

Table 3  
All Title IX Articles by Year and Era

<u>Year</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Journal</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Focus</u>
<b>Early Guidance</b>					
1974	Dellinger	Sex discrimination in public schools: Title IX and the Education Amendments of 1972	<i>School Law Bulletin</i>	Legal	K-12, Athletics
1974	Shelton & Berndt	Sex discrimination in vocational education: Title IX and other remedies	<i>California Law Review</i>	Legal	K-12, Vocational Education
1974	Todd	Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments: Preventing sex discrimination in public schools	<i>Texas Law Review</i>	Legal	K-12, Implementation & Compliance
1975	Dunkle	Title IX: New rules for an old game	<i>Teachers College Record</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Athletics
1975	Rettig	Sex discrimination in intercollegiate athletics	<i>Iowa Law Review</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
1976	Cole	Title IX: A long dazed journey into rights	<i>Phi Delta Kappan</i>	Other <sup>i</sup>	Higher Ed, K-12, Implementation & Compliance
1976	Fishel	Organizational positions on Title IX: Conflicting perspectives on sex discrimination practices in education	<i>The Journal of Higher Education</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Pay Equity
1978	Kadzielski	Postsecondary athletics in an era of equality: An appraisal of the effect of Title IX	<i>Journal of College and University Law</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
1978	Post	Community monitoring and Title IX: The why and how of a Title IX monitoring project	<i>Integrated Education</i>	Empirical	K-12, Implementation & Compliance

1979	Bornstein	The principal's role in Title IX compliance	<i>NASSP Bulletin</i>	Other	K-12, Implementation & Compliance
1979	Dellinger	Title IX: The first six years	<i>School Law Bulletin</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Athletics
1979	Gaal & DiLorenzo	The legality and requirements of HEW's proposed "policy interpretation" of Title IX and intercollegiate athletics	<i>Journal of College and University Law</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
1979	Metha	Educational equity: Implementation or investigation?	<i>Planning and Changing</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
1980	Kemper	Intercollegiate athletics and Title IX: Legal aspects of higher education	<i>Journal of NAWDAC</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
1980	Nies & Griggs	The desirability and probability of implementing Title IX in vocational education	<i>Journal of Vocational Education Research</i>	Empirical	K-12, Vocational Education
1980	Salomone	Title IX and employment discrimination: A wrong in search of a remedy	<i>Journal of Law and Education</i>	Legal	K-12, Employment
1981	Podemski	Evaluating Title IX programs: The letter and spirit of the law	<i>Journal of Educational Equity and Leadership</i>	Legal	K-12, Implementation & Compliance
1981	Rubin	Disparate impact suits under Title IX	<i>Stanford Law Review</i>	Legal	Higher Education, K-12, Legislative
1981	Salomone	"North Haven and "Dougherty": Narrowing the scope of Title IX	<i>Journal of Law and Education</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Legislative
1981	Sklorman	Girl athletes, citizen activists, Title IX: The three point play	<i>High School Journal</i>	Legal	K-12, Athletics

1981	Wirtenberg, et al.	Sex equity in education: Documenting discrimination is the first step; promoting equity is the next	<i>Educational Leadership</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, K-12, Implementation & Compliance
1982	Griffin	Title IX: Are counselors meeting the challenge?	<i>School Counselor</i>	Empirical	K-12, Implementation & Compliance
1982	McCarthy	Title IX: A decade later	<i>Journal of Educational Equity and Leadership</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Legislative
1983	Adkison	Administrators and advocates: Perspectives on the Title IX coordinator role	<i>Journal of Educational Equity and Leadership</i>	Empirical	K-12, Implementation & Compliance
1983	Licht & Bordier	Linkage roles for implementing regulatory policy: A case study of sex-desegregation technical assistance	<i>Journal of Educational Equity and Leadership</i>	Empirical	K-12, Implementation & Compliance
1983	McCarthy	The "North Haven" and "Rowley" Supreme Court decisions	<i>Journal of Educational Equity and Leadership</i>	Legal	K-12, Employment
1983	Pastore & Whiddon	The employment of males and females in athletics and physical education in the state of Florida	<i>The Physical Educator</i>	Empirical	K-12, Employment
1983	Pogge-Strubing	The sexist underground in sports	<i>Sports and the Law</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Athletics
1983	Wendt & Carley	Resistance to Title IX in physical education: Legal, institutional, and individual	<i>Journal of Physical Education</i>	Legal	K-12, Legislative history
<hr/> <b>The Higher Ed Years</b> <hr/>					

1984	Bordier & Menaham	Urban politics and federal equity policy: Title IX and employment in New York City Public Schools	<i>Urban Review</i>	Empirical	K-12, Employment
1986	Kratovil & Bailey	Sex equity and disabled students	<i>Theory into Practice</i>	Other	K-12, Implementation & compliance
1989	Vargyas	Title IX today	<i>Strategies: A Journal for Physical and Sports Educators</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Athletics
1990	Lay	A Title IX dialogue	<i>Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance</i>	Other	K-12, Physical Education
1990	Hultstrand	Women in high school PE teaching positions: Diminishing in number	<i>Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance</i>	Empirical	K-12, Employment Discrimination
1991	Mango	Students vs. professors: Combating sexual harassment under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972	<i>Connecticut Law Review</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Sexual Harassment
1991	Parker	Compensatory relief under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972	<i>West's Education Law Reporter</i>	Legal	Higher Ed
1991	Steinber	Rape on college campuses: Reform through Title IX	<i>Journal of College and University Law</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Sexual Assault
1992	Blinde & Greendorfer	Conflict and the college sport experience of women athletes	<i>Women in Sport and Physical Activity</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Athletics
1992	Durrant	Title IX: Its power and limitations	<i>Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Legislative

1992	Fox	Title IX and athletic administration	<i>Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance</i>	Other	Higher Ed, Athletics
1992	Vargyas	Title IX: A Q and A.	<i>Strategies: A Journal for Physical and Sports Educators</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Athletics
1993	Sherer	No longer just child's play: School liability under Title IX for peer sexual harassment	<i>University of Pennsylvania Law Review</i>	Legal	K-12, Sexual Harassment
1993	Stromquist	Sex-equity legislation in education: The state as promoter of women's rights	<i>Review of Educational Research</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, K-12, Legal Analysis
1994	Harris	Hitting 'em where it hurts: Using Title IX litigation to bring gender equity to athletics	<i>University of Denver Law Review</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Athletics
1994	Henson & Cabaniss	It's not whether you win or lose, but whether you get to play: Title IX finally expands participation opportunities for female athletics	<i>The Review of Litigation</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
1994	Pieronek	A clash of titans: College football vs. Title IX	<i>Journal of College and University Law</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
1995	Davidson & Kerr	Title IX: What is gender equity?	<i>Villanova Sports and Entertainment Law Forum</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
1995	Shaw	Achieving Title IX gender equity in college athletics in an era of fiscal austerity	<i>Journal of Sport and Social Issues</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
1995	Staurowsky	Examining the roots of a gendered division of labor in intercollegiate athletics: Insights into the gender equity debate	<i>Journal of Sport and Social Issues</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Athletics
1995	Williams	Lower pay for women's coaches: Refuting some common justifications	<i>Journal of College and University Law</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics

1995	Yaffe	Illegal, expensive and wrong: Sexual harassment in our schools	<i>Phi Delta Kappan</i>	Legal	K-12, Sexual Harassment
1996	Duncan	Gender equity in women's athletics	<i>University of Cincinnati Law Review</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
1996	Judge, O'Brien & O'Brien	Pay equity: A legal and practical approach to the compensation of college coaches	<i>Seton Hall Journal of Sport Law</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
1996	Shook	The Title IX tug-of-war and intercollegiate athletics in the 1990s: Nonrevenue men's teams join women athletes in the scramble for survival	<i>Indiana Law Journal</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
1996	Staurowsky	Blaming the victim: Resistance in the battle over gender equity in intercollegiate athletics	<i>Journal of Sport and Social Issues</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
1996	Straubel	Gender equity, college sports, Title IX, and group rights: A coach's view	<i>Brooklyn Law Review</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
1997	Ades	The opportunity to play ball: Title IX, university compliance, and equal pay	<i>New York Law School Journal of Human Rights</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
1997	Kolpin	Has Title IX delivered an air ball to coaches of women's athletics?	<i>Drake Law Review</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
1997	Lanier	Has Title IX ended the need for affirmative action in college athletics?	<i>Journal of Intergroup Relations</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
<b>Spotlight on K-12 Environments</b>					
1998	Connecticut Women's Education and Legal Fund	Keeping score: A report regarding Connecticut secondary schools and Title IX's mandate for gender equity in athletics	<i>Equity and Excellence in Education</i>	Empirical	K-12, Athletics

1998	DeMitchell	Sexual abuse of students: Actual notice and deliberate indifference; The Supreme Court's Title IX standard for school district liability	<i>International Journal of Education Reform</i>	Legal	K-12, Sexual Harassment
1998	Koman	Urban single-sex public secondary schools: Advancing full development of the talent and capacities of America's young women	<i>William and Mary Journal of Women and The Law</i>	Legal	K-12, Single-Sex Schooling
1998	Leahy	The title bout: A critical review of the regulation and enforcement of Title IX in intercollegiate athletics	<i>Journal of College and University Law</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
1998	Mann & Hughes	Sexual harassment: The Supreme Court speaks	<i>Connecticut Law Review</i>	Legal	K-12, Sexual Harassment
1998	Moore & Rienzo	Sexual harassment policies in Florida school districts	<i>Journal of School Health</i>	Empirical	K-12, Sexual Harassment
1998	Nilges	I thought only fairy tales had supernatural power: A radical feminist analysis of Title IX in physical education	<i>Journal of Teaching in Physical Education</i>	Empirical	K-12, Physical Education
1998	Staurowsky	Critiquing the language of the gender equity debate	<i>Journal of Sport and Social Issues</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, K-12, Athletics
1998	Zwibelman	Why Title IX does not preclude Section 1983 claims	<i>The University of Chicago Law Review</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Sexual Harassment
1999	Dudley & Rutherglen	Ironies, inconsistencies, and intercollegiate athletics: Title IX, Title VII, and statistical evidence of discrimination	<i>Virginia Journal of Sports and the Law</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
1999	Kopels & Dupper	School-based peer sexual harassment	<i>Child Welfare</i>	Legal	K-12, Sexual Harassment
1999	McClain	New standards for peer sexual harassment in the schools: Title IX liability under "Davis v. Monroe County Board of Education"	<i>Journal of Law and Education</i>	Legal	K-12, Sexual Harassment

1999	Ruiz	"National Collegiate Athletic Association v. Smith": Must the NCAA play by the rules?	<i>Journal of College and University Law</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
1999	Siglelman, & Wahlbeck	Gender proportionality in intercollegiate athletics: The mathematics of Title IX compliance	<i>Social Science Quarterly</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Athletics
1999	Whitehead, Block & Hardin	Gender equity in athletics: Should we adopt a non-discriminatory model	<i>University of Toledo Law Review</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
2000	Acosta & Carpenter	Women in intercollegiate sports: A longitudinal study, 1977-2000	<i>Sport in Contemporary Society: An Anthology</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Athletics
2000	Brake	The struggle for sex equality in sport and the theory behind Title IX	<i>Cleveland State Law Review</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Athletics
2000	Duffy	Twenty-seven years post Title IX: Why gender equity in college athletics does not exist	<i>QLR</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
2000	Jurewitz	Playing at even strength: Reforming Title IX enforcement in intercollegiate athletics	<i>Journal of Gender, Social Policy, &amp; the Law</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
2000	Mann & Miller	Title IX: A student's right to a harassment-free education	<i>Journal of Cases in Educational Leadership</i>	Legal	K-12, Sexual Harassment
2000	Osborne & Yarbrough	Pay equity for coaches and athletic administrators: An element of Title IX	<i>University of Michigan Journal of Law Reform</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Athletics
2000	Pieronek	Title IX and intercollegiate athletics in the federal appellate courts: Myth vs. reality	<i>University of Michigan Journal of Law Reform</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics



2000	Steinbach	Opening doors to equity	<i>Athletic Business</i>	Other	K-12, Athletics
2000	Thelin	Good sports? Historical perspective on the political economy of intercollegiate athletics in the era of Title IX, 1972-1997	<i>The Journal of Higher Education</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Athletics
2001	Carpenter & Acosta	Courtside: Coed physical education and the law	<i>Strategies: A Journal for Physical and Sports Educators</i>	Legal	K-12, Physical Education
2001	Kinsman	The crack in Justice Scalia's crystal ball: Single-sex charter schools may prove his prediction in VMI wrong	<i>William and Mary Journal of Women and The Law</i>	Legal	K-12, Single-Sex Schooling
2001	Lamber	Gender and intercollegiate athletics: Data and myths	<i>University of Michigan Journal of Law Reform</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
2001	Romano	Davis v. Monroe County Board of Education: Title IX recipients' "head in the sand" approach to peer sexual harassment may incur liability	<i>Journal of Law and Education</i>	Legal	K-12, Sexual Harassment
2002	Baird	Playing it straight: An analysis of current legal protections to combat homophobia and sexual orientation discrimination in intercollegiate athletics	<i>Berkeley Women's Law Journal</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
2002	Bertenthal	Providing equal educational opportunities: Title IX and Indian Tribal schools	<i>The University of Chicago Law Review</i>	Legal	K-12, Tribal Schools
2002	Gaal, Glazier, & Evans	Gender-based pay disparities in intercollegiate coaching: The legal issues	<i>Journal of College and University Law</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
2002	McCarthy	Anti-harassment policies in public schools: How vulnerable are they?	<i>Journal of Law and Education</i>	Legal	K-12, Sexual Harassment

2003	Cherner-Ranft	The empty promise of Title IX: Why girls need courts to reconsider liability standards and preemption in school sexual harassment cases	<i>Northwestern University Law Review</i>	Legal	K-12, Sexual Harassment
2003	de Varona & Foudy	Minority views on the report of the commission on opportunity in athletics	<i>Marquette Sports Law Review</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
2003	Eckes	The thirtieth anniversary of Title IX: Women have not reached the finish line	<i>Review of Law and Women's Studies</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Athletics
2003	Heckman	The glass sneaker: Thirty years of victories and defeats involving Title IX and sex discrimination in athletics	<i>Fordham Intell. Prop. Media &amp; Ent. Law Journal</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Athletics
2003	Mather	Title IX: Boom or bust?	<i>Journal of Women in Educational Leadership</i>	Other	Higher Ed, K-12, Historical
2003	Mead	Single-gender "innovations": Can publicly funded single-gender school choice options be constitutionally justified?	<i>Educational Administration Quarterly</i>	Legal	K-12, Single-Sex Schooling
2003	Mertz	Women in line administration: A longitudinal study in one state, 1972-2002	<i>Journal of Women in Educational Leadership</i>	Empirical	K-12, Employment discrimination
2003	Reynolds	Further clarification of intercollegiate athletics policy guidance regarding Title IX compliance	<i>Marquette Sports Law Review</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
2003	Riordan	Failing in school? Yes; victims of war? No	<i>Sociology of Education</i>	Other	K-12, Gender gaps
2003	Staurowsky	Title IX and college sport: The long painful path to compliance and reform	<i>Marquette Sports Law Review</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics

2003	Whisenant	How women have fared as interscholastic athletic administrators since the passage of Title IX	<i>Sex Roles</i>	Empirical	K-12, Athletics
2003	Zimbalist	What to do about title IX	<i>Gender Issues</i>	Other	Higher Ed, Athletics
2004	Gabbei	Achieving balance: secondary physical education Gender-grouping options	<i>Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance</i>	Other	K-12, Physical Education
2004	Herr & Arms	Accountability and single-sex schooling: A collision of reform agendas	<i>American Educational Research Journal</i>	Empirical	K-12, Single-Sex Schooling
2004	Huffman, Tuggle, & Rosengard	How campus media covers sports: The gender-equity issue, one generation later	<i>Mass Communication and Society</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Athletics
2004	Stevens	The sport of numbers: Manipulating Title IX to rationalize discrimination against women	<i>BYU Education and Law Journal</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
2004	Tindall & Hamil	Gender disparity in science education: The causes, consequences, and solutions	<i>Education</i>	Empirical	K-12, STEM education
2004	Ward	Are doors being opened for the "ladies" of college sports? A covariance analysis	<i>Sex Roles</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Athletics
2005	Epstein	Title IX whistle-blowing is protected	<i>Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance</i>	Legal	K-12, Whistleblower Protections
2005	Essex	Teachers may sue for retaliation when they challenge Title IX sex discrimination practices in schools	<i>ERS Spectrum</i>	Legal	K-12, Whistleblower Protections
2005	Kosse & Wright	How best to confront the bully: Should Title IX or anti-bullying statutes be the answer	<i>Duke Journal of Gender Law &amp; Policy</i>	Legal	K-12, Bullying
2005	Sherwin	Single-sex schools and the anti-segregation principle	<i>N.Y.U. Review of Law and Social Change</i>	Legal	K-12, Single-Sex Schooling

2005	Suggs	Tragedy and triumph in Title IX	<i>Vanderbilt Journal of Entertainment and Law Practice</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Athletics
2005	Wolford	Gender discrimination in employment: Wage inequity for professional and doctoral degree holders in the United States and possible remedies	<i>Journal of Education Finance</i>	Other	Higher Ed, K-12, Pay Equity
<b>Increasing empirical studies and scope</b>					
2006	Anderson, Cheslock, & Ehrenberg	Gender equity in intercollegiate athletics: Determinants of Title IX compliance	<i>The Journal of Higher Education</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Athletics
2006	Eckes	Title IX and high school opportunities: Issues of equity on and in the court	<i>Wisconsin's Women's Law Journal</i>	Legal	K-12, Athletics
2006	Faltudo	Can the concept of good coaching be quantified for the purposes of Title IX sex discrimination claims?	<i>DePaul Journal of Sports Law &amp; Contemporary Problems</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Athletics
2006	Gray	Is whistleblowing protection available under Title IX: An hermeneutical divide and the role of courts	<i>William and Mary Journal of Women and The Law</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Whistleblower
2006	Kennedy	College sports and Title IX #3	<i>Gender Issues</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Athletics
2006	Mertz	The promise of Title IX: Longitudinal study of gender in urban school administration, 1972 to 2002	<i>Urban Education</i>	Empirical	K-12, Employment
2006	Mumford	Promoting equity and access in 2-year college intercollegiate athletic programs	<i>Community College Journal of Research and Practice</i>	Other	Higher Ed, Athletics

2007	Brake	Title IX as pragmatic feminism	<i>Cleveland State Law Review</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Legal Analysis
2007	Friend	Single-gender public education and federal policy: Implications of gender-based school reforms in Philadelphia	<i>American Educational History Journal</i>	Empirical	K-12, Single-Sex Schooling
2007	Hawkins	What boys and girls learn through song: A Content analysis of gender traits and sex bias in two choral classroom textbooks	<i>Research and Issues in Music Education</i>	Empirical	K-12, Music
2007	Melear	Title IX and retaliation: The impact of "Jackson v. Birmingham Board of Education" on higher education	<i>Journal of Personnel Evaluation in Education</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Whistleblower
2007	Messner & Solomon	Social justice and men's interests: The case of Title IX	<i>Journal of Sport and Social Issues</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, K-12, Athletics
2007	Staurowsky, et al.	Travelers on the Title IX compliance highway: How are Ohio's colleges and universities faring?	<i>Women in Sport and Physical Activity</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Athletics
2008	Arms, Bickett, Graf,	Gender bias and imbalance: Girls in US special education programmes	<i>Gender and Education</i>	Empirical	K-12, Special Education
2008	Castañeda, Katsinas, & Hardy	Meeting the challenge of gender equity in community college athletics	<i>New Directions for Community Colleges</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Athletics
2008	Cheslock & Eckes	Statistical evidence and compliance with Title IX	<i>New Directions for Institutional Research</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Athletics
2008	Kiselwhich	In defense of the 2006 Title IX regulations for single-sex public education: How separate can be equal	<i>Boston College Law Review</i>	Legal	K-12, Single-Sex Schooling
2008	Lichty et al.	Sexual harassment policies in K-12 schools: Examining accessibility to students and content	<i>Journal of School Health</i>	Empirical	K-12, Sexual Harassment

2008	Pelak	The relationship between sexist naming practices and athletic opportunities at colleges and universities in the southern United States	<i>Sociology of Education</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Athletics
2009	Billger	On reconstructing school segregation: The efficacy and equity of single-sex schooling	<i>Economics of Education Review</i>	Empirical	K-12, Single-Sex Schooling
2009	Staurowsky	Gender equity in two-year college athletic departments: Part I	<i>New Directions for Community Colleges</i>	Other	Higher Ed, Athletics
2009	Staurowsky	Gender equity in two-year college athletic departments: Part II	<i>New Directions for Community Colleges</i>	Other	Higher Ed, Athletics
2009	Yiamouyiannis	Gender equity, sport sponsorship, and participation	<i>New Directions for Institutional Research</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Athletics
2010	Compton & Compton	How Title IX and proportionality population concepts have equalized collegiate women's sports programs with men's sports and allows spillover gains for women in the workplace	<i>Forum on Public Policy Online</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Athletics
2010	Kennedy	A new frontier for women's sports (beyond Title IX)	<i>Gender Issues</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics
2010	Koller	Not just one of the boys: A post-feminist critique of Title IX's vision for gender equity in sports	<i>Connecticut Law Review</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Athletics
2010	Walters & McNeely	Recasting Title IX: Addressing gender equity in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics professoriate	<i>Review of Policy Research</i>	Other	Higher Ed, STEM Education
2011	Hoffman & Horton	State gender equity law & athletic participation among community colleges in Washington state	<i>Community College Journal of Research and Practice</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, Athletics

2012	Block	"Prompt and equitable" explained: How to craft a Title IX compliant sexual harassment policy and why it matters	<i>College Student Affairs Journal</i>	Legal	Higher Ed, K-12, Sexual Harassment
2012	Hill, Hannon, & Knowles	Physical education teachers' and university teacher educators' perceptions regarding coeducational vs. single gender physical education	<i>Physical Educator</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, K-12, Athletics
2013	Mansfield	The growth of single-sex schools: Federal policy meets local needs and interests	<i>education policy analysis archives</i>	Empirical	K-12, Single-Sex Schooling
2013	Paule-Koba, Harris, & Freysinger	"What do I think about Title IX?" Voices from a university community	<i>Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Athletics
2013	Stromquist	Education policies for gender equity: Probing into State responses	<i>education policy analysis archives</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, K-12, Policy Analysis
2013	Toglia	Gender equity issues in CTE and STEM education: Economic and social implications	<i>Tech Directions</i>	Other	Higher Ed, K-12, STEM Education
2013	Weaver et al.	A content analysis of protective factors within states' antibullying laws	<i>Journal of School Violence</i>	Empirical	K-12, Bullying
2014	Bryan & Sims	Appropriate and inappropriate practices for coaching female athletes	<i>Strategies: A Journal for Physical and Sports Educators</i>	Other	K-12, Athletics
2014	Eckes & McCall	The potential impact of social science research on legal issues surrounding single-sex classrooms and schools	<i>Educational Administration Quarterly</i>	Empirical	K-12, Single-Sex Schooling
2014	Roach	It is still a man's game: Discrimination of women in pay and promotion	<i>Forum on Public Policy Online</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Pay Equity
2014	Stader & Surface	Not second-class: Title IX, equity, and girls' high school sports	<i>The Clearing House: A Journal of Educational</i>	Legal	K-12, Athletics

			<i>Strategies, Issues, and Ideas</i>		
2015	Eckes	Haven charter schools: Separate by design and legally questionable	<i>Equity and Excellence in Education</i>	Legal	K-12, Single-Sex Schooling
2016	Croteau & Lewis	"Just like the other boys": Meeting the needs of gender diverse students	<i>Journal of Cases in Educational Leadership</i>	Other	K-12, Transgender Students
2016	Kimmel	The crack in Justice Scalia's crystal ball: Single-sex charter schools may prove his prediction in VMI wrong	<i>Yale Law Journal</i>	Legal	K-12, Single-Sex Schooling
2016	Martin & Besse	Pink is for girls: Sugar and spice and everything nice: A case of single-sex education	<i>Journal of Cases in Educational Leadership</i>	Other	K-12, Single-Sex Schooling
2016	Mead & Lewis	The implications of the use of parental choice as a legal "circuit breaker"	<i>American Educational Research Journal</i>	Legal	K-12, Single-Sex Schooling
2016	Richards	An updated review of institutions of higher education's responses to sexual assault: Results from a nationally representative sample	<i>Journal of Interpersonal Violence</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Sexual Assault
2017	Brubaker & Mancini	The impact of increased state regulation of campus sexual assault practices: Perspectives of campus personnel	<i>Journal of School Violence</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Sexual Assault
2017	Buzo	Ethical approaches to compliance	<i>Journal of College and Character</i>	Other	Higher Ed, Sexual Assault
2017	Graham et al.	Sexual assault policies and consent definitions: A nationally representative investigation of U.S. colleges and universities	<i>Journal of School Violence</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Sexual Assault



2017	Harper et al.	Enhancing Title IX due process standards in campus sexual assault adjudication: Considering the roles of distributive, procedural, and restorative justice	<i>Journal of School Violence</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Sexual Assault
2017	Kafonek & Richards	An examination of strategies for the prevention of gender-based violence at four-year institutions of higher education	<i>Journal of School Violence</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Sexual Assault
2017	Mansell et al.	Sexual harassment training and reporting in athletic training students	<i>Athletic Training Education Journal</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Athletics, Sexual Harassment
2017	Perkins & Warner	Sexual violence response and prevention: Studies of campus policies and practices	<i>Journal of School Violence</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Sexual Assault
2017	Weiss & Lasky	Mandatory reporting of sexual misconduct at college: A critical perspective	<i>Journal of School Violence</i>	Empirical	Higher Ed, Sexual Assault
2018	Meyer et al.	Title IX coordinators in U.S. schools: Challenges addressing sex discrimination in the #MeToo era	<i>education policy analysis archives</i>	Empirical	K-12, Implementation & Compliance



Table 4  
*Empirical Studies and Findings*

<u>Study</u>	<u>Era</u>	<u>Focus</u>	<u>Data Sources</u>	<u>Findings</u>
<b>Athletics (HE &amp;K-12)</b>				
Blinde & Greendorfer (1992)	The Higher Ed Years	The sport experiences of female athletes in intercollegiate athletics programs	Questionnaires and in-depth interviews with 50 female collegiate athletes	Pre-Title IX: athletes chose universities for academic reasons rather than sport-related reasons, were intrinsically motivated to play sports, were able to balance life as a student and an athlete, and said playing college sports was fun. Post Title IX: athletes chose universities based on sport-related reasons rather than academic reasons, were extrinsically motivated to participated in sports, struggled to balance life as a student and an athlete, and described their sport as a job.
Staurowsky (1995)	The Higher Ed Years	Gender-based, systemic inequity in intercollegiate athletics	1993 final report of the NCAA Gender Equity Task Force	In the task force report, there are contradictions between educational and professional sports interests. Instead of focusing on the educational benefits of sports opportunities for females comparable to those of males, the report focuses on economic benefits and potential increased revenue for colleges and universities.
CT Women's Education & Legal Fund (1998)	Spotlight on K-12 Environments	Girls' experiences in interscholastic athletics in Connecticut high schools	Survey taken by 67 CT high school athletic directors; ethnographic data from six CT high schools	The large majority of students surveyed have not been informed about Title IX or the Title IX coordinator; athletic directors and coaches reported that sports participation is proportional to student enrollment; administrators and students reported that facilities, schedules, and post-season opportunities of female athletes were not equal to those of male athletes; women comprise a relatively small portion of athletic leadership positions; female athletes report lower overall satisfaction with sports programs compared to males.
Staurowsky (1998)	Spotlight on K-12 Environments	Language-use in media stories about gender equity	Media reports about higher education and	The language around the gender equity debate in sports in the media is adversarial: pitting men against women; fear of men's programs getting cut to accommodate women's sports;

			sport over a 2.5-year period	exaggerates women's sports participation as causation for loss of certain nonrevenue mens sports;
Sigelman & Wahlbeck (1999)	Spotlight on K-12 Environments	Compliance with the Title IX proportionality measure in intercollegiate athletics	NCAA reports	Most campuses, and particularly campuses with football teams are not close to compliance with Title IX. Campuses with smaller proportions of female students, with more resources for female sports, and without football come closer to compliance, but still are not, by and large compliant.
Acosta & Carpenter (2000)	Spotlight on K-12 Environments	Longitudinal study on participation opportunities for females in intercollegiate sports and women in athletic director positions	NCAA reports and the gender demographic data of 304 Division I athletic programs	In 1972 over 90% of women's college athletic team coaches were women. In 2000, women held 58% of the NCAA assistant coaching positions over women's teams and only 17.8% of women's athletics programs were directed by women and 23% of women's programs had no women in athletic administrative positions.
Thelin (2000)	Spotlight on K-12 Environments	The economics and politics of college sports since the passage of Title IX	NCAA reports & <i>Brown v Cohen</i> (1997)	Historical data of NCAA reports and court cases not support the claims of colleges and universities that compliance with Title IX has led to financial strains in operation of intercollegiate athletics programs or that self-regulation makes federal guidelines unreasonable or an unnecessary intrusion on university autonomy.
Whisenant (2003)	Spotlight on K-12 Environments	Hegemonic masculinity and the rate of advancement of men and women into the senior intercollegiate	Demographic data from each state's interscholastic athletic directors' association between 1972 and 2002	The gender composition of state high school athletic director associations identified by the National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association (NIAAA) showed that only 13% of women held interscholastic athletic administrator positions compared to 87% of men. Title IX has increased female participation in sports but since it passed, women have been denied leadership roles in interscholastic athletics.

		administrative positions		
Huffman, Tuggle, & Rosengard (2004)	Spotlight on K-12 Environme nts	The impact of Title IX on campus media coverage of women's sports	Campus newspaper and video coverage of campus sports	Title IX has not translated to equal coverage of male and female sports. College newspapers dedicated 72.7% and college television dedicated 81.5% of their sports stories to male sports. Quality of coverage, when female sports were covered, was equivalent to the quality of mens sports coverage.
Ward (2004)	Spotlight on K-12 Environme nts	The relationship between schools classified as having sexist and non-sexist nicknames for women's sports and the allocation of resources and opportunities for women athletes	Data from 112 colleges and universities, 2000- 2001 school year on team nicknames, total revenue of the sport & # of players, Gender Equity in Athletics database.	MANCOVA results revealed that women's athleticism was stronger in schools with nonsexist nicknames for seven of the 8 measures, but with only one statistically significant difference. There were more women as assistant coaches for the schools with nonsexist nicknames.
Anderson, Cheslock, & Ehrenberg (2006)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	The level of non- compliance with Title IX, as measured by the proportionality gap, in intercollegiate athletics	Dataset of institutional characteristics and athletic offerings	Female athletic participation on campuses increased 27% between 1972 and 2005 (15% to 42%), but still remained disproportionately low since women comprised 55% of students on all college campuses.
Kennedy (2006)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	The level of Title IX compliance in Pennsylvania colleges and	Statistical data from to the Department of Education	Using the Kennedy Index to determine compliance, standard or above standard meant that proportions of female athletes and resources were allocated proportionately when compared with males, only 12 of the 103 colleges in the study scored above

		universities for intercollegiate athletics		standard (on female participation, two scored above standard on equitable operating budgets, five schools scored above standard on recruitment, and only two scored above standard for equitable coaching salaries women compared to men.
Messner & Solomon (2007)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	Gendered discourse of spokespeople for marginalized boys' and men's sports	Comments from five 2002 Commission on Opportunity in Athletics Town Hall meetings	Men in non-revenue sports at colleges and universities articulate their interest in their sports the same way as men in privileged sports and experienced the "unintended consequences" of Title IX, meaning non-revenue male sports get cut to make room for female sports.
Staurowsky, et al. (2007)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	The level of progress made in Ohio intercollegiate athletics since the passage of Title IX	U.S. Department of Education Reports for community colleges from 2002-2004 (reports required under the Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act)	61 junior colleges and four-year universities were assessed for compliance with Title IX between 2002-2006. 88% of the colleges and universities studied did not meet compliance standards for participation and resource allocation
Castañeda, Katsinas, & Hardy (2008)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	Gender equity issues at community colleges in the U.S.	Equity and Athletic Act Disclosure Data	Community colleges are strong in their commitments to gender equity in the areas of the number of teams sponsored, funds for women's athletics, and recruitment expenditures. They struggle in the areas of proportionality of participation, coaching levels and salaries, and overall expenditures.
Cheslock & Eckes (2008)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	Levels of Title IX compliance in one higher education institution's athletic program based on the three-	Equity and Athletic Act Disclosure Data	Statistical evidence showed that colleges and universities, if they wish to demonstrate compliance with Title IX, usually must report on the third prong (effectively accommodating interests and abilities). They often fail to meet compliance based on proportionality or history and continuing practice.

		prong test (proportionality, history and continuing practice, and effectively accommodating interests and abilities)		
Pelak (2008)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	Sexist naming practices for intercollegiate women's athletic teams and their relationship to athletic opportunities for women in the Southern U.S		Southern schools regularly have sexist team names and the use of those names is negatively associated with equitable athletic opportunities for women students.
Yiamouyiannis (2009)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	Decision-making in intercollegiate athletics based on Title IX regulations, NCAA guidelines, and financial pressures	Case law ( <i>Cohen v. Brown</i> ); NCAA reports	Developed a conceptual framework for gender-equitable decision-making with regards to sports sponsorships: The Responsible Decision-Making Model for Athletics (RDMMA): Identify the specific problem; identify preferred outcomes taking into account key stakeholders and factors that could influence the outcome; review available data; identify potential hurdles or problem areas; develop and assess alternatives and then make a decision.
Paule-Koba, Harris, & Freysinger (2013)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	Gender ideologies and Title IX in intercollegiate sport at one university	13 interviews with members of the university community	Themes from interviews included: 1) differences between men and women were ignored, 2) football as a benefactor and a problem, 3) opportunity gained—and/or lost, and 4) the problem is not the law, it was the way it was implemented to 'leveling

the playing field' for women and their sport participation (men and male sport participation accepted as the norm)

### **Bullying, Sexual Harassment, & Assault (K-12)**

Moore & Rienzo (1998)	Spotlight on K-12 Environments	Florida high schools' compliance-levels to Florida Department of Education (FDOE) Title IX recommendations	Questionnaires, District policy documents	Most districts responded to the FDOE recommendations to have a sexual harassment policy and include some of the components, but policies only included basic information rather than research-based suggestions.
Lichty, et al. (2008)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	The level to which elementary and secondary schools' sexual harassment policies follow guidelines from the Office of Civil Rights (OCR)	784 elementary and secondary sexual harassment policies	Only 14% of sexual harassment policies were available online; the majority of policies only incorporated five of the 10 OCR recommended components, and elementary school policies contained significantly fewer components than all other K-12 educational levels.
Weaver, et al. (2013)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	The role of federal policies within states' anti-bullying laws	Anti-bullying laws in 47 states	Found that Title IX was not a useful tool in anti-bullying initiatives because so many forms of bullying fall outside the scope of Title IX.

### **Campus Sexual Harassment & Assault (HE)**

Richards, (2016)	Increasing Empirical	Current state of institutions of higher education's	2013 IPEDS survey: 98 HBCU, 34 Tribal	95% had a Title IX policy against sex discrimination. 85% had a separate policy regarding sexual violence, 3% required students provide information that they had read the policies on
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	Studies & Scope	responses to campus sexual assault	institutions, approximately 10% of Title IX eligible institutions with a total of 842 responses.	sexual violence, 61% identified offering sexual violence prevention programs, with the greatest rates of these programs at 4-year public (92%), HBCU (77%), 4-year non-profit (75%), and 2-year non-profit (50%). 82% notified students of reporting procedures and 67% identified at least one Title IX coordinator on campus. 81% listed procedures for students following an assault.
Brubaker & Mancini (2017)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	Campus personnel's perceptions of new campus sexual assault policies in Virginia (SB 712) which requires reporting, victim support, and criminal justice partnerships	Online survey: 45% response rate or 20 of the 44 campuses responded to the survey invitation and 18 completed the survey	56% of respondents were encouraged by new regulations while 22% indicated they were not with 22% responding that they needed more information. Concerns centered mostly on mandatory reporting and its impact on students. 83% found police to be supportive of reporting requirements and protocols to support victims, 77% found the police supportive of victims' advocate involvement. 89% found campus administration supportive of reporting and support for victims, and 77% supportive of victims' advocate involvement.
Graham, et al. (2017)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	Content analysis of a nation-wide sample of sexual assault policies at U.S. colleges and universities	995 campus sexual assault policies.	93% had a sexual assault policy and a consent definition with 86% available online. Large schools were more likely to have a consent definition (>5,000 students), were public, or had a female enrollment of >33%. Comprehensiveness and definitions varied
Harper et a. (2017)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	Due process rights in cases of campus sexual assault: content analysis	1974 Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 1988 OCR pamphlet, 1991 Clery Act, 1997 OCR Sexual harassment	Victims find adjudication process degrading, and universities often do not proportionately punish the accused when they are found to be responsible. Accused feel they do not have due process in adjudication. Overall, Title IX guidelines for campus sexual assault are not working either to protect victims of sexual assault or to provide due process to the accused.

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			<p>guidelines, 2001 OCR revised guidelines, 2011 OCR Dear Colleague Letter, 2013 Campus Save Act, 2014 OCR Q&amp;A on Title IX sexual violence, two process rights in Title IX adjudication</p>	
Kafonek & Richards (2017)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	Assessing gender- based violence prevention programs in institutions of higher learning in the U.S.	<p>389 Title IX eligible college campus websites to see if and how they offered gender-based violence prevention programs; 1991 Clery Act</p>	<p>86% of the websites indicated the school offered prevention programming. 97% of four-year public schools had the greatest rate of programming while just 46% of tribal institutions reported having prevention programming. Of the 333 prevention programs reviewed, 90% included sexual assault, 75% included rape, and 31% included acquaintance rape. 86% included a definition of consent. 83% included behaviors such as dating violence (67%), stalking (71%), and domestic violence (70%). 50% included risk-reduction tips.</p>
Mansell, et al. (2017)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	Sexual harassment reporting among intercollegiate athletes	<p>Online survey: 885 responses (613 females, 272 males)</p>	<p>More than 50% of respondents had not received sexual harassment training. 75% of respondents stated they knew what sexual harassment reporting resources were available to them. It is not likely these students did not know all the resources available without sexual harassment training.</p>
Perkins & Warner (2017)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	Assessing campus policies concerning sexual		<p>intro to a special issue that provides summary of trends in relevant literature</p>

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		violence response and prevention		
Weiss & Laksy (2017)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	Issues with Title IX's mandatory sexual assault mandatory reporting policies by a third party at colleges and universities	Prior research on sexual victimization on college campuses and a college harassment survey administered at a large university in the U.S.	Colleges and universities have ambiguous definitions of what are reportable offenses and students may have a different definition of a reportable offense than the university. Mandatory reporting policies for adults deny students the right to make their own decisions, and they may prevent students from disclosing their assault to anyone because of the social risks involved. Requiring faculty to report puts the trust relationship between the student and faculty in jeopardy and may put an unfair burden on female faculty who are perceived as more nurturing and empathetic.
<b>Employment (K-12)</b>				
Pastore & Whiddon (1983)	The Early Years	Comparison of males and females employed in athletic and physical education positions in the state of Florida	Questionnaire	Physical education teachers, coaches, and athletic directors were disproportionately male in Florida and even more so after Title IX passed.
Bordier & Menaham (1984)	The Higher Ed Years	The influence of Title IX on women in administration positions	Inter-district memoranda, policy documents, legal case notes	Title IX mandate was poorly conceived for NYC public schools and compliance efforts did not address attitudes about gender equity in administrative and central office hiring. Men received the disproportionate number of these positions and attitudes were that women were not suited to leadership.
Hultstrand (1990)	The Higher Ed Years	Decline in the number of women in physical	Survey of PE positions in 12 randomly selected states	PE teachers from 1975-77: 54.9% male and 45.1% female; 1987-88 school year, PE teachers were 59.6% male and 40.4% female. There has been a 22.2% decrease in the number of full-time PE teaching positions since Title IX passed and 60% of

		education teaching positions		the PE positions lost were women's positions. The decline in positions makes the pool even more disproportionately male.
Mertz (2003)	Spotlight on K-12 Environments	Impact of Title IX on women in administration positions from a stratified sample in one U.S. state	Longitudinal district administration data from 1986-2002	The position of superintendent has changed the least in terms of female advancement; Administrative positions filled by women are disproportionately elementary school administrators, the position with the least perceived power and influence.
Mertz (2006)	Spotlight on K-12 Environments	The movement of women in and into line administrations in the largest urban districts in the U.S. since the passage of Title IX	Longitudinal district administration data from 1982-2002	In 2002, men filled 79.5% of superintendent positions, 55% of associate superintendent positions and 59% of high school principal positions. Women dominated elementary school administrative positions. School boards were found to be biased against women for the highest levels of district administration.

#### Employment & Pay Equity (HE)

Fishel (1976)	The Early Years	Positions of a wide variety of groups on issues related to sex discrimination in educational institutions	9,700 comments submitted to the Department of Health, Education & Welfare (HEW)	Comments from groups representing women, teachers, students, and national civil rights commissions had a substantially different view on what sex discrimination is and the regulations to combat sex discrimination from public school and higher education administrators, athletic directors, K-12, and higher education groups
Roach (2014)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	Gender disparities in pay and promotion in colleges and universities	Pay and rank data from 603 AACSB Colleges of Business	Statistical analysis of the data found a pay gap for female and male faculty and a larger disparity found in the number of women who ranked as Professors.

#### Implementation & Compliance (K-12)

Post (1978)	The Early Years	Issues with Title IX compliance in one school district and recommendations	Interviews with community volunteers who determine compliance with Title IX in a large school district	Volunteers found widespread non-compliance; most notably in hiring. The higher the salary of the educator, the greater disparity in hiring between men and women, with men having the higher paid positions. Because of community volunteers, the public was more aware of sex discrimination in the school district.
Wirtenberg, et al. (1981)	The Early Years	The status of girls and women in elementary and secondary education following the passage of Title IX	Enrollment, graduation rates, participation in extracurricular activities/sports, and academic achievement statistics	10 years after Title IX passed, there were significant decreases in disparities based on gender in enrollment and graduation rates. Enrollment in high school courses that pointed toward college courses in math and science varied in disparities across high schools.
Griffin (1982)	The Early Years	Guidance counselors' compliance with Title IX guidelines	Questionnaire sent to a selected sample of guidance counselors in Connecticut	Counselors self-reported that they were performing "sex fair/sex-affirmative" counseling procedures and that they were attempting to incorporate Title IX guidelines. Female counselors had a greater knowledge base and more positive attitudes about the roles of women than male counselors; male counselors communicated more "neutral" attitudes about these roles.
Adkison (1983)	The Early Years	The roles of Title IX coordinators in implementation	Interviews, meeting minutes, observations of administrators, Title IX coordinators, and administrative meetings	Found administrators had two attitude orientations about Title IX coordinators: 1) the "Administrator" orientation which focused heavily on compliance and 2) the "Advocate" orientation which focused heavily on addressing attitudes that led to sex discrimination and advocating for equitable practices.

Licht & Bordier (1983)	The Early Years	The roles of staff in a federally funded technical assistance agency and recommendations for increasing their effectiveness	Observations of field services	Identified several roles filled by technical assistance agencies in the early years of Title IX implementation: 1) Information/Materials Provider, 2) Materials Developer, 3) Equity Issues Conference Convener, 4) Compliance Consultant, 5) Workshop Planner/Leader, 6) Identifier/Provider of Incentives, 7) Long-term Staff Trainer, and 8) Networker, and 9) Comprehensive Change Planner. Districts mostly took advantage of single workshops provided by the agencies due to costs and sustainability issues.
Meyer, et al. (2018)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	K-12 Title IX coordinators' knowledge, support, and readiness to perform their duties	Semi-structured interviews with 10 K-12 district Title IX coordinators in California and Colorado	Coordinators spent very little time on Title IX related activities and tended to have other large roles and responsibilities in the district, such as head of human resources. Many did not work directly with students, and most did not have structured professional development for their coordinator duties. The coordinators did not understand the scope of Title IX and did not make the connection between Title IX and transgender students.
<b>Physical Education (K-12)</b>				
Nilges (1998)	Spotlight on K-12 Environments	Impact of Title IX on ideologies about gender and sex-equity of elementary students	Observations, field notes, & interviews of students a 4 <sup>th</sup> grade PE class	Ideologies apparent in the findings: Girls awarded physical space to the boys; both boys and girls believed boys were better physically; boys identified football, soccer, & basketball as "boy" sports and gymnastics as a "girl" sport; boys play rough, girls talk and laugh; girls plan while boys throw activities together; girls positioned as weaker; in mixed groups, boys "did" while girls watched.
Hill, Hannon, & Knowles (2012)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	Conflicting positions on co-educational physical education classes from university	Questionnaires to 152 physical education teacher educators (PETE) and 265 secondary PE teachers	Two-thirds of secondary PE teachers thought all PE activities should be coeducational with the exceptions of football and basketball, while there were no sports the majority of PETE faculty thought should be separated by gender. The majority of both groups felt students would gain better skills if separated by

		supervisors and PE teachers		gender, but overall thought PE should be coeducational with the exception of contact sports.
<b>Single-Sex Schooling (K-12)</b>				
Herr & Arms (2004)	Spotlight on K-12 Environments	Conflicting local and federal policies and their impacts on a sex-segregated middle school	Ethnographic data: Teacher & student interviews, 18 observations from 36 classrooms	The pressure of high stakes testing skewed the perception of the same-sex schooling reform; because of testing, teaching was less creative, more teacher-centered, and less authentic; there was de-skilling and control of teachers due to high stakes testing demands. Standardization got in the way of the intentions of the reform.
Friend (2007)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	The history of gender-specific practices in Philadelphia schools and the reinterpretation of Title IX following the return of same-sex schooling following NCLB	Student achievement data, state and district policy documents	High-stakes testing was prioritized over addressing sex-equity; single-sex schools were not required to submit any kind of equity plan to the state so test scores became the measure of the schools' success; could not justify single-sex schooling based on these realities.
Billger (2009)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	Survey data from NCES: National Educational Longitudinal Study (NELS) of eighth graders interviewed five times between 1988 & 2000	There were more positive adult employment outcomes for some of the students who experienced single-sex schooling, but selection bias could have had more to do with the increased salaries than the schooling. There was no definitive way to link outcomes to the single-sex schooling.

Mansfield (2013)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	Leveraging federal policy as a means to address local interests in single-sex schooling	Ethnographic data: Classroom observations, teacher interviews, and field notes from one single-sex school in TX.	School personnel felt that the accountability standards in NCLB were a necessary evil that opened the door for a school specifically geared toward girls of color from low-income households. Test scores were used to measure the success of the school, but teachers saw those scores as only one part of the school's mission.
Eckes & McCall (2014)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	History of social science research on gender and education to inform single-sex education programs	Content analysis Lawsuits that have occurred since NCLB opened the door for single-sex schooling	Cases focused primarily on biological differences of gender or brain-based research. This biological reasoning is what led to inequity in single-sex schooling historically (girls being educated to be "domestic") and brain-based research is controversial and some courts have ruled it as flawed. The biological view presented was not critiqued in the courts at all, and the authors believe social science can provide insight into the flaws in biological arguments. Social science also emphasizes specific contextual factors.
<b>Other Topics (HE &amp; K-12)</b>				
Nies & Griggs (1980)	The Early Years	Teachers' perceptions of the probability and desirability of Title IX implementation and its impact on vocational programs	Likert-scale survey instrument to a stratified random sample of vocational education teachers	85% of all females enrolled in vocational education were enrolled in home ec, business, and health occupations; 2/3 of students enrolled in agriculture, trade, and industrial classes were males; teacher attitudes about gender roles seemed to influence how students enrolled.
Stromquist (1993)	The Higher Ed Years	The trajectory and outcomes of federal sex equity	Policy & legislative documents,	Developed a framework with six elements linking state responses and gender equity: 1) Access to schooling, 2) Textbooks, 3) Curriculum content, 4) Teacher training re:



		legislation in the U.S.	educational statistics	gender stereotypes, 5) women administrators, and 6) Incentives and supports to girls.
Tindall & Hamil (2004)	Spotlight on K-12 Environments	Contributors to gender disparities in science and science education starting in Pre-K	Scholarly literature (literature review) about gender disparities in science	Literature review findings: Causes of disparities: early childhood development about gender roles; early exposure and experiences with science-related interests; gender stereotypes; family expectations; classroom instructional and management practices; testing procedures; gender-biased curriculum
Hawkins (2007)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	The possibilities for Title IX to influence gender bias in music curriculum	Two choral text books	Using the <i>Bern Sex Role Inventory Model</i> , they found language that defined masculine traits as adventurous, aggressive, argumentative, etc. and feminine traits as affectionate, emotionally expressive, impetuous, nurturing, etc.
Arms, Bickett, & Graf (2008)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	The intersection of gender and disability and the implications of under-representation of girls in special education under Title IX	Content analysis of U.S. studies of gender and disability	Girls under-identified for special education services; girls who are identified face sexual harassment in male-dominant classrooms; girls who don't get identified have, overall, negative education outcomes.
Stromquist (2013)	Increasing Empirical Studies & Scope	State responses to demands for social and cultural change regarding gender	Reports by federal agencies, judicial decisions, scholarly legal and education articles, publications by women's advocates, and	Progress of gender equity in educational institutions through Title IX depends largely on the current presidential administration, how much they are willing to fund, educate, and enforce Title IX, and gender equity progress goes back and forth. There are still great disparities in hiring, pay, and in many fields of study.

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government  
statistics

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<sup>i</sup> *Note:* Articles listed as “Other” did not meet criteria to be categorized as “empirical” or “legal” but met all criteria for inclusion. These include editorials, conceptual pieces, and instructional pieces for educators.