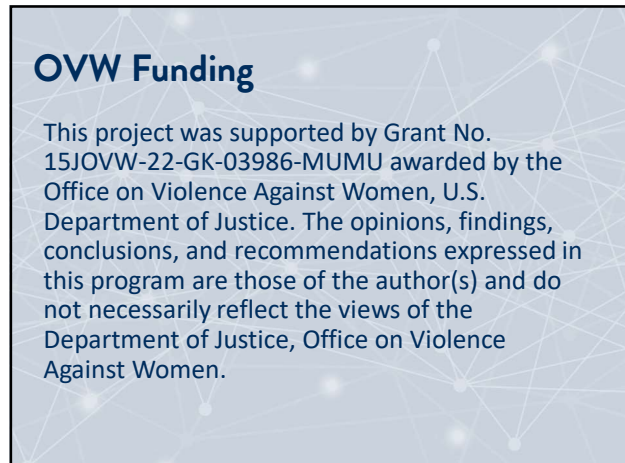




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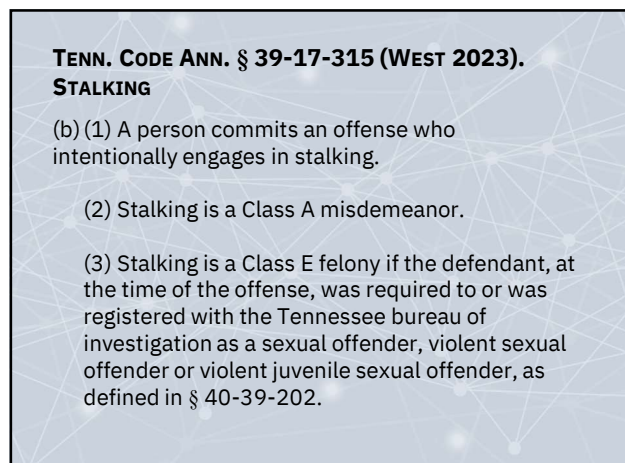
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4



5



6

**TENN. CODE ANN. § 39-17-315 (WEST 2023).  
STALKING (EDITED) (CLASS E FELONY)**

- (c)(1) A person commits aggravated stalking who commits the offense of stalking and:
- (A) Displays a deadly weapon
  - (B) Victim is less than 18 and offender is at least five years older
  - (C) Previous stalking conviction within 7 years
  - (D) Credible threat to the victim or victim's family with the intent to place any such person in **reasonable fear of death or bodily injury**;
  - (E) Knowing violation of court order

7

**TENN. CODE ANN. § 39-17-315 (WEST 2023).  
STALKING (EDITED) (CLASS C FELONY)**

- (d)(1) A person commits especially aggravated stalking who:
- (A) Previous conviction for stalking involving the same victim
  - (B) Commits aggravated stalking and recklessly causes serious bodily injury to victim or victim's family
  - (C) Commits stalking and the victim is less than 12 and offender is at least 18

8



## 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.

**SPARC**

BAUM, K., CATALANO, S., KEND, M. (2009). Stalking Victimization in the United States. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.  
BROWN, E., ARMITAGE, L., WINKEL, F.W., FREEMAN, A., & SHEDDEN, L. (2002). The 'Toll' of Stalking. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 17(1): 50-63.

9

*"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."*

**SPARC**

10



## 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.

**SPARC**


McFarlane, J., Campbell, J.C., Will, S., Ulrich, Y., & Xu, K. (1999.) Stalking and Intimate Partner Femicide. *Homicide Studies* 2 (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 Science*, 51 (1), 147-155.

11

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

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

12




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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13


A pattern of behavior...

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




14

...directed at a specific person...



15

...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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16

**TENN. CODE ANN. § 39-17-315 (WEST 2023). STALKING (EDITED)**

(1) "Course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of **two (2) or more separate, noncontinuous** acts...including, but not limited to, ....follows, monitors, observes, **surveils, threatens,** or communicates to a person, or **interferes with a person's property;**

....

(4) "Stalking" means a willful **course of conduct** ... that would cause a **reasonable person** to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested, and that **actually causes** the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested

17

**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.

18



## Stalking Dynamics

Women are more likely than men to experience stalking.

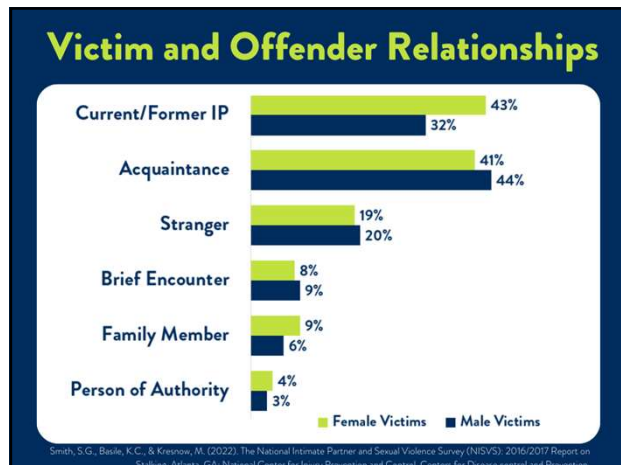
The majority of victims report that the offender is male.

The majority of victims know the offender.

18-24 year olds experience the highest rates of stalking (among adults).

Black, H.C., Basile, K.C., Breiding, M.J., Smith, S.G., Walters, M.L., Merrick, M.T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M.R. (2010). 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.

19



20

slido

Given the prevalence of this crime, why don't we see corresponding numbers of victimization within our systems?

Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

21

## Stalking: Reality vs. Recognition

22

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

LOL, OMG thanks! 🥰

23

## Stalking is Shown As...

**ROMANTIC** (Images: Edward Elmer Howard, a man in a suit, a woman holding a camera)

**FUNNY** (Images: Bugs Bunny, a man, a purple character, SpongeBob SquarePants)

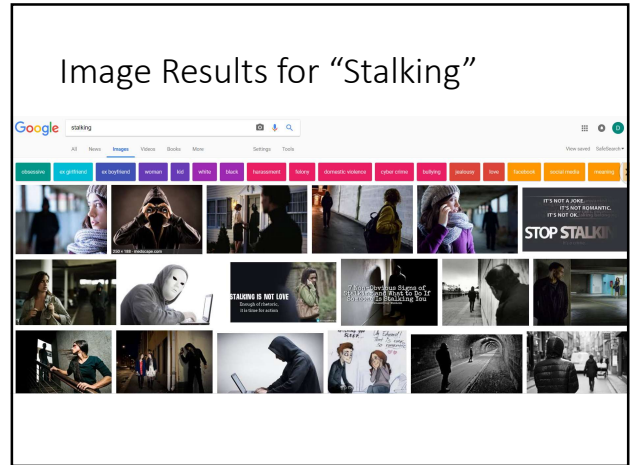
**HEROIC** (Images: a woman, Batman, Spider-Man)

**EDGY** (Images: a woman in a black hood, a man)

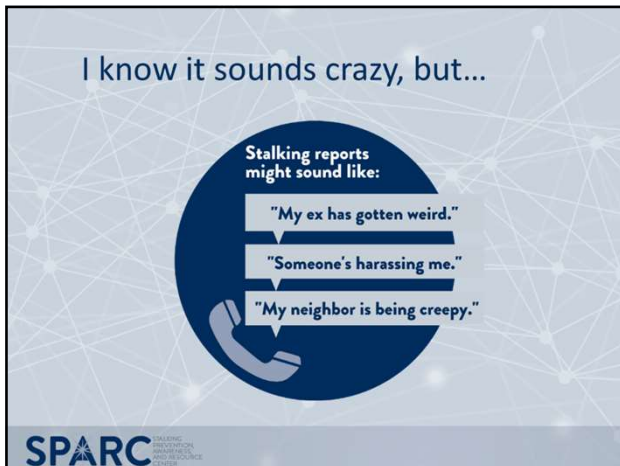
24



25



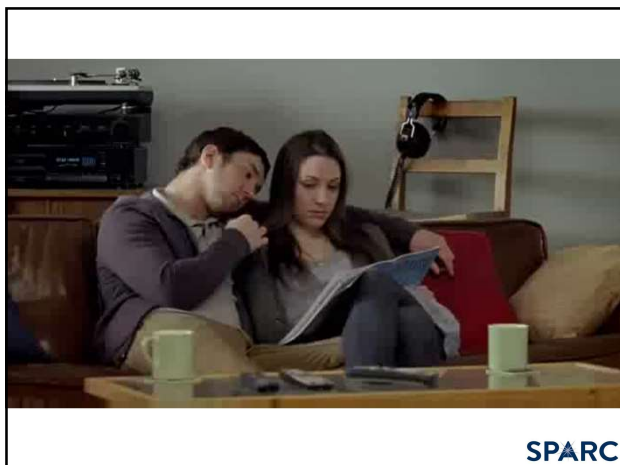
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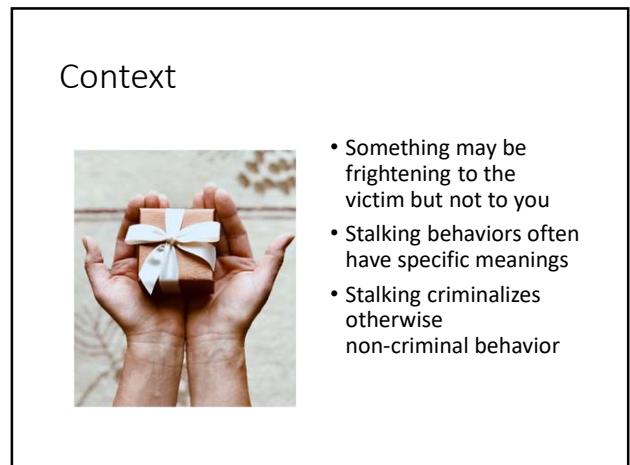
27



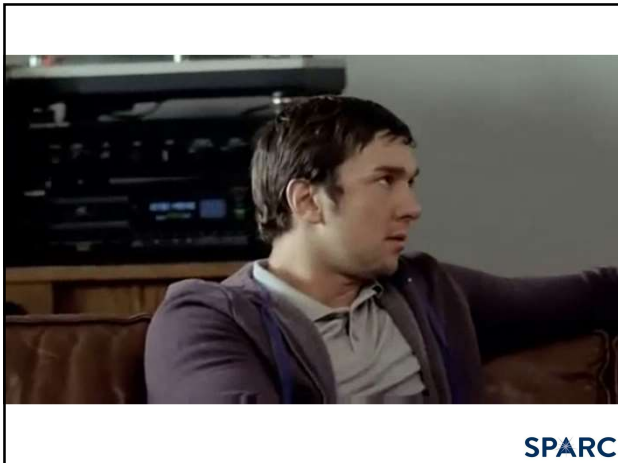
28



29



30



31

### Context

- Stalking behaviors often include specific meanings to the victim
  - And may be intended to seem benign to everyone else
- Stalkers often try to argue that their behavior is based on a legitimate purpose (to see the kids, to share the car, to drive down the street, etc.), is a coincidence, or is not itself criminal behavior

HOW CAN FLOWERS BE A THREAT?

*I'll never let you go.*

**I'LL NEVER LET YOU GO.**

**SPARC** SHARED PRACTICES AND RESEARCH CENTER

32

## Implicit and Explicit Threats

**Someone can pose a threat without saying a word.**  
57% of SHARP respondents reported experiencing implicit threats.

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

33

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

34

## INTERCONNECTED & CO-OCCURRING

**COURSE OF CONDUCT INVESTIGATION**

35

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

36

### Intimate Partner Stalking Risk

- More separation attempts than victims of intimate partner violence alone
- Intimate partner stalkers are more likely to assault third parties than non-intimate stalkers

**SPARC** STALKING PREVENTION, AWARENESS, AND RESOURCE CENTER

Logan, T.K., Shannon, L., & Cole, J. (2007). Stalking Victimization in the Context of Intimate Partner Violence. *Vict. 22*(6), 649-683.

37

### 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                          | <b>11-fold increase in risk of IPH</b>               |
| 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                              |
| <b>8) Perpetrated stalking</b>                    | <b>3-fold increase in risk of IPH</b>                |
| 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.

38

### 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.

39

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

40

### Recognizing Stalking: Understanding Stalking Behaviors

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41

### SLII Framework

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

42





## SURVEILLANCE

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

43

## Surveillance

- Several studies indicate that surveillance behavior is associated with severe violence
- Women who report their partner has followed or spied on them are more than twice as likely to experience attempted or actual homicide by that partner
- Surveillance may be conducted by the partner or proxy stalker



McFarlane, J., Campbell, J., & Watson, K. (2022). Intimate partner stalking and femicide: Urgent implications for women's safety. *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, 20, 51-68.  
Shenkin, L. & Roberts, K. (2010). Key Questions to Consider in Stalking Cases. *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*, 29, 250-277.

44

## LIFE INVASION



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

45

## INTIMIDATION



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

46



## INTERFERENCE

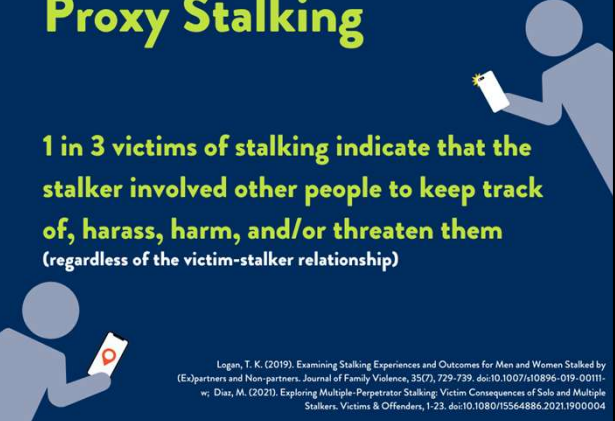
THROUGH SABOTAGE OR ATTACK

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

47

## 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:10.1080/15564886.2021.1901004

48





49



50

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <h4>SURVEILLANCE</h4> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smart home devices</li> <li>Tracking software</li> <li>Tracking devices</li> <li>Monitoring online activity</li> <li>Accessing online accounts</li> <li>Cameras or audio/video recording devices</li> </ul>   | <h4>LIFE INVASION</h4> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unwanted contact online or through text messages, phone calls, or other platforms</li> <li>Impersonating victim</li> <li>Impersonating others to access the victim</li> <li>Hacking and/or controlling victim's accounts</li> </ul> |
| <h4>INTERFERENCE</h4> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spreading rumors online</li> <li>Doxing</li> <li>Posing as victim and creating harm</li> <li>Swatting</li> <li>Posting private photos, videos, information online, real or fake</li> <li>Using technology to encourage others to harm the victim</li> </ul> | <h4>INTIMIDATION</h4> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Online threats</li> <li>Blackmail</li> <li>Sextortion</li> <li>Threats to release private info, photos, or videos (real or fake)</li> <li>Threats to interfere with property, employment, finances, accounts</li> </ul>              |

51

### What You May Hear:

- "Numbers I don't recognize call and harass me."
- "I keep getting hang-up calls from random numbers."
- "It shows up as my mom/friend/someone I know, but it is the offender calling."
- "I know it's the offender, but it doesn't sound like them."
- "I blocked the offender, but they just keep calling me from different numbers."
- "People are saying I called them, but I didn't."

52

## 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.

53

## 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.

54

## Working with Stalking Victims

The image shows four pillars on a dark blue background. From left to right: 1. A house icon above the word 'SAFETY'. 2. A megaphone icon above the word 'ADVOCACY'. 3. A calendar icon above the word 'DOCUMENTATION'. 4. A heart held in two hands icon above the word 'SUPPORT'. Each pillar is a white column with a decorative top.

55

## Identifying Risk in Stalking Cases

- Approximately 1/3 of stalking cases involve a current or former intimate partner, so IPV assessments aren't always applicable
- When IPV assessments are performed, stalking behavior may be unidentified or underestimated
- Properly identifying risk allows for increased offender accountability at all stages and, importantly, increased safety planning

A warning sign with an exclamation mark inside a triangle is shown above a magnifying glass. Below that is a silhouette of a person with sound waves around their head, representing a victim or someone being stalked.

56

*Victim perceptions of risk are a strong predictor of reassault, 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)

The SPARC logo is at the bottom left, with the text 'SPARC' in large letters and 'SUPPORT, PROTECTION, AND RECOVERY CENTER' in smaller letters below it.

57

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

CoerciveControl.org

↓

Narrative Report & Risk Profile      Safety Planning Suggestions

The SPARC logo is at the bottom left, with the text 'SPARC' in large letters and 'SUPPORT, PROTECTION, AND RECOVERY CENTER' in smaller letters below it.

58

## 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

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

59

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

Narrative and Risk Profile

Date: 2023-03-01  
 Situation: An ex-partner  
 Interviewee: Professional  
 Agency: Law enforcement agency

**Stalking and Harassment Assessment and Risk Profile (SHARP)** is a research-informed risk profile tool to educate and inform decision-making about stalking or harassment. This narrative report summarizes the responses to SHARP questions and provides a basic risk profile. Please note, any documentation provided to law enforcement or prosecutors could potentially be introduced as evidence or inadvertently shared with Melvin Roland at a future time, so do not include any information that you do not want Melvin Roland to see.

The information below is reported by a 21-year-old female, and an ex-partner of Coercive Control. Melvin Roland may have repeatedly invaded Lauren M. Mccluskey by repeatedly contacting her directly identified with Lauren Mccluskey Roland may be stalking Lauren Mccluskey

**Duration, Intensity, and Frequency:** M. Mccluskey started in February, 2023 and escalating recently. In a typical month, M. Mccluskey on 15 days, approaches and significantly interferes with Lauren M. Mccluskey

**Threats:** Melvin Roland has made threats that direct threats. Melvin Roland has not had others close to him such as friend attack Lauren Mccluskey. Lauren Mccluskey may escalate Melvin Roland's stalking, he threatened to destroy Lauren Mccluskey's property, harm her pet, or to sabotage her in some other way.

**Risk Profile:** Based on the information reported, there are several factors that suggest a serious risk profile for this stalking course of conduct. There is some contextual information about Melvin Roland that is unknown. If the information becomes known, it may be important to consider redone SHARP with the new information. Please note that the risk profile could change in the future and it may be helpful to reassess the situation using SHARP. Below is the summary of the 12 risk factors that are present in this case out of the 14 risk factors assessed:

- Melvin Roland has been stalking Lauren Mccluskey for about 28 days. Melvin Roland approaches Lauren Mccluskey and confronts her frequently and significantly interferes with her life.
- Melvin Roland's behavior is increasing in frequency and severity and there are some upcoming events that could escalate Melvin Roland's stalking, harassing, and threatening behavior even more.
- Melvin Roland has made threatening gestures or left threatening objects. Melvin Roland has threatened to destroy property, harm pets or sabotage Lauren Mccluskey in some other way.
- Lauren Mccluskey believes Melvin Roland is capable of harming her and others close to her.

**Fear/Concerns for Safety:** Based on Melvin Roland's actions, Lauren Mccluskey is extremely afraid or concerned for her safety and is afraid or concerned for the safety of her children, family members, or friends. Lauren Mccluskey believes that Melvin Roland is extremely capable of harming her or others close to her. Lauren Mccluskey has made some life changes for safety.

CoerciveControl.org

60




## 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?

61

## Questions to Consider


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




62

## How do Victims Cope?


Move **INWARD**




Move **AWAY**




Move **TOWARDS**




Move **AGAINST**





Move **OUTWARD**



Spirsberg, B.M. & Cusack, W. (2007) The State of the Art of Stalking: Taking Stock of the Emerging Literature. Aggression and Violent Behavior 12(1): 64-86.

63

**DESCRIBE**  
the big picture, beyond individual incidents

+

**DOCUMENT**  
victim fear and harm

+

**CONTEXTUALIZE**  
the threats. Why this victim? Why this time?

64

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

**SPARC** SPARKING PROSECUTION AND RECOVERY CENTERS

65


## 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



66



## Corroborating Fear

- Personality Changes
- Cost & Level of Effort for Safety
- Witnesses
- Increased Security/Privacy Measures
- Physical Signs
- Isolation/Withdrawing from Typical Activities

67

## Should victims just log off?

68

“...the victim’s attempts to distance themselves from their stalker actually frustrate or anger the stalker, leading to an increase in the physical threat to their lives.”

Quinn-Evans, L., Keatley, D.A., Arntfield, M., & Sheridan, L. (2019). A Behavior Sequence Analysis of Victims’ Accounts of Stalking Behaviors. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 00(0): 1-19.

69

## STALKING COORDINATED COMMUNITY RESPONSE

- VICTIM SERVICES
- EDUCATION
- LAW ENFORCEMENT
- COURT
- COMMUNITY SPECIFIC RESOURCES
- CULTURALLY RELEVANT SERVICES
- MEDICAL

70

## 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

71

**Responding to Stalking: A Guide for Advocates**

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72



73



74



75



76