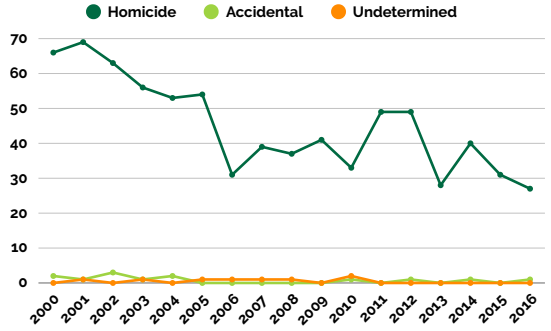
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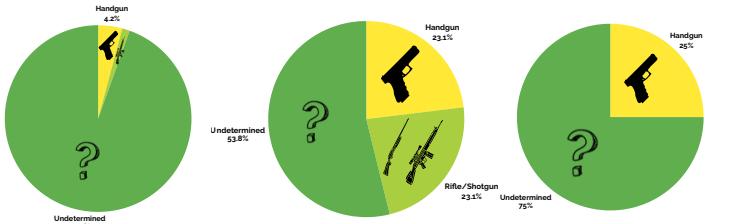
Key Data Gun Violence
Netherlands 2023 (1/2)

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Evolution of homicides and accidents with firearms (2000-2016)[1]



Types of Firearms Used in Fatal Incidents 2000-2016



Homicides: total 766 | Accidental: total 13 | Undetermined: total 1401

Mass Shootings since 2000[2]

Alphen aan den Rijn, April 2011[3]



Mall shooting/ Perpetrator was diagnosed with mental illness
Colt .45 pistol; Taurus 66 revolver; Semi-automatic Smith & Wesson M&P15-22 rifle
Perpetrator committed suicide

Utrecht, March 2019[4]



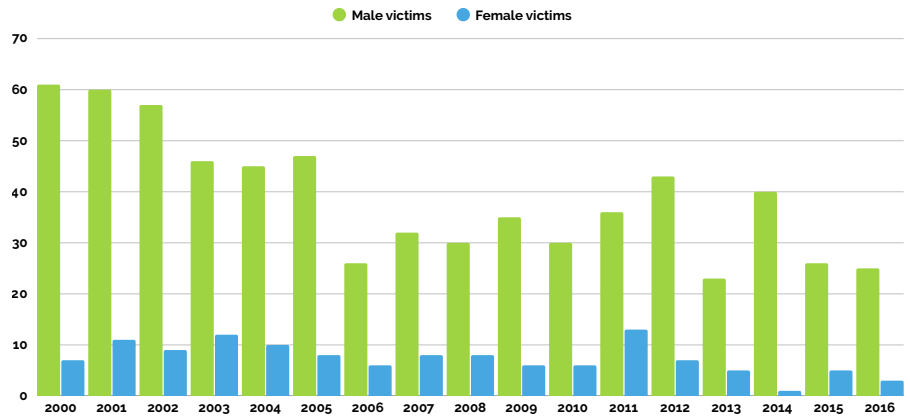
Islamist terrorist motive
Pistol with a silencer
Perpetrator arrested



Homicide firearm victims: 2000-2016

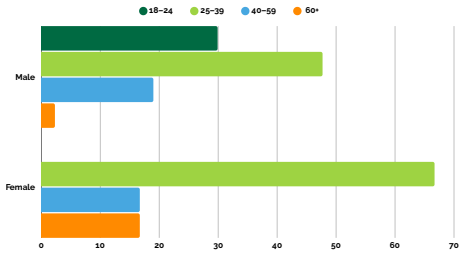
based on medical data[5]

Lethal Gun Violence by Gender



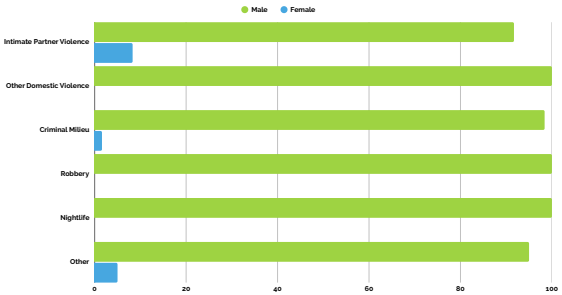
Perpetrators of gun crime: 2015-2020[6]

Gender and age of perpetrators of gun homicides
by percentage of known cases



Out of 187 lethal shootings in total, 96.8% of the homicides were commited by male and only 3.2% by female.

Gender of gun homicide perpetrators by type of lethal gun violence



Published: December 2023

1. Data acquired from "World Health Organization. Detailed Mortality Database", last accessed on 18 October 2022.
2. Literature offers no generally accepted definition of a "public mass shooting. For data collection purposes Sarah Watson's definition will be basis of categorisation for a mass shooting. However, the scope will be further widened to include multiple perpetrators, "shootings that occur in the public and/or semi-public space, perpetrated by one offender and resulting in three or more randomly selected victims, with at least one fatality. The term victim refers to those fatally shot and those injured; however, it does not include the perpetrator". Watson, S., (2022), Mass shootings, fatality thresholds and defining by numbers: Political and social consequences, Criminology & Criminal Justice' vol. 1 no, 19, pg. 4.
3. Duquet, N., Kbiltsetskhlashvili, N., Khan, I. & Woods, E., Armed To Kill A comprehensive analysis of the guns used in public mass shootings in Europe between 2009-2018, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 16, (2019).
4. VRT nws, Slachtoffer schietpartij Utrecht overleden, dodentol nu op vier: "Zijn pijn was onbeschrijfelijk", (March 2019).
5. Data acquired from "World Health Organization Mortality Database", last accessed on 18 October 2022.
6. Krüsselmann, K, Aarten, P & Liem, M., Firearms and violence in Europe–A systematic review, Leiden University, (2021).

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Key Data Gun Violence
Netherlands 2023 (2/2)

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Seizures

30,104 [7-8]

Firearms seized **(2016, 2017 and 2020-2022)**

4,457 [9]

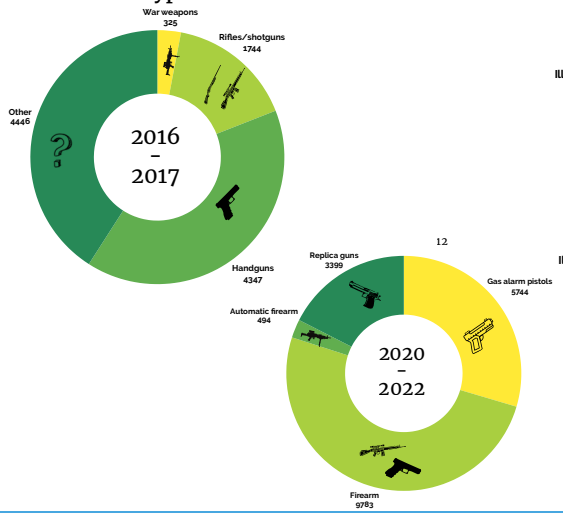
Rounds of ammunition seized **(2020)**

1,692 [10]

Parts and components seized **(2020)**

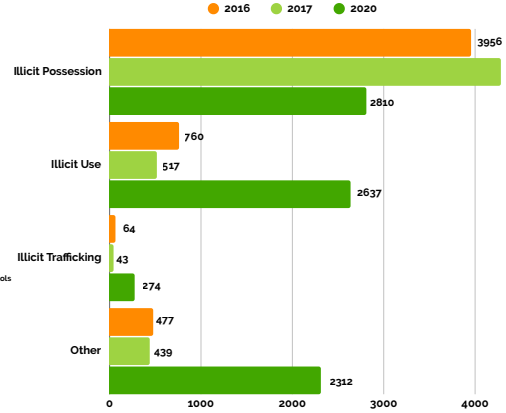
Seizures

Types of firearms seized [11]



12

Context of seizures 2016,2017 & 2020 [13]



Trafficking

Although the Netherlands is not a firearms manufacturer, its geographical position makes it both a destination and a transit country.[14] Firearm experts estimate that while weapons are trafficked further to Belgium, the United Kingdom, and Ireland, most of the firearms illegally entering the country are sold domestically.[15]

Firearms trafficking in the Netherlands follows the so-called "ant-trade" smuggling model, meaning small-scale and on-demand. Open borders in the Schengen Area of the European Union facilitate traffickers to move small amounts of firearms undetected.[16] Additionally, with the rise of e-commerce, the use of parcel shipments from abroad with firearms bought from the dark web is the new method of gun smuggling into the Netherlands. Usually, weapons are shipped in parts, and since shipments are concealed, customs checks are limited.[17]

The big price differences in firearms commerce across Europe make the Netherlands an interesting market for illicit firearms. Traffickers take advantage of the lucrative drug market to sell good-quality drugs, that can be bought cheaply in the Netherlands, in countries where guns are cheap and drugs are expensive.[18]

Possession

According to various sources, firearms licenses in the Netherlands have increased from the period of 2009 to 2015 (61,663 to 72,086). This increase primarily occurred from 2011 to 2014 (61,663 to 72,645).[19-20]

The number of registered firearms in the Netherlands fell to 197,357 in 2018. This was its lowest figure since 2007 and can be attributed to the increasingly controlled gun laws since the Alphen aan den Rign mass shooting in 2011.[21]

Most legally owned firearms in the Netherlands can be found on the Wadden Islands and in the eastern Netherlands. Relatively few weapons are registered in the major cities.[22]

Published: December 2023

7. Data acquired from "Data UNODC Firearms Trafficking database", last accessed on 24 January 2023.
8. Official data provided by the Dutch Police (November 2023).
9.Data acquired from "Data UNODC Firearms Trafficking database", last accessed on 24 January 2023.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid.
12. Official data provided by the Dutch Police (November 2023).
13. Data acquired from "Data UNODC Firearms Trafficking database", last accessed on 24 January 2023.
14. Liem, M. & Krüsselmann, K., The Way of the Gun: Firearm trafficking and its impact on violence in the Netherlands, in: Duquet, N. (ed.), Project TARGET: Pulling the trigger: gun violence in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 42, , (2022).
15. Bruinsma, M. & Spapens, T., Terrorist access to firearms in the Netherlands, in: Duquet, N. (ed.), Project SAFTE: Triggering Terror Illicit Gun Markets and Firearms Acquisition of Terrorist Networks in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 305, , (2018).
16. De Vries, M., De Nederlandse aanpak van illegale vuurwapenhandel, Justitiële Verkenningen, (2008) .
17. Politie, Nationaal dreigingsbeeld 2017: Georganiseerde criminaliteit, Dienst Landelijke Informatieorganisatie, (2017).
18. Bruinsma, M. & Spapens, T., Terrorist access to firearms in the Netherlands, in: Duquet, N. (ed.), Project SAFTE: Triggering Terror Illicit Gun Markets and Firearms Acquisition of Terrorist Networks in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 298, , (2018).
19. Omroep Gelderland, Gelderlanders zijn gek op vuurwapens (en hebben er veel), (March 2016).
20. Nu.nl, Minder legale vuurwapens in omloop, (May 2015).
21. Vermanen, J. & van Bree, T., Legaal wapenbezit op laagste punt in 12 jaar, Pointer (June 2019).
22. Ibid.

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