

**Yale University
Report on Sexual
Assault, Intimate
Partner Violence,
and Stalking:
Calendar Year
2023**

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Introduction

This report was created for the Connecticut General Assembly pursuant to Section 10a-55m(f) of the Connecticut General Statutes. Additional information about Yale's policies, procedures, and resources related to sex- and gender-based discrimination can be found on the Title IX website (<http://titleix.yale.edu>).

Policy Statement

Yale University is committed to maintaining and strengthening educational, working, and living environments founded on mutual respect in which students, faculty, and staff are connected by strong bonds of intellectual dependence and trust. Sexual misconduct is antithetical to the standards and ideals of our community. Therefore, Yale University prohibits all forms of sexual misconduct. Yale aims to eradicate sexual misconduct through education, training, clear definitions and policies, and serious consequences for policy violations.

Yale University's policies prohibiting sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and stalking, are widely publicized to the Yale community both in print and electronically. These policies are posted prominently online (<http://titleix.yale.edu>) and in the University's *Preventing and Responding to Sexual Misconduct* booklet, which is posted in electronic format and provided to members of the Yale community. A copy of Yale's current policies (which are in accord with C.G.S. § 10a-55m(b)) is enclosed in Appendix I.

Response and Support Resources

Title IX Office and Deputy Title IX Coordinators

The University Title IX Coordinator, Elizabeth Conklin, has campus-wide responsibility for all policies, procedures, and programs that address and prevent discrimination on the basis of sex or gender, including sexual misconduct. In addition to the University Title IX Coordinator, Yale has designated Deputy Title IX Coordinators across the University, who are senior administrators and faculty members available to consult with members of the community about their concerns including those related to sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and stalking. Coordinators can review options, identify supportive measures, and connect individuals with other campus resources, such as the SHARE Center, University-Wide Committee on Sexual Misconduct, or the Yale Police – all described in more detail below.

Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Education ("SHARE") Center

The SHARE Center offers information, advocacy, and support to members of the Yale community who are dealing with sexual misconduct of any kind. SHARE assists individuals who are dealing with recent or past experiences or who are supporting their friends, family or loved ones. Additionally, they have resources for individuals who may have concerns about their own behavior. SHARE is available on weekdays during regular business hours and has a 24/7 on-call service for time-sensitive matters (203.432.2000). SHARE can also facilitate access to mental health or medical care (including accompaniment to the emergency room for evidence collection when requested), help with initiating complaint or legal processes (including obtaining a protective order), and assistance with contacting police.

University-Wide Committee on Sexual Misconduct

The University-Wide Committee on Sexual Misconduct (UWC) is an internal disciplinary board available to students, faculty, and staff across the University for complaints of sexual misconduct, as described in the committee's procedures (<https://uwc.yale.edu/policies-procedures/uwc-procedures>). The UWC is

an accessible, representative, and trained body established to fairly and expeditiously address formal complaints of sexual misconduct. UWC staff members can answer inquiries about their procedures and the University's sexual misconduct policies. Investigations are conducted by professional, impartial investigators.

Yale Police Department

The Yale Police Department (YPD) operates 24/7 and is comprised of highly-trained, sworn police officers. The YPD has the capacity to perform full criminal investigations. In addition, the YPD has a Sensitive Crimes & Support Coordinator who can provide information on available victims' assistance services, safety planning, and other related issues. The YPD works closely with the New Haven Police Department, the New Haven State's Attorney, the SHARE Center, the University's Deputy Title IX Coordinators, and various other departments within the University.

Incidents Disclosed to the Institution During Calendar Year 2023

The University provides the following avenues for the review and resolution of sexual misconduct concerns: Deputy Title IX Coordinators, the UWC, and the YPD. These offices and officials coordinate their activities closely to facilitate complainants' understanding of, access to, and use of support resources and complaint processes. Concise written notification of the rights and options of a student or employee who reports or discloses an alleged violation of Yale's sexual misconduct policies is shared through the Resources and Options Handout (see Appendix II).

Table A shows the number of incidents of sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence disclosed to Yale University's Deputy Title IX Coordinators, the UWC, and the YPD during calendar year 2023.¹ In some cases, the complainant may have disclosed the same incident to multiple campus resources. For reporting purposes, the incident is only counted once in the table.

TABLE A. Incidents Disclosed to the Institution During Calendar Year 2023

Category of Sexual Misconduct	Number of Disclosures
Sexual Assault	67
Stalking	17
Intimate Partner Violence	18
Total	102

1. Some incidents disclosed to the University (and included in this report) did not involve Yale affiliates or were unrelated to a Yale program or activity. While these incidents may not be addressed through the University's investigative/resolution processes, Yale takes steps to connect the individuals involved to available resources.

Confidential Disclosures to the Institution During Calendar Year 2023

At Yale, members of the community may make confidential disclosures of sexual misconduct to the SHARE Center. The SHARE Center, which is staffed by trained counselors, provides information, advocacy and support for individuals dealing with sexual misconduct, and conducts broader educational programs for the Yale community. Information about the SHARE Center is available at <http://sharecenter.yale.edu/>.

Table B shows the number of confidential disclosures related to sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence made to the SHARE Center during calendar year 2023. A disclosure may be made to multiple campus resources; therefore, some of the disclosures included in Table B below may also be reflected in Table A.

TABLE B. Confidential Disclosures to the Institution During Calendar Year 2023

Category of Sexual Misconduct	Number of Disclosures
Sexual Assault	71
Stalking	8
Intimate Partner Violence	38
Total	117

Disciplinary Cases in Calendar Year 2023

To comply with federal Title IX regulations enacted in 2020, Yale’s policies and procedures for addressing complaints of sexual misconduct were updated to define certain behaviors as “Title IX Sexual Misconduct” while continuing to prohibit a broader range of behaviors. Under these procedures, disciplinary actions against faculty, staff, and students for complaints of Title IX Sexual Misconduct may be pursued through the UWC. For complaints that are not subject to the federal regulations, complaints may be brought to the UWC (uwc.yale.edu) or, in some cases, the Office of Institutional Equity and Accessibility (oiea.yale.edu).

Table C shows the number of disciplinary cases in 2023 at Yale University involving allegations of sexual assault, stalking and intimate partner violence. The table also includes the final outcome of these disciplinary cases including the outcome of any appeals of such final outcome. All of these disciplinary cases were addressed by the [University-Wide Committee on Sexual Misconduct](#) during calendar year 2023.

TABLE C. Disciplinary Cases in Calendar Year 2023

Category of Sexual Misconduct	Number of Cases	Case Outcomes ²
Sexual Assault	7	Expulsion (2) Campus Restrictions (4) Required training (4) No-contact order ongoing (5)
Stalking	1	Resignation/ withdrawal during investigation (1)
Intimate Partner Violence	1	Required Training (1) Suspension (1)
Total	9	

Prevention, Awareness, and Risk Reduction Programs

Preventing sexual misconduct is a community-wide effort. Yale provides sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence primary prevention, awareness, and risk reduction programming for all community members through a variety of avenues.

The online *Preventing and Responding to Sexual Misconduct* (PRSM) training module provides members of the community with foundational information on the University's policies and resources for addressing sexual misconduct including sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and stalking. This training also covers important information on topics such as bystander intervention and risk reduction strategies. The online PRSM course is supplemented by ongoing and interactive "live" trainings and workshops throughout the year. Individuals and groups can request trainings from the Title IX Office (<https://titleix.yale.edu/>) and the SHARE Center (<https://sharecenter.yale.edu/>) on topics such as responding supportively to disclosures of sexual misconduct, consent, bystander intervention, Title IX reporting responsibilities, healthy relationships, and other sexual misconduct related topics. Incoming faculty and staff also complete the two-hour *Harassment-Free Workplace* online training. *Harassment-Free Workplace* provides important information about cultivating inclusive working and learning environments, as well as steps employees can take should harassment occur.

In addition to these university-wide program offerings, the College, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and Yale's professional schools coordinate localized prevention and awareness efforts for their

2. Individual cases can have more than one outcome. Therefore, the sum of case outcomes may not match the number of cases.

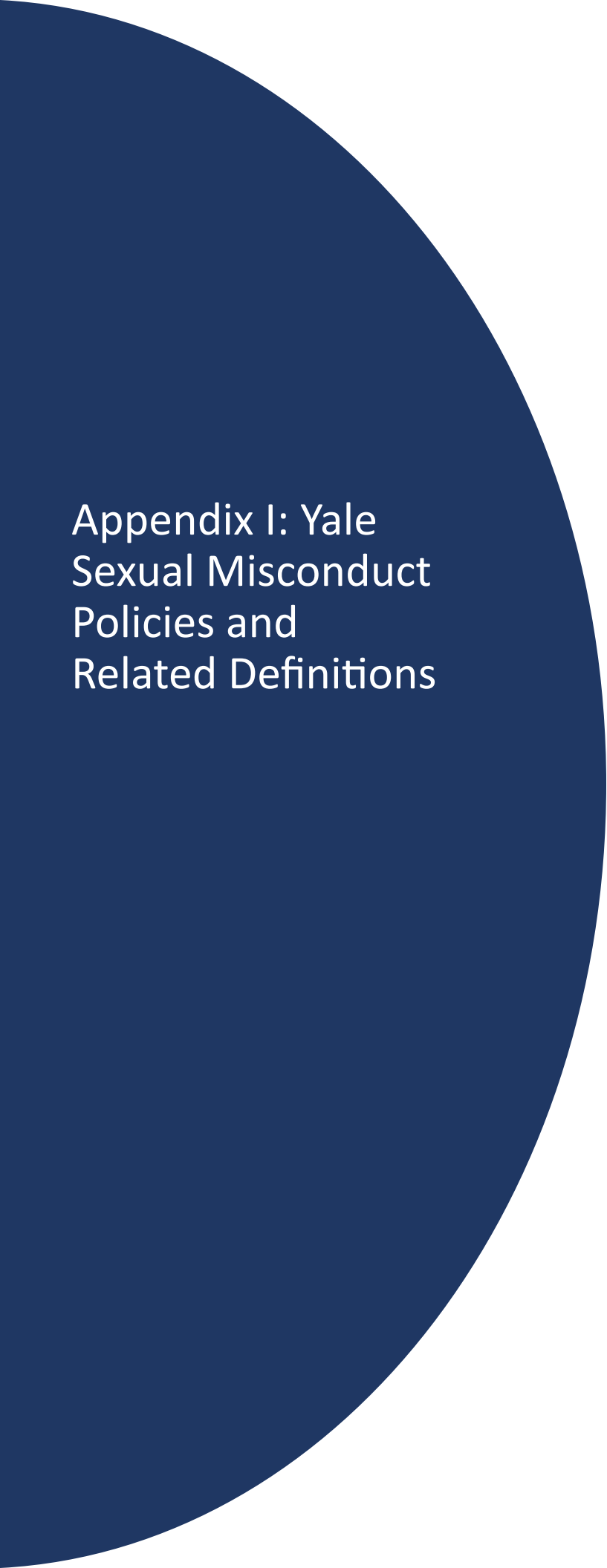
respective communities. In Yale College, one prominent and ongoing initiative is the Communication and Consent Educators (“CCEs”) program (<http://cce.yalecollege.yale.edu/>). The CCEs are a group of more than fifty undergraduates who work alongside the Office of Gender and Campus Culture (OGCC) to foster a positive sexual climate. The CCEs’ approach is directed at effecting positive culture change and working with a range of student groups and communities to create spaces and structures for more respectful, supportive behaviors. CCE workshop topics include consent, hosting safe events, community values and accountability, preventing and responding to sexual misconduct, advanced bystander intervention, supporting survivors, and respectful communication between sexual partners.

Yale’s School of Management (SOM) organized another notable example of localized prevention and awareness efforts. During new student orientation, SOM worked with the Title IX Office to provide training on Title IX, sexual misconduct, and bystander intervention to all their incoming students. Additionally, SOM’s Title IX Working Group organized programming throughout the year to raise awareness of sexual misconduct including a poster campaign on consent, increased training on bystander intervention and alcohol consumption for “sober buddies” (students designated to support other students at large social events and remain sober) and distributed an e-newsletter on Title IX and sexual misconduct prevention to community members. In February 2023, the SOM Title IX Working Group also hosted a “Title IX Awareness Week” with lunchtime talks on topics such as “cultivating safer work environments.”

In addition to the online and “live” programming efforts highlighted above, the University also developed and distributed printed materials and information to raise awareness about sexual misconduct and related resources. Among these materials is a *Preventing and Responding to Sexual Misconduct* booklet, which includes information about the University’s sexual misconduct policies, definitions, and resources, as well as the relevant state and federal laws. The Title IX Office also distributes a Resources and Options handout (see Appendix II) which provides written concise information on a variety of resources, answers frequently asked questions, and provides information about rights and options. Since January 2012, in an effort to provide greater transparency and to raise community awareness about the prevalence and nature of incidences disclosed, the the Title IX Office has published semi-annual reports containing information (de-identified to protect the privacy of those involved) regarding sexual misconduct disclosures and the actions taken by the University to address them. In February 2023, the Title IX Office launched a new data dashboard which is now the primary mechanism for presenting this information. The data dashboard was implemented in response to community feedback on the university’s reporting initiatives and provides an interactive and accessible way for the community to learn more about Title IX-related response resources. The data dashboard as well as the historical semi-annual reports are available at: <https://titleix.yale.edu/education-outreach/reports-and-data-dashboard>.

In April 2024, Yale participated in the Higher Education Sexual Misconduct and Awareness Survey, along with nine other institutions of higher education. Yale offered the survey to all undergraduate, graduate, and professional students and sought information on the prevalence of sexual misconduct behaviors on campus, students’ awareness of and utilization of campus resources, and the general campus climate. Yale will publicly release the results of the survey later in the fall 2024 semester and information will be available at the following link: <https://titleix.yale.edu/education-outreach/2024-yale-sexual-climate-survey>.

For more detailed statistics on Prevention, Awareness, and Risk Reduction Programs, please see Appendix III.



Appendix I: Yale Sexual Misconduct Policies and Related Definitions

Last updated: August 12, 2020

Yale University is committed to maintaining and strengthening educational, working, and living environments founded on mutual respect in which students, faculty, and staff are connected by strong bonds of intellectual dependence and trust. Sexual misconduct is antithetical to the standards and ideals of our community. Therefore, Yale University prohibits all forms of sexual misconduct. Yale aims to eradicate sexual misconduct through education, training, clear definitions and policies, and serious consequences for policy violations. The University Title IX Coordinator has responsibility for ensuring compliance with Yale's policies regarding sexual misconduct. The University-Wide Committee on Sexual Misconduct (UWC) and the University and Deputy Title IX coordinators address allegations of sexual misconduct.

These policies apply to all members of the Yale community as well as to conduct by third parties (i.e., individuals who are not students, faculty, or staff, including but not limited to guests and consultants) directed toward University students, faculty, or staff members. Conduct that occurs in the process of application for admission to a program or selection for employment is covered by these policies. These policies also apply to conduct that occurs in Yale-related off-campus activities.

Many forms of sexual misconduct are prohibited by federal law, including Title IX of the education amendments of 1972, and by Connecticut statutes, and could result in criminal prosecution or civil liability.

Sexual Misconduct

Sexual misconduct incorporates a range of behaviors including sexual assault, sexual harassment, intimate partner violence, stalking, voyeurism, and any other conduct of a sexual nature that is nonconsensual or has the purpose or effect of threatening, intimidating, or coercing a person.

Sexual misconduct often includes nonconsensual sexual contact, but this is not a necessary component. For example, threatening speech that is sufficiently severe or pervasive to constitute sexual harassment is sexual misconduct. Making photographs, video, or other visual or auditory recordings of a sexual nature of another person without their consent constitutes sexual misconduct, even if the activity documented was consensual. Similarly, sharing such recordings or other sexually harassing electronic communications without consent is a form of sexual misconduct.

Violations of Yale's Policy on Teacher-Student Consensual Relations and its Policy on Relationships between Staff Members are also forms of sexual misconduct.

Yale's policies and definitions apply to all members of the Yale community, regardless of their sex or gender.

NOTE: Federal regulations for the implementation of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 provide detailed rules for addressing formal complaints about some types of sexual misconduct. Sexual misconduct covered by these regulations is referred to below as "Title IX sexual misconduct". Yale's broader definitions of sexual misconduct include Title IX sexual misconduct. For questions about Title IX sexual misconduct or the rules applicable to formal complaints, please contact a Title IX Coordinator or the UWC.

Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment consists of unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature on or off campus, when: (1) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a condition of an individual's employment or academic standing; or (2)

submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for employment decisions or for academic evaluation, grades, or advancement; or (3) such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or academic performance or creating an intimidating or hostile academic or work environment. Sexual harassment may be found in a single episode, as well as in persistent behavior.

Sexual Assault

Sexual assault is any kind of nonconsensual sexual contact, including rape, groping, or any other form of nonconsensual sexual touching.

Sexual Consent

Under Yale's policies, sexual activity requires affirmative consent, which is defined as positive, unambiguous, and voluntary agreement to engage in specific sexual activity throughout a sexual encounter. Consent cannot be inferred merely from the absence of a "no." A clear "yes," verbal or otherwise, is necessary. Consent to some sexual acts does not constitute consent to others, nor does past consent to a given act constitute present or future consent. Consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual encounter and can be revoked by any participant at any time.

Consent cannot be obtained by threat, coercion, or force. Agreement under such circumstances does not constitute consent. Consent cannot be obtained from someone who is asleep or otherwise mentally or physically incapacitated due to alcohol, drugs, or some other condition. A person is mentally or physically incapacitated when that person lacks the ability to make or act on considered decisions to engage in sexual activity. Engaging in sexual activity with a person whom one knows—or reasonably should know—to be incapacitated constitutes sexual misconduct.

Guidance Regarding Sexual Consent

Consent can be accurately gauged only through direct communication about the decision to engage in sexual activity. Presumptions based upon contextual factors (such as clothing, alcohol consumption, or dancing) are unwarranted, and should not be considered as evidence for consent.

Although consent does not need to be verbal, verbal communication is the most reliable form of asking for and gauging consent. Talking with sexual partners about desires and limits may seem awkward, but it serves as the basis for positive sexual experiences shaped by mutual willingness and respect.

When alcohol or other drugs are involved, incapacitation is a state beyond drunkenness or intoxication. An inability to remember events is not on its own sufficient to demonstrate incapacitation. A person may be able to make and act on a considered decision to engage in sexual activity but not remember having done so.

Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate partner violence (IPV) occurs when a current or former intimate partner uses or threatens physical or sexual violence. IPV also may take the form of a pattern of behavior that seeks to establish power and control by causing fear of physical or sexual violence. Stalking may also constitute IPV.

Intimate Partner Violence may be accompanied by a range of abusive/controlling behaviors by a current or former intimate partner, such as verbal, emotional, or financial abuse. If you have experienced any of these behaviors, the SHARE Center and Title IX coordinators are available to assist you.

Stalking

Stalking is repeated or obsessive unwanted attention on the basis of sex that is directed toward an individual or group and that is likely to cause alarm, fear, or substantial emotional distress. Stalking may take many forms, including following, lying in wait, monitoring, and pursuing contact. Stalking may occur in person or through a medium of communication, such as letters, email, text messages, or phone calls. In some circumstances, two instances of such behavior may be sufficient to constitute stalking.

Policy on Teacher-Student Consensual Relations

The integrity of the teacher-student relationship is the foundation of the University's educational mission. This relationship vests considerable trust in the teacher, who, in turn, bears authority and accountability as a mentor, educator, and evaluator. The unequal institutional power inherent in this relationship heightens the vulnerability of the student and the potential for coercion. The pedagogical relationship between teacher and student must be protected from influences or activities that can interfere with learning and personal development.

Whenever a teacher is or in the future might reasonably become responsible for teaching, advising, or directly supervising a student, a sexual or romantic relationship between them is inappropriate and must be avoided. In addition to creating the potential for coercion, any such relationship jeopardizes the integrity of the educational process by creating a conflict of interest and may impair the learning environment for other students. Finally, such situations may expose the University and the teacher to liability for violation of laws against sexual harassment and sex discrimination.

Therefore, teachers must avoid sexual or romantic relationships with students over whom they have or might reasonably expect to have direct pedagogical or supervisory responsibilities, regardless of whether the relationship is consensual. Conversely, teachers must not directly supervise any student with whom they have a sexual or romantic relationship.

Undergraduate students are particularly vulnerable to the unequal institutional power inherent in the teacher-student relationship and the potential for coercion, because of their age and relative lack of maturity. Therefore, no teacher shall have a sexual or romantic relationship with any undergraduate student, regardless of whether the teacher currently exercises or expects to have any pedagogical or supervisory responsibilities over that student.

Teachers or students with questions about this policy are advised to consult with the University Title IX Coordinator, the Title IX Coordinator of their school, the department chair, the appropriate dean, the Provost, or one of their designees. Students or other members of the community may lodge a complaint regarding an alleged violation of this policy with the University Title IX Coordinator, with the Title IX coordinator of their school, or with the University-Wide Committee on Sexual Misconduct.

Violations of the above policies by a teacher will normally lead to disciplinary action. For purposes of this policy, "direct supervision" includes the following activities (on or off campus): course teaching, examining, grading, advising for a formal project such as a thesis or research, supervising required research or other academic activities, serving in such a capacity as Director of Undergraduate or Graduate Studies, and recommending in an institutional capacity for admissions, employment, fellowships, or awards.

"Teachers" includes, but is not limited to, all ladder and instructional faculty of the University. "Teachers" also includes graduate and professional students and postdoctoral fellows and associates only when they are serving as part-time acting instructors, teaching fellows or in similar institutional roles, with respect to the students they are currently teaching or supervising. "Students" refers to those enrolled in any and all educational and training programs of the University. Additionally, this policy applies to members of the Yale community who are not teachers as defined above, but have authority over or mentoring

relationships with students, including athletic coaches, supervisors of student employees, advisors and directors of student organizations, Residential College Fellows, as well as others who advise, mentor, or evaluate students.

Yale Policy on Relationships between Staff Members

Staff are expected to avoid romantic or sexual relationships with employees and trainees for whom they have or might reasonably expect to have supervisory or reporting responsibilities.

Under no circumstances can a supervisor directly supervise or evaluate any employee or trainee with whom they have or have had a romantic or sexual relationship. If such a relationship exists or develops, the supervisor and employee must promptly disclose it to the Department Head or the Human Resources Generalist. Arrangements, which may include reassignment or relocation, will be made to address any issue of conflict of interest. Any decision affecting any aspect of employment (for example, transfer, promotion, salary, termination) must be made by disinterested and qualified supervisory personnel.

Violations of this policy will normally lead to disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

Individuals with questions about this policy or staff concerned about a romantic or sexual relationship in violation of this policy are encouraged to speak with their supervisor, Human Resources Generalist, or any Title IX Coordinator. See Staff Workplace Policies.

Title IX Sexual Misconduct

Federal regulations for the implementation of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 provide detailed rules for addressing formal complaints about some types of sexual misconduct. Sexual misconduct covered by these regulations is referred to as "Title IX sexual misconduct." Yale's broader definitions of sexual misconduct include Title IX sexual misconduct. For questions about Title IX sexual misconduct or the rules applicable to formal complaints, please contact a Title IX Coordinator or the UWC.

The following definitions will apply to allegations of misconduct addressed under Section 4 of the Procedures of the University-Wide Committee on Sexual Misconduct:

Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment occurs when (1) A Yale employee conditions the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the university on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct, or (2) An individual is subjected to unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies the individual equal access to Yale's education program or activity;

Sexual Assault

Sexual assault is any sexual act directed against another person without the consent of the victim, including rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, fondling, incest and statutory rape.

Dating Violence

Dating violence is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined

based on a consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence, on the basis of sex, committed:

- by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim,
- by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common,
- by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner,
- by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of Connecticut, such as others related by blood or marriage or who presently reside together or have resided together, or
- by any other person against an adult or youth[2] victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of Connecticut.

Stalking

Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct on the basis of sex directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others, or suffer substantial emotional distress.



Appendix II: Resources and Options Handout

Title IX at Yale

Resources and Options

Below are resources available to Yale community members who may be dealing with sexual misconduct of any kind, including sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, and intimate partner violence. You do not need to label an experience to reach out for support. Resources are available to those who have had recent or past experiences, or are dealing with something indirectly (e.g., supporting a friend or witnessing a situation of concern).

Reporting and Assistance

Title IX Coordinators

Provide supportive measures and information about options
203.432.6854 • titleix@yale.edu • titleix.yale.edu

Yale Police

Provide victim services and emergency response
Sensitive Crimes & Support Coordinator available
Emergencies: 911 • Police: 203.432.4400
your.yale.edu/community/public-safety

University-Wide Committee on Sexual Misconduct (for formal complaints)

Investigates and adjudicates formal complaints of sexual misconduct
203.432.4449 • uwc.yale.edu

Counseling and Emotional Support

SHARE: Information, Advocacy, and Support

Provides information, advocacy, and support
203.432.2000 • sharecenter.yale.edu

Mental Health & Counseling (for students)

Provides a range of mental health treatment services to Yale students
203.432.0290
yalehealth.yale.edu/mental-health-counseling

Behavioral Health (for non-students)

Coordinates access to a range of behavioral health services
800.327.9240
yalehealth.yale.edu/behavioral-health

Medical Care

Yale-New Haven Hospital

York Street Campus or Saint Raphael Campus
Provides post-assault medical care as well as toxicology testing and forensic evidence collection
203.688.4242

Yale Health

Provides post-assault medical care (including physical exam, STI testing and prophylaxis, and emergency contraception) Does not provide toxicology and evidence collection services
203.432.0123

Other Resources

Within Yale

Chaplain's Office

Religious and spiritual support
203.432.1128

Office of LGBTQ Resources

LGBTQ Community Center
203.432.0309

Student Accessibility Services

Disability accommodations for students
203.432.2324

Yale Office of International Students & Scholars

Support for international students and scholars
203.432.2305

Beyond Yale

RAINN Hotline

National sexual assault hotline
1.800.656.4673

Women & Families Center

Sexual assault crisis services
888.999.5545

The Umbrella Center

Domestic violence services
203.736.9944

Hope Family Justice Center

Domestic violence services
203.800.7204

Victim Rights Center of Connecticut

Legal services
203.350.3515

Unsure where to start?
Contact SHARE at
203.432.2000

24/7 support available

Confidential – Not required to report to Title IX Office

Title IX at Yale

Resources and Options

Who can I speak with about my options?

If you have concerns about sexual misconduct, there are a range of resources available at Yale to consult with you about your options.

The SHARE Center is a confidential resource that offers counseling, advocacy, and can facilitate connections to other resources. SHARE staff will not reveal any information you share without your permission. Title IX Coordinators are available to discuss your concerns, provide supportive measures, and review options. UWC staff and the YPD are also available to discuss concerns and to review the services they offer. Title IX Coordinators, UWC staff, and the YPD will protect your privacy and will share information only on a need-to-know basis. Please note that in certain cases involving reports of domestic violence, the Yale Police may be required to take actions under Connecticut law.

What can I expect when a Title IX Coordinator has been notified about a concern?

Once a Title IX Coordinator receives this information, they will typically contact you to ask if you are interested in meeting to discuss resources, supportive measures, and other options. It is up to you whether or not to respond to the Title IX Coordinator or meet with anyone.

Talking with a Title IX Coordinator about options does not automatically initiate a formal investigation and supportive measures can be accessed without filing a formal complaint. In the rare instance when a Coordinator needs to take some action to protect your safety or the safety of the community, the Coordinator will discuss this with you beforehand.

What types of supportive measures might be available to me?

Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive, individualized services offered to restore or preserve access to Yale's educational programs or activities. They can include, but are not limited to, academic accommodations (e.g. tutoring, deadline extensions, course changes), workplace accommodations (e.g. schedule changes, reassignments, leaves of absences), residential accommodations on campus (e.g. change in room assignments, residential college transfers), and no contact agreements.

What are my rights?

If you have experienced sexual misconduct, your rights include, but are not limited to, the right to access supportive measures, to choose whether to file a criminal complaint with law enforcement and receive assistance should you wish to do so, to obtain a protective order, apply for a temporary restraining order, or seek enforcement of an existing order, to receive assistance in accessing campus and community resources, and to receive information about your rights and options under Yale policies.

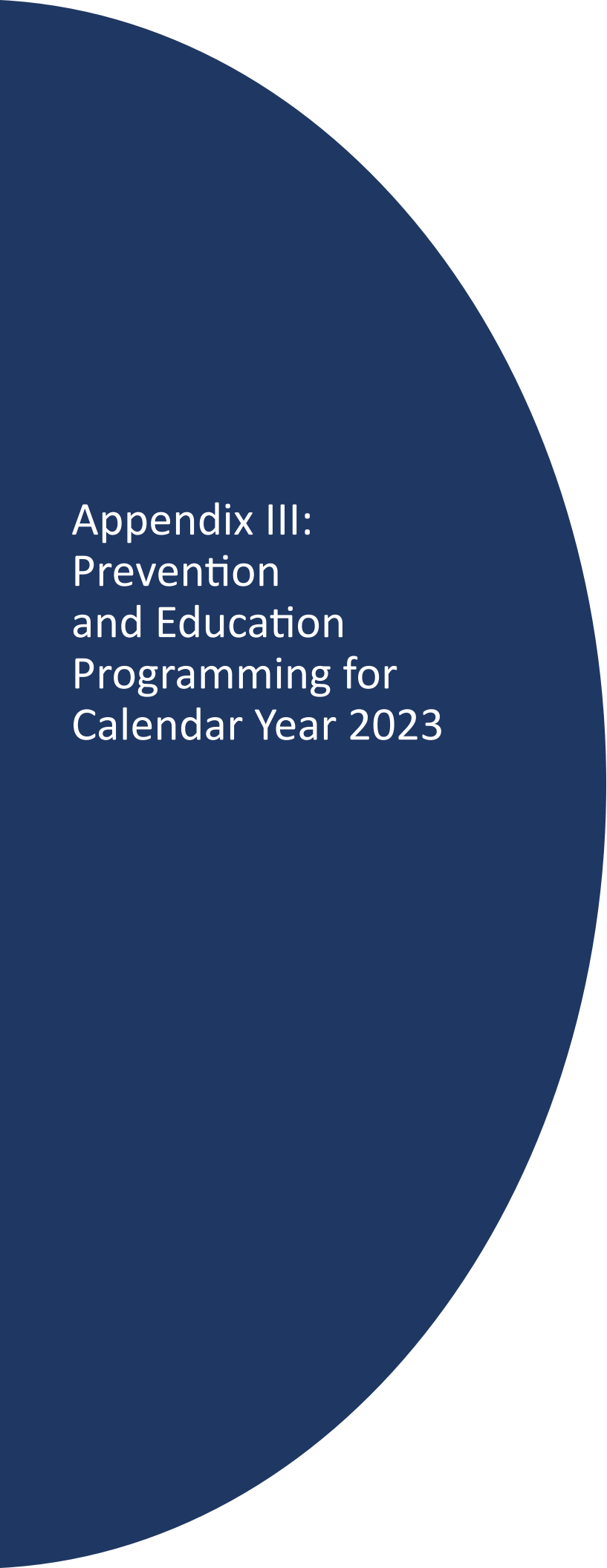
What can I do immediately after an experience of sexual misconduct?

You can call SHARE 24/7 at 203.432.2000. SHARE counselors can provide confidential support, advocacy, and information. We recommend that you get medical attention, even if you think you are physically okay. If an assault happened within the last 5 days/120 hours, you may also want to consider forensic evidence collection as soon as possible after an event. Collecting evidence does not mean that you have to press charges—it is just a way to keep your options open. SHARE can coordinate with the hospital emergency room to make arrangements and guide you through this process. The state of Connecticut will cover the cost of evidence collection. SHARE counselors can also provide information about other medical care options.



**Learn more about
resources and options by
visiting titleix.yale.edu**

Yale OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND
VICE PRESIDENT FOR UNIVERSITY LIFE
Title IX Office



Appendix III:
Prevention
and Education
Programming for
Calendar Year 2023

AT A GLANCE

2023 Sexual Misconduct Prevention and Education

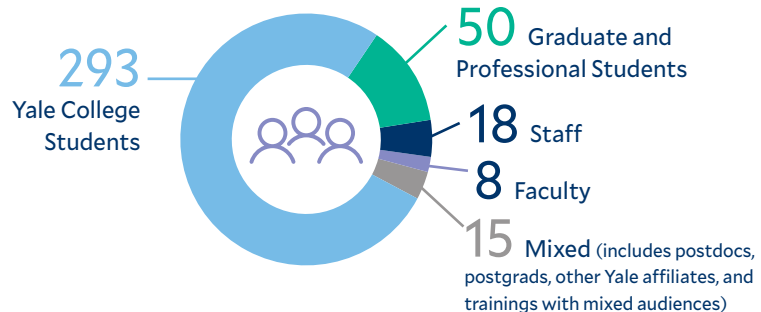
LIVE TRAININGS



384

Sessions

NUMBER OF TRAINING SESSIONS BY AUDIENCE



Number of Training Sessions by Topic

126

Consent

146

Bystander Intervention

70

Overview of Title IX Related Issues & Resources

27

Responding Supportively to Disclosures of Sexual Misconduct

15

Other



ONLINE TRAININGS



15,408

Online Training Completions

Completions by Training

Preventing and Responding to Sexual Misconduct

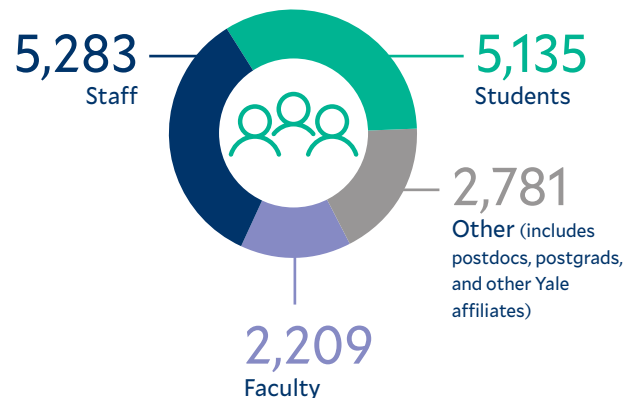
12,071

Harassment-Free Workplace

3,337



TRAINING COMPLETIONS BY AUDIENCE



The Office of Gender and Campus Culture (OGCC), Communication and Consent Educators (CCEs), the Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Education (SHARE) Center, and the Title IX Office work collaboratively with campus and community partners on sexual misconduct prevention and education initiatives. Visit the Title IX website to learn more about these efforts, involvement opportunities, or to request a training or workshop: titleix.yale.edu