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Victimization At and Away From School Among Students Ages 12 to 18, 2014–2024 – Statistical Tables

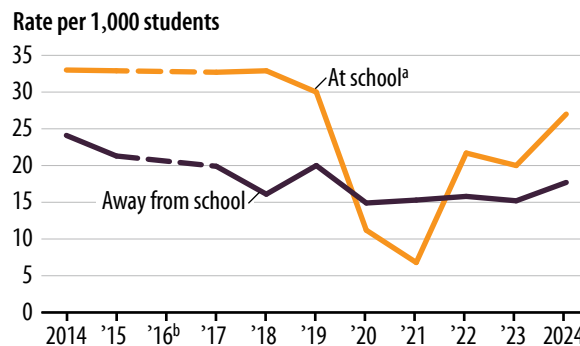
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In 2024, the rate of total victimization at school for students ages 12 to 18 (27.0 victimizations per 1,000 students) was greater than the rate of total victimization away from school (17.7 per 1,000) (figure 1). Total victimization rates at school did not differ significantly from 2014 to 2024, nor from 2023 to 2024, which was also true for total victimization rates away from school. 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, 2014–2024



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.

^a“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

^bDue 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, 2014–2024.

Bureau of Justice Statistics • Statistical Tables

Highlights

- The total victimization rate at school in 2024 (27.0 victimizations per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18) did not differ significantly from the rate in 2014.
- The total victimization rate away from school in 2024 (17.7 per 1,000) did not differ significantly from the rate in 2014.
- The theft victimization rate at school in 2024 was higher for students ages 12 to 14 (7.5 per 1,000) than for students ages 15 to 18 (3.0 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 2024.
- The total victimization rate at school in 2024 was higher for students from households that made less than \$25,000 per year (60.3 per 1,000) than those whose households made between \$25,000 and \$49,999 (26.7 per 1,000).



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Therefore, the 2024 survey covers crimes experienced from July 1, 2023 to November 30, 2024, with March 15, 2024, as the middle of the reference period. Crimes are classified by the year of the survey and not the year of the crime. In 2024, the NCVS transitioned to a redesigned instrument using a split sample. This report uses the data from the respondents who received the legacy survey (see *Methodology*). This report presents victimization rates for students ages 12 to 18 and whether the crime occurred at or away from school.¹

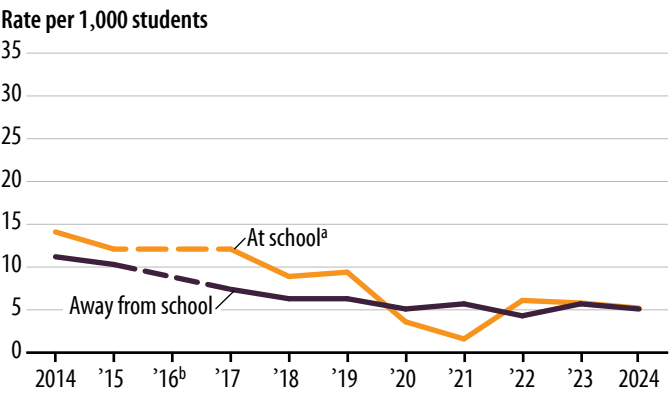
Trends in victimization at and away from school

- The total victimization rate at school in 2024 (27.0 victimizations per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18) did not differ significantly from the rate in 2014.² (See figure 1.)
- There was no statistically significant difference between the total victimization rate away from school in 2024 (17.7 per 1,000) and 2014.
- There were no statistically significant differences in the total victimization rate at or away from school between 2023 and 2024.
- The theft victimization rate at school decreased from 14.1 per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18 in 2014 to 5.2 per 1,000 in 2024 (**figure 2**).
- The theft victimization rate away from school decreased from 11.2 per 1,000 to 5.1 per 1,000 between 2014 and 2024.
- There were no statistically significant differences in the theft victimization rates at or away from school between 2023 and 2024.

¹The 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 [🔗](#).

²In 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, 2014–2024



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.

^a“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

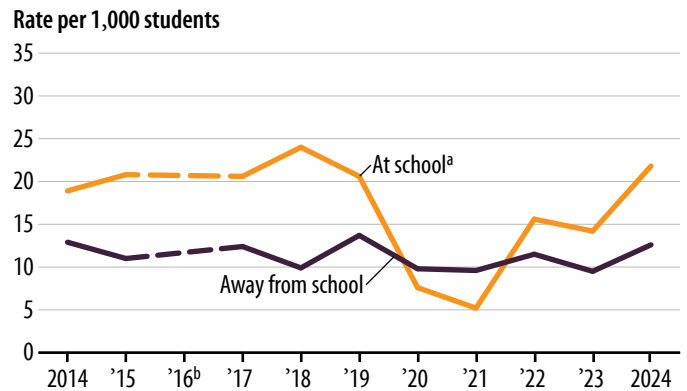
^bDue to the methodology used to create the 2016 revised National Crime Victimization Survey data, victimization estimates among youth in 2016 were not comparable to estimates for other years.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014–2024.

- There was no statistically significant difference in the nonfatal violent victimization rate at school between 2014 and 2024 (**figure 3**).
- The nonfatal violent victimization rate away from school did not change significantly from 2014 to 2024, when it was 12.6 per 1,000.
- The rate of nonfatal violent victimization at school in 2024 was higher (21.8 per 1,000) than the rate in 2023 (14.2 per 1,000).
- The rate of nonfatal violent victimization excluding simple assault at school did not change significantly from 2014 to 2024, when it was 5.8 per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18 (**figure 4**).
- The rate of nonfatal violent victimization excluding simple assault away from school did not change significantly from 2014 to 2024, when it was 3.6 per 1,000.
- Between 2023 and 2024, 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, 2014–2024



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.

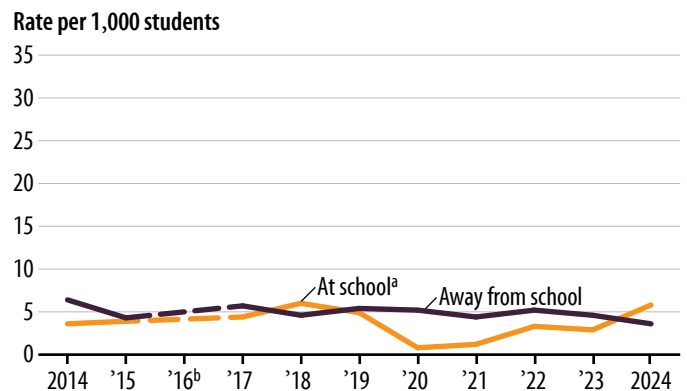
^a“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

^bDue 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, 2014–2024.

FIGURE 4

Rate of nonfatal violent victimization excluding simple assault per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18, by location of victimization, 2014–2024



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.

^a“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

^bDue 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, 2014–2024.

Victimization at and away from school by victim demographic characteristics, 2024

Sex

- In 2024, 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 rate of total victimization was higher for female students in 2024 (23.5 per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18) than for male students (12.2 per 1,000).

Age

- The total victimization rate at school in 2024 did not differ significantly between students ages 12 to 14 and 15 to 18 both at and away from school (figure 6).
- In 2024, the theft victimization rate at school was higher for students ages 12 to 14 (7.5 per 1,000) than for students ages 15 to 18 (3.0 per 1,000). The theft victimization rate away from school did not differ significantly between students ages 12 to 14 and students ages 15 to 18.

Race/Hispanic origin

- In 2024, the total victimization rate at school did not differ significantly by student race or Hispanic origin (table 1).
- The total victimization rate away from school in 2024 did not differ significantly by student race or Hispanic origin.

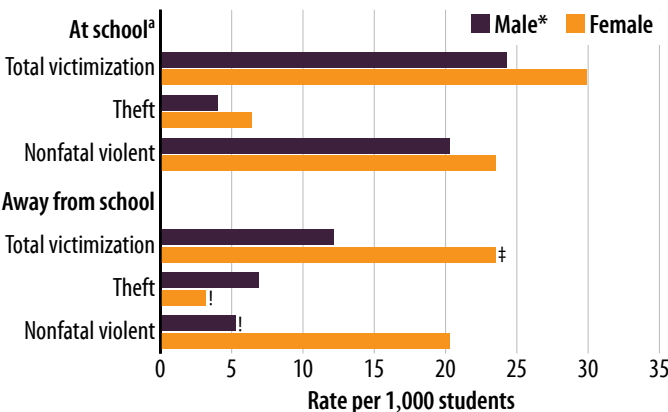
Location of residence

- In 2024, the total victimization rate at school was higher in suburban areas (31.5 per 1,000) than in rural areas (11.0 per 1,000).

Household income

- At school in 2024, the rate of total victimization was lower for students living in households earning between \$25,000 and \$49,999 (26.7 per 1,000) than for students living in households earning less than \$25,000 (60.3 per 1,000).

FIGURE 5
Rate of victimization per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18, by type of crime, location, and sex, 2024



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.

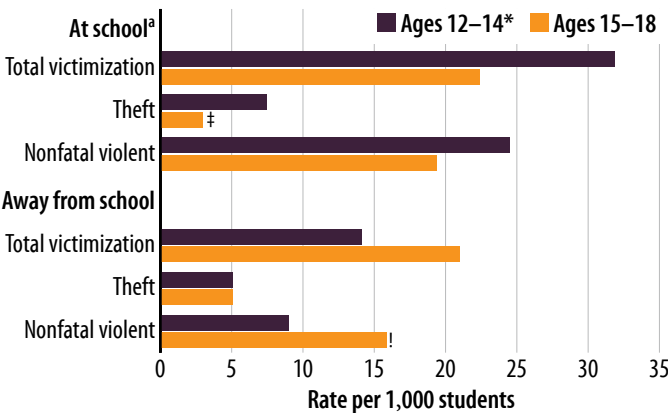
*Comparison group.
‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

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

^a“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, 2024.

FIGURE 6
Rate of victimization per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18, by type of crime, location, and age, 2024



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 90% confidence level.

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

^a“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, 2024.

TABLE 1

Rate of victimization per 1,000 students ages 12 to 18, by demographic characteristics of victims, location, and type of crime, 2024

Characteristic	At school ^a				Away from school			
	Total victimization	Theft	Violent	Violent excluding simple assault	Total victimization	Theft	Violent	Violent excluding simple assault
Total	27.0	5.2	21.8	5.8	17.7	5.1	12.6	3.6!
Sex								
Male*	24.3	4.0	20.3	4.5!	12.2	6.9	5.3!	1.8!
Female	29.9	6.4	23.5	7.3!	23.5 ‡	3.2!	20.3	5.4!
Age								
12–14*	31.9	7.5	24.5	1.4!	14.1	5.1	9.0	3.4!
15–18	22.4	3.0 ‡	19.4	10.0!	21.0	5.1	15.9!	3.8!
Race/Hispanic origin								
White ^{b*}	18.7	5.1	13.6	4.3!	22.7	2.1!	20.6	5.8!
Black ^b	35.8	9.4!	26.4!	5.5!	6.5!	#!	6.5!	4.0!
Hispanic	22.5	3.9!	18.5	3.0!	18.4	13.8	4.7!	0.5!
Other ^{b,c}	65.7!	3.3!	62.3!	20.6!	6.7!	3.8!	2.9!	#!
Location of residence^d								
Urban*	27.0!	10.1!	16.9!	3.8!	30.0!	5.3!	24.7!	12.7!
Suburban	31.5	4.7	26.8	6.7!	10.7	5.6	5.2	2.5!
Rural	11.0	4.4!	6.6!	3.8!	36.5!	3.4!	33.2!	3.1!
Household income								
Less than \$25,000	60.3 ‡	8.0!	52.3 †	32.1!	26.9!	5.0!	21.9!	12.5!
\$25,000 to \$49,999*	26.7	6.4!	20.2	2.6!	10.1!	5.7!	4.3!	4.3!
\$50,000 to \$99,999	28.4	3.6!	24.8!	6.2!	32.0	6.9	25.0!	2.6!
\$100,000 or more	18.9	5.2	13.7	1.2!	8.7	3.6!	5.1!	2.0!

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

^a“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^cIncludes 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.

^dSee *Methodology in Criminal Victimization, 2019* (NCJ 255113, BJS, September 2020) for details on the revised measurement of location of residence in the NCVS.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2024.

Methodology

Data used to produce the statistical estimates in this report are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) [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, 2024* (NCJ 310547, BJS, September 2025).

This report presents estimates from 2014 through 2024. 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 [2024 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>.

Split-sample design in 2024

BJS coordinated with the U.S. Census Bureau to conduct a split-sample design in 2024 as part of the implementation of the NCVS redesigned instrument. This split-sample design concurrently administered the legacy instrument to half of the 2024 sample and the redesigned instrument to the other half of the 2024 sample. Splitting the sample in half while continuing to produce nationally representative estimates results in a decrease in estimate precision during the instrument transition period. However, this design allows BJS to report criminal victimization data during the phase-in and produce two sets of victimization estimates for 2024. It also allows for the continued production of year-to-year comparisons between victimization estimates, which is critical to understanding changes in crime and victimization in the United States and a strength of the NCVS data collection. For more information about the instrument redesign methodology and split sample, see *Update on the NCVS Instrument Redesign* (NCJ 304055, BJS, March 2022), *Update on the NCVS Instrument Redesign: Operational Pilot Test and Split Sample* (NCJ 306051, BJS, June 2023) and <https://bjs.ojp.gov/programs/ncvs/instrument-redesign>.

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, 2014–2024

Year	At school ^a				Away from school			
	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error
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 ^b	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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
2024*	27.0	4.51	700,770	123,873	17.7	3.40	458,970	92,219

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.

^a“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

^bDue 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, 2014–2024.

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, 2014–2024

Year	At school ^a				Away from school			
	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error
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 ^b	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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
2024*	5.2	1.17	134,150	30,532	5.1	1.16	132,580	30,344

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

*Comparison year.

:Not shown.

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

^a“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

^bDue to the methodology used to create the 2016 revised National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) data, victimization estimates among youth in 2016 were not comparable to estimates for other years.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014–2024.

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, 2014–2024

Year	At school ^a				Away from school			
	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error
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 ^b	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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
2024*	21.8	3.92	566,620	106,788	12.6	2.71	326,390	72,830

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.

^a“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

^bDue 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, 2014–2024.

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, 2014–2024

Year	At school ^a				Away from school			
	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error
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 ^b	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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
2024*	5.8	1.63	151,710	43,158	3.6 !	1.18	92,570 !	31,002

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

*Comparison year.

:Not shown.

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

^a“At school” includes in the school building, on school property, on a school bus, and going to or from school.

^bDue 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, 2014–2024.

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, 2024

	Male*				Female			
	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error
At school^a								
Total victimization	24.3	5.14	324,120	72,481	29.9	5.99	376,660	80,408
Theft	4.0	1.42	53,550	18,983	6.4	1.85	80,600	23,438
Violent	20.3	4.57	270,570	64,009	23.5	5.12	296,050	68,096
Away from school								
Total victimization	12.2	3.27	162,700	45,248	23.5 ‡	5.12	296,270	68,130
Theft	6.9	1.88	92,540	25,175	3.2 !	1.29	40,040 !	16,351
Violent	5.3 !	1.90	70,160 !	25,818	20.3	4.66	256,230	61,662

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.

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

^a“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, 2024.

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, 2024

	Age 12–14*				Age 15–18			
	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error	Rate	Standard error	Count	Standard error
At school^a								
Total victimization	31.9	6.27	399,270	83,720	22.4	4.86	301,510	68,957
Theft	7.5	2.01	93,430	25,299	3.0 ‡	1.22	40,730	16,494
Violent	24.5	5.27	305,840	69,638	19.4	4.42	260,780	62,411
Away from school								
Total victimization	14.1	3.67	176,150	47,751	21.0	4.66	282,820	65,987
Theft	5.1	1.65	63,650	20,749	5.1	1.60	68,930	21,619
Violent	9.0	2.74	112,500	35,303	15.9 !	3.88	213,890 !	54,495

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.

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

^a“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, 2024.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Standard errors for table 1: Rate of victimization per 1,000 students age 12 to 18, by demographic characteristics of victims, location, and type of crime, 2024

Characteristic	At school				Away from school			
	Total victimization	Theft	Violent	Violent excluding simple assault	Total victimization	Theft	Violent	Violent excluding simple assault
Total	4.51	1.17	3.92	1.63	3.40	1.16	2.71	1.18
Sex								
Male	5.14	1.42	4.57	1.72	3.27	1.88	1.90	0.98
Female	5.99	1.85	5.12	2.38	5.12	1.29	4.66	1.97
Age								
12–14	6.27	2.01	5.27	0.83	3.67	1.65	2.74	1.46
15–18	4.86	1.22	4.42	2.87	4.66	1.60	3.88	1.53
Race/Hispanic origin								
White	4.39	1.63	3.57	1.69	4.97	1.03	4.67	2.06
Black	10.17	4.24	8.41	3.21	3.52	#	3.52	2.66
Hispanic	6.01	1.93	5.32	1.68	5.30	3.65	2.22	0.61
Other	15.84	2.78	15.35	7.77	3.92	2.99	2.38	#
Location of residence								
Urban	9.58	5.16	7.19	2.92	10.22	3.75	9.06	6.03
Suburban	5.53	1.32	4.97	2.00	2.72	1.44	1.68	1.05
Rural	4.23	2.36	3.08	2.18	9.02	2.07	8.48	1.93
Household income								
Less than \$25,000	15.74	4.63	14.45	10.73	9.62	3.66	8.48	6.01
\$25,000 to \$49,999	7.64	3.02	6.42	1.80	4.14	2.85	2.46	2.46
\$50,000 to \$99,999	6.70	1.73	6.14	2.53	7.23	2.42	6.18	1.46
\$100,000 or more	4.63	1.77	3.76	0.82	2.79	1.46	1.99	1.11

#Rounds to zero.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2024.

APPENDIX TABLE 8**Population of students ages 12 to 18, by year, 2014–2024**

Year	Population
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
2024	25,959,650

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2014–2024.

APPENDIX TABLE 9**Population of students ages 12 to 18, by demographic characteristics, 2024**

Characteristic	Population
Total	25,959,650
Sex	
Male	13,349,810
Female	12,609,840
Age	
12–14	12,504,530
15–18	13,455,120
Race/Hispanic origin	
White ^a	12,822,210
Black ^a	3,437,880
Hispanic	6,929,170
Other ^{a,b}	2,770,400
Location of residence^c	
Urban	2,462,710
Suburban	18,344,020
Rural	5,152,930
Household Income	
Less than \$25,000	2,414,220
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4,648,520
\$50,000 to \$99,999	7,881,080
\$100,000 or more	11,015,830

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^bIncludes 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.

^cSee *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, 2024.



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.

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