

## **Defining Collegiate Swim Experiences**

### *NCAA Division 1*

- General Minimums – sectional finals or above, preferably NCSA Junior Nationals
- Mid-Major (CAA, AAC, WAC) vs. Big Five (ACC, SEC, Big 10, Big 12, Pac 12)
- Gender Separate National Championships, sometimes separate conference champs

### *NCAA Division 2*

- General Minimums – sectional level or above, although girls may be slightly slower
- Can be state or private schools, and usually range dramatically in size
- Men's and Women's combined National Championships

### *NCAA Division 3*

- General Minimums – Zone level swimmers, sectional and above will get an extra look
- Usually smaller liberal arts, academic schools with limited athletic budgets, but not always
- Combined National Championships, with cuts usually falling near D1 B standards

### *NAIA – National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics*

- Wide range of abilities – great for the late bloomer with some State cuts
- Looser academic requirements than the NCAA – separate Eligibility Center
- Combined championships – usually cuts around the faster Sectional standard

### *NJCAA – Junior and Accredited 2-Year Colleges*

- A great first step for late bloomers or swimmers some academic issues
- 2-year degree program allows for easy transition into NCAA programs
- Combined championships – relatively easy time standards for participation

### *Collegiate Club Swimming*

- Great for any level of swimmer as well as any commitment level
- No recruiting needed, just contact the club president, similar to Masters
- Yearly championship in Atlanta, occasionally some training trips

*(information pulled from a presentation prepared by Alexis Keto)*



# NCAA RECRUITING FACTS

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

480,000  
Student-athletes

19,000  
Teams

3 Divisions  
1 Association

## 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.

### PARTICIPATION

- 176,000 student-athletes
- 346 colleges and universities

### ATHLETICS SCHOLARSHIPS

56 percent of all student-athletes receive some level of athletics aid

### ACADEMICS

2014 Graduation Success Rate: 83 percent\*

### OTHER STATS

**Median Undergraduate Enrollment:** 9,205  
**Average Number of Teams per School:** 19  
**Average Percentage of Student Body Participating in Sports:** 4 percent  
**Division I National Championships:** 26 (1 out of every 8.5 student-athletes participates)

## 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

- 118,800 student-athletes
- 307 colleges and universities

### ATHLETICS SCHOLARSHIPS

61 percent of all student-athletes receive some level of athletics aid

### ACADEMICS

2014 Academic Success Rate: 71 percent\*

### OTHER STATS

**Median Undergraduate Enrollment:** 2,530  
**Average Number of Teams per School:** 15  
**Average Percentage of Student Body Participating in Sports:** 10 percent  
**Division II National Championships:** 25 (1 out of every 7 student-athletes participates)

## DIVISION III

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

### PARTICIPATION

- 187,800 student-athletes
- 439 colleges and universities

### FINANCIAL AID

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

### ACADEMICS

2014 Academic Success Rate: 87 percent\*

### OTHER STATS

**Median Undergraduate Enrollment:** 1,860  
**Average Number of Teams per School:** 18  
**Average Percentage of Student Body Participating in Sports:** 21 percent  
**Division III National Championships:** 28 (1 out of every 10 student-athletes participates)

Want to play NCAA sports? Visit [www.NCAA.org/playcollegesports](http://www.NCAA.org/playcollegesports)

\*Graduation rate for student-athletes, including those who transfer from one school to another.



# Facts about NCAA sports

## Does the NCAA award athletics scholarships?

Individual schools award athletics scholarships. Divisions I and II schools provide \$2.7 billion in athletics scholarships annually to more than 150,000 student-athletes. Division III schools, with more than 180,000 student-athletes, do not offer athletically related financial aid, but most student-athletes receive some form of academic grant or need-based scholarship.

## Do many high school athletes earn athletics scholarships?

Very few, in fact. About 2 percent 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 percent 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	Men's Soccer
High School Student-Athletes	7,800,000	541,500	429,500	1,083,600	486,600	35,900	432,600
NCAA Student-Athletes	480,000	18,700	16,600	72,800	34,200	4,100	24,500
Percentage Moving from High School to NCAA	6%	3.5%	3.9%	6.7%	7%	11.3%	5.7%
Percentage Moving from NCAA to Major Professional*	2%	1.1%	0.9%	1.6%	9.7%	6.6%	1.4%

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

