



Motoring Offences Statistics for Northern Ireland

2025 Annual Report

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Key statistics

- In 2025, there were 37,120 detections for motoring offences in Northern Ireland, an increase of 283 offences (1%) on the 36,837 detections recorded in 2024.
- Of the 37,120 offences detected in 2025, over three-fifths resulted in a referral for prosecution and a further one fifth in endorsable fixed penalty notices.
- Motoring offences detections have more than halved in the 15 years since 2011. However, 2025 saw the first year on year increase since 2018, which was primarily driven by a rise in non-endorsable fixed penalty notices issued.
- Insurance was the largest offence group in 2025 with 6,453 detections, accounting for 17% of the total, followed by careless driving with 4,755 detections. There were a further 4,513 detections for speeding offences.
- Contrary to previous years, more offence groups showed an increase in detections than a reduction between 2024 and 2025, most notably construction and use offences which rose by 1,035 or 38%.
- In contrast, provisional figures show a reduction in drink/drug driving offences which fell by 416 offences (13%) between 2024 and 2025. Speeding offences decreased by 312 (6%) over the same period.

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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

Motoring offence statistics for Northern Ireland are collated and produced by statisticians seconded to the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA).

[PSNI Official Statistics documentation](#) is available on the Official Statistics section of the PSNI website.

Coverage

This report provides statistics on the number of motoring offences detected by police in Northern Ireland in 2025. It does not include any detections by the NI Road Safety Partnership (RSP). Figures relating to such detections through the Partnership can be accessed via the following link – [NI RSP](#).

The range of disposals covered includes those offences dealt with by means of a fixed penalty notice (FPN), speed awareness course, safer driver course and referral for prosecution. Statistics Branch developed the functionality to report on prosecution referrals in 2017, at which point the figures were validated and reported back to 2011. Quality concerns due to the introduction of different information systems prevented any further back dating of the figures.

This report presents the most recent motoring offence statistics based on figures that were extracted on 11th and 12th March 2026. The FPN, speed awareness and safer driver courses for 2025 are final figures however, referred for prosecution figures from 1st January 2023 onwards remain provisional and therefore subject to amendment, with the potential for the totals to increase as later detections are progressed through the system. The information is also available in tabular format in the [accompanying spreadsheets](#) on the PSNI website.

Background information and details of the offences included in each offence grouping (Section 6) can be found in the Motoring Offence User Guide on the [PSNI website](#). Please note the figures refer to the number of offences and not the number of persons detected as a person can be detected for more than one offence.

National Statistics Status

National Statistics status means that these statistics are accredited official statistics¹ that meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value, and as producers, it is our responsibility to maintain compliance with these standards.

These accredited official statistics (Motoring offences statistics for Northern Ireland) were independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation in March 2020 following a full [assessment](#) against the [Official Statistics Code of Practice](#). They comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics and should be labelled 'accredited official statistics'.

Our statistical practice is regulated by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). OSR sets the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics \(opens in a new window\)](#) that all producers of official statistics should adhere to. You are welcome to contact us directly with any comments about how we meet these standards by emailing statistics@psni.police.uk. Alternatively, you can contact OSR by emailing regulation@statistics.gov.uk or via the [Office for Statistics Regulation website \(opens in a new window\)](#)

¹ Accredited official statistics are called National Statistics in the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007. The Office for Statistics Regulation website provides further information on [Accredited official statistics](#).

Uses of the statistics

Uses of the statistics, based on user engagement, information requests and satisfaction survey feedback include policy making and policy monitoring, performance monitoring, and public interest, by a range of users including PSNI, Policing and Community Safety Partnerships (PCSPs), media and academics.

More detail can be found in the Motoring Offence User Guide which can be accessed via the [motoring offences](#) statistics web page on the PSNI website.

Related statistics

Sources of motoring offences data for other domains include [An Garda Síochána - Republic of Ireland](#) and [England and Wales](#). Related statistics include [Injury road traffic collision statistics](#) and [NI Road Safety Partnership](#) statistics.

2. Summary

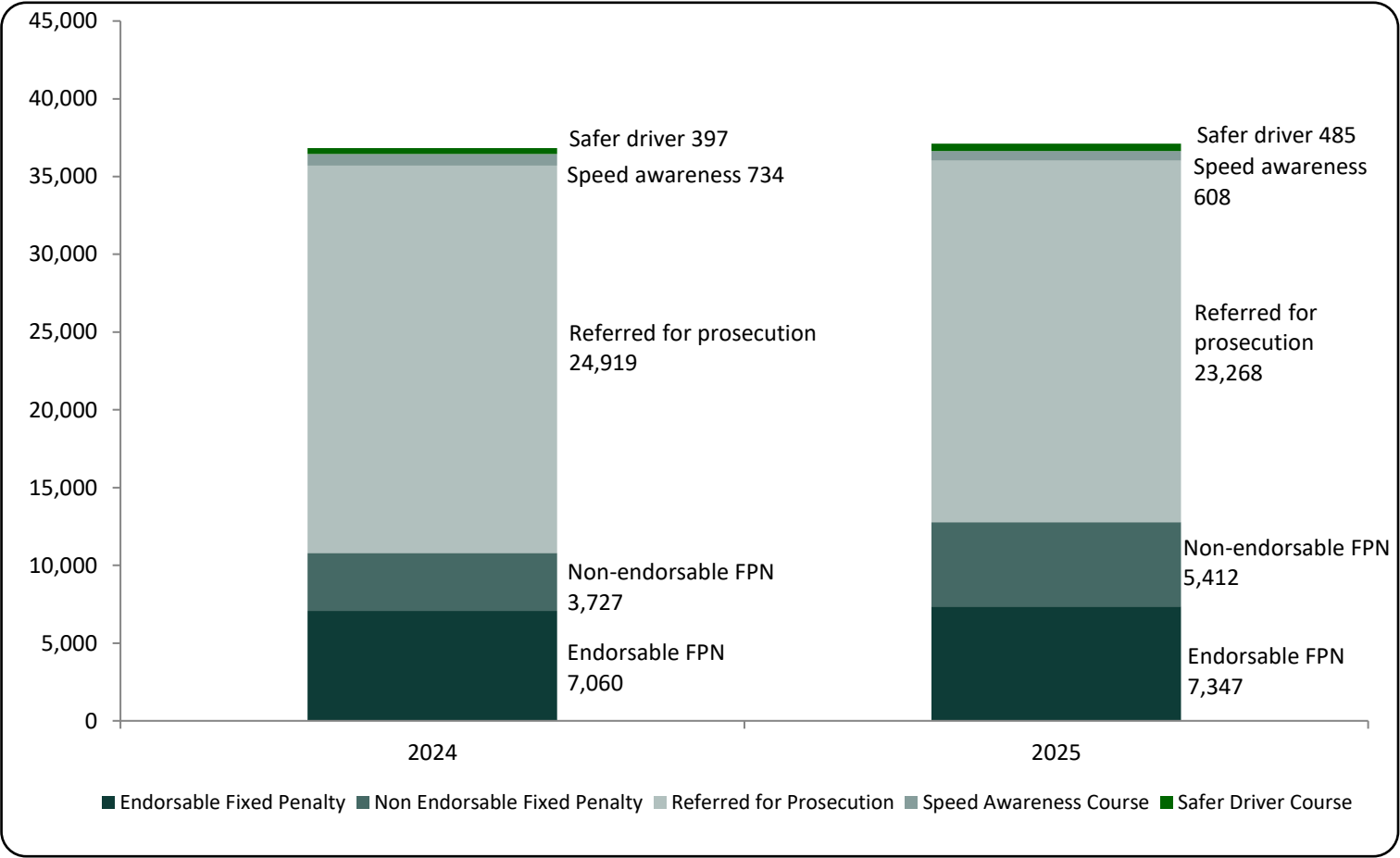
Over the last 12 months:

- The number of motoring offences increased by 1% (283 offences).
- Offences referred for prosecution fell by 7%.
- Endorsable fixed penalties increased by 4%.
- Non endorsable fixed penalties increased by 45%.
- Speed awareness courses decreased by 17%.

Table 1: Number of motoring offences by disposal type*, 2024 and 2025

Disposal Type	2024	2025	Change over last 12 months Number	Change over last 12 months %
Endorsable Fixed Penalty	7,060	7,347	287	4
Non Endorsable Fixed Penalty	3,727	5,412	1,685	45
Referred for Prosecution	24,919	23,268	-1,651	-7
Speed Awareness Course	734	608	-126	-17
Safer Driver Course	397	485	88	N/A
Total	36,837	37,120	283	1

Figure 1: Comparisons of disposal types for motoring offences, 2024 and 2025

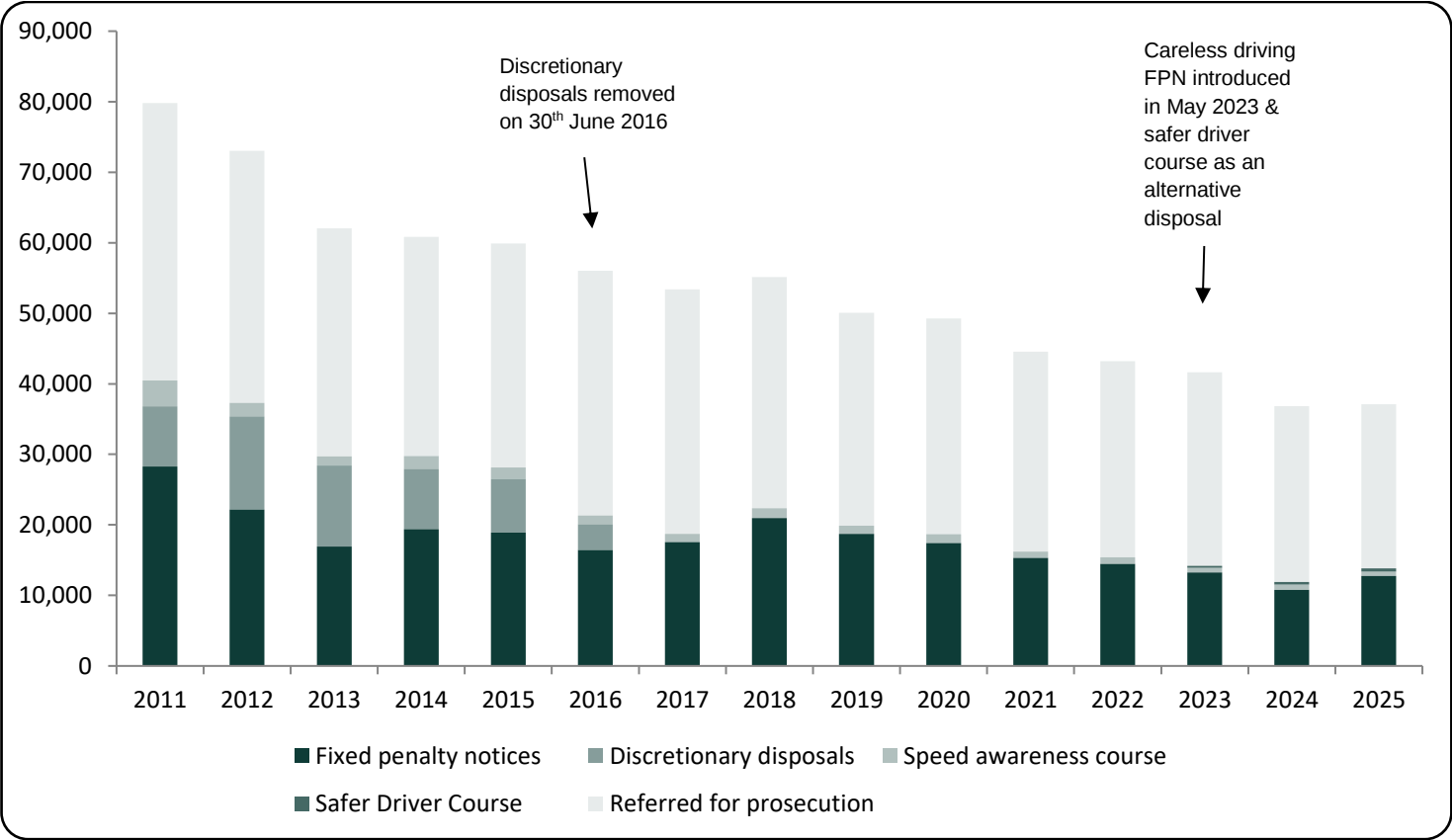


3. Trends

The number of motoring offences has significantly decreased over the past number of years from a total 79,796 recorded in 2011 to 37,120 recorded in 2025.

The removal of discretionary disposals as an option for motoring offences has had a notable impact on the number of motoring offences, albeit other disposals have also seen a decline over the years.

Figure 2: Number of motoring offences by disposal type, 2011 –2025



4. Offence group

Table 2: Number of motoring offences by offence group and month of year, 2024 and 2025

Offence group	Jan 2025	Feb 2025	Mar 2025	Apr 2025	May 2025	Jun 2025	Jul 2025	Aug 2025	Sep 2025	Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Total 2025	Total 2024	Change over last 12 months - Number	Change over last 12 months - %
Breach of signs & signals	17	29	24	18	21	25	17	32	23	25	33	33	297	189	108	57
Careless driving	409	380	403	477	457	378	380	408	374	424	358	307	4,755	4,661	94	2
Construction & use	226	215	251	527	341	278	314	318	296	329	423	271	3,789	2,754	1,035	38
Dangerous driving	123	106	118	136	147	129	127	150	110	129	123	91	1,489	1,683	-194	-12
Drink or drug driving	181	203	269	256	253	242	263	288	196	218	208	217	2,794	3,210	-416	-13
Driving licence	241	200	208	257	272	228	233	266	213	224	209	171	2,722	2,625	97	4
Driving whilst disqualified	83	75	91	99	96	77	85	112	80	75	72	79	1,024	1,141	-117	-10
Failing to stop / remain / report collision	193	208	200	237	191	159	200	205	127	145	120	114	2,099	2,670	-571	-21
Fraudulent use / declaration	18	20	22	23	25	20	15	20	17	23	15	13	231	251	-20	-8
Insurance	530	471	515	578	545	471	489	619	527	635	578	495	6,453	6,001	452	8
Learner & Restricted (L&R) driver	144	95	152	129	136	101	105	174	141	159	151	161	1,648	1,473	175	12
Miscellaneous	67	76	81	87	82	66	88	112	105	81	77	60	982	1,006	-24	-2
Mobile phone	86	84	113	104	98	89	115	90	77	95	83	78	1,112	1,048	64	6
Non driver	21	37	51	57	45	45	20	38	41	42	33	21	451	551	-100	-18
Parking	32	65	72	54	44	74	22	33	54	106	71	44	671	533	138	26
Seatbelt	55	30	33	58	56	32	54	63	47	58	43	34	563	540	23	4
Speeding	274	297	351	556	476	315	468	402	350	466	321	237	4,513	4,825	-312	-6
Vehicle taking and driving away / tampering	65	86	73	74	46	72	90	79	39	57	39	52	772	1,027	-255	-25
Vehicle test certificate	59	42	57	64	80	49	57	71	46	85	79	66	755	649	106	16
Total	2,824	2,719	3,084	3,791	3,411	2,850	3,142	3,480	2,863	3,376	3,036	2,544	37,120	36,837	283	1

Table 3: Number of motoring offences by gender, age and offence group, 2025

Offence group	Male	Female	Unknown	Under 18	18 - 29	30 - 49	50 - 69	70+	Unknown	Total
Breach of signs & signals	238	53	6	3	96	120	55	13	10	297
Careless driving	3,843	910	2	148	1,701	1,867	863	176	0	4,755
Construction & use	3,250	527	12	197	2,443	870	245	23	11	3,789
Dangerous driving	1,332	156	1	83	676	551	155	24	0	1,489
Drink or drug driving	2,276	517	1	15	733	1,461	529	56	0	2,794
Driving licence	2,301	418	3	119	865	1,383	304	51	0	2,722
Driving whilst disqualified	921	101	2	96	264	575	85	4	0	1,024
Failing to stop / remain / report collision	1,725	374	0	74	717	907	295	106	0	2,099
Fraudulent use / declaration	207	23	1	4	74	117	32	4	0	231
Insurance	5,365	1,084	4	203	2,368	3,130	667	85	0	6,453
Learner & Restricted (L&R) driver	1,417	225	6	129	713	663	125	18	0	1,648
Miscellaneous	886	94	2	79	414	394	79	16	0	982
Mobile phone	894	216	2	9	260	587	225	31	0	1,112
Non driver	271	178	2	13	150	218	64	4	2	451
Parking	414	226	31	3	244	169	118	17	120	671
Seatbelt	447	116	0	23	179	262	79	20	0	563
Speeding	3,330	1,182	1	112	1,789	1,780	743	89	0	4,513
Vehicle taking and driving away / tampering	691	81	0	80	297	347	47	1	0	772
Vehicle test certificate	668	86	1	6	305	322	112	9	1	755
Total	30,476	6,567	77	1,396	14,288	15,723	4,822	747	144	37,120

Overall change

- In 2025, there were 37,120 detections for motoring offences in Northern Ireland, an increase of 283 (1%) on the 36,837 detections recorded in 2024.

Offence groups

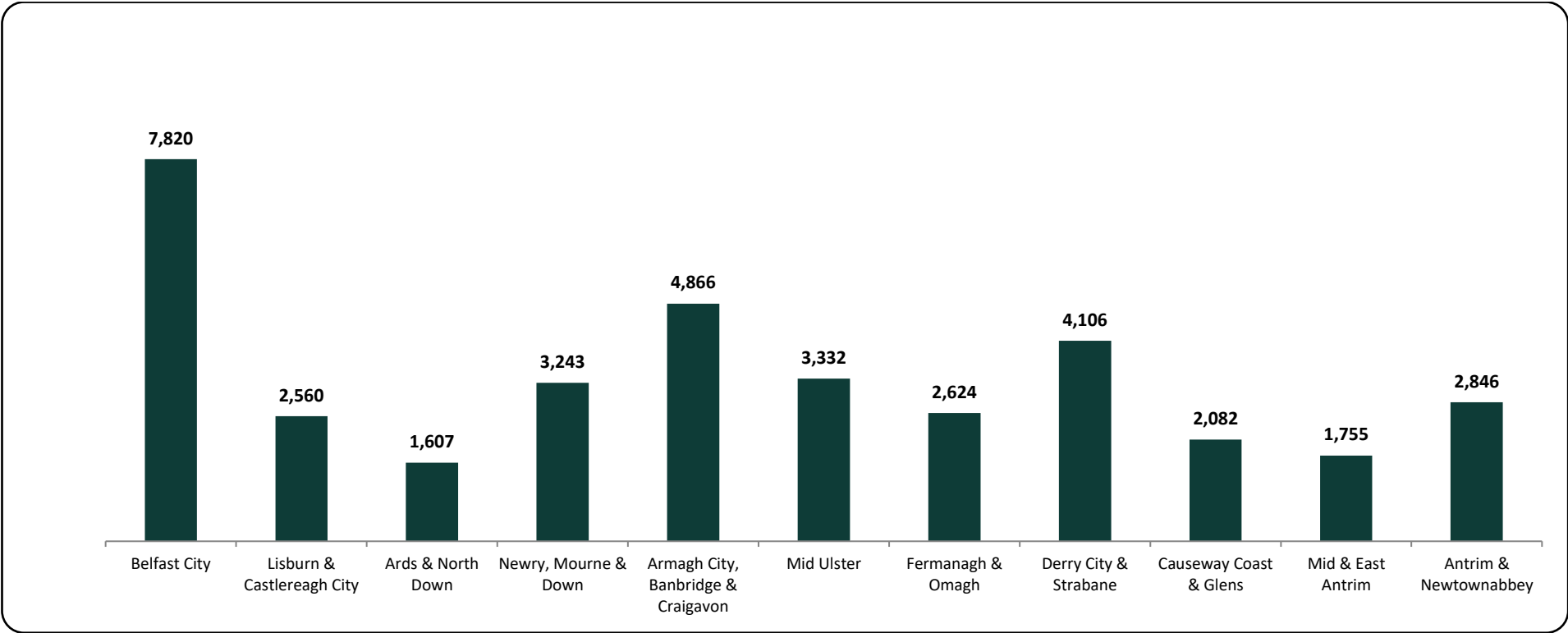
- The increase in detections between 2024 and 2025 was primarily attributable to the construction and use offence group which increased by 1,035 (38%), to 3,789 offences.
- Insurance was the largest offence group in 2025 with 6,453 detections, accounting for 17% of the total, followed by careless driving with 4,755 detections. There were a further 4,513 detections for speeding offences.
- Contrary to previous years, more offence groups showed an increase in detections than a reduction between 2024 and 2025, with the most marked increases reported for the construction and use and insurance offences.
- In contrast, provisional figures show a reduction in drink/drug driving offences which fell by 416 offences (13%) between 2024 and 2025, while speeding offences decreased by 312 (6%) over the same period.
- The highest speed recorded by PSNI officers in 2025 was 143mph on the M2 Rathbeg Southbound, Antrim, which has a speed limit of 70mph.
- In 2024 (the most recent year available), the NI Road Safety Partnership detected over 17 times more speeding offences (83,816) than the PSNI (4,825), equating to 95% of the combined PSNI and NIRSP total for that year.

Age and gender

- Males accounted for over four fifths (82%) of motoring offences detected during 2025.
- Speeding and insurance offences accounted for over one-third (35%) of all female detections.
- The largest offence group detected among under 18 year olds in 2025 was insurance (203) followed by construction and use offences (197). Careless driving was the most common type of offence detected among those aged 70 and over, comprising 24% of offences for this age group.
- Over two-thirds (70%) of those detected for construction and use offences were aged under 30.
- Over half of those detected for mobile phone offences were aged 30-49.

5. Policing District

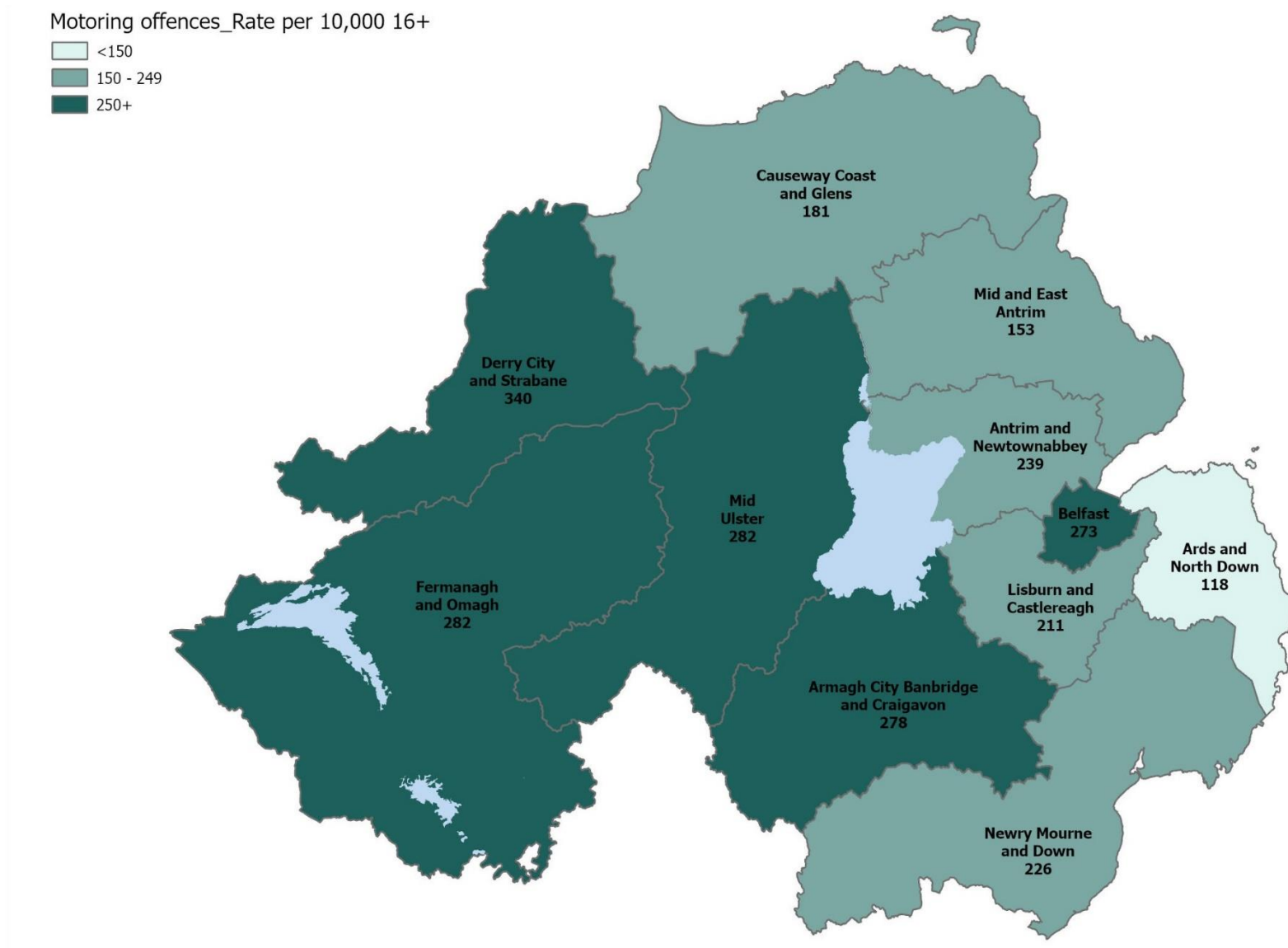
Figure 3: Number of motoring offences by Policing District*, 2025



*Unknown district is excluded from the chart above.

The number of motoring offences detected in Belfast City represented 21% of all motoring offences detected in 2025. Ards and North Down, Mid and East Antrim and Causeway Coast and Glens recorded the fewest detections, each accounting for around 5% of the total in 2025. Derry City and Strabane recorded 340 offences per 10,000 population aged 16+ while Ards and North Down recorded the lowest number per 10,000 population aged 16+, with 118 (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Rate of motoring offences per 10,000 population¹ aged 16+ by Policing District: 2025

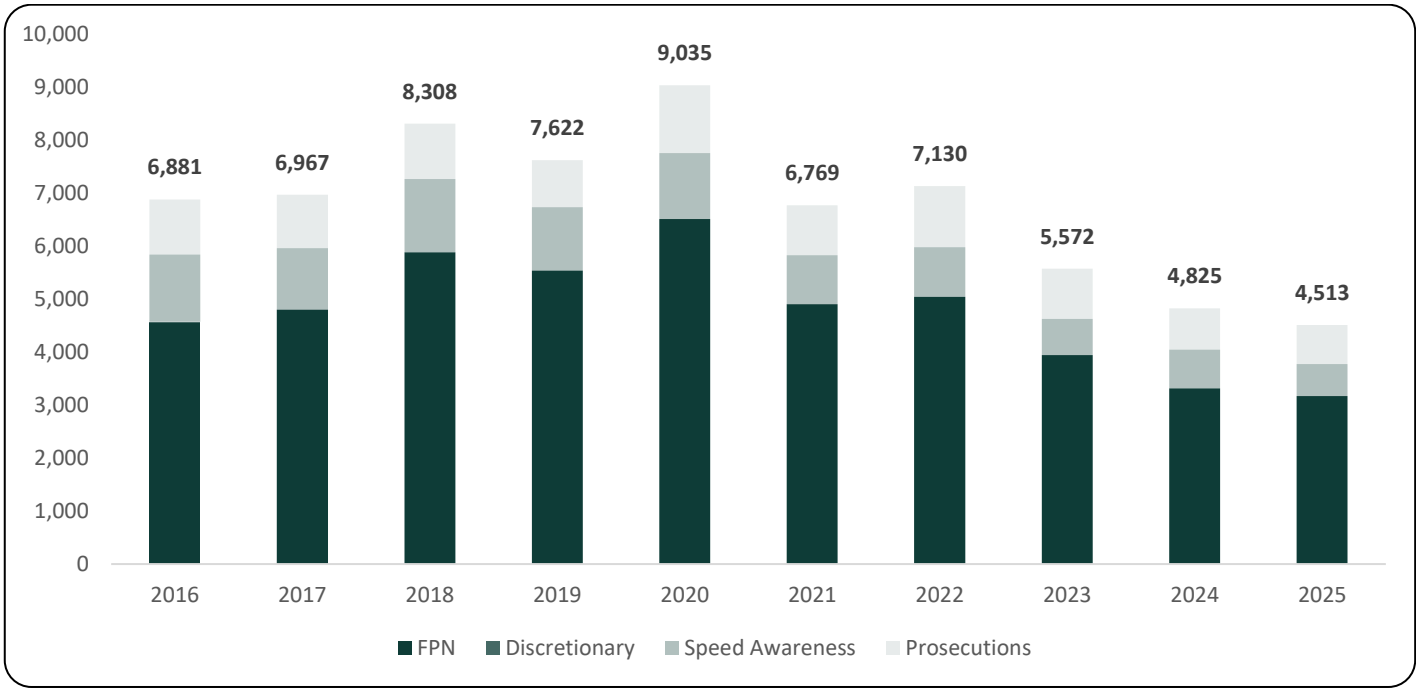


¹ Population figures sourced from Mid-Year Estimates 2024, NISRA.

6. Speeding

In Northern Ireland speeding offences can be detected by PSNI officers or by the fixed cameras and mobile cameras operated by the Northern Ireland Road Safety Partnership (NIRSP). More detailed information regarding the NIRSP can be obtained from the [NI RSP website](#). In 2024² (the most recent year available) the NIRSP detected 83,816 persons speeding which equated to 95% of the combined PSNI and NIRSP total for that year.

Figure 5: Number of speeding offences detected by PSNI, 2016 – 2025



In 2025, there were 4,513 detections for speeding offences, which was a 34% decrease on the 6,881 speeding detections in 2016. Speeding detections accounted for 12% of all motoring offences detected by PSNI, with one in three of these detected at the weekend (Saturday or Sunday) – see table 5. The highest speed detected in 2025 was 143mph on the M2 Rathbeg Southbound, Antrim which is a 70mph stretch of road. (Table 4).

Table 4: Top speed detected by PSNI within each speed limit, 2025

Speed limit	Highest speed detected	Location
20mph	45	Curragh Road, Causeway Coast and Glens
30mph	80	Stewartstown Road, Belfast City
40mph	88	Victoria Road, Derry City and Strabane
45mph	135	M1, Lisburn and Castlereagh
50mph	95	Sydenham Bypass, Belfast City
60mph	119	Annaghilla Road, Mid Ulster
70mph	143	M2 Rathbeg Southbound, Antrim and Newtownabbey

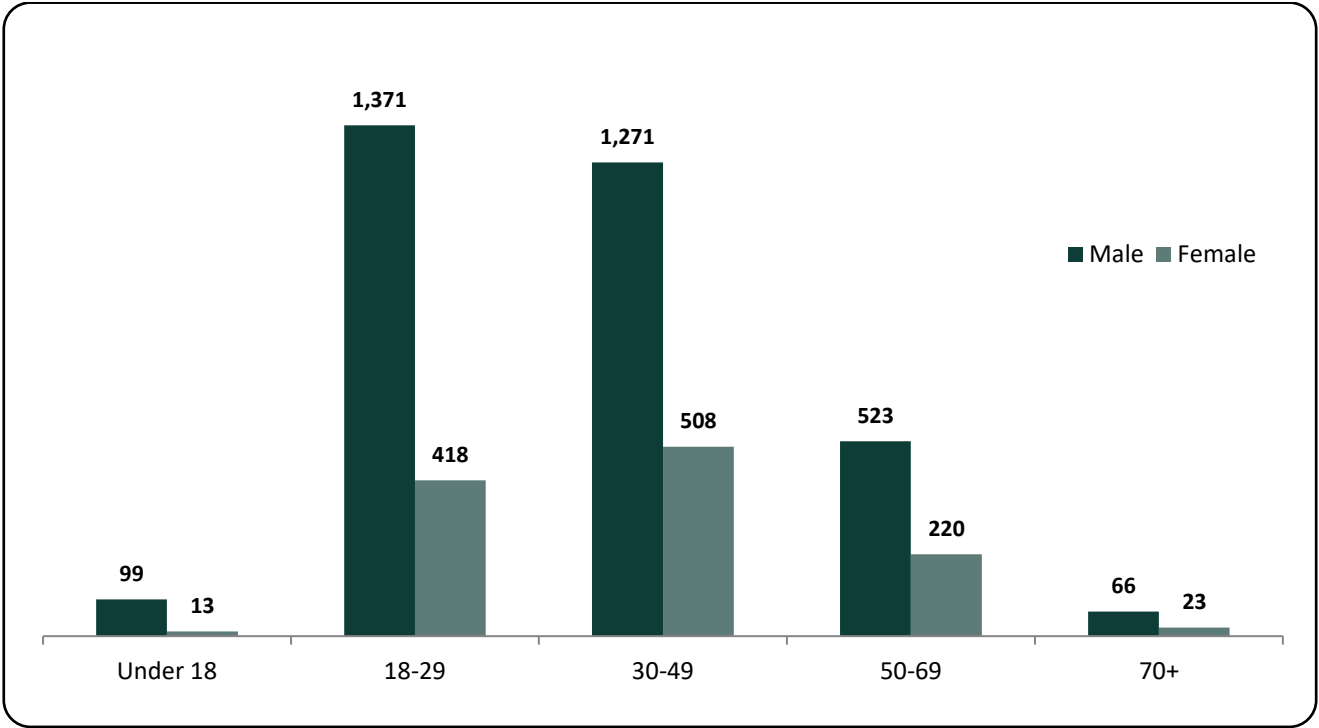
² 2025 figures will be published early summer 2026.

Table 5: Number of speeding offences by day of week and month of year, 2025

Month	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
January	40	38	26	36	38	50	46	274
February	45	24	32	30	50	51	65	297
March	55	57	74	35	36	31	63	351
April	74	49	109	131	86	45	62	556
May	71	42	45	63	73	86	96	476
June	69	33	43	33	54	36	47	315
July	98	38	87	66	49	48	82	468
August	82	43	69	26	52	46	84	402
September	45	66	54	37	55	48	45	350
October	70	44	64	49	66	104	69	466
November	73	42	37	35	50	28	56	321
December	38	37	48	44	29	20	21	237
Total	760	513	688	585	638	593	736	4,513

Males accounted for almost three quarters (74%) of all persons detected for speeding offences. Persons aged 18–29 and those aged 30-49 together represented almost four fifths of all persons detected for speeding offences. The month with the most speeding detections was April which made up 12% of detections.

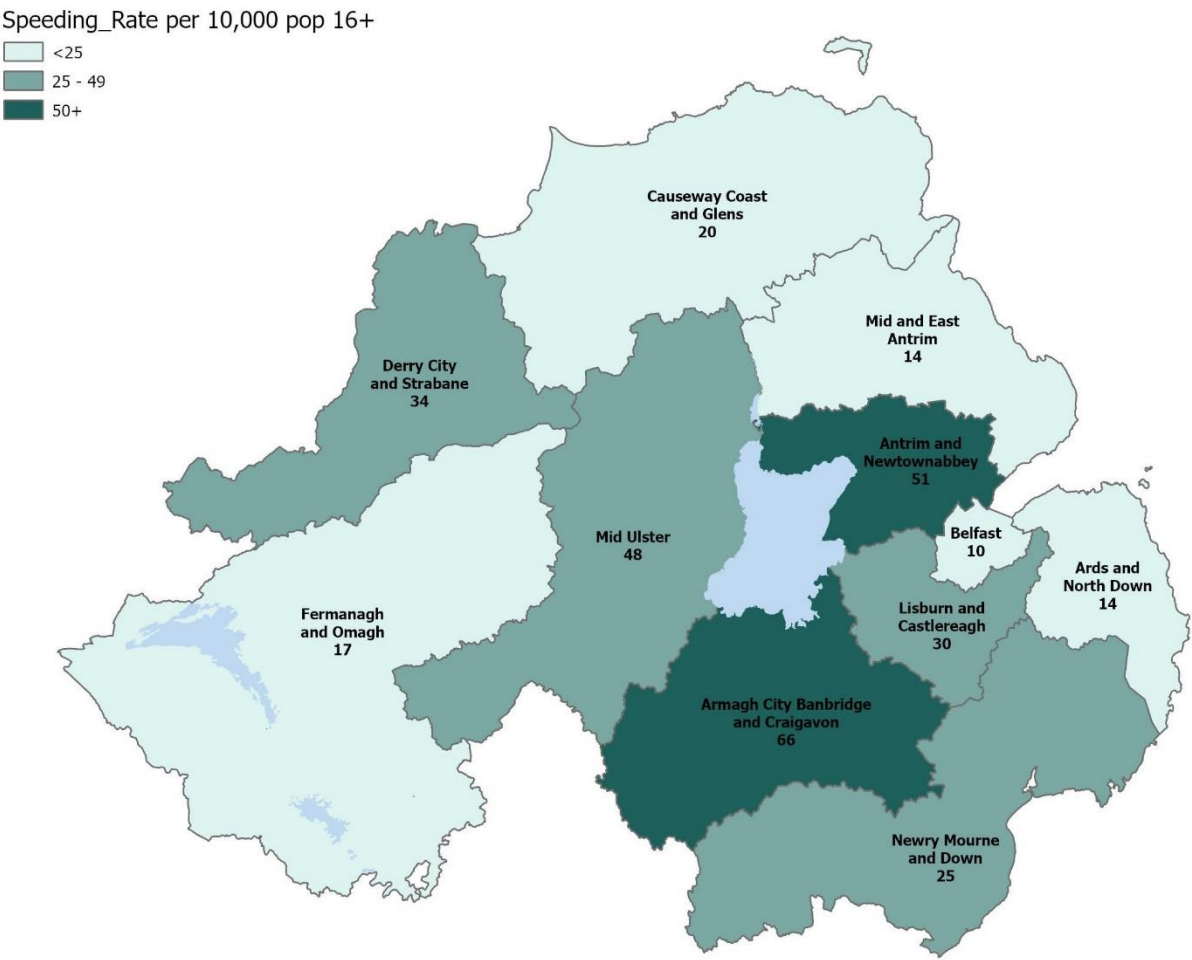
Figure 6: Number of speeding offences by age and gender*, 2025



*Unknown age and gender is excluded from the chart above.

Of the 11 Policing Districts, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon had the highest number of speeding offences detected in 2025 (1,148) and the highest rate of speeding offences, with 66 per 10,000 population aged 16+. Fermanagh and Omagh recorded the fewest speeding detections (157), however Belfast had the lowest rate per 10,000 population, with 10 (See accompanying spreadsheet).

Figure 7: Rate of speeding offences per 10,000 population³ aged 16+ by Policing District: 2025

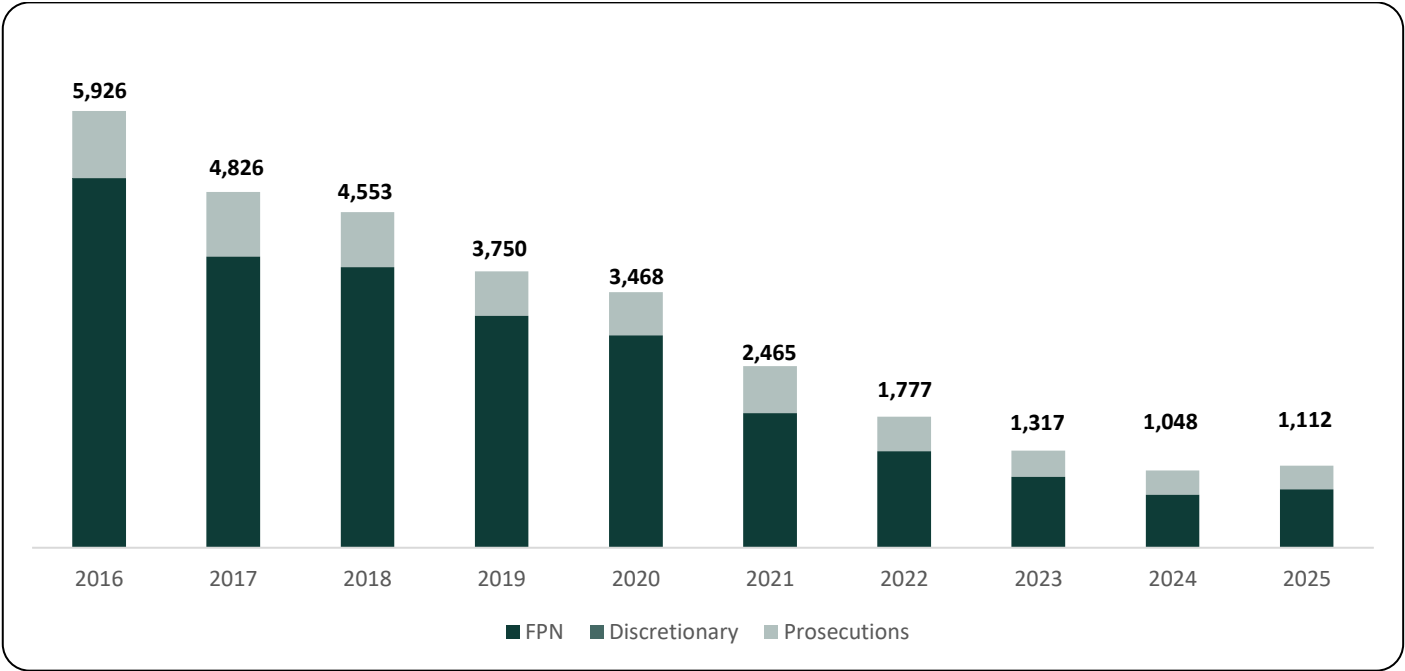


³ Population figures sourced from Mid-Year Estimates 2024, NISRA.

7. Mobile phone

The number of detections for mobile phone offences has steadily decreased from 5,926 in 2016 to 1,112 in 2025 (a decrease of 81%). Although the number of detections has decreased, research conducted by DfI⁴ in 2021/22 shows that 58% of drivers used their phone in some capacity in the last year while driving, with males more likely to make a hand held call. More than half (54%) of respondents believed that drivers were likely to be stopped by police for using their mobile phone while driving.

Figure 8: Number of mobile phone offences, 2016 – 2025



Mobile phone offences accounted for 3% of all motoring offences in 2025. There were fewer detections for this offence group on a Sunday (6%) with almost two fifths detected on Thursday or Friday (19% each) (Table 6).

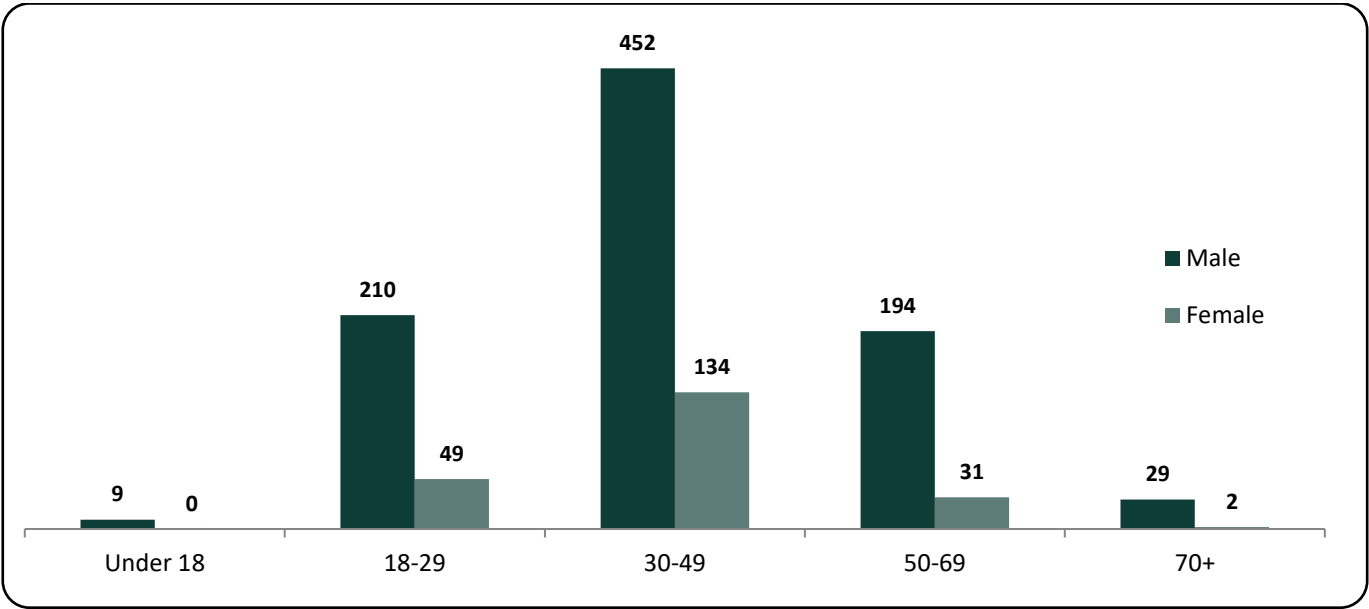
⁴ [Road safety issues in Northern Ireland](#)

Table 6: Number of mobile phone offences by day of week and month of year, 2025

Month	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
January	4	7	12	15	19	19	10	86
February	5	10	13	15	19	13	9	84
March	6	22	16	11	15	24	19	113
April	3	11	23	22	22	13	10	104
May	4	5	14	22	21	21	11	98
June	11	14	13	15	15	16	5	89
July	7	11	24	16	22	21	14	115
August	4	10	13	14	17	16	16	90
September	8	14	12	12	11	13	7	77
October	3	12	15	9	21	28	7	95
November	7	4	13	14	16	16	13	83
December	5	7	20	9	12	15	10	78
Total	67	127	188	174	210	215	131	1,112

Males accounted for over four fifths of all persons detected for mobile phone offences, while persons aged 30 – 49 accounted for more than half (53%).

Figure 9: Number of mobile phones offences by age and gender*, 2025



*Unknown age and gender is excluded from the chart above.

Belfast City policing district recorded the largest number (207) of mobile phone offences out of the 11 Districts in 2025, while the highest rate (11 per 10,000 population aged 16+) was reported in Fermanagh and Omagh. Causeway, Coast and Glens recorded the fewest mobile phone detections (47) as well as the lowest rate per 10,000 population, with 4 (See accompanying spreadsheet).

8. Careless driving

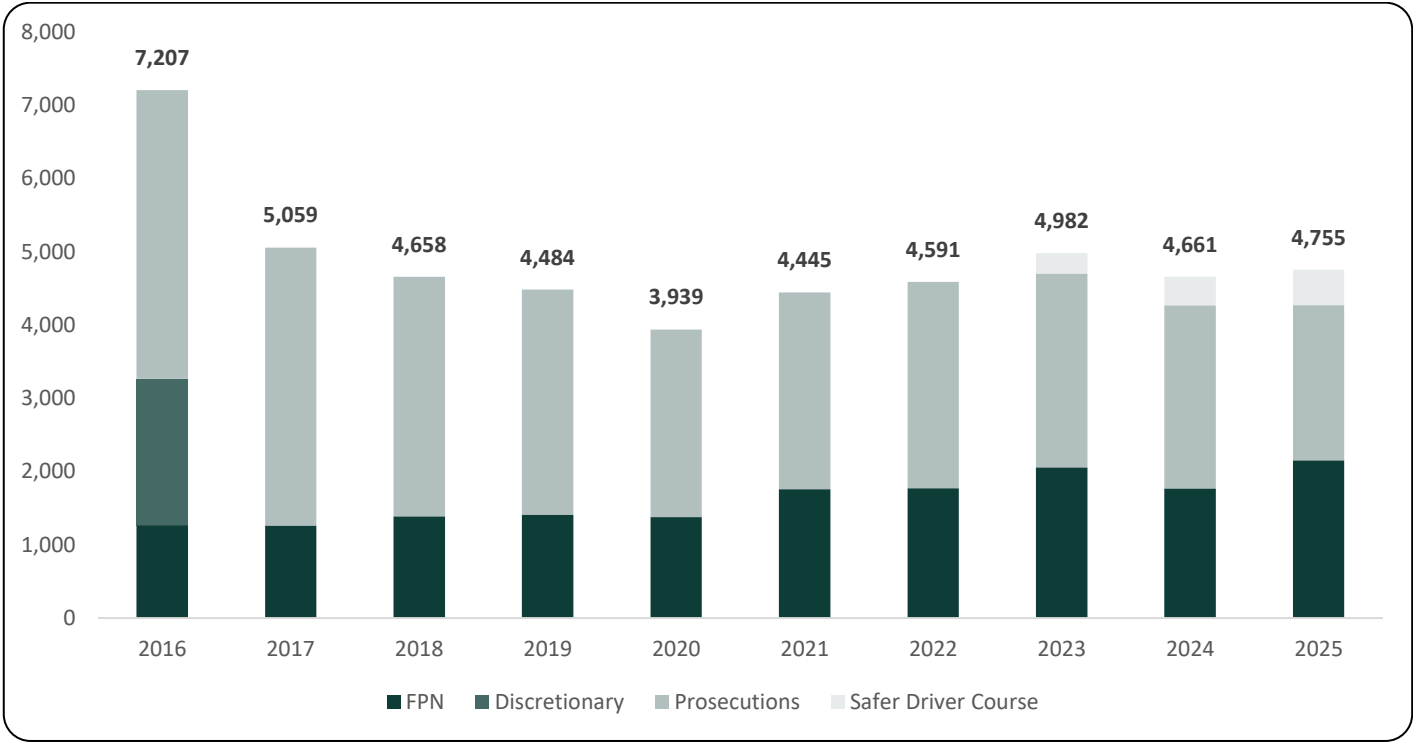
On 15th May 2023, a fixed penalty notice was introduced in Northern Ireland for the offence of careless driving, which is committed when the driving falls below the standard expected of a competent and careful driver. Prior to this, there was no one single offence for careless driving in Northern Ireland. The penalty for the new offence is £100 and 3 penalty points. It currently cannot be issued in the case of a road traffic collision and is an available disposal for lower level offending including driving too close, unnecessarily staying in an overtaking lane or unnecessarily slow driving or braking.

Safer driver courses were also introduced in Northern Ireland in May 2023 as an alternative disposal to the new fixed penalty notice for careless driving, subject to eligibility.

The number of careless driving offences decreased from 7,207 in 2016 to 4,755 in 2025 (a decrease of 34%), however the evidence indicates that it remains the main contributor to injury road traffic collisions. The top 3 principal causation factors in fatal and serious injury collisions between January and November 2025⁵ were ‘inattention or attention diverted’, ‘wrong course/position’ and ‘impairment by drugs or alcohol - driver/rider’.

Principal causation factors such as ‘inattention or attention diverted’ would be captured in the offences under ‘driving without due care and attention’, which accounted for over half (52%) of all careless driving offences.

Figure 10: Number of careless driving offences, 2016 – 2025



One sixth (18%) were detected on a Friday while April and May both accounted for one tenth of careless driving offences (Table 7).

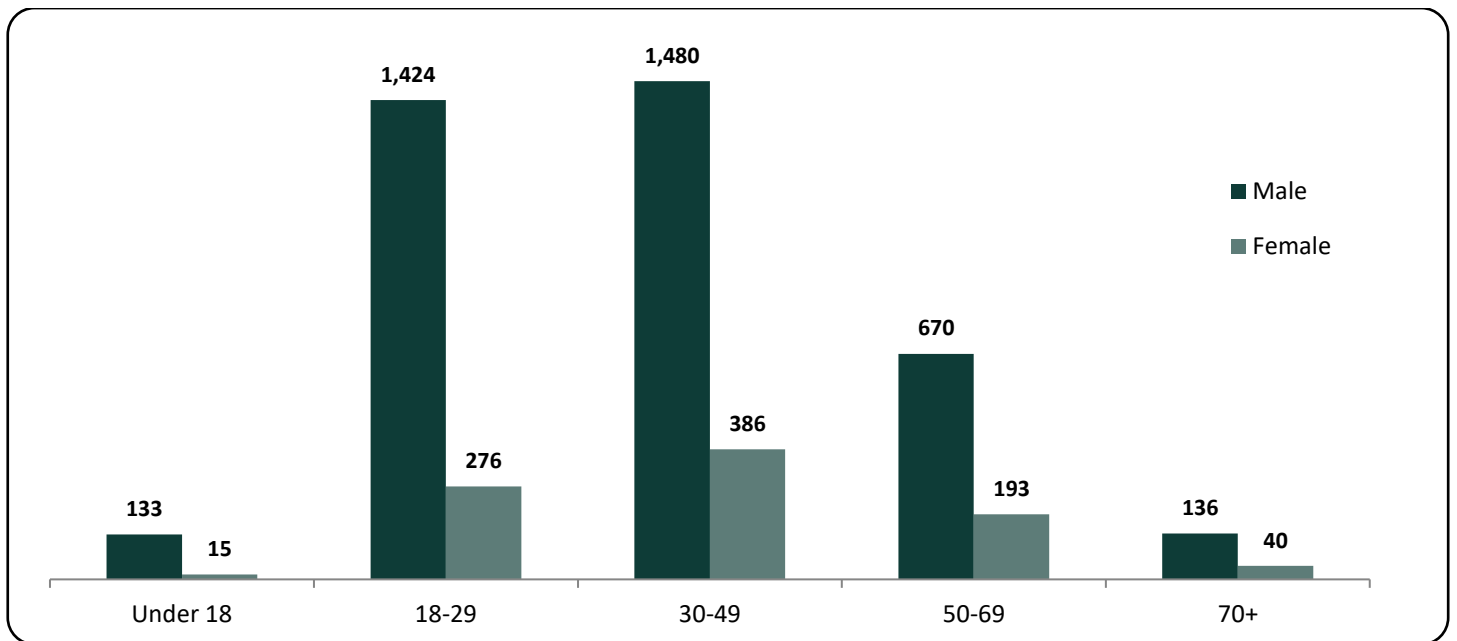
⁵ See [here](#) for the latest RTC statistics.

Table 7: Number of careless driving offences by day of week and month of year, 2025

Month	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
January	37	54	56	58	78	75	51	409
February	54	42	51	64	61	63	45	380
March	48	67	64	43	47	60	74	403
April	53	35	83	80	77	71	78	477
May	68	40	40	60	77	105	67	457
June	65	62	49	37	57	62	46	378
July	45	43	70	59	57	59	47	380
August	52	42	45	48	59	84	78	408
September	35	64	63	53	52	60	47	374
October	48	44	52	52	77	103	48	424
November	55	33	48	42	63	59	58	358
December	42	54	58	49	31	43	30	307
Total	602	580	679	645	736	844	669	4,755

Where gender and age is known, males accounted for over four fifths of careless driving offences and 30-49 year olds accounted for 39%.

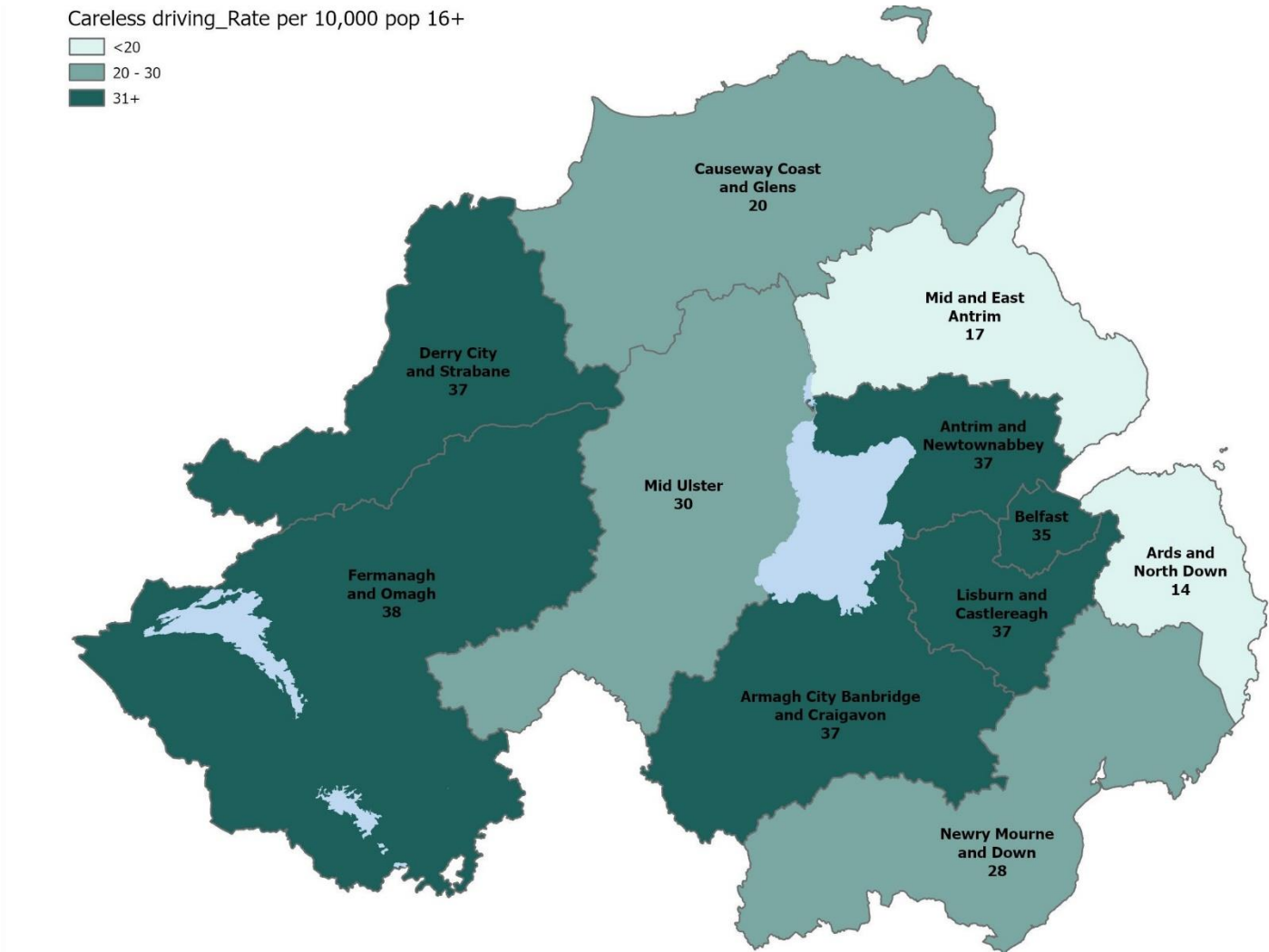
Figure 11: Number of careless driving offences by age and gender*, 2025



*Unknown age and gender is excluded from the chart above.

Of the 11 Districts, the highest number of careless driving offences detected in 2025 was in Belfast City (1,010) however the highest rate per 10,000 population aged 16+ was in Fermanagh and Omagh (38). Ards and North Down recorded the fewest detections for such offences (187) and the lowest rate per 10,000 population, 14 (See accompanying spreadsheet).

Figure 12: Rate of careless driving offences per 10,000 population⁶ aged 16+ by Policing District: 2025

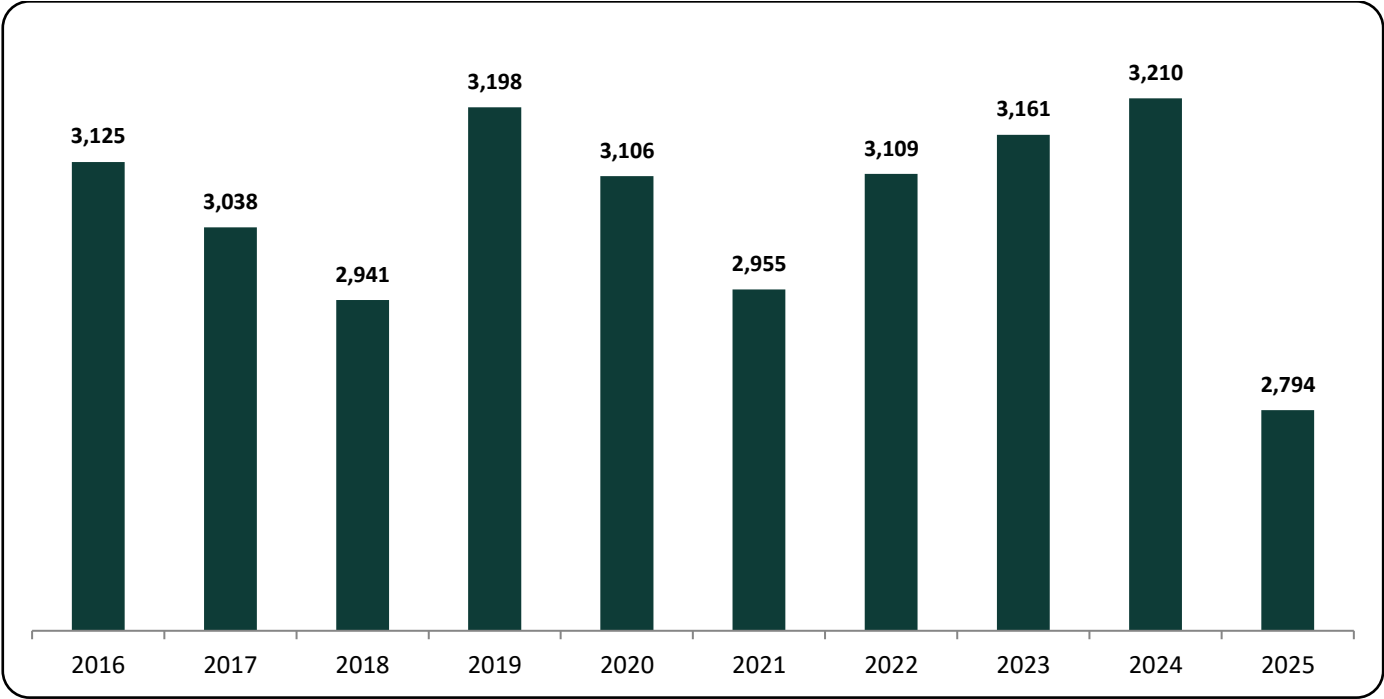


⁶ Population figures sourced from Mid-Year Estimates 2024, NISRA.

9. Drink and drug driving

The number of arrests for drink/drug driving offences in 2025 was 2,872, resulting in 2,794 drink/drug driving offences being referred for prosecution, with the worst offender being more than 5 times over the limit (Table 9). This is a decrease from 3,189 arrests and 3,125 offences referred for prosecution in 2016, a reduction of 10% and 11% respectively. Drink/drug driving continues to be a major contributor in fatal and serious injury road traffic collisions as ‘impaired by alcohol/drugs – driver/rider’ was the 3rd most common principal causation factor for KSI casualties between January and November 2025⁷. Further analysis identifying issues and trends in relation to fatal and serious collisions caused by drink driving has been completed by Department for Infrastructure⁸.

Figure 13: Number of drink/drug driving offences referred for prosecution, 2016 – 2025



One quarter (25%) of drink/drug driving offences were detected on a Sunday and the month with most detections for drink/drug driving offences was August with 288 detections, accounting for 10% of the total (Table 8).

Of the 11 Policing Districts, Belfast City recorded the highest number of drink drug driving offence detections in 2025 (505), however Mid Ulster recorded the highest rate per 10,000 population aged 16+, with 24. Mid and East Antrim had the fewest detections (156), with Ards and North Down having the lowest rate per 10,000 population aged 16+, with 12 (See accompanying spreadsheet).

⁷ See [PSNI RTC statistics](#) for the latest road traffic collision and casualty figures for Northern Ireland.

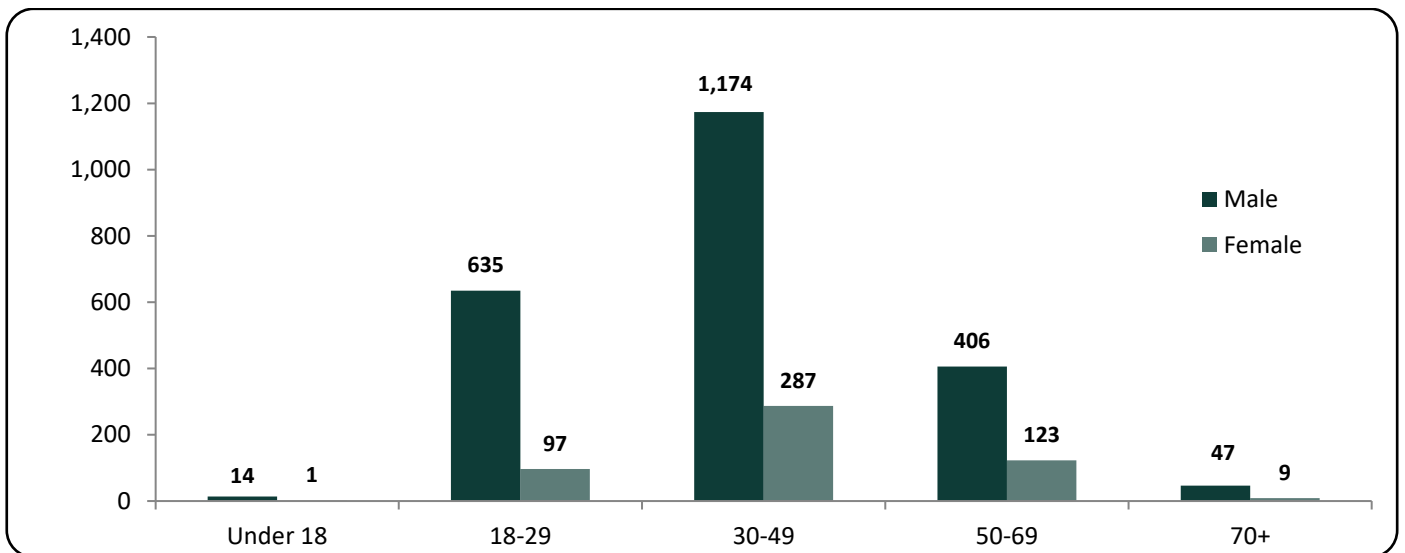
⁸ [KSI road traffic collisions caused by drink driving 2018 - 2022](#)

Table 8: Number of drink/drug driving offences by day of week and month of year, 2025

Month	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
January	32	20	25	22	25	16	41	181
February	53	19	23	21	23	22	42	203
March	60	38	29	23	24	30	65	269
April	49	44	35	34	13	37	44	256
May	69	26	18	25	22	37	56	253
June	80	16	20	15	20	37	54	242
July	66	31	31	24	30	34	47	263
August	80	32	20	22	18	44	72	288
September	47	30	18	15	24	24	38	196
October	52	18	17	24	22	44	41	218
November	63	23	20	8	15	30	49	208
December	49	28	27	24	22	23	44	217
Total	700	325	283	257	258	378	593	2,794

Where gender and age is known, males accounted for over four fifths of drink/drug driving offences and 30-49 year olds accounted for over half (52%).

Figure 14: Number of drink/drug driving offences by age and gender*, 2025



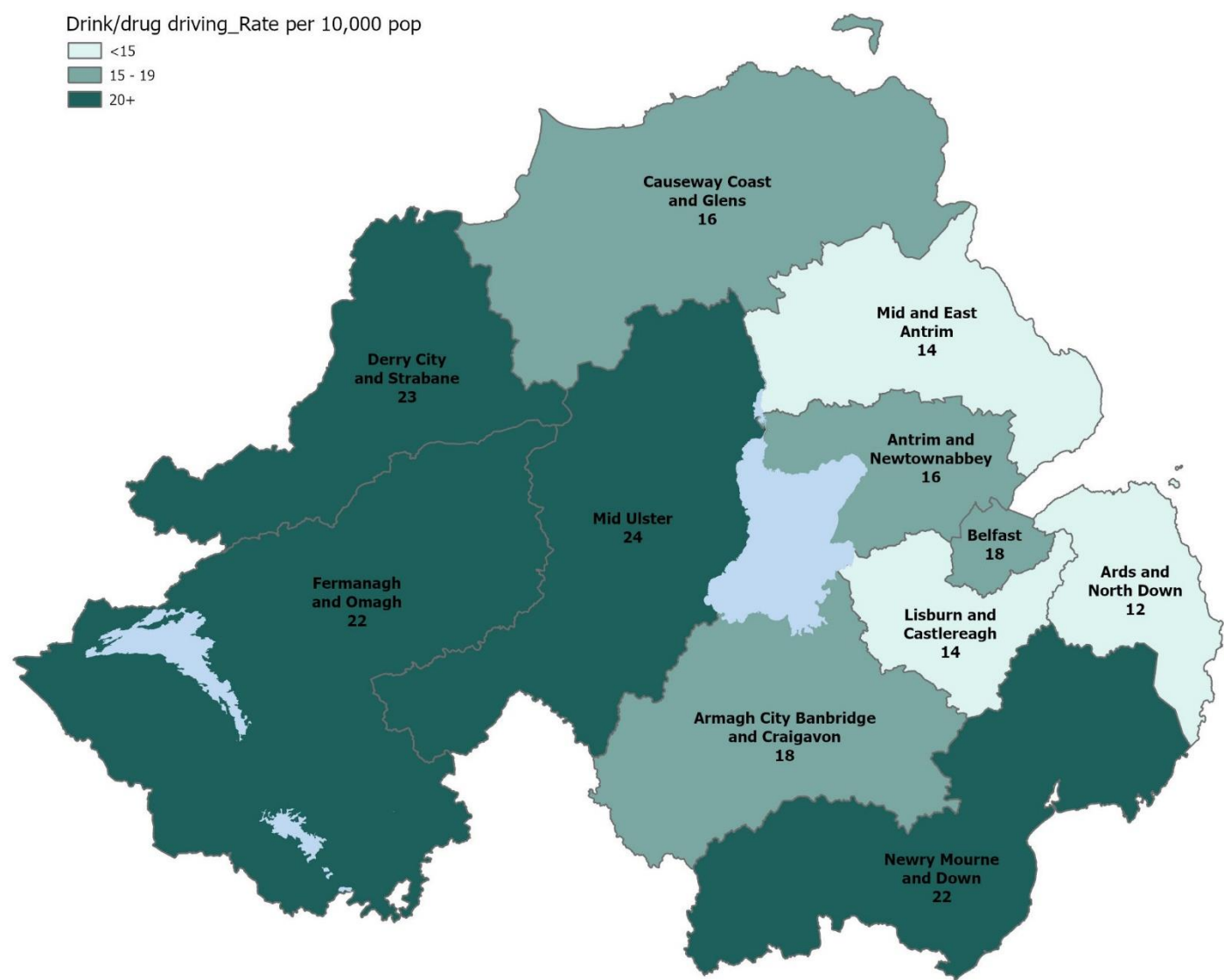
*Unknown age and gender is excluded from the chart above

Table 9: Top 5 alcohol readings for drink/drug driving offences, 2025

Rank	Breath / Blood /Urine	Reading	No of times over legal limit ⁹
1	Breath	179	5.1
2	Breath	177	5.1
3	Breath	172	4.9
4	Breath	167	4.8
5	Breath	159	4.5

⁹ Legal limit for breath tests is 35µg/100ml, blood tests is 80mg/100ml and urine tests 107mg/100ml.

Figure 15: Rate of drink/drug driving offences per 10,000 population¹⁰ aged 16+ by Policing District: 2025



¹⁰ Population figures sourced from Mid-Year Estimates 2024, NISRA.

10. Disposal types

Offences referred for prosecution accounted for 63% of all motoring offences detected in 2025, followed by endorsable FPNs comprising 20%. A further 15% were dealt with by means of a non endorsable FPN, 2% completed a speed awareness course and the final 1%, a safer driver course.

Figure 16: Breakdown of disposal types used for motoring offences, 2025

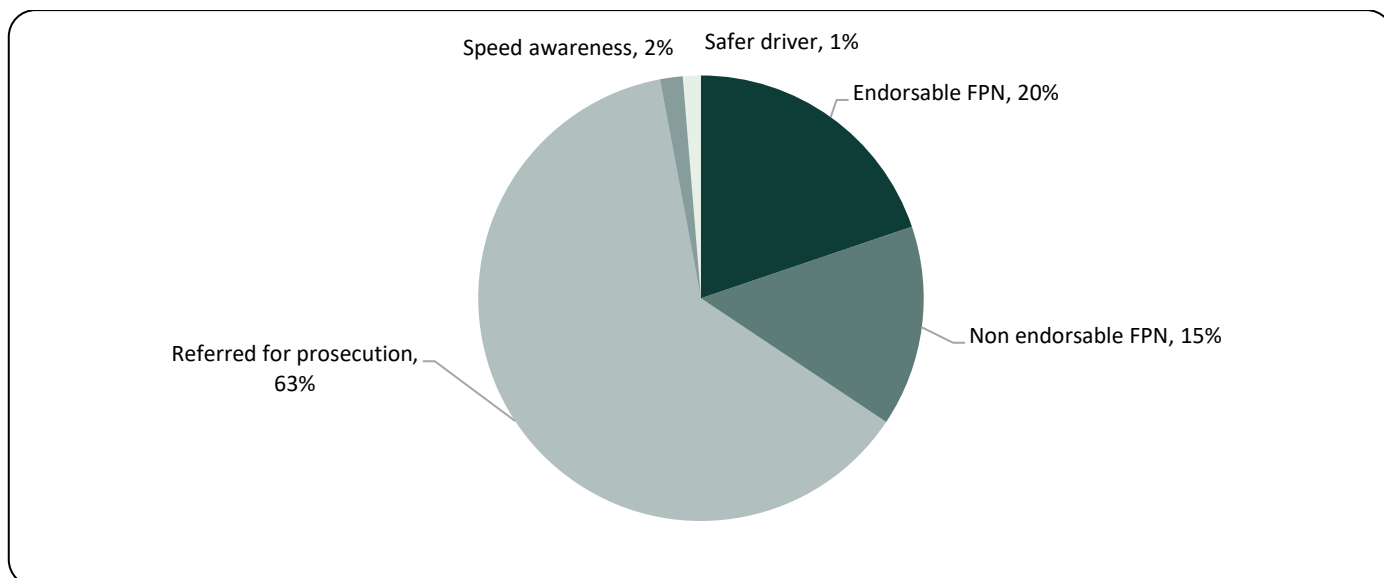


Table 10: Offence group by disposal type, 2025

Offence group	Endorsable FPN	Non Endorsable FPN	Referred for prosecution	Speed Awareness	Safer Driver Course	Total
Breach of signs & signals	0	292	5	0	0	297
Careless driving	1,659	490	2,121	0	485	4,755
Construction & use	0	3,365	424	0	0	3,789
Dangerous driving	337	0	1,152	0	0	1,489
Drink or drug driving	0	0	2,794	0	0	2,794
Driving licence	0	0	2,722	0	0	2,722
Driving whilst disqualified	0	0	1,024	0	0	1,024
Failing to stop / remain / report collision	0	0	2,099	0	0	2,099
Fraudulent use / declaration	0	0	231	0	0	231
Insurance	897	0	5,556	0	0	6,453
Learner & Restricted (L&R) driver	184	0	1,464	0	0	1,648
Miscellaneous	10	52	920	0	0	982
Mobile phone	793	0	319	0	0	1,112
Non driver	0	43	408	0	0	451
Parking	17	644	10	0	0	671
Seatbelt	292	80	191	0	0	563
Speeding	3,158	10	737	608	0	4,513
Vehicle taking and driving away / tampering	0	0	772	0	0	772
Vehicle test certificate	0	436	319	0	0	755
Total	7,347	5,412	23,268	608	485	37,120

10.1 Fixed penalty notices

FPNs originated as an administrative way to deal with simple parking offences without referring such matters to the courts. The scheme was then expanded to cover minor road traffic offences in the mid-1980s and was again further expanded to incorporate endorsable and non endorsable offences with the introduction of penalty points in October 1997.

Non endorsable offences are those which do not result in penalty points on your licence and which incur a fine of £30. The standard fine for endorsable offences is £60 along with three penalty points. More serious offences such as driving, or causing or permitting a person to drive a motor vehicle whilst uninsured, can incur fines of up to £200 and six points. Fine collection and revenue reporting are managed by NI Court Service.

A list of fixed penalty offences can be found at - [FPN list](#)

Endorsable fixed penalty notices

Endorsable FPNs accounted for one fifth of all disposal types used in 2025. There has been a 4% increase in the number of endorsable FPNs issued when compared with 2024, with careless driving offences showing the largest increase. The only endorsable FPN offence type to report a decrease between 2024 and 2025 was speeding which fell by 149 FPNs over the year.

Persons aged 30-49 represented 43% of those issued with an endorsable FPN, followed by persons aged 18-29 (35%). Females accounted for almost one quarter of all issued endorsable FPNs. Just over half of all endorsable FPNs issued to females were for speeding offences.

Table 11: Number of endorsable FPNs issued by offence group, age and gender, 2025

Offence group	Male	Female	Under 18	18 - 29	30 - 49	50 - 69	70+	Total
Careless driving	1,328	331	21	526	728	335	49	1,659
Dangerous driving	304	33	16	192	98	29	2	337
Insurance	669	228	4	320	419	141	13	897
Learner & Restricted (L&R) driver	167	17	41	94	44	4	1	184
Miscellaneous	9	1	0	4	5	1	0	10
Mobile phone	625	168	3	164	418	182	26	793
Parking	14	3	0	5	10	2	0	17
Seatbelt	241	51	4	80	140	51	17	292
Speeding	2,304	854	58	1,211	1,294	533	62	3,158
Total	5,661	1,686	147	2,596	3,156	1,278	170	7,347

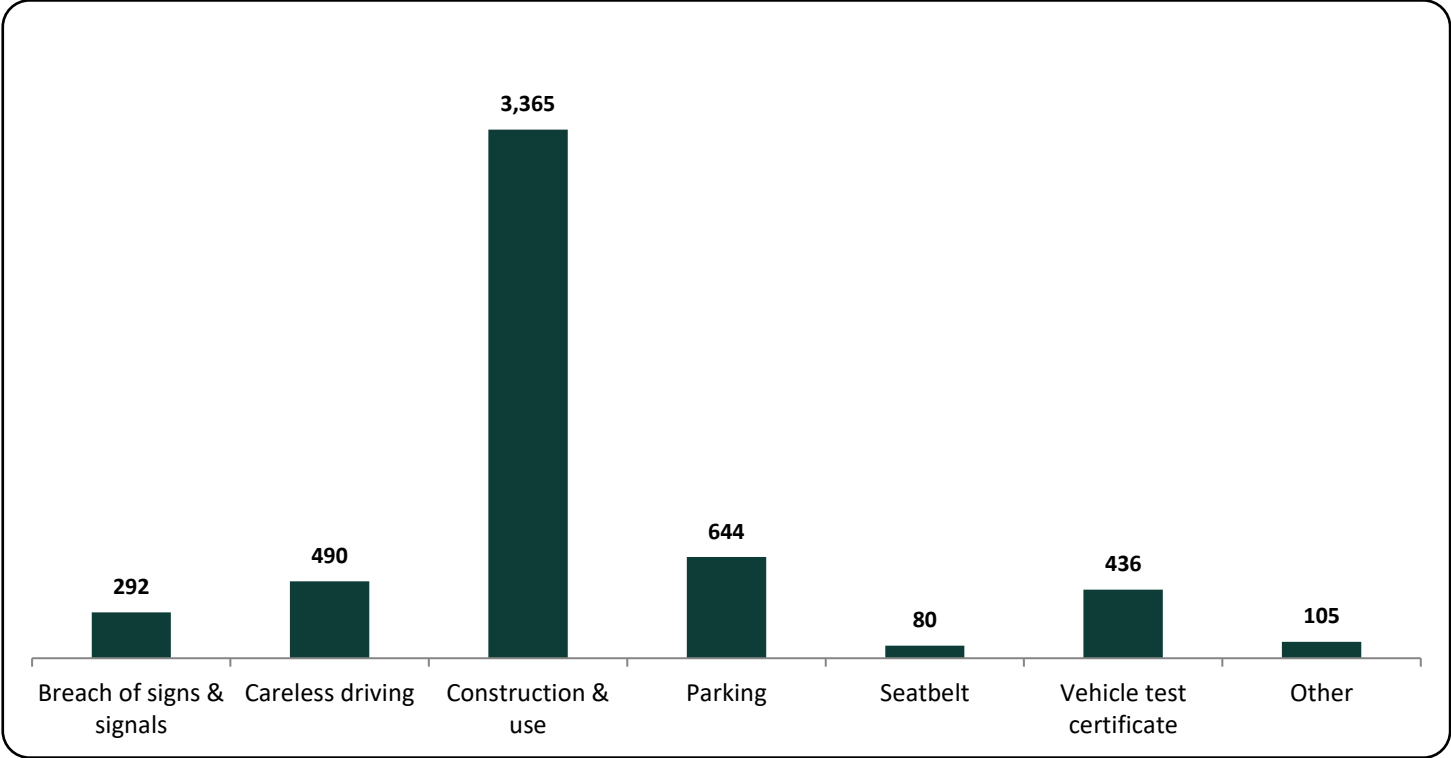
Non Endorsable fixed penalty notices

There were 5,412 non endorsable FPNs issued in 2025, an increase of 45% on the number issued in 2024.

Overall, construction and use offences accounted for over three-fifths (62%) of all non endorsable FPNs issued, while a further 12% were issued for parking offences.

Non endorsable FPNs accounted for 15% of all motoring offences in 2025.

Figure 17: Number of non endorsable FPNs issued by offence group, 2025



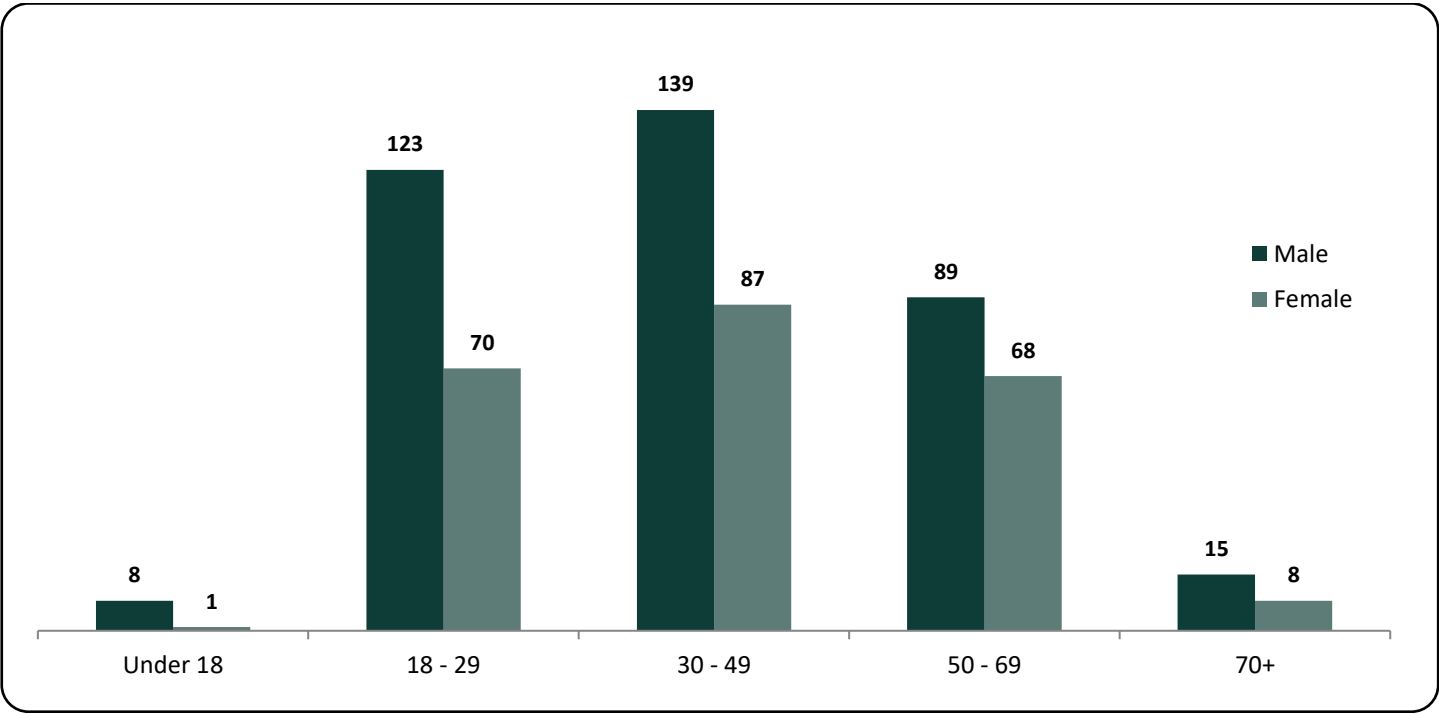
Other includes offence groups 'Miscellaneous', 'Non driver' and 'Speeding'.

10.2 Speed awareness courses

Speed awareness courses were introduced in Northern Ireland in 2010. Drivers, depending on the speed at which they were detected, may be offered an opportunity to attend a speed awareness course as an alternative to penalty points. The course, which is available at eight locations throughout Northern Ireland and delivered and managed by an appointed contractor, must be attended within a period of 120 days from the date of detection, however due to the COVID-19 pandemic the courses moved to an online platform from June 2020. Certain restrictions apply to who can qualify for the speed awareness course option, for those not eligible they will be dealt with by means of an alternative disposal option.

Almost one in seven drivers caught speeding by policer officers in 2025 completed a speed awareness course. Drivers aged 30-49 represented almost two fifths of those who completed a course, followed by drivers aged 18-29 (32%).

Figure 18: Age and gender of drivers who completed a speed awareness course, 2025



Based on date of detection as opposed to the date the course was completed.

10.3 Referred for prosecution

Police led prosecutions for motoring offences occur when the offence is of a serious nature and has no corresponding fixed penalty or where multiple offences have occurred or where the alleged offender wishes to have the matter(s) heard at court. Where an offending driver has already accumulated a number of penalty points, to the extent that a driving disqualification is now in scope, such cases must be heard at court and will consequently also be subject of a prosecution.

Motoring offences that have been referred for prosecution accounted for 63% of all motoring offences in 2025, with insurance offences making up almost one quarter (24%) of all offences referred. Where gender and age is known, males accounted for over four fifths (84%) of all persons referred for prosecution for motoring offences while persons aged 30-49 accounted for 46%.

Table 12: Number of offences referred for prosecution by offence group and age, 2025

Offence group	Male	Female	Unknown	Under 18	18 - 29	30 - 49	50 - 69	70+	Unknown	Total
Breach of signs & signals	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Careless driving	1,707	413	1	87	751	796	380	107	0	2,121
Construction & use	377	45	2	26	220	143	32	3	0	424
Dangerous driving	1,028	123	1	67	484	453	126	22	0	1,152
Drink or drug driving	2,276	517	1	15	733	1,461	529	56	0	2,794
Driving licence	2,301	418	3	119	865	1,383	304	51	0	2,722
Driving whilst disqualified	921	101	2	96	264	575	85	4	0	1,024
Failing to stop / remain / report collision	1,725	374	0	74	717	907	295	106	0	2,099
Fraudulent use / declaration	207	23	1	4	74	117	32	4	0	231
Insurance	4,696	856	4	199	2,048	2,711	526	72	0	5,556
Learner & Restricted (L&R) driver	1,250	208	6	88	619	619	121	17	0	1,464
Miscellaneous	829	89	2	76	389	367	72	16	0	920
Mobile phone	269	48	2	6	96	169	43	5	0	319
Non driver	232	174	2	10	130	203	59	4	2	408
Parking	10	0	0	0	4	3	3	0	0	10
Seatbelt	152	39	0	4	60	102	22	3	0	191
Speeding	645	91	1	45	379	256	53	4	0	737
Vehicle taking and driving away / tampering	691	81	0	80	297	347	47	1	0	772
Vehicle test certificate	286	32	1	4	124	145	42	4	0	319
Total	19,607	3,632	29	1,000	8,254	10,762	2,771	479	2	23,268

11.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.

Referred for prosecution figures from 2023 onwards are the only figures which have been subject to revision since the previous annual publication.

	2024 publication	2025 publication	Change - Number	Change - %
Referred for Prosecution - 2023	27,296	27,438	142	0.5
Referred for Prosecution - 2024	22,877	24,919	2,042	8.9