

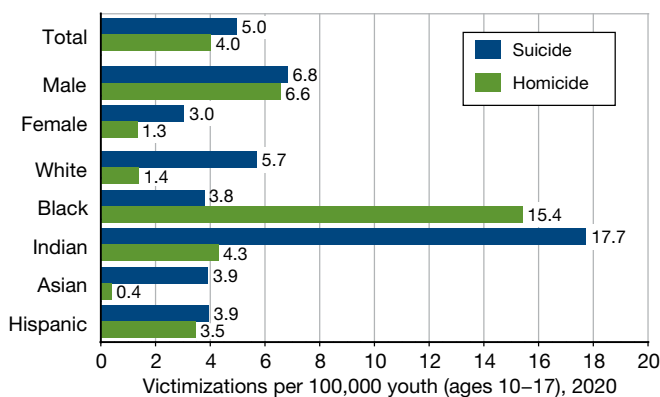
Characteristics and Trends of Youth Victims of Suicide and Homicide, 2020

Data from the CDC Fatal Injury Reports provide a detailed look at youth victims (ages 10–17) of violence

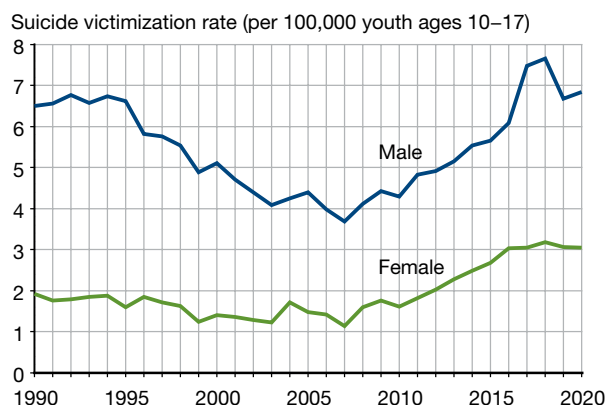
The number of youth suicide victims changed little in the last year while the number of youth homicide victims increased 47%



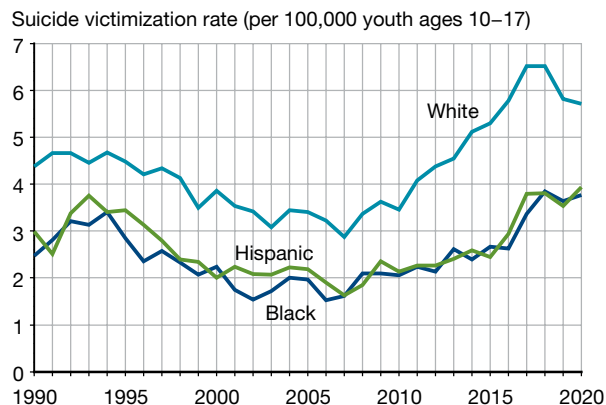
With the exception of Black youth, the suicide rate was greater than the homicide rate regardless of gender or race in 2020



Though the disparity in suicide rates decreased since 1990, the rate for males was more than twice the rate for females in 2020

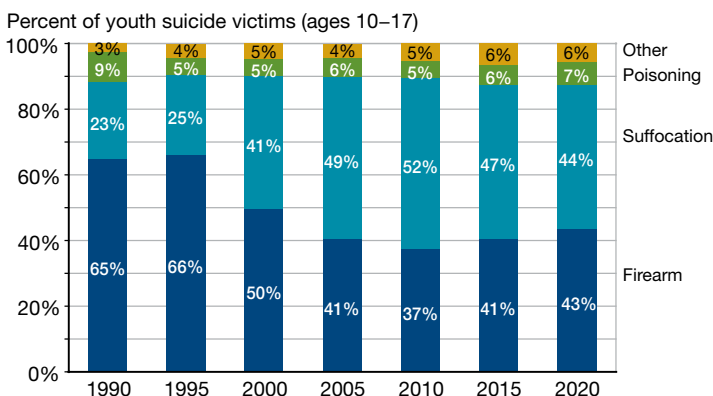


The suicide rate increased for Black and Hispanic youth in the last year, but decreased for white youth



Note: Rates for American Indians/Alaska Natives and Asians/Pacific Islanders are not shown because the number of deaths was too small to calculate reliable rates.

Suffocation and firearms accounted for about the same proportion of youth suicide victims in 2020



Statistical Briefing Book ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb

Access more information on youth victims of violence

- Review FAQs about youth victims of suicide, homicide, abuse and neglect, and other violent crime
- Compare state-level suicide rates

Notes: Racial categories (white, Black, American Indian, and Asian) do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity. This publication was prepared by Charles Puzanchera, National Center for Juvenile Justice, with funds provided by NIJ through grant #2019-JX-FX-K001. April 2022.

Data source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS). Available: www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars.