



Accelerate Equity

Data Visualization to Bring Transparency to Equity in Collegiate Athletics

Students: Collin Davis, Elizabeth Sun, Jamie Say, Jessica Yu, Madison Heath

Project Lead: Pamela Seidenman

University of California, Berkeley, Data Discovery Project

Background:

In the United States, Title IX protects people from discrimination based on sex in education programs and activities that receive federal financial assistance. However, 50 years since it was passed, most colleges and universities are not living up to their legal obligation to provide equity in athletics for women. The Women's Sports Foundation has found that 86% of all colleges and universities are not providing the number of sports opportunities, or level of funding, that Title IX requires.

Objective:

Our goal is to bring transparency to equity in collegiate athletics and data that universities are required to report annually on the athletic opportunities and funding that they provide to male and female athletes at their school by creating accessible, interactive and engaging data visualizations.

Data:

The data was acquired from the Equity in Athletics Data Analysis (EADA) Cutting Tool brought by the Office of Postsecondary Education of the U.S. Department of Education.

Results: First, we cleaned the data to uniquely identify institutions with the same names using Pandas library with Python. We then imported the cleaned data in Tableau to create our data visualizations.

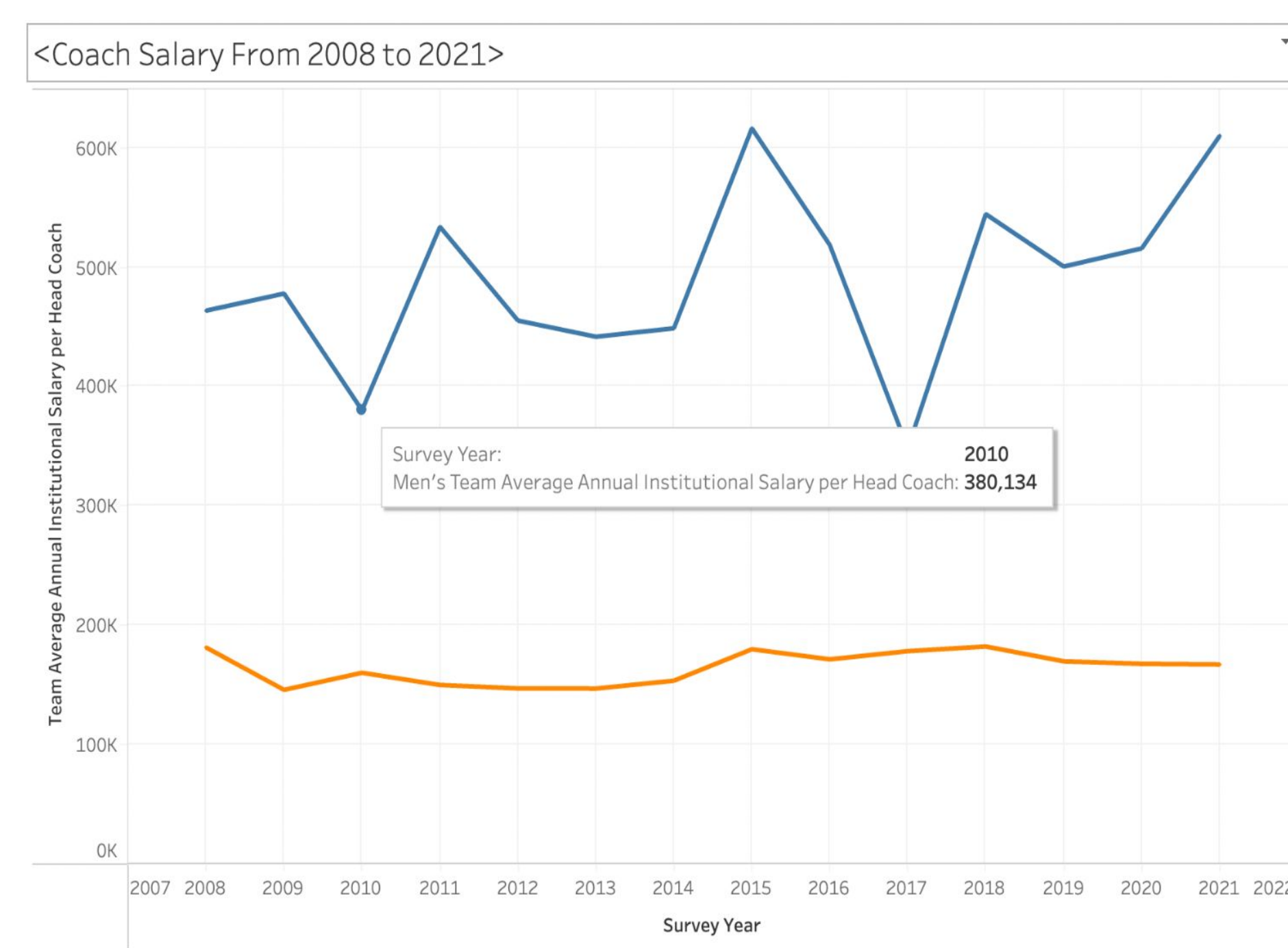


Figure 1: Men's vs Women's Head Coach Salary

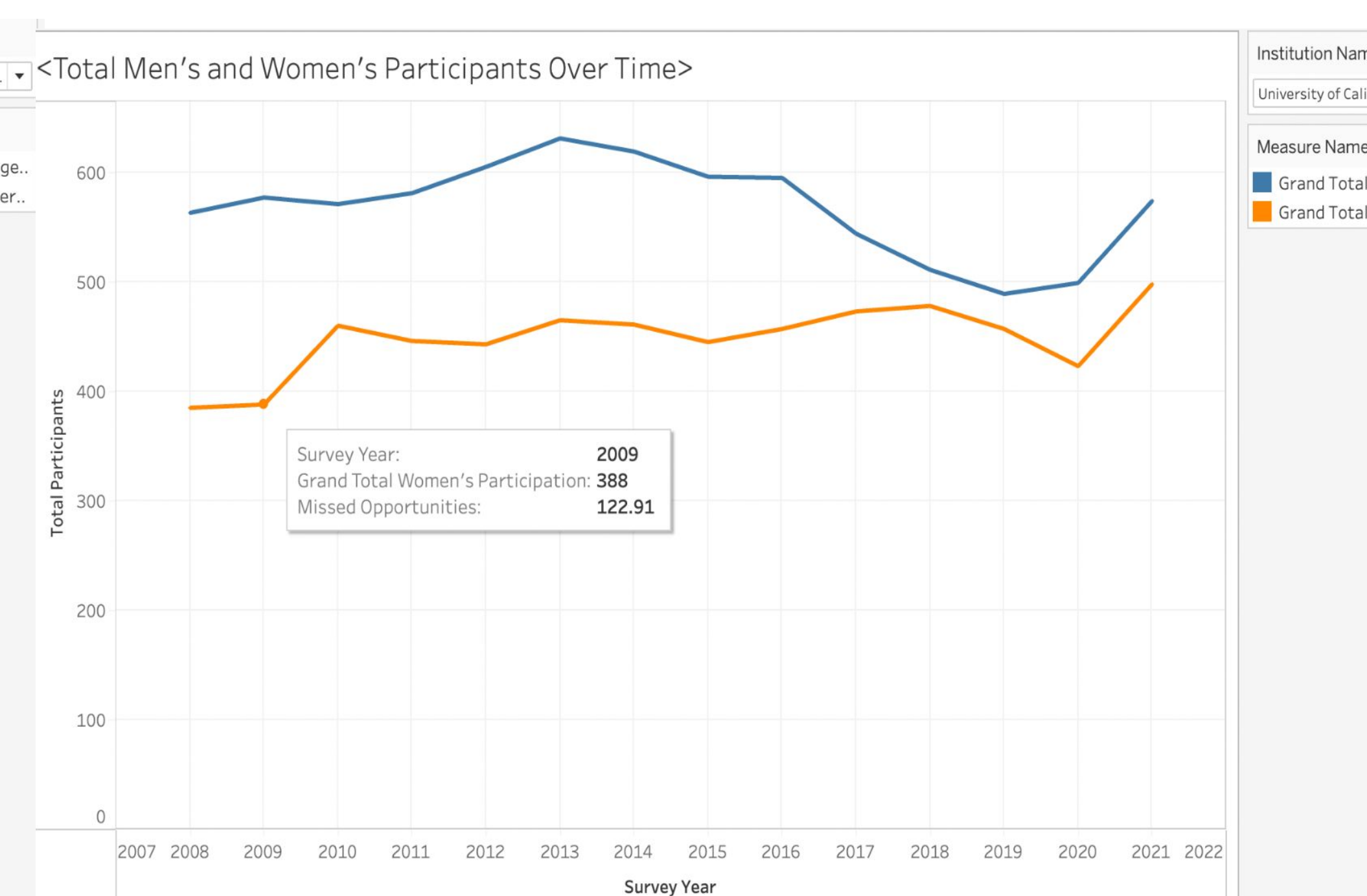


Figure 2: Men vs Women's Participation Over Time

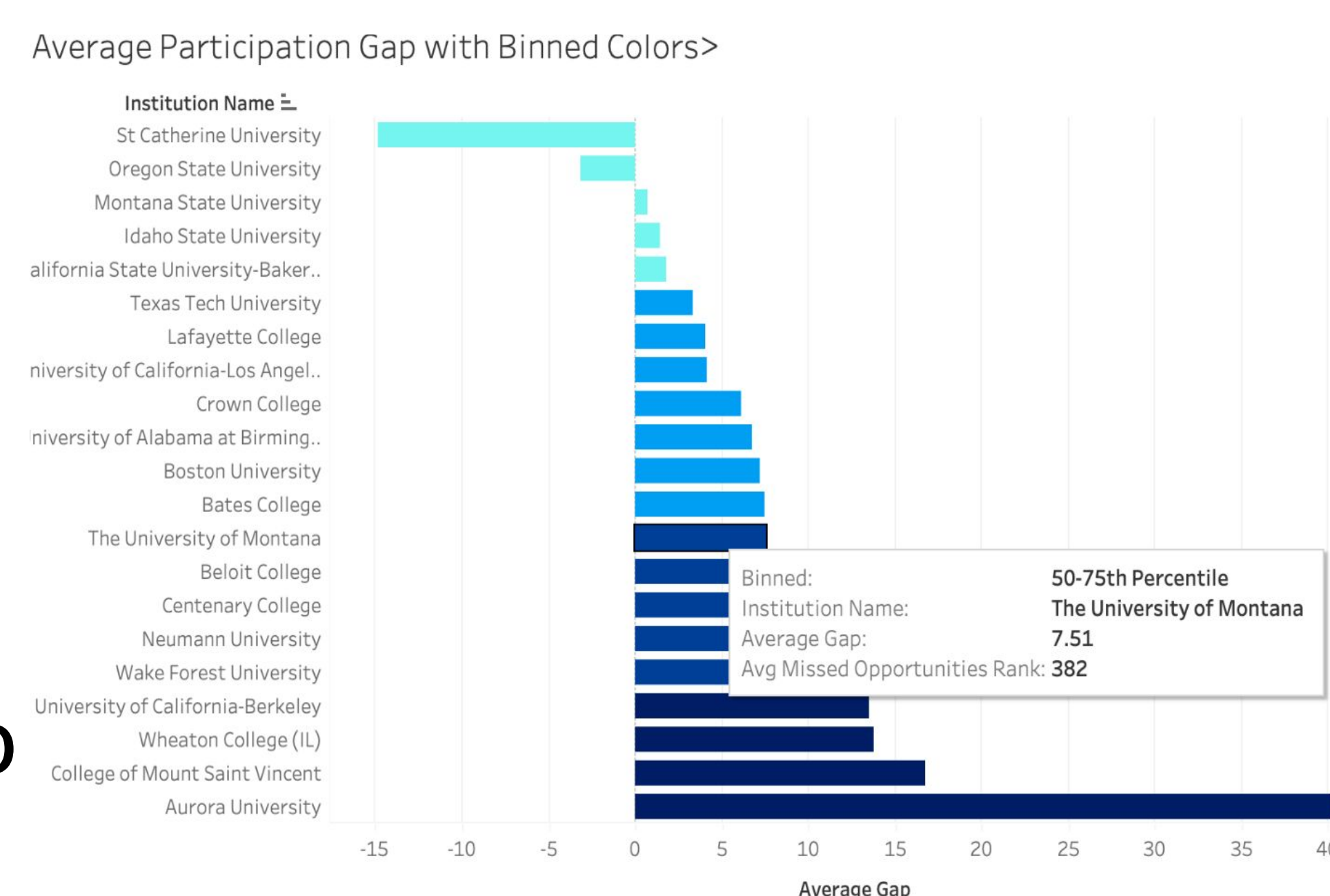


Figure 3: Average Participation Gap

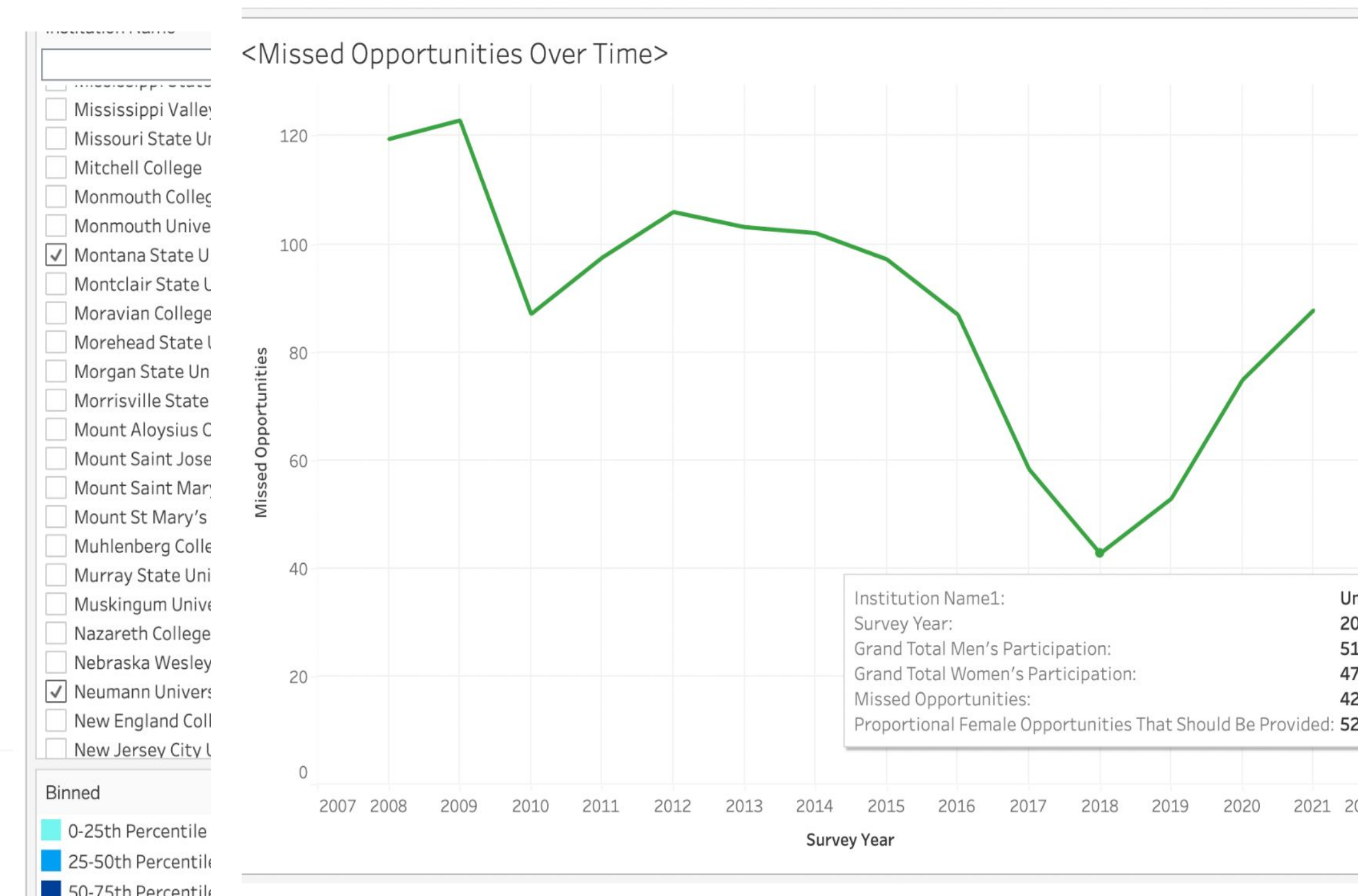


Figure 4: Missed Opportunities Over Time

Men's vs Women's Recruiting Expenses Over Time

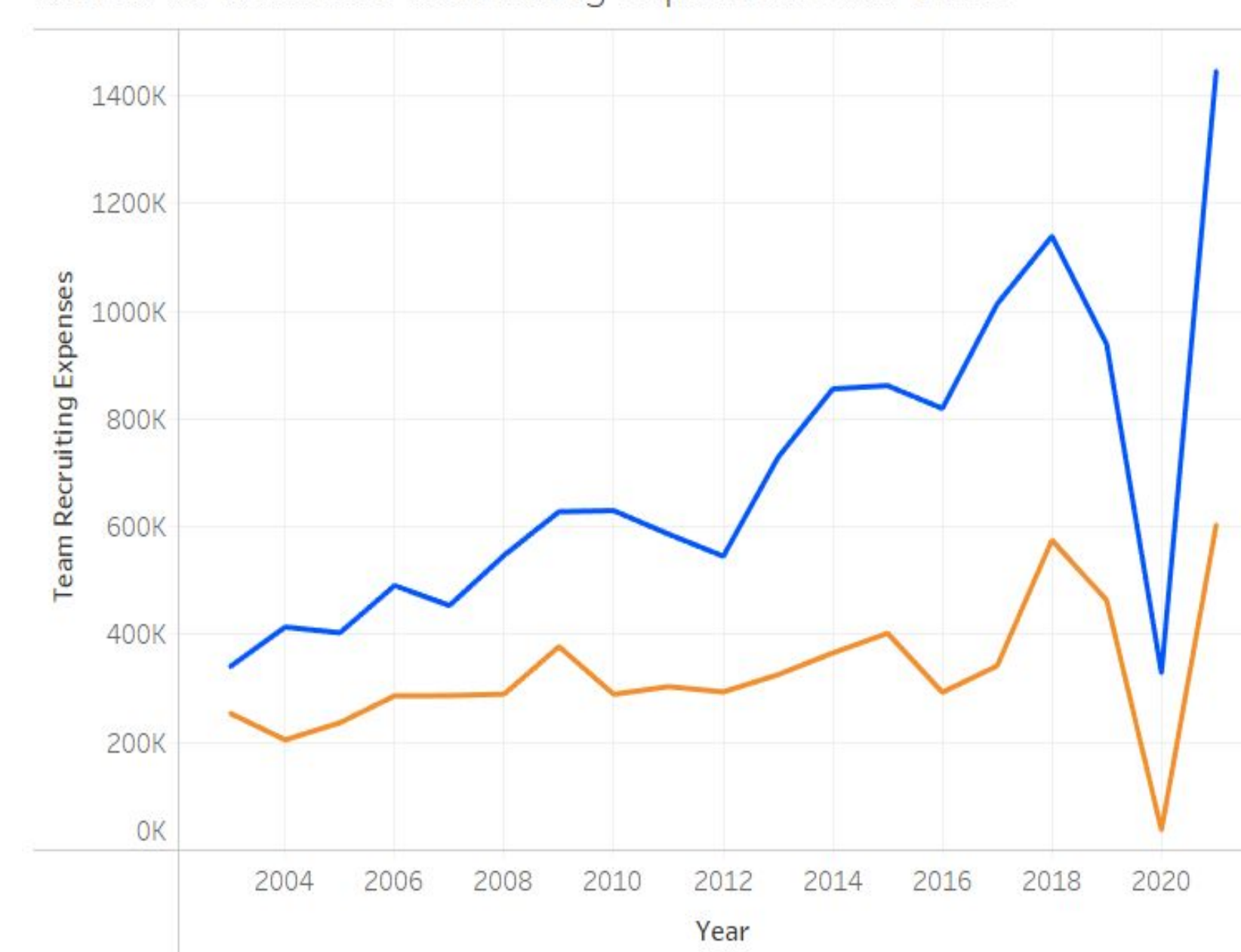


Figure 5: Men's vs Women's Recruiting Expenses

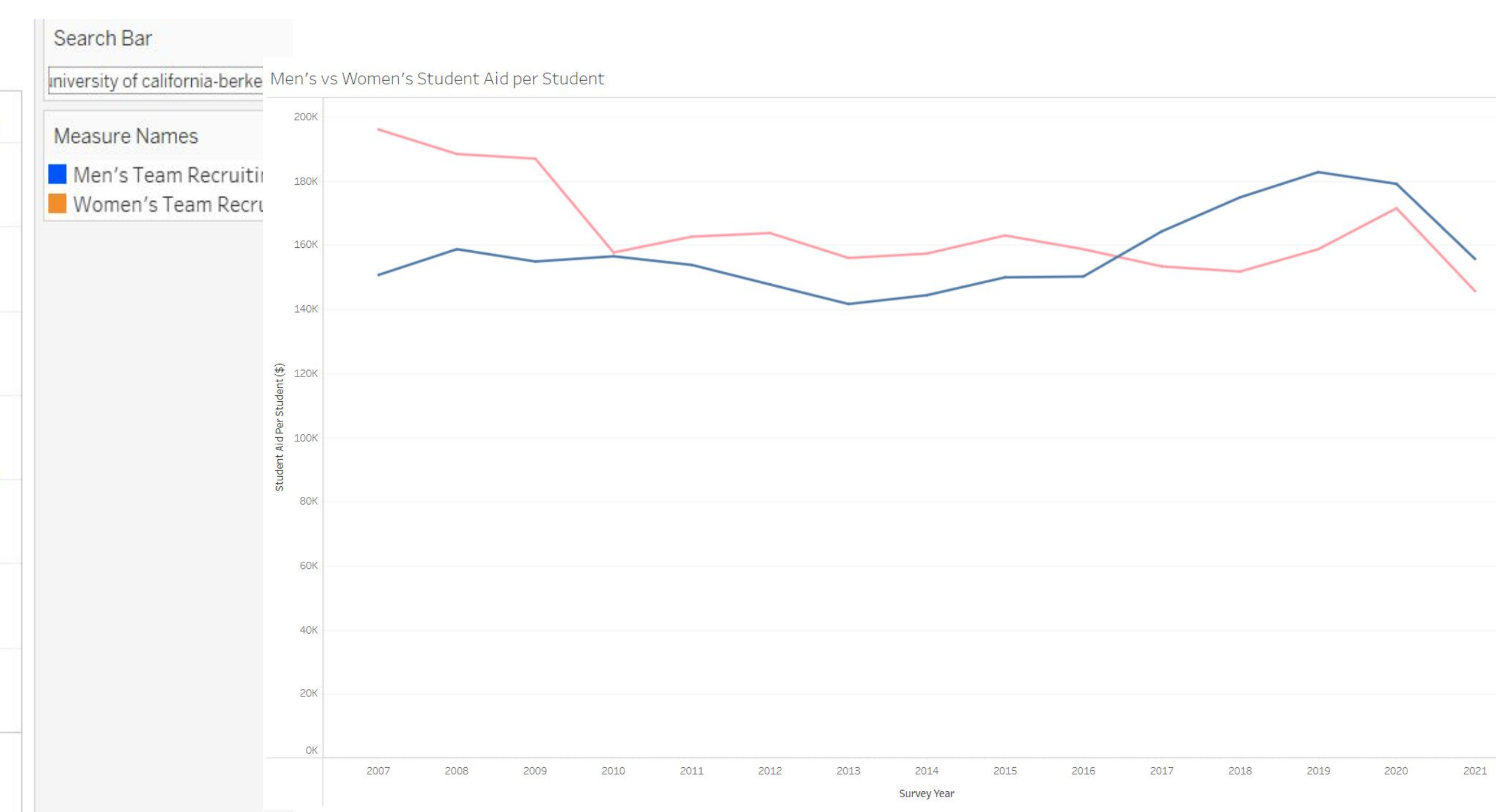


Figure 6: Men's vs Women's Student Aid Per Student

Analysis:

Exploring the EADA data, we looked at several factors like the percentage of female participation opportunities, coach salaries, financial aid, and team recruiting and total expenses between men and women. Our graphs revealed overall men's head coach salaries, participation opportunities, team recruiting and total expenses were significantly higher compared to women's and are not in compliance with Title IX.

Conclusion & Future Work:

Through creating these interactive data visualizations, we have demonstrated that there are still significant gender disparities in contributing equal funding and amount of sport opportunities for women in athletics teams at universities, and we successfully bring light to the lack of equity in collegiate athletics. In the future we can further explore the impacts of COVID-19 on gender equity in collegiate sports. A limitation is that our EADA data only goes back up to 2008, restricting how far back we can analyze the data from and how much it has changed since Title IX was signed into law.