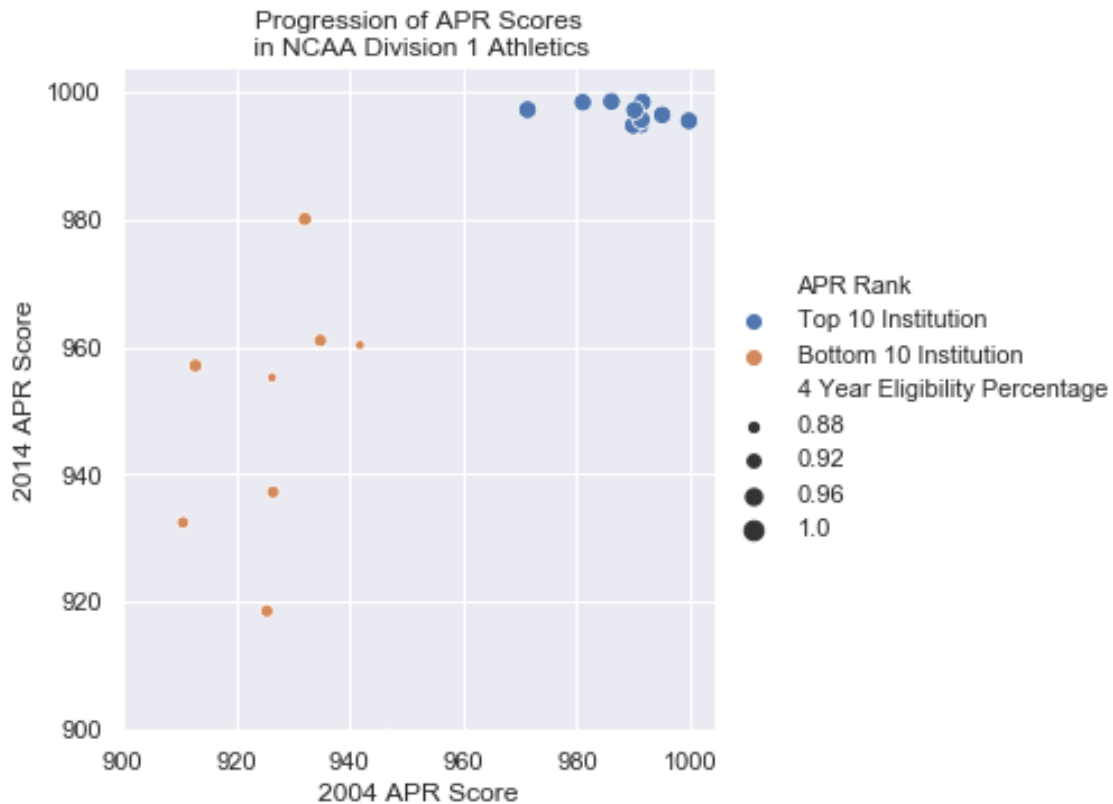


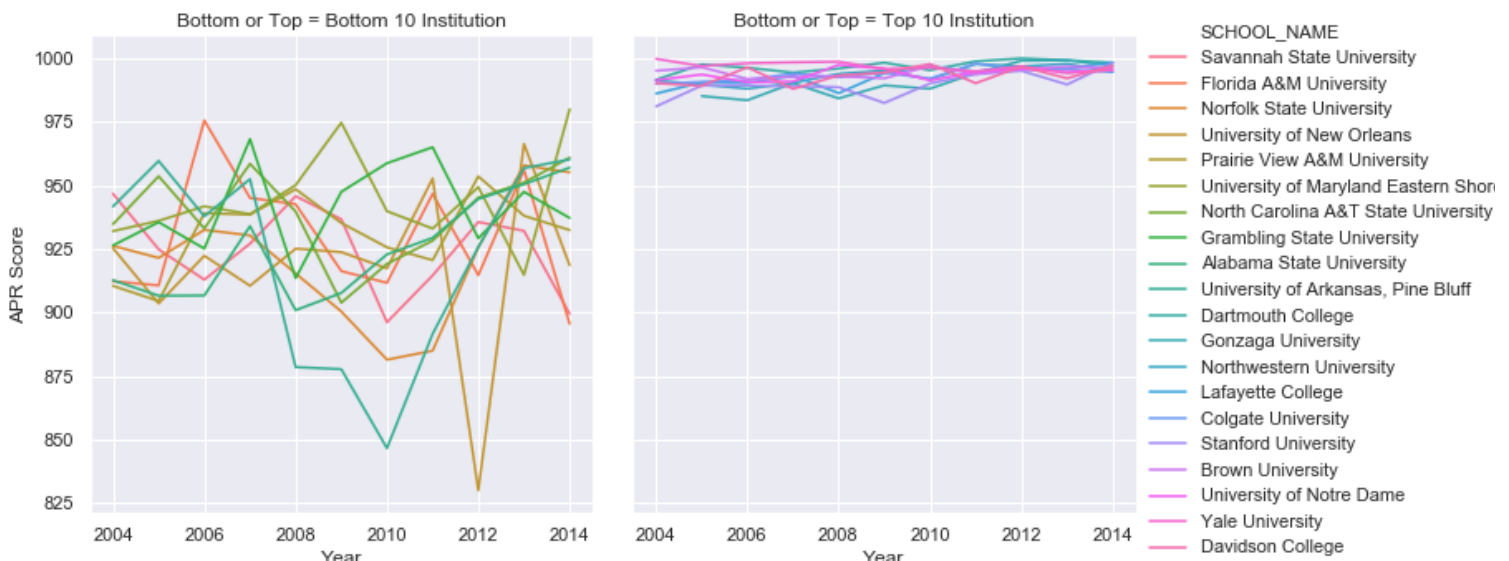
Graphs

a.

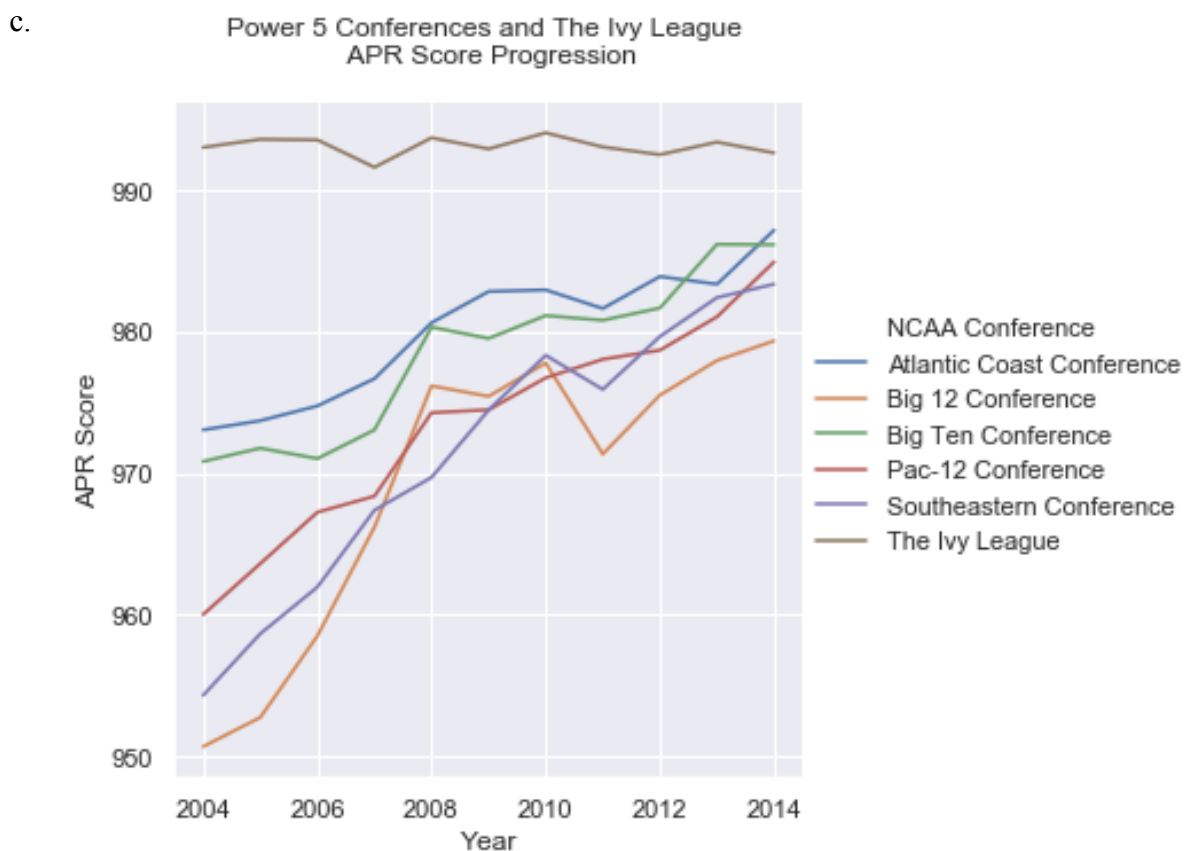


The first graph illustrates the relationship between the top 10 academic institutions and the bottom 10 academic institutions based on their “4 Year APR Score”. The figure shows a cluster of data points in the top right, all top 10 institutions with large dots and high APR scores, indicating consistency with academic success as well as correlation with eligibility percentage. A higher, more consistent APR score appears correlated with a higher eligibility percentage. On the flip side, the bottom 10 institutions are inconsistent from 2004 to 2014 and also appear correlated with a lower eligibility percentage.

b.

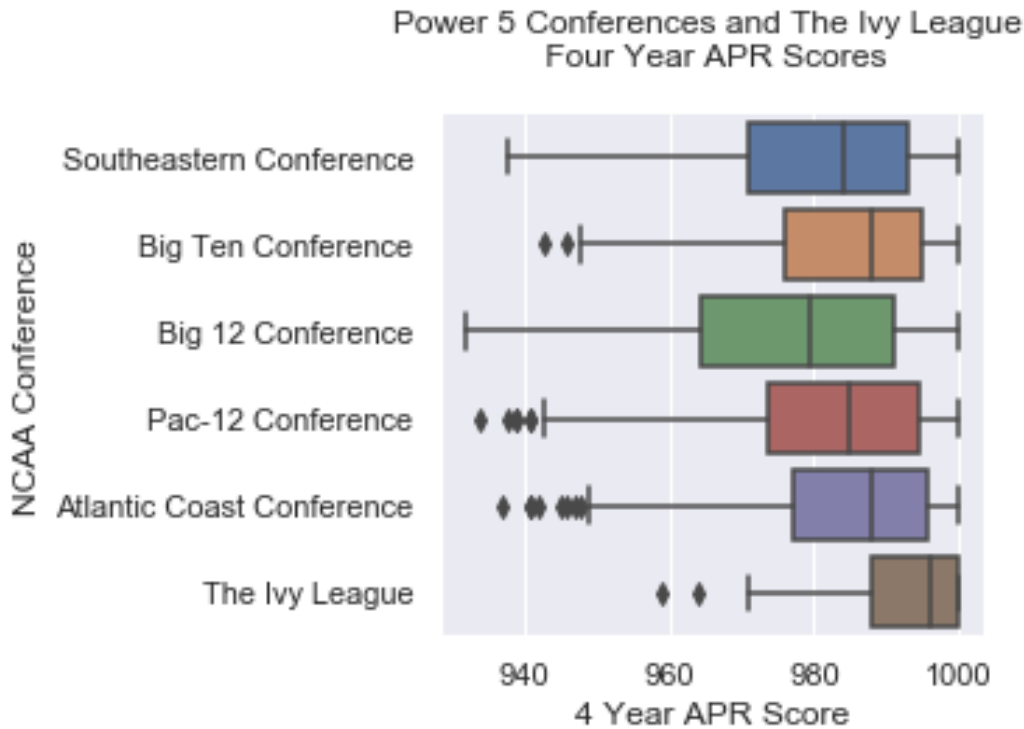


This graph shows the difference in progression between the top 10 and bottom 10 institutions from 2004 to 2014, including their APR score in each of the 10 years. This graph verifies our assumption from the previous graph that top 10 APR institutions have consistently high APR scores while bottom 10 institutions are inconsistent in their APR scores. While the colors can be a bit difficult to distinguish at times, the point is to highlight the groups as a whole rather than looking at specific institutions.



This graph shows the progression from 2004 to 2014 of the “Power 5 Conferences” as well as the Ivy League schools. The lines in the graph represent the average APR score by conference in each of the years. As you can see, there has been a large increase from 2004 to 2014 for APR scores as a whole for each of the Power 5 Conferences, while the Ivy League schools have remained consistently high on average over the course of the 10 years. The power 5 schools have closed the gap between them and the Ivy League schools, which hopefully implies a greater commitment to academics for college athletics as a whole.

d.



This graph illustrates the spread of each of the individual athletic teams in each of the conferences. Each data point represents every athletic team in each of the conferences “4 Year APR Score”, which takes an average of the individual teams’ APR score over the course of 4 years. From this graph we are able to see how closely related the teams in each conference are to each other as well as the difference in average and total APR score between the 6 selected conferences.