

RESPONDING TO STALKING ON CAMPUS

NAVIGATING TITLE IX AND THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CLERY ACT



Funded by the Office on Violence Against Women

Stalking
resource center

A PROGRAM OF

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR
Victims of Crime

Dear Campus Ally,

The Stalking Resource Center, a program of the National Center for Victims of Crime, is pleased to present *Responding to Stalking on Campus: Navigating Title IX and the Amendments to the Clery Act*.

Given the high rate of stalking on college campuses, it is imperative that campuses develop policies and procedures for dealing with stalking incidents. Not only is it good practice and an important safety measure for students, the recent Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act, as well as Title IX provisions, require campuses to provide options and resources for individuals who experience stalking. In response, the Stalking Resource Center has taken the 2016 Department of Education's Handbook for campuses regarding stalking and created this document to help as you develop policies, procedures, and preventative materials for your campus. This guide focuses solely on the crime of stalking and does not incorporate other guidelines for crimes provided by the Department of Education. Because of your connection to college campuses, you play a vital role in the prevention and response to stalking on campuses. Thank you for the work you do each day to make campuses safer places for all students.

Warm regards,

Elaina Roberts, JD
Director of the Stalking Resource Center

INTRODUCTION

On March 7, 2013, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA 2013) was signed into law. VAWA outlines amendments to the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act*, hereafter referred to as the *Clery Act*. The Amendments as they relate to stalking include requiring institutions to:

- Provide programs to prevent stalking (including primary prevention and awareness activities for incoming students and employees as well as ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for all students and employees),
- Describe the procedures victims of stalking should follow if stalking has occurred, and
- Describe the disciplinary proceedings used by the institution if stalking is reported, including:
 - » The standard of evidence used during these proceedings, the possible sanctions imposed, and the range of protection offered to victims;
 - » A description of how proceedings will be prompt, fair, and impartial and conducted by officials who receive annual training; and
 - » Outlining that the accuser and the accused may have an adviser of their choice present at all proceedings.
- Collect, classify, count, and disclose the number of stalking incidents,
- Publish an annual security report containing the safety and security-related policy statements and crime statistics and distribute it to all current students and employees as well as inform prospective students and employees about its availability,
- Issue campus alerts including timely warnings and emergency notifications of any stalking incidents that represent an ongoing threat to the safety of students or employees.

In response to the 2013 VAWA amendments, the Department of Education released an updated [Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting](#)¹ on June 23, 2016, to assist colleges and universities with how to implement these new requirements. A majority of this document has been taken from the guidance provided by that handbook and synthesized to allow for easy implementation. The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting addresses all crimes including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This handbook focuses only on stalking and is organized into the following sections:

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¹ U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, *The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting, 2016 Edition*, Washington, D.C., 2016

SECTION 1: STALKING PREVALENCE AND DYNAMICS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

A clear definition is critical to fully understand stalking. This definition must be included in all prevention and awareness activities and utilized for the purposes of counting and disclosing incidents of stalking.

Clery Definition of Stalking:

Stalking is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to-

- Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; **or**
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition:

- **Course of conduct** means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property
- **A reasonable person** means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim
- **Substantial emotional distress** means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Emotional distress is difficult to conceptualize. The Stalking Resource Center highly recommends that your campus include a list of examples in the definition of stalking that are illustrative of emotional distress. This allows victims who read your policy or attend awareness and prevention activities to understand that what they are feeling is a result of what they are experiencing and they should not be ashamed to seek counseling or other resources for support. For example, your university could say:

“Substantial emotional distress could present itself as...”:

- Difficulty eating or sleeping;
- Anxiety or nervousness;
- Nightmares;
- Increased drug or alcohol use;
- Stomachaches or headaches from the stress of experiencing the stalking;
- Decreased ability to perform at school or accomplish daily tasks;
- Frustration, irritability, anger, shock, or confusion;
- Feeling “on-guard” all the time/hypervigilance;
- Changing routines;
- Depression.

Prevalence

According to the most recent National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 7.5 million people are stalked each year in the United States. An estimated one in six women and one in nineteen men have experienced stalking during their lifetimes. Many stalking incidents take place within the context of a current or former intimate partner relationship. Sixty-two percent of female victims and 43 percent of male victims experience stalking from a current or former intimate partner².

² Smith, S.G., Chen, J., Basile, K.C., Gilbert, L.K., Merrick, M.t., Patel, N., Walling, M., & Jain, A. (2017). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010-2012 State Report. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Current research shows that stalking and technology-facilitated stalking are significantly more common among college students than the general public. Research estimates that the rate among individuals ages 18-24 is almost double that of other age ranges. While college students are more likely than the general public to acknowledge stalking, they are less likely to report to law enforcement. In fact, 70-75% of college stalking victims do not contact law enforcement³.

Dynamics and Behaviors

Victims of stalking rarely report to campus authorities⁴. The key to increasing understanding of stalking lies in educating individuals on what behaviors constitute the crime of stalking.

The Stalking Resource Center recommends that institutions include the following information in their policy:

Stalking includes any behaviors or activities occurring on more than one occasion that collectively instill fear in a victim for their safety or the safety of others, or causes the victim to suffer substantial emotional distress. Such behaviors and activities may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Non-consensual communication, including face-to-face communication, telephone calls, voice messages, e-mails, text messages, social media posts, written letters, gifts, or any other communications that are undesired and place another person in fear or emotional distress;
- Pursuing, following, waiting, or showing up uninvited at or near a residence, workplace, classroom, or other places frequented by a victim;
- Surveillance of any type including the use of electronic devices such as GPS or other types of observation including staring, “peeping;”
- Direct or indirect threats (including via electronic media or text);

- Gathering information about the victim from friends, family, and/or co-workers or having third parties intentionally gather information about the victim and report back to the offender –called stalking by proxy;
- Threats to harm self or others;
- Defamation, slander, or lying to others about the victim;
- Committing other crimes that often intersect with stalking including, but not limited to:
 - » Assault
 - » Burglary
 - » Criminal mischief
 - » Harassment
 - » Hate crimes
 - » Identity theft
 - » Intimate partner violence
 - » Nonconsensual dissemination of intimate images
 - » Protective order violations
 - » Sexual assault
 - » Theft
 - » Trespassing
 - » Vandalism
 - » Voyeurism
 - » Wiretapping
- Use of online, electronic, or digital technologies, including:
 - » Posting pictures or information on social media, websites or chat rooms
 - » Sending unwanted/unsolicited texts, messages, or emails
 - » Posting private or public messages on social networking sites, and/or other school bulletin boards or websites
 - » Installing spyware on a victim’s computer or cell phone
 - » Using global positioning systems (GPS) to monitor a victim
 - » Using a tracking app downloaded onto victim’s phone

³ Brady, P. & Bouffard, L. (2014) “Majoring in stalking: Exploring stalking experiences between college students and the general public” *Series on Stalking Crime Victims Institute*, Sam Houston State University. 2014-03.

⁴ Jordan, Carol, Wilcox, P. and Pritchard, A. (2007) Stalking acknowledgement and reporting among college women experiencing intrusive behaviors: Implications for the emergence of a ‘classic stalking case.’ *Journal of Criminal Justice* 35.5: 556-569.

SECTION 2: PRIMARY PREVENTION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMMING

The new *Clery Act* regulations outline requirements that campuses must provide primary prevention and awareness programming to students and faculty. This programming policy must be included in the annual campus safety and security report.

Programming for Incoming Students and New Employees

Stalking prevention programs, including bystander intervention and risk reduction, must be available and provided annually to all incoming students and new employees.

In accordance with Department of Education guidance, campuses must describe how they promote awareness and educate the campus population about stalking in their stalking policy. Statements must include:

1. A description of the institution's primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees, and
2. A description of the institution's education programs and campaigns to promote awareness of stalking.

The description of all programming must include a statement that the institution prohibits the crime of stalking as it is defined by the *Clery Act* **and** as it is defined by the local jurisdiction (your state criminal definition). For assistance in finding the definition in your state statute, please refer to the Stalking Resource Center's guide found here: [Criminal Stalking Laws by State](#).

Campuses must develop intentional and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end stalking that are:

- Comprehensive;
- Culturally relevant;
- Inclusive of diverse communities and identities;
- Sustainable;
- Responsive to community needs;
- Informed by research or that address value, effectiveness, or outcomes; and
- Considerate of environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.

These educational programs must include primary prevention and awareness programs.

Primary prevention programs are defined as programming, initiatives, and strategies intended to stop stalking before it occurs through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions.

Awareness programs are defined as community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge, and share information and resources to prevent stalking, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.

Stalking prevention programs must be directed at all incoming students and new employees. The regulations do not require that all students and employees attend the training, but the Stalking Resource Center highly suggests mandating these programs to increase their effectiveness.

Campuses are required to make a good faith effort to promote the training as well as to provide the training in a format and timeframe that encourages participation from students and new employees. Some institutions incorporate the training into new student orientation, provide it at residence hall meetings, include it in the freshmen seminar class and provide it online. Theatre performances, videos, and interactive learning provide for a multi-faceted approach.

The programming must also provide a description of bystander intervention and information on risk reduction. Bystander intervention is defined as safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of stalking. *Bystander intervention includes:*

- Recognizing situations of potential harm,
- Understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence,
- Overcoming barriers to intervening,
- Identifying safe and effective intervention options, and
- Taking action to intervene.

Risk reduction is defined as options designed to:

- Decrease perpetration of stalking and bystander inaction,
- Increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety, and
- Help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence,

Options for bystander intervention and information on risk reduction must be presented in a way that does not blame the victim. The Stalking Resource Center strongly encourages institutions to reach out to their local advocacy organizations that assist victims of stalking, such as domestic violence and sexual assault crisis centers, state and territorial coalitions against domestic violence and sexual assault, and other allied organizations to assist with the development of such programming.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns

Institutions must also provide ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for all students and employees. Ongoing means these programs are sustained over time. This provides an opportunity for your institution to promote awareness of the services and programming available on your campus as well as in the surrounding community. The requirements for ongoing prevention and awareness programming is the same as the guidance for incoming students and new employees.

The Stalking Resource Center encourages you to partner with the local organizations in your community who assist victims of stalking to promote awareness. Ongoing campaigns could align with some of the National Awareness Months:

- Stalking Awareness Month - January
- Sexual Assault Awareness Month - April
- Domestic Violence Awareness Month - October

For additional prevention and awareness programming, visit the [Stalking Resource Center Website](#) or the [National Stalking Awareness Month Website](#).

SECTION 3: PROCEDURES VICTIMS SHOULD FOLLOW IN STALKING CASES

Reporting

Institutions are required to develop written information and provide that to stalking victims regarding the steps that should be taken if the crime occurs. Information should include:

- How to report,
- To whom the stalking should be reported (including specific contact information), and
- Information about the importance of preserving evidence.

Sample text: *If an individual experiences stalking, reporting can be made to the following entities: [List campus resources, local domestic violence/sexual assault crisis centers, as well as local law enforcement. Be sure to provide specific contact information]. It is important that individuals experiencing stalking try to preserve any evidence of the behavior (keep copies of the texts, any contact on social media, voicemails, etc.).*

Victims of stalking must be notified of their option to involve law enforcement and campus authorities, including the option to:

- Be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim chooses and
- The right to decline to notify authorities.

Instructions must provide specific contact information for the authorities as well as explain what is involved in making a report to law enforcement. Institutions must also include a statement that the institution will comply with a student's request for assistance in making a report to local law enforcement.

Sample text: *If an individual wishes to make a report to law enforcement, you can contact City Police at 555-5555 or make a report at 123 E A Street. If you make a report to law enforcement, the officer will interview you and gather information and then may interview the person that is stalking you. (Further describe what is involved in making a report in your local jurisdiction). If you wish to report to campus authorities, you can report to the Title IX Coordinator located at..., Dean of Students office located at...or campus Security at 444-4444 or 444 E B Street. You have the right to ask campus officials to assist you in notifying law enforcement. You also can report the incident to campus authorities and decline to report to local law enforcement.*

Protection Orders/ No Contact Orders or Similar Lawful Orders

Institutions must also provide victims with information about the right to seek an order of protection, "no contact" order, restraining order or similar lawful order issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court, or by the institution.

There should be specific information about legal options available, how to request information about these options including specific contact information and instructions on filing a no contact order, and what can be done to enforce the order. Institutions must also disclose the campus's responsibilities for honoring such orders as well as clear information about enforcing such orders on campus.

In addition to civil legal remedies available through the local jurisdiction, institutions must also disclose their campus policy for obtaining a campus no contact order. This information shall include specific contact information for obtaining such an order. If the institution does not issue such orders, this must be clearly stated in your policy.

Sample text: *“Individuals who experience stalking have the right to apply for a civil order of protection. Individuals should contact ABC Crisis Center at 1-800-000-0000 and located at 123 E Helpful Street for assistance in applying for such an order.” Sample University will comply with all such orders and campus security shall assist with enforcement of such orders. If you obtain a civil protection order, please bring the order to Title IX Coordinator located at....., the Dean of Students located at, or Campus Security located at the corner of 6th and Main to ensure a copy of the order is on file with the campus. To enforce your order of protection, please contact Campus Security at 555-5555 for all reports of violations of your order of protection. Additionally, individuals may seek a campus no contact order through the Title IX office, located at*

For assistance in providing information about civil protection orders, the Stalking Resource Center encourages institutions to partner with their local domestic violence or sexual assault crisis center or their state coalition against domestic violence or sexual assault. These local resources can guide institutions to specific resources and options for individuals to apply for such orders. For a comprehensive list of civil protection orders by state, including information on stalking-specific protection orders, please visit the Stalking Resource Center on [Stalking Orders of Protection](#).

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

You can also visit The National Center on Protection Orders and [Full Faith and Credit](#), a program of the Battered Women's Justice Program to find out more about protection orders being honored by law enforcement in other jurisdictions. Finally, a list of other civil legal options can also be found on the Stalking Resource Center's website under [Civil Stalking Laws by State](#).

SECTION 4: PROCEDURES THE INSTITUTION WILL FOLLOW IN CASES OF STALKING

Your policy must include the following information about how the institution will:

1. Protect the confidentiality of the victim and other parties, even if the victim does not specifically request this;
2. Provide written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and the larger community;
3. Provide written notification to victims about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or other protective measures;
4. Address the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged stalking.

1) Protecting Confidentiality

The policy must include information about how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties, including:

- How records, including *Clery Act* reporting or disclosing, will be done without including any personal identifying information* and
- How confidentiality will be maintained through any accommodations or protective measures enacted, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality does not inhibit the ability of the institution to provide such accommodations or protections.

*Personal identifying information, as defined in VAWA is: individually identifying information likely to disclose the location of a victim of stalking, regardless of whether the information is encoded, encrypted, hashed, or otherwise protected, including:

- A first and last name;
- A home or physical address;
- Contact information (including a postal, e-mail or internet protocol (IP) address, or telephone or facsimile number);
- A social security number, driver's license number, passport number, or student identification number; and
- Any other information, including date of birth, racial or ethnic background, or religious affiliation that would serve as to identify any individual.

Institutions must protect a victim's confidentiality while also understanding that sometimes a third party needs information to provide protection of the victim. The Department of Education Handbook and the Stalking Resource Center recommend that an institution's policy state who determines what information will be shared and in what way. Additionally, the Handbook and the Stalking Resource Center highly recommend that victims should be informed before any information is shared.

2) Written Notification of Existing Services

Institutions must include a statement that the institution will provide written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and the larger community.

Institutions should identify and provide specific contact information for available resources to victims. Information on how to access such services, both on and off-campus

should be included. If there are no such services, institutions must state so in their policy statement. These resources should be updated annually.

3) Written Notification Regarding Accommodations

Your institution's policy must include a statement that the institution will provide written notification to victims about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or suggestions on other protective measures.

The policy must state that your institution is obligated to comply with a student's reasonable request for a living and/or academic accommodation, regardless if the victim chooses to report the crime to the authorities. While the institution is allowed flexibility in determining a reasonable accommodation, protective measures should minimize the burden on the victim.

4) Procedure for Institutional Disciplinary Action, Standard of Evidence, Sanctions, and Protective Measures for Victims

The policy must describe:

- The types of disciplinary proceeding used by the institution;
- The steps and anticipated timelines, as well as the decision making process for the proceeding;
- Instructions on how to file a disciplinary complaint; and
- How the institution determines which types of proceedings to use based on the circumstances of the allegation of stalking.

Proceeding is defined as: "all activities related to the resolution of the disciplinary complaint, including, but not limited to, fact finding investigations, formal or informal meetings, and hearings. Proceeding does not include communications and meetings between officials and the victim concerning accommodations and protective measures provided."⁵

The policy shall describe in detail how a complaint can be filed and the contact information of the person or office to which a complaint should be made. Keep in mind, this policy is not limited to students. If your disciplinary procedures include those for faculty and staff, those procedures must be described as well. The following must be included within the policy:

Standard of Evidence: The standard of evidence must be in disciplinary proceeding descriptions. The *Clery Act* does not require a specific standard of evidence but does dictate that each institution chooses which standard they will use and describe the standard in their policy statement. For example, an institution may choose to use "preponderance of the evidence" as their standard and as such this standard should be clearly articulated in the policy.

Possible Sanctions: The possible sanctions that arise from the disciplinary proceeding must also be listed in this policy. Colleges should be specific with each described sanction.

Protective Measures for Victims: The policy shall also describe the range of protective measures that the institution offers to victims following an allegation of stalking. These may include measures such as orders of protection, security escorts, modification of academic requirements or class schedules, or changes in living or working situations.

Prompt, Fair, and Impartial Proceedings: The policy shall state that the proceedings will include a prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result. This means all proceedings should be done with prompt timeframes, as defined by the policy, including a procedure for extending those timeframes if good cause exists to do so. The accuser and the accused must be informed, in writing, of any delays as well as the reason for those delays.

5 U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, *The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting, 2016 Edition*, Washington, D.C., 2016, Section 8-15.

The policy should also note that proceedings will:

- Be consistent with the institution's policies,
- Include timely notice of meetings to all parties,
- Include timely and equal access of all parties to any information that will be used in the proceeding, and
- Be conducted by individuals without a conflict of interest or bias for or against any of the parties.

Officials Overseeing Proceedings

The individuals conducting such hearings must have at a minimum, annual ongoing training on the issues related to stalking and how to conduct an investigation and a hearing that protects victim safety and promotes offender accountability. Institutions must describe the training that these individuals receive. The training should include relevant evidence and how it should be used in proceedings, techniques for questioning witnesses, procedural rules for the proceeding, and how to avoid conflicts of interest.

Advisors

Institutions must also ensure that both the accuser and the accused have the same opportunity to have others present during the proceedings, including having an advisor of their choice at all proceedings. An advisor is any individual who provides the accuser or accused support, guidance, or advice. Institutions are prohibited from limiting the choice of advisor or the presence of an advisor in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding. The DOE regulations allow for advisors to act as a proxy for either party as long as the party has given permission for the advisor to attend alone. Institutions may establish restrictions regarding the advisor's participation in the actual proceedings as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties.

Institutions must provide simultaneous notifications in writing to both parties regarding:

- The result (including any sanctions imposed by the institution) of any proceedings. Notification must also include the rationale for the decision, how evidence was weighted, and how it supported the result of the hearing. An institution may not just say that the evidence did or did not meet the standard of evidence; an explanation of the rationale must be included;
- The procedures for the parties to appeal the result;
- Notification of any change to the result; and
- Notification of when the result becomes final.

SECTION 5: STALKING CRIMES AND THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

Educational Institutions must disclose stalking incidents based on where the crime occurred, to whom the crime was reported, and the year it was reported.

Under the *Clery Act*, a crime is “reported” when it is brought to the attention of campus police, campus safety, or local law enforcement by a victim, a witness, a third party, or even the offender. It does not matter if the individuals reporting the crime are associated with the institution, as long as the crime occurred in the *Clery Act* geography. Exceptions for campus pastors and counselors are outlined in Chapter 4 of the *Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting*.

For reporting purposes, **it is essential that institutions classify and count reported incidents based on the definitions specified by the *Clery Act*, regardless if these incidents meet the criminal definition in the jurisdiction where the institution is located.**

Any incident that is reported must be included in an institution’s crime statistics, regardless of the findings of any disciplinary or criminal action.

Stalking crimes that must be disclosed are those that occur on campus, on public property within or immediately adjacent to campus, and in or on non-campus buildings or property that your institution owns. Security reports include four categories: criminal offenses, hate crimes, VAWA offenses (including stalking), and arrests and referrals for disciplinary action. Stalking incidents generally fit in the third category of VAWA offenses. If the stalking crime fits more than one category, it must be reported in each category. The Hierarchy Rule, where you only report the highest crime, only applies to crimes within the criminal offenses category. For example, a stalking incident could include a VAWA offense and a referral for disciplinary action for a weapon.

In determining the geographical location of the stalking, record each report only as occurring at the first location within your institution’s *Clery Act* geography in which the perpetrator engaged in the stalking course of conduct or the victim first became aware of the stalking. If within the course of conduct, the victim first becomes aware of the stalking on their off-campus private housing, then later opens a text message from the stalker while in their classroom, the incident is reported in the “on campus property” category. This is because the first *Clery Act* geography incident occurred in the classroom, even if prior incidents occurred off-campus.

If the stalking occurs over multiple years, you must record it for each year. You are not required to follow-up with victims the following year to see if the stalking is continuing to occur.

SECTION 6: THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT: PUBLISHING STATEMENTS AND CRIME STATISTICS

The *Clery Act* mandates institutions publish an annual security report. You must publish your annual report by October 1 of each year. **There are no exceptions to this deadline.**

The report has to be a single document - it cannot be broken into smaller sections. It can be included in another larger document, such as a campus directory, but the cover of the larger document must identify that it contains the annual security report. The report must be distributed to all currently enrolled students. You must also provide the report to any prospective student or employee if it is requested. The report must be distributed directly through a mailing (or email) or posted on a website. If it is posted on a website, you must notify students and employees of its availability, the information contained in the report, and the exact URL of the website on which it is posted. You cannot only provide notice that it is on the institution's website – you must provide a direct link.

The report must include all the above outlined sections and policy statements. Stalking crimes at your institution must be presented in a table format and be clearly and consistently labeled. It is required that you include where the stalking (or other crimes) occurred: on-campus property, on-campus student housing, non-campus property, public property, and the years in which it occurred. A sample table is below:

Offense	Year	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing	Non-campus property	Public Property
Stalking	2017	2	1	0	4

Conclusion

Stalking prevalence rates on college campuses remain above those of the general population. Therefore, it is imperative that campus officials, administrators, staff, and allied professionals take a proactive stand to combat this insidious crime and keep our campuses safe.

Additional Information

For additional information, please visit the Stalking Resource Center [website](#).

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