

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



Active Shooter Incidents in the United States

2025



The FBI remains dedicated to supporting law enforcement partners and advancing active shooter prevention and response efforts through data-driven trainings, education, and targeted outreach programs.



Acknowledgments



This report was authored by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), with contributions from the Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training (ALERRT) Center at Texas State University.ⁱ The FBI's Office of Law Enforcement Engagement (OLEE) led the research and preparation of the document, working closely with the Criminal Division, the Critical Incident Response Group, and FBI field offices, as well as state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide.



Don't Name Them Campaign

The FBI and the ALERRT Center at Texas State University support the *Don't Name Them* campaign, an initiative aimed at encouraging the media, law enforcement, and public information officers to redirect attention away from the shooters and instead highlight the victims, survivors, and heroes who intervened. The campaign also emphasizes the strength of the communities that unite to heal in the aftermath of such events. For more information, visit DontNameThem.org.

ⁱ This report supplements previous FBI publications containing annual active shooter data since 2000. See previous reports at FBI.gov/survive.





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Executive Summary

The safety and security of our communities remain the FBI's highest priority. We are dedicated to supporting our law enforcement partners, who are the first responders to active shooter incidents.

As we reflect on the past year and release the FBI's 2025 annual active shooter report, it is clear that prevention begins long before an incident unfolds. Continued research shows that tips to law enforcement are the most effective tool in preventing potential active shooter incidents. Many shooters exhibit observable behaviors, which if recognized and reported, can lead to the disruption of a planned attack. If you see something concerning, no matter how small it may seem, report it. Early intervention saves lives.

Active shooter incidents are a subset of gun violence characterized by an individual or individuals actively shooting or attempting to shoot people in a populated area. Gun violence broadly encompasses all forms of harm involving firearms, such as homicides, gang and drug violence, accidental shootings, and domestic violence. However, active shooter events are distinct due to their dynamic, public, and unpredictable nature. Understanding this difference is crucial for targeted prevention strategies to reduce active shooter incidents.

The FBI supports our law enforcement partners and communities through specialized training programs such as the Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training (ALERRT), which equips law enforcement officers with critical skills for aggressively and effectively responding during active shooter situations. Similarly, public education initiatives like the FBI's Active Shooter Attack Prevention and Preparedness (ASAPP) course provide citizens with tools to develop plans and responses to active shooter situations, including strategies for when to "run, hide, fight."

Throughout this report, numerous examples illustrate the individual bravery demonstrated by law enforcement officers, security personnel, and civilians who took action to stop or attempt to stop an attack. While law enforcement response remains crucial to neutralizing threats, in 2025, civilian and security personnel interventions played a unique role in ending multiple incidents.

This report reflects the culmination of extensive research and collaboration aimed at identifying the patterns of active shooter incidents. By recognizing common factors and trends, the FBI seeks to enhance preparedness, improve training, and strengthen community resilience.



Key Takeaway

Nearly 68% of incidents (23) were intentionally planned by the shooter, up from 58% in 2024.

In 2025, the FBI identified 34 active shooter incidents nationwide, a 42% increase from the 24 incidents in the previous year. The total number of casualties (166) also rose significantly, marking a 57% increase from the 106 casualties recorded in the previous year.

INCIDENT DATA

STATE: Active shooter incidents in 2025 occurred across 21 states and the District of Columbia with the most occurring in Texas (6).

MONTH: September had the highest number of incidents (7).

DAY: Active shooter incidents occurred every day of the week with the most occurring on Wednesdays (10).

CATEGORIES: Attacks occurred in five location categories:¹

- **41%** - Commerce (14)
- **21%** - Open space (7)
- **18%** - Government (6)
- **12%** - Education (4)
- **9%** - House of Worship (3)

CASUALTY DATA

KILLED AND WOUNDED: Among the 166 casualties, 51 were killed and 115 were wounded.

HIGHEST CASUALTY: The incident with the highest number of casualties (30) involved two killed and 28 wounded.

NO CASUALTIES: Three incidents did not have any casualties.

MASS KILLING INCIDENTS: Seven incidents were classified as mass killings.²

LAW ENFORCEMENT: Law enforcement officers sustained casualties in six of the 34 active shooter incidents in 2025 with three officers killed and five wounded.

SHOOTER DATA

MULTIPLE SHOOTERS: No incident involved multiple shooters.

GENDER: All of the shooters were male.

AGE: The shooters' ages ranged between 16 and 77 years old.

INSIDER THREATS: Seven shooters were considered insider threats.

FIREARMS: Across all attacks, 49 firearms were used: 26 handguns (53%), 16 rifles (33%) and seven shotguns (14%).

ARMOR: One shooter wore body armor.

RESOLUTIONS: Of the 34 shooters, 16 were apprehended by law enforcement (47%), 10 died by suicide (29%), and seven were killed by law enforcement or security personnel (21%). At the time of publication, one shooter remains at large (3%).

¹ Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

² See the glossary for definition of mass killing.

Introduction

Under the “Investigative Assistance for Violent Crimes Act of 2012,” the FBI continues to provide federal investigative assistance to active shooter incidents at the request of state or local law enforcement.

Active shooter incidents are a subset of gun violence. It is important to note that not all violent firearm crimes are considered active shooter attacks;³ many are excluded from FBI active shooter reports for specific reasons detailed in the methodology section. The FBI defines an active shooter as one or more individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area.⁴ Characterized by their ongoing nature, these situations offer a crucial window during which both citizens and law enforcement have the potential to intervene and save lives.

Purpose

Each year, the FBI’s active shooter report compiles and categorizes critical data to support law enforcement, emergency responders, private organizations, and the public to better understand these threats.⁵ By doing so, the report aims to provide valuable insights designed to aid in prevention, mitigation, and response efforts against active shooter situations.

Scope and Methodology

This is the latest installment in the FBI’s series of active shooter reports, which have been published since September 2014.

A range of factors can influence the occurrence of active shooter incidents, including prevention efforts, preparedness measures, behavioral threat assessments, and enhanced communication and collaboration among law enforcement, private sector partners, and communities. This report does not contain analysis regarding fluctuations in active shooter incidents from year to year.

The FBI collaborates with the ALERRT Center at Texas State University to form the FBI’s Active Shooter Working Group. This group evaluates shooting incidents against specific criteria for inclusion in the FBI’s annual active shooter report.⁶

³ References to incidents and attacks are used throughout this report to indicate an active shooter situation.

⁴ See the glossary for FBI definition of active shooter. See appendix I for differences between an active shooter, mass shooting, and mass killing.

⁵ The Investigative Assistance for Violent Crimes Act of 2012 and Attorney General Order 3365-2013 (02/25/2013) tasked the FBI to research active shooter incidents beginning with the year 2000.

⁶ The methodology described was first discussed in Blair, J. Pete, and Schweit, Katherine W. A Study of Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 and 2013, Texas State University and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 2014.

To identify incidents that fit the active shooter definition, the FBI relies on multiple sources to include internal FBI records, official reports from investigating agencies when available, and information gathered from open-source outlets.

An active shooter incident must involve a shooter or shooters using a firearm—whether they successfully discharge the weapon or merely attempt to do so while attempting to kill or harm people. Notably, some active shooter incidents may not result in casualties due to firearm malfunctions, missing intended targets, or interventions by citizens, security personnel, or law enforcement.

Conversely, not all firearm related incidents qualify as active shooter incidents, such as:

- Gang violence
- Drug-related violence
- Residential or domestic disputes
- Self-defense
- Barricade/Hostage situation
- Shootings in relation to another criminal act
- Crossfire as a byproduct of another ongoing criminal act

The methodology was first articulated in A Study of Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 and 2013 and was applied to the 2025 incidents for consistency.

The data included in this report is derived from active shooter incidents in 2025 and is current as of March 19, 2026. Prior to the publication of this report, the FBI conducted a regimented data verification and review process to provide readers with the most accurate information.



Interactive Systems Media

ANNUAL REPORTING

Introduction > **ANNUAL REPORTING** > Five Year Reporting > Conclusion > Appendices

urgery

2025 Active Shooter Incident Snapshot



The FBI defines Active Shooter as, “one or more individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area.”



In 2025, there were 34 active shooter incidents across 21 states and D.C., resulting in 166 casualties.

34

INCIDENTS

166

CASUALTIES

34

SHOOTERS

07

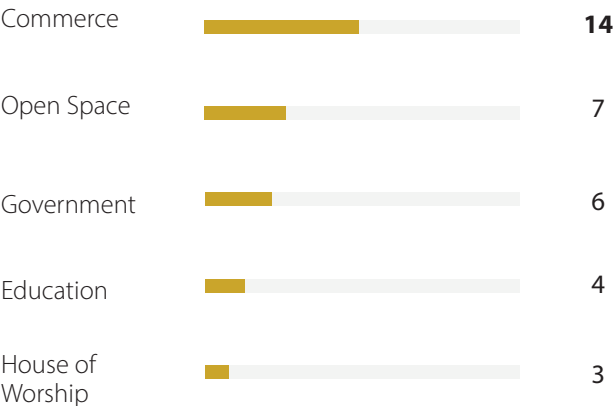
MASS KILLINGS

100% Male Shooter

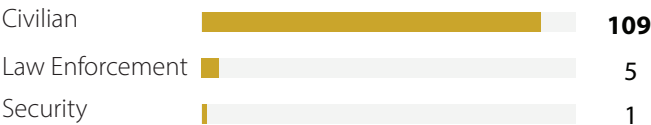
41% Occurred in Commerce

21 States and D.C.

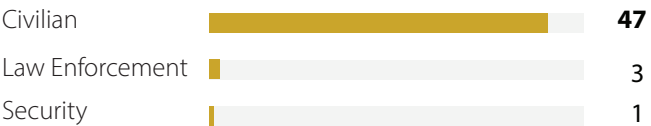
WHERE INCIDENTS OCCURRED



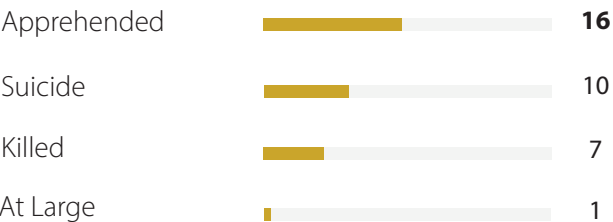
TOTAL WOUNDED 115



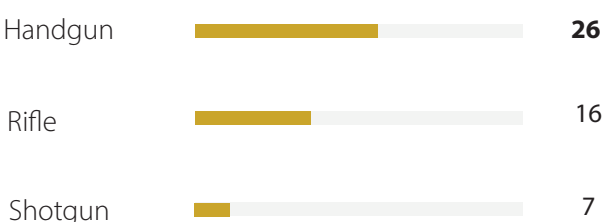
TOTAL KILLED 51



SHOOTER RESOLUTIONS



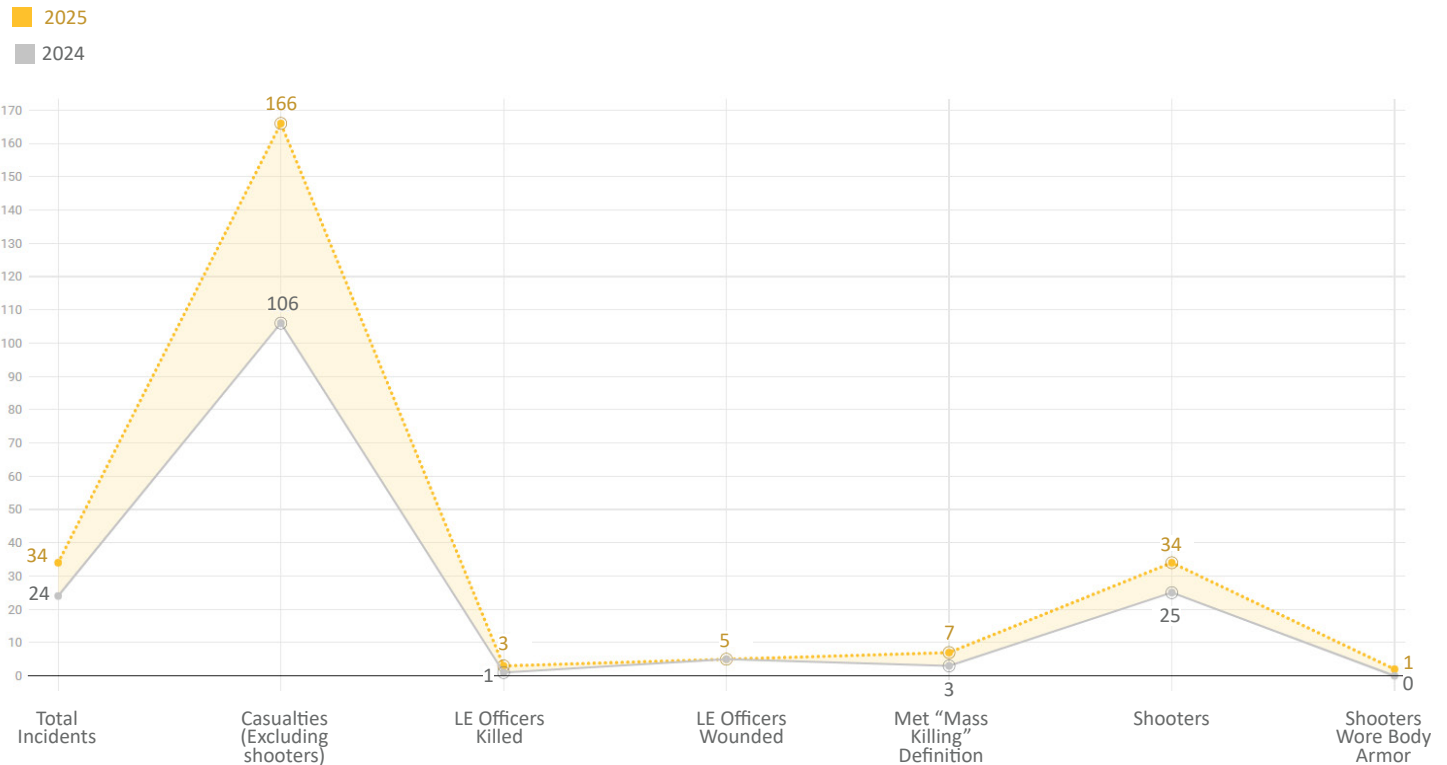
FIREARMS



2025 Active Shooter Incident

Comparing 2024 & 2025

The line chart presents a comparison of several incident-related metrics across 2024 and 2025. The gold line depicts the 2025 data, and the gray line depicts the 2024 data.



The data referenced in this chart shows an increase across almost all categories in 2025:

- The total incidents rose from 24 to 34, and casualties rose from 106 to 166.
- Law enforcement officers killed increased from one to three, although the number of officers wounded remained at five.
- Mass Killing events more than doubled, rising from three to seven.
- In 2024, one incident had two shooters, while in 2025 no incident had multiple shooters.
- No attackers in 2024 wore body armor; however one shooter in 2025 wore body armor.

ACTIVE SHOOTER INCIDENTS

SUMMARIES

2025 Active Shooter Incident Summaries

The following are summaries of the 34 active shooter attacks in 2025, presented chronologically by their date of occurrence.⁷

AT A GLANCE

 14 Commerce	 7 Open Space	 6 Government	 4 Education	 3 House of Worship
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JAN



Education

1 | ANTIOCH HIGH SCHOOL | **Antioch, Tennessee**

On Wednesday, January 22, 2025, at approximately 11:09 a.m., a 17 year old male armed with a handgun opened fire on people inside the cafeteria of Antioch High School. The shooting resulted in one student fatality and two student injuries. The shooter died by suicide at the scene before law enforcement could intervene.



Commerce

2 | SOUTHERN HENS INC. | **Moselle, Mississippi**

On Wednesday, January 29, 2025, at approximately 2:00 p.m., a 21 year old male armed with a rifle began shooting at people outside Southern Hens Inc. There were no casualties and the shooter was killed at the scene by security personnel.

FEB



Commerce

3 | KDC/ONE WAREHOUSE | **New Albany, Ohio**

On Tuesday, February 4, 2025, at approximately 10:19 p.m., a 28 year old male armed with a handgun began shooting people inside the KDC/One Warehouse. The shooting resulted in two fatalities and four injuries. Law enforcement apprehended the shooter at a different location the following day.



Commerce

4 | HARRIS TEETER #332 | **Crozet, Virginia**

On Monday, February 17, 2025, at approximately 1:34 p.m., a 28 year old male armed with a rifle opened fire on people outside the Harris Teeter. The attack resulted in two fatalities. An off-duty federal law enforcement agent killed the shooter.

MAR



Open Space

5 | C.F. HARVEY PARKWAY AND NC 11 | **Kinston, North Carolina**

On Sunday, March 23, 2025, at approximately 10:15 a.m., a 34 year old male armed with multiple weapons began shooting at occupied Amazon vans along C.F. Harvey Parkway and NC 11. There were no casualties and law enforcement apprehended the shooter after he crashed his vehicle at a different location.



Commerce

6 | WALGREENS #11242 | **Madera, California**

On Monday, March 31, 2025, at approximately 9:36 p.m., a 30 year old male armed with a handgun began shooting people inside Walgreens, killing one person. Law enforcement officers apprehended the shooter at the scene.

⁷ Summaries are listed in local time.

APR



Commerce

7 | CHEVRON | **Baker, California**

On Tuesday, April 1, 2025, at approximately 2:36 a.m., a 35 year old male armed with a handgun began shooting people at the Chevron gas station and nearby locations, wounding three people. Law enforcement apprehended the shooter at a different location.



Open Space

8 | 800 BLOCK MIDDLE ROAD | **Sabattus, Maine**

On Wednesday, April 2, 2025, at approximately 4:15 p.m., a 29 year old male armed with multiple weapons began shooting people in passing vehicles at the intersection of King Road and Middle Road. Two individuals were killed and two were wounded. The shooter died by suicide at the scene before law enforcement arrived.



Education

9 | FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY | **Tallahassee, Florida**

On Thursday, April 17, 2025, at approximately 11:55 a.m., a 20 year old male armed with multiple weapons opened fire on people at Florida State University, killing two and wounding seven (five students). Law enforcement shot and apprehended the shooter at the scene.



Open Space

10 | MULTIPLE LOCATIONS | **Memphis, Tennessee**

On Saturday, April 26, 2025, at approximately 12:03 p.m., a 24 year old male armed with a handgun began shooting people at multiple locations, wounding three. Law enforcement apprehended the shooter at a different location.



Government

11 | JACKSON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY | **Seymour, Indiana**

On Wednesday, April 30, 2025, at approximately 12:01 p.m., an 18 year old male armed with a shotgun began shooting at people inside the Jackson County Public Library, injuring one person. A civilian intervened and restrained the shooter until law enforcement arrived.

MAY



Open Space

12 | 500 BLOCK 3RD STREET NORTHWEST | **Washington, D.C.**

On Wednesday, May 21, 2025, at approximately 9:05 p.m., a 31 year old male armed with a handgun began shooting people outside the Capital Jewish Museum, killing two. Law enforcement apprehended the shooter at the scene.

JUN



House of
Worship

13 | CROSSPOINTE COMMUNITY CHURCH | **Wayne, Michigan**

On Sunday, June 22, 2025, at approximately 11:00 a.m., a 31 year old male armed with a rifle began shooting people outside CrossPointe Community Church. Observing the incident unfold, a parishioner struck the shooter with a vehicle before security team members engaged and killed the attacker at the scene. One security team member sustained injuries during the incident.



Open Space

14 | CANFIELD MOUNTAIN | **Coeur d'Alene, Idaho**

On Sunday, June 29, 2025, at approximately 2:00 p.m., a 20 year old male armed with a shotgun started a brush fire and began shooting responding firefighters on Canfield Mountain, killing two and wounding one. Law enforcement exchanged gunfire with the shooter who died by suicide nearby.

JUL



Government

15 | BORDER PATROL RIO GRANDE VALLEY SECTOR ANNEX | **McAllen, Texas**

On Monday, July 7, 2025, at approximately 5:50 a.m., a 27 year old male armed with multiple weapons opened fire on people outside the Border Patrol Rio Grande Valley Sector Annex. Three people sustained injuries, including two law enforcement officers and one civilian employee. Law enforcement exchanged gunfire and killed the shooter at the scene.



Open Space

16 | INTERSTATE 5, MILEPOST 15 | **Ashland, Oregon**

On Saturday, July 19, 2025, at approximately 5:22 a.m., a 29 year old male armed with a shotgun began shooting at people in passing vehicles on Interstate 5, milepost 15. There were no casualties, and law enforcement apprehended the shooter at the scene.



Commerce

17 | GRAND SIERRA RESORT | **Reno, Nevada***

On Monday, July 28, 2025, at approximately 7:25 a.m., a 26 year old male armed with a handgun began shooting people outside the Grand Sierra Resort, killing three and wounding four including one law enforcement officer. Law enforcement and security personnel exchanged gunfire with the shooter and apprehended him at the scene. The shooter died from injuries sustained during the gunfire.



Commerce

18 | 345 PARK AVENUE | **New York, New York***

On Monday, July 28, 2025, at approximately 6:27 p.m., a 27 year old male armed with a rifle opened fire on people inside the 345 Park Avenue office building. Four people were killed, including one law enforcement officer and one security personnel, and one person was wounded. The shooter died by suicide at the scene before law enforcement arrived.

AUG



Commerce

19 | THE OWL BAR | **Anaconda, Montana***

On Friday, August 1, 2025, at approximately 10:30 a.m., a 45 year old male armed with a rifle began shooting people inside The Owl Bar, killing four. Law enforcement apprehended the shooter seven days later at another location.



Government

20 | 2ND ARMORED BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM COMPLEX | **Fort Stewart-Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia**

On Wednesday, August 6, 2025, at approximately 10:56 a.m., a 28 year old male armed with a handgun began shooting people at the 2nd Armored Brigade Combat Team Complex, wounding five military personnel. Unarmed soldiers tackled and restrained the shooter at the scene before military police apprehended him.



Government

21 | CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION | **Atlanta, Georgia**

On Friday, August 8, 2025, at approximately 4:50 p.m., a 30 year old male armed with multiple weapons began shooting people from an elevated position across the street in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention office buildings, killing one law enforcement officer. After exchanging gunfire with law enforcement, the shooter died by suicide at the scene.

*Incidents designated as mass killings



Commerce

22 | TARGET #95 | **Austin, Texas***

On Monday, August 11, 2025, at approximately 2:15 p.m., a 32 year old male armed with a handgun began shooting people outside Target, killing three and injuring three others. Law enforcement apprehended the shooter at another location.



House of
Worship

23 | ANNUNCIATION ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH | **Minneapolis, Minnesota**

On Wednesday, August 27, 2025, at approximately 8:27 a.m., a 23 year old male armed with multiple weapons began shooting people inside the Annunciation Roman Catholic Church, killing two and wounding 28. The shooter died by suicide at the scene before law enforcement arrived.

SEP



Commerce

24 | ALAS LOCAS BAR | **Liberty County, Texas**

On Sunday, September 7, 2025, at approximately 2:30 a.m., a 32 year old male armed with multiple weapons opened fire on people outside Alas Locas Bar, killing two and injuring four. The shooter remains at large.⁸



Education

25 | EVERGREEN HIGH SCHOOL | **Evergreen, Colorado**

On Wednesday, September 10, 2025, at approximately 12:24 p.m., a 16 year old male armed with a handgun began shooting people at Evergreen High School, wounding two students. The shooter died by suicide at the scene after law enforcement arrived.



Commerce

26 | SKY MEADOW COUNTRY CLUB | **Nashua, New Hampshire**

On Saturday, September 20, 2025, at approximately 7:17 p.m., a 23 year old male armed with a handgun began shooting people at the Sky Meadow Country Club, killing one and injuring six. Law enforcement apprehended the shooter at the scene following civilian intervention.



Government

27 | IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT FIELD OFFICE | **Dallas, Texas**

On Wednesday, September 24, 2025, at approximately 6:40 a.m., a 29 year old male armed with a rifle opened fire on people at the Immigration and Customs Enforcement Field Office, killing two and wounding one. The shooter died by suicide at the scene before law enforcement arrived.



Commerce

28 | AMERICAN FISH COMPANY | **Southport, North Carolina***

On Saturday, September 27, 2025, at approximately 9:30 p.m., a 40 year old male armed with a rifle began shooting people at American Fish Company, killing three and wounding eight. Law enforcement apprehended the shooter at another location.



Commerce

29 | KICKAPOO LUCKY EAGLE CASINO HOTEL | **Eagle Pass, Texas**

On Saturday, September 27, 2025, at approximately 11:48 p.m., a 34 year old male armed with a rifle began shooting people at Kickapoo Lucky Eagle Casino Hotel, killing two people and injuring five. Law enforcement apprehended the shooter at another location.



House of
Worship

30 | THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS | **Grand Blanc Township, Michigan***

On Sunday, September 28, 2025, at approximately 10:25 a.m., a 40 year old male armed with a rifle began shooting people at The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and started a fire, killing four and wounding eight. Law enforcement killed the shooter at the scene.

⁸ As of the publication of this report, the shooter remains at large.

NOV



Commerce

31 | MISSION LANDSCAPE SUPPLIES | **San Antonio, Texas***

On Saturday, November 8, 2025, at approximately 7:45 a.m., a 21 year old male armed with a handgun began shooting people at Mission Landscape Supplies, killing three. The shooter died by suicide at a different location.



Open Space

32 | 17TH AND I STREET NORTHWEST | **Washington, D.C.**

On Wednesday, November 26, 2025, at approximately 2:15 p.m., a 29 year old male armed with a handgun began shooting people near a metro station. One National Guard member was killed, and one was wounded. A nearby guardsman opened fire on the shooter, detaining him until he was apprehended by law enforcement.

DEC



Education

33 | BROWN UNIVERSITY | **Providence, Rhode Island**

On Saturday, December 13, 2025, at approximately 4:03 p.m., a 48 year old male armed with a handgun began shooting people at Brown University. Two students were killed and nine other students were wounded. The shooter died by suicide at another location.



Government

34 | SHOSHONE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE | **Wallace, Idaho**

On Friday, December 26, 2025, at approximately 2:30 p.m., a 77 year old male armed with multiple weapons began shooting people at Shoshone County Sheriff's Office, injuring three including one law enforcement officer. The shooter was killed while exchanging gunfire with law enforcement.

ACTIVE SHOOTER INCIDENTS

INSIGHTS

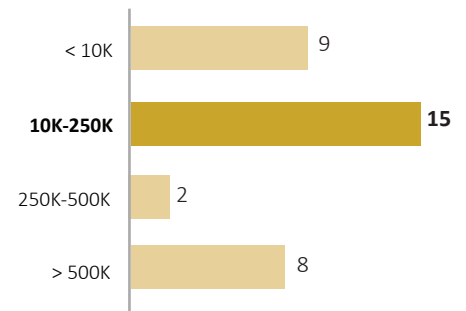
INCIDENTS BY

State and Population Size

In 2025, active shooter incidents occurred across 21 states and the District of Columbia. Texas experienced the highest number of incidents (six) representing approximately 18% of the total 34 incidents nationwide. Several other states including California, Georgia, Idaho, Michigan, North Carolina, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia, each recorded two incidents. The remaining 14 states each reported a single incident.

A majority of active shooter incidents (15) occurred in communities with populations ranging from 10,000 to 250,000, representing 44% of all incidents. The lowest number (two) occurred in areas with populations between 250,000 and 500,000. Additionally, nine incidents were reported in towns with fewer than 10,000 residents, while eight occurred in cities with populations exceeding 500,000.

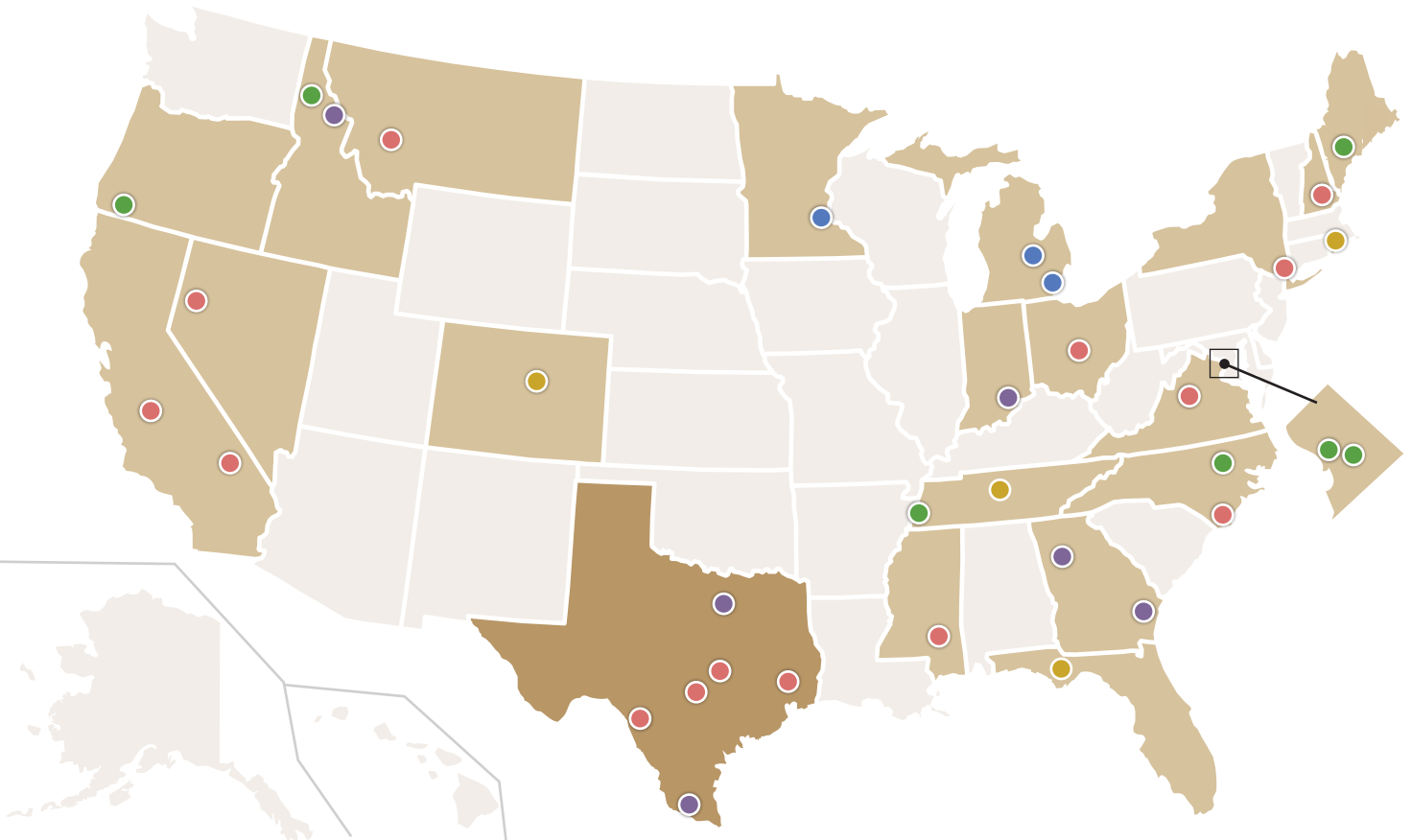
Incidents by
Population Size



Active Shooter Incidents by State

● Commerce ● Open Space ● Government ● Education ● House of Worship

■ 0 Incidents ■ 1-2 Incidents ■ 3+ Incidents



ACTIVE SHOOTER INCIDENT

Casualties

In 2025, there were 166 casualties across 34 active shooter incidents. Of those, 51 individuals lost their lives and 115 were injured. Eight casualties involved law enforcement officers, and security personnel sustained two casualties. Out of the 156 civilian casualties, at least three occurred while civilians were actively attempting to stop the shooter.

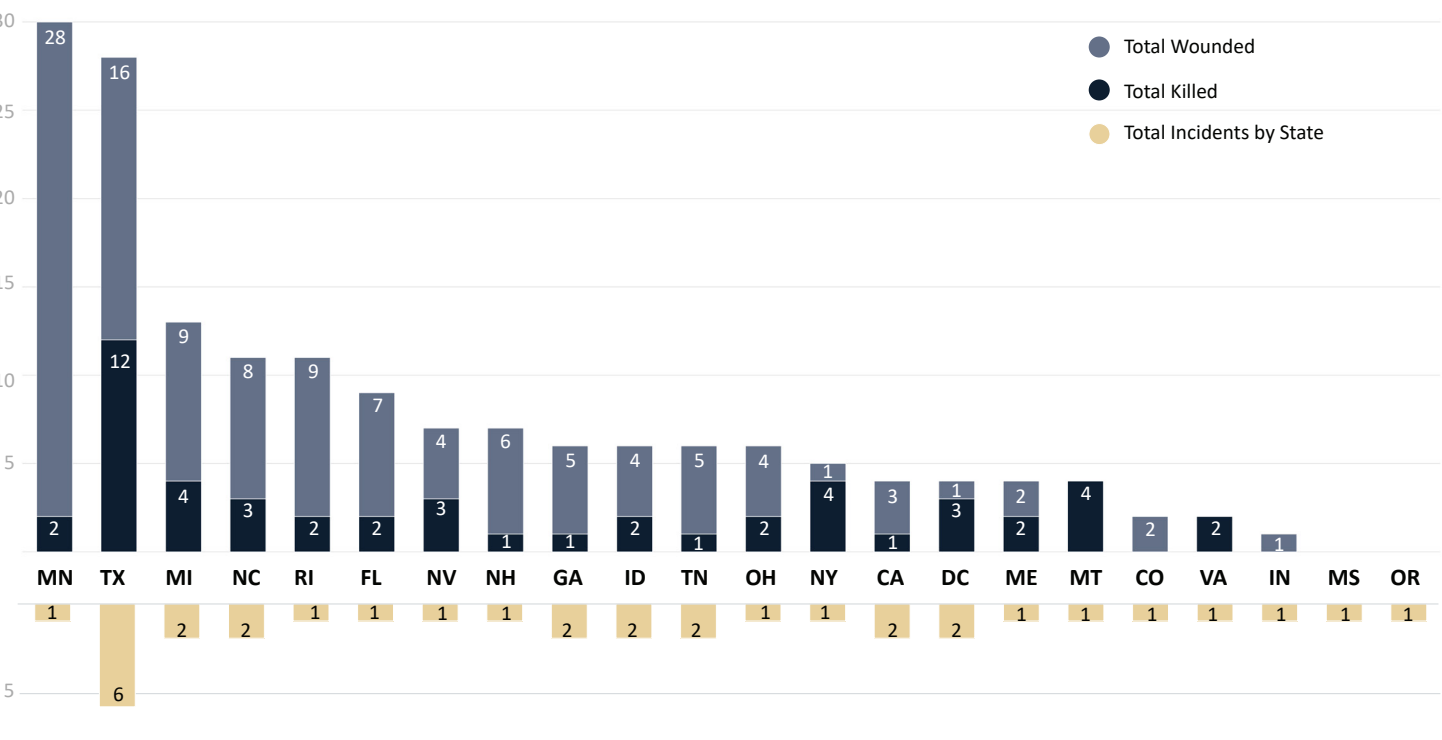
In 2025, seven active shooter incidents met the criteria for mass killings,⁹ two occurred in Texas, while the remaining five took place in Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New York, and North Carolina.

Minnesota recorded the most casualties (30), followed by Texas (28), and Michigan (13). These states accounted for 43% of all casualties in 2025.

Texas experienced the most fatalities (12) representing 24% of all deaths. Michigan, Montana, and New York each recorded four fatalities, while the District of Columbia, Nevada, and North Carolina had three deaths each. The remaining states each recorded two or less fatalities.

The highest casualty count (30) in a single incident in 2025 was more than twice that of 2024's highest casualty incident (14).

Incidents and Casualties by State



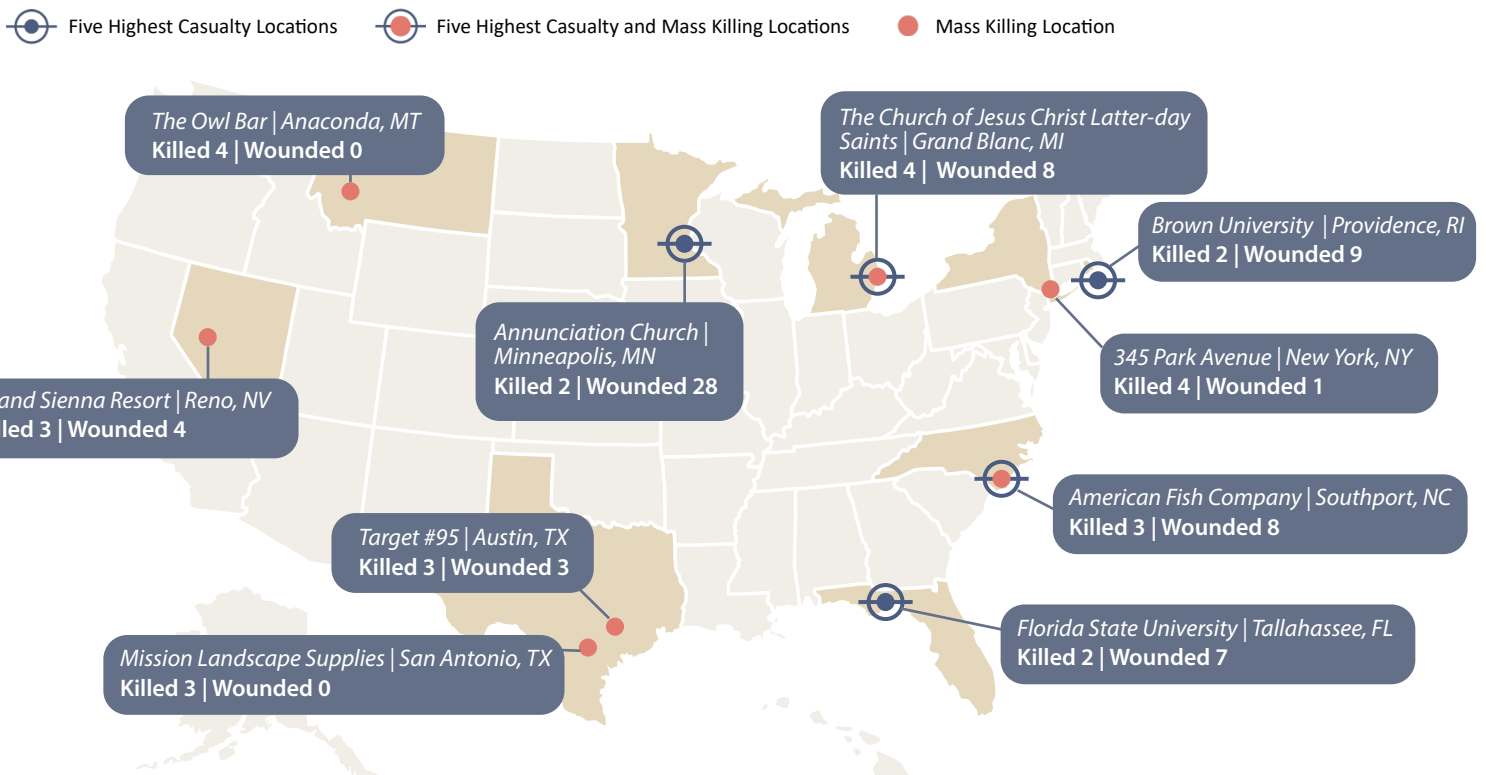
⁹ See the glossary for the definition of mass killing.

FIVE HIGHEST CASUALTY INCIDENTS

The five highest casualty incidents were:

- The Annunciation Roman Catholic Church shooting in Minneapolis, Minnesota had the highest overall casualties, 30, which left two dead and 28 injured.
- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints incident in Grand Blanc Township, Michigan had 12 casualties which left four dead and eight wounded.
- The American Fish Company shooting in Southport, North Carolina had 11 casualties which left three dead and eight wounded.
- The Brown University shooting in Providence, Rhode Island accounted for 11 casualties which left two dead and nine injured.
- The Florida State University shooting in Tallahassee, Florida had nine casualties which left two dead and seven injured.

2025 Mass Killings and Five Highest Casualty Counts



INCIDENTS BY

Month, Day, and Time

September saw the highest number of incidents (7) while October experienced no attacks. Compared to 2024, April had the most notable increase, with incidents rising from one in 2024 to five in 2025. Conversely, June experienced the largest decrease, as the number of incidents fell from five in 2024 to just two in 2025.

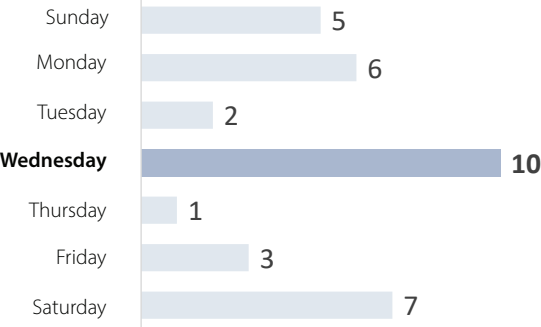
Wednesday had the highest number of incidents (10) compared to Thursday, which had one. Compared to 2024, both Wednesday and Saturday saw the largest increases, with Wednesday incidents doubling from five to 10, and Saturday’s rising from two to seven. Thursday experienced the largest decrease, with incidents falling from six in 2024 to just one in 2025.

Overall, the majority of shootings occurred between 6:00 a.m. and 5:59 p.m., accounting for 23 incidents or 68% of the 2025 total. In 2024, a similar trend was observed, with 15 of the 24 incidents or 63% occurring within the same time frame.

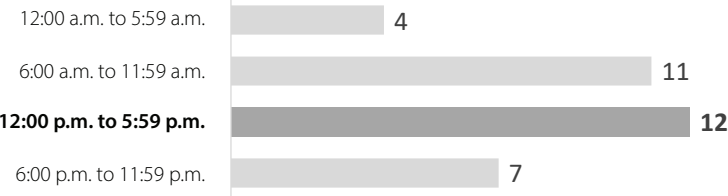
Incidents by **Month**



Incidents by **Day of Week**



Incidents by **Time of Day**



INCIDENTS BY Location Categories

OVERVIEW > COMMERCE > OPEN SPACE > GOVERNMENT > EDUCATION > HOUSE OF WORSHIP

In “A Study of Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 and 2013”, the FBI identified seven main location categories: commerce, education, government, health care, house of worship, open space, and residence. These categories highlight environments most affected and inform prevention and response efforts. A further breakdown of these categories is as follows:

- **COMMERCE** includes open and closed businesses like retail stores, restaurants, office space, and warehouses;
- **EDUCATION** includes pre-K schools through institutions of higher learning (IHL);
- **GOVERNMENT** includes military and non-military properties such as military bases, government owned property and courthouses;
- **HEALTH CARE** includes hospitals and clinics;
- **HOUSE OF WORSHIP** includes various religious sites such as churches, mosques, synagogues, and temples;
- **OPEN SPACE** includes outdoor public areas like streets and parks; and
- **RESIDENCE** includes private homes and apartments.

In 2024 and 2025, active shooter incidents occurred in all categories except health care facilities and residences.

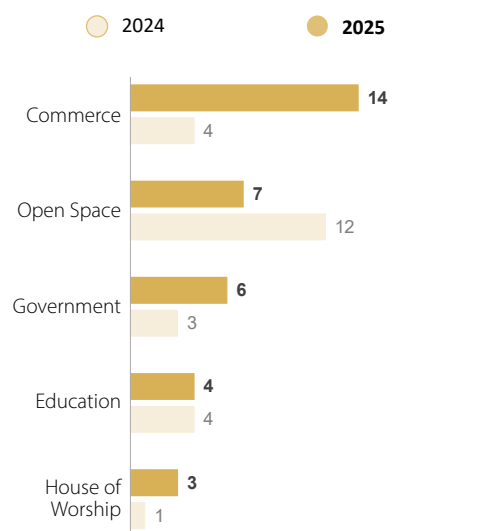
In 2025, 41% of incidents occurred in the commerce location category, compared to 17% in 2024. Among these 14 incidents, more than 75% occurred in businesses open to the public such as retail stores and restaurants.

Meanwhile, incidents occurring in the open space location category, which historically accounted for nearly half of active shooter incidents in recent years, dropped to 21% of the incidents in 2025.

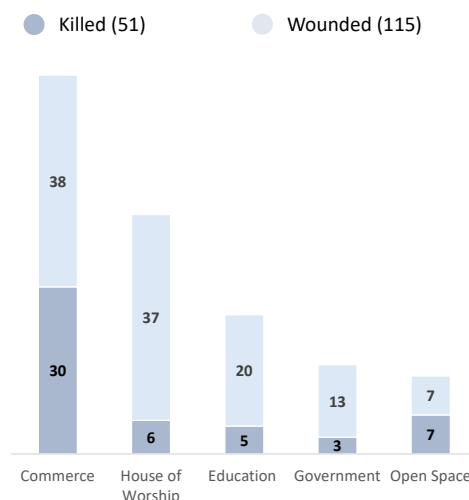
Alternatively, government, education, and house of worship location categories accounted for only 38% of incidents in 2025 but resulted in more than half of all casualties.

Tracking data across location categories may help focus resources and strategies to prevent and respond to active shooter incidents.

Active Shooter Attacks by Location Category



Casualties by Location Category



COMMERCE

Incidents: 14 | Casualties: 68 (30 killed, 38 wounded) | Mass Killings: 6

In 2025, the commerce location category had the most active shooter attacks (14) across industries like entertainment, manufacturing, retail, and recreation. This was a substantial increase from 17% of the incidents in 2024 to over 40% in 2025. These attacks often occurred in spaces open to pedestrian traffic during business hours, such as restaurants, bars, large stores, and casinos, as well as spaces closed to pedestrian traffic such as warehouses and office buildings.

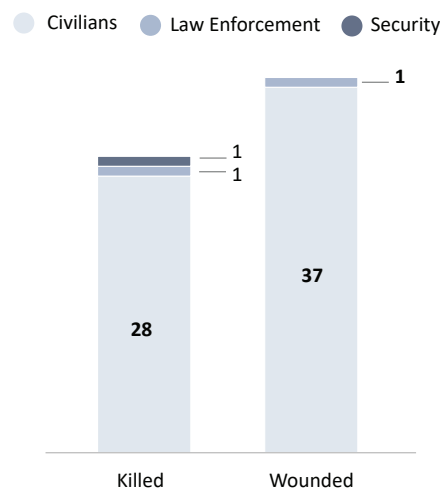
In 2025, shootings at commerce locations were responsible for nearly 60% of all fatalities and 41% of total casualties. This category also had the highest fatality rate, with an average of 2.1 fatalities per incident, compared to 1.5 fatalities overall in 2025. Additionally, most mass killings (six) occurred in commerce locations open to the public.

In seven incidents, shooters had a connection to the location and/or a victim. Three of them were insider threats¹⁰—shooters who were current employees, and four were either former employees or patrons of the location but not deemed insider threats.

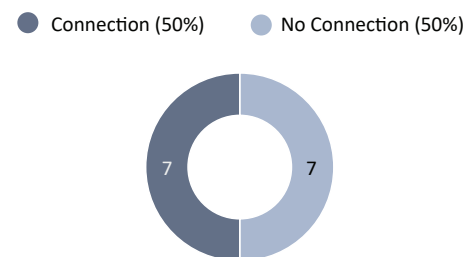
All insider threat attacks occurred at warehouses/plant/trade businesses. At Southern Hens Inc. in Moselle, Mississippi, a security guard killed the shooter before casualties occurred. At KDC/One warehouse in New Albany, Ohio, a civilian disarmed the shooter, who then fled and was caught the next day at a different location. At Mission Landscape Supplies in San Antonio, Texas, an employee shot coworkers and then died by suicide before law enforcement arrived.

Large retail sites also experienced shootings. At Target #95 in Austin, Texas, the shooter fired at people in the parking lot before fleeing in a stolen vehicle and was apprehended at a different location. Similarly, at Harris Teeter #332 in Crozet, Virginia, the shooter opened fire in the parking lot but was killed by an off-duty federal agent. Neither shooter had prior ties to their victims or locations.

Commerce Casualty Breakdown



Commerce Shooter Connection



¹⁰ See the glossary for the definition of an insider threat.

Multiple incidents occurred in restaurants and bars. Shooters at The Owl Bar in Montana, and Alas Locas Bar in Texas, were patrons who fled after their attack; The Owl Bar shooter evaded capture for seven days, while the Alas Locas shooter remains the only suspect still at large as of the publication of this report. At American Fish Company in North Carolina, the shooter arrived by boat, fired on patrons, and fled but was apprehended.

At Sky Meadow Country Club in New Hampshire, a civilian disarmed the shooter, a former employee by striking him with a chair. The shooter left the immediate area and was apprehended by law enforcement.

Two shootings occurred at casinos and resorts. At the Grand Sierra Resort in Nevada, a shooter was apprehended after exchanging gunfire with law enforcement but died three days later from injuries. At Kickapoo Lucky Eagle Casino Hotel in Texas, a former patron began shooting with a rifle, fled, and was caught the next morning.

Small retail incidents occurred at a Walgreens and a Chevron station in California. The Walgreens attacker was caught on-site, while the Chevron shooter, involved in multiple shootings across Nevada and California earlier that evening, fled and was captured elsewhere. This was the only multi-location commerce incident in 2025.

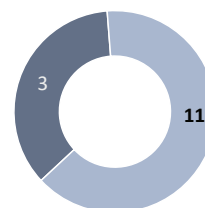
At 345 Park Avenue, in New York City, a shooter opened fire in the lobby, killing several people including a law enforcement officer and a security guard, then moved to a higher floor. The shooter died by suicide as law enforcement approached.

In commerce incidents, most shooters used a single firearm. Handguns were used in eight of 14 attacks (one shooter used two handguns) and rifles were used exclusively in six incidents. In at least three incidents, the shooter reloaded, including the Grand Sierra Resort shooter who experienced a handgun malfunction before initial shots were fired.¹¹

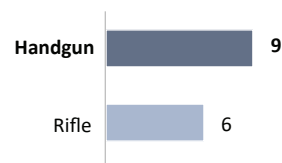
Civilian, law enforcement, and security intervention was a key factor in several shooter resolutions.

Commerce Location Breakdown

● Closed (21%) ● Open (79%)



Commerce Firearm Breakdown



¹¹ Firearm reload and malfunction data were not available for all incidents.

For example, civilians disarmed/subdued shooters at locations such as KDC/One Warehouse and Sky Meadow Country Club, both shooters were apprehended. At 345 Park Avenue, an injured victim alerted coworkers on another floor about the attack. In another incident, an off-duty law enforcement officer shopping at Harris Teeter confronted the shooter, killing him at the scene. In two other incidents, security personnel intervened before responding officers arrived: Southern Hens Inc., and Grand Sierra Resort.

Shooter ages in the commerce location category ranged from 21 to 45 years old. Notably, eight shooters were between 25 and 34 years old. The average age of shooters in this category was 30 years old.

In commerce incidents, eight of 14 shooters fled the scene; six were apprehended at different locations, one died by suicide off-site, and one remains at large.¹² Of the six who remained at the scene, two were killed by law enforcement, two were apprehended, one was killed by security personnel, and one died by suicide before law enforcement arrived.

The commerce location category represented the largest share of active shooter incidents in 2025, marking the highest percentage recorded since 2021, with a disproportionate number of fatalities and mass killings.

¹² Incident 24

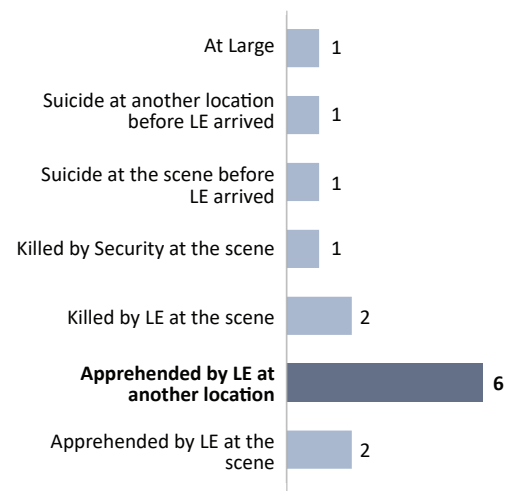
OPEN SPACE

Incidents: 7 | Casualties: 14 (7 killed, 7 wounded) | Mass Killings: 0

In 2025, seven open space active shooter incidents accounted for nearly 21% of all incidents, down from 50% in 2024. These shootings occurred in public outdoor areas and resulted in below-average casualties compared to other location categories.

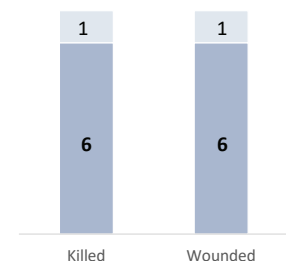
Seven individuals were killed (including one law enforcement officer) and seven others were wounded (including one law enforcement officer). Attacks in open spaces caused 14% of fatalities and 8% of total casualties. The average fatality rate was 1.0 per incident, which was lower than the

Commerce Detailed Resolutions



Open Space Casualty Breakdown

● Civilians ● Law Enforcement



1.5 average in all incidents in 2025. The average casualty rate was 2.0, which was less than the average of 4.9 in all incidents in 2025. No mass killings occurred in open spaces.

Four of seven open space attacks occurred along roadways, with two involving multiple locations. During the C.F. Harvey Parkway/NC 11 incident in North Carolina, the suspect targeted Amazon drivers at multiple locations before crashing his vehicle. Similarly, the shooter in Memphis, Tennessee, carried out attacks in various parts of the city. Both suspects were apprehended at different locations without incident.

Single-location incidents included the Interstate 5, milepost 15 shooting, where the shooter was apprehended on-site after shooting at passing vehicles. In Maine, the shooter killed the driver (family member) of the vehicle he was traveling in, causing it to crash. He exited the vehicle, shot at passing drivers, and died by suicide before law enforcement arrived.

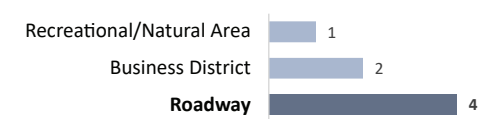
Two incidents took place in Washington, D.C.’s business districts. One occurred near the Capital Jewish Museum where the shooter opened fire on event attendees, and the other occurred at 17th and I Streets NW where a shooter fired at U.S. National Guard members on patrol. Both shooters were apprehended on scene.

One incident took place in Idaho, where the shooter started a fire on Canfield Mountain, and then fired upon responding firefighters, killing two and wounding one. The shooter exchanged gunfire with responding law enforcement before dying by suicide.

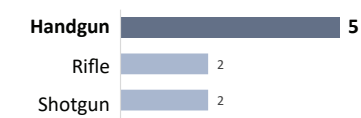
Two of the seven incidents involved the use of multiple firearms. In the North Carolina and Maine incidents, the shooters used both a handgun and a rifle during the attacks. Shooters in both Washington, D.C. attacks reloaded their handguns; however, reload data for other open space incidents was unavailable.

Most shooters in this category (five) were apprehended—three on scene and two elsewhere. In one incident targeting uniformed National Guard members, the attacker was shot, stabbed, and restrained by fellow guardsmen before responding law enforcement apprehended him. Two other shooters died by suicide: one in Maine, before police arrived, and another in Idaho, after exchanging gunfire with law enforcement.

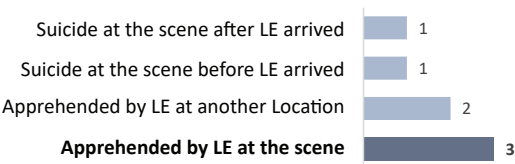
Open Space
Location Breakdown



Open Space
Firearm Breakdown



Open Space
Detailed Resolutions



The shooters in this category were between 20 and 34 years old, with an average age of 28 years old.

In 2025 the open space location category included a diverse array of outdoor attacks with the majority occurring on roadways. Additionally, in over 70% of these incidents, law enforcement apprehended the shooter.

GOVERNMENT

Incidents: 6 | Casualties: 16 (3 killed, 13 wounded) | Mass Killings: 0

In 2025, active shooter incidents in the government location category occurred in both local and federal government facilities including a sheriff's office, a public library, a military base, and federal campuses. Overall, six of 34 active shooter incidents (18%) occurred in government spaces, which increased from 13% in 2024. These events predominantly occurred at federal government facilities; however, two targeted local government locations.

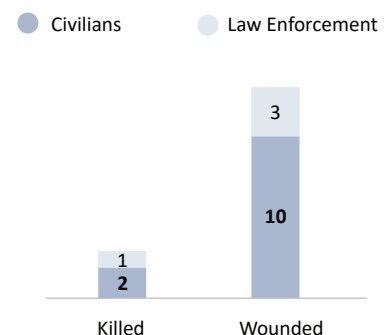
Attackers at government locations killed three (including one law enforcement officer) and wounded 13 (including three law enforcement officers). The average fatality rate was 0.5 per incident, lower than the average of 1.5 in all incidents in 2025. Government location incidents accounted for nearly 10% of the total casualties, with an average of 2.7 per incident, which is about half the overall average of 4.9 for all location categories combined. Of the six incidents, none met the threshold for a mass killing.

Over half of the active shooter incidents (four) in the government location category took place at federal facilities. Two occurred at Department of Homeland Security facilities: one at the Border Patrol Annex in Texas, and the other at the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Field Office in Texas. At the Border Patrol facility, as the shooter opened fire, a civilian employee arriving at work attempted to intervene by firing towards the shooter from his vehicle. The shooter then attempted to enter the facility and exchanged gunfire with responding officers before he was killed at the scene. At the ICE field office, the shooter fired from a nearby elevated position and died by suicide as law enforcement arrived on scene.

One incident occurred at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) headquarters in Georgia, where the shooter fired from an elevated

Although the incident at 17th and I Street NW, Washington, D.C., was included in the open space location category, it is important to highlight the shooter specifically targeted government personnel. During this incident, uniformed members of the National Guard on duty in Washington, D.C., were attacked. Similarly, the incident at Canfield Mountain in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, was an attack on local firefighters, a group of local government employees.

Government Casualty Breakdown



position across the street as employees were leaving for the day. During the attack, the shooter used multiple firearms and exchanged gunfire with responding law enforcement. The shooter ultimately died by suicide.

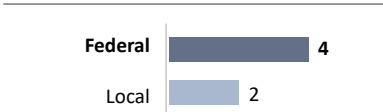
One incident occurred at the 2nd Armored Brigade Combat Team complex in Georgia, where a soldier opened fire on fellow service members. Unarmed military personnel intervened by disarming and restraining the shooter before he was apprehended by military police. This was the only incident in the government location category which met the definition of an insider threat.

Two incidents occurred at local government facilities. At the Jackson County Public Library in Indiana, a shooter opened fire inside the library during operating hours. The attack ended after a civilian tackled the shooter and restrained him until police arrived. An improvised explosive device and smoke bombs were found at the scene. At the Shoshone County Sheriff’s Office (SCSO) in Idaho, an attacker shot civilians outside the SCSO building, then entered and fired at law enforcement officers inside the station. After a standoff, the shooter exchanged gunfire with responding officers and was killed at the scene.

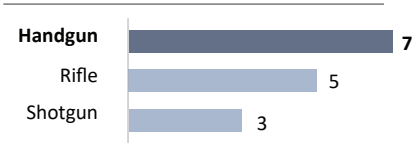
Half of the shooters in this category used multiple firearms. The shooter at the Border Patrol Annex used two firearms (a rifle and a handgun), the shooter at the CDC used six firearms (three handguns, two rifles, and a shotgun), and the shooter at the SCSO used four firearms (two handguns, a shotgun, and a rifle). However, the incidents at Jackson County Public Library, the 2nd Armored Brigade Combat Team Complex, and the ICE Field Office involved a single, shotgun, handgun, and rifle, respectively. All shooters in this location category reloaded their firearms during the attacks, with the exception of Jackson County Public Library, where the shooter experienced a shotgun malfunction.¹³

Members of the targeted population intervened in half of the attacks. For example, at the Jackson County Public Library, the shooter injured one person before he was tackled and restrained by a civilian which ended the attack. Similarly, at the military installation in Georgia, unarmed soldiers subdued the shooter. At the Border Patrol Annex, a civilian employee fired at the shooter prior to law enforcement arrival.

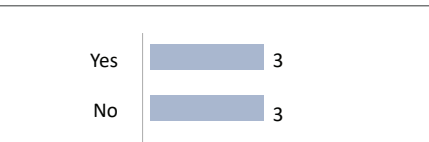
Government
Location Breakdown



Government
Firearm Breakdown



Government
Citizen Involvement



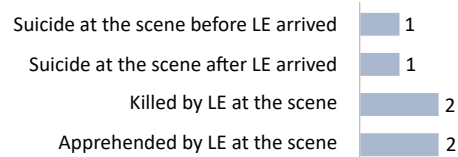
¹³ Firearm malfunction data was only available for incidents at Jackson County Public Library in Indiana and Border Patrol Annex in Texas.

All incidents in this location category ended at the scene. The shootings at Jackson County Public Library and the 2nd Armored Brigade Combat Team complex were the only two incidents where shooters were apprehended by law enforcement (both involved civilian intervention). At the Border Patrol Annex and SCSO, law enforcement killed the shooters during an exchange of gunfire. At the CDC, the shooter exchanged gunfire with law enforcement, before dying by suicide. At the ICE field office, the shooter died by suicide before law enforcement arrived.

Shooter ages in this category ranged from 18 to 77 years old. Most shooters were between 25 and 34 years old, similar to both commerce and open space location categories. The average age of shooters in this category was 35 years old.

2025 recorded the highest number of incidents in this category from data reported since 2000. While overall casualties were low compared to other location categories, 50% of law enforcement casualties (four) occurred in these attacks.

Government Detailed Resolutions



EDUCATION

Incidents: 4 | Casualties: 25 (5 killed, 20 wounded) | Mass Killings: 0

In 2025, four active shooter attacks (12%) occurred in high schools (grades nine through 12) and institutions of higher learning (IHL). This number is consistent with the previous reporting year.

The education category had a fatality rate of 1.25, which was lower than the overall rate of 1.5 and accounted for 10% of all deaths. This category also represented 15% of the total casualties, with an average of 6.3 casualties per incident which is higher than the overall average of 4.9 per incident across all location types. The education category resulted in five deaths and 20 injuries, with no attacks classified as mass killings.

Two of the four incidents in this category took place in high schools. One occurred at Antioch High School in Tennessee, where a 17 year old student opened fire inside the school cafeteria. An on-site school resource officer (SRO) responded immediately; however, the shooter died by suicide at

The Annunciation Roman Catholic Church attack was categorized as a house of worship incident because it occurred inside the church. It should be noted that the majority of victims were school-aged children (pre-K through eighth grade) attending a back-to-school mass during the school day.

the scene. The second incident took place at Evergreen High School in Colorado, where a 16 year old student opened fire inside and outside the building. The suspect died by suicide after law enforcement arrived. Both shooters were current students and considered insider threats.

The remaining two incidents occurred at an IHL. In the Florida State University (FSU) shooting, a 20 year old student, classified as an insider threat, opened fire outside and inside campus buildings. The shooter was injured at the scene by law enforcement and apprehended. This was the only incident in this category where the shooter was taken into custody. At the Brown University attack in Rhode Island, a 48 year old former student opened fire in the physics and engineering building before fleeing the scene. Two days later, the shooter killed another individual¹⁴ in Massachusetts and subsequently died by suicide. He was located five days after the initial attack.

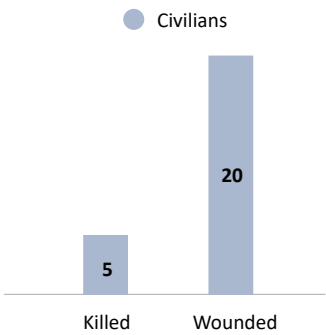
Most of the shooters in this category used a single firearm with the exception of the FSU shooter, who attempted to use a shotgun, but switched to a handgun after a malfunction. Notably, no rifles were used.

Three shooters reloaded their firearms. At Evergreen High School, the shooter reloaded five times. The FSU shooter fired multiple rounds from a handgun, reloading twice. It is believed the Brown University shooter reloaded his handgun multiple times and evidence indicated he experienced firearm malfunctions.

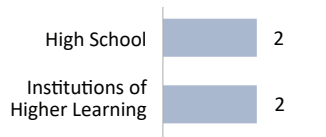
Law enforcement response time varied in this category. At Antioch High School, an on-site SRO responded immediately and at FSU, campus police responded within one minute. Incidents relying on dispatched officers, like Brown University and Evergreen High School, averaged a three-minute and 10-second response time.

Three shooters in this location category died by suicide, two at the scene and one at another location. The FSU attacker was shot by law enforcement and apprehended.

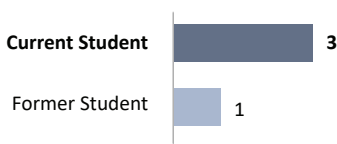
Education
Casualty Breakdown



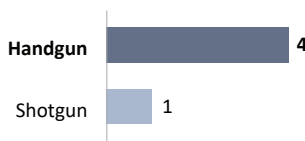
Education
Location Breakdown



Education
Shooter Breakdown



Education
Firearm Breakdown

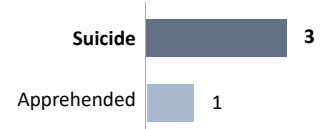


¹⁴ This victim was not included in the overall casualty count for 2025, because this crime was not part of the Brown University attack.

Shooter ages ranged from 16 to 48 years old. Among the three shooters who were current students, two were under 18, and one was 20 years old. The 48 year old Brown University shooter was a former student. The overall average age was 25, but 18 among current students.

In 2025, the education location category had higher average casualties per incident than other locations. No citizen interventions were reported.

Education Shooter Resolutions



HOUSE OF WORSHIP

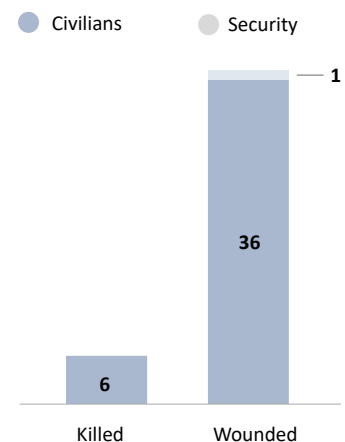
Incidents: 3 | Casualties: 43 (6 killed, 37 wounded) | Mass Killings: 1

In 2025, there were three incidents in the house of worship location category, the fewest (9%) among all location categories. However, house of worship attacks tripled, increasing from one in 2024 to three in 2025.

This category had an average fatality rate of 2.0, which was higher than the overall average of 1.5 per incident in 2025, representing 12% of all fatalities. These attacks accounted for nearly 26% of total casualties, averaging 14.3 per incident, which was higher than the overall average of 4.9. The three attacks in this category resulted in six deaths and 37 injuries. One of the incidents was a mass killing.¹⁵

At CrossPointe Community Church in Michigan, the shooter began firing outside as service began but was killed by armed security after civilian intervention. At The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Michigan, the shooter rammed his truck into the building, began shooting at congregants, set a fire, and continued shooting until law enforcement killed him.¹⁶ In Minnesota at the Annunciation Roman Catholic Church, the attacker barricaded exit doors and fired from outside through windows during a back-to-school mass. He died by suicide before law enforcement arrived.¹⁷ Both the Annunciation and CrossPointe shooters had ties to the attack locations, as former members or attendees.

House of Worship Casualty Breakdown



¹⁵ Incident number 30

¹⁶ This attack had the highest fatalities (4) in the category.

¹⁷ This attack had the highest casualties (30) in 2025.

All three church shootings involved rifles; however, the Annunciation Church shooter also used a handgun and shotgun. Based on available data, he experienced at least one firearm malfunction and reloaded during the attack. Two of the three incidents involved other weapons and devices. The shooter at The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints used his vehicle to initiate the attack and had improvised explosive devices (IED) while the Annunciation Church shooter had a smoke bomb.¹⁸

Two shootings involved intervention prior to law enforcement response. During The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints incident, a congregant fired his personal weapon at the shooter but was wounded in return gunfire. At CrossPointe Community Church, a congregant struck the shooter with his vehicle and armed church security personnel exchanged gunfire with the attacker, killing him.

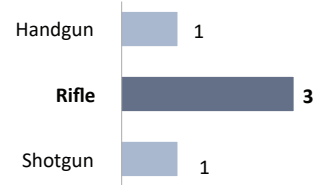
Incident duration and law enforcement response details were available for two of the three shootings. Law enforcement estimated that from the first shot fired to incident resolution, the Annunciation church attack lasted approximately two minutes, whereas the incident at The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints lasted three minutes and 43 seconds. The average law enforcement response, from dispatch to arrival on scene was two minutes and 59 seconds, with the shortest being one minute and 58 seconds at The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

All shooters in this category died at the scene. Two were killed after civilian intervention—one by armed security at CrossPointe church and one by law enforcement at The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The Annunciation church shooter died by suicide before law enforcement arrived.

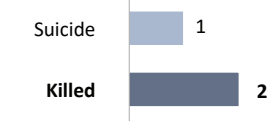
The age of shooters in this category ranged between 23 and 40 years old, the average was 31 years old.

Although shootings at houses of worship made up a small portion of the total incidents in 2025, this category had a disproportionately high number of casualties.

House of Worship
Firearm Breakdown



House of Worship
Shooter Resolutions



¹⁸ While the shooter had a smoke bomb, this was not considered an improvised explosive device by law enforcement.

ACTIVE SHOOTER INCIDENT

Intervention

CIVILIAN > SECURITY > LAW ENFORCEMENT

CIVILIAN

In 2025, civilians intervened in seven active shooter incidents. In more than one in five incidents (21%), members of the targeted population confronted the shooter, an increase compared to one in 24 incidents (4%) in 2024. In three incidents, civilians who intervened sustained injuries.¹⁹

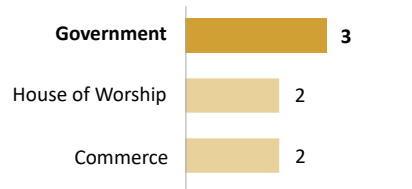
Of the 34 attacks, civilians intervened in 50% at government locations, 67% at houses of worship, and 14% at commerce locations. However, civilian intervention was not reported in education or open space location

During these incidents, civilians took a range of actions. In four attacks, they successfully disarmed and/or restrained the shooter, while in three, they used weapons to intervene. At the Sky Meadow Country Club shooting, a civilian hit the shooter with a chair, disarming and causing him to flee. At the KDC/One Warehouse shooting, civilians disarmed the shooter, forcing him from the scene. In the 2nd Armored Brigade Combat Team Complex shooting, unarmed soldiers disarmed and restrained the suspect until military police arrived; and in the Jackson County Public Library incident, civilians²⁰ overpowered the shooter during a shotgun malfunction. Law enforcement apprehended the shooters at the scene in all cases except the KDC/One Warehouse incident, where officers captured the shooter the following day at a different location.

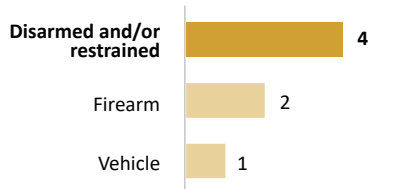
In three incidents, members of the targeted populations confronted the shooters using firearms or other weaponized objects. At the Border Patrol Annex and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints shootings, civilians fired personal firearms at the shooters before law enforcement arrived. At CrossPointe Community Church, a civilian used his vehicle to strike the shooter. In all three incidents, the shooters were killed at the scene.

In most incidents involving civilian intervention, shooters used a single firearm. Three shooters used a handgun, two used a rifle, and one used a shotgun. At the Border Patrol Annex incident, the shooter fired a rifle and a handgun.

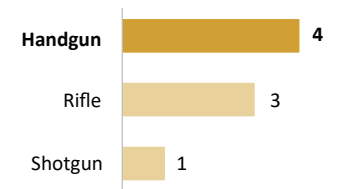
Civilian Intervention
Location Breakdown



Civilian Intervention
Method Breakdown



Civilian Intervention
Firearm Breakdown (Used By Shooters)



¹⁹ Incidents 3, 15, and 30

²⁰ For this report, civilians refer to individuals who are neither law enforcement officers nor security personnel. Members of the military are included as civilians unless they are armed military police or federally deputized members of the National Guard.

SECURITY

In 2025, on-site security personnel intervened in three active shooter incidents, up from one in 2024. During one intervention, a security team member was injured.

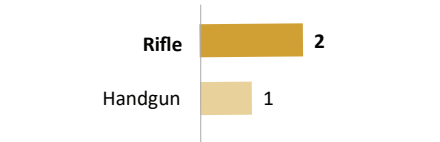
Two of the incidents took place at commercial locations, while the third occurred at a house of worship. At Southern Hens Inc., a security guard shot and killed the attacker. At CrossPointe Community Church, a parishioner struck the shooter with a vehicle before security team members engaged and killed the attacker at the scene. One security team member sustained injuries during the incident. At Grand Sierra Resort, security personnel engaged the shooter and exchanged gunfire as the shooter fled through the parking area. Following an additional exchange of gunfire with responding officers, the attacker was shot, apprehended, and died from his injuries three days later.

In the three incidents where security personnel intervened, shooters used a single firearm. Rifles were used at Southern Hens Inc. and CrossPointe Community Church, while the shooter at Grand Sierra Resort used a handgun.

Security Intervention
Location Breakdown



Security Intervention
Firearm Breakdown *(Used By Shooters)*



ACTIVE SHOOTER INCIDENT

Intervention

CIVILIAN > SECURITY > LAW ENFORCEMENT

LAW ENFORCEMENT

In active shooter situations, law enforcement officers bear the responsibility of neutralizing the threat to keep the public safe. Of the 34 incidents, officers intervened in 13 attacks while the shooter was still targeting victims, and in five of those attacks, law enforcement exchanged gunfire with the shooter. All 13 incidents were resolved by law enforcement killing or apprehending the shooter on scene, or the shooter dying by suicide after officers intervened. In the remaining 21 incidents, the attack ended prior to law enforcement’s arrival because the shooter was stopped by security or civilians, fled the scene, or died by suicide.

LAW ENFORCEMENT | EXCHANGE OF GUNFIRE

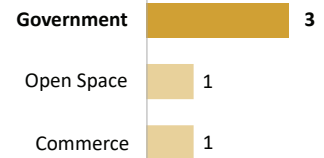
In 2025, law enforcement exchanged gunfire in five active shooter incidents that took place in government (3), open space (1), and commerce (1) location categories. These exchanges resulted in three law enforcement injuries²¹ and in every incident, at least two officers engaged the shooter.

In two incidents where gunfire was exchanged, officers sustained injuries during the exchange. At the Border Patrol Annex, law enforcement killed the attacker and two officers were wounded. At the Grand Sierra Resort, officers killed the shooter and one officer was wounded.

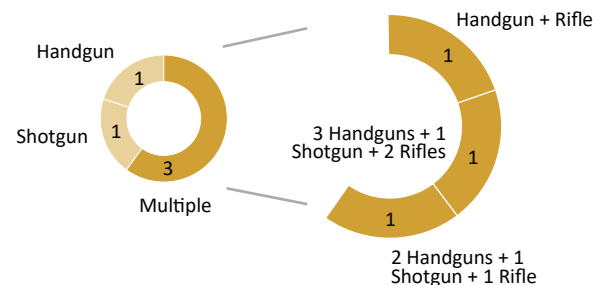
In two of the five incidents, multiple firearms were used. The CDC shooter fired three handguns, two rifles, and a shotgun; the SCSO shooter used two handguns, a shotgun, and a rifle; and the Border Patrol Annex shooter fired both a rifle and a handgun. At the Grand Sierra Resort attack, the shooter used a single handgun, and at the Canfield Mountain attack, the shooter used a single shotgun.

While the shooters’ final outcomes differed, all died from gunfire, either by law enforcement action or suicide. Of the five incidents involving gunfire exchanges with law enforcement, two shooters died by suicide. At the incident at Canfield Mountain in Idaho, the shooter died by suicide

Law Enforcement Exchange
Location Breakdown



Law Enforcement Exchange
Firearm by Incident (Used By Shooters)

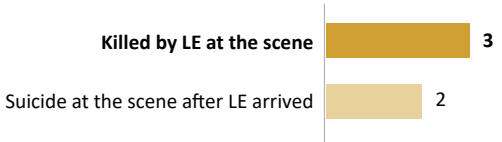


²¹ At the SCSO incident in Idaho, an officer was wounded prior to the exchange. Additionally, in the incident at the CDC in Georgia, an officer was killed prior to the exchange.

after he killed two firefighters and wounded another. The shooter at the CDC died by suicide after he killed a law enforcement officer. In the Border Patrol Annex, Grand Sierra Resort, and SCSO incidents, officers killed the shooters during the exchange.²²

Throughout 2025, law enforcement officers directly ended 13 attacks while shooters actively targeted innocent victims. These attacks occurred across various locations and involved multiple types of weapons, highlighting the complexity and challenges officers face while responding to these dangerous threats. In several attacks, officers exchanged gunfire with the shooters to protect the public, sacrificing their own lives and safety in the process.

Law Enforcement Exchange
Detailed Resolutions



²² The shooter at the Grand Sierra Resort attack was shot and apprehended but died at a hospital three days later.

Shooter Details

In 2025, there were 34 active shooter incidents, each involving a male suspect who acted alone. A significant portion of these shooters (23), nearly 68%, exhibited predatory behaviors, indicating they had intentionally planned and prepared to carry out their acts of violence.

Shooters were between 16 and 77 years old. Eighteen shooters (53%) were in the 25 to 34 year old age group. The average age of the shooters has gradually decreased in recent years.²³

Fifteen shooters (44%) had some connection to the location or victims. Seven of them were identified as insider threats²⁴ based on their status as students or employees at the time of the attack. These incidents occurred in commerce (three), education (three), and government (one) location categories. The remaining eight shooters with connections were not considered insider threats. These incidents occurred in commerce (four), houses of worship (two), education (one), and open space (one).

Three of the 34 shooters (9%) fired at victims at multiple locations. One attack occurred on multiple roadways,²⁵ another took place along a busy highway,²⁶ and the third occurred on a highway before the shooter continued on to a gas station.²⁷

Thirty-four shooters used 49 firearms comprised of handguns, rifles, and shotguns.

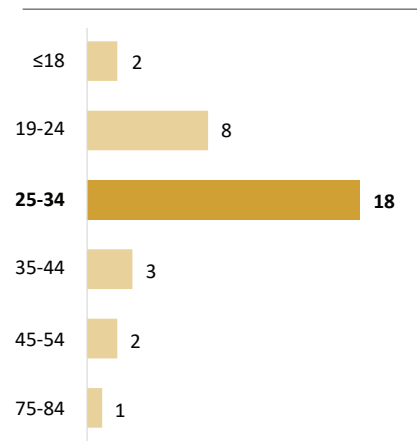
- A single firearm was used in **26** incidents:

Handgun (14 incidents)²⁸

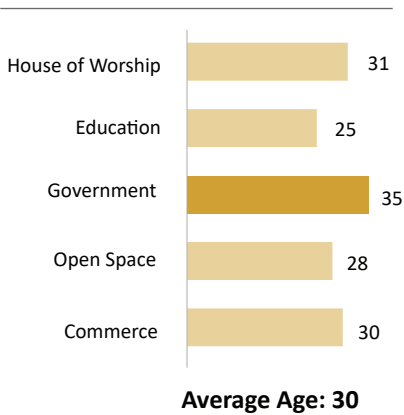
Rifle (nine incidents)²⁹

Shotgun (three incidents)³⁰

Active Shooter by Age Category



Average Age By Location Category



²³ In 2025 the average age was 30 compared to 33 in 2024.

²⁴ See the glossary for definition of insider threat.

²⁵ Incident 5

²⁶ Incident 16

²⁷ Incident 7

²⁸ Incidents 1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 17, 20, 22, 25, 26, 31, 32, and 33

²⁹ Incident 2, 4, 13, 18, 19, 27, 28, 29, and 30

³⁰ Incidents 11, 14, and 16

- Multiple firearms were used in **eight** incidents:

Two handguns (one incident);³¹

A handgun and a rifle (three incidents);³²

A handgun and a shotgun (one incident);³³

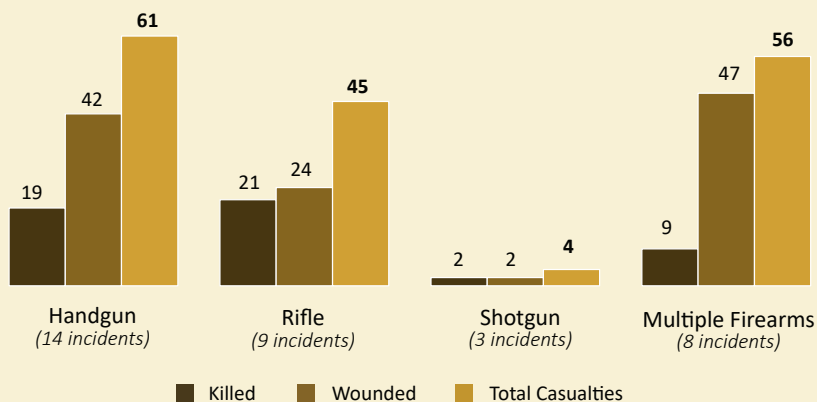
A handgun, a rifle, and a shotgun (one incident);³⁴

Two handguns, a rifle, and a shotgun (one incident);³⁵

Three handguns, two rifles, and a shotgun (one incident)³⁶

Shootings involving a single handgun averaged 4.4 casualties per incident, a single rifle averaged 5.0, and a single shotgun averaged 1.3. Attacks using multiple firearms averaged 7.0 casualties per incident.^{37 38}

Incidents and Casualties by Firearm Type



³¹ Incident 24

³² Incidents: 5, 8, and 15

³³ Incident 9

³⁴ Incident 23

³⁵ Incident 34

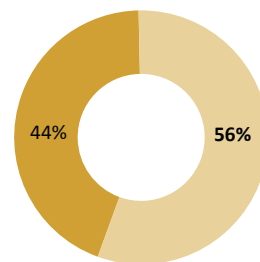
³⁶ Incident 21

³⁷ The FBI does not include the shooter in casualty counts.

³⁸ This is a statistical representation of the types of firearms used in each incident, rather than an analysis of which specific firearm caused each type of casualty.

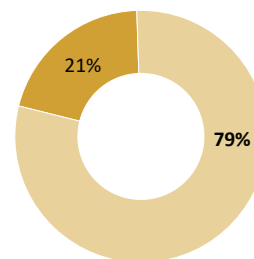
Shooter Connections

● Connection (15) ● No Connection (19)

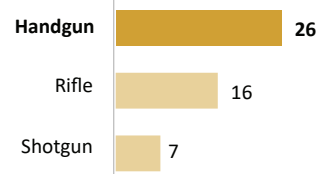


Insider Threat

● Insider (7) ● Non-Insider (27)



Firearms Used

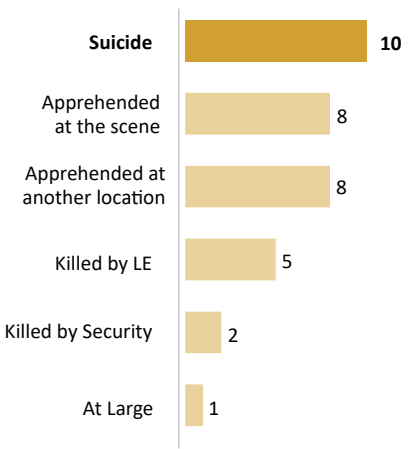


Shooter Details

In 2025, active shooter attacks concluded as follows:

- Shooters apprehended (16)
 - At the scene (eight)
 - At another location (eight)
- Shooters died by suicide (10)³⁹
 - At the scene (eight)
 - At another location (two)
- Shooters killed by law enforcement (five)
- Shooters killed by security (two)
- Shooter fled and remains at large (one)

Detailed Resolutions



³⁹ Among shooters who died by suicide, 90% were 30 years old or younger. Notably, both attackers under the age of 18 died by suicide.

Behavioral Analysis

About the FBI **Behavioral Analysis Unit - 1**

The Behavioral Analysis Unit-1 (BAU-1) is one of four operational BAU units in the FBI's Critical Incident Response Group.

BAU-1 provides behaviorally-based investigative and operational support to complex and time-sensitive crimes and other significant matters involving acts or threats of violence, including terrorism, threats, arson, bombings, stalking, and anticipated or active crisis situations.

Within BAU-1, the Behavioral Threat Assessment Center uses threat assessment and threat management principles to prevent terrorism and mass casualty targeted violence by assessing the threat posed by a person of concern and providing investigators with suggestions to mitigate that threat.

Learn more at:

<https://www.FBI.gov/how-we-investigate/behavioral-analysis>

Types of **Violence**

The FBI's BAU-1 distinguishes between types of targeted violence by categorizing acts that involve planning and preparation separately from those that arise impulsively based on an emotional response to situational circumstances.

Targeted acts of violence, or predatory violence are often deliberate and calculated, carried out by perpetrators who carefully consider, plan and prepare their attack. These individuals often display warning signs-observable behaviors that, if noticed and reported in time, create critical opportunities to intervene and prevent violence from occurring.

Non-predatory violence, or violence that occurs as a reaction to an emotional response, can be impulsive and occur without warning. These acts of violence often lack warning signs that provide opportunity for bystanders to recognize and report their concerns before the violence occurs.⁴⁰

PREDATORY

- *Intentional*
- *Planning/preparation*
- *Warning behaviors may be present prior to violence occurring*

NON-PREDATORY

- *Emotional responses*
- *Spontaneous or impulsive*
- *Does not provide same breadth of observable warning sign behaviors*

⁴⁰ See Appendix IV for a list of warning signs and predatory behaviors.

Behavioral Analysis

Mental Health and Impaired Judgment

Understanding the motivations behind an individual's decision to commit an act of violence is a complex and dynamic process that goes beyond simply determining whether a person has a diagnosed mental health disorder. Research conducted by BAU-1 on targeted violence and terrorism reveals that approximately 25% of offenders who engage in targeted violence—whether driven by ideological motives or not—have a diagnosable mental illness. This closely aligns with the prevalence of mental illness within the general population.

BAU-1's research has not established a causal link between mental illness and acts of targeted violence or terrorism. While mental illness itself is not a direct cause of such violence, it can serve as a risk factor when vulnerabilities lead to problematic behaviors or impaired judgment. Additionally, other psychological disorders—like personality disorders, substance use or abuse, and adjustment disorders stemming from environmental stressors—can affect an individual's mental wellness and resilience.

The data presented in this report offers a preliminary categorization of incidents based on information available prior to the publication of this report. It is important to note that this does not represent a comprehensive analysis of the shooter's behavior leading up to the attack. These classifications rely on reported behaviors suggesting the perpetrator likely engaged in planning and preparation for the act, and can be revised if further information becomes available.

Warning Sign Behaviors

For behaviors to be aware of, and/or who to contact for help, please visit www.FBI.gov/prevent.

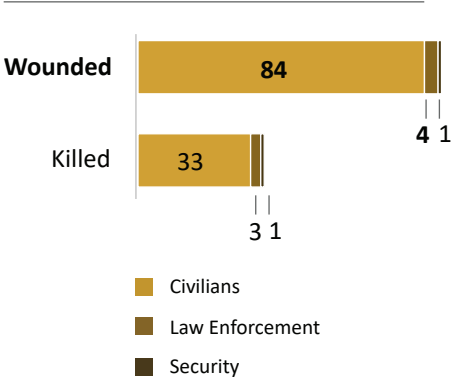
Predatory Active Shooter Incidents

In 2025, 68% of all shooters (23) exhibited predatory behavior,⁴¹ resulting in 76% of all casualties (37 killed and 89 wounded). The average number of casualties per incident was 5.5, which was higher than the overall average of 4.9.

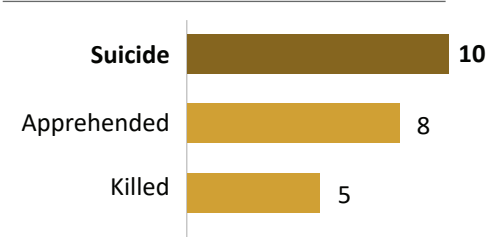
Furthermore, 88% of all law enforcement casualties and 100% of all security personnel casualties occurred in incidents where shooters exhibited predatory behavior.⁴²

All attackers who died by suicide in 2025 exhibited predatory behaviors.

Predatory Behavior
Casualty Breakdown



Predatory Behavior
Shooter Resolutions



⁴¹ Incidents 1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34

⁴² Incidents 13, 15, 18, 21, 32, and 34



FIVE-YEAR REPORTING

Introduction > Annual Reporting > **FIVE-YEAR REPORTING** > Conclusion > Appendices

Executive Summary

From 2021 through 2025, the FBI identified 217 active shooter incidents nationwide. The total number of casualties was 1,072.

INCIDENT DATA

STATE: Active shooter incidents from 2021 through 2025 occurred across 46 states and the District of Columbia with the most occurring in Texas (25).

MONTH: June had the highest number of incidents (29).

DAY: Active shooter incidents occurred every day of the week with the most occurring on Monday (40).

CATEGORIES: Attacks occurred all in seven location categories:

- **41%** - Open Space (89)
- **36%** - Commerce (78)
- **8%** - Education (17)
- **6%** - Government (14)
- **4%** - Residence (8)
- **3%** - House of worship (7)
- **2%** - Health Care (4)

SHOOTER DATA

MULTIPLE SHOOTERS: Two incidents had multiple shooters.

GENDER: Of the 219 shooters, 212 were male, six were female, and one is unknown.

AGE: Shooters were between 12 and 77 years old.

FIREARMS: Across all attacks, 276 firearms were used: 168 handguns (61%), 80 rifles (29%) and 18 shotguns (7%); 10 firearms were unknown (4%).⁴³

ARMOR: Twelve shooters wore body armor.

RESOLUTION: Of the 219 shooters, 120 were apprehended by law enforcement (55%), 43 died by suicide (20%), and 51 were killed by law enforcement, security personnel, or civilians (23%). At the time of publication, four shooters remain at large (2%). One died in a vehicle crash.

CASUALTY DATA

KILLED AND WOUNDED: Among the 1,072 casualties, 382 were killed and 690 were wounded.

HIGHEST CASUALTY: The incident with the highest number of casualties (55) involved seven killed and 48 wounded occurred on July 4, 2022 in Highland Park, Illinois.

NO CASUALTIES: Twenty incidents did not have any casualties.

MASS KILLING INCIDENTS: Fifty incidents were classified as mass killings.

LAW ENFORCEMENT: Nine law enforcement officers were killed and 48 were wounded.

⁴³ Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Snapshot



The following data provides a statistical overview of the past five years. The data includes metrics from 2021 through 2025.

217
INCIDENTS

1,072
CASUALTIES

219
SHOOTERS

50
MASS KILLINGS
(including D.C.)

SHOOTER GENDERS



Male

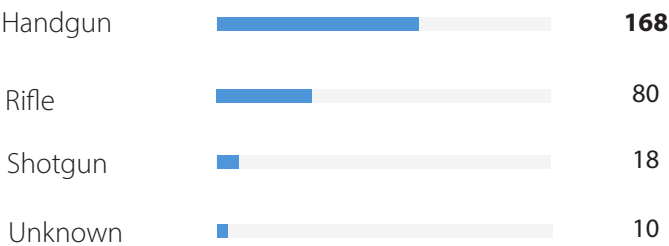


Female

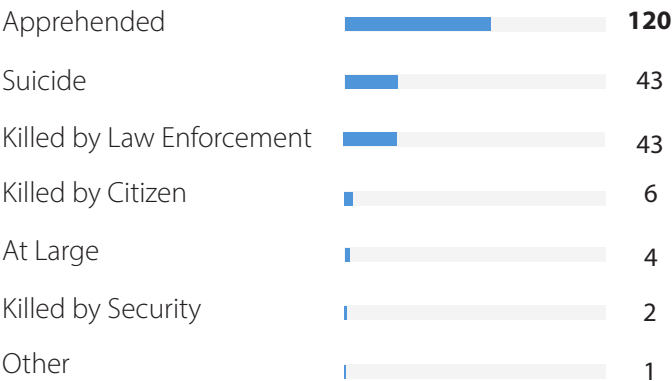


Unknown

FIREARMS



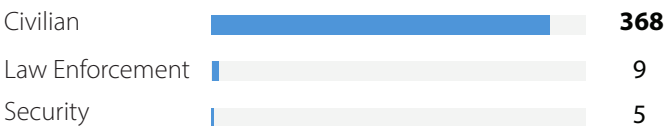
SHOOTER RESOLUTIONS



TOTAL WOUNDED 690



TOTAL KILLED 382



FIVE-YEAR, ACTIVE SHOOTER INCIDENTS

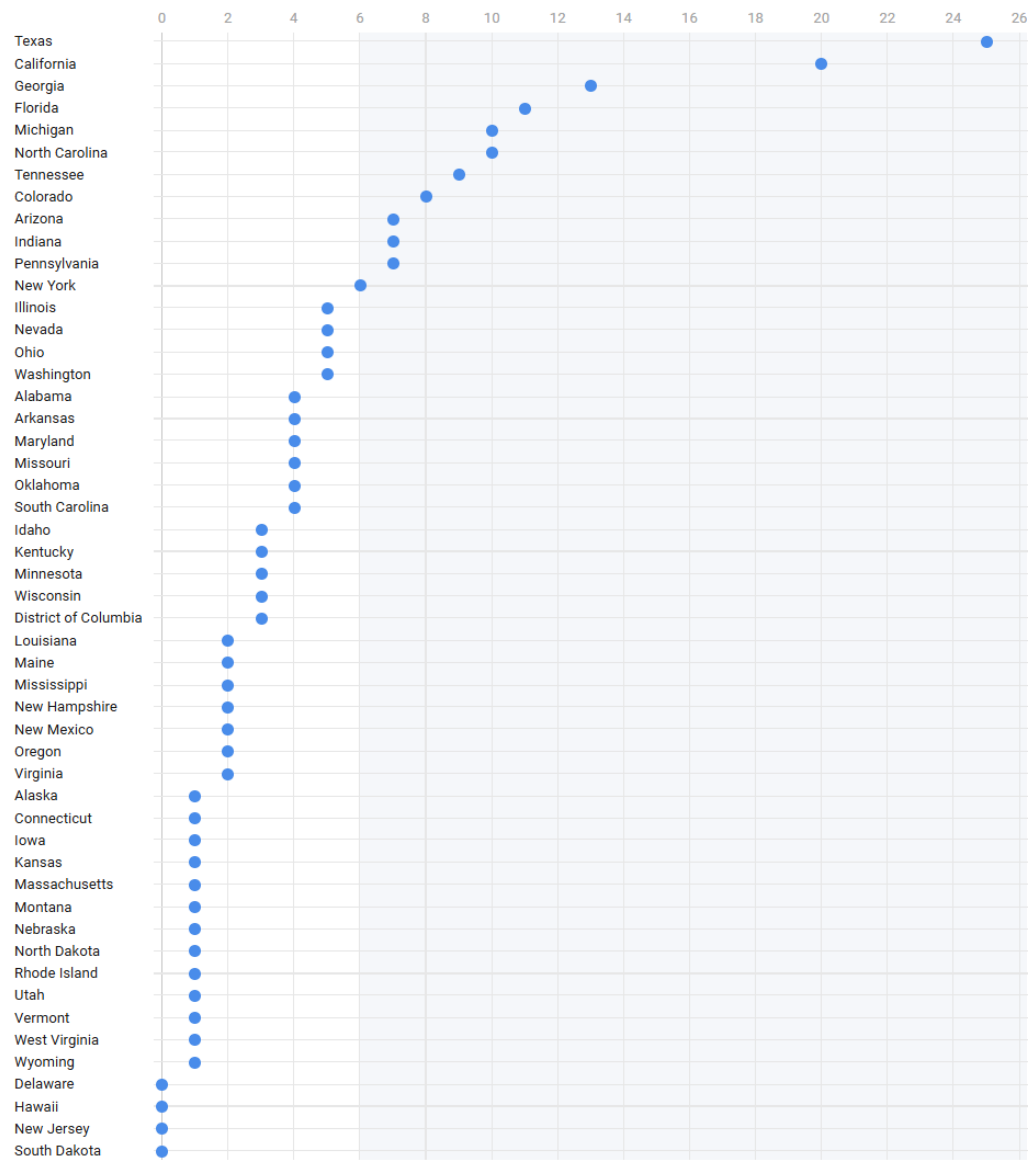
STATISTICS

Comparison

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021*
Total Incidents	34	24	48	50	61
Casualties (Excluding Shooters)	166 51 killed 115 wounded	106 23 killed 83 wounded	244 105 killed 139 wounded	313 100 killed 213 wounded	243 103 killed 140 wounded
Met "Mass Killing" Definition	7	3	15	13	12
LE Officers Killed	3	1	2	1	2
LE Officers Wounded	5	5	12	21	5
LE Gunfire Exchange w/ Shooter	5	6	12	9	17
Shooter Gender	34 Male	22 Male 3 Female	48 Male 1 Female	48 Male 1 Female 1 Unknown	60 Male 1 Female
Shooters Wore Body Armor	1	-	5	4	2
Shooters Committed Suicide	10	6	7	9	11
Shooters Killed by LE	5	5	12	7	14
Shooter Killed by Security	2	-	-	-	-
Shooters Killed by Citizen	-	-	-	2	4
Shooters Apprehended by LE	16	14	30	30	30
Shooters At Large	1	-	-	2	1

*One shooter died in a motor vehicle crash and is not included in this table.

By State



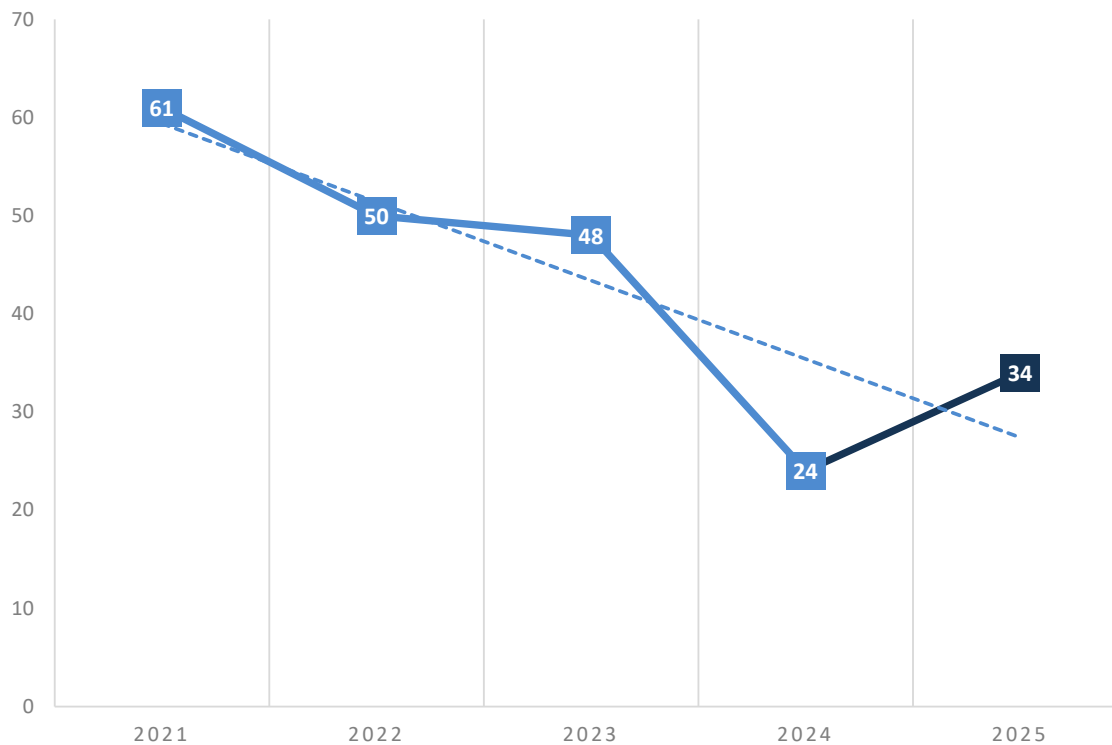
INSIGHT

Over the five-year period, the states with the most active shooter incidents were Texas (25), California (20), and Georgia (13). In contrast, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and South Dakota did not have any active shooter incidents.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ Refers to incidents included in the FBI’s Active Shooter Incidents in the United States reports from 2021 to 2025.

By Incidents

This chart displays the yearly active shooter incident count from 2021 through 2025 indicating trends over time.



INSIGHTS

Despite a 42% increase in active shooter incidents from 2024, the five-year data shows a downward trend.

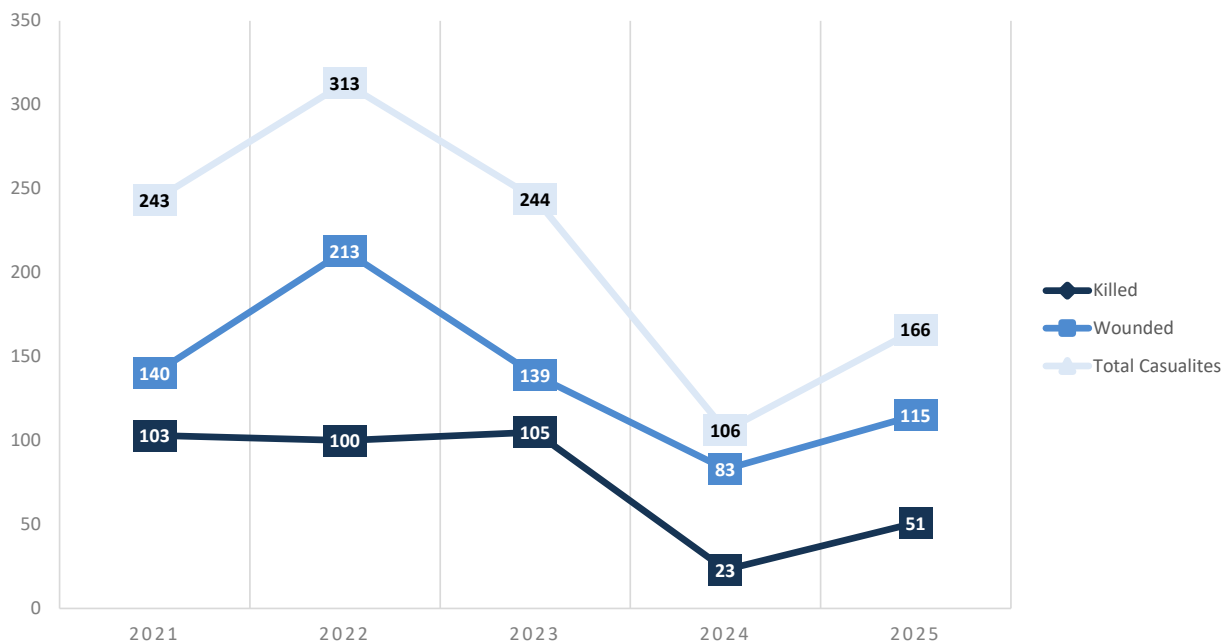
Over the course of five years, the average number of active shooter incidents per year was 43.4. In 2025, the total number of incidents was lower than the five-year average.

Number of incidents within the five-year period:

- **2021:** 61
- **2022:** 50
- **2023:** 48
- **2024:** 24
- **2025:** 34

Casualties

This chart displays the yearly casualty count from 2021 through 2025, separated into victims killed, victims wounded and total casualties. It shows trends over time, highlighting changes in each category across the years.



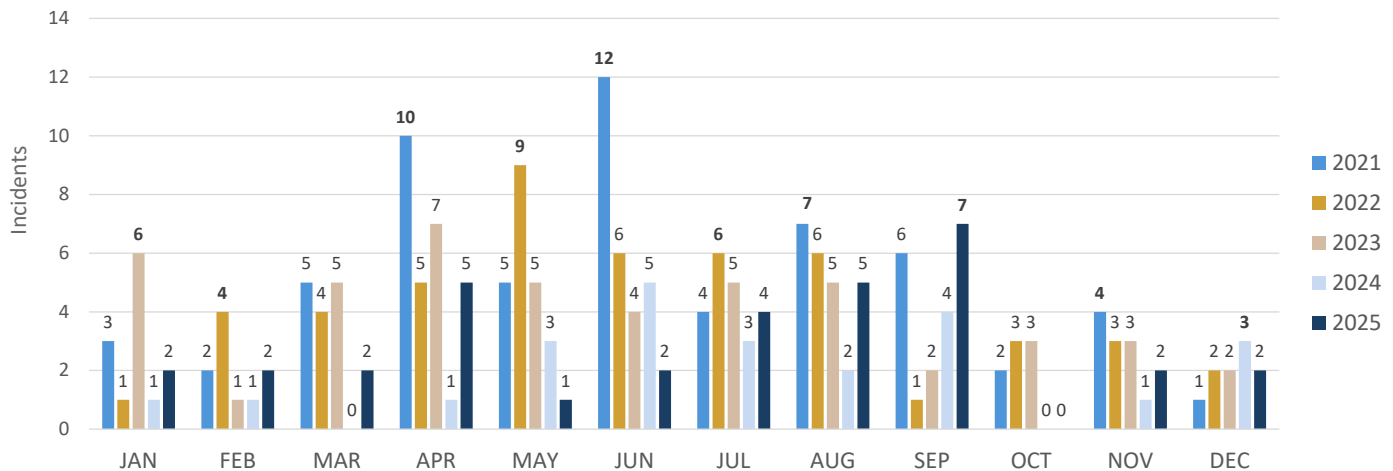
INSIGHT

Over the past five years, there were 1,072 casualties (382 killed, 690 wounded), with both fatalities and injuries showing similar trends.

Year	Killed	Wounded	Total Casualties	Incidents
2021	103	140	243	61
2022	100	213	313	50
2023	105	139	244	48
2024	23	83	106	24
2025	51	115	166	34

2021-2025 Active Shooter Incidents By Month

This bar chart shows the number of active shooter incidents that occurred each month from 2021 through 2025, with separate bars for each year.



INSIGHTS

Based on the five-year data, October through February had less active shooter attacks compared to March through September.

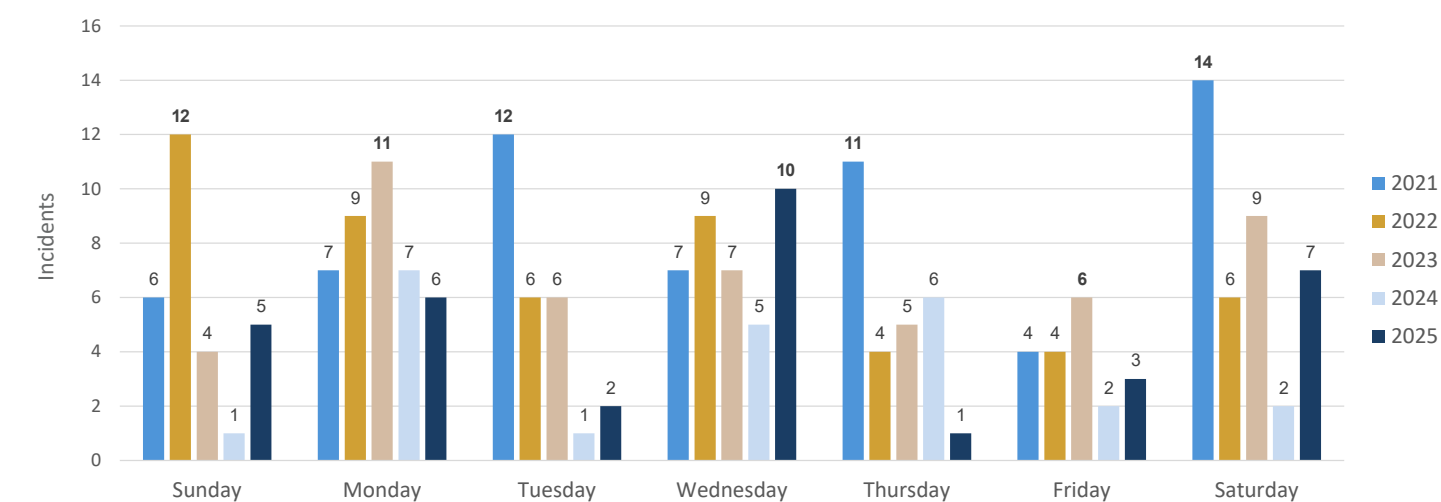
June had the most incidents (29) which averaged 5.8 per year, followed by April (28) with an average of 5.6 per year. In contrast, October had the fewest incidents (8) which averaged 1.6 per year with both February (10) and December (10), averaging 2.0 per year.

Average number of incidents by month:

- January: 2.6
- February: 2.0
- March: 3.2
- April: 5.6
- May: 4.6
- June: 5.8
- July: 4.4
- August: 5.0
- September: 4.0
- October: 1.6
- November: 2.6
- December: 2.0

By Day of the Week

This bar chart shows the number of active shooter incidents that occurred each day of the week from 2021 through 2025, with separate bars for each year.



INSIGHTS

From 2021 to 2025, Monday had the highest number of incidents (40) with an average of 8.0 per year, while Friday had the lowest number of incidents (19) with an average of 3.8 per year.

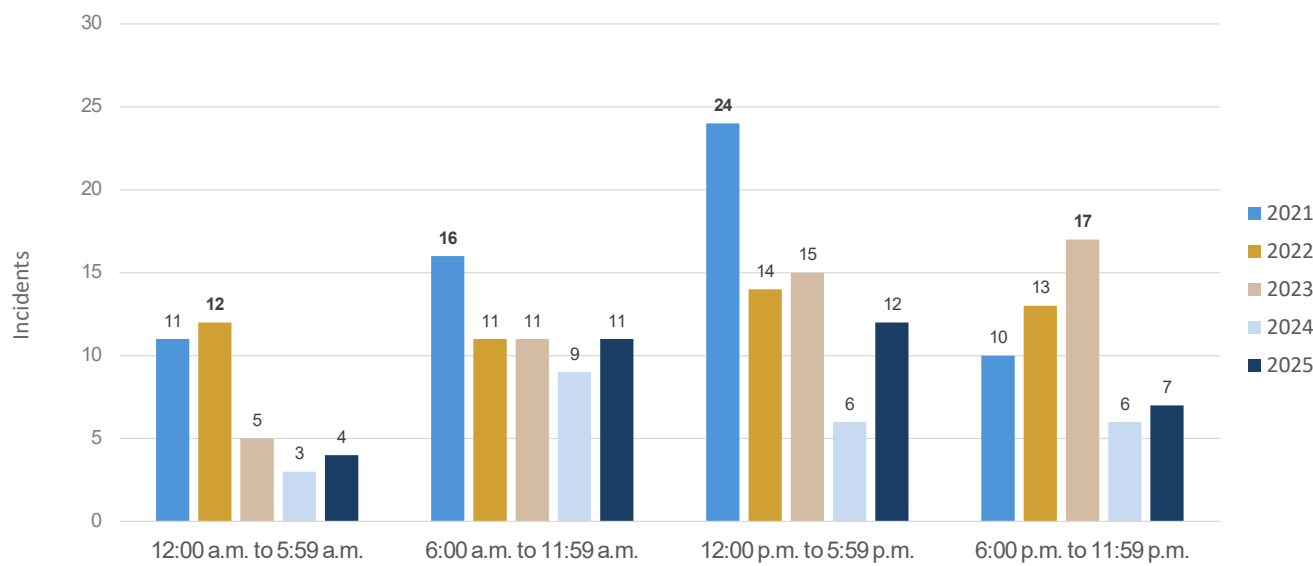
Average number of incidents by day of week:

- Sunday: 5.6
- Monday: 8.0
- Tuesday: 5.4
- Wednesday: 7.6
- Thursday: 5.4
- Friday: 3.8
- Saturday: 7.6

2021-2025 Active Shooter Incidents

By Time of Day

This bar chart shows the number of active shooter incidents that occurred by time of day from 2021 through 2025, with separate bars for each year.



INSIGHTS

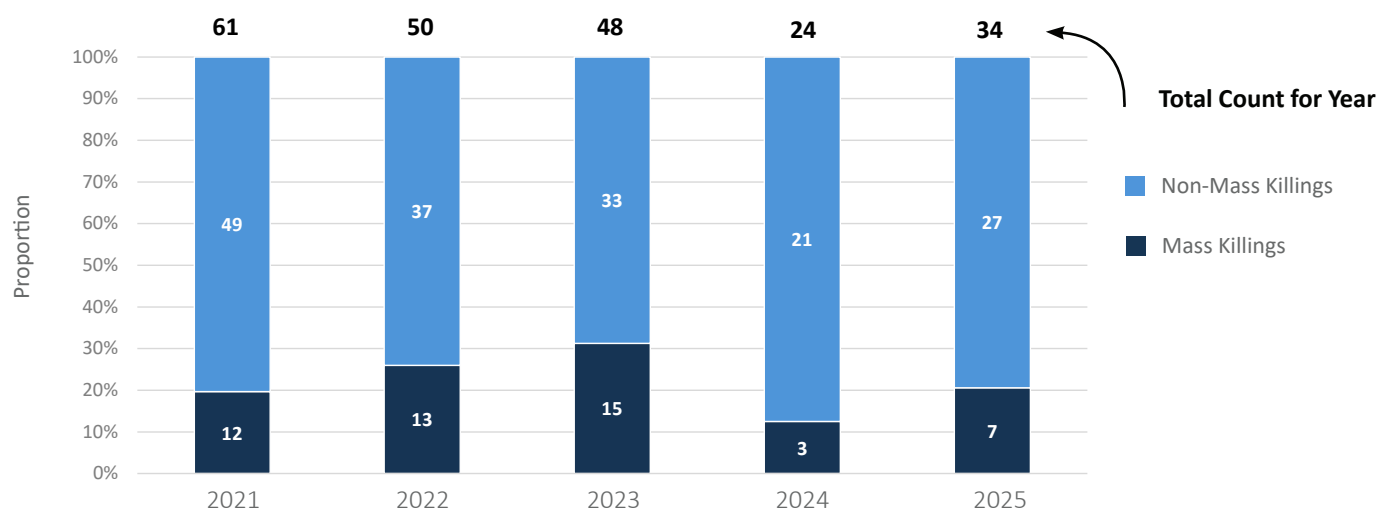
Over the five-year period, most attacks (71) occurred between 12:00 p.m. and 5:59 p.m., whereas the fewest number of attacks (35) occurred between 12:00 a.m. and 5:59 a.m.

Average number of incidents by time of day:

- 12:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.: 7.0
- 6:00 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.: 11.6
- 12:00 p.m. to 5:59 p.m.: 14.2
- 6:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.: 10.6

Mass Killings

This stacked bar chart displays the proportion of mass killing active shooter incidents compared to the total active shooter incidents for each year from 2021 to 2025. Each bar represents a year, divided to show the percentage of incidents classified as mass killings versus other active shooter events.

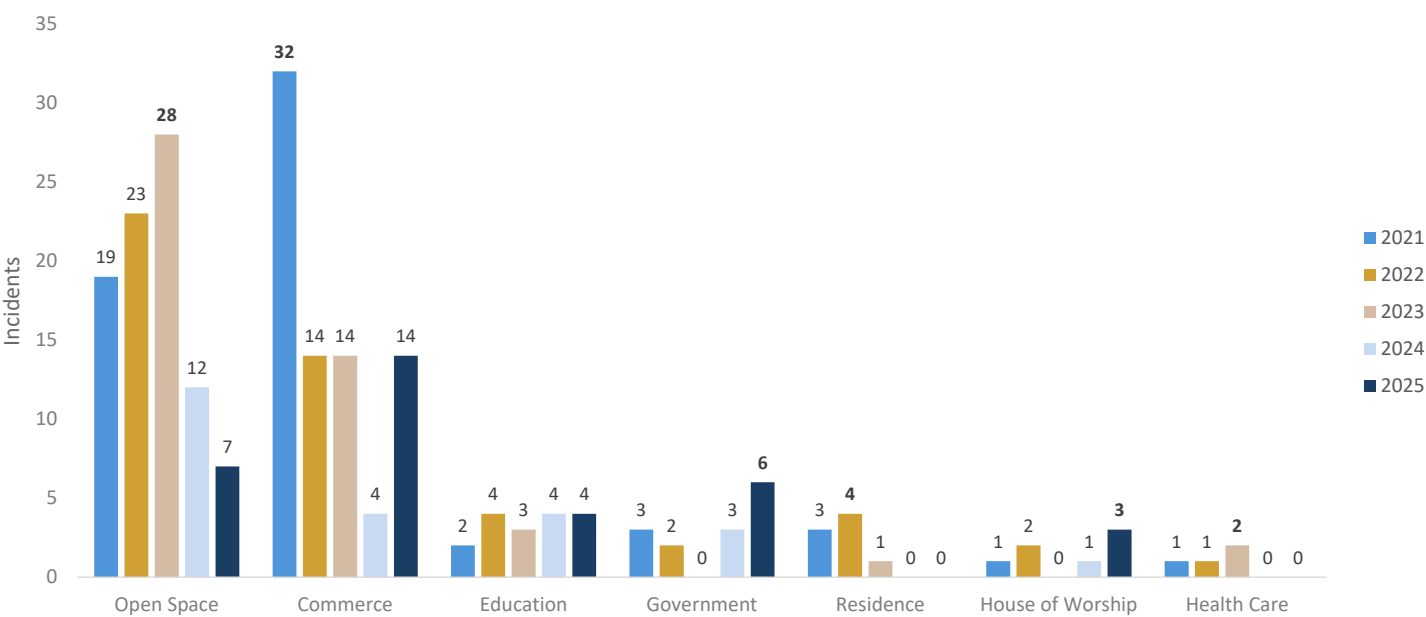


INSIGHT

Over the past five years, 50 of the 217 incidents (23%) were classified as mass killings, averaging 10 per year.

Location Categories

This bar chart shows the number of active shooter incidents across each location category from 2021 through 2025, with separate bars for each year illustrating how incident counts vary by location.



INSIGHTS

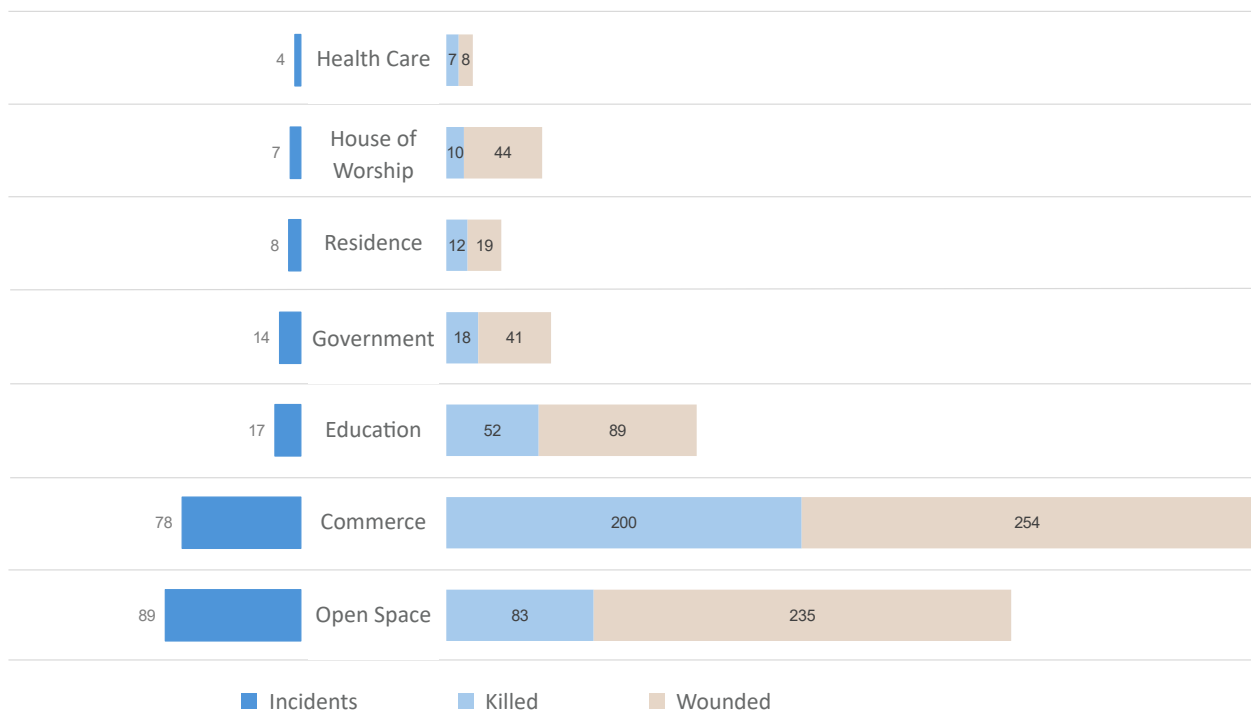
From 2021 to 2025, active shooting attacks were disproportionately higher in the open space (89) and commerce (78) location categories, whereas the house of worship (7) and health care (4) location categories had the least number of attacks.

Average number of Incidents by location category:

- Open Space: 17.8
- Commerce: 15.6
- Education: 3.4
- Government: 2.8
- Residence: 1.6
- House of Worship: 1.4
- Health Care: 0.8

Casualties by Location Categories

This bar chart shows the total number of incidents within each location category from 2021 through 2025 on the left, and a breakdown of individuals killed and wounded by location category on the right.



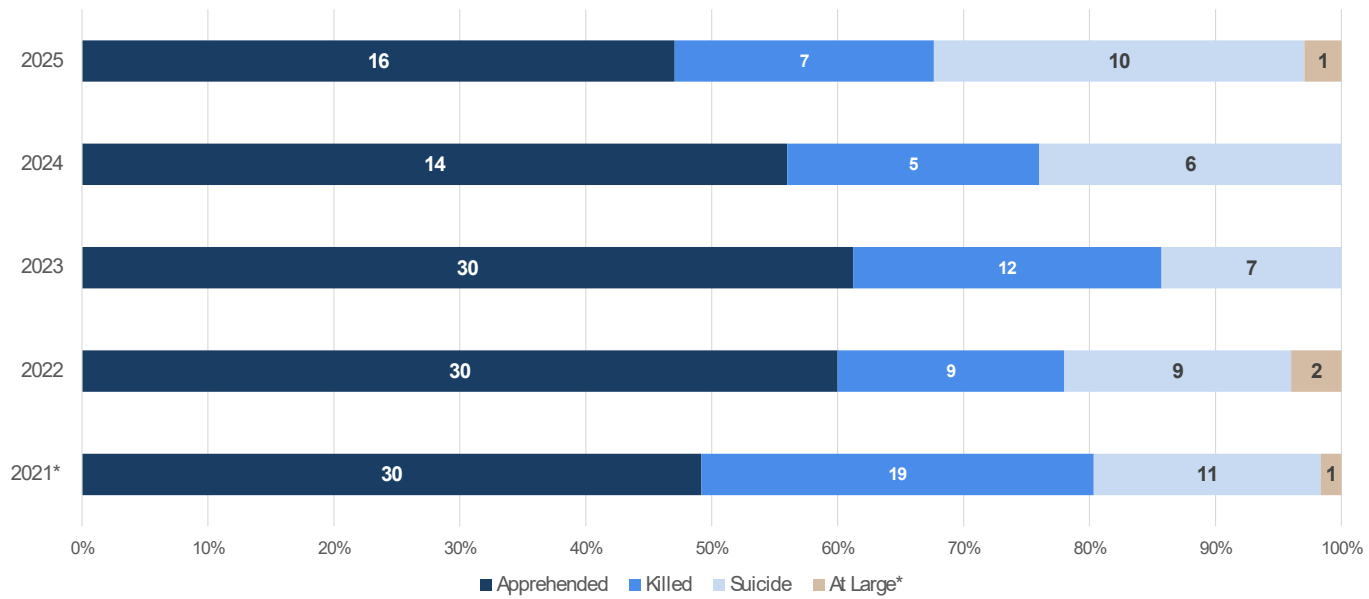
INSIGHTS

Over the five-year period, commerce had the highest number of casualties (454) and health care had the lowest (15).

Although the average casualty count per incident was 4.9, the education (8.3), house of worship (7.7), and commerce (5.8) location categories exceeded the average number of casualties per incident during the five-year period.

Shooter Resolutions

This 100% stacked horizontal bar chart proportionally shows how active shooter incidents from 2021 through 2025 were resolved each year, with the length of each colored segment indicating the number of shooters apprehended, killed, died by suicide or through other outcomes.



*One shooter died in a vehicle crash and one remains at large from 2021; two shooters remain at large from 2022; one shooter remains at large from 2025.

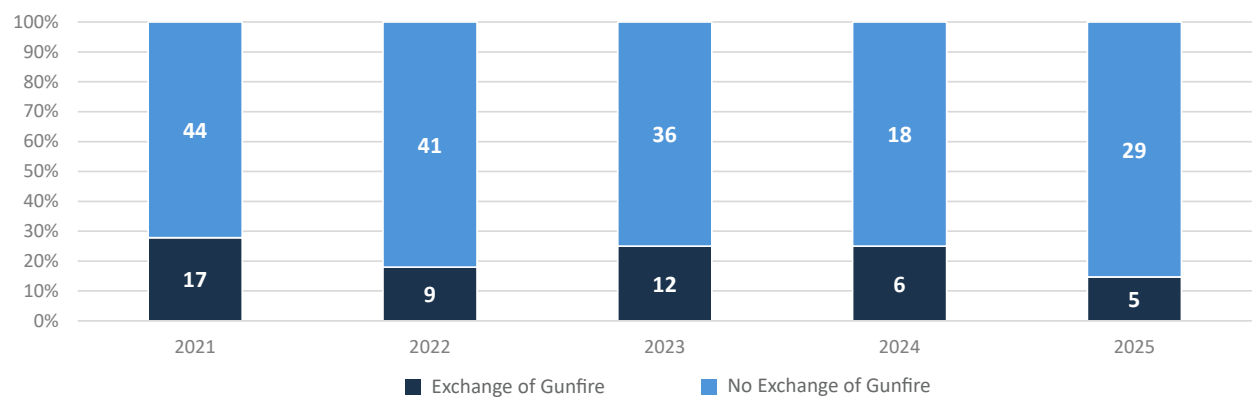
INSIGHT

Over the past five years, 55% of the shooters (120) were apprehended, 24% were killed (52), 20% died by suicide (43), and 2% remain at large (4).

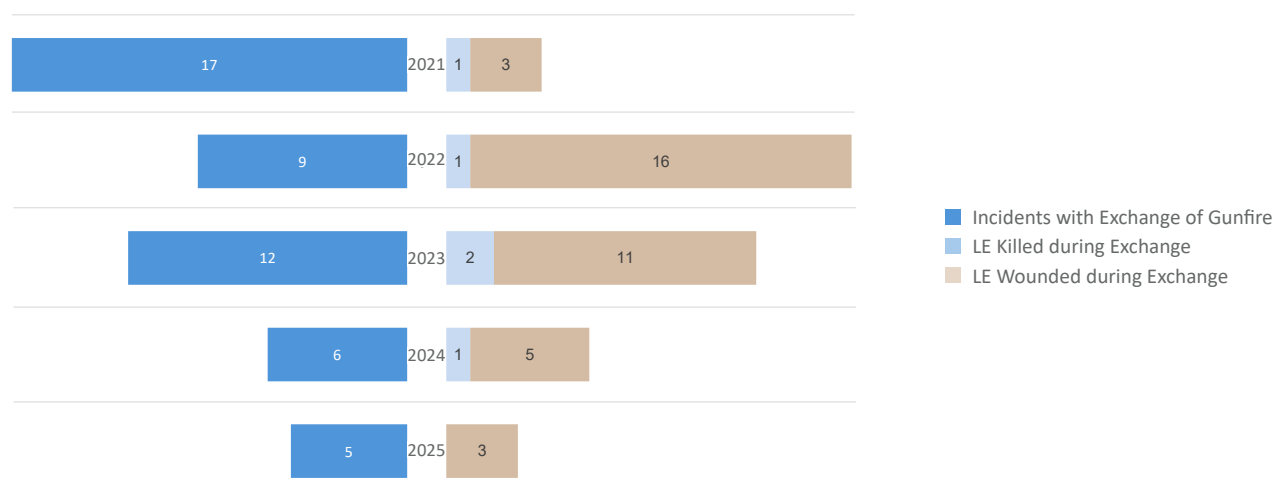
Year	Apprehended	Killed	Suicide	At Large	Total Shooters	Incidents
2021	30	19	11	1	61	61
2022	30	9	9	2	50	50
2023	30	12	7	0	49	48
2024	14	5	6	0	25	24
2025	16	7	10	1	34	34
Total	120	52	43	4	219	217

Exchange of Gunfire

This stacked bar chart shows the proportion of incidents where law enforcement was involved in an exchange of gunfire compared to those without an exchange from 2021 through 2025.



This bar chart compares the number of incidents in which law enforcement exchanged gunfire with a shooter to the number of law enforcement casualties resulting from the exchange of gunfire from 2021 through 2025.



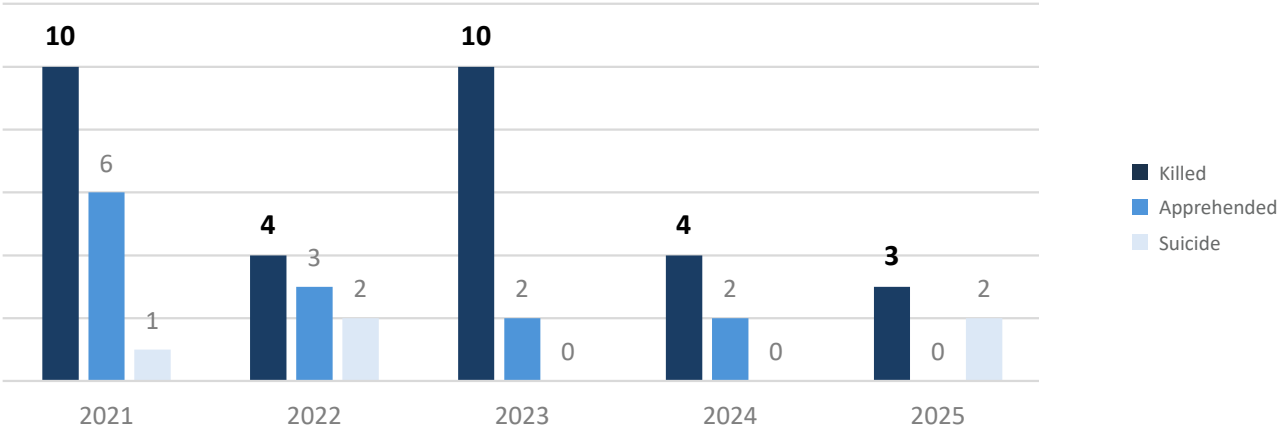
INSIGHTS

From 2021 to 2025, law enforcement exchanged gunfire with the shooter in 49 of the 217 incidents (23%). Overall, these exchanges declined from 28% in 2021 to 15% in 2025.

Between 2021 and 2025, there were 43 law enforcement casualties, including five fatalities, resulting from an exchange of gunfire.

Exchange of Gunfire

This bar chart shows how active shooter incidents involving an exchange of gunfire with law enforcement were resolved each year from 2021 through 2025, with counts for shooters apprehended, killed, or who died by suicide.



INSIGHT

As a result of gunfire exchange with law enforcement, 63% of shooters (31) were killed, 27% were apprehended (13), and 10% died by suicide (five).

Intervention

Security Intervention

This table summarizes incidents involving security intervention from 2021 through 2025, including shooter resolution and the number of security personnel injured during the intervention.

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Apprehended	0	1	2	1	0	4
Killed	1	0	0	0	3	4
Incidents	1	1	2	1	3	8
Security Casualties	2	1	1	0	1	5

INSIGHT

Over the five-year period, attacks involving security intervention accounted for 4% of all incidents (8), resulting in five security personnel casualties.

Civilian Intervention

This table summarizes incidents involving civilian intervention from 2021 through 2025, including shooter resolution and the number of civilians injured during the intervention.

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Apprehended	2	5	1	0	4	12
Killed	4	2	1	0	3	10
Suicide	0	1	2	1	0	4
Incidents	6	8	4	1	7	26
Civilian Casualties	2	1	5	1	3	12

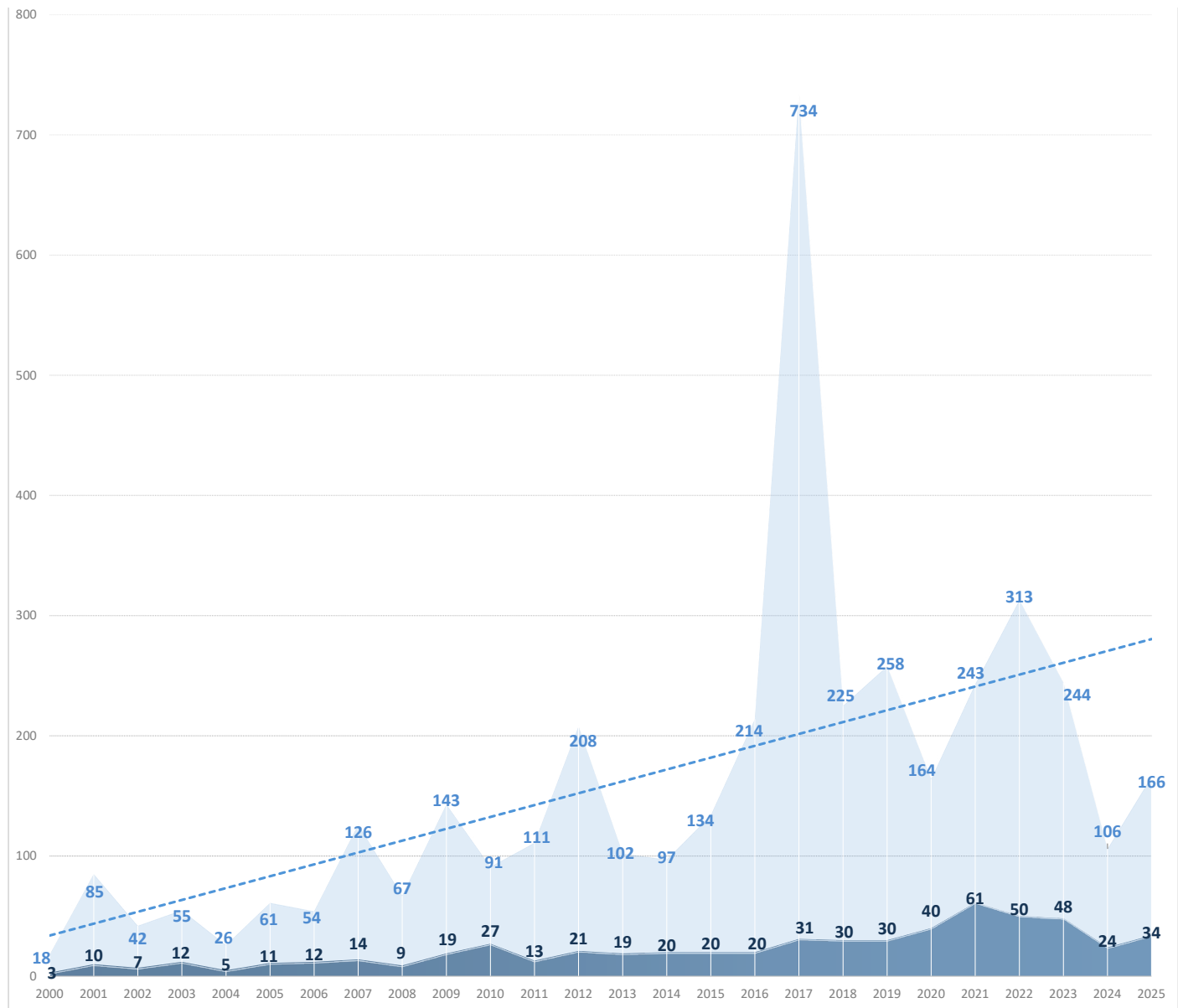
INSIGHT

Over the five-year period, attacks involving civilian intervention accounted for 12% of all incidents (26), resulting in 12 civilian intervention casualties.

2000-2025 Active Shooter Incidents

Incident Statistics

This chart shows the number of active shooter incidents and total casualties each year from 2000 through 2025.



INSIGHT

From 2000 to 2025, a total of 590 incidents accounted for 4,087 casualties (1,469 killed and 2,618 wounded), averaging 6.9 casualties per incident.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ In 2017, the active shooter attack at Route 91 Harvest Festival in Las Vegas, Nevada accounted for 547 casualties.

2025 ACTIVE SHOOTER REPORT

CONCLUSION

The FBI's "Active Shooter Incidents in the United States|2025" report provides multifaceted data surrounding active shooter incidents to inform and assist law enforcement, security professionals, and the public to prepare for, mitigate, and respond to these attacks.

Stakeholders may leverage this data to improve tactical response, enhance community preparedness, and strengthen information sharing. Effective collaboration between first responders, policymakers, and the public is crucial in reducing the frequency and impact of active shooter incidents.

Federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and campus law enforcement have access to active shooter trainings through partnerships with the FBI's Office of Law Enforcement Engagement, FBI field offices, and the ALERRT Center at Texas State University. For more information, visit:

www.alerrt.org.

By incorporating insights collected from years of active shooter research, the FBI provides training to civilians through its ASAPP program, equipping participants with essential knowledge and skills to survive an active shooter attack by employing the "run, hide, fight" strategy. For more information, visit:

www.FBI.gov/survive.

Partnership is central to the FBI's mission of protecting the American people. You can help prevent future attacks by reporting concerning behavior to appropriate authorities. For more information, visit:

www.FBI.gov/prevent.





APPENDICES

[Introduction](#) > [Annual Reporting](#) > [Five-Year Reporting](#) > **APPENDICES**

Appendix I

Active Shooters vs Mass Shooting vs Mass Killing

This report focuses on a particular type of firearm violence, and the data it provides might differ from those used in broader categories like mass shootings or mass killings. The terms “mass shooting” and “mass killing” are sometimes used interchangeably, and they can overlap with what are called active shooter incidents. While some attacks can fall into more than one of these categories, not every mass shooting or mass killing meets the criteria of an active shooter incident. To help make these distinctions clear, the following chart differentiates the characteristics of active shooter attacks, mass shootings, and mass killings.

Note: All injuries and fatalities do not include the shooter.

	Active Shooter Attack ⁴⁶	Mass Shooting ⁴⁷	Mass Killing ⁴⁸
Definition	One or more individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area	Three or more individuals injured and/or killed in a single incident	Three or more individuals killed in a single incident excluding the shooter
Requires Use or Attempted Use of Firearm	Yes	Yes	No
Number of Casualties Required	None	At least three	At least three fatalities
Exclusionary Factors	• Gang violence • Drug-related violence • Residential or domestic disputes • Self-defense • Barricade/Hostage situation • Shootings in relation to another criminal act • Crossfire as a byproduct of another ongoing criminal act	None	None

⁴⁶ Refers to the FBI’s definition of an active shooter.

⁴⁷ Sandel, W. L. and Martaindale, M.H. (2022). What are we talking about? Definitional confusion within active and mass shooting research. *Journal of Mass Violence Research*, 1(2), 5. doi.org/10.53076/JMVR47829

⁴⁸ The Investigative Assistance for Violent Crimes Act of 2012 and Attorney General Order 3365-2013 (02/25/2013) tasked the FBI to research active shooter incidents beginning with the year 2000.

Appendix II

Definitions by Location Category

COMMERCE

Businesses Open to the Public: Private properties with the primary function of making, buying, or selling goods or providing services in exchange for money where the public is anticipated on a daily basis. Examples include restaurants, bars, theaters, malls, grocery stores, private civic organization spaces, and event venues. This category does not include locations otherwise defined more exclusively in another category, such as health care facilities, or institutions of higher education.

Businesses Closed to the Public: Private properties primarily functioning in commerce without daily public traffic. Examples include office space, manufacturing centers, packaging and distribution facilities and factories, warehouses, assembly plants, and commercial vehicle maintenance, storage, and repair facilities.

EDUCATION

Pre-K – 12th Grade: Public and private properties used for educating students from pre-K to 12th grade, including extracurricular activities, as well as school administrative functions such as board and staff meetings.

Institutions of Higher Learning (IHL): Public or private properties used for postsecondary education.

GOVERNMENT

Military Properties: Properties owned by the federal government and primarily reserved for U.S. military use. Examples include military bases, airfields, seaports, and training ranges.

Non-Military Properties: Properties owned by governmental entities, including courthouses, administrative buildings, and town halls. This category does not include locations otherwise defined more exclusively in another category, such as military property or schools.

HEALTH CARE

Public or private facilities that provide primary or secondary health services. Examples include hospitals, clinics, urgent care, hospice care, and assisted living communities.

HOUSE OF WORSHIP

Public or private facilities used for religiously sponsored activities. This includes commercial properties used as houses of worship at the time of the incident. Examples include churches, temples, synagogues, mosques, and related religious gathering and retreat facilities.

OPEN SPACE

Public or private property that is openly accessible to the public. Incidents are categorized as occurring in an open space when the primary location of the attack is outdoors rather than inside a building. Examples include incidents involving shooters operating from a moving vehicle or on foot in public streets, parks, or other open-air locations.

RESIDENCE

Public or private, single-family or multi-family, dwellings occupied by one or more individuals.

Appendix III

Potentially Averted Active Shooter Incidents

While this report focuses on active shooter incidents that occurred in 2025, there were various instances where a potential attack was averted⁴⁹ by either law enforcement observations, tips to the FBI and/or local law enforcement, or information provided to school resource officers (SROs) or campus police.

This appendix is not all inclusive but offers several examples where methods such as “see something, say something” likely prevented an attack and saved lives.

How You Can Help

To learn about concerning behavior and warning signs, see Appendix IV.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OBSERVATION

PALM BEACH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | West Palm Beach, Florida



Commerce

Averted by local law enforcement

In August 2025, deputies from the Palm Beach County Sheriff’s Office made contact with a 41 year old male outside his vehicle in a restricted area at the Palm Beach International Airport. The man had a rifle, loaded magazines, and multiple knives. He was charged with possession of a firearm by a convicted felon.

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE POLICE DEPARTMENT | Newark, Delaware



Education

Averted by local law enforcement

In November 2025, patrol officers observed a 25 year old male driving a car in Canby Park in Delaware after-hours and initiated a traffic stop. Officers discovered firearms, loaded magazines, a ballistic armor plate, and a notebook that outlined plans for an attack on the University of Delaware Police Department which included a layout of the building. The man was charged with illegally possessing a machine-gun.

PUBLIC TIPS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

THREE RIVERS MALL | Kelso, Oregon



Commerce

Tip to the FBI

In May 2025, a 14 year old male planned to conduct a shooting attack with IEDs at Three Rivers Mall. The juvenile had precise details, including a map of the mall. The juvenile shared attack plans and extremist ideology⁵⁰ in online chats which were reported to the FBI who worked with local law enforcement to identify the juvenile. He was charged with attempted second-degree murder, attempted assault, firearms offenses, disorderly conduct, and tampering with physical evidence.

⁴⁹ See the glossary for the definition of averted attack.

⁵⁰ Nihilistic Violent Extremism (NVE) encompasses the unlawful use or threat of force or violence, in violation of federal law, in furtherance of political, social, or religious goals that derive primarily from a hatred of society at large and a desire to bring about its collapse by sowing indiscriminate chaos, destruction, and social instability. These networks methodically target and exploit minors and other vulnerable individuals.

Potentially Averted Active Shooter Incidents



Education

BENJAMIN CARDOZO HIGH SCHOOL | **Queens, New York**

Tip to the FBI

In September 2025, a 16 year old male threatened to conduct a school shooting in an online post. The social media company notified the FBI who worked with local law enforcement. The student was located inside the school with a handgun and additional ammunition and charged with multiple counts of criminal possession of a weapon, making a terroristic threat, and other crimes.



Commerce

HARTSFIELD-JACKSON ATLANTA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | **Atlanta, Georgia**

Tip to law enforcement

In October 2025, a 49 year old male was taken into custody after his family alerted law enforcement that he was livestreaming plans to conduct a shooting at the airport. Law enforcement found a rifle with multiple rounds of ammunition in the backseat of his truck. He was charged with suspicion of making terroristic threats, criminal attempt to commit aggravated assault, and firearms charges.

TIPS TO SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS (SROs) AND CAMPUS POLICE



Education

SAMUEL CLEMENS HIGH SCHOOL | **Schertz, Texas**

Student tip to school administrators

In August 2025, school administrators received a student tip that two juvenile males were planning to conduct a school shooting. The SRO and local law enforcement arrested the students who were charged with making terroristic threats.



Education

UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO | **Buffalo, New York**

Student tip to campus police

In November 2025, students informed campus police of a 21 year old male student's plan to conduct a shooting at the university the next day. After searching the student, his car, and his residence, campus police seized multiple firearms under an Extreme Risk Protection Order, also know as a red flag law.⁵¹

⁵¹ According to ny.gov, the Red Flag law, also known as the Extreme Risk Protection Order law, prevents individuals who show signs of being a threat to themselves or others from purchasing or possessing any kind of firearm.

Appendix IV

Prevent Mass Violence and Behavior Indicators

Research has found that mass shooters don't just snap. They spend time thinking about violence and they plan, prepare, and often display indicators before their attacks. This means there are opportunities to identify someone who is on a pathway to violence - and prevent their attack.

Studies have also proven that before most mass attacks, someone observed concerning behaviors that were signs the person was on a path to violence. The people who noticed were often family, friends, schoolmates, coworkers, neighbors, or associates.

You may be in a unique position to observe these signs in someone you know. Educating yourself on what to look for can be the key to preventing an attack of mass violence in your community.

What to Know

No single behavior means someone will commit violence, but research has identified behaviors that may indicate a person is moving towards violence.

The earlier a person's concerning behaviors are noticed, the more options are available to get that person help.

Together with other concerning behaviors, new or inappropriate interest in weapons may increase concern for violence against others.

Common Concerning Behaviors

- Comments, jokes, or threats about violent plans
- Repeated or detailed fantasies about violence
- Comments about hurting themselves or others
- Creating a document, video, suicide note, or other item to explain or claim credit for future violence
- Seeing violence as a way to solve their problems
- Unusual difficulty coping with stress
- Reduced interest in hobbies and other activities
- Worsening performance at school or work
- Increasing isolation from family, friends, or others
- Angry outbursts or physical aggression
- Increasingly troublesome interactions with others
- Obsessive interest in prior attackers or attacks
- Bizarre or unexpected change in appearance, including dress or hygiene
- Asking questions about or testing security at a possible target
- Changing vocabulary, style of speech, or how they act in a way that reflects a hardened point of view or new sense of purpose associated with violent extremist causes, particularly after a catalyzing event

Talk to Someone You Trust

If you are worried that someone you know may be displaying concerning behaviors, the most important thing is to tell someone.

Be the key to preventing violence by talking to someone you trust. This could be a school administrator, employee assistance peer, coach, religious leader, or someone else you respect. A positive outcome is possible when people work together to assist someone who is struggling.

Contact Law Enforcement

If you believe someone is planning or preparing for violence, think about contacting police, visiting your nearest FBI field office, or reporting it at [tips.FBI.gov](https://tips.fbi.gov).

Law enforcement can work with other professionals to provide needed resources to individuals in or approaching crisis before violence is pursued.

Appendix V

Glossary

ACTIVE SHOOTER (FBI DEFINITION): one or more individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area⁵²

ACTIVE SHOOTER ATTACK PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS (ASAPP): an options-based training platform that provides civilians with resources to develop plans and responses for an active shooter attack

AVERTED ATTACK: refers to a situation where a potential attack was prevented based on tips and observations

CIVILIAN INTERVENTION: instances where individuals who are not law enforcement or security personnel intervened or attempted to intervene to end an active shooter incident

IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE (IED): a device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner, incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals, designed to destroy, incapacitate, injure, harass, or distract⁵³

INSIDER THREAT: an employee, contractor, student, or other individual with legitimate access and/or trust who carries out an active shooter attack

LAW ENFORCEMENT EXCHANGE: instances where both the shooter and law enforcement officer(s) discharge firearms at each other

MASS KILLING: three or more individuals killed in a single incident not including the shooter

MASS SHOOTING: three or more individuals injured and/or killed in a single incident not including the shooter

MULTIPLE LOCATIONS: incidents where an active shooting attack occurred at more than one location

PREDATORY BEHAVIOR: incidents when a perpetrator considers, plans, and prepares for the act of violence; they are preceded by observable warning sign behaviors that, if recognized and reported, can provide opportunities for disruption

SECURITY INTERVENTION: instances where security personnel intervened or attempted to intervene to end an active shooter incident

SECURITY PERSONNEL: employee(s) or volunteer(s) who protects a building or property but has no sworn law enforcement authority

SHOOTER CONNECTION: refers to the relationship or link between the shooter and the location, victims, or circumstances of the incident

⁵² Refer to Appendix I for a comparison of active shooter, mass shooting, and mass killing.

⁵³ As defined by the FBI's Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate and the FBI's Laboratory Division



Active Shooter Incidents in the United States **2025**