STALKING ON CAMPUS: KNOW IT, NAME IT, STOP IT
Public Awareness Training

This project was supported by Grant No. 2017-TA-AX-K074 awarded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this program are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of OVW.
Presented by Kimberly Smith, LPC-S
Project Director of Bobcats REACH

*This presentation was not created with TXST OVW issued funds.*
Introduction
Trauma Warning

Today’s program will discuss stalking and interpersonal violence in detail.
Why Learn About Stalking?

So, why take the time to learn about stalking?
PART 1

Know It
Scenarios: What's Going On?
CONTEXT is often what makes stalking SCARY
Context is Critical
WHAT IS STALKING?

Campus Definition

Stalking is 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.
If what's happening is scary/distressing, not the first incident, and targets the same person, it could be stalking.
"He knows everything about me – I am so frightened."
-- Stalking Victim

"My entire life has been stolen from me. My privacy has been taken from me. I’m humiliated daily. It’s a living hell."
-- Stalking Victim

"I don’t understand. I just want to be left alone and move on with my life."
-- Stalking Victim

"It is beyond a nightmare... I do not feel safe at all."
-- Stalking Victim
Stalking targets one person.
Stalking is a PATTERN

- Not a single incident or “one off” event
- Called a “course of conduct” in most stalking laws
**Brainstorm: Stalking Behaviors**

- **Surveillance**: Watching, following, gathering information
- **Intimidation**: Threatening and/or scaring the victim
- **Life Invasion**: Showing up in the victim’s life
- **Interference**: Sabotaging, attacking, or otherwise changing the victim’s life

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SURVEILLANCE
Examples

• Following or checking in on (on foot, in a car, online)
• Watching/waiting places victims might be
• Planting and/or accessing a camera, GPS, and/or recording device
• Keeping track of the person’s online/social media activity, researching them
• Hacking into accounts and/or monitoring someone’s devices
• Asking friends/roommates/classmates about the person
- Messaging, texting, e-mailing, and otherwise contacting across platforms
- Calling the person’s phone, including hang-ups
- Contacting other people close to the victim
- Showing up – in public and private spaces (victim’s dorm, outside of class, library)
- Joining student activities or enrolling in classes the victim is a part of
- Leaving gifts/packages/notes for the victim
- Spreading rumors and/or misinformation
INTERFERENCE THROUGH SABOTAGE OR ATTACK

Examples

• Hacking/tampering with accounts (financial, academic, e-mail, social media)
• Impersonating the victim online
• Forced confrontations (like standing in the dorm hallway)
• Damaging property
• Sabotaging through spreading rumors, public humiliation, or otherwise ruining reputation
• Causing trauma and/or physical injury that the victim needs to spend time and resources to address
INTIMIDATION

Examples

- Verbal, written, and/or online threats to hurt, embarrass, or otherwise cause harm
- Direct/explicit threats (“I will hurt you”)
- Indirect/implicit threats (“remember when you told me that secret?”)
- Sending third parties to watch/intimidate
- Symbolic violence (like scary gestures) and property damage (like slashed tires)
- Blackmail/threats to release intimate or private photos, messages, or information
- Threats to hurt oneself and/or the victim’s loved ones (roommates, friends, family, pets, etc.)
- Forced confrontations, like standing in the hallway
Stalking Prevalence

More than 1 in 6 women & More than 1 in 17 men experience stalking in their lifetimes.

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.

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.

Image Results for “Stalking”
Who are Stalkers on Campus?

- Current Intimate Partner: 14%
- Ex Partner: 33%
- Classmate: 18%
- Friend: 25%
- Recognize, Not Friend: 31%

“Research suggests that victims rely on notions of what a 'real' or 'legitimate' crime looks like, and these perceptions may impact reporting decisions.”

On average, intimate partner stalkers pose the greatest threats to their victims. **WHY?**
PART 3

Stop It
Don't Normalize Stalking

I'm totally Facebook stalking you and saw your new photos! So cute!

OMG thanks!

The casual use of the word “stalking” can dilute the term.
unrequited love.
just being awkward.
a little weird.
not a big deal.
harmless.
romantic.

STALKING

KNOW IT NAME IT STOP IT
Most victims of stalking talk to a friend, family member, or someone...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Description of Incident</th>
<th>Location of Incident (physical location, technology used, online platform)</th>
<th>Witness Name(s) (attach address and phone number)</th>
<th>Evidence Attached? (photos, video, screenshots, items, etc.)</th>
<th>Report Made To (name, office/org, badge or identification #)</th>
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JANUARY IS
NATIONAL
STALKING AWARENESS MONTH
KNOW IT. NAME IT. STOP IT.

How are you planning to spread the word?

LEARN • TEACH • SHARE • REFLECT

StalkingAwareness.org
For Help Locally

**TXST**
Counseling Center 512-245-2208
Student Health Center 512-245-2161
University Police Department 512-245-2805

**San Marcos**
Police Department Emergency 911
Non-Emergency 512-753-2108
Hays County Victim Services 512-393-7600
Hays-Caldwell Women’s Center 1-800-700-4292
What will you do to address stalking?
Learn More at
www.StalkingAwareness.org
*Fact Sheets & Infographics
*Awareness Resources & Videos
*Tips for Helping Friends
*Discussion Guides

@FollowUsLegally
THANK YOU!

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