

Media Contact:

# The 2013 Racial and Gender Report Card: College Sport 

by Richard Lapchick<br>with April Johnson, Erika Loomer, Leslie Martinez<br>Published July 30, 2014

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Orlando, FL... July 30, 2014 - The 2013 College Sport Racial and Gender Report Card (CSRGRC) was issued today by The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport (TIDES) at the University of Central Florida (UCF). The report showed that the record of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and its member institutions dropped dramatically for gender and the combined grade, while increasing for racial hiring practices.

College Sport received a B for racial hiring practices by earning 82.3 points, up from 81 points in the 2012 RGRC. College Sport received a C+ for gender hiring practices by earning 75.9 points, significantly down from 81.3 points in the 2012 RGRC. The combined grade for the 2013 RGRC was a C+ with 79.1 points, also significantly down from an overall B with 81.1 points in 2012.

Richard Lapchick, the Director of TIDES and the primary author of the CSRGRC, said, "This is the most distressing CSRGRC in many years. While it is good that the colleges and universities grades for race increased slightly, the drop in the gender grade highlights the voices of Title IX advocates who have been decrying the records of many institutions for several years. College sport still has the lowest grade for racial hiring practices and only ranks higher than the National Football League for gender hiring practices among all the college and pro sports covered by the respective Racial and Gender Report Cards."

There are areas where college sport has been doing better on racial hiring practices, as well as on gender hiring practices.

Lapchick noted that. "Historically, there has been an outstanding record for equal opportunity for men's basketball head coaches. However, that had changed dramatically after a high of more than 25.2 percent in 2005-06 and had reached an all-time low of 18.2 percent. After much scrutiny was placed on the sport, 2013 showed great improvement. In men's Division I basketball, 23 percent of all head
coaches were African-American, which has increased 4.4 percentage points from the 18.6 percent total reported in the 2011-12 season. While this is a good sign, it is still down 2.2 percentage points from the all-time high of 25.2 percent. The 23 percent that represented all African-American head coaches in the 2013 report was the highest percentage since the 2005-06 season. In all 24.8 percent of the men's basketball coaches were coaches of color.

However, the 2013 report featured several significant areas of concern. Whites continue to dominate the head coaching ranks on men's and women's teams holding at least 84.7 percent of all head coaching positions in all three divisions and up to 92.1 percent of all head coaching positions in Division III.

While it has been common practice for men to coach women's teams, it is rare for a woman to coach a men's team. This will be accounted for in the grades for coaching for the first time in the College RGRC. Women held only 38.7 percent of the head coaching jobs of women's teams in Division I and at less than 40 percent of our institutions across all three divisions combined. Women held less than 50 percent of the assistant coaching positions of women's teams in all divisions combined.

Whites held the overwhelming percentage of positions of athletics directors in all three divisions during the 2012-13 year at 87.1 percent, 91.7 percent, and 93.7 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Only 8.6 percent of Division I athletics directors are women.

All FBS conference commissioners were white men in 2013. The record for coaches, athletics directors and conference commissioners is completely unacceptable."

Every year, the NCAA releases a new NCAA Race and Gender Demographics of NCAA Member Conferences Personnel Report and NCAA Race and Gender Demographics of NCAA Member Institutions Athletic Personnel Report. These reports were used to examine the racial and gender demographics of NCAA head and assistant coaches, athletic directors, associate and assistant athletic directors, senior woman administrators, academic advisors, compliance coordinators and managers for business development, fund-raising, facilities, marketing, ticket sales, media relations and an array of assistants and support staff.

The 2013 Report Card features updated racial and gender personnel data at the NCAA headquarters as well as for university presidents, athletic directors, head football coaches, football coordinators and faculty athletic representatives at the 125 institutions in the Division I Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS). In addition, this year's report card updated the sections pertaining to conference commissioners and NCAA student-athletes throughout all athletic divisions. The data utilized to update the 2013 Report Card sections were collected from several sources, including the NCAA website's Race and Gender Demographics Search Database, the Division I Campus Leadership Study published by TIDES in January 2014 titled Small Progress Throughout Collegiate Athletic Leadership: Assessing Diversity among Campus and Conference Leaders for Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) Schools in the 2013-14 Academic Year, selfreported demographic data on NCAA Headquarters personnel for the fiscal year 2012-2013, and information contained in previous studies by TIDES. In all cases regarding employment in college athletics, the data reported throughout the 2013 College Racial and Gender Report Card excluded Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs).

The 2013 report is the first to include a gender grade for all Division I head coaches for men's teams and Division I head men's basketball coaches category in response to feedback on our reports from Molly Arenberg.

## Tables for the College Racial and Gender Report Card are included in Appendix I.

The commitment to fostering opportunities for women and people of color at the collegiate level has been apparent under the leadership of the late NCAA President Myles Brand and current NCAA President Mark Emmert. All diversity and inclusion issues were placed under the leadership of Executive Vice President of Membership and Student-Athlete Affairs and Chief Inclusion Officer, Dr. Bernard W. Franklin.

Lapchick added, "The greatest number of career prospects are in college sport rather than professional sport because of the number of jobs available. That makes it even more important for us to create expanded opportunities in college sport for women and people of color."

TIDES, at the University of Central Florida, publishes the Racial and Gender Report Card to not only indicate areas of improvement, stagnation and regression in the racial and gender composition of professional and college sports personnel but also to contribute to increasing gender and racial diversity in front office and college athletics department positions.

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

The report was authored by TIDES Director Dr. Richard Lapchick with April Johnson, Erika Loomer, and Leslie Martinez. This is the final 2013 RGRC. The complete 2013 Racial and Gender Report Card will be published separately.

## REPORT HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2013

## University Leadership Positions at Football Bowl Subdivision Institutions

- The number of female presidents at the 125 FBS institutions increased from 18 in 2012 to 19 in 2013.
- 88.8 percent (111) of FBS university presidents were white, while there were six African-American presidents, five Asian presidents, and three Latino presidents. There were no Native-American university presidents.
- The level of diversity within the athletic director position at FBS schools increased from 15 in 20122013 to 19 in 2013-2014. However, there were no women of color in this position.
- There were 110 ( 88 percent) white head football coaches to begin the 2013 season. The number of minority head football coaches at the FBS level for the decreased from 18 in the 2012 report to 15 at the start of the 2013 season.
- Latino head football coaches decreased from two (1.7 percent) in 2012 to one ( 0.8 percent) in 2013. There were still two Asian/Pacific Islander head coaches. However the percent decreased by 0.1 percentage points due to the increase in FBS schools.


## NCAA Headquarters

- At the NCAA headquarters, the percentage of people of color decreased at the senior levels while increasing at the professional administrator levels, while decreasing at the managing and director levels.
- The percentage of women increased slightly at the senior levels and at the professional administrator levels, while decreasing at the managing and director levels.
- At the NCAA headquarters, the number of people of color in the positions of chief operating officer, executive vice president, senior vice president and vice president decreased from 26.3 percent in 2012 to 22.2 percent in 2013. The data shows that the overall numbers decreased from five total people of color in 2012 to four people of color in 2013. The number of women in these same positions remained the same at four in 2013. African-Americans continue to be the only people of color represented at the level of chief operating officer, executive vice president, senior vice president and vice president occupying 22.2 percent of the positions, which is down from 26.3 percent in 2012.
- The percentage of executives at the managing director/director positions who are people of color decreased from 20.5 percent in 2012 to 17.1 percent in 2013, which was a difference of 3.4 percentage points. Women accounted for 42.5 percent of these positions in 2012 compared to 41.5 percent in 2013. Whites occupied 82.9 percent of the positions in 2013 (up from 79.5 percent) while African-Americans represented 15.9 percent, which was a decrease of 0.5 percentage points from the 2012 totals. The 2013 data shows that there are no Latinos in these positions, which was a decrease of 2.7 percent, while the percentage of Asians also decreased in the respective years at 1.4 percent in 2012 and 1.2 percent in 2013.
- At the Professional Administrator level, the percentage of people of color has increased significantly from 17.7 percent in 2012 to 20.4 percent 2013. The percentage of African-Americans increased from 14.5 percent in 2012 to 15.8 percent in 2013. The percent of Latino and Asian representation increased from 2012 to 2013 with Latinos increasing from 0.8 percent to 1.8 percent and Asians increasing from 2.4 percent to 2.8 percent. The percentage of white administrators decreased from 82.4 percent in 2012 to 79.6 percent in 2013. The percentage of women in administrative positions also increased slightly from 55.3 percent in 2012 to 56.5 percent in 2013.


## Conference Commissioners

- Once again, 100 percent of the 11 Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS), formerly known as Division I-A, conference commissioners were white men.
- Looking at all Division I conferences, excluding Historically Black Conferences, 29 of 30 commissioners presidents white.


## Student-Athletes

- In Division I football at the FBS level, African-Americans accounted for 54.4 percent of football student-athletes while whites made up 41.8 percent, Latinos 1.5 percent, Asian/Pacific Islanders 1.4 percent, and 0.9 percent of men who classified as "other."
- The breakdown for all Division I football student-athletes is as follows: white 45.4 percent, AfricanAmerican 42.7 percent, Latino 2.6 percent, Asian/Pacific Islander 2.1 percent, and Native-American 0.4 percent. Those describing themselves as "two or more" or "other" were 6.4 percent.
- In 2012-2013 the percentage of white football student-athletes at the FBS level was 41.8 percent while it was 45.4 percent at the Division I level altogether. The Division I total number has decreased steadily from 2008-2009 when it was 50 percent. The decrease in white participants in recent years might be explained by the number of those identifying as "two or more races" or "other." The percentage of football student-athletes who are people of color has increased slightly over the same time period, from 53.6 percent to 54.6 percent at the Division I level.
- In Division I men's basketball, African-Americans accounted for 55.7 percent of the student-athletes and whites accounted for 29 percent.
- In baseball, white participation decreased from 85.3 percent to 84.2 percent. African-American participation remained constant at 2.6 percent. Latino participation decreased from 6 percent to 5.9 percent, which fell 0.1 percentage point after matching its highest percentage since the 2007-2008 academic year.
- African-American female student-athletes accounted for 48.4 percent of the Division I women's basketball participants in 2013, representing a 0.5 percentage point increase from last year's report of 47.9 percent. White female student-athletes accounted for 36.5 percent, representing a 1.7 percentage point decrease from 38.2 percent in 2012.
- People of color represented 21.9 percent of Division I softball student-athletes compared to only 15.8 percent of Division I baseball players during the 2012-13 season.
- The percentage of white male student-athletes, in all of Division I athletics, stands at 60 percent, a decrease of 1.2 percentage points from 2012. Of all Division I male athletes, 22.4 percent are African-American, which was a 0.4 percentage point increase from 2012.
- The percentage of white male student-athletes at the Division I, II, and III levels combined was 67.7 percent. African-American male athletes accounted for 16.4 percent, Latinos 4.7 percent, Asian/Pacific Islanders 1.8 percent, and American Indian/Alaskan Natives 0.4 percent. The remaining nine percent identified as "two or more," "other," and "non-resident aliens."
- The percentage of white female student-athletes at the Division I, II, and III levels combined was 75 percent. African-American female athletes accounted for 8.9 percent, Latinas 4.3 percent, Asians/Pacific Islanders were 2.3 percent, and American Indian/Alaskan Natives were 0.4 percent. The remaining 9.1 percent identified as "two or more," "other," and "non-resident aliens."


## Coaching

- Whites dominate the head coaching ranks on men's teams holding 86.3 percent, 88.2 percent, and 92.1 percent of all head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- African-Americans held 8.7 percent, 4.2 percent, and 4.3 percent of the men's head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- On the women's teams, whites held 84.7 percent, 87.9 percent, and 91.7 percent of all head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- African-Americans held 7.7 percent, 4.1 percent, and four percent of the women's head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- In men's Division I basketball, 23 percent of all head coaches were African-American, which was up 4.4 percentage points from the 18.6 percent total that was reported in the 2011-2012 season and down 2.2 percentage points from the 25.2 percent total that was reported in the 2005-2006 season. The 25.2 percent reported in the 2005-06 season was an all-time high for men's head basketball coaches who were African-American. In all 24.8 percent of the men's basketball coaches were coaches of color. This is still a major area of concern in the Racial and Gender Report Card.
- Only 6.5 percent of Division I head baseball coaches were people of color: 3.6 percent were Latino, 1.4 percent were African-American, 1.1 percent were Asian/ Pacific Islander, 0.4 percent were classified as being "two or more" races.
- Forty-one years after the passage of Title IX, women coaching women's teams still do not represent the majority of coaches in the women's sports. Women held 38.7 percent of the head coaching jobs in Division I. In addition, this year's numbers show a 0.1 percentage point increase in women coaching women's sports. Women head coaches in Division I women's basketball decreased slightly from 62.3 percent in 2011-2012 to 60 percent in 2012-2013. Similarly, women holding head coaching positions in cross country, indoor track and outdoor track at the Division I level increased from 17.9 percent in 2011-2012 to 18.8 percent in 2012-2013. In all other women's sports at the Division I level, women held 43.9 percent of head coaching positions compared to the 56.1 percent held by men.
- For Division I women's basketball, African-American women head coaches held 14.3 percent of the positions in 2012-2013 and African-American men held 6.3 percent of the positions in 2012-2013 for a combined percentage of 20.6 percent which is significant increase from the 14.5 percent that was reported in 2011-2012. Nonetheless, the 14.3 percent stood in stark contrast to the 48.2 percent of the African-American women student-athletes who played basketball.
- On the men's teams in 2012-2013, whites held 73.8 percent, 77.5 percent, and 85.6 percent of the assistant coaching positions in Division I, II, and III, respectively. The number of white assistant coaches decreased in 2012-13 in all three Divisions. The percentages were 74.4 percent, 77.7 percent, and 86.1 percent in the 2011-12 year. In 2012-13, African-Americans held 18.7 percent, 12.7 percent, and 8.7 percent of the men's assistant coach positions in Division I, II, and III, respectively.
- Among the women's teams in 2012-2013, whites held 76 percent, 79.4 percent, and 87.4 percent of the assistant coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. There were fewer white assistant coaches in 2012-2013 than in 2011-2012 in Divisions I, II, and III. The percentages were 76.2 percent, 79.5 percent, and 87.9 percent in the 2011-2012 year. In 2012-2013 African-Americans held 14.1 percent, 8.6 percent, and 6.7 percent of the women's assistant coach positions in Division I, II, and III, respectively. In 2011-12 African-Americans held 14.1 percent, nine percent, and 7.2 percent of the assistant coaching jobs on women's teams in the respective Divisions.
- The percentage of women assistant coaches for women's teams declined slightly in Divisions I but increased in Division II and III from the 2011-2012 year to the 2012-2013 year. As assistants in women's sports, women in the 2012-2013 year held 47.9 percent of the positions in Division I, 48.9 percent in Division II, and 50.6 percent in Division III. In 2011-2012 there was 48.4 percent in Division I, 48.8 percent in Division II, and 49.1 percent in Division III.


## Athletics Directors

- Whites held the overwhelming percentage of positions of athletics directors in all three divisions during the 2012-2013 year at 87.2 percent, 91.7 percent, and 93.7 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. These numbers were slightly lower in Divisions I and III and slightly higher in Division II when compared to the reported numbers of 89 percent, 90.9 percent, and 95.9 percent for Divisions I, II, and III, respectively during the 2011-2012 period.
- African-Americans held 7.7 percent, 3.4 percent, and 4.3 percent of the athletic director positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Division II saw a decrease while Divisions I and III saw increases compared to 6.3 percent, 5 percent and 3 percent, respectively, reported during the 2011-2012 year.
- Latinos accounted for 2.7 percent, 3.4 percent, and 0.7 percent of the athletic directors in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, for the 2012-13 year. Divisions I and II saw slight decreases while Division III saw a slight increase compared to the 2011-2012 results.
- Asian/Pacific Islander accounted for 0.9 percent, one percent, and 0.2 percent of the athletic directors at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, while Native-American accounted for 0.9 percent, zero percent, and zero percent of the athletic directors in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- The percentage of female athletic directors at the Division I level increased from 8.2 percent in 2011-12 to 8.6 percent in 2012-13. However, women showed a decrease at the Divisions II level, where they went from 17.5 percent to 17 percent. Women saw their representation increase at the Division III level from 28 percent in the 2011-2012 year to 28.9 percent currently.


## College Associate and Assistant Athletic Directors

- At the associate athletic director position, whites comprised 87.7 percent, 88.3 percent, and 93.5 percent of the total population at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. These percentages increased in Division I and decreased in Divisions II and III during the 2011-2012 year when they were 87.5 percent for Division I, 89.3 percent in Division II, and 95.3 percent in Division III. African-Americans held 8.2 percent, six percent, and 4.1 percent of the associate athletic director positions at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Latinos held 2.1 percent, 2.5 percent, and 1.3 percent of the associate athletic director positions at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 0.6 percent, 0.9 percent, and zero percent in Divisions I, II, and III while Native-Americans held 0.1 percent of the associate athletics director position in Division I and had no representation in Divisions II and III.
- The percentage of women filling associate athletic director positions was 29.5 percent in Division I, 41.8 percent in Division II, and 51 percent in Division III compared to 30, 41.1, and 48.9 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively in 2011-2012.
- Women held 98.4 percent, 99.3 percent, and 96.8 percent of the senior woman administrator (SWA) jobs in Division I, II, and III, respectively, during the 2012-2013 year. White women continued to dominate the SWA position holding 82.5 percent, 88.1 percent, and 92.5 percent in Division I, II, and III, respectively. African-American women represented 9.1 percent, 6.5 percent, and 2.8 percent of the SWA position holdings in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- Whites continue to fill the overwhelming majority of the faculty athletics representatives (FAR) positions with 91.9 percent, 91.6 percent, and 94.4 percent of the total in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Women hold 29.5 percent, 25.9 percent, and 33.3 percent of the FAR positions.
- The sports information director (SID) position is also overwhelmingly white in all three divisions with 95, 91.6, and 96.8 percent of the SID positions being held by whites in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Women held $12.6,10$, and 13.3 percent of the SID positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.


## OVERALL GRADES

- College Sport's combined grade for racial and gender hiring practices decreased significantly from 2012's Racial and Gender Report Card grade of a B to a C+.
- College Sport received the B for racial hiring practices by earning 82.3 points, up from 81 points in the 2012 College Sport RGRC, the last report when a grade was issued. College Sport received the C+ for gender hiring practices by earning 75.9 points, down significantly from 81.3 points in the 2012 College Sport RGRC. The combined grade was a C+ with 79.1 points down significantly from 81.1 in 2012.
- For racial hiring practices, the Division I men's basketball head coaches and assistant earned at least an A. Division I assistant coaches for all women's teams and student-athlete opportunities earned an A-. The NCAA senior and professional positions and Division I women's basketball head coaches received a B+/A-. Senior women's administrators received a B+ while the head coach of all Division I men's and women's teams, head coach for all Division I football teams, Division I athletic directors, Division I associate athletic directors, and professional administration in athletic departments all received Bs. Division I faculty athletic representatives earned a C- while Division I conference commissioners received an F.
- For gender hiring practices, the NCAA senior and professional positions, Division I women's basketball head coaches, and senior women's administrators all earned at least an A. The professional administration in athletic departments and student-athlete opportunities received a B+. The Division I assistant coaches for all women's teams, associate athletic director, and faculty athletic representative all received a $\mathbf{C +}$. Division I conference commissioners received a D+, while the head coach for all women's teams earned a D. The head coaches for all Division I men's teams, head coach for all Division I men's basketball teams, assistant coaches for all Division I men's teams, and Division I athletic directors, all received Fs.
- The NCAA received an A+ for Diversity Initiatives.


## THE REPORT BY CATEGORY

## University Leadership Positions at Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) Institutions

The key leadership positions at Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) schools and conferences remained overwhelmingly white and male while there were 15 head coaches of color in the 2013 college football season at the FBS level (formerly Division I-A), according to a study released in January 2013 by TIDES. This study, titled Small Progress Throughout Collegiate Athletic Leadership: Assessing Diversity among Campus and Conference Leaders for Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) Schools in the 2013-14 Academic Year reported on the racial and gender demographics and trends at the 125 FBS institutions. Highlights of this study concerning the leadership of university presidents, athletic directors, football coaching staff and faculty athletic representatives are included and analyzed within this section.

## University Presidents at FBS Institutions

Analyzing the leadership at the top of the colleges and universities leading FBS institutions, one can clearly see there is a lack of diversity. Among the 125 FBS Institutions, 111 ( 88.8 percent) presidents were white. There were 14 presidents of color and 19 women serving as president as of October 2013. This number of female presidents increased by 0.2 percent from 2012, while the number of presidents of color increased by 1.2 percent over this same time period.

- There were six (4.8 percent) African-American presidents
- George E. Ross, Central Michigan University
o Bernadette Gray-Little, University of Kansas
o Sidney McPhee, Middle Tennessee State University
o Roderick McDavis, Ohio University
o Rodney Bennett, University of Southern Mississippi
- Elson Floyd, Washington State University
- Latino presidents increased from two to three (2.4 percent)
- Luis Proenza, University of Akron
o Joseph Castro, California State University, Fresno
o Ricardo Romo, University of Texas, San Antonio
- There were five ( 4.0 percent) Asian presidents
o Satish Tripathi, University at Buffalo
o Santa Jeremy Ono, University of Cincinnati
o Renu Khator, University of Houston
o Wallace Loh, University of Maryland, College Park
o Mohammad Qayoumi, San Jose State University
- There were 19 (15.2 percent) women presidents
o Major General Michelle Johnson, U.S. Air Force Academy
o Judy Bonner, University of Alabama
o Ann Weaver Hart, University of Arizona
o Jo Ann Gora, Ball State University
o Mary Ellen Mazey, Bowling Green State University
o Susan Herbst, University of Connecticut
o Susan Martin, Eastern Michigan University
o Renu Khator, University of Houston (Asian)
o Sally Mason, University of Iowa
o Bernadette Gray-Little, University of Kansas (African-American)
o Donna Shalala, University of Miami (Florida)
o Mary Sue Coleman, University of Michigan
o Lou Anna Kimsey Simon, Michigan State University
o Carol Folt, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
o Judy Genshaft, University of South Florida
o Diana Natalicio, University of Texas at El Paso
o Denise Trauth, Texas State University
o Teresa Sullivan, University of Virginia
o Rebecca Blank, University of Wisconsin, Madison
+Grade for presidents:
Race: B- (11.2 percent)
Gender: F (15.2 percent)
+ Not calculated in final grade


## Athletics Directors at FBS Institutions

As of October 2013, there were 12 African-American, four Latino, two Asian and one Native American athletic director at FBS institutions. Of the 125 ADs who oversee FBS football programs, there were 98 (78.4 percent) white males. The people of color included the following.

- Twelve (9.6 percent) African-Americans
o Warde J. Manuel, University of Connecticut
o Stan Wilcox, Florida State University
o Kevin Anderson, University of Maryland, College Park
o McKinley Boston Jr., New Mexico State University
o Sean Frazier, Northern Illinois University
o Gene Smith, The Ohio State University
o Bernard Muir, Stanford University
o Daryl Gross, Syracuse University
o Kevin Clark, Temple University
o Derrick Gragg, Tulsa University
o David Williams II, Vanderbilt University
- Craig Littlepage, University of Virginia
- Four (3.2 percent) Latinos
- Daniel G. Guerrero, University of California, Los Angeles
o Pete Garcia, Florida International University
o Rick Villarreal, University of North Texas
o Barry Alvarez, University of Wisconsin, Madison
- Two (1.6 percent) Asian
o Patrick Chun, Florida Atlantic University
o Ben Jay, University of Hawaii
- One Native-American (0.8)
- Rick Dickson, Tulane University

There were eight women ( 6.4 percent) in charge of FBS schools with football programs

- Anne "Sandy" Barbour, University of California, Berkeley
- Heather Lyke, Eastern Michigan University
- Cheryl Levick, Georgia State University
- Tina Kunzer-Murphy, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
- Deborah Yow, North Carolina State University
- Lynn Hickey, University of Texas, San Antonio
- Julie Hermann, Rutgers University
- Kathy Beauregard, Western Michigan University

Christine A. Plonsky at the University of Texas at Austin heads the separate women's department and does not oversee football.

The level of diversity within the athletic director position at FBS schools has increased from last year's study, as 19 (15.2 percent) people of color hold this position.

## Head Football Coaches at FBS Institutions

Twelve of the 125 FBS head coaches were African-American during the 2013 collegiate football season, a decrease of three from last year's study. Prior to the start of the 2013 season, one new AfricanAmerican coach was hired, Paul Haynes at Ken State University. Before the 2013 season, existing African American head coaches Darrell Hazell and Willie Taggart were hired at Purdue University and the University of South Florida, respectively. There were three other head coaches of color, two Pacific Islanders and one Latino, for a total of 15 during the 2013 season.

In the 2013 season, there were 125 head football coaches at FBS schools. Of those 110, ( 88 percent) were white males. In addition, there were:

- 12 (9.6 percent) African-Americans
o Garrick McGee, University of Alabama at Birmingham
o Ruffin McNeill, East Carolina University
o Ron English, Eastern Michigan University
- Paul Haynes, Kent State University
o Charlie Strong, University of Louisville
o Willie Taggart, University of South Florida
o Darrell Hazell, Purdue University
o David Shaw, Stanford University
o Kevin Sumlin, Texas A\&M University
o Curtis Johnson, Tulane University
o James Franklin, Vanderbilt University
o Mike London, University of Virginia
- One Latino ( 0.8 percent)
o Rich Rodriguez, University of Arizona
- Two (1.6 percent) Asian/Pacific Islander
o Norm Chow, University of Hawaii
o Ken Niumatalolo, U.S. Naval Academy

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+Grade for Head Coaches at FBS Institutions:
Race: B (12 percent)
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+ Not calculated in final grade


## Faculty Athletics Representatives at FBS Institutions

The faculty athletics representative (FAR) is a representative of the university on issues regarding athletics. The FAR is usually appointed by the president and is not only involved with ensuring academic integrity of the athletics programs, but also maintaining the welfare of the student-athlete.

As of October 2013, there were six African-American and two Asian faculty athletics representatives at FBS institutions. Of the 125 FBS schools, there are 132 faculty athletics representatives. The people of color included:

- Six (4.5 percent) African-Americans
- Charlene Alexander, Ball State University
- Dawn Lewis, California State University, Fresno
- Christopher Span, University of Illinois, Champaign
- BeEtta "Be" Stoney, Kansas State University
- Marvin Dawkins, University of Miami (Florida)
- Michael Clement, University of Texas, Austin
- No Latinos
- Two (1.5 percent) Asian
- Manoj Chopra, University of Central Florida
- Mario Reyes, University of Idaho

There are 39 white women ( 29.5 percent) in total serving as faculty athletics representatives.

See Table 27.

## Conference Commissioners

Once again, 100 percent of the 11 Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS), formerly known as Division I-A, conference commissioners were white men. Acting as a conference commissioner is a powerful position and those that head BCS Conferences are considered to be among the most powerful and influential people in college sport.

There were seven women commissioners in 2013, which increased from the six who headed Division I conferences in 2012:

- Elizabeth DeBauche, Ohio Valley Conference
- Robin Harris, Ivy League
- Bernadette V. McGlade, Atlantic 10 Conference
- Noreen Morris, Northeast Conference
- Carolyn Schlie Femovich, Patriot League
- Amy Huchthausen, American East (Asian)
- Val Ackerman, Big East
- Looking at all Division I Conferences excluding Historically Black Conferences, 29 out of 30 commissioners were white. Amy Huchthausen, of American East, was the only person of color who is a commissioner.

\section*{Grade for Division I Conference Commissioners: <br> | Race: | F | $\quad$ (3.3 percent) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gender: | D+ | $(23.3$ percent) |}

See Tables 6.

This ends the section using the information in the 2013 TIDES DI Leadership Report

## Student-athletes

There were several changes in data categorizations, made by both the NCAA and The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport, that are essential to be aware of before highlighting statistical observations for the past five years compared to data previously recorded:

The 2012-2013 data included the status of "non-resident alien" to the NCAA Student-athlete Ethnicity Report detailing the resident alien status of the student-athletes separately from their race/ethnicity. The numbers corresponding with the status "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander" were combined in this report under the category "Asian/Pacific Islander." Please take note of this as it is extremely important to recognize especially in the tables that detail the ethnicities of both head and assistant coaches. Some decreases in ethnic percentages from earlier years can be attributed to this change in methodology.

Each year, the Racial and Gender Report Card takes a look at three Division I sports and highlights trends for both male and female athletes. For the male athletes, these sports are basketball, football, and baseball. For the female athletes, a change was made last in 2010 to make this snapshot picture more comparable to the sports chosen for the men. Prior to 2010, the three categories chosen for female athletes were basketball, cross-country, and track, combined, and all other sports. With female athlete participation numbers continuing to increase across the board, there was less need to combine sports for a large observation sample. Beginning in 2011, the three female sports for the Division I observations are basketball, outdoor track, and softball. These sports have both strong participation levels and comparatively high media attention in relation to other female sports.

In Division I men's basketball, the percentage of African-Americans decreased by 1.5 percentage points to 55.7 percent in 2012-2013. Latino representation remained at two percent. Asian/Pacific Islander participation increased to 0.4 percent, while white participation decreased 0.4 percentage points to 29 percent. The category "two or more" showed an increase of 0.4 percentage points to 2.9 percent. The categories "non-resident alien" and "other" combined to make up 9.6 percent for the 2012-13 season.

In Division I football at the FBS level, African-Americans accounted for 54.4 percent of football studentathletes while whites made up 41.8 percent, Latinos 1.5 percent, Asian/Pacific Islanders 1.4 percent, Those describing themselves as "other" were 0.9 percent.

The breakdown for all Division I football student-athletes is as follows: whites decreased from 46.4 percent to 45.4 percent, African-Americans decreased from 43.2 percent to 42.7 percent, Latinos increased from 2.3 percent to 2.6 percent, Asian/Pacific Islanders decreased from 2.6 percent to 2.1 percent, and Native-Americans decreased from 0.5 percent to 0.4 percent. Those describing themselves as "Non-Resident Aliens" increased from 0.4 percent to 0.5 percent while "two or more" and "other" saw an increase from 4.7 percent to 6.4 percent.

In baseball, white participation decreased from 85.3 percent to 84.2 percent. African-American participation remained constant at 2.6 percent. Latino participation decreased from six percent to 5.9 percent, which fell 0.1 percentage point after matching its highest percentage since the 2007-2008 academic year.

Over the years, there has not been much variance in the racial make-up of the male student-athlete population across all Division I sports, although white representation now sits at 60 percent which represents a steady decline from the 2008-2009 academic year where it was 66.7 percent.

In women's Division I basketball, African-American student-athletes account for 48.4 percent of the participants, which represented a 0.5 percentage point increase from last year. The percentage of whites continued to decrease from 38.2 percent to 36.5 percent, Latinas increased 0.1 percentage point to 2.1 percent, Asian/Pacific Islanders participation decreased 0.1 percentage point to one percent, and American Indian/Alaskan Natives also decreased 0.1 percent to 0.5 percent.

In women's outdoor track, 60.4 percent of the athletes were white, which is a 0.5 percentage point decrease from last year; African-American participation also decreased to 23.9 percent from 24 percent in 2011-2012.

In softball, the percentage of white student-athletes dropped in 2012-2013 by 1.3 percentage points from 2011-2012 to 78.1 percent. Latinas accounted for 8.3 percent (an increase of 1.1 percentage point), African-Americans 4.1 percent (which remained constant from last year's figure), Asian/Pacific Islanders 2.5 percent (a decrease of 0.3 percentage point), and American Indian/Alaskan Natives 0.7 percent (a decrease of 0.1 percentage point).

For female athletes across all Division I sports, the level of change in the demographics was also very small. The "two or more races" category saw an increase to 2.8 percent from 2.2 percent in 2011-12, which is the highest that has ever been recorded.

According to the data collected, the percentage of male student-athletes at the Divisions I, II, and III levels who were white amounted to 67.7 percent in 2012-2013 versus 69.4 percent in 2011-2012. The percentage of African-American male student-athletes amounted to 16.4 percent, 4.7 percent for Latinos, 1.7 percent for Asian/Pacific Islanders, 0.4 percent for American Indian/Alaskan Natives, and 2.1 percent for males of two or more races. Non-resident aliens accounted for 3.2 percent of male studentathletes. In 2011-2012 the percentage of African-American male student athletes was 16.2 percent, 4.5 percent for Latinos, 1.7 percent for Asian/Pacific Islanders 0.4 percent for American Indian/Alaskan Natives, and 1.6 percent for males of two or more races.

In 2012-2013, the percentage of Divisions I, II, and III female student-athletes who were white was 75 percent, while 8.9 percent were African-American females, 4.3 percent were Latinas, 2.3 percent were Asian/Pacific Islanders, 0.4 percent were American Indian/Alaskan Native females, 2.3 percent were females of two or more races, and 3.1 percent were non-resident aliens. In 2011-2012, the percentage of white female student-athletes was 76.2 percent, 8.6 percent for African-American females, 4.2 percent for Latinas, 2.2 percent for Asian/Pacific Islander females, 0.4 percent for American Indian/Alaskan Native females, and 1.8 percent for females of two or more races.

In Divisions I, II, and III, white male student-athletes comprised 60, 64.1, and 76.1 percent of the total male student-athletes, respectively compared to 2011-2012, in Divisions I, II, and III, white male studentathletes comprised $61.2,65.4$, and 78.1 percent of the total male student-athletes, respectively. In Division I, white female student-athletes comprised 68.5 percent in 2012-2011 versus 69.5 percent in 2011-2012 of the total female student-athlete population. In Division II, they make up 74.6 percent in

2012-2013 versus 77.6 percent in 2011-2012. In Division III, white females make up 81.8 percent in 2012-2013 versus 83.5 percent in 2011-2012.

In Divisions I, II, and III, African-American male student-athletes make up 22.4 percent, 18.6 percent, and 10.4 percent of total male student-athletes, respectively. Latinos made up 4.4 percent, six percent, and 4.2 percent, respectively and Asian/Pacific Islanders comprised two percent, 1.2 percent, and 1.9 percent, respectively. Native-Americans made up 0.4 percent, 0.5 percent, and 0.3 percent, respectively. Males of two or more races made up 2.5 percent, two percent, and 1.9 percent, respectively. Nonresident aliens make up 4.7 percent, 4.9 percent, and one percent of total male student-athletes, respectively.

In Divisions I, II, and III, African-American female student-athletes comprised 12.7 percent, 8.6 percent, and 5.3 percent of the total female student-athlete population, respectively. Latinas made up 4.3 percent, 5.9 percent, and 3.5 percent, respectively. Asian/Pacific Islander comprised 2.4 percent, 1.8 percent, and 2.4 percent, respectively. Native-Americans made up 0.4 percent, 0.6 percent, and 0.3 percent, respectively in each division. Females of two or more races made up 2.8 percent, 2.1 percent, and 1.8 percent, respectively. Non-resident aliens make up 5.2 percent, 3.7 percent, and 0.6 percent of total female student-athletes, respectively.

According to the NCAA, 47.1 percent of all NCAA Division I, II, and III student-athletes combined are female and 56.6 percent are male. In the case of women as student-athletes, 50 percent earned an A, 45 percent a B, and 40 percent a $\mathbf{C}$.

All student-athlete data came from the Student-Athlete Data in the Race and Gender Demographics Search Database.

## Grade for Student-athlete participation:

| Race: | A- | (36 percent) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gender: | B+ | (47.1 percent) |

See Tables 7, 8, and 9.

## NCAA Headquarters

The data in this section on the NCAA headquarters was supplied by the NCAA for the 2013 and is compared to the NCAA data from 2012.

When comparing the numbers between 2012 and 2013, the percentage of the total full-time NCAA Headquarters staff increased for African-Americans, Asians and Latinos. At the chief operating officer, executive vice president, senior vice president, and vice president levels in the NCAA headquarters, the percentage of African-Americans has decreased between 2012 and 2013. During the same time period no Latinos or Asians have held any of these positions. At the managing director/director level, the percent of Asians decreased from 2.7 percent in 2012 to zero percent in 2013 . The percent of AfricanAmericans and Asians decreased slightly from 2012 to 2013.

At the NCAA headquarters the number of people of color in the positions of chief operating officer, executive vice president, senior vice president, and vice president decreased from 26.3 percent in 2012
to 22.2 percent in 2013. The data shows that the overall numbers decreased from five total people of color in 2012 to four in 2013. The number of women in these same positions remained the same at four. African-Americans continue to be the only people of color represented at the level of chief operating officer, executive vice president, senior vice president, and vice president occupying 22.2 percent of the positions which is down from 26.3 percent in 2012. Whites held the remaining 77.8 percent of the positions in 2013 a 4.1 percentage point increase from 2012.

The percentage of executives at the managing director/director positions who are of people of color decreased from 20.5 percent in 2012 to 17.1 percent in 2013, which was a decrease of 3.4 percentage points. Women accounted for 42.5 percent of the positions in 2012 compared to 41.5 percent in 2013. Whites occupied 82.9 percent of the positions in 2013, which was an increase of 3.4 percentage points from 2012. African-Americans represented 15.9 percent, which was a decrease of 0.5 percentage points. The 2013 data shows that there are no Latinos in these positions, which was a decrease of 2.7 percentage points, while the percentage of Asians remained relatively unchanged in the respective years at 1.4 percent in 2012 and 1.2 percent in 2013.

At the administrator level, the total percentage of people of color has increased significantly from 17.7 percent in 2012 to 20.4 percent in 2013. The percent of African-Americans increased from 14.5 percent in 2012 to 15.8 percent in 2013. The percent of Latino and Asian representation also increased with Latinos increasing from 0.8 percent to 1.8 percent and Asians increasing from 2.4 percent to 2.8 percent, respectively. The percent of white NCAA administrators decreased slightly from 82.4 percent in 2012 to 79.6 percent in 2013. The percentage of women in administrative positions also increased from 55.3 percent in 2012 to 56.5 percent in 2013.

Within the support staff positions at the NCAA headquarters, which includes all levels of assistants, the percentage of people of color increased from 19.4 percent in 2012 to 20.9 percent in 2013. The number of women in these positions also increased from 89.3 percent in 2012 to 92.7 percent in 2013.

The total number of full-time as of September 1, 2013 was 481, which is approximately 31 more than reported in 2012. The percent of women in the NCAA has increased from 59.6 percent in 2012 to 59.9 percent in 2013, which is a difference of 0.3 percentage points. The percentage of people of color has also increased from 18.9 percent in 2012 to 19.9 percent in 2013, Finally, with African-Americans increasing from 16 percent in 2012 to 16.6 percent in 2013.

These numbers are as of September 1, 2013. It should be noted that these numbers are a snapshot in time for the NCAA. As a result, there is some fluctuation that occurs based upon the time of when staff are starting or departing.

Charlotte Westerhaus-Renfrow served as the Vice President for the Office of Diversity and Inclusion until her position was removed in October 2010 as part of an NCAA organizational restructuring. The NCAA renewed its commitment to diversity and inclusion by placing all inclusion issues under the leadership of Executive Vice President and Chief Inclusion Officer, Dr. Bernard W. Franklin.

The four African-American vice-presidents were:

- Anucha Browne, Vice President of Women's Basketball
- Bernard W. Franklin, Executive Vice President of Membership and Student-Athlete Affairs/CIO
- Donald Remy, Executive Vice President of Law, Policy and Governance/FLP
- Bob Williams, Vice President of Communications

The four women vice presidents were:

- Terri Gronau, Vice President of Division II
- Anucha Browne, Vice President of Women's Basketball
- Kathleen T. McNeely, Vice President of Administrative Services/Chief Financial Officer
- Joni Comstock, Senior Vice President for NCAA Championships


## Grade for NCAA Headquarters:

## For senior leadership

| Race: | $B+$ | $(18$ percent $)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gender: | $B+/ A-$ | $(38$ percent $)$ |

For Professional Administrators
Race: $\quad B+/ A-\quad$ (20.4 percent)

Gender: A+ (56.5 percent)

See Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

## Head Coaches*

In 2012-2013, the percentage of African-Americans coaching men's teams increased by 0.4 percentage point in Division I, while the percentage decreased by one percentage point in Division II. Division III saw a 0.1 percentage point increase. Whites coaching men's teams increased 0.1 percentage point in Division I while Divisions II and III saw an increase of 0.2 percentage point.

White coaches are still the far most common in all three divisions, holding 86.3 percent, 88.2 percent, and 92.1 percent of positions within men's sports in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

African-Americans held 8.7 percent, 4.2 percent, and 4.3 percent of the men's head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Latinos held 1.6 percent, 3.2 percent, and 1.6 percent of head coaching positions for men's teams in the respective divisions during 2012-2013. Comparing those figures to 2011-2012, Latinos coaching men's teams decreased by 0.1 percentage point in Divisions I and III, and increased by 0.4 percentage point in Division II. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 0.8 percent, one percent, and 0.7 percent of the head coaching positions for men's teams in the respective divisions, which showed a 0.2 percentage point decrease from 2011-2012 in Divisions I and II and a 0.1 percentage point decrease in Division III. Native-American representation was minimal again. These figures accounted for male and female head coaches of men's teams.

A major area of concern for the Racial and Gender Report Card is the African-American coaching presence in men's Division I basketball. Each of the past four years starting from 2011-2012 has seen a decline in the numbers, with 2008-2009 at 20.8 percent, 2009-2010 at 20.1 percent, 2010-2011 at 18.8 percent, 2011-2012 at 18.6, percent. However, 2012-2013 showed an encouraging increase of 4.4 percentage points to 23 percent. However, there is still a gap to reach the all-time high of 25.2 percent of African-Americans who coached in men's division I basketball in 2005-2006.

There is only one female who is the head coach of men's Division I team according to NCAA statistics.

Only 6.5 percent of division I baseball coaches were people of color in 2012-2013: Latinos made up 3.6 percent, Asian/Pacific Islanders 1.1 percent, African-Americans 1.4 percent, and a 0.4 percent were classified as "two or more races."

Division I athletics tend to have higher levels of diversity than the other divisions. For men's basketball in all divisions combined, 13.8 percent of coaches were African-American in 2012-2013. In all combined divisions for football, African-Americans made up 5.7 percent of coaches, a 0.8 percentage point increase from 2011-2012. In all three divisions for baseball, African-Americans saw a 0.1 percentage point decrease in representation with 0.8 percent of coaching positions. Latinos increased in all three divisions combined for basketball and football but dropped in baseball. Whites made up 83.7 percent, 91.7 percent, and 95.3 percent of basketball, football, and baseball head coaching positions, respectively, in all divisions combined during 2012-2013.

African-Americans were so unrepresented as head coaches that the percentage of women coaching men's teams in Division III was actually higher than the percentage of African-Americans coaching men's teams in Division III (5.1 percent versus 4.3 percent).

On the 41 year anniversary of the passage of Title IX, women coaching women's teams remained far from being the majority of coaches in women's sports in any of the three divisions. In the case of women's head coaches of women's teams, it should be expected as a minimum that at least half of the positions are held by women. Thus in that category, 50 percent would earn a B. An A would require 60 percent. In Division I women's sports overall in 2012-2013, women held 38.7 percent of head coaching positions, while they made up only 3.2 percent of all head coaches in men sports at that same level. In Division II, women comprised 34.9 percent of the head coaches of women's teams and only 3.8 percent of the head coaches of men's teams. At the Division III level, women made up 43 percent of all head coaches for women's teams and only 5.1 percent of all head coaches for men's teams.

While it has been common practice for men to coach women's teams, it is rare for a woman to coach a men's team. This will be accounted for in the grades for coaching for the first time in the College RGRC.

Women head coaches in Division I women's basketball decreased from 62.3 percent in 2011-2012 to 60 percent in 2012-2013. Women holding head coaching positions in cross country, indoor track and outdoor track at the Division I level increased from 17.9 percent in 2011-2012 to 18.8 percent in 20122013. In all other women's sports at the Division I level, women held 43.9 percent of head coaching positions (excluding basketball and cross country/track) a 0.1 percentage point increase from 20112012, compared to the 56.1 percent held by men, which remained the same from 2011-2012.

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

Women's head basketball coaching positions held by whites in Division I in 2012-2013 was 77.1 percent, a decrease from 2011-2012 when it was 82.6 percent. Women held 60 percent of coaching positions within women's basketball at the Division I level in 2012-2013, down from 62.3 percent in 2011-2012. The percentage of white women coaching in Division I women's basketball decreased significantly from 50 percent in 2011-2012 to 43.6 percent in 2012-2013. White men holding the same position in 20122013 increased to 33.5 percent from 32.6 percent in 2011-2012. African-American women held 14.3 percent (up from 10.4 percent in 2011-2012) of head coaching positions within Division I women's basketball in 2012-2013. African-American men held 6.3 percent (up from 4.1 percent in 2011-2012) of those positions, totaling 20.6 percent (up from 14.1 percent in 2011-2012) of head coaching positions within Division I women's basketball held by African-Americans. There was one Native-American head coach in all of Division I women's college basketball in 2012-2013, which was the same as in 2011-12. Two Latino coaches, one female and one male, combined to make up 0.6 percent of all head coaches in Division I women's basketball in 2012-2013, a decrease of one Latina head coach from 2011-2012. Much of this data stands in stark contrast to the 48.2 percent of student-athletes playing Division I women's basketball who were African-American in 2012-2013.

The highest percentage of head coaching positions held by people of color in women's college sports is found in the Division I track/cross country category. Whites held 76.7 percent of the head coaching positions in Division I women's cross country/track during 2012-2013, increasing from the previous year's total of 75.1 percent. African-Americans holding head coaching positions in Division I cross country/track was 18.5 percent in 2012-2013, decreasing from the 18.8 percent mark of 2011-2012. Latinos held 1.3 percent in 2012-13, a decrease from two percent in 2011-2012. Women overall held 18.8 percent of head coaching positions in cross country/track at the Division I level in 2012-2013, a slight increase from 17.9 percent reported in 2011-2012. African-American women held six percent of the head coaching positions in cross country/track in Division I, a decrease of a 0.3 percentage point from 2011-2012, while white women increased from 10.6 percent in 2011-2012 to 12.2 percent in 20122013. Men coached 81.2 percent of the women's cross country/track teams at the Division I level in 2012-2013, a slight decrease overall from the 82.1 percent reported in 2011-2012.

Whites yet again dominated the head coaching positions in women's sports in Division I overall with 84.7 percent head coaching positions, 87.9 percent in Division II, and 91.7 percent in Division III. Compared to 2011-2012, there was a 0.2 percentage point increase in Division I, 0.4 percentage point decrease in Division II, and a 0.3 percentage point decrease in Division III.

African-Americans held 7.7 percent (down from 7.9 in 2011-2012), 4.1 percent (down from 4.5 percent in 2011-2012), and four percent (up from 3.8 percent) of the women's head coaching positions in the three NCAA divisions, respectively. Latinos held 1.8 percent, 2.6 percent, and 1.4 percent of head coaching positions for women's teams in Divisions I, II, and III respectively in 2012-2013 (2 percent, 2.6 percent, and 1.4 percent in 2011-2012, respectively). Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.2,1.7, and 1.3 percent of head coaching positions for women's teams in the respective divisions, which represented a slight decrease in Division I, while increasing in Divisions II and III from the 2011-2012 numbers. NativeAmerican representation was again minimal with 0.4 percent, zero percent, and 0.1 percent in Divisions I, II, and III. These figures accounted for male and female head coaches of women's teams.


See Tables 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16.

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


## Assistant Coaches*

The assistant coach position is often a stepping-stone to future head coaching positions.

In Division I African-Americans held 39.9 percent of assistant coaching positions in men's basketball and 26.2 percent of the assistant coach positions in football during the 2012-2013 year, which were slight increases from 2011-2012 percentages of 39.1 percent and 25.5 percent, respectively. Only 0.8 percent of Division I college baseball assistant coaches were African-American in 2012-2013, which remained the same as in 2011-2012. Latinos held four percent of assistant coaching positions in Division I baseball in 2012-2013, decreasing from five percent in 2011-2012; Latinos held only 0.6 percent of the same position in basketball in Division I in 2012-2013.

On men's teams overall in 2012-2013, whites saw decreasing totals in assistant coaching positions in each division. Whites held 73.8 percent, 77.5 percent, and 85.6 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, compared to 74.4 percent, 77.7 percent, and 86.1 percent respectively in 2011-2012. African-Americans held 18.7 percent, 12.7 percent, and 8.7 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively in 2012-2013 compared to 18.2 percent, 12.8 percent, and 8.3 percent, respectively of assistant coaching positions in 2011-2012. In 2012-2013, Latino assistant coaches across the three divisions were 2.1 percent, 4.1 percent, and two percent, respectively ( 2.2 percent, 3.8 percent, and 1.9 percent, respectively in 2011-2012). Asian/Pacific Islanders held one percent, 0.8 percent, and 0.9 percent of assistant head coaching positions in men's sports in 2012-2013 compared to 1.3 percent, 0.8 percent,
and one percent respectively in 2011-2012. Native-Americans in 2012-2013 held 0.1 percent of assistant coaching positions within men's sports in each of the three divisions, respectively.

Among the women's teams in 2012-2013, whites held 76 percent, 79.4 percent, and 87.4 percent of the assistant coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively compared to 73.2 percent, 79.5 percent, and 87.6 percent in 2011-2012. African Americans remained the same in Division I and saw decreases in Divisions II and III in assistant coaching positions in 2012-2013. African-Americans held 14.1 percent, 8.6 percent, and 6.7 percent of the women's assistant coach positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In 2011-2012, African-Americans held 14.1 percent, nine percent, and 7.2 percent of the assistant coaching jobs in women's sports in the respective divisions.

Latinos held 2.5 percent, 4.6 percent, and 1.8 percent of the assistant coaching positions within women's sports in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively in 2012-2013. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.9 percent, 1.6 percent, and 1.3 percent, respectively. Native-Americans in 2012-2013 held 0.2 percent, 0.2 percent, and 0.1 percent of assistant coaching positions within women's sports in the three divisions respectively.

The percentage of women assistant coaches in women's sports decreased in Division I in 2012-2013 from 48.4 in 2011-2012 to 47.9 percent; in Division II it increased from 48.8 percent to 48.9 percent, and in Division III increased from 49.1 percent in 2011-12 to 50.6 percent in 2012-2013.

Women's presence in assistant coaching positions in men's sports were 9.6 percent, 9.6 percent, and 10.2 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively in 2011-2012, compared to 9.9 percent, 8.1 percent, and 9.8 percent, respectively, in 2011-2012.

## Grade for Assistant Coaches on Division I men's teams: <br> Race: A+ (26.2 percent) <br> Gender F (9.6 percent)

## Grade for Assistant Coaches on Division I women's teams: <br> Race: A-/A (23.9 percent) Gender: C+ (47.9 percent)

See Tables 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22.

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


## College Athletic Directors

In Division I in 2012-2013, whites held 87.2 percent of the athletic director positions, which decreased slightly from the 89 percent in 2011-2012. African-Americans held 7.7 percent of the athletic director positions in 2012-2013, which increased from 6.3 percent in 2011-2012. Latinos held 2.7 percent of the positions, which decreased from 2.8 percent in 2011-2012 while Native-Americans held 0.9 percent in

2012-2013, which increased 0.6 percent from 2011-2012. Asian/Pacific Islander athletic directors held 0.9 percent of the positions, which increased from zero percent in 2011-2012.

Women have increased representation in the athletic director position this year but remain seriously underrepresented.

Women ADs in Division I increased from 8.2 percent to 8.6 percent in 2012-2013. Of that 8.6 percent, white women made up 7.4 percent, while Latinos represented 0.6 , Native-Americans and Asian/Pacific Islanders represented 0.3 percent of the athletic director positions within Division I. There was no African-American or those classified as "other" female athletic director reported in 2012-2013.

For a list of the 12 African-Americans, four Latinos, two Asians, and one Native-American athletic director and the eight white women ( 6.4 percent) in charge of an FBS school, see page 10 of this report. Of the 125 ADs who oversee FBS football programs, there were 106 ( 84.8 percent) whites. The number of people of color within the athletic director positions at the FBS level increased by four to 19 (15.2 percent) in 2012-13 from 15 in (12.5 percent) in 2011-12.

In Division II, excluding the HBCUs, whites held 91.7 percent of the athletic director jobs in 2012-2013 which was an increase from the 90.9 percent that was reported in 2011-12. African-Americans decreased to 3.4 percent in 2012-2013 when compared to five percent in 2011-2012. Asian/Pacific Islanders held one percent while Latinos held 3.4 percent, a decrease from the 3.6 percent in 20112012. The percentage of white men was 76.7 percent in 2012-2013, which was an increase from 75.1 percent in 2011-2012.

Women held 17 percent of the Division II athletic director positions, which was a decrease from 17.5 percent in 2011-2012. White women had 15 percent of these positions, which was a decrease from 15.8 percent. African-American women held one percent in 2012-2013 compared with 1.1 percent. Asian/Pacific Islander women represented 0.7 percent in 2012-2013 which was an increase from 0.4 percent.

Division III has a poor record for racial diversity in the position of AD: African-Americans held 4.3 percent of the AD posts while less than one percent are held by Asian/Pacific Islanders, Latinos, and NativeAmericans, and those classified as "other." This division does offer women the greatest opportunity at the athletic level. Women held 28.9 percent of the athletic director jobs, an increase of 0.9 percentage point from 2011-2012. Among the female athletic directors, white women held 27.6 percent, while African-American women held 0.9 percent and Asian/Pacific Islander women held 0.2 percent. There were no Latina or Native-American athletic directors in 2012-2013 in Division III.

## Grade for Division I Athletic Directors:

| Race: | B | (12.8 percent) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gender: | F | ( 8.6 percent) |

See Tables 23, 24, and 25.

## College Associate and Assistant Athletic Directors

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

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

At the associate athletics director (associate AD) position, whites held 87.7 percent, 88.3 percent, and 93.5 percent of the total at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. The percentages in 2012-2013 for Division I increased while there were decreases in Divisions II and III. In the 2011-2012 report, they were 87.5 percent, 89.3 percent, and 95.3 percent, respectively.

In 2012-2013, women lost ground as associate ADs in Division I but gained ground in Divisions II and III. In Division I, women occupied 29.5 percent of the positions in 2012-2013, which was a decrease from 30 percent in 2011-2012. In Division II, women saw a small increase, as they held 41.8 percent of the associate AD positions in 2012-2013 compared to the 41.1 percent in 2011-2012. Division III showed an increase as women occupied 51 percent of the associate AD positions in 2012-2013 compared to the 48.9 percent in 2011-2012.

During 2012-2013, African-Americans held 8.2 percent, 6 percent, and 4.1 percent of the associate athletics director positions at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Latinos held 2.1 percent, 2.5 percent, and 1.3 percent of the associate AD positions at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 0.6 percent, 0.9 percent, and zero percent in Divisions I, II, and III while Native-Americans held 0.1 percent in Division I and had no representation in Divisions II and III. Associate AD classified as "two or more races" held 0.6 percent, 0.6 percent and one percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. "Other" held 0.4 percent, 0.3 percent, and zero in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

At the assistant athletic director (assistant AD) position in 2012-2013, whites held 86.9 percent, 89.5 percent and 91 percent of the positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

African-Americans held 8.2 percent, 6.1 percent and 5.4 percent of the assistant AD posts in 2012-2013 for Divisions II, II, and III, respectively. Latinos held 2.3 percent, 1.4 percent, and 2.2 percent of the assistant AD positions in 2012-2013 for Divisions I, II, and III, respectively while Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.1 percent, one percent, and 0.4 percent of the positions at each level. There were no NativeAmericans represented in Divisions II and III but with one assistant athletic director at the Division I level, made up 0.1 percent in 2012-2013. Assistant ADs classified as "two or more races" held 0.4 percent, 1.2 percent, and 0.4 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. "Other" held 0.7 percent, 0.4 percent, and 0.6 percent in Divisions I, II, and II, respectively.

In 2012-2013, women occupied 28.5 percent of the assistant ADs in Division I, 37.8 percent in Division II, and 36.5 percent in Division III.

In Divisions I and II, the gender breakdown was very similar between associate and assistant athletic directors in their respective divisions. Associate ADs were 70.5 percent male and 29.5 percent female in Division I and assistant ADs were 71.5 percent male and 28.5 percent female in Division I in 2012-2013. In Division II, associate ADs were 58.2 percent male and 41.8 percent female, and assistant ADs were 62.2 percent male and 37.8 percent female in 2012-2013. At the Division III level, the associate AD position was closer to a 50/50 split between males and females, with males holding 48.9 percent and females holding 51 percent while the assistant AD position had males holding 63.5 percent and females holding 36.5 percent in 2012-2013.

## Grade for Division I Associate Athletic Directors:

| Race: | B | $\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { (12.2 } 2 \text { percent) } \\ \text { Gender: }\end{array}\right.$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C+ |  | $(29.5$ percent) |

See Table 26.

## Faculty Athletic Representative

For a description of how a faculty athletic representative (FAR) is selected and represents the university, see page 12 of this report. Whites holding FAR positions in 2012-2013 were 91.9 percent, 91.6 percent, and 94.6 percent at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. These percentages increased for Divisions I and III, but decreased in Division II. In 2011-2012 the percentages were 91.5 percent, 92.3 percent, and 93.6 percent.

During 2012-2013, African-Americans held 5.7 percent, 1.7 percent, and 2.6 percent of the FAR positions at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. For the 2011-2012 report African-Americans represented 6 percent, 2.4 percent, and 2.9 percent for Divisions I, II, and III. Latinos held 0.6 percent, 3.1 percent, and 1.2 percent of the FAR positions at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 0.9 percent, two percent, and 0.4 percent in Divisions I, II, and III while Native-Americans held 0.2 percent in Division III and had no representation in Divisions I and II. FARs classified as "two or more races" held 0.3 percent and 0.2 percent in Divisions II and III while Division I had no representation. "Other" held 0.9 percent, 0.6 percent, and 0.8 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

Women hold 29.5 percent, 25.8 percent, and 33.5 percent of the FAR positions. White women held the greatest percentage of these positions with 27.1 percent, 23.7 percent, and 32.1 percent in Division I, II, and III, respectively. In Division I, African-American women held 1.5 percent and Latinos held 0.3 percent. In Division II, African-American women held 0.7 percent, Latinas held 0.9 percent, Asian/Pacific Islander women held 0.3 percent, and those classified as "other" held 0.3 percent. In Division III, AfricanAmerican women held 0.4 percent, Latina women held 0.2 percent, Asian/Pacific Islander women held 0.2 percent, those who were classified as two or more races held 0.2 percent, and those classified as "other" held 0.4 percent

\section*{Grade for Division I Faculty Athletic Representatives: <br> | Race: | C- | (8.1 percent) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gender: | C+ | ( 29.5 percent $)$ |}

See Table 27.

## Senior Woman Administrator*

The senior woman administrator (SWA) is a significant title within an athletic department. Women held 98.4 percent, 99.3 percent, and 96.8 percent of the SWA jobs at the Division I, II, and III levels, respectively.

White women continued to dominate the position with 82.5 percent, 88.1 percent, and 92.5 percent in Division I, II, and III, respectively.

In Division I, African-American women held 9.1 percent (down 0.2 percentage points from 2011-2012), Asian/Pacific Islander women held two percent, Latinas held two percent, and Native-American women held 0.6 percent. Women classified as "two or more races" held 1.3 percent while "non-resident alien" held 0.6 percent and "other" held 0.3 percent. Overall, females of color occupied 15.9 percent of the SWA positions in 2012-2013.

The senior woman administrator position is less diverse at the Division II level. White women held 88.1 percent of these positions, a 1.8 percent decrease. African-American women held 6.5 percent, Latinas held two percent, and Asian/Pacific Islanders accounted for 0.7 percent. Women classified as "two or more races" held 0.7 percent while "non-resident alien" held one percent. Females of color overall occupied a 10.9 percent of the SWA positions in 2012-2013 within Division II.

Senior woman administrators in Division III were 96.8 percent female. Of those holding the senior woman administrator position, 92.5 percent were white women, 2.8 percent were African-American women, and 1.6 percent were Latina. Women classified as "two or more races" held 0.5 percent while women classified as "other" held 0.7 percent. Females of color occupied an overall 6.1 percent of the SWA positions in 2012-2013 within Division III.

## Grade for Division I Senior Woman Administrators:

| Race: | B+ | (15.9 percent) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gender: | A+ | (98.4 percent) |

See Table 28.

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


## Sports Information Directors

The sports information director (SID) position is one of the least diverse positions in all of sport when HBCUs are excluded. It is $95,91.6$, and 96.8 percent white in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This is very important because the SID is usually the key decision maker in what and who is publicized among coaches and student-athletes.

The SID position in Division I athletics is 95 percent white, 1.9 percent African-American, 1.1 percent Asian/Pacific Islander, 1.6 percent Latino, and 0.2 percent other. Division II consisted of 91.6 percent whites, 1.5 percent African-Americans, 1.8 percent Asian/Pacific Islanders, 2.1 percent Latinos, 0.4 Native-Americans, 1.4 "two or more races", 0.7 non-resident aliens and 0.7 percent "other." Division III
was 96.8 percent white, 1.9 percent African-American, 0.2 percent Asian/Pacific Islander, 0.9 percent Latino, and 0.2 percent "other."

Women held $12.6,10$, and 13.3 percent of the SID positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

```
+Grade for Division I Sports Information Directors:
    Race: F (4.8 percent)
    Gender: F (12.6 percent)
```

+ Not calculated in final grade

See Table 29.

## Professional Administration

This category includes a wide range of job descriptions. At NCAA member institutions, jobs that fit in this category are academic advisor/counselor, compliance coordinator/officer, sports information director and assistant directors, strength coaches, life skills coordinators, and managers for business, equipment, fundraiser/development, facilities, promotions/marketing and tickets. As in all cases regarding employment in college athletics, the data reported in this section excludes the HBCUs. These positions are often starting points from which many people rise to higher level positions within a university or athletic department. This report shows opportunities for women have increased for Divisions I, II, and III combined. The percentage of people of color filling these positions by both males and females decreased for all three divisions.

Whites continued to dominate the professional administration category by holding 85.3 percent, 87.8 percent, and 92.4 percent of all professional administration positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

African-Americans held 8.6 percent, 6 percent, and 4.1 percent of all professional administration positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Latinos held 3 percent, 2.4 percent, and 1.6 percent of positions for all professional administration positions in the respective divisions. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.3 percent, 0.7 percent, and 0.4 percent of all professional administration positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Native-American representation was minimal, 0.3 percent or below in each division.

Women accounted for 34.5 percent, 35.1 percent, and 40.5 percent of all professional administration positions in the three NCAA divisions, respectively.

Women were especially well represented in the positions of academic advisor/counselor, life skills coordinator, business manager, and compliance coordinator/officer. In the academic advisor/counselor position, women held 61.2 percent of the positions at Division I institutions. Within the life skills coordinator position, women held 69.1 percent of the positions at Division I institutions. In the business manager position, 54.5 percent of the positions were held by women at Division I institutions. The compliance coordinator/officer also had a strong representation of women at the Division I level holding 48.4 percent of the positions.

Grade for Division I Professional Administrators:
Race: B (14.7 percent)

Gender: B+ (34.5 percent)

See Tables 30 and 28.

## NCAA Diversity Initiatives

College Sport has outstanding diversity initiatives, which can be found in Appendix II.

NCAA Grade for Diversity Initiatives: A+

## HOW GRADES ARE CALCULATED

The 2013 College Racial and Gender Report Card data showed that college athletics departments' hiring practices do not nearly reflect the number of student-athletes of color competing on their teams. However, to give it perspective for sports fans, The Institute issues the grades in relation to overall patterns in society. Federal affirmative action policies state the workplace should reflect the percentage of the people in the racial group in the population. Thus, with approximately 24 percent of the population being people of color, an $\mathbf{A}$ was achieved if 24 percent of the positions were held by people of color, $\mathbf{B}$ if 12 percent of the positions were held by people of color, $\mathbf{C}$ if it had nine percent, a $\mathbf{D}$ if it was at least six percent and $\mathbf{F}$ for anything below six percent.

For issues of gender, an $\mathbf{A}$ would be earned if 40 percent of the employees were women, $\mathbf{B}$ for 32 percent, $\mathbf{C}$ for 27 percent, $\mathbf{D}$ for 22 percent and $\mathbf{F}$ for anything below 22 percent. The 40 percent is also taken from the federal affirmative action standards. However, in the case of women's head and assistant coaches of women's teams, it should be expected as a minimum that at least half of the positions are held by women. Thus in that category, 50 percent would earn a $\mathbf{B} ; 60$ percent earned an $\mathbf{A}$; 40 percent earned a $\mathbf{C}$. In the case of women as student-athletes, 50 percent earned an $\mathbf{A}, 45$ percent a B, and 40 percent a $\mathbf{C}$. The Institute once again acknowledges that even those sports where grades are low generally have better records on race and gender than society as a whole.

## METHODOLOGY

All data was collected by a research team at The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport at the University of Central Florida's DeVos School of Sport Business Management.

Baseline data was gathered from the NCAA. The data was placed in spreadsheets with each position broken down by race and gender. The Institute's research team also gathered data from the FBS schools for presidents, athletic directors, football coaches and faculty athletics representatives as well as researching the diversity of each conference. It is important to note that the categories of "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander" were combined in this report under the category "Asian/Pacific Islander."

The findings were compared to data from previous years. After evaluating the data, the report text was drafted and compared changes to statistics from previous years. The report draft was then sent to the NCAA Headquarters to be reviewed for accuracy. In addition, updates were requested for personnel changes that had occurred. The NCAA was very supportive with several changes that helped clarify the materials.

The report covers both the 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 academic years depending upon the availability of data for each position. Listings of presidents, athletics directors, conference commissioners and associate commissioners in Football Bowl Subdivision (formerly known as Division IA) were updated as of October 2013, while the names and win-loss records of head football coaches were updated as of December 2013 in order to reflect the latest off-season coaching changes.

## ABOUT THE RACIAL AND GENDER REPORT CARD...

This is the $21^{\text {st }}$ issue of the Racial and Gender Report Card (RGRC), which is the definitive assessment of hiring practices of women and people of color in most of the leading professional and amateur sports and sporting organizations in the United States. The report considers the composition - assessed by racial and gender makeup - of players, coaches and front office/athletic department employees in our country's leading sports organizations, including the National Basketball Association (NBA), the National Football League (NFL), Major League Baseball (MLB), Major League Soccer (MLS) and the Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA), as well as in collegiate athletics departments.

The Racial and Gender Report Card is published by The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport, which is part of the College of Business Administration at the University of Central Florida (UCF) in Orlando. Dr. Richard Lapchick has authored all reports, first at Northeastern University and now at UCF. (Until 1998, the report was known as the Racial Report Card.) In addition to Lapchick, April Johnson, Erika Loomer, and Leslie Martinez contributed greatly to the completion of this year's College Racial and Gender Report Card.

## The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport (TIDES)

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

The Institute's founder and director is Dr. Richard Lapchick, a scholar, author and internationally recognized human rights activist and pioneer for racial equality who is acknowledged as an expert on sports issues. Described as "the racial conscience of sport," Lapchick is Chair of the DeVos Sport Business Management Program in the College of Business Administration at UCF, where The Institute is located. In addition, Lapchick serves as President and CEO of the National Consortium for Academics and Sports (NCAS), a group of more than 280 colleges and universities that helps student-athletes complete their college degrees while serving their communities on issues such as diversity, conflict resolution and men's violence against women.

## DeVos Sport Business Management Program <br> College of Business Administration, University of Central Florida

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

## APPENDIX I





| NCAA Support Staff |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|      <br> 2013 \% \#   |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 79.2\% | 76 | White | 81.6\% | x |
| frican-American | 18.8\% | 18 | frican-American | 15.8\% | x |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | Latino | 0.9\% | x |
| Asian | 2.1\% | 2 | Asian | 1.8\% | x |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | Other | 0.0\% | x |
| Women | 92.7\% | 89 | Women | 91.2\% | x |
| Total | x | 96 | Total | x | x |
| 2012 2005 |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 80.6\% | 83 |  | Data | ded |
| frican-American | 17.5\% | 18 | 2004 |  |  |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | White | 85.1\% | 97 |
| Asian | 1.9\% | 2 | frican-American | 12.3\% | 13 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | Latino | 0.9\% | 1 |
| Women | 89.3\% | 92 | Asian | 1.7\% | 2 |
| Total | x | 103 | Other | 0.0\% | 0 |
| 2011 |  |  | Women | 90.4\% | 103 |
| White | 81.0\% | 85 | Total | x | 113 |
| frican-American | 16.2\% | 17 | 2003 |  |  |
| Latino | 1.0\% | 1 |  | Data | ded |
| Asian | 1.9\% | 2 | 2002 |  |  |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | White | 84.5\% | X |
| Women | 93.3\% | 98 | frican-American | 13.0\% | x |
| Total | x | 105 | Latino | x | x |
| 2010 |  |  | Asian | x | x |
| White | 80.8\% | 97 | Other | 2.5\% | x |
| frican-American | 16.7\% | 20 | Women | 84.0\% | x |
| Latino | 0.8\% | 1 | Total | x | x |
| Asian | 1.7\% | 2 | 2001 |  |  |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 |  | Data | ded |
| Women | 93.3\% | 112 | 2000 |  |  |
| Total | x | 120 | White | 84.0\% | 100 |
| 2009 |  |  | African-American | 13.4\% | 16 |
| White | 81.0\% | 98 | Latino | 0.8\% | 1 |
| frican-American | 16.5\% | 20 | Other | 1.6\% | 2 |
| Latino | 0.8\% | 1 | Women | 90.7\% | 108 |
| Asian | 1.7\% | 2 | Total | x | 119 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 1999 |  |  |
| Women | 95.0\% | 115 |  | Data | ded |
| Total | x | 121 | 1998 |  |  |
| 2008 |  |  | White | 90.5\% | 105 |
| White | 80.4\% | 90 | frican-American | 6.9\% | 8 |
| frican-American | 16.1\% | 18 | Latino | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | Other | 2.5\% | 3 |
| Asian | 1.8\% | 2 | Women | 94.8\% | 110 |
| Other | 1.8\% | 2 | Total | x | 122 |
| Women | 94.6\% | 106 |  |  |  |
| Total | x | 112 |  |  |  |
| 2007 |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 80.0\% | 92 |  |  |  |
| frican-American | 16.5\% | 19 |  |  |  |
| Latino | 0.9\% | 1 |  |  |  |
| Asian | 1.7\% | 2 |  |  |  |
| Other | 0.9\% | 1 |  |  |  |
| Women | 93.0\% | 107 |  |  |  |
| Total | x | 115 |  |  |  |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA$x=\text { Data not recorded }$ |  |  |  |  |  |


| Total Full-Time NCAA Staff |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | \# |
| 2013 |  |  |
| White | 80.0\% | 385 |
| frican-American | 16.6\% | 80 |
| Latino | 1.0\% | 5 |
| Asian | 2.3\% | 11 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Women | 59.9\% | 288 |
| Total | x | 481 |
| 2012 |  |  |
| White | 81.1\% | 365 |
| frican-American | 16.0\% | 72 |
| Latino | 0.9\% | 4 |
| Asian | 2.0\% | 9 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Women | 59.6\% | 268 |
| Total | x | 450 |
| 2011 |  |  |
| White | 79.6\% | 312 |
| frican-American | 16.8\% | 66 |
| Latino | 1.3\% | 5 |
| Asian | 2.0\% | 8 |
| Other | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Women | 61.5\% | 241 |
| Total | x | 392 |
| 2010 |  |  |
| White | 79.0\% | 324 |
| frican-American | 17.3\% | 71 |
| Latino | 1.2\% | 5 |
| Asian | 2.2\% | 9 |
| Other | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Women | 63.7\% | 261 |
| Total | x | 410 |
| 2009 |  |  |
| White | 78.7\% | 326 |
| frican-American | 17.4\% | 72 |
| Latino | 1.9\% | 8 |
| Asian | 1.7\% | 7 |
| Other | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Women | 62.1\% | 257 |
| Total | x | 414 |
| 2008 |  |  |
| White | 78.1\% | 307 |
| frican-American | 17.6\% | 69 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 6 |
| Asian | 2.3\% | 9 |
| Other | 0.5\% | 2 |
| Women | 62.3\% | 245 |
| Total | x | 393 |
| 2007 |  |  |
| White | 76.1\% | 299 |
| frican-American | 16.5\% | 65 |
| Latino | 1.5\% | 6 |
| Asian | 1.8\% | 7 |
| Other | 0.5\% | 2 |
| Women | 63.1\% | 239 |
| Total | x | 379 |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Data Calculated From Tables 1-4 |  | $\text { TABLE } 5$ |


| Conference Commissioners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Division I (ALL) |  |  | Division 1 (FBS) |  |  |
|  | \% | \# Men | \# Women | \% | \# Men | \# Women |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 96.7\% | 23 | 6 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| African-American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 23 | 7 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 96.7\% | 24 | 5 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| African-American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 24 | 6 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 90.0\% | 25 | 5 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| African-American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 25 | 5 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| 2009-2010 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 86.0\% | 25 | 5 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| African-American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 25 | 5 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| 2008-2009 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 92.0\% | 27 | 3 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| African-American | 6.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Latino | 2.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 27 | 3 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| 2007-2008 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 86.5\% | 27 | 3 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| African-American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 27 | 3 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| Note: Data provided by TIDES Leadership Study. Historically Black Institutions excluded. <br> Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. $\mathrm{x}=$ Data not recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |






| Women Head Coaches |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men's Sports |  | Women's Sports |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 3.2\% | 91 | 38.7\% | 1341 |
| Division II | 3.9\% | 77 | 34.9\% | 819 |
| Division III | 5.3\% | 190 | 43.0\% | 1786 |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 3.0\% | 84 | 38.6\% | 1305 |
| Division II | 4.1\% | 81 | 34.2\% | 791 |
| Division III | 5.0\% | 184 | 42.9\% | 1744 |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 3.0\% | 85 | 39.5\% | 1317 |
| Division II | 4.4\% | 84 | 33.7\% | 744 |
| Division III | 4.7\% | 174 | 42.4\% | 1714 |
| 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 2.8\% | 77 | 39.8\% | 1308 |
| Division II | 3.3\% | 60 | 32.6\% | 669 |
| Division III | 4.7\% | 173 | 42.5\% | 1715 |
| 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 2.8\% | 78 | 40.1\% | 1311 |
| Division II | 3.5\% | 62 | 32.8\% | 672 |
| Division III | 4.7\% | 172 | 42.7\% | 1697 |
| 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 2.7\% | 74 | 40.0\% | 1287 |
| Division II | 3.7\% | 67 | 32.8\% | 671 |
| Division III | 5.0\% | 177 | 43.0\% | 1687 |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black institutions excluded. |  |  |  |  |
| Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. TABLE 1 |  |  |  |  |



| College Head Coaches: Division I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| $2012-13$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 83.\% | 2415 | 2.5\% | 72 | 52.2\% | 1809 | 32.5\% | 1125 |
| African-American | 8.0\% | 232 | 0.6\% | 18 | 4.4\% | 154 | 3.3\% | 114 |
| AsianPaacific Islander | 0.8\% | ${ }^{23}$ | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.7\% | 24 | 0.5\% | 17 |
| Latino | 1.6\% | 46 | 0.0\% | 1 | 1.2\% | 40 | 0.6\% | 21 |
| Native America | 0.2\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 10 | 0.1\% | 4 |
| Two or More Race | 0.4\% | 12 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 13 | 0.5\% | 19 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 1.2\% | 34 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.2\% | 43 | 0.9\% | 32 |
| Other | 0.8\% | 22 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.9\% | 31 | 0.3\% | 9 |
| Total | 96.8\% | 2791 | 3.2\% | 91 | 61.3\% | 2124 | 38.7\% | 1341 |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 84.1\% | 2386 | 2.1\% | 60 | 51.8\% | 1749 | 32.7\% | 1106 |
| Atrican-Americe | 7.5\% | 214 | 0.7\% | 21 | 4.5\% | 152 | 3.4\% | 115 |
| Asian | 1.0\% | 27 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.9\% | 29 | 0.5\% | 16 |
| Latiod | 1.6\% | 46 | 0.1\% | 2 | 1.3\% | 44 | 0.7\% | 22 |
| Native American | 0.4\% | ${ }^{11}$ | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 11 | 0.1\% | 5 |
| Other | 2.4\% | 69 | 0.0\% | 1 | 2.6\% | 88 | 1.2\% | 41 |
| Total | 97.0\% | 2753 | 3.0\% | 84 | 61.4\% | 2073 | 38.6\% | 1305 |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 88.0\% | 2389 | 76.5\% | 65 | 85.9\% | 1732 | 85.2\% | 1122 |
| African-American | 7.0\% | 189 | 20.0\% | 17 | 6.5\% | 132 | 8.7\% | 115 |
| Asian | 1.0\% | 26 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.5\% | 31 | 1.6\% | 21 |
| Latio | 1.7\% | 46 | 1.20\% | 1 | 2.0\% | 40 | 1.1\% | 15 |
| Native American | 0.4\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 8 | 0.2\% | 3 |
| Oither | 2.1\% | 56 | 2.4\% | 2 | 3.6\% | 63 | 3.1\% | 41 |
| Total | 97.0\% | 2716 | 3.0\% | 85 | 60.5\% | 2016 | 39.5\% | 1317 |
| 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 89.6\% | 2434 | 79.2\% | 61 | 87.8\% | 1735 | 87.1\% | 1139 |
| Atrican-American | 6.8\% | 185 | 18.2\% | 14 | 6.5\% | 128 | 8.4\% | 110 |
| sian | 0.7\% | 20 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.3\% | 26 | 1.2\% | 16 |
| Latiod | 1.8\% | 49 | 1.30\% | 1 | 2.4\% | 47 | 1.4\% | 18 |
| Native American | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 7 | 0.2\% | 3 |
| Other | 0.8\% | ${ }^{23}$ | 1.30\% | 1 | 1.6\% | 22 | 1.7\% | 22 |
| Total | 97.2\% | 2716 | 2.8\% | 77 | 60.2\% | 1975 | 39.8\% | 1308 |
| 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 89.7\% | 2437 | ${ }^{76.9 \%}$ | ${ }^{60}$ | 88.1\% | ${ }_{1}^{1728}$ | 87.2\% | ${ }^{1143}$ |
| Arrican-American | 6.4\% | 174 | 20.5\% | 16 | 6.5\% | 127 | 8.3\% | 109 |
| Asian | 0.8\% | 21 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.3\% | 26 | 1.1\% | 14 |
| Latino | 1.8\% | 49 | 1.30\% | 1 | 1.8\% | 36 | 1.0\% | 17 |
| Native American | 0.2\% | 6 | 1.30\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 7 | 0.5\% | 7 |
| Other | 1.1\% | 30 | 0.0\% | 0 | 2.8\% | 37 | 1.6\% | 21 |
| Total | 97.2\% | 2717 | 2.8\% | 78 | 59.9\% | 1961 | 40.1\% | 1311 |
| 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 89.9\% | 2423 | 75.7\% | 56 | 88.1\% | 1699 | 87.8\% | ${ }^{1130}$ |
| Arrican-American | 6.5\% | 174 | 21.6\% | 16 | 6.2\% | 120 | 7.8\% | 101 |
| Asian | 0.9\% | ${ }^{23}$ | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.6\% | 31 | 1.1\% | 14 |
| Latino | 1.7\% | 45 | 1.40\% | 1 | 2.0\% | 39 | 1.7\% | 22 |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 4 | 1.40\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 1.0\% | 26 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.9\% | 36 | 1.6\% | 20 |
| Total | 97.3\% | 2695 | 2.7\% | 74 | 60.0\% | 1928 | 40.0\% | 1287 |
| 2006-07 Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2005-06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 87.8\% |  | 2.8\% | $\times$ | 54.3\% | * | 35.3\% | $\times$ |
| can-American | 6.7\% | $\times$ | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 3.6\% | $\times$ | 3.0\% | $\times$ |
| Asian | .4\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.8\% | $\times$ | 0.3\% | $\times$ |
| Latiic | 1.1\% | x | 0.0\% | $\times$ | ${ }^{1.2 \%}$ | $\times$ | 0.4\% | x |
| ative American | ${ }^{0.1 \%}$ | $\times$ | ${ }^{0.1 \%}$ | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ |
| Other | ${ }_{\text {0 }}^{\text {0.5\% }}$ 9\% | × | 0.1\% 3.6\% | x | 0.4\% 60.4\% | x | 0.5\% 39.6\% | x |
| College Head Coaches: Division I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2004-05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Data | ecorded |  |  |  |
| 2003-04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 87.6\% | 2030 | 1.9\% | 45 | 52.5\% | 1349 | 38.8\% | 995 |
| Artican-American | 7.2\% | 167 | 0.5\% | ${ }^{11}$ | 3.4\% | 106 | 1.6\% | 79 |
| Asian | 0.5\% | 12 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.9\% | ${ }^{23}$ | 0.3\% | 10 |
| Latino | 1.4\% | 33 | 0.1\% | 2 | 1.3\% | 26 | 0.4\% | 8 |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.1\% | ${ }^{2}$ |
| Other | 0.6\% | 14 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 17 | 0.1\% | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Total | 97.4\% | 2258 | 2.5\% | 60 | 58.7\% | 1522 | 41.3\% | 1100 |
| 2001-03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Data | Recorded |  |  |  |
| 2000-01 white |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atrican-American | 6.9\% | $\times$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 4.0\% | $\times$ | 3.2\% | x |
| Asian | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.9\% | $\times$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ |
| Latin | 1.4\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | x | 0.9\% | $\times$ | 0.5\% | * |
| Native American | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | ${ }^{0.0 \%}$ | $\times$ | ${ }^{0.1 \%}$ | $\times$ |
| Other | 0.1\% | $\times$ | ${ }^{0.0 \%}$ | $\times$ | 0.6\% | $\times$ | ${ }^{0.0 \%}$ | $\times$ |
| 1999-00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1998-99 Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 89.8\% | x | 2.0\% | $\times$ | 52.5\% | x | 39.1\% | x |
| Atrican-American | 5.9\% | x | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 3.1\% | $\times$ | 2.6\% | $\times$ |
| Other | 2.2\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 2.2\% | $\times$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black institutions excluded. $x=$ Data not recorded <br> Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. <br> TABLE 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| College Head Coaches: Division III |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2012-13 \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 87.5\% | 3285 | 4.6\% | 174 | 51.5\% | 2137 | 40.2\% | 1667 |
| African-American | 4.0\% | 152 | 0.2\% | 9 | 2.8\% | 117 | 1.2\% | 50 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.7\% | 27 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.7\% | 31 | 0.5\% | 21 |
| Latino | 1.6\% | 60 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 40 | 0.4\% | 18 |
| Native American | 0.2\% | 8 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 2 |
| Two or More Races | 0.4\% | 14 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.2\% | 7 | 0.2\% | 9 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.2\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.1\% | 3 |
| Other | 0.4\% | 14 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.6\% | ${ }^{23}$ | 0.4\% | 16 |
| Total | 94.9\% | 3566 | 5.1\% | 190 | 57.0\% | 2364 | 43.0\% | 1786 |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 87.2\% | 3226 | 4.6\% | 171 | 51.6\% | 2097 | 40.5\% | 1646 |
| Atrican-America | 4.0\% | 149 | 0.2\% | 7 | 2.7\% | 109 | 1.1\% | 44 |
| Asian | 0.8\% | 31 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 32 | 0.4\% | 18 |
| Latino | 1.7\% | 64 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 41 | 0.4\% | 16 |
| Native American | 0.2\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 3 |
| Other | 1.0\% | 38 | 0.2\% | ${ }^{6}$ | 1.0\% | 42 | 0.4\% | 17 |
| Tota\| | 94.9\% | 3514 | 5.0\% | 184 | 57.1\% | 2323 | 42.9\% | 1744 |
| 2010-11         <br> White $87.3 \%$ 3208 $4.5 \%$ 164 $52.0 \%$ 2099 $39.9 \%$ 1611 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| African-American | 4.1\% | 152 | 0.2\% | 7 | 2.8\% | 113 | 1.1\% | 45 |
| Asian | 0.8\% | 30 | 0.00\% | 1 | 0.7\% | 30 | 0.6\% | 25 |
| Latino | 1.6\% | 58 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 43 | 0.5\% | 19 |
| Native American | 0.4\% | 13 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 8 | 0.0\% | 2 |
| Other | 1.1\% | 40 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.8\% | 33 | 0.3\% | 12 |
| Total | 95.3\% | 3501 | 4.7\% | 174 | 57.6\% | 2326 | 42.4\% | 1714 |
| 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 87.4\% | 3194 | 4.5\% | 164 | 51.7\% | 2084 | 39.7\% | 1603 |
| Atrican-American | 4.0\% | 146 | 0.2\% | 8 | 2.8\% | 114 | 1.3\% | 52 |
| Asian | 0.8\% | 28 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 25 | 0.6\% | 24 |
| Latino | 1.3\% | 49 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 43 | 0.4\% | 17 |
| Native American | 0.4\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 12 | 0.0\% | 1 |
| Other | 1.1\% | 50 | 0.0\% | 173 | 1.0\% | 41 | 0.4\% | 18 |
| Total | 95.3\% | 3482 | 4.7\% | 173 | 57.5\% | 2319 | 42.5\% | 1715 |
| 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 87.8\% | 3183 | 4.3\% | 157 | 51.8\% | 2057 | 40.0\% | 1588 |
| Atrican-American | 3.7\% | ${ }^{133}$ | 0.2\% | 9 | 2.8\% | 111 | 1.2\% | 49 |
| Asian | 0.8\% | 30 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.9\% | 36 | 0.6\% | ${ }^{23}$ |
| Latino | 1.4\% | 50 | 0.0\% | 1 | 1.0\% | 38 | 0.4\% | 14 |
| Native American | 0.2\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 1 |
| Other | 1.4\% | 51 | 0.1\% | 4 | 0.8\% | 33 | 0.6\% | 22 |
| Total | 95.3\% | 3454 | 4.7\% | 172 | 57.3\% | 2277 | 42.7\% | 1697 |
| 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 88.3\% | 3122 | 4.6\% | 164 | 51.5\% | 2021 | 40.4\% | 1585 |
| Arrican-American | 4.0\% | 141 | 0.2\% | 8 | 3.2\% | 127 | 1.2\% | 49 |
| Asian | 0.5\% | 19 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.8\% | 30 | 0.5\% | 19 |
| Latino | 1.5\% | 52 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.9\% | 37 | 0.3\% | 12 |
| Native American | 0.2\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 1 |
| Other | 0.5\% | 19 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.6\% | 22 | 0.5\% | 21 |
| Total | 95.0\% | 3398 | 5.0\% | 177 | 57.0\% | 2239 | 43.0\% | 1687 |
| 2006-07 To |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2005-06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 89.5\% | x | 3.9\% | x | 51.6\% | $\times$ | 41.3\% | $\times$ |
| erican | 3.7\% | x | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 2.9\% | $\times$ | 1.3\% | $\times$ |
| Asian | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.8\% | $\times$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ |
| Latino | 1.5\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 1.1\% | $\times$ | 0.2\% | $\times$ |
| Native American | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | x | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Other | 0.3\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.2\% | $\times$ | 0.2\% | $\times$ |
| Total | 95.7\% | $\times$ | 4.3\% | $\times$ | 56.6\% | $\times$ | 43.4\% | $\times$ |
| College Head Coaches: Division III |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | + | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2004-05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Data | ecorded |  |  |  |
| 2003-04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 88.9\% | 2667 | 4.1\% | ${ }^{123}$ | 50.9\% | 1668 | 42.1\% | 1379 |
| Atrican-American | 3.8\% | 113 | 0.3\% | - | 3.0\% | 99 | 1.0\% | 33 |
| Asian | 0.4\% | 12 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.6\% | 21 | 0.4\% | 12 |
| Latino | 1.5\% | 45 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 33 | 0.2\% | 7 |
| Native American | 0.2\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.7\% | 21 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.5\% | 16 | 0.2\% | 5 |
| Total | 95.5\% | 2864 | 4.4\% | 133 | 56.2\% | 1843 | 43.9\% | 1436 |
| 2001-03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000-01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 87.4\% | x | 5.9\% | x | 50.7\% | x | 42.7\% | $\times$ |
| Artican-American | 3.5\% | x | 0.3\% | $\times$ | 2.7\% | $\times$ | 1.3\% | x |
| Asian | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | x | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 0.2\% | $\times$ |
| Latino | 1.5\% | x | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 1.2\% | $\times$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ |
| Native American | 0.2\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | x | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Other | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | x | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ |
| Total Women | x | x | 6.4\% | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 44.7\% | $\times$ |
| 1999-00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1998-99 Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 89.8\% | $\times$ | 4.1\% | ${ }^{x}$ | 49.2\% | $\times$ | 44.2\% | $\times$ |
| African-American | 3.5\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | x | 2.6\% | $\times$ | 1.2\% | $\times$ |
| Oither | 2.4\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 2.0\% | $\times$ | 0.8\% | $\times$ |
| Total Women | $\times$ | $\times$ | 4.3\% | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 46.2\% | $\times$ |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black institutions excluded. <br> Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. <br> $x=$ Data not recorded <br> TABLE 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| College Head Coaches: Division I Women's Teams |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Basketball |  |  |  | Cross Country/frack |  |  |  | All Other Sports |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 33.5\% | 117 | 43.6\% | 152 | 64.5\% | 594 | 12.2\% | 112 | 49.5\% | 1099 | 38.8\% | 862 |
| Arrican-American | 6.3\% | 22 | 14.3\% | 50 | 12.5\% | 115 | 6.0\% | 55 | 1.2\% | 26 | 1.1\% | 24 |
| Asian/Pacilic Islander | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.7\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 18 | 0.8\% | 17 |
| Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.2\% | 11 | 0.1\% | 1 | 1.3\% | 28 | 0.9\% | 19 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.5\% | 5 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.1\% | 2 |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.9\% | 3 | 0.7\% | 6 | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 7 | 0.6\% | 14 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 7 | 0.2\% | 2 | 1.6\% | 36 | 1.4\% | 30 |
| Oither | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.4\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.2\% | 27 | 0.3\% | 7 |
| Total | 40.1\% | 140 | 60.\% | 209 | 81.2\% | 748 | 18.8\% | 173 | 56.1\% | 1246 | 43.9\% | 975 |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 32.6\% | 103 | 50.0\% | 158 | 64.5\% | 584 | 10.6\% | 96 | 49.2\% | 1062 | 39.5\% | 852 |
| Artican-American | 4.1\% | 13 | 10.4\% | 33 | 12.5\% | 113 | 6.3\% | 57 | 1.2\% | 26 | 1.2\% | 25 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.8\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 22 | 0.7\% | 15 |
| Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.6\% | 2 | 1.8\% | 16 | 0.2\% | 2 | 1.3\% | 27 | 0.8\% | 18 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.9\% | 8 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 3 |
| Other | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.6\% | 2 | 1.7\% | 15 | 0.7\% | 6 | 3.3\% | 71 | 1.5\% | 33 |
| Total | 37.7\% | 119 | 62.3\% | 197 | 82.2\% | 743 | 17.9\% | 162 | 56.1\% | 1211 | 43.8\% | 946 |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 31.5\% | 99 | 51.6\% | 162 | 66.1\% | 588 | 11.5\% | 102 | 48.9\% | 1045 | 40.1\% | 858 |
| African-American | 3.8\% | 12 | 10.8\% | 34 | 10.7\% | 95 | 6.3\% | 56 | 1.2\% | 25 | 1.2\% | 25 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.7\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.2\% | 25 | 0.7\% | 16 |
| Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.6\% | 2 | 1.2\% | 11 | 0.1\% | 1 | 1.3\% | 28 | 0.6\% | 12 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.7\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 3 |
| Other | 0.0\% | , | 1.0\% |  | 2.1\% | 19 | 0.6\% | 5 | 2.4\% | 51 | 2.2\% | 47 |
| Total | 35.7\% | 112 | 64.3\% | 202 | 81.6\% | 725 | 18.4\% | 164 | 55.0\% | 1176 | 45.0\% | 961 |
| White | 31.0\% | 96 | 54.2\% | 168 | 68.5\% | 601 | 11.4\% | 100 | 49.5\% | 1038 | 41.6\% | 871 |
| African-American | 2.6\% | 8 | 11.0\% | 34 | 10.6\% | 93 | 6.3\% | 55 | 1.3\% | 27 | 1.0\% | 21 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.6\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 21 | 0.7\% | 15 |
| Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.7\% | 15 | 0.1\% | 1 | 1.5\% | 31 | 0.8\% | 16 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 3 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% |  | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 3 | 1.5\% | 32 | 0.9\% | 18 |
| Total | 33.9\% | 105 | 66.1\% | 205 | 81.9\% | 719 | 18.1\% | 159 | 55.0\% | 1152 | 45.0\% | 944 |
| White | 30.0\% | 92 | 53.7\% | 165 | 67.2\% | 593 | 12.8\% | ${ }^{113}$ | 50.0\% | 1043 | 41.5\% | 865 |
| Arrican-American | 3.9\% | 12 | 11.4\% | 35 | 10.2\% | 90 | 5.9\% | 52 | 1.2\% | 25 | 1.1\% | 22 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | , | 0.6\% | 5 | 0.5\% | 4 | 1.0\% | 21 | 0.7\% | 14 |
| Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.1\% | 10 | 0.3\% | 3 | 1.2\% | 25 | 0.6\% | 13 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 5 | 0.5\% | 4 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 3 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.2\% | 2 | 1.7\% | 35 | 0.9\% | 18 |
| Total | 34.2\% | 105 | 65.8\% | 202 | 79.8\% | 705 | 20.2\% | 178 | 55.2\% | 1151 | 44.8\% | 935 |
| 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 32.3\% | ${ }^{98}$ | 54.1\% | 164 | 67.9\% | 579 | 13.0\% | 111 | 47.2\% | 855 | 47.2\% | 855 |
| Arrican-American | 3.0\% | 9 | 9.9\% | 30 | 10.0\% | 85 | 6.1\% | 52 | 0.8\% | 15 | 1.0\% | 19 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 8 | 0.8\% | 14 |
| Latino | 30.0\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.5\% | 13 | 0.7\% | 6 | 0.4\% | 7 | 0.8\% | 15 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.5\% | 9 | 0.8\% | 15 |
| Total | 35.6\% | 108 | 64.4\% | 195 | 80.2\% | 684 | 19.8\% | 169 | 49.3\% | 894 | 50.7\% | 918 |
| 2007-06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2005-06 Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 32.6\% | $\times$ | 54.0\% | $\times$ | 69.5\% | $\times$ | 14.2\% | $\times$ | x | $\times$ | x | $\times$ |
| African-American | 2.8\% | $\times$ | 9.3\% | $\times$ | 8.7\% | $\times$ | 6.0\% | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| Asian | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.5\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | x | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| Latioo | 0.5\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 1.0\% | $\times$ | 0.2\% | x | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| Native American | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.5\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | x | 0.2\% | x | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | x |
| Other | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | ${ }^{0.2 \%}$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |
| 2004-05 Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Data | Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |
| College Head Coaches: Division I Women's Teams |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Bas | tball |  |  |  | ntry/rra |  |  | 115 | Sports |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2003-04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 29.9\% | 78 | 59.4\% |  | 65.3\% | 458 | 15.0\% | 105 | 47.1\% | 813 | 46.5\% | 735 |
| African-American | 1.9\% | 5 | 7.7\% | 20 | 11.0\% | 77 | 6.3\% | 44 | 1.4\% | 25 | 1.1\% | 15 |
| Asian | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.4\% | ${ }^{3}$ | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 16 | 0.4\% | 9 |
| Latino | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.4\% | 10 | 0.3\% | 2 | 1.2\% | 19 | 0.2\% | 6 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 1 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 16 | 0.4\% | 6 |
| Total | 32.6\% | 85 | 67.5\% | 176 | 78.3\% | 549 | 21.7\% | 152 | 51.3\% | 889 | 48.8\% | 772 |
| 2001-03 Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000-01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 29.2\% | $\times$ | 57.7\% | $\times$ | 65.4\% | $\times$ | 14.6\% | $\times$ | 50.6\% | $\times$ | 43.4\% | x |
| Arrican-American | 1.5\% | $\times$ | 9.9\% | $\times$ | 10.5\% | $\times$ | 6.2\% | $\times$ | 1.7\% | $\times$ | 0.6\% | $\times$ |
| Asian | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 0.5\% | $\times$ | 0.3\% | $\times$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ |
| Latino | 0.7\% | $\times$ | ${ }^{0.4 \%}$ | $\times$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | ${ }^{x}$ | 1.5\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | ${ }^{x}$ |
| Native American | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.7\% | $\times$ | 0.2\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | x |
| Other | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.3\% | $\times$ | 0.3\% | $\times$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ |
| Total Women | $\times$ | $\times$ | 68.4\% | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 22.1\% | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 44.2\% | x |
| 1999-00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1998-99 Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 31.3\% | $x$ | 59.7\% | $x$ | 69.7\% | $x$ | 15.1\% | x | 48.9\% | $\times$ | 44.5\% | x |
| Atrican-American | 1.4\% | $x$ | 5.9\% | x | 8.8\% | x | 4.8\% | $x$ | 1.3\% | $x$ | 1.3\% | x |
| Other | 0.7\% | $\times$ | 1.0\% | $x$ | 1.6\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 3.4\% | $\times$ | 0.6\% | $x$ |
| Total Women | $\times$ | $\times$ | 66.7\% | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 19.9\% | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 46.5\% | $\times$ |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black institutions excluded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| College Assistant Coaches: Division I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 66.7\% | 5936 | 7.1\% | 629 | 39.5\% | 2953 | 36.5\% | 2732 |
| African-American | 17.1\% | 1519 | 1.6\% | 145 | 7.4\% | 550 | 6.7\% | 502 |
| AsianPacificic Islander | 0.9\% | 81 | 0.1\% | 12 | 0.9\% | 66 | 1.0\% | 74 |
| Latino | 1.9\% | 165 | 0.2\% | 19 | 1.4\% | 103 | 1.1\% | 80 |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 9 | 0.0\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 8 | 0.1\% | 9 |
| Two or More Races | 0.5\% | 47 | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.3\% | ${ }^{23}$ | 0.3\% | 26 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 1.4\% | 126 | 0.3\% | 27 | 1.4\% | 106 | 1.5\% | 111 |
| Other | 1.9\% | 166 | 0.2\% | 15 | 1.1\% | 83 | 0.7\% | 49 |
| Total | 90.4\% | 8049 | 9.6\% | 852 | 52.1\% | 3892 | 47.9\% | 3583 |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 67.1\% | 5704 | 7.3\% | 624 | 39.3\% | 2865 | 36.9\% | 2693 |
| African-American | 16.6\% | 1414 | 1.6\% | ${ }^{138}$ | 7.2\% | 524 | 6.9\% | 503 |
| Asian | 1.1\% | 92 | 0.2\% | 13 | 1.2\% | 90 | 1.1\% | 83 |
| -atino | 2.0\% | 166 | 0.2\% | 19 | 1.3\% | 93 | 1.1\% | 78 |
| Native American | 0.2\% | 16 | 0.0\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 6 | 0.1\% | 5 |
| Other | 3.2\% | 270 | 0.6\% | 47 | 2.5\% | 183 | 2.3\% | 166 |
| Total | 90.1\% | 7662 | 9.9\% | 844 | 51.6\% | 3761 | 48.4\% | 3528 |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 67.3\% | 5613 | 7.2\% | 602 | 33.6\% | 2803 | 31.4\% | 2621 |
| Atrican-American | 17.0\% | 1418 | 1.8\% | 152 | 7.6\% | 544 | 5.8\% | 482 |
| Asian | 1.0\% | 81 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.8\% | 69 | 0.8\% | 66 |
| Lation | 1.9\% | 158 | 0.1\% | 12 | 1.1\% | 95 | 0.8\% | 64 |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 11 | 0.0\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.2\% | 17 |
| Other | 2.8\% | 231 | 0.6\% | 49 | 2.3\% | 192 | 2.3\% | 189 |
| Total | 90.1\% | 7512 | 9.9\% | 823 | 51.9\% | 3708 | 48.1\% | 3439 |
| 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 69.4\% | 5617 | 6.1\% | 495 | 39.7\% | 2741 | 78.9\% | 2643 |
| Arrican-American | 17.4\% | 1409 | 1.8\% | 143 | 7.6\% | 522 | 14.8\% | 497 |
| Asian | 1.1\% | 91 | 0.1\% | 11 | 1.1\% | 78 | 1.9\% | 63 |
| Latino | 2.0\% | 158 | 0.1\% | 11 | 1.6\% | 109 | 2.0\% | 68 |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 4 | 0.2\% | 8 |
| Other | 1.6\% | 133 | 0.2\% | 14 | 1.4\% | 94 | 2.1\% | 72 |
| Total | 91.6\% | 7418 | 8.4\% | 677 | 51.4\% | 3548 | 48.6\% | 3351 |
| 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 70.5\% | 5530 | 6.1\% | 481 | 39.7\% | 2631 | 39.2\% | 2595 |
| Artican-American | 16.9\% | 1323 | 1.4\% | 107 | 7.2\% | 478 | 6.8\% | 451 |
| Asian | 1.0\% | 77 | 0.2\% | 14 | 1.1\% | 70 | 0.9\% | 62 |
| Latino | 2.0\% | 155 | 0.1\% | 10 | 1.3\% | 88 | 0.8\% | 55 |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 8 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 10 |
| Other | 1.6\% | 126 | 0.2\% | 12 | 1.5\% | 101 | 1.1\% | 75 |
| Total | 92.0\% | 7219 | 8.0\% | 629 | 50.9\% | 3371 | 49.1\% | 3248 |
| 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 71.4\% | 5310 | 5.7\% | 421 | 39.4\% | 2404 | 39.8\% | 2429 |
| -American | 16.4\% | ${ }^{1223}$ | 1.2\% | 89 | 13.3\% | 408 | 6.8\% | 418 |
| Asian | 1.0\% | 73 | 0.1\% | 7 | 2.0\% | ${ }^{63}$ | 0.9\% | 53 |
| Latino | 2.1\% | 153 | 0.1\% | 10 | 3.3\% | 100 | 0.9\% | 56 |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 8 | 0.0\% |  | 0.1\% | 4 | 0.1\% | 8 |
| Other | 1.7\% | 129 | 0.2\% | 13 | 3.2\% | 97 | 1.1\% | 66 |
| Total | 92.7\% | 6896 | 7.3\% | 543 | 50.4\% | 3076 | 49.6\% | 3030 |
| 2006-07 Dat Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| College Assistant Coaches: Division I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2005-06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 72.6\% | $\times$ | 6.6\% | x | 39.3\% | x | 42.3\% | x |
| Artican-American | 16.3\% | $\times$ | 1.3\% | $\times$ | 6.3\% | x | 6.9\% | $\times$ |
| Asian | 0.6\% | x | 0.2\% | * | 1.2\% | x | 0.9\% | x |
| Latio | 1.4\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 1.1\% | $\times$ | 0.6\% | x |
| Native American | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ |
| Other | 0.7\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.5\% | $\times$ | 0.7\% | $\times$ |
| Total | 91.7\% | x | 8.4\% | $\times$ | 48.5\% | x | 51.5\% | x |
| 2004-05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Data | Recorded |  |  |  |
| 2003-04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 72.3\% | 3875 | 5.9\% | 319 | 39.5\% | 1772 | 41.4\% | 1861 |
| African-American | 16.9\% | 905 | 1.3\% | 69 | 5.9\% | 267 | 7.4\% | 331 |
| Asian | 0.7\% | ${ }^{38}$ | 0.1\% | 6 | 1.1\% | 49 | 1.0\% | 45 |
| Latino | 1.7\% | 92 | 0.1\% | 4 | 1.2\% | 56 | 0.8\% | 34 |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 8 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 7 | 0.2\% |  |
| Oither | 0.7\% | 36 | 0.1\% | 7 | 0.6\% | 28 | 0.8\% | 37 |
| Total | 92.4\% | 4954 | 7.6\% | 408 | 48.5\% | 2179 | 51.5\% | 2312 |
| 2001-03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Data | Recorded |  |  |  |
| 2000-01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 73.0\% | $\times$ | 5.5\% | $\times$ | 40.7\% | x | 40.0\% | x |
| African-American | 16.5\% | $\times$ | 1.3\% | $\times$ | 6.8\% | $\times$ | 7.4\% | $\times$ |
| Asian | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | x | 1.2\% | x | 0.6\% | $\times$ |
| Latino | 1.8\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 1.4\% | x | 0.7\% | $\times$ |
| Native American | 0.2\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | x | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ |
| Other | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.5\% | $\times$ | 0.5\% | $\times$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 74.2\% | $\times$ | 6.0\% | $\times$ | 39.1\% | $\times$ | 43.8\% | $\times$ |
| Artican-American | 15.2\% | $\times$ | 1.4\% | $\times$ | 5.5\% | $\times$ | 7.5\% | $\times$ |
| Other | 3.0\% | $\times$ | 0.2\% | $\times$ | 2.6\% | $\times$ | 1.5\% | $\times$ |
| Total Wo | $\times$ | $\times$ | 7.6\% | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\underline{ }$ | 52.4\% | $\times$ |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black Institutions excluded. <br> Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. <br> $x=$ Data not recorded. <br> TABLE 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| College Assistant Coaches: Division II |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 70.2\% | ${ }^{3429}$ | 7.3\% | ${ }^{358}$ | 40.0\% | 1517 | 39.4\% | 1493 |
| Atrican-American | 11.4\% | 559 | 1.3\% | 62 | 4.5\% | 171 | 4.1\% | 157 |
| AsianPaaciic Islander | 0.7\% | 35 | 0.1\% | 4 | 1.0\% | 37 | 0.6\% | 24 |
| Latino | 3.7\% | 180 | 0.4\% | 18 | 2.8\% | 105 | 1.8\% | 69 |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 4 | 0.1\% |  |
| Two or More Races | 0.5\% | 26 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 11 | 0.4\% | 16 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 2.1\% | 105 | 0.3\% | 16 | 1.7\% | 65 | 1.6\% | 62 |
| Other | 1.6\% | 79 | 0.2\% | 8 | 0.7\% | 25 | 0.8\% | 30 |
| Total | 90.4\% | 4420 | 9.6\% | 468 | 51.1\% | 1935 | 48.9\% | 1854 |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 71.7\% | 3465 | 6.0\% | 289 | 39.8\% | 1486 | 39.7\% | 1481 |
| Atrican-American | 11.6\% | 562 | 1.2\% | 57 | 4.8\% | 181 | 4.2\% | 157 |
| Asian | 0.7\% | 36 | 0.1\% | 3 | 1.2\% | 46 | 0.7\% | 25 |
| Latino | 3.6\% | 172 | 0.2\% | 12 | 2.7\% | 102 | 1.5\% | 55 |
| live American | 0.3\% | 14 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 7 | 0.1\% | 4 |
| Other | 4.0\% | 193 | 0.6\% | 29 | 2.4\% | 91 | 2.7\% | 100 |
| Total | 91.9\% | 4442 | 8.1\% | 391 | 51.2\% | 1913 | 48.8\% | 1822 |
| $2010-11$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 71.9\% | 3248 | 6.7\% | 302 | 39.5\% | 1383 | 40.4\% | 1416 |
| African-American | 11.4\% | 516 | 0.8\% | 36 | 5.0\% | 175 | 3.7\% | 128 |
| Asian | 1.0\% | 46 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.5\% | 51 | 0.9\% | 32 |
| Latino | 4.1\% | 184 | 0.5\% | 22 | 2.6\% | 92 | 1.8\% | 64 |
| Native American | 0.2\% | 9 | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 3 |
| Other | 3.0\% | 137 | 0.4\% | 17 | 2.1\% | 74 | 2.3\% | 81 |
| Total | 91.6\% | 4140 | 8.4\% | 379 | 50.8\% | 1777 | 49.2\% | 1724 |
| 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 72.8\% | 2911 | 6.6\% | 264 | 39.8\% | 1238 | 42.2\% | 1315 |
| African-American | 12.1\% | 483 | 1.1\% | 45 | 5.5\% | 170 | 4.1\% | 129 |
| Asian | 1.0\% | 41 | 0.0\% | 1 | 1.0\% | ${ }^{31}$ | 0.7\% | 21 |
| Latino | 4.2\% | 167 | 0.4\% | 17 | 3.0\% | 94 | 1.6\% | 51 |
| Native American | 0.4\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 4 | 0.2\% | 5 |
| Other | 1.2\% | 50 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.9\% | 27 | 0.9\% | 28 |
| Total | 91.7\% | 3667 | 8.3\% | 334 | 50.2\% | 1564 | 49.8\% | 1549 |
| 2008-09 White72.7\% <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atrican-American | 12.4\% | 474 | 0.9\% | ${ }^{3}$ | 5.5\% | 165 | 4.2\% | 126 |
| Asian | 1.0\% | 37 | 0.1\% | 2 | 1.2\% | 35 | 0.8\% | ${ }^{23}$ |
| Latino | 4.0\% | 152 | 0.4\% | 14 | 1.8\% | 53 | 1.8\% | 53 |
| tive American | 0.2\% | 7 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 6 | 0.2\% | 6 |
| Other | 1.5\% | 57 | 0.2\% | 6 | 0.9\% | 27 | 0.9\% | 27 |
| Total | 91.7\% | 3506 | 8.3\% | 316 | 49.\% | 1485 | 50.2\% | 1498 |
| 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 73.2\% | 2764 | 6.3\% | 236 | 40.0\% | 1139 | 41.5\% | 1181 |
| Atrican-American | 13.0\% | 489 | 0.7\% | 28 | 5.9\% | 167 | 3.9\% | 112 |
| Asian | 0.7\% | 27 | 0.1\% | 5 | 1.0\% | 29 | 1.1\% | 31 |
| Latino | 4.1\% | 153 | 0.6\% | 21 | 2.8\% | 81 | 2.0\% | 56 |
| live American | 0.2\% | 8 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 7 |
| Other | 1.0\% | 36 | 0.1\% | 4 | 0.5\% | 15 | 0.8\% | 24 |
| Total | 92.1\% | 3477 | 7.9\% | 297 | 50.4\% | 1434 | 49.6\% | 1411 |
| ${ }^{2006-07}$ Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| College Assistant Coaches: Division II |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2005-06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 75.2\% | x | 7.5\% | $\times$ | 39.2\% | x | 43.2\% |  |
| African-American | 11.0\% | $\times$ | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 4.8\% | $\times$ | 4.6\% | $\times$ |
| Asian | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.5\% | $\times$ | 0.8\% | $\times$ |
| Latino | 3.8\% | * | 0.2\% | $\times$ | 2.8\% | $\times$ | 1.9\% | $\times$ |
| ive American | 0.3\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.3\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| other | 0.7\% $91.6 \%$ | - | $0.1 \%$ $8.4 \%$ | ¢ | 1.0\% $48.6 \%$ | x $\times$ $\times$ | 0.9\% 51.4\% | x |
| $2004-05$ - ${ }^{\text {20, }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 76.4\% | 1889 | 6.1\% | 152 | 39.9\% | 748 | 43.4\% | 814 |
| African-American | 11.0\% | 273 | 0.5\% | 12 | 4.3\% | 81 | 3.8\% | 71 |
| Asian | 0.8\% | 19 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.2\% | ${ }^{23}$ | 0.5\% | 9 |
| Latino | 2.9\% | 72 | 0.7\% | 14 | 2.9\% | 55 | 1.8\% | 34 |
| Native American | 0.3\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 2 |
| Other | 1.3\% | 31 | 0.1\% | 3 | 1.4\% | 26 | 0.6\% | 12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| African-American | 9.6\% | $\times$ | 0.3\% | $\times$ | 4.6\% | $\times$ | 3.1\% | x |
| Asian | 1.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 1.1\% | $\times$ | 0.6\% | $\times$ |
| Latino | 2.3\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 1.6\% | $\times$ | 0.7\% | $\times$ |
| Native American | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Other | 0.8\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.7\% | $\times$ | 0.9\% | $\times$ |
|  | x | $\times$ | 6.6\% | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 50.5\% | $\times$ |
| 1999-2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 78.4\% | * | 5.4\% | x | 42.3\% | $\times$ | 44.2\% | $\times$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| African-Americi | 9.8\% | $x$ | 0.5\% | $\times$ | 3.6\% | $x$ | 3.3\% | x |
| Other | 5.5\% | $\times$ | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 4.3\% | $\times$ | 2.4\% | $\times$ |
| Total Women | $\times$ | $\times$ | 6.7\% | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 49.5\% | $\times$ |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black institutions excluded. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent tue to rounding.$x=$ Data not recorded. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| College Assistant Coaches: Division III |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 76.6\% | 7409 | 9.0\% | 869 | 41.9\% | 3265 | 45.5\% | 3546 |
| Arrican-American | 8.1\% | 785 | 0.6\% | 58 | 4.2\% | 330 | 2.5\% | 196 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.8\% | 75 | 0.1\% | 9 | 0.9\% | 67 | 0.4\% | 30 |
| Latino | 1.9\% | 183 | 0.1\% | 14 | 1.0\% | 81 | 0.8\% | 62 |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 5 |
| Two or More Races | 0.4\% | 41 | 0.0\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 16 | 0.3\% | 27 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.1\% | 14 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.1\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 1 |
| Other | 1.8\% | 173 | 0.3\% | 28 | 1.1\% | 88 | 1.0\% | 75 |
| Total | 89.8\% | 8690 | 10.2\% | 982 | 49.4\% | 3856 | 50.6\% | 3942 |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 77.3\% | 7283 | 8.8\% | 819 | 43.6\% | 3216 | 44.3\% | 3267 |
| Arrican-American | 7.7\% | 727 | 0.6\% | 58 | 4.6\% | 341 | 2.6\% | 190 |
| Asian | 0.9\% | 82 | 0.1\% | 6 | 0.9\% | 63 | 0.6\% | 41 |
| Latino | 1.8\% | 172 | 0.1\% | 10 | 1.0\% | 71 | 0.7\% | 50 |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 2 |
| Other | 1.7\% | 164 | 0.2\% | 15 | 0.8\% | 60 | 0.9\% | 68 |
| Total | 90.3\% | 8438 | 9.8\% | 908 | 50.0\% | 3757 | 49.1\% | 3618 |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 78.4\% | 7116 | 8.9\% | 812 | 43.0\% | 3097 | 45.6\% | 3289 |
| African-America | 7.9\% | 717 | 0.6\% | 58 | 4.4\% | 320 | 2.5\% | 181 |
| Asian | 0.7\% | 68 | 0.1\% | 7 | 0.6\% | 45 | 0.5\% | 33 |
| Latino | 1.9\% | 171 | 0.2\% | 16 | 1.1\% | 76 | 0.7\% | 54 |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 8 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 1 |
| Other | 1.0\% | 93 | 0.1\% | 13 | 0.7\% | 54 | 0.7\% | 50 |
| Total | 90.0\% | 8173 | 10.0\% | 906 | 49.9\% | 3598 | 50.1\% | 3608 |
| 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 79.2\% | 6872 | 8.0\% | 697 | 43.1\% | 2962 | 45.4\% | 3121 |
| can-American | 7.9\% | 686 | 0.6\% | 48 | 4.4\% | 301 | 2.4\% | 165 |
| Asian | 0.7\% | 63 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.7\% | 48 | 0.4\% | 30 |
| Latino | 1.9\% | 163 | 0.2\% | 16 | 1.0\% | 69 | 0.8\% | 54 |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 4 | 0.0\% |  |
| Other | 1.3\% | 113 | 0.1\% | 11 | 0.8\% | 57 | 0.8\% | 54 |
| Total | 91.0\% | 7902 | 9.0\% | 777 | 50.1\% | 3441 | 49.9\% | 3426 |
| 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 79.2\% | 6576 | 8.0\% | 668 | 43.3\% | 2823 | 45.4\% | 2958 |
| African-American | 7.7\% | 641 | 0.6\% | 47 | 4.1\% | 266 | 2.3\% | 153 |
| Asian | 0.7\% | 57 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.7\% | 47 | 0.4\% | 26 |
| Latino | 1.9\% | 158 | 0.1\% | 12 | 1.3\% | 82 | 0.7\% | 47 |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 4 |
| Other | 1.5\% | 124 | 0.1\% | 12 | 1.0\% | 63 | 0.8\% | 51 |
| Total | 91.0\% | 7561 | 9.0\% | 744 | 50.3\% | 3283 | 49.7\% | 3239 |
| 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 79.6\% | 6446 | 7.7\% | 624 | 43.1\% | 2716 | 45.6\% | 2873 |
| Atrican-American | 8.0\% | 645 | 0.5\% | 38 | 4.3\% | 274 | 2.2\% | 141 |
| Asian | 0.7\% | 53 | 0.1\% | 9 | 0.7\% | ${ }^{41}$ | 0.5\% | 31 |
| Latino | 1.6\% | 133 | 0.1\% | 6 | 1.1\% | 71 | 0.6\% | 36 |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 3 |
| Other | 1.6\% | 132 | 0.1\% | 11 | 1.1\% | 69 | 0.8\% | 51 |
| Total | 91.5\% | 7415 | 8.5\% | 688 | 50.3\% | 3172 | 49.7\% | 3135 |
| 2006-07 Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| College Assistant Coaches: Division III |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2005-06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 79.9\% | x | 8.6\% | x | 40.6\% | $\times$ | 49.9\% | $\times$ |
| African-American | 7.3\% | $\times$ | 1.0\% | $\times$ | 3.8\% | $\times$ | 2.7\% | $\times$ |
| Asian | 0.5\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.6\% | x | 0.4\% | $\times$ |
| Latino | 1.8\% | $\times$ | 0.2\% | $\times$ | 0.8\% | x | 0.6\% | $\times$ |
| Native American | 0.1\% | x | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | x | 0.1\% | $\times$ |
| Other | 0.5\% | x | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.2\% | x | 0.3\% | $\times$ |
| 2004-05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Data | Recorded |  |  |  |
| 2008-04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 81.1\% | 4124 | 7.8\% | 393 | 41.6\% | 1737 | 49.2\% | 2054 |
| Atrican-American | 7.8\% | 398 | 0.7\% | ${ }^{38}$ | 4.3\% | 178 | 2.3\% | 97 |
| Asian | 0.5\% | 27 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.6\% | 24 | 0.4\% | 15 |
| Latino | 1.4\% | 73 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.8\% | 32 | 0.4\% | 16 |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 4 |
| Other | ${ }^{0.5 \%}$ | 24 | 0.0\% | , | ${ }^{0.3 \%}$ | 14 | 0.2\% | ${ }^{8}$ |
| 2001-03 Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000-01 - ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 82.4\% | x | 7.1\% | x | 43.5\% | x | 46.6\% | x |
| African-American | 7.2\% | $\times$ | 0.8\% | $\times$ | 4.7\% | x | 2.7\% | $\times$ |
| Asian | 0.5\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | ${ }^{0.5 \%}$ | $\times$ | ${ }^{0.3 \%}$ | $\times$ |
| Latino | 1.6\% | $\times$ | ${ }^{0.0 \%}$ | $\times$ | ${ }^{0.7 \%}$ | ${ }^{x}$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ |
| Native American | 0.1\% | * | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ |
| Other | 0.3\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.3\% | x | 0.1\% | $\times$ |
| 1999-2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 81.6\% | x | 7.1\% | $\times$ | 42.8\% | x | 47.3\% | $\times$ |
| Arrican-American | 8.0\% | $\times$ | 0.5\% | $\times$ | 4.9\% | $\times$ | 2.4\% | x |
| Other | 2.7\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 1.7\% | ${ }^{x}$ | 1.0\% | $\times$ |
| Total Women | $\times$ | $\times$ | 7.7\% | x | $\times$ | $x$ | 50.7\% | x |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black Institutions excluded. <br> Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. $x=$ Data not recorded. <br> TABLE 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| College Assistant Coaches: Men's Teams Divisions I, II, and III |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Basketball |  |  |  | Football |  |  |  | Baseball |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 64.7\% | 1758 | 2.3\% | 63 | 75.4\% | 4578 | 0.6\% | 34 | 89.3\% | 2238 | 2.2\% | 55 |
| Arrican-American | 27.7\% | 753 | 0.4\% | 10 | 19.5\% | 1185 | 0.1\% | 6 | 1.5\% | 38 | 0.1\% | 2 |
| AsianPacific Islander | 0.7\% | 18 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 58 | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.6\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 1.6\% | 44 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.3\% | 77 | 0.0\% | 0 | 4.0\% | 100 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native-American | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 9 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Two or More Races | 0.8\% | 21 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.5\% | 33 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.3\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 12 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 1.4\% | 38 | 2.7\% | 2 | 1.3\% | 81 | 0.0\% |  | 1.4\% | 35 | 0.2\% | 5 |
| Total | 97.2\% | 2641 | 2.8\% | 75 | 99.3\% | 6033 | 0.7\% | 42 | 97.5\% | 2444 | 2.5\% | 62 |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 66.5\% | 1780 | 1.8\% | 47 | 77.7\% | 4537 | 0.7\% | ${ }^{43}$ | 90.6\% | 2193 | 1.6\% | 39 |
| Arrican-American | 27.6\% | 738 | 0.2\% | 6 | 17.9\% | 1052 | 0.1\% | 4 | 1.3\% | 31 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Asian | 0.5\% | 14 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 67 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latiod | 1.6\% | ${ }^{43}$ | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.3\% | 74 | 2.1\% | 1 | 4.0\% | 98 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native-American | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 11 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 1.5\% | 41 | 0.1\% | 3 | 1.7\% | 99 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.7\% | 41 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Total | 97.9\% | 2621 | 2.1\% | 56 | 99.3\% | 5840 | 0.8\% | 48 | 98.3\% | 2381 | 1.6\% | 39 |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 67.1\% | 1757 | 1.8\% | 46 | 77.8\% | 4448 | 0.6\% | 36 | 88.8\% | 2119 | 3.3\% | 79 |
| Atrican-American | 27.4\% | 717 | 0.1\% | 2 | 17.8\% | 1018 | 0.0\% | 1 | 1.5\% | 35 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Asian | 0.5\% | 14 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 59 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latiod | 1.7\% | 45 | 2.0\% | 1 | 1.3\% | 74 | 0.0\% | 1 | 4.7\% | 113 | 0.0\% | 1 |
| Native-American | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 11 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 1.3\% | 33 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.2\% | 66 | 0.0\% | , | 0.8\% | 18 | 0.0\% | , |
| Total | 98.1\% | 2569 | 1.9\% | 49 | 99.3\% | 5676 | 0.7\% | 39 | 96.6\% | 2305 | 3.4\% | 81 |
| 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 68.8\% | 1740 | 0.1\% | 2 | 77.7\% | 4247 | 0.2\% | 10 | 93.1\% | 2093 | 0.1\% |  |
| African-American | 27.3\% | 691 | 0.2\% | 4 | 18.3\% | 1001 | 0.1\% | 4 | 1.2\% | 26 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Asian | 0.6\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 58 | 0.0\% | - | 0.7\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 1.7\% | 44 | 0.0\% | 1 | 1.3\% | 72 | 0.0\% | 0 | 3.7\% | 83 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native-American | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Oiher | 1.1\% | 29 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 61 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 24 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Total | 99.7\% | 2523 | 0.3\% | 7 | 99.7\% | 5449 | 0.3\% | 14 | 99.9\% | 2245 | 0.1\% | 3 |
| 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 69.5\% | 1724 | 0.3\% | 8 | 77.6\% | 4204 | 0.4\% | 19 | 94.5\% | 2008 | 0.5\% | 11 |
| Arrican-American | 26.8\% | 665 | 0.1\% | 1 | 17.4\% | 945 | 0.2\% | 12 | 1.1\% | 24 | 0.0\% |  |
| Asian | 0.6\% | 16 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.8\% | 45 | 0.1\% | 7 | 0.4\% | 9 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 1.6\% | 40 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.3\% | 70 | 0.5\% | 28 | 2.4\% | 52 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native-American | 0.1\% |  | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 11 | 0.0\% | - | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.9\% | 23 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.3\% | 68 | 0.1\% | 8 | 0.8\% | 16 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Total | 99.6\% | 2471 | 0.4\% | 10 | 98.6\% | 5343 | 1.4\% | 74 | 99.5\% | 2114 | 0.5\% | 11 |
| 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 68.5\% | 1670 | 75.0\% | 3 | 79.5\% | 4265 | 0.1\% | 7 | 92.8\% | 1981 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Arrican-American | 28.1\% | 684 | 25.0\% | 1 | 17.3\% | 928 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.4\% | 29 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Asian | 0.7\% | 17 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 45 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 9 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 1.9\% | 47 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.2\% | 62 | 0.0\% | 0 | 4.3\% | 91 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native-American | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Oiher | 0.7\% | 18 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 53 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.9\% | 20 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Total | 99.8\% | 2438 | 0.2\% | 4 | 99.9\% | 5363 | 0.1\% | 7 | 100.0\% | 2135 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| $2006-07$ Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| College Assistant Coaches: Men's Teams Divisions I, II, and III |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Basketball |  |  |  | Football |  |  |  | Baseball |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2005-06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 72.1\% | x | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 79.5\% | x | 1.3\% | $\times$ | 93.3\% | x | 0.4\% | $\times$ |
| Arrican-American | 25.0\% | x | 0.2\% | x | 16.6\% | $\times$ | 0.3\% | $\times$ | 2.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Asian | 0.2\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Latino | 1.6\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 1.3\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 3.5\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Native-American | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | x | 0.2\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Other | 0.3\% | x | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.3\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| 2004-05 Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2003-04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 72.1\% | 1356 | 0.2\% | 3 | 80.9\% | 2956 | 0.0\% | 0 | 94.7\% | 1285 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| African-American | 26.2\% | 493 | 0.0\% | 0 | 17.0\% | 621 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.5\% | 20 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Asian | 0.2\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 21 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.5\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 1.0\% | 19 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 31 | 0.0\% | 0 | 3.0\% | 41 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native-American | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 8 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.4\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 0 | ${ }^{0.5 \%}$ | 18 | 0.0\% | 0 | ${ }^{0.1 \%}$ | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| 2001-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Data | ecorded |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000-01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 72.5\% | $\times$ | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 81.8\% | * | 0.4\% | x | 95.3\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ |
| African-American | 24.5\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 15.7\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 1.2\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Asian | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.3\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.9\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Latino | 1.6\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | x | 1.1\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 2.1\% | x | 0.1\% | $\times$ |
| Native-American | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | x | 0.3\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.2\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| Oiher | 0.3\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | x | 0.3\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.2\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Total Women | x | $\times$ | 0.7\% | x | x | $\times$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 0.2\% | $\times$ |
| 1999-2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 72.1\% | $\times$ | 1.0\% | x | 82.7\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 93.6\% | $\times$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ |
| African-American | 24.3\% | $\times$ | 0.2\% | x | 14.9\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 1.5\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Other | 2.4\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% |  | 2.3\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 4.5\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Total Women | $\times$ | $\times$ | 1.3\% | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 0.2\% | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black Institutions excluded <br> Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| College Athletics Directors: Division I |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 79.8\% | 260 | 7.4\% | 24 |
| African-American | 7.7\% | 25 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Asian | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Latino | 2.1\% | 7 | 0.6\% | 2 |
| Native American | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Two or More Races | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Total | 91.4\% | 298 | 8.6\% | 28 |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |
| White | 82.1\% | 262 | 6.9\% | 22 |
| African-American | 6.3\% | 20 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 2.2\% | 7 | 0.6\% | 2 |
| Native American | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Other | 0.9\% | 3 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Total | 91.8\% | 293 | 8.2\% | 26 |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |
| White | 82.7\% | 263 | 7.2\% | ${ }^{23}$ |
| African-American | 5.7\% | 18 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 2.5\% | 8 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Native American | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Other | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Total | 91.8\% | 292 | 8.2\% | 26 |
| 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |
| White | 82.0\% | 259 | 7.6\% | 24 |
| Arrican-American | 6.0\% | 19 | 0.6\% | 2 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 1.9\% | 6 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Native American | 0.9\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Total | 91.5\% | 289 | 8.5\% | 27 |
| 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |
| White | 81.7\% | 255 | 7.1\% | 22 |
| Arrican-American | 6.7\% | 21 | 0.6\% | 2 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 1.9\% | 6 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Native American | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Other | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.0\% |  |
| Total | 91.7\% | 286 | 8.3\% | 26 |
| 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |
| White | 83.7\% | 257 | 6.2\% | 19 |
| (rican-American | 6.2\% | 19 | 1.0\% | , |
| Asi | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 1.6\% | 5 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Native American | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Other | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Total | 92.2\% | 283 | 7.8\% | 24 |
| 2006-07 Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 2005-06 |  |  |  |  |
| White | 85.8\% |  | $7.3 \%$ <br> $0.5 \%$ | x |
| can-American Asian | 5.0\% | x $\times$ ¢ | 0.5\% $0.0 \%$ | x |
| Asian | 0.0\% | + | 0.0\% | + |
| Native American | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Other | 0.5\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Total | 92.2\% | ${ }^{\text {x }}$ | 7.8\% | $\times$ |
| College Athletics Directors: Division I |  |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2004-05 |  |  |  |  |
| 2008-04 Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 88.5\% | 232 | 6.5\% | 17 |
| African-American | 3.4\% |  | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | - | 0.4\% | 1 |
| Latino | 1.2\% |  | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | - |
| Other Total | 0.0\% $92.7 \%$ | 0 243 | $0.0 \%$ $7.3 \%$ | 19 |
| 2001-03 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |
| 2000-01 |  |  |  |  |
| White | 88.4\% | $\times$ | 6.9\% | x |
| African-American | 2.9\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Asian | 0.4\% | x | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Lationo | ${ }^{1.1 \%}$ | ${ }^{x}$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Native American | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Otheral }}$ | 0.0\% $92.8 \%$ | $\times$ | 0.0\% $7.2 \%$ | x |
| 1999-2000 |  |  |  |  |
| White | 86.9\% | $\times$ | 9.0\% | $\times$ |
| African-American | 2.4\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | x |
| Other | 1.7\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Total | 91.0\% | $\times$ | 9.0\% | $\times$ |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA. Historicaly Black institutions excluded. |  |  |  |  |
| Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. |  |  |  |  |
| $x=$ Data not recorded |  |  |  | LE 23 |



| College Athletics Directors: Division III |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |
| White | 66.1\% | 295 | 27.6\% | 123 |
| African-American | 3.4\% | 15 | 0.9\% | 4 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Latino | 0.7\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Two or More Races | 0.4\% | 2 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.4\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Total | 71.1\% | 317 | 28.9\% | 129 |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |
| White | 68.9\% | 303 | 27.0\% | 119 |
| Arrican-American | 2.5\% | 11 | 0.5\% | 2 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Latino | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.5\% | 2 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Total | 72.0\% | 317 | 28.0\% | 123 |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |
| White | 67.5\% | 301 | 28.3\% | 126 |
| African-American | 2.5\% | 11 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 2 |
| Latino | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.7\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Total | 71.8\% | 316 | 29.1\% | 130 |
| 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |
| White | 68.5\% | 304 | 27.5\% | 122 |
| Arrican-American | 2.0\% | 9 | 0.5\% | 2 |
| Asian | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.5\% | 2 |
| Latino | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native American | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Total | 71.4\% | 317 | 28.6\% | 127 |
| 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |
| White | 69.8\% | 312 | 26.2\% | 117 |
| African-American | 2.0\% | 9 | 0.4\% | 2 |
| Asian | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 2 |
| Latino | 0.4\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native American | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Total | 72.7\% | 325 | 27.3\% | 122 |
| 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |
| White | 70.7\% | 311 | 26.1\% | 115 |
| Arrican-American | 1.8\% | 8 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Asian | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.5\% | 2 |
| Latio | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native American | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Othe | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Total | 73.0\% | 321 | 27.0\% | 119 |
| 2006-07 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |
| College Athletics Directors: Division III |  |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2005-06 |  |  |  |  |
| White | 69.5\% | $\times$ | 26.6\% | $\times$ |
| African-American | 1.9\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | x |
| Asian | 0.3\% | x | 0.3\% | $\times$ |
| Latino | 0.3\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| Native American | 0.6\% | x | 0.3\% | x |
| Other | 0.0\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| Total | 72.7\% | x | 27.3\% | x |
| 2004-05 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |
| 2003-04 |  |  |  |
| White |  |  |  |  | 68.6\% | 258 | 26.9\% | 101 |
| African-American | 3.2\% | 12 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Asian | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Latino | 0.5\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native American | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Total | 72.9\% | 274 | 27.1\% | 102 |
| 2001-03 |  |  |  |  |
| 2000-01 Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 69.3\% | x | 23.9\% | $\times$ |
| Arrican-American | 4.5\% | x | 0.6\% | $\times$ |
| Asian | 0.3\% | x | 0.6\% | $\times$ |
| Latino | 0.3\% | $\times$ | 0.3\% | $\times$ |
| Native American | 0.3\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Other | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| 1999-2000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| African-American | 71.3\% | $\times$ | 24.3\% | $\times$ |
|  | 3.0\% | x | 0.5\% | $\times$ |
| Other Total | 0.7\% | $\times$ | 0.2\% | $\times$ |
|  | x | $\times$ | 25.0\% | x |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black institutions excluded. |  |  |  |  |
| Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding |  |  |  |  |
| $x=$ Data not recorded | TABLE 25 |  |  |  |



| Faculty Athletics Representatives |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Division I |  |  |  | Division II |  |  |  | Division III |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 64.8\% | 215 | 27.1\% | 90 | 67.9\% | 195 | 23.7\% | 68 | 62.5\% | 310 | 32.1\% | 159 |
| African-American | 4.2\% | 14 | 1.5\% | 5 | 1.0\% | 3 | 0.7\% | 2 | 2.2\% | 11 | 0.4\% | 2 |
| Asian/Hawailian | 0.9\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.7\% | 5 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 2.4\% | 7 | 0.9\% | 3 | 1.0\% | 5 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 2 | 0.4\% | 2 |
| Total | 70.5\% | 234 | 29.5\% | 98 | 74.2\% | 213 | 25.8\% | 74 | 66.5\% | 330 | 33.5\% | 166 |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 64.5\% | 213 | 27.0\% | 89 | 67.9\% | 195 | 24.4\% | 70 | 63.9\% | 312 | 29.7\% | 145 |
| Arrican-American | 4.8\% | 16 | 1.2\% | 4 | 2.1\% | 6 | 0.3\% | 1 | 2.5\% | 12 | 0.4\% | 2 |
| Asian | 1.5\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 2.4\% | 7 | 0.7\% | 2 | 1.2\% | 6 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Total | 71.5\% | 236 | 28.5\% | 94 | 74.6\% | 214 | 25.4\% | 73 | 69.5\% | 339 | 30.5\% | 149 |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 66.5\% | 214 | 25.5\% | 82 | 69.3\% | 194 | 23.9\% | 67 | 63.9\% | 315 | 30.2\% | 149 |
| Arrican-American | 4.3\% | 14 | 1.2\% | 4 | 1.4\% | 4 | 0.4\% | 1 | 2.4\% | 12 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Asian | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 4 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Latio | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.6\% | 2 | 2.5\% | 7 | 0.7\% | 2 | 1.0\% | 5 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.7\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Total | 72.0\% | 232 | 28.0\% | 90 | 75.0\% | 210 | 25.0\% | 70 | 69.0\% | 340 | 31.0\% | 153 |
| 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 65.0\% | 208 | 26.3\% | 84 | 71.3\% | 186 | 22.2\% | 58 | 63.1\% | 311 | 30.6\% | 151 |
| African-American | 5.0\% | 16 | 0.9\% | 3 | 1.5\% | 4 | 0.4\% | 1 | 3.0\% | 15 | 0.4\% | 2 |
| Asian | 0.9\% | 3 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.1\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.2\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 2 | 1.9\% | 5 | 0.8\% | 2 | 0.6\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.9\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Total | 71.9\% | 230 | 28.1\% | 90 | 76.6\% | 200 | 23.4\% | 61 | 68.6\% | 338 | 31.4\% | 155 |
| 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 65.4\% | 204 | 25.3\% | 79 | 71.8\% | 188 | 22.1\% | 58 | 62.9\% | 308 | 31.8\% | 156 |
| Arrican-American | 5.1\% | 16 | 0.6\% | 2 | 1.5\% | 4 | 0.4\% | 1 | 2.7\% | 13 | 0.4\% | 2 |
| Asian | 1.0\% | 3 | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.8\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.9\% | 5 | 0.8\% | 2 | 0.8\% | 4 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 1.6\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Total | 73.1\% | 228 | 26.9\% | 84 | 76.3\% | 200 | 23.7\% | 62 | 67.6\% | 331 | 32.4\% | 159 |
| 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| African-American | 4.1\% | 13 | 1.0\% |  | 1.9\% | 5 | 0.8\% | 2 | 2.7\% | 13 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Asian | 1.0\% | 3 | 0.6\% | 2 | 1.2\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 4 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Latino | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.9\% | 5 | 0.8\% | 2 | 0.8\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 1 |
| Native American | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Total | 74.8\% | 235 | 25.2\% | 79 | 76.1\% | 197 | 23.9\% | 62 | 66.6\% | 319 | 33.4\% | 160 |
| 2006-07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2005-06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 71.2\% | x | 21.2\% | x | 66.5\% | x | 25.7\% | x | 64.7\% | x | 30.8\% | x |
| Atrican-American | 2.2\% | x | 0.9\% | x | 1.7\% | x | 1.7\% | x | 2.0\% | x | 0.3\% | x |
| Asian | 1.3\% | $\times$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 0.3\% | $\times$ |
| Latino | 1.3\% | x | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 2.8\% | x | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 0.6\% | x | 0.3\% | $\times$ |
| Native American | 0.9\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | x | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Other | 0.4\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.6\% | x | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Total | 77.4\% | $\times$ | 22.6\% | x | 72.1\% | x | 27.9\% | $\times$ | 68.4\% | $\times$ | 31.6\% | $\times$ |
| 2004-05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2003-04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 70.9\% | 188 | 21.1\% | 56 | 71.9\% | 164 | 20.6\% | 47 | 68.8\% | 256 | 26.9\% | 100 |
| Atrican-American | 4.2\% | 11 | 0.8\% | 2 | 1.3\% | 3 | 0.4\% | 1 | 3.0\% | 11 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Asian | 1.1\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.8\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 0.8\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.8\% | 4 | 1.8\% | 4 | 0.5\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Native American | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.8\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Total | 78.2\% | 207 | 21.9\% | 58 | 77.2\% | 176 | 22.8\% | 52 | 72.6\% | 270 | 27.5\% | 102 |
| 2001-03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000-01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 73.2\% | x | 18.1\% | x | 77.9\% | x | 17.3\% | x | 67.0\% | x | 27.8\% | x |
| African-American | 5.1\% | x | 1.1\% | x | 1.0\% | x | 0.5\% | x | 3.1\% | x | 0.6\% | x |
| Asian | 1.1\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.5\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.3\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| Latino | 0.4\% | x | 0.4\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.5\% | x | 0.9\% | x | 0.3\% | x |
| Native American | 0.4\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.5\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| Other | 0.4\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | x |
| Total | x | x | 19.6\% | x | x | x | 18.3\% | x | $\times$ | x | 28.7\% | x |
| 1999-2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 75.6\% | x | 18.1\% | x | 78.0\% | x | 15.5\% | x | 67.9\% | x | 27.8\% | x |
| African-American | 3.1\% | x | 1.4\% | x | 1.2\% | x | 0.4\% | x | 1.8\% | $\times$ | 0.3\% | $\times$ |
| Other | 1.7\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 3.3\% | x | 1.6\% | $\times$ | 2.3\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| Total | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | x | 17.6\% | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 28.1\% | $\times$ |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA with exception of 2009-10 Data which is provided by TIDES Leadership Study. Historically Black Institutions excluded. <br> Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. $x=\text { Data not recorded }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## Sports Information Director



Note: Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black Institutions excluded Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding



## APPENDIX II

NCAA INCLUSION INITIATIVES

The NCAA has a long history of supporting fair representation in its governance system for diverse administrators, coaches, faculty, and student-athletes. The Association has also committed significant resources to educational programming, the professional development of women and minorities, as well as postgraduate scholarship support for former student-athletes pursuing careers in athletics.

The NCAA has restructured and refocused its diversity and inclusion effort under the leadership of President Mark Emmert. While maintaining a commitment to education and development, priorities of the inclusion effort have shifted to include strategies to develop a culture that recognizes and values diversity as a means to organizational excellence and to providing better service to the ever-morediverse and complex higher education community and our student athletes. The Inclusion Initiative at the NCAA emphasizes that an inclusive culture is the best approach to achieving diversity. It represents a shift from embracing diversity as a metric to encouraging inclusion as a value in leadership and decisionmaking processes.

The NCAA Executive Committee in 2010 adopted a framework for inclusion to guide the Association's efforts:
"As a core value, the NCAA believes in and is committed to diversity, inclusion and gender equity among its student-athletes, coaches and administrators. We seek to establish and maintain an inclusive culture that fosters equitable participation for student-athletes and career opportunities for coaches and administrators from diverse backgrounds. Diversity and inclusion improve the learning environment for all student-athletes and enhance excellence within the Association.

The Office of Inclusion will provide or enable programming and education, which sustains foundations of a diverse and inclusive culture across dimensions of diversity including, but not limited to age, race, sex, class, creed, educational background, disability, gender expression, geographical location, income, marital status, parental status, sexual orientation and work experiences."

In addition to the longstanding focus on its commitment to nurturing and encouraging diversity and inclusion through programmatic and education efforts, the NCAA is furthering their focus to impact the following key areas:

1. Increased engagement of university presidential leadership
2. Increased partnership and dialogue with affiliate organizations that support inclusive efforts in higher education
3. Exploration of policy initiatives that advance an inclusive culture in intercollegiate athletics
4. A national office system that can model an inclusive business environment.

Below are summaries highlighting the NCAA's continued commitment to diversity and inclusion:

## Association-Wide Committees

NCAA Committee on Women's Athletics (CWA) has a mission to provide leadership and assistance to the association in its efforts to provide equitable opportunities, fair treatment and respect for all women
in all aspects of intercollegiate athletics. The committee seeks to expand and promote opportunities for female student-athletes, administrators, and coaches. The committee promotes governance, administration, and conduct of intercollegiate athletics at the institutional, conference, and national levels that are inclusive, fair, and accessible to women.

NCAA Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee (MOIC) was formed by the Association in January 1991 to review issues related to the interests of ethnic minorities and women. These issues focus on the education and welfare of minority student-athletes, as well as the enhancement of opportunities for ethnic minorities and women in coaching, athletics administration, officiating and the NCAA governance structure.

## Committee on Women's Athletics and Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee:

Administrative Committee is comprised of members from the NCAA Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee and the Committee on Women's Athletics committees. Along with the chairs/vice chairs of the MOIC and CWA, the committee includes presidents and chancellors from the NCAA membership and provides oversight and strategic direction for the MOIC and CWA.

Joint CWA/MOIC Subcommittee for Minority Women's Issues addresses issues that are especially pertinent and unique to the advancement of minority women within the membership.

Joint CWA/MOIC Subcommittee for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) Issues focuses on issues related to the LGBT community.

Joint CWA/MOIC Subcommittee for Student-Athletes with Disabilities focuses on issues related to student-athletes with disabilities.

## Education and Training

## Life Skills Symposium

The Life Skills Symposium is designed to provide relevant, effective and practical training and professional development opportunities to enhance the ability of professionals who serve studentathletes in the areas of life skills and student-athlete development. The symposium is open to professionals and graduate assistants at NCAA member institutions and conference offices who support student-athletes in any capacity. The event will provide the opportunity for professionals to become educated on student-athlete well-being issues, receive student-athlete development training and develop a toolkit that will better equip them to serve the continually changing needs of studentathletes.

## Emerging Leaders Seminar

The Emerging Leaders Seminar provides transitional educational programming and an overview of the collegiate athletics structure to interns and graduate assistants from NCAA member institutions, conference offices and affiliate organizations. Additionally, this seminar provides individuals with the opportunity to network with industry experts and one another.

## NCAA Inclusion Forum

Expert panelists and presenters serve as Forum teachers on topics ranging from ground floor Title IX concepts and equity planning to strategies for dealing with the most complex issues impacting women in intercollegiate sports; racial and ethnic minorities; international student-athletes; lesbian, gay, bisexual
and transgender issues; and disability and sport-access topics. The Forum also brings together our affiliate organization leaders and legal advisors. Attendees are engaged by authorities on a broad range of topics and invited to participate in practical-advice exchanges.

## Professional Development

## Achieving Coaching Excellence (ACE) Program

The NCAA Achieving Coaching Excellence (ACE) Program is designed to provide a professional development opportunity for current NCAA collegiate men's and women's basketball coaches with a commitment to preparing racial ethnic minority collegiate basketball coaches for success as future head basketball coaches.

## Champion Forum

The Champion Forum provides tailored programming for future football head coaches. At the Champion Forum, some of the key areas covered are simulating the interview process, properly researching positions, managing a press conference and the first staff meeting. Through participation in the Forum, attendees will learn a realistic view of the role of and preparation it takes to become a head football coach in collegiate athletics and network with current head football coaches and directors of athletics from NCAA member institutions.

## Future Football Coaches Academy (AFCA)

The Future Football Coaches Academy is designed for individuals who have recently completed their collegiate eligibility, and have a desire to enter the college football coaching profession. Participants will learn about and explore football coaching careers with a primary focus on intercollegiate athletics.

## Leadership Institute

Leadership Institute participants - ethnic minority males and females - will explore the collegiate athletics community in its entirety as they strategically map and plan their careers. The weeklong institute will provide tailored programming to participants as they diversify their network, become exposed to key stakeholders within college administration and are informed in-depth about the NCAA structure.

## Career in Sports Forum

The National Career in Sports Forum provides selected student-athletes the occasion to learn and explore careers in sports, sports law and sports entertainment with a primary focus on intercollegiate athletics. The Forum is effectively marketing careers in coaching, administration, officiating, sports law, and sports entertainment as viable professions.

## National Student-Athlete Advisory Committees

The mission of the NCAA National Student-Athlete Advisory Committee (SAAC) is to enhance the total student-athlete experience by promoting opportunity, protecting student-athlete welfare, and fostering a positive student-athlete image. The national SAACs are committees made up of student-athletes assembled to provide insight on the student-athlete experience. Additionally, SAAC offers input on the rules, regulations, and policies that affect student-athletes' lives on NCAA member institution campuses.

## NCAA and NFL Coaches Academy

The NCAA and NFL Coaches Academy is an educational forum where individuals who are currently position coaches, coordinators, and assistant or associate head coaches at NCAA member institutions
will learn about and explore the progression of college football coaching careers and matriculation. The academy will educate participants on the various aspects of securing, managing and excelling in their current and future positions, with the ultimate goal of becoming a head coach at an NCAA member institution. This unique forum will educate and train participants on topics such as communicating with campus constituents, the importance of building the right culture for the overall success of studentathletes, the interview process, budget management, networking for success, coaching strategies and other aspects of college football coaching.

## NCAA and NFL Life Skills Education and Professional Development Summit

The NCAA and NFL Life Skills Education and Professional Development Summit is a joint partnership between the NCAA and the NFL in an effort to educate life skills administrators on the synergies that exist between player development directors and life skills coordinators, NFL and NCAA support, and the personal and professional development needs of student-athletes.

## NCAA/NACWAA Institute for Athletics Executives

The Executive Institute offers a concentrated four-day program (by invitation only) designed to enhance the careers of senior ranking women in athletics administration at the NCAA Divisions I, II, and III level. The curriculum focuses on leadership and communication strategies, contract negotiations, legal issues, fundraising, searches and hiring processes, and other critical issues surrounding athletics administration.

## NCAA/NACWAA Leadership Enhancement Institute

The Leadership Enhancement program provides advanced educational opportunities and professional development for NCAA/NACWAA Academy graduates who are looking for more in-depth training in designated areas of athletics administration. Topics include management/leadership styles, budget/finance/fundraising strategies, career enhancement skills for the future, and other contemporary issues. The format includes practical applications, case studies and interactive activities. In addition, there are opportunities for "hot topic" forums with the faculty.

## NCAA Postgraduate Internship Program

The NCAA Postgraduate Internship Program is a one-year paid internship that provides on-the-job learning experiences for college graduates who express an interest in pursuing a career in intercollegiate athletics administration. Internship positions are offered in the following areas: academic and membership affairs/student-athlete reinstatement; administrative services; communications; championships and alliances; SAA and inclusion; enforcement; governance; and the NCAA Eligibility Center.

## Pathway Program

The Pathway Program assists participants in gaining a better understanding of the role of directors of athletics throughout all NCAA divisions. This year long program provides an in-depth look into the NCAA governance structure, exposes participants to key stakeholders from member institutions and the NCAA, and matches participants up with a president and director of athletics who will provide guidance and mentorship.

## Student-Athlete Leadership Forum

The NCAA Student-Athlete Leadership Forum (Leadership Forum) provides pertinent and customized programming to enhance personal awareness and leadership skills needed to impact student-athlete development at the campus and conference level and beyond the collegiate realm. Participants will be given the opportunity to not only learn invaluable leadership skills, but also explore how the relationship
between values, beliefs and behavior style impact their actions. Participants will also gain a better understanding of the NCAA, their Division, and the role of the Student-Athlete Advisory Committees (SAAC).

## NCAA and NACWAA Women's Leadership Symposium

The NCAA and NACWAA Women's Leadership Symposium, conducted in partnership with National Association of Collegiate Women Athletic Administrators (NACWAA), is an opportunity for women who are currently athletics administrators to learn about and explore leadership positions within intercollegiate athletics. The symposium educates participants on the various aspects of securing, managing and excelling as a female administrator at the intercollegiate level. It is the goal that this symposium facilitates in the areas of recruitment, retention and support of women in intercollegiate athletics.

## Recognition

## Award for Diversity and Inclusion

The award represents a partnership formed by the NCAA and the Minority Opportunities Athletics Association (MOAA) to recognize and celebrate the initiatives, policies and practices of institutions, athletics departments, and/or conference offices that embrace diversity and inclusion across the intercollegiate athletics community. This can be through community service, professional development, hiring practices and/or programming activities that enhance opportunities for people of diverse cultures, backgrounds and experiences.

## NCAA Women of the Year Award

The Women of the Year award honors senior female student-athletes who have distinguished themselves throughout their collegiate careers in the areas of academic achievement, athletics excellence, community service, and leadership.

## Scholarships and Grants

## Division II Coaching Enhancement Grant

This Division II Coaching Enhancement Grant was created to address the issues of access, recruitment, selection and long-term success of women, ethnic minorities and other individuals in Division II who seek to overcome hiring barriers by providing grant funding for the creation of assistant coaching positions within the division. The grant each year provides $\$ 16,000$ to create a new assistant coach position. The school is required to contribute an additional $\$ 8,000$ annually in funding. All applications are reviewed and confirmed by a selection committee of non-NCAA staff. The selection process takes place every two years.

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

The Division III Ethnic Minority and Women's Internship Grant Program (Internship Grant) was founded to assist in enhancing diversity and inclusion within Division III athletics administrative staffs. The Internship Grant is a $\$ 23,100$ grant designated for a Division III institution to hire a 10-month full-time individual, give that person the opportunity for learning in administration and coaching, with NCAA member institutions or conference offices providing administrative supervision and mentorship throughout the program.

## Division II Strategic Alliance Matching Grant Enhancement Program

The Division II Strategic Alliance Matching Grant Enhancement Program provides funding for those institutions and conference offices seeking to create or enhance full-time senior-level administrative positions for ethnic minorities and women within Division II, and to enhance diversity and inclusion within their athletics administrative staffs. The grant will fund 75 percent of the grant request in the first year, 50 percent in the second year and 25 percent in the third year.

## Division III Strategic Alliance Matching Grant

The Division III Strategic Alliance Matching Grant provides monetary grants for those institutions and conference offices seeking to create full-time professional administrative opportunities for ethnic minorities and women, and to enhance diversity and inclusion within their athletics administrative staffs. This grant helps facilitate the creation of full-time positions for ethnic minorities and women within Division III. The grant will fund 75 percent of the grant request in the first year, 50 percent in the second year and 25 percent in the third year.

## Ethnic Minority and Women's Enhancement Postgraduate Scholarships for Careers in Athletics

The Enhancement Scholarships are designed to increase the pool of and opportunities for qualified minority and female candidates in intercollegiate athletics through postgraduate scholarships. The NCAA awards 13 scholarships to ethnic minorities and 13 scholarships to female college graduates who will be entering their initial year of postgraduate studies.

## Student-Athlete Affairs Grants

The Student-Athlete Affairs Grants awards up to $\$ 2,000$ to NCAA member institutions and conference offices to fund student-athlete development and health and safety related programming. It provides institutions the funding needed to properly educate student-athletes on a variety of topics.

## Matching Grant for the Advancement of Ethnic Minority Women Coaches and Officials

The NCAA annually provides matching grants to support the development of minority women coaches in intercollegiate athletics. Conference offices, coaches associations and other organizations focusing on the development of minority women, as well as ethnic minorities and women coaches at all levels, are eligible to apply for grant funds. Organizations and associations focusing on the development of minority women officials are also encouraged to apply.

## Community Outreach

The NCAA national office staff is committed to serving the community in which we work and live. The national offices impact is made through sponsorships, volunteer help, and in-kind donations to many local and national organizations.

