



Media Contact: Kelvin Ang  
[Kelvinangjy@knights.ucf.edu](mailto:Kelvinangjy@knights.ucf.edu), 315-450-1420

### **Keeping Score When It Counts: Academic Progress/Graduation Success Rate Study of NCAA Division I Women's and Men's Basketball Tournament Teams:**

*Study Reveals Women Are Doing Better Than Men But  
The Gap Between African-American and White Females Persists*

**Orlando, FL...March 15, 2011** – The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport (TIDES) at the University of Central Florida released its annual study, “Keeping Score When It Counts: Academic Progress/Graduation Success Rate Study of NCAA Division I Women’s and Men’s Basketball Tournament Teams,” which compares graduation rates for Division I teams that have been selected for the men’s and women’s brackets of the 2011 NCAA Basketball Tournaments. The author of the study is Dr. Richard Lapchick, who is director of The Institute and chair of the DeVos Sport Business Management Graduate Program at UCF. The study was co-authored this year by Kara Adams and Simone Jackson.

The study examines the Graduation Success Rates (GSR) and the Academic Progress Rates (APR) for the tournament teams. The study compares the academic performance of male and female basketball student-athletes and of African-American and white basketball student-athletes. The study on the men’s tournament teams was released on March 14.

Lapchick emphasized that, “As always, there is a great deal of good news for the women’s tournament teams when we examine the Graduation Success Rates and the Academic Progress Rates. Twenty-three women’s tournament teams had a 100 percent graduation rate for their teams. Women have consistently done much better academically than men and this year is no exception. Furthermore, the academic success gap between African-American and white women’s basketball student-athletes is smaller, although still significant, than between African-American and white men’s basketball student-athletes.”

Lapchick noted, “The academic success of women in the tournament is a great story. Based on the GSR, 100 percent (63 teams) of the women’s teams graduated at least 50 percent of their basketball student-athletes. That compared to 76 percent (51 teams) of the men’s teams.”

In addition:

- 95 percent (60) of the women’s teams compared to 63 percent (42) of the men’s teams graduated at least 60 percent.
- 91 percent (57) of the women’s teams compared to 48 percent (32) of the men’s teams graduated at least 70 percent.
- 0 percent (zero) of the women’s teams compared to 10 percent (seven) of the men’s teams graduated less than 40 percent.

RICHARD E. LAPCHICK, DIRECTOR • KEITH HARRISON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • FITZ HILL, VISITING SCHOLAR  
Tel: 407-823-1516 or 407-823-4887 • Fax: 407-823-3771 • Web: [www.tidesport.org](http://www.tidesport.org)

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In spite of all the general progress with GSR data, Lapchick said, "While the gap is far less severe among the women, I remain concerned that the gap between African-American and white basketball women student-athletes persists. However, the results for women once again stand in stark contrast to the men's teams."

Based on Graduation Success Rate data, highlights from the study include the following:

#### **70 percent graduation rates**

- **93 percent** of the women's tournament teams graduated 70 percent or more of their white basketball student-athletes, **while 76 percent** graduated 70 percent or more of their African-American basketball student-athletes, **resulting in a 17 percentage point gap vs. a 43 percentage point gap for the men's teams.** Among the men's teams, **77 percent** of the men's tournament teams graduated 70 percent or more of their white basketball student-athletes, **while only 34 percent** graduated 70 percent or more of their African-American basketball student-athletes.

#### **60 percent graduation rates**

- **97 percent** of the women's tournament teams graduated at least 60 percent or more of their white basketball student-athletes, **while 88 percent** of schools graduated 60 percent or more of their African-American basketball student-athletes, **yielding only a 9 percentage point gap compared to the 41 percentage point gap for men.** Among the men's teams **89 percent** of the men's tournament teams graduated 60 percent or more of their white basketball student-athletes, **while only 48 percent** of schools graduated 60 percent or more of their African-American basketball student-athletes.

#### **50 percent graduation rates**

- **97 percent** of the women's teams graduated at least 50 percent or more of their white basketball student-athletes, **and 98 percent** graduated 50 percent or more of their African-American basketball student-athletes. The African-American women basketball student-athletes **actually had a one percent lead over the white women while there was a 29 percentage point gap for men.** Among the men's teams, **98 percent** graduated 50 percent or more of their white basketball student-athletes, **but only 69 percent** graduated 50 percent or more of their African-American basketball student-athletes.

#### **40 percent graduation rates**

- **97 percent** of the women's teams graduated at least 40 percent or more of their white basketball student-athletes, **compared to the 98 percent** which graduated 40 percent or more of their African-American basketball student-athletes. The African-American women basketball student-athletes **actually had a one percent lead over the white women while there was a 24 percentage point gap for men.** Among the men's teams, **96 percent** graduated 40 percent or more of their white basketball student-athletes, **compared to the 72 percent** which graduated 40 percent or more of their African-American basketball student-athletes.

Lapchick noted, "Race remains an ongoing academic issue because of the continued gap between graduation rates for white and African-American student-athletes, especially among the men."

White male basketball student-athletes on tournament-bound teams graduate at the rate of 91 percent versus only 59 percent of African-American male basketball student-athletes. White female basketball student-athletes on tournament bound teams graduate at a rate of 92 percent compared to 84 percent of African-American female basketball student-athletes who graduate. The eight percentage point women's gap is clearly less alarming than the 32 percent men's gap but still is noteworthy. The gap for men increased by four percentage points while the gap for women narrowed by four percentage points.

Lapchick emphasized that, "As has been the case since we started tracking the data, African-American male and female basketball players graduate at a higher rate than African-American males and females who are not

student-athletes. The graduation rate for African-American male students as a whole is only 38 percent, versus the overall rate of 62 percent for male white students, which is a huge 24 percentage point gap. The graduation rate for African-American female students as a whole is 49 percent, versus the overall rate of 67 percent for white female students, which is an 18 percentage point gap. Our predominantly white campuses too often are not welcoming places for students of color, whether or not they are athletes.

“Furthermore, schools are recruiting many of our African-American basketball players from urban areas. Too many urban schools are underfunded, have less technology and, often, less effective teachers and cannot level the academic playing field. This makes it far more difficult for student-athletes and students in general to be successful. In the meantime, admissions officers need to admit only students who can succeed academically.”

More distressing results are:

- The GSR data shows **eight women's tournament teams** or 14 percent have a 30 percentage point or greater gap between the graduation rates of white and African-American basketball student-athletes.<sup>1</sup>
- The GSR data shows **30 men's tournament teams** (54 percent) have a 30 percentage point or greater gap between the graduation rates of white and African-American basketball student-athletes.<sup>2</sup>
- **12 women's teams** (21 percent) have a 20 percentage point or greater gap between the graduation rates of white and African-American basketball student-athletes.
- **36 men's teams** (64 percent) have a 20 percentage point or greater gap between the graduation rates of white and African-American basketball student-athletes.
- Looking at all Division I women's teams including those not in the tournament, the disparity for GSR between whites and African-Americans is slightly more troubling as there are 51 teams (15 percent) with at least a 30 percentage point difference, and 76 teams (22 percent) with at least a 20 percentage point difference.<sup>3</sup>
- Looking at all Division I men's teams, the disparity for GSR between whites and African-Americans is also troubling as there are 107 teams (32 percent) with at least a 30 percentage point difference; and 147 teams (44 percent) with at least a 20 percentage point difference.<sup>4</sup>

There are three women's teams (5 percent) that did not receive a score of 925 or more on the NCAA's APR. In comparison, 10 men's teams or 15 percent did not receive a score of 925 or more on the NCAA's APR.

The NCAA created the APR in 2004 as part of an academic reform package designed to more accurately measure student-athletes' academic success, as well as improve graduation rates at member institutions by providing sanctions in the form of lost scholarships when teams fail to meet the NCAA standard for academic performance. Teams that score below a 925, which is equivalent to an NCAA GSR rate of approximately 50 percent, can lose up to 10 percent of their scholarships. Teams can also be subject to historical penalties for poor academic performance over time. Starting next year, teams that receive three straight years of historical penalties (below 900 APR) face the potential of restrictions on postseason competition for the team, in addition to scholarship and practice restrictions.

The APR data does not include data from the 2009-10 academic performances of the teams in the study, but instead uses the four-year data from the 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09 academic years.

All of the Women's FBS conferences represented in the APR study did well this year. The Big East, SEC, ACC, Pac-10 and Big 10 had their entire tournament-bound member institutions receive an APR score greater than 925. The Big East Conference is represented by seven teams in the top 15 APR scores (Connecticut, DePaul, Georgetown, Notre Dame, West Virginia, Marquette and St. John's).

Lapchick added, "Academic success of student-athletes is a priority for NCAA President Mark Emmert as it was for Myles Brand. Now it is up to the university presidents to stay vigilant working for the academic welfare of all student-athletes. I hope they work across their campuses to make all students of color more welcome. And I hope all presidents work within their own communities to improve school systems which are often underfunded, under-equipped and do not have the best teachers."

Lapchick concluded, "As always, there are schools that win big enough to be here in March *and* graduate their student-athletes. Seven men's teams (Belmont, Notre Dame, Villanova, Illinois, Brigham Young University, Utah State and Wofford) graduated 100 percent of their players. For the women, 23 schools had a 100 percent graduation rate. They included: Bowling Green, Dayton, Duke, Gardner-Webb, Iowa, Iowa State, Marist, Miami, North Carolina, Northern Iowa, Notre Dame, Ohio State, Penn State, Samford, South Dakota State, St. Francis (PA), St. John's, Stanford, Tennessee, Texas Tech, Hartford, Vanderbilt and Xavier. Notre Dame not only placed a men's and women's team in the tournament but they also had a 100 percent graduation success rate for both teams. That should earn them high rankings for the NCAA's incentives list."

NCAA statistics were used in the study. The Institute reviewed the six-year graduation rates of each school's freshman class that enrolled in 2003-04, and it then calculated a four-class average (freshmen classes of 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04). The APR data in this study does not include data from the 2009-10 academic performances of the teams, but instead uses the four-year data from the 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09 academic years. This is the third year without the squad-size adjustment for most teams that was in place until teams accumulated four years of APR data.

The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport serves as a comprehensive resource for issues related to gender and race in amateur, collegiate and professional sports. The Institute researches and publishes a variety of studies, including annual studies of student-athlete graduation rates and racial attitudes in sports, 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. Additionally, The Institute conducts diversity management training in conjunction with the National Consortium for Academics and Sports. 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 for Diversity and Ethics in Sport 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 sports industry while also emphasizing diversity, community service and sport and social issues.

**Note: The women's and men's percentages were calculated as follows:**

- *Overall rates were based on 63 teams for women and 67 for men (Princeton, like other Ivy League, Schools do not report graduation rates).*
- *Rates for white student-athletes were based on 61 women's teams (In addition to Princeton not reporting graduation rates, Hampton University and Prairie View had no white basketball student-athletes in the period under review) and 56 men's teams (In addition to Princeton not reporting graduation rates, Clemson, Temple, Missouri, Georgetown, St. John's, Cincinnati, Virginia Commonwealth, Memphis, Hampton, Long Island and Alabama State also had no white basketball student-athletes in the period under review).*
- *Rates for African-American student-athletes were based on 58 women's teams (In addition to Princeton not reporting graduation rates, UC Davis, Iowa State, Montana, Northern Iowa and South Dakota State*

had no African-American basketball student-athletes in the period under review) and 67 men's teams (Princeton does not report graduation rates).

- The disparity rates were based on 56 women's teams. In addition to Princeton not reporting graduation rates, Hampton and Prairie View had no white basketball student-athletes while UC Davis, Iowa State, Montana, Northern Iowa and South Dakota State had no African-American basketball student-athletes. The disparity rates were based on 56 men's teams. In addition to Princeton not reporting graduation rates, Clemson, Temple, Missouri, Georgetown, St. John's, Cincinnati, Virginia Commonwealth, Memphis, Hampton, Long Island and Alabama State had no white basketball student-athletes in the graduating class in the period under review.

<b>Graduation Rates for 2011 Women's Teams in the NCAA Division I Basketball Tournament</b>					
<b>School</b>	<b>APR</b>	<b>Overall Student-Athlete</b>	<b>African-American Basketball Student-Athlete</b>	<b>White Basketball Student-Athlete</b>	<b>Overall Basketball Student-Athlete</b>
Arizona State	974	76	67	100	92
Baylor	957	78	82	100	88
Bowling Green	969	84	100	100	100
California State, Fresno	957	64	71	83	80
California, Davis	966	86	-	91	86
Connecticut	990	83	83	100	92
Dayton	1000	94	100	100	100
DePaul	996	91	100	86	92
Duke	990	97	100	100	100
Florida State	957	79	75	75	77
Gardner-Webb	963	82	100	100	100
Georgetown	982	94	80	100	91
Georgia	1000	77	70	100	77
Georgia Tech	946	75	67	100	77
Gonzaga	981	92	67	100	94
Green Bay	991	95	100	92	92
Hampton	954	70	50	-	50
Houston	930	69	73	100	78
Iowa	969	84	100	100	100
Iowa State	986	79	-	100	100
James Madison	981	84	78	67	71
Kansas State	985	81	100	90	92
Kentucky	972	74	89	100	91
Louisiana Tech	953	70	56	0	56
Louisville	954	80	89	100	93
Marist	981	91	100	100	100
Marquette	986	92	100	83	92
Maryland	971	80	75	0	67
McNeese State	906	69	83	75	81
Miami	985	86	100	100	100
Michigan State	978	80	67	83	77
Middle Tennessee	975	76	80	100	85
Montana	979	72	-	90	83
Navy	991	96	60	100	94
North Carolina	979	87	100	100	100

<b>Graduation Rates for 2011 Women's Teams in the NCAA Division I Basketball Tournament</b>					
<b>School</b>	<b>APR</b>	<b>Overall Student-Athlete</b>	<b>African-American Basketball Student-Athlete</b>	<b>White Basketball Student-Athlete</b>	<b>Overall Basketball Student-Athlete</b>
Northern Iowa	974	75	-	100	100
Notre Dame	989	99	100	100	100
Ohio State	993	79	100	100	100
Oklahoma	995	69	100	100	92
Penn State	978	90	100	100	100
Prairie View A&M	905	68	57	-	57
Princeton	1000	-	-	-	-
Purdue	964	78	57	80	71
Rutgers	957	87	89	100	90
Samford University	996	79	100	100	100
South Dakota State	981	84	-	100	100
St. Francis (PA)	962	82	100	100	100
St. John's	969	89	100	100	100
Stanford	985	94	100	100	100
Stetson	936	78	50	67	67
Temple	942	76	67	100	71
Tennessee	973	74	100	100	100
Tennessee, Martin	922	71	100	75	86
Texas	976	70	75	80	79
Texas A&M	954	72	67	75	65
Texas Tech	969	67	100	100	100
UALR	941	76	86	100	89
UCF	969	80	92	100	94
UCLA	974	79	100	100	93
University of Hartford	995	89	100	100	100
University of Utah	969	79	0	100	83
Vanderbilt	990	93	100	100	100
West Virginia	951	76	57	100	70
Xavier	959	94	100	100	100

<b>Graduation Rates for 2011 Men's Teams in the NCAA Division I Basketball Tournament</b>					
<b>School</b>	<b>APR</b>	<b>Overall Student-Athlete</b>	<b>African-American Basketball Student-Athlete</b>	<b>White Basketball Student-Athlete</b>	<b>Overall Basketball Student-Athlete</b>
Akron	951	77	0	100	38
Alabama State	907	54	71	-	63
Arizona	944	65	14	100	20
Arkansas-Little Rock	962	76	92	100	92
Belmont	995	90	100	100	100
Boston	964	94	100	80	90
Bucknell	994	95	80	100	91
Butler	1000	84	50	100	83
BYU	995	78	100	100	100
Cincinnati	945	77	58	-	53
Clemson	946	83	80	-	71
Connecticut	930	83	25	50	31
Duke	980	97	80	100	83
Florida	956	82	33	100	44
Florida State	944	79	63	100	73
George Mason	995	77	55	100	67
Georgetown	937	94	75	-	78
Georgia	944	77	30	100	36
Gonzaga	976	92	50	86	73
Hampton	948	70	71	-	67
Illinois	979	86	100	100	100
Indiana State	935	80	40	100	67
Kansas	1000	77	67	100	80
Kansas State	924	81	14	100	40
Kentucky	954	74	31	100	44
Long Island	940	82	71	-	78
Louisville	951	80	50	100	50
Marquette	975	92	83	100	91
Memphis	974	76	50	-	58
Michigan	956	79	33	100	36
Michigan State	1000	80	38	100	50
Missouri	979	80	38	-	44
Morehead State	906	64	33	50	43
North Carolina	995	87	83	100	88
Northern Colorado	969	82	100	78	77
Notre Dame	983	99	100	100	100
Oakland	962	85	71	75	75
Ohio State	929	79	55	100	64
Old Dominion	947	69	50	33	63
Penn State	995	90	80	100	86
Pittsburgh	962	81	60	50	64
Princeton	996				
Purdue	919	78	50	83	67
Richmond	967	93	50	100	83
San Diego State	921	67	71	100	58
St. John's	961	89	67	-	70
St. Peter's College	928	74	67	100	70



<b>Graduation Rates for 2011 Men's Teams in the NCAA Division I Basketball Tournament</b>					
<b>School</b>	<b>APR</b>	<b>Overall Student-Athlete</b>	<b>African-American Basketball Student-Athlete</b>	<b>White Basketball Student-Athlete</b>	<b>Overall Basketball Student-Athlete</b>
Syracuse	912	83	44	75	54
Temple	934	76	30	-	33
Tennessee	935	74	33	50	40
Texas	1000	70	17	60	42
Texas A&M	986	72	63	100	64
UAB	825	67	18	100	25
UC Santa Barbara	902	84	33	100	77
UCLA	968	79	63	100	70
UNC Asheville	960	64	57	50	50
UNLV	947	72	33	100	67
USC	924	78	38	100	42
UT San Antonio	885	60	50	100	50
Utah State	946	83	100	100	100
Vanderbilt	980	93	100	100	93
VCU	975	75	64	-	56
Villanova	980	94	100	100	100
Washington	990	87	17	100	44
West Virginia	990	76	57	80	71
Wisconsin	966	81	50	100	70
Wofford	972	95	100	100	100
Xavier	985	94	89	100	92

<sup>1</sup> For the women's teams, Princeton and South Dakota State did not report a GSR and six teams did not have data for either white or African-American student-athletes so the number of schools eligible is 56.

<sup>2</sup> The statistical pool here was 57 schools, because seven schools did not have data for white male student-athletes and one team did not report a GSR so they were omitted from the category.

<sup>3</sup> There are 38 schools that either did not have an African-American or white student-athlete or did not report GSR rates on their team in this period leaving 307 schools in the statistical pool.

<sup>4</sup> There are 73 schools that either did not have an African-American or white student-athlete or did not report GSR rates on their team in this period leaving 274 schools in the statistical pool.

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