Slide 1



Key message: Introduction to the presentation. Do not remove disclaimer.

- Welcome
- My name is [name] and I'm [role].
- This training was created/contributed to by the Stalking Prevention, Awareness and Resource Center (SPARC)– the only technical assistance provider on stalking.



- Stalking is a crime in all 50 states, US territories, tribal lands and the District of Columbia.
 - Different states have different definitions of stalking.
- A good behavioral definition is a pattern of behavior directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear.
 - Some of the important concepts here have been highlighted.
- Stalking is a **pattern of behavior** that requires 2 or more behaviors.
 - Many different behaviors can be part of a stalking pattern.
 - Some stalking behaviors are criminal (for example, property damage).
 - Others are not crimes on their own (for example, sending gifts), but can become criminal when part of a stalking course of conduct.
 - Common stalking behaviors include (but are not limited to):

calling or texting excessively, following, spreading rumors, surveillance and tracking

- Stalking is **directed at a specific individual**, not a group.
 - However, stalkers may target other people close to the primary victim

 like family members or a new boyfriend or girlfriend.
- Fear is key to the definition of stalking.
 - Fear is how we differentiate stalking from other crimes, like harassment.
 - Harassment generally describes behavior that is irritating, while stalking describes behaviors that cause fear.



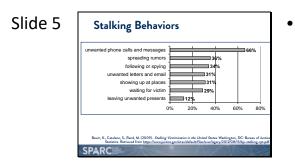
- Context is critical in stalking cases.
- Consider this story:
 - A woman calls the police, hysterical.
 - All she'll say is "there's a cup of coffee in my car."
 - Understandably, the police don't understand what the big deal is and don't see the situation as urgent.
 - Eventually, she says "he's here."

- It turns out this was a stalking victim who had moved to escape her abusive ex-boyfriend, who was stalking her.
- She did not believe he know where she was.
- When she left for work that morning, there was a coffee cup in her car with his old nickname for her on it.
- She was terrified.



- Context is critical to understanding stalking.
- Something may be frightening to the victim but not to you as the responder.
- Stalking behaviors often have specific meaning that may only be understood between offender and victim.
 - If the cause for fear is not intuitive, it's essential to ask victims "Why did that scare you?"
- Stalking criminalizes otherwise noncriminal behavior.
 - It's not illegal to text someone, or send a gift or to ring their doorbell

 unless it's part of a stalking course of conduct.



- Stalkers engage in a variety of behaviors.
 - Some of the most common behaviors are making unwanted calls and messages, spreading rumors, following and spying.
 - Most stalkers use multiple strategies to scare their victims.

 1 in 6 women and 1 in 17 men in the U.S. will experience stalking in their lifetime



- The vast majority of the time, victims know their perpetrators.
 - The majority of stalkers are intimate partners (current or former)
 - Stalking is a method of exerting power and control in an abusive relationship.
- It is also essential to realize that many stalkers are NOT intimate partners.
 - Particularly for male victims, the stalker is often an acquaintance.

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- Stalking can be a major predictor of violence and even murder.
- Many stalkers directly attack their victims.

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Note: Add in local resources that can be shared



- For more information on the crime of stalking, visit SPARC at www.StalkingAwareness.org
 - SPARC does NOT provide direct services to victims.