

Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure

(ESMS)

INSTAT

Reference Metadata

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| 2. Metadata update | |
| 2.1. Metadata last certified | 29/04/2021 |
| 2.2. Metadata last posted | 30/04/2020 |
| 2.3. Metadata last update | 29/04/2021 |
| 3. Statistical presentation | |
| 3.1. Data description | <p>Penal offences, damaged persons and perpetrators INSTAT collect, analyze and publish data regarding criminal offences, perpetrators and damaged persons from criminal offences. Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics (CS) refers to recorded specific offences by police, the classification in crime and contraventions are done based on Criminal Code of Albania. These recorded cases are related to incidents as occurred, and not to the trials, the verdict of which is given by the law bodies. Data on perpetrators are based on suspected persons in committing an offence. Are included data on perpetrators by specific criminal offences and total perpetrators by age group (juvenile and adult). Attention should be paid not only to recorded penal offences or the perpetrators, but also to protect the position of the person injured by the commission of the offense.</p> <p>Statistics on criminal proceedings and defendants person These statistics refers to person to whom the criminal offence has been attributed through the act of notification of accusation. Data are presented</p> |

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

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

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

Intentional homicide: A criminal offense by which another person is intentionally or negligently deprived of life. Are included articles of Penal Code: article 76 murder, article 77 murder connected with another crime, 78 premeditated homicide, 78/a murder for blood feud, 79 homicides committed in other specific circumstances, 79/a public officials murder, 79/b police murder, 79/c murder for family relationship, 80 infanticide.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Domestic violence: Includes acts such as battery, or other violent criminal offence, serious threat or injury against a person who is the spouse, former-spouse, partner or former partner, child or family member, resulting in infringement of the physical, psycho-social, and economic integrity of the person.

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| | <p>Perpetrators: Persons who in their action or inaction allow happening a criminal offence, causes consequences of the offence. Suspected persons over 14 years old have criminal responsibility, while perpetrators under 14 years old are exempted from criminal responsibility.</p> <p>Juvenile: Every person under 18 years old.</p> <p>Convicted persons: A person who his behavior has affected or damaged legal goods protected by law. For these persons are applying criminal sanctions consisting in obtaining or restriction of certain rights that they enjoyed until the commission of the offence.</p> <p>Number of prisoners: The number of persons held in prisons, other institutions, juvenile detention institutions, psychiatric hospitals or other hospitals. Include both inmates and pre-detainees.</p> <p>Inmate: Any person, Albanian or foreign, punished by final sentence of imprisonment and in line with the international agreements, punished by a foreign judgment, in compliance with the respective procedural requirements.</p> <p>Detainees are person, citizen, foreign or stateless, to who is taken a security measure “detention or arrest in prison”.</p> <p>Criminality rate: The number of total recorded offences expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants;</p> <p>Prisoner’s rate: Number of prisoners (inmate + detainees) over a period of 1 year expressed per 10 thousand resident inhabitants.</p> <p>The percentage of detainees in deprivation of liberty expresses the total number of persons held in detention have not been convicted yet, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in prisons.</p> |
| 3.5. Statistical unit | Statistical units are perpetrators of criminal offences, defendants, convicted and prisoners. |
| 3.6. Statistical population | Statistical populations relate to: criminal offences recorded by the police, number of persons suspected in committing a crime, number of victims of specific crimes, persons prosecuted, convicted, acquitted, or held in prison, number of persons working in specific roles within the criminal justice system, number of cases processed by the courts. |
| 3.7. Reference area | The aggregated data are country level and for the 12 prefectures. |

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| 3.8. Time coverage | <p>Data are available from 2010 and ongoing for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Criminal offences ○ Perpetrator ○ Convicted persons ○ Prisoners <p>Data are available from 2015 and ongoing for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Criminal proceedings ○ Defendant persons |
| 3.9. Base period | Not applicable for crime and criminal justice statistics. |
| 4. Unit of measure | <p>Different units of measure can be used for crime and criminal justice statistics. The basic statistical units in crime statistics are the criminal offences and the cases.</p> <p>The unit of measure for victims of specific crimes, perpetrators, persons prosecuted, convicted or held in prison criminal justice personnel is the person.</p> |
| 5. Reference period | The reference period of this report is 2020. |
| 6. Institutional mandate | |
| 6.1. Legal acts and other agreements | <p>The legal basis for the CS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official Statistics Law No.17/2018; • Official Statistics National Program 2017-2021; • Memorandum of Understanding with General Directorate of Police • Memorandum of Understanding with General Directorate of Prison • Memorandum of Understanding with General Prosecution |
| 6.2. Data sharing | INSTAT transmits data regarding crime statistics in Eurostat on questionnaires that are required to fulfill as UN-CTS questionnaire, data on crime and criminal justice and migrant smuggling questionnaire. |
| 7. Confidentiality | |
| 7.1. Confidentiality - policy | The data collected are considered as strictly confidential and used only for statistical purposes and scientific research in accordance with the national Statistical Law No.17/2018 “On Official Statistics”, date 10.03.2018 and the |

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| | <p>Law no. 9887, dated 10.03.2008 "Personal Data Protection", Article 31 of the Law on Official Statistics clearly define that all statistical information collected by INSTAT are confidential and may only be used or published in such summary tables that do not identify the information of the unit. The direct identification is called when a statistical unit is directly identified by the name, address or any officially recognized identification number. When data processing is performed in such a way as to enable the data subject to be identified, the data must be coded immediately so that the entities are no longer recognized.</p> |
| 7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment | <p>The data are published in aggregated level. Data on individual level are never published.</p> |
| 8. Release policy | |
| 8.1. Release calendar | <p>Notifications about the dissemination of statistics are published in the release calendar, which is available on the website. The announcements and delays are pre-announced in this calendar. In the case of delays, the date of the next publication and the explanation of the reasons for the delays are specified.</p> |
| 8.2. Release calendar access | <p>The Calendar of Publications is available on the INSTAT website.</p> |
| 8.3. User access | <p>In line with the Article 34 of National Statistical Law No.17/2018 on Official Statistics, INSTAT disseminates statistics on INSTAT website and other media for simultaneous access, respecting professional independence and in an objective, professional and transparent manner in which all users are treated equitably.</p> <p>The following dissemination channels are used to release the results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website – online release; • Written requests; • Crimes and criminal justice publications; • Data request, session available for external users. |
| 9. Frequency of dissemination | <p>The dissemination of CS data is done in annual basis.</p> |
| 10. Accessibility and clarity | |
| 10.1. News release | <p>The news release of yearly data on crime and criminal justice statistics are available on INSTAT website, Crime Statistics section.</p> |

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| 10.2. Publications | <p>Crime Statistics publications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yearly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Women and Men in Albania, ○ Albania in figures, ○ Statistical Yearbook, ○ Regional Statistical Yearbook. • Dedicated publication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice, 2020 |
| 10.3. On-line database | Here, can be accessed Statistical Database on Crime Statistics. |
| 10.4. Micro – data access | Not applicable |
| 10.5. Other | <p>INSTAT transmit data on Eurostat regarding crime and criminal statistics through a joint Eurostat-UNODC data collection, every year in September. The UNODC questionnaire includes 8 sheets to be filled in and is complemented by the Eurostat questionnaire. The Eurostat questionnaire comprises 1 sheets containing questions required by the European Commission for its specific policy areas. The questionnaire contains data on recorded penal offenses, perpetrators, victims of homicide, data on prosecution, prisoners, convicted and acquitted persons.</p> |
| 10.6. Documentation on methodology | <p>Data are reported by official sources in the countries such as the Police, the Ministry of Justice, the General Prosecution and Prison. A short explanation related to the definitions of the main concepts and Methodological explanations are provided to users in the end of publications and also in Crimes and criminal justice theme. Additional support information is given to internal users when needed or required.</p> |
| 10.7. Quality documentation | The sector of Development of Social Statistics Sector document all processes and procedures of work for internal use. |
| 11. Quality management | |
| 11.1. Quality assurance | <p>INSTAT is committed to ensure the highest quality with respect to the compilation of statistical information. In accordance with the Statistics Law No 17/2018, INSTAT use statistical methods and processes in compliance with internationally recognized scientific principles and standards conduct on-going analyses of the statistics with a view to quality improvements and ensure that statistics are as up-to-date. In performing its tasks, it follows the</p> |

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| | <p>general principles of quality management from the European Statistics Code of Practice. INSTAT declares that it takes into account the following principles: impartiality, quality of processes and products, user orientation, employee orientation, effectiveness of statistical processes, reducing the workload for respondents.</p> |
| 11.2. Quality assessments | <p>Crime and criminal justice statistics are administrative data. This are compared with the data of the previous years in order to distinguish if the data are coherent or they had big changes.</p> |
| 12. Relevance | |
| 12.1. User needs | <p>Users of Crime statistics and Criminal justice are classified as external and internal.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. External users are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Institutions of Public Administration ○ Universities ○ National and international NGOs ○ Business ○ General public and other groups of interest ○ Some main indicators are sent to European Commission, UN Organizations etc. 2. Internal users are those within INSTAT, who use crime and criminal justice statistics as input for their work. <p>The main purpose of producing this statistic is to provide a more comprehensive information due to the social importance that bear these statistics as well as public concerns associated with them. The main users are local or central government, academia or simple users interested in crime statistics.</p> |
| 12.2. User satisfaction | <p>Page Views (Hits) on “Crime and criminal justice statistics” in 2020 are around 5,949 clicks.</p> <p>During 2020, INSTAT conducted User Satisfaction Survey from INSTAT publications. The survey results show that the overall quality of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics is rated 3.66 (73.2%) on a scale of 1 (very poor) to 5 (very good).</p> <p>INSTAT organizes every year User Satisfaction Survey.</p> |
| 12.3. Completeness | <p>INSTAT transmits to Eurostat questionnaire regarding crime and criminal</p> |

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| | justice statistics. A joint annual data collection includes 8 sheets from UNODC questionnaire and 1 sheet from Eurostat. In total there are 462 indicators that are required from which INSTAT fulfil 350 indicators. The questionnaire also contains rotating indicators that change with the reference period. | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Accuracy and reliability | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.1. Overall accuracy | Not applicable. | | | | | | | | |
| 13.2. Sampling error | Not applicable. | | | | | | | | |
| 13.3. Non - sampling error | Before the data are published INSTAT checks the data, and if there are changes in trends or wrong calculations, the data will be revised. Since in the justice system, the data are produced manually there is space for mistakes. | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Timeliness and punctuality | | | | | | | | | |
| 14.1. Timeliness | <p>Results of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics are published on INSTAT website 119 days after the end of the reference period (T + 119 days). The reference period of these results is December 31st, 2020.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td> <td>12/31/2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of publication</td> <td>4/29/2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Timeliness</td> <td>119</td> </tr> </table> | Reference period | 12/31/2020 | Date of publication | 4/29/2021 | Timeliness | 119 | | |
| Reference period | 12/31/2020 | | | | | | | | |
| Date of publication | 4/29/2021 | | | | | | | | |
| Timeliness | 119 | | | | | | | | |
| 14.2. Punctuality | <p>The data of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics are disseminated according to the publication calendar. The publication of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics has been punctuality in time to 100% of publications carried out over the years.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td> <td>12/31/2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of announcement</td> <td>4/29/2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of publication</td> <td>4/29/2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Time lag</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table> | Reference period | 12/31/2020 | Date of announcement | 4/29/2021 | Date of publication | 4/29/2021 | Time lag | 0 |
| Reference period | 12/31/2020 | | | | | | | | |
| Date of announcement | 4/29/2021 | | | | | | | | |
| Date of publication | 4/29/2021 | | | | | | | | |
| Time lag | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Coherence and comparability | | | | | | | | | |
| 15.1. Comparability - geographical | <p>Crime and criminal justice statistics in some publications are presented at prefecture level such as: Berat; Dibër; Durrës; Elbasan; Fier; Gjirokastrë; Korçë; Kukës; Lezhë; Shkodër; Tiranë; Vlorë.</p> <p>These statistics are relatively comparable since the data providers for these</p> | | | | | | | | |

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| | <p>statistics coordinate the data collection. In contrast, it is well known that crime statistics on international level have low comparability due to different counting rules, legislations, and registration routines, etc. Work to improve the comparability is ongoing. Through Eurostat and UNODC, the International Classification for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) has also been implemented.</p> |
| 15.2. Comparability - over time | <p>Statistics on crime and criminal justice has been held since 1993. Statistical procedures for reported crime have been amended on several occasions, for example, through the new collection or new accounting methods. While individual events can temporarily affect the statistics for some years, these changes are important to know when comparing the Reported crimes over time. For example, in 2015, Police implemented a new system on management of cases. From these year data are more accurate and we have a larger number of recorded acts.</p> |
| 15.3. Coherence - cross domain | <p>The classification in criminal offences and contraventions is done based on the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania. These cases are related to incidents as occurred, and not to the trials, the verdict of which falls under the power of the law bodies.</p> |
| 15.4. Coherence - internal | <p>Internal coherence of the data is checked with sum validation rules, as sum of the subtotal, large variation from years, large revisions, as are mention on the report.</p> <p>INSTAT collects data on Domestic violence. The main data providers are General Directorate of Police and Courts. From Police we get data on reported domestic violence, from courts are data on number of persons that required protection (protection request).</p> <p>Data for sex and age group are for perpetrators and damages persons for all penal offences.</p> |
| 16. Cost and burden | <p>Sector of Development of Social Statistics is part of Directory of Social Statistics. Sector has 1 person working with crime and criminal justice statistics.</p> |
| 17. Data revision | |
| 17.1. Data revision - policy | <p>Revision policy of is done in accordance with general revision policy and errors treatment policy introduced by INSTAT in the links below:</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision policy • The errors treatment policy |
| 17.2. Data revision - practice | Regarding questionnaires on crime and criminal justice statistics in case of changes in numbers, INSTAT will make revision on the data. |
| 18. Statistical processing | |
| 18.1. Source data | <p>The data set is based on administrative sources. The main providers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ General Directorate of Police ○ General Directorate of Prison ○ Ministry of Justice ○ General Prosecution <p>Based on these sources INSTAT collect, analyse, classify and publish data regarding crime and criminal justice statistics. Data are expressed as a number and as indicator. Figures expressed for 10 thousand inhabitants are total recorded crime rate, prisoner rate, homicide rate per 10 thousand inhabitants.</p> |
| 18.2. Frequency of data collection | Data from General Directorate of Police, General Directorate of Prison, General Prosecution and Ministry of Justice are collected yearly. |
| 18.3. Data collection | <p>Based on Memorandum of Understanding, INSTAT collect data on all criminal offences based on Criminal Code. Also detailed data on damaged persons by criminal offences, sex and age. Data on perpetrators are by criminal offences, sex, relation victim-perpetrators, age, level of education, security measures.</p> <p>From General Prosecution, INSTAT publish data on criminal proceedings and defendants by criminal offences. For completeness of international questionnaire about data regarding Prosecution, prepared table are required to fulfil from Prosecution.</p> <p>Another data provider for us is Ministry of Justice. Ministry of Justice publish each year a yearbook on juridical statistics and INSTAT is based on these publications to provide data about convicted persons, type of crime, measurement, treated cases by level of courts. Supreme Court supplies us with a statistical evidence for cases (criminal, civil and administrative) treated by it from each district court. This evidence contains information about cases, the way of termination and deadlines. In case, INSTAT needs more data, an official letter is prepared.</p> <p>Prisoners-related data are provided by the General Directorate of Prison, in</p> |

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| | <p>yearly basis. INSTAT publish data regarding prisoners disaggregated by sex, level of education, two main age group (juvenile under 18 years old and adult above 18 years old) and by type of crimes that are convicted. The information is received from Prison in excel formats based on memorandum of understanding. In each prison there is a document called daily communicate that is fulfilled by prison personnel, this document contains much information by each person that is in prison. General Directorate of Prison collects these data and provides information on prisoners for each quarter.</p> <p>These sources are very important for the progress of work and meeting of the defined time limits, because INSTAT do not have any other sources, and does not conduct any survey on crime statistics.</p> |
| 18.4. Data validation | <p>Data verification methods at source of data level are performed such as: check for completeness of data, consistency over time, arithmetic corrections (should not be significantly high), summary controls, control of time-series if there are significant breaks, etc.</p> <p>Also, INSTAT does data validation when transmitting the questionnaire through the Eurostat electronic Data files Administration and Management Information System (eDAMIS) and later on if it's needed to qualify for completeness of data, internal consistency of the data, consistency over time and coherence with other relevant data sources.</p> |
| 18.5. Data compilation | Not applicable. |
| 18.6. Adjustment | No adjustment is made for CS data received from other institutions. |
| 19. Comment | |
| Annex | |