



# Institutional Characteristics of NCAA Member Schools

## Executive Summary

The NCAA research staff has compiled the most recent data on the non-athletics characteristics of NCAA member schools. The first iteration of this study was compiled in 2015. This study updates those findings and offers a few new categories as well, including a breakdown of institutions by cost of attendance, and a more detailed look into various demographic distinctions. Statistical analyses in the new study revealed the following five characteristics as demonstrating the strongest relationships with school divisional status: (1) enrollment size, (2) Carnegie Basic Classification, (3) cost of attendance, (4) whether the institution is a Historically Black College or University (HBCU), and (5) school location. [These five characteristics are isolated as having independent statistically significant relationships with divisional status (controlling for the other demographic characteristics) using multinomial logistic regression. Additional findings are on page 2.]



### CHARACTERISTICS BY DIVISION

	DI	DII	DIII
<b>School Size (based on full-time undergraduate enrollment)</b>			
Small (2,999 or fewer)	10%	59%	77%
Medium (3,000-9,999)	46%	34%	21%
Large (10,000 or more)	44%	7%	2%
Mean total undergraduate enrollment	11,798	3,798	2,602
Median total undergraduate enrollment	8,959	2,455	1,784
<b>Carnegie Basic Classification</b>			
Research university (at least 20 doctoral degrees)	63%	11%	8%
Master's colleges and universities (at least 50 master's and fewer than 20 doctoral)	32%	65%	40%
Baccalaureate colleges (at least 10% of all degrees baccalaureate; fewer than 50 master's and 20 doctoral)	6%	24%	51%
<b>Cost of Attendance (using out-of-state tuition)</b>			
Median	\$40,427	\$34,981	\$46,054
Minimum	\$0	\$5,898	\$2,393
Maximum	\$69,912	\$64,804	\$70,100
<b>HBCU</b>			
Yes	7%	9%	0%
<b>Location</b>			
City (territory inside an urbanized area and inside a principal city)	66%	40%	38%
Suburb (territory outside principal city/inside urbanized area)	19%	25%	32%
Town (territory inside an urban cluster)	13%	30%	24%
Rural (census-defined rural territory)	2%	5%	6%

<b>ADDITIONAL FINDINGS</b>	<b>DI</b>	<b>DII</b>	<b>DIII</b>
<b>Undergraduate Instruction Classification</b>			
Majority art and science (more than 60% of majors in art and science)	17%	10%	37%
Balanced art and science and professions (41-59% majors in either art and science or professional field)	49%	38%	29%
Majority professions (more than 60% of majors in professional fields)	35%	52%	34%
<b>Undergraduate Residential Status</b>			
Less than 25% of undergraduates live on campus	27%	24%	9%
Between 25% and 49% of undergraduates live on campus	43%	46%	25%
50% or more of undergraduates live on campus	30%	30%	67%
<b>Full-time Enrollment Status</b>			
At least 80% of undergraduates are full-time students	84%	74%	87%
<b>Total Enrollment Classification: Carnegie Classification 2015</b>			
Fewer than 10% graduate enrollment	23%	50%	63%
10-24% graduate enrollment	55%	35%	22%
25-49% graduate enrollment	21%	13%	12%
Over 50% graduate enrollment	3%	2%	3%
<b>Public/Private</b>			
Public	67%	48%	20%
Private	33%	52%	80%
<b>HSI (whether a member institution is a Hispanic Serving Institution)</b>			
Yes	8%	13%	5%
<b>Primarily White Institution (whether a member institution's undergraduate enrollment consists of 50% or more white population)</b>			
50% or fewer white undergraduate	29%	35%	16%
50%+ white undergraduate population	71%	65%	84%
Average % white enrollment	57%	55%	65%
Median	64%	62%	64%
<b>School Age (years since established, as of 2017)</b>			
49 or fewer	2%	4%	2%
50-99	23%	29%	20%
100-199	69%	67%	74%
200 or more	7%	0.3%	5%
Median institution age	131	117	136
<b>Admission</b>			
Open-admission schools	2%	7%	1%
Rate of admission (defined as the number of students accepted by the school divided by the number of applicants)	67%	72%	68%
Student-athletes who are first generation college students (from the NCAA GOALS 2016 study)	14%	20%	15%