WASHINGTON — The Department of Justice’s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention today released *Juvenile Violent Victimization, 1995-2018*. This bulletin uses three data sources—the National Crime Victimization Survey, National Incident-Based Reporting System, and National Vital Statistics System—to examine juvenile violent victimization from 1995 to 2018. The OJJDP-funded analysis of this data on both juvenile victims and victimization found that overall, the rate of violent victimization for juveniles has declined since 1995, but did not change from 2015 to 2018.

According to the data, juveniles ages 12 to 17 were most likely to be victimized by someone they knew (54 percent), and were less likely than young adults (ages 18 to 29) and adults (age 30 or older) to be victimized by a stranger. Although the rate of violent victimization for juveniles remained unchanged from 2015 to 2018, homicides against non-Hispanic black juveniles increased from 2015 to 2017. Additionally, compared to all other racial groups, non-Hispanic black juveniles had the highest homicide rates in 2017.

**TITLE:** *Juvenile Violent Victimization, 1995-2018*

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**WHERE:** [https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/juvenile-violent-victimization.pdf](https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/juvenile-violent-victimization.pdf)

The Office of Justice Programs, directed by Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General Katharine T. Sullivan, provides federal leadership, grants, training, technical assistance and other resources to improve the nation’s capacity to prevent and reduce crime, assist victims and enhance the rule of law by strengthening the criminal and juvenile justice systems. More information about OJP and its components is located at [www.ojp.gov](http://www.ojp.gov).

The year 2020 marks the 150th anniversary of the Department of Justice. Learn more about the history of our agency at [www.Justice.gov/Celebrating150Years](http://www.Justice.gov/Celebrating150Years).

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