



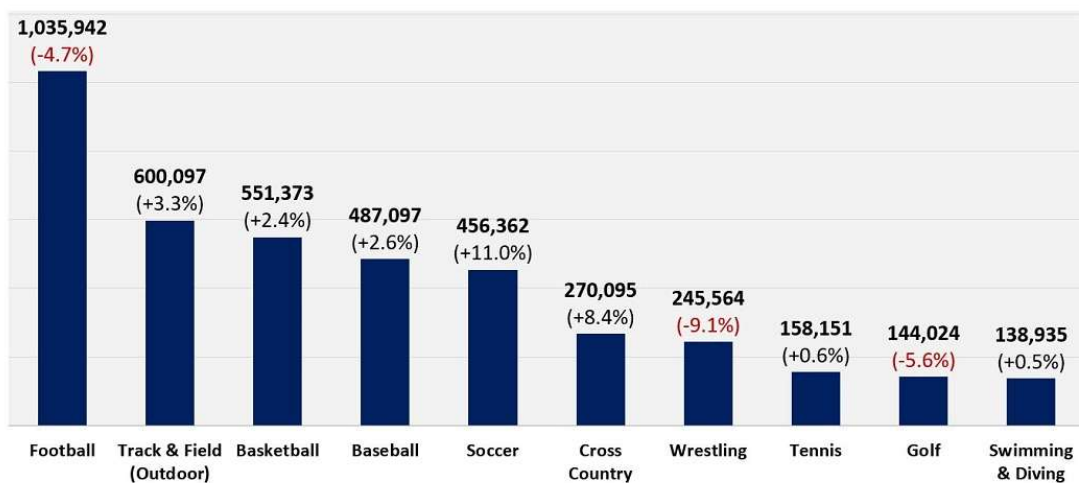
The number of high school boys playing football has decreased in the past five years.

- A. True**
B. False



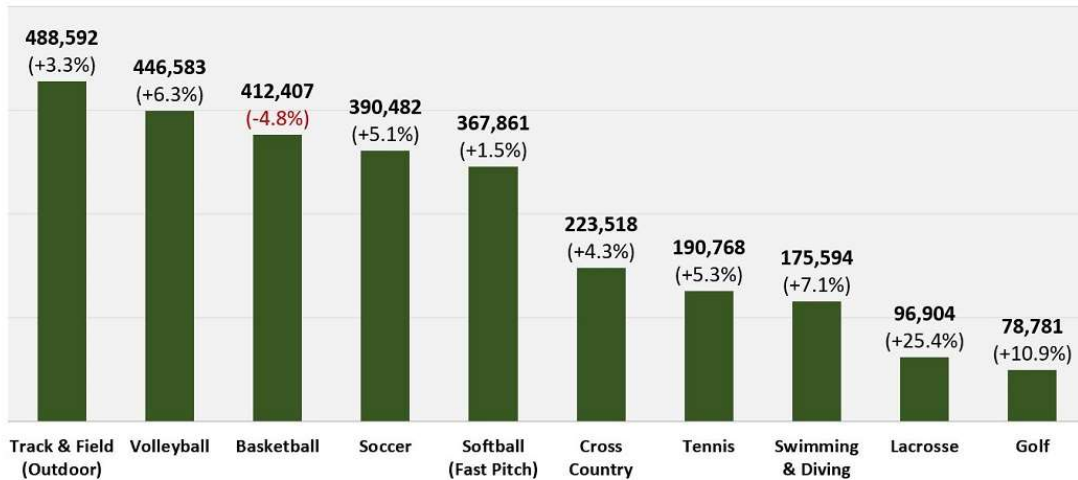
High School Sports with Most Boys Participating in 2017-18

(w/ 5-Year Percentage Change)



Source: National Federation of State High School Associations. Percentage change from 2012-13 to 2017-18. Includes participation in high school sports only (not club sports).

High School Sports with Most Girls Participating in 2017-18 (w/ 5-Year Percentage Change)



Source: National Federation of State High School Associations. Percentage change from 2012-13 to 2017-18. Includes participation in high school sports only (not club sports).

Academic Progress Rates (APRs) have plateaued at most Division I schools.

- A. True**
- B. False**



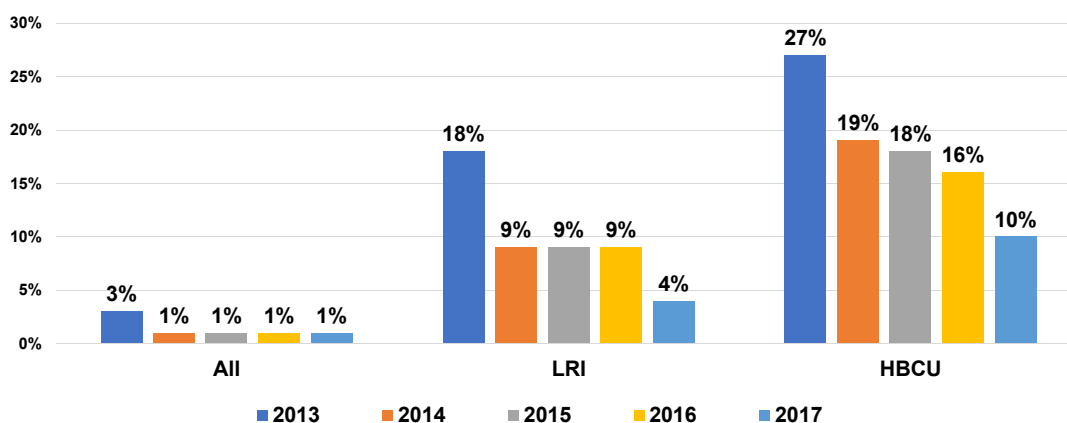
APR Trends among Squads at HBCUs

Squads from HBCUs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
APR	916	928	936	947	954	958	962
Eligibility	881	895	907	932	940	950	958
Retention	940	948	951	952	955	957	959
% Squads < 930	43%	35%	34%	29%	23%	17%	19%

Squads from Other Schools	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
APR	976	979	981	983	983	984	984
Eligibility	978	981	983	986	986	987	987
Retention	971	972	975	977	977	978	979
% Squads < 930	8%	6%	5%	4%	4%	3%	4%

Notes: Analyses based on 5,636 squads (276 at HBCUs vs. 5,360 at other schools) that were part of Division I during each of the past seven years and submitted usable data. "% squads < 930" refers to single-year APR in that academic year.

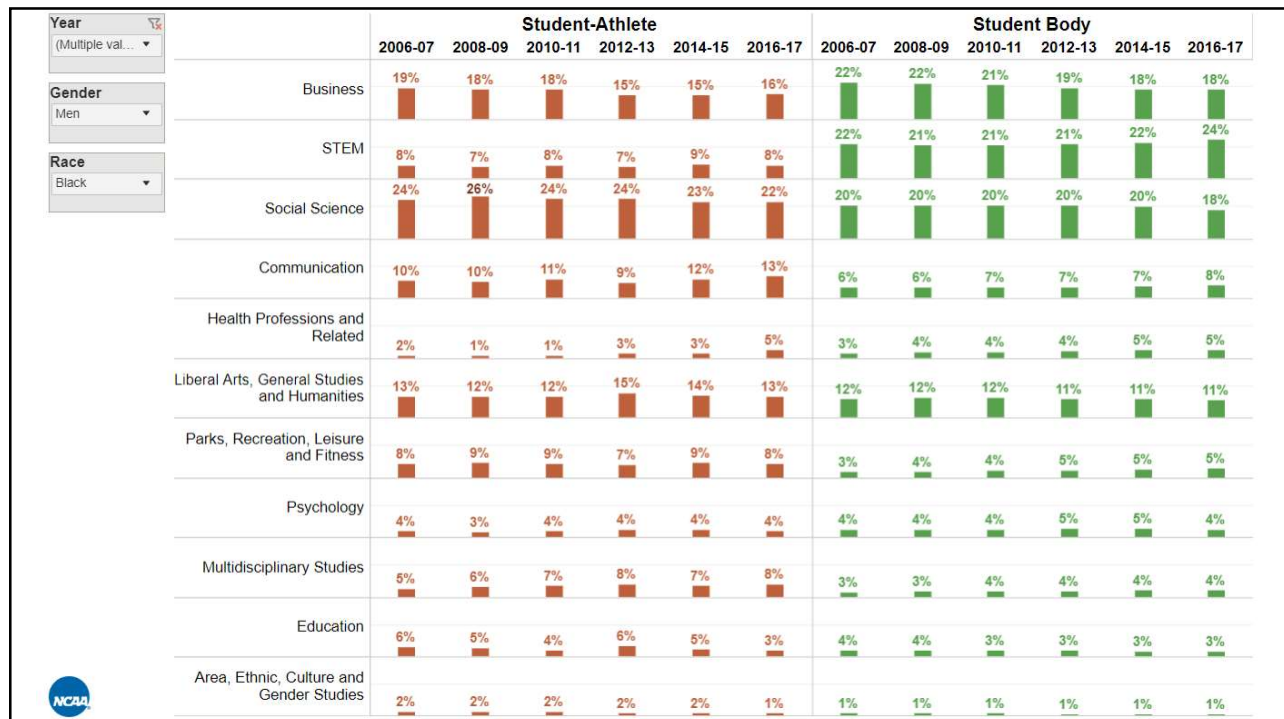
Change in Percentage of Squads Below 930 APR Benchmark by Institution Type



Note: Total number of teams = 5,876 with three or more years of APR data (647 teams from LRIs, 287 teams from HBCUs).

Division I student-athletes are earning different academic degrees than they were 15 years ago.

- A. True
B. False

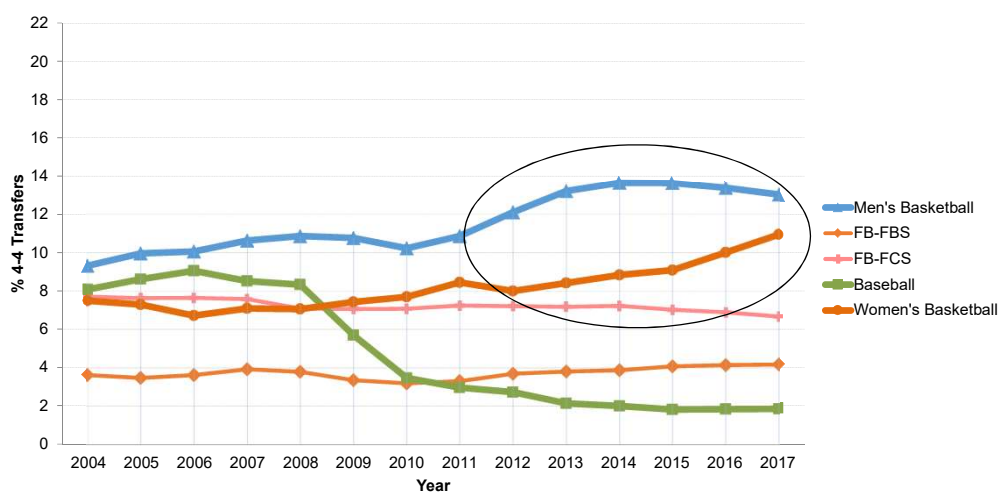


Transfer in general is down in Division I men's basketball and up in women's basketball.

- A. True**
B. False



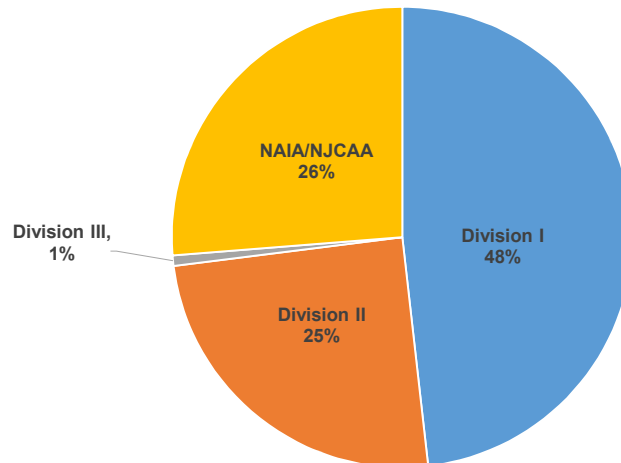
Trends in the Proportion of Four-Year College Transfers in APR Cohorts



Notes: Percentages based on the 2017 APR data (released in May 2018).



Destinations of Men's Basketball Transfers off Division I Rosters (2017-18 Season)

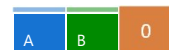


Note: Destination of the 689 confirmed transfers, as of 11/10/17.

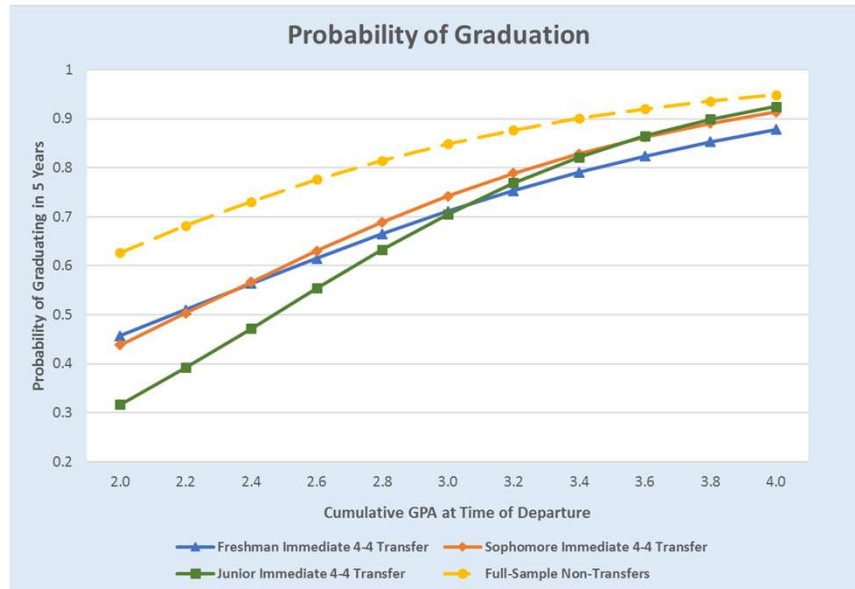


Even after statistically controlling for academic factors, sport is a key predictor of transfer graduation success.

- A. True**
- B. False**



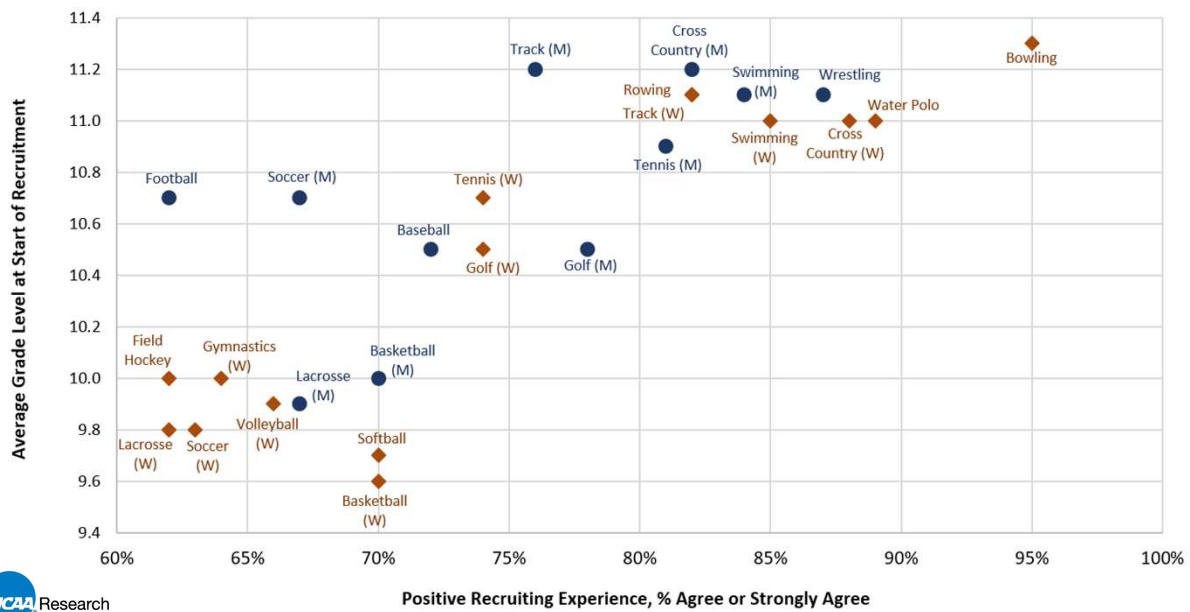
Probability of 5-Year Graduation as a Function of Transfer, Grade-Point Average and Year in School



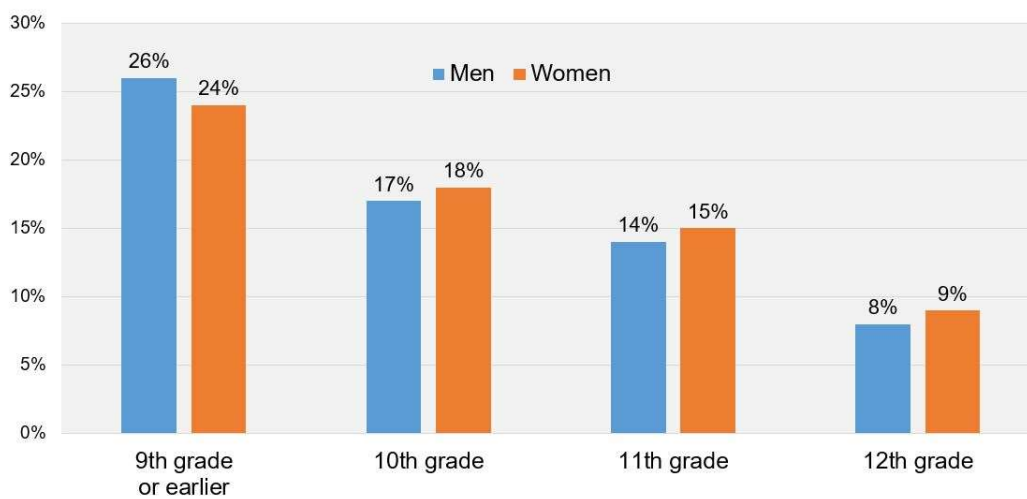
Generally, DI athletes who are recruited early in high school are happier with the recruiting process.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Recruiting Experience in Relation to Timing

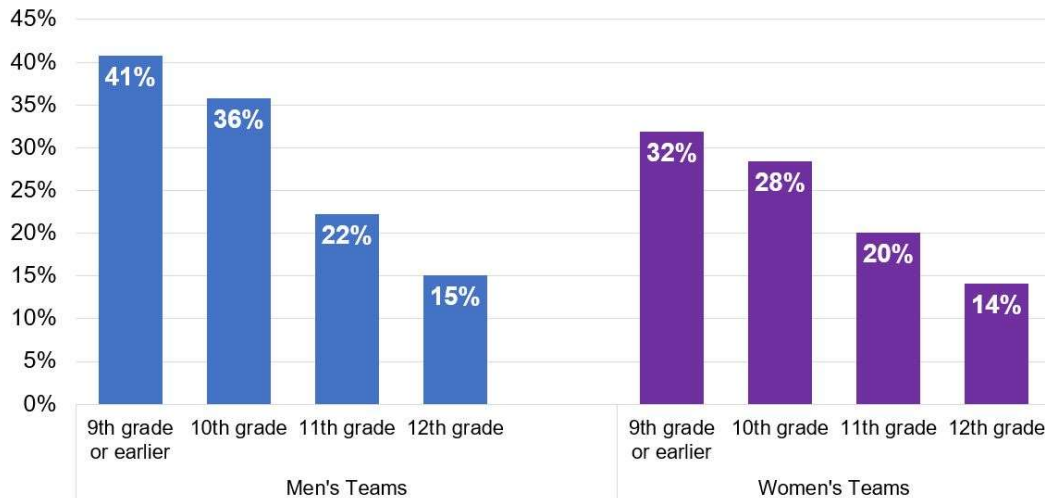


Head Coach Left Prior to Enrollment (Percent responding "Yes," split by time of commitment)



Note: Results restricted to those who committed to a Division I school prior to signing the NLI.

Percent Who Had “No Idea” of Academic Major at Time of Commitment

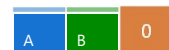


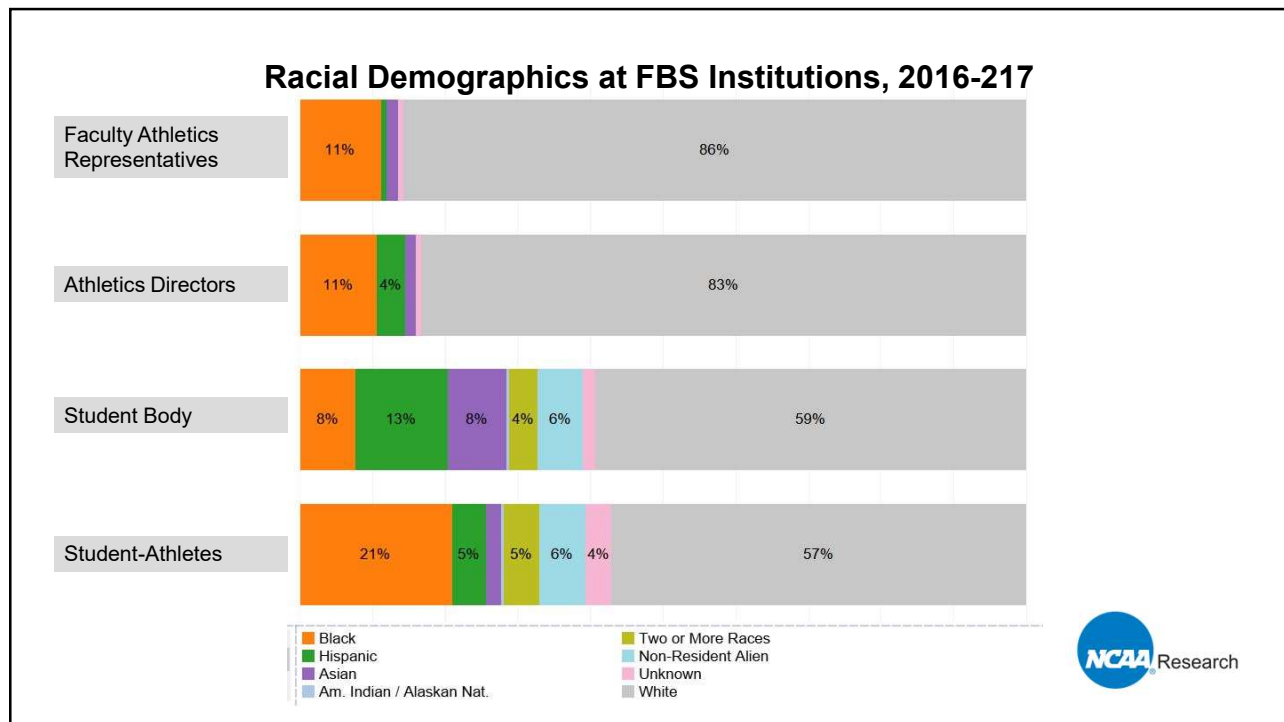
Note: Results restricted to those who committed to a Division I school prior to signing the NLI.



Division I-FBS FARs are more racially diverse today than in previous years.

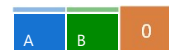
- A. True**
- B. False**



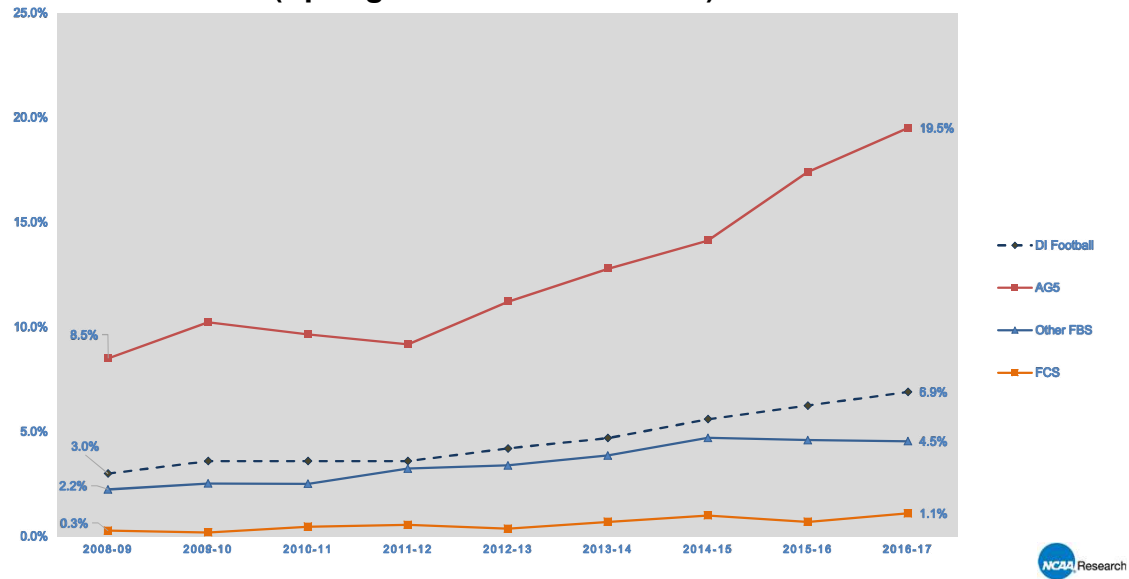


Over the last decade, there has been a substantial increase in FBS football players entering college early.

- A. True**
- B. False**



Trends in Percentage of Division I Freshman Football Student-Athletes Entering College Early (Spring before Initial Season)



Among Division I Men's Basketball student-athletes, apparel affiliation is a top factor in college choice.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Factors in College Choice

	Non elite		Elite
Opportunity to develop skills to compete at higher level	80%	Opportunity to develop skills to compete at higher level	90%
Academic programs	75%	Strong connection to team	81%
Strong connection to team	73%	Presence of a particular coach	78%
Presence of a particular coach	66%	Playing time	78%
Strong connection to campus	63%	Academic programs	77%
Playing time	58%	Strong connection to campus	70%
Cost of college	37%	Apparel affiliation	45%
Apparel affiliation	30%	Amount or quality of team-issued gear	34%
Amount or quality of team-issued gear	26%	Cost of college	30%



A majority of Division I student-athletes believes they will get caught if they use banned substances.

- A. True**
- B. False**



**“If I use banned substances in the next year,
I am likely to get caught.”**



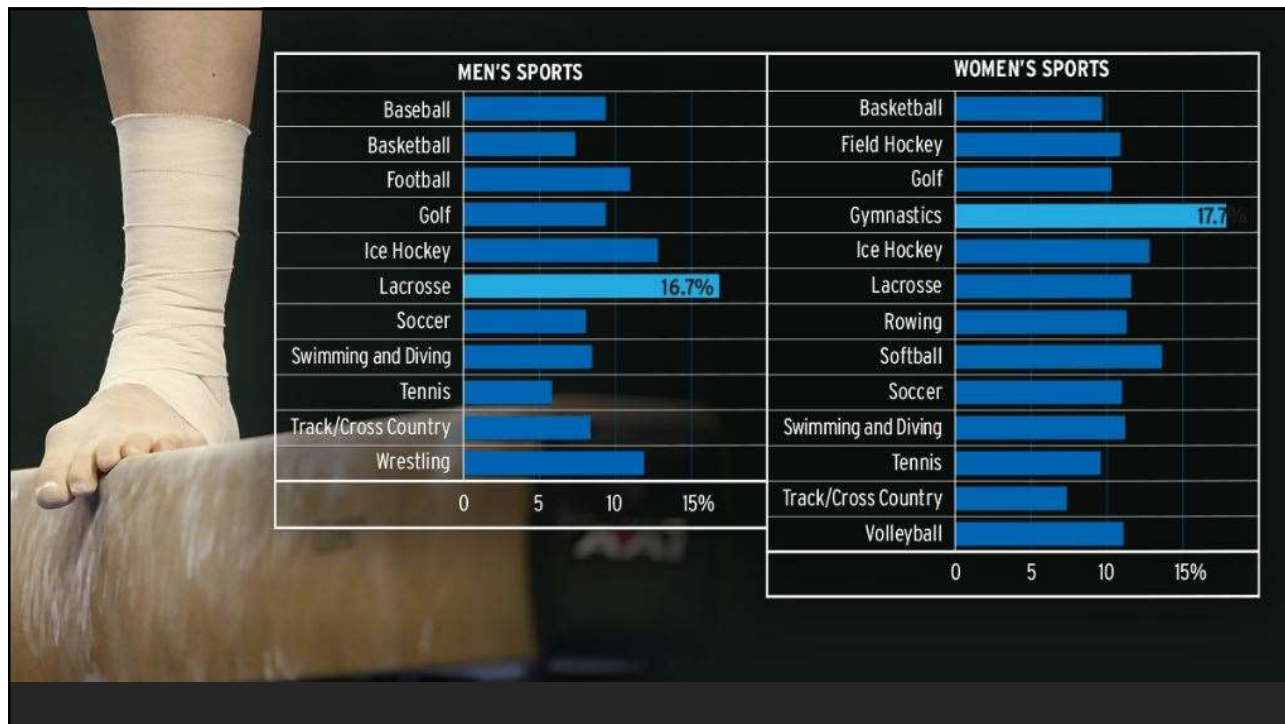
SOURCE: NCAA National Study on Substance Use Habits of College Student-Athletes



**Football players report the highest use of
prescription pain medication.**

- A. True**
- B. False**



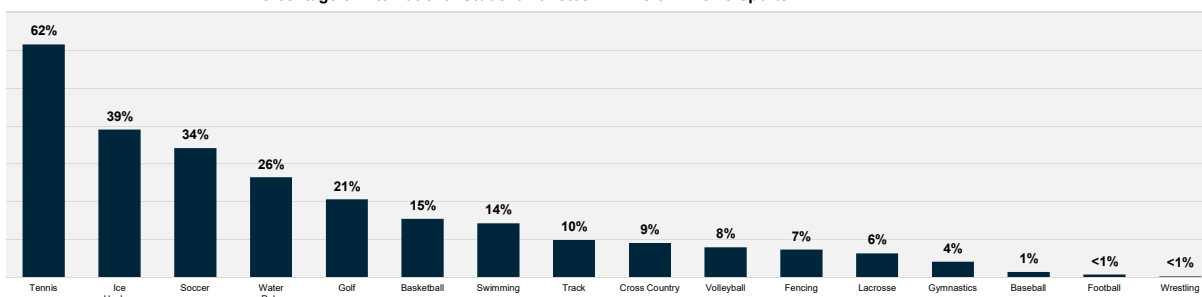


62% of men and 59% of women in which Division I sport are international student-athletes (highest % in Division I)?

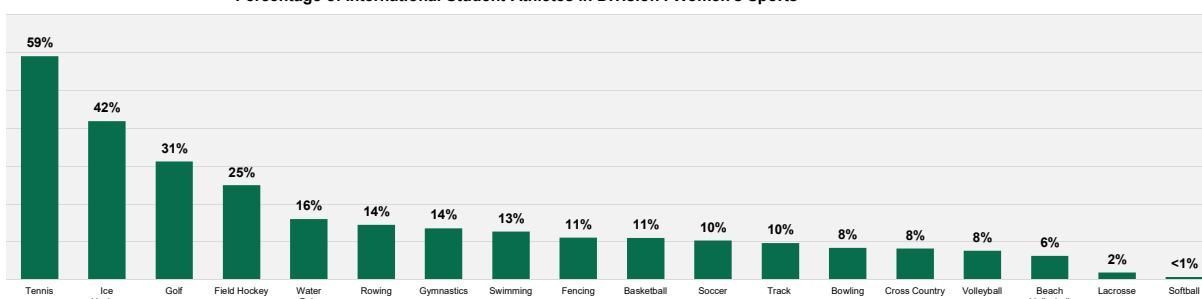
- A. Soccer**
- B. Tennis**
- C. Golf**
- D. Ice Hockey**



Percentage of International Student-Athletes in Division I Men's Sports



Percentage of International Student-Athletes in Division I Women's Sports



Note: Sports with >200 Division I student-athletes. Data shown are for first-year student-athletes (2016-17).



Top Three Countries of Origin Among First-Year International Student-Athletes in Division I

Division I Men's Sports

Soccer	N	Tennis	N	Basketball	N	Track	N
CANADA	45	GERMANY	29	CANADA	25	KENYA	30
UNITED KINGDOM	42	SPAIN	26	AUSTRALIA	21	JAMAICA	23
GERMANY	39	UNITED KINGDOM	24	NIGERIA	12	CANADA	21

Division I Women's Sports

Tennis	N	Track	N	Soccer	N	Golf	N
SPAIN	31	CANADA	48	CANADA	80	CANADA	14
UNITED KINGDOM	28	KENYA	23	UNITED KINGDOM	20	SPAIN	12
AUSTRALIA	24	UNITED KINGDOM	22	GERMANY	17	SWEDEN	12

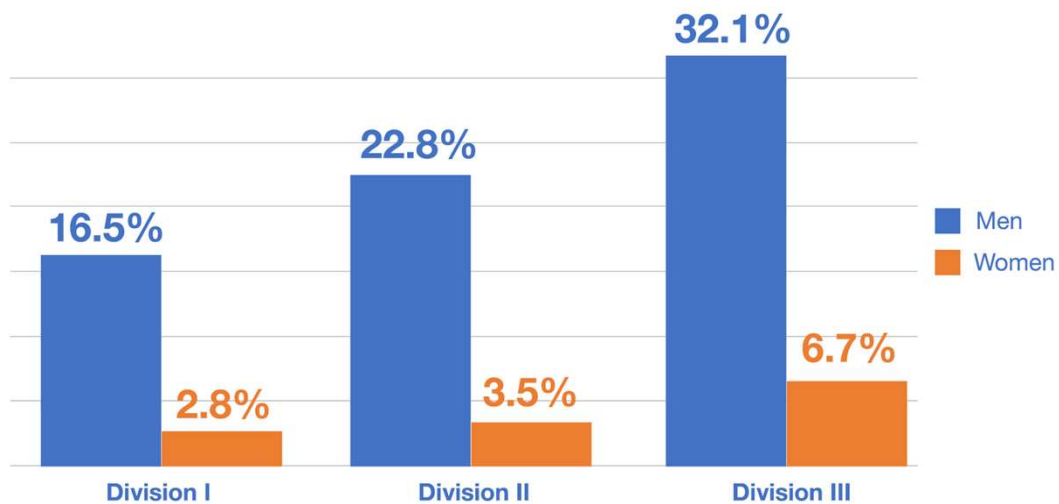
Note: Sports included are the four sports with the highest number of international SA participants. Top three countries of origin for first-year international SAs in the 2016-17 cohort.

Division I student-athletes are more likely to wager on sports than other student-athletes.

- A. True**
- B. False**



Percentage of NCAA student-athletes who have bet on sports in the past year



Source: NCAA National Study on Collegiate Wagering

More than half of FBS athletic departments report higher revenues than expenses.

- A. True**
- B. False**



Division I FBS Average Positive Generated Net Revenue (PNR) for Those Schools Reporting PNR

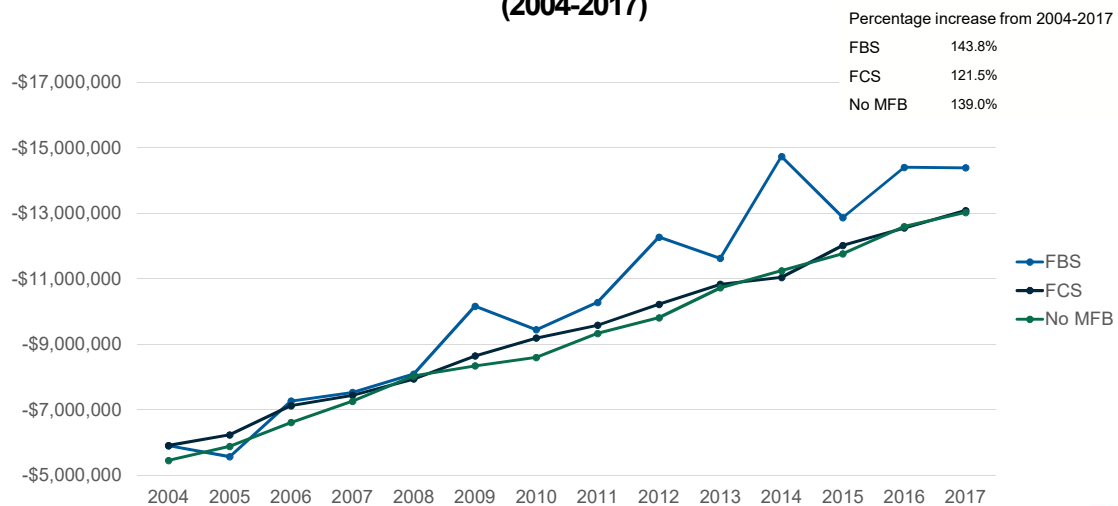
Year	Average PNR	# of Schools with PNR
2004	\$4,237,000	18
2005	\$2,613,000	18
2006	\$4,291,000	19
2007	\$2,998,000	25
2008	\$3,867,000	25
2009	\$6,116,000	14
2010	\$7,367,000	22
2011	\$8,976,000	23
2012	\$8,839,000	23
2013	\$8,449,000	20
2014	\$11,525,000	24
2015	\$11,346,000	24
2016	\$12,000,000	24
2017	\$14,379,000	25

FBS institutions invest significantly more institutional dollars into athletics than other Division I schools.

- A. True**
B. False



**Division I Net Operating Results Excluding
Allocated Support
(2004-2017)**



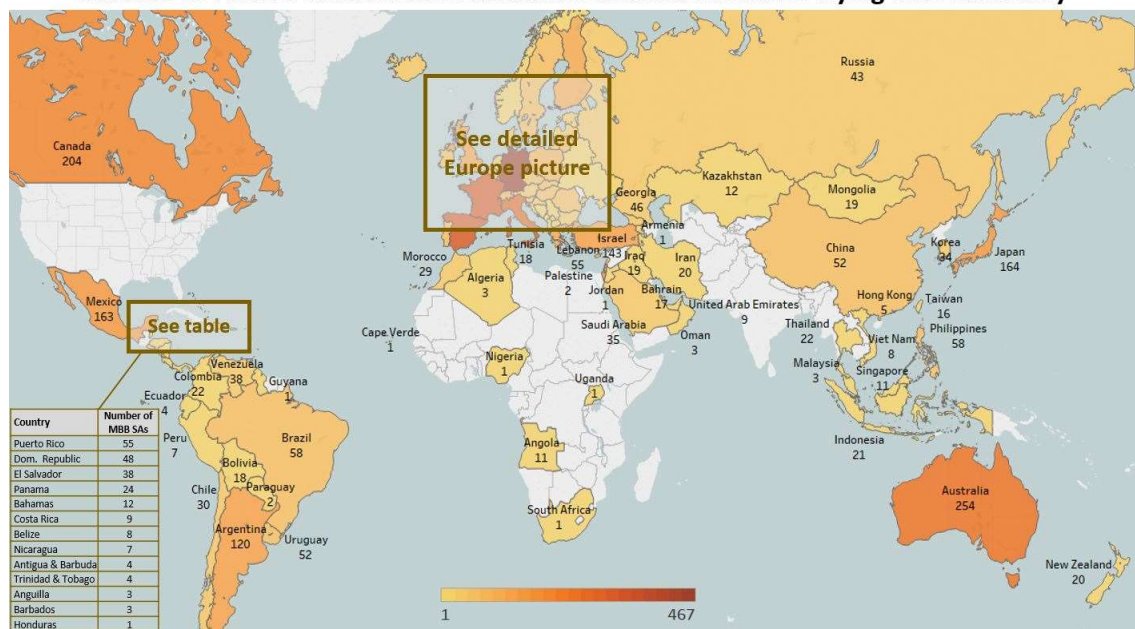
1% of men's and women's basketball student-athletes can expect to play professionally.

A. True

B. False

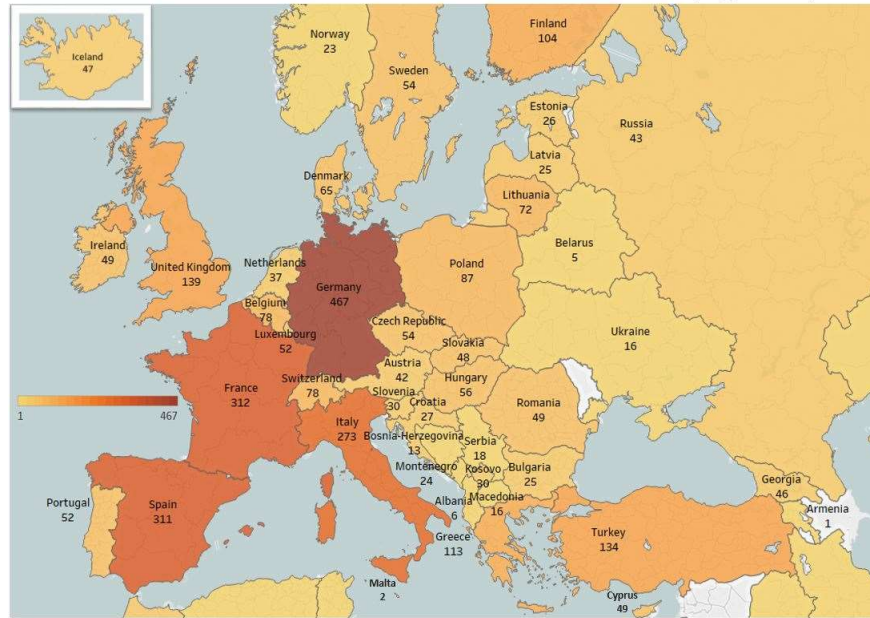


Number of Former NCAA Men's Basketball Student-Athletes Playing Internationally



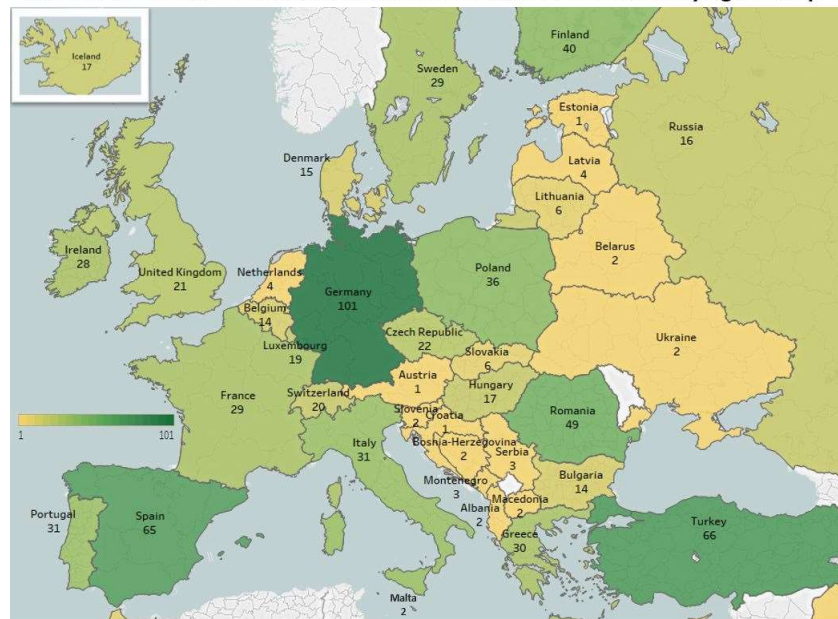
Source: Eurobasket.com (2016-17)

Number of Former NCAA Men's Basketball Student-Athletes Playing in Europe



Source: Eurobasket.com (2016-17)

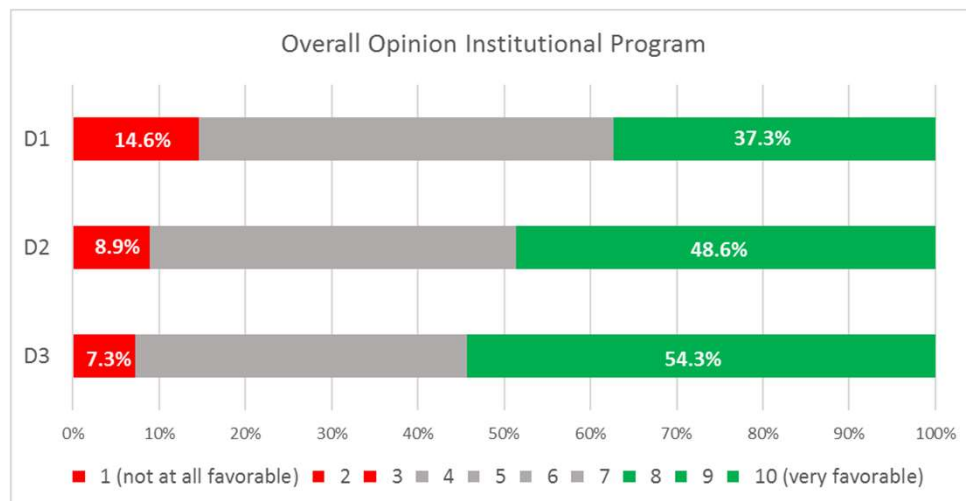
Number of Former NCAA Women's Basketball Student-Athletes Playing in Europe



Source: Eurobasket.com (2016-17)

Faculty members at Division I schools generally have a negative opinion of their athletics program.

- A. True**
B. False



Based on anything you have seen or heard, or any impressions you may have, what is your overall opinion of your institution's intercollegiate athletics program?

N = Division I = 3,585 Division II = 1,024 Division III = 1,323

