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Keeping Score When It Counts: Graduation Success and Academic Progress Rates for the 2013

NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Tournament Teams

Graduation Rate Study of NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Tournament Teams Reveals Some Improvement in Overall Graduation Rates and APR Performance but Continuing Large Disparities between the Academic Success of White and African-American Student-Athletes

Orlando, FL...March 18, 2013 – The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport (TIDES) at the University of Central Florida (UCF) released its annual study, "Keeping Score When It Counts: Graduation Success and Academic Progress Rates for the 2013 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Tournament Teams." This study provides the most comprehensive analysis of the academic performance of student-athletes on teams participating in the 2013 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Tournament.

The study examines the Graduation Success Rates (GSR) and Academic Progress Rates (APR) for tournament teams as reported by the NCAA. This study also compares the graduation rate data of white and African-American male basketball student-athletes.

Dr. Richard Lapchick, the primary author of the study, is the director of TIDES and Chair of the DeVos Sport Business Management Graduate Program at UCF. This study was co-authored by Cory Bernstine and Andrew Hippert.

Richard Lapchick said, "There is good news to report in almost every category examined. First, there was improvement in the graduation rates for 2013. The overall GSR for male basketball student-athletes increased in 2013 to 70 percent from 67 percent in 2012. The GSR numbers for white male basketball student-athletes increased slightly from 88 percent in 2012 to 90 percent in 2013. The GSR for African-American male basketball student-athletes increased substantially by six percentage points from 59 percent in 2012 to 65 percent in 2013.

The enormous gap between the graduation rates of white and African-American student-athletes narrowed by three percent from 28 percent in 2012 to 25 percent in 2013.

In the 2013 men's field, three teams were below the 925 APR standard compared to eight teams in the 2012 field. The APR standard has been elevated to 930 and six tournament teams fall below 930.

Lapchick added, "While all of that is positive news, the most troubling statistic in our study is the continuing large disparity between the GSR of white basketball student-athletes and African-American

basketball student-athletes. Although the gap closed by three percent, it remains a staggering 25 percent.

Lapchick commented on two other alarming statistics. "It is simply not acceptable that in 2013, 40 percent of the men's teams had a GSR disparity of greater than 30 percent between white studentathletes and African-American student-athletes, and 53 percent had a GSR disparity of greater than 20 percent."

However, there was more good news regarding the overall GSR:

- 87 percent (59 teams) graduated 50 percent or more of their men's basketball student-athletes in 2013, up from 79 percent (54 teams) in 2012.
- 65 percent (44 teams) graduated 60 percent or more of their men's basketball student-athletes in 2013, in 2013, from 57 percent (39 teams) in 2012.
- 53 percent (36 teams) graduated 70 percent or more of their men's basketball student-athletes in 2013, up from 40 percent (27 teams) in 2012.
- The percentage of teams with GSRs below 40 percent decreased to six percent (four teams) in 2013 from last year's rate of seven percent.

Lapchick emphasized that, "We are doing better each year. The academic reforms instituted in the past have worked. We need to raise the bar and move toward 60 percent being the acceptable standard for the APR. Two thirds of this year's team in the men's tournament are already there. The NCAA has started to do this by raising the APR minimum score to 930 this year. The schools are way ahead of this as 79 percent of the teams have a score of 950 or more."

The APR, developed in 2004, is a four-year average of academic performance that rewards studentathletes for remaining eligible as well as continuing their education at the same school. The NCAA recently voted to institute stricter policies with regards to APR performance and postseason athletic participation. The new legislation will require teams to have a four-year APR above 930, equivalent to a 50 percent graduation rate, to qualify for postseason participation the following year. The current system provides that teams scoring below a 925 APR can lose up to 10 percent of their scholarships. Teams can also be subject to historical penalties for poor academic performance over time. Beginning last year, teams that receive three straight years of historical penalties (below 900 APR or approximately a 45 percent GSR) face the potential of restrictions on postseason competition for the team, in addition to scholarship and practice restrictions.

Over the past few years, there has been a steady reduction of the number of teams that fell below the 925 APR cut score. In the 2013 men's field, three teams lie below the now previous 925 APR standard compared to eight teams in 2012, 10 teams in the 2011 field, 19 teams in 2010, and 21 teams in 2009.

The 2013 tournament field saw a large increase in the percentage of teams whose APR was greater than 950 going from 62 percent in 2012 to 79 percent in 2013.

However, with the new standards, six teams (nine percent) have APRs below 930 this year, meaning those teams would not be eligible for postseason participation under the future NCAA rules. These teams include Southern University, James Madison University, Saint Louis University, New Mexico State University, University of Oregon and Oklahoma State University. This is based on a four year average that is available on the NCAA's website

Lapchick noted, "Race remains a continuing academic issue. By itself, the 25-percentage point gap between graduation rates for white and African-American student-athletes demonstrates that. However, it must be emphasized that African-American male basketball student-athletes graduate at a much higher rate than African-American males who are not student-athletes. The graduation rate for African-American male college students as a whole is only 38 percent, a full 27 percentage points lower than for African-American male basketball student-athletes.

"The blame does not rest alone with our institutions of higher education. Secretary of Education Arne Duncan's emphasis on improving urban high schools is an important starting point as many of our African-American student-athletes graduate from those underfunded and underequipped schools. When some African-American students arrive on too many of our predominantly white campuses, they are not fully welcomed whether or not they are athletes. In many cases, the athletics department is more welcoming. There are lessons that our campuses could learn from athletics. We have to find new ways to narrow this gap."

"There are schools that show the way. We usually try to create a "top 10" list based on the GSR of each participating team. In 2013 it would have to be a "top 11" list because these teams all had a GSR rate of 100 percent: Western Kentucky University, University of Illinois-Champaign, Harvard University, Villanova University, Duke University, Bucknell University, University of Kansas, Belmont University, University of Notre Dame, University of the Pacific and Davidson College.

Note: The percentages for this report were calculated as follows:

- 1. Overall rates were based on 68 teams
- 2. Rates for African-American student-athletes are based on 67 teams due to Davidson College having no African-American basketball student-athletes in the period recorded.
- 3. Rates for white student-athletes are based on 56 teams due to Southern University, Northwestern State University, Temple University, University of Memphis, James Madison University, University of Cincinnati, University of Colorado, Iona College, Virginia Commonwealth University, Georgetown University, Long Island University-Brooklyn, and University of Miami (Florida) having no white basketball student-athletes in the period recorded.
- 4. The disparity figures are based on 55 teams due to the fact that the 13 teams listed above either had no white basketball student-athletes or African-American basketball student-athletes in the period being reported.

The GSR was developed in 2005 in response to the demand for a more accurate measure of graduation performance of NCAA athletics programs. In order to calculate the GSR, the NCAA tracks student-athletes for six years following their entrance to an NCAA member institution to monitor the graduation rates of member institutions and their athletic programs. The GSR is used by the NCAA as a measuring device to signal performance of NCAA athletic programs while the APR is used to determine penalties for academically underperforming athletic programs.

The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport ("TIDES" or the "Institute") serves as a comprehensive resource for issues related to gender and race in amateur, collegiate and professional sport. The Institute researches and publishes a variety of studies, including annual studies of student-athlete graduation rates and racial attitudes in sport, as well as the internationally recognized Racial and Gender

Report Card, an assessment of hiring practices in coaching and sport management in professional and college sport. The Institute also monitors some of the critical ethical issues in college and professional sport, including the potential for exploitation of student-athletes, gambling, performance-enhancing drugs and violence in sport.

The Institute is part of the DeVos Sport Business Management Graduate Program in the University of Central Florida's College of Business Administration. This landmark program focuses on business skills necessary for graduates to conduct successful careers in the rapidly changing and dynamic sport business and entertainment management industry while also emphasizing diversity, community service, and social issues in sport.

| Graduation Rates for | or 2013 Men's | Teams in the N | ICAA Division I Bas | ketball Tournar | nent |
|--|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| School | APR | Overall MBB Student-Athlete | African-American MBB Student-Athlete | White MBB Student-Athlete | Overall Student-Athlete |
| Belmont University | 1000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 92 |
| Boise State University | 956 | 79 | 63 | 100 | 76 |
| Bucknell University | 995 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 |
| Butler University | 1000 | 80 | 33 | 100 | 83 |
| Colorado State University | 953 | 53 | 40 | 100 | 82 |
| Creighton University | 975 | 91 | 80 | 100 | 94 |
| Davidson College | 990 | 100 | - 100 | 100 | 97 |
| Duke University Florida Gulf Coast University | 995 932 | 100 73 | 100 | 100 80 | 98 73 |
| Georgetown University | 960 | 80 | 78 | - | 94 |
| Gonzaga University | 979 | 90 | 100 | 80 | 96 |
| Harvard University | 974 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 98 |
| Indiana University - Bloomington | 952 | 43 | 45 | 100 | 80 |
| Iona College | 960 | 60 | 73 | - | 81 |
| Iowa State University | 943 | 50 | 14 | 100 | 80 |
| James Madison University | 924 | 60 | 50 | - | 83 |
| Kansas State University | 960 | 58 | 50 | 100 | 77 |
| La Salle University | 969 | 64 | 43 | 100 | 91 |
| Liberty University | 969 | 58 | 40 | 75 | 74 |
| Long Island University - Brooklyn | 951 | 85 | 78 | - | 82 |
| Marquette University | 970 | 87 | 89 | 80 | 91 |
| Michigan State University | 981 | 89 | 75 | 100 | 85 |
| Middle Tennessee State University | 961 | 83 | 78 | 100 | 78 |
| New Mexico State University | 926 934 | 29 25 | 25 33 | 100 0 | 70 55 |
| North Carolina A&T State University North Carolina State University | 934 | 73 | 83 | 50 | 55 77 |
| North Carolina State University Northwestern State University | 960 | 75 | 70 | - | 68 |
| Oklahoma State University | 928 | 50 | 44 | 100 | 77 |
| Saint Louis University | 923 | 64 | 40 | 100 | 87 |
| Saint Mary's College | 967 | 92 | 100 | 83 | 92 |
| San Diego State University | 935 | 62 | 63 | 100 | 73 |
| South Dakota State University | 985 | 44 | 0 | 57 | 83 |
| Southern University | 862 | 27 | 27 | - | 51 |
| Syracuse University | 936 | 58 | 43 | 80 | 87 |
| Temple University | 980 | 43 | 36 | - | 78 |
| The Ohio State University | 962 | 45 | 38 | 100 | 85 |
| University of Colorado | 962 | 60 | 63 | - | 75 |
| University of Akron | 980 | 57 | 50 | 67 | 73 |
| University of Albany | 955 | 82 | 80 | 83 | 82 |
| University of Arizona University of California - Los Angeles | 975 942 | 54 70 | 38 80 | 100 100 | 68 84 |
| University of California - Los Angeles University of California- Berkeley | 950 | 50 | 33 | 50 | 80 |
| University of Cincinnati | 956 | 56 | 54 | - | 78 |
| University of Florida | 983 | 17 | 0 | 100 | 82 |
| University of Illinois - Champaign | 952 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 89 |
| University of Kansas | 1000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 85 |
| University of Louisville | 965 | 75 | 80 | 100 | 80 |
| University of Memphis | 1000 | 50 | 50 | - | 81 |
| University of Miami (Florida) | 980 | 87 | 92 | - | 93 |
| University of Michigan | 1000 | 64 | 57 | 100 | 84 |
| University of Minnesota | 954 | 54 | 50 | 100 | 83 |
| University of Mississippi (Ole Miss) | 990 | 56 | 50 | 100 | 76 |
| University of Missouri | 974 | 67 | 56 | 100 | 84 |
| University of Montana | 960 | 73 | 75 | 83 | 80 |
| University of Nevada - Las Vegas | 961 | 92 50 | 88 43 | 100 75 | 76 75 |
| University of New Mexico University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill | 964 963 | 50 91 | 86 | 100 | 75 88 |
| University of Notre Dame | 1000 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 |
| University of Oklahoma | 956 | 71 | 67 | 100 | 72 |
| University of Oregon | 926 | 85 | 80 | 100 | 80 |
| University of Pittsburgh | 990 | 54 | 44 | 0 | 78 |
| University of the Pacific | 943 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 84 |
| University of Wisconsin | 965 | 40 | 14 | 100 | 83 |
| Valparaiso University | 968 | 80 | 100 | 100 | 94 |
| Villanova University | 978 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 94 |
| Virginia Commonwealth University | 956 | 73 | 73 | - | 80 |
| Western Kentucky University | 944 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 79 |
| Wichita State University | 954 | 90 | 100 | 80 | 83 |
| Average | | 70 | 65 | 90 | 82 |

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