



THE UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO

Office of the Provost
Office for Equal Opportunity Programs

Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act Annual Report

University of Chicago

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University of Chicago Executive Summary

The University of Chicago is committed to creating an environment that is free from all forms of sex discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual abuse, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. This behavior may violate the law, does violate the standards of the community, and is unacceptable at the University of Chicago. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities operated by recipients of federal financial assistance, which includes the University of Chicago. The University of Chicago is consistent with its legal obligations and in keeping with its long-standing traditions and policies against discrimination.

This report was prepared in compliance with the Illinois Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act (110 ILCS 205/9.21 (b)). Under this law, the University of Chicago must meet several requirements, including: developing a comprehensive policy, including a procedure to resolve complaints; providing students with a confidential advisor; participating in a task force; offering annual training to students and campus employees; and reporting information and data annually to the Illinois Attorney General's Office.

All alleged incidents of harassment, discrimination, and sexual misconduct (including sexual harassment, sexual abuse, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking) are handled in accordance with the [University's Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct](#). The University's procedures for handling incidents of alleged harassment, discrimination, or sexual misconduct depend on the nature of the incident, the relationship of the accused to the institution, and, to the extent possible, the wishes of the person bringing forward the complaint. The University makes substantial efforts to address allegations of sexual misconduct and ensures that the response to such incidents is conducted in a prompt and thorough manner that is equitable for all participants, best services the university community, and complies with the applicable laws and regulations.

The complaint resolution procedure applicable to alleged student violations of the Policy is the University-wide Disciplinary Process, which is centrally managed by the Associate Dean of Students in the University for Disciplinary Affairs, Jeremy Inabinet. There are both formal and administrative options available within the University-wide Disciplinary process. Additionally, students who have reported sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking have the right to request interim protective measures and/or reasonable accommodations, including, but not limited to:

- Changes to academic, living, dining, working, or transportation situations
- Obtaining and enforcing a University-issued no contact directive
- Assistance in obtaining an order of protection or no contact order in State court
- Medical assistance (including information on preserving evidence)
- Legal/law enforcement options (including assistance with notifying local law enforcement)

- Safety planning
- On- and off-campus referrals and resources
- Assistance with accessing and navigating campus and local health and mental health services, counseling, and advocacy

In compliance with the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (“VAWA”) and the Clery Act, the University uses the State of Illinois Criminal Code’s definitions of sexual assault and sexual abuse. The University incorporates the State’s definitions of several other important terms, including domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and recognizes that sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are not gender-specific crimes into the University Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct.

The numbers provided within this report were reviewed using the following parameters included in the Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act (110 ILCS 205/9.21(b)) and Frequently Asked Questions Regarding Reporting Requirements document issued by the Illinois Attorney General on June 1, 2017:

- For requirements that took effect on August 1, 2016, the school may report data from August 1, 2016 – December 31 2016; and
- Reported incidents should only pertain to “sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking;” and
- Data should be reported “whether filed against another student, an HEI employee, or someone unaffiliated with the HEI” and that data regarding disciplinary processes should be “related to complaints made by students against students subject to discipline under the HEI’s complaint resolution procedure;” and
- “Schools should only report data related to complaints of incidents that occurred within the geographic areas defined by the Clery Act...if a report does not include a location of the incident alleged in the complaint, schools should include that report or disclosure in its data and may annotate.”

The statistics for this report cover the period from August 1 – December 31, 2016. In the future, such reports will cover the entire calendar year.

Clarification regarding these reporting requirements and appropriate data collection was solicited via the Chicagoland Title IX Consortium during and following the Consortium meeting with representatives of the Illinois Attorney General’s Office on Friday, September 15th, 2017, but as of the writing of this report, no additional clarification has been given.

This law and these reporting requirements may differ from other reporting guidelines, requests for information, and published documents, including, but not limited to, the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.

We recommend reading the report in its entirety to understand the full context of the report.

PART A

- I. Provide a copy of the higher education institution’s comprehensive policy -**
<https://harassmentpolicy.uchicago.edu/page/policy> (Appendix A)
- II. Provide a copy of the higher education institution’s concise, written notification of a survivor’s rights and options under its comprehensive policy –**
<https://voices.uchicago.edu/equity/files/2017/03/Title-IX-Student-Information-Sheet-sn8ce2.pdf> (Appendix B)

PART B

I. Campus Training, Education and Awareness

a. Student Primary Prevention Programming

Identify any and all institutional actions and strategies intended to prevent sexual violence before it occurs by means of changing social norms and other approaches, including, without limitation, training programs, poster and flyer campaigns, electronic communications, films, guest speakers, symposia, conferences, seminars or panel discussions that occurred during the 2016 calendar year.

As part of its commitment to fostering an environment free of harassment, discrimination, and sexual misconduct, the University offers educational programs, campaigns, and training. These programs address, among other things, the requirements of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) and its implementing regulations, the Illinois Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act, and promote prevention and awareness of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

Primary prevention and awareness programs for students include:

- The University requires all students (including graduate and professional students) receive annual training regarding the University’s Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct— including the processes, reporting obligations, and resources contained therein. The training also covers, among other things, 1) consent; 2) retaliation; 3) reporting to confidential resources; 4) resources/survivor services; and 5) strategies for bystander intervention and risk reduction. Campus Clarity, a subsidiary of EverFi, provides these online training modules. The University had a 97.6% completion rate by December 31, 2016.
- All incoming students in the College also receive training programs called “Haven” (an online training program that addresses relationships, sexual health, consent, and sexual assault) and “AlcoholEdu” (an online training program to help reduce high-risk drinking and alcohol-related harm). The University had a 98% completion rate by December 31, 2016.

- Supplemental student training was also offered throughout the year on the following topics:
 - Title IX and the University Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct - This training was delivered by the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs to approximately 1800 students (undergraduate and graduate/professional) from a variety of academic departments and registered student organizations who requested additional information on 1) support/resources; 2) Title IX intake process; 3) University policy; 4) confidential resources and responsible employee responsibilities; and 5) prevention programs and risk reduction.
 - The Intercourse – This educational session was offered by the Office for Health Promotion and Wellness to approx. 480 students (undergraduates) living in Housing and Residence Life. The session provided information on 1) educating students on healthy relationships; 2) providing resources for sexual health; and 3) providing support mechanisms for resources related to sexual assault.
- The University also participates in a number of campaigns to raise awareness regarding sexual misconduct, including Sexual Violence Awareness Month, Domestic Violence Awareness Month, the Educational Guidelines for Sexual Consent campaign, Speak Out Against Sexual Violence, the Clothesline Project, and a variety of other educational initiatives, resource fairs and outreach programs.
- The University’s Resources for Sexual Violence Prevention (RSVP) office offers ongoing programming to prevent, and promote awareness of, sexual violence. For example, RSVP teaches students to be peer educators through a 20-hour training program and offers workshops, activities, and events that help educate the University community about sexual violence and related issues. RSVP also provides educational and supportive services for the University of Chicago community related to sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and stalking. For more information regarding RSVP, visit <https://csl.uchicago.edu/rsvp>.
 - RSVP specifically engaged in the following activities and programming during the 2016 calendar year;
 - Tabling during “Sex Week,” which aims to create an open, safe and supportive space to discuss and explore sex and its role in our society.
 - Supplemental educational programs offered to approximately 2100 students from a variety of departments and organizations. These programs/workshops included Rape Culture and Bystander Intervention, Handling Disclosures Workshop, Rape Culture Town Hall, Sexual Assault 101, Mindfulness for Survivors, Safe and Lit, Survivor Stories Workshop, Neuroscience of Trauma, Intimate Partner Violence, New ER Procedures for Survivors in Illinois, and Spectrum of Services for Survivors.
 - RSVP brought several speakers, films/multimedia presentations, and all-campus events to campus including Rupī Kaur, A Long Walk Home (film), Melanie Foote-Davis, The Mask We Live In (film), Feminist Book Club, Echo Brown, Audrey & Daisy (film), and Hunting Ground (film).

- The Office for Equal Opportunity Programs, Disciplinary Affairs, and Resources for Sexual Violence Prevention collaborates on comprehensive Orientation programming for all first-year students through a mandatory educational session. This interactive presentation communicates the University policy and resources, bystander intervention, rape culture and prevention mechanisms, and discusses students' role in creating a socially responsible campus.
- The Office of the Provost's Student Advisory Board on Sexual Misconduct offers students an opportunity to serve as a liaison between the Office of the Provost and undergraduate, graduate, and professional students regarding student perspectives on sexual misconduct concerns, training, and prevention programs. These students provide input on policies, procedures, and programs pertaining to sexual misconduct and is chaired by the Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students.
- The Office for Health Promotion and Wellness manages a Peer Health Advocate program in which 12 students apply for and are selected to support fellow students and empower them to make healthy choices. The Peer Health Advocates make outreach to students by connecting them to campus resources and offering education related to a variety of health and wellness topics including the Body Project and In Touch, which educates and empowers their peers to have healthy relationships and make informed decisions about their sexual health. All Peer Health Advocates receive training on University of Chicago specific resources for sexual misconduct.
- The Office for Equal Opportunity Programs created marketing materials during the 2016 calendar year including posters with confidential/private/emergency resource numbers, brochures regarding Title IX support, confidentiality charts for campus personnel, and informational sheets designed for the campus community defining nonconsensual sexual activity and providing information on intimate partner violence. Additionally, the Provost and Dean of Students of the University and the Associate Provost/Title IX Coordinator for the University sent email communications to the campus community addressing the institution's commitment to subjects related to Title IX and sexual misconduct.
- Updates to the U_Matter (umatter.uchicago.edu) and the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs (equalopportunity.uchicago.edu) websites were initiated during the 2016 calendar year.

b. Employee Training

Identify any and all training provided to higher education institution employees who, with respect to reports of sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking: (1) receive student reports, (2) refer or provide services to survivors or (3) participate in the complaint resolution procedure

In addition to student primary prevention programs, the University also requires the following of faculty, other academic appointees, staff, and postdoctoral researchers:

- All faculty members and other academic appointees receive training regarding, among other things, the University's Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual

Misconduct—including the processes, reporting obligations, and resources contained therein. 761 faculty and other academic appointees completed this training during the 2016 calendar year.

- All staff members and postdoctoral researchers receive training regarding, among other things, the University’s Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct - including the processes, reporting obligations, and resources contained therein. 5,594 staff and postdoctoral researchers completed this training during the 2016 calendar year.
- The University requires all new employees (including faculty) to take sexual misconduct prevention training – either online through “Intersections” offered by EverFi or in-person with staff from the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs. Among other things, these programs provide interactive training on how to prevent, identify, and report sexual misconduct.
- All individuals whose duties include resolution of complaints of student violations of the Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct must receive a minimum of eight hours of annual training on issues related to sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and how to conduct the University’s complaint resolution procedures, in addition to the training described above.
- All individuals serving in a Sexual Assault Dean on Call role and the confidential advisor in Student Counseling Services must complete a minimum of eight hours of annual trauma-informed training on issues related to sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.
- Supplemental employee training was also offered throughout the year on the following topics:
 - Title IX and the University Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct. This training was delivered to approximately 325 employees with student-facing positions from a variety of academic departments and support teams who requested additional information on 1) support/resources; 2) Title IX intake process; 3) University policy; 4) confidential resources and responsible employee responsibilities; and 5) prevention programs and risk reduction.

II. Reports

Identify the total number of reports made to the following groups of individuals in the 2016 calendar year. For requirements that took effect on August 1, 2016, the school may report data from August 1, 2016 – December 31 2016. If a higher education institution is aware that a student reported an incident more than once, it may provide an explanation for this or any other additional information regarding its reports in Part C below.¹

¹ The Illinois Attorney General’s Frequently Asked Questions Regarding Reporting Requirements document indicates “for requirements that took effect on August 1, 2016, the school may report data from August 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016, if it does not have earlier data.”

Reporting Options at the University of Chicago

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities operated by recipients of federal financial assistance (like the University of Chicago). Consistent with its legal obligations and in keeping with its long-standing traditions and policies against discrimination, the University of Chicago is committed to creating an environment that is free from all forms of sex discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual abuse, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. This behavior may violate the law, does violate the standards of our community, and is unacceptable at the University of Chicago. All alleged incidents of harassment, discrimination, and sexual misconduct (including sexual harassment, sexual abuse, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking) are handled in accordance with the University's Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct. The University's procedures for handling incidents of alleged harassment, discrimination, or sexual misconduct depend on the nature of the incident, the relationship of the accused to the institution, and, to the extent possible, and the wishes of the person bringing forward the complaint.

It is important to note that University employees, depending on their role, have different abilities to maintain confidentiality.

Confidential resources are available to provide support, resources, and information to students. These individuals do not share identifying information about people or incidents without the student's consent.

- Sexual Assault Dean on Call can be reached 24/7, 365 days a year to answer any general or personal questions related to sexual misconduct, including questions about Title IX, University policy and processes, resources and support services, filing a report with local law enforcement, or obtaining medical assistance.
- Student Counseling Service providers
 - Student Counseling Service also has a named "confidential advisor" on staff who has undergone 40 hours of initial specialized training pertaining to sexual and relationship violence, and subsequent annual training hours thereafter.
- Student Health Service providers
- Ordained Religious Advisors

All University employees not designated as confidential resources are considered Responsible Employees. Responsible Employees must report all incidents of sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual abuse, dating violence, domestic violence, and/or stalking to the Title IX Coordinators. Responsible Employees cannot guarantee confidentiality, but can promise privacy through the process. Responsible Employees include faculty and instructors, Resident Assistants, Resident Heads, Resident Deans, TAs/Graduate Assistants, preceptors, administrative assistances, UCPD staff, athletic coaches, and other University employees.

Anonymous reports can be submitted through the U Matter: Student Resources for Resolution website found here: <http://umatter.uchicago.edu/file-a-report/add-to-the-university/anonymous-reporting/>.

Data Reporting Requirements

The reports noted below were reviewed using the following parameters included in the Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act (110 ILCS 205/9.21(b)) and Frequently Asked Questions Regarding Reporting Requirements document issued by the Illinois Attorney General on June 1, 2017:

- For requirements that took effect on August 1, 2016, the school may report data from August 1, 2016 – December 31 2016; and
- Reported incidents should only pertain to “sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking;” and
- Data should be reported “whether filed against another student, an HEI employee, or someone unaffiliated with the HEI” and that data regarding disciplinary processes should be “related to complaints made by students against students subject to discipline under the HEI’s complaint resolution procedure;” and
- “Schools should only report data related to complaints of incidents that occurred within the geographic areas defined by the Clery Act...if a report does not include a location of the incident alleged in the complaint, schools should include that report or disclosure in its data and may annotate.”

Clarification regarding these reporting requirements and appropriate data collection was solicited via the Chicagoland Title IX Consortium during and following the Consortium meeting with representatives of the Illinois Attorney General’s Office on Friday, September 15th, but as of the writing of this report, no additional clarification has been given.

This law and these reporting requirements may differ from other reporting guidelines, requests for information, and published documents, including, but not limited to, the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.

Student reports against students, not affiliated, or unknown respondents between August 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016

	Reports to the Title IX Coordinator/Responsible Employees
Sexual Violence ²	12 ^{3,4}

² Under the University of Chicago’s Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct, sexual violence incorporates both sexual assault and sexual abuse.

³ These 12 reports of sexual violence include four reports from past time periods that were reported during the August 1 – December 31, 2016 timeframe.

Domestic Violence	0
Dating Violence	2
Stalking	8 ⁵

There were 15 reports to our Sexual Assault Deans on Call, which are considered the University’s primary confidential resource. The reports to the Sexual Assault Deans on Call are being reported in aggregate form from August 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016 for all cases inclusive of sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.⁶ Student Counseling Service, another confidential resource which houses our “confidential advisor,” reported 7 incidents in aggregate form for the same timeframe of August 1 – December 31, 2016. While every effort was made to obtain aggregate numbers from confidential and anonymous resources, the University is limited in receiving this information due to privileged providers, electronic medical records, and University affiliates who are not employed by the University.

Student reports against employees (faculty/staff) between August 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016

	Report
Sexual violence	2 ⁷
Dating violence	0
Domestic violence	0
Stalking	0

a. Responses to Reports to the Title IX Coordinator or Responsible Employees

Of the total number of reports or disclosures made to the Title IX Coordinator or responsible employees at the higher education institution (identified in Part B, Section II), please report the number of times a survivor requested not to proceed with the complaint resolution procedure, HEI investigated allegation, HEI referred allegation to local or State law enforcement, and HEI resolved allegation through complaint resolution procedure:

⁴ These 12 reports include four reports with an unknown location.

⁵ Two stalking reports were reported to have occurred primarily over social media, but included here given location of complainant when they received the communication.

⁶ Two of these reports were double counted in the data analysis of reports to the Title IX Coordinator and/or Responsible Employees.

⁷ On December 1, 2016, the University received an anonymous report from a person, claiming to be a student, containing two allegations of potential sexual misconduct by a faculty member. These are listed as two separate reports. The report did not identify where the alleged conduct occurred. Both allegations were investigated by the University.

Every student who is reported to have experienced any incident of sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking receives a one-page information sheet (referenced in Appendix B), which refers them to support/resource mechanisms both on and off campus, including medical assistance and law enforcement. The University's procedures for handling incidents of alleged harassment, discrimination, or sexual misconduct depends on the nature of the incident, the relationship of the accused to the institution, and, to the extent possible, the wishes of the person bringing forward the complaint.

Of the 22 reports to the Title IX Coordinator/Responsible Employees during the August 1 – December 31, 2016 timeframe, 12 did not respond to outreach from the Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students. Interim measures and accommodations were requested by individuals in the remaining 10 reports, which included request for No Contact Directives, academic accommodations, Housing and Residential Life outreach, Student Counseling Service referrals, and interim bans from campus for alleged perpetrators. Students have a choice on whether they proceed with both law enforcement referrals and the University-wide Disciplinary Process.

While students are always referred to local or State law enforcement through the one page informational sheet given to students at time of report and in any subsequent meeting with the Title IX Coordinator, we are aware of one incident during the August 1 – December 31, 2016 in which the University of Chicago's Police Department assistance was requested by the student. It is the student's decision whether to file a report with local law enforcement independent of the University's resolution process

The University-wide Disciplinary process is the complaint resolution procedure applicable to alleged student violations of the [Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct](#). Of the 22 reports to the Title IX Coordinator/Responsible Employees during the August 1 – December 31, 2016 timeframe and defined by the Illinois state law for Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education, 17 reports were eligible to move through this complaint resolution procedure. The other five cases included either (1) individuals as the alleged perpetrators who were not affiliated with the University or (2) the individual disclosing the complaint was neither the complainant nor respondent, but rather a concerned individual who reported an incident and the University determined there was not a basis to proceed. Of the cases that were eligible to proceed through the complaint resolution procedure, one chose to enter the process during the August 1 – December 31, 2016 timeframe.^{8,9}

b. Complaint Resolution Procedure Outcomes

⁸ There were three other complaint resolution procedures that took place during the August 1 – December 31, 2016 timeframe, but for incidents that were reported before August 1, 2016. Of those complaints, one respondent was found responsible for sexual assault and suspended; one respondent was found responsible for dating violence and placed on probation with a no contact directive; and one respondent was found responsible for dating violence and placed on probation with a no contact directive plus limited access to facilities and programs.

⁹ Another student filed a formal complaint with our University Wide Disciplinary Committee during this timeframe for an incident that occurred before August 1, 2016. The hearing for this case was held post December 1, 2016. The respondent in that case was found responsible for stalking and suspended.

Of the total number of reports reviewed through the complaint resolution procedure, identify the number of students who received the following outcomes. Please provide a description of the other types of discipline students received for violating the comprehensive policy in Part C of this report.

As explained above, one formal complaint responsive to this question was filed with the Associate Dean of Students in the University for Disciplinary Affairs between August 1 – December 31, 2016, and was investigated. Information regarding the case was brought to the faculty chair of the University-wide Disciplinary Committee (UWDC) for review. Following the investigation, the faculty chair dismissed the complaint.

PART C

- I. Use this space to provide any explanations or clarification for information and data provided as part of the report

Reporting Information:

The reports noted below were reviewed using the following parameters included in the Preventing Sexual Violence in Higher Education Act and the Board of Higher Education Act (110 ILCS 205/9.21(b)) and Frequently Asked Questions Regarding Reporting Requirements document issued by the Illinois Attorney General on June 1, 2017:

- For requirements that took effect on August 1, 2016, the school may report data from August 1, 2016 – December 31 2016; and
- Reported incidents should only pertain to “sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking;” and
- Data should be reported “whether filed against another student, an HEI employee, or someone unaffiliated with the HEI” and that data regarding disciplinary processes should be “related to complaints made by students against students subject to discipline under the HEI’s complaint resolution procedure;” and
- “Schools should only report data related to complaints of incidents that occurred within the geographic areas defined by the Clery Act...if a report does not include a location of the incident alleged in the complaint, schools should include that report or disclosure in its data and may annotate.”

Clarification regarding these reporting requirements and appropriate data collection was solicited via the Chicagoland Title IX Consortium during and following the Consortium meeting on Friday, September 15th with representatives of the Illinois Attorney General’s Office, but as of the writing of this report, no additional clarification has been given.

This law and these reporting requirements may differ from other reporting guidelines, requests for information, and published documents, including, but not limited to, the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.

Comprehensive Policy and Complaint Resolution Procedure:

The University of Chicago is a community of scholars dedicated to research, academic excellence, and the pursuit and cultivation of learning. Every member of the University – student, faculty, and staff – makes a commitment to strive for personal and academic integrity; to treat others with dignity and respect; to honor the rights and property of others; to take responsibility for individual and group behavior; and to act as a responsible citizen in a free academic community and in the larger society. Any student conduct, on or off campus, of individuals or groups, that threatens or violates this commitment may become a matter for action within the University’s system of student discipline.

The University’s comprehensive policy - the Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct has several key points, including the following:

- The policy is applicable to all students, staff, faculty, and other University personnel.
- The policy covers any incident, whether on or off campus, that could create a hostile environment on campus.
- The policy is applicable to everyone, regardless of gender, gender identity, or sexual orientation.
- The complaint resolution procedure applicable to alleged student violations of the Policy is the University-wide Disciplinary Process, which is centrally managed by the Associate Dean of Students in the University for Disciplinary Affairs, Jeremy Inabinet.

Sexual misconduct includes, but is not limited to, sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The following terms are defined within the University Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct.

- Consent
- Dating Violence
- Domestic Violence
- Harassment and Discrimination
- Incapacitation
- Sexual Abuse
- Sexual Assault
- Stalking
- Title IX

There are both formal and informal options available within the University-wide Disciplinary process.

The University-wide Disciplinary process is:

- Compliant with applicable laws
- Fair for those filing complaints and those responding to complaints
- Manageable for everyone involved in the process
- Trauma-informed, both in design and resolution

- Centered on the University of Chicago community

Reports from the University of Chicago Police Department, area Deans of Students, Housing and Residence Life, and University faculty, students, and staff about alleged student violations of the Policy will routinely be brought to the Associate Dean of Students in the University for Disciplinary Affairs for investigation and possible disciplinary action. Furthermore, the Associate Dean of Students in the University may open an investigation based on reports from third parties of arrests, citations, or other information from external parties.

Appendix A

University of Chicago Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct¹

¹Sexual misconduct includes but is not limited to sexual harassment, sexual abuse, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

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I. Introduction

The University of Chicago is a community of scholars dedicated to research, academic excellence, and the pursuit and cultivation of learning. Members of the University community cannot thrive unless each is accepted as an autonomous individual and is treated without regard to characteristics irrelevant to participation in the life of the University. Freedom of expression is vital to our shared goal of the pursuit of knowledge and should not be restricted by a multitude of rules. At the same time, unlawful discrimination, including harassment, compromises the integrity of the University. The University is committed to taking necessary action to prevent, correct, and, where indicated, discipline unlawful discrimination.

Sexual misconduct may violate the law, does violate the standards of our community, and is unacceptable at the University of Chicago. Sexual misconduct can be devastating to the person who experiences it directly and can adversely impact family, friends, and the larger community. Regardless of the definitions provided below, people who believe they have experienced any sexual misconduct

are encouraged to report the incident and to seek medical care and support as soon as possible.

II. Policy Basis and Application

This policy expresses the University's commitment to an environment free from discrimination, sexual harassment and other unlawful forms of harassment, sexual misconduct, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and conforms to legal requirements. It applies to students and other program participants, staff, postdoctoral researchers, faculty, and other academic appointees, volunteers, as well as to anyone on whom the University has formally conferred a title, regardless of employment status. The University provides education and prevention resources, offers numerous support services and referrals for anyone who has experienced unlawful harassment or one of these crimes, encourages and facilitates reporting, which can assist prosecution, and is committed to disciplining anyone whom University procedure determines to have violated this policy.

This policy applies to misconduct that occurs: (1) on University property; or (2) off University property, if: (a) the conduct occurred in connection with a University or University-sponsored or -recognized program or activity; or (b) the conduct has or reasonably may have the effect of creating a hostile educational or work environment for a member of the University community. For example, this policy applies to misconduct that occurs between students during an off-campus party in a private residence, during a University-sponsored study abroad program, or during research- or conference-based University-supported travel. Also, misconduct that occurs off-campus and involves an alleged student perpetrator and an unaffiliated complainant is subject to investigation and adjudication, although the circumstances may be such that the inquiry is limited to assessing whether the student poses a threat to campus safety.

III. Unlawful Harassment and Discrimination

Discrimination based on factors irrelevant to admission, employment, or program participation violates the University's principles. In keeping with its long-standing traditions and policies, the University of Chicago considers students, employees, applicants for admission or employment, and those seeking access to programs on the basis of individual merit. The University does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national or ethnic origin, age, status as an individual with a disability, protected veteran status, genetic information or other protected classes under the law. Such discrimination is unlawful.

Harassment based on one of the factors listed above is verbal or physical conduct or conduct using technology that is so severe or pervasive that it has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or educational program participation, or that creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work or educational environment.

A person's subjective belief that behavior is intimidating, hostile, or offensive does not make that behavior harassment. The behavior must be objectively unreasonable. Expression occurring in an academic, educational or research context is considered a special case and is broadly protected by academic freedom. Such expression will not constitute harassment unless (in addition to satisfying the above definition) it is targeted at a specific person or persons, is abusive, and serves no bona fide academic purpose.

Harassment includes same-sex harassment and peer harassment among students, staff, other

academic appointees, postdoctoral researchers, faculty members, program participants, volunteers, and anyone on whom the University formally confers a title, regardless of employment status. Harassment by a faculty member, instructor, or teaching assistant of a student over whom the individual has authority, or by a supervisor of a subordinate, is particularly serious.

IV. Sexual Misconduct and Definitions

Sexual misconduct encompasses a range of conduct, from sexual assault (a criminal act that the U.S. Department of Education defines as a form of sexual harassment) to conduct such as unwanted touching or persistent unwelcome comments, e-mails, or pictures of an insulting or degrading sexual nature, which may constitute unlawful harassment, depending upon the specific circumstances and context in which the conduct occurs. For example, sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or sexually-directed remarks or behavior constitute sexual harassment when (1) submission to or rejection of such conduct is made, explicitly or implicitly, a basis for an academic or employment decision, or a term or condition of either; or (2) such conduct directed against an individual persists despite its rejection.

In compliance with the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (“VAWA”) and the Clery Act, the University uses the State of Illinois Criminal Code's definitions of sexual assault and sexual abuse. The University incorporates the State's definitions of several other important terms, including domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and recognizes that sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are not gender-specific crimes. To aid searches, definitions are provided in alphabetical order.

“Accused” or “Respondent” means a person accused of conduct prohibited by this policy and does not imply pre-judgment.

“Consent” means voluntary, active and clear agreement, communicated by words or actions, to participate in specific sexual activity. Consensual sexual activity happens when each participant willingly chooses to participate.

In cases where a victim asserts that sexual activity occurred without consent, the standard is whether a sober, reasonable person in the same circumstances as the respondent should have known that the victim did not or could not consent to the sexual activity in question.

In Illinois, the legal age of consent is 17 but rises to 18 if the respondent holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim. This means that there can be no consent when one participant in the sexual activity is under the legal age of consent and any other participant is at or over the legal age of consent.

Consent is such a critical factor that Section VI is entirely dedicated to discussing it.

“Dating violence” means the use or threat of use of physical, mental or emotional abuse, or sexual violence by a person who is in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

“Domestic violence” means harassment, interference with personal liberty, intimidation of a dependent, physical abuse, or willful deprivation by a person who is or was a family or household member of the victim. A family or household member includes: a spouse, former spouse, parent, child,

stepchild, or other person related by blood or by present or prior marriage; a person who shares or formerly shared a common dwelling; a person who has or allegedly has a child in common or shares a blood relationship through a child; a person who has a dating or engagement relationship; a personal assistant to a person with a disability; and a caregiver.

“Force or threat of force” means the use of force or violence, or the threat of force or violence, including but not limited to (1) when the respondent threatens to use force or violence on the victim or on any other person, and the victim under the circumstances reasonably believes that the respondent has the ability to execute that threat or (2) when the respondent has overcome the victim by use of superior strength or size, physical restraint or physical confinement.

“Harassment” as a form of unlawful discrimination means verbal conduct, physical conduct, or conduct using technology that is based on a protected class and that is so severe or pervasive that it has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual’s work performance or educational program participation, or that creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work or educational environment.

“Harassment” for purposes of domestic violence is knowing conduct that is not necessary to accomplish a purpose, would cause emotional distress to a reasonable person and does cause emotional distress to the victim.

“Interference with personal liberty” is committing or threatening physical abuse, harassment, intimidation, or willful deprivation to force a victim to engage in conduct from which that person has the right to abstain, or to abstain from conduct in which that person has a right to engage.

“Interim measures” are steps taken to ensure the safety of the complainant and/or University community before the final outcome of any investigation. Such measures may include changes to academic and extra-curricular activities, adjustments to living, transportation, dining, and working arrangements, issuing and enforcing no-contact orders, and honoring an order of protection or no-contact order entered by a State civil or criminal court. Depending on the circumstances, interim measures may be modified, supplemented or withdrawn before, during or after the final outcome of any investigation.

“Intimidation of a dependent” is subjecting a person who is a dependent because of age, health or disability to participate in or to witness physical force, physical confinement or restraint of another person.

“Physical abuse” includes sexual abuse and means any of the following: (1) the knowing or reckless use of physical force, confinement, or restraint; (2) knowing, repeated, and unnecessary sleep deprivation; and/or (3) knowing or reckless behavior that creates an immediate risk of physical harm.

“Responsible employee” means any faculty member, other academic appointee, or staff employee who would reasonably be expected to have the authority or duty to report or take action to redress sexual misconduct. A responsible employee is obligated to promptly report sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator for the University. Responsible employees include (among others) faculty and instructors, RAs, Resident Heads, Resident Masters, TAs, preceptors, administrative assistants, UCPD staff, and other university employees

“Retaliation” means any adverse action taken against a person participating in a protected activity because of their participation in that protected activity. Retaliation against an individual for alleging

harassment, supporting a party bringing a complaint, or assisting in providing information relevant to a claim of harassment is a serious violation of University policy and will be treated as another possible instance of harassment or discrimination. Acts of alleged retaliation should be reported immediately to the Title IX Coordinator for the University or Associate Dean of Students in the University for Disciplinary Affairs, and will be promptly investigated.

“Sexual abuse” means an act of sexual conduct:

- By the use of force or threat of force; or
- When the accused knew that the victim was unable to understand the nature of the act or was unable to give knowing consent; or
- Where the accused is under 17 years of age and the victim was at least 9 years of age but under 17 years of age when the act was committed; or
- In which the accused delivered (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) to the victim without his or her consent, or by threat or deception, and for other than medical purposes, any controlled substance.

“Sexual assault” means an act of sexual penetration:

- By the use of force or threat of force, including threatening or endangering the life of the victim or any other person; or
- Where the accused knew that the victim was unable to understand the nature of the act or was unable to give knowing consent; or
- With a victim who was under age 17 when the act was committed, or with a victim who was under age 18 when the act was committed and the accused was age 17 or more and held a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim; or
- In which the accused delivered (by injection, inhalation, ingestion, transfer of possession, or any other means) to the victim without his or her consent, or by threat or deception, and for other than medical purposes, any controlled substance.

“Sexual conduct” means any intentional or knowing touching or fondling by the victim or the accused, either directly or through clothing, of the sex organs, anus, or breast of the victim or the accused, or any part of the body of a child under 13 years of age, or any transfer or transmission of semen by the accused upon any part of the clothed or unclothed body of the victim, for the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of the victim or the accused.

“Sexual penetration” means any contact, however slight, between the sex organ or anus of one person and an object, the sex organ, mouth or anus of another person, or any intrusion, however slight, of any part of the body of one person or of any animal or object into the sex organ or anus of another person, including but not limited to cunnilingus, fellatio, or anal penetration.

“Stalking” means a course of conduct (two or more acts) directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for her or his safety or the safety of a third person, or to suffer emotional distress. Stalking behavior includes, but is not limited to: following a person; appearing at a person's home, work, or school; making unwanted phone calls; sending unwanted emails or text messages; leaving objects for a person; vandalizing a person's property; injuring a person's pet; and monitoring or placing a person under surveillance.

“Victim” means a person alleging to have been subjected to conduct prohibited by this policy and does not imply pre-judgment. The term “victim” is used interchangeably with the term

“complainant” in this policy.

“**Willful deprivation**” is the purposeful denial of medication, medical care, shelter, food, or other assistance to a person who requires such things because of age, health or disability, thereby putting that person at risk of physical, mental, or emotional harm.

V. Consent

What is Consent?

- Consent means voluntary, active and clear agreement, communicated by words or actions, to participate in specific sexual activity. Consensual sexual activity happens when each participant willingly chooses to participate. It is the responsibility of the person who wants to engage in a sexual activity to obtain the consent of the other person for that sexual activity. Consent may also be withdrawn or modified at any time by the use of clearly understandable words or actions.
- In cases where a victim asserts that sexual activity occurred without consent, the standard is whether a sober, reasonable person in the same circumstances as the accused should have known that the victim did not or could not consent to the sexual activity in question.
- The definition of consent does not vary based upon a person’s sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.
- Consent is best obtained through direct communication about the decision to engage in specific sexual activity. Consent need not be verbal, but verbal communication is the most reliable and effective way to seek, assess, and obtain consent. Non-verbal communication often is ambiguous. For example, heavy breathing can be a sign of arousal, but it also can be a sign of distress. To be sure, talking with sexual partners about desires, intentions, boundaries and limits can be uncomfortable, but it serves as the best foundation for respectful, healthy, positive and safe intimate relationships.

What is not Consent?

- Consent cannot be obtained by threat of harm, coercion, intimidation, or by use or threat of force.
- The lack of explicit consent does not imply consent and likewise, the lack of verbal or physical resistance does not constitute consent. Thus, silence, passivity, submission, and/or the lack of resistance (including the absence of the word “no”) do not—in and of themselves—constitute consent.

Incapacitation

Consent cannot be obtained from someone who is unable to understand the nature of the activity or give knowing consent due to circumstances. 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, *i.e.*, when a person’s perception and/or judgment is so impaired that the person lacks the cognitive capacity to make or act on conscious decisions, including without limitation the following circumstances:

- The person is incapacitated due to the use or influence of alcohol or drugs, or due to a mental disability. Alcohol and drugs can impair judgment and decision-making capacity, including the ability to rationally consider the consequences of one’s actions. The effects of alcohol and drug consumption often occur along a continuum. For example, alcohol intoxication can result in a broad range of effects, from relaxation and lowered inhibition to euphoria and memory impairment, and to disorientation and incapacitation. Incapacitation due to alcohol or drug use is a state beyond “mere” intoxication or even being drunk. Indicators of incapacitation may include inability to communicate, lack of control over physical movements, and/or lack of awareness of circumstances. An incapacitated person can also experience a blackout state during which he or she appears to give consent but does not have conscious awareness or the capacity to consent. Some medical conditions also can cause incapacitation.
- The person is asleep or unconscious.
- The person is under the legal age of consent. In Illinois, the legal age of consent is 17 but rises to 18 if the accused holds a position of trust, authority, or supervision in relation to the victim. This means that there can be no consent when one participant in the sexual activity is under the legal age of consent and any other participant is at or over the legal age of consent.

In sum, an act will be deemed non-consensual if a person engages in sexual activity with an individual who is incapacitated, and who the person knows or reasonably should know is incapacitated, or with an individual who is asleep, unconscious, or under the legal age of consent.

Other Important Points regarding Consent

- The existence of a romantic or sexual relationship does not, in and of itself, constitute consent.
- Consent on a prior occasion does not constitute consent on a subsequent occasion.
- Consent to one sexual act does not constitute consent to another sexual act.
- Consent to sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another.
- Consent cannot be inferred from a person’s manner of dress or other contextual factors, such as alcohol consumption, dancing, or agreement to go to a private location like a bedroom.
- Accepting a meal, a gift, or an invitation for a date does not imply or constitute consent.
- Silence, passivity, or lack of resistance alone or in combination does not constitute consent.
- Incapacitation by the person initiating sexual activity does not in any way lessen his or her obligation to obtain consent.

VI. Consensual Relationships

In all cases, the person in the position of greater institutional authority must promptly report to his/her department chair, dean, supervisor, or the Title IX Coordinator for the University the sexual or romantic relationship so that the University may, in accord with policy, assist in separating the professional relationship from the intimate relationship.

Academic Appointee-Student

Trust is essential to sound relationships between individuals of inherently unequal power. Those who teach are entrusted with guiding students, evaluating their work, giving grades for papers and courses, and recommending students to colleagues. Students depend on the integrity of their relationships with those instructors and understandably expect instructors to exercise their authority

fairly. The teacher-student relationship must not be jeopardized by possible doubt of intent or fairness of professional judgment, conflicts of interest, harassment, or the appearance to others of favoritism or advantage.

Undergraduates

In general, undergraduate students and academic appointees are vastly different groups of people with regard to age, scope of life experiences, developmental status, and vulnerability. These differences impart greater obligations to those with more institutional authority. In the interests of prudence and fostering a campus environment free of sexual harassment and discrimination, this policy prohibits sexual and/or romantic relationships between academic appointees and undergraduates at the University regardless of whether an instructional, mentoring, research, or other University of Chicago-based relationship exists or may reasonably be expected to exist in the future.

This policy also prohibits a graduate student with an academic teaching or academic supervisory role (such as a preceptor, teaching assistant, lecturer, or research assistant) from having a sexual and/or romantic relationship with an undergraduate student whom he or she teaches or supervises during the duration of the teaching or supervisory relationship. For example, a graduate student serving as a teaching assistant may not have a sexual and/or romantic relationship with an undergraduate student during the duration of the course for which the graduate student is serving in that role.

In addition, this policy prohibits coaches, paid and volunteer, of varsity teams and sport clubs from having sexual and/or romantic relationships with undergraduate students on their teams as well as not.

Graduate and Professional School Students

Graduate and professional school students generally are older and have had more developmental opportunities and life experiences than undergraduates. As a result, the parameters of acceptable romantic or sexual relationships between academic appointees and graduate and professional school students are different than those between academic appointees and undergraduate students. Although not per se prohibited, relationships between graduate/professional school students and academic appointees must occur within boundaries designed to ensure fairness and minimize the inappropriate exercise of authority. Often third-party witnesses to such a relationship or suspected relationship want the department chair or dean to address the matter but remain silent out of fear of reprisal. Such individuals are encouraged to come forward and are reminded that the policy is to remove the professional connections between the members of the couple.

Thus, an academic appointee is required to promptly report to his/her chair or dean or the Title IX Coordinator for the University a romantic or sexual relationship with a graduate/professional school student whom s/he teaches, advises, supervises, mentors, recommends for fellowships, awards, or employment, etc. or may reasonably expect to teach, advise, etc. in the future. The chair or dean will then work with the Office of the Provost to develop and implement a plan to mitigate actual and perceived favoritism and conflicts of interest by establishing an instructional and supervisory arrangement in which all relevant parties may have confidence.

Academic appointees must keep in mind that a graduate/ professional school student's initial consent to a romantic relationship does not preclude a charge of sexual misconduct in the future.

While there may be no apparent impediment to a sexual and/or romantic relationship between an academic appointee and a graduate/professional school student outside each one's disciplinary realm,

students' academic interests and pursuits often shift. Beliefs about what is consensual may also shift over time. What may appear to be consensual at one point may subsequently be interpreted as coercive, especially in hindsight and after the end of the relationship. The inherent power differential between an academic appointee and a graduate/professional school student heightens the risks inherent in such relationships, prompting the University to advise strongly against them altogether even in the absence of a perceived or real conflict of interest.

In addition, any graduate student with an academic teaching or academic supervisory role is forbidden from having sexual and/or romantic relationship with a student whom he or she teaches or supervises during the duration of the teaching or supervisory relationship (*e.g.*, a graduate student serving as a lecturer may not have a sexual and/or romantic relationship with a student who is enrolled in that course during the duration of the course).

Other Imbalances of Power within the University

As discussed above, an academic appointee is in a position of trust and authority with regard to students. Other examples of an unequal power dynamic include supervisor-subordinate, senior faculty member-junior faculty member, mentor-mentee, advisor-advisee, teaching assistant- student, faculty member-postdoctoral researcher, academic appointee-staff employee, faculty member-other academic appointee, and attending physician-resident/fellow. Supervisory employment relations involve obligations of fairness and seeming fairness in the management and evaluation of employees. The University's Nepotism Policies speak to some of these situations, and basic ethics and expectations of professionalism may also apply. (See Section IV Related Policies in the Policy Appendices.)

Reporting and Non-Retaliation

Complaints or concerns about violations of this policy should be submitted to the appropriate dean or chair or to the Title IX Coordinator for the University. All complaints and concerns will be treated as confidentially as is feasible and will be addressed by the Title IX Coordinator for the University in partnership with the chair or dean. Retaliation against anybody who makes a complaint or raises a concern about a possible policy violation is prohibited.

VII. Important Principles

University Reporting Options

Responsible Employees

As noted above, some University employees (referred to as "Responsible Employees") are required to report all incidents of sexual misconduct (including sexual harassment), dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking to the Title IX Coordinator for the University. Responsible employees must report such information regardless of where the incident occurred. Responsible employees include (among others) faculty and instructors, RAs, Resident Heads, Resident Masters, TAs, preceptors, administrative assistants, UCPD staff, and other university employees.

Please note that reporting an incident to the Title IX Coordinator for the University (or the Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students) is private, and it does not mean the person who experienced sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking somehow loses control of the process. To the contrary, the Title IX Coordinators are here to advise members of our community on their options

regarding remaining anonymous, confidentiality, the University's process for investigating complaints of sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, and the University's disciplinary process. Indeed, in some cases, individuals choose not to move forward with the investigation process, but still request support services. When the University receives a report that someone in our community experienced sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, the University will provide that person with a written summary of their rights and options, including information on contacting local law enforcement and community-based resources.

While only responsible employees are required to report all incidents of sexual misconduct (including sexual harassment), dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking to the Title IX Coordinator for the University, all other members of our community (including students) are encouraged to report such incidents to the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator for students.

Associate Provost & Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity

Programs Title IX Coordinator for the University

The University official responsible for coordinating compliance with the University's [Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct](#) is Bridget Collier, Associate Provost and Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs. Ms. Collier also serves as the University's Title IX Coordinator for the University, Affirmative Action Officer, and Section 504/ADA Coordinator. You may contact Ms. Collier by emailing bcollier@uchicago.edu, by calling **773-702-5671**, or by writing to Bridget Collier, Office of the Provost, The University of Chicago, 5801 S. Ellis Ave., Levi Hall 430, Chicago, IL 60637.

You may contact the Associate Provost and Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs or her designee to report any complaints of discrimination, unlawful harassment, and sexual misconduct. The Associate Provost and Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs or her designee can also assist you in the following ways:

- If you are unsure of where to turn for help.
- If you have questions regarding the University's [Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct](#).
- If you have questions regarding Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.
- If you are seeking information regarding or the implementation of interim protective measures and accommodations related to a sexual misconduct matter.
- If you have a complaint or question regarding postdoctoral researchers, staff, faculty members, or other academic appointees engaging in harassment, discrimination, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or retaliation.
- If you need information regarding campus accessibility and accommodations for individuals with disabilities.

Please see <http://provost.uchicago.edu/issues/equal-opportunitytitle-ix> for additional information.

Assistant Director, Office for Equal Opportunity Programs

Elizabeth Honig serves as the Assistant Director for the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs, and as a designee for the Associate Provost and Director for Equal Opportunity Programs is also available to assist the community on all matters related to this Policy, Title IX, Affirmative

Action, and Section 504/ADA. You may contact Ms. Honig by emailing ehonig@uchicago.edu, by calling 773-702-4913, or by writing to Elizabeth Honig, Office of the Provost, The University of Chicago, 5801 S. Ellis Ave., Levi Hall, Chicago, IL, 60637.

Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students & Associate Dean of Students in the University

Please contact Shea Wolfe, the Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students & Associate Dean of Students in the University, at swolfe1@uchicago.edu or 773-702-0438:

- If you are a student in need of any support services related to an incident of sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking.
- If you are a student who has questions regarding the University's [Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct](#).
- If you are a student who has questions regarding Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.
- If you are a student seeking information regarding or the implementation of interim protective measures and accommodations related to a sexual misconduct matter.

Associate Dean of Students in the University for Disciplinary Affairs

Please contact the following individual if you would like to make a complaint regarding a student engaging in harassment, discrimination, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or retaliation.

Jeremy Inabinet, 773-702-5243, inabinet@uchicago.edu

Employee and Labor Relations

Questions about or complaints regarding misconduct by a staff member should be directed to the Associate Provost & Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs (referenced above) or the Employee and Labor Relations team in Human Resources.

elrelations@uchicago.edu

Electronic Reporting; Anonymous Reporting

Any person may report a potential violation of this Policy by filling out the electronic form available at: <http://umatter.uchicago.edu/file-a-report/add-to-the-university/>. Such a report will be anonymous if filed without disclosing one's name or contact information.

University of Chicago Police Department (UCPD)

773-702-8181 or 1-2-3 from a campus phone (24-hours); or in-person at 6054 South Drexel Ave.

Responsibilities of the UCPD when receiving a report of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking include:

- Attending to the immediate needs of the victim, including personal safety and prompt medical care.
- When appropriate, broadcasting a description of the offender.
- Notifying the Title IX Coordinator for the University.
- Notifying the Sexual Assault Dean-on-Call if the victim is a student.
- Providing victims with information concerning the importance of preserving evidence, and the rights of victims and the University's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, and other similar court orders.

Third-Party/Bystander Reporting

Any person may report a potential violation of this Policy through any of the means listed above.

Confidential Reporting

Students may confidentially report a violation of this Policy to:

- Sexual Assault Dean-on-Call (SADoC) by calling 773-834-HELP.
- Confidential Advisor by calling Student Counseling Service at 773-702-9800 and asking for an appointment with the Confidential Advisor.
- Student Counseling Service by calling 773-702-9800.
- Ordained Religious Advisors by calling 773-702-2100 or emailing spirit@uchicago.edu.

Employees may confidentially report a violation of this Policy to:

Perspectives (Employee Assistance Program) 24-hours: 800-456-6327

Counseling services are provided to staff, faculty, OAA, and PDR affected directly and indirectly by sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. <http://www.perspectivesltd.com/>.

Confidential resources such as the Sexual Assault Dean-on-Call, Confidential Advisor, Student Counseling Service, Ordained Religious Advisors, and Employee Assistant Program Counselors, do not have an obligation to report sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking to the Title IX Coordinator and will not do so without the explicit consent of the complaining party. For more information about and a complete list of Confidential Resources, *see* Appendix I (Support Services and Resources for Those Who Have Experienced Sexual Assault) or <http://provost.uchicago.edu/initiatives/confidential-resources>.

Confidentiality

Institutional Obligation to Respond

If a known complainant discloses an incident or incidents of sexual misconduct to the University but asks to remain anonymous during the investigation and/or asks that the University refrain from investigating, the investigator, in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator for the University, will consider how to proceed, taking into account the complainant's wishes, the University's obligation to provide a safe and non-discriminatory environment, and the respondent's right to have specific notice of the allegations and an opportunity to be heard if the University were to take action that affects them. In such circumstances, the investigator may arrange for limited fact-finding to better understand the context of the complaint and explore viable options for investigation, adjudication, and remediation.

Because sexual assault is a serious crime that may threaten the community as a whole, in some instances the University may be obliged to address an alleged sexual assault through internal disciplinary procedures without the cooperation of the individual alleging the assault. Always in such instances, the University will respect the parties' privacy to the extent possible consistent with its legal obligations, and will inform the individual of its obligation to address a community safety issue. All publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and public disclosures, will not contain personally identifying information about the victim.

Confidentiality Obligations of Participants

The University must protect privacy and confidentiality to fulfill its commitment to address complaints of sexual misconduct fairly and expeditiously. Every member of the University community should recognize that confidentiality breaches erode the community's trust in this process, impair its effectiveness, and may have the purpose or effect (unintended or intended) of retaliating against those who participate in the process.

Fidelity to confidentiality is more likely to encourage parties and witnesses to participate in the process and share all information they possess, which is necessary for achieving fair outcomes. If parties or witnesses fear that their participation and the information they share will be revealed, then concerns about reputation, peer pressure, and retaliation may deter them and others from participating or even bringing forward complaints in the first instance.

For these reasons, all parties and witnesses involved in an investigation or hearing under this policy are prohibited from disclosing, at any time and through any medium (including social media), the identity of the parties and witnesses, and any details or information regarding an incident, investigation, or hearing to anyone except:

- (1) to University employees as necessary to implement any provisions of this policy or the business of the University;
- (2) as permitted by this policy (see exceptions below); or
- (3) as permitted or required by law.

In some circumstances, a person who fails to preserve confidentiality may face disciplinary action. For example, if a party or witness breaches confidentiality in order to retaliate against a person for his or her participation in an investigation or hearing, the disciplinary committee may hear a complaint of retaliation and impose sanctions. In addition, to ensure that parties and witnesses can participate in the investigation and any hearing in the absence of intimidation, harassment, or coercion, the University

has the authority to issue a no-contact directive pursuant to which the individuals notified are forbidden from having contact, directly or indirectly, personally or through others, and through any medium (including but not limited to social media), with others specified in the directive. Violation of a no-contact directive may result in a disciplinary proceeding and the imposition of sanctions.

As noted, there are exceptions to the principle of confidentiality. First, the complainant and respondent are not subject to confidentiality with regard to the result of a disciplinary proceeding alleging domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. “Result” refers to the disciplinary proceeding’s determination, namely whether the alleged conduct was found to have occurred, any sanction imposed, and the rationale for the result and sanctions. As a practical matter, this means that after a disciplinary proceeding, the complainant and respondent may disclose to others the core allegations, the outcome, and the sanction imposed, if any, but not the identity of the parties, witnesses to the proceeding, or any information learned during the investigation or hearing that the complainant and respondent did not already know. Unnecessary or indiscreet disclosures may be viewed as retaliatory and may constitute grounds for University disciplinary action or, as discussed below, a lawsuit.

Second, the complainant and respondent may also share any information with certain people with whom they have a special relationship: parents or guardians, siblings, spouses, legal counsel, health care and mental health providers, clergy, and the person who is supporting them during the proceeding as permitted by the policy. It is generally wise to limit the number of people with whom information is shared, particularly because they, too, must hold the information in confidence. The complainant and respondent’s relationships with others, such as close friends, romantic or sexual partners, roommates, housemates, teammates, fraternity brothers, etc., do not constitute special relationships within which sharing of confidential information is permitted.

Third, the University may disclose any information related to the matter as necessary (1) to those to whom it is necessary to give fair notice of the allegations and to conduct the investigation; (2) to law enforcement consistent with state and federal law; (3) to other University officials as necessary for coordinating interim measures or for health, welfare, and safety reasons; (4) to government agencies that review the University’s compliance with federal law; and (5) to third parties as permitted or compelled by law (e.g., in response to a lawful subpoena or in compliance with federal privacy law).

A final, cautionary note is in order. There may be serious and personal legal consequences for those who breach the requirement of confidentiality. Facts surrounding allegations of sexual misconduct are often deeply disputed and thus breaches of confidentiality have the potential to seriously affect the reputations of the individuals involved. Although statements made in good faith as part of University disciplinary proceedings are legally protected and should not be used as the basis for a defamation lawsuit, statements made outside of the proceedings lack that protection and could lead to a legal claim by a person who believes that the statements are false, identify him or her to others, or have harmed his or her reputation.

Leniency for Other Policy Violations

To encourage reports of sexual misconduct, the University normally will offer leniency to a student who reports an alleged violation of this Policy in good faith with respect to other student conduct violations that come to light as a result of such reports. For example, the University ordinarily will not pursue disciplinary charges related to underage drinking by the reporting person if that policy violation comes to light as the result of a sexual assault complaint. The University will not discipline a reporting student for such conduct violations unless the University determines that the violation was egregious, including without limitation an action that places the health or safety of any other person at risk.

Non-Retaliation

The University prohibits retaliation against any person who exercises any rights or responsibilities under this policy. Any act of retaliation may be a separate violation of this Policy and is subject to the full range of sanctions set forth in Section X and/or the [Student Manual](#).

VIII. Prevention and Education Programs

The University provides numerous education programs and awareness campaigns to prevent and promote awareness of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, rape, and acquaintance rape. In addition to covering the information addressed in this policy, these programs will, among other things, provide information regarding options for bystander intervention and information on risk reduction strategies. Descriptions of these prevention and education programs can be found in the University's annual security report titled *Annual Security and Fire Safety Report*.

IX. Informal Resolution of Complaints

The University's procedures for responding to incidents depends on the nature of the incident, the relationship of the respondent to the institution, and, to the extent possible, the wishes of the person bringing forward the complaint. As explained below, allegations of discrimination, unlawful harassment, and sexual misconduct may be resolved informally by the Associate Provost & Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs or their designee (for faculty, other academic appointees, or postdoctoral researchers) or the Associate Dean of Students in the University for Disciplinary Affairs (for students), depending on the status of the respondent. Under Title IX and VAWA, the University has an obligation to respond to all allegations of sexual misconduct (including sexual assault) domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking about which a "responsible employee" knows or should have known.

Informal Resolution of Complaints Where a Student is the Respondent

If the person informally accused of a violation of this Policy is a student, an informal complaint shall be made using the procedures for student discipline described in the [Student Manual](#). The complaint should be addressed to the Associate Dean of Students in the University for Disciplinary Affairs.

Informal Resolution of Complaints Where an Academic Appointee or Postdoctoral Researcher is the Respondent ***Administrative Resolution***

At the request of the complaining party, the Associate Provost and Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs, or their designee, has the authority to resolve allegations of discrimination, unlawful harassment, or sexual misconduct informally. The Associate Provost or designee will notify the Chair of the Panel on Unlawful Harassment when such an investigation commences, and will notify the parties of the option to have the case heard by the Panel. Both the complainant and respondent will have the ability to present information and suggest witnesses related to an allegation of misconduct. After considering all the information available, the Associate Provost and Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs or designee will use the preponderance of evidence standard to conclude if the respondent is in violation of the University's Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual

Misconduct.

If the Associate Provost and Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs or designee concludes the respondent is in violation of the University's Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct, the Associate Provost and Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs or designee will consult with the respondent's dean or department chair to apply an appropriate sanction, including but not limited to, an official warning, disciplinary probation, and/or the suspension of specific rights and privileges for a designated period of time. The Associate Provost and Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs or designee cannot recommend invocation of statutory procedures for termination through the informal process. A copy of the written outcome and notice that the respondent has violated University policy or regulations will be placed in the respondent's official file in the Office of the Provost.

If the Associate Provost and Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs or designee later finds that the academic appointee or postdoctoral researcher has engaged in additional misconduct, the Panel on Unlawful Harassment may be informed of the earlier allegation, outcome, and sanction. If the Panel on Unlawful Harassment is informed of the earlier allegation, outcome, and sanction, the Committee must consider them in determining further sanctions.

Either the complainant or respondent may at any time ask that the matter be handled formally rather than informally. The Associate Provost and Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs or designee may at any time discontinue the informal resolution process and refer the matter for formal resolution.

Mediation

Mediation is an attempt to come to a mutually acceptable or agreed-upon resolution to a complaint. The goal of the mediation procedure is to provide a forum where the complainant and the respondent can, with the aid of a third party, come to a mutually agreed-upon resolution. Consequently, mediation will occur only if both the complainant and the respondent are willing to participate. A third party such as the Associate Provost & Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs, or a faculty member from the Panel on Unlawful Harassment may act as mediator. All involved parties must voluntarily agree to mediation in order for it to occur. Mediation is not appropriate, even on a voluntary basis, in matters involving allegations of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

Remedies and Other Measures

As mentioned above, a complainant is not required to pursue University discipline to be eligible for remedies related to an incident of sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. The Title IX Coordinator for students can work with a complainant to explore these options which include, but are not limited to, no-contact directive, housing accommodations, and academic accommodations.

X. Formal Resolution of Complaints

The appropriate procedure for resolving a formal complaint depends on the nature of the incident, the relationship of the respondent to the institution, and, to the extent possible, the wishes of the person bringing forward the complaint.

Formal Resolution of Complaints Where a Student is the Respondent

If the person formally accused of a violation of this Policy is a student, a formal complaint shall be made using the procedures for student discipline described in the [Student Manual](#). The complaint should be addressed to the Associate Dean of Students in the University for Disciplinary Affairs.

Formal Resolution of Complaints Where an Academic Appointee or Postdoctoral Researcher is the Respondent

If the person formally accused of a violation of this Policy is a faculty member, other academic appointee, or postdoctoral researcher, the investigation will be conducted by the Associate Provost & Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs or their designee and the matter will be adjudicated by the Panel on Unlawful Harassment.

The Panel consists of four faculty members appointed by the Provost for three-year terms (with the possibility of reappointment) and the Student Ombudsperson (as a non-voting student member). The Associate Provost & Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs or their designee will sit with the Panel *ex officio* and does not vote. A list of the current members of the Harassment Panel may be found at http://www.uchicago.edu/about/boards_committees_and_councils/unlawful/. If a hearing is requested, it is the task of the Panel to determine the facts in coordination with the Associate Provost & Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs or designee. At any time in its proceedings, the Panel may decide that the complaint should be dismissed. The Panel will be provided with written statements from the complainant and the respondent and, if necessary, will interview persons with knowledge bearing on the matter, including the complainant and the respondent.

If the complaint is found to have merit, the Panel will relay its findings to the Provost who will take appropriate action (for example, a reprimand, leave of absence without pay, or invocation of statutory procedures for termination). If the complaint is found to have no merit (or if the facts cannot be established), the complaint will be dismissed. Both parties must be simultaneously informed of the outcome. When a policy violation is found, a report of the complaint, including any disciplinary action, is placed in the respondent's official file in the Office of the Provost.

Formal Resolution of Complaints Where a Staff Member is the Respondent

If the person formally accused of a violation of this Policy is a staff employee, Human Resources or their designee will normally conduct the investigation in partnership with the Associate Provost & Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs or their designee. Both parties will be simultaneously informed of the outcome of the investigation. When a policy violation is found, a report of the complaint, including any disciplinary action, is placed in the respondent's official file.

Formal Resolution of Complaints of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking

Anyone may choose to bring forward a complaint within the University instead of, or in addition to, seeking redress outside the institution in the legal system. Someone with a complaint of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking may also opt to pursue his or her complaint via the legal system without engaging the University's disciplinary process, although, in the interest of community safety, the University may be obliged to address an alleged sexual assault through internal disciplinary procedures.

In all cases, the University is committed to providing a prompt, fair, impartial, and thorough investigation and resolution that is consistent with the University's policies and is transparent to the

complainant and the respondent. Such an investigation may occur alongside an independent law enforcement investigation and will be conducted by University officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or the respondent. In the event of a conflict of interest or recusal, another trained University official or external subject matter expert will be assigned to investigate and/or resolve the case. In most cases, the University's investigation and resolution process will be complete within 60 days of receiving a complaint. The University, in its discretion, may extend its investigation for good cause. If the timeframe for the investigation is extended, the University will provide written notice to the complainant and the respondent of the delay and the reason for the delay.

As explained above, although the procedures for investigating an alleged violation of this policy depend upon the status of the accused individual, such investigations will generally include: (1) assisting and interviewing the complainant (and the alleged victim, if that person is not the complainant); (2) identifying and locating witnesses; (3) contacting and interviewing the respondent; (4) if applicable, contacting and cooperating with law enforcement; and (5) providing information, including information regarding the importance of preserving physical evidence of the alleged sexual violence and the availability of a medical forensic examination at no charge to the victim.

The complainant's and/or respondent's sexual history with others will generally not be sought or used in determining whether sexual assault has occurred. However, in certain circumstances the sexual history between the parties may have limited relevance to explain context. For example, if consent is at issue, the sexual history between the parties may be relevant to determining whether consent was sought and given during the incident in question. Additionally, under limited circumstances necessary to understand the context, sexual history between the parties may be relevant to explain an injury, to provide proof of a pattern, or to address an allegation.

The standard used in such proceedings is a preponderance of the evidence. The respondent and complainant are entitled to bring a person of their choice to the proceedings, whose role is limited to providing support, not acting as an advocate, participant, or witness. In the interests of limiting the number of people with confidential information about the matter, each of the parties is expected to identify one support person and to make a change only in exceptional circumstances. The complainant, the respondent, and appropriate University officials will receive timely and equal access to information that will be used during formal disciplinary proceedings. The complainant and respondent are simultaneously informed, in writing, of the result of the formal disciplinary proceedings, the procedures for seeking review of the result (if applicable), and when the result becomes final. This notification will include the determination of whether a violation occurred, any sanction, and the rationale for the result and sanction. If the complainant or respondent seeks review of the result, both will be simultaneously informed in writing of any change to the outcome.

Please see the [Student Manual](#) for information regarding procedures for the student complaint resolution process and sanctions that may be imposed upon a student found responsible for a violation of this Policy. Third parties found to have violated the Policy may be banned from campus and/or otherwise restricted from attending or participating in University activities and programs.

All individuals whose duties include resolution of complaints of student violations of the Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct shall receive a minimum of 8 hours of annual training on issues related to sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and how to conduct the University's complaint resolution procedures, in addition to annual survivor-centered and trauma-informed response training.

Time Limits

There is no time limit for filing a complaint of sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. However, complainants should report as soon as possible to maximize the University's ability to respond promptly and effectively. Delayed reporting often results in the loss of relevant evidence, and/or in faded and unreliable memories; it also impairs the University's ability to summon witnesses, assess evidence, and, if appropriate, adjudicate claims and impose sanctions and other remedies. Furthermore, if the respondent is no longer affiliated with the University at the time of the complaint, it is likely that the University will be unable to summon the respondent or take disciplinary action against him or her, although the University will take reasonable steps to understand the facts, assess whether the respondent poses a present or ongoing risk of safety to the University community, and take any measures necessary to mitigate safety risk.

Appendices

I. Support Services and Resources for Those Who Have Experienced Sexual Misconduct

The needs of someone who has experienced sexual misconduct such as sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking vary from person to person and may vary over time. The University offers a diverse array of services and external resources, many of which may be accessed 24 hours a day, so that a person may choose whatever would be most helpful and healing. Written information regarding these services and resources will be provided to individuals who report being victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. Exercising reasoned discretion, the University will provide interim protective measures and accommodations including, but not limited to, University no-contact orders, changes to academic, living, dining, transportation, and working situations, and honoring an order or protection or no-contact order entered by a State civil or criminal court, to any victim who asks for them, so long as they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim reports the incident to law enforcement. Information regarding accommodations and interim protective measures may be obtained from the Title IX Coordinator for the University. Any accommodations or protective measures will be confidential so long as confidentiality will not impair the University's ability to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

The University urges anyone who has experienced sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to seek support as soon as possible to minimize and treat physical harm, assist with processing the unique and complex emotional aftermath, and help preserve and understand options for pressing charges. Individuals have many options with regard to reporting sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, including reporting to the University of Chicago Police Department, the Chicago Police Department, and to various campus authorities. Additionally, victims have recourse through the civil and criminal court systems, by being able to seek orders of protection, no-contact orders, and other similar court orders. As feasible, the University will honor an order of protection or no-contact order entered by a State civil or criminal court so long as it has been notified of the order and its terms. Victims also have the option to decline to notify such authorities.

Even for someone who does not wish to report the event to the police or pursue disciplinary action, seeking medical attention as soon as possible is important. Victims should be aware of the importance of preserving evidence, which may be necessary to the proof of criminal sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, or to obtain an order of protection.

Resources for Everyone

Associate Provost and Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs Title IX Coordinator for the University

The University official responsible for coordinating compliance with the University's [Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct](#) is Bridget Collier, Associate Provost and Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs. Ms. Collier also serves as the University's Title IX Coordinator for the University, Affirmative Action Officer, and Section 504/ADA Coordinator. You may contact Ms. Collier by emailing bcollier@uchicago.edu, by calling 773-702-5671, or by writing to Bridget Collier, Office of the Provost, The University of Chicago, 5801 S. Ellis Ave., Levi Hall 430, Chicago, IL 60637.

You may contact the Associate Provost and Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs or their designee to report any complaints of discrimination, unlawful harassment, and sexual misconduct. The Associate Provost and Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs or their designee can also assist you in the following ways:

- If you are unsure of where to turn for help.
- If you have questions regarding the University's [Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct](#).
- If you have questions regarding Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.
- If you are seeking information regarding or the implementation of interim protective measures and accommodations related to a sexual misconduct matter.
- If you have a complaint or question regarding postdoctoral researchers, staff, faculty members, or other academic appointees engaging in harassment, discrimination, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or retaliation.
- If you need information regarding campus accessibility and accommodations for individuals with disabilities.

Please see <http://provost.uchicago.edu/issues/equal-opportunitytitle-ix> for additional information.

Assistant Director, Office for Equal Opportunity Programs

Elizabeth Honig serves as the Assistant Director for the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs, and as a designee for the Associate Provost and Director for Equal Opportunity Programs is also available to assist the community on all matters related to this Policy, Title IX, Affirmative Action, and Section 504/ADA. You may contact Ms. Honig by emailing ehonig@uchicago.edu, by calling 773-702-4913, or by writing to Elizabeth Honig, Office of the Provost, The University of Chicago, 5801 S. Ellis Ave., Levi Hall, Chicago, IL, 60637.

Medical Facilities

Hyde Park

***University of Chicago Medicine Mitchell Emergency Room: Medical and Counseling Services:
773-702-6250, 901 East 58th St., Chicago (24-hours)***

The **Mitchell Emergency Room** is the nearest medical facility to the Hyde Park campus and follows specific policies and procedures, approved by the State, in treating an individual who has been

sexually assaulted. The State will pay for emergency room care for victims who have been sexually assaulted and do not have health insurance; if a victim provides health insurance information to the emergency room, the emergency room will bill the insurance company and the policy holder will be notified as usual.

- The victim is placed in a private room.
- Medical care is given as soon as possible.
- A Sexual Assault Survivor Advocate or a Sexual Assault Dean-on-Call (for a student) may be called based on a victim's preferences.
- By law, city police are notified, and the victim may choose to file a report.
- The victim may have a medical forensic examination completed at no cost, pursuant to the Sexual Assault Survivors Emergency Treatment Act.

Gleacher Center

Northwestern Memorial Hospital Emergency Department is the medical facility offering sexual assault evidence collection and treatment nearest to the Gleacher Center.

251 E. Huron St., Chicago (24-hours) Telephone: 312-926-5188

Other Campuses

Medical providers near each of the University of Chicago's other campuses are listed below. However, please note that outside the state of Illinois, hospitals are not subject to the Illinois law requiring the provision of certain services to sexual assault survivors free of cost.

Beijing

Haidian Hospital

29th Zhongguancun Dajie, Haidan District, Beijing Telephone: 62583042/62583093

Beijing United Family Hospital

Beijing United Family Hospital is farther from campus than Haidan Hospital, but offers English-speaking staff.

#2 Jiangtai Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China, 100015 Telephone: 400 891 9191

Delhi

Primus Super Specialty Hospital

2, Chandragupt Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110 021, India
Telephone: (011) 66206620/30/40

All public or private medical hospitals in Delhi are required by law to provide free medical assistance to victims of sexual assault.

Hong Kong

Queen Mary Hospital

102 Pok Fu Lam Road, Hong Kong Emergency
Room (24 hours): +852-2255-3838 Private Clinic
(limited hours): +852-2255-3001

London**The Havens**

The Havens are self-contained centers located near London hospitals which are dedicated to providing assistance to victims of sexual assault. Among other things, the Havens offer forensic medical examinations, first aid, advice, emergency contraception, medical aftercare, and specialist support (e.g., counseling, psychology, and advocacy).

The Havens locations are: Camberwell Haven, near to King's College Hospital (south); Whitechapel Haven, near to Royal London Hospital (east); and Paddington Haven, near to St Mary's Hospital (west). Before visiting any of the Havens, you must first call 020-3299-6900 (available 24/7) to make an appointment.

Marine Biological Laboratory (Woods Hole, Massachusetts)**Falmouth Hospital**

100 Ter Heun Drive, Falmouth, MA 02540
Telephone: 508-548-5300

Paris**Hopital Saint Joseph**

85 Rue Raymond Losserand, 75014 Paris
Telephone: 01 44 12 33 33

Please note that hospitals in France will not conduct a medical forensic examination without a police order. Local law enforcement nearest to the Paris campus is: Commissariat du 13ème arrondissement de Paris, 144 boulevard de l'Hôpital, 75013 Paris.

Singapore**Raffles Hospital**

585 North Bridge Road Singapore 188770
Telephone: (65) 6311 1555 (emergency); (65) 6311 1111 (24/hr hotline for appointments)

Law Enforcement

University of Chicago Police Department: 773-702-8181 or 1-2-3 from a campus phone (24-hours)

The University of Chicago Police Department (UCPD) urges anyone who has been sexually assaulted to call immediately in order to strengthen the likelihood of successful prosecution. A

UCPD officer can be summoned by calling 773.702.8181, pressing the red button on any of the emergency phones located throughout the community, or coming directly to the UCPD office at 6054 South Drexel Ave.

Responsibilities of the UCPD when receiving a report of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking include:

- Attending to the immediate needs of the victim, including personal safety and prompt medical care.
- When appropriate, broadcasting a description of the offender.
- Notifying the Title IX Coordinator for the University.
- Notifying the Sexual Assault Dean-on-Call if the victim is a student.
- Providing victims with information concerning the importance of preserving evidence, and the rights of victims and the University's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, and other similar court orders

The UCPD recommends the prompt reporting of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Nevertheless, individuals should not be reluctant to file a report at a later date. Reporting an incident does not obligate a person to press charges.

Chicago Police Department: 911 (24-hours) or 9-911 from a campus phone

Anyone preferring not to report a matter to the University of Chicago Police Department may contact the Chicago Police Department.

Religious Organizations

A variety of groups offer pastoral care and a community of faith to address individual needs. For more information, visit <http://spirit.uchicago.edu/>

Office of International Affairs: 773-702-7752; international-affairs@uchicago.edu

The Office of International Affairs can provide information and assistance regarding visas and immigration. For more information, visit <https://internationalaffairs.uchicago.edu/>.

504/ADA Coordinator for the University: 773-702-5671, bcollier@uchicago.edu

To raise concerns or to file a 504 or ADA complaint under our Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct, Section 504, or ADA, contact Bridget Collier, Associate Provost & Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs, Title IX Coordinator, Affirmative Action Officer, 504/ADA Coordinator. Levi Hall 427.

Resources Especially for Students

Sexual Assault Dean-on-Call: 773-702-8181, via University Police (24-hours) or 773-834-HELP (4357), a direct paging system.

At any time, students may contact a Sexual Assault Dean-on-Call, who is trained to respond to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking emergencies. A student may contact

this Dean-on-Call even before deciding whether to report the sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to the police. The Sexual Assault Dean-on-Call is available to answer any general or personal questions related to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, and can help with:

- Finding emotional support
- Getting medical care
- Reporting the crime to the police
- Preserving evidence, and pressing charges
- Obtaining information regarding the rights of victims and the University's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, and other similar court orders.
- Adjusting living arrangements
- Managing academic obligations
- Getting counseling

For more information, visit, <http://deanoncall.uchicago.edu/>.

Please contact Shea Wolfe, the *Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students & Associate Dean of Students in the University* at swolfe1@uchicago.edu or 773-702-0438:

- If you are a student in need of any support services related to an incident of sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking.
- If you are a student who has questions regarding the University's [Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct](#).
- If you are a student who has questions regarding Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.
- If you are a student seeking information regarding or the implementation of interim protective measures and accommodations related to a sexual misconduct matter.

Student Health Service: 773-702-4156, 5839 South Maryland Avenue, R-100

Physicians and certified nurse practitioners provide for students ongoing follow-up health care and services, including pregnancy testing, counseling, and referral services; and sexually transmitted disease testing, diagnosis, and treatment. There is a 24-hours-a-day advice line available to students for consultation. While acute, immediate post-assault treatment is provided at the Mitchell Emergency Room, the Student Health Service offers follow-up care, including health care services for students who have chosen not seek care immediately after an assault. For more information, visit <http://healthcare.uchicago.edu>.

Student Health Service Nurse Triage Line: 773-702-1915

Student Counseling Service: 773-702-9800, 5555 South Woodlawn Avenue (SCS Staff Member-on-Call 24-hours)

SCS supports students who are working through an experience of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, or questions about relationships and sexuality. Consultation with a staff member is available in person during regular business hours and by telephone for after-hours emergencies. For more information, visit

<http://counseling.uchicago.edu/>.

Confidential Advisor: 773-702-9800, 5555 South Woodlawn Avenue (Ask to Speak With a Confidential Advisor)

A Confidential Advisor is available by appointment through the Student Counseling Service. This is a licensed clinician who has received an additional 40 hours of training on Sexual Violence. Communication with a Confidential Advisor is considered privileged communication.

Area Deans of Students

At any time, students may contact their area Dean of Students or Campus and Student Life. Deans of Students are available to help and work with students throughout the process, addressing short- term and long-term personal or academic issues that arise, including options for with changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations if requested and available. <http://csl.uchicago.edu/get-help/dean-call-program/area-dean-students>.

Resources for Sexual Violence Prevention (RSVP): 773-834-7738

RSVP organizes interactive peer workshops and educational programs on acquaintance rape prevention, sexual violence, and gender issues. For more information, visit <http://csl.uchicago.edu/get-help/resources-sexual-violence-prevention>.

Peer Health Educators: 773-702-8935

Organized by Health Promotion and Wellness, this group of students develops programs and presentations for students on a variety of sensitive subjects, including sexual health. For more information, visit <http://wellness.uchicago.edu/>.

Financial Aid

The University's financial aid offices can provide information regarding and assistance navigating the University's financial aid programs. Students may find contact information for their applicable financial aid office here: http://csl.uchicago.edu/policies/disclosures#financial_aid_information.

Resources Especially for Staff, Postdoctoral Researchers (PDR), Other Academic Appointees (OAA), and Faculty

Associate Provost and Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs

The University official responsible for coordinating compliance with the University's [Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct](#) is Bridget Collier, Associate Provost and Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs. Ms. Collier also serves as the University's Title IX Coordinator for the University, Affirmative Action Officer, and Section 504/ADA Coordinator. You may contact Ms. Collier by emailing bcollier@uchicago.edu, by calling 773-702-5671, or by writing to Bridget Collier, Office of the Provost, The University of Chicago, 5801 S. Ellis Ave., Levi Hall 430, Chicago, IL 60637.

Please see <http://provost.uchicago.edu/issues/equal-opportunitytitle-ix> for additional information.

Assistant Director, Office for Equal Opportunity Programs

Elizabeth Honig serves as the Assistant Director for the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs, and as a designee for the Associate Provost and Director for Equal Opportunity Programs is also available to assist the community on all matters related to this Policy, Title IX, Affirmative Action, and Section 504/ADA. You may contact Ms. Honig by emailing ehonig@uchicago.edu, by calling 773-702-4913, or by writing to Elizabeth Honig, Office of the Provost, The University of Chicago, 5801 S. Ellis Ave., Levi Hall, Chicago, IL, 60637.

Human Resources Employee and Labor Relations (for Staff): 773-702-4411

Questions or complaints regarding misconduct by a staff member should be directed to the Employee and Labor Relations team in Human Resources. You may also contact the Associate Provost and Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs or their designee regarding complaints of harassment, discrimination, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or retaliation by a staff member.

Perspectives (Employee Assistance Program) 24-hours: 800-456-6327

Counseling services are provided to staff, faculty, OAA, and PDR affected directly and indirectly by sexual misconduct, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.
<http://www.perspectivesltd.com/>.

Non-University Resources for Everyone

Community-based, State, and National Sexual Assault Crisis Centers

Chicago Rape Crisis Hotline (24 hours): 888-293-2080
Immediate and long-term referrals, information, and counseling.

LGBTQ Crisis Hotline (24 hours): 773-871-2273
Information, counseling, and referrals

Chicago Women's Health Center: 773-935-6126
Gynecological care and counseling

1025 W. Sunnyside Ave., Suite 201, Chicago, 60640
<http://www.chicagowomenshealthcenter.org>

YWCA Metropolitan Chicago: 312-372-6600
Counseling and legal advocacy

1 N. LaSalle St. #1150, Chicago, 60602
<http://www.ywachicago.org>

Parks Francis YWCA: 773-955-3100
Counseling and legal advocacy

6600 S. Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, 60637

The Center on Halsted: 773-472-6469
Services for the LGBTQ community

3656 N. Halsted, Chicago, 60613
<http://www.centeronhalsted.org>

Rape Victim Advocates: 312-443-9603
Counseling

180 N. Michigan Ave. #600, Chicago, 60601
<http://www.rapevictimadvocates.org>

Mayor's Office for Domestic Violence Help Line (24 hours): 877-863-6338
Information and referrals for shelters, counseling, legal advocacy, and more

Chicago Bar Association: 312-554-2000
Lawyer referral service

For more Illinois community-based sexual assault crisis centers, visit the Illinois Coalition on Sexual Assault, <http://www.icasa.org>

Marine Biological Laboratory (Woods Hole, Massachusetts)

Independence House, Inc.

Counseling, advocacy, and group counseling for survivors of rape, incest, stalking, sexual harassment, molestation, childhood sexual assault and intimate partner violence.

220 Main St. Fl. Ste. 200, Falmouth, MA 02540
800-439-6507

International Resources for Victims of Sexual Assault

Delhi

Rape Crisis Cell Delhi
Free legal services for rape victims; also assists with contacting law enforcement and obtaining medical examinations

2nd Floor, 'C' Block, Vikas
Bhawan, I.P. Estate, New
Delhi - 110002.
Nearest Metro Station: ITO

Telephone: 23378317, 23378044

Hong Kong

RainLily

24-hour crisis support, coordination with healthcare workers, social workers and police, forensic medical examinations

Room 405-410, Kin Man House, Oi Man Estate, Ho Man Tin, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Telephone: 2392 2569; 2375 5322 (hotline)

Additional information regarding Hong Kong resources may be found on the [U.S. Consulate's website](#).

London

The Havens

As described above, the Havens are self-contained centers located near London hospitals which are dedicated to providing assistance to victims of sexual assault. In addition to medical examinations and first aid, the Havens offer advice, emergency contraception, medical aftercare, and specialist support (e.g., counseling, psychology, and advocacy).

Locations: Camberwell Haven, near to King's College Hospital (south); Whitechapel Haven, near to Royal London Hospital (east); and Paddington Haven, near to St Mary's Hospital (west). Before visiting any of the Havens, you must first call 020-3299-6900 (available 24/7) to make an appointment.

Rape Crisis England and Wales

Counseling, advocacy, and support to rape victims (women and girls only)

East London: PO Box 58203, London, N1 3XP
Telephone (helpline): 020 7683 1210

North London: Head Office, Unit 5-7 Blenheim Court, 62 Brewery Road, London, N7 9NY
Telephone (helpline): 0808 801 0305

South London: P.O. Box 383, Croydon, London, CR9 2AW
Telephone (helpline): 0808 802 9999

West London: PO Box 56663, London, W13 3BJ
Telephone (helpline): 0808 801 0770

Singapore

Sexual Assault Care Center (SACC) at Association of Women for Action and Research (AWARE)

Counseling, legal services, and social work services for victims of sexual assault

Drop-in center: 5 Dover Crescent #01-22
Telephone (hotline): 6779 0282

II. Yearly Report on Harassment and Sexual Misconduct to the Council of the University Senate

A yearly report will be made to the Council of the University Senate: (1) detailing the number of different types of incidents of harassment and sexual misconduct brought to the attention of the University-wide Student Disciplinary Committee, Title IX Coordinators, Human Resources, the Complaint Advisors, and the Panel on Unlawful Harassment; and (2) describing the goals of the University-wide program to prevent harassment and sexual misconduct and the ways in which those goals were implemented during the year. The report will be prepared by the Associate Provost & Director of the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs and reviewed and approved by the Panel on Unlawful Harassment, the Chair of which will present the report to the Council.

III. Compliance and Locating This Policy

Regulations Prohibiting Discrimination

The University's Policy is consistent with federal, state, and local regulations governing non-discrimination and harassment including: the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act (as amended), the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1991, Executive Order 11246, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (as amended), Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009, the Illinois Human Rights Act, the City of Chicago Human Rights Ordinance, and the Cook County Human Rights Ordinance.

The crimes of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking were added by VAWA (effective March 7, 2014) as crimes reportable under the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act ("Clery Act"). Pursuant to the Clery Act, these crimes are reported in the publication *Annual Security and Fire Safety Report*.

IDHR, IHRC, and OCR Legal Recourse and Investigative/Complaint Process

A University of Chicago employee has the right to contact the Illinois Department of Human Rights (IDHR) for further information or to file a formal charge of unlawful discrimination, harassment, or retaliation. Charges must be filed within 180 days of alleged sexual harassment or other alleged discrimination unless it is a continuing offense. An appeal process is available through the Illinois Human Rights Commission (IHRC) after IDHR has completed its investigation of the complaint. The investigative, charge, and complaint process, and legal recourse processes are described in more detail at <http://www2.illinois.gov/dhr/FilingCharge/Pages/Employment.aspx>.

<p>IDHR may be reached at: Illinois Department of Human Rights 100 W. Randolph St., 10th Flr. Intake Unit Chicago, IL 60601 (312) 814-6200 (866) 740-3953 (TTY)</p> <p>Other IDHR Offices: Springfield: (217) 785-5100 (866) 740-3953 (TTY) Marion: (618) 993-7463 (866) 740-3953 (TTY)</p>	<p>IHRC may be reached at: Illinois Human Rights Commission 100 W. Randolph St., Suite 5-100 Chicago, IL 60601 (312) 814-6269 (312) 814-4760 (TTY)</p> <p>Other IHRC Office: Springfield: (217) 785-4350 (217) 557-1500 (TTY)</p>
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All members of the University community may also contact the Office for Civil Rights (a division of the United States Department of Education) to file a complaint pertaining to Title IX:

Office for Civil
 Rights Chicago
 Office
 U.S. Department of
 Education Citigroup Center
 500 W. Madison
 Street Suite 1475
 Chicago, IL 60661
 (312) 730-1560

Access to Information on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct

The University's Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct can be found in the Student Manual of University Policies and Regulations (<http://studentmanual.uchicago.edu/>), on the Human Resources' Web site (<http://hr.uchicago.edu/policy>), at <http://harassmentpolicy.uchicago.edu>, and at <http://provost.uchicago.edu/issues/equal-opportunitytitle-ix>.

IV. Related Policies

Counseling Service-Staff and Faculty Assistance Program (Personnel Policy U402)
<http://humanresources.uchicago.edu/fpg/policies/400/p402.shtml>

Disciplinary Systems for Students
<https://studentmanual.sites.uchicago.edu/page/university-disciplinary-systems>

Discipline for Faculty and Other Academic Appointees
<https://provost.uchicago.edu/handbook/clause/termination-or-removal-cause>

Nepotism Policy for Faculty and Other Academic Appointees

<http://provost.uchicago.edu/handbook/clause/nepotism-policy-faculty-and-other-academic-appointees>

Nepotism Policy for Staff (Personnel Policy U206)

<https://humanresources.uchicago.edu/fpg/policies/200/p206.shtml>

Progressive Corrective Action (Personnel Policy U703)

<http://humanresources.uchicago.edu/fpg/policies/700/p703.shtml>

Termination of Employment Information (Personnel Policy U208)

<http://humanresources.uchicago.edu/fpg/policies/200/p208.shtml>

Treatment of Confidential Information (Personnel Policy U601)

<http://humanresources.uchicago.edu/fpg/policies/600/p601.shtml>

Policy effective: August 1, 2016

Last administrative update: September 25, 2017

Appendix B

What Students Need to Know

- **Title IX and University Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct**
- **University Disciplinary Process**
- **Confidential Resources**
- **Interim Protective Measures and Accommodations**
- **Responsible Employees**

Title IX and University Policy on Harassment, Discrimination, and Sexual Misconduct

- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities operated by recipients of federal financial assistance, like the University of Chicago. This includes all forms of sex discrimination against program participants, including sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.
- The University is committed to taking necessary action to stop, prevent, and remedy instances of sex discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.
- Individuals who have experienced any form of sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking are not obligated to engage with University offices or respond to institutional outreach regarding the matter. In some instances the University may need to move forward based on information already received. If this occurs, the individuals involved will be notified.
- Reporting an incident to a Title IX Coordinator is private and does not mean the person who experienced the incident somehow loses control of the process. Individuals may choose not to move forward with the disciplinary process and may still request support services and/or accommodations.
- Retaliation of any kind is strictly prohibited for either party involved with the reporting and adjudication of incidents.

University Disciplinary Process

The University has a disciplinary process in place to investigate and, when warranted, adjudicate sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking complaints. **Jeremy Inabinet**, Associate Dean of Students in the University for Disciplinary Affairs, can discuss this process with any person who wishes to make a complaint or is considering making a complaint about a student. He can be reached at inabinet@uchicago.edu or 773.702.5243. **Bridget Collier**, Associate Provost and Title IX Coordinator for the University, or her designee, can discuss this process with any person who wishes to make a complaint or is considering making a complaint about faculty, other academic appointees, postdoctoral researchers, staff members, or others. She can be reached at bcollier@uchicago.edu or 773.702.5671.

Confidential Resources

The following resources will not reveal your identity or report any identifiable details regarding incidents of sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking to a Title IX Coordinator without your consent:

Sexual Assault Dean-on-Call (773.834.HELP)

- Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- Answers any general or personal questions related to sexual misconduct. Visit: umatter.uchicago.edu/find-support/sexual-assault-dean-on-call

Ordained Religious Advisors in Spiritual Life (773.702.2100)

Student Health Service (773.702.4156)

Student Counseling Service (773.702.9800) has a staff member on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Interim Protective Measures and Accommodations

Students who have reported sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking have the right to request interim protective measures and/or reasonable accommodations, including but not limited to:

- Changes to academic, living, dining, working, or transportation situations
- Obtaining and enforcing a University-issued no contact directive
- Assistance in obtaining an order of protection or no contact order in State court
- Medical assistance (including information on preserving evidence)
- Legal/law enforcement options (including assistance with notifying local law enforcement)
- Safety planning
- On- and off-campus referrals and resources
- Assistance with accessing and navigating campus and local health and mental health services, counseling, and advocacy

Responsible Employees

University employees not designated as Confidential Resources are considered Responsible Employees. Responsible Employees must report all incidents of sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking to a Title IX Coordinator. Responsible Employees include faculty and other academic appointees, resident assistants, resident heads, resident deans, TAs, deans of students, athletic coaches, and UCPD staff. Responsible Employees are required to report all incidents of sexual misconduct, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking to a Title IX Coordinator even if the person making the report asks them to keep the information confidential.



A community of respect. A culture of consent. A network of support.

University of Chicago students, faculty, and staff cannot thrive unless each is accepted as an autonomous individual and treated without regard to characteristics irrelevant to participation in the life of the University. By addressing sexual misconduct and other forms of discrimination or harassment and ensuring accessibility, the Office for Equal Opportunity Programs supports UChicago community members as they strive for and uphold academic excellence.

File a Report

umatter.uchicago.edu

Bridget Collier

Associate Provost and Title IX Coordinator for the University

bcollier@uchicago.edu
773.702.5671

Shea Wolfe

Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students

swolfe1@uchicago.edu
773.702.0438

24-Hour Resources

City of Chicago Police Emergency: 911

University of Chicago Police Department:
773.702.8181 or 123 from any campus phone

University of Chicago Medicine Mitchell
Emergency Room: 773.702.6250;
901 East 58th Street

Sexual Assault Dean-on-Call:
773.834.HELP (4357)

Student Counseling Service: 773.702.9800
wellness.uchicago.edu

Additional Resources

City of Chicago Police Non-Emergency:
311 or 312.744.5000

Disciplinary Affairs: 773.702.5243

harassmentpolicy.uchicago.edu

Student Health Service: 773.702.4156

wellness.uchicago.edu

Resources for Sexual Violence Prevention:
773.834.7738

csl.uchicago.edu/get-help/resources-sexual-violence-prevention

Chicago Rape Crisis Hotline: 888.293.2080

YWCA: 866.525.9922

University Response to Student Disclosure of Sexual Misconduct

