



Media Contacts:

Erin Davison 407-252-0201, Edavison@knights.ucf.edu

Caryn Grant 248-214-3482, Caryn.Grant@knights.ucf.edu

## **Keeping Score When It Counts: Graduation Success and Academic Progress Rates for the 2016 NCAA Division I Men's and Women's Basketball Tournament Teams**

***Study Again Reveals Women Are Doing Better Than Men and the Gap Between African-American and White Student-athletes Got Smaller for Both Women and Men***

**Orlando, FL... March 15, 2016**– 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 2016 NCAA Division I Men’s and Women’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 2016 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 Jasmine Bounds.

This study is a follow-up report to the men’s tournament study that was released on March 14, 2016. 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 89 percent vs. 78 percent for the men. The men had only one team in the tournament with an APR below a 930 while the women had none.

Lapchick stated, “As always in previous reports, the women’s teams bring good news to the report this year with 23 women’s teams that have a 100 percent graduation rate in the 2016 field and four teams that scored a perfect APR score of 1000. Female student-athletes graduate at a higher rate than male student-athletes on basketball teams.”

There was a drop in the gap between the graduation rates of white and African-American male and female basketball student-athletes. The disparity between graduation rates of white and African-American female student-athletes decreased by two percentage point which resulted in a 10 percentage point gap. This compared to a six percentage point decrease in the disparity between graduation rates of white and African-American male student-athletes which resulted in an 18 percentage point gap for the men’s teams.

All of the women’s teams graduated more than 60 percent of their student-athletes except Robert Morris University and the University of South Carolina.

RICHARD E. LAPCHICK, DIRECTOR

C. KEITH HARRISON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • SCOTT BUKSTEIN, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

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This year Middle Tennessee State University had a team in the both men's and women's tournament each of which had a 100 percent graduation rate.

Lapchick said, "There are many categories where the women outperform the men academically. White female basketball student-athletes on tournament teams graduated at a rate of 95 percent compared to 85 percent for African-American female basketball student-athletes. White male basketball student-athletes on tournament teams graduated at the rate of 93 percent versus only 75 percent of African-American male basketball student-athletes. The 10 percentage point women's gap is far less than the 18 percent men's gap. However, this was a year after the women went from five percent in 2014 to a 12 percent gap in 2015. The gap for men in 2016 was 18 percent, which was a six percentage point decrease from 24 percent in 2015."

In 2016, 100 percent of the women's tournament teams graduated at least 50 percent of their basketball student-athletes compared to 93 percent of the men's teams.

In addition:

- 94 percent of the women's teams compared to 71 percent of the men's teams graduated at least 70 percent creating a 23 percent gap.
- 97 percent of the women's teams compared to 81 percent of the men's teams graduated at least 60 percent resulting in a 16 percent gap.
- No women's team graduated less than 40 percent while three men's teams were below this mark.

Lapchick added that, "while there is so much good news in both the men's and women's reports regarding GSRs and APRs, it is still not acceptable that in 2016, 13 percent of the women's tournament teams and 24 percent of the men's teams had a 30 percentage point or greater gap between the graduation rates of white and African-American basketball student-athletes."

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

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

- **91 percent** of the women's tournament teams graduated 70 percent or more of their white basketball student-athletes, while **85 percent** graduated 70 percent or more of their African-American basketball student-athletes, which resulted in a **six percentage point** gap. **This improvement resulted in an 11 percentage point decrease in the gap from 17 percent in 2015.**
- Among the men's teams, **88 percent** of the men's tournament teams graduated 70 percent or more of their white basketball student-athletes, while only **66 percent** graduated 70 percent or more of their African-American basketball student-athletes, resulting in a **22 percent percentage point gap** among the men. **This improvement resulted in a 12 percentage point decrease in the gap from 34 percent in 2015.**

#### **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 **90 percent** graduated 60 percent or more of their African-American basketball student-athletes which resulted in a **seven percentage point gap** which was a **two point** increase from there being a **five percent disparity in 2015.**
- Among the men's teams, **95 percent** graduated 60 percent or more of their white basketball student-athletes, while only **78 percent** graduated 60 percent or more of their African-American basketball

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student-athletes. This resulted in a **17 percentage point gap**, which was a 15 point decrease from the 33 percentage point gap in 2015. This decrease was a substantial improvement.

### **50 percent graduation rates**

- **100 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, which resulted in a two point increase from there being no disparity in 2015.
- **97 percent** of the men's tournament teams graduated 50 percent or more of their white basketball student-athletes, while only **85 percent** graduated 50 percent or more of their African-American basketball student-athletes. This resulted in a **12 percent gap** among the men, which **was a nine percentage point decrease from the 21 percent gap reported in 2015.**

These were among the distressing results:

- The GSR data shows **7 women's tournament teams** (13 percent) had a 30-percentage point or greater gap between the graduation rates of white and African-American basketball student-athletes; 6 of the teams (11 percent) with a 30-percentage point or greater gap experience higher graduation rates for white student-athletes while one team (two percent) had a similar disparity in favor of African-American student-athletes.
- 14 men's tournament teams (24 percent) had a 30-percentage point or greater gap between the graduation rates of white and African-American basketball student-athletes; 11 of the teams (19 percent) with a 30-percentage point or greater gap experience high graduation rates for white student-athletes while three teams (5 percent) had a similar disparity in favor of African-American student-athletes.
- **15 women's teams** (27 percent) had a 20-percentage point or greater gap between the graduation rates of white and African-American basketball student-athlete: 13 of the teams (24 percent) with a 20 percentage point or greater gap experience higher graduation rates for white student-athletes, while two teams (four percent) experience higher graduation rates for African-American student-athletes.
- 25 men's teams (43 percent) had a 20-percentage point or greater gap between the graduation rates of white and African-American basketball student-athletes; 21 of the teams (36 percent) with a 20 percentage point or greater gap experience higher graduation rates for white student-athletes, while four teams (7 percent) experience higher graduation rates for African-American student-athletes.

There are **23** women's teams that had a 100 percent graduation rate: Belmont University, DePaul University, Duquesne University, George Washington University, Iona College, Jacksonville University, Kansas State University, Middle Tennessee State University, Princeton University, Purdue University, South Dakota State University, St. Bonaventure University, Stanford University, U.S. Military Academy, University of California Los Angeles, University of Connecticut, University of Florida, University of Idaho, University of Kentucky, University of Oklahoma, University of South Florida, University of Washington and University of Wisconsin-Green Bay.

Lapchick noted, "There are four teams within the women's basketball tournament field and four in the men's field that scored a perfect APR score of 1000. For the women's teams, those four are DePaul University, South Dakota State University, Stanford University, and University of North Carolina, Asheville. For the men's teams, those four are Indiana University Bloomington, the University of Arizona, the University of Pittsburgh, and the University of Texas at Austin."

The NCAA has raised its standards to a 930 or greater APR. There were no teams in the women's field below 930. On the men's side, Southern University was the lone team to fall under the 930 score.

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C. KEITH HARRISON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • SCOTT BUKSTEIN, RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

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The APR, developed in 2004, is a four-year average of academic performance that rewards student-athletes for remaining eligible as well as continuing their education at the same school. The NCAA voted to institute stricter policies with regards to APR performance and postseason athletic participation by raising the score from 925 to 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 930 APR can lose up to 10 percent of their scholarships. Teams can also be subject to historical penalties for poor academic performance over time.

The APR data does not include data from the 2014-15 academic performances of the teams in the study, but instead uses the four years of data ending in the 2013-14 school year. This is the most updated data available on the NCAA website

Lapchick stated that, "Looking at both the men's and women's teams in the fields of 2016, we see good improvements, especially for African-Americans. Women's basketball student-athletes have consistently epitomized the balance that is needed to be a successful contemporary student-athlete."

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

1. Overall rates were based on 64 women's teams. Princeton University does not report the race of their student-athletes.
2. Rates for African-American student-athletes were based on 60 teams due to Duquesne University, Princeton University, South Dakota State University, and University of Idaho having no reported African-American basketball student-athlete data in the period recorded.
3. Rates for white student-athletes were based on 58 teams due to Alabama State University, North Carolina A&T State University, Princeton University, Robert Morris University, Troy University, and University of Miami (Florida) had no reported white basketball student-athlete data in the period recorded.
4. The disparity figures were based on 55 teams due to a lack of reporting for white or African-American student-athletes or there was not 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 teams.
2. Rates for African-American student-athletes were based on 68 teams, as each team had at least one African-American basketball student-athlete in the period recorded.
3. Rates for white student-athletes were based on 58 teams because Hampton University, Oregon State University, Seton Hall University, Southern University, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, University of Cincinnati, University of Connecticut, University of Miami, University of Pittsburgh and Virginia Commonwealth University had no white basketball student-athletes in the period recorded.
4. The disparity figures for the gap in graduation rates for white and African-American student-athletes were based on 58 teams due to the fact that the 10 teams listed above either had no white basketball student-athletes or African-American basketball student-athletes in the period 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

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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 2016 Women's Teams in the NCAA Division I Basketball Tournament						
School	APR	GSR				
		Overall Women's Basketball Student-Athletes (%)	African-American Women's Basketball Student Athletes (%)	White Women's Basketball Student-Athletes (%)	Overall Student-Athletes (%)	
Alabama State University	967	88	88	N/A	66	
Arizona State University	981	93	86	100	84	
Auburn University	991	92	100	100	77	
Baylor University	974	85	71	100	88	
Belmont University	991	100	100	100	97	
Brigham Young University	983	85	50	100	75	
Colorado State University	981	69	50	67	84	
DePaul University	1000	100	100	100	94	
Duquesne University	960	100	N/A	100	89	
Florida State University	979	85	80	100	85	
George Washington University	986	100	100	100	94	
Indiana University, Bloomington	977	92	86	100	87	
Iona College	996	100	100	100	90	
Jacksonville University	973	100	100	100	77	
James Madison University	980	83	75	100	83	
Kansas State University	985	100	100	100	81	
Michigan State University	969	91	83	100	87	
Middle Tennessee State University	996	100	100	100	87	
Mississippi State University	958	95	90	100	85	
Missouri State University	964	85	60	100	81	
New Mexico State University	947	63	40	100	76	
North Carolina A&T State University	947	87	87	N/A	62	
Oklahoma State University	971	85	83	100	71	
Oregon State University	984	86	67	100	82	
Princeton University	995	100	N/A	N/A	98	
Purdue University	966	100	100	100	84	
Robert Morris University	974	56	58	N/A	81	
Seton Hall University	986	85	75	100	90	
South Dakota State University	1000	100	N/A	100	83	
St. Bonaventure University	984	100	100	100	91	
St. John's University	972	91	100	100	87	
Stanford University	1000	100	100	100	98	
Syracuse University	991	93	92	100	90	
Texas A&M University, College Station	973	76	71	100	78	
The Ohio State University	976	83	88	75	89	
Troy University	953	92	88	N/A	77	
U.S. Military Academy	967	100	100	100	89	
University of Albany	986	86	80	100	81	
University at Buffalo	991	93	83	100	78	
University of California, Los Angeles	980	100	100	100	86	
University of Central Arkansas	954	71	55	100	74	
University of Connecticut	982	100	100	100	85	
University of Florida	990	100	100	100	81	
University of Georgia	981	91	86	100	85	
University of Hawaii, Manoa	977	75	67	100	78	
University of Idaho	948	100	N/A	100	75	
University of Kentucky	987	100	100	100	81	
University of Louisville	971	90	86	100	81	
University of Maryland, College Park	981	88	83	100	85	
University of Miami (Florida)	981	89	89	N/A	89	
University of Missouri, Columbia	987	93	88	100	88	
University of North Carolina Asheville	1000	71	78	60	85	
University of Notre Dame	984	82	75	86	98	
University of Oklahoma	981	100	100	100	84	
University of Pennsylvania	995	75	88	67	97	
University of San Francisco	986	75	86	50	80	
University of South Carolina	990	53	58	50	88	
University of South Florida	991	100	100	100	83	
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	991	80	75	83	70	
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	978	90	80	100	80	
University of Texas at Austin	996	92	88	100	85	
University of Washington	978	100	100	100	85	
University of Wisconsin-Green Bay	991	100	100	100	92	
West Virginia University	995	92	86	100	82	
<b>Average</b>	<b>980.14</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>84</b>	

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Graduation Rates for 2016 Men's Teams in the NCAA Division I Basketball Tournament					
School	APR	GSR			
		Overall Men's Basketball Student-Athletes (%)	African-American Men's Basketball Student Athletes (%)	White Men's Basketball Student-Athletes (%)	Overall Student-Athletes (%)
Austin Peay State University	962	93	92	100	79
Baylor University	963	91	90	100	88
Butler University	974	100	100	100	88
California State University, Bakersfield	946	73	100	67	71
California State University, Fresno	945	57	40	100	74
College of the Holy Cross	995	100	100	100	98
Duke University	995	100	100	100	98
Farleigh Dickinson University	933	77	75	100	71
Florida Gulf Coast University	955	53	63	75	69
Gonzaga University	984	88	100	100	97
Hampton University	951	58	58	N/A	67
Indiana University, Bloomington	1000	67	75	100	87
Iona College	949	92	88	100	90
Iowa State University	969	75	57	100	80
Michigan State University	975	63	40	100	87
Middle Tennessee State University	971	100	100	100	87
Oregon State University	939	78	86	0	82
Providence College	957	70	63	100	91
Purdue University	985	85	75	100	84
Saint Joseph's University	948	88	100	100	92
Seton Hall University	995	70	67	N/A	90
South Dakota State University	974	80	100	83	83
Southern University	727	42	42	N/A	60
Stephen F. Austin State University	962	39	33	100	60
Stony Brook University	995	91	86	100	81
Syracuse University	970	55	50	60	90
Temple University	985	82	83	100	85
Texas A&M University, College Station	944	54	45	100	78
Texas Tech University	935	92	88	100	79
University of Arizona	1000	80	71	100	78
University of Arkansas at Little Rock	958	92	89	N/A	83
University at Buffalo	960	80	67	100	78
University of California, Berkeley	954	55	43	50	79
University of Cincinnati	942	36	40	N/A	79
University of Colorado, Boulder	975	83	67	100	86
University of Connecticut	983	20	20	N/A	85
University of Dayton	974	100	100	100	95
University of Hawaii, Manoa	954	62	40	100	78
University of Iowa	973	100	100	100	89
University of Kansas	995	100	100	100	84
University of Kentucky	995	90	83	100	81
University of Maryland, College Park	948	91	100	100	85
University of Miami (Florida)	990	93	100	N/A	89
University of Michigan	995	89	80	100	89
University of North Carolina, Asheville	970	90	83	100	85
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	952	80	83	100	85
University of North Carolina, Wilmington	958	46	22	100	81
University of Northern Iowa	995	75	67	75	80
University of Notre Dame	974	100	100	100	98
University of Oklahoma	969	71	70	100	84
University of Oregon	945	50	50	67	80
University of Pittsburgh	1000	62	62	N/A	82
University of Southern California	959	82	75	100	81
University of Tennessee, Chattanooga	944	50	42	67	70
University of Texas at Austin	1000	100	100	100	85
University of Tulsa	961	83	71	100	87
University of Utah	980	90	100	75	83
University of Virginia	984	64	80	33	86
University of Wisconsin, Green Bay	960	91	83	100	92
University of Wisconsin, Madison	985	67	60	71	85
Vanderbilt University	983	83	80	100	93
Villanova University	988	100	100	100	94
Virginia Commonwealth University	990	83	75	N/A	76
Weber State University	980	100	100	100	69
West Virginia University	978	83	75	100	82
Wichita State University	942	63	60	75	80
Xavier University	949	91	88	100	94
Yale University	980	95	100	91	98
<b>Average</b>	<b>966.25</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>83</b>

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