Combating Sexual Misconduct

The Civil Rights Division is committed to protecting people from sexual misconduct. Sexual misconduct includes sexual harassment, sexual assault, and gender-based violence. The Division enforces criminal and civil federal civil rights laws that vindicate the rights of survivors and hold perpetrators accountable.

By the numbers:

Data from April 2022 through April 2023

- Over \$3.75 million awarded to victims & survivors
- \$65,000 paid in civil penalties
- 9 civil complaints filed
- 16 civil cases in active litigation
- Over 15 criminal indictments
- 21 criminal convictions
- 4 amicus briefs and statements of interest
- Over 6,000 people trained through 79 training programs

Federal Civil Rights Protections

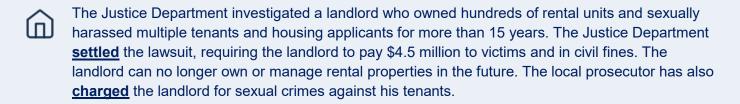
- HOUSING: You are protected from sexual misconduct in the rental, sale, or financing of housing (<u>Fair Housing Act</u> and the <u>Equal Credit Opportunity Act</u>).
- from sexual misconduct in education programs and activities

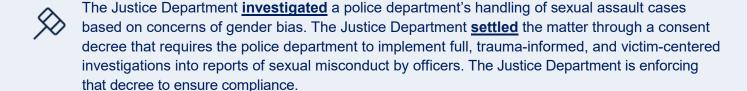
 (Title IX of the Education

 Amendments of 1972; Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964).
- from sexual misconduct in the workplace and application process, and at offsite functions or on official business (<u>Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964</u> and <u>18 U.S.C.</u> § 1589).

Recent Sexual Misconduct Cases

₾	The Justice Department investigated a county agency whose former director had subjected at least 10 female employees and community service workers he supervised to sexual harassment and sexual assault, including rape. The Justice Department settled a civil suit with the county, alleging civil rights violations. The county agreed to pay \$1.1 million to the victims and to implement further reforms to prevent sexual harassment in the workplace. The Justice Department also indicted the former director, who was convicted and sentenced to 17 years in prison.
Ф	The Justice Department investigated a university where an athletic trainer subjected female student-athletes to repeated, unwelcome sexual touching during treatment in campus training facilities. The university failed to respond adequately to reports about sexual harassment by the trainer, and retaliated against employees who reported the allegations. The Justice Department entered into an <u>agreement</u> with the university that required the university to improve its processes for responding to sexual harassment complaints and to pay \$1.6 million total to certain student-athlete survivors. The Justice Department also <u>charged</u> the athletic trainer with engaging in sexual misconduct with student-athletes in violation of civil rights.





Where should victims of sexual misconduct report?

- If you or someone else is in immediate danger, first call 911 or local police.
- To preserve certain rights, you may have to first file a formal complaint with another federal or state agency within certain time limits (e.g., employment claims must be filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission or a similar state agency).

To report sexual misconduct to the Civil Rights Division, visit civilrights.justice.gov.