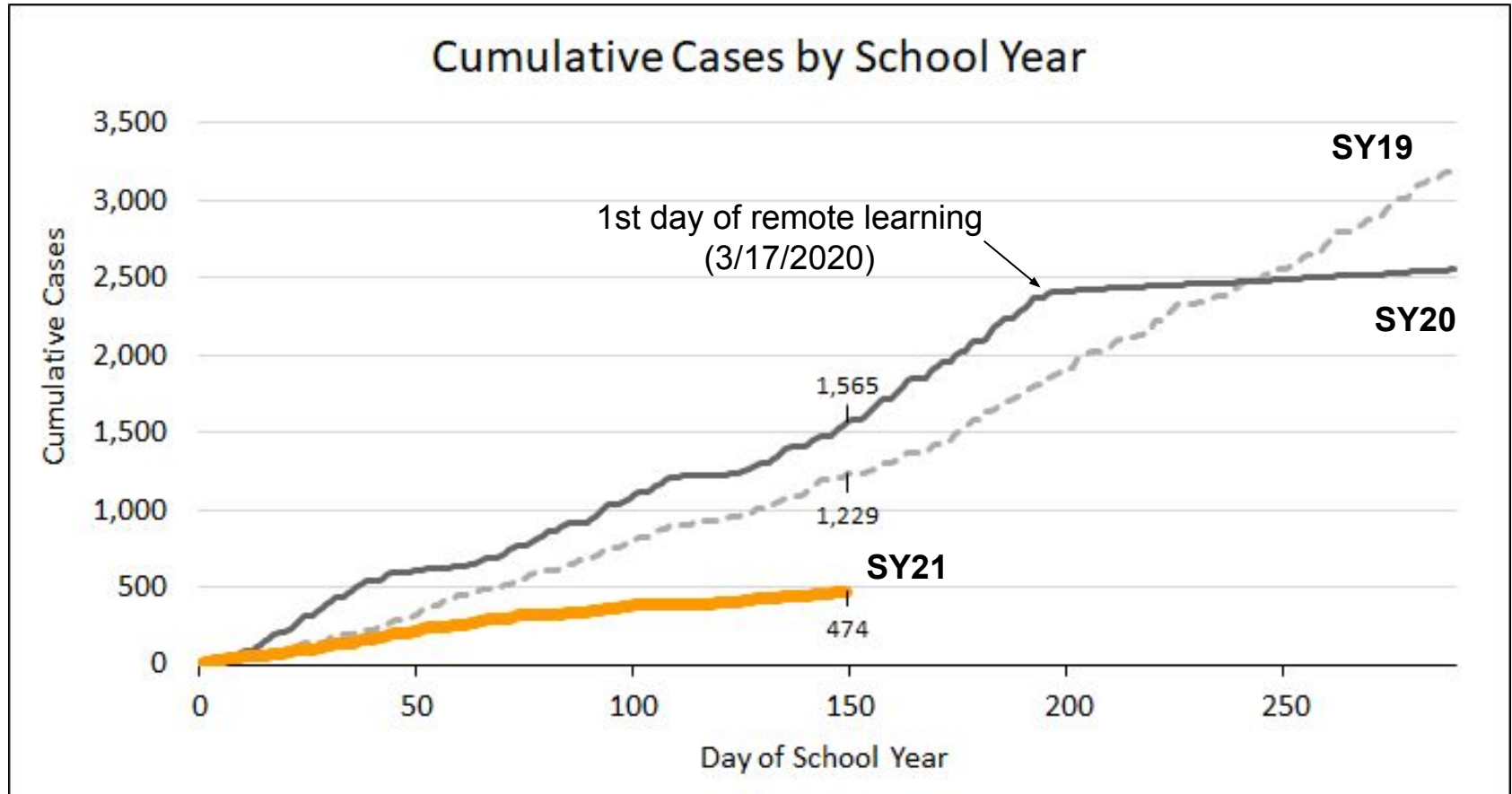




Office of Student Protections & Title IX Data Summary: Remote Learning Analysis & Key Updates

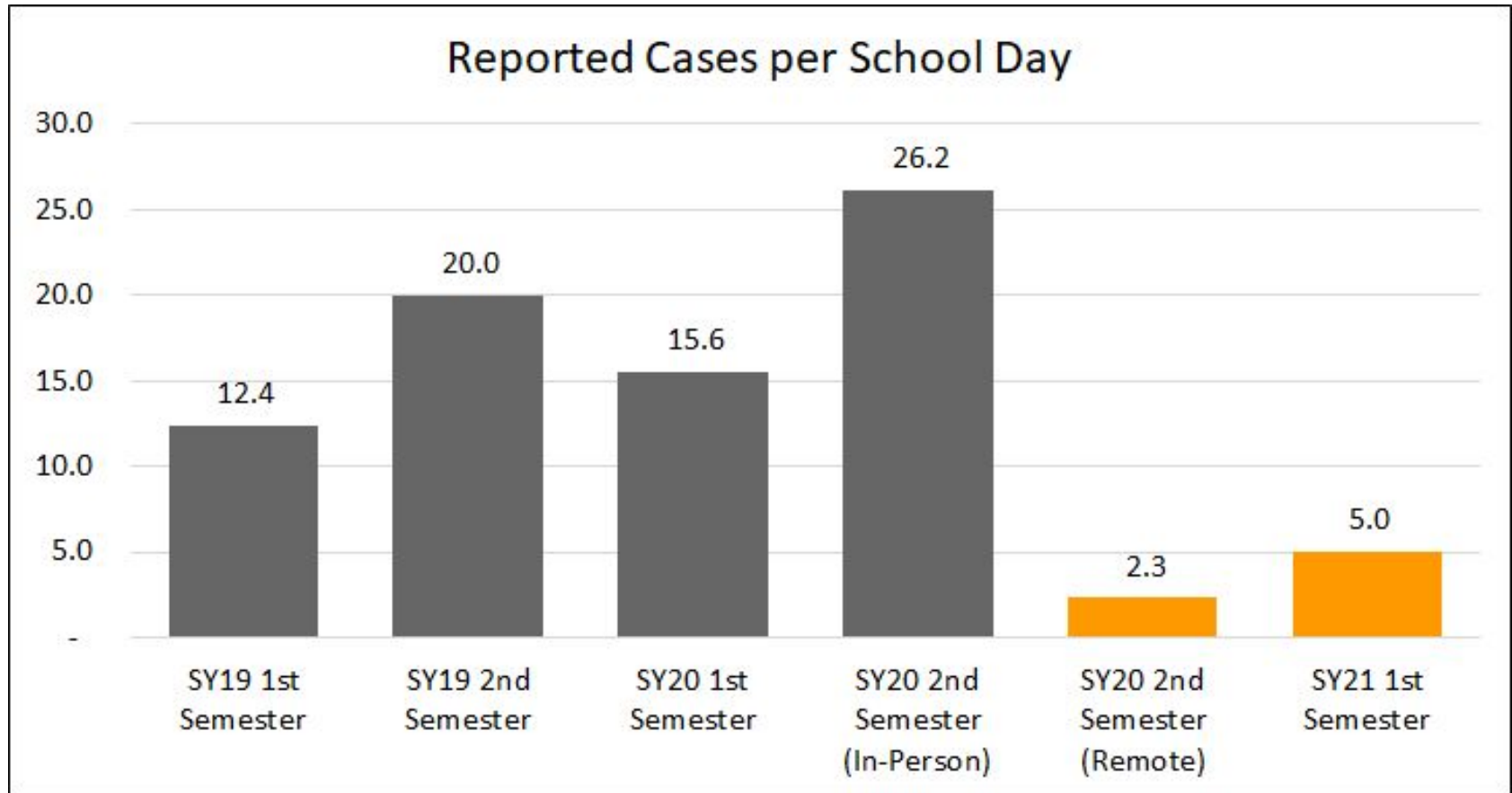
February 24, 2021

Decline in Cases Since Start of Remote Learning



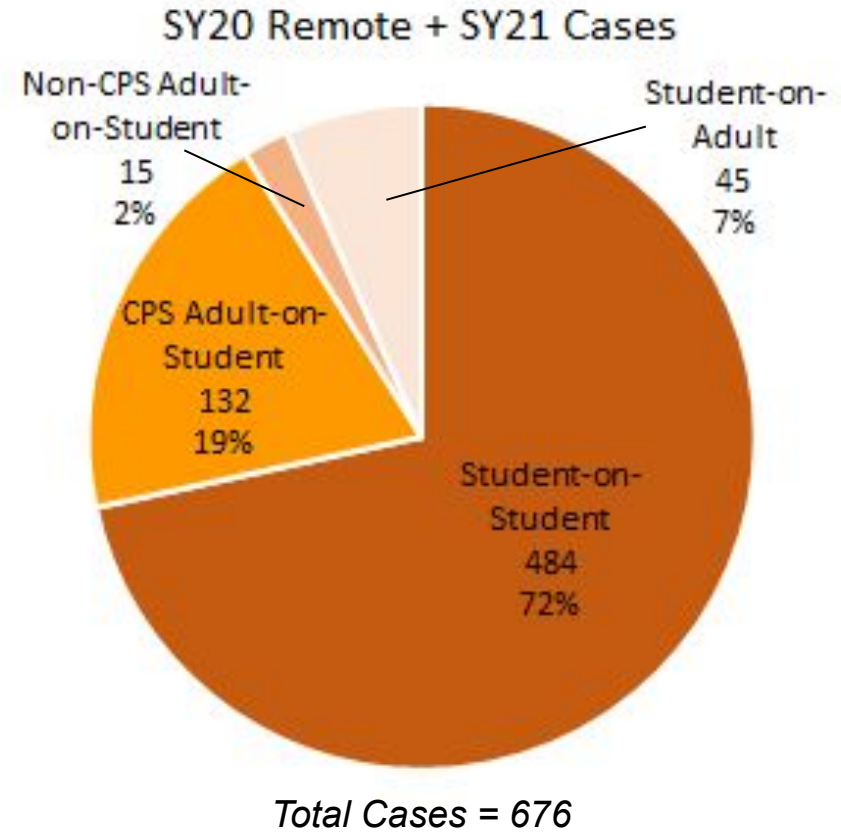
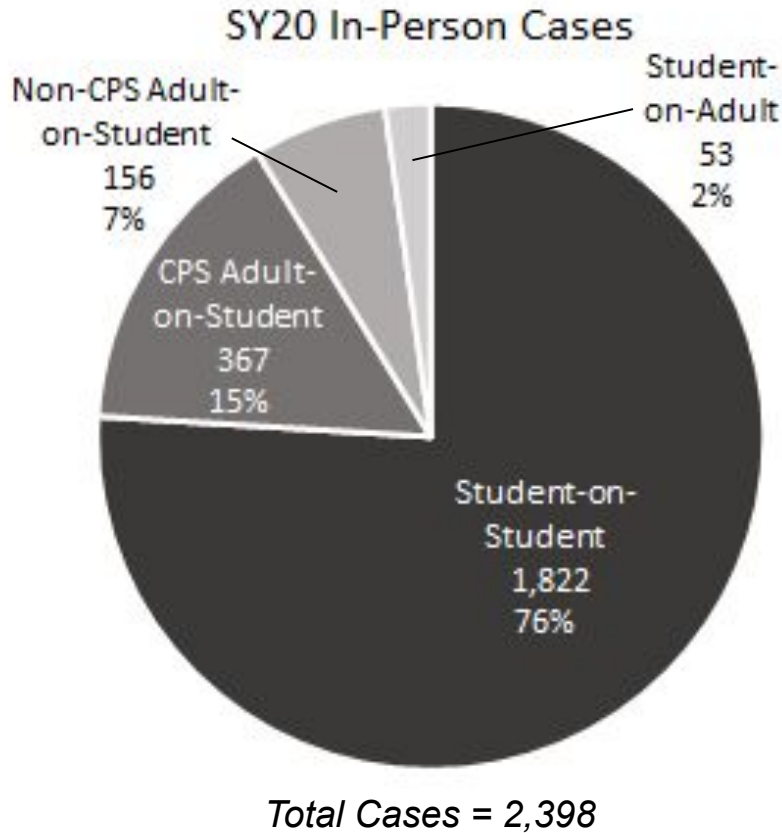
- Remote learning has resulted in a significant decline in reported cases, starting immediately on March 17, 2020
- Through one semester, SY21 has 70% fewer cases than SY20 and 61% fewer cases than SY19 at the same point in the school year

Decline in Cases Since Start of Remote Learning



- Remote learning has resulted in 77% fewer cases per day vs. in-person learning
- The number of reported cases has increased by 114% from the remote portion of SY20 2nd Semester to the 1st Semester of SY21
- However, SY21 1st Semester has 68% fewer cases than SY20 1st Semester

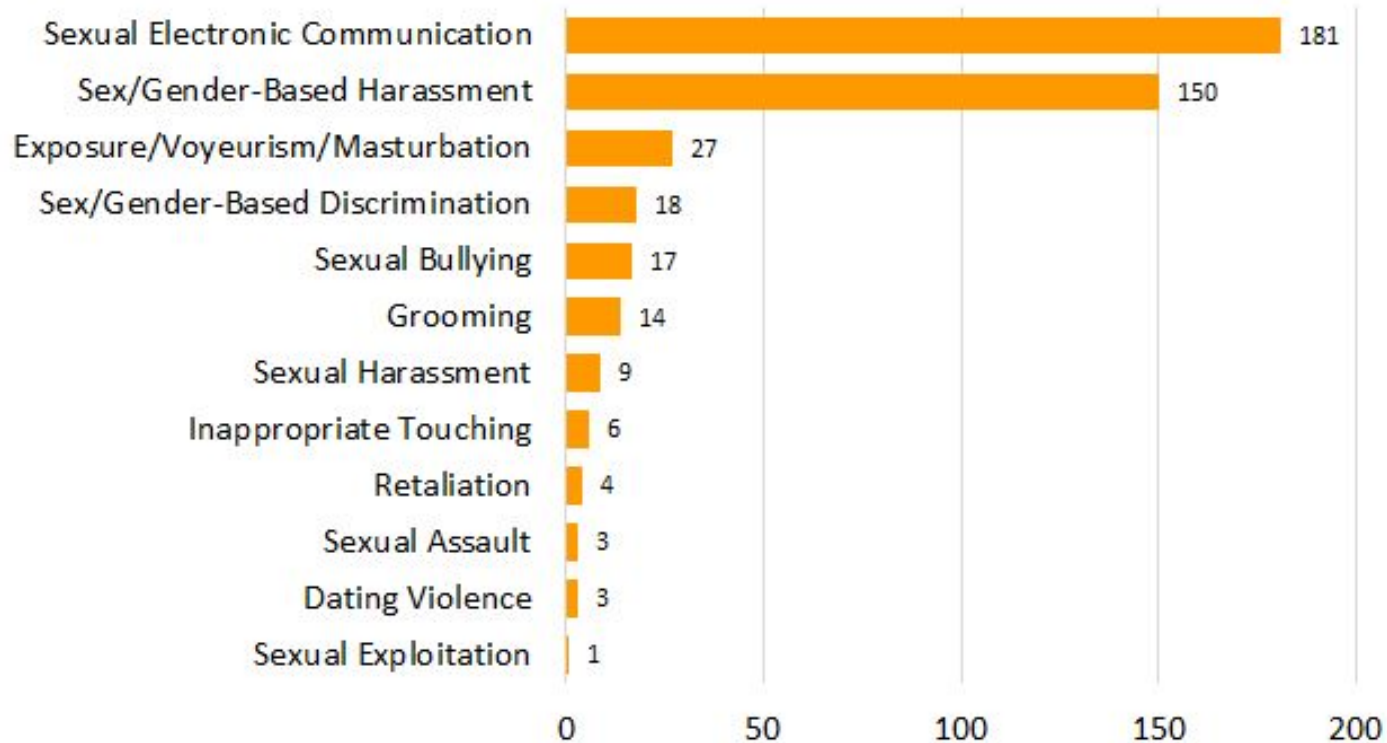
Minimal Changes in Case Type



- Lower frequency in all case types during remote learning period
- Student-on-Student cases have fallen slightly as a proportion of total cases, but have still made up nearly three-quarters of all cases

Frequency of Incident Types

SY21 1st Semester Cases by Incident Type



- Incident types involving physical misconduct have occurred much less frequently
- Almost 70% of all cases have involved either Sexual Electronic Communication or Sex/Gender-Based Harassment

**some cases have not been categorized yet as the investigation progresses*

Cases More Likely to Be Electronic

Sexual Electronic Communication

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| Used to make up | 15% | of all cases during in-person learning |
| Now makes up | 39% | of all cases during remote learning |

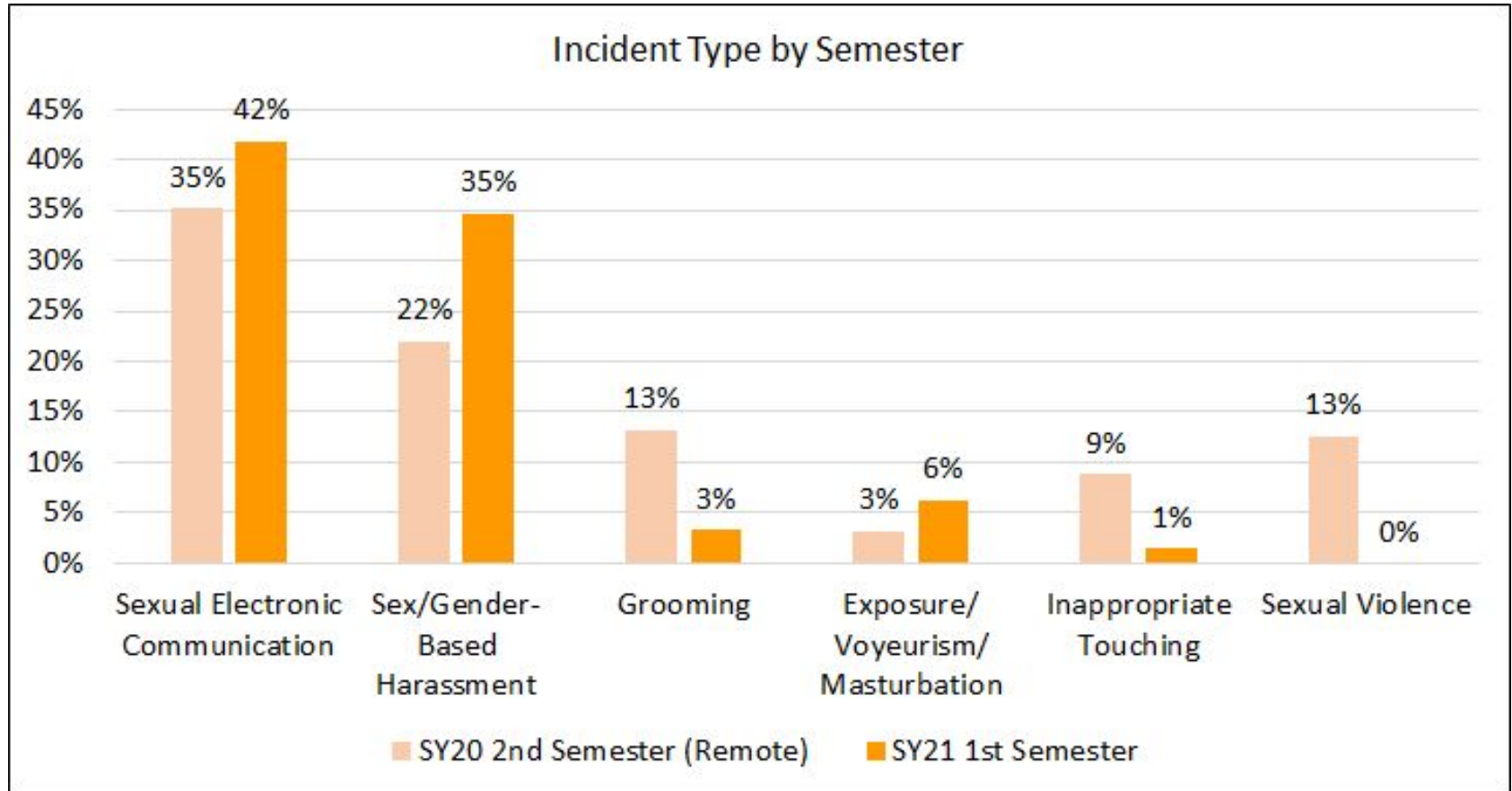
Inappropriate Touching

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| Used to make up | 28% | of all cases during in-person learning |
| Now makes up | 4% | of all cases during remote learning |

- The shift to remote learning has resulted in a significant rise in the proportion of total cases involving Sexual Electronic Communication, and a near-total drop-off in the proportion of total cases involving Inappropriate Touching

**In-person = Sept. 4, 2018 to March 16, 2020; Remote = March 17, 2020 to Feb. 4, 2021*

Changes in Incident Type since Spring 2020



- From the remote learning portion of SY20 to the first semester of SY21, Sexual Electronic Communication and Sex/Gender-Based Harassment both increased*
- Grooming, Inappropriate Touching, and Sexual Violence have been less frequent*

**as a proportion of total cases during this time period*

Responsive Communications



Sexual harassment can happen anywhere

— even on apps like TikTok and Snapchat.

REPORT TO CPS
Office of Student Protections and Title IX (OSP)
Report online at cps.edu/osp
Or call 773-535-4400



El acoso sexual puede ocurrir en cualquier lugar

— incluso en aplicaciones como TikTok y Snapchat.

REPORT TO CPS
Office of Student Protections and Title IX (OSP)
Report online at cps.edu/osp
Or call 773-535-4400

- OSP carried out a bilingual awareness campaign in November to help address the shift toward more Sexual Electronic Communication incidents
- Materials were shared on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram
- Post read: *“Let’s talk cyberbullying and sexual harassment. When a comment or personal information about a student’s gender, sexual orientation, or sexual activity is shared online, say something!”*

Adjustments to Training Sessions

- OSP's upcoming Student Protections School Representative training sessions will be targeted and updated with an increased focus on sexual electronic communication.
- The training sessions will cover identification of sexual electronic communication, its impact on youth, how to handle evidence, and how to work together with the District
- Future trainings will be further targeted to different regions and types of schools, using data to identify trends and unique characteristics of the incidents in those schools in order to help schools better address the concerns.