

Faculty Athletics Committee
November 7, 2019

Present: **Committee Members:** Rita Balaban, Lissa Broome, Melissa Geil, David Guilkey, David Hartzell, Daryhl Johnson, Aimee McHale, Ed Shields, Abbie Smith-Ryan, Jeff Spang, Tania String, William Sturkey

Advisors: Michelle Brown (ASPSA), Bubba Cunningham (Athletics), Vince Ille (Athletics)

Guests: Debbi Clarke (Provost's Office), Jeni Cook (Media Relations), Robbi Pickeral Evans (Athletics), Dwight Hollier (Athletics), Sarah Sessoms (Athletics), Emily Summers (Office of the Chancellor), Marielle vanGelder (Athletics)

I. Welcome and Introductions

Welcome and Introductions.

Committee Chair Daryhl Johnson welcomed all attendees to the meeting. All committee members and guests introduced themselves.

Minutes. The minutes from October's meeting were approved.

II. FAR Update

Faculty Athletics Representative Lissa Broome reported (attached) that the Autonomy Conferences will not have an in-person meeting at the NCAA Annual Convention, although that decision may change with the recent announcement from the NCAA Board of Governors directing all three NCAA Divisions to update their by-laws by January 2021 regarding student-athlete use of name, image, and likeness (attached). On other legislative topics, the NCAA Division 1 Council will publish legislation on November 15 with comments to be received by March 1 with just a few proposals considered by the Council in January. Athletics Compliance is collecting feedback from coaches and Broome will discuss pertinent proposals with FAC at a subsequent meeting. The attestation to the NCAA by the President/Chancellor and Athletic Director regarding institutional control and rules compliance was completed before the October 15 deadline.

Broome mentioned in December, she will attend the FAR Best Practices meeting in December and asked the committee if they have any questions for other ACC schools. She has asked about policies related to grade forgiveness/replacement. Also, in December, the ACC will conduct a Legislative Webinar regarding the Division I Council Proposals.

The GSR/FGR Report for 2018-19 has been released and Michelle Brown will cover this material in her update. Individuals representing the Provost's Operational Excellence initiative attended a recent SAAC meeting and gathered data from SAAC members regarding priority registration. Lastly, Broome said she had posted her notes from the Head Coaches' meeting with FAC (attached) and asked FAC members to provide her with additions or corrections.

III. Athletic Director's Remarks

Athletic Director Bubba Cunningham reported that a phone app is being developed that will list campus activities helping fans coming to sporting events to learn about other events at the University.

Cunningham reported on the current landscape (attached) regarding the NCAA Board of Governors' recent call for legislation regarding student-athletes benefitting from name, image, and likeness (NIL). Cunningham is meeting with students, faculty, coaches, and Board of Trustee members to gather information about the campus climate to help inform UNC's approach to this topic.

Cunningham reviewed a chart showing the number of sport participation opportunities beginning with youth sports, with the number of participation opportunities declining at each stage, culminating in elite professional team sports. Moreover, although fifty percent of NCAA student-athletes are female, only about 7% of professional team sport athletes are female. Carolina invests about \$17 million in scholarships for UNC student-athletes. Many schools receive significant subsidies from the University to support athletics. UNC receives some student athletic fees in return for student access to sporting events. The NCAA considers these fees a subsidy from the University. With these fees, UNC Athletics is able to break even each year.

Research about salaries and life/job satisfaction comparing student-athletes to non-student-athletes has found that, on average, student-athletes tend to have higher salaries and increased job/life satisfaction than non-student-athlete graduates. State laws, like the statute recently enacted in California, are challenging national governance of intercollegiate athletics by the NCAA. There are 1100 schools in the NCAA across all three divisions, making it a challenge to develop consensus within the NCAA. Cunningham explained the many differences between the professional sports model and the NCAA collegiate model, including a draft, employee compensation, taxes, athletes being cut/fired, and smaller rosters. He stressed that competitive and team equity are important. He also wondered how modifications to allow student-athletes to profit from their NIL might affect recruiting. Gender equity and Title IX also need to be considered.

Cunningham discussed three potential ways to think about NIL: group licensing, sponsorship, and self-employment. The NCAA Board of Governors has asked for each division to modify its bylaws to address NIL opportunities for student-athletes by January 2021. Cunningham ended by asking FAC members a series of questions through a virtual poll regarding NIL. He has asked student-athletes and coaches these same questions.

Following the poll, there was discussion with the group. Cunningham is considering this topic in four categories – educational experience, opportunities to play, more choices to play and earn money, and commercial activities.

IV. Preliminary Matters

- *SAAC/FAC Focus Groups:* Johnson asked those who participated in the October SAAC/FAC focus groups to send any additional feedback or information to Jeff Spang and Tania String. Spang and String are collating the information received.

V. Head Coaches' Meeting Debrief

Johnson asked FAC members to send any additions or corrections to the summary of the FAC meeting with the head coaches posted on Sakai to Lissa Broome.

VI. ASPSA Update

Academic Support Program for Student Athletes Director Michelle Brown reported on the Graduation Success Rate (GSR) Report (attached) that was released in October. The numbers show improvement from last year's report. The data is for students who entered the University between 2009 and 2012. The single-year Federal Graduation Rate (FGR) increased from 70% to 78%. The student-athlete Graduate Success Rate (GSR) for this year was 86%. The Academic Progress Rate (APR) report was submitted to the NCAA in October, but the data will not be publicly released until late spring of 2020.

Brown provided updates on the University approved absence policy. She mentioned the Approved Absence office has been created and a director has been hired. The director has spoken at SAAC and to ASPSA staff. There is a website for this office and it includes the form to make a request for a University approved absence. ASPSA is still generating travel letters for student-athletes, but they will ultimately be issued by this new office. FAC members noted the burden on professors to make up another assessment when a student-athlete misses an exam because of competition. A FAC member suggested increasing the number of testing slots at the testing center.

The University Registrar is reviewing the entire registration process, including priority registration. One of the student-athlete priority registration groups had a conflict this semester with the 8:00 a.m. priority registration time, so the Educational Policy Committee (EPC) approved moving the registration time to 8:00 p.m. the night before for all approved priority registration groups. Brown mentioned that most of the students like the switch, but that the evening time may be a challenge for some sports who may have an evening competition when their registration appointment begins.

VII. Academic Processes for Student Athletes

Process 1.0 - Recruiting

Senior Associate Athletic Director Vince Ille explained recruiting guidelines and how athletics engages with the Office of Undergraduate Admissions. Ille discussed the timeline for official visits and recent changes in the signing days for National Letters of Intent. Football now signs in December as well as February, with other sports starting in November. A challenge for the recruiting process is student-athlete transfers, which have increased since the advent of the NCAA's transfer portal. The transfer process is different at each school because of which courses transfer in and how that affects eligibility. Student-athletes who have graduated with one or more years of eligibility remaining are also increasing in number. There is also an increase in January enrollees. It is possible that the coming changes to the NIL landscape could impact recruiting.

Process 3.0 – Financial Aid

Associate Athletic Director for Compliance Marielle vanGelder explained the two buckets of sports for athletic scholarships – head count and equivalency sports. Head count sports provide

full scholarships and equivalency sports can provide either full and partial scholarships. Athletic scholarships include the same increases in tuition and room and board charges that are applicable to all students. UNC spends about \$17 million during the academic year and \$20 million overall, including summer school, for scholarships. Once a student-athlete enters the transfer portal, an institution may terminate that student's financial aid for the following semester. Athletics has done a lot of education for student-athletes and their parents about the significant consequences of entering the transfer portal.

Rita Balaban asked if there are both UNC and NCAA rules for when a scholarship can be terminated. VanGelder responded that there are both UNC and NCAA rules, including a standard list of rules from the NCAA. There is some flexibility regarding team policies. The Athletic Department has worked with coaches to define their team policies clearly for when aid can be affected and there is full disclosure to student-athletes and their parents about these standards. If financial aid is cancelled for any reason (including for the semester after the student-athlete has entered the transfer portal), the student always has a right to appeal to a group outside of athletics.

VanGelder also said that some students have multi-year scholarship agreements. Aimee McHale asked about equivalency sports and whether the percentage of money is based on talent or financial need. VanGelder responded that athletics aid is based on talent. One challenge is that athletics and other aid cannot be stacked on top of each other for an individual student without impacting the overall team limit on scholarships. Although student-athletes are not required to file a FAFSA (to establish their financial need), they are strongly encouraged by athletics to do so. In addition, VanGelder said that the timeline by which need-based aid is awarded by the University can be a challenge. Athletics tries to encourage prospective student-athletes to file a FAFSA as soon as they have signed their National Letters of Intent.

McHale asked the definition of a preferred walk-on. Ille responded that it depends on the coach or the program, but it is usually an incoming student-athlete not receiving scholarship money, but who is nevertheless guaranteed a spot on the roster. Daryhl Johnson asked about gray shirting. VanGelder responded that it is not allowed in football and rules have been passed to stop over signing. She explained there is a limit to how many can sign a scholarship agreement for football, which is 25. In other sports, like baseball, there is more flexibility on the number who may sign because some students may be taken in the professional draft and decide to play professionally. Baseball manages this on the backend by not allowing more than 27 on the roster to be receiving financial aid.

Committee Chair Daryhl Johnson adjourned the meeting at 5:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted by Lissa Broome (with assistance from Emily Summers)

Attachments:

- FAR Update
- Board of Governors Name, Image and Likeness Article
- Division 1 SAAC Name, Image and Likeness Statement
- Head Coaches' Meeting Notes
- Athletic Director Update
- GSR Report/FGR Report

**Update to FAC from the Faculty Athletics Representative
November 7, 2019**

NCAA

1. Autonomy Conference
 - a. No in-person meeting at the NCAA Convention
 - b. Electronic voting on any proposals
 - i. Elite SAs flexibility for increased training with coaches and to receive additional expenses from the USOPC/NGB to cover training expenses
2. NCAA Board of Governors directed all 3 Divisions to update by-laws regarding SA use of name, image, and likeness (attached)
 - a. California legislation enacted (effective 2023)
 - b. Proposals in other states – some with a earlier effective date
 - c. NCAA Division I SAAC statement (attached)
3. NCAA D1 Council – Legislation will be published November 15 with comments until March 1 (with a few proposals considered in January)
 - a. Compliance getting feedback from coaches on concepts
 - b. Will get FAC feedback on pertinent proposals at a subsequent meeting
4. Attestation by President and Athletic Director regarding institutional control and rule compliance completed by October 15

ACC

1. December FAR Best Practices Meeting
2. December Legislative Webinar

UNC

1. GSR/FGR Report for 18/19
2. APR Meetings
3. Priority registration
 - a. Discussion at SAAC with representative of the Provost's Office
 - b. Time change for this semester
4. Exploration of grade forgiveness policies at peer and ACC schools

Board of Governors starts process to enhance name, image and likeness opportunities

Each NCAA division directed to immediately consider modernization of bylaws and policies

October 29, 2019 1:08pm

In the Association's continuing efforts to support college athletes, the NCAA's top governing board voted unanimously to permit students participating in athletics the opportunity to benefit from the use of their name, image and likeness in a manner consistent with the collegiate model.

The Board of Governors' action directs each of the NCAA's three divisions to immediately consider updates to relevant bylaws and policies for the 21st century, said Michael V. Drake, chair of the board and president of The Ohio State University.

"We must embrace change to provide the best possible experience for college athletes," Drake said. "Additional flexibility in this area can and must continue to support college sports as a part of higher education. This modernization for the future is a natural extension of the numerous steps NCAA members have taken in recent years to improve support for student-athletes, including full cost of attendance and guaranteed scholarships."

Specifically, the board said modernization should occur within the following principles and guidelines:

- Assure student-athletes are treated similarly to non-athlete students unless a compelling reason exists to differentiate.
- Maintain the priorities of education and the collegiate experience to provide opportunities for student-athlete success.
- Ensure rules are transparent, focused and enforceable and facilitate fair and balanced competition.
- Make clear the distinction between collegiate and professional opportunities.
- Make clear that compensation for athletics performance or participation is impermissible.
- Reaffirm that student-athletes are students first and not employees of the university.
- Enhance principles of diversity, inclusion and gender equity.
- Protect the recruiting environment and prohibit inducements to select, remain at, or transfer to a specific institution.

The board's action was based on comprehensive recommendations from the NCAA Board of Governors Federal and State Legislation Working Group, which includes presidents, commissioners, athletics directors, administrators and student-athletes. The group gathered input over the past several months from numerous stakeholders, including current and former student-athletes, coaches, presidents, faculty and commissioners across all three divisions. The board also directed continued and productive engagement with legislators.

The working group will continue to gather feedback through April on how best to respond to the state and federal legislative environment and to refine its recommendations on the principles and regulatory framework. The board asked each division to create any new rules beginning immediately, but no later than January 2021.

"As a national governing body, the NCAA is uniquely positioned to modify its rules to ensure fairness and a level playing field for student-athletes," NCAA President Mark Emmert said. "The board's action today creates a path to enhance opportunities for student-athletes while ensuring they compete against students and not professionals."

We are the 100%

By: The 32 student-athletes of the Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee

Please direct all inquiries to Morgan Chall, chair of the Division I SAAC and a former Cornell gymnast; co-vice chairs Ethan Good, a Bowling Green basketball player, and Sam Perelman, a former Old Dominion tennis player.

Our voice matters: It is the most powerful it has ever been in the history of the NCAA rule-making process and should be strongly considered in the ongoing debate regarding rules pertaining to name, image, and likeness.

We are the Division I Student-Athlete Advisory Committee, representing over 170,000 of our peers. We have voting privileges on 19 NCAA committees, including the division's foremost rule-making bodies – the Division I Council and the Division I Board of Directors.

We spearhead numerous initiatives and campaigns to improve student-athlete well-being and success. We lead the charge on time demands, cost of attendance, recruiting reform, sexual violence, diversity and inclusion, and student-athlete mental health. We spend countless hours continuously fighting to improve the lives of our fellow student-athletes.

Currently, the name, image and likeness conversation focuses on college athletes' inability to profit via endorsements or sponsorships. That disregards how the current name, image and likeness rules apply to professional development and entrepreneurship, which affect far more student-athletes than might receive endorsement deals.

We do not discount the outsized impact and contributions of the top athletes in sports like men's basketball and football – only about 2% of all Division I athletes – which help keep college athletics alive and bring hundreds of thousands of people together over a common love of sports. While these student-athletes are a vital part of this conversation, they cannot be the only part; after all, we represent all 100% of Division I student-athletes.

The country is focusing on the wrong conversation.

No one is talking about how proposals for name, image and likeness reform – both state and federal – will affect sports other than football and men's basketball or a handful of elite student-athletes in other sports. No one is talking about what the proposals will do for limited

resource institutions, historically black colleges and universities, or international student-athletes.

We encourage you to ask these questions and then come up with a thoughtful explanation for how completely uprooting and discontinuing the collegiate model of amateurism is truly in the best interests of the vast majority of student-athletes.

We have the privilege of understanding the complexity of this system and the importance of reforming name, image and likeness rules while preserving collegiate amateurism. As California Gov. Gavin Newsom, who signed the first state bill to attempt to force name, image and likeness reform, stated: "I would not be sitting here without baseball." Newsom, like many others, would not be in the position he is in today without the opportunities that college athletics provided. It would be neglectful to not acknowledge that clearly, the Association is doing something correctly.

However, the current rules surrounding name, image and likeness stifle the ability for student-athletes to profit via professional development and entrepreneurship. While the Association is doing something correctly, they have been wrong to not reform name, image and likeness sooner.

While name, image and likeness compensation carry many benefits, there are a plethora of potential unintended consequences that will inevitably erupt unless regulations are put in place to prevent them. Some of those consequences include unfair recruiting and competitive advantages, difficulty monitoring compensation and ethics, inequitable treatment of female athletes, and exploitation of athletes by professional and commercial enterprises. With the potential loss of revenue to athletics programs, the biggest impact could be on scholarships for equivalency sports, which are predominantly women's teams.

There needs to be a specific consideration for the fact that the structure of the NCAA does not exist anywhere else in the world; therefore, any adjustments to mesh with an evolving society must be in line with the values and principles of the NCAA that have provided hundreds of thousands of students like ourselves a means to higher education.

We believe it is possible and necessary to reform the rules around name, image and likeness, but any such reform, whether it be at the organizational or governmental level, must include these considerations so as to not dismantle the entire system.

We urge the NCAA to move quickly to propose and implement a solution to this problem that has been brushed aside for far too long. But they also need to be given some time and trust to do so, so that they can preserve the values and principles that keep college athletics alive.

Whether through unifying experiences during college football Saturday and March Madness or the opportunities created for future leaders to earn a college degree, college athletics have become an influential component of our society. The NCAA would not exist without student-athletes. We invite you to join us in placing the all-encompassing student-athlete voice at the forefront of name, image and likeness discussions to preserve these life-affecting experiences for many years to come.

Meeting with Head Coaches September 17, 2019

Attending from FAC: Rita Balaban, Lissa Broome, Melissa Geil, David Guilkey, David Hartzell, Daryhl Johnson, Abbie Ryan-Smith, Ed Shields, Jeff Spang, Tania String

- Student-athletes' relationships with faculty
 - Professor days at practice or an event create transparency so faculty can better understand the life of a student-athlete
 - Could put faculty through a recruiting experience for a SA
 - Would like to do across all 28 sports
 - Derek Galvin (Gymnastics) – wants SAs to take advantage of office hours with instructors and asks team to visit each faculty member at least once
 - Tania String suggests that SAs be encourage to report back after they miss class for athletic travel on result of contest and to be sure to follow-up on any necessary make-up work
 - Rita Balaban who teaches 400-800 students in Economics says it is most helpful if SAs can take exams at the same time as other students on the road (with proctoring by the host institution)
 - Aimee McHale said that attending a practice/game is helpful to break down barrier with SAs and encourage them to interact more with faculty
 - She also suggested providing faculty member the schedule and encouraging attendance by faculty, especially those sports for which admission is free
 - Melissa Geil said that SAs rarely miss a practice and would like SAs to have the same kind of commitment to academics and relationship with the instructor.
 - If SAs encounter a wall with a professor, the SA or coach can reach out to Michelle Brown, Lissa Broome, or FAC
 - Michelle noted that SAs often reluctant to say anything about issues with an instructor
- Communications between coaches and instructors
 - Michelle Brown noted that there are guidelines at the Academic Processes for Student-Athletes website, Process 7.4, reprinted below.
 - Abbie Ryan-Smith understood that coaches should not ask about a SA's grades, but suggested that questions like Is X coming to class? Or, Is X turning in his assignments? Might be appropriate.
 - Derek Galvin noted that some SAs are home schooled and need to practice interacting in person with faculty.

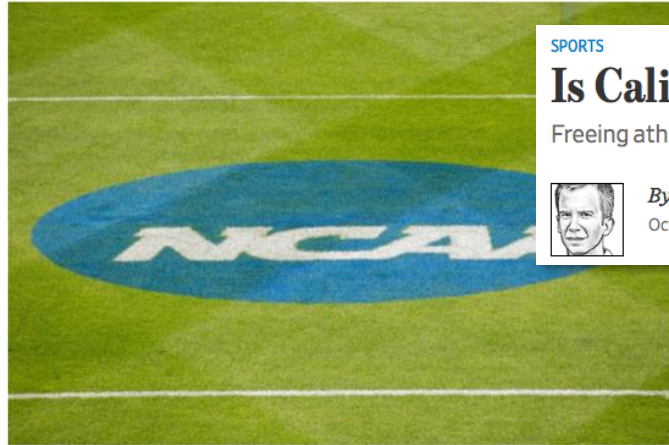
Principles Guiding Contact Between Faculty and Coaches

To safeguard student-athletes' privacy, all communication regarding student-athletes' grades or academic performance must be coordinated through the ASPSA. Specifically:

- Coaches and their staff (including, but not limited to, the director of operations and administrative assistants) may not initiate contact with student-athletes' course instructors for the purpose of soliciting or discussing information related to an individual student-athlete's grades and/or academic performance.
- This prohibition extends to any academic personnel (including, but not limited to, teaching assistants) who are responsible for assigning or grading a student-athlete's course work.
- Coaches should not discuss any academic matters with class checkers (see [Process 9.3 Class Checking Policy](#)). These individuals are hired specifically and exclusively only to check students' class attendance.
- Coaches may have contact with individual faculty members when student-athletes ask their professors to shadow them at practice or attend a home competition. Most faculty members see this interaction as beneficial to the faculty/student relationship as it provides a sense of a day in the life of a UNC student-athlete. This contact is permissible by UNC and NCAA policies.
- "Voluntary" Practices
 - At FAC/SAAC focus groups we sometimes hear that SAs don't believe that "voluntary" practices are truly voluntary and that not attending them will have consequences for the SA
 - The safety exception for certain sports where coaches must attend voluntary practices was mentioned – swimming, gymnastics, etc.
 - Some SAs want to spend more time on sport to improve their performance
- More than 24-hours notice of changes in SAs athletics schedule
 - Some SAs don't read the messages that are sent out on Teamworks such as one where practice time was changed because of a review session for an Economics class
- Internships
 - It would be great to have internships available on campus for SAs
 - EXSS has a 120-hour internship requirement. When is a good semester for a SA to undertake this?
 - For sports that compete in two semesters, there is not a good time unless the work could be done in the summer or spread out over two semesters.
 - A donor has subsidized the costs of internships outside of Chapel Hill for students who qualify for federal financial aid
 - This opportunity is available through campus

- Paul Pogge will get information about this to ASPSA academic counselors
- ForevHer Tar Heels is also working on internships for female SAs

In Washington state, 'cautious optimism' from a lawmaker seeking name-image-likeness legislation



By Christian Caple Oct 30, 2019

SPORTS

Is California's New Law Doomsday for College Sports?

Freeing athletes to capitalize on their names doesn't have to unravel the NCAA



By Jason Gay

Oct. 4, 2019 8:05 am ET

NCAA Board of Governors Approves Policy Permitting College Athletes to Benefit From Use of Name, Image, and Likeness

Thursday, October 30, 2019

NCAA Board of Governors has unanimously approved a policy which will "permit students participating in athletics the opportunity benefit from the use of their name, image and likeness in a manner consistent with the collegiate model."

The Current Landscape

N.C.A.A. Considers Loosening Rules for Athletes Seeking Outside Deals

Fair Pay to Play Act: States bucking NCAA to let athletes be paid for name, image, likeness

Legislators across the country -- and in the nation's capital -- are rushing to



by Matt Norlander @MattNorlander Oct 3, 2019 at 5:43 pm ET • 5 min read

NCAA Board of Governors opens door to athletes benefiting from name, image and likeness

Steve Berkowitz and Dan Wolken, USA TODAY Published 1:50 p.m. ET Oct. 29, 2019 | Updated 9:26 p.m. ET Oct. 29, 2019

NCAA clears way for athletes to profit from names, images and likenesses



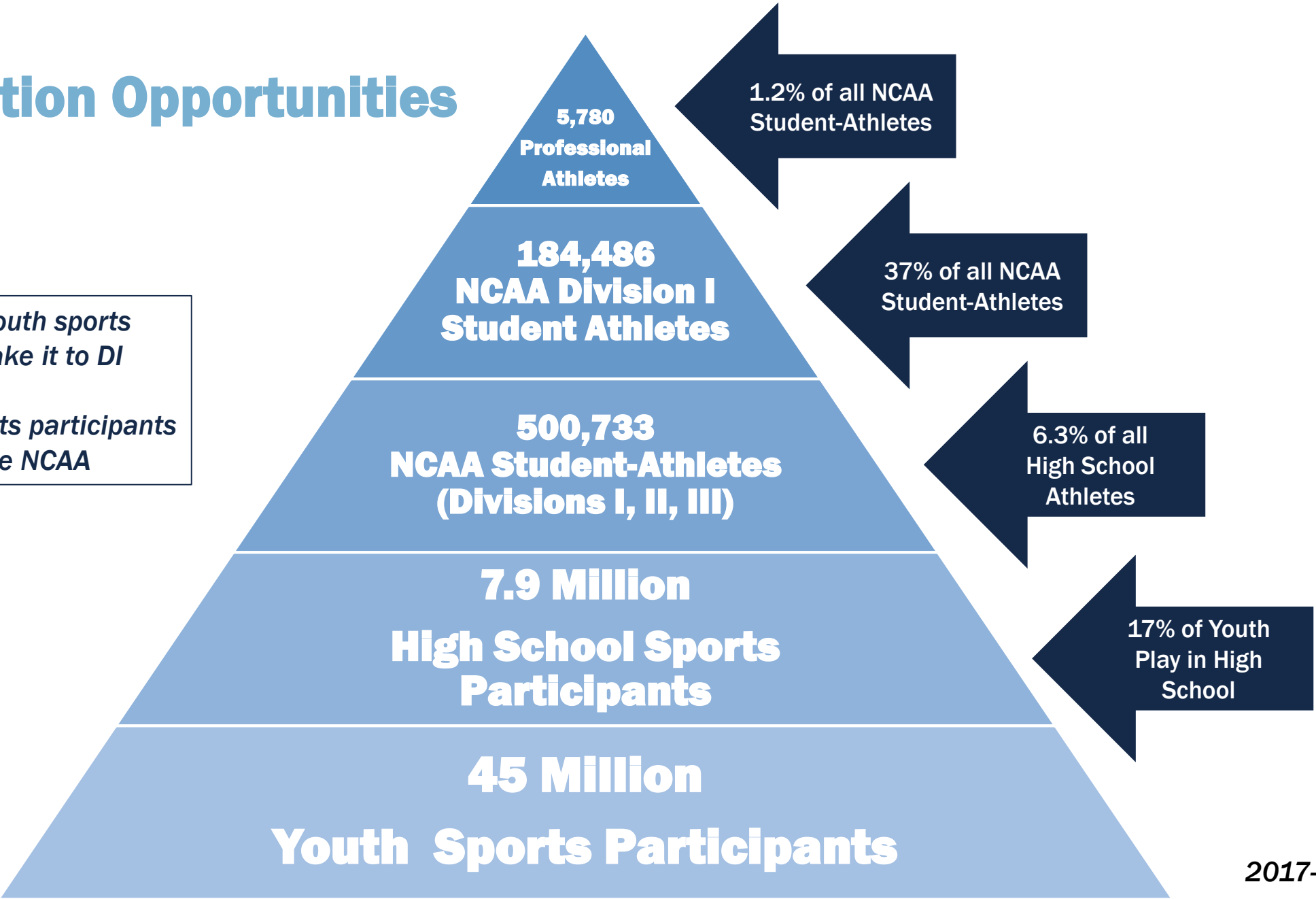
Dan Murphy
ESPN Staff Writer

Oct 29, 2019

Participation Opportunities

½ of 1% of all youth sports participants make it to DI

1% of all youth sports participants make it to the NCAA



2017-2018



Carolina is Investing in Student- Athletes

	Out of State	In State
Full Scholarship	\$53,719	\$25,959
Room	\$6,810	\$6,810
Board	\$4,716	\$4,716
COA	\$5,393	\$4,615
Pell	\$6,195	\$6,195

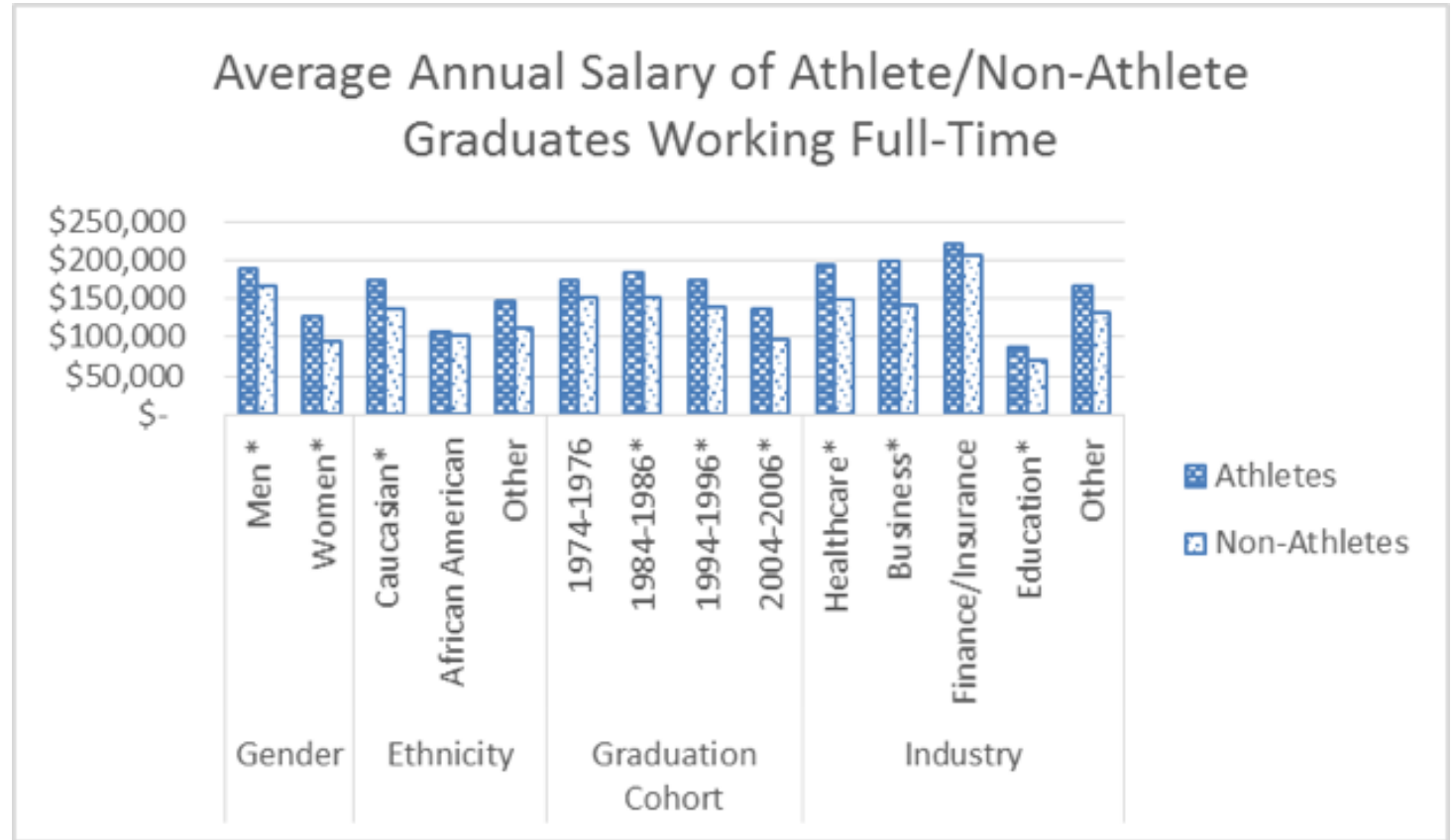


**Does not include, summer school, medical expenses, etc.*



Value of Postgraduate Experience

- You are more likely to make a higher salary than non-athletes post-graduation
- You will have a higher job/life satisfaction
- You will be more engaged in your job



Research by Dr. Erianne Weight

Our Challenges Today

- **Trying to provide broad-based opportunities**
 - Most schools are subsidized, we break even
- **National vs. Local**
 - NCAA Divisions
- **Educational Budgeting Philosophy**
- **Pro-Model: Pay to Play**
 - Draft
 - Employee compensation varies
 - Taxes
 - Cut/Fired
 - Smaller Roster

Considerations

- **Competitive Equity**
 - Number of Coaches
 - Number of Scholarships
- **Team Equity**
 - What about your teammates?
- **Influence on Recruiting**
 - Pre-college representation agreements?
- **Gender Equity**
 - What about Title IX?
 - How will this affect your fellow Tar Heels?
- **NCAA Revenue**
- **Campus Economics**
 - Tickets- \$24M
 - Television-\$28M
 - Third Party-\$10M
 - Fees-\$7M
 - Donations-\$20M
 - Misc.-\$10M

Let's Talk.

Name, Image & Likeness Pay for Play



“There needs to be a lot of conversation about how, if it was possible, how it would be practical. Is there a way to make that work? Nobody has been able up with a resolution of that yet.”

-NCAA President Mark Emmert



“[I’m] taking a broad-based perspective on what’s right for the enterprise, the schools, for education and for the players because I don’t think ‘fair’ is that hard. What’s really difficult to justify and carry forward is ‘unfair.’”

-ESPN Analyst Jay Bilas

Options Moving Forward

How do we work toward a solution?

Group Licensing

- Video Games (EA Sports)
- Jersey Sales
- Posters
- Schedule Cards
- University and Department Advertising

Sponsorship

- Car Dealerships
- Restaurants and Bars
- Public Appearances
- Endorsements

Self Employment

- Social Media
- Influencers
- Speaking Engagements
- Autographs
- Fee for Lessons
- Cameos
- Modeling

Questions & Discussion

Please go to menti.com

In Summary...

- **Laws happening in states like CA, NY**
 - Trying to create a national law for all schools
- **Board of Governors has asked for legislation by Jan. 2021**
 - **So...**
 - Must have legislation in the pipeline by Spring 2020
 - Must vote on and pass legislation at NCAA Convention in Jan 2021
 - Your input is important for me to share so that we may add to the University and the national conversation

Thank You

Graduation Success Rate Report

2009 - 2012 Cohorts: University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Men's Sports			Women's Sports		
Sport	GSR	Fed Rate	Sport	GSR	Fed Rate
Baseball	71	27	Basketball	92	69
Basketball	73	44	Bowling	-	-
CC/Track	83	83	CC/Track	89	64
Fencing	67	67	Crew/Rowing	94	94
Football	70	59	Fencing	100	100
Golf	90	70	Field Hockey	93	71
Gymnastics	-	-	Golf	100	86
Ice Hockey	-	-	Gymnastics	100	100
Lacrosse	91	79	W. Ice Hockey	-	-
Mixed Rifle	-	-	Lacrosse	100	91
Skiing	-	-	Skiing	-	-
Soccer	85	57	Soccer	68	65
Swimming	93	84	Softball	94	89
Tennis	100	71	Swimming	100	88
Volleyball	-	-	Tennis	100	100
Water Polo	-	-	Volleyball	100	100
Wrestling	45	36	Water Polo	-	-
Men's Non-NCAA Sponsor. Sports	-	-	Women's Non-NCAA Sponsor. Sports	-	-

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

FRESHMAN-COHORT GRADUATION RATES

	All Students	Student-Athletes #
2012-13 Graduation Rate	89%	78%
Four-Class Average	90%	69%
Student-Athlete Graduation Success Rate		86%

1. Graduation-Rates Data

a. All Students

	Men				Women				Total			
	2012-13		4-Class		2012-13		4-Class		2012-13		4-Class	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Am. Ind./AN	7	71	37	68	16	88	73	82	23	83	110	77
Asian	171	92	584	91	219	93	785	93	390	92	1369	92
Black	104	73	481	75	200	86	978	89	304	82	1459	85
Hispanic	85	84	384	85	146	94	601	92	231	90	985	89
Nat. Haw./PI	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
N-R Alien	31	87	142	87	45	78	180	80	76	82	322	83
Two or More	58	76	162	79	118	89	275	87	176	85	437	84
Unknown	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
White	1120	88	4568	89	1505	92	6251	93	2625	90	10819	92
Total	1615	86	6483	88	2298	91	9348	92	3913	89	15831	90

b. Student-Athletes

	Men						Women						Total					
	2012-13		4-Class		GSR		2012-13		4-Class		GSR		2012-13		4-Class		GSR	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Am. Ind./AN	0	-	***	***	***	***	0	-	***	***	***	***	0	-	***	***	***	***
Asian	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Black	17	71	74	51	70	63	9	78	22	59	18	83	26	73	96	53	88	67
Hispanic	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Nat. Haw./PI	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
N-R Alien	0	-	***	***	***	***	0	-	***	***	***	***	0	-	***	***	***	***
Two or More	***	***	20	45	19	63	***	***	22	82	20	90	***	***	42	64	39	77
Unknown	***	***	8	50	7	86	***	***	7	71	7	100	***	***	15	60	14	93
White	43	72	166	67	143	90	39	92	138	89	143	96	82	82	304	77	286	93
Total	65	69	277	60	244	79	51	90	198	83	195	94	116	78	475	69	439	86

c. Student-Athletes by Sport Category

Baseball				Men's Basketball				Men's CC/Track			
% - N				% - N				% - N			
2012-13	4-Class	GSR		2012-13	4-Class	GSR		2012-13	4-Class	GSR	
Am. Ind./AN	-	0-a	0-a	Am. Ind./AN	-	-	-	Am. Ind./AN	-	-	-
Asian	-	-	-	Asian	-	-	-	Asian	-	-	-
Black	-	0-a	-	Black	75-a	50-c	75-b	Black	-	75-a	60-a
Hispanic	-	-	-	Hispanic	-	-	-	Hispanic	-	-	-
Nat. Haw./PI	-	-	-	Nat. Haw./PI	-	-	-	Nat. Haw./PI	-	-	-
N-R Alien	-	-	-	N-R Alien	-	-	-	N-R Alien	-	-	-
Two or More	-	33-a	100-a	Two or More	-	0-a	0-a	Two or More	-	100-a	100-a
Unknown	0-a	0-a	-	Unknown	-	-	-	Unknown	-	-	-
White	33-b	30-e	73-c	White	-	50-a	100-a	White	100-a	83-d	88-d
Total	30-b	27-e	71-d	Total	75-a	44-d	73-c	Total	100-a	83-e	83-e

Football				Men's Other			
% - N				% - N			
2012-13	4-Class	GSR		2012-13	4-Class	GSR	
Am. Ind./AN	-	-	-	Am. Ind./AN	-	0-a	-
Asian	-	-	-	Asian	-	-	-
Black	67-c	53-e	63-e	Black	100-a	38-b	50-b
Hispanic	-	-	-	Hispanic	0-a	40-a	67-a
Nat. Haw./PI	-	-	-	Nat. Haw./PI	-	-	-
N-R Alien	-	-	-	N-R Alien	-	50-a	100-a
Two or More	0-a	67-b	80-b	Two or More	-	20-a	33-b
Unknown	100-a	100-a	100-a	Unknown	100-a	60-a	80-a
White	100-a	73-c	90-b	White	79-e	78-e	92-e
Total	74-d	59-e	70-e	Total	77-e	70-e	85-e

Women's Basketball				Women's CC/Track				Women's Other			
% - N				% - N				% - N			
2012-13	4-Class	GSR		2012-13	4-Class	GSR		2012-13	4-Class	GSR	
Am. Ind./AN	-	-	-	Am. Ind./AN	-	-	-	Am. Ind./AN	-	-	-
Asian	-	-	-	Asian	-	-	-	Asian	100-a	100-a	100-a
Black	80-a	58-c	89-b	Black	50-a	50-a	67-a	Black	100-a	67-b	83-b
Hispanic	-	-	-	Hispanic	-	-	-	Hispanic	-	100-a	100-a
Nat. Haw./PI	-	-	-	Nat. Haw./PI	-	-	-	Nat. Haw./PI	-	-	-
N-R Alien	-	-	-	N-R Alien	-	0-a	-	N-R Alien	-	67-a	67-a
Two or More	-	100-a	100-a	Two or More	-	0-a	-	Two or More	100-a	84-d	89-d
Unknown	-	100-a	100-a	Unknown	-	0-a	-	Unknown	100-a	80-a	100-b
White	-	100-a	100-a	White	100-a	86-c	93-c	White	92-e	89-e	96-e
Total	80-a	69-d	92-c	Total	75-a	64-e	89-d	Total	93-e	88-e	95-e

Values for N (a. 1-5, b. 6-10, c. 11-15, d. 16-20, e. greater than 20)

2. Undergraduate-Enrollment Data (All full-time baccalaureate-degree seeking students enrolled 2018-19)

a. All Students	Men N	Women N	Total N	b. Student-athletes #	Men N	Women N	Total N
Am. Ind./AN	35	58	93	Am. Ind./AN	1	0	1
Asian	878	1164	2042	Asian	9	8	17
Black	486	942	1428	Black	75	29	104
Hispanic	567	949	1516	Hispanic	0	2	2
Nat. Haw./PI	5	9	14	Nat. Haw./PI	1	0	1
N-R Alien	293	349	642	N-R Alien	0	0	0
Two or More	351	516	867	Two or More	17	21	38
Unknown	304	448	752	Unknown	7	15	22
White	4543	6614	11157	White	153	173	326
Total	7462	11049	18511	Total	263	248	511

c. Student-Athletes # By Sports Category

Men	Basketball	Baseball	CC/Track	Football	Other
Am. Ind./AN	0	0	0	0	1
Asian	0	0	0	0	9
Black	10	1	5	54	5
Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0
Nat. Haw./PI	0	0	0	1	0
N-R Alien	0	0	0	0	0
Two or More	0	2	3	5	7
Unknown	1	1	0	2	3
White	2	14	14	25	98
Total	13	18	22	87	123

Women	Basketball	CC/Track	Other
Am. Ind./AN	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	8
Black	7	11	11
Hispanic	0	0	2
Nat. Haw./PI	0	0	0
N-R Alien	0	0	0
Two or More	0	2	19
Unknown	1	1	13
White	6	9	158
Total	14	23	211

#Only student-athletes receiving athletics aid are included in this report.



INFORMATION ABOUT THE GRADUATION RATES INSTITUTION REPORT

Introduction.

This information sheet and the NCAA Graduation Rates Institution Report have been prepared by the NCAA, based on data provided by the institution in compliance with NCAA Bylaw 18.4.2.2.1 (admissions and graduation-rate disclosure) and the federal Student Right-to-Know. Please note, the NCAA will make this report public.

The Graduation Rates Institution Report gives graduation information about the most recent six-year graduating class of students and student-athletes who entered as freshmen in 2011-12. The graduation rate (percent) is based on a comparison of the number (N) of students who entered a college or university and the number of those who graduated within six years. For example, if 100 students entered and 60 graduated within six years, the graduation rate is 60 percent.

The Graduation Rates Institution Report provides information about two groups of students:

1. All Students. All undergraduate students who were enrolled in a full-time program of studies for a baccalaureate degree; and
2. Student-Athletes. Student-athletes who received athletics aid from the school for any period of time during their entering year. [Note: Athletics aid is a grant, scholarship, tuition waiver or other assistance from a college or university that is awarded on the basis of a student's athletics ability.]

Two different measures of graduation rates are presented in this report: Federal Graduation Rate and NCAA Division I Graduation Success Rate (GSR). The Federal Graduation Rate indicates the percentage of freshmen who entered and received athletics aid during a given academic year who graduated within six years. The GSR adds to the first-time freshmen, those students who entered midyear as well as student-athletes who transferred into an institution and received athletics aid. Both the Federal Graduation Rate and the GSR subtract students from the entering cohort who are considered allowable exclusions (i.e., those who either die or become permanently disabled, those who leave the school to join the armed forces, foreign services or attend a religious mission). In addition, the GSR subtracts those who left the institution prior to graduation, had athletics eligibility remaining and would have been academically eligible to compete had they returned to the institution.

Graduation Rates Report.

The box at the top of the Graduation Rates Institution Report provides the most recent class (i.e., 2012-13) and four-class Federal Graduation Rate (i.e., 2009-10 through 2012-13) for all students and for student-athletes who received athletics aid at this school. Additionally, this box provides GSR data (i.e., 2009-10 through 2012-13) for student-athletes.

1. Graduation-Rates Data. The second section of the report provides Federal Graduation Rate and GSR data for all students, student-athletes and student-athletes by sport group. **(Note: Pursuant to the Student Right-to-Know Act, anytime a cell containing cohort numbers includes only one or two students, the data in that cell and one other will be suppressed so that no individual can be identified.)**
 - a. All Students. This section provides the freshman-cohort graduation rates for all full-time, degree-seeking students by race or ethnic group. It shows the rate for men who entered as freshmen in 2012-13 and the four-class average, which includes those who entered as freshmen in 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13. The same rates are provided for women. The total for 2012-13 is the rate for men and women combined, and the four-class average is for all students who entered in 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13.
 - b. Student-Athletes. This section provides the freshman-cohort graduation rates and the GSR for student-athletes in each race and ethnic group who received athletics aid. Information is provided for men and women separately and for all student-athletes.
 - c. Student-Athletes by Sports Categories. This section provides the identified graduation rates as in 1-b for each of the eight sports categories. (The small letters indicate the value of N according to the legend at the bottom of 1-c.)
2. Undergraduate-Enrollment Data.
 - a. All Students. This section indicates the total number of full-time, undergraduate, baccalaureate, degree-seeking students enrolled for the 2018 fall term and the number of men and women in each racial or ethnic group (not just freshmen).
 - b. Student-Athletes. This section identifies how many student-athletes were enrolled and received athletics aid for the 2018-19 academic year, and the number of men and women in each racial or ethnic group.
 - c. Student-Athletes by Sports Categories. This section provides the enrollment data as identified in 2-b for each of the eight sports categories.