Title IX bars sex discrimination in virtually every aspect of the way schools and colleges educate and serve students. It protects students in the classroom and in school programs conducted outside the classroom walls.

The law covers, for example:
- counseling and testing;
- the treatment of pregnant students;
- sexual harassment of students;
- student health services; and
- any other courses or services schools receiving federal funds offer their students.

Counseling and Testing

Pervasive sex bias in counseling practices has come under the spotlight since Title IX passed and is on the decline. For example:
- The Strong Vocational Interest Blank test, widely used as a career counseling tool in school districts around the country, dropped its separate scoring system for girls and boys after Title IX passed. Before Title IX, girls received pink sheets which steered them to lower-paying careers such as social work and nursing. Boys used the strong blue sheets which featured careers such as scientist and physician. The Strong test now uses a single sheet for all students.
- While a recent national survey reported that one in four girls in training programs, unusual for their sex, were there despite advice against it, the same study showed that a third of the school counselors surveyed said their schools had formal programs to en-
encourage students to the nontraditional courses. Another third reported informal efforts to encourage students to explore those fields.

Pregnant Students

Before Title IX, it was standard policy in many school districts to expel pregnant students as soon as the school learned they were pregnant. Few of these young women ever returned, and a very high proportion, lacking a high school diploma and adequate job skills, wound up on welfare.

Today it is illegal for school districts to expel pregnant students or bar them from any school activity. Pregnant students and school-aged parents have the right to attend school and participate fully in any school activities as long as they are able. Pregnancy must be treated as any other temporary disability.

With one million teen pregnancies a year and rising, Title IX's assurance that pregnant students can stay in school is vital. Some schools are going beyond the law to actively encourage pregnant students to stay in school. In Atlanta, for example, one all-black public high school offers pregnant students prenatal care, social casework, and referrals to other agencies for needs the school can't meet.

Sexual Harassment

The sexual harassment of students is a hidden problem whose dimensions are just now coming to light. Studies conducted over the last few years have found that the problem is serious on college campuses around the country; one reported that 10 to 20 percent of female students nationally have been sexually harassed by professors or other school employees. In another, 20 percent of the responding students said they had received sexual attentions from their professors.

Title IX is just beginning to have an impact on sexual harassment. Last year, the Department of Education ruled that sexual harassment is illegal under Title IX, and educators are now on notice that ignoring the problem invites lawsuits and complaints. Scores of colleges and universities have recently issued policy statements barring sexual harassment and setting up grievance procedures for dealing with it.

Generally, institutions find that when top administrators take a stand against sexual harassment, it's less likely to occur. At the University of Washington, where an ombudsman estimated she was receiving one sexual harassment complaint a week, complaints dropped to one a month after the university president spoke out sharply against sexual harassment. His
statement was reinforced by a "get-tough" policy warning that sexual coercion would be punished with various sanctions, including firing.

**Student Health Services**

While Title IX does not require that schools or colleges offer health services, it does require that any services offered be fair and nondiscriminatory.

Until Title IX began to take effect, many colleges and universities short-changed their women students by treating gynecological services differently from other health services. Many offered no gynecological services at all. Others offered insurance policies that singled out pregnancy-related problems for special restrictions in coverage: one midwestern university, for example, covered pregnancy and childbirth only up to $500, though the average childbirth costs three times that amount.

While many of these practices still exist, Title IX has prompted many colleges and universities to take a new look at their health services and change policies that restricted services for female medical conditions.