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Gun Violence in Iowa- 2026 Update

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Introduction

Gun violence remains a complex public health and public safety challenge across Iowa. To support data-informed decision making and targeted prevention strategies, this report provides an empirical, multi-source assessment of firearm-related incidents across the state.

Building upon previous reporting, this 2026 update synthesizes three primary datasets:

- criminal court charge and conviction records from the Justice Data Warehouse (JDW, 2021-2025),
- law enforcement incident data from the Iowa Department of Public Safety (DPS, 2021-2025), and
- public health mortality records from the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS, 2019-2023).

By pairing law enforcement and judicial metrics with public health vital statistics, this report offers a comprehensive overview of how firearms impact Iowa communities, examining geographic concentrations, demographic patterns, offense categories, and weapon types.

Key Findings[1]

Overall Charge and Conviction Trends (2021-2025)

Between 2021 and 2025, Iowa recorded 27,493 firearm-related charges and 10,152 convictions, averaging 5,499 charges and 2,030 convictions annually. Disposed charges increased 4.0% overall across the 5-year period. Convictions followed a similar trajectory at a lower total volume.

Geographic Concentration and Divergent Local Trends

While Polk County and the 5th Judicial District lead the state in overall volume, Polk County experienced a 6.7% decline in firearm charges over five years. Conversely, Scott County (+35.2%) and Webster County (+41.8%) saw substantial five-year charge growth.

Handguns Drive Both Offenses and Fatalities

Across all data sources, handguns are the primary firearm involved, comprising 59% of law enforcement incident records, 59% of firearm homicides, and 72% of firearm suicides. Conversely, long guns (rifles and shotguns) account for less than 8% of recorded criminal offenses but comprise over a quarter (26%) of firearm suicide deaths.

Suicides Lead Firearm Mortality

Public health data reveals that suicides account for 82.5% of all firearm-related violent deaths in Iowa (1,294 victims from 2019-2023), outnumbering homicides (275 victims) by more than four to one.

Distinct Demographic Profiles

Males account for the vast majority of firearm charge dispositions (86%), firearm homicides (75%), and firearm suicides (91%). Per-capita charge rates reveal significant racial disparities in criminal court data, where Black individuals average 13.98 charges per 1,000 residents compared to 1.06 per 1,000 for White Iowans. In mortality records, Black Iowans comprise a larger proportion (48%) of

[1] *Note: The data reported comes from multiple sources, which update at different rates. In an effort to report the most up-to-date data available, the time periods covered in this report vary between datasets, and are reported in the following "Data Sources" Section*

homicide victims, whereas White Iowans account for 94% of firearm suicide deaths.

Firearm homicide victimization is heavily concentrated among youth and young adults, with individuals under 30 representing over 52% of homicide victims. In contrast, firearm suicides affect all adult age brackets persistently, showing peaks in young adulthood (ages 20-24) and middle age (ages 50-54).

Data Sources

DOM-DPI (formerly CJJP) staff analyzed various data sources relating to gun violence. These sources include:

- Justice Data Warehouse (JDW) (2021-2025)
- Department of Public Safety (DPS) (2021-2025)
- National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) (2019-2023)

Justice Data Warehouse

The data reflect the official records contained in the case management system at the time the information was extracted to the Iowa Justice Data Warehouse (JDW). Some edits to these records may have occurred within the case management system after the extraction, and such updates would be made in the data warehouse during the next upload cycle.

By law and court rule, charges are filed and disposed of in a number of ways for various reasons and are influenced by the actions and decisions of arresting agencies, witnesses, defendants, grand juries, prosecutors, magistrates, juvenile court, and judges. As a result, there are many factors which contribute to differences among jurisdictions and over time regarding the number of counts in the various decision points.

Charges and convictions classified under the crime subtype “weapons” or “robbery” that were disposed from 2021-2025 were extracted from the JDW. In addition, event descriptions containing the terms “gun”, “firearm”, or “rifle” were included. Each event description was manually reviewed, and any events explicitly stating that “no weapons” were involved (e.g. “Burglary in the 2nd Degree -- Person Pres, No Weapon/Inj”) or referencing a weapon other than a firearm (e.g. knife) were excluded.

Department of Public Safety Data

DOM-DPI staff also obtained data from the Iowa Department of Public Safety (DPS) for calendar years 2021-2025. DPS collected incident-level data in which a firearm, handgun, rifle, shot gun, or other firearm was involved from 243 law enforcement agencies across Iowa. This data does not include any demographic information about the offender or victim(s).

National Violent Death Reporting System

DOM-DPI retrieved information on the victims of firearm-related suicides and homicides in the state of Iowa from the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) using the Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS)[2] for calendar years 2019-2023. The NVDRS gathers reports from death certificates, medical examiners and law enforcement reports to identify circumstances that contribute to homicides, suicides, and deaths resulting from law enforcement intervention, unintentional firearm injury deaths, deaths of undetermined intent, and deaths resulting from terrorism. These data include the type of firearm used, victim demographics (age, sex, and race), and whether drug involvement was present. Note that any data point with fewer than five cases is censored to protect victim confidentiality.

[2] https://wisqars.cdc.gov/nvdrs/

Analysis

Firearm-Related Charges and Convictions[3]

Between 2021-2025, there were a total of 27,493 firearm-related charges and 10,152 firearm-related convictions. The average annual number of firearm-related charges and convictions were 5,499 and 2,030, respectively.

Figure 1 shows the trend in the number of firearm-related charges and convictions from 2021-2025. Charges increased 4%, peaking at 5,750 in 2023. Convictions increased 14% from 2021-2025, peaking at 2,156 in 2025.

Figure 1: Firearm-Related Charges and Convictions (2021-2025)

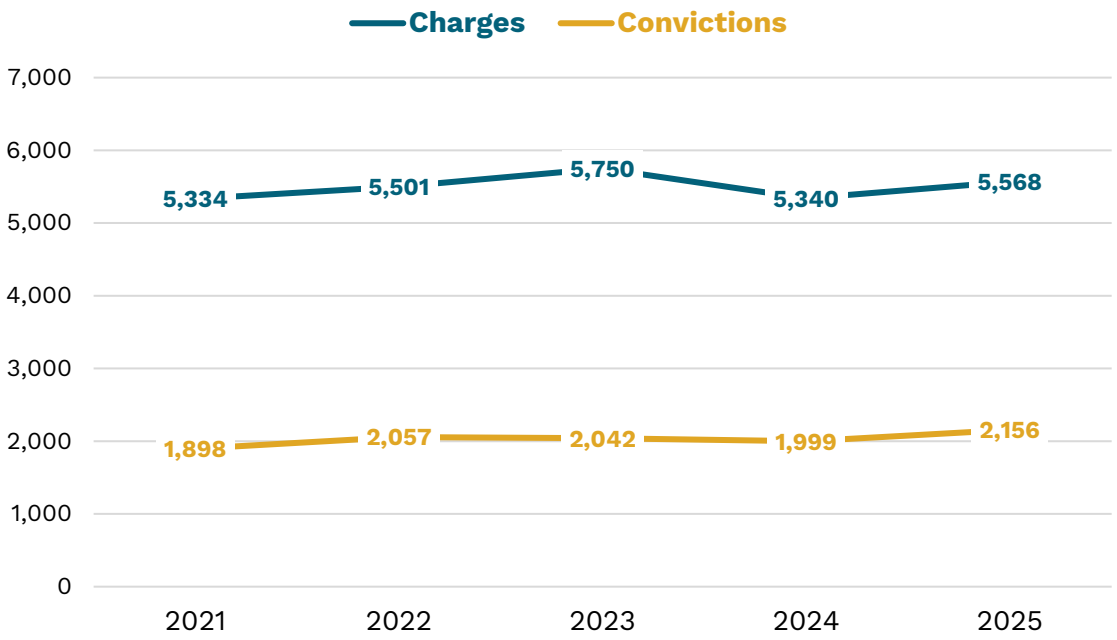


Table 1 shows the number of firearm-related charges and convictions by subtype. "Weapons" was the most common offense subtype in the data and made up 56% and 57% of the charges and convictions, respectively. Assault charges represented 35% and 37% of charges and convictions, respectively. Other offenses involving weapons were significantly less common: robbery (6% | 5%), other violent (2% | 1%), burglary (1% | <1%), kidnaping (<1%), sex (<1%) and other public order (<1%).

[3] In the current report, an improved data pull process has allowed us to more accurately capture the number of Firearm-Related charges and convictions. As a result, the number of charges and convictions reported here differ slightly in overlapping years from the previous report.

Table 1: Number of Firearm-Related Charges and Convictions by Subtype 2021-2025

Offense Subtype	# of Charges	# of Convictions
Weapons	15,292	5,751
Assault	9,759	3,748
Robbery	1,592	457
Other Violent	474	138
Burglary	237	34
Kidnap	87	13
Sex	28	6
Other Public Order	24	5
Grand Total	**27,493**	**10,152**

Firearm-Related Charges by County and Judicial District

Table 2 outlines firearm-related charges across Iowa's top 10 highest-volume counties from 2021 through 2025. Polk County consistently lead the state in total charge volume, but has shown a steady downward trajectory, declining by 6.7% over the 5-year period and 8.2% between 2024 and 2025. Similarly, Dubuque (-24.2%) and Wapello (-23.6%) recorded significant 5-year reductions, with Wapello continuing its downward movement (-11.8% from 2024-2025) and Dubuque holding flat between 2024 and 2025.

In contrast, Scott and Webster counties experienced sustained growth across both the 1-year and 5-year time periods. Scott County rose 35.2% over the 5-year period and 22.7% between 2024 and 2025. Webster County grew by 41.8% over the 5-year period and 9.8% between 2024 and 2025, though its low initial volume (79 charges in 2021) magnifies this percentage shift relative to larger counties.

The remaining counties exhibit mixed trends. Linn (+32.7%) and Johnson (+35.8%) show strong 5-year increases despite recent 1-year drops. In contrast, Black Hawk, Woodbury, and Pottawattamie display long-term net reductions offset by single-year upticks in 2025.

Table 2: Number of Firearm-Related Charges for Top 10 Counties 2021-2025

Top 10 Counties	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5-year % Change	1-Year% Change
POLK	1,171	1,089	1,248	1,189	1,092	-6.7%	-8.2%
SCOTT	551	622	645	607	745	**35.2%**	**22.7%**
LINN	327	352	459	435	434	**32.7%**	-0.2%
BLACK HAWK	353	356	388	276	311	-11.9%	**12.7%**
JOHNSON	162	256	290	259	220	**35.8%**	-15.1%
WOODBURY	280	273	198	192	194	-30.7%	**1.0%**
POTTAWATTAMIE	250	235	184	200	243	-2.8%	**21.5%**
DUBUQUE	190	122	164	144	144	-24.2%	0.0%
WAPELLO	157	151	123	136	120	-23.6%	-11.8%
WEBSTER	79	105	114	102	112	**41.8%**	**9.8%**

breaks down firearm-related charges across Iowa's eight judicial districts from 2021 through 2025. The 5th Judicial District consistently maintained the state's highest caseload, recording 7,638 total charges over the 5-year period, nearly double the volume of any other district.

In contrast, the 7th Judicial District experienced substantial growth across both metrics, surging 39.0% over the 5-year period and 14.8% between 2024 and 2025.

The 2nd (+12.0% 5-year; +11.2% 1-year) and 4th (+7.0% 5-year; +17.3% 1-year) Judicial Districts also demonstrated growth across both periods.

The 3rd Judicial District was the only area to experience consistent decline across both metrics, falling 18.2% over the 5-year period and 2.4% in the last year.

The remaining districts showed mixed trends: the 6th Judicial District expanded significantly over the 5-year period (+27.8%) despite a recent 6.4% drop, whereas the 1st (-12.8% 5-year) and 8th (-19.8% 5-year) Judicial Districts achieved overall multi-year reductions despite single-year upticks in 2025 (+6.4% and +13.7%, respectively).

Table 3 breaks down firearm-related charges across Iowa's eight judicial districts from 2021 through 2025. The 5th Judicial District consistently maintained the state's highest caseload, recording 7,638 total charges over the 5-year period, nearly double the volume of any other district.

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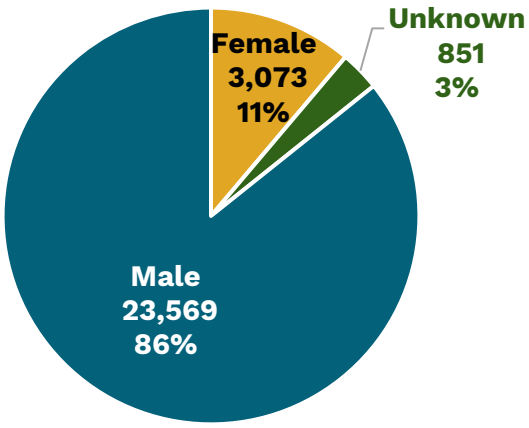
Table 3: Number of Firearm-Related Charges by Judicial District 2021-2025

Judicial District	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	5-year % Change	1-Year% Change
05	1,500	1,427	1,632	1,558	1,521	**1.4%**	-2.4%
07	697	864	858	844	969	**39.0%**	**14.8%**
06	564	718	831	770	721	**27.8%**	-6.4%
01	705	601	677	578	615	-12.8%	**6.4%**
02	443	555	539	446	496	**12.0%**	**11.2%**
08	580	508	465	409	465	-19.8%	**13.7%**
03	490	476	452	411	401	-18.2%	-2.4%
04	355	352	296	324	380	**7.0%**	**17.3%**

Firearm-Related Charges by Sex

Figure 2 shows the number of firearm-related charges by sex from 2021 through 2025. A large majority of firearm-related charges (86%) were committed by males, 11% by females, and 3% were unknown. This breakdown by sex is consistent for all years in the analysis.

Figure 2: Number of Firearm Charges by Sex (2021-2025)



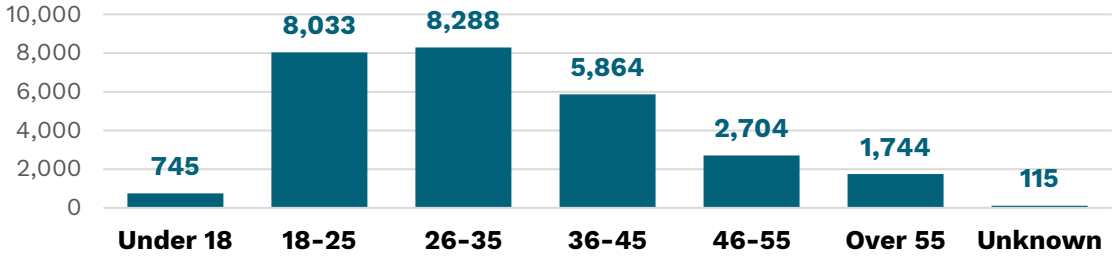
Firearm-Related Charges by Age

Figure 3 illustrates the distribution of firearm-related charges by age group between 2021 and 2025. Total charges are heavily concentrated among young adults, with individuals aged 18 to 35 accounting for nearly 60% (16,321) of all charges. Charge volume peaks in the 26-35 age bracket at 30.1% (8,288), closely followed by the 18-25 group at 29.2% (29.2%).

Beyond age 35, firearm-related charges decline steadily across each subsequent age group. Individuals aged 36-45 represent 21.3% of total charges (5,864), while those aged 46-55 (2,704 charges) and over 55 (1,744 charges) account for 9.8% and 6.3%, respectively. Juveniles (Under 18) comprise a relatively small share of overall charges at 2.7% (745 charges), while a small portion (115 charges; 0.4%) involve an unknown offender age.

Weapons convictions follow the same age pattern as charges albeit at a lower volume.

Figure 3: Firearm-Related Charges by Age (2021-2025)



Firearm-Related Charges by Race

Figure 4 illustrates annual trends in firearm-related charges broken down by race from 2021 through 2025. This section provides raw totals, which are not adjusted for the total population. Please see the following section for population-adjusted rates.

Total number of charges consistently remained highest among White individuals, who comprised 51.5% of total offenses over the 5-year period (14,168 charges), peaking at 2,952 charges in 2025.

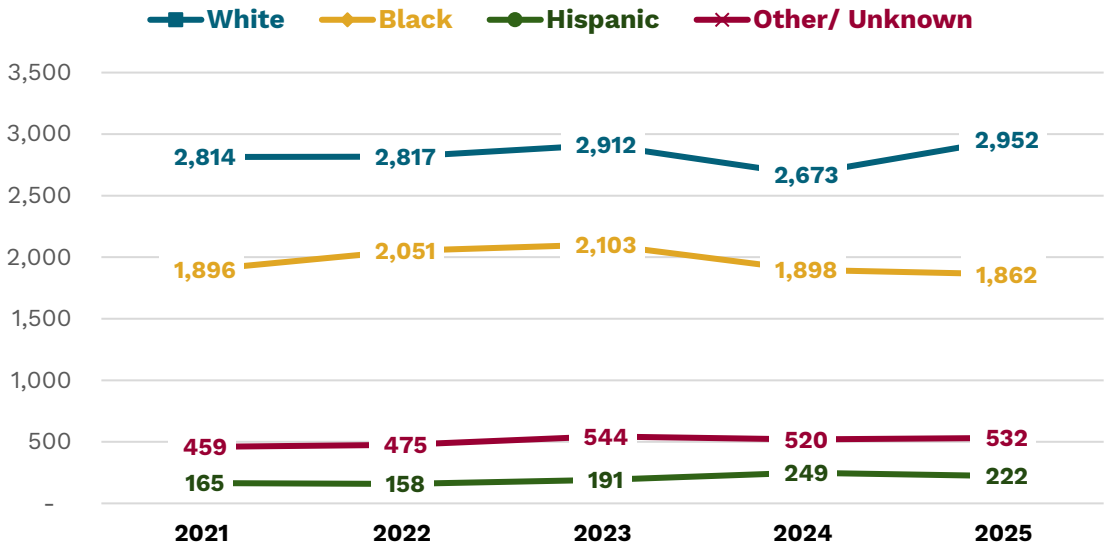
The total number of charges among Black individuals represented the second-largest share at

35.7% over the 5-year period (9,810 charges), peaking in 2023 at 2,103 charges.

Hispanic individuals represented the smallest share of recorded charges at 3.6% (985 charges) and experienced the largest multi-year relative growth, rising 34.5% from 165 charges in 2021 to 222 in 2025.

Offenses within the Other/Unknown category accounted for 9.2% of total charges (2,530 charges) and increasing 15.9% overall across the 5-year timeframe.

Figure 4: Firearm-Related Charges by Race 2021-2025



Firearm-Related by Race- Population-Adjusted Rate

Table 4 presents the population-adjusted rate of firearm-related charges per 1,000 residents across racial groups from 2021 to 2025. The 2020 census population numbers were used for these calculations and are available in the Appendix.

While raw totals show higher overall numbers among White individuals, population-adjusted averages reveal significant demographic differences across the state. Black individuals experienced the highest rate of firearm charges by a substantial margin, averaging 13.98 charges per 1,000 residents over the 5-year period. After adjusting for population size, Black individuals are more than 13 times more likely than White Iowans to have a firearm-related charge (1.06 per 1,000). Hispanic residents recorded the lowest overall average at 0.89 per 1,000, while "Others" had an average of 3.17 per 1,000 residents.

Table 4: Firearm-Related Charges by Race per 1,000 Iowans (2021-2025)

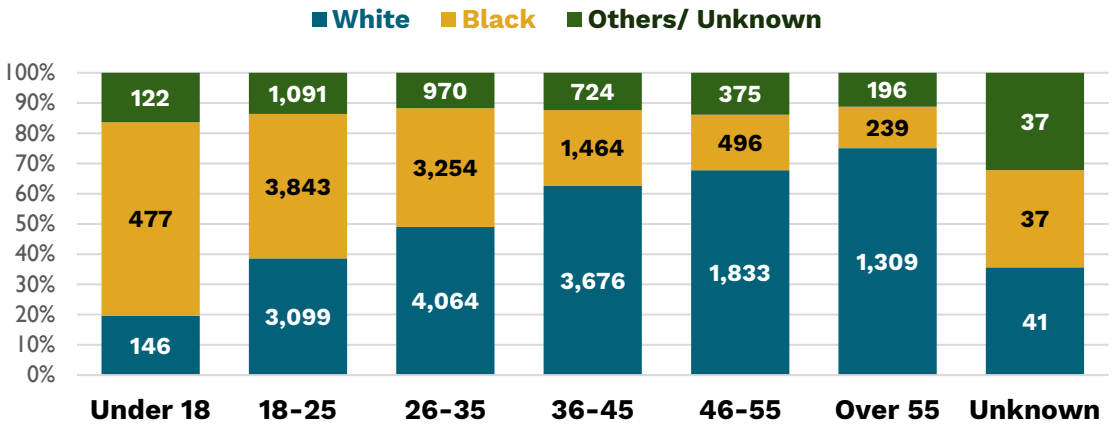
	White	Black	Hispanic	Others
2021	1.05	13.51	0.75	2.88
2022	1.05	14.61	0.72	2.98
2023	1.09	14.98	0.87	3.41
2024	1.00	13.52	1.13	3.26
2025	1.11	13.26	1.01	3.34
Average	**1.06**	**13.98**	**0.89**	**3.17**

Firearm-Related Charges by Age and Race

Figure 5 illustrates the distribution of firearm-related charges across racial and age categories from 2021 through 2025. The data demonstrate a clear shift in racial composition across age brackets. In younger age cohorts, Black individuals account for the largest proportion of charges, comprising 64.0% of juvenile offenses (477 charges) and 47.8% of charges in the 18-25 age group (3,843 charges).

However, as age increases, White individuals represent a progressively larger share of total firearm-related charges. White individuals account for 49.0% of charges in the 26-35 age group (4,064 charges), 62.7% in the 36-45 group (3,676 charges), and reach 75.1% among individuals Over 55 (1,309 charges). The Others/Unknown group maintains a relatively stable share across all defined age brackets, ranging between 11.2% and 16.4% of charges.

Figure 5: Firearm-Related Charges by Race and Age 2021-2025



Weapon Types Used in Firearm-Related Incidents- DPS

Data sourced from the Department of Public Safety (DPS) closely mirrors offense patterns observed in the Justice Data Warehouse regarding the types of crimes in which firearms are involved (See Table 1)[4]. Figure 6 shows each type of offense over time using incident-based data from DPS.

Weapons law violations consistently represent the majority of firearm-related incidents, accounting for 68.0% of total offenses over the 5-year period (18,899 incidents). Weapons violations increased by 58.8% from 2,740 incidents in 2021 to 4,351 in 2025.

Aggravated assault comprised the second-largest category at 23.2% of total incidents (6,452). Firearm-related aggravated assaults reached their highest volume at the start of the reporting period in 2021 (1,405 incidents) and steadily declined over four consecutive years, falling to 1,291 in 2022, 1,241 in 2023, and 1,204 in 2024. In 2025, the category experienced its first increase of the period, rising 8.9% to 1,311 incidents.

Robbery accounts for 6.1% of offenses (1,693 incidents), peaking at 388 offenses in 2025.

Firearm-related Murder and Manslaughter incidents trended downward overall, dropping 32.7% across the 5-year timeframe from 110 incidents in 2021 down to 74 in 2025.

Table 1Figure 6: Firearm-Related Incidents by Incident Type (2021-2025)

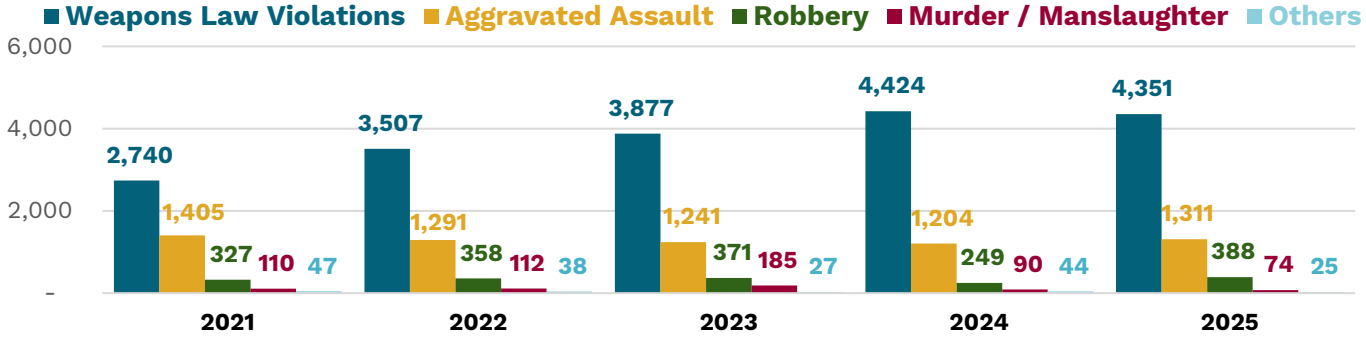


Figure 7 shows firearm-related incidents by weapon type between 2021 and 2025.

Handguns represent the majority of identified weapons, accounting for 59% of all incidents (16,541 incidents). Long guns make up a minimal share of total incidents, with rifles accounting for 4% (987 incidents). Shotguns represent 3% (802 incidents).

A notable portion of incidents (34%) involve an "Other/Unknown" firearm classification. Within the Department of Public Safety (DPS) reporting framework, which aligns with National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) standards, this grouping combines two distinct coding designations: "Firearm" (used when an incident definitively involves a firearm, but officers on scene or reporting systems do not specify the exact type, such as handgun, rifle, or shotgun) and "Other Firearm" (used for uncommon mechanisms that fall outside standard categories, such as automatic machine guns or improvised devices). The vast majority of incidents in this category reflect the generic "Firearm" designation rather than specialized firearm types, occurring in situations where responding officers log firearm involvement without recording the underlying weapon sub-type during initial incident intake.

[4] The higher volume of firearm-related incidents reported in overlapping years from previous reports reflects recent database revisions. Following audits conducted since the previous report, several of the state's largest law enforcement agencies updated their historical records to improve incident categorization

Figure 7: Firearm-Related Incidents by Firearm Type (2021-2025)

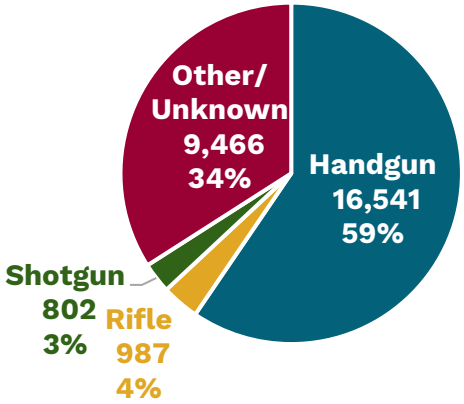
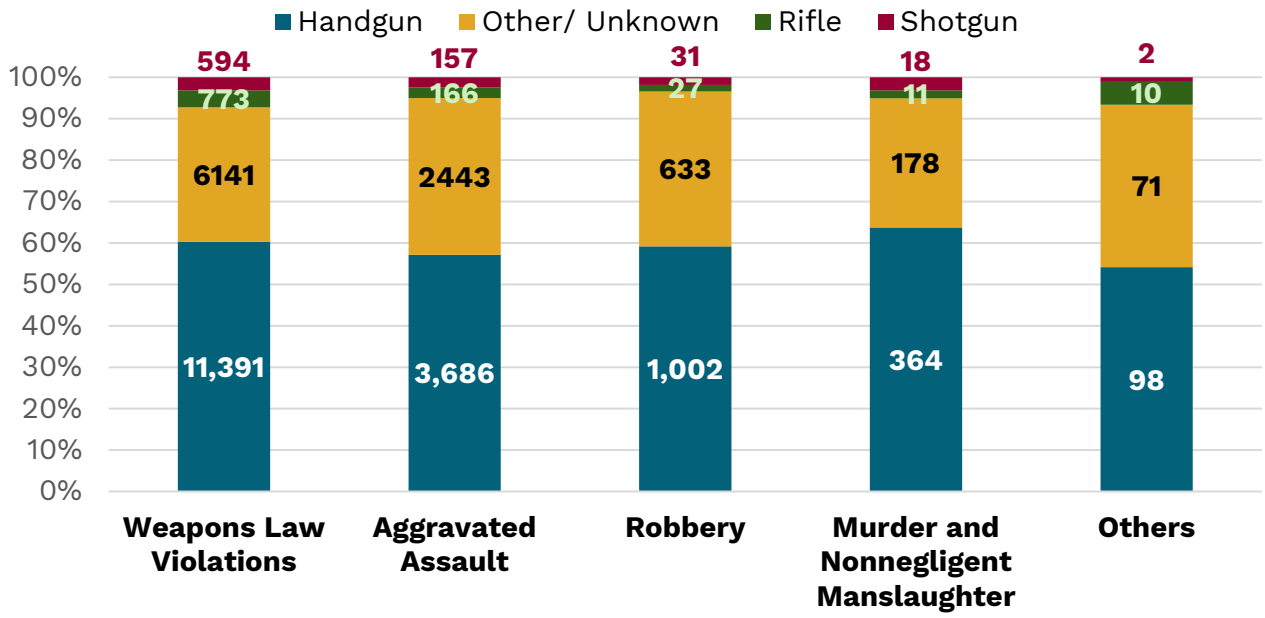


Figure 8 shows firearm-related incidents by incident type and weapons used from years 2021 to 2025 and reveals a highly uniform pattern across all firearm offenses.

Handguns are the primary weapon used regardless of the specific crime committed, accounting for the majority of incidents across all offense categories: Weapons Law Violations (60.3%), Aggravated Assault (57.1%), Robbery (59.2%), Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter (63.7%), and Others (54.1%). Rifles and shotguns remain consistently rare across every category. They represented only 7.2% of weapons law violations and 5% in all other major offenses.

Unclassified weapons ("Other/Unknown") remained stable, comprising roughly 31% to 39% of incidents across all offense categories

Figure 8: Firearm-Related Incidents by Incident Type and Firearm Used 2021-2025



Firearm-Related Homicides and Suicides in Iowa- NVDRS

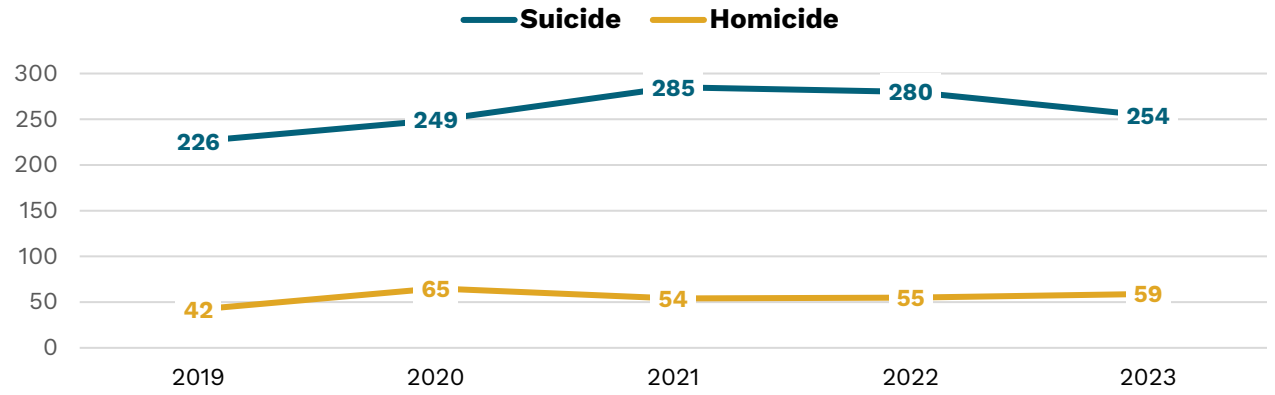
Data in this section are retrieved from the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) via WISQARS, capturing public health mortality records for firearm-related deaths in Iowa. To protect victim confidentiality, reporting guidelines require the censorship of any data point or demographic category containing fewer than five cases. As a result of this small-cell suppression, subgroup totals across age, sex, and racial breakdowns may not sum to the total annual firearm death counts shown in baseline figures

Figure 9 details the number of victims of firearm-related homicides and suicides from 2019 through 2023.

Throughout the 5-year period, suicides accounted for the majority of gun-related fatalities in Iowa, representing 82.5% of total deaths (1,294 victims). Suicides outnumbered homicides by more than four to one. Firearm suicides peaked in 2021 with 285.

In contrast, firearm homicides comprised 17.5% of fatalities over the timeframe (275 victims). Homicides peaked at 65 in 2020. In this section, any category falling below 6 victims is censored from the data, therefore the number represented in each figure may differ from the overall count of victims.

Figure 9: Number of Victims of Firearm-Related Homicide and Suicide 2019-2023



Victims of Firearm-Related Homicides

Figure 10 shows the proportion of victims of firearm-related homicides by sex. Three-quarters (75%) of victims of firearm-related homicides were male, while the remainder (25%) were female.

Figure 10: Number of Victims of Firearm-Related Homicides by Sex (2019-2023)

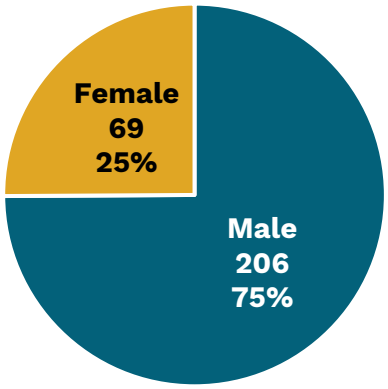


Figure 11 breaks down the total number of firearm-related homicide victims by race from 2019 through 2023.

Across 275 total recorded homicides during this timeframe, Black individuals comprised the largest share of victims at 48% (131 victims). White individuals represented 45% of homicide victims (124 victims). "Others" racial category accounted for the remaining 7% (20 victims).

Figure 11: Number of Victims of Firearm-Related Homicides by Race (2019-2023)

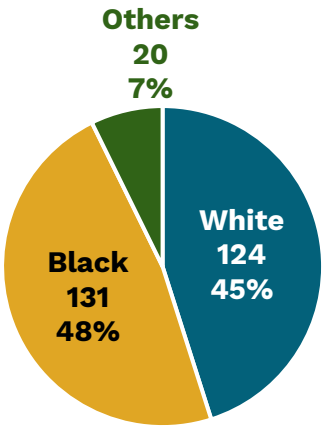


Figure 12 illustrates the age distribution of firearm-related homicide victims from 2019 through 2023. Overall, individuals under 30 account for over half (52.0%) of the victims represented in these age groups.

Firearm homicide victimization is heavily concentrated among young adults and teenagers, with the highest number occurring in the 20-24 age bracket (47 victims) and the 15-19 age bracket (45 victims). Together, individuals under the age of 25 account for more than one-third of the victims shown in these age categories (92 victims, or 36.8%).

Following the 20-24 peak, victimization counts are steadily lower across older age brackets: 25-29 (38 victims), 30-34 (30 victims), 35-39 (25 victims), 40-44 (28 victims), 45-49 (16 victims), 50-54 (11 victims), and 55-59 (10 victims).

Figure 12: Number of Victims of Firearm-Related Homicides by Age (2019-2023)

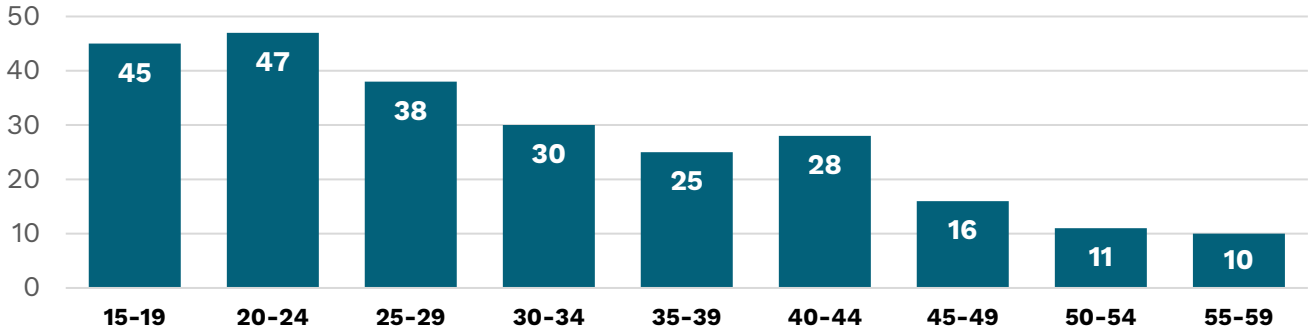
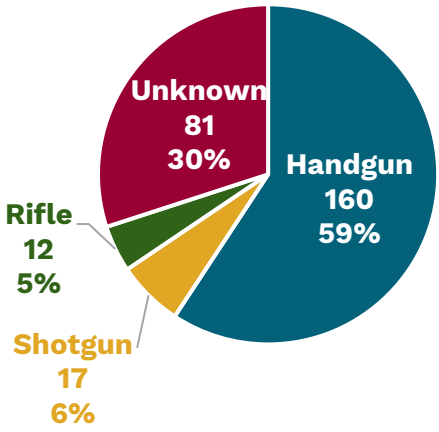


Figure 13 breaks down the number of firearm-related homicide victims by weapon type from 2019 through 2023.

Mirroring the law enforcement offense data (Figure 8), handguns represent the primary weapon in firearm homicides, accounting for 59% of victims (160 victims). Long guns represent a small fraction of homicide fatalities, with shotguns accounting for 6% of victims (17 victims) and rifles accounting for 5% (12 victims). The remaining 30% of homicides (81 victims) involve an "Unknown" firearm classification, reflecting cases where the specific weapon was unrecorded or unspecified in mortality records.

Figure 13: Number of Victims of Firearm-Related Homicides by Firearm Type (2019-2023)



Victims of Firearm-Related Suicide

Figure 14 illustrates the breakdown of firearm-related suicide victims by sex from 2019 through 2023.

Across 1,294 total recorded firearm suicides during this period, males accounted for the vast majority of victims, comprising 91% of fatalities (1,177 victims). Females represented the remaining 9% of firearm suicide victims (117 victims).

Figure 14: Number of Victims of Firearm-Related Suicides by Sex (2019-2023)

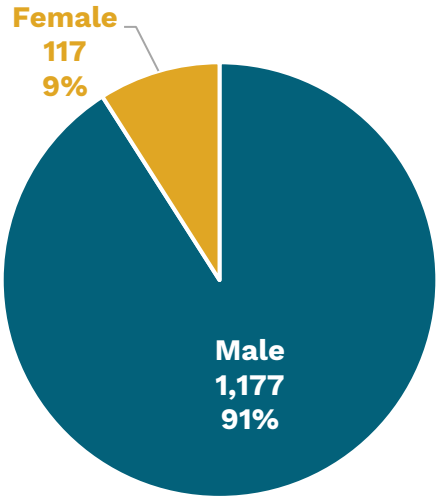
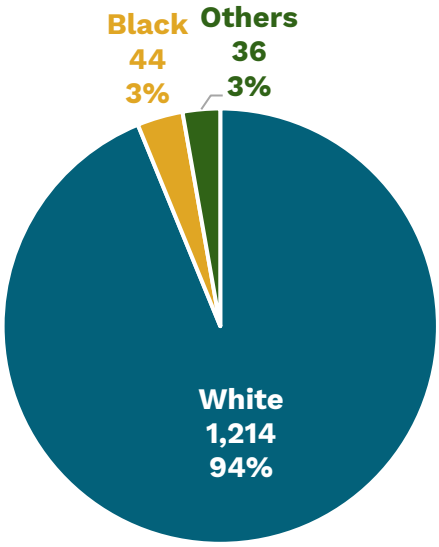


Figure 15 displays the distribution of firearm-related suicide victims by race from 2019 through 2023.

Across the 1,294 recorded firearm suicides during this period, White individuals comprised the overwhelming majority of victims at 94% (1,214 victims). Black individuals accounted for 3% of firearm suicide deaths (44 victims). "Others" racial category represented the remaining 3% (36 victims).

Figure 15: Number of Victims of Firearm-Related Suicides by Race (2019-2023)



illustrates the age distribution of firearm-related suicide victims from 2019 through 2023.

Unlike firearm homicides, which are heavily concentrated among younger cohorts, firearm suicides are broadly distributed across almost all adult age categories. The highest single volume occurs in the 20-24 age group with 117 victims, followed by a secondary peak among middle-aged adults in the 50-54 age group with 103 victims.

Across the remaining age brackets, counts are similar, ranging between 80 and 97 victims from ages 25 through 79. Counts only drop in the oldest cohorts, recording 49 victims in the 80-84 group and 53 among those aged 85 and older.

Figure 16 illustrates the age distribution of firearm-related suicide victims from 2019 through 2023.

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Figure 16: Number of Victims of Firearm-Related Suicides by Age (2019-2023)

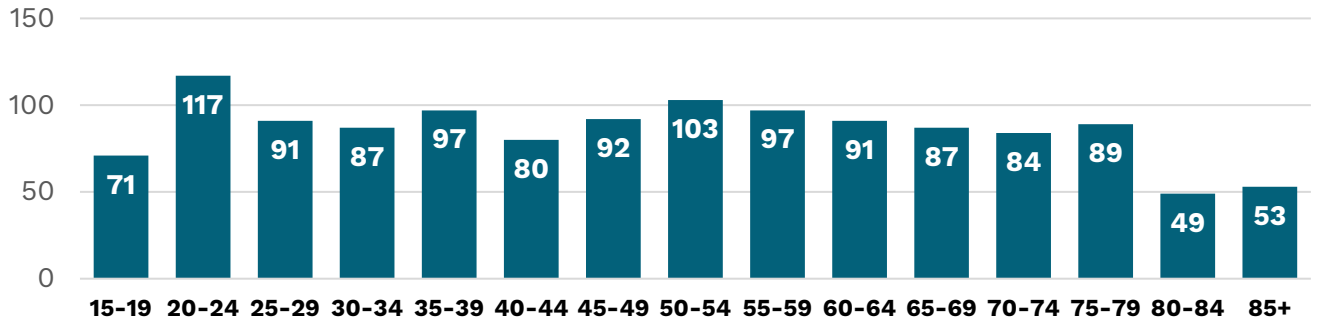


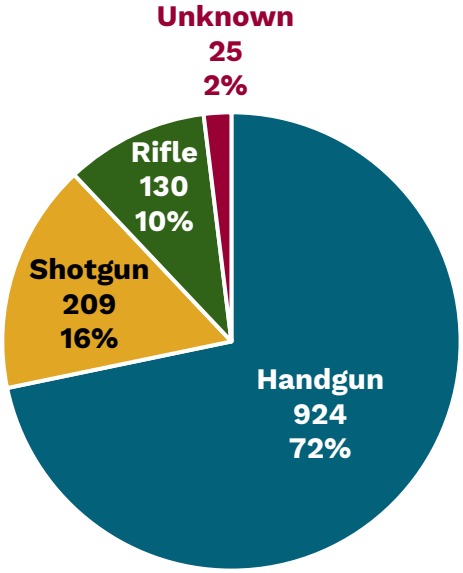
Figure 17 details the number of firearm-related suicide victims by weapon type from 2019 through 2023.

Handguns represent the predominant mechanism in firearm suicides, accounting for nearly three-quarters of all fatalities at 72% (924 victims).

Unlike homicide and criminal charge data, long guns comprise a substantially higher share of fatal incidents in suicide cases, with shotguns representing 16% of victims (209 victims) and rifles accounting for 10% (130 victims), meaning long guns collectively account for over a quarter of firearm suicides (26%). Unclassified firearms ("Unknown") represent a minimal fraction at just 2%

of total incidents (25 victims), indicating that weapon types are almost fully identified in medical examiner records for suicide deaths.

Figure 17: Number of Victims of Firearm-Related Suicides by Firearm Type (2019-2023)



Conclusion

The data presented in this report outline the structural and demographic characteristics of firearm-related offenses and violent fatalities across Iowa. Law enforcement and judicial records demonstrate that criminal charges involving firearms are predominantly driven by handguns, concentrated among young adult males, and centered in weapons law violations and aggravated assaults. Across court jurisdictions, charge trends vary by region, with high-volume areas demonstrating both upward and downward multi-year trajectories.

Mortality records from the National Violent Death Reporting System establish that suicides constitute the majority of firearm-related deaths statewide, outnumbering homicides by more than four to one. The data demonstrate clear demographic distinctions between victims: homicides primarily involve young adult victims and exhibit equal shares of Black and White individuals, whereas suicides are broadly distributed across adult age groups and overwhelmingly involve White males. Additionally, while handguns remain the predominant weapon across all outcomes, long guns account for a substantially higher share of firearm suicides than firearm homicides or criminal charges.

Appendix 1: Census Figures used for Per-capita Calculations

	Percent	Population (2020 Census)
White	83.7%	2,670,339
Black	4.4%	140,376
Hispanic	6.9%	220,135
Other	5.0%	159,518