

T H E A C C E S S S E R I E S

Student
Bodies:
Reproductive
at Health Care
Catholic
Universities

Catholics for a Free Choice

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Introduction

Since Georgetown University was founded in 1789 as the nation's first Catholic college, Catholic colleges and universities have been a part of higher education in the US. Today, there are 238 Catholic universities and colleges in the United States, accounting for approximately six percent of institutions of higher learning.¹ In 1999, enrollment at Catholic two- and four-year colleges in the US was just under 700,000 of the 14.6 million undergraduate students enrolled in the US.²

In the past decade a debate has raged about just how “Catholic” Catholic universities should be. From the issue of crucifixes in classrooms to official recognition of prochoice student organizations, Catholic universities execute a balancing act between their desire to be seen as top-flight educational institutions for Catholics and non-Catholics alike and their Catholic tradition. These efforts are further complicated by the schools’ somewhat ambiguous relationship to the Vatican itself. Historically, most Catholic universities were wholly owned subsidiaries of various religious orders. The orders “controlled the governing boards, selected presidents, and even held sway over faculty hiring.”³ But the vast majority of US

In the 1960s, a series of court rulings indicated that Catholic-owned universities would not be eligible to receive federal funding.

Catholic universities severed their ties to the Catholic church in the 1960s, following a series of court rulings that indicated that Catholic-owned universities would not be eligible to receive federal funding. Today most Catholic colleges and universities are independent entities with lay boards.⁴ One exception to the rule is Washington, DC-based Catholic University, which was “founded by US bishops and chartered by the Vatican in 1887” and whose faculty “teach in the name of the church.”⁵

But this does not mean the Vatican is without influence over Catholic universities, nor that they do not strive to maintain a Catholic identity. The most dramatic example of the tensions that Catholic universities face in this endeavor is *Ex Corde Ecclesiae* (From the Heart of the Church), an “apostolic constitution on Catholic higher education” issued by Pope John Paul II on August 15, 1990, after nearly a quarter-century of discussion on the appropriate juridical relationship between Rome and the US Catholic universities. *Ex Corde* is widely viewed as an attempt by the Vatican to reassert orthodoxy in what is taught at Catholic universities and rein in a quarter-century of liberalization at many Catholic institutions of higher learning in the US.

The most controversial part of *Ex Corde* proposes that all Catholic theology teachers at Catholic colleges and universities be required to receive a “mandatum” from their local bishop that certifies their teaching is in line with official Catholic teaching. Beyond this, *Ex Corde* specifies that Catholic universities and Catholic employees at Catholic universities must adhere to the teaching authority of the church in “matters of faith and morals” and follow Catholic teaching in official actions. It also says that non-Catholic employees, who should be in the minority, are to “respect the Catholic character of the university,” and calls for a close relationship between the local bishop and Catholic universities.⁶

The United States Conference of Catholic Bishops in June 2001 approved guidelines to implement *Ex Corde*. While the guidelines are binding on the governance only of universities chartered by the Vatican or bishops, such as Catholic University, all US Catholic universities are expected to adopt the norms “as far as possible.”⁷ *Ex Corde* has raised some alarm on Catholic campuses about its potential impact on academic freedom and the open exchange of ideas and information. There have been a series of incidents at Catholic universities since the late 1980s that indicate these concerns are real. In 1989, two editors and a staff member of the Marquette University student newspaper in Milwaukee, WI, were fired for running an ad for an abortion-rights rally in Washington, DC.⁸ That same year, local Catholic priests tried to pressure the president of the University of San Diego to fire the dean of the law school because she was prochoice, but were unsuccessful. Also that year in Washington, DC, Georgetown University’s newspaper, *The Hoya*, suspended publication after the editorial staff was prohibited from running an ad from the National Organization for Women for a prochoice rally.⁹ In 1991, Washington Archbishop James Hickey condemned Georgetown University for allowing a prochoice student club to operate as a university-recognized organization with access to the same facilities and privileges as other student groups. After a heated controversy, the group was removed from the list of university-recognized clubs and interest groups and today operates as an unsponsored group with no right to use university facilities. Several years earlier, students at Catholic University were prohibited from forming a campus-based prochoice group.¹⁰

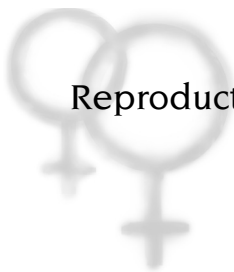
In 1998, a student at Iona College in New Rochelle, NY, accused the administration of censoring a poem accepted for publication in the campus literary magazine because it contained a sexually explicit word.¹¹ The following year, Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist Anna Quindlen withdrew as commencement speaker at Villanova University in Philadelphia after a small but vocal group of anti-abortion students threatened to walk out of graduation in protest of her invitation.¹² In March of 2000, Trinity College in Vermont disinvited Gloria Steinem from a speaking engagement because of

fears she would discuss the church's opposition to abortion and homosexuality.¹³ Later that year, the American Association of University Professors censured Albertus Magnus College in New Haven, CT, for violating the academic rights of Michael Hartwig, a religion professor who was formerly a priest. Hartwig, who is gay, contended that the school fired him because he planned to write a book refuting the church's teaching on sexual abstinence for homosexuals.¹⁴

Less than six months after the US bishops voted to implement *Ex Corde* in 1999, the Jesuit president of Gonzaga University in Washington state disinvited a speaker from Planned Parenthood only hours before she was scheduled to appear on campus. The university's Women's Studies Club had invited Laurel Kelly, education director of Planned Parenthood of the Inland Northwest, to discuss the issue of reproductive freedom. Gonzaga President Fr. Robert Spitzer said he cancelled the invitation

because "Planned Parenthood's actions are blatantly contrary to" the school's Catholic identity. Shortly beforehand, the university faculty voted to revise the university's policies to give the president sole authority to cancel speakers at the university.¹⁵ In March of 2000, three students at Providence College in Rhode Island were suspended and fined for posting flyers around the school that pictured a statue of the Virgin Mary and read, "How's this for an immaculate concept: Keep Abortion Safe and Legal."¹⁶

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Reproductive Health Care Services at Catholic Universities

For Catholics for a Free Choice, which tracked the Catholic church's growing presence in the US health care system throughout the 1990s and the subsequent limiting of access to some reproductive health services, this reassertion of Vatican control raised the question of the availability of women's health care services on Catholic campuses. Health services provided by Catholic institutions are governed by guidelines called the *Ethical and Religious Directives for Catholic Health Care Services* that ban contraception, contraception counseling (including counseling about the use of condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS), abortion, female and male sterilization, euthanasia and some assisted reproduction techniques. While there are no formal guidelines for Catholic universities, Catholic university health centers, as Catholic health care institutions, would be expected to follow the *Directives* as well as general Catholic teaching on abortion and contraception.

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The impact of the *Directives* and Catholic teaching on Catholic campuses is an important question because the majority of colleges and universities in the US provide some type of on-campus health service. The American College Health Association estimates that there are about 1,500 health centers at the nation's 2,320 four-year colleges and universities. Two-year colleges are significantly less likely to have health centers, as most have largely commuter student populations.¹⁷

In order to assess the availability of women's health services at Catholic campuses in the US, CFFC designed and implemented a two-part study. The first element consisted of a survey of university administrators to assess the availability of contraception and pregnancy coverage for female university employees. The second component was a survey of every four-year Catholic university in the US to determine if it had a health center and what type of women's health services it offers. In addition, we talked to 51 female college students at US universities to get some first-hand information about their awareness and assessment of women's health services offered on campus and their alternative sources of care.



Contraception and Pregnancy Coverage for Catholic University Employees

The past few years have seen heated debate in state legislatures about the obligation of Catholic employers to provide insurance coverage for contraceptives for their employees—Catholic and non-Catholic. From California to Washington, DC, the Catholic hierarchy has shown its willingness to bring contraceptive equity measures to a screeching halt by staking a claim that the very act of paying for insurance coverage for contraceptives will violate their religious rights.

In 2001 in Washington, DC, the bishops took their belief that the city's proposed contraceptive coverage mandate would threaten their religious integrity and force them to close schools and hospitals all the way to the US Congress, successfully pressuring their allies to scuttle the measure, which has yet to resurface following the bruising battle. In California, the Catholic church held up a contraceptive coverage bill for several years before finally losing the battle for a broad-based exemption from the measure. Similar battles have been fought in New York, Texas and Missouri. In each case, the church argued that there was no way that a Catholic institution could provide contraceptive coverage for its employees and remain true to Catholic teaching.

One of the major areas of contention is the nation's 238 Catholic universities and colleges. How are reproductive health services organized for Catholic university employees? Does their health insurance cover pregnancy-related services and contraception? These are the questions CFFC addressed in our survey of contraceptive coverage for faculty and staff at Catholic universities and colleges across the US. These issues are important for men and women as both may have dependents for whom reproductive health coverage is needed, and men account for 62 percent of faculty at church-related institutions, according to the American Association of University Professors.¹⁸

From January to May 2001, CFFC contacted human resources administrators at the 191 four-year Catholic universities in the US and administered a short questionnaire about health coverage for employees. The final response rate was 63% (121 schools). We found that all schools surveyed provide some type of health insurance coverage for their full-time faculty members. Like most employers in the US, Catholic universities use a variety of health insurance vehicles to provide coverage to faculty members. Some schools provide employees with just one HMO, some offer a choice of HMOs such as Blue Cross/Blue Shield, Kaiser Permanente, and Humana, and some provide their own insurance under an arrangement known as "self insurance."

It appears that the *Directives* are not playing a key role in reproductive health care services for faculty at Catholic universities and colleges. Many Catholic universities have flexible arrangements for faculty to secure reproductive health while still protecting the school's Catholic identity. One administrator stated: "The employee has options—one plan covers contraception and one does not." Another administrator said: "The archdiocese puts restrictions only on the second health insurance plan (the plan that does not offer contraception)."

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All the schools that responded to the survey except for one, Silver Lake College-Holy Family in Wisconsin, said they provide coverage for pregnancy. Sixty schools—nearly half of the schools that answered the survey—said they provide at least one plan that covers contraceptives. A total of 43 schools said they did not provide contraceptive coverage, and administrators at 13 schools said they did not know if faculty members had contraceptive coverage.

We also considered if schools are providing contraceptive coverage as the result of recent state mandates requiring employers to provide coverage. According to our analysis, 14 of the schools surveyed are located in states that mandate contraceptive coverage (CA, CT, HI, IA, MD, NH, NC, RI). Nine of these schools are located in states (CA, HI, NC, RI) that allow Catholic employers to opt out of providing coverage. Five of these schools provide coverage for contraceptives and four do not. Four Catholic universities surveyed are located in Iowa, which has a contraceptive coverage mandate but does not have an exemption for religious employers. Only one of the Catholic universities in Iowa, Briar Cliff College, said it provides contraceptive coverage. Mount St. Clare College said it did not provide contraceptive coverage for faculty, and administrators at Clarke College and Mount Mercy College said they did not know if contraceptive coverage is provided. Rivier College in New Hampshire, another state that does not allow employers to opt out, said it did provide contraceptive coverage to employees.



Reproductive Health Care: A Critical Need for College-age Women

Reproductive health services are critical for college-age women. For many young adults, college coincides with the point in life where sexual maturation has been reached and sexual activity begins. Many college-age women are exploring their sexuality for the first time, entering into their first serious relationships and developing a personal sexual ethic. At the same time, the familiar boundaries of home and parents have been replaced by a peer community and living arrangements that allow for previously unknown personal freedom. In this environment, the need for reproductive health information and services is great. Lifelong patterns of responsible sexual behavior can be established. Unplanned pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases can be avoided.

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Unplanned pregnancy in particular is a major problem among college-age women. Unplanned pregnancy is highest among women aged 18 and 19—the ages at which most college-attending women would be freshmen or sophomores—with 105 unplanned pregnancies per 1,000 women. Almost half of these pregnancies end in abortion. Rates of unplanned pregnancy and abortion remain high for women throughout their early

twenties.¹⁹ Women aged 20-24 obtain 33% of abortions, accounting for the single largest age group of women who have abortions. Over 40% of women of college age who obtain abortions reported that they were not using contraception at the time their pregnancy occurred.²⁰ An analysis by the Alan Guttmacher Institute found that women age 20 and over who are enrolled in school are 15% more likely to have an abortion than women who are not enrolled in school.²¹

Sexually transmitted diseases are also a major problem for the college-age population. Two-thirds of all new cases of STDs occur in people between the ages of 15-24; by the age of 24 at least one in three sexually active people will have contracted an STD.²² The cumulative three-year incidence of Human Papilloma Virus—the most common STD among sexually active young populations—among college-age students was found to be 43% in one study. Up to 48% of sexually active young women requesting routine care at family planning, prenatal or college health clinics test positive for trichomoniasis, which causes vaginal infections.²³ A study by the Kaiser Family Foundation and *Glamour* magazine found that most men and women of reproductive age seriously underestimate how common STDs are, as well as their chances of contracting an STD, reinforcing the need for education about STDs and STD prevention in the critical period of early adulthood.²⁴

HIV/AIDS is another critical issue for the college-age population. The American College Health Association notes: “In a campus environment many students encounter new independence, self-determination, and strong peer pressure to adopt certain behaviors. For some students, an uncertain sense of identity and self-esteem can further complicate decision making. Experimentation with sexual behaviors and/or drug use may put college and university students at a greater risk of infection.”²⁵

Recent studies confirmed that many university students experiment with the kind of high-risk behavior that puts them at risk for HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, as well as unplanned pregnancy. Students at a large Midwestern university were questioned about their sexual practices by the Kinsey Institute in 1991. Eighty percent of the males and 73% of the females were sexually experienced. Men reported an average of eight sex partners, while females reported an average of 6.1. Seventeen percent of the sexually experienced men and 18% of sexually experienced women had engaged in anal sex. Eighteen percent of the men and 12% of the women said they were in sexually nonexclusive relationships—these students reported a significantly larger number of lifetime sexual partners (15.5) and a larger number of sexual partners in the past year (just over five).²⁶

The Kinsey study found that approximately one-third of students who had engaged in vaginal or anal intercourse in the past year had failed to use contraceptives or prophylactics or had utilized a method of contraception that offers little protection from STDs or unplanned pregnancy (i.e., withdrawal or rhythm). One in five males and one in three females reported that they had been infected with an STD such as genital warts, chlamydia, gonorrhea, herpes, pubic lice, syphilis or trichomoniasis.²⁷

The 1995 National College Health Risk Behavior Survey found that 86% of college students were sexually experienced and just over one-third (34.5%) of students reported having six or more sexual partners. Female students were more likely than male students to have had sex. Of the students who said they had had sex in the last three months, 30% reported using a condom during their last sexual encounter and 80% reported using some form of contraception.²⁸



Health Insurance for College Students

While many universities provide campus-based health clinics, most expect students to have private comprehensive health insurance for all but the most routine care. College students can receive their health insurance in one of two ways: dependent status on their parents' health insurance (which most plans allow until age 21) or directly through a university-sponsored plan. While some universities, especially large universities, offer comprehensive health insurance, many small and mid-size universities offer only basic major medical policies for students who have no other coverage. These policies cover hospitalizations and medical emergencies, but often do not cover basic preventive care or prescription medication. The failure of many universities to offer more comprehensive coverage,

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despite the decline in health insurance coverage in the general population, suggests that they assume parents will provide coverage for undergraduate students. Currently, Massachusetts is the only state that requires college students to have health insurance. Statistics from Massachusetts indicate that about 30% of college students receive health insurance through a university-sponsored plan.²⁹

Not surprisingly, the overwhelming majority of students we interviewed—40 of the 51—said they received their health insurance through their parents' health insurance plans. Only four students relied on university-based health insurance as their primary form of health insurance, three said they carried both their parents' insurance and a university plan and three subscribed to University Health Insurance, a plan offered nationally to college students. One student did not have health insurance.



Availability of Reproductive Health Services at Catholic Universities

There are 191 four-year universities out of the 238 Catholic universities nationwide. Between September 15, 2000, and October 15, 2000, all 191 universities were contacted by a CFFC researcher who inquired if the school had a health center. We obtained responses from 166 of the schools, and out of this number, a total of 133 universities said they had a health center on campus.

The survey of health centers determined that those universities without a campus health center tend to be smaller schools or schools with a predominantly commuter population. The majority of universities without a health center refer students off-campus for health services, usually through the student life office or the dean of students. Students are most often referred to a nearby hospital, a local health clinic or a private doctor's office, depending on the student's health insurance. In addition, many students who have their own health insurance return home for care.

The Catholic universities were about evenly divided between those that had a full-service health center and those that had a more limited center. Sixty-seven of the health centers defined themselves as full service, while 66 defined themselves as limited service. Full-service health centers are staffed on a full-time basis by nurses and/or nurse practitioners and may have physicians on staff either full or part-time. These centers provide a full range of preventive and primary care services. They also address mental health concerns and provide on-site counseling. Limited service health centers tend to be nurse-directed centers (some with limited physician hours) that provide primary care, immunizations, and referrals to physicians off-campus for more comprehensive health services. Although the majority do not provide prescriptions, most will provide over-the-counter medications.

The majority of both limited service and full-service university health centers provide health education programs and immunizations and treat similar ailments, including colds, upper respiratory infections, allergies, urinary tract infections, gastrointestinal disorders, mononucleosis, and minor sports injuries and accidents.

The CFFC researcher administered a survey to the 133 health centers that were identified. Well over half of all Catholic university health centers said they do not provide comprehensive women's health care services. A total of 57 (43% of the total surveyed) Catholic university health centers

provide Pap smears and 52 (39%) provide annual gynecological exams. As a general rule, provision of comprehensive women’s health services is directly related to whether or not the health center is a full-service center. While 67% of comprehensive health centers provide Pap smears and or annual exams, only 11% of centers with limited services do so.

Pap Smear Availability at Catholic University Health Centers

University Response	Number	Percent
Yes	57	43%
No	76	57%
TOTAL	133	100%

Many health centers that do not provide comprehensive women’s health services said they refer students off-campus for such services. Forty-eight percent of the schools that do not provide Pap smears or annual exams said they refer students off-campus for such services.

A total of 65 (49%) of Catholic university health centers said they provide non-mammography breast cancer screenings. Fifty-six (42%) of the universities said they offer HIV screenings and an additional 45 schools said they refer students to sources off-campus such as the local health department for HIV screenings; 59 universities (44%) offer STD screenings on campus and 45 refer off-campus for STD screenings. A total of 104 universities (78%) said they provide STD prevention education, including pamphlets, one-on-one talks with students and workshops in the residence halls. One health care provider noted that STD education provided a valuable opportunity to address safer sex practices. Another provider said she could only distribute condoms within the educational context of STD prevention discussions.

Breast Cancer Screening Availability at Catholic University Health Centers

University Response	Number	Percent
Yes	65	49%
No	68	51%
TOTAL	133	100%

**HIV
Screening
Availability
at Catholic
University
Health
Centers**

University Response	Number	Percent
Yes	56	42%
No	77	58%
TOTAL	133	100%

**STD
Screening
Availability
at Catholic
University
Health
Centers**

University Response	Number	Percent
Yes	59	44%
No	74	56%
TOTAL	133	100%

**STD
Prevention
Education
Availability
at Catholic
University
Health
Centers**

University Response	Number	Percent
Yes	104	78%
No	27	20%
Don't know	2	2%
TOTAL	133	100%

**Availability
of Programs
On Sexuality
Education at
Catholic
University
Health
Centers**

University Response	Number	Percent
Yes	83	63%
No	47	35%
Don't know	3	2%
TOTAL	133	100%

Students exhibited a fairly high awareness of HIV and STD screening and prevention options on their campuses, with about half saying they are available. All three students we spoke with at Boston College in Massachusetts were aware that the school offers HIV/STD screening and prevention education. However, many students were unaware or unsure of what education and prevention services their schools offer. While Holy Cross College said it offers HIV and STD screening and HIV/AIDS and STD prevention education, only one of the three students we spoke with was aware of the availability of all these services. One Holy Cross student said she was not aware of any HIV or STD screening or educational services, one was aware of HIV and STD screening services but not education and one was aware of HIV and STD prevention education and STD screening, but not HIV screening. At Loyola College in Baltimore, MD, which said it offered HIV and STD screening, as well as HIV and STD prevention education, one student was completely unaware of the availability of these services, while two others knew they were available.

Many students were unaware or unsure of what education and prevention services their schools offered.

All three students surveyed at Loyola Marymount University in Los Angeles were aware of the availability of STD and HIV screening and prevention education. But all three students we talked with at Loyola University in Chicago, IL, were unaware that the school offers HIV/AIDS prevention education or STD prevention education, although they were aware of screening services. Students at Notre Dame University in Indiana were unsure what prevention and screening services were available. The university said HIV and STD screening are available, but not education programs. Students at Marquette University in Wisconsin displayed a range of responses. The school offers HIV and STD screening and education, but only one student was aware of the range of services offered. Another was unsure what services were available and a third believed such services were only available for those who had been raped. Students at Providence College in Rhode Island were aware of HIV/AIDS and STD prevention education programs that are offered, but unaware of the STD and HIV screening the school offers. Finally, students at St. John's University in New York correctly identified that the school does not offer HIV or STD screening and two out of three correctly identified that the school does offer STD and HIV/AIDS prevention education.

Students also expressed a high level of dissatisfaction with the quality and depth of the programs that are offered. Very few students said that their university required HIV/AIDS prevention or general sexuality education. Students who said such programs are provided said it was most often delivered in the context of general high-risk behavior avoidance education that was part of freshmen

orientation and that most of the sexuality component focused on consent regarding sexual relations. Such sessions were typically taught by resident assistants or peer educators and covered topics such as binge drinking and date rape, and to a lesser degree STDs and HIV/AIDS. A student from Boston College said, “There really aren’t any comprehensive programs. The session freshman year during orientation covered date rape and STDs. The Resident Assistant gave it. It wasn’t thorough and there were no experts.” A Georgetown University student noted that such sessions at that school used to cover “sex ed, alcohol use and making wise decisions.” She noted, “They used to give out free condoms, but not anymore. Also, they no longer stress safe sex but rather stress abstinence.”

However, students at Notre Dame noted that the school has a mandatory program for freshman called “Gender Relations” that includes information about date rape and drug use related to sexual relations. DePaul University requires “Project Unity” for all incoming freshmen which discusses sexual orientation and date rape among other issues.

Other schools appear to be missing valuable opportunities to provide sexuality education and counseling. A student at Loyola University of New Orleans noted, “To my knowledge, general sexuality education is not available, and I know no one here who has received HIV/AIDS counseling or prevention education when they have gotten HIV testing.”

Access to Contraception

Both the survey of health centers and the student comments demonstrate that access to contraception is extremely limited on Catholic campuses. Only 16 of the 133 Catholic university health centers

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we interviewed said they made contraception available to students for birth control purposes. An additional seven schools said they would fill or write prescriptions for birth control only for non-contraceptive health reasons. Of the 16 schools that said they did provide contraception, three provided condoms only. Only two universities said they provided a full range of contraception including oral contraceptives, condoms and

Depo Provera, although they said they would refer out for IUDs and cervical caps. A total of ten universities said they provide condoms—either through the health center, through peer educators or resident assistants.

While most students were aware that their universities did not provide contraceptive services, some students displayed confusion about the availability of contraceptive services on their campuses. At St. Louis University in Missouri, where the university health center said it did not provide contraception but would refer students elsewhere, one student believed the health center offered contraceptives, but was not aware of what types, and two others said they did not know if the health center offered contraceptives. At Boston College, which also said it did not provide contraception but would refer students, one student incorrectly believed that the health center offered contraceptives, while two others knew that the health center did not. Similarly at Marquette University in Wisconsin, which does not provide contraception, two students knew that contraceptives were unavailable, while another was unsure about the availability of contraceptives. Similarly at Loyola University in Illinois, two out of three students knew that the health center did not provide contraceptives, while the third was unsure as to the status of contraceptive availability.

At Loyola Marymount University in California, one of the few schools that said it did make contraceptives available, two students knew that contraceptives were available, while a third was unsure as to their availability. Of the two who knew contraceptives were available, only one knew what types of contraceptives (condoms and oral contraception) were available.

Neither of the two students we spoke with at Notre Dame University in Indiana knew if contraceptives were available, which they are not, according to the school. At St. John's University in New York, which does not make contraception available, two students said they thought contraception might be available, while one student said "I really have no idea what they offer."

All three students at Providence College in Rhode Island correctly said that their university did not offer contraception, as did all three students at Holy Cross College in Massachusetts. At the University of San Francisco, which also said it did not provide contraception but would refer students, all three students questioned knew that the school did not provide contraception.

Contraception Availability at Catholic University Health Centers	University Response	Number	Percent
	Yes	16	12%
	Medical reasons only	7	5%
	No	109	82%
	Don't know	1	1%
	TOTAL	133	100%

Only three universities said they provide emergency contraception, making this crucial reproductive health service the one least likely to be provided by Catholic university health centers. Emergency contraceptives are 75-90% effective in preventing pregnancy within 72 hours of unprotected intercourse. Emergency contraceptive pills work prior to implantation and therefore are not considered an abortifacient by the National Institutes of Health, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the American Medical Women's Association. Given the high rates of unplanned pregnancy in the college-age population, emergency contraception can play an important role in reducing unplanned pregnancies and abortion.

Only three undergraduates at Saint Louis University, Notre Dame and Loyola Marymount University said emergency contraception was available on their campuses. The three universities that said they made emergency contraception available were Marymount College in New York, the College of Santa Fe in New Mexico and Rockhurst College in Missouri.

Twenty-seven schools said they would refer students to local sources of contraception such as Planned Parenthood. Students confirmed that Planned Parenthood was a popular source of contraceptives. "Most students go to Planned Parenthood. Not only is their program organized, but it is also easy to get to as it is only blocks from campus, anonymous, cheap and well-structured," said a student at Loyola Marymount University in California. A student at Marquette University in Wisconsin said, "Students utilize Planned Parenthood as a resource for reproductive health services and referrals when they are unavailable at the university."

Students also noted that many of their peers utilize private physicians, often returning home to do so. “Students don’t trust the health center, and as a result, most go home whenever they need to visit their physician,” said a student at Creighton University in Nebraska.

At some campuses, students have taken matters into their own hands. Students referred to these on-campus women’s and reproductive rights groups such as H*ya’s for Choice at Georgetown University in Washington, DC, as important sources of information and referrals.³⁰ A student at DePaul University in Chicago, IL, said since prochoice organizations are not allowed on campus, students utilize the Women’s Center and AIDS awareness groups, gay student organizations such as PRIDE DePaul and the rape victims’ advocacy group as referral and information sources. Similarly a student at Notre Dame in West Bend, IN, said the Women’s Resource Center is an important source of information, although she noted “we are not allowed at all to deal with abortion.” The students we interviewed at Boston College in Massachusetts also named the Women’s Center as an important source of referrals. A student at Loyola University of New Orleans noted, “There is a reproductive task force on campus that is just beginning to organize.”

Clearly the provision of contraception is a contentious issue on Catholic university campuses, with health care providers torn between responsibility to the students’ health and well-being and Catholic doctrine.

Clearly the provision of contraception is a contentious issue on Catholic university campuses, with health care providers torn between responsibility to the students’ health and well-being and Catholic doctrine. Some providers clearly feel their obligation to the health of the students outweighs doctrinal concerns. As one health provider asserted: “For me, the issue of AIDS far exceeds the issue of condoms.” One provider indicated that

she felt her ethics were being compromised: “I think it’s time for people to start screaming because this [restrictions on contraception] is affecting professional ethics.”

Others reluctantly come down on side of the institution: “We’re not the church, we’re not theologians, we’re physicians and we’re interested in the students—we’re not going to withhold information. But out of respect for the institution we would not provide [contraception],” said one provider.

Sexuality Education

While many Catholic universities prohibit contraception and even counseling about contraceptive methods, some attempt to provide sexual education programs. But the prohibitions on discussing contraception raise questions about how effective these programs can be. Eighty-three (63%) of the health centers we spoke with said they hold educational programs that cover sexuality education and/or HIV/AIDS prevention. Most of the programs are held directly in the residence halls and many are provided by resident assistants or peer educators. Programs are also conducted by the health centers in collaboration with other campus organizations such as student groups, women's centers or counseling and wellness centers. Four of the universities we contacted provide programs specifically for new freshman that include coverage of sexuality issues and HIV/AIDS prevention. The majority of university health centers that do not hold programs said they find that students prefer to meet one-on-one rather than attend workshops or seminars. Others said that staffing or budget limitations prevent them from conducting educational programs or student outreach.

Nearly every university health center we contacted said they make a wide variety of health education pamphlets available to students. Many of the pamphlets are from the American College Health Association and cover topics including STDs, HIV/AIDS, abstinence, healthy relationships, date rape, domestic violence, breast cancer, eating disorders, depression, stress management, alcohol and drug abuse and smoking cessation. A total of ten health centers mentioned that they carry pamphlets on contraception, while 11 health centers said they provide pamphlets on abstinence and four said that they offer pamphlets on both birth control and abstinence. Only one university said it provides information on natural family planning.

Pregnancy Counseling at Catholic Universities

Pregnancy counseling is a critical need on college campuses. A recent study conducted at a large public university in the Mid-Atlantic area with an undergraduate enrollment of 26,000 found that on average approximately 2,000 women came to the health center for pregnancy testing each year. Seniors were the most likely to request pregnancy tests, followed by juniors, freshmen, sophomores and graduate students. Of the women tested for pregnancy, just over 600, or 30%, tested positive. Overall, 37.5% of the women requesting pregnancy tests had not used contraception, and 29% of the women using condoms reported that it had either broken or slipped off.³¹

Following counseling, 57% of the pregnant women said they would terminate the pregnancy, while 18% said they would continue the pregnancy (about ten percent of the graduate students who were tested were intending to become pregnant and 56% of these students tested positive).

Approximately one-quarter of the pregnant students indicated that they were undecided about what to do about the pregnancy, leading researchers to conclude the “finding indicates the level of uncertainty experienced by the students and emphatically points to the need for available, high-quality pregnancy counseling to assist young women in resolving their extremely difficult situations.”³²

Sixty-three percent of the Catholic university health centers reported that they offer counseling for students with unplanned pregnancies. And an additional nine percent said they refer students to other sources of counseling, including campus counseling centers. Eighteen percent of providers said they would discuss all options with students for resolving an unplanned pregnancy. One health care provider told us, “As a health care provider I feel an obligation to the student to discuss all options.” Another said: “We do choice counseling. We will give some information about abortion services. We also give information regarding adoptions, keeping the baby...we try to work it out with them.” Another health provider explained that she discusses unplanned pregnancies from a “health perspective” as well as a “Catholic perspective.”

Eighteen percent of providers said that they would only discuss options for unplanned pregnancy that are in agreement with Catholic doctrine. One provider said, “We can’t force anyone to not have an abortion but we tell them that we think it’s morally objectionable.” A few of these providers felt that in talking with the student and providing financial as well as emotional support the student would choose to keep the baby.

Some providers who did not provide all-options counseling said they attempted to steer students to more comprehensive counseling. One health care provider said: “I tell them I can’t give them complete information so make sure you get the complete information.”

Students with unplanned pregnancies are referred by health care providers to a variety of community agencies, depending on the student's decision about pregnancy, their health insurance and the university's policy regarding abortion and contraception referrals. Fifteen schools said they refer students to both Planned Parenthood and centers that do not provide abortions. Thirty-three schools would refer to Planned Parenthood and 34 would only refer to organization such as Birthright that assist women with unwanted pregnancies. Many also said they would refer students to a local gynecologist or physician. A few centers, however, said they were not allowed (by the administration) to refer to Planned Parenthood or another agency that offered abortion services. One health care provider stated: "I feel extremely hobbled. I let other professionals field this issue. I feel like it's a cop-out, but it puts me in a strange position as a health care professional to dance around these issues."

Undergraduates at Catholic universities said abortion referrals and counseling were lacking. Only eight students said their university provides abortion counseling and only four said they could receive abortion referrals. As a Holy Cross student put it: "They will tell you that there are two options if you get pregnant: putting the child up for adoption or keeping it, and they will 'help' you leave and come back to school if that's what you want."



Student Satisfaction with Reproductive Health Services

Overall, students expressed a high level of dissatisfaction with reproductive health care on their campuses, with the majority noting that they were not satisfied with the accessibility of reproductive health services. Students said the biggest shortcomings of reproductive health services on campus were the lack of openness in dealing with the reality of a sexually active population, a lack of services and a lack of publicity about what services were available.

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Many students noted that the administration of their school had a negative attitude about sexuality. One student at Creighton University in Nebraska noted that “sex on campus is something that is not even considered a possibility by those setting up the programs,” while a student at Boston College said that “sex is looked down upon, there is a very negative attitude.” A student at Marquette University said, “The university believes that abstinence is key. They don’t seem to understand that the world does not work that way. Our health center provides no support for students...I have friends who needed services who had to go to Planned Parenthood, but there are some people who are too afraid or embarrassed to go there.”

At Assumption College in Massachusetts, an undergraduate said the administration “tries to ignore the issue that people do have sex.” Even a student at the Vatican-sanctioned Catholic University in Washington, DC, said, the school was “ignorant about the reality of college campuses. They don’t even provide condoms—they provide nothing.”

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A student at Holy Cross College in Massachusetts said, “I tried to put a shoebox full of condoms that I’d bought in the bathroom on my hall my sophomore year and the woman who cleaned the bathroom took them away at the college’s instruction. The maintenance department is required to throw away any unused condoms found in student’s dorm rooms, even if they are simply on a dresser or something like that.”

A student at Georgetown University said, “It is ridiculous—they are not even allowed to talk about birth control. The clinic does not dispense it even if it is medically necessary. The medical center will not even fill a prescription. There is nowhere on the campus or in the medical center to buy condoms.” Another student at Georgetown noted that while there is a “big focus on pregnancy and options,” the school does “not offer other options for preventing or terminating pregnancy.” A student at Providence College in Rhode Island said the biggest shortcoming is that the university administration “doesn’t even acknowledge that sex occurs on campus—even rapes are denied flat out—it’s pathetic.”

Another shortcoming identified by students was a lack of services and information and publicity about services that were offered. A student at Loyola Marymount University in California said, “The biggest shortcoming of services on this campus is that there simply are not enough available for women and those services they do offer are not publicized well enough.” A student at St. John’s University in New York said, “The services are not well publicized so students don’t really know what is available to them if anything. I really don’t know what they offer.” A student at Loyola University New Orleans said, “There really isn’t any information available on where to go or who you can talk to.”

A student at Loyola University in Chicago said, “If we didn’t have Planned Parenthood nearby, I wouldn’t have known where to go.”

The survey found a general sense of frustration that women’s needs were not being met on campus—even from students who said they had found other ways to access reproductive health services. One student at Loyola University in Chicago noted: “You should be able to get pills and condoms on campus at the health center. It would be an important part of taking care of the students’ health and well-being.” Another student at Loyola University in Chicago said, “If we didn’t have Planned Parenthood nearby, I wouldn’t have known where to go. I would expect Loyola to give me that kind of information.” Still another student at Loyola University in New Orleans, LA, noted: “Outside of HIV testing and pregnancy tests, there seems to be no support services or sensitivity to female health issues.”

The refusal of Catholic universities to deal with the sexuality of their students has led many students to completely dismiss health services at their campuses. One student said: “Everyone knows that you just don’t go to health services at Providence College—you go elsewhere.” While a student at Creighton University said, “Students don’t trust the health center. As a result, most students go

home whenever they need to visit a physician.” A student at Loyola University in New Orleans, LA, said, “The student health services seem very inaccessible to students.” A student at Loyola University in Illinois said, “They should offer contraceptives and more programs on STDs and such....The health center is supposed to take care of your health needs and that’s a big one for college students they are neglecting.”

But even with off-campus sources of care, students noted that the lack of reproductive health services caused problems for themselves and their peers. Unplanned pregnancy or the threat of an unplanned pregnancy was the problem most commonly cited by the students interviewed. “I know many women who have had unwanted pregnancies. I know over ten women who have had abortions out of desperation,” said a student at Loyola University in New Orleans. A few students even noted that their schools fail to recognize the reality of rape. A student at Holy Cross College in Massachusetts said, “Women are discouraged by our own health services from getting a rape kit, which puts them at further risk of having an STD go undetected.” And a student at Providence College said in the school’s attempts to ignore the reality of sex, “even rapes are denied flat-out.”

Several students noted that the problem would be more acute if students didn’t access off-campus services. “Most students know that these services are unavailable, so they spend time seeking out other resources,” said one student at Marquette University.

However, the cost of off-campus services such as Planned Parenthood or a private doctor is a problem for many college students. “I wanted to get on the Pill but couldn’t afford Planned Parenthood. So I went to my school’s gynecologist and I couldn’t get the Pill there—it needs to be affordable and accessible,” said one student at Loyola University in Illinois. Students noted that birth control pills at Planned Parenthood can cost as much as \$25 and that HIV testing at some schools is as much as \$75. A student at Holy Cross College in Massachusetts also noted, “The difficulty of getting to doctor’s appointments is extreme, as only juniors and seniors have cars. The lack of transportation often discourages women from seeking reproductive services off campus.” A student at Loyola Marymount University in California said delays could be problematic: “A friend of mine needed emergency contraception. Since no services were available nearby, she had to go all the way to Planned Parenthood in Santa Monica. This not only put extra strain on her emotionally, but also put her in greater health danger as it took a much longer time before she was able to access their services.”

Finally, several students noted that Catholic universities failed to provide support services for students who were pregnant and wished to carry their pregnancies to term. One student noted: “A friend got pregnant and had to leave school because she couldn’t get care.” A student at Assumption College noted, “My roommate had an unplanned pregnancy and received no services of

Several students noted that Catholic universities failed to provide support services for students who were pregnant and wished to carry their pregnancies to term.

any kind.” A student at Loyola University New Orleans said, “Someone I knew very well became pregnant unexpectedly and left to go home because of the lack of support services. This tends to be the case for most unplanned pregnancies for single students.” And a student at Boston College said, “I knew an athlete who got pregnant. She’s getting care through the athletic department, outside the school.”

While unplanned pregnancy is clearly a major health issue for college-age women, colleges have been slow to institute programs that would allow women to make the choice to have a child. Undergraduate student life—from dorms to health insurance to lack of daycare—is designed around the expectation of single, childless students. Georgetown University is one of the few schools that offers comprehensive pregnancy services for pregnant students specifically designed to allow women to continue their pregnancy and stay in school. Pregnancy Services coordinates a comprehensive program for pregnant students including information on a variety of subjects such as medical care, housing options, financial assistance, adoption resources, academic assistance, support groups for single mothers, and access to a computerized database clearinghouse for infant furniture and clothes. Hoya Kids Learning Center, a child development and preschool facility, is available for children of full-time students, faculty and staff of Georgetown University.



How Do Reproductive Health Services at Catholic Universities Measure Up?

There have been no comprehensive studies of reproductive health services at universities in the United States, so it is difficult to make a comparison between Catholic universities and secular universities. However, the American College Health Association does publish “Recommended Standards for College Health Programs.” These standards note that health care practitioners should “incorporate sexuality education into patient encounters, when appropriate, to provide opportunities for both individual and group counseling and discussion.” Clearly the fact that many female undergraduates indicated that they avoid their university health centers, and the fact that many Catholic

Clearly the fact that many female undergraduates indicated that they avoid their university health centers, and the fact that many Catholic university health centers fail to provide basic women’s health services, means that many valuable opportunities for counseling about safe sex and STD and pregnancy prevention are lost.

university health centers fail to provide basic women’s health services, means that many valuable opportunities for counseling about safe sex and STD and pregnancy prevention are lost. The failure of Catholic universities to integrate sexuality education and treatment into their general health program also places students in danger of missing out on other counseling and prevention services routinely provided by college health centers.

There is a paucity of national data regarding the provision of reproductive health services at secular universities. A survey of 39 northern and Midwestern secular universities conducted by Choice USA in 1998 found that the “vast majority” of non-commuter schools provided contraception services. Seventy-nine percent of the schools provided condoms, 59% provided emergency contraception, 69% provided oral contraception, and 64% provided Depo Provera. In addition, 58% provided routine gynecological exams for a fee and eight provided them free of charge.³³



Conclusion

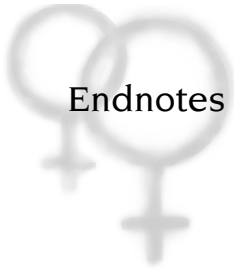
Catholic universities are at a difficult moment in their history, caught between the desire to be part of the educational mainstream and the Vatican's attempts to tighten its grip. It is unclear what the implementation of *Ex Corde* means for Catholic universities, both inside and outside of the classroom. Despite efforts to enforce the "Catholic" nature of the nation's 238 Catholic colleges and universities by actions such as banning prochoice clubs or speakers, one-third of Catholic universities are providing contraceptive coverage for their employees in health benefits plans. In a nod to Catholic teaching, some universities offer one plan that offers contraception and one that does not, but nonetheless, contraceptives are available.

At student health centers, it is a different story entirely. Only 12% of the 133 Catholic university health centers we interviewed said contraceptives were available to students for contraceptive purposes. Only three universities offered emergency contraception. While Catholic universities say they provide STD and AIDS prevention education, the fact that condoms were available at only ten of the 133 schools we interviewed casts doubt on how effective these programs are.

Female students at Catholic universities clearly feel they have been abandoned by their schools on the issue of reproductive health care and as a result exhibit distrust or a dangerous ignorance about all health services on their campuses.

Female students at Catholic universities clearly feel they have been abandoned by their schools on the issue of reproductive health care and as a result exhibit distrust or a dangerous ignorance about all health services on their campuses. The failure to provide essential services not only leaves this population vulnerable to unplanned pregnancy and STDs, including AIDS, but also fails to help students develop a healthy, realistic ethic regarding sex and preventive reproductive health care. These students, like the majority of college students, are sexually active and in

need of appropriate reproductive health services. One student at Assumption College said, "Students are going to have sex—although the college may not approve—so a change in policy may be safer." And a Marquette University student summed up the attitude of many toward reproductive health services at Catholic universities when she said, "Regardless of Marquette's Catholic identity, the university needs to realize that sexuality education is a major issue facing the campus. Right now, the university seems to be naïve about reproductive issues and unable to listen to student input or bend the rules."



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Appendix: Catholic University Health Center Responses to CFFC Questionnaire

Name of school	Pap smear	Annual exams	Breast cancer screen	HIV screen	STD screen	STD education	Contra-ception	Sexuality education	Bro-chures	Pregnancy counseling
Albertus Magnus College, CT	N	N	N	N*	N*	N	Y+	N	Y	N
Alverno College, WI	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Aquinas College, MI	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Avila College, MO	N	N	Y	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y
Barry University, FL	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Bellarmino College, KY	N*	N*	N	N	N	Y	Y+	Y	Y	Y
Belmont Abbey College, NC	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Benedictine College, KS	N	N	N	N	N	N	N*	Y	Y	Y
Benedictine University, IL	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Boston College, MA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N	Y	N
Briar Cliff College, IA	N	N	N	N*	N*	Y	N	DK	Y	Y
Cabrini College, PA	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N*	Y	Y	N
Caldwell College, NJ	N	N	N	N*	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Cardinal Stritch University, WI	N	N	N	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y
Carlow College, PA	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Carroll College, MT	N*	N*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Catholic University, DC	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y^	N	Y	N*
Chestnut Hill College, PA	N	N	Y	N*	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Christendom College, VA	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Christian Brothers University, TN	N*	N*	N	N*	N*	N	N	N	Y	N
Clarke College, IA	N	N	N	N*	N*	N	N	N	Y	Y
College Misericordia, PA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
College of Mount St. Joseph, OH	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
College of Our Lady of the Elms, MA	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

*Refers for service

+Condoms only

^For medical purposes only

Universities identified as "University A" and "University B" asked not to be identified.

Name of school	Pap smear	Annual exams	Breast cancer screen	HIV screen	STD screen	STD education	Contra-ception	Sexuality education	Bro- chures	Pregnancy counseling
College of St. Benedict, MN	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
College of St. Elizabeth, NJ	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y [^] *	N	Y	Y
College of St. Rose, NY	N	N	N	N*	N*	N	N	N	Y	N
College of St. Scholastica, MN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
College of Santa Fe, NM	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y - EC	N	Y	Y
College of the Holy Cross, MA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*
Dominican College of Blauvelt, NY	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Dominican College of San Rafael, CA	N*	N*	N	Y	Y	DK	N	Y	Y	Y
Dominican University, IL	N	N	N	N*	N*	DK	DK	DK	DK	N
Duquesne University, PA	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
D'Youville College, NY	N	N	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Edgewood College, WI	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Felician College, NJ	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fordham University, NY	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Franciscan U. of Steubenville, OH	N	N	N	N*	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Gannon University, PA	N*	N*	Y	Y	N*	Y	N*	N	Y	Y
Georgian Court College, NJ	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Gonzaga University, WA	N	N	Y	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y
Immaculata College, PA	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Iona College, NY	N	N	Y	Y	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
John Carroll University, OH	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
King's College, PA	N	N	N	N*	N*	N	N	N	Y	N*
La Salle University, PA	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Le Moyne College, NY	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N*	N	Y	N
Lewis University, IL	N	N	N	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y

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Universities identified as "University A" and "University B" asked not to be identified.

Name of school	Pap smear	Annual exams	Breast cancer screen	HIV screen	STD screen	STD education	Contra-ception	Sexuality education	Bro-chures	Pregnancy counseling
Loras College, IA	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y
Loyola College, MD	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Loyola Marymount Univ., CA	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Loyola University, New Orleans, LA	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Loyola University Chicago, IL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y^	Y	Y	Y
Manhattan College, NY	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Marian College, IN	N	N	Y	N*	N*	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Marian College of Fond du Lac, WI	N	N	N	N*	N*	Y	Y+*	Y	Y	Y
Marist College, NY	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Marquette Univ., WI	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Marymount College, NY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y - EC	Y	Y	Y
Marymount University, VA	N*	N*	N	Y	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	N*
Molloy College, NY	N	N	N*	N*	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Mount Aloysius College, PA	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Mount Marty College, SD	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*
Mount Mary College, WI	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Mount Mercy College, IA	N*	N*	N	N*	N*	N	N	N	Y	Y
Mount St. Mary College, NY	N	N	Y	N*	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	N*
Mount St. Mary's College, MD	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	DK	Y	Y
Niagara University, NY	N	N	N	N*	N*	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Notre Dame College, NH	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Our Lady of Holy Cross College, LA	N*	N*	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Our Lady of the Lake University, TX	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Providence College, RI	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Regis College, MA	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N

*Refers for service

+Condoms only

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Universities identified as "University A" and "University B" asked not to be identified.

Name of school	Pap smear	Annual exams	Breast cancer screen	HIV screen	STD screen	STD education	Contra-ception	Sexuality education	Bro-chures	Pregnancy counseling
Regis University, CO	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y^	Y	Y	Y
Rockhurst University, MO	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y - EC	Y	Y	Y
Sacred Heart University, CT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
St. Ambrose University, IA	N*	N*	N	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y
St. Bonaventure University, NY	N	N	N	N*	N*	Y	N	N	Y	N
St. Edward's University, TX	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	N	Y	Y
St. Francis College, NY	N	N	N	N*	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	N
St. Francis College, PA	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
St. John's University, MN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y^*	N	Y	Y
St. John's University, NY	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
St. Joseph's College, IN	N	N	N	N*	N*	Y	N*	N	Y	Y
St. Joseph's College, ME	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
St. Joseph's University, PA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
St. Leo University, FL	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
St. Louis University, MO	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y
St. Martin's College, WA	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y
St. Mary College, KS	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y
St. Mary-of-the-Woods College, IN	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
St. Mary's College, CA	Y	N*	Y	N*	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
St. Mary's College, IN	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
St. Mary's U. of Minnesota, MN	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
St. Mary's U. of San Antonio, TX	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
St. Meinrad School of Theology, IN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
St. Michael's College, VT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
St. Norbert College, WI	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y

*Refers for service

+Condoms only

^For medical purposes only

Universities identified as "University A" and "University B" asked not to be identified.

Name of school	Pap smear	Annual exams	Breast cancer screen	HIV screen	STD screen	STD education	Contra-ception	Sexuality education	Bro-chures	Pregnancy counseling
St. Peter's College, NJ	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
St. Thomas University, FL	Y	N	N	N*	N*	N	N	N	Y	N*
St. Vincent College, PA	N*	N*	N	N*	N*	N	N	Y	Y	Y
St. Xavier University, IL	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Santa Clara University, CA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y^*	Y	Y	Y
Seattle University, WA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Seton Hall University, NJ	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Seton Hill College, PA	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Siena Heights College, MI	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y
Spring Hill College, AL	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Stonehill College, MA	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N*
The College of New Rochelle, NY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Thomas Moore College, KY	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
University A	N	N	N	N	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
University B	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
University of Dallas, TX	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
University of Dayton, OH	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N*
University of Detroit Mercy, MI	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N*	N	Y	N
University of Mary, ND	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y^	Y	Y	Y
University of Notre Dame, IN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N*
University of Portland, OR	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
University of St. Francis, IL	N	N	N	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y
University of St. Thomas, MN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
University of San Diego, CA	N*	N*	N	N*	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
University of San Francisco, CA	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N*	N	Y	Y

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Name of school	Pap smear	Annual exams	Breast cancer screen	HIV screen	STD screen	STD education	Contra-ception	Sexuality education	Bro-chures	Pregnancy counseling
University of Scranton, PA	Y	Y	Y	N*	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Univ. of the Incarnate Word, TX	N	N	Y	N*	N*	Y	N*	Y	Y	N*
Ursuline College, OH	N	N	Y	N*	N*	Y	N	N	Y	N*
Villanova University, PA	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Viterbo College, WI	N*	N*	Y	N*	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Walsh University, OH	N	N	N*	N*	N*	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Wheeling Jesuit University, WV	Y	Y	Y	N*	Y	Y	Y^	N	Y	Y
Xavier University, OH	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N*	Y	Y	Y
Xavier University of Louisiana, LA	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Total positive responses:	57	52	65	56	59	104	23	83	132	84

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Universities identified as "University A" and "University B" asked not to be identified.