

# APPENDIX A

<<<Document 1>>>

NCJ Number: 215524

Title: Impact of Differential Patterns of Physical Violence and Stalking on Mental Health and Help-Seeking Among Women with Protective Orders  
Journal: Violence Against Women: An International and Interdisciplinary Journal  
Volume:12 Issue:9 Dated:September 2006 Pages:866 to 886  
Author: T. K. Logan ; Lisa Shannon ; Jennifer Cole ; Robert Walker  
Format: article

URL: <http://www.sagepub.com/>

Publication Date: 09/2006

Pages: 21

Type: Studies/research reports

Origin: United States

Language: English

Annotation: This study explored the impact of the severity partner violence on women's mental health, help-seeking, and perceptions of safety and protective-order effectiveness.

Abstract: The most significant finding was that stalking had an additive and negative impact on victims' mental health and perceived safety. Overall, the analysis suggested four main conclusions: (1) stalking combined with severe violence had an additive impact on victim's mental health and perceived safety; (2) the co-occurrence of severe violence and stalking was related with psychological abuse; (3) severe violence combined with stalking did not impact the help-seeking behavior of victims; and (4) protective orders might not be adequate protection for women experiencing stalking. The authors noted the significant lack of financial, educational, and employment resources available to women in all three samples and the high rates of psychological distress reported across all three groups of women. Data were drawn from a sample of women who were enrolled in a study of women with protective orders against a male partner. Three groups of women were compared: (1) those reporting moderate physical violence but no history of severe violence or stalking (N=102); (2) those reporting severe violence but no history of stalking (N=142); and (3) those reporting severe violence and stalking (N=145). Participants completed psychological and physical abuse assessments, including assessments for depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and anxiety, and reported on the nature and frequency of violence occurring within the last year of the relationship. Statistical data analysis included the use of chi-squares, one-way ANOVAs, and logistic regression models. Future research should explore protective order violations and enforcement procedures for stalking victims.  
Tables, references

Main Term: Victims of violence ; Stalking

Index Term: Mental health ; Psychological victimization effects ; Female victims ; Restraining orders

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NCJ Number: 214404

Title: Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking: Findings from the 2004/05 British Crime Survey

Author: Andrea Finney

Corporate Author: Great Britain Home Office Research Development and Statistics Directorate

Information and Publications Group

United Kingdom

Sale: Prison Visitation Project, Inc

5 North 5th Street

Richmond, VA 23219

United States

Format: online document

URL: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds>

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/rdsolr1206.pdf>

Publication Date: 2006

Pages: 39

Type: Studies/research reports

Origin: United Kingdom

Language: English

Publication No.: ISBN 1 84473 923 6

Note: Home Office online Report 12/06; downloaded May 31, 2006.

Annotation: This report presents findings on domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking from the 2004/05 British Crime Survey.

Abstract: Key findings indicated that between 1995 and 2004/05, domestic violence in the United Kingdom declined by 59 percent and acquaintance violence dropped by 54 percent. Women were more likely than men to report experiencing intimate violence across all forms (partner abuse, family abuse, sexual assault, and stalking) since the age of 16 years. Half of women and one third of men who had experienced intimate violence since the age of 16 years reported experiencing more than one form of intimate violence. Partner abuse was the type of intimate violence most likely to have been experienced by both women (28 percent) and men (18 percent) since the age of 16 years. However, stalking was the form of abuse most likely to have been experienced by both women (9 percent) and men (9 percent) during the past 12 months. Offenders of serious sexual assault against men and women were more likely to have been known to their victims than offenders of less serious sexual assaults. Factors found to be independently related to intimate violence included being unmarried, being young, and having a limiting disability or illness. Participants were 24,498 men and women aged 16 to 59 years who completed the 2004/05 British Crime Survey (BCS), a large-scale nationally representative survey of individuals in private households in England and Wales. The 2004/05 BCS contained a computerized self-report module on intimate partner violence. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and logistic regression analyses. Tables, figures, boxes, notes, references

Main Term: Victimization surveys ; Great Britain

Index Term: Sexual assault ; Filial violence ; Stalking

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NCJ Number: 210258

Title: Stalking in the Context of Domestic Violence: Findings on the Criminal Justice System

Journal: Women & Criminal Justice Volume:15 Issue:3/4 Dated:2004 Pages:33 to 58

Author: Heather C. Melton

Sponsoring Agency: US Dept of Justice

National Institute of Justice

United States

Format: article

URL: <http://www.haworthpressinc.com/>

Publication Date: 2004

Pages: 26

Type: Studies/research reports

Origin: United States

Language: English

Grant No.: 98-WT-VX-0024

Annotation: This study examined whether stalking in the context of domestic violence is more or less likely depending on the severity of criminal justice interventions.

Abstract: The hypothesis tested was that the more serious the court response to the original domestic violence incident, the less likely it is that the abuser will engage in stalking behaviors. Data were collected through intensive and longitudinal interviews with female victims of domestic violence whose cases had at least entered the criminal justice system (i.e., the abuser was arrested) in one of three jurisdictions in the United States. Women were interviewed immediately after their cases closed, 6 months later, and 1 year later. The sample included 178 women at time 1, 160 at time 2, and 148 at time 3. A subsample of 21 participants participated in more in-depth interviews designed to obtain greater detail on the complexities of stalking in domestic violence cases. Stalking was measured in a number of ways and included a variety of behaviors that were taken from the Stalking Behavior Checklist adapted from Coleman (1997). The study found that specific court outcomes in domestic violence cases and whether or not the victim cooperated with the prosecution did not influence whether or not the victim experienced subsequent stalking by the abuser. Women who experienced stalking in addition to domestic violence were more likely to use the criminal justice system in the future than women who experienced domestic violence without stalking. After criminal justice intervention, both physical violence and stalking experience significantly decreased; however, physical violence decreased at a significantly greater rate than stalking experiences. The strongest predictor of future stalking was previous experiences with stalking. The women who did experience stalking were generally dissatisfied with the police response to this aspect of their cases. 5 tables, 14 notes, and 28 references

Main Term: Criminology

Index Term: Domestic assault ; Victim reactions to CJS ; Stalkers ; NIJ grant-related documents

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NCJ Number: 210189

Title: Responding to Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, and Stalking: A Guide for Law Enforcement in New Mexico

Corporate Author: New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc. United States

Sale: New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc. 4004 Carlisle, NE, Suite D Albuquerque, NM 87107 United States

Format: document

URL: <http://www.nal.usda.gov/pavnet/vt/vtnewmex.htm>

<http://www.swcp.com/nmcsaas>

Publication Date: 04/2004

Pages: 168

Type: Handbook

Origin: United States

Language: English

Annotation: This guide provides information to law enforcement officers on proper and effective investigation techniques for cases involving sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking in New Mexico.

Abstract: Designed as a quick reference rather than a complete information booklet, this guide highlights aspects of sexual assault and domestic violence investigations that differ from the investigations of other crimes. Included in this guide is the protocol for interviewing victims, collecting evidence from the victim, and obtaining warrants for the collection of clothing or other evidence from the suspect's body. An overview is provided of suspect interrogation, initial response at the crime scene, and of writing case and incident reports and warrant applications. Specific recommendations are offered for sexual assault investigations, domestic violence investigations, investigations involving orders of protection, domestic stalking investigations, and strangulation cases involving sexual assault or domestic violence. General investigative information for each type of case is offered, followed by more specific information on the initial response to the victim, initial response at the crime scene, and forensic evidence collection. Checklists are offered for ease of use. Relevant Federal and State statutes governing sexual offenses and related offenses are presented, including statutes regarding forced prostitution, child abuse and neglect, firearms, and rules regarding evidence and testimony. A listing of statewide resources is presented for ordering sexual assault evidence kits, suspected offender evidence kits, and child protocol packets.

Main Term: Sexual assault ; Police policies and procedures ; Filial violence

Index Term: Legislation ; CJ response to victims ; Anti-stalking laws ; Federal legislation

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NCJ Number: 208791

Title: Workplace Violence and the Hidden Land Mines: A Comparison of Gender

Victimization

Journal: Security Journal Volume:18 Issue:1 Dated:2005 Pages:55 to 66

Author: James F. Kenny

Format: article

URL: http://www.perpetuitypress.com

Publication Date: 2005

Pages: 12

Type: Studies/research reports

Origin: United Kingdom

Language: English

Annotation: This study examined the nature and effects of frequent forms of workplace violence, i.e., threats, stalking, simple assault, harassment, and violence stemming from relationship issues.

Abstract: Given that these forms of workplace violence resemble the sudden and destructive nature of land mines, this term is used to refer to this category of workplace violence. An introductory literature review focuses on the scope of workplace violence, gender issues in workplace violence, the hidden dangers of workplace land mines, and identifying the hidden land mines. For the current research, a sample was drawn from an organization that employed nearly 100,000 workers in all 50 U.S. States. Participants represented 50 workplaces in 6 districts and States. At all of the sites, employees were involved in a wide range of jobs. A self-administered questionnaire was developed to collect data on employee experiences of workplace land mines over the previous 5 years. A total of 1,295 questionnaires were distributed at the employer's continuing professional education seminars during 1999, and 971 questionnaires were completed; 55 percent of the questionnaires mailed to absent employees were returned (n=370). Overall, the findings indicate that large numbers of employees had experienced land mines, with women being the most likely victims. Data are presented by the nature of the land mine, the type of victim/offender relationship in which the land mine occurred, and the job position of the victim. The results suggest that although workplace land mines may not be as visible or result in as serious physical injuries as extreme workplace violence, they can result in deep emotional and psychological effects that impact morale and job performance. 3 tables and 49 notes

Main Term: Victims of violence

Index Term: Assault and battery ; Victim-offender relationships ; Psychological victimization effects ; Sexual harassment ; Stalkers ; Violence in the workplace ; United States of America ; Workplace Violence

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NCJ Number: 208200

Title: Criminalizing Attractions: Perceptions of Stalking and the Stalker

Journal: Crime & Delinquency Volume:51 Issue:1 Dated:January 2005 Pages:3 to 25

Author: Patrick Kinkade ; Ronald Burns ; Angel Ilarraza Fuentes

Format: article

URL: http://www.sagepub.com

Publication Date: 01/2005

Pages: 23

Type: Studies/research reports

Origin: United States

Language: English

Annotation: This study examined how evaluators interpreted stalking incidents.

Abstract: During the early 1990's the media coverage of stalking cases led to public alarm about stalking, which in turn led to legislation prohibiting stalking behavior. However, the phenomenon of stalking has never been adequately defined and the enforcement of anti-stalking laws at the policing level remains idiosyncratic. The current study adds to the research literature by identifying the characteristics of the offender, characteristics of the victim, and the behavioral characteristics that impact interpretations of stalking. Participants were 356 undergraduate students who completed an instrument that experimentally assessed the influence of 20 variables on their perceptions of stalking-related incidents. Results of statistical analyses indicated that five variables significantly influenced interpretations of stalking; the factors include victim characteristics, behavioral characteristics, and shared victim-offender circumstances. Future research should focus on identifying how personal perceptions influence the criminal labeling process. Tables, appendix, references

Main Term: Stalkers

Index Term: Perception ; Public attitudes toward crime

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NCJ Number: 208162

Title: Women's Experience of Violence During Stalking by Former Romantic

Partners: Factors Predictive of Stalking Violence

Journal: Violence Against Women Volume:11 Issue:1 Dated:January 2005

Pages:89 to 114

Author: Karl A. Roberts

Format: article

URL: <http://online.sagepub.com>

Publication Date: 01/2005

Pages: 26

Type: Studies/research reports

Origin: United States

Language: English

Annotation: This study of female experiences of physical violence during stalking by a former romantic partner aimed to identify factors that predicted the violence.

Abstract: A total of 220 female college undergraduates who identified themselves as victims of stalking following the termination of a romantic relationship completed a short questionnaire. The definition of "stalking" used in this study was that developed by Mullen et al. (1997). It is "a constellation of behaviors in which one individual inflicts on another repeated unwanted intrusions and communications." In elaborating upon this definition, they required that for behavior to be classified as stalking, it must have involved at least 10 separate intrusions and/or communications and must have continued for a period of at least 4 weeks. Stalking behaviors might include loitering near a subject, maintaining surveillance, making approaches, and communicating by various means. In the current study, "violence" in the course of stalking was defined as "any physical attack on the victim by the stalker that resulted in physical injury to

the victim or that was interpreted by the victim as being intended to result in physical injury." Information was obtained from the women on partner demographics, participant demographics, relationship experiences, and experiences following the termination of the relationship. Although the majority of participants experienced threats of violence while they were being stalked (62.7 percent), only 35.9 percent actually were physically attacked. Logistic regression analysis was used to determine the strength of relationship between predictor variables and stalking violence. Significant predictors of stalking violence were direct threats of violence, drug use by the stalker, and jealousy. These factors should be the focus of assessments for the risk of violence from stalkers. 4 tables, 62 references, and appended table of bivariate correlations between predictor variables

Main Term: Female victims

Index Term: Violence ; Violence causes ; Violence prevention ; Stalkers ; Violence prediction

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NCJ Number: 207871

Title: Conceptualizing the Duration of Stalking Episodes: The Principle of Retroactive Identification

Journal: Crime and Justice International Volume:20 Issue:83

Dated:November/December 2004 Pages:31 to 35

Author: Katauyoon Parsi Boetig ; Brian Parsi Boetig

Editor: Joseph D. Serio

Format: article

URL: <http://www.oicj.org>

Publication Date: 11/2004

Pages: 5

Type: Studies/research reports

Origin: United States

Language: English

Annotation: This article describes the principle behind retroactive identification, where previous hidden stalking behaviors are identified and used to provide an explanation for delays in reporting stalking episodes.

Abstract: Retroactive identification identifies early stalking behaviors previously dismissed by the victims as harmless gestures and re-identifies them as behaviors composing of a continuous stalking episode once the victim realizes he/she is being stalked. A crucial reason for examining retroactive identification is to rationalize delays in reporting stalking incidents. The reporting delay stigma may cause biases against the victim and ultimately inhibit the process of obtaining a restraining order or court conviction. The principle of retroactive identification can assist in providing a better understanding of stalking and assist in articulating delays in reporting of stalking episodes and the varying durations reported for stalking episodes in existing research. 30 Endnotes

Main Term: Stalkers

Index Term: Court delays ; Victims ; Citizen crime reporting ; Personal security ; Court orders ; Threat assessment ; Restraining orders ; Victims of violence

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NCJ Number: 207848

Title: Expert Testimony and Risk Assessment in Stalking Cases: The FBI's NCAVC as a Resource  
 Journal: FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin Volume:73 Issue:11 Dated:November 2004  
 Pages:8 to 17  
 Author: Eugene Rugala ; James McNamara M.S. ; George Wattendorf J.D.  
 Editor: John E. Ott  
 Sale: National Institute of Justice/NCJRS  
 Paper Reproduction Sales  
 Box 6000 Department F  
 Rockville, MD 20849  
 United States  
 Format: article  
 URL: <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/leb/leb.htm>  
 Publication Date: 11/2004  
 Pages: 10  
 Type: Program/project description/evaluations  
 Origin: United States  
 Language: English

Annotation: This article discusses the use of expert testimony in evaluating threats and assessing the risk of violence in stalking cases and specifically, the role of the FBI's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC).

Abstract: Police and prosecutors are faced with a difficult task when a stalker faces arrest for sending threatening letters or displaying other harassing behaviors. They must make a compelling case for a posed threat. In this article, expert testimony is discussed as having the potential to provide an assessment to convince a judge of dangerousness under a clear standard of proof. A well-prepared expert witness can testify to the past behavior of the defendant and offer an opinion as to the potential to engage in future violence. The FBI's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC) offers a resource to law enforcement for the evaluation of such threats and assessment as to the risk of violence. The NCAVC reviews specific crimes from behavioral, forensic, and investigative perspectives. The NCAVC consults on matters of stalking when asked to conduct a threat assessment, render an opinion on the potential risk of violence, or provide investigative strategies. Two cases are presented illustrating how the NCAVC assist prosecutors by providing expert testimony, thereby convincing judges that the offender poses a risk to the victims.

Main Term: Testimony

Index Term: Federal Bureau of Investigation ; Expert witnesses ; Prosecution ; Threat assessment ; Probabilistic evidence ; Forensic engineering ; Stalkers

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NCJ Number: 207184

Title: Impact of Anti-Stalking Training on Front Line Service Providers: Using the Anti-Stalking Training Evaluation Protocol (ASTEP)  
Journal: Journal of Forensic Sciences Volume:49 Issue:5 Dated:ASTM International Pages:1050 to 1055  
Author: Ronnie B. Harmon M.A. ; Maureen O'Connor J.D. ; Anick Forcier M.A. ; Melissa Collins B.A.  
Format: article  
URL: http://www.astm.org  
Publication Date: 09/2004  
Pages: 6  
Type: Program/project evaluations  
Origin: United States  
Language: English

Annotation: This paper presents the findings of the Anti-Stalking Training Evaluation Protocol (ASTEP) regarding the impact of a New York State victim service provider's (Safe Horizon, Inc.) inhouse anti-stalking training program for front-line service providers.

Abstract: After reviewing New York State anti-stalking laws, this paper describes Safe Horizon's services to stalking victims, which are provided by a special anti-stalking unit. The anti-stalking training program assessed by the ASTEP involved instruction in stalking definitions, stalking typologies, stalker characteristics and their victims, the State's anti-stalking legislation, victimization issues, and safety planning. Training techniques included role playing and the discussion of stalking scenarios. ASTEP conducted pretests and posttests of trainees' knowledge and general perceptions of stalking, as well as the impact of the training on knowledge about New York's anti-stalking law and stalking in general. The training program was limited to a small, nonrandom sample of victim-services professionals who had varying levels of experience with stalking in a major metropolitan area. Although the trainees were familiar with stalking issues prior to the training, they benefited from information about various types of stalking and the legal options available to their clients in New York State. 3 tables and 21 references

Main Term: Victim services training

Index Term: State laws ; Effectiveness ; Victim services ; Anti-stalking laws ; Stalkers ; New York

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NCJ Number: 206705

Title: Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking: Findings From the British Crime Survey

Author: Sylvia Walby ; Jonathan Allen

Sponsoring Agency: Great Britain Home Office Research Development and Statistics Directorate

Information and Publications Group

United Kingdom

Sale: Great Britain Home Office Research Development and Statistics Directorate Room 201

50 Queen Anne's Gate

Information and Publications Group

London, SW1H 9AT,

United Kingdom  
Format: paperback  
URL: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds>  
Publication Date: 03/2004  
Pages: 144  
Type: Survey  
Origin: United Kingdom  
Language: English

Publication No.: ISBN 1-84473-177-4  
Note: Home Office Research Study 276

Annotation: In the 2001 British Crime Survey, a nationally representative sample of 22,463 women and men aged 16-59 were administered a computerized self-completion questionnaire that asked the respondents whether they had been victimized by domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking during their lifetime and during the preceding year.

Abstract: Some experience of domestic violence (abuse, threats, or force), sexual victimization, or stalking was reported by 36 percent of the sample. A minority, largely women, suffered multiple attacks, severe injuries, more than one form of interpersonal violence, and serious disruption to their lives. Overall, 45 percent of women and 26 percent of men aged 16-59 could recall being subject to domestic violence, sexual victimization, or stalking at least once in their lives. In cases of sexual assault, the rapist was an intimate in 54 percent of the cases after victims were 16 years old. Of the cases of aggravated stalking (violence in addition to the stalking) against women, 37 percent were committed by an intimate, 50 percent by other known persons, and 7 percent by strangers. For men in such cases, 8 percent were by an intimate, 70 percent by other known persons, and 30 percent by strangers. Women were more at risk than men for interpersonal violence, especially sexual assault. Younger respondents were more at risk for all forms of interpersonal violence than older respondents. Women in households with an income of less than 10,000 pounds were three and a half times more likely to suffer domestic violence than those living in households with an income of over 20,000 pounds; men were one and a half times more likely to suffer domestic violence. Information is also provided on victims' seeking help from the police and other agencies. Extensive tables and figures and 28 references

Main Term: Victims in foreign countries

Index Term: Medical and dental services ; Citizen crime reporting ; Sexual assault victims ; Domestic assault ; Victimization surveys ; Crime in foreign countries ; Domestic violence causes ; Stalkers

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NCJ Number: 206015

Title: Stalking the Stalker: A Review of Policing Strategies (From Hard Cop, Soft Cop: Dilemmas and Debates in Contemporary Policing, P 149-162, 2004, Roger Hopkins Burke, ed. -- See NCJ-206005)

Author: Lorna White Sansom

Sale: Willan Publishing

c/o ISBS, 5804 N.E. Hassalo Street

Portland, OR 97213-3644

United States

Format: paperback

URL: <http://www.isbs.com>

Publication Date: 2004

Pages: 14

Type: Legislation/policy analysis

Origin: United States

Language: English

Annotation: After examining the nature of "stalking" and its consequences, this chapter discusses effective and ineffective police responses to it.

Abstract: "Stalking" is concisely defined by Pathe and Mullen (1997:12) as "a constellation of behaviors in which one individual inflicts on another repeated unwanted intrusions and communications." Stalking thus involves a subjective perception by the victim that he/she is being harassed to the point of distraction and anxiety, possibly escalating to fear of injury or death. From the policing perspective, the subjectivity of victim perceptions and reactions to stalking behavior can be addressed by reassuring the victim, recognizing the intrusive mechanisms of a stalking campaign, and providing the victim with security advice and methods of collecting potential evidence. Positive developments in the policing of stalking behavior have been linked to a guide written by Brown (2000) that brings police officers through the diverse processes of acknowledging and addressing stalking. The usefulness and importance of Great Britain's Protection From Harassment Act 1997 are emphasized in the guide. The use of warnings as an intervention mechanism are advocated to deter further harassment. By such police actions, the victim is reassured that the complaint is being taken seriously by the police, and the offender has been made aware that the behavior is causing harassment, which if continued will lead to arrest and prosecution under the Protection From Harassment Act. Some police forces, notably the Los Angeles Police Department, have established antistalking units. The Threat Management Unit (TMU) of the Los Angeles Police Department receives referrals, and stalking victims are provided with safety information and encouraged to keep a log that details the stalking behavior. Repeat victimization is "flagged" for more intensive work. Awareness of the link between stalking and domestic violence is particularly important, since a stalker's violent behavior toward the victim in a previous intimate relationship poses a high risk for more violence by the stalker when the victim leaves the relationship.

Main Term: Police policies and procedures

Index Term: Foreign police ; Specialized investigative units ; Domestic terrorism ; Anti-stalking laws ; Stalkers ; Great Britain

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<<<Document 13>>>

NCJ Number: 205407

Title: Stalking (From Forensic Psychology: Concepts, Debates and Practice, P 197-215, 2004, Joanna R. Adler, ed. -- See NCJ-205397)

Author: Lorraine Sheridan ; Graham Davies

Sale: Willan Publishing

c/o ISBS, 5804 N.E. Hassalo Street

Portland, OR 97213-3644

United States

Format: paperback

URL: <http://www.isbs.com>  
Publication Date: 2004  
Pages: 19  
Type: Issue overviews  
Origin: United States  
Language: English

Annotation: This chapter explores the nature of stalking and examines the legal sanctions and alternative modes of intervention used to combat stalking.

Abstract: Stalking, which generally involves a set of harassing behaviors, is now a criminal act in most developed countries. Stalking is not a new phenomenon, but the prevalence of such in modern society is relatively new, perhaps aided by the ready access to surveillance technology and the greater emancipation of women. The authors review the research literature that attempts to define stalking and characterize the victims and perpetrators of stalking. Victims of stalking are similar across age, gender, and marital status; the majority of victims are young single women between the ages of 18 and 30 who have a history of abuse. The majority of stalking perpetrators are men who have had a previous intimate relationship with the victim; but overall, potential stalkers are difficult to identify. The legislative history of stalking is reviewed, beginning with the 1990 California law making stalking a criminal offense. All 50 States plus most developed countries have outlawed stalking, although wide variation can be seen in the various anti-stalking laws. Victims play a role in the way stalking is legally defined. Anti-stalking laws frequently require the victim to experience or display negative effects of stalking. Given the relative newness of anti-stalking legislation, debate is likely to continue concerning the range of behaviors that can be defined as stalking. Finally, alternative modes of intervention are considered, such as a multidisciplinary approach to risk assessment with the goal of preventing the stalking behavior. Victims should also be offered counseling given the negative mental health outcomes observed in stalking victims. The judiciary, police officers, clinicians, and academics should all be involved in the sanctioning and treatment of stalking offenders and the counseling of victims. References

Main Term: Legislation ; Anti-stalking laws  
Index Term: Male offenders ; Female victims ; Victimization risk

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<<<Document 14>>>

NCJ Number: 203930

Title: Stalking Perceptions and Experiences Across Two Cultures  
Journal: Criminal Justice and Behavior Volume:31 Issue:1 Dated:February 2004  
Pages:97 to 119  
Author: J. D. H. Jagessar ; L. P. Sheridan  
Format: article  
URL: <http://www.sagepub.com>  
Publication Date: 02/2004  
Pages: 23  
Type: Cross-cultural surveys/analyses  
Origin: United States  
Language: English  
Annotation: This article discusses stalking perceptions and the experiences of Trinidadian and British women.

Abstract: The perceptions of 354 Trinidadian women regarding what behaviors constitute stalking were evaluated through the presentation of a list of 42 intrusive acts. The sample was shown the same continuum of intrusive behaviors and was asked to indicate any they had experienced personally. Factor analyses were conducted on Trinidadian and 348 British women's perceptions of stalking, and chi-squares were conducted to investigate Trinidadian and British women's experiences of stalking. The women were also asked to record in detail their worst harassing or intrusive episode, if they had experienced one. The results demonstrated that Trinidadian and British females hold reasonably convergent views regarding what does and does not constitute stalking. Of the 42 intrusive behaviors presented in the study, the majority of Trinidadian women thought 13 were serious stalking activities. The behavior that was perceived as serious stalking in the Trinidadian sample but as nonstalking in the British sample was when the perpetrator refused to accept the end of the relationship. Both Trinidadian and British women were able to recognize the distinction between harassing activities, such as surveillance. Given that stalking and harassment are not expressly defined in either Trinidadian or British law, there still seems to exist some shared sense of what constitutes unacceptable intrusion. The Trinidadian sample was marginally more likely than the British sample to report higher frequencies for individual behaviors. Trinidadian females were more likely to experience the more serious of the 42 behaviors, whereas their British counterparts were more likely to report experiences of the less serious items. There is a higher rate of interpersonal violence in Trinidad, particularly with domestic violence. Despite the influences of two different cultures, there was considerable agreement as to what acts constitute harassment, and legal prohibition of stalking or harassment does not have to exist for women to judge what types of male behavior is unacceptable. 3 tables, 36 references  
Main Term: Interpersonal relations ; Stalkers  
Index Term: Violence ; Victim-offender relationships ; Personal security ; Threat assessment ; Criminal justice research ; Anti-stalking laws

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<<<Document 15>>>

NCJ Number: 203929

Title: Is It Stalking? Perceptions of Stalking Among College Undergraduates  
Journal: Criminal Justice and Behavior Volume:31 Issue:1 Dated:February 2004  
Pages:73 to 96  
Author: Lorraine Phillips ; Ryan Quirk ; Barry Rosenfeld ; Maureen O'Connor  
Format: article  
URL: <http://www.sagepub.com>  
Publication Date: 02/2004  
Pages: 24  
Type: Studies/research reports  
Origin: United States  
Language: English  
Annotation: This article discusses the perceptions of stalking among college students.  
Abstract: With a growing number of antistalking laws defining stalking in terms of whether the individual had a reasonable fear of harm, the need to understand how individuals perceive stalking behaviors has become increasingly evident. These studies addressed several important aspects related to perceptions of

stalking in complementary ways. The first study used a vignette in which the determination of whether stalking had actually occurred was ambiguous. In this context, the relationship between target and perpetrator and the gender of the actors significantly influenced responses to the stalking vignettes. Participants were less likely to characterize the vignette as stalking when the actors were described as having previously been involved in an intimate relationship compared to the vignette describing the two characters as having been merely acquaintances or having had no prior relationship (strangers). Although gender of the vignette characters did not influence determinations of whether stalking had occurred, it did influence perceptions of safety for the target of the behaviors. The perception of male stalkers as more dangerous than female stalkers is not consistent with the existing empirical data. The second study used a similar methodology, but instead of comparing responses to an ambiguous vignette, vignettes were systematically varied in terms of the severity of stalking behavior. In these analyses, in which gender of the perpetrator and target were varied in a similar manner to the first study, severity of stalking clearly influenced determinations of whether stalking had occurred. Participants were more likely to consider the behaviors described to be criminal (stalking) in the vignettes describing third- and fourth-degree stalking (felony and misdemeanor, respectively) compared to the no-stalking vignette. There were no differences between the third- and fourth-degree stalking regarding criminality. Participants that reported personal prior experience of having been stalked did not differ from those that reported no such experience in relation to perceptions of stalking or risk of harm in any of the vignettes used in the first study. These data were not available in the second study. 25 references

Main Term: Criminal justice research ; Stalkers

Index Term: Interpersonal relations ; Research methods ; Victim-offender relationships ; Personal security ; Threat assessment ; Anti-stalking laws

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<<<Document 16>>>

NCJ Number: 203928

Title: Characteristics of False Stalking Reports  
Journal: Criminal Justice and Behavior Volume:31 Issue:1 Dated:February 2004  
Pages:55 to 72

Author: L. P. Sheridan ; E. Blaauw

Format: article

URL: <http://www.sagepub.com>

Publication Date: 02/2004

Pages: 18

Type: Studies/research reports

Origin: United States

Language: English

Annotation: This article discusses the characteristics and incidence of false reports of stalking.

Abstract: One sample of stalking victims had identified themselves as such to a London-based charity that provides support and advice on matters of personal safety in the United Kingdom (U.K.), and the other sample of self-proclaimed victims had identified themselves to a similar foundation in the Netherlands. This study investigated whether the subtypes of false stalking victims may be

identified within these nonclinical samples. These subtypes are those stalkers that claim to be victims themselves; those that have severe mental disorders and persecutory or erotomanic delusions that encompass stalking; those that have been previously stalked and have become hypersensitive to perfectly innocent actions of others because of fear of recurrence; factitious victims that seek gratification of dependency needs through adopting victim status; and malingerers that consciously fabricate or exaggerate claims of victimization for understandable external incentives, such as financial rewards. The results showed that 11.5 percent of the cases were considered to be false reports of stalking (9 percent in the Dutch study and 19 percent in the U.K. study). The majority (70 percent) of these false reports were made by delusional individuals. The next largest group of false reports were made by factitious victims, followed by reports of false revictimization. Only one case was a stalker-victim reversal, and there were no malingerers found. It is clear that the various reported methods of identifying both intentionally false stalking claims and false perceptions of stalking victimization cannot adequately provide reliable prevalence rates. Rates of false reporting will likely vary according to the nature of the sample and the definition of stalking provided. All current estimates of the prevalence of false stalking reports must be treated with extreme caution. 2 tables, 22 references

Main Term: Fraud ; Stalkers

Index Term: Research methods ; Mentally ill offenders ; Victimization ; Personal security ; Threat assessment ; Criminal justice research

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NCJ Number: 203927

Title: Stalking and Other Forms of Intrusive Contact Among Adolescents and Young Adults From the Perspective of the Person Initiating the Intrusive Contact  
Journal: Criminal Justice and Behavior Volume:31 Issue:1 Dated:February 2004  
Pages:37 to 54

Author: Jeffrey J. Haugaard ; Lisa G. Seri

Format: article

URL: <http://www.sagepub.com>

Publication Date: 02/2004

Pages: 18

Type: Studies/research reports

Origin: United States

Language: English

Annotation: This article describes the experiences of people that acknowledge initiating intrusive contact after the breakup of a dating or romantic relationship.

Abstract: Of the 631 respondents to a questionnaire on dating relationships, 52 stated that they had initiated intrusive contact toward another person, 127 had been the target of intrusive contact, and 8 had been both the target of intrusive contact after 1 relationship and had initiated intrusive contact after another. The results reported here are on the responses of the 52 participants that had initiated intrusive contact and that described their relationship and the contact afterward in the questionnaire. The resulting data suggest that males and females may be equally likely to initiate intrusive contact and that they are likely to engage in similar types of intrusive contact. The intrusive

contact can last a long time in many cases and can have a decidedly negative influence on the lives of many that are the targets of intrusive contact as well as those that initiate the intrusive contact. The study was unable to find aspects of the relationship associated with subsequent intrusive contact. None of the aspects of the relationship explored can be used to predict an increase in the likelihood of a person experiencing intrusive contact. In looking at several personal, family, and friendship characteristics, few differences were found between those experiencing intrusive contact and those not. More research is needed before researchers can begin to offer suggestions for ways to prevent intrusive contact or identify relationships in which it is more likely to occur. 1 table, 18 references

Main Term: Criminal justice research ; Stalkers

Index Term: Case studies ; Interpersonal relations ; Research methods ; Personal security ; Threat assessment ; Research design models

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NCJ Number: 203926

Title: Violence Risk Factors in Stalking and Obsessional Harassment. A Review and Preliminary Meta-Analysis

Journal: Criminal Justice and Behavior Volume:31 Issue:1 Dated:February 2004

Pages:9 to 36

Author: Barry Rosenfeld

Format: article

URL: <http://www.sagepub.com>

Publication Date: 02/2004

Pages: 28

Type: Studies/research reports

Origin: United States

Language: English

Annotation: This article discusses literature on stalking-related violence, highlighting risk factors unique to stalking and those factors common to most offender populations.

Abstract: A growing body of literature has emerged in the last few years that has begun to clarify the risk factors that are both unique to stalking as well as common to other forms of criminal behavior. Numerous definitions of stalking exist, but most of these definitions share several key elements, including the occurrence of repetitive, unwanted contact that is perceived by the victim as intrusive and/or threatening. The small samples and idiosyncratic methods that characterize many of the studies here clearly limit the conclusiveness of any interpretations based on this new but rapidly growing literature. A growing number of somewhat larger studies, each using different study methodologies, have generated greater consistency. The most reassuring conclusion that can be drawn from this review is that although some form of violence appears to occur quite often in stalking cases (between 30 and 50 percent of the cases), severe violence has been much less frequent. Cases of serious violence appear to be relatively infrequent (6 percent). In an analysis of victim reports, a higher rate of injuries was observed resulting from stalking-related violence (37 percent), but the definition of injury included cuts and bruising. No cases of life-threatening violence were reported. Several risk factors that are unique to stalking-related violence have emerged from the growing literature. Among the

most consistent correlates of violence are threats and a previous intimate relationship between the victim and offender. A number of consistent findings have also emerged with regard to clinical diagnosis and stalking violence. A history of substance abuse has typically corresponded to an increased rate of violence among stalking offenders. The presence of a personality disorder yielded a statistically significant effect in meta-analysis. Prior criminal history and history of violence unrelated to stalking revealed substantial inconsistencies across the studies analyzed, and neither yielded a significant overall effect size in the meta-analysis. Too little research has studied the personal characteristics of stalking offenders, such as age, race, gender, and level of education, to justify any firm conclusions. 3 tables, 35 references  
Main Term: Criminal justice research ; Stalkers  
Index Term: Violence ; Research methods ; Mentally ill offenders ; Personal security ; Threat assessment ; Research design models

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NCJ Number: 203925

Title: Introduction to the Special Issue on Stalking: Finding and Filling the Empirical Gaps

Journal: Criminal Justice and Behavior Volume:31 Issue:1 Dated:February 2004  
Pages:3 to 8

Author: Maureen O'Connor ; Barry Rosenfeld

Format: article

URL: <http://www.sagepub.com>

Publication Date: 02/2004

Pages: 6

Type: Studies/research reports

Origin: United States

Language: English

Annotation: This document provides five articles presenting empirical literature on stalking.

Abstract: Because the term stalking has been applied to such a diverse range of behaviors and situations, there have been gaps and ambiguities in both the language and enforcement of legislative efforts to criminalize stalking. Empirical research has suffered from the lack of a more thorough understanding of this phenomenon as researchers rely on varying definitions, ad hoc measurement instruments, and different conceptualizations. Emerging lines of inquiry that hold promise for providing a solid base of empiricism to support legal and clinical stalking interventions are showcased in this special issue. The first thread of research in stalking involved erotomania, which was attributed to individuals in many of the most widely publicized early stalking cases. The second area of research with significant relevance to understanding stalking emerged from the domestic violence literature as victims and their advocates became aware of the potentially lethal consequences of attempting to terminate a violent relationship. Despite years of clinical attention focused on erotomania and domestic violence, an early precursor to what would now be considered a stalking study emerged out of the interpersonal relationship literature. Many of the studies to date are not hypothesis driven. One gap in the literature is the gap between the research knowledge and criminal justice practice. In a review of violence risk factor studies, meta-analytic techniques

are used to examine correlates of stalking-related violence in the small sample of relevant studies to date. An analysis of typical versus atypical behaviors is presented, along with information on the development of an instrument for measuring intrusive contact. False reporting of stalking is addressed in a study of two large samples of victim reports. Two studies are discussed that examined a number of rater and situational variables that might influence judgments about whether the behavior constituted stalking. Cross-cultural literature on stalking is examined by comparing and contrasting responses from a United Kingdom sample and a sample from Trinidad. 5 references

Main Term: Criminal justice research ; Stalkers

Index Term: Research methods ; Mentally ill offenders ; Personal security ;

Threat assessment ; Research design models ; Anti-stalking laws

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