



# Trends in NCAA Division II Graduation Rates

November 2022



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# Summary

# 2019-22 Four-Class Division II Graduation Rates

## (2012-15 Entering Cohorts)

	Student-Athletes		Student Body
	ASR	Federal Rate	Federal Rate
<b>DII Overall</b>	76%	60%	52%
<b>DII Men</b>	69% <small>+1</small>	53%	47%
<b>DII Women</b>	88%	69%	56% <small>+1</small>

Notes: Numbers in blue indicate percentage point change in four-class rate from 2018-2021.  
ASR = Academic Success Rate.

# Summary

- Many members of this reporting cohort completed their six-year graduation window before the beginning of the pandemic. Potential pandemic-related impacts on graduation rates will not be fully known for several years.
- Overall Division II student-athlete graduation rates (Academic Success Rate and federal graduation rate) and many subgroup rates are at or near their highest-ever levels.
- Using the federal graduation rate to examine student-athlete vs. student body graduation from initial school in Division II, we see higher rates for student-athletes within every demographic subgroup studied.



# Summary

- Notable single-year student-athlete increases in Academic Success Rate over the 16 years of calculating this rate in Division II:
  - Overall (69% to 77%).
  - Black women (61% to 79%).
  - Hispanic/Latino men (49% to 67%) and women (63% to 78%).
- Increase in Academic Success Rate observed for two-year transfer student-athletes (57% to 74% over the past 10 years).



# Four-Class Academic Success Rates

# Four-Class Division II Academic Success Rates

(2019-2022 by Group)

<b>Student-Athlete Group</b>	<b>ASR</b>
<b>Overall</b>	<b>76%</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>56%</b>
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>72%</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>84%</b>
<b>Black Men</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Hispanic/Latino Men</b>	<b>66%</b>
<b>White Men</b>	<b>77%</b>
<b>Black Women</b>	<b>76%</b>
<b>Hispanic/Latino Women</b>	<b>81%</b>
<b>White Women</b>	<b>92%</b>

# Four-Class ASR for Division II Men's Sports

(2019-2022)

SPORT	ASR
Baseball	78%
Basketball	66%
Cross Country/Track	72%
Football	56%
Golf	82%
Ice Hockey	89%
Lacrosse	75%
Soccer	77%
Swimming	80%
Tennis	84%
Volleyball	73%
Wrestling	57%

Note: Only those sports with more than 150 Division II graduates are shown.



# Four-Class ASR for Division II Women's Sports

(2019-2022)

SPORT	ASR
Basketball	83%
Bowling	86%
Cross Country/Track	86%
Field Hockey	95%
Golf	91%
Ice Hockey	95%
Lacrosse	92%
Rowing	89%
Soccer	89%
Softball	89%
Swimming	91%
Tennis	92%
Volleyball	88%
Water Polo	88%

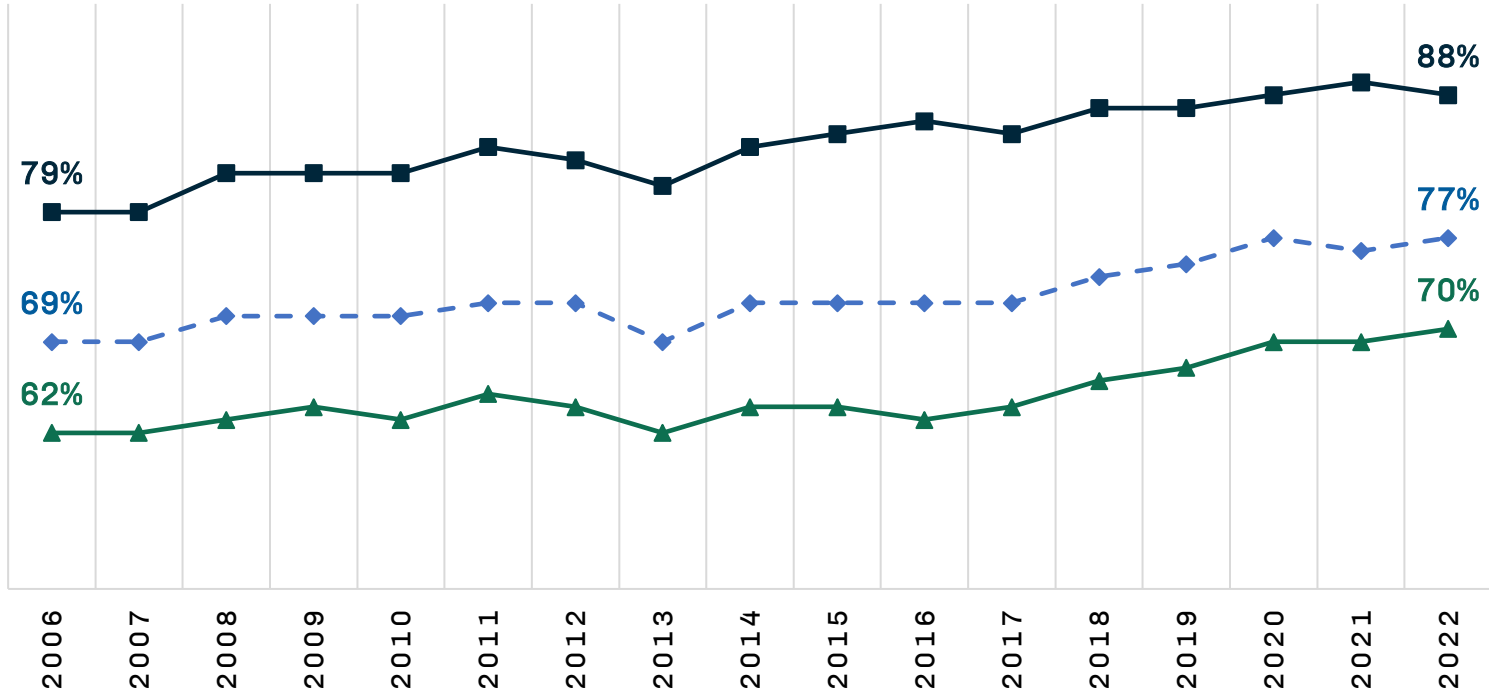
Note: Only those sports with more than 150 Division II graduates are shown.

# Trends in Academic Success Rates

# Academic Success Rate Trends of Division II Student-Athletes

## Single-Class Rates

—◆— All Student-Athletes    —▲— Men    —■— Women

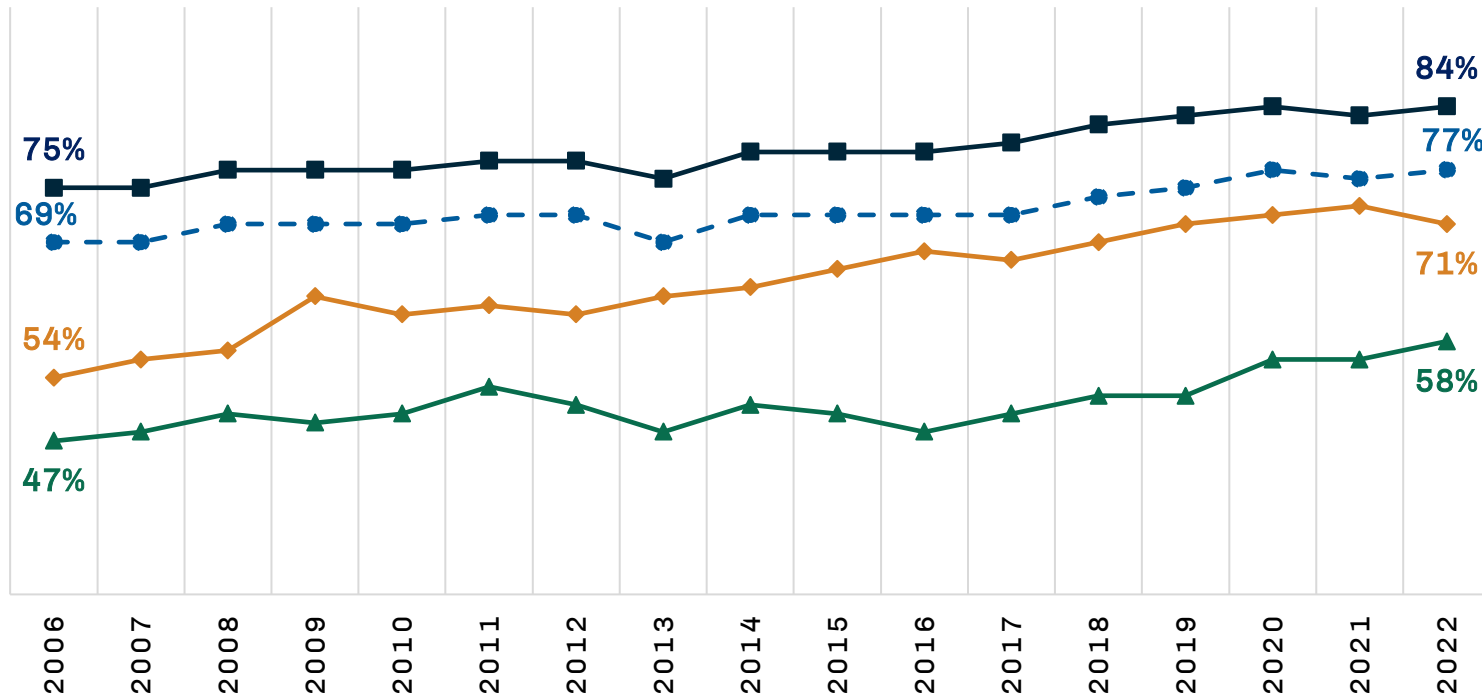


\* 2022 reporting year represents 2015-16 cohort; 2021 represents 2014-15 cohort, etc.

# Academic Success Rate Trends of Division II Student-Athletes

## Single-Class Rates by Race/Ethnicity

—●— All Student-Athletes    —▲— Black    —◆— Hispanic/Latino    —■— White

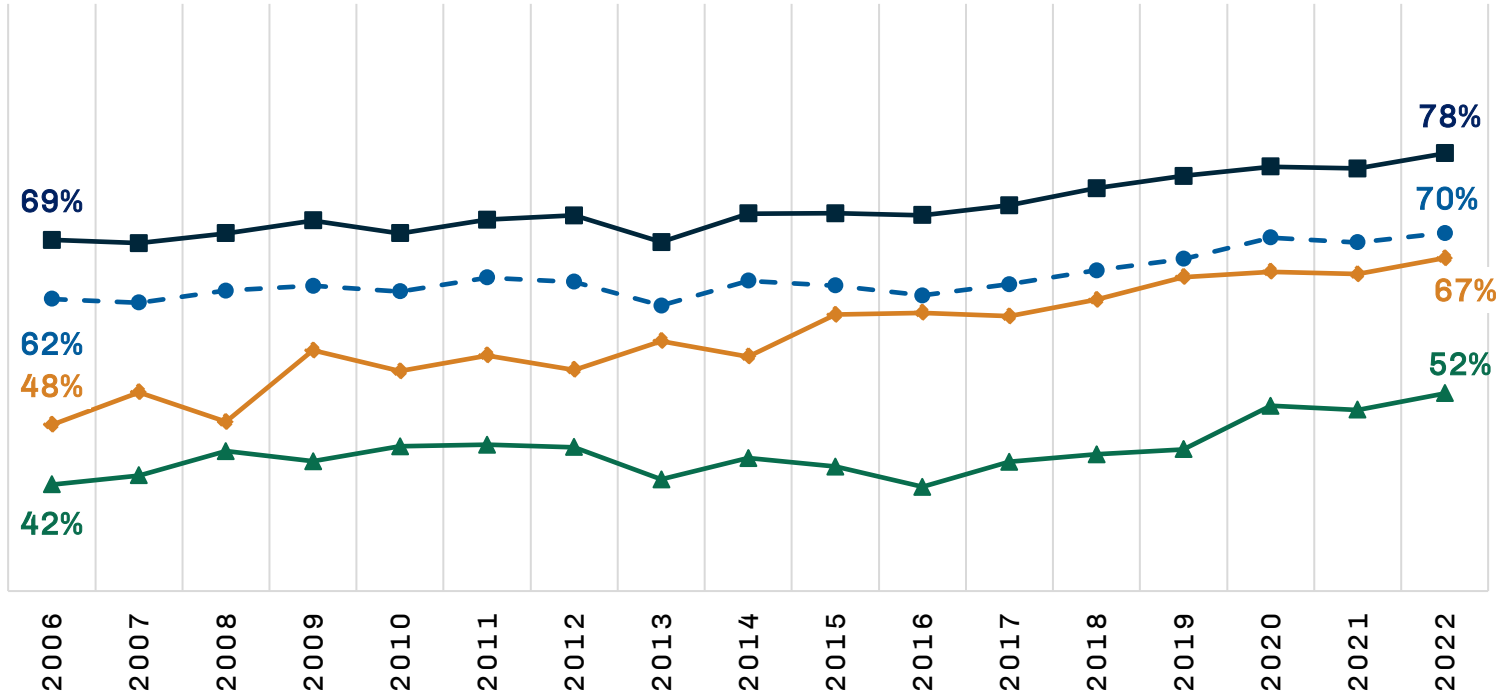


\* 2022 reporting year represents 2015-16 cohort; 2021 represents 2014-15 cohort, etc.

# Academic Success Rate Trends of Division II Student-Athletes

Single-Class Rates for Men by Race/Ethnicity

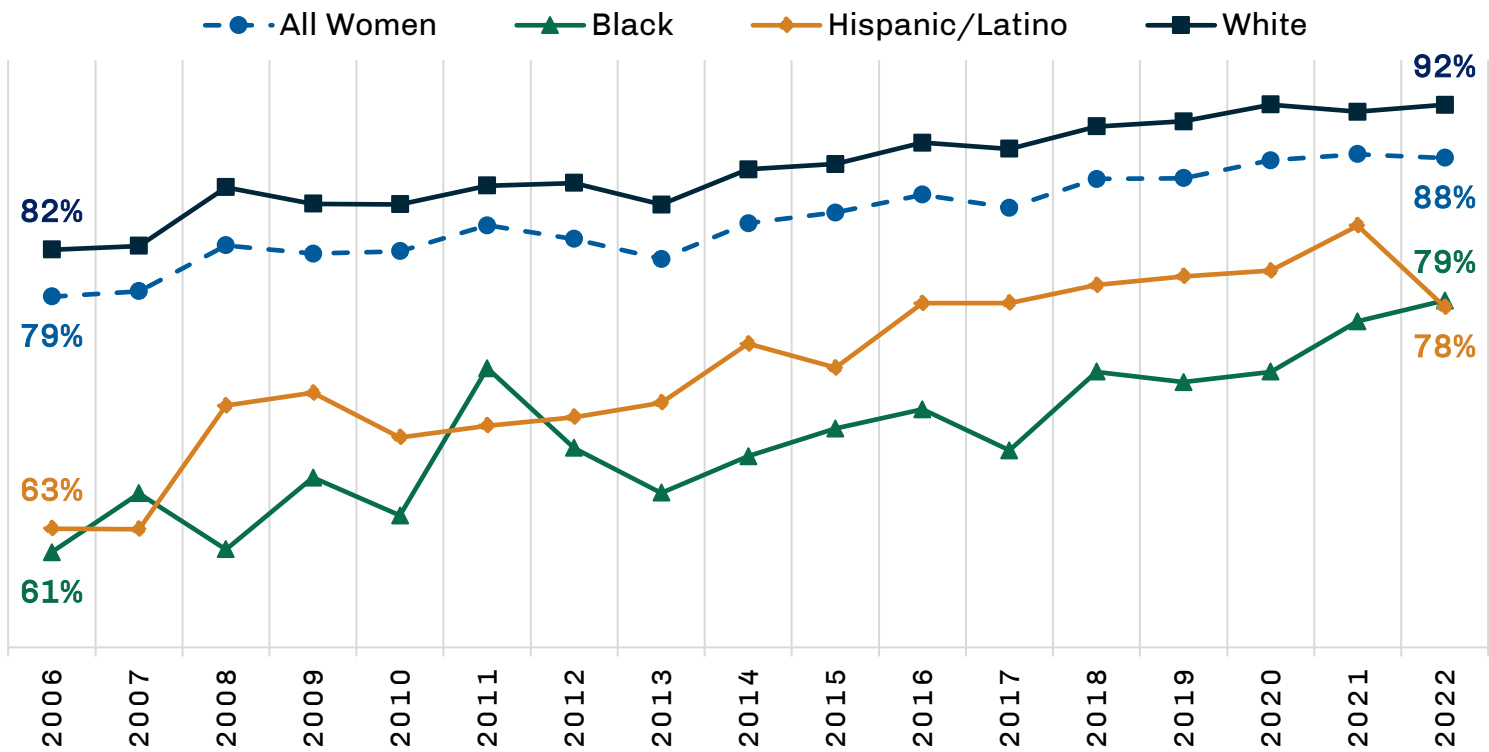
—●— All Men    —▲— Black    —◆— Hispanic/Latino    —■— White



\* 2022 reporting year represents 2015-16 cohort; 2021 represents 2014-15 cohort, etc.

# Academic Success Rate Trends of Division II Student-Athletes

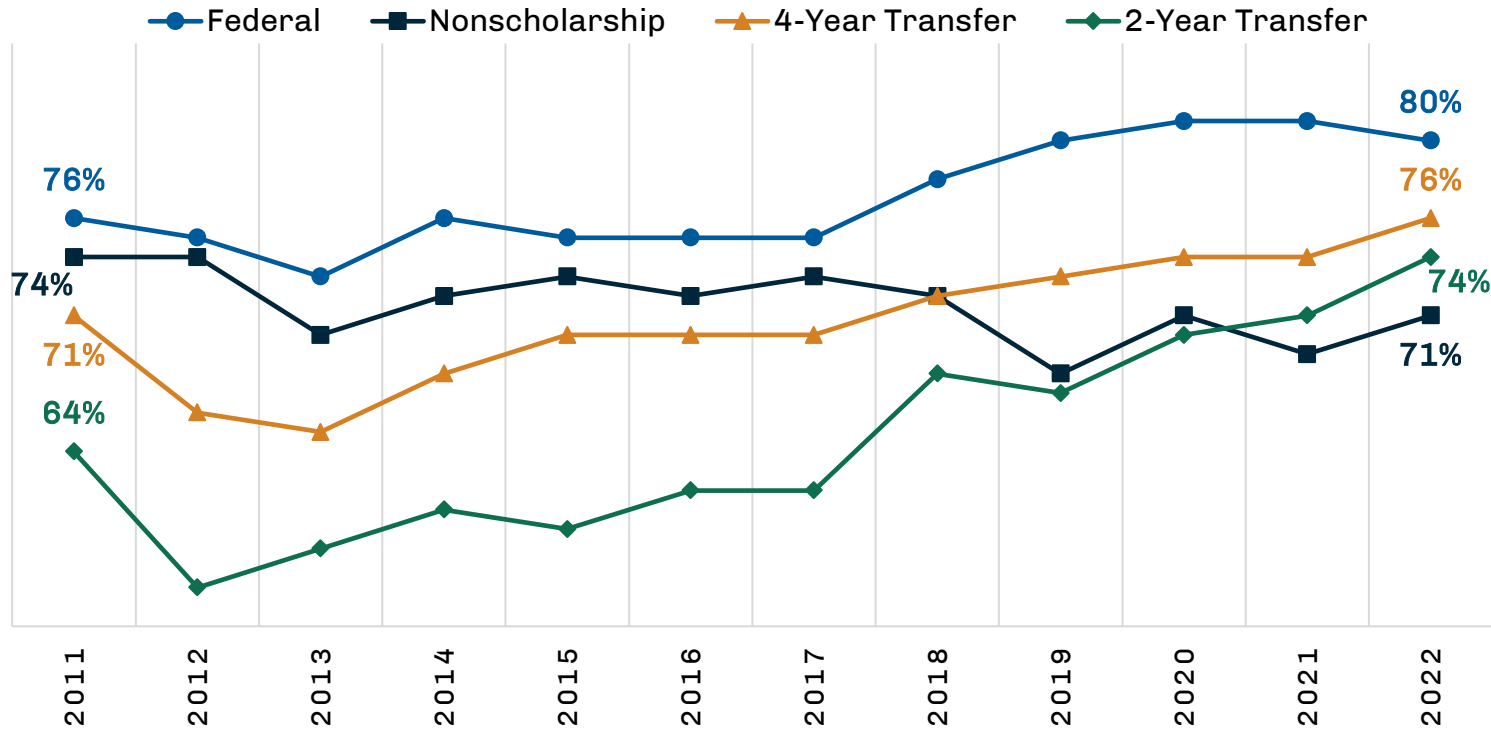
Single-Class Rates for Women by Race/Ethnicity



\* 2022 reporting year represents 2015-16 cohort; 2021 represents 2014-15 cohort, etc.

# Academic Success Rate Trends of Division II Student-Athletes

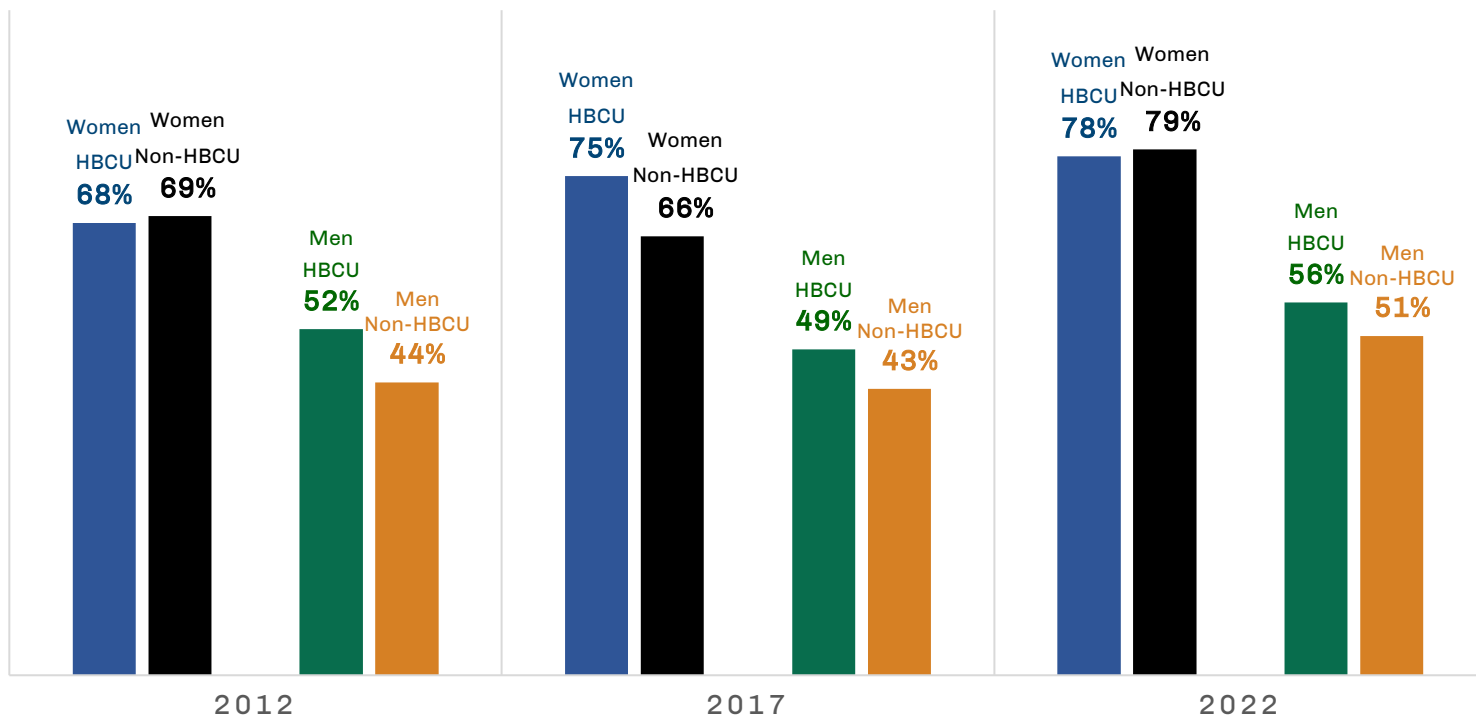
## Single-Class Rates by Student Type



\* 2022 reporting year represents 2015-16 cohort; 2021 represents 2014-15 cohort, etc.

# Academic Success Rate Trends of Black Division II Student-Athletes

Single-Class Rates by Gender and HBCU Status



\* 2022 reporting year represents 2015-16 cohort; 2017 represents 2010-11 cohort, etc.  
HBCU = Historically Black Colleges and Universities



# Federal Graduation Rates



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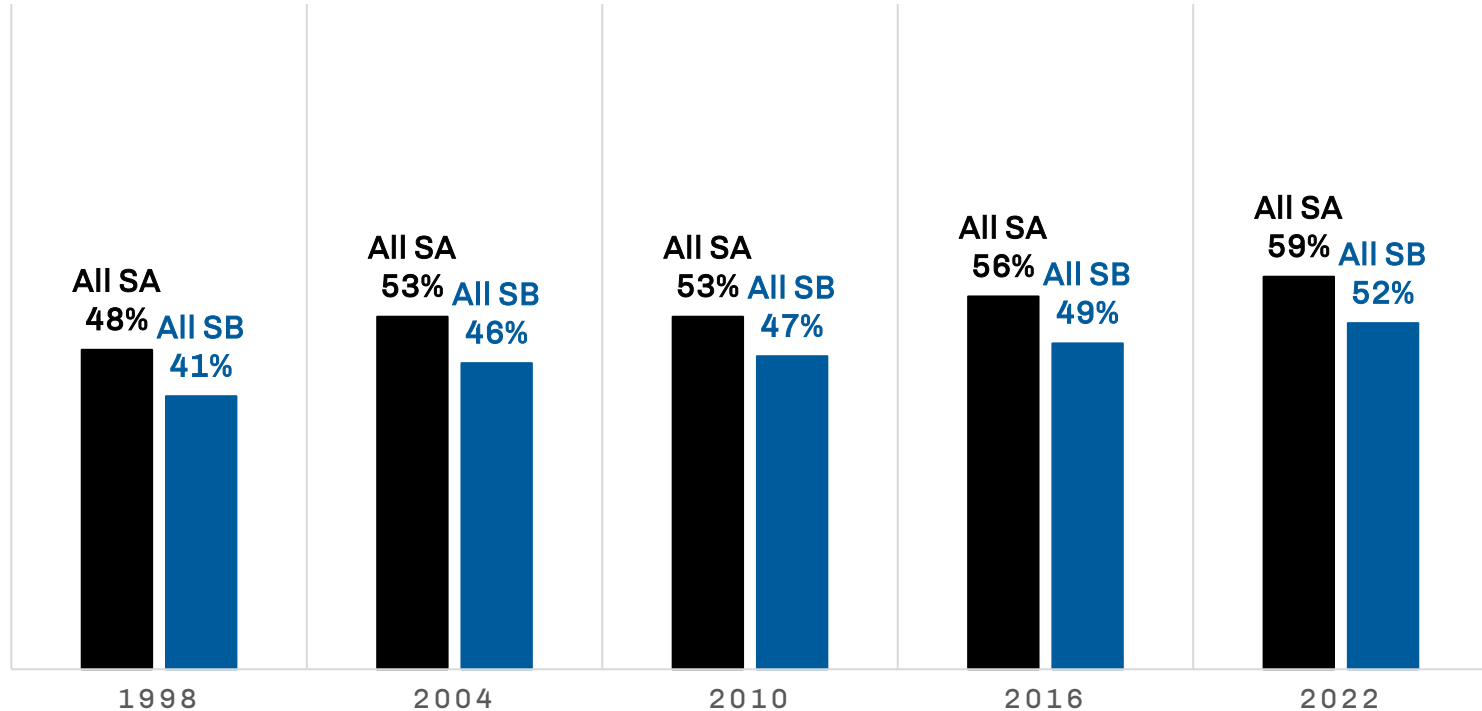
# Comparison of Federal Graduation Rates Between Scholarship Student-Athletes and Student Body

Four-Class Rates for 2019-22

<b>Student-Athlete Group</b>	<b>Student-Athlete Federal Rate</b>	<b>Student Body Federal Rate</b>
<b>Overall</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>52%</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>56%</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>36%</b>
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>57%</b>
<b>Black Men</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Hispanic/Latino Men</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>White Men</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>53%</b>
<b>Black Women</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>41%</b>
<b>Hispanic/Latino Women</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>55%</b>
<b>White Women</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>61%</b>

# Trends in Federal Graduation Rates: Division II Scholarship Student-Athletes vs. Student Body

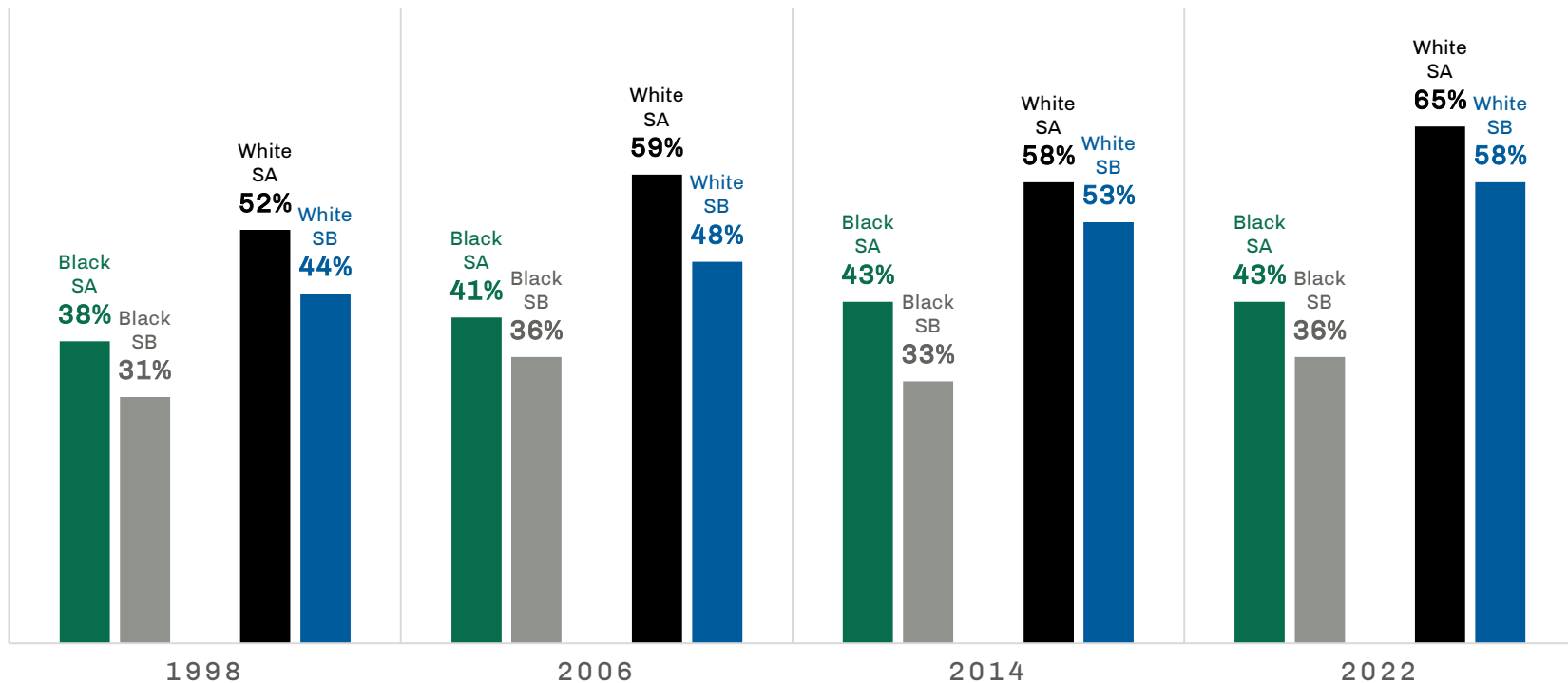
Single-Class Rates



\* 2022 reporting year represents 2015-16 cohort; 2016 represents 2009-10 cohort, etc.

# Trends in Federal Graduation Rates: Division II Scholarship Student-Athletes vs. Student Body

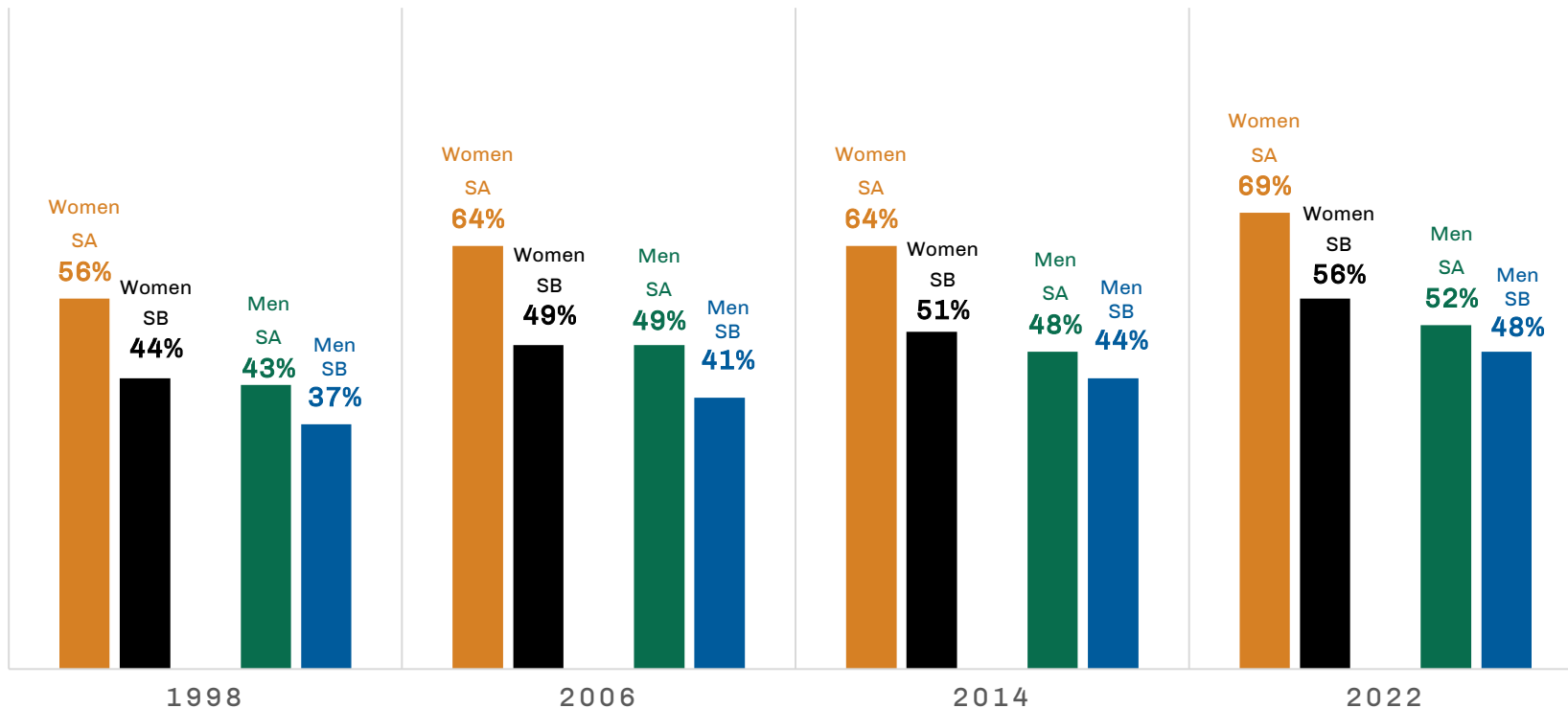
Single-Class Rates by Race/Ethnicity



\* 2022 reporting year represents 2015-16 cohort; 2014 represents 2007-08 cohort, etc.

# Trends in Federal Graduation Rates: Division II Scholarship Student-Athletes vs. Student Body

## Single-Class Rates



\* 2022 reporting year represents 2015-16 cohort; 2014 represents 2007-08 cohort, etc.

# Definitions and Methods

# Methods

- Detailed information on graduation reporting requirements and graduation rate calculations, as well as links to school reports and an interactive analysis dashboard can be found on the [NCAA research website](#).
- Generally, four-class aggregations are used for reporting rates in isolation; single-class rates are used for examining trends over time.
- This report reflects any student-athlete outcome updates that schools can submit for the previous four years.



# Federal Graduation Rate Calculation

- The federal graduation rate is federally mandated reporting of student body and student-athlete (if on athletics aid) graduation from an initial school. The rate essentially measures retention at that school.
- Graduation must occur within six years of initial entry.
- The federal rate makes no accommodation for transfers into or out of a school.
  - Incoming transfers into the school are not tracked.
  - Outgoing transfers are recorded as academic failures.
- The federal rate is the only published rate that allows for a direct comparison between student-athletes and the general student body.





# Academic Success Rate Calculation

- The ASR is a graduation metric developed by NCAA presidents and chancellors.
- The calculation is mandated for student-athletes only and should not be compared with the federal rate.
- Graduation must occur within six years of initial entry.
- The ASR is more inclusive than the federal rate because it includes transfers into the school, midyear enrollees and nonscholarship student-athletes. As two assumptions are made:
  1. Student-athletes who leave school while academically eligible to compete are removed from the calculation (assumed transfers passed on to another school's cohort).
  2. Student-athletes who leave school while ineligible to compete are coded as nongraduates (even though many are known to transfer).
- Both assumptions are imperfect but lead to an ASR that better approximates a true student-centered graduation rate (student earns a degree within six years of entering higher education).



# Rate Calculations

## Federal

- First-time fall freshmen on athletics aid.

$$\frac{\text{Graduates}}{\text{Cohort} - \text{Exclusions}^*}$$

## ASR

- First-time fall freshmen on athletics aid.
- *Transfers.*
- *Midyear enrollees.*
- *Nonscholarship student-athletes.*

$$\frac{\text{Graduates}}{\text{Cohort} - \text{Exclusions}^* - \text{Left Eligible}}$$

\* Exclusions include death, permanent disability, church mission, and military or foreign service.  
Note: Both rates use a six-year window from initial collegiate enrollment.



# Comparison of Academic Success Rates and Federal Rate Cohorts

(2019-22 Reporting Cohorts)

	Federal Rate	ASR
Enrolled (Under Federal Definition)	75,752	75,752
Enrolled as Freshmen in January	0	1,588
Two-Year College Transfers	0	17,930
Four-Year College Transfers	0	15,564
Nonscholarship Athletes (Only at Schools Not Offering Aid)	0	30,381
<b>Total Enrolled</b>	<b>75,752</b>	<b>141,215 (+86%)</b>
Allowable Exclusions (Death, Military, Church Mission, etc.)	102	289
<b>Left Eligible</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,722</b>
Participants on Teams No Longer Sponsored by School	0	3,555
<b>Total Denominator</b>	<b>75,650</b>	<b>103,649 (+37%)</b>





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