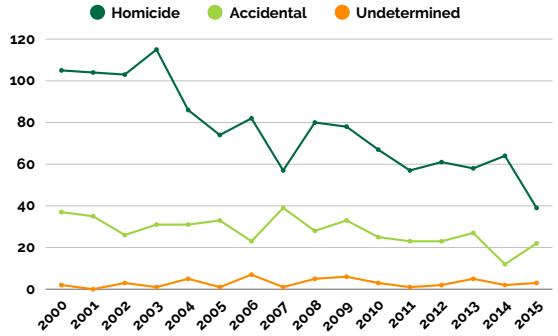
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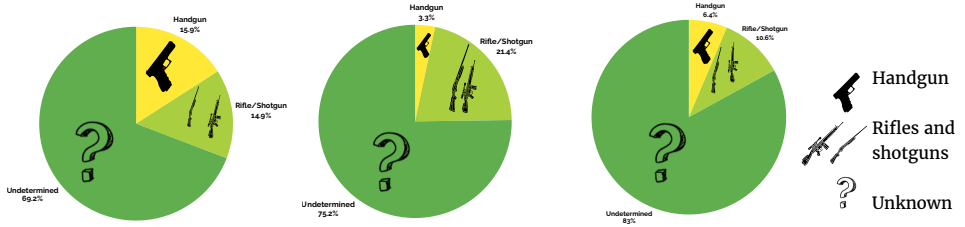
Key Data Gun Violence
Spain 2023 (1/2)

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Evolution of homicides and accidents with firearms (2000-2015)[1]



Types of Firearms Used in Fatal Incidents 2000-2015



Homicides: total 1,194 | Accidental: total 448 | Undetermined: total 47

Mass Shootings since 2000[2]

Olot, December 2010[3]

Financial dispute
Hunting Rifle
Perpetrator arrested

Argamasilla de Calatrava, October 2022[5]

Family dispute
Large-calibre Rifle
Perpetrator killed by the police

Albacete, July 2023[6]

Family dispute
Firearms
Three people arrested

Barcelona, April 2015[4]

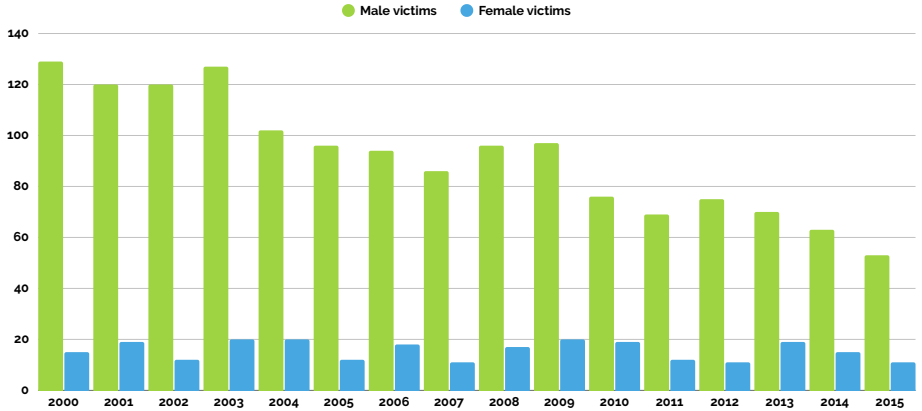
School Killing
Crossbow
Perpetrator arrested but since he was under the age of 14, he did not face criminal charges



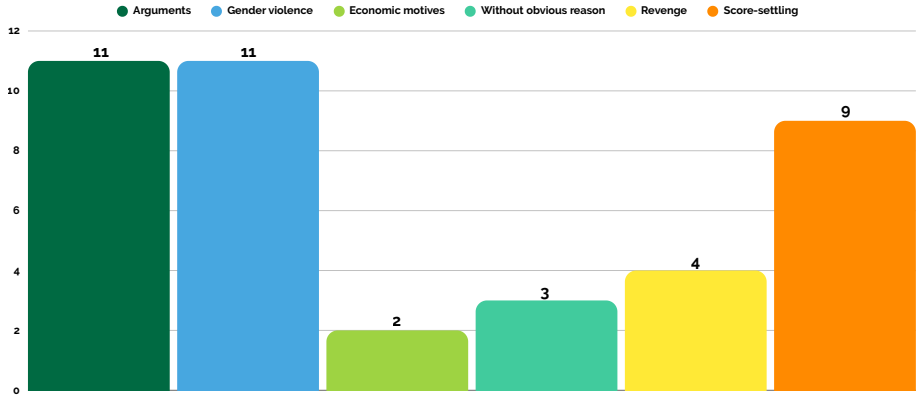
Homicide firearm victims: 2000-2015

based on medical data[7]

Lethal Gun Violence by Gender



Context in which firearms are used to kill (2015-2017)[8]



Published: December 2023

1. Data acquired from "World Health Organization Mortality Database", last accessed on 1 September 2026.
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, p. 4.
3. El País, Condena de 60 años de cárcel para el pistolero de Olot por cuatro asesinatos, (December 2011).
4. El País, Un alumno mata con una ballesta y un machete a un profesor en Barcelona, (April 2015).
5. RTVE.ES, Un hombre mata a un policía y a un agricultor y después es abatido por la Guardia Civil en Ciudad Real, (October 2022).
6. El País, Tres detenidos tras un tiroteo con dos fallecidos en Albacete, (July 2023).
7. Data acquired from "World Health Organization Mortality Database", last accessed on 1 September 2026.
8. Santos Hermoso, J., Quintana Touza, J.M & González Álvarez, J.L., Homicidio en demarcación de la Guardia Civil. El uso de los datos en la investigación criminal, Cuardenos de la Guardia Civil, pg. 187, (2019) , last accessed on 30 October 2023.

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Seizures 2016-2020 [9]

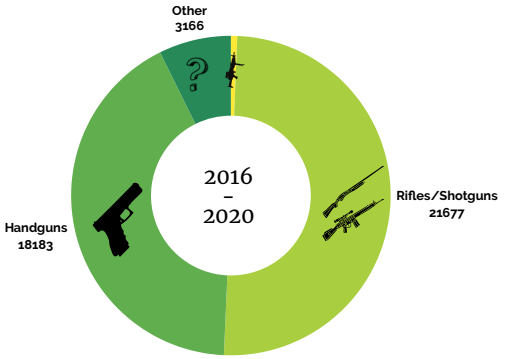
84,992
Firearms seized

441,324
Rounds of ammunition seized **(2016-2020)**

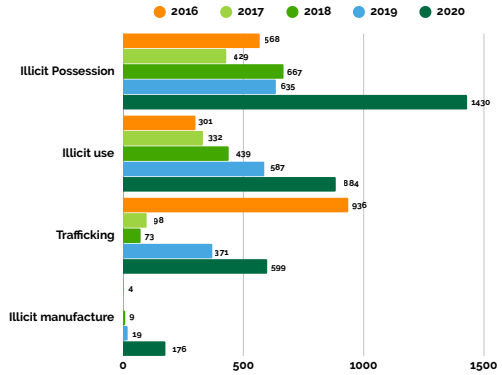
5,128
Parts and components seized **(2016-2020)**

Seizures [10]

Types of firearms seized



Context of seizures 2016-2020



Trafficking

Firearms that are trafficked into Spain do not ususally stay in the country but they are transit to other countries and continents. That is directly connected with the low rates of arms violence that the country is experiencing, as the trafficked firearms tend not to be used lethally in Spain but they cause violence in their place of destination. [11]

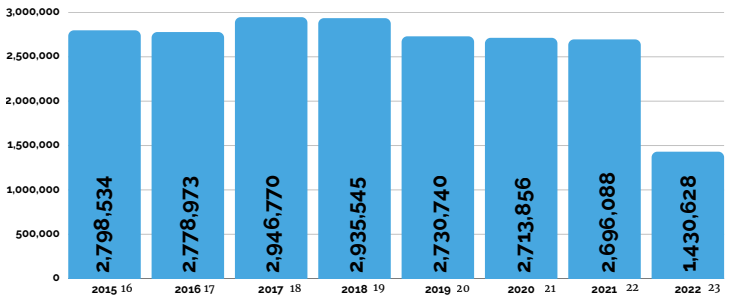
Spain's quantitative data on firearms trafficking are among the most complete in Europe. [12]

Gun trafficking in Spain usually involves the reactivation or reconversion of firearms that were either improperly deactivated or converted into blank-firing firearms. The non-lethal weapons that were produced or brought into the country before 2011/2015 were converted into lethal in clandestine workshops. [13]

Possession

According to Spain's Ministry of Interior, granted firearm's licences have continually decreased year on year from 2015 to 2021 (1,625,186 to 1,492,571). Licences are primarily granted for long rifled (5.6mm) shotguns.[14] While, private small arms licences make up the least of licence approvals. [15]

Civilian holdings of registered firearms



Published: December 2023

9. Data acquired from "Data UNODC Firearms Trafficking database", last accessed on 9 February 2023.
10. Ibid.
11. Duquet, N. & Vanden Auweele, D., Project TARGET: Targeting gun violence and trafficking in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 181, , (2022).
12. Dressler, M., Vandewege, C. & Waebens, S., Gun violence in Spain: analysing the nexus of firearms and drug trafficking, in: Duquet, N. (ed.), Project TARGET: Pulling the trigger: gun violence in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 51, (2022).
13. Duquet, N. & Vanden Auweele, D., Project TARGET: Targeting gun violence and trafficking in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 182, (2022).
14. Ministry of Interior, Armas y explosivos, Anuario estadístico del Ministerio del Interior, table 3.6.2 and 3.8.4, (2018-2021), find the csv version of the tables here, last accessed on 9 February 2023.
15. Ibid.
16. Ministry of Interior, Armas y explosivos, Anuario estadístico del Ministerio del Interior, table 3.6.1, (2015), last accessed on 1 September 2026.
17. Ministry of Interior, Armas y explosivos, Anuario estadístico del Ministerio del Interior, table 3.6.1,, (2016), last accessed on 1 September 2026.
18. Ministry of Interior, Armas y explosivos, Anuario estadístico del Ministerio del Interior, table 3.6.1,, (2017), last accessed on 1 September 2026.
19. Ministry of Interior, Armas y explosivos, Anuario estadístico del Ministerio del Interior, table 3.6.1,, (2018), last accessed on 1 September 2026.
20. Ministry of Interior, Armas y explosivos, Anuario estadístico del Ministerio del Interior, table 3.6.1, (2019), last accessed on 1 September 2026.
21. Ministry of Interior, Armas y explosivos, Anuario estadístico del Ministerio del Interior, table 3.6.1,, (2020), last accessed on 1 September 2026.
22. Ministry of Interior, Armas y explosivos, Anuario estadístico del Ministerio del Interior, table 3.6.1, (2021), last accessed on 1 September 2026.
23. Ministry of Interior, Armas y explosivos, Anuario estadístico del Ministerio del Interior, table 3.8.1, (2022), last accessed on 1 September 2026.