

A SURVEY OF WOMEN'S INTERSCHOLASTIC
ATHLETICS IN KANSAS HIGH SCHOOLS

by 4589

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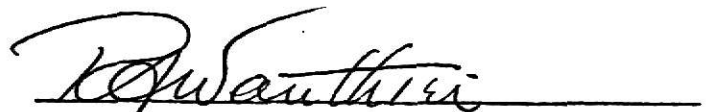
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INTRODUCTION

Women's sports competition in the past, especially in the high schools, was frowned upon by most communities and administrations. The female was considered too frail to participate in such strenuous activity. However, in this present era of emphasis on physical fitness and recreation, there has been a decided upswing or increase in the number of women participating in sports.

This recent upswing appears to have caused increased activity in the area of women's interscholastic sports, but, even with added support by the administration and community, any progress will be slow.

Traditionally, sports in high schools have belonged to the boys except in a few cases. Discrimination between boys and girls in high school athletics began when educational programs were first established. Facilities and time, if insufficient for both boys and girls, belonged first to the boys. The same held true for coaches.

Purpose

The writer, because of an interest in girls' sports and coaching, decided to investigate through a survey, the status of women's sports in her home State of Kansas. The purpose of such a survey was to reveal certain data or general information involved in women's interscholastic sports which might assist the present coaches, future physical education majors and

coaches, administrators, and the general public, in formulating or understanding the importance of a strong women's sports program. Especially, it was hoped, that these physical education majors, graduating and seeking a coaching job in Kansas, might use this information in deciding where to apply, areas where their particular sport was offered interscholastically, the problems with which to cope, the status a sport held in a particular class of high school, and if their coaching positions were considered to be important enough to warrant extra compensation.

Method of Procedure

The information was compiled from a survey of the 5 classes of schools in Kansas as classified by the Kansas State High School Activities Association. A letter, with a questionnaire and self-addressed stamped envelope, was sent to one women's coach, male or female, in each high school listed as participating in, at least, one girls' interscholastic sport according to the 1969-70 Kansas State High School Activities Association Membership Directory. A copy of both the letter and questionnaire are inclosed in Appendix A of this report.

The questionnaire consisted of one sheet, seeking information concerning the physical education staff, coaching staff, competing school, distances traveled for events, problems involved in a program, and general comments of coaches. The questions were short answered. The complete summary of the

questionnaire is shown below in Table I.

Table 1
RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE

	Class of School					Total
	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	
Questionnaires Mailed	103	81	35	20	8	247
Questionnaires Returned	76	68	26	14	8	190
Per Cent Returned	73.7	84.0	74.3	70.0	75.0	77.0

The coaches were very prompt and responsive as indicated by the 190 replies out of a total 247 for a 77 per cent return. Some schools did not offer women's interscholastic sports but returned questionnaire even though listed in the Directory as doing so and the results are summarized later in this report under the School heading.

A few questionnaires returned were not complete as some spaces were left blank because of oversight or lack of data. However, these omissions were discounted when averages were calculated. Three questionnaires were received too late to be incorporated in the report.

SCHOOLS

Kansas high schools were classified as 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, and 5A, according to the student enrollment, 1969-70. As previously mentioned, all schools indicating at least one woman's sport, were given the opportunity to participate in this survey. Numerical values involving the Kansas high schools in this report are given below in Table 2.

Table 2

SUMMARY OF RESPONDING SCHOOLS BY CLASS

	Class of School					Total
	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	
Range in Number of Students Enrolled	20-110	110-229	229-612	616-1632	1656-2581	
Total Number of Schools in Class	185	130	65	32	16	428
Number Listing Women's Inter-scholastic Sports	103	81	35	20	8	247
Percentage of Total Listing Women's Inter-scholastic Sports	55.7	62.2	53.8	62.5	50.0	57.7
Number Listing Women's Inter-scholastic Sports and Replying	62	57	22	9	5	155
Number Listing Women's Inter-scholastic Sports But Reporting None	14	11	4	5	1	35

Table 2 shows that slightly more than 50 per cent of the schools by class and total were listed as competing in women's sports. The highest were 4A schools which listed 20 out of 32 (62.5 per cent) as having competitive sports while the lowest were 5A schools with 8 out of 16 for 50 per cent. This data indicated that there was a definite need for introducing new programs of sports for girls in schools not now having a competitive one.

In order to establish a visual picture, maps were drawn showing the location and proximity of Kansas senior high schools by class. Both the schools listing and not listing women's interscholastic sports were symbolized. When these maps were studied, causes of existing problems such as scheduling, travel, and competing were revealed. The maps were included in Appendix B of this report.

COACHES

Physical Education Staffs

Table 3

SEX OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION STAFFS

	Class of School					Total
	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	
Number of Schools Submitting Usable Data	62	54	21	17	4	158
Total Number of Males	116	91	33	31	15	286
Total Number of Females	23	46	22	29	11	131
Approximate Average Ratio Men to Women	5/1	2/1	1.5/1	1/1	1.4/1	2.2/1

The survey indicated that, of 158 schools submitting data, the number of men on the physical education staffs greatly outnumbered the women members, 286 to 131, for a combined overall average ratio of men to women in this category of 2.2 to 1. The average range by class was a ratio of 1 to 1 in 4A to one of 5 to 1 in 1A.

Coaches of Women's Sports

Table 4

SEX OF WOMEN'S COACHES

	Class of School					Total
	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	
Number of Schools Submitting Usable Data	62	56	22	9	5	154
Total Number of Male Coaches	56	37	4	0	3	100
Total Number of Female Coaches	25	41	22	13	11	112
Approximate Average Ratio Male/Female Coaches	2.2/1	0.9/1	0.18/1	zero	0.27/1	0.9/1

Data of Table 4 indicated a variation in average ratio of men to women in coaching of girls' sports from a high of 2.2 to 1 (56 to 25) in class 1A to a low of zero (0 to 13) in class 4A. The overall ratio for all schools was 0.9 to 1 or 100 male to 112 female coaches.

Credentials in Physical Education

Table 5

ACADEMIC CREDENTIALS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF COACHING STAFF

	Class of School					Total
	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	
Number of Schools Replying	58	56	22	8	5	149
Number of Schools Reporting Entire Women's Sports Staff with Major or Minor in Physical Education	38	48	21	6	5	118
Number of Schools Reporting Part or All of Women's Sports Staff Without Major or Minor in Physical Education	20	8	1	2	0	31
No Reply	4	1	0	1	0	6
Percent Possessing a Major or Minor in Physical Education	65.5	85.7	95.5	75	100.0	78.6

The majority, 118 out of 149 or 78.6 per cent, of entire coaching staffs of women's sports in Kansas high schools, possessed a major or minor in physical education. By class, 5A schools had the highest percentage, 100 per cent (5 out of 5), followed by class 4A with 95.5 (21 out of 22), while the lowest was 65.5 per cent (38 out of 58) possessing a major or minor in class 1A.

Value and Policies Concerning Compensation

To Coaches of Women's Sports

Table 6

SALARY SITUATION OF COACHES

	Class of School					Total
	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	
Maximum Salary per Sport Reported (Dollars)	500	500	300	400	400	500
Extra Compensation Average per Sport (Dollars)						
For Men	194	183	---	---	400	
For Women	209	168	174	243	250	
Schools with a "No Pay" Policy						
To Men Coaches	10	4	0	0	0	14
To Women Coaches	8	16	13	2	0	39
To Men/Women Coaches	4	0	0	0	1	5
Schools with "Extra Pay" Policy	18	18	2	4	3	47
Schools with "Include in Contract" Policy	17	18	7	3	1	46
Schools with Combination "Extra Pay" and "Included in Contract" Policy	2	0	0	0	0	2

As to the method of payment for extra coaching activity to those receiving compensation, it was almost an equal split between "extra pay" and "included in contract" categories. This is shown in Table 6.

From Table 6, class 3A schools showed 13, all women, with a "no pay" policy and 9 receiving compensation for extra coaching duties. In class 2A, 16 women and 4 men received no compensation for coaching. Overall, 58 schools did not pay any extra while 95

did receive extra pay for coaching. After studying all data collected, it appeared that some girls' sports programs were only token ones such as a single sports day, play day, or possibly a one or two game season in a single sport, thus, for the time expended, did not warrant much, if any, extra pay.

For those receiving extra pay, the average amount for women coaches ranged from 168 to 250 dollars per sport while for men coaches the range was 183 to 400 dollars per sport. The maximum extra compensation, for coaching girls, ranged from 300 to 500 dollars per sport.

In Table 6, extra compensation averages for coaches would be much lower if the ones not receiving extra pay were included in the average. Five returned questionnaires omitted information as to salaries and method of payment or were too late to be included.

GIRL'S SPORTS

Table 7
TOTAL SPORTS PER SCHOOL

Number of Sports Offered	Class of School					Total
	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	
One	20	18	8	5	1	52
Two	20	18	5	3	2	48
Three	15	11	7	1	0	34
Four	5	9	2	0	1	17
Five	2	1	0	0	1	4
Average	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.55	2.8	2.1

Table 7 shows that 52 schools out of 155 participated in only one women's interscholastic sport and 48 schools competed in only 2 sports. These, when combined, constitute 64.5 percent of all schools. This indicates that Kansas high schools have but a single or a 2 sport program.

By class, 4A schools averaged 1.55 sports per school as one extreme to an average of 2.8 sports per school in class 5A as the other extreme. The overall average for all schools combined is 2.1 sports per school.

Basketball

Table 8

BASKETBALL SUMMARY

	Class of School					Total
	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	
Number of Competing Schools	37	32	8	1	2	80
Average Number of Games per Season	7.6	7.4	5.1	4.0	5.0	7.1
Coaches--Men/Women	22/15	7/25	1/7	0/1	0/2	30/50
Average Number of Players per Squad	15.6	15.7	14	15	25	15.7
Average Number of Practices per Week	3.3	3.5	2.5	3	3	3.3
Average Length of Practice in Hours	1.2	1.3	1.3	1	1.75	1.3

Girls' basketball proved to be one of the more popular sports in Kansas as shown by the 80 participating high schools listed in Table 8. The average squad size was 15.7 and the average number of games played per season was 7.1. The number of

games played per season was considerably greater in class 1A and 2 A than in the other three classes.

Men coaches exceeded women coaches in class 1A, 22 to 15, while the reverse was true in class 2A, 7 men to 25 women, and in class 3 A, 1 man to 7 women. Overall, the total was 30 men coaches to 50 women coaches.

Volleyball

Table 9

VOLLEYBALL SUMMARY

	Class of School					Total
	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	
Number of Competing Schools	27	27	11	1	2	68
Average Number of Games per Season	3.7	3.5	4.4	6	5.5	3.8
Coaches--Men/Women	15/12	4/23	0/11	0/1	0/2	19/49
Average Number of Players per Squad	16.7	16.8	18	10	24	17.2
Average Number of Practices per Week	3.7	3.6	3.3	2	3	3.5
Average Length of Practice in Hours	1.1	1.2	1.1	1	1.75	1.17

Even though volleyball was played by 68 schools, in Kansas, the number of games per season was less than four, according to Table 9. Many schools engaged in play days and sport's days in this sport. Scheduling games and practice times and use of facilities were major problems mentioned.

Women coaches greatly outnumbered men by a ratio of 49 women/19 men, with men exceeding women only in class 1A.

Individual participation was high with an average of 17.2 members per squad.

Track

Track, for women, has gained in public favor, especially as an Olympic sport. This has caused increased interest in high school track and the scheduling of more invitational meets. Track, with its many events, has made available a position on a team for many young competitors.

Table 10
TRACK SUMMARY

	Class of School					Total
	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	
Number of Competing Schools	52	43	17	4	1	117
Average Number of Games per Season	3.7	5.0	4.5	6.75	4	4.4
Coaches--Men/Women	40/11	17/26	1/16	0/4	1/1	59/58
Average Number of Players per Squad	13.7	21.3	19	23	12	17.3
Average Number of Practices per Week	4.5	4.4	4	3.5	3	4.35
Average Length of Practice in Hours	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	2	1.3

As evidenced in Table 10, track ranked first in the number of competing schools with 117. The squads averaged 17.3 participants and 4.4 games per season. Men coaches outnumbered women by a ratio of 59/58 with men dominating class 1A, 40 to 11.

Swimming

Swimming has been found to be an ideal competitive sport for the girl of high school age. Unfortunately, Kansas high schools have lacked the facilities for a strong swimming program, except for isolated communities, as varified by Table 11.

Table 11

SWIMMING SUMMARY

	Class of School					Total
	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	
Number of Competing Schools	1	1	0	1	2	5
Average Number of Games per Season	1	1	0	2	6.5	3.4
Coaches--Men/Women	0/1	0/1	0	0/1	1/1	1/4
Average Number of Players per Squad	20	25	0	5	68	37
Average Number of Practices per Week	0	2	0	3	5	3
Average Length of Practice in Hours	0	.75	0	.75	1.5	1.9

Two class 5A schools seemed to have the more active programs in this sport with 6.5 meets per season and large size squads. For the 5 schools offering swimming, the average squad size was 37.

Golf

Table 12

GOLF SUMMARY

	Class of School					Total
	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	
Number of Competing Schools	1	4	2	1	1	9
Average Number of Games per Season	not set	4	3	3	5	4.3
Coaches--Men/Women	1/0	3/1	0/2	0/1	0/1	4/5
Average Number of Players per Squad	25	10	8	8	13	11
Average Number of Practices per Week	2.5	4.7	3.5	4	3	3.9
Average Length of Practice in Hours	1.5	1.5	2	2	2.5	1.8

Golf has only recently interested the youth of high school age. However, local public courses or country clubs have not opened their facilities to girls' teams. Lack of facilities, proximity to practice, scheduling, expense, and travel have caused programs in golf to be scarce and scattered over the state.

Only 9 schools in all five classes of high schools participated. Squads averaged 11 members and the average number of matches per season was 4.3. The ratio of men to women coaches was 4 to 5.

Tennis

Table 13

TENNIS SUMMARY

	Class of School					Total
	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	
Number of Competing Schools	7	14	6	6	4	37
Average Number of Games per Season	4.4	5.4	6.5	7.0	7.5	5.9
Coaches--Men/Women	2/5	2/12	1/5	0/6	1/3	6/31
Average Number of Players per Squad	9.4	11.5	10	12	17	11.5
Average Number of Practices per Week	3.3	3.7	4.4	5	3.3	3.9
Average Length of Practice in Hours	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.7

Squads were not as large but number of games played per season ranked second, with an average of 5.9 matches, as shown in Table 13. Women coaches greatly outnumbered the men by 31 to 6. The emphasis on fitness and recreation has established tennis as a popular sport to be pursued for years after high school competition ceases.

Softball

Table 14

SOFTBALL SUMMARY

	Class of School					Total
	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	
Number of Competing Schools	10	4	3	0	2	19
Average Number of Games per Season	5.9	5	4.3	0	5	5.4
Coaches--Men/Women	8/2	1/3	1/2	0	0/2	10/9
Average Number of Players per Squad	18.5	15.5	13	0	17	17
Average Number of Practices per Week	4.3	3.7	2	0	3.3	3.7
Average Length of Practice in Hours	1.3	1.3	1	0	1.9	1.3

Softball, once a summer recreation program, has been established as a sport by 19 high schools. From Table 14, the sport was played by ten class 1A teams which represented more than 50 per cent of all the competing teams, in this report. Girls' softball, in Kansas high schools, averaged 5.4 games per season with an average of 17 members per team.

Table 15
COMPARISON OF VARIOUS SPORTS

	Class of School					Total
	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	
Basketball	37	32	8	1	2	80
Volleyball	27	27	11	1	2	68
Track	52	43	17	4	1	117
Swimming	1	1	0	1	2	5
Golf	1	4	2	1	1	9
Tennis	7	14	6	6	4	37
Softball	10	4	3	0	2	19
*Gymnastics	0	2	3	5	3	13
*Field Hockey	0	0	0	0	2	2

*No study was made of this sport but was mentioned in reply to questionnaire.

Table 15 showed that more schools, 117, competed in track, next basketball, with 80, and followed by volleyball, with 68 schools. Returns showed that many schools competed in a sports day or play day in volleyball. Track invitational meets for girls were mentioned quite frequently. Swimming and golf have their problems of facilities. The colleges and universities are graduating majors in physical education prepared to teach and coach gymnastics, field hockey, softball and tennis. As shown later in this report, administrative backing and community support, in general, were not lacking, but new facilities and inspiring coaches are needed to raise the level of women's interscholastic sports in Kansas.

SCHEDULING

Opponents

Table 16

CLASS OF SCHOOLS COMPETED AGAINST

Class of Competition	Class of School					Total
	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	
Number of Schools with All Games in Same Class	19	18	3	2	1	43
Number of Schools Competing in Two Classes	28	20	11	1	2	62
Number of Schools Competing in More Than Two Classes	11	16	6	5	2	40
Total Reporting						145

In order for some schools to obtain a schedule, it was necessary to arrange games with schools other than in the same class. The majority, as tabulated in Table 16, scheduled games in two classes, including their own. Out of a total of 145 schools answering this question, 62 or about 43 per cent, established this majority. The other two areas of competition shown in Table 16 were about equal in numbers.

Reasons for this interclass scheduling can be visually seen if reference is made to the maps, Fig. 1 to Fig. 5 in Appendix B, which show the location and proximity of schools by class and those listed as having or not having a sports program for girls. The pictures gathered from these maps are even more grim, as many in each class listed by the Kansas State High School Activities Association Membership Directory 1969-70 as offering at least one

sport, were reported by coaches as not having any competitive sports for girls. A total of 35 reported this situation as reported in Table 2, page 4 of this report. One must imagine that many of the black dots that appear on the maps in Appendix B should be replaced with white ones, to better represent actual existing programs.

The percentages shown in Table 2 reflected slightly more than 50 per cent of schools listed in the Directory as offering competitive sports for girls. However, with those listed but reporting no sports, plus many of the 23 per cent who failed to return the questionnaire, because of no program to report, would reduce the above to below 50 per cent. This all presents problems of difficulty in scheduling especially in one's own class.

All interclass competition, however, was not a forced issue but was brought about sometimes by a school entering a tournament or an invitational meet, such as in track.

Scheduling difficulties are listed by many schools as one of the adverse problems affecting a program. Later in this report, further evidence of this has been shown.

Transportation and Travel

Transportation was not found to be the most serious of problems but did affect programs in various ways. In rural areas, practice sessions were difficult to schedule. Lack of proper budget was listed as a serious problem by many which in turn affected transportation and travel to compete away from home.

Farthest distance traveled to compete was omitted for each specific sport in the questionnaire and only the maximum distance traveled in order to compete was requested. Schools traveling to invitational tournaments in track or basketball would have traveled farther than those competing in league play, which comprised three or four adjoining counties. The maps in Appendix B indicated why teams in certain localities, not having close neighboring schools, had a choice of traveling long distances to compete or not sponsoring a sports program.

Table 17
FARTHEST COMPETITION

	Class of School				
	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A
Maximum Average Distance Traveled to Compete in Miles	69	83.6	77.6	109	45

As indicated by Table 17, the range for maximum average travel was 45 miles in 5A, to 109 miles in 4A schools. Transportation and travel would probably have a direct affect on the ease or difficulty of arranging a schedule.

Facilities

Adequate facilities at home or away and freedom of time to use local facilities have a definite affect in the arranging of schedules with competing schools.

Lack of proper facilities or the difficulty in scheduling time for practice or games seemed to be a major complaint of the coaches. Trying to share the same facilities with the boys when

the boys' programs had first priority, presented situations of disorder that would discourage many coaches from trying to set-up schedules with other schools in women's sports. A school with good facilities at home should have no difficulty in scheduling games, but trying to schedule away games in certain localities with restricted facilities might be difficult.

Many problems involving practice periods for girls were indicated in this survey. Because girls' teams in the majority of cases had to practice at times not specified for boys, girls' practices occurred before school, during the noon hour, after school, nights and on Saturdays. After school was the predominate practice time, but the sport involved had an influence on the time. Bussing, especially for rural students, made a practice schedule difficult to arrange. Of course, having one facility for both boys and girls, with the boys favored, wrecked the girls' program. Discrimination does exist in high school sports between the male and female athlete.

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN AND/OR TRAINER

Table 18

PHYSICIAN AND/OR TRAINER AT GAMES

Situations Reported	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	Total
Number of Schools with Physician in Attendance	1	0	0	0	1	2
Number of Schools with No Physician in Attendance	59	56	22	8	4	149
Number of Schools with Trainer in Attendance	7	5	2	0	0	14
Number of Schools with No Trainer in Attendance	54	50	20	8	5	137

Data returned regarding the physician and/or trainer situation at girl's athletic events showed "no program." In Table 18, almost 99 percent of all schools did not arrange for a physician to be in attendance at home games. These percentages alone indicated a weakness in girl's high school sports.

SELECTED POSSIBLE ADVERSE PROBLEMS

Table 19

RANKINGS OF ADVERSE PROBLEMS*

Specific Problems	Class of School					Total
	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	
Too Few Participants	3	5	3,4,5,6	5,6	6,7,8	5
Budget Too Small	4	3	2	2	1	3
Too Few Assistant Coaches	5	4	3,4,5,6	3	2	4
Transportation to Compete	7	7	7	4	4	6,7
Poor Cooperation From Administration	8	6	3,4,5,6	7	5	6,7
Equipment and/or Facilities	2	1	1	1	3	1
Too Few Opponents in Vicinity in Same Class	1	2	3,4,5,6	5,6	6,7,8	2
Poor Community Support	6	8	8	8	6,7,8	8

*Numerical order with 1 the most adverse and 8 the least.

The coaches were requested to rank their four most adverse problems from the eight listed in the questionnaire. Table 19 shows the overall rankings with 1 being the more adverse and 8 the least. Of most concern was "equipment and/or facilities," followed by "too few opponents in vicinity in same class." Of least concern was "community support" and then "administration cooperation" and "transportation." There existed quite a variation in rankings between one class of school and another for particular problems.

FINANCING OF GIRLS' SPORTS

Table 20

SUMMARY OF FINANCING

Method of Financing	Class of School					Total
	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	
School Board	42	40	18	7	3	110
Gate Receipts	4	6	0	0	0	10
Combination of School Board and Gate Receipts	6	5	1	0	0	12
No Financing	5	0	0	0	0	5
No Reply	5	6	3	1	0	15
Student Sources	0	0	0	1	3	4

The majority, 110 schools or 70.5 per cent of the sports programs for girls in senior high interscholastic competition, was financed by the school boards, usually through the athletic or physical education fund. Gate receipts accounted for 10 schools or about 6.4 per cent of the funding. A combination of these was used by 12 schools (7.7 per cent). No financial support was indicated by 5 (3.2 per cent) of the schools while 15 (9.6 per cent) did not reply. Girls in 4 (2.6 per cent) schools earned money to pay expenses by having work days or projects.

SPECIAL COMMENTS BY COACHES

Table 21

GENERAL COMMENTS OF COACHES

Typical Comment	Frequency Mentioned
<u>Facilities</u>	
Boy's programs come first, <u>or</u> considered second to boy's	8
Facilities biggest problem <u>or</u> difficulty getting the gym	17
We do not get to use facilities	3
Facility outside town so transportation is problem	1
Having a time and place is a big problem	11
Fantastic boy's athletic program but nothing for girls	1
Facilities lost	1
<u>Sports</u>	
I feel women's sports are coming back as an activity	2
We compete only in __, and girls would like to compete in other sports	2
A number of girls are interested in playing but not practicing	1
Girls' sports are not really accepted in community <u>or</u> lack of support	5
Girls' sports are a must in Kansas. Kansas needs more	2
Interscholastic sports have been limited here but on increase	5
No problems	1
We'll become inactive and join another school	1

Table 21 cont.

Typical Comments	Frequency Mentioned
I feel we have a good interscholastic program for women <u>or</u> good participation	3
May start program	1
Our program has been a token one	5
Track has gone well <u>or</u> only track	5
Also gymnastics <u>or</u> gymnastics only	5
<u>Administration and Community</u>	
Other schools have trouble with administration	1
Administration backs sports activity all the way	9
Administration still believes that girls should not be active <u>or</u> lack of interest by administration	11
Not enough support for women's athletics	4
Community support is good	2
Our school has no funds for frills of girl sports	1
State Activity Association must show more interest in GIS (Girls' Interscholastic Sports) before much interest by girls can be generated <u>or</u> too much control	3
<u>Coaches</u>	
No coach	2
Pay too little for time spent coaching girls	1
English teacher, with minor in physical education <u>or</u> no minor in physical education	2
I am the only physical education teacher and expected to do it all	1
Not enough coaches for girls <u>or</u> need women's physical education teacher	2
Coaches at two schools	1

Table 21 cont.

Typical Comment	Frequency Mentioned
Has to be done on coaches own time with no extra pay	1
Men should not have to teach and coach boys and then coach girls	1
Need more people interested in girls' sports to help with coaching	1
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
Money to support program short	1
School too small	1
Scheduling biggest problem	5
Finding teams to play	2
Problem finding good officials	1
Distance traveled to play	1
First year to compete	15
General explanation of program	16
No program	35

The last item on the questionnaire was "comments in general, if any," to which a coach could offer a comment but was not in a sense required to submit one. Out of the total questionnaires of 190 returned, 122 or 64.2 per cent took the time to make comments, varying from a short statement to a complete letter.

In Table 21, are listed typical comments and the total number of comments that were similar to these. An attempt was made to place these typical ones under a general category. If an extended comment matched two of the typical ones, the count

was recorded under both. A general story of the status of girls' sports in Kansas high schools is reflected from the coaches comments.

The more frequently mentioned comments provided by the coaches under "general comments, if any" will be summarized in the order of the number of times reported with the most frequent first.

Coaches of schools listed as having a girls' sports program reported no program 35 times in the five classes of schools. Facilities biggest problem or difficulty in getting the gym was mentioned 17 times.

Sixteen coaches explained in some detail their sports program. Fifteen reported this year as their first year of competition. Eleven comments concerned a time and place as the big problem. A similar number reported their administrators as believing that girls should not be active or a lack of interest by the administration. However, nine coaches thought the administration backed sports activity all the way. Eight comments that boys' program comes first or considered second to boys were made.

Each of the following were mentioned five times:

Interscholastic sports have been limited but on increase

Our program has been a token one

Track has gone well or only track

Also gymnastics or gymnastics only

Scheduling the biggest problem

SUMMARY

In conclusion, it might be appropriate to make certain generalizations concerning the importance and status of interscholastic sports for girls in the Kansas senior high schools. Also, an assessment of the future requirements should be expressed which seem necessary to improve and raise the level of the Kansas program. These remarks are formulated from the data submitted by the women's coaches and personal reflections.

In this era of emphasis on physical fitness, recreation and a shorter work week with more leisure time, women's sports have a place of importance. Competitive sports, pursued in high school, will provide the early education and training necessary to develop proper coordination, ability and appreciation, ensuring a lifetime of entertainment and enjoyment. Individual and team sports in high school can become future hobbies.

First, Kansas has too few senior highs involved in girls' interscholastic competition, less than 50 per cent. Among those competing, 52 (33.5 per cent) schools out of 155 engaged in only one sport and 48 (31 per cent) in two sports. Tables 8 to 14 reveal low figures for the average games per sport per season. Better rounded programs are in order as there are 9 suitable sports for high school competition.

The coaching staffs, for women's sports in 154 schools reporting, showed 100 male coaches to 112 female. It is agreed among authorities that if available, women should be replacing men in this field. Discrimination exists between male and female coaches of sports for girls, usually not intentional, but because

of circumstances of the system.

About 59.5 per cent of coaches of women's sports received additional compensation that ranged from 50 to 500 dollars per sport. Of the 40.5 per cent not receiving extra pay for coaching, 44 (68.3 per cent) were women and 19 (31.7 per cent) men. Since the number of men and women coaches in girl's sports are about equal, it seemed as though the men were favored in regard to extra compensation.

The majority (78.6 per cent) of the coaches had earned majors or minors in physical education. The program could be improved by making this a requirement; however, availability of qualified teachers might be a problem.

Track ranked first in the number (117) of schools competing, with basketball next (80), followed by volleyball (68). Of a total of 428 schools, these above numbers resulted in percentages of the total of 27 per cent, 18.7 per cent, and 15.9 per cent which indicated a very low rate of competition among all schools. Kansas must have a larger number of new schools in competition and more sports offered in each school in order to have a progressive program. In all probabilities, there are schools that have introduced new programs but were not contacted in this survey. Still, the schools competing compared to the total number was small so Kansas rated low in this respect.

Facilities, in many schools, proved to be a major adverse problem to a successful sports program for women. Availability of a swimming pool, golf course, tennis courts are necessary for practice and competition in these sports. Gymnasiums and/or

tracks are essential for programs in basketball, volleyball, gymnastics, and/or track. More important, the availability for use at a specific time of such a facility is a must. No doubt, unless separate ones exist, facilities are in most schools used by the boys first, girls second. Excellent coordinated girls' programs are difficult to implement and administer if this situation exists. The greatest area of discrimination between boys and girls in sports is in the use of facilities.

Equipment and facilities, too few opponents in vicinity in same class, and budget too small seemed to be the major problems confronting programs. Community support and cooperation of the administration, in general, rated as of less concern.

It is quite obvious that there is only one way Kansas can go and that is toward an improvement in girls' interscholastic sports. This can not be an overnight change but should be a gradual one over a substantial period of time.

As new school systems are designed, separate women's facilities are necessary. Additional money must be made available from new sources to build these facilities and provide more women coaches. With new facilities and staff, new schools will enter competition which would alleviate scheduling and travel. More competing schools would allow better scheduling and competition within a class. More coaches and facilities would allow additional sports per school.

For an excellent program in sports for girls in Kansas senior high schools it is a matter of time and money. Coaches, be patient but aggressive!

APPENDIX A

SURVEY CORRESPONDENCE AND QUESTIONNAIRE

615 Sunset
Manhattan, Kansas 66502
March 6, 1970

Dear Colleague:

Would you please assist a physical education teacher in collecting data for a survey concerning women's interscholastic sports in Kansas?

Prior to this school year, I was a member of the women's physical education staff at West Mesa High School, Albuquerque, New Mexico. This year I accepted an assistant instructorship in women's physical education at Kansas State University. I am teaching courses in the Department and completing course work for my Master's. Part of this work requires that a Master's report be compiled, thus the reason for the enclosed questionnaire.

Your completion and return of the questionnaire at your earliest convenience will aid measureable in completing my project. To help reduce the inconveniences caused by this request, I am enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Thanking you in advance for all information furnished, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Encl. 2

Martha Wood

1. Name of School _____ Unified District No. _____ Class School (circle) 5A 4A 3A 2A 1A
2. Number on Physical Education staff. Men _____ Women _____
3. Number of Coaches for Women's Interscholastic Sports. Men _____ Women _____
4. Do all coaches for women's sports possess a major or minor in Physical Education? Yes _____ No _____
5. Coach's Salary: Approx. salary for coaching \$ _____ per sport; included in contract _____ Extra pay _____
6. Women's Interscholastic Sports: (Table below applies to entire program at your school; check items if possible, otherwise enter numerical values)

SPORT	No. of games		No. of Opponent Schools	Method of Financing		Sex of Coach	No. of Squad Members	No. of Practice Sessions per Week	Length of Practice Sessions	Time of Practice
	Home	Away		School Board	Gate Rec.					
BASKETBALL										
VOLLEYBALL										
TRACK										
SWIMMING										
GOLF										
TENNIS										
SOFTBALL										

7. Check by classes your opponent schools: 5A _____ 4A _____ 3A _____ 2A _____ 1A _____
8. Farthest distance traveled to compete _____
9. Do you have a team (a) Physician Yes _____ No _____ (b) Trainer Yes _____ No _____
10. Rank the following in order 1, 2, 3, and 4 as problems affecting the operation of your Women's Interscholastic Sports program:
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| _____ Too few participants | _____ Poor cooperation from Administration |
| _____ Budget too small | _____ Equipment and/or facilities |
| _____ Too few assistant coaches | _____ Too few opponents in vicinity in same class |
| _____ Transportation to compete | _____ Poor community support |
11. Comments in general, if any:

APPENDIX B

MAPS OF KANSAS SHOWING HIGH SCHOOLS BY CLASS

- Schools Listing No Sports for Girls
● Schools Listing One or More Sports for Girls

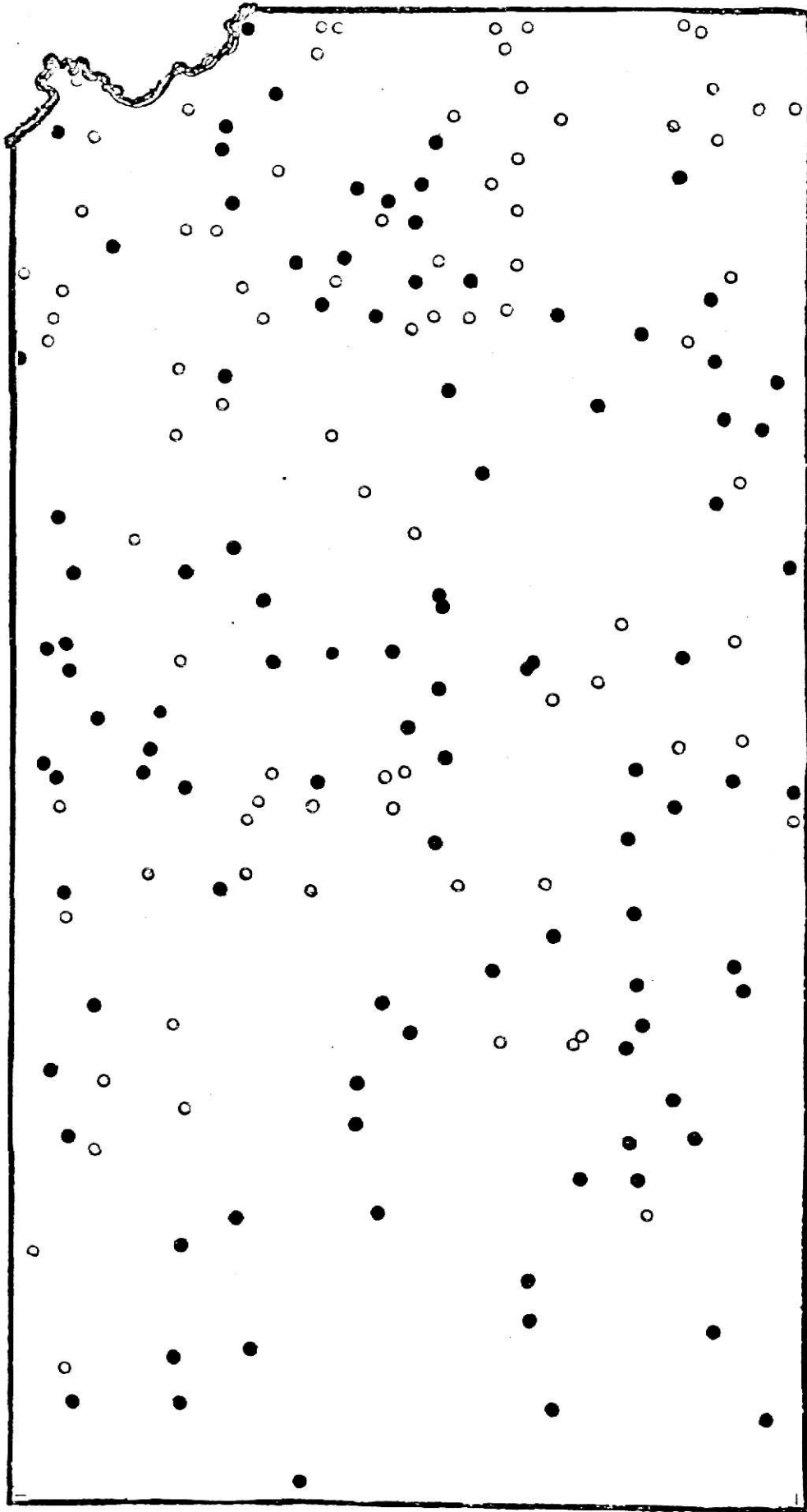


Fig. 1. Map of Kansas showing location and proximity of Class 1A senior high schools as listed in the Kansas State High School Activities Association Membership Directory 1969-70.

- Schools Listing No Sports for Girls
● Schools Listing One or More Sports for Girls

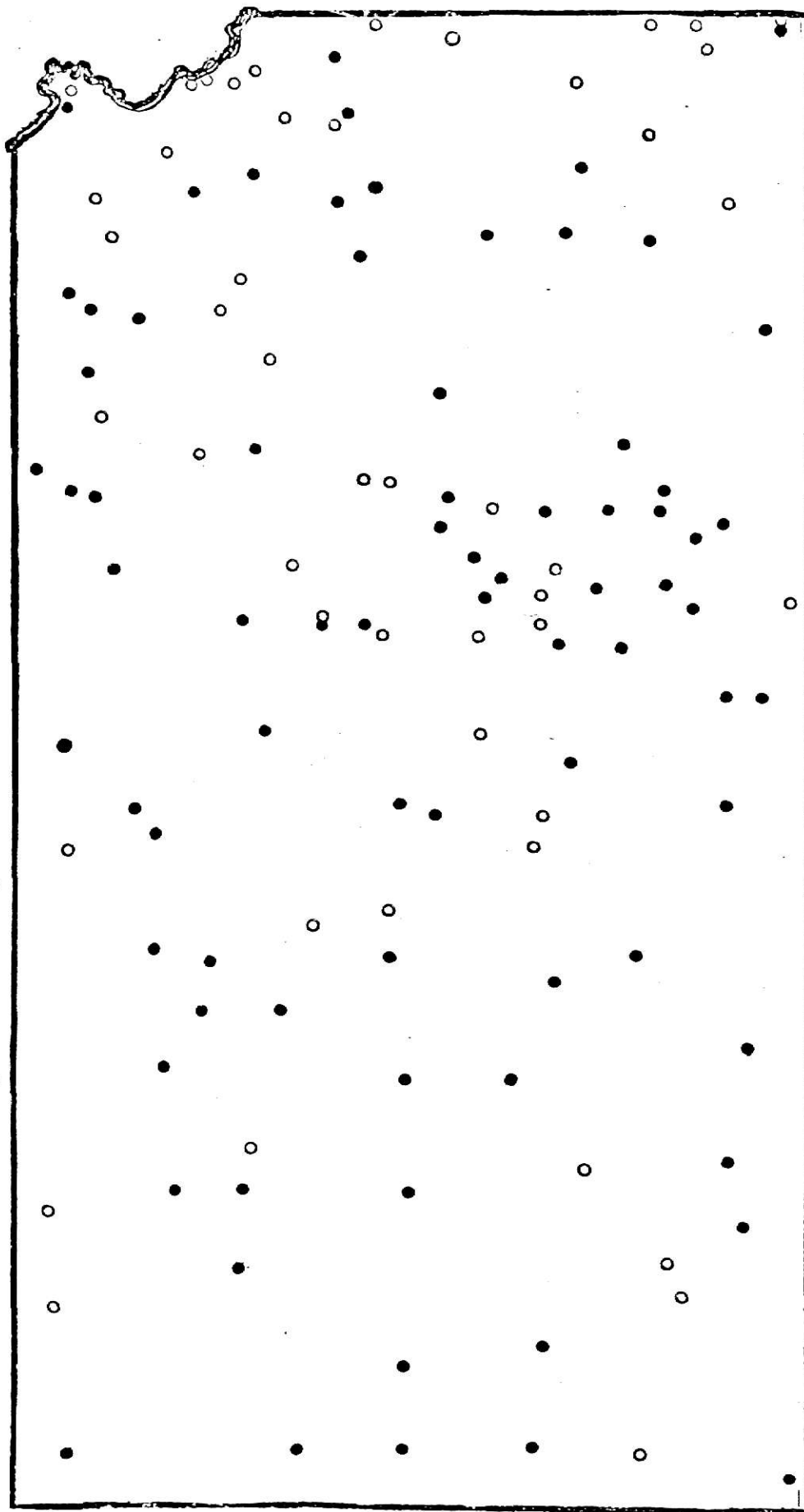


Fig. 2. Map of Kansas showing location and proximity of Class 2A senior high schools as listed in the Kansas State High School Activities Association Membership Directory 1969-70.

- Schools Listing No Sports for Girls
● Schools Listing One or More Sports for Girls

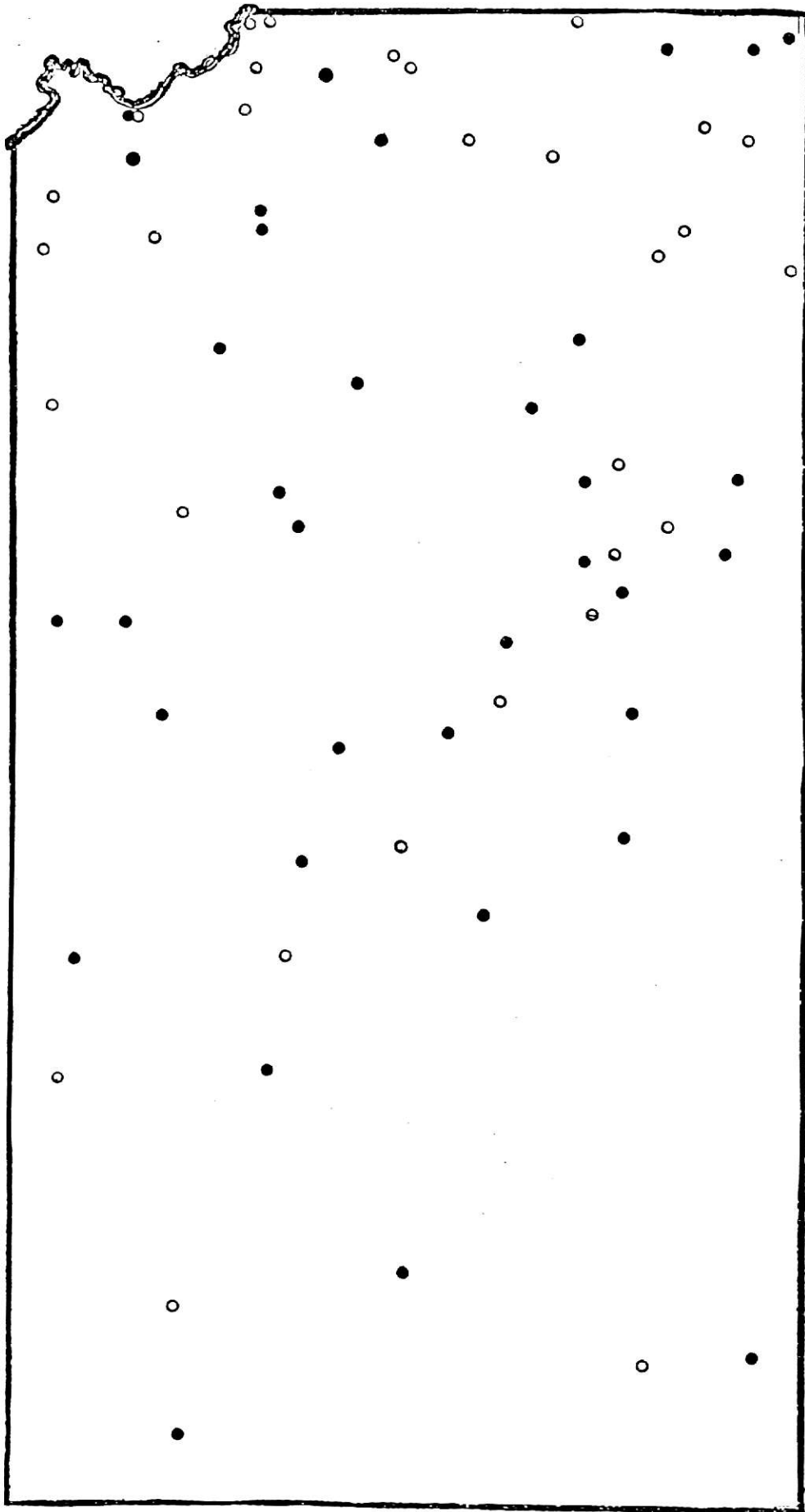


Fig. 3. Map of Kansas showing location and proximity of Class 3A senior high schools as listed in the Kansas State High School Activities Association Membership Directory 1969-70.

- Schools Listing No Sports for Girls
- Schools Listing One or More Sports for Girls

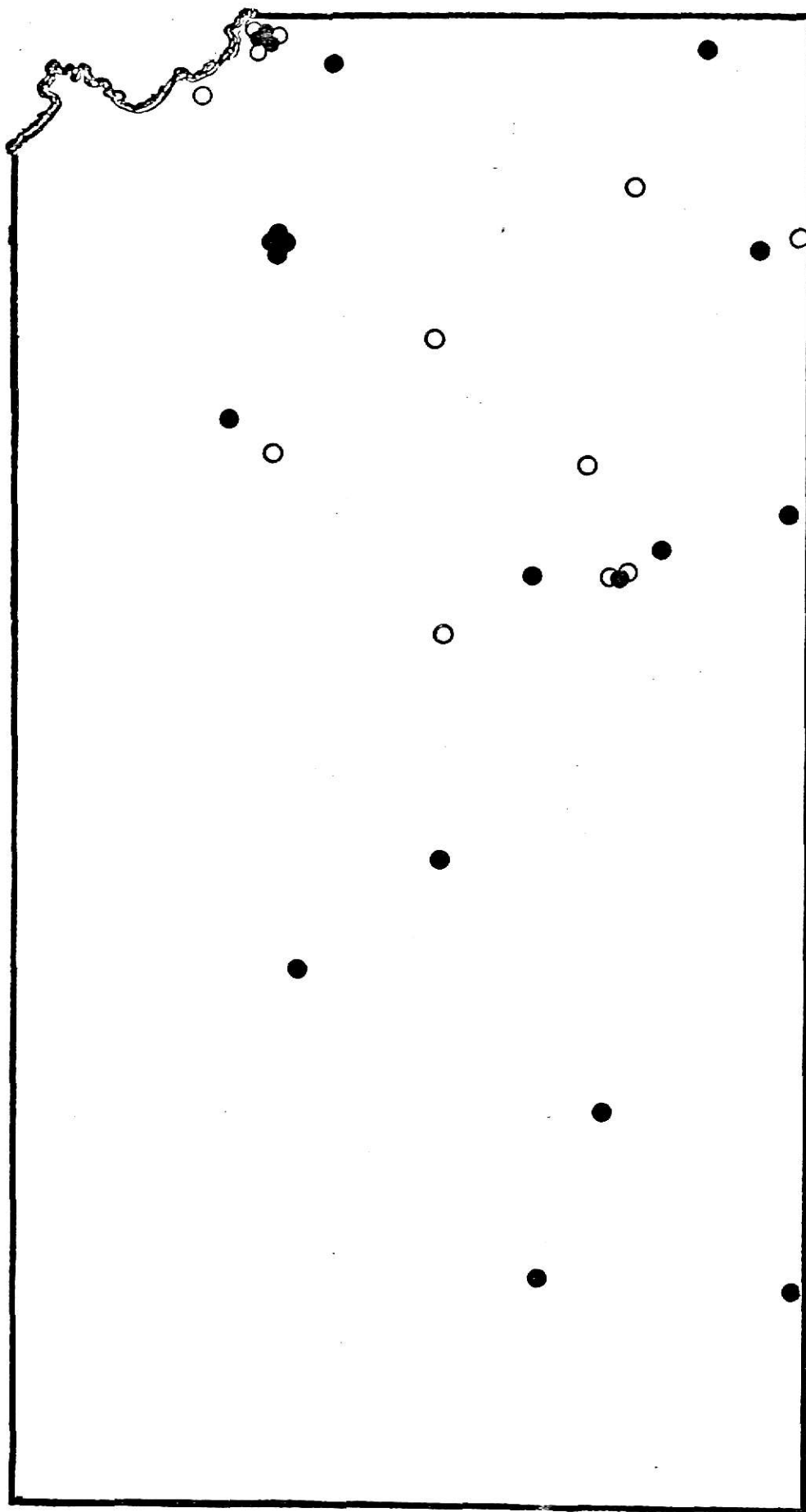


Fig. 4. Map of Kansas showing location and proximity of Class 4A senior high schools as listed in the Kansas State High School Activities Association Membership Directory 1969-70.

- Schools Listing No Sports for Girls
- Schools Listing One or More Sports for Girls

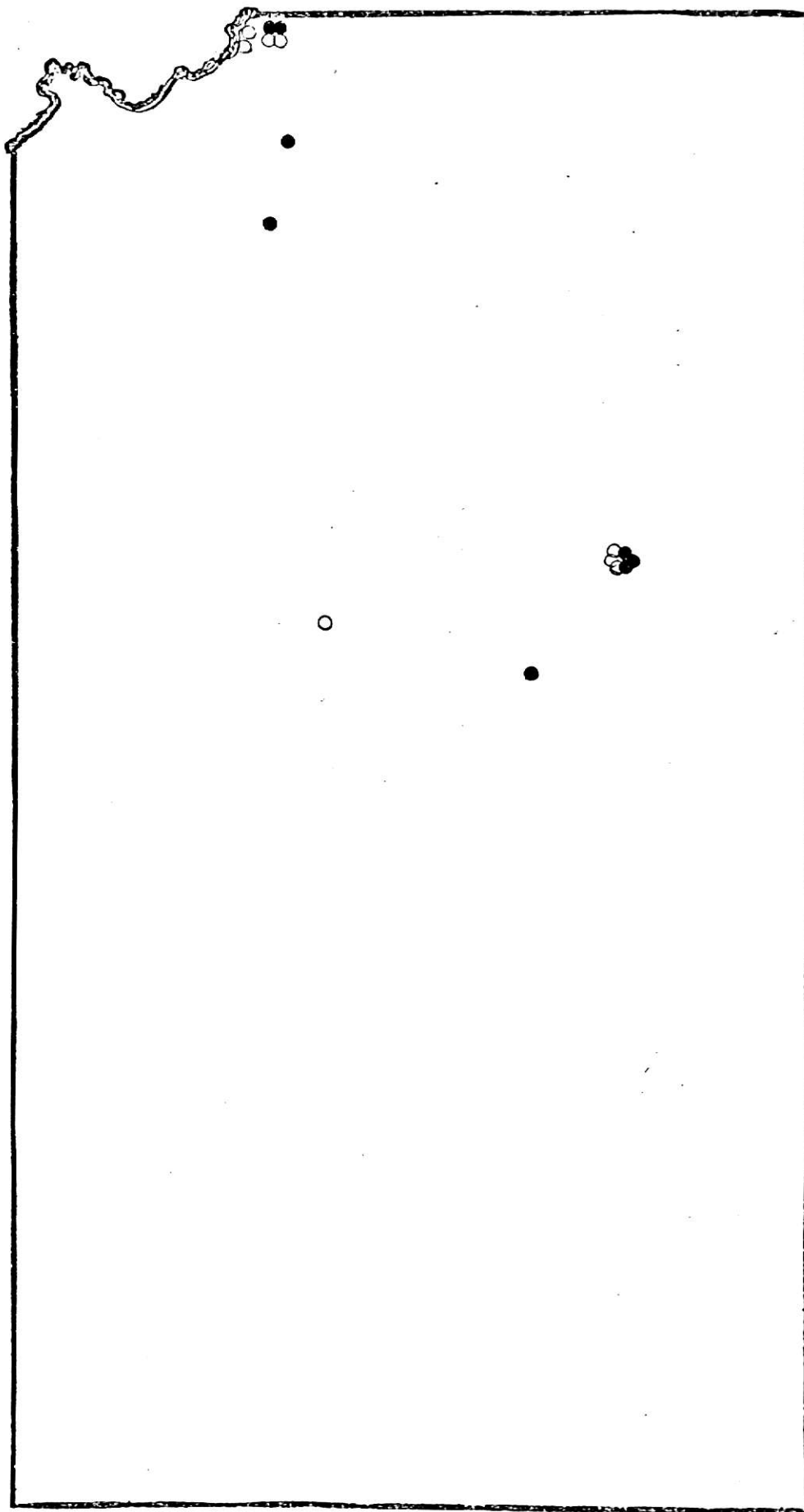


Fig. 5. Map of Kansas showing location and proximity of Class 5A senior high schools as listed in the Kansas State High School Activities Association Membership Directory 1969-70.

A SURVEY OF WOMEN'S INTERSCHOLASTIC
ATHLETICS IN KANSAS HIGH SCHOOLS

by

MARTHA ELLEN WOOD

B.S., Kansas State University
Manhattan, Kansas 1967

AN ABSTRACT OF A MASTER'S REPORT

submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Physical Education

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
Manhattan, Kansas

1970

The writer had a personal interest in women's coaching on the high school level and had a desire to gain knowledge and facts concerning this field. Since this was a broad area to cover, the study was limited to the State of Kansas.

The purpose of this report was to investigate and determine the status of women's interscholastic athletics in Kansas in several aspects such as problems relating to coaching, financing, travel, specific sports, scheduling, and general conditions affecting women's sports.

The data for this report was compiled from the returns obtained from questionnaires sent to a staff member at each of 247 schools listed in the 1969-70 Kansas State High School Activities Association Membership Directory as participating in, at least, one woman's sport. Of the 247 questionnaires sent, 190 schools replied, using the self-addressed return envelope provided, for a 77 per cent return.

It was hoped that this type of report would be beneficial to administrators, teaching personnel (coaches) of women's sports, curriculum planners, and especially serve as an aid to future physical education majors interested in coaching. The survey should inform these majors of the present conditions, problems, and needed planning connected with women's interscholastic athletics, so that improvements may be made and gainful employment may be obtained in the desired area, class of school, and/or sports. Further development and enlargement of the programs throughout the State are necessary in order to raise the standards of women's sports to its proper level.

The ratio of women coaches to men in women's sports varied from class to class in the Kansas high schools. In Class 1A, the returns showed a total of 56 men and 25 women or a ratio of 2 to 1. Class 2A, about 1 to 1; 3A, 1 to 5; 4A, zero to 13 women coaches; and 5A a ratio of approximately 1 to 4.

The coaches, in 78.6 per cent of the schools, had a major or minor in physical education.

At a number of schools, more women received "no pay" than men in coaching women's sports. Class 2A recorded 16 women and 4 men receiving no pay. Class 3A did not award extra pay to 13 of 22 women coaches. The majority of 1A, 4A, and 5A schools paid for women's coaching duties. For coaches receiving pay, the range was from 50 to 500 dollars per sport.

Women's track was the most popular sport in Kansas with 117 high schools competing; basketball second, with 80 schools; volleyball third, with 68 schools; and with softball, tennis, golf, swimming, field hockey, and gymnastics being offered by some schools. All schools averaged between 2.0 and 3.0 different sports per year except Class 4A which averaged 1.6 sports. The more popular practice time was after school for an average of 1 to 2 hours, with the majority of schools falling in the range of 3 to 5 practices per week.

Schools, in general, stepped outside their activities classification to compete. Very few competed only in their class.

By class of school, the distance traveled for sports events ranged from an average of 45 miles in 5A to 109 miles in 4A.

Almost every school failed to have a trainer or doctor at sports events.

The problems or factors that the coaches were asked to rank in numerical order, with one as the more adverse in affecting their women's sports program, were averaged for all schools with the following results:

- Number 1 Equipment and/or facilities
- 2 Too few opponents in vicinity in same Class
- 3 Budget too small
- 4 Too few assistant coaches
- 5 Too few participants
- 6-7 Transportation to compete
- 6-7 Poor cooperation from administration
- 8 Poor community support

Coaches were asked to rate four, only, out of the eight. Some rated all eight but only the first four were considered in obtaining the above order of rank.