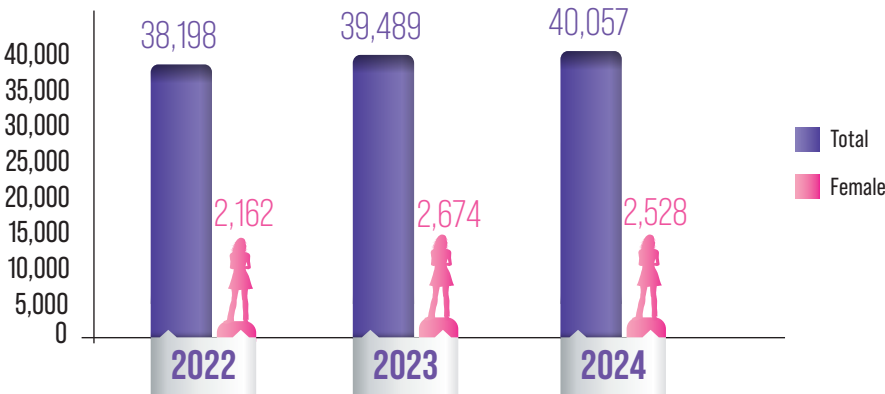
Suspected persons by criminal offence and sex

The figure shows that the total number of perpetrators increased from 38,198 in 2022 to 40,057 in 2024, representing a growth of approximately 4.9% over the three year period.

In 2024, a total of 2,528 suspected females (6.3%) and 37,529 suspected males (93.7%) were recorded. Compared to 2023, the number of suspected females decreased by 5.5%, while compared to 2022 it increased by 16.9%

FIG.14

Authors by sex



Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT

TAB.7

Authors by criminal offences and sex

Criminal offences	2022		2023		2024	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Intentional homicide	37	*	40	*	51	4
Attempted murder	114	*	119	*	108	*
Suicide	12	4	14	3	19	4
Threat	935	63	1,099	94	1,138	91
Serious intentional injury	196	3	192	*	208	3
Minor intentional injury	1,084	39	1,271	41	1,345	40
Rape	55	*	52	*	48	*
Sexual abuse	115	*	87	*	97	*
Human trafficking	47	*	36	10	78	23
Domestic violence	1,824	179	1,833	196	2,098	200
Exploitation of prostitution	122	21	230	34	134	77
Pornography	100	*	27	*	66	4
Stalking	149	11	180	11	204	17
Theft	1,913	83	2,429	103	1,845	111
Robbery	114	4	105	*	93	*
Theft through abuse of office	112	10	49	*	44	8
Fraud	1,007	157	867	149	758	117
Counterfeiting	53	*	20	*	29	7
Illegal employment	126	20	156	28	150	26
Money laundering	584	43	463	37	435	22
Drug crimes	3,606	83	4,017	69	3,267	42
The violation of road traffic rules	5,083	215	5,111	203	5,289	212
Cybercrimes	34	12	116	13	197	32
Trafficking of weapons and explosives	1,456	18	1,718	20	1,554	19
Criminal offenses related to criminal organizations	484	7	240	*	390	9
Illegal crossing of the state borders	685	23	666	25	500	15
Assistance for illegal crossing of borders	613	17	342	14	201	7
Coercion or obstruction to cohabitation or to dissolve marriage	16	*	9	*	*	*
Bribery	670	12	355	22	324	22
Abuse of office	779	41	581	97	523	62
Illegal construction	1,175	86	1,390	118	1,303	101
Criminal offences against the environment	632	12	615	13	559	9
Unclassified criminal offences	12,104	992	12,386	1,362	14,472	1,242
Total	36,036	2,162	36,815	2,674	37,529	2,528

Source: General Directorate of State Police

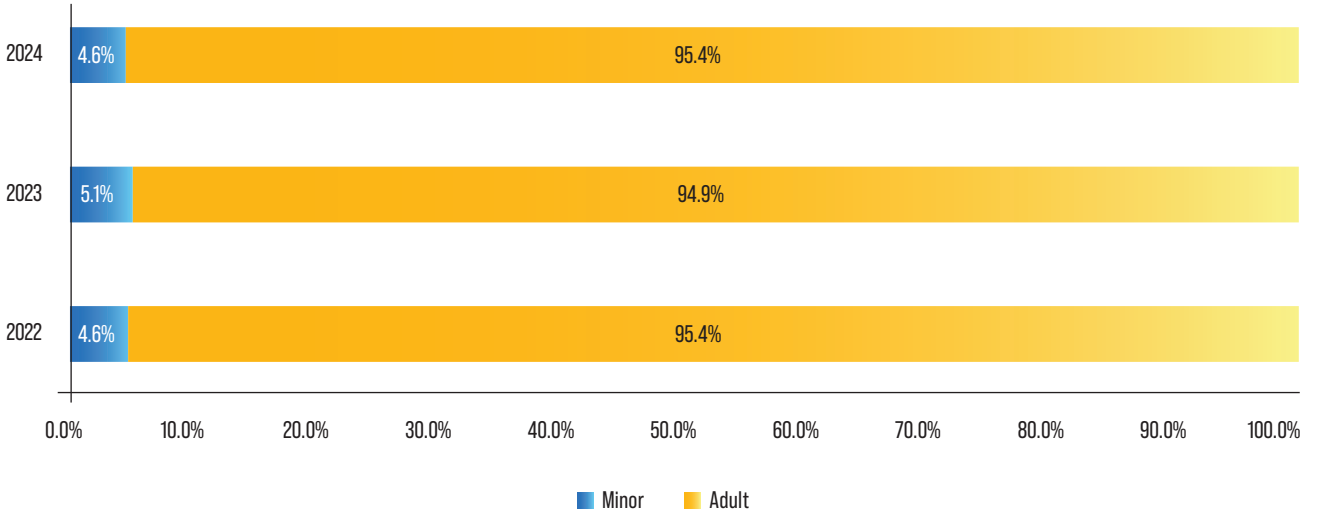
* Hidden value for reasons of confidentiality

Suspected persons by age group

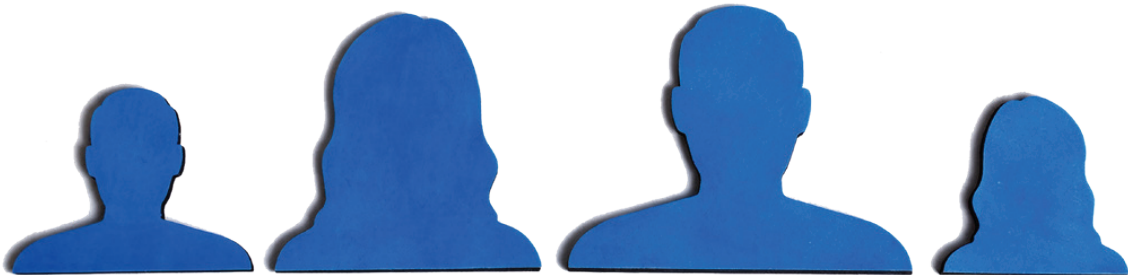
During the period 2022-2024, the distribution of total suspected persons across age groups remained almost unchanged. In 2024, it is observed that suspected minors for offenses such as intentional injury, sexual abuse, domestic violence, stalking, theft, fraud, and drug-related crimes decreased compared to 2023.

Similarly, suspected adults for offenses including attempted murder, rape, exploitation of prostitution, theft, fraud, money laundering, drug-related crimes, trafficking of weapons and explosives, illegal crossing of the state borders, and assistance for illegal crossing of borders also decreased in 2024 compared to the previous year.

FIG.15
Percentage of suspected, minors and adults



Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT



TAB.8

Authors by criminal offences and age group

Criminal offences	2022		2023		2024	
	Minor	Adult	Minor	Adult	Minor	Adult
Intentional homicide	*	38	4	38	6	49
Attempted murder	3	112	*	119	12	96
Suicide	*	16	*	17	*	23
Threat	14	984	32	1,161	42	1,187
Serious intentional injury	17	182	27	167	19	192
Minor intentional injury	128	995	137	1,175	121	1,264
Rape	7	48	4	48	5	43
Sexual abuse	3	112	4	83	*	95
Human trafficking	3	45	*	46	3	98
Domestic violence	17	1,986	23	2,006	18	2,280
Exploitation of prostitution	*	143	*	264	4	207
Pornography	*	102	4	23	14	56
Stalking	*	159	6	185	*	219
Theft	413	1,583	614	1,918	400	1,556
Robbery	22	96	18	99	14	81
Theft through abuse of office	*	122	*	51	*	52
Fraud	10	1,154	13	1,003	6	869
Counterfeiting	*	53	*	22	*	36
Illegal employment	*	146	3	181	3	173
Money laundering	4	623	3	497	*	455
Drug crimes	147	3,542	161	3,925	117	3,192
The violation of road traffic rules	343	4,955	399	4,915	412	5,089
Cybercrimes	*	46	7	122	10	219
Trafficking of weapons and explosives	139	1,335	158	1,580	217	1,356
Criminal offenses related to criminal organizations	77	414	*	242	*	399
Illegal crossing of the state borders	24	684	10	681	9	506
Assistance for illegal crossing of borders	11	619	*	355	*	207
Coercion or obstruction to cohabitation or to dissolve marriage	*	16	*	9	*	*
Bribery	8	674	*	377	*	346
Abuse of office	*	820	*	677	*	585
Illegal construction	3	1,258	*	1,508	*	1,403
Criminal offences against the environment	*	642	3	625	3	565
Unclassified criminal offences	375	12,721	373	13,365	392	15,322
Total	1,773	36,425	2,005	37,484	1,835	38,222

Source: General Directorate of State Police

* Hidden value for reasons of confidentiality

Suspected persons by citizenship

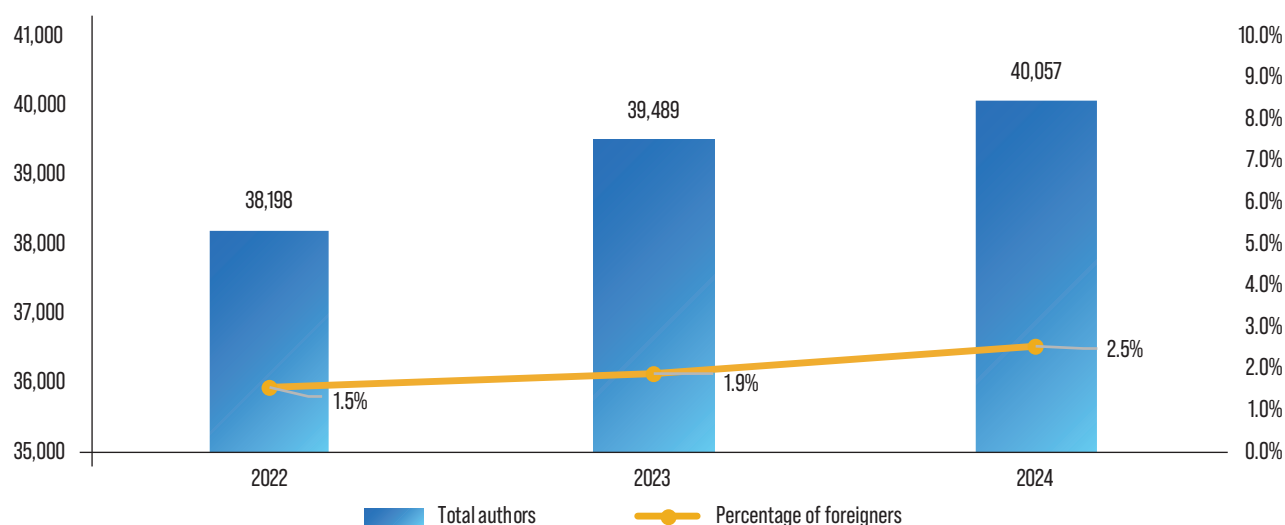
In 2024, a total of 1,020 foreign suspects were recorded, representing an increase of 38.4% compared to 2023 and nearly double compared to 2022.

Foreigners accounted for 2.5% of all suspected persons. This percentage has been increasing over the past three years.

Foreigners are most frequently involved in offenses such as the violation of road traffic rules, drug crimes, exploitation of prostitution, theft, fraud, and cybercrime. Compared to 2022, the number of foreign perpetrators has increased most notably for the offenses of exploitation of prostitution, the violation of road traffic rules, and human trafficking.

FIG.16

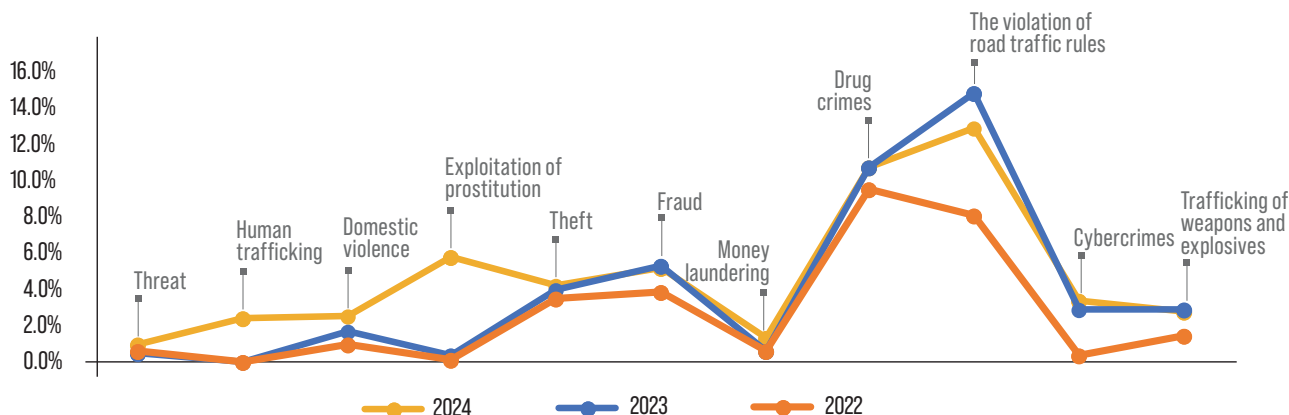
Percentage of foreign suspects by main offense



Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT

FIG.17

Percentage of foreign suspects by main offense



Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT

1.4 ARRESTED PERSONS

During the period 2022-2024, the number of arrested persons has been decreasing. In 2024, the police recorded 8,771 arrests, representing a decrease of 4.6% compared to 2023 and a decrease of 8.1% compared to 2022.

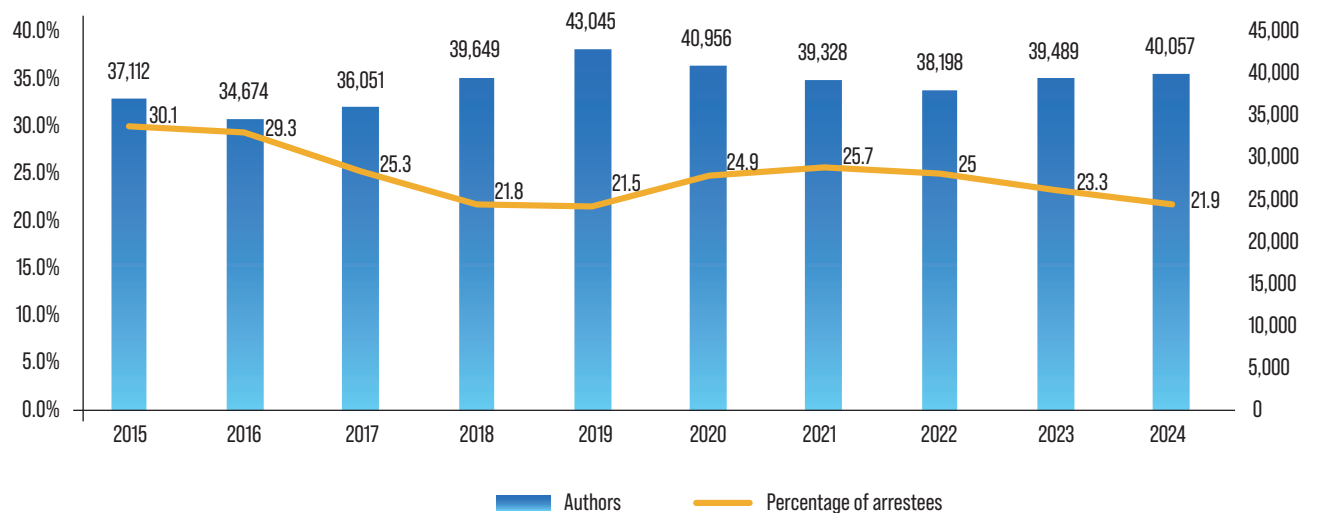
In 2024, the number of arrests for offenses such as sexual abuse, human trafficking, domestic violence, and organized crime increased.

More than half of all arrested persons (53.8%) were for offenses including the violation of road traffic rules, drug

crimes, domestic violence, and trafficking of weapons and explosives.

While the number of perpetrators has fluctuated, the percentage of arrested persons has shown an overall downward trend. In 2015, the highest percentage of arrested persons was recorded at 30.1%. Meanwhile, in 2019, the lowest percentage of arrested persons was observed, coinciding with the highest number of suspected persons.

FIG.18
Percentage of arrestees, 2015-2024



Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT



TAB.9

Number of persons arrested by type of criminal offences

Criminal offences	2022	2023	2024
	Arrested	Arrested	Arrested
Intentional Homicide	19	20	32
Attempted murder	56	65	60
Suicide	8	*	8
Threat	61	78	62
Serious intentional injury	103	105	112
Minor intentional injury	55	97	83
Rape	11	22	13
Sexual abuse	31	27	36
Human trafficking	*	4	8
Domestic violence	682	697	844
Exploitation of prostitution	27	46	42
Pornography	*	*	3
Stalking	46	43	70
Theft	547	615	514
Robbery	58	54	58
Theft through abuse of office	17	*	7
Fraud	84	101	89
Counterfeiting	16	5	4
Illegal employment	17	25	10
Money laundering	101	57	22
Drug crimes	1,236	1,349	931
The violation of road traffic rules	2,528	2,316	2,288
Cybercrimes	*	*	*
Trafficking of weapons and explosives	656	753	657
Criminal offenses related to criminal organizations	125	84	182
Illegal crossing of the state borders	21	19	7
Assistance for illegal crossing of borders	273	137	90
Coercion or obstruction to cohabitation or to dissolve marriage	3	3	*
Bribery	72	40	57
Abuse of office	81	58	40
Illegal construction	35	33	46
Criminal offences against the environment	44	48	17
Unclassified criminal offences	2,526	2,291	2,376
Total	9,539	9,198	8,771

Source: General Directorate of State Police

* Hidden value for reasons of confidentiality

2

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AND DEFENDANTS



Chapter II

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AND DEFENDANTS

This chapter presents data on the development of criminal proceedings in the country, including the number of registered criminal proceedings and defendants according to the type of criminal offenses and their demographic and legal characteristics.

2.1 REGISTERED CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

A criminal proceeding refers to a criminal investigation initiated by the prosecution for a suspected criminal offense. Criminal proceedings registered during a given year include only new cases recorded in that period and do not include proceedings carried over from previous years or those resumed after suspension.

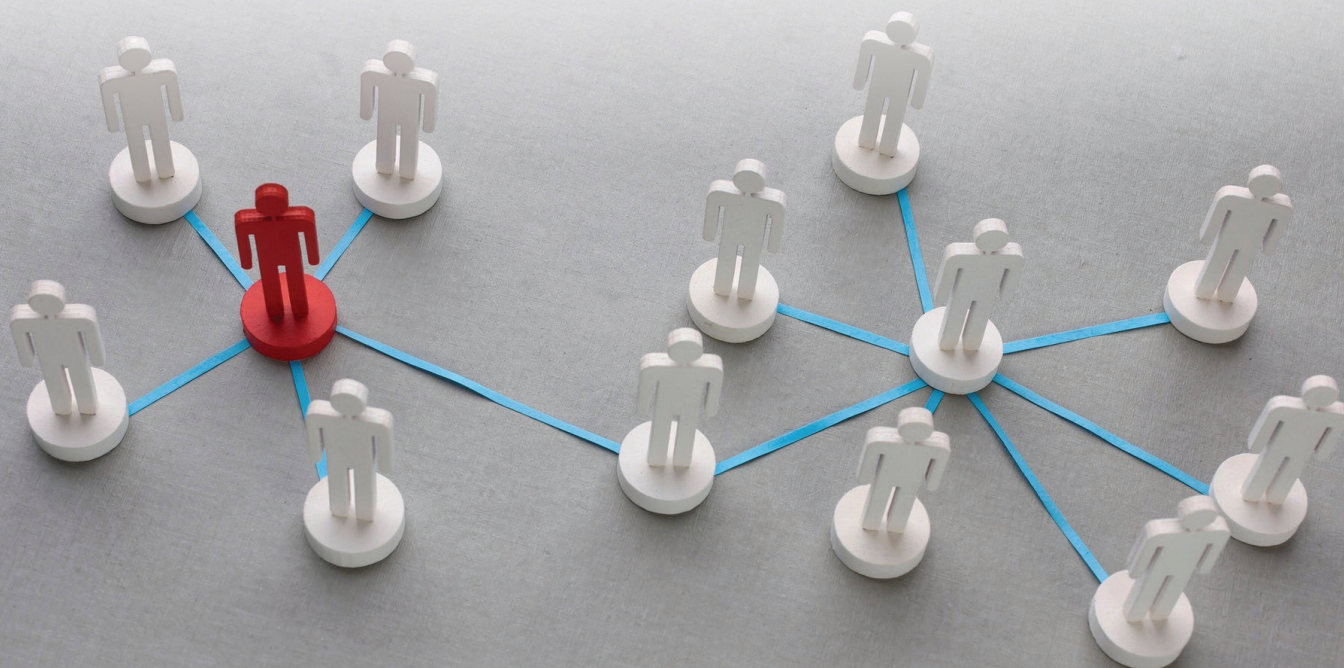
Proceedings by offence type

In 2024, the prosecution registered a total of 24,921 criminal proceedings. Compared to 2023, the number

of criminal proceedings increased by 3.4%, indicating a rise in cases referred to and investigated by law enforcement authorities. Compared to 2022, the total number of registered proceedings shows a decrease of 3.1%, indicating that despite the increase recorded in 2024 compared to the previous year, the level of criminal proceedings remains lower than in 2022.

Registered criminal proceedings that increased compared to 2023 include intentional homicide, money laundering, counterfeiting, rape, sexual abuse, suicide, domestic violence, and stalking.

Conversely, decreases were observed in criminal offenses such as illegal crossing of the state borders, coercion or obstruction to cohabitation or to dissolve marriage, robbery, corruption, environmental crimes, illegal employment, and trafficking of weapons and explosives.



TAB.10

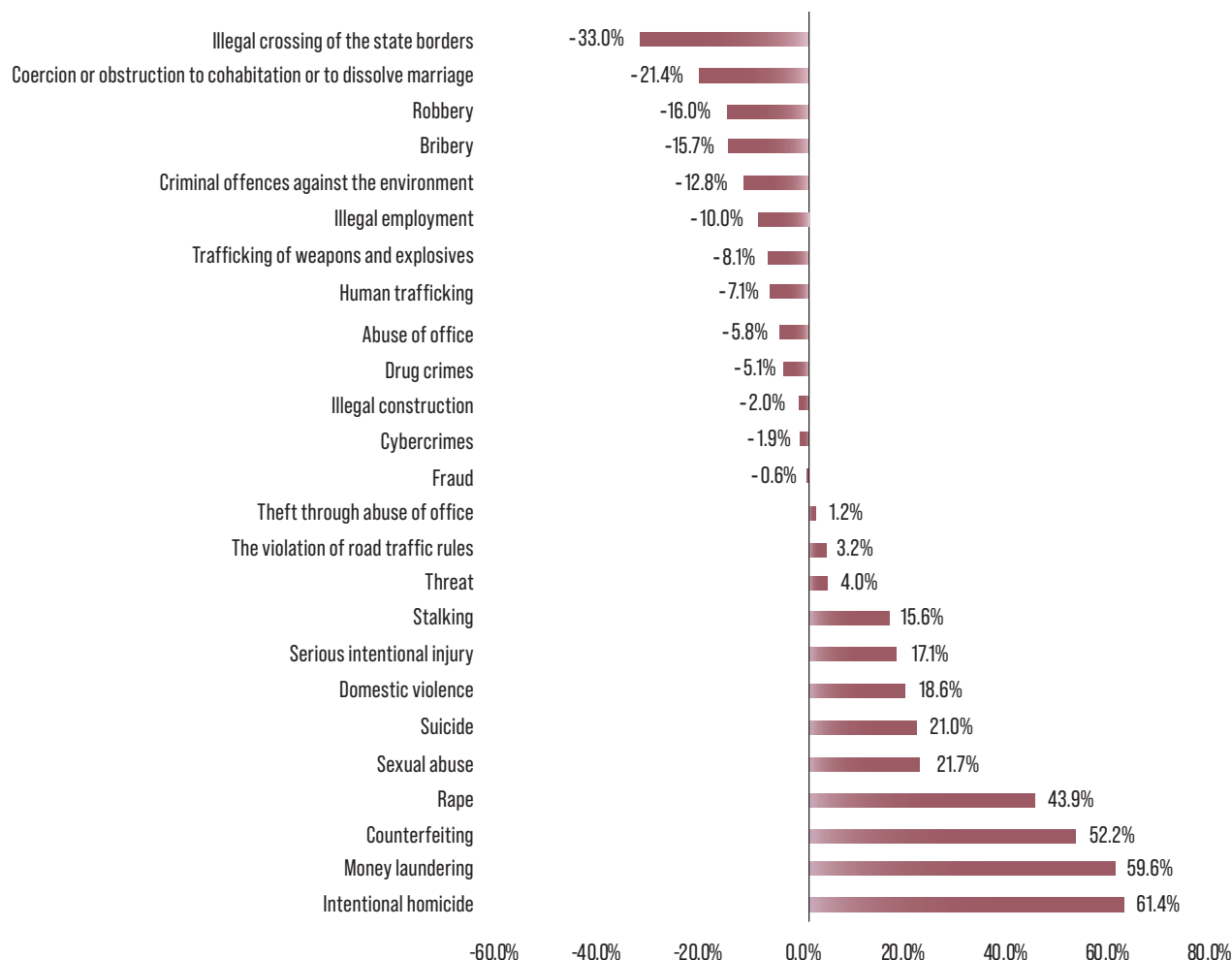
Criminal proceedings registered by offense category

Criminal offences	2022	2023	2024
Intentional homicide	97	70	113
Attempted murder	35	42	36
Suicide	233	224	271
Threat	224	224	233
Serious intentional injury	100	105	123
Minor intentional injury	547	559	732
Rape	53	41	59
Sexual abuse	108	83	101
Human trafficking	11	14	13
Domestic violence	1,453	1,396	1,656
Exploitation of prostitution	34	29	21
Pornography	34	51	78
Stalking	164	160	185
Theft	6,094	5,193	5,186
Robbery	100	94	79
Theft through abuse of office	79	82	83
Fraud	679	666	662
Counterfeiting	42	23	35
Illegal employment	27	20	18
Money laundering	232	156	249
Drug crimes	1,592	1,813	1,721
The violation of road traffic rules	4,072	3,932	4,058
Cybercrimes	85	107	105
Trafficking of weapons and explosives	624	644	592
Criminal offenses related to criminal organizations	1	0	0
Illegal crossing of the state borders	424	631	423
Assistance for illegal crossing of borders	308	171	87
Coercion or obstruction to cohabitation or to dissolve marriage	12	14	11
Bribery	261	166	140
Abuse of office	597	502	473
Illegal construction	1,125	1,153	1,130
Criminal offences against the environment	372	343	299
Unclassified criminal offences	5,889	5,387	5,949
Total	25,708	24,095	24,921

Source: General Prosecution

FIG.19

Percentage change in criminal proceedings, 2024-2023



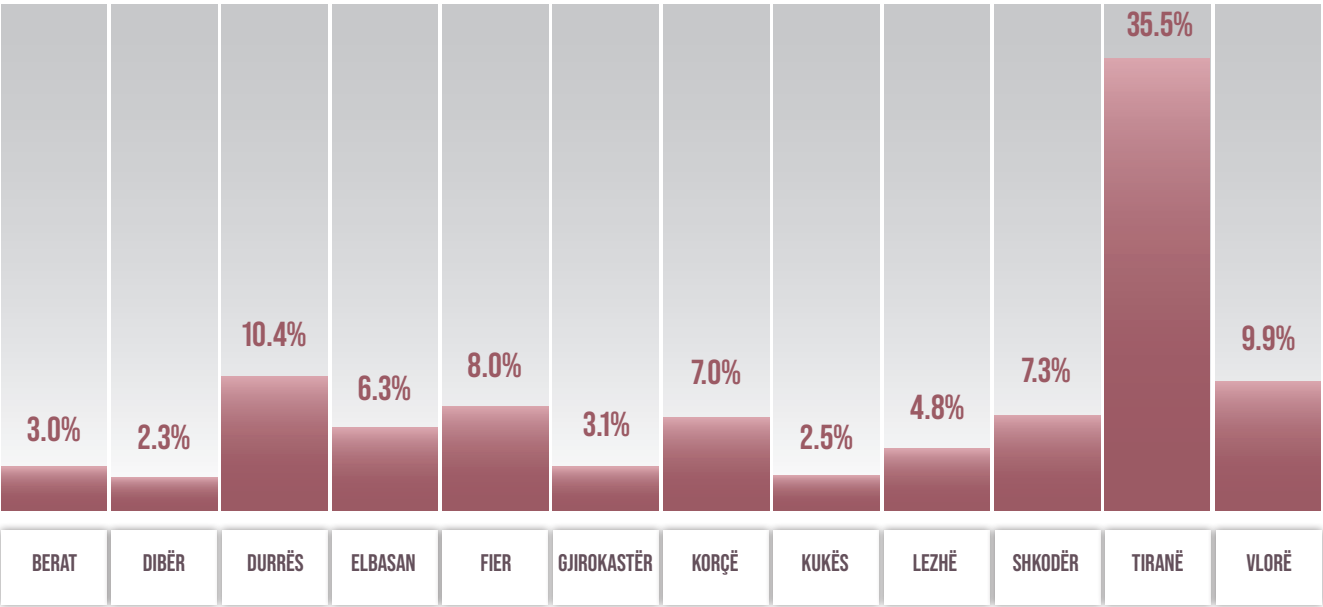
Source: General Prosecution, INSTAT

Proceedings by county

In 2024, out of the total registered criminal proceedings, about one-third (35.5%) were registered in the Tirana county. Meanwhile, Durrës county ranks second with the highest number of proceedings (10.4%).

During the three-year period, criminal proceedings decreased in almost all counties. The only exceptions are Vlorë, Korçë, and Berat, where the number of proceedings in 2024 increased compared to 2022.

FIG.20
Registered criminal proceedings by county, in %



Source: General Prosecution, INSTAT

2.2 DEFENDANTS BY CRIMINAL OFFENCES

A defendant is a person to whom a criminal offence has been attributed through a formal charge notification, which contains sufficient evidence to consider the person as accused. The number of defendants for a given year includes those who were tried during the reference year. This section contains data on defendants by gender, criminal offenses, age group, and districts.

Defendants by offences

In 2024, a total of 13,167 defendants were registered, marking a decrease of 5.7% compared to 2023 and a decrease of 19.0% compared to 2022. It is observed that in most criminal offences in 2024, the number of defendants decreased compared to 2023.

In economic and border-related crimes, a significant decrease in the number of defendants is observed.

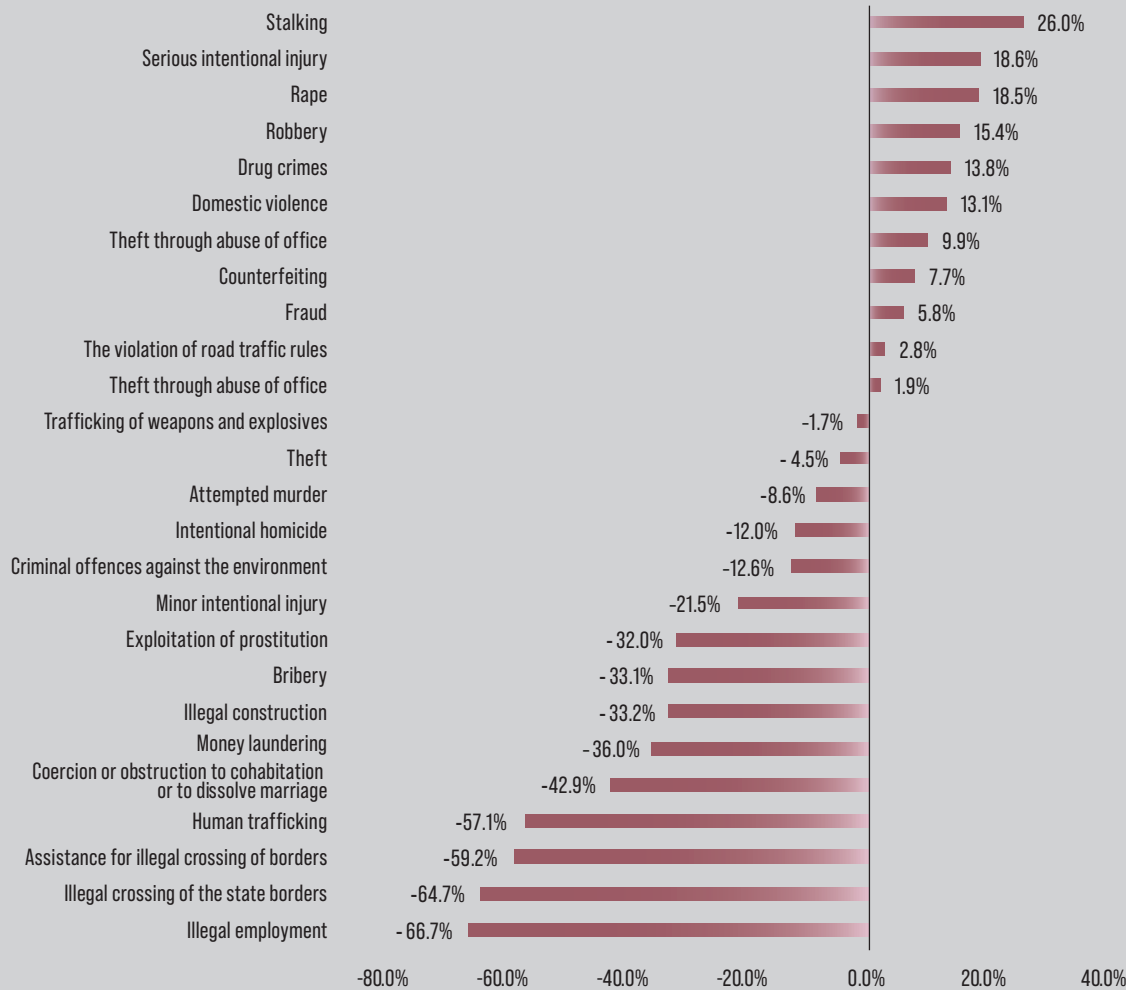
The largest decline was recorded in illegal employment (-66.7%), illegal crossing of the state border (-64.7%), and providing assistance for illegal border crossing (-59.2%). Decreases were also recorded in human trafficking (-57.1%), illegal construction (-33.2%), bribery (-33.1%), and money laundering (-36.0%).

Among the offences that recorded an increase, the most notable are stalking (+26.0%), intentional serious injury (+18.6%), and rape (+18.5%).

There were also significant increases in offences related to drug crimes (+13.8%), domestic violence (+13.1%), and abuse of office (+9.9%).

FIG.21

Percentage change in defendants, 2024-2023



Source: General Prosecution, INSTAT



Defendants by sex

Over the past three years, the total number of both male and female defendants has decreased. However, in 2024 a gender-based change in the distribution by criminal offences is observed.

Male defendants decreased for criminal offences such as intentional homicide, intentional minor injury, theft, illegal employment, money laundering, illegal crossing of the state border, assistance for illegal border crossing, corruption, illegal construction, and criminal offences against the environment. Meanwhile, an increase in the number of male defendants was observed for offences such as intentional serious injury, rape, domestic violence,

stalking, drug-related crimes, violations of road traffic rules, and abuse of office, compared with 2023.

In 2024, female defendants decreased for offences such as intentional minor injury, rape, human trafficking, money laundering, corruption, drug crimes, illegal construction, and trafficking of weapons and explosives, compared with 2023.

Female defendants in 2024 increased for offences such as intentional homicide, intentional serious injury, domestic violence, theft, fraud, the violation of road traffic rules, and abuse of office, compared with the previous year.

TAB.11

Defendants by type of offence and sex

Criminal offences	2022		2023		2024	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Intentional homicide	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%
Attempted murder	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
Suicide	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Threat	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Serious intentional injury	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%	0.9%	1.0%
Minor intentional injury	2.7%	1.8%	2.6%	1.2%	2.2%	1.1%
Rape	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%
Sexual abuse	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%
Human trafficking	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%
Domestic violence	8.7%	10.2%	8.4%	7.6%	10.1%	9.7%
Exploitation of prostitution	0.1%	0.8%	0.1%	1.1%	0.1%	0.6%
Pornography	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Stalking	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%
Theft	6.5%	5.2%	7.1%	6.2%	7.1%	7.4%
Robbery	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%
Theft through abuse of office	0.3%	1.3%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	1.4%
Fraud	1.5%	4.8%	1.9%	4.7%	2.0%	8.4%
Counterfeiting	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Illegal employment	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Money laundering	0.3%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%
Drug crimes	10.5%	4.7%	9.3%	5.5%	11.4%	3.9%
The violation of road traffic rules	24.4%	11.1%	24.7%	10.1%	27.0%	11.5%
Cybercrimes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%

Trafficking of weapons and explosives	3.6%	1.4%	3.8%	1.5%	4.0%	0.6%
Criminal offenses related to criminal organizations	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Illegal crossing of the state borders	2.7%	1.6%	4.8%	1.8%	1.8%	0.7%
Assistance for illegal crossing of borders	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	1.5%	1.0%	0.8%
Coercion or obstruction to cohabitation or to dissolve marriage	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Bribery	1.3%	0.1%	1.2%	1.4%	0.9%	0.7%
Abuse of office	2.0%	4.1%	1.6%	5.0%	1.8%	6.0%
Illegal construction	5.5%	8.4%	4.6%	8.4%	3.4%	4.2%
Criminal offences against the environment	1.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%
Total	15,393	853	13,223	740	12,455	712

Source: General Prosecution
 * Hidden value for reasons of confidentiality

Defendants by age group

In 2024, 503 juvenile defendants (aged 14-17) and 12,664 adult defendants (aged 18 and over) were registered. During the period 2022-2024, the number of juvenile defendants increased by 5.7%, while the number of adult defendants decreased by 19.7%.

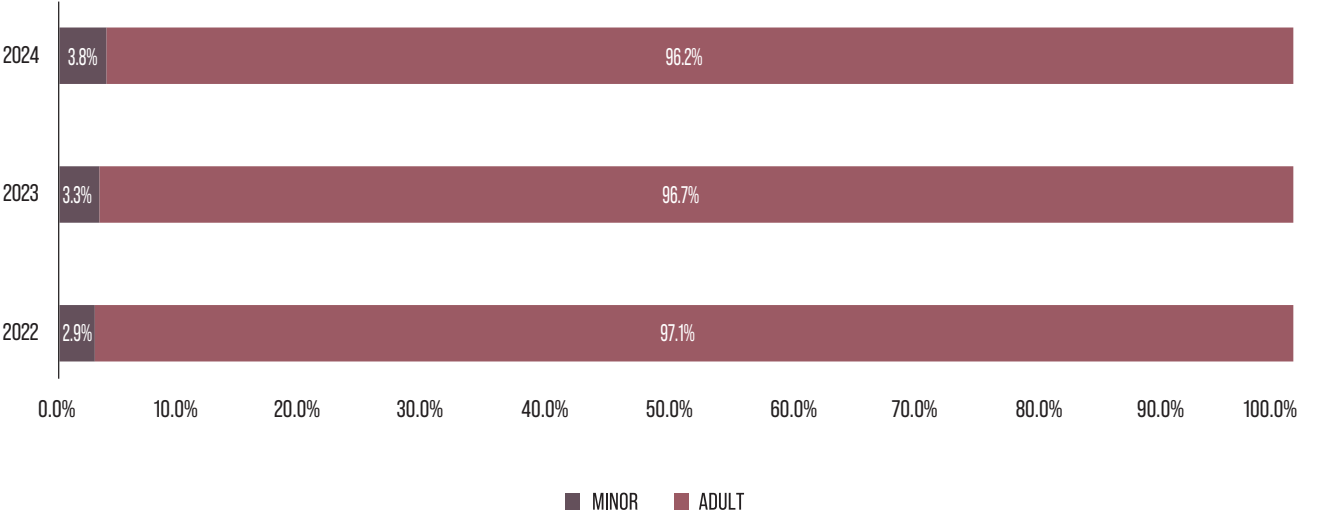
The data presented in the chart show the percentage distribution of defendants by age group, divided

into juveniles and adults, for the three year period 2022-2024.

The majority of defendants are adults, while juveniles represent a very small proportion of the total.

However, this proportion has shown a gradual increase from year to year.

FIG.22
 Total defendants by age group



Source: General Prosecution, INSTAT

During the three-year period, the number of juvenile defendants is higher for criminal offences related to the violation of road traffic rules and theft. Meanwhile, the number of adult defendants is higher for criminal

offences related to domestic violence, theft, drug crimes, the violation of road traffic rules, as well as trafficking of weapons and explosives.

TAB.12

Defendants by type of offense and age group (minor/adult)

Criminal offences	2022		2023		2024	
	Minor	Adult	Minor	Adult	Minor	Adult
Intentional homicide	*	112	7	76	7	66
Attempted murder	*	36	*	57	*	52
Suicide	*	7	*	3	*	6
Threat	*	67	*	51	*	48
Serious intentional injury	7	89	8	94	10	111
Minor intentional injury	20	408	25	328	6	271
Rape	3	55	*	26	4	28
Sexual abuse	*	72	*	50	*	50
Human trafficking	*	3	*	6	*	3
Domestic violence	13	1,406	5	1,167	17	1,309
Exploitation of prostitution	*	20	*	25	*	17
Pornography	4	*	*	4	3	*
Stalking	*	117	*	104	*	130
Theft	107	934	144	840	106	834
Robbery	5	65	9	56	6	69
Theft through abuse of office	*	62	*	52	*	53
Fraud	*	265	*	292	6	303
Counterfeiting	4	23	*	13	*	14
Illegal employment	*	6	*	15	*	5
Money laundering	*	58	*	50	*	32
Drug crimes	37	1,613	31	1,237	34	1,409
The violation of road traffic rules	145	3,703	154	3,192	209	3,230
Cybercrimes	*	*	*	*	*	3
Trafficking of weapons and explosives	58	511	39	478	36	472
Criminal offenses related to criminal organizations	*	8	*	*	*	*
Illegal crossing of the state borders	3	432	*	647	*	228
Assistance for illegal crossing of borders	5	391	*	310	*	125
Coercion or obstruction to cohabitation or to dissolve marriage	*	*	*	7	*	4
Bribery	*	197	*	172	*	115
Abuse of office	6	338	*	243	*	267
Illegal construction	3	916	*	674	*	451
Criminal offences against the environment	*	158	*	94	*	83
Other	52	3,693	27	3,141	50	2,875
Total	476	15,770	457	13,506	503	12,664

Source: General Prosecution

* Hidden value for reasons of confidentiality

Defendants by county

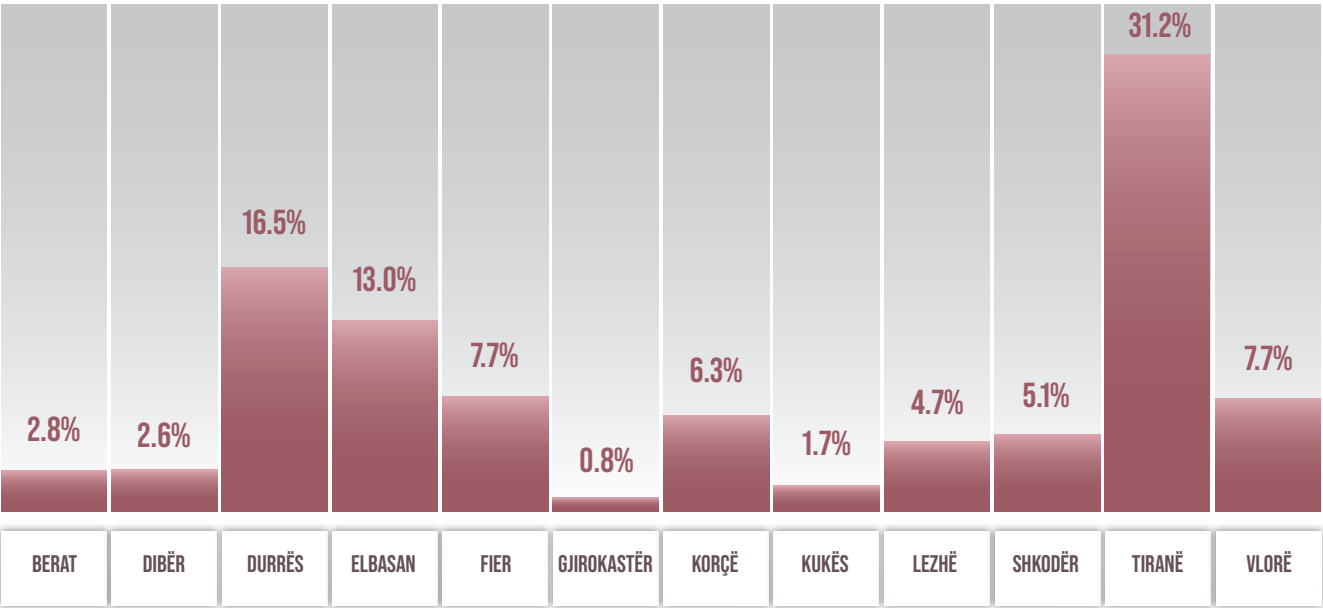
The figure below presents the number of defendants by district.

The districts of Tirana, Durrës and Elbasan have the highest share of defendants, accounting for 31.2%, 16.5% and 13.0% of the total, respectively.

Meanwhile, the districts of Gjirokaštër and Kukës show the lowest percentages of defendants, accounting for 0.8% and 1.7%, respectively.

Overall, defendants tend to be more concentrated in the country's more urbanized regions.

FIG.23
Defendants by county, year 2024



Source: General Prosecution, INSTAT



3

CONVICTED



Chapter III

CONVICTED

This chapter presents data on persons convicted in the Courts of First Instance, by criminal offences, sex, age group and sentencing measures. The source of the data is the Ministry of Justice.

3.1 CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED PERSONS

A convicted person is a person who has been found guilty of a criminal offence against the law. The number of convicted persons for a given year includes persons sentenced to a fine and those sentenced to imprisonment during the reference year. This number includes only persons convicted in the courts of first instance.

An acquitted person is an individual against whom criminal proceedings have been conducted but who has not been found guilty by the court for the criminal offence for which they were charged.

The table presents the number of convicted or acquitted persons by age.

In 2024, a total of 8,907 persons were convicted. Compared with 2023, the number of convicted persons remained almost unchanged (+0.6%). Meanwhile, compared with 2022, the number of convicted persons decreased by 22%. According to the age distribution over the three year period, the majority of convicted persons are adults (98%).

The percentage of acquitted persons remains low compared with the total number of persons tried, but in 2024 a slight increase is observed, following a decline in 2023.

Convicted persons by criminal offences and sex

The table presents the number of adult convicted persons by criminal offence and sex for the period 2022-2024. In 2024, the total number of adult convicted persons decreased by 22.1% compared to 2022 and increased by 0.7% compared to 2023.

In 2024, convictions for criminal offences such as intentional minor injury, theft through abuse of office, illegal crossing of the state border, assistance for illegal crossing of borders, corruption, abuse of office, and illegal construction declined compared with the previous year.

Over the past three years, males accounted for approximately 94-95% of convicted persons each year and are represented in nearly all categories of criminal offences. Meanwhile, females represent only about 5% of convicted offenders and are mainly involved in offences such as domestic violence, fraud and abuse of office, illegal construction, and exploitation of prostitution.

For offences such as intentional minor injury and illegal construction, the number of convicted females decreased compared with 2023. Meanwhile, for offences such as exploitation of prostitution, violations of road traffic rules, and theft through abuse of office, there was an increase in the number of convicted females. For other criminal offences, the number of convicted females remained almost at the same levels.

TAB.13

Total convicted and acquitted persons

Age group	2022		2023		2024	
	Adult	Total	Adult	Total	Adult	Total
Convicted	11,203	11,422	8,670	8,856	8,730	8,907
Acquitted	379	392	307	309	362	363

Source: Ministry of Justice
 * Hidden value for reasons of confidentiality

TAB.14

Adult convicted persons by criminal offences and sex

Criminal offences	2022		2023		2024	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Intentional homicide	0.9%	0.5%	0.9%	0.2%	1.1%	0.7%
Suicide	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Threat	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Serious intentional injury	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%
Minor intentional injury	1.8%	0.5%	1.8%	2.4%	0.8%	1.1%
Rape	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Sexual abuse	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Human trafficking	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Domestic violence	9.4%	7.8%	9.6%	8.9%	10.4%	9.8%
Exploitation of prostitution	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Pornography	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stalking	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	1.1%
Theft	6.1%	4.9%	6.1%	5.7%	7.3%	5.6%
Robbery	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%
Theft through abuse of office	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	0.2%	2.2%
Fraud	1.4%	4.1%	1.5%	4.6%	1.8%	5.0%
Counterfeiting	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Illegal employment	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Money laundering	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Drug crimes	8.3%	4.1%	8.6%	2.4%	11.0%	6.7%
The violation of road traffic rules	19.8%	6.5%	21.2%	7.4%	31.7%	12.1%
Cybercrimes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trafficking of weapons and explosives	4.0%	0.4%	3.8%	1.1%	4.1%	1.1%
Criminal offenses related to criminal organizations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Illegal crossing of the state borders	3.0%	2.1%	3.3%	0.7%	0.9%	1.3%
Assistance for illegal crossing of borders	2.4%	2.6%	2.8%	0.7%	1.5%	0.2%
Coercion or obstruction to cohabitation or to dissolve marriage	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Bribery	1.4%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%	1.1%
Abuse of office	1.0%	3.2%	1.4%	3.5%	0.8%	4.3%
Illegal construction	6.7%	8.8%	5.7%	11.8%	3.6%	3.7%
Criminal offences against the environment	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%
Total	10,636	567	8,211	459	8,269	461

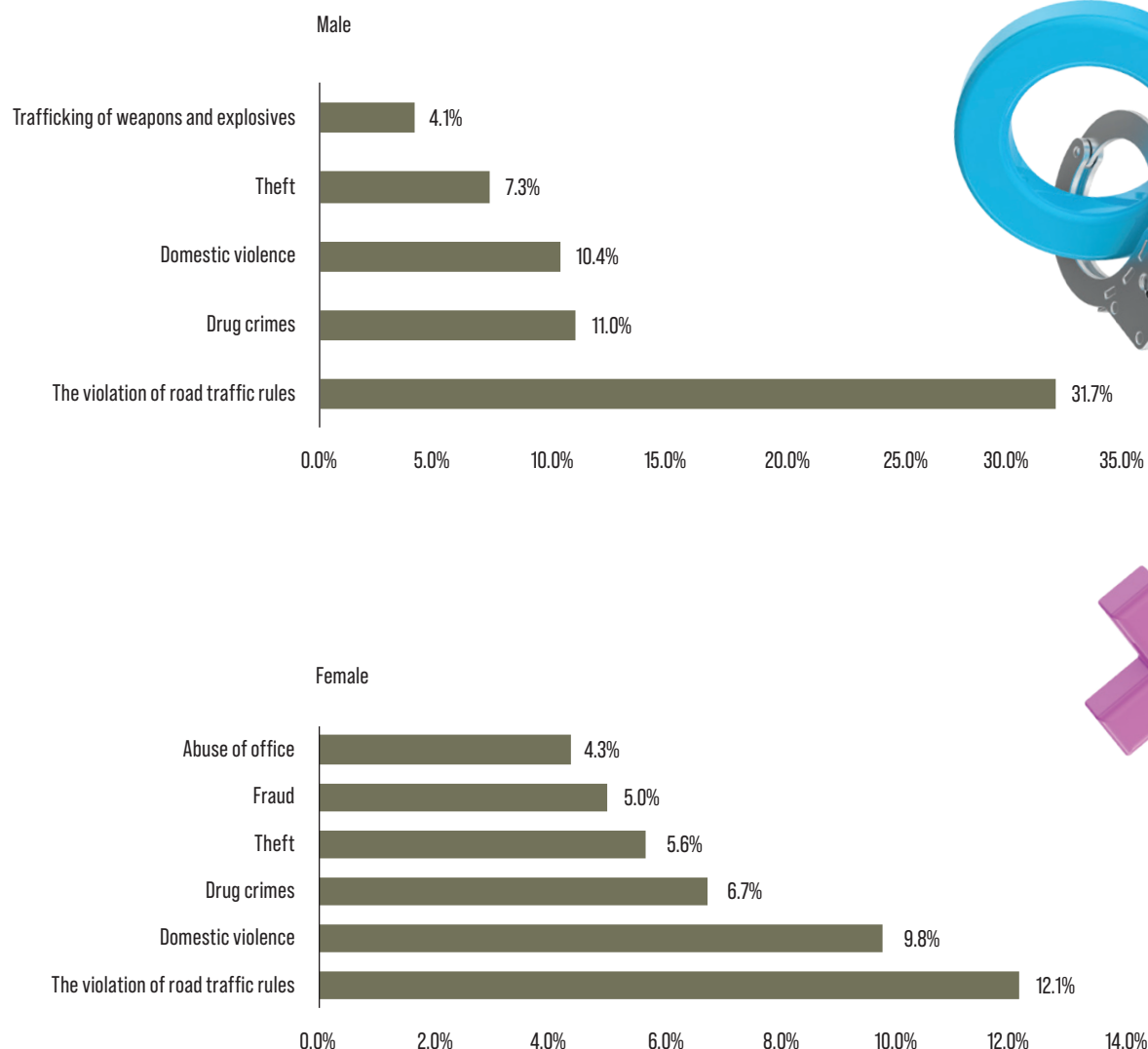
Source: Ministry of Justice

The figure below for the group of analysed criminal offences presents convicted persons by offences with the highest percentage of female and male offenders.

The figure shows the distribution of convicted females and males according to the offences that carry the greatest weight in each group. The analysis was carried out separately for females and males, highlighting the main criminal offences that contribute most to the total number of convicted persons in each category.

FIG.24

Percentage of adult convicted persons by main offences and sex, 2024



Source: Ministry of Justice, INSTAT

Convicted persons by criminal offences and age group

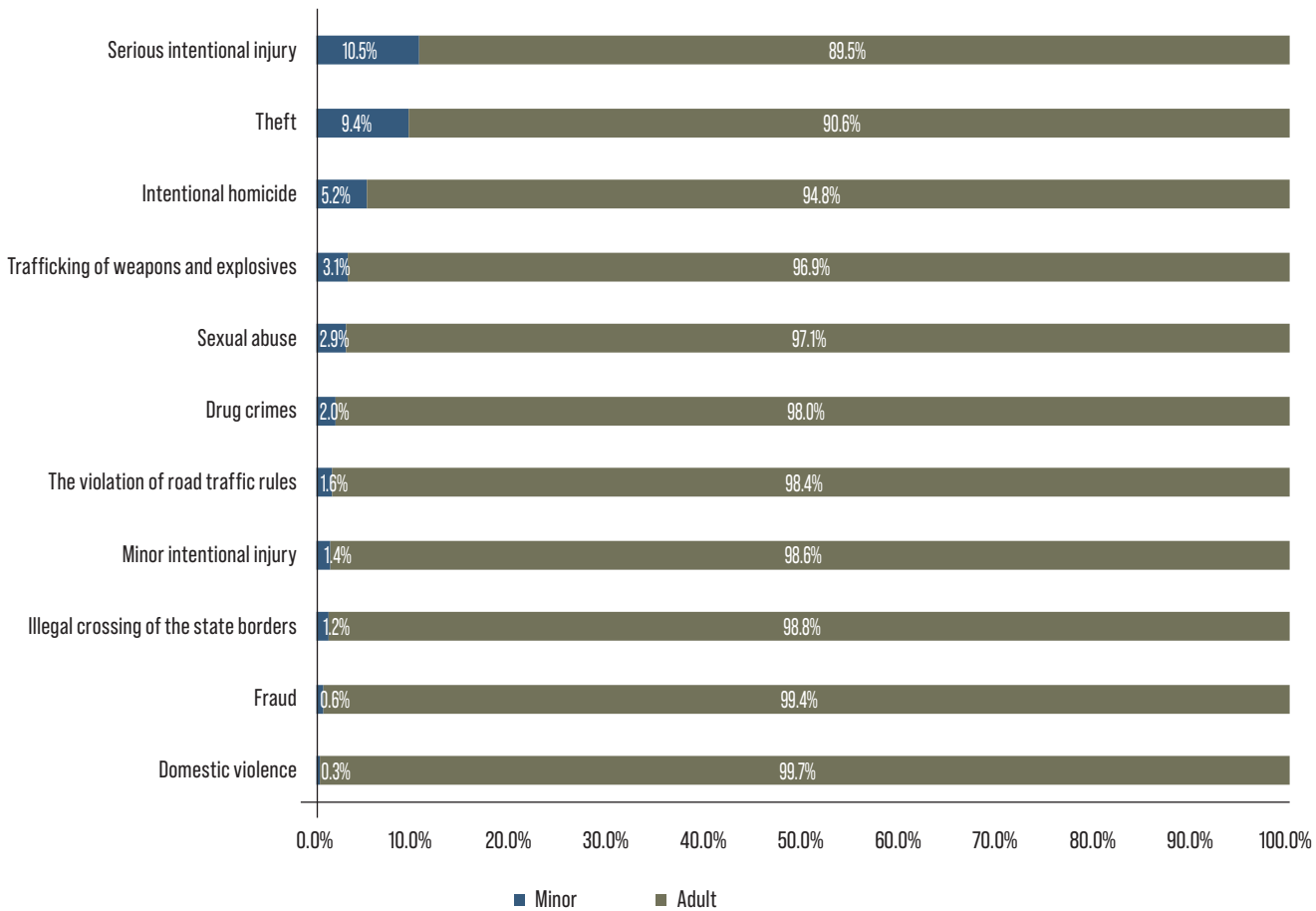
In 2024, there were 8,730 adult convicted persons and 177 juvenile convicted persons.

The number of juvenile convicted persons decreased by 4.8% compared with 2023 and by 19.2% compared with 2022. The offences in which juveniles are most represented are mainly intentional serious injury, intentional minor injury, theft and robbery.

For offences such as intentional homicide, theft, and violations of road traffic rules, the number of juvenile convicted persons increased compared with 2023.

As shown in the figure, adults constitute the majority of convicted persons, whereas the proportion of juvenile offenders remains relatively low across all offence categories, with most cases registering less than 3%. The offence categories with the highest juvenile representation are intentional serious injury (10.5%), theft (9.4%), and intentional homicide (5.2%).

FIG.25
Percentage of total convicted persons by main offences and age group, 2024



Source: Ministry of Justice, INSTAT

TAB.15

Total convicted persons by criminal offences and age group

Criminal offences	2022		2023		2024	
	Adult	Minor	Adult	Minor	Adult	Minor
Intentional homicide	0.9%	1.8%	0.9%	0.5%	1.1%	2.8%
Suicide	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Threat	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Serious intentional injury	0.4%	2.3%	0.5%	2.7%	0.6%	3.4%
Minor intentional injury	1.7%	0.9%	1.8%	3.8%	0.8%	0.6%
Rape	0.3%	1.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Sexual abuse	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%
Human trafficking	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Domestic violence	9.3%	2.7%	9.5%	1.6%	10.3%	1.7%
Exploitation of prostitution	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Pornography	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stalking	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%
Theft	6.1%	21.5%	6.0%	23.1%	7.2%	36.7%
Robbery	0.6%	3.7%	0.6%	2.2%	0.5%	4.5%
Theft through abuse of office	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Fraud	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%	0.5%	1.9%	0.6%
Counterfeiting	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1.6%	0.1%	0.0%
Illegal employment	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Money laundering	0.3%	2.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Drug crimes	8.1%	9.6%	8.3%	9.1%	10.8%	10.7%
The violation of road traffic rules	19.1%	16.4%	20.4%	11.8%	30.7%	24.3%
Cybercrimes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Trafficking of weapons and explosives	3.8%	0.0%	3.7%	7.5%	3.9%	6.2%
Criminal offenses related to criminal organizations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Illegal crossing of the state borders	3.0%	0.5%	3.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%
Assistance for illegal crossing of borders	2.4%	1.8%	2.6%	1.1%	1.4%	0.0%
Coercion or obstruction to cohabitation or to dissolve marriage	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Bribery	1.4%	0.0%	2.0%	0.5%	1.6%	0.0%
Abuse of office	1.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Illegal construction	6.8%	0.9%	6.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Criminal offences against the environment	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Total	11,203	219	8,670	186	8,730	177

Source: Ministry of Justice

* Hidden value for reasons of confidentiality

3.2 SENTENCING MEASURES OF CONVICTED PERSONS

Sentencing measures

Sentencing measures represent the type and duration of the penal sanction imposed on convicted persons by the courts, depending on the seriousness of the criminal offence.

These measures include fines, short-term imprisonment (up to 2 years), medium-term imprisonment (2-10 years), as well as long-term imprisonment (over 10 years up to life imprisonment).

The figure presents the percentage distribution of sentences across several categories, ranging from “Fines” to “Life Imprisonment”, according to their duration.

Sentences of up to 2 years represent the largest share of cases in all years and have shown a marked increase, from 59.9% in 2022 to 71.4% in 2024. Meanwhile, fines have experienced a significant decrease, from 21.0% in 2022 to only 7.4% in 2024.

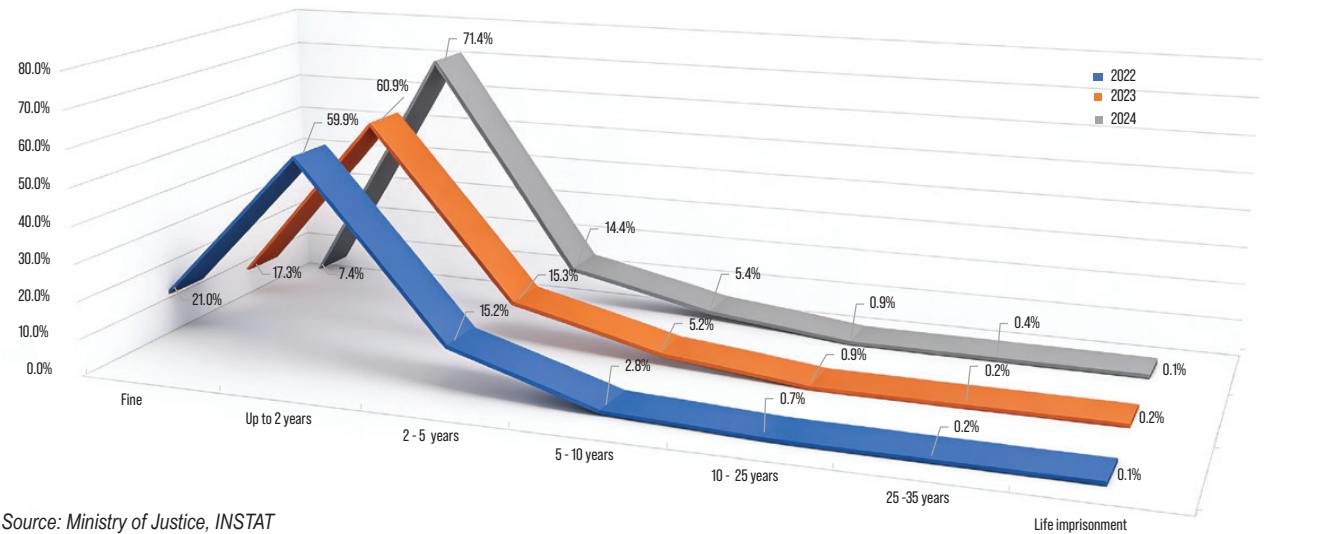
Sentences of 2-5 years have remained virtually unchanged over the period, fluctuating around 14-15% during the last three years. Regarding sentences over 10 years, they represent a very small percentage, below 1%, and have shown no substantial change over the years.

TAB.16
Convicted persons by sentencing measures

Year	Sentencing measures							Convicted
	Fine	Up to 2 years	2 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 25 years	25 -35 years	Life imprisonment	
2022	1,568	4,473	1,135	209	55	14	10	7,464
2023	794	2,798	702	238	40	8	11	4,591
2024	399	3,836	776	291	47	19	5	5,373

Source: Ministry of Justice

FIG.26
Percentage of convicted persons by sentencing measures



Source: Ministry of Justice, INSTAT

Alternative sentences

Alternative sentences are penal measures used as a substitute for, or in place of, imprisonment, aiming to reduce the full deprivation of liberty and to promote rehabilitation and reintegration of the individual into society.

Over the three-year period, the most commonly applied alternative sentences include fines, community service,

suspension of the execution of the prison sentence with probation, and house arrest.

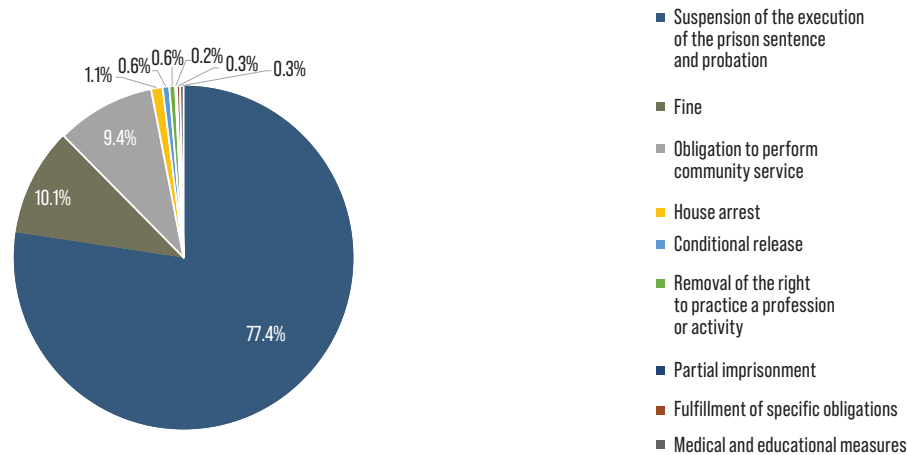
The figure illustrates the share of each type of alternative sanction in relation to the total number of alternative sanctions imposed. Suspension of the execution of a prison sentence and probation accounts for the largest share among all alternative sentences, representing 77.4% of the total.

TAB.17
Convicted persons by alternative sentences

Alternative sentences	2022	2023	2024
Fine	1,568	794	399
Removal of the right to practice a profession or activity	16	*	22
Partial imprisonment	16	12	6
House arrest	124	58	43
Obligation to perform community service	449	402	370
Fulfillment of specific obligations	12	*	12
Medical and educational measures	23	5	13
Conditional release	3	11	25
Suspension of the execution of the prison sentence and probation	3,315	3,763	3,043
Total	5,526	5,047	3,933

Source: Ministry of Justice
* Hidden value for reasons of confidentiality

FIG.27
Alternative sentences in total, 2024

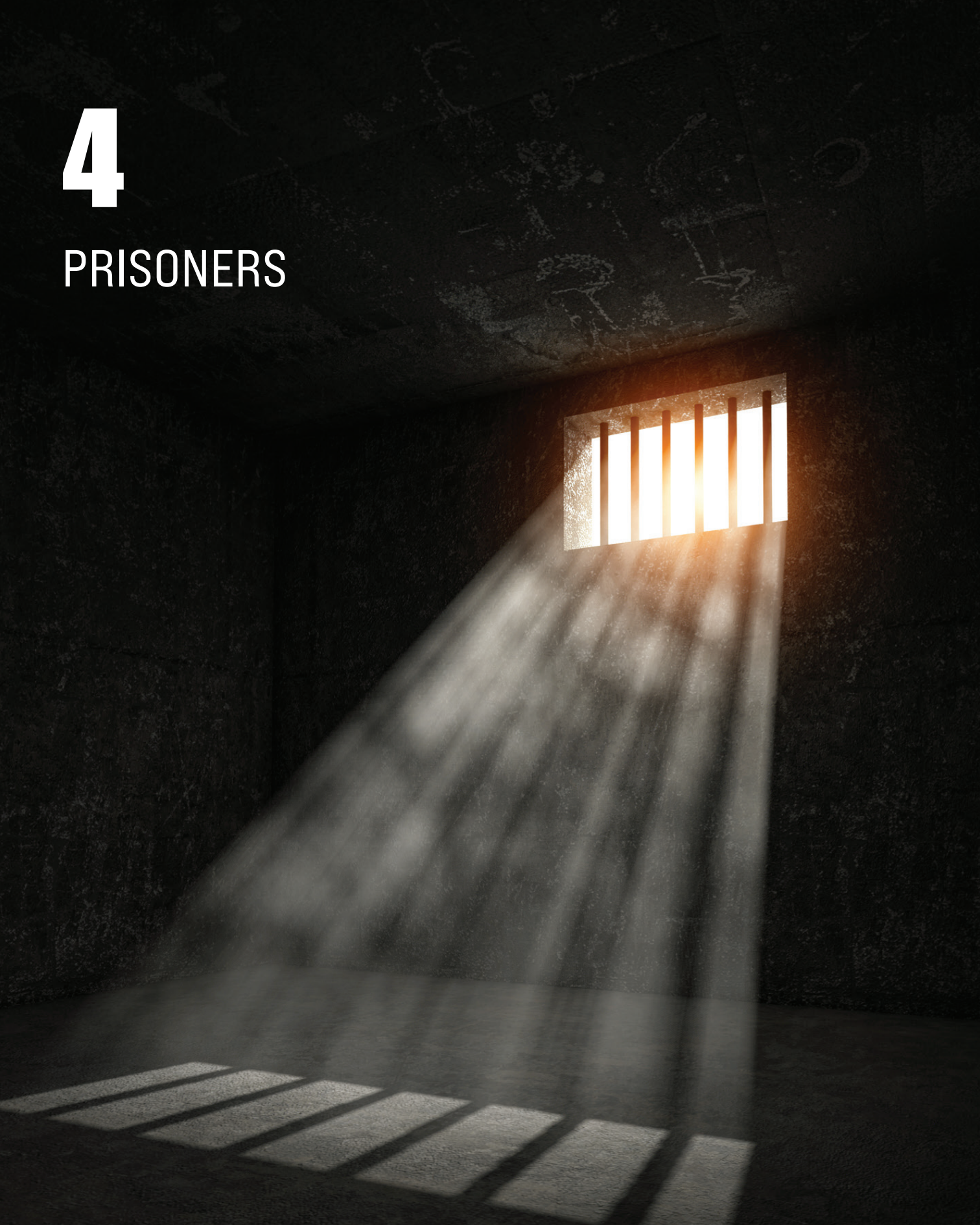


Source: Ministry of Justice, INSTAT



4

PRISONERS



Chapter IV

PRISONERS

This chapter presents data on prisoners according to the criminal offense for which they have been sentenced, age group, educational level, and nationality, in the institutions responsible for executing criminal sentences.

Unlike other chapters, the categories of criminal offenses presented in this chapter are not comparable with the categories and subcategories used previously. The source of the data is the General Directorate of Prisons.

4.1 Prisoners

This section presents data on prisoners according to criminal offenses. The data show the total number of prisoners in the institutions responsible for executing criminal sentences at the end of each year, not the number of entrants on a specific date. Therefore, the

number of prisoners for a specific offense is influenced by the length of stay of inmates in these institutions.

Prisoners by criminal offence

In 2024, the total number of prisoners was 4,491, marking a decrease of 13.1% compared to 2023, and a decrease of 9.2% compared to 2022.

In 2024, almost all categories of criminal offenses saw a reduction in the number of prisoners compared to the previous year. Prisoners convicted of drug-related crimes represented the largest group in 2024 (30.8%). This category decreased by 10.3% compared to 2023. Meanwhile, prisoners convicted of murder constituted the second largest group, accounting for 19.1% of the total prisoners in 2024, followed by prisoners convicted of theft (14.5%).

TAB.18
Prisoners by criminal offences and sex

Criminal offences	2022		2023		2024	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Robbery	725	8	742	10	640	10
Homicide	929	15	939	15	843	13
Injury	96	0	100	0	80	0
Sexual violence	44	0	41	0	21	0
Drug crimes	1,366	11	1,525	14	1,367	14
Criminal organizations	78	*	71	*	85	*
Fraud	108	9	122	7	96	6
Exploitation of prostitution	38	3	40	6	19	8
Human trafficking	19	*	4	*	4	0
Money laundering	8	0	7	0	0	0
Corruption	62	*	127	*	95	*
Other	1,408	14	1,375	20	1,164	23
Total	4,881	63	5,093	76	4,414	77

Source: General Directorate of Prison
* Hidden value for reasons of confidentiality

Prisoners by county, age group, and citizenship

The majority of prisoners in deprivation of liberty institutions belong to the adult age group (over 18 years old), constituting the dominant group of the prison population across all three years and in all counties.

In 2024, there were 27 juvenile prisoners and 4,464 adult prisoners. Compared to 2023, the number of adult

prisoners decreased by 13.3%, while the number of juveniles increased by 35.0%. The counties of Tirana and Fier have had the highest number of prisoners over the three-year period

The age group with the highest number of prisoners is 21-29 years, for all three years, followed by the 30-39 age group.

TAB.19

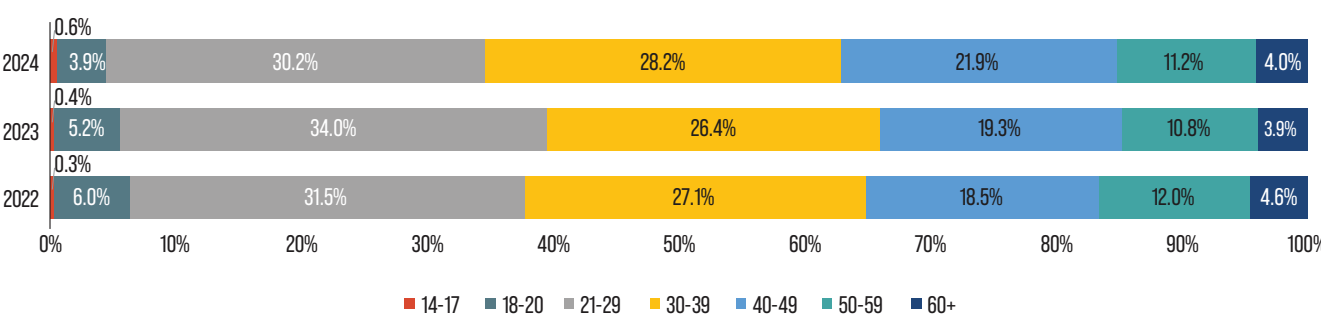
Prisoners by county and age group, at the end of the year

County	2022		2023		2024	
	14-17	18+	14-17	18+	14-17	18+
Berat	*	167	*	181	*	150
Dibër	*	219	*	220	*	160
Durrës	*	520	*	574	*	473
Elbasan	*	362	4	412	4	416
Fier	*	703	*	705	*	565
Gjirokastër	*	146	*	162	*	177
Korçë	*	502	3	485	*	419
Kukës	*	218	*	170	*	145
Lezhë	3	290	*	327	*	268
Shkodër	*	392	6	382	4	353
Tiranë	*	928	4	969	14	741
Vlorë	*	358	*	436	*	454
Foreign	*	123	*	126	*	143
Total	16	4,928	20	5,149	27	4,464

Source: General Directorate of Prisons
* Hidden value for reasons of confidentiality

FIG.28

Prisoners by county and age group, at the end of the year



Source: General Directorate of Prisons, INSTAT

According to figure 29, the majority of persons deprived of liberty, for both sexes, are aged 30 years and over, representing the dominant age group, while individuals under 21 years remain underrepresented among both males and females.

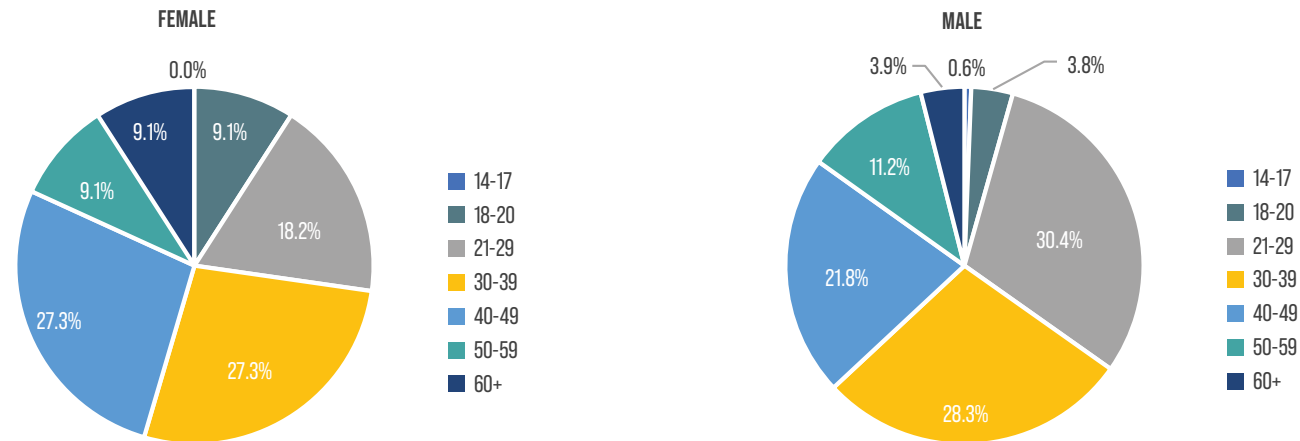
Among female prisoners, the highest proportions are observed in the 30-9 and 40-49 age groups, each accounting for 27.3%. The 18-20 age group represents 9.1% of the female prison population.

Among male prisoners, 65.2% are aged 30 years and over. The 21-29 age group accounts for the highest share, at 30.4%, while only 3.8% belong to the 18-20 age group.

During the period 2022-2024, the largest share of persons deprived of liberty in Albania consists of Albanian nationals. Meanwhile, the number of foreign nationals in prisons has experienced a slight increase (from 2.4% in 2022 to 3.0% in 2024), while the proportion of Albanian nationals has decreased correspondingly.

FIG.29

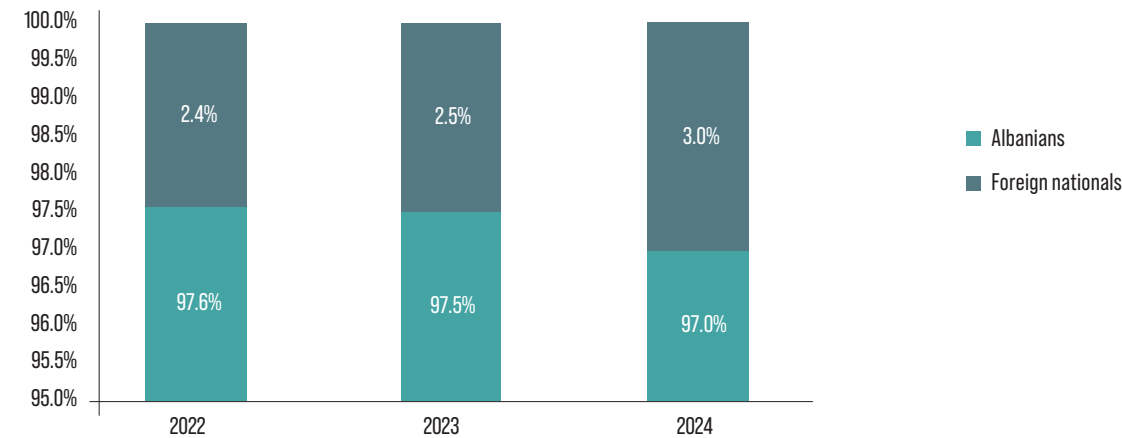
Percentage of females and males by age group, 2024



Source: General Directorate of Prisons, INSTAT

FIG.30

Percentage of prisoners by nationality



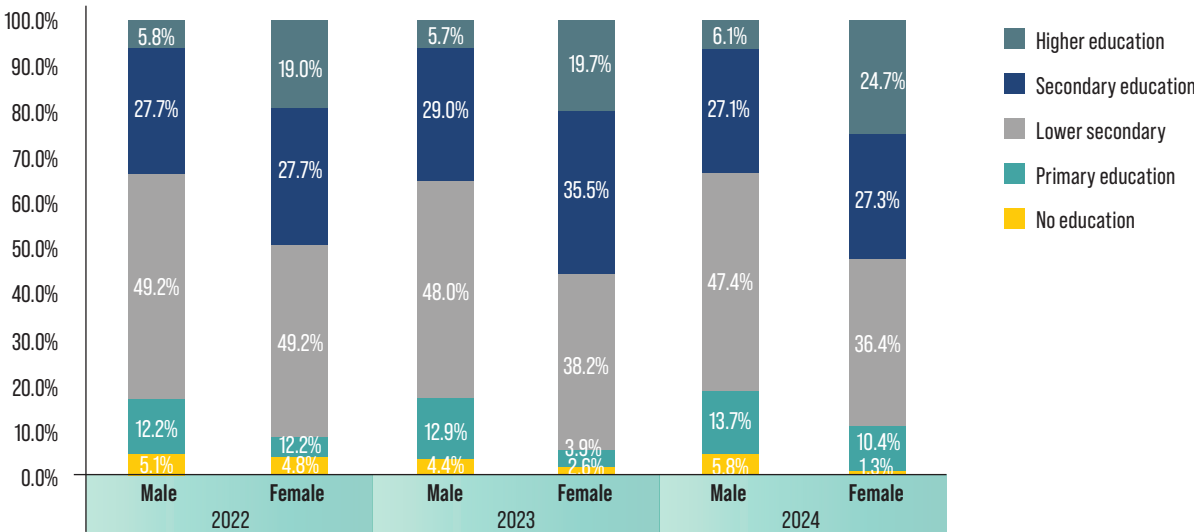
Source: General Directorate of Prisons, INSTAT

Prisoners by educational level

During the period 2022-2024, individuals with lower secondary education (9-year education) constitute the largest group of prisoners, for both males and females.

In 2024, individuals with higher education account for 6.4% of the total prison population in deprivation of liberty institutions.

FIG. 31
Number of prisoners by educational level and sex, at the end of the year



Source: General Directorate of Prisons
* Hidden value for reasons of confidentiality

4.2 SENTENCED PRISONERS AND PRE-TRIAL DETAINEES

Sentenced prisoners refer to individuals who have been sentenced to imprisonment by a final court decision. Pre-trial detainees refer to individuals subject to a detention measure (remand in custody).

They are held in pre-trial detention facilities and prisons, and their number reflects their status as of 31 December of the reference year.

Sentenced prisoners and pre-trial detainees by county and sex

In 2024, there were 2,778 pre-trial detainees and 1,713 sentenced prisoners in prisons.

The data indicate that males account for over 98% of the prison population in all years, while female prisoners remain low in number, although showing an increasing trend (from 1.3% in 2022 to 1.7% in 2024).

TAB.20
Pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners by sex, at the end of the year

	2022		2023		2024	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Pre-trial detainees	2,237	26	2,935	42	2,725	53
Sentenced prisoners	2,644	37	2,158	34	1,689	24
Prisoners	4,881	63	5,093	76	4,414	77

Source: General Directorate of Prisons

Figure 32 presents the percentage of pre-trial detainees in relation to the total number of prisoners by sex. An increasing trend in the proportion of pre-trial detainees is observed for both sexes.

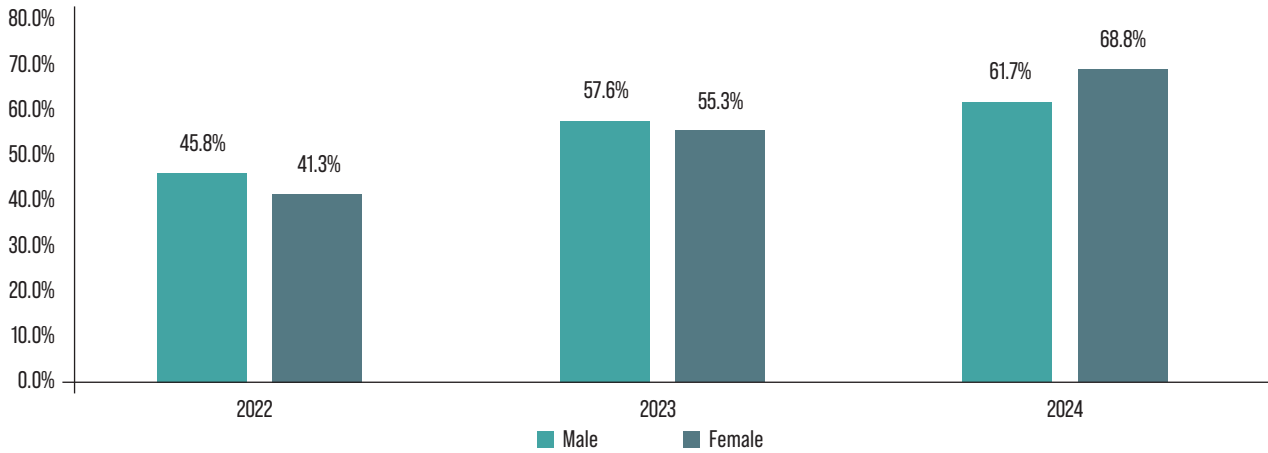
In 2024, the percentage of male pre-trial detainees increased by 4.1 percentage points, while the percent-

age of female pre-trial detainees increased by 13.6 percentage points compared to 2023.

In 2024, the counties of Tirana and Fier recorded the highest number of sentenced prisoners, while Tirana and Vlora had the highest number of pre-trial detainees.

FIG.32

Percentage of pre-trial detainees by sex, at the end of the year



Source: General Directorate of Prisons, INSTAT

TAB.21

Sentenced and pre-trial detainees by county, at the end of the year, 2024

County	2024		
	Sentenced	Pre-trial detainees	Total prisoners
Berat	51	99	150
Dibër	68	92	160
Durrës	182	292	474
Elbasan	153	267	420
Fier	272	294	566
Gjirokastër	60	117	177
Korçë	149	272	421
Kukës	46	99	145
Lezhë	114	154	268
Shkodër	135	222	357
Tiranë	314	441	755
Vlorë	141	314	455
Foreign	28	115	143
Albania	1,713	2,778	4,491

Source: General Directorate of Prisons

4.3 PRISON STAFF AND PRISON CAPACITY

Prison staff consist of employees who ensure the functioning, supervision, administration, and rehabilitation of convicted persons in deprivation of liberty institutions. Prison capacity, on the other hand, refers to the maximum number of individuals that an institution can accommodate under existing conditions.

Prison capacity

According to the data presented in the table, in 2024 the capacity of institutions for the execution of criminal sentences for adults in the country increased by 1.6% compared to 2022. Meanwhile, the capacity of such institutions for juveniles remained unchanged.

Occupancy rate measures the percentage of the actual number of persons held in a prison relative to its official capacity. This indicator reflects the prison's load and is used to assess whether a facility is overcrowded, at full capacity, or under capacity. An occupancy rate below 100% indicates that the prison is not overcrowded, whereas a rate above 100% would indicate overcrowding.

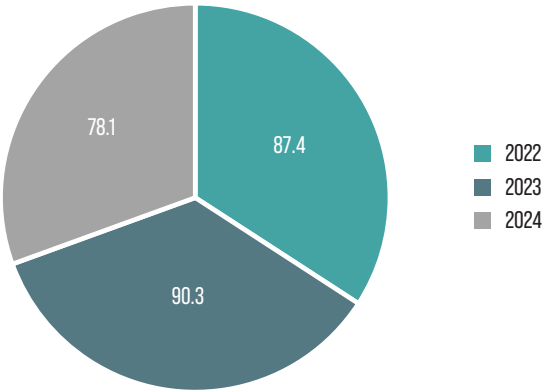
According to the figure, during the period 2022-2024, the data show that prisons are not overcrowded. In 2024, prisons were filled to 78.1% of their official capacity, representing a relatively low load compared to previous years.

TAB.22
Prison capacity by age group and sex, during the year

		2022	2023	2024
Prison capacity	Adults	5,617	5,687	5,707
	Minor	40	40	40
	Total	5,657	5,727	5,747
	Male	5,557	5,627	5,627
	Female	100	100	120

Source: General Directorate of Prisons

FIG.33
Prison occupancy rate



Source: General Directorate of Prisons, INSTAT

Prison staff

During the period 2022-2024, a decline in the number of staff in correctional institutions is observed. In 2024, prison staff numbered 3,892 employees, 7.4% fewer than in the previous year and 9.4% fewer compared to 2022. Males constitute the majority of the staff in all years, accounting for over 80%.

Regarding the functional structure, the largest share of employees is engaged in supervision and security, representing over 75% of the total prison staff.

TAB.23

Prison staff by sex/by function, during the year

		2022	2023	2024
Prison staff	Total	4,296	4,201	3,892
	Male	3,503	3,602	3,128
	Female	793	599	764
Prison staff responsible for:	Supervision	3,151	3,271	2,980
	Education/Training/Health	386	364	127
	Administration/Management/ Others	759	566	785

Source: General Directorate of Prisons



ANNEX 1

TAB.1
Injured by counties

County	2022	2023	2024
Berat	607	535	546
Dibër	327	325	352
Durrës	1,319	2,340	2,312
Elbasan	1,000	1,234	1,526
Fier	760	897	990
Gjirokaštër	411	504	404
Korçë	853	1,058	1,104
Kukës	300	327	360
Lezhë	726	836	1,025
Shkodër	797	768	955
Tiranë	5,252	7,024	6,911
Vlorë	1,298	985	1,192
General Directorate of State Police	0	185	84
Border and Migration Directorate	0	3	0
Total	13,650	17,021	17,761

Source: General Directorate of State Police
Note: GDSP includes cases recorded by the General Directorate of State Police
BMD includes cases recorded by the Border and Migration Directorate

TAB.2
Perpetrators by counties

County	2022	2023	2024
Berat	1,456	1,197	1,090
Dibër	1,080	866	746
Durrës	4,397	4,587	4,628
Elbasan	2,354	2,769	2,935
Fier	2,441	2,381	2,450
Gjirokaštër	1,233	1,071	882
Korçë	2,496	2,226	2,238
Kukës	964	908	800

Lezhë	1,917	2,062	2,041
Shkodër	2,203	2,112	2,265
Tiranë	15,033	15,053	15,287
Vlorë	2,624	2,784	2,602
General Directorate of State Police	0	936	1,075
Border and Migration Directorate	0	537	1,018
Total	38,198	39,489	40,057

Source: General Directorate of State Police

Note: GDSP includes cases recorded by the General Directorate of State Police

BMD includes cases recorded by the Border and Migration Directorate

TAB.3

Suspects by criminal offences and nationality

Criminal offences	2022		2023		2024	
	Albanians	Foreigners	Albanians	Foreigners	Albanians	Foreigners
Intentional homicide	39	0	36	6	54	*
Attempted murder	115	0	118	*	108	0
Suicide	16	0	17	0	22	*
Threat	994	4	1,189	4	1,219	10
Serious intentional assault	197	*	192	*	210	*
Minor intentional assault	1,119	4	1,309	3	1,376	9
Rape	55	0	52	0	47	*
Sexual abuse	114	*	86	*	97	0
Human trafficking	48	*	46	0	76	25
Domestic violence	1,997	6	2,016	13	2,272	26
Exploitation of prostitution	142	*	261	3	152	59
Pornography	102	0	26	*	69	*
Stalking	159	*	188	3	217	4
Theft	1,975	21	2,502	30	1,913	43
Robbery	118	0	115	*	93	*
Theft through abuse of office	122	0	51	0	52	0
Fraud	1,141	23	977	39	822	53
Counterfeiting	53	*	19	3	28	8
Illegal employment	144	*	170	14	169	7
Money laundering	623	4	495	5	443	14
Drug crimes	3,633	56	4,007	79	3,199	110
The violation of road traffic rules	5,250	48	5,204	110	5,369	132

Cybercrimes	44	*	107	22	194	35
Trafficking of weapons and explosives	1,465	9	1,716	22	1,544	29
Criminal organizations	491	0	230	12	395	4
Illegal crossing of the state borders	609	99	638	53	489	26
Assistance for illegal crossing of borders	557	73	296	60	187	21
Coercion or obstruction to cohabitation or to dissolve marriage	16	0	9	0	*	0
Bribery	674	8	373	4	339	7
Abuse of office	820	0	678	0	584	*
Illegal construction	1,261	0	1,507	*	1,399	5
Criminal offences against the environment	644	0	627	*	565	3
Unclassified criminal offences	12,873	224	13,495	243	15,332	382
Gjithsej	37,609	589	38,752	737	39,037	1,020

Source: General Directorate of State Police

* Hidden value for reasons of confidentiality

TAB.4

Prisoners by criminal offenses and sex, at the end of the year

Criminal offences	2022			2023			2024		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Robbery	725	8	733	742	10	752	640	10	650
Homicide	929	15	944	939	15	954	843	13	856
Injury	96	0	96	100	0	100	80	0	80
Sexual violence	44	0	44	41	0	41	21	0	21
Drug crimes	1,366	11	1,377	1,525	14	1,539	1,367	14	1,381
Criminal organizations	78	*	79	71	*	72	85	*	87
Fraud	108	9	117	122	7	129	96	6	102
Exploitation of prostitution	38	3	41	40	6	46	19	8	27
Human trafficking	19	*	20	4	*	5	4	0	4
Money laundering	8	0	8	7	0	7	0	0	*
Corruption	62	*	63	127	*	129	95	*	96
Unclassified criminal offences	1,408	14	1,422	1,375	20	1,395	1,164	23	1,187
Total	4,881	63	4,944	5,093	76	5,169	4,414	77	4,491

Source: General Directorate of State Police

* Hidden value for reasons of confidentiality

TAB.5

Number of selected criminal offences by ICCS categories and counties, 2024

County	ICCS category	Criminal offences
Berat	Intentional Homicide	0
	Assault (Serious and minor)	62
	Robbery	4
	Burglary (total)	16
	Burglary of private residential permises	16
	Theft of a motorized land vehicle	0
Dibër	Intentional Homicide	*
	Assault (Serious and minor)	57
	Robbery	*
	Burglary (total)	8
	Burglary of private residential permises	8
	Theft of a motorized land vehicle	6
Durrës	Intentional Homicide	6
	Assault (Serious and minor)	297
	Robbery	9
	Burglary (total)	74
	Burglary of private residential permises	72
	Theft of a motorized land vehicle	23
Elbasan	Intentional Homicide	0
	Assault (Serious and minor)	197
	Robbery	3
	Burglary (total)	15
	Burglary of private residential permises	15
	Theft of a motorized land vehicle	7
Fier	Intentional Homicide	5
	Assault (Serious and minor)	102
	Robbery	3
	Burglary (total)	26
	Burglary of private residential permises	26
	Theft of a motorized land vehicle	5
Gjirokaštër	Intentional Homicide	3
	Assault (Serious and minor)	37
	Robbery	*
	Burglary (total)	18
	Burglary of private residential permises	18
	Theft of a motorized land vehicle	5

County	ICCS category	Criminal offences
Korçë	Intentional Homicide	*
	Assault (Serious and minor)	127
	Robbery	5
	Burglary (total)	51
	Burglary of private residential premises	50
	Theft of a motorized land vehicle	6
Kukës	Intentional Homicide	*
	Assault (Serious and minor)	58
	Robbery	0
	Burglary (total)	11
	Burglary of private residential premises	11
	Theft of a motorized land vehicle	3
Lezhë	Intentional Homicide	3
	Assault (Serious and minor)	97
	Robbery	4
	Burglary (total)	21
	Burglary of private residential premises	21
	Theft of a motorized land vehicle	12
Shkodër	Intentional Homicide	4
	Assault (Serious and minor)	85
	Robbery	4
	Burglary (total)	31
	Burglary of private residential premises	31
	Theft of a motorized land vehicle	22
Vlorë	Intentional Homicide	6
	Assault (Serious and minor)	104
	Robbery	9
	Burglary (total)	41
	Burglary of private residential premises	41
	Theft of a motorized land vehicle	4
Tiranë	Intentional Homicide	11
	Assault (Serious and minor)	855
	Robbery	37
	Burglary (total)	84
	Burglary of private residential premises	80
	Theft of a motorized land vehicle	20

Source: General Directorate of State Police

* Hidden value for reasons of confidentiality

METODOLOGY

1. DATA SOURCES

The data in this publication are based on administrative sources and have been provided by the main institutions of the criminal justice system: the State Police, the Prosecutor General's Office, the Ministry of Justice, and the General Directorate of Prisons, which constitute the primary sources of statistical information.

A harmonized methodology has been applied in compiling these statistics, based on the functioning of the information systems implemented by each of the respective institutions. This methodological approach aligns with the guidelines of the ICCS (International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes), ensuring methodological consistency and international comparability of the data.

- State Police data include the number of recorded criminal offenses, victims/ persons harmed, and suspects.
- Prosecutor General's Office data include the number of registered criminal proceedings, cases sent for trial, and the number of defendants.
- Ministry of Justice data include the number of persons convicted of criminal offenses.
- General Directorate of Prisons data include the number of sentenced and pre-trial detainees.

All these administrative sources are essential for providing a comprehensive and reliable overview of the functioning of the criminal justice system, monitoring crime trends, and fulfilling reporting deadlines and inter-institutional obligations.

2. DATA COLLECTION

Basic data are provided by several state authorities: the State Police, the Prosecutor General's Office, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Defense, and the General Directorate of Prisons. Each of these institutions primarily produces statistics for internal administrative and operational purposes; therefore, the methods of data collection, processing, and reporting may differ between institutions.

This section provides general information on the data providers, how each institution collects and manages information, and a description of the data that INSTAT collects, processes, and publishes from each of these administrative sources.

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE POLICE

Data collection

The General Directorate of State Police collects data daily directly from the 12 regional police directorates. A report of recorded criminal offenses is sent from the regional directorates to the General Directorate of State Police, after which these offenses are entered into the police system. The system was first established in 2014 and contains all data from 2015 onwards. Prior to the system's implementation, data were manually collected and entered into Excel files stored in physical folders.

The system includes mandatory fields whose compliance and accuracy are checked and validated at the General Directorate. It contains a significant number of fields for criminal offenses (according to the relevant article of the Penal Code), perpetrators/suspects, modus operandi, incident details, victims, motives, sex, nationality, confiscated items, arrests, age groups, and education.

Based on the Memorandum of Understanding between INSTAT and the General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT collects data on criminal offenses; victims/persons harmed, disaggregated by sex, two main age groups (juveniles, adults), and nationality (Albanian, foreign); and data on suspects by sex, age group, educational level, and security measures. Data quality is ensured through checks on completeness, temporal consistency, annual summary checks, time interval consistency checks, and other follow-up validations.

Methodological rules:

- *Data collection phase:* Criminal offenses are recorded at the moment a report is made or the offense is identified by the police, but before a full investigation.

- *Unit of measurement:* The primary unit is the criminal offense. All offenses are recorded, not only the principal offense. As cases progress, officials ensure the system is continuously updated with developments and outcomes. Individuals, suspects, and victims are separate units used for counting.

- *Counting rules for offenses and persons:*

- Multiple offenses of the same type: Criminal offenses of the same type committed at different times are counted as "two or more offenses."
- Offenses committed by multiple persons: Each offense is counted only once in the system, while all suspects involved are counted individually.
- Counting multiple offenses (serial offenses) by the same person: If a perpetrator commits several offenses of the same type in different cases, each offense is counted separately.
- Counting the same person multiple times in a year: A person who commits more than one offense in a year is counted as multiple individuals for statistical purposes.

PROSECUTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Data collection

The Prosecutor General's Office collects data directly from 13 first-instance prosecutor's offices and the Special Anti-Corruption and Organized Crime Prosecution (SPAK). The data collection process is standardized across all prosecutor's offices, with written guidelines specifying how cases should be recorded and reported.

When a criminal case is referred to the prosecution, it is initially recorded in a manual register. This register includes all offenses related to the case, but for statistical purposes, only the principal offense is considered ("Principal Offense Rule").

INSTAT receives from the Prosecutor General's Office information on: the number of registered criminal proceedings by offense type; the number of proceedings sent to court; data on defendants by sex and age group.

To ensure data quality and reliability, multiple checks are performed, including: completeness checks, temporal consistency assessment, arithmetic corrections for minor discrepancies, summary checks for indicator coherence, and time series analysis to identify significant breaks or deviations

Methodological rules:

- *Data collection phase: Criminal proceedings are recorded at the moment they are referred to prosecutors for investigation.*

- *Units of measurement: The primary units are criminal proceedings and defendants.*

- *Principal offence rule: When a case involves more than one offense, only the most serious offense is considered in the statistics.*

Rregullat e numërimit për veprat penale dhe të pandehurit

- Multiple offenses of the same type committed by the same person are counted as a single case..
- When an offense is committed by more than one person, it is counted as one criminal case, while all defendants are recorded individually.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Data collection

The Ministry of Justice publishes its Statistical Yearbook on its official website. The main sources of statistical information are the First Instance Courts, Courts of Appeal, the Supreme Court, the General Directorate of Prisons, and the Probation Service. Statistical data are submitted to the Ministry of Justice through standardized forms completed according to the relevant instructions issued by the Minister of Justice.

The Statistical Yearbook also includes analyses and conclusions on specific phenomena, often presented graphically, in tables, comparative analyses, or as time series by judicial districts, levels of the judiciary, the current situation of convicted persons in the Execution of Criminal Sentences Institutions, and alternative sentences. Occasionally, raw data are also provided, from which the user can extract the specific statistical element of interest.

Based on the Memorandum of Understanding between INSTAT and the Ministry of Justice, INSTAT receives data on convicted persons by sex and age group, the type of criminal offenses, and the type of penalties imposed

Methodological rules:

- *Data collection phase:* Data are collected before appeals; information is published prior to any appeal (for convictions at first instance).
- *Unit of measurement:* The unit of measurement for court statistics is the individual (the convicted person). Published data follow the Principal Offense Rule: if an individual is convicted of multiple offenses simultaneously, only the most serious offense (the one with the highest penalty) is counted.
- *Counting rules for offenses and individuals:*
 - Multiple offenses of the same type: Several offenses of the same type are counted as one case.
 - Offenses committed by multiple persons: Only one case is counted, while all perpetrators are recorded individually.

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF PRISONS

Data collection

The General Directorate of Prisons (GDP) collects data directly from the 21 penal institutions (prisons and pre-trial detention centers) currently operating in the Republic of Albania. The data collection process is standardized across all institutions and is guided by written instructions and regulations approved by the GDP.

All criminal offenses for which individuals are sentenced or held in pre-trial detention are recorded in the Prison Register. For statistical purposes, the “Principal Offense Rule” is applied, meaning that only the most serious offense for each person is considered, based on the maximum penalty provided by the Penal Code.

At each penitentiary institution, a daily report is completed, which is a standardized document updated by prison staff. It contains information on every sentenced or pre-trial detainee, including identifying information and legal status. The GDP collects, verifies, and consolidates these data and publishes official monthly statistics.

The register includes data on prisoners by criminal offenses, sex, age, pre-trial detainees, prisoners participating in rehabilitation activities, duration in pre-trial detention, alternative measures, prison deaths, and more.

Based on the Memorandum of Understanding between INSTAT and the General Directorate of Prisons, INSTAT collects data according to prison reporting formats and publishes information on prisoners by offense and sex, pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners, educational level, age, nationality, and participation in rehabilitation activities. Data validity is ensured through completeness checks, temporal consistency, summary checks, and time series checks for significant gaps, all performed by the GDP.

Methodological rules:

- *Data collection phase:* Recording begins when individuals are transferred from the police station to the pre-trial detention facility.
- *Unit of measurement:* The basic unit of measurement is the prisoner or pre-trial detainee. Published data follow the Principal Offense Rule, whereby if a person has committed multiple offenses, only the most serious offense is considered for statistical purposes, i.e., the offense for which the law provides the maximum penalty.

3. CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES

The classification of criminal offenses in this publication is based on the articles of the Penal Code of the Republic of Albania and the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS). This classification divides criminal offenses into 11 main categories, providing a unified framework for collecting, analyzing, and comparing crime data at both national and international levels. These categories are:

1. *Acts leading to death or intending to cause death* - includes homicides and attempted homicides.
2. *Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person* - includes physical assaults and bodily injuries.
3. *Injurious acts of a sexual nature* - includes rapes and other sexual assaults causing harm to the victim.
4. *Acts against property involving violence or threat against a person* - includes robberies and burglaries involving use of violence.
5. *Acts against property only* - includes thefts and property damage without use of violence.
6. *Acts involving controlled drugs or other psychoactive substances* - includes drug production, possession, and trafficking.
7. *Acts involving fraud, deception or corruption* - includes financial fraud, corruption, and other types of deception.
8. *Acts against public order, authority and provisions of the State* - includes rebellion, civil disobedience, and violation of the law.
9. *Acts against public safety and state security* - includes terrorism and threats to national security.
10. *Acts against the natural environment* - includes pollution and violations of environmental laws.
11. *Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified* - includes specific crimes that cannot be categorized into the first ten groups.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES ACCORDING TO ICCS

Article	ICCS	Criminal offences
76, 77, 78, 78/a, 79, 79/a, b, c, 81, 82, 83, 141	0101	Intentional homicide
76-22, 77-22, 78-22, 79-22, 79/a-22, 79/b-22, 79/c-22, 82-22, 83-22, 141_22	0102	Attempted murder
99	01049	Suicide
83/a, 84, 84/a	020121	Threat
88, 88/a, 88/b	020111	Serious intentional assault
89	020111	Minor intentional assault
100, 101, 102, 102/a, 103, 104, 105, 107/a	0301	Rape
108, 108/a	03012	Sexual abuse
110/a; 128/b	0204	Human trafficking
130/a	020111	Domestic violence
114, 114-2, 114/a, 115	0302	Exploitation of prostitution
117	030221	Pornography
121/a	02082	Stalking
134	0502	Theft
135	0502	Robbery
139, 140	0401	Theft through abuse of office
143, 143/a, 143/b, 144, 144/a, 145, 146	0701	Fraud
183	070211	Counterfeiting
170/a	08082	Illegal employment
287, 287/a	07041	Money laundering
283, 283/a, 283/b, 284, 284/c, 284/ç, 285, 285/a, 285/b, 286, 286/a	0601-060129	Drug crimes
290, 291	02063; 02072	The violation of road traffic rules
192/b, 293/a, 293/b, 293/c, 293/ç	0903	Cybercrimes
282/a, 278-280	09012	Trafficking of weapons and explosives
284/a, 333, 333/a, 334	0905	Criminal offenses related to criminal organizations
297	08059	Illegal crossing of the state borders
298	08051	Assistance for illegal crossing of borders
130	020292	Coercion or obstruction to cohabitation or to dissolve marriage
164/a, 164/b, 244, 244/a, 245, 259, 259/a, 260, 312, 319, 319/a-319/e, 328/b	07031	Bribery
248, 248/a, 249, 250, 251, 252, 254, 255, 258	07033	Abuse of office
199/a		Illegal construction
201, 201/a,b,c,ç, 202, 202/a, 202/b, 203, 204, 205, 206, 206/a,b, 207, 207/a,b,c,ç	1001	Criminal offences against the environment

CRIMINAL OFFENSES OF MINORS ACCORDING TO ICCS

Article	ICCS	Criminal offences
81	0101	Infanticide
89	020111	Intentional minor injury
100	030113	Sexual or homosexual relations with a minor
101	030111	Sexual or homosexual relations with violence with a minor aged 14-18
108	030229	Shameful acts
108/a	03012	Sexual harassment
110	020222	Unlawful deprivation of liberty
124	020611	Abandonment of minor children
124/b	020329	Maltreatment of a child
127	02021	Unlawful taking of a child
128	0809	Switching of children
128/b	0204	Trafficking of children
129	11021	Incitement of minors to crime
128/a	0809	The intentional hiding or switching of a child
124/a	020291	The solicitation or acceptance of rewards for adoption procedures
192/b, 293/a, 293/b, 293/c, 293/ç	0903	Cybercrimes

4. DEFINITIONS

Recorded criminal offenses: refers to the number of criminal offenses that have been reported and recorded as criminal offenses by the police.

Suspected persons: individuals whose actions or omissions allow a criminal offense to occur, thereby causing the consequence of the criminal act. Suspected persons over 14 years of age have criminal liability, whereas offenders under 14 are exempt from criminal responsibility. Persons under 14 are not included in these statistics.

Domestic violence: includes acts such as beating, other forms of violence, serious threats of murder, or serious injury against a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, child, or family member, resulting in harm to their physical, psychosocial, or economic integrity.

Registered criminal proceeding: refers to newly registered criminal proceedings for that year, excluding cases from previous years or reopened proceedings.

Criminal proceedings for trial: refers to proceedings sent for trial in the reference year to judge the commission of a criminal offense. Criminal proceedings for trial in the reference year refer to proceedings registered in the same year, excluding cases from previous years or reopened proceedings.

Sentencing measures: includes any measure applied by a court against a person convicted of a criminal offense.

Percentage of detainees in deprivation of liberty: expresses the total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been convicted, as a percentage of the total number of persons in prison.

Femicides: the killing of a woman or girl because of her sex.

CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS

2022-2024