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## 2017

# College Sport Racial \& Gender Report Card 

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A comprehensive analysis of the hiring practices of the
National Collegiate Athletic Association and its member institutions for gender hiring practices, racial hiring practices, and the combined grade.

Presented by:
The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport with the DeVos Sport Business Management Program in the College of Business Administration of the


## TABLE OF CONTENTS

## (Click Headers to Navigate Report)

Executive Summary ..... 1
Report Highlights for 2017 ..... 4
Overall Grades ..... 12
The Report By Category ..... 13
University Leadership Positions at Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) Institutions ..... 13
University Presidents at FBS Institutions ..... 13
Athletics Directors at FBS Institutions ..... 14
Head Football Coaches at FBS Institutions ..... 16
Faculty Athletics Representatives at FBS Institutions ..... 17
Conference Commissioners ..... 18
Student Athletes ..... 19
NCAA Headquarters ..... 22
Head Coaches ..... 23
Assistant Coaches ..... 28
College Athletics Directors ..... 30
College Associate and Assistant Athletics Directors ..... 31
Senior Woman Administrators ..... 33
Faculty Athletics Representatives ..... 35
Sports Information Directors ..... 37
Professional Administration ..... 39
NCAA Diversity Initiatives ..... 40
How Grades Are Calculated ..... 41
Methodology ..... 42
About the Racial and Gender Report Card ..... 43
Appendix I - Data Tables ..... 44
Appendix II - NCAA Inclusion Initiatives ..... 78


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# The 2017 Racial and Gender Report Card: College Sport 

by Richard Lapchick<br>with Alexis Feller, Ashleigh Boyd, Brett Estrella, Chevelle Lee, and Nataliya Bredikhina Published February 28, 2018<br>\section*{EXECUTIVE SUMMARY}

Orlando, FL... February 28, 2018 - The 2017 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 C+ for racial hiring practices by earning 78.3 points, a decrease from 78.5 points in the 2016 CSRGRC. College Sport received a C+ for gender hiring practices by earning 75.1 points, up from 73.5 points in the 2016 CSRGRC. The combined grade for the 2017 CSRGRC was a C+ with 76.7 points, up from an overall C+ with 76.0 points in 2016 . This was the lowest combined grade of all the Racial and Gender Report Cards for the second year in a row. College sport was the only area covered to have below a B for racial hiring practices.

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, faced further challenges in this reporting period as it experienced a decrease in racial hiring. College sport still had the lowest grade 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 RGRC which had high grades was the NCAA Headquarters. The NCAA had a B+ for race in senior leadership in 2017 which is up from a B in 2016. The grade for race in professional positions remained at a $\mathbf{B}$. The organization also received an $\mathbf{A +}$ for gender in both of those respective areas which marked a large improvement as gender for senior positions jumped from an A- in 2016. Our athletic departments need to catch up to the NCAA. It is hardly perfect (for race, less than 20 percent of the two categories for race were people of color) but it is far ahead of its member institutions."

Last year, in 2016, the grading scale changed as indicated at the end of this section.

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MAKING WAVES OF CHANGE

Lapchick added that, "While there was some improvement for women as athletic administrators in all three Divisions, it was negatively balanced by the fact that in the $46^{\text {th }}$ year after the passage of Title IX, more than 60 percent of all women's teams are still coached by men."

Lapchick noted, "Opportunities for coaches of color continued to be a significant area of concern in all divisions. For the 2017 season, 86.5 percent of Division I, 87.8 percent of Division II and 91.6 percent of Division III men's coaches were white. On the women's side, whites held 84.5 percent, 86.8 percent and 91.0 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

Opportunity for African-Americans as head coaches in Division I continued to be poor in 2016-17. African-Americans held 7.6 percent, 4.4 percent, and 5.0 percent of the men's head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Comparing those figures to 2015-2016, African-Americans coaching men's teams decreased by 0.1 percentage point in Division I, increased by 0.1 percentage in Division II, and increased by 0.3 percentage point in Division III.

Whites made up 84.2 percent, 91.4 percent, and 94.5 percent of basketball, football, and baseball head coaching positions, respectively, in all divisions combined during 2016-2017.

In men's Division I basketball, 22.3 percent of all head coaches were African-American, which was up 1.5 percentage points from the 20.8 percent reported in the 2015-2016 season. That is down 2.9 percentage points from the all-time high of 25.2 percent reported in the 2005-2006 season. In all, 25.0 percent of the Division I men's basketball coaches were coaches of color which is 1.8 percent more than in 2016. This remains a major area of concern when reviewing the Racial and Gender Report Card.

For Division I women's basketball, African-American women head coaches held 11.4 percent of the positions in 2016-2017 and African-American men held 4.6 percent of the positions in 2016-2017 for a combined percentage of 16.0 percent. This was a decrease from the 16.8 percent reported in 20152016. As in other sports, the 11.4 percent African-American women head coaches stood in stark contrast to the 43.4 percent of the African-American women student-athletes who played basketball.

Only 7.2 percent of Division I head baseball coaches were people of color.

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 ( 6.2 percent vs. 5.0 percent)."

The number of head football coaches of color at the FBS level increased from 17 in 2016 to 18 in 2017. 86.9 percent of head coaches were white men.

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 39.8 percent of the head coaching jobs of women's teams in Division I, 35.3 percent in Division II and 44.4 percent in Division III. Women held 46.3 percent, 48.4 percent, and 51.8 percent of assistant coaching positions of women's teams in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

Whites held the overwhelming percent of the decision-making athletics director positions during the 2016-2017 year at 86.1 percent, 87.4 percent, and 93.4 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Women made up only 11.2 percent of Division I athletics directors, an increase from 9.8 in 2015-2016.

The 2017 report notes ten 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, there was only one female commissioner and no commissioners of color in the FBS.

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 2017 Report Card featured updated racial and gender personnel data at the NCAA headquarters as well as 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). In addition, this year's report card updated the sections pertaining to conference commissioners and NCAA student-athletes throughout all athletic divisions. The data utilized to update the 2017 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 November 2017 titled The 2017 DI FBS Leadership College Racial and Gender Report Card: Collegiate Athletic Leadership Gets a D+ as it is Still Dominated by White Men, self-reported demographic data on NCAA Headquarters personnel for the fiscal year 2016-2017, and information contained in previous studies by TIDES. In all cases regarding employment in college athletics, the data reported throughout the 2017 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 I.

Lapchick noted that, "There are far more career prospects in college sport than professional sport. There are more jobs. Thus, it is even more important for us to create expanded opportunities in college sport for women and people of color. We need new ways to open the hiring process for women and people of color."

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

TIDES strives to emphasize the value of diversity within athletic departments when they choose their 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 how important it is to have a diverse organization with different races and/or genders. This element of diversity can provide a different perspective and ultimately a competitive advantage in the executive offices and on the athletic fields of play.

The report was authored by TIDES Director, Dr. Richard Lapchick, with Alexis Feller, Ashleigh Boyd, Brett Estrella, Chevelle Lee, and Nataliya Bredikhina. This CSRGRC is the final report for 2017. The complete 2017 Racial and Gender Report Card will be published separately.

It should be made clear that last year, 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 is that the 2016 grades for the 2016 College Racial and Gender Report 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 FOR 2017

## University Leadership Positions at Football Bowl Subdivision Institutions

- The percentage of female presidents at the 130 FBS institutions was 15.4 percent, up from 14.8 percent in 2016.
- 89.2 percent (116) of FBS university presidents were white. There were five African-American presidents, seven Asian presidents, and three Latino presidents. There were no Native-American university presidents.
- The number of athletics directors of color at FBS schools increased from 18 in 2016 to 22 in 2017. There were two women of color in this position. For the first time.


## NCAA Headquarters

- At the NCAA headquarters, the percent of women increased slightly at the senior level and the managing director/director level and decreased slightly at the professional administrator level.
- At the NCAA headquarters, the number of people of color in the positions of executive vice president, senior vice president, and vice president remained the same in 2017. African-Americans were the only people of color (four) to hold these positions in 2017. For women, representation in these positions increased from four ( 25.0 percent) in 2016 to five ( 31.3 percent) in 2017 with the hiring of Katrice Albert, the Executive Vice President of the Office of Inclusion and Human Resources.
- The percent of executives at the managing director/director positions who were people of color increased from 16.9 percent in 2016 to 19.3 percent in 2017. Women accounted for 47.7 percent of these positions in 2017 compared to 46.1 percent in 2016.
- At the Professional Administrator level, the percent of people of color decreased slightly from 19.3 percent in 2016 to 19.1 percent in 2017.


## 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 (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. 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. Ten were women.


## Student-Athletes

- During the 2017 season, 43.9 percent of all NCAA Division I, II, and III student-athletes combined were female and 56.1 percent were male.
- Of all student-athletes in Division I football at the FBS level during the 2017 year, 55.9 percent were African-Americans, 39.0 percent were white, 2.2 percent were Latinos, Asian/Pacific Islanders represented 2.5 percent, and 0.4 percent of male Division I football student-athletes were classified as "other."
- Of the total student-athletes in all of Division I football, 44.2 percent were African-American, 41.5 percent were white, Latinos were 2.9 percent, Asian/Pacific Islanders represented 1.7 percent and Native-Americans represented 0.4 percent. Student-athletes identified as two or more races or "other" totaled 3.6 percent.
- Of the total student-athletes in Division I men's basketball, African-Americans accounted for 53.0 percent while white athletes accounted for 26.9 percent.
- Of the total student-athletes in Division I baseball, white athletes decreased from 81.9 percent in 2015-2016 to 80.8 percent in 2016-2017. African-American athletes increased from 3.3 percent in 2015-2016 to 3.7 percent in 2016-2017. The percentage of Latino athletes in 2016-2017 was 6.5, same as in 2015-2016.
- Of the total student-athletes in Division I women's basketball, African-American athletes decreased from 45.4 percent in 2015-2016 to 43.4 percent in 2016-2017. White athletes increased from 34.8 percent in 2015-2016 to 35.3 percent in 2016-2017. Of the total number of student-athletes in Division I softball, people of color represented 25.5 percent of the softball student-athletes.
- Of the total male student-athletes in Division I athletics, white males decreased 1.1 percentage point from 57.9 percent in 2015-2016 to 56.8 percent in 2016-2017, while the percentage of AfricanAmerican males increased 0.1 percentage points from 22.2 in 2015-2016 to 22.3 percent in 20162017.
- Of the total male student-athletes in Divisions I, II, and III in 2016-2017 combined, white males represented 63.7 percent, 17.6 percent were African-American, Latinos represented 5.7 percent, 1.8 percent were Asian/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans represented 0.4 percent. Studentathletes that identified as two or more races, "other," and non-resident aliens represented 10.8 percent.
- Of the total female student-athletes in Division I athletics, white females decreased 1.1 percentage points from 66 percent in 2015-2016 to 64.9 percent in 2016-2017, while African-American females decreased 0.1 percentage point from 12.6 percent in 2015-2016 to 12.5 percent in 2016-2017.
- Of the total female student-athletes in Divisions I, II, and III in 2016-2017 combined, white females represented 71.7 percent, African-American females represented 9.3 percent, Latinas represented 5.2 percent, Asians/Pacific Island females represented 2.5 percent, and Native American females represented 0.4 percent. Female student-athletes identified as two or more races, "other," and nonresident aliens represented 10.9 percent.


## Coaching

- In 2016-2017, whites dominated the head coaching ranks on men's teams holding 86.5 percent, 87.8 percent, and 91.6 percent of all head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, compared to 2015-2016 when whites held 86.1 percent, 88.1 percent, and 91.7 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In 2016-2017, the percentage of white head coaches increased in Division I and decreased in Divisions II and III.

Division I Men's Teams Head Coaches


- In 2016-2017, the percentage of African-American head coaches decreased in Divisions I and increased in Divisions II and III. African-Americans held 7.6 percent, 4.4 percent, and 5.0 percent of the men's head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This compared to 2015-

2016 when African-Americans held 7.7 percent, 4.3 percent, and 4.7 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

- In 2016-2017, whites held 84.5 percent, 86.8 percent, and 91.0 percent of the women's head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, compared to 2015-2016 when whites held 84.5 percent, 87.5 percent, and 91.6 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

- In 2016-2017, African-Americans held 7.5 percent, 4.6 percent, and 4.9 percent of the women's head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, compared to 2015-2016 when AfricanAmericans held 7.4 percent, 4.5 percent, and 4.5 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. That was a very slight increase for African-American head coaches on women's teams in all three Divisions.
- The percentage of African-American head basketball coaches decreased for men's teams in Division I but increased for men's teams in Divisions II and III and women's teams in all three Divisions in 2017.
- In men's Division I basketball, 22.3 percent of all head coaches were African-American, which was up 1.5 percentage points from the 20.8 percent reported in the 2015-2016 season, and down 2.9 percentage points from the all-time high of 25.2 percent reported in the 2005-2006 season. In all, 25 percent of the Division I men's basketball coaches were coaches of color. This is still a major area of concern when reviewing the Racial and Gender Report Card.

- In men's Division I football, 12.1 percent of head coaches were people of color, which was an increase of 0.5 percent from the 2015-16 season. Whites made up 88.0 percent of head coaching positions, while African-Americans were 7.7 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, 0.9 percent identified as two or more races and 1.3 percent identified as other. In addition to men'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, 0.7 percent were Asian/ Pacific Islander, and 1.1 percent were classified as being "two or more" races.
- African-Americans were so unrepresented as head coaches in Division III that the percentage of women coaching men's teams was actually higher than the percentage of African-Americans coaching men's team ( 6.2 percent versus 5.0 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 39.8 percent of the head coaching jobs for women's sports in Division I, which was a 1.0 percentage point increase from 2015-2016. Women held 35.3 percent of the head coaching jobs for women's sports in Division II, which was the same percentage as in 2015-2016. Women held 44.4 percent of the head coaching jobs for women's sports in Division III, which was a 0.5 percentage point increase from 2015-2016.
- Women head coaches in Division I women's basketball increased from 55.9 percent in 2015-2016 to 59.0 percent in 2016-2017. Women holding head coaching positions in cross country, indoor track and outdoor track at the Division I level increased from 17.9 percent in 2015-2016 to 19.0 percent in 2016-2017. In all other women's sports at the Division I level, women held 45.7 percent of head coaching positions compared to the 54.3 percent held by men.
- For Division I women's basketball, African-American women head coaches held 11.4 percent of the positions in 2016-2017 and African-American men held 4.6 percent of the positions in 2016-2017 for a combined percentage of 16.0 percent, which was a decrease from the 16.8 percent reported in 2015-2016. As in other sports, the 11.4 percent African-American women head coaches stood in stark contrast to the 43.4 percent of the African-American women student-athletes who played basketball.

- Of the total assistant coaching positions held on men's teams in Divisions I, II, and III during 20162017, white assistant coaches represented 70.7 percent, 72.8 percent, and 84.7 percent, respectively.
- African-Americans represented 20.0 percent, 14.5 percent, and 9.0 percent respectively. In 20152016, African-Americans represented 18.8 percent, 14.1 percent, and 8.7 percent respectively.
- Of the total assistant coaching positions held on women's teams in Divisions I, II, and III during 20162017, white assistant coaches represented 73.1 percent, 74.6 percent, and 86.5 percent respectively. African-Americans held 14.9 percent, 10.7 percent, and 7.1 percent for Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- As assistant coaches in women's sports, women in the 2016-2017 year held 46.3 percent of the positions in Division I, 48.4 percent in Division II, and 51.8 percent in Division III.


## Athletics Directors

- As has historically been the case, whites held the overwhelming percentage of athletics director positions during the $2016-2017$ year at 86.1 percent, 87.4 percent, and 93.4 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. These percentages decreased slightly from 2015-16, when these percentages were 87.1 percent, 89.5 percent, and 93.6 percent for Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

- African-Americans held 9.4 percent, 6.1 percent, and 4.4 percent of the athletics director positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Divisions I and III saw an increase in comparison with the 20152016 year when African Americans represented 8.6 and 4.2 percent of athletic directors respectively. Division II saw a decrease compared to the percentage of the 2015-2016 year, when African American representation was 6.5 percent.
- Latinos accounted for 2.1 percent, 3.7 percent, and 1.3 percent of the athletics directors in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, for the 2016-2017 year. Division II saw a slight increase compared to the results in 2015-2016 of 1.0 percent. Division I saw a 0.4 percentage point decrease and Division III saw a 0.2 percentage point decrease compared to the results in 2015-2016.
- Asian/Pacific Islanders accounted for 0.9 percent, 1.3 percent, and 0.2 percent of the athletics directors at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, with Division I and II slightly increasing from the 20152016 results. Native-Americans accounted for zero percent of the athletics directors in Divisions I and II and 0.2 percent in Division III.
- The percentage of female athletics directors in Divisions I, II and III increased from 9.8 percent, 15.6 percent and 29.2 percent in 2015-2016 to 11.2 percent, 16.0 percent and 30.9 percent, respectively, in 2016-2017.


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

- At the associate athletics director position, whites comprised 86.2 percent, 88.1 percent, and 93.7 percent at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. The percentage increased slightly in Division II from the 2015-2016 year, when 88.0 percent of associate athletic directors were white. The percentages
decreased in Divisions I and III from the 2015-2016 results when they were 86.6 percent for Division II and 93.9 percent for Division III. This year, African Americans held 9.5 percent, 5.7 percent, and 4.2 percent of the associate athletics director positions at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Latinos held 1.7 percent, 2.4 percent, and 0.3 percent of the associate athletics director positions at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 0.8 percent, 1.4 percent, and 0.3 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Native-Americans held 0.2 percent of the associate athletics director position in Division I and had no representation in Divisions II and III.
- The percentage of women who held associate athletics director positions decreased in Divisions I and II and increased in Division III with 29.2 percent in Division I, 41.2 percent in Division II, and 50.5 percent in Division III in 2016-2017, compared to 29.9, 41.7, and 48.6 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively in 2015-2016.
- At the assistant athletics director position, whites comprised 85.1 percent, 87.1 percent, and 92.5 percent at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. African-Americans held 8.8 percent, 5.0 percent, and 5.1 percent of the assistant athletics director positions at Divisions I, II, and III. Latinos held 2.0 percent, 2.8 percent, and 1.4 percent of the assistant athletics director positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.8 percent, 1.6 percent, and 0.3 percent of the assistant athletics director positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Native Americans held 0.1 percent of the assistant athletics director positions in Division I, 0.6 percent in Division II and 0.2 percent in Division III.
- The percentage of women who held assistant athletics director positions was 30.6 percent in Division I, 34.4 percent in Division II, and 39.1 percent in Division III in 2016-2017, compared to 29.9, 32.6, and 37.4 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively in 2015-2016.
- White women continued to dominate the senior woman administrator (SWA) position holding 81.9 percent, 84.8 percent, and 92.4 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. African-American women represented 13.8 percent, 7.9 percent, and 4.4 percent of the SWA positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.
- Whites continued to hold the vast majority of the faculty athletics representative (FAR) positions with 87.3 percent, 91.9 percent, and 93.6 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Women held 34.3 percent, 29.6 percent, and 36.4 percent of the FAR positions in 2016-2017.
- The sports information director (SID) position was overwhelmingly white with 94.2, 92.8, and 96.4 percent of the positions being held by whites in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Women held 15.1, 10.5, and 12.7 percent of the SID positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.



## OVERALL GRADES

- College Sport's 2017 combined grade for racial and gender hiring practices was a C+ with 76.7 points, up from an overall C+ with 76 points in 2016.
- College Sport received a C+ for racial hiring practices by earning 78.3 points, down from 78.5 points in the 2016 CSRGRC. College Sport received a C+ for gender hiring practices by earning 75.1 points, up from 73.5 points in the 2016 CSRGRC.
- For racial hiring practices, student-athlete opportunities received an A+. The head coach of men's basketball earned an A-. Division I assistant coaches for all men and women's teams and NCAA senior leadership earned a B+. Division I women's basketball head coaches, Division I professional administration positions, NCAA senior women's administration, and professional administration positions at the NCAA headquarters all received a B. Division I head coaches for women's teams received a C+. The head coaches for all men's teams all received a C. Division I athletics directors and associate athletics directors both received a C-. Division I faculty athletics representatives and Division I FBS football coaches both received a D+. Finally, Division I conference commissioners received an $F$ for racial hiring practices.
- For gender hiring practices, professional administration positions at the NCAA headquarters, NCAA senior leadership, and Division I senior women's administration positions earned an A+. Division I women's basketball head coaches received an A-. Division I professional administration positions, women's assistant coaches, and student athlete opportunities all received a B-. Division I conference commissioners and faculty athletics representatives earned a C+ while Division I associate athletics directors earned a C-. Unfortunately, the following positions all received an $\mathbf{F}$ in gender hiring practices for the 2016-2017 reporting period: Division I men's head and assistant coaches, Division I athletics directors, Division I women's head coaches, and Division I men's basketball coaches.
- The NCAA received an A+ for Diversity Initiatives.


## THE REPORT BY CATEGORY

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

Those holding the key leadership positions at Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) schools and conferences remained overwhelmingly white and male. There were 17 head coaches of color in the 2017 college football season at the FBS level (formerly Division I-A), according to a study released in November 2017 by TIDES. This study, titled The 2017 DI FBS Leadership College Racial and Gender Report Card: Collegiate Athletic Leadership Gets a D+ as it is Still Dominated by White Men, 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, 116 ( 89.2 percent) presidents were white. There were 14 presidents of color and 20 women serving as president as of October 2017. The percentage of female presidents increased by 0.6 percentage points from 2016, while the number of presidents of color decreased by 0.9 percentage points over the same time period.

- There were five ( 3.9 percent) African-Americans

0 Edward B. Montgomery, Western Michigan University
o George E. Ross, Central Michigan University
o Michael Drake, The Ohio State University
O Rodney Bennett, University of Southern Mississippi
O Sidney McPhee, Middle Tennessee State University

- There were three ( 2.3 percent) Latinos
o Ana Mari Cauce, University of Washington
o Joseph Castro, California State University, Fresno
o Julio Frenk, University of Miami
- There were six (4.6 percent) Asians

O Chaouki Abdallah, University of New Mexico (interim)
o Mun Choi, University of Missouri
o Neville G. Pinto, University of Cincinnati
o Satish Tripathi, University at Buffalo
o Renu Khator, University of Houston
o Wallace Loh, University of Maryland, College Park

- There were 20 (15.4 percent) women (18 white, one Asian, one Latina)
- Ana Mari Cauce, University of Washington
- Beverly J. Warren, Kent State University
- Carol Christ, University of California - Berkeley
- Carol Lynn Folt, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
- 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
- Lou Anna Simon, Michigan State University
- Mary Ellen Mazey, Bowling Green State University
- Mary Papazian, San Jose State University
- Noelle E. Cockett, Utah State University
- Renu Khator, University of Houston
- Sally Roush, San Diego State University (interim)
- Sharon L. Gaber, University of Toledo
- Sheri Everts, Appalachian State University
- Susan Herbst, University of Connecticut
- Teresa A. Sullivan, University of Virginia
+Grade for presidents:
Race: F (10.8 percent)
Gender: F (15.4 percent)
+ Not calculated in final grade


## Athletics Directors at FBS Institutions

As of October 2017, there were 14 African-American, seven Latino, and one Asian athletic director at FBS institutions. Of the 130 ADs who oversaw FBS football programs, there were 108 ( 77.7 percent) white males. There were no female African-American, Asian or Native American athletics directors at FBS schools. There was only one female Latina athletic director. Thankfully, in the following weeks after the release of the report, Carla Williams became the athletic director at the University of Virginia and made history. She is the first African-American woman to lead an FBS athletics department. The athletic directors of color included the following:

- 14 (10.8 percent) African-Americans
o Allan Greene, University of Buffalo
o Bernard Muir, Stanford University
o Carla Williams, University of Virginia
o David Williams II, Vanderbilt University
o Derrick Gragg, Tulsa University
o Eugene Smith, The Ohio State University
o Kevin Anderson, University of Maryland, College Park
o Lynn Swann, University of Southern California
o Martin Jarmond, Boston College
o Michael Williams, University of California, Berkeley
o Ray Anderson, Arizona State University
o Sean Frazier, Northern Illinois University
o Stan Wilcox, Florida State University
o Warde J. Manuel, University of Michigan
- Seven ( 5.4 percent) Latinos
o Barry Alvarez, University of Wisconsin
o Daniel G. Guerrero, University of California, Los Angeles
o Desiree Reed-Francois, University of Nevada - Las Vegas
o Eddie Nuñez, University of New Mexico
o Mario Moccia, New Mexico State University
o Pete Garcia, Florida International University
o Sam Gonzales, University of Texas at San Antonio
- One ( 0.8 percent) Asian
o Patrick Chun, Florida Atlantic University
There were nine women ( 6.9 percent) who oversaw FBS football programs:
o Carla Williams, University of Virginia
o Deborah Yow, North Carolina State University
o Desiree Reed-Francois, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
o Heather Lyke, University of Pittsburgh
o Jennifer Cohen, University of Washington
o Judy Rose, University of North Carolina, Charlotte
o Kathy Beauregard, Western Michigan University
o Marie Tuite, San Jose State University
o 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 increased by 2.8 percent from the 2016 study as 22 ( 16.9 percent) people of color held this position in 2016-2017.




## Head Football Coaches at FBS Institutions

As of October, 2017, there were 130 head football coaches at FBS schools and of those, 113 (86.9 percent) were white males. There were 17 ( 13.1 percent) FBS head football coaches that were people of color, which increased by 0.6 percent from the 2016-2017 year. The head football coaches of color include:

- 14 (10.8 percent) African-Americans
o Charlie Strong, University of South Florida
o David Shaw, Stanford University
o Derek Mason, Vanderbilt University
o Dino Babers, University of Syracuse
o Everett Withers, Texas State University
o Frank Wilson, University of Texas at San Antonio
o James Franklin, Penn State University
o Jay Norvell, University of Nevada - Reno
o Kevin Sumlin, Texas A\&M University
o Lovie Smith, University of Illinois
o Mike Jinks, Bowling Green University
o Paul Haynes, Kent State University
o Scottie Montgomery, East Carolina University
o Willie Taggart, University of Oregon
- One ( 0.8 percent) Latino
o Tony Sanchez, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
- Two (1.6 percent) Asian/Pacific Islanders
o Kalani Sitake, Brigham Young University
O Ken Niumatalolo, U.S. Naval Academy

After the 2017 season, the following changes were made regarding coaches of color:

- Willie Taggart moved from the head coaching position at the University of Oregon to replace Jimbo Fisher as Florida State University's new head coach.
- Paul Haynes is no longer the head football coach at Kent State University.
- Kevin Sumlin moved from the head coaching position at Texas A\&M University to replace Rich Rodriguez as the head coach of the University of Arizona.
- Herm Edwards replaced Todd Graham as Arizona State University's head coach.
- Mario Cristobal was hired to replace Willie Taggart as the University of Oregon's head coach.

The 2018 season will begin with 18 coaches of color including 14 African-Americans.

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+ Grade for Head Coaches at FBS Institutions:
    Race: C- (13.1 percent)
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+ Not calculated in final grade


## Faculty Athletics Representatives at FBS Institutions

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

As of October 2017, there were 135 faculty athletics representatives in FBS schools. Bowling Green State University, Ohio University, University of Illinois, 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 2017 publication, 87.4 percent of faculty athletics representatives were white, which was a 2.0 percentage point decrease from the previous year. There were 42 ( 31.1 percent) women holding a position as a FAR, which was a 0.8 percentage point increase from last year's report.

There were 17 people of color holding the position and 42 women:

- Twelve (8.9 percent) African-Americans

0 Alan Green, University of Southern California
o BeEtta "Be" Stoney, Kansas State University
o Charles Isbell, Georgia Tech
o Christopher Span, University of Illinois
o Dawn Lewis, California State University - Fresno
o Gerald Jordan, University of Arkansas
o Jeffrey Leak, University of North Carolina - Charlotte
o Jeffrey Wilson, Arizona State University
o Ketra Armstrong, University of Michigan
o Marvin P. Dawkins, University of Miami
o Michael Clement, University of Texas - Austin
o Tim Seibles, Old Dominion University

- Three (2.2 percent) Latina
o Al Camarillo, Stanford University
o Josephine Potuto, University of Nebraska
o Juan Carlos Gonzales, California State University - Fresno
- Two (1.5 percent) Asians
o Manoj Chopra, University of Central Florida
o Sen Chiao, San Jose State University

There were 42 women (31.1 percent) serving as faculty athletics representatives in FBS schools.

This ends the section using the information in the 2017 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 ten women commissioners in the 2016-2017 year, which remained the same as in the 2015-2016 year.

- Amy Huchthausen, American East (Asian)
- Andrea Williams, Big Sky
- Bernadette V. McGlade, Atlantic 10 Conference
- Elizabeth DeBauche, Ohio Valley Conference
- Jennifer Heppel, Patriot League
- Judy MacLeod, Conference USA
- Lynn Holzman, West Coast Conference
- 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 Andrea Williams of the Big Sky were the only people of color that hold the commissioner position.

## Grade for Division I Conference Commissioners: <br> Race: F (6.6 percent) <br> Gender: C+ (33.3 percent)

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 three 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." Please take note of this, as it is extremely important to recognize especially in the tables that detail the ethnicities of both head and assistant coaches. Some decreases in ethnic percentages from earlier years can be attributed to this change in methodology.

Each year, the Racial and Gender Report Card takes a look at three Division I sports and highlights trends for both male and female student-athletes. For the male student-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 attention in relation to other female sports.

In Division I men's basketball, the percentage of African-Americans decreased by 1.8 percentage points to 53.0 percent in 2016-2017. Latino representation increased 0.1 percentage points to 1.8 percent, Asian/Pacific Islander decreased by 0.1 percentage points to 0.4 percent, and white participation increased 0.1 percentage points to 26.9 percent. The category "two or more" showed an increase of 0.3 percentage points to 5.4 percent. The categories "non-resident alien" and "other" combined to make up 12.1 percent for the 2016-2017 season.

In Division I football at the FBS level, African-Americans accounted for 44.2 percent of football studentathletes while whites made up 41.5 percent, Latinos made up 2.9 percent, Asian/Pacific Islanders made up 1.7 percent, and those describing themselves as "other" made up 3.6 percent.

The breakdown for all Division I football student-athletes is as follows: whites decreased from 42.6 percent in 2015-2016 to 42.6 percent in 2016-2017; African-Americans increased from 43.8 percent to 44.2 percent; Latinos increased from 2.8 percent to 2.9 percent; Asian/Pacific Islanders decreased from 1.8 percent to 1.7 percent, and Native-Americans remained the same at 0.4 percent. Those describing themselves as "non-resident aliens" remained the same at 0.5 percent while "two or more races" and "other" saw an increase from 8.1 percent to 8.9 percent.

In baseball, white participation decreased slightly from 81.9 percent in 2015-2016 to 80.8 percent in 2016-2017. African-American participation increased from 3.3 percent to 3.7 percent. Latino participation remained the same at 6.5 percent.

In women's Division I basketball, the percentage represented by whites increased from 34.8 percent in 2015-2016 to 35.3 percent in 2016-2017. African-American participation decreased from 45.4 percent in 2015-2016 to 43.4 percent in 2016-2017. Latina representation also decreased from 2.8 percent to 2.6 percent, Asian/Pacific Islanders increased from 0.7 percent to 1.2 percent, and Native Americans decreased from 0.5 percent to 0.4 percent.

In women's outdoor track, 56.5 percent of student-athletes were white in 2016-2017, decreasing 1.9 percentage points from 2015-2016. African-American participation increased from 23.9 percent to 24.0 percent. Latina representation increased from 4.3 percent to 4.7 percent, Asian/Pacific Islanders increased from 1.2 percent to 1.3 percent, and Native Americans decreased from 0.4 percent to 0.3 percent.

In softball, the percentage of white student-athletes decreased by 0.8 percentage points from 20152016, representing 74.5 percent of the total in 2016-2017. African-American participants increased by 0.3 percentage points from 2015-2016 and represented 3.9 percent of the total participants. Latina participants decreased 0.2 percentage points from 2015-2016 and represented 8.9 percent of the total participants. Asian/Pacific Islander participants decreased by 0.1 percentage points and represented 2.3 percent of the total participants. Native American participants decreased by 0.1 percentage points to 0.7 percent of the total participants.

For the total amount of female student-athletes across all Division I sports in 2016-2017 the percentage of African-American participants decreased by 0.1 percentage points, representing 12.5 percent of the total participants. The percentage of white female student-athletes in 2016-2017 totaled 64.9 percent of all women student-athletes, which was a decrease of 1.1 percentage points.

The percentage of white male student-athletes participating at the Divisions I, II, and III levels combined decreased from 64.9 percent in 2015-2016 to 63.7 percent in 2016-2017. During the 2015-2016 season, the percentage of African-American male student-athletes was 17.3 percent; 5.5 percent were Latinos, 1.8 percent were Asian/Pacific Islanders, 0.4 percent were Native Americans, 3.2 percent were males of two or more races, and 3.7 percent were non-resident aliens. During the 2016-2017 season, the percentage of African-American male student-athletes was 17.3 percent; 5.7 percent were Latinos, 1.8 percent were Asian/Pacific Islanders, 0.4 percent were Native American, 3.6 percent were males of two or more races, and 3.8 percent were Non-resident aliens.

In 2015-2016, the percentage of white female student-athletes in Divisions I, II, and III was 72.6 percent, while 9.3 percent were African-Americans, 5.1 percent were Latinas, 2.4 percent were Asian/Pacific Islanders, 0.4 percent were Native Americans, 3.4 percent classified as two or more races, and 3.7 percent were non-resident aliens. In 2016-2017, white female student-athletes represented 71.7 percent, 9.3 percent for African-Americans, 5.2 percent for Latinas, 2.5 percent for Asian/Pacific Islander, 0.4 percent for Native Americans, 3.8 percent for females of two or more races, and 3.8 percent were non-resident aliens.

During the 2015-2016 season, white male student-athletes comprised 57.9, 59.5, and 73.7 percent of all male student-athletes in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In the most recent 2016-2017 figures, white male student-athletes comprised 56.7, 58.3, and 72.5 percent of all male student-athletes, respectively.

During the 2015-2016 season, white female student-athletes comprised 66.0, 70.8, and 80.3 percent of all women participants in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In the most recent 2016-2017 figures, white female student-athletes comprised 64.9, 70.0 , and 79.8 percent of all women participants, respectively.

During the 2016-2017 season, African-American male student-athletes comprised 22.2 percent, 20.4 percent, and 12.2 percent of all male student-athletes in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Latinos were 4.8 percent, 7.0 percent, and 5.6 percent, respectively. Asian/Pacific Islanders were 1.9 percent, 1.3 percent, and 2.1 percent, respectively. Native-Americans were 0.3 percent, 0.6 percent, and 0.3 percent, respectively. Male student-athletes of two or more races were 4.3 percent, 3.2 percent, and 3.0 percent, respectively. Non-resident aliens were 5.5 percent, 6.0 percent, and 1.1 percent of all male studentathletes, respectively.

During the 2016-2017 season, African-American female student-athletes comprised 12.5 percent, 9.5 percent, and 5.9 percent of all female student-athletes in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Latinas were 4.8 percent, 7.0 percent, and 4.6 percent, respectively. Asian/Pacific Islanders comprised 2.3 percent, 1.8 percent, and 3.0 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 4.6 percent, 4.1 percent, and 2.7 percent, respectively. Non-resident aliens were 6.5 percent, 4.5 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 $\mathbf{A}, 45$ percent earned a B, and 40 percent earned a $\mathbf{C}$.

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

| Grade for Student-athlete participation in all Divisions combined: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Race: | A+ | $(32.6$ percent $)$ |  |  |
| Gender: | B- | $(43.9$ percent) |  |  |

See Tables 6, 7, and 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 2017 and was compared to the NCAA data from 2016.

At the NCAA headquarters, the number of people of color in the positions of executive vice president, senior vice president and vice president remained the same at four in 2017. However, Katrice Albert, Executive Vice President of the Office of Inclusion and Human Resources was hired in 2017 moving the number of women in these positions to five, which is up from four in 2016. African-Americans were the only people of color to hold these positions in 2017. There continued to be no Latinos or Asians holding these positions. Whites held 75.0 percent of the positions in 2017 . There are only 16 out of the available 17 members in this group due to an opening at the Vice President of Championships/Women's Basketball position as of December 31, 2017.

The four African-Americans who were vice-presidents were:

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

The five women who were vice presidents were:

- Katrice Albert, Executive Vice President, Office of Inclusion and Human Resources
- Terri Gronau, Vice President of Division II
- Felicia Martin, Vice President of the Eligibility Center
- Kathleen T. McNeely, Senior Vice President of Administration/CFO
- Joni Comstock, Senior Vice President of Championships

The percentage of executives at the managing director/director positions who were people of color increased from 16.9 percent in 2016 to 19.3 percent in 2017 . Women accounted for 47.7 percent of the positions in 2017 compared to 46.1 percent in 2016 . Whites occupied 80.7 percent of the positions in 2017, which was a decrease of 2.4 percentage points from 2016. African-Americans represented 15.9 percent, which was an increase of 1.3 percentage points. The 2017 data shows that there was one Latino in these positions which remained unchanged from 2016 and two Asians which was an increase of one from 2016.

For the category of professional administrator position, the total percentage of people of color decreased slightly from 19.3 percent in 2016 to 19.1 percent in 2017. The percent of African-Americans decreased from 13.8 percent in 2016 to 13.1 percent in 2017. The percent of Latinos increased from 1.6 percent to 1.9 percent and Asians decreased slightly from 2.6 percent to 2.2 percent. The percent of white NCAA professional administrators increased slightly from 80.7 percent in 2016 to 80.9 percent in 2017. The percentage of women in professional administrative positions decreased slightly from 51.1 percent in 2016 to 50.6 percent in 2017.

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 31 of 2017. 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.

## Grade for NCAA Headquarters:

## For senior leadership

Race: B+ (20.0 percent)
Gender: A+ (45.2 percent)

For Professional Administrators
Race: B (19.1 percent)
Gender: A+ (50.6 percent)

See Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4.

## Head Coaches*

In 2016-2017, white coaches were still dominant all three divisions, holding 86.4 percent, 87.8 percent, and 91.6 percent of positions within men's sports in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.

Opportunity for African-Americans as head coaches in Division I continued to be poor in 2016-17. African-Americans held 7.6 percent, 4.4 percent, and 5.0 percent of the men's head coaching positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Comparing those figures to 2015-2016, African-Americans coaching men's teams decreased by 0.1 percentage point in Division I, increased by 0.1 in Division II, and increased by 0.3 percentage point in Division III. Latinos held 2 percent, 3.1 percent, and 1.6 percent of head coaching positions for men's teams in the respective divisions during 2016-2017. Comparing those figures to 2015-2016, Latinos coaching men's teams increased by 0.1 percentage point in Division I, increased by 0.2 percent in Division II, and decreased by 0.2 percentage points in Division III. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 0.8 percent, 0.7 percent, and 0.6 percent of the head coaching positions for men's teams in the respective divisions. While Asian/Pacific Islanders coaching men's teams increased by 0.1 percent in Division I, it decreased by 0.3 percentage points in Division II and 0.1 percentage points in Division III from 2015-2016. Native-American representation was minimal again. These figures accounted for male and female head coaches of men's teams.

The percentage of female head coaches of men's teams was 4.7, 3.9 and 9.2 percent in the respective divisions. A promising statistic to highlight is that the representation of women in these roles is up by 1.2 percentage points and 3.4 percentage points in Divisions I and III respectively from the 2015-2016 data.



## Division III Men's Teams Head Coaches



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 season, 22.3 percent of the men's Division I basketball coaches were African-American (up from 20.8 percent) and 25 percent were coaches of color,
which was an increase of 1.8 percent from the 2016 season. The all-time high was 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 was in the 2011-2012 season, when only 18.6 percent were African-American and 19.5 percent were coaches of color. After much scrutiny was placed on the sport, the 2012-2013 season showed great improvement with an increase of 4.4 percentage points to 23 percent. Hopefully, this year's increase in representation continues in the years to come.

Another area that is cause for concern is Division I football head coaches. Although there was an increase in people of color this year, the makeup of those in this position does not come close to reflecting who is playing on the field. For the 2017 season, 12.1 percent were coaches of color, which was an increase of 0.5 percent from 2016 . Whites made up 88.0 percent of head coaching positions, while African-Americans were 7.7 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, 0.9 percent identified as two or more races and 1.3 percent identified as other.

Only 7.2 percent of Division I baseball coaches were people of color in 2016-2017: Latinos comprised 3.2 percent, Asian/Pacific Islanders 0.7 percent, African-Americans 1.1 percent, and 1.1 percent were classified as two or more races.

Division I athletics tend to have higher levels of diversity than the other divisions. For men's basketball in all divisions combined, only 12.9 percent of coaches were African-American in 2016-2017. In all combined divisions for football, African-Americans were only 5.4 percent of coaches, which was an increase of 0.6 percent from the 2016-2017 season. In all three divisions for baseball, representation of African-Americans decreased by 0.1 percentage points from the 2015-2016 season, only holding 0.4 percent of coaching positions. Latinos increased in Division I baseball across all three divisions combined. Latinos increased by 0.6 percentage points in baseball and decreased by 0.1 percentage points in basketball and football. Whites made up 84.2 percent, 91.4 percent, and 94.5 percent of basketball, football, and baseball head coaching positions, respectively, in all divisions combined during 2016-2017.

African-Americans were so unrepresented as head coaches in Division III that the percentage of women coaching men's teams was actually higher than the percentage of African-Americans coaching men's teams ( 6.2 percent versus 5.0 percent).

Over 45 years after the passage 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.



Division III Women's Teams Head Coaches


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

In 2016-2017, women held 39.8 percent of head coaching positions at the Division I level for women's sports, while they only held 4.7 percent of the head coaching positions at the Division I level for men
sports. However, the latter is an increase of 1.2 percentage points compared to the 2015-2016 report's findings of 3.5 percent. In Division II, women comprised 35.1 percent of the head coaches of women's teams and only 3.9 percent of the head coaching positions for men's teams. At the Division III level, women made up 44.4 percent of all head coaches for women's teams and only 6.2 percent of the head coaching positions for men's teams.

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

Women head coaches in Division I women's basketball increased from 55.9 percent in 2015-2016 to 59 percent in 2016-2017. Women holding head coaching positions in cross-country, indoor track and outdoor track at the Division I level increased from 17.9 percent in 2015-2016 to 19 percent in 20162017. In all other women's sports at the Division I level, women held 42.4 percent of head coaching positions (excluding basketball and cross country/track), a 2.7 percentage point decrease from 20152016.

Women's head basketball coaching positions held by whites in Division I in 2016-2017 was 81.2 percent, an increase from 2015-2016 when it was 79.4 percent. The percentage of white women coaching in Division I women's basketball increased from 42.8 percent in 2015-2016 to 45.7 percent in 2016-2017. White men holding the same position in 2016-2017 decreased to 35.5 percent from 36.6 percent in 2015-2016. African-American women held 11.4 percent of head coaching positions within Division I women's basketball in 2016-2017, up from 10.9 percent in 2015-2016. African-American men held 4.6 percent of those positions in 2016-2017, down from 5.9 percent in 2015-2016, totaling 16.1 percent of head coaching positions within Division I women's basketball held by African-Americans. That was down from 16.9 percent in 2015-2016. There were no Native-American head coaches in all of Division I women's college basketball in 2016-2017, which has remained the same since the 2014-2015 report. Three Latino coaches, two males and one female, combined to make up 0.9 percent of all head coaches in Division I women's basketball in 2016-2017. This has been the same since 2014-2015 as well. Much of this data stands in stark contrast to the 43.4 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 77.0 percent of the head coaching positions in Division I women's cross country/track during 2016-2017, decreasing from the previous year's total of 77.3 percent. African-Americans held 16.8 percent in 2016-2017, which was a decrease from the 17.0 percent mark of $2015-2016$. Latinos held 2.2 percent in 2016-2017, an increase from 1.8 percent in 2015-2016. Women held 19.0 percent of head coaching positions in cross country/track at the Division I level in 2016-2017, an increase from 17.9 percent reported in 2015-2016. AfricanAmerican women held 4.7 percent in Division I, a decrease of 0.5 percentage points from 2015-2016, while white women increased from 11.8 percent in 2015-2016 to 13.0 percent in 2016-2017. Men coached 81.0 percent of the women's cross country/track teams at the Division I level in 2016-2017, a decrease overall from the 82.1 percent reported in 2015-2016.

Whites also dominated the head coaching positions in women's sports in Division I overall, holding 84.5 percent of head coaching positions, 86.8 percent in Division II, and 91.0 percent in Division III. Compared to 2015-2016, there was no change in representation for Division I, a 0.7 percentage point decrease in Division II, and a decrease of 0.6 percentage points in Division III.

In 2016-2017, African-Americans held 7.5 percent, 4.6 percent, and 4.9 percent of the women's head coaching positions in the three NCAA divisions, respectively ( 7.4 percent, 4.5 percent, and 4.5 percent in 2015-2016). Latinos held 2.3 percent, 2.8 percent, and 1.8 percent of head coaching positions for women's teams in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively ( 2.0 percent, 2.5 percent, and 1.6 percent in 20152016). Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.8, 1.3, and 0.9 percent of head coaching positions for women's teams in the respective divisions, which represented a slight increase in Division I, no change in Division II and a slight decrease in Division III from the 2015-2016 percentages. Native-American representation was again minimal with 0.2 percent in Division I, 0.1 percent in Division II, and 0.1 percent in Division III. These figures accounted for male and female head coaches of women's teams.

```
Grade for Head Coaches for all Division I Men's teams:
    Race: C (13.8 percent)
    Gender: F (4.7 percent)
Grade for Head Coaches for all Division I Women's teams:
    Race: C+ (15.5 percent)
    Gender: F (39.8 percent)
Grade for Head Coaches for all Division I football teams:
Race: D+ (12.1 percent)
```


## Grade for Head Coaches for all Division I Men's basketball teams:

Race: A- (25 percent)
Gender: F (0 Percent)
Grade for Head coaches for all Division I Women's basketball teams:
Race: B (18.8 percent)
Gender: A- (59 percent)
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 2016-2017 year, African-Americans held 44.3 percent of the Division I assistant coach positions in men's basketball and 27.8 percent of the assistant coach positions in football. Latinos held 1.2 percent of the assistant coach positions in men's basketball and 1.1 percent of assistant coach
positions in football. Of all Division I college baseball assistant coaching positions, 1.2 percent were held by African-Americans and 2.9 percent were held by Latinos.

In 2016-2017, whites held 77.0 percent, 72.8 percent, and 84.7 percent of the assistant coach positions on men's teams in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, compared to 2015-2016 when whites held 72.7 percent, 73.1 percent, and 85.1 percent. African-American assistant coaches for men's teams across the three divisions held 14.2 percent, 14.5 percent, and 9.1 percent of the positions, respectively, compared to 2015-2016 when African-Americans held 18.8 percent, 14.1 percent, and 8.7 percent. Latino assistant coaches for men's teams across the three divisions held 2.7 percent, 4.1 percent, and 2.5 percent of the positions, respectively, compared to 2015-2016 when Latino's held 2.0 percent, 4.0 percent, and 2.3 percent. In 2016-2017, Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.2 percent, 0.9 percent, and 1.3 percent of the total assistant coaching positions, respectively, compared to 2015-2016 when Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.2 percent, 1.2 percent, and 1.3 percent, respectively. Native-Americans held 0.2 percent, 0.3 percent, and 0.1 percent compared to 2015-2016 when they held 0.1 percent, 0.2 percent, and 0.1 percent, respectively.

Among the men's teams in 2016-2017, women held 10.1 percent, 9.8 percent, and 11.0 percent of the assistant coach positions, respectively, in Divisions I, II, and III. In 2015-2016, women held 9.5 percent, 8.8 percent, and 11.2 percent.

Among the women's teams in Divisions I, II, and III during 2016-2017, whites held 78.8 percent, 74.6 percent, and 86.5 percent of the assistant coach positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively, compared to 74.2 percent, 75.5 percent, and 87 percent in 2015-2016. African-Americans held 10.9 percent, 10.7 percent, and 7.1 percent of the women's assistant coach positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Latinos held 2.9 percent, 4.8 percent, and 2.0 percent of the assistant coach positions within women's sports in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.8 percent, 1.5 percent, and 1.8 percent, respectively. In 2016-2017, Native-Americans held 0.2 percent, 0.5 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 increased in Divisions I and III, but decreased in Division II. In Divisions I and III, it increased from 47.5 percent and 50.7 percent in 20152016 to 48.9 percent and 51.8 percent, respectively, in 2016-2017. In Division II, it decreased from 48.6 percent to 48.4 percent.

## Grade for Assistant Coaches on Division I men's teams: <br> Race: $\quad$ B+ (23 percent) <br> Gender: F (10.1 percent) <br> Grade for Assistant Coaches on Division I women's teams: <br> Race: $\quad \mathrm{B}+\quad$ ( 21.2 percent) <br> Gender: B- (48.9 percent)

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

## College Athletics Directors

In Division I in 2016-2017, excluding the HBCUs, whites held 86.1 percent of the athletics director positions, which decreased slightly from the 87.1 percent in 2015-2016. African-Americans held 9.4 percent of the athletics director positions in 2016-2017, which was an increase from the 8.6 percent in 2015-2016. Latinos held 2.1 percent of the positions, which decreased from 2.5 percent in 2015-2016. Native-Americans held none of the positions in 2016-2017, which decreased from 0.3 percent in 20152016. Asian/Pacific Islander athletics directors held 0.9 percent of the positions, which increased from 0.6 percent from 2015-2016.

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

Women ADs in Division I increased from 9.8 percent to 11.2 percent in 2016-2017. Of that 11.2 percent, white women made up 8.8 percent, while Latinas represented 0.9 percent, Asian/Pacific Islanders represent 0.3 percent, and African-Americans represented 1.2 percent of the athletics director positions within Division I. There were no female athletics directors reported in 2016-2017 who were Native American, two or more races, or those classified as "other."

For a list of the 14 African-Americans, seven Latinos, one Asian, no Native-American, and the eight white women ( 6.2 percent) who were athletics directors of an FBS school, see page 11 and 12 of this report. Of the 130 ADs who oversee FBS football programs, there were 108 ( 77.7 percent) whites. The number of people of color holding the athletics director positions at the FBS level increased by four, to 22 (16.9 percent) in 2016-2017, from 18 (14.1 percent) in 2015-2016.

In Division II, excluding the HBCUs, whites held 87.4 percent of the athletics director jobs in 2016-2017, which was a slight decrease from the 89.4 percent that was reported in 2015-2016. The percentage of white males was 73.1 percent in 2016-2017, which was a decrease from 75.5 percent in 2015-2016. African-Americans decreased from 6.4 percent in 2015-2016 to 6.1 percent in 2016-2017. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.4 percent of the athletics director positions. Latinos held 3.7 percent of the athletics director positions, an increase from the 2.7 percent in 2015-2016.

Women held 16.0 percent of the Division II athletics director positions, which was an increase from 15.6 percent in 2015-2016. White women held 14.3 percent of these positions, which was an increase from 13.9 percent. African-American women decreased from 1.0 percent to 0.7 percent in 2016-2017. Asian/Pacific Islander women represented 0.3 percent in 2016-2017, which was the same as in 20152016. Latina women broke a three-year absence in representation and represented 0.3 percent of Division II athletics directors in 2016-2017.

Division III had the worst record for racial diversity in the position of athletics director. African-
Americans held 4.4 percent of the athletics director positions, Latinos held a 1.3 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 30.9 percent of the athletics director positions, an increase of 1.7 percentage points from 2015-2016. Among the female athletics directors, white women held 28.9 percent, while African-American women held 1.1 percent and Asian/Pacific Islander women held 0.2 percent. There were 0.4 percent held by Latina and there were no Native-American athletics directors in 2016-2017 in Division III.

Grade for Division I Athletic Directors:
Race: C- (13.9 percent)
Gender: F (11.2 percent)

See Tables 22, 23, and 24.

## College Associate and Assistant Athletic Directors

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

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

There was a slight improvement for people of color in Divisions I and III while Division II saw a decline at the associate athletics director (associate AD) position. Whites held 86.2 percent, 88.1 percent, and 93.7 percent of the totals in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In the 2015-2016 report, the percentages for associate athletics director positions were 86.6 percent, 88.0 percent, and 94.0 percent, respectively.

In 2016-2017, women lost ground as associate ADs in Divisions I and II. In Division I, women occupied 29.2 percent of the positions in 2016-2017, which was a decrease from 29.9 percent in 2015-2016. In Division II, women saw another decrease as they held 41.2 percent of the associate AD positions in 2016-2017 compared to 41.7 percent in 2015-2016. Division III saw the only increase as women occupied 50.5 percent of the associate AD positions in 2016-2017 compared to 48.6 percent in 20152016.

In 2016-2017, African-Americans held 9.5 percent, 5.7 percent, and 4.2 percent of the associate athletics director positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This compared to last year's 8.7 percent, 4.9 percent, and 4.9 percent respectively. Latinos held 1.7 percent, 2.4 percent, and 0.3 percent of the associate AD positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively which compared to last year's 2.0 percent, 2.8 percent and 1.4 percent respectively. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 0.8 percent, 1.4 percent, and 0.3 percent in Divisions I, II, and III in 2016-2017. This compared to 2015-2016's 0.7 percent, 0.5 percent and zero percent respectively. In 2016-2017 Native-Americans held 0.2 percent in Division I and had no representation in Divisions II and III, which was the same as in 2015-2016. In 2016-2017 associate ADs classified as "two or more races" held 0.8 percent, 1.9 percent and 1.3 percent in Divisions I, II, and III. This compared to 2015-2016 when they held 0.8 percent, 2.7 percent and 0.6 percent respectively. In 2016-2017 "Other" held 0.6 percent in Division I, zero in Division II, and 0.3 percent in Division III which compared to 2015-2016 when they held 1.1 for Division I, 0.5 percent for Division II and zero percent for Division III.

At the assistant athletics director (assistant AD) position in 2016-2017, things declined for people of color in all three divisions. White representation in the position increased across the board as they held
85.1 percent, 87.1 percent and 92.5 percent of the positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Representation of people of color saw a 1.0 percent decrease in Division I, a 1.4 percent decrease in Division II, and a 0.4 percent decrease in Division III.

African-Americans held 8.8 percent, 5.0 percent and 5.1 percent of the assistant AD positions in 20162017 for Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. The previous percentages can be compared 2015-2016 when African-Americans held 9.0 percent of the assistant AD positions in Division I, 6.2 percent in Division II, and 5.1 percent in Division III. Latinos held 2.0 percent, 2.8 percent, and 1.4 percent of the assistant AD positions in 2016-2017 for Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This compared to the percentages from 2015-2016 when Latinos held 3.1 percent of the assistant AD positions in Division I, 2.7 percent in Division II, and 0.7 percent in Division III. In 2016-2017 Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.8 percent, 1.6 percent, 0.3 percent of the positions at each level. This compared to the data from 2015-2016 when Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.4 percent of the positions in Division I, 2.9 percent in Division II, and 1.4 in Division III. In 2016-2017 Native-Americans held 0.1 percent, 0.6 percent and 0.2 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively which was the same as in 2015-2016. In 2016-2017 assistant ADs classified as "two or more races" held 1.0 percent, 1.8 percent, and 0.3 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This compared to the statistics from 2015-2016 when assistant Ads classified as "two or more races" held 0.6 percent in Division I, 0.6 percent in Division II, and 0.2 in Division III. In 2016-2017 "Other" held 0.7 percent, 1.0 percent, and 0.2 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This compared to 20152016 when "other" held 1.5 percent of assistant AD positions in Division I, 0.8 percent in Division II, and 0.4 percent in Division III.

In 2016-2017, all three divisions saw an increase in the representation of women at the assistant AD position. Women occupied 30.6 percent of the assistant ADs in Division I, 34.4 percent in Division II, and 39.1 percent in Division III. This compared to 2015-2016 when women occupied 29.9 percent of the assistant ADs in Division I, 32.6 percent in Division II, and 37.4 percent for Division III.

In Division I the gender breakdown was similar between associate and assistant athletics directors. Associate ADs were 70.8 percent male and 29.2 percent female in Division I and assistant ADs were 69.4 percent male and 30.6 percent female in Division I in 2016-2017. This compared to 2015-2016 when associate ADs were 70.1 percent male and 29.9 percent female in Division I and assistant ADs were 70.1 percent male and 29.9 percent female in Division I. In Division II, associate ADs were 58.8 percent male and 41.2 percent female and assistant ADs were 65.6 percent male and 34.4 percent female in 20162017. This compared to 2015-2016 when associate ADs were 58.3 percent male and 41.7 percent female and assistant ADs were 67.4 percent male and 32.6 percent female in Division II. At the Division III level in the associate AD position, men held 49.5 percent and females held 50.5 percent of the positions. For the assistant AD position, males held 60.9 percent and females held 39.1 percent in 2016-2017.This is comparable to 2015-2016 when the associate ADs position comprised of 51.4 percent males and 48.6 percent females and assistant ADs were 62.6 percent male and 37.4 percent female in Division III.

## Grade for Division I Associate Athletic Directors: <br> Race: C- (13.8 percent) <br> Gender: C- ( 29.2 percent)

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 2016-2017 with 81.9 percent, 84.8 percent, and 92.4
percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. However, this was a decrease across the board from 20152016 when they held 84.0 percent, 85.9 percent, and 93.1 percent respectively. Even with the improvement, the racial diversity of the SWA position continued to be very low.


Division I Senior Woman Administrators

- White
$\square$ African-American
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Latino
- Native American

Two or More Races
$\square$ Non-Resident Alien
■ Other

In Division I, African-American women held 13.8 percent of the SWA positions, 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 zero percent and "non-resident alien" held zero percent. Overall, females of color occupied 18.1 percent of the SWA positions in 20162017 within Division I. This compared to 2015-2016 when African-American women held 11.8 percent, Asian/Pacific Islander women held 1.3 percent, Latinas held 1.6 percent, and Native-American women held zero percent. Women classified as "two or more races" held 0.6 percent, "other" held 0.6 percent and "non-resident alien" held zero percent.


The senior woman administrator position was less diverse at the Division II level. African-American women held 7.9 percent, Latinas held 2.1 percent, and Asian/Pacific Islanders accounted for 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. Females of color overall occupied 15.2 percent of the SWA positions in 20162017 within Division II. This compared to 2015-2016 when African-American women held 6.9 percent, Latinas held 2.7 percent, and Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.4 percent. Women classified as "two or more races" held 1.7 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 4.4 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. Females of color occupied an overall 7.6 percent of the SWA positions in 2016-2017 within Division III. This compared to 2015-2016 when African-American women held 3.9 percent, Latina women held 1.8 percent, women classified as "two or more races" held 0.5 percent, and women classified as "other" held 0.5 percent.

## Grade for Division I Senior Woman Administrators: <br> Race: B (18.1 percent) <br> +Gender: A+ (100 percent)

+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 Representative

For a description of how a Faculty Athletics Representative (FAR) is selected and represents the university, see page 15 of this report.

For the FAR positions in 2016-2017, whites held 87.3 percent, 91.9 percent, and 93.6 percent at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In 2015-2016, the percentages were 88.6 percent, 92.9 percent, and 93.9 percent. The racial diversity of the FAR position continued to be very low. In 2016-2017, AfricanAmericans held 8.4 percent, 3.0 percent, and 2.8 percent of the FAR positions at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. For the 2015-2016 report, African-Americans represented 7.4 percent, 3.0 percent, and 3.4 percent for Divisions I, II, and III. Latinos held 0.6 percent, 2.4 percent, and 0.8 percent of the FAR positions at Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 2.1 percent, 1.0 percent, and 1.2 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Native-Americans held 0.3 percent in Division I and Division II, zero percent in Division III 0.2 percent. FARs classified as "two or more races" held zero
percent in Division I, 0.3 percent in Division II, and 0.2 percent in Division III. Those classified as "other" held 0.9 percent, 1.3 percent, and 1.0 percent in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively.




In 2016-2017 women held 34.3 percent, 29.4 percent, and 36.4 percent of the FAR positions. This compared to 2015-2016 when women held 35.4 percent of the FAR positions in Division I, 29.4 percent in Division II, and 36.2 percent in Division III. White women held the greatest percentage of these positions with 30.1 percent, 28.3 percent, and 34.4 percent in Division I, II, and III, respectively. In Division I, African-American women held 3.0 percent, Latinas held 0.3 percent, and Asian/Pacific Islander women held 0.3 percent. In Division II, African-American women held 0.3 percent, Latinas held 0.7 percent, while Asian/Pacific Islander women, Native-American women, and those classified as two or more races had no representation. Those classified as "other" held 0.3 percent. In Division III, AfricanAmerican women held 0.6 percent, Latina women held 0.2 percent, Asian/Pacific Islander women held 0.4 percent, those who were classified as "other" held 0.4 percent, "non-resident alien" held 0.2 percent, and those classified as "two or more races" held 0.2 percent.

## Grade for Division I Faculty Athletics Representatives: <br> Race: D+ (12.7 percent) <br> Gender: C+ (34.3 percent)

See Table 27.

## Sports Information Directors

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

The SID position was one of the least diverse positions in all of college sport when HBCUs were excluded. In 2016-2017 it was 94.2, 92.8, and 96.4 percent white in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This did not change much from 2015-2016 when it was 94.7, 92.3, and 97.1 percent white in Division I, II, III. This was very important because the SID is usually the key decision maker in what and who is publicized among coaches and student-athletes.



Division III Sports Information Directors


The SID position in Division I athletics was 94.2 percent white, 2.0 percent African-American, 1.4 percent Asian/Pacific Islander, 1.4 percent Latino, zero percent "other", 0.7 percent "two or more races", and 0.5 percent "non-resident alien". Division II consisted of 92.8 percent whites, 1.3 percent AfricanAmericans, 2.0 percent Asian/Pacific Islanders, 1.0 percent Latinos, 0.3 percent Native-American, 0.6 percent "two or more races," 1.0 non-resident aliens, and 0.7 percent "other." Division III was 96.4 percent white, 1.5 percent African-American, zero percent Native-American, 0.4 percent Asian/Pacific Islander, 0.6 percent Latino, 0.4 percent "two or more races," zero percent for non-resident aliens and 0.4 percent "other."

Women held $15.1,10.5$, and 12.7 percent of the SID positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Coverage of women's college sport continued to be a small fraction of that of men's college sport.

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Grade for Division I Sports Information Directors:
    Race: F (6 percent)
    Gender: F (15.1 percent)
```

See Table 28

## Professional Administration

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

This report shows opportunities for women have increased across all three divisions. The percentage of people of color filling these positions decreased in Division I, but increased in Divisions II and III.

In 2016-2017 whites continued to dominate the professional administration category by holding 82.7 percent, 84.6 percent, and 91.2 percent of all professional administration positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. In 2015-2016 whites held 82.1 percent, 84.8 percent, and 92.1 percent of the professional administration in Divisions I, II, III, respectively.


Division II Professional Administration


## Division III Professional Administration



African-Americans held 9.3 percent, 6.5 percent, and 4.7 percent of all professional administration positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Latinos held 3.1 percent, 3.1 percent, and 1.9 percent of positions for all professional administration positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Asian/Pacific Islanders held 1.6 percent, 1.8 percent, and 0.9 percent of all professional administration positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. Native-American representation was minimal, 0.1 percent, 0.4 percent and 0.1 percent or below in each division.

In 2016-2017 women accounted for 35.2 percent, 35.9 percent, and 42.2 percent of all professional administration positions in Divisions I, II, and III, respectively. This was an increase from 2015-2016 when women accounted for 34.7 percent, 33.1 percent, and 33.95 percent, 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 62.1 percent of the positions at Division I institutions. Within the life skills coordinator position, women held 71.4 percent of the positions at Division I institutions. In the business manager position, women held 60.9 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 51.7 percent of the positions.

## Grade for Division I Professional Administrators: <br> Race: B (17.3 percent) <br> Gender: B- ( 35.2 percent)

See Tables 29 and 30.

## NCAA Diversity Initiatives

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

## NCAA Grade for Diversity Initiatives: A+

## HOW GRADES ARE CALCULATED

The 2016 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 A was achieved if 24 percent of the positions were held by people of color, B if 12 percent of the positions were held by people of color, $\mathbf{C}$ 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 news 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 | 29-30 | A | 45 |
| A- | 25-28.5 | A- | 42-44 |
| B+ | 20-24.5 | B+ | 39-41.5 |
| B | 17-19.5 | B | 38 |
| B- | 16 | B- | 35-37.5 |
| C+ | 15 | C+ | 32-34.5 |
| C | 14 | C | 31 |
| C- | 13 | C- | 28-30.5 |
| D+ | 12 | D+ | 25-27.5 |
| D | 11 | D | 24 |
| F | <11 | F | <24 |

For issues of gender, an A would be earned if 45 percent of the employees were women, $\mathbf{B}$ for 38 percent, $\mathbf{C}$ for 31 percent, $\mathbf{D}$ for 24 percent and $\mathbf{F}$ 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 $\mathbf{A}, 52$ percent would earn a B, 44 percent earned a C and 40 percent would earn a D. In the case of women as studentathletes, 50 percent earned an $\mathbf{A}, 45$ percent a $\mathbf{B}$, and 40 percent a $\mathbf{C}$. The Institute once again
acknowledges that even those sports where grades are low generally have better records on race and gender than society as a whole.

## METHODOLOGY

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

Baseline data was gathered from the NCAA. The data was placed in spreadsheets with each position broken down by race and gender. The Institute's research team also gathered data from the FBS schools for presidents, 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 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 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 October 2016.

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

This is the $25^{\text {th }}$ issue of the Racial and Gender Report Card (RGRC), which is the definitive assessment of hiring practices of women and people of color in most of the leading professional and amateur sports and sporting organizations in the United States. The report considers the composition - assessed by racial and gender makeup - of players, coaches and front office/athletic department employees in our country's leading sports organizations, including the National Basketball Association (NBA), the National Football League (NFL), Major League Baseball (MLB), Major League Soccer (MLS) and the Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA), as well as in collegiate athletics departments.

The Racial and Gender Report Card is published by The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport, which is part of the College of Business Administration at the University of Central Florida (UCF) in Orlando. Dr. Richard Lapchick has authored all reports, first at Northeastern University and now at UCF. (Until 1998, the report was known as the Racial Report Card.) In addition to Lapchick, Nataliya Bredikhina, Alexis Feller, Chevelle Lee, Ashleigh Boyd, and Brett Estrella contributed greatly to the completion of this year's College Racial and Gender Report Card.

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

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

The Institute's founder and director is Dr. Richard Lapchick, a scholar, author and internationally recognized human rights activist and pioneer for racial equality who is acknowledged as an expert on sports issues. Described as "the racial conscience of sport," Lapchick is Chair of the DeVos Sport Business Management Program in the College of Business Administration at UCF, where The Institute is located. In addition, Lapchick serves as President and CEO of the 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 dualdegree option, allowing students to earn a Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree in addition to the Master of Sport Business Management (MSBM) degree. The program was funded by a gift from the Richard and Helen DeVos Foundation and RDV Sports, with matching funds from the State of Florida.

## APPENDIX I



| NCAA Managing Directors/Directors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | \# |  | \% | \# |  | \% | \# |
| 2017 |  |  | 2011 |  |  | 2005 |  |  |
| White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 80.7\% | 71 | WhiteAfrican-AmericanLatinoAsianOtherWomenTotal | 77.9\% | 53 | Data Not Recorded |  |  |
|  | 15.9\% | 14 |  | 17.6\% | 12 | 2004 |  |  |
|  | 1.1\% | 1 |  | 2.9\% | 2 | White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 81.3\% | 33 |
|  | 2.3\% | 2 |  | 1.5\% | 1 |  | 12.5\% | 5 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |  | 2.0\% | 1 |
|  | 47.7\% | 42 |  | 42.6\% | 29 |  | 4.0\% | 2 |
|  | x | 88 |  | x | 68 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |
| 2016 |  |  | 2010 |  |  |  | 48.0\% | 20 |
| White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 83.1\% | 74 | White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 76.4\% | 55 |  | X | 41 |
|  | 14.6\% | 13 |  | 16.7\% | 12 | 2003 |  |  |
|  | 1.1\% | 1 |  | 2.8\% | 2 | Data Not Recorded |  |  |
|  | 1.1\% | 1 |  | 2.8\% | 2 | 2002 |  |  |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 |  | 1.4\% | 1 | White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 79.0\% | X |
|  | 46.1\% | 41 |  | 44.4\% | 32 |  | 14.0\% | X |
|  | X | 89 |  | X | 72 |  | 5.0\% | X |
| 2015 |  |  | 2009 |  |  |  | 2.0\% | X |
| White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 81.2\% | 69 | White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 75.7\% | 53 |  | 0.0\% | x |
|  | 16.5\% | 14 |  | 17.1\% | 12 |  | 42.0\% | x |
|  | 1.2\% | 1 |  | 4.3\% | 3 |  | X | X |
|  | 1.2\% | 1 |  | 1.4\% | 1 | 2001 |  |  |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 |  | 1.4\% | 1 | Data Not Recorded |  |  |
|  | 44.7\% | 38 |  | 41.4\% | 29 | 2000 |  |  |
|  | X | 85 |  | X | 70 | African-American | 82.9\% | 34 |
| 2014 |  |  | 2008 |  |  |  | 9.7\% | 4 |
| White <br> African-American | 81.9\% | 68 | White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 76.5\% | 52 | Latino Other Women Total | 2.4\% | 1 |
|  | 15.7\% | 13 |  | 16.2\% | 11 |  | 4.8\% | 2 |
| LatinoAsianOtherWomenTotal | 1.2\% | 1 |  | 2.9\% | 2 |  | 39.0\% | 16 |
|  | 1.2\% | 1 |  | 4.4\% | 3 |  | X | 41 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 |  | 0.0\% | 0 | 1999 |  |  |
|  | 44.6\% | 37 |  | 41.1\% | 28 | Data Not Recorded |  |  |
|  | x | 83 |  | X | 68 | 1998 |  |  |
| 20113 |  |  | 2007 |  |  | African-American <br> Latino <br> Other | 85.7\% | 36 |
| White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 82.9\% | 68 | White <br> African-American <br> Latino <br> Asian <br> Other <br> Women <br> Total | 77.4\% | 48 |  | 7.1\% | 3 |
|  | 15.9\% | 13 |  | 14.5\% | 9 |  | 2.4\% | 1 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 |  | 1.6\% | 1 |  | 4.8\% | 2 |
|  | 1.2\% | 1 |  | 4.8\% | 3 | Note: Data provided by the NCAA |  |  |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 |  | 1.6\% | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | 41.5\% | 34 |  | 41.9\% | 26 |  |  |  |
|  | x | 82 |  | x | 62 |  |  |  |
| 2012 |  |  | 2006 |  |  | $x=$ Data not recorded |  |  |
| WhiteAfrican-AmericanLatinoAsianOtherWomenTotal | 79.5\% | 58 | WhiteAfrican-AmericanLatinoAsianOtherWomenTotal | 75.9\% | 44 | TABLE 2 |  |  |
|  | 16.4\% | 12 |  | 19.0\% | 11 |  |  |  |
|  | 2.7\% | 2 |  | 1.7\% | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | 1.4\% | 1 |  | 3.4\% | 2 |  |  |  |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 |  | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  |  |
|  | 42.5\% | 31 |  | 41.4\% | 24 |  |  |  |
|  | X | 73 |  | X | 58 |  |  |  |




| Conference Commissioners |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Division I (ALL) |  |  | Division 1 (FBS) |  |  |  | Division I (ALL) |  |  | Division 1 (FBS) |  |  |
|  | \% | \# Men | \# Women | \% | \# Men | \# Women |  | \% | \# Men | \# Women | \% |  | \# Women |
| 2016-2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2011-2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White <br> African-American <br> Asian/Pacific Islander <br> Latino <br> Native American <br> Non-Resident Alien <br> Other <br> Total |  | 20 | 8 | 100.0\% | 9 | 1 | White <br> African-American <br> Asian <br> Latino <br> Native American <br> Non-Resident Alien <br> Other <br> Total | $\begin{gathered} \hline 96.7 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 3.3 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ \hline 100.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | 24 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 24 | 5 |  <br> $100.0 \%$ <br> $0.0 \%$ <br> $0.0 \%$ <br> $0.0 \%$ <br> $0.0 \%$ <br> $0.0 \%$ <br> $0.0 \%$ <br> $100.0 \%$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 11 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 |
|  | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
|  | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0\% | 20 | 10 | 100.0\% | 9 | 1 |  |  |  | 6 |  |  | 0 |
| 2015-2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2010-2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White <br> African-American <br> sian/Pacific Islander <br> Latino <br> Native American <br> Non-Resident Alien <br> Other <br> Total | 93.3\% | 20 | 8 | 100.0\% | 10 | 1 | WhiteAfrican-AmericanAsianLatinoNative AmericanOtherTotal | 90.0\% | 25 | 5 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
|  | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |  | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
|  | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |  | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |  | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |  | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |  | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |  | 100.0\% | 25 | 5 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
|  | 100.0\% | 20 | 10 | 100.0\% | 10 | 1 | 2009-2010 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014-2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  | White | 86.0\% | 25 | 5 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| White | 100.0\% | 22 | 7 | 100.0\% | 10 | 1 | African-American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| African-American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | Total | 100.0\% | 25 | 5 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 2008-2009 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 100.0\% | 22 | 7 | 100.0\% | 10 | 1 | White | 92.0\% | 27 | 3 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| 2013-2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  | African-American | 6.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| White | 96.7\% | 22 | 7 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 | Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| African-American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | Total | 100.0\% | 27 | 3 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 2007-2008 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | White | 86.5\% | 27 | 3 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 22 | 8 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 | African-American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| 2012-2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| White | 96.7\% | 23 | 6 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 | Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| African-American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 3.3\% | 0 | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 |
| Latino | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | Total | 100.0\% | 27 | 3 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | Note: Data provided by TI | ES Leade | Study. | storically Black | Institution | xcluded. |  |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | Note: Percentages may r | ot equal 10 | ercent due | rounding. |  |  |  |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | $\mathrm{x}=$ Data not recorded |  |  |  |  |  | LE 5 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 23 | 7 | 100.0\% | 11 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | LE 5 |


| Male Student-Athletes: Division I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Basketball | Football | Baseball |  | Basketball | Football | Baseball |
| 2016-2017 |  |  |  | 2006-2007 |  |  |  |
| White | 26.9\% | 41.5\% | 80.8\% | White | 32.5\% | 47.0\% | 84.5\% |
| African-American | 53.0\% | 44.2\% | 3.7\% | African-American | 60.4\% | 45.9\% | 6.0\% |
| Latino | 1.8\% | 2.9\% | 6.5\% | Latino | 1.8\% | 2.2\% | 5.4\% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | 0.5\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | 0.4\% |
| Asian/ Pacific Islander | 0.4\% | 1.7\% | 1.1\% | Asian | 0.4\% | 1.6\% | 1.2\% |
| Two or More Races | 5.4\% | 5.3\% | 3.7\% | Other | 4.7\% | 2.9\% | 2.5\% |
| Non-Resident Aliens <br> Other | 8.2\% | 0.5\% | $\begin{aligned} & 0.9 \% \\ & 2.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | 2005-2006 |  |  |  |
|  | 3.9\% | 3.6\% |  | White | $29.9 \%$ | 47.1\% | 84.6\% |
| 2015-2016 |  |  |  | African-American | 58.9\% | 45.4\% | 5.7\% |
| Whi | 26.8\% | 42.6\% | 81.9\% |  | 1.8\% | 2.1\%0.9\% | 5.0\% |
| African-American | 54.8\% | 43.8\% | 3.3\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.3\% |  | 0.4\% |
| Latino | 1.7\% | 2.8\% | 6.5\% | Asian | 0.5\% | 1.6\% | 1.1\% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.4 | 0.4\% | Non-Resident Aliens |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \% \\ & 0.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1.0\% } \\ & \text { 2.5\% } \end{aligned}$ |
| Asian/ Pacific Islander | 0.5\% | 1.8\% | 1.1\% | Other | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6.2\% } \\ & \text { 2.3\% } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Two or More Races Non-Resident Aliens Other | 5.1\% | 4.6\% | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \% \\ & 0.7 \% \\ & 3.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | 2004-2005 |  |  |  |
|  | 7.4\% | 0.5\% |  | White | 31.9\% | 47.7\% | 83.7\% |
|  | 3.2\% | 3.5\% |  |  | 57.8\% | 45.4\% | 6.5\% |
| 2014-2015 |  |  |  | Latino <br> American Indian/Alaskan Native | 1.5\% | 2.3\% | 5.4\% |
| White <br> African-American | 27.0\% | 43.1\% | 83.3\% |  | 0.6\% | 0.3\% | 0.3\% |
|  | 55.6\% | 43.6\% | 2.9\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native <br> Asian | 0.4\%5.4\%2.5\% | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \% \\ & 0.4 \% \\ & 2.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \% \\ & 1.0 \% \\ & 1.9 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Latino | 1.8\% | 2.8\% | 5.8\% | Non-Resident Aliens Other |  |  |  |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.3\% | 0.4\% | 0.4\% |  |  |  |  |
| Asian/ Pacific Islander | 0.4\% | 2.0\% | 1.1\% |  |  |  |  |
| Two or More Races | 4.6\% | 4.4\% | 2.9\% | 2003-2004 | 31.6\% | 48.3\% | 83.8\% |
| Non-Resident Aliens | 7.1\% | 0.4\% | 0.8\% | African-American | 58.2\% | 44.3\% | 6.1\% |
| Other | 3.2\% | 3.1\% | 2.8\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 1.5\% | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \% \\ & 0.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \% \\ & 0.3 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| 2013-2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White <br> African-American | 28.8\% | 44.3\% | 84.6\% | Asian <br> Non-Resident Aliens <br> Other | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \% \\ & 5.7 \% \\ & 2.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \% \\ & 0.6 \% \\ & 2.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \% \\ & 1.3 \% \\ & 2.1 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 55.1\% | 43.3\% | 2.8\% |  |  |  |  |
| Latino | 1.7\% | 2.5\% | 5.8\% |  |  |  |  |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.3\% | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | 2002-2003 |  |  |  |
|  | 0.4\% | 2.0\% | 1.0\% | White <br> African-American | $\begin{aligned} & 32.3 \% \\ & 57.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | 49.3\% | 84.1\% |
| Asian/ Pacific Islander <br> Two or More Races | 3.6\% | 3.8\% | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \% \\ & 0.8 \% \\ & 2.4 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 43.8\% | 6.1\% |
| Non-Resident Aliens | 6.6\% | 0.4\% |  | American Indian/Alaskan Native | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1.3\% } \\ & 0.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \% \\ & 0.4 \% \end{aligned}$ | 5.1\% |
|  | 3.5\% | 3.3\% |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \% \\ & 1.2 \% \\ & 1.2 \% \\ & 2.0 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| 2012-2013 |  |  |  | Asian <br> Non-Resident Aliens <br> Other | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \% \\ & 5.3 \% \\ & 2.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \% \\ & 0.5 \% \\ & 2.3 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| African-American <br> Latino <br> American Indian/Alaskan Native <br> Asian/ Pacific Islander | 29.0\% | 45.4\% | 84.2\% |  |  |  |  |
|  | 55.7\% | 42.7\% | 2.6\% |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.0\% | 2.6\% | 5.9\% |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.3\% | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | 2001-2002 Whi | 32.3\% | 50.1\% | 83.4\% |
|  | 0.4\% | 2.1\% | 1.1\% | African-American | 57.7\% | 42.6\% | 6.9\% |
| Two or More Races | 2.9\% | 3.2\% | 2.1\% | Latino <br> American Indian/Alaskan Native | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1.5\% } \\ & 0.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | 2.1\% | 5.2\% |
| Non-Resident Aliens | 6.5\% | 0.5\% | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \% \\ & 3.0 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \% \\ & 1.4 \% \\ & 0.5 \% \\ & 2.8 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \% \\ & 1.1 \% \\ & 1.1 \% \\ & 1.9 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Other | 3.1\% | 3.2\% |  | American Indian/Alaskan Native <br> Asian <br> Non-Resident Alien <br> Other | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \% \\ & 0.2 \% \\ & 4.8 \% \\ & 3.2 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 2011-2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| African-American <br> Latino <br> American Indian/Alaskan Native <br> Asian/ Pacific Islander <br> Two or More Races <br> Non-Resident Aliens <br> Other | 29.4\% | 46.4\% | 85.3\% |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 57.2 \% \\ 2.0 \% \\ 0.1 \% \\ 0.1 \% \\ 2.5 \% \\ 5.9 \% \\ 2.6 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 43.2 \% \\ 2.3 \% \\ 0.5 \% \\ 2.6 \% \\ 2.0 \% \\ 0.4 \% \\ 2.7 \% \end{gathered}$ | 2.6\% <br> $6.0 \%$ <br> $0.4 \%$ <br> $1.2 \%$ <br> $1.6 \%$ <br> $0.6 \%$ <br> $2.4 \%$ | 2000-2001 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | WhiteAfrican-AmericanLatinoAmerican Indian/Alaskan NativeAsianNon-Resident AliensOther | $32.5 \%$$57.1 \%$$1.4 \%$$0.4 \%$$0.2 \%$$5.1 \%$$3.3 \%$ |  <br> $49.4 \%$ <br> $42.1 \%$ <br> $2.1 \%$ <br> $0.4 \%$ <br> $1.3 \%$ <br> $1.7 \%$ <br> $2.9 \%$ |  <br> $81.3 \%$ <br> $6.7 \%$ <br> $5.6 \%$ <br> $0.4 \%$ <br> $0.9 \%$ <br> $2.1 \%$ <br> $3.0 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2010-2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| African-American <br> Latino <br> American Indian/Alaskan Native <br> Asian/ Pacific Islander <br> Two or More Races <br> Non-Resident Aliens <br> Other | 30.6\% | 47.0\% | 85.0\% <br> $2.5 \%$ <br> $5.9 \%$ <br> $0.1 \%$ <br> $1.2 \%$ <br> $1.3 \%$ <br> $1.0 \%$ <br> $2.6 \%$ | 1999-2000 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 56.8 \% \\ 1.8 \% \\ 0.1 \% \\ 0.1 \% \\ 1.6 \% \\ 5.9 \% \\ 2.6 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 42.4 \% \\ 2.4 \% \\ 0.1 \% \\ 1.0 \% \\ 2.2 \% \\ 0.3 \% \\ 2.8 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | WhiteAfrican-AmericanLatinoAmerican Indian/Alaskan NativeAsianNon-Resident AliensOther | $34.6 \%$$55.0 \%$$1.6 \%$$0.2 \%$$0.3 \%$$3.0 \%$$5.3 \%$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 51.3 \% \\ 39.5 \% \\ 1.8 \% \\ 0.3 \% \\ 1.3 \% \\ 0.2 \% \\ 5.7 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  <br> $83.0 \%$ <br> $6.6 \%$ <br> $4.3 \%$ <br> $0.4 \%$ <br> $1.1 \%$ <br> $0.6 \%$ <br> $3.9 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009-2010 |  |  |  | 1998-1999 |  |  |  |
| White | 32.7\% | 48.3\% | 86.4\% | White | 34.0\% | 46.9\% | 88.1\% |
| African-American | 58.1\% | 42.0\% | 2.8\% | African-American | 55.9\% | 46.4\% | 2.8\% |
| Latino | 2.0\% | 2.4\% | 5.3\% | Latino | 1.4\% | 1.9\% | 4.7\% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.3\% | 0.4\% | 0.5\% |
| Asian/ Pacific Islander | 0.1\% | 1.0\% | 1.3\% | Asian | 0.3\% | 2.0\% | 0.8\% |
| Two or More Races | 1.2\% | 1.4\% | 0.1\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 5.5\% | 1.0\% | 1.4\% |
| Other | 4.9\% | 3.1\% | 2.7\% | Other | 2.6\% | 1.9\% | 1.7\% |


| 2008-2009 |  |  |  | 1997-1998 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White | 34.2\% | 50.0\% | 87.3\% | Data No | Recorded |  |  |
| African-American | 57.5\% | 41.7\% | 2.5\% | 1996-1997 |  |  |  |
| Latino | 2.2\% | 2.6\% | 5.3\% | White | 33.8\% | 46.9\% | 89.5\% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | African-American | 57.3\% | 47.6\% | 3.0\% |
| Asian/ Pacific Islander | 0.1\% | 1.1\% | 1.1\% | Latino | 1.5\% | 1.9\% | 4.3\% |
| Two or More Races | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.2\% | 0.3\% | 0.5\% |
| Other | 4.5\% | 3.0\% | 2.3\% | Asian | 0.3\% | 1.2\% | 0.6\% |
| 2007-2008 |  |  |  | Non-Resident Aliens | 4.4\% | 0.6\% | 0.9\% |
| White | 32.0\% | 50.0\% | 86.9\% | Other | 2.5\% | 1.5\% | 1.2\% |
| African-American | 60.4\% | 42.4\% | 3.3\% | 1992-1996 |  |  |  |
| Latino | 2.2\% | 2.4\% | 6.0\% | Data Not | corded |  |  |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 1991-1992 |  |  |  |
| Asian | 0.1\% | 1.0\% | 1.2\% | White | 34.5\% | 53.2\% | 90.0\% |
| Native Hawailan/Pacific Islander | 0.1\% | 1.0\% | 0.1\% | African-American | 61.8\% | 42.7\% | 4.3\% |
| Two or More Races | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | Latino | 0.8\% | 1.4\% | 3.9\% |
| Other | 5.7\% | 2.3\% | 1.7\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.2\% | 0.3\% | 0.3\% |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black institutions excluded. <br> Only student-athletes receiving financial aid are included in this report. <br> Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. $x=$ Data not recorded |  |  |  | Non-Resident Aliens | 0.2\% x | 1.0\% x | 0.7\% x |
|  |  |  |  | Other | 2.5\% | 1.4\% | 0.8\% |
|  |  |  |  | TABLE 6 |  |  |  |


| Female Student-Athletes: Division I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Basketball\| | Track | Softball |  | Basketball | Track | Softball |
| 2016-2017 |  |  |  | 2008-09 |  |  |  |
| White | 35.3\% | 56.5\% | 74.5\% | White | 44.0\% | 64.0\% | 82.5\% |
| African-American | 43.4\% | 24.0\% | 3.9\% | African-American | 47.8\% | 28.0\% | 4.0\% |
| Latino | 2.60\% | 4.7\% | 8.9\% | Latino | 1.7\% | 3.6\% | 8.0\% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.40\% | 0.3\% | 0.7\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% |
| Asian/ Pacific islander | 1.2\% | 1.3\% | 2.3\% | Asian/ Pacific Islander | 1.0\% | 0.1\% | 2.0\% |
| Two or More Races | 6.5\% | 4.9\% | 6.0\% | Two or More Races | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 1.0\% |
| Non-Resident Alien | 7.5\% | 4.5\% | 0.6\% | Other | 4.0\% | 4.6\% | 2.8\% |
| Other | 3.3\% | 3.9\% | 3.1\% | 2007-08 |  |  |  |
| 2011-2016 |  |  |  | White <br> African-American | $44.5 \%$ |  | 87.0\% |
| African-American | 34.8\% | 58.4\% | 75.3\% |  | 46.2\% | 28.7\% | 2.3\% |
|  | 45.4\% | 23.9\% | 3.6\% |  | 1.8\% | 5.9\% | $\begin{aligned} & 6.6 \% \\ & 0.1 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| Latino | 2.8\% | 4.3\% | 9.1\% |  | 0.1\% | 0.1\% |  |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | 0.8\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native <br> Asian | 1.7\% | 1.7\% | 1.7\% |
| Asian/ Pacific Islander | 0.7\% | 1.2\% | 2.4\% | Native Hawailian/Pacific Islander | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% |
| Two or More Races | 6.5\% | 4.5\% | 5.2\% | Two or More Races | 0.8\%4.8\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% |
| Non-Resident Alien | 6.4\% | 4.1\% | 0.6\% | Other |  | 3.5\% | 1.9\% |
| Other | 2.9\% | 3.3\% | 2.9\% | 2006-07 |  |  |  |
| 2014-15 |  |  |  | White <br> African-American | 44.4\% | 60.8\% | $\begin{gathered} \hline 78.6 \% \\ 8.5 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| African-American | 34.9\% | 59.2\% | 75.4\% |  | 2.0\% | 3.6\% |  |
|  | 47.3\% | 23.6\% | 3.9\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native |  |  | 6.8\% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 2.2\% | 4.1\% | 9.4\% |  | 0.4\% | 0.5\% | 0.6\% |
|  | 0.4\% | 0.3\% | 0.8\% | Asian | 1.1\%4.7\% | 1.4\% | 2.3\% |
| Asian/ Pacific Islander | 1.0\% | 1.3\% | 2.5\% | Other |  | $\begin{gathered} 4.9 \% \\ 60.0 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.2 \% \\ 79.2 \% \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 6.0\% | 4.6\% | 4.4\% | White | 4.7\% 44.3\% |  |  |
| Non-Resident Alien Other | 5.1\% | 3.9\% | 1.1\% | 2005-06 |  |  |  |
|  | 3.0\% | 3.0\% | 2.5\% | African-American | 44.6\% | 27.7\% | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \% \\ & 6.7 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| 2013-14 |  |  |  | Latino <br> American Indian/Alaskan Native | 1.6\% | 27.7\% $3.4 \%$ |  |
| African-American | 36.2\% | 60.5\% | 77.8\% |  | 0.3\%1.6\% | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \% \\ & 1.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \% \\ & 1.9 \% \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 47.7\% | 23.2\% | 3.6\% | Asian |  |  |  |
| Latino | 2.2\% | 4.2\% | 8.2\% | Non-Resident Alien | 5.2\% <br> 2.4\% | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \% \\ & 2.7 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $1.7 \%$2.4\% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.6\% | 0.4\% | 0.8\% | Other |  |  |  |
| Asian/ Pacific Islander | 1.0\% | 1.5\% | 2.4\% | 2004-05 |  |  |  |
| Two or More Races Non-Resident Alien | 4.9\% | $3.6 \%$$3.5 \%$ | 3.8\% | White <br> African-American | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 44.6 \% \\ & 43.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.7 \% \\ & 28.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 80.6 \% \\ 7.9 \% \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | 1.0\% |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 2.8\% | 3.2\% | 2.4\% | Latino <br> American Indian/Alaskan Native | 1.6\% | $3.2 \%$$0.4 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.9 \% \\ & 0.5 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| African-AmericanLatinoAmerican Indian/Alaskan Native | 36.5\% | 60.4\% | 78.1\% | Asian <br> Non-Resident Alien <br> Other | 1.3\% | 0.4\% 1.2\% | 0.5\% <br> $1.9 \%$ <br> $1.2 \%$ <br> $2.0 \%$ |
|  | 48.4\% | 23.9\% | 4.1\% |  | 5.8\% | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \% \\ & 3.9 \% \\ & 3.1 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 2.1\% | 4.2\% | 8.3\% |  | 2.5\% |  |  |
|  | 0.5\% |  | 0.7\% | 2003-04 |  |  |  |
| Asian/ Pacific IslanderTwo or More Races | 1.0\%3.9\% | 1.5\% | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \% \\ & 3.4 \% \\ & 0.9 \% \\ & 1.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | White |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 59.6\% } \\ & \text { 28.1\% } \end{aligned}$ | $79.4 \%$$9.1 \%$$5.1 \%$$0.6 \%$$2.1 \%$$1.3 \%$$2.3 \%$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \% \\ & 3.5 \% \\ & 3.1 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | African-American | $46.8 \%$ $41.6 \%$ |  |  |
| Non-Resident Alien Other | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \% \\ & 4.3 \% \\ & 3.3 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Latino <br> American Indian/Alaskan Native | 1.8\% | $3.2 \%$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | American Indian/Alaskan Native |  |  |  |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  | Asian | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \% \\ & 5.3 \% \\ & 2.8 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \% \\ & 4.3 \% \\ & 3.2 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Wh | 38.2\% | 60.9\% | 79.4\% | Non-Resident Alien Other |  |  |  |
| African-American | 47.9\% | 24.0\% | 4.1\% |  |  |  |  |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 2.0\% | 4.0\% | 7.2\% | 2002-03 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \% \\ & 2.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | White | $48.7 \%$ | 61.0\% $\quad 79.9 \%$ |  |
| Asian/ Pacific Islander Two or More Races | 1.1\% | 1.4\% |  | African-American | 40.9\% | 27.6\% | 9.1\% |
| Two or More Races |  | 2.3\% | $2.5 \%$ |  | 1.7\%0.6\% | 3.0\% | 4.8\% <br> $0.5 \%$ <br> $1.9 \%$ <br> $1.0 \%$ <br> $2.8 \%$ |
| Non-Resident Alien | 4.1\% | 3.6\% | 1.0\% | Latino <br> American Indian/Alaskan Native |  | 0.4\% |  |
| Other | 3.0\% | 3.3\% | 2.1\% | Non-Resident Alien <br> Other | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \% \\ & 4.5 \% \\ & 2.4 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1.4\% |  |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  | 3.7\% |  |
| White | 39.3\% | 61.1\% | 79.6\% |  |  | 3.0\% |  |
| African-American | 47.4\% | 24.5\% | 4.1\% | 2001-02 |  |  |  |
| Latino | 1.8\% | 4.0\% | 7.6\% | White | 50.2\% | 60.5\% | 80.7\% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.8\% | African-American | 39.7\% | 28.0\% | 9.0\% |
| Asian/ Pacific Islander | 1.3\% | 1.4\% | 2.9\% | Latino | 1.7\% | 3.0\% | 4.1\% |
| Two or More Races | 2.6\% | 1.9\% | 2.0\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.5\% | 0.5\% | 0.6\% |
| Non-Resident Alien | 4.0\% | 3.7\% | 1.0\% | Asian | 0.8\% | 1.0\% | 1.7\% |
| Other | 2.7\% | 2.8\% | 1.8\% | Non-Resident Alien | 4.3\% | 3.6\% | 1.0\% |
| 2009-10 |  |  |  | Other | 2.8\% | 3.3\% | 2.8\% |
| White | 43.2\% | 62.3\% | 82.0\% | 2000-01 |  |  |  |
| African-American | 47.5\% | 26.1\% | 3.4\% | White | 50.6\% | 58.1\% | 68.9\% |
| Latino | 1.5\% | 4.0\% | 7.7\% | African-American | 38.6\% | 28.1\% | 8.4\% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.7\% | Latino | 1.7\% | 2.5\% | 3.1\% |
| Asian/ Pacific Islander | 1.6\% | 1.4\% | 2.8\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | 0.3\% |
| Two or More Races | 1.4\% | 0.9\% | 1.3\% | Asian | 0.8\% | 1.0\% | 3.6\% |
| Other | 4.3\% | 4.6\% | 2.4\% | Non-Resident Alien | 5.0\% | 5.7\% | 6.8\% |
|  |  |  |  | Other | 2.8\% | 4.2\% | 8.9\% |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA. | Historically Black | institutio | excluded. | 1999-00 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | White | 53.6\% | 61.9\% | 80.3\% |
| Only student-athletes receiving fin | mancial aid are in | cluded in | s report. | African-American | 35.7\% | 26.8\% | 8.6\% |
|  |  |  |  | Latino | 1.5\% | 2.4\% | 3.5\% |
| Note: Percentages may not eq | qual 100 percen | due to rou |  | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.3\% | 0.6\% |
|  |  |  |  | Asian | 0.7\% | 0.8\% | 1.3\% |
| $x=$ Data | not recorded |  |  | Non-Resident Alien | 2.4\% | 2.1\% | 0.6\% |
| $x=$ Daa ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ot reorad |  |  | Other | 5.6\% | 5.7\% | 5.2\% |
|  |  |  | TAB | LE 7 |  |  |  |


| All Student-Athletes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Division I |  |  | Division II |  |  | Division III |  |  | Division I,II, III |  |  |
|  | Male | Female |  | Male | Female |  | Male | Female |  | Male | Female |
| 2016-17 |  |  | 2016-17 |  |  | 2016-17 |  |  | 2016-17 |  |  |
| White | 56.8\% | 64.9\% | White | 58.3\% | 70.0\% | Whi | 72.5\% | 79.8\% | Wh | 63.7\% | 71.7\% |
| African-American | 22.3 | 12.5\% | African-American | 20.4\% | 9.5\% | African-American | 12.2\% | 5.9\% | African-American | 17.6\% | 9.3\% |
| Lain | 4.8\% | 4.8 | Latio | 7.0\% | 7.0\% | ati | 5.6\% | 4.6\% | Latino | 5.7\% | 5.2\% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.3\% | 0.4\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.6\% | 0.6\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.3\% | 0.3\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% |
| Asian/Pacific Istander | 1.9\% | 2.3\% | Asian/Pacific Istander | 1.3\% | 1.8\% | AsianlPacific Islander | 2.1\% | 3.0\% | AsianIPacific Islander | 1.8\% | 2.5\% |
| Two or More Races | 4.3\% | 4.6\% | Two or More Races | 3.6\% | 4.1\% | Two or More Races | 3.0\% | 2.7\% | Two or More Races | 3.6\% | 3.8\% |
| Non-Resident Aliens | 5.6\% | 6.5\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 6.1\% | 4.5\% | Non-Resident Alier | 1.1\% | 0.7\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 3.8\% | 3.8\% |
| Other | 4.1\% | 3.9\% | Other | 2.7\% | 2.6\% | Other | 3.3\% | 3.0\% | Other | 3.4\% | \% |
| 2015-16 |  |  | 2015-16 |  |  | 2015-16 |  |  | 2015-16 |  |  |
| Whit | 57.9\% | 66.0\% | White | 59.5\% | 70.8\% | White | 73.7\% | 80.3\% | White | 64.9\% | 72.6\% |
| African-American | 22.2\% | 12.6\% | African-American | 20.2\% | 9.4\% | African-American | 11.7\% | 5.8\% | African-American | 17.3\% | 9.3\% |
| Latino | 4.8\% | 4.8\% | Latino | 6.8\% | 6.9\% | Latino | 5.3\% | 4.4\% | Latino | 5.5\% | 5.1\% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.7\% | 0.7\% | American Indian/Alaskan Naive | 0.3\% | 0.3\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.9\% | 2.3\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.2\% | 1.8\% | AsianlPacific Istander | 2.0\% | 2.9\% | Asian/Pacific Istander | 1.8\% | 2.4\% |
| Two or More Races | 3.8\% | 4.1\% | Two or More Races | 3.2\% | 3.7\% | Two or More Race | 2.7\% | 2.6\% | Two or More Races | 3.2\% | 3.4\% |
| Non-Resident Alier | 5.3\% | 6.2\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 6.0\% | 4.4\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 1.1\% | 0.7\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 3.7\% | 3.7\% |
| Other | 3.7\% | 3.5\% | Other | 2.4\% | 2.3\% | Other | 3.2\% | 3.1\% | Other | 3.2\% | 3.1\% |
| 2014-15 |  |  | 2014-15 |  |  | 2014-15 |  |  | 2014-15 |  |  |
| Whi | 58.9\% | 66.8\% | White | 60.7\% | 71.8\% | White | 74.3\% | 80.6\% | White | 65.8\% | 73.2\% |
| African-American | 22.1\% | 12.5\% | African-American | 19.7\% | 9.1\% | African-American | 11.2\% | 5.6\% | African-American | 17.0\% | 9.1\% |
| Latin | 4.5\% | 4.5\% | Latio | 6.8\% | 6.8\% | Latino | 5.2\% | 4.1\% | Latino | 5.4\% | 4.9\% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.3\% | 0.4\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.6\% | 0.7\% | American Indian/Alaskan Nativ | 0.3\% | 0.3\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% |
| Asian/Pacific Istander | 1.9\% | 2.3\% | AsianiPacific Istander | 1.3\% | 1.8\% | AsianlPacific Istander | 2.0\% | 2.8\% | Asian/Pacific Istander | 1.8\% | 2.4\% |
| Two or More Races | 3.5\% | 4.1\% | Two or More Races | 2.7\% | 3.1\% | Two or More Races | 2.3\% | 2.4\% | Two or More Races | 2.8\% | $3.2 \%$ |
| Non-Resident Aliens | 4.8\% | 5.9\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 5.7\% | 4.3\% | Non-Resident Alier | 1.2\% | 0.8\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 3.5\% | 3.5\% |
| Other | 3.9\% | 3.5\% | Other | 2.4\% | 2.4\% | Other | 3.5\% | 3.5\% | Other | 3.4\% | 3.3\% |
| 2013-14 |  |  | 2013-14 |  |  | 2013-14 |  |  | 2013-14 |  |  |
| Whit | 60.2\% | 68.2\% | White | 62.7\% | 73.7\% | White | 75.8\% | 81.2\% | White | 67.3\% | 74.4\% |
| African-American | 21.9\% | 12.4\% | Affican-American | 19.1\% | 8.8\% | Affican-American | 10.5\% | 5.3\% | African-American | 16.5\% | 8.8\% |
| Latino | 4.3\% | 4.4\% | Latino | 6.4\% | 6.3\% | Latino | 4.5\% | 3.7\% | Latino | 4.9\% | 4.5\% |
| Ierican Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.6\% | 0.7\% | American Indian/Alaskan Nativ | 0.3\% | 0.3\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.5\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.8\% | 2.4\% | Asian/Pacific Istander | 1.3\% | 1.7\% | AsianlPacific Istander | 1.9\% | 2.5\% | Asian/Pacific Istander | 1.8\% | 2.2\% |
| Two or More Races | 2.9\% | 3.4\% | Two or More Races | 2.4\% | 2.4\% | Two or More Races | 2.0\% | 2.0\% | Two or More Races | 2.4\% | 2.6\% |
| Non-Resident Aliens | 4.6\% | 5.3\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 5.2\% | 4.1\% | -Resident Alie | 1.4\% | 0.7\% | Non-Resident Alier | 3.3\% | $3.3 \%$ |
| Other | 3.8\% | 3.5\% | Other | 2.4\% | 2.3\% | Other | 4.0\% | 4.3\% | Other | 3.5\% | 3.6\% |
| 2012-13 |  |  | 2012-13 |  |  | 2012-13 |  |  | 2012-13 |  |  |
| Whic | 60.0\% | 68.5\% | White | 64.1\% | 74.6\% | White | 76.1\% | 81.8\% | White | 67.7\% | 75.0\% |
| African-American | 22.4 | 12.7\% | African-American | 18.6\% | 8.6\% | African-American | 10.4\% | 5.3\% | African-American | 16.4\% | 8.9\% |
| Latiol | 4.4\% | 4.3\% | Latino | 6.0\% | 5.9\% | Latino | 4.2\% | 3.5\% | Latino | 4.7\% | 4.3\% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.5\% | 0.6\% | American Indian/Alaskan Natir | 0.3\% | 0.3\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 2.0\% | 2.4\% | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.2\% | 1.8\% | Asian\|Pacific Islander | 1.9\% | 2.4\% | AsianlPaciic Istander | 1.7\% | 2.3\% |
| Two or More Races | 2.5\% | 2.8\% | Two or More Races | 2.0\% | 2.1\% | Two or More Races | 1.9\% | 1.8\% | Two or More Races | 2.1\% | 2.3\% |
| Non-Resident Aliens | 4.7\% | 5.2\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 4.9\% | 3.7\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 1.0\% | 0.6\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 3.2\% | 3.1\% |
| Other | 3.7\% | 3.6\% | Other | 2.6\% | 2.7\% | Other | 4.3\% | 4.3\% | Other | 3.7\% | 3.7\% |
| 2011-12 |  |  | 2011-12 |  |  | 2011-12 |  |  | 2011-12 |  |  |
| Whi | 61.2\% | 69.5\% | White | 65.4\% | 77.6\% | White | 78.1\% | 83.5\% | White | 69.4\% | 76.2\% |
| African-American | 22.0\% | 12.6\% | African-American | 18.8\% | 8.5\% | African-American | 10.1\% | 5.2\% | Affican-American | 16.2\% | 8.6\% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native Asian/Pacific Islander | 4.1\% | 4.1\% | Latin | 6.0\% | 6.0\% | Latino | 3.9\% | 3.3\% |  | 4.5\% | 4.2\% |
|  | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.5\% | 0.5\% | American Indian/Alaskan Nativ | 0.3\% | 0.3\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% |
|  | 1.9\% | 2.3\% | AsianlPacific Istander | 1.3\% | 1.8\% | Asian/Pacific Istander | 1.9\% | 2.3\% |  | 1.7\% | 2.2\% |
| Two or More Race | 2.0\% | 2.2\% | Two or More Races Non-Resident Aliens | 1.5\% | 1.6\% | Two or More Races | 1.4\% | 1.5\% | Two or More Races | 1.6\% | 1.8\% |
| Non-Resident Aliens | 4.6\% | 5.4\% |  | 4.5\% | 3.7\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 1.0\% | 0.6\% | Non-Resident Aliens | 3.1\% | 3.2\% |
|  Other $3.3 \%$ $3.5 \%$ <br> $2010-11$   |  |  | 2010-11 |  |  | Other | 3.3\% | 3.4\% | Othe | 3.1\% | 3.2\% |
|  |  |  | 2010-11 | 2010-11 |  |  |  |
| Whit | 62.9\% | 70.1\% |  |  |  | WhiteAfrican-AmericanLatino | 63.1\% | 77.0\% | White | 79.0\% | 84.0\% |  | 69.9\% | 76.9\% |
| African-American | 21.2\% | 13.0\% | 18.3\% | 8.6\% | African-American |  | 9.4\% | 5.0\% | African-American | 15.6\% | 8.9\% |
| Latir | 4.3\% | 4.1\% | 6.0\% | 5.5\% | Latir |  | 3.7\% | 3.2\% | Latino | 4.4\% | 4.0\% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.5\% | 0.5\% | erican Indian/Alaskan Natio | 0.2\% | 0.3\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.4\% |
|  | 1.5\% | 2.3\% | AsianlPacific Istander | 1.3\% | 1.7\% | AsianlPacific Islande | 1.9\% | 2.0\% | Asian/Pacific Istander | 1.7\% | 2.1\% |
| Two or More Races | 1.5\% | 1.7\% | Two or More Races | 2.6\% | 1.4\% | Two or More Rac | 1.1\% | 1.2\% | Two or More Race | 1.6\% | 1.5\% |
| Non-Resident Aliens | 4.5\% | 5.2\% | Non-Resident Aliens Other | 3.9\% | 3.4\% | Non-Resident Alie | 0.9\% | 0.5\% | Non-Resident Alie | 2.9\% | 3.0\% |
|  Other $3.0 \%$ $3.0 \%$ <br> $2009-10$   |  |  |  | 2.1\% | 1.9\% | Other | 3.7\% | 3.8\% | Other | 3.2\% | 3.1\% |
|  |  |  | 2009-10 |  |  | 2009-10 |  |  | 2009-10 |  |  |
| White | 65.4\% | 73.5\% | White | 69.5\% | 80.4\% | Whit | 81.0\% | 85.7\% | Wh | 72.8\% | 79.7\% |
| African-American | 22.0\% | 13.0\% | African-American | 19.0\% | 9.0\% | Affican-America | 10.0\% | 5.0\% | African-Americ | 16.1\% | 9.2\% |
| Latino | 4.0\% | 4.0\% | Latino | 6.3\% | 5.8\% | Latino | 3.6\% | 2.9\% | Latino | 4.0\% | 4.0\% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native Asian/Pacific Islander Two or More Races | 0.3\% | 0.4\% | American Indian/Alastan Native | 0.5\% | 0.5\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.2\% | 0.3\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.3\% | 0.4\% |
|  | 2.5\% | 2.4\% |  | 1.3\% | 0.3\% |  | 2.1\% | 2.1\% |  | 1.8\% | 2.2\% |
|  | 0.4\% | 1.2\% | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Two or More Races } \\ \text { Other } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0.7\% | 1.0\% | Two or More Races | 0.7\% | 0.8\% | Two or More Races $\begin{array}{r}\text { Other } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 0.8\% | 1.0\% |
| Other | 5.0\% | 5.0\% |  | 2.0\% | 2.0\% | Other | 3.0\% | 3.0\% |  | 3.6\% | 3.8\% |
| 2008-09 |  |  | 2008-09 |  |  | 2008-09 |  |  | 2008-09 |  |  |
| White | 66.7\% | 74.0\% | White $70.1 \%$ $80.4 \%$ |  |  | Whit | 82.4\% | 86.6\% | White | 74.0\% | 80.2\% |
| African-American | 21.5\% | 13.0\% | African-America | 18.0\% | 8.0\% | Arrican-American | 9.0\% | 5.0\% | Arrican-America | 15.5\% | 8.9\% |
| Latino | 4.0\% | 4.0\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 6.5\% | 6.0\% | Latio | 3.0\% | 3.0\% | Latino | 4.3\% | 4.0\% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native Asian/Pacific Islander Two or More Races | 0.1\% | 0.3\% |  | 0.5\% | 0.5\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.3\% | 0.3\% |
|  | 2.0\% | 2.3\% | Asian/Pacific IslanderTwo or More Races | 1.5\% | 1.8\% |  | 2.1\% | 2.1\% |  | 1.8\% | 2.2\% |
|  | 0.1\% | 0.4\% |  | 0.4\% | 0.6\% | Two or More Races | 0.5\% | 0.6\% | Two or More Races | 0.5\% | 0.6\% |
|  |  |  | Other | 3.0\% | 2.3\% | Other | 3.0\% | 3.0\% | Other | 3.5\% | 3.7\% |
|  |  |  | 2007-08 |  |  | $2007-08$ |  |  | 2007-08 |  |  |
| White $58.7 \%$ $73.5 \%$ |  |  | White African-American | 70.7\% | 81.0\% | White | 82.9\% | 87.4\% | African-American | 74.5\% | 83.6\% |
| African-American | 31.4\% | 14.0\% |  | 18.0\% | 7.7\% | African-American | 9.0\% | 4.7\% |  | 16.1\% | 6.8\% |
|  | 4.0\% | 4.7\% | Latino <br> American Indian/Alaskan Native | 6.6\% | 6.3\% | Latino | 3.3\% | 2.7\% | Latino | 4.3\% | 4.0\% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4\% | 0.3\% |  | 0.5\% | 0.6\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.3\% | 0.3\% |
| AsianlPacific Islander Two or More Races | 1.3\% | 2.0\% | American Indian/Alaskan Native Asian/Pacific Islander | 1.3\% | 1.7\% | AsianlPacific Islander | 1.9\% | 2.2\% | Asian/Pacific Istander | 1.7\% | 2.1\% |
|  | 0.3\% | 0.5\% | Two or More Races Other | 0.2\% | 0.5\% | Two or More Races | 0.4\% | 0.5\% | Two or More Races | 0.3\% | 0.5\% |
| Other | 3.0\% | 5.0\% |  | 2.6\% | 2.4\% | othe | 2.4\% | 2.4\% | Other | 2.7\% | 2.7\% |
| Note: Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black institutions excluded. <br> Only student-athletes receiving financial aid are inclueded in this report. <br> TABLE 8 <br> Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| College Head Coaches: Men's Teams |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Basketball |  | Football |  | Baseball |  |  | Basketball |  | Football |  | Baseball |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
|  | Division I |  |  |  |  |  |  | Division I, II, III |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2016-17 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2016-17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 74.9\% | 245 | 88.0\% | 206 | 92.8\% | 259 | White | 84.2\% | 878 | 91.4\% | 576 | 94.5\% | 869 |
| African-American | 22.3\% | 73 | 7.7\% | 18 | 1.1\% | 3 | African-American | 12.9\% | 135 | 5.4\% | 34 | 0.4\% | 4 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.9\% | 2 | 0.7\% | 2 | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.4\% | 4 | 0.6\% | 4 | 0.7\% | 6 |
| Latino | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.4\% | 1 | 3.2\% | 9 | Latino | 0.9\% | 9 | 0.5\% | 3 | 3.0\% | 28 |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.9\% | 2 | 1.1\% | 3 | Two or More Races | 0.3\% | 3 | 0.8\% | 5 | 0.7\% | 6 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | Non-Resident Alien | 0.3\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native American | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.9\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | Native American | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 1 |
| Other | 1.5\% | 5 | 1.3\% | 3 | 1.1\% | 3 | Other | 0.9\% | 9 | 0.8\% | 5 | 0.5\% | 5 |
| 2015-16 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2015-16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 76.7\% | 247 | 88.4\% | 205 | 93.5\% | 258 | White | 84.2\% | 877 | 91.9\% | 579 | 95.1\% | 868 |
| African-American | 20.8\% | 67 | 6.9\% | 16 | 1.1\% | 3 | African-American | 12.9\% | 134 | 4.8\% | 30 | 0.5\% | 5 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.3\% | 3 | 0.8\% | 2 | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.4\% | 4 | 0.8\% | 5 | 0.5\% | 5 |
| Latino | 0.9\% | 3 | 0.4\% | 1 | 2.5\% | 7 | Latino | 1.0\% | 10 | 0.6\% | 4 | 2.4\% | 22 |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.7\% | 2 | Two or More Races | 0.5\% | 5 | 0.5\% | 3 | 0.4\% | 4 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | Non-Resident Alien | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.1\% | 1 |
| Native American | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.9\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | Native American | 0.3\% | 3 | 0.3\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 1 |
| Other | 1.2\% | 4 | 1.7\% | 4 | 1.4\% | 4 | Other | 0.7\% | 7 | 1.0\% | 6 | 0.8\% | 7 |
| 2014-15 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2014-15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 76.2\% | 246 | 89.9\% | 204 | 92.9\% | 260 | White | 83.9\% | 876 | 92.3\% | 575 | 95.5\% | 877 |
| African-American | 22.3\% | 72 | 7.9\% | 18 | 1.1\% | 3 | African-American | 13.4\% | 140 | 5.1\% | 32 | 0.5\% | 5 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 2 | 1.4\% | 4 | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.4\% | 4 | 0.8\% | 5 | 0.7\% | 6 |
| Latino | 0.9\% | 3 | 0.4\% | 1 | 3.6\% | 10 | Latino | 1.2\% | 13 | 0.5\% | 3 | 2.3\% | 21 |
| Two or More Races | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.7\% | 2 | Two or More Races | 0.5\% | 5 | 0.8\% | 5 | 0.7\% | 6 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | Non-Resident Alien | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native American | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | Native American | 0.3\% | 3 | 0.3\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 1 | Other | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 3 |
| 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 76.2\% | 246 | 89.0\% | 203 | 93.9\% | 260 | White | 83.8\% | 865 | 92.4\% | 575 | 95.4\% | 862 |
| African-American | 22.0\% | 71 | 8.3\% | 19 | 1.4\% | 4 | African-American | 13.5\% | 139 | 5.1\% | 32 | 0.8\% | 7 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 2 | 1.1\% | 3 | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.5\% | 5 | 0.8\% | 5 | 0.4\% | 4 |
| Latino | 0.9\% | 3 | 0.4\% | 1 | 3.2\% | 9 | Latino | 1.1\% | 11 | 0.6\% | 4 | 2.7\% | 24 |
| Two or More Races | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 1 | Two or More Races | 0.4\% | 4 | 0.3\% | 2 | 0.6\% | 5 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | Non-Resident Alien | 0.3\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native American | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | Native American | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | Other | 0.3\% | 3 | 0.3\% | 2 | 0.2\% | 2 |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 75.2\% | 242 | 86.4\% | 197 | 93.5\% | 261 | White | 83.7\% | 852 | 91.7\% | 562 | 95.3\% | 854 |
| African-American | 23.0\% | 74 | 10.5\% | 24 | 1.4\% | 4 | African-American | 13.8\% | 140 | 5.7\% | 35 | 0.8\% | 7 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.9\% | 2 | 1.1\% | 3 | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.4\% | 4 | 0.7\% | 4 | 0.7\% | 6 |
| Latino | 0.9\% | 3 | 0.4\% | 1 | 3.6\% | 10 | Latino | 1.1\% | 11 | 0.8\% | 5 | 2.5\% | 22 |
| Two or More Races | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 1 | Two or More Races | 0.5\% | 5 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 4 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | Non-Resident Alien | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.9\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | Native American | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.9\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | Other | 0.3\% | 3 | 0.5\% | 3 | 0.3\% | 3 |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 79.8\% | 253 | 86.9\% | 193 | 93.8\% | 257 | White | 86.8\% | 865 | 93.8\% | 559 | 93.4\% | 832 |
| African-American | 18.6\% | 59 | 11.3\% | 25 | 1.1\% | 3 | African-American | 12.4\% | 124 | 4.9\% | 29 | 0.9\% | 8 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.5\% | 4 | Asian | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.5\% | 3 | 0.7\% | 6 |
| Latino | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.5\% | 1 | 3.3\% | 9 | Latino | 0.8\% | 8 | 0.5\% | 3 | 2.9\% | 26 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.5\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | Native American | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.5\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 1 | Other | 0.5\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.7\% | 6 |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 80.5\% | 252 | 88.9\% | 193 | 93.7\% | 254 | White | 84.7\% | 830 | 94.9\% | 556 | 94.4\% | 822 |
| African-American | 18.8\% | 59 | 8.8\% | 19 | 1.1\% | 3 | African-American | 12.9\% | 126 | 3.8\% | 22 | 1.0\% | 9 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 2 | 0.4\% | 1 | Asian | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 2 | 0.8\% | 7 |
| Latino | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.5\% | 1 | 3.4\% | 10 | Latino | 1.0\% | 10 | 0.7\% | 3 | 2.5\% | 22 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | Native American | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 2 | 0.1\% | 1 |
|  |  | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 1 | Other | 1.1\% | 11 | 0.2\% | 1 | 1.1\% | 10 |
| 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 78.1\% | 242 | 90.7\% | 196 | 94.1\% | 259 | White | 85.3\% | 841 | 95.5\% | 559 | 94.1\% | 812 |
| African-American | 20.1\% | 64 | 6.9\% | 15 | 1.0\% | 3 | African-American | 14.4\% | 124 | 2.6\% | 15 | 1.2\% | 10 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.5\% | 1 | 1.4\% | 4 | Asian | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 2 | 0.9\% | 8 |
| Latino | 0.7\% | 2 | 0.9\% | 2 | 2.1\% | 6 | Latino | 1.2\% | 10 | 0.5\% | 3 | 3.0\% | 26 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.9\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | Native American | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.5\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other |  | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 1 | Other | 0.9\% | 8 | 0.5\% | 3 | 0.8\% | 7 |


| 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White | 77.6\% | 239 | 93.0\% | 201 | 94.5\% | 259 | White | 85.5\% | 833 | 95.1\% | 553 | 95.0\% | 819 |
| African-American | 20.8\% | 64 | 5.1\% | 11 | 1.1\% | 3 | African-American | 12.4\% | 121 | 2.9\% | 17 | 0.8\% | 7 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 3 | Asian | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.3\% | 2 | 0.9\% | 8 |
| Latino | 1.3\% | 4 | 0.9\% | 2 | 2.6\% | 7 | Latino | 0.9\% | 9 | 0.5\% | 3 | 2.9\% | 25 |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.9\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | Native American | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.5\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 1 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 1 | Other | 0.2\% | 2 | 0.5\% | 3 | 0.3\% | 3 |
| 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2006-07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 76.3\% | 232 | 93.4\% | 200 | 95.8\% | 257 | Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| African-American | 22.3\% | 68 | 4.7\% | 10 | 0.4\% | 1 | 2005-06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.5\% | 4 | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { White } \\ \text { African-American } \\ \text { Asian } \\ \text { Latino } \\ \text { Native American } \\ \text { Other } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 84.2\% | x | 95.4\% | x | 95.3\% | x |
| Latino | 0.6\% | 2 | 0.5\% | 1 | 2.2\% | 6 |  | 14.0\% | x | 3.2\% | x | 0.7\% | x |
| Native American | 0.3\% | 1 | 1.0\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |  | 0.3\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.5\% | x |
| Other | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.5\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \% \\ & 0.3 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | xxx | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.5 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | x | 2.7\% | x |
| 2006-07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  | x |
| Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | 0.7\% | x |
| 2005-06 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2004-05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White <br> African-American <br> Asian | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 73.9 \% \\ & 25.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | x | $\begin{gathered} \hline 92.7 \% \\ 6.1 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 1.2 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 95.9 \% \\ 0.5 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 2.6 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 1.0 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | x |  |  |  |  | 2003-04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.0\% | x |  |  |  |  | African-American Other | 86.0\% | 713 | 97.7\% | 502 | 96.2\% | 702 |
| Latino | 0.5\% | x |  |  |  |  |  | 12.3\% | 102 | 1.6\% | 8 | 0.7\% | 5 |
| Native American | 0.5\% | x |  |  |  |  |  | 1.7\% | 14 | 0.8\% | 4 | 3.1\% | 23 |
| Other | 0.0\% | x |  |  |  |  | 2001-03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2004-05 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2000-01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2003-04 |  |  |  |  |  |  | White African-American Other | $\begin{gathered} 86.6 \% \\ 12.7 \% \\ 0.7 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 97.1 \% \\ 2.0 \% \\ 0.9 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{x} \\ & \mathrm{x} \\ & \mathrm{x} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 96.8 \% \\ & 0.4 \% \\ & 2.8 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | x <br> x <br> x <br> x |
| White African-American Other | 76.4\% | 201 | 96.0\% | 179 | 96.4\% | 217 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23.2\% | 61 | 2.9\% | 4 | 0.9\% | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.4\% | 1 | 1.1\% | 2 | 2.7\% | 6 | 1999-2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001-03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline 85.9 \% \\ 12.7 \% \\ 1.4 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 97.3 \% \\ 1.8 \% \\ 0.9 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 96.0 \% \\ 0.4 \% \\ 3.6 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | x |
| Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000-01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White African-American Other | $\begin{gathered} \hline 76.7 \% \\ 22.9 \% \\ 0.4 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 96.9 \% \\ 2.1 \% \\ 1.0 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\bar{x}$ <br> x x | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 97.5 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 2.5 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | x <br> x <br> x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1998-99 Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1997-98 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1999-2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | African-American <br> Other | $\begin{gathered} \hline 87.2 \% \\ 12.2 \% \\ 0.6 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | x <br> x <br> x | $\begin{gathered} \hline 97.0 \% \\ 2.6 \% \\ 0.4 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | x <br> x <br> x | 96.7\%$0.7 \%$2.6\% | x <br> x <br> x |
| White <br> African-American <br> Other | $\begin{gathered} \hline 78.0 \% \\ 21.6 \% \\ 0.3 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | x | $\begin{gathered} \hline 95.3 \% \\ 4.7 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | xxx | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 95.2 \% \\ & 0.4 \% \\ & 4.4 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | x |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | x |  |  |  | x | 1996-97 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1998-99 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1995-96 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1997-98 |  |  |  |  |  |  | WhiteAfrican-AmericanOther | $\begin{gathered} 87.3 \% \\ 11.3 \% \\ 1.5 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | xxx | $\begin{gathered} \hline 96.5 \% \\ 2.7 \% \\ 0.7 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | x <br> x <br> x | 97.6\%0.8\%1.6\% | x <br> x <br> x |
|  | 79.9\% | x | 92.2\% | x | 96.7\% | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19.4\% | x | 7.8\% | x | 0.4\% | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.7\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 2.9\% | x | Note: Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black institutions excluded. Only student-athletes receiving financial aid are included in this report. Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1996-97 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995-96 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $x=$ Data not recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White <br> African-American Other | $\begin{gathered} \hline 81.5 \% \\ 17.4 \% \\ 1.0 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 94.4 \% \\ 5.6 \% \\ 0.0 \% \end{gathered}$ | x $97.6 \%$ <br> x $0.0 \%$ <br> x $2.4 \%$ |  | x | TABLE 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Women Head Coaches |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men's Sports |  | Women's Sports |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2016-17 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I <br> Division II <br> Division III | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \% \\ & 3.9 \% \\ & 6.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 106 \\ 84 \\ 244 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.8 \% \\ & 35.3 \% \\ & 44.4 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,411 \\ 909 \\ 1,922 \end{gathered}$ |
| 2015-16 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I <br> Division II <br> Division III | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \% \\ & 4.1 \% \\ & 5.8 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 90 \\ 227 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.8 \% \\ & 35.3 \% \\ & 43.9 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1359 \\ 896 \\ 1888 \end{gathered}$ |
| 2014-15 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I <br> Division II <br> Division III | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \% \\ & 4.0 \% \\ & 5.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96 \\ 85 \\ 201 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.9 \% \\ & 35.4 \% \\ & 43.8 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1352 \\ 885 \\ 1864 \end{gathered}$ |
| 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I <br> Division II <br> Division III | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \% \\ & 4.0 \% \\ & 5.1 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 97 \\ 83 \\ 196 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.2 \% \\ & 34.8 \% \\ & 43.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1330 \\ 840 \\ 1849 \end{gathered}$ |
| 2012-1,3 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I <br> Division II <br> Division III | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 \% \\ & 3.9 \% \\ & 5.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 91 \\ 77 \\ 190 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.7 \% \\ & 34.9 \% \\ & 43.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1341 \\ 819 \\ 1786 \end{gathered}$ |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I <br> Division II <br> Division III | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \% \\ & 4.1 \% \\ & 5.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 84 \\ 81 \\ 184 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38.6 \% \\ & 34.2 \% \\ & 42.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1305 \\ 791 \\ 1744 \end{gathered}$ |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I <br> Division II <br> Division III | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \% \\ & 4.4 \% \\ & 4.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 85 \\ 84 \\ 174 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.5 \% \\ & 33.7 \% \\ & 42.4 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1317 \\ 744 \\ 1714 \end{gathered}$ |
| 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I <br> Division II <br> Division III | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \% \\ & 3.3 \% \\ & 4.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 77 \\ 60 \\ 173 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.8 \% \\ & 32.6 \% \\ & 42.5 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1308 \\ 669 \\ 1715 \end{gathered}$ |
| 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I <br> Division II <br> Division III | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \% \\ & 3.5 \% \\ & 4.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 78 \\ 62 \\ 172 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.1 \% \\ & 32.8 \% \\ & 42.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1311 \\ 672 \\ 1697 \end{gathered}$ |
| 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |
| Division I <br> Division II <br> Division III | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \% \\ & 3.7 \% \\ & 5.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 74 \\ 67 \\ 177 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.0 \% \\ & 32.8 \% \\ & 43.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1287 \\ 671 \\ 1687 \end{gathered}$ |
| excluded. <br> Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. <br> TABLE 10 |  |  |  |  |


| College Head Coaches |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Division I |  | Division II |  | Division III |  |  | Division I |  | Division II |  | Division III |  |
|  | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |  | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| 2016-2017 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 86.5\% | 84.5\% | 87.8\% | 86.8\% | 91.6\% | 91.0\% | White | 86.2\% | 84.5\% | 88.0\% | 88.3\% | 91.9\% | 92.0\% |
| African-American | 7.6\% | 7.5\% | 4.4\% | 4.6\% | 5.0\% | 4.9\% | African-American | 8.3\% | 7.9\% | 5.2\% | 4.5\% | 4.2\% | 3.8\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.8\% | 1.8\% | 0.7\% | 1.3\% | 0.6\% | 0.9\% | Asian | 1.0\% | 1.3\% | 1.2\% | 1.4\% | 0.8\% | 1.2\% |
| Latino | 2.0\% | 2.3\% | 3.1\% | 2.8\% | 1.6\% | 1.8\% | Latino | 1.7\% | 2.0\% | 2.8\% | 2.6\% | 1.7\% | 1.4\% |
| Native American | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | Native American | 0.4\% | 0.5\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% |
| Two or More Races | 0.5\% | 0.8\% | 0.9\% | 1.4\% | 0.6\% | 0.5\% | 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Resident Alien | 1.4\% | 1.8\% | 1.6\% | 1.7\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | White | 87.6\% | 85.6\% | 88.3\% | 88.3\% | 91.8\% | 91.8\% |
| Other | 1.0\% | 1.0\% | 1.3\% | 1.2\% | 0.4\% | 0.7\% | African-American | 7.4\% | 7.4\% | 5.2\% | 4.4\% | 4.3\% | 3.9\% |
| 2015-2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Asian | 0.9\% | 1.6\% | 1.1\% | 1.5\% | 0.8\% | 1.4\% |
| White | 86.1\% | 84.5\% | 88.1\% | 87.5\% | 91.7\% | 91.6\% | Latino | 1.7\% | 1.7\% | 2.9\% | 2.6\% | 1.6\% | 1.5\% |
| African-American | 7.7\% | 7.4\% | 4.3\% | 4.5\% | 4.7\% | 4.5\% | Native American | 0.4\% | 0.3\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.4\% | 0.2\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.7\% | 1.6\% | 1.0\% | 1.3\% | 0.7\% | 1.0\% | 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Latino | 1.9\% | 2.0\% | 2.9\% | 2.5\% | 1.4\% | 1.6\% | White | 89.3\% | 87.5\% | 89.4\% | 89.5\% | 91.9\% | 91.4\% |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 0.3\% | 0.3\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | African-American | 7.1\% | 7.2\% | 5.1\% | 4.6\% | 4.2\% | 4.1\% |
| Two or More Races | 0.3\% | 0.8\% | 0.8\% | 1.3\% | 0.6\% | 0.3\% | Asian | 0.7\% | 1.3\% | 1.0\% | 1.5\% | 0.8\% | 1.2\% |
| Non-Resident Alien | 1.5\% | 1.7\% | 1.8\% | 1.5\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | Latino | 1.8\% | 2.0\% | 3.2\% | 3.0\% | 1.3\% | 1.5\% |
| Other | 1.6\% | 1.7\% | 0.9\% | 1.1\% | 0.5\% | 0.7\% | Native American | 0.2\% | 0.3\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.4\% | 0.3\% |
| 2014-2015 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 87.1\% | 85.7\% | 88.8\% | 88.4\% | 91.6\% | 91.3\% | White | 89.3\% | 87.7\% | 89.2\% | 89.5\% | 92.1\% | 91.7\% |
| African-American | 7.9\% | 7.3\% | 4.2\% | 4.0\% | 5.0\% | 4.4\% | African-American | 6.8\% | 7.2\% | 4.8\% | 4.8\% | 3.9\% | 4.0\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.8\% | 1.5\% | 1.0\% | 1.4\% | 0.7\% | 1.2\% | Asian | 0.8\% | 1.2\% | 1.0\% | 1.4\% | 0.9\% | 1.5\% |
| Latino | 1.8\% | 2.0\% | 2.7\% | 2.7\% | 1.5\% | 1.6\% | Latino | 1.8\% | 1.6\% | 3.4\% | 2.9\% | 1.4\% | 1.3\% |
| Native American | 0.3\% | 0.4\% | 0.3\% | 0.1\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | Native American | 0.3\% | 0.4\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% |
| Two or More Races | 0.5\% | 0.7\% | 0.8\% | 1.1\% | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Resident Alien | 1.2\% | 1.8\% | 1.7\% | 1.4\% | 0.2\% | 0.4\% | White <br> African-American | 89.5\% | 88.0\% | 89.5\% | 89.8\% | 91.9\% | 91.8\% |
| Other | 0.4\% | 0.5\% | 0.6\% | 0.8\% | 0.4\% | 0.7\% |  | 6.9\% | 6.9\% | 4.5\% | 4.3\% | 4.2\% | 4.5\% |
| 2013-2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.8\% | 1.4\% | 1.3\% | 1.8\% | 0.6\% | 1.5\% |
| White | 86.8\% | 85.2\% | 88.9\% | 88.5\% | 91.3\% | 91.3\% | Latino | 1.7\% | 1.9\% | 3.8\% | 2.7\% | 1.5\% | 1.3\% |
| African-American | 8.2\% | 7.3\% | 4.2\% | 4.1\% | 4.8\% | 4.2\% | Native American | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.3\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.8\% | 1.4\% | 1.0\% | 1.6\% | 0.7\% | 1.2\% | 2006-07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Latino | 2.0\% | 1.9\% | 2.7\% | 2.7\% | 1.4\% | 1.4\% | Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 0.2\% | 0.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% | 2005-06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Two or More Races | 0.3\% | 0.8\% | 1.2\% | 1.2\% | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | WhiteAfrican-AmericanAsianLatinoNative American | 90.6\% | 89.6\% | 89.5\% | 89.9\% | 93.4\% | 92.9\% |
| Non-Resident Alien | 1.3\% | 2.1\% | 1.4\% | 1.4\% | 0.3\% | 0.3\% |  | 7.3\% | 6.6\% | 4.4\% | 4.3\% | 4.1\% | 4.2\% |
| Other | 0.5\% | 0.9\% | 0.6\% | 0.6\% | 0.8\% | 1.1\% |  | 0.4\% | 1.1\% | 0.7\% | 1.2\% | 0.6\% | 1.2\% |
| 2012-2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.1\% | 1.6\% | 3.6\% | 2.9\% | 1.5\% | 1.3\% |
| White | 86.3\% | 84.7\% | 88.2\% | 87.9\% | 92.1\% | 91.7\% |  | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | 0.6\% | 0.3\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% |
| African-American | 8.7\% | 7.7\% | 4.2\% | 4.1\% | 4.3\% | 4.0\% | Note: Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black institutions excluded. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.8\% | 1.2\% | 1.0\% | 1.7\% | 0.7\% | 1.3\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Latino | 1.6\% | 1.8\% | 3.2\% | 2.6\% | 1.6\% | 1.4\% | Note: Percentages may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.TABLE 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 0.2\% | 0.4\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.1\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Two or More Races | 0.4\% | 0.9\% | 1.2\% | 1.3\% | 0.4\% | 0.4\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Resident Alien | 1.2\% | 2.2\% | 1.5\% | 1.6\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 0.8\% | 1.2\% | 0.6\% | 0.7\% | 0.5\% | 0.9\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| College Head Coaches: Division II |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2016-17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 85.2\% | 1854 | 2.7\% | 58 | 56.5\% | 1448 | 30.6\% | 785 | White | 86.3\% | 1548 | 3.1\% | 55 | 60.1\% | 1233 | 29.4\% | 604 |
| African-American | 4.0\% | 88 | 0.3\% | 7 | 3.2\% | 81 | 1.5\% | 38 | African-American | 5.1\% | 92 | 0.0\% | 0 | 3.2\% | 66 | 1.4\% | 28 |
| Asian/Pacific islanders | 0.7\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 1 | 1.0\% | 25 | 0.4\% | 9 | Asian | 0.9\% | 16 | 0.1\% | 2 | 1.0\% | 20 | 0.5\% | 10 |
| Latino | 3.0\% | 65 | 0.1\% | 3 | 1.8\% | 46 | 1.1\% | 27 | Latino | 3.1\% | 56 | 0.1\% | 2 | 2.1\% | 43 | 0.9\% | 18 |
| Native American | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 1 | Native American | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Two or More Races | 0.7\% | 15 | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.8\% | 20 | 0.6\% | 16 | Other | 0.9\% | 17 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.9\% | 19 | 0.4\% | 9 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 1.2\% | 27 | 0.3\% | 7 | 0.9\% | 23 | 0.8\% | 21 | Total | 96.7\% | 1733 | 3.3\% | 60 | 67.4\% | 1383 | 32.6\% | 669 |
| Other | 1.1\% | 24 | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.8\% | 20 | 0.5\% | 12 | 2008-09 | 86.1\% |  | $3.2 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 96.1\% | 2093 | 3.9\% | 84 | 64.9\% | 1664 | 35.1\% | 900 | White |  | $1536$ |  | $57$ |  | 1217 | 30.1\% | 616 |
| 2015-16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | African-American Asian | 4.8\% | 86 | 0.0\% | 0 | 3.5\% | 72 | 1.3\% | $\begin{gathered} 26 \\ 5 \\ 15 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 10 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| White | 85.3\% | 1856 | 2.8\% | 61 | 57.0\% | 1440 | 30.7\% | 776 |  | 1.0\% | 1758 | 0.1\% | 1 | 1.1\% | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ | 0.2\% |  |
| Arrican-American | 3.7\% | 81 | 0.6\% | 12 | 2.9\% | 74 | 1.6\% | 41 |  | $3.2 \%$ |  | 0.1\% | 2 | 2.1\% |  | $0.7 \%$ <br> $0.0 \%$ |  |
| Asian | 0.8\% | 17 | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.6\% | 16 | 0.4\% | 11 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \% \\ & 1.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 3 |  |  |
| Latino | 2.8\% | 60 | 0.1\% | 3 | 1.6\% | 41 | 0.9\% | 23 |  |  | 23 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.8\% | 17 | 0.5\% |  |
| Native American | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 1 |  | 96.5\% | 1723 | 3.5\% | 62 | 67.2\% | 1376 | 32.8\% | 672 |
| Two or More Races | 0.6\% | 13 | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.7\% | 17 | 0.7\% | 17 | 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Resident Alien | 1.6\% | 35 | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.9\% | 23 | 0.6\% | 16 | African-American | 85.9\% | 1549 | 3.6\% | 65 | 59.3\% | 1213 | 30.6\% | 626 |
| Other | 0.9\% | 20 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 20 | 0.3\% | 7 |  |  | 82 | 0.0\% | 0 | 3.3\% | 67 | 1.0\% | 21 |
| Total | 95.9\% | 2087 | 4.1\% | 90 | 64.7\% | 1633 | 35.3\% | 892 | Asian | 1.3\% | 23 | 0.1\% | 1 | 1.5\% | 31 | 0.3\% | 6 |
| 2014-15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Latino <br> Native American Other Total | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \% \\ & 0.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | 68 | 0.1\% | 1 | 2.5\%0.3\%0.3\% | 447 | 0.5\%0.0\% | 110 |
| White | 86.0\% | 1839 | 2.9\% | 61 | 57.6\% | 1441 | 30.7\% | 769 |  |  |  | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| African-American | 3.7\% | 80 | 0.4\% | 9 | 2.6\% | 64 | 1.4\% | 35 |  | 0.6\% | $\begin{gathered} 11 \\ \hline 1737 \end{gathered}$ | 0.0\% | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \% \\ & 0.7 \% \\ & \hline 67.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | 7 <br> 14 <br> 1376 | $\frac{0.3 \%}{32.8 \%}$ | 7 |
| Asian | 0.8\% | 17 | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.8\% | 20 | 0.6\% | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Latir | 2.5\% | 54 | 0.1\% | 3 | 1.6\% | 40 | 1.1\% | 28 | 2006-07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 0.3\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.1\% | 2 | Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Two or More Races | 0.7\% | 14 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.7\% | 18 | 0.4\% | 10 | 2005-06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Resident Alien | 1.5\% | 32 | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.9\% | 22 | 0.6\% | 14 | WhiteAfrican-AmericanAsian | $\begin{gathered} 86.6 \% \\ 4.2 \% \end{gathered}$ | x$\times$d | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2.9 \% \\ & 0.2 \% \end{aligned}$ | x | 58.8\% | x | 31.1\% |  |
| Other | 0.6\% | 12 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 10 | 0.4\% | 11 |  |  |  |  | $x$ | 3.0\% | x | 1.3\% | x <br> x <br> x <br> x <br> x <br> x <br> x |
| Total | 96.0\% | 2054 | 4.0\% | 85 | 64.6\% | 1616 | 35.4\% | 885 |  | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | x | 0.9\% | $\times$ | 0.3\% |  |
| 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | LatinoNative AmericanOtherTotal | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \% \\ & 0.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | x | 0.1\% | xxx | 2.2\%0.3\% | x | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |
| White | 86.1\% | 1777 | 2.8\% | 57 | 58.0\% | 1397 | 30.4\% | 733 |  |  |  | 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| African-American | 3.8\% | 78 | 0.4\% | 8 | 2.5\% | 61 | 1.5\% | 37 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1.1 \%}{96.6 \%} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \% \\ & 1.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & \times \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0.1\% |  |
| Asian | 0.8\% | 17 | 0.2\% | 4 | 1.0\% | 24 | 0.6\% | 13 |  |  |  |  | x | 66.5\% | x |  | x |
| Latino | 2.5\% | 52 | 0.2\% | 4 | 1.8\% | 44 | 0.8\% | 20 | 2004-05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 2 |  |  |  | ata Not | orde |  |  |  |  |
| Two or More Races | 1.1\% | 23 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.8\% | 20 | 0.4\% | 9 | 2003-04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Resident Alien | 1.2\% | 24 | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.8\% | 19 | 0.6\% | 14 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 87.6 \% \\ & 3.4 \% \\ & 0.9 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1369 | 2.9\% | 46 | 57.2\% | 972 | 33.6\% |  |
| Oth | 0.5\% | 10 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.5\% | 11 |  |  | 53 |  | 0 | 3.0\% | 51 | 0.7\% | 571 <br> 12 |
| Total | 96.0\% | 1981 | 4.0\% | 82 | 65.2\% | 1569 | 34.8\% | 839 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.1 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.1 \% \\ & \hline 3.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 0.8\% | 13 | 0.2\% | 12 |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | LatinoNative AmericanOtherTotal | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \% \\ & 0.3 \% \\ & 1.0 \% \\ & \hline 97.0 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ 59 \\ 5 \\ 15 \\ \hline 1515 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | 1 | 2.2\% | 37 | 0.9\% | 15 <br> 0 <br> 3 |
| White | 85.4\% | 1724 | 2.8\% | 56 | 57.5\% | 1350 | 30.4\% | 713 |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0.2\% | 3 | 0.0\% |  |
| African-American | 3.8\% | 77 | 0.3\% | 7 | 2.4\% | 56 | 1.7\% | 40 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1.1\% | 18 | 0.2\% |  |
| Asia | 0.8\% | 17 | 0.1\% | 3 | 1.1\% | 25 | 0.6\% | 15 |  |  |  |  | 48 | 64.5\% | 1094 | 35.5\% | 604 |
| Latino | 3.1\% | 62 | 0.1\% | 3 | 1.9\% | 45 | 0.7\% | 17 | 2001-03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.0\% |  | Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Two or More Races | 1.1\% | 22 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.9\% | 20 | 0.5\% | 11 | 2000-01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Resident Alien | 1.2\% | 24 | 0.3\% | 6 | 1.0\% | 23 | 0.6\% | 15 | White | $88.6 \%$ <br> $3.5 \%$ <br> $0.8 \%$ | x | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \% \\ & 0.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | x | 58.4\% | x | 34.4\% | x |
| Other | 0.6\% | 13 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 9 | 0.3\% | 8 | African-American $\begin{array}{r}\text { Asian } \\ \end{array}$ |  | $\times$ |  | x | 2.5\% | x | 1.2\% | x |
| Total | 96.2\% | 1941 | 3.8\% | 77 | 65.1\% | 1529 | 34.9\% | 819 |  |  | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 1.0\% | x | 0.2\% | $\times$ |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Latio | 1.2\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.7\% | $\times$ | 0.3\% | x |
| White | 84.8\% | 1693 | 3.3\% | 65 | 57.8\% | 1339 | 30.5\% | 705 | Native American | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| African-American | 4.9\% | 98 | 0.3\% | 6 | 3.3\% | 77 | 1.2\% | 28 | Other | 0.8\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.9\% | x | 0.4\% | $\times$ |
| Asian | 83.3\% | 20 | 0.2\% | 3 | 1.0\% | 22 | 0.4\% | 10 | Total Women | x | x | 5.1\% | x | x | x | 36.5\% | $\times$ |
| Latino | 2.7\% | 53 | 0.2\% | 3 | 1.7\% | 40 | 0.9\% | 21 | 1999-2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 8.3\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.1\% | 2 |  |  |  | ata Not | orded |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 2.5\% | 50 | 0.2\% | 4 | 1.9\% | 45 | 1.1\% | 25 | 1998-99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 96.0\% | 1916 | 4.2\% | 81 | 65.7\% | 1524 | 51.4\% | 791 | White | 88.0\% | x | 3.2\% | x | 58.7\% | x | 33.3\% | x |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | African-American | 3.4\% | $\times$ | 0.2\% | x | 2.4\% | x | 1.0\% | x |
| White | 84.7\% | 1631 | 3.5\% | 68 | 58.3\% | 1287 | 29.9\% | 660 | Other | 4.6\% | x | 0.4\% | $\times$ | 3.7\% | $\times$ | 0.7\% | $\times$ |
| African-American | 5.0\% | 96 | 0.2\% | 4 | 3.4\% | 75 | 1.0\% | 23 | Total Women | $\times$ | x | 3.8\% | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 35.0\% | $\times$ |
| Asian | 1.0\% | 19 | 0.1\% | 2 | 1.0\% | 22 | 0.5\% | 11 | Note: Dat | a provid | by the | CAA. Hi | caly | ack instit | ons exc | ded. |  |
| Latino | 2.8\% | 53 | 0.2\% | 3 | 1.7\% | 37 | 1.0\% | 21 |  | Note: D | a may $n$ | equal 1 | perce | due to rou | sing. |  |  |
| Native American | 0.2\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 1 |  |  |  | Data no | corde |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 2.0\% | 39 | 0.4\% | 7 | 1.8\% | 39 | 1.3\% | 28 |  |  |  | TAB |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 95.6\% | 1841 | 4.4\% | 84 | 66.3\% | 1462 | 33.7\% | 744 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




| College Assistant Coaches: Division I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |  | Men's Sports |  |  |  | Women's Sports |  |  |  |
|  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 64.4\% | 6021 | 6.2\% | ${ }^{584}$ | 39.3\% | 3168 | 33.8\% | 2726 | Whit | 69.4\% | 5617 | 6.1\% | 495 | 39.7\% | 2741 | 78.9\% | 2643 |
| trican-American | 18.0\% | 1682 | 2.0\% | 186 | 7.7\% | 621 | 7.2\% | 582 | erica | 17.4\% | 1409 | 1.8\% | 143 | 7.6\% | 522 | 14.8\% | 497 |
| anlPacific Isander | 1.4\% | 129 | 0.1\% | 7 | 1.1\% | 86 | 0.9\% | 69 | Asia | 1.1\% | 91 | 0.1\% | 11 | 1.1\% | 78 | 1.9\% | ${ }_{6} 6$ |
| Laing | 2.0\% | 190 | 0.1\% | 9 | 1.6\% | 132 | 1.0\% | 84 | Lain | 2.0\% | 158 | 0.10 | 11 | 1.6\% | 109 | 2.0\% | 68 |
| ve America | 0.1\% | 12 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 4 | 0.1\% | 5 | ive America | 0.1\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 4 | 0.2\% | 8 |
| Two or More Races | 0.6\% | 59 | 0.1\% | 8 | 0.5\% | 38 | 0.6\% | 46 | Oth | 1.6\% | 133 | 0.2\% | 14 | 1.4\% | 94 | 2.1\% | 72 |
| Non-Resident Alien | 1.7\% | 156 | 0.3\% | 29 | 1.7\% | 138 | 1.4\% | 115 | Tot | 91.60 | 7418 | 8.46 | 677 | 51.4\% | 3548 | 48.6 | 51 |
| Oth | 2.4\% | 222 | 0.5\% | 50 | 1.8\% | 146 | 1.3\% | 103 | 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wn | 70.5\% | 5530 | 6.1\% | 481 | 39.79 | ${ }^{263}$ | 39.2\% | 2595 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16.9\% | 1323 | 1.4\% | 107 | 7.2\% | 478 | 6.8\% | 451 |
| White | 65.7\% | 6054 | 7.0\% | ${ }^{643}$ | 39.1\% | 3044 | 35.1\% | 2734 | Assar | 1.0\% | 77 | 0.2\% | 14 | 1.1\% | 70 | 0.9\% | 62 |
| African-Americar | 17.0\% | 1568 | 1.8\% | 166 | 7.3\% | 572 | 7.2\% | 559 | Lain | 2.0\% | 155 | 0.1\% | 10 | 1.3\% | ${ }^{88}$ | 0.8\% | ${ }_{5} 5$ |
| nPacific Istande | 1.1\% | 101 | 0.1\% | 6 | 0.9\% | 68 | 1.0\% | 74 | ive America | 0.1\% | 8 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 10 |
| Latinc | 1.9\% | 178 | 0.1\% | 9 | 1.4\% | 112 | 0.8\% | 64 | othe | 1.6\% | 126 | 0.2\% | 12 | 1.5\% | 101 | 1.1\% | 75 |
| ive Americar | 0.1\% | 11 | 0.0\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 4 | 0.1\% | 5 | Total | 92.0\% | 7219 | 8.0\% | 629 | 50.9\% | 3371 | 49.1\% | 3248 |
| or More Races Non-Resident Alien | 0.5\% | 45 | 0.1\% | 10 | 0.4\% | 31 | 0.7\% | 53 | $2007-08$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.5\% | 138 | 0.3\% | 26 | 1.6\% | 123 | 1.4\% | 110 | Whit | 71.4\% | 5310 | 5.78 | ${ }^{421}$ | 39.4\% | 2404 | 39.88 | 2429 |
| ou | 2.6\% | 240 | 0.2\% | 16 | 1.7\% | 130 | 1.3\% | 100 |  | 16.4\% | 1223 | 1.2\% | 89 | 13.3\% | 408 | 6.8\% | 418 |
| Total | 90.5\% | 8335 | 9.5\% | 879 | 52.5\% | 4084 | 47.5\% | 3699 | Asia | 1.0\% | 73 | 0.1\% | 7 | 2.0\% | ${ }_{63}$ | 0.9\% | 53 |
| 2014-15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Latin | 2.1\% | 153 | 0.1\% | 10 | 3.3\% | 100 | 0.9\% | 56 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 66.6\% | 6029 | ${ }^{7.18 \%}$ | 640165 | ${ }^{39.1 \%}$ | 2986 | ${ }^{36.3 \%}$ | 2774 <br> 558 <br> 61 |  | 0.1\%1.7\% | 8 | 0.0\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 4 | 0.1\% | 8 |
|  | 17.3\% | 1562 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 540 \\ & 66 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\frac{129}{6896}$ | 0.2\% | 13 <br> 543 | 3.2\% | 3076 | 1.1\% | 3030 |
|  |  | 95 | 0.1\% | 7 | 1.6\% |  | 0.8\% |  | Other <br> Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.0\% <br> $0.0 \%$ <br> 0.0 | 17815 | (0.0\% | 42 |  | $\begin{gathered} 120 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | - | 687 | 2006-07 Data Not Recorrded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.19 \\ & 0.3 \% \\ & \text { 0.6\% } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (e.2\% | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & 135 \end{aligned}$ | ( $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.2 \% \\ & 0\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 2 \\ 22 \\ 22 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 123 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.11 \% \\ & 0.5 \% \\ & 1.3 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 100 \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ | 2005-06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | White | ${ }^{72.6 \%}$ | x | 6.6\% | $\times$ | ${ }^{39.36}$ | $\times$ | 42.3\% |  |
| oun | 1.4\% | 8199 | -9.5\% | ${ }^{14} 8$ | 52.0\% | 3967 | 48.0\% |  | African-American Asian |  | ${ }^{x}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \% \\ & 0.2 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | 1.2\% | x$\times$$\times$ | 6.9\% |  |
| Tot | 90.5\% |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3666 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Native American | $\begin{aligned} & 1.46 \\ & 0.1 \% \\ & 0.7 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.1 \% \\ 0.1 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.110 \\ & 0.1 \% \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\times$$\times$$\times$ | 0.6\% ${ }^{0.1 \%}$ |  |
| White | 66.8\% | 60001498 | ${ }^{6.9 \%}$ | ${ }^{621}$ | 40.7\% | 3103 | 35.4\% | 2705 <br> 517 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| African-American Asian/Pacific Islander | 16.7\% |  | ${ }^{\text {0.1.9\% }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 168 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.3 \% \\ & 0.9 \% \end{aligned}$ | 55668 | $\begin{gathered} 6.8 \% \\ 0.9 \% \\ 0.9 \% \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | 0.1\% |  |  | + | 0.7\% | x <br> x <br> $\times$ |
|  | 1.0\% | 91 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 517 \\ & 67 \end{aligned}$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} 0.7 \% \\ \hline 91.7 \% \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\times$ <br> $\times$ <br> $\times$ | $8.40$ |  |  |  |  | x |
| erican Two or More Races Non-Resident Alien Other | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \% \\ & 0.2 \% \\ & 0.7 \% \\ & 1.7 \% \\ & 1.6 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 0.1 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 0.1 \% \\ 0.3 \% \\ 0.2 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.11 \% \\ & 0.19 \\ & 0.4 \% \\ & 1.4 \% \\ & 1.1 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ 9 \\ 31 \\ 107 \\ 83 \\ \hline 804 \end{array}$ | $1.0 \%$ <br> $0.1 \%$ <br> $0.6 \%$ <br> $1.6 \%$ <br> $0.8 \%$ <br> $07.0 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & 7 \\ & 43 \\ & 43 \\ & 119 \\ & 59 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 2004.05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 161 \\ & 14 \\ & 62 \\ & 62 \\ & 150 \\ & 147 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 28 \\ 16 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2003-04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | White | 72.3\% | 3875 | 5.9\% | 319 | 39.5\% | 1772 | 41.4 | 1861 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | n-American | 16.9\% | 905 | 1.3\% | 69 | 5.9\% | 267 | 7.4\% | 331 |
| Total | 90.4\% | 8123 | 9.6\% | 860 | 53.0\% |  |  | 3590 | Asiar | 0.7\% | 38 | 0.1\% | 6 | 1.1\% | 49 | 1.0\% | 45 |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Latino | 1.7\% | 92 | 0.1\% | 4 | 1.2\% | 56 |  | 34 <br> 4 <br> 4 <br> 37 |
| White | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 66.7 \% \\ & 17.19 \\ & 10.96 \\ & 1.9 \% \\ & 1.96 \\ & 0.1 \% \\ & 0.5 \% \\ & 1.4 \% \\ & 1.9 \% \\ & \hline 9.0 .4 \% \\ & \hline 9.4 \end{aligned}$ | 5936 <br> 1519 <br> 81 <br> 165 <br> 9 <br> 4 <br> 47 <br> 126 <br> 166 <br> 18 <br> 804 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 7.1 .1 \% \\ 1.6 \% \\ 0.11 \% \\ 0.2 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ 0.0 \% \% \\ 0.3 \% \\ 0.2 \% \\ 0.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 629 \\ & 145 \\ & 12 \\ & 19 \\ & 3 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 27 \\ & 15 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $3.5 \%$ <br> $7.4 \%$ <br> $0.9 \%$ <br> $1.4 \%$ <br> $1.1 \%$ <br> $0.1 \%$ <br> $0.3 \%$ <br> $1.4 \%$ <br> $1.1 \%$ <br> 52.10 | 2953 <br> 550 <br> 66 <br> 103 <br> 8 <br> 23 <br> 23 <br> 106 <br> 83 <br> 3892 | $36.5 \%$ <br> $6.7 \%$ <br> $1.0 \%$ <br> $1.1 \%$ <br> $0.1 \%$ <br> $0.3 \%$ <br> $0.3 \%$ <br> $1.5 \%$ <br> $0.7 \%$ <br> $47.9 \%$ | 2732 <br> 502 <br> 74 <br> 80 <br> 8 <br> 9 <br> 26 <br> 211 <br> 111 <br> 49 | Native American Other Total | 0.1\% | 8 <br> 36 | $\begin{array}{r} 0.1 \% \\ 0.1 \% \\ 0.12 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 3 <br> 7 | 0.2\%$0.6 \%$0.6 | 7282 | 0.0\%$0.2 \%$$0.8 \%$ |  |
| AsianlPaacificicisander |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 92.4\% | 4954 | 7.6\% | 408 |  | 2179 | 51.5\% | 37 <br> 2312 <br> 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2001-03$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native American Two or More Races |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2000-01$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Resident Alien |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Unit | 73.0\% | $\times$ | 5.5\% | $\times$ | 40.7\% |  | 40.0\% |  |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | erican | 16.5\% | $\times$ | 1.3\% | $\times$ | 6.8\% | $\times$ | 7.4\% | $\times$ |
| Total |  |  | 9.6\% | 852 |  |  |  | 3583 | Asit | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 1.2\% | $\times$ | 0.6\% | $\times$ |
| $2011-12$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Latir | 1.8\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 1.4\% | $\times$ | 0.7\% | $\times$ |
| White | 67.1\% | 5704 | 7.3\% | ${ }^{624}$ | 39.3\% | 2865 | 36.9\% | 2693 | ive Ameri | 0.2\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ |
| rericar | 16.6\% | 1414 | 1.6\% | 138 | 7.2\% | 524 | 6.9\% | 503 | Other | 0.6\% | $\times$ | 0.1\% | $\times$ | 0.5\% | $\times$ | 0.5\% | $\times$ |
| Asar | 1.1\% | 92 | 0.2\% | 13 | 1.2\% | 90 | 1.1\% | 83 | Tona Wo |  | $\times$ | 7.2\% | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | 49.3\% |  |
| Lainc | 2.0\% | 166 | 0.2\% | 19 | 1.3\% | 93 | 1.1\% | 78 | 1999-2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| America | 0.2\% | 16 | 0.0\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 6 | 0.1\% |  | White | 74.2\% | ${ }^{\times}$ | 6.0\% | $\times$ | 39.1\% | ${ }^{\times}$ | 43.8\% | ${ }^{\times}$ |
| Othe | 3.2\% | 270 | 0.6\% | 47 | 2.5\% | 183 | 2.3\% | 166 | African-American | 15.2\% | $\times$ | 1.4\% | $\times$ | 5.5\% | $\times$ | 7.5\% | $\times$ |
| Tota | 90.1\% | 7662 | 9.9\% | 844 | 51.6\% | 3761 | 48.4\% | 3528 | On | 3.0\% | $\times$ | 0.2\% | $\times$ | 2.6\% | x | 1.5\% | - |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | tal |  |  | 7.6\% |  |  |  | 52.40 |  |
| White | 67.3\% | 5613 | 7.2\% | ${ }^{602}$ | 33.6\% | 2803 | 31.4\% | 2621 | Note: ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ata pro | d byte | daA. | oricall | lack Ins | fions exc | luded. |  |
| erican | 17.0\% | 1418 | 1.8\% | 152 | 7.6\% | 544 | 5.8\% | 482 |  | de: Perc | mages | ay not eq | 100 pe | ent due to | rounding |  |  |
| Asian | 1.0\% | 81 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.8\% | 69 | 0.8\% | 66 |  |  |  | =Data | ecorded |  |  |  |  |
| Lainc | 1.9\% | 158 | 0.1\% | 12 | 1.1\% | 95 | 0.8\% | 64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vative America | 0.1\% | 11 | 0.0\% | 3 | 0.1\% | 5 | 0.2\% | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oth | 2.8\% | 231 | 0.6\% | 49 | 2.3\% | 192 | 2.3\% | 189 |  |  |  | TAE | E 16 |  |  |  |  |
| Totin | 90.1\% | 7512 | 9.9\% | 823 | 51.9\% | 3708 | 48.1\% | 3439 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |





|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Colle | ge | sistan | Co | ches: | Me | 's Teams Divi | isions | I, II, | and III |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Basketball |  |  |  | Football |  |  |  | Baseball |  |  |  |  | Basketball |  |  |  | Football |  |  |  | Baseball |  |  |  |
|  | M |  | Wo |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |  | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2016-17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| sian/Pacific Islander <br> Latino <br> Native-American <br> Two or More Races <br> Non-Resident Alien <br> Other <br> Total | 62.7\% | 1776 | 1.0\% | 28 | 70.9\% | 4525 | 0.8\% | 51 | 89.7\% | 2345 | 1.2\% | 31 | White | 68.8\% | 1740 | 0.1\% | 2 | 77.7\% | 4247 | 0.2\% | 10 | 93.1\% | 2093 | 0.1\% | 3 |
|  | 31.0\% | 879 | 0.1\% | 3 | 21.4\% | 1368 | 0.3\% | 16 | 0.8\% | 21 | 0.0\% | 1 | African-American | 27.3\% | 691 | 0.2\% | 4 | 18.3\% | 1001 | 0.1\% | 4 | 1.2\% | 26 | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 0.6\% | 18 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.3\% | 85 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 21 | 0.0\% | 0 | Asian | 0.6\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 58 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.7\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 1.3\% | 37 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.6\% | 102 | 0.0\% | 0 | 4.3\% | 113 | 0.0\% | 0 | Latino | 1.7\% | 44 | 0.0\% | 1 | 1.3\% | 72 | 0.0\% | 0 | 3.7\% | 83 | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 0.2\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | Native-American | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 1.0\% | 27 | 0.1\% | 2 | 1.1\% | 73 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 27 | 0.0\% | 0 | Other | 1.1\% | 29 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 61 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 24 | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 0.5\% | 13 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.1\% | 8 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 8 | 0.0\% | 0 | Total | 99.7\% | 2523 | 0.3\% | 7 | 99.7\% | 5449 | 0.3\% | 14 | 99.9\% | 2245 | 0.1\% | 3 |
|  | 1.5\% | 43 | 0.0\% | 0 | 2.2\% | 138 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.6\% | 42 | 0.0\% | 1 | 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 98.8\% | 2799 | 1.2\% | 34 | 99.0\% | 6314 | 1.0\% | 67 | 98.7\% | 2582 | 1.3\% | 33 |  | 69.5\% |  |  | 8 | 77.6\% | 4204945 | 0.4\% | 19 | 94.5\% | 2008 | 0.5\% | 11 |
| 2015-16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | African-American Asian |  | $665$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \% \\ & 0.1 \% \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 17.4\% |  | $0.2 \%$ | 12 | 1.1\% | 24 | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 63.8\% | 1747 |  | 38 | \| 72.3\% | $4600$ | 1.1\% | 67 | 90.1\% | 2346 | 1.2\% 30 |  |  | 0.6\% | 16 | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.8\% | 45 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \% \\ & 0.1 \% \end{aligned}$ | 7 | 0.4\% | 9 | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 29.4\%$0.7 \%$ | 805 | 0.1\% | 3 | 20.6\% | 1311 | 0.1\% | 5 | 1.2\% | 30 | 0.0\% | 0 | Asian <br> Latino | 1.6\% | 40 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.3\% | 70 | 0.5\% | 28 | 2.4\% | 52 | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  |  | 19 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 65 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.9\% | 24 | 0.0\% | 0 | Native-American | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 11 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 1.5\% | $40 \quad 0.0 \%$ |  | 0 | 1.6\% | 99 | 0.0\% | 0 | 3.9\% | 102 | 0.1\% | 2 | Other | 0.9\% | 23 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.3\% | 68 | 0.1\% | 8 | 0.8\% | 16 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Native-American | 0.1\% | 0.0\% |  | 0 | 0.2\% | 11 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | Total | 99.6\% | 2471 | 0.4\% | 10 | 98.6\% | 5343 | 1.4\% | 74 | 99.5\% | 2114 | 0.5\% | 11 |
| Two or More Races Non-Resident Alien | 0.7\% | 20 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 48 | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.6\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 0 | 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.6\% | 17 0.0\% |  | 0 | 0.1\% | 8 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 4 | 0.0\% | 0 | can-Am | 68.5\% | 1670 | 75.0\% | 3 | 79.5\% | 4265 | 0.1\% | 7 | 92.8\% | 1981 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 1.6\% | 43 | $0.0 \%$ | 1 | 2.3\% | 145 | 0.0\% | 2 | 1.7\% | 44 | 0.1\% | 3 |  | 28.1\% | 684 | 25.0\% | 1 | 17.3\% | 928 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.4\% | 29 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Total | 98.5\% | 2695 | 1.5\% | 42 | 98.8\% | 6287 | 1.2\% | 76 | 98.7\% | 2569 | 1.3\% | 35 | Asian <br> Latino <br> Native-American <br> Other <br> Total | $\begin{array}{r\|} 0.7 \% \\ 1.9 \% \\ 0.1 \% \\ 0.7 \% \\ \hline 99.8 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17 \\ 47 \\ 2 \\ 18 \\ \hline 2438 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 45 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 991 | 0.0\% | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 2014-15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.2\% | 62 | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  | 0.0\% |  |
| White | 64.5\% | 1812 | 1.2\%0.2\% | 33 | 73.9\% | 4634 | 0.7\% | 47 | 89.6\% | 2286 | 1.8\% | 46 |  |  |  | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.0\% |  |
| African-American | 29.6\% | 831 |  | 7 | 20.3\% | 1271 | 0.0\% | 1 | 1.8\% | 45 | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  |  | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 53 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.9\% | 20 | 0.0\% |  |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.7\% | $19$ | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.4\% | 87 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 21 | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  |  | 0.2\% | 4 | 99.9\% | 5363 | 0.1\% | 7 | 100.0\% | 2135 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 1.3\% |  |  | 0 | 1.6\% | 99 | 0.0\% | 0 | $0.9 \%$ <br> $0.1 \%$ <br> $0.7 \%$ <br> $0.1 \%$ <br> $1.1 \%$ <br> $9.2 \%$ | 100 | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native-American Two or More Races Non-Resident Alien Other Total | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \% \\ & 0.8 \% \\ & 0.4 \% \\ & 1.1 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 36 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | $0.0 \%$ | 0 | 0.2\% | 12 | 0.0\% | 0 |  | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ 17 \\ 3 \\ 27 \\ \hline 2502 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & \hline 1.8 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 2006-07 Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 6 $0.0 \%$ <br> 23 $0.0 \%$ <br> 2 0.06 |  | 0 | 0.7\% | 41 | 0.0\% | 1 |  |  |  |  | 2005-06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 30 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0.0 \% \\ 0.0 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 0 | 0.2\% | 10 | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  |  |  | White <br> African-American <br> Asian <br> Latino <br> Native-American <br> Other <br> Total | 72.1\% | x | 0.6\% | x | 79.5\% | x | 1.3\% | x | 93.3\% | x | 0.4\% | x |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | 1.1\% | 66 | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  |  |  |  | 25.0\% | x | 0.2\% | x | 16.6\% | x | 0.3\% | x | 2.0\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
|  | 98.5\% | 2769 | 1.5\% | 41 | 99.2\% | 6220 | 0.8\% | 49 |  |  |  | 46 |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 0.2 \% \\ 1.6 \% \\ 0.1 \% \\ 0.3 \% \\ \hline 98.3 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | x <br> x <br> x <br> x <br> x <br> x | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \mathrm{x} \\ \hline \mathrm{x} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline 0.4 \% \\ 1.3 \% \\ 0.2 \% \\ 0.4 \% \\ \hline 98.4 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ | x <br> x <br> x <br> x <br> x <br> x | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | xxxxxx | 0.4\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Latino Native-American Other Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.5\% |  | 0.0\% | x |
| White | 64.5\% | 1763 | 1.1\% | 30 | 74.9\% | 4593 | 1.0\% | 60 | 89.9\% | 2263 | 1.2\% | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.1\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| African-American | 28.8\% | 788 | 0.3\% | 8 | 19.3\% | 1183 | 0.1\% | 4 | 1.7\% | 42 | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.3\% | x | 0.0\% | $\times$ |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.7\% | 19 | 0.0\% | 1 | 1.3\% | 81 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.5\% | 13 | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  |  | 0.8\% |  |  |  | 1.6\% |  | 99.6\% | x | 0.4\% | x |
| Latino | 1.5\% | 41 0.2\% |  | 5 | 1.2\% | 73 | 0.0\% | 1 | 4.2\% | 105 | 0.0\% | 0 | 2004-05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native-American | 0.2\% | 6 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 14 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  |  |  |  | Data Not R | ecorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Two or More Races | 0.8\% | 22 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.5\% | 32 | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.8\% | 21 | 0.0\% | 0 | 2003-04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.6\% | 17 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.1\% | 8 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.3\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 0 | White | 72.1\% | 1356 | 0.2\% | 3 | 80.9\% | 2956 | 0.0\% | 0 | 94.7\% | 1285 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Other | 1.2\% | 34 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.4\% | 83 | 0.0\% | 1 | 1.4\% | 35 | 0.0\% | 0 | African-American | 26.2\% | 493 | 0.0\% | 0 | 17.0\% | 621 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.5\% | 20 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Total | 98.3\% | 2688 | 1.7\% | 47 | 98.9\% | 6067 | 1.1\% | 68 | 98.8\% | 2489 | 1.2\% | 29 | Asian | 0.2\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 21 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.5\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Latino | 1.0\% | 19 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.8\% | 31 | 0.0\% | 0 | 3.0\% | 41 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| White | 64.7\% | 1758 | 2.3\% | 63 | 75.4\% | 4578 | 0.6\% | 34 | 89.3\% | 2238 | 2.2\% | 55 | Native-American | 0.1\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 8 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| African-American | 27.7\% | 753 | 0.4\% | 10 | 19.5\% | 1185 | 0.1\% | 6 | 1.5\% | 38 | 0.1\% | 2 | Other | 0.4\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.5\% | 18 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.7\% | 18 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 58 | 0.0\% | 2 | 0.6\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 0 | Total | 99.8\% | 1879 | 0.2\% | 3 | 100.0\% | 3655 | 0.0\% | 0 | 100.0\% | 1357 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 1.6\% | 44 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.3\% | 77 | 0.0\% | 0 | 4.0\% | 100 | 0.0\% | 0 | 2001-03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native-American | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 9 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  |  |  |  | Data Not R | ecorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Two or More Races | 0.8\% | 21 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.5\% | 33 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 0 | 2000-01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.3\% | 7 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 12 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | White | 72.5\% | x | 0.6\% | x | 81.8\% | x | 0.4\% | x | 95.3\% | x | 0.1\% | x |
| Other | 1.4\% | 38 | 2.7\% | 2 | 1.3\% | 81 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.4\% | 35 | 0.2\% | 5 | African-American | 24.5\% | x | 0.1\% | x | 15.7\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 1.2\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| Total | 97.2\% | 2641 | 2.8\% | 75 | 99.3\% | 6033 | 0.7\% | 42 | 97.5\% | 2444 | 2.5\% | 62 | Asian | 0.4\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.3\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.9\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Latino | 1.6\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 1.1\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 2.1\% | x | 0.1\% | x |
| White | 66.5\% | 1780 | 1.8\% | 47 | 77.7\% | 4537 | 0.7\% | 43 | 90.6\% | 2193 | 1.6\% | 39 | Native-American | 0.0\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.3\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.2\% | x | 0.0\% | $x$ |
| African-American | 27.6\% | 738 | 0.2\% | 6 | 17.9\% | 1052 | 0.1\% | 4 | 1.3\% | 31 | 0.0\% | 0 | Other | 0.3\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.3\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 0.2\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| Asian | 0.5\% | 14 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.1\% | 67 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 0 | Total Women | x | x | 0.7\% | x | x | x | 0.4\% | x | x | x | 0.2\% | x |
| Latino | 1.6\% | 43 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.3\% | 74 | 2.1\% | 1 | 4.0\% | 98 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1999-2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native-American | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 11 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | White | 72.1\% | x | 1.0\% | x | 82.7\% | x | 0.1\% | x | 93.6\% | x | 0.4\% | x |
| Other | 1.5\% | 41 | 0.1\% | 3 | 1.7\% | 99 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.7\% | 41 | 0.0\% | 0 | African-American | 24.3\% | x | 0.2\% | x | 14.9\% | x | 0.1\% | x | 1.5\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| Total | 97.9\% | 2621 | 2.1\% | 56 | 99.3\% | 5840 | 0.8\% | 48 | 98.3\% | 2381 | 1.6\% | 39 | Other | 2.4\% | x | 0.1\% | x | 2.3\% | x | 0.0\% | x | 4.5\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total Women | x | x | 1.3\% | x | x | x | 0.2\% | X | x | x | 0.4\% | x |
| White | 67.1\% | 1757 | 1.8\% | 46 | 77.8\% | 4448 | 0.6\% | 36 | 88.8\% | 2119 | 3.3\% | 79 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| African-American | 27.4\% | 717 | 0.1\% | 2 | 17.8\% | 1018 | 0.0\% | 1 | 1.5\% | 35 | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  | te: Data | provided | the | CAA. His | orically | lack Ir | utions | excluded |  |  |  |
| Asian | 0.5\% | 14 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.0\% | 59 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.6\% | 15 | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  | Note | Percenta | es m | not equa | 100 pe | ent due | rounc |  |  |  |  |
| Latino | 1.7\% | 45 | 2.0\% | 1 | 1.3\% | 74 | 0.0\% | 1 | 4.7\% | 113 | 0.0\% | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | Data not | recorded |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native-American | 0.1\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 11 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 5 | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 1.3\% | 33 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1.2\% | 66 | 0.0\% | 1 | 0.8\% | 18 | 0.0\% | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | TABL | E 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 98.1\% | 2569 | 1.9\% | 49 | 99.3\% | 5676 | 0.7\% | 39 | 96.6\% | 2305 | 3.4\% | 81 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |





| College Athletics Directors: Division III |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men |  | Women |  |  | Men |  | Women |  |
|  | \% | \# | \% | \# |  | \% | \# | \% | \# |
| 2016-17 |  |  |  |  | 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |
| White <br> African-American <br> Asian/Pacific Islander | 64.5\% | 294 | 28.9\% | 132 | White <br> African-American | 68.5\% | 304 | 27.5\% | 122 |
|  | 3.3\% | 15 |  | 5 |  | 0.2\% | 9 | 0.5\% | 2 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 |  | 1 | African-American Asian |  | 1 | 0.5\% | 2 |
| Native American Two or More Races Non-Resident Alien Other Total | 0.9\% | 4 | 0.4\% | 2 | Latino <br> Native American | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 0.2\% | 1 |  | 0 |  | $0.2 \%$$0.2 \%$ | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 1 | Native American Other |  |  | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Non-Resident Alien Other Total | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0 | Total | 71.4\% | 317 | 28.6\% | 127 |
|  |  | 0 |  | 0 | 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 69.1\% | 315 | 30.9\% | 141 | White | 69.8\% |  |  | 1172 |
| 2015-16 |  |  |  |  | African-American Asian | 2.0\% | 9 | 0.4\% |  |
| White | 66.2\% | 302 |  | 125 |  | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.4\% | 2 |
| African-American Asian/Pacific Islander | 3.3\% | 15 | 0.9\% | 4 | Asian <br> Latino | 0.4\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
|  | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | Native American <br> Other <br> Total | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Latino | 0.9\% | 4 | 0.2\% | 1 |  | 0.2\% $0.0 \%$ | 0 |  | 1 |
| Native American Two or More Races | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |  | 72.7\% | 325 | 27.3\% | 22 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 0.4\% | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Resident Alien |  | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0 | White | 70.7\% | 3118 | 26.1\% | 115 |
| Other |  | 0 |  |  | African-American Asian | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1.8\% } \\ & 0.2 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.2\% | 1 |
| Total | 70.8\% | 323 | 29.2\% | 133 |  |  | 1 | 0.5\% | 2 |
| 2014-15 |  |  |  |  | Latino <br> Native American <br> Other <br> Total | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.2 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 0.0\% | 010 |
| White | 67.0\% | 307 | 27.3\% | 125 |  |  | 1 | 0.2\% |  |
| African-American | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \% \\ & 0.2 \% \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 0 | 0.0\% |  |
| Asian |  | 0 |  | 1 |  | 73.0\% | 321 | 27.0\% | 119 |
| Latino | $0.4 \%$ | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | 2006-07 |  |  |  |  |
| Native American Two or More Races Non-Resident Alien | 0.2\% | $1$ | $0.0 \%$ | 0 | Data Not Recorded |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \% \\ & 0.2 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $0.2 \%$ | 1 | 2005-06 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 | $0.0 \%$ | 0 | White African-American Asian | 69.5\% | x | 26.6\% | x |
| Other |  | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |  | 1.9\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| Total | 71.0\% | 325 | 29.0\% | 133 |  | 0.3\% | x | 0.3\% | x |
| 2013-14 |  |  |  |  | Latino | 0.3\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| White | 67.1\% | 306 | 27.4\% | 125 | Native American | 0.6\% | x | 0.3\% | x |
| African-American | 2.6\% | 12 | 1.5\% | 7 | Other | 0.0\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | Total | 72.7\% | x | 27.3\% | x |
| Latino | 0.7\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 2004-05 |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  | Recor |  |  |
| Two or More Races | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.2\% | 1 | 2003-04 |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | White | 68.6\% | 258 | 26.9\% | 101 |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | African-American | 3.2\% | 12 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Total | 70.6\% | 322 | 29.4\% | 134 | Asian | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.3\% | 1 |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  | Latino | 0.5\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| White | 66.1\% | 295 | 27.6\% | 123 | Native American | 0.3\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| African-American | 3.4\% | 15 | 0.9\% | 4 | Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | Total | 72.9\% | 274 | 27.1\% | 102 |
| Latino | 0.7\% | 3 | 0.0\% | 0 | 2001-03 |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |  | Dat | Recor |  |  |
| Two or More Races | 0.4\% | 2 | 0.2\% | 1 | 2000-01 |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.4\% | 2 | 0.0\% | 0 | White | 69.3\% | x | 23.9\% | x |
| Other | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | African-American | 4.5\% | x | 0.6\% | x |
| Total | 71.1\% | 317 | 28.9\% | 129 | Asian | 0.3\% | x | 0.6\% | x |
| 2011-12 |  |  |  |  | Latino | 0.3\% | x | 0.3\% | x |
| White | 68.9\% | 303 | 27.0\% | 119 | Native American | 0.3\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| African-American | 2.5\% | 11 | 0.5\% | 2 | Other | 0.0\% | x | 0.0\% | x |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.2\% | 1 | Total | 74.7\% | x | 25.4\% | x |
| Latino | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 | 1999-2000 |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 | White | 71.3\% | x | 24.3\% | x |
| Other |  | 2 | 0.2\% | 1 | African-American | 3.0\% | x | 0.5\% | x |
| Total | 72.0\% | 317 | 28.0\% | 123 | Other | 0.7\% | x | 0.2\% | x |
| 2010-11 |  |  |  |  | Total | x | x | 25.0\% | x |
| White | 67.5\% | 301 | 28.3\% | 126 | Note: Data provi | $d$ by the | A. His | ly Black |  |
| African-American | 2.5\% | 11 | 0.2\% | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asian | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.4\% | 2 | Note: Percenta | may $n$ | al 100 | ent due to |  |
| Latino | 0.2\% | 1 | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  | t rec |  |  |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0 | 0.0\% | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 0.7\% | 3 | 0.2\% | 1 |  |  | E 2 |  |  |
| Total | 71.8\% | 316 | 29.1\% | 130 |  |  |  |  |  |






| Sports Information Director |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Division I |  | Division II |  | Division III |  |  | Division I |  | Division II |  | Division III |  |
|  | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |  | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| 2016-17 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2011-12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 81.8\% | 12.4\% | 83.9\% | 8.9\% | 84.3\% | 12.1\% | White | 84.1\% | 10.8\% | 86.7\% | 5.6\% | 86.3\% | 11.1\% |
| Black | 0.9\% | 1.1\% | 0.3\% | 1.0\% | 1.3\% | 0.2\% | Black | 1.8\% | 0.8\% | 0.3\% | 1.0\% | 1.2\% | 0.2\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.5\% | 0.9\% | 1.7\% | 0.3\% | 0.4\% | 0.0\% | Asian | 0.8\% | 0.0\% | 1.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% |
| Latino | 0.7\% | 0.7\% | 1.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.4\% | 0.2\% | Latino | 1.0\% | 0.3\% | 2.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.5\% | 0.2\% |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | Native American | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Two or More Races | 0.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.3\% | 0.3\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% | Other Minority | 0.3\% | 0.3\% | 1.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.5\% | 0.0\% | 1.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 2010-11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Minority | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.4\% | 0.0\% | White | 80.9\% | 11.7\% | 84.4\% | 8.7\% | 83.6\% | 13.4\% |
| 201.5-16 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Black | 1.4\% | 1.2\% | 1.1\% | 0.7\% | 1.4\% | 0.0\% |
| White | 82.6\% | 12.1\% | 86.4\% | 5.9\% | 84.3\% | 12.8\% | Asian | 1.9\% | 0.2\% | 1.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% |
| Black | 0.2\% | 0.9\% | 0.7\% | 1.0\% | 0.9\% | 0.2\% | Latino | 2.1\% | 0.2\% | 1.4\% | 0.4\% | 0.9\% | 0.2\% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 0.9\% | 0.2\% | 2.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.7\% | 0.0\% | Native American | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Latino | 0.9\% | 0.0\% | 0.7\% | 0.3\% | 0.4\% | 0.2\% | Other Minority | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 1.8\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 2009-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Two or More Races | 0.9\% | 0.0\% | 0.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | White | 82.2\% | 12.6\% | 85.9\% | 8.8\% | 83.3\% | 12.6\% |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | Black | 1.3\% | 0.8\% | 1.1\% | 0.8\% | 1.4\% | 0.5\% |
| Other Minority | 0.5\% | 0.2\% | 1.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | Asian | 1.0\% | 0.3\% | 1.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.5\% | 0.0\% |
| 2014-15 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Latino <br> Native American <br> Other Minority | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & 0.0 \% \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 0.3\% | 1.5\% | 0.4\% | 1.1\% | 0.2\% |
| White | 84.4\% | 10.5\% | 85.4\% | 6.8\% | 84.5\% | 12.6\% |  |  | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Black | 1.2\% | 0.7\% | 1.0\% | 1.4\% | 0.9\% | 0.2\% |  |  | 0.0\% | 0.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% |
| Asian/Hawaiian | 1.2\% | 0.4\% | 2.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.9\% | $0.0 \%$ | 2008-09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Latino | 1.2\% | 0.0\% | 1.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% |  | White <br> Black <br> Asian <br> Latino <br> Native American <br> Other Minority | 85.0\% | 10.4\% | 85.4\% | 9.1\% | 82.4\% | 13.1\% |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% |  | 1.1\% | 0.3\% | 1.2\% | 0.8\% | 2.8\% | 0.0\% |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% |  | 1.1\% | 0.3\% | 1.6\% | 0.0\% | 0.5\% | 0.0\% |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.3\% | 0.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  | 1.6\% | 0.3\% | 1.6\% | 0.0\% | 0.7\% | 0.5\% |
| Other Minority | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 2013-14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0\% | 0.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| White $81.6 \%$ $11.1 \%$ $82.9 \%$ $9.2 \%$ $83.8 \%$ $12.4 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2007-08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black | 0.9\% | 0.7\% | 1.0\% | 0.7\% | 1.1\% | 0.4\% | Latino <br> Native American <br> Other Minority | 84.8\% | 10.2\% | 84.0\% | 10.2\% | 81.3\% | 13.8\% |
| Asian/Hawaiian | 0.7\% | 0.7\% | 2.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.7\% | 0.0\% |  | 0.3\% | 0.6\% | 2.0\% | 0.8\% | 1.9\% | 0.5\% |
| Latino | 1.4\% | 0.7\% | 0.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% |  | 1.7\% | 0.3\% | 1.6\% | 0.0\% | 0.7\% | 0.0\% |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% |  | 1.9\% | 0.0\% | 1.6\% | 0.0\% | 0.9\% | 0.5\% |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 2.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% |  | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% |  | 0.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.5\% | 0.0\% |
| Other Minority | 1.8\% | 0.2\% | 0.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2012-13 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Note: Data provided by the NCAA. Historically Black Institutions excluded |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White | 83.6\% | 11.4\% | 83.1\% | 8.5\% | 84.2\% | 12.6\% | Note: Per | centages | may not eq | $\text { ral } 100 \mathrm{pe}$ | rcent due to | rounding |  |
| Black | 1.4\% | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | 1.1\% | 1.4\% | 0.5\% |  |  | $x=$ Data $n$ | $t$ recorde |  |  |  |
| Asian/Hawaiian | 0.9\% | 0.2\% | 1.8\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Latino | 1.1\% | 0.5\% | 2.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.7\% | 0.2\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native American | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Two or More Races | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 1.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  |  | TAB | E 28 |  |  |  |
| Non-Resident Alien | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  |  | FAB | - 28 |  |  |  |
| Other Minority | 0.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.2\% | 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |





## APPENDIX II

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

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

The NCAA Executive Committee in 2010 adopted a framework for inclusion to guide the Association's efforts. The NCAA Board of Governors (formerly the Executive Committee) amended the statement in 2017, adding religion and gender identity to the list of dimensions of diversity
"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, religion, gender identity, disability, gender expression, geographical location, income, marital status, parental status, sexual orientation and work experiences."

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

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

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

## Association-Wide Committees

## National Student-Athlete Advisory Committees

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

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

In January 2016, the NCAA Board of Governors released a resolution reaffirming the Association's commitment to cultural diversity and equity and formed the Ad Hoc Committee to Promote Cultural Diversity and Equity. In 2017, the Board of Governors approved this as a standing committee. This committee consists primarily of presidents/chancellors an includes athletics administrators from all three divisions. The committee's primary duties include the following: to review and react to recommendations from the Committee on Women's Athletics, the Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee, and the Gender Equity Task Force; to receive information and explanations of Associationwide activities, to review and react to topics referred to it by the Board of Governors, and to provide comment to the Board of Governors on Association-wide matters of interest related to equity, diversity, and inclusion.

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

NCAA Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee (MOIC) was formed by the Association in January 1991 to review issues related to the interests of ethnic minority student-athletes, NCAA minority programs and NCAA policies that affect ethnic minorities. These issues focus on the education 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.

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

Joint CWA/MOIC Subcommittee for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning (LGBTQ) focuses its efforts on creating more inclusive cultures for LGBTQ persons In athletics.

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

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 Committee to Promote Cultural Diversity as well as the Divisions I, II, and III governance leadership. The Task Force submitted recommendations to support equity, diversity, and inclusion to the NCAA Board of Governors in early 2017; those recommendations were approved and are in the process of being implemented.

## Education, Training and Professional Development

## 45 Years of Title IX: The Status of Women in Intercollegiate Athletics

In conjunction with the 45th anniversary of Title IX on June 23, 210, the NCAA office of inclusion released a report on the status of female student-athletes, coaches and administrators. The report uses data on female participants and leaders in the NCAA to highlight progress that has been achieved in the decades since the federal law was passed and to address areas that need further improvement. It focuses on three primary areas: participation opportunities for student-athletes, resource allocations for women's athletics programs, and leadership positions in athletics departments and conference offices. The report features a call to action to increase the number of women of color in leadership positions in intercollegiate athletics; it has both a "Key Findings" section and a comprehensive list of NCAA initiatives that support women.

## Achieving Communication Success Workshop

The Achieving Communication Success Workshop is a three-day educational immersion where seniorlevel administrators craft and perfect personal messaging. With the help of communication industry experts, attendees develop strategies and tactics to deliver the messaging, internally and externally. Through on- and off-camera interviews, group discussion and real-time feedback, participants can grow their communication skills from a personal and professional standpoint.

## Athlete Development Professional Certification Program

The Athlete Development Professional Certification Program provides participants with the business skills to work more effectively with college athletes, their families and campus constituents. During this program participants will develop essential management and leadership skills, including critical thinking and decision making, negotiation, influence and persuasion, finance for the college athlete, and crisis and media communications. Additionally, participants will hone their personal and professional leadership skills to motivate and engage peers, players, staff and key decision-makers. This program is a joint venture between the NCAA, the Wharton Executive Education and the National Football League developed in conjunction with the Wharton Sports Business Initiative.

## NCAA Champion Forum for Football

The Champion Forum provides a unique yearlong opportunity for current NCAA intercollegiate football coaches to learn a realistic view of the role of and preparation it takes to become a head football 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.

## NCAA Champion Forum for Basketball

The Champion Forum for Basketball provides a unique yearlong professional development opportunity for current NCAA college basketball coaches to acquire a realistic view of the administrative preparation it takes to become a head coach in the college game. The NCAA works with the Men's Basketball Ethics Coalition to largely select high-performing ethnic minorities, with a focus on providing tailored programming to talented rising stars who will lead the next generation of college head coaches.

## NCAA/AFCA 35 Under 35 Coaches Leadership Institute

The AFCA/NCAA 35 Under 35 Coaches Leadership Institute is a professional development and networking opportunity for football coaches held in conjunction with the American Football Coaches Association Convention. Formerly the Future Football Coaches Academy, this one-day event is designed to identify, and train rising leaders in the game of football and the coaching profession and will feature interactive lectures on topics that include ethics, leadership, NCAA rules, financial management, the coach hiring practice and student-athlete safety.

## 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 academy, the NCAA and the NFL educates, and trains selected participants in a variety of areas that encourage effective coaching and improve student-athlete well-being at both the intercollegiate and professional levels. Topical education and conversation during the academy may include: effective communication with campus and community constituents; the importance of building culture focused on the overall success of the student-athletes both on and off the field; budget management of a football program; coaching strategies and philosophies.

## NCAA Basketball Coaches Academy

The NCAA Basketball Coaches Academy is an opportunity for current, full-time intercollegiate basketball coaches at NCAA member institutions to expand their knowledge and insight into the world of intercollegiate basketball coaching. During the academy, participants will engage in sessions focused on topical education that 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 basketball program; and coaching strategies and philosophies.

## Effective Facilitation Workshop

The Effective Facilitation Workshop engages energetic administrators and coaches, dedicated to student-athlete well-being, with training that enhances facilitation knowledge and ability, as well as develop the confidence and competence to lead large- and small-group discussions and implement activities for today's college athletes. After attending the workshop, participants can bring their increased facilitation skill level back to campus or the conference office to create meaningful group discussions with student-athletes and run effective meetings for department staff.

## 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.

## Leadership Academy Workshop

The NCAA Leadership Academy Workshop educates and trains athletics administrators on the ins and outs of developing effective, comprehensive leadership curriculum for student-athletes and department staff. Participants in the workshop learn how to structure activities, facilitate discussions and structure effective sessions. Over two sessions, participants will also explore the ideal frame works for a leadership academy, discuss the best practices for implementation, learn evaluation methods, and investigate the best strategies to obtain buy-in from key stakeholders and the campus community.

## Leadership Education

Leadership Education is a yearlong comprehensive engagement among up-and-coming midlevel administrators. Over the course of two in-person sessions, participants are exposed to various facets of intercollegiate athletics. Participants will be granted the opportunity to explore the world of senior-level responsibilities through case studies, networking and high-level speakers. The intent of the program is to equip participants with a new skill set, which they will be able to directly apply to their current and hopefully future responsibilities.

## Life Skills

In 2016, the NCAA announced a partnership with the National Association of Academic and StudentAthlete Development Professionals, better known as N4A, for daily oversight and operation of programming for student-athletes and life skills professionals at NCAA member schools and conferences. At the annual N4A Convention, attendees will receive relevant, effective and practical training through various workshops, breakouts and general sessions, equipping them with a tool kit to best serve the ever-changing needs of college athletes. Topics will center on student-athlete well-being and beyond, allowing administrators from across the NCAA to discuss and share ideas through both programming and networking opportunities.

## Minority Coaches Series

The Minority Coaches Series is an exclusive year-long professional development opportunity for female assistant coaches in women's basketball, volleyball, and track and field. The NCAA collaborates with three affiliate organizations specific to each sport (American Volleyball Coaches Association, Women's Basketball Coaches Association and USA Track and Field) to select promising ethnic minority participants. The series will grant coaches the opportunity to take a deeper dive into the world of college coaching. Through case studies, readings, continuing education and three days of in-person interactions, the coaches will be exposed to the reality of what it takes to become a head coach. This professional development opportunity takes places over the course of a calendar year, which includes two in-person programs at the beginning and end of that year

## 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; 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 studentathletes, coaches, faculty and administrators with pertinent and customized programming. Studentathletes 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 athletics administration. This program will ask participants to take an active role in exploring personal branding, individual strengths and values, resume building, interviewing, and goal and vision setting.

## NCAA/Women Leaders in College Sports Institute for Athletics Executives

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

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

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

NCAA/Women Leaders in College Sports Institute for Administrative Advancement

The Institute for Administrative Advancement (IAA) is the premier "level one" leadership development program for women in intercollegiate athletics administration. An engaging faculty-including leaders representing all NCAA divisions and pioneers in women's athletics-prepare, empower and inspire participants to become successful administrators and advance within the profession.

## HBCU/LGBTQ Inclusion Pilot Program

This program provides leaders in athletics departments at historically black colleges and universities (HBCU) with tools and resources to support student-athletes and athletics department staff on LGBTQ issues. With a focus on creating an environment for open dialogue and providing education, the program's main goal is to achieve more inclusive environments in which all persons can be their true and best selves.

## Common Ground Initiative

This annual initiative brings together student-athletes and participants who work primarily in athletics and represent LGBTQ and/or faith-based communities to have dialogue about creating safe, inclusive environments in athletics departments and across campuses. Four key questions guide the two-day Common Ground experience: 1. Is it possible to protect and respect the rights of a private faith-based school to set policy in accordance with their faith tenets and ensure that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and questioning students and staff on such campuses are treated with respect, compassion and fairness? What actions can be taken toward this goal?; 2. Is it possible to protect and respect the beliefs and rights of people of faith in public schools and protect the rights of LGBTQ students and staff on such campuses? What actions can be taken toward this goal?; 3. What personal actions toward the goal of creating respectful and inclusive school athletic climates for LGBTQ people and people of faith can we establish?; 4. What are the next steps toward identifying institutional policy and best practice recommendations for creating inclusive and respectful climates for LGBTQ people and people of faith?

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

 In January 2016, the NCAA Board of Governors reviewed data on the racial/ethnic and gender representation of individuals in leadership positions within intercollegiate athletics. Noting the underrepresentation of people of color and women in these positions, the board adopted a resolution to reaffirm the Association's commitment to diversity and inclusiveness in athletics leadership and requested supportive action from both the membership and the national office. The pledge was created as a voluntary commitment that invited chancellors, presidents and conference commissioners to publicly express their support for diversity and inclusion efforts within intercollegiate athletics. Those that signed on behalf of their organization acknowledged that diversity and inclusion are core values to the NCAA and that efforts to create inclusive environments positively impact the welfare of studentathletes, administrators and coaches. The text of the pledge includes a consideration of best practices toward increasing the diversity of candidate pools, finalist selections and hires, and encourages periodic self-reflection and review of campus, conference and Association diversity, inclusion and equity metrics to inform policy and initiatives. The pledge launched in September 2016 and a list of signees is viewable on ncaa.org.
## Accelerating Academic Success Program (AASP)

The NCAA provides support for schools as they work to meet the NCAA's academic standards via the Accelerating Academic Success Program, which assists Division I schools as they develop programs and systems designed to increase graduation rates and ensure academic success.

## HBCU and Limited-Resource Institutions Academic Advisory Group

The Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Limited-Resource Institutions Academic Advisory Group provides advice and feedback regarding the standards, penalties, policies and procedures recommended by the NCAA Division I Committee on Academics. Additionally, this advisory group will develop and recommend strategies and mechanisms to assist AASP-eligible institutions in the NCAA Division I Academic Performance Program.

## Scholarships and Grants

## Division II Coaching Enhancement Grant

This Division II Coaching Enhancement Grant helps fund new, full-time assistant coaching positions for all NCAA-sponsored sports for a five-year period. The NCAA contributes funding for the first three years for the employee's salary and benefits, as well as professional development opportunities. Schools are required to contribute additional funds during the first three years and commit to fully funding the position for an additional two years. The grant will fund $\$ 25,000$ for salary in the first year; $\$ 15,000$ for salary in the second year; and $\$ 8,000$ for salary in the third year.

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

The Division II Ethnic Minorities and Women's Internship Grant is designed to fund full-time, entry-level athletics administration positions for one academic year. The NCAA contributes funding for both the intern's salary $(\$ 23,660)$ and professional development opportunities $(\$ 3,000)$. Schools and conferences are required to provide a minimum of 10 months of employment and contribute additional dollars or inkind support for either the intern's salary or other benefits.

## Division II Strategic Alliance Matching Grant Program

The Division II Strategic Alliance Matching Grant Program (Division II SAMG) provides funds for full-time, senior-level athletics administration positions for a five-year period. The NCAA contributes funding for the first three years for the employee's salary and benefits, as well as professional development opportunities and technology expenses. Schools and conference are required to contribute additional funds during the first three years and commit to fully funding the position for an additional two years. 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 II Grant to Women Leaders in College Sports Association

Division II provides a $\$ 50,000$ grant to Women Leaders, and it is used to assist with attendance by an individual from each Division II conference to attend the annual Women Leaders Convention. In addition to convention programing, grant recipients attend a Division II governance academy, which provides training on Division II governance issues and strategic initiatives, introduces attendees to NCAA committee work and prepares female administrators for Division II committee service.

## Division II Conference Grant Program

Each active Division II conference receives a base amount of $\$ 90,000$ and a premium amount based on the number of schools in the conference. The conference's allocation must be used to fund the five strategic positioning outcome (SPO) areas listed below:

- Academics and Life Skills.
- Athletics Operations and Compliance.
- Diversity and Inclusion.
- Game Day and Conference and National Championships.
- Membership and Positioning Initiatives.

A minimum of 10 percent ( 50 percent total) must be spent in each of the five SPO areas. The remaining allocation ( 50 percent total) may be spent in any of the five SPO areas, as determined by the conference.

## Division II Grant to MOAA (Minority Opportunities Athletics Association)

Division II provides a $\$ 50,000$ grant to MOAA, and it is used to assist with attendance by an individual from each Division II conference to attend the annual NACDA Convention and MOAA Symposium. In addition to convention programing, grant recipients attend a Division II governance academy, which provides training on Division II governance issues and strategic initiatives, introduces attendees to NCAA committee work and prepares young minority administrators for Division II committee service.

## Division II Women and Minorities Mentor Program

Division II partners with the Division II Athletic Directors Association to sponsor the Division II Women and Minorities Mentoring Program. The program provides women and minority athletics administrators in NCAA Division II the opportunity to enhance career development through a mentoring relationship that fosters personal and professional growth. The program seeks to build a foundation that encourages participants to pursue a long-range career in athletics administration, with an ultimate career goal of serving as a Division II Director of Athletics.

## 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 fund full-time, entry-level athletics administration positions for two academic years. The NCAA contributes funding for both the intern's salary $(\$ 23,660)$ and professional development opportunities $(\$ 3,000)$ annually. Schools and conferences are required to provide a minimum of 10 months of employment and contribute additional dollars or in-kind support for either the intern's salary or other benefits each year.

## Division III Strategic Alliance Matching Grant

The Division III Strategic Alliance Matching Grant (Division III SAMG) helps fund full-time, senior-level athletics administration positions for a five-year period. The NCAA contributes funding for the first three years for the employee's salary and benefits, as well as professional development opportunities and technology expenses. Schools and conference are required to contribute additional funds during the first three years and commit to fully funding the position for an additional two years. 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 Grants for Women Leaders in College Sports Summer Institutes

These scholarships enhance the role of the Senior Woman Administrator (SWA) and female administrators in Division III. A partnership with Women Leaders in College Sports (WLCS) provides women the opportunity to attend one of the WLCS professional development opportunities. Division III provides funding directly to WLCS to support attendance of Division III female administrators.

## Division III SWA Program

The NCAA Division III governance staff partners with WLCS to offer a professional development opportunity for Division III Senior Woman Administrators (SWAs) at annual WLCA Convention. Funding for 30 SWAs includes travel and lodging; Women Leaders convention registration and a one-year membership to Women Leaders.

## Division III Student Immersion Program

Division III and the NCAA office of inclusion partner on a program that brings ethnic minority students to the NCAA Convention. They are exposed to Division III, its members and its governance process. The goal is to build a pipeline of ethnic minority candidates in an effort to ultimately diversify the division. Funding for 40 ethnic minority students. Funding includes travel and lodging; NCAA convention registration and DiSC training.

## Division III Career Next Steps

This program supports past Student Immersion participants to attend a four-day professional development program for those committed to seeking a career in athletics. Participants explore potential careers in sports. The program is designed to assist students in charting their career paths. Funding includes travel and lodging; and NCAA Career in Sports Forum registration.

## Division III Institute for Administrative Advancement

The Institute is a partnership between the NCAA and the Minority Opportunities Athletic Association (MOAA). The Institute's primary purpose is to provide the participants with a unique experience to learn more about themselves as administrators, gain additional skills and tools to grow within their current roles; and advance into more senior administrative roles. Funding includes travel and lodging; NCAA Regional Rules Seminar registration and an annual membership to MOAA.

