

Boys and men of color in the United States are exposed to community violence, violent victimization, and racial discrimination at extremely high rates.¹ Despite the fact that general rates of victimization have declined in the last few decades, urban males of color are still disproportionately victimized throughout their lifespan. Overall, **risk is highest among persons who are younger, male, black, living in the poorest households, and living in urban areas.**² Further, boys and men of color are unlikely to report their victimization and often do not get the support they need and deserve.¹

Victimization Trends

Over the past four decades, blacks' risk for serious violence have remained roughly 1.5-2x greater than those of whites, and risks among Hispanics have been roughly 1.2-1.5x greater than those of whites.²

Black males under age 35 who live in urban households with incomes less than \$25,000 have a risk for serious violent victimization that is nearly 15x greater than that of females age 55 or older living in nonurban households with incomes \$75,000 and over.²

According to the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, overall, youth age 0-24 are the most vulnerable to victimization, but males and racial/ethnic minorities experience the greatest burden of violence. Rates of homicide deaths are almost 6x higher among males age 10-24 than among females.⁵ Further, **homicide rates among non-Hispanic black youth are 13x higher than non-Hispanic white youth** and rates among Hispanic youth are 3x higher than among non-Hispanic white youth.^{4*}

*NCVS data from Warnken and Lauritsen asked about people living in the home ages 12 and older.

Prevalence Comparison of Serious Violent Victimization in the Highest and Lowest Risk Groups, 2010-2015

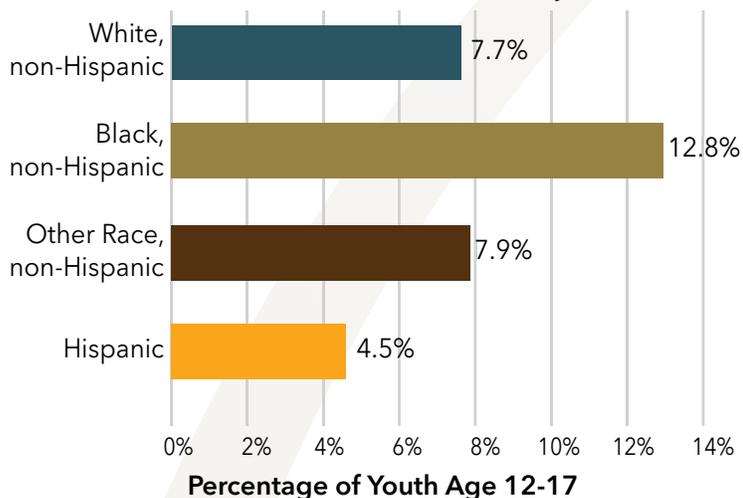
Highest Risk Groups			Lowest Risk Groups		
Persons: less than 35 years, living in urban areas, with household incomes <\$25,000			Persons: less than 35 years, not living in urban areas, with household incomes >\$74,999		
	Male	Female		Male	Female
White	13.5	11.5	White	1.2	1.1
Black	15.4	13.1	Black	1.6	1.3
Hispanic	11.4	9.7	Hispanic	1.2	1.0
Other	12.3	10.5	Other	1.3	1.1

Youth and Polyvictimization

A study of children's exposure to multiple types of victimization (polyvictimization) reveals that 12.8% of black, non-Hispanic youth had experienced more than one type of victimization in the last year; this rate is almost 2x higher than that of any other race.⁶ Children most at risk for polyvictimization include boys; older children; black children; and children in single-parent, stepparent, and other adult caregiver families.⁶

Polyvictimization Rates; by Race/Ethnicity

National Crime Victimization Survey 2017



Who Receives Services

Research indicates **female victims are more likely than male victims to receive assistance for serious violence.**² It is estimated that 72% of VOCA dollars currently go to serving female victims, 53% of which are white. This suggests that the majority of serious violence victims do not access victim services, and that agencies have more success reaching female victims than male victims of violence.²

Did You Know?

- At all ages, black people are more likely than white people to become homicide victims.⁴
- In 2017, homicide was the leading cause of death for black males age 15-34.⁵
- In 2016, black and Native American/American Indian youth age 0-17 were 1.75x more likely to experience abuse or neglect compared to white youth.³

Limitations

Much of the data in this report is not representative of those who are homeless or living in institutional settings such as hospitals, prisons, and jails. It is important to remember these populations also experience victimization at higher rates - sometimes exponentially so - meaning rates and figures in this report are likely underestimated.

SOURCES

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