



TIDES

THE INSTITUTE FOR DIVERSITY AND ETHICS IN SPORT

MAKING WAVES OF CHANGE

The 2023 Racial and Gender Report Card™

National Basketball Association

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Presented by:

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THE 2023 RACIAL AND GENDER REPORT CARD: **National Basketball Association**

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Executive Summary

Orlando, FL - August 3, 2023

The National Basketball Association (NBA) received an **A+** for racial hiring practices and a **B+** for gender hiring practices in the 2023 NBA Racial and Gender Report Card released by The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport (TIDES) at the University of Central Florida (UCF). The NBA earned a combined grade of an **A**.

The NBA earned an **A+** for racial hiring practices with a score of **96.5** points and a **B+** for gender hiring practices with **86.8** points. The NBA showed increases in most categories solidifying its position as an example for other men's leagues. The overall grade was an **A** with **91.6** points representing an decrease from **91.8** points in the 2022 NBA Racial and Gender Report Card.

Using data from the 2023 season, provided by the NBA League Office, the Institute conducted an analysis of the racial and gender breakdown of league office, team governors, coaches, front offices, radio/tv broadcasters, and referees. The NBA gathered all the individual team data and transmitted it in aggregate to TIDES, which then analyzed the data. The 2023 Report Card also has an extensive list of NBA diversity initiatives, which appears in Appendix II. Tables for the Report Card are included in Appendix III.

The **96.5** points for racial hiring practices represented an decrease from **97.0** in the 2022 NBA RGRC. The **86.8** points for gender hiring practices was an increase from **86.5** points in 2022. This follows substantial increases

Overall Grade



A

Racial Hiring



A+

Gender Hiring



B+

in recent years. The overall grade decreased with a score of **91.6**.

Beginning in the 2021 RGRC series, TIDES started to award bonus points affecting the overall racial and gender grades based on crucial social justice initiatives and hiring milestones. Among the previous hiring milestones was that the hiring cycle at the end of the 2020-2021 season resulted in seven of the eight head coaching vacancies being filled by Black or African American candidates. This year there were **16** head coaches of color, the same as the NBA's all-time high of **16** head coaches of color in the 2011-2012 season. There were **13** general managers of color one more than in the previous year. The percentage of assistant coaches of color this year was **48.5** percent).

Richard Lapchick, the Director of The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport (TIDES or The Institute) at the University of Central Florida and primary author of the Report Card, stated, "The NBA has consistently led men's professional sports leagues when it comes to diverse and inclusive hiring. The league's progressive commitment to diversity and inclusion and social justice advocacy is well established and has significantly narrowed the disparities in hiring practices. The NBA receiving an overall grade of an A for the 2023 NBA RGRC is well deserved."

Lapchick continued, "There was once again a positive trend for women at both the team and league office. The NBA League Office reached its highest percentage of women in professional staff roles in over a decade with **43.3** percent. Team vice president and team senior management reached **30.0** percent and **39.3** percent, respectively."

The NBA started an NBA HBCU Fellowship program, which is in its second year, providing career development opportunities in the business of basketball for undergraduate and graduate students from HBCUs. After a rigorous application process, **74** fellows representing **29** HBCUs will work with NBA teams and the league office for a 10-week period over the summer. New this year is the participation of all 30 NBA teams

NBA Racial and Gender Report Card at a Glance

Racial Hiring Grade for Head Coaches

A+  **53.3%**
People of Color

Racial Hiring Grade for Assistant Coaches

A+  **48.5%**
People of Color

in the program. Since its inaugural cohort, 13 fellowship alumni have secured full-time employment or seasonal opportunities within the league.

In the 2022-23 season, **82.5** percent of players were people of color.

In addition to the milestone hires for head coaches and general managers, the percentage of people of color in team c-suite positions was **30.0** percent in 2022-2023, significantly up from **26.7** percent last year. The percentage of people of color in team vice president positions slightly improved to **26.6**, up from **26.1** in 2021-2022. In the team senior management category, the percentage of people of color increased from **32.5** percent to 34.6 percent and remained the same in the team professional staff category at **45.7** percent.”

The best category for the representation of women is in the NBA League Office with professional employees at **43.3** percent, a slight decrease of **0.1** percentage points from the previous year which had the highest percentage since the 2009-10 Report Card when the percentage of women was **43.6** percent.

Lapchick added, “In years past, NBA general managers and head coaches on have been the most prominent team positions. The percentage of people of color among general managers decreased dramatically to **32.5** percent in the 2022-2023 season from **50.0** percent in 2021-2022. As of the beginning of 2022 season, there were **13** general managers of color. The NBA leads all men’s professional leagues in this position. People of color also had **53.3** percent of the head coaching positions after seven of the eight head coaching vacancies during this past off-season were filled by Black or African American men after the 2021-2022 season. This surpassed their record high of **14** Black or African American head coaches with **15** to start the 2023 season.

The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport (TIDES) located at the University of Central Florida (UCF), publishes the Racial and Gender Report Card annually to indicate areas of improvement, stagnation, and regression in the racial and gender composition of

NBA Racial and Gender Report Card at a Glance

Racial Hiring Grade for League Office

A+  **44.0%**
People of Color

Gender Hiring Grade for League Office

A  **43.3%**
Women

Racial Hiring Grade for Team Vice Presidents

B  **26.6%**
People of Color

Gender Hiring Grade for Team Vice Presidents

C+ **30.0%**
Women

professional and college sports personnel and to the improvement of integration in front office and college athletic department positions. The publication of the 2023 NBA Racial Gender Report Card is second in the series of 2023 Racial and Gender Report Cards. It will be followed with Racial and Gender Report Cards on the WNBA, NFL, MLS, and College Sport.

NBA Racial and Gender Report Card at a Glance

Racial Hiring Grade for Team Senior Administration

A-  **34.6%**
People of Color

Gender Hiring Grade for Team Senior Administration

B+  **39.3%**
Women

Racial Hiring Grade for Team Professional Staff

A+ **45.7%**
People of Color

Gender Hiring Grade for Team Professional Staff

B-  **33.7%**
Women

Report Card Highlights

- In June of 2023, the NBA G League Stockton Kings named Lindsey Harding their head coach and Anjali Ranadivé as the team's general manager. It's the first time in NBA G League history that two women will lead a team.
- The NBA continues to make significant gender initiatives. An example is NBA ASCEND (Access, Support, Coaching, Exposure, Networking and Development) which is a formalized sponsorship program launched in partnership with Korn Ferry. NBA ASCEND matches talented women across the organization with executive sponsors. The initiative, which targets senior women with a focus on women of color, is designed to cultivate a culture of sponsorship across the NBA that will benefit not only the program participants, but underrepresented talent across the organization more broadly.
- In October 2022, the NBA hired Tammy Henault as the Chief Marketing Officer.
- In January 2023, the NBA hired Sabrina Ellis (Chief People Officer) and Lesley Slaton Brown (Chief Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Officer) to senior leadership positions.
- Those who identified themselves as Black or African American comprised **70.4** percent of all NBA players (a decrease of **1.5** percentage points) while **82.5** percent of players were people of color (a slight decrease of **0.1** percentage points). The percentage of white NBA players was **17.5** percent, a slight increase of **0.1** percentage points from the **17.4** percent recorded in 2021-2022.
- At the start of 2022-2023 NBA season, there were **16** head coaches of color, topping the **15** reported from the beginning of the 2020-2021 season. Overall, people of color represented **53.3** percent of all NBA head coaches. Black or African Americans represented **50.0** percent of all head coaches and Asians represented **3.3** percent. During the hiring cycle at the end of the 2020-2021 season, seven of the eight head coaching vacancies were filled by Black or African American candidates, including five who were first-time head coaches.
- There were **six** women who were assistant coaches in 2022-23, a decrease from **seven** last year. Nonetheless, it was the fourth highest number in league history. These women included Jenny Boucek (Indiana), Brittini Donaldson (Detroit), Lindsey Harding (Sacramento), Sonia Raman (Memphis), Kristi Toliver (Dallas) and Teresa Weatherspoon (New Orleans).
- In November 2022, the hiring of Jacque Vaughn as head coach of the Brooklyn Nets, the NBA reached new all-time highs for head coaches of color (**17**) and Black head coaches (**16**).
- The NBA has two women who serve as presidents in its League Office. Kathy Behrens is President of Social Responsibility and Player Programs. Amy Brooks is the President of Team Marketing and Business Operations and is the Chief Innovation Officer. No other league has two women serving in the league office as presidents.
- Mark Tatum is the NBA Deputy Commissioner and Chief Operating Officer. When he was appointed in 2014, he became the highest ranked Black or African American in the league office of any of the major American professional sports. Byron Spruell is the President of NBA League Operations. Shareef Abdur-Rahim is the President of the NBA G League. Amadou Gallo Fall is the President of the Basketball Africa League. No other league has four people of color serving in the league office as presidents.
- At the NBA League Office, **44.0** percent of professional staff positions were held by people of color, an increase of **0.3** percentage points from **43.7** percent recorded at the end of the 2021-2022

regular season. This season marked the highest ever percentage of people of color in these positions for the fourth consecutive year.

- Women held **43.3** percent of all professional positions in the NBA League Office, a slight decrease from last year's **43.4** percent.
- For the second consecutive year, **three** NBA teams had a woman as the majority team governor, including the Los Angeles Lakers, New Orleans Pelicans, and Portland Trail Blazers. Also, for the second consecutive year, **four** NBA teams had a person of color as the majority team governor, including the Charlotte Hornets, Sacramento Kings, Brooklyn Nets, and Milwaukee Bucks.
- There were **five** Black or African American chief executive officers and/or presidents for NBA teams. These individuals are Fred Whitfield (Charlotte), Koby Altman (Cleveland), Cynthia Marshall (Dallas), James Jones (Phoenix), and Masai Ujiri (Toronto).
- During the 2022-2023 season, **seven** women held the role of either president or CEO for NBA franchises. These women are Matina Kolokotronis (Sacramento), Jeanie Buss (Los Angeles Lakers), Gillian Zucker (LA Clippers), Cynthia Marshall (Dallas), Mel Raines (Indiana), Gretchen Sheirr (Houston), and Cynthia Devine (Toronto).
- There were **13** general managers of color, marking the all-time high for the NBA. **Nine** being Black or African American, while four were listed as "two or more races/other."
- Women held **30.0** percent of team vice president positions and **30.7** of team C-Suite positions at the beginning of the 2022-2023 season.
- People of color held **26.6** percent of team vice president positions and **30.0** percent of team C-suite positions at the beginning of the 2022-2023 season.
- There was an increase for people of color and a decrease for women at the team level in professional staff positions. For the second consecutive year during the 2022-2023 season, people of color held **45.7** percent of team professional staff positions for NBA teams. The percentage of women holding team professional staff positions decreased by **0.5** percentage points from **34.2** percent in 2021-2022 to **33.7** percent in 2022-2023
- As of May 1, 2023, **55.8** percent of NBA, WNBA, and NBA G League referees are people of color, a **1.9** percentage point decrease from the previous Report of **57.7** percent.



TIDES

Overall Grades

The NBA received an **A+** for racial hiring practices with a score of **96.5** points, a decrease from **97.0** points in 2022, and a **B+** for gender hiring practices with **86.8** points, up from **86.5** points in 2022. The overall grade was an **A** with **91.6** points representing an decrease from **91.8** points in the 2022 NBA Racial and Gender Report Card.

The NBA received an **A+** for racial hiring practices in the players, head coaches, assistant coaches, League Office, and professional administration. The NBA earned an **A-** for senior administration, a **B+** for racial the C-suite and Team Vice President's levels, a **D+** for governors, and an **F** for team presidents/CEOs.

The NBA received an **A** for gender hiring practices in the League Office, a **B+** for senior management at the team level, and a **B-** for professional staff at the team level. The NBA also earned a **C+** for team vice presidents and for C-suite executives, and an **F** for team presidents/CEOs, general managers/president and or head of basketball operations and team governors.

The League earned an **A+** for diversity initiatives.

OVERALL GRADE AND SCORE

A ↓ **91.6**

Racial Hiring Grade and Score

A+ ↓ **96.5**

Gender Hiring Grade and Score

B+ ↑ **86.8**

Grades by Category

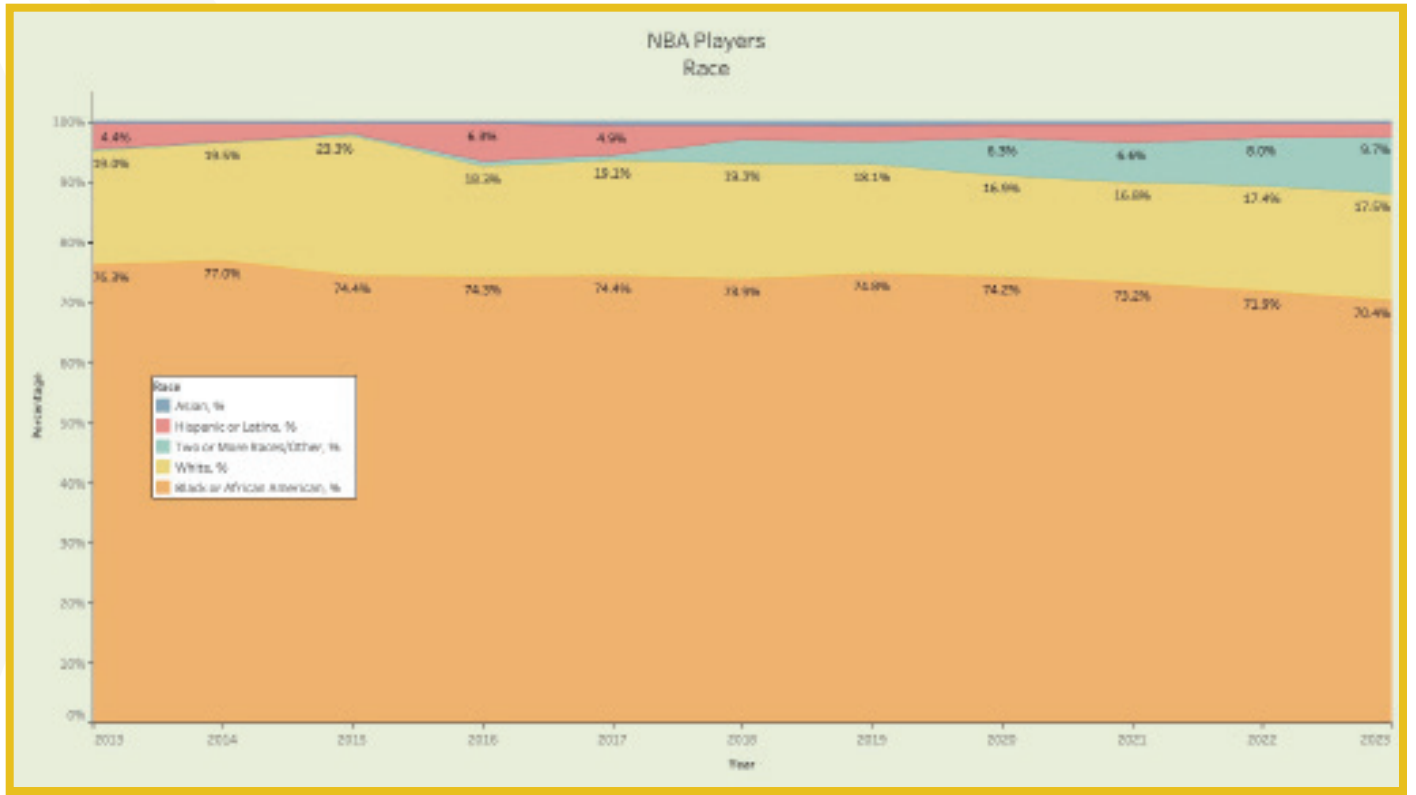
NBA PLAYERS

For the 2022-2023 season, **82.5** percent of the NBA's players were people of color, slightly increasing by **0.1** percentage points from the **82.4** percent recorded in the 2022-23 season. The percentage of players who were classified as Black or African American in the league was **70.4** percent, a decrease of **1.5** percentage points from the previous season. Hispanic/Latino players comprised **2.2** percent, a **0.2** percentage point decrease from the 2022-23 season. Asian players remained the same from the previous season at **0.2** percent in the 2021-2022 season. Players categorized as "Two or More Races/Other" increased from **8.0** percent from last season to **9.7** percent. The percentage of white NBA players was **17.5** percent, a slight increase from the **17.4** percent recorded in the 2021-22 season.

See Table 1.

Racial Diversity Grade for NBA Players

A+  **82.5**



NBA LEAGUE OFFICE

The NBA League Office continues to have the best record for people of color (**44.0** percent, up **0.3** percentage points from **43.7** percent in 2021-2022) in men's professional sport. In addition, professional staff positions at the NBA League Office had the best representation of women (**43.3** percent, down **0.1** percentage point) out of all the graded gender categories in this year's Report Card.

As of May 1, 2023, **56.1** percent of all NBA League Office professional employees were white, **19.7** percent were Black or African American, **8.3** percent were Hispanic/Latino, **12.4** percent were Asian, **0.1** percent were Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and **3.5** percent were classified as Two or More races/other. The percentage of Latino professional employees, decreased by **0.2**. The percentage of professional employees classified as Asian and Two or More races decreased by **0.1** and **0.6** percent, respectively. The percentage of white professional employees decreased by **0.2** percentage points, while Black or African American professional employees increased by **1.8** percentage points.

There were **61** people of color in vice president positions or higher during the 2022-2023 season, up from **55** during the 2021-2022 season.

Mark Tatum has been the NBA's Deputy Commissioner and Chief Operating Officer since 2014. At that time, he became the highest-ranking Black or African American in the league office of any of the major American professional sports. Byron Spruell is the President of League Operations. Shareef Abdur Rahim is the President of the NBA G League. Amadou Gallo Fall is the President of the Basketball Africa League (BAL). No other league has four people of color serving in the league office as presidents.

The NBA has **two** women who serve as presidents. Kathy Behrens is President of Social Responsibility and Player Programs. Amy Brooks is the President of Team Marketing and Business

Operations and is the Chief Innovation Officer. No other league has two women serving in the league office as presidents.

The NBA had the highest percentage of women in League Office professional staff positions among the four major men's professional sport leagues.

Racial Hiring Grade for NBA League Office

A+  **44.0%**
People of Color

Gender Hiring Grade for NBA League Office

A  **43.3%**
Women

See Table 2.

There were **22** Black or African American men who held a vice president position or higher:

- **Shareef Abdur-Rahmin**, President, NBA G League
- **Christopher Benyarko**, Head of Direct-to-Consumer Products, Technology & Operations
- **Joe Dumars**, Head of Basketball Operations
- **Gerald J. Raines**, Head of Event Operations
- **Gary T. Mack**, Creative Production Strategy
- **Harold M. Burwell Jr.**, International Controller
- **Michael Taylor**, Account Management, NBA
- **Franciscus Ladejola Diaba**, Assistant General Counsel – Technology and Software Licensing and Digital Platform
- **Anshell Boggs**, Chief Risk Management & Insurance Officer
- **James A. Cadogan**, Executive Director – Social Justice Coalition
- **Fidelis Igiehon**, Head of Compensation
- **Gregory A. Michel**, Head of Procurement
- **Marcus A. Minifee**, Head of Partner Marketing
- **Carlton E. Myers**, Head of Live Production and Entertainment
- **Leon Newsome**, Chief Security Officer
- **Malik Rose**, Head of Basketball Operations - NBA G League
- **Dr. Leroy Sims**, Head of Medical Operations
- **Byron Spruell**, President, League Operations
- **Gregory Taylor**, Executive Director – NBA Foundation
- **Andrew Thompson**, Content Production
- **Jonathan A. Tillman**, Account Management, NBA, G-League, WNBA
- **George S. Wilson II**, Head of Partnerships – NBA G League

There were **12** Black or African American women who held a vice president position or higher:

- **Kimberly M. Clark**, Global Fan Marketing Lead
- **Bethany Donaphin**, Head of WNBA League Operations
- **Portia Archer**, Chief Operating Officer, NBA G League
- **Penelope P. Jones**, Global Head of Employee Relations
- **Kori Davis Porter**, Head of Business Operations

- **Jamila Wideman**, Player Development Group Lead
- **Leah Wilcox**, Commissioner's Office Liaison
- **Tatia L. Williams**, Business and Partnership Strategy Lead, SRPP
- **Sabrina Ellis**, Chief People Officer
- **Lesley Slaton Brown**, Chief Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Officer
- **Michelle D. Lawson**, Head of Design
- **Cheryl D. Stallings**, Local Content Management – NBA India and NBA Asia

There were **nine** Asian men who held a vice president position or higher:

- **Krishna Bhagavathula**, Chief Technology Officer
- **Anil George**, Assistant General Counsel – Intellectual Property
- **Hrishi Karthikeyan**, Head of Business Strategy
- **Minesh Gulab Lad**, Head of Media & Direct to Consumer (DTC)
- **Jay Lee**, Head of Consumer Experience
- **Edward Whang**, Assistant General Counsel – International
- **David Lee**, Head of NBA Equity
- **Satwant Singh**, Head of Monetization
- **Paresh Trivedi**, Media Distribution Deals & Business Development: NBA Channels & Apps

There were **eight** Asian women who held a vice president position or higher:

- **Simran Santiago**, Senior Director of Accounting
- **Tammy Henault**, Chief Marketing Officer
- **Salina Cheung**, Media Technology Development
- **Anne Chen Carroll**, Financial Analysis Team Lead
- **Jennifer Chun**, Head of Content Partnerships
- **Liyuan Pan**, Head of Content Partnerships, New Media
- **Jill Snodgrass**, Account Manager, NBA
- **Chrisine Lee**, Head of Program Delivery & Business Operations

There were **six** Hispanic/Latino people who held a vice president position or higher in the NBA League Office:

- **Jason Bieber**, Growth & Innovation Strategy Lead
- **Matthew A. Dennis-Carpenter**, Assistant General Counsel – Corporate & Finance

- **Rafael Elia**, Media Distribution Lead – Latin America
- **Juan A. Colon**, Lead Media Strategist and Planner
- **Damien M. Eckert**, Global Data Strategy Lead
- **Michelle A. Labella**, Global Media Insights Lead

There were **two** men who held a vice president level or higher that identified as “Two or More Races/Other” in the NBA League Office:

- **Sacha J. Tarrant**, Digital Rights Strategy & Enforcement
- **Mark A. Tatum**, Deputy Commissioner & Chief Operating Officer

There were **two** women who held a vice president level or higher that identified as “Two or More Races/Other” in the NBA League Office:

- **Julie de Jesus-Evans**, Senior Staff Product Designer, Web
- **Nicole C. Womack**, Account Management, NBA & Ticketing Lead

There are **84** women who held a vice president or higher position. There are **61** women who hold a vice president level or higher position that identified as white in the NBA League Office:

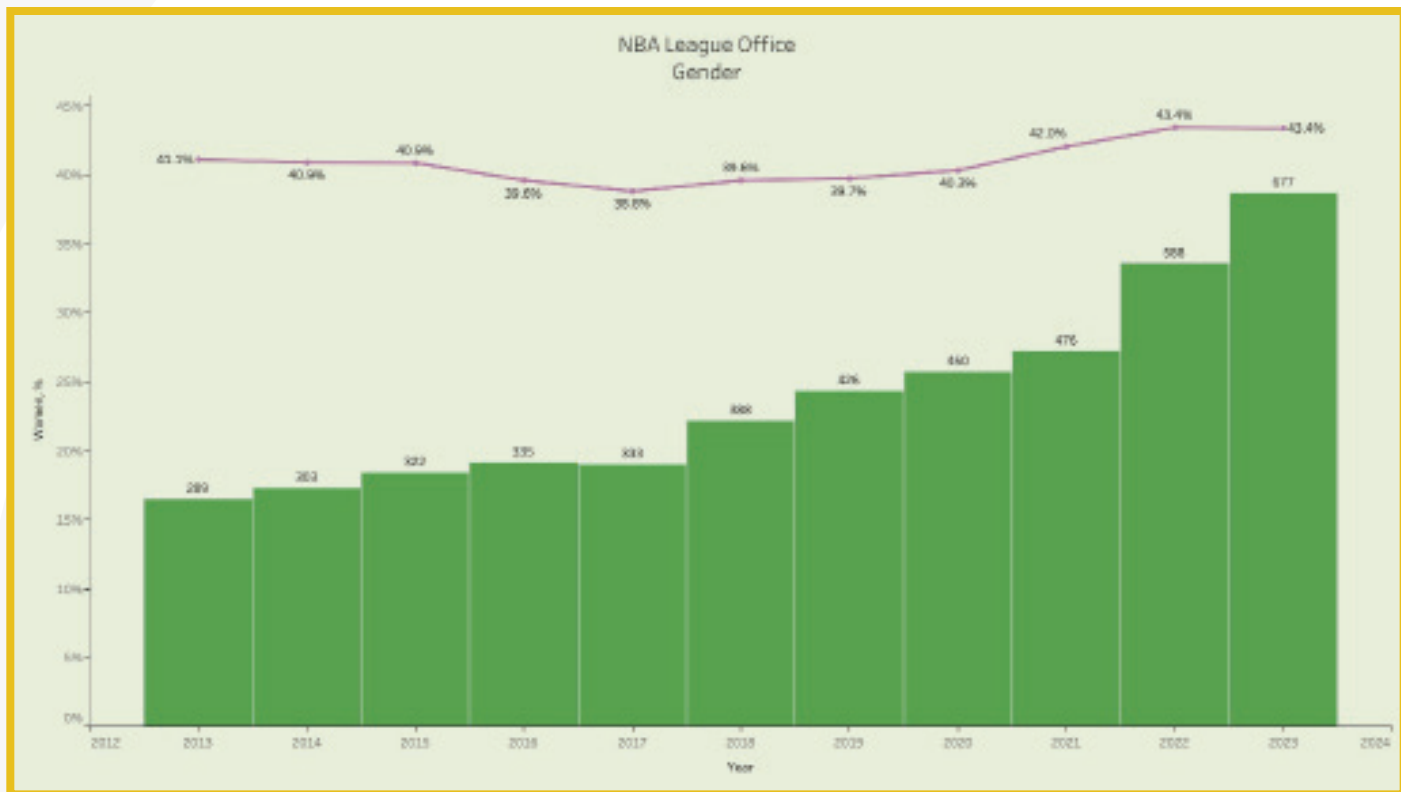
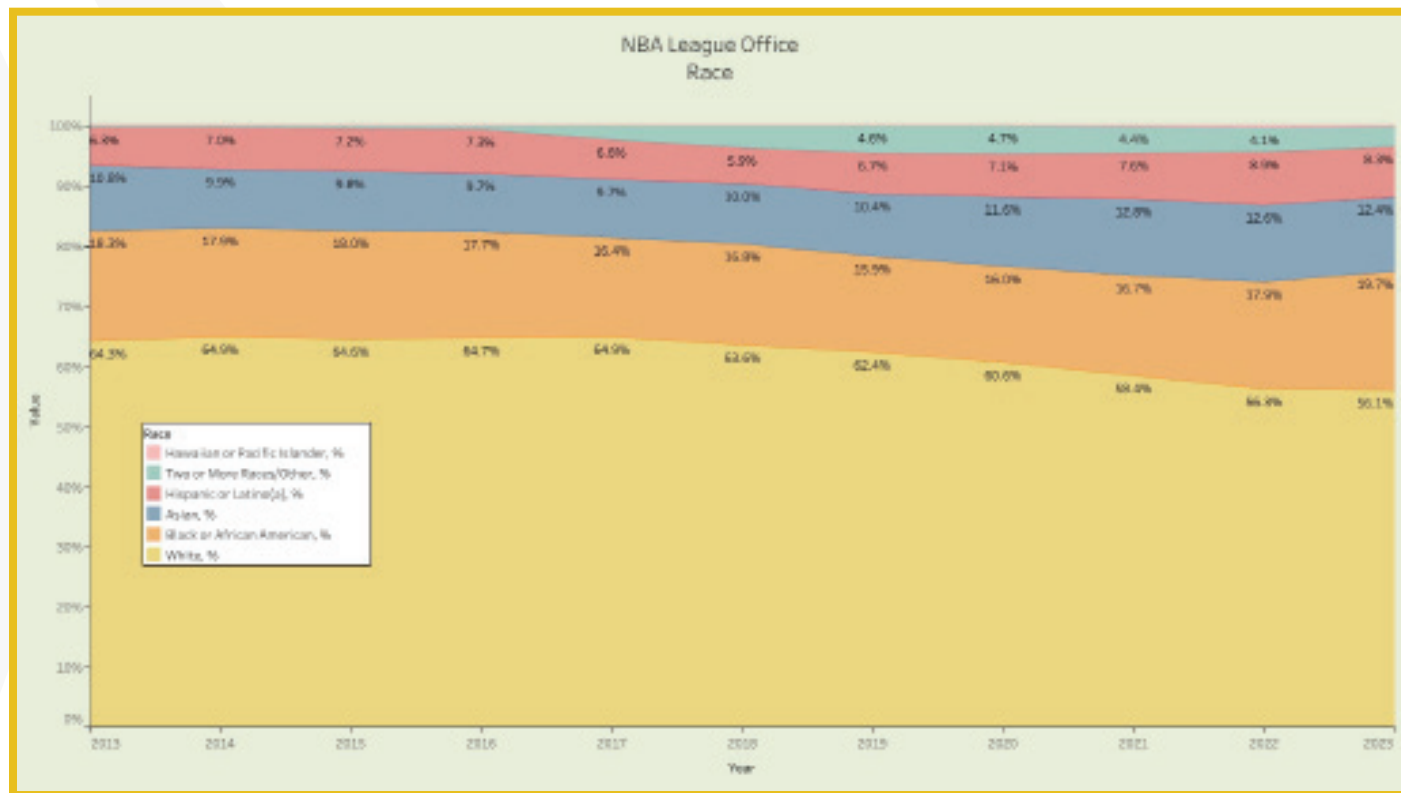
- **Dr. Eleanor Adams**, Health & Medical Safety Lead
- **Nancy Baldwin**, Corporate Services
- **Kathleen Behrens**, President, Social Responsibility & Player Programs
- **Dayna Blechman**, Head of Business Operations, Next Gen
- **Melissa Brenner**, Executive Vice President, Digital Media
- **Amy M. Brooks**, President, Team Marketing & Business Operations and Chief Innovation Officer
- **Kristen Brophy**, Product Marketing Team Leader, Digital
- **Barbara Bush**, Social Responsibility Program Leader
- **Sona Chakamian**, International Retail
- **Lauren Cohen**, Partner Management & Operations Group Lead
- **Maureen Coyle**, League Operations Communications & Communications Event Management
- **Sarah Jennings Crennan**, Head of Content, DTC
- **MaryBeth Csatlos**, Global Media Operations Team

Lead

- **Ayala Deutsch**, Deputy General Counsel – NBA Properties
- **Jessica Doyle**, Digital Growth Group Lead
- **Janine Dugre**, Brand & Creative Management
- **Cathy Engelbert**, WNBA Commissioner
- **Samantha Engelhardt**, Strategic Initiatives & Operations Lead
- **Kelly A. Flatow**, Head of Events
- **Michelle Nicole Gabel**, Consumer Products Partnerships
- **Catherine M. Gaines**, International Commercial Strategy and Development
- **Amanda T. George**, Global Partnerships, Social Impact and International Communications Lead
- **Lisa Goldberg**, Head of Business Operations & Partner Services
- **Katherine Hendricks**, Head of Real Estate & Facilities
- **Zoe Hilden**, Assistant General Counsel - Media
- **Larisa Tarasyn Johnson**, Media Marketing Group Leader
- **Jennifer Levinson**, Creative Services Account Management
- **Kelly R. Machiz**, Assistant General Counsel - Global Partnerships & Team Marketing and Business Operations
- **Elizabeth Maringer**, Assistant General Counsel – Integrity & Investigations
- **Jean Maybrown**, Corporate Services
- **Amy M. McCarthy**, Head of People Operations & Systems
- **Stacy McWilliams**, International Account Management Lead
- **Beth Meek**, Corporate Services
- **Julie Morris**, Head of Commercial Development and Media
- **Amy J. Moshovos**, Business Operations
- **Tara Mulcahy**, Head of Marketing Partnerships
- **Heidi R. Nadler**, Global Head of League Finance
- **Adrienne O’Keefe**, Head of Gaming & Digital Assets
- **Jennifer M. O’Neill**, Principal Technical Program Manager
- **Dina Pappas-Skokos**, Business & Basketball

Communications

- **Erica H. Petri**, Assistant General Counsel – Media
- **Lisa Piken Koper**, Head of Apparel & Sporting Goods
- **Rita Rak**, Treasurer
- **Jessica Roosli**, Head of Event Management
- **Jennifer K. Rudyk**, Finance and Business Operations Leader - WNBA
- **Erin E. Schnieders**, Head of Arena Development & Standards
- **Cara Schultz**, Assistant Controller
- **Tara Gutkowski Schwartz**, Social Responsibility Group Leader
- **Danielle Shanes**, Head of Benefits and Wellbeing
- **Marcia J. Steinberg**, Account Management, NBA
- **Dana Stone**, Media Technology and Product Management
- **Lauren A. Sullivan**, Partner Management and Tech & Emerging Partnerships Group Lead
- **Hope Rachel Tannenbaum**, Head of Membership
- **Kerry A. Tatlock**, Head of Marketing Partnerships & Media Planning
- **Lindsay M. Ullman**, Head of Business Development – NBA 2K League
- **Yolanda Urbanski**, Head of Intelligence
- **Stephanie K. Vogel**, Deputy Chief Compliance Officer
- **Colie Edison**, Chief Growth Officer - WNBA
- **Katelyn Welty Cannella West**, Assistant General Counsel – Player Matters
- **Laura Wilhelm**, International Tax Lead
- **Sara E. Zuckert**, Head of Next Gen Telecast



NBA TEAMS

Governors

The NBA was the first league to change the title of team “Owners” to “Governors” because of the historical implications of the term “owner” as it relates to individuals. As of this publication, no other league has made this change.

The methodology for collecting data for team governors included Primary Governor and Minority Investor listed by the team. Only Primary governors are counted towards the overall grade.

Across the league, there were **four** majority governors of color. Michael Jordan, who identifies as Black or African American, was the majority team governor and Chairman of the Charlotte Hornets. Vivek Ranadive, who is from India, was the team governor of the Sacramento Kings. Joe Tsai, who was born in Taiwan, was the majority team governor and chairman of the Brooklyn Nets. Marc Lasry, who was born in Morocco, was a team governor for the Milwaukee Bucks. This is the fourth season in which four team governors of color have run their organizations simultaneously. No other professional league has such representation.

There are **three** women who are primary team governors. Jeanie Buss was the controlling team governor and Chief Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Lakers. Gayle Benson was the principal governor of the New Orleans Pelicans. Jody Allen was the majority team governor of the Portland Trail Blazers.

There were **38** people of color who were minority team governors in the 2022-23 season.

The following is a list of minority team governors who were people of color :

- **Grant Hill**, Atlanta Hawks
- **Mat Shah**, Atlanta Hawks
- **Sandeep Soni**, Atlanta Hawks
- **Dr. James I. Cash, Jr.**, Boston Celtics

- **Mark Wan**, Boston Celtics
- **Claude Alexander**, Charlotte Hornets
- **Cornell Haynes Jr.**, Charlotte Hornets
- **Dr. Spurgeon Webber III**, Charlotte Hornets
- **Fred Whitfield**, Charlotte Hornets
- **Usher Raymond**, Cleveland Cavaliers
- **Brigette Lau**, Golden State Warriors
- **Dennis Wong**, LA Clippers
- **Dr. Patrick Shoon-Shiong**, Los Angeles Lakers
- **Brandon Arrindell**, Memphis Grizzlies
- **Harold Ford Jr.**, Memphis Grizzlies
- **Penny Hardaway**, Memphis Grizzlies
- **Elliot Perry**, Memphis Grizzlies
- **Julio Iglesias**, Miami Heat
- **Michael Barber**, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Sei Hoon Chiu**, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Virgis Colbert**, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Valerie Daniels-Carter**, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Charles Harvey**, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Corey Nettles**, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Alex Rodriguez**, Minnesota Timberwolves
- **James Lassiter**, Philadelphia 76ers
- **Will Smith**, Philadelphia 76ers
- **Jahm Najafi**, Phoenix Suns
- **Raj Bhathal**, Sacramento Kings
- **David Robinson**, San Antonio Spurs
- **Dwyane Wade**, Utah Jazz
- **Rich Wong**, Utah Jazz
- **Sameer Ghandi**, Utah Jazz
- **Ping Li**, Utah Jazz
- **Raul Fernandez**, Washington Wizards
- **Dr. Sheila Johnson**, Washington Wizards
- **Jeong H. Kim**, Washington Wizards
- **Earl Stafford**, Washington Wizards

The following **13** women were minority team governors during the 2022-23 season:

- **Sara Blakely**, Atlanta Hawks
- **Norma Hunt**, Chicago Bulls
- **Gretchen Williams**, Dallas Mavericks
- **Erika Glazer**, Golden State Warriors
- **Brigette Lau**, Golden State Warriors
- **Ashley Manning**, Memphis Grizzlies
- **Valerie Daniels-Carter**, Milwaukee Bucks

- **Julianna Hawn Holt**, San Antonio Spurs
- **Gail Miller**, Utah Jazz
- **Ashley Smith**, Utah Jazz
- **Michelle DiFebo Freeman**, Washington Wizards
- **Dr. Sheila Johnson**, Washington Wizards
- **Laurene Powell Jobs**, Washington Wizards

TIDES recognizes that teams are now worth billions of dollars and that the percentage of the population of that fits into the billionaire category is not the same as the racial groups represented in the US Census. Nonetheless, that is the criteria we are using in the Racial and Gender Report Cards. To adjust for that, the weight of the grade for owners in the overall grade is the lowest of all the categories in the Report Card.

Racial Hiring Grade for NBA Team Governors

D+  **13.3%**
People of Color

Gender Hiring Grade for NBA Team Governors

F  **10.0%**
Women

See Table 3.

NBA COACHES

Head Coaches

At the start of the 2022-23 season, people of color had **53.3** percent of the head coaching positions after seven of the eight head coaching vacancies during the previous off-season were filled by Black or African American men. This surpassed the previous 2011-2012 record high of **14** Black or African American head coaches with **15** to start the 2022-23 season.

Black or African Americans represented **50.0** percent of all head coaches and Asians also represented **3.3** percent. Whites held **46.7** percent of head coaching jobs at the beginning of the 2022-23 season, a slight decrease from the **50.0** percent in the year prior.

The **16** head coaches of color for the 2022-2023 NBA season were:

- **Nate McMillan**, Atlanta Hawks
- **Joe Mazzulla**, Boston Celtics
- **Darvin Ham**, Los Angeles Lakers
- **J.B. Bickerstaff**, Cleveland Cavaliers
- **Jason Kidd**, Dallas Mavericks
- **Dwane Casey**, Detroit Pistons
- **Stephen Silas**, Houston Rockets
- **Tyronn Lue**, LA Clippers
- **Erik J. Spoelstra**, Miami Heat
- **Willie Green**, New Orleans Pelicans
- **Jamahl Mosley**, Orlando Magic
- **Doc Rivers**, Philadelphia 76ers
- **Monty Williams**, Phoenix Suns
- **Chauncey Billups**, Portland Trail Blazers
- **Wes Unseld Jr.**, Washington Wizards
- **Mike Brown**, Sacramento Kings

The **15** head coaches of color at the start of the 2021-22 NBA season were:

- **Nate McMillan**, Atlanta Hawks
- **J.B. Bickerstaff**, Cleveland Cavaliers
- **James Borrego**, Charlotte Hornets
- **Dwane Casey**, Detroit Pistons
- **Stephen Silas**, Houston Rockets
- **Tyronn Lue**, Los Angeles Clippers

- **Erik J. Spoelstra**, Miami Heat
- **Doc Rivers**, Philadelphia 76ers
- **Monty Williams**, Phoenix Suns
- **Ime Udoka**, Boston Celtics
- **Jason Kidd**, Dallas Mavericks
- **Willie Green**, New Orleans Pelicans
- **Jamahl Mosley**, Orlando Magic
- **Chauncey Billups**, Portland Trailblazers
- **Wes Unseld Jr.**, Washington Wizards

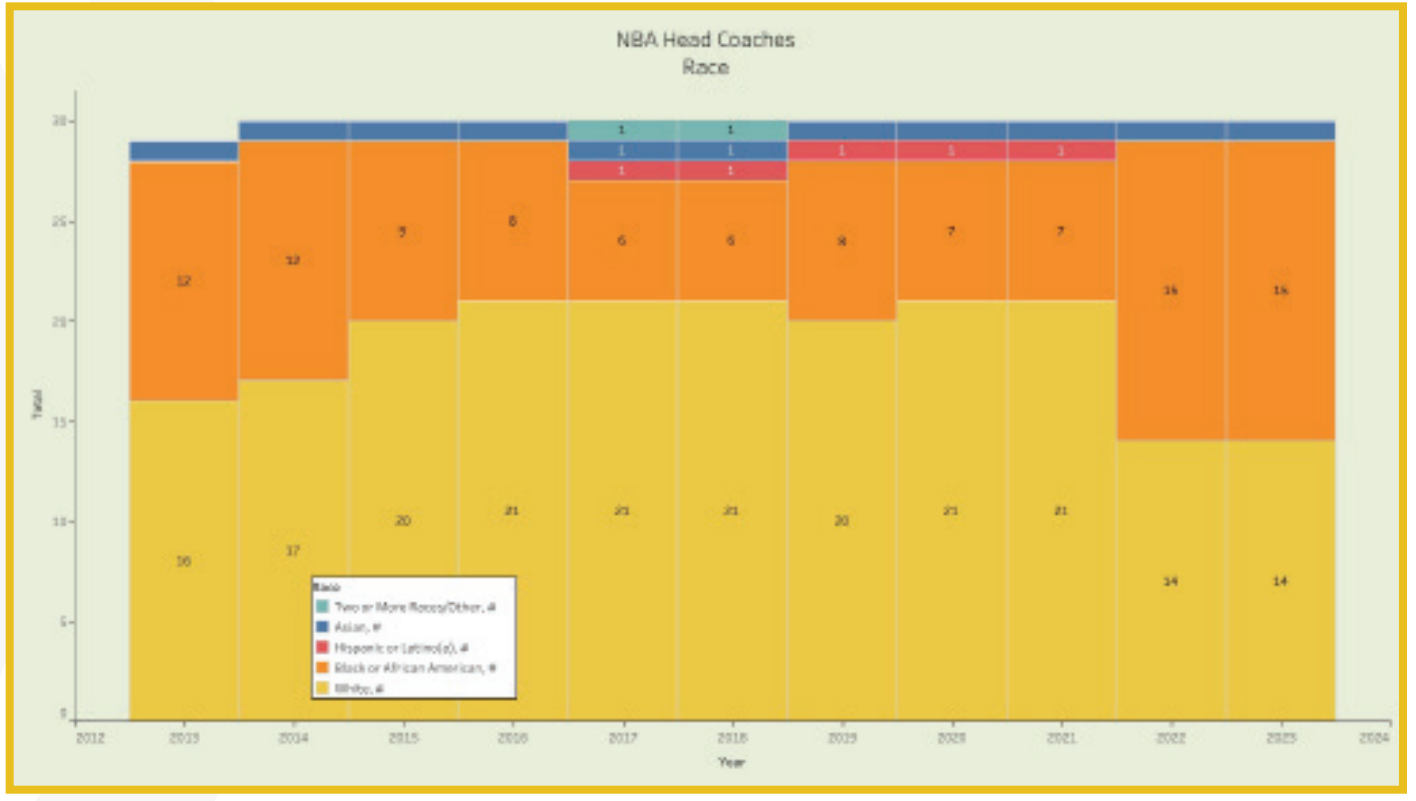
The following coaching changes were made after the 2022-2023 regular season ended: Dwane Casey and Stephen Silas, both African American, were released of their roles by the Detroit Pistons and Houston Rockets, respectively. They were replaced by Monty Williams and Ime Udoka, both who are both African American. Mike Budenholzer was released by the Milwaukee Bucks and replaced by Adrian Griffin, who is African American. Also, Doc Rivers and Monty Williams, who are both African American, got released by the Philadelphia 76ers and Phoenix Suns respectively and were replaced by Nick Nurse and Frank Vogel who are both white.

Thus, as of the publication of the 2022-23 NBA RGRC, there were **15** head coaches of color in place. The **14** Black or African American head coaches ties the second-highest total back in the 2011-12 season. The grade is based on who was coaching during the 2022-23 season.

Racial Hiring Grade for Head Coaches

A+  **53.3%**
People of Color

See Tables 4 and 5.



Assistant Coaches

The percentage of NBA assistant coaches of color in the 2022-23 season was **48.5** percent. This is a slight decrease from the **50.0** percent mark that was set in the 2021-22 season. The percentage of Black or African American assistant coaches decreased slightly by **0.1** percentage points to **42.6** percent. The percentage of Hispanic/Latino assistant coaches decreased by **1.3** percentage points to **2.9** percent for the 2022-23 season. The percentage of Asian coaches remained the same at **0.5** percent for the 2022-23 season.

There were **six** women who were assistant coaches in the 2022-23 season, a decrease from **seven** in the 2021-22 season. These women included Jenny Boucek (Indiana), Brittini Donaldson (Atlanta), Lindsey Harding (Sacramento), Sonia Raman (Memphis), Krista Toliver (Dallas) and Teresa Weatherspoon (New Orleans).

Please note all coaches brought on after June 1, 2022, were not counted towards the grade calculation for this section.

Racial Hiring Grade for Assistant Coaches

A+  **48.5%**
People of Color

See Table 6.

TEAM MANAGEMENT

Presidents and Chief Executive Officers

These positions include team presidents, chief executive officers, chairmen, vice chairmen, and some chief operating officers. This category includes the individuals in charge of team business operations, while the following general manager category is for the person in charge of team basketball operations.

There were **three** top executive management positions in NBA team front offices held by persons of color. All **three** CEO/Presidents were Black or African Americans as of the beginning of the 2022-2023 season, which represented **7.9** percent. Cynthia Marshall, who was hired in 2018, became the first Black or African American woman in the history of the NBA or any of the major men's pro sports leagues to hold the position of President and CEO. The percentage of women in executive management positions increased from **10.5** percent in 2021-2022 to **18.4** percent this season.

The **three** Black or African American team presidents included:

- **Fred Whitfield**, President and Chief Executive Officer, Charlotte Hornets
- **Cynthia Marshall**, President and Chief Executive Officer, Dallas Mavericks
- **Masai Ujiri**, President, Toronto Raptors*

*Masai Ujiri is from Nigeria.

The **seven** female top executives of NBA teams included:

- **Cynthia Marshall**, President and Chief Executive Officer, Dallas Mavericks
- **Gillian Zucker**, President and Chief Executive Officer, Los Angeles Clippers
- **Jeanie Buss**, President and Chief Executive Officer, Los Angeles Lakers
- **Matina Kolokotronis**, President and Chief Operating Officer, Sacramento Kings
- **Mel Raines**, President and Chief Executive Officer, Indiana Pacers
- **Gretchen Sheirr**, President and Chief Executive Officer, Houston Rockets
- **Cynthia Devine**, President (MLSE), Toronto

Raptors

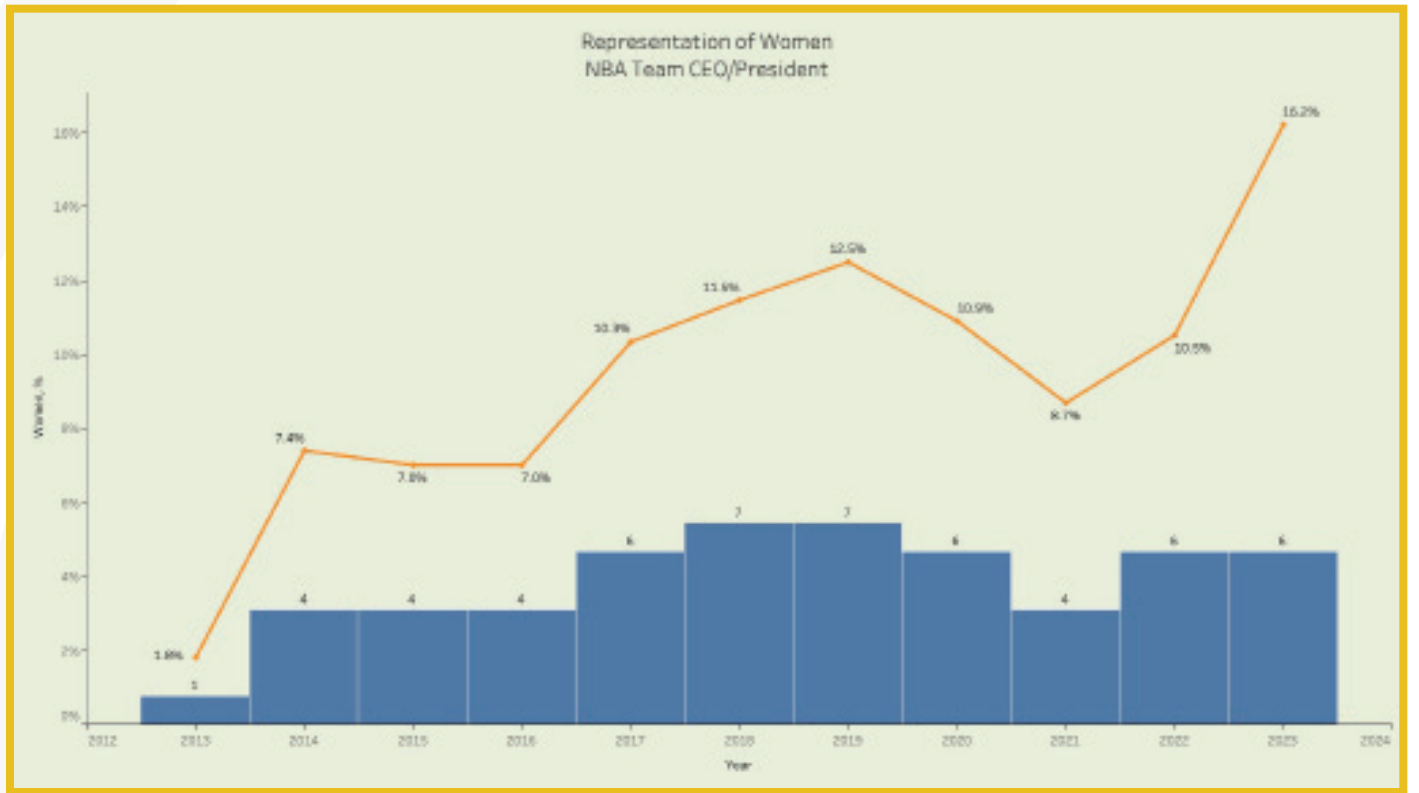
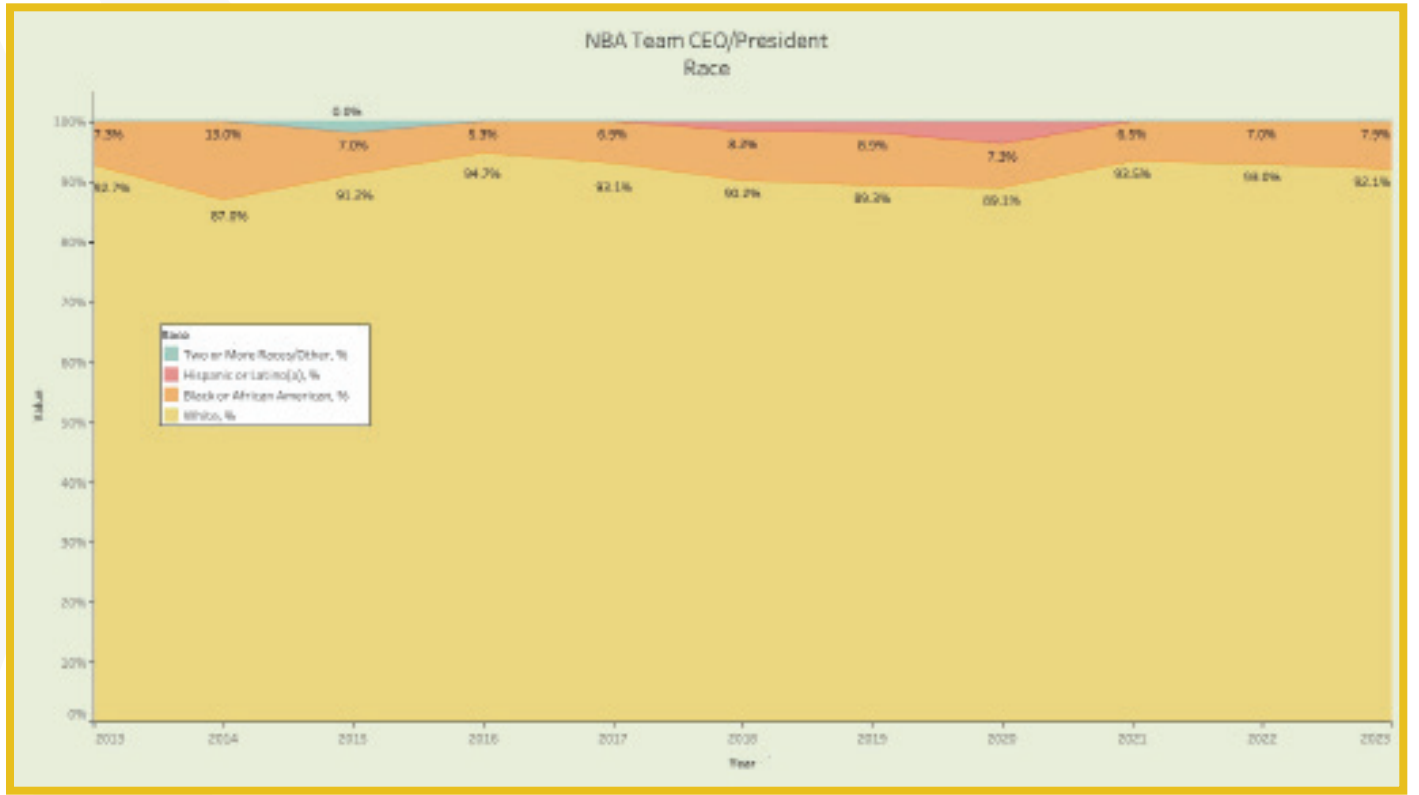
Racial Diversity Grade for Presidents and Chief Executive Officers

F  **7.9%**
People of Color

Gender Diversity Grade for Presidents and Chief Executive Officers

F  **18.4%**
Women

See Table 7.



General Manager and/or President of Basketball Operations

As of January 2022, there were **13** people of color holding general manager or president of basketball operations positions, accounting for **32.5** percent of the total of general managers in the NBA. Of the **13** people of color serving in these positions at the beginning of the season, **nine** were Black or African American, and **four** classified as Two or More Races/Other. The **13** general managers of color were an all-time high for the NBA.

The **nine** Black or African American general managers included:

- **Scott Perry**, General Manager, New York Knicks
- **Elton Brand**, General Manager, Philadelphia 76ers
- **James Jones**, President of Basketball Operations and General Manager, Phoenix Suns
- **Brian Wright**, General Manager, San Antonio Spurs
- **Marc Eversley**, General Manager, Chicago Bulls
- **Calvin Booth**, General Manager, Denver Nuggets
- **Troy Weaver**, General Manager, Detroit Pistons
- **Nico Harrison**, General Manager, Dallas Mavericks
- **Koby Altman**, President of Basketball Operations

The **four** general managers who identified as Two or More Races/Other were:

- **Trajan Langdon**, General Manager, New Orleans Pelicans
- **Bobby Webster**, General Manager, Toronto Raptors
- **Rafael Stone**, General Manager, Houston Rockets
- **Landry Fields**, General Manager, Atlanta Hawks

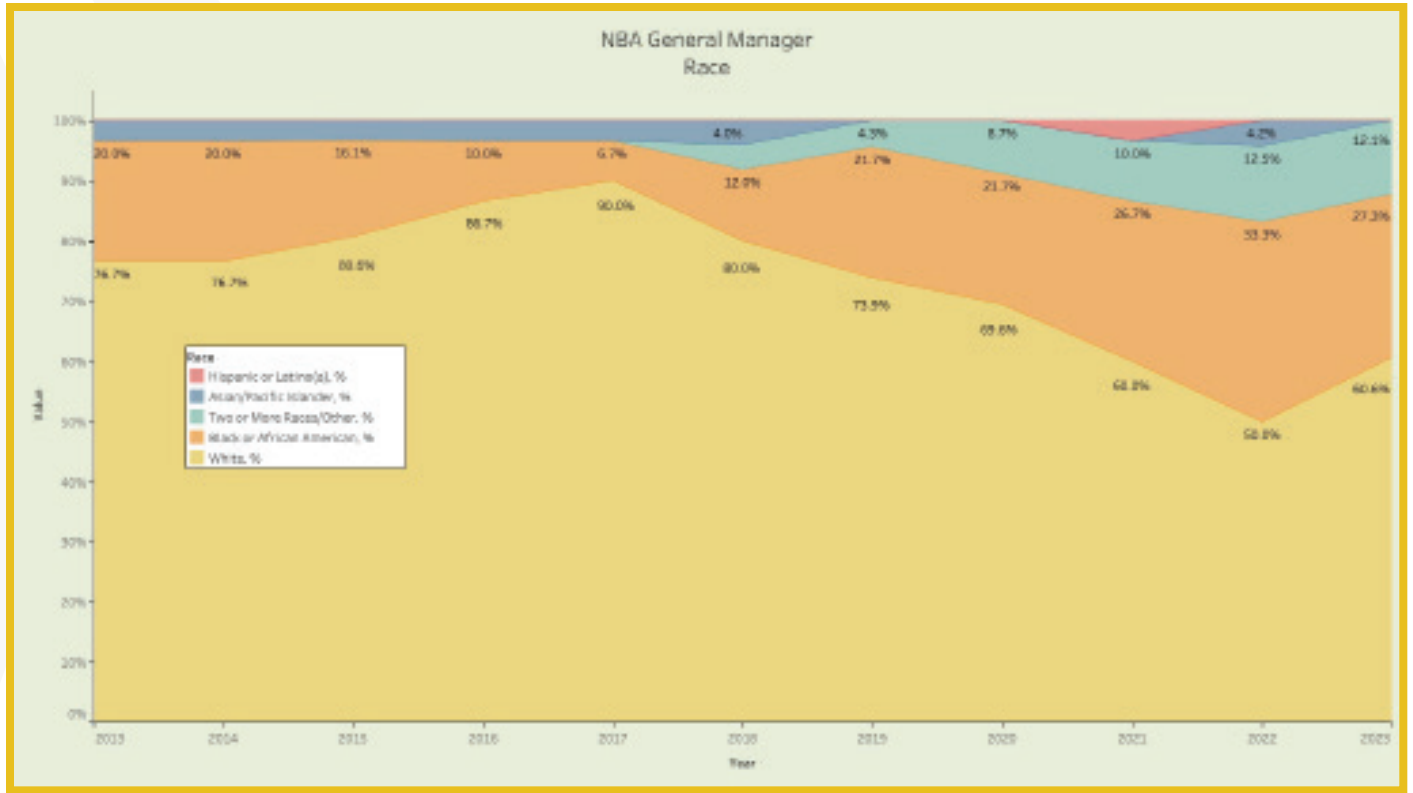
It's important to note that there has never been a female general manager in the NBA.

Please note that this section includes individuals representing the 30 teams who oversee all team personnel decisions. Their titles vary but include General Manager and President of Basketball Operations

Racial Hiring Grade for General Manager and/or President of Basketball Operations

B-  **32.5%**
People of Color

See Table 8.



Team C-Suite

This is the second year that TIDES has analyzed C-Suite executives as a separate category in the Racial and Gender Report Card series. “C-Suite” refers to executive-level managers, such as chief financial officers, chief operating officers, and chief information officers. These are the most influential personnel that are ultimately responsible for developing and executing the overall strategy and business operations of the franchise. Chief Executive Officers were not included within this analysis because they were accounted for in the CEOs/ Presidents category.

People of color represented **30.0** percent of team C-suite executives in the 2022-2023 NBA season, an increase from **26.7** percent in 2021-2022. Black or African American executives represented **21.5** percent of team C-Suite positions. Hispanics/Latino executives comprised **5.5** percent while Asian/Pacific Islanders represented **1.6** percent. Finally, **1.6** percent of C-suite positions were comprised of Two or More races/Other.

Women held **30.7** percent of team C-suite level positions in the 2022-2023 NBA season, up from **28.2** percent in 2021-2022.

Racial Hiring Grade for NBA Team C-Suite

B+  **30.0%**
People of Color

Gender Hiring Grade for NBA Team C-Suite

C+  **30.7%**
Women

Team Vice Presidents

This is only the second year that the Report separates Team Vice Presidents and C-Suite Executives. Previously, both categories were aggregated in a Vice President and Above Category.

Overall, people of color held **26.6** percent, up from **26.1** percent last year. For Black or African American representation, the NBA teams had **16.1** percent in 2022-2023. The percentage of Asian/Pacific Islander vice presidents reached **4.3** percent, while Hispanic/Latino vice presidents comprised **3.6** percent. The NBA team's vice presidents were **71.7** percent white for the 2022-2023 NBA season, compared to **73.6** percent in 2021-2022.

Women continued to hold **30.0** percent of vice president positions at the NBA team level during the 2022-2023 season. Positions categorized as team vice presidents include but are not restricted to titles such as executive vice president, senior vice president, and other vice president titles. While this is the highest percentage amongst the other three men's professional leagues, there remains substantial room for improvement.

Racial Hiring Grade for Team Vice Presidents

A+  **26.6%**
People of Color

Gender Hiring Grade for Team Vice Presidents

C+ **30.0%**
Women

See Table 9. A list of Team Vice Presidents and higher is included in Appendix I.

Team Senior Management

The Senior Management category includes individuals from Manager to Senior Director level within team leadership.

People of color held **34.6** percent of team senior management positions as of the beginning of the 2022-2023 NBA season, an increase from **32.5** percent in 2021-2022. Black or African Americans held **15.4** percent of team senior management positions; Hispanic/Latinos held **10.0** percent and Asian/Pacific Islanders held **5.7** percent. American Indian/Alaska Natives comprised **0.4** percent; those classified as Two or More Races/Other comprised **2.8** percent, while those categorized as Unknown were **2.5** percent of these positions.

Women held **39.3** percent of team management positions, an increase of **0.3** percentage points from 2021-2022.

Racial Hiring Grade for Team Senior Administration

A-  **34.6%**
People of Color

Gender Hiring Grade for Team Senior Administration

B+  **39.3%**
Women

See Table 10.

Team Professional Staff

The Team Professional Staff category includes individuals under the Manager/Senior Director level within each organization but does not include administrative assistants.

In the 2022-2023 season, people of color held **45.7** percent of the NBA team professional staff positions, which remained unchanged from last season. Black or African Americans comprised **22.0** percent of team professional staff positions which also stayed the same as last season. Hispanic/Latinos accounted for **14.1** percent, which was an increase of **1.1** percentage points. Asians/Pacific Islanders held **5.4** percent of team professional staff positions. This was a decrease of **1.4** percentage points. People who classified as Two or More Races/Other” held **3.4** percent of team professional staff positions, while those classified as “Unknown” accounted for the remaining **2.4** percent.

The percentage of women holding team professional staff positions decreased by **0.5** percentage points from **34.2** percent in 2021-2022 to **33.7** percent in 2022-2023.

Racial Hiring Grade for Team Professional Staff

A+ **45.7%**
People of Color

Gender Hiring Grade for Team Professional Staff

B-  **33.7%**
Women

See Table 11.

Head Athletic Trainers

At the beginning of the 2022-2023 season, the percentage of NBA head athletic trainers of color increased by **6.4** percentage points from **32.3** percent in 2021-2022 to **38.7** percent in 2022-2023. Hispanic/Latino trainers held **3.2** percent of all head athletic trainers, a decrease of **6.5** percent from the 2021-2022 season. Black or African American trainers increased by **12.9** percentage points to **35.5** percent at the beginning of the 2022-2023 season. There were no head athletic trainers who identified as Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaskan Native, or Two or More Races at the start of the 2022-2023 season. **One** head athlete trainer identified as “Unknown” at the start of the 2022-2023 season.

There were **two** women head athletic trainers at the beginning of the 2022-2023 season. There were not any women head athletic trainers in the 2021-2022 season.

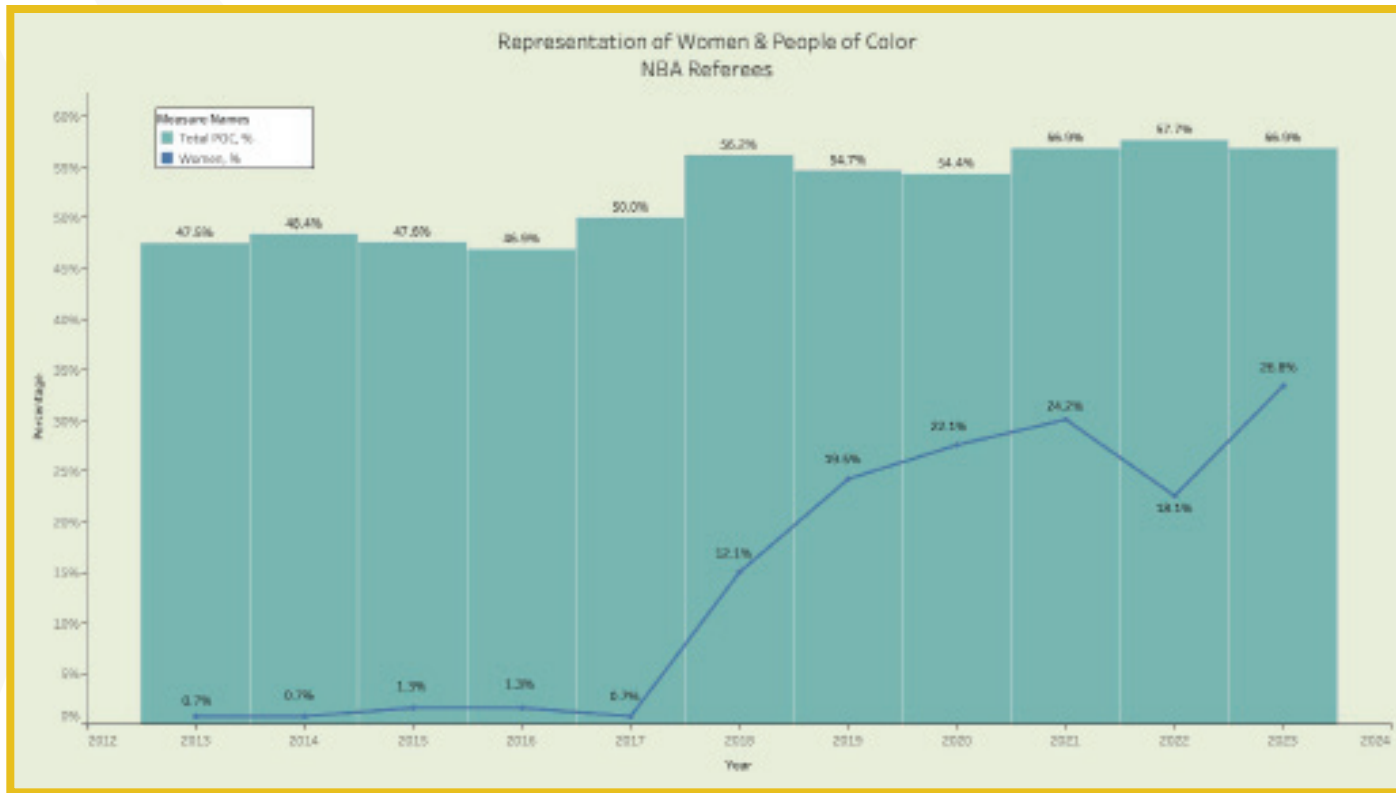
See Table 12.

Referees

As of May 1, 2023, **55.8** percent of NBA referees were people of color, a **1.9** percentage point decrease from the previous NBA RGRC. The percentage of Black or African American NBA referees decreased by **2.5** percent to **38.3** percent of total referees. Hispanics/Latinos accounted for **6.0** percent, Asians represented **3.4** percent, and people identifying as Two or More/Other races accounted for **8.1** percent of all referees.

Women comprised **26.8** percent of referees, an increase of **7.8** percentage points from the 2021-2022 season. Today, the NBA has a total of **40** women referees – which is an increase from their all-time high of women referees in the 2020-2021 season at **36**.

See Table 14.



NBA DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION INITIATIVES

The NBA had an outstanding variety of diversity initiatives impacting several areas including employee training and development, employee recruitment, supplier diversity and community relations, as outlined in Appendix II..

Grade for Diversity Initiatives

A+



TIDES

How Grades Were Calculated

As in previous Report Cards, the 2022 Racial and Gender Report Card data shows that professional sport's front offices hiring practices do not nearly reflect the number of players of color competing in the game. However, to give it perspective for sports fans, the Institute issues the grades in relation to overall patterns in society. Federal affirmative action policies state the workplace should reflect the percentage of the people in the racial group in the population. When we first published the Racial and Gender Report Card in the late 1980s, approximately **24** percent of the population was comprised of people of color. Thus, an **A** was achieved if **24** percent of the positions were held by people of color, **B** if **12** percent of the positions were held by people of color, **C** if it had **9** percent, a **D** if it was at least **6** percent and **F** for anything below **6** percent.

Starting with the 2022 Racial and Gender Report Card series, TIDES is using the 2020 Census data. According to the data, racial ethnic minorities totaled **42.2** percent. For issues of race, an **A** would be earned if **35.1** percent of the employees were people of color, **B** for **26.1** percent, **C** for **17.1** percent, **D** for **9.1** percent and **F** for anything below **9.0** percent. For issues of gender, an **A** would be earned if **42.5** percent of the employees were women, **B** for **34.0** percent, **C** for **26.5** percent, **D** for **20.0** percent and **F** for anything below **20.0** percent. If the previous grading scale would have been used in 2022, the NBA would have earned an **A+** for racial hiring practices with a score of **98.7** points and it would have earned a **B** for gender hiring practices with **82.9** points. The overall grade for the NBA would have been an **A** with **90.8** points.

| Race | Percentage | Gender | Percentage |
|------|--------------|--------|----------------|
| A+ | 40.0 & above | A+ | 46.0 & above |
| A | 35.1-39.9 | A | 42.5-45.9 |
| A- | 32.1-35.0 | A- | 40.1-42.4 |
| B+ | 29.1-32.0 | B+ | 37.5-40.0 |
| B | 26.1-29.0 | B | 34.0-37.4 |
| B- | 23.1-26.0 | B- | 31.5-33.9 |
| C+ | 20.1-23.0 | C+ | 29.0-31.4 |
| C | 17.1-20.0 | C | 26.5-28.9 |
| C- | 14.1-17.0 | C- | 24.0-26.4 |
| D+ | 11.1-14.0 | D+ | 21.5-23.9 |
| D | 9.1-11.0 | D | 20.0-21.4 |
| F | 9.0 & below | F | 19.9 and below |

It is important to note that beginning with the 2021 Racial and Gender Report Card series, a racial and gender hiring grade for Team Governors (known as Ownership in the other men's leagues) was calculated into the final grades. Based on previous Report Cards, this resulted in slightly reduced overall grades for race and gender across all 2022 Report Cards. The **97.5** points for racial hiring practices represented an increase from **97.0** points in the 2022 NBA RGRC. The **86.8** points for gender hiring practices was an increase from **86.5** in 2022. There was an increase in the overall grade of **92.1** points, up from **91.8** in the 2022 NBA RGRC.

| Race | Percentage | Gender | Percentage |
|------|----------------|--------|----------------|
| A+ | 30.1 and above | A+ | 45.1 and above |
| A | 28.6-30.0 | A | 44.1 - 45.0 |
| A- | 24.6 - 28.5 | A- | 41.6 - 44.0 |
| B+ | 19.6 - 24.5 | B+ | 39.0 - 41.5 |
| B | 17.0 - 19.5 | B | 37.6 - 38.9 |
| B- | 16.0 - 16.9 | B- | 34.6 - 37.5 |
| C+ | 15.0 - 15.9 | C+ | 32.0 - 34.5 |
| C | 14.0 - 14.9 | C | 30.6 - 31.9 |
| C- | 13.0 - 13.9 | C- | 27.6 - 30.5 |
| D+ | 12.0 - 12.9 | D+ | 25.0 - 27.5 |
| D | 11.0 - 11.9 | D | 24.0 - 24.9 |
| F | 10.9 and below | F | 23.9 and below |

Team ownerships positions have been predominately held by white men. TIDES believes that by grading this position it will make the teams be more accountable in finding ways to increase diversity within these key positions that are ultimately responsible for developing and executing the overall strategy and operations of the teams within each league. TIDES does recognize that teams are now worth billions of dollars and that the percentage of the population of that fits into the billionaire category is not the same as the racial groups represented in the US Census. Nonetheless, that is the criteria we are using in the Racial and Gender Report Cards. To adjust for that, the weight of the grade for owners in the overall grade is the lowest of all the categories in the Report Card.

Methodology

All data was collected by the NBA League Office and passed on to the research team at The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport in the University of Central Florida's DeVos Sport Business Management Graduate Program.

The data was placed into spreadsheets and compared to data from previous years. After evaluating the data, the Report Card text was drafted; it references changes in statistics from previous years.

The Report Card draft was sent to the League Office so that it could be reviewed for accuracy. The NBA responded with updates and corrections that were then incorporated into the final Report Card. In addition, updates were requested for notable personnel changes that occurred during or after June 1st. However, these updates were not included in the overall grades.

The Report Card covers the 2022-23 season for NBA.

Note: There were **24** "General Managers" in the 2022 NBA Racial and Gender Report Card. Starting with the 2022 Report Card, this category includes the individuals in charge of a team's basketball operations, known as a President of Basketball Operations and or General Manager. This is important to note as last year's Report Card had **32** "general managers" listed because Presidents of Basketball Operations were included in the CEO/Presidents category.

About the Racial and Gender Report Card

The Racial and Gender Report Card (RGRC) is the definitive assessment of hiring practices of women and people of color in most of the leading professional and amateur sports and sporting organizations in the United States. The Report Card considers the composition – assessed by racial and gender makeup – of players, coaches, and front office/athletic department employees in our country's leading sports organizations, including the National Basketball Association (NBA), National Football League (NFL), Major League Baseball (MLB), Major League Soccer (MLS) and the Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA), as well as in collegiate athletics departments.

The Racial and Gender Report Card is published by The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport, a part of the College of Business Administration at the University of Central Florida (UCF) in Orlando. Dr. Richard Lapchick has authored all Report Cards, first at Northeastern University and now at UCF. (Until 1998, the Report Card was known as the Racial Report Card.) In addition to Lapchick, Asia Ervin, Lydia Franks, Dara Gregory, Jatasia Johnson, Allison Kula, Kennady Oliver, Zakary Smiley, Andy Smith, and Abraham Wade contributed greatly to the completion of the 2022 NBA Racial and Gender Report Card.

The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport (TIDES)

The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport (“TIDES” or the “Institute”) serves as a comprehensive resource for issues related to gender and race in amateur, collegiate, and professional sport. The Institute researches and publishes a variety of studies, including annual studies of student-athlete graduation rates and racial attitudes in sport as well as the internationally recognized Racial and Gender Report Card, an assessment of hiring practices in professional and college sport. The Institute also monitors some of the critical ethical issues in college and professional sport, including the potential for exploitation of student-athletes, gambling, performance-enhancing drugs, and violence in sport.

The Institute’s founder and director is Dr. Richard Lapchick, a scholar, author and internationally recognized human rights activist and pioneer for racial equality who is acknowledged as an expert on sports issues. Described as “the racial conscience of sport,” Dr. Lapchick was a Professor in the DeVos Sport Business Management Program from 2001-2022. The program is part of the College of Business Administration at UCF, where The Institute is located. In addition, Dr. Lapchick serves as President of the Institute for Sport and Social Justice (ISSJ) which has educational and training programs on issues such as diversity, conflict resolution and men’s violence against women. It was formerly known as the National Consortium for Academics and Sports (NCAS). This will be the last Racial and Gender Report Card authored by Lapchick who retires from UCF on August 5, 2023.

DeVos Sport Business Management Program

College of Business Administration, University of Central Florida

The DeVos Sport Business Management Program is a landmark program focusing on business skills necessary for graduates to conduct successful careers in the rapidly changing and dynamic sports industry while also emphasizing diversity, community service and social issues in sport. It offers a dual-degree option, allowing students to earn a Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree in addition to the Master of Sport Business Management (MSBM) degree. The program was funded by a gift from the Richard and Helen DeVos Foundation and RDV Sports, with matching funds from the State of Florida.



UCF

DeVos Sport Business Management Program

UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA



Appendix I

Women and People of Color at Vice President and Above (Team Level)

*Data as of December 1, 2022

Atlanta Hawks (32)

- **Narcis Alikhani**, Vice President – Marketing, Atlanta Hawks
- **Stacey Belding**, Vice President – Owner and Specialty Services, Atlanta Hawks
- **William Brown**, Vice President – Premium and Suite Sales, Atlanta Hawks
- **Gilda Carlisle**, Vice President – Ticket Operations, Atlanta Hawks
- **Andrea Carter**, Vice President – Corporate Social Responsibility & Inclusion, Atlanta Hawks
- **Alexandra Chinsky**, Vice President – Senior Counsel, Atlanta Hawks
- **Jennifer Choi**, Vice President – Strategic Initiatives and Growth Planning, Atlanta Hawks
- **Lashina Coley**, Vice President – Accounting and Financial Reporting, Atlanta Hawks
- **Levetta Futrell**, Vice President – Entertainment Industry Relations, Atlanta Hawks
- **Juan Garcia**, Senior Vice President – Managing Director, Hawks Ventures, Atlanta Hawks
- **Charles Gore**, Vice President – Information Technology, Atlanta Hawks
- **Rod Higgins**, Vice President – Basketball Operations, Atlanta Hawks
- **Sameer Istafa**, Vice President – Information Technology, Atlanta Hawks
- **Lester Jones**, Senior Vice President – Financial Planning and Analysis, Atlanta Hawks
- **David Lee**, Executive Vice President – External Affairs, Atlanta Hawks
- **Michelle Leftwich**, Senior Vice President – Salary Cap Administration, Atlanta Hawks
- **Jon-Thomas Louviere**, Vice President – Revenue Analytics, Atlanta Hawks
- **Camye Mackey**, Executive Vice President & Chief People, Diversity, and Inclusion Officer, Atlanta Hawks

- **Dan Martinez**, Senior Vice President – Team Operations, Atlanta Hawks
- **Garin Narain**, Executive Vice President – Chief Communications Officer, Atlanta Hawks
- **Amy Phuong**, Vice President – Government Relations, Atlanta Hawks
- **Melissa Proctor**, Executive Vice President & Chief Marketing Officer, Atlanta Hawks
- **Fredrick Ravenell**, Vice President -- Guest Experience Operations, Atlanta Hawks
- **Kimberly Rometo**, Senior Vice President – Chief Innovation and Technology Officer, Atlanta Hawks
- **Amy Serino**, Vice President – Brand Merchandising, Atlanta Hawks
- **William Stephens**, Vice President – Premium and Suite Services, Atlanta Hawks
- **George Turner**, Senior Vice President – Safety & Security, Atlanta Hawks
- **Andrea Vary-Rivera**, Vice President – Human Resources, Atlanta Hawks
- **Timothy Whang**, Vice President – Global Partnership Activation, Atlanta Hawks
- **Dominique Wilkins**, Vice President – Basketball, Atlanta Hawks
- **Jennifer Young**, Vice President – Revenue Strategy, Atlanta Hawks
- **Xin Zhang**, Vice President – Brand Creative, Atlanta Hawks

Boston Celtics (10)

- **Tessa Caffrey**, Vice President – Corporate Events & Hospitality, Boston Celtics
- **Dajuan Eubanks**, Boston Celtics Vice President & President of Maine Red Claws, Boston Celtics
- **Peter Fayette**, Vice President – Operations, Boston Celtics
- **Allison Feaster**, Vice President – Player Development and Organizational Growth, Boston Celtics
- **Nicole Federico**, Senior Vice President – Marketing & Content, Boston Celtics
- **Mackenzie Henderson**, Senior Vice President – Ticket Sales, Boston Celtics
- **Taylor Kielpinski-Rogers**, Vice President – Communications, Boston Celtics
- **Evan Pierce**, Vice President – People and Culture,

Boston Celtics

- **Barbara Reed**, Vice President – Human Resources, Boston Celtics
- **Heather Walker**, Vice President – Public Relations, Boston Celtics

Brooklyn Nets (17)

- **Emily Aponte**, Vice President – Human Resources, Brooklyn Nets
- **Christine Bowns**, Vice President – Ticketing, Brooklyn Nets
- **Catherine Carlson**, Executive Vice President – Global Partnerships, Brooklyn Nets
- **Adina Erwin**, Executive Vice President – Operations & General Manager, Barclays Center, Brooklyn Nets
- **Lacy Ekert**, Vice President – Global Partnerships, Brooklyn Nets
- **Maribeth Gainard**, Chief Human Resources Officer, Brooklyn Nets
- **Mandy Gutmann**, Executive Vice President – PR Communications, Brooklyn Nets
- **JR Holden**, General Manager, Long Island Nets
- **Laurie Jacoby**, Executive Vice President – Chief Entertainment Officer, Brooklyn Nets
- **Randolph Lewis**, Vice President – Marketing Technology, Brooklyn Nets
- **Wendy Li**, Vice President – Senior Counsel, Brooklyn Nets
- **Josue Napa**, Vice President – Finance and Accounting Team, Brooklyn Nets
- **Jeff Peterson**, Assistant General Manager, Brooklyn Nets
- **Nicole Pincus**, Vice President – Global Partnership Marketing & Revenue Strategy, Brooklyn Nets
- **Amos Varon**, Senior Vice President – Global Partnerships & Premium Development, Brooklyn Nets
- **Jackie Wilson**, Chief Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Officer, Brooklyn Nets
- **Katrina Wu**, Chief of Staff, Brooklyn Nets

Charlotte Hornets (12)

- **Alma Angeles**, Vice President – Corporate Partnerships, Charlotte Hornets
- **Seth Bennett**, Chief Marketing Officer, Charlotte Hornets

- **Ronnie Bryant**, Chief Information Officer, Charlotte Hornets
- **Catherine Buchhofer**, Vice President – Arena Operations, Charlotte Hornets
- **Shannon Finucane**, Vice President – Senior Associate Counsel, Charlotte Hornets
- **James Jordan**, Executive Vice President & Chief Operating Officer, Charlotte Hornets
- **Larry Jordan**, Vice President – Player Personnel, Charlotte Hornets
- **Donna Julian**, Executive Vice President & Spectrum Center GM, Charlotte Hornets
- **Elizabeth Mack**, Vice President – Corporate Social Responsibility, Charlotte Hornets
- **Theresa Power**, Vice President – Luxury Sales & Services, Charlotte Hornets
- **Elizabeth Rackoff**, Vice President – Marketing, Charlotte Hornets
- **Cedric Robers**, Vice President – Retention & Group Sales, Charlotte Hornets

Chicago Bulls (5)

- **Susan Goodenow**, Executive Vice President – Brand & Public Affairs, Chicago Bulls
- **Megan Grabowski**, Vice President – Partnership Marketing, Chicago Bulls
- **Ram Padmanabhan**, Chief Operating Officer & General Counsel, Chicago Bulls
- **Jimmy Polk**, Assistant General Manager, Chicago Bulls
- **Adrienne Scherenzel-Curry**, Vice President – Community Engagement / Executive Director, Chicago Bulls Charities

Cleveland Cavaliers (16)

- **Anthony A. Abernathy**, Vice President – Team Communications and Brand Strategy, Cleveland Cavaliers
- **Heather Brockler**, Vice President – People and Culture, Cleveland Cavaliers
- **Shelly Cayette**, Executive Vice President & Chief Commercial Officer, Cleveland Cavaliers
- **Kevin L. Clayton**, Senior Vice President – Head of Social Impact and Equity, Cleveland Cavaliers
- **BJ Evans**, Vice President – Basketball Communica-

tions, Cleveland Cavaliers

- **Pam Frasco**, Vice President – Community Relations/ Executive Director Cavs Community Foundation, Cleveland Cavaliers
- **Alberta Lee**, Senior Vice President – People and Culture, Cleveland Cavaliers
- **Brooke Lowery**, Vice President – Booking/Events, Cleveland Cavaliers
- **Stefanie Meade**, Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer, Cleveland Cavaliers
- **Meg Murray**, Executive Vice President – General Counsel and Business Administration, Cleveland Cavaliers
- **Jon Nichols**, Vice President – Basketball Strategy and Personnel, Cleveland Cavaliers
- **Susan Oguche**, Executive Vice President & Chief Communications Officer, Cleveland Cavaliers
- **Patrick Scanlon**, Vice President – Guest Experiences, Cleveland Cavaliers
- **Melanie Seiser**, Vice President – Youth Sports & Community Development, Cleveland Cavaliers
- **Ron Velezquez**, Senior Vice President – Venue Experience & Ticket Operations, Cleveland Cavaliers
- **Brandon Weems**, Assistant General Manager, Cleveland Cavaliers

Dallas Mavericks (12)

- **Khalia Collier**, Vice President & Chief of Staff – Basketball Operations, Dallas Mavericks
- **Iris Diaz**, Chief Marketing Officer, Dallas Mavericks
- **Katherine Edwards**, Chief Impact Officer & President Mavs Foundation, Dallas Mavericks
- **Michael Finley**, Assistant General Manager & Vice Preside of Player Personnel, Dallas Mavericks
- **Theo Hodges IV**, Chief Revenue Officer, Dallas Mavericks
- **Tarsha LaCour**, Chief People Officer, Dallas Mavericks
- **Sekou Lewis**, General Counsel & Chief Ethics Officer, Dallas Mavericks
- **Greg Nared**, Senior Vice President – Gaming, Player Relations, Youth Basketball, Dallas Mavericks
- **Gail O'Bannon**, Chief DEI Officer, Dallas Mavericks
- **Alison Panasik**, Vice President – Brand Identity,

Dallas Mavericks

- **Makeshia Robinson**, Vice President – Compliance, Dallas Mavericks
- **Erin White**, Senior Vice President Corporate Communications & Chief of Staff, Dallas Mavericks

Denver Nuggets (17)

- **Keirstin Beck**, Executive Vice President – General Counsel, Denver Nuggets
- **Kelly Blaha**, Senior Vice President – Sports Finance, Denver Nuggets
- **Amanda Caldwell**, Executive Director – Venue Operations, Denver Nuggets
- **Billi Capra**, Vice President – Broadcast Services, Denver Nuggets
- **Tomago Collins**, Executive Vice President – Communications & Business Development, Denver Nuggets
- **Debra Dowling**, Vice President – Community Relations, Denver Nuggets
- **Camille Hammond**, Senior Vice President – Partnership Marketing & Media Sales, Denver Nuggets
- **Tracy Hartman**, Vice President – Premium Hospitality
- **Jana Holden**, Executive Director – Activation, Denver Nuggets
- **Karen Innes**, Vice President – Business Intelligence, Denver Nuggets
- **Lisa Johnson**, Vice President – Basketball Administration, Denver Nuggets
- **Kelley Kocher**, Executive Director – Creative Imaging, Denver Nuggets
- **Melinda Konig**, Vice President – Payroll, Denver Nuggets
- **Emily Maguire**, Vice President – Ticket Sales & Services, Denver Nuggets
- **Peggie Miller**, Vice President – Risk Management, Denver Nuggets
- **Michele Sturgell**, Senior Vice President – Human Resources & Employment Counsel, Denver Nuggets
- **Brittainy Wilmer**, Vice President Controller – Sports Finance, Denver Nuggets

Detroit Pistons (10)

- **Bradley J. Fain**, Vice President – Ticket Sales and Service, Detroit Pistons
- **Laura Ferich**, Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer, Detroit Pistons
- **Alicia Jeffreys**, Senior Vice President – Chief Marketing Officer, Detroit Pistons
- **Cletus Lewis**, Vice President – Public Relations, Detroit Pistons
- **Nicolet Lewis**, Chief People Officer, Detroit Pistons
- **Rob Murphy**, Assistant General Manager, Detroit Pistons
- **Marty Muthuswami**, Vice President – Marketing, Detroit Pistons
- **Laura Passariello**, Vice President – Event Operations, Detroit Pistons
- **Erika Swilley**, Vice President – Community & Social Responsibility, Detroit Pistons
- **Stefen Welch**, Vice President – Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion, Detroit Pistons

Golden State Warriors (15)

- **Nicole Barbour**, Vice President – Partnership Development, Golden State Warriors
- **Amanda Chin**, Vice President – Brand Marketing, Golden State Warriors
- **Donna Daniels**, General Manager – Chase Center, Golden State Warriors
- **Erin Fantin**, Senior Vice President – People & Culture, Golden State Warriors
- **Ryan Hilgers**, Senior Vice President – Global Partnerships Development, Golden State Warriors
- **David Kelly**, Chief Legal Officer -- Business and Basketball, Golden State Warriors
- **Michael Kitts**, Executive Vice President – Partnerships, Golden State Warriors
- **Jennifer Millet**, Chief Marketing Officer, Golden State Warriors
- **Yoyo Murphy**, Senior Vice President – Government and Community Relations, Golden State Warriors
- **Maria Valdehueza**, Vice President – Ticketing, Golden State Warriors
- **Jennifer Vasquez**, Vice President – Diversity, Equity & Inclusion, Golden State Warriors
- **Teresa Virgentorres**, Vice President – People and Labor Relations, Golden State Warriors

- **Sheena Way**, Vice President – Content & Programming, Golden State Warrior
- **Nana Yaw**, Vice President – Premium Sales and Services, Golden State Warriors
- **Angela Yu**, Vice President – Corporate Controller, Golden State Warriors

Houston Rockets (9)

- **Julian Duncan**, Chief Marketing and Strategy Officer, Houston Rockets
- **Sarah Gibson**, Vice President – Business Development, Houston Rockets
- **Tracey Hughes**, Vice President – Media & Player Relations, Houston Rockets
- **Sarah Joseph**, Vice President – Community & Events, Houston Rockets
- **Dawn Keen**, Vice President – Corporate Partnerships, Houston Rockets
- **Samir Mayur**, Vice President – Strategic Planning, Houston Rockets
- **Alex Santos**, Vice President – Scouting, Houston Rockets
- **Paul Suarez**, Vice President – Digital Marketing, Houston Rockets
- **Hillary Thomas**, Vice President – Booking & Event Operations, Houston Rockets

Indiana Pacers (16)

- **Karen Atkeson**, Vice President – Player Relations, Indiana Pacers
- **Dianna Boyce**, Vice President – NBA All-Star 2024, Indiana Pacers
- **Quinn Buckner**, Vice President – Communications, Indiana Pacers
- **Sonya Clutinger**, Vice President – Basketball Administration, Indiana Pacers
- **Cat Corsaro**, Vice President – Assistant General Counsel, Indiana Pacers
- **Kate Denton**, Vice President – Marketing & Brand, Indiana Pacers
- **Tracy Ellis-Ward**, Senior Vice President – Diversity, Equity and Inclusion, Indiana Pacers
- **Kelly Krauskopf**, Assistant General Manager, Indiana Pacers
- **Angie Lee**, Vice President – Human Resources &

Payroll, Indiana Pacers

- **Danny Lopez**, Vice President – External Relations and Corporate Communications, Indiana Pacers
- **Paula Maxwell**, Vice President – Risk Management, Indiana Pacers
- **Lori Miser**, Vice President – Engineering and Construction, Indiana Pacers
- **Melody Park**, Vice President – Team Owner’s Representative, Indiana Pacers
- **Donna Wilkinson**, Chief People Officer, Indiana Pacers
- **Corey Wilson**, Vice President – Community Engagement, Executive Director – Pacers Foundation, Indiana Pacers
- **Ted Wu**, Vice President – Basketball Operations & Cap Management, Indiana Pacers

Los Angeles Clippers (9)

- **Denise Booth**, Chief Diversity & Inclusion Officer, LA Clippers
- **Claudia Calderon Limon**, Chief Marketing Officer, LA Clippers
- **Eric Chan**, Chief Financial Officer, LA Clippers
- **Alexander Diaz**, Chief Legal Officer, LA Clippers
- **Krystle Hogan**, Vice President – Membership Services & Group Sales, LA Clippers
- **Mark Hughes**, Assistant General Manager, LA Clippers
- **Raymond Ortigas**, Vice President – Human Resources, LA Clippers
- **Todd Sakauye**, Vice President – Controller, LA Clippers
- **Louanne L Yan Wallace**, Vice President – Marketing, LA Clippers

Los Angeles Lakers (10)

- **Eva Campbell**, Executive Director – Corporate Partnerships, Los Angeles Lakers
- **Lisa Estrada**, Vice President – Facilities and Building Operations, Los Angeles Lakers
- **AJ Harris**, Vice President – Accounting & Finance/Controller, Los Angeles Lakers
- **Samantha Khoury**, Vice President – Human Resources, Los Angeles Lakers
- **Veronica Lawlor**, Vice President – Ticket Sales and

Operations, Los Angeles Lakers

- **Kathy Montoya**, Vice President – Game Operations & Entertainment, Los Angeles Lakers
- **Kiesha Nix**, Vice President – Charitable Affairs - Executive Director Lakers Youth Foundation, Los Angeles Lakers
- **Linda Rambis**, Executive Director, Los Angeles Lakers
- **Samantha Tubman**, Chief of Staff – Basketball Operations Los Angeles Lakers
- **Elaine Shen**, Senior Director – Corporate Development & Planning, Los Angeles Lakers

Memphis Grizzlies (10)

- **Arnetria Bowman**, Vice President – Human Resources, Memphis Grizzlies
- **Lauren Carnell**, Vice President – Marketing, Memphis Grizzlies
- **Richard Cho**, Vice President – Basketball Strategy, Memphis Grizzlies
- **Laura Ehret**, Vice President – Communication & Basketball Strategy, Memphis Grizzlies
- **Chantal Hassard**, Vice President – Team Operations & Player Programs, Memphis Grizzlies
- **Dwight Johnson**, Vice President – Arena Operations, Memphis Grizzlies
- **Joy Norton**, Vice President – Finance, Memphis Grizzlies
- **Abusheri Ohwofasa**, Vice President, Community Engagement & Executive Director, Memphis Grizzlies
- **Tayshaun Prince**, Vice President – Basketball Affairs, Memphis Grizzlies
- **Kandace Stewart**, Vice President – External Affairs & Business Operations, Memphis Grizzlies

Miami Heat (18)

- **Jennifer Alvarez**, Senior Vice President – Chief Creative Officer, Miami Heat
- **Garrick Amos**, Senior Vice President – Ticket and Premium Sales & Service, Miami Heat
- **Mark B. Brown**, Vice President – Tickets Sales, Miami Heat
- **Edson Crevecoeur**, Senior Vice President – Strategy & Data Analytics, Miami Heat

- **Lorrie-Ann Diaz**, Vice President – Business Communications & Social Responsibility, Miami Heat
- **Carla Grisoni**, Vice President – Assistant General Manager/Chief of Staff, Miami Heat
- **Hugo Gonzalez**, Chief Risk Management Officer, Miami Heat
- **Sonia K. Harty**, Senior Vice President - Chief People and Inclusion Officer, Miami Heat
- **Raquel Libman**, Executive Vice President – Chief Legal Officer, Miami Heat
- **Jennifer Mallery**, Vice President – Ticket Operations Strategic Planning, Miami Heat
- **Michael A. McCullough**, Executive Vice President – Chief Marketing Officer, Miami Heat
- **Andres Montero**, Vice President – Retail Business and Development, Miami Heat
- **Alonzo Mourning**, Vice President – Player Programs, Miami Heat
- **Brendan Perrin**, Vice President – Finance & Strategic Planning, Miami Heat
- **Rachael Pierce**, Vice President – Associate General Counsel, Miami Heat
- **Christine M. Risso**, Vice President – Human Resources & Compliance, Miami Heat
- **Clara S. Vazquez**, Chief of Culture and Inclusion, Miami Heat
- **Krista Whitaker**, Vice President – Associate General Counsel, Miami Heat

Milwaukee Bucks (20)

- **Kelsey Bannister**, Vice President – Premium Sales & Services, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Paul Bee**, Vice President – Ticket Sales & Service, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Katelyn Bogrand**, Vice President – Event Operations, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Erin Borkowsky**, Vice President – Marketing & Brand Management, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Kareeda Chones-Aguam**, Senior Vice President – Partner Strategy and Management, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Robert Cordova**, Chief Technology & Strategy Officer, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Ramin Daryabigi**, Vice President – Event, Fan, VIP Experience, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Kathleen Dempsey**, Vice President – Ticket Opera-

tions, Milwaukee Bucks

- **Arvind Gopalratnam**, Vice President – Corporate Social Responsibility, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Suki Hobson**, Vice President – Head Strength & Conditioning Coach, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Raven Jemison**, Executive Vice President – Business Operations, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Roger Kamau**, Senior Vice President – Financial Strategy & Analysis, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Kelly Kauffman**, Chief Human Capital Officer, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Jessica Mero**, Vice President – Arena and Hospitality Marketing, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Milton Newton**, Assistant General Manager, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Susan Parker-Simmons**, Vice President – Dietician, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Jacquelin Tauber**, Vice President – Housekeeping, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Sumathi Thiyagarajan**, Vice President – Business Strategy & Analytics, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Valeri Suminski**, Vice President – Retail Business and Development, Milwaukee Bucks
- **Jamie Weinstein**, Senior Vice President – Ticket Sales & Service, Milwaukee Bucks

Minnesota Timberwolves (13)

- **Ashley Armstrong**, Vice President – Membership Services, Minnesota Timberwolves
- **Delano Demps**, Vice President – Basketball Operations, Minnesota Timberwolves
- **Sachin Gupta**, Executive Vice President – Basketball Operations, Minnesota Timberwolves
- **David Hines**, Vice President – Medical Operations/Performance Therapy, Minnesota Timberwolves
- **Heather Meyer**, Vice President – Marketing, Minnesota Timberwolves
- **Laura Meyer**, Vice President – Business Intelligence, Minnesota Timberwolves
- **Siannah Mulbah**, Chief People Officer, Minnesota Timberwolves
- **Dwayne Pettigrew**, Chief Diversity Officer, Minnesota Timberwolves
- **Jennifer Ridgeway**, Chief of Staff, Minnesota Timberwolves

- **Steve Senior**, Assistant General Manager – Basketball Operations, Minnesota Timberwolves
- **Suzanne Spellacy**, General Counsel, Minnesota Timberwolves
- **John Thomas**, Executive Creative Director, Minnesota Timberwolves
- **Marquise Watts**, Special Advisor to Ownership, Minnesota Timberwolves

New Orleans Pelicans (6)

- **Richard Barbier**, Vice President – Consumer Insights and Analytics, New Orleans Pelicans
- **Swin Cash-Canal**, Vice President – Basketball Operations/Team Development, New Orleans Pelicans
- **Shaneika Dabney-Henderson**, Vice President – Production, New Orleans Pelicans
- **Bryson Graham**, Assistant General Manager, New Orleans Pelicans
- **Trajan Langdon**, General Manager, New Orleans Pelicans
- **Vicky Neumeyer**, Senior Vice President – General Counsel, New Orleans Pelicans

New York Knicks (29)

- **Emily Bonfanti**, Vice President – People Practices, New York Knicks
- **Yuderka Chriswell**, Vice President – Payroll, New York Knicks
- **Melinda Churchville Smith**, Vice President – Premium Hospitality Service, New York Knicks
- **Frederick Cofield**, Assistant to the General Manager, New York Knicks
- **Richard Constable**, Executive Vice President – Global Head of Government Affairs & Social Impact, New York Knicks
- **Adrienne Corson**, Senior Director – Ticket Operations, New York Knicks
- **Alyson D’Anna**, Vice President – People Acquisition, New York Knicks
- **Nancy Danahy**, Senior Vice President – P People Acquisition, New York Knicks
- **Richard DeJesus**, Vice President – Finance, New York Knicks
- **Lainie Doherty**, Senior Vice President – People Practices, New York Knicks

- **Kristofor Elvgren**, Vice President – Partnership Solutions, New York Knicks
- **Douglas Forster**, Vice President – Business Solutions, New York Knicks
- **Todd Jackson**, Vice President – Shared Security Services, New York Knicks
- **Margaret Jacobs**, Vice President – Garden of Dreams Foundation, New York Knicks
- **Sandra Kapell**, Executive Vice President, Chief Admin Officer, New York Knicks
- **Jamaal Lesane**, Executive Vice President – General Counsel, New York Knicks
- **Jeanine McGrory**, Senior Vice President – Finance, New York Knicks
- **Victoria Mink**, Executive Vice President – Chief Financial Officer & Treasurer, New York Knicks
- **Jamie Morningstar**, Senior Vice President – Ticketing, New York Knicks
- **Ashish Muni**, Vice President – Information Technology, New York Knicks
- **Walter Perrin**, Assistant General Manager – College Scouting, New York Knicks
- **Mary Kate Petta**, Vice President – Pricing & Planning, New York Knicks
- **Riana Positano**, Vice President – Counsel Legal & Business Affairs, New York Knicks
- **Alison Rousos**, Vice President – Creative Marketing, New York Knicks
- **Colette Rubio**, Senior Vice President – Technology, New York Knicks
- **Demetrius Thorton**, Senior Vice President – Talent Management & Garden of Dreams, New York Knicks
- **Miguel Vazquez**, Vice President – Building Operations, New York Knicks
- **Michael Verna**, Vice President – Account Management, New York Knicks
- **William Wesley**, Executive Vice President & Senior Basketball Advisor, New York Knicks

Oklahoma City Thunder (8)

- **Christine Berney**, Vice President – Community Engagement, Oklahoma City Thunder
- **Will Dawkins**, Vice President – Identification and Intelligence, Oklahoma City Thunder

- **Amanda Green**, Vice President – Team Counsel & Strategic Alignment, Oklahoma City Thunder
- **Ayana Lawson**, Vice President – Lifestyle Services & Social Impact
- **Hakeem Onafowokan**, Vice President – Corporate Legal, Oklahoma City Thunder
- **Ann Smith**, Vice President – Experience & System Design
- **Natasha Stamper**, Vice President – Diversity & Inclusion, Oklahoma City Thunder
- **Glenn Wong**, Chief of Staff – Oklahoma City Thunder

Orlando Magic (10)

- **Adentunji Adedipe**, Vice President – Player Personnel, Orlando Magic
- **Brenda Hayslett**, Vice President – People, Orlando Magic
- **Linda Landman Gonzalez**, Vice President – Philanthropy & Multicultural Insights, Orlando Magic
- **Esu Ma’at**, Chief Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Officer, Orlando Magic
- **Anthony Parker**, Assistant General Manager, Orlando Magic
- **Audra Romao**, Chief People Officer, Orlando Magic
- **Larry Thompson**, Vice President – Security, Orlando Magic
- **Nyea Sturman**, Senior Vice President & General Counsel, Orlando Magic
- **Shelly Wilkes**, Executive Vice President – Marketing & Social Responsibility, Orlando Magic

Philadelphia 76ers (11)

- **Kathryn Alario**, Vice President – Corporate Partnerships Activation, Philadelphia 76ers
- **Nicole Armellino**, Senior Vice President – Accounting & Finance, Philadelphia 76ers
- **Elizabeth Berman**, Chief People Officer, Philadelphia 76ers
- **Brittanie Boyd**, Senior Vice President – Marketing, Philadelphia 76ers
- **Robin Burgos**, Vice President – Inclusion and Engagement, Philadelphia 76ers
- **Paul Fenstermaker**, Senior Vice President – Deputy General Counsel, Philadelphia 76ers

- **Michael Goings**, Vice President – Social Responsibility/Fans, Philadelphia 76ers
- **David Gould**, Chief Diversity & Impact Officer, Philadelphia 76ers
- **Victoria Isley**, Vice President – Partnership Solutions, Philadelphia 76ers
- **Prosper Karangwa**, Vice President – Player Personnel/GM Blue Coats, Philadelphia 76ers
- **Fan-Hal Koung**, Senior Vice President – Assistant General Manager, Philadelphia 76ers
- **Natasha Moody**, Senior Vice President – Diversity & Impact, Philadelphia 76ers
- **Katherine O’Reilly**, Chief Revenue Officer, Philadelphia 76ers
- **Lara Price**, Chief Operating Officer, Philadelphia 76ers
- **Sunshine Rogers**, Vice President – Global Strategy, Partnership & Development, Philadelphia 76ers
- **Christine Steinberg**, Senior Vice President – Senior Counsel
- **Tina Szwak**, Vice President – Controller, Philadelphia 76ers
- **Susan Williamson**, Senior Vice President – Business Operations, Philadelphia 76ers
- **Jasmine Yee-Gutowski**, Vice President – Controller, Philadelphia 76ers

Phoenix Suns (9)

- **Morgan Cato**, Vice President – Basketball Operations, Phoenix Suns
- **Kimberly Corbitt**, Senior Vice President – People & Culture, Phoenix Suns
- **Melissa Goldenberg**, Senior Vice President – General Counsel, Phoenix Suns
- **Sarah Krahenbuhl**, Vice President – Social Responsibility & Executive Director Phoenix Suns Charities, Phoenix Suns
- **Nicole Strunks**, Vice President – Activation, Phoenix Suns
- **Anita Tasavanh**, Vice President – Business Intelligence & Analytics, Phoenix Suns
- **Tramon Thomas**, Vice President – Brand Digital and Social, Phoenix Suns
- **Vanessa Ward**, Vice President – Event Services, Phoenix Suns

- **Sheila Yammer**, Vice President – Payroll Services, Phoenix Suns

Portland Trail Blazers (5)

- **Andrea Bailey**, Executive Vice President, Chief Revenue Officer, Portland Trail Blazers
- **Rebecca Felch**, Chief of Staff, Portland Trail Blazers
- **Rahsaan Gethers**, Vice President – Basketball Communications, Portland Trail Blazers
- **Cheri Hanson**, Vice President – Team Relations, Portland Trail Blazers
- **Andrae Patterson**, Assistant General Manager, Portland Trail Blazers

Sacramento Kings (6)

- **Maritza Davis**, Vice President -- Experiences and Social Responsibility, Sacramento Kings
- **Kari Ida**, Vice President – Communications and Public Relations
- **Paul Johnson**, Vice President – Player Development, Sacramento Kings
- **Eric King**, Vice President – Technical Operations, Sacramento Kings
- **Stacey Koehler**, Vice President – Finance, Sacramento Kings
- **Martina Kolokotronis**, Chief Operating Officer, Sacramento Kings
- **Timothy Lea**, Vice President – Security Operations, Sacramento Kings
- **Rebecca McNaught**, Senior Vice President – Communications & External Affairs, Sacramento Kings
- **Kindra Montgomery-Block**, Vice President – Diversity, Equity, and Social Impact, Sacramento Kings
- **Alexander Rodrigo**, Senior Vice President and General Manager – Golden 1 Center, Sacramento Kings
- **Stacy Wegzyn**, Senior Vice President – Human Resources, Sacramento Kings

San Antonio Spurs (9)

- **Kara Allen**, Chief Impact Officer & Executive Director of Spurs Give, San Antonio Spurs
- **Morgan Dewan**, Vice President – Content & Distribution, San Antonio Spurs
- **Brandon Gayle**, Chief Operation Officer, San Antonio Spurs

- **Brandon James**, Senior Vice President – Communications, San Antonio Spurs
- **Becky Kimbro**, Senior Vice President – Brand Engagement, San Antonio Spurs
- **Katrina Palanca**, Vice President – Global Partnerships, San Antonio Spurs
- **Bobby Perez**, Chief Legal Officer & General Counsel, San Antonio Spurs
- **Sam Simmons**, Senior Vice President – People & Culture, San Antonio Spurs
- **Lori Warren**, Chief Finance & Strategy Officer, San Antonio Spurs

Toronto Raptors*

**Toronto has not submitted data on an individual level*

Utah Jazz (16)

- **Briana Barker**, Vice President – Corporate Partnerships Operations & Activation, Utah Jazz
- **Luca Desta**, Vice President – Global Scouting, Utah Jazz
- **Derek Garduno**, Senior Vice President – Basketball Communications, Utah Jazz
- **Whitli Godderidge**, Vice President – Family Relations & Basketball Operations, Utah Jazz
- **Kari Holt Larson**, Vice President – Community Relations, Utah Jazz
- **Ronald Kimmons**, Vice President – Player Wellness, Utah Jazz
- **Caroline Klein**, Chief Communications Officer, Utah Jazz
- **Elizabeth McCann**, Senior Vice President – Human Resources, Utah Jazz
- **Lisa Nilchian**, Vice President – Marketing, Utah Jazz
- **Elaina Pappas**, Senior Vice President – Marketing, Utah Jazz
- **Steven Smith**, Senior Vice President – Finance, Utah Jazz
- **Tumuaialii Tavana**, Senior Vice President – Client and Employee Success, Utah Jazz
- **Lindsay Twiss**, Vice President – Player & Alumni Relations, Utah Jazz
- **Madeline Wehle**, Vice President – Basketball Communications, Utah Jazz
- **Andrea Williams**, Chief Experience Officer, Utah Jazz

Jazz

- **Anthony Zamora**, Vice President – Performance Nutrition/Executive Chef, Utah Jazz

Washington Wizards (31)

- **Quentin S. Addison**, Vice President – Broadcast & Technical Operations, Washington Wizards
- **Charise Beckett**, Vice President – People & Culture, Washington Wizards
- **Bill Bell**, Vice President – Live Production, Washington Wizards
- **Abigail Blomstrom**, Executive Vice President and General Counsel, Washington Wizards
- **Aimee Brillhart**, Vice President – Productions, Washington Wizards
- **Laura Bryer**, Vice President – Ticket Operations, Washington Wizards
- **Jennifer Burns**, Vice President – Global Partnerships, Washington Wizards
- **Monica Dixon**, Chief Administrative Officer & President of External Affairs, Washington Wizards
- **Lorin Fantaskey**, Senior Vice President – Executive Suites, Washington Wizards
- **Kameron B. Florence**, Vice President – Ticket Sales and Service, Washington Wizards
- **Lauren Greenfield**, Vice President – Partnership Strategy & Development, Washington Wizards
- **Randall Harris**, Vice President – Global Partnerships, Washington Wizards
- **Danielle Jaffee**, Vice President – Finance & Controller, Washington Wizards
- **Antwan Jamison**, Vice President – Player Evaluation, Washington Wizards
- **Kamaal Jones**, Vice President – Assistant General Counsel, Washington Wizards
- **Sashia Jones**, Vice President – Player Development & Social Engagement, Washington Wizards
- **Caitlin Mangum**, Vice President – Content & Strategy, Washington Wizards
- **Kimberly Marcus**, Vice President – Diversity, Equity & Inclusion, Washington Wizards
- **Carlos Medina**, Chief of Athletic Care & Performance, Washington Wizards
- **Erin Mitchell-Martin**, Vice President – Venues Marketing, Washington Wizards

- **Letita Petrillo**, Vice President – Global Partnership Marketing, Washington Wizards
- **Anupama Rangappa**, Senior Vice President – Communications & Social Impact, Washington Wizards
- **Eric Rhodes**, Vice President – Security, Washington Wizards
- **Kimberly Rose**, Vice President – Digital Media, Washington Wizards
- **Franklin Ross**, Vice President – Player Personnel, Washington Wizards
- **Leah Royer**, Vice President – Database Marketing, Washington Wizards
- **Mark Simpson**, Vice President – Player Performance, Washington Wizards
- **Kelly Skoloda**, Executive Vice President & Chief People Officer, Washington Wizards
- **John Thompson III**, Vice President – Player Development and Engagement, Washington Wizards
- **Stevland Wilson**, Vice President – Productions, Washington Wizards
- **Rebecca Winn**, Senior Vice President – Marketing, Washington Wizards

Appendix II

2023 NBA Diversity and Inclusion Initiatives

The NBA, along with the WNBA, NBA G League, NBA 2K League and Basketball Africa League, has a wide range of diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives, which are summarized below.

Key Milestones and Hires

- In June 2023, the NBA G League Stockton Kings named Lindsey Harding their head coach and Anjali Ranadivé as the team's general manager. It's the first time in NBA G League history that two women will lead a team.
- In April 2023, the Atlanta Hawks promoted NBA G League College Park Skyhawks GM Tori Miller to VP of Player Personnel/Basketball Intelligence, reporting to Hawks GM Landry Fields.
- In January 2023, the NBA hired Sabrina Ellis (Chief People Officer) and Lesley Slaton Brown (Chief Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Officer) to senior leadership positions.
- In November 2022, the hiring of Jacque Vaughn as head coach of the Brooklyn Nets made the NBA reach a new all-time high for head coaches of color (17) and Black head coaches (16).
- In October 2022, the NBA hired Tammy Henault as Chief Marketing Officer.
- In August 2022, Morgan Cato joined the Phoenix Suns as Assistant General Manager, becoming only the second woman and first woman of color to hold the position of AGM at an NBA team.

New Inclusion and Social Justice Initiatives

- **Get in the Game: Vote:** The NBA family supports non-partisan voter registration, participation, volunteering, and other civic engagement efforts at the local, state, and national level. In a historic first, the NBA did not schedule any games on Election Day in 2022, and instead all 30 teams played the night before to help spotlight civic engagement efforts across the league. Throughout

the season, culminating on Election Day, NBA players, teams, and the league leveraged their platforms to urge fans to “Get In The Game: Vote” and to bolster awareness and education on the upcoming election through in-game messaging, community events, and support for local officials, election workers and non-profit groups.

- **NBA All-Star 2023 Economic and Social Impact:** The NBA family teamed up with key community partners throughout the greater Utah Community to organize a series of social impact events and activities. Efforts included the dedication of the dedication of an NBA Cares Live, Learn or Play center, the NBA Foundation's Pitch Competition highlighting emerging Black entrepreneurs and Black-owned businesses, the 15th annual NBA Cares Day of Service, Jr. NBA Day programming held for more than 1,500 young people, the second-ever NBA HBCU Classic, and the NBA All-Star Game where each team played for a charity - generating \$1M dollars to Big Brothers Big Sisters of Utah and Raise the Future. Through NBA All-Star Social impact efforts, the NBA contributed more than \$3M in resources and support to Utah and the HBCU community.
- **HBCU Initiatives at NBA All-Star:** The second-ever **NBA HBCU Classic** presented by AT&T was held as part of NBA All-Star 2023 in Salt Lake City, Utah. The game featured a matchup between Grambling State University (GSU) and Southern University (SU) men's basketball teams and was simulcast on TNT, ESPN2 and NBA TV. In celebration of the NBA HBCU Classic, the NBA and AT&T donated \$100,000 to both GSU and SU. Additionally, **8 HBCU students participated in the third year** of the NBA HBCU Art Showcase program. **13 HBCU students served as NBA interns** throughout the weekend as part of the second year of the HBCU Event Intern program: All-Star. Over \$1 million was contributed to the schools and their students as well as to the Thurgood Marshall College Fund (TMCFF).
- **NBA HBCU Fellowship Program:** The NBA HBCU Fellowship, which is in its second year, provides career development opportunities in the

business of basketball for undergraduate and graduate students from HBCUs. After a rigorous application process, **74** fellows representing **29** HBCUs will work with NBA teams and the league office for a 10-week period over the summer. New this year is the participation of all 30 NBA teams in the program. Since its inaugural cohort, **13** fellowship alumni have secured full-time employment or seasonal opportunities within the league.

- **Efforts to Combat Hate:** In response to the continued rise in hate and hate crimes against various groups domestically and abroad, the NBA family continues its efforts to bridge divides between communities by creating spaces for shared understanding, education, and empathy. Amongst these efforts are new programs for inclusion and support for the Jewish community:
- **ADL Sports Leadership Council:** The NBA family is a member of the ADL's Sports Leadership Council, an initiative working in partnership with professional athletes and sports leaders to promote positive social change and condemn hate, bullying, and discrimination in our society. The league is also a founding member of the Shine A Light campaign, which addresses modern forms of antisemitism and uses the powerful story of Chanukah to champion the message that light can dispel darkness. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Peter Guber and Adam Silver serve on the Council.
- **Eradicate Hate Sport Working Group:** The NBA is also a participating member of the Eradicate Hate Sport Working Group which grew out of the Tree of Life mass shooting in Pittsburgh in 2018 and consists of sports leagues and teams across the country working to eradicate all forms of hate-fueled violence. The mission of the Summit is to identify and implement effective solutions for collective change. On Dec. 9 (2022), representatives from the Working Group presented at the United Nations on the group's Plan of Action to tackle antisemitism and all forms of hate.

Ongoing Diversity and Inclusion Initiatives

Key Inclusion Programming, Learning Initiatives and Professional Development

Coaches Equality Initiative

- In 2019, the NBA and NBA Coaches Association (NBCA) created the NBA Coaches Equality Initiative (CEI), a partnership between the two organizations designed to identify and develop top coaching talent. The program's goal is to grow the number of highly skilled coaches in the NBA and ensure a level playing field for the development of all qualified coaching candidates. CEI programs include coaching workshops; learning and curriculum highlighting head coach competencies, skill development and executive coaching sessions; and networking opportunities at league events, including the annual NBA Coaches Summit. In summer 2020, CEI launched the NBA Coaches Database, a resource to give team decision-makers a single, comprehensive and verified resource for researching a coach's qualifications as they consider and evaluate talent for their coaching staffs. To date, nearly 400 profiles have been created in the database.

Women's Leadership Initiative

- The NBA's Women's Leadership Initiative (WLI) is designed to strengthen recruitment, development and retention of league and team women, and to build engagement with our fans and community by strengthening and deepening our understanding of and connection with fans who identify as women, promoting a culture of sponsorship and allyship in support of the advancement of women across the NBA, preparing high potential women to take on senior level leadership roles, and creating a pipeline of candidates who will be promoted into roles that are broader in scope, or who will be provided opportunities across the NBA.
- The NBA Women's Leadership Forum (WLF), a key program of WLI, is an annual gathering of employees from the league office and NBA, WNBA, NBA G League, NBA 2K League and Basketball Africa League teams featuring a series of discussions and workshops that celebrate women

paving the way and bring together thought leaders who empower women to break down barriers, build resiliency, and learn from their collective experiences. In 2023, the fifth WLF was held virtually.

Talent Acquisition and Development Programs

- The NBA [invests](#) in strategic partnerships, targeted conferences, and bespoke programs to recruit, develop, retain and advance its dynamic workforce.
- The Business & Basketball Training Program is a series of virtual development programs designed to promote and increase diversity in the key business areas of ticket sales, corporate partnerships, analytics, and basketball operations by targeting participants from underrepresented communities to introduce them to careers in sports and accelerate their career trajectories. The programs provide participants with access to mentorship, networking, and development opportunities, as well as real-world insights, and connections to executives in these fields.
- NBA ASCEND (Access, Support, Coaching, Exposure, Networking and Development) is a formal sponsorship program that matches talented women across the organization with executive sponsors. The initiative, which targets senior women with a focus on women of color, is designed to cultivate a culture of sponsorship across the NBA that will benefit not only the program participants, but underrepresented talent across the organization more broadly.
- The Executive Highlighting Initiative is a bimonthly newsletter for NBA team leaders that focuses on proactive recruiting and networking. Each newsletter features external executives, all of whom identify as women or people of color, who have expressed interest in working with the NBA across business disciplines, including revenue, marketing, digital, strategy and analytics, and more. Teams are strongly encouraged to engage these executives for employment consideration and networking.
- The NBA Women's Leadership Forum (WLF) is an annual gathering of employees from the league

office and NBA, WNBA, NBA G League, NBA 2K League and Basketball Africa League teams featuring a series of discussions and workshops that celebrate women paving the way and bring together thought leaders who empower women to break down barriers, build resiliency, and learn from their collective experiences.

- The NBA sponsors a host of external **differentiated development offerings** to support the retention and advancement of underrepresented talent. The goal of these dynamic professional development programs is to increase the diversity of the league's leadership pipeline while providing career advancement opportunities and experiences to participants. League partners include organizations such as McKinsey & Co., WISE (Women in Sports and Events), Stanford University and Korn Ferry.

Inclusion Learning Programs and Resources

- The league has delivered **organization-wide learning experiences around understanding and interrupting unconscious bias** and examining systems to mitigate bias in processes. The league also delivers training focused on embedding inclusive practices throughout the talent life cycle, as well as just-in-time learning programs to keep bias mitigation and interruption strategies top of mind.
- In support of NBA teams' efforts to maintain and adhere to comprehensive policies and procedures in the areas of anti-discrimination and anti-harassment, the league regularly issues to all teams recommended best practices regarding **respect in the workplace policies and training**. In 2018, the NBA created a toll-free hotline that is available to all league and team employees to make complaints or report any workplace concerns. This hotline allows callers to remain anonymous.
- Since 2016, the league office has regularly convened **Community Conversations** to create a safe space for league office employees to engage in small-group dialogue and share their thoughts on important, and often uncomfortable, issues. Past conversation topics have included the murders of George Floyd, Breonna Taylor and Ahmaud Arbery,

and the racial disparities in policing, economics, mental healthcare highlighted by their deaths and by the COVID-19 pandemic; the rise in anti-Asian hate and discrimination; the rise in antisemitism; mental wellness; the 2020 presidential election; and the 2022 midterm election.

Employee Resource Teams

- The NBA's Employee Resource Teams (ERTs) support the league's diversity, inclusion and business objectives by facilitating connections between employees with shared interests or backgrounds. ERTs provide networking and professional development opportunities and support the performance and growth of the organization. There are seven ERTs in the league's U.S. offices:
 - **APEX (Asian Professional Exchange)** is committed to promoting and celebrating Asian cultures within the NBA, with a focus on engagement, inclusion, and league advocacy of Asian professionals. In doing so, it strives to contribute to the growth and success of the league. Programming is focused on four strategic areas: professional and leadership development, enhancing industry knowledge, networking and mentorship and cultural and community outreach.
 - **Conexión éne-bé-a** aims to promote the development of Latinx/Hispanic cultural awareness within the NBA while contributing to the league's success, diversity and business objectives through career development, education and community involvement.
 - **Dream in Color** aims to serve as a resource to promote the continued growth and retention of Black employees, create a platform to facilitate engagement and mentorship, and provide community service opportunities geared towards urban-youth development. Its primary goal is to encourage members to strengthen their internal and external networks by providing opportunities to share experiences and best practices for success in the sports industry.

- **NBA Pride** aims to bring together LGBTQ employees and allies to foster an environment in which all employees feel empowered and encouraged to bring their whole selves to work each day. In 2016, the NBA became the first professional sports league to participate in the NYC Pride March.
- **NBA VETS (Voices of Employees That Served)** aims to promote the experiences and contributions of current and former service members, provide professional development and networking opportunities for members, and create lasting relationships with community military organizations.
- **The NBA Women's Network** aims to create a community for women and allies at that promotes professional growth and authentic connection opportunities to foster a culture of inclusion and advancement for women.
- **The Network of Emerging Talent (NET)** is designed to be a resource for those early in their career (either as a whole, or at the NBA) interested in developing a professional brand and personal narrative. NET provides programming tailored toward building a more collaborative organization, increasing members' exposure to professionals in and out of the sports industry, and developing a better understanding of members' career opportunities.

NBA Inclusion Awards

- All 30 NBA teams are engaged in a range of diversity and inclusion-related programming internally and externally. In 2018, the league created the NBA Inclusion Awards to recognize NBA teams for outstanding programming that promotes inclusive practices. The Inclusion Awards are given in two categories: the **Inclusion Leadership Award** recognizes an organization's history of and commitment to inclusion as a key business strategy, evaluating the team's full slate of inclusion programming; the **Inclusion Innovation Award** recognizes a specific innovative program that advances inclusive practices. The awards are

given out at the annual NBA Sales & Marketing Meetings. This year's winners were:

- **Toronto Raptors (Inclusion Leadership Award, 2023)** – Toronto executed a robust inclusion program that was brought to life through cross-functional collaboration and a commitment to creating a lasting impact in marginalized communities. With the primary objective of delivering authentic initiatives to community members, the Raptors have forged a deeper connection with fans, created stronger partnership values, and enhanced organizational culture through employee engagement and empowerment. Highlights include the Wayne & Theresa Embry Fellowship, which provides opportunities for Canadians from marginalized groups to gain experience in professional basketball operations, and the Welcome Toronto Creators initiative, which creates access and opportunities for Canadian artists from underrepresented communities to work on the team's brand marketing and creative planning efforts.
- **Golden State Warriors (Inclusion Innovation Award, 2023)** – The team created Franchise Fund, in partnership with United Airlines, to support economic development in Bay Area communities of color by providing equitable opportunities for entrepreneurs. Through the program, minority-owned small businesses are provided with various resources to support their growth, including bi-weekly workshops, networking opportunities and post-program mentorship. Business owners also receive coaching and monetary support to become officially certified as minority-owned business enterprises (MBEs).

External Affinity Organizations

The NBA collaborates with select organizations that are committed to diversity and inclusion and that foster environments for engagement across the sports industry.

- The NBA is a longtime partner of **Women in Sports and Events (WISE)**, a national organization focusing on professional development and networking for women in the industry. Via the relationship, the league offers paid WISE memberships to its employees and additionally sponsors women leaders from across the company to attend WISE's week-long Executive Leadership Institute at Dartmouth College and colleagues to attend WISE's annual WISE/R Symposium.
- The NBA is a founding partner of **RISE**, a national nonprofit that educates and empowers the sports community to eliminate racial discrimination, champion social justice and improve race relations. NBA Commissioner Adam Silver sits on the board and the NBA works with RISE on dozens of programs, campaigns, and initiatives every year. In 2017, the NBA partnered with RISE to create the award-winning Building Bridges Through Basketball program, which brings together young people and law enforcement for multi-week basketball programming and leadership curriculum designed to cultivate honest conversations that help break barriers, build trust and create pathways for positive communication. With support from Under Armour, the NBA and RISE organized 13 programs across the Bay Area, Charlotte, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and more during the 2022-23 season.
- Several senior leaders within the league are members of other prominent diversity organizations. NBA Commissioner Adam Silver sits on the board of the Rockefeller Foundation. Deputy Commissioner Mark Tatum and President of League Operations Byron Spruell are members of the Executive Leadership Council. Bill Koenig, President, Global Content & Media Distribution, is member of the board of directors of the T. Howard Foundation. NBA Senior Vice President Tatia Williams sits on the board of directors of the Thurgood Marshall College Fund.

Economic Inclusion

- The NBA is committed to economic inclusion by identifying women, minority-owned, and other diverse businesses among its suppliers. The [Business-to-Business diversity program](#) identifies and provides diverse-owned businesses with opportunities to bid on NBA contracts. The league's "Rule of One" requires that every Request for Proposal include at least one diverse supplier. We also host a B2B professional development event annually at NBA All-Star to deepen our impact and extend our reach to diverse-owned businesses in each host city. From FY21 to FY22, spend with diverse-owned businesses increased by 52%.
- **Answering The Call (ATC)**, launched in October 2020 to further diversify the NBA's licensing portfolio, ATC enables minority-owned businesses to obtain an NBA/WNBA license, unlocking a suite of league benefits and assets. To date, ATC has partnered with over 40 businesses across several categories, including apparel, home goods, and toys and games.

Social Impact Programming**NBA Cares**

- The NBA supports and unites communities globally through the game of basketball. Started in 2005, NBA Cares serves as the league's global social responsibility program that carries out the NBA's mission of addressing important social issues. Working alongside internationally recognized youth-serving programs through various programs, participants have provided more than **6.5 million hours of hands-on service and created more than 2,125 places** where kids and families can live, learn or play. Internationally, NBA Cares has engaged more than **60 million** youth in basketball programs and created more than **387** live, learn or play spaces in **40** countries and territories. Select NBA Cares platforms and programs include:
 - **NBA FIT**: the league's comprehensive health and wellness platform that encourages

physical and mental well-being for fans of all ages. During NBA FIT Week in March, the NBA family shares important health and safety information and encourages fans and employees to take care of themselves and each other utilizing broadcast, digital and social media assets.

- **NBA Mind Health**: In April 2018, the NBA family launched Mind Health, the league's program to humanize mental health and position it as an essential element of wellness and excellence both on and off the court. Since then, the league has enhanced mental health requirements for all NBA teams including resources and support available to all players which include:
 - Retaining 1-2 mental health professionals licensed in their field and locality who are available to players voluntarily.
 - Identifying a licensed psychiatrist (M.D. or D.O.) available to assist in managing player mental health issues.
 - Establishing a written action plan for mental health emergencies.
 - Designating at least one private space at their arena for the provision of mental health and wellness related activities and making that area accessible to visiting teams.
- The NBA family has a unique opportunity to amplify the global conversation around mental health and help others realize that seeking help is a sign of strength.
 - The first PSA with DeMar DeRozan and Kevin Love aimed to inspire others to discuss and address mental wellness.
 - In May 2019, the NBA unveiled a video with NBA legend Jay Williams sharing his journey to overcome adversity and mental wellness challenges.
 - In May 2020, a new spot — featuring Kevin Love, Layshia Clarendon, DeMar DeRozan, Alysha Clark and DeAndre Jordan— recognized the impacts of the unprecedented

- times and encouraged all to prioritize their mental health by being kind, staying active and connecting with others.
- In Spring of 2021 the NBA released a new PSA, encouraging people to “make your mind health a priority,” that captured players from the NBA, WNBA and the G league, both on and off the court.
 - During May 2023, the NBA family launched its fourth PSA focused on ways to take care of our mind health. The PSA featured players and coaches from the NBA, WNBA and G League, encouraging fans to be good to themselves.
 - Since 2019, the NBA has partnered with Crisis Text Line to help provide confidential, 24/7 support to fans. Through the partnership, the NBA helped support X number of conversations and Y number of rescues through our text opt-in word, “TEAM,” that is promoted on our social, digital, and broadcast channels.
- **NBA Green:** The NBA is committed to promoting environmental sustainability in the communities where we live, learn, and play. Through NBA Green and the power of basketball, the NBA will continue to inspire our fans and partners to minimize environmental impacts and help activate broader industry and societal progress through our actions, transparency, education, and engagement. To help reduce inequalities and in alignment with our commitment to the United Nations Sport for Climate Action Framework, the NBA aspires to reduce our carbon footprint by 50% by 2030 and is focused on the following key areas:
 - Eco-Data Collection, Tracking & Impact Reductions
 - Conducting a thorough evaluation of Scopes 1, 2, and 3 of league events and business operations to serve as the foundation for future carbon reduction priorities and programs.
 - Working with accredited partners to reduce impacts where possible and offset unavoidable emissions.
- Environmental Justice & Climate Justice
 - Addressing environmental and climate justice by mitigating our carbon footprint, waste, and water. Those most adversely impacted by climate change include low-income countries, communities of color, women and girls, indigenous and other marginalized people. All of these groups are disproportionately harmed by excessive heat, water scarcity and pollution, deforestation, hazardous waste, resource extraction and other negatively impacting land uses (open dumps, landfills, incinerators, highways, etc.).
 - To help address these important ecological and social justice issues, the NBA is leveraging its platform to educate stakeholders through programs and events such as:
 - NBA’s 75th Legacy Project, which helped remove asphalt and build a green schoolyard and playground to address negative impacts on children’s health while promoting equity and climate resilience in downtown Los Angeles.
 - During NBA All-Star week in 2023, we partnered with the University of Utah’s SPARC Environmental Justice Lab to support educational activities at local elementary schools that helped raise awareness about around air quality issues in the Salt Lake City area. The NBA also helped install an industrial-scale air filter and air quality sensors for schools in the region.
 - 2023 Jr. NBA Conference hosted our first-ever session on the effects of climate change on sport while exploring environmental injustices faced by historically marginalized groups in sports and recreation.
 - Education & Awareness
 - As a globally visible cultural platform we are using our influence to affect change by generating environmental awareness and education.
 - During Earth Month 2023, the NBA partnered

with Clever Carbon to help educate fans about their carbon footprint and ways they can reduce their climate impacts, with more than 1,000 fans across seven countries completing the carbon footprint quiz.

- To date, the NBA has:
 - Completed an initial baseline greenhouse gas emissions assessment for all NBA offices and league-owned events and we are expanding the scope of eco-measurement, while simultaneously focused on reducing emissions and impacts.
 - Reduced 2022-23 season flight miles from the 2021-22 season by more than 50,000-miles.
 - To help alleviate hunger we safely recovered 4,000 pounds of prepared and uneaten food from the 2023 NBA All-Star Game that provided approximately 3,400 meals to local community organizations in need and preventing 1.16 MtCO₂e of GHG landfill emissions (based on EPA emissions factors for food waste).
 - Launched first-ever NBA Arena Sustainability Task Force in April 2023, with full participation from all 29 NBA arenas, to facilitate sharing of better practices that reduce the environmental footprint of arenas and to better understand our venues' sustainability-related operations & challenges.
- **Hoops for Troops:** the league's program committed to service and honoring active and retired service members and their families in collaboration with the Department of Defense. During Hoops for Troops Week in November, and on Memorial Day, the league, teams, and current and former players host events across the country, including basketball clinics, meet-and-greets, special experiences for Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors (TAPS) families, and more. During the 2022-23 season, many NBA teams activated around Hoops for Troops.

Jr. NBA Programming

- **Jr. NBA Coaches Forums:** Jr. NBA Coaches Forums provide youth coaches and program

operators with training from industry leaders focused on developing athletes of character and creating atmospheres of inclusion for all players. As part of the NBA's celebration of Martin Luther King Jr. Day this year, the Jr. NBA partnered with Positive Coaching Alliance to host Jr. NBA Coaches Forums with the Atlanta Hawks and Memphis Grizzlies.

- **Her Time To Play** is a national initiative dedicated to championing change on behalf of girls and women and providing them a forum to connect, collaborate, and actively engage with the game of basketball and one another. The program engages **50,000 girls, coaches, and parents** through live and virtual events and curriculum.

NBA Foundation

- Established in August 2020, the [NBA Foundation](#) is the league's charitable foundation driving economic opportunity for Black youth in communities across the U.S. and Canada. Seeded with \$300 million over 10 years in initial funding by the NBA Board of Governors, the foundation establishes lasting partnerships with leading non-profits throughout all 28 NBA markets. To date, the Foundation has provided more than **\$75 million in grants to 160+ nonprofit organizations impacting 200,000 Black youth**. Funding supports programs focused on workforce development (in fields like STEM, business, law and education), access to higher education, mentorship, entrepreneurship and narrative change.
- **All-Star Pitch Competition:** During NBA All-Star 2023, the NBA Foundation collaborated with the Utah Black Chamber of Commerce and the National Black MBA Association to host the inaugural All-Star Pitch competition, highlighting eight Black entrepreneurs. This event provided entrepreneurs with the opportunity to network with influential business leaders, receive valuable feedback and compete for cash prizes totaling \$100,000. This year's competition featured entrepreneurs in the technology and wellness industries.

National Basketball Social Justice Coalition

- The [National Basketball Social Justice Coalition](#) was established in 2020 as the NBA community's advocacy arm. The Coalition focuses on supporting federal and state legislation and policy that advances reform related to criminal justice, policing, voting rights and community safety. The Coalition's mission is to educate and assist players, NBA governors, coaches and teams on promising legislation and advocacy opportunities in their respective communities. The Coalition develops strategic messaging and engagement plans by fortifying partnerships with local and national organizations that lead on justice issues.
- Here's a snapshot of the Coalition's impact plays in the 2022-23 season:
 - Partnered with the Minnesota Justice Research Network, Karl Anthony Towns and the Minnesota Timberwolves in supporting the "Restore the Vote" legislation, which [passed](#) with bipartisan support and was [signed](#) into law in March. The legislation restores the right to vote for **over 55,000 formerly incarcerated Minnesotans**.
 - Continued to advocate for the Equal Act, which would end a longstanding and racially unjust federal sentencing disparity. While the bipartisan legislation is still pending, U.S. Department of Justice prosecutors have been instructed to charge and seek equitable sentences — benefiting **nearly 1,000 individuals annually**.
 - Joined forces with the Utah Jazz, [Clean Slate Utah](#), and [Rasa Legal](#) to convene a Clean Slate Summit at Vivint Arena in Salt Lake City ahead of NBA All-Star. The summit highlighted Utah's bipartisan "clean slate" criminal justice reform legislation, which impacts over **800,000 Utahns** and included an on-site expungement clinic, where more than **400 Utahns** began the process to clear their records.
 - Coalition board members and NBA leaders educated the public about state-specific justice issues, including **CJ McCollum** on

[public safety and criminal justice reform](#) in Louisiana; **Doc Rivers** on [exoneration policy](#) in Pennsylvania; **Malcolm Brogdon** on [juvenile justice](#) in Boston; and **Dwane Casey** on [voting and expungement](#) in Michigan.

- Facilitated three White House policy conversations with players and team representatives from the [Oklahoma City Thunder](#), [Golden State Warriors](#) and [Boston Celtics](#).

Social Justice Programming

- In addition to the work led by the Foundation and Coalition, the NBA advances social justice through additional partnerships, programs, and leaguewide platforms. Since 2016, the NBA family has supported more than 1,350 programs, events and initiatives focused on addressing issues of social and racial injustice.

Play For Justice

Play For Justice is an immersive program with Represent Justice that brings NBA teams, coaches, staff, team governors, local advocates and elected officials inside correctional facilities for facilitated conversations with incarcerated people and basketball games. The platform uplifts narratives of hope and redemption and breaks down stigmas associated with individuals – disproportionately people of color and low-income – who are impacted by the criminal justice system. Participating teams have included the Boston Celtics, Cleveland Cavaliers, Indiana Pacers, Los Angeles Lakers, Milwaukee Bucks, and Sacramento Kings.

Building Bridges Through Basketball

- Together with Under Armour, RISE, local youth programs and law enforcement, the NBA family brings together youth and law enforcement for basketball, facilitated conversations and leadership activities to explore concepts of identity, stereotyping, conflict resolution and teamwork. With support from Under Armour, the NBA and RISE have organized 13 programs across Atlanta, the Bay Area, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Miami,

Minneapolis, New York City, Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. during the 2022-23 season.

NBCA & Innocence Project

- Through their partnership with the Innocence Project & Innocence Network, the National Basketball Coaches Association works with NBA teams and coaches to invite exonerated people to share their stories with coaches and players, organize community forums, and use social media to shine a light on the injustice of wrongful conviction.

NBA & LegalZoom Fast Break for Small Businesses

- Supporting small businesses in underserved and underrepresented communities, while shining a light on the inequities and challenges those businesses face. Fast Break for Small Business is a \$6 million commitment in small business grants and LegalZoom services to help thousands of small businesses across the country. The most recent grant round was in February 2023 and focused on funding for Black-owned businesses.

Civic Engagement

- The NBA family supports non-partisan voter registration, participation, volunteering, and other civic engagement efforts at the local, state, and national level.
- **Pause in Gameplay on Election Day 2022** – In a historic first, the NBA did not schedule any games on Election Day in 2022, and instead **all 30 teams played the night before to help spotlight civic engagement** efforts across the league.
- Throughout the season, culminating on Election Day, NBA players, teams, and the league leveraged their platforms to urge fans to **“Get In The Game: Vote”** and to bolster awareness and education on the upcoming election through in-game messaging, community events, and support for local officials, election workers and non-profit groups.
- **National Voting Partnership** – The league worked with national partners like National Voter Registration Day, vote.org, BallotReady, and When We All Vote, to provide tools and information to

fans through a digital Elections Hub as well as through social media, traditional media, PSAs, and in-game.

- **Team-Driven Activation** – Teams led the way by building dynamic and unique partnerships across the league to help drive civic awareness.
 - For example, the Sacramento Kings continued their Rally the Vote initiative with 9 other NBA teams and more than 50 other professional sports franchises and leagues to urge their fans to register to vote and participate in elections and make their voices heard.
 - Teams such as the Golden State Warriors and Atlanta Hawks partnered with I Am A Voter to offer fans an easy code to text to check their registration status.
 - Monumental Sports partnered with HeadCount to make sure fans have the opportunity to register to vote at Wizards and Mystics home games.
 - Other teams built local partnerships with elections officials or non-profits to drive voter awareness such as the partnership between the Detroit Pistons and Detroit Votes.
- **Team Facility Usage** – From hosting voter registration events on arena concourses to utilizing team facilities as official polling or canvassing stations, to hosting mail-ballot dropboxes, 14 teams committed their facilities for voting-related activities.
- **Campaign Reach** – the campaign received over **36 million impressions from team and league efforts on social and through broadcast** (utilizing only 11/7 numbers). Using a similarly conservative estimate, league, affiliate and team partnerships also resulted in more than **five thousand voter registrations**, pledges to vote and votes facilitated.
- These combined efforts reached millions of voters, helping to drive unprecedented midterm turnout, especially in key NBA fan demographics that sometimes are underrepresented at the polls.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar Social Justice Champion Award

- Launched in 2021, the award is an annual honor

that recognizes a current NBA player for pursuing social justice and upholding the league's values of equality, respect and inclusion. The recipient advances six-time NBA champion and Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Famer Kareem Abdul-Jabbar's mission to drive change, inspires others to reflect on injustice, and takes collective action in their communities. The winner receives a \$100,000 contribution to an organization of his choosing on his behalf. In 2023, Golden State Warriors Point Guard Stephen Curry was [named the Social Justice Champion](#), for his work in civic engagement, addressing community safety and supporting HBCUs.

Support of HBCUs

- The NBA's support for Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) dates back nearly 30 years to when Commissioner Emeritus David Stern served as a founding member of the Thurgood Marshall College Fund Board of Directors.
 - In 2014, the league established the David J. Stern Sports Scholarship, a \$30,000 merit-based scholarship awarded annually to talented and promising students studying sports management.
 - NBA Senior Vice President Tatia Williams is a member of TMCF's Board of Directors.
- **TMCF Innovate the Future Pitch Competition:** April 3-5, 2023 in partnership with the Thurgood Marshall College Fund (TMCF), the NBA hosted its annual Innovate the Future Pitch Competition in the NY office. This program is meant to engage innovative and entrepreneurial-minded student leaders from HBCUs, in a business pitch competition for a chance to win David J. Stern Scholarships. TMCF identified 16 HBCU students, who were divided into four teams, competing for the chance to win a \$10k annual scholarship for each member of their team.
- **NBA HBCU League Pass:** In the 2021-22 season, the NBA launched a special NBA x HBCU League Pass alternate broadcast event featuring HBCU student announcers and others from the HBCU community during select NBA games. In the 2022-23 season, 16 students from 10 HBCUs announced 6 NBA games which is doubled from the first year of the program. The average time spent viewing the broadcasts increased 216% vs. last season's HBCU streams. Additionally, HBCU Students can receive 40% off HBCU League Pass subscriptions to tune into NBA and WNBA games.
- **G League HBCU Efforts:** For the second year, the G League launched an HBCU Scholarship challenge for applicants to receive a \$10,000 to any HBCU of their choice. Additionally in 2022, three top HBCU prospects participated in the NBA G League Elite Camp
- **NBA HBCU Fellowship Program:** The NBA HBCU Fellowship, which is in its second year, provides career development opportunities in the business of basketball for undergraduate and graduate students from HBCUs. After a rigorous application process, 74 fellows representing 29 HBCUs will work with NBA teams and the league office for a 10-week period over the summer. All 30 teams hosted at least one HBCU Fellow in 2023.
- **HBCU Initiatives at NBA All-Star:** The **second annual NBA HBCU Classic presented by AT&T** was held as part of NBA All-Star 2023 in Salt Lake City Utah. The game featured a matchup between Grambling State University (GSU) and Southern University (SU) men's basketball teams and was simulcast on NBATV, TNT and ESPN2. GSU defeated SU after the game went into overtime. In celebration of the NBA HBCU Classic, the NBA and AT&T donated \$100,000 to both GSU and SU.
 - **Ancillary HBCU Programming:** During the weekend, the NBA hosted several off-court activations as well including career development programming, HBCU Pep Rally, HBCU Career Development Workshop with 200 HBCU students from Grambling and Southern and HBCU Pre-Game Experience in partnership with the Google Pixel Playground. Additionally, 8 participated in the third year of the NBA HBCU Art Showcase program. 13 HBCU students served as NBA interns throughout the weekend as part of the second year of the HBCU Event Intern program. Over

\$1 million was contributed to the schools and their students as well as to the Thurgood Marshall College Fund (TMCF).

Combatting Hate

- The NBA family strives to create an environment that celebrates, supports, and honors underrepresented communities experiencing a range of social issues and challenges. As part of those efforts, the NBA partners with organizations such as RISE, Asian Americans Advancing Justice (AAJC), American Jewish Committee (AJC) and the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) to participate in and host a number of programs and partnerships, including this past year around the rise in hate crimes against the AAPI and Jewish communities. Programs include, but are not limited to:
- Close to ten NBA teams participated in antisemitism trainings, allyship educational sessions and conversations hosted by the American Jewish Committee.
- The Foundation to Combat Antisemitism launched *The Stand Up to Jewish Hate Campaign* on March 27, which rolled out during an episode of *The Voice* and on social and digital channels. The campaign, which is anchored on NBA, uses the 30-second and [60-second](#) versions of the spots meant to raise awareness, specifically among non-Jews, about the modern-day hatred Jews face and build empathy and solidarity with American Jews.
- The NBA family once again paid tribute to the memory of the victims of the Holocaust on January 27, reaffirming its unwavering commitment to fight antisemitism, racism, and other forms of intolerance that may lead to group-targeted violence, in commemoration of Holocaust Remembrance Day. To aid in this effort, the NBA partnered with [Zikaron BaSalon](#) to host an intimate conversation for NBA league and team employees and holocaust survivors to discuss topics such as healing and forgiveness, as well as to educate attendees about the atrocities faced by those who were deeply impacted by the Holocaust.
- The NBA collaborated with the [Foundation to Combat Antisemitism](#) to feature a PSA during

nationally televised games aimed at bringing awareness to modern forms of antisemitism and hate of all forms in 2022.

- The NBA became a Corporate Partner of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum by donating to support the Museum's educational and outreach programs in 2022. On November 12th, members of the [Jr. NBA Court of Leaders visited the museum](#) as part of their previously planned trip to Washington, D.C.
- **Pride and AAPI Virtual Roundtable:** For the conclusion of AAPI Heritage Month and the beginning of Pride Month 2023, NBA ERTs APEX and NBA PRIDE hosted a community conversation on allyship, mental health, and violence awareness and reducing targeted hate in marginalized communities. Speakers included Michelle Meow (ASCEND), AC Dumlao (Athlete Ally), Jason Collins (NBA Legend) and Shelly DeVito (Modern Health).
- **Release of AAPI-Inspired Collection with Authmade:** During AAPI Month 2023, the NBA launched an AAPI-inspired collection in partnership with Authmade, a league licensee and an AAPI-owned brand. The exclusive collection features NBA-branded and WNBA-branded products with designs based on heirlooms that preserve a family's history, heritage, and tradition. A portion of NBA's proceeds are being donated directly to APEX for Youth, a nonprofit supporting underserved Asian and immigrant youth from low-income families.
- The NBA family is a member of the **ADL's Sports Leadership Council**, an initiative working in partnership with professional athletes and sports leaders to promote positive social change and condemn hate, bullying, and discrimination in our society. The league is also a founding member of the Shine A Light campaign, which addresses modern forms of antisemitism and uses the powerful story of Chanukah to champion the message that light can dispel darkness. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Peter Guber and Adam Silver serve on the Council.

NBA Together/Health Equity

- In response to the coronavirus pandemic in March 2020, the league launched NBA Together, the leaguwide, global community outreach and social engagement campaign to support, engage, educate, and inspire youth, families, fans, and the general public.
- When public health data made clear that the coronavirus disproportionately impacts historically marginalized communities of color, the NBA family partnered with Magic Johnson, the National Urban League, and UnidosUS to raise awareness around these disparities. NBA Champion Caron Butler hosted a virtual roundtable series to examine the disproportionate impacts on communities of color, featuring leading voices from the NBA and WNBA family, public health experts and social justice leaders. The eight-part series generated **5.1M views** and over **30K watch hours**.
- Through NBA Together and its four pillars – Know the Facts, Acts of Caring, Expand Your Community and NBA Together Live – the league used its digital footprint and voices of the NBA family to amplify the latest global health and safety information and share guidelines and resources to keep people informed, safe and connected. Players and teams generated **more than \$100 million** to supporting part-time arena staff and healthcare workers, supplied more than **10 million PPE** and donated **9 million meals** to food-insecure populations across the world.
- NBA players, legends and coaches have filmed more than **50 PSAs in nine different languages to share health and safety information**, which have garnered **65 million video views** and #NBATogether has generated more than **1 billion views and 95 million actions**.
- The NBA family continues to work with the White House, public health officials and organizations to support the distribution of public health messaging about the safety and efficacy of vaccines.

Pride and LGBTQ+ Support

- The NBA family works with leading LGBTQ+ organizations, including GLAAD, GLSEN and Athlete Ally, to highlight helpful resources and

uplift voices from within the LGBTQ+ community. As illustrated by the **NBA becoming the first** of the major sports leagues to participate in the NYC Pride March in 2016, the league continues to strive for a more inclusive environment for all.

- The NBA family once again participated in the NYC Pride March on June 25th, 2023.
- During the 2022-23 NBA season, multiple NBA teams hosted Pride activations and programs.
- **GLAAD Spirit Day and Trans Day of Visibility:** each October, the NBA participates in GLAAD Spirit Day to support LGBTQ youth and speak out against bullying. We also recognize Trans Day of Visibility annually on March 31 to celebrate transgender individuals and raise awareness of discrimination faced by transgender people worldwide.

Sensory Inclusion

- The NBA is a longstanding partner with **KultureCity**, a nonprofit that works to help autistic individuals gain acceptance and inclusion and reach their full potential, to implement features that create permanent accessibility for those with sensory needs, including autism, Down Syndrome, PTSD, SPD, blindness/low vision, hearing loss. The certification includes comprehensive training for customer-facing staff and the option for fans to use sensory bags with noise canceling headphones, branded identifiers, fidget toys, weighted lap pads, and more.
- To date, **all 30 NBA teams have taken steps to make their arenas more inclusive of families with sensory needs** – 29 teams specifically partner with KultureCity to certify their arenas as Sensory Inclusive. Of those teams, 13 have created sensory or quiet rooms for fans to decompress during games. In 2018, the flagship NBA Store on Fifth Avenue was certified as the first sensory inclusive retail store in the world.

Special Olympics

- The NBA's relationship with Special Olympics dates back more than 45 years. We have worked together across five continents and more than 40

countries using the power of basketball to bring people together, promote inclusion and drive forward our collective commitment to use sport as a unifying force. Special Olympics has benefited from basketball programming including clinics from teams within the NBA, WNBA, Jr. NBA, Basketball Africa League, and the Global Games. There are a host of current and former players who actively engage with Special Olympics year-round. Current Special Olympics Global Ambassadors are: Andre Drummond, Chicago Bulls; Damian Lillard, Portland Trail Blazers; Devin Booker, Phoenix Suns; Dikembe Mutombo, NBA Legend; Elena Delle Donne, Washington Mystics; Ricky Rubio, Cleveland Cavaliers; Sam Perkins, NBA Legend

Her Time to Play

- Her Time To Play is a national initiative dedicated to championing change on behalf of girls and women and providing them a forum to connect, collaborate, and actively engage with the game of basketball and one another. The program engages 50,000 girls, coaches, and parents through live and virtual events and curriculum.

International Programs

- **Basketball Without Borders:** a basketball development and community outreach program that unites young basketball players to promote the sport and encourage positive social change in the areas of education, health and wellness. The NBA and FIBA have staged 62 Basketball Without Borders (**BWB**) camps in 38 cities in 30 countries on six continents engaging 3,900 participants from 134 countries and territories. The success of the program is illustrated by the fact that 105 former campers have been drafted into the NBA/WNBA or signed as free agents since 2001.
- In 2022, the International Basketball Operations team operated four camps in four regions – Cairo, Egypt (Africa), San Luis Potosí, Mexico (Americas), Canberra, Australia (Asia-Pacific), and Milan, Italy (Europe). In 2022 alone, our campers represented 82 countries and we had participation

from current and former NBA/WNBA coaches, players and legends including Grant Williams, Joel Embiid, Cameron Johnson, Jenni Screen, Danilo Gallinari, Coby White, Coach Chauncey Billups and Coach Steve Kerr.

- As part of the **first-ever NBA Abu Dhabi Games 2022** featuring the Milwaukee Bucks and the Atlanta Hawks, the NBA worked with both teams and community members to coordinate various social impact and youth basketball-focused activations, engaging members of the youth basketball ecosystem and local community organizations in meaningful ways to celebrate the game of basketball.
- During the **NBA Japan Games 2022** featuring the Golden State Warriors and Washington Wizards, players gave back to the community by packing and providing around 150 school supply kits to youth from a local orphanage in Tokyo. The NBA also hosted a Her Time to Play clinic at Minato Sports Center, which provided 60 young female players with the opportunity to learn from former WNBA players Monica Rogers and Katrina Hibbert and Japanese Women's National Team player Naho Miyoshi.
- As part of the **NBA Mexico Games 2022** featuring the San Antonio Spurs and the Miami Heat, the NBA coordinated multiple community-focused activations engaging youth and community members. While in market, the NBA worked with both teams and partnered with APAC, I.A.P: Association In Favor of People With Cerebral Palsy to refurbish a learn and play center by donating new equipment and hosting basketball clinics with youth from the organization. APAC, I.A.P. is a nonprofit organization founded in 1970, which provides specialized services to people with Cerebral Palsy at its facilities in Mexico City.
- As part of **NBA Paris Games 2023**, NBA Cares and the Jr. NBA continued efforts to engage youth and give back to local communities through community outreach events led by players and coaches from the Chicago Bulls and Detroit Pistons. Events included an NBA Cares Special Olympics Basketball Clinic, Her Time To Play Basketball

Clinic and Empowerment discussion in partnership with Paris Basket 18 and the granting of one wish experience in partnership with Make-A-Wish at the NBA Paris Game.

- At 2023 NBA All-Start weekend in Salt Lake **40 male campers from 27 countries** had the opportunity to compete in front of over 100 scouts and executives from NBA Teams. As a part of the commitment to growing the women's game around the world, the inaugural BWB Global Women's camp will take place at the upcoming WNBA All-Star Weekend later this summer in Vegas. This camp will feature the top 40 women's prospects from around the world who will compete with the best talent in front from top WNBA scouts and front office personnel.
 - **105** BWB Alumni have played in the NBA or WNBA
 - **38** BWB Alumni were on 2022-23 NBA Opening Night Rosters
 - **10** BWB Alumni were selected in the 2022 NBA Draft
 - **6** BWB Alumni have been selected in the WNBA Draft
 - **19** BWB Alumni were selected in the top 10 of NBA or WNBA Drafts

Appendix III

| Players | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------------|-------|---|--|
| | % | # | | % | # | | % | # | | % | # | |
| 2022-2023 | | | 2015-2016 | | | 2008-2009 | | | 2000-2001 | | | |
| White | 17.5% | 87 | White | 18.3% | 82 | White | 18.2% | 82 | White | 21.0% | x | |
| Black or African-American | 70.4% | 350 | Black or African-American | 74.3% | 333 | Black or African-American | 77.3% | 348 | Black or African-American | 78.0% | x | |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.2% | 11 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 6.3% | 28 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.1% | 14 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 1.0% | x | |
| Asian | 0.2% | 1 | Asian | 0.2% | 1 | Asian | 0.7% | 3 | Other | 0.0% | x | |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.0% | 0 | Two or More Races/Other | 0.9% | 4 | Two or More Races/Other | 0.7% | 3 | | | | |
| Two or More Races/Other | 9.7% | 48 | International | 22.3% | 100 | International | 17.6% | 79 | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% | 497 | Total | 100.0% | 448 | Total | 100.0% | 450 | | | | |
| 2021-2022 | | | 2014-2015 | | | 2007-2008 | | | 1999-2000 | | | |
| White | 17.4% | 87 | White | 23.3% | 104 | White | 19.6% | 89 | White | 22.0% | x | |
| Black or African-American | 71.8% | 359 | Black or African-American | 74.4% | 332 | Black or African-American | 75.6% | 343 | Black or African-American | 78.0% | x | |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.4% | 12 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 1.8% | 8 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.3% | 15 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 1.0% | x | |
| Asian | 0.2% | 1 | Asian | 0.2% | 1 | Asian | 0.4% | 2 | Other | 0.0% | x | |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.0% | 0 | Two or More Races/Other | 0.2% | 1 | Two or More Races/Other | 1.1% | 5 | | | | |
| Two or More Races/Other | 8.0% | 40 | International | 21.3% | 95 | International | 17.8% | 81 | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% | 499 | Total | 100.0% | 446 | Total | 100.0% | 454 | | | | |
| 2020-2021 | | | 2013-2014 | | | 2006-2007 | | | 1997-1998 | | | |
| White | 16.8% | 87 | White | 19.5% | 89 | White | 20.7% | 91 | White | 23.0% | x | |
| Black or African-American | 73.2% | 379 | Black or African-American | 77.0% | 351 | Black or African-American | 75.0% | 330 | Black or African-American | 77.0% | x | |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.1% | 16 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.1% | 14 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.0% | 13 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | <1% | x | |
| Asian | 0.4% | 2 | Asian | 0.2% | 1 | Asian | 0.5% | 2 | Other | <1% | x | |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.0% | 0 | Two or More Races/Other | 0.2% | 1 | Two or More Races/Other | 0.9% | 4 | | | | |
| Two or More Races/Other | 6.6% | 34 | International | 20.6% | 94 | International | 18.6% | 82 | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% | 518 | Total | 100.0% | 456 | Total | 100.0% | 440 | | | | |
| 2019-2020 | | | 2012-2013 | | | 2005-2006 | | | 1996-1997 | | | |
| White | 16.9% | 83 | White | 19.0% | 87 | White | 22.5% | 97 | White | 20.0% | x | |
| Black or African-American | 74.2% | 365 | Black or African-American | 76.3% | 350 | Black or African-American | 72.9% | 315 | Black or African-American | 79.0% | x | |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.2% | 11 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 4.4% | 20 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.0% | 13 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | x | |
| Asian | 0.4% | 2 | Asian | 0.2% | 1 | Asian | 0.5% | 2 | Other | 0.0% | x | |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.0% | 0 | Two or More Races/Other | 0.2% | 1 | Two or More Races/Other | 1.2% | 5 | | | | |
| Two or More Races/Other | 6.3% | 31 | International | 18.7% | 86 | International | 19.0% | 82 | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% | 492 | Total | 100.0% | 459 | Total | 100.0% | 432 | | | | |
| 2018-2019 | | | 2011-2012 | | | 2004-2005 | | | 1994-1995 | | | |
| White | 18.1% | 89 | White | 18.2% | 79 | White | 22.8% | 98 | White | 18.0% | x | |
| Black or African-American | 74.8% | 368 | Black or African-American | 78.1% | 339 | Black or African-American | 73.0% | 313 | Black or African-American | 82.0% | x | |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.4% | 12 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.2% | 14 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.1% | 9 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | x | |
| Asian | 0.8% | 4 | Asian | 0.2% | 1 | Asian | 0.7% | 3 | Other | 0.0% | x | |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 3.9% | 19 | Two or More Races/Other | 0.2% | 1 | Two or More Races/Other | 1.4% | 6 | | | | |
| Two or More Races/Other | 20.7% | 102 | International | 16.8% | 73 | International | 18.9% | 81 | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% | 492 | Total | 100.0% | 434 | Total | 100.0% | 429 | | | | |
| 2017-2018 | | | 2010-2011 | | | 2003-2004 | | | 1993-1994 | | | |
| White | 19.3% | 93 | White | 16.7% | 75 | White | 22.2% | 91 | White | 21.0% | x | |
| Black or African-American | 73.9% | 356 | Black or African-American | 77.7% | 348 | Black or African-American | 75.9% | 311 | Black or African-American | 79.0% | x | |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.3% | 11 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 4.5% | 20 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 1.2% | 5 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | x | |
| Asian | 0.6% | 3 | Asian | 0.7% | 3 | Asian | 0.7% | 3 | Other | 0.0% | x | |
| Two or More Races/Other | 3.9% | 19 | Two or More Races/Other | 0.4% | 2 | Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | 0 | | | | |
| International | 16.6% | 96 | International | 17.0% | 76 | International | 16.6% | 68 | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% | 578 | Total | 100.0% | 448 | Total | 100.0% | 410 | | | | |
| 2016-2017 | | | 2009-2010 | | | 2001-2002 | | | 1992-1993 | | | |
| White | 19.1% | 86 | White | 18.4% | 81 | White | 20.0% | x | White | 23.0% | x | |
| Black or African-American | 74.4% | 335 | Black or African-American | 76.9% | 339 | Black or African-American | 78.0% | x | Black or African-American | 77.0% | x | |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 4.9% | 22 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.2% | 14 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 1.0% | x | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | x | |
| Asian | 0.7% | 3 | Asian | 0.7% | 3 | Asian | <1% | x | Other | 0.0% | x | |
| Two or More Races/Other | 0.9% | 4 | Two or More Races/Other | 0.9% | 4 | Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | x | | | | |
| International | 25.1% | 113 | International | 18.4% | 81 | International | 16.6% | 68 | | | | |
| Total | 100 | 563 | Total | 100.0% | 522 | Total | 100.0% | 410 | | | | |

Table 1

| League Office: Professional Employees | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------|---------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------------|--------|-----|
| | % | # | | % | # | | % | # |
| 2022-2023 | | | 2013-2014 | | | 2004-2005 | | |
| White | 56.1% | 876 | White | 64.9% | 481 | White | 68.3% | 474 |
| Black or African-American | 19.7% | 307 | Black or African-American | 17.9% | 133 | Black or African-American | 18.3% | 127 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 8.3% | 130 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 7.0% | 52 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 6.9% | 48 |
| Asian | 12.4% | 193 | Asian | 9.9% | 73 | Asian | 6.3% | 44 |
| Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | 0.1% | 1 | Other | 0.3% | 2 | Other | 0.1% | 1 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 3.5% | 54 | Total | 100.0% | 741 | Total | 100.0% | 694 |
| Total | 100.0% | 1562 | Women | 40.9% | 303 | Women | 41.9% | 291 |
| Women | 43.3% | 677 | | | | | | |
| 2021-2022 | | | 2012-2013 | | | 2003-2004 | | |
| White | 56.3% | 762 | White | 64.3% | 452 | White | 70.7% | 484 |
| Black or African-American | 17.9% | 242 | Black or African-American | 18.3% | 129 | Black or African-American | 18.8% | 129 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 8.9% | 121 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 6.3% | 44 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 5.7% | 39 |
| Asian | 12.6% | 171 | Asian | 10.8% | 76 | Asian | 4.8% | 33 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.1% | 2 | Other | 0.3% | 2 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 4.1% | 56 | Total | 100.0% | 703 | Total | 100.0% | 685 |
| Total | 100.0% | 1354 | Women | 41.1% | 289 | Women | 44.2% | 303 |
| Women | 43.4% | 588 | | | | | | |
| 2020-2021 | | | 2011-2012 | | | 2001-2002 | | |
| White | 58.4% | 661 | White | 66.0% | 416 | White | 85.0% | 459 |
| Black or African-American | 16.7% | 189 | Black or African-American | 18.1% | 114 | Black or African-American | 2.0% | 11 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 7.6% | 86 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 6.5% | 41 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 7.2% | 39 |
| Asian | 12.8% | 145 | Asian | 9.2% | 58 | Asian | 5.6% | 30 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.1% | 1 | Other | 0.2% | 1 | Other | 0.2% | 1 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 4.4% | 50 | Total | 100.0% | 630 | Total | 100.0% | 540 |
| Total | 100.0% | 1132 | Women | 41.9% | 264 | Women | 48.0% | 259 |
| Women | 42.0% | 476 | | | | | | |
| 2019-2020 | | | 2010-2011 | | | 1999-2000 | | |
| White | 60.6% | 676 | White | 66.0% | 472 | White | 74.8% | 434 |
| Black or African-American | 16.0% | 179 | Black or African-American | 18.2% | 130 | Black or African-American | 18.1% | 105 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 7.1% | 79 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 7.3% | 52 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 4.3% | 25 |
| Asian | 11.6% | 130 | Asian | 8.4% | 60 | Asian | 2.6% | 15 |
| Other | 4.7% | 52 | Other | 0.1% | 1 | Other | 0.2% | 1 |
| Total | 100.0% | 1116 | Total | 100.0% | 715 | Total | 100.0% | 580 |
| Women | 40.3% | 450 | Women | 41.3% | 295 | Women | 42.4% | 246 |
| 2018-2019 | | | 2009-2010 | | | 1997-1998 | | |
| White | 62.4% | 669 | White | 63.6% | 496 | White | 77.9% | 415 |
| Black or African-American | 15.9% | 170 | Black or African-American | 21.4% | 167 | Black or African-American | 16.1% | 86 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 6.7% | 72 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 7.2% | 56 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.6% | 19 |
| Asian | 10.4% | 112 | Asian | 7.7% | 60 | Asian | 2.4% | 13 |
| Other | 4.6% | 49 | Other | 0.1% | 1 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 1072 | Total | 100.0% | 780 | Total | 100.0% | 533 |
| Women | 39.7% | 426 | Women | 43.6% | 340 | Women | 44.8% | 239 |
| 2017-2018 | | | 2008-2009 | | | 1996-1997 | | |
| White | 63.8% | 623 | White | 64.9% | 478 | White | 77.6% | 377 |
| Black or African-American | 16.8% | 165 | Black or African-American | 20.4% | 150 | Black or African-American | 17.1% | 83 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 5.9% | 58 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 7.2% | 53 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.9% | 14 |
| Asian | 10.0% | 98 | Asian | 7.5% | 55 | Asian | 2.5% | 12 |
| Other | 3.7% | 36 | Other | 0.1% | 1 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100% | 980 | Total | 100.0% | 737 | Total | 100.0% | 486 |
| Women | 39.6% | 388 | Women | 42.7% | 315 | Women | 44.0% | 214 |
| 2016-2017 | | | 2007-2008 | | | 1995-1996 | | |
| White | 64.9% | 557 | White | 65.8% | 541 | White | 79.1% | 306 |
| Black or African-American | 16.4% | 141 | Black or African-American | 19.8% | 163 | Black or African-American | 15.8% | 61 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 6.6% | 57 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 7.2% | 59 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 1.8% | 7 |
| Asian | 9.7% | 83 | Asian | 7.1% | 58 | Asian | 2.6% | 10 |
| Other | 2.3% | 20 | Other | 0.1% | 1 | Other | 0.8% | 3 |
| Total | 100.0% | 858 | Total | 100.0% | 822 | Total | 100.0% | 387 |
| Women | 38.8% | 333 | Women | 41.0% | 337 | Women | 48.6% | 188 |
| 2015-2016 | | | 2006-2007 | | | 1994-1995 | | |
| White | 64.7% | 547 | White | 66.5% | 529 | White | 79.7% | 251 |
| Black or African-American | 17.7% | 150 | Black or African-American | 20.1% | 160 | Black or African-American | 16.5% | 52 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 7.3% | 62 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 6.7% | 53 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 1.9% | 6 |
| Asian | 9.7% | 82 | Asian | 6.7% | 53 | Asian | 1.6% | 5 |
| Other | 0.6% | 5 | Other | 0.1% | 1 | Other | 0.3% | 1 |
| Total | 100.0% | 846 | Total | 100.0% | 796 | Total | 100.0% | 315 |
| Women | 39.6% | 335 | Women | 39.3% | 313 | Women | 47.9% | 151 |
| 2014-2015 | | | 2005-2006 | | | | | |
| White | 64.6% | 509 | White | 67.0% | 492 | | | |
| Black or African-American | 18.0% | 142 | Black or African-American | 19.5% | 143 | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 7.2% | 57 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 7.1% | 52 | | | |
| Asian | 9.8% | 77 | Asian | 6.3% | 46 | | | |
| Other | 0.4% | 3 | Other | 0.1% | 1 | | | |
| Total | 100.0% | 788 | Total | 100.0% | 734 | | | |
| Women | 40.9% | 322 | Women | 40.6% | 298 | | | |

Table 2

| Team Governors | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|----|---------------------------|--------|----|---------------------------|--------|----|
| | % | # | | % | # | | % | # |
| 2022-2023 | | | 2016-2017 | | | 2010-2011 | | |
| White | 86.7% | 26 | White | 91.4% | 32 | White | 97.5% | 39 |
| Black or African-American | 3.3% | 1 | Black or African-American | 2.9% | 1 | Black or African-American | 0.0% | 0 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.5% | 1 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 6.7% | 2 | Asian | 2.9% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaskan Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 2.9% | 1 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 3.3% | 1 | Total | 100.0% | 35 | Total | 100.0% | 40 |
| Unknown | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 11.4% | 4 | Women | 7.5% | 3 |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | | | | | | |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| 2021-2022 | | | 2015-2016 | | | 2009-2010 | | |
| White | 86.7% | 26 | White | 95.2% | 40 | White | 98.0% | 49 |
| Black or African-American | 3.3% | 1 | Black or African-American | 2.4% | 1 | Black or African-American | 0.0% | 0 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.0% | 1 |
| Asian | 6.7% | 2 | Asian | 2.4% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 3.3% | 1 | Total | 100.0% | 42 | Total | 100.0% | 50 |
| Unknown | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 7.1% | 3 | Women | 6.0% | 3 |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | | | | | | |
| Women | 10.00% | 3 | | | | | | |
| 2020-2021 | | | 2014-2015 | | | 2008-2009 | | |
| White | 86.7% | 26 | White | 95.0% | 38 | White | 96.7% | 29 |
| Black or African-American | 6.5% | 0 | Black or African-American | 2.5% | 1 | Black or African-American | 0.0% | 0 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.3% | 1 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 2.0% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaskan Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | 0 | Total | 100.0% | 40 | Total | 100.0% | 30 |
| Unknown | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 5.0% | 2 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | | | | | | |
| Women | 10.0% | 3 | | | | | | |
| 2019-2020 | | | 2013-2014 | | | 2007-2008 | | |
| White | 88.6% | 31 | White | 94.4% | 34 | White | 96.7% | 29 |
| Black or African-American | 2.9% | 1 | Black or African-American | 2.8% | 1 | Black or African-American | 0.0% | 0 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.3% | 1 |
| Asian | 5.7% | 2 | Asian | 2.8% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 2.9% | 1 | Total | 100.0% | 36 | Total | 100.0% | 30 |
| Unknown | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 5.6% | 2 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 35 | | | | | | |
| Women | 14.3% | 5 | | | | | | |
| 2018-2019 | | | 2012-2013 | | | 2006-2007 | | |
| White | 91.4% | 32 | White | 98.0% | 48 | White | 96.8% | 30 |
| Black or African-American | 2.9% | 1 | Black or African-American | 2.0% | 1 | Black or African-American | 0.0% | 0 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.2% | 1 |
| Asian | 2.9% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 2.9% | 1 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 35 | Total | 100.0% | 49 | Total | 100.0% | 31 |
| Women | 11.4% | 4 | Women | 16.3% | 8 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2017-2018 | | | 2011-2012 | | | 2005-2006 | | |
| White | 91.4% | 32 | White | 96.4% | 53 | White | 96.4% | 27 |
| Black or African-American | 2.9% | 1 | Black or African-American | 1.8% | 1 | Black or African-American | 0.0% | 0 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 1.8% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.6% | 1 |
| Asian | 2.9% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 2.9% | 1 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 35 | Total | 100.0% | 55 | Total | 100.0% | 28 |
| Women | 11.4% | 4 | Women | 12.7% | 7 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |

Table 3

| Head Coaches | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|----|---------------------------|--------|----|---------------------------|--------|----|
| | % | # | | % | # | | % | # |
| 2022-2023 | | | 2012-2013 | | | 2001-2002 | | |
| White | 46.7% | 14 | White | 53.3% | 16 | White | 51.7% | 15 |
| Black or African-American | 50.0% | 15 | Black or African-American | 43.3% | 13 | Black or African-American | 48.3% | 14 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 3.3% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 3.3% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaskan Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | 0 | Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 29 |
| Unknown | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | | | | | | |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| 2021-2022 | | | 2011-2012 | | | 2000-2001 | | |
| White | 50.0% | 15 | White | 46.7% | 14 | White | 65.5% | 19 |
| Black or African-American | 46.7% | 14 | Black or African-American | 46.7% | 14 | Black or African-American | 34.5% | 10 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 3.3% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 3.3% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.3% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | 0 | Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 29 |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| Women | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| 2020-2021 | | | 2010-2011 | | | 1999-2000 | | |
| White | 70.0% | 21 | White | 66.7% | 20 | White | 79.3% | 23 |
| Black or African-American | 23.3% | 7 | Black or African-American | 30.0% | 9 | Black or African-American | 20.7% | 6 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.3% | 1 | Asian | 3.3% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 3.3% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | 0 | Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 29 |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | | | | | | |
| 2019-2020 | | | 2009-2010 | | | 1998-1999 | | |
| White | 70.0% | 21 | White | 70.0% | 21 | White | 86.2% | 25 |
| Black or African-American | 26.7% | 8 | Black or African-American | 26.7% | 8 | Black or African-American | 13.8% | 4 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.3% | 1 | Asian | 3.3% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 3.3% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 29 |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | | | | | | |
| 2018-2019 | | | 2008-2009 | | | 1997-1998 | | |
| White | 66.7% | 20 | White | 60.0% | 18 | White | 82.8% | 24 |
| Black or African-American | 26.7% | 8 | Black or African-American | 36.7% | 11 | Black or African-American | 17.2% | 5 |
| Asian | 3.3% | 1 | Asian | 3.3% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.3% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 29 |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2017-2018 | | | 2007-2008 | | | 1996-1997 | | |
| White | 70.0% | 21 | White | 60.0% | 18 | White | 75.9% | 22 |
| Black or African-American | 20.0% | 6 | Black or African-American | 40.0% | 12 | Black or African-American | 24.1% | 7 |
| Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.3% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 6.7% | 2 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 29 |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2016-2017 | | | 2006-2007 | | | 1995-1996 | | |
| White | 70.0% | 21 | White | 60.0% | 18 | White | 79.3% | 23 |
| Black or African-American | 20.0% | 6 | Black or African-American | 40.0% | 12 | Black or African-American | 20.7% | 6 |
| Asian | 3.3% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.3% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 3.3% | 1 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 29 |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2015-2016 | | | 2005-2006 | | | 1994-1995 | | |
| White | 70.0% | 21 | White | 63.3% | 19 | White | 81.5% | 22 |
| Black or African-American | 26.7% | 8 | Black or African-American | 36.7% | 11 | Black or African-American | 18.5% | 5 |
| Asian | 3.3% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 27 |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2014-2015 | | | 2004-2005 | | | 1993-1994 | | |
| White | 66.7% | 20 | White | 60.0% | 18 | White | 81.5% | 22 |
| Black or African-American | 30.0% | 9 | Black or African-American | 40.0% | 12 | Black or African-American | 18.5% | 5 |
| Asian | 3.3% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 27 |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2013-2014 | | | 2003-2004 | | | 1992-1993 | | |
| White | 56.7% | 17 | White | 63.3% | 19 | White | 74.1% | 20 |
| Black or African-American | 40.0% | 12 | Black or African-American | 36.7% | 11 | Black or African-American | 25.9% | 7 |
| Asian | 3.3% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 27 |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |

Table 4

| Assistant Coaches | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------------|--------|-----|
| | % | # | | % | # | | % | # |
| 2022-2023 | | | 2012-2013 | | | 2003-2004 | | |
| White | 50.0% | 102 | White | 54.4% | 80 | White | 71.0% | 98 |
| Black or African-American | 42.6% | 87 | Black or African-American | 43.5% | 64 | Black or African-American | 29.0% | 40 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.9% | 6 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.7% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.5% | 1 | Asian | 0.7% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaskan Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.7% | 1 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 2.5% | 5 | Total | 100.0% | 147 | Total | 100.0% | 138 |
| Unknown | 1.5% | 3 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 204 | | | | | | |
| Women | 2.9% | 6 | | | | | | |
| 2021-2022 | | | 2011-2012 | | | 2001-2002 | | |
| White | 49.5% | 95 | White | 56.5% | 83 | White | 66.9% | 79 |
| Black or African-American | 42.7% | 82 | Black or African-American | 41.5% | 61 | Black or African-American | 33.1% | 39 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 4.2% | 8 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.7% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.5% | 1 | Asian | 0.7% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaskan Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.7% | 1 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 2.6% | 5 | Total | 100.0% | 147 | Total | 100.0% | 118 |
| Unknown | 0.5% | 1 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 192 | | | | | | |
| Women | 3.6% | 7 | | | | | | |
| 2020-2021 | | | 2010-2011 | | | 1999-2000 | | |
| White | 47.3% | 98 | White | 55.8% | 87 | White | 64.3% | 74 |
| Black or African-American | 42.5% | 88 | Black or African-American | 42.3% | 66 | Black or African-American | 35.7% | 41 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.4% | 7 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.6% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.0% | 2 | Asian | 0.6% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaskan Native | 0.5% | 1 | Other | 0.6% | 1 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 5.3% | 11 | Total | 100.0% | 156 | Total | 100.0% | 115 |
| Unknown | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 207 | | | | | | |
| Women | 2.9% | 6 | | | | | | |
| 2019-2020 | | | 2009-2010 | | | 1998-1999 | | |
| White | 54.2% | 84 | White | 58.6% | 92 | White | 67.0% | 77 |
| Black or African-American | 37.4% | 58 | Black or African-American | 40.8% | 64 | Black or African-American | 33.0% | 38 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.9% | 6 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.6% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 0.6% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 3.9% | 6 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 155 | Total | 100.0% | 157 | Total | 100.0% | 115 |
| Women | 5.8% | 9 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2018-2019 | | | 2008-2009 | | | 1997-1998 | | |
| White | 57.5% | 96 | White | 58.5% | 93 | White | 66.1% | 76 |
| Black or African-American | 37.1% | 62 | Black or African-American | 40.9% | 65 | Black or African-American | 33.9% | 39 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.0% | 5 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.6% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 0.6% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 1.8% | 3 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 167 | Total | 100.0% | 159 | Total | 100.0% | 115 |
| Women | 1.8% | 3 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2017-2018 | | | 2007-2008 | | | 1996-1997 | | |
| White | 54.3% | 1 | White | 58.4% | 97 | White | 65.6% | 61 |
| Black or African-American | 40.5% | 70 | Black or African-American | 39.8% | 66 | Black or African-American | 34.4% | 32 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.9% | 5 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.6% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 1.2% | 2 | Asian | 0.6% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 1.2% | 2 | Other | 0.6% | 1 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 173 | Total | 100.0% | 166 | Total | 100.0% | 93 |
| Women | 1.2% | 2 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2016-2017 | | | 2006-2007 | | | 1995-1996 | | |
| White | 54.6% | 89 | White | 59.2% | 93 | White | 59.3% | 51 |
| Black or African-American | 41.7% | 68 | Black or African-American | 40.1% | 63 | Black or African-American | 40.7% | 35 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.1% | 5 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.6% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 0.6% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 163 | Total | 100.0% | 157 | Total | 100.0% | 86 |
| Women | 1.2% | 2 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2015-2016 | | | 2005-2006 | | | 1994-1995 | | |
| White | 55.7% | 83 | White | 61.5% | 96 | White | 60.0% | 45 |
| Black or African-American | 43.0% | 64 | Black or African-American | 37.8% | 59 | Black or African-American | 40.0% | 30 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.7% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.6% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 0.7% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 149 | Total | 100.0% | 156 | Total | 100.0% | 75 |
| Women | 1.3% | 2 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2014-2015 | | | 2004-2005 | | | 1993-1994 | | |
| White | 59.2% | 109 | White | 66.2% | 100 | White | 61.5% | 48 |
| Black or African-American | 39.7% | 73 | Black or African-American | 33.1% | 50 | Black or African-American | 38.5% | 30 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 1.1% | 2 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.7% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 184 | Total | 100.0% | 151 | Total | 100.0% | 78 |
| Women | 0.5% | 1 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2013-2014 | | | | | | | | |
| White | 53.3% | 80 | | | | | | |
| Black or African-American | 46.0% | 69 | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.7% | 1 | | | | | | |
| Asian | 0.0% | 0 | | | | | | |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% | 150 | | | | | | |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | | | | | | |

Table 6

| CEO/President | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|----|---------------------------|--------|----|---------------------------|--------|----|
| | % | # | | % | # | | % | # |
| 2022-2023 | | | 2014-2015 | | | 2006-2007 | | |
| White | 92.1% | 35 | White | 91.2% | 52 | White | 87.9% | 29 |
| Black or African-American | 7.9% | 3 | Black or African-American | 7.0% | 4 | Black or African-American | 12.1% | 4 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaskan Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 1.8% | 1 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | 0 | Total | 100.0% | 57 | Total | 100.0% | 33 |
| Unknown | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 7.0% | 4 | Women | 3.0% | 1 |
| Total | 100.0% | 38 | | | | | | |
| Women | 18.4% | 7 | | | | | | |
| 2021-2022 | | | 2013-2014 | | | 2005-2006 | | |
| White | 93.0% | 53 | White | 87.0% | 47 | White | 87.5% | 28 |
| Black or African-American | 7.0% | 4 | Black or African-American | 13.0% | 7 | Black or African-American | 12.5% | 4 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaskan Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | 0 | Total | 100.0% | 54 | Total | 100.0% | 32 |
| Unknown | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 7.4% | 4 | Women | 3.1% | 1 |
| Total | 100.0% | 57 | | | | | | |
| Women | 10.5% | 6 | | | | | | |
| 2020-2021 | | | 2012-2013 | | | 2004-2005 | | |
| White | 93.5% | 43 | White | 92.7% | 51 | White | 90.3% | 28 |
| Black or African-American | 6.5% | 3 | Black or African-American | 7.3% | 4 | Black or African-American | 9.7% | 3 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaskan Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | 0 | Total | 100.0% | 55 | Total | 100.0% | 31 |
| Unknown | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 1.8% | 1 | Women | 3.2% | 1 |
| Total | 100.0% | 46 | | | | | | |
| Women | 8.7% | 4 | | | | | | |
| 2019-2020 | | | 2011-2012 | | | 2003-2004 | | |
| White | 89.1% | 49 | White | 87.5% | 49 | White | 90.0% | 27 |
| Black or African-American | 7.3% | 4 | Black or African-American | 12.5% | 7 | Black or African-American | 10.0% | 3 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.6% | 2 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 55 | Total | 100.0% | 56 | Total | 100.0% | 30 |
| Women | 10.9% | 6 | Women | 3.6% | 2 | Women | 3.0% | 1 |
| 2018-2019 | | | 2010-2011 | | | 2001-2002 | | |
| White | 89.3% | 50 | White | 88.9% | 56 | White | 96.0% | x |
| Black or African-American | 8.9% | 5 | Black or African-American | 11.1% | 7 | Black or African-American | 4.0% | x |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 1.8% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | x |
| Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | x |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | x |
| Total | 100.0% | 56 | Total | 100.0% | 63 | Total | 100.0% | x |
| Women | 12.5% | 7 | Women | 3.2% | 2 | Women | 4.0% | x |
| 2017-2018 | | | 2009-2010 | | | 2000-2001 | | |
| White | 90.2% | 55 | White | 88.2% | 30 | White | 90.0% | x |
| Black or African-American | 8.2% | 5 | Black or African-American | 11.8% | 4 | Black or African-American | 10.0% | x |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 1.6% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | x |
| Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | x |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | x |
| Total | 100.0% | 61 | Total | 100.0% | 34 | Total | 100.0% | x |
| Women | 11.5% | 7 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 3.0% | x |
| 2016-2017 | | | 2008-2009 | | | 1999-2000 | | |
| White | 93.1% | 54 | White | 85.3% | 29 | White | 90.0% | x |
| Black or African-American | 6.9% | 4 | Black or African-American | 14.7% | 5 | Black or African-American | 10.0% | x |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | x |
| Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | x |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | x |
| Total | 100.0% | 58 | Total | 100.0% | 34 | Total | 100.0% | x |
| Women | 10.3% | 6 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 3.0% | x |
| 2015-2016 | | | 2007-2008 | | | 1998-1999 | | |
| White | 94.7% | 54 | White | 76.7% | 23 | White | 90.0% | x |
| Black or African-American | 5.3% | 3 | Black or African-American | 23.3% | 7 | Black or African-American | 10.0% | x |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | x |
| Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | x |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | x |
| Total | 100.0% | 57 | Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | x |
| Women | 7.0% | 4 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 3.0% | x |

Table 7

| Vice President | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------------|--------|-----|
| | % | # | | % | # | | % | # |
| 2022-2023 | | | 2012-2013 | | | 2003-2004 | | |
| White | 72% | 548 | White | 86.5% | 302 | White | 88.1% | 192 |
| Black or African-American | 16.1% | 123 | Black or African-American | 10.0% | 35 | Black or African-American | 8.7% | 19 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.6% | 28 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.9% | 10 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.2% | 7 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 4.3% | 33 | Asian | 0.6% | 2 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaskan Native | 0.7% | 5 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 1.8% | 14 | Total | 100.0% | 349 | Total | 100.0% | 218 |
| Unknown | 1.7% | 13 | Women | 18.3% | 64 | Women | 17.9% | 39 |
| Total | 100.0% | 764 | | | | | | |
| Women | 30.0% | 229 | | | | | | |
| 2021-2022 | | | 2011-2012 | | | 2001-2002 | | |
| White | 73.6% | 489 | White | 87.7% | 285 | White | 90.7% | 175 |
| Black or African-American | 16.3% | 108 | Black or African-American | 9.8% | 32 | Black or African-American | 6.7% | 13 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.5% | 23 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 1.5% | 5 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.6% | 5 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 3.8% | 25 | Asian | 0.9% | 3 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaskan Native | 0.9% | 6 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 1.7% | 11 | Total | 100.0% | 325 | Total | 100.0% | 193 |
| Unknown | 0.3% | 2 | Women | 17.8% | 58 | Women | 15.0% | 29 |
| Total | 100.0% | 664 | | | | | | |
| Women | 30% | 199 | | | | | | |
| 2020-2021 | | | 2010-2011 | | | 1999-2000 | | |
| White | 74.5% | 420 | White | 86.7% | 268 | White | 89.6% | 164 |
| Black or African-American | 16.3% | 92 | Black or African-American | 10.4% | 32 | Black or African-American | 9.8% | 18 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.2% | 18 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.6% | 8 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.5% | 1 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 3.7% | 21 | Asian | 1.0% | 3 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaskan Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 2.3% | 13 | Total | 100.0% | 311 | Total | 100.0% | 183 |
| Unknown | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 15.5% | 48 | Women | 13.1% | 24 |
| Total | 100.0% | 564 | | | | | | |
| Women | 27.8% | 157 | | | | | | |
| 2019-2020 | | | 2009-2010 | | | 1998-1999 | | |
| White | 76.0% | 528 | White | 85.9% | 249 | White | 89.9% | 170 |
| Black or African-American | 15.4% | 107 | Black or African-American | 11.0% | 32 | Black or African-American | 9.0% | 17 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.7% | 26 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.1% | 6 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 1.1% | 2 |
| Asian | 2.7% | 19 | Asian | 1.0% | 3 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 2.2% | 15 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 695 | Total | 100.0% | 290 | Total | 100.0% | 189 |
| Women | 26.6% | 185 | Women | 17.9% | 52 | Women | 11.6% | 22 |
| 2018-2019 | | | 2008-2009 | | | 1997-1998 | | |
| White | 76.1% | 447 | White | 86.6% | 251 | White | 86.8% | 138 |
| Black or African-American | 14.8% | 87 | Black or African-American | 10.7% | 31 | Black or African-American | 11.9% | 19 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 4.6% | 27 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.1% | 6 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 1.3% | 2 |
| Asian | 2.6% | 15 | Asian | 0.7% | 2 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 1.9% | 11 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 587 | Total | 100.0% | 290 | Total | 100.0% | 159 |
| Women | 25.4% | 149 | Women | 17.6% | 51 | Women | 10.1% | 16 |
| 2017-2018 | | | 2007-2008 | | | 1996-1997 | | |
| White | 74.6% | 435 | White | 85.1% | 258 | White | 89.7% | 140 |
| Black or African-American | 15.6% | 91 | Black or African-American | 10.6% | 32 | Black or African-American | 9.6% | 15 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.4% | 20 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.0% | 9 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.6% | 1 |
| Asian | 2.2% | 13 | Asian | 1.3% | 4 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 4.1% | 24 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 583 | Total | 100.0% | 303 | Total | 100.0% | 156 |
| Women | 23.5% | 137 | Women | 18.2% | 55 | Women | 8.3% | 13 |
| 2016-2017 | | | 2006-2007 | | | 1995-1996 | | |
| White | 80.5% | 356 | White | 84.9% | 248 | White | 91.7% | 132 |
| Black or African-American | 13.3% | 59 | Black or African-American | 11.0% | 32 | Black or African-American | 8.3% | 12 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.8% | 17 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.7% | 8 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 1.8% | 8 | Asian | 1.4% | 4 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 0.5% | 2 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 442 | Total | 100.0% | 292 | Total | 100.0% | 144 |
| Women | 24.2% | 107 | Women | 16.8% | 49 | Women | 6.9% | 10 |
| 2015-2016 | | | 2005-2006 | | | 1994-1995 | | |
| White | 81.8% | 354 | White | 87.5% | 252 | White | 87.2% | 109 |
| Black or African-American | 12.7% | 55 | Black or African-American | 8.3% | 24 | Black or African-American | 12.0% | 15 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.0% | 13 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.8% | 8 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 2.1% | 9 | Asian | 1.4% | 4 | Asian | 0.8% | 1 |
| Other | 0.5% | 2 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 433 | Total | 100.0% | 288 | Total | 100.0% | 125 |
| Women | 21.5% | 93 | Women | 18.1% | 52 | Women | 6.4% | 8 |
| 2014-2015 | | | 2004-2005 | | | 1993-1994 | | |
| White | 84.7% | 343 | White | 86.2% | 232 | White | 86.6% | 97 |
| Black or African-American | 10.9% | 44 | Black or African-American | 10.4% | 28 | Black or African-American | 12.5% | 14 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.2% | 9 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.2% | 6 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 1.2% | 5 | Asian | 1.1% | 3 | Asian | 0.9% | 1 |
| Other | 1.0% | 4 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 405 | Total | 100.0% | 269 | Total | 100.0% | 112 |
| Women | 20.2% | 82 | Women | 17.8% | 48 | Women | 3.6% | 4 |
| 2013-2014 | | | | | | | | |
| White | 86.5% | 302 | | | | | | |
| Black or African-American | 10.3% | 36 | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.0% | 7 | | | | | | |
| Asian | 0.6% | 2 | | | | | | |
| Other | 0.6% | 2 | | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% | 349 | | | | | | |
| Women | 16.6% | 58 | | | | | | |

Table 8

| General Manager | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|----|---------------------------|--------|----|---------------------------|--------|----|
| | % | # | | % | # | | % | # |
| 2022-2023 | | | 2012-2013 | | | 2003-2004 | | |
| White | 60.6% | 20 | White | 76.7% | 23 | White | 83.3% | 25 |
| Black or African-American | 27.3% | 9 | Black or African-American | 20.0% | 6 | Black or African-American | 16.7% | 5 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 3.3% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaskan Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 12.1% | 4 | Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 30 |
| Unknown | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 33 | | | | | | |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | | | | | | |
| 2021-2022 | | | 2011-2012 | | | 2001-2002 | | |
| White | 50.0% | 12 | White | 74.2% | 23 | White | 83.3% | 25 |
| Black or African-American | 33.3% | 8 | Black or African-American | 22.6% | 7 | Black or African-American | 16.7% | 5 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 4.2% | 1 | Asian | 3.2% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaskan Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 12.5% | 3 | Total | 100.0% | 31 | Total | 100.0% | 30 |
| Unknown | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 24 | | | | | | |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | | | | | | |
| 2020-2021 | | | 2010-2011 | | | 2000-2001 | | |
| White | 60.0% | 18 | White | 73.3% | 22 | White | 79.3% | 23 |
| Black or African-American | 26.7% | 8 | Black or African-American | 23.3% | 7 | Black or African-American | 20.7% | 6 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.3% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 3.3% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaskan Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 10.0% | 3 | Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 29 |
| Unknown | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | | | | | | |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | | | | | | |
| 2019-2020 | | | 2009-2010 | | | 1999-2000 | | |
| White | 69.6% | 16 | White | 87.0% | 20 | White | 86.2% | 25 |
| Black or African-American | 21.7% | 5 | Black or African-American | 13.0% | 3 | Black or African-American | 13.8% | 4 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 8.7% | 2 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 23 | Total | 100.0% | 23 | Total | 100.0% | 29 |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2018-2019 | | | 2008-2009 | | | 1998-1999 | | |
| White | 73.9% | 17 | White | 90.3% | 28 | White | 79.3% | 23 |
| Black or African-American | 21.7% | 5 | Black or African-American | 9.7% | 3 | Black or African-American | 20.7% | 6 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 4.3% | 1 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 23 | Total | 100.0% | 31 | Total | 100.0% | 29 |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2017-2018 | | | 2007-2008 | | | 1997-1998 | | |
| White | 80.0% | 20 | White | 76.7% | 23 | White | 72.4% | 21 |
| Black or African-American | 12.0% | 3 | Black or African-American | 23.3% | 7 | Black or African-American | 27.6% | 8 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 4.0% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 4.0% | 1 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 25 | Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 29 |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2016-2017 | | | 2006-2007 | | | 1996-1997 | | |
| White | 90.0% | 27 | White | 73.3% | 22 | White | 72.4% | 21 |
| Black or African-American | 6.7% | 2 | Black or African-American | 26.7% | 8 | Black or African-American | 27.6% | 8 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 3.3% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 29 |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2015-2016 | | | 2005-2006 | | | 1995-1996 | | |
| White | 86.7% | 26 | White | 77.4% | 24 | White | 69.0% | 20 |
| Black or African-American | 10.0% | 3 | Black or African-American | 22.6% | 7 | Black or African-American | 31.0% | 9 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 3.3% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 31 | Total | 100.0% | 29 |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2014-2015 | | | 2004-2005 | | | 1994-1995 | | |
| White | 80.6% | 25 | White | 77.4% | 24 | White | 69.0% | 20 |
| Black or African-American | 16.1% | 5 | Black or African-American | 22.6% | 7 | Black or African-American | 31.0% | 9 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 3.2% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 31 | Total | 100.0% | 31 | Total | 100.0% | 29 |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2013-2014 | | | | | | | | |
| White | 76.7% | 23 | | | | | | |
| Black or African-American | 20.0% | 6 | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | | | | | | |
| Asian | 3.3% | 1 | | | | | | |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | | | | | | |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | | | | | | |

Table 9

| Team Management / Senior Management | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|------|---------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------------|--------|-----|
| | % | # | | % | # | | % | # |
| 2022-2023 | | | 2013-2014 | | | 2004-2005 | | |
| White | 62.9% | 1886 | White | 80.8% | 584 | White | 83.5% | 370 |
| Black or African-American | 15.4% | 462 | Black or African-American | 13.7% | 99 | Black or African-American | 11.7% | 52 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 10.0% | 300 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.6% | 26 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.4% | 15 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 5.7% | 170 | Asian | 1.4% | 10 | Asian | 1.4% | 6 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.4% | 13 | Other | 0.6% | 4 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 2.8% | 85 | Total | 100.0% | 723 | Total | 100.0% | 443 |
| Unknown | 2.5% | 74 | Women | 21.4% | 155 | Women | 24.4% | 108 |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 0.3% | 9 | | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% | 2999 | | | | | | |
| Women | 39.3% | 1180 | | | | | | |
| 2021-2022 | | | 2012-2013 | | | 2003-2004 | | |
| White | 66.3% | 1794 | White | 79.9% | 508 | White | 85.0% | 283 |
| Black or African-American | 15.0% | 406 | Black or African-American | 13.2% | 84 | Black or African-American | 12.6% | 42 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 9.1% | 246 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.8% | 24 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 1.2% | 4 |
| Asian | 5.6% | 151 | Asian | 1.7% | 11 | Asian | 1.2% | 4 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.5% | 13 | Other | 1.4% | 9 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 2.4% | 64 | Total | 100.0% | 636 | Total | 100.0% | 333 |
| Unknown | 1.1% | 31 | Women | 21.9% | 139 | Women | 25.2% | 84 |
| Total | 100.0% | 2705 | | | | | | |
| Women | 39% | 1056 | | | | | | |
| 2020-2021 | | | 2011-2012 | | | 2001-2002 | | |
| White | 68.0% | 1612 | White | 78.5% | 601 | White | 83.0% | x |
| Black or African-American | 15.0% | 356 | Black or African-American | 12.9% | 99 | Black or African-American | 14.0% | x |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 7.6% | 181 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 6.5% | 50 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.0% | x |
| Asian | 5.1% | 121 | Asian | 1.6% | 12 | Asian | 2.0% | x |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.2% | 4 | Other | 0.5% | 4 | Other | 0.0% | x |
| Two or More Races/Other | 3.4% | 81 | Total | 100.0% | 766 | Total | 100.0% | x |
| Unknown | 0.7% | 12 | Women | 24.7% | 189 | Women | 29.0% | x |
| Total | 100.0% | 2369 | | | | | | |
| Women | 37.9% | 899 | | | | | | |
| 2019-2020 | | | 2010-2011 | | | 2000-2001 | | |
| White | 69.5% | 2469 | White | 78.3% | 447 | White | 83.0% | x |
| Black or African-American | 14.9% | 531 | Black or African-American | 14.4% | 82 | Black or African-American | 12.0% | x |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 7.2% | 257 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 6.1% | 35 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.0% | x |
| Asian | 4.9% | 173 | Asian | 1.1% | 6 | Asian | 2.0% | x |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.2% | 6 | Other | 0.2% | 1 | Other | 0.0% | x |
| Other | 3.3% | 118 | Total | 100.0% | 571 | Total | 100.0% | x |
| Total | 100.0% | 3554 | Women | 27.1% | 155 | Women | 36.0% | x |
| Women | 33.0% | 1173 | | | | | | |
| 2018-2019 | | | 2009-2010 | | | 1999-2000 | | |
| White | 68.1% | 2010 | White | 79.9% | 481 | White | 85.0% | x |
| Black or African-American | 15.8% | 467 | Black or African-American | 13.8% | 83 | Black or African-American | 10.0% | x |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 6.5% | 192 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 5.3% | 32 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.0% | x |
| Asian | 3.5% | 103 | Asian | 0.8% | 5 | Asian | 2.0% | x |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.2% | 6 | Other | 0.2% | 1 | Other | 0.0% | x |
| Other | 5.9% | 174 | Total | 100.0% | 602 | Total | 100.0% | x |
| Total | 100.0% | 2952 | Women | 25.2% | 152 | Women | 40.0% | x |
| Women | 30.9% | 912 | | | | | | |
| 2017-2018 | | | 2008-2009 | | | 1998-1999 | | |
| White | 68.8% | 1698 | White | 77.4% | 439 | White | 86.0% | x |
| Black or African-American | 15.8% | 390 | Black or African-American | 15.7% | 89 | Black or African-American | 11.0% | x |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 5.8% | 144 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 5.5% | 31 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | <2% | x |
| Asian | 4.3% | 106 | Asian | 1.2% | 7 | Asian | <2% | x |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.2% | 5 | Other | 0.2% | 1 | Other | 0.0% | x |
| Other | 5.1% | 126 | Total | 100.0% | 567 | Total | 100.0% | x |
| Total | 100.0% | 2469 | Women | 24.2% | 137 | Women | 41.0% | x |
| Women | 31.6% | 779 | | | | | | |
| 2016-2017 | | | 2007-2008 | | | 1997-1998 | | |
| White | 76.6% | 570 | White | 78.3% | 401 | White | 87.0% | x |
| Black or African-American | 12.2% | 91 | Black or African-American | 13.9% | 71 | Black or African-American | 11.0% | x |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 5.5% | 41 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 5.9% | 30 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | x |
| Asian | 4.0% | 30 | Asian | 1.8% | 9 | Asian | 0.0% | x |
| Other | 1.6% | 12 | Other | 0.2% | 1 | Other | 2.0% | x |
| Total | 100.0% | 744 | Total | 100.0% | 512 | Total | 100.0% | x |
| Women | 29.3% | 218 | Women | 26.6% | 136 | Women | 31.0% | x |
| 2015-2016 | | | 2006-2007 | | | 1996-1997 | | |
| White | 76.5% | 634 | White | 80.2% | 377 | White | 88.0% | x |
| Black or African-American | 14.0% | 116 | Black or African-American | 13.4% | 63 | Black or African-American | 11.0% | x |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 4.8% | 40 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 5.1% | 24 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | x |
| Asian | 3.3% | 27 | Asian | 1.3% | 6 | Asian | 0.0% | x |
| Other | 1.4% | 12 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 1.0% | x |
| Total | 100.0% | 829 | Total | 100.0% | 470 | Total | 100.0% | x |
| Women | 23.6% | 196 | Women | 24.9% | 117 | Women | 23.0% | x |
| 2014-2015 | | | 2005-2006 | | | | | |
| White | 80.0% | 654 | White | 80.3% | 367 | | | |
| Black or African-American | 14.9% | 122 | Black or African-American | 12.7% | 58 | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.1% | 25 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 5.5% | 25 | | | |
| Asian | 1.5% | 12 | Asian | 1.5% | 7 | | | |
| Other | 0.6% | 5 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | | | |
| Total | 100.0% | 196 | Total | 100.0% | 457 | | | |
| Women | 24.0% | 196 | Women | 23.4% | 107 | | | |

Table 10

| Professional Staff | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|------|---------------------------|--------|------|---------------------------|--------|------|
| | % | # | | % | # | | % | # |
| 2022-2023 | | | 2012-2013 | | | 2003-2004 | | |
| White | 52.0% | 2317 | White | 72.4% | 1556 | White | 76.4% | 1192 |
| Black or African-American | 22.0% | 983 | Black or African-American | 15.7% | 338 | Black or African-American | 14.2% | 222 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 14.1% | 627 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 8.4% | 181 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 6.9% | 108 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 5.4% | 243 | Asian | 2.1% | 45 | Asian | 1.9% | 30 |
| Am. Indian or Alaskan Native | 0.4% | 18 | Other | 1.3% | 29 | Other | 0.6% | 9 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 3.4% | 152 | Total | 100.0% | 2149 | Total | 100.0% | 1561 |
| Unknown | 2.4% | 107 | Women | 35.0% | 752 | Women | 38.6% | 602 |
| Total | 100.0% | 4460 | | | | | | |
| Women | 33.7% | 1505 | | | | | | |
| 2021-2022 | | | 2011-2012 | | | 2001-2002 | | |
| White | 52.6% | 2111 | White | 75.5% | 858 | White | 79.0% | x |
| Black or African-American | 22.0% | 884 | Black or African-American | 13.8% | 157 | Black or African-American | 13.0% | x |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 13.0% | 520 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 7.0% | 80 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 6.0% | x |
| Asian | 6.8% | 273 | Asian | 2.7% | 31 | Asian | <2% | x |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.3% | 14 | Other | 1.0% | 11 | Other | <1% | x |
| Two or More Races/Other | 3.6% | 143 | Total | 100.0% | 1137 | Total | 100.0% | x |
| Unknown | 1.7% | 68 | Women | 39.3% | 447 | Women | 48.0% | x |
| Total | 100.0% | 4013 | | | | | | |
| Women | 34.2% | 1371 | | | | | | |
| 2020-2021 | | | 2010-2011 | | | 1999-2000 | | |
| White | 57.4% | 1664 | White | 72.5% | 667 | White | 77.0% | x |
| Black or African-American | 19.0% | 552 | Black or African-American | 16.0% | 147 | Black or African-American | 15.0% | x |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 11.7% | 339 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 8.4% | 77 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 6.0% | x |
| Asian | 6.3% | 183 | Asian | 2.4% | 22 | Asian | 2.0% | x |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.3% | 8 | Other | 0.8% | 7 | Other | 0.0% | x |
| Two or More Races/Other | 4.6% | 133 | Total | 100.0% | 920 | Total | 100.0% | x |
| Unknown | 0.7% | 22 | Women | 38.6% | 355 | Women | 52.0% | x |
| Total | 100.0% | 2901 | | | | | | |
| Women | 32.7% | 948 | | | | | | |
| 2019-2020 | | | 2009-2010 | | | 1998-1999 | | |
| White | 64.1% | 1617 | White | 73.6% | 871 | White | 83.0% | x |
| Black or African-American | 16.4% | 414 | Black or African-American | 15.6% | 184 | Black or African-American | 13.0% | x |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 10.2% | 257 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 7.5% | 89 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.0% | x |
| Asian | 4.8% | 122 | Asian | 2.7% | 32 | Asian | 1.0% | x |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.2% | 5 | Other | 0.6% | 7 | Other | 0.0% | x |
| Other | 4.2% | 106 | Total | 100.0% | 1183 | Total | 100.0% | x |
| Total | 100.0% | 2521 | Women | 39.1% | 462 | Women | 39.0% | x |
| Women | 39.0% | 983 | | | | | | |
| 2018-2019 | | | 2008-2009 | | | 1997-1998 | | |
| White | 61.9% | 1860 | White | 71.3% | 761 | White | 83.0% | x |
| Black or African-American | 20.0% | 601 | Black or African-American | 16.2% | 173 | Black or African-American | 13.0% | x |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 10.1% | 303 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 9.3% | 99 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.0% | x |
| Asian | 3.6% | 107 | Asian | 2.7% | 29 | Asian | 1.0% | x |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.3% | 10 | Other | 0.5% | 5 | Other | 0.0% | x |
| Other | 4.2% | 126 | Total | 100.0% | 1067 | Total | 100.0% | x |
| Total | 100.0% | 3007 | Women | 40.0% | 427 | Women | 39.0% | x |
| Women | 37.3% | 1122 | | | | | | |
| 2017-2018 | | | 2007-2008 | | | 1996-1997 | | |
| White | 60.5% | 1736 | White | 72.3% | 777 | White | 83.0% | x |
| Black or African-American | 17.7% | 508 | Black or African-American | 16.0% | 172 | Black or African-American | 14.0% | x |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 7.6% | 218 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 8.8% | 95 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | x |
| Asian | 3.9% | 113 | Asian | 2.5% | 27 | Asian | 0.0% | x |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.4% | 12 | Other | 0.4% | 4 | Other | 3.0% | x |
| Other | 9.9% | 284 | Total | 100.0% | 1075 | Total | 100.0% | x |
| Total | 100.0% | 2871 | Women | 39.9% | 429 | Women | 38.0% | x |
| Women | 37.2% | 1068 | | | | | | |
| 2016-2017 | | | 2006-2007 | | | 1995-1996 | | |
| White | 67.4% | 2021 | White | 73.6% | 818 | White | 84.0% | x |
| Black or African-American | 17.1% | 511 | Black or African-American | 14.9% | 165 | Black or African-American | 13.0% | x |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 9.5% | 286 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 7.6% | 84 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | x |
| Asian | 3.8% | 114 | Asian | 3.3% | 37 | Asian | 0.0% | x |
| Other | 2.2% | 65 | Other | 0.6% | 7 | Other | <3% | x |
| Total | 100.0% | 2997 | Total | 100.0% | 1111 | Total | 100.0% | x |
| Women | 40.1% | 1202 | Women | 41.4% | 460 | Women | 45.0% | x |
| 2015-2016 | | | 2005-2006 | | | 1994-1995 | | |
| White | 67.9% | 1760 | White | 73.8% | 672 | White | 87.0% | x |
| Black or African-American | 18.4% | 478 | Black or African-American | 14.3% | 130 | Black or African-American | 10.0% | x |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 7.7% | 200 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 8.3% | 76 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | <1% | x |
| Asian | 4.0% | 103 | Asian | 3.1% | 28 | Asian | <1% | x |
| Other | 2.0% | 51 | Other | 0.5% | 5 | Other | 1.0% | x |
| Total | 100.0% | 2592 | Total | 100.0% | 911 | Total | 100.0% | x |
| Women | 36.1% | 937 | Women | 41.7% | 380 | Women | 32.0% | x |
| 2014-2015 | | | 2004-2005 | | | 1993-1994 | | |
| White | 73.6% | 2425 | White | 77.4% | 684 | White | 84.0% | x |
| Black or African-American | 15.7% | 516 | Black or African-American | 12.7% | 112 | Black or African-American | 13.0% | x |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 6.5% | 214 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 6.8% | 60 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.0% | x |
| Asian | 3.1% | 103 | Asian | 2.8% | 25 | Asian | <1% | x |
| Other | 1.2% | 39 | Other | 0.3% | 3 | Other | <1% | x |
| Total | 100.0% | 3297 | Total | 100.0% | 884 | Total | 100.0% | x |
| Women | 36.1% | 1189 | Women | 43.1% | 381 | Women | x | x |
| 2013-2014 | | | | | | | | |
| White | 74.3% | 1931 | | | | | | |
| Black or African-American | 15.6% | 404 | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 6.1% | 158 | | | | | | |
| Asian | 2.8% | 72 | | | | | | |
| Other | 1.3% | 33 | | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% | 2598 | | | | | | |
| Women | 34.6% | 898 | | | | | | |

Table 11

| Head Athletic Trainers | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|----|---------------------------|--------|----|---------------------------|--------|----|
| | % | # | | % | # | | % | # |
| 2022-2023 | | | 2012-2013 | | | 2003-2004 | | |
| White | 58.1% | 18 | White | 72.7% | 24 | White | 83.3% | 25 |
| Black or African-American | 35.5% | 11 | Black or African-American | 24.2% | 8 | Black or African-American | 16.7% | 5 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.2% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.0% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaskan Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | 0 | Total | 100.0% | 33 | Total | 100.0% | 30 |
| Unknown | 3.2% | 1 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 31 | | | | | | |
| Women | 6.5% | 2 | | | | | | |
| 2021-2022 | | | 2011-2012 | | | 2001-2002 | | |
| White | 67.7% | 21 | White | 67.3% | 35 | White | 85.7% | 24 |
| Black or African-American | 22.6% | 7 | Black or African-American | 21.2% | 11 | Black or African-American | 10.7% | 3 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 9.7% | 3 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 5.8% | 3 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 5.8% | 3 | Asian | 3.6% | 1 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | 0 | Total | 100.0% | 52 | Total | 100.0% | 28 |
| Unknown | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 1.9% | 1 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 31 | | | | | | |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | | | | | | |
| 2020-2021 | | | 2010-2011 | | | 1999-2000 | | |
| White | 67.7% | 21 | White | 80.0% | 36 | White | 86.2% | 25 |
| Black or African-American | 22.6% | 7 | Black or African-American | 15.6% | 7 | Black or African-American | 13.8% | 4 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 6.5% | 2 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.2% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 3.2% | 1 | Asian | 2.2% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaskan Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | 0 | Total | 100.0% | 45 | Total | 100.0% | 29 |
| Unknown | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 31 | | | | | | |
| Women | 3.2% | 1 | | | | | | |
| 2019-2020 | | | 2009-2010 | | | 1998-1999 | | |
| White | 74.1% | 20 | White | 76.5% | 39 | White | 89.7% | 26 |
| Black or African-American | 14.8% | 4 | Black or African-American | 15.7% | 8 | Black or African-American | 10.3% | 3 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.7% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.0% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 7.4% | 2 | Asian | 5.9% | 3 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaskan Native | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Total | 100.0% | 51 | Total | 100.0% | 29 |
| Unknown | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 27 | | | | | | |
| Women | 3.7% | 1 | | | | | | |
| 2018-2019 | | | 2008-2009 | | | 1997-1998 | | |
| White | 74.1% | 20 | White | 81.6% | 40 | White | 86.2% | 25 |
| Black or African-American | 18.5% | 5 | Black or African-American | 14.3% | 7 | Black or African-American | 13.8% | 4 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.7% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.0% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 3.7% | 1 | Asian | 2.0% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 27 | Total | 100.0% | 49 | Total | 100.0% | 29 |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2017-2018 | | | 2007-2008 | | | 1996-1997 | | |
| White | 63.3% | 19 | White | 78.4% | 40 | White | 86.2% | 25 |
| Black or African-American | 26.7% | 8 | Black or African-American | 17.6% | 9 | Black or African-American | 13.8% | 4 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 6.7% | 2 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.0% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 3.3% | 1 | Asian | 2.0% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 51 | Total | 100.0% | 29 |
| Women | 3.3% | 1 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2016-2017 | | | 2006-2007 | | | 1995-1996 | | |
| White | 63.3% | 19 | White | 75.5% | 37 | White | 89.3% | 25 |
| Black or African-American | 26.7% | 8 | Black or African-American | 20.4% | 10 | Black or African-American | 10.7% | 3 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 6.7% | 2 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.0% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 3.3% | 1 | Asian | 2.0% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 49 | Total | 100.0% | 28 |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2015-2016 | | | 2005-2006 | | | 1994-1995 | | |
| White | 66.7% | 20 | White | 76.5% | 39 | White | 92.6% | 25 |
| Black or African-American | 26.7% | 8 | Black or African-American | 19.6% | 10 | Black or African-American | 7.4% | 2 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.3% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 2.0% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 3.3% | 1 | Asian | 2.0% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 51 | Total | 100.0% | 27 |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 2.0% | 1 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2014-2015 | | | 2004-2005 | | | 1993-1994 | | |
| White | 66.7% | 20 | White | 76.9% | 40 | White | 92.6% | 25 |
| Black or African-American | 23.3% | 7 | Black or African-American | 21.2% | 11 | Black or African-American | 3.7% | 1 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.3% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 0.0% | 0 |
| Asian | 6.7% | 2 | Asian | 1.9% | 1 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 0.0% | 0 | Other | 3.7% | 1 |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | Total | 100.0% | 52 | Total | 100.0% | 27 |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 | Women | 0.0% | 0 |
| 2013-2014 | | | | | | | | |
| White | 70.0% | 21 | | | | | | |
| Black or African-American | 23.3% | 7 | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.3% | 1 | | | | | | |
| Asian | 3.3% | 1 | | | | | | |
| Other | 0.0% | 0 | | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0% | 30 | | | | | | |
| Women | 0.0% | 0 | | | | | | |

Table 12

| NBA Referees | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-----|---------------------------|--------|----|
| | % | # | | % | # |
| 2022-2023 | | | 2013-2014 | | |
| White | 44.3% | 66 | White | 51.6% | 32 |
| Black or African-American | 38.3% | 57 | Black or African-American | 46.8% | 29 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 6.0% | 9 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 1.6% | 1 |
| Asian | 3.4% | 5 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 8.1% | 12 | Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 149 | Total | 100.0% | 62 |
| Women | 26.8% | 40 | Women | 1.6% | 1 |
| 2021-2022 | | | 2012-2013 | | |
| White | 42.3% | 60 | White | 52.5% | 32 |
| Black or African-American | 40.8% | 58 | Black or African-American | 45.9% | 28 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 4.9% | 7 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 1.6% | 1 |
| Asian | 4.2% | 6 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 7.7% | 11 | Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 142 | Total | 100.0% | 61 |
| Women | 19.0% | 27 | Women | 1.6% | 1 |
| 2020-2021 | | | 2011-2012 | | |
| White | 43.1% | 66 | White | 54.0% | 34 |
| Black or African-American | 41.2% | 63 | Black or African-American | 41.3% | 26 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 5.9% | 9 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.2% | 2 |
| Asian | 2.6% | 4 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 7.2% | 11 | Two or More Races/Other | 1.6% | 1 |
| Total | 100.0% | 153 | Total | 100.0% | 63 |
| Women | 23.5% | 36 | Women | 1.6% | 1 |
| 2019-2020 | | | 2010-2011 | | |
| White | 45.6% | 67 | White | 55.0% | 33 |
| Black or African-American | 42.2% | 62 | Black or African-American | 41.7% | 25 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 4.8% | 7 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.3% | 2 |
| Asian | 1.4% | 2 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 6.1% | 9 | Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 147 | Total | 100.0% | 60 |
| Women | 22.4% | 33 | Women | 1.7% | 1 |
| 2018-2019 | | | 2009-2010 | | |
| White | 44.7% | 68 | White | 55.9% | 33 |
| Black or African-American | 42.1% | 64 | Black or African-American | 40.7% | 24 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 5.9% | 9 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.4% | 2 |
| Asian | 1.3% | 2 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 5.9% | 9 | Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 152 | Total | 100.0% | 59 |
| Women | 19.1% | 29 | Women | 1.7% | 1 |
| 2017-2018 | | | 2008-2009 | | |
| White | 43.8% | 57 | White | 55.7% | 34 |
| Black or African-American | 45.4% | 59 | Black or African-American | 39.3% | 24 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 4.6% | 6 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 4.9% | 3 |
| Asian | 1.5% | 2 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 4.6% | 6 | Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 130 | Total | 100.0% | 61 |
| Women | 13.8% | 18 | Women | 1.6% | 1 |
| 2016-2017 | | | 2007-2008 | | |
| White | 50.0% | 32 | White | 57.6% | 34 |
| Black or African-American | 43.8% | 28 | Black or African-American | 37.3% | 22 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.1% | 2 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 5.1% | 3 |
| Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 3.1% | 2 | Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 64 | Total | 100.0% | 59 |
| Women | 1.6% | 1 | Women | 1.7% | 1 |
| 2015-2016 | | | 2006-2007 | | |
| White | 53.1% | 34 | White | 64.4% | 38 |
| Black or African-American | 45.3% | 29 | Black or African-American | 32.2% | 19 |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 1.6% | 1 | Hispanic or Latino(a) | 3.4% | 2 |
| Asian | 0.0% | 0 | Asian | 0.0% | 0 |
| Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | 0 | Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 100.0% | 64 | Total | 100.0% | 59 |
| Women | 3.1% | 2 | Women | 1.7% | 1 |
| 2014-2015 | | | | | |
| White | 52.4% | 33 | | | |
| Black or African-American | 46.0% | 29 | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino(a) | 1.6% | 1 | | | |
| Asian | 0.0% | 0 | | | |
| Two or More Races/Other | 0.0% | 0 | | | |
| Total | 100.0% | 63 | | | |
| Women | 3.2% | 2 | | | |

Table 13