

Police Recorded Security Situation Statistics

1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

Key Statistics

During 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019:

- there were 3 security related deaths, compared to 1 in the previous 12 months. There was a decrease in the numbers of bombings, shootings and paramilitary style shootings compared to the previous 12 months but an increase in the number of paramilitary style assaults.
- there were 17 casualties of paramilitary style shootings, compared to 20 in the previous 12 months. Of the 17 casualties, 10 occurred in Derry City and Strabane. All 17 casualties were aged 18 years or older. There have been no such shootings reported in the last 3 months.
- there were 64 casualties of paramilitary style assaults, compared to 59 in the previous 12 months. Of the 64 casualties, four were under 18 years old. June saw the number of assaults jump to 12, the highest number in one month since April 2009. Half of the assaults in June occurred in Antrim and Newtownabbey.
- there were 17 bombing incidents compared to 18 in the previous year and 40 shooting incidents compared to 45 in the previous year.
- there were 165 persons arrested under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000, compared to 172 during the previous 12 months. The majority of arrests took place in Belfast and Derry City and Strabane, the two policing districts that saw the greatest number of bombings and shootings.
- The number of persons subsequently charged increased from 13 to 22 over the same period.

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PSNI Statistics Branch
Lisnasharragh
42 Montgomery Road
Belfast
BT6 9LD

[PSNI Statistics](#)

☎ 02890 650222 Ext. 24135

✉ statistics@psni.police.uk



Northern Ireland
Statistics and Research Agency



Keeping People Safe

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We welcome user feedback on these statistics. This can be sent to the email address on the cover page or by contacting us at the telephone number provided.

1. Things you need to know about this release

Coverage

Police Recorded Statistics on the Security Situation for Northern Ireland are collated and produced by statisticians seconded to the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) from the Northern Ireland and Statistics Research Agency (NISRA).

Police recorded statistics relating to the security situation in Northern Ireland are the main source of official information on trends and statistics relating to the security situation throughout the Troubles and up to the present day. The PSNI produces statistics on incidents relating to the security situation that are reported to the police, including security related deaths, shooting and bombing incidents, paramilitary style attacks and arrests under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000.

This monthly bulletin presents the most recent security situation statistics for the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019. Figures for the financial year 2019/20 are provisional and subject to minor amendment. An accompanying [spreadsheet](#) is available on our website which outlines the data in this bulletin and historic trends. Further information on how these statistics are collated, reported and used is included in the [Security Situation Statistics User Guide](#) available on the [PSNI website](#). The next monthly update will be published on 9 August 2019.

The security situation figures relate to those incidents that took place within Northern Ireland, they do not include any security related incidents that may have happened either in the Republic of Ireland or in Great Britain.

These statistics only include those incidents that are brought to the attention of the police and some such incidents may not have been reported. Therefore a level of under-reporting may exist and users of the statistics should exercise caution when examining trends based on these police statistics.

National Statistics

National Statistics status means that our statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value, and as producers, it is our responsibility to maintain compliance with these standards.

These statistics were designated as National Statistics in June 2012 following a full [assessment](#) against the [Code of Practice](#).

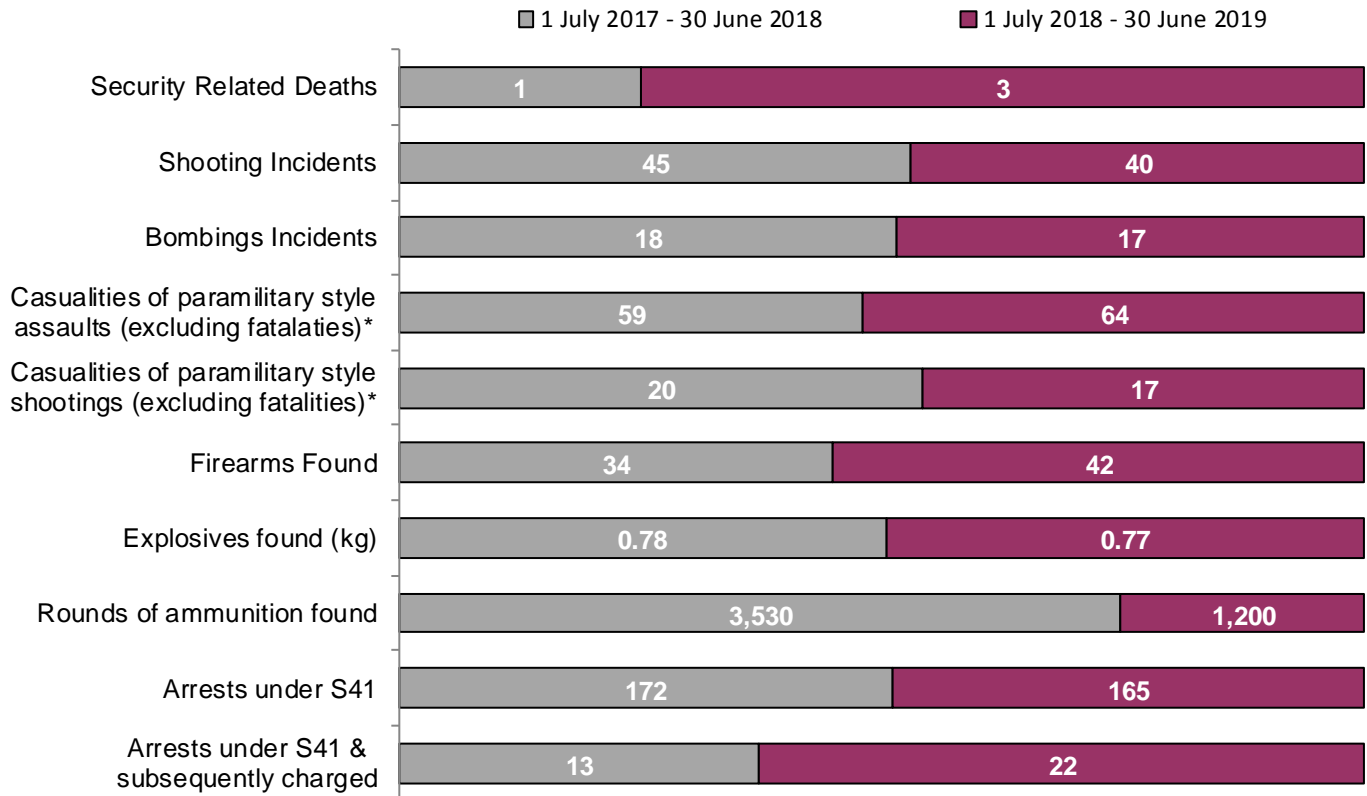
Since the assessment by the UK Statistics Authority, we have continued to comply with the Code of Practice for Statistics, and have made the following improvements:

- Enhanced the amount of information available to users, for example inclusion of longer trend information and District breakdown in annual reports.
- Reviewed and enhanced the format of the monthly bulletins.
- Improved accessibility by introducing user friendly methods of data presentation, for example tables, maps and charts, and providing tables in open document spreadsheet format.
- Continued to conduct regular consultation with internal and external users, for example via a customer satisfaction survey to obtain feedback and suggestions for improvements, with [results](#) published on the PSNI statistics website.
- Assessment against the Administrative Data Quality Assurance framework in 2018 to ensure ongoing quality of outputs and identify improvements.

2. Summary statistics

Figure 1 summarises the number of security related incidents during the past 12 months compared to the previous 12 months.

Figure 1: Comparison of security incidents between 1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018 and 1 July 2018 – 30 June 2019.



* Paramilitary style assaults/shootings that result in death are counted as security related deaths and are not included in the casualties of paramilitary style assaults/shootings figures.

3. Ten year trends

Figure 2: Number of deaths due to the security situation 2009/10 – 2018/19

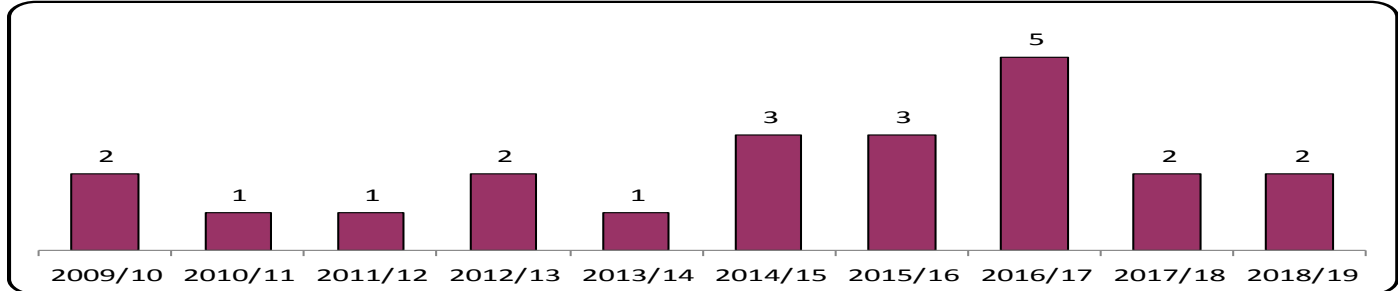


Figure 3: Number of shooting and bombing incidents 2009/10 – 2018/19

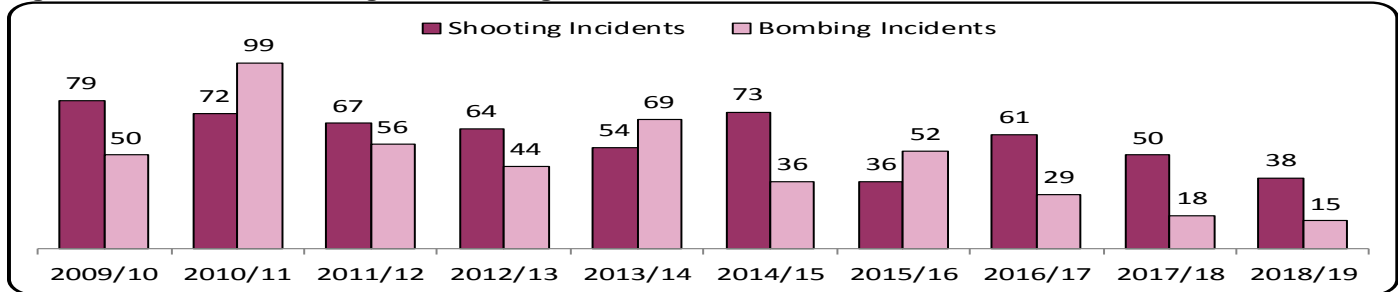


Figure 4: Number of casualties as a result of paramilitary style shootings^(1,2) 2009/10 – 2018/19

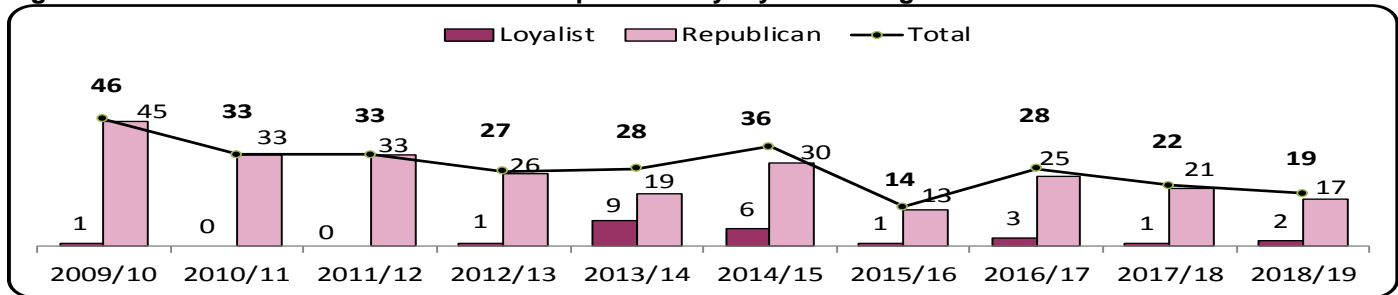


Figure 5: Number of casualties as a result of paramilitary-style assaults^(1,2) 2009/10 – 2018/19

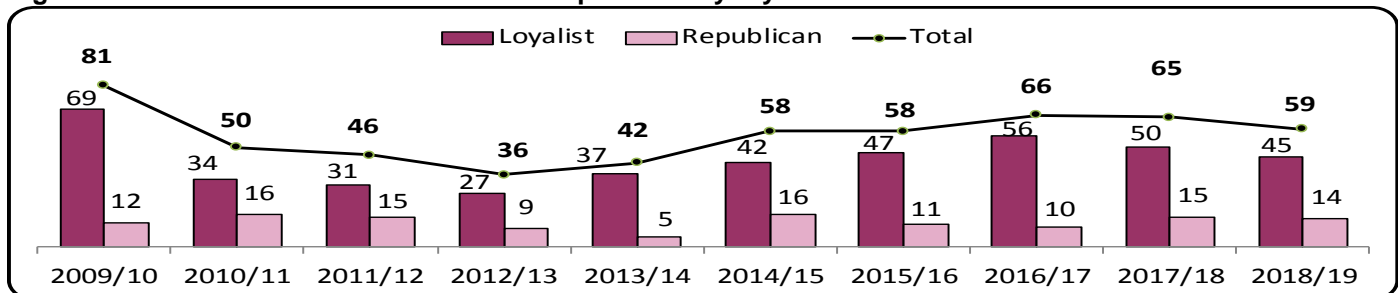
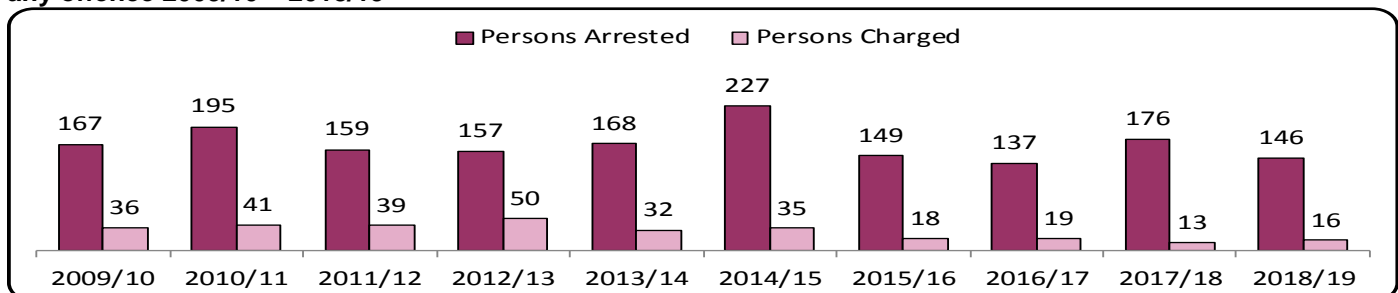


Figure 6: Number of persons arrested under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act & subsequently charged with any offence 2009/10 – 2018/19⁽³⁾



(1) Paramilitary style assaults/shootings that result in death are counted as security related deaths and are not reflected in the paramilitary style assault/shooting figures. (2) Attribution is as perceived by PSNI based on the information available at the time of the incident and does not necessarily indicate the involvement of a paramilitary organisation. (3) Following examination of pre 2017/18 data in October 2018, the number of persons arrested under S41 TACT in 2009/10 was revised from 169 to 167.

4. Commentary

4.1 Security Related Deaths

Security related deaths are those which are considered at the time of the incident to be directly attributed to terrorism, where the cause has a direct or proximate link to subversive / sectarian strife or where the death is attributable to security force activity.

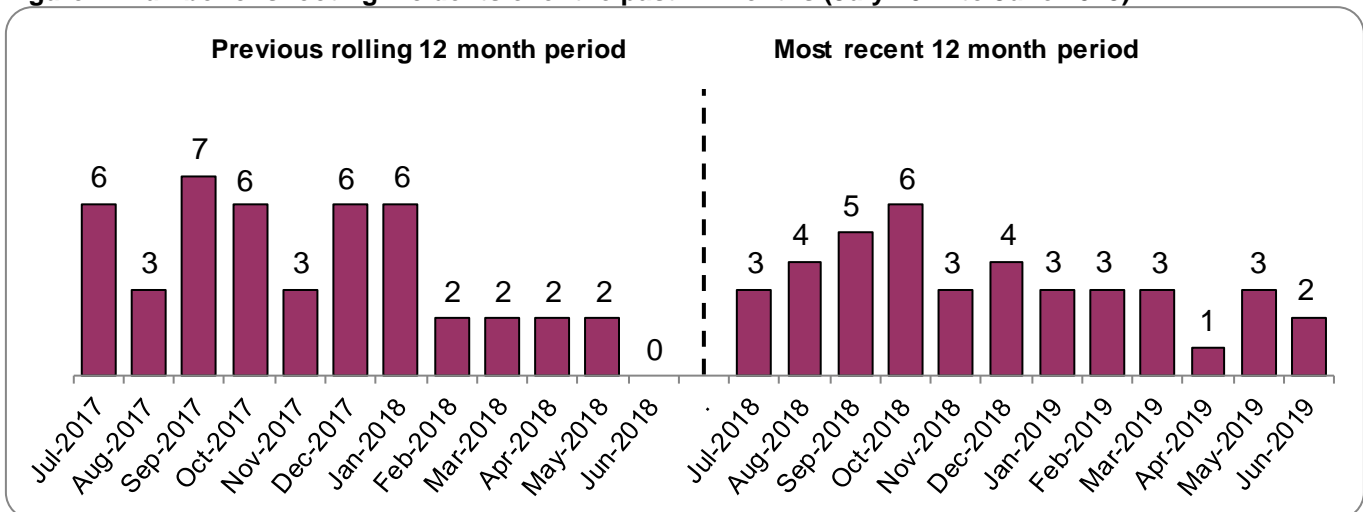
- There were three security related deaths during the last 12 month period, compared to one in the previous 12 months. Two of these deaths occurred in Belfast, one in December 2018 and one in January 2019 and the other occurred in Derry City and Strabane in April 2019.

4.2 Shooting Incidents

These include any shooting incident relating to the security situation and include shots fired by terrorists, shots fired by the security forces, paramilitary style attacks involving shootings and shots heard (and later confirmed by other sources).

- There were 40 shooting incidents during the last 12 months compared to 45 during the previous 12 months. See Figure 7 for a monthly breakdown. Belfast and Derry City and Strabane continue to experience the majority of shootings that occur; approximately 8 out of every 10 shootings occur in these districts.
- Of the 11 policing districts, 5 saw a decrease in such incidents compared to the previous 12 months, 3 districts have continued to experience no shootings and 3 districts saw slight increases; see Section 5 for a district breakdown.

Figure 7: Number of shooting incidents over the past 24 months (July 2017 to June 2019)

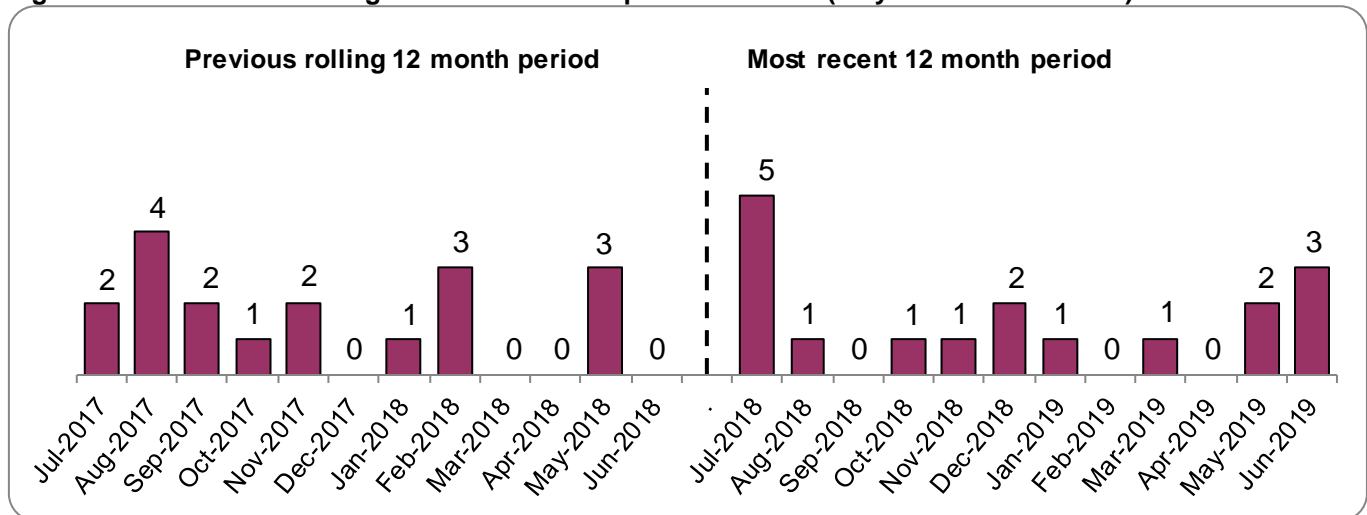


4.3 Bombing Incidents

These include all incidents where a bombing device explodes or is defused. If a device is found that is not complete or armed, then it is recorded as a 'find' and not as a bombing.

- There were 17 bombing incidents during the last 12 months compared to 18 during the previous 12 months. See Figure 8 for a monthly breakdown. Similar to shooting incidents, Belfast and Derry City and Strabane accounted for approximately 8 out of every 10 bombings that occurred (see Section 5).

Figure 8: Number of bombing incidents over the past 24 months (July 2017 to June 2019)

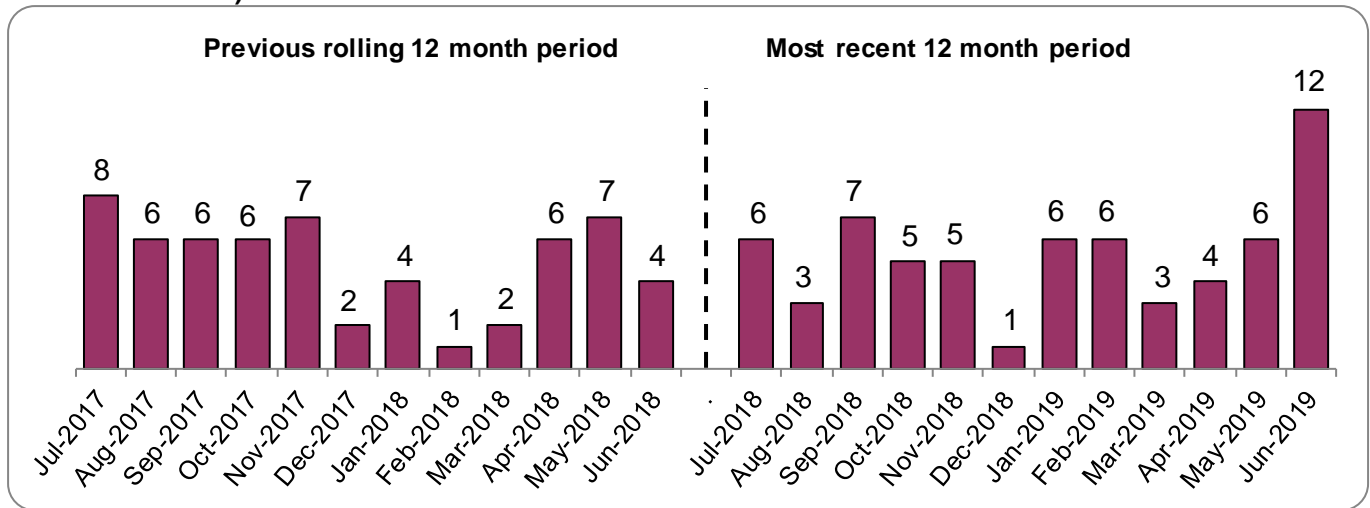


4.4 Paramilitary Style Assaults

Paramilitary style assaults are usually carried out by Loyalist or Republican groups on members of their own community as a so-called punishment. The assault will involve major or minor physical injury to the injured party typically involving a group of assailants armed with, for example, iron bars or baseball bats. Paramilitary style assaults that result in death are counted as 'security related deaths' and are not reflected in the paramilitary style assault figures.

- There were 64 casualties of paramilitary style assaults during the last 12 months compared to 59 during the previous 12 months. June saw the number of assaults jump to 12, the highest number in one month since April 2009. Half of these were carried out in Antrim and Newtownabbey.
- Of the 64 casualties of paramilitary style assaults during the last 12 months 4 were aged under 18 years old.

Figure 9: Number of casualties resulting from paramilitary style assaults⁽¹⁾ over the last 24 months (July 2017 to June 2019)



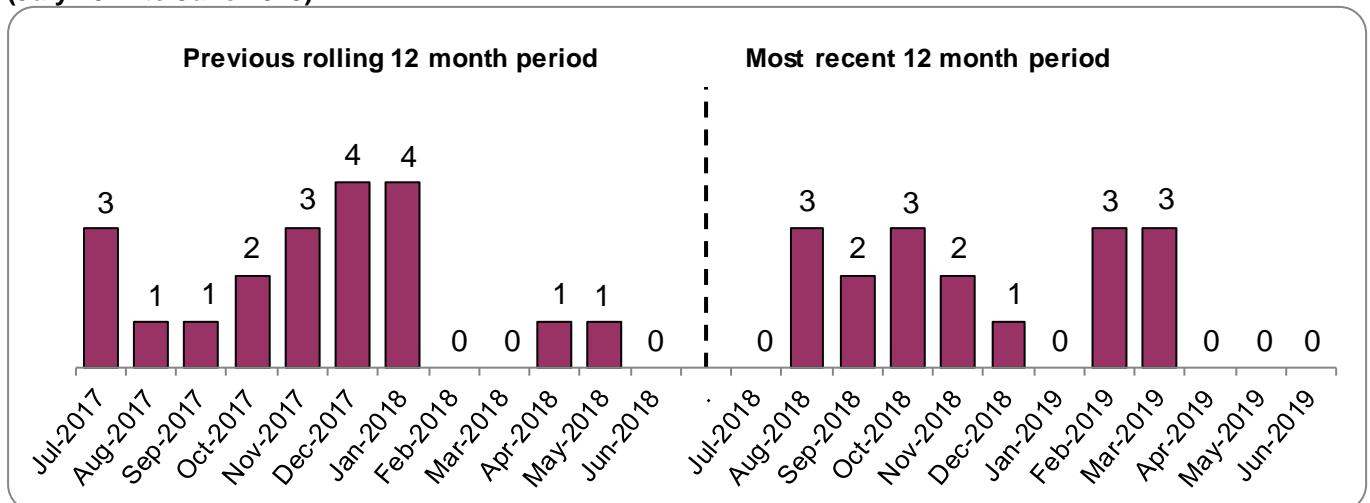
(1) Paramilitary style assaults that result in death are counted as security related deaths and are not included in the casualties of paramilitary style assaults figures.

4.5 Paramilitary Style Shootings

Paramilitary style shootings usually result in the injured party being shot in the knees, elbows, feet, ankles or thighs and the motive is supposedly to punish the person for anti-social activities. These paramilitary style shootings are generally conducted by Loyalist or Republican paramilitary groups on members of their own community. Paramilitary style shootings that result in death are counted as 'security related deaths' and are not reflected in the paramilitary style shooting figures.

- There were 17 casualties from paramilitary style shootings during the last 12 months compared to 20 during the previous 12 months. Ten of these shootings occurred in Derry City and Strabane, 5 in Belfast and 2 in Causeway Coast and Glens. After the 6 reported attacks that occurred during February and March, the past three months have seen none.
- Of the 17 casualties of paramilitary style shootings during the last 12 months, all were aged 18 years and above.

Figure 10: Number of casualties resulting from paramilitary style shootings⁽¹⁾ over the last 24 months (July 2017 to June 2019)



(1) Paramilitary style shootings that result in death are counted as security related deaths and are not included in the casualties of paramilitary style shootings figures.

4.6 Finds of Firearms, Explosives and Ammunition

These refer to the seizure or recovery of all illegal firearms, ammunition, explosives, rocket/mortar launchers, detonators and bomb making material/equipment. Replica/blank firing firearms, petrol bombs and petrol bomb making materials, grenades and munitions from World War 1 or World War 2 found on the beach or in attics etc. are not recorded as finds.

Firearms Finds

- There were more firearms found during the past 12 months (42) compared to the previous 12 months (34).
- The numbers of firearms seized per month has ranged from a low of none (July 2017) to a high of 9 (May 2018) over the last 24 months, see Table 1. On average 4 firearms have been found per month during the past 12 month period.

Explosive Finds

- There was the same quantity of explosives found during the past 12 months (0.8kg) compared to the previous 12 months (0.8kg).

Ammunition Finds

- There were fewer rounds of ammunition found during the past 12 months (1,200 rounds) compared to during the previous 12 months (3,530 rounds). This decrease is mostly explained by the large quantity of ammunition found during a single recovery in March 2018.

Table 1: Number of firearms, explosives and rounds of ammunition seized by PSNI over the last 24 months (July 2017 to June 2019)

	Previous 12 month period			Most recent 12 month period			
	Firearms	Explosives (kg)	Rounds of Ammunition	Firearms	Explosives (kg)	Rounds of Ammunition	
Jul-17	0	0.00	26	Jul-18	6	0.00	183
Aug-17	1	0.10	108	Aug-18	5	0.05	15
Sep-17	3	0.00	484	Sep-18	4	0.10	48
Oct-17	4	0.12	128	Oct-18	2	0.00	386
Nov-17	1	0.03	185	Nov-18	1	0.61	89
Dec-17	5	0.03	78	Dec-18	1	0.00	47
Jan-18	5	0.00	75	Jan-19	5	0.00	34
Feb-18	2	0.00	20	Feb-19	6	0.01	105
Mar-18	2	0.10	2,153	Mar-19	4	0.00	104
Apr-18	1	0.01	171	Apr-19	3	0.00	14
May-18	9	0.30	67	May-19	1	0.00	48
Jun-18	1	0.09	35	Jun-19	4	0.00	127
Total	34	0.78	3,530	Total	42	0.77	1,200

4.7 Section 41 Terrorism Act Arrests and Subsequent Charges

Section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 enables police officers to arrest persons whom they reasonably suspect to be a terrorist. Following arrest under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act an individual may be charged with any offence (e.g. attempted murder) and not necessarily an offence listed under the Terrorism Act.

- There were 165 persons arrested under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 during the past 12 months compared to 172 during the previous 12 months.
- Of the 165 arrests, 84 of them occurred in Belfast and 55 occurred in Derry City and Strabane.
- There were 22 persons arrested under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 and subsequently charged (with any offence) during the past 12 months compared to 13 during the previous 12 months (see Figure 12).

Figure 11: Number of persons arrested under S41 Terrorism Act over the last 24 months (July 2017 to June 2019)

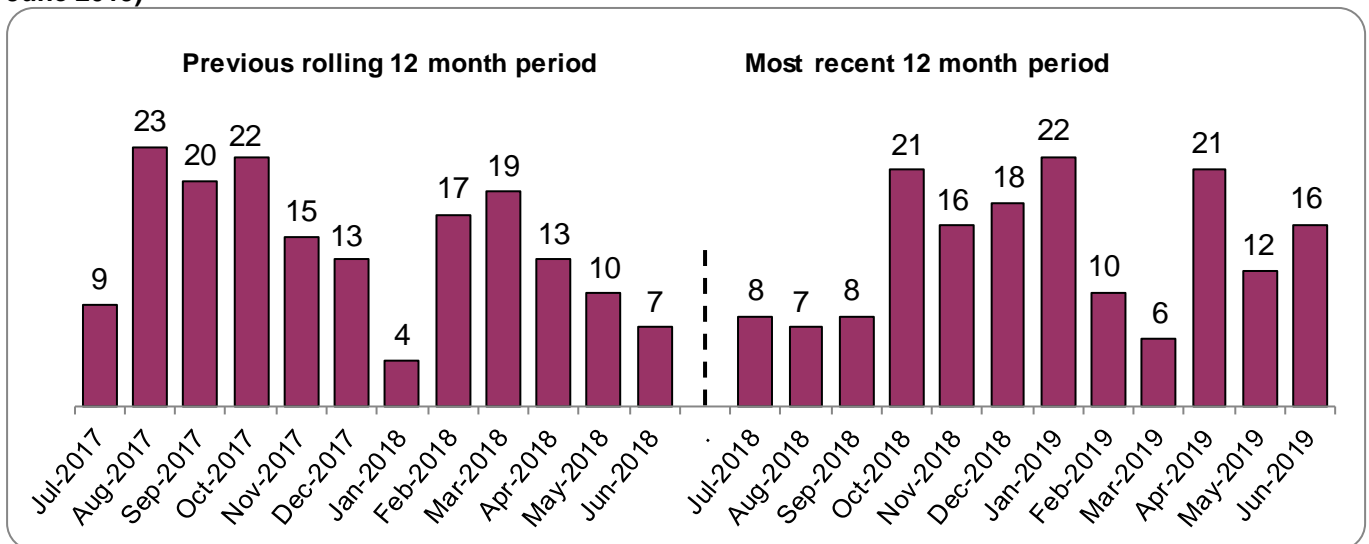
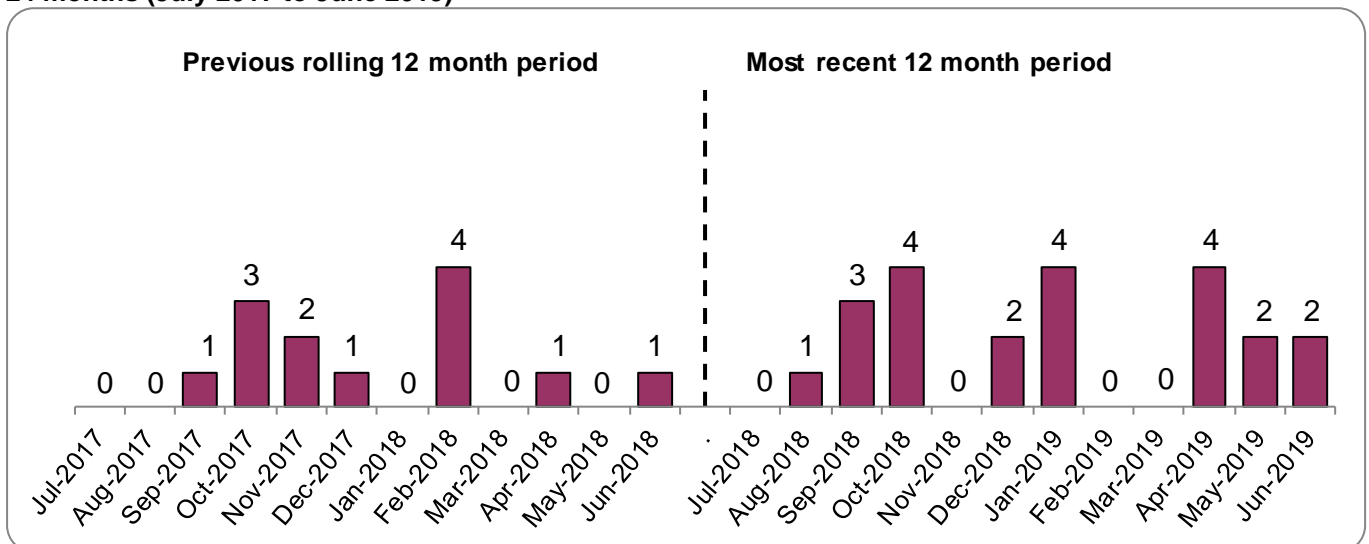


Figure 12: Number of persons arrested under S41 Terrorism Act and subsequently charged over the last 24 months (July 2017 to June 2019)



5. District level tables

Bombing and Shooting Incidents

	Bombing Incidents ¹			Shooting Incidents ²		
	12 months to June 18	12 months to June 19	Change	12 months to June 18	12 months to June 19	Change
Belfast City	8	8	0	19	16	-3
North Area	7	7	0	22	19	-3
Antrim & Newtownabbey	2	0	-2	1	0	-1
Causeway Coast & Glens	0	0	0	4	2	-2
Derry City & Strabane	5	6	1	16	17	1
Mid & East Antrim	0	1	1	1	0	-1
South Area	3	2	-1	4	5	1
Ards & North Down	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	0	1	1	4	2	-2
Fermanagh & Omagh	1	1	0	0	2	2
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	1	0	-1	0	0	0
Mid Ulster	1	0	-1	0	0	0
Newry, Mourne & Down	0	0	0	0	1	1
Northern Ireland	18	17	-1	45	40	-5

(1) Individual bombing incidents may involve one or more explosive devices. Incidents include explosions and defusings. Incidents involving hoax devices, petrol bombings or incendiaries are excluded.

(2) The following types of incidents are included:

- Shots fired by terrorists
- Shots fired by the security forces
- Paramilitary-style attacks involving shootings
- Shots heard (and later confirmed).

Casualties of Paramilitary-Style Attacks

Policing Area/District	Casualties Resulting from Paramilitary-Style Shootings ³			Casualties Resulting from Paramilitary-Style Assaults ³		
	12 months to June 18	12 months to June 19	Change	12 months to June 18	12 months to June 19	Change
Belfast City	13	5	-8	17	24	7
North Area	7	12	5	22	30	8
Antrim & Newtownabbey	1	0	-1	9	17	8
Causeway Coast & Glens	0	2	2	3	0	-3
Derry City & Strabane	6	10	4	3	4	1
Mid & East Antrim	0	0	0	7	9	2
South Area	0	0	0	20	10	-10
Ards & North Down	0	0	0	16	7	-9
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	0	0	0	1	0	-1
Fermanagh & Omagh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mid Ulster	0	0	0	0	2	2
Newry, Mourne & Down	0	0	0	2	0	-2
Northern Ireland	20	17	-3	59	64	5

(3) Paramilitary style assaults/shootings that result in death are counted as security related deaths and are not included in the casualties of paramilitary style assaults/shootings figures.

Arrests under Section 41 TACT and subsequent charges

Policing Area/District	Section 41 Terrorism Act Arrests			Persons Charged subsequent to S41 Arrest		
	12 months to June 18	12 months to June 19	Change	12 months to June 18	12 months to June 19	Change
Belfast City	83	84	1	7	14	7
North Area	73	65	-8	3	7	4
Antrim & Newtownabbey	5	2	-3	1	0	-1
Causeway Coast & Glens	7	6	-1	0	1	1
Derry City & Strabane	51	55	4	1	6	5
Mid & East Antrim	10	2	-8	1	0	-1
South Area	16	16	0	3	1	-2
Ards & North Down	4	4	0	1	1	0
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	7	5	-2	1	0	-1
Fermanagh & Omagh	1	2	1	0	0	0
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	1	2	1	0	0	0
Mid Ulster	3	3	0	1	0	-1
Newry, Mourne & Down	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Ireland	172	165	-7	13	22	9

5. Revisions

Revisions are carried out in accordance with our [Revisions Policy](#), a copy of which is available in the Official Statistics section of the PSNI Statistics website. Figures within the current financial year to date are provisional and will be subject to slight revision until figures for the full financial year are published. This means that the totals for each month from April 2018 can change each time the figures are published during the financial year. These amendments can happen for a number of reasons, such as an incident being included or excluded following further investigation by an officer.

Since the publication of the previous bulletin in June 2019 there have been 3 revisions made to the data as outlined below.

- The number of bombing incidents recorded by the PSNI in May 2019 increased by one (from 1 to 2).
- The number of rounds of ammunition seized by the PSNI in May 2019 increased by one round (from 47 to 48).
- The number of persons arrested under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 in April 2019 and subsequently charged decreased by one (from 5 to 4).