



TRENDS IN GRADUATION-
SUCCESS RATES AND FEDERAL
GRADUATION RATES AT NCAA
DIVISION I INSTITUTIONS

NCAA Research Staff
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Executive Summary



Federal Graduation Rate (FGR) vs. Graduation Success Rate (GSR)

- FGR assesses only first-time full-time freshmen in a given cohort and only counts them as academic successes if they graduate from their institution of initial enrollment within a six-year period. It makes no accommodation for transfers into or out of an institution. The rate is very limited because it ignores the large number of transfer students in higher education, but it is still the only rate that allows a direct comparison between student-athletes and the general student body.
- GSR begins with the federal cohort, and adds transfer students, mid-year enrollees, and non-scholarship students (in specified cases) to the sample. Student-athletes who leave an institution while in good academic standing before exhausting athletics eligibility are removed from the cohort of their initial institution. This rate provides a more complete and accurate look at actual student-athlete success by taking into account the full variety of participants in Division I athletics and tracking their academic outcomes.



Comparison of Graduation-Success Rates and Federal Graduation-Rate Cohorts

(2003-2006 Entering Classes)

	Federal Rate	GSR
Enrolled (Under Federal Definition)	82,552	82,552
Enrolled as Frosh in January	0	2,549
Two-Year College Transfers	0	9,604
Four-Year College Transfers	0	8,364
Non-Scholarship Athletes (Only at Schools Not Offering Aid)	0	11,617
Total Enrolled	82,552	114,686 (+38.9%)
Allowable Exclusions (Death, Military, Church Mission, etc.)	326	427
Left Eligible	0	20,949
Participants on Teams No Longer Sponsored by Institution	0	1,609
Total Denominator	82,226	91,701 (+11.5%)

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Summary of GSR Trends Between 2005 and 2006 Cohorts

- Overall, the GSR for the 2006 cohort was at 82%, a point up from the 2005 cohort, and equal to the highest rate ever. There were some specific sub-group differences worth noting:
 - After seeing a six-point increase last year, the GSR for men's basketball decreased by one percentage point to 73%, one percent off the highest rate recorded in that sport. There was a six-point decrease among whites (to 83%) offset by a one-point increase among African-Americans to 68% - the highest ever for that group .
 - In the sport of football in the Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS), the overall rate increased to 71%. The rates for African-Americans and whites both increased (to 64% and 84%, respectively). These are all-time highs for all groups. In the FCS, the overall rate increase to 70%.
 - The rate in women's basketball remained at 84%. White women increased by three percentage points, after seeing a four-point drop the previous year.

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Summary of GSR Trends Between 2005 and 2006 Cohorts

- Most demographic groups were stayed the same as the previous year. The exception is African-American females who increased by two percentage points to 78%. The rate for African-American women's basketball student-athletes dropped by a point.
- Both men's baseball and FCS football increased this year, after noticeable decreases in the previous year. Men's ice hockey (+4), men's lacrosse (+1) and men's soccer (+3) all rebounded from lower rates in the previous years.

Summary of GSR Trends Between 1995 and 2006 Cohorts

Differences in GSR between the 1995 and 2006 cohorts are notable due to the fact that initial-eligibility rules changed in 1996 and again in 2003. There are some notable differences in GSRs between these cohorts:

- The overall rate is eight percentage points higher for the 2006 cohort than for the 1995 cohort. This translates to more than 1,800 more graduates in the 2006 cohort than would have been the case had the rate not increased. When aggregated across all years, there have been more than 11,000 more graduates than would have been the case had the GSR stayed constant.
- The major changes were seen in the African-American groups. African-American males saw their graduation rates increase by 11 percentage points and African-American females increased by seven percentage points.
- The rate for men's basketball has increased by 20 percentage points over that timeframe, with a 22 percentage point increase for African-Americans in men's basketball.
- For FBS football, there has been an overall increase of eight percentage points. African-Americans have seen their graduation rates jump 11 percentage points in that timeframe, while white FBS football student-athletes saw a jump of eight percentage points.

Summary of Federal Graduation-Rate Differences Between Student-Athletes and Student Body

2006 Cohort

- Overall, student-athletes in the entering class of 2006 at Division I institutions equaled their highest rate in history – 65%. That is one percentage point higher than the general student body at Division I institutions.
- When looked at by subgroups based on gender and ethnicity, only white males trail the corresponding rates among the student population (by two points). Of note:
 - African-American male student-athletes graduate at a nine percentage point higher rate than African-American males in the student body (49% to 40%).
 - African-American female student-athletes outpace their student body counterparts by 13 percentage points (62% to 49%).
- In the sports of men’s basketball and FBS football, the overall rates lag behind the rates of males in the student body. However, the rates for the African-Americans in those sports are higher than African-American males in the student body (by one point in basketball and five points in FBS football).

Access and Success of African-American Student-Athletes Outcomes

- Changes in initial-eligibility standards that were implemented in 2003 were designed to be more inclusive of minority and low-income student-athletes, while maximizing the graduation rates of all student-athletes. In other words, the initial-eligibility rules were modified to shift emphasis to a student’s grades in 16 core academic courses and provide a more efficient evaluation of a student-athlete’s likely success in college. By 2006, we see approximately 750 more African-American student-athletes in the cohort, and approximately 650 more African-American graduates when compared to the years before the changes.
- There were significant gains in the graduation rates of African-American student-athletes in the high profile sports of FBS football (eight percentage-point increase) and men’s basketball (11 percentage-point increase).

Four-Class Graduation-Success Rates (GSR)



Average GSRs for Division I Student-Athletes in 2002-05 Cohorts vs. 2003-06 Cohorts

	2002-05 Cohorts	2003-06 Cohorts
Division I Overall	80%	81%
Division I Men	74%	75%
Division I Women	88%	88%
Division I Football Bowl Subdivision	81%	81%
Division I Football Championship Subdivision	78%	79%
Division I (No Football)	83%	83%

Graduation-Success Rates for Division I Men's Sports

Four-Class Averages for 2002-05 Cohorts vs. 2003-06 Cohorts

SPORT	Four-Class Average 2002-05 Cohorts	Four-Class Average 2003-06 Cohorts
Baseball	73%	74%
Basketball	68%	70%
Cross Country/Track	76%	76%
Fencing	88%	89%
Football (FBS)	68%	70%
Football (FCS)	68%	68%
Golf	82%	84%
Gymnastics	89%	91%
Ice Hockey	83%	85%
Lacrosse	86%	88%
Rifle	78%	80%
Skiing	87%	86%
Soccer	79%	81%
Swimming	85%	84%
Tennis	86%	85%
Volleyball	76%	82%
Water Polo	82%	85%
Wrestling	74%	74%

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Graduation-Success Rates for Division I Women's Sports

Four-Class Averages for 2002-05 Cohorts vs. 2003-06 Cohorts

SPORT	Four-Class Average 2002-05 Cohorts	Four-Class Average 2003-06 Cohorts
Basketball	84%	85%
Bowling	74%	69%
Crew	93%	93%
Cross Country/Track	84%	85%
Fencing	93%	93%
Field Hockey	94%	94%
Golf	90%	91%
Gymnastics	93%	94%
Ice Hockey	91%	94%
Lacrosse	94%	95%
Rifle	78%	80%
Skiing	93%	92%
Soccer	89%	89%
Softball	86%	86%
Swimming	92%	91%
Tennis	90%	91%
Volleyball	89%	89%
Water Polo	90%	92%

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Trends in Single-Year Graduation Success Rates (GSR)



Comparison of Graduation Success Rates from Entering Classes of 2005 and 2006 Single-Year Trends For Select Groups of Student-Athletes

Student-Athlete Group	2005 GSR	2006 GSR
Overall	81%	82%
White	86%	86%
African-American	66%	67%
White Males	82%	82%
African-American Males	62%	62%
White Females	91%	91%
African-American Females	76%	78%

Comparison of Graduation-Success Rates from Entering Classes of 2005 and 2006

Single-Year Trends For Select Sport Groups

Student-Athlete Group	2005 GSR	2006 GSR
Men's Basketball	74%	73%
White Men's Basketball	89%	83%
African-American Men's Basketball	67%	68%
Football (FBS)	70%	71%
White Football (FBS)	80%	84%
African-American Football (FBS)	62%	64%
Women's Basketball	84%	84%
White Women's Basketball	89%	92%
African-American Women's Basketball	79%	78%



Summary of GSR Trends Between 2005 and 2006 Cohorts

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 - After seeing a six-point increase last year, the GSR for men's basketball decreased by one percentage point to 73%, 1% off the highest rate recorded in that sport. There was a six-point decrease among whites (to 83%) offset by a one-point increase among African-Americans to 68% - the highest ever for that group .
 - In the sport of football, in the Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS), the overall rate increased to 71%. The rates for African-Americans and whites both increased (to 64% and 84%, respectively). These are all-time highs for all groups. In the FCS, the overall rate increase to 70%.
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Comparison of Graduation-Success Rates from Entering Classes of 1995* and 2006

Eleven-Year Trends For Select Groups of Student-Athletes

Student-Athlete Group	1995 GSR	2006 GSR
Overall	74%	82%
White	81%	86%
African-American	56%	67%
White Males	76%	82%
African-American Males	51%	62%
White Females	89%	91%
African-American Females	71%	78%

*1995 was the last year of the former initial-eligibility rules known as Prop. 48. It was also the first year in which GSR data were collected.

Comparison of Graduation-Success Rates from Entering Classes of 1995* and 2006

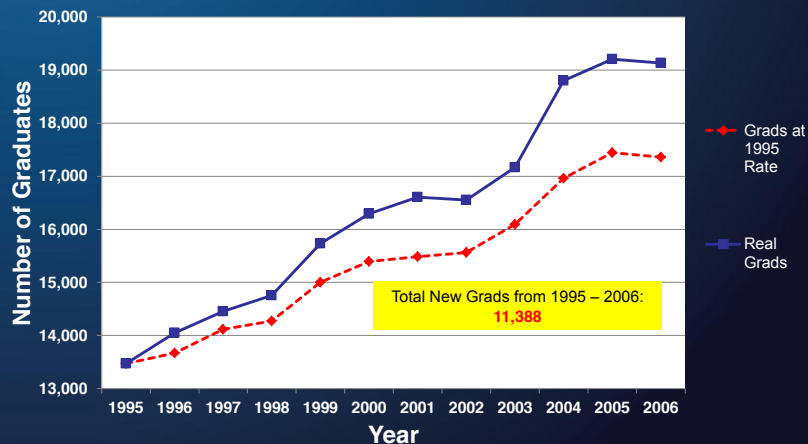
Eleven-Year Trends For Select Sport Groups

Student-Athlete Group	1995 GSR	2006 GSR
Men's Basketball	56%	73%
White Men's Basketball	76%	83%
African-American Men's Basketball	46%	68%
Football (FBS)	63%	71%
White Football (FBS)	76%	84%
African-American Football (FBS)	53%	64%
Women's Basketball	80%	84%
White Women's Basketball	87%	92%
African-American Women's Basketball	70%	78%

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Number of Real Graduates Since 1995 Versus Number who Would Have Graduated with No Increase in GSR

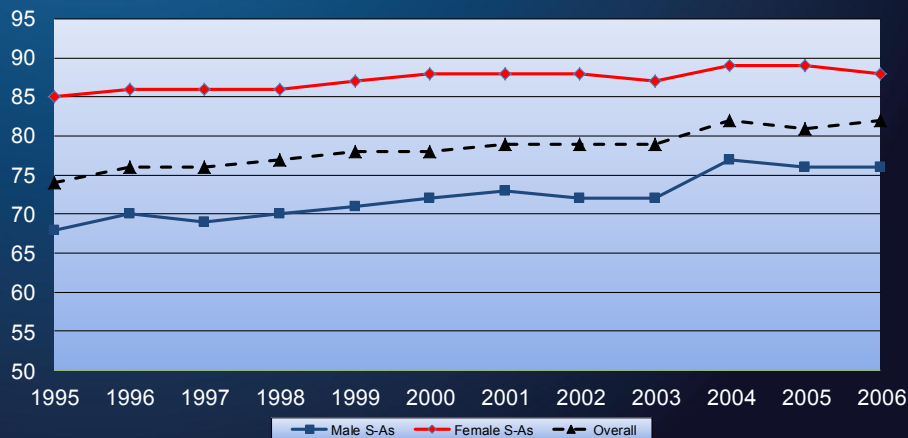


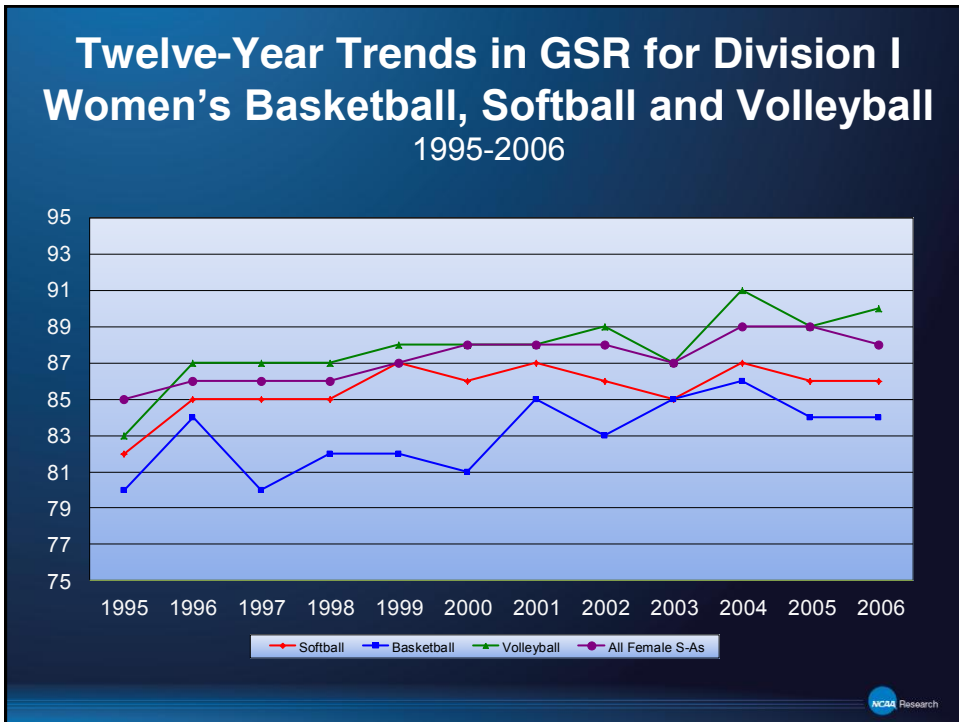
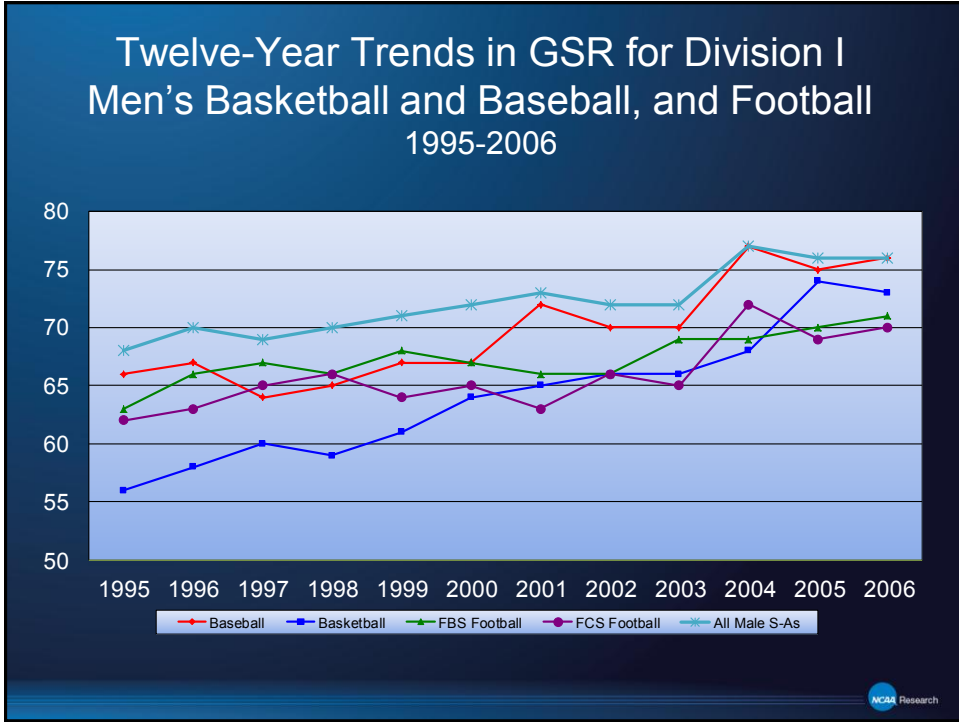
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 - The overall rate is eight percentage points higher for the 2006 cohort than for the 1995 cohort. This translates to more than 1,800 more graduates in the 2006 cohort than would have been the case had the rate not increased. When aggregated across all 12 years, there have been more than 11,000 more graduates than would have been the case had the GSR stayed constant.
 - The major changes were seen in the African-American groups. African-American males saw their graduation rates increase by 11 percentage points and African-American females increased by seven percentage points.
 - The rate for men’s basketball has increased by 20 percentage points over that timeframe, with a 22 percentage point increase for African-Americans in men’s basketball.
 - For FBS football, there has been an overall increase of eight percentage points. African-Americans have seen their graduation rates jump 11 percentage points in that timeframe, while white FBS football student-athletes saw a jump of eight percentage points.



Annual Graduation-Success Rates of All Student-Athletes at Division I Institutions Overall and by Gender





Graduation-Success Rate Trends for Division I Men's Sports

1995 to 2006 Entering Cohorts

SPORT	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Baseball	65.3%	66.7%	63.9%	64.7%	66.7%	67.3%	71.7%	69.9%	69.6%	77.4%	75.1%	75.6%
Basketball	55.8%	58.7%	59.5%	59.0%	60.7%	63.6%	65.0%	65.5%	66.4%	67.7%	74.1%	72.9%
CC/Track	72.1%	74.0%	72.6%	73.6%	75.9%	73.5%	75.4%	74.6%	72.8%	78.3%	77.5%	73.9%
Fencing	100%	82.4%	86.7%	90.0%	88.9%	84.6%	81.0%	81.0%	100%	89.4%	89.6%	85.4%
Football FBS	63.1%	65.6%	66.7%	65.5%	67.6%	66.7%	66.4%	65.9%	69.2%	68.6%	70.1%	71.0%
Football FCS	62.0%	63.4%	64.6%	65.7%	64.2%	65.1%	62.7%	65.7%	64.7%	72.1%	68.5%	69.6%
Golf	77.0%	77.0%	76.4%	77.6%	79.0%	80.6%	79.6%	80.6%	83.5%	82.4%	82.1%	83.1%
Gymnastics	76.4%	80.4%	92.7%	91.8%	81.4%	84.8%	86.7%	85.7%	89.5%	92.2%	88.9%	92.9%
Ice Hockey	78.0%	81.5%	83.0%	82.3%	89.3%	79.1%	80.1%	79.2%	81.0%	88.5%	82.8%	86.8%
Lacrosse	91.2%	92.0%	89.3%	85.0%	87.4%	90.2%	90.9%	83.0%	88.0%	89.3%	85.5%	87.1%
Rifle	84.2%	67.9%	70.8%	73.1%	84.0%	82.8%	77.8%	80.0%	82.6%	83.3%	70.3%	90.9%
Skiing	84.2%	100%	100%	68.4%	94.7%	76.9%	88.2%	85.0%	77.8%	90.5%	88.5%	83.3%
Soccer	74.3%	77.5%	74.9%	80.4%	78.4%	75.4%	80.1%	77.7%	77.9%	82.6%	79.9%	83.3%
Swimming	81.0%	81.7%	81.8%	81.1%	82.3%	84.3%	86.0%	81.3%	84.6%	87.7%	83.3%	83.7%
Tennis	84.7%	82.1%	82.9%	83.3%	81.9%	81.9%	84.5%	86.5%	80.1%	88.3%	86.0%	82.8%
Volleyball	72.9%	74.0%	63.0%	84.1%	84.0%	84.5%	80.9%	67.3%	72.9%	87.2%	78.5%	90.0%
Water Polo	94.6%	86.0%	85.4%	86.7%	80.0%	87.1%	91.7%	85.7%	80.3%	87.0%	81.1%	93.8%
Wrestling	61.5%	71.6%	63.3%	70.4%	70.7%	73.8%	70.2%	71.8%	73.4%	74.2%	73.7%	75.1%
Overall	67.6%	69.6%	69.1%	69.8%	70.9%	71.6%	72.7%	72.1%	72.0%	76.7%	75.5%	75.7%



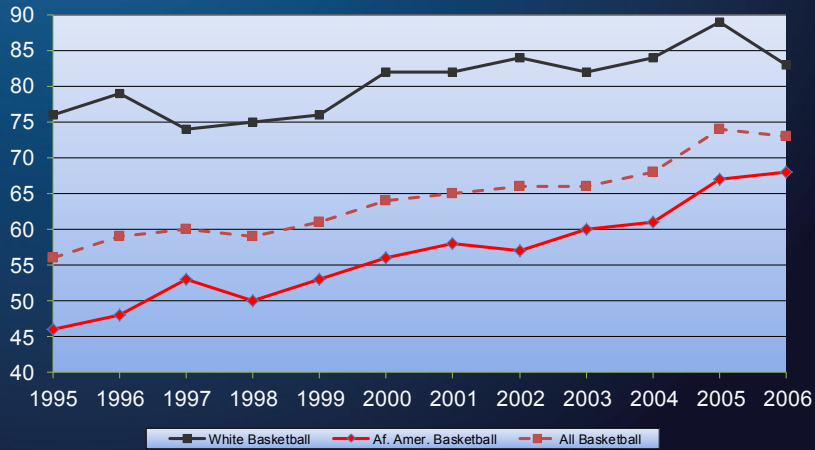
Graduation-Success Rate Trends for Division I Women's Sports

1995 to 2006 Entering Cohorts

SPORT	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Basketball	79.8%	83.7%	79.9%	81.5%	81.9%	81.0%	85.3%	82.8%	84.8%	85.9%	83.7%	84.4%
Bowling	100%	100%	90.9%	50.0%	69.2%	68.2%	78.6%	86.4%	63.3%	81.8%	61.0%	63.9%
Crew	89.6%	89.7%	88.9%	89.2%	88.5%	91.8%	91.9%	92.0%	92.0%	91.9%	94.9%	93.0%
CC/Track	82.4%	82.8%	82.1%	83.1%	83.3%	84.6%	85.6%	85.3%	82.9%	86.1%	84.3%	84.9%
Fencing	86.7%	92.9%	100%	94.7%	88.9%	89.3%	87.0%	100%	88.5%	94.2%	93.0%	93.3%
Field Hockey	92.9%	93.7%	91.7%	95.5%	93.3%	93.1%	93.0%	94.1%	92.4%	95.4%	93.4%	91.3%
Golf	88.3%	90.6%	84.2%	86.5%	89.3%	88.2%	86.4%	89.4%	87.7%	88.2%	91.9%	91.4%
Gymnastics	93.1%	92.4%	89.0%	97.1%	96.1%	94.6%	92.5%	92.8%	91.4%	91.3%	96.3%	94.7%
Ice Hockey	85.7%	100%	85.0%	83.3%	89.3%	96.8%	87.1%	89.8%	89.7%	94.1%	95.7%	94.8%
Lacrosse	93.9%	93.0%	95.1%	92.9%	92.7%	94.9%	95.7%	92.9%	93.9%	94.5%	96.2%	94.3%
Rifle	66.7%	90.0%	78.6%	62.5%	83.3%	80.0%	80.0%	82.1%	73.1%	83.3%	70.3%	90.9%
Skiing	100%	93.8%	86.4%	95.8%	100%	100%	96.0%	95.0%	90.9%	92.3%	91.3%	91.7%
Soccer	86.1%	86.7%	88.3%	86.6%	89.4%	89.9%	89.3%	88.6%	87.7%	91.1%	88.2%	88.7%
Softball	82.3%	84.5%	84.6%	84.8%	86.5%	86.0%	87.3%	85.7%	85.4%	86.7%	85.8%	85.6%
Swimming	90.8%	91.1%	90.8%	90.6%	90.3%	91.1%	90.2%	91.7%	90.7%	91.5%	92.5%	91.2%
Tennis	85.7%	88.4%	87.6%	88.8%	88.5%	89.4%	90.3%	88.5%	89.9%	90.3%	92.7%	88.9%
Volleyball	83.2%	86.6%	87.0%	87.4%	87.8%	88.0%	88.1%	89.2%	86.7%	90.6%	89.5%	89.6%
Water Polo	100%	80.8%	88.7%	81.7%	89.6%	81.0%	91.0%	91.0%	91.4%	91.6%	88.6%	96.4%
Overall	84.9%	86.3%	85.6%	86.1%	87.2%	87.5%	88.2%	87.9%	87.1%	89.3%	88.5%	88.4%

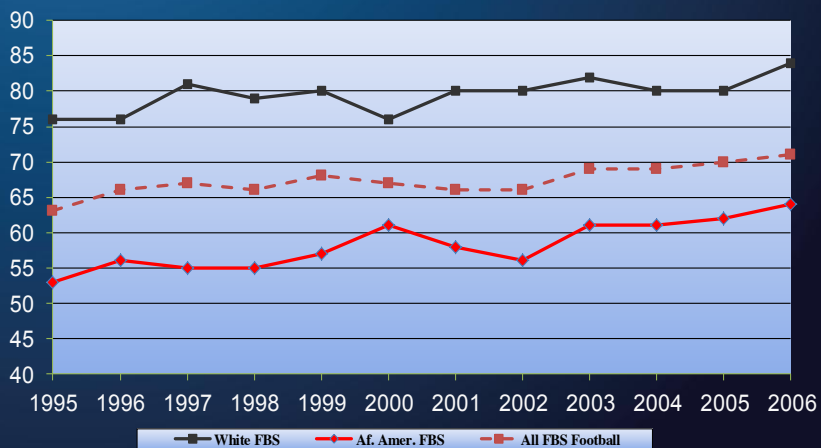


Graduation-Success Rates of Division I Men's Basketball Players by Race/Ethnicity



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Graduation-Success Rates of FBS Football Players by Race/Ethnicity



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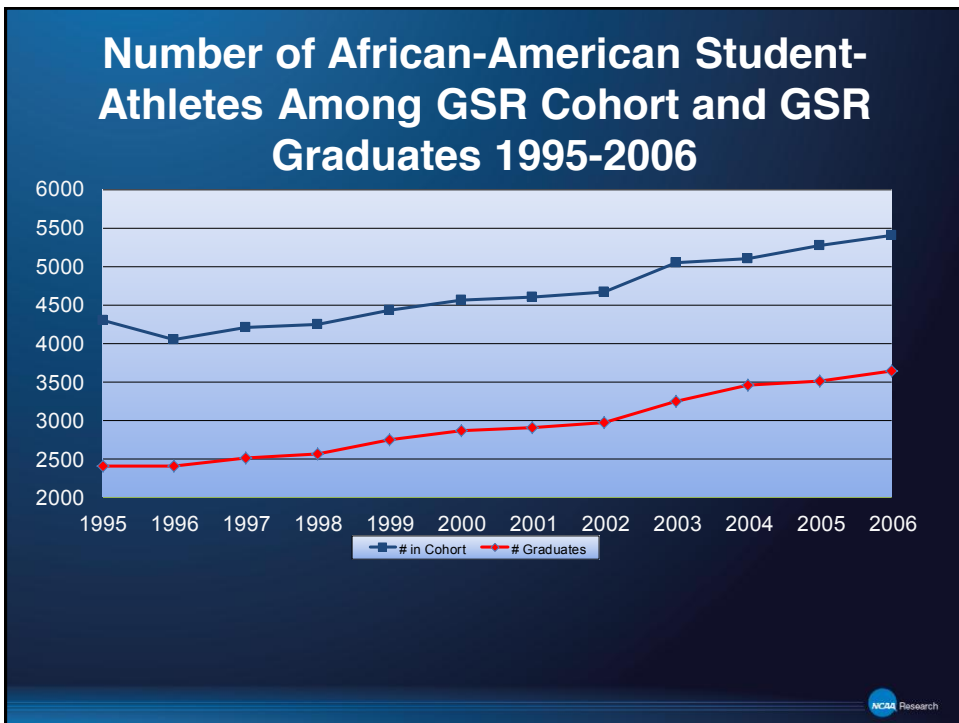
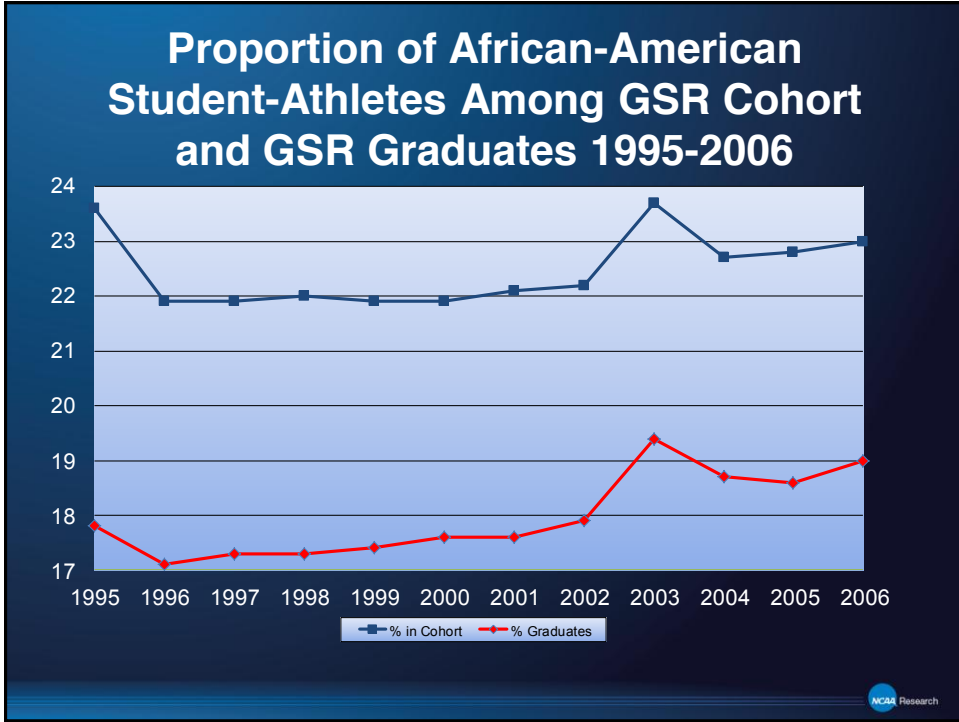
Academic Access and Success of African-American Student-Athletes 1995-2006



Access and Success of African-American Student-Athletes Background

- There was a noticeable drop in the number and proportion of African-American student-athletes in the GSR cohort when Proposition 16 was fully implemented in 1996. The proportion of African-American students in the GSR cohort stayed fairly constant between 1996 and 2002.
- The goals of the academic reforms that were initially implemented in 2003 were to “maximize graduation rates while minimizing adverse impact on low-income and minority student-athletes.” The current data do not allow for us to thoroughly understand impacts on low-income students, but we can track the effects on African-American student-athletes.





Access and Success of African-American Student-Athletes Outcomes

- Changes in initial-eligibility standards that were implemented in 2003 were designed to be more inclusive of minority and low-income student-athletes, while maximizing the graduation rates of all student-athletes. In other words, the initial-eligibility rules were modified to shift emphasis to a student's grades in 16 core academic courses and provide a more efficient evaluation of a student-athlete's likely success in college. By 2006, we see approximately 750 more African-American student-athletes in the cohort, and approximately 650 more African-American graduates when compared to the years before the changes.
- There were significant gains in the graduation rates of African-American student-athletes in the high profile sports of FBS football (eight percentage point increase) and men's basketball (11 percentage point increase).

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Trends in Federal Graduation Rates

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Federal Graduation Rates for Division I Men's Sports Four-Class Averages for 2002-05 Cohorts vs. 2003-06 Cohorts

SPORT	Four-Class Average 2002-05 Cohorts	Four-Class Average 2003-06 Cohorts
Baseball	48%	48%
Basketball	47%	47%
Cross Country/Track	61%	61%
Fencing	76%	72%
Football (FBS)	57%	58%
Football (FCS)	55%	56%
Golf	66%	67%
Gymnastics	87%	88%
Ice Hockey	63%	64%
Lacrosse	72%	72%
Rifle	64%	63%
Skiing	71%	68%
Soccer	59%	60%
Swimming	71%	72%
Tennis	65%	63%
Volleyball	66%	70%
Water Polo	74%	77%
Wrestling	57%	56%



Federal Graduation Rates for Division I Women's Sports Four-Class Averages for 2002-05 Cohorts vs. 2003-06 Cohorts

SPORT	Four-Class Average 2002-05 Cohorts	Four-Class Average 2003-06 Cohorts
Basketball	64%	64%
Bowling	55%	53%
Crew	82%	82%
Cross Country/Track	71%	71%
Fencing	79%	80%
Field Hockey	80%	79%
Golf	73%	74%
Gymnastics	83%	83%
Ice Hockey	77%	78%
Lacrosse	81%	80%
Skiing	70%	68%
Soccer	72%	72%
Softball	69%	70%
Swimming	78%	79%
Tennis	72%	72%
Volleyball	70%	70%
Water Polo	78%	79%



Comparison of Federal Graduation Rates Between Student-Athletes and Student Body For Select Groups in 2006 Entering Class

Student-Athlete Group	Student-Athlete Graduation Rate	Student Body Graduation Rate
Overall	65%	64%
White	69%	67%
African-American	53%	45%
White Males	62%	64%
African-American Males	49%	40%
White Females	75%	69%
African-American Females	62%	49%



Summary of Federal Graduation-Rate Differences Between Student-Athletes and Student Body 2006 Cohort

- Overall, student-athletes in the entering class of 2006 at Division I institutions equaled their highest rate in history – 65%. That is one percentage point higher than the general student body at Division I institutions.
- When looked at by subgroups based on gender and ethnicity, only white males trail the corresponding rates among the student population (by two points). Of note:
 - African-American male student-athletes graduate at a nine percentage point higher rate than African-American males in the student body (49% to 40%).
 - African-American female student-athletes outpace their student body counterparts by 13 percentage points (62% to 49%).
- In the sports of men’s basketball and FBS football, the overall rates lag behind the rates of males in the student body. However, the rates for the African-Americans in those sports are higher than African-American males in the student body (by one point in basketball and five points in FBS football).



Comparison of Federal Graduation Rates from Entering Classes of 1984* and 2006

23-Year Trends for Select Groups of Student-Athletes

Student-Athlete Group	1984 Graduation Rate	2006 Graduation Rate
Overall	52%	65%
White	59%	69%
African-American	35%	53%
White Males	55%	62%
African-American Males	33%	49%
White Females	66%	75%
African-American Females	45%	62%

*1984 was the first cohort for which federal graduation-rate data were collected.



Comparison of Federal Graduation Rates from Entering Classes of 1984* and 2006

23 Year Trends for Select Sport Groups

Student-Athlete Group	1984 Graduation Rate	2006 Graduation Rate
Men's Basketball	38%	47%
White Men's Basketball	53%	55%
African-American Men's Basketball	29%	41%
Football (FBS)	47%	59%
White Football (FBS)	56%	69%
African-American Football (FBS)	35%	53%
Women's Basketball	57%	63%
White Women's Basketball	66%	72%
African-American Women's Basketball	42%	57%

*1984 was the first cohort for which federal graduation-rate data were collected.



Summary of Federal Graduation-Rate Trends 1984 to 2006

- Graduation-rates data were first collected using the federal methodology for the entering class of 1984. Between 1984 and 2006, there were significant changes in the graduation rates of many student-athlete groups:
 - The overall graduation rate has increased from 52% to 65%.
 - The rate for African-American student-athletes increased by 18 percentage points over that time period (35% to 53%). The African-American males increased by 16 percentage points (33% to 49%), and the African-American females increased by 17 percentage points (45% to 62%).
 - In men's basketball, the overall rate increased by nine percentage points. The federal rate for white men's basketball student-athletes is two percentage points higher than 1984, while the rate for African-Americans has increased by 12 percentage points.
 - The overall rate for football at the FBS level increased by 12 percentage points. The rate for white student-athletes has increased by 13 points, and the rate for African-Americans in that sport has increased by 18 percentage points.



Comparison of Federal Graduation Rates from Entering Classes of 2005 and 2006

Student-Athlete Group	2005 Graduation Rate	2006 Graduation Rate
Overall	65%	65%
White	69%	69%
African-American	54%	53%
White Males	63%	62%
African-American Males	49%	49%
White Females	75%	75%
African-American Females	64%	62%



Comparison of Federal Graduation Rates from Entering Classes of 2005 and 2006

Student-Athlete Group	2005 Graduation Rate	2006 Graduation Rate
Men's Basketball	47%	47%
White Men's Basketball	59%	55%
African-American Men's Basketball	43%	41%
Football (FBS)	59%	59%
White Football (FBS)	73%	69%
African-American Football (FBS)	51%	53%
Women's Basketball	65%	63%
White Women's Basketball	66%	72%
African-American Women's Basketball	63%	57%

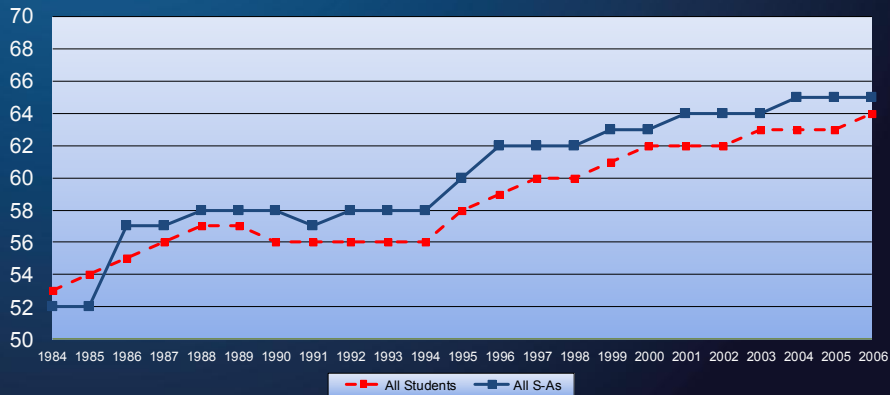
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Summary of Federal Graduation-Rate Trends 2005 vs. 2006

- There were a few notable differences in federal graduation rate between the 2005 and 2006 cohorts.
 - The rate in men's basketball stayed constant at 47%. This remains the sport with the lowest graduation rate using the federal metric.
 - The rate for FBS football stayed at 59%. The rate among African-American football players at FBS institutions increased by two percentage points to 53%, but the rate among whites in that sport decreased by two points.
 - The federal rate in baseball decreased two percentage points to 48%.
 - The observed difficulties in the federal rate for men's basketball and baseball are not unanticipated. Given the significant retention problems observed in the APR data for these sports, one could assume that federal graduation rates (which are driven largely by retention) would suffer. As there are more transfer students (both athletes and non-athletes) the federal rate will be less and less reflective of true success rates.

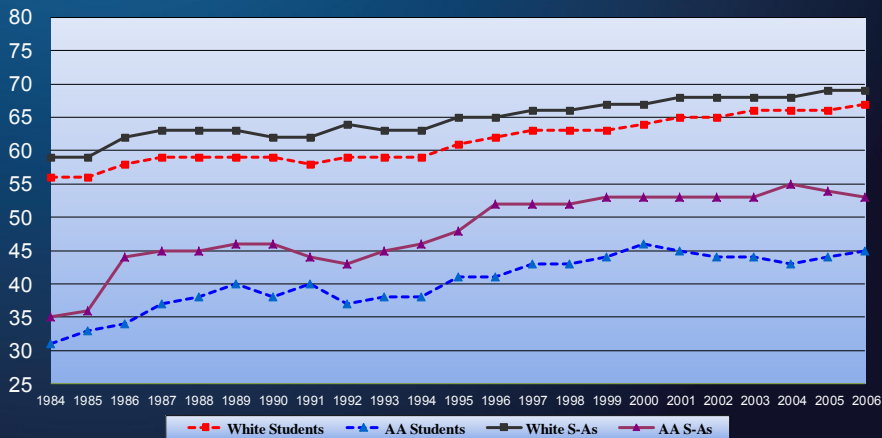
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Federal Graduation Rates of All Student-Athletes vs. All Students at Division I Institutions



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Federal Graduation Rates of All Student-Athletes vs. All Students at Division I Institutions by Race/Ethnicity



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