



DEMETREE
INSTITUTE FOR PRO-LIFE ADVANCEMENT

Standing With You Pregnant and Parenting Policies Campus Ratings Project

Evaluating Resources for Pregnant and Parenting Students at Colleges in U.S. Key Cities

OVERVIEW: The [almost universal consensus](#) that education is a pathway out of poverty has not often been combined with programming and infrastructure targeted to the needs of pregnant and parenting students, and the needs of this community are growing as is their number. The *Urban Institute* reports that [nearly 1 in 4 undergraduate students and 1 in 3](#) graduate students is also parenting. This community represents people making a commitment to both their futures and future generations. [Since 2019](#), *Students for Life* has been evaluating the needs of this important community, so that no student need choose between their child and their education.

I. Introduction

The purpose of this research project is to investigate the availability and accessibility of pregnancy resources for college students at colleges within strategically chosen cities. According to the CDC, approximately 3.6 million American women have a child each year.¹ It's been reported that 3.8 million students are raising young children while enrolled in college, 2.7 million (70%) are women.² Understandably, having a child should never be a barrier to education. To protect pregnant and parenting students, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 states 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." This is confirmed in 42 U.S. Code § 300a-8 that also specifically prohibits officials to pressure women to have abortions or sterilizations, which is punishable as a federal offense.

As detailed by a [previous study](#) conducted by the *Demetree Institute for Pro-Life Advancement*, with the unique challenges that pregnancy can bring, college students can be susceptible to the marketing practices of abortion vendors, such as *Planned Parenthood*. In the absence of the necessary supportive resources for pregnant and parenting students outlined within this study, a

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2023, January 31). NVSS - birth data. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved March 31, 2023, from <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/births.htm>

² Cruse, L. R., Holtzman, T., Gault, B., Croom, D., Polk, P., & Lindsey Reichlin Cruse, T. H. (2020, September 11). Parents in college by the numbers. IWPR. Retrieved April 1, 2023, from <https://iwpr.org/iwpr-issues/student-parent-success-initiative/parents-in-college-by-the-numbers/>

college woman in an unplanned pregnancy situation can find herself stuck between choosing life for her child or continuing her education, when they should be empowered and supported to choose both.

The questions we must ask are: *What resources are already widely available on campuses? Are existing resources promoted so that the student body is properly informed? What resources are missing that have yet to be offered?*

Our research was conducted during the 2022-2023 school year in collaboration with the *Campaign for Abortion Free Cities* and *Standing With You*, both community initiatives of Students for Life of America.

Launched in March 2021, the [Campaign for Abortion Free Cities](#) (CAFC) exists to make abortion unthinkable and unavailable.³ CAFC engages in a multitude of cities throughout the United States. [Standing With You](#) (SWY) exists to serve women by connecting them with necessary pregnancy support and resources and improving campus policies regarding pregnant and parenting accommodations. As of April 2023, the *Standing With You* online directory houses over 4,000 vetted, life-affirming resources, completed 46 campus policy changes to date and 44 currently in progress.

II. Methodology

Research was conducted between November 1, 2022, and January 31, 2023. 131 total colleges and universities were selected from within 15 cities that already had a *Campaign for Abortion Free Cities* (CAFC) presence. The city selection allowed us to invest research and outreach to these schools so that future pregnant and parenting policy improvements would coincide with the grassroots activism already being accomplished. All 131 schools selected are bound by Title IX and are therefore expected to adhere to its standards.

The 15 cities selected were the following: *Allentown (PA), Jackson (MS), Cincinnati (OH), Chapel Hill (NC), Dallas (TX), Denver (CO), Indianapolis (IN), Naples (FL), Omaha (NE), Phoenix (AZ), Puyallup (WA), Rochester (NY), St. Louis (MO), Sacramento (CA), and St. Paul (MN).*

Standing With You (SWY) was consulted on the project and outlined five categories of accommodations for pregnant and parenting students that, *when supported by a school in their entirety*, would result in that particular school being granted a "five-star rating." Schools striving for the notable five-star rating result in campuses becoming vastly more accommodating of pregnant and parenting faculty, staff, and students, or at the very least more aware of

³ THE CAMPAIGN FOR ABORTION FREE CITIES ENSURING NO WOMAN STANDS ALONE. Abortion Free Cities. (2023, March 22). Retrieved March 31, 2023, from <https://abortionfreecities.org/>

areas of improvement concisely defined through the research effort and results provided to the schools.

Accommodation Categories

A. Classroom Policies

As a school that is expected to remain Title IX compliant, does this school require professors to allow students to make up exams and exams that happen during or after childbirth? Does the school provide special accommodations such as priority registration for a pregnant or parenting student? Are these accommodations clearly stated and easily found in the school's website, handbook, or written policies?

B. Housing Policies

Are the housing policies at this college or university accommodating and/or reasonable for students who may be pregnant or parents (i.e., If a student becomes pregnant will she be forced to leave her on campus housing?) Does this university offer family housing or credible recommendations for families to live off campus?

C. On-Campus Resources

Does the school's campus provide conveniences such as multiple lactation rooms, diaper decks in men's and women's restrooms, maternity parking, and on-campus childcare that is open to students, faculty, and staff with children of all ages?

D. Financial Assistance

Does this institution offer grants, scholarships, or other financial assistance to students who are pregnant and/or parents? Do the school's online published resources clearly provide information on these resources, if applicable? Does the institution's Financial Aid Office direct these students to grants and local scholarships?

E. Medical Attention

Does this school have a medical center on campus? If so, does the medical center perform STD/STI testing, administer pregnancy tests, gynecological exams, and/or provide recommendations to pregnancy help centers. Does the university provide health coverage for pregnant students? If the health center is not equipped to provide these forms of health care, do they have a relationship with a credible facility who is?

Confirming the Accommodations

Each school's online published resources were filtered for references to any of the aforementioned accommodation categories, providing indicators that such accommodations may be offered by the school. Additionally, phone calls to the directors and leaders of the school's respective departments - the Title IX Coordinator, the Housing Director, the Dean of Students, the Financial Aid Director, etc. - were made to verbally confirm the offering of each accommodation referenced in online published materials. In the scenarios when no reference to a particular accommodation in online published materials could be located, a phone call was made to the respective point of contact to verbally verify that the accommodation was not provided at that time.

Scoring

When tabulating a school's rating, failing to meet all criteria belonging to an accommodation category was not construed as a school's total neglect of that particular category; rather, the numerous questions posed above form an inexhaustive list of considerations that may verify the existence of the accommodation.

For example, when evaluating the status of a school's "Medical Attention" accommodation, a campus may simply lack a student health facility altogether, which would seemingly make any effort to enforce accountability for the provision of STD/STI tests, pregnancy tests, or gynecological exams insincere and infeasible. However, in the absence of a student health center on campus, a school's "Medical Attention" accommodation was instead rated on the basis of the school's providing referrals to local healthcare facilities for pregnant or parenting students (e.g. gynecologists and pregnancy health centers).

In all scenarios, save for the exception of the provision of housing simply not applying broadly to the school, the 131 schools selected were rated according to the framework of obtaining five stars total (*1 star for each accommodation category*) as the most desirable outcome. When the provision of housing for students was not applicable for a particular school, that school was rated on a 4-star scale as opposed to a 5-star scale.

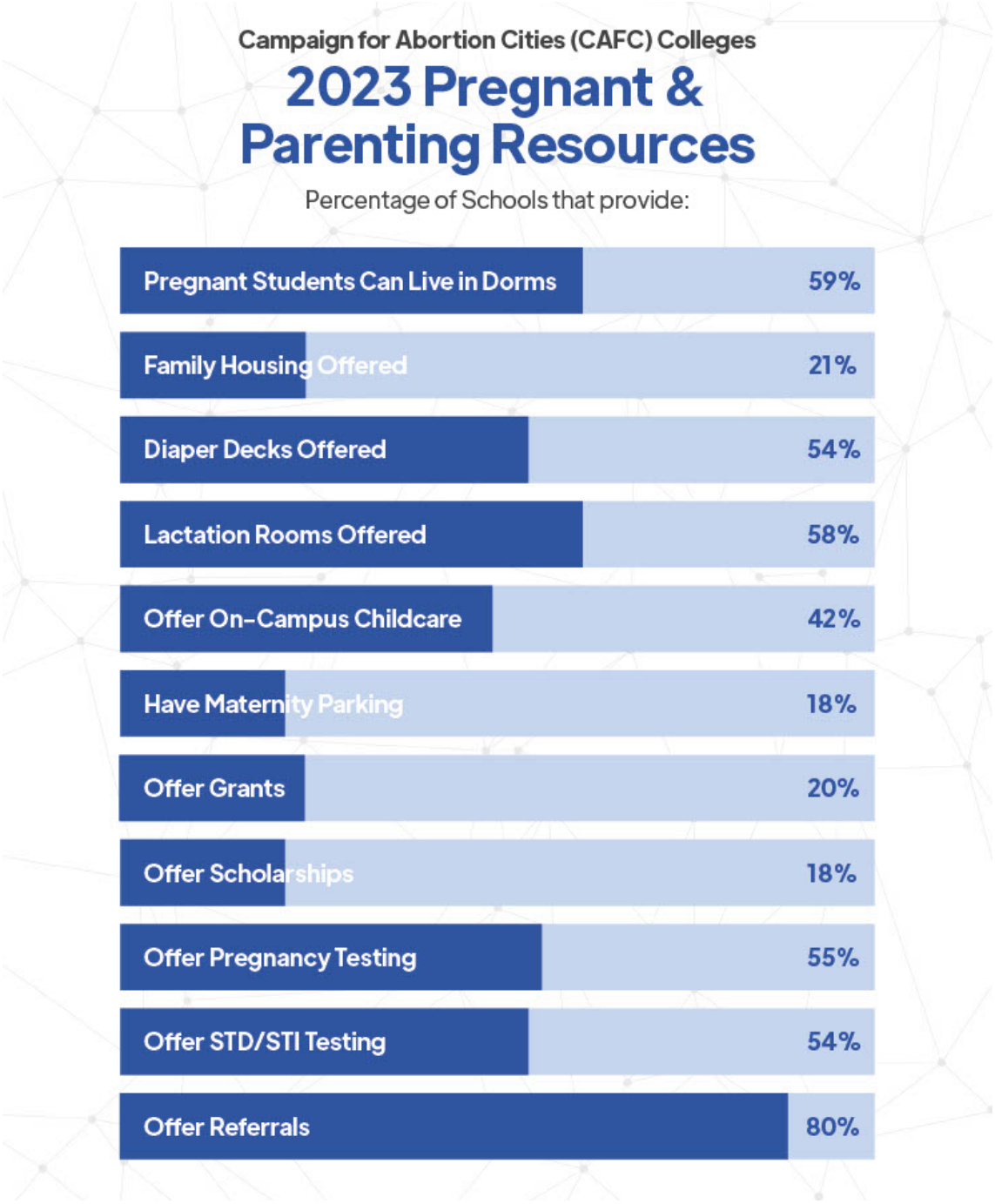
III. Key Findings

This study yielded the following notable findings to be used as a baseline for formulating strategy the pro-life movement:

Key Finding: Several accommodations were offered, but many schools have room for improvement.

Only **one** of the college campuses within the study received a perfect "5 Star Rating" providing all of the expected pregnant and parenting accommodations

for their students and staff ([Texas Woman's University](#)). However, the study was immensely successful in verifying absences of these accommodations at the remaining schools, informing the schools of the study's findings and recommending courses of action for improvement. The graph below depicts the 12 criteria that comprise all five pregnant and parenting student accommodation categories, representing the accountability measures to ensure the implementation of holistic inclusivity of this segment of the student and staff population:



Though the study of the selected 131 schools concluded on January 1, 2023, Students for Life of America, through its *Standing With You* (SWY) Initiative, continues to foster constructive dialogue with these schools and renders its input for the implementation of accommodating policies, such as our *Pregnant on Campus Bill of Rights*, when needed.

Key Finding: Some school administrations are willing to make improvements.

At the time of this publication, **13% of the schools involved in the study either enacted substantive changes to transform their campuses into more inclusive environments** or provided written commitment to pursue enacting changes. The schools will continue to be engaged through student-led groups on campus and through SWY to verify that the suggested changes to make campuses more accommodating are fulfilled.

Recognizing that successfully meeting each accommodation expectation may not require an equivalent financial and time investment from each school, in the interest of most effectively serving pregnant and parenting students, the results in the above-referenced graphic can inform the prioritization involved in the decision-making process.

Key Finding: The most commonly offered accommodation was providing referrals of pregnant students to local healthcare providers.

80% of the schools researched provided referrals of pregnant students to local healthcare providers. Having a student health center on campus can be a convenient and accessible way for students to receive medical care, counseling, and other health-related services. Some common services offered at student health centers include routine medical check-ups, treatment for minor illnesses and injuries, vaccinations, mental health counseling, and sexual health services. Particularly in scenarios when a pregnant student's referral to a local healthcare provider would simply incur a cost to the particular student's health insurance provider rather than directly to the school, the barriers to a school providing this accommodation are no doubt lower than the barriers for others that are no doubt more costly to implement. In this case, there is no excuse for a school that already has a distinct student health center with trained staff not providing referrals to local healthcare providers for pregnant students in need.

Key Finding: Among the least commonly offered accommodations was maternity parking.

18% of the schools researched provided maternity parking to students. While there exists no federal law that requires college campuses in the United States to provide maternity parking, the Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978 broadly requires reasonable accommodations for pregnant women or new mothers that could easily be construed to encompass maternity parking.⁴ While schools cannot circumvent the Department of Motor Vehicles or ignore handicapped parking regulations of their states, they are free to provide accessible parking accommodations for pregnant students beyond the minimum requirements established by state and federal laws. Of all resource criteria, dedicated maternity parking represents the most infrequently provided resource among the schools that were subjects of this study, yet this resource criterion likely ranks among the least costly accommodation to bring about.

IV. Rationalizing the Findings

According to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), women surpassed men as college attendees for the first time in 1979. In that year, 50.4% of college students were women, while 49.6% were men. Since then, the gender gap in college attendance has continued to widen, with women consistently comprising a higher percentage of college students than men.

As of 2021, NCES data shows that women make up approximately 57% of college students in the United States, while men make up approximately 43%. This gender gap in college attendance has been attributed to a number of factors, including greater educational opportunities for women, changes in workforce demands, and cultural shifts in attitudes towards higher education. The widening of the gender gap represented a major paradigm shift; followed by a second major paradigm shift for which resource allocation has not adequately adapted.⁵

It is estimated that approximately one in five college students is a parent, according to a report from the Institute for Women's Policy Research. This translates to roughly 3.8 million student parents in the United States in 2020. Furthermore, during the 2015–16 school year, two in five college student parents were single mothers (1.7 million total). Overwhelmingly, the majority of mothers enrolled as students are single (62%), whereas the majority of fathers enrolled as

⁴ U.S. Department of Labor. (n.d.). What to expect when you're expecting (and after the birth of your child)...at work. DOL. Retrieved April 12, 2023, from <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/oasam/civil-rights-center/internal/policies/pregnancy-discrimination#:~:text=The%20Pregnancy%20Discrimination%20Act%20of,childbirth%2C%20or%20related%20medical%20conditions.>

⁵ The NCES Fast Facts Tool provides quick answers to many education questions (National Center for Education Statistics). National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Home Page, a part of the U.S. Department of Education. (n.d.). Retrieved April 6, 2023, from <https://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=98>

students are married (61%).⁶ Reality has indeed experienced a fundamental shift from the underlying assumptions of the demographics predominantly representing current college attendees. It is therefore required for college campuses to shift to adhere to this reality.

V. Recommendations

Recommendations were made to colleges and universities in this project's effort to improve their campuses' inclusivity toward pregnant and parenting students. Only when the criteria of an accommodation category was not met would suggestions for improvement be addressed directly with the school's administration. Every school researched represents a unique set of circumstances for that school, though there were commonalities among areas of accommodation that were lacking. For example, suggestions for a school's overall improvement could have included suggesting the school provide any of the following: a dedicated page on the school's website detailing the pregnancy and parenting accommodations available, contact information for local maternity homes, maternity parking, diaper decks, lactation rooms, on-campus childcare, scholarships or grants exclusive to pregnant and parenting students, or medical services specific to pregnant and postpartum students or staff.

VI. Conclusion

This project aimed to improve campus inclusivity towards pregnant and parenting students in colleges and universities. The recommendations made were based on commonalities found among areas of accommodation that were lacking in the schools researched. These recommendations include creating a page on the school's website listing all accommodations provided, requiring professors to allow students to make up exams and exams that happen during or after childbirth, providing special accommodations such as priority registration for pregnant or parenting students, offering family housing or a housing stipend, providing special parking accommodations for pregnant students, installing diaper decks and lactation rooms, offering childcare choices for children, offering more scholarships and grants to pregnant and parenting students, forming a relationship with a health center, and organizing a pregnant and parenting student support group. By implementing these suggestions, colleges and universities can better support their pregnant and parenting students and improve their campus inclusivity. We look forward to continuing to involve the pertinent initiatives of Students for Life of America to deliver this success to college campuses throughout the United States.






⁶ Cruse, L. R., Holtzman, T., Gault, B., Croom, D., Polk, P., & Lindsey Reichlin Cruse, T. H. (2020, September 11). Parents in college by the numbers. IWPR. Retrieved April 4, 2023, from <https://iwpr.org/iwpr-issues/student-parent-success-initiative/parents-in-college-by-the-numbers/>

Appendix A

Campus Ratings Symbol Key








Final Rating Assignments by Campus

School Name	City, State						Total Rating
Cedar Crest College	Allentown, PA	0	0.5	0	0	1	1.5 Stars
Muhlenberg College	Allentown, PA	0	0.5	0	0	1	1.5 Stars
Moravian University	Allentown, PA	1	0.5	0	0	1	2.5 Stars
Lehigh University	Allentown, PA	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 Stars
DeSales University	Allentown, PA	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	1 Star
Lafayette College	Allentown, PA	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 Stars
Kutztown University	Allentown, PA	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	3.5 Stars
Northampton Community College	Allentown, PA	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2 Stars
Lehigh Carbon Community College	Allentown, PA	0.5	0	0	1	0	1.5 Stars
Jackson State University	Jackson, MS	0	0.5	0.5	0	1	2 Stars
Belhaven University	Jackson, MS	1	0	0	0	0.5	1.5 Stars
Millsaps College	Jackson, MS	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	1.5 Stars
Hinds Community College (Jackson ATC)	Jackson, MS	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	1.5 Stars
Hinds Community College (Rankin Campus)	Jackson, MS	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	1.5 Stars
Hinds Community College (Raymond Campus)	Jackson, MS	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	1.5 Stars
Mississippi College	Jackson, MS	0	0.5	0.5	0	1	2 Stars
Tougaloo College	Jackson, MS	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 Stars
University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, OH	0.5	1	1	0	1	3.5 Stars
God's Bible School & College	Cincinnati, OH	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	1 Star
Xavier University	Cincinnati, OH	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 Stars

School Name	City, State						Total Rating
Cincinnati State Technical and Community College	Cincinnati, OH	0	0.5	0.5	0	0	1 Star
Northern Kentucky University	Cincinnati, OH	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	3.5 Stars
Art Academy of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0 Stars
Mount St. Joseph University	Cincinnati, OH	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 Stars
The Christ College of Nursing and Sciences	Cincinnati, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0 Stars
Miami University Hamilton	Cincinnati, OH	1	1	0.5	0	1	3.5 Stars
Thomas More University	Cincinnati, OH	1	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	2.5 Stars
UC Clermont College	Cincinnati, OH	1	0	0.5	0	1	2.5 Stars
Beckfield College	Cincinnati, OH	1	0	0.5	0	0	1.5 Stars
North Carolina State University	Chapel Hill, NC	1	1	0.5	0	1	3.5 Stars
Meredith College	Chapel Hill, NC	0	0.5	0.5	0	1	2 Stars
University of Mount Olive	Chapel Hill, NC	0	1	0	0	1	2 Stars
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill, NC	1	1	0.5	0	1	3.5 Stars
William Peace University	Chapel Hill, NC	0	0.5	0	0	1	1.5 Stars
Shaw University	Chapel Hill, NC	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 Stars
North Carolina Central University	Chapel Hill, NC	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 Stars
Durham Technical Community College	Chapel Hill, NC	1	0	0.5	0.5	0	2 Stars
North Carolina State University	Chapel Hill, NC	1	1	0.5	0	1	3.5 Stars
Meredith College	Chapel Hill, NC	0	0.5	0.5	0	1	2 Stars
Alamance Community College	Chapel Hill, NC	1	0	0.5	0	0	1.5 Stars
Duke University	Chapel Hill, NC	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	3.5 Stars
Southern Methodist University	Dallas, TX	1	1	1	0	1	4 Stars
University of Texas at Dallas	Dallas, TX	0	1	0.5	0	0.5	2 Stars

School Name	City, State						Total Rating
University of Dallas	Dallas, TX	1	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	2.5 Stars
Dallas Baptist University	Dallas, TX	0	1	0.5	0	0.5	2 Stars
The King's University	Dallas, TX	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.5 Stars
Texas Woman's University	Dallas, TX	1	1	1	1	1	5 Stars
Southwestern Assemblies of God University	Dallas, TX	1	1	0	0	0.5	2.5 Stars
Richland College	Dallas, TX	1	0	0.5	0	1	2.5 stars
Brookhaven College	Dallas, TX	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 Stars
Eastfield College	Dallas, TX	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 Stars
North Lake College	Dallas, TX	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 Stars
Paul Quinn College (HBCU)	Dallas, TX	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5 Stars
University of North Texas	Dallas, TX	0	0.5	0.5	0	1	2 Stars
Texas Christian University	Dallas, TX	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	3.5 Stars
Mountain View College	Dallas, TX	1	0	0.5	0	1	2.5 Stars
Texas Wesleyan University	Dallas, TX	1	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	2.5 Stars
University of Colorado Boulder	Denver, CO	1	1	1	0.5	1	4.5 Stars
Metropolitan State University	Denver, CO	1	0	0.5	1	1	3.5 Stars
University of Colorado Denver	Denver, CO	1	0.5	0.5	1	1	4 Stars
Regis University	Denver, CO	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	3.5 Stars
University of Denver	Denver, CO	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 stars
Community College of Denver	Denver, CO	0	0	0.5	0.5	1	2 Stars
Colorado School of Mines	Denver, CO	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 Stars
Colorado Christian University	Denver, CO	0	0.5	0	0	0.5	1 Star
Red Rocks Community College	Denver, CO	1	0	0.5	0	1	2.5 Stars
Rocky Mountain College of Art & Design	Denver, CO	0	0	0.5	0	0.5	1 Star

School Name	City, State						Total Rating
Community College of Aurora	Denver, CO	1	0	0.5	0	0.5	2 Stars
Front Range Community College	Denver, CO	1	0	0.5	1	0.5	3 Stars
Arapahoe Community College	Denver, CO	1	0	0.5	0.5	0	2 Stars
IUPUI	Indianapolis, IN	1	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	2.5 Stars
Indiana Baptist College	Indianapolis, IN	0	0.5	0.5	0	0	1 Star
South College Indianapolis	Indianapolis, IN	0	0	0	0	0	0 Stars
Indiana University	Indianapolis, IN	0	0.5	0.5	0	1	2 Stars
University of Indianapolis	Indianapolis, IN	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	1.5 Stars
Marian University	Indianapolis, IN	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 Stars
Butler University	Indianapolis, IN	1	0	0.5	0	1	2.5 Stars
Martin University	Indianapolis, IN	0	0	0.5	0	0.5	1 Star
Florida Southwestern State College	Naples, FL	1	0	0.5	0	0	1.5 Stars
Florida Gulf Coast University	Naples, FL	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	2.5 Stars
Ave Maria University	Naples, FL	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 Stars
NOVA Southeastern University	Naples, FL	1	0	0.5	0	1	2.5 Stars
Rasmussen University	Naples, FL	1	0	0	0	0.5	1.5 Stars
Fort Myers Technical College	Naples, FL	1	0	0.5	0	0	1.5 Stars
Southern Technical College	Naples, FL	0	0	0.5	0	0	0.5 Stars
Cape Coral Technical College	Naples, FL	0	0	0	0	0	0 Stars
University of Nebraska Omaha	Omaha, NE	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 Stars
Creighton University	Omaha, NE	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	4 Stars
Nebraska Methodist College	Omaha, NE	1	1	0.5	0	1	3.5 Stars
College of Saint Mary	Omaha, NE	1	1	1	1	0	4 Stars
Metropolitan Community College	Omaha, NE	1	0	0.5	0	0.5	2 Stars
Midland University	Omaha, NE	0	1	0.5	0	0.5	2 Stars

School Name	City, State						Total Rating
Iowa Western Community College	Omaha, NE	0	0	0.5	0	0	0.5 Stars
Arizona Christian University	Phoenix, AZ	1	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	3.5 Stars
University of Advancing Technology	Phoenix, AZ	1	0.5	0	0	0.5	2 Stars
Ottawa University	Phoenix, AZ	1	0	0.5	0	0.5	1.5 Stars
Northcentral University	Phoenix, AZ	1	0	0	0	0	1 Star
Arizona State University	Phoenix, AZ	1	1	0.5	0.5	1	4 Stars
Grand Canyon University	Phoenix, AZ	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 Stars
Chandler-Gilbert Community College	Phoenix, AZ	1	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5 Stars
Mesa Community College	Phoenix, AZ	1	0	0.5	1	0.5	3 Stars
Glendale Community College	Phoenix, AZ	1	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5 Stars
Scottsdale Community College	Phoenix, AZ	1	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5 Stars
University of Puget Sound	Puyallup, WA	0	0.5	0.5	0	1	2 Stars
Pacific Lutheran University	Puyallup, WA	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 Stars
University of Washington Tacoma	Puyallup, WA	1	1	0.5	1	0.5	4 Stars
Saint Martin's University	Puyallup, WA	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 Stars
Faith International University & Seminary	Puyallup, WA	1	0	0	0	0	1 Star
Highline College	Puyallup, WA	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2 Stars
Pierce College Fort Steilacoom	Puyallup, WA	0	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	2.5 Stars
University of Rochester	Rochester, NY	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	3.5 Stars
Rochester Institute of Technology	Rochester, NY	0	0.5	0.5	0	1	2 Stars
Roberts Wesleyan College	Rochester, NY	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 Stars
Nazareth College	Rochester, NY	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 Stars
St. John Fisher University	Rochester, NY	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	2.5 Stars

School Name	City, State						Total Rating
SUNY Brockport	Rochester, NY	1	0.5	0.5	0	1	3 Stars
Finger Lakes Community College	Rochester, NY	1	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	2.5 Stars
Monroe Community College	Rochester, NY	1	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	2.5 Stars
University of Missouri-St. Louis	St. Louis, MO	1	1	1	1	0.5	4.5 Stars
Washington University in St. Louis	St. Louis, MO	1	0.5	1	0	1	3.5 Stars
Webster University	St. Louis, MO	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	1.5 Stars
Harris-Stowe State University	St. Louis, MO	0	0	0.5	0	0.5	1 Star
Saint Louis University	St. Louis, MO	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	3 Stars
Fontbonne University	St. Louis, MO	0	0	0	0	0	0 Stars
Maryville University	St. Louis, MO	1	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	2.5 Stars
Missouri Baptist University	St. Louis, MO	0	0	0.5	1	1	2.5 Stars
Lindenwood University	St. Louis, MO	0	0.5	0	0	1	1.5 Stars
Logan University	St. Louis, MO	1	0	0	0	0	1 Star
California State University, Sacramento	Sacramento, CA	1	0.5	0.5	1	1	4 Stars
Epic Bible College and Graduate School	Sacramento, CA	1	0	0.5	0	0	1.5 Stars
William Jessup University	Sacramento, CA	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5 Stars
University of California, Davis	Sacramento, CA	1	1	0.5	1	1	4.5 Stars
Sacramento City College	Sacramento, CA	1	0	0.5	0	1	2.5 Stars
American River College	Sacramento, CA	1	0	0.5	0	1	2.5 Stars
Sierra College	Sacramento, CA	1	1	0.5	1	1	4.5 Stars
Macalester College	St. Paul, MN	1	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	3.5 Stars
Metropolitan State University	St. Paul, MN	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	3 Stars
Hamline University	St. Paul, MN	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2 Stars
St. Catherine University	St. Paul, MN	1	1	1	0.5	1	4.5 Stars
Concordia University	St. Paul, MN	1	1	1	0.5	1	4.5 Stars
University of St. Thomas	St. Paul, MN	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	3.5 Stars
Saint Paul College	St. Paul, MN	1	0	0.5	1	0.5	3 Stars

