TIDES

## THE INSTITUTE FOR DIVERSITY AND ETHICS IN SPORT

## MAKING WAVES OF CHANGE

## The 2020

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

## College Sport

By Richard E. Lapchick
Contributing Editors: Daniel Bowman, David Eichenberger, Spencer Ewing, A.J. Forbes, Alayshia Green, Brian Jackson, Brady Johnson-Schmeltzer, Amanda Kiernan, Taylor Middleton, Devon Miller, Kyle Richardson, and Ashley Turner

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## THE 2020 RACIAL AND GENDER REPORT CARD: COLLEGE SPORT

## Media Contacts:

A.J. Forbes, (563) 581-7343, anthony.forbes@ucf.edu Kyle Richardson, (540) 656-6918, kyle.richardson@ucf.edu

## Executive Summary

## Orlando, FL - February 24, 2021

The 2020 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 hiring practices, racial hiring practices, and the combined grade.

College Sport received a B for racial hiring practices by earning 80.2 points, a decrease from 81.6 points in the 2019 CSRGRC. College Sport received a C+ for gender hiring practices by earning 77.0 points, an increase from 75.8 points in the 2019 CSRGRC. The combined grade for the 2020 CSRGRC was a C+ with 78.6 points, down from 78.7 points in 2019. This is the second highest overall grade that College Sport has earned since the grading scale changed in 2016 due to changing American demographics.

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 weak. Still, despite a decrease in racial hiring practices since last year, college sport saw growth in gender hiring practices and, consequently, their overall grade. However, even with these improvements, college

Overall Grade


Racial Hiring


## Gender Hiring


sport continues to lag slightly behind some of their professional sport-counterparts as seen in the respective Racial and Gender Report Cards."

This academic year saw a number of unprecedented landmarks within the collegiate athletics space as a result of COVID-19 and the name, image and likeness (NIL) rule. In January 2021, the NCAA's board of governors was scheduled to vote on a proposal that, if approved, would have allowed student-athletes to profit from endorsements. However, a determination on how compensation would work is still pending a federal solution. The NCAA will need to maintain stressing the importance of academic success amid these changing circumstances as the economic opportunities for student-athletes shift. On January 11, the NCAA Division I council delayed their vote on NIL indefinitely. Still, though, conversations have gained momentum.

As far as navigating COVID-19, the NCAA announced that the upcoming 2021 NCAA Men's Basketball Championship will be staged in Indiana, with the majority of the tournament's 67 games taking place in Indianapolis -- contrary to last year's unprecedented and unfortunate cancellation. Additionally, to combat the ongoing pandemic, the NCAA is partnering with a local health provider to administer COVID-19 testing within the controlled environment for players, coaching staffs, administrators and officials.

Lapchick added, "We have also seen athletics programs cut due to the loss of funding as a result of the virus. Among the most affected were Stanford University, the University of Iowa, and the University of Minnesota. Upwards of 1,500 Division I studentathletes will sadly not have the chance to compete in their respective 2020-2021 seasons. As we push forward, it is vital to have leadership that brings diverse thought and gives both the student-athletes and staff confidence that the correct decisions are being made during these uncertain times."

The NCAA National Office had a B+ for race in both senior leadership and professional positions and an A + or better for gender in both areas. Lapchick noted that "athletic departments at the Division I, II, and

## College Sport RGRC at a Glance

Racial Hiring NCAA VP and Above<br>People of Color<br>2019<br>People of Color 2020<br>Gender Hiring for NCAA VP and Above 42.1\% 36.8\%<br>Women 2019<br>Women<br>2020<br>\section*{Racial Hiring}<br>Conference Commissioners (DI)<br><br>\section*{Gender Hiring}<br>Conference Commissioners (DI)<br>

III levels must strive to meet the standard being set by the NCAA National Office. It is embarrassing to see so many institutions of higher education which publicly proclaim their commitment to diversity and inclusion fail to hire diverse leadership teams including in their athletic departments."

Lapchick emphasized, "It is unsettling to see that white people still dominate the head coaching ranks. For the 2019-2020 collection of data, 85.3 percent of Division I, 86.2 percent of Division II, and 89.6 percent of Division III men's coaches were white, with Division III seeing the only increase compared to the 2018-2019 Report. On the women's side, white people comprised 82.5 percent, 85.0 percent, and 89.5 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively."

The representation of Black or African-Americans as head coaches for all sports in Division I showed slight improvement but continued to be unacceptable in 2019-2020. Black or African-Americans held 9.0 percent, 5.8 percent, and 5.7 percent of the head coaching positions for men's teams in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Compared to the figures in 2018-2019, Black or African-Americans coaching men's teams decreased by 0.1 percentage point in Division I, while it increased by 0.1 percentage point and 0.7 percentage points in Division II and Division III, respectively.

White people made up 82.3 percent, 90.7 percent, and 94.3 percent of men's basketball, football, and baseball head coaching positions, respectively, in all divisions combined during the 2019-2020 season.

In men's Division I basketball, 22.7 percent of all head coaches were Black or African-American. That is down 0.9 percentage points from last year. This remains 2.5 percentage points short of the alltime high of 25.2 percent reported in 2005-2006.

Lapchick added, "To lag behind where we were 15 years ago is simply not acceptable considering how much attention we are supposedly placing on diversity, equity and inclusion within higher education."

Overall, 23.9 percent of the Division I men's

## College Sport RGRC at a Glance

## Racial Hiring

 DI Athletic Directors

People of Color
2019

Gender Hiring for DI Athletic Directors
$\underset{\substack{\text { Women } \\ 2019}}{13.60} \underset{\substack{\text { Women } \\ 2020}}{14.30}$

Racial Participation DI, DII, \& DIII Student - Athletes $\underset{\substack{34.40 \\ \text { People of Color } \\ 2019}}{~+~} \quad \underset{\substack{\text { People of Color } \\ 219}}{\text { 2020 }}$

Gender Participation DI, DII, \& DIII Student - Athletes $\underset{\substack{\text { Women } \\ 2019}}{\mathbf{4 4 . 2 \%}} \uparrow \underset{\substack{\text { Women } \\ 2020}}{\mathbf{4 4 . 4 \%}}$
basketball head coaches were coaches of color which is a decrease of 2.1 percentage points from 20182019. In 2019-2020, Division I men's basketball Black or African-American student-athletes made up 53.2 percent, compared to the 22.7 percent of Black or African-American head coaches. There are still currently no women head coaches of men's basketball teams at any level.

In 2019-2020, Division I women's basketball Black or African-American student-athletes made up 41.9 percent of the total, but only 14.1 percent of the head coaches were Black or African-American women and 5.2 percent were Black or AfricanAmerican men, a decrease from last year. Having such representation from a coaching standpoint does positively affect the student athlete success within the classroom and on the court. This was seen to be true in the TIDES released report on APR and GSR for Men's and Women's Basketball earlier this year.

As analyzed in the DI FBS Report Card, the number of head football coaches of color at the FBS level increased from 18 in 2019 to 21 in 2020, with 13 of those being Black or African-American. This is one less than the highest number of Black or African-American head coaches in DI FBS Racial and Gender Report Card history, which was 14 in 2012. White men represented 109 of the 130 ( 83.8 percent) head coaches at the FBS level.

In Division I baseball, white athletes made up 79.0 percent of the student-athletes. Only 5.7 percent of Division I head baseball coaches were people of color, a 1.4 percentage point decrease from the 2018-2019 Report. This decrease and consistently low percentage revealed that 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 were so underrepresented as head coaches in Division III that the percentage of women coaching Division III men's teams was higher than the percentage of Black or African-Americans coaching Division III men's teams ( 7.2 percent vs. 5.7 percent).

## College Sport RGRC at a Glance

Racial Hiring Head Coaches (DI Football Teams)


## Racial Hiring Head Coaches

 (DI Men's Basketball Teams)$\underset{\substack{26.0 \% \\ \text { People of Color } \\ 2019}}{26}, ~ \underset{\substack{\text { People of Color } \\ 2020}}{23.9 \%}$

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


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


Lapchick noted that "Women held only 41.0 percent of the head coaching jobs of women's teams in Division I, 36.4 percent in Division II and 44.5 percent in Division III. Overall, women held 41.3 percent of head coaching positions for women's teams across all three divisions combined. It has been 48 years since the passage of Title IX. 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."

For assistant coaching positions, women saw slight increases in all three divisions compared to 2019 after comprising 47.2 percent, 50.7 percent, and 52.8 percent of assistant coaching positions of women's teams in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively Across all three divisions combined, women held 50.2 percent of assistant coaching positions for women's teams.

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.

It is noteworthy that the percentage of women head coaches for men's teams in Division III institutions increased from its all-time high of 6.2 percent set in 2018-2019 to 7.2 percent in 2019-2020, an improvement of 1.0 percent. This is noteworthy, seeing that 290 women coach men's sports within Division III. This 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 4.2 percent and 4.6 percent of head coaching positions of men's teams in Divisions I and II, respectively.

White people dominated the athletic directorpositions in Divisions I, II, and III holding 82.9 percent, 90.6 percent, and 91.2 percent of positions, respectively. White men occupied 72.3 percent, 70.8 percent, and 61.6 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Although overwhelming and unacceptable, women gained ground in all three Divisions. For women, they represented 14.3 percent of Division I athletics directors, an increase of 0.7 percent from 20182019. Similarly, women held 21.9 percent of the athletic director positions in Division II and 32.6 percent in Division III, increasing by 4.4 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively.

## College Sport RGRC at a Glance



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

The 2019-2020 Report notes ten women and four people of color as conference commissioners in all of Division I out of 30 conferences, an increase of one in both categories since 2018-2019. This shows some progress for racial and gender hiring in this predominantly white male position considering there was only one conference commissioners of color in 2014-2015. However, in the FBS there remained only one female commissioner and two commissioners of color out of ten conferences. The two Black or African-American FBS commissioners appointed two years ago was a significant breakthrough.

Every year, the NCAA updates their NCAA Demographics Database which includes selfreported 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 2020 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 130 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 2020 Report Card sections were collected from several sources, including a NCAA Demographics Database provided by the NCAA National Office in November 2020 that included data from the 20192020 academic year, the Division I FBS Campus Leadership Study published by TIDES in January
> "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."

2021 titled The 2020 Racial and Gender Report Card: DI FBS Leadership, self-reported demographic data from NCAA National Office personnel as of January 2021 and information contained in previous studies by TIDES. In all cases regarding employment in college athletics, the data reported throughout the 2020 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, "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."

TIDES, at the University of Central Florida, publishes the Racial and Gender Report Card to not only indicate areas of improvement, stagnation and regression in the racial and gender composition of professional and college sports personnel but also to contribute to increasing gender and racial diversity in front office and college athletic department 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 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 Daniel Bowman, David Eichenberger, Spencer Ewing, A.J. Forbes, Alayshia Green, Brian Jackson, Brady Johnson-Schmeltzer, Amanda Kiernan, Taylor Middleton, Devon Miller, and Kyle Richardson. This CSRGRC is the final Racial and Gender Report Card for the 2020 series. The Complete 2020 Racial and Gender Report Card will be published later this year.

It should be noted that in 2016, TIDES officially changed the grading scale for the first time in the nearly 20 years of the Report Card because of America's changing demographics. Please note the changes in the section at the end of the report for "How Grades Are Calculated." The result was that the 2016 grades for the 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, and now 2020 College Sport Racial and Gender Report Cards were calculated at a higher standard than in previous reports. The increase was only a partial increase from our previous standards and in the coming years we will increase the requirements to fully reflect new census data.


# Report Card Highlights 

## University Leadership Positions at Football Bowl Subdivision Institutions

- The percentage of female presidents at the 130 FBS institutions was 17.7 percent, up from 13.8 percent in 2019.
- The percentage of presidents who were people of color at the 130 FBS institutions was 17.7 percent compared to 11.5 percent in 2019.
- 83.1 percent (108) of FBS university presidents were white compared to 88.5 percent in 2019.
- There were nine Black or African-American presidents, six Asian presidents, and eight Hispanic/Latino presidents.
- The number of athletics directors of color at FBS schools decreased from 24 in 2019 to 22 in 2020. There were 13 Black or African-Americans, six Hispanics/Latinos, two of two or more races, and one Asian holding the position of athletic director at FBS schools.


## NCAA National Office

- At the NCAA National Office, the percentage of women decreased from last year at the senior level from 42.1 percent to 36.8 percent. For, managing director/director level, the percentage of women increased from 50.0 percent to 52.1 percent. The percentage of women decreased from 58.8 percent in 2019 to 56.1 percent in 2020 at the professional administrator level. Overall, the total percentage of women serving in NCAA full-time staff positions decreased from 56.6 percent to 54.6 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 constant from last year's report at 31.6 percent. However, women in the positions of executive vice president, senior vice president, and vice president decreased in 2020
from 42.1 percent to 36.8 percent, respectively. Black or African-Americans were the only people of color (six) to hold these positions in 2019-2020.
- The percentage of executives at the managing director/director positions who were people of color was 21.8 percent in 2020, a slight decrease of 0.2 percentage points from 2019. Women accounted for 52.1 percent of these positions in 2020, an increase of 2.1 percentage points from last year's report.
- At the professional administrator level, the percentage of people of color increased from 23.1 percent in 2019 to 23.7 percent in 2020. The representation of women serving at this level, however, saw a decrease of 2.7 percentage points to 56.1 percent.


## Conference Commissioners

- Seven (70.0 percent) of the ten Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) conference commissioners were white men and two ( 20.0 percent) were Black or African-American men. One (10.0 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. There has never been a female of color who has held the commissioner position for an FBS conference.
- Looking at all Division I conferences, excluding Historically Black Conferences, 26 of 30 commissioners were white and two were Black or African-American men. In total there were 10 women, eight were white women, one was a Latina, and one was Asian.
- In 2019, for the first time in history, there were two people of color who held positions as conference commissioners in the FBS. Keith Gill (Sun Belt) and Kevin Warren (Big Ten) are the two individuals who have made history in this space and are also both the first Black or African-American men to hold those positions with the conferences.


## Student-Athletes

- During the 2019-2020 year, 44.4 percent of all NCAA Division I, II, and III student-athletes combined were female and 55.6 percent were male. The percentage rose for female and fell for male student-athletes by 0.2 percentage points from 2018-2019.
- Of all student-athletes in Division I football at the FBS level in 202048.5 percent were Black or African-American, 34.8 percent were white, 3.0 percent were Hispanic or Latino, 0.3 percent were Asian, 0.3 were American Indian or Alaska Native, 2.0 percent were Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 6.5 percent were two or more races, 0.9 percent were Non-Resident Aliens and 3.6 percent of male Division I FBS football student-athletes were classified as unknown.
- Of the total student-athletes in all of Division I football, 44.6 percent were Black or AfricanAmerican, 39.4 percent were white, 3.2 percent were Hispanic or Latino, 0.3 percent were Asian, 1.6 percent were Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and 0.3 percent were American Indian or Alaska Native, 6.4 percent identified as Two or More Races, 0.8 percent as Non-Resident Aliens, and 3.4 percent as unknown.
- Of the total student-athletes in Division I men's basketball, Black or African-Americans accounted for 53.2 percent while white athletes accounted for 24.5 percent.
- Of the total student-athletes in Division I baseball, white athletes made up 79.0 percent in 2019-2020; 4.0 percent of DI baseball players were Black or African-American, a decrease of 0.1 percentage points from 2018-2019. The percentage of Hispanic or Latino baseball student-athletes increased from 7.2 percent in 2018-2019 to 7.5 percent in 2019-2020.
- Of the total student-athletes in Division I women's basketball, Black or African-American athletes remained the same as 2018-2019 in 2019-2020 at 41.9 percent. White athletes decreased from 34.0 percent in 2018-2019 to 33.3 percent in 2019-2020.
- Of the total number of student-athletes in Division I softball, people of color represented 25.9 percent of the softball student-athletes, a decrease from 27.4 percent in 2018-2019. This included 4.4 percent Black or African-American, 10.9 percent Hispanic or Latina, and 1.3 percent Asian. Similarly, 0.8 percent identified as American Indian or Alaska Native, 0.9 percent Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 7.0 percent Two or more races and 0.6 percent Non-Resident Alien.
- Of the total male student-athletes in Division I athletics, white males decreased 0.5 percentage points from 54.5 percent in 2018-2019 to 54.0 percent in 2019-2020, while the percentage of Black or African-American males decreased 0.3 percentage points from 23.4 in 2018-2019 to 23.1 percent in 2019-2020.
- Of the total male student-athletes in Divisions I, II, and III combined in 2019-2020, white males represented 61.3 percent, 18.0 percent were Black or African-American, Hispanics and Latinos represented 6.4 percent, 1.6 percent were Asian, 0.4 percent were Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and American Indians and Alaska Natives represented 0.4 percent. Male studentathletes that identified as Two or More Races comprised 4.4 percent, while Non-Resident Aliens and unknown represented 4.2 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively.
- Of the total female student-athletes in Division I athletics, white females decreased 0.4 percentage points from 63.3 percent in 2018-2019 to 62.9 percent in 2019-2020, while Black or AfricanAmerican females decreased 0.2 percentage points from 12.2 percent in 2018-2019 to 12.0 percent in 2019-2020.
- Of the total female student-athletes in Divisions I, II, and III combined in 2019-2020, white females represented 69.6 percent, Black or AfricanAmerican females represented 9.2 percent, Hispanics and Latinas represented 6.1 percent, Asian females represented 2.3 percent, Hawaiian and Pacific Islander females represented 0.3
percent, and American Indian and Alaska Native females represented 0.4 percent. Male studentathletes that identified as Two or More Races comprised 4.6 percent, while Non-Resident Aliens and unknown represented 4.3 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively.


## Coaching

- In 2019-2020, white people dominated the head coaching ranks on men's sports holding 85.3 percent, 86.2 percent, and 89.6 percent of all head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In 2018-2019, white head coaches held 85.0 percent, 86.9 percent, and 91.1 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- In 2019-2020, the percentage of Black or African-Americans as head coaches slightly decreased in Division I but increased in Divisions II and III. Black or African-Americans held 9.0 percent, 5.8 percent, and 5.7 percent of the head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III. This compared to 2018-2019 when Black or African-Americans held 9.1 percent, 5.7 percent, and 5.0 percent in Divisions I, II, and III.
- In 2019-2020, white people held 82.5 percent, 85.0 percent, and 89.5 percent of the women's head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III. Compared to 2018-2019 when white people held 83.2 percent, 85.5 percent, and 91.2 percent in Divisions I, II, and III.
- In 2019-2020, Black or African-Americans held 8.8 percent, 5.9 percent, and 5.2 percent of the women's head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In 2018-2019 Black or African-Americans held 8.3 percent, 6.2 percent, and 4.6 percent in Divisions I, II, and III.
- The percentage of Black or African-American head basketball coaches decreased slightly by 0.1 percentage points for men's teams in Divisions I, II, and III but increased for women's teams by 0.2 percentage points from 2018-2019.
- In men's Division I basketball, 22.7 percent of all head coaches were Black or African-American, which decreased by 0.9 percentage points from 2018-2019. It was 2.5 percentage points below the all-time high of 25.2 percent reported in 2005-2006. In all, 23.9 percent of the Division I men's basketball coaches were coaches of color. In women's Division I basketball, 19.3 percent of all head coaches were Black or AfricanAmerican, which decreased by 0.2 percentage points from 2018-2019. Overall 21.7 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, 10.6 percent of head coaches were people of color, which was a slight increase of 0.3 percentage points from 2018-2019. White people made up 88.9 percent of Division I football head coaching positions, while Black or African-Americans were 8.1 percent, Hispanic/Latinos were 0.9 percent, Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders were 0.9 percent, and American Indians or Alaska Natives were 0.4 percent of those positions. There were no Asian head football coaches. Finally, 0.4 percent identified as Two or More Races and 0.4 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 5.7 percent of Division I head baseball coaches were people of color, 3.9 percent were Hispanic or Latino, 1.1 percent were Black or African-American, 0.4 percent were Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 0.4 percent were classified as Non-Resident Alien, and 0.7 percent classified as Unknown. There were no Asian and American Indian or Alaskan Native head baseball coaches.
- Black or African-Americans were so underrepresented as head coaches in Division III that the percentage of women coaching men's teams was higher than the percentage of Black or African-Americans coaching men's team (7.2 percent versus 5.7 percent).
- 48 years after the passage of Title IX, women were not even close to holding the majority of coaching opportunities in women's sports. Women only held 41.0 percent of the head coaching jobs for women's sports in Division I, which was a 0.4 percentage point increase from 2018-2019. Women held 36.4 percent of the head coaching jobs for women's sports in Division II, which was an increase of 0.1 percentage points from 2018-2019. Women held 44.5 percent of the head coaching jobs for women's sports in Division III, which remained the same from 2018-2019. Overall, women held 41.3 percent of the head coaching positions of women's teams across all three divisions combined.
- Women head coaches in Division I women's basketball increased from 62.3 percent in 20182019 to 62.6 percent in 2019-2020. Women holding head coaching positions in cross country, indoor track and outdoor track at the Division I level increased from 18.8 percent in 20182019 to 19.8 percent in 2019-2020. In all other women's sports at the Division I level, women held 47.0 percent of head coaching positions compared to the 53.0 percent held by men.
- In 2019-2020, Division I women's basketball Black or African-American student-athletes made up 41.9 percent of the total, but only 14.1 percent of the head coaches were Black or African-American women. Black or AfricanAmerican men held 5.2 percent of the Division I women's basketball positions for a combined percentage of 19.3 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 20192020.
- In 2019-2020, women held 4.2, 4.6, and 7.2 percent of head coaching positions for men's teams across Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. These percentages all increased from the 20182019 Report. Division II recorded the highest percentage of women in head coaching positions for men's teams since the 2000-2001 report. Division III set the highest recorded percentage
of women in head coaching positions in Report history.
- Of the total assistant coaching positions held on men's teams in Divisions I, II, and III during 2019-2020, white assistant coaches represented 67.7 percent, 72.2 percent, and 82.5 percent, respectively.
- Black or African-Americans represented 22.2 percent, 16.2 percent, and 10.5 percent of the total assistant coaching positions held on men's teams in Divisions I, II, and III in 2019-2020, respectively. In 2018-2019, Black or AfricanAmericans represented 21.0 percent, 15.2 percent, and 10.2 percent, respectively.
- Of the total assistant coaching positions held on women's teams in Divisions I, II, and III during 2019-2020, white assistant coaches represented 71.8 percent, 74.4 percent, and 85.4 percent, respectively. Black or African-Americans held 15.5 percent, 12.8 percent, and 7.7 percent for Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- As assistant coaches in women's sports, women in the 2019-2020 year held 47.2 percent of the positions in Division I, 50.7 percent in Division II, and 52.8 percent in Division III. Overall, women held 50.2 percent of the assistant coaching positions of women's teams across all three divisions combined.


## Athletics Directors

- In 2019-2020, white men continue to dominate the athletics director positions in all divisions. During 2019-2020, 72.3 percent, 70.8 percent, and 61.6 percent of all the athletics director positions were white men in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- Black or African-Americans held 10.4 percent, 4.2 and 5.8 percent of the athletics director positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. The percentage of Black or African-Americans who were athletics directors increased in Division I from the 2018-2019 year when Black
or African-Americans represented 8.8 percent. It decreased in Division II from the 2018-2019 year when Black or African-Americans represented 5.3 percent and it increased in Division III from the 2018-2019 year when Black or AfricanAmericans represented 4.9 percent.
- Hispanics and Latinos accounted for 2.7 percent, 2.8 percent, and 1.6 percent of the athletics directors in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, for the 2019-2020 year. Division I saw no change in percentage. Division II saw a slight increase of 0.3 percentage points and Division III saw a slight decrease of 0.1 percentage points.
- Asians accounted for 0.9 percent, 0.0 percent, and 0.4 percent of the athletics directors at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. There was no American Indian or Alaska Native athletics director in Divisions I and II and 0.2 percent in Division III, which remained the same as in 2018-2019. There were no Hawaiian or Pacific Islander athletic directors in Divisions I and III and 0.7 percent in Division II.
- The percentage of female athletic directors in Divisions I, II III increased from 13.6 percent to 14.3 percent, 17.5 percent to 21.9 percent and from 31.7 percent to 32.6 percent, respectively.


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

- At the associate athletics director position, white people comprised 85.2 percent, 88.1 percent, and 91.6 percent in 2019-2020 at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. The percentage increased slightly in Divisions I and II from the 20182019 year, when 85.1 percent and 87.6 percent of associate athletics directors were white. In Division III, the percentage of white associate athletics directors decreased from 92.6 percent in the 2018-2019 year.
- This year, Black or African-Americans held 9.0 percent, 5.0 percent, and 5.4 percent of the
associate athletics director positions at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Hispanics and Latinos held 2.3 percent, 2.6 percent, and 1.0 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Asians held 1.0 percent, 0.8 percent, and 0.2 percent in Division I, II, and III, respectively. Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders held 0.3 percent in both Divisions I and II, and Division III had no representation. Native Americans held 0.3 percent in Division II and 0.2 percent in Division III and had no representation in Division I. People of Two or More Races held 0.9 percent, 1.9 percent, and 1.2 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- The percentage of women who held associate athletics director positions decreased in Divisions I and III, while increasing in Division II. In Division I, 32.0 percent of associate athletics director positions were held by women, 42.3 percent in Division II, and 50.0 percent in Division III in 2019-2020, compared to 32.3, 39.8, and 50.5 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively in 2018-2019.
- At the assistant athletics director position, white people comprised 82.6 percent, 88.0 percent, and 92.2 percent at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Black or African-Americans held 10.0 percent, 4.7 percent, and 4.3 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Hispanics and Latinos held 3.1 percent, 2.7 percent, and 1.2 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Asians held 1.5 percent, 1.8 percent, and 1.2 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders held 0.3 percent in Division I and 0.2 percent in Divisions II and III. American Indians and Alaska Natives held 0.2 percent and 0.5 percent in Divisions I and II, respectively, while Division III had no representation. Those who identified as Two or More Races held 0.8 percent, 1.1 percent, and 0.5 percent of these positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- The percentage of women who held assistant athletics director positions was 32.1 percent in Division I, 36.5 percent in Division II, and 39.7
percent in Division III in 2019-2020, compared to 31.0, 37.1, and 40.4 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively in 2018-2019.
- White women continued to dominate the senior woman administrator (SWA) position holding 79.4 percent, 86.6 percent, and 90.3 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Black or African-American women represented 14.2 percent, 6.7 percent, and 4.6 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 86.8 percent, 89.9 percent, and 92.7 percent in Divisions I, II, and III. However, this is a decrease across all Divisions. Women held 31.3 percent, 28.2 percent, and 37.4 percent of the FAR positions in 2019-2020 in Divisions I, II, and III, decreases for all Divisions from the 2018-2019 year.
- The sports information director position was overwhelmingly held by white staff who held 91.5 , 92.1, and 95.4 percent of the positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Women held 17.4, 9.8, and 14.4 percent of the sports information director positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.


## Overall Grades

College Sport's 2020 combined grade for racial and gender hiring practices was a $\mathbf{C}+$ with 78.6 points, down from 78.7 points in 2019.

College Sport received a B for racial hiring practices by earning 80.2 points, down from 81.6 points in the 2019 CSRGRC. College Sport received a C+ for gender hiring practices by earning 77.0 points, an increase from 75.8 points in the 2019 CSRGRC.

For racial hiring practices, student-athlete opportunities was the only category that received an A+. Assistant coaches of men's teams in Division I earned an A, while assistant coaches for all women's teams in Division I earned an A-. Head coaches of Division I men's and women's basketball teams, Division I senior woman administrators, and senior leadership and professional administration positions at the NCAA National Office earned a B + , while professional administration positions earned a B. Head coaches for all Division I women's teams received a B-. Division I athletic directors received a C+, while head coaches of Division I men's teams, Division I conference commissioners, and Division I associate athletics directors earned a C-. Finally, Division I sports information directors, Division I faculty athletics representatives, and head coaches for all Division I football teams received an F for racial hiring practices.

For gender hiring practices, head coaches of Division I women's basketball teams and professional administration positions and senior leadership positions at the NCAA National Office and Division I women's basketball head coaches received an A. Student-athlete opportunities received a B, while assistant coaches of Division I women's teams, Division I faculty athletics representatives and professional administration positions earned a B-. Division I conference commissioners and Division I associate athletics directors earned a C + . Division I head coaches of women's teams earned a D+, while the following positions all received an F
in gender hiring practices for the 2019-2020 reporting period: Division I men's head and assistant coaches, Division I athletics directors, Division I sports information directors, and Division I men's basketball head coaches.

The NCAA received an A+ for Diversity Initiatives.

## Overall Score:

 $\underset{-2019-}{78.7} \downarrow \underset{-2020-}{78.6}$
## Racial Hiring: $\underset{-2019-}{81.6} \downarrow \underset{-2020-}{80.2}$



## Grades by Category

## Conference Commissioners

Of the ten FBS conferences, seven ( 70.0 percent) were led by white men and two ( 20.0 percent) were led by a Black or African-American man. One (10.0 percent) of the FBS conference commissioners 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. There has never been a female of color who has held the commissioner position for an FBS conference.

For the second 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 commissioner of an NCAA FBS conference 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.

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 where multiple people of color and a woman held the position within an FBS conference.

Looking at all Division I Conferences, excluding Historically Black Conferences, 26 out of 30 commissioners were white. Amy Huchthausen of the American East, Gloria Nevarez of the West Coast Conference, Keith Gill of the Sun Belt Conference, and Kevin Warren of the Big Ten Conference were the only people of color who held commissioner positions. When the West Coast Conference hired Gloria Nevarez to serve as their Conference Commissioner in April 2018, she became the first Hispanic/Latina to serve as a Conference Commissioner in Division I.

There were ten women who were commissioners in 2019-2020, which increased by one from the 20182019.

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

There were 17 white men:

- Michael Aresco, American Athletic Conference
- John Swofford, Atlantic Coastal Conference
- Bob Bowlsby, Big 12 Conference
- Dr. Jon Steinbrecher, Mid-American Conference
- Craig Thompson, Mountain West Conference
- Greg Sankey, Southeastern Conference
- Larry Scott, Pac-12 Conference
- Tom Wistrcill, Big Sky Conference
- Kyle B. Kallander, Big South Conference
- Joseph F. D'Antonia, Jr., Colonial Athletic Association
- Thomas E. Burnett II, Southland Conference
- Thomas Douple, The Summit League
- Richard J. Ensor, Esq., Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference
- Doug Elgin, Missouri Valley Conference
- Daniel Butterly, Big West Conference
- Ted Gumbart, ASUN Conference
- Jeff Hurd, Western Athletic Conference

Black or African-American men (Two)

- Kevin Warren, Big Ten Conference
- Keith Gill, Sun Belt Conference

Racial Hiring Grade for DI Conference Commissioners $\square$ 13.3\%

People of Color

Gender Hiring Grade for DI Conference Commissioners $\mathbf{C}+\uparrow 33.3 \%$
See Table 5

## Student-Athletes*

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

## Total Male Student - Athletes

For the total number of male student-athletes across all Division I sports in 2019-2020, the percentage of Black or African-American participants decreased by 0.3 percentage points to 23.1 percent of total male participants. Hispanic/Latino, Asian, Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander and American Indian or Alaskan Native male student-athletes were 5.3 percent, 1.4 percent, 0.6 percent, and 0.3 percent, respectively, of all male student-athletes in Division I. Male studentathletes of Two or More Races were 5.3 percent and Non-Resident Aliens were 6.1 percent of all male student-athletes in Division I. The percentage of white male student-athletes decreased by 0.5 percentage points from 54.5 percent in 2018-2019 to 54.0 percent in 2019-2020.

## Total Female Student - Athletes

For the total number of female student-athletes across all Division I sports in 2019-2020, the percentage of Black or African-American participants decreased by 0.2 percentage points to 12.0 percent of the total participants. Hispanic/Latina, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaskan Native female student-athletes comprised 5.6 percent, 2.2 percent, 0.4 percent, and 0.4 percent, respectively, of all female student-athletes in Division I. Female student-athletes of Two or More Races were 5.7 percent and Non-Resident Aliens were 7.2 percent of all female student-athletes in Division I. The percentage of white female studentathletes decreased by 0.4 percentage points from 63.3 percent in 2018-2019 to 62.9 percent in 20192020.

Each year, the Racial and Gender Report Card looks at three Division I sports and highlights trends for both male and female student-athletes. For the male student-athletes, the sports highlighted in the Report are basketball, football, and baseball. The three female 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 female sports.

## Men's Basketball

InDivision Imen's basketball, the percentage ofBlack or African-Americans increased by 0.1 percentage points to 53.2 percent in 2019-2020. Hispanic/ Latino representation decreased 0.2 percentage points to 2.2 percent. Asian representation decreased 0.1 percentage point from 0.5 percent to 0.4 percent. Hawaiian/Pacific Islander representation increased to 0.1 percent, American Indian or Alaskan Native representation remained constant at 0.3 percent, and white participation decreased 0.2 percentage points to 24.5 percent. The category Two or More Races remained constant at 6.5 percent. The categories Non-Resident Alien and unknown combined to make up 9.5 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively.

## Men's Football

The breakdown for all Division I football studentathletes is as follows: white student-athletes remained constant from the 2018-2019 season at 39.4 percent in 2019-2020; Black or African-Americans decreased from 45.1 percent to 44.6 percent; Hispanics/Latinos increased from 3.0 percent to 3.2 percent; the combination of Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islanders remained constant at 1.9 percent, and American Indian or Alaskan Natives decreased from 0.4 percent to 0.3 percent. Those describing themselves as Non-Resident Aliens remained constant at 0.8 percent while Two or More Races comprised 6.4 percent and unknown comprised 3.4 percent.

In Division I football at the FBS level, Black or African-Americans accounted for 48.5 percent of football student-athletes while white student-athletes made up 34.8 percent, Hispanics and Latinos made up 3.0 percent, Asians made up 0.3 percent, Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders made up 2.0 percent, American Indians and Alaskan Natives made up 0.3 percent, those of Two or More Races made up 6.5 percent, and those who did not disclose their race made up 3.6 percent.

## Men's Baseball

In Division I men's baseball, the percentage of white



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student-athletes increased slightly from 78.9 percent in 2018-2019 to 79.0 percent in 2019-2020. Black or African-American participation slightly decreased from 4.1 percent to 4.0 percent. Hispanic/Latino participation also experienced a slight increase from 7.2 percent to 7.5 percent. Asian participation remained constant at 1.0 percent. Hawaiian and Pacific Islander representation remained constant at 0.2 percent. American Indian and Alaskan Natives decreased 0.2 percentage points from 0.5 percent in 2018-2019 to 0.3 percent in 2019-2020. Those identifying as Two or More Races decreased 0.1 percentage points from 4.2 percent in 2018-2019 to 4.1 percent in 2019-2020. Non-Resident Alien and unknown comprised 1.2 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively.

## Women's Basketball

In women's Division I basketball, the percentage represented by white people decreased from 34.0 percent in 2018-2019 to 33.3 percent in 2019-2020. Black or African-American participation remained constant 2018-2019 at 41.9 percent in 2019-2020. Hispanic and Latina representation decreased slightly from 2.8 percent in 2018-2019 to 2.6 percent in 20192020. Asian representation remained constant at 0.7 percent. Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders increased slightly from 0.3 percent to 0.4 percent combined, and American Indian or Alaskan Natives remained the same at 0.4 percent.

## Women's Outdoor Track

In women's Division I outdoor track, 55.5 percent of student-athletes were white in 2019-2020 increasing 0.3 percentage points from 2018-2019. Black or African-American participation also decreased from 23.0 percent to 22.4 percent. Hispanic and Latina representation remained constant at 5.3 percent and Asian participation remained constant at 1.1 percent. Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders increased 0.1 percentage points from 0.2 percent in 2018-2019 to 0.3 percent in 2019-2020. American Indian or Alaskan Native saw a decrease from 0.4 percent to 0.3 percent.

## Women's Softball

In women's Division I softball, the percentage of white student-athletes decreased by 1.2 percentage points from 72.6 percent in 2018-2019, to 71.4
percent of the total in 2019-2020. Of the total number of student-athletes in Division I softball, people of color represented 25.9 percent of the softball studentathletes, a decrease from 27.4 percent in 20182019. This included 4.4 percent Black or AfricanAmerican, 10.9 percent Hispanic or Latina, and 1.3 percent Asian. Similarly, 0.8 percent identified as American Indian or Alaska Native, 0.9 percent Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 7.0 percent Two or more races and 0.6 percent Non-Resident Alien.

Regarding the percentage of female student-athletes compared to male student-athletes, 50 percent earned an $\mathrm{A}+, 48.3$ percent earned an $\mathrm{A}, 45$ percent a $\mathrm{B}+$, 43.3 percent earned a $\mathrm{B}, 40$ percent a $\mathrm{C}+$ and 38.3 percent earned a C.

## Grade for Student-Athlete Participation-Race (DI, DII, \& DIII) A $+\downarrow$ Remeneocown

## Grade for Student-Athlete Participation-Gender (DI, DII, \& DIII) B 44.4\% Women

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.

## NCAA National Office

The data in this section on the NCAA National Office demographic breakdown was supplied by Human Resources staff at the NCAA for 2020 and was compared to data collected from the NCAA for 2019.

At the NCAA National Office, the number of people of color in positions of executive vice president, senior vice president and vice president remained constant from 2018-2019 with six, while the number of women decreased by one going from eight to seven. Out of this group, Black or African-Americans were the only people of color to hold these positions in 2019. There continues to be no representation of Hispanics/Latinos or Asians in these positions. White people held 68.4 percent of the positions in 2019, which decreased from 2018 when it was 70.6 percent.
*The data is current as of January 11, 2021 as submitted by NCAA Human Resources.

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

- Donald Remy, Chief Operating Officer of Law, Policy, and Governance
- Derrick L. Gragg Jr., Senior Vice President, Office of Inclusion Chief Operating Officer
- Robert "Bob" Williams, Senior Vice President of Communications
- Stanley "Stan" Wilcox, Executive Vice President of Regulatory Affairs
- Felicia Martin, Vice President of the Eligibility Center
- Naima Stevenson, Vice President of Hearing Operations

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

- Theresa "Terri" Gronau, Vice President of Division II Governance
- Lynn Holzman, Vice President of Women's Basketball
- Kathleen T. McNeely, Chief Financial Officer of Administration
- Joni Comstock, Senior Vice President of Championships
- Felicia Martin, Vice President of the Eligibility Center
- Naima Stevenson, Vice President of Hearing Operation
- Cari Van Senus, Vice President of Policy and Chief of Staff

The percentage of personnel at the managing director/director positions who were people of color was 21.9 percent in 2020, a decrease of 0.2 percentage points from 2019. Women accounted for an impressive 52.1 percent of the positions in 2020, an increase from 50.0 percent in last year's Report. White people occupied 78.1 percent of the positions in 2020, which increased by 0.2 percentage points from the 2019 Report. Black or African-Americans represented 18.8 percent of the positions in 2020, which increased by 0.5 percentage points from 2019. The 2020 data showed that there was one Hispanic/Latino, which remained unchanged from last year's Report Card. Similarly, there were two Asians in managing director/director positions, which was a decrease of one.

For the category of professional administrator positions, the total percentage of people of color increased from 23.1 percent in 2019 to 23.7 percent in 2020. The percentage of Black or African-Americans increased from 15.4 percent in 2019 to 15.9 percent in 2020. The percentage of Hispanics/Latinos decreased from 2.9 percent to 2.8 percent and Asians increased from 2.9 percent to 3.3 percent. Hawaiians or Pacific Islanders increased by 0.1 percent and those of Two or More Races also increased by 0.1 percent in these positions. Both of these increases are attributable to a decrease in the total number of professional administrators in 2020. The percentage of white NCAA professional administrators decreased slightly from 76.9 percent in 2019 to 76.3 percent in 2020. The percentage of women in professional administrative positions decreased from 58.8 percent in 2019 to 56.1 percent in 2020.

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. 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 Leadership

 B+ $\downarrow \underset{\text { People of Color }}{\mathbf{2 3 . 5 \%}}$ Gender Hiring Grade for NCAA Senior Leadership $A+1 \underset{\text { women }}{49.6 \%}$Racial Hiring Grade for NCAA Professional Administration B+个 $\underset{\substack{23.7 \% \\ \text { peppococ color }}}{\mathbf{2 l}}$

## Gender Hiring Grade for NCAA Professional Administration $A+\underset{\text { Women }}{A+10}$

See Tables 6, 7, 8.
See Appendix II for Division I, II and III comparatives

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## 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, crosscountry and indoor/outdoor track programs.

## Men's Teams

In 2019-2020, white coaches still dominated, holding 85.3 percent, 86.2 percent, and 89.6 percent of all head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, within men's sports. Opportunities for Black or African-American head coaches had a slight decrease from 9.1 percent in 2018-2019 to 9.0 percent in 2019-2020. Hispanics/Latinos held 2.1 percent of head coaching positions for men's teams during 2019-2020 which was an increase of 0.2 percentage points from last year's Report. Asians held 0.5 percent of the head coaching positions for men's teams, a 0.1 percent decrease from 2018-2019. Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders represented 0.1 percent in 2019-2020, the same as in 2018-2019. American Indian and Alaskan Native representation was again minimal, with the same 0.1 percent representation as in last year's Report. People of Two or More Races, Non-Resident Aliens, and those classified as Unknown combined to make up 0.7 percent, 1.1 percent and 1.1 percent of head coaches for DI men's teams, respectively. These figures accounted for male and female head coaches of men's teams.

The percentage of female head coaches of men's teams was 4.2 percent, an increase of 0.2 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 AfricanAmerican 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 not where they need to be an appropriate representation of coaches within the
game compared to the representation of studentathletes.

For 2019-2020, 22.7 percent of the men's Division I basketball coaches were Black or AfricanAmerican and 23.9 percent were coaches of color, which was a decrease of 0.9 and 2.1 percentage points from 2018-2019. The all-time high was in 2005-2006, when 25.2 percent of all head coaches were Black or African-American and 26.2 were people of color. The all-time low since college sport became a subject of the RGRC was in 20112012, when only 18.6 percent were Black or African-American and 19.5 percent were coaches of color. After much scrutiny was placed on the sport, 2012-2013 showed great improvement with an increase of 4.4 percentage points to 23 percent. Nonetheless, to be behind where we were 15 years ago is not acceptable considering how much emphasis we are supposedly placing on diversity and inclusion in higher education.

White coaches made up 75.5 percent of head coaching positions, while Asians, Hawaiians, and

Pacific Islanders combined to make up 0.0 percent, Hispanics/Latinos were 0.9 percent, and American Indians or Alaskan Natives were 0.3 percent of those positions. Finally, 0.0 percent identified as Two or More Races and 0.6 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 2020, 10.6 percent were coaches of color, which was an increase of 0.3 percentage points from 2019. White coaches made up 88.9 percent of head coaching positions, while Black or African-Americans were 8.1 percent, Asians, Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders combined to make up 0.9 percent, Hispanics and Latinos were 0.9 percent, and American Indians or Alaskan Natives were 0.4 percent of those positions. Finally, 0.4 percent identified as Two or More Races and 0.4 percent identified as Unknown.



## Men's Baseball

Only 5.7 percent of Division I baseball coaches were people of color in 2019-2020. Hispanics/ Latinos comprised 3.9 percent, Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders comprised 0.4 percent, Black or AfricanAmericans comprised 1.1 percent, and none were classified as Asian or Two or More Races. There were 0.7 percent of Division I baseball coaches who classified as Unknown. White coaches made up 93.6 percent of head coaching positions.

## Women's Teams

Forty-eight 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 $B+, 49$ percent would earn a B, 44 percent would earn a $\mathrm{C}+, 43$ percent would earn a C, and 40 percent would earn a $\mathrm{D}+, 38$
percent would earn a D, Anything below that would be an F.

In 2019-2020, women held 41.0 percent of head coaching positions at the Division I level for women's sports, while they only held 4.2 percent of the head coaching positions at the Division I level for men sports. The latter is 0.2 percentage points less than the report's findings in 2018-2019 of 4.0 percent. This remains an unacceptable portion of the positions 48 years after the passage of Title IX.

Women head coaches in Division I women's basketball increased slightly from 62.3 percent in 2018-2019 to 62.6 percent in 2019-2020. Women holding head coaching positions in cross-country, indoor track, and outdoor track at the Division I level increased from 18.8 percent in 2018-2019 to 19.8 percent in 2019-2020.

White people also dominated the head coaching positions in women's sports in Division I overall, holding 82.5 percent of head coaching positions, a 0.7 percentage point decrease in representation from last year.

In 2019-2020, Black or African-Americans held 8.8 percent, Hispanic/Latinos held 2.6 percent, Asians held 1.3 percent. Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders held 0.5 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 1.2 percent, 1.4 percent and 1.5 percent of these head coaching positions, respectively. These figures accounted for male and female head coaches of women's teams.

## Women's Basketball

Women's head basketball coaching positions held by white coaches in Division I in 2019-2020 was 77.6 percent, a slight decrease from 2018-2019 of 0.1 percentage point. The percentage of white women coaching in Division I women's basketball increased slightly from 46.5 percent in 2018-2019 to 46.6 percent in 2019-2020. White men holding the same position remained the same as last year at 31.0 percent. Black or African-American women held 14.1 percent and men held 5.2 percent in 2019-2020, totaling 19.3 percent of head coaching positions within Division I women's basketball held by Black or African-Americans.

There was one female American Indian or Alaskan Native head coach, three Hispanic/Latino(a) coaches, two males and one female, who combined to make up 0.9 percent of all head coaches in Division I women's basketball in 2019-2020. This data stands in stark contrast to the 41.9 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 75.5 percent of the head coaching positions in Division I women's cross country/track during 2019-2020, decreasing from the previous year's total of 77.2 percent. Black or African-Americans held 18.9 percent in 2019-2020, which was an increase from the 17.7
percent mark of 2018-2019. Hispanics/Latinos held 2.1 percent in 2019-2020, an increase from 1.8 percent in 2018-2019.

Black or African-American women held 5.1 percent in Division I, an increase of 0.6 percentage points from 2018-2019, while white women decreased from 13.2 percent in 2018-2019 to 12.4 percent in 2019-2020. Men held 80.2 percent of these positions in 2019-20.

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



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

F

4.2\%
Women

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

## Gender Hiring Grade for Head Coaches of All DI Women's Teams D+ 41.0\% $\underset{\text { Women }}{\text {. }}$

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

B+23.9\% People of Color

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

F<br>0.0\%<br>Women

## Racial Hiring Grade for Head Coaches of All DI Men's Football Teams

T A $\underset{\text { People of Color }}{10.6 \%}$

# Racial Hiring Grade for Head Coaches of All DI Women's Basketball Teams <br> B+ 21.8\% <br> People of Color 

## Gender Hiring Grade for Head Coaches of All DI Women's Basketball Teams <br> A+ 62.6\% <br> Women

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


## Division I Assistant Coaches*

## Men's Teams

In 2019-2020, white people held 67.7 percent of the assistant coach positions on men's teams in Division I, compared to 2018-2019 when white people held 69.4 percent. Black or African-American assistant coaches for men's teams held 22.2 percent of the positions, compared to 2018-2019 when Black or African-Americans held 21.0 percent. Hispanic/ Latino assistant coaches for men's teams held 2.1 percent of the positions, compared to 2018-2019 when Hispanics/Latinos held 2.0 percent. In 20192020, Asians and Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders held 0.8 percent and 0.5 percent of the total assistant
coaching positions, respectively, the same as 20182019. American Indians or Alaskan Natives held 0.2 percent, a slight increase from 0.1 percent in 20182019.

The assistant coach position is often a steppingstone to future head coaching positions. During the 2019-2020 year, Black or African-Americans held 44.7 percent of the Division I assistant coach positions in men's basketball and 30.6 percent of the assistant coach positions in football. Hispanics/ Latinos held 1.5 percent of the assistant coach positions in men's basketball and 1.1 percent of assistant coach positions in football. Of all Division I college baseball assistant coaching positions, 1.2 percent were held by Black or African-Americans and 3.5 percent were held by Hispanics/Latinos.

Among the men's teams in 2019-2020, women held 8.6 percent of the assistant coaching positions in Division I. In 2018-2019, women held 9.4 percent of the positions.

## Women's Teams

Among the women's teams in Divisions I in 20192020, white people held 71.8 percent of assistant coach positions, compared to 72.6 percent in 2018-2019. Black or African-Americans held 15.5 percent of the women's assistant coach positions in Divisions I. Hispanics/Latinos held 3.1 percent of the assistant coach positions within women's sports in Divisions I. Asians held 1.7 percent, Hawaiians/ Pacific Islanders held 0.4 percent. In 2019-2020, American Indians and Alaskan Natives held 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 1.7 percent, 2.2 percent and 3.5 percent of these positions.

The percentage of women assistant coaches in women's sports increased in Division I from 46.8 percent to 47.2 percent. This remains an inexcusable portion of the positions 48 years after the passage of Title IX.


## Racial Hiring Grade for Assistant Coaches of All DI Women's Teams <br> A- $\downarrow$ 24.6\% People of Color

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


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



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## Division I College Athletics Directors

Within Division I athletics in 2019-2020, excluding HBCUs, white people held 83.0 percent of the athletics director positions, which decreased from 84.5 percent in 2018-2019. Black or AfricanAmericans held 10.4 percent of the athletics director positions in 2019-2020, which was a significant increase from 8.8 percent in 2018-2019. Hispanics/ Latinos held 2.7 percent of the positions, which remained the same from the year before. No American Indians or Alaskan Natives and Hawaiian/ Pacific Islanders held the position in either 20192020 or 2018-2019. Asian athletics directors held 0.6 percent of the positions, which increased from 0.3 percent from 2018-2019.

While women who are athletics directors in Division I increased for the second consecutive year from 13.6 percent to 14.3 percent in 2019-2020, they remained seriously underrepresented in the athletics director position. White women made up 10.7 percent, while Hispanics/Latinas represented 0.6 percent, Asian and Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders represented a combined 0.3 percent. Black or African-Americans
represented 1.5 percent of the athletics director positions within Division I, up from 0.3 percent the previous year. Two or More Races represented 0.6 percent of women athletics directors. There were two female athletics directors reported in 2019-2020 who were classified as unknown.

According to the 2020 NCAA DI FBS Leadership Report Card, of the 130 athletic directors who oversee FBS football programs, there were 108 (83.1 percent) white people who held that position, a decrease from 2.3 percent from last year. The number of people of color holding the athletic director position at the FBS level totaled 22 (16.9 percent) which was a 1.6 percentage point decrease from the 2019 Report. The athletic directors of color included the following:

## 13 Black or African-Americans

- Allen Greene, Auburn University
- Mark Alnutt, The University at Buffalo
- Bernard Muir, Stanford University
- Terrance Tumey, California State University, Fresno
- Carla Williams, University of Virginia

- Damon Evans, University of Maryland- College Park
- Eugene Smith, The Ohio State University
- Ray Anderson, Arizona State University
- Sean T. Frazier, Northern Illinois University
- Warde J. Manuel, University of Michigan
- Candice Storey Lee, Vanderbilt University
- Martin Jarmond, The University of California Los Angeles
- Eric A. Wood, Louisiana Tech University

Six Hispanic/Latino

- Barry Alvarez, University of WisconsinMadison
- Chris Del Conte, University of Texas at Austin
- Lisa Campos, University of Texas at San Antonio
- Eddie Nuñez, University of New Mexico
- Mario Moccia, New Mexico State University
- Pete Garcia, Florida International University

One ( 0.8 percent) Asian

- Patrick Chun, Washington State University

Two identifying as Two or more races

- Bob Moosbrugger, Bowling Green State University
- Desiree Reed-Francois, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

12 women including two Black or African-American woman and one Latina.

- Carla Williams, University of Virginia
- Beth Goetz, Ball State University
- Desiree Reed-Francois, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
- Heather Lyke, University of Pittsburgh
- Jennifer Cohen, University of Washington
- Kathy Beauregard, Western Michigan University
- Lisa Campos, University of Texas at San Antonio
- Marie Tuite, San Jose State University
- Sandy Barbour, Pennsylvania State University
- Candice Storey Lee, Vanderbilt University
- Amy Folan, The University of Central Michigan
- Julie Cromer, Ohio University


## Racial Hiring Grade for All DI Athletic Directors

C+15.5\%

People of Color

## Gender Hiring Grade for All DI Athletic Directors

F
14.3\%

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

## 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 68.0 percent male and 32.0 percent female in Division I and assistant athletics directors were 67.9 percent male and 32.1 percent female in Division I in 2019-2020. This
compared to 2018 - 2019 when associate athletics directors were 67.7 percent male and 32.3 percent female in Division I and assistant athletics directors were 69.0 percent male and 31.0 percent female in Division I.

## Associate Athletics Directors

There was a slight decline in representation for people of color in Division I at the associate athletics director position. In 2019-2020, white people held 85.2 percent of the total, up slightly from 85.1 percent in 2018-2019. In 2019-2020, Black or African-Americans held 9.0 percent of the associate athletics director positions in Division I, a decrease from 9.5 percent in 2018-2019. In 20192020, Hispanics/Latinos, held 2.3 percent of the associate athletics director positions in Division I, compared to 2.1 percent in 2018-2019. Asians and Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders held 1.0 percent, and 0.3 percent, respectively. In 2019-2020 associate athletics director classified as Two or More Races held 0.9 percent, which is an increase from 0.6 percent in 2018-2019. In 2019-2020, those classified as Unknown held 1.1 percent, a decrease from 1.5 percent in 2018-2019.

The percentage of women in Division I who held associate athletics director positions decreased from 32.3 percent in 2018-2019 to 32.0 percent in 20192020.

## Assistant Athletics Director*

At the assistant athletics director position in 20192020, representation for people of color decreased by 0.3 percentage points in Division I. Black or African-Americans held 10.0 percent, an increase from 9.3 percent in 2018-2019. Hispanics/Latinos, Asians, Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders, and American Indians or Alaskan Natives held 3.1 percent, 1.5 percent, 0.3 percent, and 0.2 percent of the Division I assistant athletics director positions, respectively, in 2019-2020. This was compared to 2018-2019 when Hispanics/Latinos, Asians, Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans held 3.0 percent, 2.0 percent, 0.4 percent, and 0.2 percent of the Division I assistant athletics director positions, respectively. In 2019-2020 assistant athletics directors classified as Two or More Races held 0.8 percent of the positions, compared to 1.0 percent in 2018-2019. In 2019-2020.

Assistant athletics directors classified as Unknown held 1.5 percent of the positions, a decrease from 2.0 percent in 2018-2019.

In 2019-2020, Division I saw an increase in the representation of women at the assistant athletics director position. Women held 32.1 percent of the assistant athletic director positions in Division I, compared to 31.0 percent in 2018-2019.
*This category is not included in the final grade calculation.

## Racial Hiring Grade for All DI Associate Athletic Directors C- $\downarrow \underset{\text { peppecorcolor }}{\mathbf{1 3 . 7 \%}}$ Gender Hiring Grade for All DI Associate Athletic Directors $\mathbf{C}+\downarrow$ 32...\%

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

## Senior Woman Administrator*

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 female 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 at the same
time that women's championships were added to ensure adequate gender involvement in such a male dominated industry.

White women continued to dominate the position in 2019-2020 with 79.4 percent in Division I. However, this was a decrease of 0.6 percent from 2018-2019 when they held 80.0 percent. Despite changes being implemented, the racial diversity of SWA positions remains low.

In Division I, Black or African-American women held 14.2 percent of the SWA positions, Hispanic/ Latino women held 2.5 percent, Asian women held 1.5 percent, Two or more races held 1.5 percent, and Unknown held 0.9 percent. Hawaiian/Pacific Islands, American Indian/Alaska Native, and NonResident Alien women had no representation.

Overall, women of color occupied 19.7 percent of the SWA positions in 2019-2020 within Division I compared to 2018-2019 when they held 20.0 percent. In 2018-2019 Black or African-American women held 14.5 percent, Asian women held 0.9 percent, and Two or more races held 1.2 percent. There were
no Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/ Alaska Native and Non-Resident Alien women.

## Racial Hiring Grade for All DI <br> Senior Woman Administrators

B+ $\downarrow 19.7 \%$
People of Color
Gender Hiring Grade for All DI
Senior Woman Administrators
A+
100.0\%

Women

## See Table 26.

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. Also, the gender hiring grade is not calculated in the final grade.



## 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 (FAR) positions in 2019-2020 with 86.8 percent, 89.9 percent, and 92.7 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Women held 31.3 percent, 28.2 percent, and 37.4 percent of the FAR positions in 2019-2020
in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, which marked decreases for all Divisions from the 2018-2019 year.

In Division I, the racial diversity of the FAR position continued to be minimal as Black or African-Americans held 7.5 percent for the second consecutive year. Hispanics/Latinos held 1.5 percent, down 0.2 percentage points from last year, while Asians held 0.9 percent, Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders held 0.3 percent, and American Indians or Alaskan Natives held 0.3 percent. There were no FARs classified as Two or More Races in Division I for 2019-2020, while those classified as Unknown held 2.4 percent. Non-Resident Aliens held 0.3 percent of these positions.

In 2019-2020, women held 36.7 percent of the FAR positions, up from 33.3 percent in 2018-2019. White women held the greatest percentage of these positions with 31.3 percent. In Division I, Black or AfricanAmerican women held 2.7 percent, Hispanics/ Latinas held 0.3 percent, and Asian/women held 0.6 percent. There were no women identifying as Hawaiian/Pacific Islander or Two or More Races.


Those identifying as Unknown comprised 1.5 percent of these positions.

## Racial Hiring Grade for All DI

 Faculty Athletic Representatives$$
\mathbf{F} \downarrow \underset{\text { People or Color }}{10.7 \%}
$$

Gender Hiring Grade for All DI Faculty Athletic Representatives

$$
\text { B- } \uparrow 36.7 \%
$$

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

## Sports Information Directors

The Sports Information Director (SID) plays a critical role in directing the media's attention to student-athletes, 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 was one of the least diverse positions in all of college sport. In 2019-2020, 91.4 percent of the SIDs in Division I were white, which is a decrease of 0.9 percent from 2018-2019's 92.3 percent. This is critical because the sports information director is usually the key decision maker in what and who is publicized among coaches and student-athletes.

Among the SIDs, 3.6 percent were Black or AfricanAmerican, 1.5 percent were Asian, 1.2 percent were Hispanic/Latino, 1.0 percent were Unknown, 0.5 percent were Two or More Races, 0.4 percent were Non-Resident Alien, 0.1 percent were Hawaiians/ Pacific Islanders, and 0.1 percent were American

Indians or Alaskan Natives.
Women held 17.4 percent of the sports information director positions in 2019-2020 which was a 2.4 percent increase from the 2018-2019 report.

## Racial Hiring Grade for All DI Sports Information Directors F $\downarrow \underset{\text { Poofico folour }}{\mathbf{7 . 5 \%}}$

Gender Hiring Grade for All DI Sports Information Directors


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

## 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 2019-2020, white people continued to dominate the professional administration category by holding 80.7 percent of all professional administration positions in Division I. In 2018-2019 white people held 80.2 percent. In 2019-2020, Black or AfricanAmerican people held 10.4 percent, Hispanics/ Latinos held 3.6 percent, Asians held 1.3 percent, Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders held 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 1.4 percent, 0.3 percent, and 2.0 percent of these positions, respectively.

In 2019-2020 women accounted for 35.2 percent of all professional administration positions compared to 35.3 percent in 2018-2019.

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 66.0 percent of the positions at Division I institutions. Within the life skills coordinator position, women held 71.8 percent of the positions at Division I institutions. In the business manager position, women held 59.4 percent of the positions at Division I institutions. All three of these positions saw an increase in women leadership from last year. The compliance coordinator/officer also had a strong representation of women at the Division I level holding 48.5 percent of the positions.

## Racial Hiring Grade for All DI Professional Administration B $\downarrow 123 \%$

## Gender Hiring Grade for All DI <br> Professional Administration

 $B=\downarrow \underset{\text { Women }}{35.2 \%}$See Tables 29 and 30.
See Appendix II for Division I, II and III comparatives

## 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 <br> NCAA Diversity Initiatives <br> $$
\mathbf{A}+
$$ A+

## How Grades Were Calculated

The 2019-2020 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 A was achieved if 24 percent of the positions were held by people of color, B if 12 percent of the positions were held by people of color, C if it had 9 percent, a D if it was at least 6 percent and F for anything below 6 percent.

The change in the nation's demographics has been dramatic with the most recent census making all people of color and minorities closer to 35 percent. To be fair in transition to the organizations and sports we examine in the Racial and Gender Report Cards, we decided to increase the standards in two steps. The following chart shows the new scale we are using for race and gender. To get an A for race, the category now needs to have 30 percent people of color and to get an A for gender, 45 percent is needed.

Race

| A+ | >30 | A+ | $>45$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 28.6-30 | A | 44.1-45 |
| A- | 24.6-28.5 | A- | 41.6-44 |
| B+ | 19.6-24.5 | B+ | 39-41.5 |
| B | 17-19.5 | B | 37.6-38.9 |
| B- | 16.0-16.9 | B- | 34.6-37.5 |
| C+ | 15.0-15.9 | C+ | 32-34.5 |
| C | 14.0-14.9 | C | 30.6-31.9 |
| C- | 13.0-13.9 | C- | 27.6-30.5 |
| D+ | 12.0-12.9 | D+ | 25-27.5 |
| D | 11.0-11.9 | D | 24-24.9 |
| F | $<11$ | F | <24 |

For issues of gender, an A would be earned if 45 percent of the employees were women, B for 38 percent, C for 31 percent, D for 24 percent and F for anything below 24 percent.

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 A+, 52 percent would earn a B,+ 44 percent earned a C+ and 40 percent would earn a D+.

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

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 to the NCAA National Office and 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 2020 NCAA DI FBS report.

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/ Native Alaskan. The category of Latino(a) has been updated to include the Hispanic category. These are the official racial designations made by the NCAA in its Demographics Database.

The findings were compared to data from previous years. 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 both the 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 academic years 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 November 27, 2020.

## About the Racial and Gender Report Card


#### Abstract

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, Daniel Bowman, David Eichenberger, Spencer Ewing, A.J. Forbes, Alayshia Green, Brian Jackson, Brady Johnson-Schmeltzer, Amanda Kiernan, Taylor Middleton, Devon Miller and Kyle Richardson 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, performanceenhancing drugs and violence in sport.

The Institute's founder and director is Dr. Richard Lapchick, a scholar, author and internationally recognized human rights activist and pioneer for racial equality who is acknowledged as an expert on sports issues. Described as "the racial conscience of sport," Dr. Lapchick is Chair 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). It was formerly known as the National Consortium for Academics and Sports (NCAS) and focuses on leadership, diversity, conflict resolution and men's violence against women.

# DeVos Sport Business Management Program 

College of Business Administration, University of Central Florida

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

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UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA
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## Appendix I

## NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVERSITY, EQUITY AND INCLUSION INITIATIVES 2020

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

Under the leadership of President Mark Emmert, the NCAA national office continues to prioritize academics, well-being and fairness in the Association. The NCAA also advocates for the safety, excellence and physical and mental health of student-athletes, and it focuses on respect, integrity, inclusion and responsibility both on and off the field of play.

Inclusive strategies also tie to NCAA principles. Strategies include developing a culture that recognizes and values diversity to organizational excellence and providing outstanding service to the higher education community and student-athletes. 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 Executive Committee (which is now called 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 student-athletes and enhance excellence within the Association. The office of inclusion 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, national origin, creed, educational background, religion, gender identity, disability, gender expression, geographical location, income, marital status, parental status, sexual orientation and work experiences."

In 2020, the NCAA formed a new departmentInclusion, Education, and Community Engagement (IECE)-comprised of the office of inclusion, leadership development, and community engagement.

Spearheading efforts on the front lines, 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 student-athletes and individuals who teach and lead about disabilities, international student matters, LGBTQ issues, race/ethnicity and women's issues. 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.

NCAA leadership development serves to educate and empower student-athletes, coaches and athletics administrators through transformative experiences that develop effective leaders, cultivate an inclusive community and enhance the college sports landscape. In 2020, leadership development implemented a realignment strategy focused on building, launching and advancing careers in athletics for student-athletes, administrators, and coaches. NCAA leadership development is dedicated to developing diverse leaders to more proportionally reflect the diversity of student-athletes, sports and society.
In addition to the long-standing focus on its commitment to nurturing and encouraging diversity
and inclusion through programmatic and educational efforts, NCAA Inclusion, Education and Community Engagement is leading NCAA efforts during the ongoing racial and social justice movement through implementing the NCAA 8-Point Plan to Advance Racial Equity.

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

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 shall review and react to recommendations from the NCAA Committee on Women's Athletics and the NCAA Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee, receive information and explanations of Association-wide activities, review and react to topics referred to it by the Board of Governors, and provide comment to the Board of Governors on Association-wide matters of interest. In October 2018, the Board of Governors approved the committee's strategic goals, which are being put into action in relation to inclusion in the governance structure, accountability for diversifying athletics leadership, and advancing the Presidential Pledge initiative. In 2020, the committee reviewed a research report about NCAA committees that used the lens of diversity and inclusion to focus on areas such as demographics, appointment processes, eligibility requirements, and training. The committee also championed 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.

## Board of Governors Student-Athlete Engagement Committee

The Student-Athlete Engagement Committee was established by the NCAA Board of Governors in April 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, coaches and officiating personnel. 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.

## 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 student-athlete, a coach and a university as Division III LGBTQ OneTeam Recognition Award winners: Kenadeed Gilmour, men's basketball student-athlete, Hamilton College; Hillary Arthur, women's soccer head coach, Willamette University; and Bridgewater State University.

## 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; Next Steps and the Senior Woman Administrator Program, as well as creating The Diverse Workforce guide. This guide is designed to help Division III institutions fulfill their role in recruiting, selecting and retaining a diverse workforce.

## 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. The task force is now partnering with NCAA office of inclusion staff and other membership diversity and inclusion committees to achieve the equity, diversity and inclusion goals outlined in the recommendations.

## 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. Every athletic 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, athletic departments, and the NCAA. In January 2020, the Athletics Diversity and Inclusion Designation (ADID) was legislated within all three divisions.

## National Student-Athlete Advisory Committees

The mission of the NCAA Division I, II and III Student-Athlete 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 $\backslash$ In 2020, the three divisional SAACS collaborated with the Board of Governors Student-Athlete Engagement Committee to create a national Unity Pledge and logo as a symbolic gesture to generate stronger unity among the associations 1,100 schools and nearly 500,000 student-athletes.

## NCAA Initiatives

## Athletes Using Their Power (NEW)

NCAA leadership development created a four-part virtual series that educates student-athletes on the power they have and how they can use it to effectively enact meaningful change. Weekly sessions are engaging and center on action, preparing studentathletes to be effective change leaders on campus and within their communities.
Topics covered include addressing difficult conversations, activism for the student-athlete, allyship best practices, and action sustainability.

Each topic is led by subject matter experts and/ or practitioners. The first iteration of the virtual program was accessible only to student-athletes. There is a plan to hold a similar program for administrators and coaches in the spring. Important resources related to student-athlete empowerment are available via the Athletes Using Their Power website. Additionally, all sessions were recorded and posted for any interested student, coach, or administrator to view.

## Common Ground

The Common Ground initiative was established in 2014 to provide LGBTQ individuals and individuals of faith at public and private NCAA member institutions, LGBTQ organizations and faith-based organizations an opportunity to discuss commonalities and differences and learn how to work more cohesively within athletics. The main goals of the Common Ground initiative is to break down barriers of fear, lack of trust, misunderstanding and judgment between these communities and individuals, as well as to foster athletics environments that respect and support the dignity and well-being of all student-athletes and those who teach and lead them. While the 2020 pandemic forced the cancelation of the annual, in-person Common Ground program, Common Ground programming was part of the online 2020 NCAA Summer Inclusion Series.

## 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 NCAA 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 communicate the need and benefit of developing inclusive environments on campus. The 2020 campaign garnered record national participation numbers, including trending within the top 5 on Twitter on day 1 of the campaign.

## Emerging Sports for Women

The Emerging Sports for Women program was created in 1994 to grow meaningful intercollegiate sport participation opportunities for female studentathletes 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 or a division 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 (Divisions II and III only), equestrian (Divisions I and II only), rugby, triathlon, and women's wrestling (Divisions II and III only).

## Inclusion Forum

The annual NCAA Inclusion Forum brings together intercollegiate athletics leaders, student-athletes and subject matter experts passionate about improving the educational and professional environment for student-athletes, coaches and staff. Sessions engage on a broad range of topics related to research, best practices and policy around disabilities, international student matters, LGBTQ issues, race/ ethnicity and women's issues. Programming offers useful knowledge, engaging dialogue and practical takeaways to empower participants' efforts on equity, diversity and inclusion initiatives on their campuses. The 2020 Inclusion Summer Series comprises a series of inclusion-focused online programs which feature student-athletes, coaches, administrators and subject matter experts to address contemporary issues related to equity, diversity, and inclusion.

## NCAA Leadership Collective (NEW)

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 will answer 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 can be used for hiring senior staff, making committee appointments, finding speakers and filling other related needs.

NCAA/MOAAAward for Diversity and Inclusion This annual national award represents a partnership formed by the NCAA and the Minority Opportunities Athletics 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. The 2020 winner was the University of Oregon. Towson University was the recipient of the 2021 award, and the University of Arizona, Tiffin University, and U.S. Coast Guard Academy received the 2021 honorable mentions.

## Optimizing the Impact of the Senior Woman Administrator

The NCAA office of inclusion is partnering 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 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 it , 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 encouraged presidents and chancellors at NCAA member colleges and universities to sign a pledge that commits their schools to achieving ethnic and racial diversity and gender equity in college sports hiring practices. The pledge was developed out of a membership concern for 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 has 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. A record 605 female college athletes were nominated by NCAA member schools for the 2020 NCAA Woman of the Year award. Asia Seidt, a former University of Kentucky swimmer who majored in kinesiology, was celebrated as the 2020 NCAA Woman of the Year.

## NCAA Professional Development

## Achieving Communication Success Workshop

A three-day immersive educational experience in which senior-level administrators craft and perfect their personal messaging, this program helps
participants develop communication skills that are vital to expanding their leadership capabilities in college sports. The program strengthens skills participants need in their current roles and prepares them to thrive in future opportunities. This workshop is an outgrowth of the NCAA Board of Governors' commitment to diversity and inclusion.

## Basketball Coaches Academy

The NCAA Basketball Coaches Academy provides current, full-time intercollegiate basketball coaches at NCAA member institutions 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 student-athletes chart their career paths, while presenting copious opportunities for attendees to learn from current industry leaders.
Notable speakers cover the following topics and more to prepare attendees for success navigating their futures: self-awareness and its role in professional development; practical approaches to the sports job search; personal branding; developing a career plan; 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.

## 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 skillsets pertinent to their success in their current roles, 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 transitional educational programming and an overview of the collegiate athletics structure to interns and graduate assistants from NCAA member institutions, conference offices and affiliate organizations. Additionally, this seminar provides individuals with the opportunity to network with industry experts and their peer group.

## NCAA and NFL Coaches Academy

The NCAA and NFL Coaches Academy is an opportunity for current, full-time intercollegiate football coaches at NCAA member institutions and former NFL athletes 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 student-athletes both on and off the field, budget management of a football program, and coaching strategies and philosophies.

## 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 will ask participants to take an active role in exploring:

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


## 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. An engaging faculty - including leaders representing all NCAA divisions and pioneers in women's athletics - 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), LEI provides advanced educational opportunities, professional development and more in-depth training for women athletics administrators.

## 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/WeCOACH Women Coaches Academy

The Women Coaches Academy is a four-day educational training available to NCAA coaches of all experience levels. The WCA is designed for women 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 institutions and the NCAA, and matches participants with a president and director of athletics who will provide guidance and mentorship.

## Postgraduate Internship Program

The NCAA Postgraduate Internship Program provides on-the-job learning experiences annually for 30 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 conference offices. Internship positions are offered in the following areas: academic and membership affairs/student-athlete reinstatement, administrative services, championships and alliances, communications, education and community engagement initiatives, the NCAA Eligibility Center, enforcement, 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 self-awareness 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 NCAA-sponsored 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 institutions committed to enhancing ethnic minority and gender representation in full-time, entry-level administrative positions. Selected recipients receive one year of grant funds, including $\$ 23,660$ to be allocated toward the hired intern's salary and $\$ 3,000$ in professional development funding. Recipients also must contribute $\$ 3,700$, at minimum, as an in-kind gift to the hired intern as outlined in their proposal. 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, senior-level administrative positions at Division II institutions and conference offices to encourage access, recruitment, selection and longterm 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 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 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 two-year commitment. The grant provides a $\$ 7,500$ annual salary and $\$ 1,500$ professional development funding. The next grant cycle for the Division III Coaching Enhancement Grant will open in fall of 2020. 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 $\$ 23,660$ grant designated for a Division III institution to hire a 10 -month full-time individual, give that person the opportunity for learning in administration and coaching, with NCAA member institutions 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 institutions and conference offices to encourage access, recruitment, selection and the 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. 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 will be entering a graduate program. 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, athletic trainer or a career that provides a direct service to intercollegiate athletics.

## 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 student-athlete 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 student-athletes 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, 44.4 percent of all NCAA Division I, II, and III student-athletes combined are female and 55.6 percent are male.

## Total white Male Student Athletes

The percentage of white male student-athletes participating at the Divisions I, II, and III levels combined, decreased from 62.0 percent in 20182019 to 61.3 percent in 2019-2020.

In the 2019-2020 year, white male student-athletes comprised 54.0 , 55.9 , and 70.5 percent of all male student-athletes, in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This compares to last year, where white male student-athletes comprised 54.5, 56.7 and 71.2 percent of all male student-athletes in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

## Total Male Student Athletes of Color

In the 2019-2020 year, 18.0 percent of male studentathletes were Black or African-American, 6.4 percent were Hispanics/Latinos, 1.6 percent were Asian, 0.4 percent were Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 0.4 percent were American Indian or Alaskan Native, 4.4 percent were males of Two or More Races, 4.2 percent were Non-Resident Aliens and 3.3 percent were unknown.

In the 2018-2019 year, 18.1 percent of male studentathletes were Black or African-American, 6.1 percent
were Hispanics/Latinos, 1.6 percent were Asian, 0.4 percent were Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 0.4 percent were American Indian or Alaskan Native, 4.2 percent were males of Two or More Races, 4.1 percent were Non-Resident Aliens and 3.2 percent were Unknown.

During the 2019-2020 year, Black or AfricanAmerican male student-athletes comprised 23.1 percent, 20.4 percent and 12.5 percent of all male student-athletes in Divisions I, II and III, respectively. Hispanics/Latinos were 5.3 percent, 7.5 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively. Asians were 1.4 percent, 0.9 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively. American Indian or Alaskan Natives were 0.3 percent, 0.6 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively. Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders were 0.6 percent, 0.4 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively. Male student-athletes of Two or More Races were 5.3 percent, 4.5 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively. Non-Resident Aliens were 6.1 percent, 6.5 percent and 1.3 percent of all male student-athletes, respectively. Those identifying as Unknown were 3.7 percent, 3.3 percent, and 2.9 percent, respectively.

## Total white Female Student Athletes

The percentage of white female student-athletes participating at the Divisions I, II, and III levels combined declined from 70.2 percent in 2018-2019 to 69.6 percent in 2019-2020.

In the 2019-2020 year, white female studentathletes comprised $62.9,67.1$ and 78.0 percent of all female student-athletes in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

In the 2018-2019 year, white female studentathletes comprised $63.3,67.8$ and 78.5 percent of all female student-athletes in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

## Total Female Student Athletes of Color

In the 2019-2020 year, the percentage of Black or African-American female student-athletes in all three divisions combined was 9.2 percent, 6.1 percent were Hispanic/Latina, 2.3 percent were Asian, 0.3 percent were Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 0.4 percent were American Indian or Alaskan Native,
4.6 percent were females of Two or More Races, 4.3 percent were Non-Resident Aliens, and 3.2 percent were Unknown.
In the 2018-2019 year, the percentage of Black or African-American female student-athletes in all three divisions combined was 9.3 percent; 5.8 percent were Hispanic/Latina, 2.2 percent were Asian, 0.3 percent were Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 0.3 percent were American Indian or Alaskan Native, 4.4 percent were females of Two or More Races, 4.3 percent were Non-Resident Aliens, and 3.1 percent were Unknown.

During the 2019-2020 year, Black or AfricanAmerican female student-athletes comprised 12.0 percent, 9.9 percent and 5.9 percent of all female student-athletes in Divisions I, II and III, respectively. Hispanics/Latinas were 5.6 percent, 7.3 percent and 5.8 percent. Asians comprised 2.2 percent, 1.4 percent and 3.0 percent. Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders were 0.4 percent, 0.5 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively. American Indians or Alaskan Natives were 0.4 percent, 0.7 percent and 0.3 percent. Female student-athletes of Two or More Races were 5.7 percent, 4.6 percent and 3.5 percent. Non-Resident Aliens were 7.2 percent, 5.2 percent and 0.8 percent. Finally, those classified as Unknown comprise 3.7, 3.4, and 2.5 percent of all female student-athletes, respectively.

## Head Coaches*

## Men's Teams (Race)

In 2019-2020, white people still dominate the head coaching positions, holding 85.3 percent, 86.2 percent, and 89.6 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 2019-2020. Black or African-Americans held 9.0 percent, 5.8 percent, and 5.7 percent of the men's head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Comparing those figures to 2018-2019, Black or African-Americans coaching men's teams decreased by 0.1 percentage point in Division I, increased by 0.1 percentage point in Division II and increased by 0.7 percentage points in Division III. Hispanic/Latinos held 2.1 percent, 3.2 percent, and 1.9 percent of head
coaching positions for men's teams in the respective divisions during 2019-2020. Comparing those figures to 2018-2019, Hispanic/Latinos coaching men's teams increased by 0.2 percentage points in Division I, increased by 0.2 percentage points in Division II, and increased by 0.1 percentage point in Division III. Asians held 0.5 percent, 0.9 percent, and 0.8 percent of the head coaching positions for men's teams in the respective divisions in 2019-2020. American Indian or Alaskan Native and Hawaiian or Pacific Islander representation was again minimal. These figures accounted for male and female head coaches of men's teams.

## Men's Teams (Gender)

The percentage of female head coaches of men's teams was 4.2, 4.6 and 7.2 percent in the respective divisions. While there was an increase in Divisions II and III, compared to the 2018-2019 dataset, the increases were minimal.

## Women's Teams (Gender)

In 2019-2020, women held 41.0 percent of head coaching positions at the Division I level for women's sports, while they only held 4.2 percent of the head coaching positions at the Division I level for men's sports. In Division II, women comprised 36.4 percent of the head coaches of women's teams and only 4.6 percent of the head coaching positions for men's teams. At the Division III level, women remained at 44.5 percent of all head coaches for women's teams and increased from 6.9 percent in 2018-2019 to 7.2 percent in 2019-2020 of the head coaching positions for men's teams. Overall, women held 41.3 percent of the head coaching positions for women's sports for all three divisions combined. All these percentages either match or set the highest recorded marks in the report's history. However, they are all reflective of how far women have to go to achieve equality under Title IX 48 years after its adoption.

## Women's Teams (Race)

White people also dominated the head coaching positions in women's sports in Division I overall, holding 82.5 percent of head coaching positions, 85.0 percent in Division II, and 89.5 percent in Division III. Compared to 2018-2019, there was
a 0.7 percentage point decrease in representation for Division I, a 0.5 percentage point decrease in Division II, and an increase of 1.7 percentage points in Division III.

In 2018-2019, Black or African-Americans held 8.8 percent, 5.9 percent, and 5.2 percent of the women's head coaching positions in Divisions I, II and III, respectively ( 8.3 percent, 6.2 percent, and 4.6 percent in 2018-2019). Hispanic/Latinos held 2.6 percent, 3.2 percent, and 2.0 percent of head coaching positions for women's teams in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively ( 2.4 percent, 3.2 percent, and 1.9 percent in 2018-2019). Asians held 1.3, 1.4 , and 1.3 percent of head coaching positions for women's teams in the respective divisions. Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders held 0.5 percent, 0.3 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively. American Indian or Alaskan Native representation was again minimal with 0.2 percent in Division I, 0.1 percent in Division II, and 0.1 percent in Division III. Two or more races held 1.2 percent in Division I, 1.2 percent in Division II and 1.0 percent in Division III. NonResident Aliens held 1.4 percent in Division I, 1.7 percent in Division II, and 0.0 percent in Division III. Unknown represented 1.5 percent in Division I, 1.2 percent in Division II, and 0.8 percent in Division III. These figures accounted for male and female 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 2019-2020, white people held 67.7 percent, 72.2 percent, and 82.5 percent of the assistant coach positions on men's teams in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This compared to 2018-2019 when white people held 69.4 percent, 71.5 percent, and 83.0 percent. Black or African-American assistant coaches for men's teams across the three divisions held 22.2 percent, 16.2 percent, and 10.5 percent of
the positions, respectively. This compared to 20182019 when Black or African-American held 21.0 percent, 15.2 percent, and 10.2 percent. Hispanic/ Latino assistant coaches for men's teams across the three divisions held 2.2 percent, 4.0 percent, and 3.1 percent of the positions, respectively, compared to 2018-2019 when they held 2.0 percent, 4.6 percent, and 2.7 percent. In 2019-2020, Asians held 0.7 percent, 0.7 percent, and 1.2 percent of the total assistant coaching positions, respectively. Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders held 0.5 percent, 0.4 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively. American Indian or Alaskan Natives held 0.1 percent, 0.2 percent, and 0.1 percent, respectively.

## Men's Teams (Gender)

Among the men's teams in 2019-2020, women held 8.6 percent, 10.4 percent, and 12.6 percent of the assistant coach positions, respectively, in Divisions I, II, and III. In 2018-2019, women held 9.4 percent, 9.9 percent, and 11.6 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 2019-2020, white people held 71.8 percent, 74.4 percent, and 85.4 percent of the assistant coach positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, compared to 72.6 percent, 73.2 percent, and 85.8 percent in 2018-2019. Black or African-American held 15.5 percent, 12.8 percent, and 7.7 percent of the women's assistant coach positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Hispanic/Latinos held 3.1 percent, 4.1 percent, and 2.7 percent of the assistant coach positions within women's sports in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Asians held 1.7 percent, 0.8 percent, and 1.4 percent, respectively. In 2019-2020, American Indians or Alaskan Natives held 0.1 percent, 0.2 percent, and 0.2 percent of assistant coach positions within women's sports in the three divisions, respectively. Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders held 0.4 percent, 0.4 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively.

## Women's Teams (Gender)

The percentage of women assistant coaches in women's sports increased in Division I, II, and III. In Divisions I, II, and III, it increased from 46.8
percent, 49.8 percent, and 52.1 percent in 20182019 to 47.2 percent, 50.7 percent, and 52.8 percent in 2019-2020, 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 2019-2020, excluding HBCUs, white people held 83.0 percent of the athletics director positions, which decreased slightly from the 84.5 percent in 2018-2019. The percentage of white males was 72.3 percent in 2019-2020, which was a decrease from 73.6 percent in 2018-2019. Black or African-Americans held 10.3 percent of the athletics director positions in 2019-2020, which was also an increase from the 8.8 percent in 2018-2019. Hispanic/Latinos held 2.7 percent of the positions. Asians held 0.9 percent of the athletic director positions in Division I. American Indians or Alaskan Natives and Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders held none of the positions in 2019-2020.

In Division II, excluding HBCUs, white people held 90.6 percent of the athletics director jobs in 2019-2020, which was a slight increase from the 89.8 percent that was reported in 2018-2019. The percentage of white males was 70.8 percent in 20192020, which was a decrease from 74.0 percent in 2018-2019. Black or African-Americans decreased from 5.3 percent in 2018-2019 to 4.1 percent in 2019-2020. Hispanic/Latinos held 2.7 percent of the athletics director positions, an increase from 2.5 percent in 2018-2019.

Division III had the worst record for racial diversity in the position of athletics director. White people held 91.2 percent of the athletics director positions, which was a 1.4 percent decrease from 92.6 percent in 2018-2019. The percentage of white males was 61.6 percent in 2019-2020, which was a 1.5 percentage point decrease from 63.1 percent in 2018-2019. Black or African-Americans held 5.9 percent of the
athletics director positions, Hispanic/Latinos held 1.5 percent, 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)

While the percent of women athletics directors in Division I increased from 13.6 percent to 14.3 percent in 2019-2020, women continued to remain underrepresented in the athletics director position this year.

White women made up 10.7 percent, while Hispanic/ Latinos represented 0.6 percent, Asian represented 0.3 percent, and Black or African-Americans represented 1.5 percent of the athletics director positions within Division I. Those of Two or more races represented 0.6 percent of women athletics directors. There were no women athletics directors reported in 2019-2020 who were American Indian or Alaskan Native or Unknown.

Women held 21.9 percent of the Division II athletics director positions, which was an increase from 17.5 percent in 2018-2019. White women held 19.8 percent of these positions, which was an increase from 15.8 percent. There was a decrease in Black or African-American women from 1.1 percent to 1.0 percent. Hispanic/Latinos held 0.3 percent of these positions. There were no Asian, Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaskan Native women serving in Division II athletics director positions in 2019-2020. Those identifying as Non-Resident Alien and Two or more races together held less than 1.0 percent of women of athletic director positions in 2019-2020 in Division II.

Division III offers women the greatest opportunity at the athletics director level. Women held 32.6 percent of the athletics director positions, an increase of 0.9 percentage points from 2018-2019. Among the female athletics directors, white women held 29.7 percent, while Black or African-American women held 2.5 percent and Hispanic/Latinos held 0.2 percent.

Associate Athletics Director (Race)
There was a slight improvement for people of color
in Divisions I, II, and III at the associate athletics director position. In 2019-2020, Black or AfricanAmericans held 9.0 percent, 5.0 percent, and 5.4 percent of the associate athletics director positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This compared to last year's 9.5 percent, 5.8 percent, and 4.9 percent, respectively. Hispanic/Latinos held 2.3 percent, 2.6 percent, and 1.0 percent of the associate athletics director positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively which compared to last year's 2.1 percent, 2.5 percent and 0.5 percent, respectively. Asians held 1.0 percent, 0.8 percent, and 0.2 percent in Divisions I, II, and III in 20192020. Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders held 0.3 percent in both Divisions I and II, and in Division III had no representation. In 2019-2020 American Indians or Alaskan Natives held 0.0 percent in Division I, 0.3 percent in Division II and had 0.2 percent of these positions in Division III. In 2019-2020, associate athletics directors classified as Two or more races held 0.9 percent, 1.9 percent and 1.2 percent of the positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This compared to 2018-2019 when they held 0.6 percent, 1.4 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively. In 2019-2020, those identifying as Unknown held 1.2 percent in Division I, 0.3 percent in Division II, and 0.2 percent in Division III which compared to 20182019 when they held 1.5 for Division I, 0.3 percent for Division II and 0.3 percent for Division III.

## Associate Athletics Director (Gender)

In Division I, women occupied 32.0 percent of the positions in 2019-2020, which was a decrease from 32.3 percent in 2018-2019. In Division II, women saw an increase as they held 42.3 percent of the associate athletics director positions in 2019-2020 compared to 39.8 percent in 2018-2019. There was a decrease in Division III where women occupied 50.0 percent of the associate athletics director positions in 2019-2020 compared to 50.5 percent in 2018-2019.

## Assistant Athletics Director (Race)

At the assistant athletics director position in 20192020, representation of people of color showed minimal improvements in all three divisions. Black or African-Americans held 10.0 percent, 4.7 percent and 4.3 percent of the assistant athletics director positions in 2019-2020 for Divisions I, II, and III,
respectively. This was compared to 2018-2019 when Black or African-Americans held 9.3 percent of the assistant athletics director positions in Division I, 5.4 percent in Division II, and 5.1 percent in Division III. Hispanics/Latinos held 3.1 percent, 2.7 percent, and 1.2 percent of the assistant athletics director positions in 2019-2020 for Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This was compared to 2018-2019 when they held 3.0 percent of the assistant athletics director positions in Division I, 3.2 percent in Division II, and 1.0 percent in Division III. In 2019-2020 Asians held 1.5 percent, 1.8 percent, 1.2 percent of the positions at each level. Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders held 0.3 percent in Division I and 0.2 percent in Divisions II and III. In 2019-2020, American Indian or Alaskan Natives held 0.2 percent, 0.5 percent and 0.0 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In 2019-2020 assistant athletics directors classified as Two or more races held 0.8 percent, 1.1 percent, and 0.5 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In 2019-2020, those identifying as Unknown held 1.5 percent, 0.7 percent, and 0.4 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This compared to 2018-2019 when they held 2.0 percent of assistant athletics director positions in Division I, 1.0 percent in Division II, and 0.7 percent in Division III.

## Assistant Athletics Director (Gender)

In 2019-2020, there was an increase in Division I in the representation of women at the assistant athletics director position, while there was a decrease in Divisions II and III. Women occupied 32.1 percent of the assistant athletics directors in Division I, 36.5 percent in Division II, and 39.7 percent in Division III. This compared to 2018-2019 when women occupied 31.0 percent in Division I, 37.1 percent in Division II, and 40.4 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 68.0 percent male and 32.0 percent female in Division I and assistant athletics directors were 67.9 percent male and 32.1 percent female in Division I in 2019-2020. This compared to 2018-2019 when associate athletics directors were 67.7 percent male and 32.3 percentfemale in Division I and assistant athletics directors were 69.0 percent male and 31.0 percent female in Division I.

In Division II, associate athletics directors were 57.7 percent male and 42.3 percent female and assistant athletics directors were 63.5 percent male and 36.5 percent female in 2019-2020. This compared to 2018-2019 when associate athletics directors were 59.2 percent male and 39.8 percent female and assistant athletics directors were 62.9 percent male and 37.1 percent female in Division II.

At the Division III level in the associate athletics director position, men held 50.0 percent and females held 50.0 percent of the positions. For the assistant athletics director position, males held 60.3 percent and females held 39.7 percent in 2019-2020. This is comparable to 2018-2019 when the associate athletics director position was comprised of 49.5 percent males and 50.5 percent females and assistant athletics directors were 59.6 percent male and 40.4 percent female in Division III.

## Senior Woman Administrators

The senior woman administrator (SWA) is a significant position within an athletic department. White women continued to dominate the position in 2019-2020 with 79.4 percent, 86.6 percent, and 90.3 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. However, this was a decrease in Division I from 2018-2019 when they held 80.0 percent, 86.9 percent, and 91.1 percent respectively. Even with the improvement, the racial diversity of the SWA position continued to be very low.

In Division I, Black or African-American women held 14.2 percent of the SWA positions, Asian women held 1.5 percent, Hispanic/Latina women held 2.5 percent, and women classified as Two or More Races women held 1.5 percent. Women classified as Unknown held 0.9 percent of these positions. Overall, women of color occupied 19.7 percent of the SWA positions in 2019-2020 within Division I. This compared to 2018-2019 when Black or African-American women held 14.5 percent, Hispanic/Latina women held 2.5, and Asian women
held 0.9 percent. Women classified as Two or More Races held 1.2 percent while those identifying as Unknown held 0.3 percent and Non-Resident Aliens held 0.0 percent.

The senior woman administrator position was even less diverse at the Division II level in 2019-2020. Black or African-American women held 6.7 percent, Hispanic/Latina women held 2.8 percent, and Asian women accounted for 1.4 percent of these positions. Hawaiian or Pacific Islander women held 0.4 percent, and American Indian or Alaskan Native held 0.0 percent. Women who were classified as Two or more races held 1.4 percent, Unknown held 0.4 percent, and Non-Resident Alien held 0.4 percent. Women of color overall occupied 13.0 percent of the SWA positions in 2019-2020 within Division II. This compared to 20182019 when Black or African-American women held 7.1 percent, Hispanic/Latina women held 2.1 percent, Asian women held 0.7 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 Non-Resident Aliens held 0.4 percent each.

In Division III, the senior woman administrator position continued to be the least diverse of all three divisions in 2019-2020. Black or African-American women held 4.6 percent, Hispanic/Latina women held 1.4 percent, Asian women held 0.2 percent, American Indian or Alaska Native women held 1.2 percent, Hawaiian or Pacific islander women held 0.2 percent, and women classified as Two or More Races held 1.4 percent, and women classified as Unknown held 0.7 percent. Women of color occupied an overall 9.0 percent of the SWA positions in 20192020 within Division III. This compared to 20182019 when Black or African-American women held 4.6 percent, Hispanic/Latina women held 1.6 percent, Asian women held 0.7 percent, women classified as Two or More Races held 0.9 percent, women classified as Unknown held 0.5 percent, and American Indian or Alaskan Native women held 0.9 percent.

## Faculty Athletics Representatives

For the FAR positions in 2019-2020, white people held 86.8 percent, 89.9 percent, and 92.7 percent at

Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In 2018-2019, the percentages were 87.7 percent, 91.6 percent, and 93.4 percent. The racial diversity of the FAR position continued to be minimal. In 2019-2020, Black or African-Americans held 7.5 percent, 4.5 percent, and 2.6 percent of the FAR positions at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. For the 2018-2019 report, Black or African-Americans represented 7.5 percent, 3.5 percent, and 2.6 percent for Divisions I, II, and III. Hispanics/Latinos held 1.5 percent, 2.0 percent, and 0.8 percent of the FAR positions at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Asians held 0.9 percent, 1.4 percent, and 1.4 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders held 0.3 percent in Division I, 0.0 percent in Division II, and 0.0 percent in Division III respectively. American Indians or Alaskan Natives held 0.3 percent in Division I, 0.3 percent in Division II, and 0.6 percent in Division III. FARs classified as Two or more races held 0.0 percent in Division I, 0.3 percent in Division II, and 0.4 percent in Division III. NonResident Aliens held 0.3 percent in Division I, 0.3 percent in Division II, and 0.2 percent in Division III. Those classified as Unknown held 2.4 percent, 1.0 percent, and 1.4 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

In 2019-2020 women held 36.7 percent, 30.3 percent, and 40.4 percent of the FAR positions. This compared to 2018-2019 when women held 33.5 percent of the FAR positions in Division I, 39.3 percent in Division II, and 38.4 percent in Division III. White women held the greatest percentage of these positions with 31.3 percent, 28.2 percent, and 37.4 percent in Division I, II, and III, respectively.

In Division I, Black or African-American women held 2.7 percent, Hispanic/Latina held 0.3 percent, Asian women held 0.6 percent, American Indian or Alaskan Native held 0.3 percent, Hawaiian or Pacific Islander held 0.0 percent, Non-Resident Alien held 0.0 percent and women identifying as Two or more races held 0.0 percent of FAR positions. Women classified as Unknown held 1.5 percent.

In Division II, Black or African-American women held 0.7 percent, Hispanics/Latina women held 0.3 percent, Asian women held 0.7 percent, while

American Indian or Alaskan Native women, Hawaiian or Pacific Islander women, and those classified as Two or More Races had no representation. Those classified as unknown held 0.3 percent of positions.

In Division III, Black or African-American women held 0.8 percent, Hispanic/Latina women held 0.2 percent, Asian women held 0.6 percent, American Indian or Alaskan Native women held 0.2 percent those who were classified as Unknown held 1.0 percent of FAR positions. Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Two or more races, and Non-Resident Aliens held 0.0 percent of FAR positions.

## Sports Information Directors

Not all the below grades are used in the calculation of the final grades. These are provided for comparative analysis only.

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 20192020, the position was $91.4,92.1$, and 95.4 percent white in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This did not change much from 2018-2019 when it was 92.3, 90.3 , and 95.8 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 91.4 percent white, 3.5 percent
Black or African-American, 1.5 percent Asian, 1.2 percent Hispanic/Latino, 0.1 percent Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 0.1 percent American Indian or Alaska Native, 0.6 percent Two or more races, 0.4 Non-Resident Alien, and 1.0 percent Unknown.

Division II consisted of 92.1 percent white staff, 1.9 percent Black or African-American, 1.3 percent Asian, 1.3 percent Hispanic/Latino, 0.0 percent Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 0.6 percent American Indian or Alaskan Native, 1.3 percent Two or more races, 1.3 percent Non-Resident Aliens, and 0.3 percent Unknown.

Division III was 95.3 percent white, 2.2 percent Black or African-American, 0.4 percent Asian, 1.3 percent Hispanic/Latino, and 0.7 percent Two or more races.

Women held $17.4,9.8$, and 14.4 percent of the sports information director positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

## Professional Administrators

Not all the below grades are used in the calculation of the final grades. These are provided for comparative analysis only.

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 athleticdepartment.

This Report shows that opportunities for women who serve in professional administration positions have decreased by 0.1 percent across all three divisions combined since last year. In 2019-2020 women accounted for 35.2 percent, 36.3 percent, and 34.3 percent of all professional administration positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

In 2019-2020 white people held 80.7 percent, 81.3 percent, and 90.2 percent of the professional administration in Divisions I, II, III, respectively.

Black or African-Americans held 10.4 percent, 6.2 percent, and 5.3 percent of all professional administration positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Hispanic/Latinos held 3.6 percent, 4.2 percent, and 1.9 percent of positions for all professional administration positions in Divisions

I, II, and III, respectively. Asian held 1.3 percent, 1.3 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 0.2 percent, 0.5 percent and 0.2 percent in each division, respectively.

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 66.0 percent of the positions at Division I institutions. Within the life skills coordinator position, women held 71.8 percent of the positions at Division I institutions. In the business manager position, women held 59.4 percent of the positions at Division I institutions. The compliance coordinator/officer also had a strong representation of women at the Division I level holding 48.5 percent of the positions.

## Appendix II



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| NCAA Administrators |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | \# |  | \% | \# |
| 2020 |  |  | 2010 |  |  |
| White <br> Black or African American Hispanic or Latino Asian <br> Hawaiian or Pac. Islander Am. Indian or Alaska Native Two or More Races Other Total Women | 76.3\% | 302 | WhiteAfrican-AmericanLatinoAsianOtherWomenTotal |  | 160 |
|  | 15.9\% | 63 |  | 17.3\% | 35 |
|  | 2.8\% | 11 |  | 1.0\% | 2 |
|  | 3.0\% | 12 |  | 2.5\% | 5 |
|  | 1.0\% | 4 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 |  | 52.0\% | 105 |
|  | 1.0\% | 4 |  | x | 202 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  |  |
|  | $\times$ | 396 |  |  |  |
|  | 56.1\% | 222 |  |  |  |
| 2019 |  |  | 2009 |  |  |
| White <br> Black or African American <br> Hispanic or Latino <br> Asian <br> Hawaiian or Pac. Islander <br> Am. Indian or Alaska Native <br> Two or More Races <br> Other <br> Total <br> Women | 76.9\% | 340 | WhiteAfrican-AmericanLatinoAsianOtherWomenTotal | 78.0\% | 160 |
|  | 15.4\% | 68 |  | 18.0\% | 37 |
|  | 2.9\% | 13 |  | 2.0\% | 4 |
|  | 2.9\% | 13 |  | 2.0\% | 4 |
|  | 0.9\% | 4 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 |  | 53.2\% | 109 |
|  | 0.9\% | 4 |  | x | 205 |
|  | 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |
|  | x | 442 |  |  |  |
|  | 58.8\% | 260 |  |  |  |
| 2018 |  |  | 2008 |  |  |
| WhiteAfrican-AmericanLatinoAsianOtherWomenTotal | 77.5\% | 351 | White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 76.9\% | 150 |
|  | 16.3\% | 74 |  | 19.0\% | 37 |
|  | 2.2\% | 10 |  | 2.1\% | 4 |
|  | 2.2\% | 10 |  | 2.1\% | 4 |
|  | 1.8\% | 8 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 58.7\% | 266 |  | 54.9\% | 107 |
|  | x | 453 |  | - | 195 |
| 2017 |  |  | 2007 |  |  |
| WhiteAfrican-AmericanLatinoAsianOtherWomenTotal | 80.9\% | 254 |  <br> White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 78.4\% | 145 |
|  | 13.1\% | 41 |  | 18.4\% | 34 |
|  | 1.9\% | 6 |  | 2.2\% | 4 |
|  | 2.2\% | 7 |  | 1.1\% | 2 |
|  | 1.9\% | 6 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 50.6\% | 159 |  | 55.1\% | 102 |
|  | x | 314 |  | + | 185 |
| 2016 |  |  | 2006 |  |  |
| White | 80.7\% | 251 |  <br> White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 76.5\% | x |
| African-American | 13.8\% | 43 |  | 19.7\% | x |
| Latino | 1.6\% | 5 |  | 1.1\% | x |
| Asian | 2.6\% | 8 |  | 1.6\% | x |
| Other | 1.3\% | 4 |  | 1.1\% | x |
| Women | 51.1\% | 159 |  | 55.2\% | x |
| Total | x | 311 |  | - | $\times$ |
| 2015 |  |  | 2004 |  |  |
| White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 80.8\% | 244 | White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 76.7\% | 124 |
|  | 14.2\% | 43 |  | 22.2\% | 37 |
|  | 1.0\% | 3 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 3.0\% | 9 |  | 1.2\% | 2 |
|  | 1.0\% | 3 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 53.3\% | 161 |  | 54.3\% | 88 |
|  | x | 302 |  | - | 163 |
| 2014 |  |  | 2002 White $77.3 \%$ |  |  |
| White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 79.8\% | 233 |  |  |  |
|  | 15.8\% | 46 |  <br> White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 22.2\% | x |
|  | 2.7\% | 8 |  | 0.0\% | x |
|  | 1.4\% | 4 |  | <1\% | x |
|  | 0.3\% | 1 |  | 0.0\% | x |
|  | 53.1\% | 155 |  | 54.5\% | x |
|  | x | 292 |  | x | x |
| 2013 |  |  | 2000 |  |  |
| White | 79.6\% | 227 | White | 76.6\% | 105 |
| African-American | 15.8\% | 45 | African-American | 21.9\% | 30 |
| Latino | 1.8\% | 5 | Latino | 0.7\% | 1 |
| Asian | 2.8\% | 8 | Other | 0.7\% | 1 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | Women | 49.6\% | 68 |
| Women | 56.5\% | 161 | Total | x | 137 |
| Total | x | 285 |  |  |  |
| 2012 |  |  | 1998 |  |  |
| White | 82.4\% | 210 | White | 78.3\% | 90 |
| African-American | 14.5\% | 37 | African-American | 19.1\% | 22 |
| Latino | 0.8\% | 2 | Latino | 2.6\% | 3 |
| Asian | 2.4\% | 6 | Other | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | Women | 49.2\% | 53 |
| Women | 55.3\% | 141 | Total | x | 115 |
| Total | x | 255 | *1999, 2001, 2003, 2005 data not recorded Note: Data provided by the NCAA |  |  |
| 2011 |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 79.7\% | 161 |  |  |  |
| African-American | 16.3\% | 33 | TABLE 3 |  |  |
| Latino | 1.0\% | 2 |  |  |  |
| Asian | 2.5\% | 5 |  |  |  |
| Other | 0.5\% | 1 |  |  |  |
| Women | 54.5\% | 110 |  |  |  |
| Total | x | 202 |  |  |  |

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| Conference Commissioners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Division I (ALL) |  |  | Division I (FBS) |  |  |
|  | \% | \# Men | \# Women | \% | \# Men | \# Women |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| TABLE 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| Conference Commissioners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Division I (ALL) |  |  | Division I (FBS) |  |  |
|  | \% | \# Men | \# Women | \% | \# Men | \# Women |
| 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 |
|  | 100.0\% | 27 | 3 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| TABLE 5 (continued) <br> Note: Data provided by the NCAA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| Female Student-Athletes: Division I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Basketball | Outdoor Track | Softball |  | Basketball | Outdoor Track | Softball |
| 2019-20 |  |  |  | 2008-09 |  |  |  |
| White | 33.3\% | 55.5\% | 71.4\% | WhiteAfrican-American | 44.0\% | 64.0 | 82.5\% |
| Black or African American Hispanic or Latino | 41.9\% | 22.4\% | 4.4\% |  | 47.8\% | 28.0\% | 4.0\% |
|  | 2.6\% | 5.3\% | 10.9\% | Latino <br> Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 1.7\% | 3.6\% | 8.0\% |
| Asian | 0.7\% | 1.1\% | 1.3\% |  | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% |
| Hawaiian or Pac. Islander | 0.4\% | 0.3\% | 0.9\% | Am. Indian or Alaska Native Asian/ Pacific Islander | 1.0\% | 0.1\% | 2.0\% |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.4\% | 0.3\% | 0.8\% | Other | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 1.0\% |
| Two or More Races | 7.7\% | 5.8\% | 7.0\% |  | 4.0\% | 4.6\% | 2.8\% |
| Non-Resident Alien | 9.6\% | 5.4\% | 0.6\% |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 3.4\% | 3.9\% | 2.7\% |  |  |  |  |
| 2018-19 |  |  |  | 2007-08 |  |  |  |
| Black or African American Hispanic or Latino | 34.0\% | 55.2\% | 72.6\% | White | 44.5\% | 59.6\% | 87.0\% |
|  | 41.9\% | 23.0\% | 4.0\% | African-American $\begin{array}{r}\text { Latino } \\ \\ \text { a }\end{array}$ | 46.2\% | 28.7\% | 2.3\% |
|  | 2.8\% | 5.3\% | 9.8\% |  | 1.8\% | 5.9\% | 6.6\% |
| Asian | 0.7\% | 1.1\% | 1.3\% | Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% |
| Hawaiian or Pac. Islander | 0.3\% | 0.2\% | 1.0\% | Hawaiian or Pac. Islander $\begin{array}{r}\text { Asian } \\ \end{array}$ | 1.7\% | 1.7\% | 1.7\% |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | 0.8\% |  | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% |
| Two or More Races | 7.7\% | 5.7\% | 7.3\% | Two or More Races Other | 0.8\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% |
| Non-Resident Alien | 9.3\% | 5.4\% | 0.6\% |  | 4.8\% | 3.5\% | 1.9\% |
| Other | 2.7\% | 3.6\% | 2.7\% |  |  |  |  |
| 2017-18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 33.8\% | 56.2\% | 73.1\% | White | $44.4 \%$ <br> $47.4 \%$ <br> $2.0 \%$ <br> $0.4 \%$ <br> $1.1 \%$ <br> $4.7 \%$ | 60.8\% | 78.6\% |
| African-American | 43.0\% | 23.9\% | 4.0\% | African-American |  | 28.7\% | 8.5\% |
| Latino | 2.8\% | 4.6\% | 9.8\% | Latino <br> Am. Indian or Alaska Native |  | 3.6\% | 6.8\% |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | 0.8\% |  |  | 0.5\% | 0.6\% |
| Asian/ Pacific Islander | 1.1\% | 1.5\% | 2.3\% | Am. Indian or Alaska Native <br> Asian <br> Other |  | 1.4\% | 2.3\% |
| Two or More Races | 7.0\% | 5.1\% | 7.0\% |  |  | 4.9\% | 3.2\% |
| Non-Resident Alien | 8.2\% | 5.1\% | 0.5\% | Other |  |  |  |
| Other | 3.5\% | 3.3\% | 2.4\% |  |  |  |  |
| 2016-17 |  |  |  | 2005-06 |  |  |  |
| White <br> African-American <br> Latino | 35.3\% | 56.5\% | 74.5\% | White | 44.3\% | 60.0\% | 73.8\% |
|  | 43.4\% | 24.0\% | 3.9\% | African-American <br> Latino | 44.6\% | 27.7\% | 7.8\% |
|  | 2.6\% | 4.7\% | 8.9\% |  | 1.6\% | 3.4\% | 6.7\% |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.4\% | 0.3\% | 0.7\% |  | 0.3\% | 0.4\% | 0.5\% |
| Asian/ Pacific Islander | 1.2\% | 1.3\% | 2.3\% | Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 1.6\% | 1.3\% | 1.9\% |
| Two or More Races | 6.5\% | 4.9\% | 6.0\% | Non-Resident Alien Other | 5.2\% | 4.5\% | 1.7\% |
| Non-Resident Alien | 7.5\% | 4.5\% | 0.6\% |  | 2.4\% | 2.7\% | 2.4\% |
| Other | 3.3\% | 3.9\% | 3.1\% |  |  |  |  |
| 2015-16 |  |  |  | 2004-05 |  |  |  |
| White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Am. Indian or Alaska Native <br> Asian/ Pacific Islander <br> Two or More Races <br> Non-Resident Alien <br> Other | 34.8\% | 58.4\% | 75.3\% | White | 44.6\% | 59.7\% | 80.6\% |
|  | 45.4\% | 23.9\% | 3.6\% | African-American | 43.7\% | 28.5\% | 7.9\% |
|  | 2.8\% | 4.3\% | 9.1\% | Latino | 1.6\% | 3.2\% | 5.9\% |
|  | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | 0.8\% | Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | 0.5\% |
|  | 0.7\% | 1.2\% | 2.4\% | Asian | 1.3\% | 1.2\% | 1.9\% |
|  | 6.5\% | 4.5\% | 5.2\% | Non-Resident Alien | 5.8\% | 3.9\% | 1.2\% |
|  | 6.4\% | 4.1\% | 0.6\% | Other | 2.5\% | 3.1\% | 2.0\% |
|  | 2.9\% | 3.3\% | 2.9\% |  |  |  |  |
| 2014-15 |  |  |  | 2003-04 |  |  |  |
| White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Am. Indian or Alaska Native <br> Asian/ Pacific Islander <br> Two or More Races <br> Non-Resident Alien <br> Other | 34.9\% | 59.2\% | 75.4\% | White | 46.8\% | 59.6\% | 79.4\% |
|  | 47.3\% | 23.6\% | 3.9\% | African-American | 41.6\% | 28.1\% | 9.1\% |
|  | 2.2\% | 4.1\% | 9.4\% | Latino | 1.8\% | 3.2\% | 5.1\% |
|  | 0.4\% | 0.3\% | 0.8\% | Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | 0.6\% |
|  | 1.0\% | 1.3\% | 2.5\% | Asian | 1.3\% | 1.2\% | 2.1\% |
|  | 6.0\% | 4.6\% | 4.4\% | Non-Resident Alien | 5.3\% | 4.3\% | 1.3\% |
|  | 5.1\% | 3.9\% | 1.1\% | Other | 2.8\% | 3.2\% | 2.3\% |
|  | 3.0\% | 3.0\% | 2.5\% |  |  |  |  |
| 2013-14 |  |  |  | 2002-03 |  |  |  |
| White | 36.2\% | 60.5\% | 77.8\% | White | 48.7\% | 61.0\% | 79.9\% |
| African-American | 47.7\% | 23.2\% | 3.6\% | African-American | 40.9\% | 27.6\% | 9.1\% |
| Latino | 2.2\% | 4.2\% | 8.2\% | Latino | 1.7\% | 3.0\% | 4.8\% |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.6\% | 0.4\% | 0.8\% | Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.6\% | 0.4\% | 0.5\% |
| Asian/ Pacific Islander | 1.0\% | 1.5\% | 2.4\% | Asian | 1.2\% | 1.4\% | 1.9\% |
| Two or More Races | 4.9\% | 3.6\% | 3.8\% | Non-Resident Alien | 4.5\% | 3.7\% | 1.0\% |
| Non-Resident Alien | 4.6\% | 3.5\% | 1.0\% | Other | 2.4\% | 3.0\% | 2.8\% |
| Other | 2.8\% | 3.2\% | 2.4\% |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2001-02 |  |  |  |
| White | 36.5\% | 60.4\% | 78.1\% | White | 50.2\% | 60.5\% | 80.7\% |
| African-American | 48.4\% | 23.9\% | 4.1\% | African-American | 39.7\% | 28.0\% | 9.0\% |
| Latino | 2.1\% | 4.2\% | 8.3\% | Latino | 1.7\% | 3.0\% | 4.1\% |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | 0.7\% | Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.5\% | 0.5\% | 0.6\% |
| Asian/ Pacific Islander | 1.0\% | 1.5\% | 2.5\% | Asian | 0.8\% | 1.0\% | 1.7\% |
| Two or More Races | 3.9\% | 3.0\% | 3.4\% | Non-Resident Alien | 4.3\% | 3.6\% | 1.0\% |
| Non-Resident Alien | 4.3\% | 3.5\% | 0.9\% | Other | 2.8\% | 3.3\% | 2.8\% |
| Other | 3.3\% | 3.1\% | 1.9\% |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2000-01 |  |  |  |
| White | 38.2\% | 60.9\% | 79.4\% | White | 50.6\% | 58.1\% | 68.9\% |
| African-American | 47.9\% | 24.0\% | 4.1\% | African-American | 38.6\% | 28.1\% | 8.4\% |
| Latino | 2.0\% | 4.0\% | 7.2\% | Latino | 1.7\% | 2.5\% | 3.1\% |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.6\% | 0.5\% | 0.8\% | Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | 0.3\% |
| Asian/ Pacific Islander | 1.1\% | 1.4\% | 2.8\% | Asian | 0.8\% | 1.0\% | 3.6\% |
| Two or More Races | 3.1\% | 2.3\% | 2.5\% | Non-Resident Alien | 5.0\% | 5.7\% | 6.8\% |
| Non-Resident Alien | 4.1\% | 3.6\% | 1.0\% | Other | 2.8\% | 4.2\% | 8.9\% |
| Other | 3.0\% | 3.3\% | 2.1\% |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1999-2000 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | White | 53.6\% | 61.9\% | 80.3\% |
| African-American | 47.4\% | 24.5\% | 4.1\% | African-American | 35.7\% | 26.8\% | 8.6\% |
| Latino | 1.8\% | 4.0\% | 7.6\% | Latino | 1.5\% | 2.4\% | 3.5\% |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.8\% | Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.4\% | 0.3\% | 0.6\% |
| Asian/ Pacific Islander | 1.3\% | 1.4\% | 2.9\% | Asian | 0.7\% | 0.8\% | 1.3\% |
| Two or More Races | 2.6\% | 1.9\% | 2.0\% | Non-Resident Alien | 2.4\% | 2.1\% | 0.6\% |
| Non-Resident Alien | 4.0\% | 3.7\% | 1.0\% | Other | 5.6\% | 5.7\% | 5.2\% |
| Other | 2.7\% | 2.8\% | 1.8\% | Notes: <br> 1) Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black institutions excluded. |  |  |  |
| 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| African-American Latino Am. Indian or Alaska Native Asian/ Pacific Islander Two or More Races Other | 43.2\% | 62.3\% | 82.0\% | 1) Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black institutions excluded. 2) Only student-athetes receiving financial aid are included in this report. |  |  |  |
|  | 47.5\% | 26.1\% | 3.4\% | 3) Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. <br> TABLE 7 |  |  |  |
|  | 1.5\% | 4.0\% | 7.7\% |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.7\% |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.6\% | 1.4\% | 2.8\% |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $1.4 \%$ $4.3 \%$ | 0.9\% | 1.3\% |  |  |  |  |  |

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| All Student-Athletes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Division I |  |  | Division II |  |  | Division III |  |  | Division I,II,III |  |  |
|  | Male | Female |  | Male | Female |  | Male | Female |  | Male | Female |
| 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\% |
| Notes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1) Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black institutions excluded. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2) Only student-athletes receivingfinancial aid are included in thisreport.3) Percentages may not equal 100 <br> percent due to rounding. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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


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

| Women Head Coaches |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men's Sports |  | Women's Sports |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 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 |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| Notes: |  |  |  |  |
| 1) Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black institutions excluded. |  |  |  |  |
| 2) Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. |  |  |  |  |
| TABLE 10 |  |  |  |  |

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| College Head Coaches: Division II |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2019-20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2014-15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 83.1\% | 1815 | 3.1\% | 68 | 54.3\% | 1401 | 30.8\% | 794 | White | 86.0\% | 1839 | 2.9\% | 61 | 57.6\% | 1441 | 30.7\% | 769 |
| Black or African American | 5.1\% | 111 | 0.7\% | 16 | 3.9\% | 101 | 2.0\% | 52 | African-American | 3.7\% | 80 | 0.4\% | 9 | 2.6\% | 64 | 1.4\% | 35 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 3.0\% | 66 | 0.2\% | 4 | 2.1\% | 54 | 1.1\% | 29 | Asian | 0.8\% | 17 | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.8\% | 20 | 0.6\% | 16 |
| Asian | 0.8\% | 17 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.9\% | 22 | 0.5\% | 13 | Latino | 2.5\% | 54 | 0.1\% | 3 | 1.6\% | 40 | 1.1\% | 28 |
| Hawaiian or Pac. Islander | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 5 | Native American | 0.3\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.1\% | 2 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 1 | Two or More Races | 0.7\% | 14 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.7\% | 18 | 0.4\% | 10 |
| Two or More Races | 0.6\% | 13 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.7\% | 17 | 0.5\% | 14 | Non-Resident Alien | 1.5\% | 32 | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.9\% | 22 | 0.6\% | 14 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 1.6\% | 36 | 82.0\% | 7 | 0.9\% | 24 | 0.8\% | 21 | Other | 0.6\% | 12 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 10 | 0.4\% | 11 |
| Unknown | 0.9\% | 19 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.7\% | 18 | 0.5\% | 12 | Total | 96.0\% | 2054 | 4.0\% | 85 | 64.6\% | 1616 | 35.4\% | 885 |
| Total | 95.4\% | 2083 | 4.6\% | 101 | 63.6\% | 1641 | 36.4\% | 941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018-19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 84.0\% | 1784 | 2.9\% | 61 | 54.4\% | 1372 | 31.1\% | 783 | White | 86.1\% | 1777 | 2.8\% | 57 | 58.0\% | 1397 | 30.4\% | 733 |
| Black or African American | 5.2\% | 110 | 0.6\% | 12 | 4.1\% | 104 | 2.1\% | 53 | African-American | 3.8\% | 78 | 0.4\% | 8 | 2.5\% | 61 | 1.5\% | 37 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2.9\% | 61 | 0.1\% | 3 | 2.2\% | 56 | 1.0\% | 25 | Asian | 0.8\% | 17 | 0.2\% | 4 | 1.0\% | 24 | 0.6\% | 13 |
| Asian | 0.8\% | 18 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.7\% | 17 | 0.4\% | 11 | Latino | 2.5\% | 52 | 0.2\% | 4 | 1.8\% | 44 | 0.8\% | 20 |
| Hawaiian or Pac. Islander | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 3 | Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 2 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 1 | Two or More Races | 1.1\% | 23 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.8\% | 20 | 0.4\% | 9 |
| Two or More Races | 0.5\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.5\% | 12 | 0.5\% | 12 | Non-Resident Alien | 1.2\% | 24 | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.8\% | 19 | 0.6\% | 14 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 1.5\% | 31 | 0.4\% | 9 | 1.0\% | 25 | 0.8\% | 19 | Other | 0.5\% | 10 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.5\% | 11 |
| Other | 0.7\% | 14 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.5\% | 13 | 0.4\% | 9 | Total | 96.0\% | 1981 | 4.0\% | 82 | 65.2\% | 1569 | 34.8\% | 839 |
| Total | 95.9\% | 2035 | 4.1\% | 88 | 63.7\% | 1604 | 36.3\% | 916 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2017-18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 84.4\% | 1817 | 3.0\% | 64 | 55.2\% | 1413 | 30.4\% | 780 | White | 85.4\% | 1724 | 2.8\% | 56 | 57.5\% | 1350 | 30.4\% | 713 |
| African-American | 4.3\% | 92 | 0.4\% | 8 | 3.6\% | 91 | 1.9\% | 49 | African-American | 3.8\% | 77 | 0.3\% | 7 | 2.4\% | 56 | 1.7\% | 40 |
| Asian/Pacific Islanders | 0.8\% | 17 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.7\% | 18 | 0.6\% | 14 | Asian | 0.8\% | 17 | 0.1\% | 3 | 1.1\% | 25 | 0.6\% | 15 |
| Latino | 2.8\% | 60 | 0.1\% | 3 | 2.2\% | 56 | 0.7\% | 19 | Latino | 3.1\% | 62 | 0.1\% | 3 | 1.9\% | 45 | 0.7\% | 17 |
| Native American | 0.4\% | 8 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.1\% | 3 | Native American | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Two or More Races | 0.7\% | 15 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.7\% | 18 | 0.7\% | 19 | Two or More Races | 1.1\% | 22 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.9\% | 20 | 0.5\% | 11 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 1.5\% | 32 | 0.3\% | 7 | 1.1\% | 29 | 0.8\% | 20 | Non-Resident Alien | 1.2\% | 24 | 0.3\% | 6 | 1.0\% | 23 | 0.6\% | 15 |
| Other | 1.2\% | 26 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.8\% | 20 | 0.5\% | 12 |  | 0.6\% | 13 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 9 | 0.3\% | 8 |
| Total | 96.0\% | 2067 | 4.0\% | 86 | 64.2\% | 1646 | 35.8\% | 916 | Total | 96.2\% | 1941 | 3.8\% | 77 | 65.1\% | 1529 | 34.9\% | 819 |
| 2016-17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White <br> African-American Asian/Pacific Islanders <br> Latino <br> Native American <br> Two or More Races Non-Resident Alien Other Total | 85.2\% | 1854 | 2.7\% | 58 | 56.5\% | 1448 | 30.6\% | 785 | WhiteAfrican-AmericanAsianLatinoNative AmericanOtherTotal | 84.8\% | 1693 | 3.3\% | 65 | 57.8\% | 1339 | 30.5\% | 705 |
|  | 4.0\% | 88 | 0.3\% | 7 | 3.2\% | 81 | 1.5\% | 38 |  | 4.9\% | 98 | 0.3\% | 6 | 3.3\% | 77 | 1.2\% | 28 |
|  | 0.7\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 1 | 1.0\% | 25 | 0.4\% | 9 |  | 83.3\% | 20 | 0.2\% | 3 | 1.0\% | 22 | 0.4\% | 10 |
|  | 3.0\% | 65 | 0.1\% | 3 | 1.8\% | 46 | 1.1\% | 27 |  | 2.7\% | 53 | 0.2\% | 3 | 1.7\% | 40 | 0.9\% | 21 |
|  | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 1 |  | 8.3\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.1\% | 2 |
|  | 0.7\% | 15 | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.8\% | 20 | 0.6\% | 16 |  | 2.5\% | 50 | 0.2\% | 4 | 1.9\% | 45 | 1.1\% | 25 |
|  | 1.2\% | 27 | 0.3\% | 7 | 0.9\% | 23 | 0.8\% | 21 |  | 96.0\% | 1916 | 4.2\% | 81 | 65.7\% | 1524 | 51.4\% | 791 |
|  | 1.1\% | 24 | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.8\% | 20 | 0.5\% | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 96.1\% | 2093 | 3.9\% | 84 | 64.9\% | 1664 | 35.1\% | 900 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2015-16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 85.3\% | 1856 | 2.8\% | 61 | 57.0\% | 1440 | 30.7\% | 776 | White | 84.7\% | 1631 | 3.5\% | 68 | 58.3\% | 1287 | 29.9\% | 660 |
| African-American | 3.7\% | 81 | 0.6\% | 12 | 2.9\% | 74 | 1.6\% | 41 | African-American | 5.0\% | 96 | 0.2\% | 4 | 3.4\% | 75 | 1.0\% | 23 |
| Asian | 0.8\% | 17 | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.6\% | 16 | 0.4\% | 11 | Asian | 1.0\% | 19 | 0.1\% | 2 | 1.0\% | 22 | 0.5\% | 11 |
| Latino | 2.8\% | 60 | 0.1\% | 3 | 1.6\% | 41 | 0.9\% | 23 | Latino | 2.8\% | 53 | 0.2\% | 3 | 1.7\% | 37 | 1.0\% | 21 |
| Native American | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 1 | Native American | 0.2\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 1 |
| Two or More Races | 0.6\% | 13 | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.7\% | 17 | 0.7\% | 17 | Other | 2.0\% | 39 | 0.4\% | 7 | 1.8\% | 39 | 1.3\% | 28 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 1.6\% | 35 | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.9\% | 23 | 0.6\% | 16 | Total | 95.6\% | 1841 | 4.4\% | 84 | 66.3\% | 1462 | 33.7\% | 744 |
| Other | 0.9\% | 20 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 20 | 0.3\% | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 95.9\% | 2087 | 4.1\% | 90 | 64.7\% | 1633 | 35.3\% | 892 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| College Head Coaches: Division I Women's Teams |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Basketball |  |  |  | Cross Country/Track |  |  |  | All Other Sports |  |  |  |  | Basketball |  |  |  | Cross Country/Track |  |  |  | All Other Sports |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2019-20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2014-15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 31.0\% | 101 | 46.6\% | 152 | 63.2\% | 612 | 12.4\% | 120 | 45.4\% | 1015 | 40.9\% | 915 | White | 37.3\% | 119 | 45.8\% | 146 | 65.6\% | 609 | 12.1\% | 112 | 49.7\% | 1109 | 39.8\% | 888 |
| Black or African American | 5.2\% | 17 | 14.1\% | 46 | 13.8\% | 134 | 5.1\% | 49 | 1.4\% | 31 | 1.6\% | 35 | African-American | 4.1\% | 13 | 11.0\% | 35 | 11.5\% | 107 | 5.6\% | 52 | 1.1\% | 25 | 1.0\% | 22 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.3\% | 13 | 0.7\% | 7 | 1.9\% | 43 | 1.1\% | 25 | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.3\% | 28 | 0.9\% | 19 |
| Asian | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.2\% | 27 | 0.7\% | 16 | Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.6\% | 2 | 1.6\% | 15 | 0.1\% | 1 | 1.6\% | 35 | 0.8\% | 17 |
| Hawaiian or Pac. Islander | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 8 | 0.4\% | 9 | Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.1\% | 3 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 1 | Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.8\% | 7 | 0.3\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.4\% | 10 |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.4\% | 4 | 0.8\% | 8 | 0.7\% | 15 | 0.5\% | 12 | Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.6\% | 6 | 0.3\% | 3 | 1.2\% | 26 | 1.2\% | 27 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 3 | 0.5\% | 5 | 1.0\% | 23 | 0.9\% | 20 | Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 6 | 0.4\% | 9 |
| Unknown | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.0\% | 10 | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.9\% | 21 | 0.8\% | 18 | Total | 41.7\% | 133 | 58.3\% | 186 | 81.6\% | 758 | 18.4\% | 171 | 55.4\% | 1237 | 44.6\% | 995 |
| Total | 37.4\% | 122 | 62.6\% | 204 | 80.2\% | 777 | 19.8\% | 192 | 53.0\% | 1186 | 47.0\% | 1051 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018-19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 31.0\% | 102 | 46.5\% | 153 | 64.0\% | 625 | 13.2\% | 129 | 45.8\% | 1031 | 40.8\% | 917 | White | 36.4\% | 117 | 46.1\% | 148 | 64.4\% | 602 | 13.0\% | 122 | 50.5\% | 1125 | 38.3\% | 854 |
| Black or African American | 5.5\% | 18 | 14.0\% | 46 | 13.2\% | 129 | 4.5\% | 44 | 1.3\% | 29 | 1.2\% | 28 | African-American | 3.7\% | 12 | 10.6\% | 34 | 11.7\% | 109 | 0.0\% | 51 | 1.1\% | 25 | 1.0\% | 23 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.6\% | 2 | 1.7\% | 17 | 0.1\% | 1 | 1.8\% | 40 | 1.1\% | 25 | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.5\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.3\% | 29 | 0.8\% | 17 |
| Asian | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.6\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.2\% | 27 | 0.8\% | 17 | Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.6\% | 2 | 1.9\% | 18 | 0.2\% | 2 | 1.5\% | 33 | 0.5\% | 11 |
| Hawaiian or Pac. Islander | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 7 | 0.4\% | 8 | Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 4 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 3 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 3 | Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.9\% | 3 | 0.4\% | 4 | 0.3\% | 3 | 0.3\% | 6 | 0.5\% | 12 |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 3 | 0.6\% | 6 | 0.4\% | 8 | 0.5\% | 12 | Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.7\% | 7 | 0.3\% | 3 | 1.5\% | 34 | 1.2\% | 27 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.2\% | 28 | 1.3\% | 30 | Other | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.7\% | 16 | 0.5\% | 11 |
| Other | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.0\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.9\% | 21 | 0.7\% | 16 | Total | 40.8\% | 131 | 59.2\% | 190 | 80.5\% | 753 | 19.5\% | 182 | 57.\% | 1271 | 43.0\% | 958 |
| Total | 37.7\% | 124 | 62.3\% | 205 | 81.3\% | 793 | 18.8\% | 183 | 53.1\% | 1194 | 46.9\% | 1056 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2017-18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 33.9\% | 111 | 45.9\% | 150 | 65.5\% | 635 | 13.7\% | 133 | 47.2\% | 1090 | 40.9\% | 945 | White | 33.5\% | 117 | 43.6\% | 152 | 64.5\% | 594 | 12.2\% | 112 | 49.5\% | 1099 | 38.8\% | 862 |
| African-American | 5.2\% | 17 | 11.9\% | 39 | 11.5\% | 111 | 4.2\% | 41 | 1.2\% | 27 | 1.2\% | 28 | African-American | 6.3\% | 22 | 14.3\% | 50 | 12.5\% | 115 | 6.0\% | 55 | 1.2\% | 26 | 1.1\% | 24 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.8\% | 8 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.4\% | 31 | 1.0\% | 23 | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.7\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 18 | 0.8\% | 17 |
| Latino | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.6\% | 2 | 1.5\% | 15 | 0.1\% | 1 | 1.4\% | 32 | 1.0\% | 22 | Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.2\% | 11 | 0.1\% | 1 | 1.3\% | 28 | 0.9\% | 19 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 3 | Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.5\% | 5 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.1\% | 2 |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.5\% | 11 | Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.9\% | 3 | 0.7\% | 6 | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 7 | 0.6\% | 14 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.8\% | 8 | 0.3\% | 3 | 1.6\% | 36 | 1.1\% | 25 | Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 7 | 0.2\% | 2 | 1.6\% | 36 | 1.4\% | 30 |
| Other | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.9\% | 9 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.9\% | 20 | 0.5\% | 12 | Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.4\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.2\% | 27 | 0.3\% | 7 |
| Total | 40.4\% | 132 | 59.6\% | 195 | 81.4\% | 789 | 18.6\% | 180 | 53.7\% | 1239 | 46.3\% | 1069 | Total | 40.1\% | 140 | 60.0\% | 209 | 81.2\% | 748 | 18.8\% | 173 | 56.1\% | 1246 | 43.9\% | 975 |
| 2016-17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 35.5\% | 115 | 45.7\% | 148 | 64.0\% | 607 | 13.0\% | 123 | 48.0\% | 1091 | 40.1\% | 912 | White | 32.6\% | 103 | 50.0\% | 158 | 64.5\% | 584 | 10.6\% | 96 | 49.2\% | 1062 | 39.5\% | 852 |
| African-American | 4.6\% | 15 | 11.4\% | 37 | 12.0\% | 114 | 4.7\% | 45 | 1.2\% | 27 | 1.3\% | 29 | African-American | 4.1\% | 13 | 10.4\% | 33 | 12.5\% | 113 | 6.3\% | 57 | 1.2\% | 26 | 1.2\% | 25 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.7\% | 7 | 0.1\% | 1 | 1.2\% | 28 | 1.2\% | 27 | Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.8\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 22 | 0.7\% | 15 |
| Latino | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 1 | 2.1\% | 20 | 0.1\% | 1 | 1.6\% | 36 | 1.0\% | 23 | Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.6\% | 2 | 1.8\% | 16 | 0.2\% | 2 | 1.3\% | 27 | 0.8\% | 18 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 2 | Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.9\% | 8 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 3 |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 3 | 0.5\% | 5 | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.7\% | 15 | Other | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.6\% | 2 | 1.7\% | 15 | 0.7\% | 6 | 3.3\% | 71 | 1.5\% | 33 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.8\% | 8 | 0.5\% | 5 | 1.3\% | 30 | 0.9\% | 20 | Total | 37.7\% | 119 | 62.3\% | 197 | 82.2\% | 743 | 17.9\% | 162 | 56.1\% | 1211 | 43.8\% | 946 |
| Other | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.6\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.7\% | 16 | 0.5\% | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 41.0\% | 133 | 59.0\% | 191 | 81.0\% | 768 | 19.0\% | 180 | 54.3\% | 1234 | 45.7\% | 1040 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2015-16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 36.6\% | 117 | 42.8\% | 137 | 65.5\% | 615 | 11.8\% | 111 | 48.7\% | 1092 | 39.5\% | 886 | White | 31.5\% | 99 | 51.6\% | 162 | 66.1\% | 588 | 11.5\% | 102 | 48.9\% | 1045 | 40.1\% | 858 |
| African-American | 5.9\% | 19 | 10.9\% | 35 | 11.8\% | 111 | 5.2\% | 49 | 0.9\% | 20 | 1.1\% | 25 | African-American | 3.8\% | 12 | 10.8\% | 34 | 10.7\% | 95 | 6.3\% | 56 | 1.2\% | 25 | 1.2\% | 25 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.5\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.3\% | 30 | 0.9\% | 21 | Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.7\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.2\% | 25 | 0.7\% | 16 |
| Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.6\% | 2 | 1.7\% | 16 | 0.1\% | 1 | 1.2\% | 28 | 0.9\% | 21 | Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.6\% | 2 | 1.2\% | 11 | 0.1\% | 1 | 1.3\% | 28 | 0.6\% | 12 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.2\% | 4 | Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.7\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 3 |
| Two or More Races | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 3 | 0.3\% | 3 | 0.3\% | 6 | 0.6\% | 14 | Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 3 | 2.1\% | 19 | 0.6\% | 5 | 2.4\% | 51 | 2.2\% | 47 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.7\% | 7 | 0.4\% | 4 | 1.1\% | 24 | 1.0\% | 22 | Total | 35.7\% | 112 | 64.3\% | 202 | 81.6\% | 725 | 18.4\% | 164 | 55.0\% | 1176 | 45.0\% | 961 |
| Other | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.9\% | 3 | 1.3\% | 12 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.2\% | 26 | 0.8\% | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 44.1\% | 141 | 55.9\% | 179 | 82.1\% | 771 | 17.9\% | 168 | 54.9\% | 1231 | 45.1\% | 1012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Basketball |  |  |  | Cross Country/Track |  |  |  | All Other Sports |  |  |  |  | Basketball |  |  |  | Cross Country/Track |  |  |  | All Other Sports |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2003-04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 31.0\% | 96 | 54.2\% | 168 | 68.5\% | 601 | 11.4\% | 100 | 49.5\% | 1038 | 41.6\% | 871 | White | 29.9\% | 78 | 59.4\% | 155 | 65.3\% | 458 | 15.0\% | 105 | 47.1\% | 813 | 46.5\% | 735 |
| African-American | 2.6\% | 8 | 11.0\% | 34 | 10.6\% | 93 | 6.3\% | 55 | 1.3\% | 27 | 1.0\% | 21 | African-American | 1.9\% | 5 | 7.7\% | 20 | 11.0\% | 77 | 6.3\% | 44 | 1.4\% | 25 | 1.1\% | 15 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.6\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 21 | 0.7\% | 15 | Asian | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 16 | 0.4\% | 9 |
| Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.7\% | 15 | 0.1\% | 1 | 1.5\% | 31 | 0.8\% | 16 | Latino | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.4\% | 10 | 0.3\% | 2 | 1.2\% | 19 | 0.2\% | 6 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 3 | Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 1 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 3 | 1.5\% | 32 | 0.9\% | 18 | Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 16 | 0.4\% | 6 |
| Total | 33.9\% | 105 | 66.1\% | 205 | 81.9\% | 719 | 18.1\% | 159 | 55.0\% | 1152 | 45.0\% | 944 | Total | 32.6\% | 85 | 67.5\% | 176 | 78.3\% | 549 | 21.7\% | 152 | 51.3\% | 889 | 48.8\% | 772 |
| 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2000-01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 30.0\% | 92 | 53.7\% | 165 | 67.2\% | 593 | 12.8\% | 113 | 50.0\% | 1043 | 41.5\% | 865 | White | 29.2\% | x | 57.7\% | x | 65.4\% | x | 14.6\% | x | 50.6\% | x | 43.4\% | x |
| African-American | 3.9\% | 12 | 11.4\% | 35 | 10.2\% | 90 | 5.9\% | 52 | 1.2\% | 25 | 1.1\% | 22 | African-American | 1.5\% | x | 9.9\% | x | 10.5\% | x | 6.2\% | x | 1.7\% | x | 0.6\% | x |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 5 | 0.5\% | 4 | 1.0\% | 21 | 0.7\% | 14 | Asian | 0.4\% | x | 0.4\% | x | 0.5\% | x | 0.3\% | x | 0.4\% | x | 0.1\% | x |
| Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.1\% | 10 | 0.3\% | 3 | 1.2\% | 25 | 0.6\% | 13 | Latino | 0.7\% | x | 0.4\% | x | 0.4\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 1.5\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 5 | 0.5\% | 4 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 3 | Native American | 0.0\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.7\% | x | 0.2\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.2\% | 2 | 1.7\% | 35 | 0.9\% | 18 | Other | 0.0\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.3\% | x | 0.3\% | x | 0.4\% | x | 0.1\% | x |
| Total | 34.2\% | 105 | 65.8\% | 202 | 79.8\% | 705 | 20.2\% | 178 | 55.2\% | 1151 | 44.8\% | 935 | Total | x | x | 68.4\% | x | x | x | 22.1\% | x | x | x | 44.2\% | x |
| 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1998-99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White <br> African-American <br> Asian <br> Latino <br> Native American <br> Other <br> Total | 32.3\% | 98 | 54.1\% | 164 | 67.9\% | 579 | 13.0\% | 111 | 47.2\% | 855 | 47.2\% | 855 | White 31 | 31.3\% | x | 59.7\% | x | 69.7\% | x | 15.1\% | $x$ | 48.9\% | x | 44.5\% | x |
|  | 3.0\% | 9 | 9.9\% | 30 | 10.0\% | 85 | 6.1\% | 52 | 0.8\% | 15 | 1.0\% | 19 | African-American | 1.4\% | x | 5.9\% | x | 8.8\% | x | 4.8\% | x | 1.3\% | x | 1.3\% | x |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 8 | 0.8\% | 14 | Other | 0.7\% | x | 1.0\% | x | 1.6\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 3.4\% | x | 0.6\% | x |
|  | 30.0\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.5\% | 13 | 0.7\% | 6 | 0.4\% | 7 | 0.8\% | 15 | Total | x | x | 66.7\% | x | x | x | 19.9\% | x | x | x | 46.5\% | x |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.5\% | 9 | 0.8\% | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35.6\% | 108 | 64.4\% | 195 | 80.2\% | 684 | 19.8\% | 169 | 49.3\% | 894 | 50.7\% | 918 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Notes:1) Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black inssitutions excluded. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2005-06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2) Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WhiteAfrican-American | 32.6\% | x | 54.0\% | x | 69.5\% | x | 14.2\% | x | x | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.8\% | x | 9.3\% | x | 8.7\% | x | 6.0\% | x | x | x | x | x | 3) 1999-2000, 2001-03, 2004-05, 2006-07 data not recorded. 4) $x$ : data not recorded. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.0\% | x | 0.5\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.0\% | x | x | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.5\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 1.0\% | x | 0.2\% | x | x | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.0\% | x | 0.5\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.2\% | x | x | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.0\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.2\% | x | x | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35.9\% | x | 64.3\% | x | 79.2\% | x | 20.8\% | x | x | x | x | x | TABLE 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| College Assistant Coaches: Division I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2019-20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2014-15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White <br> Black or African American Hispanic or Latino <br> Asian <br> Hawaiian or Pac. Islander <br> Am. Indian or Alaska Native <br> Two or More Races <br> Non-Resident Alien <br> Unknown <br> Total | 61.6\% | 5455 | 6.1\% | 542 | 37.9\% | 2845 | 33.9\% | 2549 | WhiteAfrican-AmericanAsian/Pacific IslanderLatinoNative AmericanTwo or More RacesNon-Resident AlienOtherTotal | 66.6\% | 6029 | 7.1\% | 640 | 39.1\% | 2986 | 36.3\% | 2774 |
|  | 20.4\% | 1807 | 1.8\% | 160 | 8.1\% | 609 | 7.4\% | 557 |  | 17.3\% | 1562 | 1.8\% | 165 | 7.1\% | 540 | 7.3\% | 558 |
|  | 2.0\% | 175 | 0.2\% | 15 | 1.7\% | 127 | 1.4\% | 103 |  | 1.0\% | 95 | 0.1\% | 7 | 0.9\% | 66 | 0.8\% | 61 |
|  | 0.6\% | 57 | 0.1\% | 12 | 0.8\% | 62 | 0.9\% | 65 |  | 2.0\% | 178 | 0.0\% | 4 | 1.6\% | 120 | 0.9\% | 68 |
|  | 0.5\% | 47 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 14 | 0.2\% | 13 |  | 0.2\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 8 | 0.1\% | 7 |
|  | 0.1\% | 12 | 0.0\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 9 |  | 0.6\% | 54 | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 25 | 0.5\% | 36 |
|  | 1.3\% | 119 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.9\% | 65 | 0.8\% | 61 |  | 1.5\% | 135 | 0.2\% | 22 | 1.6\% | 123 | 1.3\% | 100 |
|  | 1.3\% | 119 | 0.1\% | 6 | 1.2\% | 90 | 1.0\% | 72 |  | 1.4\% | 131 | 0.2\% | 14 | 1.3\% | 99 | 0.8\% | 62 |
|  | 3.4\% | 303 | 0.2\% | 20 | 2.0\% | 152 | 1.5\% | 113 |  | 90.5\% | 8199 | 9.5\% | 856 | 52.0\% | 3967 | 48.0\% | 3666 |
|  | 91.4\% | 8094 | 8.6\% | 764 | 52.8\% | 3967 | 47.2\% | 3542 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018-19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black or African American Hispanic or Latino <br> Asian <br> Hawaiian or Pac. Islander <br> Am. Indian or Alaska Native <br> Two or More Races <br> Non-Resident Alien <br> Other <br> Total | 62.5\% | 5933 | 6.9\% | 654 | 38.7\% | 3150 | 33.9\% | 2760 | White <br> African-American Asian/Pacific Islander <br> Latino <br> Native American <br> Two or More Races Non-Resident Alien <br> Other <br> Total | 66.8\% | 6000 | 6.9\% | 621 | 40.7\% | 3103 | 35.4\% | 2705 |
|  | 19.3\% | 1833 | 1.7\% | 164 | 7.9\% | 639 | 6.9\% | 558 |  | 16.7\% | 1498 | 1.9\% | 168 | 7.3\% | 556 | 6.8\% | 517 |
|  | 1.9\% | 180 | 0.1\% | 14 | 1.5\% | 122 | 1.2\% | 100 |  | 1.0\% | 91 | 0.1\% | 12 | 0.9\% | 68 | 0.9\% | 67 |
|  | 0.7\% | 67 | 0.1\% | 7 | 0.9\% | 77 | 0.7\% | 53 |  | 1.8\% | 161 | 0.1\% | 5 | 1.1\% | 85 | 1.0\% | 73 |
|  | 0.5\% | 47 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 8 | 0.2\% | 17 |  | 0.2\% | 14 | 0.0\% | 4 | 0.1\% | 9 | 0.1\% | 7 |
|  | 0.1\% | 12 | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 4 | 0.1\% | 8 |  | 0.7\% | 62 | 0.1\% | 6 | 0.4\% | 31 | 0.6\% | 43 |
|  | 0.9\% | 84 | 0.1\% | 11 | 0.6\% | 47 | 0.9\% | 75 |  | 1.7\% | 150 | 0.3\% | 28 | 1.4\% | 107 | 1.6\% | 119 |
|  | 1.3\% | 127 | 0.2\% | 15 | 1.3\% | 107 | 1.3\% | 102 |  | 1.6\% | 147 | 0.2\% | 16 | 1.1\% | 83 | 0.8\% | 59 |
|  | 3.3\% | 317 | 0.2\% | 22 | 2.2\% | 175 | 1.6\% | 132 |  | 90.4\% | 8123 | 9.6\% | 860 | 53.0\% | 4042 | 47.0\% | 3590 |
|  | 90.6\% | 8600 | 9.4\% | 889 | 53.2\% | 4329 | 46.8\% | 3805 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2017-18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 64.1\% | 6092 | 6.2\% | 594 | 39.2\% | 3177 | 33.3\% | 2704 | White | 66.7\% | 5936 | 7.1\% | 629 | 39.5\% | 2953 | 36.5\% | 2732 |
| African-American | 18.6\% | 1765 | 1.7\% | 165 | 7.8\% | 631 | 7.3\% | 590 | African-American | 17.1\% | 1519 | 1.6\% | 145 | 7.4\% | 550 | 6.7\% | 502 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.2\% | 116 | 0.1\% | 7 | 1.0\% | 89 | 0.9\% | 72 | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.9\% | 81 | 0.1\% | 12 | 0.9\% | 66 | 1.0\% | 74 |
| Latino | 1.8\% | 172 | 0.1\% | 9 | 1.4\% | 114 | 1.1\% | 91 | Latino | 1.9\% | 165 | 0.2\% | 19 | 1.4\% | 103 | 1.1\% | 80 |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 14 | 0.0\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 8 | 0.1\% | 8 | Native American | 0.1\% | 9 | 0.0\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 8 | 0.1\% | 9 |
| Two or More Races | 0.8\% | 76 | 0.1\% | 9 | 0.6\% | 46 | 0.7\% | 60 | Two or More Races | 0.5\% | 47 | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 23 | 0.3\% | 26 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 1.7\% | 165 | 0.1\% | 12 | 1.8\% | 147 | 1.4\% | 111 | Non-Resident Alien | 1.4\% | 126 | 0.3\% | 27 | 1.4\% | 106 | 1.5\% | 111 |
| Other | 3.0\% | 287 | 0.2\% | 21 | 1.9\% | 157 | 1.3\% | 104 | Other | 1.9\% | 166 | 0.2\% | 15 | 1.1\% | 83 | 0.7\% | 49 |
| Total | 91.4\% | 8687 | 8.6\% | 820 | 53.9\% | 4369 | 46.1\% | 3740 | Total | 90.4\% | 8049 | 9.6\% | 852 | 52.1\% | 3892 | 47.9\% | 3583 |
| 2016-17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 64.4\% | 6021 | 6.2\% | 584 | 39.3\% | 3168 | 33.8\% | 2726 | White | 67.1\% | 5704 | 7.3\% | 624 | 39.3\% | 2865 | 36.9\% | 2693 |
| African-American | 18.0\% | 1682 | 2.0\% | 186 | 7.7\% | 621 | 7.2\% | 582 | African-American | 16.6\% | 1414 | 1.6\% | 138 | 7.2\% | 524 | 6.9\% | 503 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.4\% | 129 | 0.1\% | 7 | 1.1\% | 86 | 0.9\% | 69 | Asian | 1.1\% | 92 | 0.2\% | 13 | 1.2\% | 90 | 1.1\% | 83 |
| Latino | 2.0\% | 190 | 0.1\% | 9 | 1.6\% | 132 | 1.0\% | 84 | Latino | 2.0\% | 166 | 0.2\% | 19 | 1.3\% | 93 | 1.1\% | 78 |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 12 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 4 | 0.1\% | 5 | Native American | 0.2\% | 16 | 0.0\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 6 | 0.1\% | 5 |
| Two or More Races | 0.6\% | 59 | 0.1\% | 8 | 0.5\% | 38 | 0.6\% | 46 | Other | 3.2\% | 270 | 0.6\% | 47 | 2.5\% | 183 | 2.3\% | 166 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 1.7\% | 156 | 0.3\% | 29 | 1.7\% | 138 | 1.4\% | 115 | Total | 90.1\% | 7662 | 9.9\% | 844 | 51.6\% | 3761 | 48.4\% | 3528 |
| Other | 2.4\% | 222 | 0.5\% | 50 | 1.8\% | 146 | 1.3\% | 103 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 90.6\% | 8471 | 9.4\% | 874 | 53.7\% | 4333 | 46.3\% | 3730 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2015-16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 65.7\% | 6054 | 7.0\% | 643 | 39.1\% | 3044 | 35.1\% | 2734 | White | 67.3\% | 5613 | 7.2\% | 602 | 33.6\% | 2803 | 31.4\% | 2621 |
| African-American | 17.0\% | 1568 | 1.8\% | 166 | 7.3\% | 572 | 7.2\% | 559 | African-American | 17.0\% | 1418 | 1.8\% | 152 | 7.6\% | 544 | 5.8\% | 482 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.1\% | 101 | 0.1\% | 6 | 0.9\% | 68 | 1.0\% | 74 | Asian | 1.0\% | 81 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.8\% | 69 | 0.8\% | 66 |
| Latino | 1.9\% | 178 | 0.1\% | 9 | 1.4\% | 112 | 0.8\% | 64 | Latino | 1.9\% | 158 | 0.1\% | 12 | 1.1\% | 95 | 0.8\% | 64 |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 11 | 0.0\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 4 | 0.1\% | 5 | Native American | 0.1\% | 11 | 0.0\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.2\% | 17 |
| Two or More Races | 0.5\% | 45 | 0.1\% | 10 | 0.4\% | 31 | 0.7\% | 53 | Other | 2.8\% | 231 | 0.6\% | 49 | 2.3\% | 192 | 2.3\% | 189 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 1.5\% | 138 | 0.3\% | 26 | 1.6\% | 123 | 1.4\% | 110 | Total | 90.1\% | 7512 | 9.9\% | 823 | 51.9\% | 3708 | 48.1\% | 3439 |
| Other | 2.6\% | 240 | 0.2\% | 16 | 1.7\% | 130 | 1.3\% | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 90.5\% | 8335 | 9.5\% | 879 | 52.5\% | 4084 | 47.5\% | 3699 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## College Assistant Coaches: Division II

|  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2019-20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2014-15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 64.7\% | 3411 | 7.5\% | 398 | 36.4\% | 1533 | 38.0\% | 1600 | White | 68.2\% | 3521 | 7.2\% | 374 | 38.1\% | 1559 | 38.7\% | 1580 |
| Black or African American | 14.8\% | 781 | 1.4\% | 76 | 6.7\% | 283 | 6.1\% | 256 | African-American | 12.8\% | 660 | 1.0\% | 52 | 5.7\% | 232 | 4.7\% | 191 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 3.5\% | 187 | 0.5\% | 28 | 1.9\% | 80 | 2.2\% | 91 | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.1\% | 55 | 0.2\% | 9 | 1.2\% | 50 | 0.9\% | 37 |
| Asian | 0.6\% | 31 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.5\% | 22 | 0.3\% | 14 | Latino | 3.3\% | 169 | 0.2\% | 10 | 2.4\% | 100 | 1.8\% | 73 |
| Hawaiian or Pac. Islander | 0.4\% | 22 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.3\% | 14 | Native American | 0.3\% | 13 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 7 | 0.1\% | 3 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.2\% | 9 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 6 | 0.1\% | 6 | Two or More Races | 0.9\% | 49 | 0.1\% | 4 | 0.6\% | 23 | 0.6\% | 26 |
| Two or More Races | 1.3\% | 70 | 0.1\% | 7 | 1.0\% | 43 | 1.0\% | 42 | Non-Resident Alien | 2.5\% | 130 | 0.3\% | 15 | 1.6\% | 64 | 1.1\% | 47 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 2.4\% | 125 | 0.5\% | 28 | 1.6\% | 68 | 1.9\% | 80 | Other | 1.7\% | 90 | 0.2\% | 10 | 1.2\% | 50 | 1.1\% | 45 |
| Unknown | 1.7\% | 91 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.9\% | 39 | 0.7\% | 29 | Total | 90.8\% | 4687 | 9.2\% | 474 | 51.0\% | 2085 | 49.0\% | 2002 |
| Total | 89.6\% | 4727 | 10.4\% | 547 | 49.3\% | 2077 | 50.7\% | 2132 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018-19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White <br> Black or African American Hispanic or Latino <br> Asian <br> Hawaiian or Pac. Islander <br> Am. Indian or Alaska Native <br> Two or More Races <br> Non-Resident Alien <br> Other <br> Total | 64.9\% | 3561 | 6.6\% | 363 | 36.8\% | 1661 | 36.4\% | 1644 | White | 68.9\% | 3411 | 6.8\% | 335 | 38.8\% | 1523 | 38.3\% | 1501 |
|  | 13.7\% | 752 | 1.5\% | 81 | 5.8\% | 260 | 5.9\% | 265 | African-American | 12.5\% | 617 | 0.9\% | 44 | 5.5\% | 216 | 4.3\% | 169 |
|  | 4.0\% | 218 | 0.6\% | 33 | 2.4\% | 109 | 2.5\% | 111 | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.8\% | 41 | 0.2\% | 8 | 1.0\% | 39 | 0.8\% | 30 |
|  | 0.7\% | 37 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.6\% | 28 | 0.6\% | 26 | Latino | 3.7\% | 182 | 0.4\% | 20 | 2.6\% | 100 | 1.8\% | 69 |
|  | 0.2\% | 11 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 11 | 0.3\% | 12 | Native American | 0.2\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 3 |
|  | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.2\% | 9 | Two or More Races | 0.6\% | 29 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.7\% | 27 | 0.5\% | 21 |
|  | 1.5\% | 84 | 0.2\% | 9 | 1.0\% | 46 | 0.9\% | 41 | Non-Resident Alien | 2.5\% | 124 | 0.5\% | 26 | 1.4\% | 56 | 2.0\% | 78 |
|  | 2.4\% | 130 | 0.6\% | 34 | 1.9\% | 85 | 1.8\% | 83 | Other | 1.9\% | 95 | 0.2\% | 9 | 1.4\% | 55 | 0.8\% | 32 |
|  | 2.7\% | 150 | 0.3\% | 15 | 1.4\% | 64 | 1.2\% | 54 | Total | 91.0\% | 4509 | 9.0\% | 445 | 51.5\% | 2018 | 48.5\% | 1903 |
|  | 90.1\% | 4945 | 9.9\% | 542 | 50.2\% | 2266 | 49.8\% | 2245 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2017-18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White <br> African-American Asian/Pacific Islander <br> Latino <br> Native American <br> Two or More Races <br> Non-Resident Alien <br> Other <br> Total | 65.2\% | 3608 | 7.8\% | 431 | 36.5\% | 1649 | 36.9\% | 1670 | White | 70.2\% | 3429 | 7.3\% | 358 | 40.0\% | 1517 | 39.4\% | 1493 |
|  | 12.6\% | 695 | 1.3\% | 70 | 6.1\% | 275 | 5.0\% | 228 | African-American | 11.4\% | 559 | 1.3\% | 62 | 4.5\% | 171 | 4.1\% | 157 |
|  | 0.6\% | 37 | 0.1\% | 7 | 0.8\% | 36 | 0.8\% | 35 | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.7\% | 35 | 0.1\% | 4 | 1.0\% | 37 | 0.6\% | 24 |
|  | 3.8\% | 213 | 0.4\% | 24 | 2.6\% | 119 | 2.3\% | 103 | Latino | 3.7\% | 180 | 0.4\% | 18 | 2.8\% | 105 | 1.8\% | 69 |
|  | 0.2\% | 9 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.2\% | 7 | Native American | 0.1\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 4 | 0.1\% | 3 |
|  | 1.7\% | 94 | 0.1\% | 8 | 0.9\% | 41 | 0.8\% | 34 | Two or More Races | 0.5\% | 26 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 11 | 0.4\% | 16 |
|  | 2.6\% | 142 | 0.6\% | 31 | 1.6\% | 72 | 1.8\% | 82 | Non-Resident Alien | 2.1\% | 105 | 0.3\% | 16 | 1.7\% | 65 | 1.6\% | 62 |
|  | 2.7\% | 150 | 0.3\% | 14 | 1.5\% | 69 | 1.3\% | 61 | Other | 1.6\% | 79 | 0.2\% | 8 | 0.7\% | 25 | 0.8\% | 30 |
|  | 89.4\% | 4948 | 10.6\% | 586 | 50.5\% | 2263 | 49.5\% | 2220 | Total | 90.4\% | 4420 | 9.6\% | 468 | 51.1\% | 1935 | 48.9\% | 1854 |
| 2016-17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WhiteAfrican-AmericanAsian/Pacific IslanderLatinoNative AmericanTwo or More RacesNon-Resident AlienOtherTotal | 65.7\% | 3637 | 7.1\% | 393 | 38.1\% | 1721 | 36.6\% | 1653 | WhiteAfrican-AmericanAsianLatinoNative AmericanOtherTotal | 71.7\% | 3465 | 6.0\% | 289 | 39.8\% | 1486 | 39.7\% | 1481 |
|  | 13.1\% | 725 | 1.4\% | 76 | 6.0\% | 272 | 4.7\% | 212 |  | 11.6\% | 562 | 1.2\% | 57 | 4.8\% | 181 | 4.2\% | 157 |
|  | 0.8\% | 43 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.8\% | 37 | 0.7\% | 33 |  | 0.7\% | 36 | 0.1\% | 3 | 1.2\% | 46 | 0.7\% | 25 |
|  | 3.8\% | 208 | 0.3\% | 19 | 2.5\% | 111 | 2.3\% | 104 |  | 3.6\% | 172 | 0.2\% | 12 | 2.7\% | 102 | 1.5\% | 55 |
|  | 0.3\% | 14 | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.2\% | 11 | 0.2\% | 10 |  | 0.3\% | 14 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 7 | 0.1\% | 4 |
|  | 1.3\% | 74 | 0.2\% | 10 | 0.8\% | 38 | 0.9\% | 40 |  | 4.0\% | 193 | 0.6\% | 29 | 2.4\% | 91 | 2.7\% | 100 |
|  | 2.3\% | 127 | 0.4\% | 22 | 1.5\% | 69 | 1.6\% | 72 |  | 91.9\% | 4442 | 8.1\% | 391 | 51.2\% | 1913 | 48.8\% | 1822 |
|  | 2.9\% | 163 | 0.3\% | 17 | 1.6\% | 73 | 1.4\% | 65 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 90.2\% | 4991 | 9.8\% | 544 | 51.6\% | 2332 | 48.4\% | 2189 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2015-16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 66.5\% | 3526 | 6.6\% | 348 | 38.3\% | 1589 | 37.2\% | 1544 | White | 71.9\% | 3248 | 6.7\% | 302 | 39.5\% | 1383 | 40.4\% | 1416 |
| African-American | 13.0\% | 687 | 1.1\% | 59 | 5.7\% | 238 | 4.8\% | 199 | African-American | 11.4\% | 516 | 0.8\% | 36 | 5.0\% | 175 | 3.7\% | 128 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.1\% | 58 | 0.1\% | 6 | 1.2\% | 49 | 1.0\% | 41 | Asian | 1.0\% | 46 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.5\% | 51 | 0.9\% | 32 |
| Latino | 3.8\% | 202 | 0.2\% | 10 | 2.3\% | 97 | 1.7\% | 71 | Latino | 4.1\% | 184 | 0.5\% | 22 | 2.6\% | 92 | 1.8\% | 64 |
| Native American | 0.2\% | 11 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.1\% | 6 | 0.1\% | 3 | Native American | 0.2\% | 9 | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 3 |
| Two or More Races | 1.0\% | 55 | 0.1\% | 4 | 0.5\% | 21 | 0.7\% | 31 | Other | 3.0\% | 137 | 0.4\% | 17 | 2.1\% | 74 | 2.3\% | 81 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 2.8\% | 149 | 0.4\% | 21 | 1.7\% | 72 | 1.8\% | 73 | Total | 91.6\% | 4140 | 8.4\% | 379 | 50.8\% | 1777 | 49.2\% | 1724 |
| Other | 2.8\% | 147 | 0.4\% | 19 | 1.5\% | 64 | 1.3\% | 55 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 91.2\% | 4835 | 8.8\% | 468 | 51.4\% | 2136 | 48.6\% | 2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2003-04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 72.8\% | 2911 | 6.6\% | 264 | 39.8\% | 1238 | 42.2\% | 1315 | White | 76.4\% | 1889 | 6.1\% | 152 | 39.9\% | 748 | 43.4\% | 814 |
| African-American | 12.1\% | 483 | 1.1\% | 45 | 5.5\% | 170 | 4.1\% | 129 | African-American | 11.0\% | 273 | 0.5\% | 12 | 4.3\% | 81 | 3.8\% | 71 |
| Asian | 1.0\% | 41 | 0.0\% | 1 | 1.0\% | 31 | 0.7\% | 21 | Asian | 0.8\% | 19 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.2\% | 23 | 0.5\% | 9 |
| Latino | 4.2\% | 167 | 0.4\% | 17 | 3.0\% | 94 | 1.6\% | 51 | Latino | 2.9\% | 72 | 0.7\% | 14 | 2.9\% | 55 | 1.8\% | 34 |
| Native American | 0.4\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 4 | 0.2\% | 5 | Native American | 0.3\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 2 |
| Other | 1.2\% | 50 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.9\% | 27 | 0.9\% | 28 | Other | 1.3\% | 31 | 0.1\% | 3 | 1.4\% | 26 | 0.6\% | 12 |
| Total | 91.7\% | 3667 | 8.3\% | 334 | 50.2\% | 1564 | 49.8\% | 1549 | Total | 92.7\% | 2291 | 7.4\% | 182 | 49.8\% | 935 | 50.2\% | 942 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2000-01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| African-American <br> Asian <br> Latino <br> Native American <br> Other <br> Total | 72.7\% | 2779 | 6.8\% | 258 | 40.2\% | 1199 | 42.3\% | 1263 | White African-American <br> Asian <br> Latino <br> Native American <br> Other <br> Total | 79.6\% | x | 6.3\% | x | 41.5\% | x | 45.2\% | x |
|  | 12.4\% | 474 | 0.9\% | 33 | 5.5\% | 165 | 4.2\% | 126 |  | 9.6\% | x | 0.3\% | x | 4.6\% | x | 3.1\% | x |
|  | 1.0\% | 37 | 0.1\% | 2 | 1.2\% | 35 | 0.8\% | 23 |  | 1.0\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 1.1\% | x | 0.6\% | x |
|  | 4.0\% | 152 | 0.4\% | 14 | 1.8\% | 53 | 1.8\% | 53 |  | 2.3\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 1.6\% | x | 0.7\% | x |
|  | 0.2\% | 7 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 6 | 0.2\% | 6 |  | 0.1\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.1\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
|  | 1.5\% | 57 | 0.2\% | 6 | 0.9\% | 27 | 0.9\% | 27 |  | 0.8\% | x | 0.1\% | x | 0.7\% | x | 0.9\% | x |
|  | 91.7\% | 3506 | 8.3\% | 316 | 49.8\% | 1485 | 50.2\% | 1498 |  | x | x | 6.6\% | x | x | x | 50.5\% | x |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1999-2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White <br> African-American <br> Asian <br> Latino <br> Native American <br> Other <br> Total | 73.2\% | 2764 | 6.3\% | 236 | 40.0\% | 1139 | 41.5\% | 1181 | White | 78.4\% | x | 5.4\% | x | 42.3\% | x | 44.2\% | x |
|  | 13.0\% | 489 | 0.7\% | 28 | 5.9\% | 167 | 3.9\% | 112 | African-American | 9.8\% | x | 0.5\% | x | 3.6\% | x | 3.3\% | x |
|  | 0.7\% | 27 | 0.1\% | 5 | 1.0\% | 29 | 1.1\% | 31 | Other | 5.5\% | x | 0.6\% | x | 4.3\% | x | 2.4\% | x |
|  | 4.1\% | 153 | 0.6\% | 21 | 2.8\% | 81 | 2.0\% | 56 | Total | x | x | 6.7\% | x | x | x | 49.5\% | x |
|  | 0.2\% | 8 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.0\% | 36 | 0.1\% | 4 | 0.5\% | 15 | 0.8\% | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 92.1\% | 3477 | 7.9\% | 297 | 50.4\% | 1434 | 49.6\% | 1411 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Notes: <br> 1) Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black institutions excluded. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2005-06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2) Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 75.2\% | x | 7.5\% | x | 39.2\% | x | 43.2\% | x | 3) 2001-03, 2004-05, 2006-07 data not recorded. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11.0\% | x | 0.6\% | x | 4.8\% | x | 4.6\% | x | 4) $x$ : data not recorded. <br> TABLE 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AsianLatinoNative American | 0.6\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.5\% | x | 0.8\% | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.8\% | x | 0.2\% | x | 2.8\% | x | 1.9\% | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.3\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.3\% | x | 0.0\% | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other <br> Total | 0.7\% | x | 0.1\% | x | 1.0\% | x | 0.9\% | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 91.6\% | x | 8.4\% | x | 48.6\% | x | 51.4\% | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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

| College Assistant Coaches: Division I Men's Teams |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Basketball |  |  |  | Football |  |  |  | Baseball |  |  |  |  | Basketball |  |  |  | Football |  |  |  | Baseball |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2019-20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2014-15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 48.9\% | 500 | 0.2\% | 2 | 61.5\% | 1771 | 0.2\% | 7 | 89.8\% | 589 | 0.0\% | 0 | White | 53.9\% | 549 | 1.2\% | 12 | 67.0\% | 1780 | 0.7\% | 18 | 89.6\% | 665 | 2.6\% | 19 |
| Black or African American | 44.5\% | 455 | 0.2\% | 2 | 30.5\% | 879 | 0.1\% | 3 | 1.2\% | 8 | 0.0\% | 0 | African-American | 41.8\% | 426 | 0.3\% | 3 | 27.1\% | 721 | 0.0\% | 1 | 1.9\% | 14 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 1.4\% | 14 | 0.1\% | 1 | 1.1\% | 32 | 0.0\% | 0 | 3.5\% | 23 | 0.0\% | 0 | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 2.0\% | 52 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.5\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Asian | 0.4\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | - | 0.0\% | 0 | Latino | 0.8\% | 8 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.3\% | 34 | 0.0\% | 0 | 3.6\% | 27 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Hawaiian or Pac. Islander | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.4\% | 41 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | Native-American | 0.3\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | Two or More Races | 0.9\% | 9 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.9\% | 24 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Two or More Races | 1.4\% | 14 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.5\% | 43 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | Non-Resident Alien | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Non-Resid ent Alien | 0.6\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | Other | 0.5\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.9\% | 23 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Unknown | 2.2\% | 23 | 0.0\% | 0 | 3.2\% | 91 | 0.0\% | 0 | 4.4\% | 29 | 0.0\% | 0 | Total | 98.5\% | 1003 | 1.5\% | 15 | 99.3\% | 2638 | 2.6\% | 19 | 97.4\% | 723 | 2.6\% | 19 |
| Total | 99.5\% | 1018 | 0.5\% | 5 | 99.6\% | 2871 | 0.4\% | 11 | 100.0\% | 656 | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018-19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 49.2\% | 515 | 0.0\% | 0 | 62.4\% | 1835 | 0.3\% | 8 | 90.9\% | 677 | 0.1\% | 1 | White | 53.5\% | 545 | 0.5\% | 5 | 67.5\% | 1747 | 1.2\% | 31 | 90.3\% | 664 | 1.1\% | 8 |
| Black or African American | 45.7\% | 479 | 0.2\% | 2 | 29.1\% | 855 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.9\% | 14 | 0.0\% | 0 | African-American | 41.4\% | 422 | 0.6\% | 6 | 26.2\% | 679 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 8 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 1.1\% | 11 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.2\% | 34 | 0.0\% | 1 | 3.0\% | 22 | 0.0\% | 0 | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.4\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.8\% | 46 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.5\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Asian | 0.4\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | Latino | 1.0\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 28 | 0.0\% | - | 4.6\% | 34 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Hawaiian or Pac. Islander | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.6\% | 47 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | Native-American | 0.5\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | Two or More Races | 1.0\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 1 | 1.1\% | 8 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Two or More Races | 1.1\% | 11 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 31 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.7\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | Non-Resident Alien | 0.8\% | 8 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.9\% | 9 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | Other | 0.4\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.4\% | 35 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 7 | 0.0\% | , |
| Other | 1.4\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 0 | 3.9\% | 115 | 0.0\% | 0 | 3.1\% | 23 | 0.0\% | 0 | Total | 98.7\% | 1008 | 1.3\% | 11 | 98.8\% | 2557 | 1.2\% | 32 | 98.9\% | 727 | 1.1\% | 8 |
| Total | 99.8\% | 1045 | 0.2\% | 2 | 99.7\% | 2934 | 0.3\% | 9 | 99.9\% | 744 | 0.1\% | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2017-18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 49.4\% | 507 | 0.5\% | 5 | 63.4\% | 1794 | 0.6\% | 18 | 91.8\% | 684 | 0.7\% | 5 | White | 54.6\% | 558 | 1.5\% | 15 | 67.9\% | 1754 | 0.9\% | 22 | 89.8\% | 669 | 2.3\% | 17 |
| African-American | 45.1\% | 463 | 0.1\% | 1 | 28.2\% | 799 | 0.1\% | 2 | 1.7\% | 13 | 0.0\% | 0 | African-American | 39.6\% | 405 | 0.3\% | 3 | 26.0\% | 672 | 0.2\% | 6 | 0.8\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.4\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.7\% | 48 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.5\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.5\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.4\% | 35 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.4\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 1.0\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.2\% | 34 | 0.0\% | 0 | 2.3\% | 17 | 0.0\% | 0 | Latino | 0.6\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 28 | 0.0\% | 0 | 4.0\% | 30 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native-American | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | Native-American | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Two or More Races | 1.1\% | 11 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 32 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | Two or More Races | 0.8\% | 8 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 8 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.8\% | 8 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | Non-Resident Alien | 0.5\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 1.5\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 0 | 3.4\% | 95 | 0.0\% | 0 | 2.3\% | 17 | 0.0\% | 0 | Other | 1.6\% | 16 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.7\% | 44 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.3\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Total | 99.4\% | 1020 | 0.6\% | 6 | 99.3\% | 2810 | 0.7\% | 20 | 99.3\% | 740 | 0.7\% | 5 | Total | 98.2\% | 1004 | 1.8\% | 18 | 98.8\% | 2554 | 1.2\% | 30 | 97.7\% | 728 | 2.3\% | 17 |
| 2016-17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 50.6\% | 520 | 0.8\% | 8 | 64.1\% | 1754 | 0.7\% | 18 | 92.3\% | \|679 | 0.5\% | 4 | White | 57.6\% | 563 | 1.2\% | 12 | 69.0\% | 1658 | 1.1\% | 27 | 89.8\% | 650 | 2.8\% |  |
| African-American | 44.3\% | 455 | 0.0\% | 0 | 27.8\% | 762 | 0.4\% | 11 | 1.2\% | 9 | 0.0\% | 0 | African-American | 39.0\% | 381 | 0.1\% | 1 | 25.4\% | 610 | 0.1\% | , | 0.8\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.3\% |  | 0.0\% | 0 | 2.3\% | 62 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 0 | Asian | 0.5\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.5\% | 37 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 1.2\% | 12 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 30 | 0.0\% | 0 | 2.9\% | 21 | 0.0\% | 0 | Latino | 1.0\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 24 | 0.0\% | 1 | 5.0\% | 36 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native-American | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | Native-American | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Two or More Races | 0.5\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 30 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | Other | 1.7\% | 17 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.5\% | 37 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.7\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.6\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | Total | 98.7\% | 978 | 1.3\% | 13 | 98.7\% | 2372 | 1.3\% | 31 | 97.2\% | 704 | 2.8\% | 20 |
| Other | 1.6\% | 16 | 0.0\% | 0 | 2.3\% | 63 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.4\% | 10 | 0.1\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 99.2\% | 1019 | 0.8\% | 8 | 98.9\% | 2708 | 1.1\% | 29 | 99.3\% | 731 | 0.7\% | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2015-16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2015-16 WhiteWhite <br> African-American <br> Asian/Pacific Islander <br> Latino <br> Native-American <br> Two or More Races <br> Non-Resident Alien <br> Other <br> Total | 53.4\% | 537 | 1.0\% | 10 | 65.5\% | 1766 | 1.0\% | 28 | 91.0\% | 664 | 0.4\% | 3 | White | 55.8\% | 547 | 2.2\% | 22 | 69.4\% | 1588 | 0.8\% | 19 | 89.5\% | 636 | 2.7\% | 19 |
|  | 40.9\% | 411 | 0.1\% | 1 | 26.6\% | 716 | 0.1\% | 4 | 1.8\% | 13 | 0.0\% | , | African-American | 39.1\% | 384 | 0.1\% | 1 | 25.6\% | 586 | 0.0\% | 1 | 1.4\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 0.6\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.6\% | 43 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 0 | Asian | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.4\% | 31 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 1.0\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.2\% | 32 | 0.0\% | 0 | 2.6\% | 19 | 0.1\% | 1 | Latino | 0.9\% | 9 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 26 | 0.0\% | 1 | 4.5\% | 32 | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | Native-American | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 0.5\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.9\% | 23 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.5\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | Other | 1.5\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.4\% | 31 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 0.9\% | , | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | Total | 97.7\% | 958 | 2.3\% | 23 | 99.1\% | 2267 | 0.9\% | 21 | 97.3\% | 692 | 2.7\% | 19 |
|  | 1.5\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 0 | 2.7\% | 74 | 1.3\% | 2 | 2.2\% | 16 | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 98.9\% | 995 | 1.1\% | 11 | 98.7\% | 2660 | 1.3\% | 35 | 99.5\% | 726 | 0.5\% | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |







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| College Professional Administration by Position |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Division I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | White |  | Black or AfricanAmerican |  | Asian |  | Hispanic/Latino |  | Am. Indian/ Alaska Nat. |  | Hawaiian/ Pacific |  | Non-resident Alien |  | Two or MoreRaces |  | Unknown |  |
|  | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| 2019-20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Academic Advisor/Counselor | 20.5\% | 48.8\% | 9.5\% | 11.0\% | 0.4\% | 0.8\% | 1.8\% | 2.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.7\% | 0.8\% | 1.2\% | 0.7\%\| | 1.2\% |
| Business Mgr. | 33.7\% | 49.6\% | 3.1\% | 4.0\% | 0.5\% | 1.1\% | 1.4\% | 3.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.4\% | 0.6\% | 1.2\% | 0.8\% |
| Compliance Coordinator/Officer | 42.7\% | 38.2\% | 5.5\% | 5.2\% | 0.8\% | 0.4\% | 1.7\% | 2.5\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.3\% | 1.4\% | 0.3\% | 0.2\% |
| Equipment Mgr. | 76.0\% | 8.3\% | 6.8\% | 0.3\% | 1.1\% | 0.2\% | 3.8\% | 1.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.7\% | 0.2\% | 1.0\% | 0.3\% |
| Fundraiser/Development Mgr. | 53.2\% | 31.1\% | 7.1\% | 2.3\% | 0.2\% | 0.4\% | 1.1\% | 1.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.8\% | 1.1\% | 1.1\% | 0.4\% |
| Facility Mgr. | 70.6\% | 11.7\% | 6.6\% | 1.6\% | 0.9\% | 0.4\% | 4.8\% | 0.7\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.5\% | 0.3\% | 1.3\% | 0.2\% |
| Life Skills Coordinator | 13.4\% | 51.2\% | 11.9\% | 14.9\% | 0.0\% | 1.0\% | 1.5\% | 2.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.5\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.5\% | 0.5\% | 1.0\% | 0.2\% | 1.2\% |
| Promotions/Marketing Mgr. | 48.5\% | 33.7\% | 3.7\% | 2.6\% | 1.5\% | 0.8\% | 2.6\% | 0.9\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.5\% | 0.7\% | 2.5\% | 1.3\% |
| Sports Information Director | 76.1\% | 15.3\% | 2.4\% | 1.2\% | 0.9\% | 0.6\% | 1.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.4\% | 0.1\% | 0.9\% | 0.1\% |
| Asst. or Assoc. SID | 66.9\% | 22.3\% | 2.4\% | 1.8\% | 0.8\% | 0.5\% | 1.5\% | 0.7\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.6\% | 1.6\% | 0.2\% |
| Strength Coaches | 65.7\% | 11.5\% | 11.4\% | 0.8\% | 1.0\% | 0.2\% | 2.5\% | 0.3\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.5\% | 0.1\% | 0.3\% | 0.1\% | 1.5\% | 0.5\% | 2.8\% | 0.5\% |
| Ticket Manager | 57.1\% | 27.3\% | 3.8\% | 2.6\% | 0.5\% | 0.6\% | 2.5\% | 1.4\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 1.0\%\| | 0.4\% | 2.1\%\| | 0.4\% |



| College Professional Administration by Division |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Division I |  | Division II |  | Division III |  | All Divisions |  |  | Division I |  | Division II |  | Division III |  | All Divisions |  |
|  | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |  | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| 2019-20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2010-11$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black or African American Hispanic or Latino | 52.6\% | 28.1\% | 53.2\% | 30.7\% | \|59.1\% | 31.1\% | 53.8\% | 29.0\% | WhiteAfrican-American | $55.2 \%$ |  |  | 29.1\% | $60.9 \%$ | 31.5\% | 65.4\% | 34.7\% |
|  | 6.6\% | 3.8\% | 3.6\% | 2.6\% | 3.8\% | 1.6\% | 5.7\% | 3.2\% |  | 6.3\% | 3.2\% | 4.1\% | 1.8\% | 3.5\% | 1.1\% | 6.1\% | 2.9\% |
|  | 2.3\% | 1.3\% | 2.9\% | 1.3\% | 1.4\% | 0.6\% | 2.2\% | 1.2\% | Asian | 0.9\% | 0.6\% | 1.0\% | 0.6\% | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | 1.0\% | 0.6\% |
| Asian | 0.7\% | 0.5\% | 0.8\% | 0.5\% | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | 0.7\% | 0.5\% | LatinoNative American | 1.6\% | 0.9\% | 1.8\% | 0.8\% | 1.0\% | 0.4\% | 1.7\% $\quad 0.9 \%$ |  |
| Hawaiian or Pac. Islander | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% |  | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% $\quad 0.0 \%$ |  |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.4\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | OtherTotal | 0.6\% | 0.4\% | 1.3\% | 0.5\% | 0.5\% | 0.2\% | 0.8\% | 0.5\% |
| Two or More Races | 0.7\% | 0.7\% | 0.9\% | 0.6\% | 0.6\% | 0.3\% | 0.7\% | 0.6\% |  | 64.8\% | 35.3\% | 67.2\% | 32.8\% | 66.4\% | 33.6\% | 65.5\% | 34.5\% |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.9\% | 0.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% $0.1 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 1.4\% | 0.6\% | 0.8\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 1.1\% | 0.4\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 64.7\% | 35.3\% | 63.6\% | 36.3\% | 65.8\% | 34.4\% | 64.7\% | 35.2\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2018-19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 52.1\% | 28.1\% | 55.5\% | 29.1\% | 58.5\% | 32.5\% | 53.6\% | 29.0\% | White | 56.2\% | 29.8\% | 58.6\% | 29.9\% | 60.4\% | 31.7\% | 62.6\% | 32.9\% |
| Black or African American | 6.4\% | 3.6\% | 4.0\% | 2.5\% | 3.1\% | 1.8\% | 5.5\% | 3.1\% | African-AmericanAsian | 6.1\% | 3.3\% | 4.1\% | 1.9\% | 3.2\% | 1.0\% | 5.6\% | 2.8\% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 2.3\% | 1.3\% | 2.8\% | 0.6\% | 1.1\% | 0.5\% | 2.1\% | 1.1\% |  | 0.8\% | 0.6\% | 1.2\% | 0.6\% | 0.3\% | 0.4\% | 0.8\% $\quad 0.6 \%$ |  |
| Asian | 0.9\% | 0.5\% | 0.9\% | 0.4\% | 0.3\% | 0.4\% | 0.8\% | 0.5\% | LatinoNative American | 1.3\%$0.1 \%$ | 1.1\% | 1.6\% | 0.8\% | 1.2\% | 0.5\% | 1.5\% |  |
| Hawaiian or Pac. Islander | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% |  |  | 0.0\% |  | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% $0.0 \%$ |  |
| Am. Indian or Alaska Native | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.6\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | Total | 0.6\% | 0.4\% | 0.6\% 6 | 0.4\% | 0.6\% | 0.3\% | 0.7\% | 0.4\% |
| Two or More RacesNon-Resident Alien | 0.7\% | 0.7\% | 0.8\% | 0.6\% | 0.5\% | 0.3\% | 0.7\% | 0.6\% |  |  |  |  | 33.6\% | 66.0\% | 34.0\% | 65.5\% | 34.5\% |
|  | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.8\% | 0.4\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% |  |  | 35.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 2.0\% | 1.0\% | 0.6\% | 0.2\% | 0.4\% | 0.2\% | 1.6\% | 0.7\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 64.7\% | 35.3\% | 66.0\% | 34.0\% | 64.1\% | 35.9\% | 64.7\% | 35.3\% | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2017-18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 52.9\% | 28.6\% | 55.5\% | 28.8\% | 59.9\% | 31.5\% | 54.5\% | 29.1\% | WhiteAfrican-AmericanAsianLatinoNative AmericanOtherTotal | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 56.7 \% \\ 5.9 \% \\ 0.8 \% \\ 1.3 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 0.5 \% \\ \hline 65.2 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  <br> $29.4 \%$ <br> $3.4 \%$ <br> $0.6 \%$ <br> $0.9 \%$ <br> $0.0 \%$ <br> $0.4 \%$ <br> $34.8 \%$ | $57.6 \%$ <br> $4.4 \%$ <br> $1.3 \%$ <br> $1.8 \%$ <br> $0.2 \%$ <br> $0.9 \%$ <br> $66.2 \%$ | $30.4 \%$ <br> $1.6 \%$ <br> $0.3 \%$ <br> $1.0 \%$ <br> $0.1 \%$ <br> $0.5 \%$ <br> $33.8 \%$ | $60.4 \%$ <br> $3.0 \%$ <br> $0.6 \%$ <br> $0.9 \%$ <br> $0.1 \%$ <br> $0.3 \%$ <br> $65.3 \%$ | $32.2 \%$ <br> $1.0 \%$ <br> $0.6 \%$ <br> $0.6 \%$ <br> $0.1 \%$ <br> $0.3 \%$ <br> $34.7 \%$ | $60.1 \%$ <br> $5.2 \%$ <br> $0.9 \%$ <br> $1.3 \%$ <br> $0.1 \%$ <br> $0.5 \%$ <br> $65.4 \%$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 31.4 \% \\ 2.7 \% \\ 0.6 \% \\ 0.9 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 0.4 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| African-American | 6.5\% | 3.4\% | 3.9\% | 2.6\% | 3.0\% | 1.6\% | 5.5\% | 2.9\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.0\% | 0.7\% | 1.3\% | 0.5\% | 0.5\% | 0.2\% | 1.0\% | 0.6\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Latino | 2.0\% | 1.3\% | 2.4\% | 0.5\% | 1.2\% | 0.5\% | 1.9\% | 1.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 0,1\% | 0.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 2.2\% | 1.4\% | 2.7\% | 1.3\% | 0.9\% | 0.4\% | 2.0\% | 1.2\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 64.7\% | 35.4\% | 66.1\% | 33.7\% | 65.6\% | 34.3\% | 65.0\% | 34.9\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34.6\% |
| 2016-17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 53.8\% | 28.9\% | 54.2\% | 30.4\% | 52.7\% | 38.5\% | 53.7\% | 30.9\% | White <br> African-American <br> Asian <br> Latino <br> Native American <br> Other <br> Total | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 56.0 \% \\ 6.0 \% \\ 0.9 \% \\ 1.7 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 0.5 \% \\ \hline 65.1 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 29.4\% | 60.2\% | 29.0\% | 61.3\% | 31.7\% | 57.8\% | 29.8\% |
| African-American | 5.9\% | 3.4\% | 3.9\% | 2.6\% | 3.1\% | 1.6\% | 5.0\% | 3.0\% |  |  | 3.6\% | 3.9\% | 1.7\% | 3.1\% | 0.9\% | 5.1\% | 2.7\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.1\% | 0.5\% | 1.3\% | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | 0.5\% | 1.0\% | 0.7\% |  |  | 0.7\% | 1.3\% | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | 0.9\% | 0.6\% |
| Latino | 1.9\% | 1.2\% | 2.2\% | 0.9\% | 0.9\% | 1.0\% | 1.7\% | 1.1\% |  |  | 0.9\% | 1.8\% | 0.7\% | 1.2\% | 0.4\% | 1.6\% | 0.8\% |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.3\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% |  |  | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% |
| Other | 2.0\% | 1.2\% | 2.4\% | 1.4\% | 0.6\% | 0.5\% | 1.6\% | 1.2\% |  |  | 0.3\% | 0.5\% | 0.3\% | 0.3\% | 0.1\% | 0.5\% | 0.2\% |
| Total | 64.8\% | 35.2\% | 64.3\% | 35.9\% | 57.7\% | 42.2\% | 63.1\% | 37.0\% |  |  | 34.9\% | 67.8\% | 32.2\% | 66.4\% | 33.6\% | 65.8\% | 34.2\% |
| 2015-16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2003-04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 53.7\% | 28.4\% | 57.3\% | 27.5\% | \|61.3\% | 30.8\% | 55.7\% | 28.7\% | White | 60.4\% | 27.5\% | 55.2\% | 34.0\% | 51.8\% | 42.6\% | 61.8\% | 27.6\% |
| African-American | 6.4\% | 3.2\% | 4.1\% | 2.9\% | 3.2\% | 1.2\% | 5.5\% | 3\% | African-American | 5.9\% | 2.3\% | 2.7\% | 2.3\% | 3.4\% | 1.0\% | 5.1\% | 1.8\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.0\% | 0.6\% | 1.3\% | 0.7\% | 0.6\% | 0.4\% | 1.0\% | 0.6\% | Asian | 0.6\% | 0.3\% | x | x | x | x | 0.6\% | 0.3\% |
| Latino | 1.9\% | 1.1\% | 2.1\% | 0.8\% | 1.0\% | 0.6\% | 1.8\% | 0.9\% | Latino | 1.1\% | 0.8\% | x | x | x | x | 1.2\% | 0.7\% |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | Native American | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | x | x | x | x | 0.1\% | 0.1\% |
| Other | 2.2\% | 1.3\% | 1.9\% | 1.1\% | 0.3\% | 0.4\% | 1.7\% | 1.1\% | Other | 0.4\% | 0.6\% | 4.2\% | 1.5\% | 1.1\% | 0.9\% | 0.4\% | 0.3\% |
| Total | 65.3\% | 34.7\% | 66.9\% | 33.1\% | 66.5\% | 33.5\% | 65.8\% | 34.2\% | Total | 68.4\% | 31.5\% | 62.1\% | 37.8\% | 56.3\% | 44.5\% | 69.2\% | 30.8\% |
| 2014-15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2000-01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 54.4\% | 29.0\% | 56.7\% | 29.5\% | 60.6\% | 30.9\% | 55.9\% | 29.4\% | White | 63.0\% | 27.6\% | 57.8\% | 33.3\% | 49.6\% | 44.2\% | 61.1\% | 28.0\% |
| African-American | 6.5\% | 3.3\% | 3.9\% | 2.7\% | 3.4\% | 1.5\% | 5.5\% | 2.8\% | African-American | 5.3\% | 1.8\% | 3.3\% | 1.6\% | 3.5\% | 1.3\% | 5.0\% | 1.9\% |
| Asian/Hawaiian | 1.0\% | 0.7\% | 1.3\% | 0.3\% | 0.5\% | 0.3\% | 1.0\% | 0.5\% | Other | 1.5\% | 0.8\% | 2.8\% | 1.3\% | 1.0\% | 0.5\% | 2.4\% | 1.6\% |
| Latino | 1.9\% | 1.1\% | 2.2\% | 0.7\% | 0.9\% | 0.7\% | 1.8\% | 1.0\% | Total | 69.8\% | 30.2\% | 63.9\% | 36.2\% | 54.1\% | 46.0\% | 68.5\% | 31.5\% |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 1.2\% | 0.7\% | 1.4\% | 0.9\% | 0.5\% | 0.5\% | 1.1\% | 0.7\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 65.1\% | 34.9\% | 65.7\% | 34.3\% | 66.0\% | 34.0\% | 65.4\% | 34.5\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1999-2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 55.7\% | 28.9\% | 56.1\% | 30.1\% | \|60.7\% | 31.2\% | 56.7\% | 29.6\% | White | 62.6\% | 24.8\% | 59.5\% | 33.2\% | 52.8\% | 42.0\% | 64.3\% | 24.5\% |
| African-American | 6.0\% | 3.0\% | 4.2\% | 2.9\% | 2.9\% | 1.2\% | 5.1\% | 2.7\% | African-American | 6.2\% | 2.8\% | 1.7\% | 1.3\% | 2.7\% | 1.6\% | 5.2\% | 2.1\% |
| Asian/Hawaiian | 0.9\% | 0.5\% | 1.0\% | 0.3\% | 0.5\% | 0.3\% | 0.8\% | 0.5\% | Other | 2.3\% | 1.3\% | 2.7\% | 1.7\% | 0.2\% | 0.7\% | 2.5\% | 1.3\% |
| Latino | 1.8\% | 1.0\% | 1.4\% | 0.8\% | 0.9\% | 0.6\% | 1.6\% | 0.9\% | Total | 71.1\% | 28.9\% | 63.9\% | 36.2\% | 55.7\% | 44.3\% | 72.0\% | 27.9\% |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 1.2\% | 0.9\% | 1.9\% | 1.0\% | 0.9\% | 0.7\% | 1.2\% | 0.8\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 65.7\% | 34.3\% | 64.9\% | 35.1\% | 65.9\% | 34.1\% | 65.5\% | 34.5\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 55.6\% | 29.7\% | 55.8\% | 32.0\% | 54.8\% | 37.6\% | 55.4\% | 31.6\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| African-American | 5.6\% | 3.0\% | 3.7\% | 2.3\% | 2.6\% | 1.5\% | 4.6\% | 2.6\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asian/Hawaiian | 0.9\% | 0.4\% | 0.6\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.4\% | 20.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Latino | 1.8\% | 1.2\% | 1.8\% | 0.6\% | 0.8\% | 0.8\% | 1.6\% | 1.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 0.6\% | 0.2\% | 0.3\% | 0.1\% | 0.3\% | 0.2\% | 0.5\% | 0.2\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 64.6\% | 34.5\% | 62.4\% | 35.1\% | 58.8\% | 40.5\% | 62.6\% | 55.4\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Notes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 56.0\% | 29.3\% | 57.3\% | 30.2\% | 61.2\% | 31.2\% | 57.3\% | 29.8\% | 1) Data provided by the institutions excluded. | NCAA. Hist | orically Blac |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| African-American | 6.1\% | 3.0\% | 4.3\% | 1.9\% | 3.0\% | 1.3\% | 5.2\% | 2.5\% | 2) Percentages may not e | qual 100 pe | rcent due to | rounding. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asian | 1.0\% | 0.5\% | 1.2\% | 0.3\% | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | 0.9\% | 0.4\% | 3) 2001-03, 2004-07 data | not record |  |  |  | TA | BLE |  |  |
| Latino | 1.7\% | 1.0\% | 1.9\% | 0.9\% | 0.9\% | 0.5\% | 1.6\% | 0.9\% | 4) $x$ : data not recorded. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 0.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 0.7\% | 0.5\% | 0.9\% | 1.0\% | 0.6\% | 0.3\% | 0.7\% | 0.5\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 65.6\% | 34.4\% | 65.7\% | 34.3\% | 66.4\% | 33.6\% | 65.8\% | 34.2\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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[^0]:    *Remaining difference comprised of Two or More Races, Non-Resident Alien, and unknown categories

