# Crimes Involving Juveniles, 1993–2022

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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 number 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* or *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 to 36.8 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
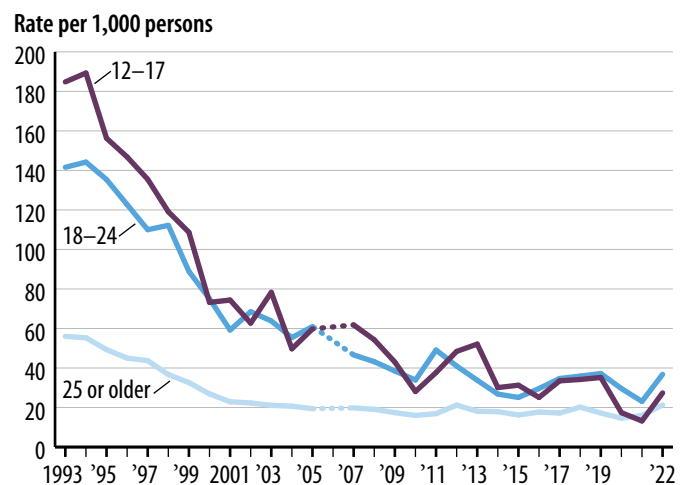
Rate per 1,000 persons

Note: In the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), violent crime includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to estimates for other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008) for more information on changes to the 2006 NCVS. Due to a sample increase and redesign in 2016, victimization estimates among persons ages 12 to 17 in 2016 are not comparable to estimates for other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2016: Revised* (NCJ 252121, BJS, October 2018). Population estimates used to calculate rates per 1,000 persons were generated using NCVS data files. See appendix table 1 for estimates and standard errors.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2022.

The most recent year of data for the NCVS, SHR, and NIBRS is 2022. Juvenile crime victims in the NCVS refers to persons ages 12 to 17 who experienced at least one nonfatal victimization in a given year. Juveniles in NIBRS refers to those age 17 and younger. Estimates for other age groups are also included in this report for reference. For the NCVS, rates are presented as the number of victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older (or more specific age group) living in noninstitutionalized residential settings in the United States. For NIBRS, rates are presented as the number of victimizations or arrests per 100,000 persons in the population (or in a specific age group). For both collections, statistical significance is reported at the 95% confidence level. See figures, tables, and appendix tables for specific findings.

Rates of nonfatal victimization from 2018 to 2022

- The rate of nonfatal violent victimization for persons ages 12 to 17 was higher in 2022 (27.4 per 1,000) than in 2020 (17.4 per 1,000) and 2021 (13.2 per 1,000) (figure 2). The rate in 2018 was not statistically different from the rate in 2022.

- From 2021 to 2022, the rate of violent victimization also increased for persons ages 18 to 24 (from 23.1 per 1,000 to 36.8 per 1,000) and persons age 25 or older (from 16.0 per 1,000 to 21.3 per 1,000). For both age groups, the 2018 violent victimization rate was not statistically different from the rate in 2022.

Trends in the number of homicides from 1993 to 2022

- From 1993 to 2022, the total number of homicides in the United States fluctuated annually, declining from more than 24,520 in 1993 to a low of 14,160 in 2014 before increasing to 23,060 in 2021 (figure 3). There were 21,590 homicides in 2022, which was not significantly different from the number in 2021 (23,060).

- An estimated 710 persons age 11 or younger and 1,410 persons ages 12 to 17 were victims of homicide in 2022. The number of homicides of juveniles in 2022 was not statistically different from the number in 2021.

Rate of nonfatal violent victimization, by age of victim, 2018–2022


Rate per 1,000 persons
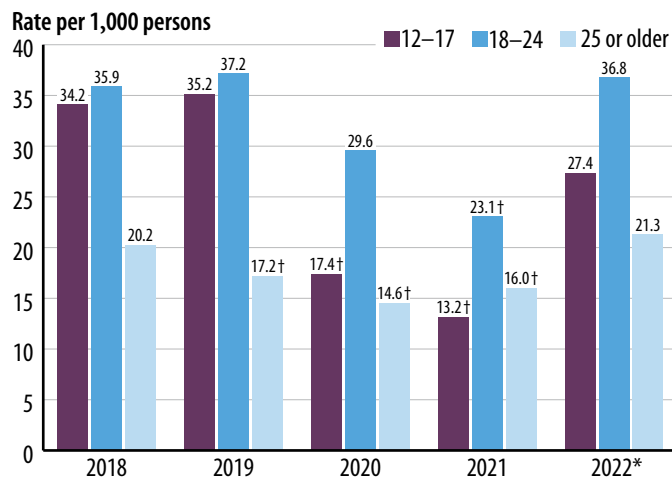
Note: In the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), violent crime includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Population estimates used to calculate rates per 1,000 persons were generated using NCVS data files. See appendix table 2 for estimates and standard errors.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

Number of homicides, by age of victim, 1993–2022

Number
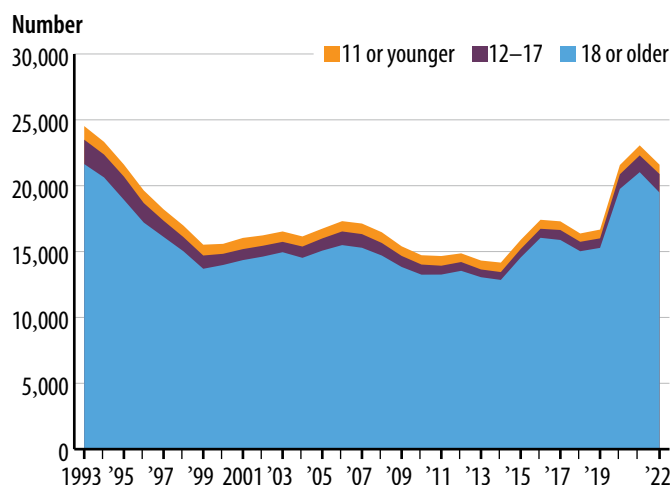
Note: See appendix table 3 for estimates and confidence intervals. Confidence intervals are calculated for 2021 and 2022 because estimates are from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program. They are not applicable for 1993 to 2020.
Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, UCR Supplementary Homicide Reports Program, 1993–2020, and UCR National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2021 and 2022.

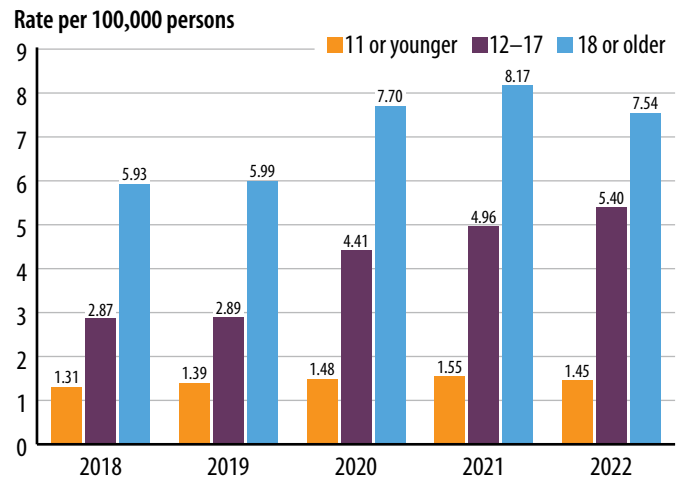## Rates of homicide victimization from 2018 to 2022

- In 2022, the homicide rate was higher for persons age 18 or older (7.5 per 100,000) than for persons ages 12 to 17 (5.4 per 100,000) and persons age 11 or younger (1.4 per 100,000) (figure 4).

- The homicide rate among persons ages 12 to 17 increased from 2.9 per 100,000 in 2018 to 5.4 per 100,000 in 2022.

- From 2018 to 2022, persons age 11 or younger had a lower homicide rate than persons age 12 or older.

Nonfatal violent incidents, by offender age, from 2021 to 2022

- In both 2021 and 2022, less than 10% of nonfatal violent incidents were committed by an offender the victim perceived to be between the ages of 12 and 17, when the offender's age was reported (figure 5).[1] In 2022, the offender was perceived to be in the age range of 12 to 17 years old in 9.3% of violent incidents.

- There were no statistically significant differences between 2021 and 2022 in the percentage of nonfatal violent incidents by perceived age of the offender.

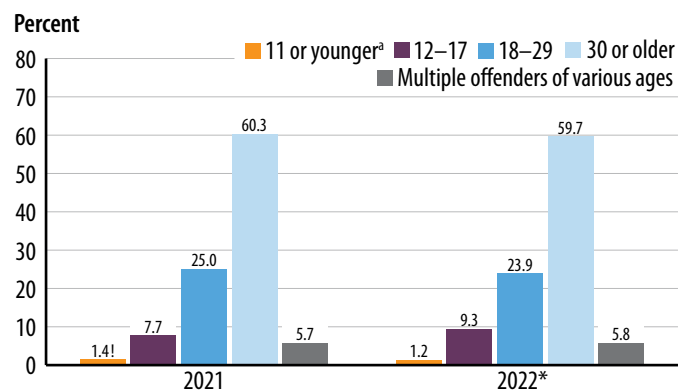[1]An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims.

FIGURE 4
Homicide rate per 100,000 persons, by age of victim, 2018–2022

Rate per 100,000 persons

Legend: 11 or younger, 12–17, 18 or older

Year	11 or younger	12–17	18 or older
2018	1.31	2.87	5.93
2019	1.39	2.89	5.99
2020	1.48	4.41	7.70
2021	1.55	4.96	8.17
2022	1.45	5.40	7.54

Note: See appendix table 4 for estimates and confidence intervals. Confidence intervals are calculated for 2021 and 2022 because estimates are from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program. They are not applicable for 2018 to 2020.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, UCR Supplementary Homicide Reports Program, 2018–2020, and UCR National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2021 and 2022; and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2020*, https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop.

FIGURE 5
Percent of nonfatal violent incidents, by age of offender, 2021 and 2022

Percent

Legend: 11 or younger[a], 12–17, 18–29, 30 or older, Multiple offenders of various ages

Age of offender	2021	2022*
11 or younger[a]	1.4 !	1.2
12–17	7.7	9.3
18–29	25.0	23.9
30 or older	60.3	59.7
Multiple offenders of various ages	5.7	5.8

Note: In the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), violent crime includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data for offender characteristics. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. Offender characteristics are based on victims' perceptions of offenders. Includes incidents in which the perceived offender characteristics were reported. The age of the offender was unknown in 14% of incidents in 2021 and 17% of incidents in 2022. See appendix table 5 for estimates and standard errors.

*Comparison year. There were no statistically significant differences between 2021 and 2022.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

[a]While the NCVS does not survey victims age 11 or younger, victims may report the offender to be age 11 or younger.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2021 and 2022.

Juvenile arrests in 2021 and 2022

- In 2022, juveniles accounted for 9.9% of all arrests for violent crime, up from 8.7% in 2021 **(figure 6)**. The FBI defines the aggregate category of violent crime recorded by law enforcement to include homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

- From 2021 to 2022, the percentage of arrests that were of juveniles increased for multiple violent and property offense categories. Juveniles made up a larger percentage of arrests in 2022 than in 2021 for total violent crime and for the individual categories of homicide, aggravated assault, and simple assault. The percentage of persons arrested who were juveniles also increased from 2021 to 2022 for total property crime and the following property crime types: burglary, larceny-theft, and destruction or vandalism.

- Juveniles made up a larger portion of total arrests (all offense types captured in NIBRS) in 2022 (9.2%) than in 2021 (7.6%), largely due to an increase in the share of total arrests that were arrests of persons ages 12 to 17 from 2021 (7.4%) to 2022 (9.0%) (not shown in figures).

- In both 2021 and 2022, juveniles accounted for a larger percentage of arrests for carjacking than for any other violent crime.

Percent of all arrests that were of persons age 17 or younger, by offense type, 2021 and 2022
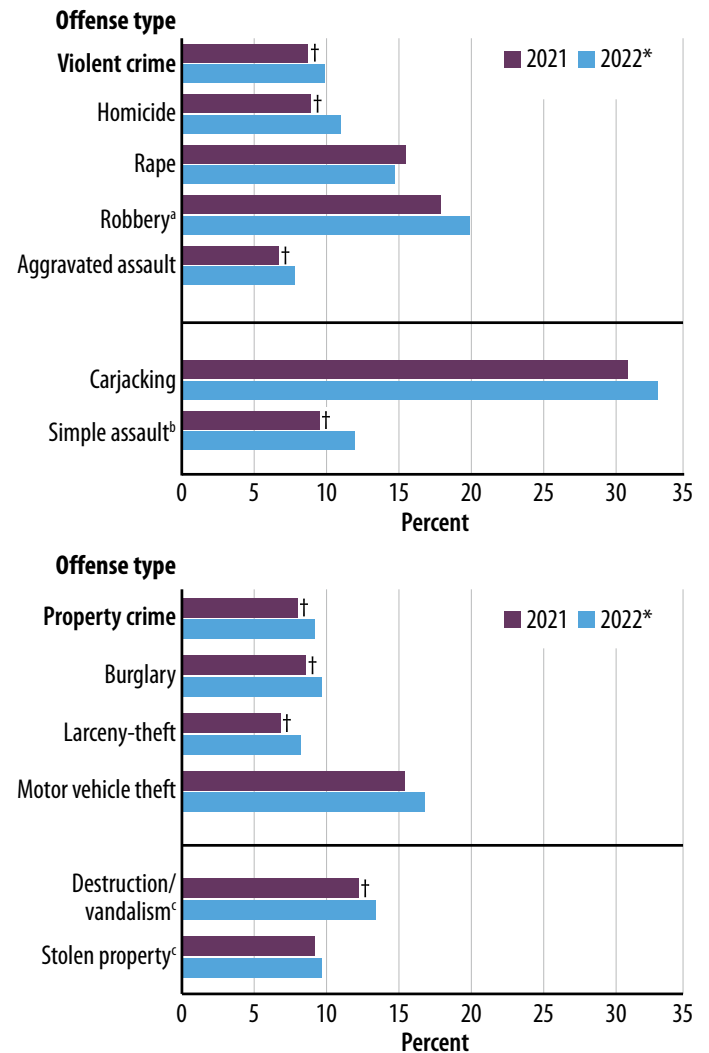
Note: In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime includes burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. See appendix table 6 for estimates.

*Comparison year.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence level.
[a]Robbery includes carjacking.
[b]Not included in the overall violent crime percentages.
[c]Not included in the overall property crime percentages.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, UCR National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2021 and 2022.

Methodology

About the National Crime Victimization Survey data

For additional information on the National Crime Victimization Survey, see the *Methodology* section in *Criminal Victimization, 2022* (NCJ 307089, BJS, September 2023).

About the Supplementary Homicide Reports data

The Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) are collected by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The SHR provides detailed information on homicide incidents, including data on the reporting agency and its resident population; the sex, age, and race of victims and offenders; and the victim-offender relationship, weapon use, location, and circumstance of the crime.[2] The analyses presented exclude deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; attempts to murder; and murders of U.S. residents that occurred outside the United States. Deaths from the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, are also not included in these analyses.

The data included in the SHR are on homicides known to law enforcement. The determination that a crime was a homicide was made solely based on police investigation rather than the decision of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other non-law enforcement entity.

The SHR data were weighted to compensate for the average annual 10% of homicides that were not reported to the SHR from 1993 to 2020. The annual weights are calculated using a three-step process. For details on the weighting process, see the *Methodology* section in *Homicide in the U.S. Known to Law Enforcement, 2011* (NCJ 243035, BJS, December 2013).

About the Easy Access to Juvenile Populations data

The Easy Access to Juvenile Populations (EZAPOP) is a data source published by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. EZAPOP provides national-, state-, and county-level U.S. resident population data by age, race, and sex. The data come from population data originally collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and modified by the National Center for Health Statistics. For more information on the data, see the EZAPOP web page.

Homicide rates for this report were calculated by dividing the estimated number of homicide victims, based on data from the SHR or NIBRS, by estimates of the U.S. resident population for the appropriate age group, generated by the EZAPOP data tool. Rates were per 100,000 U.S. residents.

About the National Incident-Based Reporting System data

The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) is a data collection system designed and maintained by the FBI through the UCR Program that compiles data on crimes recorded by participating state and local law enforcement agencies. NIBRS captures detailed information on 52 different offenses that can occur within a crime incident and collects arrest-only information for an additional 10 offenses.[3] For more information about the NIBRS data structure and details about the data elements included in the collection, see the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Incident-Based Reporting System page and the FBI's Crime Data Explorer. NIBRS data in this report are for the 2021 and 2022 data years.

NIBRS definitions

Violent crime is an aggregate category made up of the offenses of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

> **Homicide** consists of two violent crimes: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter are defined as "The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another." Attempted murder is categorized as aggravated assault in NIBRS and is not included in the definition of homicide. Other fatalities, such as accidental deaths, suicides, and traffic-related deaths are not included. "Felony murder," or situations where a victim dies of another cause (such as a heart attack) because of a crime being committed against them, is not classified as murder.

> **Rape** is defined by the FBI UCR Program as "Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." Rape occurs

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[2]See *The Nation's Two Measures of Homicide* (NCJ 247060, BJS, July 2014).

[3]Federal agencies submitting data to NIBRS may report an additional 19 offense types and 3 arrest-only offense types that are exclusive to federal crime incidents.

without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is unable to give consent due to their age or their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Rape includes attempted but not completed crimes. It does not include the offenses of statutory rape or incest. For this report, rape is an aggregation of the three NIBRS offense types of rape, sodomy, and sexual assault with an object, defined as:

1. Rape—the carnal knowledge of a person, or the penetration of a person's vagina or anus by the sex organ of another person

2. Sodomy—oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person

3. Sexual assault with an object—to use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person.

Robbery is "The taking of anything of value from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm." Assault (the use or threat of force) is a required element of robbery, as is the direct confrontation of the victim by the alleged offender.

Aggravated assault is "An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a dangerous weapon or displays it in a threatening manner or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury, or where there was a risk for serious injury/intent to seriously injure." The weapons used or the seriousness of injuries suffered by a victim are factors that determine whether an assault is classified as aggravated.

Carjacking is a specific type of robbery that involves the taking of a vehicle (automobile, truck, bus, or recreational vehicle) from an individual by force or threat of force.

Simple assault is "An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a dangerous weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness." The absence of a weapon and the nature of the injuries suffered by a victim are factors that determine whether an assault is classified as simple.

Property crime is an aggregate category consisting of the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Burglary is "The unlawful entry into a building or some other structure to commit a felony or theft." Larceny-theft is an element of burglary, but it is not considered larceny-theft if it is associated with the unlawful entry of a structure.

Larceny-theft is "The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another person." Motor vehicle theft is not included in the larceny-theft offense category due to the great volume of offenses.

Motor vehicle theft is "The theft of a motor vehicle." A motor vehicle is defined as "a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of the land and not on rails." Motor vehicles include automobiles, buses, recreational vehicles, trucks, and other motorized vehicles (e.g., motorcycles).

Destruction/vandalism is "To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure any public or private property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it."

Stolen property offenses are "Buying, receiving, possessing, selling, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc."

Persons arrested data are calculated by counting the total number of unique offenses for which an arrest occurred. For example, if a person was arrested for an incident that involved three different offenses—burglary, stolen property, and destruction/vandalism—each arrest offense would be counted separately, and the demographic characteristics of the arrested person would be connected to each of the three offenses.

For more information, see NIBRS User Manual at https://le.fbi.gov/file-repository/nibrs-user-manual-063023.pdf/view.

Calculating national estimates of crime based on NIBRS

Beginning with the 2021 data year, the FBI began publishing national estimates of crime known to law enforcement based on NIBRS data. To calculate national estimates using NIBRS data, BJS and the FBI, in partnership with RTI International, established a new set of statistical procedures to incorporate the NIBRS data structure and account for agencies that did not report data to the system. In October 2022, the FBI published the first set of national estimates derived from the new methodology. The data tables for the 2021 and 2022 data years are available through the FBI's Crime Data Explorer on the NIBRS Estimates page.

Estimation procedures to account for missing data and potential bias in the estimates

The transition to NIBRS represents a significant improvement in how reported crime is measured and estimated by the federal government. NIBRS captures detailed data about the characteristics of criminal incidents, including:

- a broad array of offenses
- types and amount of property lost
- demographic information about victims, offenders, and persons arrested
- what type of weapon, if any, was used in the incident.

NIBRS coverage has increased each year, as more law enforcement agencies have submitted data to the system. For the 2021 data year, 11,818 of the 18,924 law enforcement agencies in the United States submitted at least 1 month of data to NIBRS, representing approximately 65% of the U.S. population. For the 2022 data year, 13,293 of the 18,884 agencies in the United States submitted at least 1 month of data to NIBRS, representing approximately 77% of the U.S. population.

The estimation methodology accounts for the number of agencies reporting data, the population covered, and other key issues that must be considered when estimating crime based on NIBRS.

Item nonresponse

Item missingness refers to instances in which a valid value has not been reported for a critical field within a reported incident needed for estimation, either because the information is missing or because the reporting agency submitted a value of unknown.

For some NIBRS data elements, law enforcement agencies may submit a value of unknown or may simply not provide a value when they submit a crime incident record. These unknown or missing values impact the estimation procedures for key indicators. For instance, when estimating critical indicators like the demographic characteristics (e.g., age, race, sex) of a crime victim, there must be known values to produce rates by those demographic characteristics. To fill in the unknown or missing values, hot deck imputation is used.[4] Imputation is only conducted when the underlying assumption in the imputation process (that the donor agency is similar to the imputed agency) is met. The NIBRS data elements where imputation is employed include age, sex, and race of victims; age, sex, and race of persons arrested; age, sex, and race of alleged offenders among cleared cases (e.g., those crime incidents that resulted in arrest or were cleared by exceptional means); and victim-offender relationship among cleared cases.[5]

Accounting for partial reporting agencies

Agencies are asked to report monthly crime incidents for the data year. Partial reporting agencies are agencies that reported some crime incidents through NIBRS but not for all 12 months of the data year. For partial reporting agencies, the estimation process must first assess the amount of data submitted by each participating law enforcement agency. This is measured by determining how many months of data were provided. Imputation is conducted for agencies reporting crime incident information for at least 3, but fewer than 12, months of the calendar year.

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[4]See page 17 of *Violent Victimization Known to Law Enforcement in the Bakken Oil-Producing Region of Montana and North Dakota, 2006–2012* for a description of hot deck imputation.

[5]In certain situations, elements beyond law enforcement's control prevent the agency from arresting and formally charging the offender. When this occurs, the agency can clear the offense exceptionally. The FBI definition of "cleared by exceptional means" can be found in the Glossary on the Crime Data Explorer website.

When accounting for missing crime incident data in NIBRS, the entire incident record must be imputed, which could include missing offense information, victim demographic characteristics, location of the incident, weapon use, and characteristics of persons arrested, among other things. The data structure in NIBRS requires the use of a complex, two-step imputation process. First, a model is specified to predict the total number of incidents in a month. Second, using the estimated number of incidents from that model, hot deck imputation is used to identify an agency that matches on agency characteristics and has the closest number of total incidents among the agencies with matching characteristics. The incidents from the similar agency are used in place of the missing incidents. For agencies that reported some, but not all, months of data in a year, the reported data are eligible for use in this imputation process.

Unit nonresponse

Nonreporting agencies are law enforcement agencies that do not report any crime incident data to NIBRS. The number of nonreporting agencies has decreased annually, as additional law enforcement agencies complete their transitions to NIBRS reporting. The percentage of eligible law enforcement agencies that were nonreporting agencies was about 30% in 2022, with 70% of law enforcement agencies reporting at least 1 month of data to NIBRS that year.

To account for nonreporting agencies—agencies that have not reported any information through NIBRS during the year—a unit nonresponse weight is applied to the reporting agencies. NIBRS unit nonresponse weights allow reporting agencies to represent both themselves and some portion of the nonreporting agencies with similar agency characteristics, such as agency size and agency type.

Furthermore, different statistical weights are created for different geographic levels of estimation because the distribution of nonreporting agencies throughout the United States varies by state and region. Specifically, a weight is created for estimation at each of the geographic levels for which estimates are produced: (1) national, (2) regional, (3) state, (4) metropolitan statistical area, (5) judicial district, and (6) FBI field office. Having separate weights for different geographic areas helps ensure that the weights accurately reflect the geographic area being estimated.

Confidence intervals

A confidence interval is a statistical measure of how well the estimated value of an indicator represents the population value, usually expressed as a range. The degree of statistical confidence around estimates derived from NIBRS crime data is partly a function of:

a. the overall population coverage rate each year

b. which agencies are reporting to NIBRS—because agency participation is not random across all potential reporting agencies.

Sixty-five percent of the population was covered by NIBRS-reporting agencies in 2021, and that increased to 77% in 2022, resulting in greater precision for most NIBRS-based crime estimates for 2022. A higher coverage rate increases the amount of statistical confidence in the estimates. These measures of statistical confidence are expressed as confidence intervals around each NIBRS-based estimate, as appropriate. The confidence intervals present the estimated range in which the population value lies, based on a 95% confidence estimate. The wider the range of the confidence interval, the more statistical uncertainty there is in the estimate.

Reliability of the estimates

The reliability of NIBRS-based crime estimates is affected by several factors, including low agency coverage rates and the rareness of the event or phenomenon being measured (e.g., bias/hate crime), among other factors. Consistent with standard principles and practices, statistically unreliable estimates—those with a level of statistical uncertainty above an established threshold—are not included in the published data because they may lead to erroneous conclusions or interpretations. Decisions about which estimates to withhold are based on a set of specific and consistent criteria developed as part of the estimation procedures.

For further information about the development of the estimation procedures, including links to technical reports documenting the process, see the BJS NIBRS Estimation Project.

Estimates and standard errors for figure 1: Rate of nonfatal violent victimization, by age of victim, 1993–2022

Year	12–17		18–24		25 or older	
	Rate per 1,000 persons	Standard error	Rate per 1,000 persons	Standard error	Rate per 1,000 persons	Standard error
1993	184.8 †	11.10	141.6 †	9.15	56.0 †	3.02
1994	189.3 †	9.40	144.2 †	7.81	55.3 †	2.52
1995	156.3 †	8.62	135.4 †	7.75	49.3 †	2.42
1996	146.8 †	9.08	122.7 †	8.04	45.0 †	2.50
1997	135.5 †	9.53	110.0 †	8.28	43.7 †	2.68
1998	119.1 †	8.46	112.2 †	8.01	36.7 †	2.32
1999	108.7 †	8.36	88.9 †	7.22	32.6 †	2.20
2000	73.2 †	6.60	75.0 †	6.51	26.9 †	1.97
2001	74.4 †	6.07	59.2 †	5.08	22.9	1.57
2002	62.7 †	6.37	68.5 †	6.56	22.3	1.86
2003	78.3 †	6.78	63.8 †	5.80	21.1	1.63
2004	49.7 †	4.54	55.4 †	4.68	20.7	1.40
2005	59.8 †	5.73	61.0 †	5.59	19.4	1.51
2006	--	--	--	--	--	--
2007	61.8 †	6.09	46.6	4.87	19.8	1.66
2008	54.3 †	5.77	43.2	4.76	19.1	1.54
2009	43.0 †	5.45	38.5	4.82	17.4	1.63
2010	28.1	3.99	33.9	4.27	16.0 †	1.52
2011	37.7 †	4.35	49.1 †	4.86	16.9 †	1.38
2012	48.4 †	4.62	41.0	3.90	21.2	1.40
2013	52.1 †	6.09	33.8	4.31	18.1	1.68
2014	30.1	3.80	26.8 †	3.32	17.9	1.43
2015	31.3	4.08	25.1 †	3.31	16.2 †	1.38
2016	25.1	2.90	29.6	3.03	17.7 †	1.19
2017	33.5	3.48	34.7	3.35	17.2 †	1.15
2018	34.2	3.80	35.9	3.72	20.2	1.43
2019	35.2	3.82	37.2	3.75	17.2 †	1.24
2020	17.4 †	2.46	29.6	3.32	14.6 †	1.14
2021	13.2 †	1.79	23.1 †	2.45	16.0 †	1.05
2022*	27.4	2.95	36.8	3.36	21.3	1.21

Note: In the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), violent crime includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Due to a sample increase and redesign in 2016, victimization estimates among persons ages 12 to 17 in 2016 were not comparable to estimates for other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2016: Revised* (NCJ 252121, BJS, October 2018). Population estimates used to calculate rates per 1,000 persons were generated using NCVS data files.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

--Estimates for 2006 should not be compared to estimates for other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008) for information on changes to the 2006 NCVS.

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

Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Rate of nonfatal violent victimization, by age of victim, 2018–2022

	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022*	
Victim age	Rate per 1,000 persons	Standard error	Rate per 1,000 persons	Standard error	Rate per 1,000 persons	Standard error	Rate per 1,000 persons	Standard error	Rate per 1,000 persons	Standard error
12–17	34.2	3.80	35.2	3.82	17.4 †	2.46	13.2 †	1.79	27.4	2.95
18–24	35.9	3.72	37.2	3.75	29.6	3.32	23.1 †	2.45	36.8	3.36
25 or older	20.2	1.43	17.2 †	1.24	14.6 †	1.14	16.0 †	1.05	21.3	1.21

Note: In the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), violent crime includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Population estimates used to calculate rates per 1,000 persons were generated using NCVS data files.
*Comparison year.
†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2018–2022.

Estimates and confidence intervals for figure 3: Number of homicides, by age of victim, 1993–2022

	11 or younger		12–17		18 or older	
Year	Estimate	95% confidence interval	Estimate	95% confidence interval	Estimate	95% confidence interval
1993	1,034	~	1,852	~	21,641	~
1994	964	~	1,735	~	20,628	~
1995	913	~	1,762	~	18,931	~
1996	959	~	1,481	~	17,204	~
1997	865	~	1,230	~	16,113	~
1998	875	~	1,076	~	15,023	~
1999	822	~	1,007	~	13,693	~
2000	756	~	849	~	13,981	~
2001	850	~	835	~	14,352	~
2002	789	~	823	~	14,617	~
2003	790	~	786	~	14,951	~
2004	768	~	858	~	14,523	~
2005	742	~	927	~	15,070	~
2006	782	~	1,036	~	15,491	~
2007	802	~	1,037	~	15,288	~
2008	812	~	955	~	14,698	~
2009	730	~	838	~	13,831	~
2010	708	~	768	~	13,246	~
2011	736	~	672	~	13,253	~
2012	659	~	668	~	13,538	~
2013	678	~	589	~	13,052	~
2014	721	~	597	~	12,846	~
2015	693	~	643	~	14,547	~
2016	683	~	686	~	16,044	~
2017	656	~	758	~	15,880	~
2018	632	~	717	~	15,024	~
2019	667	~	723	~	15,279	~
2020	705	~	1,109	~	19,755	~
2021	761	± 144	1,274	± 283	21,027	± 6,547
2022	710	± 277	1,409	± 213	19,474	± 4,257

Note: Confidence intervals are provided for 2021 and 2022 because estimates are from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program. They are not applicable for 1993 to 2020.
~Not applicable.
Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR), UCR Supplementary Homicide Reports Program, 1993–2020, and UCR National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2021 and 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 4
Estimates and confidence intervals for figure 4: Homicide rate per 100,000 persons, by age of victim, 2018–2022

Year	11 or younger		12–17		18 or older	
	Estimate	95% confidence interval	Estimate	95% confidence interval	Estimate	95% confidence interval
2018	1.31	~	2.87	~	5.93	~
2019	1.39	~	2.89	~	5.99	~
2020	1.48	~	4.41	~	7.70	~
2021	1.55	± 0.29	4.96	± 1.1	8.17	± 2.55
2022	1.45	± 0.56	5.40	± 0.81	7.54	± 1.65

Note: Confidence intervals are provided for 2021 and 2022 because estimates are from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program. They are not applicable for 2018 to 2020.
~Not applicable.
Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR), UCR Supplementary Homicide Reports Program, 2018–2020, and UCR National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2021 and 2022; and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990–2020*, https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop.

APPENDIX TABLE 5
Estimates and standard errors for figure 5: Percent of nonfatal violent incidents, by age of offender, 2021 and 2022

Offender age	2021		2022*	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
Total	100%	~	100%	~
11 or younger[a]	1.4 !	0.35%	1.2	0.36%
12–17	7.7	1.00	9.3	1.09
18–29	25.0	1.89	23.9	1.74
30 or older	60.3	2.37	59.7	2.17
Multiple offenders of various ages	5.7	0.84	5.8	0.84

Note: In the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), violent crime includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data for offender characteristics. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. Offender characteristics are based on victims' perceptions of offenders. Includes incidents in which the perceived offender characteristics were reported. The age of the offender was unknown in 14% of incidents in 2021 and 17% of incidents in 2022.
*Comparison year. There were no statistically significant differences between 2021 and 2022.
~Not applicable.
! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.
[a]While the NCVS does not survey victims age 11 or younger, victims may report the offender to be age 11 or younger.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2021 and 2022.

Estimates for figure 6: Percent of all arrests that were of persons age 17 or younger, by offense type, 2021 and 2022

Offense type	2021	2022*
Violent crime	8.7% †	9.9%
Homicide	8.9 †	11.0
Rape	15.5	14.7
Robbery[a]	17.9	19.9
Aggravated assault	6.7 †	7.8
Carjacking	30.8%	32.9%
Simple assault[b]	9.5% †	11.9%
Property crime	8.1% †	9.3%
Burglary	8.7 †	9.8
Larceny-theft	6.9 †	8.3
Motor vehicle theft	15.6	17.0
Destruction/vandalism[c]	12.4% †	13.6%
Stolen property[c]	9.3%	9.8%

Note: In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime includes burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

*Comparison year.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence level.

[a]Robbery includes carjacking.

[b]Not included in the overall violent crime percentages.

[c]Not included in the overall property crime percentages.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR), UCR National Incident-Based Reporting System Estimation Program, 2021 and 2022.

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