

WOMEN IN INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORT

A LONGITUDINAL, NATIONAL STUDY
THIRTY-SEVEN YEAR UPDATE

1977-2014

THE FULL REPORT

We hope you will enjoy having a copy of the latest update from our longitudinal national survey, now thirty seven years long.

OTHER ITEMS WHICH MAY BE OF INTEREST:

The Full Report follows, along with an Executive Summary. If you go to our website, the home page has links to other information that might be of some use to you. Take a look at: www.acostacarpenter.ORG

TO CONTACT US:

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact us at Acosta/Carpenter, Post Office Box 42, West Brookfield, MA 01585, Phone: 508-867-9962. Our email contact is: womeninsport@charter.net.

MAKING COPIES:

Feel free to make copies of the summary but please cite it appropriately. Electronic copies of the full summary are available in PDF format on the web at: www.acostacarpenter.ORG

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ABOUT OUR STUDY

● Where and how do we gather our information?

Questionnaires are mailed to the Senior Woman Administrator at every NCAA member school that has a women's athletics program. In 2014, the number of such institutions was a bit less than 1100.

The questionnaires are sent in the Fall semester and for more than a quarter century, we sent the questionnaires every other year but inquired about the status for two years: the current year and the prior year. Since 2006 we have continued to send out the questionnaires every other year but we have only inquired about the current year. Thus, you will not find data for odd number years of 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011 and 2013. We made this change in protocol for several reasons. Inquiring about a past year's data, on occasion, resulted in missing data that we then needed to search for and also, entering two years of data rather than one each time we gathered data, doubled our work on this rather massive project.

Our data come directly from the institutions. The data are primary; the data are NOT drawn from the reports otherwise generated by an institution or association. Where we suspect there has been a misunderstanding or any information appears to be missing, we contact the respondent and double check.

We have consistently enjoyed a high rate of return and are grateful to our respondents for caring enough in their busy days to complete the questionnaires. Amazingly, some of our respondents have been contributing their data since the beginning of our study, 37 years ago. A sense of team effort, old friends, and collegiality has developed over the years and it warms our hearts.

● Where can you find information about high school data?

Our study covers NCAA intercollegiate sports for women. It does not include data for schools that are members of other associations such as the NAIA, NCCAA, and so forth. However, one figure that you will find mentioned in this report does include these other 4 year college organizations: "In 2012 there are about 200,000 female intercollegiate athletes".

High school participation data are available from the National Federation of State High School Associations (www.nfhs.org).

● Where can you find information about salaries, budgets, and finances in general?

'Following the money' often gives an added dimension to discussions about college athletics. But finding accurate and complete financial information is very difficult, if not impossible. So, when you take a look at some of the information contained at the sites suggested, please realize that the information may not be inclusive of all remuneration, nor may it include all expenses such as debt service, security, and so forth. At least the following sites are a place to start.

NCAA Revenues and Expenses Report. It is available for free downloading at <https://www.ncaapublications.com/searchadv.aspx?IsSubmit=true&SearchTerm=revenues+and+expenses>

The *Chronicle of Higher Education* frequently reviews available data and a search of their site might prove useful. www.chronicle.com

The Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act requires intercollegiate athletics programs to annually submit a variety of data, some of which includes finances. The EADA information is available at <http://ope.ed.gov/athletics/Index.aspx>.

ABOUT OUR STUDY

CONTINUED

● **Who provides the funding for our study?**

For many years, the Research Foundation of the City University of New York (CUNY), generously provided funding to continue our study. After our retirement from Brooklyn College-CUNY, Smith College's Project on Women and Social Change stepped forward and has generously continued to support our study over the years.

We are grateful, not just to Brooklyn College and to Smith College's Project on Women and Social Change, but to a long list of other people who have helped with skill, knowledge, encouragement, participation, and patience. A few among this long list are, in no particular order:

Vital participants:

1000s of faithful respondents from colleges and universities across the nation

Facilitators:

Kathleen Gauger	Project on Women and Social Change, Smith College
Christine Shelton,	Smith College, Exercise and Sport Studies
Kenny Sprague	NCAA
Kelly Shaul	NCAA

Technology:

Will Loving	http://dedicationtechnologies.com/
Marcus Carpenter	Website technical support

● **How should you navigate through the summary?**

We have provided a short Executive Summary. Following that you will find the full summary. It is divided into sections such as Participation, Coaching, and so forth.

Within each section you will find an initial page or two that is denoted "Commentary". On the "Commentary" pages we will try to give you an overview of the particular topic. We have also tried to reserve any personal opinion or value laden narrative to the "Commentary" sections. Because our data are descriptive, they stand on their own. However, within the "Commentary" pages we might have found it irresistible to put the data into a social or historic or legal context now and then. Please know that pages other than those in the "Commentary" sections do not include any value laden language nor do they include our personal opinions or points of view, to the best of our efforts.

Following the "Commentary" pages, you will find more detailed and complete data pages on the section's topic.

● **How should the study be cited?**

Please feel free to make copies and use the data. We only ask that you cite it appropriately so that other people will know where it has come from and can find the full text for themselves. It is the right and honorable thing to do and we feel confident that you will take the time to cite it correctly. We thank you in advance.

CONTINUED

ABOUT OUR STUDY

Different citation formats make it difficult to give you a formal citation. However, would you please make sure to include all of the following in whatever order suits your citation format? Thanks.

How should the study be cited?

Here is one suggested method but citing methods vary so all we ask is that the work be cited appropriately:

Acosta/Carpenter. "Women in Intercollegiate Sport. A Longitudinal, National Study, Thirty Seven Year Update. 1977-2014". Unpublished manuscript. Available for downloading at www.acostacarpenter.ORG

What is Title IX?

Title IX is federal legislation that prohibits discrimination based on sex in education programs that receive federal money. It covers only sex discrimination but it includes all parts of education programs, including athletics, intramurals, financial aid, biology, psychology, and so forth. It covers any education program that receives federal aid; thus its reach includes both public and private programs, as long as federal dollars are found within.

Title IX was enacted in 1972 and schools were given until 1978 to 'get organized' or more specifically, 1978 was the 'mandatory compliance date'. Regulations spelling out what was required were drafted, reviewed and gained the force of law. Additional Policy Interpretations were drafted which provided a more specific yardstick for how to judge compliance within the areas of interscholastic and intercollegiate athletics, intramural and recreation programs. The Policy Interpretations do NOT have the force of law but are given great deference by the courts.

Federal laws are enacted by the legislative branch (Congress) and enforced by the Executive Branch (in this case, by the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) within the Department of Education). Legal standing is NOT required to file a complaint with the OCR; anyone may file whether or not they are the victim of alleged discrimination. If violations of Title IX are found, the OCR, to one degree or another, tries to resolve the problems and have the institution move into compliance. If an institution violates Title IX and refuses to comply with its requirements, the OCR has the option to move forward with the aid of the Department of Justice to remove federal funding. No federal funding has ever been removed as a result of a violation Title IX so the enforcement threat of the loss of federal funding has been a hollow one.

Someone with legal standing may, if they choose to, file a lawsuit alleging a violation of Title IX. There is no need to first go through the process of filing a complaint with the OCR nor even with the on-campus Title IX designated employee (in-house complaint). The possibility of monetary compensatory damages exists with a Title IX lawsuit. It has not yet been determined by the courts if punitive damages might also be available.

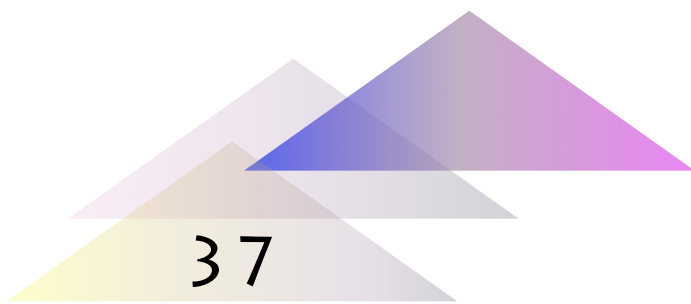
Although we are partial, we think a good book to review if you want more information is:

Title IX

by Linda Jean Carpenter and R. Vivian Acosta

Published by Human Kinetics ISBN 0736042393

For more information see: www.humankinetics.com/products/all-products/title-ix?



WOMEN IN INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORT

A LONGITUDINAL, NATIONAL STUDY
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1977-2014

IN 2014:

Athletics Job Market for Females (Highest Ever)

13,963 female professionals are employed within intercollegiate athletics.

This number includes: coaches, assistant coaches, sports information directors, athletic trainers, athletics administrators and strength and conditioning coaches. This is the highest number ever and is an increase of 171 since 2012.

4154 females are employed as coaches within intercollegiate athletics, an increase of 180 since 2012.

7503 females are employed as assistant coaches within intercollegiate athletics, an increase of 479 since 2012.

239 females are employed as athletics directors within intercollegiate athletics, an increase of 24 since 2012.

Participation Opportunities for Females (Highest Ever)

9581 women's intercollegiate teams are found at NCAA schools in 2014, an increase of 307 since 2012.

8.83 women's teams per school is the average offered to female athletics, an increase of 0.10 since 2012.

2080 new women's teams have been added to the nation's intercollegiate athletics programs for women since 2000.

Basketball is the most popular sport for women, followed by volleyball with soccer and cross country tied for third place.

Head Coaching Opportunities for Females

4154 female head coaches of women's teams is the highest ever representation of women as coaches, an increase of 180 since 2012.

43.4 % of women's teams are coached by females, an increase of 0.5% since 2012.

2.0% to 3.5% of men's teams are coached by females, a negligible increase since 1972.

57.1% of women's teams are coached by males, a decrease of 0.5% since 2012.
97% to 98% of men's teams are coached by males.
When the AD is a female, there is typically a higher percentage of female coaches.
One out of 4.5 of all teams (M&F) are coached by females.
Less than half of women's teams are coached by females.
180 more female coaches of women's teams are employed than in 2012.
There are 449 more female coaches of women's teams than a decade ago.
When the athletics director is a male, fewer female coaches are likely.
In 1972, when Title IX was enacted, more than 90% of women's teams were coached by females.
Since 2000, there are 2080 new head coaching jobs in women's athletics. About one third are filled by females and two thirds by males.
In the last two years, 307 new women's teams have been added. Females occupy 180 of those jobs and males hold 127 of the increase.

Assistant Coaching Opportunities for Women (Highest Ever)

13,222 PAID assistant coaches (M&F) of women's teams are found in 2014, an increase of 921 since 2012.
12.1 is the average of PAID assistant coaches of women's teams per school, an increase of 0.4 since 2012.
7503 PAID female assistant coaches are found within women's intercollegiate athletics.
56.8% of Paid assistant coaches are females, a slight decrease of 0.3 since 2012.
921 more PAID assistant coaches are serving women's teams since 2012. Of that 921, 479 are females and 442 are males.
2230 more PAID female assistant coaches are serving women's teams than a decade ago.
Division 1 has the most PAID female assistant coaches of women's teams at 3077, an increase of 124 since 2012.
1142 UNPAID female assistant coaches are serving women's teams, an increase of 130 since 2012. 438 of the 1142 serve in Division 1.

Administrative Opportunities for Women

22.3% of athletics directors are females, up from 20.3% in 2012.
77.7% of athletics directors are males, down from 79.7 in 2012

239 females serve as athletics directors in all divisions combined, an increase of 29 since 2012. Division 1 has the fewest female athletics directors at 37. Division 3 has the most female athletics directors at 133.

11.3% of athletics departments have NO female anywhere in the administration.

4.18 is the average number of administrators per school, up from 3.94 in 2012.

Division 1 has the largest administrative staffs with an average of 6.62 people each. A few Division 1 schools have administrative staffs with over 20 people holding a title such as assistant or associate athletics director. In the case of such large departments, none have more than a third of their titled staff members who are females.

1.51 is the average number of female athletics administrators per campus.

4535 is the total number of jobs in athletics administration, an increase of 332 since 2012.

139 more administrative jobs are held by females than in 2012.

193 more administrative jobs are held by males than in 2012.

1642 is the number of administrative jobs held by females in 2014, up from 1503 in 2012.

2893 is the number of administrative jobs held by males, up from 2700 in 2012.

36.2% of athletics administrative jobs are held by females, up from 35.8% in 2012.

63.8% of athletics administrative jobs are held by males, down from 64.2% in 2012.

1185 more athletics administrative jobs exist than existed a decade ago.

918 of those 'new' jobs in the last decade are held by males.

267 of those 'new' jobs in the last decade are held by females.

Athletic Training Employment Opportunities for Women (Highest Ever)

99.5% of schools have at least one athletic trainer.

32.4% of head athletic trainers are females, up from 30.7% in 2012.

67.6% of head athletic trainers are males, down from 69.3% in 2012.

Division 1 has the highest percentage of athletics trainers but the smallest percentage of female head athletic trainers at 19.5%. However, 19.5% is an increase from 17.5% in 2012.

42.4% of schools in Division 1 that have an athletic trainer, have a female head athletic trainer, up from 40.5% in 2012. All three Divisions have shown an increase in the percentage of their head athletic trainers who are females.

When the athletics director is a female, it is more likely to have a female head athletic trainer.

When the school is located in the southern geographic region, it is less likely to have a female head athletic trainer.

Sports Information Directors (SIDs) Employment Opportunities for Women

99.3% of schools have an SID.

12.1% of SIDs are females, up from 9.8% in 2012.

87.9% of SIDs are males, down from 90.2% in 2012.

Division 1 has the smallest percentage of female SIDs at 7.7%. However, the 7.7% is up from 3.1% in 2012.

The northeast and west geographic regions have the highest percentage of female sports information directors.

'Red' states have the lowest percentage of female sports information directors as well as the lowest percentage of female athletic trainers.

Strength & Conditioning Coaching (S/C) Opportunities for Women

Division 1 has the highest percentage of S/C coaches.

Division 1 has the highest percentage of schools with at least one female S/C coach.

62.9% of Division 1 Football Bowl Division (FBS) schools have at least one female S/C coach compared to 29.3% of FCS schools.

41.4% of Division 1, when considered as a whole, have at least one female S/C coach, up from 34.6% in 2012. When all divisions are combined, 28.6% of the schools that have a S/C coach, have at least one female S/C coach. The northeast geographic region has the highest percentage (35.2%) of schools with at least one female S/C coach.

Schools in 'Blue' states have the highest percentage (29.9%) of schools that have a S/C coach, having at least one female S/C coach.

Geographic Region and 'Red' State vs. 'Blue' State Data

The northeast region has the highest percentage of female athletics directors at 29.9%.

The south region has the lowest. The south also demonstrates the highest percent of schools with NO female voice anywhere in the administrative structure.

The average number of athletics administrators overall and females in particular is highest in the west region.

The northeast region has the highest percentage of female head athletic trainers and the west has the lowest. The same is true for female strength and conditioning coaches.

'Blue' states have the highest percentage (26.8%) of female athletics directors; 'Red' states have the lowest (15.10%). 'Red' states have the highest percentage of schools with NO female voice anywhere in the administrative structure.

'Blue' states have the highest average of female administrators (1.58 per school) even though 'Red' states have the largest administrative staffs (4.22 per school).

It is more likely to find a head female athletic trainer in a "Blue" state (34.1%) than in a 'Red' state (28.8%). The same is true for sports information directors and strength and conditioning coaches.

OUT OF_s . . .

(In order for 'Out Ofs' to be created, exact numbers have been rounded up or down.
See the main body of the report for exact numbers and percentages.)

In 1972, 9 out of 10 coaches for women's teams were females.

In 2014, 4 out 10 coaches for women's teams are females.

97 out of 100 coaches of mens teams are males.

6 out of 10 paid assistant coaches of women's teams are females.

1 out of 4.5 head coaches of all NCAA teams (M&F) is a female.

1 out of 5 athletics directors is a female.

4 out of 5 athletics directors is a male.

9 out of 10 athletics programs have at least one female on the administrative staff.

12 out of 100 head sports information directors is a female.

PARTICIPATION COMMENTARY

In 2014, forty two years after the enactment of Title IX, there are over 200,000 female intercollegiate athletes. There is an average of 8.83 women's teams per NCAA school.

In short, there are more intercollegiate female athletes than ever before.

In 1970, prior to the 1972 enactment of Title IX, there were only 2.5 women's teams per school and a total of only about 16,000 female intercollegiate athletes. In 1977/1978, the academic year preceding the mandatory compliance date for Title IX, the number of varsity sports for women had grown to 5.61 per school.

The 2014 total of 9581 women's NCAA teams is an increase of 2080 teams in the last 14 years. And yet in most locales, the pent-up demand for new women's teams exceeds the number of new teams created.

The same type of massive growth is found in the nation's high schools. You might want to take a look at the participation data gathered by the National Federation of State High School Associations found on their website at www.nfhs.org. The NFHS participation data show that in 1971, just before Title IX was enacted, there were 3,666,917 boys and 294,015 girls participating in high school athletics. That's 1 girl for every 12 boys in 1971.



HIGHEST IN HISTORY

200,000+ women intercollegiate athletes
8.3 women's teams per school
9581 NCAA women's teams

A decade later, in 1988, the number had grown to 7.71 and at the turn of the century, the growth continued to 8.14.

Today, in 2014, the average number of women's teams per school sets an all time record of 8.83 giving weight to the adage: "If you build it, they will come."

When reflecting on the growth of women's sports over the years, it is also important to realize that the number of schools offering women's sports has increased markedly. Thus, the real level of growth is not just from 2.5 to 8.83 teams per school, but 8.83 teams at many more schools, schools that didn't have any teams for women when Title IX was enacted 42 years ago.

So, in addition to reviewing the average number of teams per school, it is important to take a look at the actual TOTAL number of teams. In 2014, the total number of women's intercollegiate teams among NCAA member schools is 9581, also the highest in history.

In 2013, the latest high school data available, there were 4,490,854 boys and 3,222,723 high school girls participating and thereby having the potential to gain positive life lessons from their experiences on the field and in the gym. That's 1 girl for every 1.39 boys today. "If you build it, they will come."

Is there a difference in participation levels between NCAA divisions 1,2, and 3? Yes. Division 1 offers the highest average number of teams for women per school at 9.58. The subdivision within Division 1 with the highest average number of teams per school is the FBS (Football Bowl Subdivision) with 10.16 teams. Division 2, with an average number of women's teams per school of 7.65 lags behind both Division 1 (9.58) and Division 3 (9.06).

Basketball is the women's sport most frequently found on the campuses of NCAA schools. Indeed, basketball is found on 99.1% of all NCAA schools that offer women's athletics programs.

PARTICIPATION COMMENTARY, CONTINUED

Soccer is the sport that has grown the most over the years. In 1977 there were women's soccer teams at less than three out of a hundred schools. Today, in 2014, women's soccer teams are found at more than 9 out of 10 schools.

The focus of our research is to track the participation level of females in intercollegiate sport. However, data from a number of other studies show that the number of males participating, both on the high school and college levels, has generally increased over the years.

Increased participation in interscholastic as well as intercollegiate sport for both females and males continues to be the norm. The rate of increase varies and the menu of sports being offered changes. Such changes have been taking place over decades, but, in the long view, the number of individual athletes participating, both males and females, continues to increase. The opportunity to gain from the sport experience is of value to all participants and we are happy to report that the number of females, and males, who participate is increasing.

Roster size, expense, safety, availability of facilities, proximity of competitors, athlete interest, and feeder systems are among the long list of issues that sometimes play a part in determining which sports wax and which wane in popularity.

Sometimes particular sports are labeled minor, 'Olympic', non-revenue or second tier as opposed to major, revenue, or first tier. The labeling is often done in an effort to rationalize the level of institutional support being provided to a particular team.

Whatever the mechanism of decision making, it is frustrating and saddening when a particular athlete's team is cancelled in favor of supporting another team whether that team is football or a new women's team. It is important to review the data before focusing that frustration and sadness on the perceived 'victors' of institutional support.

The reality of the decision making process used in cutting teams while maintaining or adding others may be the result of a deference given to powerful fans or an unwillingness to realign traditional, but perhaps wasteful, budgetary decisions.

It is beyond the scope of this study, or even this commentary, to review the relevance of specific sports to the mission of the institution. Nor is it our purpose to question the relevance of perceived revenue production to the mission of the institution. However, we suggest that a review of financial data found elsewhere might help the kind and gentle reader make informed opinions when teams are retrenched or added. Such financial information might be pursued through the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, the *NCAA Revenues and Expenses Report*, <http://ncaapublications.com/p-4237-2004-2010-revenues-and-expenses.aspx>, and EADA (Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act) <http://ope.ed.gov/athletics/Index.aspx>.

In 2010 there were 17 times the number of varsity female high school athletes than female college athletes. In 2014, even with the ever increasing number of female high school athletes, there has been an even greater, albeit slightly so, increase in the number of female participation slots on the college level. So, in 2014, there are still about 16 times more female high school athletes than participation slots for females on the college level.

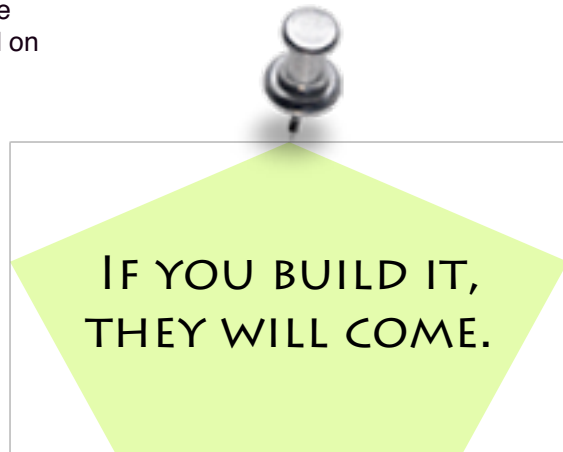
Of course, not all high school athletes attend college and those who do might not wish to continue their athletic pursuit on a college team. But because there is only 1 college team slot for every 16 female high school varsity team members, many who have the desire and ability are foreclosed from participation. Unmet demand is a reality.

Why are participation levels for females at an all time high? Perhaps it is due to society's ability to embrace females as athletes. Perhaps it is encouraged by a long line of successful Title IX

PARTICIPATION COMMENTARY, CONTINUED

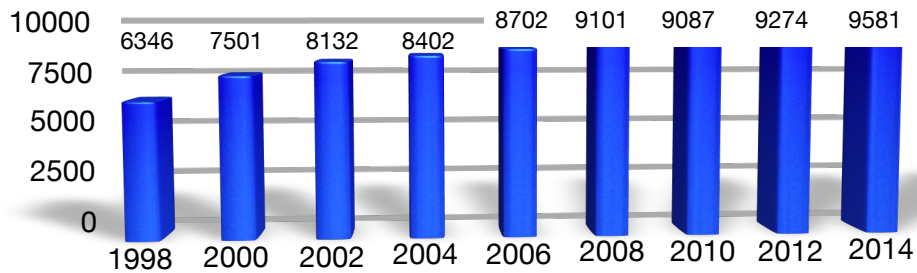
lawsuits urging non-discriminatory treatment. Perhaps it is another generation of post Title IX men and women who now know that the benefits available from sport participation enrich the lives of both females and males, their daughters and sons. Perhaps it is increased media coverage of women's sports, and perhaps it is due to the long term efforts of energetic advocacy efforts by organizations such the coalition of a variety of organizations such as found under the umbrella of the National Coalition for Girls and Women in Education (www.ncwge.org). Whatever the cause, female athletes are being afforded opportunities in greater numbers than ever before.

The increasing participation of females in intercollegiate athletics benefits both the athlete and society as they gain from the skills learned on the nation's courts and playing fields.



PARTICIPATION

OVER THE YEARS: NUMBER OF WOMEN'S VARSITY TEAMS



(This table should be read as follows: Within all three divisions combined in 2014 there are 9581 women's teams. In 1998 there were 6346 such teams.)

The total of **9581** women's teams is the **highest number** ever participating.

2014 NUMBER OF WOMEN' TEAMS BY DIVISION

Division 1	Division 2	Division 3	TOTAL
3315	2280	3986	9581

OVER THE YEARS: OVERALL INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF WOMEN'S TEAMS

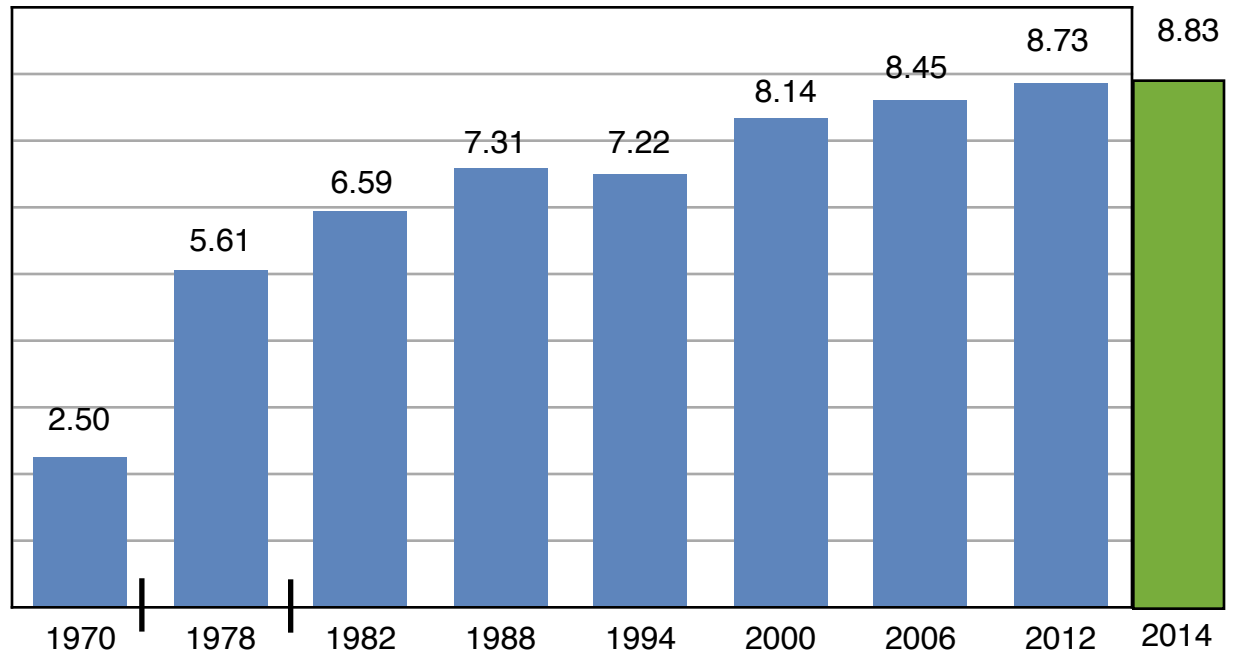
	OVERALL Increase in Number of Women's Teams
10 Years: 2002 to 2014	+ 1172 Teams
16 Years: 1998 to 2014	+ 3234 Teams

One out of three women's teams existing now is new since 1998.

PARTICIPATION

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WOMEN'S VARSITY TEAMS PER SCHOOL

(1970 = 2 years prior to Title IX, 1978 = 'Mandatory Compliance Date')



- 2014 represents the **highest number ever** of women's teams per school.
- When all divisions are considered together, there is an average of 8.83 women's varsity teams per school.
- Division 1 institutions, with an average of 9.58, have the greatest number of women's teams per school. Division 3 follows with 9.06 and Division 2 has the smallest average offering for its female athletes with 7.65 teams per school.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WOMEN'S TEAMS PER SCHOOL OVER THE YEARS

2014 8.83

2012	8.73	1999	7.93	1989	7.19	1979	6.25
2010	8.64	1998	7.71	1988	7.31	1978	5.61 (Title IX Compliance Date)
2008	8.65	1997	7.51	1987	7.24	----	---
2006	8.45	1996	7.93	1986	7.15	1970	2.50 (2 years before Title IX)
2005	-----	1995	7.27	1985	6.99		
2004	8.32	1994	7.22	1984	6.90		
2003	8.23	1993	7.02	1983	6.25		
2002	8.35	1992	7.09	1982	6.59		
2001	8.23	1991	7.00	1981	6.46		
2000	8.14	1990	7.24	1980	6.48		

PARTICIPATION

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WOMEN'S VARSITY TEAMS **PER SCHOOL** BY DIVISION - OVER THE YEARS

Year	Division 1	Division 2	Division 3
2014	9.58	7.65	9.06
---	---	---	---
2012	9.44	7.64	8.92
---	---	---	---
2010	9.54	7.30	8.87
---	---	---	---
2008	9.54	7.28	8.78
---	---	---	---
2006	9.42	7.16	8.49
---	---	---	---
2004	9.26	6.90	8.51
2003	9.20	6.81	8.39
2002	9.36	6.94	8.42
2001	9.24	6.77	8.33
2000	8.87	6.62	8.45
1999	8.73	6.44	8.15
1998	8.59	6.38	7.88
1997	8.45	6.17	7.64
1996	8.33	6.07	7.75
1995	7.99	5.83	7.67
1994	7.89	5.81	7.65
1993	7.66	5.68	7.43
1992	7.68	5.74	7.42
1991	7.56	5.76	7.30

TWO DECADES OF GROWTH

INCREASE IN THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF TEAMS FOR WOMEN PER **SCHOOL**
BY DIVISION AND OVERALL IN THE LAST 10 (2004 TO 2014) AND 20 YEARS (1994 TO 2014)

	Division 1	Division 2	Division 3	OVERALL
10 Years	+ 0.32 teams	+ 0.75 teams	+ 0.55 teams	+ 0.51 teams
20 Years	+ 1.69 teams	+ 1.84 teams	+ 1.41 teams	+ 1.61 teams

Read this chart as follows: In the last **10** years, there is an average increase of 0.32 women's teams in Division 1 schools from 2004 to 2014. There is an average increase of 0.75 and 0.55 women's teams per school in Division 2 and Division 3 respectively. Overall, in the past **20** years, the average increase in all divisions has been 1.93 teams as compared with the most recent 10 year increase of over 0.51 teams per school.

PARTICIPATION

NUMBER OF WOMEN'S VARSITY TEAMS PER SCHOOL BY DIVISION

	Division 1	Division 2	Division 3
2014	9.58	7.65	9.06



DIVISION 1 **SUB DIVISIONS**

NUMBER OF WOMEN'S VARSITY TEAMS PER SCHOOL

	Non FBS or FCS	Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) Formerly 1A	Football Champ. Subdivision (FCS) Formerly 1AA
2014	8.24	10.16	9.95
2012	8.37	9.95	9.86

This table should be read: In 2014, FBS schools offered an average of 10.16 women's varsity teams. Division 1 institutions offer the greatest number of teams for their female athletes, with an average of 9.58 teams per school.

- FBS (Football Bowl Series) schools offer the largest number of women's teams per campus.

There are three subdivisions within Division 1: Non FBS or FCS, Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS- formerly 1A) and Football Championship Subdivision (FCS- formerly 1AA). The subdivision designations generally track the older Division 1AAA, Division 1AA and Division 1A distinctions with former Division 1A having been considered to have the biggest 'big time' football programs.

- The Football Championship Subdivision (FCS - somewhat analogous to the former Division 1AA designation) offers slightly fewer teams for its female athletes than does the Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS - somewhat analogous to the former Division 1A designation)

PARTICIPATION

2014 MOST POPULAR WOMEN'S VARSITY TEAMS RANK ORDER

RANK	Sport	Overall Rank
1	Basketball	99.1
2	Volleyball	96.6
3	Soccer	93.3
4	Cross Country	93.3
5	Softball	89.2
6	Tennis	84.2
7	Track & Field	75.4
8	Golf	57.7
9	Swimming/Diving	52.7
10	Lacrosse	42.3
11	Field Hockey	28.4
12	Crew/Rowing	16.2
13	Ice Hockey	9.9
14	Gymnastics	9.0
15	Water Polo	6.1
16	Bowling	5.4
17	Riding/Equestrian	4.7
18	Squash	4.5
19	Fencing	4.3
20	Skiing	3.4
21	Sailing	3.2
22	Riflery	2.0
23	Synch. Swimming	0.5
24	Badminton	0.2

Tie
Tie

The rank order remains unchanged since the last survey (2012) for the top dozen sports.

Caution: Of the sports occupying rank positions from 13 to 24, the rank orders demonstrate several changes since the last survey but because of the smaller number of schools offering these sports, slight changes in the number of schools offering them can manifest in major rank changes. Therefore, please note the rank order of the 13th through 24th most popular sport with caution.

PARTICIPATION

OVER THE YEARS: MOST POPULAR SPORTS - RANK ORDER

(Most Frequently Found Sports in Women's Intercollegiate Programs)
Percent Offering Sport and Rank

Rank in	2012		2010		2008		2006		2004		2002		1977	
1. Basketball	98.8	1	99.1	1	98.8	1	98.4	1	98.3	1	98.	1	90.4	
2. Volleyball	96.3	2	96.8	2	95.7	2	95.2	2	94.6	2	95.4	2	80.1	
3. Soccer	93.4	3	91.2	3	92.0	3	89.4	3	88.6	4	87.9	3	20 2.8	
4. Cross Country	93.0	4	90.9	4	90.8	4	89.2	4	88.8	3	86.5	5	8 29.4	
5. Softball	88.7	5	88.2	5	89.2	5	87.1	5	86.4	5	86.2	6	4 48.4	
6. Tennis	86.1	6	85.2	6	84.7	6	85.1	6	85.2	6	87.7	4	3 80.0	
7. Track & Field	70.1	7	71.6	7	70.9	7	67.4	7	67.4	7	67.5	7	5 46.1	
8. Golf	55.9	8	54.9	8	54.4	8	52.2	8	48.7	8tie	48.4	9	10 19.9	
9. Swimming	52.1	9	52.1	9	52.3	9	50.9	9	48.7	9tie	52.0	8	6 41.0	
10. Lacrosse	39.3	10	35.8	10	32.6	10	30.6	10	28.5	10	26.7	11	11 13.0	
11. Field Hockey	28.1	11	27.7	11	27.9	11	28.0	11	28.2	11	27.0	10	7 36.3	
12. Crew/Rowing	16.4	12	14.8	12	17.4	12	15.2	12	14.0	12	16.2	12	13 6.9	
13T Gymnastics	9.6 T	13	10.6	13	10.7	13	9.5	14	11.0	13	12.0	13	9 25.9	
14T. Ice Hockey	9.6 T	14	9.8	14	9.4	13	9.7	13	8.8	14	8.5	14	24 1.3	
15 Water Polo	6.1	15	6.1	15	6.7	T16	5.9	15	6.5	15	6.0	15	-- --	
16. Fencing.	4.9	17	4.5 tie	T16	5.2	T15	5.9	17	4.6	16	5.8	16	12 9.8	
17T. Skiing	4.3 T	18	4.5 tie	18	4.3	17	5.7	16	5.8	17	5.0	17	16 3.6	
18T Sailing	4.3 T	22	2.5	T20	3.2	18	3.8	21	3.2	20	3.1	20	T21 2.3	
19T Bowling	4.1 T	21.	3.0	T21	3.2	22	3.2	20	3.3	22	2.6	22	17 3.4	
20T. Squash	4.1 T	16	4.7	19	4.2	T20	3.4	18	3.8	21	3.1	21	T21 2.3	
21. Riding/Equest.	3.9	19	3.9	T17	5.2	19	3.6	19	3.6	19	3.6	19	23 2.0	
22. Riflery	3.1	20	3.2	22	2.8	T21	3.4	22	2.8	18	3.8	18	15 3.8	
23. Synch Swim	0.8	24	0.4	23	1.2	23	1.3	23	0.5	23	1.0	23	18 3.3	
24 Badminton	0.4	23	0.5	24	0.2	24	0.4	24	0.3	24	0.1	25	14 5.9	
25. Archery	0.0	25	0.2	25	0.1	25	0.2	25	0.2	24	0.5	24	19 3.0	

← Note the huge growth over time of soccer.

2014 DATA
See Page 8 for the 2014 Rank and Percentages of all sports.

This table should be read as follows: Soccer was ranked as the 20th most frequently offered sport in 1977. In 2014, it is found in 93.3% of schools and is ranked at 3rd place (See Page 8 for 2014 data).

PARTICIPATION

DOZEN MOST POPULAR WOMEN'S TEAMS RANK ORDER - ALL DIVISIONS COMBINED

Rank	Sport	2010 Percent	2012 Percent	2014 Percent	INCREASE Decrease
1	Basketball	99.1	98.8	99.1	INCREASE
2	Volleyball	96.8	96.3	96.6	INCREASE
3T	Soccer	91.2	93.4	93.3	Minor decrease
4T	Cross Country	90.9	93.0	93.3	INCREASE
5	Softball	88.2	88.7	89.2	INCREASE
6	Tennis	85.2	86.1	84.2	DECREASE
7	Track & Field	71.6	70.1	75.4	INCREASE
8	Golf	54.9	55.9	57.7	INCREASE
9	Swim/Diving	52.1	52.1	52.7	INCREASE
10	Lacrosse	35.8	39.3	42.3	INCREASE
11	Field Hockey	27.7	28.1	28.4	INCREASE
12	Rowing/Crew	14.8	16.4	16.2	Minor decrease

This table should be read as follows: In the last two years, from 2012 to 2014, the percentage of schools offering field hockey for their female athletes has increased from 28.1% to 28.4%.

It is important to note that large percentage swings in ranking take place among sports that are not widely offered. It only takes a few schools to add or drop a sport to make large changes in the percentage. On the other hand, although the percentages of increase or decrease are small, the changes represent an important number of schools and teams offering teams when the sports are among the more popular ones.

In 1977, soccer was the 20th most popular women's sport, found in only 2.8% of schools. Today, women's soccer is tied for third place, tied with cross country, and is found in 93.3% of all NCAA schools. Over time, soccer has been consistently the sport with the strongest growth.

Cross Country is another sport that has grown markedly. In 1977, a year before 'mandatory compliance' for Title IX, women's cross country teams were found in 29.4 % of the schools. Today, they are found in 93.3% (tied with soccer).

PARTICIPATION

2014 PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN'S VARSITY TEAMS BY SPORT AND BY DIVISION - ALPHA ORDER

Sport	Division 1	Division 2	Division 3	OVERALL
Badminton	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.2
Basketball	100.0	99.9	98.3	99.1
Bowling	9.4	6.5	1.7	5.4
Crew	28.8	6.5	13.4	16.2
Cross Country	96.5	91.0	92.6	93.3
Fencing	8.8	1.3	3.0	4.3
Field Hockey	30.0	9.7	39.8	28.4
Golf	71.8	60.6	45.5	57.7
Gymnastics	21.2	1.9	4.8	9.0
Ice Hockey	11.2	3.2	13.4	9.9
Lacrosse	30.6	25.8	61.9	42.3
Riding/Equestrian	3.5	1.9	7.4	4.7
Riflery	4.1	1.3	0.9	2.0
Sailing	4.7	0.6	3.9	3.2
Skiing	3.5	2.6	3.9	3.4
Soccer	92.5	86.5	98.3	93.3
Softball	82.4	94.8	90.5	89.2
Squash	4.7	0.0	7.4	4.5
Swimming/Diving	64.1	25.8	62.3	52.7
Synch. Swim.	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.5
Tennis	90.6	75.5	85.3	84.2
Track & Field	92.9	66.5	68.4	75.4
Volleyball	95.9	96.8	97.0	96.6
Water Polo	8.8	3.2	6.1	6.1

Note: Percentages have been rounded to one decimal.

This table should be read as: Women's water polo teams are offered at 8.8% of Division 1 schools.

PARTICIPATION

2014 DIVISION 1 SUBDIVISIONS - ALPHA ORDER

Sport	Non FBS or FCS	FBS	FCS	OVERALL
Badminton	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basketball	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bowling	6.7	4.8	16.1	9.4
Crew/Rowing	11.1	41.3	29.0	28.8
Cross Country	95.6	95.2	98.4	96.5
Fencing	4.4	9.5	11.3	8.8
Field Hockey	20.0	27.0	40.3	30.0
Golf	60.0	87.3	64.5	71.8
Gymnastics	4.4	39.7	14.5	21.2
Ice Hockey	6.7	6.3	19.4	11.2
Lacrosse	17.8	25.4	45.2	30.6
Riding/Equest.	0.0	4.8	4.8	3.5
Riflery	0.0	7.9	3.2	4.2
Sailing	2.2	4.8	6.5	4.7
Skiing	0.0	1.6	8.1	3.5
Soccer	86.7	96.8	93.5	92.9
Softball	73.3	82.5	88.7	82.4
Squash	0.0	3.2	9.7	4.7
Swim/Dive	53.3	77.8	58.1	64.1
Synch. Swim	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.2
Tennis	93.3	92.1	87.1	90.6
Track/Field	86.7	98.4	91.9	92.9
Volleyball	95.6	96.8	95.2	95.9
Water Polo	6.70	9.5	9.7	8.8

PARTICIPATION

ALL DIVISIONS

1991 TO 2012

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR 1978 TO 1990 DATA. SEE PAGE 11 FOR 2014 DATA
(TOO MUCH DATA FOR ONE PAGE)

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS WHICH OFFER EACH SPORT

	2012	2010	2008	06	04	03	02	01	00	99	98	97	96	95	94		93	92	91
Archery	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Badminton	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	
Basketball	98.8	99.1	98.8	98.4	98.3	97.9	98.8	98.6	99.6	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.3	97.5	97.8	97.8	97.2	97.1	
Bowling	4.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	
Crew/Rowing	16.4	14.8	17.4	15.2	14.0	13.9	16.2	15.7	15.6	14.6	12.4	11.2	11.7	10.4	10.4	10.4	5.6	8.6	
Cross Coun.	93.0	90.9	90.8	89.2	88.8	87.9	86.5	85.0	87.8	86.2	86.0	83.1	85.2	83.0	82.6	79.9	80.1	69.0	
Fencing	4.9	4.5	5.2	5.9	4.6	4.6	5.8	5.8	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.8	7.0	7.2	
Field Hockey	28.1	27.7	27.9	28.0	28.2	27.8	27.0	26.7	27.4	26.7	26.6	26.0	27.1	26.9	28.2	28.0	28.1	28.9	
Golf	55.9	54.9	54.4	52.2	48.7	46.4	48.6	46.8	43.4	40.6	35.1	31.9	30.4	26.7	26.1	22.9	24.0	22.9	
Gymnastics	9.6	10.6	10.7	9.5	11.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.9	10.3	10.1	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.9	11.5	11.3	
Ice Hockey	9.6	9.8	9.4	9.7	8.8	8.7	8.5	7.9	6.8	5.8	4.6	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.7	
Lacrosse	39.3	35.8	32.6	30.6	28.5	27.6	26.7	26.2	26.0	24.1	21.7	20.5	20.9	18.7	17.1	16.6	16.0	16.1	
Riding/Eq.	3.9	3.9	5.2	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	3.4	3.2	2.4	2.2	
Riflery	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.2	4.2	4.0	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	
Sailing	4.3	2.5	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	
Skiing	4.3	4.5	4.3	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.7	5.6	
Soccer	93.4	91.2	92.0	89.4	88.6	87.5	87.9	86.0	84.0	81.6	78.5	75.8	68.9	61.8	55.5	49.7	45.8	44.4	
Softball	88.7	88.2	89.2	87.1	86.4	85.5	86.2	85.0	82.5	79.8	81.2	79.0	77.0	74.5	75.9	74.2	72.4	70.6	
Squash	4.1	4.7	4.2	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.6	
Swim/Dive	52.1	52.1	52.3	50.9	48.7	47.9	52.0	51.5	52.9	51.2	45.7	44.7	48.1	47.4	48.6	47.8	51.1	51.1	
Synch. Swim	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.4	
Tennis	86.1	85.2	84.7	85.1	85.2	84.2	87.7	86.7	87.8	84.7	88.0	86.6	87.8	86.4	85.3	82.9	85.8	85.0	
Track & Fie.	70.1	71.6	70.9	67.4	67.4	67.2	67.5	67.7	68.1	67.2	64.9	64.0	65.8	63.7	65.0	63.3	66.4	64.3	
Volleyball	96.3	96.8	95.7	95.2	94.6	93.8	85.4	94.7	95.2	94.2	93.5	92.1	92.4	90.9	91.5	90.6	91.1	89.1	
Water Polo	6.1	6.1	6.7	5.9	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR FEMALE ATHLETES

**ALL DIVISIONS
1978 to 1990**

(SEE PAGE 13 FOR 1991 TO 2012 DATA AND PAGE 11 FOR 2014 DATA)
(TOO MUCH DATA FOR ONE PAGE)

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS WHICH OFFER EACH SPORT

	<u>1990</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>78</u>
Archery	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.0
Badminton	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	3.6	4.4	5.4	6.1	5.9
Basketball	96.2	96.2	97.0	97.2	97.1	96.8	95.5	93.8	97.3	95.9	97.5	96.4	90.4
Bowling	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.4
Crew/Rowing	10.5	10.4	11.1	10.9	8.4	8.1	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.7	7.2	6.9	6.9
Cross Country	82.1	82.2	82.4	80.1	78.5	75.2	64.0	59.9	59.5	54.0	46.6	39.6	29.4
Fencing	7.4	7.4	9.2	9.5	8.8	9.1	8.0	8.0	10.4	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.8
Field Hockey	29.4	29.9	32.6	33.5	34.8	35.5	30.2	30.3	34.6	36.1	37.1	38.2	36.3
Golf	25.8	25.0	24.3	22.5	24.5	23.0	20.5	19.8	19.7	18.5	24.1	20.8	19.9
Gymnastics	15.5	16.0	16.8	17.5	20.6	20.4	18.6	20.0	22.1	23.0	25.6	28.2	25.9
Ice Hockey	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.9	1.8	1.5	1.3
Lacrosse	16.9	16.9	18.3	18.2	16.9	17.1	13.5	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.0
Riding/Equest.	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	3.1	2.5	2.0
Riflery	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.2	4.2	4.2	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.9	3.4	3.3	3.8
Sailing	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.3
Skiing	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.8	6.7	6.6	5.9	5.0	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.6	3.6
Soccer	41.3	38.5	38.3	35.1	29.7	26.8	18.7	16.4	16.4	12.5	8.2	4.6	2.8
Softball	70.9	69.2	72.5	72.5	69.6	68.4	65.6	65.6	67.1	65.6	62.3	58.9	48.4
Squash	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.3	2.0	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.3
Swim/Dive	53.6	53.3	55.0	54.9	54.2	53.5	44.8	42.5	49.1	48.6	46.9	44.8	41.0
Synch. Swim	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3
Tennis	88.8	88.8	88.9	90.3	88.5	87.0	82.5	82.6	85.5	85.4	88.6	86.5	80.0
Track & Field	68.6	66.8	66.8	64.4	67.2	63.8	58.7	57.2	62.0	59.3	58.6	54.3	46.1
Volleyball	90.6	91.2	91.2	91.0	87.7	86.3	84.0	83.6	85.7	84.9	87.8	85.9	80.1
Water Polo	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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PARTICIPATION

→ **DIVISION I**
1992 TO 2014

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS WHICH OFFER EACH SPORT

	2014	2012	2010	2008	2006	2004	2002	2000	1998	1996	1994	1992
Archery	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.0
Badminton	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basketball	100.0	98.8	98.8	98.5	98.9	98.6	99.9	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.0
Bowling	9.4	7.5	4.8	4.2	6.0	5.8	5.4	3.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0
Crew/Row	28.8	26.9	26.3	30.7	23.5	24.2	27.2	26.1	20.7	18.1	13.0	12.6
Cross Co.	96.5	95.6	92.8	94.4	93.4	95.2	96.0	95.7	92.5	95.8	96.4	93.0
Fencing	8.8	0.0	8.4	10.4	11.5	9.2	10.4	7.1	8.5	7.0	6.8	11.1
Field Hockey	30.0	28.8	26.9	28.6	30.1	25.1	25.7	23.7	25.4	22.8	25.0	26.8
Golf	71.8	71.3	73.1	71.4	68.3	71.0	69.8	62.6	57.3	51.6	45.3	41.1
Gymnastics	21.2	23.1	25.7	25.0	24.0	24.2	24.8	23.2	21.1	25.4	24.0	24.7
Ice Hockey	11.2	8.8	9.6	9.9	11.5	6.3	8.4	6.6	5.6	3.3	3.6	3.5
Lacrosse	30.6	29.4	28.7	30.2	28.4	23.2	24.3	21.3	20.7	18.6	12.0	14.1
Riding/Equ.	3.5	4.4	3.0	5.7	3.8	3.9	2.5	1.9	2.3	0.9	1.0	0.5
Riflery	4.1	5.6	6.6	6.3	8.2	7.7	8.4	7.6	7.5	9.3	5.7	2.5
Sailing	4.7	4.0	3.6	4.2	5.5	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	5.2	4.0
Skiing	3.5	3.8	5.4	4.2	7.7	5.8	5.0	5.2	3.8	5.1	4.2	4.0
Soccer	72.9	95.0	95.2	96.9	90.2	92.3	90.0	87.7	83.1	67.4	46.9	31.8
Softball	82.4	81.3	83.8	84.4	80.9	78.7	80.2	73.5	74.2	67.4	46.9	31.8
Squash	4.7	3.8	5.4	4.2	2.2	3.9	2.0	1.9	3.8	1.9	2.6	3.5
Swim/Dive	84.1	58.8	64.7	57.8	61.2	60.9	61.4	61.1	54.9	56.3	58.3	61.6
Synch.Swim	1.2	1.9	1.2	2.1	1.6	0.5	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.5
Tennis	90.6	91.3	91.6	95.9	94.0	94.7	95.5	94.8	95.3	95.8	92.7	92.9
Track & Field	92.9	87.5	88.0	88.0	86.3	86.0	86.1	82.9	82.1	85.1	83.9	83.3
Volleyball	95.9	95.6	95.2	94.4	95.1	96.1	96.0	94.8	94.4	95.3	93.8	91.4
Water Polo	8.8	10.2	10.0	9.9	8.7	8.7	9.9	--	--	--	--	--

This table should be read: in 2014 women's bowling teams were offered in 9.4% of Division 1 schools, compared with 1.9% in 1998.
Note: Percentages have been rounded to one decimal.

PARTICIPATION

→ **DIVISION II**
1992 TO 2014

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS WHICH OFFER EACH SPORT

	2014	2012	2010	2008	2006	2004	2002	2000	1998	1996	1994	1992
Archery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Badminton	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Basketball	99.4	99.3	99.4	99.4	98.6	96.5	98.7	99.4	99.3	97.7	98.3	99.4
Bowling	6.5	4.3	5.0	4.4	3.4	4.7	2.6	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.0
Crew/Row.	6.5	9.3	6.8	5.7	6.2	5.2	7.7	6.0	6.8	4.5	5.0	2.7
X Country	91.0	90.0	88.8	89.9	88.4	87.7	81.9	81.2	84.2	81.6	75.2	70.7
Fencing	1.3	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7
Field Hock.	9.7	11.4	11.8	8.2	11.6	13.4	14.2	12.8	13.6	14.0	11.2	10.8
Golf	60.6	53.6	54.7	52.2	50.0	38.4	38.7	32.2	22.6	15.1	15.5	14.3
Gymnastics	1.9	3.6	3.1	2.5	2.1	4.1	4.5	4.7	5.1	3.4	3.7	5.4
Ice Hockey	3.2	4.3	3.1	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.5	2.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.7
Lacrosse	25.8	29.3	21.1	14.5	17.1	15.1	12.9	12.8	8.5	7.3	5.0	4.1
Riding/Equ.	1.9	2.9	0.6	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.9	1.3	2.3	2.2	1.9	0.0
Riflery	1.3	1.4	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.2	2.0
Sailing	0.6	1.4	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.2	2.0
Skiing	2.6	3.6	1.9	3.8	4.1	4.7	3.9	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.1	5.4
Soccer	86.5	84.3	79.5	79.9	79.5	76.2	77.4	68.5	59.3	50.6	38.5	32.0
Softball	94.8	91.4	91.9	91.2	93.2	90.1	90.3	85.6	87.0	83.2	80.7	78.9
Squash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Swim/Dive	25.8	33.6	26.1	27.0	27.4	23.8	27.7	24.8	23.2	24.0	23.6	26.5
Synch.Swim	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Tennis	75.5	80.0	75.8	73.0	74.4	74.4	74.8	76.5	79.1	77.1	74.5	70.7
Track &F.	66.5	58.9	59.6	61.0	53.4	52.3	52.9	54.4	50.3	46.4	47.8	52.4
Volleyball	96.8	96.4	95.7	96.9	95.2	93.6	94.8	93.3	92.7	91.6	91.9	93.9
Water Polo	3.2	2.1	2.5	5.0	3.4	0.0	1.0	--	--	--	--	--

This table should be read: In 2014 women's Lacrosse teams were offered in 25.8% of Division 2 schools, compared with 4.1% in 1992
Note: Percentages have been rounded to one decimal point.

PARTICIPATION

→ **DIVISION III**
1992 TO 2014

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS WHICH OFFER EACH SPORT

	2014	2012	2010	2008	2006	2004	2002	2000	1998	1996	1994	1992
Archery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Badminton	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.7	1.7
Basketball	98.3	98.6	98.7	98.8	97.8	99.2	98.7	98.7	98.5	99.4	95.7	95.7
Bowling	1.7	1.4	0.4	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4
Crew/Row	13.4	13.2	12.1	14.6	14.4	11.8	12.3	12.9	9.7	11.4	12.0	8.8
Cross Co.	92.6	92.9	90.5	88.3	86.5	84.3	81.1	84.7	82.2	78.8	76.4	74.4
Fencing	3.0	2.8	3.9	3.2	4.4	3.5	5.3	5.7	6.3	5.5	5.2	7.6
Field Hockey	39.8	38.7	39.4	40.1	36.7	40.8	36.8	40.4	36.1	40.0	42.5	39.0
Golf	45.5	45.8	41.6	42.5	40.6	37.6	36.0	32.9	25.7	23.1	17.6	15.5
Gymnastics	4.8	3.3	4.8	4.9	2.6	5.1	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.2
Ice Hockey	13.4	13.5	14.7	12.6	11.8	14.1	11.4	9.7	6.3	3.9	3.0	2.5
Lacrosse	61.9	53.3	51.1	46.2	41.0	42.0	38.2	39.0	33.5	32.6	29.6	24.8
Riding/Eq.	7.4	4.2	6.9	7.3	5.2	5.1	5.7	7.5	4.5	4.7	6.4	5.5
Riflery	0.9	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.8	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.4	1.0	2.1
Sailing	3.9	5.7	3.5	3.6	4.4	4.3	3.1	3.1	2.2	4.3	4.7	4.6
Skiing	3.9	5.2	5.6	4.9	5.2	6.7	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.1	6.9	7.1
Soccer	98.3	98.1	96.5	96.0	95.2	94.1	93.0	90.8	87.4	82.7	74.2	66.0
Softball	90.5	92.5	88.3	91.5	88.2	90.2	88.6	89.5	82.8	79.2	79.0	76.1
Squash	9.4	7.1	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.6	5.9	7.1	6.9	6.7
Swim/Dive	62.3	59.4	61.0	64.4	57.6	55.7	60.1	63.6	53.2	58.0	57.9	57.6
Synch. Swim	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.3	2.1
Tennis	85.3	86.3	86.6	83.4	84.7	84.7	89.5	88.6	87.7	88.6	86.7	89.1
Track & Fie	68.4	64.6	67.5	63.6	61.1	62.4	61.0	64.0	61.0	63.1	61.4	60.9
Volleyball	97.0	96.7	98.3	96.0	95.2	94.1	95.2	99.5	93.3	90.6	89.3	89.1
Water Polo	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.2	6.7	4.8	--	--	--	--	--



COACHING COMMENTARY

In 1972, the year Title IX was enacted, more than 90% of women's teams were coached by females.

By 1978, the year of mandatory Title IX compliance, the percentage had dropped to 58.2. Some of the large change in the early years from 1972 to 1978 was due to the massive increase in the number of teams offered for women (an increase from 2.5 in 1972 to 5.61 teams per school just six years later in 1978).

Historically, coaches for women's teams came from the ranks of physical educators who were also teaching. Prior to Title IX, few of the female coaches were paid for their coaching duties. After Title IX, coaches of women's teams began to be paid for their efforts thus making the jobs a bit more inviting.

Today, coaches come less from the ranks of physical educators and more from the ranks of former athletes.

In 2014, 43.4 percent of the coaches of women's teams are females. Put another way, in 2014 4154 women's teams have a female coach.

There are approximately 250 to 300 female head coaches of men's teams. Conversely, there are 5427 male head coaches for women's teams; that is about 20 times greater than the number of females coaching males.

When we look at intercollegiate coaching as an entire workplace unit, we find that about 1 in 4.5 of all teams (men's and women's) are coached by females.

Access to female role models in positions of decision making and leadership is particularly important for females. Females have fewer such role models in their lives than do their male counterparts. Intercollegiate athletics is a very intense and challenging enterprise for the participant and having female role models available within such an enterprise is even more useful.

The sport most often found on campus for women is basketball. On average, 6 out of 10 coaches of women's basketball teams are females.



2014

43.4 % of women's teams are coached by a female
4154 women's teams have a female head coach

The representation of females among the ranks of head coaches for MEN's teams remains low, between 2 to 3.5%, near where it has been since before the passage of Title IX. Typically, the men's sports coached by females are those that either frequently practice with their female counterparts such as tennis, swimming, track and field or those sports that are labeled 'minor' sports. The term 'minor' does not reflect the passion, commitment or athleticism found among a team's participants. Rather it often reflects the perceived relegation of the sport to a secondary status of administrative and/or fan interest or support.

Does the gender of the athletics director make a difference in the percentage of female coaches? It seems to. For instance, in Division 1 when there is a female AD, the percentage of female coaches is 46.8% compared to 43.0% when the AD is a male. Similarly, in Division 2, the average percentage of female coaches is 40.6% when the AD is a female and 35.9% when the AD is a male. The apparent connection to the gender of the AD continues in Division 3 where, when the AD is a female, the percentage of female coaches averages 53.9% and when the AD is a male, the average is 44.4%.

Year	Percentage of Female Coaches
2014	43.4
2012	42.9
2010	42.6
2008	42.8
2006	42.4
2004	44.1
2002	44.0
2001	44.7
2000	45.6
1999	46.3
1998	47.4
1997	47.4
1996	47.7
1995	48.3
1994	49.4
1993	48.1
1992	48.3
1991	47.7
1990	47.3
1989	47.7
1988	48.3
1987	48.8
1986	50.6
1985	50.7
1984	53.8
1983	56.2
1982	52.4
1981	54.6
1980	54.2
1979	56.1
1978	58.2
1972	90+



COACHING

4154
 Number of FEMALE Head Coaches of Women's Teams

5427
 Number of MALE Head Coaches of Women's Teams

Female head coaches coach about:
 43 out of 100 women's teams
 23 out of 100 of all teams (men's and women's)
 3 out of 100 men's teams

Males coach a third more women's teams than do females.
 Males coach about 40 times more male's teams than do females

Is the ratio of male/female coaches different if the AD is a male or female?

Division 1
 Male AD = 43.0% female coaches
 Female AD = 46.8% female coaches ✓

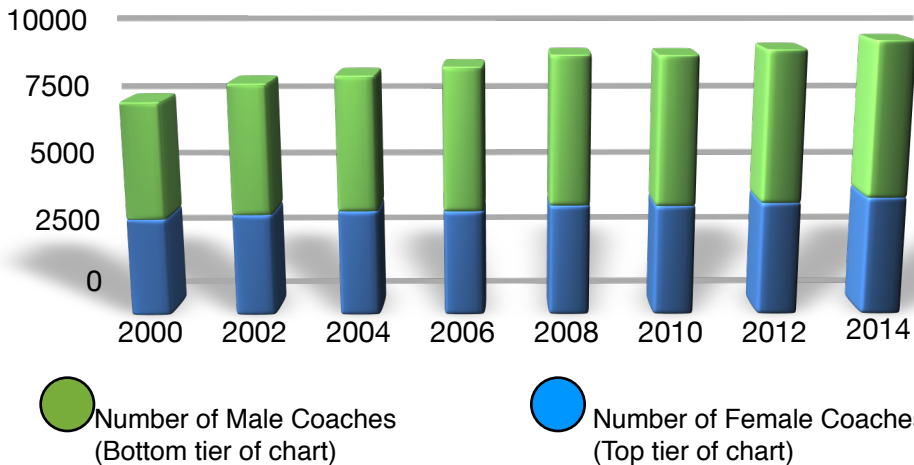
Division 2
 Male AD = 35.1% female coaches
 Female AD = 40.6% female coaches ✓

Division 3
 Male AD = 44.4% female coaches
 Female AD = 53.9% female coaches ✓

✓ = higher percentage of female coaches

The table to the left should be read: In 1972 over 90% of women's teams were coached by a female. In 2014, 43.4% were coached by a female head coach.

Number of Female/Male Coaches of Women's Teams



Each year, the number of women's teams has increased thus the total number of head coaching jobs has increased. Prior to 2012, males consistently outpaced females in holding new coaching jobs. However, since 2012, **females** have outpaced males in holding new coaching jobs.



NUMBERS Females/Males

	# of Female Coaches	# of Male Coaches	TOTAL # Women's Teams
2014	4154	5427	9581
2012	3974	5300	9274
2010	3874	5213	9087
2008	3895	5206	9101
2006	3698	5004	8702
2004	3705	4696	8402
2002	3578	4554	8132
2000	3420	4081	7501

INCREASE/DECREASE Females/Males

	Change in # of Female Coaches	Change in # of Male Coaches
2014	+180 ▲	+127
2012	+100 ▲	+87
2010	-21	+7 ▲
2008	+197	+202 ▲
2006	-7	+308 ▲
2004	+127	+142 ▲
2002	+158	+473 ▲
2000		

Majority of Increase = ▲

The number of teams available for women has increased markedly over the years. For instance, compared with the year 2000, **2080 new teams** are offered in 2014 for female athletes at NCAA member schools. By extension, that same expansion required 2080 new head coaches since the turn of the century.

Of that 2080 expansion of head coaches for new women's teams, **1346 (64.7%)** of those 'new-since-turn-of-century' jobs are now held by males and **735 (35.3%)** are held by females.

Head Coaches	Female	Male
Of 2080 new jobs since 2000	35.3%	64.7%

Percent of Female Coaches,
Then and Now,
By Sport

Sport	2014	1977
Archery	0.0	83.4
Badminton	0.0	75.0
Basketball	59.2	79.4
Bowling	50.0	42.9
Crew/Row	37.8	11.9
Cross Country	22.8	35.2
Fencing	29.2	51.7
Field Hockey	92.4	99.1
Golf	40.5	54.6
Gymnastics	58.0	69.7
Ice Hockey	29.1	37.5
Lacrosse	86.0	90.7
Riding/Equest.	88.5	75.0
Riflery	27.3	17.4
Sailing	16.7	7.1
Skiing	21.1	22.7
Soccer	31.8	29.4
Softball	66.3	83.5
Squash	28.0	71.4
Swim/Diving	23.9	53.6
Synch. Swim	100.0	85.0
Tennis	29.9	72.9
Track & Field	17.9	52.3
Volleyball	51.5	86.6
Water Polo	23.5	-----

COACHING

Percent of Female Coaches
By Year - By Divisions

Year	Division 1	Division 2	Division 3
2014	43.4	36.4	47.3
2012	42.3	37.5	46.3
2010	44.0	34.4	46.1
2008	44.4	33.5	46.6
2006	43.9	36.2	44.4
2004	44.9	39.4	46.0
2003	45.5	39.4	45.2
2002	45.1	38.9	45.6
2001	45.4	39.7	46.8
2000	46.0	39.4	48.4
1999	46.5	40.0	49.5
1998	46.2	41.7	50.7
1997	46.7	42.3	50.8
1996	47.5	41.9	51.3
1995	47.7	43.2	51.3
1994	46.9	45.4	53.6
1993	45.5	44.1	52.3
1992	46.6	42.3	52.6
1991	45.9	42.1	51.7
1990	44.2	44.0	51.8
1989	-----	-----	-----
1988	43.8	45.7	53.3
1987	-----	-----	-----
1986	45.5	46.8	57.2
1985	-----	-----	-----
1984	49.9	52.2	58.8

COACHING

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE COACHES -1991 TO 2014

(See next page for 1978 to 1990 data) (too much data for one page)

ALL DIVISIONS

Note: Among those sports seldom offered on campus, a small number of coaching changes can produce a drastic change in the percentage of female/male coaching staffs.

	2014	2012	2010	08	06	04	03	02	01	2000	1999	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91
Archery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.6	50.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	50.0
Badminton	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.6	66.6	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	66.6	80.0	80.0
Basketball	59.2	59.5	57.0	59.1	60.8	60.7	60.5	62.5	63.1	63.3	65.4	64.6	65.2	64.3	63.9	64.6	62.8	63.5	60.7
Bowling	40.0	28.6	11.8	36.8	50.0	33.3	30.0	33.3	30.8	50.0	71.4	50.0	60.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crew/Rowing	37.8	36.9	42.2	42.3	40.0	41.6	40.9	37.9	38.0	30.4	32.6	35.4	36.5	38.1	39.7	52.5	49.2	44.0	46.0
Cross Country	22.8	21.2	18.6	19.2	19.5	22.0	21.7	21.3	21.2	19.4	19.9	21.3	20.7	21.5	22.7	21.3	17.3	20.1	20.3
Fencing	29.2	24.0	16.0	16.1	24.2	10.3	10.3	26.5	29.4	23.3	20.0	27.8	23.5	33.3	35.7	25.9	28.6	31.7	35.7
Field Hockey	92.4	93.8	96.1	95.2	94.2	96.6	95.5	96.8	97.4	99.4	98.7	97.1	97.6	97.2	97.1	97.0	98.2	97.0	97.0
Golf	40.5	41.6	45.8	38.8	36.8	41.7	42.9	39.2	40.5	48.6	49.0	46.3	45.2	50.2	53.8	47.1	47.0	45.7	47.8
Gymnastics	58.0	51.0	50.8	57.8	43.3	38.6	41.4	44.3	45.7	55.1	55.7	47.1	45.2	41.1	41.7	41.3	45.3	52.2	53.0
Ice Hockey	29.1	24.5	32.7	30.4	35.2	28.6	29.1	40.0	41.3	47.5	52.9	36.6	50.0	44.4	47.1	35.7	38.5	21.4	18.0
Lacrosse	86.0	85.1	87.5	84.6	82.5	86.2	85.7	85.9	85.6	83.7	83.1	86.0	85.2	92.6	92.6	93.0	94.8	95.7	91.5
Riding/Equest	88.5	90.0	77.3	80.6	90.0	82.6	81.0	81.0	81.0	78.3	77.3	81.0	80.0	83.3	88.2	85.0	24.2	100.0	100.0
Riflery	27.3	6.3	16.7	17.6	26.3	16.7	15.8	27.3	30.4	23.8	19.0	14.3	14.3	14.8	15.4	6.6	7.7	7.7	7.1
Sailing	16.7	4.5	14.3	10.5	14.3	5.0	9.5	11.1	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	4.8
Skiing	21.1	9.1	8.0	7.7	9.4	21.6	18.4	6.9	10.7	1.0	14.8	7.1	3.7	13.3	12.9	13.7	9.7	21.2	18.2
Soccer	31.8	32.2	32.5	33.1	29.9	30.1	29.4	30.7	33.4	34.0	32.5	31.9	33.1	34.0	32.7	32.9	29.9	25.8	23.5
Softball	66.3	62.1	63.8	64.7	61.3	64.8	63.8	65.1	66.8	65.4	66.3	64.3	65.2	65.0	63.4	66.7	65.3	63.7	61.5
Squash	28.0	33.3	26.9	36.0	26.3	12.5	12.5	33.3	33.3	31.6	27.8	41.6	45.8	40.9	50.0	61.9	61.9	52.2	57.1
Swim/Dive	23.9	26.2	24.1	24.3	25.7	25.6	26.3	23.0	22.9	25.7	25.9	33.9	33.7	29.2	28.7	28.1	25.4	28.2	26.8
Synch. Swim	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	62.5	62.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.4	75.0
Tennis	29.9	29.9	28.2	29.8	33.3	34.6	36.5	34.5	34.7	36.7	39.8	41.2	40.9	42.5	43.4	48.2	49.4	48.0	47.1
Track/Field	17.9	19.2	15.5	18.0	19.4	19.7	20.0	19.0	18.7	20.1	18.5	18.7	16.4	18.5	20.6	21.0	17.8	20.4	21.3
Volleyball	51.5	53.3	55.7	55.0	53.5	59.5	59.0	57.3	57.6	59.6	62.1	67.4	67.8	66.3	67.9	70.0	68.4	68.7	69.1
Water Polo	23.5	19.4	20.6	15.0	6.1	22.0	15.8	25.7	29.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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COACHING

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE COACHES 1978 TO 1990 (SEE PREVIOUS PAGE FOR 1991 TO 2014 DATA) (TOO MUCH DATA FOR ONE PAGE)

ALL DIVISIONS

	1990	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78
Archery	80.0	80.0	66.6	71.4	60.0	80.0	77.7	83.3	58.3	60.0	76.5	75.0	83.4
Badminton	50.0	33.3	66.7	71.4	66.6	75.0	57.1	62.5	70.8	72.4	72.7	73.0	75.0
Basketball	59.9	60.0	58.5	59.9	61.0	62.7	64.9	66.6	71.2	73.7	76.5	77.7	79.4
Bowling	0.0	0.0	11.1	9.1	16.7	16.7	28.6	35.7	47.4	45.5	40.9	36.4	42.9
Crew/Rowing	39.1	34.9	27.0	21.0	22.0	29.1	23.5	26.9	26.6	29.4	18.2	19.1	11.9
Cross Country	20.6	20.0	19.5	18.7	21.8	21.1	19.7	22.4	21.6	22.0	25.0	29.9	
	35.2												
Fencing	28.9	28.9	30.8	33.3	32.7	35.2	37.2	40.7	34.7	35.4	37.3	46.6	51.7
Field Hockey	97.8	97.3	96.2	96.8	97.1	93.8	98.2	96.2	99.6	98.3	98.3	97.4	99.1
Golf	41.1	45.4	41.3	37.5	44.1	37.5	39.7	40.4	48.9	49.6	46.3	55.1	54.6
Gymnastics	57.5	59.8	53.7	55.6	55.7	55.4	59.1	60.1	67.3	68.7	66.6	68.0	69.7
Ice Hockey	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.7	37.5	9.5	11.1	21.1	26.4	18.2	11.1	37.5
Lacrosse	95.1	94.2	95.2	95.1	89.0	90.1	95.0	93.9	96.9	96.7	100.0	100.0	90.7
Riding/Equest.	85.7	85.7	100.0	100.0	81.2	78.6	89.5	94.4	93.8	93.4	73.7	73.4	75.0
Riflery	12.5	18.3	13.3	5.6	16.0	12.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	7.7	19.0	10.0	17.4
Sailing	12.5	4.3	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.2	15.0	19.0	22.2	31.3	8.3	13.3	7.1
Skiing	21.9	18.8	18.2	15.2	48.6	7.7	13.8	13.5	15.8	16.7	25.0	25.0	22.7
Soccer	23.1	23.9	23.0	24.1	30.7	23.9	26.8	30.6	33.0	27.7	28.0	35.7	29.4
Softball	63.8	64.6	67.2	67.5	68.0	64.9	68.6	70.9	74.6	75.8	82.9	83.1	83.5
Squash	68.2	72.1	66.7	70.6	60.0	50.0	40.0	53.3	63.2	61.2	53.0	73.3	71.4
Swim/Dive	26.4	24.4	26.3	25.7	30.0	31.2	33.2	35.0	36.5	41.4	44.8	50.9	53.6
Synch. Swim	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	90.0	100.0	95.3	95.0	90.0	85.0
Tennis	49.8	52.2	52.2	54.9	54.8	56.9	59.7	61.5	65.3	66.1	68.9	71.6	72.9
Track & Field	19.6	21.6	21.6	20.8	23.1	24.1	26.8	30.6	33.7	34.8	43.1	46.5	52.3
Volleyball	68.4	71.0	71.0	70.2	71.3	72.0	75.5	76.7	74.8	78.0	83.7	83.6	86.6
Water Polo	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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COACHING

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE COACHES



DIVISION 1

1992 TO 2014

	2014	2012	2010	2008	2006	2004	2002	2000	'98	'96	'94	'92
Archery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Badminton	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basketball	62.9	65.2	69.1	64.1	69.1	69.9	69.0	66.7	65.1	68.7	70.0	72.2
Bowling	43.8	50.0	12.5	66.7	63.6	41.7	36.4	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Crew/Rowing	40.8	37.2	50.0	49.2	44.2	46.0	40.0	32.7	40.1	40.0	64.0	44.0
Cross Country	25.2	22.2	19.4	21.2	21.1	22.3	22.7	20.3	22.8	23.8	17.3	19.4
Fencing	26.7	12.5	7.1	20.0	23.8	5.3	19.0	0.0	27.8	33.3	15.4	18.2
Field Hockey	88.2	87.0	91.1	92.7	94.5	94.2	96.2	98.0	98.1	98.0	97.9	98.1
Golf	59.0	61.4	67.2	55.1	47.2	53.1	51.8	64.4	59.8	67.6	60.9	60.9
Gymnastics	61.1	51.4	48.8	56.3	40.9	42.0	44.0	59.2	42.2	38.8	39.1	51.0
Ice Hockey	15.8	14.3	31.3	36.8	38.1	38.5	58.8	54.3	50.0	71.4	42.8	29.0
Lacrosse	90.4	89.4	91.7	89.7	88.5	91.7	87.8	88.9	90.1	95.0	100.0	96.4
Riding/Equest.	100.0	85.7	80.0	75.0	86.7	62.5	80.0	75.0	80.0	100.0	50.0	100.0
Riflery	14.3	0.0	27.3	25.0	33.3	18.8	35.3	31.3	18.8	20.0	9.0	20.0
Sailing	12.5	0.0	16.7	12.5	20.0	12.5	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skiing	33.3	16.7	11.1	12.5	7.1	33.3	20.0	9.1	0.0	9.0	0.0	12.5
Soccer	27.2	27.6	32.7	34.4	35.2	33.5	35.2	36.8	34.5	39.3	36.7	27.0
Softball	70.7	60.0	65.7	68.0	68.2	71.2	72.2	74.8	70.3	75.2	77.1	71.6
Squash	25.0	16.7	33.3	37.5	0.1	12.5	25.0	0.0	50.0	75.0	80.0	42.9
Swim/Dive	16.5	19.1	18.5	18.0	16.1	17.5	16.1	14.0	23.9	21.5	23.3	21.3
Synch. Swim	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tennis	37.0	34.2	31.4	32.1	32.0	33.2	36.8	38.5	44.3	40.8	45.5	44.0
Track & Field	20.3	22.9	20.4	22.1	26.6	24.2	22.4	20.0	21.1	18.0	19.9	21.2
Volleyball	43.2	45.8	50.9	50.5	51.1	60.3	54.1	60.5	63.7	60.4	57.8	44.4
Water Polo	26.7	25.0	17.6	26.3	0.1	22.2	40.0	--	--	--	--	-

Note: Among those sports seldom offered on campus, a small number of coaching changes can produce a drastic change in the percentage of female/male coaching staffs.

**Division 1
Sub-Divisions**

COACHING

Sport	Non FBS or FCS	FBS	FCS	Division 1 Overall
Archery	-----	-----	-----	-----
Badminton	-----	-----	-----	-----
Basketball	53.3	60.3	72.6	65.2
Bowling	66.7	33.3	40.0	50.0
Crew/Row	40.0	38.5	44.4	37.2
Cross Country	16.3	23.3	33.3	22.2
Fencing	0.0	50.0	14.3	12.5
Field Hockey	77.8	94.1	88.0	87.0
Golf	48.1	72.7	47.5	61.4
Gymnastics	100.0	56.0	66.7	51.4
Ice Hockey	0.0	0.0	25.0	14.3
Lacrosse	75.0	100.0	89.3	89.4
Riding/Equest.	0.0	100.0	100.0	85.7
Riflery	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Sailing	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
Skiing	0.0	0.0	40.0	16.7
Soccer	28.2	27.9	25.9	27.6
Softball	63.6	73.1	72.7	60.0
Squash	0.0	0.0	33.3	16.7
Swim/Diving	4.2	18.4	22.2	19.1
Synch. Swim	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Tennis	31.0	39.7	38.9	34.2
Track & Field	15.4	17.7	26.3	22.9
Volleyball	44.2	39.3	46.6	45.8
Water Polo	33.3	33.3	16.7	25.0

Percentage of Female Coaches

Division 1 Sub-Divisions	
Sub - Divisions of Division 1	Percent of Female Coaches of Women's Teams
Non FBS or FCS	36.4
FBS	44.2
FCS	46.7
Overall Division 1	43.4

The table to the left should be read: In 2014, 15.4 % of coaches for women's track teams at Division 1 non-FBS and non-FCS schools were females. In FBS schools, the percentage was 17.7. In all of Division 1, 22.9% of women's track teams were coached by a female.

Note: Among those sports seldom offered on campus, a small number of coaching changes can produce drastic change in the percentage of female/male coaching staffs.

COACHING

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE COACHES

DIVISION II

→ 1992 TO 2014

	2014	2012	2010	2008	2006	2004	2002	2000	'98	96	94	92
Archery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	00.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Badminton	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Basketball	49.4	48.9	47.5	47.5	47.2	50.6	55.6	54.7	59.5	58.0	53.1	51.4
Bowling	30.0	0.0	12.5	14.3	20.0	12.5	25.0	54.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crew/Row	10.0	38.5	18.2	22.2	44.4	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	12.5	37.5	50.0
Cross Cou.	16.3	16.7	17.6	14.0	17.8	23.2	19.7	17.4	15.4	14.4	23.1	17.3
Fencing	50.0	33.3	50.0	33.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Field Hockey	86.7	93.8	94.7	92.3	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.8	100.0	94.4	93.8
Golf	31.9	29.3	28.4	28.9	28.8	31.8	30.0	20.8	25.5	40.7	32.0	23.8
Gymnastics	66.7	60.0	60.0	50.0	33.3	28.6	42.9	28.6	44.4	33.3	50.0	37.5
Ice Hockey	0.0	0.0	20.0	16.7	33.3	0.0	28.6	25.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lacrosse	77.5	80.5	76.5	60.9	60.0	76.9	80.0	68.4	80.0	92.3	87.5	100.0
Riding/Equ.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Riflery	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sailing	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3
Skiing	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5
Soccer	21.6	25.4	17.2	20.5	17.2	21.4	15.8	22.5	20.6	20.9	16.1	6.4
Softball	60.5	55.5	56.1	57.9	52.2	58.7	62.1	57.9	60.4	56.4	60.0	55.2
Squash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Swim/Dive	22.5	27.7	21.4	16.3	25.0	24.4	27.9	37.8	40.0	27.9	31.6	23.1
Synch. Swim	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennis	23.1	29.5	18.9	21.6	33.9	30.5	26.7	28.9	30.5	30.4	41.7	38.5
Track & Field	11.7	12.2	10.4	13.4	10.3	14.4	14.6	13.6	8.9	12.1	15.6	18.2
Volleyball	50.7	51.9	50.0	49.0	55.4	58.4	54.4	58.3	64.6	62.8	73.0	71.7
Water Polo	40.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	20.0	16.7	0.0	--	--	--	--	--

Note: Among those sports seldom offered on campus, a small number of coaching changes can produce a drastic change in the percentage of female/male coaching staffs.

COACHING

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE COACHES

DIVISION III

→ 1992 TO 2014

	2014	2012	2010	2008	2006	2004	2002	2000	1998	1996	1994	1992
Archery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	00.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Badminton	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	75.0	100.0
Basketball	63.0	62.2	54.8	62.3	62.9	60.1	62.2	65.8	67.5	64.9	68.1	63.9
Bowling	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Crew/Rowing	41.9	35.7	39.3	36.1	33.3	36.7	35.7	25.0	30.8	41.3	46.4	42.0
Cross Country	25.2	23.4	18.7	21.6	19.2	20.9	21.1	19.7	24.0	24.3	24.2	22.6
Fencing	28.6	50.0	22.2	0.1	20.0	22.2	41.7	46.2	29.4	35.7	33.3	5.0
Field Hockey	95.7	97.6	98.9	97.0	94.0	97.1	96.7	100.0	96.9	96.1	97.0	96.0
Golf	26.7	27.8	34.4	25.7	29.0	31.3	24.4	38.7	34.8	22.0	26.8	24.3
Gymnastics	45.5	42.9	54.7	66.7	66.7	30.8	46.2	53.8	71.4	53.8	45.5	70.1
Ice Hockey	41.9	34.5	35.3	29.0	33.3	30.6	30.8	40.9	23.5	30.0	29.0	16.6
Lacrosse	86.7	85.0	89.0	86.8	85.1	86.0	86.2	84.3	84.5	91.6	91.3	94.9
Riding/Equest.	82.4	88.9	75.0	83.3	91.7	92.3	84.6	76.5	83.3	75.0	86.6	100.0
Riflery	50.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sailing	11.1	0.0	12.5	11.1	10.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skiing	11.1	9.1	7.7	8.3	16.7	17.6	0.0	16.7	14.3	23.0	25.0	17.6
Soccer	41.0	39.4	41.3	38.8	32.6	32.1	35.4	37.2	34.9	36.0	37.0	31.2
Softball	67.5	67.9	68.1	66.4	62.4	64.3	61.4	62.7	62.8	64.8	64.1	64.1
Squash	29.4	40.0	23.5	35.3	33.3	12.5	35.7	40.0	37.5	33.3	56.3	56.3
Swim/Dive	29.9	31.0	29.1	30.8	34.1	33.1	27.7	33.1	40.6	36.4	31.9	35.8
Synch. Swim	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0
Tennis	28.4	26.8	31.5	32.0	34.0	38.5	36.8	39.1	45.0	51.3	54.5	56.1
Track & Field	19.7	19.7	14.1	17.2	16.4	17.6	17.3	24.0	21.3	22.3	25.2	20.7
Volleyball	58.0	60.0	63.0	62.9	54.1	59.9	62.2	59.3	72.9	74.0	78.4	76.8
Water Polo	14.3	16.7	23.1	7.7	8.3	23.5	9.1	--	--	--	--	--

Note: Among those sports seldom offered on campus, a small number of coaching changes can produce a drastic change in the percentage of female/male coaching staffs.

COACHING

Impact of Male versus Female

Athletic Director on the Percentage of Female Coaches

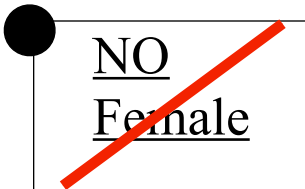
OVERALL PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE COACHES

2014 = 43.4

2012 = 42.9

	2014	2012
DIVISION I	= 43.4	42.3
DIVISION II	= 36.4	37.5
DIVISION III	= 47.3	46.3

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE COACHES WHEN THE ATHLETICS DIRECTOR IS MALE AND THERE ARE **NO** FEMALES ANYWHERE IN THE ADMINISTRATION:



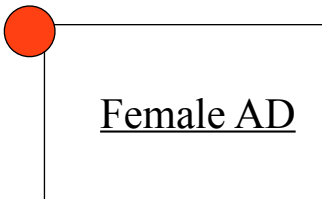
Division I	Division II	Division III
2014 53.3*	2014 32.9	2014 42.4
2012 25.0	2012 33.7	2012 39.8
2010 38.1	2010 35.6	2010 40.9
2008 30.6	2008 29.7	2008 45.8
2006 38.5	2006 31.6	2006 36.7
2004 44.9	2004 39.4	2004 46.0
2002 45.1	2002 38.9	2002 45.6

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE COACHES WHEN ATHLETICS DIRECTOR IS MALE



Division I	Division II	Division III
2014 43.0	2014 35.1	2014 44.4
2012 41.9	2012 36.7	2012 44.3
2010 43.8	2010 33.5	2010 44.8
2008 43.9	2008 32.2	2008 45.2
2006 43.3	2006 34.8	2006 44.2
2004 44.5	2004 37.8	2004 45.9
2002 44.4	2002 37.8	2002 44.4

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE COACHES WHEN ATHLETICS DIRECTOR IS FEMALE



Division I	Division II	Division III
2014 46.8	2014 40.6	2014 53.9
2012 45.9	2012 40.7	2012 51.1
2010 46.2	2010 39.5	2010 49.1
2008 50.0	2008 38.9	2008 49.3
2006 48.5	2006 42.6	2006 45.0
2004 49.4	2004 47.7	2004 46.3
2002 53.4	2002 45.5	2002 48.6

Percentage of female coaches

This table should be read: In 2014 the average percentage of female coaches of women's teams in Division III schools that had a female athletics director is 53.9% compared to 42.4% in Division III schools that have a male athletics director and NO female anywhere in the administrative structure.

*The disparity of this number may be due to the small number of Division I programs that totally lack any female administrator.



COACHING ASSISTANT COMMENTARY

There are 13,222 (highest ever) PAID assistant coaches serving women's teams. Of these 13,222 assistant coaches, 7503 (56.7%) are females.

The increased presence of paid assistant coaches, particularly female paid assistant coaches, is, we believe, a positive development. The increased presence of paid female assistant coaches provides an enhanced training ground for the development of future head coaches

When the number of *female* head coaches and paid *female* assistant coaches are combined, there are 11,657 females receiving paychecks from *coaching* endeavors in women's intercollegiate sport.

Are there more PAID assistant coaches than UNPAID serving women's teams? Yes. But, unpaid assistant coaches also have a role to play.



13,222 PAID Assistant Coaches (M&F) for women's teams
56.7% of PAID Assistant Coaches for women's teams are females.
11,657 females receive a paycheck from coaching endeavors within women's sports
(either as head or assistant coaches)

In past decades, coaches for women's teams most frequently arose from the ranks of physical educators. Today, most come from the ranks of past athletes. The ability to gain coaching experience and hone expertise as a *paid* assistant coach provides a professional entry path of considerable value.

The athletes also gain from the presence of paid assistant coaches. The athletes have a deeper coaching staff from which to learn. Also, when the assistant is a female, the athletes have another female role model from which to learn.

In the last two years, 921 (of which 479, 52%, are females) more assistant coaches have been employed to serve women's teams.

Have males or females increased in numbers most in the last two years? Females have slightly outpaced the growth in numbers of males serving as paid assistant coaches for women's teams: 479 females compared to 442 males.

Unpaid assistant coaches are less likely to be able to provide the same continuity, expertise, experience and accessibility found among paid coaches but their presence still adds to the program in which they serve.

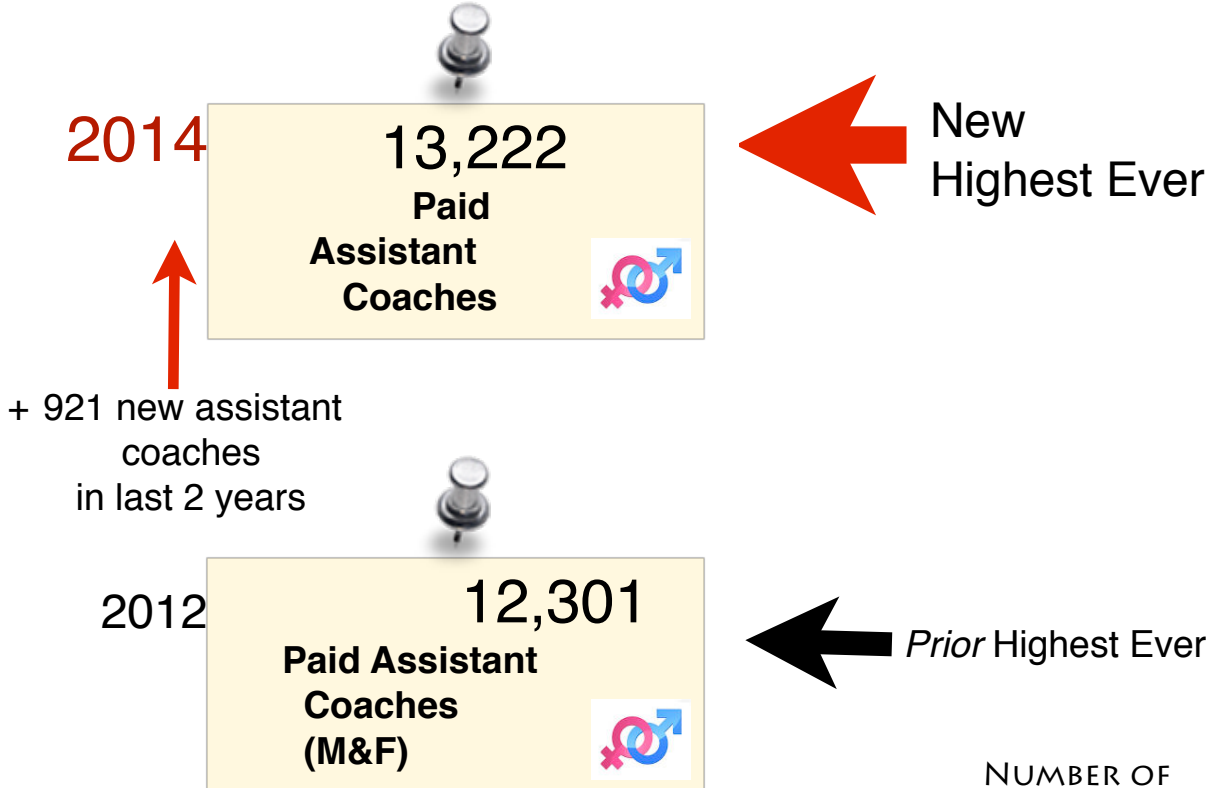
In 2014 there are 2199 unpaid assistant coaches laboring among women's teams. 1142 (52%) are females and 1057 (48%) are males.

Are there more assistant coaches, both paid and unpaid, for women's teams than in the past? Yes. When totaling both paid and unpaid, male and female assistant coaches of women's teams, we find 15,421 serving in 2014.

There is an average of 12.3 paid assistant coaches for women's teams per school. This is also the highest ever. Division 1 has the highest number, 16.5 per school.

COACHING ASSISTANT PAID

How many PAID assistant coaches are found in women's programs?



The above should be read as an illustration of the growth of 921 PAID assistant coaches added to women's teams in the last two years for a total of 13,222 PAID assistant coaches in women's programs.

The 13,222 number includes both male and female PAID assistant coaches.

NUMBER OF **PAID** ASSISTANT COACHES (M&F) OF WOMEN'S TEAMS

Year	Paid Asst Coaches
2014	13,222
2012	12,301
2010	11,726
2008	11,058



COACHING ASSISTANT PAID

NUMBER OF PAID **FEMALE** ASSISTANT COACHES



Year	Div 1	Div 2	Div 3	OVER ALL
2014	3077	1529	2897	7503
2012	2953	1487	2584	7024
2010	2913	1375	2457	6745
2008	2870	1166	2272	6308
2006	2626	1084	2048	5811
2004	2389	939	1948	5273
2003	2360	907	1828	5096
2002	2283	834	1614	4781
2001	2274	764	1549	4635
2000	2098	734	1657	4489
1999	2056	658	1583	4297
1998				4047
1996				3573

What is the number of FEMALE vs MALE paid assistant coaches?

Highest Ever

These tables should be read:
In 2014, there are 7503 female and 5719 male PAID assistant coaches of women's teams.

NUMBER OF PAID **MALE** ASSISTANT COACHES



Year	Div 1	Div 2	Div 3	OVER ALL
2014	2619	1129	1971	5719
2012	2384	1061	1877	5277

Highest Ever

AVERAGE NUMBER PER SCHOOL OF PAID (M&F) ASSISTANT COACHES FOR WOMEN'S TEAMS

COACHING ASSISTANT PAID

Year	Division 1	Division 2	Division 3	OVERALL
2014	16.5	8.9	11.1	12.1
2012	15.9	8.6	10.3	11.7
2010	15.7	8.0	9.8	11.3
2008	14.3	7.4	9.4	10.5
2006	13.9	7.0	9.0	10.1
2004	13.2	6.1	8.6	9.4
2003	13.0	5.9	8.4	9.3
2002	12.6	6.2	7.4	8.8
2001	12.4	5.8	7.2	8.6
2000	11.2	5.1	7.5	8.2
1999	11.0	4.8	7.1	7.9
1998	10.5	4.4	6.4	7.2

← Highest Ever



AVERAGE NUMBER PER SCHOOL OF PAID **FEMALE** ASSISTANT COACHES FOR WOMEN'S TEAMS

Year	Division 1	Division 2	Division 3	OVERALL
2014	8.9	5.1	6.6	6.9
2012	8.8	5.1	6.0	6.1
2010	8.9	5.0	6.1	6.6
2008	8.1	4.2	5.4	6.0
2006	7.9	3.9	5.2	5.8
2004	7.5	3.7	5.1	5.5
2003	7.4	3.6	4.8	5.4
2002	7.1	3.2	4.6	4.9
2001	7.1	3.0	4.4	4.8
2000	6.6	2.9	4.3	4.8
1999	6.5	2.5	4.1	4.6
1998	6.5	2.4	3.8	4.3

← Highest Ever



These tables may be read: On average, in 2014, there are 8.9 female paid assistant coaches in Division 1 women's programs and, when combining male and female paid assistant coaches, there are 16.5. More than half of the paid assistant coaches for women's teams at the Division 1 level are females.

COACHING ASSISTANT PAID

- In 2014, there are 7503 females and 5719 males serving as paid assistant coaches for women's teams for a total of 13,222 paid assistant coaches.
- In 2014, 56.8% of the paid assistant coaches serving women's teams are females. 43.2 % are males.
- Between 2012 and 2014 there has been an increase of 921 paid assistant coaches serving women's teams. Of that 921 increase, 479 were females and 442 were males.

PERCENTAGE OF PAID **FEMALE** ASSISTANT COACHES OF WOMEN'S TEAMS OVER THE YEARS AND BY DIVISION

Year	Division 1	Division 2	Division 3	OVERALL
2014	54.0	57.5	59.5	56.8
2012	55.3	59.4	57.9	57.1
2010	56.1	59.3	58.3	57.6
2008	57.1	56.6	57.3	57.1
2006	56.4	56.0	57.5	56.7
2004	56.6	57.2	58.1	57.2
2003	56.4	57.7	56.1	56.5
2002	56.6	52.5	55.5	55.5
2001	57.3	51.1	54.8	55.3
2000	59.1	56.1	57.6	58.1
1999	59.3	52.9	57.5	57.7
1998	62.0	54.5	59.3	59.8
1996	61.1	60.2	59.9	60.5
1994	62.1			
1992	59.8			

This table may be read: In 2014, 54.0% of the paid assistant coaches for women's teams were females.



COACHING ASSISTANT

UNPAID **FEMALE** ASSISTANT COACHES
OF WOMEN'S TEAMS
PERCENTAGE, BY DIVISION, AND BY DIVISION 1
SUB-DIVISIONS

UNPAID

Year	Div 1 Overall	Div 1 Non-FBS or FCS	Div 1 FBS	Div 1 FCS	Div 2	Div3	OVERALL
2014	53.3	55.3	47.1	59.7	51.5	50.8	51.9
2012	53.7	56.7	51.0	60.8	49.7	48.4	50.6
2010	51.0				45.9	52.4	51.3
2008	50.4				46.1	52.4	50.0
2006	49.5				52.4	52.3	51.3
2004	54.7				55.9	49.6	52.9
2003	51.3				44.4	49.7	48.9
2002	48.9				42.9	45.9	46.4
2001	56.7				47.6	40.4	45.7
2000	56.7				51.7	49.8	52.2
1999	58.7				41.3	51.0	57.7

UNPAID **FEMALE** ASSISTANT COACHES
OF WOMEN'S TEAMS
NUMBERS, BY DIVISION

Year	Div 1	Div 2	Div 3	Overall
2014	438	302	402	1142
2012	401	206	405	1012
2010	293	103	351	837
2008	299	176	258	722
2006	254	186	268	708

ADMINISTRATION COMMENTARY

Athletics directors provide leadership, perspective, and guidance, all of which shape the athletics program on their campuses. Their experience, decision making style, and their commitment concerning equity often have an impact upon the vision and goals of the program they administer and the people they hire.

When Title IX was enacted in June 23, 1972, over 90% of women's intercollegiate athletics programs were administered by a female while almost no females administered programs which included men's teams. Most of the female athletics directors had their roots in physical education and often continued to teach while serving as the athletics director of a large but basically unfunded women's athletics program.

Many of the female athletics directors in the 1970s also coached a team or two. As daunting as their workload was, it is important to recall that the length of the competitive seasons was much shorter at the time Title IX was enacted than today. Three main reasons existed for the short seasons: 1.) lack of funding, 2.) society's former and persistent belief that females lacked the stamina to endure a competitive season as vigorous as their male counterparts and 3.) coaches were generally volunteering their time and they had finite hours to devote to coaching while also carrying full-time teaching loads.

Females represent about 57% of the students on campus in 2014. Females represent 36.2% of the athletics administrative staffs yet only 22.3% of the head administrators (athletics directors).

In 2014, 11.3% of athletics programs have NO FEMALE anywhere in their administrative structures.

Over the years of this study, we have been saddened by the percentage of programs which totally lacked any female voice in their administrative structures, which, in the late 1980s approached a third of all programs.

The opportunity to include females and members of varied ethnic groups in the administrative structures seems advantageous as well as increasingly easy to accomplish. The average number of over 4 administrators per program is at its highest ever with Division 1 programs leading the way with 6.62 administrative staff members per school. Division 1 programs also average the lowest percentage of programs lacking a female voice with only 1.2% having no female administrator, down from 4.2% in 2010.



2014

22.3% of athletics directors are females.

77.7 % of athletics directors are males.

51 more female athletics directors than 10 years ago

36.2% of all administrative jobs are held by females

1.51 female athletics administrators per campus is the average

2.12 female athletics administrators per campus is Division 1's average

11.3% of schools have NO female anywhere in their athletic administrations

ADMINISTRATION COMMENTARY

CONTINUED

Division 3 programs are most likely to have NO female voice in their administrative structure (18.2%) but, on the other hand, they are most likely to have a female athletics director (30.3%) and indeed have almost twice as many female ADs (133) than either of the other two divisions. Perhaps some of the apparent bipolar numbers (more without a female yet most with a female AD) arises from the fact that Division 3 is the largest NCAA division but on average, has the smallest administrative staffs. In many instances, there is only one administrator and if that person is a male, then, by structure, there is no opportunity for a female voice. On the other hand, because Division 3 has the most members, there are more schools at which an opportunity exists for a female AD to be hired.

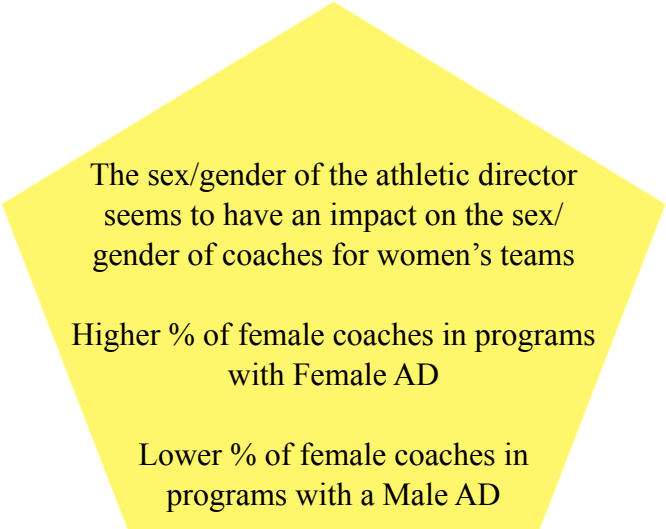
The female voice is more often present than it was in 1984 but it is often a solitary female voice. Indeed, when looking at all divisions in 2014, there are 1.51 females per administration. Division 1 has the most at 2.12; Division 2 has 1.30, Division 3 has 1.21.

There are currently 4535 athletic administrative jobs in all divisions combined. In the last two years 323 additional jobs were added.

Males hold the majority (2893, 73.8%) of the administrative jobs and females hold 1642 (36.2%) for a greater than two to one ratio in favor of the males.

The size of administrative staffs has increased markedly with Division 1 leading the way with an increase of over 2.3 staff member since the turn of the century. There are a number of the largest departments that have more than 20 administrators but, in no case did any of the departments of such size have more than a third of their administrators comprised of females.

Considering the increase just in the last two years of 323 new jobs, it seems unusual that markedly fewer females than males were hired for those new jobs: Females obtained 139 and males 193 of the new administrative jobs in the last two years.



The sex/gender of the athletic director seems to have an impact on the sex/gender of coaches for women's teams

Higher % of female coaches in programs with Female AD

Lower % of female coaches in programs with a Male AD

ADMINISTRATION

22.3%

OF ATHLETICS DIRECTORS ARE FEMALE

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE ATHLETIC DIRECTORS				
Year	All Divisions	Division I	Division II	Division III
2014	22.3	10.6	23.2	30.3
2012	20.3	10.6	15.7	30.7
2010	19.3	9.0	14.9	29.9
2008	21.3	8.4	18.9	
	33.7			
2006	18.6	9.3	17.8	26.6
2004	18.5	8.7	16.9	27.5
2002	17.9	8.4	16.1	27.6
2000	17.8	8.5	17.4	25.6
1998	19.4	9.9	18.6	29.4
1996	18.5			
1994	21.0			
1992	16.8			
1990	15.9			
1988	16.1			
1986	15.2			
1984	17.0			
1982	data not available			
1980	20.0			

1972	90.0+			

Division I Sub-Divisions with Female Athletic Directors			
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2012</u>	
Non FBS or FCS	15.6	18.4%	
Football Bowl Sub-division	6.3	4.9%	
Football Championship Sub	11.3	10.0%	

This table may be read: In 2014 22.3% of athletics directors of all athletic programs are females. In 1972 when Title IX was signed into law, over 90% of athletics directors over women's programs were women. The NCAA Division with the highest percentage of females serving as athletics directors is Division III. About a third of Division III athletics directors are females while about 1 out of 10 in Division I are females.

NOTE: Elsewhere in this summary, please find information about the apparent impact of the sex/gender of the athletic director on the ratio of male to female: coaches, sports information directors, athletic trainers, and so forth.

ADMINISTRATION

Number

OF FEMALE ATHLETICS DIRECTORS

Number of Female Athletic Directors at Schools that Have Women's Teams

Year	All Divisions	Division I	Division II	Division III
2014	239	37	69	133
2012	215	36	46	133
2010	201	30	43	128
2008	224	29	53	142
2006	191	31	50	110
2004	188	28	47	113
2002	176	27	41	108
2000	171	27	45	99
1998	188	30	48	110

This table may be read: In 2014 there are 239 female athletics directors, 37 of which are found in Division I schools.

NOTE: Absolute numbers vary during the academic year as people move to new employment opportunities. Also, the number of schools offering women's athletics varies from year to year.

NOTE: Elsewhere in this summary, please find information about the apparent impact of geographic region and "red/blue" state on the representation of males/females in athletics director positions.

Growth in Number of Female Athletics Directors in the Past 10 Years

2014	239	+51 Female Athletics Directors
2004	188	

ADMINISTRATION

11.3%

~~Women~~

SCHOOLS TOTALLY LACK ANY FEMALE IN ADMINISTRATION
(IN 2012, 9.2% OF SCHOOLS HAD NO FEMALE ADMINISTRATOR)

9 OUT OF 10 ATHLETICS DEPARTMENTS HAVE AT LEAST ONE
FEMALE ADMINISTRATOR

PERCENTAGE OF ATHLETIC PROGRAMS TOTALLY LACKING ANY FEMALE ADMINISTRATOR*

Year	All Divisions	Division I	Division II	Division III
2014	11.3	1.2	12.3	18.2
2012	9.2	1.3	8.6	15.6
2010	13.2	4.2	18.0	16.5
2008	11.6	3.7	20.1	12.6
2006	14.5	3.8	24.0	17.0
2004	17.8	6.3	30.2	18.8
2002	18.8	7.4	31.0	20.6
2000	23.0	13.3	36.2	22.4
1998	20.8	6.6	33.3	23.8
1996	23.9	7.4	38.5	27.5
1994	24.4	9.9	44.7	21.5
1992	27.8	14.6	38.8	31.9
1990	30.3	21.8	39.9	32.8
1988	32.5	25.6	33.3	37.0
1986	31.9	23.4	34.1	38.3
1984	31.6	21.4	36.9	36.9

* These programs lack any female anywhere in the administrative structure. This means there are no assistant and no associate female athletic directors and the head athletic director is a male.

ADMINISTRATION

STRUCTURAL INFORMATION

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ATHLETIC ADMINISTRATORS PER SCHOOL (BOTH MALE AND FEMALE)

Year	All Divisions	Division I	Division II	Division III
2014	4.18	6.62	3.45	2.88
2012	3.94	5.98	3.34	2.79
2010	3.78	5.71	3.09	2.84
2008	3.70	5.61	2.86	2.76
2006	3.44	5.26	2.57	2.54
2004	3.32	5.11	2.46	2.44
2002	3.34	5.08	2.52	2.36
2000	3.05	4.31	2.34	2.35
1998	2.67	3.93	2.24	2.02
1996	2.78	4.11	2.18	2.07
1994	2.87	4.38	2.09	2.11
1992	2.70	4.08	2.12	1.90
1990	2.35	3.06	2.05	1.83
1988	2.32	2.77	2.02	2.10

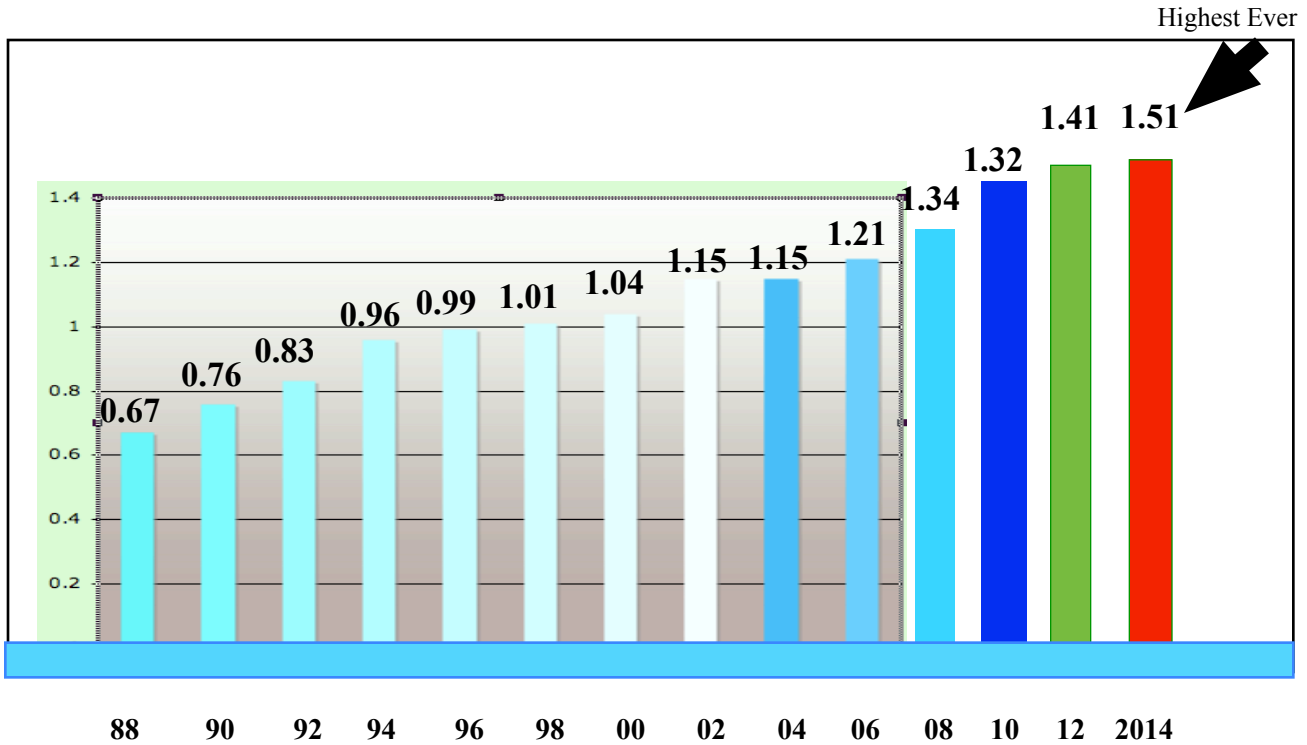
ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JOBS

Year	All Schools	Number Held By Males	Number Held By Females	PERCENT Held By Females
2014	4535	2893	1642	36.2%
2012	4203	2700	1503	35.8%
2010	3946	2568	1378	34.9%
2008	3941	2027	1914	48.6%
2006	3547	2303	1244	35.2%
2004	3350	1975	1375	41.0%
2002	3210	2208	1002	31.2%
2000	2928	1930	998	34.1%
1998	2510	1557	953	37.9%
1996	2433	1570	863	35.5%
1992	2286	1580	704	30.8%
1990	1874	1274	600	32.0%
1988	1827	1299	528	28.9%
1986	1613			

There were 332 additional jobs in administration from 2012 to 2014.
 In 2014 males hold 193 more jobs and females hold 139 more jobs than in 2012.

ADMINISTRATION

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FEMALES WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



This table may be read: In 1988 there was an average of .67 female athletics administrators at each school. Today, in 2014 there is an average of 1.51.

NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATORS WORKING, BY DIVISION (2014)

	Division 1 2014/2012	Division 2 2014/2012	Division 3 2014/2012	Overall 2014/2012
Females Administrators	734/598	387/362	532/543	1642/1503
Male Administrators	1554/1415	640/617	734/668	2894/2700

This table may be read: In 2014 there are 734 female administrators in Division 1. Two years ago in 2012, there were 598 females.

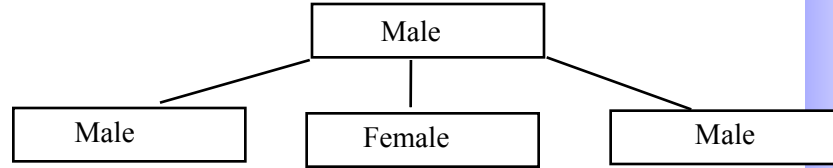
ADMINISTRATION

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FEMALE ADMINISTRATORS

Year	All Divisions	Division 1	Division 2	Division 3
2014	1.51	2.12	1.30	1.21
2012	1.41	1.78	1.24	1.25
2010	1.32	1.71	1.08	1.20
2008	1.34	1.70	1.06	1.24
2006	1.21	1.63	0.91	1.06
2004	1.15	1.55	0.87	1.00
2002	1.15	1.59	0.87	0.95
2000	1.04	1.32	0.77	0.94
1998	1.01	1.35	0.79	0.89
1996	0.99	1.36	0.70	0.86
1994	0.96	0.83	0.76	0.67
1992	0.83	1.10	0.60	0.74
1990	0.76	0.89	0.64	0.71
1988	0.67	0.75	0.54	0.67

This table may be read: Division 1 has the highest number of female administrators per program. The “number of administrators” includes the athletics director and all administrators who have a title that includes assistant, associate, executive, or senior athletics director.

ADMINISTRATION STRUCTURAL INFORMATION



MOST COMMON ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES - 2014

1.	12.95%	4 administrators	Male AD,	1 female asst/assoc and 2 male asst/assoc
2.	12.41%	3 administrators	Male AD,	1 female asst/assoc and 1 male asst/assoc
3.	10.79%	2 administrators	Male AD,	1 female asst/assoc
4.	4.50%	2 administrators	Male AD	1 male asst/assoc
5.	3.78%	T 3 administrators	<u>Female AD</u>	1 female asst/assoc and 1 male asst/assoc
6.	3.78%	T 4 administrators	Male AD	2 female asst/assoc and 1 male asst/assoc
7.	3.60%	1 administrator	Male AD	No assistants or associates

EIGHT YEARS AGO IN 2006:

FOUR MOST COMMON ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES

1.	18.10%	3 administrators	Male AD,	1 female asst/assoc and 1 male asst/assoc
2.	17.92%	2 administrators	Male AD,	1 female asst/assoc
3.	10.22%	4 administrators	Male AD,	1 female asst/assoc and 2 male asst/assoc
4.	6.09%	2 administrators	Male AD,	0 female asst/assoc and 1 male asst/assoc

TEN YEARS AGO IN 2004:

FOUR MOST COMMON ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES

1.	17.98%	3 administrators	Male AD,	1 female asst/assoc and 1 male asst/assoc
2.	14.83%	2 administrators	Male AD,	1 female asst/assoc
3.	8.86%	1 administrator	Male AD	
4.	3.94%	5 administrators	Male AD,	1 female asst/assoc and 3 male asst/assoc

AMONG THE LARGEST ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES IN 2014:

Among the largest departments were a number with more than 20 administrators holding the title of assistant or associate athletics director. In no case among these large departments were there more than a third of the titled administrators being female.



ATHLETIC TRAINERS SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS STRENGTH/CONDITIONING COACHES

COMMENTARY

ATHLETIC TRAINING

Almost all schools have an athletic trainer but only about 1 out of 3 have a **FEMALE** head athletic trainer.

Most schools include athletic training services within the benefits offered to their athletes. In 2014, 99.5% of all NCAA member institutions have such services available.

The representation of females among the ranks of head athletics trainers is substantially lower than what might be expected but it is increasing slowly. Two out of three head athletics trainers are males. Division 1 has the smallest percentage of female head athletic trainers at 19.5% and Division 3 has the highest percentage at 40.5%.

The duties and skills of an athletic trainer seem to be independent of the gender of the athletic trainer or the division within which the athletic trainer works. Thus the stark variation in representation across divisions and the overall low representation of females leaves open the question of the presence of non-skill based selection processes. See the final section, 'Food for Thought', for data on geographic region and red/blue state that possibly impact this disparity.

SPORT INFORMATION DIRECTORS

Almost all schools have a sports information director but only 12% are **FEMALE** SIDs. The basis for such a low representation of females is unclear. Certainly journalism/communication/media skills are not gender based but perhaps the selection process is.

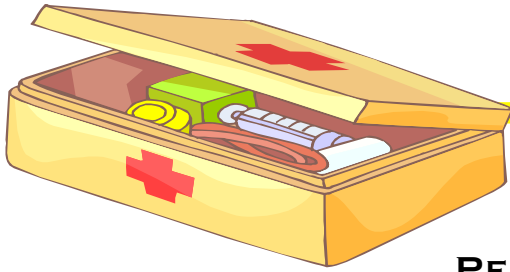
Division 1 is the least likely to have a female head SID (7.9%) and Division 3 has the greatest percentage of female head SIDs at 16.5%. See the final section, 'Food for Thought', for data on geographic region and red/blue state that impact the representation of females as SIDs.

STRENGTH AND CONDITIONING COACHES

Division 1 is most likely (41.4%) to have a female strength and conditioning coach on staff who works with the school's female athletes. Division 2 drops to 10.8% and 22.9% of Division 3 institutions have a female strength and conditioning coach. Indeed, in 2014, two out of three schools have a strength and conditioning coach on staff and 28.6% of those have at least one female. Please note: 2012 was the first year for which we have gathered data concerning strength and conditioning coaches.

The number of schools with strength and conditioning coaches has grown 50% in the last two years.

See the final section, 'Food for Thought', for data on geographic region and red/blue state that impact the representation of females as SIDs.



PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS WITH A FULL TIME ATHLETIC TRAINER

Year	All Divisions	Division I	Division II	Division III
2014	99.5	99.4	99.0	99.1
2012	99.2	100.0	98.6	99.1
2010	96.4	99.4	98.8	92.6
2008	97.7	100.0	98.7	95.1
2006	97.5	100.0	97.9	95.2
2004	96.1	99.9	97.7	91.8
2002*	72.2	84.6	70.9	61.2
2000	93.9	96.7	97.3	89.0
1998	92.3	99.5	95.5	84.4

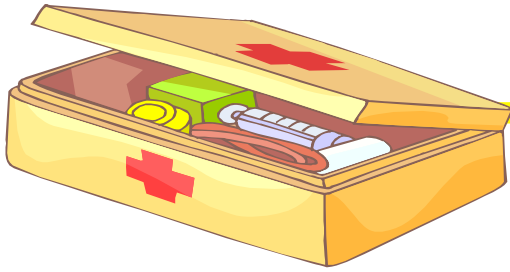
This table may be read: In all divisions combined, 99.5% of schools with women’s teams have at least one fulltime athletic trainer.

* The odd results for 2002 may have been influenced by a confusion by respondents regarding employed-by-college or out-sourced personnel.

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS WITH A FEMALE HEAD ATHLETIC TRAINER

Year	Overall	Division I	Division II	Division III
2014	32.4	19.5	31.6	42.4
2012	30.7	17.5	31.2	40.5
2010	28.0	14.5	28.9	37.9
2008	27.3	15.2	28.0	36.8
2006	27.4	15.3	28.0	37.2
2004	30.0	20.3	29.3	38.9
2002	27.8	15.4	29.1	38.8
2000	25.5	17.6	24.1	34.5
1998	28.6	18.9	27.2	38.8

This table may be read: 42.4% of athletic trainers in Division III programs that offer women’s teams are females.



Almost all schools have an athletic trainer
but
less than a third have a FEMALE head athletic trainer.



32.4% of Head Athletic Trainers Are **Females**
67.6% of Head Athletic Trainers Are **Males**



Division 3 programs are the most likely to have a female athletic trainer.

Division 1 programs are most likely to have a male athletic trainer.



Schools in the northeastern geographic region are more likely to have a female athletic trainer than all other regions.*

Schools in the southern geographic region are less likely to have a female athletic trainer than all other regions.*



In every division, when there is a female AD, the percentage of female head athletic trainers is greater than when there is a male AD.

Division 1 Male AD	18.4% of head athletic trainers are females
Division 1 Female AD	29.4% of head athletic trainers are females
Division 2 Male AD	30.2% of head athletic trainers are females
Division 2 Female AD	36.1% of head athletic trainers are females
Division 3 Male AD	39.7 % of head athletic trainers are females
Division 3 Female AD	47.1 % of head athletic trainers are females

*Region Map Source: https://wikis.engage.com/usgeography/us_regions



SPORTS INFORMATION

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS WITH A FULL TIME SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTOR

Year	All Divisions	Division I	Division II	Division III
2014	99.3	98.7	99.6	99.5
2012	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.1
2010	98.9	100.0	98.8	98.3
2008	98.3	99.0	98.1	98.0
2006	98.0	99.5	97.9	96.9
2004	96.7	99.9	95.9	94.5
2002	87.7	99.5	93.5	73.2
2000	89.5	98.6	94.6	77.6
1998	83.6	100.0	84.7	69.9
1996	82.7	99.1	86.0	66.6
1994	78.3	100.0	79.5	59.7

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS WITH A FEMALE FULL TIME SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTOR

	All Divisions	Division I	Division II	Division III
2014	12.1	7.7	10.5	16.5
2012	9.8	3.1	10.7	14.3
2010	11.9	9.6	11.3	14.1
2008	11.3	8.5	10.3	14.1
2006	12.1	9.3	10.5	15.3
2004	12.2	11.6	9.7	14.5
2002	12.3	10.9	12.4	13.8
2000	9.5	9.6	6.4	11.9
1998	14.8	13.1	12.7	16.5
1996	11.9	12.2	7.1	15.9
1994	13.1	11.5	10.2	18.0



SPORTS INFORMATION



**Twelve out of a hundred
SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS
ARE FEMALES.**



**Almost all schools
HAVE A SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTOR.**



**Division III
HAS THE GREATEST PERCENTAGE OF
FEMALE SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS**



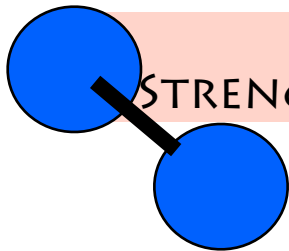
**The Northeast and West*
GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS HAVE THE HIGHEST
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE
SPORTS INFORMATION DIRECTORS**



Gender of AD Impact

Div 1 Male AD	8.0% of head SIDs are females
Div 1 Female AD	5.6% of head SIDs are females
Division 2 Male AD	9.3% of head SIDs are females
Division 2 Female AD	14.3% of head SIDs are females
Division 3 Male AD	16.9 % of head SIDs are females
Division 3 Female AD	25.7 % of head SIDs are females

*Geographic region map source: https://wikis.engrade.com/usgeography/us_regions



STRENGTH/CONDITIONING COACHING

The 2014 data gathering year of our study represents the second time we have collected data concerning the representation of Strength and Conditioning Coaches. The collection of this data began at the suggestion of several respondents from prior years and we think it is a good idea and we are only sorry that we did not think to do so. Thank you to those who did have the insight to suggest it.

In 2014, when all divisions are combined, strength coaches that work, at least a portion of their time, with female athletes are found on 66,6% of the campuses. Women serve as strength and conditioning coaches on 28.6% of those campuses.

Division 1 leads the way with 41.4% having at least one female strength and conditioning coach for their athletes. Division 3 follows with 22.9% and Division 2 has 10.8% of its programs that do have strength and conditioning programs having at least one female strength and conditioning coach.

Unlike head athletic trainers or head SIDs, when there is a male AD, there is a higher percentage of including a female on the strength and conditioning coaching staff. Note: for athletic trainers and SIDs, we are talking about Head ATs and Head SIDs. For strength and conditioning coaches, we are not limiting the discussion to Head strength and conditioning coaches.

	Percentage of schools with a Strength/Conditioning Coach		Percentage of schools that have a Strength/Cond. Coach that have a FEMALE Strength/Cond. Coach	
	2014	2012	2014	2012
Division 1	95.3	97.5	41.4	34.6
Division 2	47.7	45.0	10.8	11.1
Division 3	56.7	47.6	22.9	17.8
All Divisions Combined	66.6	47.6	28.6	24.7

2014 Division 1 Sub-divisions	% Schools with Strength/Conditioning Coach	% Schools with S/C coach, that have a female Strength/Cond. coach
Non FBS or FCS	95.4	26.2
FBS	95.5	62.9
FCS	95.3	29.3

This table may be read: 62.9% of FBS schools that have a strength and conditioning coach have at least one female strength and conditioning coach.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The information on the following pages includes descriptive data presented in the context of two additional factors relating to the location of the colleges and universities from which the data come:

GEOGRAPHIC REGION
AND
'RED' STATE/'BLUE'
STATE

We find the data interesting food for thought but we want to make sure you know that the data are presented solely on a descriptive basis.

CATEGORY SOURCES:

Geographic Regions: https://wikis.engage.com/usgeography/us_regions

'Red' State/'Blue' State Grouping: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_states_and_blue_states

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

GEOGRAPHIC REGION

Athletic Directors



Region	Percentage of Female Athletic Directors	Percentage of Male Athletic Directors
Northeast	29.9 ✓	70.1
South	16.9	83.1 ✓
Midwest	19.4	80.6
West	20.0	80.0
NATIONWIDE	22.3	77.7

✓ = Highest Percentage

Administrations with NO FEMALE

Region	Percentage of Schools with NO Female in Administration
Northeast	10.2
South	13.8 ✓
Midwest	11.5
West	7.7
NATIONWIDE	11.3

✓ = Highest Percentage

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

GEOGRAPHIC REGION

Average Number of Administrators per School

(Including Athletics Directors and all with titles including associate or assistant athletics director)

Region	Average Number of Female Administrators	Average Number of Male Administrators	Average Size of Administration Male AND Female
Northeast	1.53	2.30	3.84
South	1.33	2.89	4.22
Midwest	1.51	2.66	4.17
West	1.91 ✓	3.23 ✓	5.14 ✓
NATIONWIDE	1.51	2.67	4.18

✓ = Highest Percentage

Athletic Trainers

Region	Percentage of Schools with a Female Head Athletic Trainer	Percentage of Schools with a Male Head Athletic Trainer
Northeast	35.3 ✓	64.5
South	30.6	69.4
Midwest	30.7	69.3
West	29.2	70.8 ✓
NATIONWIDE	32.1	67.9

✓ = Highest Percentage

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

GEOGRAPHIC REGION

Sports Information Directors

Region	Percentage of Female SIDs	Percentage of Male SIDs
Northeast	15.5 ✓	84.5
South	9.5	90.5
Midwest	8.0	92.0 ✓
West	15.4	84.6
NATIONWIDE	11.9	88.1

✓ = Highest Percentage

Strength and Conditioning Coach

Region	Percentage of Female Strength/ Conditioning Coach	Percentage of Male Strength/ Conditioning Coach
Northeast	35.3 ✓	64.5
South	30.6	69.4
Midwest	30.7	69.3
West	29.2	70.8 ✓
NATIONWIDE	32.1	67.9

✓ = Highest Percentage

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

RED STATE - BLUE STATE



Athletic Directors

	Percentage of Female Athletics Directors	Percentage of Male Athletics Directors
RED States	15.10	84.5 ✓
BLUE States	26.8 ✓	73.20
NATIONWIDE	22.30	77.70

✓ = Highest Percentage

Administrations with NO FEMALE

	Percentage of Schools with NO Female in Administration
RED States	12.3 ✓
BLUE States	11.0
NATIONWIDE	11.3

✓ = Highest Percentage

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

RED STATE - BLUE STATE



Average Number of Administrators per School

(Including Athletics Directors and all with titles including associate or assistant athletics director)

	Average Number of Female Administrators	Average Number of Male Administrators	Average Size of Administration Male AND Female
RED States	1.38	2.84 ✓	4.22 ✓
BLUE States	1.58 ✓	2.58	4.15
NATIONWIDE	1.51	2.67	4.18

✓ = Highest Percentage

Athletic Trainers

	Percentage of Schools with a Female Head Athletic Trainer	Percentage of Schools with a Male Head Athletic Trainer
RED States	28.8	71.2 ✓
BLUE States	34.1 ✓	65.9
NATIONWIDE	32.1	67.9

✓ = Highest Percentage

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

RED STATE - BLUE STATE



Sports Information Directors

	Percentage of Female SIDs	Percentage of Male SIDs
RED States	10.4	89.6 ✓
BLUE States	12.8 ✓	87.2
NATIONWIDE	11.9	88.1

✓ = Highest Percentage

Strength and Conditioning Coaches

	Percentage of Female Strength/ Conditioning Coach	Percentage of Male Strength/ Conditioning Coach
RED States	23.7	76.3 ✓
BLUE States	29.9 ✓	70.1
NATIONWIDE	29.0	71.0

✓ = Highest Percentage