

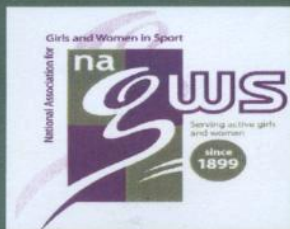
# 9 Reasons to Support TITLE IX

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

- Legislation passed by Congress and signed by President Richard M. Nixon on June 23rd, 1972.

- 9 In 1972, 90% of coaches, coaching women's teams were women. <sup>8</sup>
- 8 Only 18.6% of athletic directors of women's programs are female. <sup>7</sup>
- 7 Women earn more than 50% of the associate's, bachelor's, and master's degrees awarded but still lag behind men at the doctoral level, earning just 39% of doctoral degrees. <sup>6</sup>
- 6 In 1995, women made up 37% of athletes in college, compared to 15% in 1972. <sup>5</sup>
- 5 In 2004, 44.1% of coaches, coaching women's teams were women. <sup>4</sup>
- 4 The Department of Education quietly issued a clarification to Title IX that would allow schools to survey their female students by e-mail, and to interpret a lack of response as a lack of sufficient interest in sports -- and thus permission to curb women's sports funding. <sup>3</sup>
- 3 In August of 2006 after a two-year negotiation, Prince George's County (MD) schools agreed to improve softball fields that had no fencing, bleachers, dugouts or scoreboards and to address long-term inequities in the girls' athletic program county-wide. *USA Today* called this agreement "a model for the nation."
- 2 In 2006, there were 8702 Varsity women's intercollegiate NCAA teams; in 1972, the average number of women's teams at the college level was 2.5. <sup>1, 2</sup>
- 1 In September of 2006 the James Madison University's board of visitors announced the University's plan to address Title IX compliance by cutting 10 sport programs (7 men's and 3 women's) from its 28-sport offering. University officials claimed that a shift to a more female-dominant student body dictated the cuts.

1, 4-8: Linda Carpenter and R. Vivian Acosta. (2006). Women in Intercollegiate Sport: A Longitudinal Study — Twenty-nine year update (1972-2006). <http://webpages.charter.net/womeninsport>  
2: Women's Sports Foundation: [www.womensportsfoundation.org/cgi-bin/iowa/issues/part/article.html](http://www.womensportsfoundation.org/cgi-bin/iowa/issues/part/article.html)  
3. The Washington Post—April 2, 2005



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