Know More, Do More: Recognizing and Responding to Stalking on Campuses

OVW Funding
This project was supported by Grant No. 2017-TA-AX-K074 awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this program are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.

Introduction

STALKING IS:
- CRIMINAL
- TRAUMATIC
- DANGEROUS

© 2018 AEquitas
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.


Many stalking victims: “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.”

Stalking is one of the few crimes where early intervention can prevent violence and death.


Domestic Violence Crimes Study

* 1785 cases of domestic violence
* 298 involve stalking (1 in 6)

How many cases were charged as stalking?


Stalking within Domestic Violence

Woodruff (2010)

Tjaden & Thoennes (1998)

Brady & Nobles (2017)

1,200 Incidents of domestic violence
1,731 Incidents of domestic violence
3,756 Stalking calls for service

45 Evidence of stalking
18 Evidence of stalking
18 Evidence of stalking

45 Arrests for stalking
286 Arrests for stalking
66 Stalking calls resulting in an arrest for stalking

Understanding Stalking

Defining Stalking

BEHAVIORAL

LEGAL/STATUTORY

State & Federal Statutes
Clergy Act, Title IX
School Policy

Discuss: Is this stalking?

1. A student peeks into the women’s locker room.
2. An ex-partner repeatedly spreads vicious rumors about their former partner on social media.
3. A supervisor regularly asks her employee personal questions, mocks him in meetings, sends e-mails at odd hours and is verbally abusive when he doesn’t respond right away.

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.
A pattern of behavior...
* Not a single incident or "one off" event
* Called a “course of conduct” in most statutes

...directed at a specific person...

...that would cause a reasonable person to feel **FEAR** for their safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.

CONTEXT IS CRITICAL in stalking cases.
Context

* Something may be frightening to the victim but not to you
* Stalking behaviors often have specific meanings
* Stalking criminalizes otherwise non-criminal behavior

Victim Reaction: Is it Fear?

Virginia Stalking Statute

VA. CODE ANN. § 18.2-60.3. STALKING

A. Any person, except a law-enforcement officer...or registered private investigator...who on more than one occasion engages in conduct directed at another person with the intent to place, or when he knows or reasonably should know that the conduct places that other person in reasonable fear of death, criminal sexual assault, or bodily injury to that other person or to that other person's family or household member is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. If the person contacts or follows or attempts to contact or follow the person at whom the conduct is directed after being given actual notice that the person does not want to be contacted or followed, such actions shall be prima facie evidence that the person intended to place that other person, or reasonably should have known that the other person was placed, in reasonable fear of death, criminal sexual assault, or bodily injury to himself or a family or household member.

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
Expressing Desire for No Contact

* “I am not interested in having a relationship with you. Do not contact me ever again. Do not call, stop by, text, or contact me in any way whatsoever.”

* “I do not want you to contact me in any way. If you continue to do so – or if you are on my property, or follow me – I will call the police.”

* “I am ending this relationship. I am not going to change my mind. Do not contact me again. I do not want to have any communication with you, in any form. If you try to contact me, I will call the police/take legal action.”

Warning / Notice to Respondent

* Use language “you are making the victim afraid”
* Get response from respondent
* Record the warning when possible
* Document the warning / no-contact letters

VA. CODE ANN. § 18.2-60.3. STALKING

B. Any person who is convicted of a second offense of subsection A occurring within five years of a prior conviction of such an offense under this section or for a substantially similar offense under the law of any other jurisdiction is guilty of a Class 6 felony.

C. A person may be convicted under this section irrespective of the jurisdiction or jurisdictions within the Commonwealth wherein the conduct described in subsection A occurred, if the person engaged in that conduct on at least one occasion in the jurisdiction where the person is tried. Evidence of any such conduct that occurred outside the Commonwealth may be admissible, if relevant, in any prosecution under this section provided that the prosecution is based upon conduct occurring within the Commonwealth.

Sexual Harassment Under Title IX

* Title IX calls discrimination on the basis of sex “sexual harassment”
* Defines “sexual harassment” as unwelcome sexual or other conduct on the basis of sex, including a single instance of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking.

Stalking Prevalence and Behavior

Stalking Prevalence

NEARLY 1 in 3 women & NEARLY 1 in 6 men experience stalking in their lifetimes.
24% of FEMALE & 19% of MALE STALKING VICTIMS WERE FIRST STALKED BEFORE AGE 18.

Stalking Prevalence: Adolescents

12-18 years old with dating experience were asked whether a dating partner had ever spied on or followed them, damaged something that belonged to them, or gone through their online accounts.

48% reported experiencing
43% reported perpetrating

Stalking Victimization by Sexual Orientation

- BISEXUAL: 1 in 3 women, 1 in 14 men
- LESBIAN/GAY: 1 in 5 women, 1 in 9 men
- HETEROSEXUAL: 1 in 6 women, 1 in 20 men

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.

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.
Victim and Offender Relationships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship Type</th>
<th>Female Victims</th>
<th>Male Victims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current/Former IP</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquaintance</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stranger</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brief Encounter</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Member</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person of Authority</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Person of Authority includes a Person with a Position of Authority, a Parent/Guardian, a Petitioner, and other family members.

College Victim/Offender Relationships

- Current IP: 14%
- Former IP: 33%
- Classmate: 18%
- Friend: 25%
- Recognize, Not Friend: 31%

SPARC

Teens & Non-IP Stalkers

- Bullying and retaliation may be motivators for teen stalkers
  - estranged friends, neighbors, classmates

Challenge of differentiating between stalking and bullying

- repeat behaviors that elicit fear in the victims (i.e., harassment, threatening)

Campus Stalking Relationships

- Professor Arrested for Stalking Student
- Former ESU Student Charged With Stalking Professor
- UConn student accused of stalking women he didn’t know
- Woman Files Workplace Sexual Harassment Lawsuit Against UC Irvine

© 2018 AEquitas
Teen Stalking Relationships

Former teacher sentenced to 4 years in prison for stalking high school girls

Jealous stalker’s cruel text messages sent to ex-girlfriend’s teenage son

Teen admits to stalking and harassing 25 different women

Police: Nevada man stalked, sent nude photos to West Mifflin teen

Discuss

* Does your organization/agency provide services to all victims of stalking – including those stalked by someone who is not an intimate partner?
* If so, how easy is it for a stalking victim to know they can seek services from your organization? For instance, is stalking specifically mentioned in your outreach materials?
* How are stalking cases identified/screened for? Is stalking behavior considered in dating violence and/or sexual violence cases?

Understanding Stalking: Stalking Behaviors

“"I know it sounds crazy, but…”
**SURVEILLANCE**
- Follow
- Watch
- Wait
- Show up
- Tracking software
- Obtain information about victim
- Proxy stalking

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

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

**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

*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?

*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?)

© 2018 AEquitas
Potential Relevant Charges: VA

* § 18.2-50.3. Enticing, etc., another into a dwelling house with intent to commit certain felonies.
* § 18.2-59. Extortion of money, property or pecuniary benefit.
* § 18.2-60. Threats of death or bodily injury.
* § 18.2-60.4. Violation of protective orders.
* § 18.2-60.5. Unauthorized use of electronic tracking device.
* § 18.2-77. Burning or destroying dwelling house, etc.
* § 18.2-81. Burning or destroying personal property.
* § 18.2-91 & -92. Breaking and entering dwelling house with intent to commit felonies and misdemeanors.
* § 18.2-119. Trespass after having been forbidden to do so.
* § 18.2-130. Peeping or spying into dwelling or enclosure.

Potential Relevant Technology-related Charges: VA

* § 18.2-130.1. Peeping or spying into dwelling or occupied building by electronic device.
* § 18.2-152.5. Computer invasion of privacy.
* § 18.2-152.4. Computer trespass.
* § 18.2-152.5:1. Using a computer to gather identifying information.
* § 18.2-152.7:1. Harassment by computer; penalty.
* § 18.2-374.3. Use of communications systems to facilitate certain offenses involving children.
* § 18.2-386:1. Unlawful creation of image of another; penalty.
* § 18.2-427. Use of profane, threatening, or indecent language over public airways or by other methods.
* § 18.2-429. Causing telephone or pager to ring with intent to annoy.
* § 18.2-429.1. False caller identification information.

Potential Related Student Conduct Violations

* Harassment
* Bullying/Cyberbullying
* Disrupting conduct process
* Sexual misconduct
* Retaliation
* Weapons
  - Creating a public nuisance on campus or in neighboring communities
  - Misuse or abuse of any computer, computer system, internet, communications service
* Theft
* Vandalism/property damage
* Unauthorized recording
* Unauthorized/misuse of keys, entry, ID cards

Why is it Important to Charge Any Applicable Charge?

Important for building the stalking case

For now and for the future

Charging stalking results in either:

Stopping the stalking behavior(s)
Building a better case if the stalking continues

Increased options and/or penalties

Plea bargaining, sentencing, potential for enhanced penalties
Changing Behaviors

* 78% of stalkers use **more than one** means of approach
* 66% of stalkers pursue their victim at least **once per week**


Continuum of Behaviors

How do we know where the line is?

Developmentally Appropriate Pursuit Behavior

Co-Victimizations:
Stalking and Intimate Partner Violence

Co-Victimizations:
Stalking and Intimate Partner Violence

Point When Stalking Occurs

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

© 2018 AEquitas
On average, intimate partner stalkers pose the greatest threats to their victims. WHY?

**Relationships, Violence, & Threats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Intimate</th>
<th>Acquaintance</th>
<th>Private Stranger</th>
<th>Public Figure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Presence of Threats</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of Violence</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Adolescent Victims

Teen stalking victims were most afraid when the stalker was a former intimate partner.


Is it an acquaintance or an intimate partner?

- Met on dating website
- Rejected suitor
- “Hooked up a couple times”
- Only talked online

Stalking Prevalence: Adolescents

Nearly half of teens with dating experience reported experiencing and/or perpetrating stalking behaviors (spied on/followed, damaged person’s property, went through online accounts)

© 2018 AEquitas
Study of Women with Protective Orders

Women who were abused and stalked experienced significantly higher rates of the following than women who were abused but not stalked:

- Verbal abuse, degradation, jealousy and control
- Serious threats
- Moderate and severe physical violence
- Sexual violence and sexual assault
- Threats to kill and threats with a weapon
- Being beat up, attacks with a weapon and injury


Teen Girls: Stalking and Violence

Girls who stalked engaged in more of every violence outcome compared to girls who did not stalk, including:

- Threat/intimidation
- Peer violence
- Teacher violence
- Assault
- Physical and sexual teen dating violence
- Weapon use


Teen Boys: Stalking and Violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPREHENSIVE PERPETRATORS (%)</th>
<th>PERPETRATORS (some stalking behaviors)</th>
<th>NOT PERPETRATORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threat/intimidation</td>
<td>.07</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physically hurt</td>
<td>.19</td>
<td>.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Teen Dating Violence</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Teen Dating Violence</td>
<td>.03</td>
<td>.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer Violence</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher Violence</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td>.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapon</td>
<td>.41</td>
<td>.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>.16</td>
<td>.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault</td>
<td>.01</td>
<td>.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrumental Violence</td>
<td>.02</td>
<td>.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Teen Boys: Stalking and Violence

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

Top 10 risk factors for intimate partner homicide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk for male perpetrated &amp; female IPH victimization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Direct access to gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Threated victim with a weapon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Non-fatal strangulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Perpetrated rape/forced sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Controlling behaviors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Threated to harm the victim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Abused victim while pregnant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) Perpetrated stalking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) Jealousy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) Substance abuse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stalking is a Lethality Risk


Co-occurring Victimizations

Undergraduate students stalked by an intimate partner also experienced:

- 40% Coercive Control
- 32% Sexual Assault
- 11% Physical Assault


Sexual Assault Survivors Who Also Experienced Stalking (Ages 18-24)

Yes 48%

No 52%


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.
How Offenders Groom for Sexual Violence

1. Research and identify vulnerable victims
2. Establish relationships: contact, build trust
3. Meet in-person and isolate the victim
4. Coerce into sexual act(s)
5. Contact after


Women with Protective Orders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavior</th>
<th>Abuse Only No Stalking or Rape</th>
<th>Stalking</th>
<th>Stalking &amp; Rape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Degradation</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Coercion</td>
<td>49.3%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Pressure</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Use</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implicit Threats/Force</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penetration While Victim Sleeping</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Why Name Stalking?

- Charging & Prosecution
- Safety Planning
- Victim Empowerment

© 2018 AEquitas
Social Normalization

HELP SEEKING
Who do student victims tell?
92% FRIENDS OR FAMILY
29% CAMPUS RESOURCE

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

Stalking is Shown As...
ROMANTIC
FUNNY
HEROIC
EDGY

© 2018 AEquitas
Risk Assessment

Victim perceptions of risk are a strong predictor of re-assault, equal to or even better than risk management tools

Discuss: SHARP Assessment

* How might the SHARP assessment be helpful in your work?
* How might it help increase victim safety?
* How might it help increase offender accountability?

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

Respondent Background

- Prior threats
- History of violence (against this victim or others)
- History of mental illness
- History of substance abuse
- Possession and/or use of weapons
- History of protective order violations
- Acts of vandalism or trespass

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?
Rowland dragged her across the parking lot, causing her to drop her phone and belongings.

Rowland dragged Lauren to a different spot in the parking lot, where he forced her into the back seat of a car he had driven to campus. While in the back seat, Rowland shot Lauren several times, killing her.

An acquaintance of Rowland’s picked him up from campus.

Salt Lake police found Rowland and pursued him on foot into Trinity A.M.E. Church on 239 Martin Luther King Blvd. Rowland shot himself as police entered the church.

Responding to Victims

First Response

Any time a student reports any kind of harassing behavior:

- Consider the possibility of a stalking case
- Determine whether this is an isolated incident or repeated conduct

How do Victims Cope?

- Move INWARD
- Move AWAY
- Move TOWARDS
- Move AGAINST
- Move OUTWARD
**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

**What is Safety Planning?**

An individualized plan that identifies specific strategies and interventions that may increase safety.

- Provides practical ways to decrease risk
- Puts victims in contact with a variety of services, agencies, and individuals who can help
- Focuses on physical AND emotional well-being

**Questions to Consider**

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

**Basic Considerations**

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

**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?

© 2018 AEquitas
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

CCR Strategies

Safety at Workplace or School

Victims may consider:

- Sharing a photo of the offender with security staff, colleagues/classmates, RAs, others
- Changing routines, schedule, locations
- Changing routes to and from location
- Accompaniment
- Ensuring that school/work does not post or share contact information
- Provide copies of CPOs
- Save voicemails, texts, and emails
- Work with building security to acquire records/logs of stalker’s presence

Safety Planning at Home

Victims may consider:

- Informing neighbors, landlords, housemates
- Packing a bag and identifying escape routes
- Changing locks
- Personal alarms
- Game cameras or other security devices
- Photographing property damage

CCR Response

- SPARC training request form
- SPARC training archives
- SPARC individualized technical assistance

- VS organizational assessment checklist on SPARC website

STALKING INCIDENT AND BEHAVIOR LOG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Description of Incident</th>
<th>Location of Incident</th>
<th>Victim Name</th>
<th>Witness Name</th>
<th>Witness Relationship</th>
<th>Witness Contact Information</th>
<th>Police Report To</th>
<th>Report Made To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

SPARC
The Use of Technology to Stalk

Technology does not cause stalking. Stalkers cause stalking.

Technology & In-Person Stalking

The majority of stalking victims experienced both in-person stalking and technology-facilitated stalking.

Should victims just log off?

© 2018 AEquitas
“...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.”

**TrapCall Limitations**

- ONLY works for *67
- Offenders may have unregistered phone or use google voice or other apps
- Is there context in the calls that points to the offender
- Changing phone numbers isn’t always a good solution
**Spoofing: 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.”

**Evidence with a SpoofCard**

- Phone records from: victim, “friend”, and suspect
- Victim’s records show “friend” called
- Friend’s records show no call
- Suspect’s records show a call to SpoofCard
  - Call the number and record
- Financial records of suspect

---

**Location Tracking**

- **Air Tags**
  - [VEED.IO](https://VEED.IO)
Evidence with AirTags

* Serial number is unique to each AirTag
* Serial number is on physical device, but will not show up on phone
* Contact lawenforcement@apple.com to check device registration
* Check financial records of suspect
* Contextual evidence

Understanding AirTags

- Shows current location, not location history
- Frequency of the location update varies
  - Depends on other devices in range
- While Tile requires people to have downloaded the Tile app for the location tracking to “ping,” AirTag “pings” off any Apple device within 800 feet

Child Trackers

Jiobit tracks no matter how far they run.

SPARC

You’re Not The Only One With Resolutions...

Make it a great year for you and your best friend with a Tagg GPS Plus Pet Tracker

SPARC
SnapMap

SnapChat Ghost Mode

Ghost Mode allows you to turn your location on and off on the Map:

- Only Me (no one sees you)
- Select Friends (you choose who sees you)
- My Friends (all your friends can see you)

GPS Documentation & Evidence

Computer
- Tracking software
- Tracking websites

Phone
- Apps
- Websites
- Call-in numbers
- Texts

Financial Data
- Equipment purchase
- Real time tracking service charge

Google/Apple Data
**Geotagging**

- Camera + GPS = Geotagging

---

**Exif Viewers Show Geo-Info**

Exif: Exchangeable image file format: Descriptive data (meta-data) in an image file that include the date the photo was taken, resolution, shutter speed, focal length and geolocation.

---

**Viewing EXIF data**

- Online exif data viewers
- Apps
- Right click on the photo on a desktop and go to properties-details

---

**Safety Strategies**

- Turn location “off” on cell phone camera
- Review social media site to determine if exif data can be viewed
- Remove exif data using an online exif data removal tool

---

**What is Stalkerware?**

- Commercially available software used for spying
- Made for individual use
- Typically hides itself from the list of installed programs and does not display any activity notifications

---

© 2018 AEquitas
In-Person Training
Webinars
Online Resources
Individual & Organizational Assistance
Policy / Protocol Development & Consultation
National Stalking Awareness Month Materials

Minimizing Installation Risk

- Keep the device within reach at all times
- Keep device locked with hard-to-guess PIN
- Ensure screen locks after a short duration
- Don’t enable device’s auto-unlock feature when in range of home WiFi
- Install antivirus and perform regular device scans

Stalkerware: What You May Hear

- “They hacked my phone.”
- “They hacked my account/s: e-mail, Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat...”
- “They’re reading my texts.”
- “They are listening to my calls.”
- “They seem to know everything I’ve done on my phone.”
- “They know my passwords and logins, even though I just changed them.”
- “They have and/or are referencing pictures of me I took on my phone.”
- “They keep showing up where I am.”

Removing Stalkerware

All actions may cause potential safety concerns!

- Factory reset
  - Note: this also destroys the evidence
- Change passwords on all apps/accounts when re-installed
- Antivirus can sometimes remove stalkerware
Social Media & Dating Websites

Exploiting Social Media

- Gather information on the victim
- Location
- Plans
- Communicate
  - Post on victim’s page
  - Post about the victim on their own or other’s pages
- Create fake sites/Impersonation

Facebook Documentation

- Capture and save screenshots (PrntScrn)
- Some sites offer a “download your information” service in account settings

Non-Stalkerware Possibilities

- Phone login and password security
- Cloud/Account Backup
- Family sharing, “find my device”
- Individual accounts: e-mail, social media, dating websites
- Smart device accounts
- Previously shared accounts

- Devices: GPS tracker, key logger, cameras, recording devices
- Friends, family, colleagues

Portals for Law Enforcement

https://less.snapchat.com

© 2018 AEquitas
Nonconsensual Image Distribution

Resources for Non-Consensual Distribution of Intimate Images

Cyberrightsproject.com
Cybercivilrights.org
   For victims: 1-844-878-CCRI
Cagoldberglaw.com
Dmcadefender.com
Copybyte.com

© 2018 AEquitas
Find Yourself...

* FastPeopleSearch.com
* TruePeopleSearch.com
* PeopleSearchNow.com

Internet Privacy Handbook

* https://safeshepherd.com/handbook/privacy-basics
Technology & Stalking: Big Picture

* Believe victims. Offenders can misuse technology in a variety of creative ways to access, contact, and monitor their victims.
* This technology is out there – and it’s easy to use. Offenders don’t have to be particularly “tech savvy” to terrorize victims through technology.
* Build knowledge on privacy/sharing settings across applications and devices. Sharing settings defaults are often not intuitive.
* Ask specific questions about offender contact and knowledge. This can better help you collect evidence and safety plan.
* Consider both evidence preservation and victim safety. See if the victim has access to a safer device.
* Charge relevant technology-related crimes (when appropriate and applicable).

Safety Planning and Technology

Victims may consider:

* Secure passwords
* Hard-to-guess security questions
* Enable 2-factor authentication
* Use a second, safer device when/if possible
* Learn about settings and location-sharing defaults, set these intentionally
* Be mindful of smart device and social media usage

Discussion Questions

* Choose up to 5 cards, one at a time. Consider each card as part of a pattern of behavior/course of conduct reported by the same victim.
* After each card you select, discuss the following questions:
  * If you received a call about this situation, what would your reaction be?
  * Does this seem like a stalking case? Behaviorally? Criminally?
  * Is this criminal behavior? How or how not?
  * How might you collect evidence from the victim?
  * What safety planning tips would you give to the victim?

Policies & Procedures

* Does your agency have a stalking policy?
* How are non-IP stalking cases identified?
  > What training exists for dispatch, patrol?
  > Incident reports, call logs
* Property crimes vs. crimes against persons
* Report reviews to screen for stalking
“This is all a big misunderstanding.”

Victim & Offender History
Is there a prior relationship between the victim and suspect?
- Dating/intimate/sexual relationship?
- Friends, classmates, co-workers, neighbors?
What was typical contact?
- Method? Frequency?
Is the suspect aware that their actions are unwanted?
- Remember, any contact by victim could increase risk.

Context Questions
Have both parties give the context of the relationship (if applicable) or the context in which the contact occurred:
- How long have you known this person?
- How would you describe your relationship?
- Has your relationship changed? If so, how?
- What type of contact was typical in your relationship?

Questions for Complainant
CONTACT:
- Please describe the contact(s).
- Please provide timeline or history of contact(s).
- How did you receive the contacts (email, social media, text, etc.)?
- How did you identify the sender if the contact was electronic?
- How did the contact make you feel?
- Did you communicate at all with accused person?
- Did you communicate that the contact was unwanted? If so, how?
- Has the contact increased, decreased, or ceased?

Questions for Respondent
CONTACT & INTENT
- Describe the contact(s).
- Timeline of contact(s).
- How were these contacts sent?
- Did you receive any responses? If so, what were they?
- What was the purpose of the contact?
- Why did you continue to contact (either after asked to cease, when responses ceased, or when no response was received)?
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

Questions for Complainant

FEAR & EMOTIONAL DISTRESS:

- Describe, in your own words, your emotional response when you received the contact.
- Did the contact scare you? If so, explain why in your own words.
- Did every contact scare you? If not, at what point did you become frightened?
- What did you think might happen to you as a result of the contact?

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

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?

Resources & Wrap Up

© 2018 AEquitas