

Title IX

Key Concepts and Compliance Requirements for Colleges and Universities

Title IX is a landmark federal law enacted in the U.S. in 1972 to promote gender equality in education.

It's important for people who work in colleges and universities to understand Title IX. This helps them follow the law and create a fair and respectful environment for everyone.



Key requirements for educational institutions receiving federal funds include:

- A designated Title IX Coordinator
- Established anti-discrimination policies and complaint process
- Training for faculty, staff, and administrators on Title IX responsibilities



Types of prohibited conduct under Title IX:

- Sex-based discrimination
- Sexual harassment (quid pro quo and hostile environment)
- Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking
- Retaliation against those who report or participate in investigations



Reporting obligations:

- Most faculty and staff are considered "responsible persons"
- Responsible persons must report violations to the Title IX Coordinator

Sexual harassment can occur in two primary forms: *quid pro quo* and *hostile environment*. Let's break those down:

Quid Pro Quo Harassment

Definition: Quid pro quo (Latin for "this for that") refers to a situation in which a benefit is conditional on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.

Example: Professor Rachel tells Anton, a struggling student, "If you want to pass this class, you'll need to go on a date with me." Anton feels uncomfortable but fears failing.

Hostile Environment Harassment

Definition: Unwelcome sex-based conduct, I ike sexual comments, jokes, gestures, and touching.

Example: Over the semester, Pytor repeatedly makes crude sexual jokes in class, often directed at female students. He also frequently comments on women's appearances and sends inappropriate messages to classmates. Several students feel uncomfortable and distracted during class.

