



CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

2019 CRIA NCAA Scholarship Model Report Media Contacts:

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CRIA NCAA Scholarship Model History Report & [Financial Aid Proposal Database](#) Released

Analysis of historic primary sources reveals arbitrary scholarship limits in “equivalency” sports set for cost reduction purposes. Every financial aid proposal pertaining to athletic based aid from 1971 to 2019 is catalogued and presented. Recommendations for new data-driven scholarship models will be released December 1, 2019.

Chapel Hill, NC – July 8, 2019 – The Center for Research in Intercollegiate Athletics (CRIA) at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has released a report on the history of NCAA athletics scholarship limits.

NCAA scholarship limits are often criticized regarding the inequity between sports and the illogical nature of the restrictions in general. No research has previously been published on the rationale for the limits chosen, or the criteria for current sport “head-count” or “equivalency” scholarship classifications. Review of NCAA archival data reveals scholarship limits were initially implemented due to talent stockpiling in football and men’s basketball and rising costs in college athletics (NCAA Special Convention, 1973). To help offset the collective increased spending within college athletics, football and men’s basketball scholarships were reduced by roughly 10% in 1975, while all other sports received scholarship reductions of approximately 40%. Given consideration for Title IX, when women’s sports were first recognized by the NCAA in 1981 their scholarship limits were set above the comparable men’s sports and were left untouched when men’s equivalency sports saw another reduction of 10% in 1992. These significant reductions in scholarship limits were largely implemented on a percentage basis with limited regard to individual sport needs.

Given the dramatic change in the college sport landscape and flawed methodology of the initial scholarship model, a paradigm shift needs to occur to help achieve a data-driven pragmatic and equitable scholarship model. Rather than considering revenue-generation or Title IX compliance, scholarship limits based on the sports’ specific needs—average participation, NCAA travel squad size, and sport lineup size – would provide better potential for equal treatment of all collegiate athletes.

Current NCAA Scholarship Model

The NCAA sets limits on the number of scholarships available for each sport. These scholarships are categorized into two groups—head-count and equivalency. In head-count sports, each student-athlete counts as one full scholarship if they receive any kind of financial aid (NCAA, 2018). The remaining are equivalency sports, meaning they can divide the total amount of scholarships funding up to the stated limit amongst multiple student-athletes in these sports (NCAA, 2018). Table 1 illustrates the current NCAA head-count sports and scholarship limits, and Table 2 illustrates the current NCAA equivalency sports and their scholarship limits.

Table 1: Current NCAA Head-Count Scholarship Limits Per Sport

Men's Sports	Current Limit
Basketball	13
Football	85
Total	98

Women's Sports	
Basketball	15
Gymnastics	12
Tennis	8
Volleyball	12
Total	47

Table 2: Current NCAA Equivalency Scholarship Limits Per Sport

Sport	Current Limit (Men)	Current Limit (Women)
Baseball	11.7	-
Bowling	-	5
Cross Country/Track and Field	12.6	18
Equestrian	-	15
Fencing	4.5	5
Field Hockey	-	12
Golf	4.5	6
Gymnastics	6.3	(HC)
Ice Hockey	18	18
Lacrosse	12.6	12
Rifle	3.6	-
Rowing	-	20
Rugby	-	12
Sand Volleyball	-	6
Skiing	6.3	7
Soccer	9.9	14
Softball	-	12
Swimming and Diving	9.9	14
Tennis	4.5	(HC)
Triathlon	-	3.5
Volleyball	4.5	(HC)
Water Polo	4.5	8
Wrestling	9.9	-
Total	123.3	187.5

Note: Sports without scholarship limits are not recognized as official NCAA sports

Initial NCAA Scholarship Limits

Prior to 1973, NCAA legislation did not impose a limit on the number of financial aid awards a member institution could offer (NCAA Special Convention Proceedings, 1975). Proposal No. 41 from the 1973 NCAA Convention Proceedings created initial scholarship limits for all NCAA recognized sports. At the time, the NCAA only sponsored men's sports. These basic scholarship limits came from a special committee comprised of college coaches and administrators—The Committee on Offers of Financial Aid and Costs—which was created to help reduce the spending of college athletics at the time (NCAA Convention Proceedings, 1973).

In that same year, Proposal No. 42 amended the initial table and created the first scholarship limits for NCAA recognized sports that would take effect in the 1975-76 year. These limits specified the number of "maximum initial awards in effect the same year" and the number of "maximum additional awards in effect the same year" for each NCAA sport in order to combat the prevalent practice of teams bringing in a large number of freshmen and having a try-out once on campus (NCAA Convention Proceedings, 1973, p. 129). This practice, known as "stockpiling" and "runoff", was prevalent in football and basketball in the early 1970s and created a recruiting advantage for bigger schools (NCAA Convention Proceedings, 1973). Under the new rules, football and basketball could only offer scholarships to a certain number of freshmen student-athletes as designated by their "maximum initial awards". Teams were allowed to have as many student-athletes on scholarship given that the aggregated dollar amount of the recipients receiving financial aid did not exceed the aggregated dollar amount for both maximum initial awards and maximum additional awards.

Table 3: Initial NCAA Scholarship Limits (1975-76)

Sport	Maximum Initial Awards Per Year	Maximum Additional Awards in Effect the Same Year	Total Number of Awards Per Year
Baseball	6	13	19
Basketball	6	12	18
Cross Country/Track	7	16	23
Fencing	3	5	8
Football	30	75	105
Golf	3	5	8
Gymnastics	4	8	12
Ice Hockey	7	16	23
Lacrosse	7	16	23
Skiing	4	8	12
Soccer	6	13	19
Swimming	6	13	19
Tennis	3	5	8
Volleyball	3	5	8
Water Polo	3	5	8
Wrestling	6	13	19
Total	104	229	333

Note: Limits proposed through Proposal No. 41 by The Committee on Offers of Financial Aid and Costs (NCAA Convention Proceedings, 1973). Amended that same year by Proposal No. 42 to take effect in the 1975-76 year. The maximum initial awards were never applied to sports other than football and men's basketball (Proposal No. 43: NCAA Convention Proceedings, 1974). These original limits were significantly reduced in 1977-78: 10% reduction for football/men's basketball; 40% reduction for all other sports (NCAA Special Convention, 1975).

Head-Count and Equivalency Sport Classification

In 1974, Proposal No. 43 approved the elimination of the maximum initial awards limitation for sports other than football and basketball, and applied an overall limit on the number of awards that would be in effect at any one time for those sports (NCAA Convention Proceedings, 1974). Since “runoff” was not a major practice or concern for these sports, cost reduction and ease of grant-in-aid quotas were the main reasons for the elimination of the initial awards limitations for sports other than football and basketball (NCAA Convention Proceedings, 1974).

In that same year, Proposal No. 45 and 46 simplified the counting procedure for basketball and football, respectively, by eliminating the equivalency-factor for their maximum additional awards (NCAA Convention Proceedings, 1974). At that point, the maximum additional awards per year could still be split amongst multiple student-athletes for football and basketball. NCAA legislation was passed to then include that all scholarships—initial and additional—be given at a 1 to 1 ratio, and any recipient on financial aid became a “counter.” By placing both the initial and additional awards counting procedures on the same basis for football and basketball, this proposal provided overall head-count totals for the two sports, and thus the “head-count” term was created for this classification. Likewise, “equivalency” became the term established for the other sports (NCAA Convention Proceedings, 1974).

As the initial scholarship limit and counter debate ensued over football and basketball, Wade Stinson from the University of Kansas recommended, “to vote on football and basketball as one package and the other remaining sports as another package” (NCAA Convention Proceedings, 1973, p. 126). That motion was approved, and football and basketball were then considered similar sports—separate from the rest—and two sport classifications started to form.

When women’s sports were added in 1982, the NCAA classified women’s basketball, gymnastics, tennis, and volleyball as head-count sports given “the need of a sport for team limit by position or event, the particular popularity of the sport in terms of visibility and the consequences of stockpiling” (NCAA Convention Proceedings, 1982, p. 108). Sports that had a limited number of participant opportunities due to positions or events could be easily monitored with counter restrictions, while the then-most popular sports of women’s basketball, gymnastics, tennis, and volleyball would be limited to a number of student-athletes on scholarships to help reduce top programs from hoarding student-athletes. Women’s golf was originally included in the head-count classification, but the Women’s Golf Committee recommended it be included as an equivalency since it would have operated with two less scholarships at the head-count classification (NCAA Convention Proceedings, 1982). Based on these deciding factors, the “head-count” classification gained a standard definition that would separate these sports from equivalencies.

Evolution of NCAA Scholarship Limits

Shortly after the original scholarship limits were proposed, then amended in 1973, and finally put into practice in 1975-76 (NCAA Convention Proceedings, 1973), proposals were passed in 1975 that created a major reduction in the number of financial aid awards for each sport. This reduction decreased financial aid costs, kept programs from stockpiling talent, and created more accountability for coaches in retaining student-athletes (NCAA Special Convention Proceedings, 1975). These new limits went into effect in the 1977-78 year, and reduced football and basketball’s limits to 95 and 15, respectively (~10% reductions).

At the time, the NCAA council felt that large football programs only needed 65 to 75 scholarships—not 105. Stephen Horn from California State University—Long Beach pushed to adopt Proposal No. 15 which called for football scholarships to be reduced to 60 stating, “when you only take 48 away, when you only let 60 suit up for the home games, why do you need 95?...I would argue that in three years of phasing down, you would save enough money from your gross revenue, and you would be able to sustain sports that almost by the

week you read about in the papers are going out of existence in the colleges and universities of America.” (NCAA Special Convention, 1975, p. 59). In fear of student-athletes and universities finding special off-campus jobs, specialized alumni subsidies, or fringe benefits designed to provide financial aid to those not on scholarship, Proposal No 15 was defeated and football stayed at 95 scholarships.

Equivalency sports had a much higher reduction in financial aid limitations that year (approximately 40%). Proposal No. 78 (1975) called for the number of awards in equivalency sports to be reduced at the same percentages (approximately 10%) as the reduction in football and men’s basketball. Daniel Miller from Indiana University argued “a percentage reduction in all sports, rather than heavy cuts only in the non-revenue sports...will maintain the breadth of the program required to convince these various contingencies that intercollegiate athletics is a proper part of an educational institution instead of a professional franchise” (NCAA Special Convention, 1975, p. 47). However, Proposal No. 78 was defeated, and equivalency sport scholarship limits were significantly reduced.

In response to these seemingly arbitrary percentage-based reductions in scholarship limits in 1975, there were numerous proposals to increase and adjust the limits. In 1976, proposals were put forward to increase the gymnastics, swimming, and tennis awards, but all were defeated. Bob McKinley from Trinity University stated, “we felt...the cut back was made on a percentage basis without any regard to the individual sports and what it takes to hold each sport” (NCAA Special Convention and Annual Convention Proceedings, 1976, p. 154). That year, basketball was the only sport that had an adjustment—the limitations on initial awards were eliminated (NCAA Special Convention and Annual Convention Proceedings, 1976). The last major pushes for increasing men’s equivalency scholarship limits were in 1977 and 1978—all proposals were defeated (NCAA Convention, 1977; NCAA Convention, 1978).

When women’s athletics were integrated into the NCAA in 1981, the NCAA established financial aid limitations for women’s sports. The Special Committee on Legislative Review considered several combinations of scholarship numbers for these sports, and decided on the initial limits based on four main rationales—“size of the prospective student-athlete pool, the inherent risk of injury in the sport, the competitive squad size, and/or the particular team scoring method” (NCAA Convention Proceedings, 1982, p. 108).

Some women’s sports were given higher financial aid limits than their comparable men’s sports. This was intentional due to the financial impact and ability for member institutions to meet Title IX proportionality requirements (NCAA Convention Proceedings, 1982). With football limited to 95 scholarships, the council wanted to give the member schools enough flexibility to arrive at their total women’s program quota (NCAA Convention Proceedings, 1982). The model had minimal changes for the rest of the decade other than in 1987 and 1988 when both men’s and women’s basketball changed their awards count to 13 and then to 15, respectively (NCAA Convention Proceedings, 1987; NCAA Convention Proceedings, 1988).

The 1990’s was the last decade where any major scholarship adjustments occurred. In 1991, Proposal No. 40 was adopted and called to reduce equivalency sports scholarship counts by an additional 10% in 1993, while football would gradually reduce to 85 in a three-year period and men’s basketball would reduce to 13 in a two-year period (NCAA Convention Proceedings 1989-2013, 2013). In 1992, Proposal No. 62 passed in delaying the women’s sport reductions to 1994, however, 1993’s Proposal No. 27 reinstated the scholarship limits for women’s equivalency sports back to the original limits for the 1994-95 year (NCAA Convention Proceedings 1989-2013, 2013). The men’s equivalency sports were left unchanged.

Women’s sports scholarship limits were adjusted two more times when the NCAA adopted 1994’s Proposal No. 12, which established maximum financial aid limits in emerging sports, and in 1996 with Proposal No. 54, which increased the total number of counters in women’s gymnastics and the number of equivalencies in women’s field hockey, lacrosse, soccer, softball, and track and field. Consequentially, women’s badminton, squash and team handball equivalencies decreased (NCAA Convention Proceedings 1989-2013, 2013).

Other than women's soccer increasing their equivalency number to 14 in 2006, and the addition of women's equestrian, rugby, sand volleyball, and triathlon in 2002, 2005, 2011, and 2014 respectively, the NCAA scholarship model has stayed constant since 1996, and there have not been any changes in men's sports scholarship limits since 1992. See Table 4 for scholarship limits between 1975 – 1995, Table 5 for scholarship limits between 1995-2019, and reference the [NCAA Financial Aid Proposal Database](#) for a listing of every financial aid proposal from NCAA Conventions and Special Conventions that pertain to athletic based aid from 1971-2013.

Call for New Data-Driven Scholarship Models

Reductions to scholarships after 1973 were driven by an effort to reduce financial aid costs and mimic football and men's basketball reductions (NCAA Convention, 1975). Football has been the main driver in rising costs, and has been reduced from 105 to 85 scholarships throughout the years. NCAA representatives have gone on record stating that football can and should operate at 65 to 75 scholarships per year, but compromised concessions due to worries of schools not bringing in as much revenue with lower scholarship numbers (NCAA Special Convention, 1975).

In 1982, women's sports were recognized by the NCAA and their scholarship numbers were limited to reflect size of the prospective student-athlete pool, the inherent risk of injury in the sport, the competitive squad size, and/or the particular team scoring method (NCAA Convention, 1982). Women's sports at the time were overlooked and unpublicized. This criterion is particularly worrisome since it defined limits at a time when the market was influenced by a lack of opportunity and historic discrimination against females in athletics. Title IX was also considered for scholarship limits when women's sports were added in 1982, however, instead of increasing women's scholarship numbers, the NCAA decreased men's equivalency scholarships by 10 percent (NCAA Convention, 1981).

This scholarship model has remained stagnant for nearly 20 years while the landscape of intercollegiate athletics and sport in society has evolved significantly. Men's sports' scholarship limits have not been adjusted since the last major reduction in 1992-93, and there have not been any new men's sports recognized by the NCAA. The last major adjustment for women's sports occurred in 1996 when six sports increased their limits by one or two scholarships. Four emerging women's sports remain today—equestrian, rugby, sand volleyball, and triathlon—and only rugby has had any adjustments to its initial scholarship limit. It is difficult to believe the model should remain constant amid an ever-changing landscape.

Considering this historic rationale, new models proposed by The Center for Research in Intercollegiate Athletics (to be released December 1, 2019) have three main considerations to help achieve a more pragmatic and equitable scholarship model—average participation, NCAA travel squad size, and sport lineup size. There are three variants within each model that consider the current football scholarship ratio, a reallocation of current scholarships, and a contact sport consideration. Rather than adjusting the historic model as has been done in the past, these new scholarship models provide a fresh proposal based on current data.

Table 4

The History of Scholarship Limits Per Sport (1975-1995)

Men's Sports	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
Baseball	19	19	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	11.7	11.7	11.7
Basketball	18	18	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	13	15	15	15	15	14	13	13
Football	105	105	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	92	88	85
Track & Field	23	23	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	12.6	12.6	12.6
Fencing	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Golf	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Gymnastics	12	12	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6.3	6.3	6.3
Ice Hockey	23	23	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	18	18	18
Lacrosse	23	23	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	12.6	12.6	12.6
Rifle							4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3.6	3.6	3.6
Skiing	12	12	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6.3	6.3	6.3
Soccer	19	19	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	9.9	9.9	9.9
Swimming & Di	19	19	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	9.9	9.9	9.9
Tennis	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Volleyball	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Water Polo	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Wrestling	19	19	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	9.9	9.9	9.9
Women's Sports	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95
Gymnastics								10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Basketball								15	15	15	15	15	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Ice Hockey																				18
Tennis								8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Volleyball								12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Bowling																				5
Track & Field								16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	14.4
Equestrian																				16
Fencing								5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4.5
Field Hockey								11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	9.9
Golf								6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5.4
Lacrosse								11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	9.9
Rowing																				20
Rugby																				
Skiing										7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6.3
Soccer										11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	9.9
Swimming & Diving								14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	12.6
Water Polo																				14
Sand Volleyball																				8
Softball								11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	9.9
Triathlon																				11

Note: Changes are highlighted and noted in bold red for decreases, bold green for increases.

Table 5
The History of Scholarship Limits Per Sport (1995 - 2019)

Men's Sports	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19
Baseball	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
Basketball	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Football	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Track & Field	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
Fencing	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Golf	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Gymnastics	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
Ice Hockey	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Lacrosse	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
Rifle	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Skiing	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
Soccer	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Swimming & Di	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Tennis	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Volleyball	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Water Polo	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Wrestling	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Women's Sports	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19
Gymnastics	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Basketball	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Ice Hockey	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Tennis	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Volleyball	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Bowling	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Track & Field	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Equestrian								15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Fencing	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Field Hockey	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Golf	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Lacrosse	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Rowing	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Rugby											20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Skiing	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Soccer	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Swimming & Di	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Water Polo	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Sand Volleyball																	3 or 8	4 or 8	5 or 8	6 or 8	7 or 8	7 or 8	7 or 8	7 or 8
Softball	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Triathlon																				3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5

Note: Changes are highlighted and noted in bold red for decreases, bold green for increases.

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About CRIA

- The Center for Research in Intercollegiate Athletics (CRIA) at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill facilitates data-driven decision-making in intercollegiate athletics
- The CRIA Advisory Board includes more than 20 leaders in the intercollegiate athletics industry, including university Presidents, Athletic Directors, and Conference Commissioners
- For more information visit www.cria-unc.com

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