TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 17

Delineation of the problem and research questions 17
Elaboration of the central and sub-questions 21
Research methods and methods of data collection 23
Demarcation of the subject problem 25
Structure of the book 27

PART I
INTRODUCTION TO STALKING 28

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION TO STALKING 29

1.1. Introduction 29
1.2. The emergence of stalking 29
1.3. The definition of stalking 33
  1.3.1. Research definitions 34
  1.3.2. Legal definitions 36
  1.3.3. The current definition 38
1.4. The characteristics of stalking 39
  1.4.1. Stalker and victim characteristics 39
  1.4.2. Stalking tactics 42
  1.4.3. The impact and consequences of stalking 42
  1.4.4. The (perceived) motive for stalking 44
  1.4.5. Stalking and domestic violence 44
  1.4.6. Stalking typologies 46
  1.4.7. Risk assessment 48
1.5. Conclusion 49
PART II
NATURE AND PREVALENCE OF STALKING IN THE NETHERLANDS

CHAPTER 2
PREVALENCE OF STALKING IN THE NETHERLANDS: THE TILBURG CARNIVAL STUDY

2.1. Introduction
2.2. Previous prevalence studies
2.3. Method
   2.3.1. Respondents
   2.3.2. Materials
   2.3.3. Analysis
2.4. Results
2.5. Study limitations
2.6. Conclusion

CHAPTER 3
NATURE AND PREVALENCE OF STALKING IN THE NETHERLANDS: THE POLICE MONITOR

3.1 Introduction
3.2. Method
   3.2.1. Respondents
   3.2.2. Materials
   3.2.3. Analysis
3.3. Results
3.4. Study limitations
3.5. Conclusion

PART III
STALKING AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

CHAPTER 4
CRIMINALISATION OF STALKING IN THE NETHERLANDS

4.1 Introduction
4.2 Parliamentary history
4.3 Article 285b Dutch Criminal Code
4.3.1. Unlawfully
4.3.2. Systematically
4.3.3. Intentionally
4.3.4. To intrude (upon)
4.3.5. A person’s privacy
4.3.6. With the aim of forcing that person to do something, to refrain from doing something, to tolerate something or to instill fear in that person
4.3.7. Exclusive focus on the victim?
4.3.8. Prosecution can only occur on the complaint of the person against whom the crime was committed
4.3.9. Sentencing

4.4. Conclusion

CHAPTER 5
ANALYSIS OF THE VICTIM SUPPORT QUESTIONNAIRE

5.1. Introduction
5.2. Research on the effectiveness, the advantages and the disadvantages of the criminal justice system
5.2.1. Research on the effectiveness of the criminal justice system
5.2.2. Research on the advantages and disadvantages of the criminal justice system
5.3. Design of the Victim Support questionnaire
5.3.1. Aim study
5.3.2. Method
5.3.3. Sample characteristics
5.3.4. Materials
5.3.5. Analysis
5.4. Results
5.4.1. Stalking characteristics
5.4.1.1. Perpetrator characteristics
5.4.1.2. Prior relationship
5.4.1.3. Duration of the harassment
5.4.1.4. Methods of harassment
5.4.1.5. Trauma Screening Questionnaire (TSQ)
5.4.1.6. Victim responses to stalking
5.4.1.7. Motive for stalking
5.4.1.8. Contact with the stalker at the victim’s initiative
5.4.2. Stalking victims and the police
5.4.2.1. Contacting the police
5.4.2.2. Police reaction
5.4.2.3. Filing a report
5.4.2.4. Not going to court
5.4.2.5. Going to court
5.4.3. **Perceived effectiveness, advantages and disadvantages of police contact**

5.4.3.1. Perceived effect on the frequency and nature of stalking

5.4.3.2. Perceived effect on the subjective well-being

5.4.3.3. Advantages of police contact

5.4.3.4. Disadvantages of police contact

5.4.3.5. Overall satisfaction with the police

5.4.4. **Associations and correlations**

5.4.4.1. Variables that are related to the reaction of the police

5.4.4.2. Variables that were related to the effectiveness of the police contact

5.5. **Limitations**

5.6. **Conclusion**

**CHAPTER 6**

**INTERVIEWS WITH DUTCH AND BELGIAN STALKING VICTIMS**

6.1 **Introduction**

6.2. **Literature review**

6.3. **Stalking legislation in Belgium**

6.4. **Research method**

6.5. **Results**

   6.5.1. Police inaction and negative treatment

   6.5.2. Fear of retaliation

   6.5.3. Fear of confrontation with the stalker

   6.5.4. Ineffectiveness

   6.5.5. Recommendations

6.6. **Limitations**

6.7. **Conclusion**

**CHAPTER 7**

**INTERVIEWS WITH PUBLIC PROSECUTORS AND POLICE OFFICERS**

7.1. **Introduction**

7.2. **The Domestic Violence Instruction**

7.3. **The Modena report on stalking**

7.4. **Interviews with public prosecutors and police officers**

7.4.1. **Method**

7.4.2. **Results of Part One: Approach to stalking cases**

   7.4.2.1. Policy and protocol on stalking

   7.4.2.2. Priority

   7.4.2.3. Reporting stalking

   7.4.2.4. Call history
7.4.2.5. Registration by the police 160
7.4.2.6. One contact person 161
7.4.2.7. Contacting the stalker 162
7.4.2.8. Automatic report to the Public Prosecution Service 162
7.4.2.9. Arrest and detention on remand 162
7.4.2.10. Prosecution 164
7.4.2.11. Information 165
7.4.2.12. Training 165
7.4.2.13. Distinction between different stalkers 166

7.4.3. Results of Part Two: Problems with stalking cases 166
7.4.3.1. Problems on the level of the victim 166
7.4.3.2. Problems on the level of the police 168
7.4.3.3. Problems on the level of the Public Prosecution Service 170
7.4.3.4. Problems on the level of the courts 171
7.4.3.5. Problems on the level of the legislation 172
7.4.3.6. Biggest problem 173
7.4.3.7. Most effective reaction 173
7.4.3.8. Possible solutions or advice for improvement 174

7.5. Conclusion 175

CHAPTER 8
LEGAL ANALYSIS OF SOME OF THE PROBLEMS 179

8.1. Introduction 179
8.2. (Stalking) victims’ rights 180
  8.2.1. The Victim Support Act 181
  8.2.2. The Victim Care Instruction 182
  8.2.3. Council Framework Decision on the Standing of Victims in Criminal Proceedings 184
  8.2.4. Bill on the enhancement of the position of the victim in criminal proceedings 186
  8.2.5. Taking stock of (stalking) victims’ rights 187
8.3. Rules of evidence 190
8.4. Stalking and double jeopardy 194
  8.4.1. Double jeopardy before trying stalking 196
  8.4.2. Double jeopardy after trying stalking 201
8.5. Conclusion 202
CHAPTER 9
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PRIVATE INVESTIGATION
AND PRIVATE SECURITY

9.1 Introduction 205
9.2. The Dutch Crime Fighting Foundation (SCBN) 206
  9.2.1. History 206
  9.2.2. Organisational structure 206
9.3. General information on the approach 207
  9.3.1. The intake 207
  9.3.2. The AORTA protocol 208
  9.3.3. Protection 208
  9.3.4. Investigation 209
  9.3.5. Repression 209
  9.3.6. Monitoring 210
  9.3.7. Completion 211
9.4. The costs 211
9.5. Case file study of the foundation’s approach 212
  9.5.1. Research Method 212
  9.5.2. Victim and stalker characteristics 214
  9.5.3. The AORTA protocol in practice 215
    9.5.3.1. Protection 215
    9.5.3.2. Investigation 216
    9.5.3.3. Repression 216
    9.5.3.4. Monitoring 218
    9.5.3.5. Completion 218
  9.5.4. The effectiveness of the AORTA protocol 219
  9.5.5. Other findings 220
  9.5.6. Limitations 221
9.6. The legitimacy of private investigation 221
  9.6.1. Definition private investigation agency 222
  9.6.2. Regulation and quality control 222
  9.6.3. The Personal Data Protection Act and the Privacy Code of Conduct 223
  9.6.4. Problems with the legitimacy of private investigation 225
    9.6.4.1. Criminal investigation in the formal sense? 226
    9.6.4.2. Competences of private versus public investigators 228
    9.6.4.3. Excesses in the private investigation industry 230
9.7. Conclusion 233