NCAA Division I Committee on Infractions: Penalty Consistency



Sport Industry Research Center
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

NCAA Division I Committee on Infractions: Penalty Consistency

Prepared for NCAA Division I Committee on Infractions

By

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Introduction

This report was produced by the Sport Industry Research Center (SIRC) at Temple University to provide the NCAA Division I Committee on Infractions with information on the consistency of prescribed penalties related to major infractions cases between 1953 and 2014. SIRC is a collaborative research network providing innovative marketing and management strategies to enhance the economic, social, and environmental sustainability of sporting events and organizations.

Report Design

The report begins with an executive summary, followed by an overview of the project, findings from penalty consistency analyses, descriptive reports of the dataset, and appendices that contain the full regression results and definitions of terms. This research project was guided by two objectives: (1) Assess the case-to-case consistency of penalties prescribed by the NCAA Division I Committee on Infractions in major infractions cases, and (2) Identify any sources of variance in penalty severity.

A total of 554 Division I major infractions cases that occurred between 1953 and 2014 and were resolved under the former infractions structure were analyzed to assess determinants of penalty severity in three ways: (i) duration of probation prescribed, (ii) duration of post-season ban, and (iii) total scholarship reduction. Regression analysis estimates the predictive influence of each infraction type, repeat offender status, self-report status, and other variables on explaining penalty severity. The regressions were computed for four scenarios: (i) all major infractions cases, (ii) only cases which involved football, (iii) only cases which involved men's basketball, and (iv) cases which involved neither football nor men's basketball.

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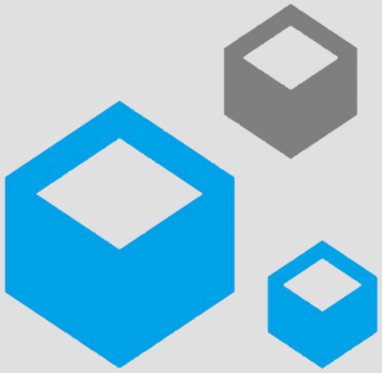
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Executive Summary

What were the main findings from the analysis?



- Across twelve analyses based on penalty type and sport(s) involved, infraction types and case characteristics explain between 25.2% and 70.7% of variance in penalty severity. Much of the remaining unexplained variance is likely attributable to specific features related to characteristics of particular cases.

- Of the 554 Division I major infractions cases reviewed for this study, 459 (82.9%) involved Football and/or Men's Basketball.

- Probation was a prescribed penalty in 86.5% of all major infractions cases, with a two year probation penalty being the most common time period. Post-season bans (42.2%) and scholarship reductions (45.5%) were also commonly-prescribed penalties.

- Institutions which are members of an autonomous governance conference are not systematically punished differently than institutions from other conferences in length of probation.

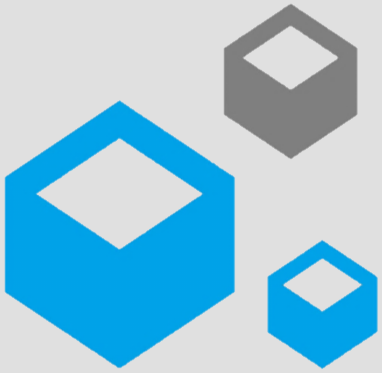
- When examining all major infractions cases and cases involving men's basketball, members of an autonomous governance conference are not systematically punished differently than institutions from other conferences in length of post season ban. In cases that involve football, membership in an autonomous governance conference is associated with a longer post season ban.

- When examining cases involving football and cases involving men's basketball, members of an autonomous governance conference are not systematically punished differently than institutions from other conferences in scholarship reductions.

- When examining all major infractions cases and cases that do not involve football or men's basketball, membership in an autonomous governance conference is associated with greater scholarship reductions.

Executive Summary

What were the main findings from the analysis?



- When examining all major infractions cases, self reporting violations was associated with a shorter probation length but had no influence on length of post season ban and scholarship reduction. Being a repeat offender was associated with a longer post season ban and probation but had no influence on scholarship reduction.

- When examining cases that involve men's basketball, self reporting violations had no influence on length of probation or post season ban and scholarship reduction. Being a repeat offender was associated with a longer post season ban and probation but had no influence on scholarship reduction.

- When examining cases that involve football, self reporting violations was associated with reduced length of probation and post season ban and a lower scholarship reduction. Being a repeat offender was associated with longer post season ban and probation but had no influence on scholarship reduction.

- For major infraction cases that do not include football or men's basketball, repeat offender status and self reporting violations did not influence penalty severity with the exception of post season bans. Self reporting violations was associated with a shorter post season ban.

- Schools from the autonomous governance conferences account for 39.9% of all major infractions cases.

- The top four most common infraction types included recruiting inducements, impermissible benefits, other recruiting violations, and unethical conduct.

- The time period 1985-89 saw the highest number of major infractions cases (69). Since 1986, the average number of major violation infractions cases is 11.3/year.

- The show-cause penalty was first prescribed in a case from 1987. Since 1988, 56.1% of all cases have involved a show-cause penalty.

- Financial penalties have become more common over time, including 21.0% of cases between 1999 and 2012 and 40.0% of cases since 2013.



Project Overview

This project was guided by two overarching research objectives:

(1) Assess the case-to-case consistency of penalties prescribed by the NCAA Division I Committee on Infractions in major infractions cases.

(2) Identify any sources of variance in penalty severity

Two previous qualitative studies found no evidence of inconsistency or perceived inconsistency, while the common popular press narrative suggests wide-spread issues. The current study takes a quantitative approach to address the research objectives.

Since 1953, the NCAA has prescribed penalties for Division I member schools a total of 554 times in major infractions cases. A written report of each case is available through the NCAA Legislative Services Database (LSDBi). Information extracted from the 554 reports comprises a database of case features, including the date of the infractions report, institution, sport(s) involved, infraction type(s), personnel, and the type and magnitude of penalties prescribed. All 554 cases analyzed in this report were resolved under the former infractions structure.* The current infractions structure went into effect August 1, 2013. This report summarizes the extracted data, including frequency counts, descriptive statistics, and an analysis of penalty consistency.

Based on jurisprudence theory, inter-case variation is not inherently undesirable. To the extent that cases differ in the type and severity of infractions, so too should they differ in type and magnitude of penalties. Such variation can be broken down into **warranted** versus **unwarranted disparity**, where warranted disparity is a result of legally relevant case factors, while unwarranted disparity results from either systematic influence of non-relevant factors or unexplained variance. Ideally, the former should explain as much variance as possible, leaving minimal disparity explained by either systematic or unknown causes that are not driven by features of the case.

*** Note:** One case was initiated under the former structure but was resolved under the current infractions structure. Because the case began under the former structure and applied the old penalty structure, the case was included in the analysis.

Statistical Glossary

Dependent Variable: A variable with values that are explained by the values of one or more other variables. Variables which explain the value of the dependent variable are called *independent variables*. Examples of dependent variables in this report include number of years of probation, number of years of post-season ban, and total number of scholarships reduced.

Independent Variable: A variable that explains the value of another variable. The variable which is explained by the independent variable is called the *dependent variable*. Examples of independent variables in this report include whether a given case included a specific infraction type, whether the institution involved in a case self-reported the violation(s), and whether an institution is a member of an autonomous governance conference.

Linear Regression: A statistical procedure that fits a straight line to a set of data to minimize the sum of the squares of the residual errors, or deviations of data points off of the line. Linear regression is frequently simply referred to as *regression*. Linear regression uses one or more *independent variables* to estimate the value of a *dependent variable*.

Ordinal Regression: A statistical procedure for predicting the value of a variable which has discrete, ordered values. For example, an institution may receive a 2-year post-season ban or a 3-year post-season ban, but cannot receive a 2.13-year post-season ban. An ordinal regression can estimate the odds of an institution being in one category (2-year post-season ban) relative to another category (3-year post-season ban).

Nagelkerke R^2: An approximation for R^2 used in *ordinal regression*, which doesn't allow for a traditional R^2 metric.

R^2: A statistical measure that represents the percentage of difference in the value of the *dependent variable* that can be explained by differences in one or more *independent variables*. R^2 can range from .00 (0%) to 1.00 (100%), where an R^2 of 1.00 means that the value of the *dependent variable* is completely explained (or 100%) by the *independent variables*.

Variance: A measure of how widely members of a group differ from the group average. The amount of variance explained in a model is reported using the R^2 metric. As the R^2 value increases the amount of unexplained variance decreases.

Understanding R^2: When reviewing an R-squared value it is important to understand that there is no standard threshold which identifies the value as "good or bad". In some situations it is reasonable to expect to explain 99% of the variance while in other situations explaining less than 10% is seen as useful. Also, the practical significance of an R-squared value is based on the decision making situation, objectives of the study, and how the dependent variable is defined. For example, the R-squared value when using the SAT/ACT to predict college success normally ranges from .13 (13%) to .27 (27%), values much less than what is being explained in this report.

Penalty Consistency

Analysis and Results

Measuring Penalty Severity

Major infraction cases typically lead to a set of penalties prescribed on the violating institution, with up to eight distinct infractions observed for a given case. Penalty severity was assessed in terms of three different penalty components: (i) years of probation prescribed, (ii) years of post-season ban prescribed, and (iii) total number of scholarships reduced. Probation was included as part of the penalty in **86.5%** of all major infractions cases. When probation was prescribed, the duration of probation varied from one to five years with two years of probation the most common, occurring in **40.6%** of cases. A post-season ban was included as part of the penalty in **42.2%** of all major infractions cases. When a post-season ban was prescribed, the duration of the ban varied from one to four years with one year the most common, occurring in **61.1%** of cases. A scholarship reduction was included as part of the penalty in **45.5%** of all major infractions cases. When scholarship reductions were prescribed, the total number of scholarships reduced ranged from one to forty-eight.

Warranted Disparity

Permissible sources of variation in penalties include the specific infraction types committed, the number of sports in the case, whether the institution self-reported the violations, whether the institution was a repeat offender or was on probation at the time of the violations, and the year of the infraction.

Unwarranted Disparity

One potential source of unwarranted disparity frequently suggested in the media is that institutions from high profile conferences are treated differently than those from smaller or less powerful conferences. This is operationalized by looking for differences in cases involving institutions affiliated with the autonomous governance conferences and cases that do not.

Analytic Method

All 554 Division I major infractions cases are entered into regression analyses where the length of probation prescribed, length of post-season ban, or total scholarship reductions included in the penalty for a case are predicted based on the factors described above. The regressions estimate the influence of each infraction type, repeat offender status, self-report status, and other variables on explaining penalty severity. The regressions were computed for four scenarios: (i) all major infractions cases, (ii) only cases which involved football, (iii) only cases which involved men's basketball, and (iv) cases which involved neither football nor men's basketball. Football and men's basketball are both high profile sports and the two sports most frequently included in major infractions cases (**47%** and **49%** of cases involve football and men's basketball, respectively, while **17%** of cases involve neither sport).

Penalty Consistency

Analysis and Results

All Case Results

The data includes 554 Division I cases. The infraction types and case characteristics associated with penalty severity are signified by a check mark (✓) below.

	Probation Length	Post-Season Ban Length	Scholarship Reduction
Variance Explained	**52.2%**	**40.5%**	**28.7%**
Academic Fraud			
Academic Ineligibility	✓	✓	✓
Amateurism		✓	✓
Conduct of Athletics Personnel			✓
Exceeding Financial Aid		✓	
Failure to Monitor	✓		
Failure to Promote			
Impermissible Benefits	✓	✓	
Improper Eligibility Certification	✓	✓	
Ineligible Participation		✓	
Lack of Institutional Control	✓	✓	✓
Playing or Practice Season			
Recruiting Inducements	✓	✓	
Other Recruiting			
Unethical Conduct	✓	✓	
Miscellaneous Other Violations	✓		
Probation			
Self-Reported	✓		
Repeat Offender	✓	✓	
Sport Count			✓
Year	✓	✓	✓
Autonomous Governance Conference			✓

Detailed results for all analyses are available in appendices III, VII, and XI.



What Does It Mean?

Interpreting the Results – Analyses of All Division I Major Infractions Cases Autonomous Governance Conference Members v All Other Conferences

Across all 554 Division I major infractions cases and three analyses, between **28.7%** and **52.2%** of penalty severity could be explained by a set of predictors including infraction types and case characteristics. Much of the remaining unexplained variance is likely attributable to specific features related to characteristics of particular cases, that is warranted disparity, rather than unwarranted disparity. Of note, magnitude of the infraction(s) was not included in the analyses. The data do not include an indication of whether a specific infraction involved a single individual and occasion or wide-spread violations over an extended period of time. Given this, **explaining 100% of the variance in penalty severity is not desirable and should not be expected in this context**. Each major infractions case has unique characteristics that require a subjective evaluation when making a determination about penalty severity. Without this form of evaluation the penalties prescribed would lack the necessary nuance based on factors specific to each individual major infractions case (e.g., magnitude of infraction type). What is not desirable is difference in penalty severity based on some form of bias such as conference membership.

Results indicate different infraction types are significant predictors of penalty severity depending on sanction type. **Lack of Institutional Control** and **Academic Ineligibility** were significantly related to penalty severity for all three penalty types (length of probation, length of post-season ban, and scholarship reduction). **Self Reported** violations earned a degree of leniency from the Committee on Infractions compared to cases where the institution failed to self report with regards to length of probation prescribed, but not the other two penalties. **Repeat Offenders** were punished more severely in terms of length of probation and post-season ban, but not in scholarship reductions.

Over time, penalties have included longer probationary periods, shorter post-season bans, and greater scholarship reductions. A positive relationship between penalty severity and relatively more recent cases is an expected result in a regulatory environment which increasingly places greater emphasis on an atmosphere of compliance. This is reflected in the longer probationary periods and greater scholarship reductions. Shorter post-season bans run counter to this broader trend, however may represent a shift away from penalties which bar institutions from high-profile competition, such as post-season participation or television coverage.

With one exception**, the analyses involving all major infractions cases** indicates institutions which are members of autonomous governance conferences are not penalized any differently (more or less severely) than institutions which are not. However, the one exception is that membership in an autonomous governance conference is associated with greater scholarship reductions.

Further analyses specifically examining cases (i) involving football, (ii) involving men's basketball, and (iii) involving neither football nor men's basketball are reported on the next three pages. Football and men's basketball are both high profile sports and the two sports most frequently included in major infractions cases (**47%** and **49%** of cases involve football and men's basketball, respectively, while **17%** of cases involve neither sport).

Penalty Consistency

Analysis and Results

Football Case Results

The data includes 259 cases involving the sport of football. The infraction types and case characteristics associated with penalty severity are signified by a check mark (✓) below.

	Probation Length	Post-Season Ban Length	Scholarship Reduction
Variance Explained	**51.9%**	**39.4%**	**25.8%**
Academic Fraud			
Academic Ineligibility			
Amateurism		✓	✓
Conduct of Athletics Personnel			✓
Exceeding Financial Aid			
Failure to Monitor	✓		
Failure to Promote		✓	
Impermissible Benefits	✓	✓	
Improper Eligibility Certification			
Ineligible Participation			
Lack of Institutional Control	✓		✓
Playing or Practice Season			
Recruiting Inducements	✓		
Other Recruiting			
Unethical Conduct		✓	
Miscellaneous Other Violations	✓		
Probation			
Self-Reported	✓	✓	✓
Repeat Offender	✓	✓	
Sport Count			
Year	✓	✓	✓
Autonomous Governance Conference		✓	

Detailed results for all analyses are available in appendices IV, VIII, and XII.

Penalty Consistency

Analysis and Results

Men's Basketball Case Results

The data includes 270 cases involving the sport of men's basketball. The infraction types and case characteristics associated with penalty severity are signified by a check mark (✓) below.

	Probation Length	Post-Season Ban Length	Scholarship Reduction
Variance Explained	**60.4%**	**43.6%**	**25.2%**
Academic Fraud			
Academic Ineligibility			
Amateurism			
Conduct of Athletics Personnel			
Exceeding Financial Aid		✓	
Failure to Monitor	✓		
Failure to Promote			
Impermissible Benefits	✓	✓	
Improper Eligibility Certification		✓	
Ineligible Participation			✓
Lack of Institutional Control	✓		✓
Playing or Practice Season			
Recruiting Inducements	✓	✓	
Other Recruiting			
Unethical Conduct		✓	
Miscellaneous Other Violations	✓		
Probation			
Self-Reported			
Repeat Offender	✓	✓	
Sport Count		✓	✓
Year	✓	✓	
Autonomous Governance Conference			

Detailed results for all analyses are available in appendices V, IX, and XIII.



Penalty Consistency

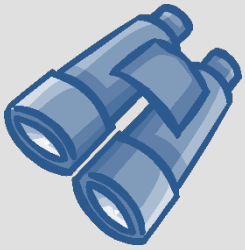
Analysis and Results

Other Case Results

The data includes 95 cases not involving the sports of football or men's basketball. The infraction types and case characteristics associated with penalty severity are signified by a check mark (✓) below.

	Probation Length	Post-Season Ban Length	Scholarship Reduction
Variance Explained	**70.7%**	**61.6%**	**49.8%**
Academic Fraud			
Academic Ineligibility	✓		✓
Amateurism			
Conduct of Athletics Personnel			
Exceeding Financial Aid		✓	
Failure to Monitor	✓	✓	
Failure to Promote		✓	
Impermissible Benefits		✓	
Improper Eligibility Certification		✓	
Ineligible Participation			
Lack of Institutional Control	✓	✓	
Playing or Practice Season			
Recruiting Inducements			
Other Recruiting		✓	
Unethical Conduct	✓	✓	
Miscellaneous Other Violations			
Probation			
Self-Reported		✓	
Repeat Offender			
Sport Count			
Year	✓	✓	
Autonomous Governance Conference			✓

Detailed results for all analyses are available in appendices VI, X, and XIV.



What Does It Mean?

Interpreting the Results – Analyses of Sport Specific Cases
Autonomous Governance Conference Members v All Other Conferences.

Nine additional analyses investigated the influence of infraction types and case characteristics on penalty severity in cases selected based on the sports involved. Separate analyses were conducted examining cases **(i) involving football, (ii) involving men's basketball, and (iii) involving neither football nor men's basketball.** Football and men's basketball are both high profile sports and the two sports most frequently included in major infractions cases (**47%** and **49%** of cases involve football and men's basketball, respectively, while **17%** of cases involve neither sport).

Across the additional nine analyses, between **25.2%** and **70.7%** of penalty severity could be explained by a set of predictors including infraction types and case characteristics. As in the all cases analyses, **Self Reported Violations** earned a degree of leniency and **Repeat Offenders** were punished more severely. These factors were not universally statistically significant, however when present their influence was in the expected direction. Specifically, self-reported violations were associated with decreased penalty severity for all three penalty types (length of probation, length of post-season ban, and scholarship reduction) for cases involving football and with shorter post-season bans in cases involving neither football nor men's basketball. However, self-reported violations had no influence on penalty severity for cases involving men's basketball.

Repeat offender status was associated with longer probationary periods and longer post-season bans for cases involving football and cases involving men's basketball. More recent major infractions cases are associated with longer probationary periods and shorter post-season bans for all analyses. More recent cases are also associated with greater scholarship reductions in cases involving football. Members of autonomous governance conferences are not penalized any differently (more or less severely) than institutions which are not in seven of the nine additional analyses. Membership in an autonomous governance conference is associated with longer football post-season bans in cases involving football and greater scholarship reductions in cases involving neither football nor men's basketball.

Descriptives

Providing a snapshot of characteristics for all Division I infractions from 1953-2014

Conferences Penalized

The graphic below indicates the most penalized conferences for the years 1953-2014. Current conference names are used, but data from previous conference names has been included (e.g. Pac 12 includes Pac 10 and Pac 8).

- **Southeastern Conference 8%**
- **Pac 12 Conference 7%**
- **Big 10 Conference 7%**
- **Southwestern Athletic Conference 5%**
- **Atlantic Coast Conference 4%**
- **5% Big 8**
- **5% Southwest Conference**
- **3% Big 12**

Autonomous Governance Conferences

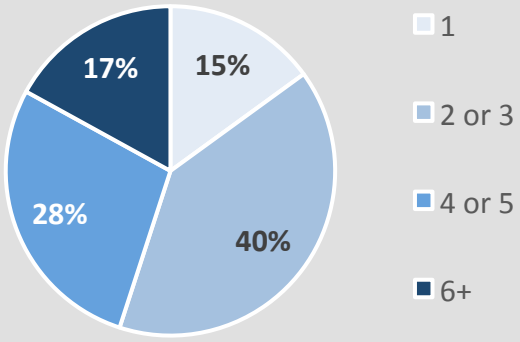
Autonomous governance conferences include the ACC, Big 10, Big 12, Pac 12, and SEC. Schools from one of these five conferences represent **39.9%** of all major infractions cases.

Descriptives Cont.

Providing a snapshot of characteristics for all Division I infractions from 1953-2014

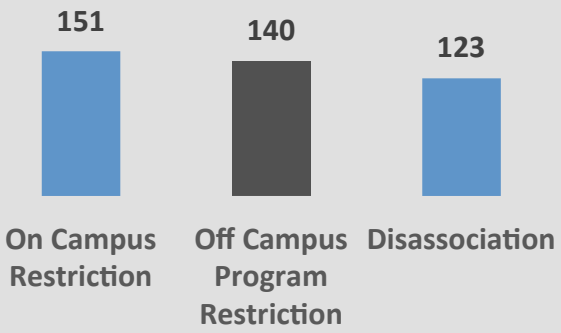
Number of Infraction Types per Case

A greater number of infraction types typically indicates a more extensive investigation. The graphic to the right represents the percentage of cases with multiple infraction types.



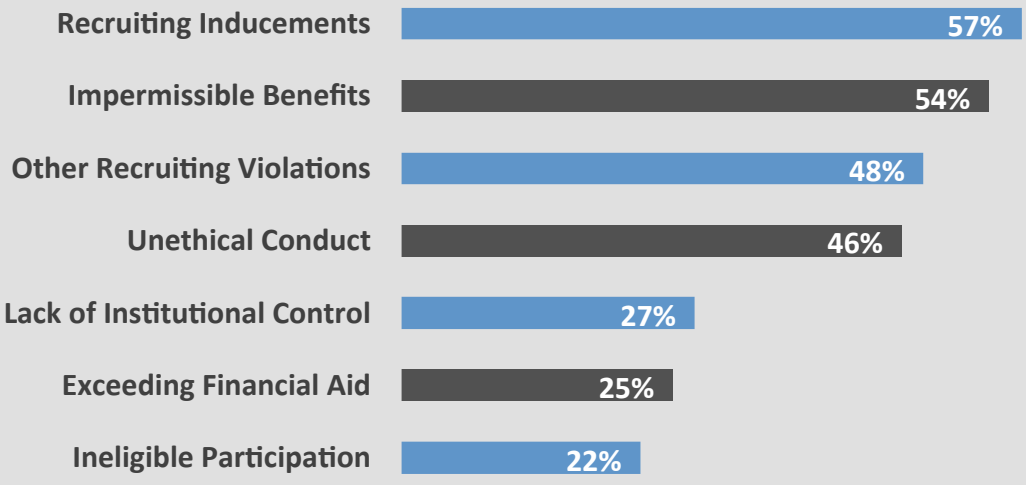
Recruiting Restrictions

277 of 554 Division I infractions cases from 1953-2014 led to recruiting penalties. The graphic to the right indicates the top 3 recruiting restrictions.



Type of Infractions

The graphic below indicates the most common infraction types amongst Division I schools. The percentage indicates how often that infraction type was part of a Division I case. Note that one case may have multiple infraction types.

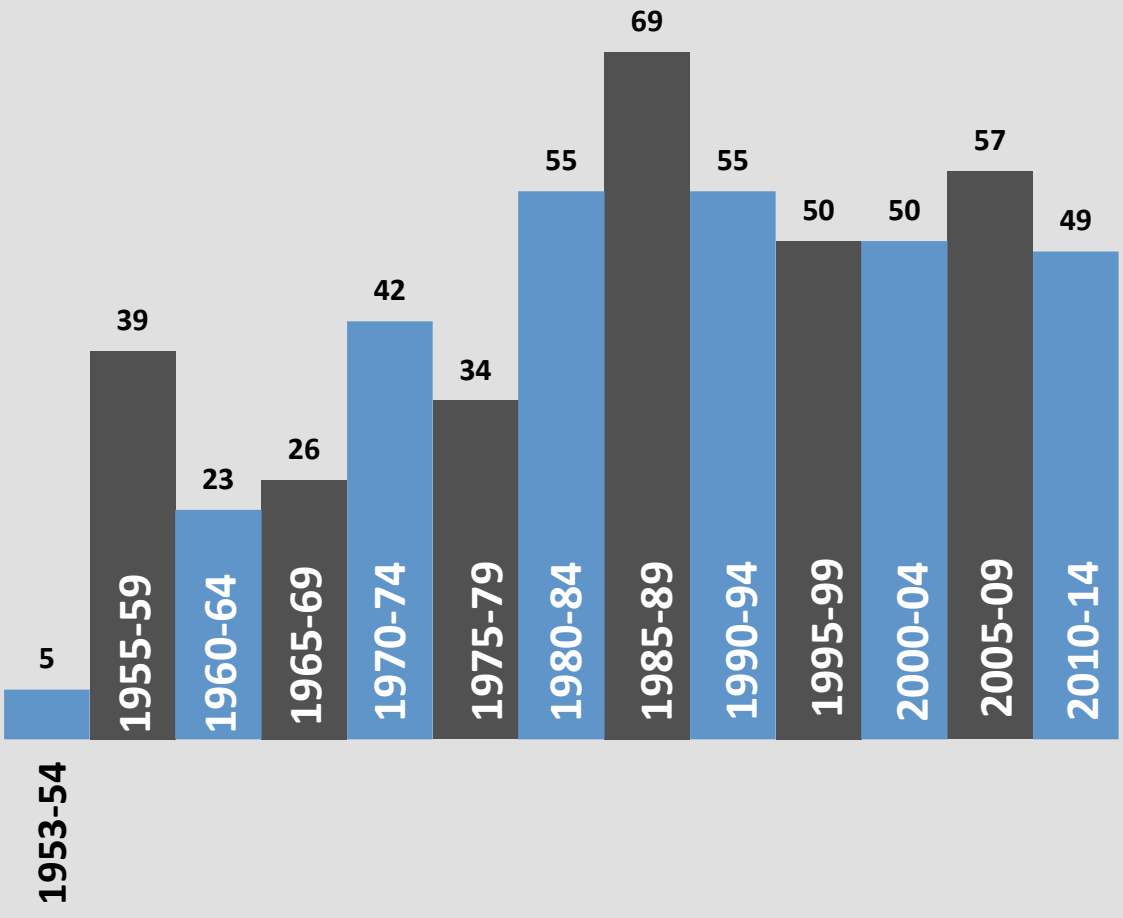


Infractions

Examining the number of major infractions cases since 1953

Up until 1980, there was a gradual increase in the number of major infractions cases. Since 1980, however, there has consistency in the number of major infractions cases with an average of 11.3 cases/year. The most major infractions cases occurred in 1986 with 23.

The graphic below represents the number of major infraction cases since 1953 in 5 year intervals.

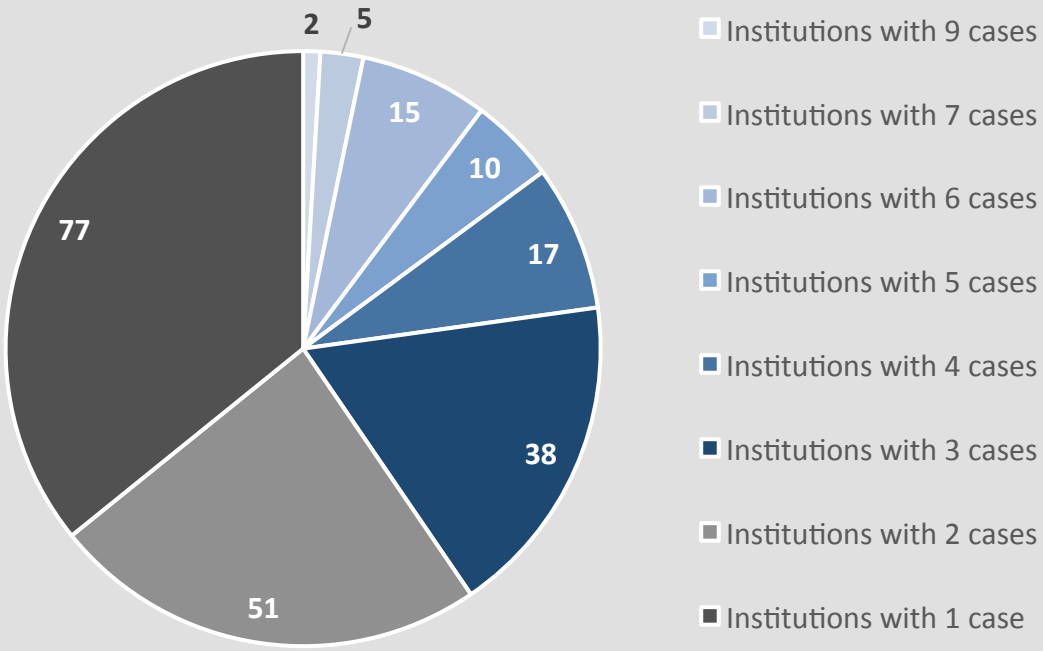


Infractions

Examining the number of major cases per institution

Number of Infractions

The graphic below represents the number of major infraction cases per institution.



Who is Involved?

The Sports and People

Sports Involved

The five sports most frequently included in major infractions cases were men's basketball, football, men's track & field, women's basketball, and baseball. Note: Infractions cases can include multiple sports.



Men's Basketball: 270 (49%)

Women's Basketball: 38 (7%)



Men's Track & Field: 41 (7%)



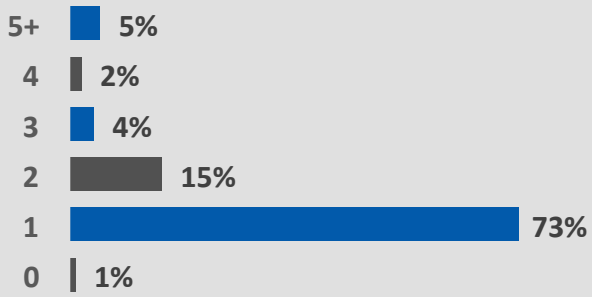
Football: 259 (47%)



Baseball: 32 (6%)

Number of Sports Involved

The graphic to the right shows the number of sports involved across all 554 Division I infractions cases. The percentage indicates how often that number of sports appeared per infractions case. The majority of cases involve a single sport.



Individual Personnel

Coaches
84%

Most major infraction cases involve violations by coaches (84%). Representatives of Athletics Interests are involved in a lower number (43%) of cases, while involvement of non-coach staff members of athletics departments (17%) and non-athletics institutional staff (13%) is relatively uncommon.

Penalties

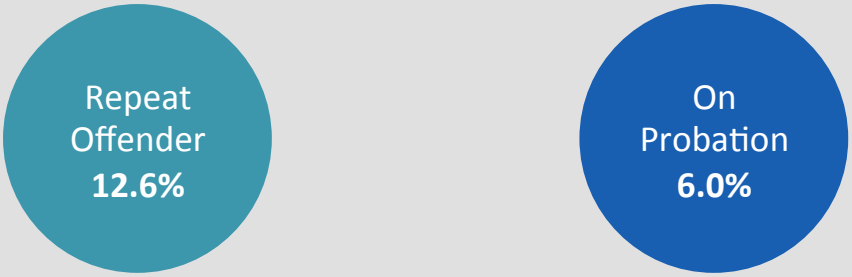
Examining the institution's status at time of violation and most common penalties prescribed

Repeat Offenders

A number of schools have been penalized for major violations multiple times since 1953. Repeat offenders are defined as schools which have a second major violation within five years of the most recent time they have been penalized for a major infraction. **12.6%** of major infractions cases involve a repeat offender.

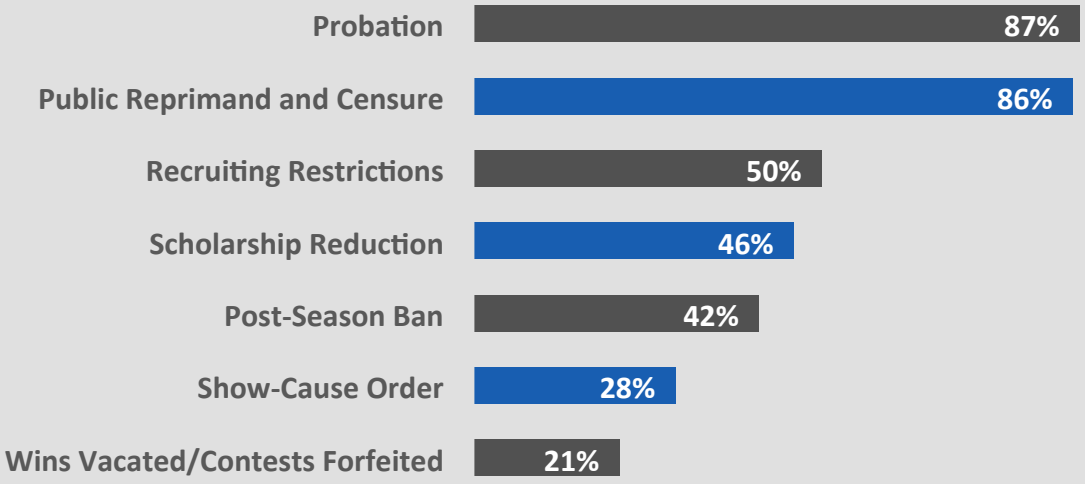
Offenders on Probation

Less commonly, a school will be penalized for committing a second major infraction while still on probation from a previous case. In **6.0%** of cases, the offending school is still on probation.



Penalties

The graphic below shows the most commonly prescribed penalties for NCAA Division I programs.

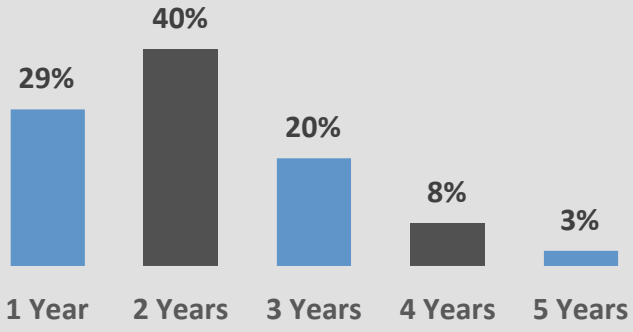


Penalties

How certain penalties were prescribed

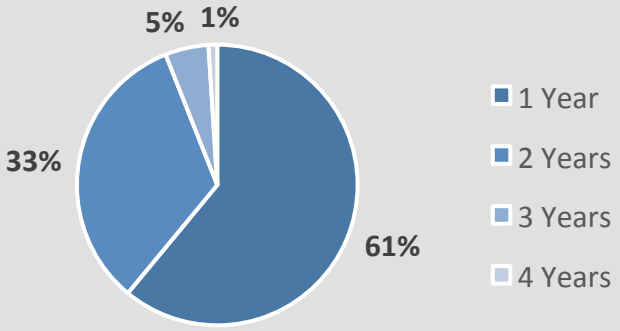
Probation Penalties

87% of NCAA Division I infractions cases had a probation penalty prescribed. The graphic to the right breaks down how those penalties were prescribed.



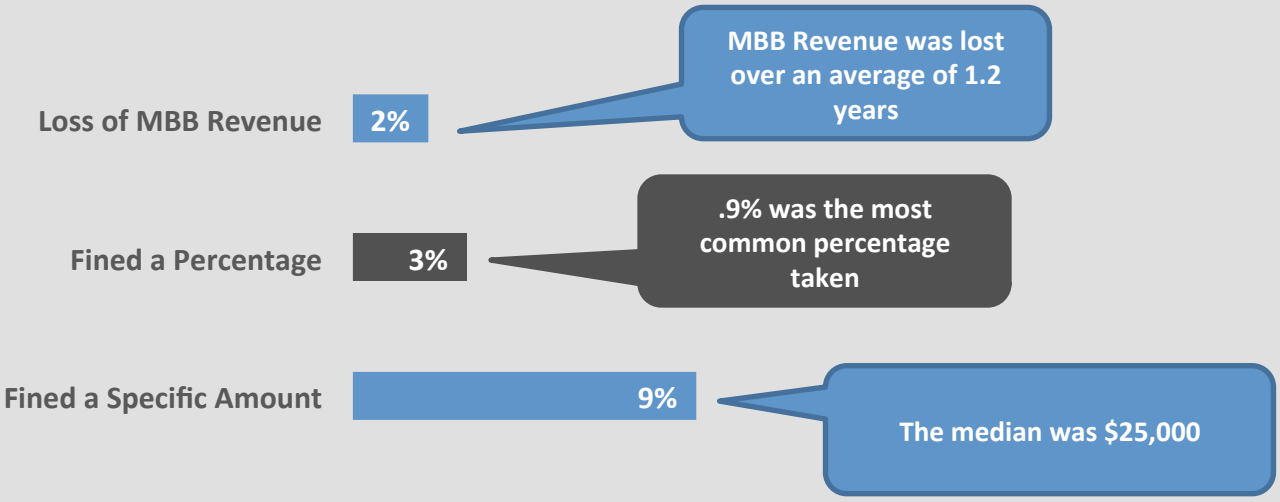
Post-Season Ban Penalties

42% of NCAA Division I infractions cases had a post-season ban prescribed. The graphic to the right breaks down the length of these bans for these institutions.



Financial Penalties

12% of NCAA Division I infractions cases had a financial penalty prescribed. Of those 12%, the graphic below breaks down how these penalties were prescribed. Note some cases may have had more than one type of financial penalty prescribed.



Trends

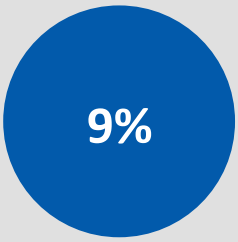
Looking at how characteristics of major violations have changed over time

The NCAA Division I Committee on Infractions has used various infraction types and penalties throughout the 62 years covered by this study. Some have either been added or fallen out of use during that time. Those infractions and penalties observed only in limited eras are presented below.

Self-Reported Violations

Since 1953, **33%** of all violations have been self reported. A closer examination reveals that this has not been seen consistently across that time frame. The graphics below show the rate of self-reporting pre and post 1984.

Pre 1984



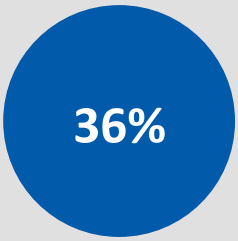
Post 1984



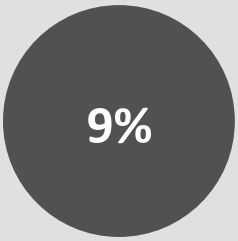
TV Penalty

Since 1953, a TV penalty has been prescribed **20%** of the time. The last TV penalty was prescribed in 2005, but has been seen intermittently since 1984. The graphic below shows the rate at which TV penalties were prescribed pre and post 1984.

Pre 1984



Post 1984



Disclosure to Recruits and Publication of Cases

Both disclosure to recruits and publication of the case are recent penalties prescribed with both appearing for the first time in 2010. Since then, both of these penalties have been prescribed in **65%** of cases. There has not been a single instance, however, of one of those penalties being prescribed without the other.

Evaluation by Era

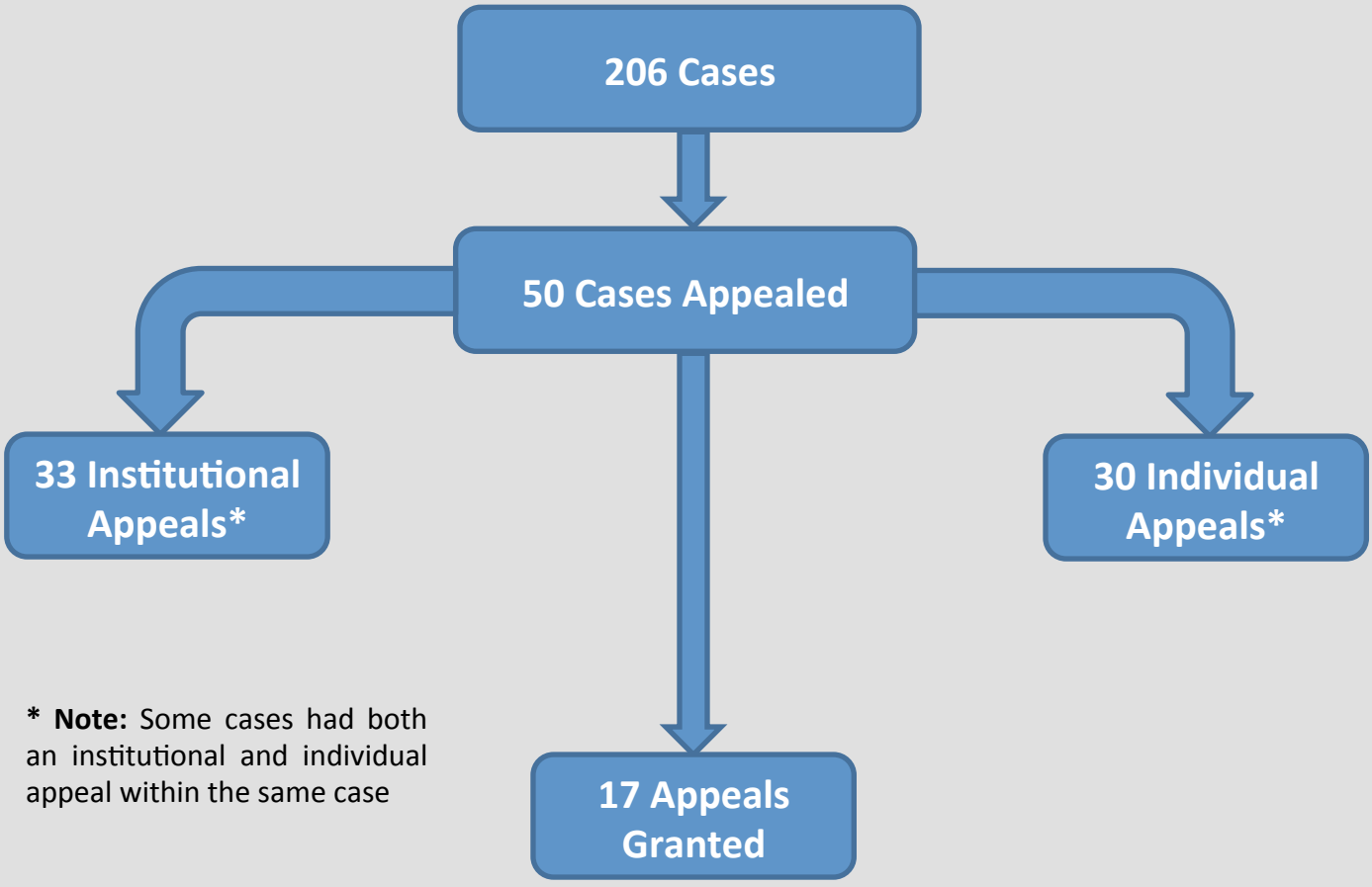
Examination of how penalties have been prescribed over time across all cases when separated by era. Eras are based on substantial changes in the structure of the NCAA Committee on Infractions or penalty system.

	Overall	1953-64	1965-74	1975-87
Number of cases	554	67	68	141
Avg. probation length	2.16 years	1.58 years	1.53 years	1.61 years
TV penalty	20% (109)	22% (15)	34% (23)	34% (48)
Financial penalty	12% (67)	6% (4)	4% (3)	9% (12)
Show-Cause	28% (157)	0% (0)	0% (0)	1% (1)
Vacation of wins	21% (115)	0% (0)	4% (3)	11% (15)
Avg. post-season ban length	1.46	1.67 years	1.77 years	1.43 years
Avg. scholarships reduced	6.97	0.00	3.83	9.09

	1988-94	1995-98	1999-2012	2013-14
Number of cases	72	39	157	10
Avg. probation length	2.31 years	2.84 years	2.63 years	3.10 years
TV penalty	22% (16)	13% (5)	1% (2)	0% (0)
Financial penalty	11% (8)	8% (3)	21% (33)	40% (4)
Show-Cause	67% (48)	59% (23)	50% (79)	60% (6)
Vacation of wins	25% (18)	54% (21)	34% (54)	40% (4)
Avg. post-season ban length	1.36 years	1.26 years	1.24 years	1.50 years
Avg. scholarships reduced	5.28	10.37	5.88	11.00

Appeals (Post-1994)

Examining some quick facts regarding appeals after 1994. There were 206 cases in this timeframe.



*** Note:** Some cases had both an institutional and individual appeal within the same case

Penalties that were reduced: Post-season ban (4 times), Probation (4 times), Scholarship reduction (2 times). There were 7 cases where the appeal was granted, but it was unclear what penalties were reduced.

*** Note:** The appeals analyzed in the study reflect appeals processed after 1994 through the end of the former infractions structure. It does not include appeals decided after the infractions reforms effective August 1, 2013, and that involved the new penalty structure.

Academic Fraud

Examination of penalties associated in cases with academic violations by era. Overall, there were 68 cases (12% of all cases) involving academic fraud. Eras are based on substantial changes in the structure of the NCAA Committee on Infractions or penalty system.

	Overall	1953-64	1965-74	1975-87
Number of cases	68	1	9	14
Avg. probation length	2.61 years	1.00 years	2.00 years	1.93 years
TV penalty	30% (21)	0% (0)	78% (2)	57% (8)
Financial penalty	18% (12)	0% (0)	0% (0)	7% (1)
Show-Cause	57% (39)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Vacation of wins	39% (27)	0% (0)	0% (0)	29% (4)
Avg. post-season ban length	1.56 years	1.00 years	2.25 years	1.38 years
Avg. scholarships reduced	7.15	0.00	5.67	8.80

	1988-94	1995-98	1999-2012	2013-14
Number of cases	9	7	28	0
Avg. probation length	2.57 years	3.14 years	3.04 years	0.00 years
TV penalty	22% (2)	43% (3)	4% (1)	0% (0)
Financial penalty	22% (2)	29% (2)	25% (7)	0% (0)
Show-Cause	0% (0)	0% (0)	82% (23)	0% (0)
Vacation of wins	33% (3)	71% (5)	54% (15)	0% (0)
Avg. post-season ban length	1.75 years	1.40 years	1.30 years	0.00 years
Avg. scholarships reduced	3.20	8.73	7.35	0.00

Conduct of Athletics Personnel

Examination of the penalties associated with failure to monitor when coaching personnel are involved. The category "**all other cases" refers to cases that do not include a charge of failure to monitor or where coaching personnel were not involved**. All cases in this analysis occurred between 2005 and 2014.

	Coaching Personnel Involved	All Other Cases
Number of Cases	58	48
Avg. Probation Length	2.85 years	2.41 years
TV Penalty	2% (1)	0% (0)
Financial Penalty	28% (16)	27% (13)
Show-Cause	57% (33)	40% (19)
Vacation of Wins	43% (25)	42% (20)
Avg. Post-Season Ban Length	1.28 years	1.33 years
Avg. Scholarship Reduction	5.70	9.04

Appendix I

Description of Infraction Types

The list below is a description of each of the sixteen infraction types in this report

Academic Fraud: Involvement in fraudulent behavior related to a student-athlete's academic status or credit. See Article 10.

Academic Ineligibility: Participation of a student-athlete in intercollegiate competition while ineligible due to academic reasons. See Article 14.

Amateurism: Violations of the NCAA amateurism regulations. See Article 12.

Conduct of Athletics Personnel: Conduct of institutional staff members in violation of NCAA regulations. See Article 11.

Exceeding Financial Aid: A student-athlete may receive institutional aid or educational grants-in-aid administered by an institution that do not conflict with the NCAA governing legislation. See Article 15.

Failure to Monitor: Each institution shall monitor its programs to assure compliance with all applicable rules and regulations of the Association. See Article 2.

Failure to Promote: An institution's head coach shall promote an atmosphere of compliance within his or her program. See Article 11

Impermissible Benefits: Receipt of any extra benefit by one or more student-athletes not authorized by NCAA regulations. See Article 16.

Improper Eligibility Certification: Failure to properly certify a student-athlete's eligibility prior to representing the institution in intercollegiate competition. See Article 12.

Ineligible Participation: Participation of a student-athlete in intercollegiate competition while ineligible. See Article 14.

Lack of Institutional Control: The control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics shall be exercised by the institution. See Article 6.

Playing or Practice Season: Violations of the established limits on playing and practice season. See Article 17.

Recruiting Inducements: Financial aid or other benefits provided to prospective student-athletes other than as expressly permitted by NCAA regulations. See Article 13.

Other Recruiting: Violations of any NCAA regulations on recruiting other than recruiting inducements. See Article 13.

Unethical Conduct: Unethical conduct by a prospective or current student-athlete, or current or former staff member. See Article 10.

Miscellaneous or Other: Any additional violation not included above.

Appendix II

Description of Other Terms

The list below is a description of each of the six non-infraction variables and the three dependent variables in the regression analyses

Probation: A case where the institution involved with a major infractions case is still on probation as a result of a previous major infractions case.

Self-Reported: When violations are initially reported by the offending institution, the case is considered self-reported.

Repeat Offender: An institution is considered a repeat offender if it has a major infraction within five years of the most recent previous major infractions report.

Sport Count: A count of the number of sports named in the major infractions report.

Year: The year of the major infractions report. Note that this year typically follows when the infractions themselves occurred by several years.

Autonomous Governance Conference: Five conferences (ACC, Big 10, Big 12, Pac 12, and SEC) are considered autonomous governance conferences.

Years of Probation Prescribed: The number of years of probation an institution received as part of the penalties prescribed as the result of a major infractions case.

Years of Post-Season Ban: The number of years of post-season ban an institution received as part of the penalties prescribed as the result of a major infractions case. For football and men's basketball cases, sport-specific post-season bans are used in the analyses.

Scholarship Reduction: The total number of scholarships reduced as part of the penalties prescribed as the result of a major infractions case. For football and men's basketball cases, sport-specific scholarship reductions are used in the analyses.

Appendix III

Years of Probation – All Cases

The table below is a detailed breakdown of the ordinal regression results on number of years of probation prescribed in all cases. Factors that are statistically significant are highlighted in bold.

	Estimate	Wald	Sig.
Academic Fraud	.310 (.265)	1.365	.243
Academic Ineligibility	**2.068 (.694)**	**8.884**	**.003**
Amateurism	.406 (.469)	.749	.387
Conduct of Athletics Personnel	-.224 (.301)	.551	.458
Exceeding Financial Aid	.076 (.200)	.144	.704
Failure to Monitor	**1.364 (.275)**	**24.694**	**.000**
Failure to Promote	.588 (.471)	1.556	.212
Impermissible Benefits	**.669 (.174)**	**14.794**	**.000**
Improper Eligibility Certification	**.764 (.326)**	**5.486**	**.019**
Ineligible Participation	.381 (.225)	2.860	.091
Lack of Institutional Control	**1.694 (.224)**	**57.230**	**.000**
Playing or Practice Season	.307 (.230)	1.785	.182
Recruiting Inducements	**.766 (.195)**	**15.393**	**.000**
Other Recruiting	-.040 (.179)	.051	.822
Unethical Conduct	**.504 (.187)**	**7.287**	**.007**
Other	**1.023 (.396)**	**6.669**	**.010**
Probation	.069 (.355)	.037	.847
Self-Reported	**-.586 (.195)**	**9.057**	**.003**
Repeat Offender	**1.302 (.283)**	**21.197**	**.000**
Sport Count	.167 (.091)	3.384	.066
Year	**.039 (.008)**	**26.131**	**.000**
Autonomous Governance Conference	.088 (.177)	.248	.618
Nagelkerke R^2	.522		
N	554		

Link function: Logit

Appendix IV

Years of Probation – Football Cases

The table below is a detailed breakdown of the ordinal regression results on number of years of probation prescribed in cases which involve Football. Factors that are statistically significant are highlighted in bold.

	Estimate	Wald	Sig.
Academic Fraud	.058 (.404)	.021	.885
Academic Ineligibility	1.401 (1.141)	1.509	.219
Amateurism	.433 (.597)	.525	.469
Conduct of Athletics Personnel	.198 (.419)	.222	.637
Exceeding Financial Aid	-.013 (.297)	.002	.964
Failure to Monitor	**1.377 (.463)**	**8.831**	**.003**
Failure to Promote	.170 (.725)	.055	.814
Impermissible Benefits	**.884 (.276)**	**10.269**	**.001**
Improper Eligibility Certification	.705 (.550)	1.643	.200
Ineligible Participation	.513 (.348)	2.176	.140
Lack of Institutional Control	**1.510 (.337)**	**20.043**	**.000**
Playing or Practice Season	.423 (.352)	1.440	.230
Recruiting Inducements	**.920 (.325)**	**8.034**	**.005**
Other Recruiting	-.048 (.286)	.028	.866
Unethical Conduct	.354 (.294)	1.458	.227
Other	**1.339 (.563)**	**5.659**	**.017**
Probation	.200 (.474)	.179	.672
Self-Reported	**-.667 (.318)**	**4.393**	**.036**
Repeat Offender	**1.754 (.426)**	**16.934**	**.000**
Sport Count	.240 (.139)	2.994	.084
Year	**.025 (.011)**	**4.812**	**.028**
Autonomous Governance Conference	.014 (.282)	.003	.959
Nagelkerke R^2	.519		
N	259		

Link function: Logit

Appendix V

Years of Probation – Men's Basketball Cases

The table below is a detailed breakdown of the ordinal regression results on number of years of probation prescribed in cases which involve Men's Basketball. Factors that are significant are highlighted in bold.

	Estimate	Wald	Sig.
Academic Fraud	.279 (.366)	.580	.446
Academic Ineligibility	.772 (1.000)	.595	.440
Amateurism	.066(.812)	.007	.935
Conduct of Athletics Personnel	-.569 (.531)	1.147	.284
Exceeding Financial Aid	.469 (.306)	2.352	.125
Failure to Monitor	**1.149(.419)**	**7.524**	**.006**
Failure to Promote	.639 (.647)	.975	.324
Impermissible Benefits	**.537 (.256)**	**4.384**	**.036**
Improper Eligibility Certification	.777 (.426)	3.333	.068
Ineligible Participation	.171 (.325)	.278	.598
Lack of Institutional Control	**1.830 (.328)**	**31.193**	**.000**
Playing or Practice Season	.048 (.329)	.022	.883
Recruiting Inducements	**1.031 (.290)**	**12.655**	**.000**
Other Recruiting	.159 (.261)	.373	.541
Unethical Conduct	.442 (.269)	2.708	.100
Other	**1.568 (.622)**	**6.359**	**.012**
Probation	1.014 (.563)	3.241	.072
Self-Reported	-.543(.284)	3.644	.056
Repeat Offender	**2.035(.455)**	**19.967**	**.000**
Sport Count	.209 (.124)	2.844	.092
Year	**.051 (.011)**	**20.748**	**.000**
Autonomous Governance Conference	.146 (.277)	.278	.598
Nagelkerke R^2	.604		
N	270		

Link function: Logit

Appendix VI

Years of Probation –

Sports other than Football and Men's Basketball

The table below is a detailed breakdown of the ordinal regression results on number of years of probation prescribed in all cases which do NOT involve Football or Men's Basketball. Factors that are significant are highlighted in bold.

	Estimate	Wald	Sig.
Academic Fraud	.339 (.853)	.158	.691
Academic Ineligibility	**5.776 (1.849)**	**9.758**	**.002**
Amateurism	-.694(1.325)	.274	.600
Conduct of Athletics Personnel	-1.228 (.735)	2.795	.095
Exceeding Financial Aid	-.288 (.530)	.295	.587
Failure to Monitor	**2.239 (.750)**	**8.909**	**.003**
Failure to Promote	1.105 (1.170)	.893	.345
Impermissible Benefits	.882 (.506)	3.041	.081
Improper Eligibility Certification	.330 (.949)	.121	.728
Ineligible Participation	.800 (.590)	1.836	.175
Lack of Institutional Control	**2.697 (.647)**	**17.367**	**.000**
Playing or Practice Season	1.018 (.698)	2.131	.144
Recruiting Inducements	-.325 (.575)	.319	.572
Other Recruiting	-.786(.496)	2.515	.113
Unethical Conduct	**1.744 (.548)**	**10.111**	**.001**
Other	-.076 (1.093)	.005	.944
Probation	-2.440 (1.336)	3.336	.068
Self-Reported	-.717 (.538)	1.775	.183
Repeat Offender	.830 (.724)	1.312	.252
Sport Count	.331(.266)	1.553	.213
Year	**.080 (.027)**	**8.713**	**.003**
Autonomous Governance Conference	.227(.553)	.169	.681
Nagelkerke R^2	.707		
N	95		

Link function: Logit

Appendix VII

Post-Season Ban – All Cases

The table below is a detailed breakdown of the ordinal regression results on number of years of post-season ban prescribed in all cases. Factors that are significant are highlighted in bold.

	Estimate	Wald	Sig.
Academic Fraud	.082 (.295)	.077	.781
Academic Ineligibility	**1.881 (.714)**	**6.942**	**.008**
Amateurism	**1.087 (.512)**	**4.510**	**.034**
Conduct of Athletics Personnel	.335 (.342)	.958	.328
Exceeding Financial Aid	**.632 (.224)**	**7.974**	**.005**
Failure to Monitor	.536 (.352)	2.321	.128
Failure to Promote	1.114 (.647)	2.965	.085
Impermissible Benefits	**1.057 (.213)**	**24.741**	**.000**
Improper Eligibility Certification	**1.140 (.354)**	**10.370**	**.001**
Ineligible Participation	**.531 (.261)**	**4.131**	**.042**
Lack of Institutional Control	**1.037 (.244)**	**18.011**	**.000**
Playing or Practice Season	.468 (.262)	3.203	.074
Recruiting Inducements	**.557 (.230)**	**5.874**	**.015**
Other Recruiting	.228 (.212)	1.161	.281
Unethical Conduct	**1.476 (.237)**	**38.650**	**.000**
Other	-.213 (.474)	.201	.654
Probation	.067 (.403)	.028	.867
Self-Reported	-.335 (.235)	2.036	.154
Repeat Offender	**.864 (.338)**	**6.531**	**.011**
Sport Count	-.031 (.115)	.071	.790
Year	**-.090 (.010)**	**76.428**	**.000**
Autonomous Governance Conference	.300 (.206)	2.114	.146
Nagelkerke R^2	.405		
N	554		

Link function: Logit

Appendix VIII

Post-Season Ban – Football Cases

The table below is a detailed breakdown of the ordinal regression results on number of years of post-season ban prescribed in all cases which involve Football. Factors that are significant are highlighted in bold.

	Estimate	Wald	Sig.
Academic Fraud	-.295 (.487)	.366	.545
Academic Ineligibility	.804 (1.424)	.319	.572
Amateurism	**1.800 (.672)**	**7.165**	**.007**
Conduct of Athletics Personnel	1.033 (.475)	4.725	.030
Exceeding Financial Aid	.510 (.346)	2.172	.141
Failure to Monitor	.089 (.665)	.018	.894
Failure to Promote	**2.681 (.967)**	**7.692**	**.006**
Impermissible Benefits	**.988 (.347)**	**8.105**	**.004**
Improper Eligibility Certification	1.044 (.682)	2.347	.126
Ineligible Participation	.812(.434)	3.495	.062
Lack of Institutional Control	.685(.392)	3.058	.080
Playing or Practice Season	.059 (.420)	.020	.889
Recruiting Inducements	.072 (.385)	.035	.851
Other Recruiting	.116 (.351)	.108	.742
Unethical Conduct	**1.452 (.378)**	**14.777**	**.000**
Other	-.729 (.677)	1.159	.282
Probation	.263 (.534)	.242	.623
Self-Reported	**-1.136 (.427)**	**7.096**	**.008**
Repeat Offender	**1.513 (.524)**	**8.340**	**.004**
Sport Count	-.333 (.221)	2.282	.131
Year	**-.093 (.017)**	**30.487**	**.000**
Autonomous Governance Conference	**.740 (.344)**	**4.631**	**.031**
Nagelkerke R^2	.394		
N	259		

Link function: Logit

Appendix IX

Post-Season Ban – Men's Basketball Cases

The table below is a detailed breakdown of the ordinal regression results on number of years of post-season ban prescribed in all cases which involve Men's Basketball. Factors that are significant are highlighted in bold.

	Estimate	Wald	Sig.
Academic Fraud	.341 (.417)	.669	.414
Academic Ineligibility	1.540 (1.029)	2.238	.135
Amateurism	1.171 (.862)	1.846	.174
Conduct of Athletics Personnel	-.720 (.679)	1.123	.289
Exceeding Financial Aid	**1.253 (.345)**	**13.177**	**.000**
Failure to Monitor	.401 (.568)	.498	.480
Failure to Promote	.059 (1.187)	.002	.960
Impermissible Benefits	**.788 (.315)**	**6.256**	**.012**
Improper Eligibility Certification	**1.401 (.494)**	**8.024**	**.005**
Ineligible Participation	.037 (.388)	.009	.923
Lack of Institutional Control	.634 (.370)	2.936	.087
Playing or Practice Season	.495 (.382)	1.674	.196
Recruiting Inducements	**.935 (.359)**	**6.767**	**.009**
Other Recruiting	.480 (.310)	2.394	.122
Unethical Conduct	**1.338 (.345)**	**15.074**	**.000**
Other	-.230 (.842)	.075	.785
Probation	.540 (.604)	.797	.372
Self-Reported	-.247 (.355)	.485	.486
Repeat Offender	**1.083 (.524)**	**4.267**	**.039**
Sport Count	**-.380 (.187)**	**4.127**	**.042**
Year	**-.083 (.015)**	**31.566**	**.000**
Autonomous Governance Conference	.366 (.334)	1.205	.272
Nagelkerke R^2	.436		
N	270		

Link function: Logit

Appendix X

Post-Season Ban –
Sports other than Football and Men's Basketball

The table below is a detailed breakdown of the ordinal regression results on number of years of post-season ban prescribed in all cases which do NOT involve Football or Men's Basketball. Factors that are significant are highlighted in bold.

	Estimate	Wald	Sig.
Academic Fraud	.851 (1.151)	.546	.460
Academic Ineligibility	1.855 (1.940)	.915	.339
Amateurism	-3.870 (2.120)	3.333	.068
Conduct of Athletics Personnel	-.501 (1.000)	.251	.617
Exceeding Financial Aid	**1.668 (.780)**	**4.578**	**.032**
Failure to Monitor	**2.866 (1.218)**	**5.541**	**.019**
Failure to Promote	**4.646 (2.007)**	**5.360**	**.021**
Impermissible Benefits	**2.015 (.738)**	**7.458**	**.006**
Improper Eligibility Certification	**3.070 (1.322)**	**5.396**	**.020**
Ineligible Participation	.026 (.753)	.001	.972
Lack of Institutional Control	**1.860 (.787)**	**5.585**	**.018**
Playing or Practice Season	1.682 (.969)	3.012	.083
Recruiting Inducements	.901 (.730)	1.523	.217
Other Recruiting	**-1.655 (.705)**	**5.514**	**.019**
Unethical Conduct	**4.053 (1.198)**	**11.445**	**.001**
Other	-.825 (1.486)	.308	.579
Probation	-	-	-
Self-Reported	**-1.728 (.798)**	**4.689**	**.030**
Repeat Offender	-1.375 (1.253)	1.206	.272
Sport Count	.333 (.360)	.854	.355
Year	**-.190 (.054)**	**12.276**	**.000**
Autonomous Governance Conference	1.474 (.877)	2.827	.093
Nagelkerke R^2	.616		
N	95		

Link function: Logit

Note: Only four cases in this analysis involved schools on probation. None of those cases led to a post-season ban. As a result, probation status has been excluded as an independent variable.

Appendix XI

Scholarship Reduction – All Cases

The table below is a detailed breakdown of the linear regression results on total number of scholarships reduced prescribed d in all cases. Factors that are statistically significant are highlighted in bold.

	Estimate	t	Sig.
Academic Fraud	-.316 (.796)	-.398	.691
Academic Ineligibility	**5.098 (2.089)**	**2.440**	**.015**
Amateurism	**4.183 (1.408)**	**2.970**	**.003**
Conduct of Athletics Personnel	**2.054 (.907)**	**2.264**	**.024**
Exceeding Financial Aid	.966 (.599)	1.613	.107
Failure to Monitor	-.537 (.800)	-.672	.502
Failure to Promote	-.738 (1.411)	-.523	.601
Impermissible Benefits	.531 (.517)	1.027	.305
Improper Eligibility Certification	1.360 (.978)	1.391	.165
Ineligible Participation	1.030 (.675)	1.525	.128
Lack of Institutional Control	**2.489 (.629)**	**3.957**	**.000**
Playing or Practice Season	-.033 (.687)	-.048	.962
Recruiting Inducements	.955 (.576)	1.657	.098
Other Recruiting	-.019 (.535)	-.035	.972
Unethical Conduct	-.201 (.559)	-.359	.719
Other	-.380 (1.183)	-.321	.748
Probation	-.446 (1.066)	-.418	.676
Self-Reported	-.805 (.579)	-1.391	.165
Repeat Offender	.621 (.828)	.749	.454
Sport Count	**1.484 (.273)**	**5.444**	**.000**
Year	**.076 (.022)**	**3.493**	**.001**
Autonomous Governance Conference	**1.357 (.530)**	**2.560**	**.011**
R^2	.287		
N	554		

Appendix XII

Scholarship Reduction – Football Cases

The table below is a detailed breakdown of the linear regression results on total number of scholarships reduced prescribed in all cases which involve Football. Factors that are statistically significant are highlighted in bold.

	Estimate	t	Sig.
Academic Fraud	-1.153 (1.381)	-.835	.405
Academic Ineligibility	1.633 (3.891)	.420	.675
Amateurism	**5.947 (2.050)**	**2.901**	**.004**
Conduct of Athletics Personnel	**3.736 (1.445)**	**2.585**	**.010**
Exceeding Financial Aid	.302 (1.018)	.297	.767
Failure to Monitor	-1.763 (1.552)	-1.136	.257
Failure to Promote	-1.576 (2.491)	-.633	.528
Impermissible Benefits	1.063 (.931)	1.142	.254
Improper Eligibility Certification	1.808 (1.884)	.960	.338
Ineligible Participation	.334 (1.187)	.281	.779
Lack of Institutional Control	**2.635 (1.103)**	**2.390**	**.018**
Playing or Practice Season	-.345 (1.201)	-.287	.774
Recruiting Inducements	.600 (1.093)	.549	.584
Other Recruiting	.488 (.978)	.499	.619
Unethical Conduct	-.209 (1.006)	-.207	.836
Other	-.604 (1.898)	-.318	.750
Probation	-1.787 (1.622)	-1.102	.272
Self-Reported	**-2.515 (1.082)**	**-2.324**	**.021**
Repeat Offender	.659 (1.396)	.472	.637
Sport Count	.365 (.476)	.767	.444
Year	**.120 (.038)**	**3.124**	**.002**
Autonomous Governance Conference	1.108 (.965)	1.148	.252
R^2	.258		
N	259		

Appendix XIII

Scholarship Reduction – Men's Basketball Cases

The table below is a detailed breakdown of the linear regression results on total number of scholarships reduced prescribed in all cases which involve Men's Basketball. Factors that are statistically significant are highlighted in bold.

	Estimate	t	Sig.
Academic Fraud	.710 (.421)	1.687	.093
Academic Ineligibility	1.318 (1.155)	1.142	.255
Amateurism	.289 (.934)	.310	.757
Conduct of Athletics Personnel	-.231 (.613)	-.376	.707
Exceeding Financial Aid	.430 (.350)	1.229	.220
Failure to Monitor	.886 (.469)	1.888	.060
Failure to Promote	-.397 (.738)	-.538	.591
Impermissible Benefits	.304 (.293)	1.037	.301
Improper Eligibility Certification	.112 (.488)	.229	.819
Ineligible Participation	**.852 (.372)**	**2.289**	**.023**
Lack of Institutional Control	**1.259 (.349)**	**3.608**	**.000**
Playing or Practice Season	.081 (.377)	.216	.829
Recruiting Inducements	.637 (.325)	1.957	.052
Other Recruiting	.367 (.297)	1.236	.218
Unethical Conduct	.227 (.309)	.736	.462
Other	-.149 (.703)	-.211	.833
Probation	.744 (.634)	1.173	.242
Self-Reported	.110 (.324)	.340	.734
Repeat Offender	-.278 (.494)	-.564	.573
Sport Count	**-.328 (.143)**	**-2.297**	**.022**
Year	.020 (.012)	1.612	.108
Autonomous Governance Conference	.366 (.319)	1.147	.253
R^2	.252		
N	270		

Appendix XIV

Scholarship Reduction –
Sports other than Football and Men's Basketball

The table below is a detailed breakdown of the linear regression results on total number of scholarships reduced prescribed in all cases which do NOT involve Football or Men's Basketball. Factors that are statistically significant are highlighted in bold.

	Estimate	t	Sig.
Academic Fraud	-.141 (1.411)	-.100	.921
Academic Ineligibility	**10.681 (2.489)**	**4.290**	**.000**
Amateurism	2.669 (2.164)	1.234	.221
Conduct of Athletics Personnel	-1.518 (1.204)	-1.261	.211
Exceeding Financial Aid	1.187 (.871)	1.363	.177
Failure to Monitor	-.817 (1.157)	-.706	.483
Failure to Promote	.523 (1.919)	.272	.786
Impermissible Benefits	.258 (.818)	.315	.753
Improper Eligibility Certification	.832 (1.596)	.521	.604
Ineligible Participation	.694 (.958)	.724	.471
Lack of Institutional Control	.548 (.962)	.569	.571
Playing or Practice Season	2.092 (1.137)	1.840	.070
Recruiting Inducements	1.253 (.914)	1.370	.175
Other Recruiting	-1.380 (.801)	-1.724	.089
Unethical Conduct	.488 (.857)	.569	.571
Other	-2.261 (1.789)	-1.264	.210
Probation	-2.075 (2.219)	-.935	.353
Self-Reported	.752 (.854)	.880	.382
Repeat Offender	.677 (1.179)	.574	.568
Sport Count	.084 (.436)	.193	.847
Year	.059 (.041)	1.429	.157
Autonomous Governance Conference	**1.808 (.884)**	**2.044**	**.045**
R^2	.498		
N	95		