

Title IX Online Course - Module Three Assessment

1. Can an institution have more than one Title IX Coordinator?

- A. There can be multiple Title IX Coordinators.
- B. There should only be one person who handles all Title IX responsibilities.

C. There can be one person who is the Title IX Coordinator, but others can be "deputy coordinators."

Answer: C. OCR has clarified, both in the Dear Colleague Letter and in resolution agreements with specific institutions, that institutions can name "deputy" Title IX coordinators. So, for example, you could assign coordinators by categories of complainants – students, faculty members, staff, and third parties. Or, you could assign deputies by area – athletics, student life, human resources, graduate programs, etc. However you choose to slice up the coordinator responsibilities, one thing is clear from the Dear Colleague Letter: Each institution should have a single "Title IX Coordinator" with ultimate oversight responsibility. According to the Dear Colleague Letter, any and all deputy coordinators should report up to that one Title IX Coordinator, and their titles should clearly reflect their deputy or supporting role.

2. Should an institution's General Counsel be the Title IX Coordinator?

- A. Yes
- B. No**

Answer: B. The April 4 Dear Colleague Letter states that anyone who has "other job responsibilities that may create a conflict of interest" should not be the Title IX Coordinator. By way of example, the DCL states that it may be a "conflict" for the Title IX Coordinator to also be the institution's general counsel, or a disciplinary hearing board member.

3. True or False: Title IX covers sexual orientation discrimination.

- A. True
- B. False**

Answer: B. Title IX does not expressly prohibit sexual orientation discrimination, but it does prohibit the use of stereotypes that are based on the sex or sexual stereotyping of the victim.

4. True or False: Resident Advisors (RAs) and other Residence Life staff can maintain the confidentiality of students who report a sexual assault to them.

- A. True
- B. False**

Answer: B. OCR does not consider RAs and other Residence Life staff to be exempt from reporting.

5. True or False: The April 4, 2011 Dear Colleague letter revised the definition of sexual harassment.

- A. True
- B. False**

Answer: B. In its 2011 DCL, OCR relies upon the same definition of “sexual harassment” that it used in its 2001 Guidance: “Sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. It includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature.”

6. If the chemistry department can demonstrate that it is not the direct recipient of federal funds, is that department excluded from coverage under Title IX?

- A. Yes
- B. No**

Answer: B. If any part of your institution receives federal funding including federal financial assistance to students, then all departments are covered under Title IX.

7. The definition of “sexual violence” contained in the April 2011 Dear Colleague Letter includes:

- A. Rape
- B. Sexual Assault
- C. Sexual Coercion
- D. All of the Above**

Answer: D. The Dear Colleague Letter includes rape, sexual assault, and sexual coercion in the definition of “sexual violence.”

8. When does an institution have a duty to investigate a claim of sexual violence?

- A. Immediately, if a responsible person has knowledge of even the possibility of sexual violence.
- B. Immediately, as soon as the school knows or reasonably should know of possible sexual violence.**
- C. Immediately, as soon as the school has a reasonable belief that sexual violence may have occurred.

Answer: B. The Dear Colleague Letter obligates universities to investigate when they reasonably should have known of possible sexual violence so "a" is not correct. The DCL does not permit a "reasonableness" assessment if the institution knew or should have known of possible sexual violence.

9. Which of the following statements is not true:

- A. Date rape drugs are used in an estimated 10 percent of all sexual assaults.**
- B. First year female students are the most likely to be sexually assaulted on college campuses.
- C. At least 50 percent of sexual victimization incidents on college campuses involve alcohol.
- D. Sexual assault and violence are underreported in the LGBTQ community.

Answer: A. Date rape drugs are used in less than one percent of campus sexual assaults.

10. It is estimated that approximately what percentage of sexual assaults are reported on college campuses?

- A. Fifty percent
- B. Ten percent
- C. Five percent**
- D. Thirty percent

Answer: C. Only five percent of campus sexual assaults are reported.