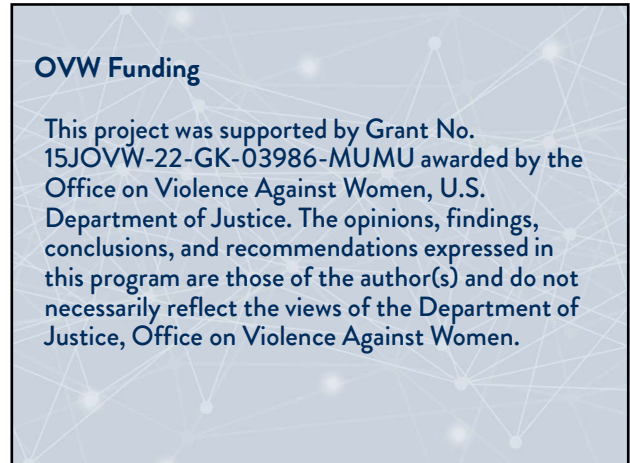




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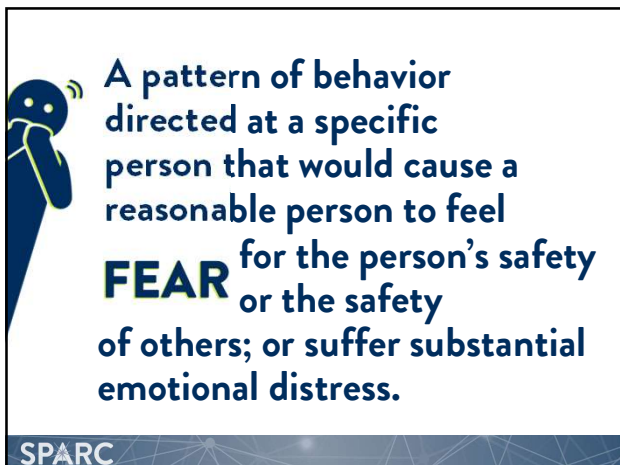
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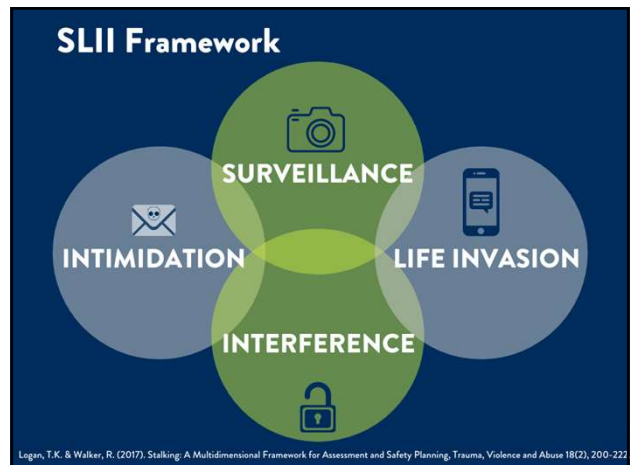
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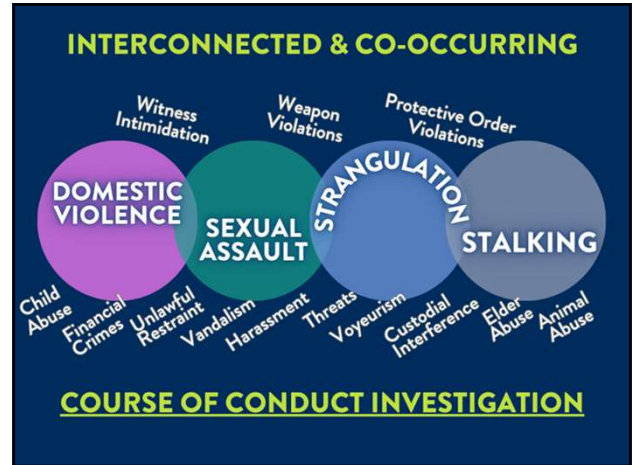
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<p><b>SURVEILLANCE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow</li> <li>Watch</li> <li>Wait</li> <li>Show Up</li> <li>Tracking software</li> <li>Obtain info about victim</li> <li>Proxy stalking</li> </ul>	<p><b>LIFE INVASION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: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

7



8

**Intimate partner stalking victims are more likely to:**

- Be stalked both in-person & through technology
- Be pursued for longer durations
- Experience more frequent unwanted encounters

9

On average, intimate partner stalking victims are more likely to adopt a greater number of self-protective measures (than victims stalked by acquaintances or strangers).

- Enlist help from family or friends
- Contact police
- Change personal information
- Access victim services
- Change routine activities
- Apply for protection orders
- Block numbers or accounts

Brady, P. Q. (2022). How to Stop a Stalker: Perceptions and Predictors of Detering Unwanted Pursues. Crime & Delinquency, 67(1).

10

**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.

11

**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


Sources: CM, & 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.

**SPARC** (Support for Partners in Abuse Response and Care)

12

## Stalking Precipitated Homicide

The most common use of the criminal justice system prior to (attempted or completed) intimate partner homicide was reporting partner stalking.



McFarlane, J., Campbell, J.C., & Watson, K. (2001). The Use of the Justice System Prior to Intimate Partner Femicide. Criminal Justice Review 26(2):193-208.

13



14

## CCR Strategies

- Focus on risk**  
> Stalking & Harassment Assessment & Risk Profile (SHARP)
- Frequent multi-disciplinary case review**
- Comprehensive and integrated approaches**
- Supervision strategies (restrictions, monitoring)**  
> Guide for Community Corrections & Probation Officers
- Victim safety planning**  
> Safety planning guidance

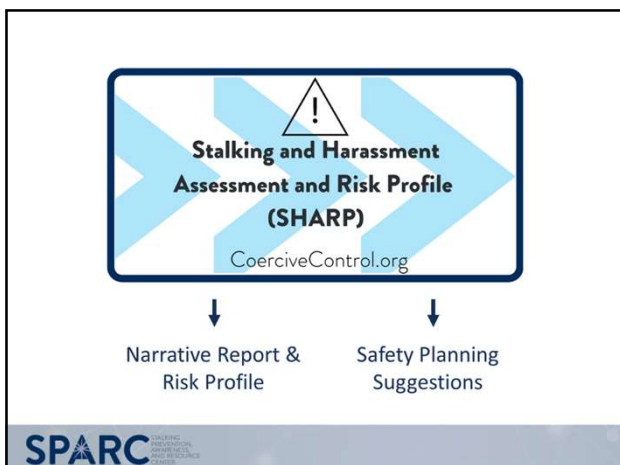
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## 14 Risk Factors in Stalking Cases

<b>BIG PICTURE</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Course of Conduct</li> <li>• Escalation, Triggers</li> <li>• Nature and context of threats</li> <li>• Threat follow-through, capability</li> </ul>	<b>STALKER MINDSET</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resistance &amp; Persistence</li> <li>• Stalker Motive</li> <li>• Proxy Stalking</li> </ul>
<b>STALKER HISTORY</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• History of abuse to victim</li> <li>• History of abuse to others</li> <li>• Guns, weapons &amp; training</li> <li>• Criminal history, mental health, substance abuse</li> </ul>	<b>VICTIM VULNERABILITY</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fear, life impact</li> <li>• Use of Technology</li> <li>• Victim Vulnerability</li> </ul>

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

16



17

## Multidisciplinary Case Review

- Assess real cases in your community.
  - Confidentiality agreements
  - Redact information
  - Client participation
  - Must be grounded in trauma-informed practices!
- Incorporate stalking lens into current reviews and MDT's. Create plan to audit past reviews/case files/reports
- Communicate findings with ALL stakeholders and community.
  - Specifically identify stalking behaviors

18


## Institutional Barriers

 <b>Lack of report-taking or incident documentation</b>	 <b>Lack of cross-training across agencies and jurisdictions</b>
 <b>Lack of uniformity in stalking procedures across agencies</b>	 <b>Lack of understanding of stalking as a lethality factor</b>

Boehlein, T., Kretschmar, J., Regoczi, W., & Smialek, J. (2020). "Responding to Stalking Victims: Perceptions, Barriers, and Directions for Future Research." *Journal of Family Violence* 2020 (1).

19

## Responding to Stalking: A Guide for Corrections & Probation

 American Probation and Parole Association

20

## Effective Safety Planning

- FLEXIBLE**
  - Works for survivor
  - Responsive to offender behavior
- COMPREHENSIVE**
  - Considers all aspects of victim's life
- CONTEXTUAL**
  - What has happened, is happening, and might happen?

21

## Basic Considerations

- Trust victim instincts
- Safety planning should evolve
- Consider stalker's next tactic
- Anticipate stalker reaction
- Balance safety and freedom



22

## Mock CCR Activity

- \* Pick a community partner from the basket and step into the role of that partner for the purpose of this exercise. If you draw a partner that you currently work for, pick again!
- \* Read the report and think about what questions you have relative to your mock role.
- \* Ask other "agencies" in your group to determine if this victim is eligible for support/services.

23

**VICTIM** ADVISED ON TODAY'S DATE AT APPROXIMATELY 0800 HOURS WHEN SHE GOT INTO HER CAR TO HEAD TO WORK, HER CAR DOORS WERE LOCKED AND ON THE DRIVER'S SEAT WAS A CORONA BEER BOTTLE CAP.

What questions do you have about this report?

What other agencies in your group could help you answer these questions or provide support to the victim?

24

### First Hurdle

- \* What can you do within your agency to respond to this report and/or support this victim?
- \* Is the victim receiving a robust response from your community based on this report?
- \* What limitations do other agencies in your community have in responding to this victim?
- \* What questions do you have about this incident?
  - \* Who in your community is best positioned to obtain additional information from the victim?
  - \* How likely is it that these partners would be notified/mobilized based on this report?

25

VICTIM ADVISED ON TODAY'S DATE AT APPROXIMATELY 0800 HOURS WHEN SHE GOT INTO HER CAR TO HEAD TO WORK, HER CAR DOORS WERE LOCKED AND ON THE DRIVER'S SEAT WAS A CORONA BEER BOTTLE CAP. VICTIM STATED YESTERDAY SHE CELEBRATED HER TWO-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF BEING SOBER AND SHE HAD RECEIVED MESSAGES FROM PEOPLE IN HER AA GROUP CONGRATULATING HER ON HER TWO-YEAR SOBRIETY. SHE BELIEVES THAT SUSPECT PLACED THE BEER CAP IN HER CAR TO MESS WITH HER EMOTIONALLY AS SEEING ANYTHING RELATED TO ALCOHOL IS A TRIGGER TO HER. SHE BELIEVES THAT SUSPECT IS MONITORING HER MESSAGES AS THAT IS THE ONLY WAY SUSPECT WOULD KNOW ABOUT THE ANNIVERSARY.

26

### Second Hurdle

- \* What is the significance of the context?
  - \* Recognition of victimizations
  - \* Understanding the gravity of the behavior
- \* How could your community improve the response to the victim after the first report to ensure we understood context?
- \* What gaps are still present in your community's ability to respond to this report?
- \* Are there still important questions that need to be answered about this situation? What is the best way to answer those questions?

27

### In your Agency/Community

- \* How would your agency respond to the initial report?
- \* What services are available to the victim in this case?
- \* Is there a process for mobilizing a system-response to these types of reports?
- \* Where are the gaps?

28

### In Your Agency/Community...

- \* Is stalking a part of your coordinated community response?
- \* How are stalking cases identified? Do you routinely screen victims for stalking victimization?
- \* Does your staff have training on stalking? New staff?
- \* Do you participate in National Stalking Awareness Month?
- \* Is your staff familiar with strategies for safety planning, risk assessment, and/or offender accountability around stalking?

29

## CCR Response

<h3>TRAINING</h3>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; SPARC training request form</li> <li>&gt; SPARC archives</li> </ul>	<h3>POLICIES/PROCEDURES</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; SPARC Guides: Victim Services, Prosecution, Corrections, Law Enforcement (Coming soon!)</li> <li>&gt; Individualized technical assistance</li> </ul> 	<h3>PRACTICES</h3>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Victim Services check list</li> </ul>
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30



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32



33



34



35