

PLAYING COLLEGE BASKETBALL



What are an athlete's options?



- D1 – Up to 100% of tuition can be covered by an athletic scholarship
 - D2 – Up to 100% of tuition can be covered by an athletic scholarship
 - D3 – 0% of tuition can be covered by an athletic scholarship
- (# of scholarships are determined by sport for D1 and for D2)



Up to 100% of tuition can be covered by an athletic scholarship
(# of scholarships are determined by sport)



- D1 – Up to 100% of tuition can be covered by an athletic scholarship
- D2 – Limited amount of tuition can be covered by scholarship
- D3 – 0% of tuition can be covered by an athletic scholarship

Which schools are NCAA Division 1, 2, & 3?

NCAA

D1=



340
Colleges
Universities

D2=

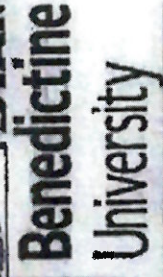


290
Colleges
Universities

D3=

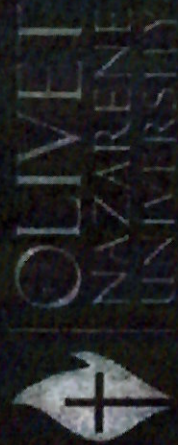
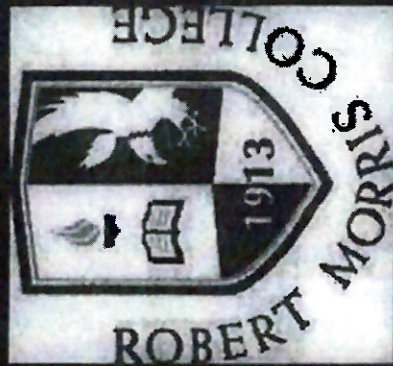


436
Colleges
Universities



Which schools are NAIA schools?

NAIA



Most importantly...

Pick your school based on

Demographics

Cost

Academics

Career Goal

PLAYING
TIME

Distance -
Holidays







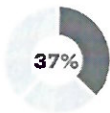





Size of School

Winning

Diversity -
Culture

Our Three Divisions

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

DIVISION	 DIVISION I	 DIVISION II <i>MAKE IT YOURS.</i>	 DIVISION III DISCOVER DEVELOP DEDICATE
ACTIVE SCHOOLS*	355 (32%)	293 (27%)	425 (39%)
MEDIAN UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT	8,883	2,169	1,617
STUDENTS WHO ARE ATHLETES	1 in 23 	1 in 7 	1 in 5 
AVERAGE NUMBER OF TEAMS PER SCHOOL	19	17	19
PERCENTAGE OF NCAA STUDENT-ATHLETES IN EACH DIVISION	 37%	 24%	 38%
ATHLETICS SCHOLARSHIPS	Multiyear, cost-of-attendance athletics scholarships available. 59% of athletes receive athletics aid.	Partial athletics scholarship model. 64% of athletes receive athletics aid.	No athletics scholarships. 80% of athletes receive nonathletics aid.
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 28,692 undergraduates. The smallest? 270.

*The number of schools for each division is oriented to the 2024-25 academic year. All other figures are based on 2013-24 data. Percentages shown for schools and student-athletes represent numbers across all NCAA schools, so they do not add up to 100%.

How is each division governed?

NCAA schools develop and approve legislation for their own divisions. Groups of presidents and chancellors lead each division in the form of committees with regularly scheduled meetings. For more information, visit on.ncaa.com/governance.

What are the eligibility requirements in each division?

If you want to compete at an NCAA Division I or II school, you must meet academic and amateurism standards set by NCAA members. Academic and amateurism standards are outlined in this guide and can be found on each division's page on ncaa.org.

NCAA Recruiting Facts

College sports create a pathway to opportunity for student-athletes.

Division I

Division I schools, on average, enroll the most students, manage the largest athletics budgets, offer a wide array of academic programs and provide the most athletics scholarships and additional financial support.

PARTICIPATION

188,710

student-athletes

351

colleges and universities

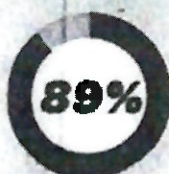
ATHLETICS SCHOLARSHIPS

58%

of all student-athletes receive some level of athletics aid.

ACADEMICS

2021 Graduation Success Rate:



OTHER STATS

8,449

Median Undergraduate Enrollment

19

Average Number of Teams per School

5%

Percentage of Student Body Participating in Sports

26

Division I National Championships

Division II

Division II provides growth opportunities through academic achievement, high-level athletics competition and community engagement. Many participants are first-generation college students.

PARTICIPATION

130,373

student-athletes

296

colleges and universities

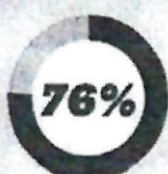
ATHLETICS SCHOLARSHIPS

67%

of all student-athletes receive some level of athletics aid.

ACADEMICS

2021 Academic Success Rate:



OTHER STATS

2,300

Median Undergraduate Enrollment

16

Average Number of Teams per School

11%

Percentage of Student Body Participating in Sports

25

Division II National Championships

Division III

The Division III experience provides an integrated environment that focuses on academic success while offering competitive athletics and meaningful nonathletics opportunities.

PARTICIPATION

201,387

student-athletes

433

colleges and universities

FINANCIAL AID

80%

of all student-athletes receive some form of academic scholarship or need-based grant; institutional gift aid totals \$17,000 on average.

ACADEMICS

2021 Academic Success Rate:



OTHER STATS

1,655

Median Undergraduate Enrollment

19

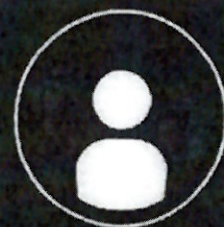
Average Number of Teams per School

17%

Percentage of Student Body Participating in Sports

28

Division III National Championships



**Want to
play NCAA
sports?**

Visit [ncaa.org/
playcollegesports](http://ncaa.org/playcollegesports)

*Graduation rate for student-athletes, including those who transfer from one school to another. Revised Fall 2022. The number of schools for each division is current as of the 2022-23 academic year. This does not include reclassifying, provisional or exploratory schools. Student athlete participation numbers include NCAA championship sports only and are current as of the 2021-22 academic year.



Facts About NCAA Sports

Does the NCAA award athletics scholarships?

Individual schools award athletics scholarships. Division I and II schools provide more than \$3.7 billion in athletics scholarships annually to nearly 190,000 student-athletes. Division III schools, with more than 183,000 student-athletes, do not offer athletically related financial aid, but most student-athletes receive some form of academic scholarship or need-based grant.

Do many high school athletes earn athletics scholarships?

Very few, in fact. About 2% of high school athletes are awarded some form of athletics scholarship to compete in college.

Do NCAA student-athletes have difficulty meeting graduation requirements with the time demands of their sport?

While competing in college does require strong time-management skills and some thoughtful planning with academic advisors, on average NCAA student-athletes graduate at a higher rate than the general student body.

Do many NCAA student-athletes go on to play professionally?


Fewer than 2% of NCAA student-athletes go on to be professional athletes. In reality, most student-athletes depend on academics to prepare them for life after college. Education is important. There are nearly half a million NCAA student-athletes, and most of them will go pro in something other than sports.

ESTIMATED PROBABILITY OF COMPETING IN NCAA ATHLETICS BEYOND HIGH SCHOOL

Student-Athletes	All Sports	Men's Basketball	Women's Basketball	Football	Baseball	Men's Ice Hockey
High School Student-Athletes	7,200,000	540,800	399,100	1,008,000	482,700	35,300
NCAA Student-Athletes	499,000	18,800	16,500	73,700	36,000	4,300
Percentage Moving from High School to NCAA	7%	3.5%	4.1%	7.3%	7.5%	12.3%
Percentage Moving from NCAA to Major Professional*	2%	1.2%	0.8%	1.6%	9.9%	7.4%

*Percent NCAA to Major Professional figures are based on the number of draft picks made in the NBA, WNBA, NFL, MLB and NHL drafts.

Note: The number of student-athletes in this table is current as of the 2018-19 academic year. NFHS statement to media (August 2021): Due to challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, the NFHS and its state associations were not able to obtain participation information for the 2019-20 and 2020-21 school years.



Over 500,000 Student-athletes
20,000 Teams
3 Divisions
1 Association



Time Management

What student-athletes should expect

Time management is a key component of any college student's success, but it is especially important for students who play sports. From classes to competition and everything in between, the student-athlete schedule stays busy year-round. Know what awaits before you step foot on the field.

Hours spent on activities per week (168 hours total)

Division I

85 Other (e.g., sleep, job, extracurriculars)	14.5 Socializing	35.5 Academics	33 Athletics
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Division II

84.5 Other (e.g., sleep, job, extracurriculars)	15.5 Socializing	37 Academics	31 Athletics
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Division III

84.5 Other (e.g., sleep, job, extracurriculars)	15.5 Socializing	40 Academics	28 Athletics
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*Medians collected from the 2018 NCAA GOALS study.

What takes up a Division I and II student-athlete's time?

These are considered **countable athletically related activities (CARA)**. NCAA rules limit the time student-athletes can spend on these activities each week. Check with the compliance office at the NCAA school you may attend for more information.



Supplemental workouts



Competition



Film review



Practice



Strength and conditioning



Percentage of student-athletes who said they spend as much or more time on athletics during the offseason as during their competitive season.

67%
of Division I student-athletes

63%
of Division II student-athletes

47%
of Division III student-athletes

*Based on the 2018 NCAA GOALS study.

How many scholarships can universities
offer?

Division 1 schools
15 scholarships

Division 2 schools
10 scholarships

Division 3 schools
0 scholarships (only academic money)

NAIA has 8 scholarships available

High School Timeline

9th GRADE REGISTER



- » If you haven't yet, **register** for a free Profile Page account at eligibilitycenter.org for information on NCAA initial-eligibility requirements.
- » Use NCAA Research's **interactive map** to help locate NCAA schools you're interested in attending.
- » Find your high school's list of NCAA-approved core courses at eligibilitycenter.org/courselist to ensure you're taking the right courses, and earn the best grades possible!

10th GRADE PLAN



- » If you're being actively recruited by an NCAA school and have a Profile Page account, **transition** it to the required **certification account**.
- » Monitor the **task list** in your NCAA Eligibility Center account for next steps.
- » At the end of the school year, ask your high school counselor from each school you attend to upload an official transcript to your Eligibility Center account.
- » If you fall behind academically, ask your high school counselor for help finding approved courses you can take.

11th GRADE STUDY



- » Ensure your **sports participation** information is correct in your Eligibility Center account.
- » Check with your high school counselor to make sure you're on track to complete the required number of NCAA-approved **core courses** and graduate on time with your class.
- » Share your **NCAA ID** with NCAA schools recruiting you so each school can place you on its **institutional request list**.
- » At the end of the school year, ask your high school counselor from each school you attend to upload an official transcript to your Eligibility Center account.

12th GRADE GRADUATE



- » **Request your final amateurism certification** beginning April 1 (fall enrollees) or Oct. 1 (winter/spring enrollees) in your Eligibility Center account at eligibilitycenter.org.
- » Apply and be accepted to the NCAA school you plan to attend.
- » Complete your final NCAA-approved **core courses** as you prepare for graduation.
- » After you graduate, ask your high school counselor to upload your final **official transcript** with proof of graduation to your Eligibility Center account.

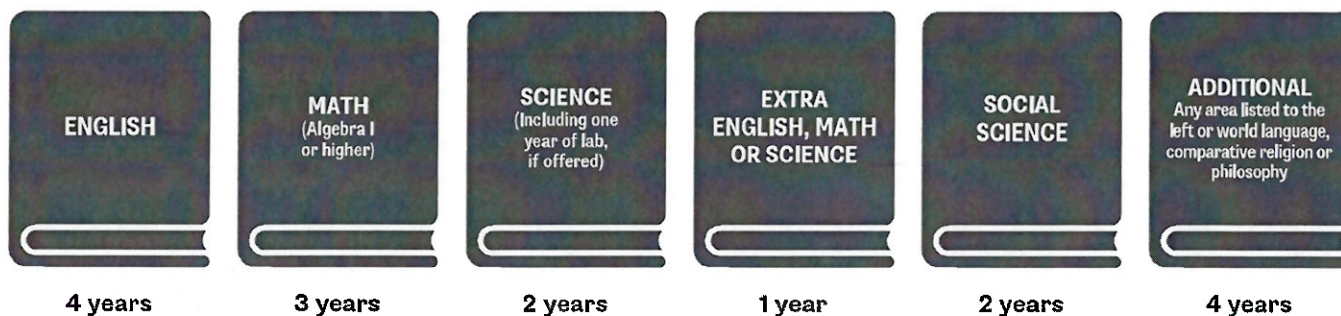
Division I Academic Standards

Division I schools require you to meet academic standards. To be eligible to practice, compete and receive an athletics scholarship in your first year of full-time enrollment, you must meet the following requirements:

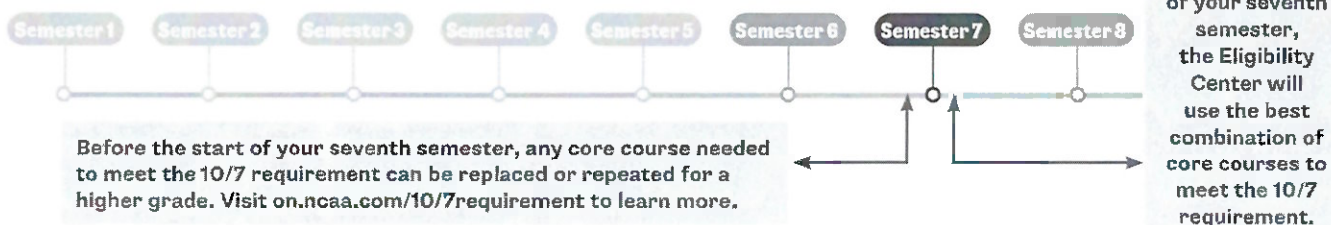


DIVISION I

1. Earn 16 NCAA-approved core-course credits in the following areas:



2. Complete your 16 NCAA-approved core-course credits in eight semesters from your initial start of ninth grade. If you graduate from high school early, you still must meet core-course requirements.
3. Meet the 10/7 requirement by completing 10 of your 16 NCAA-approved core-course credits, including seven in English, math or science, before the start of your seventh semester.



- » Students with solely international academic credentials (including Canada) are not required to meet the 10/7 requirement.

4. Earn a minimum 2.3 core-course GPA.
5. Ask your high school counselor to upload your final official transcript with proof of graduation to your Eligibility Center account.
6. Receive academic and amateurism certifications from the Eligibility Center.

Example Schedule

How to Plan Your High School Courses to Meet the 16 Core-Course Requirement

$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

9th
GRADE

- (1) English
- (1) Math
- (1) Science
- (1) Social science and/or additional

4 CORE COURSES

10th
GRADE

- (1) English
- (1) Math
- (1) Science
- (1) Social science and/or additional

4 CORE COURSES

11th
GRADE

- (1) English
- (1) Math
- (1) Science
- (1) Social science and/or additional

4 CORE COURSES

12th
GRADE

- (1) English
- (1) Math
- (1) Science
- (1) Social science and/or additional

4 CORE COURSES

Division II Academic Standards

Division II schools require you to meet academic standards. To be eligible to practice, compete and receive an athletics scholarship in your first year of full-time enrollment, you must meet the following requirements:

NCAA DIVISION II

MAKE IT *YOURS*

1. Earn 16 NCAA-approved core-course credits in the following areas:

ENGLISH	MATH (Algebra I or higher)	SCIENCE (Including one year of lab, if offered)	EXTRA ENGLISH, MATH OR SCIENCE	SOCIAL SCIENCE	ADDITIONAL Any area listed to the left or world language, comparative religion or philosophy
3 years	2 years	2 years	3 years	2 years	4 years

2. Earn a minimum 2.2 core-course GPA.
3. Ask your high school counselor to upload your final official transcript with proof of graduation to your Eligibility Center account.
4. Receive academic and amateurism certifications from the Eligibility Center.

What If I Don't Meet Division II Standards?

If you have not met all the Division II academic standards, you may not compete in your first year of full-time enrollment at a Division II school. However, you will be deemed a partial qualifier. All Division II partial qualifiers may practice and receive an athletics scholarship but may NOT compete during their first year of full-time enrollment.

Division II Worksheet

Use the Division II Worksheet to assist you in monitoring your progress in meeting NCAA initial-eligibility standards. The Eligibility Center will determine your academic status after you graduate. Remember to check your high school's list of NCAA-approved core courses for the courses you have taken or plan to take.



ACADEMIC CERTIFICATION DECISIONS

Academic certifications are required for all college-bound student-athletes planning to compete at an NCAA Division II school. If you're being recruited by a Division II school, below are the most common decisions you may receive once a certification has been completed.

EARLY ACADEMIC QUALIFIER

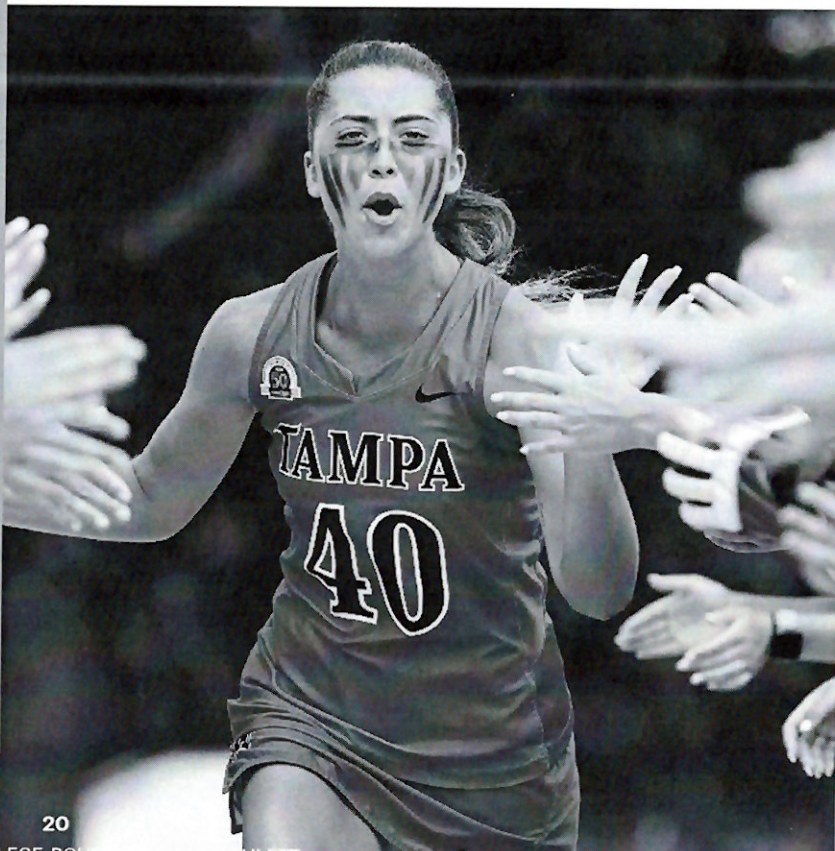
If you meet **specific criteria** after six semesters of high school, you may be deemed an early academic qualifier for Division II and may practice, compete and receive an athletics scholarship during your first year of full-time enrollment.

QUALIFIER

You may practice, compete and receive an athletics scholarship during your first year of full-time enrollment.

PARTIAL QUALIFIER

You may practice and receive an athletics scholarship but may NOT compete during your first year of full-time enrollment.



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Do I need to submit a standardized test score to the NCAA?

As of January 2023, standardized test scores are not required for all student-athletes who initially enroll full time on or after August 1, 2023. During the 2023 NCAA Convention, Divisions I and II adopted legislation to remove standardized test scores for these students. The vote was based on the recommendation from the **Standardized Test Score Task Force**, a specialized group charged with reviewing initial-eligibility requirements as part of the NCAA's eight-point plan to advance racial equality.

Among other requirements, college-bound student-athletes planning to compete at an NCAA Division I or II school are still required to have a 2.3 (DI)/2.2 (DII) grade point average in 16 NCAA-approved core-course units and provide proof of high school graduation. Division-specific information on initial-eligibility requirements is available [here](#):

• **Division I.**

• **Division II.**

• **Division III:** [Click here](#) for more information on Division III requirements for international student-athletes. Student-athletes planning to attend a Division III school are not required to have an academic certification from the Eligibility Center but may be required to have an amateurism certification.

Students should also check with the NCAA school they plan to attend regarding whether standardized test scores are necessary for admission or scholarship requirements. Please contact NCAA Customer Service at 877-262-1492 with questions.

Was this helpful?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Are You Being Recruited?

These are considered recruiting activities. College coaches typically are the ones who recruit for their school. If you're being actively recruited by an NCAA school, transition your Profile Page account to a certification account. For more information regarding division- and sport-specific recruiting rules, visit on.ncaa.com/recruiting.



Calls



Texts



Emails



**Messages via
Social Media**



**Visits Your
High School**



**Pays Expenses to
Visit Campus**



**Issues National
Letter of Intent**



**Writes Offer of
Financial Aid**

Best Practices

The recruiting process can begin as early as ninth grade (year nine of secondary school), although in most cases the recruiting process starts in eleventh grade (summer after year 10). Some recruiting best practices include:

- » Talk with your family members, high school counselor and coaches about what level of competition they think you should aim for.
- » Register for an Eligibility Center account before ninth grade (year nine of secondary school).
- » Check your email often for Eligibility Center tasks.
- » Work as hard in the classroom as you do in your sport! Earn the best NCAA core-course GPA possible.
- » Use NCAA Research's interactive map to help locate NCAA schools you're interested in attending.
 - Research admission requirements to NCAA schools you're interested in attending.
- » Research when your division- and sport-specific recruiting activity periods are throughout each year.
- » If possible, play on elite travel teams and attend camps or showcases in your area to display your skills and build relationships.
- » Email college coaches to share your academic and athletic achievements (including highlight videos) and why you're interested in their NCAA school's program.
 - In any contact with a coach, include your name, position and NCAA ID for easier reference by the coaching staff.
- » If you're being actively recruited by an NCAA school, transition your Profile Page account to the right certification account.
- » Take unofficial and official visits to NCAA schools you're interested in attending.
 - If you're unable to visit campus, review school websites and take virtual campus tours to learn more about NCAA schools you're interested in attending.
- » Conduct yourself in a positive manner in class, practices and games, at home, in your community and online.

Questions to Ask

College Admissions

NCAA certification does NOT include acceptance to the NCAA school recruiting you. In addition to receiving your academic and amateurism certification from the Eligibility Center, you also must apply and be accepted to your NCAA school before you can compete on campus. As you make your decision, ask college admissions staff about these topics:

- » Access to any extracurricular activities.
- » Admissions requirements.
- » Cost of attendance.
- » Degree programs.
- » Financial aid.
- » On-campus housing.
- » Schedule planning.
- » Student-athlete and non-student-athlete graduation rates.
- » Study abroad/internships.

NCAA Coaches

Choosing the right college or university can sometimes seem like an overwhelming process. As you make your decision, ask NCAA coaches about these topics:

- » Academic resources.
- » Additional team responsibilities.
- » Athletic training and medical expenses.
- » Coaching philosophy and style.
- » Degree completion support.
- » Injuries and rehabilitation.
- » Mental health resources.
- » Name, image and likeness.
- » Playing time.
- » Scholarship renewals.
- » Team time demands.

Visit on.ncaa.com/choosing for more suggestions of questions to ask NCAA schools recruiting you.



Only about 2% of high school athletes are awarded athletics scholarships to compete in college. Of the student-athletes participating in college sports with professional leagues, less than 2% become professional athletes. A college education is the most rewarding benefit of your student-athlete experience.

Scholarships

NCAA Division I and II schools provide nearly \$4.0 billion in athletics scholarships annually to 197,000 student-athletes. (Division III schools do not offer athletics scholarships.) Be sure you understand what is covered by any offer of athletics aid you may receive from the NCAA school recruiting you, and the costs you would be responsible for outside of that aid.

Possible Elements of Financial Aid	Division I	Division II
Tuition and fees	✓	✓
Room and board	✓	✓
Books	✓	✓
Course-related books and supplies	✓	✓
Multiyear scholarship options	✓	✗
One-year scholarship option	✓	✓
Funding for degree completion to finish your bachelor's or master's degree after your time playing NCAA sports ends	✓	✓

Division I schools may provide you with a multiyear scholarship. Division II schools may only provide you with a one-year scholarship. Additionally, Division I and II schools may provide funding for degree completion to finish your bachelor's or master's degree after your time playing NCAA sports ends.

If a school plans to reduce or not renew your aid, the school must notify you in writing by July 1 before the start of the impacted school year and provide an opportunity for you to appeal. In most cases, the head coach decides

who receives a scholarship, the scholarship amount and whether it will be renewed.

Many student-athletes also benefit from academic scholarships, NCAA financial aid programs and need-based aid such as federal Pell Grants. You must report all financial aid you receive to your NCAA school's financial aid office. If you have questions about what financial aid can be accepted, contact your NCAA school's financial aid office or athletics department for more detailed information about NCAA financial aid rules.

National Letter of Intent

By signing a National Letter of Intent, you're agreeing to attend a Division I or II school for one academic year. NLI member schools agree to provide athletics financial aid to you for a minimum of one academic year as long as you're admitted to the school and are eligible for financial aid under NCAA rules.

The NLI is voluntary and not required for you to receive financial aid or participate in sports. Signing an NLI ends the recruiting process because coaches are prohibited

from recruiting student-athletes who have signed NLIs with other NLI member schools.

If you sign an NLI but decide to attend another college, you may request a release and the school may use its discretion in granting an NLI release. If you sign an NLI with one school but attend a different school, you lose one full year of eligibility and must complete a full academic year at the new school before being eligible to compete. If you have questions about the NLI, visit nationalletter.org.

Recruiting Calendars

NCAA Division I and II recruiting calendars promote your well-being and ensure fairness among schools by defining certain periods during the year in which recruiting may or may not occur in a particular sport. To view your division- and sport-specific recruiting calendar, scan the QR code or visit on.ncaa.com/recruitcal. **Note:** Division III does not use recruiting calendars.



What can happen during contact, evaluation, quiet and dead periods?

Keep in mind that certain recruiting activities, such as calls, visits to your high school, face-to-face contact and other forms of correspondence, may have division- and sport-specific restrictions before certain grade levels in high school.

*For more information regarding recruiting activity periods, visit on.ncaa.com/recruitcalendars.

Division, Sport and Grade Level Determines Recruiting Activities*

	CONTACT PERIOD	EVALUATION PERIOD	QUIET PERIOD	DEAD PERIOD	RECRUITING SHUTDOWN
College coaches may call, write, text or email you and your family.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
College coaches may watch you compete.	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
College coaches may visit your high school.	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
College coaches may have face-to-face contact with you and your family.	Yes	Yes, but only on the college's campus.	Yes, but only on the college's campus.	No	No

Official vs. Unofficial Visits

Official Visit

An official visit is any visit to a college campus paid for by the NCAA school you're visiting. Before a Division I or II official visit, you must:

- » Be on the institutional request list of the NCAA school inviting you.
- » Send the NCAA school inviting you a copy of your high school transcript.
- » Register with the Eligibility Center.

Note: In Division I, you cannot take an official visit during your sport's recruiting shutdown period or dead period. In Division II, you cannot take an official visit during your sport's dead period. In Division III, you can be offered an official visit after Jan. 1 of your junior year of high school (or year 11 of secondary school).



What can an NCAA school pay for during an official visit?

Division I	Division II	Division III
Your transportation to and from the NCAA school you're visiting (plus up to two family members).	Your transportation to and from the NCAA school you're visiting.	Your transportation to and from the NCAA school you're visiting.
Your lodging.	Your lodging.	Your lodging.
Up to three meals per day for you and up to four family members.	Your meals.	Up to three meals per day for you.
Reasonable entertainment expenses (including up to \$60 per recruited student-athlete and up to four family members accompanying you, including five tickets to a home sports event).	Reasonable entertainment expenses (including up to \$50 per recruited student-athlete and any family member accompanying you, including tickets to a home sports event).	Reasonable entertainment expenses (including up to \$40 per recruited student-athlete and any family member accompanying you, including tickets to home sports events).

Unofficial Visit

An unofficial visit is any visit to a college campus paid for by you or your family members. In Division I, you may take as many unofficial visits as you like after the first permissible date in your sport. In Divisions II and III, you may take as many unofficial visits as you like.

What can an NCAA school pay for during an unofficial visit?

Division I	Division II	Division III
No complimentary meals.	One meal for you and your family members.	One meal for you at the on-campus dining facility or one meal for you off campus if the on-campus dining facility is closed and the NCAA school provides meals to all prospective students, including nonathletes.
Complimentary admission (including three tickets for a home athletics contest).	Complimentary admission (including tickets for a home athletics contest).	Complimentary admission (including tickets for you and those accompanying you).

Important Terms

Celebratory signing form (used by Division III schools): A standard NCAA-provided, nonbinding form after you have been accepted for enrollment at a Division III school.

Contact: Any time a college coach says more than “Hello” while face-to-face with you or your family off the college’s campus.

Contact period: Period of time when it is permissible for authorized athletics department staff members to make in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts and evaluations. For more information, visit on.ncaa.com/recruitcalendars.

Core Course: Course that meets NCAA legislation and the **High School Review Committee’s Policies and Procedures** and appears on your high school’s list of NCAA-approved courses.

Dead period: Period of time when it is not permissible to make in-person recruiting contacts or evaluations on or off the college’s campus or to permit official or unofficial visits to the college’s campus. For more information, visit on.ncaa.com/recruitcalendars.

Dual-enrollment coursework: College coursework completed while you’re enrolled in high school. This coursework may be used to satisfy NCAA core-course requirements if the course appears on your official transcript with grade and high school credit and meets all requirements for an **NCAA-approved core course**.

Education-impacting disability: Current impairment that has a substantial educational impact on a student’s academic performance and requires accommodation.

Emerging Sport: NCAA recognized women’s sport that is intended to help schools provide more athletics opportunities for women and more sport-sponsorship options for NCAA schools, as well as help that sport achieve NCAA championship status.

Enrollment period: Season (fall or winter/spring) and year you plan to enroll full time at any NCAA school for the first time.

Evaluation: When a college coach observes you practicing or competing.

Evaluation period: Period of time when it is permissible for authorized athletics department staff members to be involved in off-campus activities designed to assess academic qualifications and playing ability. No in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts may be made during an evaluation period. For more information, visit on.ncaa.com/recruitcalendars.

Financial aid (scholarship): Any money you receive from a college or another source, such as outside loans or grants. Financial aid may be based on athletics ability, financial need, scholarships or academic achievement.

Full-time enrollment: Each school determines what full-time status means. Typically, you’re a full-time student if you’re enrolled for at least 12 credit hours in a term.

Institutional request list: A list of college-bound student-athletes who an NCAA school is interested in recruiting. This informs the Eligibility Center of the school’s interest in having an academic and/or amateurism certification decision for you.

International student: In Divisions I and II, an **international student** is any student who is enrolled in a secondary school outside the U.S., U.S. territories or Canada. In Division III, an **international student** is any student who attended high school outside of the U.S. or U.S. territories or competed individually or as part of a team based outside of the U.S. or U.S. territories; or whose permanent residence is outside of the U.S. This does not apply to U.S.-based students who study abroad unless they also compete while living abroad.

NCAA ID: Ten-digit identification number that an NCAA school recruiting you uses to place you on its **institutional request list**. Your NCAA ID is located in the top-right corner of your Eligibility Center account.

Official commitment: When you sign an **NLI**, agreeing to attend a Division I or II school, for one academic year.

Official visit: Any visit to a college campus paid by the NCAA school you’re visiting.

Preferred walk-on: Guaranteed a spot on the roster. Preferred status means a college coach wants you on their team, but doesn’t have a scholarship for you.

Quiet period: Period of time when it is permissible to make in-person recruiting contacts only on the college’s campus. No in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts or evaluations may be made during the quiet period. For more information, visit on.ncaa.com/recruitcalendars.

Recruited: When a college coach contacts you off campus, pays your expenses to visit the campus, or (in Divisions I and II) issues you an **NLI** or a written offer of financial aid.

Recruiting calendar: NCAA Division I and II **recruiting calendars** promote your well-being and ensure fairness among schools by defining certain periods during the year in which recruiting may or may not occur in a particular sport.

Recruiting shutdown: Period of time when no form of recruiting (e.g., contacts, evaluations, official or unofficial visits, correspondence or making or receiving phone calls) is permissible. For more information, visit on.ncaa.com/recruitcalendars.

Two-year college: Any school from which students can earn an Associate of Arts, Associate of Science or Associate of Applied Science within two years. Often referred to as community or junior colleges.

Unofficial visit: Any visit to a college campus paid for by you or your family.

Verbal commitment: When you verbally agree to play sports for a college before you sign or are eligible to sign an **NLI**. The commitment is not binding on you or the school.

Walk-on: Someone who is not typically recruited by a school to participate in sports and does not receive a scholarship from the school but who becomes a member of one of the school’s athletics teams.

Mens Live periods 2025 (evaluation periods)

- May 16 - 18 EVALUATION PERIOD (NCAA certified events only)
- June 20 - 22 EVALUATION PERIOD (For scholastic HS events)
- June 27 - 29 EVALUATION PERIOD (For scholastic HS events)
- July 10 - 13 EVALUATION PERIOD (NCAA certified events only)
- July 17 - 20 EVALUATION PERIOD (NCAA certified events only)

Womens Live periods 2025 (evaluation periods)

- April 25- 27 EVALUATION PERIOD (NCAA certified events only)
- May 16 - 18 EVALUATION PERIOD (NCAA certified events only)
- June 12 - 14 EVALUATION PERIOD (For scholastic events)
- July 11 - 14 EVALUATION PERIOD (NCAA certified events only)
- July 17 - 21 EVALUATION PERIOD (NCAA certified events only)

2024-25 NCAA RECRUITING CALENDAR

Division I Men's Basketball



See NCAA Division I Bylaw 13.17.2 for Men's Basketball Calendar Formula.

Note: All live evaluations during the academic year recruiting periods shall be limited to: regularly scheduled high school, preparatory school and two-year college contests/tournaments and practices; regular scholastic activities involving prospective student-athletes enrolled only at the institution where the regular scholastic activities occur; and regularly scheduled international scholastic team or nonscholastic team practice and competition. During the May evaluation period, evaluations shall be limited to nonscholastic events that are certified per NCAA Division I Bylaw 13.18.

Aug. 1, 2024-Aug. 31, 2025

Aug. 1 through Sept. 3, 2024,
except as noted below:

- Aug. 6-20

QUIET PERIOD

DEAD PERIOD

Sept. 4 through April 30, 2025,
except as noted below:

- Nov. 11-14
- Dec. 24-26
- April 3-10

RECRUITING PERIOD

DEAD PERIOD

May 1 through June 30,
except as noted below:

- May 9-11: G League Elite Camp
- May 11
- May 11-18: NBA Draft Combine
- May 16-18

Evaluation period for NCAA certified events begins
Friday at 8 a.m. and ends Sunday at 4 p.m.

- May 21-June 1

QUIET PERIOD

EVALUATION PERIOD
(For G League Elite
Camp only.)

DEAD PERIOD

EVALUATION PERIOD
(For NBA Draft Combine only.)

EVALUATION PERIOD
(NCAA certified events only.)

DEAD PERIOD

Recruiting periods defined

QUIET PERIOD

A quiet period is that period of time when it is permissible to make in-person recruiting contacts only on the member institution's campus. No in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts or evaluations may be made during the quiet period.

DEAD PERIOD

A dead period is that period of time when it is not permissible to make in-person recruiting contacts or evaluations on or off the member institution's campus or to permit official or unofficial visits by prospective student-athletes to the institution's campus.

EVALUATION PERIOD

An evaluation period is that period of time when it is permissible for authorized athletics department staff members to be involved in off-campus activities designed to assess the academic qualifications and playing ability of prospective student-athletes. No in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts shall be made with the prospective student-athlete during an evaluation period.

RECRUITING PERIOD

Authorized athletics department staff may make in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts and evaluations.

Continued on next page



DIVISION I

2024-25 NCAA RECRUITING CALENDAR

Division I Men's Basketball



See NCAA Division I Bylaw 13.17.2 for Men's Basketball Calendar Formula.

Note: All live evaluations during the academic year recruiting periods shall be limited to: regularly scheduled high school, preparatory school and two-year college contests/tournaments and practices; regular scholastic activities involving prospective student-athletes enrolled only at the institution where the regular scholastic activities occur; and regularly scheduled international scholastic team or nonscholastic team practice and competition. During the May evaluation period, evaluations shall be limited to nonscholastic events that are certified per NCAA Division I Bylaw 13.18.

Aug. 1, 2024-Aug. 31, 2025

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• June 11-12: NBPA Top 100 Camp• June 15• June 19• June 20 (noon)-22 (6 p.m.)• June 27 (noon)-29 (6 p.m.)	EVALUATION PERIOD (For NBPA Top 100 Camp only.)
	DEAD PERIOD
	EVALUATION PERIOD (For approved NCAA, NFHS and applicable two-year college governing body scholastic events.)
July 1-27*, except as noted below: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• July 10-13• July 17-20 Evaluation period for NCAA certified events, institutional camps and permissible governing body events begins Thursday at 8 a.m. and ends Sunday at 6 p.m.	DEAD PERIOD
	EVALUATION PERIOD (NCAA certified events, institutional camps and permissible governing body events.)
July 28 through Aug. 31, except as noted below: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aug. 4-20	QUIET PERIOD
	DEAD PERIOD

Recruiting periods defined

QUIET PERIOD

A quiet period is that period of time when it is permissible to make in-person recruiting contacts only on the member institution's campus. No in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts or evaluations may be made during the quiet period.

DEAD PERIOD

A dead period is that period of time when it is not permissible to make in-person recruiting contacts or evaluations on or off the member institution's campus or to permit official or unofficial visits by prospective student-athletes to the institution's campus.

EVALUATION PERIOD

An evaluation period is that period of time when it is permissible for authorized athletics department staff members to be involved in off-campus activities designed to assess the academic qualifications and playing ability of prospective student-athletes. No in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts shall be made with the prospective student-athlete during an evaluation period.

RECRUITING PERIOD

Authorized athletics department staff may make in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts and evaluations.

*A prospective student-athlete may not make an unofficial visit during the month of July unless he has signed the institution's written offer of admission and/or financial aid, or the institution has received a financial deposit from the prospective student-athlete in response to an offer of admission (see Bylaw 13.7.2.1).

2024-25 NCAA RECRUITING CALENDAR

Division I Women's Basketball



See NCAA Division I Bylaw 13.17.3 for Women's Basketball Calendar Formula.

Aug. 1, 2024-July 31, 2025

Aug. 1-31, 2024,
except as noted below:

- Aug. 12-18

QUIET PERIOD

RECRUITING SHUTDOWN

Sept. 1-30

CONTACT PERIOD
(For seniors and two-year college PSAs only. Evaluation period for other PSAs for scholastic activities only.)

Oct. 1 through Feb. 28, 2025,
except as noted below:

- Dec. 24-26

EVALUATION PERIOD
(Scholastic activities only.)

DEAD PERIOD

March 1 through April 2

CONTACT PERIOD
(For seniors and two-year college PSAs only. Evaluation period for other PSAs for scholastic activities only.)

April 3-7

DEAD PERIOD

April 8 through July 31,
except as noted below:

QUIET PERIOD

- April 24

DEAD PERIOD
(For high school and two-year college PSAs only.)

- April 25-27

EVALUATION PERIOD
(Certified nonscholastic events only.)

- April 28

DEAD PERIOD
(For high school and two-year college PSAs only.)

- May 5-11

RECRUITING SHUTDOWN

Recruiting periods defined

QUIET PERIOD

A quiet period is that period of time when it is permissible to make in-person recruiting contacts only on the member institution's campus. No in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts or evaluations may be made during the quiet period.

DEAD PERIOD

A dead period is that period of time when it is not permissible to make in-person recruiting contacts or evaluations on or off the member institution's campus or to permit official or unofficial visits by prospective student-athletes to the institution's campus.

EVALUATION PERIOD

An evaluation period is that period of time when it is permissible for authorized athletics department staff members to be involved in off-campus activities designed to assess the academic qualifications and playing ability of prospective student-athletes. No in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts shall be made with the prospective student-athlete during an evaluation period.

CONTACT PERIOD

Authorized athletics department staff may make in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts and evaluations.

RECRUITING SHUTDOWN

A recruiting shutdown is a period of time when no form of recruiting (e.g., contacts, evaluations, official or unofficial visits, correspondence or making or receiving telephone calls) is permissible.

Continued on next page.



DIVISION I

2024-25 NCAA RECRUITING CALENDAR

Division I Women's Basketball



See NCAA Division I Bylaw 13.17.3 for Women's Basketball Calendar Formula.

Aug. 1, 2024-July 31, 2025

- May 15
- May 16-18
- May 19
- June 10-11

- June 12 (noon)-June 14 (6 p.m.)

- June 15
- July 10
- July 11-14
- July 15
- July 17
- July 18-21
- July 22

DEAD PERIOD

EVALUATION PERIOD (Certified nonscholastic events only.)

DEAD PERIOD

EVALUATION PERIOD (For scholastic events approved by the NCAA and NFHS and intercollegiate events approved by applicable two-year college governing body only - see Bylaw 13.1.7.6.2.)

DEAD PERIOD

EVALUATION PERIOD

DEAD PERIOD

EVALUATION PERIOD

DEAD PERIOD

Exception: Evaluations are permitted during the National Junior College Athletic Association championship competition.

*A prospective student-athlete may not make an official or unofficial visit during the July evaluation periods (see Bylaw 13.1.5.5.2) unless she has signed the institution's written offer of admission and/or financial aid, or the institution has received a financial deposit from the prospective student-athlete in response to an offer of admission (see Bylaw 13.7.2.2).

Note: Scholastic activities include regularly scheduled high school, preparatory school and two-year college contests/tournaments, and practices.

Recruiting periods defined

QUIET PERIOD

A quiet period is that period of time when it is permissible to make in-person recruiting contacts only on the member institution's campus. No in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts or evaluations may be made during the quiet period.

DEAD PERIOD

A dead period is that period of time when it is not permissible to make in-person recruiting contacts or evaluations on or off the member institution's campus or to permit official or unofficial visits by prospective student-athletes to the institution's campus.

EVALUATION PERIOD

An evaluation period is that period of time when it is permissible for authorized athletics department staff members to be involved in off-campus activities designed to assess the academic qualifications and playing ability of prospective student-athletes. No in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts shall be made with the prospective student-athlete during an evaluation period.

CONTACT PERIOD

Authorized athletics department staff may make in-person, off-campus recruiting contacts and evaluations.

RECRUITING SHUTDOWN

A recruiting shutdown is a period of time when no form of recruiting (e.g., contacts, evaluations, official or unofficial visits, correspondence or making or receiving telephone calls) is permissible.



Division I men's basketball NCAA recruiting rules

- Any time: Athletes can receive non-recruiting materials from college coaches, such as questionnaires, camp brochures, nonathletic institutional publications and NCAA educational materials published by the NCAA.
- Verbal offers: There are no restrictions on when coaches can extend verbal offers to recruits.
- August 1 after sophomore year: Athletes can begin taking unofficial visits.
- June 15 after sophomore year: Coaches can call, email, text, direct message and correspond with athletes in any form of private communication. Calls from coaches to athletes are unlimited, except during dead and quiet periods.
- Start of classes junior year: Coaches can initiate off-campus contact. Except during the April recruiting period, coaches can only conduct off-campus contact at the recruit's school or residence. Contact cannot occur the day of a competition or at a time during the day when the athlete's classes are in session.
- August 1 of junior year: Recruits can begin official visits, with unlimited visits but with only one official visit per school.

Here's a breakdown of NCAA Division I women's basketball recruiting rules:

- **Early Engagement (before June 1st):**
 - Coaches can send non-recruiting materials like camp brochures, questionnaires, and NCAA educational materials at any time.
 - Athletes can also visit campuses unofficially (without athletics department involvement) at any time.
- **Direct Recruiting Conversations Begin (June 1st after Sophomore Year):**
 - Coaches can engage in recruiting-related conversations, including phone calls, emails, and video chats.
 - This allows for discussions about where the player stands on their recruiting list and the program's timeline.
- **Verbal Offers:**
 - Coaches can extend verbal offers on June 15th after sophomore year.
- **Official Visits Begin (January 1st of Junior Year):**
 - Student-athletes can begin taking up to one official visit per school, except during the dead periods.
- **Off-Campus Contact:**
 - September 1 of Senior year, coaches can conduct off-campus contact at the athlete's school or residence.
- **No off-campus contact is allowed on the day of a recruit's game.**
- **Coaches are not permitted to contact athletes during school hours on school days.**

What is the NCAA Transfer Portal?

It's the current method for NCAA athletes to transfer between schools. Adopted in 2018, the portal was designed "to help compliance administrators track transfers to better organize the process," an NCAA spokesman said via email.

The portal is a "notification-of-transfer" model, which an NCAA spokesman said was adopted to "empower student-athletes."

In the 2022-23 school year, the men's and women's basketball portals are open March 13-May 11.

How many athletes are using the portal?

In 2021, there were 6,475 undergraduate transfers and 3,092 graduate transfers in all sports, according to NCAA tracking data.

What to do now...

1. **TALK TO YOUR COACH** about your skill level and *abilities*. Get advice for exposure. **BE PREPARED FOR HONEST FEEDBACK.**





M14 College Recruiting Information

5 point plan

15U Recommendations

1. Register with the NCAA Clearinghouse
2. Speak directly to your HS counselor concerning NCAA approved classes
3. Create a Twitter account
4. Create a highlight video.....only send varsity videos
5. Begin to practice for the ACT/SAT

16U Recommendations

1. Create a varsity only highlight video
2. Create Introduction email for college coaches.....parents never send emails
3. Attend Elite camps.....at your perceived level
4. Attend exposure events
5. Practice ACT/SAT

17U Recommendations

1. M14 will send out rosters with bios of every player to over 200 Universities
2. Send out game film plus highlight video...before AAU season
3. Attend Elite camps....after AAU season
4. On campus visits whenever possible after AAU season
5. Practice ACT/SAT

TWITTER REQUIREMENTS

**USE A REASONABLE "HANDLE"
MEANING @**


- **USE A GOOD PICTURE**
- **HIGH SCHOOL**
- **HIGH SCHOOL NUMBER**
- **CLUB NAME**
- **CLUB TEAM**
- **CLUB NUMBER**
- **GPA - IF ITS GOOD**
- **MOST RECENT HIGHLIGHTS LINK**
- **PIN UPCOMING CLUB SCHEDULE**
- **MAKE SURE COACHES CAN DM YOU - MAIL ICON ON TOP**

GOOD EXAMPLE

@baldridgelizzie

Lizzie Baldridge

@baldridgelizzie **Follows you**

York HS '23 #10 || M14 Hoops 17U 3SSB
#10 || 4.0 GPA || 2021 Highlights 

 drive.google.com/file/d/1GoZHCP...

 **Joined August 2018**

150 Following 176 Followers



**Followed by Abby Keighron,
viki matulevicius, Mikaela...**

Tweets

Replies

Media

Likes

 **Pinned Tweet**



Lizzie Baldridge @bal... · 3/22/22 ...

AAU SEASON IS HERE! Very
excited for this year's final
schedule! @M14Hoops_Girls

The importance of a college basketball recruiting video

Many coaches don't have the budget or time to see every prospect play in-person. And with high school and college basketball games being more staggered throughout the week compared to other sports, traveling is nearly impossible when coaches are in season. That's why highlight videos have become essential in the basketball recruiting process. In a matter of minutes, they can garner coach interest and help student-athletes get an in-depth, second evaluation. Think of it as the first step toward getting on a coach's radar and securing an opportunity to be evaluated in person later.

How to make a basketball skills video

One of the best parts of shooting a men's basketball skills video is that you don't need all the bells and whistles of a traditional highlight video. Whether you miss a shot or don't have the best angle, your basketball skills video doesn't have to be perfect—it's more important to go game speed at all times and showcase your athleticism and technical abilities.

Former D1 and pro basketball player Eric Vierneisel advises that coaches want to see multiple reps of drills that showcase your skills, including:

- Ball handling and shooting drills
- Change of speed and direction
- Jumping and leaping
- Strength training and conditioning workouts, like box jumps and speed ladder work
- Shooting range and consistency

College basketball recruiting video tips

For some student-athletes, a basketball highlight video might be the reason they secure an in-person evaluation. Creating a highlight film is not as complicated as it sounds. Follow these straight-forward tips to create a video that truly stands out:

1. Before you set out to film, ask your high school coach if they have footage already available. Online video services for high school coaches, like Hudl, are popular resources.
2. Choose games against your best competition, such as varsity level, high-level AAU games or any nationwide tournaments. College coaches want to see how you stack up against top talent. Typically clips from two or three games is enough, but you can use more if needed.
3. Focus the camera from mid-court while making sure the student-athlete is easily recognizable. The camera view shouldn't be obstructed by the crowd, other players on the court or people walking by.
4. Use a tripod to avoid a shaky camera.
5. Don't zoom in and out.
6. Make sure the person filming the match isn't cheering. If there is excessive and distracting background noise, mute the video completely. Don't add music to the video either.
7. Put a title card at the front of your basketball highlight video that includes your name and graduation year, such as "John Doe Basketball Recruiting Video Class of 2028."
8. Stack your best clips first. Typically, you'll start your video by highlighting your shooting ability.
9. Focus on your three or four strongest strengths and organize your clips to highlight them. For example, if you're an excellent three-point shooter, showcasing six straight threes is much more effective than one

three-pointer, a pass, then a free throw, and then maybe another three, etc.

10. Cap your video at 20 to 30 clips and keep it under four minutes.

11. Send college coaches your highlight video, as well as one unedited full game video. If they're interested in a recruit after watching their highlight film, they will want to evaluate the full game next.

What do college coaches look for in a basketball highlight video?

A well-edited highlight video gives student-athletes a chance to show college coaches their strongest skills, athleticism, versatility and basketball IQ—all in just a few minutes. Coaches look for recruits who have the right technique and can execute on the fundamentals. They want to see footage against high-level competition where the recruit was truly tested—think varsity high school games, national tournaments, showcases and elite camps. If the highlight video does its job and captures the coach's attention, then the coach will also want to evaluate performance from an unedited full game, which provides further insight into the recruit's basketball IQ and game awareness. That's why we always recommend sending a brief and impactful highlight film, as well as one full game.