**Newsletter Sample Blurbs**200 words or less  
Spread the word about National Stalking Awareness Month (NSAM) by including stalking information in your January newsletter! Sample language below.

Feel free to reach out to [info@stalkingawareness.org](mailto:info@stalkingawareness.org) for help crafting language and/or for guidance on specific resources for your audience.

**General**

January is National Stalking Awareness Month (NSAM)! Stalking must be recognized as a form of interpersonal violence as well as a crime that frequently predicts and co-occurs with physical and sexual assault. Stalking impacts more than 1 in 6 women and 1 in 17 men in the United States and yet—despite its prevalence and impacts—a many victims, families, service providers, criminal justice professionals, and members of the general public underestimate its danger and urgency.

Stalking is a pattern of behavior directed at a specific person that causes fear or emotional distress. Many stalking victims experience being followed, approached, and/or threatened—including through technology. Stalking is a terrifying and psychologically harmful crime in its own right as well as a predictor of potentially lethal violence: 1 in 5 stalkers use weapons to threaten or harm victims, and stalking increases the risk of intimate partner homicide by three times.

We all have a role to play in identifying stalking and supporting victims and survivors. Learn more at [www.StalkingAwareness.org](http://www.StalkingAwareness.org)!

**For Campuses**

January is National Stalking Awareness Month (NSAM)! Stalking is a violation of student conduct codes and Title IX, and is a crime under the laws of the 50 states, District of Columbia, U.S. Territories, and Federal government. Adults 18-24 years old experience the highest rates of stalking, making it vital for colleges to appropriately address stalking on campus and ensure services are accessible to all stalking victims. Campuses face the challenges of high prevalence rates and predictable victim schedules that make it relatively easy for stalkers to access victims.

Stalking is a pattern of behavior directed at a specific person that causes fear or emotional distress. The majority of campus victims are stalked by someone they know and most stalkers are fellow students. Stalking interferes with victims’ academics and extracurricular activities. In addition to serious and long-lasting emotional and psychological harm, stalking can involve severe—even lethal—violence. Campuses that understand the nature and dynamics of stalking, the impact of stalking on victims, and the jurisdictional complexities of stalking cases can support victims and hold stalkers accountable.

We all have a role to play in identifying stalking and supporting victims and survivors. Learn more at [www.StalkingAwareness.org/campus-resources/](http://www.StalkingAwareness.org/campus-resources/)!

**For Criminal Justice and/or Law Enforcement**

January is National Stalking Awareness Month (NSAM)! Stalking is prevalent, dangerous, and constitutes a crime in all 50 states, U.S. Territories, the District of Columbia, tribal lands, the military justice system, and federal jurisdictions. It frequently co-occurs with other crimes, from sexual violence to property damage. Stalking can be difficult to investigate, charge, and prosecute in a system designed to respond to singular incidents rather than the series of acts that constitute stalking.

Stalking is a pattern of behavior directed at a specific person that causes fear or emotional distress. Stalkers often follow, monitor, and wait for their victims, as well as leave them unwanted gifts, spread rumors about them, and repeatedly call, text, and message them. They use specific technology designed to stalk victims and misuse common technology as well. Stalking is a terrifying and psychologically harmful crime in its own right as well as a predictor of potentially lethal violence: 1 in 5 stalkers use weapons to threaten or harm victims, and stalking increases the risk of intimate partner homicide by three times.

Find tools for responding to stalking at [www.StalkingAwareness.org](http://www.StalkingAwareness.org).

**For Sexual Assault Organizations**

January is National Stalking Awareness Month (NSAM)! Stalking often predicts and/or co-occurs with sexual violence: Nearly 1 in 3 women who were stalked by an intimate partner were also sexually assaulted by that partner. Many stalking survivors experience additional sexual co-victimizations, including sexual threats and nonconsensual distribution of intimate images.

Stalking is a pattern of behavior directed at a specific person that causes fear or emotional distress. Though millions of men and women are stalked every year in the United States—with a frequent co-occurrence of sexual violence—the crime of stalking is often not reported and/or overlooked. Stalking can have devastating and long-lasting physical, emotional, and psychological effects on victims. The prevalence of anxiety, insomnia, social dysfunction, and severe depression is much higher among stalking victims than in the general population. Victim services can help victims devise a safety plan, navigate the criminal and civil legal systems, assert their rights, and obtain the services and support they need and to which they are entitled.

We all have a role to play in identifying stalking and supporting victims and survivors. Learn more at [www.StalkingAwareness.org/victim-service-provider-resources/](http://www.StalkingAwareness.org/victim-service-provider-resources/)!

**For Domestic Violence Organizations**

January is National Stalking Awareness Month (NSAM)! Stalking is a prevalent crime that often co-occurs with—and increases the risks of—domestic and dating violence. Millions of women and men are stalked every year in the United States and more than half of stalkers are intimate partners (current or former).

Stalking is a pattern of behavior directed at a specific person that causes fear or emotional distress. Many abusers stalk their partners both during the relationship and after the relationship has ended as an extension of coercive control. Stalking is a terrifying and psychologically harmful crime in its own right as well as a predictor of lethality. On average, intimate partner stalkers are the most threatening and dangerous type of stalker, and stalking increases the risk of intimate partner homicide by three times.

We all have a role to play in identifying stalking and supporting victims and survivors. Learn more at [www.StalkingAwareness.org/victim-service-provider-resources/](http://www.StalkingAwareness.org/victim-service-provider-resources/)!

**For Youth-Serving Organizations**

January is National Stalking Awareness Month (NSAM)! Of the millions of women and men stalked every year in the United States, over half report being stalked before the age of 25 and more than 15% report it first happened before the age of 18. The reality is that young people experience stalking and we need to know it, name it, and stop it.

Stalking is a pattern of behavior directed at a specific person that causes fear or emotional distress. Stalkers often follow, monitor, and wait for their victims, as well as leave them unwanted gifts, spread rumors about them, and repeatedly call, text, and message them. They use specific technology designed to stalk victims and misuse common technology as well. Stalking is a terrifying and psychologically harmful crime in its own right as well as a predictor of potentially lethal violence: 1 in 5 stalkers use weapons to threaten or harm victims, and stalking increases the risk of intimate partner homicide by three times.

We all have a role to play in identifying stalking and supporting victims and survivors. Learn more at [www.StalkingAwareness.org](http://www.StalkingAwareness.org) about stalking and how you can help stop it!

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