



2026

Women in College Coaching Report Card





Please direct all inquiries to Dr. Nicole M LaVoi, Tucker Center Director,
nmlavoi@umn.edu

Our longitudinal research for women collegiate sport coaches, now in its fourteenth year, is a partnership between the Tucker Center for Research on Girls & Women in Sport at the University of Minnesota—the first research center of its kind in the world—and WeCOACH, the premiere organization in the US dedicated to increasing and retaining the number of women in the coaching profession.

Acknowledgements: Thank you to the many members of the Tucker Team!

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The report can be downloaded free of charge at <http://www.TuckerCenter.org>

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Data-based Eras: Intercollegiate Women Sport Coaches

Five distinct eras have demarcated the status of women sport coaches in intercollegiate athletics in the US over the last 50+ years, and we may be on the precipice of a new and sixth era. Data next year will help tell the story.

1. **Majority:** prior to 1972 and the passage of Title IX, while there were fewer women's teams, >90% of women were coached by women
2. **Sharp Decline:** 1972-1982, after the passage of Title IX, men were hired and after a decade only ~50% of women were coached by women
3. **Gradual Decline:** 1983-2010, the percentage of women coaches slowly eroded down to ~40%
4. **Stagnation:** 2011-2020, the percentage remained remarkably stable, and increased in *very small* increments year-over-year to ~42%
5. **Steady Incline:** 2021-2025, based on the *Women in College Coaching Report Card™*, the percentage went up at a steady rapid, rate.
6. **?????:** 2026–Present: Naming the next era of women's sports coaching requires capturing a reality—this year momentum has stalled, marked by the first drop in the percentage of NCAA Division-I Select Seven women head coaches of women's teams in 13 years (see page 6).



Note: Eras 1-4 reflect the pioneering work of Drs. Vivian Acosta and Linda Carpenter: <http://www.acostacarpenter.org/>

Driving Systemic Change: Three Pillars of WCCRC Impact

The Women in College Coaching Report Card (WCCRC) has served as a primary catalyst for systemic change in sport over the last 15 years. By replacing anecdotal "blame the women" narratives with data, the WCCRC initiative has helped transform how the sports world views and supports women coaches.

1. Shifting the Narrative & Accountability

- From "Pipeline" to "Process": We have shifted the focus from myths that women "don't apply" or "women aren't qualified" to the reality of pay inequity, hiring biases and "who you know" networks.
- Institutional Awareness: By grading institutions, the report card holds decision-makers accountable, forcing them to interrogate their recruiting, hiring, and retention practices.
- Transparency: We track both progress and decline, ensuring that diversity is measured by results rather than just intentions.

2. Strategic Insights & Research

- The "Critical Zone of Attrition": Identified the ages of 26–33 as the primary window when women leave the profession, allowing for targeted retention programs.
- Systems Change: The data has informed conference-wide, sport and coaching association initiatives and inspired similar accountability mechanisms globally.
- Inclusivity: Encouraged the representation of LGBTQ+ family narratives in professional biographies, fostering a more inclusive culture.

3. Empowerment & Advocacy

- Career Guidance: Women coaches use the data to evaluate job opportunities and navigate career moves safely.
- Allyship: Challenged male leaders to move beyond passive support into active sponsorship and allyship.
- Cultural Reach: Inspired the *Game ON: Women Can Coach* documentary and helped launch various women-focused coaching organizations.

Increasing participation should naturally lead to a surge in women's leadership. If the coaching ranks aren't growing alongside the player ranks, the problem isn't a lack of passion—it's a systems issue.

#SheCanCoach





Cori Close, Head Women's
Basketball Coach, UCLA

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT CARD

The purpose of the *Women in College Coaching Report Card™* (WCCRC) longitudinal research series is multifaceted:

1. Document, benchmark and track the percentage of women coaches of women's teams in collegiate athletics by gender and race
2. Provide evidence that can help recruit, retain and increase the percentage of women in the coaching profession
3. Track the effectiveness of initiatives aimed at moving the numbers (up!) for women in sport coaching
4. Bring awareness, while providing an evidence-based starting point, for a national discussion on this important issue
5. Extend and complement research on women in sport coaching
6. Hold decision makers accountable for who they hire
7. Provide women with data points to consider when making an institutional job change
8. Data is power, and the goal of this report is to provide data that can be used in a variety of ways to ultimately change the structure and system of sport.

SAMPLE

Data herein documents women head coaches of women's teams for select NCAA Division-I conferences. In all thirteen years of the *Women in College Coaching Report Card™*, we have documented data in seven NCAA Division-I conferences — arguably the most visible, lucrative and powerful intercollegiate athletic conferences. We arbitrarily call this group the 'Select Seven' which include: American Athletic Conference (AAC), Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC), Big 12, BIG EAST, Big Ten, Pacific-12 (Pac-12) and Southeastern Conference (SEC). When possible longitudinal data on these seven conferences is presented throughout. With constant conference realignment, we have made the choice to continue tracking all 94 schools of the Select Seven conferences.

The 2025-26 dataset included head coaches of women's teams (n = 1057) at 94 institutions of higher education in the United States that were current members of NCAA Division-I conferences. Appendix A summarizes the distribution of schools by conference for 2025-26. Zero coaching positions were unfilled at the time of data collection. One team was added and one program was cut in since the last report (see Table 10). Conference alignment remained stable from last year and is summarized in Table 11.

A = 70-100%

B = 55-69%

C = 40-54%

D = 25-39%

F = 0-24%

Report Card

WCCRC Grading Scale

% of head coaches of women's teams

METHODOLOGY

Documenting and adhering to a rigorous methodology is important for transparency, replication, comparison to other data, and consistency in tracking and reporting over time. For a detailed account of our methodology, coding key, data collection, reliability processes, and how we determined and developed grading criteria, see (LaVoi, 2013) which can be downloaded at [TuckerCenter.org](https://tuckercenter.org). For this current report, data was collected between November 14th and December 23rd, 2025 by visiting institutional athletics websites and reviewing the coaching roster/staff for the 2025-26 academic year for each women's NCAA-sponsored and NCAA-emerging sport team listed. For information on how we code for coach race, see Boucher et al. (2021).



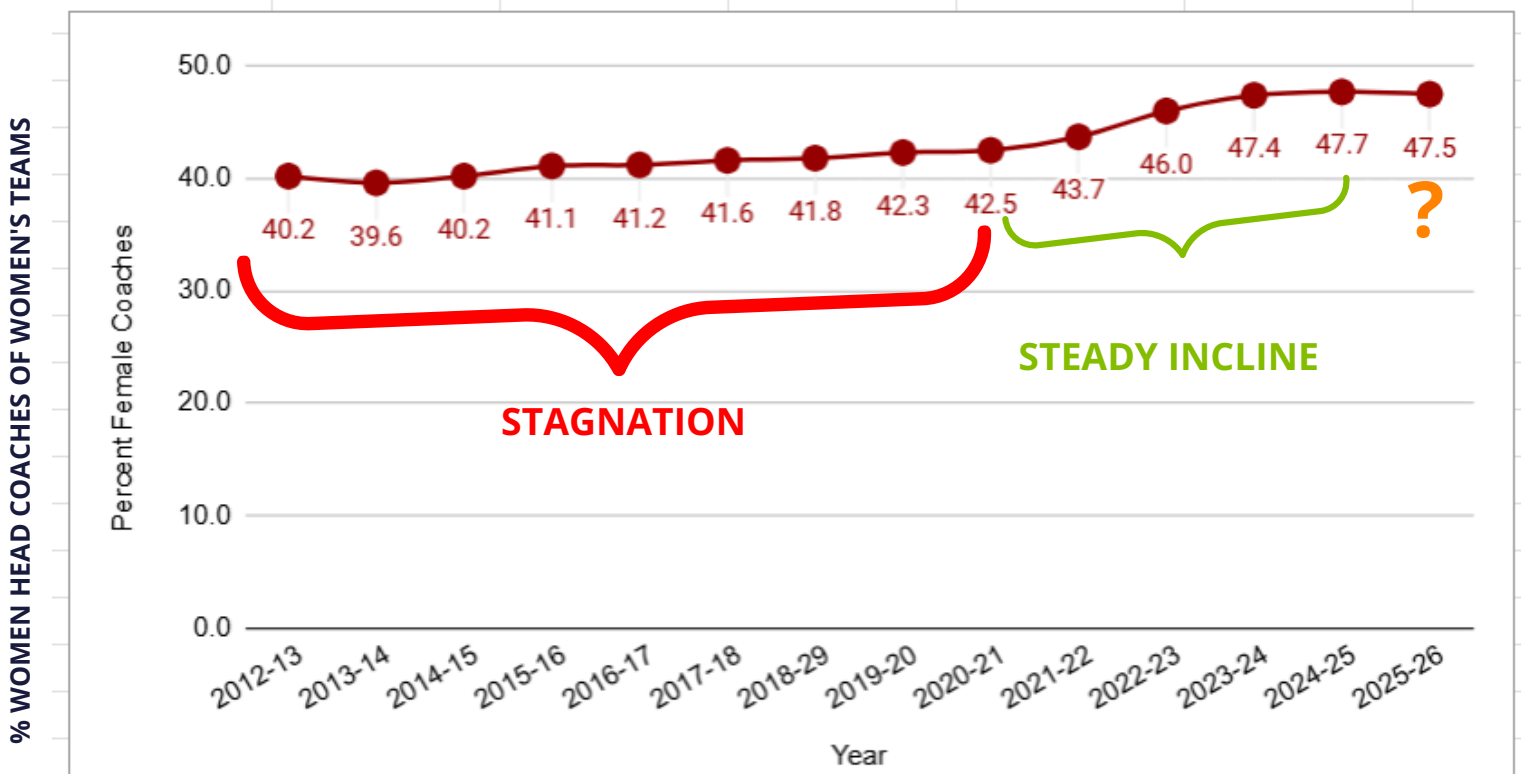
Marie Zidek, Head Women's Volleyball Coach, DePaul University

HEAD COACHES OF WOMEN'S TEAMS



The Select Seven sample consists of 1057 head coach positions of women's teams from 94 institutions in seven conferences. The percentage of women's teams with women head coaches in this sample went down to 47.5% in 2025-26 and decreased by 0.2% from 2024-25 (47.7%), **marking the first decrease in the last 13 years.** See Table 1 in the Appendices and visual graphic below.

LONGITUDINAL PERCENTAGE WOMEN HEAD COACHES OF WOMEN'S TEAMS IN THE SELECT SEVEN NCAA D-I CONFERENCES



HEAD COACH TURNOVER

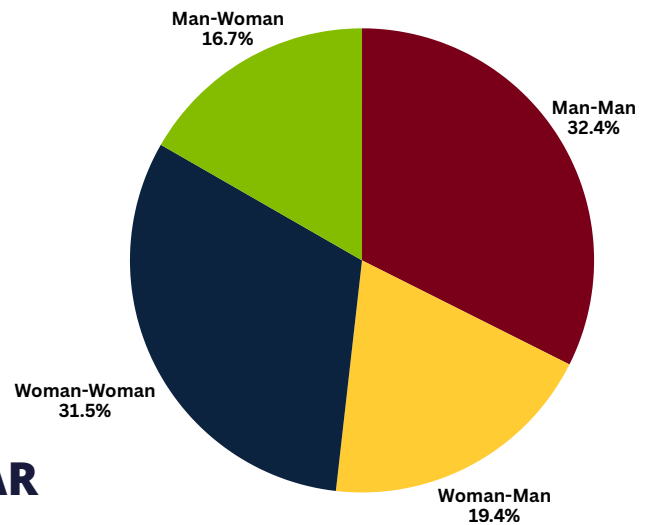
Head coach turnover is a target of opportunity to increase the percentage of women head coaches. Between 2024-25 and 2025-26, **10.2% of (108 of 1057, 54 women, 54 men)** head coach positions for turned over, and less than half (52 of 108, 48.2%) were filled by women. Overall, the average yearly turnover rate for head coaches over eleven years of this report card is 9.8% (LaVoi & Silva-Breen, 2022). Turnover may be higher due to retirements, post-COVID burnout, or the changing nature of college coaching, further examination is warranted and additional thoughts are offered in the conclusion. See Table 2 for longitudinal turnover data.

The reasons for coach turnover included retirement, fired/contract not renewed, left for another position, resigned and moved into administration. An equal number of men and women retired or left for other positions. Interestingly, women were fired/non-renewed (n = 12), **three times more** than men (n = 4), and women resigned (n = 9) over **four times more** than men (n = 2). Three men moved into athletic administration, compared to **zero women**.

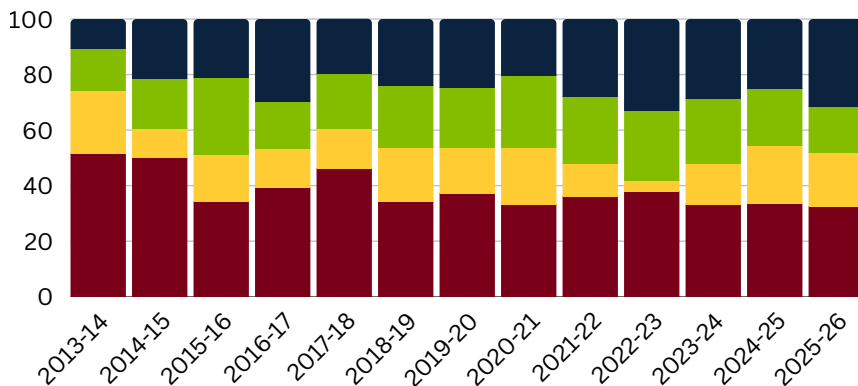
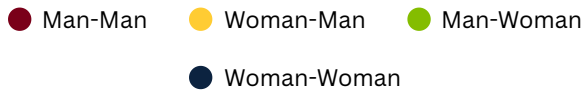


Joanna Hayes (R), The Sherie L. and Donald G. Morrison UCLA Director of Track & Field/Cross Country

HEAD COACH TURNOVER BY GENDER-DYAD BETWEEN 2024-25 AND 2025-26



SELECT SEVEN HEAD COACH GENDER-DYAD TURNOVER BY YEAR



Since the inception of the WCCRC™, the rate of head women coach hires has nearly **doubled** within the Select Seven conferences:

- 2013-14: **25.8%**
- 2023-24: **51.8%**
- 2024-25: **45.4%**
- 2025-26: **48.2%**

GRADE BY SPORT

The percentage of women head coaches in 28 sports varied greatly from acrobatics & tumbling and wrestling (100%) to fencing (10.0%) (see Table 3). Track & field (18.3%), cross country (21.3%), diving (16.4%), and fencing (10.0%) received F grades. **Five sports improved their percentage of women head coaches** from 2024-25; however, **no sport improved their grade** from 2024-25. Table 4 indicates the number and percentage of head coaches by sport and gender for all NCAA-sponsored and emerging D-I sports.

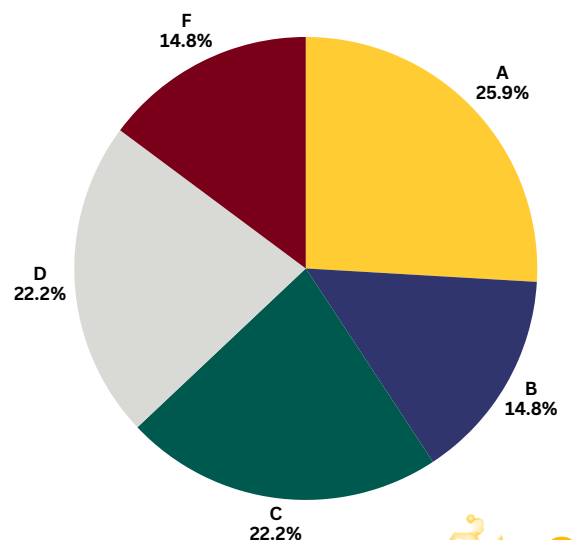
PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN HEAD COACHES OF WOMEN'S TEAMS BY SPORT

A	Acrobatics & Tumbling* (100.0), Wrestling* (100.0), Lacrosse (-94.3), Field Hockey (87.0), Softball (-78.5%), Equestrian** (75.0), Golf (-73.5)
B	Basketball (+69.1), Alpine Skiing* (66.7), Gymnastics (-64.9), Bowling* (60.0)
C	Crew/Rowing (+51.3), Nordic Skiing* (50.0), Water Polo** (50.0), Squash* (50.0), Volleyball (-50.0), Tennis (-43.5)
D	Rifle** (↓ 37.5), Ice Hockey** (37.5), Soccer (-34.8), Triathlon* (33.3), Beach Volleyball*** (-33.3), Swimming (-27.7)
F	Cross Country (+21.3), Track & Field (+18.3), Diving (+16.4), Fencing** (10.0)
<p>* Denotes a sport only offered at less than 10 institutions ** Denotes a sport only offered at less than 15 institutions *** Denotes a sport only offered at less than 25 institutions</p>	
<p>[+/-] indicates if the percentage increased/decreased from 2024-25 [↑ / ↓] indicates grade level increase/decrease from 2024-25</p>	



Stacy Slobodnik-Stoll, Head Women's Golf Coach, Michigan State University

PERCENTAGE OF SPORTS BY GRADE EARNED

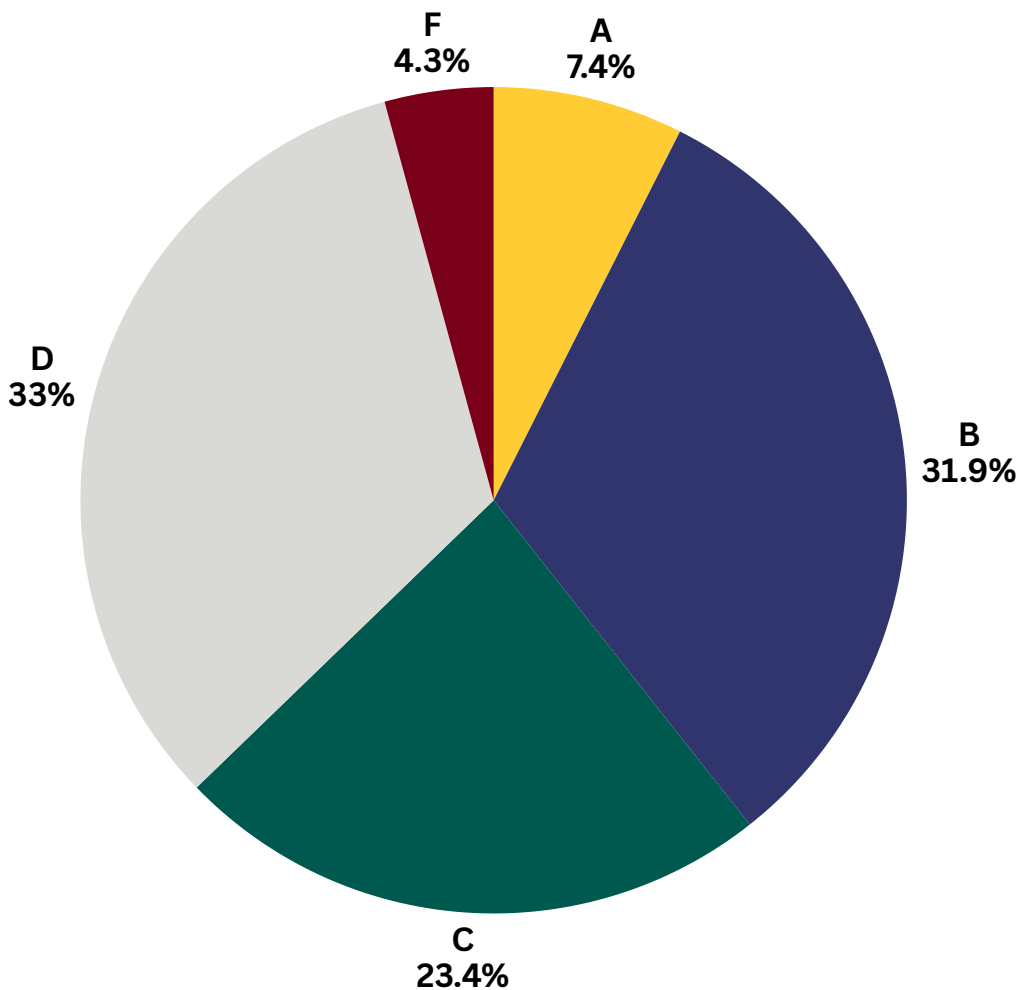


GRADE BY INSTITUTION

Consistent with past WCCRC™ data, the range of the percentage of women head coaches of women's teams by institution was widely disparate. **Michigan State University had the highest percentage** of women head coaches of women's teams (81.8%). Seven institutions earned A-grades. See Appendix B for a full list of grades by institution for the percentage of women head coaches.

Based on the percentage of women head coaches of women's teams, 7 of 94 (7.4%) institutions received an A grade, 30 institutions (31.9%) received a B grade, 22 institutions (23.4%) received a C, and 31 institutions (33%) received a D. Four institutions (4.3%) received an F-grade meaning that 24% or less of their head coaches were women.

PERCENTAGE OF INSTITUTIONS BY GRADE EARNED



Marisa Arce, Head Women's Tennis Coach, DePaul University

INSTITUTIONAL GRADE EARNED BY PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN HEAD COACHES OF SELECT SEVEN WOMEN'S TEAMS HIGHEST PERCENTAGE TO LOWEST 2025-2026

A

B

C

D

F



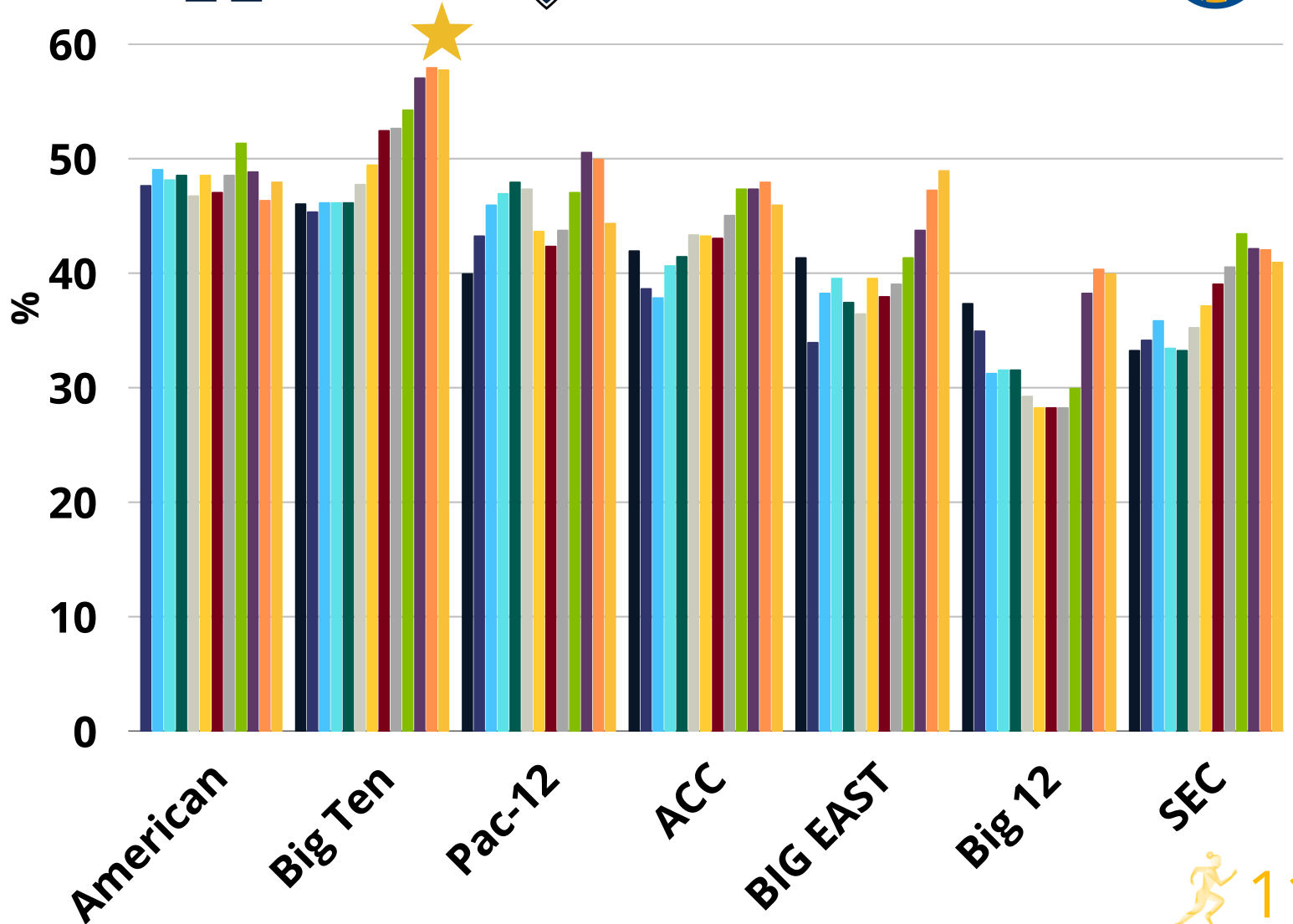
Institutions in select seven NCAA D-I conferences: American, ACC, BIG EAST, Big Ten, Big 12, Pac-12, SEC



GRADE BY CONFERENCE: SELECT SEVEN

The **Big Ten** again earned the highest conference percentage (57.8%) and the Big 12 the lowest percentage (40%) of women head coaches of women's teams (see below & Table 5). The BIG EAST had the largest increase (+3.6%) from 2024-25. See Appendix A for the institutional composition of each conference.

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN HEAD COACHES OF WOMEN'S TEAMS IN SEVEN SELECT NCAA D-I CONFERENCES BY YEAR

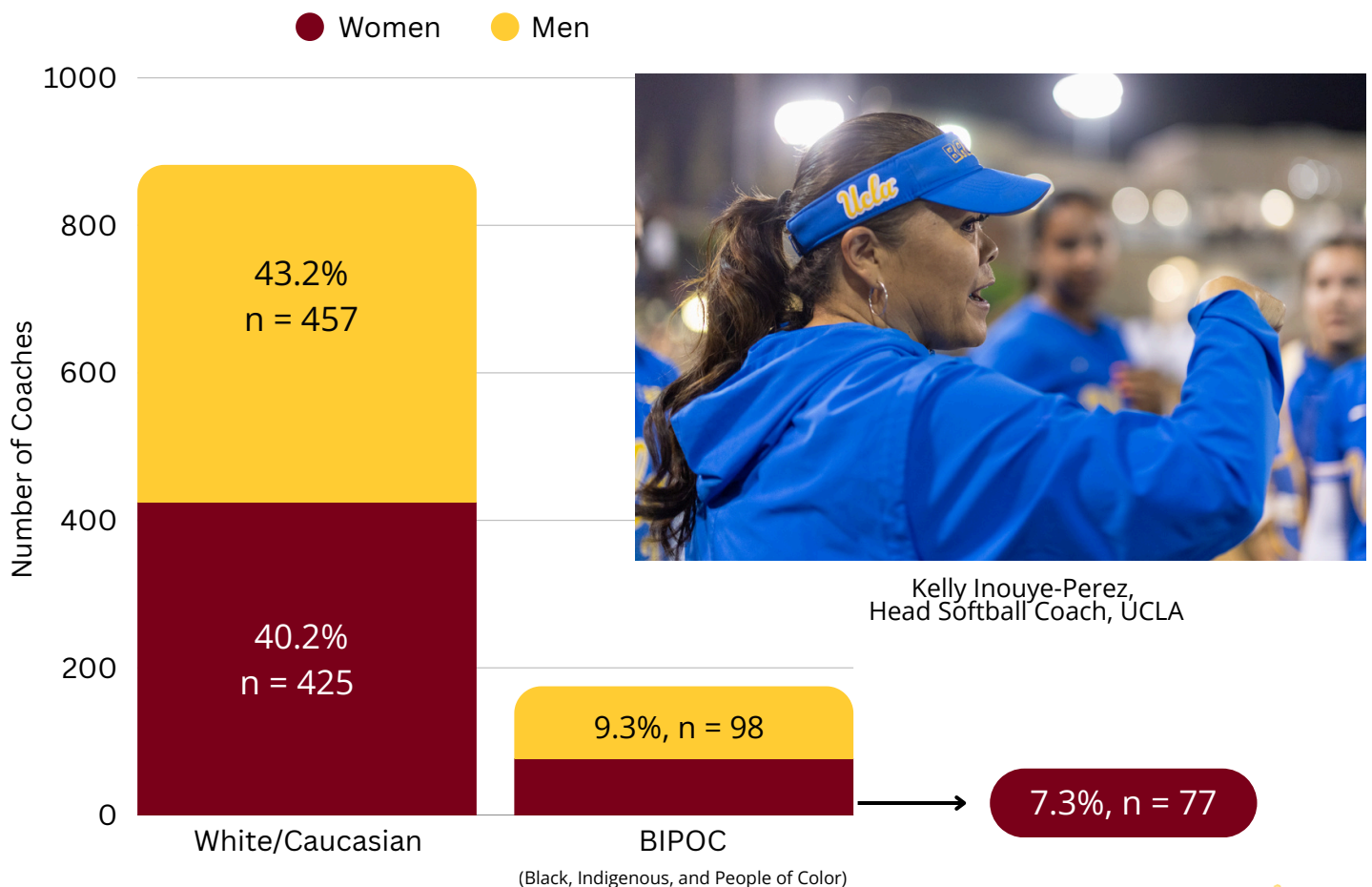


WOMEN COACHES OF COLOR

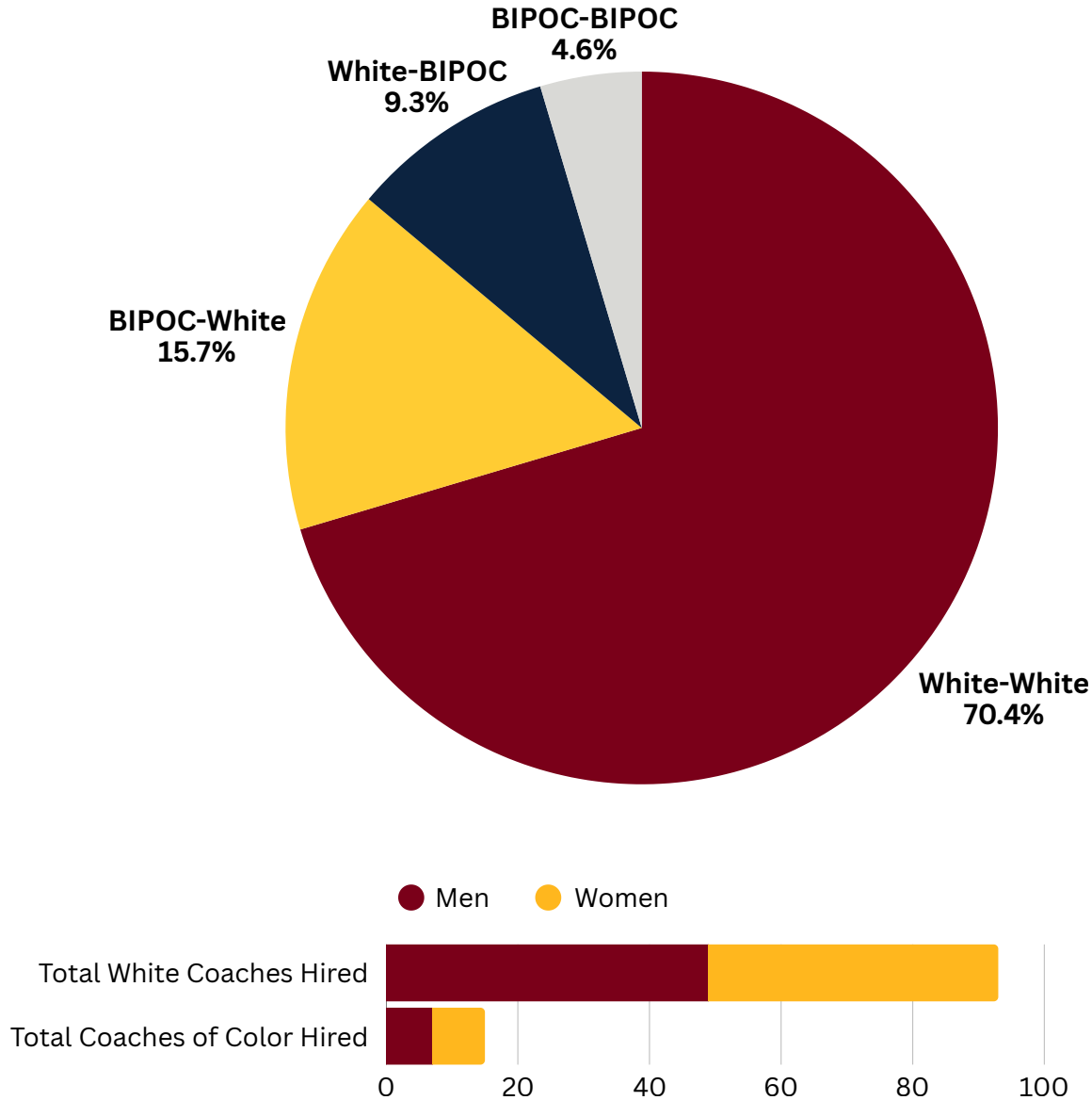
This marks the fifth year we have collected racial identity data. Women coaches of color are dramatically and disproportionately underrepresented, given fewer opportunities, and face additive barriers due to the intersection of sexism and racism (Goorevich et al., 2025; Ofoegbu, 2024). Data helps tell the story and to accelerate systems change.

White coaches held a majority (882 of 1057, 83.4%) of head coaching positions across Select Seven NCAA Division-I teams. Women of color were dramatically under-represented (see Table 6). In 2022-23, women of color held 61 (6.2%) head coach positions of women's teams, in 2024-25 that number was 7.5% and decreased 7.3% this year.

HEAD COACH POSITION BY RACE AND GENDER



HEAD COACH TURNOVER PERCENTAGE BY RACE-DYAD



Head coach occupational position turnover is a target of opportunity to increase the percentage of BIPOC head coaches. See Tables 7 and 8 for the race and gender composition of the former coach-new coach dyad (e.g., if a white coach was replaced by a BIPOC coach, that was coded as White-BIPOC). Rarely were positional vacancies filled by BIPOC coaches (15 of 108, 13.9%).

Very few hires in 2025-26 were BIPOC women (8 of 108, 7.4%).

COACHES OF COLOR BY SPORT

The percentage of BIPOC women head coaches in 27 sports varied from wrestling (100%) and squash (50%), to basketball (20.2%) and softball (11.4%) to sports with lower percentages. **Ten sports had zero women head coaches of color.** Table 4 indicates the number and percentage of head coaches by gender, sport, and race.



Katrina Merriweather, Head Women's Basketball Coach, University of Cincinnati (L) & Jenny Johnson Jordan, Head Beach Volleyball Coach, UCLA (R)

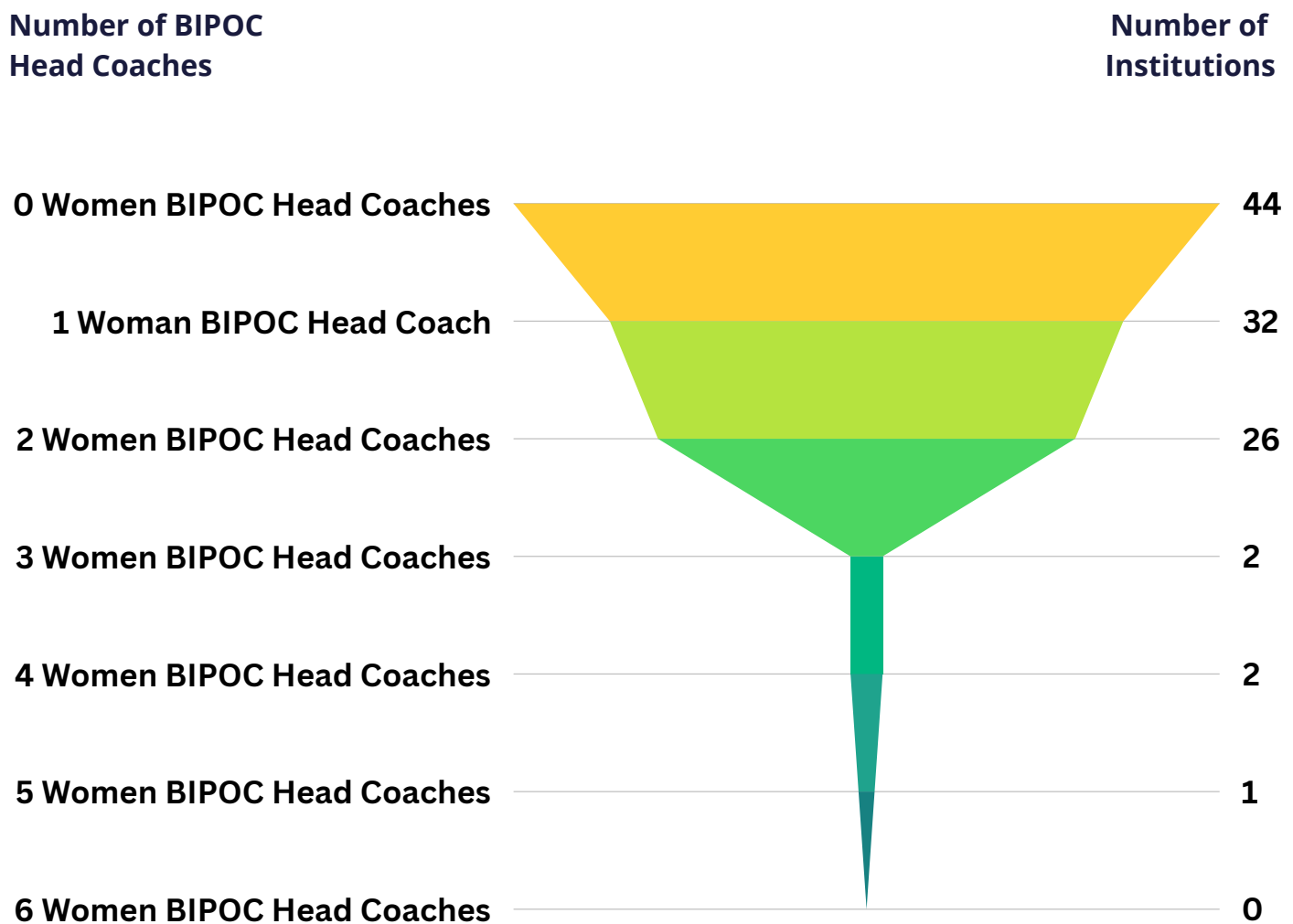


Yolett McPhee-McCuin, Head Women's Basketball Coach, University of Mississippi (L) & Jennifer Wong, Head Lacrosse Coach, University of California (Berkeley) (R)

WOMEN COACHES OF COLOR BY INSTITUTION

The most women BIPOC head coaches employed by an institution was five at UCLA. University of California, Berkeley and University of Central Florida each employed four women head coaches of color. Based on the data, **44 institutions (41.1%) employed ZERO women head coaches of color.** See Appendix B for a full list of the percentage of BIPOC women head coaches by institution. All seven conferences employed between 0-10% women coaches of color. See Table 5 for a full breakdown of coaches by race, gender, and conference.

Number of BIPOC Women Head Coaches for NCAA Select Seven Division-I Women's Teams by Institution



CONCLUSION

After thirteen years of steady progress, the decline in the percentage of women head coaches documented in this year's Women in College Coaching Report Card (WCCRC) warrants both analytical prudence and a watchful eye. While it is too early to determine if the decline is a long-term trend or a single-year anomaly, the stark gender disparities in coach turnover reasons (see p. 7) signal underlying biases are likely at play along with shifting cultural and sporting landscapes.

- **A Culture of Surveillance and Control:** The national political rollback of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) initiatives and women's reproductive rights create a stressful cultural and workplace climate for some women. Pervasive scrutiny that targets a woman's personal choices and professional voice, likely forces some women to coach from a defensive posture of hyper-vigilance that can inevitably lead to burnout and attrition. More research is needed.

Below are several research-informed factors which illuminate how persistent gender bias, combined with systemic changes in intercollegiate athletics, may have driven this one-year downturn.

- **Biased Hiring in the New Era of Women's Sports:** The historic popularity of women's sports has made coaching women's teams highly attractive and high stakes. Consequently, when filling prized positions, athletic directors may be defaulting to traditional, stereotypical and familiar hiring habits that favor men—limiting opportunity for qualified women (Boucher & LaVoi, 2023, Kane & LaVoi, 2018; Wasend & LaVoi, 2018).
- **Leadership Double Standards:** Due to gender bias, common competitive coaching practices—such as sideline outbursts, demanding public accountability, holding high expectations, using a firm tone, and delivering direct feedback—are often framed and scrutinized by the media, parents, athletes, and athletic administration as "toxic" or "abusive" when used by a woman but tolerated from male coaches without a second thought (Goorevich, Soltis & LaVoi, 2026; LaVoi, 2016; LaVoi et al., 2026; Norman, 2026).
- **The Compounded Toll on Women of Color:** Women coaches of color are impacted by systemic interpersonal exploitation (Ofoebu, 2024) and face-to-face, interpersonal racial bias; they experience stereotypes, feel judged as less competent, and face daily microaggressions from colleagues which directly lowers job satisfaction and drives their intention to quit (Goorevich, Soltis & LaVoi, 2026). Workplace gender and racial bias—specifically a dominant male culture and a systemic lack of professional acknowledgment—further destroys job satisfaction for women coaches of color, while institutional issues like pay inequality are often expected or obscured by workplace taboos (Goorevich, Soltis & LaVoi, 2026; Staurowsky et al., 2022).

CONCLUSION

- **The Shifting Landscape of Intercollegiate Athletics:** The ongoing changes within college sports, driven by the transfer portal, Name, Image, and Likeness (NIL) marketplaces, and introduction of institutional revenue-sharing under the House v. NCAA settlement are colliding to further solidify an unequal ecosystem that places distinct structural burdens on women's programs (Springer, 2025), which disproportionately impacts women coaches. By neglecting gender equity frameworks, athletic administrators are funneling new financial resources almost exclusively into men's sports (The Drake Group Education Fund, n.d.). Projections indicate football and men's basketball will absorb a majority new revenue-share dollars (83.9%, Opendorse, 2025) and 80% to 90% of the \$20.5 million House settlement cap, leaving women's and Olympic programs to survive on mere 'micro percentages' (Springer, 2025). Operating under tight financial constraints while facing similar roster pressures as men's programs, women coaches navigate an increasingly precarious environment. When the instant mobility of the transfer portal intersects with student-athletes' unconscious gender biases (Kuntz & Moorfield, 2024), routine coaching friction can influence some athletes to abruptly exit the program. Resource scarcity and severe roster instability creates an unsustainable workplace dynamic, likely contributing to the measurable drop in women's coaching retention. More research is warranted.

Ultimately, the hyper-commercialization and new financial stratifications of modern college sports, when merged with entrenched gender bias and a masculine leadership culture, exposes women coaches to systemic marginalization and intense professional scrutiny (LaVoi et al., 2026; Kuntz & Moorfield, 2024; Springer, 2025). The institutional cost of leadership is loaded entirely onto the shoulders of women coaches who are left carrying the immense emotional, physical, psychological and occupational weight of a deeply broken system. Constantly scrutinized and overburdened by double standards, many women coaches find their authority diminished and resources depleted by the evolving demands of college athletics. This deep personal and systemic toll causes some to burn out and exit, while others are actively forced out of the coaching pipeline—ironically, just as women's sports are thriving. Until athletic departments actively change the culture, back women coaches, value their expertise, and respect the right of women to lead, intercollegiate athletics will continue to lose invaluable role models and leadership. While this single-year drop requires a measured interpretation, it cannot be ignored. Moving forward, we will remain vigilant to see if this decline signals a lasting trend, continue to collaborate, confront systemic barriers, and help reinvigorate the momentum around elevating women in sports coaching.

Time and data will tell the story.



THE TUCKER CENTER



for Research on Girls & Women in Sport



REFERENCES & NEW REPORTS ON WOMEN COACHES

- **United States Tennis Association (USTA) Women in Coaching (LaVoi, 2026)**
- **Reimagining Sport Coaching: Designing a System that Works for Women (Norman, 2026)**
- **Trends & Opportunities: Driving Change for Women Sport Coaches (LaVoi, 2024)**

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TABLES AND APPENDICES

Table 1. Percentage of Women Head Coaches of Women's Teams Within Select Seven NCAA Division-I Conferences

Year	Schools (N)	Women		Men		Total Coaches (N)
		%	n	%	n	
2025-26	94	47.5	502	52.5	555	1057
2024-25	94	47.7	504	52.3	552	1056
2023-24*	94	47.4	498	52.6	553	1051
2022-23	87	46.0	451	53.9	528	980
2021-22	87	43.7	427	56.3	551	978
2020-21*	87	42.5	413	57.5	558	971
2019-20	86	42.3	410	57.7	560	970
2018-19	86	41.8	406	58.2	565	971
2017-18	86	41.6	404	58.4	567	971
2016-17	86	41.2	397	58.8	567	964
2015-16	86	41.1	397	58.9	570	967
2014-15*	86	40.2	390	59.8	579	969
2013-14	76	39.6	352	60.4	536	888
2012-13	76	40.2	356	59.8	530	886

* = Number of schools increased due to conference realignment

TABLES AND APPENDICES

Table 2. Head Coach Turnover and Gender Pair of Outgoing and Incoming Coach by Number and Percentage for Division-I Select Seven Head Coaches Over Time

Year	Outgoing-Incoming Coach Gender Change								Total Coaches	Total Coach Turnover	
	Man-Man		Woman-Man		Man-Woman		Woman-Woman				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	n	%
2013-14	34	51.5	15	22.7	10	15.2	7	10.6	888	66	7.4
2014-15	42	50.0	9	10.7	15	17.9	18	21.4	969	85	8.8
2015-16	28	34.2	13	17.1	21	27.6	16	21.1	967	76	7.9
2016-17	28	39.4	10	14.1	12	16.9	21	29.6	966	71	7.3
2017-18	42	46.2	13	14.3	18	19.8	18	19.8	970	91	9.4
2018-19	43	34.4	24	19.2	28	22.4	30	24.0	971	125	12.9
2019-20	38	37.2	17	16.7	22	21.6	25	24.5	972	102	10.5
2020-21	18	33.3	11	20.4	14	25.9	11	20.4	969	54	5.6
2021-22	39	36.1	13	12.0	26	24.1	30	27.8	978	108	11.0
2022-23	47	37.9	5	4.0	31	25.0	41	33.3	980	124	12.7
2023-24	44	33.1	20	15.0	31	23.3	38	28.6	1051	133	12.7
2024-25	40	33.6	25	21.0	24	20.2	30	25.2	1056	119	11.3
2025-26	35	32.4	21	19.4	18	16.7	34	31.5	1057	108	10.3

TABLES AND APPENDICES

Table 3. Grade by Sport for Percentage of Women D-I Select Seven Head Coaches for 2025-26

Grade	%	Sport
A	100-70	Acrobatics & Tumbling* (100.0), Equestrian** (75.0), Field Hockey (87.0), Golf (-73.5) Lacrosse (-94.3), Softball (-78.5), Wrestling* (100.0)
B	69-55	Alpine Skiing* (66.7), Basketball (+69.1), Bowling* (60.0), Gymnastics (-64.9)
C	54-40	Crew/Rowing (+51.3), Nordic Skiing* (50.0), Tennis (-43.5), Volleyball (-50.0), Water Polo* (50.0), Squash* (50.0)
D	39-25	Beach Volleyball** (-33.3), Ice Hockey* (37.5), Rifle** (↓ 37.5), Soccer (-34.8), Swimming (-27.7), Triathlon* (33.3)
F	24-0	Cross Country (+21.3), Diving (+16.4), Fencing* (10.0), Track & Field (-18.3)
* Denotes a sport only offered at less than 10 institutions		
** Denotes a sport only offered at less than 15 institutions		
*** Denotes a sport offered at less than 25 institutions		
[+/-] Denotes if percentage increases or decreases from 2024-25		
[↑ / ↓] Denotes letter grade changes from 2024-25		

TABLES AND APPENDICES

Table 4. Head Coach Number and Percentage Alphabetically by Sport and Gender for D-I Select Seven Women's Teams 2025-26

Sport	Women		Men		Total Coaches (N)	BIPOC Women	
	%	n	%	n		%	n
Acrobatics & Tumbling	100.0	2	0.0	0	2	0.0	0
Alpine Skiing	66.7	2	33.3	1	3	0.0	0
Basketball	69.1	65	30.9	29	94	20.2	19
Beach Volleyball	33.3	6	66.7	12	18	5.6	1
Bowling	60.0	3	40.0	2	5	0	0
Crew/Rowing	51.3	20	48.7	19	39	2.6	1
Cross Country	21.3	20	78.7	74	94	4.3	4
Diving	16.4	10	83.6	51	61	1.6	1
Equestrian	75.0	6	25.0	2	8	0.0	0
Fencing	10.0	1	90.0	9	10	0	0
Field Hockey	87.0	20	13.0	3	23	4.3	1
Golf	73.5	61	26.5	22	83	4.8	4
Gymnastics	64.9	24	35.1	13	37	10.8	4
Ice Hockey	37.5	3	62.5	5	8	0.0	0
Lacrosse	94.3	33	5.7	2	35	5.7	2
Nordic Skiing	50.0	1	50.0	1	2	0.0	0
Rifle	37.5	3	62.5	5	8	0	0
Soccer	34.8	32	65.2	60	92	3.3	3
Softball	78.5	62	21.5	17	79	11.4	9

TABLES AND APPENDICES

Table 4. (Continued)

Sport	Women		Men		Total Coaches (N)	BIPOC Women	
	%	n	%	n		%	n
Squash	50.0	1	50.0	1	2	50.0	1
Swimming	27.7	18	72.3	47	65	1.5	1
Tennis	43.5	40	56.7	52	92	10.9	10
Track & Field	18.3	17	81.7	76	93	8.6	8
Triathlon	33.3	1	66.7	2	3	0.0	0
Volleyball	50.0	46	50.0	46	92	7.6	7
Water Polo	50.0	4	50.0	4	8	0.0	0
Wrestling	100	1	0	0	1	100	1
Total	47.7	504	52.3	552	1056	7.5	79

TABLES AND APPENDICES

Table 5. Grade, Number, and Percentage of NCAA D-I Select Seven Women Head Coaches by Conference 2025-26

Conference	Grade	Women		Men		Total Coaches (N)	BIPOC Women	
		%	n	%	n		n	%
Big Ten	B	57.8	134	42.2	98	232	17	7.3
Pac-12	C	44.4	8	55.6	10	18	0	0
American/AAC	C	48.0	60	52	65	125	11	8.8
ACC	C	46.6	103	53.4	118	221	19	8.6
BIG EAST	C	49.6	56	50.4	57	113	6	5.3
SEC	C	41.0	73	59.0	105	178	12	6.7
Big 12	C	40.0	68	60.0	102	170	12	7.1

TABLES AND APPENDICES

Table 6. Percentage of NCAA D-I Select Seven Head Coaches For Women’s Teams By Gender and Race 2025-26

Race	Women		Men		Total Coaches	
	%	n	%	n	%	N
White/Caucasian	40.2	425	42.4	448	83.4	882
BIPOC	15.3	77	17.7	98	16.6	175
Black or African American	9.6	48	11.5	64	10.6	112
Asian	2.2	11	2	11	2.1	22
Hispanic or Latino/Latina	2.6	13	3.1	17	2.8	30
Native American or Alaskan Native	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.4	2	0.2	1	0.3	3
Racial Identity Not Discernable	0.6	3	0.9	5	0.8	8

TABLES AND APPENDICES

Table 7. Head Coach Turnover of Outgoing and Incoming Coach by Race, Gender, Number and Percentage for Head Coaches 2025-26

Race Pair of Coach Change	Man to Man		Man to Woman		Woman to Woman		Woman to Man		Total	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N
White - White	18.5	20	13.9	15	21.3	23	16.7	18	70.4	76
BIPOC - White	9.3	10	1.9	2	3.7	4	0.9	1	15.7	17
White - BIPOC	3.7	4	0.9	1	3.7	4	0.9	1	9.3	10
BIPOC - BIPOC	0.9	1	0	0	2.8	3	0.9	1	4.6	5

Table 8. Head Coach Hiring Patterns by Gender and Race 2025-26

	Men		Women		Total	
	%	n	%	n	%	N
Total White Coaches Hired	52.7	49	47.3	44	86.1	93
Total BIPOC Coaches Hired	10.1	12	8.4	10	13.9	22

TABLES AND APPENDICES

Table 9. NCAA Institutions that Moved Conferences for the 2025-26 Season.

School	2023-24 Conference	2024-25 Conference 2025-26 Conference
Southern Methodist	American	ACC
Stanford	Pac-12	ACC
California (Berkeley)	Pac-12	ACC
Oregon	Pac-12	Big Ten
UCLA	Pac-12	Big Ten
USC	Pac-12	Big Ten
Washington	Pac-12	Big Ten
Arizona	Pac-12	Big 12
Arizona State	Pac-12	Big 12
Colorado	Pac-12	Big 12
Utah	Pac-12	Big 12
Oklahoma	Big 12	SEC
Texas	Big 12	SEC

Note: No institutional changes in conference alignment for 2025-26

TABLES AND APPENDICES

Table 10. Added and Removed Programs and Institutions to NCAA Division-I Select Seven Conferences in 2025-26

Conference	School	Sport	Coach Gender	Added/Removed
BIG EAST	Providence	Golf	Male	Added
Big 12	Utah	Beach Volleyball	Female	Removed

Table 11. Select Seven Conference Alignment

Conference	Number of Schools 2023-24	Number of Schools 2024-25 & 2025-26
American	14	13
ACC	15	18
Big Ten	14	18
Big 12	14	16
BIG EAST	11	11
Pac-12	12	2
SEC	14	16

APPENDIX A

NCAA Division-I Conference Composition

American Athletics Conference (American)

East Carolina University Florida Atlantic University Rice University Temple University Tulane University	University of Alabama at Birmingham University of Memphis University of North Carolina-Charlotte University of North Texas	University of South Florida University of Texas at San Antonio University of Tulsa Wichita State University
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Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC)

Boston College Clemson University Duke University Florida State University Georgia Institute of Technology North Carolina State University	Southern Methodist University Stanford University Syracuse University University of California, Berkeley University of Louisville University of Miami	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill University of Notre Dame University of Pittsburgh University of Virginia Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Wake Forest University
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Big Ten Conference

Indiana University Michigan State University Northwestern University Ohio State University Penn State University Purdue University	Rutgers University-New Brunswick University of California, Los Angeles University of Illinois University of Iowa University of Maryland University of Michigan	University of Minnesota University of Nebraska-Lincoln University of Oregon University of Southern California University of Washington University of Wisconsin-Madison
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Big 12 Conference

Arizona State University Baylor University Brigham Young University Iowa State University Kansas State University	Oklahoma State University Texas Christian University Texas Tech University University of Arizona University of Central Florida	University of Cincinnati University of Colorado, Boulder University of Houston University of Kansas University of Utah West Virginia University
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BIG EAST Conference

Butler University Creighton University DePaul University Georgetown University	Marquette University Providence College St. John's University Seton Hall University	University of Connecticut Villanova University Xavier University
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Pacific-12 Conference (Pac-12)

Oregon State University	Washington State University	
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Southeastern Conference (SEC)

Auburn University Louisiana State University Mississippi State University Texas A&M University University of Alabama	University of Arkansas University of Florida University of Georgia University of Kentucky University of Mississippi	University of Missouri University of Oklahoma University of South Carolina University of Tennessee University of Texas at Austin Vanderbilt University
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APPENDIX B

Grade, Percentage, and Number of Women Head Coaches of Women's Teams by Institution 2025-26

School	Grade	Woman		Man		N	BIPOC Women	
		%	n	%	n		%	n
Michigan State	A	81.8	9	18.2	2	11	9.1	1
Cincinnati	A	80.0	8	20	2	10	20.0	2
UCLA	A	78.6	11	21.4	3	14	35.7	5
UCF Central Florida	A	77.8	7	22.2	2	9	44.4	4
Penn State	A	73.3	11	26.7	4	15	0.0	0
Washington	A	72.7	8	27.3	3	11	0.0	0
DePaul	A	71.4	5	28.6	2	7	14.3	1
Connecticut	B	69.2	9	30.8	4	13	0.0	0
Michigan	B	66.7	10	33.3	5	15	6.7	1
North Carolina at Charlotte	B	66.7	6	33.3	3	9	22.2	2
Ohio State	B	64.7	11	35.3	6	17	11.8	2
Rutgers	B	64.3	9	35.7	5	14	14.3	2
SMU Southern Methodist	B	63.6	7	36.4	4	11	9.1	1

School	Grade	Woman		Man		N	BIPOC Women	
		%	n	%	n		%	n
Temple	B	63.6	7	36.4	4	11	9.1	1
Tennessee	B	63.6	7	36.4	4	11	18.2	2
California (Berkeley)	B	62.5	10	37.5	6	16	25.0	4
Minnesota	B	61.5	8	38.5	5	13	7.7	1
Northwestern	B	61.5	8	38.5	5	13	0.0	0
Villanova	B	61.5	8	38.5	5	13	0.0	0
Oklahoma	B	60.0	6	40.0	4	10	0.0	0
South Florida	B	60.0	6	40.0	4	10	20.0	2
Tulane	B	60.0	6	40.0	4	10	20.0	2
Boston College	B	56.3	9	43.8	7	16	0.0	0
Memphis	B	55.6	5	44.4	4	9	22.2	2
Mississippi	B	55.6	5	44.4	4	9	22.2	2
Oregon State	B	55.6	5	44.4	4	9	0.0	0
St John's	B	55.6	5	44.4	4	9	11.1	1
Vanderbilt	B	55.6	5	44.4	4	9	22.2	2

School	Grade	Woman		Man		N	BIPOC Women	
		%	n	%	n		%	n
Xavier	B	55.6	5	44.4	4	9	11.1	1
Alabama at Birmingham	B	54.5	6	45.5	5	11	0.0	0
Brigham Young University	B	54.5	6	45.5	5	11	9.1	1
Florida State	B	54.5	6	45.5	5	11	9.1	1
Illinois	B	54.5	6	45.5	5	11	9.1	1
Maryland	B	54.5	6	45.5	5	11	0.0	0
Missouri	B	54.5	6	45.5	5	11	0.0	0
North Carolina State	B	54.5	6	45.5	5	11	0.0	0
Oregon	B	54.5	6	45.5	5	11	0.0	0
Clemson	C	50.0	6	50.0	6	12	0.0	0
Colorado	C	50.0	5	50.0	5	10	0.0	0
Georgetown	C	50.0	7	50.0	7	14	14.3	2
Iowa	C	50.0	7	50.0	7	14	7.1	1
Miami	C	50.0	5	50.0	5	10	10.0	1
Providence	C	50.0	6	50.0	6	12	8.3	1

School	Grade	Woman		Man		N	BIPOC Women	
		%	n	%	n		%	n
South Carolina	C	50.0	6	50.0	6	12	8.3	1
Texas at San Antonio	C	50.0	4	50.0	4	8	12.5	1
Arizona State	C	46.7	7	53.3	8	15	6.7	1
North Carolina	C	46.7	7	53.3	8	15	0.0	0
Georgia	C	46.2	6	53.8	7	13	7.7	1
Notre Dame	C	46.2	6	53.8	7	13	23.1	3
USC	C	46.2	6	53.8	7	13	0.0	0
Virginia	C	46.2	6	53.8	7	13	23.1	3
Florida Atlantic University	C	45.5	5	54.5	6	11	0.0	0
Syracuse	C	45.5	5	54.5	6	11	9.1	1
Virginia Tech	C	45.5	5	54.5	6	11	9.1	1
Nebraska	C	42.9	6	57.1	8	14	0.0	0
Alabama	C	41.7	5	58.3	7	12	8.3	1
Baylor	C	40.0	4	60.0	6	10	0.0	0
Houston	C	40.0	4	60.0	6	10	10.0	1

School	Grade	Woman		Man		N	BIPOC Women	
		%	n	%	n		%	n
Pittsburgh	C	40.0	4	60.0	6	10	0.0	0
Arizona	D	38.5	5	61.5	8	13	7.7	1
Indiana	D	38.5	5	61.5	8	13	15.4	2
Georgia Tech	D	37.5	3	62.5	5	8	25.0	2
Kansas State	D	37.5	3	62.5	5	8	12.5	1
Rice University	D	37.5	3	62.5	5	8	0.0	0
Wake Forest	D	37.5	3	62.5	5	8	0.0	0
Arkansas	D	36.4	4	63.6	7	11	0.0	0
Butler	D	36.4	4	63.6	7	11	0.0	0
E. Carolina	D	36.4	4	63.6	7	11	9.1	1
Texas A & M	D	36.4	4	63.6	7	11	9.1	1
Duke	D	33.3	5	66.7	9	14	7.1	1
Florida	D	33.3	4	66.7	8	12	0.0	0
LSU	D	33.3	4	66.7	8	12	8.3	1
Seton Hall	D	33.3	3	66.7	6	9	0.0	0

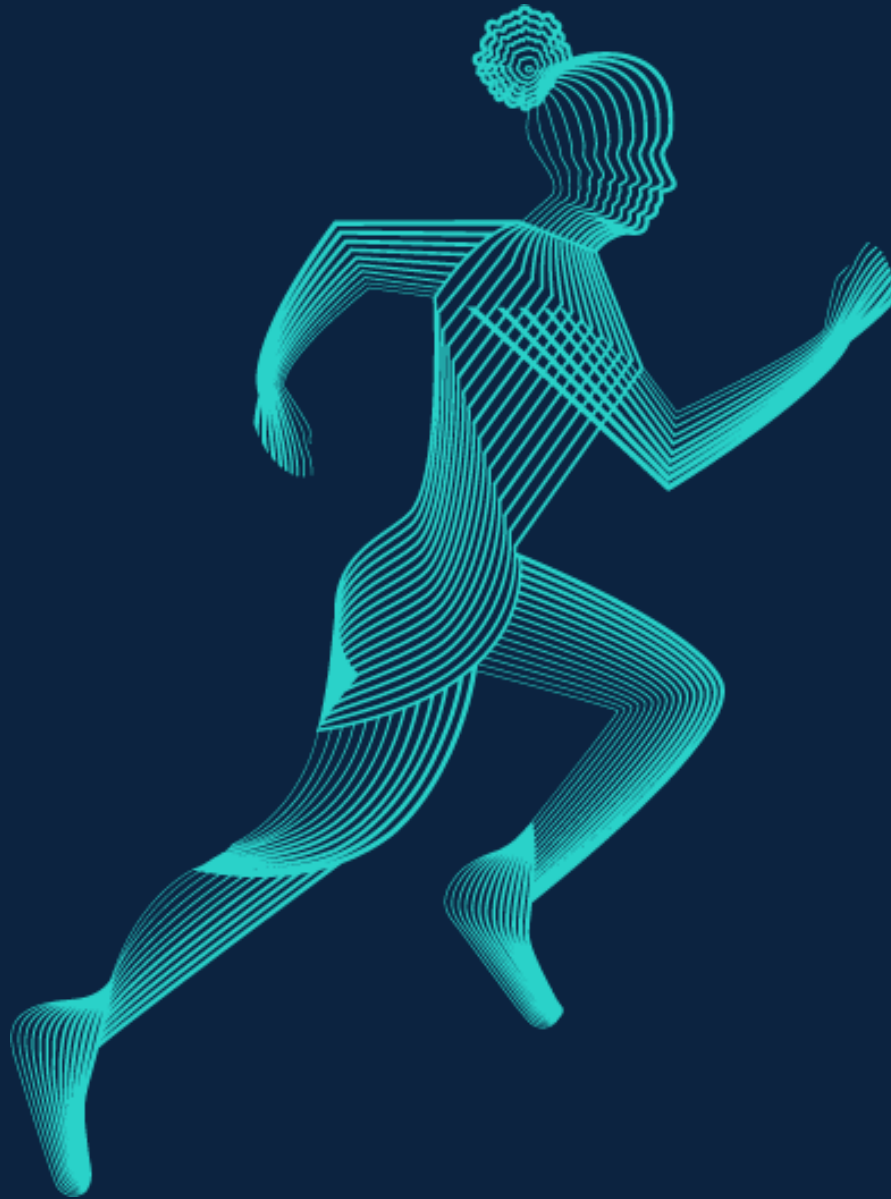
School	Grade	Woman		Man		N	BIPOC Women	
		%	n	%	n		%	n
Stanford	D	33.3	6	66.7	12	18	5.6	1
Tulsa	D	33.3	3	66.7	6	9	0.0	0
Utah	D	33.3	4	66.7	8	12	0.0	0
Washington State	D	33.3	3	66.7	6	9	0.0	0
Wisconsin	D	33.3	4	66.7	8	12	0.0	0
Louisville	D	30.8	4	69.2	9	13	0.0	0
Texas Christian University	D	30.8	4	69.2	9	13	0.0	0
Purdue	D	30.0	3	70.0	7	10	10.0	1
University of North Texas	D	30.0	3	70.0	7	10	0.0	0
Marquette	D	28.6	2	71.4	5	7	0.0	0
Iowa State	D	27.3	3	72.7	8	11	9.1	1
Kentucky	D	25.0	3	75.0	9	12	0.0	0
Mississippi State	D	25.0	2	75.0	6	8	0.0	0
Oklahoma State	D	25.0	2	75.0	6	8	0.0	0
Texas	D	25.0	3	75.0	9	12	8.3	1

School	Grade	Woman		Man		N	BIPOC Women	
		%	n	%	n		%	n
Texas Tech	D	25.0	2	75.0	6	8	0.0	0
Wichita State	D	25.0	2	75.0	6	8	0.0	0
Auburn	F	23.1	3	76.9	10	13	0.0	0
Creighton	F	22.2	2	77.8	7	9	0.0	0
Kansas	F	18.2	2	81.8	9	11	0.0	0
West Virginia	F	18.2	2	81.8	9	11	0.0	0



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