

# Report from the Crime Prevention Research Center

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## Concealed Carry Permit Holders Across the United States: 2024\*



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## Summary

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After a spike in 2022, the number of Concealed Carry Permit holders across the United States fell for a second consecutive year. The figure now stands at 21.46 million – a 1.8% drop since last year. A major cause of the continuous decline is that 29 states now have Constitutional Carry laws after Louisiana allowing permitless carry, effective July 4, 2024. In other words, 46.8% of Americans (157.6 million) now live in Constitutional Carry States, with 67.7% of the land in the country (2.57 million square miles). Unlike gun ownership surveys that may be affected by people's unwillingness to answer personal questions, concealed handgun permit data is the only really "hard data" that we have, but it becomes a less accurate measure as more states become Constitutional Carry states.

### Among the findings of our report:

- Last year, the number of permit holders dropped by 0.38 million to 21.46 million - the second year in a row with a decline. It hit a high of 22.01 million in 2022. The main reason for the drop is that the number of permits declines gradually in the Constitutional Carry states even though it is clear that more people are legally carrying.
- **8.2% of American adults have permits.** Outside of the restrictive states of California and New York, about 9.8% of adults have a permit.
- In sixteen states, more than 10% of adults have permits. Oregon has fallen slightly below 10% this year. Indiana has the highest concealed carry rate — 23.1%. Alabama is second with 20.5%, and Colorado is third with 17.7%.
- Five states now have over 1 million permit holders: Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Florida is the top states with 2.46 million permits. Alabama has fallen below 1 million permit holders this year, but it has become a Constitutional Carry state since January 1, 2023, meaning that people no longer need a permit to carry.
- Twenty-nine states have adopted Constitutional Carry for their entire state, meaning that a permit is no longer required. Because of these Constitutional Carry states, the concealed carry permits number does not paint a full picture of how many people are legally carrying across the nation. Many residents still choose to obtain permits so that they can carry in other states that have reciprocity agreements, but while permits are increasing in the non-Constitutional Carry states, they fell in the

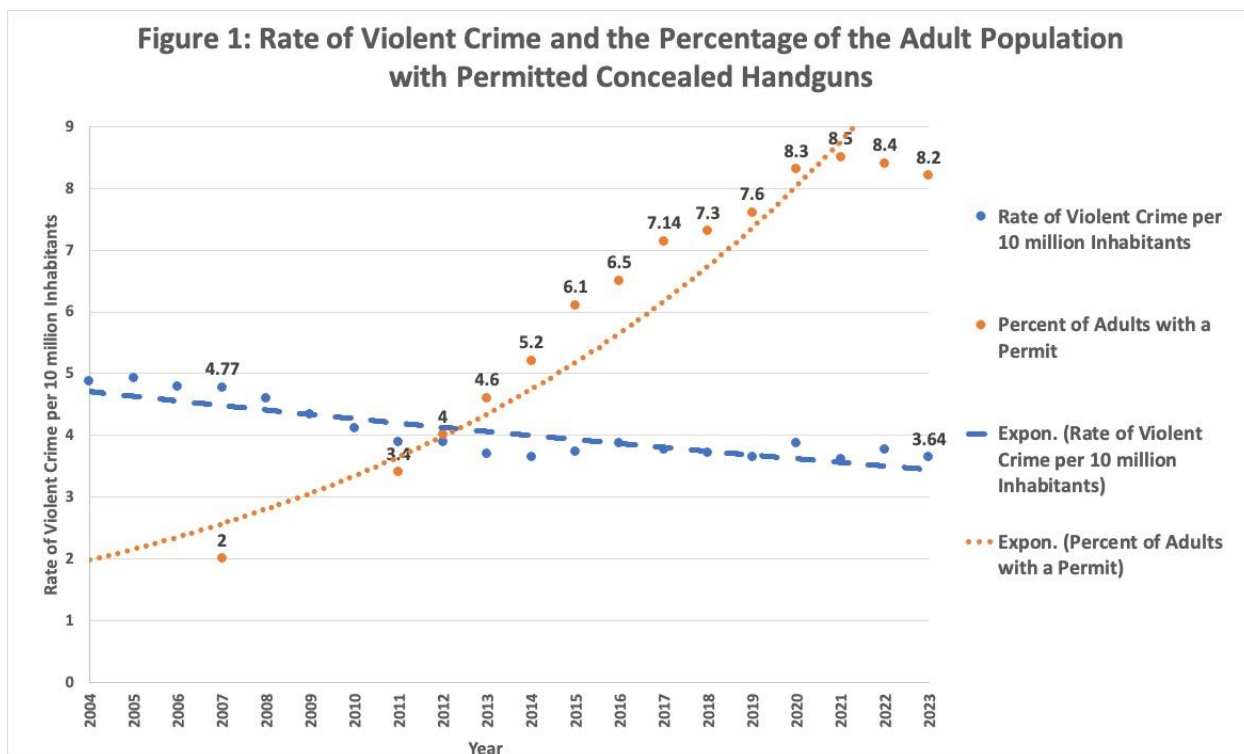
Constitutional Carry ones even though more people are clearly carrying in those states.

- A survey we conducted with McLaughlin & Associates in 2023 found that 15.6% of general election voters carry concealed handguns.
- In 2024, women made up 29.1% of permit holders in the 14 states that provide data by gender. Seven states had data from 2012 to 2023/2024, and permit numbers grew 111.9% faster for women than for men.
- Three states that have detailed race and gender data for at least a decade show remarkably larger increases in permits for minorities compared to whites. In Texas, black females saw an 8.4 times greater percentage increase in permits than white males from 2002 to 2023. Oklahoma data from 2002 to 2023 indicated that the increase of licenses approved for Asians was slightly over four times the rate for whites. North Carolina had black permits increase twice as fast as whites from 1996 till 2016.
- From 2015 to 2021/2023/2024, in the four states that provide data by race over that time period, the number of Asian people with permits increased 219.2% % faster than the number of whites with permits. Blacks appear to be the group that has experienced the largest increase in permitted concealed carry, growing 283.9% % faster than whites.
- Concealed handgun permit holders are extremely law-abiding. In Florida and Texas, permit holders are convicted of firearms related violations at one-twelfth of the rate at which police officers are convicted.

## **I. The Growth in the Number of Permits**

While the number of permits decreased slightly for two consecutive years, Figure 1 shows how the percentage of adults with concealed handgun permits has been growing exponentially over time. There were 2.7 million concealed handgun permit holders in 1999, 4.6 million in 2007, 8 million in 2011, 11.1 million in 2014, 17.3 million in 2018, and 22.0 million in 2022. After its peak in 2022, the figure still remained high: 21.8 million in 2023 and 21.5 million in 2024. Its overall growth trend in the rate that people are carrying concealed handguns is indisputable.

At the same time that there has been an exponential growth in permits, there has been a general linear decline in rates of violent crime offenses. Violent crime fell from 4.77 per 10 million people in 2007 to 3.64 per 10 million people in 2023, a 24% drop. Meanwhile, the percentage of adults with permits soared by three-fold. Such simple evidence by itself isn't meant to show that concealed handgun permits reduce violent crime rates, as many factors account for changes in crime rates, but only that there doesn't seem to be any obvious positive relationship between permits and crime.



Over the years, more and more states have adopted laws allowing individuals to obtain concealed carry permits. Illinois was the last state to do so, issuing its first permits in March 2014. Even Washington, D.C. finally enacted a concealed handgun permit law in September 2014. Today, permitted concealed handguns

are allowed in every jurisdiction of the United States. Some of the increase in permits in earlier years was due to more states having permitted concealed handguns.

But the rules vary greatly from state to state, and generally states have made it easier over time to get permits. There are no fees or training requirements in the Constitutional Carry states that do not require permits in all or almost all their state. (There is also Vermont, but it doesn't issue permits.) In 2024, statewide permitless or Constitutional Carry became effective in two more states: Louisiana and South Carolina.

On the other hand, California is at the other end of the spectrum. Before the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *New York Pistol and Rifle Association v Bruen*, California applicants must demonstrate to their local sheriff that they really need a gun. In many parts of California, permits only go to the most politically connected applicants. Although California abandoned the "good cause" standard thereafter, in direct response to the ruling, two legislative actions took effect this year that complicate the process for citizens to obtain CCW in California. The regulations made various statutory changes including doubling the amount of time a new applicant must be in training to a minimum of 16 hours.<sup>1</sup> The expansion has led to increases in training costs, now ranging widely from \$150 to \$1,200. Beyond that, the Concealed carry weapon (CCW) fees in California are costly, generally around \$300 and varying by location.<sup>2</sup> More dramatically, the San Jose Police Department now charges applicants an "initial application fee" of \$1,328. That price is in addition to applicable State of California fees, and does not cover the costs of psychological exam/interview, CCW firearm training course, etc.<sup>3</sup>

By contrast, even outside of the Constitutional Carry rules, there are states that make it very easy to get a concealed handgun permit. For example, Pennsylvania has no training requirement and charges \$20 for a five-year permit. You just need

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<sup>1</sup> Derek Fleming, "Concealed carry law creates delays and confusion for customers, business owner says," *Hanford Sentinel*, July 19, 2024.

<sup>2</sup> The \$100 cap on processing fees for concealed firearm licenses has gone away since January 1, 2020. According to Cal. Pen. Code § 26190, "the licensing authority of any city, city and county, or county shall charge an additional fee in an amount equal to the reasonable costs for processing the application for a new license or a license renewal, issuing the license, and enforcing the license, including any required notices, excluding fingerprint and training costs, and shall transmit the additional fee, if any, to the city, city and county, or county treasury."

<sup>3</sup> San Jose Police Department Permit Fees: <https://www.sjpd.org/records/fees/permit-fees>

to be 21 and pass a background check.

As to the changes in fees and permit durations, the only state that changed its rules is Hawaii, which raised its concealed carry permit fee to \$150 for the initial application, but extended the validity of permit to 4 years from the date of issuance, effective January 1, 2024.<sup>4</sup>

Not surprisingly, concealed carry is much more popular in states where permits are relatively inexpensive and easy to obtain. Texas has seen dramatic growth in the number of permits after the drop in fees and reduction in training requirements, with it moving from the state with the third most permits to second.

This report will focus on changes in the number of concealed carry permits. From a crime prevention standpoint, the important thing is whether people actually carry guns, not merely whether they are allowed to do so.

All states now allow concealed carry. The longer that concealed carry laws have been in effect, the more time that people have had to apply for and receive permits. But President Obama's election in 2008 also seems to have been a major factor. Many have referred to Obama as the best gun salesman ever. Not only did Obama's presidency increase gun sales, it also increased the number of concealed handgun permits.

Conventional wisdom held that the sharp rise in gun sales during Obama's presidency was driven, at least in part, by the threat of gun control. That's why many people expected gun sales to decline after Trump's victory.

While gun sales cooled down some during the last half of 2019, they have exploded since 2020, surging to the highest level in a decade. 2023 was the fourth highest year on record since the FBI's NICS system was first implemented, trailing behind only 2020, 2021 and 2022.

But there are multiple problems with using background checks to measure the number of people buying guns. Some people undergo multiple checks to buy multiple guns, but sometimes multiple guns are sold with a single check. Furthermore, people who have already passed a concealed carry background

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<sup>4</sup> Hawaii Police Department, License to Carry Firearm (LTCF) Applicant Information: <https://www.hawaiipolice.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/License-to-Carry-Firearm-Applicant-Information-1.pdf>

check are not always required to undergo another one when they buy a gun.

Polling is another problematic method of measuring gun ownership. When asked if they own a gun, many people may be reluctant to answer truthfully. They may feel that it's none of the pollster's business, or be afraid to answer because of mass shootings or distrust of government.<sup>5</sup> Some polls show an increase in gun ownership, while one shows a decrease.<sup>6</sup>

Previously, the increase in permits had been relatively slow, growing from roughly 2.7 million permit holders in 1999 to 4.6 million in 2007. But the number of concealed handgun permits exploded during the Obama presidency. In December 2011, the Government Accountability Office estimated that there were at least 8 million concealed handgun permits. By June 2014, it was 11.1 million. Now, in 2024, the number is up to 21.5 million.<sup>7</sup>

While concealed handgun permit data is a better measure of changing gun ownership rates than NICS checks or polls, it clearly underestimates the true number and growth of people who can legally carry concealed handguns. The scale of that underestimation is increasing over time. There are three reasons for this.

1) Permits are now not required in 29 states. Generally, people in these

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<sup>5</sup> There are a number of polls that show this increasing distrust of government. The Pew Research Center describes the trust in government a “near historic lows.” See for example, Pew Research Center, Public Trust in Government: 1958-2014, November 13 2014 (<http://www.people-press.org/2014/11/13/public-trust-in-government/>).

<sup>6</sup> Several NBC News/Wall Street Journal polls over the last year show that about 47% to 48% of American households own a gun. It is up from 44% in 1999. Another Monmouth University Poll in March found that 46% of Americans lived in households with guns, but if you a portion the 7% who refused to answer so that you assume 46% of them live in households without guns, there would be about 50% that live in homes with guns. The one survey that has shown a consistent drop over time is by the General Social survey, which went from the high 40% range in the early 1970s to the low 30% level in 2014. Crime Prevention Research Center, “Gun ownership remains at 47%, but that probably underestimates the true rate,” March 25 2018 (<https://crimeresearch.org/2018/03/problems-with-using-the-general-social-survey-to-measure-gun-ownership/>).

<sup>7</sup> There are 20.8 million permits to residents in those states. Some people hold a permit outside their state simply because it is recognized in states that they want to travel to other states. For some people that might be their only permit. The two states that issue a lot of permits outside their states are Florida (206,326) and Utah (424,178). For some others they might hold more than one permit. The total number of permit holders is between 20.8 and 21.5 million.



states only obtain permits so that they can carry concealed when traveling outside of their home state. With no fees or other requirements, these states are probably where concealed carry is most common. Indeed, despite the fact that the number of people who actually carried undoubtedly went up significantly when there were no longer any fees or training requirements to carry, the number of permits in Constitutional Carry states actually *fell* by 729,253.<sup>8</sup>

- 2) Data on concealed carry is not readily available for a few states. For example, New Hampshire only collects data on permits issued to non-residents. Alabama simply don't collect this data at all on the state level, and it is a very cumbersome process to obtain data from a large number of individual counties or cities. New York State Police hasn't fulfilled the request for concealed carry data for months, stating that the ITTS department was still running the data.
- 3) For some states, the data is one or more years old and thus misses the recent, accelerated growth in permits.

As more and more states decide not to require permits, the number of people who can legally carry a handgun will increasingly outpace the number of permit holders. The number of people who carry permitted concealed handguns is clearly related to the cost of getting permission. When there is no cost whatsoever, concealed carry becomes very popular.

Due to old and missing data, 21.5 million is undoubtedly an underestimate of the total number of Americans with permits. On the other hand, 695,503 permits are "non-residential," some of which are issued to people who already have concealed handgun permits from their home states. Most of these non-residential permits are issued by Utah (424,178) and Florida (206,326). We also found some non-residential permits for Maine (5,790), New Hampshire (27,211) and Virginia (31,998).

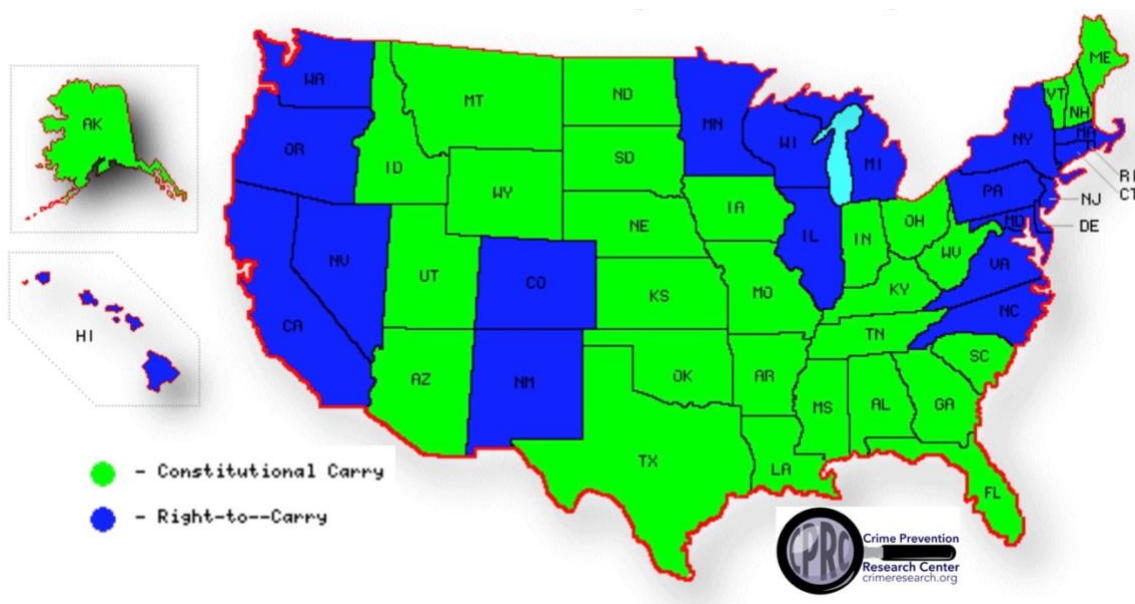
As shown by the map on the next page, every region of the country has both states that don't require permits as well as states where over 10 percent of adults have concealed handgun permits.

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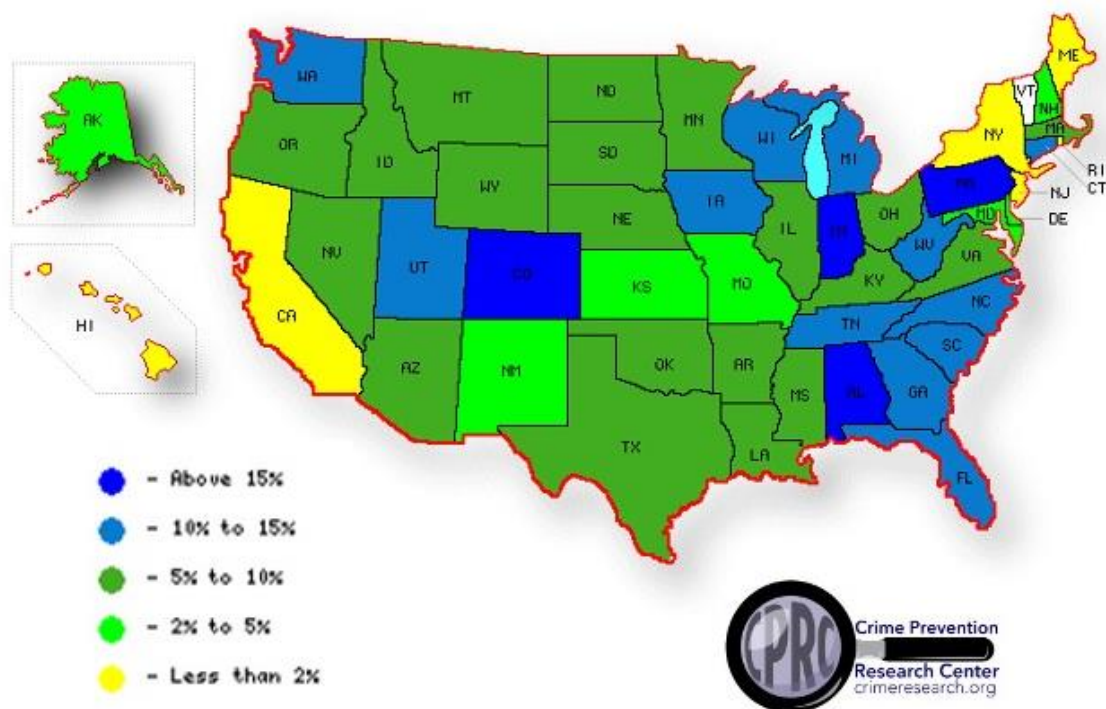
<sup>8</sup> When counting the difference, states in which Constitutional Carry law took effect in 2024 have been excluded as it is difficult to assess the effects of the changes yet.

In 2018, there is at least one county in Alabama where almost two-thirds of the adults have a concealed handgun permit (Cleburne with 64.6%). In 2017, there were five counties in Pennsylvania that had between 30% and 50% of their adult populations with concealed handgun permits: Potter (50.3%), McKean (34.6%), Warren (34.6%), Cameron (31.3%), and Armstrong (30.1%).

**Figure 2a: Types of Concealed Carry States**



**Figure 2b: Percent of Adults with Concealed Handgun Permits**



While about 8.2% of the adult population has concealed handgun permits, one of the big questions is how frequently permit holders actually carry their guns. The fact that 29 states allow permitless carry doesn't make it any easier to come up with an estimate.

A 2017 Pew Research Center Survey makes it possible to estimate the percentage of American adults who carry guns and how frequently they carry them ("America's Complex Relationship with Guns," Pew Research Center, June 22, 2017). The Pew numbers include both concealed and open carry. In most states, permits are not required for open carry. It might be rare for someone to openly carry a handgun on a regular basis, but open carry may account for a large share of those who carry a gun on occasion. The survey also counts people no matter their reason for carrying, even if it is simply for sport on their way to or at a shooting range or hunting. What it means to carry "some of the time" is also not clearly defined.

The Pew survey thus likely overestimates the number of people who carry, especially those who carry occasionally. There are three relevant sets of numbers from the Pew survey:

- 30% of American adults say that they own a gun.
- 72% of the people who own a gun, say they own a handgun or a pistol.
- 11% of handgun owners say that they carry all the time, 26% say they carry most or all the time, and 57 percent say that they carry at least some of the time.

With a little multiplication, we find that:

- 2.4% say that they carry all the time.
- 5.4% carry most or all the time.
- 12.3% carry at least some of the time.

To summarize, the total number of permits in the US was at least 16.3 million in 2017. Add in people who legally carry without a permit, and the number clearly becomes much larger. While 6.5% of the adult population has permits in 2017, the percentage of Americans who say that they carry most or all the time is about 5.4%.

What does this mean in practice? It means that in most places where people are allowed to carry a concealed handgun, there will be someone carrying a concealed handgun. If the probability that any one person has a concealed

handgun permit is 5.4%, in a room with 10 people (assuming that the probabilities are independent), the probability that at least one person will have a permitted concealed handgun is 43%. In a room with 20 people, that probability goes up to 67%. With 40, that probability rises to 89%.

But there were only thirteen Constitutional Carry states in 2017, and by 2024, there are 29 that don't require people to have permits. A lot more people may be legally carrying concealed handguns. So, the Crime Prevention Research Center hired McLaughlin & Associates to survey 1,000 general election voters on August 22, 2023.<sup>9</sup> The results show a much higher percentage of adults carrying: 7.2% carry all the time, 8.4% carry some of the time, and another 13.8% carry not often. Thus, the percentage of people carrying all or most of the time went from 5.4% in 2017 to 15.6% in 2023. This dramatic change could be due to three reasons: the increase in Constitutional Carry, looking at general election voters rather than all adults, and the increase in violent crime.

### **Growth in Permits Influenced by Coronavirus Pandemic**

First, gun sales soared as the Coronavirus prevented police from responding to many calls either because officers were quarantined or departments sought to reduce the contact that police had with those who might be infected. Jails and prisons also released large numbers of inmates. Later as riots consumed many major cities, politicians ordered police to stand down and not respond to calls. Politicians also defunded many police departments. In addition, district attorneys in many major urban areas refused to prosecute violent criminals.<sup>10</sup>

Even in normal times, police themselves realize that they virtually always arrive on the crime scene after the crime has occurred. But with murders and aggravated assaults soaring, these aren't normal times. Many states have even stopped issuing new permits for many months since the start of the coronavirus pandemic. A partial list of twelve states that suspended issuing permits includes:

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<sup>9</sup> McLaughlin & Associates, "National – Crime Prevention Research Center, General Election Voters," August 22, 2023.

<sup>10</sup> John R. Lott, Jr., "Despite What Biden Says, Guns Factor in Only a Small Percentage of Violent Crimes," Real Clear Investigations, July 20, 2021 ([https://www.realclearinvestigations.com/articles/2021/07/20/despite\\_what\\_biden\\_says\\_guns\\_factor\\_in\\_only\\_a\\_small\\_percentage\\_of\\_violent\\_crimes\\_786128.html](https://www.realclearinvestigations.com/articles/2021/07/20/despite_what_biden_says_guns_factor_in_only_a_small_percentage_of_violent_crimes_786128.html)).

Florida,<sup>11</sup> Georgia,<sup>12</sup> Louisiana, Michigan,<sup>13</sup> Missouri,<sup>14</sup> Montana,<sup>15</sup> Nevada,<sup>16</sup> North Carolina (some counties),<sup>17</sup> Ohio (some counties),<sup>18</sup> Oregon,<sup>19</sup> Pennsylvania,<sup>20</sup> and Washington state.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Joe Daraskevich, "New concealed carry license applications on hold in Florida due to coronavirus outbreak," WOKV Radio (Jacksonville, Florida), March 23, 2020 (<https://www.wokv.com/news/local/new-concealed-carry-license-applications-hold-florida-due-coronavirus-outbreak/Mv3laFf1qoQStp1WtCVwcP/>).

<sup>12</sup> Tyler Estep, "Coronavirus pauses processing of Georgia weapons carry licenses," Atlanta Journal-Constitution, March 18, 2020 (<https://www.ajc.com/news/local/coronavirus-pauses-processing-georgia-weapons-carry-licenses/cDhxTH10qc5Ak8zXUqr7aJ/>).

<sup>13</sup> Gus Burns, "Michigan police not physically responding to some calls in order to avoid coronavirus spread," MLive, March 17, 2020 (<https://www.mlive.com/public-interest/2020/03/michigan-police-not-physically-responding-to-some-calls-in-order-to-avoid-coronavirus-spread.html>).

<sup>14</sup> Ashley Hoak, "Gov. Parson suspends late fees for concealed carry license renewals," KTVO Television, April 2, 2020 (<https://ktvo.com/news/local/gov-parson-suspends-late-fees-for-concealed-carry-license-renewals>).

<sup>15</sup> Perry Backus, "Ravalli County justice system up and running despite coronavirus," Ravalli Republic, March 23, 2020 ([https://ravallirepublic.com/news/state-and-regional/crime-and-courts/article\\_f8397ca6-af8e-59ae-a67b-a9d50c94e021.html](https://ravallirepublic.com/news/state-and-regional/crime-and-courts/article_f8397ca6-af8e-59ae-a67b-a9d50c94e021.html)).

<sup>16</sup> Staff, "Gov Sisolak taps ex-MGM CEO to head new Coronavirus task force," The Nevada Independent, March 16, 2020 (<https://thenevadaindependent.com/article/coronavirus-live-blog-week-two>).

<sup>17</sup> Conversation with Paul Valone, Grass Roots North Carolina.

<sup>18</sup> Staff, "Coronavirus: Some Ohio Sheriffs suspending Concealed Handgun License applications and renewals," Buckeye Firearms Association, March 19, 2020 (<https://www.buckeyefirearms.org/coronavirus-some-ohio-sheriffs-suspending-concealed-handgun-license-applications-and-renewals>).

<sup>19</sup> Jayati Ramakrisnan, "Gun sales spike in Oregon as coronavirus spreads." Oregon Live, March 29, 2020 (<https://www.oregonlive.com/coronavirus/2020/03/gun-sales-spike-in-oregon-as-coronavirus-spreads.html>).

<sup>20</sup> William Bender, Jessica Calefati and Mike Newall, "Police in Philly and other Pa. counties stop issuing license-to-carry permits to gun owners amid coronavirus outbreak," Philadelphia Inquirer, March 20, 2020 (<https://www.inquirer.com/health/coronavirus/coronavirus-philadelphia-gun-permits-concealed-carry-police-20200320.html>).

<sup>21</sup> "Coronavirus: Some States Have Stopped Issuing Concealed Handgun Permits," Crime Prevention Research Center, April 8, 2020 (<https://crimeresearch.org/2020/04/coronavirus-some-states-have-stopped-issuing-concealed-handgun-permits/>).

## **II. The Comparing Permit Issuing Rates Across States**

As just noted, there is a huge variation in the rate that permits are given out by state. The following two tables provide more specific details on these differences. 8.2% of the adult population has concealed handgun permits. If you exclude the highly restrictive states of California and New York, that raises the percent for the other 48 states and the District of Columbia to 9.8%.

For the vast majority of the US outside of these coastal areas it is very likely that any place that allows people to carry a concealed handgun will have at least one person carrying their gun.

Sixteen states have more than 10% of their adult populations and thirteen states and the District of Columbia have less than 5%. Indiana has the largest share of its adult population with permits, about 23.1%, while California, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island all have less than 0.6% with permits.

As the effects of the Supreme Court's Bruen ruling and Constitutional Carry spread, the average cost of being able to carry in states has remained relatively constant at \$57. However, if you want a permit so that you can carry in states outside of the state that you are in, permit costs have increased by \$2.1 to \$91.7.

Florida is the state that has the most active concealed carry permits at **2.46 million**, followed by Pennsylvania with **1.64 million** and Texas with **1.58 million**.

**Table 1: Number of Permit Holders by State**

State	Active Permits	Data Updated
Alabama <sup>+‡</sup>	816,149	June 30, 2024
Alaska <sup>†</sup>	11,423	August 1, 2024
Arizona <sup>†</sup>	370,410	September 25, 2024
Arkansas <sup>†</sup>	216,550	August 7, 2019
California	164,097	July 29, 2024
Colorado	827,112	June 30, 2024
Connecticut	346,270	September 23, 2024
Delaware	28,073	June 30, 2024
District of Columbia	11,460	August 2, 2024
Florida <sup>+*</sup>	2,459,406 Resident: 2,253,080, Non-resident: 206,326	June 30, 2024
Georgia <sup>+‡</sup>	1,151,083	June 30, 2024
Hawaii	2,328	December 31, 2023



Idaho <sup>†</sup>	109,976	July 22, 2024
Illinois	511,417	August 1, 2024
Indiana <sup>†</sup>	1,220,440	July 16, 2024
Iowa <sup>†</sup>	325,751	September 16, 2024
Kansas <sup>†</sup>	90,000	July 16, 2024
Kentucky <sup>†</sup>	312,365	December 31, 2023
Louisiana <sup>†</sup>	271,369	December 31, 2021
Maine <sup>†*</sup>	16,304 Resident: 10,514; Non-resident: 5,790	July 16, 2024
Maryland	199,053	July 15, 2024
Massachusetts	518,327	July 24, 2024
Michigan	843,257	July 1, 2024
Minnesota	399,176	December 31, 2023
Mississippi <sup>†</sup>	121,795	August 2, 2024
Missouri <sup>†</sup>	160,184	December 31, 2012
Montana <sup>†</sup>	46,484	October 28, 2024
Nebraska <sup>†</sup>	88,096	July 1, 2024
Nevada	168,896	July 1, 2024
New Hampshire <sup>†</sup>	Non-resident: 27,211	July 22, 2024
New Jersey	41,117	June 30, 2024
New Mexico	45,084	October 3, 2024
New York <sup>¥</sup>	144,571	June 30, 2024
North Carolina	900,409	July 23, 2024

North Dakota <sup>†</sup>	31,873	July 18, 2024
Ohio <sup>†</sup>	649,020	June 30, 2024
Oklahoma <sup>†</sup>	187,895	August 2, 2024
Oregon	327,858	August 9, 2024
Pennsylvania	1,641,818	August 21, 2024
Rhode Island	1,813	August 15, 2024
South Carolina <sup>†</sup>	526,793	December 31, 2023
South Dakota <sup>†</sup>	51,373	July 1, 2024
Tennessee <sup>†</sup>	724,538	July 1, 2024
Texas <sup>†</sup>	1,583,714	July 25, 2024
Utah <sup>†*</sup>	673,127 Resident: 248,949	June 30, 2024
Vermont <sup>†</sup>	N/A	N/A
Virginia*	715,972 Resident: 683,974; Non-resident: 31,998	July 17, 2024
Washington	713,688	August 8, 2024
West Virginia <sup>†</sup>	147,327	May 28, 2020
Wisconsin	489,835	July 17, 2024
Wyoming <sup>†</sup>	30,492	July 15, 2024
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,462,779</b>	

† States where permits not required to carry within the state. Permits only obtained to carry outside of state.

\* Only Florida's, Maine's, Utah's, and Virginia's residential permits are included here.

¥ Data for three states, Alabama, Georgia and New York State, were obtained by looking at NICS background checks for concealed handgun permits. These data are not perfect. Especially, New York State is now requiring pistol permit holders to recertify with the state police every three years instead of every five years. Anyone who had a concealed carry permit issued before September 1, 2020, had until August 31, 2023, to recertify. Considering the confusion caused by the transition, we use three-year NICS data as a rough estimation in the table.

**Table 2: Ranking States by Percent of the Adult population with Permits**

<b>State</b>	<b>% of Adult Population with concealed carry permit</b>
Indiana <sup>†</sup>	23.11%
Alabama <sup>†‡</sup>	20.51%
Colorado	17.72%
Pennsylvania	15.88%
Georgia <sup>†‡</sup>	13.55%
Iowa <sup>†</sup>	13.13%
Tennessee <sup>†</sup>	13.02%
South Carolina <sup>†</sup>	12.45%
Florida <sup>†*</sup>	12.36%
Connecticut	11.96%
Washington	11.58%
Michigan	10.64%
North Carolina	10.58%
Wisconsin	10.50%
West Virginia <sup>†</sup>	10.39%
Utah <sup>†*</sup>	10.02%
Virginia <sup>*</sup>	9.99%
Oregon	9.63%
Massachusetts	9.16%
Arkansas <sup>†</sup>	9.15%
Minnesota	8.98%
Kentucky <sup>†</sup>	8.89%
Louisiana <sup>†</sup>	7.73%

Idaho <sup>†</sup>	7.34%
South Dakota <sup>†</sup>	7.33%
Ohio <sup>†</sup>	7.04%
Texas <sup>†</sup>	6.90%
Nevada	6.73%
Wyoming <sup>†</sup>	6.71%
Arizona <sup>†</sup>	6.33%
Oklahoma <sup>†</sup>	6.08%
Nebraska <sup>†</sup>	5.87%
Mississippi <sup>†</sup>	5.38%
North Dakota <sup>†</sup>	5.27%
Illinois	5.19%
Montana <sup>†</sup>	5.18%
Maryland	4.13%
Kansas <sup>†</sup>	3.99%
Delaware	3.42%
Missouri <sup>†</sup>	3.32%
New Mexico	2.71%
New Hampshire <sup>†</sup>	2.36%
District of Columbia	2.07%
Alaska <sup>†</sup>	2.04%
New York <sup>¥</sup>	0.93%
Maine <sup>†*</sup>	0.91%
New Jersey	0.56%
California	0.54%
Hawaii	0.20%

Rhode Island	0.20%
Vermont <sup>†</sup>	Not Applicable
<p>† States where permits not required to carry within the state. Permits only obtained to carry outside of state. These numbers will dramatically underestimate the true rate that guns are legally carried concealed in these states.</p> <p>* Only Florida's, Maine's, Utah's, and Virginia's residential permits are included here.</p> <p>¥ Estimates made using data from NICS background checks for concealed handgun permits.</p>	

**Table 3: Cost of Getting Permits by State 2024**

State	Permit Type	Initial Handgun Carry Permit Fee	Length Permit is Valid (years)	Cost to carry for 5 years
<b>Alabama†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	If there is no local law setting the fee for a one-year permit, the fee shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25), and the funds shall be distributed to the sheriff. If there is no local law setting the fee for a five-year permit, the fee shall be one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125), and the funds shall be distributed to the sheriff. The fee for a lifetime concealed carry permit shall be three hundred dollars (\$300).	1, 5 or Lifetime (chosen by applicant)	\$125 (Varies by County)
<b>Alaska†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$88.25	5	\$88.25
<b>Arizona†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$60	5	\$60
<b>Arkansas†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$91.90; age 65+: \$66.15 (Includes on-line application and background check fee.)	5	\$91.90; age 65+: \$66.15
California	Concealed carry weapons license (May Issue only)	The licensing authority shall charge an additional fee in an amount equal to the reasonable costs for processing the application for a new license or a license renewal, issuing the license, and enforcing the license. (Varies by Issuing Agency)	2	Around \$250-\$350 plus additional fees including fingerprint fees, psychological testing fees, etc. (Varies by Licensing Authority)
Colorado	Concealed handgun permit	\$52.5 plus additional fees up to \$100 (Varies by County)	5	\$52.5 plus additional fees up to \$100 (Varies by County)

Connecticut	Permit to carry pistols and revolvers	\$140 (\$70 to the local authority and \$70 to Treasurer, State of Connecticut) plus additional fees including fingerprint fees	5	\$140 plus additional fees
Delaware	License to carry concealed deadly weapons	\$65 for issuing; \$65 for renewal	initial application valid for 3 years; renewal every 5 years thereafter	\$91
District of Columbia	Concealed carry pistol license	\$75 (Application Fee) + \$35 (Fingerprint Processing Fee if your fingerprints are not already on file with the Metropolitan Police Department)	2	\$222.5
<b>Florida†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$97 = \$55 (Initial License Fee) + \$42 (Fingerprint Fee); Tax collector offices may charge an additional convenience fee of up to \$22 for new licenses.	7	\$69.3
<b>Georgia†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$75 average fee for licensing and fingerprinting (Varies by County)	5	\$75 average fee (Varies by County)
Hawaii	License to carry firearms	\$150 for issuing; \$50 for renewal	4	\$162.5
<b>Idaho†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$20 plus additional fees for processing fingerprints and materials (Varies by County)	5	\$20 plus additional fees (Varies by County)
Illinois	Concealed carry handgun license	\$150 for residents; \$300 for out-of-state residents	5	\$150 for residents; \$300 for out-of-state residents
<b>Indiana†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	There is no fee for a qualified or unlimited license. All NEW license applications incur a \$12.95 fee for IDEMIA Electronic Fingerprinting.	5 or Lifetime	\$12.95



<b>Iowa†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$50	5	\$50
<b>Kansas†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$32.5; \$0 for renewal	4	\$32.5
<b>Kentucky†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$60 for paper application; \$70 for electronic application	5	\$60 for paper application; \$70 for electronic application
<b>Louisiana†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	Five Year Permit: \$125 (age 21-64) or \$62.5 (age 65+); Lifetime Permit: \$500 (age 21-64) or \$250 (age 65+)	5 or Lifetime	\$125; age 65+: \$62.5
<b>Maine†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	Residents: \$35 for an original application and \$20 for a renewal; Nonresidents: \$60 for an original or renewal application	4	\$40 for residents; \$75 for non-residents
Maryland	Handgun wear and carry permit	\$125 plus fingerprint fees for original; \$75 for renewal	initial application valid for 2 years; renewal every 3 years thereafter	\$200 plus fingerprint fees
Massachusetts	License to carry	\$100	6	\$83.3
Michigan	Concealed pistol license	\$100	4-5	\$100
Minnesota	Permit to carry pistol	not to exceed the actual and reasonable direct cost of processing the application or \$100 (Varies by County)	5	Up to \$100 (Varies by County)
<b>Mississippi†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$112	5	\$112

<b>Missouri†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	a nonrefundable fee not to exceed \$100 for processing an application (Varies by County)	5	Up to \$100 (Varies by County)
<b>Montana†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$55 = \$50 (Issuance Fee) + \$5 (Fingerprint Processing Fee)	5	\$55
<b>Nebraska†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$100	5	\$100
Nevada	Concealed carry firearm permit	A nonrefundable fee set by the sheriff not to exceed \$60 plus fingerprint processing fee	5	Up to \$60 plus fingerprint processing fee
<b>New Hampshire†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$10 for residents; \$100 for non-residents	5	\$10 for residents; \$100 for non-residents
New Jersey	Permit to Carry a Handgun	\$200	2	\$500
New Mexico	Concealed handgun carry permit	\$100; \$75 for renewal	4	\$118.75
New York	Firearms license to carry concealed	\$10-\$200 plus fingerprint fees (Varies by County); no fees associated with recertification	3	\$10-\$200 plus additional fees (Varies by County)
New York City	Concealed carry handgun license	\$340 plus fingerprint fees	3	\$566.67 plus fingerprint fees
North Carolina	Concealed handgun permit	\$80 (Non-refundable Fee) plus fingerprint fees up to \$10	5	\$90
<b>North Dakota†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$60	5	\$60

<b>Ohio†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$67 for applicants with 5+ years residency; \$67 plus the actual cost of having a background check performed by FBI (generally \$77 in total) for applicants with less than 5 years residency	5	\$67 for 5+ years residents; \$77 for less than 5 years residents
<b>Oklahoma†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$125 = \$25 (Local Sheriff's Office) + \$100 for 5-year license	5 or 10	\$125
Oregon	Concealed handgun license	\$115 = \$15 (Fingerprint Check Fee paid to State Police) + \$100 (Local Sheriff's Office) for issuance; \$75 for renewal	4	\$133.75
Pennsylvania	License to carry permit	\$20	5	\$20
Rhode Island	License to carry a concealable weapon	\$40	4	\$50
<b>South Carolina†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$0	5	\$0
<b>South Dakota†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$0	5	\$0
<b>Tennessee†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$65	8	\$40.63
<b>Texas†</b>	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$40 for an original LTC; \$40 for renewal	initial licenses last 4 years; renewal licenses last 5 years	\$48

Utah†	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$53.25 for residents; \$63.25 for non-residents	5	\$53.25 for residents; \$63.25 for non-residents
Vermont†	No permits required/does not issue permits	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virginia	Concealed handgun permit	not to exceed \$50 for residents; \$100 for non-residents	5	\$50 for residents; \$100 for non-residents
Washington	Concealed pistol license	\$36 plus fingerprinting fees	5	\$36 plus fingerprinting fees
West Virginia†	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$50 for residents; \$100 for non-residents	5	\$50 for residents; \$100 for non-residents
Wisconsin	Concealed weapon license	\$40 = \$30 (Application Fee) + \$10 (Background Check Fee)	5	\$40
Wyoming†	Constitutional carry/permit for reciprocity with other states	\$64 (Attorney General/DCI) plus processing and fingerprinting fee (Local Sheriff's Office)	5	\$64 plus processing and fingerprinting fee
	Average cost of permits (Looks at the cost of permits even if it isn't necessary to have a permit in a Constitutional Carry state.)			\$91.70
	Average cost of permits (The fee in pure Constitutional Carry states is zero.)			\$57.01
† States where permits not required to carry within the state. Permits only obtained to carry outside of state.				

### **III. The Changing Gender and Race of Permit Holders**

Fourteen states, with about 10.5 million permit holders between them, have reported permit data by gender for 2024 (Oklahoma, and Tennessee have that data for 2023). Among those states, women averaged 29.1% of permit holders – remained the same as 2023. The states represent all regions of the country: Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington.

For seven states, we have the data to make a comparison for more than a decade. All of these states experienced a general upward trend in female permit holders.

- Arizona: the percentage of permit holders who are women rose from 20.8% in 2012 to 21.2% in 2016 to 22.6% in 2020 to 26.2% in 2024.
- Connecticut: from 16.7% in 2012 to 22.3% in 2018 to 27.0% in 2024.
- Florida: from 18.0% in May 2012 to 24.1% in May 2016 and 27.1% in July 2020 and 29.1% in June 2024.
- Indiana: from 19.6% in 2012 to 23.8% in 2015, 27.6% in 2018, 31.0% in 2021 and 32.0% in July 2024.
- Louisiana: from 18.3% in 2009 to 24.1% in 2016, 25.6% in 2018, and 25.3% in 2020.
- North Carolina: from 21.3% in June 2012 to 27.5% in June 2016 to 28.7% in March 2017 (the state stopped providing this information after 2017).
- North Dakota: from 11.2% in 2010 to 24.9% in 2014, and 23.2% in 2024.
- Oklahoma: from 28.9% in 2012 to 36.3% in 2016 to 29.4% in 2020 and 29.7% in 2023.
- Tennessee: from 25.9% in 2012 to 34.3% in 2016, 34.6% in 2020, and 33.0% in 2023.
- Texas: from 22.0% in 2012 to 27.5% in 2018 and 28.3% in July 2024.

- Washington State: between 2005 and 2014, “the growth rate for women getting new permits [was] twice as fast as that of men.”<sup>22</sup> We don’t know the exact percentages in those two years, but by 2017, women held 25.2% of permits and 27.4% in August 2024.

In the seven states where we have data by gender for both 2012 and the latest year 2023/2024, the number of permits increased by 255% for women and by 120% for men — a 111.9% faster rate among women.

Fewer states are releasing data on the race of permit holders. Four states have data on permit issuance by race for 2015 and 2021/2023/2024. In these states (Arizona, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas) the number of permits grew 283.9% faster for blacks than for whites. Permits for Asians grew 219.2% faster than whites.

Several states provide detailed data since 2002 or earlier. Texas provides detailed issuance information on both race and gender from 1996 through 2023.<sup>23</sup> The data indicate that permitting has increased fastest among blacks, followed closely by Asians, but whites still hold the vast majority of permits.

After Texas reduced its minimum training hours from ten to four in 2012, the growth in permits for Asians, Blacks, and American Indians was rapid. While the number of permits to Blacks grew by 71% in the four years prior to the reduced training requirement, it grew by almost 140% in the four years after 2012. The growth rate of permits for American Indians also doubled after the training requirements were reduced.

When permit data is broken down by race and gender, we find that black females have had the fast growth, especially during the pandemic. The rates of permit holding among American Indian, Asian, Black, and White females all grew much faster than the rates for males in those racial groups. Concealed carry has increased most rapidly among black females. From 2000 to 2023, the rate of

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<sup>22</sup> Justin Mayo, Brian M. Rosenthal, and Erika Schultz, “Concealed-carry permits skyrocket, especially for women,” *The Seattle Times*, May 31 2014 (<http://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/concealed-carry-permits-skyrocket-especially-for-women/>).

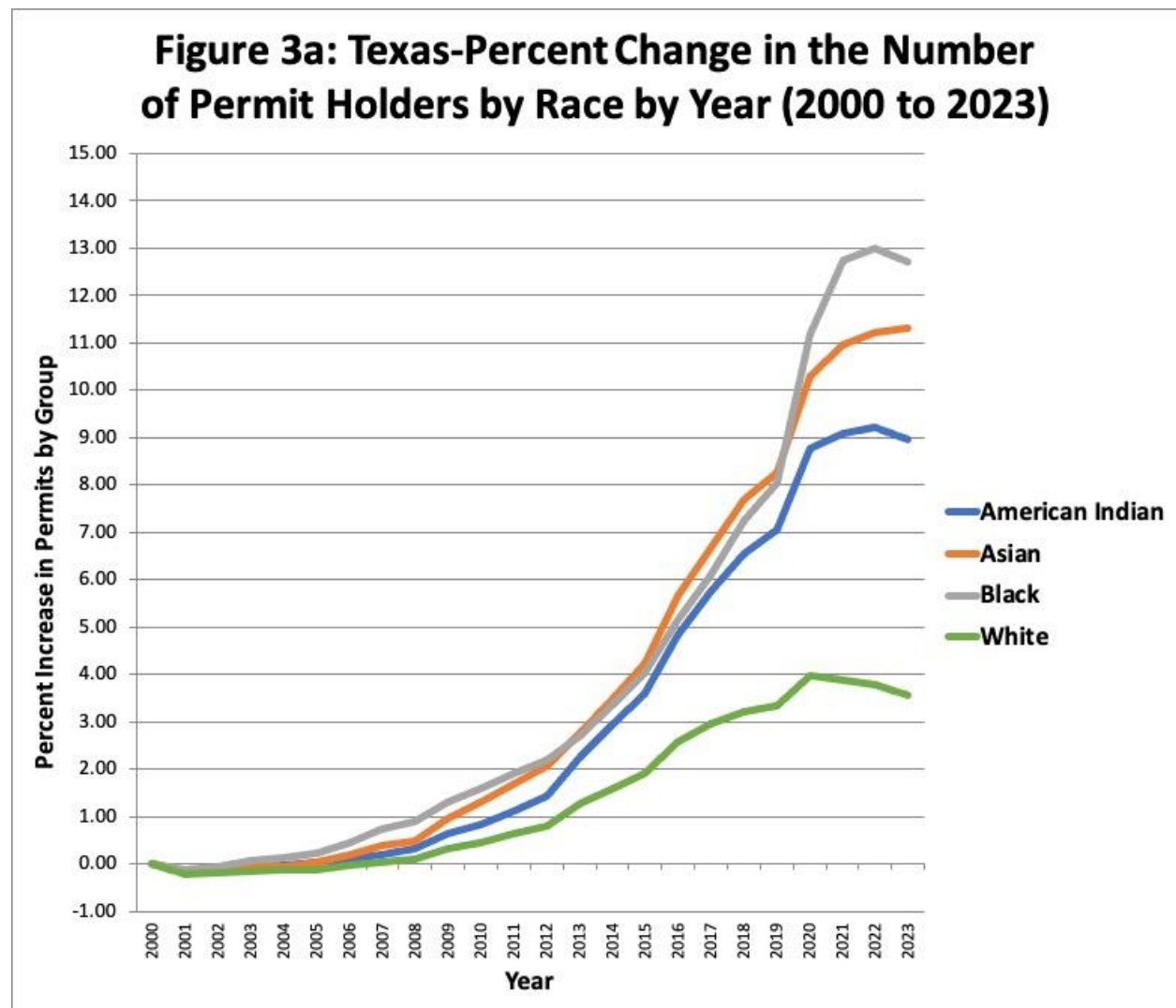
<sup>23</sup> Those who indicated that they were of multiple races were excluded because people’s willingness to say that they are of multiple races has changed over time. Thus, it is not possible to know how much of the change is due to people’s willingness to identify themselves this way or an actual change in the number of people in this category.

growth was more than five times faster than among white females.

As figures 3c and 3d show, there was a noticeable drop in the percent of permits issued women and blacks after Constitutional Carry was adopted. It appears that both groups were relatively sensitive to the cost of permits.

North Carolina has detailed data on the race of permit holders from 1996 to 2016. Again, Asians show the fastest growth, followed by American Indians and then Blacks. The growth rate for Blacks is still about twice as fast as that for Whites.

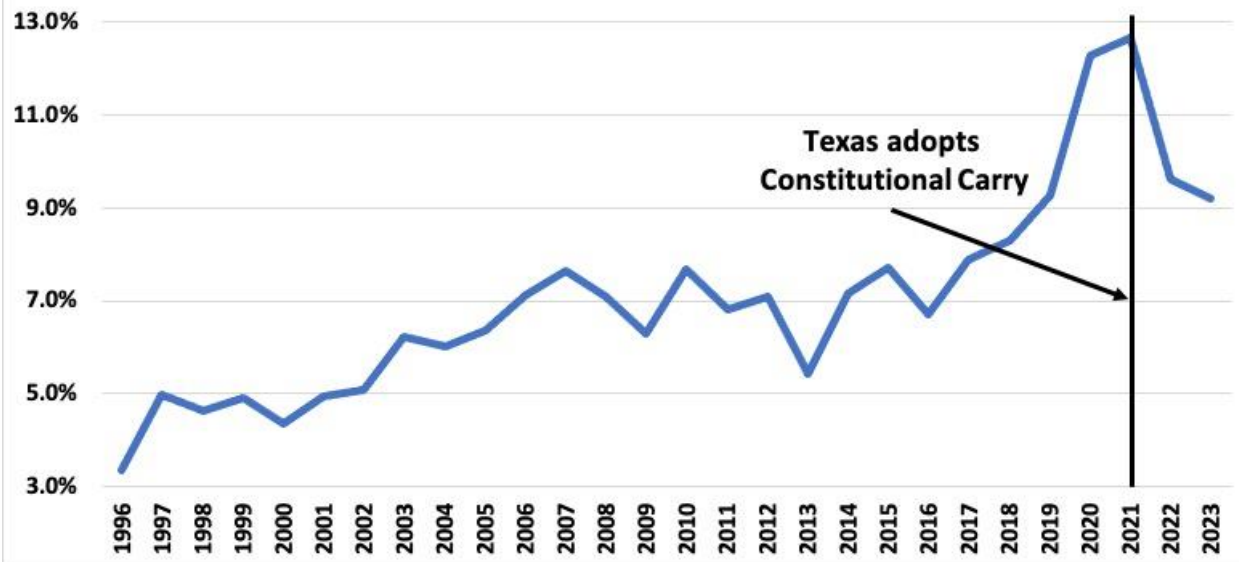
Oklahoma data from 2002 to 2023 also show a similar pattern. Asians are the fastest growing groups, followed by Blacks and American Indians. The growth in the number of Blacks permits was almost twice times the growth for White permit holders.



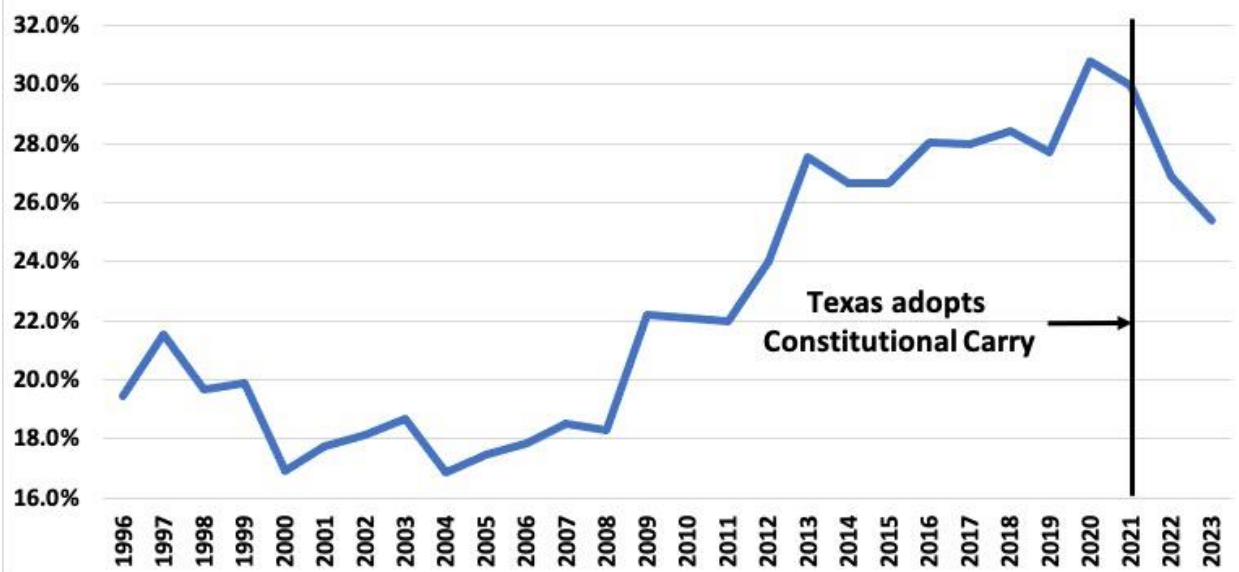




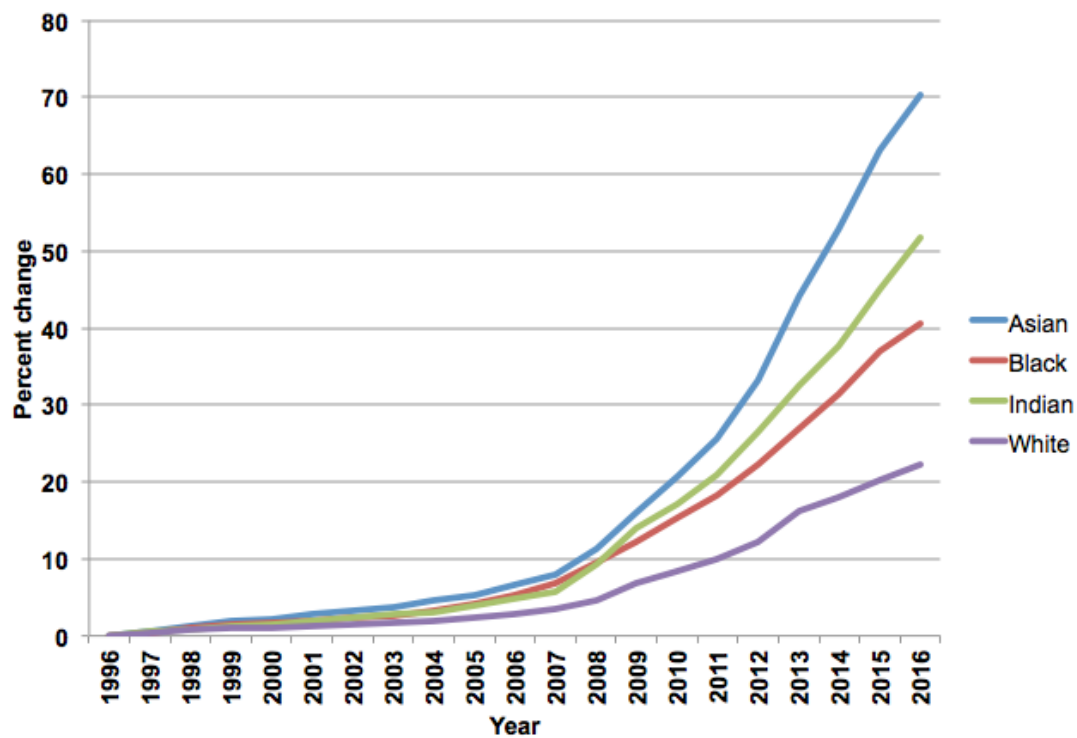
**Figure 3c: Percent of Texas Permit Issued to Holders who are Black by Year (1996-2023)**



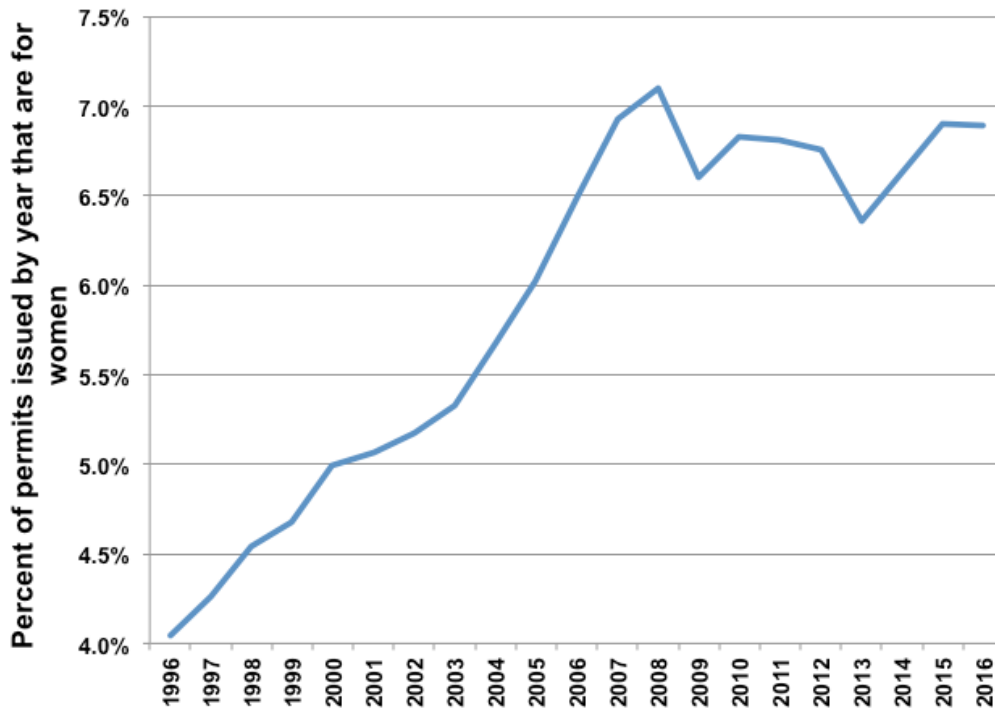
**Figure 3d: Percent of Texas Permit Issued to Holders who are Female by Year (1996-2023)**



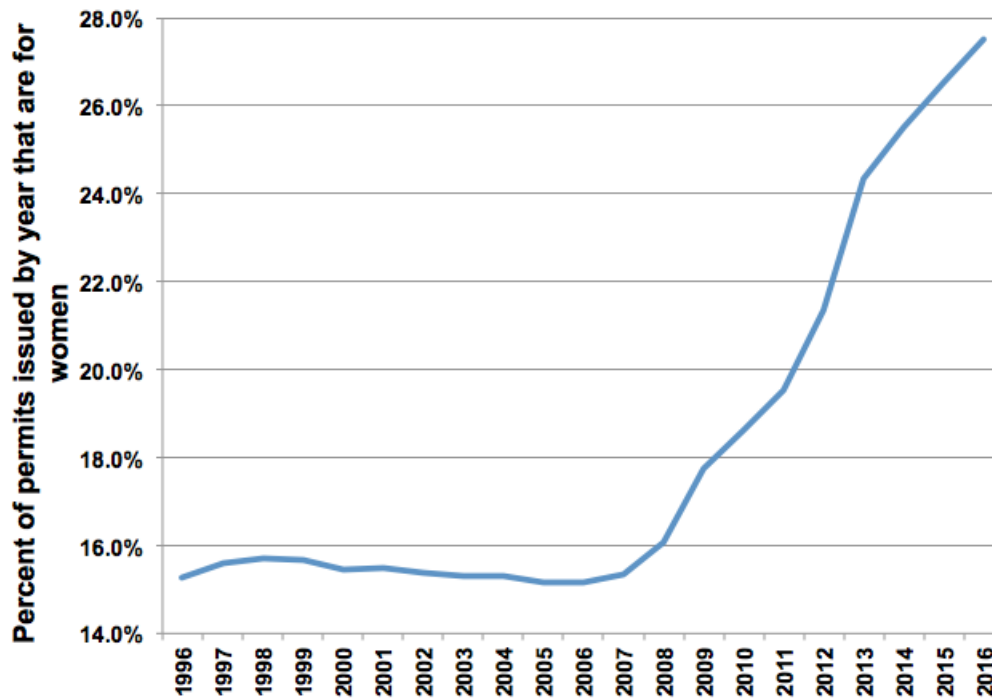
**Figure 4a: North Carolina: Percent Change in the Number of Active Permit Holders Issued by Race by Year**



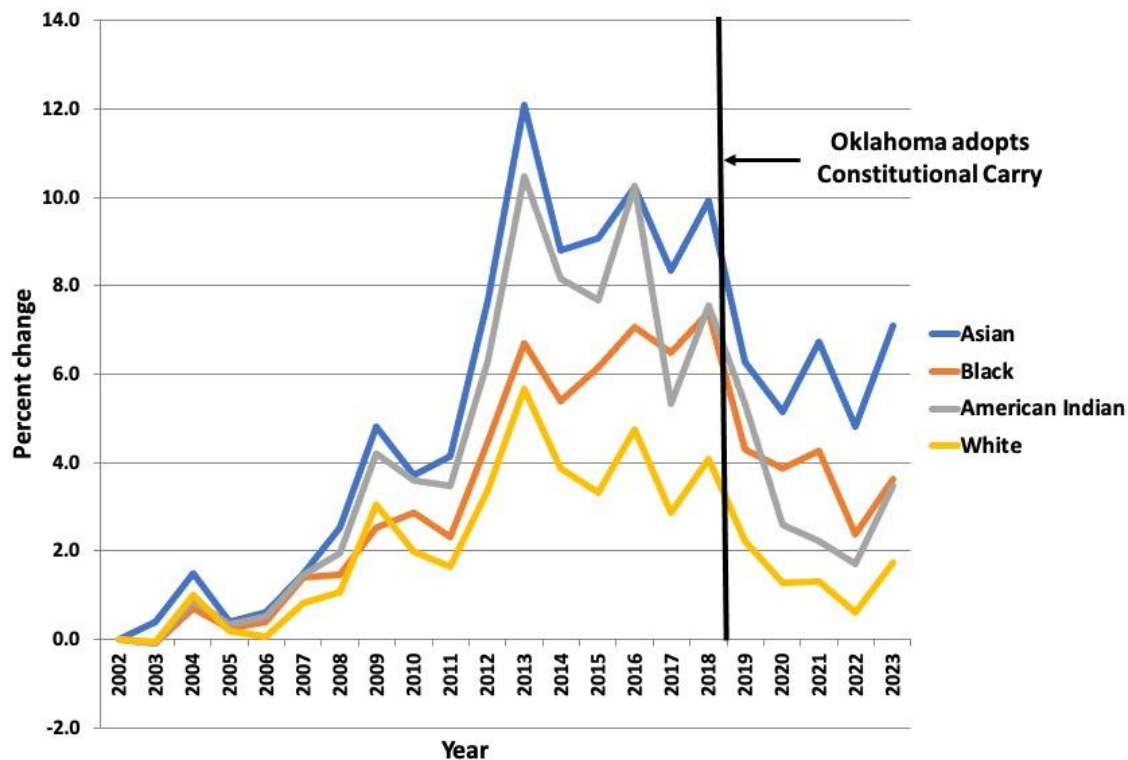
**Figure 4b: North Carolina: Percent of Permits held by Blacks**



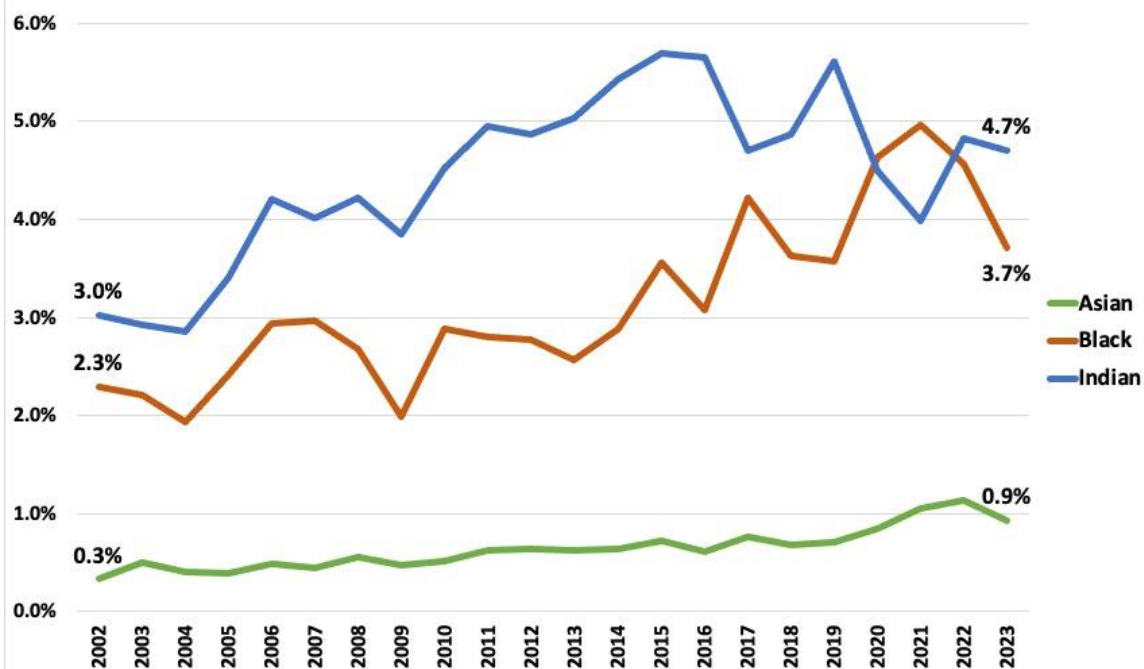
**Figure 4c: North Carolina: Percent of Permits held by Women**



**Figure 5a: Oklahoma-Percent Change in the Number of Active Permit Holders Issued by Race by Year**



**Figure 5b: Oklahoma-Percent of Permit Holders Issued by Race**



#### **IV. Evidence that “Proper Cause” requirements discriminate against Hispanic and Women when giving out permits**

In 2013, LA Weekly obtained a list of the 341 concealed carry permit holders in Los Angeles County, California.<sup>24</sup> That is only about 0.0045% of the 7.7 million adults living in the county in 2013. LA Weekly pointed out that the people given permits were judges, reserve deputy sheriffs, and a small group who gave campaign contributions or gifts to then-Sheriff Lee Baca. Something that LA Weekly didn't do was look at the list to determine the race of those lucky few getting permits. In Los Angeles County in 2013, about 48.1% of the people living there were Hispanic, 9% were black, and 50.7% women.

To check the race of those who received permits, we used two approaches. First, we did Google searches as well as searches on social media to find information on people. Using this, we identified the race of 135 people: 4 Hispanics (3%), 7 blacks (5.2%), 15 Asians (11.1%), and 109 whites. Only 16 were females (11.9%). Hispanics and women had much lower permitting rates than the general population and the rates that those groups obtained concealed handgun permits in places that don't allow authorities discretion in determining whether people have a justifiable need to carry a gun for protection. Asians were not as different than their 14.4% of the population in 2013.

For all 341 names, we used a website that listed the probability that the last name is Hispanic.<sup>25</sup> We included any last name as Hispanic when the probability of them being Hispanic was at least 5%. Doing that implied that a total of just 22 of the 341 people could be Hispanic (6.5%), still a number dramatically lower than their share of the population. There are three names that we couldn't classify as male or female (Bobbie, Tracy, Robbie), but if you assume that they are all women, only 26 of the 341 permit holders are women (7.6%).

By comparison, this is dramatically lower than 29% of the permit holders being women that we found for eight states in 2012. Eight states that had similar information on race showed that 11% of permit holders were black.

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<sup>24</sup> Gene Maddaus, “Who's Packing Heat in L.A. County? Sheriff Lee Baca's Gun Permit List Includes Many Personal Friends,” LA Weekly, February 14 2013 (<http://www.laweekly.com/news/whos-packing-heat-in-la-county-sheriff-lee-bacas-gun-permit-list-includes-many-personal-friends-4174664>).

<sup>25</sup> The website that we used is called “Most common last names for Latinos in the U.S.” (<http://names.mongabay.com/data/hispanic.html>).

Previous work that we have done has discussed the impact of how gun control in Chicago on the poor obtaining handguns.<sup>26</sup> In Chicago and DC, the zip codes that have guns under Democrat rules tend to be higher income and much more heavily white areas.

## **V. The Impact of Concealed Handgun Permit Fees and Training Requirements on The Type of People Who Get Permits**

As noted previously, there are dramatic differences in the costs of concealed handgun permits across states. That has two effects: it determines the number of people who get permits and the type of people who get them. That has important implications for how much concealed handgun laws reduce crime. Empirical research shows that the people who are the most likely victims of violent crime – poor blacks who live in high crime urban areas – are the ones who benefit the most from having concealed handgun permits.<sup>27</sup> Yet, higher fees and longer training periods prevent poor people from getting permits.

Illinois and Washington, D.C. are the two places that courts have previously forced to move from either no issue or May-Issue to Right-to-Carry rules (Moore v. Madigan 702 F.3d 933 (7th Cir 2012) and Wrenn v. District of Columbia, 864 F.3d 650 (D.C. Cir. 2017)). But while 9.8 percent of American adults outside of California and New York have concealed handgun permits, only 5.19 percent of adults in Illinois and 2.07 percent in D.C. have permits. Both rank low among the non-Constitutional Carry states. When courts forced Illinois and D.C. to adopt Right-to-Carry rules, they made it extremely difficult and expensive. The total cost of a permit with fees and training in Illinois is over \$400. In D.C., it is about \$570.

Texas provides unique information on the race of permit holders as well as having significant changes in both the permit fees and training requirements. On September 1, 2013, Texas reduced the training requirement to obtain a permit from ten hours to four hours and eliminated the training requirement for renewing the permit. On September 1, 2017, Texas reduced permit fees for a five-

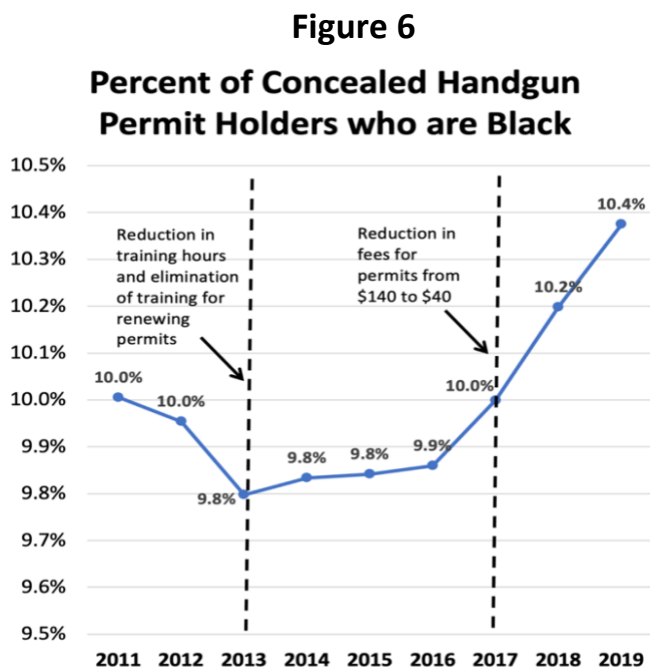
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<sup>26</sup> John R. Lott, Jr., “Can poor people be trusted with guns?

Fox News, March 12 2013 (<http://www.foxnews.com/opinion/2013/03/12/can-poor-people-be-trusted-with-guns.html>).

<sup>27</sup> John R. Lott, Jr., More Guns, Less Crime: Understanding Crime and Gun Control Laws, University of Chicago Press, 2010.

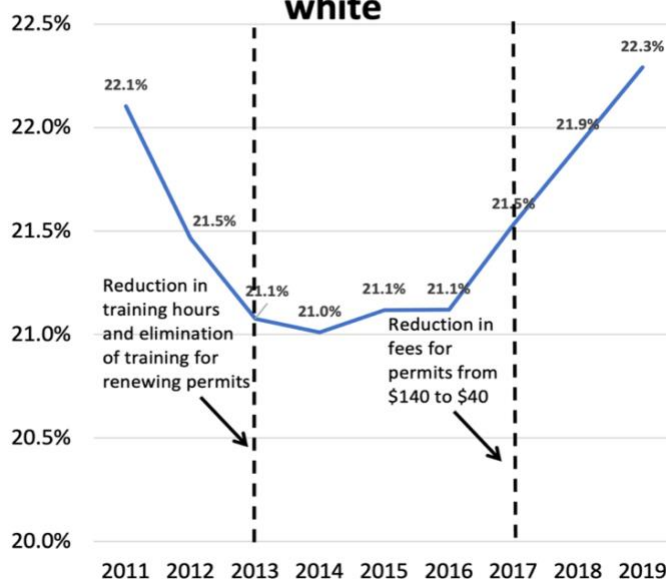
year permit from \$140 to \$40. The question is: do higher costs of getting a permit differentially impact blacks and other minorities? The answer is apparently yes.



The graphs show a common pattern: the percent of concealed handgun permits held by blacks and non-whites fell before Texas reduced the training requirement in 2013. Reducing both the costs of training and fees quickly increased blacks' and minorities' share of the permits. Blacks' share of permits fell to 9.8% in 2013 and then rose to 10.4% in 2019.<sup>28</sup> While permits increased dramatically from 691,475 in 2013 to 1,416,698 in 2019, permits for blacks and non-whites were growing faster than for whites.

<sup>28</sup> All the data for Texas is available in Reports and Statistics, Texas Department of Public Safety (<https://www.dps.texas.gov/section/handgun-licensing/reports-statistics-1>).

**Figure 7**  
**Percent of Concealed Handgun**  
**Permit Holders who are Non-**  
**white**



This discussion is particularly of great practical significance at the moment. In response to the Supreme Court's Bruen decision, Hawaii, Maryland, and New Jersey have dramatically increased the permit fees. California has required at least 16 hours of training on firearm safety — doubled the amount of time previously mandated by the state. These rules would eventually prevent poor minorities, the very people who benefit the most from owning guns, from having them, against the intention of the Court's decisions.



## **VI. Examples of People who are facing death threats and prevented from getting permits in states with discretionary permitting rules**

### -- Cases in San Francisco<sup>29</sup>

- Woman who had a criminal protective order (2014)
- Corrections officer, denied three times, last time in October 2013. Inmates had clearly threatened him.
- Former Del Norte County (California) deputy district attorney who was worried that past felons that he had put in prison would harm him.

### -- New Jersey

- Israel Albert Almeida had evidence that a “tenant's live-in boyfriend threatened to kill him” (2015).<sup>30</sup>
- Marc Stephens faced multiple death threats (2013)<sup>31</sup>
- Lt. Col. Terry Russell “applied for a concealed carry permit as military personnel and especially personnel that work at highly sensitive areas (like the Picatinny Armory) are at higher risk of terrorist attacks.” (2016)<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> Matt Drange, “Want to carry a concealed gun? Live in Sacramento, not San Francisco,” Reveal, June 12 2015 (<https://www.revealnews.org/article/want-to-carry-a-concealed-gun-live-in-sacramento-not-san-francisco/>).

<sup>30</sup> Joe Carlson, “Second Amendment group backs Andover Twp. man’s bid to carry gun,” New Jersey Herald, March 1 2015 (<http://www.njherald.com/story/28230557/second-amendment-group-backs-andover-twp-mans-bid-to-carry-gun#>).

<sup>31</sup> Chris Eger, “New Jersey man fights state gun permit law all the way to Supreme Court,” Guns.com, January 30 2017 (<http://www.guns.com/2017/01/30/new-jersey-man-fights-state-gun-permit-law-all-the-way-to-supreme-court/>).

<sup>32</sup> Sam Hooper, “CCW Weekend: What Constitutes “Good Cause” In May-Issue States,” November 5 2016 (<http://dailycaller.com/2016/11/05/ccw-weekend-what-constitutes-good-cause-in-may-issue-states/>).

-- New York

-- John Stossel, Fox News Host, New York City 2013: Denied a permit despite providing evidence of many death threats.<sup>33</sup>

-- Sean McCarthy served as a key witness that sent members of the “Pagans Outlaw Motorcycle Club” to prison. In 2017, he tried to get a permit as he was worried that he faced retribution.<sup>34</sup>

-- Washington, DC

-- In 2016, Corrections Officers Robert Smith, Ronald DuBerry, Harold Bennette, and Maurice Curtis, who had all received death threats from inmates that they had once guarded, were finally granted permit licenses but only after a case that they took to the DC Circuit Court.<sup>35</sup>

## **VII. Permit Holders are Extremely Law-abiding**

It is very rare for permit holders to violate the law. In order to appreciate how incredibly rare these violations are, one needs to remember that there are over 21.5 million permit holders in the US. Indeed, it is impossible to think of any other group in the US that is anywhere near as law-abiding.

To get an idea of just how law-abiding concealed handgun permit holders are, we need only compare them to police. According to a study in *Police Quarterly*, police committed an average of 703 crimes per year from 2005 to 2007.<sup>36</sup> 113 of these involved firearms violations. This is likely to be an underestimate, since not all

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<sup>33</sup> “The Insane Gun Laws of NYC,” Fox News, November 16 2013 (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=24jRaxXT7JQ>).

<sup>34</sup> Michael O’Keeffe, “Former club manager sues county over gun permit denial,” *Newsday*, March 30 2017 (<http://www.newsday.com/long-island/former-club-manager-sues-county-over-gun-permit-denial-1.13340941>).

<sup>35</sup> Fox News, “DC must let ex-prison guards pack heat, federal court rules,” Fox News, June 3 2016 (<http://www.foxnews.com/us/2016/06/03/dc-must-let-ex-prison-guards-pack-heat-federal-court-rules.html>).

<sup>36</sup> Phil Stinson, J Liederbach and TL Freiburger, “Exit Strategy: An Exploration of Late-Stage Police Crime,” *Police Quarterly* December 2010 13: 413-435. Data on the number of full-time law enforcement employees is available from the FBI Uniform Crime Reports from 2005 to 2007, Table 74 ([https://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table\\_74.html](https://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table_74.html)).

police crimes receive media coverage. The authors of the study may also have missed some media reports.

With about 685,464 full-time police officers in the U.S. from 2005 to 2007, we find that there were about 103 crimes per hundred thousand officers. For the U.S. population as a whole, the crime rate was 37 times higher -- 3,813 crimes per hundred thousand people.

Perhaps police crimes are underreported due to leniency from fellow officers, but the vast crime gap between police and the general populace is indisputable.

Even given the low conviction rate for police, concealed carry permit holders are even more law-abiding than police. Between June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2024, Florida revoked 2,006 concealed handgun permits for any reason, including misdemeanors or felonies. With over 2.46 million permit holders during this period, the rate was eight one hundredths of one percentage point. Of the 43,932 total convictions in the Texas DPS 2023 report, only 284 — or 0.6 percent — were convictions of LTC holders, a conviction rate of 17.6 per 100,000.<sup>37</sup>

Between October 1, 1987 and December 31, 2011, there were 168 revocations for firearms related violations in Florida (after **January 2011**, Florida stopped breaking out the firearms related violations by themselves). Over that period the average number of valid permits per year was 284,423, so the average annual revocation rate for firearm violations was 0.002%. For Texas, permit revocations for firearms related violations amounted to 21 or 0.0012% of permit holders.

Among police, firearms violations occur at a rate of 16.5 per 100,000 officers. Among permit holders in Florida and Texas, the rate is only 1.4 per 100,000. That is a rate of just 1/12<sup>th</sup> the rate for police officers. The data are similar in other states.

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<sup>37</sup><https://www.dps.texas.gov/sites/default/files/documents/rsd/ltc/reports/convictionratesreport2023.pdf>

**Table 4: Revocation Rates for permit holders in 2024**

State	Rate	Source
Alaska	0.271%	Jenny Ide, Research Analyst 2, Public Information Requests & Research Unit, Alaska Department of Public Safety
Arizona	0.020%	Arizona Department of Public Safety, Public Records Unit
Connecticut	0.421%	Sergeant Brianna Maurice, Special Licensing & Firearms Unit, Connecticut State Police
Florida	0.082%	<a href="https://ccmedia.fdacs.gov/content/download/7499/file/cw_active.pdf">https://ccmedia.fdacs.gov/content/download/7499/file/cw_active.pdf</a>
Iowa	0.073%	Brenda Burditt, Program Coordinator, Administrative Services Division, Program Services Bureau, Iowa Department of Public Safety
Kentucky	0.117%	<a href="https://wp.kentuckystatepolice.ky.gov/ccdw/ccdw-home/ccdw-annual-stats-reports/">https://wp.kentuckystatepolice.ky.gov/ccdw/ccdw-home/ccdw-annual-stats-reports/</a>
Louisiana	0.076%	<a href="https://www.lsp.org/media/hsjybjzj/2023-chp-annual-legislative-report-final-draft.pdf">https://www.lsp.org/media/hsjybjzj/2023-chp-annual-legislative-report-final-draft.pdf</a>
Maryland	0.097%	Patrick McCrory Jr., First Sergeant / Assistant Commander, Licensing Division, Maryland Department of State Police
Massachusetts	0.027%	Michaela Dunne, Deputy Commissioner, Massachusetts Department of Criminal Justice Information Services
Michigan	0.281%	<a href="https://www.michigan.gov/msp/-/media/Project/Websites/msp/cjic/Firearms/CPL_Annual_Report_2022-2023.pdf">https://www.michigan.gov/msp/-/media/Project/Websites/msp/cjic/Firearms/CPL_Annual_Report_2022-2023.pdf</a>
Minnesota	0.013%	<a href="https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/bca/bca-divisions/administrative/Documents/2022-Permit-to-Carry-Report.pdf">https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/bca/bca-divisions/administrative/Documents/2022-Permit-to-Carry-Report.pdf</a>

North Carolina	0.158%	Shannon Hanes, Senior Systems/Data Analysis Lead, North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation
North Dakota	0.129%	Sarah Knudson, Administrative Staff Officer, Concealed Weapon Licensing Unit, ND Office of Attorney General, Bureau of Criminal Investigation
Ohio	0.062%	<a href="https://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Files/Reports/Concealed-Carry-Annual-Reports-(PDF)/2023-Concealed-Carry-Annual-Report">https://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Files/Reports/Concealed-Carry-Annual-Reports-(PDF)/2023-Concealed-Carry-Annual-Report</a>
Oklahoma	0.116%	<a href="https://oklahoma.gov/content/dam/ok/en/osbi/documents/self-defense-act-documents/annual-reports/2023_SDA_Annual_Report.pdf">https://oklahoma.gov/content/dam/ok/en/osbi/documents/self-defense-act-documents/annual-reports/2023_SDA_Annual_Report.pdf</a>
Oregon	0.350%	Oregon State Police, Central Records Section: Central.Records@osp.oregon.gov
Pennsylvania	0.884%	Pennsylvania State Police, PSP Right-to-Know Law Office: RA-psprighttoknow@pa.gov
Rhode Island	0.772%	Rhode Island Attorney General's Office, Open Government: opengovernment@riag.ri.gov
South Carolina	0.305%	<a href="https://www.sled.sc.gov/cwp.html#stats">https://www.sled.sc.gov/cwp.html#stats</a>
Tennessee	0.123%	<a href="https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/safety/documents/2023_Annual_Handgun_Report.pdf">https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/safety/documents/2023_Annual_Handgun_Report.pdf</a>
Texas	0.170%	<a href="https://www.dps.texas.gov/sites/default/files/documents/rsd/lrc/reports/2023calendar/byrace_sex/4licensesrevoked.pdf">https://www.dps.texas.gov/sites/default/files/documents/rsd/lrc/reports/2023calendar/byrace_sex/4licensesrevoked.pdf</a>
Utah	0.069%	Utah Department of Public Safety, Firearm Transfer / Concealed Firearm Permit Statistics
Virginia*	0.126%	Virginia State Police Public Record Requests
Washington	0.119%	Washington Department of Licensing Public Record Requests

Wisconsin	0.248%	Wisconsin Department of Justice, Office of Open Government: <a href="mailto:opengov@widoj.gov">opengov@widoj.gov</a>
Wyoming	0.072%	Heather Smith, Concealed Firearms Permit Unit, Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation
*Virginia resident concealed handgun permits data.		

Listed above are the recent revocation rates in 26 states. Most of these rates include revocations for any reason, including people moving out of the state. People can also lose their permits for some types of traffic violations, for forgetting to have their permits with them, or for being charged with or convicted on a violent misdemeanor or felony. In Ohio, most of these revocations were apparently a result of handgun course teachers not spending the required number of hours teaching their classes.<sup>38</sup>

Since permit holders commit virtually no crimes, right-to-carry laws can't increase violent crime rates (see appendix).<sup>39</sup>

## **VIII: Deterring Crime**

Many factors affect crime rates: arrest and conviction rates, policing policies, prison, demographics, income, poverty, and education. But concealed carry laws are also part of the story, especially when a large percentage of the population has permits. The overwhelming majority of peer-reviewed academic research by

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<sup>38</sup> "Concealed carry instructor allegedly gave out 170 invalid training certificates," The News-Herald (Ohio), May 25 2015 (<http://www.news-herald.com/general-news/20150525/concealed-carry-instructor-allegedly-gave-out-170-invalid-training-certificates>); "About 50 gun permits invalid after two instructors accused of forgery," The Columbus Dispatch, July 15 2016 (<http://www.dispatch.com/content/stories/local/2016/07/14/Concealed-carry-permits-bad.html>); Lynn Thompson, "Silent Justice for gun permits," Bryan (Ohio) Times, February 4 2015 ([http://www.bryantimes.com/news/local/article\\_35d9b7bd-10c7-5d86-b9fe-a56843d73d91.html](http://www.bryantimes.com/news/local/article_35d9b7bd-10c7-5d86-b9fe-a56843d73d91.html)); "CCW Instructors get jail for cutting class short," Lima (Ohio) News, November 25 2014 (<http://limaohio.com/archive/18890>).

<sup>39</sup> A detailed discussion of these numbers and how the percentages are calculated is available here (<https://crimeresearch.org/2017/07/badly-flawed-misleading-donohue-aneja-weber-study/>).

economists and criminologists concludes that ownership of permitted concealed handguns causes a reduction in violent crime. The debate is between those claiming a reduction in crime and those denying any effect (for a survey of the academic research, see Lott, "What a balancing test will show for right-to-carry laws," *University of Maryland Law Review* (2012): 1205-1218).

Most research, however, focuses on what states allow right-to-carry, not the more relevant question of how many people actually have permits. (Only peer-reviewed studies by John Lott in the second and third editions of *More Guns, Less Crime* [University of Chicago Press, 2000 and 2010] use the number of permits to measure the impact of concealed carry laws). Empirical tests should measure whether crime rates fell relatively sharply in those states with the largest percentage of permit holders.

In 2014, the seven states with Constitutional Carry had much lower rates of murder and violent crime than did the seven jurisdictions with the lowest percentages of permit holders. Indeed, the murder rate was 31 percent lower in the states not requiring permits. The violent crime rate was 28 percent lower.

Compared to the rest of the country, the 25 states with the highest concealed carry rates experienced markedly lower rates of murder and violent crime.

Of course, such a comparison is too simplistic. There are many factors that influence crime rates, and simple, cross-sectional comparisons are unable to account for all of them. We can account for differences across states only by looking at how crime rates vary before and after changes in a state's concealed carry laws.

States have adopted concealed handgun laws in different years and issued permits at different rates. This allows for revealing comparisons (see Appendix for a large and growing body of peer-reviewed literature). We must look across states and compare changes in crime rates with changes in the rates of permit holding. Doing so has consistently revealed a very strong relationship between more permits and less violent crime (e.g., Lott, *More Guns, Less Crime*, University of Chicago Press 2010 and Lott 2012).

Our analysis here doesn't provide such sophisticated estimates, simply because the necessary data will not be available for at least a couple of years. Thus, this

report should only be viewed as suggestive.<sup>40</sup>

Instead of just comparing states that don't require permits with those that do, it is also possible to look just at states that require permits. After accounting for the per capita number of police, new prison admissions, and demographics, this state level permit data suggests that each 20 percent increase in the rate of adults with permits (about one percentage point) is roughly associated with a 15 percent drop in the murder rate.<sup>41</sup>

Using permit and murder data from 2011 through 2014, we find that states with the sharpest increases in permits had the largest percentage drops in murder rates. A 10 percent increase in the share of the adult population with permits reduces the murder rate by 1.4 percent.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>40</sup> Regressing the natural log of the murder rate on the percent of the adult population with permits, the number of full-time sworn police officers per 1,000 Americans, and a time trend finds:

$\ln(\text{murder rate}) = -.2499 (7.15) \text{ percent of adults with permits} - .8197 (5.50) \text{ police per 1,000 Americans} - 0.0023 (3.41) \text{ Prison Population per 100,000 people} + 0.0068 (2.51) \text{ year time trend} - 8.95 (1.76) \text{ Constant}$

Using the percent of the population in prison instead of a time trend produced very similar results.

<sup>41</sup> To estimate this, we ran a couple of simple regressions on the murder rate on the percentage of adult population with permits as well as with and without state and year fixed effects. There is a lot of noise in these estimates both because the permit numbers come from many different years as well as the estimated number of murders in 2013. These estimates have a great deal of measurement error and should only be taken as suggestive. That said, the simplest estimate regressing the murder rate on the percentage of the adult population with permits produces a coefficient and absolute t-statistics of - 12.68 (1.66). With fixed effects, the estimate was 6.8 (0.82).

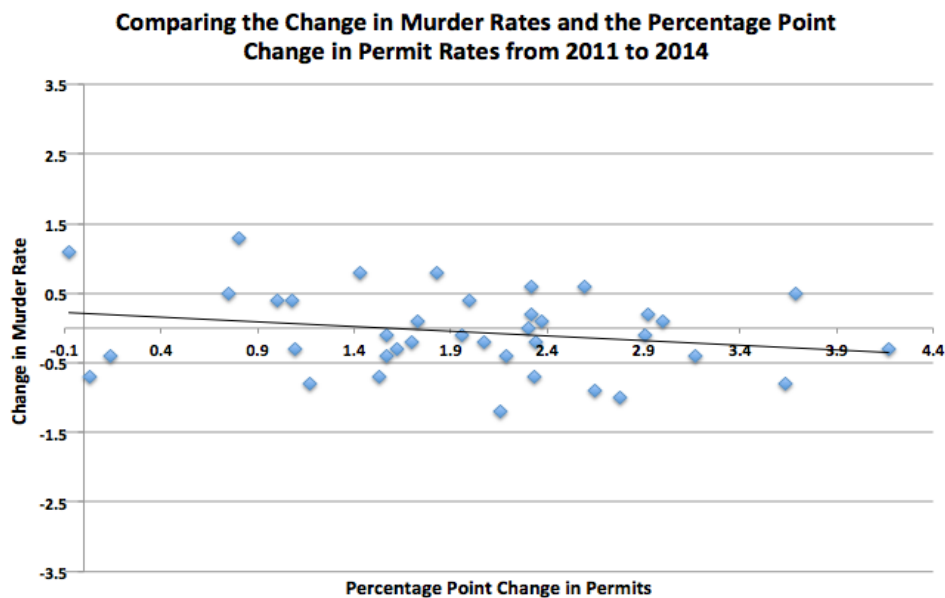
<sup>42</sup> Regressing the percent change in murder rates on the percent change in the share of the adult population between 2011 and 2014 gives us this:

$\text{Percent change in murder rates} = -.136 (1.38) \text{ the percent change in the share of the adult population} + .212 (0.99) \text{ Constant}$

F-statistics = 1.92, Adjusted R-squared = 0.0242

We used the GAO report on percent of the population with permits for 2011 (<http://www.gao.gov/assets/600/592552.pdf>). There were obvious errors in the GAO report

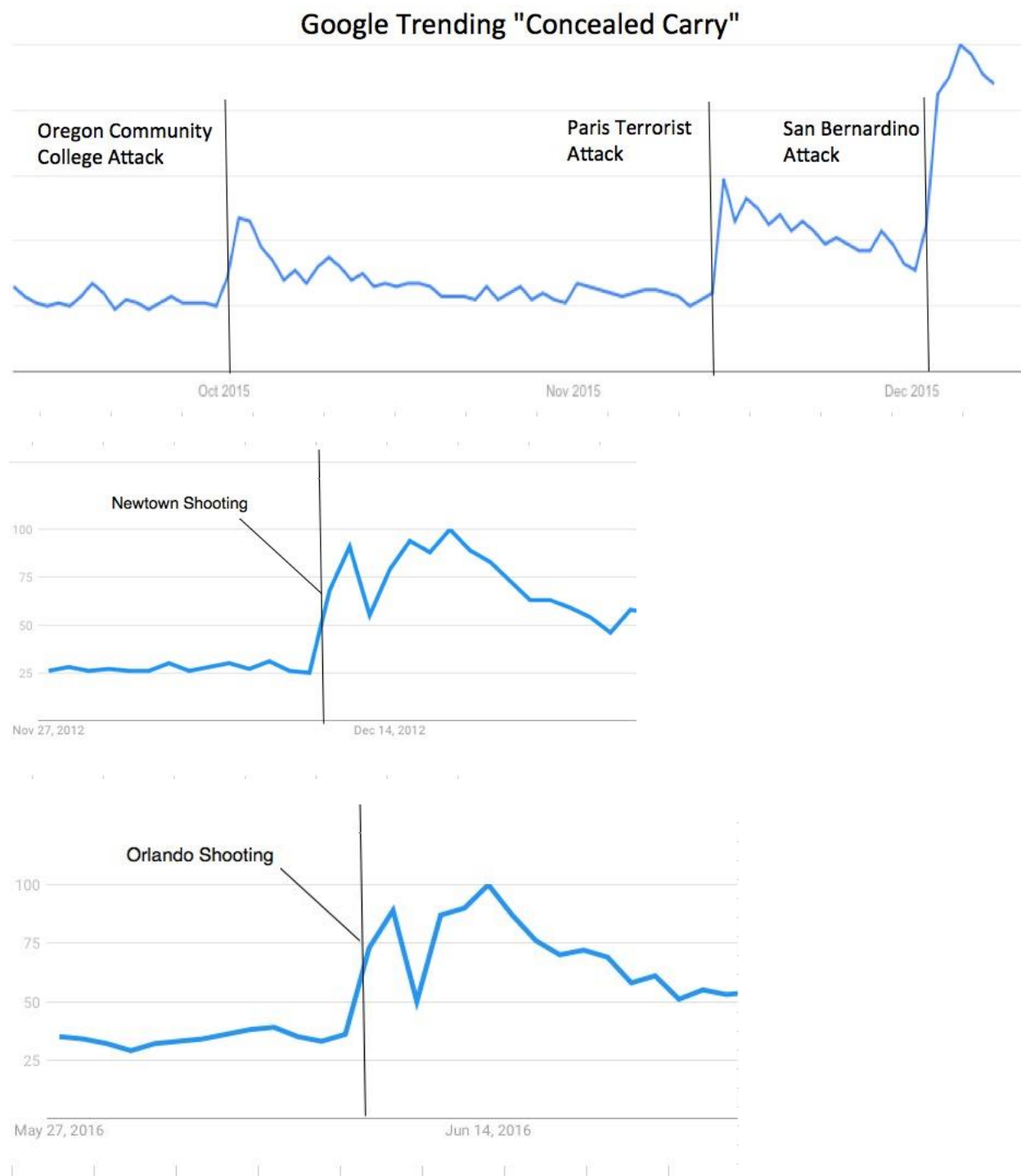




for Maine and Connecticut. For example, in 2011, the GAO states that there were only 4,000 concealed handgun permits. That would imply an amazing 725 percent increase in permits between 2011 and 2013. For a permitting system that had been around for decades and no recent change in their laws, it would be surprising to have any state see that type of change. Maine's Special Investigations Unit told us that there were in fact 24,000 in 2011. Possibly the GAO simply left off the number "2" when then recorded this information. In Connecticut, we had a smaller number of permits in 2011 (115,000).

## **IX. Why is the Number of Permits Increasing?**

A simple Google Trends search shows that people's interest in concealed carry spikes in the wake of mass public shootings. Here is the search activity after four notable attacks.



These attacks have also been followed by sharp increases in the number of

permits being issued. Despite a slight drop from 2022's record high, there are still a total of 21.5 million concealed handgun permits in US. Americans have clearly done more than simply look up information on the Internet.

The surge in concealed handgun permits corresponds closely with opinion polls on guns. Take a series of polls by the Pew Research Center. In December 2012, 48% of respondents said that owning a gun “protected them from being crime victims” as opposed to 37% who answered that it would be “putting people’s safety at risk.”<sup>43</sup> By December 2014, people’s positive impressions of gun ownership had grown to a margin of 57-to-38.

Similar changes can be seen in polls by Gallup and ABC News-Washington Post.<sup>44</sup> They asked a more specific question: whether having a gun in the home makes the home safer or more dangerous. The change has been dramatic. In 2000, Gallup found that only 35 percent of Americans thought that owning a gun made their home safer. By 2014, that number had soared to 63 percent.

It's not just that Americans think that having a gun makes them safer as individuals. They also feel better knowing that their neighbors are armed. A Rasmussen poll from this past June found that a 68-to-22 percent margin of Americans “feel safer in a neighborhood where guns are allowed.”<sup>45</sup>

A poll by PEW helps to explain why there has been such a large increase in concealed handgun permits among blacks and women. The poll shows a 25 percentage point increase in the proportion of blacks with a favorable view of gun ownership. This is the largest increase of any group. The increase among all women was 11 percentage points, and the increase among men was 8 percentage points.

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<sup>43</sup> Pew Research Center, “Growing Public Support for Gun Rights: More Say Guns Do More to Protect Than Put People at Risk,” December 10 2014 (<http://www.people-press.org/2014/12/10/growing-public-support-for-gun-rights/>).

<sup>44</sup> Justin McCarthy, “More Than Six in 10 Americans Say Guns Make Homes Safer,” Gallup, November 7, 2014 ([http://www.gallup.com/poll/179213/six-americans-say-guns-homes-safer.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_campaign=syndication](http://www.gallup.com/poll/179213/six-americans-say-guns-homes-safer.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_content=morelink&utm_campaign=syndication)). Scott Clement and Peyton Craighill, “Majority of Americans say guns make homes safer,” Washington Post, April 18, 2013 (<http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/the-fix/wp/2013/04/18/majority-of-americans-say-guns-make-homes-safer/>).

<sup>45</sup> Rasmussen Reports, “Americans Prefer Living in Neighborhoods With Guns,” June 12 2015 ([http://www.rasmussenreports.com/public\\_content/politics/current\\_events/gun\\_control/americans\\_prefer\\_living\\_in\\_neighborhoods\\_with\\_guns](http://www.rasmussenreports.com/public_content/politics/current_events/gun_control/americans_prefer_living_in_neighborhoods_with_guns)).

**Data Sources for Number of Concealed Handgun Permits, fees for permits, and the length of time that a permit is valid.**

State	Data Source
Alabama	<p>NICS Firearm Checks  <a href="https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/nics_firearms_checks_-_month_year_by_state_type-last-5-years.pdf/view">https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/nics_firearms_checks_-_month_year_by_state_type-last-5-years.pdf/view</a>            Alabama Code § 13A-11-75  <a href="http://alisondb.legislature.state.al.us/alison/codeofalabama/1975/13A-11-75.htm">http://alisondb.legislature.state.al.us/alison/codeofalabama/1975/13A-11-75.htm</a></p>
Alaska	<p>Alaska Department of Public Safety Public Information Request: <a href="mailto:dps.publicinforequest@alaska.gov">dps.publicinforequest@alaska.gov</a>            Alaska Department of Public Safety, Records and Information, Permits Licensing-Permits  <a href="https://dps.alaska.gov/Statewide/R-I/PermitsLicensing/Permits">https://dps.alaska.gov/Statewide/R-I/PermitsLicensing/Permits</a></p>
Arizona	<p>Arizona Department of Public Safety, Public Records Unit            Arizona Department of Public Safety, Concealed Weapons Permits Unit - Applications and Fees  <a href="https://www.azdps.gov/services/public/cwp?qt-cwp_menu_=3#qt-cwp_menu_">https://www.azdps.gov/services/public/cwp?qt-cwp_menu_=3#qt-cwp_menu_</a>            Arizona Revised Statutes §13-3112  <a href="https://www.azleg.gov/ars/13/03112.htm">https://www.azleg.gov/ars/13/03112.htm</a></p>
Arkansas	<p>Bill Sadler, Arkansas State Police - Public Information Officer            Arkansas State Police – Concealed Handgun Carry Licensing            Arkansas State Police Concealed Handgun Carry Online Licensing System  <a href="https://www.ark.org/aspllicense/chcl_application/chcl.aspx">https://www.ark.org/aspllicense/chcl_application/chcl.aspx</a>            Arkansas Concealed Handgun Carry Licensing Law  <a href="https://www.dps.arkansas.gov/wp-content/uploads/Arkansas-Concealed-Handgun-Carry-Licensing-Code-5-73-301-through-5-73-329-August-3-2023_Attachment1.pdf">https://www.dps.arkansas.gov/wp-content/uploads/Arkansas-Concealed-Handgun-Carry-Licensing-Code-5-73-301-through-5-73-329-August-3-2023_Attachment1.pdf</a></p>

California	<p>Online Request Form, Public Records Coordinator of the Attorney General's Office, California Department of Justice  <a href="https://oag.ca.gov/contact/publicrecords_form">https://oag.ca.gov/contact/publicrecords_form</a>  BOFrecordsrequests@doj.ca.gov  California Penal Code sections 26185, 26190, and 26220  <a href="https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=PEN&amp;division=5.&amp;title=4.&amp;part=6.&amp;chapter=4.&amp;article=">https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=PEN&amp;division=5.&amp;title=4.&amp;part=6.&amp;chapter=4.&amp;article=</a></p>
Colorado	<p>CBI Firearms InstaCheck Unit – InstaCheck Statistics  <a href="https://cbi.colorado.gov/sections/firearms-instacheck-unit/instacheck-statistics">https://cbi.colorado.gov/sections/firearms-instacheck-unit/instacheck-statistics</a>  CBI Firearms InstaCheck Unit – Concealed Handgun Permit (CHP) Fees <a href="https://cbi.colorado.gov/sections/firearms-instacheck-unit/concealed-handgun-permit-chp">https://cbi.colorado.gov/sections/firearms-instacheck-unit/concealed-handgun-permit-chp</a>  CBI Firearms InstaCheck Unit – Concealed Handgun Permit (CHP) Statutes C.R.S. 18-12-204 (Permit contents-validity-carrying requirements.)  (CHP) Statutes C.R.S. 18-12-205 (Sheriff - application - procedure - background check.)</p>
Connecticut	<p>Sergeant Brianna Maurice, Special Licensing &amp; Firearms Unit, Connecticut State Police  <a href="https://portal.ct.gov/DESPP/Division-of-State-Police/Special-Licensing-and-Firearms/State-Pistol-Permit">https://portal.ct.gov/DESPP/Division-of-State-Police/Special-Licensing-and-Firearms/State-Pistol-Permit</a>  <a href="https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/DESPP/CSP/files/DPS-799-C.pdf">https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/DESPP/CSP/files/DPS-799-C.pdf</a>  Conn. Gen. Stat. §29-28  <a href="https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_529.htm#sec_29-28">https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_529.htm#sec_29-28</a></p>
Delaware	<p>Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapon (CCDW) Monthly Report  <a href="https://courts.delaware.gov/forms/download.aspx?ID=125408">https://courts.delaware.gov/forms/download.aspx?ID=125408</a>  Delaware Courts – Concealed Deadly Weapons  <a href="http://courts.delaware.gov/superior/weapons.aspx">http://courts.delaware.gov/superior/weapons.aspx</a></p>

District of Columbia	<p>Metropolitan Police Department, Office of Communications: mpd.press@dc.gov</p> <p>Metropolitan Police Department – Gun Renewal Requests Instructions <a href="https://mpdrequest.mpdcc.dc.gov/Default.aspx">https://mpdrequest.mpdcc.dc.gov/Default.aspx</a> Instructions for Submitting an Application for a Concealed Carry Pistol License <a href="https://dcgov.seamlessdocs.com/f/InstructionsForConcealedCarryPistolLicenseApplication">https://dcgov.seamlessdocs.com/f/InstructionsForConcealedCarryPistolLicenseApplication</a> D.C. Mun. Regs. tit. 24 § 2340.5</p>
Florida	<p>Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Licensing Statistical Reports <a href="https://www.fdacs.gov/Divisions-Offices/Licensing/Statistical-Reports">https://www.fdacs.gov/Divisions-Offices/Licensing/Statistical-Reports</a> Concealed Weapon or Firearm: Section 790.06, Florida Statutes, Fee Schedule <a href="https://ccmedia.fdacs.gov/content/download/7438/file/Concealed-Weapons-License-Fees-06-26-2017.pdf">https://ccmedia.fdacs.gov/content/download/7438/file/Concealed-Weapons-License-Fees-06-26-2017.pdf</a> Fla. Stat. § 790.06 <a href="http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&amp;Search_String=&amp;URL=0700-0799/0790/Sections/0790.06.html">http://www.leg.state.fl.us/statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&amp;Search_String=&amp;URL=0700-0799/0790/Sections/0790.06.html</a></p>
Georgia	<p>NICS Firearm Checks <a href="https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/nics_firearms_checks_-_month_year_by_state_type-last-5-years.pdf/view">https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/nics_firearms_checks_-_month_year_by_state_type-last-5-years.pdf/view</a> Applying for a Firearms License <a href="https://georgia.gov/apply-firearms-license">https://georgia.gov/apply-firearms-license</a></p>
Hawaii	<p>Paul Perrone, Chief of Research and Statistics, Hawaii Department of the Attorney General Annual Report on Licenses to Carry <a href="https://ag.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Annual-Report-on-Licenses-to-Carry-April-1-2024.pdf">https://ag.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Annual-Report-on-Licenses-to-Carry-April-1-2024.pdf</a> Haw. Rev. Stat. §134-9 Licenses to carry <a href="https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol03_Ch0121-0200D/hrs0134/HRS_0134-0009.htm">https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol03_Ch0121-0200D/hrs0134/HRS_0134-0009.htm</a></p>

Idaho	<p>RaeAnn Newman, CWL &amp; NONCRIM Audit and Training Specialist, Idaho State Police, Bureau of Criminal Identification Idaho State Police Public Records Center Idaho Office of Attorney General – Concealed Weapons <a href="https://www.ag.idaho.gov/office-resources/concealed-weapons/">https://www.ag.idaho.gov/office-resources/concealed-weapons/</a> Idaho Code § 18-3302. Issuance of Licenses to Carry Concealed Weapons <a href="https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title18/T18CH33/SECT18-3302/">https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title18/T18CH33/SECT18-3302/</a></p>
Illinois	<p>Illinois State Police – Public Safety (430 ILCS 66/) Firearm Concealed Carry Act <a href="https://www.ispfsb.com/Public/AboutTheAct.aspx">https://www.ispfsb.com/Public/AboutTheAct.aspx</a> Illinois State Police, Firearms Services Bureau, Frequently Asked Questions <a href="https://www.ispfsb.com/Public/Faq.aspx">https://www.ispfsb.com/Public/Faq.aspx</a></p>
Indiana	<p>Indiana State Police Firearms Licensing Statistics <a href="https://www.in.gov/isp/firearms-licensing/view-firearms-licensing-statistics/">https://www.in.gov/isp/firearms-licensing/view-firearms-licensing-statistics/</a> Indiana State Police – Firearms Handgun Licensing Application Fees <a href="https://www.in.gov/isp/firearms-licensing/get-more-information/fees/">https://www.in.gov/isp/firearms-licensing/get-more-information/fees/</a></p>
Iowa	<p>Brenda Burditt, Program Coordinator, Administrative Services Division, Program Services Bureau, Iowa Department of Public Safety Iowa Department of Public Safety, Division of Administrative Services – Weapon Permit <a href="https://dps.iowa.gov/divisions/administrative-services/weapons-permit">https://dps.iowa.gov/divisions/administrative-services/weapons-permit</a> Chapter 724 of the Iowa Code and Administrative Rules, 661, Chapter 91 <a href="https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/ico/chapter/724.pdf">https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/ico/chapter/724.pdf</a></p>
Kansas	<p>Sara Miller, Licensing Unit Director, Office of Kansas Attorney General Kris W. Kobach Kansas Attorney General, Concealed Carry Licensing Unit <a href="https://ag.ks.gov/licensing/concealed-carry">https://ag.ks.gov/licensing/concealed-carry</a> Kansas Attorney General, Concealed Carry Annual Reports</p>

	<a href="https://www.ag.ks.gov/reports-resources/annual-reports/concealed-carry-annual-reports">https://www.ag.ks.gov/reports-resources/annual-reports/concealed-carry-annual-reports</a>
Kentucky	<p>lewis.adams@ky.gov  Department of Criminal Justice Training, Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapons <a href="https://www.docjt.ky.gov/ccdw">https://www.docjt.ky.gov/ccdw</a>  Kentucky State Police – CCDW Annual Stats Reports  <a href="http://kentuckystatepolice.org/ccdw/ccdw-home/ccdw-annual-stats-reports/">http://kentuckystatepolice.org/ccdw/ccdw-home/ccdw-annual-stats-reports/</a>  Kentucky State Police, Concealed Deadly Weapons  <a href="https://www.kentuckystatepolice.ky.gov/ccdw-home">https://www.kentuckystatepolice.ky.gov/ccdw-home</a>  KRS § 237.110  <a href="https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/law/statutes/statute.aspx?id=47039">https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/law/statutes/statute.aspx?id=47039</a></p>
Louisiana	<p>Louisiana State Police – Concealed Handgun Information – Legislative News and Reports  <a href="https://www.lsp.org/services/concealed-handgun-information/legislative-news-and-reports/">https://www.lsp.org/services/concealed-handgun-information/legislative-news-and-reports/</a>  Louisiana State Police-CHP Fees  <a href="https://www.lsp.org/services/concealed-handgun-information/chp-fees/">https://www.lsp.org/services/concealed-handgun-information/chp-fees/</a>  La. Stat. tit. 40 § 1379.3  <a href="https://www.legis.la.gov/Legis/Law.aspx?d=97451">https://www.legis.la.gov/Legis/Law.aspx?d=97451</a></p>
Maine	<p>Bobbie Shay, Management Analyst I, Maine State Police, Weapons and Professional Licensing Unit  Department of Public Safety, Maine State Police – Concealed Carry in Maine  <a href="https://www.maine.gov/dps/msp/licenses-permits/concealed-carry-maine">https://www.maine.gov/dps/msp/licenses-permits/concealed-carry-maine</a>  State of Maine Laws Relating to Permit to Carry Concealed Handguns  <a href="https://www.maine.gov/dps/msp/sites/maine.gov.dps.msp/files/inline-files/Concealed_Handgun_Booklet.pdf">https://www.maine.gov/dps/msp/sites/maine.gov.dps.msp/files/inline-files/Concealed_Handgun_Booklet.pdf</a>  Maine Revised Statutes, Title 25, §2003: Permits to carry concealed handguns  <a href="https://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/25/title25sec2003.html">https://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/25/title25sec2003.html</a></p>



Maryland	<p>Patrick McCrory Jr., First Sergeant / Assistant Commander, Licensing Division, Maryland Department of State Police Maryland State Police – Handgun Wear and Carry Permit <a href="https://mdsp.maryland.gov/Organization/Pages/CriminalInvestigationBureau/LicensingDivision/Firearms/WearandCarryPermit.aspx">https://mdsp.maryland.gov/Organization/Pages/CriminalInvestigationBureau/LicensingDivision/Firearms/WearandCarryPermit.aspx</a></p>
Massachusetts	<p>Michaela Dunne, Deputy Commissioner, Massachusetts Department of Criminal Justice Information Services Massachusetts Public Safety, <b>Firearms licensing</b> <b><a href="https://www.mass.gov/info-details/hunting-with-a-firearm-in-massachusetts#firearms-licensing-">https://www.mass.gov/info-details/hunting-with-a-firearm-in-massachusetts#firearms-licensing-</a></b></p>
Michigan	<p>Michigan State Police – CPL Applications by County and Status <a href="https://www.michigan.gov/msp/-/media/Project/Websites/msp/cjic/Firearms/County_All_Statutes_Report.pdf">https://www.michigan.gov/msp/-/media/Project/Websites/msp/cjic/Firearms/County_All_Statutes_Report.pdf</a> Michigan State Police – Concealed Pistol License (CPL) Reports <a href="https://www.michigan.gov/msp/services/ccw/concealed-pistol-license-cpl-reports">https://www.michigan.gov/msp/services/ccw/concealed-pistol-license-cpl-reports</a> Michigan State Police – Concealed Pistol Application and Instructions <a href="https://www.michigan.gov/msp/services/ccw/concealed-pistol-application-and-instructions">https://www.michigan.gov/msp/services/ccw/concealed-pistol-application-and-instructions</a> Michigan State Police – Concealed Pistol License Renewal Information <a href="https://www.michigan.gov/msp/services/ccw/concealed-pistol-license-renewal-information">https://www.michigan.gov/msp/services/ccw/concealed-pistol-license-renewal-information</a></p>
Minnesota	<p>Minnesota Department of Public Safety Permit to Carry Report <a href="https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/bca/bca-divisions/administrative/Documents/2023-Permit-to-Carry-Report.pdf">https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/bca/bca-divisions/administrative/Documents/2023-Permit-to-Carry-Report.pdf</a> Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension – Firearms <a href="https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/bca/bca-divisions/administrative/Pages/firearms.aspx">https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/bca/bca-divisions/administrative/Pages/firearms.aspx</a> Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension – Permit to Carry</p>

	<p>FAQ <a href="https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/bca/bca-divisions/administrative/Pages/Permit-to-Carry-FAQ.aspx">https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/bca/bca-divisions/administrative/Pages/Permit-to-Carry-FAQ.aspx</a></p> <p>Minnesota Statutes §624.714</p> <p><a href="https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/624.714">https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/624.714</a></p>
Mississippi	<p>Robert E. Wentworth, Public Records Administrator, Mississippi Dept. of Public Safety, Legal Dept.</p> <p>Mississippi Dept. of Public Safety, Firearm Permit Applications &amp; Forms – Firearm Permit Fees</p> <p><a href="https://www.driverservicebureau.dps.ms.gov/sites/default/files/2022-11/Firearm%20Permit%20Fees%20v4%2011.4.22..pdf">https://www.driverservicebureau.dps.ms.gov/sites/default/files/2022-11/Firearm%20Permit%20Fees%20v4%2011.4.22..pdf</a></p> <p>Mississippi Legislature House Bill 529</p> <p><a href="http://billstatus.ls.state.ms.us/documents/2023/html/HB/0500-0599/HB0529IN.htm">http://billstatus.ls.state.ms.us/documents/2023/html/HB/0500-0599/HB0529IN.htm</a></p> <p>Miss. Code Ann. § 45-9-101(1)(a)</p>
Missouri	<p>Missouri Revised Statutes §571.101</p> <p><a href="https://revisor.mo.gov/main/OneSection.aspx?section=571.101&amp;bid=33875&amp;hl=">https://revisor.mo.gov/main/OneSection.aspx?section=571.101&amp;bid=33875&amp;hl=</a></p>
Montana	<p>Montana Code § 45-8-321</p> <p><a href="https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0450/chapter_0080/part_0030/section_0210/0450-0080-0030-0210.html">https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0450/chapter_0080/part_0030/section_0210/0450-0080-0030-0210.html</a></p> <p>Montana Code § 45-8-322</p> <p><a href="https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0450/chapter_0080/part_0030/section_0220/0450-0080-0030-0220.html">https://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/title_0450/chapter_0080/part_0030/section_0220/0450-0080-0030-0220.html</a></p>
Nebraska	<p>Nebraska State Patrol – CHP Current Statistics</p> <p><a href="https://statepatrol.nebraska.gov/services/concealed-handgun-permits/chp-current-statistics">https://statepatrol.nebraska.gov/services/concealed-handgun-permits/chp-current-statistics</a></p> <p>Nebraska State Patrol – Concealed Handgun Permit Application</p> <p><a href="https://statepatrol.nebraska.gov/sites/default/files/files/1386/1710_nebraska_concealed_handgun_permit_application.pdf">https://statepatrol.nebraska.gov/sites/default/files/files/1386/1710_nebraska_concealed_handgun_permit_application.pdf</a></p>
Nevada	<p>Nevada Department of Public Safety – Carry Concealed Weapon (CCW) Permit</p> <p><a href="https://rccd.nv.gov/Resources/Carry_Concealed_Weapon_(CCW)_Permit/">https://rccd.nv.gov/Resources/Carry_Concealed_Weapon_(CCW)_Permit/</a></p> <p>Nevada Department of Public Safety – Number of Active Carry Concealed Weapon Permits by Sheriff's Office</p> <p><a href="https://rccd.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/gsdnvgov/content/Resource">https://rccd.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/gsdnvgov/content/Resource</a></p>

	<p><a href="#">s/Active%20CCW%20Permits%20by%20SO%20(1%20July%2024)%20Final.pdf</a></p> <p>Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 202.3657; Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 202.366</p> <p><a href="https://www.leg.state.nv.us/nrs/nrs-202.html">https://www.leg.state.nv.us/nrs/nrs-202.html</a></p>
New Hampshire	<p>New Hampshire State Police, Permits &amp; Licensing Unit:  <a href="mailto:PermitsandLicensing@dos.nh.gov">PermitsandLicensing@dos.nh.gov</a></p> <p>Captain Victor G. Muzzey, Commander, Justice Information Bureau, New Hampshire State Police</p> <p>NHRS XII § 159:6 License to Carry</p> <p><a href="https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/ras/html/XII/159/159-6.htm">https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/ras/html/XII/159/159-6.htm</a></p>
New Jersey	<p>Office of the New Jersey Attorney General, Public Records Request: <a href="mailto:OAG.Records@njoag.gov">OAG.Records@njoag.gov</a></p> <p>New Jersey Permit to Carry Data</p> <p><a href="https://www.njoag.gov/permittocarry/">https://www.njoag.gov/permittocarry/</a></p> <p>New Jersey State Police – Concealed Carry Permits</p> <p><a href="https://www.njportal.com/NJSP/ConcealedCarry/">https://www.njportal.com/NJSP/ConcealedCarry/</a></p> <p>N.J. Admin. Code § 13:54-2.9 Duration and renewal</p> <p><a href="https://www.nj.gov/njsp/info/pdf/firearms/njac-title13-ch54.pdf">https://www.nj.gov/njsp/info/pdf/firearms/njac-title13-ch54.pdf</a></p>
New Mexico	<p>Stefani Lord, New Mexico state House member</p> <p>New Mexico Department of Public Safety – Law Enforcement Records Bureau - Concealed Carry Licenses</p> <p><a href="https://www.dps.nm.gov/law-enforcement-records-bureau/concealed-carry-licenses/">https://www.dps.nm.gov/law-enforcement-records-bureau/concealed-carry-licenses/</a></p> <p>New Mexico Concealed Handgun Carry Act of 2003 with Rules and Regulations as Amended in 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2016</p> <p><a href="https://www.dps.nm.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Concealed-Carry-Handgun-Act-Booklet-2024-RR-Edit.pdf">https://www.dps.nm.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Concealed-Carry-Handgun-Act-Booklet-2024-RR-Edit.pdf</a></p>

New York/New York City	<p>NICS Firearm Checks  <a href="https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/nics_firearms_checks_-_month_year_by_state_type-last-5-years.pdf/view">https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/nics_firearms_checks_-_month_year_by_state_type-last-5-years.pdf/view</a>  New York State Police – Apply for a Firearms License  <a href="https://www.ny.gov/services/how-obtain-firearms-license">https://www.ny.gov/services/how-obtain-firearms-license</a>  New York State Police – Gun Safety in New York State - Pistol Permit Recertification  <a href="https://gunsafety.ny.gov/pistol-permit-recertification">https://gunsafety.ny.gov/pistol-permit-recertification</a>  NYPD, License Division, New Application Instructions  <a href="https://licensing.nypdonline.org/new-app-instruction/">https://licensing.nypdonline.org/new-app-instruction/</a></p>
North Carolina	<p>Shannon Hanes, Senior Systems/Data Analysis Lead, North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation  NCDOJ, Law Enforcement Training &amp; Standards, Law Enforcement Liaison, Concealed Handguns Reciprocity  <a href="https://ncdoj.gov/law-enforcement-training/law-enforcement-liason/concealed-weapon-reciprocity/">https://ncdoj.gov/law-enforcement-training/law-enforcement-liason/concealed-weapon-reciprocity/</a>  N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-415.11; § 14-415.13; § 14-415.19</p>
North Dakota	<p>Sarah Knudson, Administrative Staff Officer, ND Office of Attorney General, Bureau of Criminal Investigation, Concealed Weapon Licensing Unit  North Dakota Attorney General, Concealed Weapon Licenses  <a href="https://attorneygeneral.nd.gov/public-safety/concealed-weapon-licenses-2/">https://attorneygeneral.nd.gov/public-safety/concealed-weapon-licenses-2/</a>  North Dakota Attorney General, Concealed Weapon Licenses, Online Application – New and Renewal  <a href="https://attorneygeneral.nd.gov/public-safety/concealed-weapons-licenses/online-application-new-and-renewal">https://attorneygeneral.nd.gov/public-safety/concealed-weapons-licenses/online-application-new-and-renewal</a>  North Dakota Attorney General, Concealed Weapon License Frequently Asked Questions  <a href="https://attorneygeneral.nd.gov/public-safety/concealed-weapon-licenses-2/concealed-weapon-license-frequently-asked-questions/">https://attorneygeneral.nd.gov/public-safety/concealed-weapon-licenses-2/concealed-weapon-license-frequently-asked-questions/</a>  North Dakota Concealed Weapon License  <a href="https://attorneygeneral.nd.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/CWL-Manual.pdf">https://attorneygeneral.nd.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/CWL-Manual.pdf</a>  N.D. Cent. Code, § 62.1-04-03  <a href="https://www.ndlegis.gov/cencode/t62-1c04.pdf">https://www.ndlegis.gov/cencode/t62-1c04.pdf</a></p>

Ohio	<p>Ohio Attorney General – Concealed Carry Statistics  <a href="https://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Files/Reports/Concealed-Carry-Statistics/">https://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Files/Reports/Concealed-Carry-Statistics/</a></p> <p>Ohio Attorney General – Concealed Carry Annual Reports  <a href="https://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Files/Reports/Concealed-Carry-Annual-Reports-(PDF)">https://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Files/Reports/Concealed-Carry-Annual-Reports-(PDF)</a></p> <p>ORC § 2923.125  <a href="https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-2923.125">https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-2923.125</a></p>
Oklahoma	<p>Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, Self-Defense Act Licensing Unit: <a href="mailto:sda@osbi.ok.gov">sda@osbi.ok.gov</a></p> <p>Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation – Self-Defense Act Statistics  <a href="https://osbi.ok.gov/publications/self-defense-act-statistics">https://osbi.ok.gov/publications/self-defense-act-statistics</a></p> <p>Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation – Handgun Licensing-Application Instructions <a href="https://osbi.ok.gov/handgun-licensing/application-instructions">https://osbi.ok.gov/handgun-licensing/application-instructions</a></p>
Oregon	<p>Oregon State Police – Public Records Requests:  <a href="mailto:Central.Records@osp.oregon.gov">Central.Records@osp.oregon.gov</a></p> <p>ORS § 166.291; § 166.292  <a href="https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors166.html">https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors166.html</a></p>
Pennsylvania	<p>Pennsylvania State Police – Right-to-Know Request:  <a href="mailto:RA-psprighttoknow@pa.gov">RA-psprighttoknow@pa.gov</a></p> <p>Pennsylvania Statutes Title 18 Pa.C.S.A. § 6109. Licenses  <a href="https://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/LI/CT/HTM/18/00.061.009.000..HTM">https://www.legis.state.pa.us/WU01/LI/LI/CT/HTM/18/00.061.009.000..HTM</a></p> <p>Pennsylvania State Police-Firearms Information-Carrying Firearms in Pennsylvania <a href="https://www.psp.pa.gov/firearms-information/Pages/Carrying-Firearms-in-Pennsylvania.aspx">https://www.psp.pa.gov/firearms-information/Pages/Carrying-Firearms-in-Pennsylvania.aspx</a></p>
Rhode Island	<p>Alyssa L. Marques, Paralegal, Open Government Unit, Civil Division, State of Rhode Island, Office of the Attorney General</p> <p>Rhode Island General Laws § 11-47-12. License or permit fee.  <a href="http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/TITLE11/11-47/11-47-12.HTM">http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/Statutes/TITLE11/11-47/11-47-12.HTM</a></p>
South Carolina	<p>South Carolina Law Enforcement Division – Concealed Weapon Permit Statistics <a href="https://www.sled.sc.gov/cwp#stats">https://www.sled.sc.gov/cwp#stats</a></p>

	<p>South Carolina Code of Laws § 23-31  <a href="http://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t23c031.php">http://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t23c031.php</a></p>
South Dakota	<p>South Dakota Secretary of State – Pistol Permit Statistics  <a href="https://sdsos.gov/general-services/concealed-pistol-permits/pistolstatistics.aspx">https://sdsos.gov/general-services/concealed-pistol-permits/pistolstatistics.aspx</a>          South Dakota Secretary of State – Types of Concealed Carry Pistol Permits <a href="https://sdsos.gov/general-services/concealed-pistol-permits/cc-permit-types.aspx">https://sdsos.gov/general-services/concealed-pistol-permits/cc-permit-types.aspx</a>          South Dakota Codified Laws § 23-7-8.2  <a href="https://sdlegislature.gov/Statutes/23-7-8.2">https://sdlegislature.gov/Statutes/23-7-8.2</a>          2022 South Dakota Legislature Senate Bill 212  <a href="https://mylrc.sdlegislature.gov/api/Documents/235567.pdf">https://mylrc.sdlegislature.gov/api/Documents/235567.pdf</a></p>
Tennessee	<p>Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security - Handgun Data  <a href="https://www.tn.gov/content/tn/safety/stats/handgun.html">https://www.tn.gov/content/tn/safety/stats/handgun.html</a>          Current Valid Tennessee Handgun Carry Permit Holders By County  <a href="https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/safety/documents/PermitHoldersByCounty.pdf">https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/safety/documents/PermitHoldersByCounty.pdf</a>          Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security - Handgun Permit Types <a href="https://www.tn.gov/safety/tnhp/handgun/permittypes.html">https://www.tn.gov/safety/tnhp/handgun/permittypes.html</a></p>
Texas	<p>Texas Department of Public Safety – Public Information Center  <a href="https://txdps.govqa.us/WEBAPP/rs/(S(3queoaz3irxa2yleyxgasjpl))/RequestLogin.aspx">https://txdps.govqa.us/WEBAPP/rs/(S(3queoaz3irxa2yleyxgasjpl))/RequestLogin.aspx</a>          Texas Department of Public Safety – Reports &amp; Statistics  <a href="https://www.dps.texas.gov/section/handgun-licensing/reports-statistics-1">https://www.dps.texas.gov/section/handgun-licensing/reports-statistics-1</a>          Texas License to Carry a Handgun (LTC) Fee Table  <a href="https://www.dps.texas.gov/sites/default/files/documents/rsd/ltc/documents/ltcfeeschedule.pdf">https://www.dps.texas.gov/sites/default/files/documents/rsd/ltc/documents/ltcfeeschedule.pdf</a>          Texas Department of Public Safety, Handgun Licensing, Application FAQs  <a href="https://www.dps.texas.gov/section/handgun-licensing/faq/application-faqs">https://www.dps.texas.gov/section/handgun-licensing/faq/application-faqs</a>          Tex. Gov't Code § 411.174; § 411.183</p>
Utah	<p>Utah Department of Public Safety – Firearm Transfer/Concealed Firearm Permit Statistics  <a href="https://bci.utah.gov/firearm-transfers/history-overview-statistics/firearm-transfer-concealed-firearm-permit-statistics/">https://bci.utah.gov/firearm-transfers/history-overview-statistics/firearm-transfer-concealed-firearm-permit-statistics/</a></p>

	Utah Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Identification, Concealed Firearm <a href="https://bci.utah.gov/concealed-firearm/">https://bci.utah.gov/concealed-firearm/</a>
Vermont	No permits required to carry and offered for those who carry out of state.
Virginia	Virginia State Police – Public Record Requests <a href="https://vsp.nextrequest.com/">https://vsp.nextrequest.com/</a> Virginia State Police, Firearms – Resident Concealed Handgun Permits <a href="https://vsp.virginia.gov/services/firearms/resident-concealed-handgun-permits">https://vsp.virginia.gov/services/firearms/resident-concealed-handgun-permits</a> Virginia State Police, Firearms – Nonresident Concealed Handgun Permits <a href="https://vsp.virginia.gov/services/firearms/nonresident-concealed-handgun-permits/">https://vsp.virginia.gov/services/firearms/nonresident-concealed-handgun-permits/</a> Code of Virginia § 18.2-308.03. Fees for concealed handgun permits. <a href="https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/18.2-308.03/">https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/18.2-308.03/</a>
Washington	Washington Department of Licensing – Public Record Requests <a href="https://wadolpublicrecords.nextrequest.com/">https://wadolpublicrecords.nextrequest.com/</a> Washington State Department of Licensing – Concealed pistol license – Get your license: Concealed pistol license <a href="https://www.dol.wa.gov/professional-licenses/concealed-pistol-license/get-your-license-concealed-pistol-license">https://www.dol.wa.gov/professional-licenses/concealed-pistol-license/get-your-license-concealed-pistol-license</a> Washington State Department of Licensing – Fees <a href="https://www.dol.wa.gov/professional-licenses/firearms-dealers/fees-firearms-dealers">https://www.dol.wa.gov/professional-licenses/firearms-dealers/fees-firearms-dealers</a>
West Virginia	Office of the WV Attorney General – Gun Reciprocity – Frequently Asked Questions <a href="https://ago.wv.gov/gunreciprocity/Pages/FAQ.aspx">https://ago.wv.gov/gunreciprocity/Pages/FAQ.aspx</a> West Virginia Code §61-7-4. License to carry deadly weapons; how obtained. <a href="https://code.wvlegislature.gov/61-7-4/">https://code.wvlegislature.gov/61-7-4/</a>

Wisconsin	<p>Wisconsin Department of Justice, Office of Open Government  <a href="mailto:opengov@widoj.gov">opengov@widoj.gov</a></p> <p>Wisconsin Department of Justice – Concealed Carry Annual Reports  <a href="https://www.doj.state.wi.us/dles/cib/conceal-carry/concealed-carry-annual-reports">https://www.doj.state.wi.us/dles/cib/conceal-carry/concealed-carry-annual-reports</a></p> <p>Wisconsin Department of Justice – Concealed Carry  <a href="https://concealedcarry.doj.wi.gov/ccwonline/steps/startApplication.html">https://concealedcarry.doj.wi.gov/ccwonline/steps/startApplication.html</a></p>
Wyoming	<p>Heather Smith, Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation,          Concealed Firearms Permit Unit</p> <p>Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation, Concealed          Firearms Permits – Frequently Asked Questions</p> <p><a href="https://wyomingdci.wyo.gov/criminal-justice-information-services-cjis/concealed-firearm-permits/cfp-faq">https://wyomingdci.wyo.gov/criminal-justice-information-services-cjis/concealed-firearm-permits/cfp-faq</a></p> <p>Wyo. Stat. § 6-8-104</p>



## **Appendix on rates that permit holders are convicted of violent crimes.**

**Louisiana:** Here are the percentages of permit holders who were charged or convicted of any type of felony, whether violent or nonviolent (aggravated assault is one type of felony, but felonies also typically include traffic violations). Including charged cases skews the number substantially, since permit holders have very low conviction rates in general. After all, permit holders are usually arrested even if they used their guns in justifiable self-defense. Police and prosecutors can't just let them off the hook until they are sure about what happened. The vast majority of these cases are unlikely to involve firearms, however. ([reports](#))

2016: [16. Percent of permit holders who are charged or convicted of a felony: 0.0092%](#)

2015: [19. Percent of permit holders who are charged or convicted of a felony: 0.0123%](#)

2014: [15. Percent of permit holders who are charged or convicted of a felony: 0.0109%](#)

### **Share of violent crimes**

2015: There were 25,208 violent crimes in Louisiana, with 19 felony charges or convictions against permit holders. Assuming that these felonies were all violent and that the accused were guilty of the charges, permit holders would account for just **0.08%** of the total. Again, this is an overestimate of permit holders' share of violent crimes.

2014: There were 23,983 violent crimes in Louisiana, with 15 felony charges or convictions against permit holders. Assuming that these felonies were all violent and that the accused were guilty of the charges, permit holders would account for just **0.06%** of the total. Again, this is an overestimate of permit holders' share of violent crimes.

**Michigan:** Below is the percentage of permit holders who were convicted of aggravated assault (with and without a weapon)

2015-2016: [17. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of an aggravated assault: 0.003%](#)

2014-2015: [11. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of an aggravated assault: 0.002%](#)

Also, the percentage of permit holders who were convicted of any type of violent crime (Murder, manslaughter, criminal sexual conduct, armed robbery, unarmed robbery, aggravated assault)

2015-2016: [22. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of a violent crime: 0.00396%](#)

These 22 cases compare to a total of 41,231 violent crimes in Michigan, that is a 0.053% share.

2014-2015: [18. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of a violent crime: 0.00352%](#)

These 18 cases compare to a total of 42,348 violent crimes in Michigan, that is a 0.044% share.

**Minnesota:** Permit revocations due to any type of assault

[2015: 0. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of an assault: 0.000%](#)

[2014: 0. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of an assault: 0.000%](#)

[2013: 0. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of an assault: 0.000%](#)

[2012: 0. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of an assault: 0.000%](#)

[2011: 0. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of an assault: 0.000%](#)

[2010: 0. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of an assault: 0.000%](#)

There were 7,094 aggravated assaults in Minnesota in 2015 and no concealed handgun permit holders were convicted of these crimes.

**Oregon:** Permit holders who were convicted of any type of felony, violent or nonviolent. The vast majority of these cases are unlikely to involve firearms.

2016: [19. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of a felony: 0.0074%](#)

There were 10,468 violent crimes in Oklahoma in 2015. Even though felonies involve more violent crimes, the 19 felonies that permit holders were convicted of in 2016 equal only 0.182% of violent crimes.

**Oklahoma:** Permit holders who were convicted of any type of felony. ([reports](#))

2016: [20. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of a felony: 0.0071%](#)

2015: [16. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of a felony: 0.0062%](#)

2014: [15. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of a felony: 0.0069%](#)

2013: [15. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of a felony: 0.0078%](#)

2012: [10. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of a felony: Unknow rate because we don't have permit data for 2012.](#)

There were 16,506 violent crimes in Oklahoma in 2015. Even though felonies involve more violent crimes, the 16 felonies that permit holders were convicted of equal only 0.097% of violent crimes.

**Tennessee:** Revocations due to any type of assault other than vehicular assault

2016: [Zero. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of a non-vehicular assault: 0.000%](#)

2015: [Zero. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of a non-vehicular assault: 0.000%](#)

Permit holders who were convicted of any type of felony.

2016: [29. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of a felony: 0.0049%](#)

2015: [31. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of a felony: 0.0061%](#)

There were 40,400 violent crimes in Tennessee in 2015. Even though felonies involve more violent crimes, the 31 felonies that permit holders were convicted of equal only 0.077% of violent crimes.

**Texas:** Convictions for aggravated assault with any type of weapon

2016: [8. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of an aggravated assault: 0.00067%](#)

2015: [10. Percent of permit holders who are convicted of an aggravated assault: 0.0011%](#)

There were 67,727 aggravated assault in Texas in 2015. Even though felonies involve more violent crimes, the 31 felonies that permit holders were convicted of equal only 0.077% of violent crimes.

## **Appendix of some academic research showing that right-to-carry laws reduce violent crime**

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