

## THE INSTITUTE FOR DIVERSITY AND ETHICS IN SPORT

MAKING WAVES OF CHANGE

## The 2018 Racial and Gender Report Card:

## College Sport

$\mathcal{A}$ comprehensive analysis of the hiring practices of the $\mathcal{N a}$ ational Collegiate Athletic Association and its member institutions for gender firing practices, racial hiring practices, and the combined grade.

## by Dr. Richard Lapchick

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# THE 2018 RACIAL AND GENDER REPORT CARD: COLLEGE SPORT 

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## Executive Summary

Orlando, FL - Febuary 13, 2019
The 2018 College Sport Racial and Gender Report Card (CSRGRC) was issued today by The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport (TIDES) at the University of Central Florida (UCF). The report showed the record of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and its member institutions for gender hiring practices, racial hiring practices, and the combined grade.

College Sport received a B- for racial hiring practices by earning 79.6 points, an increase from 78.3 points in the 2017 CSRGRC. College Sport received a C+ for gender hiring practices by earning 75.1 points, unchanged from 75.1 points in the 2017 CSRGRC. The combined grade for the 2018 CSRGRC was a C+ with 77.3 points, up from an overall C+ with 76.7 points in 2017.

Richard Lapchick, the Director of TIDES and the primary author of the CSRGRC, said, "College Sport, which has had difficulty increasing opportunities for women and people of color, had an increase in racial hiring and remained the same for gender hiring in this reporting period. College sport continues to have some of the lowest grades for racial hiring practices and gender hiring practices among all of the college and professional sports covered by the respective Racial and Gender Report Cards. The only area covered in the College Sport RGRC which had high grades was the NCAA Headquarters. The NCAA had a B+ for race in both senior leadership and professional positions and an $\mathrm{A}+$ for gender in both areas. The athletic departments within college sports need to follow the example being set by the

## Overall Grade



## Racial Hiring



## Gender Hiring



NCAA. It is hardly perfect (for race, less than 25 percent of the two categories for race were people of color) but it is far ahead of its member institutions."

Lapchick added that, "While the overall representation of women within college sport in all three Divisions continued to improve, it was negatively balanced by the fact that in the 47th year after the passage of Title IX, nearly 60 percent of all women's teams are still coached by men and 51 percent of all the assistant coaches on women's teams are men."

Lapchick noted, "Opportunities for coaches of color continued to be a significant area of concern in all divisions. For the 2017-2018 year, 86.2 percent of Division I, 87.4 percent of Division II and 91.4 percent of Division III men's coaches were white. On the women's side, whites held 85.0 percent, 85.6 percent and 90.9 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively."

Whites made up 83.7 percent, 92.0 percent, and 94.7 percent of men's basketball, football, and baseball head coaching positions, respectively, in all divisions combined during 2017-2018.

In men's Division I basketball, 22.4 percent of all head coaches were African-American. That is down 2.8 percentage points from the all-time high of 25.2 percent reported in 2005-2006. Overall, 24.8 percent of the Division I men's basketball coaches were coaches of color which is 0.2 percent less than in 2017. In 2017-2018, Division I men's basketball African-American student-athletes made up 53.6 percent, compared to the 22.4 percent of African-American head coaches. There are currently no women coaching men's basketball teams at any level. This underrepresentation in terms of race and gender remains a major area of concern when reviewing the Racial and Gender Report Card.

In 2017-2018, Division I women's basketball Afri-can-American student-athletes made up 43.0 percent of the total, but only 11.9 percent of the head coaches are Af-rican-American women. African-American men held 5.2 percent of the Division I women's basketball positions for a combined percentage of 17.1 percent, a 1.1 percentage point increase from 2016-2017. As in other sports, this does not compare to the representation of African-American women's basketball student-athletes in 2017-2018.

## College Sport RGRC at a Glance

## Racial Hiring - NCAA $V P$ and Above



Gender Hiring - NCAA
$V P$ and Above


Racial Hiring - Conference Commissioners (DI)

## Gender Hiring - Conference Commissioners (DI)



# College Sport RGRC at a Glance 

## Racial Hiring - DI Athletic Directors

$$
\underset{\substack{13.90 / 0 \\ \text { People of Color } \\ 2017}}{\substack{15.60 / 0 \\ \text { People of Color } \\ 2018}}
$$

## Gender Hiring - DI Athletic Directors

## 11.2\% <br> Women <br> 2017

Racial Participation -
DI Student Athletes


## Gender Participation DI Student Athletes

43.9\% 43.9\%<br>Women<br>2017<br>Women<br>2018

In Division I baseball, whites made up 79.9 percent of the total student-athletes. Only 7.2 percent of Division I head baseball coaches were people of color, remaining the same as in the 2017 report. There continues to be no improvement in terms of race in the sport of baseball at the collegiate level.

Overall Division III institutions continue to show improvements in terms of race and gender. However, people of color are still underrepresented. African-Americans as head coaches in Division III were so under represented that the percentage of women coaching Division III men's teams was higher than the percentage of African-Americans coaching Division III men's teams ( 6.8 percent vs. 4.9 percent).

The number of head football coaches of color at the FBS level increased from 18 in 2017 to 19 in 2018. White men represented 111 of the 130 ( 85.4 percent) head coaches at the FBS level.

The 2013 report was the first to include a gender grade for all Division I head coaches for men's teams and Division I head coaches for men's basketball. 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 was accounted for in the grades for coaching for the first time in the CSRGRC after feedback on our reports in 2013 from scholar and activist Molly Arenberg.

Women held only 40.1 percent of the head coaching jobs of women's teams in Division I, 35.8 percent in Division II and 44.3 percent in Division III. Overall women held 40.8 percent of head coaching positions for women's teams across all three divisions combined.

Whites held the overwhelming percent of the deci-sion-making athletics director positions during the 20172018 year at 84.3 percent, 90.0 percent, and 92.7 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Women made up only 10.5 percent of Division I athletics directors, down from 11.2 percent in 2016-2017.

The 2018 report notes nine women and two people of color as conference commissioners in all of Division I. This indicates some progress for gender hiring in this
male-dominated position. However, in the FBS there was only one female commissioner and no commissioners of color.

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, athletics directors, associate and assistant athletics directors, senior woman administrators, academic advisors, compliance coordinators and managers for business development, fundraising, facilities, marketing, ticket sales, media relations and an array of assistants and support staff.

The 2018 Report Card featured updated racial and gender personnel data at the NCAA headquarters, and for university presidents, athletics directors, head football coaches, football coordinators and faculty athletics representatives at the 130 institutions in the Division I Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS), as well as updated the sections pertaining to conference commissioners and NCAA student-athletes throughout all athletic divisions. The data utilized to update the 2018 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 October 2018 titled The 2018 Racial and Gender Report Card: D1 FBS Leadership, self-reported demographic data on NCAA Headquarters personnel for the fiscal year 2017-2018, and information contained in previous studies by TIDES. In all cases regarding employment in college athletics, the data reported throughout the 2018 College Sport Racial and Gender Report Card excluded Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs).

Tables for the College Sport Racial and Gender Report Card are included in Appendix II.

Lapchick noted that, "There are so many more career prospects in college sport compared to professional sport. There are more jobs available, signifying the importance for us to create additional opportunities in college sport for women and people of color. We need new methods to open the hiring process for women and people of color."

TIDES, at the University of Central Florida, publishes

## College Sport RGRC at a Glance

Racial Hiring - Head Coaches (DI Football Teams)<br>\(\underset{\substack{People of Color<br>2017}}{12.10 / \%} \quad \underset{\substack{People of Color<br>2018}}{10.4 \%}\)

Racial Hiring - Head Coaches (DI Men's Basketball Teams)


Racial Hiring - Head Coaches
(DI Women's Basketball Teams)
$\underset{\substack{\text { People of Color } \\ 2017}}{18.70 / 0} \mid \underset{\substack{\text { People of Color } \\ 2018}}{20.10 / 0}$

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


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# College Sport RGRC at a Glance 

\author{

Racial Hiring - Head Coaches (DI Men's Teams) <br> |  |
| :---: |
|  |  |

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


Gender Hiring - Head Coaches (DI Women's Teams)
39.8\% 个 40.1\%

Wemen 2017

Women 2018
the Racial and Gender Report Card to not only indicate areas of improvement, stagnation and regression in the racial and gender composition of professional and college sports personnel but also to contribute to increasing gender and racial diversity in front office and college athletic department positions.

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

The report was authored by TIDES Director, Dr. Richard Lapchick, with significant contributions from Brittany Barber, Meaghan Coleman, DeAnna Glover, Daniel Martin, Miranda Murphy, Alex Noboa, Jacob Slayton, Will Thomas, and David Zimmerman. This CSRGRC is the final race and gender report card for 2018. The complete 2018 Racial and Gender Report Card will be published separately.

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

## Report Highlights

## University Leadership Positions at Football Bowl Subdivision Institutions

- The percentage of female presidents at the 130 FBS institutions was 16.9 percent, up from 15.4 percent in 2017.
- 85.4 percent (111) of FBS university presidents were white. There were six African-American presidents, six Asian presidents, and six Latino presidents. There were no Native-American university presidents.
- The number of athletics directors of color at FBS schools decreased from 22 in 2017 to 20 in 2018. In 2018 there were seven new hires for athletics director positions including five women, one Latino, and one white male.


## NCAA Headquarters

- At the NCAA headquarters, the percent of women remained the same as last year at the senior level and the managing director/director level and increased from 50.6 percent in 2017 to 58.7 percent in 2018 at the professional administrator level. Overall the total percentage of women serving in NCAA full-time staff positions increased.
- At the NCAA headquarters, the number of people of color and women in the positions of executive vice president, senior vice president, and vice president increased from 2017. African-Americans were the only people of color (four) to hold these positions in 2018.
- The percent of executives at the managing director/director positions who were people of color is 19.3 percent in 2018, remaining the same as in 2017. Women accounted for 47.7 percent of these positions in 2018, remaining the same as in last year's report.
- At the professional administrator level, the percent of people of color increased from 19.1 percent in 2017 to 22.5 percent in 2018. The representation of women serving at this level also saw an increase.


## Conference Commissioners

- Nine ( 90.0 percent) of the ten Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS), formerly known as Division I-A, conference commissioners were white men. One (10.0 percent) of the FBS conference commissioners was a white woman. Judy MacLeod was named C-USA commissioner in October 2015, making her the first woman to lead an FBS conference. There has never been a person of color who held the commissioner position for an FBS conference.
- Looking at all Division I conferences, excluding Historically Black Conferences, 28 of 30 commissioners were white. Nine were women.
- The West Coast Conference hired Gloria Nevarez to serve as their Conference Commissioner in April 2018. She was the first Latino, male or female, to serve as a Conference Commissioner in Division 1.


## Student-Athletes

- During the 2018 year, 43.9 percent of all NCAA Division I, II, and III student-athletes combined were female and 56.1 percent were male. These percentages remained the same as in 2017.
- Of all student-athletes in Division I football at the FBS level in 2018, 54.3 percent were African-Americans, 39.8 percent were white, 2.3 percent were Latinos, Asian/Pacific Islanders represented 2.8 percent, and 0.9 percent were classified as Other.
- Of the total student-athletes in all of Division I football, 44.8 percent were African-American, 40.1 percent were white, Latinos were 3.2 percent, Asian/Pacific Islanders represented 2.0 percent and Native-Americans represented 0.4 percent. Student-athletes identifying as Two or More Races totaled 5.7 percent and Other totaled 3.2 percent.
- Of the total student-athletes in Division I men's basketball, African-Americans accounted for 53.6 percent while white athletes accounted for 25.5 percent.
- Of the total student-athletes in Division I baseball, white athletes decreased from 80.8 percent in 20162017 to 79.9 percent in 2017-2018. The percentage of

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African-American athletes in 2017-2018 was 3.7, unchanged from 2016-2017. The percentage of Latino athletes increased from 6.5 percent in 2016-2017 to 6.9 percent in 2017-2018.

- Of the total student-athletes in Division I women's basketball, African-American athletes decreased from 43.4 percent in 2016-2017 to 43.0 percent in 2017-2018. White athletes decreased from 35.3 percent in 20162017 to 33.8 percent in 2017-2018.
- Of the total number of student-athletes in Division I softball, people of color represented 26.8 percent of the softball student-athletes, an increase from 25.5 percent in 2016-2017.
- Of the total male student-athletes in Division I athletics, white males decreased 1.2 percentage points from 56.8 percent in $2016-2017$ to 55.6 percent in 20172018, while the percentage of African-American males increased 0.3 percentage point from 22.3 in 2016-2017 to 22.6 percent in 2017-2018.
- Of the total male student-athletes in Divisions I, II, and III combined in 2017-2018, white males represented 62.7 percent, 18.0 percent were African-American, Latinos represented 6.0 percent, 1.9 percent were Asian/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans represented 0.4 percent. Student-athletes that identified as Two or More Races, Other, and Non-Resident Aliens represented 11.0 percent.
- Of the total female student-athletes in Division I athletics, white females decreased 0.8 percentage point from 64.9 percent in 2016-2017 to 64.1 percent in 20172018, while African-American females decreased 0.1 percentage point from 12.5 percent in 2016-2017 to 12.4 percent in 2017-2018.
- Of the total female student-athletes in Divisions I, II, and III combined in 2017-2018, white females represented 70.9 percent, African-American females represented 9.4 percent, Latinas represented 5.5 percent, Asians/Pacific Island females represented 2.6 percent, and Native American females represented 0.4 percent. Female student-athletes identified as Two or More Races, Other, and Non-Resident Aliens represented 11.3 percent.


## Coaching

- In 2017-2018, whites dominated the head coaching ranks on men's teams holding 86.2 percent, 87.4 percent, and 91.4 percent of all head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, compared to 2016-2017 when whites held 86.5 percent, 87.8 percent, and 91.6 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- In 2017-2018, the percentage of African-American head coaches increased in Divisions I and II, and decreased in Division III. African-Americans held 7.8 percent, 4.6 percent, and 4.9 percent of the men's head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This compared to 2016-2017 when African-Americans held 7.6 percent, 4.4 percent, and 5.0 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- In 2017-2018, whites held 85.0 percent, 85.6 percent, and 90.9 percent of the women's head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, compared to 2016-2017 when whites held 84.5 percent, 86.8 percent, and 91.0 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- In 2017-2018, African-Americans held 7.3 percent, 5.5 percent, and 4.9 percent of the women's head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, compared to 2016-2017 when African-Americans held 7.5 percent, 4.6 percent, and 4.9 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- The percentage of African-American head basketball coaches increased for men's teams in Division I and II and women's teams in Division II, slightly decreased for men's teams in Divisions III and women's teams in Division I, and women's teams in Division III remained the same as in 2016-2017.
- In men's Division I basketball, 22.4 percent of all head coaches were African-American, which slightly increased by 0.1 percentage points from 2016-2017, and decreased 2.8 percentage points from the all-time high of 25.2 percent reported in 2005-2006. In all, 24.8 percent of the Division I men's basketball coaches were coaches of color. In women's Division I basketball, 17.1 percent of all head coaches were African-American, which increased by 1.1 percentage points from 2016-2017. Overall 20.1 percent of the Division I women's basketball

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coaches were coaches of color. This is still a major area of concern when reviewing the Racial and Gender Report Card.

- In men's Division I football, 10.4 percent of head coaches were people of color, which was a decrease of 1.7 percent from 2016-17. Whites made up 89.6 percent of division I football head coaching positions, while Af-rican-Americans were 6.9 percent, Asian and Pacific Islanders were 0.9 percent, Latinos were 0.4 percent, and Native Americans were 0.9 percent of those positions. Finally, 0.4 percent identified as Two or More Races and 0.9 percent identified as Other. In addition to men's and women's Division I basketball, this area of the Racial and Gender Report Card is also cause for concern.
- Only 7.2 percent of Division I head baseball coaches were people of color: 3.2 percent were Latino, 1.1 percent were African-American, 0.8 percent were Asian/ Pacific Islander, 0.7 percent were classified as being Two or More Races, and 1.4 percent classified as Other.
- African-Americans were so unrepresented as head coaches in Division III that the percentage of women coaching men's teams was higher than the percentage of African-Americans coaching men's team (6.8 percent versus 4.9 percent).
- Over 45 years after the passage of Title IX, women still did not hold the majority of coaching opportunities in women's sports. Women only held 40.1 percent of the head coaching jobs for women's sports in Division I, which was a 0.3 percentage point increase from 20162017. Women held 35.8 percent of the head coaching jobs for women's sports in Division II, which was an increase by 0.5 percentage points from 2016-2017. Women held 44.3 percent of the head coaching jobs for women's sports in Division III, which was a 0.1 percentage point decrease from 2016-2017. Overall, women held 40.8 percent of the head coaching positions of women's teams across all three divisions combined.
- Women head coaches in Division I women's basketball increased from 59.0 percent in 2016-2017 to 59.6 percent in 2017-2018. Women holding head coaching positions in cross country, indoor track and outdoor track at the Division I level decreased from 19.0 percent in 2016-2017 to 18.6 percent in 2017-2018. In all other
women's sports at the Division I level, women held 46.3 percent of head coaching positions compared to the 53.7 percent held by men.
- In 2017-2018, Division I women's basketball Afri-can-American student-athletes made up 43.0 percent of the total, but only 11.9 percent of the head coaches are African-American women. African-American men held 5.2 percent of the Division I women's basketball positions for a combined percentage of 17.1 percent, a 1.1 percentage point increase from 2016-2017. As in football and men's basketball, this does not compare to the representation of African-American women's basketball student-athletes in 2017-2018.
- The percentage of women head coaches for men's teams reached an all-time high in Division III institutions in 2017-2018 at 12.2 percent, an increase of 1.2 percentage points from last year. Women held 8.6 percent, and 10.6 percent of head coaching positions of men's teams in Divisions I and II, respectively.
- Of the total assistant coaching positions held on men's teams in Divisions I, II, and III during 2017-2018, white assistant coaches represented 70.3 percent, 73.0 percent, and 83.0 percent, respectively.
- African-Americans represented 20.3 percent, 13.9 percent, and 9.7 percent of the total assistant coaching positions held on men's teams in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In 2016-2017, African-Americans represented 20.0 percent, 14.5 percent, and 9.0 percent respectively.
- Of the total assistant coaching positions held on women's teams in Divisions I, II, and III during 2017-2018, white assistant coaches represented 72.5 percent, 74.0 percent, and 85.7 percent respectively. African-Americans held 15.1 percent, 11.2 percent, and 7.1 percent for Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- As assistant coaches in women's sports, women in the 2017-2018 year held 46.1 percent of the positions in Division I, 49.5 percent in Division II, and 52.4 percent in Division III. Overall, women held 49.4 percent of the assistant coaching positions of women's teams across all three divisions combined.


## Athletics Directors

- In 2017-2018, whites continue to dominate the athletics director positions in all divisions. During 20172018, 84.3 percent, 90.0 percent, and 92.7 percent of all the athletics director positions were white in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. These percentages in Divisions I and III decreased slightly from 86.1 and 93.4 percent in 2016-17, and increased slightly in Division II from 87.4 percent in 2016-2017.
- African-Americans held 8.7 percent, 4.1 percent, and 4.9 percent of the athletics director positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. There was a decrease in Divisions I and II from the 2016-2017 year when Afri-can-Americans represented 9.4 and 6.1 percent, respectively. Division III saw an increase compared to the percentage of the 2016-2017 year, when African-American representation was 4.4 percent.
- Latinos accounted for 3.0 percent, 3.1 percent, and 1.1 percent of the athletics directors in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, for the 2017-2018 year. Division I saw an increase compared to the results in 2016-2017 of 0.9 percent. Division II saw a 0.6 percentage point decrease and Division III saw a 0.2 percentage point decrease compared to the results in 2016-2017.
- Asian/Pacific Islanders accounted for 0.6 percent, 0.7 percent, and 0.4 percent of the athletics directors at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, with Division III slightly increasing from the 2016-2017 results. There were no Native-American athletics directors in Divisions I and II and 0.2 percent in Division III, which remained the same as in 2016-2017.
- The percentage of female athletics directors in Division I, decreased from 11.2 percent to 10.5 percent while increasing in Divisions II and III from 16.0 percent to 18.3 percent, and from 30.9 percent to 31.1 percent, respectively, in 2017-2018.


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

- At the associate athletics director position, whites comprised 85.3 percent, 88.0 percent, and 91.7 percent in

2017-2018 at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. The percentage decreased in all divisions from the 20162017 year, when 86.2 percent, 88.1 percent, and 93.7 of associate athletics directors were white in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

- This year, African-Americans held 9.5 percent, 6.5 percent, and 4.7 percent of the associate athletics director positions at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Latinos held 1.9 percent, 1.0 percent, and 1.0 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.2 percent, 1.6 percent, and 0.8 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Native-Americans held 0.1 percent in Division I and 0.5 percent in Division III, and had no representation in Division II.
- The percentage of women who held associate athletics director positions increased in Division I and III, while decreasing in Division II. In Division I, 31.4 percent of associate athletics director positions were held by women, 40.9 percent in Division II, and 51.3 percent in Division III in 2017-2018, compared to 29.2, 41.2, and 50.5 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively in 20162017.
- At the assistant athletics director position, whites comprised 82.9 percent, 86.1 percent, and 92.3 percent at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. African-Americans held 8.8 percent, 5.4 percent, and 4.9 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Latinos held 2.8 percent, 3.1 percent, and 1.6 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.9 percent, 2.3 percent, and 0.3 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Native Americans held 0.1 percent in Division I, 0.4 percent in Division II and was not represented in Division III.
- The percentage of women who held assistant athletics director positions was 31.2 percent in Division I, 36.3 percent in Division II, and 39.0 percent in Division III in 2017-2018, compared to $30.6,34.4$, and 39.1 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively in 2016-2017.
- White women continued to dominate the senior woman administrator (SWA) position holding 81.3 percent, 86.8 percent, and 90.8 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. African-American women represented 14.0 percent, 8.0 percent, and 4.8 percent of the SWA posi-

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tions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

- Whites continued to hold the vast majority of the faculty athletics representative (FAR) positions with 87.8 percent, 92.0 percent, and 93.0 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Women held 32.7 percent, 30.0 percent, and 37.9 percent of the FAR positions in 20172018.
- The sports information director position was overwhelmingly held by whites who held 91.4, 90.6, and 95.8 percent of the positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Women held $12.8,8.9$, and 13.6 percent of the sports information director positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.


## Overall Grades

College Sport's 2018 combined grade for racial and gender hiring practices was a $\mathbf{C}+$ with 77.3 points, up from 76.7 points in 2017.

College Sport received a B- for racial hiring practices by earning 79.6 points, up from 78.3 points in the 2017 CSRGRC. College Sport received a $\mathbf{C}+$ for gender hiring practices by earning 75.1 points, unchanged from the 2017 CSRGRC.

For racial hiring practices, student-athlete opportunities received an $\mathbf{A}+$. Division I assistant coaches for all men's teams earned an A. The head coach of men's basketball and assistant coaches for all women's teams earned an A- in Division I. The head coach of women's basketball in Division I and professional administration and senior leadership positions at the NCAA headquarters earned a $\mathbf{B}+$. Division I professional administration positions and Division I senior women's administrator positions received a B. Division I head coaches for women's teams and Division I athletics director positions received a $\mathbf{C}+$. Division I associate athletics directors and head coaches for all men's teams received a C. Division I faculty athletics representatives received a D+. Finally, Division I conference commissioners, Division I sports information directors, and head coaches for all Division I football teams received an F for racial hiring practices.

For gender hiring practices, professional administration positions and senior leadership positions at the NCAA headquarters, as well as Division I senior women's administration positions earned an A+. Division I women's basketball head coaches both received an A-. Division I professional administration positions and student-athlete opportunities received a B-. Division I women's assistant coaches and faculty athletics representatives earned a C+ while Division I athletics directors earned a C. Division I conference commissioners earned a C- and Division I women's head coaches earned a D. Unfortunately, the following positions all received an F in gender hiring practices for the 2017-2018 reporting period: Division I men's head and assistant coaches, Division I athletics directors, Division I sports information directors, and Division I men's basketball head coaches.

The NCAA received an $\mathbf{A}+$ for Diversity Initiatives.

## Overall Score:

## $\underset{-2017-}{76.7} \underset{-2018-}{77.3}$

Racial Hiring:


Gender Hiring:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\hline 75.1 & 75.1 \\
-2017- & -2018-
\end{array}
$$

# Grades 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. There were 19 head coaches of color in the 2018 college football season at the FBS level (formerly Division I-A), according to a study released in October 2018 by TIDES. This study, titled The 2018 Racial and Gender Report Card: D1 FBS Leadership, reported on the racial and gender demographics and trends at the 130 FBS institutions. Highlights of this study concerning the leadership of university presidents, athletics directors, football coaching staff and faculty athletics representatives are included and analyzed within this section.

## University Presidents at FBS Institutions

When analyzing the leadership at the top of the colleges and universities leading FBS institutions, the lack of diversity was evident. Among the 130 FBS Institutions, 111 (85.4 percent) presidents were white. There were 13 presidents of color and 22 women serving as president as of September 2018. The percentage of female presidents increased by 1.5 percentage points from 2017, while the number of presidents of color also increased by 3.8 percentage points over the same time period.

There were six (4.6 percent) African-Americans

- LTG Darryl Williams, Army
- Edward B. Montgomery, Western Michigan University
- Michael V. Drake, The Ohio State University
- Rodney D. Bennett, University of Southern Mississippi
- Sidney A. McPhee, Middle Tennessee State University
- Wanda Austin, University of Southern California

There were six ( 4.6 percent) Latinos

- Adela de la Torre, San Diego State University
- Ana Mari Cauce, University of Washington
- John Floros, New Mexico State University
- Joseph L. Castro, California State University-Fresno
- Julio Frenk, University of Miami
- Marta Meana, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

There were six (4.6 percent) Asians

- Chaouki Abdallah, University of New Mexico (Interim)
- Mun Y. Choi, University of Missouri
- Neville G. Pinto, University of Cincinnati
- Renu Khator, University of Houston
- Satish K. Tripathi, The State University of New York at Buffalo
- Wallace D. Loh, University of Maryland - College Park

There were 22 ( 16.9 percent) women (17 White, 1 Afri-can-American, 3 Latina, 1 Asian)

- Adela de la Torre, San Diego State University
- Ana Mari Cauce, University of Washington
- Beverly J. Warren, Kent State University
- Carol Christ, University of California - Berkeley
- Denise Trauth, Texas State University
- Diana Natalicio, University of Texas at El Paso
- Judy Genshaft, University of South Florida
- Laurie Nichols, University of Wyoming
- Linda Livingstone, Baylor University
- Lisa C. Freeman, Northern Illinois University
- Margaret Spellings, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
- Mary A. Papazian, San Jose State University
- Marta Meana, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
- Neli Bendapudi, University of Louisville
- Noelle E. Cockett, Utah State University
- Renu Khator, University of Houston
- Ruth Watkins, University of Utah
- Sharon L. Gaber, University of Toledo
- Sheri N. Everts, Appalachian State University
- Susan Herbst, University of Connecticut
- Wanda Austin, University of Southern California
- Wendy Wintersteen, Iowa State University

Racial Hiring Grade for Presidents


## Gender Hiring Grade for Presidents



+ Not calculated in final grade

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## Athletics Directors at FBS Institutions

As of September 2018, there were 12 African-American, seven Latino, and one Asian athletics director at FBS institutions. Of the 130 athletics directors who oversaw FBS football programs, there were 100 ( 76.9 percent) white males. There continue to be no female Asian or Native American athletics directors at FBS schools. There was only one female African-American and one Latina athletics director. Carla Williams became the athletics director at the University of Virginia in October 2017, making her the first African-American woman to lead an FBS athletics department. The athletics directors of color included the following:

## 12 (9.23 percent) African-Americans

- Allan Greene, The State University of New York at Buffalo
- Bernard Muir, Stanford University
- Carla Williams, University of Virginia
- David Williams II, Vanderbilt University
- Derrick Gragg, University of Tulsa
- Eugene Smith, The Ohio State University
- Kevin Anderson, University of Maryland - College Park
- Lynn Swann, University of Southern California
- Martin Jarmond, Boston College
- Ray Anderson, Arizona State University
- Sean Frazier, Northern Illinois University
- Warde J. Manuel, University of Michigan

Seven (5.4 percent) Latinos

- Barry Alvarez, University of Wisconsin
- Daniel G. Guerrero, University of California, Los Angeles
- Desiree Reed-Francois, University of Nevada - Las Vegas
- Eddie Nuñez, University of New Mexico
- Mario Moccia, New Mexico State University
- Pete Garcia, Florida International University
- Sam Gonzales, University of Texas at San Antoni

One ( 0.8 percent) Asian

- Patrick Chun, Washington State University

There were 12 women ( 9.23 percent) who oversaw FBS football programs:

- Beth Goetz, Ball State University
- Carla Williams, University of Virginia
- Deborah Yow, North Carolina State University
- Desiree Reed-Francois, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
- Heather Lyke, University of Pittsburgh
- Col Jennifer Block, Air Force Academy
- Jennifer Cohen, University of Washington
- Kathy Beauregard, Western Michigan University
- Lisa Campos, University of Texas at San Antonio
- Marie Tuite, San Jose State University
- Meredith Jenkins, California State University Fresno (Interim)
- Sandy Barbour, Penn State 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 athletics director position at FBS schools decreased by 1.5 percentage point from the 2017 study as 20 ( 15.4 percent) people of color held this position in 2018.

## Racial Hiring Grade for Athletic Directors (FBS) <br> $$
\mathrm{C}+\downarrow \underset{\text { Pempercocorer }}{15.4 \%}
$$

Gender Hiring Grade for Athletic Directors (FBS)


+ Not calculated in final grade


## Head Football Coaches at FBS Institutions

As of September 2018, there were 130 head football coaches at FBS schools and of those, 111 ( 85.4 percent) were white males. There were 19 ( 14.5 percent) FBS head football coaches that were people of color, which increased by 1.4 percent from 2017. The head football coaches of color include:

15 (11.5 percent) African-Americans

- Charlie Strong, University of South Florida
- David Shaw, Stanford University

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- Derek Mason, Vanderbilt University
- Dino Babers, Syracuse University
- Everett Withers, Texas State University
- Frank Wilson, University of Texas at San Antonio
- Herm Edwards, Arizona State University
- James Franklin, Penn State University
- Jay Norvell, University of Nevada - Reno
- Kevin Sumlin, University of Arizona
- Lovie Smith, University of Illinois
- Mike Jinks, Bowling Green University
- Scottie Montgomery, East Carolina University
- Turner Gill, Liberty University
- Willie Taggart, Florida State University

Two (1.5 percent) Latinos

- Mario Cristobal, University of Oregon
- Tony Sanchez, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Two (1.5 percent) Asian/Pacific Islanders

- Kalani Sitake, Brigham Young University
- Ken Niumatalolo, U.S. Naval Academy


## Racial Hiring Grade for Head Coaches (FBS)



+ Not calculated in final grade


## Faculty Athletics Representatives at FBS Institutions

The faculty athletics representative 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 September, 2018, there were 136 faculty athletics representatives in FBS schools. Bowling Green State University, California University Fresno, Ohio University, University of Iowa, Michigan State University, University of Minnesota, and University of Wisconsin-Madison each had two FARs while Western Michigan did not have anyone in that role. As of the 2018 publication, 85.3 percent of faculty athletics representatives were white, which was a 0.1 percentage point decrease from the previous year. There were 43 ( 31.6 percent) women holding a position as a FAR,
which was a 0.2 percentage point increase from last year's report, and 20 ( 14.7 percent) people of color holding a position as a FAR, which was a 0.2 percentage point increase from last year's report.

There were 20 people of color holding the position:

- 12 (8.8 percent) African-Americans
- Alan Green, University of Southern California
- Charles Isbell, Georgia Tech
- Gerald Jordan, University of Arkansas
- James King, University of Alabama
- Jeffrey Leak, University of North Carolina - Charlotte
- Jeffrey Wilson, Arizona State University
- Ketra Armstrong, University of Michigan
- Marvin P. Dawkins, University of Miami
- Michael Clement, University of Texas - Austin
- Tim Seibles, Old Dominion University
- Val Littlefield, University of South Carolina
- Dawn Lewis, California State University - Fresno

Six (4.4 percent) Latinos

- Al Camarillo, Stanford University
- Josephine Potuto, University of Nebraska
- Juan Carlos Gonzales, California State University Fresno
- Dr. Kevin Melendrez, New Mexico State University
- Michael Sagas, University of Florida
- Ricardo Valerdi, University of Arizona

Two (1.4 percent) Asians

- Manoj Chopra, University of Central Florida
- Sen Chiao, San Jose State University

There were 43 women ( 31.6 percent) serving as faculty athletics representatives in FBS schools.

## Race for <br> Faculty Athletic Representatives (FBS) <br> C 个 $14.6 \%$ <br> People of Color <br> Gender for <br> Faculty Athletic Representatives (FBS)

## F $\mathcal{F} \underset{\text { women }}{16.9 \%}$

+ Not calculated in final grade
This ends the section using the information in the 2018 TIDES DI Leadership Report


## Conference Commissioners

Nine ( 90.0 percent) of the FBS conference commissioners were white men. One (ten percent) of the FBS conference commissioners was a white woman. Judy MacLeod, was named C-USA commissioner in October 2015, making her the first woman to lead an FBS conference. The conference commissioner holds a powerful position and those that head FBS conferences are considered to be among the most powerful and influential people in college sport. There has never been a person of color who held the commissioner position for an FBS conference.
*There were nine women who were commissioners in the 2017-2018 year, which decreased by one from the 20162017 year:

- Amy Huchthausen, America East (Asian/Pacific Islander)
- Bernadette V. McGlade, Atlantic 10 Conference
- Beth DeBauche, Ohio Valley Conference
- Gloria Nevarez, West Coast Conference (Latina)
- Jennifer Heppel, Patriot League
- Judy MacLeod, Conference USA
- Noreen Morris, Northeast Conference
- Robin Harris, Ivy League
- Val Ackerman, Big East

Looking at all Division I Conferences, excluding Historically Black Conferences, 28 out of 30 commissioners were white. Amy Huchthausen of the American East and Gloria

Nevarez of the West Coast Conference were the only people of color who held the commissioner position. When the West Coast Conference hired Gloria Nevarez to serve as their Conference Commissioner in April 2018 she became the first Latino, male or female, to serve as a Conference Commissioner in Division I.

## Racial Hiring Grade for DI Conference Commissioners

## F <br> 6.6\% <br> People of Color

Gender Hiring Grade for DI Conference Commissioners


See Table 5.

## 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 over the past four years compared to prior years:

Starting in 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. 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 student-athletes. For the male stu-dent-athletes, the sports highlighted in the report are basketball, football, and baseball. Beginning in 2011, the three female sports reported for the Division I observations were basketball, outdoor track, and softball. These sports have strong participation levels and comparatively high media

## Female Student Athletes

Divisions I, II and III



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attention in relation to other female sports.
In Division I men's basketball, the percentage of Afri-can-Americans increased by 0.6 percentage points to 53.6 percent in 2017-2018. Latino representation increased 0.4 percentage points to 2.2 percent, Asian/Pacific Islander increased by 0.1 percentage points to 0.5 percent, and white participation decreased 1.4 percentage points to 25.5 percent. The category Two or More Races showed an increase of 0.3 percentage points to 5.7 percent. The categories Non-Resident Alien and Other combined to make up 12.2 percent for 2017-2018.

In Division I football at the FBS level, African-Americans accounted for 49.2 percent of football student-athletes while whites made up 35.6 percent, Latinos made up 3.0 percent, Asian/Pacific Islanders made up 2.4 percent, and those describing themselves as Other made up 3.0 percent.

The breakdown for all Division I football student-athletes is as follows: whites decreased from 41.5 percent in 2016-2017 to 40.1 percent in 2017-2018; African-Americans increased from 44.2 percent to 44.8 percent; Latinos increased from 2.9 percent to 3.2 percent; Asian/Pacific Islanders increased from 1.7 percent to 2.0 percent, and Na -tive-Americans remained the same at 0.4 percent. Those describing themselves as Non-Resident Aliens increased from 0.5 percent to 0.6 percent while Two or More Races and Other remained the same at 8.9 percent.

In baseball, white participation decreased slightly from 80.8 percent in 2016-2017 to 79.9 percent in 2017-2018. African-American participation remained the same at 3.7 percent. Latino participation increased from 6.5 percent to 6.9 percent.

In women's Division I basketball, the percentage represented by whites decreased from 35.3 percent in 2016-2017 to 33.8 percent in 2017-2018. African-American participation decreased from 43.4 percent in 2016-2017 to 43.0 percent in 2017-2018. Latina representation increased from 2.6 percent to 2.8 percent, Asian/Pacific Islanders decreased from 1.2 percent to 1.1 percent, and Native Americans remained the same at 0.4 percent.

In women's outdoor track, 56.2 percent of student-athletes were white in 2017-2018, decreasing 0.3 percentage points from 2016-2017. African-American participation decreased
from 24.0 percent to 23.9 percent. Latina representation decreased from 4.7 percent to 4.6 percent, Asian/Pacific Islanders increased from 1.3 percent to 1.5 percent, and Na tive Americans increased from 0.3 percent to 0.4 percent.

In softball, the percentage of white student-athletes decreased by 1.4 percentage points from 2016-2017, representing 73.1 percent of the total in 2017-2018. Afri-can-American participants increased by 0.1 percentage points from 2016-2017 and represented 4.0 percent of the total participants. Latina participants increased 0.9 percentage points from 2016-2017 and represented 9.8 percent of the total participants. Asian/Pacific Islander participants remained the same at 2.3 percent of the total participants. Native American participants increased by 0.1 percentage points to 0.8 percent of the total participants.

For the total amount of female student-athletes across all Division I sports in 2017-2018 the percentage of Af-rican-American participants decreased by 0.1 percentage points, representing 12.4 percent of the total participants. The percentage of white female student-athletes in 20172018 totaled 64.1 percent of all women student-athletes, which was a decrease of 0.8 percentage points.

The percentage of white male student-athletes participating at the Divisions I, II, and III levels combined, decreased from 63.7 percent in 2016-2017 to 62.7 percent in 20172018.

In the 2016-2017 year, the percentage of African-American male student-athletes was 17.6 percent; 5.7 percent were Latinos, 1.8 percent were Asian/Pacific Islanders, 0.4 percent were Native Americans, 3.6 percent were males of Two or More Races, and 3.8 percent were Non-Resident Aliens.

During the 2017-2018 reporting year, the percentage of African-American male student-athletes was 18.0 percent; 6.0 percent were Latinos, 1.9 percent were Asian/Pacific Islanders, 0.4 percent were Native American, 3.9 percent were males of Two or More Races, and 3.9 percent were Non-Resident Aliens.

In 2016-2017, the percentage of white female student-athletes in Divisions I, II, and III was 71.7 percent, while 9.3 percent were African-Americans, 5.2 percent were Latinas, 2.5 percent were Asian/Pacific Islanders, 0.4 percent

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were Native Americans, 3.8 percent classified as Two or More Races, and 3.8 percent were Non-Resident Aliens. In 2017-2018, white female student-athletes represented 70.9 percent, 9.4 percent for African-Americans, 5.5 percent for Latinas, 2.6 percent for Asian/Pacific Islander, 0.4 percent for Native Americans, 4.1 percent for females of Two or More Races, and 4.1 percent were Non-Resident Aliens.

In the 2016-2017 year, white male student-athletes comprised $56.8,58.3$, and 72.5 percent of all male student-athletes in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In the most recent 2017-2018 figures, white male student-athletes comprised $55.6,57.7$, and 71.4 percent of all male student-athletes, respectively.

In the 2016-2017 year, white female student-athletes comprised $64.9,70.0$, and 79.8 percent of all women participants in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In the most recent 2017-2018 figures, white female student-athletes comprised $64.1,68.8$, and 79.1 percent of all women participants, respectively.

During the 2017-2018 year, African-American male stu-dent-athletes comprised 22.6 percent, 20.5 percent, and 12.8 percent of all male student-athletes in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Latinos were 5.1 percent, 7.0 percent,
and 6.2 percent, respectively. Asian/Pacific Islanders were 2.0 percent, 1.3 percent, and 2.2 percent, respectively. Na-tive-Americans were 0.3 percent, 0.6 percent, and 0.3 percent, respectively. Male student-athletes of Two or More Races were 4.6 percent, 4.1 percent, and 3.2 percent, respectively. Non-Resident Aliens were 5.8 percent, 6.0 percent, and 1.2 percent of all male student-athletes, respectively.

During the 2017-2018 year, African-American female stu-dent-athletes comprised 12.4 percent, 9.8 percent, and 6.0 percent of all female student-athletes in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Latinas were 5.1 percent, 7.0 percent, and 5.0 percent, respectively. Asian/Pacific Islanders comprised 2.5 percent, 1.7 percent, and 3.2 percent, respectively. Native-Americans were 0.4 percent, 0.7 percent, and 0.3 percent, respectively. Female student-athletes of Two or More Races were 4.9 percent, 4.3 percent, and 3.1 percent, respectively. Non-Resident Aliens were 7.0 percent, 4.8 percent, and 0.7 percent of all female student-athletes, respectively.

According to the NCAA, 43.9 percent of all NCAA Division I, II, and III student-athletes combined are female and 56.1 percent are male.


In the case of the representation of women as student-athletes, 50 percent earned an A, 45 percent earned a B, and 40 percent earned a 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) <br> A十个 33.7\% <br> People of Color <br> Grade for Student Athlete Participation (Gender) <br> 

See Tables 6, 7, 8.
*Remaining difference comprised of Two or More Races, Non-Resident Alien, and Other categories.

## NCAA Headquarters

The data in this section on the NCAA headquarters was supplied by the NCAA for 2018 and was compared to the NCAA data from 2017.

At the NCAA headquarters, the number of people of color and women in the positions of executive vice president, senior vice president and vice president increased to five in 2018. African-Americans were the only people of color to hold these positions in 2018. There continued to be no Latinos or Asians holding these positions. Whites held 70.6 percent of the positions in 2018, which decreased from 2017.

The five African-Americans who were vice-presidents or above were:

- Katrice Albert, Executive Vice President, NCAA Office of Inclusion and Human Resources
- Donald Remy, Executive Vice President of Law, Policy and Governance/CLO
- Stan Wilcox, Executive Vice President of Regulatory Affairs
- Bob Williams, Senior Vice President of Communications
- Felicia Martin, Vice President of the Eligibility Center

The six women who were vice presidents or above were:

- Katrice Albert, Executive Vice President, NCAA Office of Inclusion and Human Resources
- Joni Comstock, Senior Vice President of Championships
- Kathleen T. McNeely, Senior Vice President of Administration/CFO
- Terri Gronau, Vice President of Division II
- Lynn Holzman, Vice President of Women's Basketball
- Felicia Martin, Vice President of the Eligibility Center

The percentage of executives at the managing director/director positions who were people of color is 19.3 percent in 2018, remaining the same as in 2017. Women accounted for 47.7 percent of the positions in 2018, remaining the same as in last year's report. Whites occupied 80.7 percent of the positions in 2018, which did not change from 2017. Af-rican-Americans represented 15.9 percent, which remained the same as in 2017. The 2018 data shows that there was one Latino and two Asians in these positions, which remained unchanged from 2017.

For the category of professional administrator position, the total percentage of people of color increased from 19.1 percent in 2017 to 22.5 percent in 2018. The percent of Afri-can-Americans increased from 13.1 percent in 2017 to 16.3 percent in 2018. The percent of Latinos increased from 1.9 percent to 2.2 percent and Asians remained the same at 2.2 percent. The percent of white NCAA professional administrators decreased slightly from 80.9 percent in 2017 to 77.5 percent in 2018. The percentage of women in professional administrative positions increased significantly from 50.6 percent in 2017 to 58.7 percent in 2018.

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

These numbers were recorded December 19 of 2018. It should be noted that these statistics were a snapshot in time for the NCAA. As a result, there is some fluctuation that occurs based upon the time of when staff are starting or departing.

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## Racial Hiring Grade for NCAA Senior Leadership <br> Head Coaches*

## B+ <br> 20.9\% <br> People of Color

Gender Hiring Grade for NCAA Senior Leadership

In 2017-2018, white coaches still dominanted in all three divisions, holding 86.2 percent, 87.4 percent, and 91.4 percent of positions within men's sports in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

Opportunities for African-Americans as head coaches continued to be poor in 2017-2018. African-Americans held 7.8 percent, 4.7 percent, and 4.9 percent of the men's head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Comparing those figures to 2016-2017, African-Americans coaching men's teams decreased by 0.2 percentage point in Division I, increased by 0.3 percentage point in Division II, and decreased by 0.1 percentage point in Division III. Latinos held 1.9 percent, 2.9 percent, and 1.7 percent of head coaching positions for men's teams in the respective divisions during 2017-2018. Comparing those figures to 2016-2017, Latinos coaching men's teams decreased by 0.1 percentage point in Division I, decreased by 0.2 percent in Division II, and increased by 0.1 percentage points in Division III. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 0.8 percent, 0.8 percent, and 0.5 percent of the head coaching positions for men's teams in the respective divisions. Asian/Pacific Islanders saw no change in Division I, a 0.1 percentage point increase in Division II, and a 0.1 percentage point decrease in Division III from last year's report. Native-American representation was again minimal. These figures accounted


| Female Coaches Across All Women's Sports Division I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 45\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40\% | 39.9\% | 39.4\% |  | 38.9\% |  | 38.9\% |  | 39.8\% | 40.1\% |
|  |  |  |  |  | 38.2\% |  |  |  |  |
| 35\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




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for male and female head coaches of men's teams.

The percentage of female head coaches of men's teams was 4.0, 4.0 and 6.8 percent in the respective divisions. There was an increase in each Division compared to the 20162017 dataset, although all increases were minimal.

A major area of concern for the Racial and Gender Report Card is the African-American coaching presence in men's Division I basketball. For the 2017-2018, 22.4 percent of the men's Division I basketball coaches were African-American (up slightly from 22.3 percent) and 24.8 percent were coaches of color, which was a decrease of 0.2 percent from 2016-2017. The all-time high was in 2005-2006, when 25.2 percent of all head coaches were African-American and 26.2 were people of color. The all-time low since college sport became a subject of the RGRC in 2011-2012, when only 18.6 percent were African-American and 19.5 percent were coaches of color. After much scrutiny was placed on the sport, 2012-2013 showed great improvement with an increase of 4.4 percentage points to 23 percent.

Another area that is a cause for concern is Division I football head coaches. There was an overall decrease in the number of coaches of color in the sport. In 2018, 10.4 percent were coaches of color, which was a decrease of 1.7 percent from 2016-2017. Whites made up 89.6 percent of head coaching positions, while African-Americans were 6.9 percent, Asian and Pacific Islanders were 0.9 percent, Latinos were 0.4 percent, and Native Americans were 0.9 percent of those positions. Finally, 0.4 percent identified as Two or More Races and 0.9 percent identified as Other.

Only 7.2 percent of Division I baseball coaches were people of color in 2017-2018, with no change from last year's report. Latinos comprised 3.2 percent, Asian/Pacific Islanders 0.8 percent, African-Americans 1.1 percent, and 0.7 percent were classified as Two or More Races.

As poor as the record is in Division I athletics, it tends to have higher levels of diversity than the other divisions. For men's basketball in all divisions combined, only 13.1 percent of coaches were African-American in 2017-2018. In all combined divisions for football, African-Americans were only 4.9 percent of coaches, which was a decrease of 0.5 percent from 2016-2017. In all three divisions for baseball, representation of African-Americans increased by 0.1 percentage point from 2016-2017, but still only held
0.5 percent of coaching positions. Latinos decreased in all divisions combined for baseball by 0.5 percent. Latinos remained stagnant in basketball and football head coaching positions from 2016-2017 to 2017-2018. Whites made up 83.7 percent, 92.0 percent, and 94.7 percent of basketball, football, and baseball head coaching positions, respectively, in all divisions combined during 2017-2018.

African-Americans were so unrepresented as head coaches in Division III that the percentage of women coaching men's teams was higher than the percentage of African-Americans coaching men's teams ( 6.8 percent versus 4.9 percent).

Forty-seven years after the passing of Title IX, the percentage of women coaching women's teams remained far from being acceptable in any of the three divisions. In the case of head coaches for women's teams, it should be expected that women would hold at least half of these positions.

Therefore, in that category, 60 percent would earn an A, 52 percent would earn a B, 44 percent would earn a C and 40 percent would earn a D.

In 2017-2018, women held 40.1 percent of head coaching positions at the Division I level for women's sports, while they only held 4.0 percent of the head coaching positions at the Division I level for men sports. The latter is an increase of 0.3 percentage point compared to the 2016-2017 report's findings of 3.7 percent. In Division II, women comprised 35.8 percent of the head coaches of women's teams and only 4.0 percent of the head coaching positions for men's teams. At the Division III level, women made up 44.3 percent of all head coaches for women's teams and only 6.8 percent of the head coaching positions for men's teams. Overall, women held 40.8 percent of the head coaching positions for women's sports for all three divisions combined and 5.2 percent of the head coaching positions for men's sports for all three divisions combined.

While it has been common practice for men to coach women's teams, it is rare for women to coach men's teams. This will be the fifth year that the grades for coaching positions will take this into consideration for the CSRGRC.

Various sports are studied on an individual basis for women's 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

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Gender Report Card examines head coaching percentages in women's basketball, cross-country and indoor/outdoor track programs.

Women head coaches in Division I women's basketball increased from 59.0 percent in 2016-2017 to 59.6 percent in 2017-2018. Women holding head coaching positions in cross-country, indoor track and outdoor track at the Division I level decreased from 19.0 percent in 2016-2017 to 18.6 percent in 2017-2018. In all other women's sports at the Division I level, women held 46.3 percent of head coaching positions (excluding basketball and cross country/ track), a 0.6 percentage point increase from 2016-2017.

Women's head basketball coaching positions held by whites in Division I in 2017-2018 was 79.8 percent, a decrease from 2016-2017 when it was 81.2 percent. The percentage of white women coaching in Division I women's basketball increased from 45.7 percent in 2016-2017 to 45.9 percent in 2017-2018. White men holding the same position in 2017-2018 decreased to 33.9 percent from 35.5 percent in 2016-2017. African-American women held 11.9 percent of head coaching positions within Division I women's basketball in 2017-2018, up from 11.4 percent in 2016-2017. African-American men held 5.2 percent of those positions in 2017-2018, up from 4.6 percent in 2016-2017, totaling 17.1 percent of head coaching positions within Division I women's basketball held by African-Americans. This was up from 16.1 percent in 2016-2017. There were no Na-tive-American head coaches in all of Division I women's college basketball in 2017-2018, which has remained the same since the 2014-2015 report. Four Latino coaches, two males and two females, combined to make up 1.2 percent of all head coaches in Division I women's basketball in 20172018. Much of this data stands in stark contrast to the 43.0 percent of student-athletes playing Division I women's basketball who were African-American.

The highest percentage of head coaching positions held by people of color in women's college sport was found in the Division I cross country/track category. Whites held 79.2 percent of the head coaching positions in Division I women's cross country/track during 2017-2018, increasing from the previous year's total of 77.0 percent. African-Americans held 15.7 percent in 2017-2018, which was a decrease from the 16.8 percent mark of 2017-2018. Latinos held 1.6 percent in 2017-2018, a decrease from 2.2 percent in 2016-2017. Women held 18.6 percent of head coaching po-
sitions in cross country/track at the Division I level in 20172018, a decrease from 19.0 percent reported in 2016-2017. African-American women held 4.2 percent in Division I, a decrease of 0.5 percentage point from 2016-2017, while white women increased from 13.0 percent in 2016-2017 to 13.7 percent in 2017-2018. Men coached 81.4 percent of the women's cross country/track teams at the Division I level in 2017-2018, an overall increase from the 81.0 percent reported in 2016-2017.

Whites also dominated the head coaching positions in women's sports in Division I overall, holding 85.0 percent of head coaching positions, 85.6 percent in Division II, and 90.9 percent in Division III. Compared to 2016-2017, there was a 0.5 percent increase in representation for Division I, a 1.2 percentage point decrease in Division II, and a decrease of 0.1 percentage point in Division III.

In 2017-2018, African-Americans held 7.3 percent, 5.5 percent, and 4.9 percent of the women's head coaching positions in the three NCAA divisions, respectively ( 7.5 percent, 4.6 percent, and 4.9 percent in 2016-2017). Latinos held 2.1 percent, 2.9 percent, and 1.9 percent of head coaching positions for women's teams in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively ( 2.3 percent, 2.8 percent, and 1.8 percent in 20162017). Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.7, 1.2, and 1.1 percent of head coaching positions for women's teams in the respective divisions, which represented a slight decrease in Division I and Division II, and a slight increase in Division III from the 2016-2017 percentages. Native-American representation was again minimal with 0.1 percent in Division I, 0.2 percent in Division II, and 0.2 percent in Division III. These figures accounted for male and female head coaches of women's teams.

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Racial Hiring Grade for
Head Coaches for all DI Men's Teams


$\uparrow$14.0\% People of Color

Gender Hiring Grade for
Head Coaches for all DI Men's Teams
F
4.0\%
Women

Racial Hiring Grade for
Head Coaches for all DI Women's Teams

15.0\%

People of Color

Gender Hiring Grade for
Head Coaches for all DI Women's Teams
F 个 $\underset{\substack{40.1 \%}}{\text { vemen }}$

## Racial Hiring Grade for Head Coaches for all DI Football Teams <br> F $\downarrow \underset{\text { Benpecocour }}{10.4 \%}$

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

## A- $\downarrow \underset{\substack{24.8 \% \\ \text { n.m. } \\ \text { micm }}}{2}$

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

F
0\%
Women

## Racial Hiring Grade for

Head Coaches for all DI Women's Basketball Teams


Gender Hiring Grade for
Head Coaches for all DI Women's Basketball Teams


See Tables 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.
*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. During the 2017-2018 year, African-Americans held 45.2 percent of the Division I assistant coach positions in men's basketball and 28.3 percent of the assistant coach positions in football. Latinos held 1.0 percent of the assistant coach positions in men's basketball and 1.2 percent of assistant coach positions in football. Of all Division I college baseball assistant coaching positions, 1.7 percent were held by African-Americans and 2.3 percent were held by Latinos.

In 2017-2018, whites held 71.3 percent, 73.5 percent, and 84.4 percent of the assistant coach positions on men's teams in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, compared to 2016-2017 when whites held 70.7 percent, 72.8 percent, and 84.7 percent. African-American assistant coaches for men's teams across the three divisions held 17.9 percent, 12.7 percent, and 8.6 percent of the positions, respectively, compared to 2016-2017 when African-Americans held 17.6 percent, 12.7 percent, and 8.2 percent. Latino assistant coaches for men's teams across the three divisions held 2.2 percent, 4.6 percent, and 2.7 percent of the positions, respectively, compared to 2016-2017 when Latino's held 2.4 percent, 4.4 percent, and 2.2 percent. In 2017-2018, Asian/ Pacific Islanders held 1.6 percent, 1.1 percent, and 1.5 percent of the total assistant coaching positions, respectively, compared to 2016-2017 when Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.6 percent, 1.2 percent, and 1.6 percent, respectively. Na-tive-Americans held 0.2 percent, 0.3 percent, and 0.2 percent compared to 2015-2016 when they held 0.1 percent, 0.3 percent, and 0.2 percent, respectively.

Among the men's teams in 2017-2018, women held 8.6 percent, 10.6 percent, and 12.2 percent of the assistant coach positions, respectively, in Divisions I, II, and III. In 20162017, women held 9.4 percent, 9.8 percent, and 11.0 percent.

Among the women's teams in Divisions I, II, and III during 2017-2018, whites held 72.5 percent, 74.0 percent, and 85.7 percent of the assistant coach positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, compared to 73.1 percent, 74.6 percent, and 86.5 percent in 2016-2017. African-Americans held 15.1 percent, 11.2 percent, and 7.1 percent of the women's assistant coach positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Latinos held 2.5 percent, 5.0 percent, and
2.7 percent of the assistant coach positions within women's sports in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.9 percent, 1.5 percent, and 1.8 percent, respectively. In 2017-2018, Native-Americans held 0.2 percent, 0.2 percent, and 0.2 percent of assistant coach positions within women's sports in the three divisions, respectively.

The percentage of women assistant coaches in women's sports decreased in Division I, but increased in Division II and III. In Divisions II and III, it increased from 48.4 percent and 51.8 percent in 2016-2017 to 49.5 percent and 52.4 percent in 2017-2018. In Division I, it decreased from 46.3 percent to 46.1 percent.

## Racial Hiring Grade for Assistant Head Coaches for all DI Men's Teams



Gender Hiring Grade for<br>Assistant Head Coaches for all DI Men's Teams



Racial Hiring Grade for Assistant Head Coaches for all DI Women's Teams

## $\hat{A}$ <br> 个 27.5\% <br> People of Color

Gender Hiring Grade for
Assistant Head Coaches for all DI Women's Teams


See Tables 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21.

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## College Athletics Directors

In Division I in 2017-2018, excluding HBCUs, whites held 84.3 percent of the athletics director positions, which decreased from the 86.1 percent in 2016-2017. African-Americans held 8.7 percent of the athletics director positions in 2017-2018, which was a decrease from the 9.4 percent in 2016-2017. Latinos held 3.0 percent of the positions, which increased from 2.1 percent in 2016-2017. Native-Americans held none of the positions in 2017-2018, which remained the same from the year before. Asian/Pacific Islander athletics directors held 0.6 percent of the positions, which decreased from 0.9 percent from 2016-2017.

In addition to people of color, women remained seriously underrepresented in the athletics director position this year.

Women athletics directors in Division I decreased from 11.2 percent to 10.5 percent in 2017-2018. White women made up 8.4 percent, while Latinas represented 0.6 percent, Asian/Pacific Islanders represent 0.3 percent, and Afri-can-Americans represented 0.9 percent of the athletics director positions within Division I. Two or More Races represented 0.3 percent of women athletics directors, up from

0 percent the previous year. There were no female athletics directors reported in 2017-2018 who were Native American or those classified as Other.

Of the 130 athletics directors who oversee FBS football programs, there were 110 ( 84.6 percent) whites. The number of people of color holding the athletics director positions at the FBS level decreased by two, to 20 ( 15.4 percent) in 2017-2018, from 22 ( 23.3 percent) in 2016-2017. See page 13 of this report for a list of the 12 African-Americans, 7 Latinos, 1 Asian, no Native-American, and 12 women who were athletics directors for an FBS school.

In Division II, excluding HBCUs, whites held 90.0 percent of the athletics director jobs in 2017-2018, which was a slight increase from the 87.4 percent that was reported in 2016-2017. The percentage of white males was 73.4 percent in 2017-2018, which was an increase from 73.1 percent in 2016-2017. African-Americans decreased from 6.1 percent in 2016-2017 to 4.1 percent in 2017-2018. Asian/ Pacific Islanders held 0.7 percent of the athletics director positions. Latinos held 3.1 percent of the athletics director positions, a decrease from the 3.7 percent in 2016-2017.


Women held 18.3 percent of the Division II athletics director positions, which was an increase from 16.0 percent in 20162017. White women held 16.6 percent of these positions, which was an increase from 14.3 percent. African-American women remained the same at 0.7 percent. There were no Asian/Pacific Islander women serving in Division II athletics director positions in 2017-2018. Latina women remained constant at 0.3 percent from last year.

Division III had the worst record for racial diversity in the position of athletics director. African-Americans held 4.9 percent of the athletics director positions, Latinos held 1.1 percent, while less than one percent were held by Asian/ Pacific Islanders, Native-Americans, and those classified as Other.

This Division does offer women the greatest opportunity at the athletics director level. Women held 31.1 percent of the athletics director positions, an increase of 0.2 percentage points from 2016-2017. Among the female athletics directors, white women held 28.9 percent, while African-American women held 1.8 percent and Asian/Pacific Islander women held 0.2 percent. There were 0.2 percent held by Latina and there were no Native-American athletics directors in 2017-2018 in Division III.

## Racial Hiring Grade for DI Athletic Directors



See Tables 22, 23, and 24.

## College Associate and Assistant Athletics Directors

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

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

There was a slight improvement for people of color in Divisions I, II, and III at the associate athletics director position. Whites held 85.3 percent, 88.0 percent, and 91.7 percent of the totals in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In the 20162017 report, the percentages for associate athletics director positions were 86.2 percent, 88.1 percent, and 93.7 percent, respectively.

In 2017-2018, women gained representation as associate athletics directors in Divisions I and III. In Division I, women occupied 31.4 percent of the positions in 2017-2018, which was an increase from 29.2 percent in 2016-2017. In Division II, women saw a slight decrease as they held 40.9 percent of the associate athletics director positions in 2017-2018 compared to 41.2 percent in 2016-2017. Division III saw an increase as women occupied 51.3 percent of the associate athletics director positions in 2017-2018 compared to 50.5 percent in 2016-2017.

In 2017-2018, African-Americans held 9.5 percent, 6.5 percent, and 4.7 percent of the associate athletics director positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This compared to last year's 9.5 percent, 5.7 percent, and 4.2 percent respectively. Latinos held 1.9 percent, 1.0 percent, and 1.0 percent of the associate athletics director positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively which compared to last year's 1.7 percent, 2.4 percent and 0.3 percent respectively. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.2 percent, 1.6 percent, and 0.8 percent in Divisions I, II, and III in 2017-2018. This compared to 20162017's 0.8 percent, 1.4 percent and 0.3 percent respectively. In 2017-2018 Native-Americans held 0.1 percent in Division I, had no representation in Division II, and had 0.5 percent representation in Division III. Division III was the only division to see an increase in Native American representation. In 2017-2018 associate athletics directors classified as Two or More Races held 0.8 percent, 1.8 percent and 1.0 percent in Divisions I, II, and III. This compared to 2016-2017 when they held 0.8 percent, 1.9 percent and 1.3 percent respectively. In 2017-2018 Other held 1.1 percent in Division I, 0.3 percent in Division II, and 0.3 percent in Division III which

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compared to 2016-2017 when they held 0.6 for Division I, 0.0 percent for Division II and 0.3 percent for Division III. At the assistant athletics director position in 2017-2018, representation increased for people of color in all three divisions. White representation in the position decreased across all divisions as they held 82.9 percent, 86.1 percent and 92.3 percent of the positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Representation of people of color saw a 2.2 percent increase in Division I, a 1.0 percent increase in Division II, and a 0.2 percent increase in Division III.

African-Americans held 8.8 percent, 5.4 percent and 4.9 percent of the assistant athletics director positions in 20172018 for Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This was compared to 2016-2017 when African-Americans held 8.8 percent of the assistant athletics director positions in Division I, 5.0 percent in Division II, and 5.1 percent in Division III. Latinos held 2.8 percent, 3.1 percent, and 1.6 percent of the assistant athletics director positions in 2017-2018 for Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This was compared to 20162017 when Latinos held 2.0 percent of the assistant athletics director positions in Division I, 2.8 percent in Division II, and 1.4 percent in Division III. In 2017-2018 Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.9 percent, 2.3 percent, 0.3 percent of the positions at each level. This was compared to the data from 2016-2017 when Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.8 percent of the positions in Division I, 1.6 percent in Division II, and 0.3 in Division III. In 2017-2018 Native-Americans held 0.1 percent, 0.4 percent and 0.0 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively which was a decrease in Divisions II and III, from .06 and .02 , respectively. In 2017-2018 assistant athletics directors classified as Two or More Races held 1.4 percent, 1.5 percent, and 0.7 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This was compared to the statistics from 2016-2017 when assistant athletics directors classified as Two or More Races held 1.0 percent in Division I, 1.8 percent in Division II, and 0.3 in Division III. In 2017-2018, Other held 1.6 percent, 1.2 percent, and 0.2 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This compared to 2016-2017 when Other held 0.7 percent of assistant athletics director positions in Division I, 1.0 percent in Division II, and 0.2 percent in Division III.

In 2017-2018, Divisions I and II saw an increase in the representation of women at the assistant athletics director position, while Division III saw a slight decrease. Women occupied 31.2 percent of the assistant athletics directors in Division I, 36.3 percent in Division II, and 39.0 percent in

Division III. This compared to 2016-2017 when women occupied 30.6 percent in Division I, 34.4 percent in Division II, and 39.1 percent in Division III.

In Division I, the gender breakdown was similar between associate and assistant athletics directors. Associate athletics directors were 68.6 percent male and 31.4 percent female in Division I and assistant athletics directors were 68.8 percent male and 31.2 percent female in Division I in 2017-2018. This compared to 2016-2017 when associate athletics directors were 70.8 percent male and 29.2 percent female in Division I and assistant athletics directors were 69.4 percent male and 30.6 percent female in Division I.

In Division II, associate athletics directors were 59.1 percent male and 40.9 percent female and assistant athletics directors were 63.7 percent male and 36.3 percent female in 20172018. This compared to 2016-2017 when associate athletics directors were 58.8 percent male and 41.2 percent female and assistant athletics directors were 65.6 percent male and 34.4 percent female in Division II.

At the Division III level in the associate athletics director position, men held 48.7 percent and females held 51.3 percent of the positions. For the assistant athletics director position, males held 61.0 percent and females held 39.0 percent in 2017-2018.This is comparable to 2016-2017 when the associate athletics director position was comprised of 49.5 percent males and 50.5 percent females and assistant athletics directors were 60.9 percent male and 39.1 percent female in Division III.

## Racial Hiring Grade for DI Associate Athletic Directors



Gender Hiring Grade for DI Associate Athletic Directors


See Table 25.

## Senior Woman Administrator*

The senior woman administrator (SWA) is a significant position within an athletic department. White women continued to dominate the position in 2017-2018 with 81.3 percent, 86.8 percent, and 90.8 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. However, this was a decrease in Divisions I and III from 2016-2017 when they held 81.9 percent, 84.8 percent, and 92.4 percent respectively. Even with the improvement, the racial diversity of the SWA position continued to be very low.

In Division I, African-American women held 14.0 percent of the SWA positions, Asian/Pacific Islander women held 1.2 percent, Latinas held 2.2 percent, and Native-American women held 0.3 percent. Women classified as Two or More Races held 0.6 percent, Other held 0.3 percent and there were no Non-Resident Aliens. Overall, females of color occupied 18.7 percent of the SWA positions in 2017-2018 within Division I. This compared to 2016-2017 when African-American women held 13.8 percent, Asian/Pacific Islander women held 0.9 percent, Latinas held 2.5 percent, and Native-American women held 0.3 percent. Women classified as Two or More Races held 0.6 percent, Other held 0.0 percent and Non-Resident Aliens held zero percent.

The senior woman administrator position was even less diverse at the Division II level. African-American women held 8.0 percent, Latinas held 1.7 percent, and Asian/Pacific Islanders accounted for 1.0 percent. Women classified as Two or More Races held 1.4 percent, Other held 0.7 percent, and Non-Resident Alien held 0.3 percent. Females of color overall occupied 13.2 percent of the SWA positions in 20172018 within Division II. This compared to 2016-2017 when African-American women held 7.9 percent, Latinas held 2.1 percent, and Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.0 percent. Women classified as Two or More Races held 2.4 percent, Other held 0.3 percent, and Non-Resident Alien held 1.0 percent.

In Division III, the senior woman administrator position was the least diverse of all three divisions. African-American women held 4.8 percent, Latina women held 2.1 percent, women classified as Two or More Races held 0.9 percent, and women classified as Other held 0.7 percent. Females of color occupied an overall 9.2 percent of the SWA positions in 2017-2018 within Division III. This compared to 2016-2017 when African-American women held 4.4 percent, Latina women held 1.6 percent, women classified as Two or More

Races held 0.9 percent, and women classified as Other held 0.2 percent.

Racial Hiring Grade for<br>DI Senior Woman Administrators

B $\uparrow \underset{\substack{\text { People ofcoler }}}{\mathbf{1 8 . 6 \%}}$
Gender Hiring Grade for DI Senior Woman Administrators

$$
A+\quad \underset{\text { women }}{100 \%}
$$

+ Not calculated in the final grade
See Table 26.
*It is important to note the NCAA data represents demographics by position, not in sum. There is potential for double counting race or people of color in some instances.


## Faculty Athletics Representatives

For a description of how a Faculty Athletics Representative (FAR) is selected and represents the university, see page 14 of this report.

For the FAR positions in 2017-2018, whites held 87.8 percent, 92.0 percent, and 93.0 percent at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In 2016-2017, the percentages were 87.3 percent, 91.9 percent, and 93.6 percent. The racial diversity of the FAR position continued to be minimal. In 20172018, African-Americans held 8.0 percent, 3.1 percent, and 3.4 percent of the FAR positions at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. For the 2016-2017 report, African-Americans represented 8.4 percent, 3.0 percent, and 2.8 percent for Divisions I, II, and III. Latinos held 1.2 percent, 2.4 percent, and 1.0 percent of the FAR positions at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.5 percent, 1.0 percent, and 1.0 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Native-Americans held 0.3 percent in Division I, zero percent in Division II, and 0.2 percent in Division III. FARs classified as Two or More Races held zero percent in Division I, 1.0 percent in Division II, and 0.2 percent in Division III. Those classified as Other held 0.9 percent, 0.3 percent, and 1.0 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

In 2017-2018 women held 32.7 percent, 30.0 percent, and 37.9 percent of the FAR positions. This compared to 2016-

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2017 when women held 34.3 percent of the FAR positions in Division I, 29.6 percent in Division II, and 36.4 percent in Division III. White women held the greatest percentage of these positions with 28.6 percent, 28.2 percent, and 35.7 percent in Division I, II, and III, respectively. In Division I, African-American women held 2.7 percent, Latinas held 0.6 percent, and Asian/Pacific Islander women held 0.3 percent. In Division II, African-American women held 0.7 percent, Latinas held 0.7 percent, Asian/Pacific Islander women increased from 0.0 to 0.3 percent, while Native-American women, and those classified as Two or More Races and people who classified as Other had no representation. In Division III, African-American women held 1.2 percent, Latina women held 0.2 percent, Asian/Pacific Islander women held 0.2 percent, those who were classified as Other held 0.2 percent, Non-Resident Alien held 0.0 percent, and those classified as Two or More Races held 0.2 percent.

Race for
DI Faculty Athletics Representatives
$\pm \sim, ~ \underset{\text { People of Color }}{12.20 \%}$
Gender for
DI Faculty Athletics Representatives
$\mathbf{C}+\downarrow \underset{\text { women }}{32.7 \%}$
See Table 27.

Faculty Athletic Representaives
Divisions I, II and III


## Sports Information Directors

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

The sports information director position was one of the least diverse positions in all of college sport when HBCUs were excluded. In 2017-2018 it was 91.4, 90.6, and 95.8 percent white in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This did not change much from 2016-2017 when it was 94.2, 92.8 , and 96.4 percent white in Division I, II, and III. This is very important because the sports information director is usually the key decision maker in what and who is publicized among coaches and student-athletes.

The sports information director position in Division I athletics was 91.4 percent white, 2.2 percent African-American, 2.5 percent Asian/Pacific Islander, 1.3 percent Latino, 1.7 percent Other, 0.4 percent Two or More Races, and 0.2 percent Non-Resident Alien. Division II consisted of 90.6 percent whites, 1.0 percent African-Americans, 2.1 percent Asian/Pacific Islanders, 1.7 percent Latinos, 1.0 percent Native-American, 1.3 percent Two or More Races, 1.0 Non-Resident Aliens, and 1.0 percent Other. Division III was 95.8 percent white, 2.5 percent African-American, 0.0 percent Native-American, 0.2 percent Asian/Pacific Islander, 0.6 percent Latino, 0.4 percent Two or More Races, 0.4 percent Other, and Non-Resident Aliens was not represented.

Women held $12.8,8.9$, and 13.6 percent of the sports information director positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

## Racial Hiring Grade for DI Sports Information Directors

 Gender Hiring Grade for DI Sports Information Directors F $\downarrow \underset{\text { women }}{12.8 \%}$
See Table 28

## Professional Administration

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

This report shows opportunities for women serving in professional administration positions have decreased across all three divisions. In 2017-2018 women accounted for 35.4 percent, 33.7 percent, and 34.3 percent of all professional administration positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. The percentage of people of color filling these positions increased in Division I, but decreased in Division II and III.

In 2017-2018 whites continued to dominate the professional administration category by holding 81.5 percent, 84.3 percent, and 91.4 percent of all professional administration positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In 20162017 whites held 82.7 percent, 84.6 percent, and 91.2 percent of the professional administration in Divisions I, II, III, respectively.

African-Americans held 9.9 percent, 6.5 percent, and 4.6 percent of all professional administration positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Latinos held 3.3 percent, 2.9 percent, and 1.7 percent of positions for all professional administration positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.7 percent, 1.8 percent, and 0.7 percent of all professional administration positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Native-American representation was minimal, 0.1 percent, 0.3 percent and 0.2 percent in each division, respectively.

Women were especially well represented in the positions of academic advisor/counselor, life skills coordinator, business manager, and compliance coordinator/officer. In the academic advisor/counselor position, women held 64.7 percent of the positions at Division I institutions. Within the

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life skills coordinator position, women held 68.4 percent of the positions at Division I institutions. In the business manager position, women held 58.7 percent of the positions at Division I institutions. The compliance coordinator/officer also had a strong representation of women at the Division I level holding 50.3 percent of the positions.


## NCAA Diversity Initiatives

College Sport had outstanding diversity initiatives, which can be found in Appendix I.

Grade for NCAA Diversity Initiatives

$$
\mathbf{A}+
$$

## How Grades Were

## Calculated

The 2018 College Racial and Gender Report Card data showed that college athletics departments' hiring practices do not nearly reflect the number of student-athletes of color competing on their teams. However, to give it perspective for sports fans, the Institute issues the grades in relation to overall patterns in society. Federal affirmative action policies state the workplace should reflect the percentage of the people in the racial group in the population. When we first published the Racial and Gender Report Card in the late 1980s, approximately 24 percent of the population was comprised of people of color. Thus, an $\mathbf{A}$ was achieved if 24 percent of the positions were held by people of color, $\mathbf{B}$ if 12 percent of the positions were held by people of color, $\mathbf{C}$ if it had 9 percent, a $\mathbf{D}$ if it was at least 6 percent and $\mathbf{F}$ for anything below 6 percent.

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

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

For issues of gender, an A would be earned if 45 percent of the employees were women, B for 38 percent, C for 31 percent, D for 24 percent and F for anything below 24 percent. However, in the case of women's head and assistant coaches of women's teams, it should be expected as a minimum that women hold at least half of the positions. Thus, in that category, 60 percent earned an A, 52 percent would earn a B, 44 percent earned a C and 40 percent would earn a D. In the case of women as student-athletes, 50 percent earned an A, 45 percent a B, and 40 percent a 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, athletics directors, football coaches and faculty athletics representatives, as well as researching the diversity of each conference. It is important to note 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 2016-2017 and 20172018 academic years depending upon the availability of data for each position. Listings of presidents, athletics directors, conference commissioners, associate commissioners and head coaches in Football Bowl Subdivision (formerly known as Division IA) were updated as of September 2018.

## About the Racial and Gender Report Card

The Racial and Gender Report Card (RGRC) is the definitive assessment of hiring practices of women and people of color in most of the leading professional and amateur sports and sporting organizations in the United States. The report considers the composition - assessed by racial and gender makeup - of players, coaches and front office/athletics department employees in our country's leading sports organizations, including the National Basketball Association (NBA), 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 RGRC 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, Brittany Barber, Lee Bowman, Meaghan Coleman, DeAnna Glover, Daniel Martin, Miranda Murphy, Alex Noboa, Jacob Slayton, William Thomas, and David Zimmerman contributed greatly to the completion of the 2018 College Sport Racial and Gender Report Card.

## The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport

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, perfor-mance-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," Dr. Lapchick is Chair of the DeVos Sport Business Management Program in the College of Business Administration at UCF, where The Institute is located. In addition, Dr. Lapchick serves as President and CEO of the Institute for Sport and Social Justice (ISSJ), 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. It was formerly known as the National Consortium for Academics and Sports (NCAS).

## DeVos Sport Business Management Program

College of Business Administration, University of Central Florida

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


## Appendix I

NCAA Diversity And 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, including a shift to coordinate internal and external visions of inclusive excellence with the creation of the Inclusion and Human Resources department in 2017. While maintaining a commitment to education and development, priorities of the inclusion effort 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-more-diverse 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 decision-making processes.

The NCAA Executive Committee in 2010 adopted a framework for inclusion to guide the Association's efforts (this statement was amended by the NCAA Board of Governors in 2017):
"As a core value, the NCAA believes in and is committed to diversity, inclusion and gender equity among its student-athletes, coaches and administrators. We seek to establish and maintain an inclusive culture that fosters equitable participation for student-athletes and career opportunities for coaches and administrators from diverse backgrounds. Diversity and inclusion improve the learning environment for all student-athletes and enhance excellence within the Association.

The Office of Inclusion will provide or enable programming and education, which sustains foundations of a diverse and inclusive culture across dimensions of diversity including, but not limited to age, race, sex, class, 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's inclusion and human resources unit is supporting, leading and modeling the way for inclusive excellence in the athletics industry guided by the following strategic priorities:

1. Perpetuate inclusive excellence;
2. Build and enhance a high performing organization;
3. Drive operational excellence;
4. Future-proof the industry;
5. Execute liberation external engagement; and
6. Become a national voice in the work.

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

## Governence Committees

## 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 stu-dent-athlete welfare, and fostering a positive student-athlete image. The national SAACs are made up of student-athletes from each division assembled to provide insight on the stu-dent-athlete experience. Additionally, SAAC offers input on the rules, regulations, and policies that affect student-athletes' lives on NCAA member institution campuses.

## NCAA Committee on Women's Athletics (CWA)

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)

MOIC was formed by the Association in January 1991 to review issues related to the interests of ethnic minority stu-dent-athletes, NCAA minority programs and NCAA policies that affect ethnic minorities. These issues focus on the ed-

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ucation and welfare of minority student-athletes, as well as the enhancement of opportunities for ethnic minorities in coaching, athletics administration, officiating and the NCAA governance structure.

## Division III LGBTQ Working Group

In 2016, the Division III Management Council endorsed the creation of a Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Questioning (LGBTQ) Working Group. The working group's charge is to examine the current LGBTQ landscape in Division III. Examination and research may lead to potential programming, resources, and recognition of the LGBTQ community and its allies as well as increasing the engagement and collaboration at the institutional, conference and national levels.

## Division III Diversity and Inclusion Working Group

At the 2015 NCAA Convention, the Division III delegates endorsed the creation of a Diversity and Inclusion Working Group. The working group's charge is to assess the current diversity and inclusion landscape within Division III, evaluate current initiatives, and propose next steps (e.g., resources, new initiatives, policies, etc.) to the membership.

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

In August 2017, the NCAA Board of Governors unanimously approved the charter and composition for Board of Governors Committee to Promote Cultural Diversity and Equity. The committee's charge is to review, endorse and make recommendations regarding diversity and inclusion matters that impact the Association. Specifically, the committee shall review and react to recommendations from the NCAA Committee on Women's Athletics and the NCAA Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee, receive information and explanations of Association-wide activities, review and react to topics referred to it by the Board of Governors, and provide comment to the Board of Governors on Associa-tion-wide matters of interest. In October 2018, the NCAA Board of Governors approved the Committee's strategic goals, which are currently being operationalized related to inclusion in the governance structure, accountability for diversifying athletics leadership, and advancing the Presidential Pledge initiative.

## Gender Equity Task Force

In October 2014, the NCAA's executive committee approved the creation of the NCAA Gender Equity Task Force
to engage the membership, student-athletes, the governance structure, and affiliate organizations in identifying gender equity strategies for goals such as increasing and supporting female student-athlete participation and women in leadership roles in intercollegiate athletics. The Task Force works closely with NCAA association-wide membership committees like the Committee on Women's Athletics and reports regularly to the NCAA's Board of Governors and as well as the Divisions I, II, and III governance leadership.

The NCAA Board of Governors approved the Gender Equity Task Force's recommendations in April 2017. The Task Force is now partnering with NCAA office of inclusion staff and other membership diversity and inclusion committees to achieve the equity, diversity, and inclusion goals outlined in the recommendations.

## Education and Training

## Common Ground

The Common Ground initiative was established in 2014 and includes an annual meeting to provide individuals at public and private NCAA member institutions and faithbased organizations as well as LGBTQ individuals an opportunity to discuss commonalities and differences and learn how to work more cohesively within athletics.

## Optimizing the Impact of the Senior Woman Administrator

The NCAA office of inclusion has been engaged with an initiative to optimize the senior woman administrator designation (SWA) since 2017. The SWA is the highest-ranking female in NCAA athletics department and conference offices. The purpose of the SWA designation is to promote meaningful representation of women in the leadership and management of college sports. Efforts to optimize the designation include disseminating the results of a national research study on the SWA, educational resources that provide clarity about the designation and ways to optimize it, and video spotlights that feature successful SWAs.

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

Launched in September 2016, the Presidential Pledge encouraged presidents and chancellors at NCAA member colleges and universities to sign a pledge that commits their schools to achieving ethnic and racial diversity and

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gender equity in college sports hiring practices. The pledge was developed out of a membership concern for the low representation of racial and ethnic minorities and women in coaching and athletics administration at all levels. To date, close to $77 \%$ of all schools and $73 \%$ of all conference ( $94 \%$ of multi-sport conferences) have pledged their support, including the NCAA Board of Governors, whose 16 presidents and chancellors are among the first signatories. The National Association of Collegiate Women Athletics Administrators (NACWAA) has also endorsed the pledge.

## Emerging Leaders Seminar

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

## NCAA Inclusion Forum

The NCAA Inclusion Forum brings together intercollegiate athletics leaders, student-athletes, and subject matter experts passionate about improving the educational and professional environment for student-athletes, coaches and staff. Sessions engage on a broad range of topics related to policy, research and best practices for racial and ethnic minorities, women, international student-athletes, LGBTQ and student-athletes with disabilities.

## Professional Development

## Dr. Charles Whitcomb 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 diversify their network, enhance their professional skills, gain exposure to key stakeholders within college administration and receive an in-depth view of the NCAA governance structure.

## NCAA 30 Under 30 Coaches Leadership Institute (AFCA)

The NCAA 30 Under 30 Coaches Leadership Institute is designed for those individuals new to coaching football at an NCAA institution and not more than three years past receiving an undergraduate degree. During the three-day
program held in conjunction with the American Football Coaches Association (AFCA) Convention, participants will attend exclusive academy workshops, engage in a variety of convention sessions and network with key individuals in the industry. During AFCA, participants will learn the aspects of securing, managing and excelling as a coach: the intersection of personal values with coaching opportunities, impact of behavioral styles, examination of coaching as a viable profession and realistic view of entry-level football coach.

## Champion Forum

The Champion Forum provides a unique yearlong opportunity for current NCAA intercollegiate football and men's basketball coaches to learn a realistic view of the role of and preparation it takes to become a Division I football and men's basketball coach in the college game. Simulating the various formats of the interview process serve as core curriculum, along with exposure to key decisions makers (current and former head coaches, university presidents, conference executives, directors of athletics, search firms) in the industry and gaining a better understanding of the role of search firms in the process.

## Career in Sports Forum

The NCAA Career in Sports Forum (CSF) is an annual educational forum hosted that brings together 200 selected student-athletes for four days to learn and explore potential careers in sports, with the primary focus on intercollegiate athletics. The CSF is designed to assist student-athletes in charting their career paths, to give them the opportunity to network and to learn from current athletics professionals.

## NCAA and NFL Coaches Academy

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

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football program; coaching strategies and philosophies.

## Basketball Coaches Academy

The NCAA Basketball Coaches Academy provides current, full-time intercollegiate basketball coaches at NCAA member institutions an opportunity to expand their knowledge and insight into the world of intercollegiate basketball coaching.

During the academy, the NCAA will educate and train selected participants in a variety of areas that encourage effective coaching at the intercollegiate level. Topics include, but not limited to: effective communication with campus and community constituents; the importance of building culture focused on the overall success of the student-athletes both on and off the field; budget management of a basketball program; coaching strategies.

Participants will gain knowledge from a variety of workshops and interactive-discussion sessions. They will also be able to network with individuals that include the other participants and key leaders within the NCAA and intercollegiate basketball.

## The NCAA/Women Leaders in College Sports Executive Institute

The NCAA/Women Leaders in College Sports Executive Institute (EI) is an advanced professional development program for women in collegiate athletics administration. Program goals include: Preparation to become an athletic director or commissioner;
connection to search firms and college presidents; and meeting and creating new networks with current athletic directors and commissioners.

## NCAA/Women leaders in College Sports Leadership Enhancement Institute

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

## NCAA Postgraduate Internship Program

The NCAA Postgraduate Internship Program is a unique
cohort model and professional development focus that provides on-the-job learning experiences annually for 30 college graduates who express an interest in pursuing a career in intercollegiate athletics administration. A year-long, paid program based at the national office in Indianapolis, the NCAA postgraduate internship exposes participants to the inner workings of college sports from the national perspective, one they eventually share as full-time athletics administrators on campuses and conference offices. Internship positions are offered in the following areas: academic and membership affairs/student-athlete reinstatement; administrative services; championships and alliances; communications; education and community engagement initiatives; the NCAA Eligibility Center; enforcement; governance; inclusion and leadership development.

## Pathway Program

The Pathway Program is designed to elevate those currently in senior-level positions within athletics administration to the next step as a director of athletics. This program is an intensive, experiential learning opportunity for selected participants equally representing NCAA Divisions I, II and III. 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 engages a diverse and dynamic representation of student-athletes, coaches, faculty and administrators with pertinent and customized programming. Student-athletes return to campus with invaluable leadership skills, the experience of exploring the relationship between personal values, core beliefs and behavioral styles, and a thorough understanding of the NCAA as a whole, the different divisional perspectives and the valuable role of Student-Athlete Advisory Committees (SAAC).

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

The NCAA/Women Leaders in College Sports Women's Leadership Symposium (WLS) is developed for women aspiring to or just beginning a career in intercollegiate athletics. This program aims to enrich participants' skills, expand their professional network and promote the recruitment and retention of women working in intercollegiate

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athletics administration. This program will ask participants to take an active role in exploring:

- Personal Branding
- Individual Strengths and Values
- Resume Building
- Interviewing
- Goal and Vision Setting


## Scholarships and Grants

## Ethnic Minority and Women's Enhancement Graduate Scholarship

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

## Division II Coaching Enhancement Grant

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

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

The Division III Ethnic Minority and Women's Internship Grant Program (Division III Internship) was founded to assist in enhancing diversity and inclusion within Division III athletics administrative staffs. The Internship Grant is a $\$ 23,660$ grant designated for a Division III institution to hire a 10 -month full-time individual, give that person the
opportunity for learning in administration and coaching, with NCAA member institutions or conference offices providing administrative supervision and mentorship throughout the program. Assistant coaching responsibilities are allowed, including strength and conditioning, but the percentage of time focused on assistant coaching should be realistic but be no more than 50 percent of the outlined job responsibilities.

## Division II Strategic Alliance Matching Grant Enhancement Program

The Division II Strategic Alliance Matching Grant Enhancement Program (Division II SAMG) provides funding for the creation of new, or the enhancement of, current full-time, se-nior-level administrative positions at Division II institutions and conference office to encourage access, recruitment, selection and long-term success of ethnic minorities and women. 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 (Division III SAMG) is a five-year grant program that provides funding for mid- to senior-level administrative positions at Division III institutions and conference offices to encourage access, recruitment, selection and the long-term success of ethnic minorities and women. The grant will fund 75 percent of the grant request in the first year, 50 percent in the second year and 25 percent in the third year. Assistant coaching responsibilities are allowed, but should be limited in nature. No head coaching responsibilities are allowed for positions funded by the grant.


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## Appendix II

| NCAA Executive/Senior/wice Presidents |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | \# |  | \% | \# |
| 2018 |  |  | 2009 |  |  |
| WhiteAfrican-American | 70.6\% | 12 | White African-American | 83.3\% | 15 |
|  | 29.4\% | 5 |  | 16.7\% | 3 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | Lating | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | Asian | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | Other | 0.0\% | 0 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Women } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | 35.3\% | 6 | Women | 22.2\% | 4 |
|  | x | 17 | Total | x | 18 |
| 2017 |  |  | 2008 |  |  |
| White | 75.0\% | 12 | White <br> African-American | 83.3\% | 15 |
|  | 25.0\% | 4 |  | 16.7\% | 3 |
| Latino <br> Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | Latino | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | Asian | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | Other | 0.0\% | 0 |
| WomenTotal | 31.3\% | 5 | Women | 22.2\% | 4 |
|  | x | 16 | Total | X | 18 |
| 2016 |  |  | 2007 |  |  |
| White <br> African-American | 75.0\% | 12 | White <br> African-American | 82.4\% | 14 |
|  | 25.0\% | 4 |  | 17.6\% | 3 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | Latino | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | Asian | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other <br> Women | 0.0\% | 0 | Other | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 25.0\% | 4 | Women | 23.5\% | 4 |
| Total | x | 16 | Total | x | 17 |
| 2015 |  |  | 2006 |  |  |
| White <br> African-American | 76.5\% | 13 | White African-American | 81.3\% | 13 |
|  | 23.5\% | 4 |  | 18.8\% | 3 |
| LatinoAsian | 0.0\% | 0 | Lating | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | Asian | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | Other | 0.0\% | 0 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Women } \\ \text { Total } \end{array}$ | 23.5\% | 4 | Women | 25.0\% | 4 |
|  | x | 17 | Total | x | 16 |
| 2014 |  |  | 2005 |  |  |
| White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 76.5\% | 13 | Data Not Recorded |  |  |
|  | 23.5\% | 4 | 2004 |  |  |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 87.5\% | 14 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 |  | 12.5\% | 2 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 23.5\% | 4 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | x | 17 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |
| 2013 |  |  |  | 18.8\% | 3 |
| White <br> African-American | 77.8\% | 14 |  | x | 16 |
|  | 22.2\% | 4 | 2003 |  |  |
| Latino <br> Asian <br> Other Women <br> Total | 0.0\% | 0 | Data Not Recorded |  |  |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | 2002 |  |  |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | White $\begin{array}{r}\text { Whican-American } \\ \text { A }\end{array}$ | 81.0\% | 13 |
|  | 22.2\% | 4 |  | 19.0\% | 3 |
|  | x | 18 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |
| 2012 |  |  | Latino <br> Asian <br> Other Women Total | 0.0\% | 0 |
| WhiteAfrican-American | 73.7\% | 14 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 26.3\% | 5 |  | 25.0\% | 4 |
| LatinoAsian | 0.0\% | 0 |  | x | 16 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | 2001 |  |  |
| Asian Other Women Total | 0.0\% | 0 | Data Not Recorded |  |  |
|  | 21.1\% | 4 | 2000 |  |  |
|  | x | 19 | White | 83.3\% | 10 |
| 2011 |  |  |  | 16.7\% | 3 |
| White <br> African-American | 76.5\% | 13 | Latino | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 23.5\% | 4 | Other | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino <br> Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | Women | 26.7\% | 4 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | Total | x | 15 |
| Other <br> Women | 0.0\% | 0 | 1999 |  |  |
|  | 23.5\% | 4 | Data Not Recorded |  |  |
| Total | x | 17 | 1998 |  |  |
| 2010 |  |  | White <br> African-American | 81.2\% | 13 |
| WhiteAfrican-American | 70.6\% | 12 |  | 18.8\% | 3 |
|  | 29.4\% | 5 | African-American Latino | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | Other | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | Women | 25.0\% | 4 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | Total | x | 16 |
| WomenTotal | 17.6\% | 3 | Total | x | 16 |
|  | x | 17 |  |  |  |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA $x=$ Data not recorded |  |  |  |  |  |



| NCAA Administrators |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | \# |  | \% | \# |
| 2018 |  |  | 2009 |  |  |
| WhiteAfrican-American | 77.5\% | 351 | WhiteAfrican-American | 78.0\% | 160 |
|  | 16.3\% | 74 |  | 18.0\% | 37 |
| Latino | 2.2\% | 10 | Latino | 2.0\% | 4 |
| Asian <br> Other | 2.2\% | 10 | Asian | 2.0\% | 4 |
|  | 1.8\% | 8 | Other | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Women Total | 58.7\% | 266 | WomenTotal | 53.2\% | 109 |
|  | x | 453 |  | x | 205 |
| 2017 |  |  | 2008 |  |  |
| WhiteAfrican-American | 80.9\% | 254 | White <br> African-American | 76.9\% | 150 |
|  | 13.1\% | 41 |  | 19.0\% | 37 |
| LatinoAsian | 1.9\% | 6 | Latino | 2.1\% | 4 |
|  | 2.2\% | 7 | AsianOther | 2.1\% | 4 |
|  | 1.9\% | 6 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |
| WomenTotal | 50.6\% | 159 | Women <br> Total | 54.9\% | 107 |
|  | x | 314 |  | x | 195 |
| 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |
| White <br> African-American | 80.7\% | 251 |  | 78.4\% | 145 |
|  | 13.8\% | 43 |  | 18.4\% | 34 |
| Latino | 1.6\% | 5 |  | 2.2\% | 4 |
| Asian <br> Other | 2.6\% | 8 |  | 1.1\% | 2 |
|  | 1.3\% | 4 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Women | 51.1\% | 159 |  | 55.1\% | 102 |
| Total | x | 311 |  | x | 185 |
| 2015 |  |  |  |  |  |
| White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 80.8\% | 244 |  | 76.5\% | x |
|  | 14.2\% | 43 |  | 19.7\% | $x$ |
|  | 1.0\% | 3 |  | 1.1\% | x |
|  | 3.0\% | 9 |  | 1.6\% | x |
|  | 1.0\% | 3 |  | 1.1\% | $x$ |
|  | 53.3\% | 161 |  | 55.2\% | x |
|  | x | 302 |  | x | x |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |
| WhiteAfrican-AmericanLatinoAsianOtherWomenTotal | 79.8\% | 233 | Data Not Recorded |  |  |
|  | 15.8\% | 46 |  |  |  |
|  | 2.7\% | 8 |  | 76.7\% | 124 |
|  | 1.4\% | 4 |  | 22.2\% | 37 |
|  | 0.3\% | 1 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 53.1\% | 155 |  | 1.2\% | 2 |
|  | x | 292 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |
| 2013 |  |  |  | 54.3\% | 88 |
| White | 79.6\% | 227 |  | x | 163 |
| African-American | 15.8\% | 45 | 2007 Total <br> Whrican-American  <br> Latino  <br> Asian  <br> Other  <br> Women  <br> Total $\|$ |  |  |
| Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 1.8\% | 5 | Data Not Recorded |  |  |
|  | 2.8\% | 8 | 2002 |  |  |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | White <br> African-American | 77.3\% | x |
|  | 56.5\% | 161 |  | 22.2\% | x |
|  | x | 285 | Latino | 0.0\% | x |
| 2012 |  |  | Asian <br> Other | <1\% | x |
| White <br> African-American | 82.4\% | 210 |  | 0.0\% | x |
|  | 14.5\% | 37 | Women Total | 54.5\% | x |
| Latino <br> Asian <br> Other Women Total | 0.8\% | 2 |  | x | x |
|  | 2.4\% | 6 | 2001 |  |  |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | Data Not Recorded |  |  |
|  | 55.3\% | 141 | 2000 |  |  |
|  | x | 255 | WhiteAfrican-American | 76.6\% | 105 |
| 2011 |  |  |  | 21.9\% | 30 |
| White <br> African-American | 79.7\% | 161 | Latino <br> Other | 0.7\% | 1 |
|  | 16.3\% | 33 |  | 0.7\% | 1 |
| Latino | 1.0\% | 2 | Women Total | 49.6\% | 68 |
| Asian <br> Other | 2.5\% | 5 |  | x | 137 |
|  | 0.5\% | 1 | 1999 |  |  |
| Women | 54.5\% | 110 | Data Not Recorded |  |  |
| Total | x | 202 | 1998 |  |  |
| 2010 |  |  | White | 78.3\% | 90 |
| White | 79.2\% | 160 |  | 19.1\% | 22 |
|  | 17.3\% | 35 | Latino Other | 2.6\% | 3 |
| Latino | 1.0\% | 2 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Asian <br> Other | 2.5\% | 5 | Women <br> Total | 49.2\% | 53 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 |  | x | 115 |
| Women | 52.0\% | 105 |  |  |  |
| Total | x | 202 |  |  |  |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA $x=$ Data not recorded |  |  |  |  | E |


|  | Total Eun-Ime NCAM Staf |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | \# |  | \% | \# |
| 2018 |  |  | 2012 |  |  |
| White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women | 77.9\% | 434 | WhiteAfrican-AmericanLatinoAsianOtherWomenTotal | 81.1\% | 365 |
|  | 16.5\% | 92 |  | 16.0\% | 72 |
|  | 2.0\% | 11 |  | 0.9\% | 4 |
|  | 2.2\% | 12 |  | 2.0\% | 9 |
|  | 1.4\% | 8 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 56.2\% | 313 |  | 59.6\% | 268 |
|  | x | 557 |  | x | 450 |
| 2017 |  |  | 2011 |  |  |
|  | 79.9\% | 417 | WhiteAfrican-AmericanLatinoAsianOtherWomenTotal | 79.6\% | 312 |
|  | 14.9\% | 78 |  | 16.8\% | 66 |
|  | 1.5\% | 8 |  | 1.3\% | 5 |
|  | 2.1\% | 11 |  | 2.0\% | 8 |
|  | 1.5\% | 8 |  | 0.3\% | 1 |
|  | 54.2\% | 283 |  | 61.5\% | 241 |
|  | X | 522 |  | x | 392 |
| 2016 |  |  | 2010 |  |  |
| White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 80.5\% | 401 | White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women Total | 79.0\% | 324 |
|  | 15.1\% | 75 |  | 17.3\% | 71 |
|  | 1.4\% | 7 |  | 1.2\% | 5 |
|  | 2.0\% | 10 |  | 2.2\% | 9 |
|  | 1.0\% | 5 |  | 0.2\% | 1 |
|  | 56.2\% | 280 |  | 63.7\% | 261 |
|  | x | 498 |  | x | 410 |
| 2015 |  |  | 2009 |  |  |
| White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 79.9\% | 394 | White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 78.7\% | 326 |
|  | 15.8\% | 78 |  | 17.4\% | 72 |
|  | 0.8\% | 4 |  | 1.9\% | 8 |
|  | 2.4\% | 12 |  | 1.7\% | 7 |
|  | 1.0\% | 5 |  | 0.2\% | 1 |
|  | 57.4\% | 283 |  | 62.1\% | 257 |
|  | x | 493 |  | x | 414 |
| 2014 |  |  | 2008 |  |  |
| White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 79.6\% | 386 | White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 78.1\% | 307 |
|  | 16.7\% | 81 |  | 17.6\% | 69 |
|  | 1.0\% | 5 |  | 0.0\% | 6 |
|  | 2.5\% | 12 |  | 2.3\% | 9 |
|  | 0.2\% | 1 |  | 0.5\% | 2 |
|  | 57.9\% | 281 |  | 62.3\% | 245 |
|  | x | 485 |  | x | 393 |
| 2013 |  |  | 2007 L |  |  |
| White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 80.0\% | 385 | White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 76.1\% | 299 |
|  | 16.6\% | 80 |  | 16.5\% | 65 |
|  | 1.0\% | 5 |  | 1.5\% | 6 |
|  | 2.3\% | 11 |  | 1.8\% | 7 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 |  | 0.5\% | 2 |
|  | 59.9\% | 288 |  | 63.1\% | 239 |
|  | X | 481 |  | X | 379 |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA $x=$ Data not recorded |  |  |  |  | L E |

## Conference Commissioners



| Male Student-Athletes: Division I |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{0.5 \% \\ 3.6 \%}}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wmer |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{28.89 \% \\ 55.17}}$ | ${ }_{43,}^{4.33^{3}}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{29.0}$ | 45.4\% |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | White $34.0 \%$ <br> African-American $55.9 \%$ <br> Lating $1.4 \%$ <br> American Indian/Alaskan Native $0.3 \%$ <br> Asian $0.3 \%$ <br> Non-Resident Aliens $5.5 \%$ <br> Other $2.6 \%$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | BL |  |



| All Student-Athletes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Division I |  |  | Division II |  |  | Division III |  | Division I,II,III |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | White $75.8 \%$ <br> African-American $10.5 \%$ <br> Lating $4.5 \%$ <br> Asian/Pacific Islander $1.9 \%$ <br> Two or More Races $2.0 \%$ <br> Non-Resident Aliens $1.4 \%$ <br> Other $4.0 \%$ |  |  |  | (tation |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | White $76.1 \%$ <br> African-American $10.4 \%$ <br> Lating $4.2 \%$ <br> Asian/Pacific Islander $0.3 \%$ <br> Two or More Races $1.9 \%$ <br> Non-Resident Aliens $1.9 \%$ <br> Other $1.0 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (tation |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (80\%\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| Women Head coaches |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men's Sports |  | Women's Sports |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2017-18 |  |  |  |  |
| Division 1 | 4.0\% | 116 | 40.1\% | 1,444 |
| Division II | 4.0\% | 86 | 35.8\% | 916 |
| Division III | 6.8\% | 272 | 44.3\% | 1,936 |
| 2016-17 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 3.7\% | 106 | 39.8\% | 1,411 |
| Division II | 3.9\% | 84 | 35.3\% | 909 |
| Division III | 6.2\% | 244 | 44.4\% | 1,922 |
| 2015-16 |  |  |  |  |
| Division 1 | 3.5\% | 100 | 38.8\% | 1359 |
| Division II | 4.1\% | 90 | 35.3\% | 896 |
| Division III | 5.8\% | 227 | 43.9\% | 1888 |
| 2014-15 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 3.4\% | 96 | 38.9\% | 1352 |
| Division II | 4.0\% | 85 | 35.4\% | 885 |
| Division III | 5.2\% | 201 | 43.8\% | 1864 |
| 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 3.4\% | 97 | 38.2\% | 1330 |
| Division II | 4.0\% | 83 | 34.8\% | 840 |
| Division III | 5.1\% | 196 | 43.9\% | 1849 |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 3.2\% | 91 | 38.7\% | 1341 |
| Division II | 3.9\% | 77 | 34.9\% | 819 |
| Division III | 5.3\% | 190 | 43.0\% | 1786 |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I | 3.0\% | 84 | 38.6\% | 1305 |
| Division II | 4.1\% | 81 | 34.2\% | 791 |
| Division III | 5.0\% | 184 | 42.9\% | 1744 |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |
| Division 1 | 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 |

[^0]Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
TABLE 10

| College Head Coaches |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \|ine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {den }}^{\substack{\text { deners } \\ \text { sers }}}$ |  | come |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (ex |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Antionmend |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mamenea |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black institutio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TABLE 11 |  |


| College Head Coaches: Division |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{\text {\%en }}$ |  |  |  |  | $\%_{\text {\% Men }}$ | ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{\text {Sontsen }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | (1) |  |  |  | (128 |  |  | (ex | - |  | \|rime |  | (120 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (ta |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ¢ |  | (108 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2010 } \\ 200 \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{205}}^{\substack{206}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{71 \\ 88 \\ 0}}^{\substack{17}}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack { 10 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{100{ 1 0 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 0 0 } } \\{\substack{0}}\end{subarray}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ¢ |  | : | cos | (10 | (osm | (18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1200 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  | Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{x}=$ Data not recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TABLE 12 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



College Head Coaches: Division III




| College Assistant Coaches: Division II |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | enem | (ex | 10 <br> 24 <br> 24 <br> 1 <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 14 |  |  |  | (ex |  |  |  | \|l|l| |  | \|los |  | (ex |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | cos |  | $\qquad$ |  | ( |  |  |  | \|lole |
|  |  |  | comb |  |  |  | cis |  |  |  |  |  | (108 |  | (tas |
|  | cos | \% | ${ }^{\text {mb }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{191}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ( | (ex | [10 |  | (18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (10y |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  | [ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | (ex |  |  |  |  | (ex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \% |  | ${ }_{3}$ | ${ }_{\substack{227 \\ 020}}$ | coic | , | ${ }_{8}^{\infty}$ |  |  | cos |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TABLE 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |






|  | College Athletics Directors: Division |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men |  | Women |  |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# |  | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2017-18 |  |  |  |  | 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |
| White | 75.9\% | 252 | 8.4\% | 28 | White | 82.7\% | 263 | 7.2\% | 23 |
| African-American | 7.8\% | 26 | 0.9\% | 3 | African-American | 5.7\% | 18 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 2.4\% | 8 | 0.6\% | 2 | Latino | 2.5\% | 8 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | Native American | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Two or More Races | 2.1\% | 7 | 0.3\% | 1 | Other | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% 0.9\% 89.5\% | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 3 \\ 297 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0.0\% | 0 | Total | 91.8\% | 292 | 8.2\% | 26 |
| Other |  |  | 0.0\% |  | 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  | 10.5\% |  | White <br> African-American | $\begin{gathered} 82.0 \% \\ 6.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 259 \\ 19 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 7.6 \% \\ & 0.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | 24 |
| 2016-17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| White | 77.3\% | 255 | 8.8\% | 29 | Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| African-American | 8.2\% | 27 | 1.2\% | 4 | Latino | 1.9\% | 6 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 1 | Native American | 0.9\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 1.2\% | 4 | 0.9\% | 3 | Other | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | Total | 91.5\% | 289 | 8.5\% | 27 |
| Two or More Races | 0.9\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | White | 81.7\%6.7\% |  | 7.1\% | 22 |
| Other | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | African-AmericanAsian |  | 21 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | 2 |
| Total | 88.8\% | 293 | 11.2\% | 37 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  |
| 2015-16 |  |  |  |  | Latino | 1.9\% | 6 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| White | 78.8\% | 257 | 8.3\% | 27 | Native American | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| African-American | 8.0\% | 26 | 0.6\% | 2 | Other | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | Total | 91.7\% | 286 | 8.3\% | 26 |
| Latino | 1.8\% | 6 | 0.6\% | 2 | 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | $\begin{gathered} 0.3 \% \\ 0.6 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 0.3 \% \\ 90.2 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 294 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 9.8 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 32 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | WhiteAfrican-AmericanAsianLatinoNative AmericanOtherTotal | 83.7\% | 257 | 6.2\% | 19 |
| Two or More Races |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 6.2 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 1.6 \% \\ 0.3 \% \\ 0.3 \% \\ 92.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | 19 | 1.0\% |  |
| Non-Resident Alien |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0.0\% | 3 0 |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \% \\ & 0.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | 1 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| 2014-15 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 0.3\% } \\ 92.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 283 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \% \\ & 7.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 24 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 79.8\% | 261 | 7.6\% | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |
| African-American | $\begin{gathered} 8.3 \% \\ 0.6 \% \\ 1.8 \% \\ 0.3 \% \\ 0.3 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 91.1 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 27 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 298 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \% \\ & 0.3 \% \\ & 0.6 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 8.9 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 29 \end{gathered}$ | 2006-07 |  |  |  |  |
| Asian |  |  |  |  | Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |
| Latino |  |  |  |  | 2005-06 |  |  |  |  |
| Native American |  |  |  |  | White | 85.8\% | $x$ | 7.3\% | x |
| Two or More Races |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 5.0 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 0.9 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 0.5 \% \\ 92.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | x | 0.5\% | x |
| Non-Resident Alien |  |  |  |  | Asian |  | x | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | x |
| Other |  |  |  |  | Latino |  | x |  | x |
| Total |  |  |  |  | Native American Other |  |  |  | xxx |
| 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.5 \% \\ 92.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \% \\ & 7.8 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
| White <br> African-American <br> Asian | $\begin{gathered} \hline 79.3 \% \\ 7.7 \% \\ 0.6 \% \\ 2.2 \% \\ 0.3 \% \\ 0.3 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 90.4 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 257 \\ 25 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 293 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 8.3\% | 27 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \% \\ & 0.3 \% \\ & 0.6 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 9.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 31 \end{gathered}$ | 2004-05 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |
| Latino <br> Native American Two or More Races Non-Resident Alien |  |  |  |  | 2003-04 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | White <br> African-American <br> Asian <br> Latino <br> Native American | $\begin{gathered} \hline 88.5 \% \\ 3.4 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 1.2 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 92.7 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 232 | 6.5\% | 17 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0.4\% | 1 |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0.4\% | 1 |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  | Other |  | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| White <br> African-American <br> Asian | $79.8 \%$$7.7 \%$$0.6 \%$$2.1 \%$$0.6 \%$$0.3 \%$$0.0 \%$$0.3 \%$$91.4 \%$ | 26025272101298 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.4 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.3 \% \\ & 0.6 \% \\ & 0.3 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 8.6 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 24 | Total |  | 243 | 7.3\% | 19 |
|  |  |  |  | 0 | 2001-03 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |
| Latino |  |  |  | 2 | 2000-01 |  |  |  |  |
| Native American |  |  |  | 1 | White <br> African-American <br> Asian <br> Latino <br> Native American <br> Other | $\begin{gathered} \hline 88.4 \% \\ 2.9 \% \\ 0.4 \% \\ 1.1 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 92.8 \% \end{gathered}$ | x | 6.9\% | x |
| Two or More Races |  |  |  | 0 |  |  | x | 0.0\% | x |
| Non-Resident Alien |  |  |  | 0 |  |  | x | 0.0\% | x |
| Other |  |  |  | 0 |  |  | x | 0.0\% | x |
| Total |  |  |  | 28 |  |  | x | 0.4\% | x |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | 0.0\% | x |
| White | 82.1\% | 262 | 6.9\% | 22 | Total |  |  | 7.2\% | x |
| African-American | 6.3\% | 20 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1999-2000 |  |  |  |  |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | White | 86.9\% | x | 9.0\% | x |
| Latino | 2.2\% | 7 | 0.6\% | 2 | African-American | 2.4\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| Native American | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | Other <br> Total | $\begin{gathered} 1.7 \% \\ 91.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | x <br> x | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \% \\ & 9.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | x <br> x |
| Other | 0.9\% | 3 | 0.3\% | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 91.8\% | 293 | 8.2\% | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black Institutions exc/uded. <br> Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. <br> $x=$ Data not recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |







Faculty Athletics Representatives

|  | Division I |  |  |  | Division II |  |  |  | Division III |  |  |  |  | Division I |  |  |  | Division II |  |  |  | Division III |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2017-18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 59.2\% | 199 | 28.6\% | 96 | 63.8\% | 183 | 28.2\% | 81 | 57.3\% | 287 | 35.7\% | $\mid 179$ | White | 66.5\% | 214 | 25.5\% | 82 | 69.3\% | 194 | 23.9\% | 67 | 63.9\% | 315 | 30.2\% | 149 |
| African-American | 5.4\% | 18 | 2.7\% | 9 | 2.4\% | 7 | 0.7\% | 2 | 2.2\% | 11 | 1.2\% | 6 | merican | 4.3\% | 14 | 1.2\% | 4 | 1.4\% | 4 | 0.4\% | 1 | 2.4\% | 12 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| AsianPPacific Islander | 1.2\% | 4 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.7\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.8\% | 4 | 0.2\% | 1 | Asian | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 4 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Latino | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.6\% | 2 | 1.7\% | 5 | 0.7\% | 2 | 0.8\% | 4 | 0.2\% | 1 | Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.6\% | 2 | 2.5\% | 7 | 0.7\% | 2 | 1.0\% | 5 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | 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 | 1.0\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | Other | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.7\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | Total | 72.0\% | 232 | 28.0\% | 90 | 75.0\% | 210 | 25.0\% | 70 | 69.0\% | 340 | 31.0\% | 153 |
| Other | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 4 | 0.2\% | 1 | 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 67.3\% | 226 | 32.7\% | 110 | 70.0\% | 201 | 30.0\% | 86 | 62.1\% | 311 | 37.9\% | 190 | White | 65.0\% | 208 | 26.3\% | 84 | 71.3\% | 186 | 2\% | 58 | 63.1\% | 311 | 30.6\% | 151 |
| 2016-17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | American | 5.0\% | 16 | 0.9\% | 3 | 1.5\% | 4 | 0.4\% | 1 | 3.0\% | 15 | 0.4\% | 2 |
| White | 57.2\% | 190 | 30.1\% | 100 | 63.6\% | 189 | 28.3\% | 84 | 59.2\% | 296 | 34.4\% | 172 | Asian | 0.9\% | 3 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.1\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.2\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| African-American | 5.4\% | 18 | 3.0\% | 10 | 2.7\% | 8 | 0.3\% | 1 | 2.2\% | 11 | 0.6\% | 3 | Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 2 | 1.9\% | 5 | 0.8\% | 2 | 0.6\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| AsianPacific Islander | 1.8\% | 6 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.0\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 4 | 0.4\% | 2 | American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.7\% | 5 | 0.7\% | 2 | 0.6\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 1 | Other | 0.9\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | Total | 71.9\% | 230 | 28.1\% | 90 | 76.6\% | 200 | 23.4\% | 61 | 68.6\% | 338 | 31.4\% | 155 |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | White | 65.4\% | 204 | 25.3\% | 79 | 71.8\% | 188 | 22.1\% | 58 | 62.9\% | 308 | 31.8\% | 156 |
| Other | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.0\% | 3 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.6\% | 3 | 0.4\% | 2 | merican | 5.1\% | 16 | 0.6\% | 2 | 1.5\% | 4 | 0.4\% | 1 | 2.7\% | 13 | 0.4\% | 2 |
| Total | 65.7\% | 218 | 34.3\% | 114 | 70.4\% | 209 | 29.6\% | 88 | 63.6\% | 318 | 36.4\% | 182 | Asian | 1.0\% | 3 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.8\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| 2015-16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.9\% | 5 | 0.8\% | 2 | 0.8\% | 4 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| White | 57.2\% | 186 | 31.4\% | 102 | 64.9\% | 192 | 28.0\% | 83 | 59.7\% | 302 | 34.2\% | 173 | american | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| African-American | 4.6\% | 15 | 2.8\% |  | 2.4\% | 7 | 0.7\% | 2 | 2.6\% | 13 | 0.8\% | 4 | Other | 1.6\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | - |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.2\% | 4 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.0\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 1 | Total | 73.1\% | 228 | 26.9\% | 84 | 76.3\% | 200 | 23.7\% | 62 | 67.\% | 331 | 32.4\% | 159 |
| Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.4\% | 4 | 0.7\% | 2 | 0.6\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 1 | 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | White | 68.2\% | 214 | 23.6\% | 74 | 71.0\% | 184 | 22.0\% | 57 | 61.8\% | 296 | 32.8\% | 157 |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | merican | 4.1\% | 13 | 1.0\% |  | 1.9\% | 5 | 0.8\% | 2 | 2.7\% | 13 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | Asian | 1.0\% | 3 | 0.6\% | 2 | 1.2\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 4 | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Other | 0.6\% |  | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% |  | 0.8\% | 4 | Latino | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.9\% | 5 | 0.8\% | 2 | 0.8\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 1 |
| Total | 64.6\% | 210 | 35.4\% | 115 | 70.6\% | 209 | 29.4\% | 87 | 63.8\% | 323 | 36.2\% | 183 | merican | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| 2014-15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ther | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| White | 60.0\% | 198 | 30.6\% | 101 | 65.5\% | 190 | 27.2\% | 79 | 62.0\% | 309 | 32.7\% | 163 | Total | 74.8\% | 235 | 25.2\% | 79 | 76.1\% | 197 | 23.9\% | 62 | 66.6\% | 319 | 33.4\% | 160 |
| African-American | 4.5\% | 15 | 1.8\% | 6 | 2.1\% | 6 | 0.7\% | 2 | 2.6\% | 13 | 0.4\% | 2 | 2006-07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AsianH/Hawaian | 0.9\% | 3 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.4\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 2 | 0.2\% | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | Data | Not Rec |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 2.1\% | 6 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.8\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | 2005-06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | White | 71.2\% | x | 21.2\% | x | 66.5\% | x | 25.7\% | x | 64.7\% | x | 30.8\% | $\times$ |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | American | 2.2\% | $\times$ | 0.9\% | x | 1.7\% | $\times$ | 1.7\% | x | 2.0\% | x | 0.3\% | $\times$ |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | Asian | 1.3\% | $\times$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | x | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 0.3\% | $\times$ |
| Other | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | O | 0.2\% | 3 | 0.4\% | 2 | Latino | 1.3\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 2.8\% | $\times$ | 0.6\% | x | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 0.3\% | x |
| Total | 66.7\% | 220 | 33.3\% | 110 | 71.7\% | 208 | 28.3\% | 82 | 66.3\% | 330 | 33.7\% | 168 | merican | 0.9\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | x | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| White | 63.2\% | 208 | 28.6\% | ${ }^{94}$ | 67.1\% | 196 | 25.0\% | ${ }^{73}$ | 62.1\% | 305 | 32.0\% | 157 | Total | 77.4\% | $\times$ | 22.6\% | $\times$ | .1\% | $\times$ | 27.9\% | $\times$ | 68.49 | $\times$ | 31.6\% | $\times$ |
| African-American | 4.3\% | 14 | 1.8\% | 6 | 1.7\% | 5 | 0.7\% | 2 | 2.2\% | 11 | 0.4\% | 2 | 2004-05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AsianH/Hawaian | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 2 | 0.2\% | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Not Rec |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Latino | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 1 | 2.7\% | 8 | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.4\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 0 | 2003-04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | White | 7.9\% | 188 | 21.1\% | 56 | 71.9\% | 164 | 20.6\% | ${ }^{47}$ | 68.8\% | 256 | 26.9\% | 100 |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.7\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 2 | American | 4.2\% | 11 | 0.8\% |  | 1.3\% | 3 | 0.4\% | 1 | 3.0\% | 11 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | Asian | 1.1\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.8\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.3\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 1 | Latino | 0.8\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.8\% | 4 | 1.8\% | 4 | 0.5\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| Total | 69.3\% | 228 | 30.7\% | 101 | 74.0\% | 216 | 26.0\% | 76 | 66.8\% | 328 | 33.2\% | 163 | American | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other | 0.8\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| White | 64.8\% | 215 | 27.1\% | 90 | 67.9\% | 195 | 23.7\% | 68 | 62.5\% | 310 | 31.9\% | 159 | Total | 78.\% | 207 | 21.9\% | 58 | 77.2\% | 176 | 22.8\% | 52 | 72.6\% | 270 | 27.5\% | 102 |
| African-American | 4.2\% | 14 | 1.5\% | 5 | 1.0\% | 3 | 0.7\% | 2 | 2.2\% | 11 | 0.4\% | 2 | 2001-03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AsianHawaian | 90.0\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.6\% | 5 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Not Rec |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 2.2\% | 7 | 0.9\% | 3 | 1.0\% | 5 | 0.2\% | 1 | 2000-01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | White | 73.2\% | x | 18.1\% | x | 77.9\% | x | 17.3\% | x | 67.0\% | x | 27.8\% | $\times$ |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | American | 5.1\% | $\times$ | 1.1\% | $\times$ | 1.0\% | $\times$ | 0.5\% | $\times$ | 3.1\% | x | 0.6\% | $\times$ |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | Asian | 1.1\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.5\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.3\% | x | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Other | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.6\% |  | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 2 | 0.4\% | 2 | Latino | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.5\% | x | 0.9\% | $\times$ | 0.3\% | x |
| Total | 70.5\% | 234 | 29.5\% | 98 | 74.2\% | 213 | 25.9\% | 74 | 66.7\% | 330 | 33.3\% | 166 | American | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.5\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | x |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | ${ }^{0.0 \%}$ | $\times$ |
| African-American | 64.5\% | 213 | 27.0\% | 89 | 67.9\% | 195 | 24.4\% | 70 | 63.9\% | 312 | 29.7\% | ${ }^{145}$ | Total | $\times$ | $\times$ | 19.6\% | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 18.3\% | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 28.7\% | $\times$ |
|  | 4.8\% | 16 | 1.2\% | 4 | 2.1\% | 6 | 0.3\% | 1 | 2.5\% | 12 | 0.4\% | 2 | 1999-2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asian | 1.5\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 1 | White | 75.6\% | x | 18.1\% |  | 78.0\% | x | 15.5\% | x | 67.9\% | x | 27.8\% | ${ }^{\times}$ |
| Latino | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 | 2.4\% | 7 | 0.7\% | 2 | 1.2\% | 6 | 0.2\% |  | American | 3.1\% | $\times$ | 1.4\% | $\times$ | 1.2\% | $\times$ | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 1.8\% | $\times$ | 0.3\% | $\times$ |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | ${ }^{0.0 \%}$ | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | ${ }^{0.2 \%}$ | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | Other | 1.7\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 3.3\% | $\times$ | 1.6\% | $\times$ | 2.3\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Other | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | Total |  |  | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 17.6\% | x |  | $\times$ | 28.1\% | $\times$ |
| Total | 71.5\% | 236 | 28.5\% | 94 | 74.6\% | 214 | 25.4\% | 73 | 69.5\% | 339 | 30.5\% | 149 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA with exception of 2009-10 Dat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. $x=$ Data not recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TABLE 27 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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## College Professional Administration by Division

|  | Division I |  | Division II |  | Division III |  | All Divisions |  |  | Division I |  | Division II |  | Division III |  | All Divisions |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |  | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| 2017-18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 52.9\% | 28.6\% | 55.5\% | 28.\% | 59.9\% | 31.5\% | 54.5\% | 29.1\% | White | 55.2\% | 30.1\% | 58.\% | 29.1\% | 60.9\% | 31.5\% | 65.4\% | 34.7\% |
| African-American | 6.5\% | 3.4\% | 3.9\% | 2.6\% | 3.0\% | 1.6\% | 5.5\% | 2.9\% | n-American | 6.3\% | 3.2\% | 4.1\% | 1.8\% | 3.5\% | 1.1\% | 6.1\% | 2.9\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.0\% | 0.7\% | 1.3\% | 0.5\% | 0.5\% | 0.2\% | 1.0\% | 0.6\% | Asian | 0.9\% | 0.6\% | 1.0\% | 0.6\% | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | 1.0\% | 0.6\% |
| Latino | 2.0\% | 1.3\% | 2.4\% | 0.5\% | 1.2\% | 0.5\% | 1.9\% | 1.0\% | Latino | 1.6\% | 0.9\% | 1.8\% | 0.8\% | 1.0\% | 0.4\% | 1.7\% | 0.9\% |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 0,1\% | 0.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | ve American | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.01\% |
| Other | 2.2\% | 1.4\% | 2.7\% | 1.3\% | 0.9\% | 0.4\% | 2.0\% | 1.2\% | Other | 0.6\% | 0.4\% | 1.3\% | 0.5\% | 0.5\% | 0.2\% | 0.8\% | 0.5\% |
| Total | 64.7\% | 35.4\% | 66.1\% | 33.7\% | 65.6\% | 34.3\% | 65.0\% | 34.9\% | Total | 64.8\% | 35.3\% | 67.2\% | 32.8\% | 66.4\% | 33.6\% | 65.5\% | 34.5\% |
| 2016-17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 53.8\% | 28.9\% | 54.2\% | 30.4\% | 52.7\% | 38.5\% | 53.7\% | 30.9\% | White | 56.2\% | 29.8\% | 58.6\% | 29.9\% | 60.4\% | 31.7\% | 62.6\% | 32.9\% |
| African-American | 5.9\% | 3.4\% | 3.9\% | 2.6\% | 3.1\% | 1.6\% | 5.0\% | 3.0\% | an-American | 6.1\% | 3.3\% | 4.1\% | 1.9\% | 3.2\% | 1.0\% | 5.6\% | 2.8\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.1\% | 0.5\% | 1.3\% | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | 0.5\% | 1.0\% | 0.7\% | Asian | 0.8\% | 0.6\% | 1.2\% | 0.6\% | 0.3\% | 0.4\% | 0.8\% | 0.6\% |
| Latino | 1.9\% | 1.2\% | 2.2\% | 0.9\% | 0.9\% | 1.0\% | 1.7\% | 1.1\% | Latino | 1.3\% | 1.1\% | 1.6\% | 0.8\% | 1.2\% | 0.5\% | 1.5\% | 0.8\% |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.3\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | ve American | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.02\% |
| Other | 2.0\% | 1.2\% | 2.4\% | 1.4\% | 0.6\% | 0.5\% | 1.6\% | 1.2\% | Other | 0.6\% | 0.4\% | 0.6\% | 0.4\% | 0.6\% | 0.3\% | 0.7\% | 0.4\% |
| Total | 64.8\% | 35.2\% | 64.3\% | 35.9\% | 57.7\% | 42.2\% | 63.1\% | 37.0\% | Total | 65.0\% | 35.0\% | 66.4\% | 33.6\% | 66.0\% | 34.0\% | 65.5\% | 34.5\% |
| 2015-16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 53.7\% | 28.4\% | 57.3\% | 27.5\% | 61.3\% | 30.8\% | 55.7\% | 28.7\% | White | 56.7\% | 29.4\% | 57.6\% | 30.4\% | 60.4\% | 32.2\% | 60.1\% | 31.4\% |
| African-American | 6.4\% | 3.2\% | 4.1\% | 2.9\% | 3.2\% | 1.2\% | 5.5\% | 3\% | n-American | 5.9\% | 3.4\% | 4.4\% | 1.6\% | 3.0\% | 1.0\% | 5.2\% | 2.7\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.0\% | 0.6\% | 1.3\% | 0.7\% | 0.6\% | 0.4\% | 1.0\% | 0.6\% | Asian | 0.8\% | 0.6\% | 1.3\% | 0.3\% | 0.6\% | 0.6\% | 0.9\% | 0.6\% |
| Latino | 1.9\% | 1.1\% | 2.1\% | 0.8\% | 1.0\% | 0.6\% | 1.8\% | 0.9\% | Latino | 1.3\% | 0.9\% | 1.8\% | 1.0\% | 0.9\% | 0.6\% | 1.3\% | 0.9\% |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | ve American | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.03\% |
| Other | 2.2\% | 1.3\% | 1.9\% | 1.1\% | 0.3\% | 0.4\% | 1.7\% | 1.1\% | Other | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | 0.9\% | 0.5\% | 0.3\% | 0.3\% | 0.5\% | 0.4\% |
| Total | 65.3\% | 34.7\% | 66.9\% | 33.1\% | 66.5\% | 33.5\% | 65.\% | 34.2\% | Total | 65.2\% | 34.8\% | 66.2\% | 33.\% | 65.3\% | 34.7\% | 65.4\% | 34.6\% |
| 2014-15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 54.4\% | 29.0\% | 56.7\% | 29.5\% | 60.6\% | 30.9\% | 55.9\% | 29.4\% | White | 56.0\% | 29.4\% | 60.2\% | 29.0\% | 61.3\% | 31.7\% | 57.8\% | 29.8\% |
| African-American | 6.5\% | 3.3\% | 3.9\% | 2.7\% | 3.4\% | 1.5\% | 5.5\% | 2.8\% | n-American | 6.0\% | 3.6\% | 3.9\% | 1.7\% | 3.1\% | 0.9\% | 5.1\% | 2.7\% |
| Asian/Hawaiian | 1.0\% | 0.7\% | 1.3\% | 0.3\% | 0.5\% | 0.3\% | 1.0\% | 0.5\% | Asian | 0.9\% | 0.7\% | 1.3\% | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | 0.9\% | 0.6\% |
| Latino | 1.9\% | 1.1\% | 2.2\% | 0.7\% | 0.9\% | 0.7\% | 1.8\% | 1.0\% | Latino | 1.7\% | 0.9\% | 1.8\% | 0.7\% | 1.2\% | 0.4\% | 1.6\% | 0.8\% |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | ve American | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.03\% |
| Other | 1.2\% | 0.7\% | 1.4\% | 0.9\% | 0.5\% | 0.5\% | 1.1\% | 0.7\% | Other | 0.5\% | 0.3\% | 0.5\% | 0.3\% | 0.3\% | 0.1\% | 0.5\% | 0.2\% |
| Total | 65.1\% | 34.9\% | 65.7\% | 34.3\% | 66.0\% | 34.0\% | 65.4\% | 34.5\% | Total | 65.1\% | 34.9\% | 67.8\% | 32.2\% | 66.4\% | 33.6\% | 65.8\% | 34.2\% |
| 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2004-07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WhiteAfrican-American | 55.7\% | 28.9\% | 56.1\% | 30.1\% | 60.7\% | 31.2\% | 56.7\% | 29.6\% |  |  |  |  | Not Reco |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.0\% | 3.0\% | 4.2\% | 2.9\% | 2.9\% | 1.2\% | 5.1\% | 2.7\% | 2003-04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asian/Hawaiian | 0.9\% | 0.5\% | 1.0\% | 0.3\% | 0.5\% | 0.3\% | 0.8\% | 0.5\% | White <br> an-American | 60.40\% | 27.50\% | 55.20\% | $34.00 \%$$2.30 \%$ | 51.80\%$3.40 \%$ |  | 61.80\%5.10\% | $\begin{gathered} \hline 27.60 \% \\ 1.80 \% \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 1.8\% | 1.0\% | 1.4\% | 0.8\% | 0.9\% | 0.6\% | 1.6\% | 0.9\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | an-American Asian | 0.60\% | 0.30\% | x$\times$¢ | $\times$ | $\times$ | x | 0.60\% | 0.30\% |
|  | 1.2\% | 0.9\% | 1.9\% | 1.0\% | 0.9\% | 0.7\% | 1.2\% | 0.8\% | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Latind } \\ \text { ve American } \end{array}$ | 1.10\% | 0.30\% |  |  |  | x | 1.20\% | 0.70\% |
| Total | 65.7\% | 34.3\% | 64.9\% | 35.1\% | 65.9\% | 34.1\% | 65.5\% | 34.5\% |  | 0.04\% | 0.01\% | $\times$ | x | $x$ | x | 0.10\% | 0.10\% |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other Total | $\begin{gathered} 0.40 \% \\ 68.44 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.60 \% \\ & 31.51 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.20 \% \\ & 62.10 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.50 \% \\ & 37.80 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1.10\% } \\ & 56.30 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.90 \% \\ & 44.50 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0.40\%$69.20 \%$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.30 \% \\ 30.80 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| White | 55.6\%5.6\% | 29.7\% | 55.8\% | 32.0\% | 54.8\% | 37.6\% | 55.4\% | 31.6\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| African-American Asian/Hawaiian |  | 3.0\% | 3.7\% | 2.3\% | 2.6\% | 1.5\% | 4.6\% | 2.6\% | 2000-01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.9\% | 0.4\% | 0.6\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.4\% | 20.0\% | 2000-01 | 63.0\% | 27.6\% | $\begin{gathered} \hline 57.8 \% \\ 3.3 \% \\ 2.8 \% \\ 63.9 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 33.3 \% \\ 1.6 \% \\ 1.3 \% \\ 36.2 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 49.6 \% \\ & 3.5 \% \\ & 1.0 \% \\ & 54.1 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $44.2 \%$ <br> $1.3 \%$ <br> $0.5 \%$ <br> $46.0 \%$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 61.1 \% \\ 5.0 \% \\ 2.4 \% \\ 68.5 \% \end{gathered}$ | $28.0 \%$$1.9 \%$$1.6 \%$$31.5 \%$ |
| Latino | 1.8\% | 1.2\% | 1.8\% | 0.6\% | 0.8\% | 0.8\% | 1.6\% | 1.0\% | an-American <br> Other <br> Total | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \% \\ & 1.5 \% \\ & 69.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.8 \% \\ 0.8 \% \\ 30 \% \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 0.6\% | 0.2\% | 0.3\% | 0.1\% | 0.3\% | 0.2\% | 0.5\% | 0.2\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 64.6\% | 34.5\% | 62.4\% | 35.1\% | 58.8\% | 40.5\% | 62.6\% | 55.4\% | 1999-2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Whitean-AmericanOtherTotal | $\begin{gathered} \hline 62.6 \% \\ 6.2 \% \\ 2.3 \% \\ 71.1 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  <br> $24.8 \%$ <br> $2.8 \%$ <br> $1.3 \%$ <br> $28.9 \%$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 59.5 \% \\ 1.7 \% \\ 2.7 \% \\ 63.9 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 33.2 \% \\ 1.3 \% \\ 1.7 \% \\ 36.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 52.8 \% \\ & 2.7 \% \\ & 0.2 \% \\ & 55.7 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $42.0 \%$ <br> $1.6 \%$ <br> $0.7 \%$ <br> $44.3 \%$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 64.3 \% \\ 5.2 \% \\ 2.5 \% \\ 72.0 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 24.5 \% \\ 2.1 \% \\ 1.3 \% \\ 27.9 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| White | 56.0\% | 29.3\% | 57.3\% | 30.2\% | 61.2\% | 31.2\% | 57.3\% | 29.8\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| African-American | 6.1\% | 3.0\% | 4.3\% | 1.9\% | 3.0\% | 1.3\% | 5.2\% | 2.5\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asian | 1.0\% | 0.5\% | 1.2\% | 0.3\% | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | 0.9\% | 0.4\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Latino | 1.7\% | 1.0\% | 1.9\% | 0.9\% | 0.9\% | 0.5\% | 1.6\% | 0.9\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 0.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 0.7\% | 0.5\% | 0.9\% | 1.0\% | 0.6\% | 0.3\% | 0.7\% | 0.5\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 65.6\% | 34.4\% | 65.7\% | 34.3\% | 66.4\% | 33.6\% | 65.8\% | 34.2\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]
[^0]:    Note: Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black institutions excluded.

[^1]:    Note: Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black Institutions excluded

