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.

**Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking**

**ADELPHI’S COMMITMENT TO SAFETY**

Adelphi University is committed to providing an atmosphere in which students can pursue their educational goals and 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, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking) and Retaliation Policy at hr.adelphi.edu/title-ix-university-policy 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.

The following information was developed for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking and for those individuals at Adelphi University who might be called upon to support and advise them.

**WHAT IS DOMESTIC/DATING VIOLENCE?**

Domestic/dating violence is also referred to as intimate partner or relationship violence. It is a pattern of behavior that is used to gain or maintain power or control over a partner. Abuse can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic or psychological acts or threats of action. It includes any behavior that frightens, intimidates, terrifies, manipulates, hurts, humiliates, coerces, blames or injures someone. Domestic violence usually occurs between spouses, former spouses, persons living together in an intimate relationship or those who have a child in common. Dating violence occurs between two partners involved in a dating or intimate relationship.

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 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 pushing 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
- Insults you and calls you hurtful 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/she 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 tacticst 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 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.

**IF DOMESTIC/DATING VIOLENCE OCCURS, YOU CAN:**

- Report the incident to Public Safety at 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.
- Obtain medical care if necessary and seek counseling services.
- Preserve digital communications and photograph all injuries.
- Protect your privacy, keep passwords and do not share information with others.
- 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 any campus phone located inside and outside the buildings.
- Hauppauge Education and Conference Center Security Desk
  - Dial 516.237.6805.
- Manhattan Center
  - Contact the security officer at the front desk at 212.965.8340—press 1.
- Hudson Valley Center
  - Dial 845.471.3348.

Online reporting:

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

Emergency Services Program of the Legal Aid Society: 212.577.3300

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

Local Federal Courthouse: 711

Domestic Violence, dating violence or stalking 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.

NY Article 129-B mirrors Title IX and applies to conduct that has a reasonable connection to the University, whether it is on campus, off campus or on study abroad. All such incidents must be reported to Adelphi University Title IX Coordinator Renaire Frisier, Levermore Hall, Room 207, 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 separate from 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.

APPLICABLE LAWS AND PENALTIES

CRIME CLASS MINIMUM PENALTY

Assault—1st Degree Violation 5 days

Assault—1st Degree B Misdemeanor 3 months

Aggravated Assault—2nd Degree A Misdemeanor 1 year

Aggravated Assault—1st Degree E Felony 4 years

Assault—3rd Degree D Felony 7 years

Assault—2nd Degree D Felony 7 years

Menacing—3rd Degree B Felony 2 years

Menacing—2nd Degree B Felony 2 years

Menacing—3rd Degree B Felony 2 years

Menacing—2nd Degree B Felony 2 years

Menacing—3rd Degree E Felony 4 years

Menacing—2nd Degree E Felony 4 years

Criminal Obstruction of Breathing or Blood Circulation A Misdemeanor 1 year

Stalking—2nd Degree E Felony 4 years

Stalking—3rd Degree D Felony 7 years

Stalking—2nd Degree D Felony 7 years

Stalking—3rd Degree D Felony 7 years

Stalking—4th Degree 3 months

Surveillance Image—1st Degree A Misdemeanor 1 year

Surveillance Image—2nd Degree E Felony 4 years

Unlawful Surveillance—1st Degree E Felony 4 years

Unlawful Surveillance—2nd Degree E Felony 4 years

Unlawful Surveillance—3rd Degree E Felony 4 years

Unlawful Surveillance—4th Degree E Felony 4 years

Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking

WHAT EVERY ADELPHI STUDENT NEEDS TO KNOW

STUDENT BILL OF RIGHTS

For sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking

1. All students have the right to:
   a. Make a report to law enforcement and/or the state police;
   b. Have disclosures of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and sexual assault treated seriously;
   c. 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;
   d. Participate in a process that is fair, impartial and provides adequate notice and meaningful opportunity to be heard;
   e. Be treated with dignity and receive from the University courteous, fair and respectful healthcare and counseling services where available;
   f. 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;
   g. Describe the incident to a few University representatives as practicable and not be required to unnecessarily repeat a description of the incident;

2. Both the reporting individual and the accused, and/or their respective families, and/or their friends, family and acquaintances will be protected from discrimination by the University;

3. Have access to at least one level of appeal of a determination;

4. Be accompanied by an advisor of choice, 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;

5. Exercise civil rights and the practice of religion without interference by the investigative, criminal justice or judicial conduct process of the University.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Community partners with who will provide support services to domestic violence, dating violence or stalking victims.

In the Hudson Valley Center area:

All students have the right to:

- Participate in a process that is fair, impartial and provides adequate notice and meaningful opportunity to be heard;
- Be treated with dignity and receive from the University courteous, fair and respectful healthcare and counseling services where available;
- 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;
- Describe the incident to a few University representatives as practicable and not be required to unnecessarily repeat a description of the incident;
- Be protected from retaliation by the University, any student, the accused and/or the respondent, and/or their friends, family and acquaintances who have knowledge of the discrimination by the University;
- Have access to at least one level of appeal of a determination;
- Be accompanied by an advisor of choice, 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;
- Exercise civil rights and the practice of religion without interference by the investigative, criminal justice or judicial conduct process of the University.