

**Know More, Do More:
Recognizing and Responding
to Stalking on Campus**

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OVW Funding

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www.StalkingAwareness.org

- *Practitioner guides
- *Training modules
- *Victim resources
- *Webinars

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Introduction

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STALKING IS:


- CRIMINAL**
- TRAUMATIC**
- DANGEROUS**

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CRIMINAL

- FEDERAL LEVEL
- ALL 50 STATES, D.C., & U.S. TERRITORIES
- TRIBAL CODES
- UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE

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TRAUMATIC

Many stalking victims:

- * **Experience mental health issues.**
- * **Lose time from work.**
1 in 8 employed stalking victims lose time from work.
- * **Relocate.** 1 in 7 stalking victims move.

Baum, K., Catalano, S., Rand, M. (2009). *Stalking Victimization in the United States*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Blaauw, E., Arensman, E., Winkel, F.W., Freeve, A., & Sheridan, L. (2002). The Toll of Stalking. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 17(1): 50-63.

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“

“It’s not easy to describe the fear you have when you see the stalker, or signs of the stalker, everywhere you go. I have given up all hopes of ever having a safe life.

For the rest of my life, I will be looking over my shoulder, expecting to see him there.”

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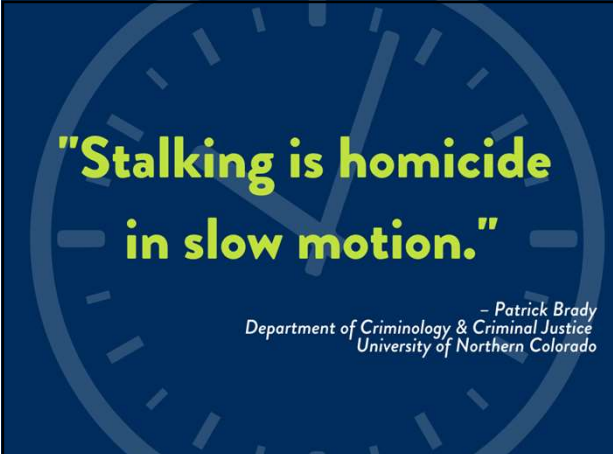


DANGEROUS

- * **Stalking often co-occurs with physical assault and sexual violence, including rape.**
- * **20% of stalkers use weapons to threaten or harm victims.**
- * **76% of intimate partner femicides included stalking in the year prior.**

McFarlane, J., Campbell, J.C., Wit, S., Ulrich, Y., & Xu, X. (1999.) Stalking and Intimate Partner Femicide. *Homicide Studies* 3 (4), 300-316.
Mohandie, K., Melow, J.R., McGowan, M.G., & Williams, J. (2006). The RECON Typology of Stalking: Reliability and Validity Based upon a Large Sample of North American Stalkers. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 51 (1), 147-155.

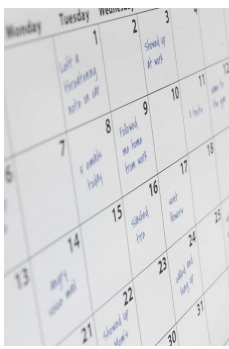
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"Stalking is homicide in slow motion."

- Patrick Brady
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice
University of Northern Colorado

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Stalking is one of the few crimes where early intervention can prevent violence and death.

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Reporting Stalking

- 28% of stalking victims report to law enforcement
- 16% of stalking victims seek victim services
- Fewer than 29% of student stalking victims seek services on campus
 - One study showed less than 8% disclosed to a formal support



Truman, J.L. & Morgan, R.E. (2022). *Stalking Victimization, 2019*. Washington, DC: US DOJ, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Special Report.
Augustyn, M.B., Renssen, C.M., Pinchevsky, G.M., & Magowan, A.B. (2019). Intimate Partner Stalking among College Students: Examining Situational Contexts Related to Police Notification. *Journal of Family Violence* 35(1), 679-691.
Centor, D., Fisher, B., Chinnai, S., Madden, K. (2020). Report on the AAU campus climate survey on sexual assault and misconduct. Westat.
Dennis, J.M., Ward, S.K., Webb, W.A., Banyard, V.L., Gahn, E.S., Edwards, K.A., & Moynihan, M.M. (2017). Disclosure on Campus: Students' Decisions to Tell Others About Unwanted Sexual Experiences, Intimate Partner Violence, and Stalking. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, 22(1), 54-75.

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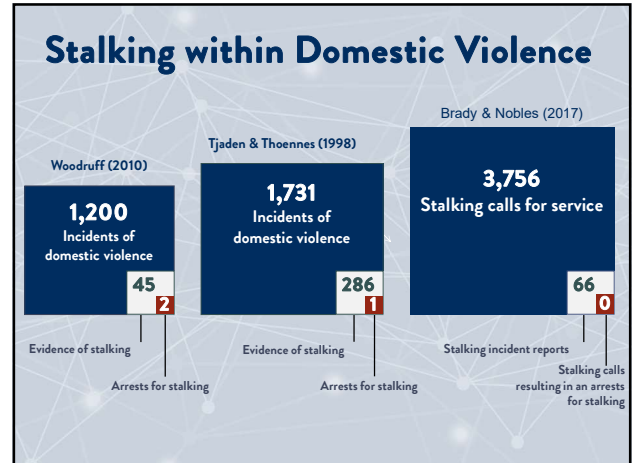
Domestic Violence Crimes Study

- * 1785 cases of domestic violence
- * 298 involve stalking (1 in 6)

How many cases were charged as stalking?

Tjaden, P. & Thoennes, N. (2001). Stalking: Its Role in Serious Domestic Violence Cases, Executive Summary. Center for Policy Research: Denver, CO. Retrieved from <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/187346.pdf>.

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Accessing Victim Services

About 16% of all stalking victims sought victim services.

Nearly 1 in 4 victims who sought victim services did not receive any.

Truman, J.L., & Morgan, R.E. (2022). Stalking Victimization, 2019. Washington, DC: US DOJ, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Special Report.

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Understanding Stalking

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Defining Stalking


- BEHAVIORAL**
- LEGAL/STATUTORY**
- POLICY**

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Discuss: Is this stalking?

1. A student peeks into the women's locker room to watch the women undress.
2. An ex-partner repeatedly spreads vicious rumors about their former partner on social media.
3. A supervisor regularly asks her employee personal questions, mocks him in meetings, sends e-mails at odd hours and is verbally abusive when he doesn't respond right away.

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A pattern of behavior directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel **FEAR** for the person's safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.

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A pattern of behavior...

- * Not a single incident or "one off" event
- * Called a "course of conduct" in most statutes




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...directed at a specific person...



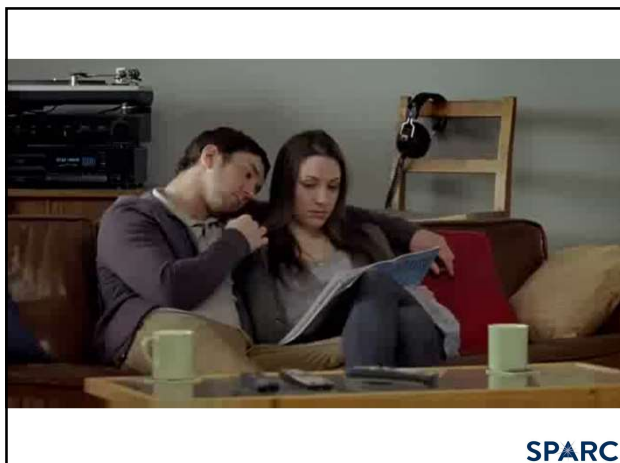
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...that would cause a reasonable person to feel **FEAR** for their safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.



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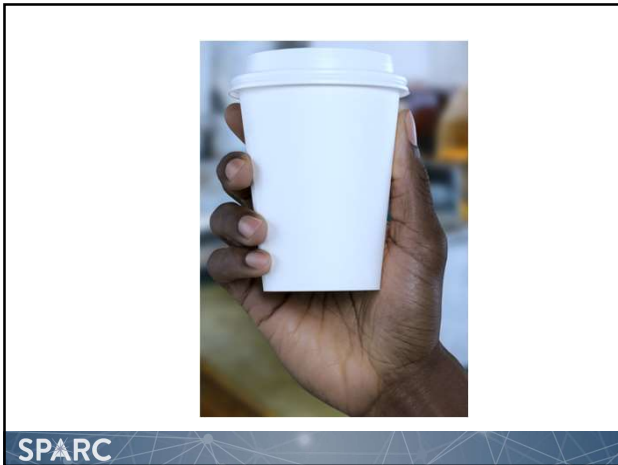
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CONTEXT IS CRITICAL
in stalking cases.

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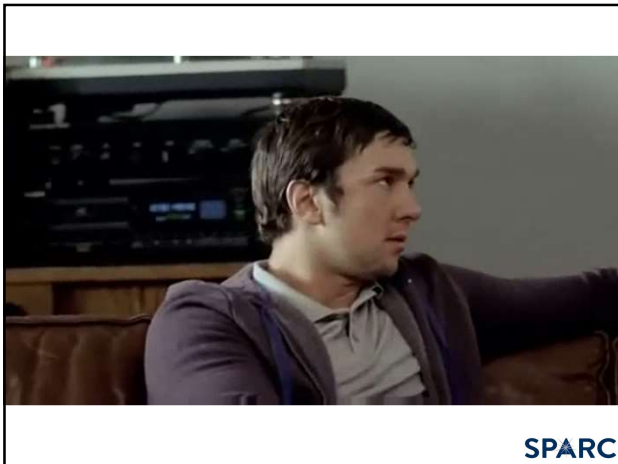
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Context



- * Something may be frightening to the victim but not to you
- * Stalking behaviors often have specific meanings
- * Stalking criminalizes otherwise non-criminal behavior

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Victim Reaction: Is it Fear?

 A woman with long dark hair, wearing a dark sleeveless top, is sitting at a desk. She has her hand to her chin and is looking directly at the camera with a thoughtful or concerned expression.

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Document Evidence of Accommodations

<p>Changes to accounts, numbers, and settings</p>	<p>Finances spent on safety devices or accommodations</p>
<p>Increased Security/Privacy Measures</p>	<p>Financial impacts, including employment consequences, identity theft, and cost of damaged property</p>

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Stalking Prevalence and Behavior

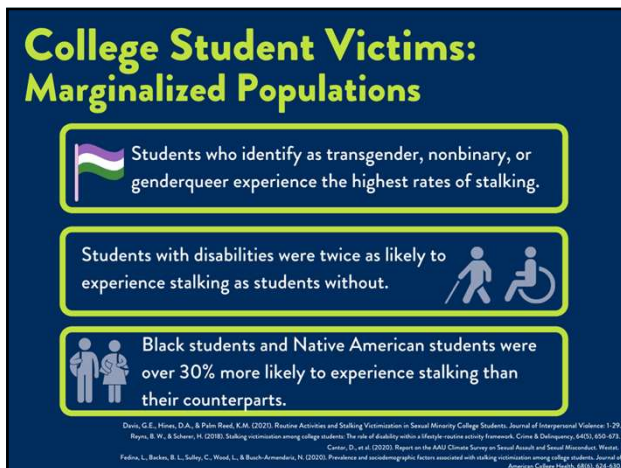
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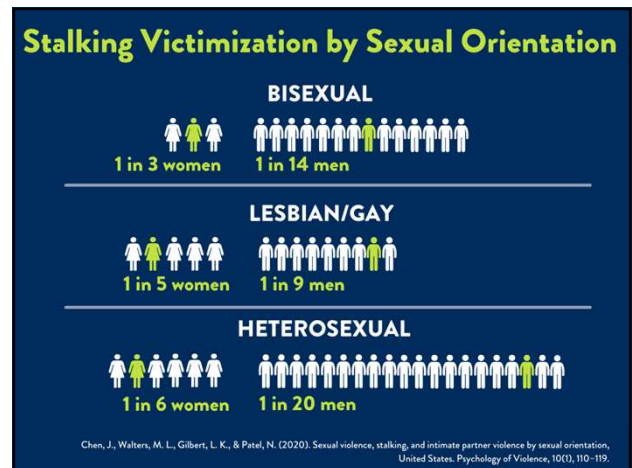
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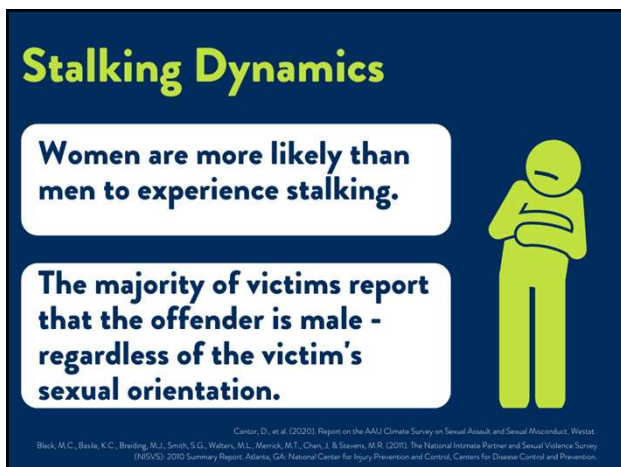
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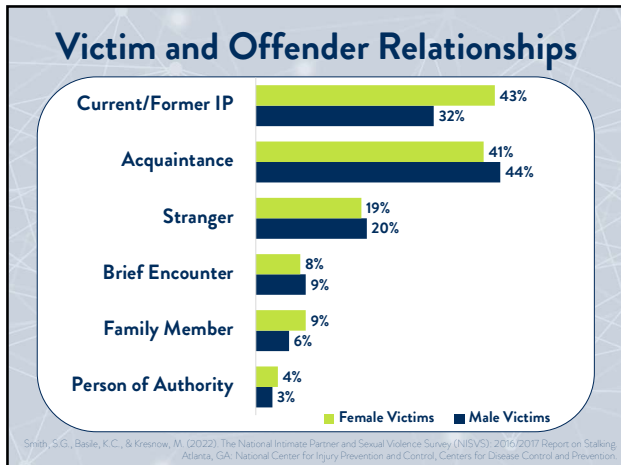
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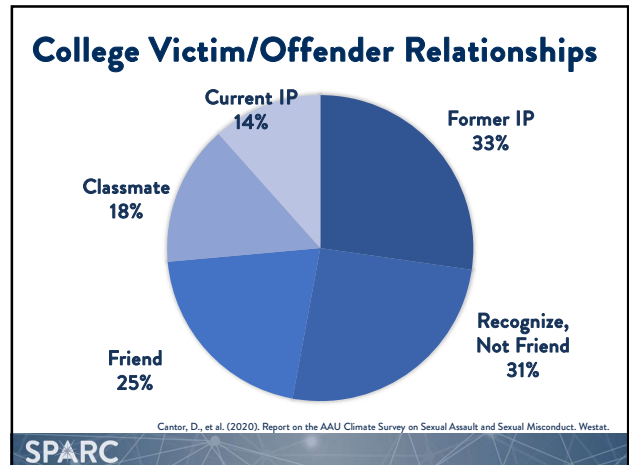
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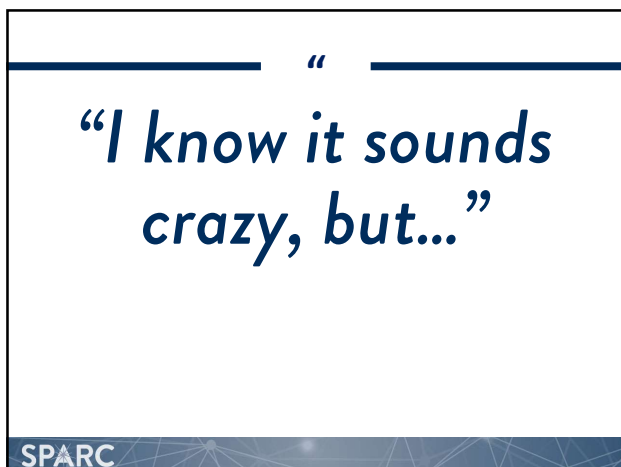
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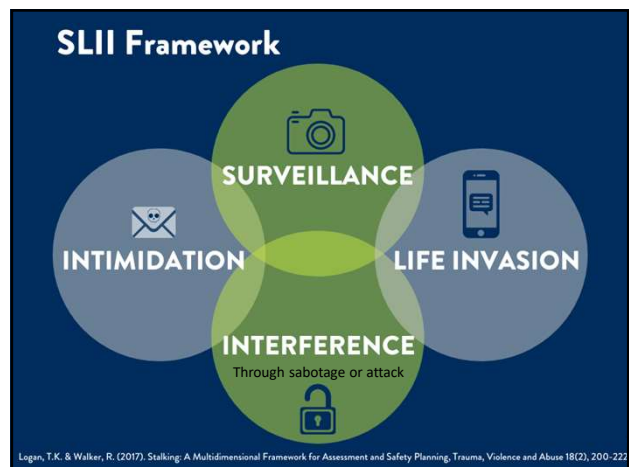
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SURVEILLANCE

- Follow
- Watch
- Wait
- Show up
- Tracking software
- Obtain information about victim
- Proxy stalking

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LIFE INVASION

- Unwanted contact at home, work, etc.
- Showing up
- Phone calls
- Property invasion
- Public humiliation
- Harass friends/family

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INTIMIDATION

- Threats
- Property damage
- Symbolic violence
- Forced confrontations
- Threaten or actually harm self
- Threats to victim about harming others

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INTERFERENCE THROUGH SABOTAGE OR ATTACK

- Financial and work sabotage
- Ruining reputation
- Custody interference
- Keep from leaving
- Road rage
- Attack family/friends/pets
- Physical/sexual attack

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Screening for Stalking

Has the Offender...

- been tracking, following, or monitoring Victim in any way? 
- repeatedly invaded Victim's life/privacy by initiating unwanted contact with Victim? 
- significantly and directly interfered with Victim's life?
 - >physically/sexually assaulted Victim during course of conduct?
 - >forcibly kept Victim from leaving, held against will, caused serious accident, assaulted others, or seriously attacked Victim? 
- more than one time, intimidated or scared Victim through threats, property damage, threatening or actual harming of pets, or other means? 

Logan, T.K. & Walker, R. (2017). Stalking: A Multidimensional Framework for Assessment and Safety Planning, Trauma, Violence and Abuse 18(2), 200-222.

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Screening for Stalking

If YES to any of the previous, during the actions mentioned above...

- Did these actions make Victim afraid or concerned for safety or safety of children, family, and/or coworkers?
- Did Victim make significant life changes for safety reason because of these actions? (change day-to-day routines, spend money on home safety, took time off work?)
- Did these actions make Victim afraid or concerned about significant financial or social impact? (Loss of job, loss of housing, financial harm?)

NOT AT ALL? SOMEWHAT? EXTREMELY?

Logan, T.K. & Walker, R. (2017). Stalking: A Multidimensional Framework for Assessment and Safety Planning, Trauma, Violence and Abuse 18(2), 200-222.

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SLII Checklist for LE: StalkingAwareness.org

LAW ENFORCEMENT TIPS: SLII BEHAVIORS

SURVEILLANCE

ASK: Did the suspect track, follow, or monitor the victim in any way?
(in person or using technology)

Surveillance behaviors include:

- Watching them from a distance
- Waiting for them outside their office, gym, classroom, or another location
- Showing up unexpectedly
- Using tracking software on the victim's devices
- Obtaining information about the victim's online or from others
- Going through the victim's mail or trash
- Planting tracking device in the victim's vehicle or home
- And more

This can be done:

- In person
- With smart home devices
- With tracking software or GPS devices
- With cameras or video/audio recording devices
- By monitoring online activity
- By accessing the victim's accounts
- By researching the victim online
- By asking others for information about the victim
- In other ways

LIFE INVASION

ASK: Has the suspect repeatedly invaded the victim's life and/or privacy by including unwanted contact?

Life Invasion behaviors include:

- Repeated unwanted contact (phone calls, texts, messages, emails)
- Sending or leaving unwanted gifts, objects, items
- Hoarding contact through third parties
- Hacking into their online accounts
- Harassing friends or family
- Sending photos of themselves or of the victim in places they frequent
- Breaking into the victim's car or home when they are not around
- Showing up uninvited

This can be done:

- In person
- Online
- By researching the victim
- By hacking victim accounts
- By spoofing (spoofing) numbers, calling or texting and harassing them, hanging up calls from random numbers, caller ID shows it is a friend or the victim, but it is actually the suspect?
- In other ways

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Resources to help identify stalking at STALKINGAWARENESS.ORG

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Changing Behaviors

*** 78% of stalkers use more than one means of approach**

*** 66% of stalkers pursue their victim at least once per week**

Mohandie, K., Moley, J.R., McGowan, M.G., & Williams, J. (2006). The RECON Typology of Stalking: Reliability and Validity Based upon a Large Sample of North American Stalkers. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 51(1), 147-155.

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- ### Potential Relevant Student Conduct Code Violations
- Harassment
 - Bullying and/or Cyberbullying
 - Disrupting conduct process
 - Sexual misconduct
 - Retaliation
 - Weapons
 - Creating a public nuisance on campus or in neighboring communities
 - Misuse/abuse of any computer or computer system, internet, or communications service
 - Theft
 - Vandalism/Property damage
 - Unauthorized recording
 - Unauthorized use/misuse of keys, ID cards
 - Unauthorized entry into dormitory or building

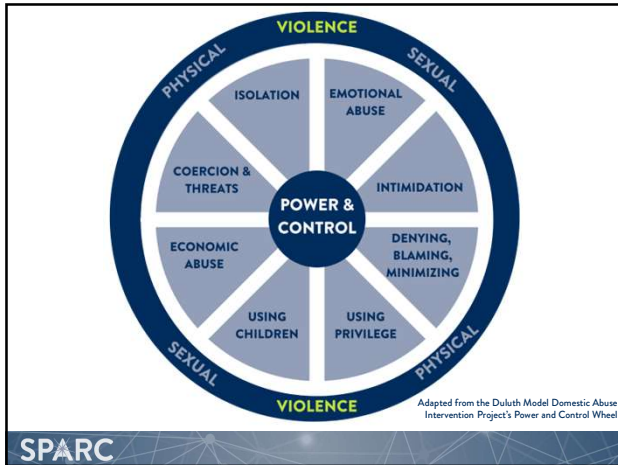
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Co-Victimizations: Stalking and Intimate Partner Violence

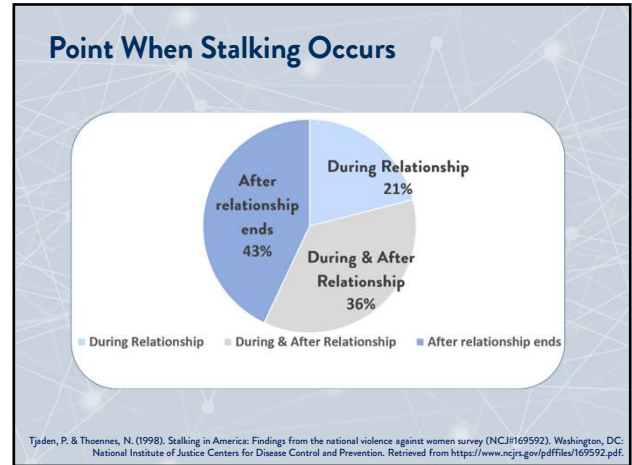
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STALKING PREVENTION, AWARENESS, AND RESOURCE CENTER

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On average, intimate partner stalkers pose the greatest threats to their victims.

WHY?

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Relationships, Violence, & Threats

%	Intimate	Acquaintance	Private Stranger	Public Figure
Presence of Threats	83	66	50	18
Presence of Violence	74	50	36	2

Mohandie, K., Meloy, J.R., McGowan, M.G., & Williams, J. (2006). The RECON Typology of Stalking: Reliability and Validity Based upon a Large Sample of North American Stalkers. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 51 (1), 147-155.

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Intimate partner stalkers are more likely to:

- physically approach the victim
- be interfering, insulting, and threatening
- use weapons
- escalate behaviors quickly
- re-offend

Mohandie, K., Meloy, J.R., McGowan, M.G., & Williams, J. (2006). The RECON Typology of Stalking: Reliability and Validity Based upon a Large Sample of North American Stalkers. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 51 (1), 147-155.

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Study of Women with Protective Orders

Women who were **abused and stalked** experienced **significantly higher rates** of the following than women who were abused but not stalked:

- * Verbal abuse, degradation, jealousy and control
- * Serious threats
- * Moderate and severe physical violence
- * Sexual violence and sexual assault
- * Threats to kill and threats with a weapon
- * Being beat up, attacks with a weapon and injury

Logan, T.K., Shannon, L., & Cole, J. (2007). Stalking Victimization in the Context of Intimate Partner Violence. *Violence Vict.* 22 (6), 669-683.

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Stalking is a Lethality Risk

Top 10 risk factors for intimate partner homicide	Risk for male perpetrated & female IPH victimization
1) Direct access to guns	11-fold increase in risk of IPH
2) Threatened victim with a weapon	7-fold increase in risk
3) Non-fatal strangulation	7-fold increase in risk
4) Perpetrated rape/forced sex	5-fold increase in risk
5) Controlling behaviors	6-fold increase in risk
6) Threatened to harm the victim	4-fold increase in risk
7) Abused victim while pregnant	4-fold increase in risk
8) Perpetrated stalking	3-fold increase in risk of IPH
9) Jealousy	2-fold increase in risk
10) Substance abuse	2-fold increase in risk

Spencer, C.M. & Smith, S.M. (2018). Risk Factors for Male Perpetration and Female Victimization of Intimate Partner Homicide: A Meta-Analysis. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse* 21(3): 527-540.

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Co-Victimizations: Stalking and Sexual Violence

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Sexual Assault Survivors Who Also Experienced Stalking (Ages 18-24)

Response	Percentage
Yes	48%
No	52%

Brady, P. Q., & Woodward Griffin, V. (2019). The Intersection of Stalking and Sexual Assault Among Emerging Adults: Unpublished Preliminary Results. mTurk Findings, 2018.

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Intersections of Stalking & Sexual Assault

- Stalker threatens/plans to sexually assault the victim.
- Stalker attempts to get someone else to assault the victim.
- Stalker sexually assaults the victim.
- Stalker contacts victim after sexual assault.

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Some offenders use **stalking strategies to groom for sexual violence.**

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How Offenders Groom for Sexual Violence

1. Research and identify vulnerable victims
2. Establish relationships: contact, build trust
3. Meet in-person and isolate the victim
4. Coerce into sexual act(s)
5. Contact after

Lisak, D & Miller, P. (2002). Repeat Rape and Multiple Offending Among Undetected Rapists. *Violence and Victims* 17 (1), 73-84. Retrieved from <http://www.davidlisak.com/wp-content/uploads/pdf/RepeatRapeinUndetectedRapists.pdf>

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Dating App Facilitated Sexual Assault (DAppSAs)

- 14% of the 1,968 rapes committed by acquaintances occurred during an initial meetup arranged through a dating app
- High percentage of victims with self-reported mental illness (59.6%)
- More violent SAs than acquaintance SAs
 - Increased strangulation (32.4%); assaultive/penetrative acts; and victim injuries, especially anogenital and breast injuries

"Due to the increased violent nature of DAppSAs, the researchers propose that sexual predators use dating apps as hunting grounds for vulnerable victims."

Valentine, J. L., Miles, L. W., Mella-Hambin, K., & Worthen-Gibbons, A. (2023). Dating App Facilitated Sexual Assault: A Retrospective Review of Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examination Charts. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 38*(9-10), 6298-6322.

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Women with Protective Orders

Behavior	Abuse Only No Stalking or Rape	Stalking
Sexual Degradation	45%	61%
Sexual Coercion	49.3%	78%
Verbal Pressure	33.8%	68%
Substance Use	4.2%	19%
Implicit Threats/Force	21%	47.5%
Penetration While Victim Sleeping	11%	15%

Logan, T.K., & Cole, J. (2011). Exploring the Intersection of Partner Stalking and Sexual Abuse. *Violence Against Women 17* (7), 904-924.

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Co-occurring Victimization

Undergraduate students stalked by an intimate partner also experienced:

- 40% Coercive Control**
- 32% Sexual Assault**
- 11% Physical Assault**

Augustyn, M.B., Rennison, C.M., Pritchkevsky, G.M., & Magnuson, A.B. (2019). Intimate Partner Stalking among College Students: Examining Situational Contexts Related to Police Notification. *Journal of Family Violence 35*(1), 679-691.

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SEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STOLENCE

ASK SURVIVORS ABOUT CO-OCCURRING VICTIMIZATIONS.

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Why Name Stalking?

- Charging & Prosecution
- Safety Planning
- Victim Empowerment

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I'm totally stalking you on Insta and saw your new photos! So cute! 😍

LOL, OMG thanks! 🥰

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Stalking is Shown As...

ROMANTIC	
FUNNY	
HEROIC	
EDGY	

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STALKING

FANTASY	REALITY
The stalker is an attractive stranger, charming chance encounter, or desirable "secret admirer."	The stalker is usually known to the victim, most often an acquaintance or intimate partner (current or former).
The stalker has only good and pure intentions, usually romantic.	Stalkers have different motivations, but often intend to scare their victims and/or do not stop when the victim is scared.
The stalker's actions range from sexy to flattering to harmless. At worst, they're awkward or misguided.	Stalking behaviors are interfering, invasive, disturbing, and violent. Stalking can escalate quickly and often occurs with or predicts serious violence, including homicide.
The stalker's target should feel grateful, amused, flattered and/or affectionate towards the stalker. It's nice to get this attention and feel special.	Most stalking victims feel extreme fear and emotional distress. Many significantly change their daily lives and even relocate to try to get away from the stalker.

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Responding to Victims

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First Response

Any time a victim reports any kind of harassing behavior:

- Consider the possibility of a stalking case
- Determine whether this is an isolated incident or repeated conduct

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Victim Contact

- FIRST CONTACT IS CRITICAL!**
You may determine how or if the victim continues to work with law enforcement
- HAVE RESOURCES ON HAND**
Palm cards, local victim assistance resources
- PRESERVE EVIDENCE RIGHT NOW**
For example, take photos of text messages
- PREPARE FOR THE LONG HAUL**
Your efforts now help the victim and your fellow officers down the road

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CONSIDER MANDATORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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Advise Disengagement

Recommend no contact with the stalker

- Explain intermittent reinforcement

BUT realize victims engage in behaviors to keep themselves safe.

- Maintain contact, negotiation, minimizing threat
- Contact may be a safety strategy

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Student Accommodations

Housing

Bus/
Transportation

Lunch Period/
Dining Hall

Class Schedule

Extra-curriculars

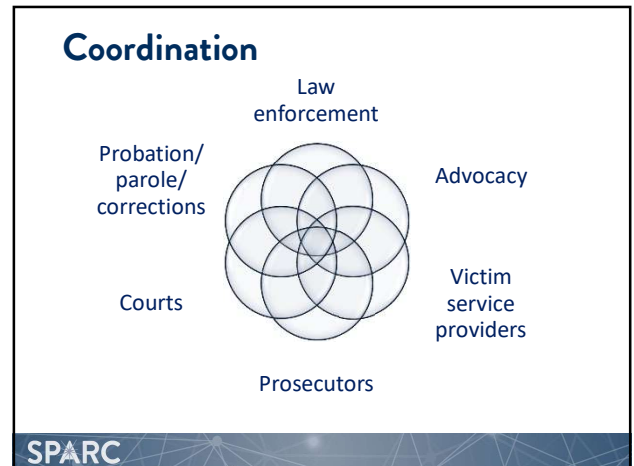
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STALKING INCIDENT AND BEHAVIOR LOG

Date	Time	Description of Incident	Location of Incident (physical location, technology used, online platform)	Witness Name(s) (attach address and phone number)	Evidence Attached? (photos, video, screenshots, items, etc.)	Report Made To (name, affiliation, badge or identification #)

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Resources & Wrap Up

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PWA - Progressive Web App
Nothing to download - nothing stored locally. The tool can be accessed from any device, at anytime, from anywhere.

Information Security
With multi-layer security and authentication, we use security standards used by the financial industry and government agencies.

Image Uploads
Image uploads with full metadata available to corroborate the facts being documented.

Secure Communication
Secure in-app communication to keep users protected and anonymous at all times.

Legally Admissible
User controlled reporting that meets PPSA and VAWA confidentiality regulations. They decide if, when, and to whom.

Even In Death
When the user becomes unable to speak for themselves, the victim's voice can still be heard.

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CAMPUS INVESTIGATIONS & HEARINGS

STALKING & TITLE IX

TIPS FOR CAMPUS STALKING INVESTIGATIONS AND HEARINGS

Stalking is a serious problem on college campuses across the United States. It is a violation of campus safety and Title IX, and it is a crime under the laws of the United States, District of Columbia, U.S. Territories, and many states. It is also a violation of the Department of Education's Title IX regulations. This document provides guidance on what to expect during the investigation and hearing process, and offers tips for how to best prepare for the hearing.

IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATIONS:

- Notify campus police and Title IX office as soon as possible.
- Document all incidents, including dates, times, and descriptions.
- Seek support from friends, family, and campus resources.
- Consider a safety plan if you feel threatened.
- Report the incident to the appropriate campus authority.
- Seek legal advice if necessary.
- Consider a restraining order if you feel unsafe.
- Document any physical or psychological harm.
- Seek medical attention if needed.
- Consider counseling or therapy.
- Document any threats or harassment.
- Seek support from campus resources.
- Consider a safety plan if you feel threatened.
- Report the incident to the appropriate campus authority.
- Seek legal advice if necessary.
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- Seek legal advice if necessary.
- Consider a restraining order if you feel unsafe.
- Document any physical or psychological harm.
- Seek medical attention if needed.
- Consider counseling or therapy.

STALKING AND TITLE IX: THE BASICS

What is Stalking?
Stalking is a course of conduct that causes fear or emotional distress. It is a violation of campus safety and Title IX, and it is a crime under the laws of the United States, District of Columbia, U.S. Territories, and many states. It is also a violation of the Department of Education's Title IX regulations.


What is Title IX?
Title IX is a federal law that prohibits sex discrimination in education. It applies to all educational institutions that receive federal funds. Stalking is a form of sex discrimination, and Title IX requires educational institutions to take steps to prevent and respond to stalking.

How are Stalking and Title IX Related?
Stalking is a form of sex discrimination, and Title IX requires educational institutions to take steps to prevent and respond to stalking. This document provides guidance on what to expect during the investigation and hearing process, and offers tips for how to best prepare for the hearing.


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Tech Safety

Welcome to the Tech Safety App. This app contains information that can help someone identify technology-facilitated harassment, stalking, or abuse and includes tips on what can be done.



Download on the App Store



Get it on Google play

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For Victims



Victim Connect

resource center

Confidential referrals for crime victims  **855-4-VICTIM**

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JANUARY IS
NATIONAL STALKING AWARENESS MONTH
KNOW IT. NAME IT. STOP IT.


How are you planning to spread the word?

LEARN * TEACH * SHARE * REFLECT


StalkingAwareness.org

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Order Stalking Awareness Brochures & Posters for your Community Today!




Entender el Acecho



Understanding Stalking



unrequited-love, just-being-awkward, a-little-weird, not-a-big-deal, harmless-romantic



PHONE CALLS TEXT MESSAGES FOLLOWING SHOWING UP UNINVITED THREATS FILMING WITHOUT CONSENT

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www.StalkingAwareness.org

- *Practitioner guides
- *Training modules
- *Victim resources
- *Webinars



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Dana Fleitman M.A.Ed.H.D.
Training & Awareness Specialist
SPARC STALKING PREVENTION AWARENESS AND RESOURCE CENTERS

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