



2022-2023 Annual Report: The Enough is Enough Grant Program

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Introduction

In 2015, New York State passed landmark legislation, referred to as Enough is Enough, to address sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking on college campuses. The New York State Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV) is the administrator of funding distributed to providers across the state that provide services to student survivors of these types of offenses. This annual report is a compilation of grant-related activities during the period of May 1, 2022 through April 30, 2023.

About the NYS Office for the Prevention for Domestic Violence (ODPV)

The Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, created in 1992, is the country's only executive-level state agency dedicated to the issue of domestic and gender-based violence. It replaced the former Governor's Commission on Domestic Violence established in 1983.

- **Our Mission** is to improve New York State's response to and prevention of domestic violence with the goal of enhancing the safety of all New Yorkers in their intimate and family relationships.
- **Our Vision** is to create a state in which communities and systems are committed to supporting and promoting equality, dignity and respect so that individuals can feel safer in their intimate and family relationships.
- **Our Role** is to advise the governor and legislature on policies and best practices; train professionals across the state; and serve as a resource on the issue of domestic violence.

OPDV's Three Pillars – The Lens Through Which We View Our Work

After reflecting on its mission, OPDV expanded its work beyond domestic violence to include other forms of gender-based violence. We know that we cannot address domestic violence without confronting other forms of gender-based violence such as sexual violence, trafficking, and more. The White House (2023) defines gender-based violence as:

“Any harmful threat or act directed at an individual or group based on actual or perceived sex, gender, gender identity, sex characteristics, or sexual orientation. [Gender-based violence] encompasses, but is not limited to, physical, sexual, psychological, emotional, economic, and technological abuse or harm; threats of such acts; harassment; coercion; and arbitrary deprivation of liberty.”

While gender-based violence can be perpetrated against anyone, this pervasive threat disproportionately impacts women and girls.

- Worldwide, approximately 1 in 4 women report experiencing sexual or physical violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (Sardinha et al, 2022).
- Approximately 1 in 3 women in the United States have experienced sexual violence (Smith et al, 2018).
- 44% of men in the U.S. report experiences of sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking at some point in their lives (Leemis et al, 2022).
- Gender-based violence occurs across the life cycle; youth can experience dating violence and older adults are also vulnerable to abuse, particularly from caregivers.

- People can also experience gender-based violence multiple times. One literature review of 80 studies found that 47.9% of people who experienced childhood sexual abuse were revictimized later in life (Walker et al, 2019).

When we deepen our understanding of gender-based violence in alignment with an understanding of oppression, we know that gender-based violence has disproportionate impacts across different communities:

- Some people have unique risk factors that can lead to higher rates of victimization, such as people with disabilities and Indigenous women.
- Some are less likely to be believed when they report or be blamed for the violence they experienced, such as Black and Latina women.
- LGBTQI+ people are also disproportionately impacted by gender-based violence including domestic violence, sexual violence, and violence rooted in bigotry toward their gender identity and expression.

People with marginalized identities are more likely to experience barriers to receiving help (Kulkarni, 2018). For example:

- Transgender survivors of intimate partner violence often experience transphobia-related barriers when accessing services.
- According to the U.S. National Transgender Survey (James et al, 2016), 16% of respondents indicated that they experienced discrimination at a domestic violence shelter.
- Being denied equal treatment, verbally harassed, or physically assaulted were reported as common forms of discrimination at shelters (Messinger et al., 2021).

Because of these complexities, we know the gender-based violence response system must not apply a “one-size fits all” approach, which leads us to the three pillars that we use to guide our work. Responses to gender-based violence must be survivor-centered, trauma-informed, and culturally responsive. OPDV defines these three pillars as:

- Survivor-Centered – an approach that works with survivors to meet their needs as they prioritize and define them.
- Trauma-Informed – an approach that realizes that trauma is common, recognizes the signs, activators, and symptoms of trauma, and uses this knowledge to inform practices, policies, and procedures.
- Culturally Responsive – an approach that actively incorporates a holistic approach to a person’s complex identities and cultural values, going beyond simply acknowledging their cultural identity exists. Culturally responsive services respond to differences in identities to actively meet the needs of all survivors and communities.

Enough is Enough Background

In 2015, Education Law Article 129-B (“Enough is Enough” or EiE) was enacted in New York State to address sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking on college campuses. One of the most comprehensive state laws of its kind when it was passed, the statute established a uniform definition of affirmative consent and requires all colleges and universities in New York to establish procedures and guidelines related to these types of offenses. In addition, colleges and universities must provide regular training for administrators, staff, and students and conduct campus climate surveys. Colleges and universities must also submit [annual aggregate data reports](#) to the New York State Education Department (NYSED) which outline the number of incidents in which sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking was reported, as well as case outcomes, and information on trainings provided by institutions to students and staff.

To accompany the enactment of the law, the [Enough is Enough grant program](#) (EiE grant program) was established to provide funding (\$4.5 million per year) for rape crisis and sexual assault victim service providers to assist campuses with prevention and response activities required by the law. The money is awarded to providers based on the region’s college student population. EiE programs partner with the colleges and universities in their region to provide services and activities including:

- Information for victims/survivors about available resources including advocacy, short-term counseling, medical services, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) exams, and more.
- 24-hour access to crisis intervention services.
- Awareness events, trainings, and campaigns that cover information related to the Enough is Enough law, healthy relationships, prevention education, and bystander intervention.
- Assistance with campus climate surveys, needs assessments, and collaborations on policy development.

Originally administered by the New York State Department of Health (DOH), the EiE grant program has been administered by OPDV since 2021¹. During the 2022-2023 contract year, 53 EiE programs served students and campuses across the state. In addition, OPDV funds and oversees the [EiE Training and Technical Assistance Center](#) (TTA Center), which is a partnership of the New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NYSCASA) and the New York City Alliance Against Sexual Assault (The Alliance). The TTA Center supports EiE programs by providing training and sharing resources via conference calls, webinars, and meetings. The TTA Center also manages a website that includes training videos, technical assistance guides, and an online forum for EiE providers to access peer-to-peer support.

New York State’s efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence on campus through EiE exist within a context of federal and other state laws that govern this topic. Most notably, Title IX of the Federal Education Law which requires campuses to act to prevent and redress sexual harassment that interferes with students’ rights to equally access their education. Regulations associated with this law have changed over time. Most recently, in 2020, the Trump

¹ Previous Enough is Enough Annual Reports published by OPDV are available on our website: <https://opdv.ny.gov/enough-enough>

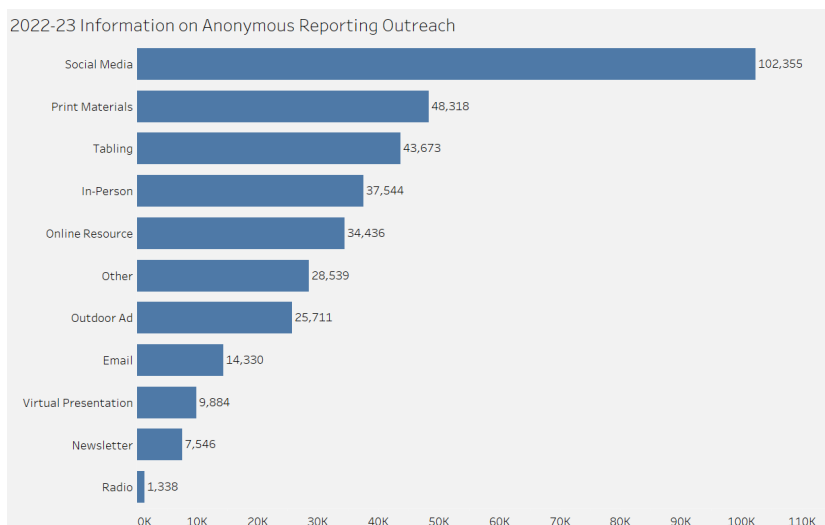
Administration finalized regulations that reduced the protections of Title IX for survivors and added burdensome requirements to the processes for complaints. In June 2022, President Biden’s administration announced new proposed Title IX rules, finalized in April 2024, which strengthen protections against sex discrimination, sexual harassment, and sexual assault and reinforce the rights of LGBTQ+ students in educational settings. The rules also make it easier for victims to seek justice and hold perpetrators accountable.

Enough is Enough Program Activity

During the 2022-2023 contract period, EiE programs maintained their vital role in addressing sexual assault and other forms of gender-based violence across New York state. EiE programs report their grant-related activities to OPDV on a quarterly basis and must complete an annual report. The following data reflect information gathered from all 53 EiE programs related to their EiE grant activities during the period of May 1, 2022 through April 30, 2023.

Information on Anonymous Reporting Outreach

Various regulations require certain campus personnel to report disclosures of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking on college campuses. It is, therefore, important that the campus community are aware of the different reporting responsibilities of someone who may receive disclosures.



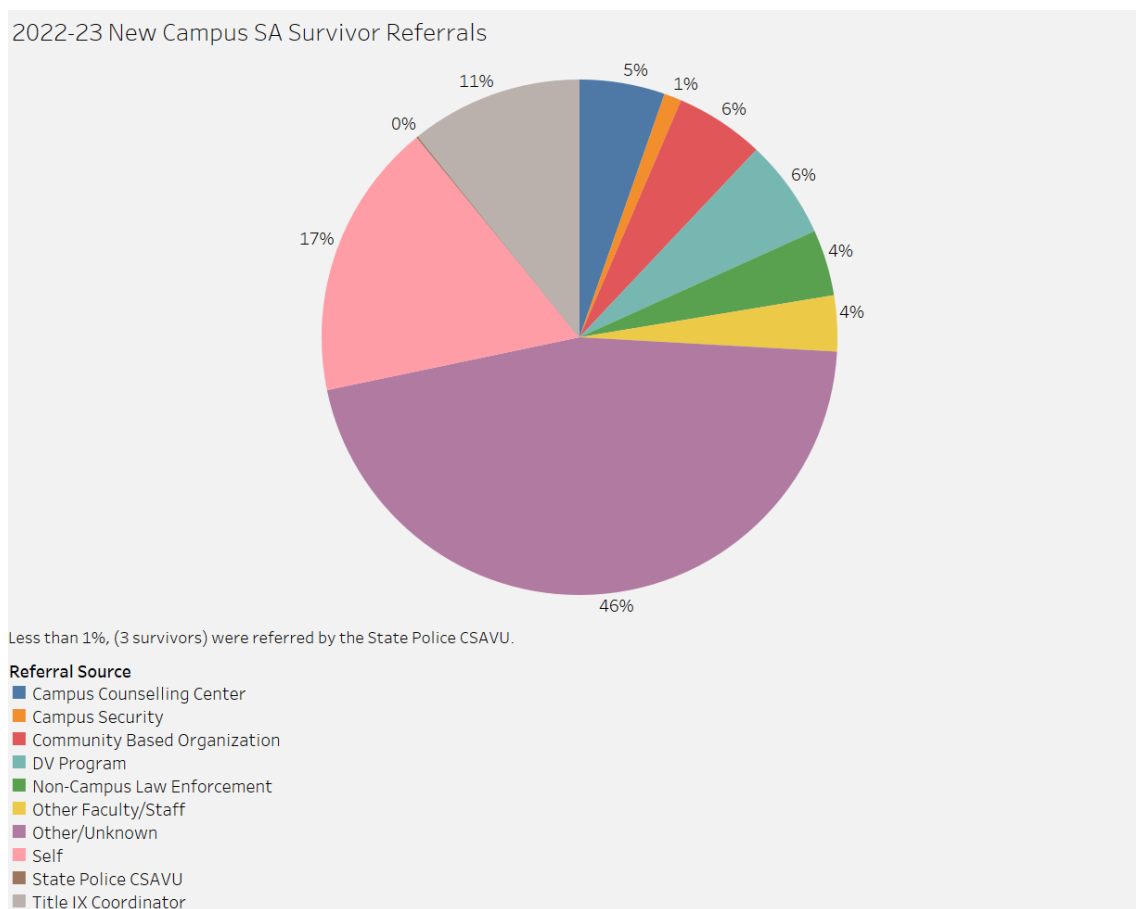
During the 2022-2023 fiscal year, 260,358 students and 93,316 faculty and staff members, or 353,674 individuals, received information from Enough is Enough programs on how to anonymously report an incident of sexual violence and receive services.² This total figure is less than the 285,406 students and 80,049 faculty members reported by EiE programs to have received information in 2021-2022. The decrease is likely due to programs overestimating the reach of certain methods of distribution such as social media and outdoor advertisements.

² EiE programs distributed information such as hotline numbers, counseling availability, and other resources during trainings, workshops, tabling, and awareness events/campaigns.

Guidance OPDV provided for the 2022-2023 fiscal year likely led to lower but more accurate numbers of students reached.

Survivor Referrals to EiE Programs

The intention of the partnerships EiE grantees have with the various stakeholders of the gender-based violence response system is to increase the opportunity for victims/survivors of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking to be connected with victim service providers. Therefore, EiE grantees report on the number of new victims/survivors who were referred to the EiE program for services each quarter. The EiE grantees also document the source of the referral.



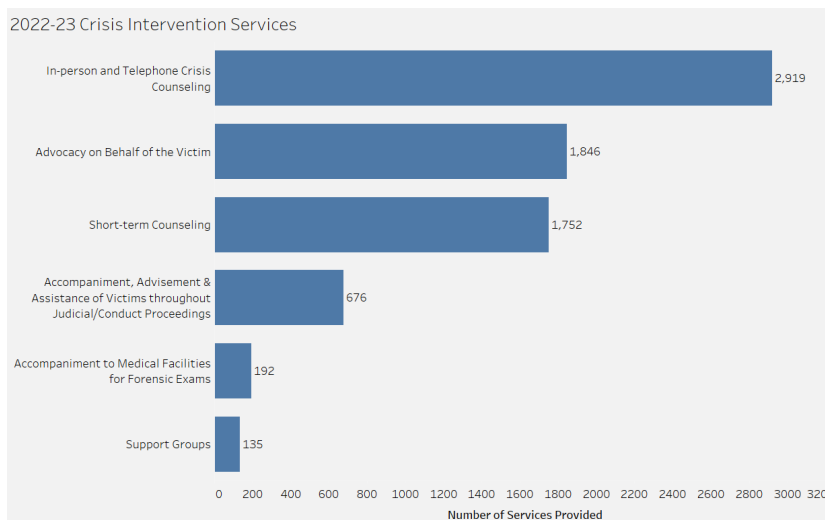
2,363 new campus survivors were referred to EiE programs in 2022-2023, a substantial increase from the 1,258 survivors who were referred in 2021-2022. However, the 2021-2022 year, spanning from May 1, 2021 – April 30, 2022, was heavily disrupted due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which may have led to a decrease in the number of reported sexual assaults as many campuses had not fully resumed on-campus activities and in-person instruction. Additionally, EiE programs received more training and technical assistance from OPDV and the EiE TTA Center to help them more accurately report this data.

Of the 2,363 survivors referred in 2022-2023, nearly half were from an unknown source. The source is unknown because many time survivors do not share with the program how they came

to know about the program. In 2022-23, 17% of survivors who sought help from EiE programs were self-referred. The number of survivors that were self-referred – over 400 – suggests that many survivors are aware of EiE and likely comfortable seeking help from EiE programs, underscoring the value of awareness activities conducted throughout the state. The share of survivors self-referred is lower than the 26% of self-referred reports in 2021-2022, which may reflect differences in students’ connection to campuses post-COVID restrictions as well as increased referrals coming from campus due to stronger partnership between EiE programs and colleges. A little more than one in ten (11%) survivors were referred by Title IX coordinators, who are responsible for investigating and adjudicating sexual misconduct cases on college campuses. The aim of collaborative efforts with Title IX, and other entities on and off campuses, is to ensure more survivors receive available support through EiE.

Crisis Intervention & Support Services

EiE grantees provide crisis intervention and support services to campus victims/survivors of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. In 2022-2023, programs reported providing 13,125 crisis intervention services to college student survivors, compared to 6,384 in 2021-2022. These services included in-person and telephone crisis counseling services, as well as other services including housing, information on victims’ rights, safety planning, criminal justice advocacy, supportive counseling, transportation assistance, emergency financial assistance, and assistance with victim compensation applications.



Two notes on these data: First, due to COVID-19 restrictions and reduced in-person attendance, EiE programs reported lower levels of student activity on campuses during the 2021-2022 year. Second, because EiE programs were split in terms of how they track their services, for the 2022-2023 contract year, reports were updated to allow programs to report on the support services they provided in one of two ways: (1) the total number of services provided to campus survivors in each category of service provided; or (2) the total number of campus survivors served, categorized by the primary type of service they received, as determined by the provider. Given this, while the data reflect the general distribution and use of core services, they do not represent the total number of EiE services provided.

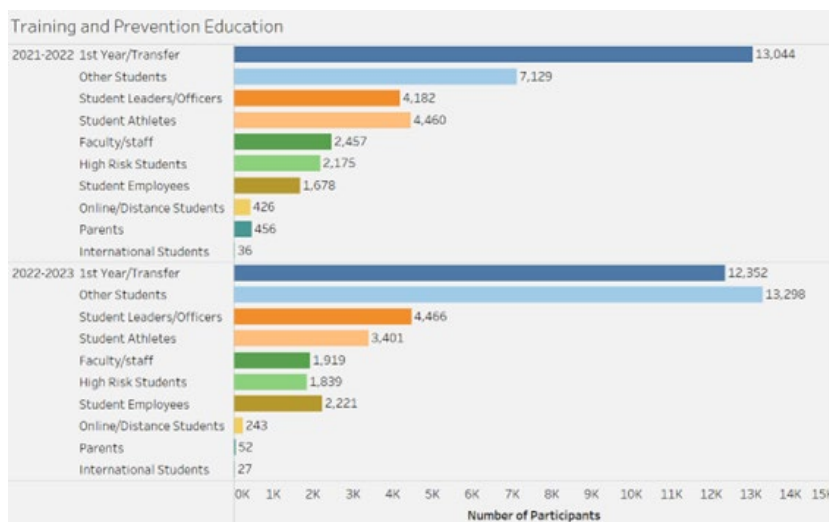
Domestic Violence, Dating Abuse, & Stalking Survivors

As mentioned in the introduction, the Enough is Enough grant program provides funding for rape crisis and sexual assault providers to assist in prevention and response activities required by the law. Rape crisis and sexual assault providers establish their programs differently throughout the state. Some programs serve sexual assault survivors only while others serve victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence. Some serve all crime victims, including stalking.

To uniformly track who is providing services to victims of domestic violence, dating abuse, and stalking, EiE programs must designate referrals they make as referrals for survivors to advocates within their organization or as referrals to outside organizations. In the 2022-23 contract year, 1,502 referrals for services related to domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking were made by Enough is Enough programs compared to 635 referrals in 2021-22.³ (The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted the 2021-22 academic year, leading to lower levels of survivors seeking services compared to the 2022-23 academic year when campuses resumed normal operations.) In 2022-23, nearly 1 in 4 (73%) individuals were referred to domestic violence programs within EiE grantees’ organizations. 69% of referrals were due to domestic violence, 19% were due to dating violence, and 12% were for stalking.

Training and Prevention Education

Overall, EiE providers trained 39,818 people including 1,919 staff and 37,847 students, via in-person, online, and hybrid methods in 2022-23. Because EiE programs provide support to students who have experienced different types of gender-based violence, the training topics offered are not limited to sexual assault. Topics covered in trainings for students, staff, and parents included the resources available to survivors including advocacy, counseling, student rights, reporting options, as well as navigating the Title IX process, the definitions of sexual assault and affirmative consent, domestic violence, and bystander intervention.



³ EiE response services are mainly dedicated to sexual assault response services. Referrals either internally or externally for domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking response services must be arranged.

Accomplishments Identified by Programs

EiE programs have opportunities to share their successes throughout the year through narrative reporting sections in the EiE program annual report that is submitted to OPDV each year. This year's annual reports highlighted robust programming on college campuses for Sexual Assault Awareness Month in April, including Take Back the Night events, Out of the Darkness Walks, the Denim Day walk, Denim Day programming, film screenings and discussions, art installations and more. EiE programs also report successful Domestic Violence Awareness Month (DVAM) campaigns in October, such as These Hands Don't Hurt and Purple Thursday Relationship Spectrum.

Social media was also a successful tool many EiE programs used to raise awareness and connect with students. A few EiE programs in the same region successfully collaborated with each other on a campaign #LoveShouldFeelSafe. Each provider created a video with an orange flag that had a word associated with how love should feel, posting them together on Instagram.

There are multiple examples of EiE programs working collaboratively with campuses to provide innovative programming:

- A speed dating ice cream social included discussions of healthy relationships.
- A campus and EiE program offered rides up a steep campus hill on a golf cart while the driver discussed topics such as consent and healthy relationships.
- An EiE program partnered with their campus' dining service for a free French fry bar to go with the popular consent acronym FRIES (freely given, reversible, informed, enthusiastic, and specific).
- An EiE program participated in a campus Concert for Consent.
- A couple of EiE programs worked together and hosted an event where students decorated post cards for Love, Hope and Support for DVAM.
- An EiE program partnered with a college to offer a for-credit course using the Mentors in Violence Prevention curriculum. This semester-long course keeps the students engaged in prolonged bystander intervention and healthy relationships discussions.
- Two EiE programs also successfully collaborated with each other and created the Changemakers programs which incorporates seven EiE programs in close regions to provide mentorship, shadowing, and trainings to students and alumni who are passionate about campus sexual violence prevention. The students accomplish many successful initiatives as well as creating clubs, coalitions, programming on their campus.
- While not required under the grant, a few programs host on campus or virtual office hours where students can receive direct service. Some choose to serve as the advisor of choice during Title IX hearings, including cross examinations.
- Campuses often include EiE programs on other campus initiatives related to mental health, Coordinated Community Response Teams, and various committees.

Challenges Identified by Programs

In 2022-23, challenges identified by programs included issues related to maintaining strong relationships with colleges and universities. These issues took the form of struggles to revisit and update Memoranda of Understanding, staff turnover within colleges and EiE programs, needing to improve communication with student organizations, and capacity concerns related to addressing increased service demands.

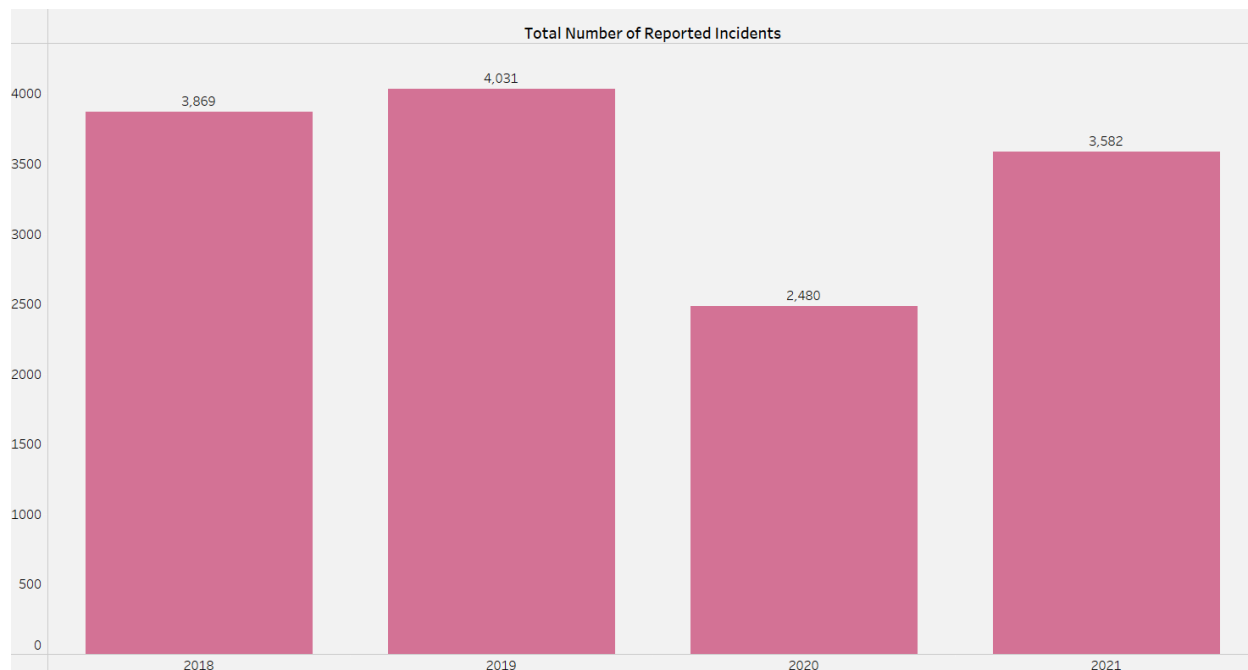
Several EiE programs reported that they had difficulty maintaining contact with key personnel at their partner colleges and universities due to turnover. This made it challenging to coordinate events and trainings, and to ensure that students and staff were aware of the program's services. For example, one program reported that their primary contacts at four schools left during the grant year. As a result, the program had to start from scratch in terms of building relationships with new staff and faculty.

Some EiE programs also reported that they had difficulty engaging students with their events and trainings. This was likely due to several factors, including ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to many students being less engaged in campus life. However, programs reported improvements in turnout for student events through advance planning and strategic partnerships with student organizations on campus.

Finally, a few EiE grantees reported that they had difficulty finding and retaining staff. This made it difficult to maintain campus relationships, provide consistent office hours, and resulted in the need to frequently train new EiE staff. However, despite the challenges, EiE programs worked to foster new connections between agency staff and colleges by holding regular meetings and by finalizing and renewing MOUs.

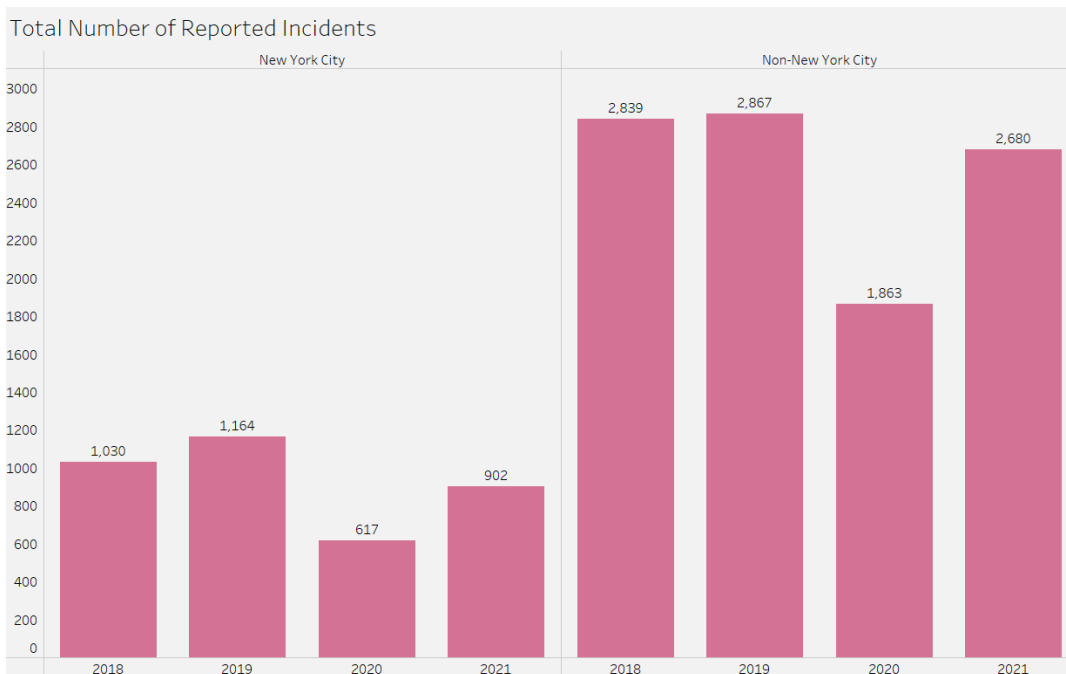
The Continued Need in New York

Despite progress over the years, gender-based violence on college campuses in New York remains prevalent and underscores the need for continued efforts to combat this pervasive issue. The Enough is Enough law requires colleges and universities to submit annual aggregate data reports to NYSED. The reports include the number of incidents in which sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking was reported, the number of incidents reported to law enforcement, whether reporting individuals or institutions chose to proceed with the institution's judicial conduct processes, and the outcomes of cases. According to the latest data released by NYSED, which covered calendar year 2021, 3,582 incidents were reported by colleges statewide in 2021, compared to 2,480 incidents in 2020. This sharp rise in the number of reported incidents may be attributed to the return to in-person learning on college and university campuses in 2021. The number of reported incidents in 2021 was 7% lower than when NYSED began collecting data in 2018 and 11% lower than the peak of 4,031 incidents reported in 2019.

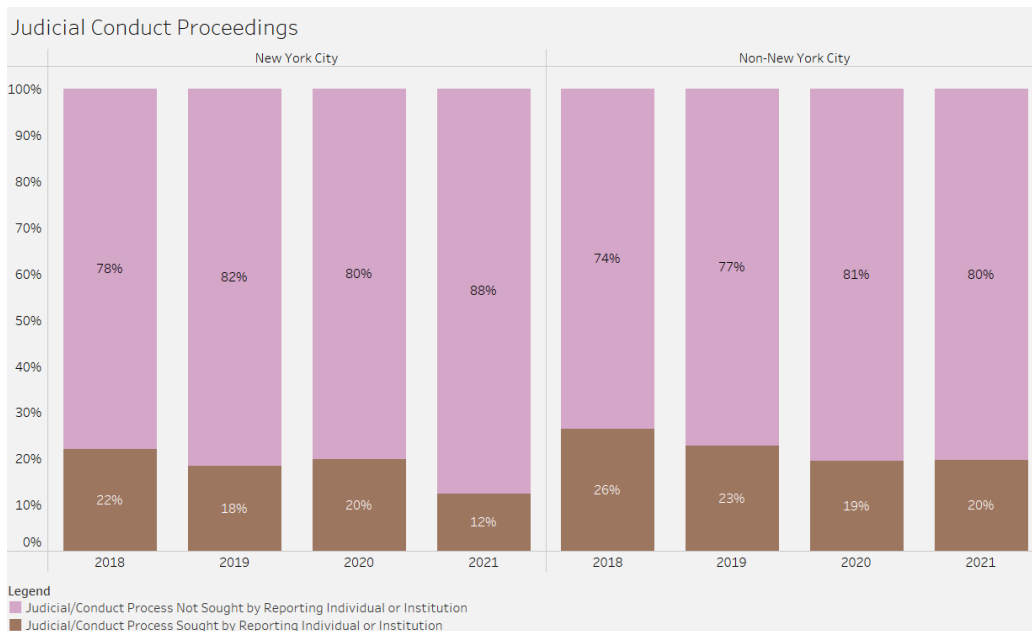


Further, the rates of incidents reported to law enforcement and campus police or campus safety have been declining in recent years. In 2018, 19% of incidents were reported to law enforcement, while in 2021, only 15% were reported. Similarly, the percentage of incidents reported to campus police or campus safety declined from 49% in 2018 to 33% in 2021. Overall, in 82% of incidents reported in 2021, institutions or reporting individuals chose to forgo their institution’s judicial or conduct process, compared to 75% in 2018.

The data from 2018 to 2021 reveal significant regional disparities in both the number of incidents recorded and the proportion of incidents for which institutions or reporting individuals sought their institution’s judicial or conduct process. Between 2018 and 2021, approximately 44% of the state’s enrolled college and university students were reported in NYC compared to 56% outside of NYC. However, between 2018 and 2021, only around 26% of the total number of incidents were reported by NYC-based colleges and universities compared to 74% by colleges and universities outside NYC.



This reporting gap is further evident in the number of institutions or reporting individuals who opted out of their institution's judicial or conduct processes.



In 2021, 88% of institutions or reporting individuals at NYC colleges and universities chose to forgo their institution's judicial or conduct process, compared to 80% at non-NYC institutions. These regional disparities may reflect an enhanced likelihood of NYC college students to reach out for assistance off campus vs. students upstate who are more likely to live on campus and have fewer off-campus resources, but they do underscore the need for increased engagement

with colleges and universities to enhance student awareness of reporting options and for institutions to ensure equitable access to institutional conduct procedures.

Campuses themselves have continued to identify the need for efforts in this arena as well. Under the Enough is Enough law, colleges and universities in New York are required to conduct campus climate surveys every two years. The campus climate surveys measure the prevalence of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault on campus, student experience with and knowledge of reporting mechanisms, and awareness of the definition of affirmative consent. A 2022 Sexual Misconduct Climate Assessment Survey by Ithaca College found that 29% of respondents experienced unwanted sexual behavior while attending the school.⁴ Of those respondents, 83% indicated they did not report the incident to college officials, suggesting a significant underreporting of sexual misconduct on campus. Among survey respondents who did report their experiences, only 1% expressed satisfaction with how their reports were handled. University at Buffalo's 2023 Campus Climate Survey indicated 19.1% of respondents reported experiencing unwanted sexual comments, sexual slurs, or demeaning jokes, and 6.8% reported that someone fondled, kissed, or rubbed up against their private areas without consent over the past year.⁵ 11.1% of students who experienced an incident of sexual harassment or sexual assault reported filing a formal complaint with the university, while 84.6% did not file a formal complaint.

Other forms of gender-based violence, such as stalking, are also prevalent on college campuses. A 2023 Sexual Assault and Related Misconduct Survey conducted by Cornell University revealed that 13% of survey respondents had experienced stalking since enrolling at the university.⁶ This represents a significant increase from previous surveys conducted in 2019 and 2017, when approximately 5% of respondents reported experiencing stalking. The prevalence of stalking was found to be higher among certain groups of students, including transgender, questioning and gender non-conforming or non-binary (TGQN) students (23%), undergraduate women (21%), gay, lesbian, bisexual, asexual, pansexual, queer or questioning (LGBAQ) students (18%), and students with disabilities (17%). A 2023 Hudson Valley Community College Campus Climate Survey found that about 10% of student respondents reported being stalked by an individual either on or off campus.⁷ Additionally, 20% of students said they were exposed to unwanted sexual jokes, comments, or slurs and 15% reported receiving unwanted sexual digital communications.

⁴ "Sexual Misconduct Climate Assessment Summary." *Ithaca.edu*, 23 Mar. 2023, wwwcdn.ithaca.edu/sites/default/files/2023-03/2023-0323-Campus%20Climate%20Summary%20Report_1.pdf.

⁵ "SUNY Campus Climate Survey." *University at Buffalo*, 23 Oct. 2023, www.buffalo.edu/equity/obtaining-assistance/sex-discrimination-and-sexual-harassment/sexual-assault--domestic-violence--dating-violence-and-stalking/SUNYCampusClimateSurvey.html.

⁶ "2021 Cornell Survey of Sexual Assault and Related Misconduct Cornell University." *Cornell University*, statements.cornell.edu/2021/20211129-report-summary.cfm. Accessed 6 Nov. 2023.

⁷ "2023 Sexual Violence Prevalence (SVP) Campus Climate Survey Report." *Hudson Valley Community College*, www.hvcc.edu/dept/planning/suny-campus-climate-survey-summary-2023.pdf. Accessed 30 Nov. 2023.

Strengthening Our Relationships with the Field

Recognizing the challenges facing students, campuses, and providers, OPDV has worked to strengthen the partnership between OPDV, campus leadership, and EiE programs. OPDV executive leadership and OPDV staff who monitor the administration of the EiE funding have visited 11 campuses across the state, including community colleges, public universities, and private schools. These visits have yielded important insights into each campus' unique needs. Additionally, OPDV convenes the EiE Task Force which is a multi-disciplinary statewide initiative to improve communication, coordination, and collaboration among state and advocacy agencies to improve gender-based violence response and prevention activities on college and university campuses. Initially designed to guide the implementation of the law, the Task Force now shares current initiatives related to college campuses or gender-based violence, best practices, and relevant awareness campaigns. The Task Force includes relevant partner state agencies, gender-based violence advocacy coalitions, as well as representatives from the SUNY and CUNY systems⁸.

As part of our commitment to being survivor-centered, OPDV has hosted two student survivor listening sessions in collaboration with EiE programs. Hearing from student survivors themselves is critical to understanding the needs of the field and how we can effectively serve survivor students. The results of the listening sessions are forthcoming in a separate publication.

Finally, OPDV also conducts site visits to each of the Enough is Enough providers across the 2022-2025 contract cycle. These site visits are opportunities to share feedback on programming, service provision, and compliance as well as provide necessary support to Enough is Enough grantees in delivering these services and trainings.

Next Steps for the Enough is Enough Grant Program

The data on the number of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking incidents in New York colleges and universities highlight the need for continued efforts to provide prevention awareness activities and survivor-centered response services for students. While the NYSED data indicated the overall number of reported incidents remained below the peak in 2019, the sharp rise in 2021 underscores the impact of returning to in-person learning and the need for increased awareness. The downward trend in reporting to law enforcement and campus authorities raises concerns about the reluctance of survivors to come forward and access institutional conduct procedures.

There is a need to increase student awareness of reporting options and to create a supportive environment where survivors feel safe to come forward. Comprehensive awareness campaigns about the Title IX process and targeted outreach to high-risk student populations may also help to bridge the gap between reporting and ensuring that students can receive institutional support. Colleges and universities must also ensure that their reporting procedures are clear, accessible, and equitable across all campuses. This includes providing timely and impartial investigations,

⁸ EiE Interagency Task Force Members are from the following agencies: DOH, OVS, OPDV, OASAS, OMH, NYSP, DCJS, NYSCASA, NYC Alliance, NYSCADV, NYSED, SUNY, and CUNY.

protecting the confidentiality of survivors, and ensuring reporting individuals are aware of their rights and options. Moving forward, EiE will focus on implementing survivor-centered, trauma-informed, and culturally responsive practices into the program.

EiE will prioritize ongoing prevention education to foster a campus culture that respects healthy relationships and actively discourages sexual violence. This includes incorporating foundational training on healthy relationships into the curriculum, empowering students to recognize and address gender-based violence and promoting bystander intervention strategies. Establishing coordinated, ongoing, and interdisciplinary conversations with campuses is essential to mitigating the effects of staff turnover and ensuring the continuity of prevention efforts. Regular collaboration among campus faculty, EiE programs, student organizations, and community partners foster the development of effective sexual assault prevention and response strategies. EiE continues to cultivate a collaborative environment to adapt to staff transitions and maintain a strong commitment to preventing and responding to sexual violence.