Stalking: a neurobiological perspective

Stalking: una prospettiva neurobiologica

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RIASSUNTO. Lo stalking sta diventando una vera e propria emergenza sociale perché è spesso alla base di gravi comportamenti etero- e autoaggressivi. Non esistono al momento ipotesi che possano spiegare in maniera esaustiva un fenomeno così complesso, anche se le descrizioni dettagliate di alcune sue caratteristiche permettono di formulare alcune considerazioni e proposte di lavoro. Probabilmente nello stalking sono coinvolti i sistemi che regolano il cervello sociale e la formazione della coppia, vale a dire i processi di attaccamento/separazione, attrazione/innamoramento/gratificazione. Sul piano biochimico entrerebbero in gioco un’iperattività del sistema dopaminergico e un’ipofunzionalità di quello serotoninergico. Naturalmente, si tratta solo di suggerimenti, ma è indubbio che la prevenzione delle gravi conseguenze dello stalking passi anche attraverso l’esplorazione e l’approfondimento delle sue possibili basi neurobiologiche.

PAROLE CHIAVE: stalking, neurobiologia, attaccamento, serotonina, dopamina.

SUMMARY. Nowadays stalking is becoming a real social emergency, as it may often fuel severe aggressive behaviours. No exhaustive aetiological hypothesis is still available regarding this complex phenomenon. However, the detailed descriptions of some of its peculiar features allow to draw with cautions some general suggestions. Probably stalking may arise from the derangement of those neural networks subserving the so-called social brain and the pair bonding formation, in particular the processes of attachment/separation, attraction/romantic love/reward. In addition, it seems to be modulated by excessive functioning of the dopamine system coupled with decreased serotonin tone. It is believed that the investigation and deepening of its possible neurobiological substrates may be helpful in the prevention of the severe consequences of stalking.

KEY WORDS: stalking, neurobiology, attachment, serotonin, dopamine.

INTRODUCTION

Stalking is considered a criminal behaviour and, as such, sanctioned by specific legislation in North America, Australia, New Zealand and many European countries, including Italy.

There are two types of stalking behaviours: 1) persecution of a previous sexual partner by an individual who has been left or rejected, and 2) constant harassment perpetrated by an individual who is infatuated with a stranger or an acquaintance, who, however, does not return the approaches and advances.

Despite the controversies over the definition of stalking within both legal and psychological/scientific field, a certain behaviour amounts to the crime of stalking when there are the following features: a set of stalking and harassing episodes, and real threats and induction of fear in the victim1,2. Other distinctive elements of stalking are: excessive interest and desire to “move too quickly” in order to achieve proximity or intimacy with the victim which in itself generates fear and anxiety, a violation of privacy, as well as spying or persecuting using a third party, limitation of freedom such as abduction. Finally, an undergoing, gradual escalation of aggressiveness towards the victim, towards the stalker him/herself or others and which may lead to damage of the victim’s goods and property.

Although no reliable data are available on the prevalence of stalking, or if, as it seems, this is a growing phenomenon, undoubtedly, it is a social and legal problem that only recently has fully emerged in all its relevance and severity. It is estimated that between 8 and 15% of women, and between 2 and 4% of men get haunted by a stalker at some point in their life in the US, Britain, Australia and Italy, countries where several epidemiological studies have been carried out3. In Italy, a dedicated organisation, the National Observatory for Stalking, has been founded in order to monitor and investigate what is considered a growing phenomenon4. In fact, it is estimated that the official figures unveil only a small proportion of this problem, which remains mostly unknown in its own proportion4,5. The majority of victims tends not to report the offence, due to lengthy legal processes and the minimal level of protection granted. Not least, the risk of being exposed to the extreme outbursts of aggressiveness3,6. The vast majority of stalkers are usually men, often but not...
necessarily isolated, lonely and of a low socio-cultural ex-
traction, while the victims are women. However, there are 
also female stalkers who represent about 15-20% of the to-
total and have specific characteristics, such as a diagnosis of 
borderline personality disorder, and less likely than male 
stalkers, present with a history of violent crime (12.5% vs. 
31.3%) or substance abuse (7.5% vs. 28%). In addition, stalk-
ing behaviour of women often tends to be directed towards 
ex-partners rather than strangers. Moreover, several meta-
analyses indicate that approximately 80% of cases of stalking 
occur towards acquaintances and that 50% originate at the 
end of a previous relationship.

Psychiatrists, psychologists and psychotherapists are at 
high risk of being victims of stalking from lonely and/or dis-
turbed individuals who may easily misinterpret empathy and 
attention and mistake them for romantic-love or attraction.

The frequency of violent behaviours committed by stalk-
ers towards their victims is high, generally between 25% and 
40% of cases, and anyway higher than other groups, such as, 
for example, psychiatric patients with substance abuse. 
These figures increase dramatically when stalkers of former 
sexual partners are considered. Five independent research 
groups, based in three different continents, have recently 
confirmed that finding in a percentage varying between 55 
and 89%. It is important to note that the significant in-
crease in violence of stalkers amongst former sexual part-
ners, suggests that sexual intimacy can accentuate abnormal 
attachment reactions and exaggerate emotional reactions, 
when the relationship is questioned or broken.

In these cases, the violence, is defined as “emotional” by 
some authors and it is characterized by intense arousal, 
anger and/or fear of an impending rejection which is experi-
enced as threatening. The victim is usually attacked with-
out weapons or blunt objects, grabbed, shaken, hit, slapped, 
kicked or punched. The risk of homicide in stalking cases 
is estimated as around 0.25%, although more recent data 
suggest that stalking may represent an important predictor 
of marital homicide.

Several classifications of stalking exist. Apart from the clas-
ification distinguishing simply between psychotic and 
non-psychotic or the Meleny and Gothard’s term “obses-
sive harasser”, according to Zona et al., who have as-
sessed 74 cases, stalkers might be divided in three groups: 
erotomanic, love-obsessed and obsessed. An alternative clas-
sification has been based on two axis, the first axis distin-
guishing the attachment style ranging between affection-
ate/loving or persecutory/raging, the second axis defining 
the nature of the relationship. Other authors identify four 
types of stalkers such as those in search of attachment, those 
in search of identity, those who exacerbate after a rejection and 
delusional stalkers. In an accurate study on a sample of 145 stalkers identified a few categories and de-
described specific characteristics of these individuals: rejected, intimacy seekers, incompetents, resentful and predators.

The underlying causes of stalking behaviour are unknown 
and, to date, investigations on its aetiology have been limited 
to the exploration and description of some psychological 
characteristics and traits of stalkers and their victims, as well 
as the socio-cultural context in which the phenomenon is ex-
pressed. In the process of reviewing the scientific lit-
erature on the subject we have collected more than 100 stud-
ies referring to a total of over 70,000 subjects assessed, but 
only a minority of authors have attempted to propose a the-
ory about plausible psychobiological substrates which may 
underlie or contribute to the development of stalking. Ob-
viously, it is not easy to study the biological correlates of any 
human behaviour, which per se always represents quite a 
complex task, more so in case of an abnormal behaviour such 
as stalking. In this case the risk of reductionism is high, in 
other words, the risk of attributing the cause of a certain be-
haviour to a definite biological mechanism, neglecting the 
equally important psychological, cultural and social motiva-
tions. On the other hand, it is also true that there is now a 
wide acceptance of the existence of specific neural systems 
underlying human behaviour and in certain cases, specific 
neural networks have been identified.

The aim of this paper is to review the available literature 
on the biology of stalking, though limited to date, and to put 
forward some theoretical models that could provide the ba-
sis for carrying out specific studies and research rather than 
unnecessary empirical measures, as often happens in science 
when we deal with the lack of a leading reference theory.

WHERE TO START FOR A NEUROBIOLOGICAL 
MODEL OF STALKER

The conceptualisation of any neurobiological model (or 
models) of a particular behaviour should not abstract from 
a few preliminary considerations. In case of stalking, we can 
consider some specific characteristics that allow us to antic-
piate some hypotheses. Probably the stalker presents with 
an abnormal structure of emotional relationship concept, 
often supported by an obsessive thinking mode that leads to 
reiterate either behavioural and affective-emotional compo-
nents up to a loss of control resulting in reactions of rage 
and aggressiveness, with partial or no insight over the con-
sequences of their behaviour. If we want to get to the neu-

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ATTRACTION AND STALKING

Attachment is a system or a dimension of human mind which is formed and organized starting from the first interactions the child has with the caregivers, in general the mother, and it is characterized by emotions, cognitive processes and behavioral aspects. The mother-infant interaction structure what is defined as attachment system, a guiding system that even during adult life continue to influence social and emotional interactions, as it remains substantially unchanged throughout life.

Each individual has a particular attachment style that characterizes him/her affective interactions (relationship of the couple, intimate relationships, etc.), and that in turn, affects the attachment style of his/her offspring. Not surprisingly, given the evidence of common features shared by parent-child and adult-adult interactions, attachment theory was rapidly extended to emotional relationships of adults showing that these relationships involve the integration of three behavioral systems: attachment, caregiving, and sexual mating and imply the element of reciprocity. In fact, the request of availability from him or her often requires exclusivity: for this reason, according to some authors, the possibility of being abandoned and the fear of losing an exclusive partner would trigger jealousy which not rarely is the origin of severely aggressive behaviours.

What do we know about attachment in stalking?

Traditionally attachment styles are divided into two categories, secure and insecure: secure adult attachment is characterized by the expectation of availability and responsiveness of others, the ability to tolerate and to mitigate the negative emotions and to feel at ease during intimacy with the other. Insecure attachment, inversely, has been linked to an inadequate caregiving in childhood, characterized by intrusiveness of the attachment figure, the experience of being threatened by his/her behaviour, negligence or carelessness. Since the quality of attachment seems to organize emotional and behavioral responses, it is reasonable to assume that insecure attachment, though not in itself pathological, may be considered as such in conjunction with a greater predisposition to anxiety and mood disorders throughout life.

Data available on stalking are still very limited, but some studies suggest that this phenomenon could be caused by an insecure and anxious attachment style, resulting from abandonment, neglect or abuse perpetrated by parents during ‘childhood’, or the loss of a primary caregiver. The adult stalker harbours a negative perception of him/herself and positive of others, takes the blame for the lack of love and is very dependent on the attempts to gain approval and acceptance from others. Dutton has empirically shown that this disturbance of attachment, combined with extreme shame and victimization, as it happens in children, may contribute to the formation of a borderline personality in the adult male. This personality organization is capable of stimulating “anger of intimacy” during a relationship, a proneness to experience “anxiety of rejection” and “anger of abandonment” in case of an imminent partner loss. These attachment styles indicate that the stalker is constantly living in anxiety related to the fear of abandonment and loss, either when it happens or is perceived as such; this leads to a phase of incontrollable and endless protest, which is unable to reach a state of resignation. After separation from an attachment object, normally the “Protest” and “Frustration” phases develop which, in case of a romantic relationship, are likely to have evolved in order to motivate the lover to entice the subject of the refusal to resume the relationship. The following abandonment and anger feelings might serve to help the disappointed lover to start the search for a new partner. The following resignation phase, conversely would aim to send clear and genuine signals to family and friends about the need of moral support that he/she has at a time of intense psychological pain or to rest, retreat, and “lick his/her wounds”.

These mechanisms allow to overcome rejection either of a broken relationship and avoid wasting of time with unworthy individuals. In general, even people considered as normal, who have been rejected, tend to spend what appears to be an unreasonable amount of time and energy to respond to the loss of partners. Those behaviours are explained by evolutionary theories as follows: individuals in general often waste precious energies and time in courtship, but with the partner loss they see their reproductive future as compromised, together with social relationships, personal happiness, self-esteem and sometimes their reputation. Rejection has psychological and social consequences, but there are specific neural systems able to manage it. The rejected or/and required stalker seems to lack or fail to activate these cerebral systems in an appropriate way in order to reach resignation and focus his/her interests elsewhere. On the contrary, he/she persists in harassing a reluctant partner.

As far as the attachment neurobiology is concerned, a growing body of research over the last 20 years highlighted an important role for two pituitary peptides: oxytocin and vasopressin. The involvement of oxytocin and vasopressin in different forms of attachment, in children, parents and in the “couple”, has raised the hypothesis of the existence of a single neural circuit, already present at birth, able to adjust the various types of attachment throughout life based on social context and endocrine systems. However, data available from research in this field, suggest the involvement of different circuits belonging to what has been named as “the social brain”, in particular the amygdala, the lateral septum and its projections to the rostral hypothalamus (medial-preoptic area) and in functional magnetic resonance studies, adults who watched the image of the partner compared with adults who watched the image of a friend, showed bilateral activation of the anterior cingulate gyrus (Broadman area 24), the medial insula (Broadman area 14), the caudate and the putamen, the orbitofrontal cortex, medial prefrontal cortex and the right ventral tegmental area (VTA), area where dopamine is produced. Another MRI study in subjects who had been in love since a long time confirmed the activation of the same areas and the amygdala deactivation, which is the integrating centre for reaction of anxiety and fear. It has been hypothesized that the process of falling in love may be linked to a sudden amygdala activation which starts a chain reaction amongst all the connected cerebral areas. Oxytocin is responsible for the activation of the dopaminergic reward circuit, which leads to the normalisation of the amygdala level of functioning, together with the serotonin from the raphé of the mesencephalon, and possibly neurotransphins.

Combining these data together, we can cautiously put forward some speculations regarding the stalker neurobiology. These individuals are likely to have a “reaction” of love towards the victim, as shown by the hyperactivity, the euphoria...
(at least at the beginning), the anxiety and the narrow focused attention on the relationship, the other person and the motivation to meet him/her\textsuperscript{6,57}. The activation of subcortical dopaminergic pathways in the caudate nucleus and the VTA and the inhibition of the serotonergic pathways may determine that generalised and intense agitation state which is experienced in the initial phase of falling in love, either by normal individuals and by stalkers. It is possible to hypothesise that the continuous activation of subcortical dopaminergic pathways, sustained by the persistent amygdala firing, may imply some peculiar traits of the rejected or unrequited stalker, amongst which his/her tireless energy, the narrow and focused attention and the intense motivation to harass the victim. The hyperactivation of the amygdala that hijacks most of the brain in order to modulate the output of its responses may explain the inexhaustible protest phase which follows the separation from the object of love and which leads to rage and aggressiveness. At the same time, the deactivation of cognitive processes that take place when we fall in love (even though this is a short lived process!), may imply a sort of stalker blindness to understand the risks involved and the consequences of his/her behaviour, and the misconception that he/she might be able to change the victim’s feelings via the persistence, harassment and constraints.

THE NEUROBIOLOGICAL BASES OF COGNITIVE-AFFECTIVE ASPECTS OF STALKING

Obsessionality and impulsivity

From a cognitive/thinking point of view, the stalker presents immaturity and magical thinking, sustained by the distorted belief of being able to change the emotions of the victim with his harassing behaviour. As it has been pointed out by several authors, the stalker thinks constantly about his/her victim, without exerting any significant resistance\textsuperscript{58,59}, this thought is egosyntonic in nature and voluntarily recalled, thus lacking the typical subjective suffering of patients suffering from obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). Therefore, it would be more appropriate to talk of overvalued ideas, similar to those experienced in the early stages of falling in love\textsuperscript{60,61}. This typical way of thinking has been associated with a reduced activity of the serotonergic system, as it occurs in OCD patients\textsuperscript{64}. The serotonergic system inhibits the activity of the amygdala and several other cortical areas, when its level of functioning is reduced, the likelihood of impulse responses increases, as it happens in lovers and in stalkers. Since the serotonergic and dopaminergic systems interact through a negative feedback, when the activity of one reduces the activity of the other increases, so that low central serotonergic activity provokes high activity of dopaminergic pathways and vice versa\textsuperscript{65,66}.

The content of conscious thoughts of the stalker varies from case to case, although it is generally characterized by paradoxes and contradictions, such as the overlap of idealization and devaluation of the victim, the conflicting desire for freedom and absolute control over the victim, or it may present with concomitant writings/statements of boundless love with anger and aggression. The contradictions that characterize the stalker thinking mode may arise from the fantasies evoked during the first real or imagined contact with the victim, as it happens in the early stages of falling in love\textsuperscript{67}. However, in the case of the stalker, it clashes immediately with rejection triggering feelings of intense humiliation which the stalker expresses with anger towards the victim. In normal individuals of both sexes, rejection frequently triggers feelings of pain, anger and sadness, and usually results in finding a new love object, conversely in those subjects in which the pathological narcissism is a problem, as it is in stalkers, the loss is intolerable and it unleashes stalking behaviours, compulsively repeated with inexhaustible energy, perhaps due to low serotonin and high dopamine levels. This neurobiological mechanism could even explain the elements of dysphoria and irritability that characterize many stalkers.

Anger and aggression

As already mentioned, one of the most typical emotions expressed by stalkers is anger coming mostly from the refusal from the victim, who at the beginning was idealized\textsuperscript{25,68,69}. Anger can also cover feelings of shame and humiliation, loneliness, isolation, difficulties in social relationships, social incompetence, which tantamount the inability to attract partners. No doubt, it is the most intense emotion that triggers persecution and harassment, in response to impulse and desire to damage or destroy what cannot be possessed, to inflict pain to those responsible for their suffering, or to exert full control over the victim\textsuperscript{50}. These considerations can be the substrate for aggressive reactions, facilitated by a low level of serotonergic functioning and dopaminergic hyperactivity.

Jealousy

Jealousy is a complex emotion that involves the perceived threat for the loss of a person involved in an important emotional relationship\textsuperscript{70-72}. It is characterized by cognitive and behavioral emotional components. It is a heterogeneous condition ranging from normal to pathological expressions, with varying degrees of intensity, persistence and insight\textsuperscript{73-75}. Pathological jealousy is always predictive of stalking\textsuperscript{50}; it may easily reach delusional proportions when the threat is based on a false belief and, in these cases, can lead to aggression and violence\textsuperscript{25,69,77}. Jealousy can also trigger motivation to dominate and isolate the victim before the beginning of stalking behaviours. The psychological defences used by stalkers are denial, projection of guilt and projective identification\textsuperscript{48}, but if these defences fail the stalker is vulnerable to develop feelings of persecution, which can be intensified by the intervention of a third party, who might be generally considered as interference or threat\textsuperscript{78}.

The identification of the biological basis of jealousy, to date still unknown and poorly investigated, could have a significant impact on prevention of stalking behaviours\textsuperscript{79}. Only in one study it has been reported that obsessive jealousy is associated with a specific alteration of the platelet serotonin transporter, which may be suggestive of a possible involvement of serotonergic system\textsuperscript{80}. In another functional-RNM study performed during a behavioral task involving jealousy-triggering scenarios, it has been observed that men and
women recruited different areas of the brain. More recently, we have proposed a theory that may explain the transition from normal to delusional jealousy, which is common among stalkers; the theory derives from the observation that dopamine agonists can induce delusional jealousy in patients with Parkinson’s disease. This may be due to the fact that dopamine agonists can trigger the phenomenon of aberrant attribution of salience, a phenomenon that is hypothesized to underlie the development of delusions. According to us, delusional jealousy probably would arise from at least three simultaneous conditions: an aberrant salience related to the relationship with the loved one, aberrant representations of the partner’s feelings, thoughts and behaviours, and aberrant scenarios related to the potential loss of the relationship, triggered by an excess of dopamine, that can be primary or secondary to a low serotonergic tone, which promotes the connections between the prefrontal cortex and dorsal striatum at the expense of those of the ventral striatum.

Stalking as addiction

For completeness sake we would like to mention that stalking, in parallel with “falling in love”, was also approached and described as a form of addiction; these two conditions in fact present features of tolerance, dependence, craving, abstinence and relapse. The stalker shows tolerance towards the victim and want to see and interact with him/her more often. If the relationship breaks up a series of specific symptoms may present, particularly depression, anxiety, insomnia, loss of appetite or binge eating, irritability and feelings of loneliness. Long after the love affair is over, events, people, places, memories (even songs) associated with the beloved can reactivate the irresistible desire for the partner and the subject may start engaging in obsessive thinking and/or compulsive search through phonecalls and written messages, aiming to re-create a contact with the loved one. The rejected or unrequited stalker acts in a manner and with such actions that are well above the accepted social norm in order to get his drugs, that is the victim. This emotional and physical dependence is most likely associated with a high activity of the subcortical dopaminergic pathways that are part of the brain reward system. This behavioral pattern is similar to that described for all substances of abuse, which is associated with a physical and emotional dependence and increase in dopaminergic activity.

CONCLUSIONS

Originally stalking was a term used by the media to describe the intrusion of fans with mental disorders into the lives of famous people; currently it is considered a crime in many Western Countries and is increasingly taking on the characteristics of a social emergency, because it is often the origin of aggressive behaviours leading to acts with extreme consequences. Currently there are no specific hypotheses able to fully explain the phenomenon of stalking, although the available studies suggest some common features in these subjects; in particular it has been pointed out immaturity, loneliness or isolation, difficulty in social relationships or in attracting a partner in stalkers; the presence of a narcissistic trait can also be very important and explain the level of indifference towards the suffering of the victim. Another constant feature of the stalker would be a form of insecure or anxious attachment. The mood, after an initial elation phase, may turn into dysphoria, resentment, anger, and sometimes aggressiveness, impulsivity, which can be sustained by an apparently inexhaustible energy. At cognitive-ideational level the stalker may experience magical thinking and obsessiosity, always presenting with a narrow focus on the victim which leads to disregard for the consequences of his/her behaviours and the possibility of psychotic drifts which can also be triggered by jealousy.

The hypotheses on the neurobiology of stalking are virtually non-existent, apart from the paper of Meloy and Fisher of 2005 that represents one of the few comprehensive reviews on this topic. Starting from what already published, we can make some very cautious general observations and suggestions, relying mainly on what are the characteristics of the phenomenon. If in stalking there are any changes, it is likely that these involve systems that regulate the so-called “social brain” which represents the background for the formation of the couple as well as the process of falling in love and attachment. As an individual “in love” or a drug addict, the stalker is constantly anxious, hyperactive and obsessively thinks about the victim, regardless of his/her returning feelings, or the consequences of his harassment. Studies with IMRI in lovers showed an activation of brain areas primary involved in the regulation of emotions (amygdala, limbic lobe, hypothalamus) and a deactivation of certain cortical areas, which is also likely to be typical of the stalkers. However, compared to lovers, stalker would present an abnormal persistence of this pattern. From a biochemical point of view these conditions may be explained with a hyperactivity of dopaminergic pathways and a reduction of the serotonergic system. This particular neurobiological arrangement could provide a biochemical explanation for the peculiarities of the stalker, as mentioned above, and explain the constant risk that the obsessive thoughts may become frankly delusional and result in violence and aggression. On one side, a low serotonergic tone would represent a vulnerability factor towards the emergence of a broad range of behavioral disturbances, such as impulsive, compulsive, and aggressive acts. On the other, the related high dopaminergic activity, may hence contribute to the loss of behavioral control and insight.

There is no doubt that prevention of stalking should include comprehensive social, cultural and legislative projects. Nevertheless, we believe that a better understanding of its possible biological correlates may lead to early identification of those individuals at risk. This would enhance the possibility to implement appropriate measures to avoid those dramatic events that increasingly and too often fill the crime pages.

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