TIDES

## THE INSTITUTE FOR DIVERSITY AND ETHICS IN SPORT

## MAKING WAVES OF CHANGE

## The 2022

## Racial and Gender Report Card ${ }^{\text {Tw }}$

## College Sport

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Presented by:
The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport ${ }^{\text {TM }}$
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in the College of Business Administration of the
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## THE 2022 RACIAL AND GENDER REPORT CARD: College Sport

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## Executive Summary

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The 2022 College Sport Racial and Gender Report Card (CSRGRC) was issued today by The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport (TIDES) at the University of Central Florida (UCF). The Report showed the record of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) and its member institutions, excluding Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), for gender and racial hiring practices. TIDES also issued a combined grade.

College Sport received a $\mathbf{C}$ for racial hiring practices by earning 73.3 points, a slight decrease from 74.4 points in the 2021 CSRGRC. College Sport received a $\mathbf{C}$ for gender hiring practices by earning 74.1 points, an increase from 73.8 points in the 2021 CSRGRC. The combined grade for the 2023 CSRGRC was a $\mathbf{C}$ with 73.7 points, down from 75.8 points in 2021.

Richard Lapchick, the Director of TIDES and the primary author of the CSRGRC, said, "College sport has historically not done well at increasing opportunities for women and people of color. Excluding HBCU institutions, the representation of women and people of color in key decision-making roles within collegiate athletics has been scarce. The 2022 CSRGRC saw a slight improvement in the racial hiring practices and a decrease in the gender hiring practices. Their overall grade also saw another reduction in comparison to 2021. College sport continues to fall short in closing the disparities in leadership in relation to their professional sport-counterparts."

Overall Grade


## Racial Hiring



## Gender Hiring



As was documented in the 2022 D1 FBS Leadership College Racial and Gender Report Card, the disproportion between campus leadership and studentathletes remains a major concern in FBS institutions. The statistics tell the story: $\mathbf{7 8 . 6}$ percent of chancellors and presidents, $\mathbf{7 8 . 6}$ percent of athletic directors, $\mathbf{8 3 . 6}$ percent of faculty athletic representatives, and $\mathbf{8 0 . 0}$ percent of conference commissioners were white. That is more than $\mathbf{8 0}$ percent of all these key positions. Additionally, $\mathbf{6 0 . 3}$ percent of chancellors and presidents, 67.9 percent of athletic directors, $\mathbf{5 0 . 0}$ percent of faculty athletic representatives, and $\mathbf{7 0 . 0}$ percent of conference commissioners were white men."

The NCAA National Office had a B- for race in both senior leadership and professional positions and a $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{A +}$ for gender in senior leadership and professional administration positions, respectively. Lapchick noted that "athletic departments at the Division I, II, and III levels over the past few years have set the standard of meeting their commitment to diversity and inclusion. Many institutions of higher education fail to hire diverse leadership teams in their athletic departments. These are changes that need to be made for leadership positions at higher institutions to reflect the diversity of the studentathlete population to best serve them."

Lapchick emphasized, "White people still dominate the head coaching ranks, as $\mathbf{8 4 . 1}$ percent of Division I, $\mathbf{8 5 . 2}$ percent of Division II and $\mathbf{8 9 . 0}$ percent of Division III men's coaches were white. On the women's side, white people held $\mathbf{8 0 . 6}$ percent, $\mathbf{8 4 . 5}$ percent and $\mathbf{8 8 . 1}$ percent for head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. All three divisions saw a slight decrease in white head coaches of men's and women's teams."

The representation of Black or African Americans as head coaches for all sports in Division I in 2021-2022 showed little a slight improvement but remains unacceptable. Black or African Americans held 9.9 percent, 6.6 percent, and 6.3 percent of the head coaching positions for men's teams in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Compared to the figures in 2021-2022 Black or African Americans coaching men's teams increased by 0.9 percent in Division I, while it increased by 0.4 percentage points

## College Sport RGRC at a Glance

Racial Hiring NCAA VP and Above<br>23.5\%<br>People of Color 2021<br>Gender Hiring for NCAA VP and Above<br>41.2\%<br>Women 2021

## Racial Hiring

 Conference Commissioners (DI)

## Gender Hiring

Conference Commissioners (DI)

and 0.4 percentage points in Division II and Division III, respectively.

White people made up $\mathbf{7 0 . 6}$ percent, $\mathbf{8 6 . 8}$ percent, and 92.8 percent of men's basketball, football, and baseball head coaching positions, respectively, in all divisions combined during the 2021-2022 season.

In men's Division I basketball, 24.8 percent of all head coaches were Black or African American. That is up 0.5 percentage points from last year. This remains $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percentage points short of the all-time high of $\mathbf{2 5 . 2}$ percent reported in 2005-2006.

Overall, 29.4 percent of the Division I men's basketball head coaches were coaches of color which is an increase of $\mathbf{3 . 6}$ percentage points from 2020-2021. In 2021-2022, Division I men's basketball Black or African American student-athletes made up $\mathbf{5 2 . 4}$ percent, compared to the 24.8 percent of Black or African American men head coaches, but there are still no women head coaches of men's basketball teams at any NCAA level.

In 2021-2022, Division I women's basketball Black or African American student-athletes made up 39.9 percent of the total, but only $\mathbf{1 8 . 5}$ percent of the head coaches were Black or African American same as last year, and 5.2 percent were Black or African American men, an increase from last year's representation from a coaching standpoint does positively affect the student athlete's success within the classroom and on the court.

Lapchick added, "Collegiate athletics continue to struggle with including more of people of color in leadership positions. For years the demographics of student athletes in comparison to staff has been largely disproportionate. Our institutions of higher learning must improve in prioritizing Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion amongst our campuses."

Leaders should reflect who they lead. Unfortunately, in college sports the overrepresentation of white men in the key leadership positions results in a lack of opportunities for women and people of color. The numbers are not a reflection of the student-athlete body. To provide the best

## College Sport RGRC at a Glance

## Racial Hiring DI Athletic Directors



Gender Hiring for DI Athletic Directors

experience and services for student-athletes, individuals in leadership positions need to be able to relate to the student-athlete body. For collegiate athletics to thrive and grow, leaders of these institutions must embrace diversity and inclusion at a higher level. Calling Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion a campus priority is not the same as enacting it in real time.

As analyzed in the 2022 DI FBS Report Card, the number of head football coaches of color at the FBS level decreased from $\mathbf{2 3}$ in 2021 to $\mathbf{2 2}$ in 2022, with $\mathbf{1 3}$ of those being Black or African American. This is one less than the highest number of Black or African American Racial and Gender Report Card history, which was 14 in 2012. White men represented $\mathbf{1 0 9}$ of the $\mathbf{1 3 1}$ (83.2 percent) head coaches at the FBS level.

In Division I baseball, white athletes made up 78.1 percent of the student-athletes. Only 3.4 percent of Division I head baseball coaches were people of color, a 1.6 percentage point decrease from the 2021-2022 Report. This consistently low percentage indicates that diverse representation from a coaching standpoint is simply not a priority for collegiate baseball.

Overall, Division III institutions continue to show signs of improvement in terms of race and gender but still have far to go. Black or African Americans continued to be underrepresented as head coaches in Division III. The percentage of women coaching Division III men's teams was higher than the percentage of Black or African American's teams ( $\mathbf{7 . 0}$ percent vs. $\mathbf{6 . 3}$ percent).

Lapchick noted that "Women held only 42.0 percent of the head coaching jobs of women's teams in Division I, 35.6 percent in Division II and $\mathbf{4 3 . 8}$ percent in Division III. This marked a 0.7 percent increase, a 0.6 percent increase and a 0.6 decrease in Division I, II and III respectively from 2020-2021- to 2021-2022 Overall, women held 41.2 percent of head coaching positions for women's teams across all three divisions combined.

For assistant coaching positions, women saw slight increases in all three divisions compared to 2021 after comprising $\mathbf{4 7 . 4}$ percent, $\mathbf{4 9 . 8}$ percent, and $\mathbf{5 3 . 1}$ percent

## College Sport RGRC at a Glance

## Racial Hiring

 Head Coaches (DI Football Teams)

## Racial Hiring <br> Head Coaches

(DI Men's Basketball Teams)


People of Color 2021

People of Color 2022

Gender Hiring
Head Coaches
(DI Women's Basketball Teams)
64.4\%

Women
2021
65.8\%

Women
2022
of assistant coaching positions of women's teams in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Across all three divisions combined, women held $\mathbf{5 0 . 3}$ percent of assistant coaching positions for women's teams.

Lapchick emphasized that "The coaching statistics in women's college sport remain the worst statistics reported by TIDES in all of the report cards we publish each year. It is appalling that more than 50 years after the passage of Title IX that women struggle to hold only $\mathbf{5 0}$ percent of all the assistant coaching positions and only 41.2 percent of the head coaching positions."

While it has been common practice for men to coach women's teams, it is extremely rare for a woman to coach a men's team.

The percentage of women head coaches for men's teams in Division III institutions became closer to its all-time high of 7.2 percent set in 2019-2020 by increasing to 7.0 percent in 2021-2022. That was an increase of $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent. Noting 281 women coach men's sports within Division III shows how relatively progressive the Division is in comparison to Division I and II in this regard. Although there have been slight increases from last year, women only held $\mathbf{4 . 8}$ percent and $\mathbf{5 . 0}$ percent of head coaching positions of men's teams in Divisions I and II, respectively.

White people dominated the athletic director positions in Divisions I, II, and III holding $\mathbf{7 8 . 9}$ percent, $\mathbf{9 0 . 4}$ percent, and $\mathbf{8 9 . 4}$ percent of positions, respectively. White men occupied $\mathbf{6 8 . 2}$ percent, $\mathbf{6 7 . 5}$ percent, and $\mathbf{6 0 . 9}$ percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. While the numbers remain disproportionately low, women gained ground in Division II and III. For women, they represented $\mathbf{1 5 . 0}$ percent of Division I athletics directors, an increase of 1.0 percent from 2020-2021. Women held 25.0 percent of the athletic director positions in Division II and $\mathbf{3 3 . 3}$ percent in Division III, increasing by $\mathbf{0 . 8}$ percent and $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent, respectively.

The 2021-2022 Report notes nine women and seven people of color as conference commissioners in all of Division I out of 30 conferences. However, in the FBS

## College Sport RGRC at a Glance

## Racial Hiring

 Head Coaches (All DI Men's Teams)

Gender Hiring Head Coaches (All DI Men's Teams)


Racial Hiring Head Coaches (All DI Women's Teams)


People of Color 2020

Gender Hiring Head Coaches (All DI Women's Teams)

there remained only one woman serving as commissioner and two commissioners of color out of ten conferences. The two Black or African American FBS commissioners appointed three years ago was a significant breakthrough. However, in January 2023, the Chicago Bears hired Kevin Warren as their President after he had been Commissioner of the Big Ten. Gloria Nevarez was also appointed to be the commissioner of the Mountain West Conference in November of 2022, making her the first woman of color to hold an FBS Conference Commissioner office.

Every year, the NCAA updates their NCAA Demographics Database which includes self-reported data from active NCAA member schools via the NCAA Sport Sponsorship and Demographic forms given to each school to complete. Once the data is collected, it is then aggregated and filtered into various categories among both professional staff and the student athlete population. This data is used to examine the racial and gender demographics of NCAA head and assistant coaches, athletics directors, associate and assistant athletics directors, senior woman administrators, academic advisors, compliance coordinators and managers for business development, fundraising, facilities, marketing, ticket sales, media relations and an array of assistants and support staff.

The 2022 College Sport Racial and Gender Report Card featured updated racial and gender personnel data at the NCAA National Office, university presidents, athletics directors, coaching demographics within prominent Division I sports (basketball, football, baseball), administrative staff throughout all athletic divisions, and faculty athletics representatives at the 131 institutions in the Division I Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS). There are also updated sections pertaining to conference commissioners and NCAA student-athletes throughout all divisions. The data utilized to update the 2022 Report Card sections were collected from several sources, including a NCAA Demographics Database provided by the NCAA National Office. The 2022 data represents NCAA national office staff demographics as of October 1, 2022 that included data from the 2021-2022 academic year, the Division I FBS Campus Leadership Study published by TIDES in February 2023 titled The 2022
> "College sport offers far more career opportunities compared to those in the professional sports space. With more jobs available, there is no excuse for the lack of positions currently held by women and people of color. What we have done in the past is simply not good enough. It is vital that we create new avenues to provide women and people of color the opportunity to flourish within collegiate athletic administrative positions." - Dr. Richard Lapchick

Racial and Gender Report Card: D1 FBS Leadership, self-reported demographic data from NCAA National Office personnel as of October 1, 2022 and information contained in previous studies by TIDES. In all cases regarding employment in college athletics, the data reported throughout the 2022 College Sport Racial and Gender Report Card excluded Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs).

It is important to note that the omission of Historically Black Colleges and Universities within this Report is not to further the exclusion of these institutions, but rather to highlight the disproportionate hiring practices reflected across college sports. Notably, HBCU athletic departments have high percentages of both ethnic minorities and women. If these institutions were accounted for within this Report, the data would be skewed-and ultimately misleading and ineffective.
Tables for the College Sport Racial and Gender Report Card are included in Appendix III.

Lapchick noted that, "The number of career opportunities provided to those in college sport is far more than what is offered in the professional sports space. With more jobs available, there is no excuse for the lack of positions currently held by women and people of color. What we have done in the past is simply not good enough. It is vital that we become innovative in our strategies to allow women and people of color the opportunity to flourish within collegiate athletic administrative positions."

TIDES strives to emphasize the value of diversity within athletic departments when they choose their office leadership teams in their office environments. Initiatives such as diversity and inclusion management training can help change attitudes and increase the applicant pool for open positions. While it is the choice of the institution regarding which applicant is the best fit for their department, TIDES intends to illustrate the importance of having a diverse and inclusive organization with different races and/or genders. This element of diversity can provide a different perspective and ultimately a competitive advantage in the executive offices and on the athletic fields of play.

The Report was authored by TIDES Director, Dr. Richard Lapchick, with significant contributions from Asia Ervin, Lydia Franks, Dara Gregory, Jatasia Johnson, Allison Kula, Kennady Oliver, Zakary Smiley, Andy Smith, Abraham Wade and David Zimmerman.

In addition, College sport had these social justice initiatives: Accelerating Academic Success Program, providing opportunities for learning is at the heart of the NCAA's mission, and the Association holds schools accountable for the academic success of student-athletes by tracking academic progress. Disability Guide, in November 2022 the NCAA office of inclusion released its disability guide, a three-part resource to support student-athletes with disabilities. Featuring sections on "Defining Disability," "Language Can Impact How Your Athletes Perform" and "Access and Accommodations for Student-Athletes With Disabilities," the disability guide highlights information on what it means for someone to have a disability, the importance and impact of using inclusive language, and guidance on how to ensure student-athletes with disabilities have access and reasonable accommodations to excel academically, athletically and in all aspects of their collegiate experience. Eight-Point Plan To Advance Racial Equity, a train-the-trainer program, Champions of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Belonging (DEIB) was created in 2022. The Association engages and recognizes community and social justice efforts through the NCAA Legends and Legacy Awards, hosted during Men's and Women's Final Four events.

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 professional and college sports personnel and to contribute to the improvement of integration in front office and college athletic department positions. The publication of the 2022 College Racial and Gender Report Card follows the publication of the reports on the National Basketball Association (NBA), Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA), Major League Baseball (MLB),

Major League Soccer (MLS), and National Football League (NFL), and the 2022 D1 FBS Leadership College Racial and Gender Report Card. The Complete 2022 Racial and Gender Report Card will be published later this year.

## Report Card Highlights

## University Leadership Positions at Football Bowl Subdivision Institutions

- The percentage of women serving as presidents at the 131 FBS institutions was $\mathbf{2 2 . 9}$ percent, up from 20.8 percent in 2021.
- The percentage of presidents who were people of color at the $\mathbf{1 3 1}$ FBS institutions was 21.4 percent compared to $\mathbf{1 6 . 9}$ percent in 2021.
- $\mathbf{7 8 . 6}$ percent ( $\mathbf{1 0 3 \text { ) of FBS university presidents were }}$ white, which was a decrease of 4.5 percentage points from last year.
- There were $\mathbf{1 3}$ Black or African American presidents, five Asian presidents, and nine Hispanic/Latino(a) presidents.
- The number of athletics directors of color at FBS schools increased from 24 in 2021 to 30 in 2022. There was 20 Black or African Americans, five Hispanic/Latino(a)s, four of Two or More Races, and one Asian holding the position of athletic director at FBS schools.
- Women athletic directors at FBS schools make up for only 7.7 percent of the total. Men still comprise an overwhelming majority of athletic director positions with a total of $\mathbf{1 1 7}$ of the $\mathbf{1 3 1}$ DI FBS schools.


## NCAA National Office

- At the NCAA National Office, the percentage of women at the senior level remained unchanged in 2022 from 2021 at 41.2 percent. For the managing director/director level, the percentage of women decreased from 51.6 percent to $\mathbf{4 7 . 2}$ percent. The percentage of women increased from $\mathbf{5 6 . 0}$ percent in 2021 to $\mathbf{5 7 . 9}$ percent in 2022 at the professional administrator level. Overall, the total percentage of women serving in NCAA full-time staff positions decreased from $\mathbf{5 4 . 5}$ percent to $\mathbf{5 6 . 5}$ percent.
- At the NCAA National Office, the percentages of people of color in the positions of executive vice president, senior vice president, and vice president remained unchanged at $\mathbf{2 3 . 5}$ percent. Women in the positions of executive vice president, senior vice president, and vice president also remained the same in 2022 at $\mathbf{4 1 . 2}$ percent. Black or African Americans were the only people of color (four) to hold these positions in 2021-2022.
- The percentage of executives at the managing director/director positions who were people of color was $\mathbf{2 5 . 0}$ percent in 2022, an increase of 4.3 percentage points from 2021. At the professional administrator level, the percentage of people of color decreased from $\mathbf{2 3 . 5}$ percent in 2021 to $\mathbf{2 5 . 5}$ percent in 2022. The representation of women serving at this level, similarly rose $\mathbf{1 . 9}$ percentage points to $\mathbf{5 7 . 9}$ percent from $\mathbf{5 6 . 0}$ percent.


## Conference Commissioners

- Seven ( $\mathbf{7 0 . 0}$ percent) of the ten Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) conference commissioners were white men and two ( $\mathbf{2 0 . 0}$ percent) were Black or African American men. However, in January 2023, the Chicago Bears hired Kevin Warren as their President after he had been Commissioner of the Big Ten.
- One ( $\mathbf{1 0 . 0}$ percent) of the FBS conference commissioners was a white woman. Judy MacLeod has been the C-USA commissioner since October 2015. MacLeod was the first woman to lead an FBS conference. Gloria Nevarez is the first woman of color to lead an FBS conference however, she was hired in November 2022.
- Looking at all Division I conference, excluding Historically Black Conferences, 23 of $\mathbf{3 0}$ commissioners were white and six were Black or African American men. In total there were nine women, eight were white women and one was a Latina.


## Student-Athletes

- During the 2021-2022-year, $\mathbf{4 4 . 0}$ percent of all NCAA Division I, II, and III student-athletes combined were women and $\mathbf{5 6 . 0}$ percent were men. The percentage of women decreased by 0.4 percentage points while the percentage for men who were student-athletes increased by $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percentage points from 2020-2021.
- Of the total student-athletes participating in Division I football at the FBS level, 44.7 percent were Black or African American, $\mathbf{3 8 . 6}$ percent were white, 3.4 percent were Hispanic/Latino, 0.4 percent were Asian, $\mathbf{1 . 6}$ percent were Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent were American Indian or Alaska Native, 7.4 percent identified as Two or More Races, 0.8 percent as International, and 2.8 classified as Unknown.
- Of the total student-athletes in Division I men's basketball, Black or African Americans athletes accounted for $\mathbf{5 2 . 4}$ percent while white athletes accounted for $\mathbf{2 4 . 3}$ percent. International made-up 9.8 percent, men of Two or More Races represented 7.2 percent. Hispanic/Latinos made up 2.8 percent, and 2.7 percent were Unknown.
- Of the total student-athletes in Division I baseball, white athletes made up 78.1 percent in 2021-2022; 4.2 percent of DI baseball players were Black or African American, an increase of 0.3 percentage points from 2020-2021. The percentage of Hispanic/ Latino baseball student-athletes decreased from 7.7 percent in 2020-2021 to 7.6 percent in 20212022.
- Of the total student-athletes in Division I women's basketball, Black or African American athletes decreased from $\mathbf{4 0 . 7}$ percent in 2020-2021 to 39.9 percent in 2021-2022. White athletes decreased from 33.6 percent in 2020-2021 to $\mathbf{3 3 . 2}$ percent in 20212022.
- Of the total number of student-athletes in Division I softball, people of color represented $\mathbf{2 8 . 4}$ percent of the softball student-athletes, an increase from 27.2 percent in 2020-2021. This included 5.1 percent Black or African American, $\mathbf{1 1 . 5}$ percent Hispanic/

Latina, $\mathbf{1 . 5}$ percent Asian, $\mathbf{0 . 7}$ percent identified as American Indian or Alaska Native, $\mathbf{0 . 7}$ percent Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, $\mathbf{8 . 0}$ percent Two or More Races and $\mathbf{0 . 8}$ percent International.

- Of the total student-athletes who are men in Division I athletics, white men decreased $\mathbf{1 . 1}$ percentage points from $\mathbf{5 4 . 4}$ percent in 2020-2021 to $\mathbf{5 3 . 3}$ percent in 2021-2022, while the percentage of Black or African American men increased $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percentage points from 22.8 in 2020--2021 to $\mathbf{2 3 . 1}$ percent in 2021-2022.
- Of the total student-athletes who are men in Divisions I, II, and III combined in 2021-2022, white men represented $\mathbf{6 0 . 5}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 7 . 9}$ percent were Black or African American, Hispanic/Latinos represented 6.8 percent, $\mathbf{1 . 8}$ percent were Asian, $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent were Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and American Indians and Alaska Natives represented $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent. Studentathletes who are men that identified as Two or More Races comprised 4.8 percent, while International and Unknown represented 4.5 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively.
- Of the total student-athletes who are women in Division I athletics, white women decreased 0.5 percentage points from $\mathbf{6 2 . 8}$ percent in 2020-2021 to 62.3 percent in 2021-2022, while Black or African American women decreased 0.3 percentage points from $\mathbf{1 2 . 0}$ percent in 2020-2021 to $\mathbf{1 1 . 7}$ percent in this year's report.
- Of the total student-athletes who are women in Divisions I, II, and III combined in 2021-2022, white women represented 68.9 percent, Black or African American women represented 8.9 percent, Hispanic/ Latinas represented 6.4 percent, Asian women represented 2.5 percent, Hawaiian and Pacific Islander women represented 0.3 percent, and American Indian and Alaska Native women represented $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent. Female student-athletes identified as Two or More Races comprised 5.1 percent, while International and Unknown represented 4.8 percent and $\mathbf{2 . 6}$ percent, respectively.


## Coaching

- In 2021-2022, white people dominated the head coaching ranks on men's sports holding 84.1 percent, $\mathbf{8 5 . 2}$ percent, and $\mathbf{8 9 . 0}$ percent of all head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In 2020-2021, white head coaches held 85.3 percent, $\mathbf{8 6 . 0}$ percent, and $\mathbf{8 9 . 6}$ percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- In 2021-2022, the percentage of Black or African Americans as head coaches in men's sports held 9.0 percent, 5.9 percent, and 5.7 percent. This is a slight increase compared to 2020-2021 when Black or African American held $\mathbf{8 . 2}$ percent, $\mathbf{5 . 7}$ percent, and 5.5 percent.
- In 2021-2022, white people held $\mathbf{8 0 . 6}$ percent, 84.5 percent, and $\mathbf{8 8 . 1}$ percent of the women's head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III. Compared to 2020-2021 when white people held $\mathbf{8 2 . 1}$ percent, $\mathbf{8 4 . 9}$ percent, and $\mathbf{8 8 . 7}$ percent in Divisions I, II, and III.
- In 2021-2022, Black or African American people held $\mathbf{1 0 . 2}$ percent, $\mathbf{6 . 4}$ percent, and $\mathbf{6 . 3}$ percent of the women's head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In 2020-2021 Black or African American head coaches held 8.8 percent, 5 percent, and 5.7 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- In men's Division I basketball, 24.8 percent of all head coaches were Black or African American, which was an increase of $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ percentage points from 2020-2021. It was 0.4 percentage points from the alltime high of $\mathbf{2 5 . 2}$ percent reported in 2005-2006. In all, 29.4 percent of the Division I men's basketball coaches were coaches of color. In women's Division I basketball, 23.7 percent of all head coaches were Black or African American.. Overall 27.7 percent of the Division I women's basketball coaches were coaches of color. This is still a major area of concern when reviewing the Racial and Gender Report Card.
- In men's Division I football, $\mathbf{1 3 . 2}$ percent of head coaches were people of color, which was an increase
of $\mathbf{1 . 3}$ percentage points from 2020-2021. White coaches held 86.8 percent of Division I football head coaching positions, while Black or African Americans were 8.5 percent, Hispanic/Latinos were 2.1 percent, Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders were 1.3 percent. There was no representation of American Indians or Alaska Natives in these positions. There were no Asian head football coaches. Finally, $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent identified as Two or More Races and $\mathbf{0 . 9}$ percent identified as Unknown. In addition to men's and women's Division I basketball, this area of the Racial and Gender Report Card is also cause for concern.
- Only 7.2 percent of Division I head baseball coaches were people of color; 4.0 percent were Hispanic/ Latino, 1.1 percent were Black or African American, 0.4 percent were American Indian/ Alaskan Native, 0.7 percent identified as Two or More Races, and $\mathbf{1 . 1}$ percent classified as Unknown.
- More than 50 years after the passage of Title IX, women were not even close to holding most coaching opportunities in women's sports. Women only held 42.0 percent of the head coaching jobs for women's sports in Division I, which was a 0.7 percentage point increase from 2020-2021. Women held $\mathbf{3 5 . 6}$ percent of the head coaching jobs for women's sports in Division II, which was an increase of $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percentage points from 2020-2021. Women held $\mathbf{4 3 . 8}$ percent of the head coaching jobs for women's sports in Division III, which decreased $\mathbf{0 . 6}$ percentage points from 2020-2021.
- Women head coaches in Division I women's basketball increased from $\mathbf{6 4 . 4}$ percent in 2020-2021 to $\mathbf{6 5 . 8}$ percent in 2021-2022. Women holding head coaching positions in cross country, indoor track and outdoor track at the Division I level increased from $\mathbf{1 9 . 3}$ percent in 2020-2021 to $\mathbf{2 0 . 5}$ percent in 20212022. In all other women's sports at the Division I level, women held 47.9 percent of head coaching positions compared to the $\mathbf{5 2 . 0}$ percent held by men.
- In 2021-2022, Division I women's basketball Black
or African American student-athletes made up 39.9 percent of the total, but Black and African American women only held $\mathbf{1 8 . 5}$ percent of head coaching positions while Black or African American and men held $\mathbf{5 . 2}$ percent, for a combined percentage of $\mathbf{2 3 . 7}$ percent. As in football and men's basketball, this does not compare to the representation of Black or African American women's basketball student-athletes in 2021-2022
- In 2021-2022, women held 4.8, 5.0, and 7.0 percent of head coaching positions for men's teams across Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- Of the total assistant coaching positions held on men's teams in Divisions I, II, and III during 20212022, white assistant coaches represented 66.6 percent, $\mathbf{7 0 . 1}$ percent, and $\mathbf{8 0 . 8}$ respectively.
- Black or African American men represented 23.6 percent, $\mathbf{1 6 . 9}$ percent, and $\mathbf{1 1 . 6}$ percent of the total assistant coaching positions held on men's teams in Divisions I, II, and III in 2021-2022, respectively. In 2020-2021, Black or African American men represented $\mathbf{2 2 . 3}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 7 . 3}$ percent, and $\mathbf{1 1 . 2}$ percent, respectively.
- Of the total assistant coaching positions held on women's teams in Divisions I, II, and III during 2021-2022, white assistant coaches represented 71.3 percent, $\mathbf{7 2 . 1}$ percent, and 84.3 percent, respectively. Black or African American assistant coaches held $\mathbf{1 6 . 0}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 3 . 1}$ percent, and 8.3 percent for Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- As assistant coaches in women's sports, women in the 2021-2022 year held 47.4 percent in Division I, 49.8 percent in Division II, and 53.1 percent in Division III. Overall, women held $\mathbf{5 0 . 1}$ percent of the assistant coaching positions of women's teams across all three divisions combined.


## Athletics Directors

- In 2021-2022, white men continue to dominate the athletics director positions in all divisions. During

2021-2022, $\mathbf{6 8 . 2}$ percent, $\mathbf{6 7 . 5}$ percent, and $\mathbf{6 0 . 9}$ percent of all the athletics director positions were white men in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This is a $\mathbf{3 . 4}$ percent decrease, a $\mathbf{0 . 6}$ percent decrease and a 0.4 percent decrease from 2020-2021 in Division I, II and III, respectively.

- Black or African American peoplw held $\mathbf{1 4 . 4}$ percent, 5.7 percent, and 7.2 percent of the athletics director positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. The percentage of Blacks or African Americans athletics directors increased in Division I from the 2020-2021 year when Black or African Americans represented 12.2 percent. It increased in Division II from the 2020-2021 year when Black or African Americans represented 4.9 percent and it increased in Division III where Black or African Americans represented 6.6 percent.
- Hispanic/Latino(a)s accounted for $\mathbf{2 . 8}$ percent, 2.1 percent, and $\mathbf{1 . 4}$ percent of the athletics directors in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, for the 20212022 year. Division I saw a slight increase of $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ percentage points. Division II saw a slight decrease of $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percentage points and Division III saw a slight increase of $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ percentage points.
- Asians accounted for $\mathbf{0 . 6}$ percent, $\mathbf{0}$ percent, and $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ percent of the athletics directors at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. American Indians or Alaskan Natives accounted for $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent, $\mathbf{0 . 7}$ percent, and 0.5 percent of the athletics directors at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. There were no Hawaiian or Pacific Islander athletics directors in Divisions I, II, or III.
- The percentage of women serving as athletics directors increased in Division I from 14.0 percent to $\mathbf{1 5 . 0}$ percent, in Division II from $\mathbf{2 4 . 2}$ percent to 25 percent, and in Division III from 33.0 percent to 33.3 percent.

> College Associate, Assistant Athletics Directors, Senior Woman Administrators, Faculty Athletics Representatives, and Sports Information Directors

- At the associate athletics director position, white people comprised $\mathbf{8 2 . 3}$ percent, $\mathbf{8 6 . 5}$ percent, and 90.3 percent in 2021-2022 at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. The percentage decreased slightly in Divisions I and II from the 2020-2021 year, when $\mathbf{8 4 . 0}$ percent and $\mathbf{8 7 . 3}$ percent of associate athletics directors were white. In Division III, the percentage of white associate athletics directors decreased from 90.7 percent in the 2020-2021 year.
- This year, Black or African Americans held 11.4 percent, $\mathbf{5 . 2}$ percent, and $\mathbf{6 . 5}$ percent of the associate athletics director positions at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Hispanic/Latino(a)s held 2.7 percent, 3.7 percent, and $\mathbf{1 . 1}$ percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Asians held $\mathbf{1 . 1}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 . 2}$ percent, and 0.2 percent in Division I, II, and III, respectively. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders held $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent in Division I, Division II and Division III had no representation. American Indian/Alaskan Natives held $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent in Division I, $\mathbf{0 . 7}$ percent in Division II, and $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent in Division III. People of Two or More Races held 0.8 percent, $\mathbf{1 . 5}$ percent, and 0.9 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. International held 0.1 percent in Division I, 0.7 percent in Division II, but had no representation in Division III. In Division I, 1.3 percent were Unknown, $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent in Division II, and $\mathbf{0 . 7}$ percent in Division III.
- The percentage of women who held associate athletics director positions increased in all three divisions. In Division I, $\mathbf{3 2 . 8}$ percent of associate athletics director positions were held by women, 41.1 percent in Division II, and 48.8 percent in Division III in 2021-2022, compared to 32.4, 40.9, and 47.9 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively in 2020-2021.
- At the assistant athletics director position, white people comprised $\mathbf{8 3 . 5}$ percent, $\mathbf{8 4 . 2}$ percent, and 88.6 percent at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Black or African Americans held 9.2 percent, 7.8 percent, and 6.6 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Hispanic/Latino(a)s held 2.5 percent, 3.5 percent, and 2.0 percent in Divisions I, II,
and III, respectively. Asians held 1.4 percent, 1.6 percent, and 1.5 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders held 0.3 percent in Division I and $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ percent in Division II, Division III had no representation. American Indians/Alaskan Natives held 0.1 percent, and 0.1 percent in Divisions I and III, Division II had no representation, respectively. Those who identified as Two or More Races held $\mathbf{1 . 8}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 . 3}$ percent, and $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ percent of these positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. International accounted for $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent in Division I, $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent in Division II, and were not represented in Division III. $\mathbf{1 . 1}$ percent were Unknown in Division I, 0.7 percent in Division II, and $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ percent in Division III.
- The percentage of women who held assistant athletics director positions was $\mathbf{3 1 . 7}$ percent in Division I, $\mathbf{3 6 . 0}$ percent in Division II, and 40.3 percent in Division III in 2021-2022, compared to 33.3, 38.4, and 42.8 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively in 2020-2021.
- White women continued to dominate the senior woman administrator (SWA) position holding 78.9 percent, $\mathbf{8 6 . 3}$ percent, and $\mathbf{9 0 . 8}$ percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Black or African American women represented $\mathbf{1 5 . 5}$ percent, $\mathbf{5 . 8}$ percent, and $\mathbf{3 . 7}$ percent of the SWA positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- White people continued to hold most of the faculty athletics representative (FAR) positions with $\mathbf{8 5 . 3}$ percent, $\mathbf{8 9 . 0}$ percent, and $\mathbf{9 2 . 8}$ percent in Divisions I, II, and III. Women held $\mathbf{3 8 . 1}$ percent, $\mathbf{3 1 . 7}$ percent, and $\mathbf{3 9 . 6}$ percent of the FAR positions in 2021-2022 in Divisions I, II, and III.
- The sports information director position was overwhelmingly held by white staff which held 90.1 89.7, and 93.1 percent of the positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Women held 16.4, 10.0, and $\mathbf{1 3 . 8}$ percent of the sports information director positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.


## Overall Grades

College Sport received a $\mathbf{C}$ for racial hiring practices by earning 73.3 points, a slight decrease from 75.1 points in the 2021 CSRGRC. College Sport received a $\mathbf{C}$ for gender hiring practices by earning 74.1 points, an increase from $\mathbf{7 2 . 8}$ points in the 2021 CSRGRC. The combined grade for the 2022 CSRGRC was a $\mathbf{C}$ with 73.7 points, down from $\mathbf{7 4 . 0}$ points in 2021.

For racial hiring practices, student-athlete opportunities were the only category to receive an A. Assistant coaches of Division I men's basketball teams received an A-. Division I head and assistant Coaches for women basketball teams received a B. Division I conference commissioners, Division I head coaches for men's basketball teams, senior leadership and professional administration at the NCAA Headquarters received a B-. Division 1 athletic directors, senior woman administrators, and professional administrations received a C+. Associate Athletic Directors in Division 1 received a C. Head Coaches for men's teams in Division I and faculty athletics representative received a C-. Finally, head coaches in Division I football and sport information directors received a $\mathbf{D}$.

For gender hiring practices, Division I head coaches for women's basketball, and professional administrators at the NCAA National Office received an A+. Student athletes overall received an $\mathbf{A}$. Senior leadership at the NCAA Headquarters received an A-. Faculty Athletic Representatives for Division I received a B+. Professional administration in Division I received a B. Division I associate athletic directors, and Division I women's assistant coaches received a B-. Lastly, sport information directors, athletic directors, head coaches of men's basketball teams, and assistant coaches for men's teams in Division I all received an $\mathbf{F}$.

The NCAA received an A+ for Diversity Initiatives.
It is important to note that the omission of Historically Black Colleges and Universities within this Report is not to further the exclusion of these institutions, but
rather to highlight the disproportionate hiring practices reflected across college sports. Notably, HBCU athletic departments have high percentages of both ethnic minorities and women. If these institutions were accounted for within this Report, the data would be skewed-and ultimately misleading and ineffective.

## Overall Score: $\underset{-2021-}{74.0} \downarrow \underset{-2022-}{73.7}$ $\underset{-2021-}{74.0} \downarrow \underset{-2022-}{73.7}$ <br> <br> \section*{Racial Hiring: <br> <br> \section*{Racial Hiring: $\underset{-2021-}{75.1} \downarrow \underset{-2022-}{73.3}$}} $\underset{-2021-}{75.1} \downarrow \underset{-2022-}{73.3}$

}
## Gender Hiring: $\underset{-2021-}{72.8} \uparrow_{-2022-}^{74.1}$

## $\because$

## Grades by Category

## Conference Commissioners

Of the ten FBS conferences, seven ( $\mathbf{7 0 . 0}$ percent) were led by white men and two ( $\mathbf{2 0 . 0}$ percent) were led by a Black or African American man. One ( $\mathbf{1 0 . 0}$ percent) of the FBS conferences was led by a white woman. Judy MacLeod was named C-USA commissioner in October 2015, making her the first woman to lead an FBS conference.

For the third year in a row, there were two people of color who held positions as conference commissioners in the FBS. The two Black or African American men lead the Sun Belt and the Big Ten Conferences. Keith Gill became the first Black or African American FBS conference commissioner in March 2019 after being named the sixth commissioner of the Sun Belt Conference. Kevin Warren was named the sixth commissioner of the Big Ten Conference in June 2019. Previously, Warren was the Chief Operating Officer of the Minnesota Vikings of the National Football League, where he had worked since 2005. Warren was the only Black or African American commissioner of a Power Five conference in 2022.

Kevin Warren was hired as the President of the Chicago Bears in January 2023 and Gloria Nevarez became the first woman of color to be named the commissioner of an FBS Conference when she became the commissioner of the Mountain West Conference on November 11, 2022.

The conference commissioner serves as the chief administration officer, and those that head FBS conferences are among the most powerful and influential people in college sport. 2019 marked the first-time multiple people of color and a woman held the position within an FBS conference.

Looking at all Division I Conferences, excluding Historically Black Conferences, 23 out of $\mathbf{3 0}$ commissioners were white.

There were nine women who were commissioners in 2021-2022, which was a decrease from the 2020-2021 Report. Eight of them were white, and one was Hispanic/ Latina.

- Bernadette V. McGlade, Atlantic 10 Conference
- Val Ackerman, Big East Conference
- Judy MacLeod, Conference USA
- Julie Roe Lach, Horizon League
- Robin Harris, Ivy League
- Noreen Morris, Northeast Conference
- Beth DeBauche, Ohio Valley Conference
- Jennifer Heppel, Patriot League
- Gloria Nevarez, West Coast Conference/Mountain West Conference in November 2022

There were 15 white men:

- Michael Aresco, American Athletic Conference
- Ted Gumbart, ASUN Conference
- James J. Phillips, Atlantic Coastal Conference
- Brett Yormark, Big 12 Conference
- Tom Wistrcill, Big Sky Conference
- Kyle B. Kallander, Big South Conference
- Daniel Butterly, Big West Conference
- Joseph F. D'Antonio, Colonial Athletic Association
- Richard J. Ensor, Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference
- Dr. Jon Steinbrecher, Mid-American Conference
- Craig Thompson, Mountain West Conference
- George Kliavkoff, Pac-12 Conference
- Greg Sankey, Southeastern Conference
- Jim Schaus, Southern Conference
- Josh Fenton, The Summit League

There were six African American or Black men who were commissioners in 2021-2022

- Kevin Warren, Big Ten Conference
- Keith Gill, Sun Belt Conference
- Brad Walker, America East Conference
- Chris Grant, Southland Conference
- Jeff Jackson, Missouri Valley Conference
- Brian Thornton, Western Athletic Conference


## Racial Hiring Grade for All DI DI Conference Commissioners B- $\downarrow$ 23.3\% <br> People of Color <br> Gender Hiring Grade for All DI DI Conference Commissioners $\mathbf{C}+\downarrow \underset{\substack{\text { vemem }}}{\mathbf{3 0 . 0} \%}$

See Table 5

## Student-Athletes*

All student-athlete data came from the student-athlete data in the NCAA Demographics Database.

For the total number of student-athletes who are men across all Division I sports in 2021-2022, the percentage of Black or African American student-athletes increased by 0.3 percentage points to $\mathbf{2 3 . 1}$ percent Hispanic/Latino, Asian, Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and American Indian or Alaskan Native male student-athletes were 5.7 percent, $\mathbf{1 . 6}$ percent, $\mathbf{0 . 6}$ percent, and $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent, respectively, of all student-athletes who are men in Division I. Male student-athletes who are of Two or More Races were 5.9 percent and International were 6.5 percent of all studentathletes who are men in Division I. The percentage of male white student-athletes who are men in Division I decreased by $\mathbf{1 . 1}$ percentage points from $\mathbf{5 4 . 4}$ percent in 2020-2021 to $\mathbf{5 3 . 3}$ percent in 2021-2022.

## Total Student Athletes: Women

For the total number of student-athletes who are women across all Division I sports in 2021-2022, the percentage of Black or African American student-athletes decreased by $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percentage points from $\mathbf{1 2 . 0}$ percent in 20202021 to 11.7. Hispanic/Latinas, Asian, Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaskan Native studentathletes who are women comprised 5.7 percent, 2.4 percent, $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent, and $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent, respectively, in Division I. Student-athletes of Two or More Races who are women were 6.4 percent and International studentathletes were $\mathbf{8 . 1}$ percent of all student-athletes who are women in Division I. The percentage of white women student-athletes decreased by 0.5 percentage points from $\mathbf{6 2 . 8}$ percent in 2020-2021 to $\mathbf{6 2 . 3}$ percent in 2021-2022.

The Racial and Gender Report Card examines three Division I sports and highlights trends for both men and women who are student-athletes. For the student-athletes who are men, the sports highlighted in the CRGRC are basketball, football, and baseball. The three women's sports reported for the Division I observations were basketball, outdoor track, and softball. These sports have strong participation levels and comparatively high media attention in relation to other women's sports.

## Men's Basketball

In Division I men's basketball, the percentage of Black or African American student athletes decreased by $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percentage points to $\mathbf{5 2 . 4}$ percent in 2021-2022. Hispanic/ Latino representation increased 0.4 percentage points to $\mathbf{2 . 8}$ percent. Asian representation remained constant at $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent in 2021-2022. Hawaiian/Pacific Islander representation increased to $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent, American Indian or Alaskan Native decreased to $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent, and white student-athletes increased $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percentage points to $\mathbf{2 4 . 3}$ percent. The category of Two or More Races remained constant at 7.2 percent. The categories International and Unknown made-up 9.8 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively.

## Men's Football

The breakdown for all Division I football student-athletes is as follows: white student-athletes decreased $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ percentage points from $\mathbf{3 9 . 6}$ percent in 2020-2021 season to 38.6 percent in 2021-2022; Black or African Americans increased from 43.9 percent to 44.7 percent; Hispanic/ Latinos remained constant at $\mathbf{3 . 4}$ percent, Asians made up 0.4 percent, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders represented 1.6 percent. American Indian or Alaskan Natives increased to $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent. International studentathletes remained constant at $\mathbf{0 . 8}$ percent, while Two or More Races still comprised 7.4 percent and Unknown comprised 2.8 percent.

## Black or African Americans

## Men's Baseball

In Division I men's baseball, the percentage of white student-athletes decreased to $\mathbf{7 8 . 1}$ percent in the 20212022 season. Black or African American student-athletes slightly increased from 3.9 percent to 4.2 percent. Hispanic/Latino student-athletes experienced a slight decrease from 7.7 percent to 7.6 percent. Asian studentathletes also experienced a slight decrease from 1.2 percent to $\mathbf{1 . 1}$ percent. Hawaiian and Pacific Islander representation remained constant at $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent. American Indian and Alaskan Natives slightly decreased to $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent in 2021-2022. Student-athletes identifying as Two or More Races increased $\mathbf{0 . 6}$ percentage points from 4.4 percent in 2020-2021 to $\mathbf{5 . 0}$ percent in 2021-2022.

International and Unknown student-athletes comprised 1.4 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively.

## Women's Basketball

In women's Division I basketball, the percentage represented by white student-athletes decreased from 33.6 percent in 2020-2021 to $\mathbf{3 3 . 2}$ percent in 2020-2021. Black or African American student-athletes decreased to 39.9 percent in 2021-2022 compared to 40.7 percent in 20202021. Hispanic/Latina representation decreased slightly from $\mathbf{3 . 0}$ percent in 2020-2021 to $\mathbf{2 . 9}$ in 2021-2022. Asian student-athlete representation remained constant at $\mathbf{0 . 7}$ percent in 2021-2022. Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders decreased slightly from $\mathbf{0 . 6}$ percent to $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ percent in 2021 2022, and American Indian or Alaskan Natives decreased from $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ percent to $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent in 2020-2021. The percentage of Two or More Races increased from 8.6 percent to 9.5 percent, and International slightly increased from $\mathbf{9 . 9}$ percent to $\mathbf{1 0 . 0}$ percent.

## Women's Outdoor Track

In women's Division I outdoor track, 55.5 percent of student-athletes were white in 2021-2022, increasing by 0.5 percentage points from 2020-2021. Black or African American student-athletes decreased from 22.8 percent in 2020-2021 to 21.8 percent in 2021-2022. Hispanic/ Latina representation decreased from 5.5 percent to 5.3 percent. Asian representation increased to $\mathbf{1 . 3}$ percent. Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders remained decreased slightly to 0.2 percent in 2020-2021. American Indian or Alaskan Native remained constant at $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent.

## Women's Softball

In women's Division I softball, the percentage of white student-athletes decreased by $\mathbf{1 . 2}$ percentage points from 71.0 percent of the total in 2020-2021 to $\mathbf{6 9 . 8}$ percent in 2021-2022. Of the total number of studentathletes in Division I softball in 20212022, people of color represented 28.4 percent of the student-athletes, an increase from $\mathbf{2 7 . 2}$ percent in 2020-2021. This included 5.1 percent Black or African American, $\mathbf{1 1 . 5}$ percent Hispanic/Latina, $\mathbf{1 . 5}$ percent Asian, $\mathbf{0 . 7}$ percent American Indian or Alaska Native, $\mathbf{0 . 7}$ percent Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, $\mathbf{8 . 0}$ percent Two or More Races and $\mathbf{0 . 8}$ percent

International.

For female student-athletes in proportion to male studentathletes, $\mathbf{5 0}$ percent earned an $A+$, $\mathbf{4 8 . 3}$ percent earned an A, 45 percent a $B+, 43.3$ percent earned a $B, 40$ percent a $\mathbf{C}+$ and $\mathbf{3 8 . 3}$ percent earned a $\mathbf{C}$.

## Grade for Student-Athlete Participation-Race (DI, DII, \& DIII)



## Grade for Student-Athlete Participation-Gender (DI, DII, \& DIII) <br> $A \downarrow \underset{\text { women }}{44.0 \%}$

See Tables 6, 7, 8. See Appendix II for Division I, II and III comparatives
*Remaining difference comprised of Two or More Races, Non-Resident Alien, and unknown categories.



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## NCAA National Office

The 2022 NCAA National Office demographic data was supplied by NCAA Human Resources staff and was compared to data collected from the NCAA for 2021. The 2022 data represents NCAA national office staff demographics as of February 28, 2023.

At the NCAA National Office, the number of people of color in positions of executive vice president, senior vice president and vice president remained the same as in 2021 with four. The number of women also stayed the same with seven. Out of this group, Black or African American individuals were the only people of color to hold these positions in 2022 . In the 20 years of data the NCAA national office has provided to TIDES, only white and African American individuals have held these positions.
*The data is current as of February 28,2023 as submitted by NCAA Human Resources.

The four Black or African Americans represented in the executive/vice president role at the NCAA Office were:

- Stanley "Stan" Wilcox, Executive Vice President of Regulatory Affairs
- Felicia Martin, Senior Vice President of Inclusion, Education and Community Engagement
- Mario Morris, Chief Financial Officer of Administrative Services
- Derrick Crawford, Vice President of Hearing Operations

The seven women represented in the executive/vice president role were:

- Joni Comstock, Senior Vice President of Championships
- Felicia Martin, Senior Vice President of Inclusion, Education, and Community Engagement and Vice President of the Eligibility Center
- Cari Van Senus, Senior Vice President of Policy and Chief of Staff
- Theresa "Terri" Gronau, Vice President of Division II Governance
- Lynn Holzman, Vice President of Women's Basketball
- Gina Lehe, Vice President of Communications
- Louise McCleary, Vice President of Division III

Among managing director/director positions at the NCAA national office, the percentage of personnel at who were people of color was $\mathbf{2 5 . 0}$ percent in 2022, an increase of 4.6 percentage points from 2021. Women accounted for 47.2 percent of the positions in this role category in 2022, a decrease from $\mathbf{5 1 . 6}$ percent in last year's Report. White people occupied $\mathbf{7 5 . 0}$ percent of director positions in 2022, which decreased by 4.6 percentage points from the 2021 Report. Black or African Americans represented 13.0 percent of the positions in 2022, which decreased by 2.1 percentage points from 2021. The 2022 data showed that there were two Hispanic/Latino(a) directors on staff, which was an increase of one more from last year's Report Card. There were three Asians in managing director/ director positions, which remains unchanged from 2021, and eight multiracial individuals, which was an increase of seven from the 2021 report.

For the category of professional administrator positions, the total percentage of people of color increased from $\mathbf{2 3 . 5}$ percent in 2021 to $\mathbf{2 5 . 5}$ percent in 2022. The percentage of Black or African American staff increased from 14.9 percent in 2021 to $\mathbf{1 6 . 8}$ percent in 2022. The percentage of Hispanic/Latino(a) staff decreased from 3.3 percent to 2.2 percent and the percentage of Asian administrators decreased by 1.1 percent to 2.2 percent. Hawaiians or Pacific Islanders decreased by $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ percent and those of Two or More Races increased by $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent in these positions in 2022. The percentage of white NCAA professional administrators decreased slightly from 76.2 percent in 2021 to 74.5 percent in 2022. The percentage of women in professional administrative positions increased from $\mathbf{5 6 . 0}$ percent in 2021 to $\mathbf{5 7 . 9}$ percent in 2022.

The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport does not include support staff in any of the Racial and Gender Report Cards.

It should be noted that these statistics were a snapshot in time for the NCAA. Over the last year there has been a lot of movement at the NCAA due to the conclusion of the pandemic hiring shortage. As a result, there is some fluctuation that occurs based upon the time when staff are starting or departing.

## Racial Hiring Grade for NCAA

 Senior LeadershipB- $\uparrow \underset{ }{23.5 \%}$
Gender Hiring Grade for
NCAA Senior Leadership


See Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4.

## Division I Head Coaches*

Various sports are studied on an individual basis for men's and women's head coaching positions. This can help to obtain a balanced view of coaching positions throughout college sports. The College Sport Racial and Gender Report Card examines head coaching percentages in men's football, basketball, baseball, and women's basketball, cross-country and indoor/outdoor track programs.

## Men's Teams

In 2021-2022, white coaches still dominated, holding $\mathbf{8 4 . 1}$ percent, $\mathbf{8 5 . 2}$ percent, and $\mathbf{8 9 . 0}$ percent of all head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, within men's sports. Division I Black or African American head coaches increased from 9.0 percent to 9.9 percent in 2021-2022. Hispanic/Latino(a) s held 1.8 percent of head coaching positions for men's teams during 2021-2022 which is a decrease of $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percentage points from last year's report. Asians held 0.7 percent of the head coaching positions for men's teams, a 0.1 percent increase from last year's report. Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders represented $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ percent in 2021-2022, the same as in 2020-2021. There was no American Indian and Alaskan Native representation was nonexistent, with a $\mathbf{0 . 0}$ percent representation in 20202021 but increased to $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ percent in 2021-2022. People of Two or More Races, Non-Resident Aliens, and those classified as Unknown combined to make up $\mathbf{1 . 1}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ percent, and $\mathbf{1 . 2}$ percent of head coaches for DI men's teams, respectively. These figures accounted for men and women working as head coaches of men's teams.

The percentage of women serving as head coaches of men's teams in Division I was 4.8 percent, an increase of 0.3 percentage points from last year's report.

## Men's Basketball

A persistent area of concern for the Racial and Gender Report Card is the Black or African American coaching presence in men's Division I basketball. We have seen trends for this group increase and decrease ever so slightly year by year, but these numbers are still not
where they need to be an appropriate representation of coaches within the game compared to the representation of student-athletes.

For 2021-2022, 24.8 percent of the men's Division I basketball coaches were Black or African American and 29.4 percent were coaches of color. The all-time high was in 2005-2006, when $\mathbf{2 5 . 2}$ percent of all head coaches were Black or African American. The all-time low since college sport became a subject of the RGRC is this year in 2021-2022.

White coaches made up 70.6 percent of head coaching positions, while Asians, Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders combined to make up 0.3 percent, Hispanic/Latino(a) s were $\mathbf{1 . 2}$ percent, and American Indians or Alaskan Natives were $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent of those positions. Finally, 1.4 percent identified as Two or More Races and $\mathbf{1 . 2}$ percent identified as Unknown.

## Men's Football

Another area that is a cause for concern is Division I football head coaches. Like basketball, there is a lack of appropriate representation of football coaches that align with the student-athlete representation. In 2022, 13.2 percent were coaches of color, which was an increase of $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percentage points from 2021. White coaches made up 86.8 percent of head coaching positions, while Black or African Americans were 8.5 percent, Asians, Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders combined to make up $\mathbf{1 . 3}$ percent, Hispanic/Latino(a)s were 2.1 percent, and American Indians or Alaskan Natives were $\mathbf{0 . 0}$ percent of those positions. Finally, $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent identified as Two or More Races and 0.9 percent identified as Unknown. It should be noted that the percentage of head coaches of color in the 131 FBS schools declined. There were 22 (16.8 percent) coaches of color in 2022, which was a 2.4 percent decrease from 2021.

## Men's Baseball

Only 7.2 percent of Division I baseball coaches were people of color in 2021-2022. Hispanic/ Latino(a)s comprised 4.0 percent, Black or African Americans comprised $\mathbf{1 . 1}$ percent, Two or More Races
comprised 0.7 percent. There were $\mathbf{1 . 1}$ percent of Division I baseball coaches classified as Unknown. White coaches made up $\mathbf{9 2 . 8}$ percent of head coaching positions.

## Women's Teams

More than 50 years after the passage of Title IX, it too often remains common practice for men to coach women's teams. The percentage of women coaching women's teams remained far from being acceptable in Division I. In the case of head coaches for women's teams, it should be expected that women would hold at least half of these positions. Therefore, in that category, 60 percent would earn an $A+57$ percent would earn an A, 52 percent would earn a $\mathbf{B}+, 49$ percent would earn a B B $\mathbf{4 4}$ percent would earn a $\mathbf{C}+, 43$ percent would earn a C, and $\mathbf{4 0}$ percent would earn a $\mathbf{D}+, \mathbf{3 8}$ percent would earn a $\mathbf{D}$, anything below that would be an $\mathbf{F}$.

In 2021-2022, women held $\mathbf{4 2 . 0}$ percent of head coaching positions at the Division I level for women's sports, while they only held 4.9 percent of the head coaching positions at the Division I level for men sports. Both increasing 0.9 and 0.4 percentage points more than the report's findings in 2020-2021. This remains an unacceptable portion of the positions so many years after the passage of Title IX.

Women head coaches in Division I women's basketball increased from 64.4 percent in 2020-2021 to $\mathbf{6 6 . 0}$ percent in 2021-2022. Women holding head coaching positions in cross-country, indoor track and outdoor track at the Division I level increased from $\mathbf{1 8 . 0}$ percent in 20202021 to $\mathbf{2 0 . 0}$ percent in 2021-2022.

White people continued to dominate the head coaching positions in women's sports in Division I overall, holding $\mathbf{8 0 . 6}$ percent of head coaching positions, a $\mathbf{1 . 6}$ percentage point decrease in representation from last year.

In 2021-2022, Black or African Americans held $\mathbf{1 0 . 2}$ percent, Hispanic/Latino(a)s held 2.2 percent, Asians held $\mathbf{1 . 6}$ percent. Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders held $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent, and American Indian and Alaskan Native representation
was again minimal with 0.2 percent of the head coaching opportunities in Division I women's sports. Those identifying as Two or More Races, Non-Resident Aliens, and Unknown represented $\mathbf{1 . 5}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 . 8}$ percent, and 1.7 percent of these head coaching positions, respectively. These figures accounted for men and women working as head coaches of women's teams.

## Women's Basketball

Women's head basketball coaching positions held by white coaches in Division I in 2021-2022 was 72.3 percent, a decrease from 2020-2021 of $\mathbf{2 . 4}$ percentage points. The percentage of white women coaching in Division I women's basketball decreased slightly at 45.0 percent in 2020-2021 to $\mathbf{4 4 . 6}$ percent in 2020-2021. White men holding the same position also decreased from 29.8 percent in 2020-2021 to 27.7 percent in 2021-2022.

Black or African American women held $\mathbf{1 8 . 5}$ percent and men held 5.2 percent in 2021-2022, totaling 23.7 percent of head coaching positions within Division I women's basketball held by Black or African Americans, a small increase of $\mathbf{0 . 6}$ percentage points.

There were two Asian coaches, one male and one female head coach, three Hispanic/Latino coaches, two male one female, these combined to make up 1.5 percent of all head coaches in Division I women's basketball in 2021-2022. This data stands in stark contrast to the $\mathbf{4 0 . 7}$ percent of student-athletes playing Division I women's basketball who were Black or African American.

## Women's Cross Country/Track

The highest percentage of head coaching positions held by people of color in women's college sport was found in the Division I cross country/track category. White coaches held 74.5 percent of the head coaching positions in Division I women's cross country/track during 2021-2022, decreasing from the previous year's total of $\mathbf{7 9 . 6}$ percent. Black or African Americans held 21.2 percent in 2021-2022 which was an increase from the $\mathbf{1 6 . 7}$ percent mark of 2020-2021. Hispanic/ Latino(a)s held 0.6 percent in 2021-2022, decreasing from 2020-2021 when it was 2.5 percent.

Black or African American women held $\mathbf{5 . 8}$ percent in Division I, an increase of $\mathbf{1 . 2}$ percentage points from 2020-2021, while white women increase from $\mathbf{1 2 . 2}$ percent in 2020-2021 to $\mathbf{1 3 . 6}$ percent in 2021-2022. Men held $\mathbf{8 0 . 1}$ percent of these positions in 2021-2022.

See Tables 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

## Racial Hiring Grade for Head Coaches of All DI Men's Football Teams <br> 10.5\% <br> People of Color

Racial Hiring Grade for<br>Head Coaches of All DI<br>Men's Basketball Teams

B- $\sqrt{24.8 \%} \underset{\text { People of Color }}{24}$

Racial Hiring Grade for Head Coaches of All DI Men's Teams
C- $\underset{\text { People of Color }}{15.9 \%}$

Gender Hiring Grade for Head Coaches of All DI Women's Teams


Racial Hiring Grade for Head Coaches of All DI Women's Teams

19.4\%

People of Color

Racial Hiring Grade for Head Coaches of All DI Women's Basketball Teams
B

## 27.6\%

People of Color

Gender Hiring Grade for Head Coaches of All DI Women's Basketball Teams
A+ $\uparrow$
$\underset{\text { women }}{65.8 \%}$



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## Division I Assistant Coaches*

## Men's Teams

In 2021-2022, white people held $\mathbf{6 6 . 6}$ percent of the assistant coach positions on men's teams in Division I, compared to 2020-2021 when white people held $\mathbf{6 1 . 2}$ percent. Black or African American assistant coaches for men's teams held $\mathbf{2 3 . 6}$ percent of the positions, compared to 2020-2021 when Black or African Americans held 20.5 percent. Hispanic/Latino(a) assistant coaches for men's teams increased to 2.5 percent, compared to 2.0 in 2020-2021. In 2021-2022, Asians held $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ percent and Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders held $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ percent of the total assistant coaching positions. American Indians or Alaskan Natives held $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent, which slightly increased from the previous year of 2021-2022.

The assistant coach position is often a stepping-stone to future head coaching positions. During the 2021-2022 year, Black or African Americans held 46.2 percent, up from percent of the Division I assistant coach positions in men's basketball. They held $\mathbf{3 3 . 3}$ percent of the assistant coach positions in football, up from 31 percent in the last report. Hispanic/Latino(a)s held $\mathbf{1 . 6}$ percent of the assistant coach positions in men's basketball and 1.3 percent in football. Of all Division I college baseball assistant coaching positions, $\mathbf{1 . 9}$ percent were held by Black or African Americans, and $\mathbf{3 . 4}$ percent Hispanic/ Latino(a)s.

Among the men's teams in 2020-2021, women held 8.7 percent of the assistance coaching positions in Division I. In 2020-2021, women held $\mathbf{9 . 2}$ percent of the positions.

## Women's Teams

Among the women's teams in Divisions I in 20212022, white people held $\mathbf{7 1 . 3}$ percent of assistant coach positions, compared to $\mathbf{7 1 . 1}$ percent in 2020-2021. Black or African Americans held 16.0 ` percent of the women's assistant coach positions in Divisions I. Hispanic/Latino(a)s held $\mathbf{3 . 3}$ percent of the assistant coach positions within women's sports in Divisions I. Asians held 1.8 percent, Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders held $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent. In 2021-2022, American Indians and

Alaskan Natives held $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent of assistant coach positions within women's sports in Division I. Those who identified as Two or More Races, Non-Resident Aliens, and Unknown combined to make up 1.9 percent, 2.3 percent and $\mathbf{2 . 8}$ percent of these positions.

The percentage of women assistant coaches in women's sports in Division I is at $\mathbf{4 7 . 4}$ percent. This remains an inexcusable portion of the positions nearly 50 years after the passage of Title IX.


See Tables 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21.
See Appendix II for Division I, II and comparatives


* It is important to note the NCAA data represents demographics by position, not in sum. There is potential for double counting race or people of color in some instances



## Division I College Athletics Directors

Within Division I athletics in 2021-2022, excluding HBCUs, white people held $\mathbf{7 8 . 6}$ percent of the athletics director positions, which decreased from $\mathbf{8 2 . 3}$ percent in 2020-2021. Black or African Americans held 14.4 percent of the athletics director positions in 20212022, which increased from $\mathbf{1 2 . 2}$ percent the prior year. Hispanic/Latino(a)s held $\mathbf{2 . 8}$ percent of the positions, a slight increase from 2.7 percent in 2020-2021. American Indians or Alaskan Natives and Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders did not hold any athletics director positions in either 2021-2022 or 2020-2021. Asian athletics directors held 0.6 percent of the positions, which remained the same from 2020-2021. There were six ( $\mathbf{1 . 8}$ percent) athletics directors who identified as being of Two or More Races. While women who are athletics directors in Division I increased from $\mathbf{1 4 . 0}$ percent to $\mathbf{1 5 . 0}$ percent in 20212022, they remained seriously underrepresented in the athletics director position. White women made up $\mathbf{1 0 . 7}$ percent, Hispanic/Latinas represented 0.9 percent, Asian women represented 0.3 percent, a slight increase from 0.0 percent in 2020-2021, Black or African American women represented 2.1 percent, an increase from 1.5 percent in 2020-2021, and Two or More Races made up $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent of the athletics director positions within Division I, an increase from 0.0 percent in 2020-2021. Hawaiian/ Pacific Islanders were not represented, American Indian or Alaskan Native represented $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent, and there was one woman serving as an athletics director reported in 2021-2022 who classified as Unknown.

According to the 2022 NCAA DI FBS Leadership Report Card, of the 131 athletic directors who oversee FBS football programs, there were 100 ( $\mathbf{7 6 . 3}$ percent) white people held that position, a decrease of 6.0 percent from last year. The number of people of color holding the athletic director position at the FBS level totaled $\mathbf{3 0}$ (22.9 percent) which was a 4.6 percentage point significant increase from the 2021 Report. The athletic directors of color included the following:
17 (13.0 percent) Black or African American men

- Ray Anderson, Arizona State University
- Allen Greene, Auburn University
- Terrance J. Tumey, California State University at Fresno
- Randale Richmond, Kent State University
- Eric A. Wood, Louisiana Tech University
- Alan Haller , Michigan State University
- Sean Frazier, Norhtern Illinois University
- Derrick Gragg, Northwestern University
- Bernard Muir, Stanford University
- Arthur Johnson, Temple University
- Eugene Smith, The Ohio State University
- Charles Guthrie, The University of Akron
- Mark Alnutt, University at Buffalo
- Martin Jarmond, University of California Los Angeles
- Damon Evans, University of Maryland, College Park
- Warde Manuel, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
- Erick Harper, University of Nevada Las Vegas

Four (3.1 percent) Hispanic/Latino men

- Scott Carr, Florida International University
- Eddie Nuñez, The University of New Mexico
- Chris Del Conte, The University of Texas at Austin
- Christopher McIntosh, University of WisconsinMadison

One ( 0.8 percent) Asian

- Patrick Chun, Washington State University

Five ( $\mathbf{3 . 8}$ percent) men identifying as Two or More Races

- Bob Moosbrugger, Bowling Green State University
- Jamie Pollard, Iowa State University
- Mario Moccia, New Mexico State University
- Terry Mohajir, University of Central Florida
- Rick Dickson, University of Tulsa

10 ( 7.6 percent) women including three Black or African American woman and one Hispanic/Latina woman.

- Amy Folan, Central Michigan University
- Nina King, Duke University
- Julie Cromer, Ohio University
- Desiree Reed-Francois, University of Missouri
- Heather Lyke, University of Pittsburgh
- Lisa Campos, University of Texas at San Antonio
- Carla Williams, University of Virginia
- Jennifer Cohen, University of Washington
- Candice Storey Lee, Vanderbilt University
- Stephanie Rempe, University of Nevada Reno


See Tables 22, 23, and 24.
See Appendix II for Division I, II and III comparatives



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## Division I College Associate and Assistant Athletics Directors

As in all cases regarding employment in college athletics, the data reported on associate and assistant athletics directors, senior woman administrators and faculty athletics representatives excludes HBCUs.

This senior administrative category includes both the associate and assistant athletics director positions. These positions are thought of as the pipeline to the athletics director position. People in both positions work very closely with the athletics director and they are often training grounds for future athletics directors. In the hierarchy of power, associate athletics directors are above assistant athletics directors. Although these are two separate positions, the demographic make-up of each slot is strikingly similar at the Division I level.

In Division I, the gender breakdown was similar between associate and assistant athletics directors. Associate athletics directors were $\mathbf{6 7 . 2}$ percent men and $\mathbf{3 2 . 8}$ percent were women in Division I and assistant athletics directors were $\mathbf{6 8 . 3}$ percent men and $\mathbf{3 1 . 7}$ percent women in Division I in 2021-2022. This compared to 2020-2021 when associate athletics directors were $\mathbf{6 7 . 6}$ percent men and $\mathbf{3 2 . 4}$ percent women in Division I and assistant athletics directors were 66.9 percent men and $\mathbf{3 3 . 1}$ percent women in Division I.

## Associate Athletics Directors

The representation of people of color in Division I at the associate athletics director position has increased slightly from 2020-2021 to 2021-2022. In 2021-2022, white people held $\mathbf{8 2 . 3}$ percent of the total positions. In 20212022, Black or African Americans held $\mathbf{1 1 . 4}$ percent of the associate athletics director positions in Division I, an increase from $\mathbf{1 0 . 0}$ percent in 2020-2021. In 2021-2022, Hispanic/Latino(a)s, held 2.7 percent of the associate athletics director positions in Division I, compared to 2.4 percent in 2020-2021. Asians, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders held 1.1 percent, 0.2 percent, and 0.3 percent, respectively. In 20212022 associate athletics director classified as Two or More Races held $\mathbf{0 . 8}$ percent, which is a decrease of $\mathbf{0 . 2}$
percent from 2020-2021. In 2021-2022, those classified as Unknown held $\mathbf{1 . 1}$ percent, an increase of $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ percent from 2020-2021.

The percentage of women in Division I who held associate athletics director positions increased from $\mathbf{3 2 . 4}$ percent in 2020-2021 to $\mathbf{3 2 . 8}$ percent in 2021-2022.

## Assistant Athletics Director

At the assistant athletics director position in 20212022, representation for people of color decreased by 0.7 percentage points in Division I. Black or African Americans held 9.2 percent, an increase from 8.7 percent in 2020-2021. Hispanic/Latino(a)s, Asians, Hawaiians/ Pacific Islanders, and American Indians or Alaskan Natives held $\mathbf{2 . 5}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 . 3}$ percent, $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent, and 0.1 percent of the Division I assistant athletics director positions, respectively, in 2021-2022. This was compared to 2020-2021 when Hispanic/Latino(a) s, Asians, Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders, and American Indians or Alaskan Natives held $\mathbf{2 . 8}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 . 3}$ percent, 0.2 percent, and 0.2 percent of the Division I assistant athletics director positions, respectively. In 2021-2022 assistant athletics directors classified as Two or More Races held $\mathbf{1 . 7}$ percent of the positions, compared to $\mathbf{1 . 6}$ percent in 2020-2021. In 2021-2022 Assistant athletics directors classified as Unknown held $\mathbf{1 . 1}$ percent of the positions, a decrease from 2.4 percent in 2020-2021.

In 2021-2022, Division I saw a decrease in the representation of women at the assistant athletics director position. Women held 31.7 percent of the assistant athletic director positions in Division I, compared to $\mathbf{3 3 . 1}$ percent in 2020-2021.
*This category is not included in the final grade calculation.

Racial Hiring Grade for All DI Associate Athletic Directors
c

17.7\%
People of Color

Gender Hiring Grade for All DI Associate Athletic Directors B32.8\%

Women

Racial Hiring Grade for All DI Assistant Athletic Directors $\backsim \downarrow \underset{\text { People of Color }}{16.6 \%}$
Gender Hiring Grade for All DI Assistant Athletic Directors B31.7\%

Women

See Tables 25.
See Appendix II for Division I, II and III comparatives

## Senior Woman Administrators

As in all cases regarding employment in college athletics, the data reported on associate and assistant athletics directors, senior woman administrators and faculty athletics representatives excludes HBCUs.

The senior woman administrator (SWA) is a significant position within an athletic department. The SWA is the highest-ranking woman in each NCAA athletics department or conference office, helping to promote meaningful representation of women within leadership positions throughout member institutions. Voted on by the membership in 1981, the SWA designation was added while women's championships were added to ensure adequate gender involvement in such an industry dominated by men.

White women continued to dominate the position in 2021-2022 with 78.9 percent in Division I. This is a slight decrease of $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ percent from 2020-2021 when they held 79.0 percent. Despite changes being implemented, the racial diversity of SWA positions remains low.

In Division I, Black or African American women held 15.5 percent of the SWA positions, Hispanic/Latina women held 1.8 percent, Asian women held $\mathbf{2 . 0}$ percent, Two or More Races held 0.6 percent, International women held 0.3 percent and Unknown held $\mathbf{0 . 6}$ percent. Hawaiian/ Pacific Islands and American Indian/Alaska Native had no representation.

Overall, women of color occupied $\mathbf{2 0 . 8}$ percent of the SWA positions in 2021-2022 within Division I compared to 2020-2021 when they held $\mathbf{2 0 . 1}$ percent.

## Racial Hiring Grade for All DI Senior Woman Administrators 

See Table 26.

* It is important to note the NCAA data represents demographics by position, not in sum. There is potential for double counting race or people of color in some instances. Also, the gender hiring grade is not calculated in the final grade.

See Appendix II for Division I, II and III comparatives


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## Faculty Athletics Representatives

As in all cases regarding employment in college athletics, the data reported on associate and assistant athletics directors, senior woman administrators and faculty athletics representatives excludes HBCUs.

The FAR is a representative of the university on issues regarding athletics. The FAR is usually appointed by the president and is not only involved with ensuring academic integrity of the athletic programs, but also maintaining the welfare of the student-athlete. The NCAA requires each of its member institutions to appoint a FAR who must be on faculty and administrative staff and may not hold a position within the athletics department in any capacity. This role could include professors and other non-athletic department personnel.

White people continued to hold most of the faculty athletics representative (FAR) positions in 2021-2022 with $\mathbf{8 5 . 0}$ percent, $\mathbf{8 9 . 0}$ percent, and $\mathbf{9 2 . 8}$ percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Women held 38.1 percent, $\mathbf{3 1 . 7}$ percent, and $\mathbf{3 9 . 6}$ percent of the FAR positions in 2021-2022 in Divisions I, II, and III.

In Division I, the racial diversity of the FAR position continued to be minimal. Black or African Americans held 9.4 percent of FAR positions in 2021-2022, an increase from the $\mathbf{8 . 1}$ percent in 2020-2021. Hispanic/Latino(a) s held $\mathbf{1 . 5}$ percent, a 0.3 percentage point decrease from last year, while Asians held 0.9 percent, Hawaiians/ Pacific Islanders held $\mathbf{0 . 6}$ percent, American Indians or Alaskan Natives held 0.3 percent, and Two or More Races held $\mathbf{0 . 6}$ percent in Division I for 2021-2022, while those classified as Unknown held 1.8 percent. In 20212022, women held $\mathbf{3 8 . 1}$ percent of the FAR positions, up from 35.9 percent in 2020-2021. White women held the greatest percentage of these positions with white women holding 31.3 percent of these positions. In Division I, Black or African American women held 4.4 percent, Asian women held $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent, and American Indian or Alaskan Natives held $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent. Those identifying as Hawaiian or Pacific Islander held $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent and Two or More Races held 0.3 percent as well. Those identifying as Unknown comprised $\mathbf{1 . 2}$ percent of positions.

# Racial Hiring Grade for All DI Faculty Athletic Representatives C- $\uparrow$ Ew <br> Gender Hiring Grade for All DI Faculty Athletic Representatives $\mathbf{B}+\uparrow \underset{\substack{\text { women }}}{37.9 \%}$ 

See Table 27.
See Appendix II for Division I, II and III comparatives

* It is important to note the NCAA data represents demographics by position, not in sum. There is potential for double counting race or people of color in some instances.



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## Sports Information Directors

The Sports Information Director (SID) plays a critical role in directing the media's attention to studentathletes, coaches and teams including but not limited to coordinating communications between local/national media and the athletics department, providing updates on player/team information, and composing various stories within each sports program in the athletic department.

The sports information director position continues to be one of the least diverse positions in all of college sport. In 2021-2022, 90.1 percent of the SIDs in Division I were white, which is a decrease of $\mathbf{1 . 3}$ points from last year. This is critical because the sports information director is usually the key decision make publicized content, including what and who among coaches and studentathletes are talked about.

Among the SIDs, 2.2 percent were Black or African American, 2.8 percent were Hispanic/Latino(a)s, 1.4 percent were Asian, 1.6 percent were Two or More Races, $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent were Internationals, and $\mathbf{1 . 6}$ percent were Unknown.

Women held $\mathbf{1 7 . 3}$ percent of the sports information director positions in 2020-2021 which was a 0.1 percent decrease from the last year's Report.

## Racial Hiring Grade for All DI

 Sports Information Directors DtomGender Hiring Grade for All DI Sports Information Directors H $\downarrow 16.4 \%$

See Table 28
See Appendix II for Division I, II and III comparatives

## Racial Hiring Grade for All DI Sports Information Directors $D \underset{\text { People of Color }}{\mathbf{9 . 9 \%}}$

Gender Hiring Grade for All DI Sports Information Directors F 16.4\%

Women

## Professional Administration

This category includes a wide range of job descriptions. At NCAA member institutions, jobs that fit in this category are academic advisor/counselor, compliance coordinator/ officer, sports information director and assistant directors, strength coaches, life skills coordinators, and managers for business, equipment, fundraiser/development, facilities, promotions/marketing and tickets. As in all cases regarding employment in college athletics, the data reported in this section excludes HBCUs. These positions are often starting points from which many people rise to higher level positions within a university or athletic department. All of these roles are vital to the success of athletic departments throughout the NCAA membership, as they provide support to athletic department leadership and provide equitable representation across the college sport decision making platform.

This Report shows opportunities for people of color serving in professional administration positions have decreased in Division I while they remained almost the same for women.

In 2021-2022 white people continued to dominate the professional administration category by holding $\mathbf{8 0 . 1}$ percent of all professional administration positions in Division I, up from 79.3 percent in the last report. Black or African American people held 9.4 percent, down from $\mathbf{1 0 . 3}$ percent, Hispanic/Latino(a) s held 3.8 percent down from 3.9 percent, Asians held 1.3 percent down from 1.4 percent, Hawaiians/ Pacific Islanders held 0.3 percent up from $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent, and American Indian or Alaskan Native representation was 0.2 percent. Those identifying as Two or More Races, Non-Resident Aliens, and Unknown represented 1.5 percent up from $\mathbf{1 . 4}$ percent, $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent up from $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent, and 3.1 percent, down from $\mathbf{3 . 5}$ percent of these positions, respectively.

In 2021-2022 women accounted for 34.9 percent of all professional administration positions compared to $\mathbf{3 4 . 8}$ percent in 2020-2021.

Women were especially well represented in the positions of academic advisor/counselor, life skills coordinator, business manager, and compliance coordinator/officer. In the academic advisor/counselor position, women held $\mathbf{6 2 . 2}$ percent of the positions at Division I institutions, a decrease from last year. Within the life skills coordinator position, women held $\mathbf{7 0 . 2}$ percent of the positions at Division I institutions, a decrease from last year. In the business manager position, women held $\mathbf{6 1 . 0}$ percent of the positions at Division I institutions, an increase from last year. The compliance coordinator/officer also had a strong representation of women at the Division I level holding 53.5 percent of the positions up from 47.9 percent.

## Racial Hiring Grade for All DI Sports Information Directors D <br> $\uparrow$9.9\% <br> People of Color

NCAA Diversity Initiatives

College Sport continues to be one of the industry leaders with their diversity initiatives for leadership, administrators, and student-athletes alike. The Leadership Development department at the NCAA National Office continues to put forward programming that challenges and encourages growth for all individuals involved. All the initiatives put forth by the NCAA National Office can be found in Appendix I.

## Grade for

NCAA Diversity Initiatives

## How Grades Were Calculated

The 2022 College Racial and Gender Report Card data showed that college athletics departments' hiring practices do not nearly reflect the number of student-athletes of color competing on their teams. 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 TIDES 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 $\mathbf{A}$ was achieved if 24 percent of the positions were held by people of color, $\mathbf{B}$ if $\mathbf{1 2}$ percent of the positions were held by people of color, $\mathbf{C}$ if it had $\mathbf{9}$ percent, a $\mathbf{D}$ if it was at least $\mathbf{6}$ percent and $\mathbf{F}$ for anything below 6 percent.

Starting with the 2022 Racial and Gender Report Card series, TIDES will use the 2020 Census data. According to the data, racial ethnic minorities totaled 42.2 percent.

The following chart shows the current scale used for 2022 Racial and Gender Report Cards. For issues of race, an A would be earned if $\mathbf{3 5 . 1}$ percent of the employees were people of color, $\mathbf{B}$ for $\mathbf{2 1 . 6}$ percent, $\mathbf{C}$ for $\mathbf{1 7 . 1}$ percent, $\mathbf{D}$ for $\mathbf{9 . 1}$ percent, and $\mathbf{F}$ 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 $\mathbf{3 4 . 0}$ percent, $\mathbf{C}$ for $\mathbf{3 6 . 5}$ percent, D for $\mathbf{2 0 . 0}$ percent and $\mathbf{F}$ for anything below 19.9 percent.

| 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 |

This is the scale used based on the 2010 Census as modified to reflect the growth of the population of people of color between 2010 and 2020.

However, in the case of women's head and assistant coaches of women's teams, it should be expected as a minimum that women hold at least half of the positions. Thus, in that category, 60 percent earned an $\mathbf{A}+, 52$ percent would earn a $\mathbf{B}+, 44$ percent earned a $\mathbf{C}+$ and $\mathbf{4 0}$ percent would earn a $\mathbf{D}+$.

In the case of women as student-athletes, 50 percent earned an $\mathbf{A}+, 45$ percent a $\mathbf{B}+$, and 40 percent a $\mathbf{C}+$.

The Institute once again acknowledges that even those sports where grades are low generally have better records on race and gender than society.

## Methodology

All data were self-reported by NCAA member institutions to the NCAA National Office and were then shared with the research team at The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport (TIDES) at the University of Central Florida's DeVos Sport Business Management Program.

The Institute's research team also gathered data from the FBS schools for presidents, athletics directors, football coaches and faculty athletics representatives, as listed from the 2022 DI FBS Leadership College Racial and Gender Report Card.

It is important to note that the omission of Historically Black Colleges and Universities within this Report is not to further the exclusion of these institutions, but rather to highlight the disproportionate hiring practices reflected across college sports. Notably, HBCU athletic departments have high percentages of both ethnic minorities and women. If these institutions were accounted for within this Report, the data would be skewed-and ultimately misleading and ineffective.

It is important to note that the racial categories of Asian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander were separated into their own categories. The category of Native American has been updated for this year
to reflect American Indian/Alaska Native. The category of Latino(a) has been updated to include the Hispanic category. These are the U.S. federal race and ethnicity designations used by the NCAA in its Demographics Database.

After evaluating the data, the report text was drafted and compared changes to statistics from previous years. The report draft was then sent to the NCAA National Office to be reviewed for accuracy.

The report covers the 2021-2022 academic year depending upon the availability of data for each position. Listings of presidents, athletics directors, conference commissioners, associate commissioners and head coaches in Football Bowl Subdivision were updated as of October 2022.

## 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 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), the 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, which is part of the College of Business Administration at the University of Central Florida (UCF) in Orlando. Dr. Richard Lapchick has authored all reports, first at Northeastern University and now at UCF. (Until 1998, the report was known as the Racial Report Card.) In addition to Dr. Lapchick, Asia Ervin, Lydia Franks, Dara Gregory, Jatasia Johnson, Allison Kula, Kennady Oliver, Zakary Smiley, Andy Smith, Abraham Wade and David Zimmerman. contributed
greatly to the completion of this year's College 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," Lapchick was the founder of the DeVos Sport Business Management Program in 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 uses the power of sport to affect positive social change while focusing sports organizations and athletes on issues such as diversity, equity, and inclusion, conflict resolution and men's violence against women. It was formerly known as the National Consortium for Academics and Sports (NCAS).

## DeVos Sport Business

Management Program
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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 dualdegree 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.

## Appendix I

## NCAA INCLUSION INITIATIVES

## NCAA Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Information

The NCAA has a long history of supporting diversity, equity and inclusion for its member administrators, coaches, faculty and student-athletes through educational programs, policies and various initiatives. The Association also has committed significant resources to funding grants, to the professional development of minorities and women, and for postgraduate scholarship support for former studentathletes pursuing careers in athletics.

Inclusive strategies have a direct tie to NCAA principles. Strategies include developing a culture that recognizes and values diversity's role in organizational excellence and in providing outstanding service to the higher education community and studentathletes. Having an inclusive culture is imperative, as it represents a shift from viewing diversity only as a metric, to encouraging inclusion as an important value in the leadership and decision-making processes.

The NCAA Board of Governors adopted a framework for inclusion in 2010 to guide the Association's efforts. This statement was amended by the Board of Governors in 2017:

As a core value, the NCAA believes in and is committed to diversity, inclusion and gender equity among its student-athletes, coaches and administrators. We seek to establish and maintain an inclusive culture that fosters equitable participation for student-athletes and career opportunities for coaches and administrators from diverse backgrounds. Diversity and inclusion improve the learning environment for all studentathletes and enhance excellence within the Association.

The NCAA will provide or enable programming and education, which sustains foundations of a diverse and inclusive culture across dimensions of diversity including, but not limited to age, race, sex, class,
creed, educational background, religion, gender identity, disability, gender expression, geographical location, income, marital status, parental status, sexual orientation and work experiences. Programming and education also will strive to support equitable laws and practices, increase opportunities for individuals from historically underrepresented groups to participate in intercollegiate athletics at all levels, and enhance hiring practices for all athletics personnel to facilitate more inclusive leadership in intercollegiate athletics.

To further emphasize the importance of diversity, inclusion and gender equity, NCAA members approved a new NCAA Constitution for the Association in 2022. The two principles that point specifically to diversity, inclusion and gender equity affirm:

The Association is committed to diversity, equity and inclusion. The Association, divisions, conferences and member institutions shall create diverse and inclusive environments and shall provide education and training with respect to the creation of such environments and an atmosphere of respect for and sensitivity to the dignity of every person. The Association, divisions, conferences and member institutions shall commit to promoting diversity and inclusion in athletics activities and events, hiring practices, professional and coaching relationships, leadership and advancement opportunities.

The Association is committed to gender equity. Activities of the Association, its divisions, conferences and member institutions shall be conducted in a manner free of gender bias. Divisions, conferences and member institutions shall commit to preventing gender bias in athletics activities and events, hiring practices, professional and coaching relationships, leadership and advancement opportunities.
With its long-standing focus on a commitment to nurturing and encouraging diversity and inclusion, the NCAA also has been vocal during the ongoing racial and social justice movements, and the Association bases much of its strategy around its Eight-Point Plan To Advance Racial Equity. The NCAA also continues to review and implement several recommendations from
its external gender equity review that was conducted in 2021. Furthermore, the NCAA is committed to providing equitable experiences for all student-athletes competing at NCAA championships. The NCAA inclusion, education and community engagement division is leading ongoing inclusive and equitable efforts in the Association and at the national office. IECE is composed of the office of inclusion, leadership development (education) and community engagement. Working with IECE to specifically address diversity, equity and inclusion are the Committee on Women's Athletics, the Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee, and the Gender Equity Task Force. All three committees report to the NCAA Committee To Promote Cultural Diversity and Equity, which reports directly to the NCAA Board of Governors - the highest Association committee.

Spearheading efforts on the front line, the NCAA office of inclusion advances diversity, equity and inclusion in college athletics for over 1,100 member schools and athletics conferences. The office supports studentathletes and athletics departments in five core areas: disabilities, international backgrounds, the LGBTQ community, race/ethnicity and women. The office of inclusion also facilitates programming, provides educational resources, and advocates for diverse, equitable, and inclusive environments that enhance the student-athlete experience and provide opportunities for coaches and administrators.

The NCAA leadership development office directs education and empowerment programs for studentathletes, coaches and athletics administrators through transformative experiences that develop effective leaders, cultivate an inclusive community and enhance the college sports landscape. Leadership development focuses strategies on building, launching and advancing careers in athletics for student-athletes, administrators and coaches. The office is dedicated to developing diverse leaders to more proportionally reflect the diversity of student-athletes, sports and society.

Additionally, NCAA community engagement efforts advance IECE's strategic priority of inclusive external engagement through outcomes-driven community investment, academic grant programs for lower-
resourced schools and the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Collaborative.
Below are committees, initiatives, programs and scholarships/grants that highlight the NCAA's continued commitment to diversity, equity and inclusion:

## NCAA Governance Committees, Task Forces and Working Groups

## Division I Transformation Committee

In January 2023, the NCAA Division I Transformation Committee released its report, which represented the committee's year-long effort to create a roadmap for the ongoing transformation of Division I athletics. One area of focus for the Transformation Committee was the development of increased expectations for Division I members, which included an enhanced commitment to diversity, equity, inclusion and belonging.
Specifically, the committee recommended a requirement that Division I member institutions must provide student-athletes with access to DEIB education and programming. Also, coaches must annually complete required DEIB education.

In addition, the committee recommended requiring institutions to employ at least one full-time staff member, with appropriate training, whose primary focus is on diversity, equity, inclusion and belonging. The NCAA Division I Board approved the Transformation Committee's recommendations in concept and directed the governance structure to develop associated legislative proposals for action. Members of the Division I Strategic Vision and Planning Committee will work with representatives from the NCAA's diversity equity and inclusion committees to deliver on that charge.

## Board of Governors Committee To Promote Cultural Diversity and Equity

In August 2017, the NCAA Board of Governors unanimously approved the charter and composition for the NCAA Board of Governors Committee To Promote Cultural Diversity and Equity. The committee's charge is to review, endorse and make recommendations regarding diversity and inclusion matters that impact the Association. Specifically, the committee reviews
and acts on recommendations from the NCAA Committee on Women's Athletics, the NCAA Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee, and the NCAA Gender Equity Task Force; receives information and explanations of Association-wide activities; reviews and acts on topics referred to it by the Board of Governors, and provides guidance to the Board of Governors on Association-wide matters of interest.

The committee has championed the NCAA Board of Governors Presidential Pledge and Commitment to Promoting Diversity and Gender Equity, including initiatives like the West Coast Conference's Bill Russell Rule that seek with intentionality to create a more diverse leadership in intercollegiate athletics that better reflects the increasingly diverse studentathlete population. In addition, the committee has been focused on equity in NCAA championships and across the Association by contributing to the implementation of recommendations from the external Gender Equity Review of NCAA championships. The committee has monitored progress on the NCAA Eight-Point Plan To Advance Racial Equity and has supported the USOPC and NCAA para-college inclusion project. The committee also worked on finalizing a new set of goals that will focus on diverse hiring in intercollegiate athletics.

## Board of Governors Student-Athlete Engagement Committee

The Student-Athlete Engagement Committee was established by the NCAA Board of Governors in January 2017 to facilitate dialogue within the studentathlete community and to provide student input on Association-wide issues, policies and key initiatives. The committee comprises 11 members: three from each of the divisional Student-Athlete Advisory Committees, one from the Board of Governors and one from the Division I Council or Division II and Division III Management Councils. The committee primarily reviews and reacts to topics referred by the Board of Governors and provides comments to the board on Association-wide areas of interest.

## Committee on Women's Athletics

The Committee on Women's Athletics has a mission to provide leadership and assistance to the Association in its efforts to provide equitable opportunities, fair treatment and respect for all women in all aspects of intercollegiate athletics. The committee seeks to expand and promote opportunities for female studentathletes, administrators and coaches. The committee promotes governance, administration and conduct of intercollegiate athletics at the institutional, conference and national levels that are inclusive, fair and accessible to women. Throughout 2021, the committee partnered with the NCAA Gender Equity Task Force to write a Gender Equity Principles and Recommendations document to guide the Association's efforts to achieve equity. In addition, the committee is contributing to the implementation of recommendations from the external Gender Equity Review of NCAA championships. The committee also oversees the NCAA Emerging Sports for Women Program and the Woman of the Year Award.

## Division III LGBTQ Working Group

In 2016, the Division III Management Council endorsed the creation of a Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Questioning Working Group. The working group's charge is to examine the current LGBTQ landscape in Division III. Examination and research have led to the creation of several Division III LGBTQ OneTeam resources, including a nondiscrimination policy guide, a peer education program and branding items. Most recently, during the 2021 NCAA Convention, the working group held the inaugural Division III OneTeam Recognition Awards Program and honored a studentathlete, a coach and a university as Division III LGBTQ of the Year recipients. Three new recipients will be honored annually at the NCAA Convention.

## Division III Diversity and Inclusion Working Group

At the 2015 NCAA Convention, the Division III delegates endorsed the creation of a Diversity and Inclusion Working Group. The working group's charge is to assess the current diversity and inclusion landscape within Division III, evaluate current initiatives and propose next steps (for example, resources, new initiatives, policies, etc.) to the membership. To date, this working group has assisted in the development of three new initiatives
to diversify the division: Student Immersion Program; Institute for Administrative Advancement and the Senior Woman Administrator Program, as well as creating The Diverse Workforce guide. This guide is designed to help Division III schools fulfill their role in recruiting, selecting and retaining a diverse workforce. Division III, at the recommendation of the working group, has hired an outside consultant to develop a train-the-trainer program to assist institutions in recruiting and retaining student-athletes of color. As a reflection of its overall efforts with the start of the 2022 academic year, $33 \%$ of Division III athletics directors are women - the highest of any division in the Association. Eleven percent of athletics directors are individuals of color - an increase from $6 \%$ in 2014-15.

## Gender Equity Task Force

The NCAA Gender Equity Task Force engages the membership, student-athletes, the governance structure and affiliate organizations in identifying gender equity strategies for goals such as increasing and supporting female student-athlete participation and women in leadership roles in intercollegiate athletics. The task force works closely with NCAA Association-wide membership committees, like the Committee on Women's Athletics, and reports regularly to the NCAA's Board of Governors and the Division I, II and III governance leadership.

The NCAA Board of Governors approved the Gender Equity Task Force's recommendations in April 2017. A major success that emanated from the task force's recommendations was Division I legislating a required diversity, equity and inclusion review by all member schools' athletics departments and conference offices every four years. During 2021, the task force partnered with the NCAA Committee on Women's Athletics to write a Gender Equity Principles and Recommendations document to guide the Association's efforts to achieve equity. In addition, the task force is contributing to the implementation of recommendations from the external Gender Equity Review of NCAA championships. The task force continues to partner with NCAA office of inclusion staff and other membership diversity, equity and inclusion committees to achieve related
goals outlined in the recommendations. In 2022, the task force provided input on a Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Review Framework resource for the NCAA membership.

## Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee

The mission of the Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee is to champion the causes of ethnic minorities by fostering an inclusive environment, thereby creating a culture that promotes fair and equitable access to opportunities and resources. Formed by the Association in January 1991, the MOIC reviews issues related to the interests and advocacy of student-athletes, coaches and administrators who are ethnic minorities, are LGBTQ or have disabilities. The committee examines and advocates for NCAA programs and policies that affect and include ethnic minorities, individuals with disabilities and the LGBTQ community. In 2019, MOIC proposed legislation in all three divisions that every athletics department and conference office would establish an athletics diversity and inclusion designee to serve as the primary contact and conduit for diversity-and-inclusion-related information between conference offices, campuses, athletics departments and the NCAA. In January 2020, the athletics diversity and inclusion designation was legislated within all three divisions. Since 2020, MOIC has continued to partner with the office of inclusion and other groups, such as RISE and the Minority Opportunities Athletic Association, to provide resources and programs for athletics diversity and inclusion designees.

## National Student-Athlete Advisory Committees

The mission of the NCAA Division I, II and III StudentAthlete Advisory Committees is to enhance the total student-athlete experience by promoting opportunity, protecting student-athlete welfare and fostering a positive student-athlete image. The national SAACs are made up of student-athletes from each division, assembled to provide insight on the student-athlete experience. Additionally, the SAACs offer input on the rules, regulations and policies that affect the lives of student-athletes on NCAA member campuses. In 2023, the three divisional SAACs collaborated with
the Board of Governors Student-Athlete Engagement Committee to draft an open letter to NCAA studentathletes on mental health. The state of urgency surrounding mental health concerns for student-athletes is palpable on campuses across the country and backed by Association-wide data: The NCAA Student-Athlete Well-Being Survey showed rates of mental exhaustion, anxiety and feeling depressed were comparable in fall 2021 to the beginning of the pandemic. Mental health struggles can occur with a wide range of severity, depending on the impacted individual. Also of note, for the first time in NCAA history, the term "mental health" is included in the NCAA Constitution, which all member schools, conferences and divisions have agreed to uphold. This historic inclusion — initiated by SAAC members from each division - displays a strong commitment by the NCAA to its student-athletes' health, safety and well-being.

## NCAA Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Initiatives

 Accelerating Academic Success Program Providing opportunities for learning is at the heart of the NCAA's mission, and the Association holds schools accountable for the academic success of student-athletes by tracking academic progress. The NCAA provides support for lower resourced schools as they work to meet the NCAA's academic standards via the Accelerating Academic Success Program, which assists Division I schools as they develop programs and systems designed to increase graduation rates, support academic success and promote career and professional development for student athletes. Established in 2012 by the NCAA Executive Committee (which is now the Board of Governors), the AASP includes grants for eligible schools and student-athletes. The annual AASP Conference offers programming for administrators on a broad set of topics that will enhance their professional development, in addition to topics related to the academic success of college athletes.
## Common Ground

The Common Ground initiative was established in 2014 to provide LGBTQ individuals and individuals of faith at public and private NCAA member schools, LGBTQ organizations and faith-based organizations an
opportunity to discuss commonalities and differences and learn how to work more cohesively within athletics. The mission of the Common Ground initiative seeks to find practical ways for people of all faiths, sexual orientations and gender identities to participate in intercollegiate athletics programs that model respect for all. The Common Ground Leadership Team defines common ground as areas of agreement among different groups where no one's core values are compromised. While the pandemic forced the cancellation of the annual in-person Common Ground program, the Common Ground leadership team has used that time to reevaluate its vision, mission and strategic plan for future programming, as well as to add members to the leadership team.

## Disability Guide

In November 2022 the NCAA office of inclusion released its disability guide, a three-part resource to support student-athletes with disabilities. Featuring sections on "Defining Disability," "Language Can Impact How Your Athletes Perform" and "Access and Accommodations for Student-Athletes With Disabilities," the disability guide highlights information on what it means for someone to have a disability, the importance and impact of using inclusive language, and guidance on how to ensure student-athletes with disabilities have access and reasonable accommodations to excel academically, athletically and in all aspects of their collegiate experience.

## Diversity and Inclusion Social Media Campaign

The Diversity and Inclusion Social Media Campaign was first launched in 2018 in partnership with the NCAA Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee and national Student-Athlete Advisory Committees to provide an opportunity for student-athletes, coaches, and fans to use their platform to create a dialogue surrounding diversity, equity and inclusion. The goal of the campaign is to create awareness, education and engagement and to communicate the need for and benefit of developing inclusive environments on campus. The 2022 campaign garnered strong national participation trending \#9 on Twitter during the first day of the campaign, and NCAA content generated 454,300
impressions across social media platforms.

## Eight-Point Plan To Advance Racial Equity

In the summer of 2020, led by the NCAA Senior Management Team, the national office released the Eight-Point Plan To Advance Racial Equity, identifying eight action items to address racial justice and equity at the national office and within the membership. The goals of the action items are to provide tools that foster a culture that advances racial equity and improves ways to engage student-athletes, particularly students of color. Since the plan's inception, numerous programs on race, social justice, social responsibility and microaggressions, and bystander intervention have been provided for national office staff and the NCAA membership.

In spring 2021, an inclusive language guide was created for national office staff to use when reviewing national office policies, procedures and manuals and when creating new materials. The second edition of the guide was made available to staff in December 2021 and made available to the NCAA membership in spring 2022. The guide covers best practices for using language that intentionally avoids and defuses discriminatory biases.

In the fall of 2021, all national office staff participated in a required 90 -minute unconscious bias training. In addition to the training, staff completed the Global Inclusion assessment and will have a year to complete other online modules. The training has been added as part of the onboarding process for new employees. A train-the-trainer program, Champions of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Belonging (DEIB) was created in 2022. The Association engages and recognizes community and social justice efforts through the NCAA Legends and Legacy Awards, hosted during Men's and Women's Final Four events.

## Emerging Sports for Women

The Emerging Sports for Women program was created in 1994 to grow meaningful intercollegiate sport participation opportunities for female student-athletes in sports that have the potential to reach the required
number of varsity teams to be considered for NCAA championship status. NCAA legislation allows a National Collegiate Championship to be established in an emerging sport if at least 40 NCAA schools sponsor the sport at the varsity level. NCAA schools may use emerging sports to satisfy minimum sportssponsorship requirements for all divisions and minimal financial aid awards for Divisions I and II. If a school lists an emerging sport on its NCAA sports sponsorship and demographics form, that sport must follow all applicable NCAA rules. Since the Emerging Sports for Women program was established in 1994, five sports have earned NCAA championship status.

Currently, there are five emerging sports for women: acrobatics and tumbling, equestrian (Divisions I and II only), rugby, triathlon, and women's wrestling.

## Inclusion Forum

The annual NCAA Inclusion Forum brings together leaders within higher education and intercollegiate athletics, including student-athletes, to engage in powerful programming and provide key takeaways to enhance efforts on diversity, equity, inclusion and belonging initiatives. Educational programming focuses on each of the office of inclusion's five core areas supporting initiatives related disability, international, LGBTQ, race/ethnicity and women, along with additional sessions on topics of intersectionality, belonging and well-being.

The 2022 NCAA Inclusion Forum, which took place virtually in June, gathered close to 3,000 registrants for three days of engagement on activism, diversity, equity and inclusion. Attendees engaged in programming that offered useful knowledge, engaging dialogue, and practical takeaways to empower efforts on equity, diversity and inclusion initiatives on their campuses.

The tenth-annual Inclusion Forum was themed: "It's Time: Delivering on Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Belonging." The 2022 event also featured a special celebration of Title IX's 50th anniversary, as well as engaging keynote sessions which included sports icon and champion of equality, Billie Jean King; basketball
legend and NBA broadcast analyst, Candace Parker; disability rights advocate, Haben Girma and spoken word artist, Yorri Berry.

## International Student-Athlete Inclusion

As part of a strategic plan to enhance inclusion efforts for international student-athletes, the NCAA office of inclusion conducted its first International StudentAthlete Inclusion Think Tank in 2021. The vital engagement of student-athletes, coaches, administrators and faculty members of more than 15 nationalities has helped the office of inclusion identify common challenges international student-athletes and those who lead them face, as well as potential solutions to address these challenges, both on the campus level and through the national office. As a direct outcome of the Think Tank and
based on findings and conclusions, two new resources to support this population were produced in 2022. From specific actions steps for athletics department to important considerations for administrators/coaches, these resources suggest guidance and sound practices for anyone who works directly with international student-athletes.

NCAA/MOAA Award for Diversity and Inclusion This annual national award represents a partnership formed by the NCAA and the Minority Opportunities Athletic Association to recognize and celebrate the initiatives, policies and practices of schools and conferences that embrace diversity and inclusion across the intercollegiate athletics community. Nominees are evaluated on their equity, diversity and inclusion efforts in the areas of leadership, infrastructure, evaluation and assessment, education, and collaboration. The annual award is presented at the NCAA Convention. Towson University received the award in 2021. The 2022 winner was Northern Illinois University. The Pacific-12 Conference, Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association and DePauw University received the 2022 honorable mentions.

## NCAA Convention Programming

The annual NCAA Convention brings presidents, athletics directors, campus and conference
administrators, and student-athlete leaders from all three divisions together to conduct business, share best practices for supporting student-athletes, discuss emerging issues in college sports, connect with peers, and honor the Association's best and brightest. A full slate of education sessions is offered on key issues for all members, such as diversity, inclusion, equity and belonging.

In 2022, the NCAA office of inclusion and leadership development office partnered with NCAA research and the Sport Science Institute to produce sessions including:

- Title IX Approaches 50 Years: Striving for Gender Equity in Intercollegiate Athletics
- Coping with Pandemics: The Effects of Racism and COVID-19 on Student-Athlete Mental Health
- Social Justice Activism
- NCAA Saluting Excellence Ceremony: 2022 Diversity and Inclusion and Ford Awards
- Racial Justice: A Historically Black Colleges and Universities Lens
- Cultivating, Recruiting, and Retaining Diverse Talent: Areas of Consideration
- Division III: Discover, Develop, Dedicate and Diversity in Division III
- Emerging Sports Presentation
- NCAA Leadership Development and E-Learning Programs Information Booth
- NCAA Title IX's 50 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Anniversary Information Booth


## Optimizing the Impact of the Athletics Diversity and Inclusion Designee

The NCAA office of inclusion has partnered with the NCAA Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee on initiatives to optimize the athletics diversity and inclusion designee. The ADID serves as the primary conduit of diversity and inclusion information from the NCAA to athletics departments or conference offices. The purpose of the designation is to help athletics departments and conference offices advance and sustain their diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives and support efforts to foster inclusive environments.

Resources to optimize the designation are available on the ADID webpage, which includes survey results, educational webinars and best practices. In 2022, the office of inclusion partnered with RISE and the Diversity, Inclusion and Equity Council of Excellence (DIECE) to provide virtual programming for ADIDs. RISE and the office of inclusion also conducted ADID focus groups in September 2022 to gain insight on the designation's successes, challenges and opportunities for growth. The information collected from the focus groups assisted in curating additional education opportunities and experiences for ADIDs.

## Optimizing the Impact of the Senior Woman Administrator

The NCAA office of inclusion has partnered with the Committee on Women's Athletics, the Gender Equity Task Force, and the Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee on an initiative to optimize the senior woman administrator (SWA) designation. The SWA is the highest-ranking female in NCAA athletics departments and conference offices. The purpose of the SWA designation is to promote meaningful representation of women in the leadership and management of college sports. Efforts to optimize the designation are available on ncaa.org and include disseminating the results of a national research study on the SWA, educational resources that provide clarity about the designation and ways to optimize the role, video spotlights that feature successful SWAs, and division-specific best practices guides.

## Presidential Pledge and Commitment to Promoting Diversity and Gender Equity in Intercollegiate Athletics

Launched in September 2016, the Presidential Pledge is a commitment from presidents and chancellors at NCAA member colleges and universities to establish initiatives for achieving ethnic and racial diversity and gender equity in college sports hiring practices. The pledge was developed out of a membership concern about the low representation of racial and ethnic minorities and women in coaching and athletics administration at all levels. To date, $78 \%$ of all schools and $73 \%$ of all conferences ( $94 \%$ of multisport
conferences) have pledged their support, including the NCAA Board of Governors, whose 16 presidents and chancellors were among the first signatories. Women Leaders in College Sports also endorsed the pledge.

## Woman of the Year

The NCAA Woman of the Year program was established in 1991 and honors the academic achievements, athletics excellence, community service and leadership of graduating female college athletes from all three divisions. In 2022, 577 female college athletes were nominated by NCAA member schools for the award. Karenna Groff, a former MIT soccer player who majored in biological engineering, was celebrated as the 2022 NCAA Woman of the Year.

## NCAA Leadership Development and Education Basketball Coaches Academy

The NCAA Basketball Coaches Academy provides full-time intercollegiate basketball coaches at NCAA member schools an opportunity to expand their knowledge and insight into the world of intercollegiate basketball coaching. During the academy, selected participants will be trained in a variety of areas that encourage effective coaching at the intercollegiate level, with a focus on the holistic well-being and development of the student-athlete.

## Career in Sports Forum

The Career in Sports Forum brings together selected NCAA student-athletes to learn about and explore potential careers in sports, particularly college athletics. This unique programming experience will help studentathletes chart their career paths, while presenting opportunities for attendees to learn from current industry leaders.

Notable speakers cover the following topics and more: self-awareness and its role in professional development; practical approaches to the sports job search; personal branding; developing a career plan; and managing yourself as a professional in the sports industry.
Through panels, engaging breakout sessions, keynote presentations and facilitated discussions, program participants will complete their experience with a thorough understanding of athletics as a career path and where they fit into the industry's landscape.

## Champion Forum

The Champion Forum provides current coaches with a unique and transformative professional development opportunity. Participants gain a realistic view of what it takes to become a head coach at the collegiate level. Throughout the academic year, NCAA leadership development staff execute three iterations of the program: Champion Forum for Football, Champion Forum for Men's Basketball and Champion Forum for Women's Basketball. High-performing, high-potential ethnic minority assistant coaches from these three sports who have been identified as rising stars in the industry will be selected to participate in this immersive educational experience. The Champion Forum prepares tomorrow's leaders in football and basketball, populating a talented pool of future head coaches primed to influence a vital shift in college athletics.

## Division II Student-Athlete Advisory Committee Super Region Convention

The NCAA Division II Student-Athlete Advisory Committee Super Region Convention is intended to bolster student-athlete participation in the Division II governance structure and foster communication among SAACs at the campus, conference and national levels. The super region convention debuted in November 2017 as part of Division II's Foundation for the Future initiative. Since then, the program has been approved by the Division II governance structure to occur annually.
Student-athletes selected to attend the three-day program return to campus with invaluable leadership skills, ways to strengthen the student-athlete voice, an action plan to further promote mental health on campus, and knowledge of Division II student-athlete initiatives and the Make It Yours brand.
Dr. Charles Whitcomb Leadership Institute
The Dr. Charles Whitcomb Leadership Institute provides tailored programming to assist ethnic minorities in strategically mapping and planning their careers in athletics administration by providing professional development programming over the course of a calendar year, which includes one-week programs at the beginning and conclusion of that year.

Combining in-person sessions, continuing education
resources and the well-connected alumni group, participants not only enhance and master skill sets pertinent to their success in their current roles, but they also explore and plan to achieve future career aspirations. With a successful track record in producing the most influential leaders in college sports, the leadership institute provides participants with a transformational and empowering experience that will define their careers for decades.

## Emerging Leaders Seminar

The Emerging Leaders Seminar provides leadership, educational and transitional programming for current graduate assistants and interns from NCAA member schools, conference offices and affiliate organizations. The three-day virtual program educates, develops and connects selected participants and equips attending young professionals with the skills necessary to accelerate their career progression in college sports. Learners walk away with valuable insight into college athletics and a refined understanding of professional paths within the industry. Additionally, participants will gain an expansive network of peers and industry leaders to call upon throughout their professional journey. Through this exposure, participants return to their current roles with applicable skills and knowledge that will help them succeed within their current and future roles.

Foundations of Fundraising With a focus on women and ethnic minorities, Foundations of Fundraising is a collaborative effort between the NCAA and the National Association of Athletic Development Directors designed to educate future leaders (interns, graduate assistants, development associates, etc.) in the field of development in intercollegiate athletics. The nine-week hybrid learning course was created so that learners will view development/fundraising as a viable career option with great advancement opportunities. Learners will walk away having an in-depth exposure and introduction into athletics development as a viable career path within college sports. Participation in the four-month hybrid program will provide essential career development to allow learners to thrive in their current roles while preparing them to obtain elevated positions in the industry. A key focus for curriculum content is
the learner visualization of fundraising as a pathway to opportunity to access senior-level positions in college athletics, particularly as an avenue to ascend to the athletics director seat.

## Leadership Collective

The NCAA Leadership Collective serves as a tool to progress toward an environment of diverse representation in collegiate coaching and athletics administration. The Leadership Collective is an interactive and user-friendly platform, which highlights the vast professional accomplishments of ethnic minorities within college sports through customizable, in-depth personal profiles.

The Leadership Collective encourages inclusive practices throughout the membership and demonstrates the NCAA's commitment to promoting cultural diversity and equity in college sports, in conjunction with the NCAA Presidential Pledge campaign. The Leadership Collective answers the commonly posed question, "Where can I find qualified ethnic minority candidates?" Through the showcase of the achievements of its users, the NCAA Leadership Collective helps NCAA member school and athletics conference executives diversify their talent lists and be more inclusive when making personnel decisions. The resource is used for hiring senior staff, making committee appointments, finding speakers and filling other related needs.

## Learning Management System (e-Learning)

The Learning Management System is designed to provide electronic learning experiences for both NCAA staff and the membership. The LMS portal serves as a vehicle to deliver content surrounding certifications, attestations, professional development and virtual program delivery. The LMS also serves as a repository for learning materials and has the capability to track participant process.

## NCAA-Athleda HBCU STEM Mentoring Program - ARISE

The NCAA and Athleda launched a partnership to sponsor a STEM mentoring program serving studentathletes at historically Black colleges and universities. The program, called Authentic, Resilient, Innovative

Stem Excellence (ARISE), connects HBCU studentathletes with experts and professionals in science, technology, engineering and math fields to provide guidance, mentorship and insight about developing a successful career in STEM. The mentorship will follow a structured developmental curriculum that will enhance connection and allow participants to explore vast postgraduate career pathways in STEM. The mentorship program comes out of an analysis of metrics indicating a significant lack of representation of minorities and student-athletes in professional STEM roles. The pilot mentorship program will launch in the winter, with two HBCUs selected for student-athlete participation. Upon completion of the pilot launch in AY2023, the NCAA and Athleda will seek to expand to offer more campuses and student-athletes the mentorship opportunity.

## NFL/NCAA Administrators Academy

The NFL/NCAA Administrators Academy assists graduate assistants and interns by expanding their capacity to perform in leadership roles within college and professional athletics administration. The academy provides young professionals seeking opportunities in football administration at the collegiate and pro level with professional development resources and the necessary skills to adapt to an evolving sports business landscape. The NFL and NCAA partner with key industry stakeholders (college conference offices, NFL and Club administrators, and more) on programming content. The programming experience is separated into two phases: first, educational and leadership sessions led by sports business professionals and industry experts and second, a mentorship experience pairing participants with a mentor from the sports business industry for five months.

## NCAA-NFL Coaches Academy

The NCAA and NFL Coaches Academy is an opportunity for current, full-time intercollegiate football coaches at NCAA member schools and members of the NFL Legends program to expand their knowledge and insight into the world of intercollegiate football coaching. During the three-day academy, the NCAA and the NFL educate and train selected participants in a variety of areas that encourage effective coaching and improve student-athlete well-being at both the intercollegiate and professional levels. Topical
education and conversation during the academy may include effective communication with campus and community constituents, the importance of building culture focused on the overall success of the studentathletes both on and off the field, budget management of a football program, and coaching strategies and philosophies.

## NCAA-Women Leaders in College Sports Executive Institute

The Executive Institute is an advanced professional development program for women in collegiate athletics administration. Program goals include preparation to become an athletics director or commissioner, connection to search firms and college presidents, and creation of new networks with current athletics directors and commissioners.

## NCAA-Women Leaders in College Sports Institute for Administrative Advancement

The Institute for Administrative Advancement is the premier "level one" leadership development program for women in intercollegiate athletics administration. Engaging faculty members - including pioneers in women's athletics and leaders representing all NCAA divisions - prepare, empower and inspire participants to become successful administrators and advance within the profession.

NCAA-Women Leaders in College Sports Leadership Enhancement Institute
The Leadership Enhancement Institute is the premier "level two" leadership development program for women in intercollegiate athletics administration. Open to Women Leaders in College Sports members and graduates of the Institute for Administrative Advancement (formerly NACWAA/HERS), the Leadership Enhancement Institute provides advanced educational opportunities, professional development and more in-depth training for female athletics administrators.

## NCAA-Women Leaders in College Sports Women's Leadership Symposium

The NCAA/Women Leaders in College Sports

Women's Leadership Symposium is developed for women aspiring to or just beginning a career in intercollegiate athletics. This program aims to enrich participants' skills, expand their professional network and promote the recruitment and retention of women working in intercollegiate athletics administration. This program asks participants to take an active role in exploring:

- Personal branding.
- Individual strengths and values.
- Resume building.
- Interviewing.
- Goal and vision setting.


## NCAA-WeCOACH Women Coaches Academy

The Women Coaches Academy is a four-day educational training available to NCAA coaches of all experience levels. The academy is designed for female coaches who are ready and willing to increase their individual effectiveness by learning advanced skills and strategies that directly affect their personal and team success. Participants will focus on concepts that are not sport specific in an environment that fosters inclusion across the sports community. The NCAA provides scholarships to qualified HBCU coaches to attend the academy to promote the professional development of coaches of color.

## NCAA-WeCOACH Women Coaches Academy 2.0

The Women Coaches Academy 2.0 takes a coach's game to the next level. It builds on the sense of community, the passion and the renewed sense of joy for coaching that participants experienced at the NCAA Women Coaches Academy. The 2.0 version provides a master learning opportunity - in a small class setting - which progresses on the skills, strategies and knowledge gained from the Women Coaches Academy.

## Pathway Program

The Pathway Program is designed to elevate those currently in senior-level positions within athletics administration to the next step as a director of athletics or conference commissioners. This program is an intensive, experiential learning opportunity for selected participants equally representing NCAA Divisions I, II
and III. This yearlong program provides an opportunity for participants to identify how values fit into their philosophy and execution of leadership within college athletics and higher education. Participants also develop knowledge in areas such as budgeting, strategic planning and fundraising for both their current job responsibilities and for their next role as a director of athletics or conference commissioner.

The Pathway Program also looks into the NCAA governance structure, exposes participants to key stakeholders from member schools and the NCAA, and matches participants with a president and director of athletics who will provide guidance and mentorship. The experience includes a thorough mock director of athletics/conference commissioner interview that provides learners with vital preparation to excel in the job interview stage. The program boasts an accomplished alumni pool, featuring dozens of athletics department and conference office leaders across all three divisions.

## Postgraduate Internship Program

The NCAA Postgraduate Internship Program provides on-the-job learning experiences annually for 31 college graduates who express an interest in pursuing a career in intercollegiate athletics administration. A yearlong paid program based at the national office in Indianapolis, the NCAA postgraduate internship exposes participants to the inner workings of college sports from the national perspective, one they may eventually share as full-time athletics administrators on campuses and in conference offices. A particular emphasis is placed on the selection of ethnic minority and female candidates. Internship positions are offered in the following areas: academic and membership affairs, administrative services, championships and alliances, communications, community engagement initiatives, the NCAA Eligibility Center, enforcement, executive affairs, governance, inclusion and leadership development.

## Student-Athlete Leadership Forum

The NCAA Student-Athlete Leadership Forum has served as a life-changing experience for more than

5,000 student-athletes who have grown personally and professionally as a result of their attendance. Student-athletes selected to attend the forum return to campus with invaluable leadership skills, a refined understanding of the relationship among personal values, core beliefs and behavioral styles, and the support of a close personal network of like-minded peers to provide continued connection and dialogue after the program concludes. This best-in-class programming experience serves as a transformational opportunity for student-athletes and administrators to build a leadership toolkit and develop vital selfawareness that allows them to realize their potential.

## NCAA Scholarships and Grants

## Division II Coaching Enhancement Grant

This Division II Coaching Enhancement Grant was created to provide financial assistance to the division's member schools that are committed to enhancing ethnic minority and gender representation in newly created assistant coaching positions for any NCAAsponsored sport. The NCAA grant will fund $\$ 25,000$ in the first year, $\$ 15,000$ in the second year and $\$ 8,000$ in the third year. Professional development funding of $\$ 1,200$ is also provided during the first three years. All applications are reviewed and confirmed by a selection committee of non-NCAA staff.

## Division II Ethnic Minorities and Women's Internship Grant Program

The Division II Ethnic Minorities and Women's Internship Grant is designed to provide financial assistance to Division II conferences and member schools committed to enhancing ethnic minority and gender representation in full-time, entry-level administrative positions. Selected recipients receive one year of grant funds, including $\$ 30,000$ to be allocated toward the hired intern's salary and $\$ 3,000$ in professional development funding. Recipients are required to provide a minimum of 10 months of full-time employment and must contribute $\$ 5,000$, at minimum, as an in-kind gift to the hired intern during the year of the grant. All applications are reviewed and confirmed by a selection committee of non-NCAA staff.

## Division II Strategic Alliance Matching Grant Enhancement Program

The Division II Strategic Alliance Matching Grant Enhancement Program provides funding for the creation of new, or the enhancement of current, full-time, seniorlevel administrative positions at Division II schools and conference offices to encourage access, recruitment, selection and long-term success of ethnic minorities and women. The grant will fund $75 \%$ of the grant request in the first year, $50 \%$ in the second year and $25 \%$ in the third year. Professional development funding of $\$ 3,000$ is provided during each of the first three years. Technology funding of $\$ 3,000$ is provided in the first year, and $\$ 500$ is provided in the third year. All applications are reviewed and confirmed by a selection committee of non-NCAA staff.

## Division II Membership Support

Division II also provides additional grants and support for diversity, equity, and inclusion efforts, as follows:

- Division II partners with several affiliates (e.g., Division II Athletics Directors Association, Division II Conference Commissioners Association, Minority Opportunities Athletic Association, Women Leaders in College Sports) and offers additional grants to support their efforts.
- Division II offers annual Governance Academies in partnership with the Minority Opportunities Athletic Association and Women Leaders in College Sports.
- Division II offers a mentoring program for aspiring athletics directors, particularly women and ethnic minorities, which has resulted in 25 individuals rising to athletics director positions.
- Division II's second-largest grant distribution is a conference strategic priorities fund that is sent to all Division II active conferences. The program requires that at least $10 \%$ of the funds be earmarked toward efforts that enhance diversity, equity, and inclusion in the membership.
- Division II has partnered with the Office of Inclusion to cover expenses for up to 26 teams from Division II institutions to attend the Inclusion Forum. In addition, the schools are required to develop action plans to be implemented on campus
following their attendance at the Inclusion Forum.


## Division III Coaching Enhancement Grant

Established in 2019, the Division III Coaching Enhancement Grant was created to provide financial assistance to the division's member schools that are committed to enhancing ethnic minority and gender representation in newly created assistant coaching positions for any NCAA-sponsored sport during a twoyear commitment. The grant provides a $\$ 7,500$ annual salary and $\$ 1,500$ in professional development funding. The next grant cycle for the Division III Coaching Enhancement Grant will open in fall of 2022. All applications are reviewed and confirmed by a selection committee of non-NCAA staff.

## Division III Ethnic Minorities and Women's Internship Grant Program

The Division III Ethnic Minorities and Women's Internship Grant Program was founded to assist in enhancing diversity and inclusion within Division III athletics administrative staffs. The internship grant is a $\$ 30,000$ grant designated annually for 23 Division III schools or conference offices to hire a 10-month fulltime individual and give that person the opportunity for learning in administration and coaching, with NCAA member schools or conference offices providing administrative supervision and mentorship throughout the program. Assistant coaching responsibilities are allowed, including strength and conditioning, but the percentage of time focused on assistant coaching should be realistic but be no more than $25 \%$ of the outlined job responsibilities.

## Division III Strategic Alliance Matching Grant

The Division III Strategic Alliance Matching Grant is a five-year grant program that provides funding for mid- to senior-level administrative positions at Division III schools and conference offices to encourage access, recruitment, selection and the long-term success of ethnic minorities and women. The grant, awarded annually to approximately six schools or conference offices, funds $75 \%$ of the grant request in the first year, $50 \%$ in the second year and $25 \%$ in the third
year. Assistant coaching responsibilities are allowed but should be limited in nature. No head coaching responsibilities are allowed for positions funded by the grant.

## Ethnic Minority and Women's Enhancement Graduate Scholarship

The Ethnic Minority and Women's Enhancement Graduate Scholarship was developed by the NCAA Committee on Women's Athletics and the NCAA Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee to increase the pool of and opportunities for qualified minority and female candidates in intercollegiate athletics through graduate scholarships. The NCAA awards $\$ 10,000$ to 13 ethnic minorities and 13 female college graduates who want to pursue a graduate degree. The applicant must be seeking admission or have been accepted into a sports administration program or other graduate program that will help the applicant obtain a career in intercollegiate athletics, such as athletics administrator, coach or athletic trainer, or a career that provides a direct service to intercollegiate athletics. The applicant must enroll in an NCAA member school.

## Jim McKay Graduate Scholarship

The NCAA established the Jim McKay Graduate Scholarship to recognize the immense contributions and legacy of pioneer sports journalist Jim McKay. Annually, one male and one female student or studentathlete will be awarded a one-time $\$ 10,000 \mathrm{Jim}$ McKay scholarship in recognition of outstanding academic achievement and their potential to make a major contribution to the sports communication industry or public relations. McKay scholars will be recognized as having a unique aptitude and commitment to the communications field while displaying the highest level of professional integrity, including the principles of truthfulness, accuracy, objectivity, impartiality, fairness and public accountability, with the element of compassion that so infused McKay's long and storied career. While McKay scholars do not need a major in communications or journalism, they should demonstrate achievement in sport communication or public relations or at least show an interest in contributing to the field.

## Postgraduate Scholarship

The NCAA awards up to 126 Postgraduate Scholarships annually. The scholarships are awarded to studentathletes who excel academically and athletically and who have completed or are at least in their final year of intercollegiate athletics competition. The one-time nonrenewable scholarships of $\$ 10,000$ are awarded three times a year corresponding to each sport season (fall, winter and spring). Each sports season there are 21 scholarships available for men and 21 scholarships available for women for use in an accredited graduate program. All former student-athletes who earned an undergraduate degree from an NCAA member school are eligible to be nominated by that school for an NCAA graduate degree scholarship, regardless of when they received their undergraduate degree.

## Walter Byers Graduate Scholarship

The NCAA established the Walter Byers Graduate Scholarship as a means of recognizing the contributions of the former NCAA executive director through encouraging excellence in academic performance by student-athletes. Annually, one male and one female student-athlete are awarded the $\$ 24,000$ scholarship in recognition of outstanding academic achievement and potential for success in graduate study. It is intended that an individual named a Byers Scholar will be recognized as one who has combined the best elements of mind and body to achieve national distinction and who promises to be a future leader in the individual's chosen field of career service.

## Appendix II

## DIVISION I, II, AND III COMPARATIVES

Not all of the grades listed below are used in the calculation of the final grades. These are provided for comparative analysis only. The only sections that are included in the final grade are the measures of Division II and III Student-Athletes. As in all cases regarding student-athletes and employment in college athletics, the data reported on associate and assistant athletics directors, senior woman administrators and faculty athletics representatives excludes HBCUs.

## Student Athletes

According to the NCAA, 44.0 percent of all NCAA Division I, II, and III student-athletes combined are women and $\mathbf{5 6 . 0}$ percent are men.

## Total white Student Athletes- Men

Thepercentage of white malestudent-athletes participating at the Divisions I, II, and III levels combined, decreased from $\mathbf{6 1 . 4}$ percent in 2020-2021 to $\mathbf{6 0 . 5}$ percent in 20212022.

In 2021-2022, white male student-athletes comprised 53.3, 55.7, and $\mathbf{6 9 . 2}$ percent of all student-athletes who are men, in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This compares to last year, where white men studentathletes comprised $\mathbf{5 4 . 4}, \mathbf{5 5 . 5}$ and $\mathbf{7 1 . 3}$ percent of all student-athletes who are men in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

## Total Student Athletes of Color- Men

In the 2021-2022 year, $\mathbf{1 7 . 9}$ percent of male studentathletes were Black or African American, 6.8 percent were Hispanic/Latinos, 1.8 percent were Asian, 0.4 percent were Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 0.4 percent were American Indian or Alaskan Native, 4.8 percent were men of Two or More Races, 4.5 percent were International, and 2.9 percent were Unknown.

In the 2020-2021 year, $\mathbf{1 7 . 8}$ percent of male student-
athletes were Black or African American, $\mathbf{6 . 6}$ percent were Hispanic/Latinos, $\mathbf{1 . 7}$ percent were Asian, 0.4 percent were Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent were American Indian or Alaskan Native, 4.5 percent were men of Two or More Races, 4.2 percent were International, and $\mathbf{2 . 9}$ percent were Unknown.

During the 2021-2022 year, Black or African American male student-athletes comprised 23.1 percent, 20.2 percent and $\mathbf{1 2 . 3}$ percent of all male student-athletes in Divisions I, II and III, respectively. Hispanic/ Latinos were $\mathbf{5 . 7}$ percent, $\mathbf{7 . 5}$ percent, and $\mathbf{7 . 2}$ percent, respectively. Asians were $\mathbf{1 . 6}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ percent, and $\mathbf{2 . 5}$ percent, respectively. Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders were 0.6 percent, 0.4 percent, and $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent, respectively. American Indian or Alaskan Natives were $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent, 0.7 percent, and 0.4 percent, respectively. Male studentathletes of Two or More Races were $\mathbf{5 . 9}$ percent, 4.8 percent, and 4.0 percent, respectively. International student-athletes were $\mathbf{6 . 5}$ percent, $\mathbf{6 . 6}$ percent and $\mathbf{1 . 6}$ percent of all male student-athletes, respectively. Studentathletes identifying as Unknown were 2.9 percent, 3.1 percent, and $\mathbf{2 . 8}$ percent, respectively.

## Total white Student Athletes- Women

The percentage of white women who are student-athletes participating at the Divisions I, II, and III levels combined declined from 69.4 percent in 2019-2020 to $\mathbf{6 8 . 9}$ percent in 2021-2022.

In the 2021-2022 year, white women who are studentathletes comprised 62.3, 66.8 and 76.9 percent of all student-athletes who are women in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

In the 2020-2021 year, white women who were studentathletes comprised 62.8, $\mathbf{6 6 . 6}$ and $\mathbf{7 8 . 4}$ percent of all student-athletes who are women in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

## Total Student Athletes of Color- Women

In the 2021-2022 year, the percentage of Black or African American female student-athletes all three divisions combined was 8.9 percent, 6.4 percent were Hispanic/ Latina, $\mathbf{2 . 5}$ percent were Asian, $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent were Hawaiian
or Pacific Islander, $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent were American Indian or Alaskan Native, $\mathbf{5 . 1}$ percent were women of Two or More Races, 4.8 percent were International, and 2.6 percent were Unknown.

In the 2020-2021 year, the percentage of Black or African American women were student-athletes in all three divisions combined was 9.1 percent, 6.2 percent were Hispanic/Latina, 2.4 percent were Asian, $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent were Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent were American Indian or Alaskan Native, 4.8 percent were women of Two or More Races, 4.5 percent were International, and 2.7 percent were Unknown.

During the 2021-2022 year, Black or African American women were student-athletes comprised $\mathbf{1 1 . 7}$ percent, 9.4 percent and $\mathbf{5 . 8}$ percent of all student-athletes were women in Divisions I, II and III, respectively. Hispanic/ Latinas were 5.7 percent, 7.5 percent, and 6.4 percent. Asians comprised 2.4 percent, 1.6 percent, and 3.2 percent. Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders were $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent, 0.5 percent, and 0.1 percent, respectively. American Indians or Alaskan Natives were $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent, $\mathbf{0 . 8}$ percent, and 0.3 percent. Student-athletes who were of Two or More Races were $\mathbf{8 . 1}$ percent, $\mathbf{5 . 0}$ percent, and $\mathbf{3 . 9}$ percent. International student-athletes were 6.4 percent, 5.8 percent, and 0.8 percent. Finally, student-athletes classified as Unknown comprised 2.7, 2.7, and 2.6 percent of all student-athletes were women, respectively.

## Head Coaches*

## Men's Teams (Race)

In 2021-2022, white people still dominate the head coaching positions, holding $\mathbf{8 4 . 1}$ percent, $\mathbf{8 5 . 2}$ percent, and $\mathbf{8 9 . 0}$ percent of the positions within men's sports in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Opportunities for Black or African Americans as head coaches continued to be poor in 2021-2022. Black or African Americans held 9.9 percent, 6.7 percent, and 6.3 percent of the men's head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Comparing those figures to 20202021, Black or African American coaching men's teams increased by 0.9 percentage points in Division I, increased by 0.5 percentage points in Division II and increased by
0.4 percentage points in Division III. Hispanic/Latino(a) s held 1.8 percent, 4.0 percent, and $\mathbf{1 . 6}$ percent of head coaching positions for men's teams in the respective divisions during 2021-2022. Comparing those figures to 2020-2021, Hispanic/Latino(a)s coaching men's teams decreased by 0.4 percentage points in Division I, increased by $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ percentage points in Division II, and decreased by 0.1 percentage points in Division III. Asians held $\mathbf{0 . 7}$ percent, $\mathbf{0 . 7}$ percent, and $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ percent of the head coaching positions for men's teams in the respective divisions in 2021-2022. American Indian or Alaskan Native and Hawaiian or Pacific Islander representation both increased to $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ percent in Division I, $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent in Division II, and $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ percent in Division III. Two or More Races held $\mathbf{1 . 1}$ percent in Division I, $\mathbf{0 . 7}$ percent in Division II and $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ percent in Division III. Internationals held $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ percent in Division I, $\mathbf{1 . 7}$ percent in Division II, and $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent in Division III. Unknown represented 1.2 percent in Division I, $\mathbf{0 . 7}$ percent in Division II, and $\mathbf{0 . 7}$ percent in Division III. These figures accounted for men and women head coaches of men's teams.

## Men's Teams (Gender)

The percentage of women serving as head coaches of men's teams was $\mathbf{4 . 9}, \mathbf{5 . 0}$ and $\mathbf{7 . 0}$ percent in the respective divisions. While there was an increase in Divisions I, II, and III compared to the 2020-2021 dataset, the increases were minimal.

## Women's Teams (Gender)

In 2021-2022, women held $\mathbf{4 2 . 0}$ percent of head coaching positions at the Division I level for women's sports, while they only held 4.9 percent of the head coaching positions at the Division I level for men's sports. In Division II, women comprised 35.6 percent of the head coaches of women's teams and only $\mathbf{5 . 0}$ percent of the head coaching positions for men's teams. At the Division III level, women held 43.8 percent of all head coaches for women's teams and only 7.0 percent of all head coaches for men's teams in 2021-2022. Overall, women held 40.5 percent of the head coaching positions for women's sports for all three divisions combined. While some categories did increase slightly, they are all reflective of how far women must go to achieve equality under Title IX more than five decades after its adoption.

## Women's Teams (Race)

White people also dominated the head coaching positions in women's sports in Division I overall, holding 80.6 percent of head coaching positions, 84.5 percent in Division II, and 88.1 percent in Division III. Compared to 2020-2021, there was a $\mathbf{1 . 5}$ percentage point decrease in representation of white head coaches of women's teams for Division I, a 0.4 percentage point decrease in Division II, and a decrease of $\mathbf{0 . 6}$ percentage points in Division III.

In 2021-2022, Black or African Americans held 10.2 percent, 6.4 percent, and 6.3 percent of the women's head coaching positions in Divisions I, II and III, respectively compared to $\mathbf{9 . 1}$ percent, $\mathbf{6 . 3}$ percent, and $\mathbf{5 . 7}$ percent in 2020-2021). In 2021-2022 Hispanic/Latino(a)s held 2.2 percent, 3.7 percent, and 1.9 percent of head coaching positions for women's teams in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively compared to $\mathbf{2 . 5}$ percent, $\mathbf{3 . 1}$ percent, and 1.9 percent in 2020-2021. Asians held 1.6, 1.0, and 1.3 percent of head coaching positions for women's teams in the respective divisions. Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders held 0.3 percent in all three divisions. These figures accounted for men and women serving as head coaches of women's teams.

* It is important to note the NCAA data represents demographics by position, not in sum. There is potential for double counting race or people of color in some instances.

See Tables 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

## Assistant Coaches* ${ }^{+}$

Men's Teams (Race)
In 2021-2022, white people held $\mathbf{6 6 . 6}$ percent, 70.1 percent, and $\mathbf{8 0 . 8}$ percent of the assistant coach positions on men's teams in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This compared to 2020-2021 when white people held 67.4 percent, 71.1 percent, and $\mathbf{8 2 . 1}$ percent. Black or African American assistant coaches for men's teams across the three divisions held $\mathbf{2 3 . 6}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 6 . 9}$ percent, and 11.6 percent of the positions, respectively. This compared to 2020-2021 when Black or African American
held 22.5 percent, $\mathbf{1 7 . 0}$ percent, and $\mathbf{1 0 . 8}$ percent. Hispanic/Latino(a) assistant coaches for men's teams across the three divisions held 2.5 percent, 4.7 percent, and 3.3 percent of the positions, respectively, compared to 2020-2021 when they held 2.2 percent, 4.4 percent, and 3.2 percent. In 2021-2022, Asians held 1.0 percent, $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ percent, and $\mathbf{1 . 3}$ percent of the total assistant coaching positions, respectively. Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders held 0.5 percent, 0.4 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively. American Indian or Alaskan Natives held $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent, $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent, and $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ percent, respectively.

## Men's Teams (Gender)

Among Divisions I, II, and III men's teams in 2021-2022, women held $\mathbf{8 . 7}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 0 . 8}$ percent, and $\mathbf{1 2 . 6}$ percent of the assistant coach positions, respectively. In 2020-2021 women held $\mathbf{9 . 2}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 0 . 2}$ percent, and $\mathbf{1 2 . 0}$ percent. There was a decrease in Division I and a slight increase in Divisions II and III.

## Women's Teams (Race)

Among the women's teams during 2021-2022, white people held $\mathbf{7 1 . 3}$ percent, $\mathbf{7 2 . 1}$ percent, and $\mathbf{8 4 . 3}$ percent of the assistant coach positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, compared to 71.1 percent, 74.3 percent, and 85.2 percent in 2020-2021. Black or African American held $\mathbf{1 6 . 0}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 3 . 1}$ percent, and $\mathbf{8 . 3}$ percent of the women's team assistant coach positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Hispanic/Latino(a)s held 3.3 percent, 5.3 percent, and 2.7 percent of the assistant coach positions within women's sports in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Asians held $\mathbf{1 . 8}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 . 4}$ percent, and 2.0 percent, respectively. Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders held 0.4 percent, $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ percent, and 0.1 percent, respectively. In 2021-2022, American Indians or Alaskan Natives held $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent, $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent, and $\mathbf{0 . 0}$ percent of assistant coach positions within women's sports in the three divisions, respectively.

## Women's Teams (Gender)

The percentage of women assistant coaches in women's sports increased in all three divisions. In Divisions I, II, and III, it increased from 47.2 percent, 49.2 percent, and $\mathbf{5 2 . 3}$ percent in 2020-2021 to 47.4 percent, 49.8 percent, and 53.1 percent in 2021-2022, respectively.

* It is important to note the NCAA data represents demographics by position, not in sum. There is potential for double counting race or people of color in some instances.


## Athletics Directors, Associate Athletics Directors* and Assistant Athletics Directors* ${ }^{*}$

## Athletics Directors (Race)

In Division I in 2021-2022, excluding HBCUs, white people held 78.6 percent of the athletics director positions, which decreased from the $\mathbf{8 2 . 3}$ percent in 2021-2022. The percentage of white men was $\mathbf{6 7 . 9}$ percent in 2021-2022, which was a decrease from 71.6 percent in 2020-2021. Black or African Americans held $\mathbf{1 4 . 3}$ percent of the athletics director positions in 2021-2022, which was an increase from the $\mathbf{1 2 . 2}$ percent in 2020-2021. Hispanic/ Latino(a)s held $\mathbf{2 . 8}$ percent of the positions, a slight increase from the 2.7 percent in 2020-2021. Asians held 0.6 percent of the athletic director positions in Division I. American Indians or Alaskan Natives held $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent of the athletic director positions, while Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders held none of the positions in 2021-2022. Two or More Races represented $\mathbf{1 . 8}$ percent of Division I athletics directors.

In Division II, excluding HBCUs, white people held 90.4 percent of the athletics director jobs in 2021-2022, which was a slight increase from the 89.9 percent that was reported in 2020-2021. The percentage of white men was 67.5 percent in 2021-2022, which was a decrease from 68.1 percent in 2020-2021. Black or African Americans increased from 4.9 percent in 2020-2021 to 5.7 percent in 2021-2022. Hispanic/Latino(a)s held 2.1 percent of the athletics director positions, a decrease from $\mathbf{2 . 5}$ percent in 2020-2021.

In Division III, excluding HBCUs, white people held 89.4 percent of the athletics director positions, which was a $\mathbf{1 . 1}$ percent decrease from $\mathbf{9 0 . 5}$ percent in 2020-2021. The percentage of white men was $\mathbf{6 0 . 9}$ percent in 20212022, which was a $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percentage point decrease from 61.3 percent in 2020-2021. Black or African Americans held 7.2 percent of the athletics director positions, an
increase of 0.6 percentage points from 2020-2021. Hispanic/Latino(a)s held 1.4 percent, a slight decrease of 0.1 percentage points from 2020-2021, while less than one percent were held by Asians, American Indians or Alaskan Native, and those classified as Two or More Races.

## Athletics Directors (Gender)

The percent of women athletics directors in Division I slightly increased from $\mathbf{1 4 . 0}$ percent to $\mathbf{1 5 . 0}$ percent in 2021-2022. Women continued to remain very underrepresented in the athletics director position this year.

White women made up $\mathbf{1 0 . 7}$ percent, while Hispanic/ Latinas represented 0.9 percent, Asian represented 0.3 percent, and Black or African Americans represented 2.1 percent of the athletics director positions within Division I. American Indian or Alaska Native represented $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent, along with athletic directors classified as Two or More Races who represented $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent, and Unknown represented $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent.

Women held $\mathbf{2 5 . 0}$ percent of the Division II athletics director positions, which was an increase from 24.2 percent in 2020-2021. White women held $\mathbf{2 2 . 9}$ percent of these positions, which was an increase from $\mathbf{2 1 . 8}$ percent. There was no change in Black or African American women remaining at $\mathbf{1 . 4}$ percent. Two or More Races and International held $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent of these positions. There were no Hispanic/Latinas, Asian, or Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaskan Native women serving in Division II athletics director positions in 20212022.

Division III offers women the greatest opportunity at the athletics director level. Women held $\mathbf{3 3 . 0}$ percent of the athletics director positions, remaining the same as in from 2020-2021. Among the women serving as athletics directors, white women held 28.5 percent, while Black or African American women held 3.6 percent and Hispanic/ Latinas, Internationals, and American Indian or Alaska Native held 0.2 percent. Athletic directors classified as Two or More Races increased to 0.5 percent.

## Associate Athletics Director (Race)

White people held $8 \mathbf{2} .3$ percent, $\mathbf{8 6 . 5}$ percent, and $\mathbf{9 0 . 3}$ percent of the associate athletics directors' positions in Division I, II, and III respectively. In 2021-2022, Black or African Americans held $\mathbf{1 1 . 4}$ percent, 5.2 percent, and 6.5 percent of the associate athletics director positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This compared to last year's $\mathbf{1 0 . 0}$ percent, $\mathbf{5 . 2}$ percent, and $\mathbf{5 . 7}$ percent, respectively. Hispanic/Latino(a)s held 2.7 percent, 3.7 percent, and $\mathbf{1 . 1}$ percent of the associate athletics director positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively which compared to last year's 2.4 percent, $\mathbf{3 . 6}$ percent, and $\mathbf{1 . 4}$ percent, respectively. Asians held $\mathbf{1 . 1}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 . 2}$ percent, and $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent in Divisions I, II, and III in 2021-2022. Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders held $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent in Division I and in Division II and III had no representation. In 20212022 American Indians or Alaskan Natives held 0.2 percent in Division I, $\mathbf{0 . 7}$ percent in Division II and had 0.2 percent of these positions in Division III. In 20212022, associate athletics directors classified as Two or More Races held $\mathbf{0 . 8}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 . 5}$ percent, and $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ percent of the positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This compared to 2020-2021 when they held $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 . 4}$ percent, and $\mathbf{1 . 2}$ percent, respectively. In 2021-2022, those identifying as Unknown held $\mathbf{1 . 1}$ percent in Division I, $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent in Division II, and $\mathbf{0 . 7}$ percent in Division III which compared to 2020-2021 when they held $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ for Division I, $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent for Division II and $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ percent for Division III.

## Associate Athletics Director (Gender)

In Division I, women occupied 32.8 percent of the associate athletics director positions in 2021-2022, which was an increase from 32.4 percent in 2020-2021. In Division II, women saw a slight increase as they held 41.1 percent of the associate athletics director positions in 2021-2022 compared to $\mathbf{4 0 . 9}$ percent in 2020-2021. There was an increase in Division III where women occupied 48.8 percent of the associate athletics director positions in 2021-2022 compared to 47.9 percent in 2020-2021.

## Assistant Athletics Director (Race)

White people held $\mathbf{8 3 . 5}$ percent, $\mathbf{8 4 . 2}$ percent, and $\mathbf{8 8 . 6}$ percent of the associate athletics directors' positions
in Division I, II, and III respectively. Black or African Americans held 9.2 percent, 7.8 percent and 6.5 percent of the assistant athletics director positions in 2021-2022 for Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This was compared to 2020-2021 when Black or African Americans held 8.7 percent of the assistant athletics director positions in Division I, $\mathbf{5 . 8}$ percent in Division II, and $\mathbf{5 . 3}$ percent in Division III. Hispanic/Latino(a)s held 2.5 percent, 3.5 percent, and 2.1 percent of the assistant athletics director positions in 2021-2022 for Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This was compared to 2020-2021 when they held 2.8 percent of the assistant athletics director positions in Division I, 3.6 percent in Division II, and $\mathbf{1 . 7}$ percent in Division III. In 2021-2022 Asians held $\mathbf{1 . 3}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 . 7}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 . 4}$ percent of the positions at each level. Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders held $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent in Division I and $\mathbf{0 . 6}$ percent in Divisions II and none in Division III. In 2021-2022, American Indian or Alaskan Natives held $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ percent, $\mathbf{0 . 0}$ percent and $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In 2021-2022 assistant athletics directors classified as Two or More Races held $\mathbf{1 . 7}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 . 2}$ percent, and $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In 2021-2022, those identifying as Unknown held 1.1 percent, 0.7 percent, and 0.1 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This compared to 2020-2021 when they held 2.4 percent of assistant athletics director positions in Division I, 0.8 percent in Division II, and $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent in Division III.

## Assistant Athletics Director (Gender)

Women occupied 31.7 percent of the assistant athletics directors in Division I, $\mathbf{3 6 . 0}$ percent in Division II, and 40.3 percent in Division III. This compared to 2020-2021 when women occupied 33.1 percent in Division I, 35.9 percent in Division II, and $\mathbf{4 1 . 7}$ percent in Division III, respectively.

## Associate and Assistant Athletics Director (Gender)

In Division I, the gender breakdown was similar between associate and assistant athletics directors. Associate athletics directors were $\mathbf{6 7 . 2}$ percent men and $\mathbf{3 2 . 8}$ percent women in Division I and assistant athletics directors were 68.3 percent men and 31.7 percent women in Division I in 2021-2022. This compared to 2020-2021 when associate athletics directors were 67.6 percent men and
32.4 percent women in Division I and assistant athletics directors were $\mathbf{6 6 . 9}$ percent men and $\mathbf{3 3 . 1}$ percent women in Division I.

In Division II, associate athletics directors were 58.9 percent men and 41.1 percent women, and assistant athletics directors were $\mathbf{6 4 . 0}$ percent men and $\mathbf{3 6 . 0}$ percent women in 2021-2022. This compared to 20202021 when associate athletics directors were $\mathbf{5 9 . 1}$ percent men and $\mathbf{4 0 . 9}$ percent women, and assistant athletics directors were $\mathbf{6 4 . 1}$ percent men and $\mathbf{3 5 . 9}$ percent women in Division II.

At the Division III level in the associate athletics director position, men held $\mathbf{5 1 . 2}$ percent and women held 48.8 percent of the positions. For the assistant athletics director position, men held $\mathbf{5 9 . 7}$ percent and women held 40.3 percent in 2021-2022. This is comparable to 20202021 when the associate athletics director position was comprised of $\mathbf{5 2 . 1}$ percent men and $\mathbf{4 7 . 9}$ percent women and assistant athletics directors were $\mathbf{5 8 . 3}$ percent men and 41.7 percent women in Division III.

## Senior Woman Administrators ${ }^{\dagger}$

The senior woman administrator (SWA) is a significant position within an athletic department. White women continued to dominate the position in 2021-2022 with $\mathbf{7 8 . 9}$ percent, $\mathbf{8 6 . 3}$ percent, and $\mathbf{9 0 . 8}$ percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. The racial diversity of the SWA position continues to be very low.

In Division I, Black or African American women held 15.5 percent of the SWA positions, Asian women held 2.0 percent, Hispanic/Latina women held $\mathbf{1 . 8}$ percent, and women classified as Two or More Races women held $\mathbf{0 . 6}$ percent. Women classified as Unknown held $\mathbf{0 . 6}$ percent of these positions. Overall, women of color occupied 20.8 percent of the SWA positions in 2021-2022 within Division I. This compared to 2020-2021 when Black or African American women held $\mathbf{1 4 . 8}$ percent, Hispanic/ Latina women held 2.1 percent, and Asian women held 1.5 percent. Women classified as Two or More Races held 0.6 percent while those identifying as Unknown held 0.9 percent and International held $\mathbf{0 . 0}$ percent.

The senior woman administrator position was even less diverse at the Division II level in 2021-2022. Black or African American women held 5.8 percent, Hispanic/Latina women held 3.2 percent, and Asian women accounted for 0.7 percent of these positions. Hawaiian or Pacific Islander women held 1.1 percent, and American Indian or Alaskan Native held $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent. Women who were classified as Two or More Races held $\mathbf{1 . 1}$ percent, Unknown held $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent, and International held 0.4 percent. Women of color overall occupied $\mathbf{1 3 . 1}$ percent of the SWA positions in 2021-2022 within Division II. This compared to 2020-2021 when Black or African American women held 7.5 percent Hispanic/Latina women held $\mathbf{2 . 5}$ percent, Asian women held 1.1 percent, Hawaiian or Pacific Islander women held 0.4 percent, American Indian or Alaskan Native women held 0.4 percent and women classified as Two or More Races held 1.8 percent. Both classifications of Unknown and International held $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent each.

In Division III, the senior woman administrator position continued to be the least diverse of all three divisions in 2021-2022. Black or African American women held 3.7 percent, Hispanic/Latina women held $\mathbf{1 . 6}$ percent, Asian women held 1.2 percent, American Indian or Alaska Native women held 0.7 percent, Hawaiian or Pacific islander women held 0.0 percent, and women classified as Two or More Races held 0.7 percent, and women classified as Unknown held 0.5 percent. Women of color occupied an overall 8.4 percent of the SWA positions in 2021-2022 within Division III. This compared to 2020-2021 when Black or African American women held 4.1 percent, Hispanic/Latina women held $\mathbf{1 . 4}$ percent, Asian women held 0.7 percent, women classified as Two or More Races held $\mathbf{1 . 4}$ percent, women classified as Unknown held 0.2 percent, and American Indian or Alaskan Native women held 0.9 percent.

## Faculty Athletics Representatives ${ }^{\dagger}$

For the FAR positions in 2021-2022, white people held $\mathbf{8 5 . 0}$ percent, $\mathbf{8 9 . 0}$ percent, and $\mathbf{9 2 . 8}$ percent at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In 2020-2021, the percentages were $\mathbf{8 7 . 0}$ percent, 89.8 percent, and 91.9 percent. The racial diversity of the FAR position continued to be minimal. In 2021-2022, Black or African Americans held 9.4 percent, 4.7 percent,
and 2.4 percent of the FAR positions at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. For the 2020-2021 report, Black or African Americans represented 8.1 percent, 5.0 percent, and 2.8 percent for Divisions I, II, and III. In 2021-2022, Hispanic/Latino(a)s held $\mathbf{1 . 5}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 . 5}$ percent, and 1.0 percent of the FAR positions at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. For the 2020-2021 CRGRC, Hispanic/ Latino(a)s held 1.8 percent, and $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ percent of the FAR positions at Divisions I, II, and III respectively. Asians held $\mathbf{0 . 9}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 . 4}$ percent, and $\mathbf{1 . 6}$ percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. For the 2020-2021 CRGRC, Asians held $\mathbf{0 . 6}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 . 8}$ percent, and $\mathbf{2 . 0}$ percent in Divisions I, II, and III respectively. Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders held 0.6 percent in Division I, $\mathbf{0 . 0}$ percent in Division II, and $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent in Division III respectively. American Indians or Alaskan Natives held $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent in Division I, $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent in Division II, and $\mathbf{0 . 6}$ percent in Division III. FARs classified as Two or More Races held 0.6 percent in Division I, $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent in Division II, and 0.4 percent in Division III. Internationals held 0.0 percent in Division I, $\mathbf{1 . 5}$ percent in Division II, and $\mathbf{0 . 0}$ percent in Division III. Those classified as Unknown held 1.8 percent, $\mathbf{1 . 4}$ percent, and $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

In 2021-2022 women held $\mathbf{3 7 . 9}$ percent, $\mathbf{3 1 . 7}$ percent, and 39.6 percent of the FAR positions. This compared to 2020-2021 when women held 34.4 percent of the FAR positions in Division I, 30.6 percent in Division II, and 39.8 percent in Division III. White women held the greatest percentage of these positions with $\mathbf{3 1 . 2}$ percent, 28.5 percent, and 37.6 percent in Division I, II, and III, respectively.

In Division I, Black or African American women held 4.4 percent, Hispanic/Latinas held 0.0 percent, Asian women held 0.3 percent, American Indian or Alaskan Native held 0.3 percent, Hawaiian or Pacific Islander held 0.3 percent, International women held $\mathbf{0 . 0}$ percent and women identifying as Two or More Races held $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent of FAR positions. Women classified as Unknown held 1.2 percent.

In Division II, Black or African American women held 0.4 percent, Hispanic/Latinas held 0.4 percent, Asian
women held 0.7 percent, American Indian or Alaskan Native women held $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ percent, Two or More Races held 0.4 percent, and International held 0.4 percent. Those classified as Unknown held 0.7 percent of positions. Hawaiian or Pacific Islander women had no representation.

In Division III, Black or African American women held 0.4 percent, Hispanic/Latinas held $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent, Asian women held 0.4 percent, American Indian or Alaskan Native women held 0.6 percent, and those who were classified as Unknown held 0.4 percent of FAR positions. Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, International, and Two or More Races held $\mathbf{0 . 0}$ percent of FAR positions.

## Sports Information Directors

The Sports Information Director plays a critical role in directing the media's attention to student-athletes, coaches and teams.

The sports information director position was one of the least diverse positions in all of college sport. In 2021-2022, the position was $\mathbf{9 0} .1,89.7$ and 93.1 percent white in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. The percentages did not change much from 2020-2021 when it was 91.4, 90.0, and 94.6 percent white in Division I, II, and III, respectively. This is very important because the sports information director is usually the key decision maker in what and who is publicized among coaches and student-athletes.

The sports information director position in Division I athletics was 90.1 percent white, 2.2 percent Black or African American, 2.8 percent Hispanic/Latino(a) s, 1.4 percent Asian, $\mathbf{1 . 6}$ percent Two or More Races, $\mathbf{0 . 4}$ International, and $\mathbf{1 . 6}$ percent Unknown.

Division II consisted of $\mathbf{8 9 . 7}$ percent white staff, $\mathbf{3 . 1}$ percent Black or African American, 2.4 percent Hispanic/ Latino(a), 1.4 percent Asian, $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ percent American Indian or Alaskan Native, $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ percent Two or More Races, 1.4 percent International, and $\mathbf{0 . 6}$ percent Unknown.

Division III was 93.1 percent white, 3.7 percent Black or African American, 1.6 percent Hispanic/Latino(a), 0.7 percent Asian, $\mathbf{0 . 5}$ percent Two or More Races, and $\mathbf{0 . 4}$
percent Unknown.
Women held $16.4,10.0$, and 13.8 percent of the sports information director positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

## Professional Administrators

This category includes a wide range of job descriptions. At NCAA member institutions, jobs that fit in this category is academic advisor/counselor, compliance coordinator/ officer, sports information director and assistant directors, strength coaches, life skills coordinators, and managers for business, equipment, fundraiser/development, facilities, promotions/marketing and tickets. As in all cases regarding employment in college athletics, the data reported in this section excludes HBCUs. These positions are often starting points from which, many people rise to higher level positions within a university or athletic department.

This Report shows that opportunities for women who serve in professional administration positions has increased slightlyin Division I and decreased in Divisions II and III. In 2021-2022 women accounted for $\mathbf{3 4 . 9}$ percent, $\mathbf{3 5 . 7}$ percent, and $\mathbf{3 4 . 2}$ percent of all professional administration positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

In 2021-2022 white people held $\mathbf{7 7 . 5}$ percent, $\mathbf{8 3 . 4}$ percent, and 87.7 percent of the professional administration in Divisions I, II, III, respectively. That was a slight decrease in each Division from 79.3, $\mathbf{8 3 . 6}$ and $\mathbf{8 8 . 7}$ percent in Divisions I, II, III, respectively.

Black or African Americans held $\mathbf{1 0 . 5}$ percent, 6.7 percent, and 6.8 percent of all professional administration positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. That was a slight increase from $\mathbf{1 0 . 3}$ to $\mathbf{1 0 . 5}$ percent, 6.2 to 6.7 and 6.6 to 6.8 percent in Divisions I, II, III, respectively. Hispanic/Latino(a)s held $\mathbf{3 . 9}$ percent, $\mathbf{4 . 4} \mathbf{~ p e r c e n t , ~ a n d ~} 3.8$ percent of positions for all professional administration positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. That was the same in Division I and a slight increase from 3.9 to 4.4 percent, and from 2.3 to $\mathbf{3 . 8}$ percent in Divisions II,

III, respectively. Asian held $\mathbf{1 . 4}$ percent, $\mathbf{1 . 6}$ percent, and 0.9 percent of all professional administration positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. American Indian or Alaskan Native representation was minimal, with $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ percent, $\mathbf{0 . 1 1}$ percent and $\mathbf{0 . 1}$ percent in each division, respectively.

## Appendix III



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## TABLE 2



The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport ${ }^{\text {TM }}$


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| Conference Commissioners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Division I (ALL) |  |  | Division I (FBS) |  |  |
|  | \% | \# Men | \# Women | \% | \# Men | \# Women |
| 2021-22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 76.7\% | 15 | 8 | 80.0\% | 7 | 1 |
| Black or African American | 20.0\% | 6 | 0 | 20.0\% | 2 | 0 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Hawaiian or Pac. Islander | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 21 | 9 | 100.0\% | 9 | 1 |
| 2020-21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 86.7\% | 18 | 8 | 80.0\% | 7 | 1 |
| Black or African American | 6.7\% | 2 | 0 | 20.0\% | 2 | 0 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Hawaiian or Pac. Islander | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 20 | 10 | 100.0\% | 9 | 1 |
| 2019-20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 86.7\% | 18 | 8 | 80.0\% | 7 | 1 |
| Black or African American | 6.7\% | 2 | 0 | 20.0\% | 2 | 0 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Hawaiian or Pac. Islander | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 20 | 10 | 100.0\% | 9 | 1 |
| 2018-19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 86.7\% | 19 | 7 | 80.0\% | 7 | 1 |
| Black or African American | 6.7\% | 2 | 0 | 20.0\% | 2 | 0 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Hawaiian or Pac. Islander | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 21 | 9 | 100.0\% | 9 | 1 |
| 2017-18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 93.3\% | 21 | 7 | 100.0\% | 9 | 1 |
| African-American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Latino | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 21 | 9 | 100.0\% | 9 | 1 |
| 2016-17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 93.3\% | 20 | 8 | 100.0\% | 9 | 1 |
| African-American | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 20 | 10 | 100.0\% | 9 | 1 |
| 2015-16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 93.3\% | 20 | 8 | 100.0\% | 10 | 1 |
| African-American | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 20 | 10 | 100.0\% | 10 | 1 |
| 2014-15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 100.0\% | 22 | 7 | 100.0\% | 10 | 1 |
| African-American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 22 | 7 | 100.0\% | 10 | 1 |
| TABLE 5a |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| Conference Commissioners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Division I (ALL) |  |  | Division I (FBS) |  |  |
|  | \% | \# Men | \# Women | \% | \# Men | \# Women |
| 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 96.7\% | 22 | 7 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| African-American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 22 | 8 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 96.7\% | 23 | 6 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| African-American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 23 | 7 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 96.7\% | 24 | 5 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| African-American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 24 | 6 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 90.0\% | 25 | 5 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| African-American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 25 | 5 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 86.0\% | 25 | 5 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| African-American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 25 | 5 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 92.0\% | 27 | 3 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| African-American | 6.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 27 | 3 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 86.5\% | 27 | 3 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| African-American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 27 | 3 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| TABLE 5b |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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| All Student-Athletes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Division I |  |  | Division II |  |  | Division III |  |  | Division I,II,III |  |  |
|  | Men | Women |  | Men | Women |  | Men | Women |  | Men | Women |
| 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 60.2\% | 68.2\% | White | 62.7\% | 73.7\% | White | 75.8\% | 81.2\% | White | 67.3\% | 74.4\% |
| African-American | 21.9\% | 12.4\% | African-American | 19.1\% | 8.8\% | African-American | 10.5\% | 5.3\% | African-American | 16.5\% | 8.8\% |
| Latino | 4.3\% | 4.4\% | Latino | 6.4\% | 6.3\% | Latino | 4.5\% | 3.7\% | Latino | 4.9\% | 4.5\% |
| Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.6\% | 0.7\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.3\% | 0.3\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.5\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.8\% | 2.4\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.3\% | 1.7\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.9\% | 2.5\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.8\% | 2.2\% |
| Two or More Races | 2.9\% | 3.4\% | Two or More Races | 2.4\% | 2.4\% | Two or More Races | 2.0\% | 2.0\% | Two or More Races | 2.4\% | 2.6\% |
| Non-Resident Aliens | 4.6\% | 5.3\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 5.2\% | 4.1\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 1.4\% | 0.7\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 3.3\% | 3.3\% |
| Other | 3.8\% | 3.5\% | Other | 2.4\% | 2.3\% | Other | 4.0\% | 4.3\% | Other | 3.5\% | 3.6\% |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 60.0\% | 68.5\% | White | 64.1\% | 74.6\% | White | 76.1\% | 81.8\% | White | 67.7\% | 75.0\% |
| African-American | 22.4\% | 12.7\% | African-American | 18.6\% | 8.6\% | African-American | 10.4\% | 5.3\% | African-American | 16.4\% | 8.9\% |
| Latino | 4.4\% | 4.3\% | Latino | 6.0\% | 5.9\% | Latino | 4.2\% | 3.5\% | Latino | 4.7\% | 4.3\% |
| Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.5\% | 0.6\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.3\% | 0.3\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 2.0\% | 2.4\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.2\% | 1.8\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.9\% | 2.4\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.7\% | 2.3\% |
| Two or More Races | 2.5\% | 2.8\% | Two or More Races | 2.0\% | 2.1\% | Two or More Races | 1.9\% | 1.8\% | Two or More Races | 2.1\% | 2.3\% |
| Non-Resident Aliens | 4.7\% | 5.2\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 4.9\% | 3.7\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 1.0\% | 0.6\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 3.2\% | 3.1\% |
| Other | 3.7\% | 3.6\% | Other | 2.6\% | 2.7\% | Other | 4.3\% | 4.3\% | Other | 3.7\% | 3.7\% |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 61.2\% | 69.5\% | White | 65.4\% | 77.6\% | White | 78.1\% | 83.5\% | White | 69.4\% | 76.2\% |
| African-American | 22.0\% | 12.6\% | African-American | 18.8\% | 8.5\% | African-American | 10.1\% | 5.2\% | African-American | 16.2\% | 8.6\% |
| Latino | 4.1\% | 4.1\% | Latino | 6.0\% | 6.0\% | Latino | 3.9\% | 3.3\% | Latino | 4.5\% | 4.2\% |
| Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.5\% | 0.5\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.3\% | 0.3\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.9\% | 2.3\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.3\% | 1.8\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.9\% | 2.3\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.7\% | 2.2\% |
| Two or More Races | 2.0\% | 2.2\% | Two or More Races | 1.5\% | 1.6\% | Two or More Races | 1.4\% | 1.5\% | Two or More Races | 1.6\% | 1.8\% |
| Non-Resident Aliens | 4.6\% | 5.4\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 4.5\% | 3.7\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 1.0\% | 0.6\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 3.1\% | 3.2\% |
| Other | 3.3\% | 3.5\% | Other | 2.1\% | 2.2\% | Other | 3.3\% | 3.4\% | Other | 3.1\% | 3.2\% |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 62.9\% | 70.1\% | White | 63.1\% | 77.0\% | White | 79.0\% | 84.0\% | White | 69.9\% | 76.9\% |
| African-American | 21.2\% | 13.0\% | African-American | 18.3\% | 8.6\% | African-American | 9.4\% | 5.0\% | African-American | 15.6\% | 8.9\% |
| Latino | 4.3\% | 4.1\% | Latino | 6.0\% | 5.5\% | Latino | 3.7\% | 3.2\% | Latino | 4.4\% | 4.0\% |
| Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.5\% | 0.5\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.2\% | 0.3\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.5\% | 2.3\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.3\% | 1.7\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.9\% | 2.0\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.7\% | 2.1\% |
| Two or More Races | 1.5\% | 1.7\% | Two or More Races | 2.6\% | 1.4\% | Two or More Races | 1.1\% | 1.2\% | Two or More Races | 1.6\% | 1.5\% |
| Non-Resident Aliens | 4.5\% | 5.2\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 3.9\% | 3.4\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 0.9\% | 0.5\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 2.9\% | 3.0\% |
| Other | 3.0\% | 3.0\% | Other | 2.1\% | 1.9\% | Other | 3.7\% | 3.8\% | Other | 3.2\% | 3.1\% |
| 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 65.4\% | 73.5\% | White | 69.5\% | 80.4\% | White | 81.0\% | 85.7\% | White | 72.8\% | 79.7\% |
| African-American | 22.0\% | 13.0\% | African-American | 19.0\% | 9.0\% | African-American | 10.0\% | 5.0\% | African-American | 16.1\% | 9.2\% |
| Latino | 4.0\% | 4.0\% | Latino | 6.3\% | 5.8\% | Latino | 3.6\% | 2.9\% | Latino | 4.0\% | 4.0\% |
| Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.3\% | 0.4\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.5\% | 0.5\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.2\% | 0.3\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.3\% | 0.4\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 2.5\% | 2.4\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.3\% | 0.3\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 2.1\% | 2.1\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.8\% | 2.2\% |
| Two or More Races | 0.4\% | 1.2\% | Two or More Races | 0.7\% | 1.0\% | Two or More Races | 0.7\% | 0.8\% | Two or More Races | 0.8\% | 1.0\% |
| Other | 5.0\% | 5.0\% | Other | 2.0\% | 2.0\% | Other | 3.0\% | 3.0\% | Other | 3.6\% | 3.8\% |
| 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 66.7\% | 74.0\% | White | 70.1\% | 80.4\% | White | 82.4\% | 86.6\% | White | 74.0\% | 80.2\% |
| African-American | 21.5\% | 13.0\% | African-American | 18.0\% | 8.0\% | African-American | 9.0\% | 5.0\% | African-American | 15.5\% | 8.9\% |
| Latino | 4.0\% | 4.0\% | Latino | 6.5\% | 6.0\% | Latino | 3.0\% | 3.0\% | Latino | 4.3\% | 4.0\% |
| Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.1\% | 0.3\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.5\% | 0.5\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.3\% | 0.3\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 2.0\% | 2.3\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.5\% | 1.8\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 2.1\% | 2.1\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.8\% | 2.2\% |
| Two or More Races | 0.1\% | 0.4\% | Two or More Races | 0.4\% | 0.6\% | Two or More Races | 0.5\% | 0.6\% | Two or More Races | 0.5\% | 0.6\% |
| Other | 5.0\% | 5.0\% | Other | 3.0\% | 2.3\% | Other | 3.0\% | 3.0\% | Other | 3.5\% | 3.7\% |
| 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 58.7\% | 73.5\% | White | 70.7\% | 81.0\% | White | 82.9\% | 87.4\% | White | 74.5\% | 83.6\% |
| African-American | 31.4\% | 14.0\% | African-American | 18.0\% | 7.7\% | African-American | 9.0\% | 4.7\% | African-American | 16.1\% | 6.8\% |
| Latino | 4.0\% | 4.7\% | Latino | 6.6\% | 6.3\% | Latino | 3.3\% | 2.7\% | Latino | 4.3\% | 4.0\% |
| Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.3\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.5\% | 0.6\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | Am. Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.3\% | 0.3\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.3\% | 2.0\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.3\% | 1.7\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.9\% | 2.2\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.7\% | 2.1\% |
| Two or More Races | 0.3\% | 0.5\% | Two or More Races | 0.2\% | 0.5\% | Two or More Races | 0.4\% | 0.5\% | Two or More Races | 0.3\% | 0.5\% |
| Other | 3.0\% | 5.0\% | Other | 2.6\% | 2.4\% | Other | 2.4\% | 2.4\% | Other | 2.7\% | 2.7\% |
| TABLE 8b |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Notes: 1) Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black institutions excluded. 2) Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. 3) x: data not recorded. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| Women Head Coaches |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men's Sports |  | Women's Sports |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2021-22 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 4.8\% | 136 | 42.1\% | 1,478 |
| Division II | 5.0\% | 107 | 35.6\% | 920 |
| Division III | 7.0\% | 281 | 43.8\% | 1,942 |
| 2020-21 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 4.5\% | 128 | 41.3\% | 1,460 |
| Division II | 4.8\% | 101 | 35.3\% | 911 |
| Division III | 6.8\% | 270 | 44.4\% | 1,949 |
| 2019-20 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 4.2\% | 119 | 41.0\% | 1,447 |
| Division II | 4.6\% | 101 | 36.4\% | 941 |
| Division III | 7.2\% | 290 | 44.5\% | 1,952 |
| 2018-19 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 4.0\% | 114 | 40.6\% | 1,444 |
| Division II | 4.1\% | 88 | 36.3\% | 916 |
| Division III | 6.9\% | 277 | 44.5\% | 1,947 |
| 2017-18 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 4.0\% | 116 | 40.1\% | 1,444 |
| Division II | 4.0\% | 86 | 35.8\% | 916 |
| Division III | 6.8\% | 272 | 44.3\% | 1,936 |
| 2016-17 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 3.7\% | 106 | 39.8\% | 1,411 |
| Division II | 3.9\% | 84 | 35.3\% | 909 |
| Division III | 6.2\% | 244 | 44.4\% | 1,922 |
| 2015-16 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 3.5\% | 100 | 38.8\% | 1359 |
| Division II | 4.1\% | 90 | 35.3\% | 896 |
| Division III | 5.8\% | 227 | 43.9\% | 1888 |
| 2014-15 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 3.4\% | 96 | 38.9\% | 1352 |
| Division II | 4.0\% | 85 | 35.4\% | 885 |
| Division III | 5.2\% | 201 | 43.8\% | 1864 |
| 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 3.4\% | 97 | 38.2\% | 1330 |
| Division II | 4.0\% | 83 | 34.8\% | 840 |
| Division III | 5.1\% | 196 | 43.9\% | 1849 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 3.2\% | 91 | 38.7\% | 1341 |
| Division II | 3.9\% | 77 | 34.9\% | 819 |
| Division III | 5.3\% | 190 | 43.0\% | 1786 |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 3.0\% | 84 | 38.6\% | 1305 |
| Division II | 4.1\% | 81 | 34.2\% | 791 |
| Division III | 5.0\% | 184 | 42.9\% | 1744 |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 3.0\% | 85 | 39.5\% | 1317 |
| Division II | 4.4\% | 84 | 33.7\% | 744 |
| Division III | 4.7\% | 174 | 42.4\% | 1714 |
| 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 2.8\% | 77 | 39.8\% | 1308 |
| Division II | 3.3\% | 60 | 32.6\% | 669 |
| Division III | 4.7\% | 173 | 42.5\% | 1715 |
| 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 2.8\% | 78 | 40.1\% | 1311 |
| Division II | 3.5\% | 62 | 32.8\% | 672 |
| Division III | 4.7\% | 172 | 42.7\% | 1697 |
| 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 2.7\% | 74 | 40.0\% | 1287 |
| Division II | 3.7\% | 67 | 32.8\% | 671 |
| Division III | 5.0\% | 177 | 43.0\% | 1687 |
| TABLE 10 |  |  |  |  |

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## TABLE 11

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| College Head Coaches: Division I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| White <br> African-American <br> Asian/Pacific Islander <br> Latino <br> Native American <br> Two or More Races <br> Non-Resident Alien <br> Other |  |  |  | ¢ |  | (1813 | $\square$ |  |  | $\qquad$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 65 \\ \hline 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| TABLE 12a |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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TABLE 16a


The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport ${ }^{\text {TM }}$



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| College Assistant Coaches: Division I Men's Teams |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  |  | (osem |  |  | (1508 |  | ¢ |  |  |  | $\square$ <br> $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ |  | atemen |  | (1087 |  | ! |  |  |  | [ | (tay |  | [ |
|  |  | (eam | $\vdots$ |  |  |  | ? |  |  | (tas | ! |  |  |  | \| | \|reme | + |  |  | \|resm |  | (tay |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \vdots \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ | (ex |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\bar{x}_{x}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\times}{x}$ |
|  |  | (tation |  |  |  | (tas\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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