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Keeping Score When It Counts: Academic Progress/Graduation Success Rate Study of 2013 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 19, 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: Academic Progress/Graduation Success Rate Study of 2013 NCAA Division I Women's and Men's Basketball Tournament Teams,”** which compares graduation rates and academic progress rates for Division I teams that have been selected for the men's and women's brackets of the 2013 NCAA Basketball Tournaments.

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. The study was co-authored by Devin Beahm and Nate Kinkopf.

This study is a follow-up report to the men's tournament study that was released on March 18, 2013. (<http://www.tidesport.org/Grad%20Rates/2013%20Men's%20Basketball%20Tournament%20Teams%20Study.pdf>). The study compares the academic performance of male and female basketball student-athletes and of African-American and white basketball student-athletes by examining the Graduation Success Rates (GSR) and the Academic Progress Rates (APR) for the tournament teams. The women graduated at a rate of 90 percent vs. 70 percent for the men. The women also had only one team in the tournament with an APR below a 925 compared to the men who had three teams.

Lapchick stated, “The women's teams always give us good news to report each year. It has historically been clear that student-athletes on women's basketball teams graduate at a higher rate than student-athletes on men's basketball teams. Additionally, the disparity gap between white and African-American student-athletes has always been significantly smaller on women's teams compared to men's teams. This year's study reveals that there has been a two percentage point decrease in the disparity between graduation rates of white and African-American women student-athletes resulting in six percentage point gap compared to a 25 percentage point gap for the men's teams.”

There are 25 women's teams that have a 100 percent graduation rate in the 2013 field. All of the women's teams graduated more than 60 percent of their student-athletes except Hampton University.

There are nine teams (14 percent) within the women's basketball tournament field that scored a perfect APR score of 1000.

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This year, Duke, Notre Dame and Villanova had a team in both the men's and women's tournament each of which had a 100 percent graduation rate on both teams.

There are many areas where the women outperform the men academically. White male basketball student-athletes on tournament teams graduate at the rate of 90 percent versus only 65 percent of African-American male basketball student-athletes. White female basketball student-athletes on tournament teams graduate at a rate of 94 percent compared to 88 percent for African-American female basketball student-athletes. The six percentage point women's gap is clearly far less alarming than the 25 percent men's gap. The gap for men decreased by three percentage points from a 28 percent gap in 2012, while the gap for women decreased from eight percent in 2012.

Lapchick noted, "For the last two years, 98 percent of the women's tournament teams graduated at least 50 percent of their basketball student-athletes. In comparison, 87 percent of the men's teams in this year's tournament graduated at least 50 percent of their basketball student-athletes. Thus there is an 11 percentage point gap between women's and men's basketball graduation rates at the 50 percent mark in the 2013 tournament."

In addition:

- 94 percent (60) of the women's teams compared to 53 percent (36) of the men's teams graduated at least 70 percent creating a much larger 42 percent gap.
- 98 percent (63) of the women's teams compared to 65 percent (45) of the men's teams graduated at least 60 percent resulting in a 32 percent gap.
- No women's teams compared to six percent (four) of the men's teams graduated less than 40 percent.

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

70 percent graduation rates

- **92 percent (55 teams)** of the women's tournament teams graduated 70 percent or more of their white basketball student-athletes, while **83 percent (49 teams)** graduated 70 percent or more of their African-American basketball student-athletes, resulting in a **nine percentage point** gap. This gap decreased by **six** percentage points from **15 percent in 2012**.
- Among the men's teams, **89 percent (50 teams)** of the men's tournament teams graduated 70 percent or more of their white basketball student-athletes, while only **49 percent (33 teams)** graduated 70 percent or more of their African-American basketball student-athletes, **resulting in a 40 percent gap** among the men, which was a **11 percent** decrease from **51 percent in 2012**.

60 percent graduation rates

- **97 percent (58 teams)** of the women's tournament teams graduated at least 60 percent or more of their white basketball student-athletes, while **95 percent (56 teams)** of schools graduated 60 percent or more of their African-American basketball student-athletes, yielding only a **two-percentage point gap** which was a **five** percentage point decrease from the **seven percentage point disparity in 2012**.
- Among the men's teams, **91 percent (51 teams)** of the men's tournament teams graduated 60 percent or more of their white basketball student-athletes, while only **55 percent (37 teams)** graduated 60 percent or more of their African-American basketball student-athletes. This resulted in a **36-percentage point gap** among the men, which was a **six** percent decrease from **42 percent in 2012**.

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50 percent graduation rates

- **100 percent (60 teams)** of the women's teams graduated at least 50 percent or more of their white basketball student-athletes, and **97 percent (57 teams)** graduated 50 percent or more of their African-American basketball student-athletes resulting in a **three percentage point** difference between African-American and white women basketball student-athletes. Last year's study showed a **one-percentage point** disparity favoring white student-athletes.
- Among the men's teams, **96 percent (54 teams)** of the men's tournament teams graduated 50 percent or more of their white basketball student-athletes, while only **69 percent (46 teams)** graduated 50 percent or more of their African-American basketball student-athletes. This resulted in a **27 percent gap** among the men, which **was the same as the 27 percent gap reported in 2012**.

40 percent graduation rates

- **100 percent (60 teams)** of the women's teams graduated at least 40 percent or more of their white basketball student-athletes, compared to the **98 percent (58 teams)**, which graduated 40 percent or more of their African-American basketball student-athletes at this level resulting in a **two-percentage point gap** favoring white women basketball student-athletes.
- Among the men's teams, **94 percent (54 teams)** of the men's tournament teams graduated 40 percent or more of their white basketball student-athletes, while **82 percent (55 teams)** graduated 40 percent or more of their African-American basketball student-athletes resulting in a **12 percentage point gap** among the men in favor of white male student-athletes, which was an **15 percentage point decrease** from 2012.

There are **25** women's teams that had a **100 percent** graduation rate: Creighton University, University of Dayton, DePaul University, Duke University, University of Wisconsin – Green Bay, University of Iowa, Iowa State University, University of Kentucky, Louisiana State University, University of Nebraska – Lincoln, University of Notre Dame, University of Oklahoma, Pennsylvania State University, Princeton University, Quinnipiac University, University of South Carolina – Columbus, University of South Florida, Saint Joseph's University, St. John's University, University of Tennessee – Knoxville, Texas Tech University, Vanderbilt University, Villanova University, Wichita State University, and the University of Tulsa.

It is noteworthy to mention that within this year's women's basketball field, there are four teams (University of South Florida, Hampton University, Prairie View A&M University and Princeton University) that did not have white student-athlete graduation rates reported. The following five women's teams in the tournament did not have African-American graduation rates reported: the University of Montana, South Dakota State University, Gonzaga University, Villanova University, and Princeton University.

Some distressing results are:

- The GSR data shows **nine women's tournament teams** (16 percent) have a 30-percentage point or greater gap between the graduation rates of white and African-American basketball student-athletes. Five of the teams (eight percent) with a 30-percentage point or greater gap experience higher graduation rates for white student-athletes while four teams (six percent) have a similar disparity in favor of African-American student-athletes.
- **Fifteen women's teams** (27 percent) have a 20-percentage point or greater gap between the graduation rates of white and African-American basketball student-athletes. Eleven of the teams (19 percent) with a 20 percentage point or greater gap experience higher graduation rates for white student-athletes, while four teams (six percent) experience higher graduation rates for African-American student-athletes.

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Lapchick noted, "This year, there is one women's team (two percent), that did not receive a score of 925 or more on the NCAA's previous APR measure (University of Tennessee-Martin). In comparison, three men's teams did not receive a score of 925 or more on the NCAA's APR. Last year in the women's tournament, there were three women's teams that did not receive a score of 925 or more on the NCAA's APR measure. There are nine teams (14 percent) within the women's basketball tournament field and six (nine percent) in the men's field that scored a perfect APR score of 1000."

The NCAA has raised its standards to a 930 or greater APR. The same team in the women's field fell below 930 (University of Tennessee-Martin). On the men's side, six teams (Southern University, Saint Louis University, James Madison University, New Mexico State University, University of Oregon and Oklahoma State University) are under the 930 score.

The APR, developed in 2004, is a four-year average of academic performance that rewards student-athletes for remaining eligible as well as continuing 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 two years ago, 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.

The APR data does not include data from the 2011-12 academic performances of the teams in the study, but instead uses the four-year data from the 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, and 2010-11 academic years.

All of the women's basketball teams in the Football Bowl Subdivision conferences represented in the APR study did well this year. The Big East, SEC, ACC, Pac-12 and Big 10 had their entire tournament-bound member institutions receive an APR score greater than 930. The Big 10, Big East and Pac 12, are each represented by at least two teams in the top 15 APR scores.

Lapchick stated that, "For the women's basketball tournament field, 25 schools had a 100 percent graduation rate. In comparison, the men's tournament field had 11 schools that had a 100 percent graduation rate. This year, three men's and women's basketball teams were the only schools to have a 100 percent graduation rate on both teams and be selected to both tournaments. These teams included: Duke University, University of Notre Dame and Villanova University. Women's basketball student-athletes are truly representative of the balance that is needed to be a student-athlete in today's collegiate environment. Hopefully, in the future, women's basketball student-athletes will continue to succeed, the men will continue to do better, and we will see a further decrease in the disparity between white and African-American student-athletes."

Note: The percentages for the women's report were calculated as follows:

1. *Overall rates were based on 64 women's teams.*
2. *Rates for African-American student-athletes were based on 59 teams due to the University of Montana, Gonzaga University, Villanova University, South Dakota State University, and Princeton University having no reported African-American basketball student-athlete data in the period recorded.*
3. *Rates for white student-athletes were based on 60 teams due to the University of South Florida, Hampton University, Prairie View A&M University and Princeton University having no reported white basketball student-athlete data in the period recorded.*

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4. *The disparity figures are based on 56 teams due to a lack of reporting for white or African-American student-athletes or not having a certain race represented on a team.*

Note: The percentages for the men's report were calculated as follows:

1. *Overall rates were based on 68 men's teams.*
2. *Rates for African-American student-athletes were based on 67 teams due to Davidson having no African-American basketball student-athletes in the period recorded.*
3. *Rates for white student-athletes were based on 56 teams due to Southern University, Temple University, James Madison University, University of Memphis, University of Cincinnati, University of Colorado, Northwestern State University, Iona College, Virginia Commonwealth University, Georgetown University, Long Island University – Brooklyn and University of Miami (FL) having no white basketball student-athletes in the period recorded.*
4. *The disparity figures are based on 55 teams due to lack of reporting for white or African-American student-athletes or not having a certain race representing a team. Princeton University did not report any African American or white women student-athletes.*

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. 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 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.

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Graduation Rates for 2013 Women's Teams in the NCAA Division I Basketball Tournament					
School	APR	Overall WBB Student-Athlete	African-American WBB Student-Athlete	White WBB Student-Athlete	Overall Student-Athlete
Baylor University	967	91	89	100	82
California Polytechnic State University	967	73	60	100	71
California State University - Fresno	983	89	83	100	71
Central Michigan University	950	86	75	90	75
Creighton University	989	100	100	100	94
DePaul University	1000	100	100	100	93
Duke University	984	100	100	100	98
Florida State University	984	86	75	100	78
Gonzaga University	981	94	-	100	96
Hampton University	964	47	47	-	64
Iowa State University	990	100	100	100	80
Liberty University	978	88	67	88	74
Louisiana State University	972	100	100	100	80
Marist College	995	91	100	100	88
Michigan State University	1000	91	83	100	85
Middle Tennessee State University	968	91	89	100	78
Oklahoma State University	934	61	75	67	77
Oral Roberts University	958	79	67	100	76
Pennsylvania State University	985	100	100	100	88
Prairie View A&M University	935	64	62	-	59
Princeton University	1000	100	-	-	96
Purdue University	981	71	63	83	78
Quinnipiac University	996	100	100	100	80
Saint Joseph's University	976	100	100	100	92
South Dakota State University	1000	77	-	83	83
St. John's University	975	100	100	100	90
Stanford University	996	92	75	100	96
Stetson University	954	90	100	50	85
Syracuse University	974	71	63	75	87
Texas A&M University - College Station	969	75	69	100	74
Texas Tech University	975	100	100	100	73
U.S. Naval Academy	986	92	33	100	93
University at Albany	968	93	100	89	82
University of California - Berkeley	956	83	83	100	80
University of California - Los Angeles	983	92	100	100	84
University of Colorado - Boulder	991	90	100	100	75
University of Connecticut	990	92	89	100	81
University of Dayton	1000	100	100	100	94
University of Delaware	972	80	75	86	75
University of Georgia	975	92	89	100	81
University of Idaho	961	94	100	92	82
University of Iowa	964	100	100	100	87
University of Kansas	982	85	75	100	85
University of Kentucky	980	100	100	100	79
University of Louisville	941	93	89	100	80
University of Maryland - College Park	956	93	100	50	83
University of Miami (FL)	965	93	83	100	93
University of Michigan	1000	69	100	63	84
University of Montana	967	79	-	82	80
University of Nebraska - Lincoln	992	100	100	100	77
University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill	959	79	73	100	88
University of Notre Dame	968	100	100	100	99
University of Oklahoma	1000	100	100	100	72
University of South Carolina - Columbia	960	100	100	100	78
University of South Florida	931	100	100	-	75
University of Tennessee - Chattanooga	991	79	57	100	50
University of Tennessee - Knoxville	1000	100	100	100	73
University of Tennessee - Martin	915	85	100	60	72
University of Tulsa	954	100	100	100	83
University of Wisconsin - Green Bay	1000	100	100	100	91
Vanderbilt University	982	100	100	100	91
Villanova University	991	100	-	100	94
West Virginia University	981	86	82	100	83
Wichita State University	984	100	100	100	83
Average		90	88	94	82

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Graduation Rates for 2013 Men's Teams in the NCAA Division I Basketball Tournament					
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	97
Duke University	995	100	100	100	98
Florida Gulf Coast University	932	73	100	80	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	29	25	100	70
North Carolina A&T State University	934	25	33	0	55
North Carolina State University	974	73	83	50	77
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	975	54	38	100	68
University of California - Los Angeles	942	70	80	100	84
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	88	100	76
University of New Mexico	964	50	43	75	75
University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill	963	91	86	100	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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