

Section 2 – Causation, Single vehicle collisions and Seatbelt Usage

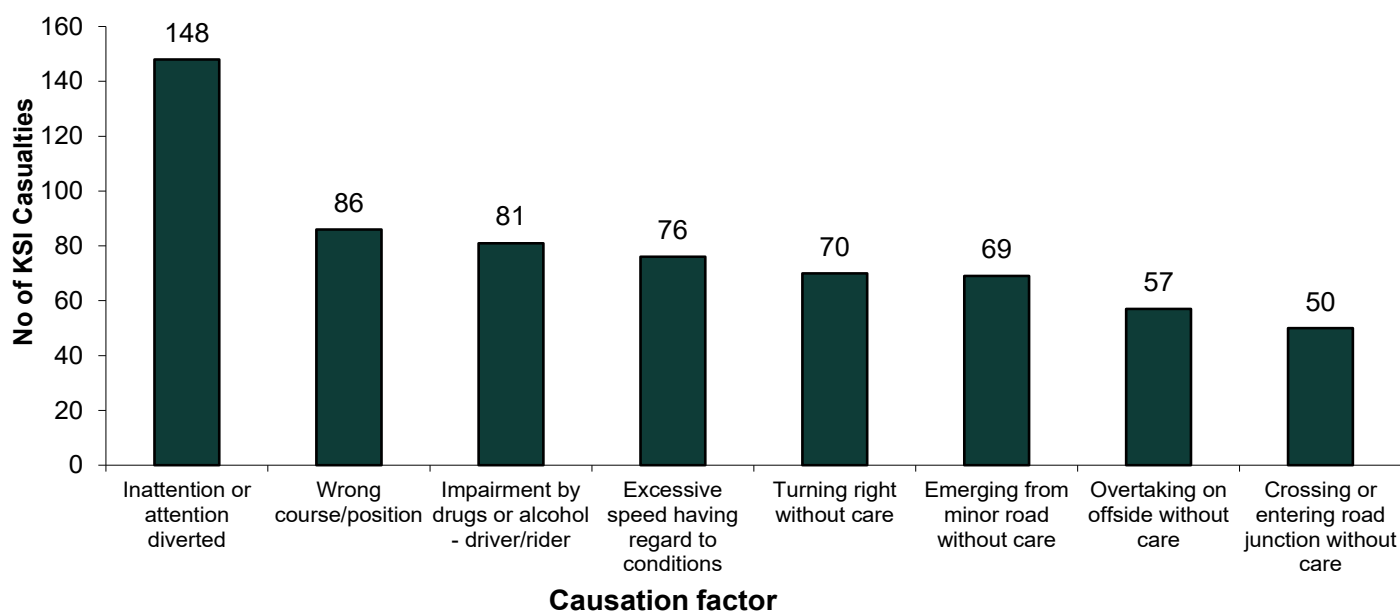
Causation factors in road traffic collisions

- The most common principal causation factors for KSI casualties during 2024 were ‘inattention or attention diverted’ (148 KSI casualties), followed by ‘wrong course/position’ (86 KSI casualties) and ‘impairment by drugs or alcohol - driver/rider’ (81 KSI casualties). These 3 causations were responsible for 31.3% of all KSI casualties in 2024.
- The most common principal causation factors for all casualties were ‘inattention or attention diverted’ (1,259 casualties) followed by ‘driving too close’ (941 casualties) and ‘emerging from minor road without care’ (610 casualties). These three causations alone were responsible for over one-third (37.5%) of all casualties in 2024.

Table 2.1 Most common principal causation factors in road traffic collisions 2024

Principal Factor	Number of Injury Collisions	Casualties		
		KSI	Slightly Injured	Total Casualties
Inattention or attention diverted	789	148	1,111	1,259
Driving too close	559	32	909	941
Emerging from minor road without care	380	69	541	610
Impairment by drugs or alcohol - driver/rider	281	81	350	431
Crossing or entering road junction without care	265	50	411	461
Turning right without care	246	70	357	427
Wrong course/position	237	86	328	414
Overtaking on offside without care	192	57	254	311
Excessive speed having regard to conditions	187	76	252	328
Changing lane without care	151	13	241	254

Figure 2.1 Most common principal causation factors for KSI casualties 2024



- The top three principal causation factors for all casualties remain unchanged between 2012 and 2024. Appendix 5 provides a longer-term overview of the causation factors for casualties.

Table 2.2 Selected causation factors for KSI casualties 2015 – 2024

Year	Impaired by alcohol or drugs - driver/rider			Careless Driving ¹			Excessive Speed having regard to conditions		
	Killed	Seriously Injured	KSI	Killed	Seriously Injured	KSI	Killed	Seriously Injured	KSI
2015	8	64	72	32	373	405	14	67	81
2016	17	64	81	32	449	481	8	85	93
2017	8	76	84	29	424	453	13	72	85
2018	9	69	78	25	427	452	10	61	71
2019	6	64	70	21	465	486	11	60	71
2020	6	40	46	34	349	383	6	53	59
2021	5	97	102	27	459	486	4	47	51
2022	5	76	81	28	576	604	4	54	58
2023	5	79	84	37	539	576	5	53	58
2024	11	70	81	34	599	633	10	66	76

- There were 34 deaths attributed to careless driving¹ in 2024, which was 3 fewer than in 2023. It was 24 higher than deaths attributed to excessive speed and 23 higher than deaths due to impairment of the driver/rider.
- The 11 deaths due to impairment by alcohol / drugs in 2024 was the second highest recorded for this causation in the last ten years. The 10 deaths due to excessive speed was the highest recorded since 2019.
- There were 633 KSI casualties in 2024 which were attributed to careless driving¹ compared to 81 for impairment by alcohol or drugs – driver/rider and 76 for excessive speed.
- Not all collisions are assessed to be the fault of the driver as evidenced by the table below. Passengers, pedestrians, vehicle defects, obstructions and weather conditions can also be the cause of a collision.

Table 2.3 Police recorded injury road traffic collisions and casualties by causation factor type 2024

	KSI Collision	Slight Collision	Total	KSI Casualties	Slightly injured	Total
Driver/Rider Fault						
Alcohol or drugs - driver/rider	64	217	281	81	350	431
Excessive speed having regard to conditions	60	127	187	76	252	328
Careless driving ¹	507	2,960	3,467	633	5,026	5,659
Other driver rider fault	48	139	187	63	221	284
Total	679	3,443	4,122	853	5,849	6,702
Passenger Fault	8	10	18	8	12	20
Pedestrian Fault	74	168	242	76	181	257
Vehicle Factors	14	49	63	14	77	91
Obstructions	2	17	19	2	22	24
Physical/Road	17	88	105	19	122	141
Weather	27	124	151	30	188	218
Miscellaneous	6	27	33	6	35	41
Total	827	3,926	4,753	1,008	6,486	7,494

¹ This is a composite causation factor comprised of several causation factors including 'inattention or attention diverted' and 'driving too close'. Please see *Recorded road traffic collision and casualty definitions* for a full list in the Notes.

Who is responsible for collisions attributed to a driver or rider?

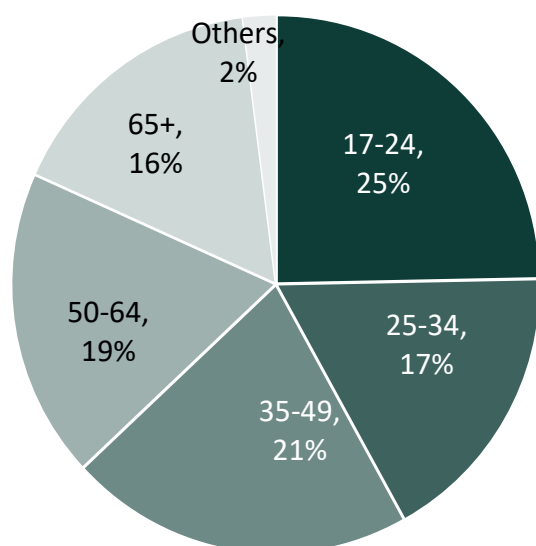
Table 2.4 Driver/rider responsibility¹ by age and gender 2024

Age	Fatal and Serious Collisions				Total Collisions			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Under 17	12	1	0	13	49	9	0	58
17 - 24	130	29	0	159	599	257	0	856
25 - 34	85	26	0	111	536	231	0	767
35 - 49	94	42	0	136	624	344	0	968
50 - 64	75	45	0	120	443	244	0	687
65+	57	48	0	105	315	176	0	491
Unknown	4	0	31	35	24	4	267	295
Total	457	191	31	679	2,590	1,265	267	4,122

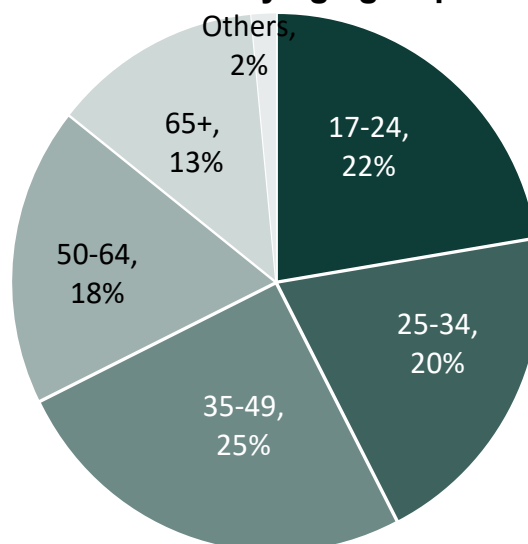
- Of the 679 fatal and serious collisions in 2024 where the causation was driver/rider responsibility¹, 457 were the responsibility of a male driver, 191 were caused by a female driver and 31 responsible were unknown (mainly hit and run drivers or non-stop vehicle). Males were responsible for 70.5% of fatal and serious collisions and 67.2% of collisions overall with driver/rider responsibility, where a gender is known.
- Drivers aged 17-24 were most likely to be responsible for fatal and serious collisions (25%), where age is known. See Figure 2.2 below.
- More males than females were responsible for all collisions and KSI collisions occurring in 2024 in each of the different age groups.

Figure 2.2 Drivers responsibility by age group¹, 2024

Drivers Responsible for fatal and serious collisions by age group



Drivers Responsible for overall collisions by age group



¹ Please note that as a collision can involve more than one driver who is responsible, this information is based on the driver linked to the principal causation factor of the collision.

DfI has published a number of more detailed research reports relevant to RTC causation including:

- [Fatal and Serious \(KSI\) Road Traffic Collisions caused by Drink Driving, Northern Ireland 2018-2022](#)
- [Road safety issues in Northern Ireland](#)
- [KSI casualties caused by excessive speed in Northern Ireland, 2019-2023](#)

In addition, PSNI Statistics Branch produces statistics in relation to the number of motoring offences detected, which includes speeding, drink driving and careless driving type offences -

<https://www.psni.police.uk/about-us/our-publications-and-reports/official-statistics/motoring-offence-statistics>

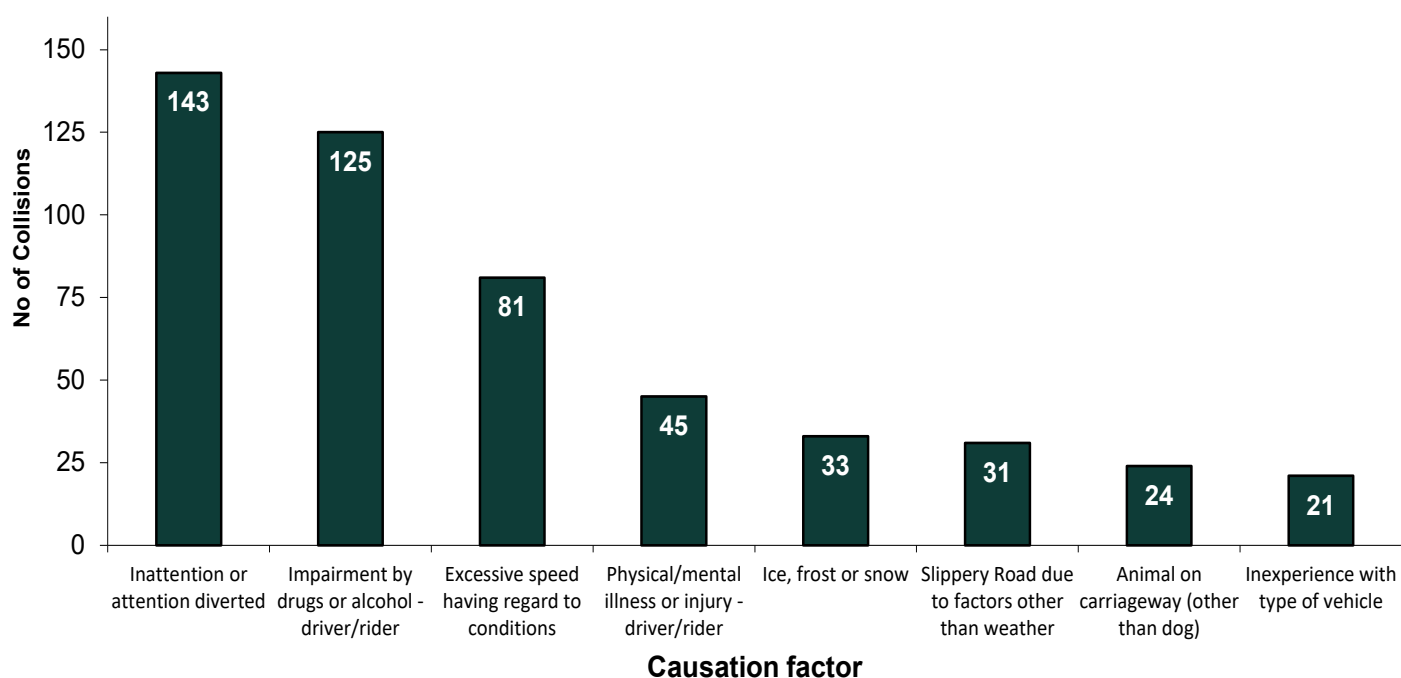
Single vehicle collisions

Table 2.5 Single vehicle collisions by year and resulting casualties 2015 - 2024

Year	Number of single vehicle injury collisions				Casualties			
	Fatal Collisions	Serious Collisions	Slight Collisions	Total	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Total Casualties
2015	16	127	790	933	18	150	1087	1,255
2016	21	162	737	920	22	186	952	1,160
2017	16	150	698	864	17	174	903	1,094
2018	15	127	638	780	15	149	820	984
2019	16	140	705	861	16	166	941	1,123
2020	14	115	504	633	14	121	640	775
2021	11	124	563	698	11	143	734	888
2022	11	154	544	709	11	183	738	932
2023	15	170	529	714	15	204	734	953
2024	22	161	528	711	26	219	729	974

- There were 711 single vehicle collisions recorded in 2024, representing 15.0% of all collisions.
- In terms of severity of injury, single vehicle collisions comprised over one-third (35.5%) of fatal collisions, one-fifth of serious collisions (21.0%), and the proportion for sight collisions was approximately one in seven (13.4%).
- The most common causation factor for all single vehicle collisions occurring in 2024 was 'inattention or attention diverted' (143, 20.1%), followed by 'impairment by alcohol or drugs by drivers or riders' (125, 17.6%), and then 'excessive speed having regard to conditions' with 81 (11.4%). See Figure 2.3 below.
- In terms of causation, 'inattention or attention diverted' accounted for the highest number of those killed or seriously injured in single vehicle collisions with 66 KSIs, accounting for more than a quarter (26.9%) of the 245 KSI casualties recorded for single vehicle collisions.

Figure 2.3 Main causes of all single vehicle collisions 2024



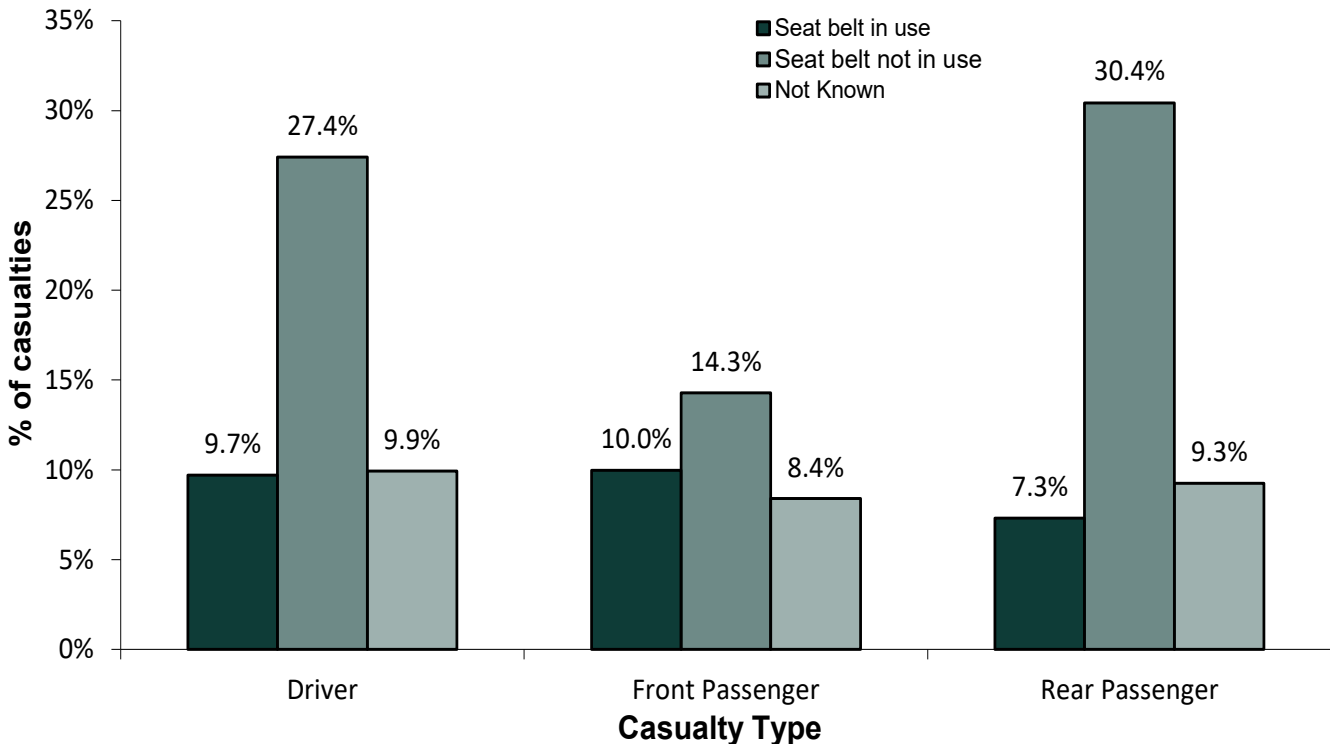
Seat belt wearing rates of those casualties involved in road traffic collisions

There were 4,122 drivers injured in vehicles in which a seat belt is normally worn. Of these 65.5% were wearing a seat belt at the time of the collision, 1.5% were not wearing a seat belt and for the remaining 33.0% it was unknown whether or not a seat belt was in use.

The figures below are based on cases where seatbelt usage is known.

- The likelihood of a driver being killed in a collision greatly increases when not wearing a seat belt. In 2024, 0.9% of driver casualties who were wearing a seatbelt sustained fatal injuries, compared with 14.5% of driver casualties who were not wearing a seat belt. Similarly, 8.8% of driver casualties were seriously injured when wearing a seat belt compared to 12.9% of those not wearing a seat belt.
- Seatbelt status was known for 844 out of the 1,249 front seat passengers who were casualties in vehicles in which a seat belt is normally worn. Of these, 42 (5.0%) were not wearing a seat belt.
- Of the 729 rear seat passengers injured in 2024, seatbelt status was known for 502. Of these, 23 (4.6%) were not wearing a seat belt.
- Figure 2.4 shows that 9.7% of the total driver casualties who were wearing a seatbelt were killed or seriously injured compared with 27.4% of drivers who were not wearing a seatbelt. The difference was more pronounced for rear seat passengers, with 7.3% who were wearing a seatbelt killed or seriously injured compared with 30.4% who were not. The proportion of front seat passengers killed or seriously injured when comparing seatbelt usage shows a less pronounced difference in KSI incidence when a seatbelt was in use (10.0%) compared to where a seatbelt was not in use (14.3%).

Figure 2.4 Seat belt usage: Proportion of casualties who were killed or seriously injured 2024



Section 3–Location, times and types of vehicles involved in collisions

Where did collisions occur in 2024?

Figure 3.1: The top three collision sites in Northern Ireland within a 50 metre radius – 2024



Using mapping software it is possible to identify sites that have a high number of collisions within a specified distance. Using a radius of 50 metres the top 3 sites for all collisions identified occurring in 2024 were the following:

- **A – Sydenham By-Pass / Dee Street, Belfast City District.** There were 12 collisions within 50 metres of this junction.
- **B – Boucher Road / Glenmachan Street, Belfast City District.** There were 10 collisions within 50 metres of this junction.
- **C – Shaftesbury Square / Botanic Avenue, Belfast City District.** There were 10 collisions within 50 metres of this junction.

Top 3 fatal and serious collision sites in Northern Ireland within a kilometre radius – 2024

The top 3 collision sites for fatal and serious collisions within a kilometre radius are identified and ranked in the maps below:

Figure 3.2: Belfast City District fatal and serious collisions (Chichester Street and Upper Arthur Street)

There were 33 KSI collisions in 2024 in the one kilometre radius surrounding where Chichester Street meets Upper Arthur Street.

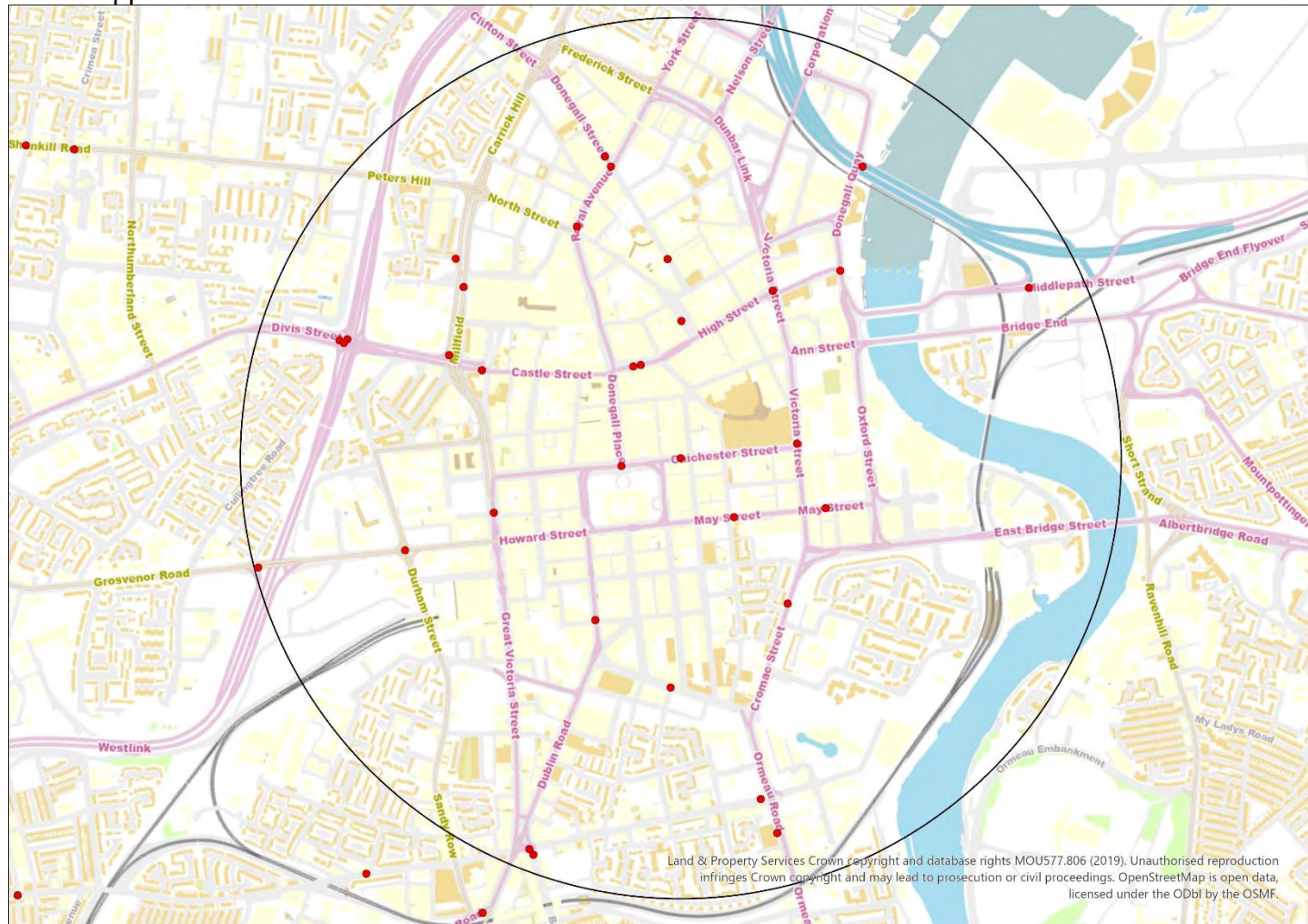


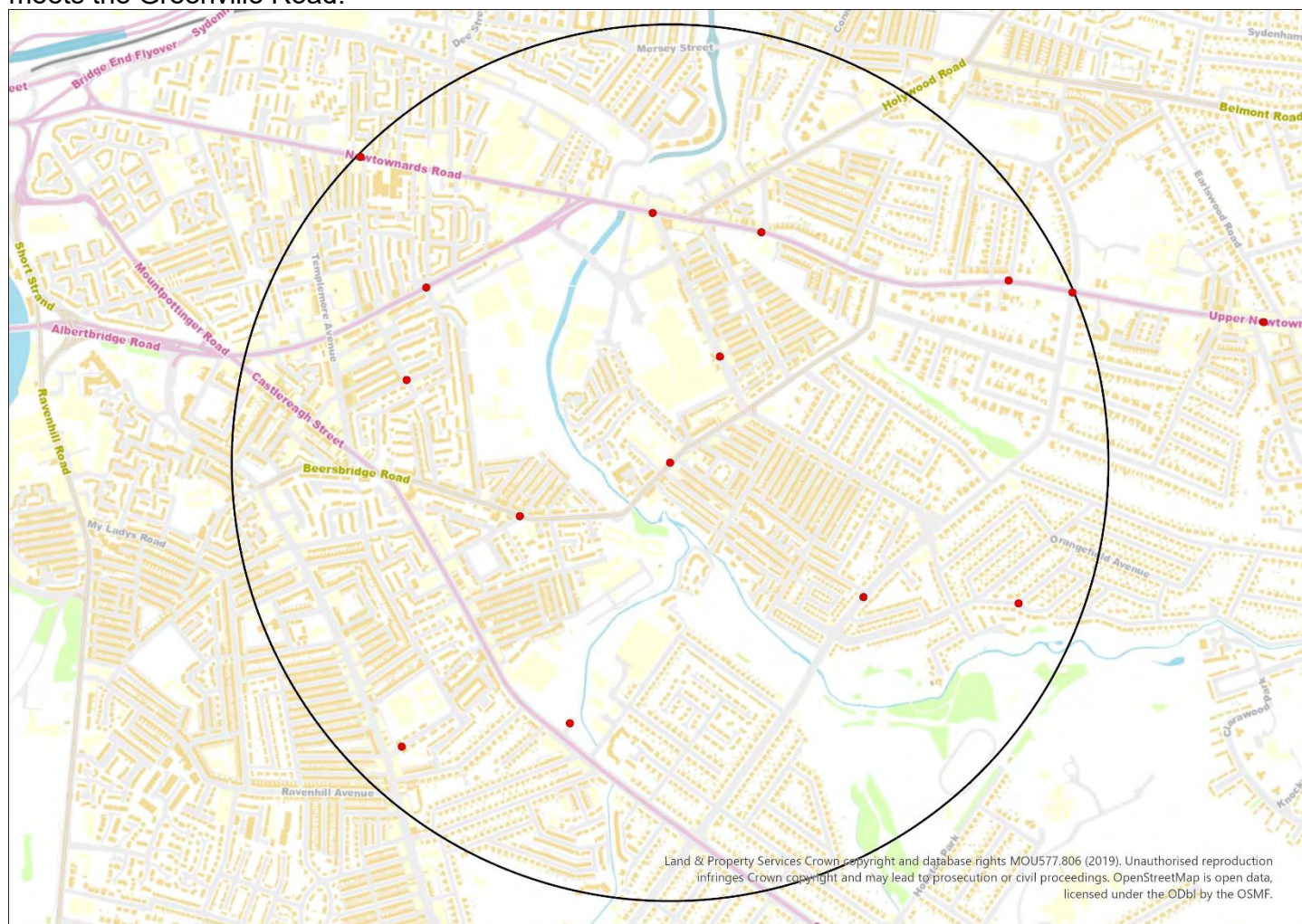
Figure 3.3: Belfast City District fatal and serious collisions (Antrim Road and Duncairn Gardens)

There were 16 KSI collisions in 2024 in the one kilometre radius surrounding where Antrim Road meets Duncairn Gardens.



Figure 3.4: Belfast City District fatal and serious collisions (Beersbridge Road and Greenville Road).

There were 14 KSI collisions in 2024 in the one kilometre radius surrounding where Beersbridge Road meets the Greenville Road.



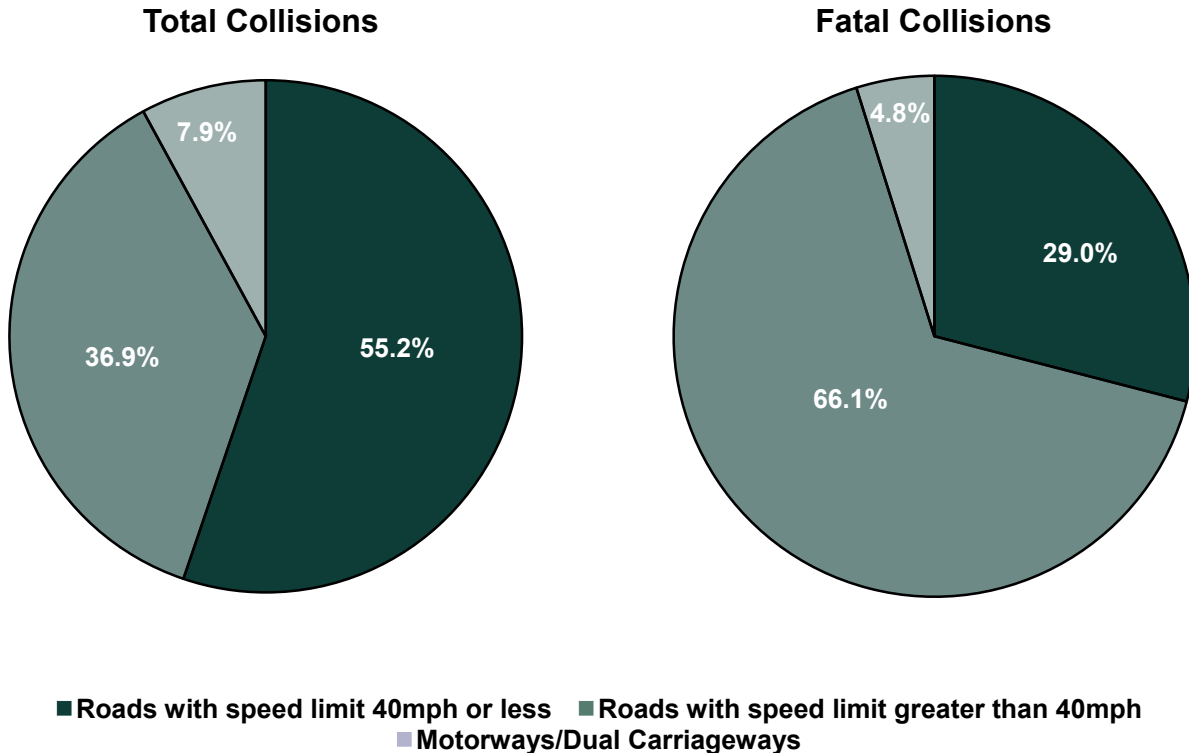
¹ This is using the ranking criteria that each circle must be comprised of different collisions.

Collision data can also be found on the OpenDataNI portal - <https://www.opendatani.gov.uk/>

Speed limit of road

- In 2024 fatal collisions were most likely to occur on rural roads (defined as roads with a speed limit greater than 40 miles per hour except motorways and dual carriageways).
- Of the 4,753 injury collisions recorded by the police in 2024, 2,624 (55.2%) occurred on urban roads with a speed limit of 40 mph or less while 1,752 (36.9%) took place on rural roads and the remaining 377 (7.9%) occurred on a motorway or dual carriageway. Despite comprising around 37% of collisions in 2024, rural roads accounted for 55% of the KSI casualties (555 out of 1,008).

Figure 3.5 Road traffic collisions and fatal collisions by speed limit of road 2024



- In terms of casualties, there were 48 people killed on rural roads in 2024 which accounted for two-thirds of all fatalities (69.6%).
- The single child fatality on Northern Ireland roads in 2024 was on a rural road.
- There were 140 young people (aged between 16 and 24) killed or seriously injured in 2024 on rural roads, equating to 67.6% of the total of 207 for this age group.

When did 2024 fatal and serious collisions occur?

- Taking the week as a whole, the greatest number of KSI collisions occurred between 5pm and 6pm (83 collisions, 10.0%). The six hour period between 1pm and 7pm accounted for 45.5% of all KSI collisions.
- The afternoon/evening time of 4pm to 6pm accounted for one in five (20.4%) of all fatal and serious collisions between Monday and Friday, compared with approximately one in seven (14.5%) for the same hours on Saturday and Sunday.
- However, nearly 15% of KSI collisions on weekends happened between midnight and 4am, in comparison with 2.8% for the same hours between Monday and Friday. Over thirteen percent (13.1%) of KSI collisions from Monday to Friday happened between 7am and 10am. This contrasts with less than seven percent (6.9%) of KSI collisions at weekends happening during the same three-hour period.
- Sundays had the most fatalities recorded in 2024 with 16 recorded on that day of the week. Wednesdays and Saturdays had the least fatalities recorded in 2024 with 6 recorded on those days.

Figure 3.6 Weekday fatal and serious collisions by hour 2024

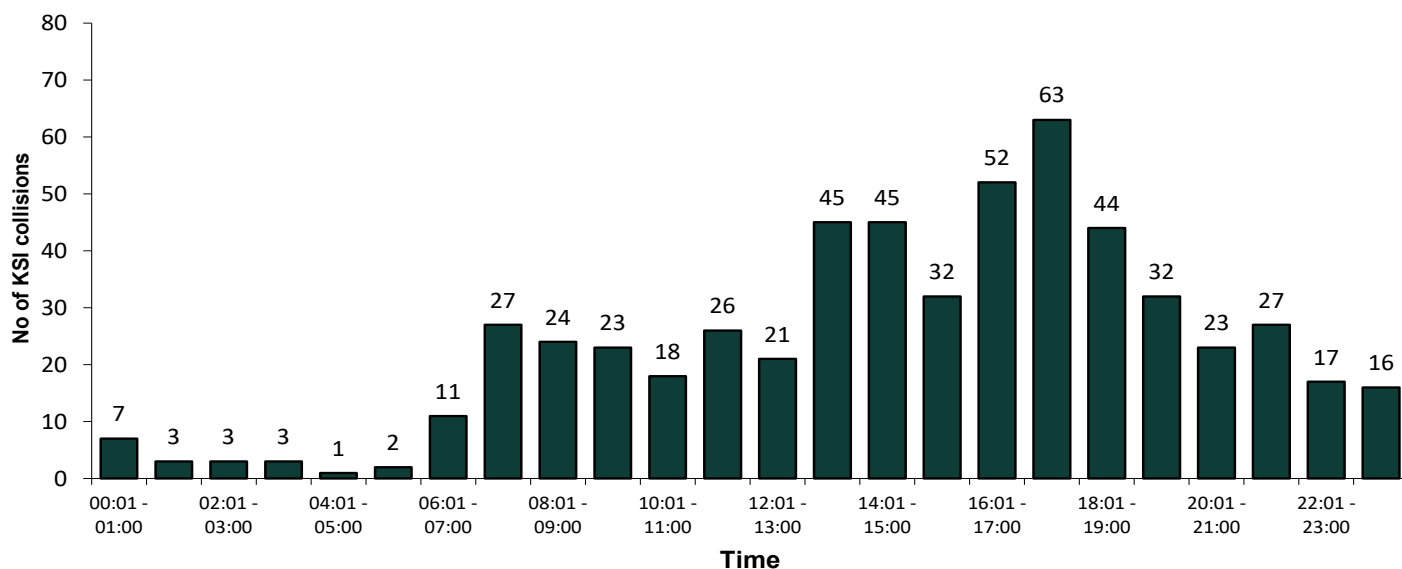


Figure 3.7 Weekend fatal and serious collisions by hour 2024

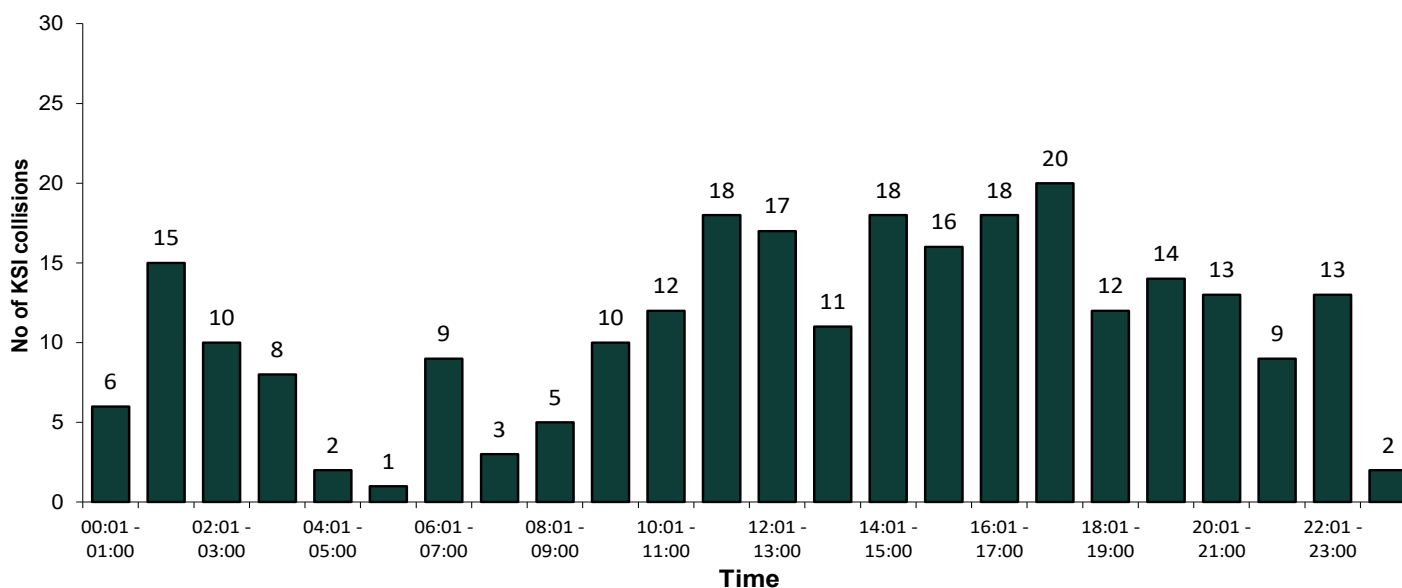


Figure 3.8 Fatal and serious collisions by time and day of week 2024

		Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total		
No of KSI	0001 - 0100	2	1	0	3	1	2	4	13	0001 - 0100	
	0101 - 0200	2	0	0	1	0	6	9	18	0101 - 0200	
	0201 - 0300	1	0	0	0	2	7	3	13	0201 - 0300	
	0301 - 0400	2	0	0	0	1	3	5	11	0301 - 0400	
	0401 - 0500	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0401 - 0500	
	0501 - 0600	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0501 - 0600	
	0601 - 0700	4	0	1	2	4	7	2	20	0601 - 0700	
	0701 - 0800	6	6	5	6	4	2	1	30	0701 - 0800	
	0801 - 0900	6	7	4	3	4	2	3	29	0801 - 0900	
	0901 - 1000	5	6	2	7	3	7	3	33	0901 - 1000	
	1001 - 1100	1	1	6	3	7	5	7	30	1001 - 1100	
	1101 - 1200	3	10	5	4	4	11	7	44	1101 - 1200	
	1201 - 1300	2	4	2	7	6	10	7	38	1201 - 1300	
	1301 - 1400	7	9	6	10	13	9	2	56	1301 - 1400	
	1401 - 1500	4	10	15	9	7	9	9	63	1401 - 1500	
	1501 - 1600	5	7	6	8	6	9	7	48	1501 - 1600	
	0-1	1601 - 1700	9	11	10	11	11	11	7	70	1601 - 1700
	2-3	1701 - 1800	11	16	13	10	13	12	8	83	1701 - 1800
	4-5	1801 - 1900	8	8	11	8	9	8	4	56	1801 - 1900
	6-7	1901 - 2000	7	8	6	7	4	7	7	46	1901 - 2000
8-9	2001 - 2100	4	5	6	1	7	6	7	36	2001 - 2100	
10+	2101 - 2200	5	10	3	4	5	5	4	36	2101 - 2200	
	2201 - 2300	5	0	1	6	5	8	5	30	2201 - 2300	
	2301 - 2400	3	3	2	5	3	2	0	18	2301 - 2400	
	All	103	122	104	116	120	149	113	827	All	

- The peak hours of collisions involving KSI casualties were between 2pm and 6pm when 31.9% of all fatal and serious collisions took place.
- The worst combined day and three hour period for fatal and serious collisions was Tuesday between 4pm and 7pm with 35 having occurred in 2024 during this time period. Saturday had the most KSI collisions by day of the week with 149 of the 827 occurring on this day (18.0%).
- Table 3.1 shows that February had the lowest number of fatal and serious collisions in 2024 with 58 (7.0%). May had the most with 80 fatal and serious collisions (9.7%).

Table 3.1 Police recorded fatal and serious injury road traffic collisions by month of year and day of week 2024

Month	Day of Week							Total
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	
January	13	11	8	10	9	12	8	71
February	15	5	8	9	9	9	3	58
March	7	7	8	8	8	12	12	62
April	8	13	9	6	5	12	16	69
May	7	8	12	12	16	16	9	80
June	6	9	11	9	10	14	11	70
July	9	10	14	3	10	9	8	63
August	5	15	8	14	10	10	9	71
September	7	13	7	13	8	9	9	66
October	6	10	8	9	8	17	8	66
November	7	11	7	8	16	15	8	72
December	13	10	4	15	11	14	12	79
Total	103	122	104	116	120	149	113	827

Type of vehicles involved in injury road traffic collisions in 2024

- When looking at types of vehicles involved in road traffic collisions in 2024, cars formed the largest group with 7,165 (81.2%) involved in injury road traffic collisions. This was followed by 801 goods vehicles (9.1%) and 306 motorcycles including mopeds (3.5%).
- The collision rate per 1,000 licensed vehicles was highest for buses/coaches (27 per 1,000). Motorcycles and cars had 10 and 7 collisions per 1,000 licensed vehicles respectively.

Table 3.2 Number of vehicles involved in injury road traffic collisions 2024

	Fatal Collision	Serious Collision	Slight Collision	Total	% share	Collision rate per 1,000 licensed vehicles ¹
Motorcycle	8	134	164	306	3.5	10
Car	63	946	6,156	7,165	81.2	7
Goods Vehicles	20	114	667	801	9.1	5
Buses / coaches	4	21	111	136	1.5	27
Agricultural Vehicles	1	17	61	79	0.9	2
Other/Unknown Vehicles	4	106	225	335	3.8	--
Total	100	1,338	7,384	8,822	100	7

¹DfI Driver, Vehicle, Operator, and Enforcement Statistics - Licensed Vehicles (at December 2022)

- Buses/coaches had the highest KSI collision rate by category with 5 KSI collisions per 1,000 licensed vehicles in 2024.

Weather conditions

Table 3.3 Police recorded fatal and serious injury road traffic collisions by weather conditions 2024

Weather	Total
Fine (without high wind)	609
Rain (without high wind)	117
Snow (without high wind)	3
Fine (with high wind)	4
Rain (with high wind)	14
Snow (with high wind)	1
Fog or mist - if hazard	6
Strong sun (glaring)	17
Other	13
Unknown	43
Total	827

Section 4 – Fatality rate in comparison with other countries

How does Northern Ireland compare?

As the latest fatality information for a list of selected countries is only available for 2023, this report compares Northern Ireland's road deaths with a selected list of countries for the 2023 calendar year.

Table 4.1 International comparisons of road deaths by selected country¹ 2023

Country	2023 ^{2,3}	
	Number of road deaths	Road deaths per million population
Great Britain	1,624	25
Northern Ireland	71	37
United Kingdom	1,695	25
France	3,167	48
Germany	2,830	34
Irish Republic	185	35
Italy	3,094	52
Bulgaria	526	82
Netherlands	684	38
Portugal	600	60
Spain	1,779	37
Sweden	229	22
Norway	110	20
Australia	- ⁴	- ⁴
Republic of Korea	- ⁴	- ⁴
United States of America	- ⁴	- ⁴

Notes:

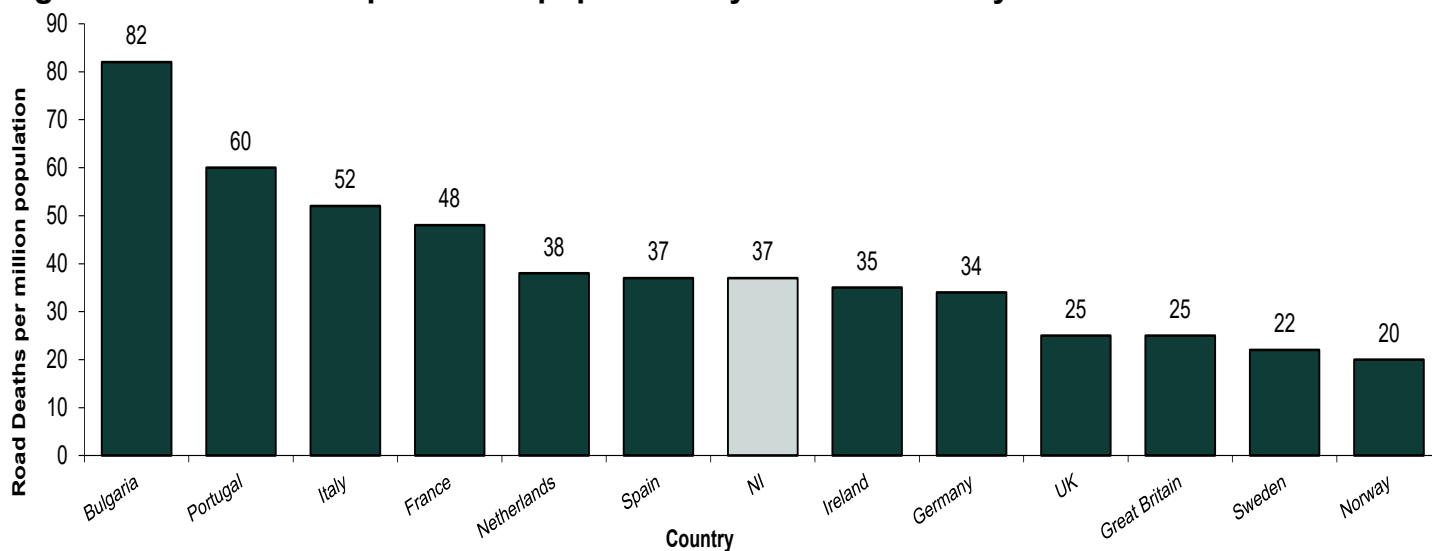
1. Source: International Road Traffic and Accident Database (OECD), ETSC, EUROSTAT and CARE (EU road accidents database)

2. The latest data available internationally for all these countries is for 2023

3. Provisional data

4. No data available at time of publication

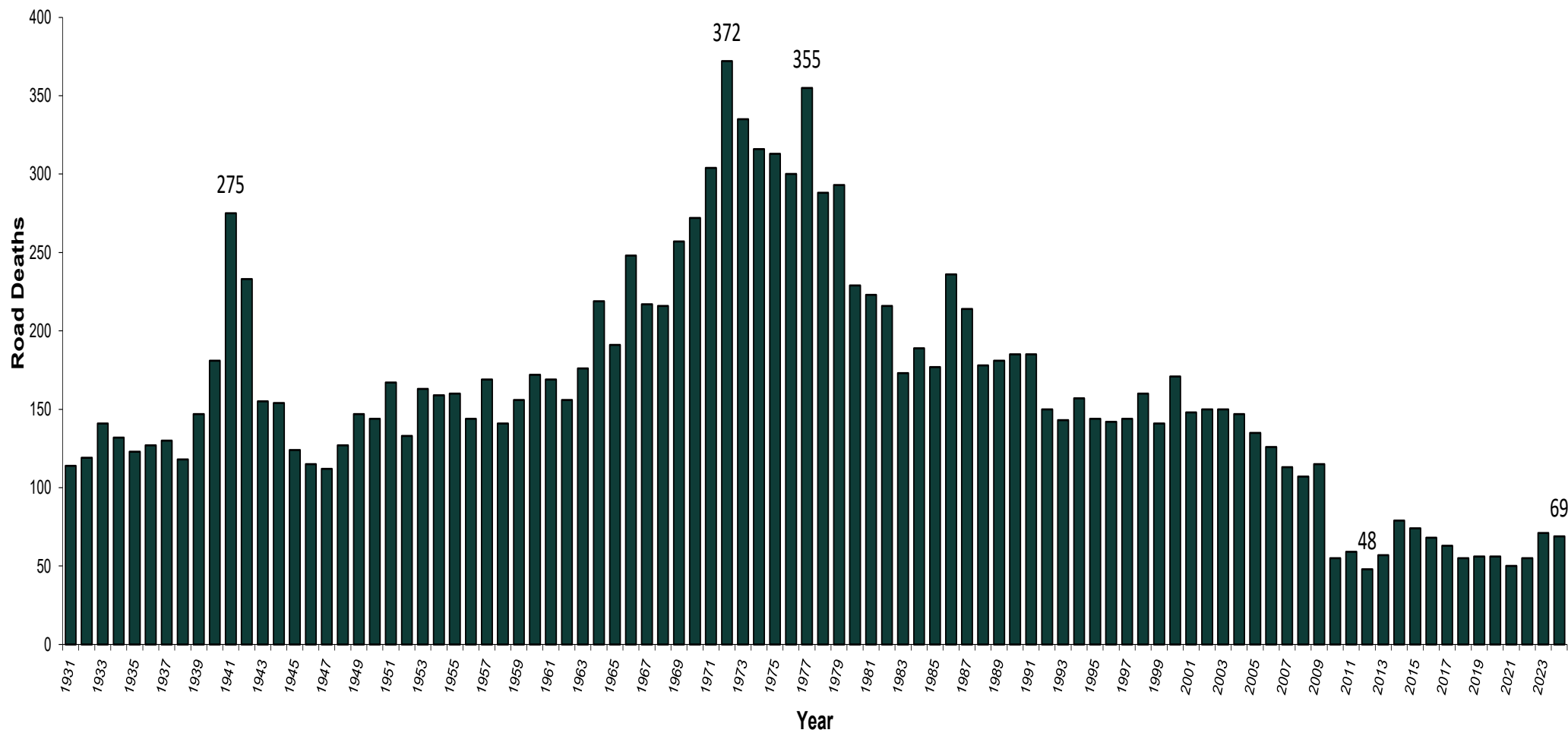
Figure 4.1 Road deaths per million population by selected country 2023



- The 71 deaths recorded in Northern Ireland for 2023 equates to a rate of 37 deaths per million population. The rate of deaths per million in NI was 12 more than Great Britain in 2023. The Irish Republic had 35 deaths per million population in 2023.

- At the top end of the scale in Europe, Bulgaria had the highest death rate recorded in 2023 with 82 road deaths per million population. Norway had the fewest with 20 road deaths per million.
- In August 2019, DfI produced a detailed International Comparison of Road Traffic Fatalities, explaining the longer-term trends and the context behind them - <https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/publications/international-comparison-road-traffic-fatalities>

Appendix 1: Road Deaths in Northern Ireland 1931 – 2024



Appendix 2: Recorded injury road traffic collision and casualties by severity¹- 1931–2024

Year	Casualties				Year	Casualties				
	No of injury collisions	Killed	Injured	Total casualties		No of injury collisions	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Total casualties
1931	1,582	114	1,724	1,838	1971	5,158	304	2,135	5,523	7,962
1932	1,765	119	1,890	2,009	1972	5,261	372	2,430	5,595	8,397
1933	1,633	141	1,757	1,898	1973	5,000	335	2,358	5,304	7,997
1934	1,835	132	1,954	2,086	1974	4,795	316	2,268	4,920	7,504
1935	1,975	123	2,159	2,282	1975	4,882	313	2,231	5,109	7,653
1936	2,021	127	2,216	2,343	1976	4,943	300	2,570	4,749	7,619
1937	1,793	130	1,891	2,021	1977	5,352	355	2,905	4,944	8,204
1938	1,945	118	2,128	2,246	1978	5,473	288	2,749	5,331	8,368
1939	1,993	147	2,211	2,358	1979	5,388	293	2,546	5,082	7,921
1940	1,451	181	1,576	1,757	1980	4,982	229	2,387	4,648	7,264
1941	1,778	275	1,928	2,203	1981	5,245	223	2,418	5,139	7,780
1942	1,636	233	1,844	2,077	1982	5,551	216	2,503	5,420	8,139
1943	1,205	155	1,308	1,463	1983	5,425	173	2,300	5,240	7,713
1944	1,205	154	1,259	1,413	1984	5,978	189	2,465	6,096	8,750
1945	1,222	124	1,429	1,553	1985	5,779	177	1,148	7,312	8,637
1946	1,602	115	1,919	2,034	1986	6,171	236	1,825	7,381	9,442
1947	1,700	112	1,976	2,088	1987	6,344	214	1,885	7,837	9,936
1948	1,695	127	1,892	2,019	1988	6,943	178	1,969	8,820	10,967
1949	2,135	147	2,396	2,543	1989	7,199	181	2,014	9,416	11,611
1950	2,430	144	2,748	2,892	1990	7,159	185	1,993	9,583	11,761
1951	2,583	167	2,975	3,142	1991	6,171	185	1,648	8,481	10,314
1952	2,625	133	3,028	3,161	1992	6,650	150	1,841	9,273	11,264
1953	3,139	163	3,715	3,878	1993	6,517	143	1,725	9,232	11,100
1954	3,315	159	3,954	4,113	1994	6,783	157	1,648	10,289	12,094
1955	3,854	160	4,561	4,721	1995	6,792	144	1,532	10,049	11,725
1956	3,860	144	4,631	4,775	1996	7,093	142	1,599	10,834	12,575
1957	3,324	169	4,001	4,170	1997	7,192	144	1,548	11,006	12,698
1958	3,533	141	4,379	4,520	1998	7,487	160	1,538	11,704	13,402
1959	3,992	156	5,068	5,224	1999	7,562	141	1,509	11,799	13,449
1960	4,237	172	5,443	5,615	2000	8,388	171	1,786	12,763	14,720
1961	4,196	169	5,520	5,689	2001	7,447	148	1,682	11,312	13,142
1962	4,297	156	5,677	5,833	2002	6,784	150	1,526	10,238	11,914
1963	4,536	176	6,001	6,177	2003	6,049	150	1,288	8,887	10,325
1964	4,736	219	6,363	6,582	2004	5,633	147	1,183	8,177	9,507
1965	4,987	191	6,755	6,946	2005	4,947	135	1,073	6,951	8,159
1966	5,034	248	6,876	7,124	2006	5,628	126	1,211	7,845	9,182
1967	5,094	217	7,076	7,293	2007	5,990	113	1,097	8,226	9,436
1968	5,213	216	7,305	7,521	2008	6,223	107	990	8,454	9,551
1969	4,981	257	7,124	7,381	2009	6,251	115	1,035	8,617	9,767
1970	5,308	272	7,902	8,174	2010	5,666	55	892	8,010	8,957
					2011	5,594	59	825	7,876	8,760
					2012	5,775	48	795	8,167	9,010
					2013	5,820	57	720	8,410	9,187
					2014	6,085	79	710	8,599	9,388
					2015	6,147	74	711	8,952	9,737
					2016	6,225	68	828	8,695	9,591
					2017	6,081	63	778	8,343	9,184
					2018	5,749	55	730	7,935	8,720
					2019	5,676	56	774	8,042	8,872
					2020	4,223	56	596	5,835	6,487
					2021	4,704	50	809	6,333	7,192
					2022	5,116	55	910	6,881	7,846
					2023	5,058	71	880	7,034	7,985
					2024	4,753	69	939	6,486	7,494

Note: Injuries were split into serious and slight injuries in 1971

Appendix 3: Police recorded road traffic collision casualties by road user type and severity: 2015 – 2024

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Pedestrians										
Killed	19	15	15	16	17	6	8	16	20	8
Seriously injured	164	164	175	135	159	118	148	168	171	142
Slightly injured	604	552	539	536	462	359	379	406	453	378
Total	787	731	729	687	638	483	535	590	644	528
Drivers of motor vehicles										
Killed	31	31	25	23	26	25	20	23	21	39
Seriously injured	254	353	309	297	318	243	297	343	352	380
Slightly injured	5,071	5,003	4,851	4,563	4,585	3367	3,664	4,026	3,975	3,762
Total	5,356	5,387	5,185	4,883	4,929	3,635	3,981	4,392	4,348	4,181
Motorcyclists										
Killed	4	4	9	7	3	8	14	9	13	7
Seriously injured	78	88	80	101	84	84	92	110	103	126
Slightly injured	202	193	185	185	185	118	185	181	158	160
Total	284	285	274	293	272	210	291	300	274	293
Pedal cyclists										
Killed	0	3	2	1	2	4	0	1	2	1
Seriously injured	40	61	50	46	57	45	64	73	73	63
Slightly injured	239	266	267	240	231	207	218	230	189	153
Total	279	330	319	287	290	256	282	304	264	217
Passengers										
Killed	17	12	11	7	8	8	8	6	11	12
Seriously injured	163	156	149	134	144	92	185	196	161	209
Slightly injured	2,781	2,625	2,453	2,351	2,520	1,734	1,839	1,974	2,206	1,963
Total	2,961	2,793	2,613	2,492	2,672	1,834	2,032	2,176	2,378	2,184
Pillion Passengers										
Killed	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Seriously injured	6	3	8	5	6	3	6	4	3	5
Slightly injured	4	6	7	9	6	4	9	10	4	8
Total	10	10	15	14	12	8	15	14	7	14
Other road users										
Killed	3	2	1	1	0	4	0	0	4	1
Seriously injured	6	3	7	12	6	11	17	16	17	14
Slightly injured	51	50	41	51	53	46	39	54	49	62
Total	60	55	49	64	59	61	56	70	70	77
All road users										
Killed	74	68	63	55	56	56	50	55	71	69
Seriously injured	711	828	778	730	774	596	809	910	880	939
Slightly injured	8,952	8,695	8,343	7,935	8,042	5,835	6,333	6,881	7,034	6,486
Total	9,737	9,591	9,184	8,720	8,872	6,487	7,192	7,846	7,985	7,494

Appendix 4: Road traffic child (under 16) collision casualties by road user type and severity: 2015 – 2024

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Pedestrians										
Killed	2	3	2	2	0	1	3	1	3	0
Seriously injured	37	50	50	38	34	29	42	48	41	28
Slightly injured	161	145	137	126	113	89	90	109	105	100
Total	200	198	189	166	147	119	135	158	149	128
Drivers of motor vehicles										
Killed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seriously injured	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slightly injured	3	1	2	1	2	2	0	2	1	2
Total	4	2	2	1	2	2	0	2	1	2
Motorcyclists										
Killed	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seriously injured	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	3
Slightly injured	2	1	0	1	1	0	5	3	1	3
Total	3	2	1	1	1	0	9	6	2	6
Pedal cyclists										
Killed	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Seriously injured	4	6	4	5	11	7	6	3	14	9
Slightly injured	43	46	44	33	50	53	44	30	35	28
Total	47	52	48	38	61	61	50	34	49	37
Passengers										
Killed	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Seriously injured	22	19	8	16	24	15	22	32	21	48
Slightly injured	643	676	611	576	650	443	427	525	595	510
Total	668	696	619	593	675	458	449	558	616	558
Other road users (including pillion passengers)										
Killed	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Seriously injured	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	4
Slightly injured	1	3	2	4	2	2	10	8	11	18
Total	3	4	5	5	3	4	13	11	14	23
All road users										
Killed	5	4	4	3	1	3	3	3	3	1
Seriously injured	67	78	64	60	70	52	77	89	80	92
Slightly injured	853	872	796	741	818	589	576	677	748	661
Total	925	954	864	804	889	644	656	769	831	754

Appendix 5: Police recorded road traffic collision casualties by causation factor and severity: 2015 - 2024

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Impairment by drugs or alcohol - driver/rider										
Killed	8	17	8	9	6	6	5	5	5	11
Seriously injured	64	64	76	69	64	40	97	76	79	70
Slightly injured	369	426	382	350	362	339	361	322	375	350
Total	441	507	466	428	432	385	463	403	459	431
Excessive Speed having regard to conditions										
Killed	14	8	13	10	11	6	4	#	5	10
Seriously injured	67	85	72	61	60	53	47	#	53	66
Slightly injured	401	426	288	244	301	263	243	200	250	252
Total	482	519	373	315	372	322	294	258	308	328
Careless Driving										
Killed	32	32	29	25	21	34	27	28	37	34
Seriously injured	373	449	424	427	465	349	459	576	539	599
Slightly injured	6,732	6,545	6,285	5,967	6,201	4,319	4,806	5,334	5,360	5,026
Total	7,137	7,026	6,738	6,419	6,687	4,702	5,292	5,938	5,936	5,659
Alcohol or Drugs – Pedestrian										
Killed	5	*	*	#	*	*	*	*	4	*
Seriously injured	14	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	15	#
Slightly injured	55	37	34	43	33	18	18	20	28	21
Total	74	53	48	63	50	27	34	33	47	31
Other Pedestrian Fault										
Killed	8	4	5	5	#	*	*	8	10	*
Seriously injured	91	78	97	55	#	#	#	81	70	#
Slightly injured	287	263	241	248	201	153	163	176	164	160
Total	386	345	343	308	278	209	235	265	244	226
Other factors										
Killed	7	#	#	*	9	7	10	9	10	9
Seriously injured	102	#	#	#	100	92	122	111	124	133
Slightly injured	1,108	998	1,113	1,083	944	743	742	829	857	677
Total	1,217	1,141	1,216	1,187	1,053	842	874	949	991	819
All factors										
Killed	74	68	63	55	56	56	50	55	71	69
Seriously injured	711	828	778	730	774	596	809	910	880	939
Slightly injured	8,952	8,695	8,343	7,935	8,042	5,835	6,333	6,881	7,034	6,486
Total	9,737	9,591	9,184	8,720	8,872	6,487	7,192	7,846	7,985	7,494

Note: For data protection and disclosure reasons, cells have been suppressed. * = Relates to numbers 3 or less. # = Number suppressed to prevent disclosures of small numbers elsewhere

Notes

User Guide

The Traffic Statistics [User Guide](#) is available and provides information on the design, methodology and quality assurance of the statistics.

The User Guide also provides useful information for users when interpreting and understanding the data including the coverage, definitions, strengths and limitations.

Quality

Our internal quality assurance and validation procedures are regularly tested, reviewed and updated. We have also used the UK Statistics Authority [Administrative Data Quality Assurance Toolkit](#) to ensure that we have provided users with as much information as possible and to make users aware of the quality and background of the statistics.

The STATS19 form and the accompanying [STATS20](#) guidance provide a set of established guidelines which are followed by police forces across the UK. For example, all road collisions involving human death or personal injury occurring on the public road and notified to the police within 30 days of the occurrence, and in which one or more vehicles are involved, are to be reported. This is a wider definition of road collisions than that used in legislation e.g. Road Traffic Acts.

PSNI's Collision Report Form (CRF) is based on the Department for Transport STATS19 form. This ensures data are checked and validated to an agreed set of standards and allows the statistics to be compared at a UK level. Note that a copy of the CRF is provided in the appendix of the [User Guide](#).

E-Scooters

From 1st April 2022 where previously e-scooters were categorised as being a motorcycle vehicle type, these vehicles will now be categorised as being other motor vehicle type. This means that casualties who were users of an e-scooter are now categorised as being part of the other road user group. This change is based on UK guidance and will enable NI statistics to retain comparability with DfT statistics. Statistics branch do not intend to retrospectively apply this change to data prior to 1st April 2022. The availability of e-scooters and their prevalence in road traffic collisions is a relatively new development in our statistics and examination of the data prior to 1st April 2022 in Northern Ireland shows that there were small numbers within the data.

Daily Fatal Spreadsheet

As part of our commitment to provide users with more timely information, we publish a provisional Daily Fatal Spreadsheet, giving details of the location, age and gender of road traffic fatalities. This is updated each working day on the [PSNI website](#).

Additional Data

More detailed statistical tables on injury road traffic collisions in Northern Ireland are available on the police recorded injury road [traffic statistics](#) section of the [PSNI website](#).

Comparisons with other regions

The Department for Transport (DfT) published the most recent provisional statistics for Great Britain on 29th May 2025, covering the calendar year 2024. Key points from the publication are as below:

The reported road casualties in Great Britain for the calendar year 2024 provisionally estimate there were:

- 1,633 fatalities, an increase of 1% compared to 2023.
- 29,537 killed or seriously injured (KSI) casualties, little change compared to 2023.
- 128,375 casualties of all severities, a decline of 3% compared to 2023.

[Reported road casualties Great Britain, provisional results: 2024](#)

Statistics for the Republic of Ireland are published by the [Road Safety Authority](#). The latest provisional fatality statistics, published on 31st May 2025, show that there were 172 fatalities in 2024, a decrease of 8 deaths on the previous year.

Revisions

Revisions are carried out in accordance with our [Revisions Policy](#), a copy of which is available as part of the Official Statistics documentation on the PSNI Statistics website.

Feedback

We welcome comment and feedback on these statistics. If you would like to forward your views, receive notification of new publications or be kept informed of developments relating to PSNI statistics, please email your contact details using the email address provided on the cover page.