The NCAA’s three divisions were created in 1973 to align like-minded campuses in the areas of philosophy, competition and opportunity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIVISION</th>
<th>SCHOOLS</th>
<th>MEDIAN UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT</th>
<th>STUDENTS WHO ARE ATHLETES</th>
<th>AVERAGE NUMBER OF TEAMS PER SCHOOL</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE OF NCAA STUDENT-ATHLETES IN DIVISION</th>
<th>ATHLETICS SCHOLARSHIPS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>9,629</td>
<td>1 in 25</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>Multiyear, cost-of-attendance athletics scholarships available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>2,485</td>
<td>1 in 11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>Partial athletics scholarship model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>1,748</td>
<td>1 in 6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>No athletics scholarships</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **What are the eligibility requirements in each division?**
  College-bound students who want to compete at a Division I or Division II school must meet standards set by NCAA members. For Division III, athletes must meet the admissions standards set by the school. Eligibility standards can be found at [eligibilitycenter.org](http://eligibilitycenter.org).

- **How is each division governed?**
  NCAA schools develop and approve legislation for their own division. Groups of presidents and chancellors lead each division in the form of committees with regularly scheduled meetings.

- **Did you know?**
  - **Division I** student-athletes graduate at a higher rate than the general student body.
  - **Division II** is the only division with schools in Alaska, Puerto Rico and Canada.
  - **Division III’s** largest school has 24,702 undergraduates. The smallest? 284.

Learn more at [ncaa.org/about](http://ncaa.org/about).

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NCAA is a trademark of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Updated February 2018.