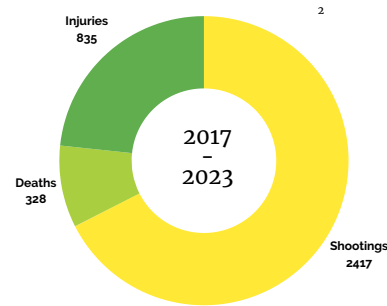
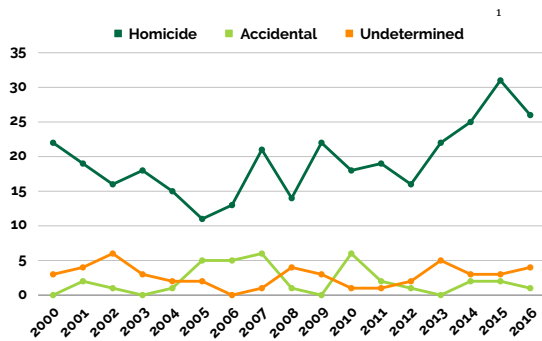
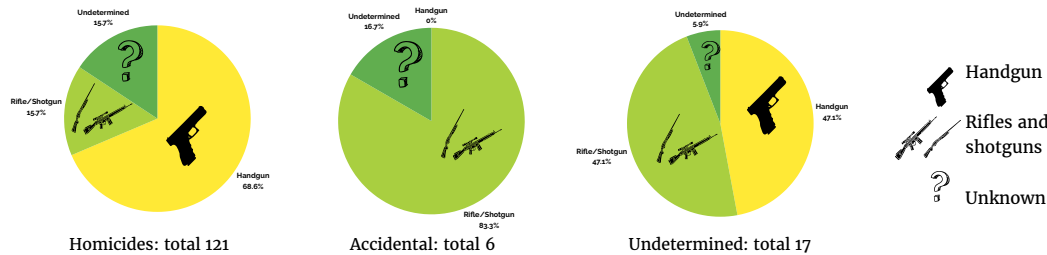


Evolution of homicides and accidents with firearms (2000-2016)



Types of Firearms Used in Fatal Incidents 2000-2016



Mass Shootings since 2000

Gothenburg, March 2015



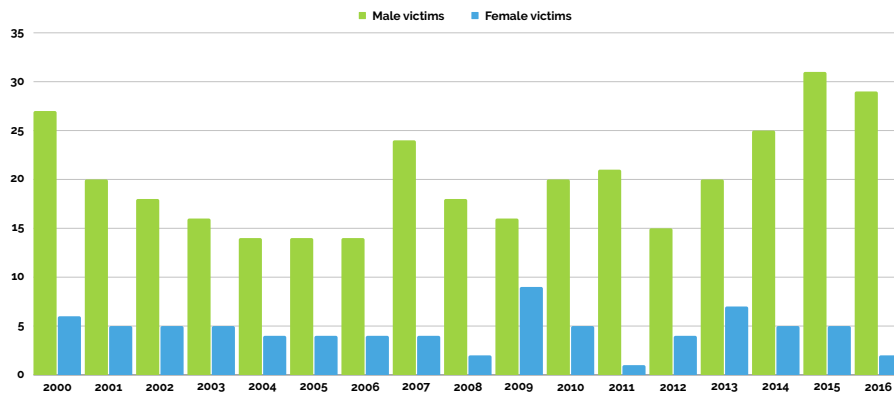
Malmö, 2018



Homicide firearm victims: 2000-2016

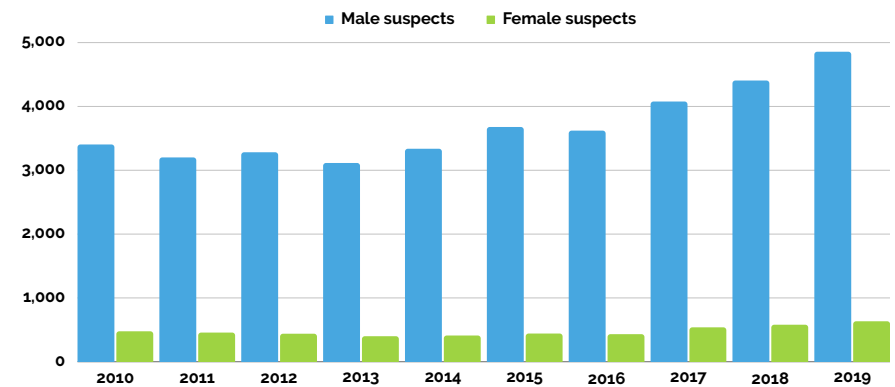
based on medical data

Lethal Gun Violence by Gender



Sweden has one of the highest rates of shootings in Europe with a firearm-homicide rate significantly higher in comparison to European averages.

Suspects of gun crime 2010-2019



1. Data acquired from "World Health Organization Detailed Mortality Database", last accessed on 18 October 2022.
 2. Swedish Police, Statistics for number of shootings from 2017 until the 15 of November of 2023, (Statistik för antal skjutningar), <https://polisen.se/om-polisen/polisens-arbete/sprangningar-och-skjutningar/>, last accessed on 21 November 2023.
 3. Data acquired from "World Health Organization Detailed Mortality Database", last accessed on 18 October 2022.
 4. 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.
 5. The Guardian, Sweden shooting puts focus on life in 'ghettos without hope', (March 2015).

6. BBC, Sweden shooting: Three dead in Malmö cafe attack (June 2018).
 7. Rap/locations of mass shootings in Sweden.
 8. Brottsförebyggande rådet, Konsterade fall av dödligt våld 2021, BRA-1027, pg.14, (2022).
 9. Hillier, D. & Lewis, M., A deadly cocktail: Firearm violence and trafficking in Sweden, in: Duquet, N. (ed.), Project TARGET: Pulling the trigger: gun violence in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 20, (2022).
 10. Duquet, N. & Vanden Auweele, D., Project TARGET: Targeting gun violence and trafficking in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 74, (2022).

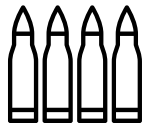


Seizures 2016-2020¹¹



5,198

Firearms seized



24,272

Rounds of ammunition seized

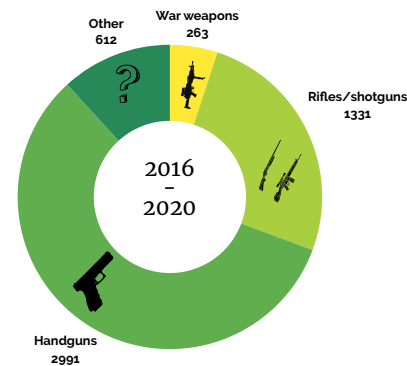


331

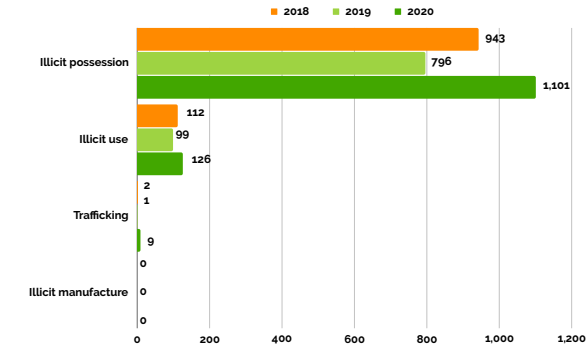
Parts and components seized

Seizures¹²

Types of firearms seized



Context of seizures 2018-2020



Trafficking



Sweden is a destination country for illegal firearms. Traditionally, the principal origin region that firearms have arrived from has been the Balkans. However, the problem has become increasingly multifaceted as various routes and methods of trafficking have become available.¹³



The trafficking of live-firing firearms into Sweden, generally using ant-type trafficking methods, is one of the most common and well-known firearm-trafficking phenomena in the country.¹⁴



The Öresund Bridge connecting Malmö with Copenhagen is the most common land route for firearm trafficking through which significant numbers of firearms transit.¹⁵

Possession



According to various sources, Swedish firearms licence holders saw a downward trend from 2002 until 2015 (689,150 to 560,000). However, from 2015 until 2019 saw an increase of (560,000 to 580,000) licences.¹⁶⁻²²



The Small Arms Survey estimates that, as of 2017, there are 2,296,000 firearms held by civilians in Sweden. Of those in circulation, 1,955,478 are registered, while the remaining 340,522 are considered unregistered.²³



According to the Small Arms Survey in 2017 military holdings of firearms amounted to 139,180 while law enforcement holdings amounted to 38,000.²⁴

11. Data acquired from "Data UNODC Firearms Trafficking database": <https://dataunodc.un.org/dp-firearms-arms-seized>, last accessed on 9 February 2023.

12. Ibid.

13. Hillier, D. & Lewis, M., *A deadly cocktail: Firearm violence and trafficking in Sweden*, in: Duquet, N. (ed.), Project TARGET: Pulling the trigger: gun violence in Europe, Brussels, Flemish Peace Institute, pg. 16, (2022).

14. Ibidem, p. 12.

15. Ibidem, p. 13.

16. Small Arms Survey, *Small Arms Survey 2003: Development Denied*, p. 69; Enström, K. (2002). *Illegala vapen: Interpellation 2001/02: 342*, Dagens, (2003).

17. Brottsförebyggande rådet (Brå), *Det dödliga våldet i Sverige 1990-2014: En beskrivning av utvecklingen med särskilt fokus på skjutvapenvåldet*, n. 27, pg. 51, (2015).

18. Lakomaa, E., *Safe Storage and Thefts of Firearms in Sweden: An Empirical Study*, European Journal of Criminology vol. 12, no. 1, p. 2-5.

19. Carlsson, E., *Nyheter24, Här finns det flest vapen i Sverige*, (2012).

20. Sveriges Radio, *Nyheterna P4 Värmland, Miljoner vapen i Sverige - flest i norr* (August 2015).

21. Expressen, *Så många äger ett vapen där du bor*, (August 2015).

22. Siren, *Så många äger vapen i din kommun* (March 2019).

23. Reap, A., *Estimating Global Civilian-held Firearms Numbers (Annexe)*, Small Arms Survey, (2018)

https://web.archive.org/web/20180629102233/http://www.smallarmsurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/Weapons_and_Markets/Tools/Firearms_holdings/SAS-BP-Civilian-held-firearms-annexe.pdf, last accessed on 6 November 2023.

24. Ibidem.