

Title IX Background

In 1964 the Civil Rights Act was passed to end discrimination in various fields based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in the areas of employment and public accommodation. Since the Civil Rights Act of 1964 did not address discrimination in education, the Education Amendments of 1972 (also known as the Higher Education Amendments of 1972) were enacted. The Education Amendments of 1972 is best known for Title IX, a landmark federal civil rights law in the United States. Title IX prohibits sex-based discrimination in any school or any other education program that receives funding from the federal government. It also modified government programs providing financial aid to students by directing money directly to students without the participation of intermediary financial institutions.

Since its enactment, Title IX has evolved to include provisions addressing sexuality, sexual differences, and gender roles. In 2020, the U.S. Department of Education modified the due process protections under Title IX to include an express written presumption of innocence. In addition, schools are not allowed to impose disciplinary conduct on accused students before the end of the case, although they can remove from campus students believed to pose a risk.

In 2024, final regulations advance Title IX's promise of ensuring that no person experiences sex discrimination, including sex-based harassment or sexual violence, in federally funded education. The final regulations restore and strengthen vital protections for students, and provide schools with information to meet their Title IX obligations while offering appropriate discretion and flexibility to account for variations in school size, student populations, and administrative structures. The final regulations also require schools to take prompt and effective action when notified of conduct that reasonably may constitute sex discrimination in their education programs or activities. The final regulations also reaffirm the Department's core commitment to fundamental fairness for all parties. Additionally, college student survivors will no longer be required to attend live hearings or go through cross examinations.

Thompson Coburn, LLC, is a law firm with over 400 attorneys with offices in several cities across the United States. Part of their legal focus is higher education. They provide the following Title IX training.

Title IX Training Series 2024

Session 1 – An Introduction to the 2024 Title IX Rule



Session 2 – Complaints of Sex Discrimination under Title IX



Session 3 – Complaints of Sex-Based Harassment with Students under Title IX



Session 4 – Pregnancy and Related Conditions under Title IX

