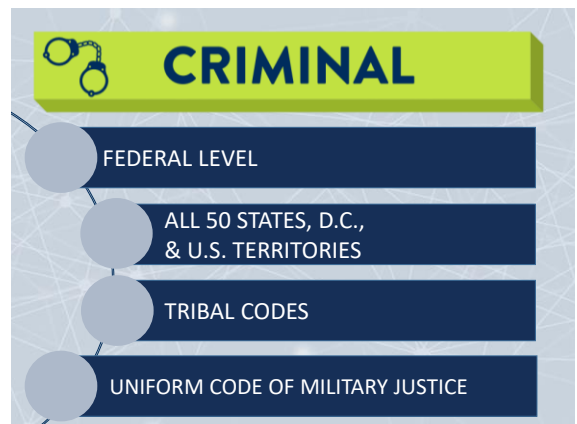
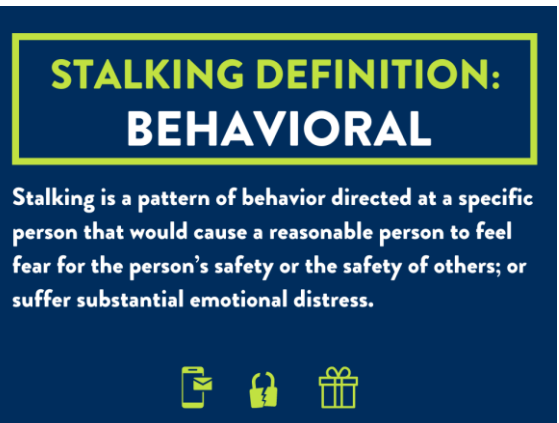


OVW Funding

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§ 18-7906. STALKING IN THE SECOND DEGREE

Engages in a course of conduct that seriously alarms, annoys or harasses the victim and is such as would cause a reasonable person substantial emotional distress; or (b) Engages in a course of conduct such as would cause a reasonable person to be in fear of death or physical injury, or in fear of the death or physical injury of a family or household member.

"Course of conduct" means repeated acts of nonconsensual contact involving the victim or a family or household member of the victim, provided however, that constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of this definition.

Stalking Prevalence and Behavior

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Stalking Prevalence

NEARLY
1 in 3 women



&

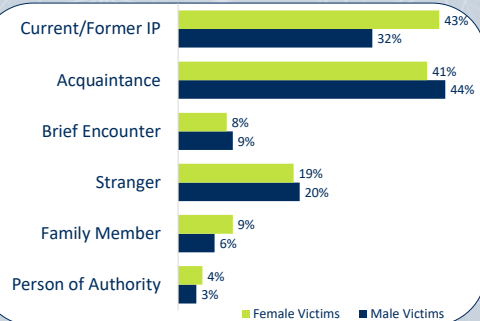
NEARLY
1 in 6 men



experience **stalking** in their lifetimes.

Smith, S.G., Basile, K.C., & Kresnow, M. (2022). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2016/2017 Report on Stalking. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Victim and Offender Relationships



Smith, S.G., Basile, K.C., & Kresnow, M. (2022). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2016/2017 Report on Stalking. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Understanding Stalking: Stalking Behaviors

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SLII Framework



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

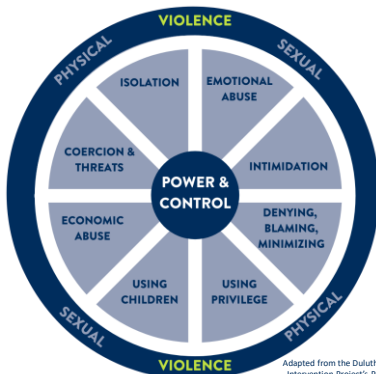
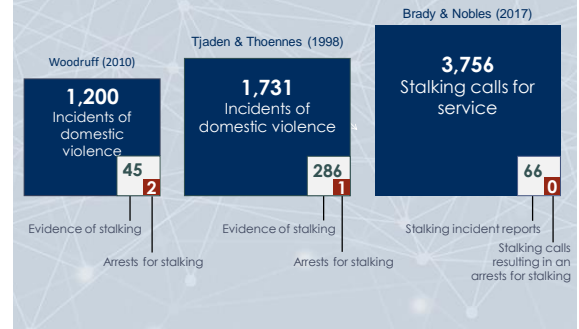
SURVEILLANCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow Watch Wait Show Up Tracking software Obtain info about victim Proxy stalking 	LIFE INVASION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unwanted contact, often across locations and platforms Showing up Phone calls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property invasion Public humiliation Harass family/friends
INTERFERENCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial & work sabotage Ruining reputation Custody interference Keeping from leaving Road rage Attacks on family/friends/pets Physical/sexual attack 	INTIMIDATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threats Property damage Symbolic violence Forced confrontations Threatened or actual harm to self Threats to harm others

SURVEILLANCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smart home devices Tracking software/GPS Cameras/recordings Monitoring activity online Access to accounts 	LIFE INVASION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unwanted contact online, texts, calls Impersonating victim Hacking victim accounts
INTERFERENCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posting private photos or info Spreading rumors Doxing, swatting Controlling accounts Posing as victim and creating harm 	INTIMIDATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blackmail Sextortion Threats - release false private info Threats - interfere with property, employment, other Threats - harm online

Stalking and Intimate Partner Violence

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Stalking within Domestic Violence



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

SPARC

Intimate partner stalkers are more likely to:

physically approach the victim

be interfering, insulting, and threatening

use weapons

escalate behaviors quickly

re-offend

Muhandes, 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 (3), 147-155.

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

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

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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WAYS TO ASSESS AND DOCUMENT STALKING CREDIBILITY

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DESCRIBE

the big picture, beyond individual incidents



DOCUMENT

victim fear and harm



CONTEXTUALIZE

the threats. Why this victim? Why this time?

Reasonable Fear: Evidence

Describe victim statements of fear

- Describe any accommodations made for safety

Document evidence of accommodations and/or safety measures taken:

- Time spent obtaining PO, relocation, efforts to keep address or location secret



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

Corroborating Fear



Personality
Changes



Cost & Level of
Effort for Safety



Witnesses



Increased
Security/Privacy
Measures



Physical Signs



Isolation/Withdrawing
from Typical Activities

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?

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?

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

STALKING INCIDENT LOG

Date	Time	Description of Incident	Location of Incident	Witness Name(s) (Attach Address and Phone #)	Police Called (Report #)	Officer Name (Badge #)

SHARP: Stalking Harassment and Risk Profile

www.coercivecontrol.org
www.stalkingrisk.com

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STALKING
PREVENTION,
AWARENESS,
AND RESOURCE
CENTER



↓
Narrative Report &
Risk Profile

↓
Safety Planning
Suggestions

SPARC

14 Risk Factors in Stalking Cases



BIG PICTURE

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

STALKER MINDSET

- Resistance & Persistence
- Stalker Motive
- Proxy Stalking



STALKER HISTORY

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

VICTIM VULNERABILITY

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



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

Case Scenario

Mary Daniels as told by her mother Sylvia Daniels

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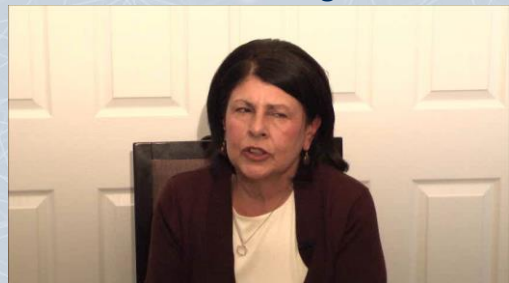
Intro to Relationship



Arrest



CPO, Divorce & Stalking Behavior



On July 2 2010 my alcoholic husband threatened to harm me and stated I could never get away from him. He grabbed my arm and scratched my face in the process. He also blocked my car from leaving. on 10/11/10 we had another incident where he pushed me and head butted me because I had made him angry. 10/19/10 once again He grabbed me by the arms and shoved me we went to my neighbors that night. The worst incident was 8/2/2009 where he physically assaulted me and chested me leaving many bruises. I fear for my safety and my life. I now have the courage to divorce him but I am so afraid he is going to get to me. He has a history of alcoholism and assault.

Petitioner Mary Colletta

Adult Abuse/Stalking Ex Parte Order of Protection

The State of Missouri to Respondent

Petitioner has filed a verified petition (copy attached) requesting an Order of Protection against you. Pursuant to Sections 455.035 to 455.045 RSMo, the court finds that there is an immediate and present danger of abuse to Petitioner by you or that Petitioner has been a victim of stalking by you and that there is good cause to issue an Order of Protection.

Therefore, the court orders that you, **CHRISTOPHER P COLLETTA, Respondent, not:**

- ☒ Abuse, threaten to abuse, stalk, molest or disturb the peace of Petitioner wherever Petitioner may be found. [01 & 04]
- ☒ Enter or stay upon the premises wherever the Petitioner may reside
- ☒ Located at 4690 GRANADA DR. HILLSBORO, MO 63050 (unless disclosure waived) [04]
- ☒ Communicate with Petitioner in any manner or through any medium. [05]
- ☒ Other: [06] Resp. may go to the above address one time w/a Deputy to get personal belongings only. *Chthonus and toiletries.*

It is further ordered that: Custody of the minor children shall be awarded until further order of court, as follows



14 Risk Factors in Stalking Cases



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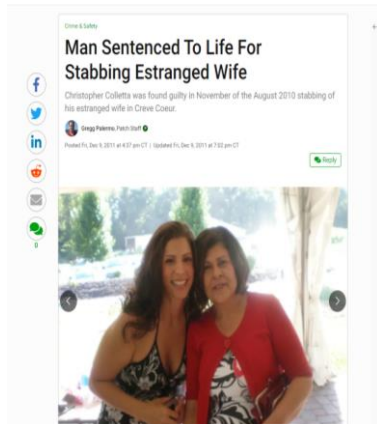
Lagan, T.K. & Walker, R. (2017). Stalking: A Multidimensional Framework for Assessment and Safety Planning. *Trauma, Violence and Abuse* 18(2), 200-222.

Trigger Warning



Mary's Voice





Responding to Stalking Victims

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How do Victims Cope?



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



Issues to Consider



Questions to Consider

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



