



Supporting Student Parents:

Results from Research on
Colleges & Universities in
the Mid-Atlantic Region

Autumn R. Green, Ph.D.

Wellesley Centers for Women, Wellesley College

Sahar Haghighat

Department of Sociology, George Mason University

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The Mid-Atlantic is one of the most densely populated regions in the United States, encompassing the states of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, as well as Washington DC. As of 2017 there were 525 regionally accredited postsecondary institutions in the region, as listed in the directory of the Middle States Commission on Higher Education, which oversees accreditation for the region. This breaks down across the Mid-Atlantic region as follows:

Table 1: Distribution of Mid-Atlantic Colleges and Universities by State

State	Number of Colleges/Universities	Percentage of Mid-Atlantic Colleges
Delaware	11	2%
Maryland	59	11%
New Jersey	55	11%
New York	216	41%
Pennsylvania	158	30%
Washington DC	26	5%

Source: Middle States Commission on Higher Education Member Directory, 2016.

According to the Institute for Women’s Policy Research, 18% of postsecondary students in the Mid-Atlantic attend college while raising and supporting families as student parents. According to these estimates there are 449,599 student parents attending colleges and universities across the region.¹ Most of the region’s postsecondary institutions are located in New York and Pennsylvania, which collectively house 71% of the region’s colleges and universities.

Student parents attend diverse postsecondary institutions across the Mid-Atlantic. At Mid-Atlantic community colleges 25% of students are parenting. At its four-year institutions 12% of students are parents. For profit-colleges enroll the largest proportion of student parents with enrollments at 38% of their student bodies.²

Most Mid-Atlantic student parents are women (71%). Mid-Atlantic student parents are also disproportionately students of color. Among female Mid-Atlantic students, 26% of Latinx students, and 37% of Black students are mothers, as compared to 22% of white female students. Dads are also more likely to be students of color, whereby 24% of Black male students and 16% of Latinx male students in the Mid-Atlantic are fathers, as compared to 11% of white male undergraduates.³

Mid-Atlantic student parents are also disproportionately low-income, with 56% qualifying for a \$0 expected family contribution (EFC) based on their Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), an indicator of low-income status, as compared to 32% of all Mid-Atlantic undergraduate students; the number of Mid-Atlantic student parents with a zero dollar EFC increased by 70% between 2004 and 2012, indicating increased need within the region for supportive programs, services, and scholarships.⁴ Students with an EFC of zero are not expected to pay out-of-pocket toward their educational costs of attendance, however Federal Student Aid dollars often fall short before covering all of a student’s cost of attendance (a situation referred to as having “unmet need”). The Mid-

1 Reichlin Cruse, L., Milli, J., Contreras-Mendez, S., Holtzman, T. and Gault, B. (2019, December 18). Investing in Single Mothers’ Higher Education State Fact Sheet Series. Washington DC: Institute for Women’s Policy Research. <https://iwpr.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Massachusetts.pdf>

2 Noll, E., Reichlin, L. and Gault, B. (2017, January). College Students with Children: National and Regional Profiles [Publication #C451]. Washington DC: Institute for Women’s Policy Research. <https://iwpr.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/C451-5.pdf>

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

Atlantic is one of only three U.S. regions within which the average unmet need for single-parent students exceeds \$7,000 per year.⁵

We reviewed each accredited Mid-Atlantic postsecondary institution to find available information about student parent support services. Specifically, we searched for: Family Housing, Child Care Centers or Programs, Scholarships specifically targeted to parenting students, women’s centers and specialized programs targeting student parents or other overlapping groups such as “Women in Transition” or “Non-Traditional Students.”

Table 2: Support Services for Student Parents at Mid-Atlantic Colleges & Universities

	Family Housing	Child Care	Scholarships	Women’s Center	Specialized Programs
Delaware	1 (9%)	1 (9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Maryland	1 (2%)	20 (34%)	6 (10%)	4 (7%)	0 (0%)
New Jersey	3 (5%)	17 (31%)	5 (9%)	9 (16%)	1 (2%)
New York	7 (3%)	72 (33%)	14 (6%)	27 (13%)	2 (<1%)
Pennsylvania	7 (4%)	37 (23%)	12 (8%)	28 (18%)	5 (3%)
Washington DC	1 (4%)	5 (19%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Mid-Atlantic (Entire Region)	20 (4%)	152 (29%)	37 (7%)	69 (13%)	8 (2%)

Percentages represent the proportion of higher education institutions offering each type of program in each state, to the overall number of accredited postsecondary institutions in that state.

Source: Mid-Atlantic Survey of Student Parent Programs.

Overall, we found that 29% of Mid-Atlantic institutions offered child care but less than 10% offered scholarships (7%), family housing (4%) or specialized programs targeting parenting students (2%). Because we found virtually no work/life programs available to serve students, we eliminated these programs from the Mid-Atlantic database.

We also noted that many women’s center programs did not seem to offer specific services to student parents, although we decided to leave these programs in the database. Because of these findings we started subsequent qualitative research to learn more about the role of work/life and women’s centers in supporting student parents. The findings of this subsequent research are forthcoming.

Comparing these statistics to our data in New England, we found that Mid-Atlantic postsecondary institutions are less likely to offer family housing (10% versus 4% respectively), were less likely to offer targeted scholarships for student parents (19% versus 7%), and were far less likely than New England institutions to offer specialized programs for parenting students (11% versus 2%).

There are only eight specialized programs for student parents based at postsecondary institutions in the Mid-Atlantic region. Five are in Pennsylvania: the Single Parent Scholars program at Wilson College, the Bourger Women with Children program at Misericordia University, the Penn Family Center at the University of Pennsylvania, Jefferson University’s New and Expecting Mothers and Families Program, and Clarion University’s Pregnancy and Parenting Resources Initiative. In New York, Niagara County Community College offers Mapping Opportunities for Single Parents; Erie Community College also launched a sister program, Mapping Opportunities for Moms, in 2017.

⁵ Ibid.

Adelphi University's *Institute for Parenting* offers supportive services for student and community families with children ages 0-6. During the research process, our team also worked closely with *Rutgers University Students with Children*, a student run organization, which helped to advocate for expanded student parent support services at Rutgers' New Brunswick campus. Rutgers has now institutionalized their student parent support programs within their *Office of Transfer and Nontraditional Students*, and is the only institution in New Jersey that we found with a specialized program for student parents.

Importantly, we found that the availability of a program or service did not necessarily guarantee that students would be able to access it. While child care centers were the most common program for example, these programs also accepted faculty, staff, and community families and admissions waitlists were often lengthy. The *University Child Development Center* at the University of Pittsburgh for example, indicated that they have a three-year waiting list. Furthermore, the cost of campus child care center programs can be prohibitive for student families. Many campus child care programs offer discounted tuition rates, provide child care tuition scholarships or subsidies to student families, or accept state child care vouchers to help cover these costs, however many others do not.

One option to support student child care funding is the US Department of Education funded *Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools (CCAMPIS)* grant, providing federal funding to support child care for enrolled student parents. No colleges or universities in Delaware or DC receive CCAMPIS funding. Five Maryland colleges currently receive CCAMPIS funding. In New York, 25 colleges offer CCAMPIS programs. Three New Jersey programs also receive funding through CCAMPIS. In Pennsylvania, nine institutions receive CCAMPIS funding (please see appendix for a complete list of Mid-Atlantic CCAMPIS grantees). Importantly, because CCAMPIS funding can be used to support student child care programs on- or off-campus, the presence of a CCAMPIS program does not necessarily mandate the presence of a campus child care center. The number of institutions with CCAMPIS funding may point to the drastic differences in the percentage of Mid-Atlantic postsecondary institutions offering child care (29%) in comparison to other student parent support strategies. Additionally, a system-wide SUNY initiative, supported by the federal Child Care Development Block Grant program, provides child care tuition subsidies for 1500 children across the SUNY system. However, in comparison to New England, the Mid-Atlantic also has a smaller percentage of institutions offering campus childcare (32% versus 29% respectively), although a greater number of these programs may prioritize students or partially subsidize tuition costs for student families due to the presence of federal funding.

Our concerns about access to existing support programs also extend to other services, particularly family housing. Whereby only 20 of the regions' 525 colleges and universities allow student parents the opportunity to live on campus with their children, the region is known overall for its higher average costs of living, and contains two of the top 10 most expensive cities to live in: New York and Washington DC—not to say that other cities in the Mid-Atlantic are not also comparatively expensive. Researchers at Temple University found that 66% of student parents experience housing-insecurity and 16% are houseless with their children.⁶ High costs of living, combined with the extremely minimal availability of student family housing programs, is likely to further exacerbate these issues within the region.

Even at the few colleges where family housing is provided, there are no guarantees that student parents will be able to live there. Two of the listed family housing programs in Pennsylvania are part of wraparound programs for single-parents, which require a secondary admissions process with no guarantee of acceptance—even if the student has already been accepted to the college. Maryland's only family housing program is based at the U.S. Naval Academy. Drew University in New Jersey has only one family housing unit available. Forty-percent of Mid-Atlantic institutions that offer family housing, including Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, the CUNY Graduate Center, Gannon University, Lehigh University, University of Rochester, and Chatham University, restrict eligibility only to graduate students.

6 Goldrick-Rab, S., Baker-Smith, C., Coca, V., Looker, E., and Williams, T. *College and University Basic Needs Insecurity: A National #RealCollege Survey Report*. Philadelphia: Temple University HOPE Center. https://hope4college.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/HOPE_realcollege_National_report_digital.pdf

In Philadelphia, Thomas Jefferson University invites both undergraduate and graduate students with children to live in apartments in its Barringer and Orlowitz Residence Halls. But with monthly rents ranging from \$2018-\$2147 per month for a 2-bedroom unit, and \$2369-\$2536 per month for a 3-bedroom unit, campus family housing may prove cost-prohibitive for most TJU student parent families. Family housing apartments may also have waiting lists, leaving many student parents to turn to other off-campus housing options while they wait to be accepted to student housing.

Scholarship programs and specialized support programs often restrict eligibility specifically to single-parent students, students within a certain age range, first-generation, or returning students. At John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York, a scholarship is offered specifically for former teen parents. Baltimore City Community College's *Elizabeth Kaufmann Scholarship* is specifically targeted to students who are single-mothers. Most other institutional scholarships targeting student parents were also exclusively available to single-parent students. SUNY Canton and Hofstra University both offer scholarships to women returning to college after a break from school.

Programs also ranged widely in capacity. The *Single Parent Scholars* wraparound program at Wilson College in Pennsylvania for example, has capacity for up to 25 single-parent students and their children. As previously mentioned, Drew University has only one family housing unit available. Thomas Jefferson University's family housing residence halls have the capacity to house student parents in up to 139 two- and three-bedroom units. However, these units may also be shared by two or three traditional students for a split rental rate, and are thus likely more appealing to them. The University does not indicate the possibility for a student parent to share a 3-bedroom unit with another parenting or non-parenting student to reduce costs.

In New York, the CUNY and SUNY systems have been particularly effective in reaching large numbers of student parents. SUNY's Child Care Development Block Grant serves up to 1500 children within the SUNY system. In New York City, CUNY's Chancellor, Dr. Felix Matos Rodriguez, has been an active voice and champion for student parents, supporting expanded support services for student parents across the CUNY system, particularly access to affordable child care whereby 11 of CUNY's 25 campuses now offer child care tuition support through the CCAMPIS program. CUNY has also launched additional partnerships and programs supporting pathways to education for student parents, including the *CUNY Fatherhood Academy* at Hostos, LaGuardia and Kingsborough Community Colleges, and a partnership between Borough of Manhattan Community College and Educational Alliance, a nonprofit community services provider and Head Start program operating on Manhattan's Lower East Side. While these efforts are a promising start, our findings show that colleges and universities in the Mid-Atlantic have a lot of work to do to ensure higher education access and equity for student parents.

Our most alarming finding was the generalized lack of support services and programming for student parents at Mid-Atlantic higher education institutions. Importantly, although the Mid-Atlantic region houses nearly 2.5 times the number of colleges and universities in New England, for all services and supports that we researched, the percentage of Mid-Atlantic institutions offering these services was lower than New England, and even though the population size is significantly larger, even in raw numbers, with the exceptions of campus child care and women's centers, there are fewer student parent programs in the Mid-Atlantic than New England, despite its much larger number of postsecondary institutions.

Furthermore, even at the institutions where we did find services, we often had to dig deeply through the websites to mine for this information, as it was not clearly advertised or linked on institutional homepages or departmental micro-sites, in a way that would make it easy for a prospective student parent to find this information. In some cases, programs like family housing options were not even clearly listed on the residence life website, and information about family housing had to be located in Resident Handbooks, Application Forms, or other PDF documents that were difficult for us to find, and would be even more challenging if we were prospective student parents without the computer skills, keyword terms, and experience that we brought to the project. Thereby, while the number of programs serving student parents is already disproportionately low within the region, these numbers may in fact overestimate the number of student parents who are actually being served by them.

Furthermore, while this research was conducted from 2015-2016, we anticipate through both anecdotal evidence and the findings of our parallel research to develop a nationally comprehensive *Campus Family Housing Database*, that a number of the listed programs have now closed. Nationally, between 2016 and 2019 we found that 28 colleges and universities shuttered or moonlighted their family housing programs.⁷ While we do not yet have data on specific Mid-Atlantic Programs that have closed, the Institute for Women's Policy Research reports that the Mid-Atlantic region saw a 12% decrease in the number of postsecondary institutions offering campus child care between 2004 and 2012, even as student parent enrollment rates climbed by 18% during the same period.⁸ The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated concerns about potential current and future program closures, particularly campus child care and family housing programs.⁹

Finally, while this portion of our research is still emergent, we have learned through subsequent interviews and site-visits that many college faculty and staff are unaware of existing protections for student parents afforded within Title IX. Title IX specifically protects pregnant and parenting students from discriminatory treatment or exclusion based on their parenting status, and regulates specific required accommodations for pregnant and breastfeeding students. Additionally, our findings may illuminate broader systemic concerns to higher education equity that may potentially further violate Title IX, as well as the Civil Rights Act, the Equal Educational Opportunities Act, and/or the Fair Housing Act. For anyone concerned with higher education equity, student parents are thus an important matter of consideration.

Non-Profit and State Programs

Where their home institutions do not provide support, student parents often turn to state assistance programs and nonprofits to connect to the resources that they need. Some colleges and universities have also established partnerships with both nonprofits and for-profits to provide on- or off-campus services to their student parents. For example, Borough of Manhattan Community College partnered with *Education Alliance*, a historic settlement house and community services provider based on the Lower-East Side to provide college classes and support services through *Generations Learning Together*; a two-generation college access program offered to families in the Head Start program. In Brooklyn the *Jeremiah Program*, a nationally-established non-profit single parent student success program, has partnered with Medgar Evers College, and two other local service providers, *SCO Family of Services*, and *Community Solutions*, to launch a wraparound support program serving single-mother students in Brooklyn's Brownsville neighborhood. Monroe Community College has partnered with the non-profit *Education Design Lab* and three other community colleges from across the country to address the dilemma of how to improve retention and graduation rates for single-mother students. In Washington DC, *Generation Hope*, a non-profit college access and success organization, supports the postsecondary efforts of young parents attending higher education institutions across the DC Metro Area with scholarships, case management, academic support, and other resources.

At the state level, state assistance programs, such as the Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance program, child care vouchers, and Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP—still referred to colloquially as “Food Stamps”), may vary in their policies regarding allowing participants to attend college. Most of the Mid-Atlantic states are more lenient than other states in allowing college to count toward meeting program eligibility requirements. In Pennsylvania the Keystone Education Yields Success (KEYS) program is offered by the state's Department of Public Welfare, to support the efforts of student parents in community colleges. Participants receive monthly cash assistance and food benefits, access to Medicaid, career counseling, tutoring, academic support, and referrals to other county assistance and community-based programs. While past research has documented the stories of New York welfare recipients who were forced to leave college to complete program work-requirements, the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance in New York State now clearly indicates

7 Green, A. (2020, October 6). Student Housing is Scarce for College Students who have kids. *The Conversation*. <https://theconversation.com/student-housing-is-scarce-for-college-students-who-have-kids-145162>

8 Noll, Reichlin Cruse, and Gault, 2017.

9 Green, A. and Robeson, W.W. (2020, July 31). Closing University Child Care Centers Hurts Both Student Parents and Future Educators. *Diverse Issues in Higher Education*. <https://diverseeducation.com/article/185983/>

that “Education, including attendance at high school, a high school equivalent, or college,” may be counted toward meeting the program’s 20-40 hours per week Employment Services Program work requirement. In Delaware, the Department of Human and Social Services TANF webpage indicates to participants, “you may go to school if your class hours and your work hours equal 20 hours per week.” In Washington DC the TANF Employment Program “provides coaching toward education and employment goals, child care subsidies, mental and behavioral health services, and the Tuition Assistance Program for TANF (TAPIT) offering “financial assistance to enroll in post-secondary educational programs or professional certificate and/or licensing programs.” New Jersey’s Department of Human Resources offers Career Advancement Vouchers covering up to \$4,000 in educational expenses for non-TANF families. New Jersey’s TANF program, Work First New Jersey, specifically states that both vocational training and college degree programs may count toward meeting participant work requirements. Maryland’s Temporary Cash Assistance Program has the most restrictive work requirements, mandating that all participants complete a minimum of 20 hours per week in “Core Activities” that do not include education, including high school, GED programs, job skills training, or postsecondary education—which is only allowed whereby a participant can successfully make a case that their degree program is directly related to employment. Participants may receive child care and other support for non-core activities up to 40 hours per week and may be required to combine core and non-core activities to meet 30-40 hour per week requirements. Students participating in the Temporary Cash Assistance program must also closely document their attendance with daily signatures from professors or college staff, and only time physically spent in class, labs, and study halls on-campus is counted toward work requirement hours. Students who can make a clear argument to their caseworker that their degree program is a form of Vocational Education, may use their courses to count as a “core activity”, without additional work requirements, for up to 52 weeks.

Recommendations for Mid-Atlantic Colleges and Universities

- Mid-Atlantic colleges and universities should conduct needs-assessment studies to determine their institution’s student parent demographics, evaluate how effectively the institution is serving these students, and develop an action plan for addressing their needs. Endicott College’s Program Evaluation & Research Group has developed a free open source resource, The Family Friendly Campus Toolkit, that can be used to help guide this process: <http://familyfriendlycampustoolkit.endicott.edu>
- College and university administrators should consider the impact of student parent support programs on institutional goals such as recruitment and retention, degree completion rates, and educational equity.
- Colleges and universities should conduct internal audits of their websites to ensure that information about student parent programs can be easily located and accessed.
- Colleges and universities with existing programs should assess whether barriers such as affordability, capacity, and restricted eligibility criteria for their programs should be addressed and remediated to better serve the needs of their student parent population.
- Colleges and universities might consider exploring local off-campus resources to support their student parents such as nonprofit organizations and state programs, and offer their students information and referrals to these resources.
- Colleges and universities that determine that they do not have capacity to provide student parent support services directly might explore potential partnerships with community-based organizations and companies to provide contracted services such as housing, child care, and/or individualized case management.
- Mid-Atlantic colleges and universities should train their faculty and staff about strategies for supporting student parent success and the mandate of compliance with Title IX protections for pregnant and parenting students.
- Mid-Atlantic colleges and universities should work with their institution’s general counsel to study the

potential legal implications of exclusion of pregnant and parenting students from support services that the institution regularly provides to non-parenting students to ensure compliance with local, state and federal laws.

- Mid-Atlantic colleges and universities should expand current inclusion-program efforts to include student parents.

Recommendations for the Middle States Commission on Higher Education

- Develop guidelines within accreditation and recertification processes that include self-assessment of accessibility and support for student parents.
- Require accredited colleges to collect demographic data on their student parent populations, as is common-practice with other high needs student demographics such as low-income, first-generation, and minority students, and to report this information as part of their self-study, as required for the accreditation process.
- Require all regionally accredited Mid-Atlantic institutions to ensure institution-wide compliance with current Title IX guidelines as issued by the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights. <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/pregnancy.pdf>
- Conduct further research on the systemic trends on student parents studying at Mid-Atlantic institutions of higher education to inform future inclusionary policy for student parents.

Recommendations for State and Federal Policy

- The U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights should further consider the matter of protection from "exclusion from any educational program, service, or activity based on one's parenting status," in consideration of our data, and develop strategies for further addressing higher education inclusion and equity for student parents at the federal level.
- State policy makers may look to other states such as California, who recently passed the Equity in Higher Education Act mandating that the state's public colleges and universities provide reasonable accommodation and support for breastfeeding students. Furthermore, California's Sex Equity in Education Act, mandates that all California higher education institution's comply with Title IX, specifying specific provisions and guidelines that must be followed in order to do so.
- States should reconsider rules that do not allow college to count as a stand-alone work readiness activity for public assistance programs, and should create attendance and verification forms for students that match the structure of a college program as current forms are designed for workforce development training, and are confusing for college faculty, staff, and students.
- State and federal Departments of Education should consider supporting further research to inform inclusion efforts directed toward student parents through federal and state policy.

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Appendix A:

Lists of Colleges and Universities by Student Parent Program Type

Mid-Atlantic Colleges and Universities with Family Housing

- 1) University of Delaware, Newark, DE
- 2) Gallaudet University, Washington, DC
- 3) United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD
- 4) Drew University, Madison, NJ
- 5) Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ
- 6) Princeton University, Princeton, NJ
- 7) SUNY Buffalo State College, Buffalo, NY
- 8) Cornell University, Ithaca, NY
- 9) Davis College, Johnson City, NY
- 10) Columbia University, New York, NY
- 11) CUNY Graduate Center, New York, NY
- 12) Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, NY
- 13) University of Rochester, Rochester, NY
- 14) Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY
- 15) Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA
- 16) Wilson College, Chambersburg, PA
- 17) Misericordia University, Dallas, PA
- 18) Gannon University, Erie, PA
- 19) Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA
- 20) Chatham University, Pittsburg, PA

Mid-Atlantic Institutions with Child Care Programs

- 1) Delaware Technical Community College, Dover, DE*
- 2) American University, Washington, DC
- 3) Gallaudet University, Washington, DC
- 4) Georgetown University, Washington, DC*
- 5) Howard University, Washington, DC*
- 6) University of the District of Columbia, Washington, DC
- 7) United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD
- 8) Anne Arundel Community College, Arnold, MD*
- 9) Baltimore City Community College, Baltimore, MD+
- 10) Coppin State University, Baltimore, MD+
- 11) John Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD*
- 12) Notre Dame of Maryland University, Baltimore, MD
- 13) Harford Community College, Bel Air, MD
- 14) Community College of Baltimore County, Cantonsville, MD
- 15) University of Maryland, College Park, MD
- 16) Howard Community College, Columbia, MD
- 17) Allegany College of Maryland, Cumberland, MD
- 18) Frederick Community College, Frederick, MD+
- 19) Hagerstown Community College, Hagerstown, MD*+
- 20) Cecil College, North East, MD*
- 21) University of Maryland Eastern Shore, Princess Anne, MD*
- 22) Montgomery College, Rockville, MD*
- 23) Towson University, Towson, MD
- 24) Wor-Wic Community College, Salisbury, MD*+

- 25) Carroll Community College, Westminster, MD
- 26) Chesapeake College, Wye Mills, MD
- 27) Camden Community College, Blackwood, NJ
- 28) Raritan Valley Community College, Branchburg, NJ*
- 29) Middlesex County College, Edison, NJ*
- 30) Essex County College, Essex, NJ
- 31) The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey, Galloway, NJ*
- 32) Rowan University, Glassboro, NJ+
- 33) New Jersey City University, Jersey City, NJ
- 34) Brookdale Community College, Lincroft, NJ
- 35) Drew University, Madison, NJ
- 36) Montclair State University, Montclair, NJ*
- 37) New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark, NJ
- 38) Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ
- 39) Ocean County College, Ocean, NJ
- 40) Bergen Community College, Paramus, NJ+
- 41) Princeton University, Princeton, NJ*
- 42) Kean University, Union, NJ*
- 43) William Paterson University, Wayne, NJ
- 44) Cayuga Community College, Auburn, NY
- 45) Genesee Community College, Batavia, NY*
- 46) SUNY Broome Community College, Binghamton, NY*
- 47) The College at Brockport, Brockport, NY*+
- 48) Lehman College, The Bronx, NY*+
- 49) Mercy College, The Bronx, NY
- 50) Bronx Community College, The Bronx, NY*+
- 51) Hostos Community College, The Bronx, NY*
- 52) Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, NY
- 53) Kingsborough Community College, Brooklyn, NY*+
- 54) Long Island University, Brooklyn, NY*+
- 55) Medgar Evers College, Brooklyn, NY+
- 56) SUNY of Old Westbury, Brookville, NY*
- 57) SUNY Buffalo State College, Buffalo, NY*
- 58) University at Buffalo (SUNY), Buffalo, NY
- 59) Finger Lakes Community College, Canandaigua, NY*
- 60) Hamilton College, Clinton, NY
- 61) SUNY Cobleskill, Cobleskill, NY*
- 62) SUNY Cortland, Cortland, NY*
- 63) SUNY Delhi, Delhi, NY*
- 64) Tompkins Cortland Community College, Dryden, NY
- 65) Farmingdale State College, Farmingdale, NY
- 66) SUNY of Fredonia, Fredonia, NY*
- 67) Adelphi University, Garden City, NY
- 68) Nassau Community College, Garden City, NY*
- 69) Hofstra University, Hempstead, NY
- 70) Herkimer Community College, Herkimer, NY*
- 71) Columbia Greene Community College, Hudson, NY
- 72) Cornell University, Ithaca, NY
- 73) Ithaca College, Ithaca, NY
- 74) York College (CUNY), Jamaica, NY+

- 75) Fulton-Montgomery Community College, Johnstown, NY*
- 76) LaGuardia Community College, Long Island City, NY+
- 77) Orange County Community College, Middletown, NY+
- 78) SUNY of New Paltz, New Paltz, NY
- 79) Bernard M. Baruch College (CUNY), New York, NY+
- 80) Borough of Manhattan Community College, New York, NY +
- 81) Columbia University, New York, NY*
- 82) Hunter College, New York, NY*
- 83) John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York, NY*
- 84) The City College of New York, New York, NY
- 85) CUNY Graduate Center, New York, NY
- 86) Rockefeller University, New York, NY
- 87) SUNY College at Oneonta, Oneonta, NY*
- 88) SUNY of Oswego, Oswego, NY*
- 89) Clinton Community College, Plattsburg, NY
- 90) SUNY College at Plattsburg, Plattsburg, NY
- 91) SUNY Potsdam, Potsdam, NY
- 92) Dutchess Community College, Poughkeepsie, NY+
- 93) Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY
- 94) Purchase College, Purchase, NY
- 95) Queens College, Queens, NY
- 96) SUNY Adirondack, Queensbury, NY
- 97) Monroe Community College, Rochester, NY*+
- 98) Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, NY
- 99) St. John Fisher College, Rochester, NY
- 100) University of Rochester, Rochester, NY
- 101) Rockland Community College, Rockland, NY*+
- 102) Niagara County Community College, Sanborn, NY+
- 103) North Country Community College, Saranac Lake, NY
- 104) Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, NY
- 105) Suffolk County Community College, Selden, NY*+
- 106) College of Staten Island, Staten Island, NY*+
- 107) Wagner College, Staten Island, NY
- 108) Ulster County Community College, Stone Ridge, NY
- 109) Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY*
- 110) Onondaga Community College, Syracuse, NY*+
- 111) Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY*
- 112) Hudson Valley Community College, Troy, NY*+
- 113) Binghamton University (SUNY), Vestal, NY*
- 114) Jefferson Community College, Watertown, NY*
- 115) Erie Community College, Williamsville, NY*+
- 116) Neumann University, Aston, PA
- 117) Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA
- 118) North Hampton Community College, Bethlehem, PA+
- 119) Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania, Bloomsburg, PA
- 120) Montgomery County Community College, Blue Bell, PA*+
- 121) Butler County Community College, Butler, PA
- 122) Dickinson College, Carlisle, PA*
- 123) Wilson College, Chambersburg, PA*
- 124) Widener University, Chester, PA

- 125) Lafayette College, Easton, PA*
- 126) East Stroudsburg University, East Stroudsburg, PA
- 127) Edinboro University, Edinboro, PA
- 128) Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA
- 129) Seton Hill University, Greensburg, PA
- 130) HACC Central Pennsylvania Community College, Harrisburg, PA*
- 131) Haverford College, Haverford, PA
- 132) Juniata College, Huntingdon, PA*
- 133) Keystone College, La Plume, PA
- 134) Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, PA
- 135) Mansfield University, Mansfield, PA
- 136) Messiah College, Mechanicsburg, PA
- 137) Buckscounty Community College, Newton, PA*
- 138) Community College of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA*
- 139) La Salle University, Philadelphia, PA
- 140) Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA
- 141) University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA*
- 142) Carlow University, Pittsburgh, PA
- 143) Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA
- 144) University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA*
- 145) Albright College, Reading, PA
- 146) Lehigh Carbon Community College, Schnecksville, PA*+
- 147) Marywood University, Scranton, PA
- 148) Shippensburg University, Shippensburg, PA
- 149) Slippery Rock University, Slippery Rock, PA*+
- 150) Penn State University, University Park, PA+
- 151) King's College, Wilkes Barre, PA
- 152) Westmoreland County Community College, Youngwood, PA

Additionally, although the following institutions were not found in our original data collection to house campus child care centers, as of 2020 each had a child care initiative on campus supported by the CCAMPIS program. These programs are not counted in our database statistics, but will each be thoroughly reviewed in our upcoming database update.

- 1) County College of Morris, Randolph, NJ+
- 1) New York City College of Technology, Brooklyn, NY+
- 1) Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, NY+
- 1) Medaille College, Buffalo, NY+
- 1) Be'er Yaakov Talmudic Seminary, Spring Valley, NY+
- 1) Westchester Community College, Valhalla, NY+
- 1) California University of Pennsylvania, California, PA+
- 1) Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA+
- 1) Temple University, Philadelphia, PA+
- 1) Pennsylvania College of Technology, Williamsport, PA+

** Offers tuition rate discounts and/or direct child care tuition subsidies to student families*

+ Indicates that the college currently received a federal CCAMPIS Grant to support student parent child care initiatives as of 2020.

Mid-Atlantic Institutions with Student Parent Scholarships

- 1) Baltimore City Community College, Baltimore, MD
Elizabeth Kaufmann Endowed Scholarship
- 2) John Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD
Custody X Change Single Parent Scholarship
- 3) Community College of Baltimore County, Cantonsville, MD
Mel & Ann Koch Scholarship; Dorothy Zellhofer Scholarship; Erich & Margaret Riessler Scholarship; Careers for Women in Technologies Scholarship; and Baltimore County Licensed Beverage Association Scholarship
- 4) Allegany College of Maryland, Cumberland, MD
Catherine and Margaret C. Lindenfeiser Memorial Scholarship and Myers-Kelly and Larry Myers Scholarship
- 5) Frostburg State University, Frostburg, MD
Spectrum Women's Opportunity Award
- 6) University of Maryland Eastern Shore, Princess Anne, MD
Myrtle E. Morris Memorial Scholarship and Soroptimist Women's Opportunity Award
- 7) Raritan Valley Community College, Branchburg, MD
Karolee Dousa Glassman Scholarship
- 8) Cumberland Community College, Cumberland, MD
Empowerment through Education Scholarship and Rose Stellar Memorial Scholarship
- 9) Middlesex County College, Edison, NJ
Baker Family Annual Scholarship; Barbara A. and Samuel E. Wike Endowed Scholarship; Goldelie and Stanley Schneider Endowed Scholarship, Mary E. Trickel Endowed Scholarship, Metuchen Savings Bank/ Annamae Barenbach Memorial Scholarship, Robert J. and Elaine L. Ciatto Endowed Scholarship, and Shirley Zall Memorial Endowed Scholarship
- 10) Essex County College, Essex, NJ
Kandace Dickinson Women of Achievement Award
- 11) Pillar College, Newark, NJ
Single Parent Grant & Child Care Grant awarded as scholarships
- 12) SUNY Canton, Canton, NY
Canton Area Zona Club Scholarship
- 13) Tompkins Cortland Community College, Dryden, NY
Park Foundation Scholarship and 7th Day Advertised Scholarship
- 14) SUNY Geneseo, Geneseo, NY
George W. Speedy '71 Endowed Scholarship
- 15) Hofstra University, Hempstead, NY
Joyce A. Bloom Scholarship in Graduate Psychology for Returning Women
- 16) Herkimer Community College, Herkimer, NY
Grace McLaughlin Scholarship, HCC Child Care Grant, and Lisa Mulligan Lavoie Memorial Scholarship
- 17) John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York City
Teenage Parenthood Scholarship

- 18) Dutchess Community College, Poughkeepsie, NY
Senator Steve Saland Legacy Scholarship
- 19) SUNY Adirondack, Queensbury, NY
Gino Ruggi Scholarship for Single-Parent Nursing Majors
- 20) Niagara County Community College, Sanborn, NY
Marie F. Abbondanza, Eugene and Maria Munk Memorial Scholarship; Owls Scholarship; and Mapping Opportunities for Moms (MOM) Scholarship.
- 21) SUNY Empire State College, Saratoga Springs, NY
Jane and John Carrou Family Scholarship, Karent West '95 Incentive Reward, and Monte & Hilda Trammer Scholarship
- 22) Schenectady Community College, Schenectady, NY
Ainslee B. & Alice S. Allen Scholarship, Maude H. Dunlap Scholarship, and Dr. Georgetta Dix Scholarship
- 23) Suffolk County Community College, Selden, NY
Robert Fountaine Memorial Scholarship
- 24) Ulster County Community College, Stone Ridge, NY
Kathryn Josephine Brown Memorial Scholarship, Eppie Convel & Stan Breite Fund, Kentucky Friend Chicken Scholarship, Ruth Pacini Satterfield, Veronica Pacini & Patricia Pacini Honorary Scholarship, Dorothy E. Pattor Memorial Nursing Scholarship, Elaine Reiss Award, and Williams Self-Reliance Scholarship
- 25) Westchester Community College, Valhalla, NY
Daniel and Patricia Khan Memorial Scholarship.
- 26) Neumann University, Aston, PA
St Jordan Marie Goeke OSF Endowed Scholarship and Helen Gillen-Havens '83 '93 Memorial Scholarship
- 27) Montgomery County Community College, Blue Bell, PA
Winnie, Fred, and Frank Scholarship and Tornambe Family Scholarship
- 28) Butler County Community College, Butler, PA
Jean Speicher Scholarship, Brandi L. Tabisz Memorial Scholarship, and Wellness Works Counseling LLC Scholarship
- 29) Wilson College, Chambersburg, PA
The Single Parent Scholars wraparound single-parent program provides scholarship assistance to program participants
- 30) Misericordia University, Dallas, PA
The Single Parent Scholars wraparound single-parent program provides scholarship assistance to program participants
- 31) Arcadia University, Glenside, PA
Geraldine and John Yerger Endowed Scholarship
- 32) Pennsylvania Highlands Community College, Johnstown, PA
Dr. Walter and Kim Asonovich Scholarship
- 33) Delaware County Community College, Media, PA
Big Poppa's Helping Hand Scholarship
- 34) Luzerne Community College, Nanticoke, PA
Cook Family Scholarship, Frank S. Agati Endowment Scholarship, Julia M. Novitski Memorial Scholarship, and Rose Allan Tucker Memorial Scholarship

35) Buckscounty Community College, Newton, PA

AAUW Makefield Area Branch Scholarship, Marguerite Carey Memorial Scholarship, and PECO Scholars Award

36) Reading Area Community College, Reading, PA

Helen Clymer Scholarship

37) West Chester University, West Chester, PA

Alice Conway Memorial Scholarship

Mid-Atlantic Institutions with Women's Centers

1. Loyola University, Baltimore, MD

Loyola University Women's Center

2. University of Maryland Baltimore County

The Women's Center houses an active mothers' group

3. Frederick Community College, Frederick MD

Frederick Community College Women's Center

4. Towson University, Towson, PA

Towson University Women's Resource Program

5. Raritan Valley Community College, Branchburg, NJ

Raritan Valley Community College Women's Center

6. The College of New Jersey, Ewing, NJ

College of New Jersey Women's Center

7. The Richard Stockton College of University, Galloway, NJ

As of 2016 the college was in the process of establishing a women's center

8. Rowan University, Glassboro, NJ

Rowan University Women's Resource Center

9. New Jersey City University, Jersey City, NJ

Speicher-Rubin Women's Center for Equity and Diversity

10. Ramapo University, Mahwah, NJ

Ramapo University Women's Center

11. Montclair State University, Montclair, NJ

Montclair State University Women's Center

12. Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ

Center for Women & Work and Center for Women's Programs

13. Bergen Community College, Paramus, NJ

Bergen Community College Women's Institute

14. Princeton University, Princeton, NJ

Princeton University Women's Center

15. William Paterson University, Wayne, NJ

William Paterson University Women's Center

16. The College at Brockport, Brockport, NY

College at Brockport Women's Center

17. Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, NY
Brooklyn College Women's Center
18. Kingsborough Community College, Brooklyn, NY
Kingsborough Community College Women's Center
19. Medgar Evers College, Brooklyn, NY
Center for Women's Development
20. St. Francis College, Brooklyn Heights, NY
Women's Studies Center
21. SUNY of Old Westbury, Brookville, NY
Old Westbury Women's Center
22. St. Lawrence University, Canton, NY
St. Lawrence University Women's Resource Center
23. Nassau Community College, Garden City, NY
Nassau Community College Women's Resource Center
24. Hobart & William Smith Colleges, Geneva, NY
Fisher Center for the Study of Women and Men
25. Colgate University, Hamilton, NY
Center for Women's Studies
26. Cornell University, Ithaca, NY
Cornell University Women's Resource Center
27. York College, Jamaica, NY
York College Women's Center
28. Keuka College, Keuka Park, NY
Keuka College Women's Center
29. LaGuardia Community College, Long Island City, NY
LaGuardia Community College Women's Center
30. Siena College, Loudonville, NY
Sister Thea Bowman Center for Women
31. Borough of Manhattan Community College, New York City
BMCC Women's Resource Center
32. John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York City
Women's Center for Gender Justice
33. CUNY Graduate Center, New York City
Center for the Study of Women and Society
34. SUNY of Oswego, Oswego, NY
SUNY Oswego Women's Center
35. Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY
Vassar College Women's Center
36. Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, NY
Center for Women and Gender
37. University of Rochester, Rochester, NY

- Susan B. Anthony Center*
38. Malloy College, Rockville Centre, NY
Siena Women's Center
39. Union College, Schenectady, NY
Saddock Women's Center
40. College of Staten Island, Staten Island, NY
College of Staten Island Women's Resource Center
41. Stony Brook University
Stony Brook University Women's Center
42. Community College of Allegheny County, Allegheny, PA
CCAC Women's Center
43. Lebanon Valley College, Annville, PA
Women's Services and Gender Resource Center
44. Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA
Lehigh University Women's Center
45. Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania, Bloomsburg, PA
BU Women's Resource Center
46. Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, PA
Bryn Mawr College Women's Center
47. California University of Pennsylvania, California, PA
California University Women's Center
48. Dickinson College, Carlisle, PA
Women's and Gender Resource Center
49. Clarion University, Clarion, PA
The Women's and Gender Studies Center helped to launch the Pregnancy and Parenting Resource Initiative
50. East Stroudsburg University, East Stroudsburg, PA
ESU Women's Center
51. Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA
Gettysburg College Women's Center
52. Haverford College, Haverford, PA
Haverford College Women's Center
53. Kutztown University, Kutztown, PA
Kutztown University Women's Center
54. Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, PA
Alice Drum Women's Center
55. Thaddeus Stevens College of Technology, Lancaster, PA
Stevens College Women's Center
56. Lock Haven University, Lock Haven, PA
H.O.P.E. Center
57. Bucknell University, Lewisburg, PA
Bucknell University Women's Resource Center

58. Mansfield University, Mansfield, PA
Dr. Margaret Launius Women's Center
59. Allegheny College, Meadville, PA
Allegheny College Women's Center
60. Buckscounty Community College, Newton, PA
BCC Women's Center
61. Community College of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA
Women's Outreach and Advocacy Center
62. St. Joseph's University, Philadelphia, PA
Women's Resource Center
63. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA
Penn Women's Center
64. University of Scranton, Scranton, PA
Jane Kopas Women's Center
65. Shippensburg University, Shippensburg, PA
Shippensburg University Women's Center
66. Slippery Rock University, Slippery Rock, NY
Slippery Rock University Women's Center
67. Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA
Swarthmore College Women's Resource Center
68. Penn State, University Park, PA
Penn State Women's Center
69. West Chester University, West Chester, PA
West Chester University Women's Center

Mid-Atlantic Institutions with Specialized Programs

- 1) Rutgers University Students with Children, New Brunswick, NJ
- 2) Institute for Parenting, Adelphi University, Garden City, NY
- 3) Single Mothers' Support Group, Niagara County Community College, Sanborn, NY
- 4) Single Parent Success Program, Wilson College, Chambersburg, PA
- 5) Pregnancy and Parenting Resources Initiative, Clarion University, Chester, PA
- 6) Ruth Matthews Bourger Women with Children Program, Misericordia University, Dallas, PA
- 7) Penn Family Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA
- 8) New and Expecting Mothers and Families Program, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA

Mid-Atlantic Non-Profits Supporting Student Parents

- 1) Jeremiah Program, Brooklyn, NY
- 2) Education Alliance, Manhattan, NY
- 3) Generation Hope, Washington, DC

Unlike the above lists reflecting postsecondary institutions, which are regionally comprehensive, this is an ad hoc list that we continue to build as we learn about other non-profits supporting student parents in the Mid-Atlantic states. Because there is no easily accessible list of these organizations from which to conduct both a feasible and comprehensive review of non-profits supporting student parents, this is the only possible way to include what information we do have about non-profit student parent programs. As we continue to learn about and connect with other higher-education focused non-profits in the region, they will be added to this list.

Appendix B:

TANF Work Requirements & Educational Support Programs by State: Mid-Atlantic Region

Delaware: The Department of Human and Social Services TANF webpage indicates to participants, “you may go to school if your class hours and your work hours equal 20 hours per week.” The SNAP Education & Training Program provides child care and other support to pursue vocational training, and career and technical education, but not college.

Maryland: Maryland’s Temporary Cash Assistance Program has the most restrictive work requirements mandating that all participants to complete a minimum of 20 hours per week in “Core Activities” that do not include education, including high school, GED programs, job skills training, or postsecondary education—which is only allowed whereby a participant can successfully make a case that their degree program is directly related to employment. Participants may receive child care and other support for non-core activities up to 40 hours per week and may be required to combine core and non-core activities to meet 30-40 hour per week requirements. Students participating in the Temporary Cash Assistance program must also closely document their attendance with daily signatures from professors or college staff, and only time physically spent in class, labs, and study halls on-campus is counted toward work requirement hours. Students who can make a clear argument to their caseworker that their degree program is a form of Vocational Education, may use their courses to count as a “core activity” without additional work requirements for up to 52 weeks. Maryland’s SNAP Education & Training Program, called the Food Supplement Employment & Training Program (FSET), requires participants to attend only classes with contracted training providers and does not support students pursuing college degree programs.

New Jersey: New Jersey’s Department of Human Resources offers both Career Advancement Vouchers covering up to \$4,000 in educational expenses for non- TANF families. New Jersey’s TANF program, Work First New Jersey specifically includes that both vocational training and college degree programs may count toward meeting participant work requirements. The SNAP Education & Training Program only supports students pursuing pre-college studies and short-term vocational or technical training.

New York: The Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance in New York State clearly indicates that “Education, including attendance at high school, a high school equivalent, or college,” may be counted toward meeting the program’s 20-40 hours per week Employment Services Program work requirement. New York also offers support services, child care, and other funding to support college study through the SNAP Education & Training Program.

Pennsylvania: The Keystone Education Yields Success (KEYS) program is offered by the state’s Department of Public Welfare, to support the efforts of student parents in community colleges. Participants receive monthly cash assistance and food benefits, access to Medicaid, career counseling, tutoring, academic support, and referrals to other county assistance and community-based programs. Parents receiving SNAP benefits are also eligible for KEYS through the SNAP Education & Training Program.

Washington DC: The TANF Employment Program “provides coaching toward education and employment goals, child care subsidies, mental and behavioral health services, and the Tuition Assistance Program for TANF (TAPIT) offering “financial assistance to enroll in post-secondary educational programs or professional certificate and/or licensing programs.



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