Deliberate firesetting is a dangerous behavior that is associated with considerable costs annually. It has been estimated that young people under the age of 18 are responsible for a large proportion of all firesetting incidents. Moreover, firesetting has been linked to serious antisocial and aggressive behaviors and behavioral difficulties among juveniles and has been found to predict later delinquency, which makes this an important area to study. Juvenile firesetters are diverse, with varying backgrounds and characteristics, and can not be approached as a singular group. However, there is a lack of research examining characteristics of juvenile firesetters and risk factors for firesetting behavior in a Swedish context. There is also limited knowledge about the extent to which juvenile firesetters can be typologized and how different subtypes should be defined. The present study aims to contribute with knowledge about characteristics and subtypes by analyzing self-report data from two waves of the longitudinal Malmö Individual and Neighbourhood Development Study (MINDS). Through regression analysis, the best predictors of juvenile firesetting, among individual, parental, school, substance use, delinquency-related and other factors associated with this behavior in previous research, will be identified, and cluster analysis techniques will be employed to explore whether distinct subgroups of juvenile firesetters characterized by different combinations of factors can be found in the material.