

TITLE IX OFFICE REVIEW

1072 REPORTS OF PROHIBITED CONDUCT

The Title IX Office received 1072 reports of prohibited conduct between July 2018 and June 2019. The following two graphs (Figures 1 & 2) provide aggregate statistics on those 1072 reports.

FIGURE 1. TYPE OF ALLEGATION(S) [N = 1072]

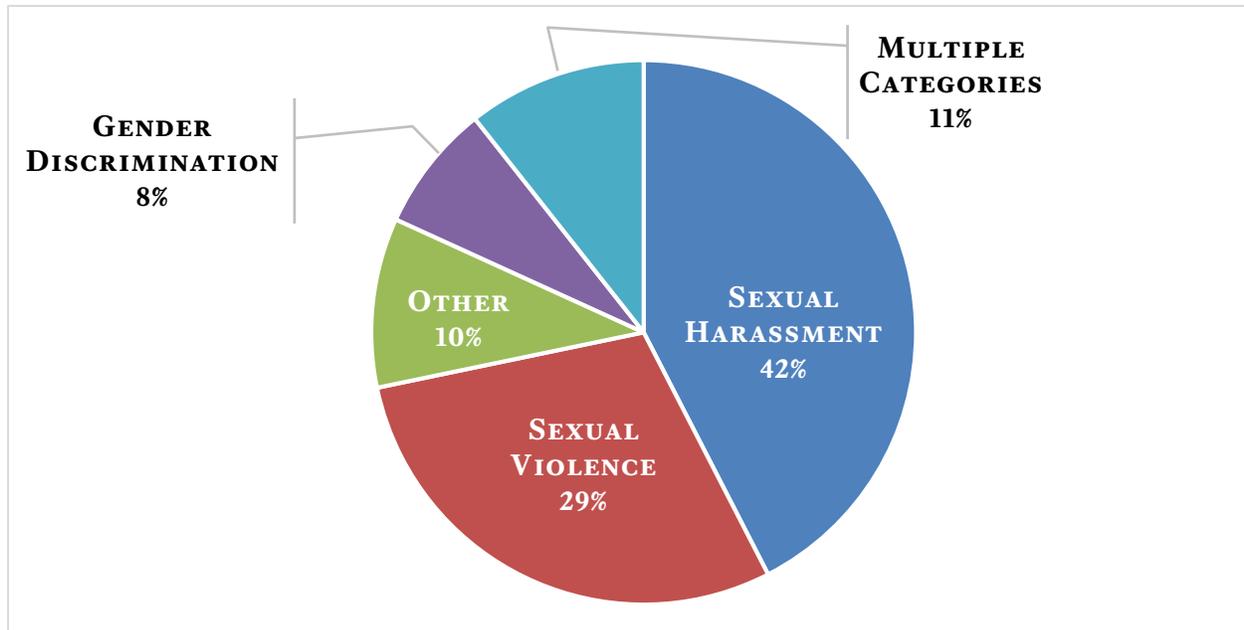


Figure 1 breaks down the type of alleged misconduct across all reports. (Remember, the Title IX Office investigates only gender-based forms of discrimination, which include sexual harassment and sexual violence). The 1072 reports included allegations of:

- **Sexual Violence** (e.g., sexual assault, dating/domestic violence, stalking);
- **Sexual Harassment** (e.g., sexual harassment, hostile environment);
- **Gender Discrimination** (e.g., other discrimination based on gender/gender identity, pregnancy, sexual orientation);
- **Multiple Categories*** (e.g., Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment, or Gender Discrimination and Other);
- **Other** (e.g., “Retaliation” or “Other Prohibited Behavior” as defined in the [UC SVSH Policy](#) and not included in the above categories).

* Reports of prohibited conduct sometimes contain both gender-based claims (generally investigated by the Title IX Office) and non-gender-based claims (generally investigated by DPO). When this occurs, the Responding Office is most often determined by the claim that predominates. In other instances, the allegation is inherently intersectional, by which we mean that the prohibited conduct is based on multiple, intersecting axes of an individual’s identity. This would be the case, for instance, if a Latina woman experiences discrimination particular to, and because she is, a Latina woman.

FIGURE 2. INITIAL ASSESSMENT DETERMINATION [N = 1072]

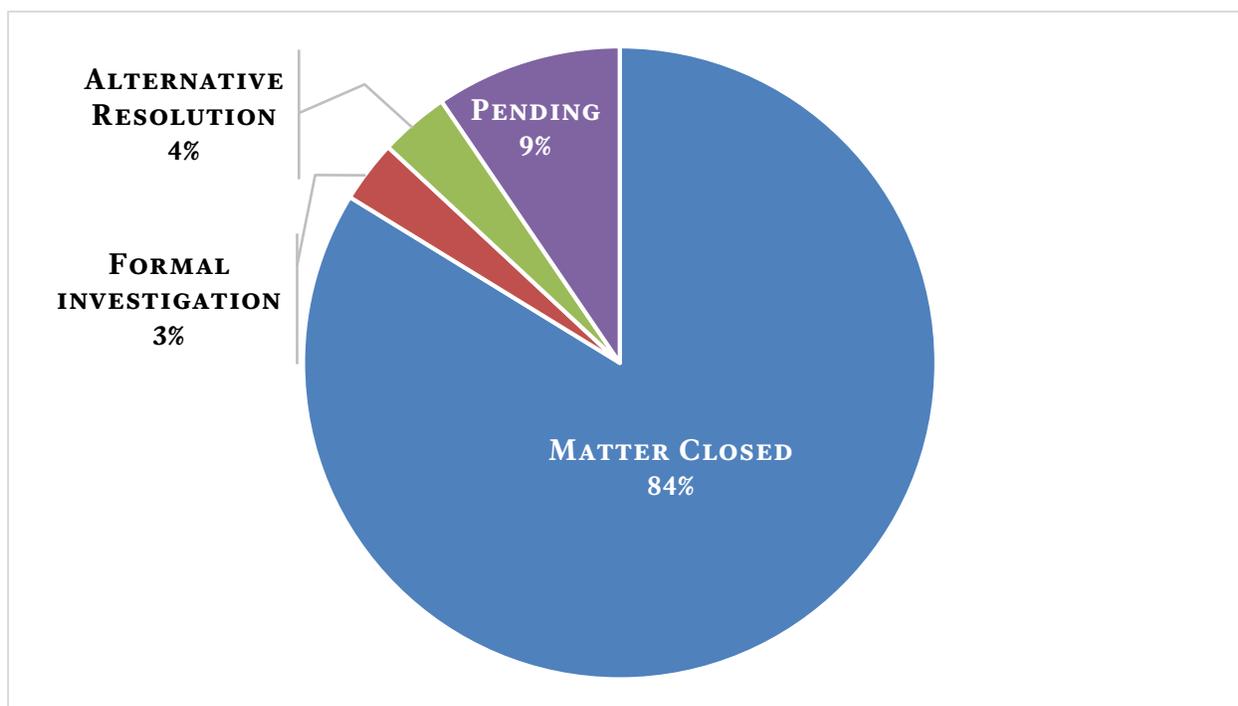


Figure 2 illustrates what happened to each report of prohibited conduct after the Initial Assessment. The 1072 reports culminated with the following actions:

- **Matter Closed;**
- **Alternative Resolution;**
- **Formal Investigation.***

As **Figure 2** illustrates, many reports received by the Title IX Office do not result in a Formal Investigation. This might be surprising, but it reflects the reality that a Formal Investigation is often not the best course of action. In addition to the many cases lacking sufficient evidence (for instance, when an anonymous caller provides limited information), many matters are closed because the Complainant chooses not to proceed with any investigation, the Title IX Office has no additional facts to press forward, and after conducting an independent assessment of health and safety concerns, the Title IX Director decides the matter may be closed. In other occasions, Alternative Resolution is the most appropriate approach because it is preferred by the parties and/or provides the most productive avenue to remedy the situation.

* In some instances, individualized circumstances prolong the Initial Assessment phase. Such cases have been categorized as “Pending” in Figure 2.

34 FORMAL INVESTIGATIONS

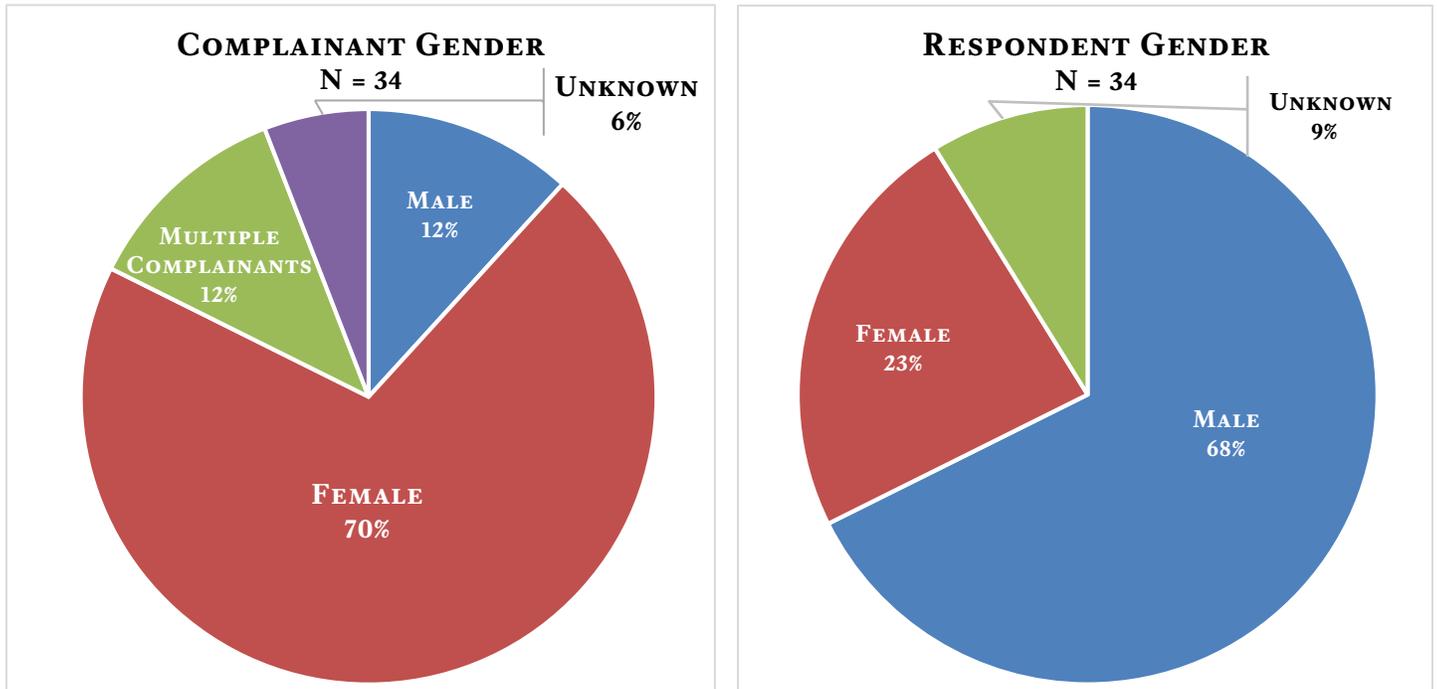
The following overview provides summary statistics on the 34 reports of prohibited conduct that the Title IX Office received between July 2018 and June 2019 that **resulted in a Formal Investigation**. Since gender and campus affiliation were the only demographic data that were consistently recorded, that's all we report.

Some basic terms:

- “**Complainant**” refers to the person who alleges that prohibited conduct has occurred or who has experienced prohibited conduct.
- “**Respondent**” refers to the person who is alleged to have engaged in prohibited conduct.

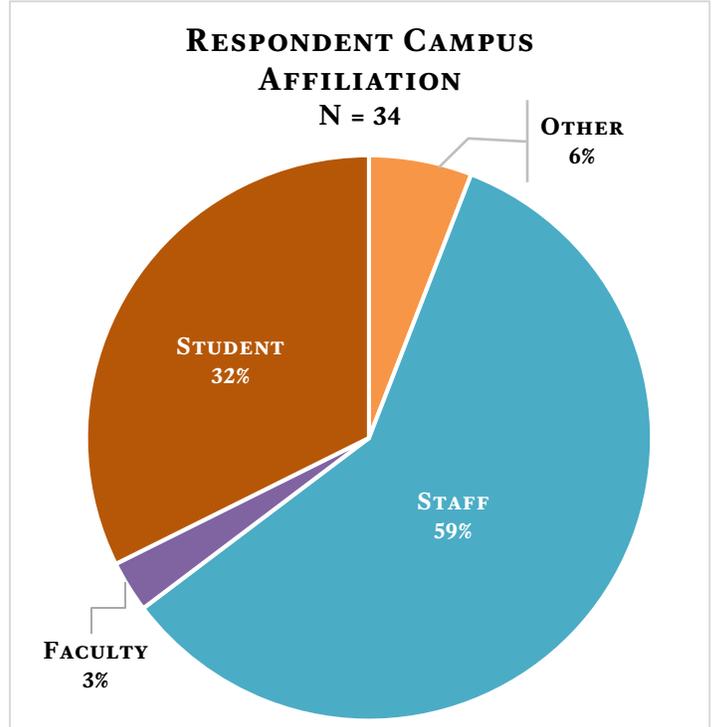
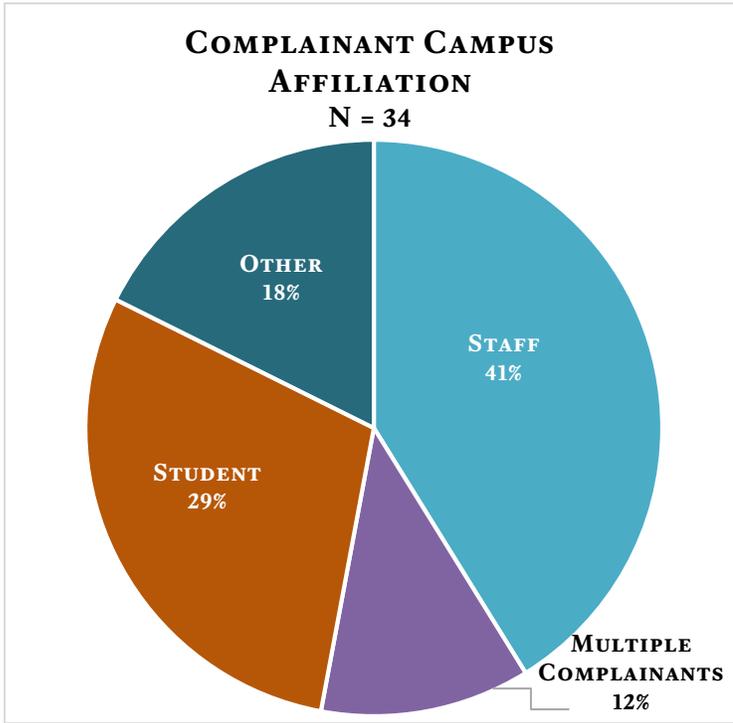
[Graphs summarizing the 34 Formal Investigations begin on next page.]

FIGURES 3A & 3B. COMPLAINANT* AND RESPONDENT GENDER



* "Multiple Complainants" refers to individual cases that involve more than one complaining party. This category could include, for example, combinations of UCLA students, staff, and/or faculty members.

FIGURES 4A & 4B. COMPLAINANT AND RESPONDENT CAMPUS AFFILIATION*



* “Other” refers to individuals who are not current UCLA students, staff members, or faculty members. This includes, for example, alumnae or any other individual unaffiliated with UCLA.

FIGURE 5. FINDING IN FORMAL INVESTIGATIONS [N = 34]

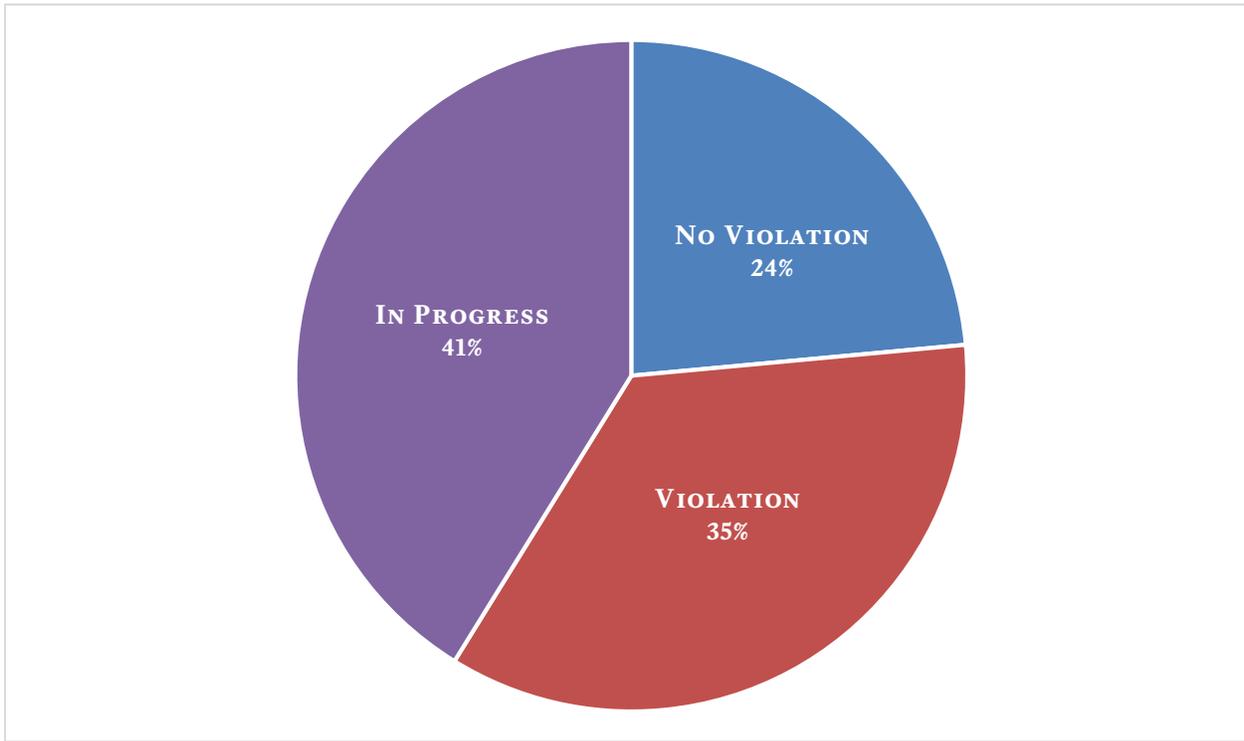


Figure 5 illustrates whether the Title IX Office determined that University policy was violated in the 34 Formal Investigations. The Title IX Office utilizes a preponderance of the evidence standard, which means that to determine that a violation occurred, it must be more likely than not that University policy was violated.