



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

OVW Funding

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www.StalkingAwareness.org

*Practitioner guides

*Training modules

*Victim resources

*Webinars



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Introduction

STALKING IS:



CRIMINAL



TRAUMATIC



DANGEROUS



CRIMINAL

FEDERAL LEVEL

**ALL 50 STATES, D.C.,
& U.S. TERRITORIES**

TRIBAL CODES

UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE



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.

“

“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.”



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., Wilt, S., Ulrich, Y., & Xu, X. (1999.) Stalking and Intimate Partner Femicide. *Homicide Studies* 3(4), 300-316.

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.



**"Stalking is homicide
in slow motion."**

*– Patrick Brady
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice
University of Northern Colorado*



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

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., Rennison, C.M., Pinchevsky, 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.

Cantor, D., Fisher, B., Chibnall, S., Madden, K. (2020). Report on the AAU campus climate survey on sexual assault and misconduct. Westat.

Demers, J.M., Ward, S.K., Walsh, W.A., Banyard, V.L., Cohn, E.S., Edwards, K.M., & 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*, 27(1), 54-75.

Domestic Violence Crimes Study

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

How many cases were charged as stalking?

Stalking within Domestic Violence

Brady & Nobles (2017)

Tjaden & Thoennes (1998)

Woodruff (2010)



Evidence of stalking

Arrests for stalking

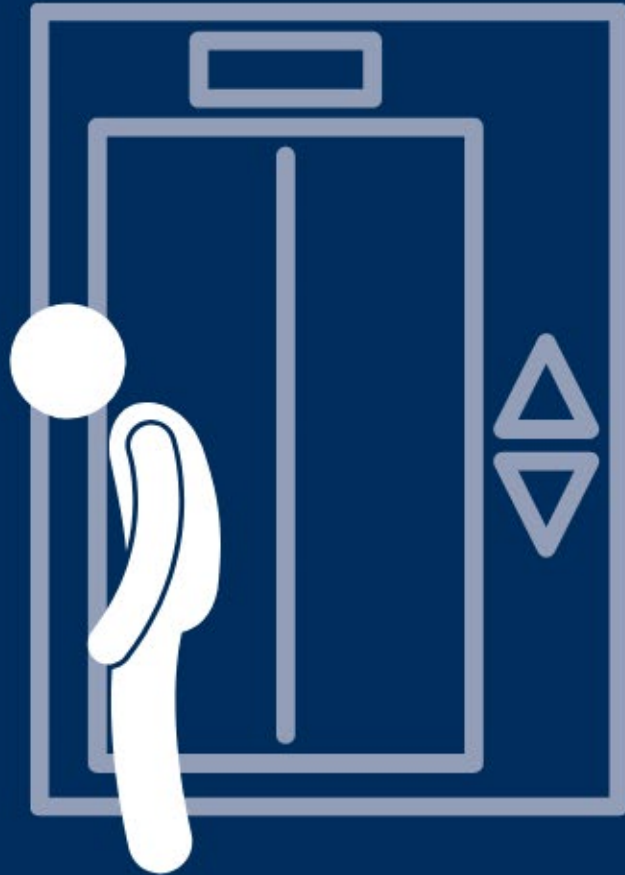
Evidence of stalking

Arrests for stalking

Stalking incident reports

Stalking calls resulting in an arrests for stalking

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.

Understanding Stalking

Defining Stalking



BEHAVIORAL



LEGAL/STATUTORY



POLICY

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.



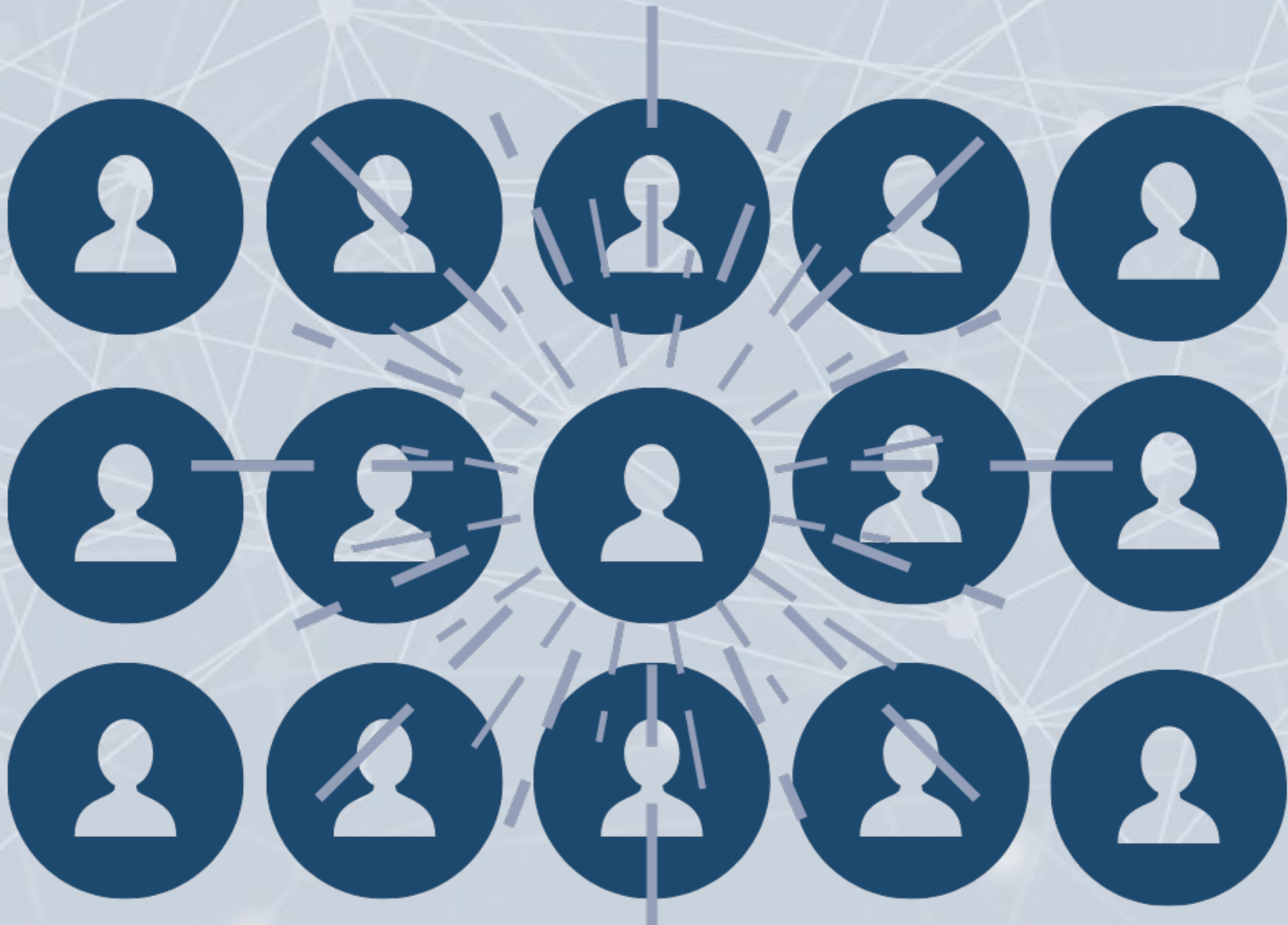
A pattern of behavior directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel **FEAR** for the person's safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.

A pattern of behavior...

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



...directed at a specific person...



...that would cause a
reasonable person to
feel **FEAR**



for their safety or the safety of others;
or suffer substantial emotional distress.





CONTEXT IS CRITICAL
in stalking cases.



Context



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



Victim Reaction: Is it Fear?



Document Evidence of Accommodations



**Changes to accounts,
numbers, and settings**



**Finances spent on safety
devices or accommodations**



**Increased Security/Privacy
Measures**



**Financial impacts, including
employment consequences, identity
theft, and cost of damaged property**

Document Witness Corroboration of Fear

Victim's Workplace

- Did the victim ask others to screen calls? Did they change hours? Other accommodations requested?

Locations/Services Frequented by Victim

- Were places like daycare, schools, apartment building, religious spaces, or other locations asked to make accommodations and/or informed of the situation?

Others Who Communicated with Victim

- Did they ask friends, family, or others for help with the stalker?
- Did they meet with anyone else about their safety?
- Did they call 911 and/or inform other security professionals?

Illinois Stalking Statute

720 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 5/12-7.3 (WEST 2021). STALKING

- * (a) A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that this course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to:
 - * (a-1) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a third person; or
 - * (a-2) suffer other emotional distress.

Stalking is a Class 4 felony; a second or subsequent conviction is a Class 3 felony; Aggravated Stalking (bodily harm or confinement) is a Class 2 felony.

720 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 5/12-7.3 (WEST 2021). STALKING

(a-3) A person commits stalking when he or she, knowingly and without lawful justification, on at least 2 separate occasions follows another person or places the person under surveillance or any combination thereof and:

- * (1) at any time transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint and the threat is directed towards that person or a family member of that person; or
- * (2) places that person in reasonable apprehension of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to or of that person or a family member of that person.

720 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 5/12-7.3 (WEST 2021). STALKING

- * (a-5) A person commits stalking when he or she has previously been convicted of stalking another person and knowingly and without lawful justification on one occasion:
 - * (1) follows that same person or places that same person under surveillance; and
 - * (2) transmits a threat of immediate or future bodily harm, sexual assault, confinement or restraint to that person or a family member of that person.
- * (a-7) A person commits stalking when he or she knowingly makes threats that are a part of a course of conduct and is aware of the threatening nature of his or her speech.

720 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 5/12-7.3 (WEST 2021). STALKING

Stalking becomes a higher felony if the offender:

- * Violates a temporary restraining order, injunction, or any other court order;
- * Has previously convicted of a willful infliction or corporal injury; intentional and knowing violation of court order to prevent harassment, disturbing the peace, or threats or acts of violence; or criminal threats; or
- * Was previously convicted of stalking.

Warning / Notice to Respondent



- * Use language “you are making the victim afraid”
- * Get response from respondent
- * Record the warning when possible
- * Document the warning / no-contact letters

Expressing Desire for No Contact

- * “I am not interested in having a relationship with you. Do not contact me ever again. Do not call, stop by, text, or contact me in any way whatsoever.”
- * “I do not want you to contact me in any way. If you continue to do so – or if you are on my property, or follow me – I will call the police.”
- * “I am ending this relationship. I am not going to change my mind. Do not contact me again. I do not want to have any communication with you, in any form. If you try to contact me, I will call the police/take legal action.”

Stalking Prevalence and Behavior

Stalking Prevalence

NEARLY
1 in 3 women



&

NEARLY
1 in 6 men



experience **stalking** in their lifetimes.



**34% of
FEMALE**



**30% of
MALE**



**LIFETIME STALKING VICTIMS
WERE FIRST STALKED BETWEEN
AGES 18-24**

College Student Victims: Marginalized Populations



Students who identify as transgender, nonbinary, or genderqueer experience the highest rates of stalking.

Students with disabilities were twice as likely to experience stalking as students without.



Black students and Native American students were over 30% more likely to experience stalking than their counterparts.

Davis, G.E., Hines, D.A., & Palm Reed, K.M. (2021). Routine Activities and Stalking Victimization in Sexual Minority College Students. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 1-29.

Reyns, B. W., & Scherer, H. (2018). Stalking victimization among college students: The role of disability within a lifestyle-routine activity framework. *Crime & Delinquency*, 64(5), 650-673.

Cantor, D., et al. (2020). Report on the AAU Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct. Westat.

Fedina, L., Backes, B. L., Sulley, C., Wood, L., & Busch-Armendariz, N. (2020). Prevalence and sociodemographic factors associated with stalking victimization among college students. *Journal of American College Health*, 68(6), 624-630.

Stalking Victimization by Sexual Orientation

BISEXUAL



LESBIAN/GAY



HETEROSEXUAL



Stalking Dynamics

Women are more likely than men to experience stalking.

The majority of victims report that the offender is male - regardless of the victim's sexual orientation.



Cantor, D., et al. (2020). Report on the AAU Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct. Westat.

Black, M.C., Basile, K.C., Breiding, M.J., Smith, S.G., Walters, M.L., Merrick, M.T., Chen, J. & Stevens, M.R. (2011). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 Summary Report. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Image Results for "Stalking"

Google

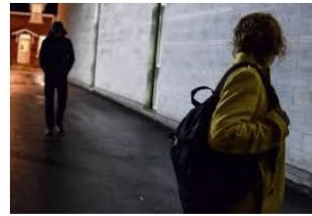
stalking



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obsessive ex girlfriend ex boyfriend woman kid white black harassment felony domestic violence cyber crime bullying jealousy love facebook social media meaning



Victim and Offender Relationships

Current/Former IP



Acquaintance



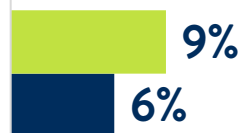
Stranger



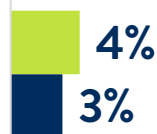
Brief Encounter



Family Member

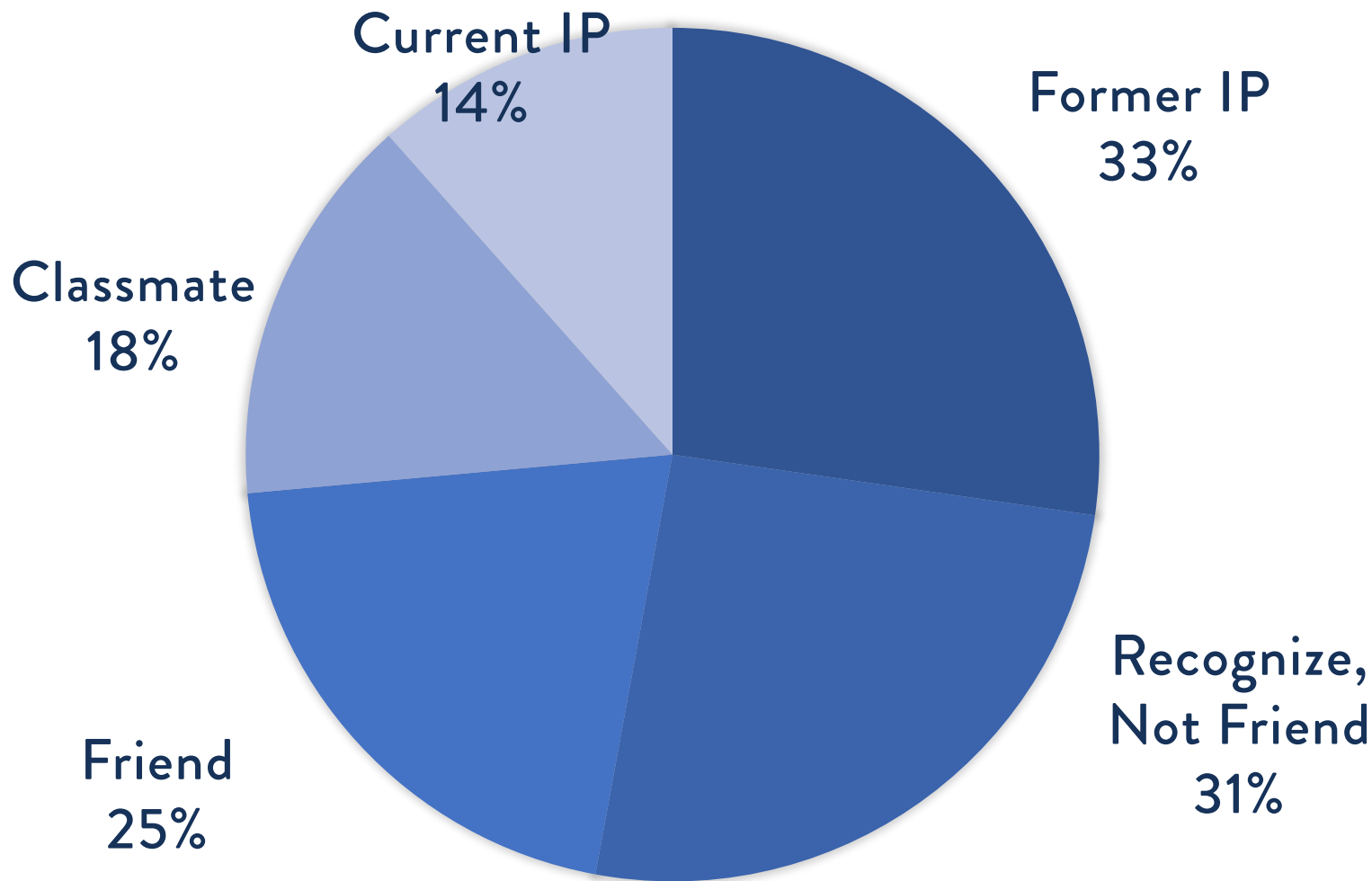


Person of Authority



■ Female Victims ■ Male Victims

College Victim/Offender Relationships



Cantor, D., et al. (2020). Report on the AAU Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct. Westat.

STALKING RESPONSE CHECKLISTS

ASSESS YOUR EFFORTS & CONSIDER NEW IDEAS

SPARC STALKING PREVENTION AWARENESS AND RESOURCE CENTER

Addressing Stalking: A Checklist for Campus Professionals

Stalking is a violation of student conduct codes and Title IX, and a crime under the laws of the 50 states, District of Columbia, U.S. Territories, and Federal government. Adults 18-24 years old experience the highest rates of stalking, and ensure services are accessible to all

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY CHECKLIST: ADDRESSING STALKING

SPARC STALKING PREVENTION AWARENESS AND RESOURCE CENTER

Stalking is a prevalent, dangerous crime requiring a thorough law enforcement response. Too often, stalking goes unrecognized and uncharged, and offenders are not held accountable for the extent of their crime(s).

SPARC STALKING PREVENTION AWARENESS AND RESOURCE CENTER

Addressing Stalking: A Checklist for Domestic and Sexual Violence Organizations

Because there are very few stalking-specific service providers, stalking victims rely on domestic and/or sexual violence programs to assist them with safety planning and resources. In reviewing your agency's response to stalking, consider the following questions:

- Does your organization provide services to victims of stalking?
- If so, how easy is it for a stalking victim to know they can seek services from your organization? For instance, is stalking specifically mentioned in your outreach materials?
- Do your organization's services address the needs of all victims of stalking – including those stalked by someone who is not an intimate partner?

Please use the checklist below to assess your agency's efforts to respond to stalking.

Of course, different agencies vary in mission, scope, and capacity, so not all categories or suggestions will be relevant to or feasible for every service provider.

Organization Mission and Values

- Serving victims of stalking is included as part of your organization's mission and values.

ing questions:

e? For example, counseling services for victims
ation on campus no contact/protection orders

is and from whom? For instance, is stalking
office, crisis center, gender resource center,

rms of stalking, including those who do not
victim-offender relationship, i.e. whether the
r, family member, person of authority, etc.?
who are students, faculty, volunteers, alumni,

to respond to stalking.

o not all categories or suggestions will be
assessment include:

- Housing and residential life
- Mental health and counseling services
- Student affairs
- Student conduct and discipline
- Title IX office

a local domestic or sexual violence hotline that

alking ([resources here](#) and [here](#)).

Understanding Stalking: Stalking Behaviors

“

*“I know it sounds
crazy, but...”*”

SLII Framework





SURVEILLANCE

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

Proxy Stalking



1 in 3 victims of stalking indicate that the stalker involved other people to keep track of, harass, harm, and/or threaten them (regardless of the victim-stalker relationship)



Logan, T. K. (2019). Examining Stalking Experiences and Outcomes for Men and Women Stalked by (Ex)partners and Non-partners. *Journal of Family Violence*, 35(7), 729-739. doi:10.1007/s10896-019-00111-w; Diaz, M. (2021). Exploring Multiple-Perpetrator Stalking: Victim Consequences of Solo and Multiple Stalkers. *Victims & Offenders*, 1-23. doi:10.1080/15564886.2021.1900004

LIFE INVASION



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

INTIMIDATION



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



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**

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?

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?

Resources to help identify stalking at **STALKINGAWARENESS.ORG**

SUPERVISING OFFENDERS: SLII BEHAVIORS



When supervising offenders on probation or parole, it is important to identify stalking behaviors in previous and/or current conduct, whether or not the conviction is for stalking or harassment. Many stalkers are persistent criminals who re-offend.

Stalking behaviors cover a wide range of threatening and disturbing behaviors that can be classified into four categories: Surveillance, Life invasion, Intimidation, and Interference through sabotage or attack (SLII). These categories build on each other, and many stalkers use creative and overlapping behaviors.

SURVEILLANCE

SURVEILLANCE is the most commonly identified stalking tactic and includes watching and gathering information about the victim, in-person or through technology.

ASK: Did the offender ever track, follow, or monitor the victim in any way?



LIFE INVASION
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COULD THIS BE A STALKING CASE?: IDENTIFYING STALKING ON CALLS FOR SERVICE

IDENTIFYING STALKING BEHAVIORS

Stalking includes a wide range of threatening and disturbing behaviors that can be classified into four categories: [Surveillance](#), [Life invasion](#), [Intimidation](#), and [Interference through sabotage or attack \(SLII\)](#). These categories build on each other. When victims report to law enforcement, they often do not identify and name the behaviors they're experiencing. When victims report to law enforcement that they're being stalked, officers are often not trained to identify SLII stalking behaviors to help identify stalking in their community during calls for service and



SPARC

STALKING PREVENTION AWARENESS AND RESOURCE CENTER

Identifying Stalking: SLII Strategies

Adapted from T.K. Logan's "Connecting the Dots: Advocates," 2017

Stalking is its own crime with its own risks, safety planning needs, and legal responses. Many stalking victims do not use the words "stalking" or "fear" to describe their experience(s). They are more likely to say something like "my ex is bothering me," "an old coworker is being weird," or "my neighbor is harassing me." Victims respond to trauma differently, and may present as annoyed, frustrated, angry, or show no emotion at all rather than appearing scared.



SURVEILLANCE



SLII Checklist for LE: StalkingAwareness.org

LAW ENFORCEMENT TIPS: SLII BEHAVIORS

Stalking includes a wide range of threatening and disturbing behaviors that can be classified into four categories: Surveillance, Life invasion, Intimidation, and Interference through sabotage or attack (SLII). These categories overlap and build on each other.

Victims of stalking rarely identify their victimization as stalking and are unlikely to use the word 'stalking' to describe what they're experiencing. Research and practice show that officers should ask specific questions about stalking behaviors instead of simply asking if someone has been stalked/harassed.



SURVEILLANCE

SURVEILLANCE is the most commonly identified stalking tactic and includes watching and gathering information about the victim, in-person or through technology.

ASK: Did the suspect ever track, follow, or monitor the victim in any way? In-person or using technology?

- | | |
|---|--|
| Surveillance behaviors include: | This can be done: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Watching them from a distance | <input type="checkbox"/> In person <input type="checkbox"/> Online |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiting for them outside their office, gym, classroom, or another location | <input type="checkbox"/> With smart home devices |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Showing up unexpectedly | <input type="checkbox"/> With tracking software or GPS devices |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Using tracking software on the victim's devices | <input type="checkbox"/> With cameras or video/audio recording devices |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Obtaining information about the victim online or from others | <input type="checkbox"/> By monitoring online activity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Going through the victim's mail or trash | <input type="checkbox"/> By accessing the victim's accounts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Planting a tracking device in the victim's vehicle or home | <input type="checkbox"/> By researching the victim online |
| <input type="checkbox"/> And more | <input type="checkbox"/> By asking others for information about the victim |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> In other ways |

LIFE INVASION

LIFE INVASION describes ways that the offender is showing up in the victim's life without the victim's consent, in public or private settings, and in person or through technology.

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| Life Invasion behaviors include: | This can be done: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Repeated unwanted contact (phone calls, texts, messages, emails) | <input type="checkbox"/> In person <input type="checkbox"/> Online |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sending or leaving unwanted gifts, objects, items | <input type="checkbox"/> By impersonating the victim |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Initiating contact through third parties | <input type="checkbox"/> By hacking victim accounts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hacking into their online accounts | <input type="checkbox"/> By spoofing (unrecognized numbers calling or texting and harassing them, hang-up calls from random numbers, caller ID shows it is a friend or the court but it is actually the suspect) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Harassing friends or family | <input type="checkbox"/> In other ways |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sending photos of themselves or of the victim in places they frequent | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Breaking into the victim's car or home when they are not around | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Showing up uninvited | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> And more | |



(CONTINUED)

CE TACK

ACK can affect
ment and/or physical
ns losing financial and

ferred with the

th child custody
th medical care
th finances
th their housing
th immigration issues
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or example, as an
community)



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By hacking into/taking over accounts

Changing Behaviors

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

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



Potential Relevant Charges: IL

- * Sec. 10-3. Unlawful restraint.
- * Sec. 10-5.5. Unlawful visitation or parenting time interference.
- * Sec. 11-20. Obscenity.
- * Sec. 11-25. Grooming.
- * Sec. 11-30. Public indecency.
- * Sec. 12-6. Intimidation.
- * Sec. 11-23. Posting of identifying or graphic information on a pornographic Internet site []
- * Sec. 11-23.5. Non-consensual dissemination of private sexual images.
- * Sec. 12-3.8,9. Violation of a civil/stalking no contact order.
- * Sec. 12-5.02. Vehicular endangerment
- * ARTICLE 14. EAVESDROPPING
- * Sec. 16-1. Theft.
- * Sec. 16-7. Unlawful use of recorded sounds or images.
- * Sec. 16-18. Tampering with communication services; theft of communication services.
- * Sec. 16-30. Identity theft; aggravated identity theft.

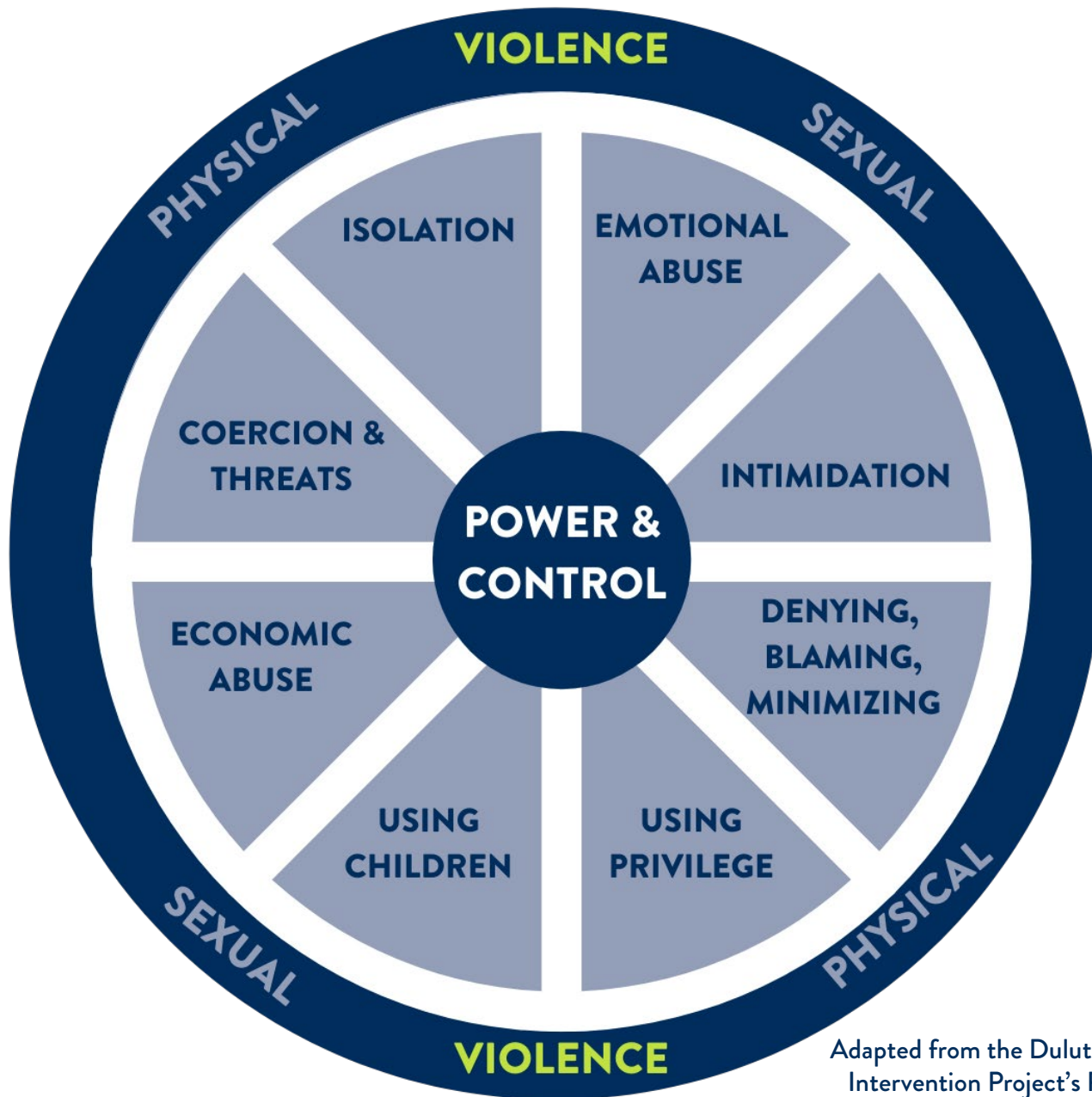
Potential Relevant Charges: IL (CONTINUED)

- * Sec. 16-31. Transmission of personal identifying information.
- * Sec. 18-1. Robbery; aggravated robbery.
- * Sec. 19-1. Burglary.
- * Sec. 19-4. Criminal trespass to a residence.
- * Sec. 21-1. Criminal damage to property.
- * Sec. 21-1.3. Criminal defacement of property.
- * Sec. 21-2. Criminal trespass to vehicles.
- * Sec. 21-2.5. Electronic tracking devices prohibited.
- * Sec. 26.5-2. Harassment by telephone.
- * Sec. 26.5-3. Harassment through electronic communications.
- * Sec. 32-4. Communicating with jurors and witnesses.

Potential Relevant Student Conduct Code Violations

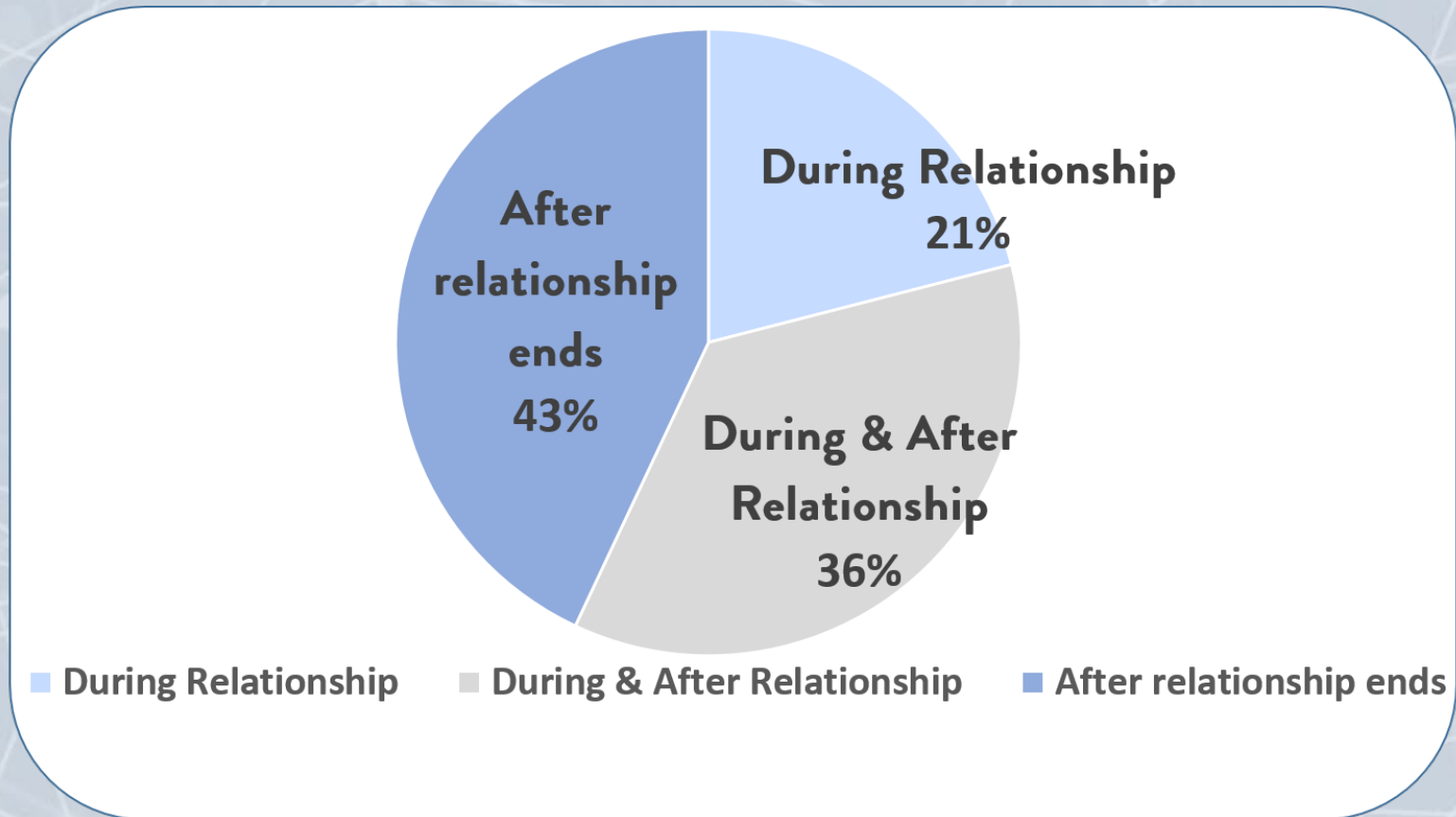
- Harassment
- Bullying and/or Cyberbullying
- Disrupting conduct process
- Sexual misconduct
- Retaliation
- Weapons
- Creating a public nuisance on campus or in neighboring communities
- Misuse/abuse of any computer or computer system, internet, or communications service
- Theft
- Vandalism/Property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

Co-Victimizations: Stalking and Intimate Partner Violence



Adapted from the Duluth Model Domestic Abuse Intervention Project's Power and Control Wheel

Point When Stalking Occurs



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

WHY?



Relationships, Violence, & Threats

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

Intimate partner stalkers are more likely to:

physically approach the victim

be interfering, insulting, and threatening

use weapons

escalate behaviors quickly

re-offend

Leaving an IP Stalking Relationship

Experiencing intimate partner stalking made victims more likely to want to leave the relationship than other factors -- including psychological aggression and past injury.



Victims of intimate partner stalking have more separation attempts than victims of IPV alone.



Stroshine, M. S., & Robinson, A. L. (2003). The decision to end abusive relationships: The role of offender characteristics. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 30(1), 97-117.

Sheridan, L. & Davies, G.M. (2006). Violence and the Prior Victim-Stalker Relationship. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health* 11(2): 102-116.

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



In **85%** of attempted
& **76%** of completed
intimate partner femicides,
stalking occurred in the year
prior to the attack.

Stalking is a Lethality Risk

Top 10 risk factors for intimate partner homicide

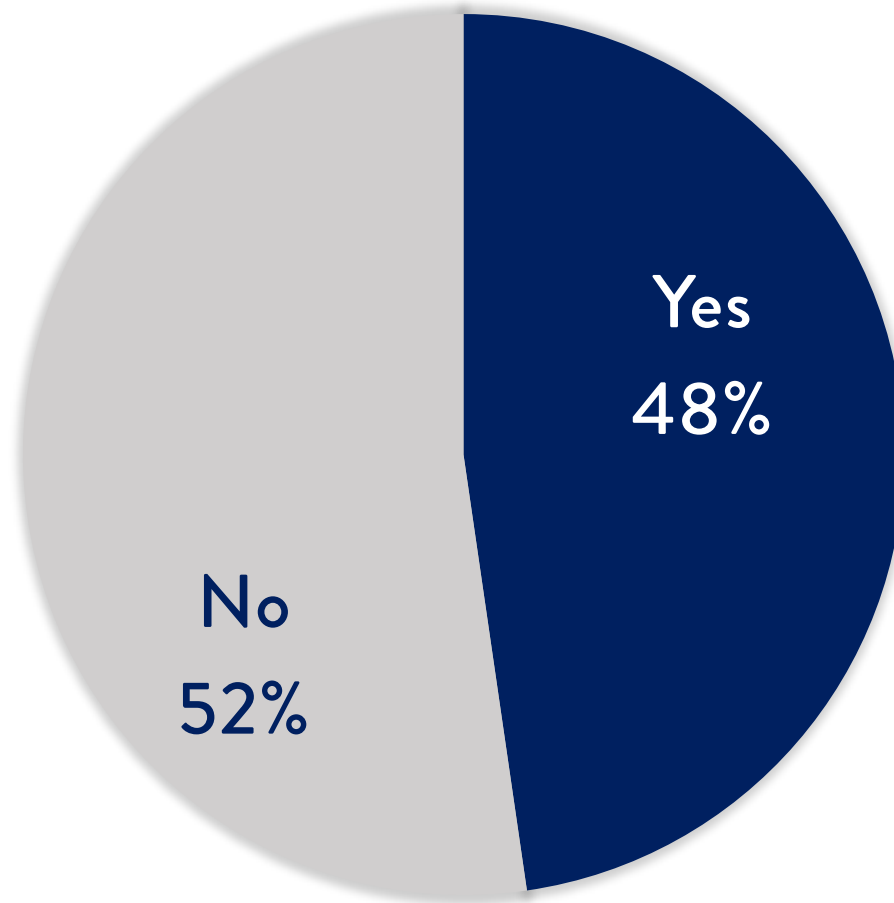
Risk for male perpetrated & female IPH victimization

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. & Stith, 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.

Co-Victimizations: Stalking and Sexual Violence

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



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

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.



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

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

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."

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%

31% OF WOMEN
STALKED
BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER WERE ALSO
SEXUALLY
ASSAULTED
BY THAT PARTNER.

Tjaden, P. & Thoennes, N. (1998). Stalking in America: Findings from the national violence against women survey (NCJ#169592). Washington, DC: NIJ CDC.

Co-occurring Victimizations

Undergraduate students stalked by an intimate partner also experienced:



40% Coercive Control

32% Sexual Assault

11% Physical Assault



SEXUAL
DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE
STOLENCE

**ASK SURVIVORS ABOUT CO-
OCCURRING VICTIMIZATIONS.**

Why Name Stalking?

Charging & Prosecution

Safety Planning

Victim Empowerment

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

LOL, OMG thanks! 😊

Stalking is Shown As...

ROMANTIC



FUNNY



HEROIC



EDGY



STALKING

FANTASY

The stalker is an attractive stranger, charming chance encounter, or desirable “secret admirer.”



The stalker has only good and pure intentions, usually romantic.

The stalker’s actions range from sexy to flattering to harmless. At worst, they’re awkward or misguided.



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.

REALITY



The stalker is usually known to the victim, most often an acquaintance or intimate partner (current or former).

Stalkers have different motivations, but often intend to scare their victims and/or do not stop when the victim is scared.



Stalking behaviors are interfering, invasive, disturbing, and violent. Stalking can escalate quickly and often co-occurs with or predicts serious violence, including homicide.



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.



Risk Assessment

“

Victim perceptions of risk are a strong predictor of re-assault, equal to or even better than risk management tools

TK Logan & Robert Walker, *Stalking: A Multidimensional Framework for Assessment and Safety Planning*, 18(2) Trauma, Violence & Abuse 200-22 (2017)



**Stalking and Harassment
Assessment and Risk Profile
(SHARP)**

CoerciveControl.org



**Narrative Report &
Risk Profile**



**Safety Planning
Suggestions**

14 Risk Factors in Stalking Cases



BIG PICTURE

- Course of Conduct
- Escalation, Triggers
- Nature and context of threats
- Threat follow-through, capability



STALKER HISTORY

- History of abuse to victim
- History of abuse to others
- Guns, weapons & training
- Criminal history, mental health, substance abuse

STALKER MINDSET



- Resistance & Persistence
- Stalker Motive
- Proxy Stalking

VICTIM VULNERABILITY



- Fear, life impact
- Use of Technology
- Victim Vulnerability



Contextualize the Threat

Who is the stalker and what are they capable of?



**Substance Abuse &
Mental Health Issues**



**Technology
Expertise**



**Education/
Background**



**Violence &
Criminal History**



**Follow-through on
Previous Threats**

Respondent Background



- Prior threats
- History of violence (against this victim or others)
- History of mental illness
- History of substance abuse
- Possession and/or use of weapons
- History of protective order violations
- Acts of vandalism or trespass

Document the Threat Features

- **Nature and frequency of threats**
- **How detailed/graphic are the threats?**

➤ Is there violence ideation?

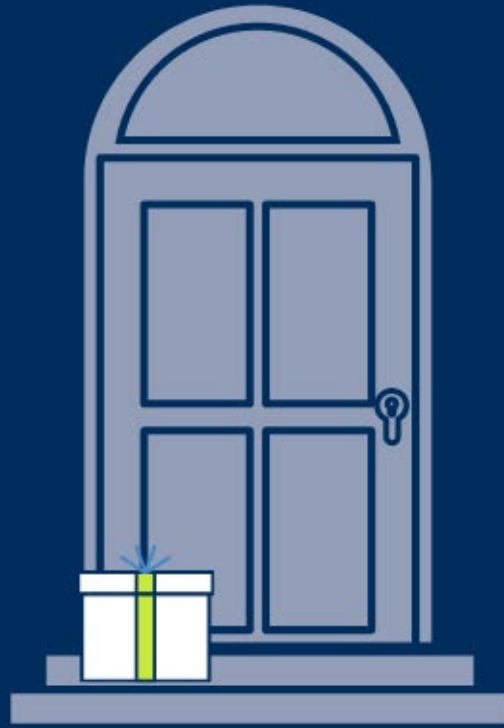
- **How are the threats communicated?**

➤ Verbally? Voicemails? E-mails?
Gifts? Written notes?

➤ Are the threats public?
Communicated by a third party?
Communicated on social media?



Implicit and Explicit Threats



Someone can pose a threat without saying a word.

57% of SHARP respondents reported experiencing implicit threats.



October 22, 2019



- * Rowland dragged her across the parking lot, causing her to drop her phone and belongings.
- * Rowland dragged Lauren to a different spot in the parking lot, where he forced her into the back seat of a car he had driven to campus. While in the back seat, Rowland shot Lauren several times, killing her.
- * An acquaintance of Rowland's picked him up from campus.
- * Salt Lake police found Rowland and pursued him on foot into Trinity A.M.E. Church on 239 Martin Luther King Blvd. Rowland shot himself as police entered the church.

Review & Report on Lauren McCluskey Case Response

consider employing one or more "in house" advocates to assist officers in

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pursuant to the charge given by President Watkins this Executive Summary will

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Pursuant to the charge given by President Watkins this Executive Summary will

Our review
The most

1. M

2. Ex

3. U

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Department of Public Safety
Housing
PREFACE
PURPOSE
REVIEW PROCESS
TIMELINE AND FINDINGS
ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
SUMMARY
APPENDIX A
APPENDIX B

INDEPENDENT REVIEW AND REPORT INVOLVING THE CONDUCT AND ACTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, AND HOUSING AND RESIDENTIAL EDUCATION, RELATING TO THE LAUREN McCLUSKEY CASE

SUBMITTED BY:

John T. Nielsen

Sue Riseling

Keith Squires

December 17, 2018

What Went Wrong? Primary Findings

- > Officers missed that Rowland was on parole.
 - * No policies or procedures requiring that officers check "offender status"
 - * Criminal history check did not include parole status
- > Campus was understaffed and undertrained.
 - * Case never identified as related to domestic violence. Lack of training, no lethality assessment completed
 - * Important e-mail sent to a staff member who was off that day wasn't read until after the homicide
- > UUPS did not have working relationship with Center for Student Wellness/victim advocates
- > Most contacts with Lauren were over e-mail or phone rather than in-person

Information-Sharing

Information not shared between departments.

For example:

- * No mechanism to share routine calls for service. UUPS does not know that Lauren's requested a security escort to retrieve her car.
- * Lauren's friends made multiple reports through Housing staff -- concerns about the relationship being unhealthy, Rowland's easy access to Lauren's housing, and Rowland's threats to bring a firearm to campus. These were not communicated to UUPS, Behavioral Intervention Team, or handled internally in a timely manner.



“As we examined the totality of this troubling event, we discovered that there were several indications that Lauren McCluskey was in trouble. Had victim advocates been engaged, Lauren might not have been left to assess the dangerousness of her situation on her own. There were shortcomings both systemically and individually. There were several instances where the lack of coordination was evident within UUPS, within Housing, and among various campus departments. While the University has developed systems and programs to respond to student welfare issues, those systems were not engaged nor utilized.”

Nielsen, J.T., Riseling, S., & Squires, K. Independent Review and Report Involving the Conduct and Actions of University of Utah Department of Public Safety, and Housing and Residential Education, Relating to the Lauren McCluskey Case. (2018).

Responding to Victims

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



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

How do Victims Cope?

Move
INWARD



Move
AWAY



Move
TOWARDS



Move
AGAINST



Move
OUTWARD



Self-Protective Actions Taken

- 63% Blocked unwanted calls/
messages/other
- 27% Changed personal information
- 24% Changed day-to-day activities
- 23% Self-defensive action/security
measure
- 9% Applied for a restraining/
protective/no-contact order



78% of stalking victims take some kind of protective action

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



Civil Protection Order Efficacy

45-66%
OF OFFENDERS
STOPPED
STALKING
AFTER THE ORDER
WAS ISSUED



33-55%
OF OFFENDERS
CONTINUED
STALKING
AFTER THE ORDER
WAS ISSUED

Safety Planning

What is Safety Planning?

An individualized plan that identifies specific strategies and interventions that may increase safety.

- Provides practical ways to decrease risk
- Puts victims in contact with a variety of services, agencies, and individuals who can help
- Focuses on physical AND emotional well-being



Questions to Consider

- What have you already done?
- What do you need my help doing?
- What are you not willing to do?



Basic Considerations

Trust victim instincts

Safety planning should evolve

Consider stalker's next tactic

Anticipate stalker reaction

Balance safety and freedom



STALKING VICTIM FEARS



Safety at Workplace or School

Victims may consider:

- Sharing a photo of the offender with security staff, colleagues/classmates, RAs, others
- Changing routines, schedule, locations
- Changing routes to and from location
- Accompaniment
- Ensuring that school/work does not post or share contact information
- Provide copies of CPOs
- Save voicemails, texts, and emails
- Work with building security to acquire records/logs of stalker's presence



Student Accommodations



Housing



Bus/
Transportation



Lunch Period/
Dining Hall



Class Schedule



Extra-curriculars

Safety Planning at Home

Victims may consider:



- Informing neighbors, landlords, housemates
- Packing a bag and identifying escape routes
- Changing locks
- Personal alarms
- Game cameras or other security devices
- Photographing property damage



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, office/org, badge or identification #)



VictimsVoice.app



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 FVPSA and VAWA confidentiality regulations. They decide if, when, and to whom.

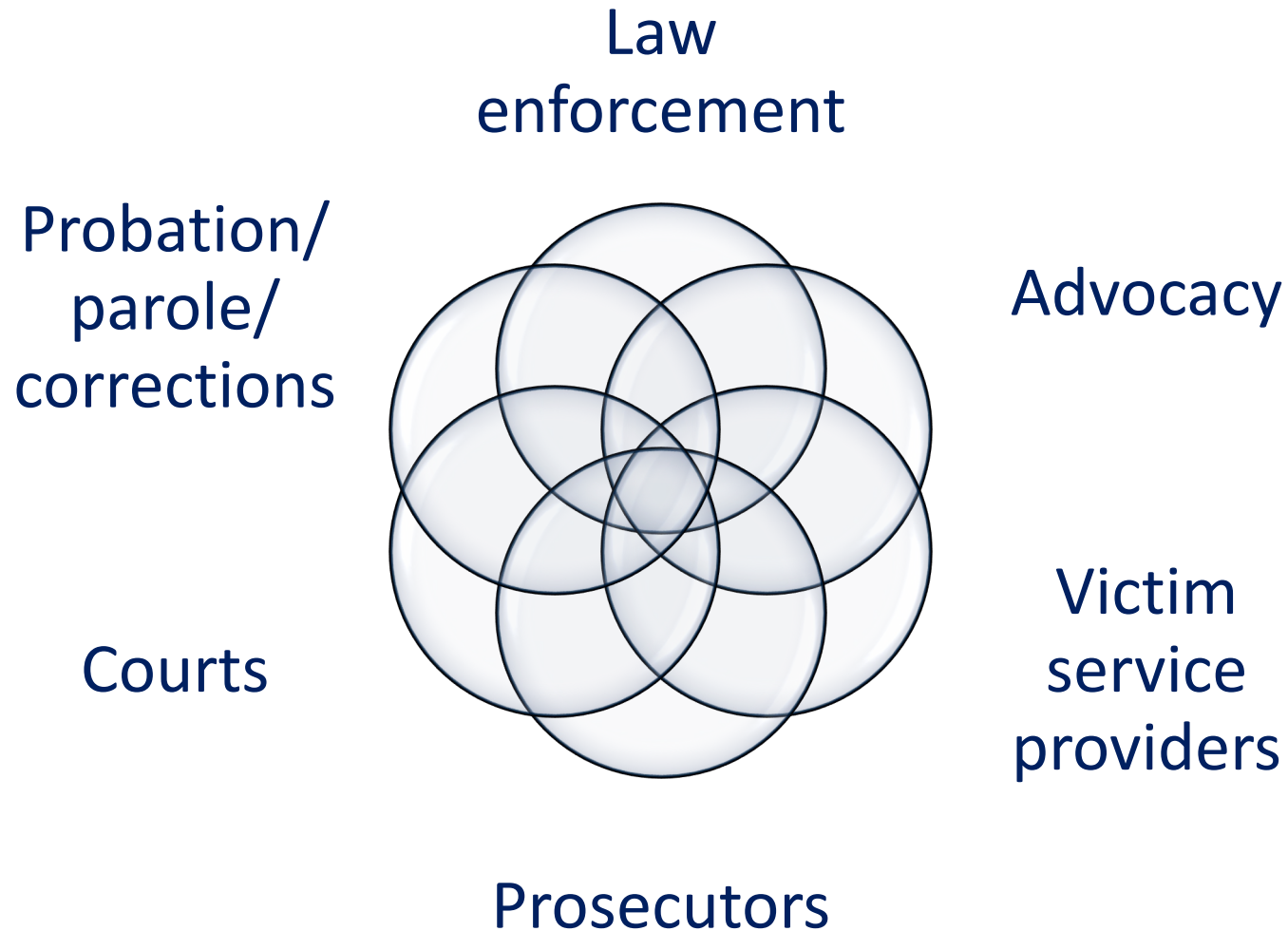


Even In Death

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

Resources & Wrap Up

Coordination



Champions for Justice

AEquitas is a nonprofit organization focused on developing, evaluating, and refining prosecution practices related to gender-based violence and human trafficking. We're a team of former prosecutors with decades of experience, working globally to hold offenders accountable and promote victim safety.

About Us





NNEDV
Tech Safety

Tech Safety

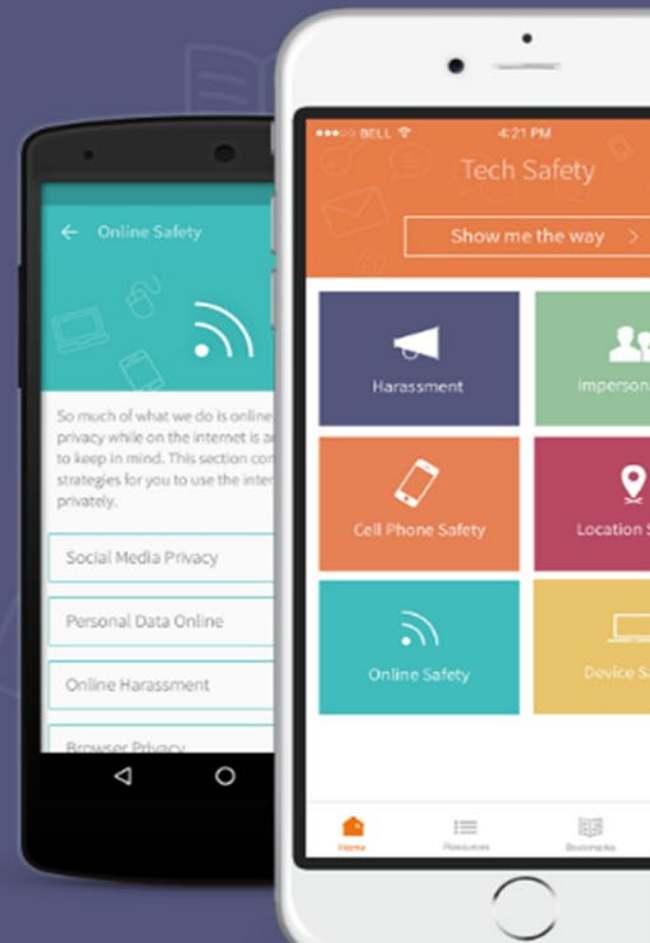
Welcome to the Tech Safety App. This app contains information that can help someone identify technology-facilitated harassment, stalking, or abuse and includes tips on what can be done.



Download on the
App Store



Get it on
Google play



SPARC



SEARCH



RESOURCES

Law Enforcement Portals



Partners in state and local law enforcement can access portals for training and resources.

[Learn More](#)

Investigative Resources



A compilation of investigative resources including tools, best practices, and documents.

[Learn More](#)

Cyber Threat Bulletins



Resources that provide updated information on cyber threats.

[Learn More](#)

Incident Reporting



Learn how to report cyber incidents.

[Learn More](#)

Search.org

The **premier resource** for collecting, sharing, and analyzing innovative and timely knowledge, information, best practices, services and solutions for **justice information sharing**.

Assistance & Training Center

Need assistance with technical, operational or policy issues? Want to see in-class and online training options? Help is a few clicks away...



High-Tech Crime Investigations

Networks • Child Exploitation
Social Media • Mobile Devices • IRC
Volatile Data • Legal Issues



Criminal History Records

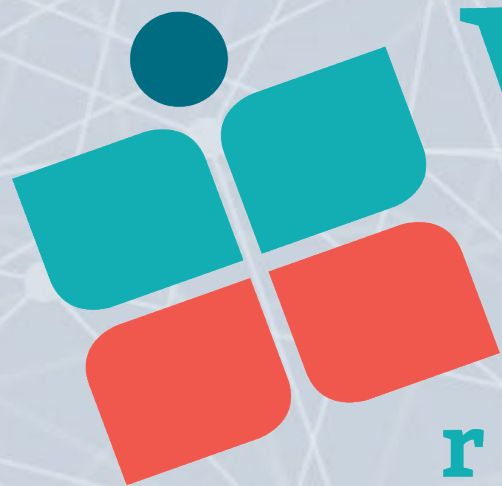
Auditing Practices • Compact Council
Firearms Background Checks
Disposition Reporting
Repository Quality Assurance
Surveys of State Systems



Justice Information Sharing

Data Modeling • GRA • NIEM • GFIPM
OJBC • Enterprise Strategic Planning
Data Architecture • Privacy Policy

For Victims



**Victim
Connect**
resource center

Confidential referrals for crime victims



855-4-VICTIM

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

SAVE THE DATE

JANUARY 18

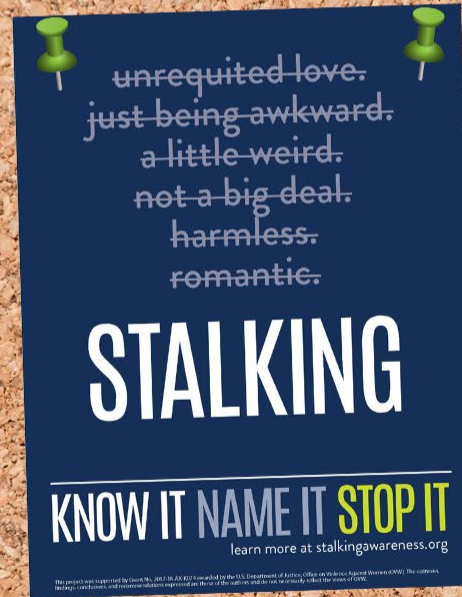
DAY OF ACTION

FOR STALKING AWARENESS

SPARC invites you to spark a dialogue around stalking! Wear something sparkly or shiny on January 18th and share your picture as part of the NSAM Day of Action.

[#SparkleAgainstStalking](#)

Order Stalking Awareness Brochures & Posters for your Community Today!



www.StalkingAwareness.org

*Practitioner guides

*Training modules

*Victim resources

*Webinars



@FollowUsLegally

Sign Up for our Newsletter!

Dana Fleitman M.A.Ed.H.D.

Training & Awareness Specialist

SPARC STALKING
PREVENTION,
AWARENESS,
AND RESOURCE
CENTER



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