

# EQUALITY IN SPORTS

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Senior Capstone Project May

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# EQUALITY IN SPORTS PROJECT

Introduction

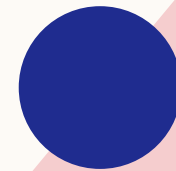
Primary goals

Research

Findings

Policies

Summary



# INTRODUCTION

For anyone who doesn't already know me,  
I am an athlete.

I have been playing soccer since I could walk.

My soccer resume includes:

Recreational Soccer

USYS Soccer

ODP Soccer

PIAA Soccer

ECNL Soccer

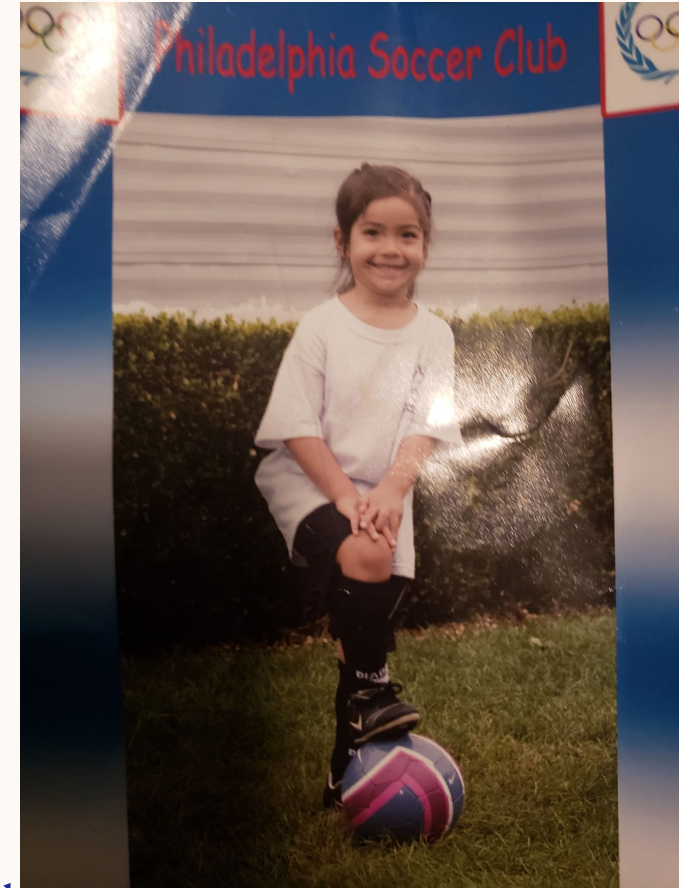
GA Soccer

Academy Futsal

NCAA Soccer

WPSL Soccer

I have won more championships than I can remember  
or count, including at least 3 State championships.







# PRIMARY GOALS

In the past 15 years that I have been playing soccer and even other sports in High School, I have seen a big difference in quality of sports options, and they usually involve two major factors:

1. Money
2. Gender

I am interested in understanding more about the problem of a lack of equality in sports. In order to learn more I:

1. Conducted a survey of high school coaches
2. Researched policies that are being written to help address the problem
3. Found organizations that are fighting for equality in sports

# SURVEY OF HIGH SCHOOL COACHES: RESULTS- COACHES

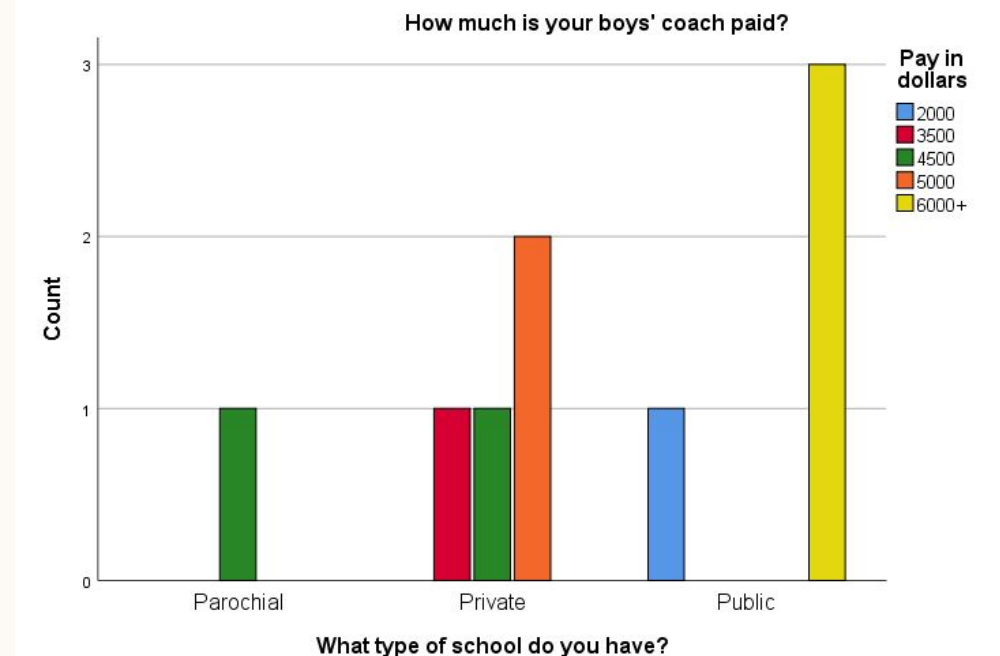
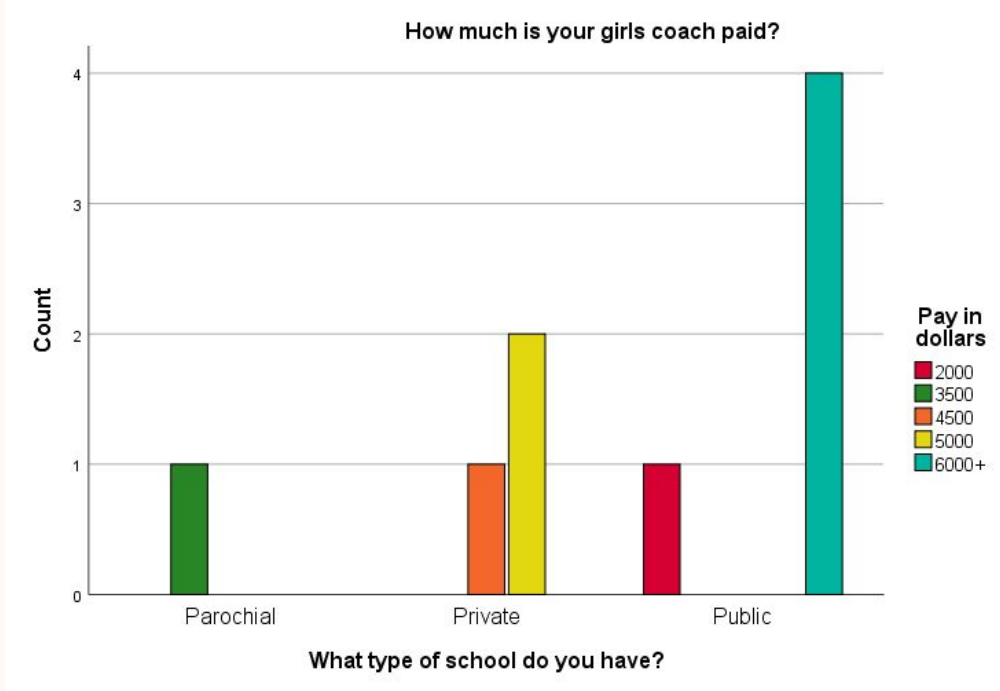
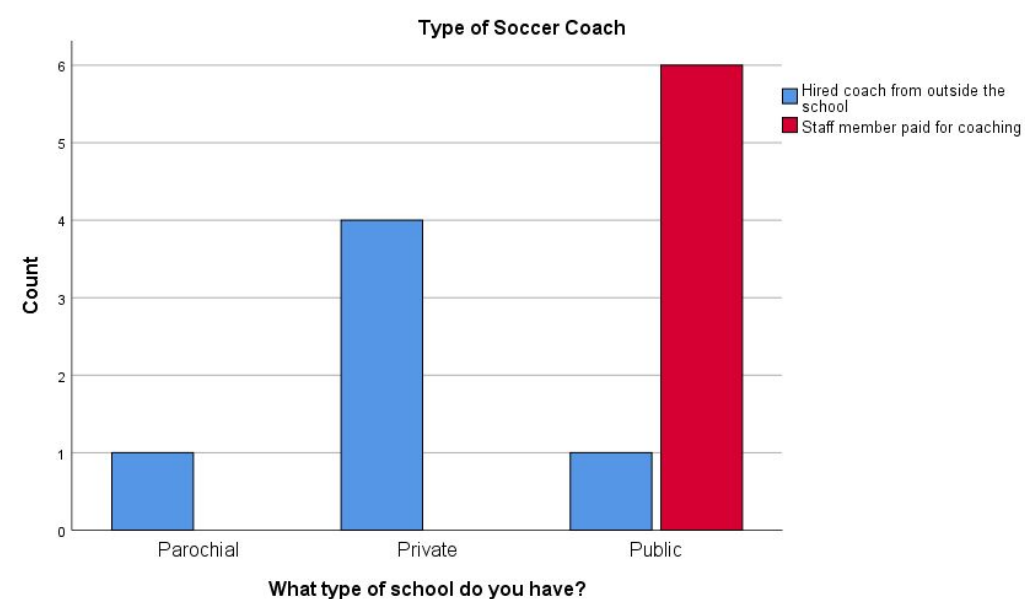
Responses:

Total = 12

Parochial School = 1

Private School = 4

Public Schools = 7

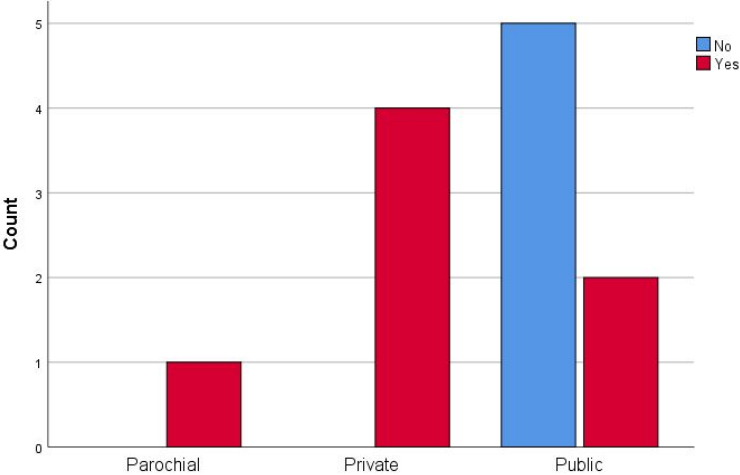


# SURVEY OF HIGH SCHOOL COACHES: RESULTS- RESOURCES

In order to learn about the difference in resources, the survey asked coaches about:

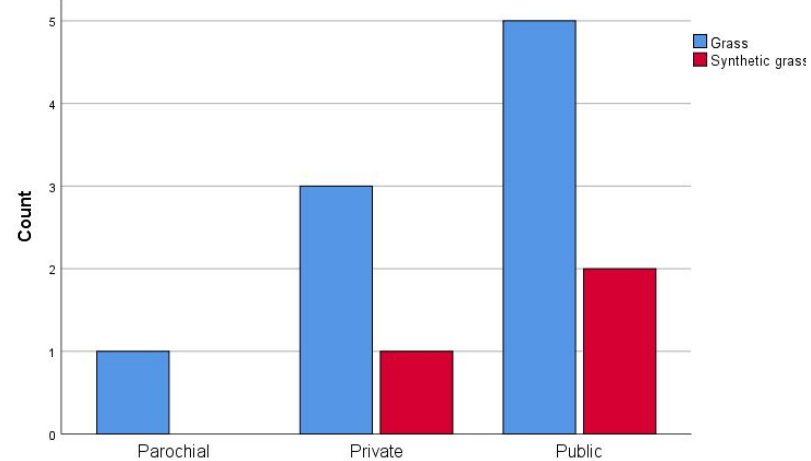
- What their sports budget is
- How often the teams get new uniforms and equipment (girls v. boys)
- What kind of field they practice on & where it is (girls v. boys)
- If the athletes get Gatorade at games. 😊

Does your school have it's own soccer field on campus?



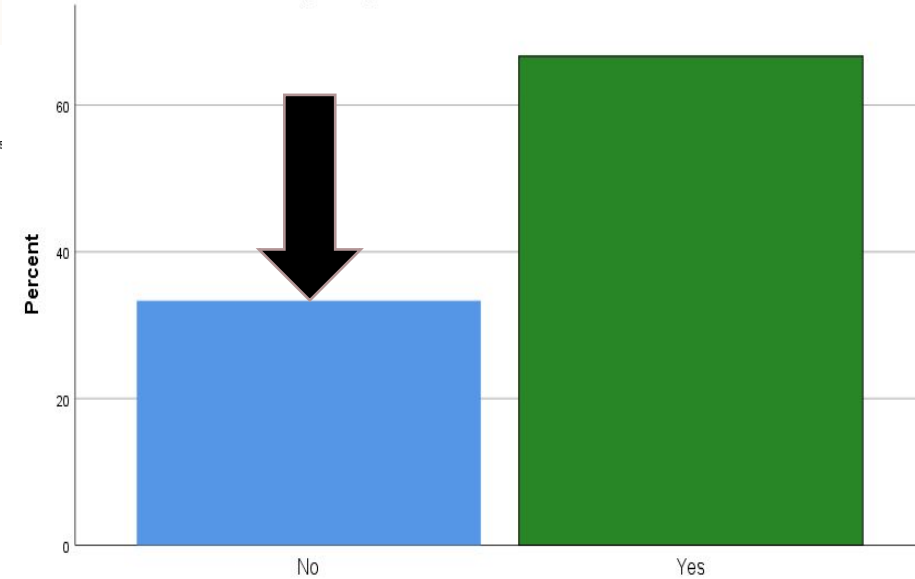
What type of school do you have?

What type of field do you have?



What type of school do you have?

Do boys and girls teams use the same home fields?



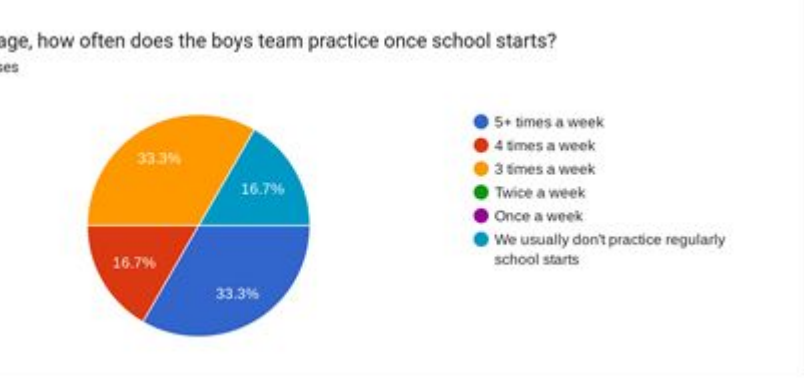
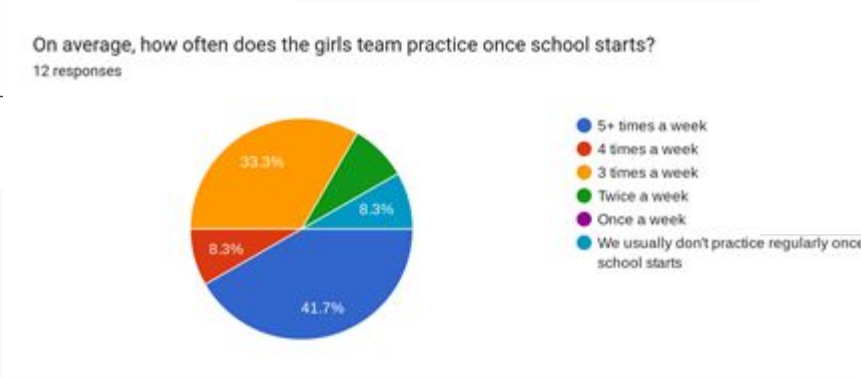
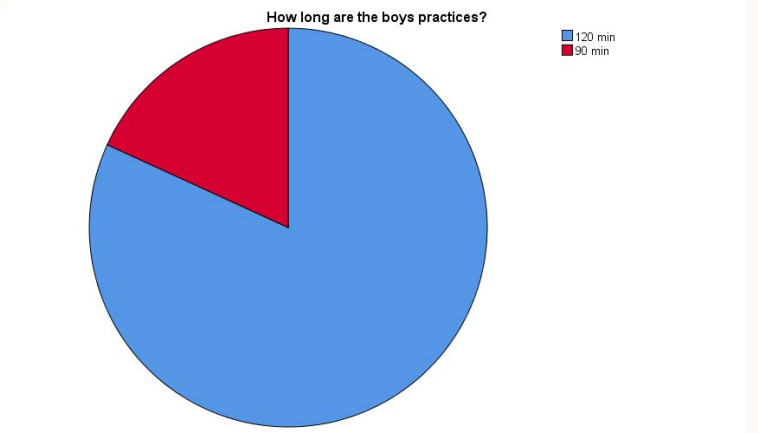
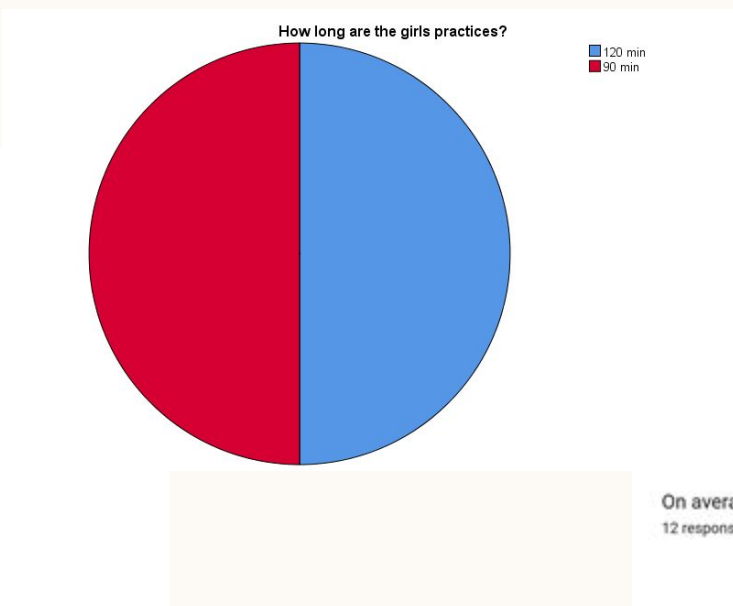
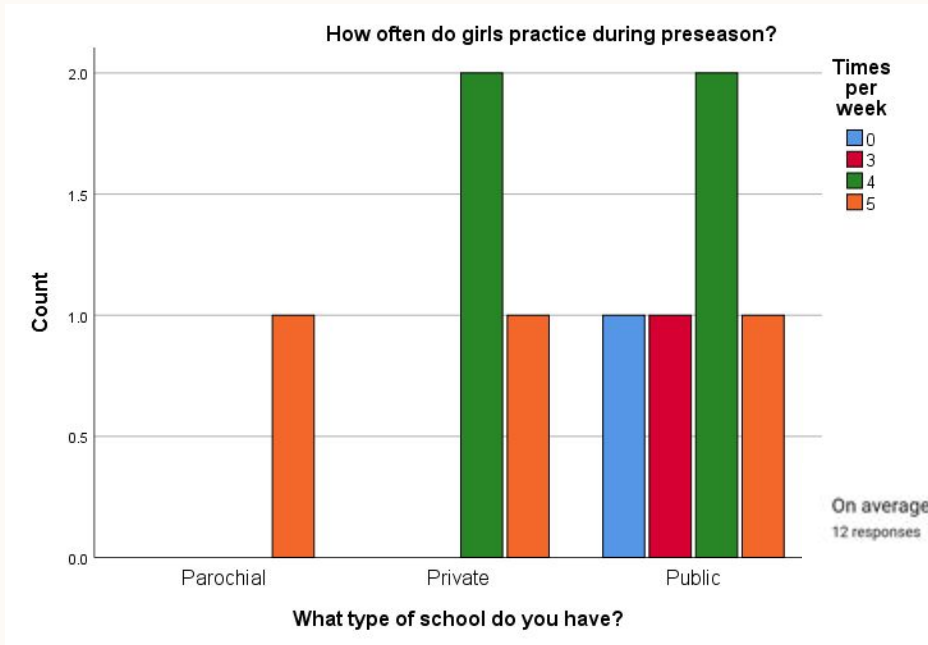
Do boys and girls teams use the same home fields?

\*Two public schools practice and play a fields that are not within a walking distance of their school, and the same two do not provide Gatorade for the players. These same two school hold the fewest practices for both girls and boys.

# SURVEY OF HIGH SCHOOL COACHES: RESULTS- PRACTICES

In order to learn about the difference in training, the survey asked:

- How often do the teams practice (during pre- season and regular season- girls v. boys)
- How long are practices



# WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE MOST IMPORTANT THING TO PRIORITIZE TO EQUALIZE AND IMPROVE PUBLIC SCHOOLS SPORTS WITH OTHER PROGRAMS?

- There is no way to adequately answer this in 1 sentence. I just rewrote this 5 times and it is never shorter than 500 words. I'll keep it simple and say #1- MONEY...funding directly to schools. #2 - BETTER DEVELOPMENT AND motivation for participation at the middle school level. There is NO girls only league in the middle school level and there needs to be. PERIOD
- In my opinion we do a great job in offering and participating in as many programs for males and females as possible. However, sometimes we run into issues like available facilities for a large amount of teams in which all fields, gyms, and rec centers are not equal in size, or space, and quality. Unfortunately it comes down to availability sometimes and that can be difficult.
- Philadelphia Public Schools need to increase athletic offerings at the middle school level, add JV teams, and increase the size of their coaching staffs.
- Making sure they have the same resources.
- I think getting the community involved and asking for donations from public officials. The private and parochial schools are self funded in many ways because of parents and friends of the school. It seems the city public schools suffer the most depending on the area and demographics. All children should have equal availability to fields and equipment.
- More financial support from the district and more parental support.
- Everything needs to be equitable. Both girls and boys teams should have access to playing at the super site. It would be nice if there was a budget.
- Making sure we use and share the same resources equally!
- Budget
- Spend the money and that's a bigger issue in itself
- The Coach





# KEY FINDINGS

1. I was surprised to learn that public school coaches get paid the most, but have the least amount of new equipment, new uniforms, etc. It seems like private schools also spend more time fundraising for these things, even though they are paid less.
2. Private schools have more practices. Even though coaches are paid less, they hold more practices.
3. The fields are pretty similar. Actually, a few public schools have turf fields, and only a couple of schools did not have their own practice fields within walking distance. All private schools use their own grass fields.
4. Girls' teams and boys' teams practice in different places and for different lengths of time, and a different number of times per week.

This is actually violates Title IX.

# NATIONAL DATA

## Collegiate Athletic Spending



\$0.58

\$0.62

\$0.73

Recruiting

Travel

Equipment

\$1.00

\$1.00

\$1.00

Women



Men

Women receive **\$240,000 LESS** in Athletic Scholarships than Men each year

### Predominantly White Schools

girls have **82** percent of the opportunities that boys have to play sports

Girls of color are often MOST impacted by inequitable opportunities

### Schools with Predominantly BIPOC Students

girls have only **67** percent of the opportunities that boys have to play sports.



Intercollegiate athletics data have found that the majority of NCAA member institutions inflate the number of women participating in sports by double-and triple.



### High School Athletic Administrators

Majority were unaware of who their title IX coordinator was or felt unsupported by them

### Athletes & Athletics Staff

Too often are unaware of their rights and obligations that come from title IX

### College Coaches

Majority report that they never received formal training about title IX as part of the preparation for their jobs.



## H.R. 9615

### Fair Play For Women Act



Since Title IX was passed in 1972,  
progress has been made with gender equality in athletics.

However;

- High School Girls *still* have a MILLION fewer athletic opportunities than boys
- College Women *still* have 143,000 less athletic opportunities than Men
- Women *still* have lesser Facilities, Equipment, Uniforms and Scholarships than Men

50 years  
since Title IX  
was passed



## The purposes of the FAIR PLAY for WOMEN ACT are:

1. Address inequitable and discriminatory treatment of women and girls in sports in elementary and secondary schools, as well as institutions of higher education, and;
2. Improve the collection and transparency of data pertaining to participation in and support for women's and girls' sports at schools receiving Federal financial assistance

H.R.9615

Sponsored by Rep. Alma Adams (D-NC), in the 117th Congress on December 20th 2022, then died the next day.



# H.R. 2532

## Women in NCAA Sports Act



ON APRIL 6, 2023, CONGRESS INTRODUCED A NEW BILL THAT REQUIRES :

- Study and compare the operations of the NCAA with respect to treatment of the men’s and women’s teams participating in the championship tournaments across all sports and other student-athlete programs of the NCAA (including **venues** and **equipment** provided for games and practices, **lodging and transportation**, media contracts, licensees, sponsors, and other fulfillment partners who deliver essential elements of the tournaments, and overall **budgets**); and
- Study the constitution of the NCAA, and policies and practices of the NCAA that affect the fair treatment of participating men’s and women’s college sports teams, including—
  - the promotion of objective and just treatment, advancement, equal opportunity, and access for women’s teams;
  - the elimination of barriers that have prevented full participation of women’s teams;
  - the reduction of disparate outcomes for women
- Make recommendations, based on such findings, on policy changes in the operations of the NCAA that could better promote and advance the fair treatment described above.

# SUMMARY

1. Research shows that there is gender, economic, and racial inequality in sports.
2. Title IX is a law that says there is supposed to be gender equality in sports.
3. New laws are needed to collect data on all of the ways that things are unequal for athletes.
4. In and around Philadelphia, there is a big difference in how schools, fund, train and access soccer.
5. There are differences between public schools and non- public schools in how the soccer programs are run.
6. Most coaches have ideas on how the programs can be better or more equitable.





# THANK YOU

FLORA HERNANDEZ



NEXT STOP #RAMSUP

