

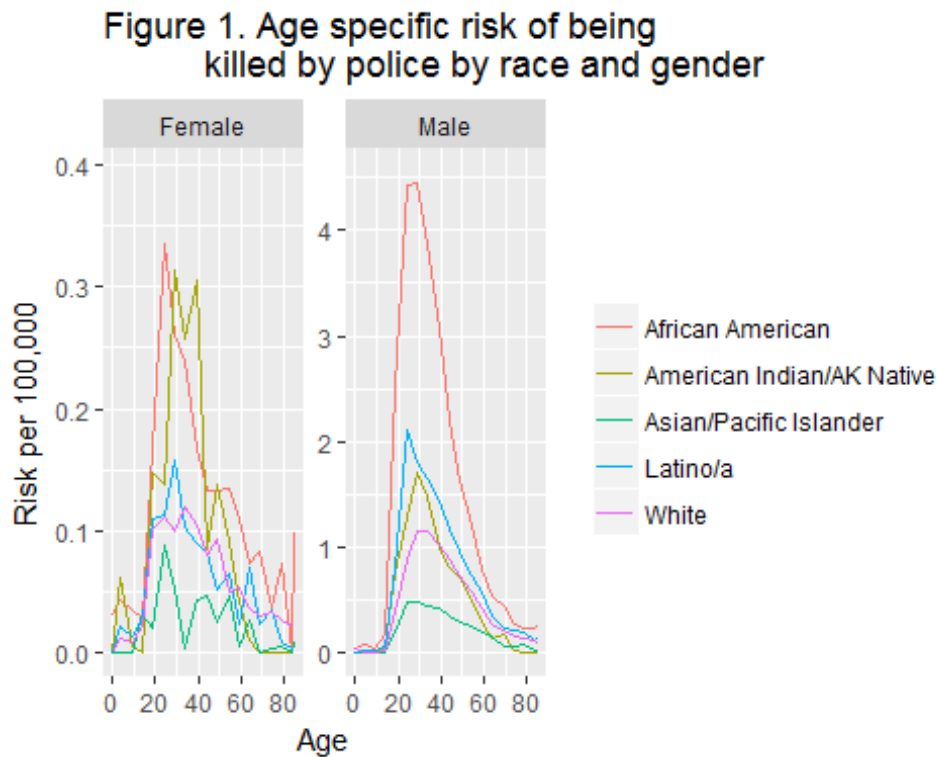
## Title: Lifetime risks of being killed by police in the U.S. by race and gender

Policing is an important cause of social and health inequalities (CITE). The U.S. is exceptional among advanced industrial democracies in rates of police involved killing. While a growing body of evidence shows that people of color are at greater risk for experiencing police-involved harm than are Whites, we lack precise estimates of the lifetime risk of being killed by police in the U.S. Using unofficial data on police-involved killings and synthetic-cohort life tables, we show that XXXX.

Providing these estimates are important to articulate the true magnitude of race and gender disparities in police-involved deaths over the life course, as point-in time estimates often understate the true scope of the problem for men and women.

### Findings

Figure 1 displays the age-specific probability of being killed due to police action by gender and race as the likelihood of death per 100,000 population. Risk for all groups peaks during early adulthood, generally between the ages of 20 and 29, and declining rapidly with age. Note that women's risk of being killed by police for each race-age group is generally about an order of magnitude smaller than men's risk of being killed by police.



Both African American and American Indian and Alaska Native women face much higher risks of police-involved deaths between the ages of 20 and 39 than do white, Latina, or Asian/Pacific Islander women. Black women’s risk of being killed by police peaks between the ages of 20 and 24, while American Indian and Alaska Native women’s risk of death peaks between the ages of 25-29, but remains high until age 40.

The risk of being killed by police is highest among young African American men between the ages of 20 and 29. Risk for Black men peaks between the ages of 25-29, during which they face a probability of being killed by police of between 4.4 and 4.5 per 100,000. There is not point on the age-specific risk distribution at which African American men are at lower risk of being killed than any other racial group. Black men and boys face the highest risk of being killed by police in the U.S. from birth until old age. Black men between the ages of 50-54 have the same risk (1.2 per 100,000) of being killed by police as do white men between the ages of 25-29, the peak of white male age-specific risk of death.

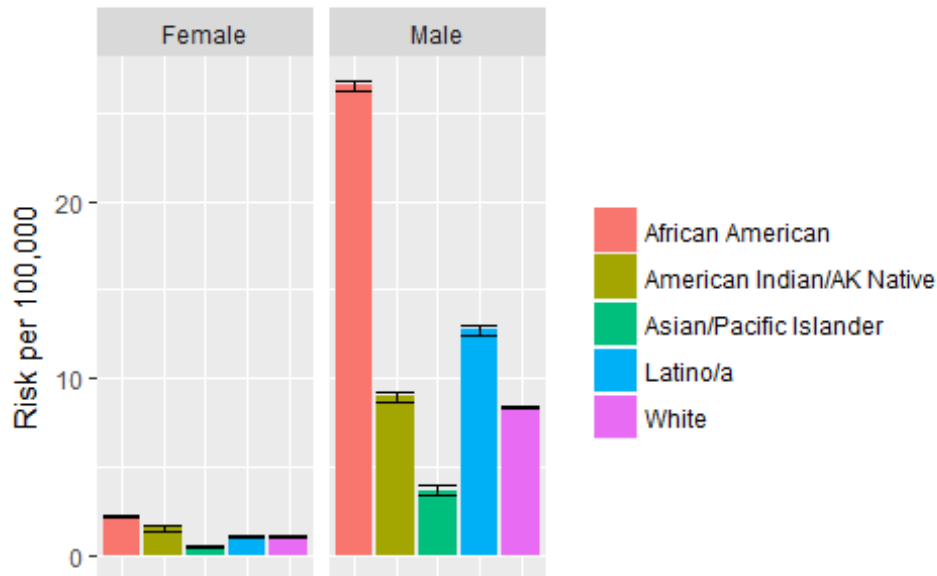
Table 1 provides the lifetime risk of being killed by police by race and gender, as well as the ratio of this risk for each racial / ethnic group relative to the risk faced by whites. We also display lifetime risk in Figure 2 and racial/ethnic inequality in lifetime risk in Figure 3, along with uncertainty intervals estimated from our multiple imputation of missing data.

*Table 1*

Race	Gender	Lifetime risk per 100,000	Risk ratio relative to white
African American	Female	2.18	2.11
American Indian/AK Native	Female	1.60	1.54
Asian/Pacific Islander	Female	0.41	0.40
Latino/a	Female	1.01	0.98
White	Female	1.03	1.00
African American	Male	26.57	3.16
American Indian/AK Native	Male	8.98	1.07
Asian/Pacific Islander	Male	3.60	0.43
Latino/a	Male	12.70	1.51
White	Male	8.40	1.00

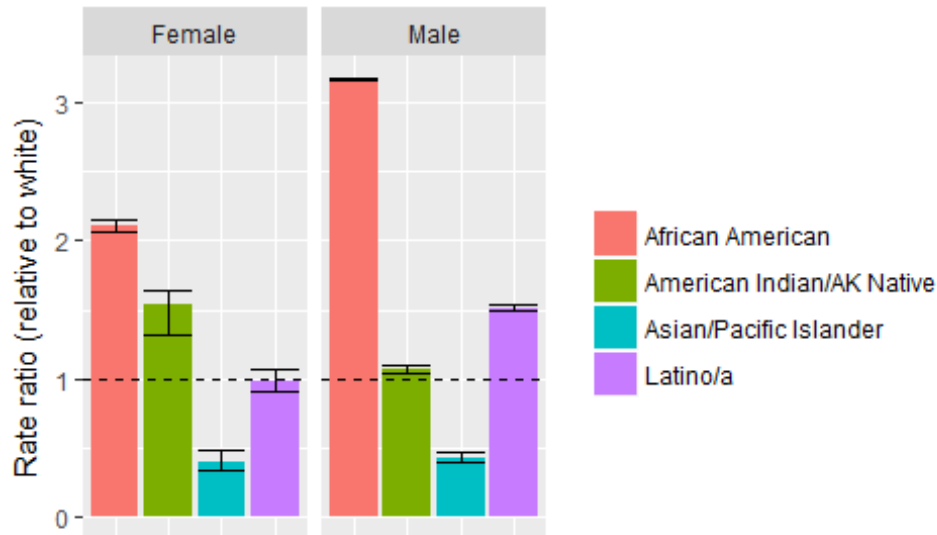
For each 100,000 births and at current rates, we find that about 2.2 Black women will be killed, about 1.6 American Indian / Alaska Native women will be killed, about 0.4 Asian/Pacific Islander women will be killed, and about 1 Latina woman will be killed and 1 white woman will be killed. For each 100,000 births, we find that about 26.6 Black men will be killed, about 9 American Indian / Alaska Native men will be killed, about 3.6 Asian/Pacific Islander men will be killed, about 12.7 Latino men will be killed, and about 8.4 white men will be killed. As shown in Figure 2, uncertainty intervals around these point estimates, derived from multiple imputation of missing data on race/ethnicity and gender, are relatively narrow.

Figure 2. Lifetime risk of being killed by police by race and gender with uncertainty intervals from multiple imputation.



Black women and American Indian and Alaska Native women are at higher risk of being killed by the police than are white women. Latinas face a lifetime risk that is nearly equal to the risk faced by white women, and Asian and Pacific Islander women are at a substantially lower risk than white women of being killed by police.

**Figure 3. Inequality in lifetime risk of being killed by police by race and gender with uncertainty intervals from multiple imputation. Dashed line indicates equity**



Black men are 3.2 times more likely to be killed by police than are white men. American Indian and Alaska Native men have a risk that is about 1.1 times the risk faced by white men. Latino men are about 50 percent more likely to be killed by police than are white men.

#### Discussion

Policies aimed at preventing police-involved deaths and reducing racial disparities in these deaths require an accurate assessment of the scope of the problem. These estimates indicate that racial disparities in police-involved deaths are more severe than initially reported and impact a significant portion of the U.S. population, with Black males being most severely impacted.