

50 years of TITLE IX



“ No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any educational program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance. ”

High School Participation

While sport opportunities have grown exponentially, the gender gap persists.

3 million

The number of additional high school sport opportunities girls have now versus before Title IX.¹

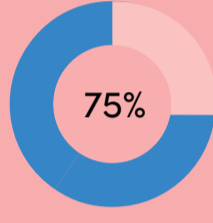
1 million

The number of high school sport opportunities that girls miss out on as compared to boys.¹

Girls still do not have the participation opportunities provided to boys pre-Title IX (3.4 million girls vs. 3.6 million boys).¹

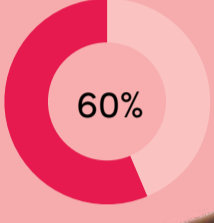
75%

of boys participate in high school sport.²

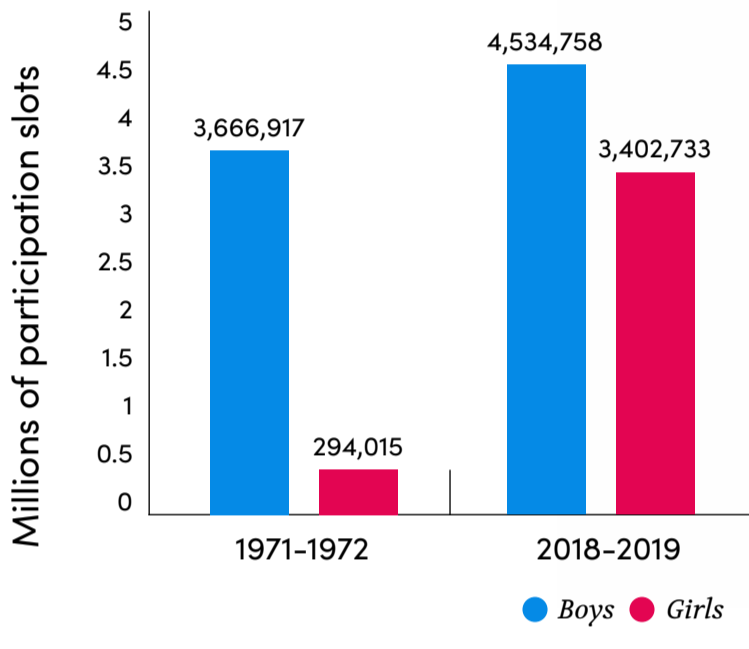


60%

of girls participate in high school sport.²



Boys' and Girls' High School Sports Participation, 1971-1972 to 2018-2019¹



Collegiate Participation

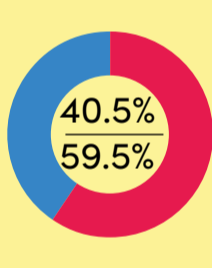
Since Title IX, women's participation in college athletics has increased. Today, women make up 44% of all NCAA athletes (compared to 15% pre-Title IX, when fewer than 30,000 women played college sports).³ Despite this progress, women's collegiate athletics still lags behind men's.

60,000 The number of additional collegiate sport opportunities men have as compared to women.³

This gap is even larger when enrollment is considered as women make up a larger share of the college student population.

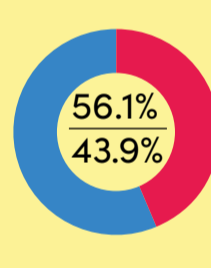
College Enrollment by Sex.³

Men Women



College Sport Opportunities by Sex.³

Men Women



Collegiate women are doubly impacted by lack of opportunity and the correlating lack of scholarship dollars that are often associated with them.

Additionally, BIPOC women still lag behind white women in collegiate sports participation.

30%

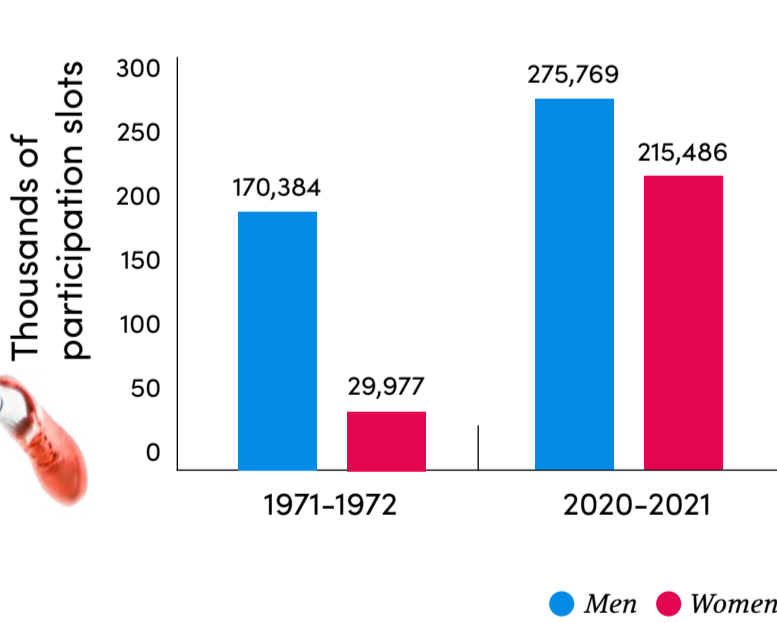
of all college athletes are white women.⁵

14%

of all college athletes are BIPOC women.⁵



Men's and Women's College Sports Participation, 1971-1972 to 2020-2021³



Collegiate Leadership

While sport opportunities for girls and women have grown exponentially since Title IX was passed, the number of women coaches tells a very different story.

90%

of women's collegiate teams were coached by women in 1971.⁶

41%

of women's NCAA teams had a woman head coach in the 2020-21 academic year.⁶

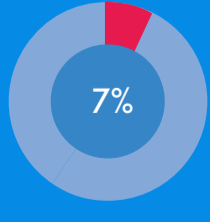
6%

of men's NCAA teams had a woman head coach in the 2020-21 academic year.⁶

BIPOC women are underrepresented in collegiate athletic leadership.

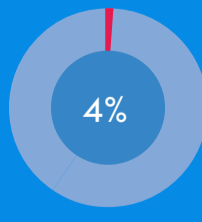
7%

of head coaches of women's sports are BIPOC women. 34% are white women.⁷



4%

of Athletic Directors are BIPOC women. 20% are white women.⁷



Sources: 1. National Federation of State High School Associations; 2. Zarrett, N., Veliz, P., & Sabo, D. (2018). Teen Sport in America: Why Participation Matters. Women's Sports Foundation. Sources: 3. NCAA Sports Sponsorship and Participation Report, 1971-72 and 2020-21; 4. National Student Clearinghouse, 2021; 5. NCAA Race and Gender Demographics Database, 2020-21. Sources: 6. NCAA Sports Sponsorship and Participation Report, 1971-72 and 2020-21; 7. NCAA Race and Gender Demographics Database, 2020-21.

Notes: NFHS tracks only official high school sports. The raw number of participants in both basketball and volleyball, the NFHS is counted on what is true for boys. Participation data for 2018-19 school year is the most recent available, as the NFHS was unable to release its annual summary due to the COVID-19 pandemic.