

Sexual assaults on Utah college campuses

The Salt Lake Tribune requested information from 10 Utah public and private universities about how they process sexual-assault claims. Here is a condensed summary of their responses.

	Brigham Young	Dixie State	Salt Lake Community College	Snow College	Southern Utah	University of Utah	Utah State	Utah Valley	Weber State	Westminster College
Enrollment	29,672	8,464	31,131	5,107	9,145	32,155	29,319	33,565	26,252	2,789
STATISTICS & SERVICES										
Clery boundaries	Clery refers to the federal Clery Act (see story, A11). Schools are required to report the number of assaults that happen to the federal government and the public: campus; adjacent public property such as sidewalks; and noncampus property owned or controlled by the school, or by a recognized student organization, that is frequented by students.									
Forcible sexual offenses reported by school, 2010-2014			Taylorville: 7 South City: 3 Jordan: 0 Miller: 1 Meadowbrook: 0 Library Square: 1							
Forcible sex offenses reported to police in surrounding cities, 2010-2014			Not applicable, involves multiple Salt Lake Valley agencies	No response from Ephraim police						
What services are offered to assault victims	Interim measures can include changes to class schedules or housing, counseling, medical services, academic support, a police escort or other actions.	Change in classes and school housing, referral to counseling.	Free on-campus counseling for students who report to Title IX; school moves accused student's schedule around before complainant's.	Services from counseling and wellness center, contact with community rape advocate; academic or campus housing adjustments.	Changes in living circumstance and class schedules; referrals to counseling; no-contact orders.	Counseling, victim advocates, changes to classes and housing.	Counseling, classroom changes, assignment extensions, rescheduling exams, class withdrawals, changes in campus housing and work schedules, implementing a "no contact" order.	Academic and housing changes and counseling.	No-contact orders, modifications to living or work arrangements and class schedules, help with academic adjustments and free counseling "may be available, on a case by case basis."	Counseling, referral to resources off campus, changes in housing or academic or work schedules, academic extensions, rescheduling exams, no-contact orders, limitations on access.
Does school vet a student's story before providing help?	"Interim measures can be recommended and put in place immediately when the situation calls for it."	No	No. "Support measures" are available immediately.	No	No	No	No	No	"Interim measures" can be put in place immediately, while an investigation is undertaken.	No
Cost of counseling	"A victim will never be required to pay for counseling services."	\$10 for counseling at Health and Wellness Center; may be waived depending on the circumstances.	Free	Free, paid for by student fees.	Free	University Counseling Center: First session is free; then \$12 per session and \$5 for group counseling/workshops. No eligible person will be denied service for financial reasons. Women's Resource Center: A sliding scale, worked out with each client.	Free	Individual therapy, \$10/session; group therapy is free.	Free	Free
Number of school counselors	32, seven with expertise counseling victims of sexual assault.	Four	Unclear, but multiple among several campuses; school has submitted grant proposal to get victim advocate.	Two full time, three part time.	Nine	13 full time, two part time, plus trainees and students.	Eight	12	10	Three
INVESTIGATION PROCESS										
Assaults reported to Title IX office are investigated by	Title IX office	Title IX office	Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and Risk Administration, with help from an investigator assigned by the Title IX coordinator.	Title IX office	Title IX office	Office of Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action, which oversees Title IX.	Title IX office	Title IX office	Title IX office	Faculty or staff investigators.
After an investigation	If the Title IX office determines a student has engaged in sexual misconduct, its findings and recommendations are sent to the Honor Code Office.	If a violation of policy was found, the Title IX director sends a complaint to the Student Conduct Committee, made up of faculty, staff and students. The committee sends findings and recommendations to the dean of students, who may accept or reject all or part of them, or ask the committee to do additional work.	Initial findings are sent to the dean of students, who notifies both parties.	The student conduct administrator or a designee reviews the investigative report, meets with the accused student, and determines whether the student is responsible for a policy violation.	The student conduct administrator or a designee reviews the matter and the investigative report, meets with the accused student, and determines whether the student is responsible for a policy violation and, if so, what discipline is warranted.	The OEO office determines whether an assault happened and notifies both parties of its decision. Substantiated cases go to the dean of students.	The Title IX office's report goes to the vice president for student affairs, or a designee, who determines whether the accused student violated policy and whether discipline is warranted.	The Title IX investigator's report is reviewed by both parties. The final version, which determines whether policy has been violated, is sent to the dean of students.	The Title IX office decides whether policies were violated. The parties choose whether to have the dean of students or a formal hearing committee review the findings and determine sanctions.	The Title IX officer determines whether school policy was violated. Both parties are notified.
Discipline is determined by	The Honor Code Office	The dean of students	The dean of students	The vice president for student success and the Title IX coordinator	Student conduct administrator or a designee	The dean of students	The vice president for student affairs or designees	Dean of students	The dean of students or a committee	Title IX coordinator
What can be appealed?	The accuser and the accused can appeal both the decision and the sanction.	The accuser and the accused can appeal both the decision and the sanction.	The accuser and the accused can each appeal once to the dean of students on two grounds: that the investigation was biased or due process was denied.	The accuser and the accused can each appeal a decision based on limited grounds, such as the discovery of new evidence.	The accuser and the accused can appeal both the decision and the sanction.	The accuser and the accused can each appeal the sanction twice and the ruling twice.	The accuser and the accused can each appeal findings and sanctions one time.	The accuser and the accused can appeal both the decision and the sanction.	The accuser and the accused can each appeal findings and sanctions based on limited grounds, such as a claim the process was not conducted fairly.	The accuser and the accused can each appeal a determination on a policy violation once. Sanctions cannot be appealed.
Who hears an appeal?	In cases involving students, the Honor Code Office handles any reviews or appeals of a decision made by the Honor Code Office. On appeals of discipline for sexual misconduct by the accused or victims appealing a Title IX finding, a final decision is made by the Dean of Students Office.	The vice president of student services, whose decision is final.	If an appeal is allowed by the dean of students, it's heard by the Student Standards Committee — more than a dozen staff, faculty and students. It sends its recommendation to the vice president or provost, whose decision is final.	A panel of the vice president of academic affairs plus two faculty, administration or staff members. The determination is final.	Vice president of student affairs, who may instead convene the University Appeals Board.	Panels of faculty, staff and students. Separate panels review sanctions and findings. Panels send recommendations to a university vice president, who issues a decision. Students can appeal to the president.	A panel of faculty and staff on the Affirmative Action Advisory Committee reviews the ruling. Faculty and staff from the Student Conduct Hearing Board review discipline.	A panel with a faculty member, a staff member and a student, selected by the Title IX office. The panel's decision is final.	The vice president for student affairs	Three staff or faculty members appointed by the Title IX coordinator. The panel makes a recommendation to the Title IX officer, who makes the final decision.

Sources: Utah colleges, Utah Department of Public Safety, Cedar City Police Department, Orem Police Department, U.S. Department of Education