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ABSTRACT

With the enactment of Title IX in 1972, sports participation by female athletes in intercollegiate sports has generally increased, while leadership positions have decreased. The data summarized in this paper represent 15 years (1977-1992) of information on the status of women in intercollegiate athletics gathered in an on-going national study of all 4-year college and university members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) with intercollegiate programs for women. Findings are organized into three sections: (1) Participation Opportunities for Women--average number of sports offered for women is 7.09, up from 5.61 in 1977; the four most popular sports are basketball, volleyball, tennis, and cross country; (2) Status of Women as Coaches--only 48.3% of the coaches of women's teams are females (in 1972 when Title IX was passed 90% of coaches of women's teams were females; women hold 58.7% of the paid assistant coaching positions and 53.1% of unpaid; the number of head coaching jobs for women's teams increased by 812 over the the last 10 years but women hold only 181 of these coaching jobs whereas men held 631 more as coaches of women's teams; where the head administrator is a female, 50.8% of the coaches of women's teams are female but when the head administrator is a male 46.4% are female; (3) Status of Women as Administrators--only 16.8 of women's programs are headed by a female; women hold 30.8% of all administrative jobs in women's programs; no females at all are involved in the administration of 27.8% of women's programs; all competitive divisions increased the number of administrators within their programs between 1990 and 1992 but the percentage of administrative jobs held by women in 1992 went down. (LL)

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# Women in Intercollegiate Sport

A Longitudinal Study - Fifteen Year Update  
1977-1992

R. Vivian Acosta - Linda Jean Carpenter

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## Overview of Findings:

### Participation Opportunities for Women

- ∞ The average number of sports offered for women is 7.09 per school. Fifteen years ago it was 5.61 and in 1990 it was 7.24.
- ∞ Basketball, volleyball, tennis and cross country are the four most popular sports.

### Status of Women As Coaches

- ∞ Only 48.3% of the coaches of women's teams are females, (up from 47.3% in 1990). Over 99% of the head coaches of men's teams are males. Twenty years ago, when Title IX was passed, in 1972, more than 90% of women's teams were coached by females.
- ∞ Women hold 58.7% of the paid assistant coaching positions and 53.1% of the unpaid assistant coaching positions.
- ∞ About 5952 head coaching jobs exist in 1992 for coaches of women's NCAA teams (an increase of 134 from 1990). Women hold about 2874 of these jobs or, in other words, about 168 more jobs than they held in 1990.
- ∞ In the last ten years, the number of head coaching jobs for women's teams has increased by 812. Women hold only 181 more coaching jobs than they held 10 years ago while men hold 631 more as coaches of women's teams
- ∞ In programs where the head administrator is a female, 50.8% of the coaches of women's teams are females. In programs where the head administrator is a male, only 46.4% of the coaches of women's teams are females.

### Status of Women as Administrators

- ∞ Only 16.8% of women's programs are headed by a female administrator however, this is an increase from the 15.9% found for 1990.
- ∞ Women hold 30.8% of all administrative jobs in women's programs. In 1990 women held 32% of these jobs, yet the 30.8% for 1992, reflects an increase of 104 jobs held by women over the two years from 1990 to 1992.
- ∞ No females at all are involved in the administration of 27.8% of women's programs. Today there are fewer programs totally lacking women than in 1990 when 30.3% included no female administrator and 1988 when 32% included no female administrator.
- ∞ All competitive divisions increased the number of administrators within their programs to an average number of administrators per school of 2.7, up from 2.35 in 1990. In the same period, the number of jobs held by males increased by 308 while the number of jobs held by females only increased by 104. Thus although the percentage of women's programs headed by females went up in 1992, as did the absolute number of administrative jobs held by women, the percentage of administrative jobs held by women in 1992 went down.

# Background

The architecture of sports for girls and women in the United States has changed remarkably in the past two decades.

In 1971, the AIAW (Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women) drew its first breath. A year later, Congress enacted Title IX, to become effective in 1978, prohibiting sex discrimination in educational programs receiving federal funds. With Title IX's passage and the enlargement of AIAW's membership and financial base, a massive growth in the number of girls and women participating in sport took place.

In counterpoint, local leadership positions such as coach, athletic director, and official, which were previously held by women, became more frequently occupied by men.

Throughout the life of the AIAW the involvement of women in the national governance of women's intercollegiate athletics grew steadily. When the NCAA also offered a governance structure for women's sports, and when the AIAW lost its anti-trust lawsuit against the NCAA, the AIAW drew its last breath, leaving the field of national governance to the male-led NCAA (and its smaller counterpart, the NAIA).

Title IX also left the field for a short time in the mid-80's. The 1984 U.S. Supreme Court *Grove City* decision effectively denied the application of Title IX to non-federally funded sub-units of educational institutions such as college departments of physical education and athletics.

In March of 1988 however, Congress enacted, over presidential veto, the Civil Rights Restoration Act which effectively renewed jurisdiction of Title IX over college departments of physical education and athletics. The four years without Title IX were years in which athletic scholarships for women were reduced and other negative changes were made in some women's intercollegiate athletic programs.

1992 is the twentieth birthday of the enactment of Title IX. Perhaps, as with people, it takes about 20 years to become an adult. In any case, 1992 appears to be an exciting year in the life of Title IX. Several Congressional and Senatorial hearings have been held to assess the vigor of enforcement efforts by the Office for Civil Rights (which positioned Title IX-intercollegiate athletics as one of its top priorities for 1990-91 and 1991-92 fiscal years). Several bills have been placed before Congress proposing that gender equity must be mandated in intercollegiate athletics if NCAA programs are to retain their present tax-favored status. The increased call for reform in intercollegiate athletics is more frequently heard to include gender equity within the areas needing reform. The formation of an NCAA Gender Equity Taskforce in response to the release of the NCAA's Gender Equity Study (whose preparation occurred at the urging of the National Association of Collegiate Women Athletic Administrators) may provide a forum within the NCAA to move toward equity. The February, 1992, U.S. Supreme Court's unanimous decision in the *Franklin* case, whereby it was made clear that plaintiffs in Title IX lawsuits may successfully include claims for damages serves to empower the individual victim of gender discrimination to more vigorously proceed with legal action.

The positive/negative pattern of the last 20 years since the passage of Title IX can be summarized as: An increase in sports participation by girls and women (apparently now leveling off) and a decrease in leadership positions (apparently now leveling off).

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## Data Summaries

The data summarized on the following pages represent fifteen years (1977-1992) of information on the status of women in intercollegiate athletics gathered in an on-going national study of all four-year college and university members of the NCAA with intercollegiate athletic programs for women.

In addition, a smaller on-going study concerning the causes of the changes in status is also available (ask for: "1988 Update - Perceived Causes"). In addition, a 1992 study of the job immobility of senior women administrators is also available (ask for "SWA"). Furthermore, a 1992 survey concerning the status of minority group members within the coaching and administrative ranks of women's intercollegiate athletics is available (ask for "1992 Minority study"). If you would like to have a copy of any of these and did not receive one with this summary, please ask for the desired summaries and send a SASE (29¢ postage for one and 52¢ for more than one) summary to: Carpenter/Acosta, PE, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, NY 11210.

# Participation Opportunities for Women

The opportunity for female athletes to participate in intercollegiate sports has generally increased in the past fifteen years. For example, in 1977-78, the academic year just before the Title IX mandatory compliance date, the number of sports offered women was 5.61 per school. In 1986 the number had grown to 7.15 and in 1990 to 7.24. However, in 1992 it dropped to a pre-1986 level of 7.09. Although the change is small, when taken together with the past few years, it does seem to indicate at least a leveling off of the growth and perhaps a trend to reduce the number of sports offered for women.

Of additional concern is the apparent trend toward replacing large roster teams with small roster teams within women's programs. Thus, although the number of teams remains somewhat constant, the number of participation opportunities for female students decreases markedly.

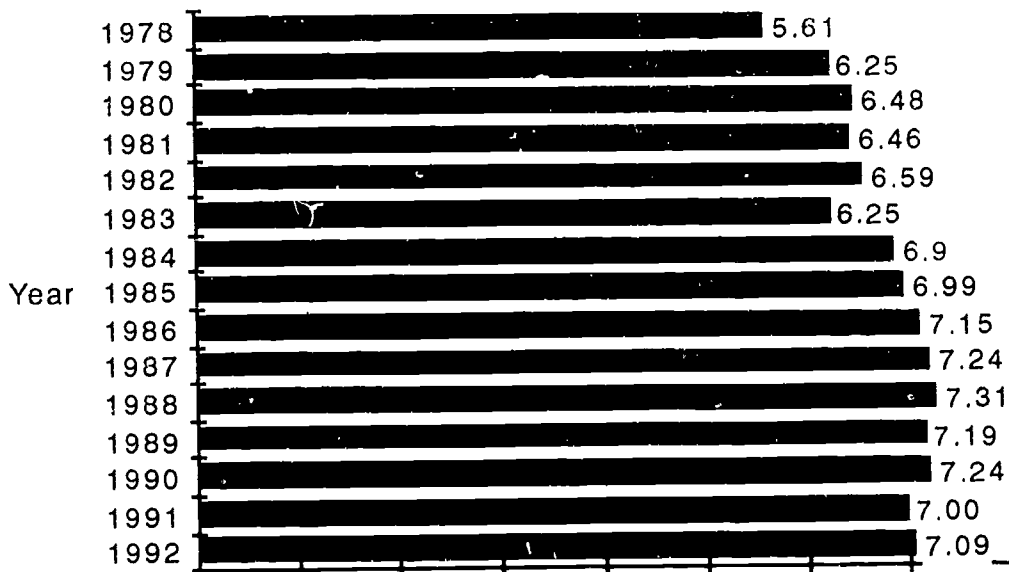
## Sport Offerings for Female Intercollegiate Athletes

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sports Per School</u>	
1978	5.61	
1979	6.25	
1980	6.48	
1981	6.46	
1982	6.59	
1983	6.25	
1984	6.90	
1985	6.99	
1986	7.15	
1987	7.24	
1988	7.31	
1989	7.19	
1990	7.24	
1991	7.00	-
<b>1992</b>	<b>7.09</b>	-

<u>By Division</u>		
-	Div 1=7.56,	2=5.76, 3=7.30
-	Div 1=7.68,	2=5.74, 3=7.42

Women's Teams Per School



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## Percent of Schools Offering Sports (All Divisions)

SPORT	91/92	90/91	89/90	88/89	87/88	86/87	85/86	84/85	83/84	82/83	81/82	80/81	79/80	78/79	77/78
Archery	.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.0
Badminton	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.2	3.6	4.4	5.4	6.1	5.9
Basketball	97.2	97.1	96.2	96.2	97.0	97.2	97.1	96.8	95.7	93.8	97.3	95.9	97.5	96.4	90.3
Bowling	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.4
Crew	5.6	8.6	10.5	10.4	11.1	10.9	8.4	8.1	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.7	7.2	6.9	6.9
Cross Country	80.1	79.0	82.1	82.2	82.4	80.1	78.5	75.2	64.0	59.9	59.5	54.0	46.6	39.6	29.4
Fencing	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.4	9.2	9.5	8.8	9.1	8.0	8.0	10.4	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.8
Field Hockey	28.1	28.9	29.4	29.9	32.6	33.5	34.8	35.5	30.2	30.3	34.6	36.1	37.1	38.2	36.3
Golf	24.0	22.9	25.8	25.0	24.3	22.5	24.5	23.0	20.5	19.8	19.7	18.5	24.1	20.8	19.9
Gymnastics	11.5	11.3	15.5	16.0	16.8	17.5	20.6	20.4	18.6	20.0	22.1	23.0	25.6	28.2	25.9
Ice Hockey	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.9	1.8	1.5	1.3
Lacrosse	16.0	16.1	16.9	16.9	18.3	18.2	16.9	17.1	13.5	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.0
Riding	2.4	2.2	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	3.1	2.5	2.0
Riflery	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.2	4.2	4.2	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.9	3.4	3.3	3.8
Sailing	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.3
Skiing	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.8	6.7	6.6	4.9	5.0	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.6	3.6
Soccer	45.8	44.4	41.3	38.5	38.3	35.1	29.7	26.8	18.7	16.4	16.4	12.5	6.2	4.6	2.8
Softball	72.4	70.6	70.9	69.2	72.5	72.5	69.6	68.4	65.6	65.6	67.1	65.6	62.3	58.9	48.4
Squash	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.3	2.0	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.3
Swim/Dive	51.1	51.1	53.6	53.3	55.0	54.9	54.2	53.5	44.8	42.5	49.1	48.6	46.9	44.8	41.0
Synch. Swim	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3
Tennis	85.8	85.0	88.8	88.8	89.9	90.3	88.5	87.0	82.5	82.6	85.5	85.4	88.6	86.5	80.0
Track	66.4	64.3	68.6	66.8	66.8	64.6	67.2	63.8	58.7	57.2	62.0	59.3	58.6	54.3	46.1
Volleyball	91.1	89.1	90.6	91.2	91.2	91.0	87.7	86.3	84.0	83.6	85.7	84.9	87.8	85.9	80.1

### Percent of Schools Offering Sports By Division

Sport	Div. 1	Div. 2	Div. 3
Archery	1.0	0.0	0.4
Badminton	0.0	0.7	1.7
Basketball	98.0	99.3	95.7
Bowling	1.0	0.0	0.4
Crew	12.6	2.7	8.8
Cross Country	93.9	70.7	74.4
Fencing	11.1	0.7	7.6
Field Hockey	26.8	10.8	39.9
Golf	41.1	14.3	15.5
Gymnastics	24.7	5.4	4.2
Ice Hockey	3.5	0.7	2.5
Lacrosse	14.1	4.1	24.8
Riding	0.5	0.0	5.5
Riflery	2.5	2.0	2.1
Sailing	4.0	2.0	4.6
Skiing	4.0	5.4	7.1
Soccer	31.8	32.0	66.0
Softball	63.1	78.9	76.1
Squash	3.5	0.0	6.7
Swim/Dive	61.6	26.5	57.6
Synch. Swim	0.5	0.7	2.1
Tennis	92.9	70.7	89.1
Track	83.3	52.4	60.9
Volleyball	91.4	93.9	89.1

### Most Popular Sports - All Divisions 1992

Sport	All Div.	Div. 1	Div. 2	Div. 3	Rank in Past Years (90,88,86,84,77)
1. Basketball	97.2	98.0	99.3	95.7	1, 1, 1, 1, 1
2. Volleyball	91.1	91.4	93.9	89.1	2, 2, 2, 2, 2
3. Tennis	85.8	92.9	70.7	89.1	3, 3, 3, 3, 3
4. Cross Country	80.1	93.9	70.7	74.4	4, 4, 4, 5, 8
5. Softball	72.4	63.1	78.9	76.1	5, 5, 5, 4, 4
6. Track	66.4	83.3	52.4	60.9	6, 6, 6, 6, 5
7. Swim/Dive	51.1	61.6	26.5	57.6	7, 7, 7, 7, 6
8. Soccer	45.8	31.8	32.0	66.0	8, 8, 9, 10, 20
9. Field Hockey	28.1	26.8	10.8	39.9	9, 9, 8, 8, 7
10. Golf	24.0	41.1	14.3	15.5	10,10,10, 9, 10
11. Lacrosse	16.0	14.1	4.1	24.8	11,11,12,12, 11
12. Gymnastics	11.5	24.7	5.4	4.2	12,12,11,11, 9
13. Fencing	7.0	11.1	0.7	7.6	14,14,13,13,12
14. Skiing	5.7	4.0	5.4	7.1	15,15,15,15,16
15. Crew	5.6	12.6	2.7	8.8	13,13,14,14,13
16. Squash	3.9	3.5	0.0	6.7	18,17,17,20,21tie
17. Sailing	3.8	4.0	2.0	4.6	16tie,16,18,18,21tie
18. Ice Hockey	2.4 (tie)	3.5	0.7	2.5	20,22tie,21tie,21,14
19. Riding	2.4 (tie)	0.5	0.0	5.5	19,19tie,19,19,23
20. Riflery	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	16tie,19tie,16,17,15
21. Synch. Swim	1.2	0.5	0.7	2.1	24,24,22,23,18
22. Badminton	0.9	0.0	0.7	1.7	21,22tie,21tie,21,14
23. Archery	0.5 (tie)	1.0	0.0	0.4	22tie,22tie,23,24,19
24. Bowling	0.5 (tie)	1.0	0.0	0.4	22tie,21,21tie,21,14



## Status of Women As Coaches

The decrease in the percentage and number of women serving as coaches has been rather steady over the years. However, 1992 and 1991 demonstrate an ever-so-slight upturn.

There is general agreement in the literature that 90 to 100% of coaching jobs for women's teams were held by females when Title IX was enacted in 1972. By 1977/78 our data show a precipitous decline had already taken place with women holding only 58.2% of the coaching jobs within women's sports. In 1990 the percentage dropped to an all-time low of 47.3%.

Although males became coaches for women's teams in great numbers following the passage of Title IX, there has been no concomitant entrance of women into the coaching ranks of men's teams. In fact, only two percent of the head coaches of men's teams within the NCAA are females and almost half of those are coaches of combined teams (teams practicing together) such as swimming, cross country and tennis.

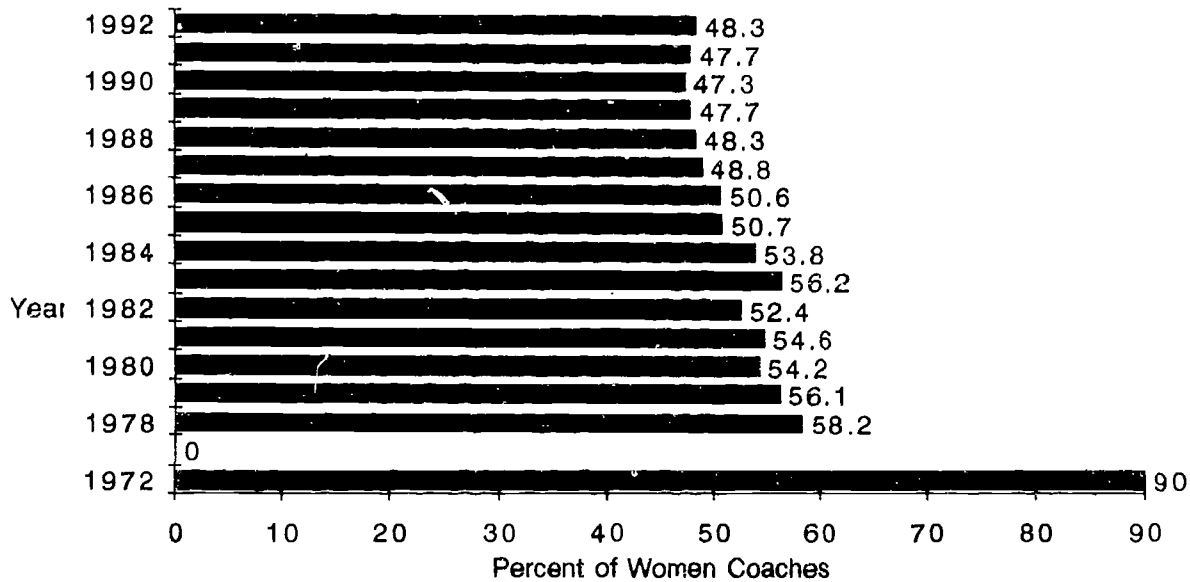
The lack of female coaches deprives the female athletes of valuable role models of women in leadership, decision-making positions.

In the last 10 years there has been an increase of 812 jobs for coaches of women's intercollegiate teams. Sadly, also over the last 10 years, there has been an increase of only 181 jobs held by females as coaches of women's teams.

### Women Coaching Women's Teams:

<u>Percentages</u>					<u>Numbers</u>				
<u>Year</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Div 1</u>	<u>Div 2</u>	<u>Div 3</u>	<u>Total (*Change)</u>	<u># held</u>	<u>Gain/Loss</u>	<u># held</u>	<u>Gain/Loss</u>
					<u># of Jobs</u>	<u>by Women</u>	<u>for Women</u>	<u>by Men</u>	<u>for Men</u>
<b>1992</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>5952(+81)</b>	<b>2874</b>	<b>+74</b>	<b>3078</b>	<b>+7</b>
1991	47.7	45.9	42.1	51.7	5871 (+153)	2800	+94	3071	+59
1990	47.3	44.2	44.0	51.8	5718 (+58)	2706	- 28	3012	-30
1989	47.7				5776 (+19)	2734	-46	3042	+65
1988	48.3	43.8	45.7	53.3	5757 (+52)	2780	-7	2977	+59
1987	48.8				5705 (+128)	2787	-18	2918	+146
1986	50.6	45.5	46.8	57.2	5577 (+125)	2805	+41	2772	+84
1985	50.7				5452 (+132)	2764	-98	2688	+230
1984	53.8	49.9	52.2	58.8	5320 (+445)	2862	+122	2458	+323
1983	56.2				4875 (- 265)	2740	+47	2135	-312
1982	52.4				5140 (+276)	2693	+38	2447	+238
1981	54.6				4864 ( +1)	2655	+19	2209	-18
1980	54.2				4863 (+176)	2636	+7	2227	+169
1979	56.1				4687 (+479)	2629	+180	2058	+299
1978	58.2				4208	2449		1759	
---									
1972	90+								

## Percentage of Women Coaching Women's Teams



## Percent of Female Coaches By Division

<u>Sport</u>	<u>Div. 1</u>	<u>Div. 2</u>	<u>Div. 3</u>
Archery	0.5	-	0.0
Badminton	-	0.0	100.0
Basketball	72.2	51.4	63.9
Bowling	-	-	0.0
Crew	44.0	50.0	42.9
Cross Country	19.4	17.3	22.6
Fencing	18.2	0.0	5.0
Field Hockey	98.1	93.8	96.8
Golf	60.9	23.8	24.3
Gymnastics	51.0	37.5	70.0
Ice Hockey	29.0	0.0	16.6
Lacrosse	96.4	100.0	94.9
Riding	100.0	-	100.0
Riflery	20.0	0.0	0.0
Sailing	0.0	33.3	0.0
Skiing	12.5	37.5	17.6
Soccer	27.0	6.4	31.2
Softball	71.6	55.2	64.1
Squash	42.9	-	56.3
Swim/Dive	21.3	23.1	35.8
Synch. Swim	100.0	0.0	80.0
Tennis	44.0	38.5	56.1
Track	21.2	18.2	20.7
Volleyball	41.4	71.7	77.8

## Percentage of Female Coaches

(All Divisions)

SPORT	91/92	90/91	89/90	88/89	87/88	86/87	85/86	84/85	83/84	82/83	81/82	80/81	79/80	78/79	77/78
Archery	33.3	50.0	80.0	80.0	66.7	71.4	60.0	80.0	77.7	83.3	58.3	60.0	76.5	75.0	83.4
Badminton	80.0	80.0	50.0	33.3	66.7	71.4	66.6	75.0	57.1	62.5	70.8	72.4	72.7	73.0	75.0
Basketball	63.5	60.7	59.9	60.0	58.5	59.9	61.0	62.7	64.9	66.6	71.2	73.7	76.5	77.7	79.4
Bowling	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	9.1	16.7	16.7	28.6	35.7	47.4	45.5	40.9	36.4	42.9
Crew	44.0	46.0	39.1	34.9	27.0	21.0	22.0	29.1	23.5	26.9	26.6	29.4	18.2	19.1	11.9
Cross Country	20.1	20.3	20.6	20.0	19.5	18.7	21.8	21.1	19.7	22.4	21.6	22.0	25.0	29.9	35.2
Fencing	31.7	35.7	28.9	28.9	30.8	33.3	32.7	35.2	37.2	40.7	34.7	35.4	37.3	46.6	51.7
Field Hockey	97.0	97.0	97.8	97.3	96.2	96.8	97.1	93.8	98.2	96.9	99.6	98.3	98.3	97.4	99.1
Golf	45.7	47.8	41.4	45.4	41.3	37.5	44.1	37.5	39.7	40.4	48.9	49.6	46.3	55.1	54.6
Gymnastics	52.2	53.0	57.5	59.8	53.7	55.6	55.7	55.4	59.1	60.1	67.3	68.7	66.6	68.0	69.7
Ice Hockey	21.4	18.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.7	37.5	9.5	11.1	21.1	26.4	18.2	11.1	37.5
Lacrosse	95.7	91.5	95.1	94.2	95.2	95.1	89.0	90.1	95.0	93.9	96.9	96.7	100.0	100.0	98.7
Riding	100.0	100.0	85.7	85.7	100.0	100.0	81.2	78.6	89.5	94.4	93.8	93.4	73.7	73.4	75.0
Riflery	7.7	7.1	12.5	8.3	13.3	5.6	16.0	12.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	7.7	19.0	10.0	17.4
Sailing	8.3	4.8	12.5	4.3	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.2	15.0	19.0	22.2	31.3	8.3	13.3	7.1
Skiing	21.2	18.2	21.9	18.8	18.2	15.2	48.6	7.7	13.8	13.5	15.8	16.7	25.0	25.0	22.7
Soccer	25.8	23.5	23.1	23.9	23.0	24.1	30.7	23.9	26.8	30.6	33.0	27.7	29.0	35.7	29.4
Softball	63.7	61.5	63.8	64.6	67.2	67.5	68.0	64.9	68.6	70.9	74.6	75.8	82.9	83.1	83.5
Squash	52.2	57.1	68.2	72.1	66.7	70.6	60.0	50.0	40.0	53.3	63.2	61.2	53.0	73.3	71.4
Swim/Dive	28.2	26.8	26.4	24.4	26.3	25.7	30.0	31.2	33.2	35.0	36.5	41.4	44.8	50.9	53.6
Synch. Swim	71.4	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.7	90.0	100.0	95.3	95.0	90.5	85.0
Tennis	48.0	47.1	49.8	52.2	52.2	54.9	54.8	56.9	59.7	61.5	65.3	66.1	68.9	71.6	72.9
Track	20.4	21.3	19.6	21.6	21.6	20.8	23.1	24.1	26.8	30.6	33.7	34.8	43.1	46.5	52.3
Volleyball	68.7	69.1	68.4	71.0	71.0	70.2	71.3	72.0	75.5	76.7	74.8	78.0	83.7	83.8	86.6

### Gender of Head Athletic Director and Percentage of Female Coaches

#### % of Female Coaches for Women's Teams

**Male** Head Athletic Director  
**Female** Head Athletic Director

**46.4**  
**50.8**



## Status of Women As Assistant Coaches

The position of Assistant Coach is one through which experience can be gained. It often serves as an entry level position, thus replacing the Junior Varsity coaching jobs of the past when junior varsity teams used to be common in women's athletics.

A higher percentage of assistant coaching positions are held by women than head coaching positions within women's athletics. Women held 58.7% of all paid assistant coaching jobs within women's athletics and 53.1% of all unpaid assistant positions.

### Percentage of Female *Paid* Assistant Coaches

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1991</u>
<b>All Divisions</b>	<b>58.7%</b>	<b>57.5%</b>
Division 1	59.8%	58.9%
Division 2	55.0%	53.1%
Division 3	58.8%	57.8%

### Percentage of Female *Unpaid* Assistant Coaches

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1991</u>
<b>All Divisions</b>	<b>53.1%</b>	<b>50.1%</b>
Division 1	53.9%	52.0%
Division 2	55.8%	50.3%
Division 3	50.2%	48.0%

### Number of Female *Paid* Assistant Coaches

	<u>1992</u>			<u>1991</u>	
	<u>Total Jobs</u>	<u>#Held by Women</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Total Jobs</u>	<u>#Held by Women</u>
<b>All Divisions</b>	<b>4458</b>	<b>2615</b>	<b>+195</b>	<b>4209</b>	<b>2420</b>
Division 1	2053	1227	+91	1929	1136
Division 2	728	401	+35	689	366
Division 3	1677	987	+69	1591	918

### Number of Female *Unpaid* Assistant Coaches

	<u>1992</u>			<u>1991</u>	
	<u>Total Jobs</u>	<u>#Held by Women</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Total Jobs</u>	<u>#Held by Women</u>
<b>All Divisions</b>	<b>1031</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>+96</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>451</b>
Division 1	383	207	+37	329	170
Division 2	273	152	+26	251	126
Division 3	375	188	+35	320	153

## Status of Women as Administrators

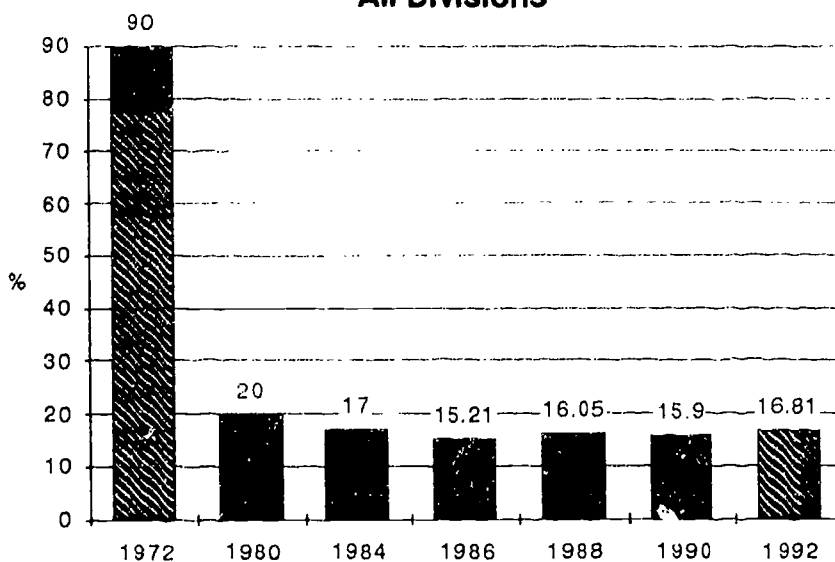
The literature is in agreement that in 1972 more than 90% of women's programs were directed by a female. In 1992 only 16.81% of women's intercollegiate programs were under the supervision of a female head athletic director.

Although the 16.81% figure is appallingly low, it is a slight improvement from 1990 at which time only 15.9% of women's programs were headed by females.

There has been no similar entrance of females into the coaching or administrative ranks of men's programs.

In fact, in 27.8% of women's program, there is no female at all involved in the administration of the program. Again, this percentage, although appallingly low, is an improvement from the 30.26% of 1990.

**Percentage of Female Head Athletic Directors of Women's Programs  
All Divisions**



**Percentage of Male Head Athletic Directors of Women's Programs**

### MALE HEAD ATHLETICS DIRECTORS OF WOMEN'S PROGRAMS

Percentage of Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Programs with Male Head Athletic Directors

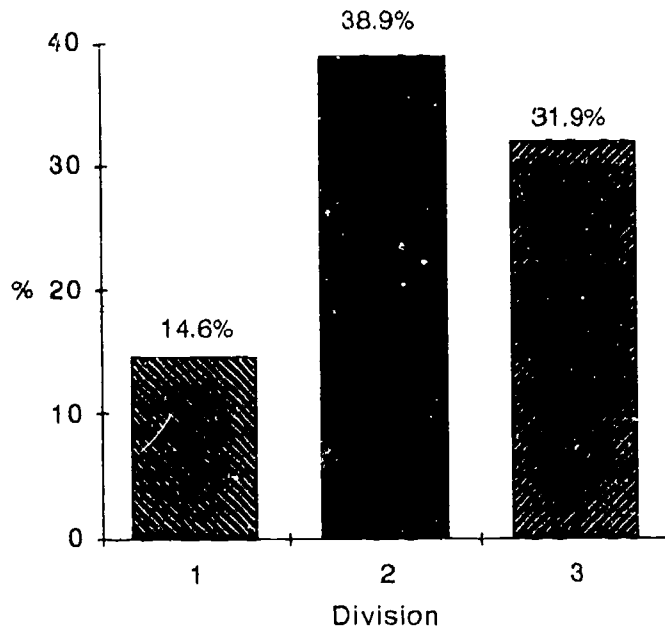
	<u>1992</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1984</u>
All Divisions	83.2	84.10	83.95	84.79	83.00
Division 1	91.4	92.99	91.63	90.65	90.00
Division 2	85.0	84.80	85.36	84.78	84.10
Division 3	75.2	75.20	77.08	79.58	78.80

**NO FEMALE REPRESENTATION IN ATHLETIC ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE:**

Percentage of Schools Having **No Female** Representation in Administrative Structure at Any Level (Note: The number of individuals within the administration has increased since 1990. Therefore, much of the decrease in the number of schools without female representation may be accounted for by the increase in the number of persons within the administrative structure.)

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1984</u>
All Divisions	27.8	30.26	32.45	31.92	31.60
Division 1	14.6	21.83	25.61	23.36	21.40
Division 2	38.8	39.86	33.33	34.05	36.90
Division 3	31.9	32.78	37.91	38.33	36.90

Percentage of Schools With No Female Representation in Athletic Administration



## Women in the Administrative Structure

Less than one female per school is found within the administration of women's programs. This is true even though over 75% of intercollegiate athletic programs have more than one administrator.

Division 1 is the most likely division to include a female within its administrative structure with 1.10 females found out of the average 4.08 administrators. However, the females are most often very far down the administrative hierarchy and are seldom at the policy making level.

### Average Number of Women in Athletic Administrations Per School:

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1988</u>
<b>All Divisions</b>	<b>0.83</b>	0.76	0.67
Division 1	1.10	0.89	0.75
Division 2	0.60	0.64	0.54
Division 3	0.74	0.71	0.67

### Gender Representation in Administrative Structures of Women's Programs

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Jobs</u>	<u>#Women</u>	<u>%Women</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>#Men</u>	<u>%Men</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b>1992</b>	<b>2286</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>+104</b>	<b>1582</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>+308</b>
1990	1874	600	32.0		1274	68.0	
1988	1827	528	28.9		1299	71.1	
1986	1613	--These data not readily available)--					

## Administrative Structure In General

A two-person administrative structure is the most common structure in any division. This might suggest a greater opportunity for females to be represented in the administration yet often this is not the case. Note that even though the number of administrators per Division 1 school increased by more than 1 since 1992, there are, on the average, only 1.10 females per school.

### Average Number of Athletic Administrators Per School

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1988</u>
<b>All Divisions</b>	<b>2.70</b>	2.35	2.32
Division 1	4.08	3.06	2.77
Division 2	2.12	2.05	2.02
Division 3	1.9	1.83	2.10

### Percentage of Schools with Various Numbers of Administrators

	All Divisions			Division 1			Division 2			Division 3		
	<u>1992</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1988</u>
1 Adm.	<b>23.4</b>	24.01	25.75	6.1	7.86	10.83	27.9	26.09	28.46	34.9	38.17	37.08
2 Adm.	<b>34.2</b>	40.46	41.27	17.2	33.19	36.45	40.1	44.93	43.90	44.5	44.81	44.17
3 Adm.	<b>21.1</b>	24.51	24.87	23.2	34.50	35.96	23.8	26.81	26.02	17.6	13.69	15.00
4 Adm.	<b>7.7</b>	5.59	4.76	16.7	11.35	9.36	5.4	2.17	0.01	1.7	2.07	2.92
5 Adm.	<b>5.5</b>	1.81	2.12	14.1	3.49	4.93	1.4		0.01	0.8		0.42
6 Adm.	<b>3.8</b>	1.32	0.17	10.1	3.49	1.48	0.7					0.42
7 Adm.	<b>2.4</b>	0.82	0.35	7.1	2.18	0.99						
8 Adm.	<b>0.69</b>			2.0								
9 Adm.	<b>0.52</b>			1.5								
10 Adm.	<b>0.52</b>			1.5								
12 Adm.	<b>0.2</b>			0.5								