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STATISTICAL BRIEF

# Crimes Involving Juveniles, 1993–2022

New Release

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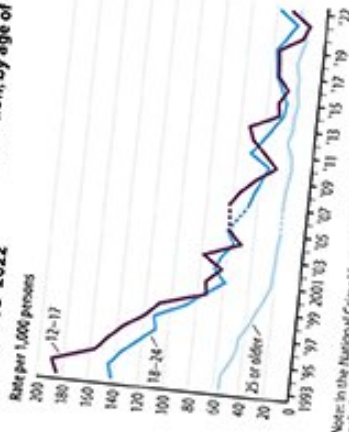
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This statistical brief presents findings on crimes involving juveniles, both as victims and as alleged or perceived offenders. It reports on (1) rates of nonfatal violent victimization of juveniles, (2) the percentage of deaths of juveniles due to homicide, (3) the percentage of nonfatal violent incidents in which the offender was perceived to be a juvenile, and (4) the percentage of persons arrested who were juveniles. Data are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), and the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). For additional information on these data collections and the similarities and differences between the BJS and FBI crime victimization data, including populations and types of crime covered, see *Methodology of The Nation's Two Crime Measures, 2011–2020* (NCJ 303385, BJS, February 2022).

Trends in nonfatal victimization rates from 1993 to 2022

- From 1993 to 2022, the rate of nonfatal violent victimization (which includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) declined for persons ages 12 to 17, persons ages 18 to 24, and persons age 25 or older (figure 1).
- For persons ages 12 to 17, the violent victimization rate declined 85%, from 184.8 per 1,000 in 1993 to 27.4 per 1,000 in 2022.
- The violent victimization rate declined 74% from 1993 to 2022 for persons ages 18 to 24 (from 141.6 per 1,000 (from 56.0 per 1,000) and 62% for persons age 25 or older (from 56.0 per 1,000 to 21.3 per 1,000).

**FIGURE 1**  
Rate of nonfatal violent victimization, by age of victim, 1993–2022



Note: In the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), violent crime includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Estimates for 2005 should not be compared to assault and simple assault information on crimes in the 2006 NCVS. Due to a sample error in 2016, the 2016 estimates are not comparable to estimates for other years. See *Methodology of The Nation's Two Crime Measures, 2011–2020* (NCJ 303385, BJS, February 2022). Population estimates used to calculate rates per 1,000 persons were generated using NCVS data files. See appendix table 1 for estimates and source errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2022.