

July 2007

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Recent Trends in Teams and Participants in National Collegiate Athletic Association Sports





Highlights of [GAO-07-535](#), a report to congressional addressees

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Recent Trends in Teams and Participants in National Collegiate Athletic Association Sports

Why GAO Did This Study

Since the 1970s, the roles of women as both students and athletes have changed in higher education, with female enrollment surpassing male enrollment, and female athletic participation showing gains as well. These changes have generated public interest in whether women participate in athletics at comparable levels to men and whether men's opportunities have decreased as a result of the increased opportunities for women. Under the Comptroller General's authority, GAO assessed the extent to which the numbers of men's and women's intercollegiate sports teams and participants at 4-year colleges have changed from the 1991-1992 through 2004-2005 school years.

How GAO Did This Study

To address these issues, GAO analyzed athletic data from the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) for two groups of colleges: (a) the entire NCAA membership, or *open group*, for which trends will reflect school-level decisions and membership changes, and (b) the consistent members of the NCAA throughout this period, or *closed group*, for which trends will reflect school-level decisions only. We used NCAA data because they were the only viable option for analyzing annual athletic trends for teams and participants over an extended period. We analyzed those sports for which team and participant data were reported each year for both groups of colleges.

www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?GAO-07-535.

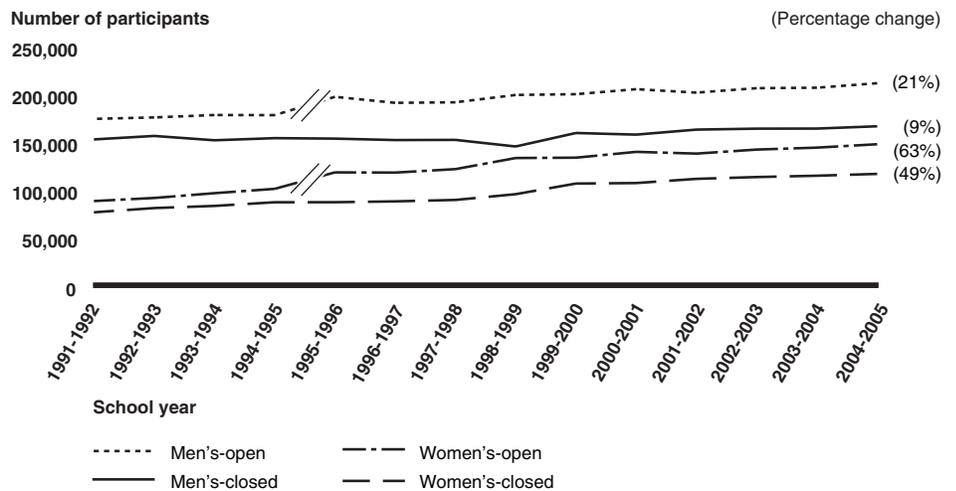
To view the full product, including the scope and methodology, click on the link above. To view the e-supplement online, click on www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?GAO-07-744SP. For more information, contact George A. Scott at (202) 512-7215 or ScottG@gao.gov.

What GAO Found

While the numbers of both men's and women's intercollegiate sports teams increased from 1991-1992 to 2004-2005, women's teams showed greater gains than men's teams. In fact, there have been more women's than men's teams since the mid-to-late 1990s for both the entire NCAA membership and the group of colleges that were consistent members of the NCAA throughout this period. For both groups of schools, most women's sports and some men's sports showed increases in teams, but many men's sports showed mixed or small changes in the number of teams.

The numbers of both male and female athletic participants increased from 1991-1992 to 2004-2005—with female participants showing larger rates of increase—but men's participation levels were greater than women's throughout this time period, both in absolute terms and relative to their respective enrollments. Most women's sports and half of men's sports showed increases in the number of participants across both groups of schools. In the context of enrollment, female participation grew at a faster rate than female enrollment in both groups of schools. However, from 1991-1992 to 2004-2005, overall participation rates were significantly greater for men in at least three out of four coed schools in the closed group.

Number of Male and Female Participants in the Open and Closed Groups, 1991-1992 to 2004-2005 School Years



Source: GAO analysis of NCAA data.

Notes: These counts reflect the sum of the participants in each of the individual sports that were consistently reported throughout the time period. To the extent that athletes participated on more than one team, the number of participants may be overstated.

For the open group, counts for 1995-1996 through 2004-2005 include colleges that had applied for but not yet been given full NCAA membership status; counts for 1991-1992 through 1994-1995 do not include such colleges.

Open-group participant counts for 1995-1996 through 1998-1999 are NCAA estimates based on athletic records collected by schools to meet the requirements of the Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act.

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Abbreviations

A & M	Agricultural and Mechanical
A & T	Agricultural and Technical
CUNY	(The) City University of New York
EADA	Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act
Education	Department of Education
IPEDS	Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System
NAIA	National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics
NCAA	National Collegiate Athletic Association
NCCAA	National Christian College Athletic Association
NCES	National Center for Education Statistics
NFHS	National Federation of State High School Associations
NJCAA	National Junior College Athletic Association
SUNY	(The) State University of New York
USCAA	United States Collegiate Athletic Association

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United States Government Accountability Office
Washington, DC 20548

July 12, 2007

The Honorable Edward M. Kennedy
Chairman
The Honorable Michael B. Enzi
Ranking Member
Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
United States Senate

The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman
Chairman
Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
United States Senate

The Honorable George Miller
Chairman
The Honorable Howard P. "Buck" McKeon
Ranking Member
Committee on Education and Labor
House of Representatives

The Honorable Patty Murray
United States Senate

Since the 1970s, the roles of women as both students and athletes at colleges and universities have changed significantly. In particular, women's undergraduate enrollment has increased more than twice as fast as men's since 1970, and, by 1978, female enrollment surpassed male enrollment for the first time. During this same time period, women's opportunities in college athletics have increased as well, both in terms of the number of female participants and the number of women's teams.

These changes have generated public interest in whether women participate in athletics at comparable levels to men and whether men's opportunities have decreased as a result of increased opportunities for women. To explore these issues, we addressed the following two questions under the Comptroller General's authority:

- To what extent have the numbers of men's and women's intercollegiate sports teams at 4-year schools changed in recent years?

-
- To what extent have the numbers of male and female participants in intercollegiate sports at 4-year schools changed in recent years?

During the week of March 26–30, 2007, we briefed interested congressional staff on the results of our study, and this report formally conveys information provided during those briefings. In general, we found that women exhibited greater gains than men in athletic opportunities from the 1991-1992 to 2004-2005 school years. More specifically, we found that:

- The number of women’s teams showed large increases over the period and surpassed the number of men’s teams by the mid-to-late 1990s. For example, the number of women’s golf, lacrosse, and soccer teams more than doubled from 1991-1992 to 2004-2005. The overall number of men’s teams showed more modest increases, with the number of wrestling teams actually decreasing over the period.
- The numbers of both male and female participants steadily increased from 1991-1992 to 2004-2005. Female participants did show larger rates of increase, but men’s participation levels were greater than women’s, both in absolute terms and relative to their respective enrollments, throughout this time period. Female participation increased from 1991-1992 levels more than female enrollment, whereas male participation increased at rates similar to male enrollment. However, at the school level, overall athletic participation rates were significantly¹ greater for men in at least three out of four coed colleges and universities from 1991-1992 to 2004-2005.

To determine these changes in the numbers of teams and participants at 4-year schools, we obtained athletic data from the National Collegiate Athletics Association (NCAA)²—the largest athletic association in the U.S.—for two groups of colleges and universities:

- **Open Group**—This group includes the entire NCAA membership, which increased from 847 schools in 1991-1992 to 1,045 schools in 2004-2005. Data for this group were obtained from the NCAA’s published reports on sports sponsorship and participation. Trends observed for this group may reflect both school-level decisions to add, drop, expand, or contract teams and changes in NCAA membership.

¹ “Significantly” designates 5 percentage points or greater.

² We used NCAA data because they were the only viable option for analyzing annual athletic trends for teams and participants over an extended period.

-
- **Closed Group**—This group includes the 750 colleges and universities that were consistent members of the NCAA throughout the time period³ and that consistently reported team and participant information in each year. Data for this group were customized by the NCAA for this report. Trends observed for this group reflect school-level decisions only.

For our report, we examined all 27 NCAA sports that were consistently reported throughout the time period, and we reviewed full-time undergraduate enrollment data from the Department of Education for both groups of schools to understand the context for the athletic trends.⁴ To determine the reliability of the athletic data, we interviewed NCAA officials, assessed the process by which the data were collected, performed internal consistency checks, examined year-to-year fluctuations, and compared equivalent items across the open and closed groups. To assess the reliability of enrollment data, we reviewed a data reliability study conducted by the department and performed internal quality control checks on the enrollment data. Through this process, we determined that both the athletic and enrollment data we used were reliable for the purposes of this report. For additional information on our study review, please see appendix II. For additional results of our analysis by sport, please see GAO-07-744SP.⁵ We conducted our work from December 2005 to June 2007 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

This study focused on recent team and participant trends in intercollegiate sports for both men and women.⁶ We did not assess the extent to which these trends may be caused or affected by external factors—such as gender-equity concerns, budget fluctuations, changes in high school and college student populations, or the popularity of any one sport—because this was beyond the scope of our work. In addition, available data did not

³These schools were not members of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA).

⁴Schools in our study varied in the number of NCAA sports they sponsored.

⁵GAO, *Intercollegiate Athletics: Trends by Sport in National Collegiate Athletic Association Sports*, GAO-07-744SP (Washington, D.C.: June 2007).

⁶This report measures trends in teams and participants in intercollegiate athletics. In contrast, the Department of Education has separate standards it uses to determine whether institutions of higher education provide equal athletic opportunity for members of both sexes pursuant to Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. §§1681-88). This report does not address—and is not intended to address—compliance with federal laws or regulations.

allow us to assess the causal relationship between athletic trends and these external factors.

We provided a draft of this report to officials of the U.S. Department of Education for review and comment, and also for technical review. In written comments on our draft report, Education did not explicitly agree or disagree with our findings, but did highlight our finding that men had greater overall participation levels than women throughout our study period, both in absolute terms and relative to their respective enrollments. Education also recommended that we include a footnote clarifying that the measures used in this report are distinct from the department's standards for assessing compliance with federal laws, and we included footnote 6 above. Education further explained that it measures whether equal athletic opportunities are provided to men and women based on the number of athletic participants, but not the number of teams sponsored. In particular, Education said that one of the measures the department uses to assess a school's compliance with federal laws is whether the percent of male and female athletes at the school is "substantially proportionate" to the percent of male and female students enrolled in the school. Education's written comments appear in appendix V. We also incorporated Education's technical comments, where appropriate. Because they are technical and not substantive in nature, they are not published in this report.

We also provided a draft of this report to NCAA officials for technical review and incorporated their technical comments, where appropriate.

We are sending copies of this report to relevant congressional committees and other interested parties and will make copies available to others upon request. In addition, this report will be available at no charge on GAO's Web site at <http://www.gao.gov>. If you or your staff has any questions about this report, please contact me at (202) 512-7215 or ScottG@gao.gov. Contact points for our Offices of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs may be found on the last page of this report. Other major contributors to this report are listed in appendix VI.



George A. Scott
Director, Education, Workforce,
and Income Security Issues

**INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS:
Recent Trends
in Teams and Participants
in National Collegiate Athletic
Association Sports**

**Briefing to Congressional Staff
March 2007**

1

Overview

- Introduction
- Research Questions
- Scope and Methodology
- Summary of Key Findings
- Background
- Findings

Introduction

More women than men are enrolling in college, and there has been public interest in the extent to which similar trends exist in college athletics.

- Since 1970, women's undergraduate enrollment has increased more than twice as fast as men's. In 1978, female enrollment surpassed male enrollment for the very first time.
- During this same time period, women's participation in college athletics and the number of women's teams also increased.
- Given these changes, concerns exist as to whether women participate in athletics at comparable levels to men and whether men's opportunities have decreased as a result of the increase in opportunities for women.

Research Questions

To explore these issues, we developed two research questions.

- To what extent have the numbers of men's and women's intercollegiate sports **teams** at 4-year schools changed in recent years?
- To what extent have the numbers of male and female **participants** in intercollegiate sports at 4-year schools changed in recent years?*

* This report measures trends in teams and participants in intercollegiate athletics. In contrast, the Department of Education has separate standards it uses to determine whether institutions of higher education provide equal athletic opportunity for members of both sexes pursuant to Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. §§1681–88). This report does not address—and is not intended to address—compliance with federal laws or regulations.

Scope and Methodology

To answer these questions, we analyzed athletic data from the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) for two groups of 4-year schools.

- We analyzed NCAA data* for school years 1991/92 through 2004/05** reflecting two groups of schools:
 - **Open group** – the entire NCAA membership (from 847 schools in 1991/92 to 1,045 schools in 2004/05)
 - **Closed group** – the 750 schools that were NCAA members throughout this time period*** and consistently reported team and participant data each year.
- We used a published NCAA report for the open group, and the NCAA provided us customized data for the closed group.

* Over 70 percent of 4-year schools participating in intercollegiate athletics were members of the NCAA in 2005. The other major intercollegiate athletic associations and the Department of Education have also collected athletic data, but the earliest data these sources currently have is for the 2000/01 school year.

** The NCAA no longer has complete closed-group data for before 1991/92. The 2004/05 school year was the most recent year available for NCAA members as of this writing.

*** These schools were not members of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA).

Scope and Methodology

Trends for the two groups can reflect different influences on athletics.

Group of schools	Source of data	Number of schools per year	What trends will reflect
<i>Open group</i>	Annual NCAA publication	Varying	School-level decisions and the changing NCAA membership
<i>Closed group</i>	Customized NCAA data	Fixed	School-level decisions <i>only</i>

Scope and Methodology

We also reviewed earlier NCAA open-group data and analyzed enrollment data to provide underlying context to the athletic trends.

- We reviewed open-group data covering the entire NCAA membership from 1981/82 through 1990/91.*
- In addition, we examined full-time, undergraduate enrollment data from the Department of Education to understand the context for the athletic trends.
- We interviewed NCAA officials and performed internal quality control checks on both the athletic and enrollment data and determined that these data were reliable for the purposes of this report.
- Our review was conducted in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

* The number of schools included during this time period ranged from 752 in 1981/82 to 828 in 1990/91.

Summary of Key Findings

Women exhibited greater gains than men in athletic opportunities in both the open and closed groups from 1991/92 to 2004/05.

- The number of women's teams increased substantially after 1991/92, and men's teams showed modest increases.
 - There have been more women's than men's teams since the mid-to-late 1990s.

- The numbers of both male and female participants increased after 1991/92, with female participants showing greater rates of increase.
 - However, from 1991/92 to 2004/05, there were fewer female participants than male participants both in absolute terms and relative to their respective enrollments.

Background

Athletics trends can vary for different groups of schools and different time periods, as found in previous GAO reports.

GAO report	Group of schools analyzed	School years covered	Outcomes measured	Findings
1999	Closed	1985/86 to 1996/97	Teams and participants	Increases for women, Decreases for men
2000	Open	1971/72 to 1997/98	Participants	Increases for women, Decreases for men
2001	Open	1981/82 to 1998/99	Teams and participants	Increases for women, Increases for men

Findings: Teams

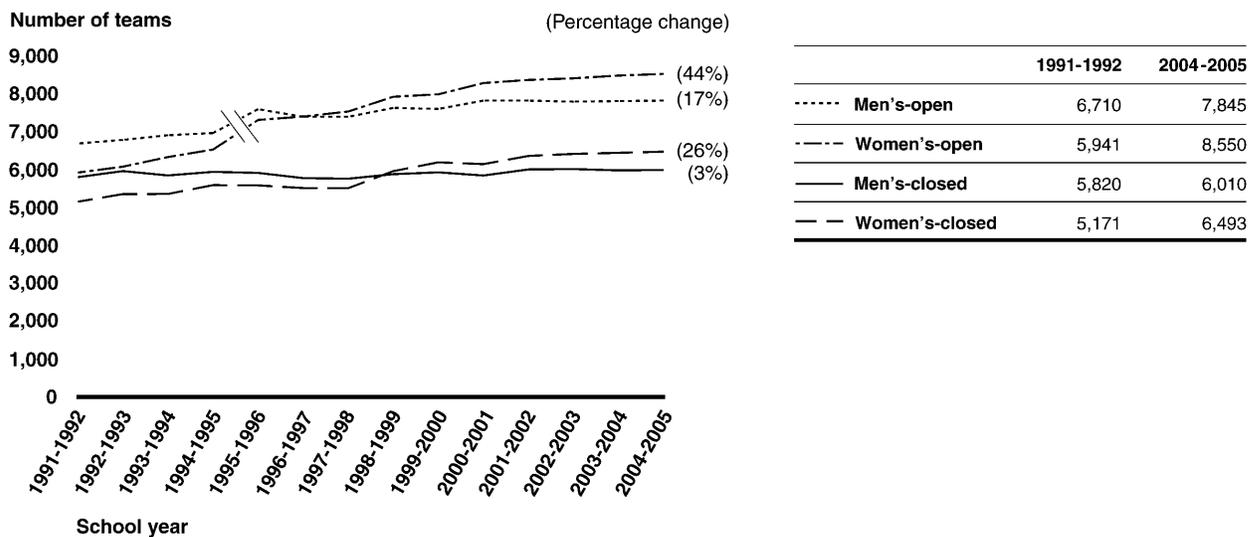
Men's and women's teams increased from 1991/92 to 2004/05, with women's teams showing greater gains.

- The numbers of both men's and women's teams increased from 1991/92 to 2004/05, with women's teams showing larger increases in both the open group of the entire NCAA membership and the closed group of colleges that were consistent members of the NCAA throughout this period.
 - However, there were fluctuations from year to year.
- The number of women's teams surpassed the number of men's teams in the 1990s in both groups.
- The number of teams increased for more women's sports over this time period, and one men's sport (wrestling) had a decrease in both groups (open: -19%; closed: -21%), but trends varied by sport.
 - For example, men's lacrosse increased by 25 percent or more in both groups, while men's swimming / diving increased by less than 5 percent in both groups.

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Findings: Teams

The number of women's teams surpassed the number of men's teams during the 1990s.

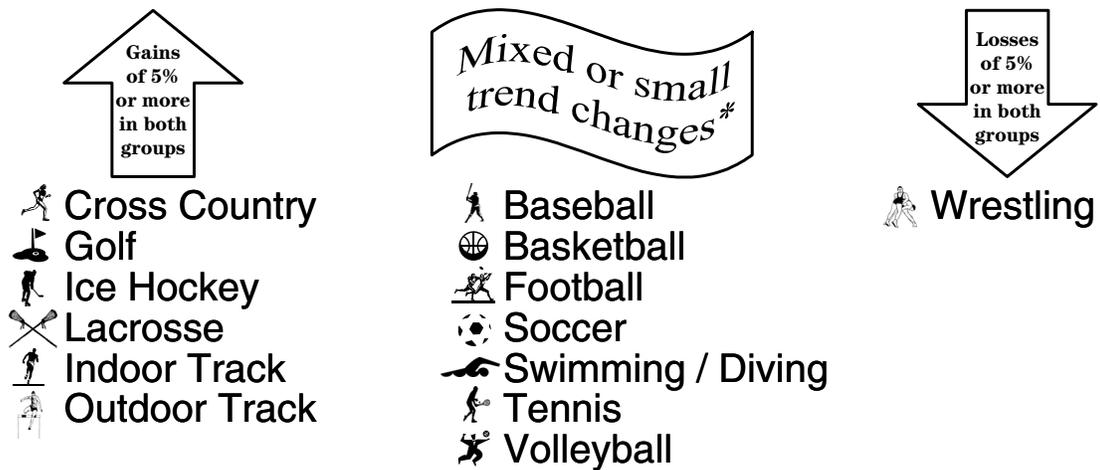


Source: GAO analysis of NCAA data.

- Notes:** (1) These counts reflect the sum of teams in the individual sports that were consistently reported throughout the time period.
 (2) For the open group, counts for 1995/96 through 2004/05 include schools that had applied for but not yet been given full membership status. Counts for 1991/92 through 1994/95 do not include such schools.
 (3) For the open group, there were 6,401 men's teams and 4,522 women's teams in 1981/82. Closed-group data for this period are unavailable.

Findings: Men's Teams, by Sport

Many men's sports showed mixed or small changes*, and several others showed increases, in the number of teams from 1991/92 to 2004/05.

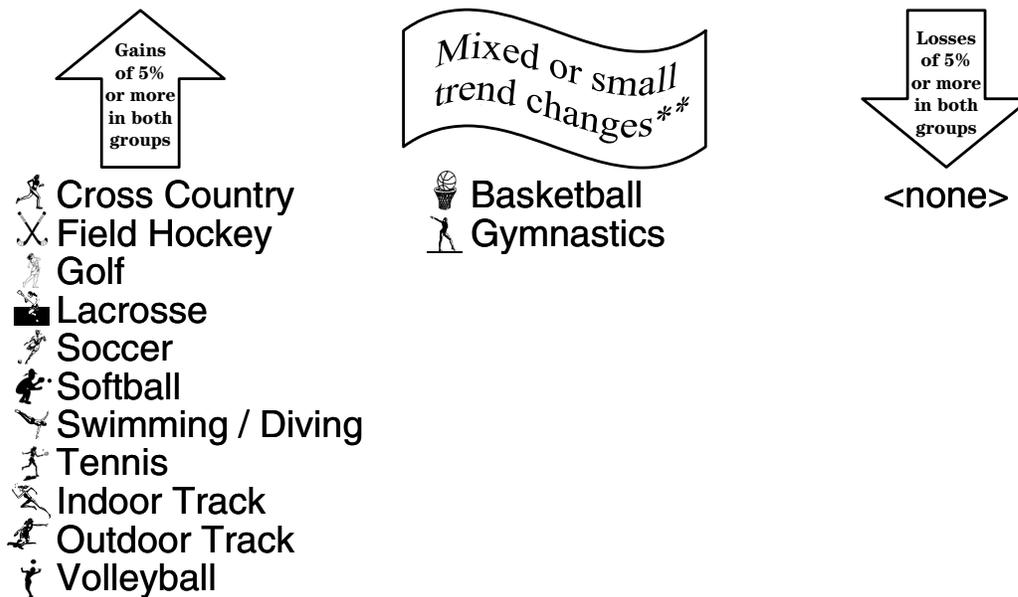


Source: GAO analysis of NCAA data; icons provided by Art Explosion.

* "Mixed or small trend changes" designates sports that had changes of 5 percent or more in one direction in one group but also 5 percent or more in the opposite direction in the other group, or sports that had changes of less than 5 percent in either group.

Findings: Women's Teams, by Sport

Most women's sports showed increases* in teams from 1991/92 to 2004/05.



Source: GAO analysis of NCAA data; icons provided by Art Explosion.

* Increases in the number of teams of 5 percent or more.

** "Mixed or small trend changes" designates sports that had changes of 5 percent or more in one direction in one group but also 5 percent or more in the opposite direction in the other group, or sports that had changes of less than 5 percent in either group.

Findings: Participants

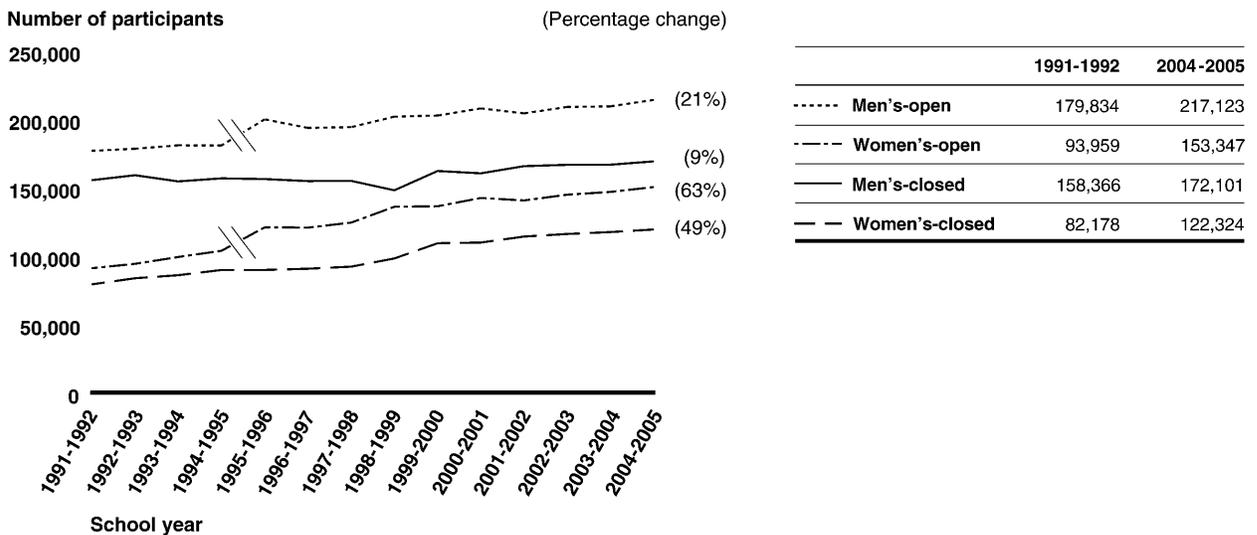
The numbers of male and female participants increased after 1991/92, but men's participation levels were greater than women's from 1991/92 to 2004/05.

- Overall, the numbers of both male and female participants increased from 1991/92 to 2004/05 in both groups.
 - However, there were fluctuations from year to year.
- More women's sports had increases in participants over this time period, and one men's sport (wrestling) had a decrease in both groups (open: -13%; closed: -15%), but trends varied by sport.
 - For example, women's soccer increased by 135 percent or more in both groups, while women's tennis increased by less than 20 percent in both groups.
- The increase in female athletic participants was much greater than the increase in female enrollment over this time period. However, men had greater overall participation levels than women from 1991/92 to 2004/05, both in absolute terms and relative to their respective enrollments.

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Findings: Participants

In both groups, the number of female participants grew faster than the number of male participants.

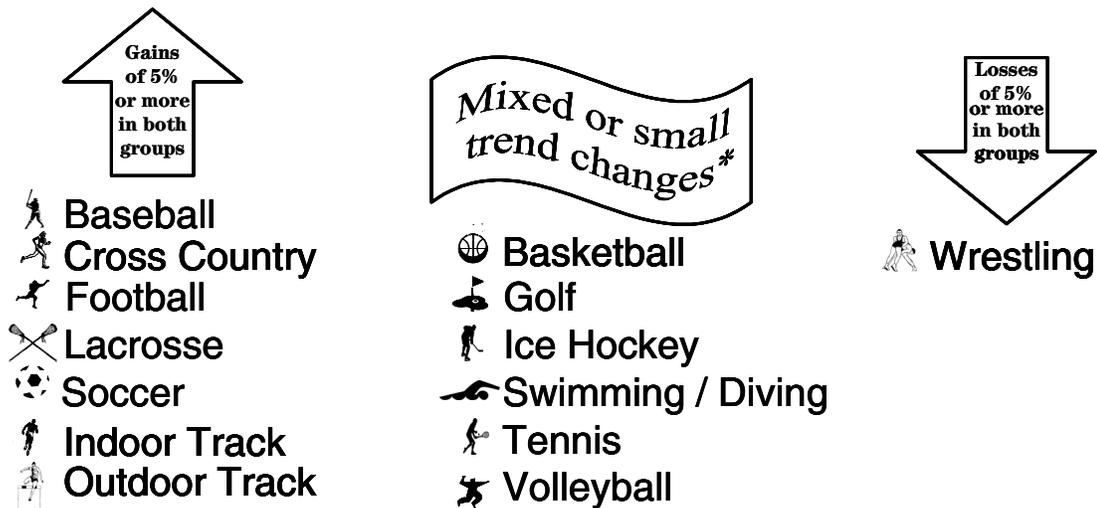


Source: GAO analysis of NCAA data.

- Notes:** (1) These counts reflect the sum of the number of individuals participating in each of the individual sports that were consistently reported throughout the time period. To the extent that some athletes participated on more than one team, the number of participants may be overstated.
 (2) For the open group, counts for 1995/96 through 2004/05 include schools that had applied for but not yet been given full membership status. Counts for 1991/92 through 1994/95 do not include such schools.
 (3) Open-group participant counts for 1995/96 through 1998/99 are NCAA estimates based on athletic records collected by schools to meet the requirements of the Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act (EADA).
 (4) For the open group, there were 161,632 male participants and 70,526 female participants in 1981/82. Closed-group data for this period are unavailable.

Findings: Male Participants, by Sport

Half of the men’s sports showed increases*, and several others showed mixed or small trend changes, in the number of participants from 1991/92 to 2004/05.



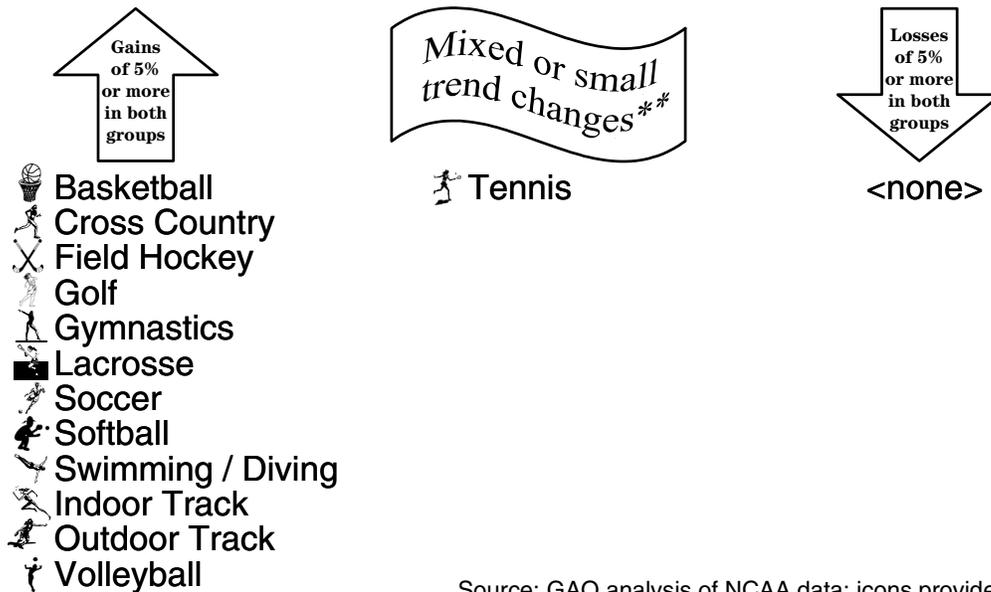
Source: GAO analysis of NCAA data; icons provided by Art Explosion.

* Increases in the number of participants of 5 percent or more.

** "Mixed or small trend changes" designates sports that had changes of 5 percent or more in one direction in one group but also 5 percent or more in the opposite direction in the other group, or sports that had changes of less than 5 percent in either group.

Findings: Female Participants, by Sport

Similar to teams, most women's sports showed increases* in participants from 1991/92 to 2004/05.



Source: GAO analysis of NCAA data; icons provided by Art Explosion.

* Increases in the number of participants of 5 percent or more.

** "Mixed or small trend changes" designates sports that had changes of 5 percent or more in one direction in one group but also 5 percent or more in the opposite direction in the other group, or sports that had changes of less than 5 percent in either group.

Findings: Participation vs. Enrollment

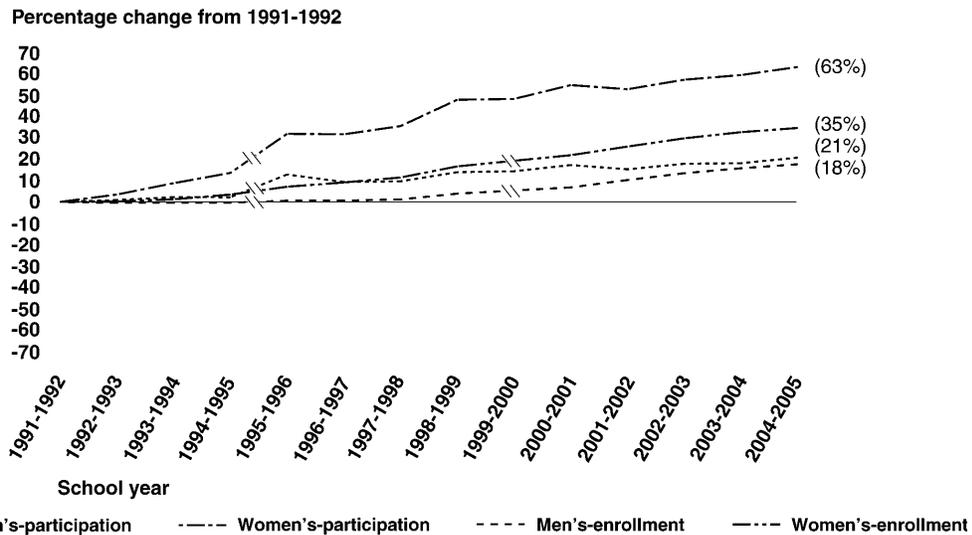
Female participation grew at a faster rate than female enrollment, but overall participation levels were greater for men from 1991/92 to 2004/05.

- In both the open and closed groups, the increase in male participation was similar to the increase in male enrollment, relative to their 1991/92 levels, whereas the increase in female participation was more than the increase in female enrollment.

- From 1991/92 to 2004/05, men had significantly greater participation in athletics than women in at least 3 out of 4 coed schools in the closed group.
 - This is both in absolute terms and relative to their respective enrollments.

Findings: Participation vs. Enrollment

In the open group, male participation in athletics followed a trend similar to male enrollment, but female participation grew more than female enrollment.

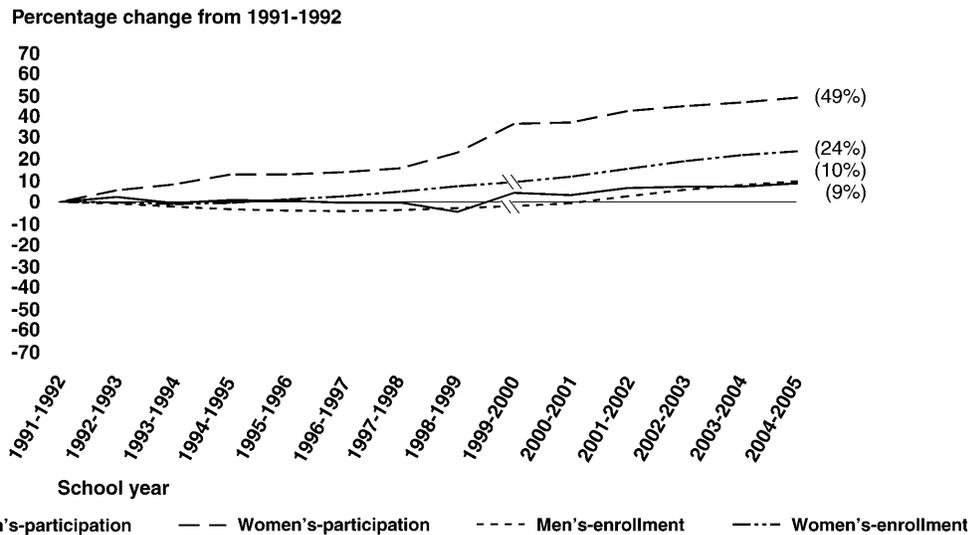


Source: GAO analysis of NCAA athletic data and Department of Education enrollment data.

- Notes:** (1) Participation reflects the sum of the number of individuals participating in each of the individual sports that were consistently reported throughout the time period.
 (2) Participation for 1995/96 through 2004/05 includes schools that had applied for but not yet been given full membership status. Participation for 1991/92 through 1994/95 does not include such schools.
 (3) Participation for 1995/96 through 1998/99 is derived from NCAA estimates based on athletic records collected by schools to meet the requirements of the EADA.
 (4) Enrollment reflects full-time, undergraduate enrollment.
 (5) Enrollment data for 1999/00 is not available for aggregate purposes.

Findings: Participation vs. Enrollment

In the closed group, male participation in athletics followed a trend similar to male enrollment, but female participation grew more than female enrollment.



Source: GAO analysis of NCAA athletic data and Department of Education enrollment data.

Notes: (1) Participation reflects the sum of the number of individuals participating in each of the individual sports that were consistently reported throughout the time period.

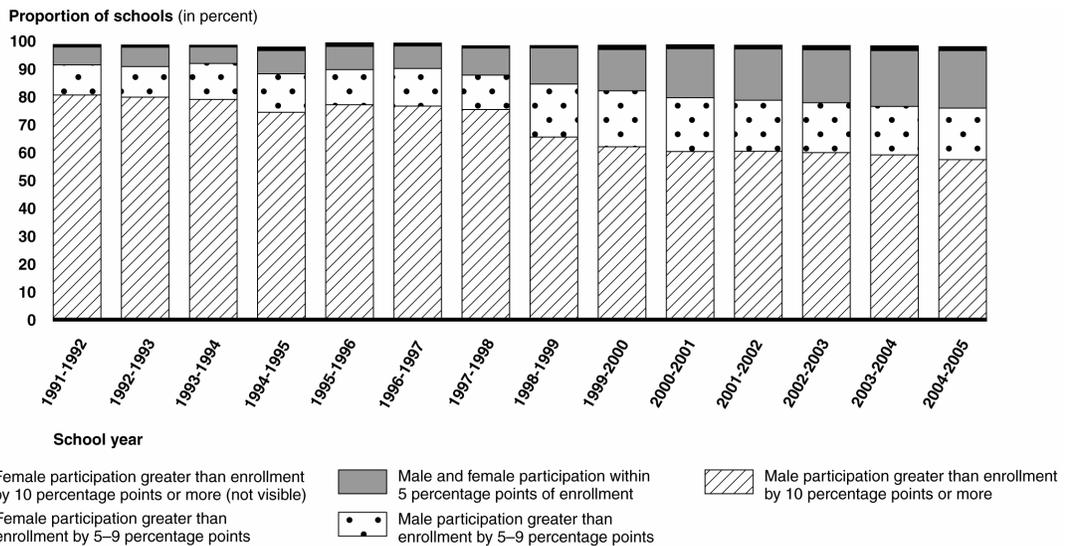
(2) Enrollment reflects full-time, undergraduate enrollment.

(3) Enrollment data for 1999/00 is not available for aggregate purposes.

(4) Of the 750 schools in the closed group, 14 reported to the Department of Education that they were also members of smaller athletic organizations in 2004/05. To the extent that these schools did not report comprehensive athletic participation for their students to the NCAA, the percentage changes presented in this graph may be over- or understated.

Findings: Participation vs. Enrollment

From 1991/92 to 2004/05, men had significantly* greater participation in athletics, relative to their enrollment, in at least 3 out of 4 coed schools in the closed group.



Source: NCAA analysis of NCAA school-level athletic data and Department of Education enrollment data.

Notes: * "Significantly" designates 5 percentage points or greater.

- (1) Participation reflects the sum of the number of individuals participating in each of the individual sports that were consistently reported throughout the time period.
- (2) Enrollment reflects full-time, undergraduate enrollment at the 715 schools of the closed group with both male and female enrollment of at least 100. Separate campuses that reported enrollment jointly were treated as one unit.
- (3) An analysis for the open group was not conducted because the published NCAA report does not provide the necessary information.
- (4) Of the 750 schools in the closed group, 14 reported that they were also members of smaller athletic organizations. To the extent that these schools did not report comprehensive athletic participation for their students to the NCAA, the proportions may be over- or understated.

Appendix II: Scope and Methodology

To determine the recent trends in teams and participants in intercollegiate athletics, we analyzed athletic data from the National Collegiate Athletics Association (NCAA) and enrollment data from the department of Education (Education) for two groups of colleges and universities:

- **Open Group**—This group includes the entire NCAA membership, which increased from 847 schools in the 1991-1992 school year to 1,045 schools in the 2004-2005 school year. Observed trends for this group will reflect both school-level sports sponsorship decisions and changes in NCAA membership. The primary source of athletic data for this group was the NCAA's *1981-82 to 2004-05 Sports Sponsorship and Participation Rates Report*, which is available from the NCAA Web site (http://www2.ncaa.org/portal/media_and_events/ncaa_publications/research). Data from this publication were modified for the purposes of this report via correspondence with NCAA officials, as discussed below. The source of aggregate enrollment data for this group was Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Peer Analysis System, also available on the Internet (<http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/pas>). See appendix III for the list of schools that were included in the open group at any time during the study period.
- **Closed Group**—This group includes the fixed group of 750 colleges and universities that were consistent members of the NCAA throughout the time period, that were not members of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) at any time during the time period,¹ and that reported team and participant information in each year of our time period. The NCAA analyzed its internal school-level data and provided us customized team and participant aggregate statistics for use in this report, as discussed hereafter. The source of enrollment data for this group was also Education's IPEDS Peer Analysis System. For the school-level comparison between athletic participation and enrollment, we provided the NCAA school-level enrollment data for its members from IPEDS, and the NCAA used these data in concert with its school-level athletic data to generate the results of this comparison. See appendix IV for the list of 750 schools that were included in the closed group.

¹The NAIA is the second-largest national intercollegiate association in the United States. We eliminated colleges and universities that were joint members of the NCAA and NAIA to reduce the possibility of schools not having reported complete information to the NCAA.

Annual athletic data for the open group are available from the NCAA for the 1981-1982 through 2004-2005 school years, but data for the closed group are available only for the 1991-1992 through 2004-2005 school years. Thus, the focus of this report is on the 1991-1992 through 2004-2005 period. For both groups, total participant counts reflect the sum of the number of individuals participating in each of the individual sports that were consistently reported throughout the time period. To the extent that some athletes participated on more than one team, the number of participants may be overstated.

Enrollment data are available from Education from the 1991-1992 through 1998-1999 and 2000-2001 through 2004-2005 school years; data for the 1999-2000 school year for aggregate analysis have not been publicly released, and Education has no plans to release such data in the future.² As a result, enrollment data for this school year were omitted from the aggregate comparisons between athletic participation and enrollment provided on slides 19 and 20 of appendix I. However, school-level data for school-level analysis are available for 1999-2000, so this year was included for schools reporting enrollment data for the school-level comparison provided on slide 21 of appendix I.

We interviewed NCAA officials and performed internal quality control checks on both the athletic and enrollment data and determined that these data were reliable for the purposes of this report. We conducted our work from December 2005 to June 2007 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

We did not assess the extent to which these trends may be caused or affected by external factors—such as gender-equity concerns, budget fluctuations, changes in high school and college student populations, or the popularity of any one sport—because this was beyond the scope of our work. However, in 2001 we presented reasons self-reported by school administrators for why teams were added and dropped.³ Also, the

²Officials from Education note that the agency did not complete reliability testing of data for the 1999-2000 school year because reporting rates were particularly low for this year. Please see the associated discussion in “Department of Education Enrollment Data” below.

³For more information, see GAO, *Intercollegiate Athletics: Four-Year Colleges’ Experiences Adding and Discontinuing Teams*, GAO-01-297 (Washington, D.C.: March 8, 2001).

introduction to the NCAA sports sponsorship and participation report presents several other potentially influential factors as well.

For this report, we examined the possibility of using data from the other national athletic associations—including the NAIA, the National Christian College Athletic Association (NCCAA), the National Junior College Athletic Association (NJCAA), and the United States Collegiate Athletic Association (USCAA)—as well as individual athletic conferences (e.g., Big Ten Conference), institutions of higher education, the National Federation of State High School Associations (NFHS), and state governing organizations for high schools. We found that nationally representative team and participant annual data are not systematically available at either the college or high school level for before the 2000-2001 school year.⁴ Education now collects and stores athletic team and participant data via the Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act (EADA), but Education does not have these data for before the 2000-2001 school year. Furthermore, Education officials expressed some concerns about the reliability of EADA data.⁵ Thus, we determined that the NCAA data were the only viable option for analyzing annual athletic trends for teams and participants for both open and closed groups of colleges and universities over an extended period.

⁴ The EADA generally requires institutions of higher education to annually collect and make publicly available team, participant, and other athletic data for the immediately preceding school year starting in October 1996 for the 1995-1996 school year. However, the EADA does not require institutions to retain those data for subsequent years.

⁵ For example, the definition of “reporting year” has varied from school to school, with some schools reporting over an 8 month period, and other schools reporting over different 12 month periods. Education noted that the very first year of data collection (2000-2001) was particularly problematic because submissions varied dramatically from school to school and for other reasons.

Table 1: Availability of Team and Participant Data from Various Sources

Information required	Availability of information, by source				
	Schools	Conferences	Athletic associations		Education
Number of men's and women's sports teams, by school	Media guides (data quality may vary by year and by gender) EADA records	Annual reports for all years	NCAA: NAIA: NCCAA: USCAA: NJCAA: NFHS:	1991-1992 – present 2000-2001 – present Not available 2004-2005 – present 2004-2005 – present Not available	EADA data for 2000-2001 – present
Numbers of men and women participating in school sports, by school	Media guides and squad lists (data quality may vary by year and by gender) EADA records	Not available	NCAA: NAIA: NCCAA: USCAA: NJCAA: NFHS:	1991-1992 – present 2000-2001 – present Not available 2004-2005 – present 2004-2005 – present Not available	EADA data for 2000-2001 – present
Men's and women's sports teams and participants, in aggregate	Not available	Not available	NCAA: NAIA: NCCAA: USCAA: NJCAA: NFHS:	1981-1982 – present Unknown 1994-1995 – present 2001-2002 – present 2000-2001 – present 1971-1972 – present	EADA data for 2000-2001 – present

Source: GAO interviews with school, conference, association, and Education officials.

NCAA Open-Group Athletic Data

The NCAA's *1981-82 to 2004-05 Sports Sponsorship and Participation Rates Report* provides annual data on the number of teams sponsored and the number of participants by sport and in aggregate for all men's (27) and women's (27) sports sponsored by the NCAA. Please see this original report for variable definitions and factors influencing historical trends, such as changes in data collection procedures that occurred between 1981-1982 and 2004-2005. This NCAA report is based on reports provided by schools to the NCAA each year,⁶ and the NCAA uses these school reports to help manage its sports championships, scholarships, and divisional championship realignment. We used the team and participant data directly from the NCAA report.

⁶ For school years 1991-1992 through 1994-1995 and 1999-2000 through 2004-2005, the report uses annual NCAA membership reports provided by schools. For school years 1995-1996 through 1998-1999, the report is based on athletic records collected by schools to meet the requirements of the EADA.

Because the NCAA membership has changed annually, changes in the aggregate figures for the NCAA may reflect both school-level decisions to add, drop, expand, or contract teams and the changing membership itself.

We modified some data presented in the tables of the NCAA report to resolve apparent inconsistencies and unexplained fluctuations of those published data. With regard to consistency, we compared aggregate figures for each sport to the sum of disaggregated figures for the corresponding sports. Where internal inconsistency or large and unexplained fluctuations (e.g., apparent numerical typographical errors) were found, we determined, in concert with NCAA officials, whether and how to correct those data to resolve those inconsistencies. With regard to fluctuations, we examined year-to-year fluctuations in the athletic data for each sport and in aggregate. Where large and unexplained fluctuations were found—such as with the case of apparent numerical/typographical errors—we determined, in concert with NCAA officials, whether and how to correct those data as well. Thus, there are a small number of data points used for this report that differ from what is published in the NCAA report.

NCAA Closed-Group Athletic Data

To isolate the effect of school-level decisions to add, drop, expand, or contract sport teams on athletic trends from (a) the changing NCAA membership, (b) the effect of schools being members of both the NCAA and another athletic association and not reporting comprehensive athletic information to the NCAA, and (c) inconsistent annual reporting by certain schools, we constructed, in concert with the NCAA, a fixed, or “closed,” group of schools that met all three (3) of the following criteria:

- They were members of the NCAA in each year from 1991-1992 to 2004-2005.
- They were not also members of the second-largest athletic association, the NAIA, in any year from 1991-1992 to 2004-2005.
- They reported team and participant information in each year from 1991-1992 to 2004-2005.

This yielded a group of 750 schools, or just over 88 percent of the overall NCAA membership in 1991-1992 and just under 72 percent of the overall membership in 2004-2005. Of this group, 14 schools reported to Education via IPEDS that they were also members of an athletic organization other than the NAIA in at least one year of our study period. To the extent that these schools progressively reported more of their female sport information to the NCAA over time, increases in female trends relative to male trends may be slightly overstated. To the extent that these schools

progressively reported more of their male sport information over time, increases in female trends relative to male trends may be slightly understated.

The NCAA has retained school-level team and participant data for its entire membership from the 1991-1992 school year to the present. Because the NCAA classifies its school-level information as private, the NCAA analyzed team and participant data for this closed group in-house and then provided aggregate figures for this closed group and the programming code used to generate these figures. NCAA officials noted that data for school years 1993-1994, 1998-1999, and 2000-2001 may be slightly less consistent than data for the other school years of the study period. We reviewed the NCAA's programming code and had the NCAA make adjustments and corrections where necessary. We examined the internal consistency of the data for the closed group that resulted from this code by comparing aggregate figures to the sum of disaggregated figures and by examining year-to-year fluctuations in the athletic data. We also compared figures for the closed-group to the equivalent figures for the open group. Where internal inconsistency, inconsistency between the open and closed group, or large and unexplained fluctuations were found, we eliminated those data from our analysis, as discussed below. Through our assessment and the elimination of inconsistent data, we determined that data used for the closed group were sufficient for the purposes of our report.

Sport-by-Sport Analyses

Our sport-by-sport and aggregate figures reflect the 14 men's and 13 women's sports that had team and participant information reported throughout the study period, that are comparable across the open and closed groups, and for which male and female data exist separately. This report does not contain all the results of our trend analysis. A more detailed analysis by sport can be viewed at [GAO-07-744SP](#).

With regard to reporting consistency, the NCAA has retained historical figures for each of its sports for each year in which either the sport was identified as emerging or the NCAA held a championship for that sport as well as various other years. To the extent that several sports have emerged or added a championship since the 1991-1992 school year, data tend to be more comprehensive across the 54 NCAA sports in recent years relative to the beginning of our study period. However, to become an emerging sport, there must already be 20 or more NCAA-sponsored and/or competitive club teams that exist in that sport, and there must be other signs of sustained and increasing interest in the sport. Thus, nonentries in a given year of NCAA data do not necessarily reflect a lack of sponsorship or

participation in that year. Furthermore, several sports have data for the beginning and end of our study period, but not the intervening years. To account for the inconsistency of reporting across sports and across time, the NCAA included in its customized data only the subset of sports for which data were reported in each year of the study period.

To enable a direct comparison between the open and closed groups, we analyzed only those sports for which data existed in each year and in both the open and closed groups. The sports included in the closed-group data narrowed the list of included sports substantially, but we also compared figures across the two groups for external consistency as well. In particular, we eliminated four sports where aggregate figures for the closed group were larger than aggregate figures for the open group, which is impossible by construction.

With regard to the reporting of male and female participant counts, the NCAA has reported male and female athletic data for coed/mixed-gender sports differently over time. For some years, overall participant counts for mixed-gender sports were divided in half when allocated to male and female participant counts, and for other years actual counts were recorded. Because of this inconsistency in reporting, participant counts for sports such as fencing, rifle, and skiing for certain years may not reflect actual male and female participants, and thus these sports were not included in this report. In summary, the sports we analyzed

- (a) have data reported in each year of the study period,
- (b) were common to or reported in both groups of data analyzed (*open group* and *closed group*), and
- (c) excluded certain coed-mixed gender sports because of inconsistent reporting across the study period.

Ultimately, this yielded the 14 men's and 13 women's sports analyzed in this report, whose participants reflect 98 percent of the NCAA's overall male participation and 99 percent of the overall female participation in 1991-1992, and 99 percent and 93 percent of male and female participation, respectively, in 2004-2005. See Table 2 for the sports included in the NCAA report and analyzed for this report.

Table 2: Sports Included in the NCAA Report and Analyzed for This Report

Men's sports included in both the NCAA and GAO reports (14)	Men's sports included only in the NCAA report (13)	Women's sports included in both the NCAA and GAO reports (13)	Women's sports included only in the NCAA report (14)
Baseball	Archery	Basketball	Archery
Basketball	Badminton	Cross-Country	Badminton
Cross-Country	Bowling	Field Hockey	Bowling
Football	Equestrian	Golf	Equestrian
Golf	Fencing	Gymnastics	Fencing
Ice Hockey	Gymnastics	Lacrosse	Ice Hockey
Lacrosse	Rifle	Soccer	Rifle
Soccer	Rowing	Softball	Rowing
Swimming/Diving	Rugby	Swimming/Diving	Rugby
Tennis	Sailing	Tennis	Skiing
Track, Indoor	Skiing	Track, Indoor	Squash
Track, Outdoor	Squash	Track, Outdoor	Synchronized Swimming
Volleyball	Water Polo	Volleyball	Team Handball
Wrestling			Water Polo

Source: GAO analysis.

Department of Education Enrollment Data

For both aggregate and school-level enrollment, we obtained full-time, undergraduate enrollment data from IPEDS, which is the core postsecondary education data collection program for the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), which, in turn, is the primary federal entity for collecting and analyzing data related to education. Specifically, IPEDS is a single, comprehensive system of surveys designed to collect institution-level data from all primary providers of postsecondary education in such areas as student enrollment and program completion, faculty and staff characteristics, and school finances. We obtained aggregate enrollment data for both the open and closed groups based on the schools listed in the annual NCAA membership directories and the list of 750 schools included in the closed group. These data are the basis for our aggregate comparisons between participation and enrollment, presented in slides 19 and 20 of appendix I. Officials from Education noted that the agency did not complete data reliability testing for the purpose of extrapolating reported institutional data from the 1999-2000 school year to generate aggregate figures because reporting for this earlier period was optional to the schools and reporting rates were particularly low for this year. Thus, we did not include aggregate figures for 1999-2000 for this analysis.

For the school-level comparisons between participation and enrollment, we provided the NCAA with school-by-school enrollment for each year in our study period for schools that reported enrollment information through IPEDS in each year and that had male and female enrollment each of at least 100 in each year of the study period, characterized as “coed schools.” In addition, several college and university campuses reported either athletic data to the NCAA or enrollment data to Education jointly with other campuses. To ensure the compatibility of athletic and enrollment data, we merged the data for these campuses together and treated the campuses collectively as one unit. This resulted in enrollment data being provided for 715 schools or school-campus combinations in the closed group, and the resultant NCAA analysis is what is presented in slide 21 of appendix I. Although Education has not released enrollment figures for 1999-2000 for aggregate reporting purposes, officials from Education noted that data that have been reported are reliable for school-level reporting purposes, so 1999-2000 is included in this analysis.

Because IPEDS data are statistical agency data that are collected and audited within the NCES, we focused our reliability testing on the consistency between internal NCES data documentation and downloaded data, and we examined the consistency of summary statistics and the frequency of missing values across years. Our testing found no differences between our files and the IPEDS data dictionaries, no unusual increases in the frequency of missing variables across years (other than for 1999-2000), and no changes in the mean or standard deviation of enrollment above 5 percent and no changes in the maximum or minimum enrollment per school above 10 percent from one year to the next. In addition, NCES has completed individual data reliability testing for its 1991-1992 through 2005-2006 data and released a 2005 report detailing the reliability of its enrollment data, among other data. (See <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2005175> to access this report.) Therefore, we determined that the IPEDS enrollment data are sufficiently reliable for the purposes of this report.

Appendix III: Schools Included in the Open Group

The following 1,052 schools were included in the overall NCAA membership for at least one year from 1991-1992 to 2004-2005. This list is based on the NCAA's annual membership lists for this period.

Table 3: Open-Group Schools (state abbreviation)

Abilene Christian University (Tex.)	Armstrong Atlantic State University (Ga.)
Adams State College (Colo.)	Asbury College (Ky.)
Adelphi University (N.Y.)	Ashland University (Ohio)
Adrian College (Mich.)	Assumption College (Mass.)
Agnes Scott College (Ga.)	Auburn University Main Campus (Ala.)
Alabama A & M University (Ala.)	Augsburg College (Minn.)
Alabama State University (Ala.)	Augusta State University (Ga.)
Albany State University (Ga.)	Augustana College (Ill.)
Albertus Magnus College (Conn.)	Augustana College (S.D.)
Albion College (Mich.)	Aurora University (Ill.)
Albright College (Pa.)	Austin College (Tex.)
Alcorn State University (Miss.)	Austin Peay State University (Tenn.)
Alderson Broaddus College (W.Va.)	Averett University (Va.)
Alfred University (N.Y.)	Babson College (Mass.)
Allegheny College (Pa.)	Baldwin-Wallace College (Ohio)
Alma College (Mich.)	Ball State University (Ind.)
Alvernia College (Pa.)	Baptist Bible College and Seminary (Pa.)
Alverno College (Wis.)	Bard College (N.Y.)
American International College (Mass.)	Barnard College (N.Y.)
American University (D.C.)	Barry University (Fla.)
American University of Puerto Rico (P.R.)	Barton College (N.C.)
Amherst College (Mass.)	Bates College (Maine)
Anderson College (S.C.)	Bay Path College (Mass.)
Anderson University (Ind.)	Baylor University (Tex.)
Angelo State University (Tex.)	Becker College (Mass.)
Anna Maria College (Mass.)	Bellarmino University (Ky.)
Appalachian State University (N.C.)	Belmont Abbey College (N.C.)
Arcadia University (Pa.)	Belmont University (Tenn.)
Arizona State University at the Tempe Campus (Ariz.)	Beloit College (Wis.)
Arkansas State University-Main Campus (Ark.)	Bemidji State University (Minn.)
Arkansas Tech University (Ark.)	Benedict College (S.C.)
	Benedictine University (Ill.)

Appendix III: Schools Included in the Open Group

Bennett College (N.C.)	California State University-Bakersfield (Calif.)
Bentley College (Mass.)	California State University-Chico (Calif.)
Berea College (Ky.)	California State University-Dominguez Hills (Calif.)
Bethany College (W.Va.)	California State University-East Bay (Calif.)
Bethel University (Minn.)	California State University-Fresno (Calif.)
Bethune Cookman College (Fla.)	California State University-Fullerton (Calif.)
Birmingham Southern College (Ala.)	California State University-Long Beach (Calif.)
Blackburn College (Ill.)	California State University-Los Angeles (Calif.)
Bloomfield College (N.J.)	California State University-Northridge (Calif.)
Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)	California State University-Sacramento (Calif.)
Bluefield State College (W.Va.)	California State University-San Bernardino (Calif.)
Bluffton University (Ohio)	California State University-Stanislaus (Calif.)
Boise State University (Idaho)	California University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)
Boston College (Mass.)	Calvin College (Mich.)
Boston University (Mass.)	Cameron University (Okla.)
Bowdoin College (Maine)	Campbell University Inc (N.C.)
Bowie State University (Md.)	Canisius College (N.Y.)
Bowling Green State University-Main Campus (Ohio)	Capital University (Ohio)
Bradley University (Ill.)	Carleton College (Minn.)
Brandeis University (Mass.)	Carnegie Mellon University (Pa.)
Bridgewater College (Va.)	Carroll College (Wis.)
Bridgewater State College (Mass.)	Carson-Newman College (Tenn.)
Brigham Young University (Utah)	Carthage College (Wis.)
Brigham Young University-Hawaii Campus (Hawaii)	Case Western Reserve University (Ohio)
Brown University (R.I.)	Castleton State College (Vt.)
Bryant University (R.I.)	Catawba College (N.C.)
Bryn Mawr College (Pa.)	Catholic University of America (D.C.)
Bucknell University (Pa.)	Cazenovia College (N.Y.)
Buena Vista University (Iowa)	Cedar Crest College (Pa.)
Butler University (Ind.)	Centenary College (N.J.)
Cabrini College (Pa.)	Centenary College of Louisiana (La.)
Caldwell College (N.J.)	
California Institute of Technology (Calif.)	
California Lutheran University (Calif.)	
California Polytechnic State University-San Luis Obispo (Calif.)	
California State Polytechnic University-Pomona (Calif.)	

Appendix III: Schools Included in the Open Group

Central College (Iowa)	College of Saint Benedict (Minn.)
Central Connecticut State University (Conn.)	College of Saint Elizabeth (N.J.)
Central Michigan University (Mich.)	College of St Catherine (Minn.)
Central Missouri State University (Mo.)	College of the Holy Cross (Mass.)
Central Washington University (Wash.)	College of William and Mary (Va.)
Centre College (Ky.)	College of Wooster (Ohio)
Chadron State College (Neb.)	Colorado Christian University (Colo.)
Chaminade University of Honolulu (Hawaii)	Colorado College (Colo.)
Chapman University (Calif.)	Colorado School of Mines (Colo.)
Charleston Southern University (S.C.)	Colorado State University (Colo.)
Chatham College (Pa.)	Colorado State University-Pueblo (Colo.)
Chestnut Hill College (Pa.)	Columbia Union College (Md.)
Cheyney University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)	Columbia University in the City of New York (N.Y.)
Chicago State University (Ill.)	Columbus State University (Ga.)
Chowan College (N.C.)	Concord University (W.Va.)
Christian Brothers University (Tenn.)	Concordia College (N.Y.)
Christopher Newport University (Va.)	Concordia College at Moorhead (Minn.)
Citadel Military College of South Carolina (S.C.)	Concordia University (Ill.)
Claremont McKenna College (Calif.)	Concordia University at Austin (Tex.)
Clarion University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)	Concordia University-St Paul (Minn.)
Clark Atlanta University (Ga.)	Concordia University-Wisconsin (Wis.)
Clark University (Mass.)	Connecticut College (Conn.)
Clarke College (Iowa)	Converse College (S.C.)
Clarkson University (N.Y.)	Coppin State University (Md.)
Clayton College and State University (Ga.)	Cornell College (Iowa)
Clemson University (S.C.)	Cornell University-Endowed Colleges (N.Y.)
Cleveland State University (Ohio)	Creighton University (Neb.)
Coastal Carolina University (S.C.)	CUNY Bernard M Baruch College (N.Y.)
Coe College (Iowa)	CUNY Brooklyn College (N.Y.)
Coker College (S.C.)	CUNY City College (N.Y.)
Colby College (Maine)	CUNY College of Staten Island (N.Y.)
Colby-Sawyer College (N.H.)	CUNY Hunter College (N.Y.)
Colgate University (N.Y.)	CUNY John Jay College Criminal Justice (N.Y.)
College Misericordia (Pa.)	CUNY Lehman College (N.Y.)
College of Charleston (S.C.)	CUNY Medgar Evers College (N.Y.)
College of Mount Saint Joseph (Ohio)	CUNY New York City College of Technology (N.Y.)
College of Mount Saint Vincent (N.Y.)	CUNY Queens College (N.Y.)
College of Notre Dame of Maryland (Md.)	
College of Our Lady of the Elms (Mass.)	

Appendix III: Schools Included in the Open Group

CUNY York College (N.Y.)	Eastern New Mexico University-Main Campus (N.M.)
Curry College (Mass.)	Eastern Oregon University (Ore.)
Dallas Baptist University (Tex.)	Eastern University (Pa.)
Daniel Webster College (N.H.)	Eastern Washington University (Wash.)
Dartmouth College (N.H.)	Eckerd College (Fla.)
Davidson College (N.C.)	Edgewood College (Wis.)
Davis and Elkins College (W.Va.)	Edinboro University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)
Defiance College (Ohio)	Elizabeth City State University (N.C.)
Delaware State University (Del.)	Elizabethtown College (Pa.)
Delaware Valley College (Pa.)	Elmhurst College (Ill.)
Delta State University (Miss.)	Elmira College (N.Y.)
Denison University (Ohio)	Elon University (N.C.)
Depaul University (Ill.)	Emerson College (Mass.)
Depauw University (Ind.)	Emmanuel College (Mass.)
Desales University (Pa.)	Emory and Henry College (Va.)
Dickinson College (Pa.)	Emory University (Ga.)
Dominican College of Blauvelt (N.Y.)	Emporia State University (Kan.)
Dominican University (Ill.)	Endicott College (Mass.)
Dowling College (N.Y.)	Erskine College and Seminary (S.C.)
Drake University (Iowa)	Eureka College (Ill.)
Drew University (N.J.)	Fairfield University (Conn.)
Drexel University (Pa.)	Fairleigh Dickinson University-College at Florham (N.J.)
Drury University (Mo.)	Fairleigh Dickinson University-Metropolitan Campus (N.J.)
Duke University (N.C.)	Fairmont State University (W.Va.)
Duquesne University (Pa.)	Farmingdale State University of New York (N.Y.)
D'Youville College (N.Y.)	Fayetteville State University (N.C.)
Earlham College (Ind.)	Felician College (N.J.)
East Carolina University (N.C.)	Ferris State University (Mich.)
East Central University (Okla.)	Ferrum College (Va.)
East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)	Fisk University (Tenn.)
East Tennessee State University (Tenn.)	Fitchburg State College (Mass.)
East Texas Baptist University (Tex.)	Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University (Fla.)
Eastern Connecticut State University (Conn.)	Florida Atlantic University-Boca Raton (Fla.)
Eastern Illinois University (Ill.)	Florida Gulf Coast University (Fla.)
Eastern Kentucky University (Ky.)	
Eastern Mennonite University (Va.)	
Eastern Michigan University (Mich.)	
Eastern Nazarene College (Mass.)	

Appendix III: Schools Included in the Open Group

Florida Institute of Technology-Melbourne (Fla.)	Greensboro College (N.C.)
Florida International University (Fla.)	Greenville College (Ill.)
Florida Southern College (Fla.)	Grinnell College (Iowa)
Florida State University (Fla.)	Grove City College (Pa.)
Fontbonne University (Mo.)	Guilford College (N.C.)
Fordham University (N.Y.)	Gustavus Adolphus College (Minn.)
Fort Hays State University (Kan.)	Gwynedd Mercy College (Pa.)
Fort Lewis College (Colo.)	Hamilton College (N.Y.)
Fort Valley State University (Ga.)	Hamline University (Minn.)
Framingham State College (Mass.)	Hampden-Sydney College (Va.)
Francis Marion University (S.C.)	Hampton University (Va.)
Franklin and Marshall College (Pa.)	Hanover College (Ind.)
Franklin College (Ind.)	Harding University (Ark.)
Franklin Pierce College (N.H.)	Hardin-Simmons University (Tex.)
Frostburg State University (Md.)	Hartwick College (N.Y.)
Furman University (S.C.)	Harvard University (Mass.)
Gallaudet University (D.C.)	Harvey Mudd College (Calif.)
Gannon University (Pa.)	Haverford College (Pa.)
Gardner-Webb University (N.C.)	Hawaii Pacific University (Hawaii)
George Fox University (Ore.)	Heidelberg College (Ohio)
George Mason University (Va.)	Henderson State University (Ark.)
George Washington University (D.C.)	Hendrix College (Ark.)
Georgetown University (D.C.)	High Point University (N.C.)
Georgia College and State University (Ga.)	Hilbert College (N.Y.)
Georgia Institute of Technology-Main Campus (Ga.)	Hillsdale College (Mich.)
Georgia Southern University (Ga.)	Hiram College (Ohio)
Georgia State University (Ga.)	Hobart William Smith Colleges (N.Y.)
Georgian Court University (N.J.)	Hofstra University (N.Y.)
Gettysburg College (Pa.)	Hollins University (Va.)
Glennville State College (W.Va.)	Holy Family University (Pa.)
Goldey-Beacom College (Del.)	Hood College (Md.)
Gonzaga University (Wash.)	Hope College (Mich.)
Gordon College (Mass.)	Howard Payne University (Tex.)
Goucher College (Md.)	Howard University (D.C.)
Grambling State University (La.)	Humboldt State University (Calif.)
Grand Canyon University (Ariz.)	Huntingdon College (Ala.)
Grand Valley State University (Mich.)	Husson College (Maine)
Green Mountain College (Vt.)	Idaho State University (Idaho)
	Illinois College (Ill.)

Appendix III: Schools Included in the Open Group

Illinois State University (Ill.)	Lafayette College (Pa.)
Illinois Wesleyan University (Ill.)	Lagrange College (Ga.)
Immaculata University (Pa.)	Lake Erie College (Ohio)
Indiana State University (Ind.)	Lake Forest College (Ill.)
Indiana University of Pennsylvania-Main Campus (Pa.)	Lake Superior State University (Mich.)
Indiana University-Bloomington (Ind.)	Lakeland College (Wis.)
Indiana University-Purdue University-Fort Wayne (Ind.)	Lamar University (Tex.)
Indiana University-Purdue University-Indianapolis (Ind.)	Lander University (S.C.)
Iona College (N.Y.)	Lane College (Tenn.)
Iowa State University (Iowa)	Lasell College (Mass.)
Ithaca College (N.Y.)	Lawrence University (Wis.)
Jackson State University (Miss.)	Le Moyne College (N.Y.)
Jacksonville State University (Ala.)	Le Moyne-Owen College (Tenn.)
Jacksonville University (Fla.)	Lebanon Valley College (Pa.)
James Madison University (Va.)	Lees-Mcrae College (N.C.)
Jarvis Christian College (Tex.)	Lehigh University (Pa.)
John Carroll University (Ohio)	Lenoir-Rhyne College (N.C.)
Johns Hopkins University (Md.)	Lesley University (Mass.)
Johnson & Wales University (R.I.)	Letourneau University (Tex.)
Johnson C Smith University (N.C.)	Lewis & Clark College (Ore.)
Johnson State College (Vt.)	Lewis University (Ill.)
Juniata College (Pa.)	Liberty University (Va.)
Kalamazoo College (Mich.)	Limestone College (S.C.)
Kansas State University (Kan.)	Lincoln Memorial University (Tenn.)
Kean University (N.J.)	Lincoln University (Mo.)
Keene State College (N.H.)	Lincoln University (Pa.)
Kennesaw State University (Ga.)	Linfield College (Ore.)
Kent State University-Main Campus (Ohio)	Lipscomb University (Tenn.)
Kentucky State University (Ky.)	Livingstone College (N.C.)
Kentucky Wesleyan College (Ky.)	Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)
Kenyon College (Ohio)	Long Island University-Brooklyn Campus (N.Y.)
Keuka College (N.Y.)	Long Island University-C W Post Campus (N.Y.)
Kings College (Pa.)	Longwood University (Va.)
Knox College (Ill.)	Loras College (Iowa)
Kutztown University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)	Louisiana College (La.)
La Roche College (Pa.)	Louisiana State Univ & Ag & Mech & Hebert Laws Ctr (La.)
La Salle University (Pa.)	

Appendix III: Schools Included in the Open Group

Louisiana Tech University (La.)	Meredith College (N.C.)
Loyola College in Maryland (Md.)	Merrimack College (Mass.)
Loyola Marymount University (Calif.)	Mesa State College (Colo.)
Loyola University Chicago (Ill.)	Messiah College (Pa.)
Luther College (Iowa)	Methodist College (N.C.)
Lycoming College (Pa.)	Metropolitan State College of Denver (Colo.)
Lynchburg College (Va.)	Miami University-Oxford (Ohio)
Lynn University (Fla.)	Michigan State University (Mich.)
Macalester College (Minn.)	Michigan Technological University (Mich.)
MacMurray College (Ill.)	Middle Tennessee State University (Tenn.)
Maine Maritime Academy (Maine)	Middlebury College (Vt.)
Manchester College (Ind.)	Midwestern State University (Tex.)
Manhattan College (N.Y.)	Miles College (Ala.)
Manhattanville College (N.Y.)	Millersville University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)
Mansfield University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)	Millikin University (Ill.)
Maranatha Baptist Bible College Inc (Wis.)	Mills College (Calif.)
Marian College of Fond Du Lac (Wis.)	Millsaps College (Miss.)
Marietta College (Ohio)	Milwaukee School of Engineering (Wis.)
Marist College (N.Y.)	Minnesota State University-Mankato (Minn.)
Marquette University (Wis.)	Minnesota State University-Moorhead (Minn.)
Mars Hill College (N.C.)	Mississippi College (Miss.)
Marshall University (W.Va.)	Mississippi State University (Miss.)
Martin Luther College (Minn.)	Mississippi University For Women (Miss.)
Mary Baldwin College (Va.)	Mississippi Valley State University (Miss.)
Marymount University (Va.)	Missouri Southern State University (Mo.)
Maryville College (Tenn.)	Missouri Western State College (Mo.)
Maryville University of Saint Louis (Mo.)	Molloy College (N.Y.)
Marywood University (Pa.)	Monmouth College (Ill.)
Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts (Mass.)	Monmouth University (N.J.)
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Mass.)	Montana State University-Billings (Mont.)
Massachusetts Maritime Academy (Mass.)	Montana State University-Bozeman (Mont.)
McDaniel College (Md.)	Montclair State University (N.J.)
McMurry University (Tex.)	Moravian College and Theological Seminary (Pa.)
McNeese State University (La.)	
Medaille College (N.Y.)	
Menlo College (Calif.)	
Mercer University (Ga.)	
Mercy College-Main Campus (N.Y.)	
Mercyhurst College (Pa.)	

Appendix III: Schools Included in the Open Group

Morehead State University (Ky.)	North Park University (Ill.)
Morehouse College (Ga.)	Northeastern Illinois University (Ill.)
Morgan State University (Md.)	Northeastern State University (Okla.)
Morningside College (Iowa)	Northeastern University (Mass.)
Morris Brown College (Ga.)	Northern Arizona University (Ariz.)
Mount Holyoke College (Mass.)	Northern Illinois University (Ill.)
Mount Ida College (Mass.)	Northern Kentucky University (Ky.)
Mount Olive College (N.C.)	Northern Michigan University (Mich.)
Mount Saint Mary College (N.Y.)	Northern State University (S.D.)
Mount St Mary's University (Md.)	Northland College (Wis.)
Mount Union College (Ohio)	Northwest Missouri State University (Mo.)
Muhlenberg College (Pa.)	Northwest Nazarene University (Idaho)
Murray State University (Ky.)	Northwestern College (Wis.)
Muskingum College (Ohio)	Northwestern State University of Louisiana (La.)
Nazareth College of Rochester (N.Y.)	Northwestern University (Ill.)
Nebraska Wesleyan University (Neb.)	Northwood University (Mich.)
Neumann College (Pa.)	Norwich University (Vt.)
New England College (N.H.)	Notre Dame De Namur University (Calif.)
New Jersey City University (N.J.)	Nova Southeastern University (Fla.)
New Jersey Institute of Technology (N.J.)	Nyack College (N.Y.)
New Mexico Highlands University (N.M.)	Oakland City University (Ind.)
New Mexico State University-Main Campus (N.M.)	Oakland University (Mich.)
New York Institute of Technology-Old Westbury (N.Y.)	Oberlin College (Ohio)
New York University (N.Y.)	Occidental College (Calif.)
Newberry College (S.C.)	Oglethorpe University (Ga.)
Newbury College-Brookline (Mass.)	Ohio Northern University (Ohio)
Niagara University (N.Y.)	Ohio State University-Main Campus (Ohio)
Nicholls State University (La.)	Ohio University-Main Campus (Ohio)
Nichols College (Mass.)	Ohio Valley College (W.Va.)
Norfolk State University (Va.)	Ohio Wesleyan University (Ohio)
North Carolina A & T State University (N.C.)	Oklahoma Panhandle State University (Okla.)
North Carolina Central University (N.C.)	Oklahoma State University-Main Campus (Okla.)
North Carolina State University at Raleigh (N.C.)	Old Dominion University (Va.)
North Carolina Wesleyan College (N.C.)	Olivet College (Mich.)
North Central College (Ill.)	Oral Roberts University (Okla.)
North Dakota State University-Main Campus (N.D.)	Oregon State University (Ore.)
North Greenville College (S.C.)	

Appendix III: Schools Included in the Open Group

Otterbein College (Ohio)	Regis University (Colo.)
Ouachita Baptist University (Ark.)	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (N.Y.)
Pace University-New York (N.Y.)	Rhode Island College (R.I.)
Pacific Lutheran University (Wash.)	Rhodes College (Tenn.)
Pacific University (Ore.)	Rice University (Tex.)
Paine College (Ga.)	Rider University (N.J.)
Peace College (N.C.)	Ripon College (Wis.)
Pennsylvania State University-Main Campus (Pa.)	Rivier College (N.H.)
Pennsylvania State University-Penn State Altoona (Pa.)	Roanoke College (Va.)
Pennsylvania State Univ-Penn St Erie-Behrend Coll (Pa.)	Robert Morris University (Pa.)
Pepperdine University (Calif.)	Rochester Institute of Technology (N.Y.)
Pfeiffer University (N.C.)	Rockford College (Ill.)
Philadelphia Biblical University-Langhorne (Pa.)	Rockhurst University (Mo.)
Philadelphia University (Pa.)	Roger Williams University (R.I.)
Piedmont College (Ga.)	Rollins College (Fla.)
Pine Manor College (Mass.)	Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology (Ind.)
Pittsburg State University (Kan.)	Rosemont College (Pa.)
Pitzer College (Calif.)	Rowan University (N.J.)
Plymouth State University (N.H.)	Rust College (Miss.)
Polytechnic University (N.Y.)	Rutgers University-Camden (N.J.)
Pomona College (Calif.)	Rutgers University-New Brunswick (N.J.)
Portland State University (Ore.)	Rutgers University-Newark (N.J.)
Post University (Conn.)	Sacred Heart University (Conn.)
Prairie View A & M University (Tex.)	Saginaw Valley State University (Mich.)
Presbyterian College (S.C.)	Saint Anselm College (N.H.)
Princeton University (N.J.)	Saint Augustines College (N.C.)
Principia College (Ill.)	Saint Bonaventure University (N.Y.)
Providence College (R.I.)	Saint Cloud State University (Minn.)
Purdue University-Main Campus (Ind.)	Saint Edward's University (Tex.)
Queens University of Charlotte (N.C.)	Saint Francis University (Pa.)
Quincy University (Ill.)	Saint John Fisher College (N.Y.)
Quinnipiac University (Conn.)	Saint Johns University (Minn.)
Radford University (Va.)	Saint Joseph College (Conn.)
Ramapo College of New Jersey (N.J.)	Saint Josephs College (Ind.)
Randolph-Macon College (Va.)	Saint Josephs College (Maine)
Randolph-Macon Woman's College (Va.)	Saint Josephs College-Suffolk Campus (N.Y.)
Regis College (Mass.)	Saint Josephs University (Pa.)
	Saint Leo University (Fla.)

Appendix III: Schools Included in the Open Group

Saint Louis University-Main Campus (Mo.)	Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)
Saint Martins College (Wash.)	Smith College (Mass.)
Saint Mary's College (Ind.)	Sonoma State University (Calif.)
Saint Marys College of California (Calif.)	South Carolina State University (S.C.)
Saint Mary's University of Minnesota (Minn.)	South Dakota State University (S.D.)
Saint Michaels College (Vt.)	Southampton College of Long Island University (N.Y.)
Saint Norbert College (Wis.)	Southeast Missouri State University (Mo.)
Saint Olaf College (Minn.)	Southeastern Louisiana University (La.)
Saint Pauls College (Va.)	Southeastern Oklahoma State University (Okla.)
Saint Peters College (N.J.)	Southern Arkansas University Main Campus (Ark.)
Saint Thomas Aquinas College (N.Y.)	Southern Connecticut State University (Conn.)
Salem International University (W.Va.)	Southern Illinois University Carbondale (Ill.)
Salem State College (Mass.)	Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (Ill.)
Salisbury University (Md.)	Southern Methodist University (Tex.)
Salve Regina University (R.I.)	Southern New Hampshire University (N.H.)
Sam Houston State University (Tex.)	Southern University and A & M College (La.)
Samford University (Ala.)	Southern Utah University (Utah)
San Diego State University (Calif.)	Southern Vermont College (Vt.)
San Francisco State University (Calif.)	Southwest Baptist University (Mo.)
San Jose State University (Calif.)	Southwest Minnesota State University (Minn.)
Santa Clara University (Calif.)	Southwest Missouri State University (Mo.)
Savannah College of Art and Design (Ga.)	Southwestern Oklahoma State University (Okla.)
Savannah State University (Ga.)	Southwestern University (Tex.)
Schreiner University (Tex.)	Spelman College (Ga.)
Scripps College (Calif.)	Springfield College (Mass.)
Seattle Pacific University (Wash.)	St Andrews Presbyterian College (N.C.)
Seattle University (Wash.)	St Francis College (N.Y.)
Seton Hall University (N.J.)	St John's University-New York (N.Y.)
Sewanee: The University of the South (Tenn.)	St Lawrence University (N.Y.)
Shaw University (N.C.)	
Shenandoah University (Va.)	
Shepherd University (W.Va.)	
Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)	
Siena College (N.Y.)	
Simmons College (Mass.)	
Simpson College (Iowa)	
Skidmore College (N.Y.)	

Appendix III: Schools Included in the Open Group

St Mary's College of Maryland (Md.)	Texas A & M University-Commerce (Tex.)
St Marys University (Tex.)	Texas A & M University-Corpus Christi (Tex.)
Stanford University (Calif.)	Texas A & M University-Kingsville (Tex.)
State University of West Georgia (Ga.)	Texas Christian University (Tex.)
Stephen F Austin State University (Tex.)	Texas Lutheran University (Tex.)
Stephens College (Mo.)	Texas Southern University (Tex.)
Stetson University (Fla.)	Texas State University-San Marcos (Tex.)
Stevens Institute of Technology (N.J.)	Texas Tech University (Tex.)
Stillman College (Ala.)	Texas Woman's University (Tex.)
Stonehill College (Mass.)	The College of New Jersey (N.J.)
Suffolk University (Mass.)	The College of New Rochelle (N.Y.)
Sul Ross State University (Tex.)	The College of Saint Rose (N.Y.)
SUNY at Albany (N.Y.)	The College of Saint Scholastica (Minn.)
SUNY at Binghamton (N.Y.)	The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey (N.J.)
SUNY at Buffalo (N.Y.)	The Sage Colleges-Troy Campus (N.Y.)
SUNY at Stony Brook (N.Y.)	The University of Alabama (Ala.)
SUNY College at Brockport (N.Y.)	The University of Findlay (Ohio)
SUNY College at Buffalo (N.Y.)	The University of Montana-Missoula (Mont.)
SUNY College at Cortland (N.Y.)	The University of Tampa (Fla.)
SUNY College at Fredonia (N.Y.)	The University of Tennessee (Tenn.)
SUNY College at Geneseo (N.Y.)	The University of Tennessee-Chattanooga (Tenn.)
SUNY College at New Paltz (N.Y.)	The University of Tennessee-Martin (Tenn.)
SUNY College at Old Westbury (N.Y.)	The University of Texas at Arlington (Tex.)
SUNY College at Oneonta (N.Y.)	The University of Texas at Austin (Tex.)
SUNY College at Oswego (N.Y.)	The University of Texas at Dallas (Tex.)
SUNY College at Plattsburgh (N.Y.)	The University of Texas at El Paso (Tex.)
SUNY Institute of Technology at Utica-Rome (N.Y.)	The University of Texas at San Antonio (Tex.)
SUNY Maritime College (N.Y.)	The University of Texas-Pan American (Tex.)
SUNY-Potsdam (N.Y.)	The University of West Florida (Fla.)
Susquehanna University (Pa.)	Thiel College (Pa.)
Swarthmore College (Pa.)	Thomas College (Maine)
Sweet Briar College (Va.)	Thomas More College (Ky.)
Syracuse University (N.Y.)	
Tarleton State University (Tex.)	
Temple University (Pa.)	
Tennessee State University (Tenn.)	
Tennessee Technological University (Tenn.)	
Texas A & M University (Tex.)	

Appendix III: Schools Included in the Open Group

Tiffin University (Ohio)	University of Central Oklahoma (Okla.)
Towson University (Md.)	University of Charleston (W.Va.)
Transylvania University (Ky.)	University of Chicago (Ill.)
Trinity College (Conn.)	University of Cincinnati-Main Campus (Ohio)
Trinity University (D.C.)	University of Colorado at Boulder (Colo.)
Trinity University (Tex.)	University of Colorado at Colorado Springs (Colo.)
Troy State University-Main Campus (Ala.)	University of Connecticut (Conn.)
Truman State University (Mo.)	University of Dallas (Tex.)
Tufts University (Mass.)	University of Dayton (Ohio)
Tulane University of Louisiana (La.)	University of Delaware (Del.)
Tusculum College (Tenn.)	University of Denver (Colo.)
Tuskegee University (Ala.)	University of Detroit Mercy (Mich.)
Union College (N.Y.)	University of Dubuque (Iowa)
United States Air Force Academy (Colo.)	University of Evansville (Ind.)
United States Coast Guard Academy (Conn.)	University of Florida (Fla.)
United States Merchant Marine Academy (N.Y.)	University of Georgia (Ga.)
United States Military Academy (N.Y.)	University of Hartford (Conn.)
United States Naval Academy (Md.)	University of Hawaii at Hilo (Hawaii)
University of Akron Main Campus (Ohio)	University of Hawaii at Manoa (Hawaii)
University of Alabama at Birmingham (Ala.)	University of Houston-University Park (Tex.)
University of Alabama in Huntsville (Ala.)	University of Idaho (Idaho)
University of Alaska Anchorage (Alaska)	University of Illinois at Chicago (Ill.)
University of Alaska Fairbanks (Alaska)	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (Ill.)
University of Arizona (Ariz.)	University of Indianapolis (Ind.)
University of Arkansas at Little Rock (Ark.)	University of Iowa (Iowa)
University of Arkansas at Monticello (Ark.)	University of Kansas Main Campus (Kan.)
University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff (Ark.)	University of Kentucky (Ky.)
University of Arkansas Main Campus (Ark.)	University of La Verne (Calif.)
University of Bridgeport (Conn.)	University of Louisiana at Lafayette (La.)
University of California-Berkeley (Calif.)	University of Louisiana at Monroe (La.)
University of California-Davis (Calif.)	University of Louisville (Ky.)
University of California-Irvine (Calif.)	University of Maine (Maine)
University of California-Los Angeles (Calif.)	University of Maine at Farmington (Maine)
University of California-Riverside (Calif.)	University of Mary Hardin-Baylor (Tex.)
University of California-San Diego (Calif.)	University of Mary Washington (Va.)
University of California-Santa Barbara (Calif.)	
University of California-Santa Cruz (Calif.)	
University of Central Arkansas (Ark.)	
University of Central Florida (Fla.)	

Appendix III: Schools Included in the Open Group

University of Maryland-Baltimore County (Md.)	University of North Carolina at Greensboro (N.C.)
University of Maryland-College Park (Md.)	University of North Carolina at Pembroke (N.C.)
University of Maryland-Eastern Shore (Md.)	University of North Carolina-Wilmington (N.C.)
University of Massachusetts-Amherst (Mass.)	University of North Dakota-Main Campus (N.D.)
University of Massachusetts-Boston (Mass.)	University of North Florida (Fla.)
University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth (Mass.)	University of North Texas (Tex.)
University of Massachusetts-Lowell (Mass.)	University of Northern Colorado (Colo.)
University of Memphis (Tenn.)	University of Northern Iowa (Iowa)
University of Miami (Fla.)	University of Notre Dame (Ind.)
University of Michigan-Ann Arbor (Mich.)	University of Oklahoma Norman Campus (Okla.)
University of Minnesota-Crookston (Minn.)	University of Oregon (Ore.)
University of Minnesota-Duluth (Minn.)	University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)
University of Minnesota-Morris (Minn.)	University of Pittsburgh-Bradford (Pa.)
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities (Minn.)	University of Pittsburgh-Greensburg (Pa.)
University of Mississippi Main Campus (Miss.)	University of Pittsburgh-Johnstown (Pa.)
University of Missouri-Columbia (Mo.)	University of Pittsburgh-Main Campus (Pa.)
University of Missouri-Kansas City (Mo.)	University of Portland (Ore.)
University of Missouri-Rolla (Mo.)	University of Puerto Rico-Bayamon (P.R.)
University of Missouri-St Louis (Mo.)	University of Puerto Rico-Cayey University College (P.R.)
University of Montevallo (Ala.)	University of Puerto Rico-Humacao (P.R.)
University of Nebraska at Kearney (Neb.)	University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez (P.R.)
University of Nebraska at Lincoln (Neb.)	University of Puerto Rico-Rio Piedras Campus (P.R.)
University of Nebraska at Omaha (Neb.)	University of Puget Sound (Wash.)
University of Nevada-Las Vegas (Nev.)	University of Redlands (Calif.)
University of Nevada-Reno (Nev.)	University of Rhode Island (R.I.)
University of New England (Maine)	University of Richmond (Va.)
University of New Hampshire-Main Campus (N.H.)	University of Rochester (N.Y.)
University of New Haven (Conn.)	University of San Diego (Calif.)
University of New Mexico-Main Campus (N.M.)	University of San Francisco (Calif.)
University of New Orleans (La.)	University of Scranton (Pa.)
University of North Alabama (Ala.)	University of South Alabama (Ala.)
University of North Carolina at Asheville (N.C.)	
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (N.C.)	
University of North Carolina at Charlotte (N.C.)	

Appendix III: Schools Included in the Open Group

University of South Carolina Upstate (S.C.)	Upper Iowa University (Iowa)
University of South Carolina-Aiken (S.C.)	Upsala College (N.J.)
University of South Carolina-Columbia (S.C.)	Ursinus College (Pa.)
University of South Dakota (S.D.)	Utah State University (Utah)
University of South Florida (Fla.)	Utica College (N.Y.)
University of Southern California (Calif.)	Valdosta State University (Ga.)
University of Southern Indiana (Ind.)	Valparaiso University (Ind.)
University of Southern Maine (Maine)	Vanderbilt University (Tenn.)
University of Southern Mississippi (Miss.)	Vassar College (N.Y.)
University of St Francis (Ill.)	Villa Julie College (Md.)
University of St Thomas (Minn.)	Villanova University (Pa.)
University of the District of Columbia (D.C.)	Virginia Commonwealth University (Va.)
University of the Incarnate Word (Tex.)	Virginia Military Institute (Va.)
University of the Ozarks (Ark.)	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State Univ (Va.)
University of the Pacific (Calif.)	Virginia State University (Va.)
University of the Sciences in Philadelphia (Pa.)	Virginia Union University (Va.)
University of Toledo (Ohio)	Virginia Wesleyan College (Va.)
University of Tulsa (Okla.)	Wabash College (Ind.)
University of Utah (Utah)	Wagner College (N.Y.)
University of Vermont and State Agricultural Coll (Vt.)	Wake Forest University (N.C.)
University of Virginia-Main Campus (Va.)	Wartburg College (Iowa)
University of Washington-Seattle Campus (Wash.)	Washburn University (Kan.)
University of West Alabama (Ala.)	Washington & Jefferson College (Pa.)
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire (Wis.)	Washington and Lee University (Va.)
University of Wisconsin-Green Bay (Wis.)	Washington College (Md.)
University of Wisconsin-La Crosse (Wis.)	Washington State University (Wash.)
University of Wisconsin-Madison (Wis.)	Washington University in St Louis (Mo.)
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (Wis.)	Wayne State College (Neb.)
University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh (Wis.)	Wayne State University (Mich.)
University of Wisconsin-Parkside (Wis.)	Waynesburg College (Pa.)
University of Wisconsin-Platteville (Wis.)	Weber State University (Utah)
University of Wisconsin-River Falls (Wis.)	Webster University (Mo.)
University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point (Wis.)	Wellesley College (Mass.)
University of Wisconsin-Stout (Wis.)	Wells College (N.Y.)
University of Wisconsin-Superior (Wis.)	Wentworth Institute of Technology (Mass.)
University of Wisconsin-Whitewater (Wis.)	Wesley College (Del.)
University of Wyoming (Wyo.)	Wesleyan College (Ga.)
	Wesleyan University (Conn.)

Appendix III: Schools Included in the Open Group

West Chester University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)	Wichita State University (Kan.)
West Liberty State College (W.Va.)	Widener University-Main Campus (Pa.)
West Texas A & M University (Tex.)	Wiley College (Tex.)
West Virginia State University (W.Va.)	Wilkes University (Pa.)
West Virginia University (W.Va.)	Willamette University (Ore.)
West Virginia University Institute of Technology (W.Va.)	William Paterson University of New Jersey (N.J.)
West Virginia Wesleyan College (W.Va.)	William Penn University (Iowa)
Western Carolina University (N.C.)	Williams College (Mass.)
Western Connecticut State University (Conn.)	Wilmington College (Del.)
Western Illinois University (Ill.)	Wilmington College (Ohio)
Western Kentucky University (Ky.)	Wilson College (Pa.)
Western Michigan University (Mich.)	Wingate University (N.C.)
Western New England College (Mass.)	Winona State University (Minn.)
Western New Mexico University (N.M.)	Winston-Salem State University (N.C.)
Western Oregon University (Ore.)	Winthrop University (S.C.)
Western State College of Colorado (Colo.)	Wisconsin Lutheran College (Wis.)
Western Washington University (Wash.)	Wittenberg University (Ohio)
Westfield State College (Mass.)	Wofford College (S.C.)
Westminster College (Mo.)	Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Mass.)
Westminster College (Pa.)	Worcester State College (Mass.)
Wheaton College (Ill.)	Wright State University-Main Campus (Ohio)
Wheaton College (Mass.)	Xavier University (Ohio)
Wheeling Jesuit University (W.Va.)	Yale University (Conn.)
Wheelock College (Mass.)	Yeshiva University (N.Y.)
Whitman College (Wash.)	York College Pennsylvania (Pa.)
Whittier College (Calif.)	Youngstown State University (Ohio)
Whitworth College (Wash.)	

Source: NCAA and Department of Education.

Notes: For some schools, "A & M" no longer signifies "Agricultural and Mechanical" but is simply part of the school name

School names are listed as they were reported to the Department of Education through the IPEDS system. Thus, some names may differ from how they are listed in the NCAA membership directories.

Appendix IV: Schools Included in the Closed Group

The following 750 schools were included in the closed group of NCAA members that met the following three criteria:

- They were members of the NCAA in each year from 1991-1992 to 2004-2005.
- They were not also members of the second-largest athletic association, the NAIA, in any year from 1991-1992 to 2004-2005.
- They reported team and participant information consistently each year from 1991-1992 to 2004-2005.

Table 4: Closed-Group Schools (state abbreviation)

Abilene Christian University (Tex.)	Augustana College (Ill.)
Adelphi University (N.Y.)	Augustana College (S.D.)
Adrian College (Mich.)	Aurora University (Ill.)
Alabama A & M University (Ala.)	Austin Peay State University (Tenn.)
Alabama State University (Ala.)	Averett University (Va.)
Albany State University (Ga.)	Babson College (Mass.)
Albertus Magnus College (Conn.)	Baldwin-Wallace College (Ohio)
Albion College (Mich.)	Ball State University (Ind.)
Albright College (Pa.)	Barnard College (N.Y.)
Alcorn State University (Miss.)	Barry University (Fla.)
Alfred University (N.Y.)	Bates College (Maine)
Allegheny College (Pa.)	Baylor University (Tex.)
Alma College (Mich.)	Bellarmine University (Ky.)
American International College (Mass.)	Beloit College (Wis.)
American University (D.C.)	Bemidji State University (Minn.)
Angelo State University (Tex.)	Benedictine University (Ill.)
Anna Maria College (Mass.)	Bentley College (Mass.)
Appalachian State University (N.C.)	Bethany College (W.Va.)
Arizona State University at the Tempe Campus (Ariz.)	Bethel University (Minn.)
Arkansas State University-Main Campus (Ark.)	Bethune Cookman College (Fla.)
Armstrong Atlantic State University (Ga.)	Blackburn College (Ill.)
Ashland University (Ohio)	Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)
Assumption College (Mass.)	Bluffton University (Ohio)
Auburn University Main Campus (Ala.)	Boise State University (Idaho)
Augsburg College (Minn.)	Boston College (Mass.)
Augusta State University (Ga.)	Boston University (Mass.)
	Bowdoin College (Maine)

Appendix IV: Schools Included in the Closed Group

Bowie State University (Md.)	Campbell University Inc (N.C.)
Bowling Green State University-Main Campus (Ohio)	Canisius College (N.Y.)
Bradley University (Ill.)	Capital University (Ohio)
Brandeis University (Mass.)	Carleton College (Minn.)
Bridgewater College (Va.)	Carnegie Mellon University (Pa.)
Bridgewater State College (Mass.)	Carroll College (Wis.)
Brigham Young University (Utah)	Carthage College (Wis.)
Brown University (R.I.)	Case Western Reserve University (Ohio)
Bryant University (R.I.)	Catholic University of America (D.C.)
Bryn Mawr College (Pa.)	Centenary College of Louisiana (La.)
Bucknell University (Pa.)	Central College (Iowa)
Buena Vista University (Iowa)	Central Connecticut State University (Conn.)
Cabrini College (Pa.)	Central Michigan University (Mich.)
California Institute of Technology (Calif.)	Central Missouri State University (Mo.)
California Lutheran University (Calif.)	Centre College (Ky.)
California Polytechnic State University-San Luis Obispo (Calif.)	Chaminade University of Honolulu (Hawaii)
California State Polytechnic University-Pomona (Calif.)	Chapman University (Calif.)
California State University-Bakersfield (Calif.)	Charleston Southern University (S.C.)
California State University-Chico (Calif.)	Cheyney University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)
California State University-Dominguez Hills (Calif.)	Christopher Newport University (Va.)
California State University-Fresno (Calif.)	Citadel Military College of South Carolina (S.C.)
California State University-Fullerton (Calif.)	Claremont Mckenna College (Calif.)
California State University-Long Beach (Calif.)	Clarion University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)
California State University-Los Angeles (Calif.)	Clark Atlanta University (Ga.)
California State University-Northridge (Calif.)	Clark University (Mass.)
California State University-Sacramento (Calif.)	Clarkson University (N.Y.)
California State University-San Bernardino (Calif.)	Clemson University (S.C.)
California State University-Stanislaus (Calif.)	Cleveland State University (Ohio)
California University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)	Coastal Carolina University (S.C.)
Calvin College (Mich.)	Coe College (Iowa)
Cameron University (Okla.)	Colby College (Maine)
	Colby-Sawyer College (N.H.)
	Colgate University (N.Y.)
	College of Charleston (S.C.)
	College of Notre Dame of Maryland (Md.)
	College of Our Lady of the Elms (Mass.)
	College of Saint Benedict (Minn.)

Appendix IV: Schools Included in the Closed Group

College of Saint Elizabeth (N.J.)	Desales University (Pa.)
College of St Catherine (Minn.)	Dickinson College (Pa.)
College of the Holy Cross (Mass.)	Dowling College (N.Y.)
College of William and Mary (Va.)	Drake University (Iowa)
College of Wooster (Ohio)	Drew University (N.J.)
Colorado Christian University (Colo.)	Drexel University (Pa.)
Colorado College (Colo.)	Duke University (N.C.)
Colorado State University (Colo.)	Duquesne University (Pa.)
Colorado State University-Pueblo (Colo.)	Earlham College (Ind.)
Columbus State University (Ga.)	East Carolina University (N.C.)
Concordia College (N.Y.)	East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)
Concordia College at Moorhead (Minn.)	East Tennessee State University (Tenn.)
Concordia University (Ill.)	Eastern Connecticut State University (Conn.)
Connecticut College (Conn.)	Eastern Illinois University (Ill.)
Coppin State University (Md.)	Eastern Kentucky University (Ky.)
Cornell College (Iowa)	Eastern Mennonite University (Va.)
Cornell University-Endowed Colleges (N.Y.)	Eastern Michigan University (Mich.)
Creighton University (Neb.)	Eastern Nazarene College (Mass.)
CUNY City College (N.Y.)	Eastern New Mexico University-Main Campus (N.M.)
CUNY College of Staten Island (N.Y.)	Eastern Washington University (Wash.)
CUNY Hunter College (N.Y.)	Eckerd College (Fla.)
CUNY John Jay College Criminal Justice (N.Y.)	Edinboro University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)
CUNY Lehman College (N.Y.)	Elizabeth City State University (N.C.)
CUNY Medgar Evers College (N.Y.)	Elizabethtown College (Pa.)
CUNY Queens College (N.Y.)	Elmhurst College (Ill.)
CUNY York College (N.Y.)	Elmira College (N.Y.)
Curry College (Mass.)	Emerson College (Mass.)
Daniel Webster College (N.H.)	Emmanuel College (Mass.)
Dartmouth College (N.H.)	Emory and Henry College (Va.)
Davidson College (N.C.)	Emory University (Ga.)
Defiance College (Ohio)	Fairfield University (Conn.)
Delaware State University (Del.)	Fairleigh Dickinson University-College at Florham (N.J.)
Delaware Valley College (Pa.)	Fairleigh Dickinson University-Metropolitan Campus (N.J.)
Delta State University (Miss.)	Fayetteville State University (N.C.)
Denison University (Ohio)	
Depaul University (Ill.)	
Depauw University (Ind.)	

Appendix IV: Schools Included in the Closed Group

Ferris State University (Mich.)	Gustavus Adolphus College (Minn.)
Ferrum College (Va.)	Hamilton College (N.Y.)
Fisk University (Tenn.)	Hamline University (Minn.)
Fitchburg State College (Mass.)	Hampden-Sydney College (Va.)
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University (Fla.)	Hampton University (Va.)
Florida Atlantic University-Boca Raton (Fla.)	Hartwick College (N.Y.)
Florida Institute of Technology-Melbourne (Fla.)	Harvard University (Mass.)
Florida International University (Fla.)	Haverford College (Pa.)
Florida Southern College (Fla.)	Heidelberg College (Ohio)
Florida State University (Fla.)	Hiram College (Ohio)
Fontbonne University (Mo.)	Hobart William Smith Colleges (N.Y.)
Fordham University (N.Y.)	Hofstra University (N.Y.)
Fort Valley State University (Ga.)	Hollins University (Va.)
Framingham State College (Mass.)	Hood College (Md.)
Franklin and Marshall College (Pa.)	Hope College (Mich.)
Franklin Pierce College (N.H.)	Howard University (D.C.)
Frostburg State University (Md.)	Humboldt State University (Calif.)
Furman University (S.C.)	Idaho State University (Idaho)
Gallaudet University (D.C.)	Illinois College (Ill.)
Gannon University (Pa.)	Illinois State University (Ill.)
George Mason University (Va.)	Illinois Wesleyan University (Ill.)
George Washington University (D.C.)	Immaculata University (Pa.)
Georgetown University (D.C.)	Indiana State University (Ind.)
Georgia College and State University (Ga.)	Indiana University of Pennsylvania-Main Campus (Pa.)
Georgia Institute of Technology-Main Campus (Ga.)	Indiana University-Bloomington (Ind.)
Georgia Southern University (Ga.)	Indiana University-Purdue University-Fort Wayne (Ind.)
Georgia State University (Ga.)	Iona College (N.Y.)
Gettysburg College (Pa.)	Iowa State University (Iowa)
Gonzaga University (Wash.)	Ithaca College (N.Y.)
Goucher College (Md.)	Jackson State University (Miss.)
Grambling State University (La.)	Jacksonville State University (Ala.)
Grand Valley State University (Mich.)	Jacksonville University (Fla.)
Greensboro College (N.C.)	James Madison University (Va.)
Grinnell College (Iowa)	John Carroll University (Ohio)
Grove City College (Pa.)	Johns Hopkins University (Md.)
Guilford College (N.C.)	Johnson C Smith University (N.C.)
	Juniata College (Pa.)

Appendix IV: Schools Included in the Closed Group

Kalamazoo College (Mich.)	Luther College (Iowa)
Kansas State University (Kan.)	Lycoming College (Pa.)
Kean University (N.J.)	Lynchburg College (Va.)
Keene State College (N.H.)	Macalester College (Minn.)
Kent State University-Main Campus (Ohio)	MacMurray College (Ill.)
Kentucky State University (Ky.)	Manhattan College (N.Y.)
Kenyon College (Ohio)	Manhattanville College (N.Y.)
Keuka College (N.Y.)	Mansfield University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)
Kings College (Pa.)	Marietta College (Ohio)
Knox College (Ill.)	Marist College (N.Y.)
Kutztown University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)	Marquette University (Wis.)
La Salle University (Pa.)	Marshall University (W.Va.)
Lafayette College (Pa.)	Mary Baldwin College (Va.)
Lake Forest College (Ill.)	Marymount University (Va.)
Lake Superior State University (Mich.)	Maryville College (Tenn.)
Lamar University (Tex.)	Maryville University of Saint Louis (Mo.)
Lander University (S.C.)	Marywood University (Pa.)
Lawrence University (Wis.)	Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts (Mass.)
Le Moyne College (N.Y.)	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Mass.)
Le Moyne-Owen College (Tenn.)	Massachusetts Maritime Academy (Mass.)
Lebanon Valley College (Pa.)	McDaniel College (Md.)
Lewis University (Ill.)	McNeese State University (La.)
Liberty University (Va.)	Mercer University (Ga.)
Lincoln Memorial University (Tenn.)	Mercy College-Main Campus (N.Y.)
Lincoln University (Mo.)	Mercyhurst College (Pa.)
Lincoln University (Pa.)	Merrimack College (Mass.)
Livingstone College (N.C.)	Messiah College (Pa.)
Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)	Methodist College (N.C.)
Long Island University-Brooklyn Campus (N.Y.)	Metropolitan State College of Denver (Colo.)
Long Island University-C W Post Campus (N.Y.)	Miami University-Oxford (Ohio)
Loras College (Iowa)	Michigan State University (Mich.)
Louisiana State Univ & Ag & Mech & Hebert Laws Ctr (La.)	Michigan Technological University (Mich.)
Louisiana Tech University (La.)	Middle Tennessee State University (Tenn.)
Loyola College in Maryland (Md.)	Middlebury College (Vt.)
Loyola Marymount University (Calif.)	Miles College (Ala.)
Loyola University Chicago (Ill.)	Millersville University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)

Appendix IV: Schools Included in the Closed Group

Millikin University (Ill.)	North Carolina Wesleyan College (N.C.)
Millsaps College (Miss.)	North Central College (Ill.)
Minnesota State University-Mankato (Minn.)	North Dakota State University-Main Campus (N.D.)
Mississippi College (Miss.)	North Park University (Ill.)
Mississippi State University (Miss.)	Northeastern University (Mass.)
Mississippi Valley State University (Miss.)	Northern Arizona University (Ariz.)
Missouri Southern State University (Mo.)	Northern Illinois University (Ill.)
Molloy College (N.Y.)	Northern Kentucky University (Ky.)
Monmouth College (Ill.)	Northern Michigan University (Mich.)
Monmouth University (N.J.)	Northwestern State University of Louisiana (La.)
Montana State University-Billings (Mont.)	Northwestern University (Ill.)
Montana State University-Bozeman (Mont.)	Norwich University (Vt.)
Montclair State University (N.J.)	Oberlin College (Ohio)
Morehead State University (Ky.)	Occidental College (Calif.)
Morehouse College (Ga.)	Oglethorpe University (Ga.)
Morgan State University (Md.)	Ohio Northern University (Ohio)
Mount Holyoke College (Mass.)	Ohio State University-Main Campus (Ohio)
Mount Saint Mary College (N.Y.)	Ohio University-Main Campus (Ohio)
Mount St Mary's University (Md.)	Ohio Wesleyan University (Ohio)
Mount Union College (Ohio)	Oklahoma State University-Main Campus (Okla.)
Muhlenberg College (Pa.)	Old Dominion University (Va.)
Murray State University (Ky.)	Olivet College (Mich.)
Muskingum College (Ohio)	Oregon State University (Ore.)
Nazareth College of Rochester (N.Y.)	Otterbein College (Ohio)
New England College (N.H.)	Pace University-New York (N.Y.)
New Jersey City University (N.J.)	Paine College (Ga.)
New Jersey Institute of Technology (N.J.)	Pennsylvania State University-Main Campus (Pa.)
New Mexico State University-Main Campus (N.M.)	Pennsylvania State Univ-Penn St Erie-Behrend Coll (Pa.)
New York University (N.Y.)	Pepperdine University (Calif.)
Niagara University (N.Y.)	Philadelphia University (Pa.)
Nicholls State University (La.)	Pine Manor College (Mass.)
Nichols College (Mass.)	Pittsburg State University (Kan.)
Norfolk State University (Va.)	Pitzer College (Calif.)
North Carolina A & T State University (N.C.)	Plymouth State University (N.H.)
North Carolina Central University (N.C.)	Polytechnic University (N.Y.)
North Carolina State University at Raleigh (N.C.)	

Appendix IV: Schools Included in the Closed Group

Portland State University (Ore.)	Saint Leo University (Fla.)
Princeton University (N.J.)	Saint Louis University-Main Campus (Mo.)
Principia College (Ill.)	Saint Mary's College (Ind.)
Providence College (R.I.)	Saint Marys College of California (Calif.)
Purdue University-Main Campus (Ind.)	Saint Mary's University of Minnesota (Minn.)
Queens University of Charlotte (N.C.)	Saint Michaels College (Vt.)
Quinnipiac University (Conn.)	Saint Norbert College (Wis.)
Radford University (Va.)	Saint Pauls College (Va.)
Ramapo College of New Jersey (N.J.)	Saint Peters College (N.J.)
Randolph-Macon College (Va.)	Salem State College (Mass.)
Regis College (Mass.)	Salisbury University (Md.)
Regis University (Colo.)	Salve Regina University (R.I.)
Rhode Island College (R.I.)	Sam Houston State University (Tex.)
Rhodes College (Tenn.)	Samford University (Ala.)
Rice University (Tex.)	San Diego State University (Calif.)
Rider University (N.J.)	San Francisco State University (Calif.)
Ripon College (Wis.)	San Jose State University (Calif.)
Roanoke College (Va.)	Santa Clara University (Calif.)
Robert Morris University (Pa.)	Savannah State University (Ga.)
Rochester Institute of Technology (N.Y.)	Seattle Pacific University (Wash.)
Rockford College (Ill.)	Seton Hall University (N.J.)
Rollins College (Fla.)	Sewanee: The University of the South (Tenn.)
Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology (Ind.)	Shaw University (N.C.)
Rosemont College (Pa.)	Shenandoah University (Va.)
Rowan University (N.J.)	Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)
Rust College (Miss.)	Siena College (N.Y.)
Rutgers University-Camden (N.J.)	Simmons College (Mass.)
Rutgers University-New Brunswick (N.J.)	Simpson College (Iowa)
Rutgers University-Newark (N.J.)	Skidmore College (N.Y.)
Saginaw Valley State University (Mich.)	Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)
Saint Anselm College (N.H.)	Smith College (Mass.)
Saint Augustines College (N.C.)	Sonoma State University (Calif.)
Saint Bonaventure University (N.Y.)	South Carolina State University (S.C.)
Saint Cloud State University (Minn.)	South Dakota State University (S.D.)
Saint Francis University (Pa.)	Southeast Missouri State University (Mo.)
Saint John Fisher College (N.Y.)	Southeastern Louisiana University (La.)
Saint Johns University (Minn.)	
Saint Josephs College (Ind.)	
Saint Josephs University (Pa.)	

Appendix IV: Schools Included in the Closed Group

Southern Connecticut State University (Conn.)	SUNY Maritime College (N.Y.)
Southern Illinois University Carbondale (Ill.)	SUNY-Potsdam (N.Y.)
Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (Ill.)	Susquehanna University (Pa.)
Southern Methodist University (Tex.)	Swarthmore College (Pa.)
Southern New Hampshire University (N.H.)	Sweet Briar College (Va.)
Southern University and A & M College (La.)	Syracuse University (N.Y.)
Southern Utah University (Utah)	Temple University (Pa.)
Southwest Baptist University (Mo.)	Tennessee State University (Tenn.)
Southwest Missouri State University (Mo.)	Tennessee Technological University (Tenn.)
Southwest Missouri State University (Mo.)	Texas A & M University (Tex.)
Springfield College (Mass.)	Texas A & M University-Commerce (Tex.)
St Francis College (N.Y.)	Texas A & M University-Kingsville (Tex.)
St John's University-New York (N.Y.)	Texas Christian University (Tex.)
St Lawrence University (N.Y.)	Texas State University-San Marcos (Tex.)
St Mary's College of Maryland (Md.)	Texas Tech University (Tex.)
State University of West Georgia (Ga.)	Texas Woman's University (Tex.)
Stephen F Austin State University (Tex.)	The College of New Jersey (N.J.)
Stetson University (Fla.)	The College of New Rochelle (N.Y.)
Stevens Institute of Technology (N.J.)	The College of Saint Rose (N.Y.)
Stonehill College (Mass.)	The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey (N.J.)
Suffolk University (Mass.)	The University of Alabama (Ala.)
SUNY at Albany (N.Y.)	The University of Montana-Missoula (Mont.)
SUNY at Binghamton (N.Y.)	The University of Tampa (Fla.)
SUNY at Buffalo (N.Y.)	The University of Tennessee (Tenn.)
SUNY at Stony Brook (N.Y.)	The University of Tennessee-Chattanooga (Tenn.)
SUNY College at Brockport (N.Y.)	The University of Tennessee-Martin (Tenn.)
SUNY College at Buffalo (N.Y.)	The University of Texas at Arlington (Tex.)
SUNY College at Cortland (N.Y.)	The University of Texas at Austin (Tex.)
SUNY College at Fredonia (N.Y.)	The University of Texas at El Paso (Tex.)
SUNY College at Geneseo (N.Y.)	The University of Texas at San Antonio (Tex.)
SUNY College at New Paltz (N.Y.)	The University of Texas-Pan American (Tex.)
SUNY College at Old Westbury (N.Y.)	Thiel College (Pa.)
SUNY College at Oneonta (N.Y.)	Thomas More College (Ky.)
SUNY College at Oswego (N.Y.)	Towson University (Md.)
SUNY College at Plattsburgh (N.Y.)	
SUNY Institute of Technology at Utica-Rome (N.Y.)	

Appendix IV: Schools Included in the Closed Group

Trinity College (Conn.)	University of Georgia (Ga.)
Trinity University (Tex.)	University of Hartford (Conn.)
Troy State University-Main Campus (Ala.)	University of Hawaii at Manoa (Hawaii)
Truman State University (Mo.)	University of Idaho (Idaho)
Tufts University (Mass.)	University of Illinois at Chicago (Ill.)
Tuskegee University (Ala.)	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (Ill.)
Union College (N.Y.)	University of Indianapolis (Ind.)
United States Air Force Academy (Colo.)	University of Iowa (Iowa)
United States Coast Guard Academy (Conn.)	University of Kansas Main Campus (Kan.)
United States Military Academy (N.Y.)	University of Kentucky (Ky.)
United States Naval Academy (Md.)	University of La Verne (Calif.)
University of Akron Main Campus (Ohio)	University of Louisiana at Lafayette (La.)
University of Alabama at Birmingham (Ala.)	University of Louisiana at Monroe (La.)
University of Alabama in Huntsville (Ala.)	University of Louisville (Ky.)
University of Alaska Anchorage (Alaska)	University of Maine (Maine)
University of Alaska Fairbanks (Alaska)	University of Mary Washington (Va.)
University of Arizona (Ariz.)	University of Maryland-Baltimore County (Md.)
University of Arkansas at Little Rock (Ark.)	University of Maryland-College Park (Md.)
University of Arkansas Main Campus (Ark.)	University of Maryland-Eastern Shore (Md.)
University of Bridgeport (Conn.)	University of Massachusetts-Amherst (Mass.)
University of California-Davis (Calif.)	University of Massachusetts-Boston (Mass.)
University of California-Irvine (Calif.)	University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth (Mass.)
University of California-Riverside (Calif.)	University of Massachusetts-Lowell (Mass.)
University of California-San Diego (Calif.)	University of Memphis (Tenn.)
University of California-Santa Barbara (Calif.)	University of Miami (Fla.)
University of Central Florida (Fla.)	University of Michigan-Ann Arbor (Mich.)
University of Central Oklahoma (Okla.)	University of Minnesota-Twin Cities (Minn.)
University of Chicago (Ill.)	University of Mississippi Main Campus (Miss.)
University of Cincinnati-Main Campus (Ohio)	University of Missouri-Columbia (Mo.)
University of Colorado at Boulder (Colo.)	University of Missouri-Kansas City (Mo.)
University of Dayton (Ohio)	University of Missouri-Rolla (Mo.)
University of Delaware (Del.)	University of Missouri-St Louis (Mo.)
University of Denver (Colo.)	University of Nebraska at Kearney (Neb.)
University of Detroit Mercy (Mich.)	University of Nebraska at Lincoln (Neb.)
University of Dubuque (Iowa)	
University of Evansville (Ind.)	
University of Florida (Fla.)	

Appendix IV: Schools Included in the Closed Group

University of Nebraska at Omaha (Neb.)	University of South Carolina Upstate (S.C.)
University of Nevada-Las Vegas (Nev.)	University of South Carolina-Aiken (S.C.)
University of Nevada-Reno (Nev.)	University of South Carolina-Columbia (S.C.)
University of New Hampshire-Main Campus (N.H.)	University of South Dakota (S.D.)
University of New Haven (Conn.)	University of South Florida (Fla.)
University of New Mexico-Main Campus (N.M.)	University of Southern California (Calif.)
University of New Orleans (La.)	University of Southern Indiana (Ind.)
University of North Alabama (Ala.)	University of Southern Maine (Maine)
University of North Carolina at Asheville (N.C.)	University of Southern Mississippi (Miss.)
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (N.C.)	University of St Thomas (Minn.)
University of North Carolina at Charlotte (N.C.)	University of the District of Columbia (D.C.)
University of North Carolina at Greensboro (N.C.)	University of the Pacific (Calif.)
University of North Carolina at Pembroke (N.C.)	University of Toledo (Ohio)
University of North Carolina-Wilmington (N.C.)	University of Tulsa (Okla.)
University of North Dakota-Main Campus (N.D.)	University of Utah (Utah)
University of North Texas (Tex.)	University of Vermont and State Agricultural Coll (Vt.)
University of Northern Colorado (Colo.)	University of Virginia-Main Campus (Va.)
University of Northern Iowa (Iowa)	University of Washington-Seattle Campus (Wash.)
University of Notre Dame (Ind.)	University of West Alabama (Ala.)
University of Oklahoma Norman Campus (Okla.)	University of Wisconsin-Green Bay (Wis.)
University of Oregon (Ore.)	University of Wisconsin-La Crosse (Wis.)
University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)	University of Wisconsin-Madison (Wis.)
University of Pittsburgh-Main Campus (Pa.)	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (Wis.)
University of Portland (Ore.)	University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh (Wis.)
University of Redlands (Calif.)	University of Wisconsin-Stout (Wis.)
University of Rhode Island (R.I.)	University of Wisconsin-Superior (Wis.)
University of Richmond (Va.)	University of Wisconsin-Whitewater (Wis.)
University of Rochester (N.Y.)	University of Wyoming (Wyo.)
University of San Diego (Calif.)	Upper Iowa University (Iowa)
University of San Francisco (Calif.)	Ursinus College (Pa.)
University of Scranton (Pa.)	Utah State University (Utah)
University of South Alabama (Ala.)	Utica College (N.Y.)
	Valdosta State University (Ga.)
	Valparaiso University (Ind.)
	Vanderbilt University (Tenn.)
	Vassar College (N.Y.)
	Villanova University (Pa.)

Appendix IV: Schools Included in the Closed Group

Virginia Commonwealth University (Va.)	Western Carolina University (N.C.)
Virginia Military Institute (Va.)	Western Connecticut State University (Conn.)
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State Univ (Va.)	Western Illinois University (Ill.)
Virginia State University (Va.)	Western Kentucky University (Ky.)
Virginia Union University (Va.)	Western Michigan University (Mich.)
Virginia Wesleyan College (Va.)	Western New England College (Mass.)
Wabash College (Ind.)	Westfield State College (Mass.)
Wagner College (N.Y.)	Wheaton College (Ill.)
Wake Forest University (N.C.)	Wheaton College (Mass.)
Wartburg College (Iowa)	Whittier College (Calif.)
Washburn University (Kan.)	Wichita State University (Kan.)
Washington & Jefferson College (Pa.)	Widener University-Main Campus (Pa.)
Washington and Lee University (Va.)	Wilkes University (Pa.)
Washington College (Md.)	William Paterson University of New Jersey (N.J.)
Washington State University (Wash.)	Williams College (Mass.)
Washington University in St Louis (Mo.)	Wilmington College (Del.)
Wayne State College (Neb.)	Winston-Salem State University (N.C.)
Wayne State University (Mich.)	Winthrop University (S.C.)
Waynesburg College (Pa.)	Wittenberg University (Ohio)
Weber State University (Utah)	Wofford College (S.C.)
Webster University (Mo.)	Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Mass.)
Wellesley College (Mass.)	Worcester State College (Mass.)
Wells College (N.Y.)	Wright State University-Main Campus (Ohio)
Wentworth Institute of Technology (Mass.)	Xavier University (Ohio)
Wesley College (Del.)	Yale University (Conn.)
Wesleyan University (Conn.)	Yeshiva University (N.Y.)
West Chester University of Pennsylvania (Pa.)	York College Pennsylvania (Pa.)
West Texas A & M University (Tex.)	Youngstown State University (Ohio)
West Virginia University (W.Va.)	

Sources: NCAA and Department of Education.

Notes: For some schools, "A & M" no longer signifies "Agricultural and Mechanical" but is simply part of the school name.

School names are listed as they were reported to the Department of Education through the IPEDS system. Thus, some names may differ from how they are listed in the NCAA membership directories.

Appendix V: Comments from the Department of Education



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY

MAY 16 2007

Mr. George A. Scott
Director
Education, Workforce, and Income Security Issues
U.S. Government Accountability Office
Washington D.C. 20548

Dear Mr. Scott:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft of GAO's report entitled "INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS: Recent Trends in Teams and Participants in National Collegiate Athletic Association Sports" GAO-07-535 (draft report), which you provided for review, by letter to Secretary of Education Margaret Spellings dated April 30, 2007. I am pleased to respond on behalf of the Department of Education (Department).

The draft report assesses two issues: (1) trends in the numbers of men's and women's intercollegiate sports teams at four-year colleges from the 1991-1992 through 2004-2005 school years, and (2) trends in the numbers of male and female participants in intercollegiate sports at four-year colleges from the 1991-1992 through 2004-2005 school years. Although the focus of the draft report is not Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX), 20 U.S.C. 1681 *et seq.*, we recommend that GAO include a footnote in the final report clarifying that the measures utilized in the report are distinct from the Department's standards for assessing compliance with the Title IX athletics requirements.

First, the draft report concludes that, while the numbers of both men's and women's intercollegiate sports teams increased during the relevant time period, women's teams showed larger increases than men's teams. The Department does not measure whether equal athletic opportunities are provided to men and women based on the *comparative number of male and female teams*. The focus of Title IX compliance is participation opportunities available to male and female students, not the number of athletic teams in which those opportunities are provided.¹

¹ The Department's Title IX implementing regulation, published in 1975, requires recipients to provide equal athletic opportunity for members of both sexes and to effectively accommodate the interests and abilities of their male and female students to participate in intercollegiate athletics. See 34 C.F.R. § 106.41(c). In the Intercollegiate Athletics Policy Interpretation published in the Federal Register in 1979, the Department established a three-part test that OCR applies, in part, to determine whether an institution is effectively accommodating student athletic interests and abilities. An institution is in compliance with the three-part test if it has met any one of the following three parts of the test: (1) the percent of male and female athletes is substantially proportionate to the percent of male and female students enrolled at the school; or (2) where the members of one sex have been and are underrepresented among intercollegiate

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Page 2 - Mr. George A. Scott

Second, the draft report compares the rate of increase in athletic participation opportunities by sex to the rate of increase in enrollment for each sex. As one of three options for ensuring equal athletic opportunity, the Department examines whether the percent of current male and female athletes is substantially proportionate to the percent of male and female students currently enrolled at the school, not the *rate of increase or decrease* in participation or enrollment for each sex. The draft report should emphasize that, despite increases in the rate of participation in athletics by women compared to their rate of college enrollment, men had greater overall athletic participation levels than women, both in absolute terms and relative to their enrollment during the entire time period assessed.

I have enclosed with this letter a list of technical comments and corrections. Thank you again for the opportunity to comment on the draft of your report. I hope these comments are helpful. We remain available to assist you and your staff in clarifying any issues in the draft report.

Sincerely,


Stephanie Monroe
Assistant Secretary
for Civil Rights

cc: Melissa Emrey-Arras
Assistant Director
Education, Workforce, and Income Security Issues

athletes, whether the institution can show a history and continuing practice of program expansion which is demonstrably responsive to the developing interests and abilities of the members of that sex; or (3) where the members of one sex are underrepresented among intercollegiate athletes, whether it can be demonstrated that the interests and abilities of the members of the underrepresented sex have been fully and effectively accommodated by the present program. See 44 Fed. Reg. 71, 413 (1979).

Appendix VI: GAO Contact and Staff Acknowledgments

GAO Contact

George A. Scott, Director, (202) 512-7215, ScottG@gao.gov.

Staff Acknowledgments

Melissa Emrey-Arras, Assistant Director, and Jeffrey W. Weinstein, Analyst-in-Charge, managed this assignment. Other staff members who made key contributions throughout the assignment include Cornelia Ashby, Jeff Appel, Claudine Pauselli, Ann-Marie Udale, Rachael Valliere, and Carla Craddock. Luann Moy assisted with methodology and data reliability testing. Sheila McCoy provided legal assistance. Lisa Mirel, Alice Feldesman, Karen Burke, and Avy Ashery provided assistance with graphics and layout.

Related GAO Products

Intercollegiate Athletics: Trends by Sport in National Collegiate Athletic Association Sports. [GAO-07-744SP](#). Washington, D.C.: July 12, 2007.

Intercollegiate Athletics: Four-Year Colleges' Experiences Adding and Discontinuing Teams. [GAO-01-297](#). Washington, D.C.: March 8, 2001.

Gender Equity: Men's and Women's Participation in Higher Education. [GAO-01-128](#). Washington, D.C.: December 15, 2000.

Intercollegiate Athletics: Comparison of Selected Characteristics for Men's and Women's Programs. [HEHS-99-3R](#). Washington, D.C.: June 18, 1999.

Intercollegiate Athletics: Status of Efforts to Promote Gender Equity. [HEHS-97-10](#). Washington, D.C.: October 25, 1996.

Intercollegiate Athletics: Compensation Varies for Selected Personnel in Athletic Departments. [HRD-92-121](#). Washington, D.C.: August 19, 1992.

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