Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, & Stalking

ADELPHI’S COMMITMENT TO SAFETY

Adelphi University is committed to providing an atmosphere in which employees can pursue their professional goals and students can achieve personal growth. Maintaining a safe environment for students, faculty and staff has long been recognized as an essential part of University life.

At Adelphi, safety and security are of the highest priority and are considered a shared responsibility, requiring the cooperation of everyone concerned—students, faculty and staff.

The University has established policies and procedures, and offers comprehensive services, to ensure the well-being of members of the University community. All forms of discrimination, harassment (including sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking) and retaliation are prohibited on the campus. See Adelphi University’s Anti-Discrimination, Harassment (including Sexual Misconduct/Title IX) and Retaliation Policy at adelphi.edu/policies/title-ix for complete information.

The University advises and updates students about security procedures through a variety of means, including University publications, on-campus meetings and trainings, new student orientation programs, email and the emergency notification system, as necessary. For information on resources and reporting, visit adelphi.edu/safety-transportation.

The following information was developed for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking and may be used by any person, including University publications, on-campus meetings, and which places the person or a third person in reasonable fear of physical, emotional or mental harm. 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.

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.

If someone you know is experiencing emotional abuse, seek counseling services. Preserve digital communications. Take the matter seriously because stalking can often escalate.

WHAT IS DOMESTIC/DATING VIOLENCE?

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 and 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 AN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP

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 around by your hand
- 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
- Introduces you to new contacts and calls you by new names
- Degrades your gender with jokes
- Threatens to hurt you or someone/something you care about
- 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 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.

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 love.
Fact: Jealousy and possessiveness are signs that a person views 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.

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 a report.
- Report the incident to the University for 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 5 on emergency campus phones located inside and outside the buildings.


Manhattan Center Contact the security officer at the front desk at 212.965.8340—press 1.

Hudson Valley Center Dial 845.471.3348.

Title IX Coordinator Contact Leah Saxtein located in Levermore Hall, Room 212, at 516.877.4819 or titleix@adelphi.edu.

Online Reporting To file an online report, visit adelphi.edu/title-ix 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

Crisis intervention and counseling services are provided at the Garden City campus by The Safe Center LI. The Safe Center LI 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

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 LI 24-hour hotline: 516.542.0404
Long Island Crisis Center Online/ Mobile/Chat Counseling: longislandcrisiscenter.org/get-help-now/#mobile

In the Suffolk County hubs area:
Victims Information Bureau 800.274.6512 (24-hour crisis line)
Long Island Crisis Center Online/ Mobile/Chat Counseling: longislandcrisiscenter.org/get-help-now/#mobile

In the Manhattan area:
Domestic Violence Program of the Legal Aid Society: 845.485.5550

Rape Crisis/Crime Victim Hotline:
TTY phone number for all hotlines: 866.604.5350
Deaf or hard of hearing: 800.799.SAFE (800.799.7233)

In the Hudson Valley Center area:

Family Services hotline and website: familyservicesny.org

Universal Response to Domestic Violence Project in coordination with Family Services Inc.: 845.455.5550

Rape Crisis/Crime Victim Hotline: 845.452.1110
845.452.7272

More Information on specific Locations— SUNY SAVV
sunny.edu/violence/response/

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

National Domestic Violence Hotline: 800.799.SAFE/800.799.7233
800.787.TTY (TTY)
New York State Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline: 800.942.6906 (English and Spanish)

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

Domestic Violence Program of the Legal Aid Society: 212.577.3300

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.gov


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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. Civil proceedings are independent of any criminal or campus disciplinary proceedings.

APPICABLE LAWS AND PENALTIES

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Rights for Reporting Individuals and Complainants in Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking cases:
1. Reporting individuals or complainants’ identities shall remain private at all times if the reporting individual or complainant wishes to maintain privacy.
2. If the accused is an employee of the University, the complainant has the right to disclose the incident to Human Resources and the right to request a confidential or private employee to assist in the reporting.
3. The right to receive assistance from an appropriate University representative on how to initiate legal proceedings in a timely or confidential manner.
4. The right to withdraw a complaint or involvement from the University process at any time.
5. All parties have the right to be provided with information about available resources, including intervention, mental health counseling and medical services, including costs.
6. To be assisted by Public Safety in obtaining an Order of Protection or an equivalent protective or restraining order. To receive a copy of the Order of Protection or equivalent when received by the University and be provided with the opportunity to speak with a Public Safety Officer to answer questions and explain the provisions of the order. To receive assistance from Public Safety in effecting an arrest when an Order of Protection is violated.
7. When the accused is a not a student, but is a member of the University Community and presents a continued threat to the health and safety of the community, to subject the accused to interim measures in accordance with applicable collective bargaining agreements and the policies of the University.
8. To receive reasonable interim accommodations regarding academics, housing, employment, travel or other applicable arrangements to help ensure safety, prevent retaliation and a hostile environment consistent with the University policies.
9. To receive a prompt response to the complaint and have it investigated and adjudicated by impartial individuals who have been trained annually in conducting investigations.
10. Both parties have the right to challenge or appeal their prior sexual history/warren with persons other than the other party to the proceedings or their own mental health diagnosis and/or treatment from admittance into the disciplinary phases that determines responsibility.
11. Both parties have the right to choose whether to disclose or discuss the outcome of the University proceeding and have information obtained during the proceeding protected from public release until the appeals panel makes final determination, unless required by law.