

Title IX & The History of Women's Collegiate Sports

Capstone Site: Arthur Ashe Oral History Project at the University
of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)

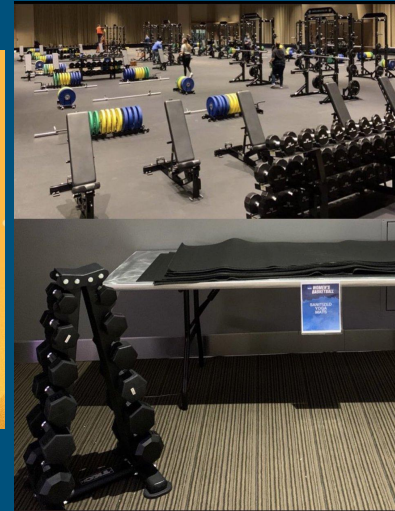
Site representative: Chinyere Nwonye

By: Alivia Taliaferro, CJ Westbrook, & Chandler Holeman

Problem Statement: Title IX Prohibits Discrimination But Does it Really?

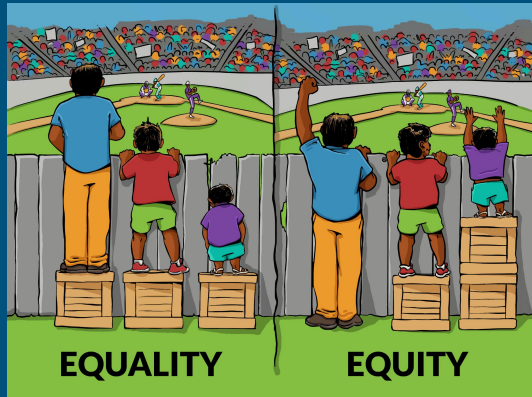
Title IX prohibits gender-based discrimination for any school or extracurricular programs that receive federal funding.

Gender inequity is still prominent today. For example, during the 2021 March Madness tournament, the women's weight room consisted of one rack of weights. Whereas the mens weight room consisted of a full gym.



Problem Statement: Gender Equity

- Our capstone team chose to focus on equity over equality.
- “An athletics program can be considered gender equitable when the participants in both the men’s and women’s sports programs could accept as fair and equitable the overall program of the other gender,” (National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Gender Equity Task Force, 1992).



We demand better.

We deserve better.

**Sincerely,
Female Athletes**

Thank you for using the three biggest weeks of your organization's year to expose exactly how you feel about women's basketball - an afterthought.

NELL FORTNER
in a letter to the NCAA

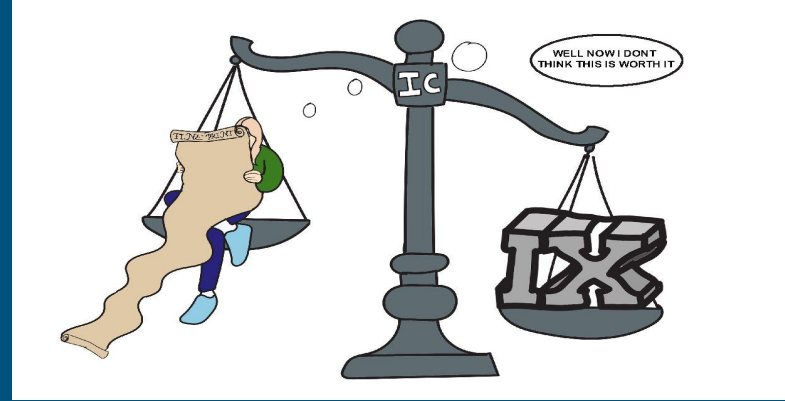
Policy Context

Before Title IX passed in 1972:

- Roughly 30,000 women played college sports.
- Women athletes in the Arthur Ashe Oral History Project affected by Title IX.

According to the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), in 2020:

- More than 220,000 women played championship sports (more than 7xs as many)
- Issues still exist regarding opportunities for women.
 - NCAA External Gender Equity Review
 - The State of Women in College Sports (Gender Equity Internal Review)



Leslie Allen



Policy Formation



- Title IX of the Education Amendments (1972) states:
 - “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 education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.”
- NCAA v. Smith (1999) - Supreme Court ruled that the NCAA is not subject to Title IX.
- Gender Equity in College Sports Commission Act (2022) - introduced in the U.S. Congress.

Policy Formation: Title IX Compliance Tests

1. **Proportionality** - The number of sports opportunities for female students must match the percentage of female students in the student body.
2. **Progress** - Schools must add new sports for girls on a regular basis to make up for days when there were fewer sports
3. **Satisfied Interest** - Schools must regularly add teams according to the female students' interests.

Proportionality

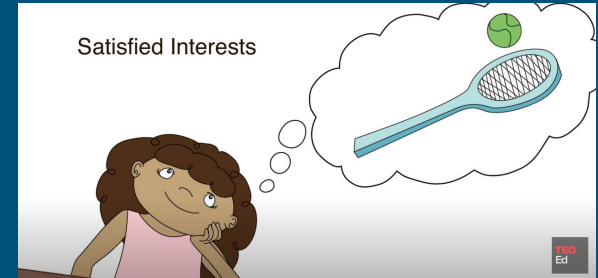

$$51\% = \text{Opportunity}$$

51% Opportunity

Progress

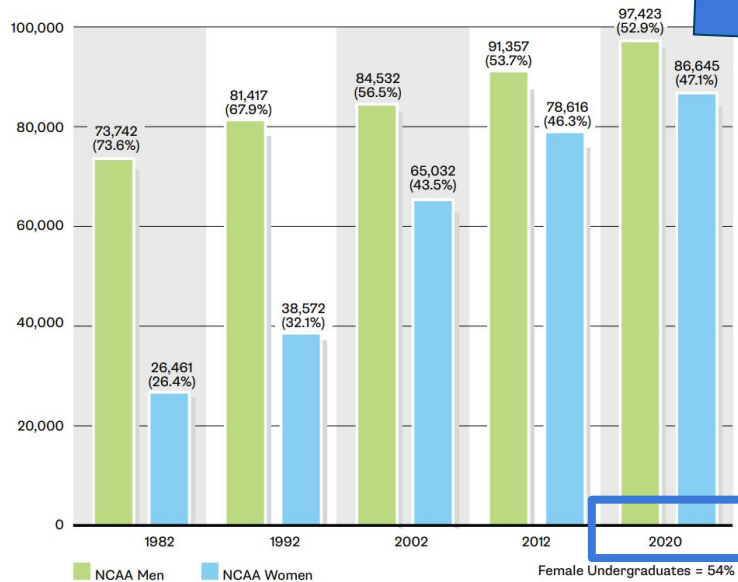


Satisfied Interests

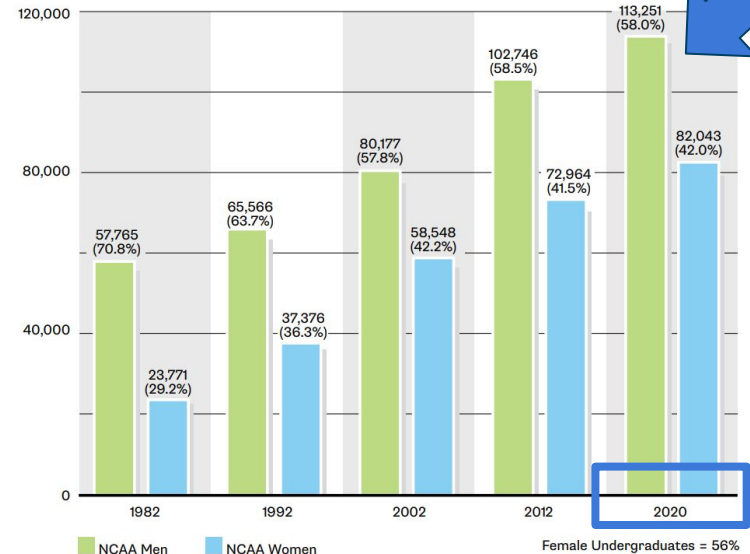


Policy Analysis: Participation

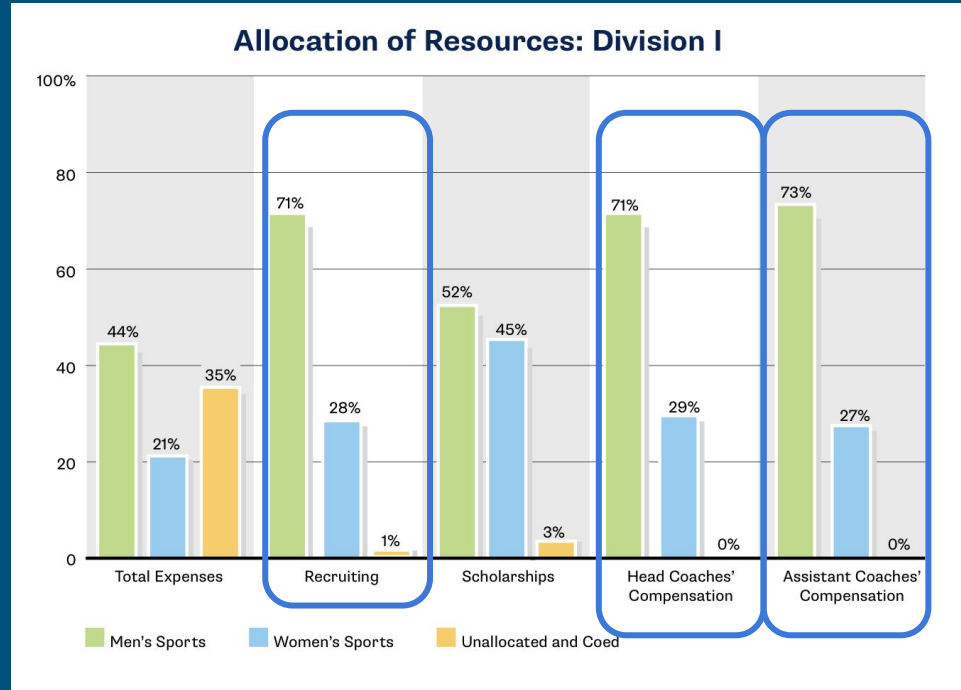
Championship Sports Participation: Division I



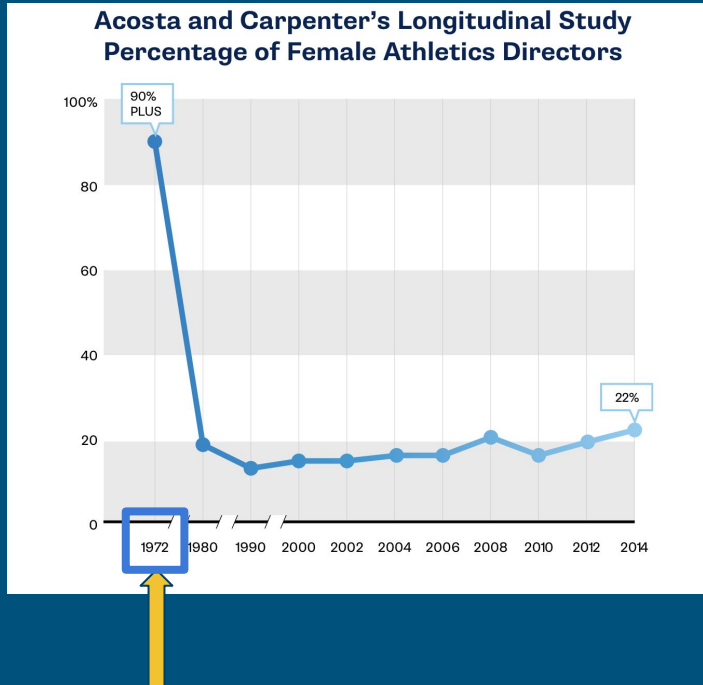
Championship Sports Participation: Division III



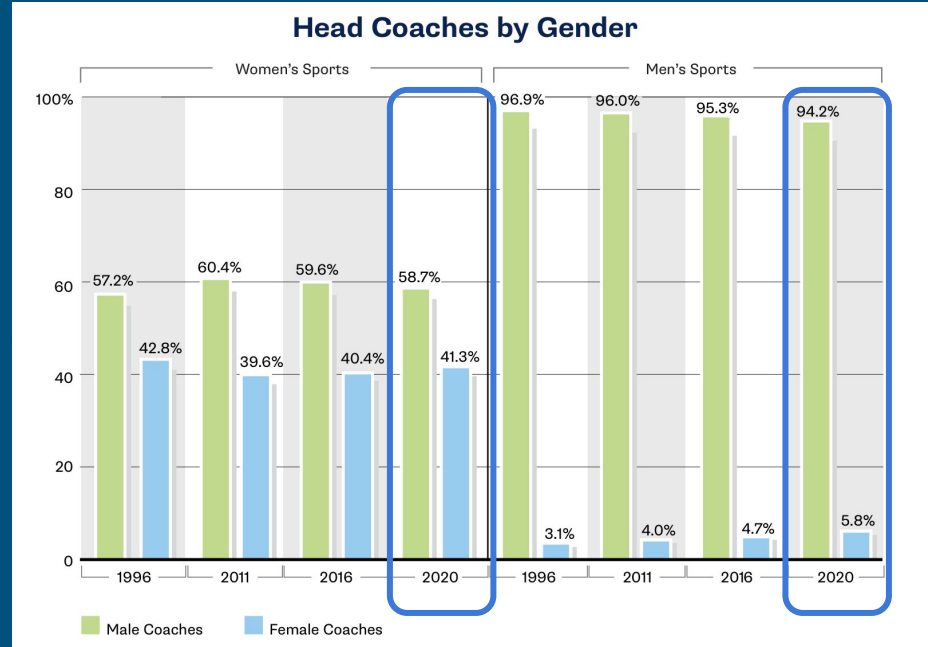
Policy Analysis: Allocation of Resources



Policy Analysis: Leadership Positions



Title IX implemented



Policy Implications

- Inequitable differences in student-athlete experiences.
- Fewer leadership opportunities for women, including head coaching positions, especially women of color.
- Failing to treat all student athletes with dignity and humanity.



Pictures Shared on Social Media of Gifts at Men's Tournament (Left) and Gifts at Women's Tournament (Right) ⁹⁷

Policy Recommendations



1. Participation: Focusing on Division II and III
2. Funding: Allocating more money to the unallocated portion of the budget.
3. Intersectionality: Schools would focus mainly on gender inequality and would take less of race and ethnicity - Alivia
4. Leadership: Create a pipeline so that once you leave or retire you can't just hand it off to a friend - Chandler
5. Valuation: Teaching the NCAA to value women's sports more.

References

Blount, Renee. Interview by Chinyere Nwonye. Purpose Served: An Oral History of the Exemplary Life of Arthur Ashe, 1943 - 1993.

Bernstein, Faith. "Herstory Lessons: Title IX and the fight for women's equality in sports." Good Morning America. March 22, 2022.

<https://www.goodmorningamerica.com/culture/video/sedona-prince-dominique-dawes-break-herstory-title-ix-83589041>.

Buzuvis, Erin and Kristine Newhall. "Equality, sports, and Title IX." TED-Ed. June 19, 2013. Video, 4:34.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KymR6N1HT88>.

California Women's Law Center. 2020. "Event starts in one hour! Join tennis champion Leslie Allen and others today at 11:00am PST to discuss #TitleIX, and call on the NCAA to enforce gender equality in sports." Facebook, June 23, 2020.
<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=550602532273319>.

Clement, Malik. *Well Now I Don't Think This is Worth It*. Political Cartoon. The Ithacan. April 28, 2022.

<https://theithacan.org/opinion/editorial-students-must-weigh-the-limitations-of-title-ix-policies/>.

References

Clip Art Library. *Thought Bubble Transparent*. <http://clipart-library.com/clipart/pc5rkMAzi.htm>

Cramer, Marie. "How Women's Sports Teams Got Their Start." The New York Times. Updated May 5, 2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/04/28/sports/title-ix-anniversary-womens-sports.html>.

Dellenger, Rosss. "Congress Introduces Bill to Investigate Gender Equity Within NCAA Operations." Sports Illustrated. March 31, 2022. <https://www.si.com/college/2022/03/31/congressional-bill-gender-equity-ncaa-investigation>.

England, Brittany. *Fix Title IX*. Healthline. June 23, 2022. <https://www.healthline.com/health-news/title-ix-50-years-later-what-does-gender-equality-in-sports-look-like>.

IISC. *Illustrating Equality VS Equity*. Photo. Interaction Institute for Social Change. January 13, 2016. <https://interactioninstitute.org/illustrating-equality-vs-equity/>.

Kaplan, Heckler, & Fink LLP. "NCAA External Gender Equity Review: Phase I: Basketball Championships." New York City: KHF, 2021. <https://kaplanhecker.app.box.com/s/6fpd51gxk9ki78f8vbhqcqh0b0o95oxq>.

References

Kaplan, Heckler, & Fink LLP. "NCAA External Gender Equity Review: Phase II." New York City: KHF, 2021.

<https://kaplanhecker.app.box.com/s/y17pvxpap8lotzqajjan9vyve6zx8tmz>.

Kerschner, Ali. (@kershner.ali). 2021. "Not usually one for this type of post but this deserves attention." Instagram, March 18, 2021. https://www.instagram.com/p/CMkRJ2LswFp/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link.

Logan, Bonnie. Interview by Yolanda Hester. *Purpose Served: An Oral History of the Exemplary Life of Arthur Ashe, 1943 - 1993*.

Mabry, Mary. "Gender Inequality in March Madness." *The Mycenaeen*. March 26, 2021.

<https://www.themycenaeen.org/2021/03/gender-inequality-in-march-madness/>.

United States Professional Tennis Association. *Leslie Allen: CEO Win4Life Enterprises*. Photo. March 25, 2021.

https://www.uspta.com/uspta/Events/Event_Display.aspx?EventKey=WEB032521A.

References

Office of Civil Rights. "Title IX and Sex Discrimination." U.S. Department of Education. Revised August 2021. https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/tix_dis.html.

Prince, Sedona. 2021. "It's 2021 and we are still fighting for bits and pieces of equality. #ncaa #inequality #fightforchange." TikTok, March 18, 2021. <https://www.tiktok.com/@sedonerrr/video/6941180880127888646?lang=en>.

Wilson, Amy. "Title IX 50th Anniversary Report: The State of Women in College Sports." NCAA. 2022. https://s3.amazonaws.com/ncaaorg/inclusion/titleix/2022_State_of_Women_in_College_Sports_Report.pdf.