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REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

DATE: June 8, 2011

CASE: Riverside Police Department File #P09008550

SUBJECT: Officer Involved Shooting Death of Russell Franklin Hyatt, which occurred on January 17, 2009 @ 1943

LOCATION: Vacant field South of 2855 Mulberry St., Riverside

On June 1, 2011, I received a written request from Frank Hauptmann, Manager of the Community Police Review Commission, to review the circumstances surrounding the officer involved shooting death investigation of Russell Hyatt. I was also asked to provide my expert opinion in a written report on the manner in which the case was investigated by the Riverside Police Department.

I reviewed over 500 pages of police reports, photographs, and other documents contained in the presentation by the Riverside Police Department to the Riverside Police Review Commission. I also researched legal issues and drove to the scene to better understand the reports.

CASE SYNOPSIS

On January 17, 2009 @1740, Iris Hyatt was inside her residence, located at 3468 Spruce St., Riverside, when she observed her husband, Russell Hyatt, exit the passenger side of a blue pickup truck, that was parked at the curb. Mr. Hyatt walked to their vehicle and began to search the interior. He then walked to the front door and attempted to enter the residence but the security screen was locked. Mrs. Hyatt would later tell police that her husband had been on parole for assaulting a police officer with a firearm. When he had been released from prison, he began to use drugs, specifically heroin and methamphetamine. She had notified his parole officer, who revoked Mr. Hyatt's parole and sent him back



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to prison. Mr. Hyatt had been released to a treatment facility in Indio and today, Mrs. Hyatt had received a phone call from her husband, saying he had been banished from the facility for drinking alcohol. She then refused to pick him up.

As Mr. Hyatt demanded entry into his home, he pulled a handgun from his clothing, pointing it at his head, and threatened to kill himself, if he was not allowed in. He was denied entry and told the police were being notified. Mrs. Hyatt knew her husband wouldn't commit suicide because he had tried it on four occasions.

Mr. Hyatt walked around the house, to the back door, where he was met by his step-daughter, Marquita Brooks, who tried to block his path. Mr. Hyatt placed his handgun to his head and said she would watch him die if he could not enter. Mr. Hyatt then retrieved his wallet and keys and exited the location by kicking open the locked front security screen, breaking it. When his family followed him out to the front yard, Mr. Hyatt pointed his weapon at them. In fear, they all returned the inside. Marquita Brooks notified the Riverside Police Department and several police officers responded. Mr. Hyatt was gone from the location so the officers obtained a photograph of him and remained in the area.

At 1937, Marquita Brooks again called the Riverside Police Department and reported that Mr. Hyatt was at a nearby residence on Mulberry St. Officers responded and observed Mr. Hyatt walking in a front yard. Mr. Hyatt was ordered to stop but ignored commands. He turned to face the officers, placed his gun to the side of his head and said "Do it!". Mr. Hyatt continued walking backwards, away from the officers who continued ordering him to stop and put down his gun.

Suddenly, Mr. Hyatt turned and ran around a corner, into a vacant lot. Officers Jeremy Russell and Steven Quinn began to give chase but stopped when Officer Dave Taylor, who, along with Officer Jeremy Miller, had just driven up, shouted that Mr. Hyatt had "proned out" in the field. When Officer Taylor shouted to his fellow officers, Mr. Hyatt looked at him, raised to his knees, and pointed his pistol at Officer Taylor. Fearing for his life, Officer Taylor fired two shots at Mr. Hyatt, striking him in the head, killing him. Mr. Hyatt's handgun, which had been stolen



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from a residence in Palmdale, was found, loaded with 4 rounds, beneath his body.

A toxicology test at the time of the post mortem examination, revealed alcohol in Mr. Hyatt's system.

EXPERT QUALIFICATIONS

I was employed as a peace officer for the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department for 34 years. I worked as a jail deputy, 18 months as a patrol officer, and four years assigned to the Special Enforcement Bureau (SWAT team). My last 27 years on the department, I was assigned to the Detective Division, including over 22 years assigned to the Homicide Bureau. I investigated over 450 homicides and suspicious deaths and over 100 Officer Involved Shootings, including the murders of ten police officers.

In 1994, I assisted in writing the LASD Homicide Bureau Investigative Manual. I was also selected to be a member of the Joint LASD/LAPD Crime Lab Development Committee as well as the JET Committee to develop Homicide Bureau job standards and selection criteria. In 1995, I was selected as California's Deputy Sheriff of the Year by the California Organization of Police and Sheriffs (COPS) for the investigation, arrest, and conviction of a suspect in the murders of two local policemen.

For over 15 years, I have taught "High Profile Murder Investigations", "Homicide Scene Management", and "Officer Involved Shooting Investigations" for the Robert Presley Institute of Criminal Investigation, police academies, advanced training classes, supervisor training, college classes, Homicide School, and in-service training. I am currently on staff with the Police Policy Studies Council where I teach and consult nationally on officer involved shooting, homicide, and suspicious death investigations. I am currently the investigator for the Riverside Police Review Commission. Although I retired from LASD in 2002, I was immediately signed to a contract to train newly assigned homicide detectives. In 2006, I was also assigned to the LASD Cold Case team where I have reviewed



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over one thousand unsolved murders and specifically work the unsolved DNA and latent print cases.

INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW

The investigation into the officer involved shooting death of Mr. Hyatt was conducted by the Riverside Police Department and the Riverside County District Attorney's Office.

I reviewed all the reports submitted to the Community Police Review Commission. I also researched deadly force legal issues and suicide by cop which is also referred to as death by defiance.

CONCLUSION

As this incident began to unfold, Riverside police officers were faced with a subject who was not only armed, he had also been to prison for assaulting a police officer with a firearm in the past.

Mrs. Hyatt, in a later interview, described her husband's demeanor as "desperate". She told Detective O'Boyle that, "she knew he was going to make the police do it for him" and "he brought it on himself, he made you guys do it".

Anita Hyatt, step-mother to Mr. Hyatt, told Detective Wheeler that Mr. Hyatt was "in trouble his whole life" and in jail many times. In fact, Mr. Hyatt had told her that he wanted to die by "having a cop shoot him". He knew if he pointed a gun at a cop, they would have to shoot him. She said she was not surprised when it happened.

Rebecca Stincelli, a recognized expert in suicide by cop writes that the criteria for qualifying a death as a suicide by cop, or victim precipitated homicide you must have the following criteria:

- The subject must demonstrate the intent to die;

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- The subject must have a clear understanding of the finality of the act;
- The subject must confront a law enforcement officer to the degree that it compels that officer to act with deadly force;
- The subject actually dies.

I find this criteria has been met. Rick Parent, a police deadly force expert, in his article "When Police Shoot", calls the shooting a victim -precipitated homicide when the victim, is a direct, positive precipitator of the incident.

Although this case may very well be a suicide by cop, there is one thing that is glaring. Mr. Hyatt was armed with a handgun that was loaded and functioned properly during test firing and examination by the Department of Justice after the incident. When he turned and ran from Officers Russell and Quinn, he could have kept running in an attempt to escape. Instead, he dropped to the ground, in an attempt to ambush them, as they rounded a corner. If not for the warning shouts of Officer Taylor, this could have been a bigger tragedy.

I have attached handouts from Rebecca Stincelli, Rick Parent, and an article entitled "Suicide by Cop" written by several doctors. California law permits the use of deadly force in self defense or in defense of others. In *People v. Mercer*, the Court writes, "The rule is well established that one who, without fault, is placed under circumstances sufficient to excite the fears of a reasonable man that another designs to commit a felony or some great bodily injury and to afford grounds for a reasonable belief of imminent danger, may act upon those fears alone and may slay his assailant and be justified by appearances."

In *People v. Collins*, the Court writes, "When the peril is swift and imminent and the necessity for action immediate, the law does not weigh into nice scales the conduct of the assailed and say he shall not be justified in killing because he might have resorted to other means to secure his safety."

Riverside patrol officers were dispatched to a dangerous, stressful call. Upon arrival, their major concern was the safety of the neighborhood. After reviewing the indicated material, it is my opinion that the investigation into the officer



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involved shooting death of Mr. Hyatt was completed in a fair and impartial manner and exceeded POST Standards of Practice.

Given the rapidly evolving, life threatening situation that confronted the patrol officers, I conclude they acted lawfully in self defense and defense of other people in the area.

Rec'd - 06/08/11
[Signature]
CPRC Manager - 6



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Suicide by Cop

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Received for publication July 1, 1998. Revisions received August 5 and September 9, 1998. Accepted for publication September 18, 1998.

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Study objective: "Suicide by cop" is a term used by law enforcement officers to describe an incident in which a suicidal individual intentionally engages in life-threatening and criminal behavior with a lethal weapon or what appears to be a lethal weapon toward law enforcement officers or civilians to specifically provoke officers to shoot the suicidal individual in self-defense or to protect civilians. The objective of this study was to investigate the phenomenon that some individuals attempt or commit suicide by intentionally provoking law enforcement officers to shoot them.

Methods: We reviewed all files of officer-involved shootings investigated by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department from 1987 to 1997. Cases met the following criteria: (1) evidence of the individual's suicidal intent, (2) evidence they specifically wanted officers to shoot them, (3) evidence they possessed a lethal weapon or what appeared to be a lethal weapon, and (4) evidence they intentionally escalated the encounter and provoked officers to shoot them.

Results: Suicide by cop accounted for 11% (n=46) of all officer-involved shootings and 13% of all officer-involved justifiable homicides. Ages of suicidal individuals ranged from 18 to 54 years; 98% were male. Forty-eight percent of weapons possessed by suicidal individuals were firearms, 17% replica firearms. The median time from arrival of officers at the scene to the time of the shooting was 15 minutes with 70% of shootings occurring within 30 minutes of arrival of officers. Thirty-nine percent of cases involved domestic violence. Fifty-four percent of suicidal individuals sustained fatal gunshot wounds. All deaths were classified by the coroner as homicides, as opposed to suicides.

Conclusion: Suicide by cop is an actual form of suicide. The most appropriate term for this phenomenon is law enforcement–forced-assisted suicide. Law enforcement agencies may be able to develop strategies for early recognition and handling of law enforcement–forced-assisted suicide (suicide by cop). Health care providers involved in the evaluation of potentially

suicidal individuals and in the resuscitation of officer-involved shootings should be aware of law enforcement–forced-assisted suicide as a form of suicide.

[Hutson HR, Anglin D, Yarbrough J, Hardaway K, Russell M, Strote J, Canter M, Blum B: *Suicide by cop*. *Ann Emerg Med* December 1998;32:665-669.]

INTRODUCTION

Throughout the United States, on average 1 person per day is killed by law enforcement officers.¹ Some individuals who are shot or killed by law enforcement officers during an officer-involved shooting are actually attempting or committing suicide.^{1,2} Initially, these suicidal individuals, in an attempt to achieve their suicidal goal, intentionally engage in life-threatening and criminal behavior with a lethal weapon or what appears to be a lethal weapon to gain the attention of law enforcement officers (ie, committing a robbery, a high-speed car chase, or committing a domestic assault). Once officers arrive to the scene, the suicidal individual purposely disobeys the commands by officers to lay down their weapon. These suicidal individuals then intentionally escalate the potential for a lethal encounter by threatening officers or members of the civilian population with a deadly weapon, commonly a firearm. This forces officers to use deadly force by shooting the suicidal individual in self-defense or to protect civilians.

The term used by law enforcement officers for this phenomenon is "suicide by cop."^{2,3} In many instances officers are unaware they have participated in a suicide by cop phenomenon until after the encounter has been resolved by deadly force or during the departmental investigation of the officer-involved shooting. Law enforcement officers are likely selected and forced to participate in a suicide by cop phenomenon because the suicidal individual is imminently intent on dying and it is common knowledge that officers are trained in the use of deadly force; they consistently carry firearms and will deploy deadly force with reasonable certainty when confronted by a life-threatening situation.² The purpose of this study is to investigate the phenomenon that some individuals attempt or commit suicide by provoking law enforcement officers to shoot them.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This was a retrospective review of files of all officer-involved shootings investigated by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) Homicide Bureau from January 1, 1987, through December 31, 1997. LASD, which is the largest

sheriff's department in the nation with approximately 12,000 law enforcement officers, investigates officer-involved shootings in areas of Los Angeles County populated by 47% (4.1 million) of the county's population (includes 35 municipalities and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County).⁴ An officer-involved shooting was defined as a shooting in which an individual was shot by law enforcement officers resulting in a firearm injury or death to the individual.

Files were reviewed to determine whether they met the definition of a suicide by cop phenomenon. To be included in the study, all cases met the following criteria: (1) evidence of suicidal intent, (2) evidence the individuals specifically wanted officers to shoot them, (3) evidence they all possessed a lethal weapon or what appeared to be a lethal weapon, and (4) evidence they intentionally escalated the encounter and provoked officers to shoot them in self-defense or to protect civilians. Cases not meeting the 4 criteria were excluded. An attempted suicide by cop phenomenon is one in which the suicidal individual sustained a nonlethal firearm injury during the officer-involved shooting. The term suicide by cop was not mentioned in any of the LASD files reviewed.

Suicidal intent was determined by a written note stating a wish to die, recent verbal communication of a desire to die to friends or family and at times to officers, or exhibiting suicidal characteristics or behavior indicative of suicidal intent (ie, holding a firearm to one's head). Evidence that suicidal individuals specifically wanted officers to shoot them was determined by the individuals stating outright they wanted officers to shoot them, written or verbal communication to family or friends stating they wanted officers to shoot them, or not dropping their weapon when advised by officers to do so and then aiming their weapon at officers or civilians.

All files were independently reviewed and agreed on by the primary investigators that included: 2 emergency physicians, a forensic psychiatrist, and a homicide detective with 30 years' experience in law enforcement. Reviewers used a standard abstract form. All reviewers were coinvestigators and were trained in completing the forms. Missing data were coded as "unknown." All files and abstracted data were independently reviewed by 3 reviewers to ensure consistency of coding.

Files of officer-involved shootings were reviewed for demographics of the suicidal individual, past psychiatric illness or suicide attempts, history of alcohol or drug abuse, type of weapon used to threaten officers, whether firearms used to threaten officers were operative and loaded, whether less lethal uses of force were attempted before the officer-involved shooting (ie, Taser, chemical irritant spray [Mace], bean bag gun), the duration of incident from time of arrival

of the officers until the officer-involved shooting, and if the firearm injury was fatal. All deceased individuals were autopsied by the Los Angeles County Department of the Coroner and these reports were reviewed for mode of death and toxicologic findings. The sum of the percentages for evidence of suicidal intent is greater than 100% because some individuals demonstrated suicidal intent by more than 1 method. This study received institutional review board approval. Data were compiled and analysis performed with the Epi Info (version 5) software program.⁵

RESULTS

From January 1, 1987, through December 31, 1997, there were a total of 437 officer-involved shootings investigated by LASD; 237 (54.2%) individuals sustained nonfatal gunshot wounds and 200 (45.8%) had fatal gunshot wounds. Of the 437 officer-involved shootings, 46 (10.5%) met the case definition of suicide by cop. Twenty-five (54.3%) suicidal individuals sustained fatal gunshot wounds, and 21 (45.7%) sustained nonfatal gunshot wounds. All cases were separate incidents. A suicide by cop phenomenon accounted for 25 (12.5%) of the 200 officer-involved justifiable homicides. There was a mean of 4.2 cases of suicide by cop or attempted suicide by cop each year. The largest number of cases (n=13, 28.3%) occurred in 1997. Ages of suicidal individuals ranged from 18 to 54 years (median age 34 years; mean age 35 years). The race of suicidal individuals was white (n=24, 52.2%), Hispanic (n=17, 37.0%), and black (n=5, 10.9%). There were 45 (97.8%) males and 1 (2.2%) female involved in a suicide by cop or attempted suicide by cop phenomenon.

Evidence of suicidal intent for all suicide by cop individuals consisted of verbal communication to family or

friends in 30 (65.2%) cases, exhibiting suicidal characteristics or behavior in 20 (43.5%) cases, verbal communication to officers in 10 (21.7%) cases, and written communication in 2 (4.3%) cases. All cases demonstrated suicidal intent by 1 or more of the above listed methods. In all 46 suicide by cop cases, there was evidence that suicidal individuals specifically wanted law enforcement officers to shoot them (Table 1).

All 46 suicidal individuals displayed a lethal weapon or what appeared to be a lethal weapon during their confrontation with law enforcement officers; weapons consisted of firearms in 22 (47.8%) cases, firearm replicas in 8 (17.4%), knives in 15 (32.6%), and blunt objects in 1 (2.2%). During the investigation of the officer-involved shooting, 21 (95.5%) firearms were operative, with 17 (77.3%) operative and loaded and 4 (18.2%) operative and unloaded. The 8 firearm replicas used by suicidal individuals to simulate a firearm were nonpowdered firearms (BB/pellet guns) in 3 cases, toy gun, pliers, a pager, metal pipe, and a hammer. Thirteen of the 22 firearms (59.1%) were semiautomatic or automatic weapons.

The locations of the officer-involved shootings for the suicide by cop scenarios varied, with 23 (50.0%) occurring at the suicidal individual's place of residence, 10 (21.7%) occurring at a residence other than their own, and 13 (28.3%) occurring at large in the community (ie, street, schoolyard, workplace). Twenty-six (56.5%) cases occurred out in the open (ie, in full public view).

Of the 46 suicide by cop cases, 30 (65.2%) involved threats with a lethal weapon or what appeared to be a lethal weapon toward law enforcement officers only, 2 (4.3%) involved threats with a lethal weapon toward civilians only, and 14 (30.4%) involved threats to both officers and civilians with a lethal weapon or what appeared to be a lethal weapon.

Table 1.

Evidence that suicidal individuals specifically wanted law enforcement officers to shoot them during the suicide by cop phenomenon.

Types of Evidence	Individuals No. (%)
Total cases	46 (100)
Asked officers to shoot/kill them	27 (58.7)
Continued to point firearm or apparent firearm at officers after being told they would be shot if they did not put down their weapon	7 (15.2)
Told family/friends they would have officers kill them	3 (6.5)
Lunged at officers with knife knowing they would be shot	3 (6.5)
Told officers they intentionally pointed a firearm at them knowing officers would shoot (survivors of suicide by cop phenomenon)	3 (6.5)
Thanked officers for shooting them	1 (2.2)
Written note stating they specifically wanted officers to kill them	1 (2.2)
Called law enforcement officers stating they wanted to commit suicide	1 (2.2)

Verbal dissuasion, consisting of demands to lay down their weapon, was used by officers in 44 (95.7%) cases of suicide by cop with no effect. In the other 2 (4.3%) cases, the lethal confrontation was so immediate that verbal dissuasion was not possible. In 11 (23.9%) cases officers initially used less lethal uses of force in an attempt to subdue and apprehend the armed suicidal individual. These less lethal uses of force included Arwen rifle (rubber bullets), bean bag gun, pepper spray, police dogs, Taser, tear gas, and in 1 case officers attempted to physically disarm the suicidal individual. In all 11 cases, less lethal uses of force were unsuccessful.

To provoke officers to shoot them, all suicidal individuals intentionally escalated the potential for a lethal encounter in the following ways: pointing a firearm or what appeared to be a firearm at officers in 23 (50%) cases, lunging at officers with a knife or cutting instrument in 12 (26.1%) cases, shooting at officers in 7 (15.2%) cases, throwing a knife at officers in 2 (4.3%) cases, or continuing to assault civilians with a lethal weapon after being ordered to drop the weapon in 2 (4.3%) cases. Because of life-threatening behavior toward officers or civilians, all 46 suicidal individuals were shot by officers. No officer fatalities occurred; however, 3 officers sustained gunshot wounds from suicidal individuals in separate incidents.

The time from arrival of officers at the scene to the time of the officer-involved shooting ranged from 1 minute (n=4)

to 6 hours 25 minutes (n=1), with a median time of 15 minutes. Sixteen (37.2%) shootings occurred within 5 minutes of arrival of officers at the scene, and 30 (69.8%) occurred within 30 minutes of arrival of officers at the scene. After the officer-involved shooting, 11 (23.9%) suicidal individuals were pronounced dead at the scene, 35 (76.1%) were transported to emergency departments for resuscitation. Fifteen (30.4%) individuals died during ED resuscitation or during the course of hospitalization. All 25 deaths from suicide by cop phenomena were classified by the coroner as homicides as opposed to suicides.

Other associated characteristics of individuals involved in suicide by cop phenomena are listed in Table 2. Etiologic factors precipitating the suicide by cop phenomena included: domestic violence in 18 (39.1%) cases, despondence over a relationship breakup in 9 (19.6%), imminent incarceration for third felony conviction ("3 strikes" law in California) in 4 (8.7%), loss of employment in 2 (4.3%), and unknown reasons in 13 (28.3%) cases.

Table 2.

Characteristics of suicidal individuals involved in a suicide by cop phenomenon (N=46).

Characteristics	Individuals No. (%)
Homeless/transient	
Yes	2 (4.3)
No	41 (89.1)
Unknown	3 (6.5)
Prior arrest/conviction	
Yes	32 (69.6)
No	8 (17.4)
Unknown	6 (13.0)
Alcohol/drug abuse	
Yes	30 (65.2)
No	9 (19.6)
Unknown	7 (15.2)
Domestic violence/domestic dispute	
Yes	18 (39.1)
No	16 (34.8)
Unknown	12 (26.1)
Psychiatric history	
Yes	29 (63.0)
No	3 (6.5)
Unknown	14 (30.4)

DISCUSSION

This study shows that suicide by cop is an actual form of suicide and makes up a larger proportion of officer-involved shootings and officer-involved justifiable homicides than was previously recognized. The phenomenon of committing suicide through another person was characterized by Wolfgang⁶ as a victim-precipitated homicide. Wolfgang defined a victim-precipitated homicide as a "criminal homicide in which the victim is a direct positive precipitator in the crime. The role of the victim is characterized by his having been the first in the homicide drama to use physical force directed against his subsequent slayer."⁶ Wolfgang further stated that "these are cases in which the victim was the first to show and to use a deadly weapon to strike a blow in an altercation to commence the interplay or resort to physical violence."⁶ Although not all victim-precipitated homicides are suicides, all suicide by cop phenomena meet Wolfgang's definition of a victim-precipitated homicide.

Individuals who commit suicide by means of a suicide by cop phenomenon may not be included in the number of suicides or the number of suicide attempts that occur annually in the United States. This is exemplified in this study where all 25 deaths related to a suicide by cop phenomenon were classified as homicides by the coroner. The actual number of cases of suicide by cop in the area of Los Angeles County patrolled or investigated by LASD is likely higher. Some individuals attempting suicide by means of suicide by cop may have surrendered before an officer-involved shooting occurred and therefore would not have been included in this study.

Although suicide by cop accounted for 2% of suicides in the region of Los Angeles County patrolled or investigated by LASD in 1997, suicide by cop phenomena accounted for 25% of all officer-involved shootings and 27% of all officer-involved justifiable homicides in 1997. Why suicide by cop was more frequent in 1997 than previous years is unknown. It could represent a trend toward an increase in this phenomenon as a means of suicide, or improved documentation by officers.

Suicide by cop is a rapidly evolving phenomenon—70% of cases occurred within 30 minutes following officers' arrival at the scene. This clearly offers minimal time for prevention or interventions, such as less lethal use of force methods or the involvement of law enforcement crisis negotiating teams.

Thirty-nine percent of suicide by cop phenomena involved domestic violence incidents. In 15 anecdotal cases by Wilson et al,⁷ 33% involved domestic violence. A stressed intimate relationship leading to separation, divorce, or family violence is known to be a significant risk factor for suicide.⁸ The threat of incarceration may also be associated with suicide. In fact, 10% of individuals in this study who committed suicide were facing the possibility of 25 years to life in prison ("third strike"). A substantial proportion of cases involved a history of alcohol or drug abuse, as well as past psychiatric histories or suicide attempts, all of which have been associated with suicide.⁷⁻⁹

Law enforcement officers are at high risk for occupational homicide.¹⁰ Every third day an officer is killed in the line of duty, in some instances with the officer's own firearm.¹⁰ Contrary to popular belief, officers are not trained to shoot to wound an individual. Those suicidal individuals who survived their suicide by cop phenomenon did so inadvertently because of a nonlethal firearm injury. Nearly half of suicidal individuals in this study survived their officer-involved shooting, which is similar to the overall survival rate of officer-involved shootings during the study period. In fact, the majority of individuals shot in officer-involved shootings nationwide do not succumb to their firearm injuries. Even if law enforcement officers recognize a situation as being a suicide by cop phenomenon, in this study 3 officers sustained nonfatal gunshot wounds and the majority of firearms used by suicidal individuals were operative and loaded. Therefore a life-threatening situation to officers continues to exist. The psychologic sequelae of an officer forced to shoot in a suicide by cop phenomenon may be profound.² Many officers second-guess their response to shoot in such incidents.² The officer is often regarded as the "perpetrator," while the suicidal individual is seen as the "victim".⁶

As with any retrospective study analyzing previously compiled information, inherent biases may exist. An

additional 15 officer-involved shootings had the potential to be suicide by cop phenomena but lacked documented evidence of suicidal intent or a specific desire for officers to shoot them.

Although the colloquial term for these suicide attempts and suicides is suicide by cop, the most appropriate term for these events is law enforcement–forced-assisted suicide, because law enforcement officers are "forced" to "assist" these suicidal individuals in attempting or committing suicide. Criteria for the determination of suicide should be expanded to include law enforcement–forced-assisted suicide. All officer-involved shootings should be examined to determine whether they are actually a law enforcement–forced-assisted suicide, and deaths related to this phenomenon should be recorded as suicide by coroners and medical examiners.

On the basis of this study, law enforcement agencies may be able to develop strategies for early recognition of law enforcement–forced-assisted suicide (suicide by cop). Health care providers involved in the evaluation of potentially suicidal individuals should be aware of law enforcement–forced-assisted suicide as a form of suicide. When individuals who have been shot in an officer-involved shooting are brought to the ED for medical care, both the officer and the patient should be questioned about the circumstances of the incident to determine whether the patient exhibited suicidal characteristics or behavior indicative of suicidal intent. More research should be undertaken to further assess officer-involved shootings involving law enforcement–forced-assisted suicide, in particular with individuals who survived this phenomenon.

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Clinical and Forensic Indicators of "Suicide by Cop"*

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REFERENCE: Mohandie K, Meloy JR. Clinical and forensic indicators of "suicide by cop." J Forensic Sci 2000;45(2):384-389.

ABSTRACT: This paper reviews the literature pertaining to the phenomenon of "suicide by cop"—any incident in which a suicidal individual attempts to get law enforcement to kill him. This article defines the term "suicide by cop," discusses the various motivations of individuals who engage in this type of behavior, presents the risk factors and indicators for suicide and violence, and describes specific indicators for suicide by cop. Proper recognition of these events, prior and subsequent to their occurrence, has important implications for prevention, officer safety, equivocal death analysis and psychological autopsy, civil litigation, criminal justice proceedings, and community stability. This paper presents seven case studies which demonstrate the clinical and forensic indicators of this phenomenon.

KEYWORDS: forensic science, suicide by cop, victim-precipitated homicide, police-assisted suicide, suicide, homicide, police, violence risk, equivocal death analysis

In the United States the suicide rate for all ages in the general population has remained between 11 and 12 suicides per 100 000 population. More than 31 000 people take their own lives each year, and suicide is one of the leading causes of death (1). Attention has recently begun to focus upon incidents in which a suicidal individual engages in conspicuous and threatening behavior in an attempt to get law enforcement to kill him, a phenomenon known as "suicide by cop." Proper recognition and understanding of these events, prior and subsequent to their occurrence, has critical implications for prevention, officer safety, equivocal death analysis, and psychological autopsy, civil litigation, criminal justice proceedings, and community stability (2-4). This paper defines the phrase "suicide by cop," discusses the various motivations of individuals who engage in this type of behavior, presents an overview of the limited research as it relates to the prevalence and dynamics of this problem, presents the risk factors for suicide and violence, describes generic suicide and violence indicators, and discusses specific indicators for suicide by cop.

Definition

According to the Police Officer Standards and Training (5), "suicide by cop" is a term used by law enforcement and others to de-

scribe an incident in which an individual engages in behavior which poses an apparent risk of serious injury or death, with the intent to precipitate the use of deadly force by law enforcement personnel towards that individual.

There are a variety of terms which are used synonymously with the term suicide by cop, including "police-assisted suicide," "victim-precipitated homicide," and "hetero-suicide" (5,6). "Police-assisted suicide" is preferred by some because it clarifies that the incident involves police action in the death of another, and avoids confusing the event with "police suicide" which refers to the suicide of a law enforcement officer. The generic "victim-precipitated homicide" (VPH) describes those victims who somehow initiate or contribute to the sequence of events that results in their deaths (6,7). This term has been criticized because it is too general and applies to other unrelated situations, and it places the involved law enforcement personnel in the position of being labeled suspect(s) and the suicidal person being viewed as the "victim" (5). "Hetero-suicide," a subcategory of VPH in one classification system, has been coined to describe situations whereby one commits suicide by causing another person to perform the act, usually by entering into confrontations with opponents who are bigger, have more fighting experience, or are better armed than the potential VPH victim (6).

We adopt the term "suicide by cop" since it is a more commonly used and universally understood expression for these types of events, embraced by law enforcement, public and the media (5).

Motivations

All suicidal behavior is goal-directed behavior, with some goals appearing to be more instrumental and others more expressive (8). Instrumental goals might include avoidance of consequences such as incarceration or reconciliation of a failed love relationship, while expressive goals might include venting hopelessness or rage about the individual's life, or proving some emotional point. These categories help to focus investigations or review these events, but it is important to note that both motivations are usually present in any given situation, as suicide by cop is usually overdetermined. There are also three common "meta" or ultimate goals, at least one of which is present in every "suicide by cop" situation: suicide, homicide-suicide, or attention or "cry for help."

Instrumental Goals

In the instrumental category, individuals are: (1) attempting to escape or avoid the consequences of criminal or shameful actions; (2) using a forced confrontation with police to reconcile a failed relationship; (3) hoping to avoid the exclusion clauses of life insurance policies; (4) rationalizing that while it may be morally wrong to commit suicide, being killed resolves the spiritual problem of

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* The opinions included herein represent the authors' own views and do not reflect an official organizational opinion or communication.

Received 21 Jan. 1999; and in revised form 9 July 1999; accepted 12 July 1999.

suicide; or (5) seeking what they believe to be a very effective and lethal means of accomplishing death.

The first type of situation is illustrated by an incident which took place in February 1996, in Honolulu, Hawaii. This event ended when the suspect was shot to death by police after he threatened to kill his hostage. The suspect had killed his girlfriend several days prior to returning to his former workplace and shooting a co-worker, and had made it known in conversations with witnesses that he "would not go back to jail" (personal communication, Captain K. Kaniho, Sept. 1996). In his wallet was a news account of his father's death at the hands of police prior to the suspect's birth. Homicide-suicide appeared to be his ultimate goal, interrupted by the escape of his prospective victims. He paraded his remaining hostage in front of police officers, taunting them, and was in the midst of a 60-second countdown to kill his hostage when he was killed by the officers.

The second type of incident is exemplified by an event that occurred in Southern California in August 1998. In this incident, a civilian police department employee was attempting to reconcile with his estranged wife and showed up at her house drunk, begging her to let him in to discuss their relationship. When she refused, he asked to use the bathroom and she then allowed him in the residence. An argument ensued with the husband refusing to leave. When the wife threatened to call the police, the husband said "I'll call them for you" and proceeded to call the local police and hang up on the dispatcher, resulting in a police response. The husband grabbed a replica pistol and opened the door, apparently waiting for the police to arrive. He was talked out of this suicide attempt by his son, and taken for psychological evaluation, admitting that he was "trying to get sympathy from my wife . . . make her take me back" (first author's field observation). It would appear that attention, rather than suicide, was the individual's ultimate goal in this circumstance.

In an example of the other types of instrumental motivation, a depressed and suicidal man in Los Angeles during the 1980s threatened to kill himself with a recently purchased handgun, and negotiations were begun to dissuade him from committing suicide. During the negotiation process, the man indicated that he was going to force the police to kill him, as he was worth "more to my children dead than alive" (personal communication, Lieutenant M. Albanese, Jan. 1999). He also stated that he was afraid of simply wounding himself and becoming more of a burden to the world. He had lost his job, recently separated from his wife, and had only minimal custody of his children. He also believed that if he killed himself, he would disqualify his life insurance policy, while if the police killed him, his children would receive the benefits. Furthermore, he believed that it was wrong within his spiritual belief system to commit suicide, but rationalized that if someone else did it, this would not bar him from the spiritual afterlife. After several hours of negotiations, the man surrendered without harming himself. In this example, suicide appeared to be the ultimate or meta-goal, with the instrumental sub-goals readily apparent.

Expressive Goals

In the expressive category, individuals are communicating: (1) hopelessness, depression, and desperation; (2) a statement about their ultimate identification as victims; (3) their need to save face by dying or being forcibly overwhelmed rather than surrendering; (4) their intense power needs; (5) rage and revenge; or (6) their need to draw attention to an important personal issue (9).

On November 23, 1998, in Orange County, CA, a father who was angry over the special schooling for his disabled son, was shot to death by a police sniper after taking several school officials hostage at gunpoint and claiming to have explosive devices (10). He had recently lost custody of his children and was embroiled in court battles with his estranged wife and the school district over the care of his disabled child. He told one of his hostages, "I came here today to get myself killed, because I don't have the guts to kill myself" (10). Throughout hours of negotiation, he ranted and raved about the inadequate education that the school district was providing for his 16-year-old deaf son. At the end of the ordeal, he paraded a hostage at gunpoint in front of police, who shot him. Later it was determined that while the gun was operative, the apparent explosive devices were fake. In this case, several expressive needs are apparent. This man was hopeless and desperate in his own perception of life circumstances, desired attention for an important personal issue, and saw himself as a victim, creating the circumstances to fulfill that role even in the manner of his death. He also sought to punish and intimidate those whom he perceived had caused him to suffer, and inflict revenge and rage against those in positions of authority by overpowering the school administrators with force, and by cajoling the police to kill him so that it would be their fault. As noted by statements attributed to this man, an instrumental goal was also present in this situation: setting up circumstances so that someone who was capable of completing his suicide would do so. The meta-goal here was suicide.

Also on November 23, 1998, a trespasser was shot to death by Los Angeles police officers who found him armed with a rifle upon their arrival (11). He shouted "just shoot me, just shoot me," then pointed his rifle at the police (11). The man had been evicted from the house, was still staying there, and was reported to have been "kind of down in the dumps." He had a history of sporadic employment, alcohol abuse, recently lost both parents to cancer, and one of his sons had just died. One year prior, he had threatened a neighbor's children with a rifle, stating "don't walk in front of my house or I'll blow you away." In this case, the suicide by cop behavior appeared to fulfill the expression of hopelessness and depression, as well as his acceptance of the victim role. Saving face by dying, rather than suffering further shame and defeat, may also have been a goal. Again, the instrumentality of avoiding consequences and utilizing an effective means of death is apparent. Ultimately, this situation may have been an attempted homicide-suicide.

In 1994, Los Angeles police responded to a domestic dispute with shots fired. When officers arrived, family members who had escaped the wrath of the gunman told the police that he was heavily armed, homicidal, and suicidal. Several years prior, he had been suspected and acquitted in a murder case. When the gunman became aware that police were at the location, he immediately fired over 50 rounds from an AK 47, shot and killed his horse, and shot his favorite vehicle. In the ensuing gunfight, he refused to stop shooting and was ultimately killed by police. Hopelessness and tremendous rage appeared to be the expressive goals, with homicide-suicide being the meta-goal.

On February 28, 1997, two heavily armed and vested gunmen engaged in one of the deadliest shootouts in modern United States history during a bank robbery gone awry. This shootout, which was broadcast on live television, ended with nine police officers and three citizens wounded, nearly 2000 rounds fired, one of the suspects committing suicide when his assault weapon became inoperative, and the second suspect being shot to death by Special Weapons and Tactics team members. These suspects were extremely violent during past crimes, possessed automatic weapons

and armor piercing ammunition, and trained extensively. A search warrant found the movies "Heat" and "Navy Seals," as well as books about close-quarters combat and police tactics in their safe house. While suspect number one took his own life, the second suspect continued to engage in gunfire with the police when it was clear that he could not escape. After he was incapacitated by the police gunfire and safety taken into custody, he told the arresting officers, "why don't you just put a bullet in my head" and, "why don't you just kill me. I'm not telling you a fucking thing" prior to dying (personal communication, Officer R. Massa, Jan. 1999). It is probable that these suspects decided that they would never be taken alive and would take as many law enforcement officers and others with them in the event they ever faced capture, dying in a blaze of antisocial glory. This fulfills the expressive goal of face saving, and especially speaks to the power needs of these individuals—"I am too powerful to be taken alive" and "I am so powerful that I died in a blaze of glory." While one may consider this to be speculation, it certainly is supported by the father of one of the deceased suspects who stated proudly "everything my son did, he did all the home-work. . . any crime that you could put out there, he could show you a better way to do it. . . all the way up to bank robbery" (12). He added, "Larry told me that if it ever came down to him getting busted—going to jail for the rest of his life—he'd rather die" (12). Clearly, in this case there were also the instrumental goals of escape and avoidance of punishment present. The meta-goal in this situation was homicide-suicide.

Many mass murderers reflect a similar expressive dynamic. For example, Charles Whitman killed 16 people and wounded at least 31 others on August 1, 1966 in the Texas Tower incident (13). Heavily armed and purposeful, he left suicide notes and diary entries with the bodies of his mother and wife whom he killed before embarking on his murderous spree. These communications and behaviors made it clear that he did not intend to survive the incident, and that he wanted to die while engaged in the mass murder. Hempel, Meloy, and Richards (14) in a nonrandom study of 30 mass murderers over the past 50 years, found that death by suicide or at the hands of others is the usual outcome for the mass murderer. Hopelessness, a "warrior identity," rage, and intense power needs merge into a yearning for homicidal achievement, during which the perpetrator plans on being killed by police at some point. Cases such as these, with a meta-goal of homicide-suicide, represent the most lethal of suicide by cop scenarios because of this grandiose and overwhelming expressive need to achieve by killing and then dying at the hands of others. Table 1 lists a comparison of instrumental and expressive motives in suicide by cop situations. This table presents actual verbalizations, derived from the first author's experience in field response to hostage and barricade situations and psychological autopsy investigations, by individuals who have attempted or completed suicide by cop. These utterances are

strikingly similar to the concept of "psychological abstract" developed by Hempel et al. (14) to describe verbalizations immediately prior to, or during mass murder, which give insight into the perpetrator's intent and motivation.

Overview of Research

The research on suicide by cop is limited. In an early study which looked at 3282 homicides from 1956 through 1975 in Dade County, Florida, Wright and Davis (7) found the largest category of murders to be victim-participated homicide, a general category that includes situations where there was any participation by the victim in the incident, close enough to be considered an integral part of the act, thus a more inclusive category than "suicide by cop." These cases accounted for approximately 10% of all of the examined homicides between 1966 and 1975. They concluded that the difference between firearms and other weapons was most important in the victim-participated homicide category, with these homicides most frequently involving firearms (71%). They argued that in the heat of passion, the presence of a firearm can turn a fight into a killing, a fact that suicidal individuals in the 1990s seem well aware. They noted a 240% increase in violent situations involving firearms over other weapons, a finding of researchers examining this issue in other contexts (15,16).

Haruff, Llewellyn, Clark et al. (17) examined the related issue of firearm suicides during confrontations with police, what they termed "police associated deaths," in which an armed suspect being pursued, apprehended, or otherwise confronted by police suddenly turns the gun on himself. They examined 14 cases which qualified out of a total of 1203 suicides that occurred between 1984 and 1992 in Marion County, Indiana. This represented 1% of all suicides, and 2% of firearm suicides. They found that all of the subjects were male and 72% were in the 20- to 39-year-old range. Fifty-seven percent of the cases originated as a marital or relationship disturbance, and in 29% of the cases, the subject was wanted for a crime. All of the suicides were committed with handguns. Fifty percent of the cases where data were available (10 cases) tested positive for alcohol and/or drugs. While this study did not look specifically at the issue of suicide by cop, the presence of suicidal ideation among subjects during police intervention can be serious and lethal.

In a recent study conducted on all shooting cases handled by the LA County Sheriff's Department between 1987 and 1997 ($n = 437$), it was determined that 13% of all fatal officer-involved shootings and 11% of all officer-involved shootings, fatal and nonfatal, were suicide by cop situations (18). In addition, data for 1997 indicated that these cases accounted for 25% of all officer-involved shootings, and 27% of all officer-involved justifiable homicides, a significant increase over previous years. They found that 98% of the suspects were male, 70% had a criminal record, 65% had drug or alcohol problems, 63% had a known psychiatric history, 39% had a history of domestic violence, and 65% had verbally communicated their suicidal intent. In addition, 48% had guns, most of which were loaded and operative, while others had what appeared to be a lethal weapon (replica pistol, knives, or blunt objects) during the confrontation with police. In 39% of the cases domestic violence was the precipitating cause for police response, 20% of the cases involved despondence over a relationship breakup, while 9% of the cases involved a "three strikes" individual facing capture.

To provoke officers to shoot them, 50% pointed their firearm at officers, 26% lunged at officers with a knife, 15% fired their weapons at officers, 4% threw a knife at officers, and 4% contin-

TABLE 1—Instrumental versus expressive motivations in suicide by cop.

Instrumental	Expressive
"I'm not going back to jail"	"My life is hopeless"
"I wanted her to come back to me"	"I am the ultimate victim"
"God won't forgive me if I do it, but He will if you do"	"Soldiers never surrender"
"Make sure my kids get the insurance money"	"I am important enough to be killed by cops"
"I can't do it myself"	"I'll teach you a lesson"
	"This is worth dying for"

ued to assault civilians with a lethal weapon after being ordered to drop their weapon. Seventy-eight percent of the suspects verbally indicated that they wanted to commit suicide by cop: 58% asked officers to shoot them, 6.5% told someone else they would have officers shoot them, 6.5% told officers afterwards that suicide by cop was why they continued to point their weapon, 2.2% thanked officers for shooting them, 2.2% left a written note, and 2.2% called law enforcement officers prior to the event stating they wanted to commit suicide. Twenty-two percent indicated their suicidal intentions through demonstrative behavior: 15.2% continued to point their weapon after being told they would be shot, and 6.5% lunged at officers with a knife, knowing they would be shot. Seventy percent of the shootings took place within 30 min of the arrival of officers (18).

In another non-random study of suicide by cop cases, Kennedy et al. (2) reviewed an electronic library containing the full text from 22 newspapers, representing 18 metropolitan areas in the United States, to obtain a broad sample of accounts of police shootings in which potential cases of suicide by cop could be found. They analyzed a total of 240 articles from the years 1980 to 1995, and using two independent raters, catalogued the incidents into one of five categories: (1) probable suicide; (2) possible suicide; (3) uncertain; (4) suicide improbable; and (5) no suicidal evidence. They obtained 74% inter-rater agreement on categorization. They found probable or possible suicidal motivation in 16% of the 240 incidents. However, when they identified 80 cases with sufficient detail to classify, they found that 46% of these cases contained some evidence of possible or probable suicidal motivation. They then examined a new sample of 33 usable incidents taken from the *Detroit Free Press* files from 1992 to 1993 and determined that 47% of the cases with enough detail to classify had possible suicidal motivation. These data, while not rigorously collected and subject to reporting biases, indicate that anywhere from 16 to 46% of police shootings may be precipitated by suicidal motivation on behalf of the suspect.

Kennedy et al. (2) also found that demonstrative behavior on the part of the suspect was present in 89% of the cases. These behaviors included pointing or firing a gun at an officer, and reaching for a weapon. They also found that armed robbery was the most frequent reason for officer intervention; however, they noted a slight trend for suicidal incidents to involve the triad of general disturbance, domestic disturbance, and person with a weapon calls. They speculated that armed robbery often signifies a desperate crime in which many offenders, while much preferring to get away, would rather be killed than captured. Similar to the Hutson et al. (18) study, they found that 97% of the suspects were male. They concluded that these events require greater law enforcement attention due to the number of police shootings that involve these types of individuals and because of the impact that they can have upon community police relations. The weakness of this study is that news reports are an unreliable source of data. Data collection is not scientifically rigorous, tends to reflect local biases, and many events fail to be included.

A study reported by Parent (19) examined the frequency and degree of victim-precipitated acts that have constituted lethal threats to police officers in British Columbia municipal departments and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police between 1980 and 1997. He found that characteristics associated with victim-precipitated homicide appear to be a significant factor in 48% of the 58 cases that were analyzed. In these cases, the individuals' statements and actions clearly reflected their intent to commit suicide. He noted that in several cases the perpetrator of the lethal threat had a docu-

mented history of mental illness and/or suicidal behavior, and several had a high blood-alcohol level at the time of death. He concluded that in some instances, alcohol, substance abuse, and mental illness were added to the complex picture of suicidal tendencies. A significant weakness of this particular study is the failure to report methodology and statistics on these variables; however, the study does offer some insight into the possible international significance of this issue.

The issue of suicide by cop, while not a new phenomenon, is a relatively new area for scientific study. While the preliminary data reviewed here indicate that it is a significant problem, and there is some indication that the problem is increasing, this may be a reflection of better reporting and documentation. At the same time, if there is an actual increase, the change may be a function of changes in the criminal justice system (three strikes laws and tougher sentencing) and problems in the mental health system. Clearly, more research is needed.

Generic Suicide and Violence Risk Factors

There are generic suicide and violence risk factors which are provided by mental health researchers. Monahan (20) reported that (a) the prevalence of violence is more than five times higher among people who meet criteria for a DSM-III Axis I diagnosis than those who are not diagnosable; (b) the prevalence of violence among people who meet criteria for a diagnosis of schizophrenia, major depression, or mania/bipolar disorder are remarkably similar; and (c) the prevalence of violence among persons who meet criteria for a diagnosis of alcoholism is 12 times that of persons who receive no diagnosis, and the prevalence of violence among persons who meet criteria for being diagnosed as abusing drugs is 16 times that of persons who receive no diagnosis. Meloy (21) has identified individual and situational factors that may suggest increased violence potential: individual factors include past crime or violence, aged 15 to 24, male gender, lower intelligence, and alcohol and psychostimulant use; while situational factors include violent family background, a peer system that provides pressure to be violent, lack of employment or unsatisfactory employment, victim availability (affects frequency, severity, and lethality), weapon availability, and availability of alcohol. Weapon availability in the home has been identified as a strong risk factor for suicide and homicide (15,16). Other factors include family history of mental illness and alcohol abuse, family history of violence and child abuse, and seizure disorders or brain dysfunction (22). The general trend in violence research is to categorize factors as either dispositional (static) or clinical-situational (dynamic) to assess a real threat. Overprediction is still the major problem, primarily due to low base rates in most samples of "violent" individuals and clinical fears of false negatives.

Studies conducted by Shneidman (23) indicate that in 90% of actual suicide cases, people had given verbal or behavioral clues within the week or so before they committed suicide. He notes, however, that most individuals who threaten suicide do not attempt or commit suicide, a finding that parallels those of other violence researchers; that is, most individuals who threaten violence do not carry out their threats or pose a threat (24). He distinguishes between the *prospective* view of violence threats which focuses on the reality of how very few people who make threats or generate behavioral clues suggestive of a problem actually carry out the threat or do something violent. However, it is his opinion that, in practice, common sense dictates the wisdom of adopting a conservative or *retrospective* view, taking seriously any talk or indicators of violence potential (23).

TABLE 2—Verbal clues to suicide.

1. Direct threats—"maybe I should kill myself," "maybe I should kill ____" (25).
2. Veiled threats—"my life is over," "thanks for everything, you've been a good friend," "I know where s/he lives!," "I can't go on without ____" (25).
3. Hopeless and helpless statements—"there's no way out," "I'll never have a family" (25).
4. Statement of worthlessness, self-hate, and intense guilt—"I don't deserve to live."
5. Complaints about depression, great emotional pain, physical pain, distress, crying spells, or sleeplessness (25).
6. Angry statements such as "If I can't have him or her, then no one can," "they'll be sorry."
7. Statements that suggest over identifying with someone who committed suicide or another act of violence—"I wish it were me," "I know why he killed all those people, they just can't keep treating people bad," "I tell you I think a lot of how gratifying it would be to hurt people and sometimes I dream about it."
8. Verbal wills—"will you take care of my pets?," "tell Joe how much I care" (25).
9. Bizarre thoughts—"these people are not who they say they are and they are stealing my thoughts and poisoning me," "the end of the world is coming and I have a special mission to complete before it happens." Evidence of delusions (fixed and false beliefs).
10. Obsessions—"I can't get her or what she might be doing with him off of my mind," "It's wrong what the boss did to me and I'm NOT going to let it go." Grievances, lawsuits, multiple complaints.

TABLE 3—Behavioral clues to suicide.

1. Any overt act of violence such as suicide attempt or gesture, or assault of another.
2. Recklessness, putting self in harm's way or being provocative, and "I don't care what happens to me attitude" displayed in behavior.
3. Giving away personal possessions, getting affairs in order (25).
4. Suicide or violence rituals: writing a note, diary entries, dressing up for the assault, rehearsal. Acquiring a method for suicide attempt. Precautions taken to avoid rescue (25).
5. Pathological attachment: repeatedly pursuing, reuniting, and failing with love interest. Following, stalking, surveilling of another as a response to loss (26).
6. Drinking, drug use, or failure to take prescribed medication or treatment.
7. Restlessness or agitation indicative of major depression.
8. Deteriorating personal appearance, evidence of lack of sleep, poor personal hygiene.
9. Inappropriate displays of emotion, tearfulness, angry outbursts related to depression.
10. Social withdrawal and isolation as a result of depression.

Generic Suicide Indicators

In practical terms, there are two categories of clues, verbal and behavioral, that are reflective of some of the documented risk factors for suicide and violence risk, which may be observed by a loved one, friend, co-worker, or supervisor. Verbal clues to suicide risk are presented in Table 2, while behavioral clues to suicide risk are presented in Table 3.

Suicide by Cop Indicators

Verbal and Behavioral Clues

There are also multiple categories of clues that are indicative of suicide by cop. These data points are derived from the literature and the authors' experience with these situations. While certain clues may be more indicative of elevated risk in a given situation, the cur-

TABLE 4—Verbal clues to suicide-by-cop risk.

1. Demands that authorities kill him/her (9).
2. Sets a deadline for authorities to kill him/her (3,9).
3. Threatening to kill or harm others (27).
4. Wants to "go out in a blaze of glory" and/or indicates he "won't be taken alive" (7,9).
5. Gives a verbal will (27).
6. Tells hostages and others s/he wants to die (3).
7. Looking for a "macho" way out (9).
8. Offers to surrender to person in charge (9).
9. Indicates elaborate plans for his/her own death (9).
10. Expresses feeling of hopelessness/helplessness (9).
11. Emphatic that "jail is not an option" (27).
12. Biblical references, specifically the Book of Revelations and resurrection (3).

TABLE 5—Behavioral clues to suicide-by-cop risk.

1. Demonstrative with weapon (2).
2. Points loaded or unloaded weapon or apparent weapon at police (2).
3. Clears a threshold in a barricade situation in order to fire weapon (27).
4. Shooting at the police (2).
5. Reaching for a weapon or apparent weapon with police present (2).
6. Attaches weapon to body (27).
7. Countdown to kill hostage or others with police present (27).
8. Assaulting or harming hostages or others with police present (27).
9. Forces confrontation with police (2,3).
10. Advances on police when told to stop (5).
11. Suspect calls the police him/herself to report crime in progress (28).
12. Continues hopeless acts of aggression even after incapacitation by gunfire (28).
13. Self-mutilation with police present (5).
14. Pointing weapon at self with police present (5).
15. Refuses to negotiate (9).
16. No escape demands (27).
17. No demands (9).
18. Getting intoxicated with "chemical courage" (27).

rent state of the research does not allow for any predictive equations to express probabilities or degrees of certainty. Therefore, each situation must be assessed by its own unique elements, taking into account these guidelines for identification. Verbal clues are presented in Table 4 and behavioral clues are presented in Table 5.

Suicide by Cop Risk Factors

From our review of the research and actual case experience, it is apparent that there are risk factors in the recent history or circumstances of the subject, and other key life events that are indicative of suicide by cop. Behavior of the subject in recent history, the presence of unusual circumstances, and certain key life events from the more distant past, may contribute to understanding the subject's motivation and intent. (See Table 6 for the historical and situational indicators of suicide by cop risk and Table 7 for key life events noted in suicide by cop cases.)

Type of Call for Police Service

From our review of the literature and experience, certain types of calls for police service appear to have an elevated risk for escalating into suicide by cop situations. The presence of these specific circumstances may increase the likelihood that a given situation is a suicide by cop situation. These types of calls are presented in Table 8.

TABLE 6—Historical or situational indicators of suicide-by-cop risk.

1. Has killed a significant person in their life (9).
2. Has killed a prized pet or destroyed valued possessions (27).
3. Has recently disposed of money/property (3,9).
4. Faces an arrest or criminal justice situation perceived as serious (27).
5. Faces a life situation perceived as embarrassing or shameful (27).
6. Has left a suicide note (23).
7. Clinical depression (27).
8. Terminal diagnosis (9).
9. Two or more traumatic losses (9).
10. Previous police contact around suicide or violence risk issues (27).

TABLE 7—Key life events noted in suicide-by-cop cases.

1. Poor socioeconomic background (9).
2. Criminal record that includes assaultive behavior (9).
3. Family member killed in shootout with police (27).
4. Seeking attention for an issue (27).
5. Past and/or unsuccessful treatment for clinical depression and other mental health issues involving self-destructive and violent impulses (27).
6. Previous psychiatric hospitalization for danger to self and/or others (27).
7. Identification with others who have committed suicide by cop (27).
8. Religious beliefs and rationalization that makes it wrong to commit suicide but okay if someone does it for them (27).

TABLE 8—Police service calls associated with elevated suicide-by-cop risk.

1. Domestic violence or domestic disturbance calls (18).
2. Armed robbery (2).
3. Person with a gun (2).
4. General disturbance (2).
5. Mentally disturbed citizen (27).
6. Suicidal citizen (27).
7. Barricaded suspect, hostage, or "jumper" situations (27).
8. "Three strikes" criminal facing apprehension (18).
9. Police pursuit of wanted criminal (17).
10. Shots fired (27).

Conclusions

Suicide by cop is an important contemporary criminal justice issue. Research indicates that it is apparent in many violent confrontations between citizens and police. There are multiple motivations for those who attempt or complete suicide by cop, and degrees of intent and lethality include "cry for help" or attention, suicide only, and homicide-suicide. Research and the authors' experience indicate that it is a frequently considered alternative among suspects encountered by law enforcement.

We have identified the verbal and behavioral clues, recent history and circumstances, key life events, and type of police service calls indicative of suicide by cop situations. However, there are currently no correlational, comparative, or predictive studies available to assist in determining the degree and intent that suicide by cop may be a factor in any given situation. Similarly, these indicators are not meant to be counted to arrive at a quantitative index of risk or a probability statement; rather, degree and intent must be defined by behavior and individual circumstances. One variable in a particular case may be more significant and therefore weighed more heavily than another. At present, these variables have not been subjected to any tests of validity or reliability, but do appear to have strong face validity.

Research efforts in the future should examine the relative significance of these indicators, and determine the weighting of factors

which are comparably more relevant to identify suicide-by-cop situations. Law enforcement organizations need to continue and expand their documentation related to this phenomenon. Prevention and intervention models are dependent upon such data collection, so that additional approaches to safely resolve these destructive situations may be further developed, implemented, and assessed for efficacy.

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PPSC Staff Profile

Rick Parent



Rick Parent is a 25-year serving police officer in the Vancouver area and a former instructor at the Justice Institute of British Columbia - Police Academy. Rick holds a Masters degree and a Doctoral degree (Ph.D.) from Simon Fraser University, School of Criminology. His academic training and research has focused upon police use of deadly force including the phenomenon of "victim-precipitated homicide" and "suicide by cop".

In September 1999, Rick provided a brief account of his research at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. In November 1999, Rick was awarded the Lieutenant Governor's Award for Meritorious Service in recognition of the academic research that he has conducted in relation to police use of deadly force.

Rick has testified in court, as an *expert witness* in the area of police shootings. He has also provided expert opinion to attorneys in the United States and Canada in regards to fatal police shootings within their jurisdiction. In addition, he has provided assistance to police personnel investigating fatal and non-fatal police shootings in Australia, Canada, and the United States.

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When Police Shoot

Police Magazine, October 2000

By Rick Parent

By the very nature of their profession, police may at times be confronted with a potentially lethal threat. In most of these instances, police personnel will have no other option but to discharge their firearm in order to protect their life or, the life of others. A recent study of police shootings in the Canadian province of British Columbia revealed that several factors have played a significant role in the outcome of a shooting incident. At times these factors have resulted in both the police and the offender, becoming unintentional victims of police firearm discharges.

For police personnel, this study revealed that in several instances, officers have been the victim of their own weapons. Accidental discharges, cross-fire situations and intentional discharges, resulting in bullet and concrete fragment ricochets, have resulted in several police officer woundings.

For example, in some instances police personnel were forced to discharge their firearms at offenders while they were located inside concrete buildings. Occasionally this would result in a 'spray' of concrete fragments, causing unintentional injuries to both police and the public. While the vast majority of these incidents resulted in minor police woundings to the face and outer extremities they nonetheless underscore the possibility for more serious injuries.

One of the more frequent police injuries appears to be caused when officers attempt to 'shoot out the tires' of suspect vehicles. The automobile and the wheels that it rests upon are largely made of steel. The concrete or asphalt roadway that the vehicle rests upon serve to further compound the situation. When a high speed lead bullet is discharged in the general area of a vehicle, ricochets and metal fragments abound. Unlike the scenes depicted by 'Hollywood', the 'shooting out of a tire' can be a precarious and dangerous event.

FATAL POLICE SHOOTINGS

An in-depth analysis of fatal police shootings revealed that five key factors were apparent during shootings incidents the resulted in death. These five factors include:

1. The Commission Of A Serious Criminal Offence

During five fatal shootings, the deceased had just committed a serious criminal offence. In one additional incident, the deceased was wanted by the police as he had recently committed several serious criminal offences. These offences include murder, attempted murder, robbery, aggravated assault and drug trafficking.

- In the majority of these cases, members of the public had been victimized and had requested that the police attend to deal with the perpetrator of the crime. On occasion, the suspected individual(s) had completed their criminal activity and were fleeing from the scene when police officers arrived. In all of these instances, the police officers were required by law and profession to arrest and detain the suspected individual for court purposes as well as to ensure that the offence would not be re-committed. However, upon recognizing the interveners as police officers, the suspect(s) reacted with a lethal threat to the officer(s) or innocent bystanders.
- During one incident, two plain-clothes police officers were engaged in a stake-out, attempting to locate an individual who had committed several serious crimes. As a result of the individual's criminal activities, there was an outstanding nation-wide warrant issued for his arrest. Upon locating the wanted individual, the police officers identified themselves. This immediately prompted the suspect to produce a loaded hand gun and level it at one of the officers. The two police officers responded this deadly force as they feared that their lives were in imminent danger.
- During another incident, the attending police officer observed what appeared to be a hostage taking that took place after the commission of a serious criminal offence. The suspect had committed a robbery and had escaped from police officers at the scene. While being pursued on foot by a police officer, the suspect was observed by a second officer. The second police officer observed what appeared to be a weapon in the possession of the fleeing suspect and believed that the suspect was about to take a hostage. In response, the officer discharged his firearm owing to the perception that an innocent bystander was about to face a lethal threat.
- In another case, the Emergency Response Team was summoned to deal with an armed drug trafficker who had barricaded himself in his residence. As the team members attempted entry to the suspect's fortified residence, a gunfight ensued. The suspect had responded to the intervention by shooting and killing a police officer. After the incident was over, the suspect also succumbed to a fatal wound.
- During two incidents, uniformed police officers were routinely patrolling their respective areas when they were suddenly dispatched to a reported crime in progress. Shortly after arriving at the designated location, the officers faced a perceived lethal threat. Upon suddenly confronted by the police, during the commission of a crime, the suspect(s) responded by threatening the lives of the police officers or an innocent bystander. During both of these incidents, the

suspect(s) were in possession of loaded hand-guns while committing their crimes.

- Two police officers were summoned to deal with three suspicious males. One of the three appeared intoxicated and as a result was arrested. During the arrest, the two police officers were overpowered. The suspect took each of the officers' guns and began shooting at the police officers. One of the officers was able to obtain a shot gun from his vehicle. The police officer, fearing for his life, shot and killed the suspect before the latter could discharge any further rounds at him and his partner.

In summary, during five of these six incidents, the suspect(s) had attempted to kill the apprehending police officer(s). The deceased individuals either levelled a gun at the officers or had actually fired their weapon at the police. In one of these incidents, a police officer was killed. In another incident, a police officer was hit and wounded by the assailant's bullet.

2. Alcohol/Drugs

In addition to the commission of a serious criminal offence, the significant consumption of alcohol and or drugs by the deceased suspect is believed to be present in over half of those cases involving the police use of deadly force. It was frequently reported that the deceased had a very high level of impairment at the time of his or her death.

3. Mental Disorder/Irrational Behaviour

Mental disorder, or characteristics consistent with that of a deranged and irrational person, were displayed by roughly half of the individuals who were shot and killed by the police. These findings are based upon the actions and behaviour of the suspect during his/her encounter with the police. Also noteworthy is that, in roughly one third of these instances, the deceased had a recorded history of mental disorder. Most frequently, schizophrenia was cited as the primary condition in the deceased's documented history of mental disorder.

4. Mistaken Facts

During one incident, police officers entered a residence during the execution of a search warrant for narcotics. Upon entering the residence they were suddenly confronted by an individual pointing a rifle. In response one officer fired a single shot, killing the individual. It was later learned that the firearm was in fact a non-lethal pellet rifle and that the individual had been target practising inside his residence moments before the police unexpectedly entered.

A subsequent police investigation and a Coroner's Inquest determined that, although the shooting was an unfortunate incident, it was legally justified due to the circumstances. The evidence indicated that the police officer who fired the fatal shot feared that his partner was going to be shot by the deceased. It was only after the fact that it was possible to determine

that the rifle was a pellet gun.

5. Victim-Precipitated Homicide

The term victim-precipitated homicide refers to those killings in which the victim is a direct, positive precipitator of the incident. Victim-precipitated homicide, that is essentially an act of suicide refers to those incidents in which an individual, determined on self-destruction, engages in a calculated life-threatening criminal incident in order to force a police officer or another individual to kill him or her. The characteristics associated with victim-precipitated homicide include the existence in the individual of a desire to die that is accompanied by a direct and conscious role in his or her own death and the fact that the death was primarily a consequence of the decedent's own actions.

In eight separate cases, individuals displaying irrational or bizarre behaviour had engaged the police in a life-threatening manner, prior to being shot and killed. In addition to their bizarre behaviour, these suspects often displayed several of the characteristics associated with a disposition towards taking one's own life. These suicidal characteristics were readily apparent in the suspect's actions, statements and demeanour immediately prior to his/her death.

Training Needs

This study suggests that police should give serious consideration to establishing rigorous training in regards to firearm deployment and in dealing with mentally deranged individuals. One of the significant findings of this study is the frequency of injuries that have occurred to police personnel as a result of discharging their firearm during the apprehension of a suspect. In addition, this study also documented two incidents in which a police officer's firearm was taken away by a suspect. Once in possession of the firearm, the suspect used it on the police.



In addition to firearm deployment and retention training, police officers require training that will allow them to identify irrational cues when confronting an individual who is armed and dangerous. By identifying these cues, the police officer may be able to assess which strategic option is appropriate for the circumstances at hand. Significantly, the option of retreat or 'tactical withdrawal' should be included within the police response. If possible, police officers should physically distance themselves from individuals who are bent on forcing a victim-precipitated homicide. For example, a tactical withdrawal by the police may serve to neutralize the actions and intentions of the suicidal individual. It may also allow the police to formulate a plan of action that will involve a calculated response with the application of less-lethal force.

In this regard, police managers must recognize the need for further

research and the development of less-lethal force options. Less-lethal weapons provide police personnel with further force options that can be utilized to subdue a violent individual. Importantly, these less-lethal force options inflict less severe injuries to both the suspect and the police officers.

Alternate weaponry, such as the less-lethal Taser, typically does not require a hit to a critical area such as the heart or brain in order to cause immobilization (Law & Order, 1992:112). As this study has demonstrated, in situations where the suspect is behaving irrationally, the threat of using a firearm is frequently ineffective and costly - to both the officer and the victim. There is a need to look beyond the present limits that have been set regarding force options and firearm deployment if law enforcement agencies are to effectively deal with the societies that they police.

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Suicide By Cop: Victims from BOTH sides of the Badge



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Biographical

Rebecca Stincelli is a recognized expert in the area of Suicide By Cop. She began researching "suicide by cop" in 1986 while working with the deputies of the Sacramento County (CA) Sheriff's Department as a crisis interventionist and post trauma liaison for victims of violent crimes. During the next decade, Rebecca became a law enforcement instructor where she was given the opportunity to present the perspectives of both the loved ones of the decedent and the officers involved.



Rebecca is a national award recipient and published author of articles and training manuals on victim trauma and law enforcement contacts with victims of violent crimes. She is a former field advocate with the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department with over 20 years of front-line experience. She currently holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Criminal Justice from the California State University in Sacramento (CA) and an Associate Degree in the Behavioral Sciences. She is a retired member of the adjunct faculty for the Los Rios Community College District and held membership in the American Academy of Experts in Traumatic Stress, a part of the National Center for Crisis Management.

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Suicide By Cop Defined

After a long battle with ridiculous euphemisms, I have come to define and classify suicide by cop as clearly and distinctly as that written below. I must have hit the mark since editors of Black's Law Dictionary contacted me requesting permission to use these definitions in their next updated edition. Of course I was honored to oblige.

Suicide-by-cop: A colloquial term used to describe a suicidal incident whereby the suicidal subject engages in a consciously, life-threatening behavior to the degree that it compels a police officer to respond with deadly force.

Police-assisted suicide: A term used by some researchers to describe a suicide whereby the suicidal subject completes the act with the assistance of a police officer.

Victim-precipitated homicide: A term which implies a shared responsibility between two (or more parties) whereby a suicidal subject provokes his or her own death by means of another.

Classification Criteria.

Although simplified, the criteria below may be used to qualify the suicide

- The suicidal subject must demonstrate the intent to die
- The suicidal subject must have a clear understanding of the finality of the act.
- The suicidal subject must confront a law enforcement official to the degree that it compels that officer to act with deadly force.
- The suicidal subject actually dies - otherwise it is an attempted suicide by cop.

The ongoing debate centers around the argument that suicidal subjects may not be in a "knowing" state of mind during the event to understand the outcome. Since most who choose this method of suicide are generally "under the influence," I can understand that. However, interviews I've conducted indicate that while these individuals are in a high emotional state, the majority consciously chose this method due to their belief that the officer will indeed act with deadly force.

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