Domestic/dating violence may be hard to recognize if the abuse does not happen continuously. However, it is still abuse even if your partner has exhibited abusive behavior only a few times or has only threatened violence. Violence generally escalates over time. Leaving a violent relationship can be difficult due to feelings of guilt, denial, love, hope and economic factors. If you feel threatened by violence or abuse in an intimate relationship, even occasionally, you are a victim of domestic/dating violence.

SIGNS OF ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS

You may be in an abusive relationship if your partner:

• Acts jealously when you talk to others, even friends
• Criticizes what you do, what you wear and who your friends are
• Does not listen to what you say or want
• Controls you in small ways, such as by holding you too tightly or pulling you away from your friends
• Always needs to know where you are and whom you are with
• Easily becomes angry or violent
• Tries to force you into sexual activity that you do not want
• Insults you and calls you hurtful names
• Floods you with jealousy and possessiveness
• Removes other forms of abuse
• Emotionally or physically harms you and then shows remorse afterwards

WHO ARE THE SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC AND DATING VIOLENCE?

Domestic and dating violence can occur in any community and cut across all socioeconomic and educational levels. Survivors can be any age, gender, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation. Victimization is not only limited to the person being abused. Children who grow up in abusive environments often become abusers or victims of abuse when they become adults.

COMMON MYTHS ABOUT DOMESTIC AND DATING VIOLENCE

Myth: People who are abused contribute to the abuse in some way.
Fact: Many people who are abused blame themselves for causing the violence, saying things like, “I shouldn’t have brought that subject up; I know how mad he gets.” No one is to blame for another person’s violence. Being abusive is always a choice and the sole responsibility of the person who is abusive.

Myth: People abuse their partners because they can’t control their anger.
Fact: People who abuse others are not usually out of control. They do it to gain power and control over the other person. They often use tactics besides violence, such as threats, intimidation, psychological abuse and isolation from friends or family to control their partners.

Myth: If a person stays in an abusive relationship, it must not be that bad.
Fact: People stay in abusive relationships for many reasons, including fear, economics, dependence, confusion, lack of self-esteem, denial, or the belief that the abuser needs their help.

Myth: Jealousy and possessiveness are signs of true love.
Fact: Jealousy and possessiveness are signs that a person sees you as a possession. It is the most common early warning sign of abuse.

Myth: Since there has never been any physical abuse, I am not a survivor of domestic/dating violence.
Fact: Domestic/dating violence can take many forms, including emotional abuse, sexual abuse and verbal abuse.

WHAT IS STALKING?

Stalking is a course of unwanted conduct directed at a particular person, designed for no legitimate purpose, and which places the person or a third person in reasonable fear of physical, emotional or mental harm. Stalking can take many forms, including:

• Unwanted visits
• Following
• Driving by your home or place of business
• Threatening or harassing phone calls
• Unwanted digital communication
• Cyberstalking through unlawful video surveillance, posting unwanted pictures or videos, revenge porn, messages and other harassing behavior online

IF DOMESTIC/DATING VIOLENCE OCCURS, YOU CAN:

• Report the incident to Public Safety (516.877.3511), local law enforcement and/or the state police or choose not to make this report.
• Report the incident to the University and be protected by the University from retaliation for reporting the incident.
• Receive assistance and resources from the University.
• Speak with the Title IX coordinator or designee, who can provide you with more information and answer your questions.
• Seek counseling services.
• Preserve digital communications.
• Take the matter seriously because stalking can often escalate.

REPORTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE OR STALKING

To report to the police: Dial 911.
On-campus incidents:
Garden City Campus
Public Safety can be reached by dialing 516.877.3511, or by dialing 911 on emergency campus phones located inside and outside the buildings.
Hauppauge Education and Conference Center Security Desk
Dial 516.237.8605
Sayville Downtown Center
Call Adelphi University Public Safety, 516.877.3511.
Manhattan Center
Contact the security officer at the front desk at 212.965.8340 or
Hudson Valley Center
Dial 845.471.3348.
Online reporting:
To file an online report, visit hr.adelphi.edu/titleix/report
or email titleix@adelphi.edu. For an immediate emergency response, follow the instructions and report to Public Safety at 516.877.3511, or dial 911.
CAMPUS SUPPORT SERVICES

The Student Counseling Center offers confidential individual and group counseling and crisis intervention for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking incidents. Counseling services are available on-site at the Garden City campus and Manhattan Center. Day and evening hours are available by calling 516.877.3646. Counseling services are also available for Hudson Valley Community College students through The Workplace EAP by calling 845.431.8740. Crisis intervention and counseling services are also provided at the Garden City Campus by The Safe Center U. The Safe Center U offers its services free of charge to survivors of domestic or dating violence. Survivors can call the center’s free 24-hour hotline at 516.542.0404.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES

In addition to the Student Counseling Center, Adelphi partners with experts who will provide support services to domestic violence, dating violence or stalking victims. Community support services near Adelphi include:

In the Garden City Area:
The Safe Center U 24-hour hotline: 516.542.0404
Long Island Crisis Center Online/Phone Counseling: longislandcrisiscenter.org/get-help-now/ #mobile

In the Suffolk County Centers Area:
Victims Information Bureau of Suffolk: 631.360.3606 (24 hour hotline)
Long Island Crisis Center Online/Phone Counseling: longislandcrisiscenter.org/get-help-now/ #mobile

In the Manhattan Center Area:
Safe Horizon hotlines:
Domestic violence hotline: 800.621.4673
Island sex assault hotline: 212.227.3000
TTY phone number for all hotlines: 866.604.5350
safehorizon.org

In the Hudson Valley Center Area:
Family Services hotlines and website: familieservicesny.org
Battered Women’s Services of Family Services, Inc.: 845.485.5550
Rape Crisis/Crime Victim Hotline: 845.452.7227 (24-hour hotline)
845.452.1110

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

National Domestic Violence Hotline:
800.799.SAFE/800.799.7233
800.787.3224 (TTY)
New York State Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline:
800.942.6906 (English and Spanish)
Deaf or hard of hearing: 711

New York City Domestic Violence Hotline:
800.621.4673 or dial 311
866.604.5350 (TTY)

Domestic Violence Program of the Legal Aid Society:
Emergencies for the Deaf or Hard of Hearing
New York Relay Service: 800.662.1220

Domestic Violence and Stalking—Know the Laws That Protect You:
ag.ny.gov/intergov-affairs/victim-rights

National Center for Victims of Crime Stalking Resource Center:
ncvc.org/src

State of New York Office of the Attorney General:
ag.ny.gov/intergov-affairs/victim-rights

UNIVERSITY DISCERNIX OPTIONS

Once the University has notice of an allegation of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking, we must conduct a prompt and equitable investigation of the incident. This investigation is independent of a criminal investigation and will generally be concluded within 60 calendar days of the report. Domestic violence, dating violence and stalking are serious offenses and can result in severe University sanctions, including suspension and expulsion. If the investigation provides sufficient grounds, the matter will be adjudicated consistent with the University’s Code of Conduct. Both the complainant and the respondent have the opportunity to call witnesses, present evidence and be accompanied by an adviser of their choice. Both parties will be apprised of the outcome of the proceedings in writing as well as their right to appeal the findings. Both parties are also entitled to the assistance of a faculty advocate.

Complainants of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking are entitled to reasonable interim measures for academic, transportation, living and work schedule concerns, as well as no-contact orders. Contact the Title IX coordinator at 516.877.4819 or titleix@adelphi.edu for assistance with this.

Student complaints of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking by employees of the University can be filed with the Title IX coordinator.

RETAILMENT

Retaliation is an intentional action taken by an accused individual or any third party acting in their behalf, for the purpose of harming or attempting to harm an individual as reprisal for filing a complaint, supporting a complainant or otherwise participating in a proceeding pursuant to Title IX. Adelphi University will not tolerate any form of retaliation.

TITLE IX

Title IX is a federal law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in all education programs and activities, and in employment. Domestic violence, dating violence and stalking on the basis of sex are considered forms of discrimination prohibited under Title IX. Title IX protects both students and employees from the above discrimination by any University employee, student or non-employee third party. All such incidents should be reported to Adelphi University Title IX Coordinator Rhonnie Jaus, Levermore Hall, Room 203, 516.877.4819 or titleix@adelphi.edu.

LEGAL OPTIONS

Complainants of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking have the following options:

Criminal Prosecution
Report the incident to the local or state police for possible arrest and prosecution. Criminal investigations are independent of campus disciplinary proceedings. Complainants can be assisted by University personnel in reporting these cases to the police.

Civil Remedies
Pursue civil remedies. These proceedings are independent of any criminal or campus disciplinary proceedings.

APPLICABLE LAWS AND PENALTIES

CRIME | LAW | PENALTY
--- | --- | ---
Homicide—2nd Degree | Violation | 15 days
Homicide—1st Degree | B. Misdemeanor | 3 months
Aggravated Homicide—2nd Degree | A. Misdemeanor | 1 year
Aggravated Homicide—1st Degree | E Felony | 4 years
Aggravated Assault—2nd Degree | A. Misdemeanor | 1 year
Aggravated Assault—1st Degree | E Felony | 7 years
Assault—2nd Degree | E Felony | 7 years
Assault—1st Degree | E Felony | 4 years
Manslaughter—2nd Degree | E Felony | 4 years
Manslaughter—1st Degree | E Felony | 4 years
Criminal Mischief—2nd Degree | D Felony | 7 years
Criminal Mischief—1st Degree | D Felony | 7 years
Battery—3rd Degree | E Felony | 4 years
Battery—2nd Degree | D Felony | 7 years
Battery—1st Degree | C Felony | 4 years
Two or More Incidents—2nd Degree | B Misdemeanor | 6 months
Two or More Incidents—1st Degree | A Misdemeanor | 1 year
Unlawful Surveillance—2nd Degree | E Felony | 4 years
Unlawful Surveillance—1st Degree | D Felony | 7 years
Dissemination of an Unlawful Surveillance Image—2nd Degree | A Misdemeanor | 1 year
Dissemination of an Unlawful Surveillance Image—1st Degree | E Felony | 4 years

WHAT EVERY ADELPHI STUDENT NEEDS TO KNOW

STUDENT BILL OF RIGHTS

For sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking:
All students have the right to:

1. Make a report to local law enforcement and/or the state police;
2. Have disclosures of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and sexual assault shared secretly;
3. Make a decision about whether or not to disclose a crime or violation and participate in the judicial or conduct process and/or criminal justice process free from pressure from the University;
4. Participate in a process that is fair, impartial and provides adequate notice and meaningful opportunity to be heard;
5. Be treated with dignity and receive from the University courteous, fair and respectful healthcare and counseling services where available;
6. Be free from any suggestion that the reporting individual is at fault when these crimes and violations are committed, or should have acted in a different manner to avoid such crimes or violations;
7. Describe the incident to as few University representatives as practicable and not be required to unnecessarily repeat a description of the incident;
8. Be protected from retaliation by the University, any student, the accused and/or the respondent, and/or their family, friends and acquaintances within the jurisdiction of the University;
9. Have access to at least one level of appeal of a determination;
10. Be advised of the right to choose, who may assist and advise a reporting individual, accused or respondent throughout the judicial or conduct process, including during all meetings and hearings related to such process;
11. Exercise civil rights and the practice of religion without interference by the investigator, criminal justice or judicial or conduct process of the University.