

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS
CHICAGO OFFICE
CITIGROUP CENTER
500 W. MADISON STREET, SUITE 1475
CHICAGO, IL 60661**

ADMINISTRATIVE CLASS COMPLAINT

COMPLAINANT

National Women's Law Center
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The National Women's Law Center ("NWLC") is a non-profit organization that has been working since 1972 to expand the possibilities for women and girls at work, in school, and in their communities. The NWLC has a particular focus on the promotion of equal education opportunities through its work to ensure compliance with Title IX.

RECIPIENT

Chicago Public Schools
125 South Clark St.
Chicago, IL 60603

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. This Complaint is filed by the NWLC pursuant to Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. § 1681 *et seq.* ("Title IX"), and the regulations and policies promulgated thereunder. *See* 34 C.F.R. § 106 *et seq.* Title IX prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in federally funded education programs and activities, including athletics.
2. As detailed in the Factual and Legal Allegations below, data submitted by Chicago Public Schools (the "District") to the U.S. Department of Education pursuant to the Department's Civil Rights Data Collection (CRDC), as well as information on state-sanctioned sports not being offered to girls at District schools, indicate that the District is not providing equal opportunities for female high school students to play sports under Title IX's three-part participation test.
3. In order to address these disparities, the NWLC requests that the Chicago Office for Civil Rights ("OCR") investigate the high schools in the District to determine whether they are providing girls with equal opportunities to play sports as required by Title IX and remedy any unlawful conduct.

JURISDICTION

4. The Chicago OCR is responsible for ensuring compliance with Title IX and receiving information about, investigating, and remediating violations of Title IX and its implementing regulations and guidelines in the region. 34 C.F.R. §§ 106.71, 100.7.
5. The NWLC has not filed this complaint with any other agency or institution.
6. Given the ongoing nature of the problems documented, this complaint is timely.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

7. Chicago Public Schools receives federal financial assistance and is therefore prohibited from discriminating on the basis of sex by Title IX.
8. The Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights ("OCR") collects data on key education and civil rights issues in our nation's public schools through its Civil Rights Data Collection. The purpose of the CRDC is to obtain data to evaluate whether the nation's public school districts and elementary and secondary schools are fulfilling their obligations to provide equal educational opportunity. School districts provide a variety of information to the Department as part of the CRDC, including data on enrollment, access to educational programs and services, and academic proficiency results, disaggregated by factors including race, ethnicity, sex, and disability.
9. Data submitted by District high schools pursuant to the 2006 CRDC—the most recent data available on the Department's website—indicate that the District is not providing equal opportunities for female high school students to play sports under Title IX's three-part participation test (see Legal Allegations below).
10. District high schools do not provide opportunities for girls to play sports in numbers substantially proportionate to their enrollment (prong one). The average of the participation gaps (the difference between the percentage of girls enrolled and the percentage of athletes who are girls) of the high schools in the District is 33.0 percentage points.
11. If the high schools in the District provided girls with opportunities substantially proportionate to enrollment, an additional 7,294 girls would be able to play sports.
12. Some high schools in the District report zero female athletes, and some report extremely low numbers of male and female participants. The CRDC data for those schools in particular should be examined carefully.
13. More specifically, the overwhelming majority of the District's high schools that reported athletes in 2006 have participation gaps over 10 percentage points. For example, Marshall Metropolitan High School reports a 40.8 percentage point gap between the percentage of girls enrolled (47.5%) and the percentage of girls athletes who are girls

(6.7%). If Marshall Metropolitan High School provided girls with 47.5% of the athletic opportunities, an additional 116 girls would be able play sports.

14. The District's data also show increasing female participation gaps at its high schools since the 2004 CRDC, which is the opposite of a history and continuing practice of program expansion (prong two).
15. The average of the participation gaps of the high schools in the District increased from 7.9 percentage points in 2004 to 33.0 percentage points in 2006. The corresponding numbers of additional girls who could have participated in high school sports if given the opportunity rose from 5,637 in 2004 to 7,294 in 2006.
16. At Marshall Metropolitan High School, for example, the participation gap increased from 17.0 percentage points in 2004 to 40.8 percentage points in 2006.
17. The total number of girls' teams at high schools in the District decreased from 830 in 2004 to 132 in 2006.
18. Information on state-sanctioned sports not being offered to girls at District high schools indicate that the District is unlikely to be able to demonstrate that it is fully and effectively accommodating girls' interests and abilities (prong three).
19. There are several sports sanctioned by the Illinois High School Association that are not offered to girls at District high schools (e.g., gymnastics, bowling, and badminton), and there is no reason to believe that high school girls in the District are any less interested in these sports than other girls in the state.
20. By not providing equal opportunities for its female high school students, Chicago Public Schools is depriving many girls of the significant benefits associated with playing sports. Sports participation has dramatic positive effects on young women's health, academic success, employment prospects, and self-esteem.

LEGAL ALLEGATIONS

21. Title IX provides in relevant part that:

No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.
20 U.S.C. § 1681(a).

22. The Title IX regulations require the following with respect to athletics programs:

No person shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, be treated differently from another person or otherwise be

discriminated against in any interscholastic, intercollegiate, club or intramural athletics offered by a recipient 34 C.F.R. § 106.41(a).

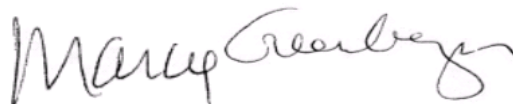
23. With regard to opportunities to play sports, the Title IX regulations require institutions that offer athletics programs to provide equal athletic opportunities to members of both sexes to participate in athletics, both in terms of the selection of sports and levels of competition available. 34 C.F.R. § 106.41(c)(1).
24. The 1979 Title IX Policy Interpretation provides further guidance on what it means to provide equal athletic participation opportunities to members of both sexes. United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office for Civil Rights, *Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; a Policy Interpretation; Title IX and Intercollegiate Athletics*, 44 Fed. Reg. 71413, 71418 (December 11, 1979).
25. Under the 1979 Policy Interpretation, which is applicable to both intercollegiate and interscholastic sports, compliance in the area of athletic participation is measured in any one of the following ways, referred to as the “three-part test”:
 - (1) Whether inter[scholastic] level participation opportunities for male and female students are provided in numbers substantially proportionate to their respective enrollments; or
 - (2) Where the members of one sex have been and are underrepresented among inter[scholastic] athletes, whether the institution can show a history and continuing practice of program expansion which is demonstrably responsive to the developing interest and abilities of the members of that sex; or
 - (3) Where the members of one sex are underrepresented among inter[scholastic] athletes, and the institution cannot show a continuing practice of program expansion such as that cited above, whether it can be demonstrated that the interests and abilities of the members of that sex have been fully and effectively accommodated by the present program.
26. The 1996 and 2010 Policy Clarifications provide more specific information on how institutions can comply with Title IX’s three-part participation test. United States Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, *Clarification of Intercollegiate Athletics Policy Guidance: The Three-Part Test* (Jan. 16, 1996); United States Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, *Intercollegiate Athletics Policy Clarification: The Three-Part Test—Part Three* (April 20, 2010).
27. The 1990 Investigator’s Manual, the guide for the OCR regional offices on conducting interscholastic athletics investigations, states that if even one school is found in violation of the regulation, then the remedy should reflect assurances of compliance from all schools in the district. United States Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, *Title IX Athletics Investigator’s Manual* (1990), at 8-10.

28. Chicago Public Schools' own data, as outlined in the Factual Allegations above, demonstrate that the District is not providing equal opportunities for female high school students to play sports under Title IX's three-part participation test.

RELIEF REQUESTED

29. The NWLC requests that:
- a. The Chicago OCR investigate all high schools in the Chicago Public Schools District to determine whether they are providing their female students with equal opportunities to play sports. 34 C.F.R. §§ 106.71, 100.7.
 - b. The Chicago OCR take all necessary steps to remedy any unlawful conduct identified in its investigation or otherwise by the District, as required by Title IX and its implementing regulations. 34 C.F.R. § 106.3(a).
 - c. If any violations are found, the Chicago OCR secure assurances of compliance with Title IX from all schools in the District, as well as full remedies for the violations found. United States Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, *Title IX Athletics Investigator's Manual* (1990), at 8-10 (setting forth the approach to athletics investigations for interscholastic athletics).
 - d. The Chicago OCR monitor any resulting agreements with the District and/or individual schools to ensure that compliance with Title IX is achieved.

Respectfully submitted,



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Date: November 10, 2010