

Reporting Options

Police: Consider reporting the incident to the police who can inform you of the law/criminal aspects involved in your situation, obtaining no-contact/protective orders and help you through the process of pressing charges, if you choose to do so.

Title IX: You can make a report to the Title IX coordinator on campus, 475-5428. TITLE IX protects all students from sex/gender-based discrimination and sexual violence regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity, immigration status or disability status.

Campus Discipline System: You may choose to pursue action through the campus judicial system if the offense was committed by another student. University Services is available to advise victims of their rights under the Code of Student Conduct, 475-5706.

University Services: Can assist students who are in need of class schedule and housing reassignments in order to maintain safety parameters, 475-5706.

Health Services: Incidences reported to Health Services staff will be reported anonymously, and with limited information (on or off campus, etc.) only.

Counseling Center: Incidents reported to the McNeese Counseling Center on campus will remain completely confidential. Mental health counselors on campus are considered exempt under CLERY standards.

Important Note: If an incident of sexual assault, relationship violence or stalking is reported to someone on campus who is considered a CSA (Campus Security Authority), then that person is required to report the incident to University Police under CLERY standards, whether or not you ask them to. For more information: www.mcneese.edu/police/campus_security_authority_csa

Under the CLERY Act the University is required to statistically report all allegations of sexual assault, relationship violence, and stalking offenses involving students, staff, faculty and/or visitors even if only campus judicial sanctions result and no criminal charges are filed.

Persons needing accommodations as provided by the Americans with Disabilities Act should contact the ADA Coordinator at 337-475-5428, voice; 337-475-5960, fax; 337-562-4227, TDD/TTY, hearing impaired; or by email at cdo@mcneese.edu.

*All area codes are 337 unless otherwise noted

ON CAMPUS:

University Police: 475-5711

Counseling Center: 475-5136

Health Services: 475-5748

University Services & Campus Life: 475-5706

Title IX Coordinator: 475-5428

OFF CAMPUS:

Lake Charles Memorial Hospital ER: 494-3036

Lake Charles Police: 491-1456

Sheriff's Office: 491-3751 or 911

Oasis - A Haven for Women and Children: 494-7273

Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence

888-411-1333

Acadiana Legal Service Corporation

(free legal assistance, Lake Charles)

439-0377 or 877-256-0639

NATIONAL RESOURCE:

Stalking Resource Center

www.victimsofcrime.org

Learn more about Title IX, CLERY and Campus SaVE
by visiting the following websites:

www.knowyourix.org

www.notalone.gov

McNeese State University Counseling Center

Kaufman Hall, Room 112

Hours of Operation: Mon. – Fri., 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Phone: 337.475.5136 | Fax: 337.475.5265

www.mcneese.edu/counseling

*A member of the University of Louisiana System.
EEO/AA/ADA*

Stalking



MCNEESE
STATE UNIVERSITY
COUNSELING CENTER

What is stalking?

The McNeese State University Code of Student Conduct defines stalking as:

3.15 Stalking - The willful, malicious and repeated following or harassing of another person with the intent to place that person in fear of death or bodily injury.

Louisiana law (RS 14:40.2) states that stalking is the intentional and repeated following or harassing of another person that would cause a reasonable person to feel alarmed or to suffer emotional distress. Stalking shall include but not be limited to the intentional and repeated uninvited presence of the perpetrator at another person's home, workplace, school or any place which would cause a reasonable person to be alarmed, or to suffer emotional distress as a result of verbal or behaviorally implied threats of death, bodily injury, sexual assault, kidnaping or any other statutory criminal act to himself or any member of his family or any person with whom he is acquainted.

Who is affected by stalking?

In the U.S., 6.6 million people are stalked every year.

Persons aged 18-24 years experience the highest rate of stalking.

66% of female victims and 41% of male victims are stalked by a current or former intimate partner.

1 in 4 victims report being stalked through the use of some form of technology (such as email or instant messaging).

10% of victims report being monitored with global positioning systems (GPS), and 8% report being monitored through video or digital cameras or listening devices.

Examples of what a stalker might do:

Show up at your home or work or places you hang out unannounced or uninvited.

Send you unwanted/hateful text messages, letters, emails and voicemails—often referred to as cyberstalking.

Call your employer or professor, or even your friends and family members, to get information about you.

Use social networking sites and technology to track you.

Install GPS tracking or spyware on your computer or cell phone.

Common reactions to being stalked:

Feel fear of what the stalker will do.

Feel vulnerable, unsafe and not know who to trust.

Feel depressed, anxious, overwhelmed or angry.

Feel stressed, including having trouble concentrating, sleeping or remembering things.

Have flashbacks, disturbing thoughts, feelings or memories.

Feel confused, frustrated or isolated because other people don't understand why you are afraid.

Bystander Intervention

If you see behavior escalating towards stalking, here are some ways you might be able to intervene:

Interject yourself into a conversation when someone seems unsafe.

Don't give personal information about your friend to unknown people.

Don't "check in" friends on social media. You could be putting them in danger by disclosing their location.

If things are getting out of hand, call the police instead. Keep yourself safe!

What can you do if someone is stalking you?

Documentation: Keep a detailed log of the stalking behaviors including the location, date and time. Keep all voicemails, texts, emails, online messages and gifts from the stalker. Take photos of personal injuries and/or damaged property. Save all police reports and legal documents. Make copies of all of your documentation and give it to someone you trust for safe keeping.

Privacy: Use a P.O. Box address for privacy, to limit anyone having access to your physical address. Police reports may become public record.

Protection orders: In Louisiana you can get a Protection Order (PO) or Restraining Orders. The intention of such orders is to prevent abuse and enhance safety for the person who is seeking the court's protection. For more information contact McNeese police, local police or a lawyer.

Communication: Do NOT communicate with the stalker (phone, email, text, etc.). Tell them "no" once, document it in your Stalking Incident Log and never speak with that person again. Do NOT try to reason with them, as stalkers usually view that as encouragement and they don't really hear what you are saying.

Online: Do NOT "check in" to places like on Facebook because it may compromise your safety by giving away your location.

Make sure that your anti-virus, anti-spyware and firewall are installed and up-to-date.

Do not accept "friend" requests on social media from people you do not know and block any messages from people you do not recognize.