



Title IX and Athletic Opportunities in Colleges and Universities

A Resource for Students, Coaches, Athletic Directors, and School Communities

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This resource is designed by the [Office for Civil Rights \(“OCR”\)](#) of the U.S. Department of Education (“Department”) to help college and university communities (“schools”), including students, coaches, athletic directors, and school officials evaluate whether a school is meeting its legal duty to provide equal athletic opportunity based on sex consistent with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (“Title IX”) and the Title IX regulations.¹

This resource explains the rights that students have to participate in intercollegiate, intramural, or club athletic programs free from discrimination based on sex and may help you evaluate whether your school’s athletic program is providing equal opportunity consistent with Title IX.

If you believe that your school may not be providing equal athletic opportunities based on sex, you may file a complaint through your school’s grievance procedures or directly with OCR, as described on page

¹ Title IX says: “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.” You can find the full Title IX statute at [20 U.S.C. §§ 1681–1688](#). You can find the Department’s Title IX regulations at [34 C.F.R. Part 106](#). The Title IX athletics regulation is at [34 C.F.R. § 106.41](#) and the athletic scholarships regulation is at [34 C.F.R. § 106.37\(c\)](#). In addition, the Department has published several guidance documents on Title IX and athletics that are linked in the Appendix. The examples and questions in this resource draw in part from those guidance documents but are not intended to be comprehensive of all of the guidance documents linked in the Appendix. While this resource focuses on men’s and women’s teams, please note that schools must also ensure equal opportunity based on sex on coeducational teams.

12.² You do not need to follow the steps described here before filing a complaint. Filing a complaint with OCR may result in an investigation into whether your school is in compliance with Title IX and the Title IX regulations. A full Title IX investigation by OCR may also involve additional questions and considerations. For a similar resource on Title IX's application to athletic programs in K-12 schools that receive Federal funds, please see [Title IX and Athletic Opportunities in K-12 Schools](#).

Any difference from the language of Title IX, the Title IX regulations, or previous OCR guidance documents is not intended to communicate a change in OCR's interpretation of Title IX or the Title IX regulations. This resource does not have the force and effect of law. OCR's authority stems from Title IX and the Title IX regulations, which are legally binding and cited in this resource.

Background on Title IX

What is Title IX?

Title IX is a Federal civil rights law. It prohibits schools that receive Federal funding from discriminating based on sex in their programs or activities. The Department's Title IX regulations include requirements for how schools must comply with Title IX, including in their athletic programs.

How does Title IX cover athletic programs at colleges and universities?

All of your school's programs and activities, including its athletic program, are covered by Title IX if your school receives Federal funding. Schools that participate in [Federal Student Aid](#) programs receive Federal funding, which allows colleges and universities to provide Federal financial aid to their students through grants, loans, and work-study funds. So, if your school provides Federal financial aid to students, it is covered by Title IX. Schools that receive Federal funding for research or other purposes are also covered by Title IX.

What does Title IX require for schools' athletic programs?

The Title IX regulations require schools to provide *equal opportunity* based on sex. This requirement applies to schools' athletic programs, including club, intramural, and intercollegiate teams.

Equal opportunity in college and university athletic programs is measured by:

1. The benefits, opportunities, and treatment given to men's and women's teams;³
2. How a school is awarding athletic scholarships and financial assistance;⁴ and
3. How a school is meeting students' athletic interests and abilities.⁵

² This resource focuses on schools' athletic programs that offer team sports as an extracurricular activity. For more information about schools' obligations under Title IX in their physical education classes, see the Title IX regulation on access to classes and schools at [34 C.F.R. § 106.34\(a\)](#).

³ [34 C.F.R. § 106.41\(c\)\(2\)–\(10\)](#).

⁴ [34 C.F.R. § 106.37\(c\)](#).

⁵ [34 C.F.R. § 106.41\(c\)\(1\)](#).

Evaluating Your School's Athletic Program

The sections that follow include information on each of these three points and sample questions you can ask your school. As noted above, a full Title IX investigation by OCR may involve additional questions and considerations. If OCR opens an investigation of your school regarding possible sex discrimination, OCR will seek the information needed to determine compliance through its Title IX enforcement authority.⁶ OCR evaluates each complaint on a case-by-case basis, considering the specific circumstances of the school and its athletic program.

Benefits, opportunities, and treatment for men's and women's teams

When a school offers men's and women's athletic teams, the Title IX regulations require that the school offer equivalent benefits, opportunities, and treatment to its men's and women's teams overall. Answering "no" to any of these questions may indicate a possible Title IX violation.⁷

● Equipment and Supplies

- Does your school provide athletic gear of equivalent quality, quantity, suitability, condition, and availability for athletes on men's and women's teams? *(For example, uniforms, apparel, sports equipment, general supplies)*

● Scheduling Games and Practice Time

- Do men's and women's teams both have a reasonable opportunity to compete before an audience? *(For example, Sunday morning games may be less likely to generate attendance and interest than Friday night games. So, scheduling all women's teams' games for Sunday mornings and all men's teams' games for Friday nights would likely not provide the women's teams the same opportunity to compete before an audience as the men's teams.)*
- Do the men's and women's teams play an adequate number of regular season games or other competitions for the team's division level?
- Are scheduled practice times equally convenient for both men's and women's teams? *(For example, always scheduling practice for the women's swim team at 5am and the men's swim team at 7am would likely not provide equally convenient practice times.)*
- Are the number and length of practice sessions equivalent for women's and men's teams in the same or similar sports?

⁶ [34 C.F.R. § 100.7](#) (incorporated by reference at [34 C.F.R. § 106.81](#)).

⁷ In evaluating a school's compliance with Title IX, OCR will consider a variety of factors such as, but not limited to, the examples in the following questions. Please note, OCR would also consider whether your school has a nondiscriminatory reason for any difference in benefits, opportunities, or treatment in the athletic program, such as differences based on unique aspects of particular sports.

● Travel and Daily Allowance

- Do athletes on women's and men's teams use equivalent modes of transportation when traveling to away games or competitions? *(For example, carpool, train, charter bus, airplane)*
- Do athletes on women's and men's teams have equivalent accommodations when traveling overnight? *(For example, quality of hotels, number of athletes per room)*
- When athletes on women's and men's teams travel to games, are they offered equivalent meals or meal allowances? *(For example, pre-game meals, set allowance per meal or per day)*

● Coaching

- Do men's and women's teams have coaches with equivalent qualifications? *(For example, experience coaching, teaching, or playing at the high school, college, amateur, or professional level)*
- Are coaches available to women and men athletes for equivalent amounts of time?
- Do coaches of men's and women's teams receive equivalent compensation?
 - If not, can differences in pay be justified by factors that could be nondiscriminatory? *(For example, experience, number of athletes, extra responsibility to supervise other coaches, outstanding record of achievement, nondiscriminatory factors related to the context of recruiting and hiring coaches for specific sports)*
- Do coaches of women's and men's teams have equivalent "other duties"? *(For example, teaching versus full-time coaching)*

● Academic Tutors

- Do men's and women's teams have academic tutors with equivalent qualifications?
- Are academic tutors available to athletes on women's and men's teams for equivalent amounts of time?
- Do academic tutors for men's and women's teams receive equivalent compensation? *(For example, hourly rate of pay, length of contract)*
- Are the rules for qualifying for and getting tutoring equivalent for athletes on women's and men's teams?

● Locker Rooms and Fields, Courts, or Other Facilities for Practice and Competition

- Do athletes on men's and women's teams have locker rooms of equivalent quality and size?
- Are the conditions of playing fields, courts, pools, and other practice/game facilities for men's and women's teams equivalent? *(For example, quality, maintenance, access to restrooms, availability of spectator seating, scoreboards, lighting, and other amenities)*

● Medical and Training Facilities and Services

- Are the training and conditioning facilities for athletes on men's and women's teams of equivalent quality? *(For example, type of equipment in each training facility/weight and conditioning room)*
- Do members of men's and women's teams have equivalent access to training facilities? *(For example, whether certain teams have priority or exclusive use of facilities while others have to share facilities)*
- Do men's and women's teams have access to equivalent medical and training personnel/services? *(For example, presence at away or home games, availability of annual physical exams, qualifications of personnel who conduct physical exams)*

● Housing and Dining Services

- Is special housing provided to athletes on men's and women's teams in an equivalent manner? *(For example, location, process for arranging housing, housing arrangements during breaks, furniture)*
- Are equivalent special housing services available to athletes on women's and men's teams? *(For example, laundry facilities, parking, location of showers and restrooms, kitchen facilities)*
- Are equivalent special dining services available to athletes on men's and women's teams? *(For example, meal plan type and quality, provision of meals during breaks and before competition, location of dining halls)*

● Publicity

- Does your school provide equivalent coverage for men's and women's teams and athletes on its website, social media, or other publicity?
- Are cheerleaders, pep bands, and drill teams provided equivalently for women's and men's teams?

● Recruitment⁸

- Are coaches and other personnel given substantially equal opportunities to recruit women and men for athletic teams? *(For example, amount of time coaches have to recruit, similar and appropriate geographic range for recruiting)*
- Is recruitment for men and women athletes funded in a way that is equivalently adequate to meet the needs of each men's and women's athletic program? *(For example, funds for outreach, brochures, visiting campuses)*

⁸ OCR also takes into account recruitment activities when assessing equal opportunity in intercollegiate athletic programs, including recruitment activities. See [34 C.F.R. § 106.41\(a\)](#); [Policy Interpretation: Title IX and Intercollegiate Athletics](#), 44 Fed. Reg. 71,413, 71,415 (1979).

- Do the differences in benefits, opportunities, and treatment afforded to women or men who are prospective athletes have a disproportionately limiting effect upon the recruitment of students based on sex?

Please also note that your school can accept **voluntary support for teams from booster clubs, parents, and others**. Those donations cannot justify discrimination under Title IX in your school's benefits, opportunities, and treatment offered to its men's and women's teams. If booster clubs provide support for only men's teams, for example, your school must ensure that women's teams receive equivalent benefits, opportunities, and treatment. In addition, if booster clubs provide more support to men than women in your school's athletic program, or vice versa, then your school must ensure that the benefits, opportunities, and treatment are equivalent for both men and women in its athletic program. Failure to do so may indicate a possible Title IX violation.⁹

Athletic scholarships and financial assistance

In determining whether a school is providing equal opportunity based on sex in athletic scholarships and financial assistance, OCR considers whether the total amount of athletic scholarship aid (referred to below as "scholarships" or "athletic financial assistance") a school makes available to men and women is in proportion to their participation rates.¹⁰ For example, if 45% of the participants in the school's athletic program are women, then women should receive about 45% of the available athletic financial assistance. The number of scholarships for men and women does not need to be equal. Likewise, the dollar value of individual scholarships does not need to be equal for athletes on men's and women's teams.

You can use the questions below to help assess your school's provision of scholarships and athletic financial assistance. Your school's athletic director or other school leaders may be able to provide you with the information needed to answer these questions. Also, the Department's Office of Postsecondary Education maintains the [Equity in Athletics Data Analysis \(EADA\) website](#), which publishes information provided by all coeducational schools that have an intercollegiate athletic program and participate in Federal Student Aid programs. Data on the EADA website may be helpful¹¹ in answering the questions below. But please note that OCR does not rely solely on this data or any one data point to determine compliance with Title IX.

⁹ "[A] public university cannot avoid its legal obligations by substituting funds from private sources for funds from tax revenues. Once a university receives a monetary donation, the funds become public money, subject to Title IX's legal obligations in their disbursement." *Chalenor v. University of North Dakota*, 291 F.3d 1042, 1048 (8th Cir. 2002).

¹⁰ [34 C.F.R. § 106.37\(c\)](#); see also Dear Colleague Letter on Funding of Athletic Scholarships (1998), available at <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/bowlgrn.html>.

¹¹ Please note that any calculation based on EADA data may not fully reflect the percentage of men and women participants under Title IX.

- **Measure the percentage of women and men participants¹²**

How many women participants are in your school's athletic program? _____

How many men participants are in your school's athletic program? _____

What's the total number of participants in your school's athletic program? _____

What's the percentage of women participants? (Divide women participants by total participants)

$$(\text{ ____ } \div \text{ ____ }) \times 100 = \text{ ____ } \%$$

What's the percentage of men participants? (Divide men participants by total participants)

$$(\text{ ____ } \div \text{ ____ }) \times 100 = \text{ ____ } \%$$

- **Measure percentage of scholarship awards**

Please note that you can obtain information about the percentage of scholarship awards from the EADA website, your school's athletic director/other school leadership, or you can calculate the percentages directly using the questions below. As noted above, OCR does not rely solely on EADA data to determine compliance with Title IX.

How much athletic scholarship money in total does your school award to women? \$ _____

How much athletic scholarship money in total does your school award to men? \$ _____

How much athletic scholarship money does your school award in total? \$ _____

What percentage of total athletic scholarship money is awarded to women? (Divide athletic scholarships for women by total athletic scholarships) $(\text{ ____ } \div \text{ ____ }) \times 100 = \text{ ____ } \%$

What percentage of total athletic scholarship money is awarded to men?

(Divide athletic scholarships for men by total athletic scholarships) $(\text{ ____ } \div \text{ ____ }) \times 100 = \text{ ____ } \%$

12 Here, "participants" means those athletes: a) Who are receiving the institutionally sponsored support normally provided to athletes competing at the institution involved, e.g., coaching, equipment, medical and training room services, on a regular basis during a sport's season; and b) Who are participating in organized practice sessions and other team meetings and activities on a regular basis during a sport's season; and c) Who are listed on the eligibility or squad lists maintained for each sport; or d) Who, because of injury, cannot meet a, b, or c above but continue to receive financial aid on the basis of athletic ability. See [Policy Interpretation: Title IX and Intercollegiate Athletics](#), 44 Fed. Reg. at 71,415.

- **Compare percentage of participants to athletic scholarship money awarded**

- Is the percentage of athletic scholarship money awarded to participants on women's and men's teams substantially equal¹³ to the percentage of participants? (*For example, if 45% of the participants in the athletic program are women, then women should receive about 45% of the available athletic financial assistance*)
- If your school provides financial assistance to athletes in forms other than scholarships (*for example, work-related aid or loans*), does your school make equivalent benefits proportionately available to men and women in its athletic program?

In reviewing scholarship data, OCR will take into account all legitimate, nondiscriminatory reasons for disparities provided by the school (*for example, a school provides more athletic scholarship money to men than women but explains that it offers larger scholarships to out-of-state athletes to address the higher cost of out-of-state tuition, and more men from out of state accepted those scholarships but more women accepted in-state scholarships*). If any unexplained disparity in the athletic scholarship budget for women and men is 1% or less of the entire scholarship budget, there will be a strong presumption that the disparity is reasonable and based on legitimate, nondiscriminatory factors. Conversely, there will be a strong presumption that an unexplained disparity of more than 1% is a violation of the athletic scholarships and financial assistance provision.¹⁴

Meeting students' athletic interests and abilities¹⁵

Under OCR's longstanding approach to evaluating whether a school's athletic program complies with Title IX, your school may choose any one of three ways to demonstrate that it is fulfilling its legal duty to meet the athletic interests and abilities of men and women in its student body. These options are commonly referred to as the "three-part test." Your school has flexibility in choosing one of these options based on the best fit for its community. However, if your school does not satisfy any of these three options, it may not be meeting this aspect of its legal duty under Title IX.

¹³ See [Policy Interpretation: Title IX and Intercollegiate Athletics](#), 44 Fed. Reg. at 71,415.

¹⁴ "Thus, for example, if men are 60% of the athletes, OCR would expect that the men's athletic scholarship budget would be within 59%-61% of the total budget for athletic scholarships for all athletes, after accounting for legitimate nondiscriminatory reasons for any larger disparity." Dear Colleague Letter on Funding of Athletic Scholarships (1998), available at <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/bowlgrn.html>.

¹⁵ [34 C.F.R. § 106.41\(c\)\(1\)](#). See also [Policy Interpretation: Title IX and Intercollegiate Athletics](#), 44 Fed. Reg. at 71,417-18.

Option 1: Substantial Proportionality

This option looks to whether the percentage of women and men participants¹⁶ on athletic teams are about the same as—or “substantially proportionate” to—the percentage of women and men enrolled full-time as undergraduates at your school. While each team may vary in size, this option focuses on the number of participants on all teams in your school’s athletic program. Learn more by answering the following questions. *Your school’s athletic director or other school leaders may be able to provide you with the information needed to answer these questions. Also, the Department’s Office of Postsecondary Education maintains the [Equity in Athletics Data Analysis \(EADA\) website](#), which publishes information provided by all coeducational schools that have an intercollegiate athletic program and participate in Federal Student Aid programs. Data on the EADA website may be helpful¹⁷ in answering the questions below. But please note that OCR does not rely solely on this data or any one data point to determine compliance with Title IX.*

- **Measure your school enrollment¹⁸:**

How many men are enrolled at your school? _____

How many women are enrolled at your school? _____

What is the total enrollment at your school? _____

What is the percentage of men enrolled? (Divide men’s enrollment by total enrollment)

(_____ ÷ _____) x 100 = _____ %

What is the percentage of women enrolled? (Divide women’s enrollment by total enrollment)

(_____ ÷ _____) x 100 = _____ %

16 See explanation of “participants” in note 12 above. In determining the number of participants for the purposes of the interests and abilities analysis, an athlete who participates in more than one sport will be counted as a participant in each sport in which they participate. All three options for meeting students’ interests and abilities rely on the number of actual participants who are receiving the benefits of taking part in a school’s athletic program. See Dear Colleague Letter on Clarification of Intercollegiate Athletics Policy Guidance: The Three-Part Test (1996), available at <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/clarific.html> (stating that “participation opportunities must be real, not illusory”).

17 Please note that any calculation based solely on EADA data may not fully reflect the percentage of men and women participants for purposes of the interests and abilities analysis under the Title IX regulations.

18 The term “enrollment” throughout this resource refers to full-time undergraduate enrollment.

- **Measure men and women participants on your school's teams:**

How many men participants are on your school's teams? _____

How many women participants are on your school's teams? _____

Add the numbers above to get total participants on teams at your school: _____

What's the percentage of men participants?

(Divide number of men participants by total participants) $(\text{ } \div \text{ }) \times 100 = \text{ } \%$

What's the percentage of women participants?

(Divide number of women participants by total participants) $(\text{ } \div \text{ }) \times 100 = \text{ } \%$

- **Compare enrollment to men and women participants on your school's teams:**

Are the percentages of men and women participants substantially proportionate to the percentages of men and women enrolled in the school?

If the answer is "yes," your school can likely use Option 1 to show its athletic program provides equal opportunity to participate based on sex under the Title IX regulations. If no, your school may not be able to use this option.

Note: Option 1 also includes calculating the number of additional participants needed to make the percentages of participants on men's and women's teams substantially proportionate to enrollment. OCR may conduct this analysis when it investigates whether a school's athletic program is meeting students' athletic interests and abilities. If this number is so small that it would not be enough to make a viable team (a team for which there are enough interested and able students and enough available competition to sustain a team), your school can likely use Option 1.¹⁹ If this number is enough to make a viable team, your school likely cannot use this option to show its athletic program provides equal opportunity based on sex.

¹⁹ OCR makes this determination only after evaluating the facts related to a particular school and its athletic program.

For example, School A has a total of 600 athletes. Although women make up 52 percent of School A's enrollment, they represent only 47 percent of its athletes. OCR determines that if women's athletic opportunities were substantially proportionate to their enrollment at School A, 62 additional women would be able to participate in School A's athletic program. Because this is a significant number of unaccommodated women, it is likely that a viable team could be added. If so, School A cannot use Option 1 to show its athletic program provides equal opportunity to participate based on sex. As another example, at School B women also make up 52 percent of the school's enrollment and represent 47 percent of School B's athletes. School B's athletic program has 60 participants. If School B provided women with 52 percent of athletic opportunities, 6 additional women would be able to participate. Since 6 participants may not be enough to support a viable team, School B could potentially use Option 1. For a team to be considered a viable team, there must be a sufficient number of interested and able students, as well as sufficient competition to sustain an intercollegiate team. See Dear Colleague Letter on Clarification of Intercollegiate Athletics Policy Guidance: The Three-Part Test (1996), available at <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/clarific.html>.

Option 2: History and Continuing Practice

This option looks to whether your school can show it has a history and continuing (*i.e., present*) practice of expanding its athletic program to respond to the interests and abilities of women, if women have been underrepresented, or men, if men have been underrepresented. Historically, women were underrepresented in schools' athletic programs, and schools used this option as they expanded their women's programs.

** This option is not available if women are underrepresented and your school has not added or expanded teams for women to accommodate expressed interest since the early years of its women's athletic program. It is also not available if your school cut or capped men's teams without adding or expanding teams for women.*

- If women have been and are underrepresented in your school's athletic program, does your school have a history and continuing practice of adding or expanding teams for women to accommodate expressed interest? Or, if men have been and are underrepresented, does your school have a history and continuing practice of adding or expanding teams for men to accommodate expressed interest?

If the answer is "yes," your school can likely use Option 2 to show its athletic program provides equal opportunity to participate based on sex under the Title IX regulations. If the answer is "no," your school likely cannot use this option.

Option 3: Interests and Abilities of Students

Option 3 asks whether your school can show that, despite the disproportionality, it is otherwise meeting the interests and abilities of the underrepresented sex. For example, if women are underrepresented in the athletic program, this option asks if there is enough demand, skill, and talent at your school among women to sustain a viable team or sport, and likewise for men if men are underrepresented in the athletic program.

Learn more by answering the following questions. The questions here ask about athletic opportunities for women. But the same questions can be asked about men if men are underrepresented in the athletic program.

1. Is there unmet interest in a particular sport that is not offered at your school? (*For example, have students/parents asked to elevate an existing club sport or add a team or sport to the school's intercollegiate women's sports offerings? Have there been surveys that showed enough interest from women in a particular sport that is not offered? Do students take part in that sport in athletic associations or community sports leagues? Do women participate in particular club or intramural sports?*)

2. Is there enough talent and skill among women in the student body to sustain a team in the sport?
(For example, do interested/admitted students have experience or accomplishments playing that sport? Do coaches, administrators, or athletes think there's enough talent to support a team? Is there high participation in other sports that require similar skills?)
3. Are there other schools in your area or region currently competing in the sport?

If the answer is “no” to any of these questions, your school can likely use Option 3 to show its athletic program provides equal opportunity to participate based on sex. If the answer is “yes” to all three questions, your school likely cannot use this option. Your school’s athletic director or other school leaders should have information to help you answer these questions. If they do not have this information, your school likely cannot use this option.

Your school can try to use Option 1, 2, or 3 to show compliance with Title IX. If your school cannot use any of the options to show compliance with Title IX, it may not be meeting its legal duty to provide equal opportunity to participate in athletics based on sex under Title IX.

What to Do if You Think Your School’s Athletic Program Violates Title IX

Students, parents and guardians, employees, or others in the school community who believe their school may be providing unequal athletic opportunities based on sex may file a complaint through their school’s grievance procedures. Every college or university covered by Title IX is required to prominently display contact information for the Title IX Coordinator, who can provide information about the school’s grievance procedures. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for overseeing all Title IX complaints in your school, including for unequal athletic opportunities.²⁰ You should be able to find their contact information on the school website as well as in student and employee handbooks and catalogs.

In addition, anyone can file a complaint with OCR. This includes students, parents and guardians, employees, coaches, athletic directors, community members, and others who experience or suspect discrimination in education programs or activities, including in a school’s athletic program. OCR enforces laws that prohibit discrimination based on sex, as well as based on race, color, national origin, disability, and age.

To file a complaint with OCR, visit www2.ed.gov/ocr/complaintintro.html.

²⁰ [34 C.F.R. § 106.8\(b\)\(2\)](#).

For questions about this or other OCR resources

If you have questions about this resource, contact OCR at 1-800-421-3481, OCR@ed.gov, or the regional OCR office that serves your state or territory. You can find contact information for the regional OCR offices here: <https://ocrcas.ed.gov/contact-ocr>.

To request no-cost language access services or resources from OCR, which may include oral technical assistance or written translation of a publicly available OCR document, contact us at 1-800-421-3481 (TDD: 1-800-877-8339) or OCR@ed.gov.

If you would like more information about the Department's interpretation or translation services, please call 1-800-USA-LEARN (1-800-872-5327) (TTY: 1-800-437-0833) or email Ed.Language.Assistance@ed.gov.

To request this resource or other OCR documents in alternate formats such as Braille or large print, please contact the Department at 202-260-0852 or om_eeos@ed.gov.

Appendix

This Appendix identifies the authorities OCR uses to determine whether a school is complying with Title IX in its athletic program. The Title IX athletic scholarships regulation can be found at [34 C.F.R. § 106.37\(c\)](#), and the athletics regulation can be found at [34 C.F.R. § 106.41](#). Below, you can also find links to OCR's guidance documents that provide detailed information about Title IX and schools' athletic programs.

[§ 106.37\(c\) Athletic scholarships.](#)

(1) To the extent that a recipient awards athletic scholarships or grants-in-aid, it must provide reasonable opportunities for such awards for members of each sex in proportion to the number of students of each sex participating in interscholastic or intercollegiate athletics.

(2) Separate athletic scholarships or grants-in-aid for members of each sex may be provided as part of separate athletic teams for members of each sex to the extent consistent with this paragraph and [§ 106.41](#).

[§ 106.41 Athletics.](#)

(a) **General.** No person shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, be treated differently from another person or otherwise be discriminated against in any interscholastic, intercollegiate, club or intramural athletics offered by a recipient, and no recipient shall provide any such athletics separately on such basis.

(b) **Separate teams.** Notwithstanding the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section, a recipient may operate or sponsor separate teams for members of each sex where selection for such teams is based upon competitive skill or the activity involved is a contact sport. However, where a recipient operates or sponsors a team in a particular sport for members of one sex but operates or sponsors no such team for members of the other sex, and athletic opportunities for members of that sex have previously been limited, members of the excluded sex must be allowed to try-out for the team offered unless the sport involved is a contact sport. For the purposes of this part, contact sports include boxing, wrestling, rugby, ice hockey, football, basketball and other sports the purpose or major activity of which involves bodily contact.

(c) **Equal opportunity.** A recipient which operates or sponsors interscholastic, intercollegiate, club or intramural athletics shall provide equal athletic opportunity for members of both sexes. In determining whether equal opportunities are available the [Assistant Secretary] will consider, among other factors:

- (1) Whether the selection of sports and levels of competition effectively accommodate the interests and abilities of members of both sexes;
- (2) The provision of equipment and supplies;
- (3) Scheduling of games and practice time;

- (4) Travel and per diem allowance;
- (5) Opportunity to receive coaching and academic tutoring;
- (6) Assignment and compensation of coaches and tutors;
- (7) Provision of locker rooms, practice and competitive facilities;
- (8) Provision of medical and training facilities and services;
- (9) Provision of housing and dining facilities and services;
- (10) Publicity.

Unequal aggregate expenditures for members of each sex or unequal expenditures for male and female teams if a recipient operates or sponsors separate teams will not constitute noncompliance with this section, but the Assistant Secretary may consider the failure to provide necessary funds for teams for one sex in assessing equality of opportunity for members of each sex.

You can learn more about Title IX and athletics by visiting OCR's [Title IX Athletics Overview page](#) or by accessing the following guidance documents issued by OCR:

- [Dear Colleague Letter: Part Three of the Three-Part Test](#) (2010)
- [Dear Colleague Letter: Athletic Activities Counted for Title IX Purposes](#) (2008)
- [Dear Colleague Letter on the Title IX Athletics Three-Part Test](#) (2008)
- [Dear Colleague Letter on Further Clarification of Intercollegiate Athletics Policy Guidance Regarding Title IX Compliance](#) (2003)
- [Dear Colleague Letter on Funding of Athletic Scholarships](#) (1998)
- [Dear Colleague Letter on Clarification of Intercollegiate Athletics Policy Guidance: The Three-Part Test](#) (1996)
- [Policy Interpretation: Title IX and Intercollegiate Athletics](#) (1979)