

ASSESSING THE STRINGENCY OF PENALTIES FOR NCAA
VIOLATIONS RELATED TO BANNED SUBSTANCES AMONG THE TOP
DIVISION I AND II MEN'S BASKETBALL PROGRAMS

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by
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ABSTRACT

All Division I and Division II student-athletes, under National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) rules are required to subject themselves to year round drug testing by the governing body. If a student-athlete tests positive for drug use under an NCAA mandated drug tests, they will lose eligibility. In addition to these NCAA mandated tests, institutions are encouraged by the NCAA to have institutional drug testing policies. For these institutional drug testing policies, member institutions can set their own penalties for their student-athletes and the penalties can range from mandatory drug education sessions to expulsion from the athletic department. It is imperative to determine why each of these member institutions chooses the drug testing penalties that they do for first, second, and third offenses. Additionally it is also crucial to understand if member institutions take into consideration the athlete's health and well-being or if the mantra for their policy is based on equity considerations they are setting for the fairness of the game, or student-athlete eligibility for competition. The purpose of this study will be to determine if the competitiveness and success of a member institution's men's

basketball program has an impact on the drug testing penalties that they have in their policies. The study will determine the following: (1) Do member institutions with men's basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams in 2013 have lower penalties for student-athletes who test positive for NCAA banned substances? (2) Do member institutions with men's basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams in 2013 give more second chances to student-athletes after their first positive drug test? (3) Do member institutions with men's basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams in 2013 have drug education and counseling sessions for student-athletes who test positive for NCAA banned substances at a lower rate than the average member institution?

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DEDICATION

Growing up in a big family has its advantages, and one of the best ones is the competitive advantage that siblings can develop. Working in college athletics is a very competitive field and I do not know where I would be right now without Molly, Sean, and Danni to give me the extra push when I was growing up to achieve my goals. Watching Molly succeed in pharmacy school and Danni securing audition after audition set a very high bar to achieve, but I knew that I would have to keep pushing myself to get where they are in life. Molly and Danni have never given up on their dreams and they made the changes that they needed to get there. They fought through a lot of adversity and challenges, but in the end they got to where they wanted to be. Without them in my life, showing how to overcome everything that stood in my way, I would not have had some of the determination to sit down every night after a long day at work to write this thesis. They showed me that it is okay to be the person that I am and follow my dreams, no matter how crazy they may seem.

And then there was Sean, who with the tremendous challenges that he was born with was able to finish high school and become a very independent person. Going through

the struggles with Sean has helped me see that all accomplishments through life should be celebrated. All of the little things in life matter, and smiling and laughter helps to get through a lot of the tough times.

I also want to make sure that I thank my parents for everything that they have done for me. They have pushed me to be the best I could be my entire life, and they have helped me rise to challenge myself even more. They are the best role models that I know and I set out every day to be the kind of person they are. It takes a special set of parents to raise the four very independent and competitive children that they had and no one could have done it better.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The national governing body for collegiate athletics, the NCAA, holds their student-athletes across all divisions to a no tolerance policy when it comes to drug usage. The NCAA (National Collegiate Athletic Association) outsources to a company, Drug Free Sports, to randomly test student-athletes across Division I and II member institutions (Uryasz, 2007). Student-athletes selected to participate in these drug tests are given a one day warning and expected to arrive for the drug test the following morning at 6:00 a.m. If a student-athlete tests positive for drug use during one of these NCAA sanctioned drug tests, they will lose eligibility and be required to pass a drug test after their suspension to regain eligibility (Drug Testing Program, 2013). The sanction for a positive test seems harsh, losing eligibility when student-athletes only have four years to compete in college athletics, but it is uniform for all student-athletes involved as "the uniform rule was created to protect the integrity of the NCAA and its member institutions by making sure every school operates in the same fashion in regard to a student-athlete positive drug test" (Lockhart, 2009, pg. 135). The NCAA is unbiased when it comes to drug testing and ensures that all student-athletes who tested positive receive the same penalty.

However, in addition to each member institution's requirement to participate in the Drug Free Sports' random tests with the NCAA, each member institution is encouraged to have its own drug education policies and programs that include random institutional tests. The NCAA offers suggestions for member institutions for the structure of their drug testing program, but the suggestions do not have to be followed and member institutions have the ability to vary their programs away from the strict guidelines set by the NCAA. According to the 2009 member institution survey, only 64 percent of the Division II member institutions surveyed conducted a drug testing program for student-athletes (NCAA 2009 Survey, 2009). Although over half of the Division II member institutions surveyed have drug testing programs, there are many different penalties for testing positive for drug use and not all match the NCAA's guideline of immediate loss of eligibility. Each member institution sets its own guidelines for institutional testing and the policies and penalties vary across the board.

An example of the variance in member institution drug testing programs can be found between two universities located in the northeast region of the country. Villanova University and Post University are both competitive in their designated conferences. However, Villanova University shows more leniency with their student-athletes when it comes to positive drug

tests. After a student-athlete's first positive test at Villanova University, the student-athlete is subject to disciplinary actions by the director of athletics or his or her designee, but remains eligible for practice and competition (Villanova athletics drug testing policy, 2013).

However, according to the student-athlete handbook at Post University, a student-athlete with a first positive drug test is immediately rendered ineligible for the season with the positive drug test (Post University student-athlete handbook, 2013). A student-athlete needs to test positive twice at Villanova University before losing a year of eligibility. The penalty structure at Post University matches the structure set by the NCAA, requiring the student-athlete to serve a one year suspension, but Villanova University has a more lenient policy for its student-athletes.

NEED FOR STUDY

Each year the NCAA publishes its data from positive drug tests and the average penalty structure that each NCAA member institution has across the three divisions of intercollegiate athletics. The penalty structure of a given member institution could be more or less lenient when compared to the average for their designated division. The data gathered in the NCAA report shows there are great variances between each member institution's penalties for a positive drug test (Member

institution drug testing, 2009). According to the survey completed by the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports (2009), it was found that only 16 percent of NCAA Division I member institutions suspend their student-athletes after their first positive drug test in comparison to 57 percent among Division II institutions (Member Institution Drug Testing, 2009). The data showed that in general, 69 percent of Division III student-athletes are suspended from competition after their first positive drug test, but the study conducted by the NCAA does not include any indication about what makes them set their drug testing policy penalty structure. This study determined if there is a correlation between the competitiveness of the athletic programs and the penalty for a positive drug test. The study examined the drug policies of member institutions with the top 25 ranked men's basketball programs and compared the results to the average policy of their designated division and the structure set by the NCAA.

In addition to the variance in the penalty structure, a study completed by Diacin, Parks, and Allison (2009) showed that male student-athletes found that member institution drug testing showed differences in the student-athletes selected to participate in the random drug tests given throughout the year. The member institution's drug testing program is supposedly

random; however, one male golfer interviewed noticed that certain student-athletes were tested more than others saying, "I know a couple athletes have been tested more than once. And it seems like, "why are they getting tested more than once?" They've already passed. And there are people that are getting away with a lot of the stuff and never get tested. The "random" tests might not be random enough (Diacin et al, 2009, p. 5)." The drug testing programs that member institutions have could be structured to protect the star student-athletes and successful athletic programs.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study was to determine if there is a relationship between the success and competitiveness of Division I and II member institution men's basketball programs and their drug testing penalty structure. According to the 2009 NCAA study on member institution drug testing programs, 16.9 percent of Division I student-athletes have tested positive for the use of marijuana. In comparison among Division II student-athletes, that number is 21.4 percent and in Division III, the number climbed to 28.3 percent (National study of substance use, 2009). The number of student-athletes who test positive is much lower in Division I compared to the Division III member institutions. These statistics make Division I institutions look like they have the lowest percentage of student-athletes testing positive,

but these numbers could actually result from member institutions hand selecting certain student-athletes to participate in drug tests.

It is critical to understand what made each member institution adjust their drug penalty structure from the NCAA's. If a member institution has a drug testing program, they must have a goal for the student-athletes who are tested each year. Member institutions could be writing their positive testing penalties in regards to the student-athlete's overall well-being or to keep student-athletes eligible for competition. Student-athletes need to understand the reason for positive drug testing penalties. Whitehill, Binkley, Wright, and Dell-Pruett (2009) documented some of the reasons why a drug test could be important; it ensures the health and safety of the athlete, can be used as a disciplinary tool by athletic administration, encourages public relation benefits, justifies that the athletes are clean from banned or illegal substances, and promotes a level playing field. Drug testing proves to benefit athletics, but a great deal of the student-athletes undergoing drug testing feel that it is an invasion of privacy and not a deterrent to use drugs (Diacin et al, 2003). This study determined if the competitiveness of the men's basketball program at member institutions has any influence over the athletic administration's decision when it came to creating the drug

testing policies and penalty structure. The purpose of this study was to determine if there is evidence to support that member institutions with more competitive men's basketball programs hold their student-athletes to lower standards for testing positive for NCAA banned substances when compared to the average NCAA member institutions.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

With the questions raised about the uncertainty of each member institution's positive drug testing penalty structure, the following research questions are proposed:

1. Do member institutions with Men's Basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams in 2013 have lower penalties for student-athletes who test positive for NCAA banned substances?
2. Do member institutions with Men's Basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams in 2013 give more second chances to student athletes after they receive their first positive drug test?
3. Do member institutions with Men's Basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams in 2013 have drug education sessions for student-athletes who test positive for NCAA banned substances at a lower rate than the average member institution?

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Divisions of NCAA - There are three separate divisions under the NCAA governing structure. Each of these divisions operate separately under rules set for their designated division. Division I and II member institutions give athletic scholarships, while Division III member institutions do not.

Drug Free Sports - Company used by the NCAA to promote drug free sport participation by student-athletes. This company also performs the yearly NCAA drug tests.

Eligibility - Each student-athlete playing under the NCAA governance structure has four years to participate in their designated sport.

National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) - The national governing body of collegiate athletics.

NCAA Drug test - Drug test that is sanctioned under NCAA administration and a uniform penalty results from a positive test for all student-athletes playing under the NCAA governing body.

NCAA Member Institution - An institution that has membership under the NCAA governing body.

NCAA Member Institution Drug Test - Drug test administered by an NCAA member institution under the rules and

regulations of the individual member institution. These tests are not reported to the NCAA.

Student-Athlete - A student participating in intercollegiate athletics under the NCAA governing body. The student must be enrolled at an NCAA member institution.

Chapter 2
Literature Review

INTRODUCTION

The NCAA (National Collegiate Athletic Association) requires student-athletes in Division I and II member institutions to abide by their drug testing policy. A student-athlete who tests positive during one of these NCAA mandated drug tests can jeopardize his or her eligibility to play in intercollegiate athletics. In addition to the NCAA mandated drug testing, each member institution is encouraged to also have its own drug testing policies for student-athletes. A positive drug test during an institutional mandated test does not require the student-athlete to serve the same penalty as the NCAA's mandated test (NCAA 2009 survey, 2009).

Although the potential reasons for having a drug testing policy may seem routine across member institutions, testing policies have proven to differ between universities and the NCAA (NCAA 2009 survey, 2009). Many factors go into the creation of drug testing policies by individual member institutions and it is important to understand why member institutions choose the penalty structures that are a part of those policies. The purpose of this study was to determine if there is a relationship between the success and competitiveness of Division

I and II member institution men's basketball programs and their drug testing penalty structures.

STUDENT-ATHLETE VIEWS ON DRUG TESTING

VARYING VIEWS BY GENDER

When one examines the need for a drug testing policy and the impact that a positive test can have on individuals, teams, and institutions, it is important to understand how student-athletes feel about current drug testing policies. Philia Issari and Robert Holman Coombs (1998) studied the differences between women and men on drug testing. The study used questionnaires and personal interviews to ask men and women about their views on drug testing. The study found that women favored drug testing when compared to their male counterparts. The women interviewed during the study listed reasons such as the commitment to the team and the potential effect drugs would have on performance as reasons why drug testing is a necessary part of intercollegiate athletics (Issari and Coombs, 1998).

In general, Issari and Coombs found that women exhibit more obedient behavior when it comes to drug testing, but they also found that the type of drug being tested had an impact on feelings toward drug testing (Issari and Coombs, 1998). Both men and women surveyed in the study agreed that marijuana should not be tested for during an NCAA drug test and that the testing should focus on steroids and other performance enhancing drugs.

There are many reasons why drug testing exists. The drug tests could be in place to keep a level playing field or to promote a safe environment and student-athlete well-being. Additionally, Issari and Coombs found that women favored suspending teammates for drug use where men thought that drug users should be given a second chance (Issari and Coombs, 1998). One of the greatest differences in drug testing policies across NCAA member institutions is the penalty for a positive drug test. Some universities suspend the student-athlete for a year of competition for their first positive test while others give second chances to offenders (Issari and Coombs, 1998).

Despite the perceived more lenient feeling that male student-athletes had in the study by Issari and Coombs, the study by Diacin et al (2003) found that male student-athletes interviewed believed that drugs should be banned from intercollegiate athletics and drug testing policies should exist. The male student-athletes interviewed by Diacin et al (2003) also mentioned that they understand that playing sports in college is a privilege and drug testing is a necessary evil that comes along with that privilege. However, the perceived social norm for drug use in certain male sports should not be the reason that they lose eligibility (Diacin et al, 2003). Male student-athletes can find themselves surrounded by teammates who use marijuana and other NCAA banned substances.

The peer pressure that they feel to participate in banned drug use in social settings may be a bigger factor in drug use than the fear of losing eligibility (Diacin et al, 2003).

SOCIAL NORMS

When institutions create their drug testing policies and procedures, it is critical to know whether these social situations are considered and if the well-being of the student-athletes are being taken into consideration. Institutions might find that drug education programs may be more of a benefit to student-athletes than the threat of random drug tests and loss of eligibility. Member institutions that give student-athletes a second chance after a positive drug test might allow the student-athlete to get the counseling needed to learn how to handle situations where they feel pressured to use NCAA banned substances.

Student-athletes have the same perceived pressure to fit into their social environment than any other student in the university setting. One of the reasons commonly given to support the reason for drug testing in collegiate athletics is to create a positive playing field (Fuerst, 1997). Mark Fuerst studied drug trends among student-athletes and found that the use of steroids has declined, however student-athletes use of marijuana has increased. Further, student-athletes in the study cite the reason of using marijuana for social situations as the

reason that its use is on the rise (Fuerst, 1997). As Diacin et al (2003) found in their study of male student-athlete's views of drug use, Fuerst also found that social situations are a huge reason why many male student-athletes use marijuana. The study by Issari and Coombs interviewed different student-athletes about their feelings regarding why student-athletes use banned substances and found that social norms were a huge factor in determining what substances a student-athlete would use (Issari and Coombs, 1998). Issari and Coombs (1998) found that female student-athletes are more likely to use over the counter drugs for weight loss and male student-athletes were more likely to use tobacco products. The study also showed that more male student-athletes preferred beer in a social setting compared to females preferring wine in a social setting (Issari and Coombs, 1998). The student-athlete's desire to fit into the norm proves to be a significant reason that he or she would participate in banned substance use. Fuerst also found that although marijuana use continues to grow among student-athletes, it is not growing any faster than the regular student body's marijuana use (Fuerst, 1997).

Additionally, like Issari and Coombs, Tricker (1997) found that the social environment played a huge role in the student-athlete's risk of drug use. As the literature from the field suggests, the social environment continues to be a factor in a

student-athlete's drug use. However, there has not been much research done on how this general finding impacts an NCAA member institution's drug testing policy. It is important for member institutions to determine the best option to prevent drug use by student-athletes. According to Tricker (1997) more student-athletes would use drugs if there was no chance of getting caught and suffering penalties for their activities. Tricker's study suggests that the positive drug testing policy of a member institution can have an impact on a student-athlete's decision to participate in NCAA banned substance use. This study would indicate that a tougher positive drug testing policy would lead to lower positive results, but the question remains why all member institutions do not suspend student-athletes for their first positive results. Tricker's findings were later contradicted by Judge, Bellar, Craig, and Gilreath (2010) who interviewed track and field throwers and found that the majority of them would not use drugs even if they knew that they would not get caught.

The studies by Issari and Coombs (1998), Fuerst (1997), and Diacin et al, (2003) have all found that student-athletes are influenced by their social setting when it comes to drug use. This would indicate that it would be more beneficial for member institutions to have drug education programs for their student-athletes who test positive to help their overall wellbeing, but

Tricker's study finds that having the tougher positive drug testing penalty is a deterrent to student-athlete NCAA banned substance use (Tricker, 1997). All of these factors should be taken into consideration when a member institution decides upon its drug testing policy and procedures.

Based on previous research, social acceptance is consistently cited as a reason behind drug use by student-athletes. Zenic, Stipic, and Sekulic tried to further evaluate the reasons behind student-athlete drug use beyond social acceptance (Zenic, Stipic, and Sekulic, 2011). They surveyed student-athletes at Catholic universities to find if religion would have an influence over drug use in sports. The study found that religious student-athletes with fewer years of sport participation were more likely to use drugs in a social setting whereas religious student-athletes with higher sport experience hesitated more before deciding to participate in drug use in intercollegiate athletics (Zenic et al, 2011). Even within a certain segment of the student-athlete population, religious student-athletes, one can find a difference in the type of athlete using drugs. Lower status athletes could find that they have a harder time fitting into the team and believe that they have more pressure to conform to what others on the team are doing (Zenic et al, 2011). Unlike lower status athletes, athletes who find success could feel more confident in their

social setting and not feel the need to participate in drug use to fit into the group. This would follow the conclusions set in previous studies that cited peer pressure as a reason that student-athletes participate in drug use.

In comparison, a study that focused on illicit drug knowledge and information-seeking behaviors among elite athletes, completed by Thomas, Dunn, Swift, and Burns found that beyond the pressure for an athlete to fit in to his or her social setting, athletes use drugs because they want to be a part of the team and keep their use of drugs and questions from the coaching staff and managers (Thomas et al, 2011). Most student-athletes who were interviewed in the study said that they would not go to coaches or team managers to ask for information regarding banned drug use out of the fear of not playing (Thomas et al, 2011). The study found that athletes had two concerns, if they would make the team and for how long they would be able to be on the team (Thomas et al, 2011). The student-athletes interviewed in the study said that the fear of not playing would keep them from talking to their coach about drug use. This would add another reason to the studies by Issari and Robert (1998), Fuerst (1997), and Diacin et al (2003) for why student-athletes will use or not use banned substances.

Bryan Denham interviewed several athletes and found that some athletes felt that their sport is their livelihood and that

in order to maintain the competitive edge that they need to be successful, they must take drugs to keep up with and surpass opponents (Denham, 1997). Some athletes, especially at the elite levels, believe that their sport is their business and that they must use drugs to remain successful at their job (Denham, 1997). Athletes interviewed said that have been close to death because of the side effects of the drugs, but still believed that they were important to the sport (Denham, 1997). Other athletes interviewed claimed that the use of drugs was needed to secure starting spots (Denham, 1997). These findings by Denham agree with the research by Thomas et al, (2011) that suggested that athletes thought that drug use was needed for a spot on the team. Similarly, literature from Mitten (2005) questioned whether testing of student-athletes was necessary, also found that student-athletes feel that drug use is imperative to reach their desired performance and they are willing to take the risks of getting caught to use them (Mitten, 2005). Athletes want to be on the team, and they are willing to risk losing eligibility to gain a competitive advantage (Mitten, 2005). This research agrees with the research completed by Tricker that found that athletes believed that drug tests are a deterrent to drug use (Tricker, 1997).

VARYING VIEWS BY SPORT

Studies on student-athlete's drug use have found differing views of each gender in drug use, but it is also imperative to see if there are differing views based on the type of sport a student-athlete plays. Schneider and Morris (1993) found that there are differences in the view of the drug testing penalty by sport. Soccer student-athletes were more likely to find that the penalty for a positive drug test was not severe enough whereas basketball student-athletes thought the penalty was severe enough (Schneider and Morris, 1993). This perception of the fairness of the positive drug testing penalty structure could be impacted by the popularity and public perception of the sport. Collegiate basketball has proven to be a higher profile sport when compared to college soccer. Basketball players may feel that they have more to lose when it comes to testing positive for NCAA banned substances (Schneider and Morris, 1993). Student-athletes may have more to lose when they test positive for drug use. There has not been much research into the different drug testing policies for member institutions for higher profile athletic programs, but research could indicate that the member institutions with higher profile teams and student-athletes may feel pressure to keep them eligible and have more lenient standards for their student-athletes (Schneider and Morris, 1993).

Judge, Bellar, Craig, and Gilreath (2010) found similar results as they studied track and field throwers and their views of performance enhancing drugs. Of the track and field athletes they interviewed, 90% said that they believed that their sport performance could be enhanced with the use of banned substances, however the majority also found that most athletes were not in favor of drug testing (Judge et al, 2010). Additionally, like Diacin et al (2003), Judge et al (2010) found that the track and field throwers they interviewed believe that the current testing procedures were not fair to all student-athletes (Judge et al, 2010). Judge et al (2010) expanded on the research completed by Diacin et al (2003) and found that even though the student-athletes perceive current drug testing procedures were not fair, they were the best method of controlling drug use in sports (Judge et al, 2003).

The research in the field also studied what student-athletes would do if they were given the opportunity to use drugs free of consequences and found that even though they would not get caught, 81.3 percent of athletes would not use drugs (Judge et al, 2003). This statistic leads to the hypothesis that it is not the drug testing penalty that is preventing athletes from using drugs. An earlier study by Martin, Schlabach, and Shibinski (1998) also found that consequences from drug testing were not the highest concern for female

basketball softball, and volleyball athletes using weight loss drugs. They found that the female college athletes were more concerned of effects of the weight loss pills on their health, second by the effect on athletic performance, and third of public consideration of the use of the drugs being considered cheating (Martin et al, 1998). The research by Martin, Schlabach, and Shibinski could lead to the hypothesis that more drug education would help student-athletes realize the potential health effect and get rid of the need for drug tests.

INSTITUTIONAL DRUG TESTING

Research from Mitten found that drug use by high school students doubled in recent years and that as elite athlete's progress in their sport career they were willing to take risks that could affect their eligibility to play and even their overall health and wellbeing (Mitten, 2005). This research suggested that institutions need to create uniform rules that will protect the game and the athletes participating (Mitten, 2005). Mitten suggested that it is important for governing bodies to create level playing fields for all athletes involved and that the governing bodies should work with the federal government regulations regarding banned substances (Mitten, 2005). This research demonstrated that there are reasons that rules against banned substances need to be in place, but there

are a great deal of institutional beliefs that still differ when it comes to athlete drug use.

Tricker found that tough drug testing policies would deter student-athletes from drug use, but did not survey student-athletes about their perceived opinions of the drug tests in general. Dona Schneider and Joyce Morris surveyed student-athletes about their views on drug tests and found that only about half of the student-athlete population thought that student-athletes should be given advance warning about drug tests (Schneider and Morris, 1993). Although Tricker found that student-athletes said positive drug testing penalties prevent drug use, Schneider and Morris found that a good amount of student-athletes believed that they should have some type of warning prior to a drug test. This study went further to examine what type of drugs student-athletes were using. The majority of student-athletes in the study that used NCAA banned substances used them to fit in with their social setting and not for performance enhancing reasons (Schneider and Morris, 1993). This study further indicated a need for NCAA member institutions to have a drug education program that will prevent drug use because of peer pressure. In Schneider and Morris' study, just over half of the respondents claimed that drug testing policies would deter drug use (Schneider and Morris, 1993). This statistic proved that it is not an overwhelming majority of

student-athletes who are deterred by the positive drug testing penalty that would result from a positive drug test (Schneider and Morris, 1993).

Member institutions are encouraged by the NCAA to have a drug testing policy for their student-athletes, but that policy is up to each individual member institution (National study of substance use trends among NCAA college student-athletes, 2009). Literature suggests that student-athletes are more likely to use drugs in a social setting which would suggest that they are not as afraid of the potential drug testing policy as they are not fitting in with their social setting. Sandra Elmore examined how athletic directors feel about drug testing student-athletes and found that most athletic directors thought that mandatory drug tests were favored by athletic directors as opposed to voluntary drug testing (Elmore, 1989). Elmore's findings suggested that athletic directors do have a vested interest in protecting the fairness of play in college athletics and/or student-athlete wellbeing over keeping certain star players eligible for competition. Mandatory drug tests could cause high profile student-athletes to test positive who would not have elected to participate in the voluntary drug testing (Elmore, 1989). This study contradicted some of the findings by Diacin et al (2003) that suggested that certain member institutions would test the same student-athletes during drug tests to

potentially keep student-athletes eligible (Diacin et al, 2003). Although Elmore's study questioned athletic administrators on their views of drug testing in college athletics instead of student-athletes, the literature only interviewed athletic directors at NCAA Division I-A member institutions. These institutions are in the higher profile division of intercollegiate athletics, but did not include athletic directors at Division I-AA member institutions. Division I-A member institutions are bigger schools that might have a more vested interest in keeping student-athletes eligible for competition. It is important to understand the different feelings of athletic administrators on drug testing policies in different divisions of intercollegiate athletics to determine if there is evidence to suggest that higher profile institutions have more lenient policies to keep student-athletes eligible.

Literature on drug testing policies found that there could be a conflict of interest for employees of member institutions between their obligation to the university and their obligation to abide by the drug testing policies and procedure guidelines of the university. Literature from Whitehill, Binkley, Wright, and Dell-Pruett (2009) suggested that employees of member institutions involved in administering drug testing procedures could feel that they are obligated to the athletic department to keep student-athletes eligible for competition and can feel like

their job is in jeopardy if they were to find that a higher profile student-athlete tested positive for drugs and must be removed from their team. The NCAA outsources a company, Drug Free Sport, for its drug tests on student-athletes, not employees at member institutions (Uryasz, 2007). This can relieve employees at member institutions, especially athletic trainers who are normally involved in the drug testing process, from the potential fear of losing their job when a star player tests positive and must be removed from the game. This fear of a conflict of interest and the duty that an athletic trainer owes to the team to keep student-athletes eligible for competition suggests that member institutions are in fear of losing student-athletes to drug testing, but does not reveal why member institutions have positive drug testing policies.

Member institutions are not required by the NCAA to have their own drug testing policies and procedures. It is encouraged, but not a mandatory practice. Despite the voluntary practice, 98 percent of NCAA Division I FBS member institutions surveyed conduct a drug-testing program for their student-athletes (Member institution's drug education and drug-testing programs, 2009). In comparison to Division I Football Bowl Subdivision (FBS) member institutions, the literature found that only 64 percent of Division II member institutions conduct drug testing (Member institution's drug education and drug-testing

programs, 2009). This research suggested that even though there is a higher profile atmosphere to Division I FBS member institutions, those member institutions have higher concerns for their student-athletes when it comes to drug testing (Member institution's drug education and drug-testing programs, 2009). This could result from the cost of drug testing or the more personnel available at the bigger institutions to administer drug testing procedures; however, the literature does not go into detail to discuss these possibilities. Additionally, even though member institutions in the FBS division conduct more drug testing than any other division, the study did not indicate if the FBS member institutions that responded had successful men's basketball or football programs. The member institutions with the more successful higher profile sports may not have responded to the study and not want the NCAA and the public to know that they do not have institutional drug testing procedures. Additionally, the literature does not go into detail about the penalty that accompanies a positive drug test. A positive NCAA mandated drug test causes student-athletes to lose eligibility for competition. However, many member institution mandated drug tests do not have the same consequences (Member institution's drug education and drug-testing programs, 2009). The literature in the field does not go into detail that would suggest that just because Division I FBS member institutions conduct drug

testing at a higher rate than other divisions of the NCAA that the student-athlete suffer the same consequences, if any, when compared to student-athletes in other divisions. Division I FBS member institutions might conduct institutional drug testing, but not suspend student-athletes who test positive or have any other penalty for them to follow after a positive drug test. From this idea, one could hypothesize that member institutions have drug testing policies in place for a reason other than to protect the fairness of play or the wellbeing of the student-athletes.

The literature from the NCAA member institutions drug education and drug testing programs also showed that even though there is a 98 percent response rate for FBS member institutions that suggest that they have drug testing policies, only 95 percent of responses of FBS member institutions indicate that they have drug education programs for their student-athletes (Member institution's drug education and drug-testing programs, 2009). From the previous literature that discussed the impact of the social situation on student-athlete drug use, it indicated that it would be more important for member institutions to have drug testing programs that would allow student-athletes to equip themselves with skills to use in those situations to avoid drug use because of peer pressure. However, the NCAA's 2009 study found that just about the same number of

institutions that have drug testing policies have drug education programs for student-athletes (Member institution's drug education and drug-testing programs, 2009). It would be difficult to determine what would help decrease student-athlete drug use, education or random drug testing because both are used by the majority of member institutions surveyed. If member institutions could determine if there is evidence to suggest that one of those would be more beneficial to student-athletes over the other, cost could be taken out of the equation and more Division II member institutions might be able to add drug testing policies or drug education programs for their student-athletes. According Crowley (1995), he suggested that major institutions with more to lose from a positive drug test with the NCAA conduct periodic institutional drug tests to ensure that student-athletes do not test positive if randomly selected to participate in an NCAA mandated drug test. This would have great impact on the penalty structure of a positive institutional drug test requiring student-athletes to go to drug counseling sessions to stop the drug use before testing positive with the NCAA and losing eligibility.

Institutions at the high school and middle school level also try to attack the problem of drugs amongst student-athletes. Yamaguchi, Johnston, and O'Malley (2003) found these schools are also using drug tests, but are having difficulty

paying the high costs of these tests. Despite the high costs, teachers at the schools using drug tests for their students noticed a decrease in drug use and that the tests were a proven deterrent to the problem (Yamaguchi et al, 2003). The study conducted by Yamaguchi et al (2003) found that although these teachers noticed a decrease in the drug use with the implementation of drug tests, only a small number of schools, 18.14 percent, used drug testing and that most of these drug tests were conducted because of suspicion (Yamaguchi et al, 2003). The lack of commitment to drug testing at the middle school and high school level could allow more student-athletes to get away with banned and illegal drug use and enables them to use them later in their collegiate athletic career.

REGULAR STUDENT AND FAN VIEW

There have been significant studies that have tried to find the view of student-athletes on drug use policies, but a study by Feinberg (2009) surveyed undergraduate students made up of the entire student body population on their attitudes toward drug testing and drug testing's role in sport. The study found that players who used steroids and noticed enhanced performance were treated more negatively when compared to players who used the steroids, but did not notice any enhancements in performance. As Schneider and Morris found that higher profile players could potentially have more to lose from a positive drug

test, Feinberg's study parallels the research finding that the high profile players who benefit from steroid use do end up facing tougher consequences when compared to the lower profile players. Also in Feinberg's study, he found that suspected steroid users were treated as negative as players who tested positive for using banned substances (Feinberg, 2009). This would lead one to believe that there is no social acceptance of substance use in sports, but this would contradict previous studies that found that one of the greatest influences in an athlete's use of banned substances is the social setting that he or she is around. There is a great deal of pressure to fit in and follow the expectations of any social setting and athletes would have the same pressure, but Feinberg found that fans do not accept the use of drugs in sports unlike the perceived acceptance by an athlete's peers in a social setting.

DRUG EDUCATION FOR STUDENT-ATHLETES

Despite the constant drug testing that Division I and II subject themselves to under NCAA rules and regulations, Division III member institutions are still not convinced that continual drug testing is necessary (Brown, 2011). Gary Brown interviewed Division III member institution presidents and found that although the presidents are concerned about drug use on campuses, they believe that drug education is more important to the student-athletes when compared to drug testing (Brown,

2011). Brown's research would disregard Crowley's finding that major athletic programs are frequently testing student-athletes to avoid a positive drug test during an NCAA's mandatory drug test that would render the student-athlete ineligible for competition (Crowley, 1996). In the NCAA Division III structure, student-athletes are only susceptible to drug tests during their championship seasons; they do not have the year round possibility of getting tested (Brown, 2011). Further research into the reason behind higher profile teams conducting drug testing programs could help member institutions when they create their drug testing policies. This would also help individual student-athletes understand why they are being tested and help them to understand the reason why drug testing is a necessary part of sport. Division III member institutions do not have the monetary reasons that higher profile teams have to keep certain student-athletes eligible for competition. In the Division III philosophy athletics fit into the campus community (Brown, 2011). If NCAA Division III member institution presidents believe that drug testing is not needed year round, there might be more lucrative reasons for Divisions I and II member institutions to have drug testing programs, but not suspend their players for positive drug tests. This study agrees with the previous research that preparing student-athletes for certain social settings in drug education programs

would be more beneficial than deterring them with the possibility of being selected to participate in a random drug test.

Even though the literature from Brown suggested that Division III presidents felt that drug education has more of an impact on a student-athlete's use of drugs in comparison to drug testing, Thomas et al, (2011) found that a great deal of the education that institutions use to educate athletes deals more with steroid and performance enhancing drug use instead of education on recreational drug use (Thomas et al, 2011). The literature also suggested that athletes do not know about all of the side effects of drug use (Thomas et al, 2011). This would agree with the research by Brown (2011) that explains the importance of preventative measures in comparison to threatening student-athletes with sanctions for testing positive.

Literature from the field suggested that athletes are getting their information more online and less from other sources such as friends and coaches (Thomas et al, 2011). However, even though more athletes are choosing to get their information about drugs online, more student-athletes believe they would benefit from more information about banned substances and most of these athletes feel that they would be most receptive from a presentation by a person that they could relate to (Thomas et al, 2011). Even though this study found that athletes thought

education would help prevent and manage the use of banned substances, the study found that athletes would not be scared off by the side effects of the drugs but rather by the potential penalties that could result from a positive drug test (Thomas et al, 2011). This would contradict the belief by the Division III presidents that education is the best answer to solve banned substance use (Brown, 2011). The study by Yamaguchi, Johnston, and O'Malley agreed with this research as they found that although most superintendents at the high school level would not consider implementing a drug testing policy for students, the strongest predictor of drug use was the student's perception of drug use by peers and that more education to change the values of student's associating with peers that use drugs would be more important than the threat of drug testing (Yamaguchi et al, 2003).

CONCLUSION

There has been a great deal of research completed in regards to student-athlete and administration's views toward drug testing. An extensive literature review recognized that there are other reasons beyond gaining a competitive advantage as to why student-athletes use drugs. A good majority of them are just trying to fit in with the perceived social expectations of the sport that the student-athlete plays. Further investigation into the drug testing policies of different member

institutions can help explain what makes administrators set their drug testing policy. It is crucial to know whether the drug testing policy is set to help the student-athlete's wellbeing, keep a level playing field for all student-athletes, or to keep student-athletes eligible. If only certain member institutions are holding student-athletes who test positive for drug tests out of play, the other student-athletes might have a competitive advantage. Additionally, the literature suggests that the higher profile atmosphere of athletic teams seems to have an impact on why a drug policy is in place. Research analyzing member institutions with top men's basketball programs' drug policies can provide more insight into the purity of a member institutions drug testing policies and the need to reform if there is evidence that member institutions with more competitive programs are not following the NCAA's suspension guidelines.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

This research obtained drug testing policies from the member institutions with men's basketball programs rated in the top 25 teams in Division I and Division II and comparing their drug testing policies to the average member institution's drug testing policies. The purpose of the research was to determine the following: (1) Do member institutions with men's basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams in 2013 have lower penalties for student-athletes who test positive for NCAA banned substances? (2) Do member institutions with Men's Basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams in 2013 give more second chances to student-athletes after they receive their first positive drug test? (3) Do member institutions with men's basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams in 2013 have drug education and counseling sessions for student-athletes who test positive for NCAA banned substances at a lower rate than the average member institution?

Research Design

The research design for this study used secondary research obtained from member institutions regarding their drug testing policies. The research assessed the member institutions with the top 25 ranked men's basketball programs by the Associated Press in 2012-2013 for Division I and the National Association of

Basketball Coaches Division II Congress in 2012-2013 for Division II member institutions. The data was gathered from the 14th week of the 2012-2013 basketball season. The researcher obtained the data on these member institution drug testing policies through the member institution's athletic department website and through email, asking compliance officers for their institution's drug testing policy for student-athletes. The email addresses for these contacts were found on each member institution's athletic department website under the staff directory page. The email that the compliance officers received explained the need for the information and the purpose of conducting the research.

PARTICIPANTS

The participants in this study are the Division I and Division II member institutions ranked in top 25 of men's basketball programs in 2012-2013 by the Associated Press and the National Association of Basketball Coaches Division II Congress (NABC). The compliance officers were the contacts for the member institutions to obtain the drug testing policies. A list of all of the Division I and Division II member institutions were included in this study are listed in Table 3.0. A number of the member institutions ranked in the top 25 men's basketball programs had their member institution's drug testing policy for its student-athletes published on their athletic department

website and it was not necessary to email a contact at these member institutions.

Table 3.0 Week 14 2013 Men's Basketball teams ranked in the top 25

Member Institution's Ranked in the Top 25	
Division I	Division II
Indiana	West Liberty
Florida	Western Washington
Michigan	Seattle Pacific
Duke	Metropolitan State
Kansas	Cal Poly Pomona
Gonzaga	Alabama-Huntsville
Arizona	Minnesota State
Miami	Drury
Syracuse	Saint Anselm
Ohio State	Florida Southern
Louisville	Lincoln Memorial
Michigan State	Bellarmino
Kansas State	Indiana (Pa.)
Butler	Winston-Salem State
New Mexico	Benedict
Creighton	Saint Leo
Cincinnati	Wisconsin-Parkside
Minnesota	Southern Indiana
Oregon	East Stroudsburg
Georgetown	Dominican (N.Y.)
Missouri	Augustana
Oklahoma State	Fort Lewis
Pittsburgh	Winona State
Marquette	Michigan Tech
Notre Dame	Eckerd

PROCEDURES

The contacts, compliance officers, at each member institution with a men's basketball program ranked in the top 25 men's basketball programs for Division I and Division II in 2012-2013 were sent an email asking for their drug testing policy and the reason behind the need for the information

(Appendix A). A list of the member institution contacts is listed in Appendix B. When the contact responded to the email, the researcher replied thanking the contact for their help with the research (Appendix C). The data on member institution drug testing is already published by each member institution, so secondary data is the most appropriate information to collect from each member institution. If a member institution had two separate drug policies, one for recreational drug use and one for performance enhancing drug use, the policy for recreational drug use was used in this study. The data collected was compiled into one of two charts, depending on the designated division the member institution represents, either Division I or Division II (Appendix D and E respectively) to keep track of each member institution's drug testing policy. The average member institution's data was also put into each of these charts to use as a control; this information can be found at the bottom of both Appendix D and E. Member institution contacts who responded to the email asking for drug testing policies were sent a follow up email, thanking them for their time, giving them an email for additional information, and a date for completion for the study, June 2014 (Appendix C).

After all of the data was gathered, it was assigned a number based on the first, second, or third offense that the positive drug test penalty was used. The data was organized in

a table that showed four categories of positive drug testing penalties: suspension from the team, expulsion from the team, drug counseling meetings, and more frequent drug testing. Each of those categories were assigned a number depending on if the penalty was implemented during the first, second, or third offense. If a penalty was given to a student-athlete for the first offense, the school received 3 points. The school received 2 points for each secondary offense and 1 point for the third offense. Appendix D and E include the scores that each member institution received. After all of the number were calculated, the member institutions with the higher scores had stricter drug testing policies and the member institutions with lower scores had more lenient drug testing penalties.

DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected by the member institutions was recorded and grouped by Division I and Division II and compared to the average member institution policy from the 2009 NCAA Drug Program (Appendix D and E). The research focused on the positive drug testing penalty that each member institution had for its student-athletes. One of two charts was used to follow the penalty that each member institution had for the first, second, and third positive drug test (Appendix D and E). After recording the data for each member institution, the scores that the member institution received from the positive drug testing

penalties in the four categories; suspension from the team, expulsion from the team, drug counseling meetings, and more frequent drug testing. These categories were assigned one point if occurring during the student-athlete's third offense, two points if the penalty occurred during the student-athlete's second offense, and three points if the penalty occurred during the student-athlete's first offense. The scores from each of these categories was then added up to reflect the toughness of the member institution's drug testing penalty. After the scores for each of the member institutions was determined, the scores were averaged to find the mean number for the 25 member institutions with the top men's basketball programs of 2012-2013. This average was compared to the score that the average member institution received, using the 2009 NCAA Member Drug Testing Polices report. This process was repeated for the Division I and II top 25 member institution charts and in a combined Division I and Division II chart (Appendix F). In each chart, if the average member institution data had a higher average than the average of the top 25 member institution's data, the top 25 member institutions as a whole would have a more lenient drug policy for their student-athletes. Using this process the answer to whether member institutions with top competitive men's basketball programs across Division I and Division II member institutions hold their student-athletes to

lower standards for testing positive for NCAA banned substances when compared to the average member institution in their designated division was produced.

Further analysis of this data looked into how many of these member institutions suspended their student-athletes for their first positive drug test and which member institutions gave student-athletes more second chances. This data was compared to the average member institution's data found in the 2009 NCAA Drug Testing Program. This information was obtained by only using the scores from the charts in Appendix D and E that each member institution received for suspending student-athletes for the first offense. All member institutions that suspended their student-athletes after their first positive drug test offense were tallied and recorded into Appendix G. This process was repeated for Division I top 25 teams, Division 2 top 25 teams, and the combination list of both Division I and Division II top 25 teams. After the results were recorded in Appendix G, the percentage of schools in the top 25 that suspended their student-athletes for their first positive drug test was compared to the average NCAA member institution. Through this method, it was determined if the member institutions with more competitive men's basketball programs gave their student-athletes more second chances when compared to the average member institution.

Continued analysis of this data looked into how many of the top 25 member institutions in each of the three data sets (Division I, Division II, and the combination list) used drug education and counseling sessions for student-athletes who had their first positive drug test. This data was compared to the average member institution's data found in the 2009 NCAA Drug Testing Program. This information was obtained by only using the scores from the charts in Appendix D and E that each member institution received for requiring student-athletes to attend mandatory drug education and counseling sessions for the first offense. All member institutions that required student-athletes to participate in mandatory counseling and drug education sessions were tallied and recorded into Appendix H. The percentage of these top 25 teams in both Division I and Division II that had drug education sessions for their teams for their first positive drug test was then produced. This number was compared to the average member institution that had drug education sessions after their first positive drug test. This process was repeated for Division I top 25 teams, Division II top 25 teams, and the combination list of both Division I and Division II top 25 teams. After the results were recorded in Appendix H, the percentage of schools in the top 25 that required student-athletes to participate in drug education sessions for their first positive drug test was compared to the

average NCAA member institution. Through this method, it was determined if the member institutions with more competitive men's basketball programs required mandatory counseling and drug education sessions for student-athletes after their first positive drug test at a lower rate when compared to the average NCAA member institution as found from the 2009 NCAA Drug Testing Program.

SUMMARY

The qualitative data analysis gave the researcher the information to carry out the purposes of the study (1) Do member institutions with men's basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams in 2013 have lower penalties for student-athletes who test positive for NCAA banned substances? (2) Do member institutions with men's basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams in 2013 give more second chances to student athletes after their first positive drug test? (3) Do member institutions with men's basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams in 2013 have drug education sessions for student-athletes who test positive for NCAA banned substances at a lower rate than the average member institution?

Chapter 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study was to (1) collect institutional positive drug testing penalty data from NCAA member institutions with men's basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams using the Associated Press poll for Division I member institutions and National Association of Basketball Coaches for Division II member institutions (2) compare the results of the institutional positive drug testing penalties to the average member institution data found in the 2009 NCAA Member Drug Testing Policies data collected by the NCAA (3) analyze any major differences that exist between member institutions in the top 25 ranked teams for men's basketball and the average member institution in the categories of suspension for the first positive test and required drug education and counseling sessions for the first positive test.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In order to determine if the NCAA member institutions with more successful sport programs have lower standards for positive drug tests when compared to the average member institution, the following research questions were proposed.

1. Do member institutions with Men's Basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams in 2013 have lower penalties for

student-athletes who test positive for NCAA banned substances?

2. Do member institutions with Men's Basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams in 2013 give more second chances to student athletes after their first positive drug test?
3. Do member institutions with Men's Basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams in 2013 have drug education sessions for student-athletes who test positive for NCAA banned substances at a lower rate than the average member institution?

DISCUSSION OF THE RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The first research question examined whether NCAA member institutions in the top 25 ranked men's basketball programs have more lenient drug testing penalties when compared to the average member institution. This was determined by examining the data collected and then organized in the charts in Appendixes D for Division I institutions, Appendix E for Division II member institutions, and Appendix F for the combined list of Division I and Division II schools. On each of these charts, the strictness of an institution's drug testing policy was determined by a numerical scoring system. The four categories that were examined and scored during this study were suspension, required drug and counseling sessions, expulsion from the athletic department, and increased drug

testing. If the penalty occurred during the first positive drug test, the school was given three points, if the penalty occurred during the second offense, the school was given two points, and if the penalty occurred during the third positive test, the school was given one point. Each of the four categories were scored for each of the member institutions and the score each school received is listed in Tables 4.1 and 4.2. (Appendixes D, E, and F). The average member institution's score is listed as the last line of the charts on the Appendixes. This average institution score includes Division I, II, and III institutions and was found in the NCAA 2009 Member institution's drug-education and drug-testing programs survey. The scores that each school received are listed in Table 1 for Division I and Table 2 for Division II. The lists include the schools that either had their drug testing policies found online or responded to email requesting for institution drug testing policies.

In all three comparisons, using the data from Division I, Division II, and the combination list of all Divisions, it could be determined that the average member institution had more consequences for student-athletes who test positive for NCAA banned substances in comparison to the member institutions that had men's basketball programs ranked in the top 25. Table 4.3 shows the linear comparison of the results.

Table 4.1 Top 25 Ranked Division I Member Institution Scores

TEAM	1st Positive Test (3)				2nd Positive Test (2)				3rd Positive Test (1)				Score
	S	C	E	I	S	C	E	I	S	C	E	I	
Ohio State	3										1		4
Oklahoma State		3			2								4
Michigan	3						2						5
New Mexico		3			2								5
Georgetown	3						2						5
Gonzaga		3		3							1		7
Miami (FL)	3	3									1		7
Louisville		3		3					1				7
Michigan State	3	3									1		7
Arizona		3		3	2								8
Notre Dame	3			3			2						8
Florida		3		3	2						1		9
Duke		3		3	2						1		9
Kansas		3		3	2						1		9
Kansas State		3		3	2						1		9
Creighton		3		3	2						1		9
Cincinnati		3		3	2						1		9
Missouri		3		3	2						1		9
Pittsburgh		3		3	2								9
Indiana	3	3		3							1		10
Butler	3	3		3							1		10
Minnesota		3		3	2								12
Syracuse													NR
Oregon		3							1				NR
Marquette													NR
Average	3	3	0	3							1		10

Key

NR - No Response C - Counseling and/or education S - Suspension
 E - Expulsion I - Increased Testing

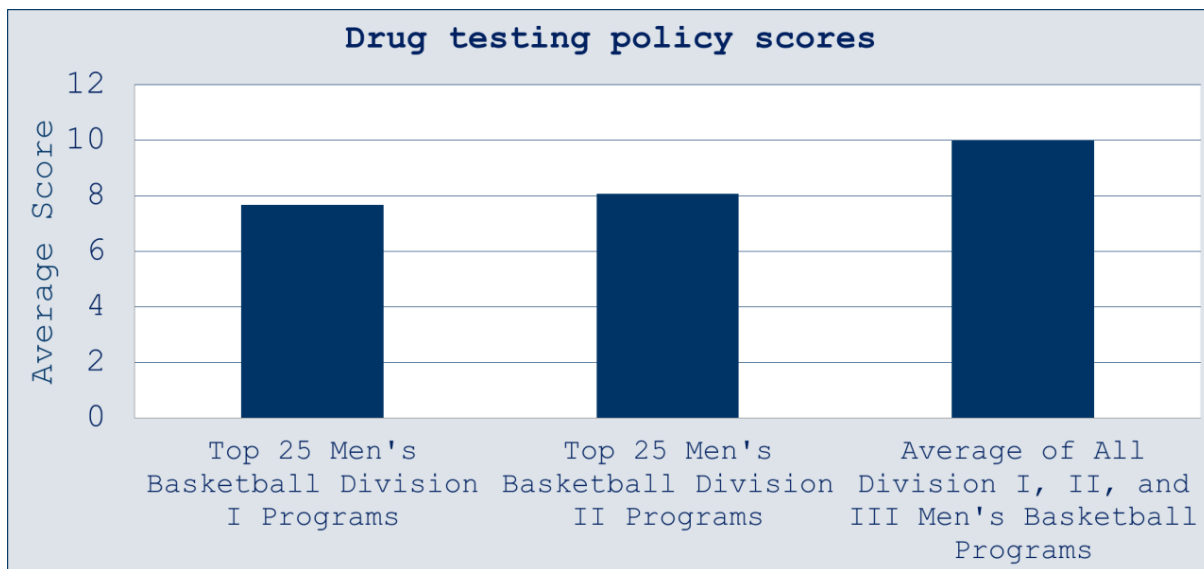
Table 4.2 Top 25 Ranked Division II Member Institution Scores

TEAM	1st Positive Test (3)				2nd Positive Test (2)				3rd Positive Test (1)				Score
	S	C	E	I	S	C	E	I	S	C	E	I	
Bellarmino	3										1		4
Indiana (Pa.)	3										1		4
Saint Leo		3			2						1		6
Florida Southern		3		3							1		7
Cal Poly Pomona		3			2			2			1		8
Alabama-Huntsville		3		3			2						8
Minnesota State		3		3	2								8
Drury	3	3		3									9
Lincoln Memorial	3			3		2					1		9
Southern Indiana	3	3						2			1		9
Fort Lewis		3		3	2								9
Michigan Tech	3	3		3							1		10
Wisconsin-Parkside	3	3		3			2						11
Eckerd	3	3		3			2						11
West Liberty													NR
Western Washington													NR
Seattle Pacific													NR
Metropolitan State													NR
Saint Anselm													NR
Winston-Salem State													NR
Benedict													NR
East Stroudsburg													NR
Dominican (N.Y.)													NR
Augustana													NR
Winona State													NR
Average	3	3		3							1		10

Key

NR - No Response C - Counseling and/or education S - Suspension
 E - Expulsion I - Increased Testing

Table 4.3 Drug Testing Policy Scores



The data suggests that Division I schools with men's basketball teams in the top 25 ranked teams had fewer consequences when compared to the average member institution. Likewise, the data suggests that member institutions in the top 25 ranked Division II member institutions have less stringent drug policies when compared to the average member institution.

The second research question required the examination of the top 25 member institutions to determine if they gave student-athletes second chances at a higher percentage following a positive drug test. The data that was gathered in Appendixes D, E, and F was analyzed and the percentage of schools that suspended student-athletes after the first positive drug test. The schools in the top 25 member institutions for Division I, Division II, and the combined

list were calculated and listed in Table 4.4. Of the top 25 teams in Division I, data on positive drug testing penalties could be obtained from 22 of the 25 schools and in Division II data could be gathered from 14 of the 25 schools.

The top 25 ranked member institutions for Division I had a lower suspension rate after their first positive drug test when compared to the average member institution and the top 25 ranked Division II member institutions. In contrast, Division II member institutions ranked in the top 25 had a higher percentage of suspending student-athletes who tested positive when compared to the average member institution. Table 4.5 compares the top ranked teams to the average member institution. The data suggests that the average member institution has higher standards for suspending student-athletes who test positive in comparison to the combined list of Division I and Division II member institutions.

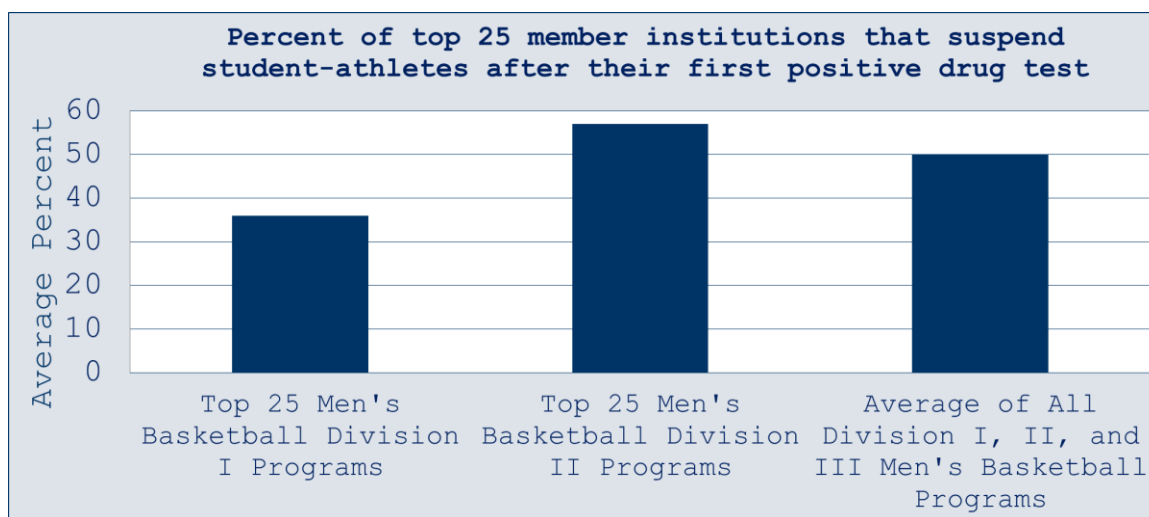
The final question of this study asked if the top 25 member institutions required student-athletes to attend educational or counseling sessions for their first positive drug test. The data that was gathered in Appendixes D, E, and F was analyzed and the percentage for schools in the top 25 member institutions for Division I, Division II, and the combined list were calculated and listed in Table 4.6. Of the top 25 teams in Division I, data on positive drug testing penalties

could be obtained from 22 of the 25 schools and in Division II data could be gathered from 14 of the 25 schools.

Table 4.4 Member Institutions in the top 25 that suspend student-athletes to after their first positive drug test

Division I	Division II	Combined Division I and Division II
Indiana	Drury	Indiana
Michigan	Lincoln Memorial	Michigan
Miami	Bellarmino	Miami
Ohio State	Indiana (Pa.)	Ohio State
Michigan State	Wisconsin-Parkside	Michigan State
Butler	Southern Indiana	Butler
Georgetown	Michigan Tech	Georgetown
Notre Dame	Eckerd	Notre Dame
		Drury
		Lincoln Memorial
		Bellarmino
		Indiana (Pa.)
		Wisconsin - Parkside
		Southern Indiana
		Michigan Tech
		Eckerd
Total: 36% (8/22)	Total: 57% (8/14)	Total 44% (16/36)
Average Member Institution - 50%		

Table 4.5 - Percent of top 25 member institutions that suspend student-athletes after their first positive drug test

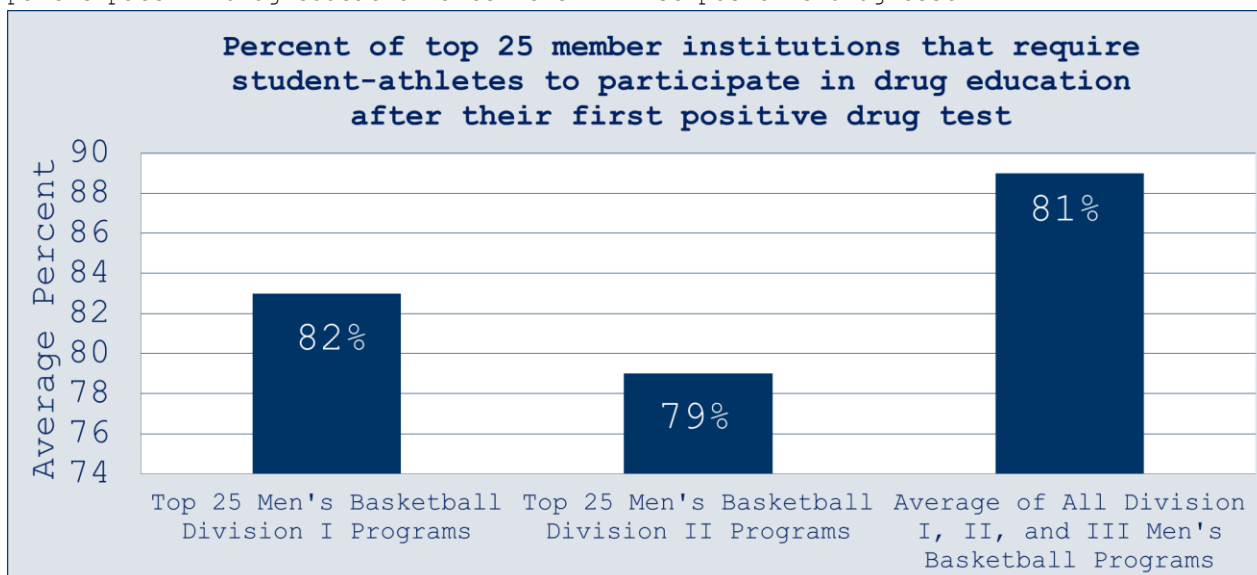


The data gathered suggests that Division I and Division II member institutions that have more competitive men's basketball programs require their student-athletes to attend drug education and counselling sessions at a lower rate when compared to the average member institution rate of 89%. Division I top 25 ranked teams have a 72% percent requirement rate for first offenders, Division II top 25 ranked teams have a 34% requirement rate, and there is a 58% requirement rate for the combination list of Division I and Division II. Table 4.7 shows the comparison between schools with more competitive men's basketball teams and the average member institution.

Table 4.6 Member Institutions in the top 25 that require student-athletes to participate in drug education sessions after their first positive drug test

Division I	Division II	Combined Division I and Division II
Indiana	Cal Poly Pomona	Indiana
Florida	Alabama-Huntsville	Florida
Duke	Minnesota State	Duke
Kansas	Drury	Kansas
Gonzaga	Florida Southern	Gonzaga
Arizona	Saint Leo	Arizona
Miami	Wisconsin-Parkside	Miami
Louisville	Southern Indiana	Louisville
Michigan State	Fort Lewis	Michigan State
Kansas State	Michigan Tech	Kansas State
Butler	Eckerd	Butler
New Mexico		New Mexico
Creighton		Creighton
Cincinnati		Cincinnati
Minnesota		Minnesota
Oklahoma State		Oklahoma State
Oregon		Oregon
Pittsburgh		Pittsburgh
		Cal Poly Pomona
		Alabama-Huntsville
		Minnesota State
		Drury
		Florida Southern
		Saint Leo
		Wisconsin-Parkside
		Southern Indiana
		Fort Lewis
		Michigan Tech
		Eckerd
Total: 82% (18/22)	Total: 79% (11/14)	Total 81% (29/36)
Average Member Institution - 50%		

Table 4.7 - Percent of top 25 member institutions that require student-athletes to participate in drug education after their first positive drug test



GENERAL DISCUSSION

The results indicated that teams with more competitive men's basketball programs have more lenient drug testing policies. The first research question examined the hypothesis that men's basketball programs ranked in the top 25 in Division I and Division II have the more lenient drug testing penalties when compared to the average member institution. The research indicated that there was a correlation between the competitiveness and success of the men's basketball program and the athletic department's drug policy. However, when comparing Division I and Division II member institutions, Division II schools have more lenient drug policies when compared to Division I.

Crowley (1995) examined the possibility that Division I member institutions with more to lose from losing student-

athletes from positive NCAA drug tests will test student-athletes more frequently to catch offenders and stop them from continuing drug use before they are caught by the NCAA. The findings in this study agree with this theory as the top Division I member institutions have higher scores based on the scoring system in this study compared to Division II member institutions. Division I member institutions could require more increased drug testing and education to student-athletes suspected of failing an NCAA drug test to keep them eligible.

Division II member institutions also have smaller staff numbers in their athletic departments when compared to Division I member institution. The lack of employees could be why Division II member institutions do not have higher scores on their drug testing policies when compared to Division I. There are different institutional policies that require employees or outside companies to administer drug tests. The lack of staff could be a reason that it is harder for Division II member institutions to compete with Division I member institutions when it comes to implementing drug policies and procedures.

The second research question in this study examined if top ranked men's basketball programs gave their student-athletes more second chances and suspended them at a lower rate in comparison to the average member institution. The research

indicated that Division II member institutions that had men's basketball programs ranked in the top 25 teams had the highest percentage of suspending student-athletes who test positive for an institutional drug test. This agrees with the research by Crowley that indicates that Division II schools do not have as much to lose from losing student-athletes to NCAA drug tests. This also indicates that the lower division of intercollegiate athletics could be more devoted to the having a level playing field. In Division II, men's basketball programs do not generate the revenue that can be generated in top Division I men's basketball programs.

The findings of this study questioned what has been noted in the literature about drug education. In Brown's inquiry of Division III presidents, he found that Division III presidents thought that drug education was more important than the threat of drug tests and losing eligibility (Brown, 2011). Brown's research suggested that higher profile teams could have more to lose from a positive drug test. However, this study indicated that Division II member institutions use suspensions after the first positive drug test as a deterrent to drug use. The difference in the decisions of the Division III presidents to focus on drug education could possibly be from the limited exposure to a competitive and publically visible athletic program. Division II member institutions ranked in the top 25

could put themselves in jeopardy for losing star player to drug tests, but nonetheless they still implement them at a higher rate than Division I schools and the average member institution. Division II member institutions ranked in the top 25 teams might not have the same opinion as the member institution presidents interviewed in Brown's research, as a group they thought that drug education was more important than the threat of a positive drug test.

The final question of this research study analyzed if top ranked men's basketball programs required student-athletes to attend drug educational sessions at a lower rate when compared to the average member institution. The research from this study indicated that the average member institution required student-athletes to attend drug education and counselling sessions after their first positive drug test at a lower rate when compared to the average member institution. Thomas, Dunn, Swift, and Burns (2011) found that student-athletes believe that they would be most receptive to a presentation by a person that they could relate to would be the most beneficial tool when deciding whether to participate in drug use. This study found that the member institutions with the top ranked men's basketball programs do not have as many drug education sessions when compared to the average member institution. Comparing this study to Thomas et al (2011) shows

that the data collected is not in line with the student-athlete position on student-athlete drug use prevention. Division I member institutions with top ranked men's basketball programs have revenue that they could use toward drug education programs and should be able to require student-athletes who test positive to sit through counseling and drug education sessions. The research indicates that they do not, and do not believe that the education is as important.

IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

There are a great number of other penalties that member institutions include in their drug policies for student-athletes who test positive for NCAA banned substances. From the data analysis of institutional policies, some of these other penalties included community service and having to pay out of pocket for additional drug tests that they are required to take while on probation. Additionally, even though some of the institutions were given a full score in the suspension category if they listed suspending a student-athlete in a particular category, the length of the suspension greatly differed between member institutions. Some suspended student-athletes for one year, fifty percent of competitions, ten percent of competitions, or a one game suspension. Additionally, some of the policies had an increase of the suspension at different rates as the student-athlete tested

positive for the second and third time. The suspension could move to a fifty percent of games, ten percent of games, the next three games, or a full one year suspension. This study did not review the detail of the suspension when considering scoring the member institution on its drug testing penalty.

Additionally, this study only took into consideration successful men's basketball programs. Men's basketball is a revenue generating sport and a member institution may rely on the money generated through men's basketball to fund other sport programs. Further analysis looking into women's basketball or other non-revenue generating sports could yield different results.

This study found there could be a link between a more competitive men's basketball program and a more lenient drug testing policy. The research analyzed four categories for calculating the stringency of a member institution's drug testing penalty, suspension, expulsion, increased drug testing, and required drug and counselling education for first offenders. Each member institution is encouraged to have a drug testing policy that includes sanctions for testing positive for NCAA banned substances. However, these policies differ greatly and the data collected from this research indicates that member institutions with more competitive men's basketball programs have a lower suspension rate for student-

athletes who test positive and a lower rate of requirement for student-athletes to attend drug education and counseling sessions for student-athletes who test positive.

Further, this study did not identify the number of student-athletes who were tested from each member institution each year. Member institutions could test student-athletes based on suspicion or by random drug testing. There was no indication if member institutions have a set number of student-athletes tested during each test. This study also did not indicate whether the student-athletes in the top five member institutions tested positive at a higher rate when compared to other member institutions.

IMPLICATION FOR PRACTITIONERS

A professional in the field should take into consideration the expenses that member institutions have to spend to maintain a rigorous drug testing policy. Drug testing policies that require student-athletes to participate in mandatory drug education and counselling sessions could be more expensive and out of the reach of the institutions that do not have the funds. The research in this study did not indicate whether the student-athletes or the member institutions had to pay for the drug education when the student-athlete yields a positive test result. Further

research could identify if expenses are an issue and are taken into consideration while setting drug testing policies.

Chapter 5

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The NCAA (National Collegiate Athletic Association) requires Division I and II member institutions to abide by their drug testing policy throughout the year. A student-athlete who tests positive during one of these NCAA mandated drug tests can jeopardize his or her eligibility to play in intercollegiate athletics. In addition to the NCAA mandated drug testing, each member institution is encouraged to also have its own drug testing policies for student-athletes. A positive drug test during an institutional mandated test does not require the student-athlete to serve the same penalty as the NCAA's mandated test (NCAA 2009 survey, 2009). The purpose of this study was to determine if the success and competitiveness of a member institution's men's basketball program would have more lenient drug policies when compared to the average member institution.

The research in this study answered the following questions:

1. Do member institutions with Men's Basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams in 2013 have lower penalties for student-athletes who test positive for NCAA banned substances?

2. Do member institutions with Men's Basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams in 2013 give more second chances to student athletes after their first positive drug test?
3. Do member institutions with Men's Basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams in 2013 have drug education sessions for student-athletes who test positive for NCAA banned substances at a lower rate than the average member institution?

The answers to the research questions were determined by the following process:

1. Collect institutional positive drug testing penalty data from NCAA member institutions with men's basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams using the Associated Press poll for Division I member institutions and National Association of Basketball Coaches for Division II member institutions
2. Compare the results of the institutional positive drug testing penalties to the average member institution data found in the 2009 NCAA Member Drug Testing Policies data collected by the NCAA
3. Analyze any major differences that exist between member institutions in the top 25 ranked teams for men's basketball and the average member institution in the categories of suspension for the first positive test and

required drug education and counseling sessions for the first positive test.

This study examined the institutional drug policies of the top 25 ranked member institutions in men's basketball programs, by the Associated Press for Division I and the National Association of Basketball Coaches and determined if they had a more lenient positive drug testing penalties when compared to the average member institution. The average member institution data was in the 2009 member institution drug policy data report produced by the NCAA. The data collected from the drug testing policies from each member institution was gathered and scored to reflect the toughness of their drug testing penalties.

The first research question, examining if member institutions with more competitive men's basketball programs had more lenient positive drug testing penalties was found to be true. Of the categories of penalties for a positive drug test examined in this study, expulsion from team, increased drug testing, required drug education sessions, and suspension from the team, the member institutions that had men's basketball programs ranked in the top 25 had lower scores indicating that their positive drug testing penalties on average were not as stringent as the average NCAA member institution.

The second research question investigated if the schools ranked in the top 25 for men's basketball gave more second

chances to student-athletes who tested positive after their first drug test. The results from this study showed that Division I member institutions ranked in the top 25 teams did not suspend student-athletes at a higher rate when compared to the average NCAA member institution signifying that they give more second chances to student-athletes. However, the data collected from the top 25 Division II schools showed that they suspended student-athletes at a higher rate when compared to the average member institution.

The final research question asked if Men's Basketball programs in the top 25 ranked teams in 2013 have drug education sessions for student-athletes who test positive for NCAA banned substances at a lower rate than the average member institution? The data from this study suggests that member institutions ranked in the top 25 do not require their student-athletes to attend drug education meetings after a first positive drug test at a higher rate than the average member institution.

Administrators should understand that this research did not take into consideration factors such as cost or staffing at the member institution. This study was completed to start the conversation of drug testing amongst the most competitive NCAA sports programs. The goal of this study was not to prove that more competitive men's basketball student-athletes are not subject to the positive drug testing penalties of the average

student-athlete, but rather to start a conversation about the differences among member institution drug testing penalties.

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Appendix A - Email to contacts

February 19, 2014

Hello,

I am currently a Master's Candidate in the Sport Management program at Drexel University with the expected graduation date of June 2014. For my thesis, I am researching institutional drug testing policies and was hoping that you could provide me with your institution's drug testing policy for your student-athletes, or if you could direct me to where I can find this information online. Specifically, I am interested in the different penalties that are enforced for first, second, and third violations for a positive drug test at your institution. I would appreciate the feedback from your institution. If you have any additional questions about my study, please email me at kpm82@drexel.edu or my advisor, Dr. A. Giddings at Giddings@drexel.edu. If you are interested in the results of my study, I will have the research complete June 2014.

Thank you for your time. I appreciate the impact your information will have on my research.

Thank you,

Kelly McBryan

Sport Management Master's Candidate
Drexel University
Kpm82@drexel.edu

Dr. Amy Giddings
Assistant Professor, Drexel University Sport Management
Chair, Senate Committee for Academic Affairs
Founder/Director, The Women's Coaching Network
P: (215) 895-0961 e: giddings@drexel.edu

Appendix B - Member Institution Contacts

Member Institution Contacts - drug policy not listed online			
Institution	Contact	Title	Email
West Liberty	Heather Gallagher	Assistant Director of Athletics / Compliance Coordinator / SWA/ Women's Tennis Coach	hgallagher@westliberty.edu
Western Washington	Dr. T.H. Kamena	Compliance Officer/Academic Advisor/Sports Information Assistant	kamenat@wwu.edu
Seattle Pacific	D'Andre Montgomery	Assistant Athletic Director for Compliance	montgomeryd@spu.edu
Metropolitan State	Scott Groom	Associate Athletic Director for Compliance	cgroom@msudenver.edu
Saint Anselm	Courtney McGrath	Assistant Director of Athletics for Compliance & Student-Athlete Welfare/SWA	cmcgrath@anselm.edu
Winston-Salem State	Dr. Dennis Felder	NCAA Compliance Coordinator	felderd@wssu.edu
Benedict	Margaret Jones	Assistant Athletic Director of Compliance	jonesm@benedict.edu
East Stroudsburg	Carey Snyder	Associate Athletic Director / NCAA Compliance Officer	csnyder@po-box.esu.edu
Dominican (NY)	Thomas Gavigan	Assistant Director Of Athletics/Head Compliance Officer	thomas.gavigan@dc.edu
Augustana	Dave Wrath	Associate Director of Athletics/Media & Alumni Relations	DaveWrath@augustana.edu
Wiona State	Jennifer Flowers	Associate Athletic Director/Senior Women's Administrator	jflowers@wiona.edu
Syracuse University	Dan Isaf	Assistant Director of Compliance	dmisaf@syr.edu
University of Oregon	Bill Clever	Executive Assistant Athletic Director - Compliance	jbclever@uoregon.edu
Marquette University	Danielle Josetti	Associate Athletic Director, Compliance	danielle.josetti@marquette.edu

Appendix C - Thank you Email

February 19, 2014

Thank you for the information you have provided to assist with my thesis research. For more information on my Thesis research please email me at kpm82@drexel.edu or my advisor, Dr. Amy Giddings at Giddings@drexel.edu. I am expecting to have my research complete in June 2014. I appreciate your help as I complete my final project in my Master's program!

Thank you,

Kelly McBryan

Sport Management Master's Candidate
Drexel University
Kpm82@drexel.edu

Appendix D - Division I member institution data

DI Men's Basketball Rankings Week 14 2012-13 Season														
Associated Press Men's Basketball Rankings Week 14 2012-13 Season														
RK	TEAM	1st Positive Test (3)				2nd Positive Test (2)				3rd Positive Test (1)				Score
		S	C	E	I	S	C	E	I	S	C	E	I	
10	Ohio State	3										1		4
22	Oklahoma State		3			2								4
3	Michigan	3						2						5
15	New Mexico		3			2								5
20	Georgetown	3						2						5
6	Gonzaga		3		3							1		7
8	Miami (FL)	3	3									1		7
11	Louisville		3		3					1				7
12	Michigan State	3	3									1		7
7	Arizona		3		3	2								8
25	Notre Dame	3			3			2						8
2	Florida		3		3	2						1		9
4	Duke		3		3	2						1		9
5	Kansas		3		3	2						1		9
13	Kansas State		3		3	2						1		9
16	Creighton		3		3	2						1		9
17	Cincinnati		3		3	2						1		9
21	Missouri		3		3	2						1		9
23	Pittsburgh		3		3	2								9
1	Indiana	3	3		3							1		10
14	Butler	3	3		3							1		10
18	Minnesota		3		3	2								12
9	Syracuse													NR
19	Oregon		3							1				NR
24	Marquette													NR
	Average	3	3	0	3							1		10

Appendix E - Division II member institution data

DII Men's Basketball Rankings Week 14 2012-13 Season														
Associated Press Men's Basketball Rankings Week 14 2012-13 Season														
RK	TEAM	1st Positive Test (3)				2nd Positive Test (2)				3rd Positive Test (1)				Score
		S	C	E	I	S	C	E	I	S	C	E	I	
1	Bellarmine	3										1		4
2	Indiana (Pa.)	3										1		4
3	Saint Leo		3			2						1		6
4	Florida Southern		3		3							1		7
5	Cal Poly Pomona		3			2			2			1		8
6	Alabama-Huntsville		3		3			2						8
7	Minnesota State		3		3	2								8
8	Drury	3	3		3									9
9	Lincoln Memorial	3			3		2					1		9
10	Southern Indiana	3	3						2			1		9
11	Fort Lewis		3		3	2								9
12	Michigan Tech	3	3		3							1		10
13	Wisconsin-Parkside	3	3		3			2						11
14	Eckerd	3	3		3			2						11
15	West Liberty													NR
16	Western Washington													NR
17	Seattle Pacific													NR
18	Metropolitan State													NR
19	Saint Anselm													NR
20	Winston-Salem State													NR
21	Benedict													NR
22	East Stroudsburg													NR
23	Dominican (N.Y.)													NR
24	Augustana													NR
25	Winona State													NR
	Average	3	3		3							1		10

Appendix F - Combination List of member institution data

RK	TEAM	1st Positive Test (3)				2nd Positive Test (2)				3rd Positive Test (1)				Score
		S	C	E	I	S	C	E	I	S	C	E	I	
10	Ohio State	3										1		4
22	Oklahoma State		3			2								4
19	Oregon		3							1				4
1	Bellarmino	3										1		4
2	Indiana (Pa.)	3										1		4
3	Michigan	3						2						5
15	New Mexico		3			2								5
20	Georgetown	3						2						5
3	Saint Leo		3			2						1		6
6	Gonzaga		3		3							1		7
8	Miami (FL)	3	3									1		7
11	Louisville		3		3					1				7
12	Michigan State	3	3									1		7
4	Florida Southern		3		3							1		7
7	Arizona		3		3	2								8
25	Notre Dame	3			3			2						8
5	Cal Poly Pomona		3			2			2			1		8
6	Alabama-Huntsville		3		3			2						8
7	Minnesota State		3		3	2								8
2	Florida		3		3	2						1		9
4	Duke		3		3	2						1		9
5	Kansas		3		3	2						1		9
13	Kansas State		3		3	2						1		9
16	Creighton		3		3	2						1		9
17	Cincinnati		3		3	2						1		9
21	Missouri		3		3	2						1		9
23	Pittsburgh		3		3	2								9
8	Drury	3	3		3									9
9	Lincoln Memorial	3			3		2					1		9
10	Southern Indiana	3	3						2			1		9
11	Fort Lewis		3		3	2								9
1	Indiana	3	3		3							1		10
14	Butler	3	3		3							1		10
12	Michigan Tech	3	3		3							1		10
13	Wisconsin-Parkside	3	3		3			2						11
14	Eckerd	3	3		3			2						11
18	Minnesota		3		3	2								12
9	Syracuse													NR
19	Oregon		3							1				NR
24	Marquette													NR
15	West Liberty													NR
16	Western Washington													NR
17	Seattle Pacific													NR
18	Metropolitan State													NR
19	Saint Anselm													NR
20	Winston-Salem State													NR
21	Benedict													NR
22	East Stroudsburg													NR
23	Dominican (N.Y.)													NR
24	Augustana													NR
25	Winona State													NR
	Average	3	3		3							1		10

Appendix G - Suspension after first positive drug test tally

Division I	Division II	Combined Division I and Division II
Indiana	Drury	Indiana
Michigan	Lincoln Memorial	Michigan
Miami	Bellarmino	Miami
Ohio State	Indiana (Pa.)	Ohio State
Michigan State	Wisconsin-Parkside	Michigan State
Butler	Southern Indiana	Butler
Georgetown	Michigan Tech	Georgetown
Notre Dame	Eckerd	Notre Dame
		Drury
		Lincoln Memorial
		Bellarmino
		Indiana (Pa.)
		Wisconsin - Parkside
		Southern Indiana
		Michigan Tech
		Eckerd
Total: 36% (8/22)	Total: 57% (8/14)	Total 44% (16/36)
Average Member Institution - 50%		

Appendix H - Drug Education required after first positive drug test tally

Division I	Division II	Combined Division I and Division II
Indiana	Cal Poly Pomona	Indiana
Florida	Alabama-Huntsville	Florida
Duke	Minnesota State	Duke
Kansas	Drury	Kansas
Gonzaga	Florida Southern	Gonzaga
Arizona	Saint Leo	Arizona
Miami	Wisconsin-Parkside	Miami
Louisville	Southern Indiana	Louisville
Michigan State	Fort Lewis	Michigan State
Kansas State	Michigan Tech	Kansas State
Butler	Eckerd	Butler
New Mexico		New Mexico
Creighton		Creighton
Cincinnati		Cincinnati
Minnesota		Minnesota
Oklahoma State		Oklahoma State
Oregon		Oregon
Pittsburgh		Pittsburgh
		Cal Poly Pomona
		Alabama-Huntsville
		Minnesota State
		Drury
		Florida Southern
		Saint Leo
		Wisconsin-Parkside
		Southern Indiana
		Fort Lewis
		Michigan Tech
		Eckerd
Total: 82% (18/22)	Total: 79% (11/14)	Total 81% (29/36)
Average Member Institution - 50%		