



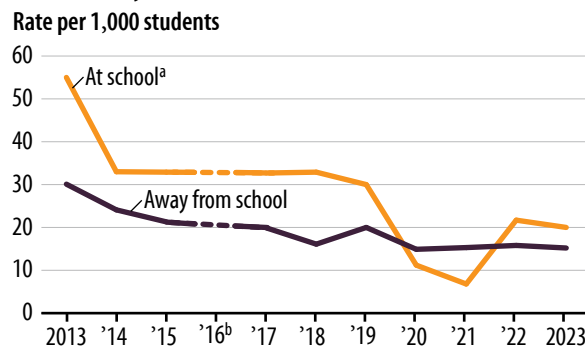
# Victimization At and Away From School Among Students Ages 12 to 18, 2013–2023 – Statistical Tables

Erin Tinney, PhD, *BJS Statistician*

In 2023, the rate of total victimization at school for students ages 12 to 18 (20.0 victimizations per 1,000 students) was similar to the rate of total victimization away from school (15.2 per 1,000) (figure 1). Total victimization rates both at and away from school declined from 2013 to 2023 but did not change significantly between 2022 and 2023. Total victimization in this report includes theft (attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pocket picking, and all attempted and completed theft except motor vehicle theft) and nonfatal violent victimization (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault). Victimization at school include those that occurred in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to or from school.

Findings are based on the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), a self-report survey administered annually from January 1 to December 31. Annual NCVS estimates are based on the number and characteristics of crimes that respondents experienced during the prior 6 months, excluding the month in which they were interviewed.

**FIGURE 1**  
Rate of total victimization per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18, by location of victimization, 2013–2023



Note: Total victimization includes both nonfatal violent victimization and theft. Theft includes attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pocket picking, and all attempted and completed theft, with the exception of motor vehicle theft. Nonfatal violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. See appendix table 1 for estimates, counts, and standard errors.

<sup>a</sup>“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

<sup>b</sup>Due to the methodology used to create the 2016 revised National Crime Victimization Survey data, victimization estimates among youth in 2016 are not comparable to estimates for other years.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2013–2023.

## Highlights

- The total victimization rate at school decreased from 55.0 victimizations per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18 in 2013 to 20.0 per 1,000 in 2023.
- From 2013 to 2023, the total victimization rate away from school decreased from 30.1 per 1,000 students to 15.2 per 1,000.
- There were no statistically significant differences between male and female students in the rates of victimization at school across all types of crime in 2023.
- The nonfatal violent victimization rate at school in 2023 was higher for students ages 12 to 14 (20.1 per 1,000) than for students ages 15 to 18 (8.5 per 1,000).
- In 2023, the total victimization rate at school for white students (24.3 per 1,000) was higher than the rate for black students (12.2 per 1,000) and did not differ significantly compared to the rates for Hispanic students or students of other races.



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Therefore, the 2023 survey covers crimes experienced from July 1, 2022 to November 30, 2023, with March 15, 2023 as the middle of the reference period. Crimes are classified by the year of the survey and not the year of the crime. This report presents victimization rates for students ages 12 to 18 and whether the crime occurred at or away from school.<sup>1</sup>

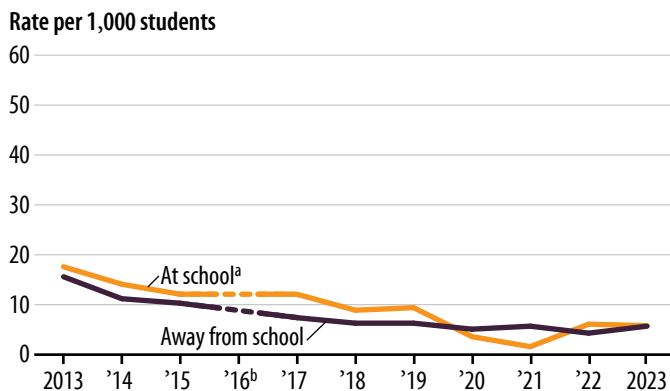
### Trends in victimization at and away from school

- The total victimization rate at school decreased from 55.0 victimizations per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18 in 2013 to 20.0 per 1,000 in 2023.<sup>2</sup> (See figure 1.)
- From 2013 to 2023, the total victimization rate away from school decreased from 30.1 per 1,000 to 15.2 per 1,000.
- There were no statistically significant differences in the total victimization rate at or away from school between 2022 and 2023.
- The theft victimization rate at school decreased from 17.6 per 1,000 in 2013 to 5.8 per 1,000 in 2023 (figure 2).
- The theft victimization rate away from school decreased from 15.6 per 1,000 to 5.7 per 1,000 between 2013 and 2023.
- There were no statistically significant differences in the theft victimization rates at or away from school between 2022 and 2023.

<sup>1</sup>The NCVS estimates in this report were previously included in the annual *Report on the Indicators of School Crime and Safety* jointly published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Center for Education Statistics. NCVS rates of victimization at and away from school prior to 2023 are included in previous reports available on the [BJS website](#).

<sup>2</sup>In this report, statistical significance is reported at both the 90% and 95% confidence levels. All comparisons made in text are statistically significant unless otherwise stated. See figures and tables for testing on specific findings.

**FIGURE 2**  
Rate of theft victimization per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18, by location of victimization, 2013–2023



Note: Theft includes attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pocket picking, and all attempted and completed theft, with the exception of motor vehicle theft. Theft does not include robbery, which involves the threat or use of force and is classified as a violent crime. See appendix table 2 for estimates, counts, and standard errors.

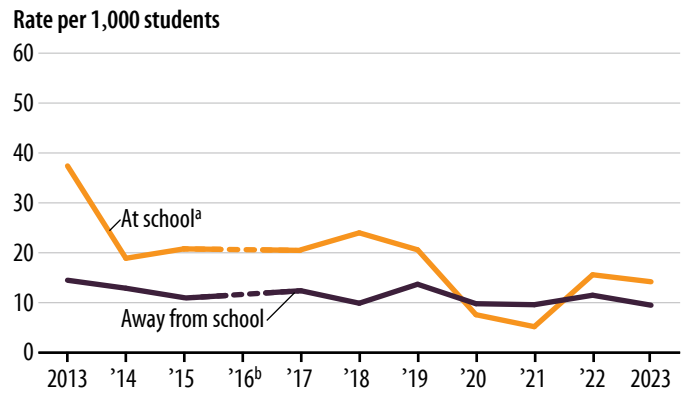
<sup>a</sup>“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

<sup>b</sup>Due to the methodology used to create the 2016 revised National Crime Victimization Survey data, victimization estimates among youth in 2016 were not comparable to estimates for other years.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2013–2023.

- Between 2013 and 2023, the nonfatal violent victimization rate at school decreased from 37.4 per 1,000 to 14.2 per 1,000 (figure 3).
- The nonfatal violent victimization rate away from school did not change significantly from 2013 to 2023, when it was 9.5 per 1,000.
- Between 2022 and 2023, there were no statistically significant differences in the nonfatal violent victimization rates at or away from school.
- The rate of nonfatal violent victimization excluding simple assault at school did not change significantly from 2013 to 2023, when it was 2.9 per 1,000 (figure 4).
- The rate of nonfatal violent victimization excluding simple assault away from school did not change significantly from 2013 to 2023, when it was 4.6 per 1,000.
- Between 2022 and 2023, there were no statistically significant differences in the rates of nonfatal violent victimization excluding simple assault at or away from school.

**FIGURE 3**  
Rate of nonfatal violent victimization per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18, by location of victimization, 2013–2023



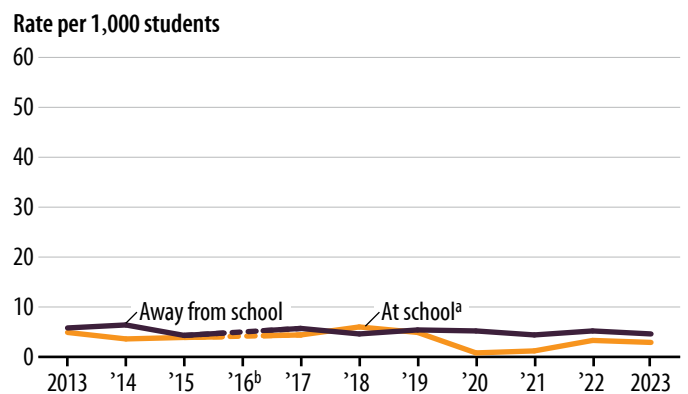
Note: Nonfatal violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. See appendix table 3 for estimates, counts, and standard errors.

<sup>a</sup>“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

<sup>b</sup>Due to the methodology used to create the 2016 revised National Crime Victimization Survey data, victimization estimates among youth in 2016 were not comparable to estimates for other years.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2013–2023.

**FIGURE 4**  
Rate of nonfatal violent victimization excluding simple assault per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18, by location of victimization, 2013–2023



Note: Nonfatal violent victimization excluding simple assault includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. See appendix table 4 for estimates, counts, and standard errors.

<sup>a</sup>“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

<sup>b</sup>Due to the methodology used to create the 2016 revised National Crime Victimization Survey data, victimization estimates among youth in 2016 were not comparable to estimates for other years.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2013–2023.

## Victimization at and away from school by victim demographic characteristics, 2023

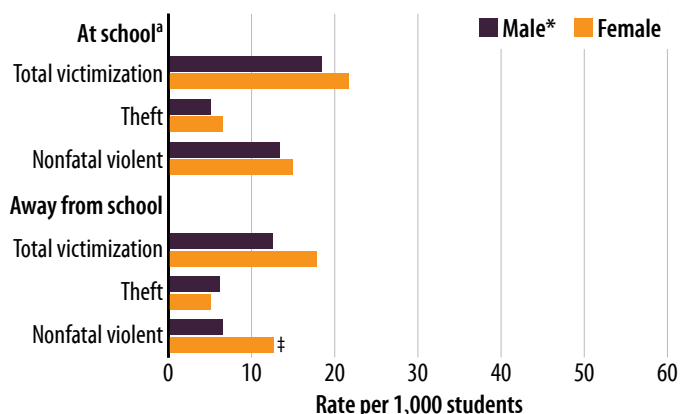
### Sex

- In 2023, there were no statistically significant differences between male and female students in the rate of victimization at school by type of crime (figure 5).
- Away from school, the rates of total and theft victimization in 2023 did not differ significantly between male and female students.
- The nonfatal violent victimization rate away from school in 2023 was higher for female students (12.7 victimizations per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18) compared to male students (6.5 per 1,000).

### Age

- The total victimization rate at school in 2023 was higher for students ages 12 to 14 (28.0 victimizations per 1,000) than for students ages 15 to 18 (12.4 per 1,000) (figure 6). Conversely, the same rate away from school was lower for students ages 12 to 14 (8.1 per 1,000) than for students ages 15 to 18 (21.9 per 1,000).
- In 2023, the theft victimization rate at school was higher for students ages 12 to 14 (7.9 per 1,000) than for students ages 15 to 18 (3.9 per 1,000). Conversely, the same rate away from school was lower for students ages 12 to 14 (2.7 per 1,000) than for students ages 15 to 18 (8.4 per 1,000).
- The nonfatal violent victimization rate at school in 2023 was higher for students ages 12 to 14 (20.1 per 1,000) than for students ages 15 to 18 (8.5 per 1,000). Conversely, the same rate away from school was lower for students ages 12 to 14 (5.3 per 1,000) than for students ages 15 to 18 (13.5 per 1,000).

**FIGURE 5**  
Rate of victimization per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18, by type of crime, location, and sex, 2023



Note: Total victimization includes both nonfatal violent victimization and theft. Theft includes attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pocket picking, and all attempted and completed theft, with the exception of motor vehicle theft. Nonfatal violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. See appendix table 5 for estimates, counts, and standard errors.

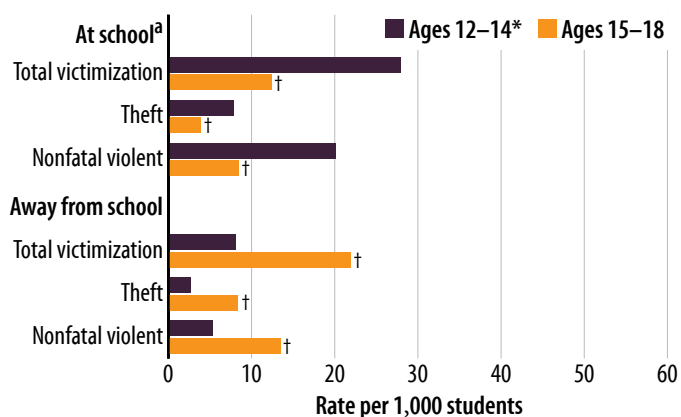
\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023.

**FIGURE 6**  
Rate of victimization per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18, by type of crime, location, and age, 2023



Note: Total victimization includes both nonfatal violent victimization and theft. Theft includes attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pocket picking, and all attempted and completed theft, with the exception of motor vehicle theft. Nonfatal violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. See appendix table 6 for estimates, counts, and standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

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

<sup>a</sup>“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023.

### ***Race/Hispanic origin***

- In 2023, the total victimization rate at school for white students (24.3 per 1,000) was higher than the rate for black students (12.2 per 1,000) and did not differ significantly compared to Hispanic students or students of other races (**table 1**).
- The total victimization rate away from school in 2023 did not differ significantly by student race or Hispanic origin.

### ***Location of residence***

- In 2023, the total victimization rate at school and away from school did not differ significantly by the location of students' residence (urban, suburban, or rural).
- The theft victimization rate away from school in 2023 was higher for students who live in urban areas (17.5 per 1,000) than for students living in suburban areas (4.3 per 1,000) and rural areas (4.0 per 1,000).

### ***Household income***

- At school in 2023, the rate of total victimization was higher for students living in households earning between \$25,000 and \$49,999 (36.7 per 1,000) than for students living in households earning less than \$25,000 (18.0 per 1,000), households earning between \$50,000 and \$99,999 (18.7 per 1,000), and households earning \$100,000 or more (13.4 per 1,000).
- Away from school, the total victimization rate in 2023 was higher for students living in households earning between \$25,000 and \$49,999 (22.0 per 1,000) than for students living in households earning between \$50,000 and \$99,999 (9.5 per 1,000). The total victimization rate for students living in households earning between \$25,000 and \$49,999 did not differ significantly from households earning less than \$25,000 or over \$100,000.

**TABLE 1****Rate of victimization per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18, by demographic characteristics of victims, location, and type of crime, 2023**

Characteristic	At school <sup>a</sup>				Away from school			
	Total victimization	Theft	Violent	Violent excluding simple assault	Total victimization	Theft	Violent	Violent excluding simple assault
Total	20.0	5.8	14.2	2.9	15.2	5.7	9.5	4.6
<b>Sex</b>								
Male*	18.5	5.1	13.4	3.0	12.6	6.2	6.5	2.1!
Female	21.7	6.6	15.0	2.7!	17.9	5.1	12.7‡	7.1
<b>Age</b>								
12–14*	28.0	7.9	20.1	5.4	8.1	2.7	5.3	2.0!
15–18	12.4†	3.9†	8.5†	0.4!	21.9†	8.4†	13.5†	7.0
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>								
White* <sup>b</sup>	24.3	5.4	18.9	4.9	14.5	4.8	9.7	5.2
Black <sup>b</sup>	12.2‡	4.7!	7.4!	0.8!	11.9	6.1!	5.8!	#!
Hispanic	16.6	6.4	10.2‡	0.7!	18.9	7.8	11.1	5.7!
Other <sup>b,c</sup>	18.4	8.3	10.1!	1.0!	13.2	3.5!	9.6!	4.7!
<b>Location of residence<sup>d</sup></b>								
Urban*	13.8	4.8!	9.0!	3.9!	19.3	17.5	1.8!	0.9!
Suburban	22.8	6.3	16.5	3.0	13.8	4.3†	9.5	4.0
Rural	13.7	4.8	8.9	1.7!	17.8	4.0†	13.8	8.6!
<b>Household income</b>								
Less than \$25,000	18.0‡	8.5	9.5!	1.8!	20.9	6.1!	14.8	7.2!
\$25,000 to \$49,999*	36.7	2.7!	34.1	6.0!	22.0	12.7	9.3!	3.6!
\$50,000 to \$99,999	18.7†	6.5	12.2†	2.2!	9.5‡	4.2†	5.3!	1.5!
\$100,000 or more	13.4†	6.2	7.2†	2.1!	14.7	3.2†	11.5	6.7

Note: Total victimization includes both nonfatal violent victimization and theft. Theft includes attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pocket picking, and all attempted and completed theft, with the exception of motor vehicle theft. Nonfatal violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

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

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

#Rounds to zero.

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

<sup>a</sup>“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

<sup>b</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

<sup>c</sup>Includes persons who identified as Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, or two or more races. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.

<sup>d</sup>See *Methodology in Criminal Victimization, 2019* (NCJ 255113, BJS, September 2020) for details on the revised measurement of location of residence in the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023.

## Methodology

Data used to produce the statistical estimates in this report are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' [National Crime Victimization Survey](#) (NCVS), the nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization occurring in the United States. Data are obtained annually from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households, and persons age 12 or older are interviewed on the frequency, characteristics, and consequences of criminal victimization. For more information on the NCVS, see *Methodology in Criminal Victimization, 2023* (NCJ 309335, BJS, September 2024).

This report presents estimates from 2013 through 2023. Total victimization in this report includes theft and nonfatal violent victimizations. Theft includes attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pocket picking, and all attempted and completed theft except for motor vehicle theft. Nonfatal violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated

assault, and simple assault. See appendix tables 8 and 9 for populations of students ages 12 to 18 by year and demographic characteristic.

Students include NCVS respondents ages 12 to 18 whose educational attainment did not exceed grade 12 at the time of the survey. Victimization at school include those that occurred in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, or going to or from school. Victimization away from school include those that occurred elsewhere.

For specific question wording, please see the [2023 NCVS Crime Incident Report questionnaire](#). Data used, including data documentation, are archived at the [National Archive of Criminal Justice Data](#) and are available for public use. More information on downloading the NCVS public-use data in this report can be found at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data/national-archive-criminal-justice-data>.

## APPENDIX TABLE 1

### Estimates, counts, and standard errors for figure 1: Rate of total victimization per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18, by location of victimization, 2013–2023

Year	At school <sup>a</sup>				Away from school			
	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error
2013	55.0 †	6.24	1,420,910	176,387	30.1 †	4.19	778,480	115,112
2014	33.0 †	4.00	850,150	109,100	24.1 †	3.27	621,270	88,193
2015	32.9 †	4.17	841,050	112,858	21.3	3.16	545,050	84,233
2016	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2017	32.7 †	3.41	827,000	91,044	19.9	2.49	503,810	65,603
2018	32.9 †	3.69	836,150	99,530	16.1	2.32	410,240	61,152
2019	30.0 †	3.42	764,650	92,226	20.0	2.64	509,310	70,214
2020	11.2 †	1.83	285,450	48,248	14.9	2.21	380,890	58,623
2021	6.8 †	1.16	170,600	29,861	15.3	1.97	384,280	51,202
2022	21.7	2.56	568,130	69,296	15.8	2.12	412,590	56,803
2023*	20.0	2.86	514,050	75,840	15.2	2.42	389,640	63,775

Note: Total victimization includes both nonfatal violent victimization and theft. Theft includes attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pocket picking, and all attempted and completed theft, with the exception of motor vehicle theft. Nonfatal violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

\*Comparison year.

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

:Not shown. Due to the methodology used to create the 2016 revised National Crime Victimization Survey data, victimization estimates among youth in 2016 were not comparable to estimates for other years.

<sup>a</sup>“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2013–2023.

## APPENDIX TABLE 2

### Estimates, counts, and standard errors for figure 2: Rate of theft victimization per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18, by location of victimization, 2013–2023

Year	At school <sup>a</sup>				Away from school			
	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error
2013	17.6 †	1.65	454,930	43,393	15.6 †	1.54	402,970	40,472
2014	14.1 †	1.50	363,740	39,115	11.2 †	1.32	288,890	34,373
2015	12.1 †	1.41	309,130	36,481	10.3 †	1.29	263,150	33,313
2016	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2017	12.1 †	1.23	306,450	31,361	7.4	0.96	188,590	24,339
2018	8.9 †	1.03	225,620	26,453	6.3	0.86	158,830	21,964
2019	9.4 †	1.10	239,380	28,191	6.3	0.89	160,530	22,736
2020	3.6 †	0.68	91,830	17,467	5.1	0.82	129,990	21,027
2021	1.6 †	0.42	39,250	10,561	5.7	0.83	143,200	20,904
2022	6.1 †	0.87	160,550	22,798	4.3	0.72	112,630	18,877
2023*	5.8	0.91	150,040	23,493	5.7	0.89	145,150	23,080

Note: Theft includes attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pocket picking, and all attempted and completed theft, with the exception of motor vehicle theft. Theft does not include robbery, which involves the threat or use of force and is classified as a violent crime.

\*Comparison year.

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

:Not shown. Due to the methodology used to create the 2016 revised National Crime Victimization Survey data, victimization estimates among youth in 2016 were not comparable to estimates for other years.

<sup>a</sup>“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2013–2023.

### APPENDIX TABLE 3

#### Estimates, counts, and standard errors for figure 3: Rate of nonfatal violent victimization per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18, by location of victimization, 2013–2023

Year	At school <sup>a</sup>				Away from school			
	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error
2013	37.4 †	4.84	965,980	134,140	14.5	2.56	375,510	68,798
2014	18.9	2.79	486,410	74,787	12.9	2.18	332,380	57,997
2015	20.8 ‡	3.11	531,920	82,867	11.0	2.07	281,910	54,370
2016	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2017	20.6 ‡	2.55	520,550	67,026	12.4	1.86	315,220	48,348
2018	24.0 †	3.01	610,530	80,192	9.9	1.68	251,410	43,968
2019	20.6 ‡	2.69	525,270	71,675	13.7	2.07	348,770	54,619
2020	7.6 †	1.42	193,620	37,226	9.8	1.68	250,900	44,247
2021	5.2 †	0.99	131,350	25,188	9.6	1.45	241,080	37,499
2022	15.6	2.10	407,580	56,376	11.5	1.75	299,960	46,717
2023*	14.2	2.32	364,010	61,137	9.5	1.83	244,500	47,872

Note: Nonfatal violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

\*Comparison year.

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

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

:Not shown. Due to the methodology used to create the 2016 revised National Crime Victimization Survey data, victimization estimates among youth in 2016 were not comparable to estimates for other years.

<sup>a</sup>“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2013–2023.

### APPENDIX TABLE 4

#### Estimates, counts, and standard errors for figure 4: Rate of nonfatal violent victimization excluding simple assault per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18, by location of victimization, 2013–2023

Year	At school <sup>a</sup>				Away from school			
	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error
2013	4.9	1.22	125,500	32,110	5.8	1.38	151,170	36,494
2014	3.6	0.98	93,830	25,548	6.4	1.40	165,000	36,646
2015	3.9	1.07	99,040	27,743	4.3	1.15	110,940	29,800
2016	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2017	4.4	0.97	110,600	24,961	5.7	1.15	145,310	29,567
2018	6.0 †	1.22	152,350	31,546	4.6	1.03	117,460	26,615
2019	4.9	1.09	125,570	28,217	5.4	1.16	138,040	29,962
2020	0.8 !	0.35	20,430 !	8,962	5.2	1.11	132,280	28,960
2021	1.2 !	0.39	29,840 !	9,952	4.4	0.88	110,210	22,491
2022	3.3	0.85	86,350	22,344	5.2	1.11	136,970	29,226
2023*	2.9	0.91	73,350	23,445	4.6	1.19	117,500	30,859

Note: Nonfatal violent victimization excluding simple assault includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

\*Comparison year.

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

:Not shown. Due to the methodology used to create the 2016 revised National Crime Victimization Survey data, victimization estimates among youth in 2016 were not comparable to estimates for other years.

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

<sup>a</sup>“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2013–2023.

## APPENDIX TABLE 5

Estimates, counts, and standard errors for figure 5: Rate of victimization per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18, by type of crime, location, and sex, 2023

	Male*				Female			
	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error
<b>At school<sup>a</sup></b>								
Total victimization	18.5	3.51	243,130	47,708	21.7	3.94	270,920	50,968
Theft	5.1	1.16	67,130	15,334	6.6	1.36	82,910	17,138
Violent	13.4	2.91	175,990	39,240	15.0	3.18	188,010	40,830
<b>Away from school</b>								
Total victimization	12.6	2.82	166,310	37,931	17.9	3.52	223,330	45,308
Theft	6.2	1.28	81,080	16,936	5.1	1.19	64,070	14,962
Violent	6.5	1.92	85,230	25,574	12.7 ‡	2.89	159,270	36,962

Note: Total victimization includes both nonfatal violent victimization and theft. Theft includes attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pocket picking, and all attempted and completed theft, with the exception of motor vehicle theft. Nonfatal violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

\*Comparison group.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023.

## APPENDIX TABLE 6

Estimates, counts, and standard errors for figure 6: Rate of victimization per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18, by type of crime, location, and age, 2023

	Ages 12–14*				Ages 15–18			
	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error
<b>At school<sup>a</sup></b>								
Total victimization	28.0	4.58	350,580	59,730	12.4 †	2.79	163,470	37,542
Theft	7.9	1.50	99,140	18,838	3.9 †	1.00	50,910	13,263
Violent	20.1	3.77	251,450	48,697	8.5 †	2.25	112,560	30,088
<b>Away from school</b>								
Total victimization	8.1	2.22	100,840	28,208	21.9 †	3.89	288,800	53,004
Theft	2.7	0.86	34,250	10,789	8.4 †	1.51	110,890	19,993
Violent	5.3	1.75	66,580	22,174	13.5 †	2.93	177,910	39,497

Note: Total victimization includes both nonfatal violent victimization and theft. Theft includes attempted and completed purse snatching, completed pocket picking, and all attempted and completed theft, with the exception of motor vehicle theft. Nonfatal violent victimization includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

\*Comparison group.

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

<sup>a</sup>“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023.

**APPENDIX TABLE 7**

**Standard errors for table 1: Rate of victimization per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18, by demographic characteristics of victims, location, and type of crime, 2023**

Characteristic	At school				Away from school			
	Total victimization	Theft	Violent	Violent excluding simple assault	Total victimization	Theft	Violent	Violent excluding simple assault
Total	2.86	0.91	2.32	0.91	2.42	0.89	1.83	1.19
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	3.51	1.16	2.91	1.25	2.82	1.28	1.92	1.03
Female	3.94	1.36	3.18	1.20	3.52	1.19	2.89	2.07
<b>Age</b>								
12–14	4.58	1.50	3.77	1.77	2.22	0.86	1.75	1.02
15–18	2.79	1.00	2.25	0.43	3.89	1.51	2.93	2.01
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>								
White	4.17	1.20	3.60	1.66	3.09	1.14	2.44	1.71
Black	4.86	2.12	3.72	1.17	4.81	2.42	3.26	#
Hispanic	4.34	1.79	3.30	0.79	4.68	2.00	3.46	2.40
Other	6.78	3.19	4.89	1.40	5.65	2.06	4.77	3.25
<b>Location of residence</b>								
Urban	5.72	2.37	4.55	2.91	6.88	4.60	1.94	1.35
Suburban	3.54	1.12	2.92	1.10	2.63	0.92	2.11	1.28
Rural	4.38	1.77	3.45	1.40	5.06	1.60	4.39	3.38
<b>Household income</b>								
Less than \$25,000	6.90	3.33	4.87	2.00	7.49	2.81	6.21	4.22
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7.65	1.32	7.33	2.80	5.74	2.94	3.55	2.12
\$50,000 to \$99,999	4.39	1.70	3.44	1.32	2.98	1.35	2.15	1.07
\$100,000 or more	3.21	1.44	2.24	1.13	3.38	1.02	2.94	2.16

#Rounds to zero.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023.

**APPENDIX TABLE 8****Population of students ages 12 to 18, by year, 2013–2023**

Year	Population
2013	25,856,290
2014	25,773,800
2015	25,581,670
2016	25,645,700
2017	25,324,170
2018	25,403,190
2019	25,528,070
2020	25,587,500
2021	25,132,450
2022	26,128,290
2023	25,672,490

Note: See *Methodology* for the definition of “student” in this report.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2013–2023.

**APPENDIX TABLE 9****Population of students ages 12 to 18, by demographic characteristics, 2023**

Characteristic	Population
<b>Total</b>	25,672,490
<b>Sex</b>	
Male	13,174,430
Female	12,498,060
<b>Age</b>	
12–14	12,505,480
15–18	13,167,010
<b>Race/Hispanic origin</b>	
White <sup>a</sup>	12,815,580
Black <sup>a</sup>	3,448,480
Hispanic	6,706,280
Other <sup>a,b</sup>	2,702,150
<b>Location of residence<sup>c</sup></b>	
Urban	2,775,630
Suburban	17,789,080
Rural	5,107,780
<b>Household income</b>	
Less than \$25,000	2,522,370
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5,039,740
\$50,000 to \$99,999	7,727,460
\$100,000 or more	10,382,920

<sup>a</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

<sup>b</sup>Includes persons who identified as Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, or two or more races. Categories are not shown separately due to small numbers of sample cases.

<sup>c</sup>See *Methodology* in *Criminal Victimization, 2019* (NCJ 255113, BJS, September 2020) for details on the revised measurement of location of residence in the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2023.

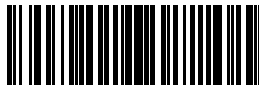


The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Kevin M. Scott, PhD, is the acting director.

This report was written by Erin Tinney, PhD. Alexandra Thompson verified the report.

Jonathan Fusfield edited the report. Jeffrey Link produced the report.

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