

The NCAA Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee's Four-Year Study of Race Demographics of Member Institutions

Introduction:

The NCAA Minority Opportunities and Interests Committee is responsible for lobbying other interests within the Association regarding minority issues, as well as developing appropriate legislation to address minorities' concerns. An aspect of the committee's charge is the dissemination of accurate research material. Currently, the committee (with the assistance of the NCAA research staff) has taken the first step in this process by collecting the enclosed demographic information compiled from the NCAA Certification of Compliance Form, which was expanded in 1990 to include the recording of race and gender. From this information, future studies and appropriate legislation can be forwarded to address minority issues.

Data collected from annual certification reports provide a breakdown of the number of administrators by race from 1990-91 to 1993-94. Race categories consist of black, white, other minorities and unknown. In most instances the other minority and unknown categories do not represent significant numbers, but with the projected changes in demography it will become increasingly important to study and address issues related to Asian, Hispanic and Native American populations. Additionally, it would be beneficial to know if and how movement from year to year in the unknown category actually might include additional numbers for one of the other categories.

Administrators were defined as those in the following positions: Administrative Assistant, Associate Athletics Director, Assistant Coach, Academic Advisor, Athletics Director, Assistant Athletics Director, Auxiliary Services, Business Manager, Compliance Coordinator, Equipment Manager, Eligibility Officer, Faculty Athletics Representative, Graduate Assistant, Head Coach, Promotions/Marketing Director, Strength Coach, Sports Information Director, Ticket Manager and Trainer.

From 1990-91 to 1993-94, 98 additional schools became members of the Association—28 in 1990, 23 in 1991, 18 in 1992 and 29 in 1993. Two historically black schools became members; however, one dropped its membership for 1993-94. For 1993-94, there were 893 member institutions, including 301 in Division I, 246 in Division II and 346 in Division III.

NEW MEMBERS BY YEAR

	1990	1991	1992	1993
DIVISION I	0	1	0	1
DIVISION II	19	12	6	24
DIVISION III	9	10	12*	4

* One dropped in 1993-94

Significant Findings:

From 1990-91 to 1993-94, there were 5,889 additional athletics administrator positions (see Table 1). Of those positions, Blacks represent 597 or 10.1 percent of the new administrators. With historically black colleges and universities excluded, there were 5,843 additional athletics administrators including 539 additional Blacks, 9.2 percent of the new administrators (see Table 2). The increase in the overall percentage of black administrators is 0.8 percent, from 5.4 percent to 6.2; however, this increase is still well below the percentage of Blacks in the population as a whole and the percent of black student-athletes in the Division I student-athlete population (see Table A).

From 1990-91 to 1993-94, there were 124 additional athletics directors (see Table 4). Blacks represent 19 or 15.3 percent of the new athletics directors; however, when historically black institutions are excluded there are 15 or 12.3 percent in the additional positions and 3.6 percent of the 897 total athletics directors in 1993-94 (see Table 5).

There were 29 more black associate athletics directors, an increase from 4.2 to 5.6 percent, from 1990-91 to 1993-94 (see Table 6). Excluding historically black schools, they represent 11 of 127 new associate athletics directors or 8.7 percent (see Table 7).

Assistant athletics directors percentages are more bleak. There was an increase of 333 assistant athletics directors from 1990-91 to 1993-94 (see Tables 8 and 9). Blacks represent only 20 or 6.0 percent of the additional assistant athletics directors. The data suggest that future black athletics directors will not come from the current ranks of associate and assistant athletics directors since the percentage of these individuals has not grown since 1990.

The data suggest that there has been an increase in representation, though not dramatically, among the numbers of head coaches. From 1990-91 to 1993-94, there were 1,109 additional head coaches, excluding historically black schools (see Table 11). Blacks represent 143 or 12.9 percent of the additional coaches but only 3.9 percent of the total number of head coaches (10,176). It should be noted that the other minority and unknown categories show a combined decrease of 136 head coaches. For revenue producing sports, excluding historically black schools, Blacks represent 86 of 417 or 20.6 percent of additional head coaches (see Table 13). In nonrevenue sports, Blacks represent 57 of 692 or 8.2 percent of the additional head coaches.

Table 15 presents a discouraging picture. From 1990-91 to 1993-94, the number of assistant coaches increased by 2,394 but Blacks represent only 213 or 8.9 percent of these additional assistant coaches. Over the last four years, there has been no percentage increase in the total number of assistant coaches.

