



Violence Policy Center

SIXTH EDITION

JUNE 2018

American Roulette

MURDER-SUICIDE IN THE UNITED STATES

Road Trip Takes Tragic Turn

**Murder/suicide leaves
city stunned on Sunday**

**Believe officer killed girlfriend,
then turned gun on himself**

**GOP IN
MURDER
SUICIDE**
Man kills wife, self at tag agency

Trip Takes Detour Into Murder And Suicide

Father kills son, self

Maumelle mom killed child, then herself, police say

**HORROR AT
THE RANGH**

Mother of three kills
two children, herself

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The Violence Policy Center (VPC) is a national nonprofit educational organization that conducts research and public education on violence in America and provides information and analysis to policymakers, journalists, advocates, and the general public.

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INTRODUCTION

Murder-suicide is “a dramatic, violent event” in which a person commits one murder or multiple murders, and then shortly after commits suicide.¹ What makes these acts particularly disturbing is that they affect more than one person and often involve a family. They almost always are committed by a man armed with a firearm. Yet outside of high-profile mass shootings, the phenomenon of murder-suicide usually garners little public attention as a significant contributor to gun-related death and injury. This is despite the fact that, as one medical professional has observed, “because many murder-suicides result in the death or injury of family members and sometimes mass murder, they cause countless additional morbidity, family trauma, and disruption of communities.”²

Currently, no comprehensive national database or tracking system exists to systematically document the toll in death and injury of murder-suicide in the United States.^A In order to more fully understand the human costs of murder-suicide, in 2002 the Violence Policy Center (VPC) began collecting and analyzing news reports of murder-suicides, resulting in a series of studies titled *American Roulette: Murder-Suicide in the United States*. This is the sixth edition of the study.^B For each analysis, the VPC tracked murder-suicide incidents over a six-month period using Internet news reports. For this most recent edition of the report, news reports of murder-suicides were collected for the period January 1, 2017 through June 30, 2017. To be included in the study, both the murder and subsequent suicide had to occur within 72 hours of each other and within this six-month time period. Recognizing the lack of a comprehensive national data system which would ensure that all incidents that actually occurred were included, this study provides the most accurate portrait possible of murder-suicide in America and is most likely the largest and most comprehensive analysis currently available.

Medical studies estimate that between 1,000 and 1,500 deaths per year in the United States are the result of murder-suicide.³ This VPC analysis reveals that in the first half of 2017:

- There were 296 murder-suicide events resulting in 663 murder-suicide deaths, of which 296 were suicides and 367 were homicides.
- Using these figures, more than 11 murder-suicide events occurred in the United States each week during the study period.
- Of the 296 murder-suicide events, 270 were known to involve a firearm (91 percent).
- Of the 296 suicides, 263 were male, 19 were female, and 14 were of unidentified gender.

A The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) compiles and combines data from medical examiners, coroners, police, crime labs, and death certificate registrars and includes such information. Originally started as a pilot project by the Harvard University School of Public Health with the support of six foundations, the National Violent Death Reporting System is now overseen by the CDC. States that are funded for NVDRS operate under a cooperative agreement with CDC to which all violent deaths are voluntarily reported. In 2016 CDC received funding to expand the system to a total of 40 states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. For more information, see <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nvdrs/stateprofiles.html>.

B Prior editions of the VPC study *American Roulette* were issued in April 2002 (<http://www.vpc.org/studies/amerintr.htm>), May 2006 (<http://www.vpc.org/studies/amroul2006.pdf>), April 2008 (<http://www.vpc.org/studies/amroul2008.pdf>), May 2012 (<http://www.vpc.org/studies/amroul2012.pdf>), and October 2015 (<http://www.vpc.org/studies/amroul2015.pdf>). For a chart comparing the key findings of each of these five editions as well as this most recent edition, please see page six.

- Of the 367 homicides, 253 victims were female, 99 victims were male, and 15 victims were not identified by gender.
- Sixty-five percent of all murder-suicides involved an intimate partner. Of these, 96 percent were females killed by their intimate partners. Of these, 94 percent involved a gun.
- Forty-two of the homicide victims were children and teens less than 18 years of age.
- Fifty-two children and teens less than 18 years of age were survivors who witnessed some aspect of the murder-suicide.
- Fifty-five percent of murder-suicides involving a male murderer and three or more victims were perpetrated by family annihilators.

By doubling the total number of fatalities during the six-month period for a yearly estimate, there were an estimated 1,326 murder-suicide deaths in 2017. This is within the standard range of estimates for murder-suicides. Due to the necessary limitations of our incident-collection method, this is most likely an underestimate. Anecdotal evidence suggests that our study may have missed a small percentage of murder-suicides. This could be the result of an incident not being reported, not being reported as a murder-suicide, not falling within our self-imposed time frame, or not being published in an online format. In the absence of a comprehensive national surveillance system, there is no means available for a complete and accurate count. However, once again, the VPC study is most likely the most recent, complete, accurate, and detailed accounting available.

TRENDS IDENTIFIED FROM THE STUDY

Listed below are murder-suicide trends and characteristics as identified from the VPC analysis. Following each subsection is an incident taken from the news reports collected for the study illustrating the subsection's findings. At the end of this section, on page six, is a chart comparing key findings of this study with those from the five prior editions.

Following this section is an appendix that lists the number of murder-suicides by state. States with no reported murder-suicides during the six-month period are also listed in the appendix.

Eight states had 10 or more murder-suicides in the six-month period of the study. In order, these states were: Texas (37); California (29); Florida (25); Pennsylvania (18); Illinois (11); Kentucky (11); Ohio (11); and, Tennessee (11).

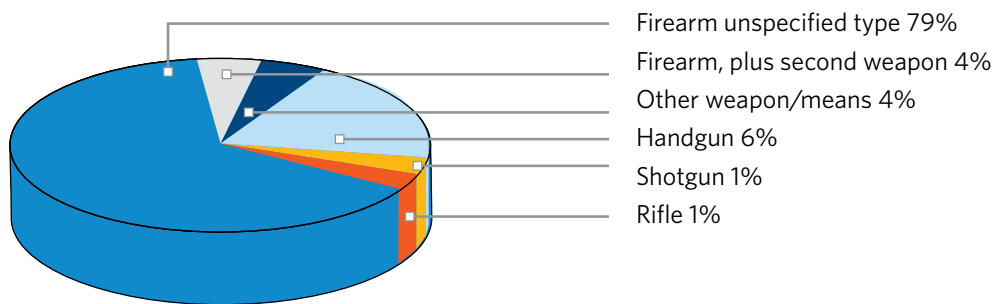
MOST MURDER-SUICIDES INVOLVE A FIREARM

In the analysis, 91 percent (270 of 296) of murder-suicide incidents were known to involve a firearm. For *all* murder-suicides:

- 6 percent involved solely a handgun;
- 1 percent involved solely a rifle;
- 1 percent involved solely a shotgun;
- 79 percent involved only a firearm which was not identified more specifically than "a gun" or multiple firearm types;
- 4 percent involved more than one weapon, but one of the weapons was a firearm; and,
- 4 percent involved other weapons/means.^C

The chart below, "Weapons Used in Murder-Suicides," illustrates the weapons used from the VPC analysis of incidents in which the weapon(s) could be identified, including a distribution of firearm murder-suicides in regard to firearm type.

WEAPONS USED IN MURDER-SUICIDES



^C The four percent involving other weapons/means consisted of 12 incidents in which the weapon(s)/means could be identified. For these 12 incidents, the weapons/means used were: blunt force (3); fire (2); hanging (3); knife or cutting instrument (8); and, strangulation (1). The total number of murder weapons/means exceeds the number of incidents because multiple weapons/means were used in five cases. The means were not identified in 14 incidents.

All major murder-suicide studies in the United States completed since 1950 have shown that firearms are by far the most common method of committing homicide, with the offender choosing the firearm for suicide as well.⁴ Estimates of firearms being used range from 80 percent to 94 percent of cases, but other weapons, including aircraft, have been used. As one expert on a National Institute of Justice panel focusing on murder-suicide noted, guns are the “low-hanging fruit.”⁵

MOST MURDERERS IN MURDER-SUICIDES ARE MALE

In this study, 89 percent of the offenders were males who acted alone. Other studies analyzing murder-suicide have found that most perpetrators of murder-suicide are male—more than 90 percent in recent studies of the United States.⁶ Another study which only looked at murder-suicides involving couples noted that more than 90 percent were perpetrated by men.⁷ This is consistent with homicides in general, in which 91 percent of homicides are committed by male offenders. However, most homicides involve male victims killed by male offenders (69 percent), whereas a male victim being specifically targeted by a male offender in a murder-suicide is relatively rare.⁸

PENNSYLVANIA: In June, Eric Messick, 33, shot and killed Emily Fatzinger, 25, before turning the gun on himself. Messick and Fatzinger were wanted for parole violations, and when an officer attempted to stop their car, the pair abandoned the vehicle in a construction zone and ran through a neighborhood adjacent to a golf course, confronting homeowners for car keys and attempting to access homes. They eventually broke into a home prompting a standoff with police before the murder-suicide took place. Messick and Fatzinger each had lengthy criminal histories and had battled drug addiction.

MOST MURDER-SUICIDES INVOLVE AN INTIMATE PARTNER

The most prevalent type of murder-suicide was between two intimate partners,^D with a man killing his wife or girlfriend. Such events are commonly the result of a breakdown in the relationship.⁹ The average age difference between the offender and primary victim was 3.1 years. Overall, the age difference ranged from zero to 33 years. (Other studies on fatal violence for spouses have found that there is a greater risk of homicide victimization as the age difference between the husband and wife increases.¹⁰) In this study, 65 percent of all murder-suicides involved an intimate partner. Of these, 96 percent were females killed by their intimate partners. Of these, 96 percent involved a gun.^E

D For the purposes of this study, an intimate partner or intimate acquaintance is defined as a spouse, common-law spouse, ex-spouse, girlfriend/boyfriend, or ex-girlfriend/boyfriend.

E In comparison, in 2015—the most recent data available at time of writing—for all homicides (where the relationship could be determined) 18 percent of homicide victims were killed by an intimate partner. Of these, 77 percent were females killed by their intimate partners (Data from the 2015 FBI Supplementary Homicide Report, analysis by the Violence Policy Center).

MISSOURI: In March, McKinley Jackson, 31, shot and killed his estranged girlfriend Sheena Engstrom, 29, before killing himself. A neighbor watched as Jackson pulled up to Engstrom’s home and they began to argue. When Engstrom turned to get Jackson’s belongings from the house, he opened fire on her and then killed himself. According to the neighbor, Jackson had been abusive for years but Engstrom was not able to get out of the relationship, instead blaming herself or Jackson’s drinking for the abusive behavior.

MANY MURDER-SUICIDES WITH THREE OR MORE VICTIMS INVOLVE A MALE “FAMILY ANNIHILATOR”—A SUBCATEGORY OF INTIMATE PARTNER MURDER-SUICIDE

Many multiple-victim murder-suicides involving a male murderer and a large number of victims (three or more) are perpetrated by family annihilators. In this report, 55 percent (six of 11) of murder-suicides involving a male murderer and three or more victims were perpetrated by family annihilators. Family annihilators are murderers who kill their intimate partners and children, as well as other family members, before killing themselves. In many cases, a family annihilator is suffering from depression and has financial or other problems and feels the family is better off dying with him than remaining alive to deal with the problems at hand.¹¹

COLORADO: In January, Rodolfo Barcenas Alcantara, 29, shot and killed his girlfriend Lucero Badillo Castillo, 26, and their two children, ages eight and five, before turning the gun on himself. Police were called to do a welfare check at the home and found the bodies inside. According to a neighbor, “These children were little and they were fun to watch. They were outdoors playing...they are innocent and had no clue what was going on.”

MOST MURDER-SUICIDES OCCUR IN THE HOME

In this study, 82 percent of murder-suicides occurred in the home. Though not specified in most studies, available data confirm that the home of the offender and/or victim is the most likely place for murder-suicide. Studies show that within the home, more murder-suicides are committed in the bedroom than any other room.¹²

TEXAS: In May, Kelly Cordray, 33, shot and killed his father, Kenny Cordray, 62, before killing himself. Kenny Cordray, a blues guitarist who co-wrote ZZ Top’s “Francine,” was shot in the living room of his home following an argument with his son, which was witnessed by his wife.

CHILDREN ARE OFTEN VICTIMS OF, AND WITNESSES TO, MURDER-SUICIDE

Forty-two of the homicide victims were children and teens less than 18 years of age. Fifty-two children and teens less than 18 years of age were survivors who witnessed some aspect of the murder-suicide.¹³

PENNSYLVANIA: In May, Robert Senyo II, 41, shot and killed his longtime girlfriend, Pamela Buren, 36, following an argument at their home before turning the gun on himself. Senyo and Buren had been in a relationship for 22 years and shared six children. According to police, four of their children between the ages of seven and 14 “were in the residence during the incident and witnessed various aspects.”

UNIQUE FACTORS MAY DRIVE MURDER-SUICIDE AMONG THE ELDERLY

In this study, 29 percent of murder-suicides involved a murderer 55 years of age or older. Older people rarely commit homicide. If most murder-suicides involve family turmoil, a smaller, discrete category involves older people where the declining health of either the victim, the offender, or both is an issue.¹⁴ In 2015, only eight percent of known homicide offenders were 55 years of age or older.¹⁵ Suicide, however, is disproportionately represented in this age group, with 35 percent of suicide victims being 55 years of age or older.¹⁶

TEXAS: In March, the bodies of Joe Bain, 79, and his wife Ruth, 82, were discovered in their home. Police found Ruth Bain dead on the couch from a gunshot wound to her head, and Joe was found lying on the floor nearby, also with a gunshot wound to the head. According to police, Ruth was asleep when she was shot. The Bains had been married for nearly 30 years and were said to be a happy and devoted couple. According to police, both Bains suffered from illnesses, and Ruth’s were debilitating. Joe Bain had been her caretaker.

AMERICAN ROULETTE: SELECT COMPARISONS FOR THE YEARS 2001, 2005, 2007, 2011, 2014, AND 2017

Category	2001	2005	2007	2011	2014	2017
Murder-suicide incidents involving a firearm	95%	92%	89%	90%	93%	91%
Murder-suicide incidents in which the killers were male	90%	94%	95%	90%	89%	89%
Murder-suicide incidents that involved intimate partners	74%	74%	73%	72%	72%	65%
Average age difference in intimate partner killings	6.6 yrs	6.3 yrs	6.0 yrs	3.3 yrs	3.8 yrs	3.1 yrs
Murder-suicide incidents that occurred in the home	76%	75%	75%	80%	81%	82%
Number of children killed in murder-suicides	N/T*	47	45	55	45	42
Number of children who witnessed murder-suicides	N/T	N/T	44	66	63	52
Murder-suicide incidents among the elderly as a percentage of the total number of murder-suicides	21%	23%	27%	25%	33%	29%

* N/T = Not Tabulated

CONCLUSION

Most people think of suicide as a solitary act, affecting only one person. Yet, the effects of murder-suicide go far beyond the shooter: family, friends, co-workers, and absolute strangers are among those who are killed as a result of these acts of desperation. Moreover, murder-suicide often leaves children parentless. During the six-month period tallied in this study, there were 296 suicides—yet the *total* number of deaths was 663. More people died from murders associated with the suicide—367—than from the suicides themselves. These numbers call into grave question the common belief that suicide, especially firearms suicide, is a solitary act that affects only the shooter.

Domestic violence is associated with a significant number of murder-suicides. Therefore, stronger domestic violence legislation may be one avenue of intervention, including programs that assist men with coping with issues of anger, control, and separation. In addition, experts have suggested that more research should be focused on the impact that domestic violence murder-suicides have on the families in which they occur. The establishment of state-level domestic violence task forces to examine the particular circumstances of domestic murder-suicide—including cultural, social, economic, and geographic issues—should be encouraged. State and local authorities should evaluate and establish best practices for domestic violence prevention and intervention for governmental and non-governmental efforts.

Depression and the strain of providing care for a spouse in failing health have been cited by experts as a significant contributing factor to murder-suicide among older persons.¹⁷ Health care options that provide aid to older caregivers and that aim to monitor and treat depression in such cases may be one useful intervention.

The most common catalytic component in murder-suicide is the use of a firearm. Guns allow killers to act on impulse. Every major murder-suicide study ever conducted has shown that a firearm—with its unmatched combination of high lethality and easy availability—is the weapon most often used to murder the victims, with the offenders then turning the gun on themselves.¹⁸ In this study, access to a gun was the critical component for almost all of the murder-suicides. Of the 53 murder-suicides with more than one homicide victim, 47 were known to be firearm-related. The presence of a gun allows the offender to quickly and easily kill a greater number of victims. If there had not been easy access to a firearm, these deaths may simply have been injuries or may not have occurred at all. Efforts should be made to restrict access to firearms where there is an increased risk of murder-suicide, for example where an individual has a history of domestic violence and/or has threatened suicide. State and local officials, including judges, should aggressively enforce laws that currently prohibit individuals with a misdemeanor domestic violence conviction or who are the subject of a restraining order for domestic violence from purchasing or possessing a firearm. Research shows that state laws restricting those under domestic violence restraining orders from accessing firearms, and laws allowing the warrantless arrest of those in violation of domestic violence restraining orders, are associated with reductions in intimate partner homicide.¹⁹

Finally, a comprehensive nationwide database to track murder-suicide should be established or integrated into existing data collection mechanisms. In order to better understand the phenomenon and develop effective prevention strategies, the data collected should be detailed and include: the sex, age, ethnicity, and profession of the perpetrator and victim(s); the type of weapon used, including the make and model of firearm; the specific location of the event, e.g. workplace, specific room in residence; and, any available information regarding the motivation of the murderer.

APPENDIX: MURDER-SUICIDES BY STATE AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

This appendix lists murder-suicides by state and the District of Columbia. This chart includes the number of murder-suicide incidents recorded during the six-month study period, as well as the total number of people who died. It is important to note that lack of a murder-suicide during the first half of the year is in no way an indicator of whether or not there will be any reports of murder-suicide in the second half of the year.

State	Number of Murder-Suicide Events in the First Half of 2017	Number of People Dead from Murder-Suicide Events in the First Half of 2017
Alabama	9	18
Alaska	1	2
Arizona	8	16
Arkansas	3	7
California	29	66
Colorado	4	12
Connecticut	2	4
Delaware	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0
Florida	25	61
Georgia	9	18
Hawaii	1	2
Idaho	1	2
Illinois	11	24
Indiana	4	8
Iowa	1	2
Kansas	2	6
Kentucky	11	24
Louisiana	7	16
Maine	0	0
Maryland	8	17
Massachusetts	1	2
Michigan	5	11
Minnesota	1	3
Mississippi	3	6
Missouri	5	12
Montana	1	2
Nebraska	1	2
Nevada	3	6

State	Number of Murder-Suicide Events in the First Half of 2017	Number of People Dead from Murder-Suicide Events in the First Half of 2017
New Hampshire	0	0
New Jersey	5	10
New Mexico	4	8
New York	4	8
North Carolina	9	19
North Dakota	0	0
Ohio	11	24
Oklahoma	7	19
Oregon	4	12
Pennsylvania	18	41
Rhode Island	0	0
South Carolina	4	10
South Dakota	1	2
Tennessee	11	24
Texas	37	84
Utah	5	11
Vermont	0	0
Virginia	9	20
Washington	3	6
West Virginia	2	4
Wisconsin	5	10
Wyoming	1	2
U.S. Total	296	663

ENDNOTES

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