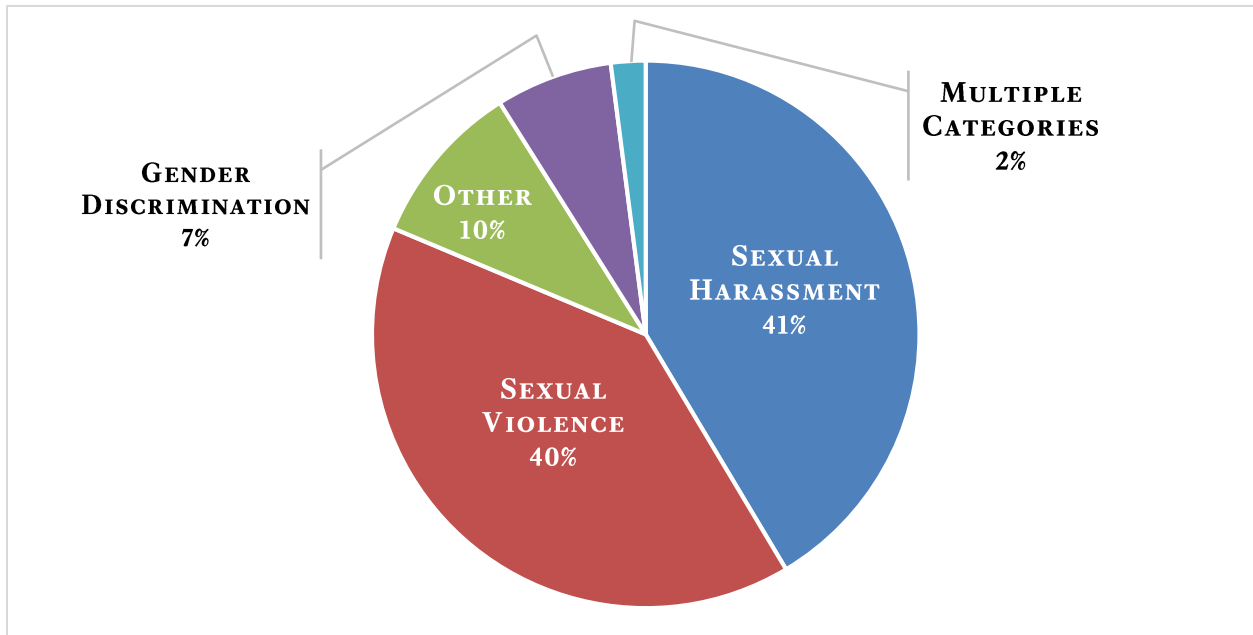


## 391 REPORTS OF PROHIBITED CONDUCT

The Title IX Office received 391 reports of prohibited conduct between April 2015 and June 2016. The following two graphs (Figures 1 & 2) provide aggregate statistics on those 391 reports.

**FIGURE 1. TYPE OF ALLEGATION(S) [N = 391]**

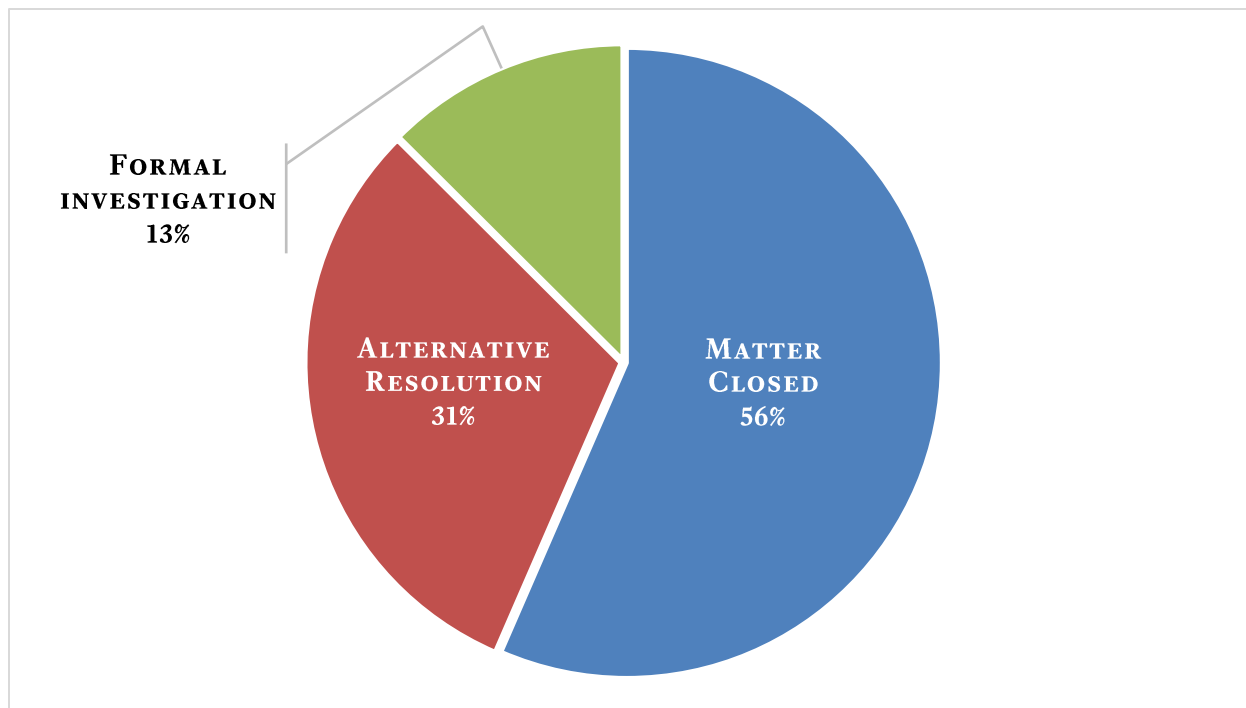


**Figure 1** breaks down the type of alleged misconduct across all reports. (Remember, the Title IX Office investigates only gender-based forms of discrimination, which include sexual harassment and sexual violence). The 391 reports included allegations of:

- **Sexual Violence** (e.g., sexual battery, dating/domestic violence, sexual assault);
- **Sexual Harassment** (e.g., sexual harassment, indecent exposure, peeping, stalking, retaliation);
- **Gender Discrimination** (e.g., other discrimination based on gender/gender identity, pregnancy, sexual orientation);
- **Multiple Categories\*** (e.g., alleging Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment; or Gender Discrimination and Other);
- **Other** (alleged misconduct, such as misconduct defined as “Other Prohibited Behavior” in the [UC SVSH Policy](#), that does not fall into the above categories).

\* Reports of prohibited conduct sometimes contain gender-based claims (generally investigated by the Title IX Office) and non-gender-based claims (generally investigated by DPO). When this occurs, the investigative unit 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 = 391]**



**Figure 2** illustrates what happened to each report of prohibited conduct after the Initial Assessment. The 391 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 Coordinator 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.

## 49 FORMAL INVESTIGATIONS

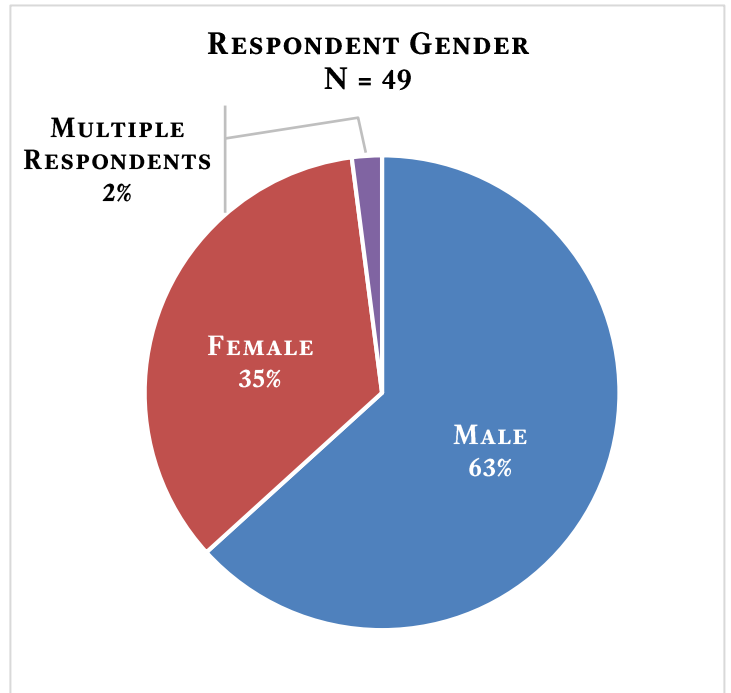
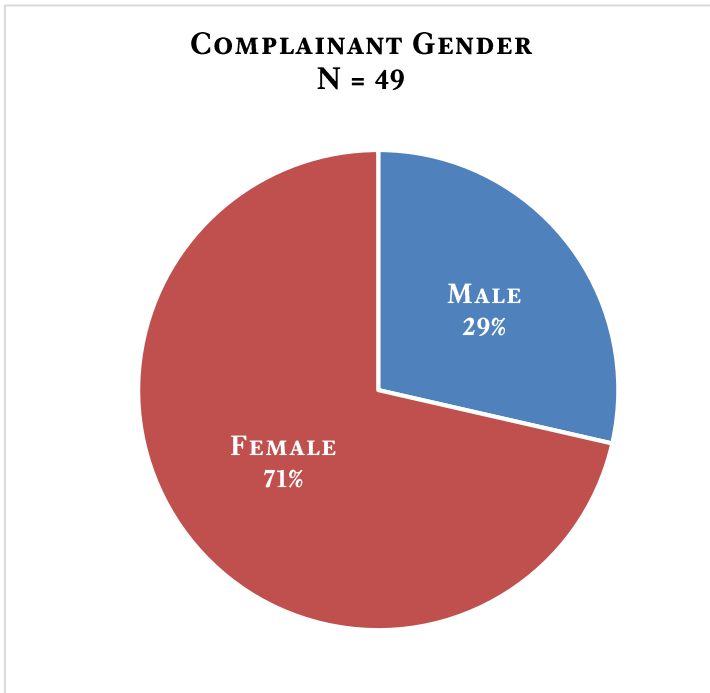
The following overview provides summary statistics on the 49 reports of prohibited conduct that the Title IX Office received between April 2015 and June 2016 that **resulted in a Formal Investigation**. Since gender and campus affiliation were the only demographic data that were consistently recorded, that's all we report.

Some basic terms:

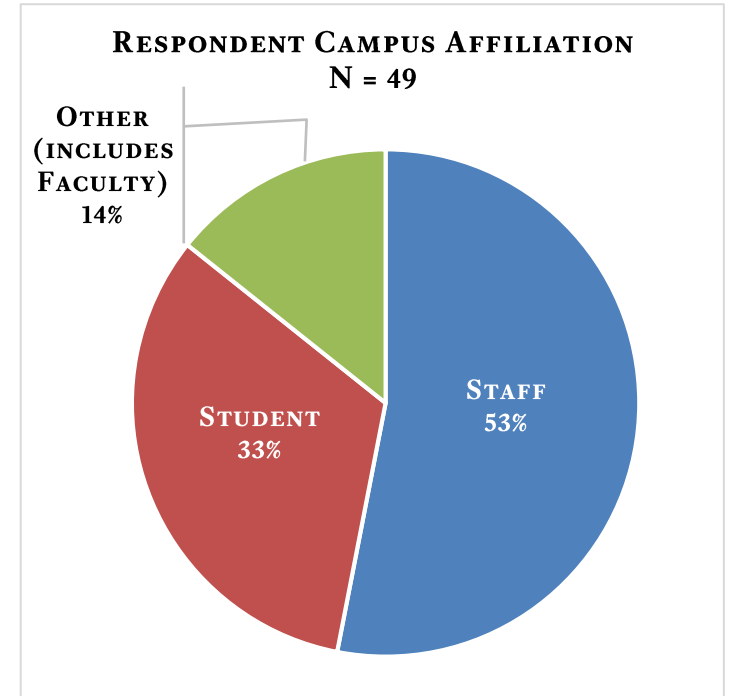
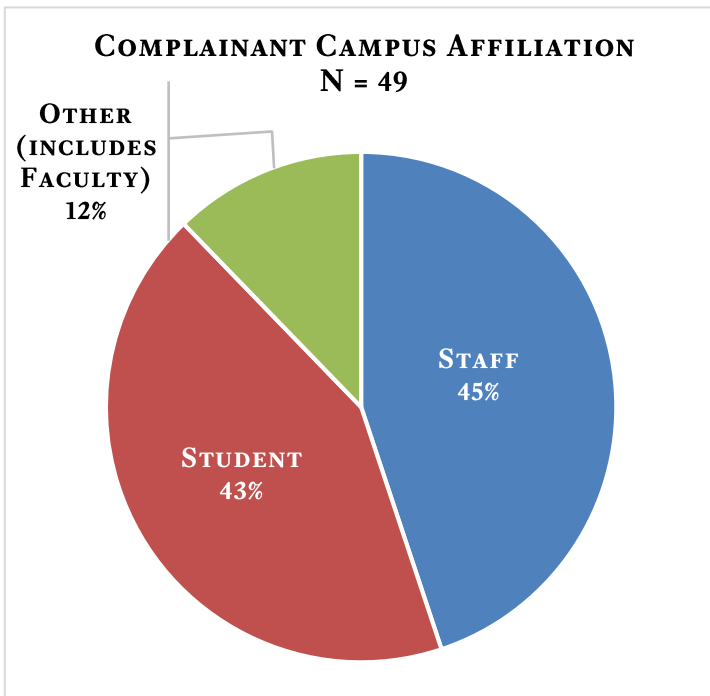
- “**Complainant**” refers to the person who alleges that prohibited conduct has occurred or who has experienced prohibited conduct.
- “**Respondent**” refers to the person who is alleged to have engaged in prohibited conduct.

[Graphs summarizing the 49 Formal investigations begin on next page.]

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

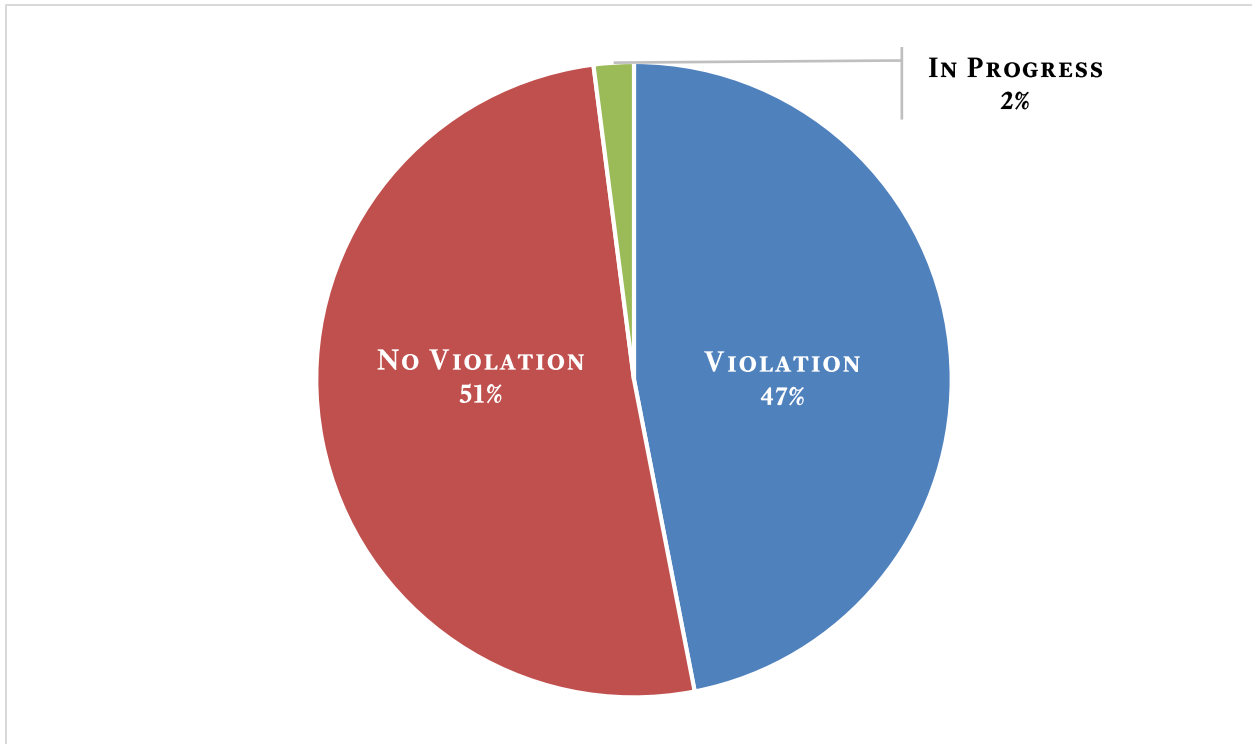


**FIGURES 4A & 4B. COMPLAINANT AND RESPONDENT CAMPUS AFFILIATION\***



\* To protect anonymity, which can be compromised by small cell sizes, we have collapsed into the category “Other” all faculty and other individuals who are not staff or students (e.g., individuals unaffiliated with UCLA).

**FIGURE 5. FINDING IN FORMAL INVESTIGATIONS [N = 49]**



**Figure 5** illustrates whether the Title IX Office determined that University policy was violated in the 49 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.