

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY AQUATICS PROGRAM SURVEY

by *see*

ROBERT T. DUENKEL

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PURPOSE

Many college and university physical education and athletic administrators would like some indication as to how their aquatic program compares with programs in other colleges and universities across the nation. In order to attract and keep good personnel, the department chairman wants to know if his salaries are comparable with those in other universities, if his program and facilities compare with those of other universities, and if his total aquatic program is keeping up with the rising enrollment of the school.

There are also those administrators who are planning or building a new pool within the next few years. They want to know what size pool is adequate for their needs, how much they should allot for salaries, and what should be included in the total program. This survey may help to provide these answers.

METHOD OF STUDY

Information from colleges and universities throughout the United States concerning their physical education program, swimming requirements for graduation, competitive swimming program, extra curricular program, facilities and equipment, finances, instructors and their salaries, class scheduling and participation, and community cooperation was obtained by forwarding one hundred and five questionnaires to one hundred and five colleges and universities selected randomly from the THE BLUE BOOK OF COLLEGE ATHLETICS FOR 1968-1969. To ensure a random sample, every tenth school was selected to receive a questionnaire, provided they had swimming listed under the intramurals and/or varsity competition's category so as not to send a questionnaire where there was no swimming facility.

The questionnaire prepared with the assistance of two physical educators at Kansas State University qualified in the area of aquatics and the placement of questions in survey form, consisted of short "yes or no" and "check-the-box" type answers. This allowed for a minimal amount of time to complete the form resulting in a greater percentage of returns for a more nearly complete and accurate evaluation. For the convenience of the school Physical Education Department Chairman, a letter of explanation and a return, self-addressed stamped envelope was distributed with each questionnaire. A follow-up letter and questionnaire was sent out to those colleges which had not returned their copy of the questionnaire within the first month of the first mailing. This resulted in another 20% return.

To facilitate ease and accuracy in recording the questionnaire answers, the results were tabulated and fed in the computer to derive at percentages and numbers of each type of answer. This aided in the final analysis and interpretation of the findings.

The questionnaire, along with the letter of description and follow-up may be found in the appendix.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Of the one hundred and five questionnaires distributed, ninety of them were returned for tabulation for an 86% return. Those schools returning questionnaires are included in the appendix.

In order to breakdown the large number of school enrollments, each school was categorized into a group of 3,000 students. The accumulation of the ninety colleges and universities resulted in the development of fourteen groups.

Table I gives the breakdown of these groupings.

TABLE I
ENROLLMENT CATEGORIES

<u>Group</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
1	0- 3,000	16	18
2	3,001- 6,000	13	14
3	6,001- 9,000	16	18
4	9,001-12,000	13	14
5	12,001-15,000	6	6
6	15,001-18,000	5	6
7	18,001-21,000	5	6
8	21,001-24,000	2	2
9	24,001-27,000	3	3
10	27,001-30,000	1	1
11	30,001-33,000	4	4
12	33,001-36,000	2	2
13	36,001-39,000	2	2
14	39,001-42,000	2	2
Total		90	100%

The range of student enrollment was from less than 3,000 students to more than 42,000 students per school. Eighteen percent of the schools fell in the group of 0-3,000 students while another 18% of the schools fell in the 6,000-9,000 enrollment group. Fourteen percent of the schools had enrollments of 3,000-6,000 and another 14% of the schools had enrollments of 9,000-12,000.

Thus 64% of the schools had enrollment of less than 12,000 students while 36% of the schools had enrollment of more than 12,000 students.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM:

Each of the different Physical Education courses either required, elective, non-credit, or not offered, were considered separately.

TABLE II
BEGINNING SWIMMING

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Required	44	49
Elective	36	40
Non-credit	4	4
Not Offered	1	1
No Response	5	6
Total	90	100%

Of the ninety schools, one less than half of the total number, or 49%, offered beginning swimming as a requirement while 40% offered it as an elective. Only four schools offered no credit for beginning swimming.

TABLE III
INTERMEDIATE SWIMMING

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Required	9	10
Elective	60	67
Non-credit	4	4
Not Offered	3	3
No Response	14	16
Total	90	100%

Sixty schools reported intermediate swimming as an elective while only nine required it. Only three schools did not offer this course.

TABLE IV
ADVANCED SWIMMING

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Required	6	7
Elective	58	64
Non-credit	4	4
Not Offered	6	7
No Response	16	18
Total	90	100%

Fifty-eight schools reported advanced swimming as an elective while only six schools required advanced swimming in the physical education program. Six schools did not offer advanced swimming.

TABLE V
SENIOR LIFE SAVING

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Required	4	4
Elective	70	78
Non-credit	9	10
Not Offered	1	1
No Response	6	7
Total	90	100%

Of the ninety schools, seventy offered senior lifesaving as an elective while only four schools required it. Only one school did not offer lifesaving.

TABLE VI
WATER SAFETY INSTRUCTOR

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Required	0	0
Elective	71	79
Non-credit	10	11
Not Offered	2	2
No Response	7	8
Total	90	100%

Seventy-one schools offered water safety instructor courses as an elective while ten offered it but for no credit. None of the schools required water safety instructor courses.

TABLE VII
SCUBA DIVING

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Required	1	1
Elective	37	41
Non-credit	8	9
Not Offered	20	22
No Response	24	27
Total	90	100%

Thirty-seven schools offered scuba diving as an elective while only one school required it. Twenty schools did not offer scuba diving.

TABLE VIII
BOATING AND CANOEING

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Required	1	1
Elective	19	21
Non-credit	2	2
Not Offered	33	37
No Response	35	39
Total	90	100%

Only nineteen schools offered boating and canoeing as an elective while thirty-three of them did not offer it. Two schools offered this course but for non-credit.

TABLE IX
SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Required	0	0
Elective	31	34
Non-credit	11	12
Not Offered	26	29
No Response	22	24
Total	90	100%

Thirty-one schools offered synchronized swimming as an elective and twenty-six did not offer this course. No school required it while eleven of them offered this course for non-credit.

TABLE X
SPRINGBOARD DIVING

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Required	1	1
Elective	35	39
Non-credit	6	7
Not Offered	22	24
No Response	26	29
Total	90	100%

Thirty-five schools offered a course in diving as an elective while twenty-two schools offered no course. One school required diving and six schools of-

ferred it for no credit.

TABLE XI

SURFING

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Required	0	0
Elective	1	1
Non-credit	1	1
Not Offered	46	51
No Response	42	47
Total	90	100%

Only two schools offered surfing to its students, one as an elective, one school offered surfing as a non-credit course.

TABLE XII

WATER SKIING

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Required	1	1
Elective	2	2
Non-credit	2	2
Not Offered	43	48
No Response	42	47
Total	90	100%

Only five schools offered water skiing to its students, one as a requirement, two as an elective, and two for no credit. Forty-three schools did not offer water skiing.

TABLE XIII

COED SWIMS

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Required	2	2
Elective	30	33
Non-credit	23	26
Not Offered	12	13
No Response	23	26
Total	90	100%

Of the ninety schools, thirty of them offered coed swimming as an elective while twenty-three offered it for no credit. Two schools required coed swimming but twelve schools did not offer it.

TABLE XIV

WATER SHOWS

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Required	0	0
Elective	22	24
Non-credit	17	19
Not Offered	19	21
No Response	32	36
Total	90	100%

Although no school required a student to participate in a water show, twenty-two of them offered credit for participation while seventeen schools offered participation but no credit. Nineteen schools did not offer water shows.

TABLE XV

OTHER

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Required	3	3
Elective	17	19
Non-credit	2	2
Not Offered	3	3
No Response	65	72
Total	90	100%

Three schools required a course not listed on the questionnaire, seventeen schools offered a course not on the questionnaire, and two schools offered other courses but not for credit. These other courses were:

Drown proofing

Physical education majors course

Intramurals

Sailing

Water polo

Pool management

Survival swimming

TABLE XVI
TOTAL CLASS PARTICIPANTS

<u>Number of Participants</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
20	2	2
32	1	1
58	1	1
65	2	2
72	1	1
75	1	1
80	1	1
90	1	1
100	3	3
130	1	1
135	1	1
150	4	4
170	1	1
175	1	1
180	1	1
200	4	4
220	2	2
225	1	1
238	1	1
250	4	4
252	1	1
255	1	1
265	1	1
300	6	7
340	1	1
350	2	2
400	5	6
450	3	3
480	1	1
500	1	1
600	3	1
615	1	1
650	1	1
700	1	1
800	3	3
900	1	1
949	1	1
999 Over	3	1
No Response	20	22
Total	90	100%

The number of students enrolled in each school's physical education aquatics program ranged from 20 students to over 1,000 students with the average being 266 students.

TABLE XVII
AVERAGE PHYSICAL EDUCATION SWIM CLASS SIZE

<u>Class Number</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
12	2	2
13	1	2
15	5	6
16	1	1
17	1	1
18	2	2
20	23	26
22	2	2
23	1	1
24	2	2
25	19	21
26	1	1
27	1	1
28	2	1
29	11	2
30	1	12
33	4	1
35	4	4
40	1	4
45	1	1
60	1	1
80	4	1
No Response		
Total	90	100%

Most schools (23) reported that their average class size was twenty students followed by those schools with 25 students (19). Four schools had as many as 80 swimmers. The mean was 24 students and the range was from 12 students per class to 80 students per class.

TABLE XVIII

NUMBER OF SPECTATORS AT WATER SHOWS

<u>Number of Spectators</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
100	7	8
200	7	8
300	3	3
400	9	10
500	6	7
600	1	1
700	1	1
800	2	2
900	1	1
1,000	6	6
1,100	1	1
1,200	1	1
1,300	1	1
1,400	1	1
1,500	1	1
1,800	4	4
2,000	1	1
3,000	1	1
4,000	36	40
No Response		
Total	90	100%

Nine schools had 400 spectators at water shows while fourteen schools had 100-200 spectators. The mean was 460 spectators and the range was from 100-4,000 spectators.

UNDERGRADUATE SWIMMING REQUIREMENT

Each school was asked to check one of seven columns if the school required a swimming test in its undergraduate program.

TABLE XIX
UNDERGRADUATE SWIMMING REQUIREMENT

	<u>Swim</u> <u>25 yd</u>	<u>Swim</u> <u>100 yd</u>	<u>Swim</u> <u>3 Strokes</u>	<u>Pass</u> <u>Beginning</u> <u>Red Cross</u>	<u>Drown-</u> <u>proofing</u>	<u>Combi-</u> <u>nation</u>	<u>Other</u>
Yes	$\frac{8}{9\%}$	$\frac{8}{9\%}$	$\frac{6}{7\%}$	$\frac{3}{3\%}$	$\frac{4}{4\%}$	$\frac{9}{10\%}$	$\frac{19}{21\%}$
No	$\frac{80}{89\%}$	$\frac{80}{89\%}$	$\frac{82}{91\%}$	$\frac{85}{95\%}$	$\frac{84}{94\%}$	$\frac{79}{88\%}$	$\frac{69}{77\%}$
No Response	$\frac{2}{2\%}$	$\frac{2}{2\%}$	$\frac{2}{2\%}$	$\frac{2}{2\%}$	$\frac{2}{2\%}$	$\frac{2}{2\%}$	$\frac{2}{2\%}$

Only eight schools required passing a test of swimming 25 yards for a Physical Education requirement. Eight schools also required passing a test of swimming 100 yards for a Physical Education requirement. Eighty-two schools did not require a student to pass a swimming test of swimming three strokes while six schools did. Only three schools required passing the Red Cross Beginning Swimmers Test while eighty-five schools did not. Eighty-four schools did not require a drownproofing test but four schools did. Nine schools reported that they required a swimming test made up of a part or all of the first five categories on the questionnaire. Seventy-nine schools did not.

Nineteen schools indicated that they had some other swimming test to administer while sixty-nine schools did not. These other tests included:

Swim 200 yards and bob 15 times

Swim or float 15 minutes

Swim 50 yards in less than 1 minute

Float 10 minutes

Swim 500 feet in 5 minutes

GRADUATE SWIMMING REQUIREMENT

No school indicated that a student in graduate curriculum had to pass a swimming test.

COMPETITIVE SWIMMING PROGRAM

Each school was asked whether or not it had a competitive swimming team and whether or not this team competed in an athletic conference other than the National Collegiate Athletic Association or the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics.

TABLE XX

VARSITY SWIMMING TEAMS

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Yes	86	96
No	4	4
No Response	0	0
Total	90	100%

Eighty-six schools had competitive swimming teams while four did not.

TABLE XXI

ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Yes	68	76
No	20	22
No Response	2	2
Total	90	100%

Other than the National Collegiate Athletic Association or the National

Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, sixty-eight schools participated in an athletic conference while twenty did not.

Each school was asked what percentage of its competitive swimmers were on partial scholarship, full scholarship, or no scholarship.

TABLE XXII
NO SCHOLARSHIPS

<u>Percent of Swimmers Per Team</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
25	12	13
50	9	10
75	14	16
100	26	29
No Response	29	32
Total	90	100%

Twelve schools indicated that 25% of their swimmers received no scholarships, nine schools did not offer scholarships to 50% of the team, fourteen schools did not offer scholarships to 75% of the team, and twenty-six schools had none of their swimmers on scholarships.

TABLE XXIII
PARTIAL SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Percent of Swimmers Per Team</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
25	24	27
50	14	15
75	7	8
100	1	1
No Response	44	49
Total	90	100%

Twenty-four schools indicated that 25% of their swimmers were on partial scholarship and fourteen schools reported 50% of their swimmers were on partial scholarship. Seven schools had 75% of the team members on partial scholarship and one school had all swimmers on scholarship.

TABLE XXIV
FULL SCHOLARSHIP

<u>Percent of Swimmers Per Team</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
25	20	22
50	2	2
75	2	2
100	2	2
No Response	64	71
Total	90	100%

Twenty schools had 25% of their swimmers on full scholarship while two schools had 50% of their swimmers on full scholarship. Only two schools had all swimmers on full scholarship. Sixty-four schools did not respond.

Each school was asked the size of its competitive swimming team and the number of spectators in attendance at home swim meets.

TABLE XXV
COMPETITIVE SWIM TEAM SIZE

<u>Size of Team</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
1	1	1
2	1	1
6	1	1
12	1	1
15	8	9
16	2	2
17	2	2
18	1	1
20	1	10
22	1	1
23	2	2
24	4	4
25	5	6
28	2	2
30	12	13
32	1	1
33	2	2
34	1	1
35	5	6
40	6	7
45	3	3
50	2	2
54	1	1
55	1	1
60	4	4
61	1	1
70	1	1
85	1	1
No Response	9	10
Total	90	100%

One team had only one swimmer while another team had 85 swimmers. The

average number of swimmers on a team was 27, but the number of swimmers which appeared most frequently was 30 per team.

TABLE XXVI
NUMBER OF SPECTATORS AT SWIM MEETS

<u>Spectators</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
000- 100	13	14
101- 200	21	23
201- 300	11	12
301- 400	6	7
401- 500	3	3
501- 600	3	3
601- 700	1	1
701- 800	3	1
801- 900	1	1
901-1,000	5	6
1,001-1,100	0	0
1,101-1,200	1	1
1,201-1,300	0	0
1,301-1,400	0	0
1,401-1,500	1	1
1,501-1,600	0	0
1,601-1,700	0	0
1,701-1,800	1	1
1,801-1,900	1	1
1,901-2,000	5	6
2,001-2,100	1	1
No Response	13	14
Total	90	100%

More schools (23%) had between 101 and 200 spectators attend swimming meets with the next group of schools (14%) having 0-100 spectators. Eight schools had

more than 1,700 spectators. The average was 350 spectators.

EXTRA CURRICULAR PROGRAM

Each school was asked if it had recreational swimming for students, faculty, staff, coed, community, and other.

TABLE XXVII
RECREATIONAL SWIMMING

	<u>Students</u>	<u>Faculty</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Coed</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Other</u>
Yes	$\frac{88}{98\%}$	$\frac{87}{97\%}$	$\frac{85}{95\%}$	$\frac{80}{89\%}$	$\frac{28}{31\%}$	$\frac{23}{26\%}$
No	$\frac{2}{2\%}$	$\frac{3}{3\%}$	$\frac{3}{3\%}$	$\frac{8}{9\%}$	$\frac{52}{58\%}$	$\frac{34}{38\%}$
No Response			$\frac{2}{2\%}$	$\frac{2}{2\%}$	$\frac{10}{11\%}$	$\frac{33}{37\%}$

Eighty-eight schools provided recreational swimming for students while two did not, eighty-seven schools had recreation swimming for faculty while three did not, eighty-five schools offered recreational swimming for university staff while three schools did not, eighty schools offered recreational coed swimming while eight did not. Only twenty-eight schools offered their pools for community recreational use while fifty-two of them did not. Twenty-three schools had their pools open to other groups which were:

- Institutions in the area
- Organized Groups
- Salvation Army, Head Start
- Boy Scouts
- 4-H
- High Schools
- Alumni
- Red Cross
- YMCA

Each school was asked how many people participated in recreational swims weekly.

TABLE XXVIII

RECREATIONAL SWIMS: PEOPLE PER DAY

<u>Number</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
12	1	1
15	1	1
20	2	2
25	5	6
30	2	2
40	4	4
50	12	13
60	3	3
65	1	1
70	1	1
75	2	2
80	1	1
100	10	11
150	1	1
180	1	1
200	8	9
300	5	6
450	1	1
500	1	1
800	2	2
999 Over	5	5
No Response	21	23
Total	90	100%

The average was 150 participants in recreational swims. Twelve schools had 50 people per day while ten schools had 100 people per day.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Questions were asked each school concerning its pool characteristics of which the answers were:

TABLE XXIX
NUMBER OF RACING LANES

<u>Number of Lanes</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
4	8	9
5	7	8
6	52	58
7	2	2
8	14	16
16	1	1
22	1	1
24	1	1
No Response	4	4
Total	90	100%

The most lanes of any one pool was twenty-four but fifty-two schools of the ninety schools had six lane pools. This was followed with fourteen pools that had eight lanes.

TABLE XXX
MINIMUM POOL DEPTH

<u>Feet</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
3	11	12
3½	27	30
4	28	31
4½	6	7
5	4	4
6	2	2
7	4	4
8	1	1
9	1	1
No Response	6	7
Total	90	100%

Twenty-eight schools had their shallow area of the pool at 4 feet while twenty-seven schools had it at 3½ feet. This was followed with eleven schools at 3 feet and eighteen over 4 feet.

TABLE XXXI
MAXIMUM POOL DEPTH

<u>Feet</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
9	8	9
9½	14	16
10	3	3
11	31	34
12	10	11
13	10	11
14	8	9
15	1	1
16	1	1
No Response	4	4
Total	90	100%

The majority of the pools (31) were eleven feet in depth while fourteen of them were 9½ feet deep. The range was from 9 feet to 16 feet.

TABLE XXXII
POOL LENGTH

<u>Distance</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
25 yards	73	81
25 meters	1	1
50 yards	2	2
50 meters	6	7
No Response	8	9
Total	90	100%

Seventy-three of the pools were 25 yards long while six of them were 50 meters long. Only one was 25 meters and two pools were 50 yards.

TABLE XXXIII

POOL WIDTH

<u>Feet</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Less than 28	1	1
28	5	6
35	15	17
42	31	34
49	8	9
56	3	3
63	10	11
75	5	6
No Response	12	13
Total	90	100%

Thirty-one schools had pools which were 42 feet wide and fourteen had pools 35½ feet wide. Five pools were 75 feet wide.

TABLE XXXIV
AREA FOR BEGINNERS

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Yes	61	68
No	24	27
No Response	5	5
Total	90	100%

Sixty-one schools had a designated area for beginner swimmers in the pool while twenty-four did not.

TABLE XXXV
AREA FOR ADVANCED CLASSES

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Yes	58	64
No	26	29
No Response	6	7
Total	90	100%

Fifty-eight schools had a pool designated for advanced swimming while twenty-six did not.

TABLE XXXVI
AREA FOR DIVING CLASSES

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Yes	62	69
No	22	24
No Response	6	7
Total	90	100%

Sixty-two schools had designated areas for diving classes while twenty-two did not.

TABLE XXXVII
NUMBER OF POOLS

<u>Pools</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
0	2	2
1	55	61
2	22	24
3	3	3
4	5	6
5	3	3
Total	90	100%

Fifty-two of the ninety schools had one pool while twenty-two of them had two pools. Three schools had five pools.

TABLE XXXVIII
NUMBER OF DIVING BOARDS

<u>Number of Boards</u>	<u>Board Size</u>				
	<u>1 MT</u>	<u>3 MT</u>	<u>5 MT</u>	<u>7 MT</u>	<u>10 MT</u>
1	44	58	6	5	6
2	37	10	2	1	1
3	3	2			
4	2	2			
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	86	72	8	6	7

Forty-four schools had one 1 meter board while thirty-seven schools had two 1 meter boards. Fifty-eight schools had one 3 meter board while ten schools had two 3 meter boards. Six schools had six 10 meter towers and one school had two towers.

Each school was asked if the Physical Education Department, Athletic Department, or Department of Recreation supported the purchasing of the following equipment.

TABLE XXXIX
EQUIPMENT PURCHASING

	Face Clock	Swim Suits	Warm- ups	Kick Boards	Floating Assists	Mask Fins Snorkle	Scuba Gear	Towels
P.E. Dept.	$\frac{10}{11\%}$	$\frac{16}{18\%}$		$\frac{36}{40\%}$	$\frac{43}{48\%}$	$\frac{50}{56\%}$	$\frac{27}{41\%}$	$\frac{66}{73\%}$
ATH. Dept.	$\frac{65}{72\%}$	$\frac{61}{68\%}$	$\frac{79}{88\%}$	$\frac{50}{56\%}$	$\frac{27}{30\%}$	$\frac{3}{3\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{7}{8\%}$
REC. Dept.		$\frac{1}{1\%}$			$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{3}{3\%}$	$\frac{4}{5\%}$	$\frac{3}{3\%}$
No Response	$\frac{15}{17\%}$	$\frac{12}{13\%}$	$\frac{11}{12\%}$	$\frac{4}{4\%}$	$\frac{19}{21\%}$	$\frac{34}{38\%}$	$\frac{48}{53\%}$	$\frac{14}{16\%}$

Seventy-two percent of the schools had the Athletic Department purchase a face clock while 11% of the schools had the Physical Education Department buy a face clock. Sixty-eight percent of the Athletic Departments bought the swimmers a swim suit. Eighty-eight percent of the warmup suits were purchased by the Athletic Department. The Physical Education Departments provided more floating assists, masks, etc., scuba gear and towels than did the Athletic Departments. The Department of Recreation had only a small part in providing swim suits, floating assists, masks, fins, snorkles, scuba gear, and towels.

FINANCES

Each school was asked what department, or departments, financed its total aquatic program.

TABLE XL

DEPARTMENT FINANCE

No Response	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
26 29%	11 12%	9 10%	5 6%	4 4%	7 8%	1 1%	2 2%	1 1%	2 2%	22 24%
24 27%	4 4%	1 17%	4 4%	3 3%	8 9%	4 4%	3 3%	2 10%	6 7%	24 27%
77 86%	3 3%	2 2%	2 2%			1 1%				5 6%
75 83%		3 3%	1 1%		2 2%			1 1%		8 9%
82 99%	1 1%									
88 98%	1 1%	1 1%								
Total	Frequency and Percent									

In twenty-two of the schools surveyed, the Athletic Department financed the aquatics program, while seven schools had one half of the programs sponsored through the Athletic Department.

Twenty-four Physical Education Departments financed the total aquatics program while eight departments financed one half of the program.

Only thirteen schools used the Recreation Department for any assistance at all, while fifteen schools were aided through university appropriations.

Each college was asked if there was any admission charge to swim meets, aquatic shows, recreational swimming or something other, and if so, how much.

TABLE XII

ADMISSION CHARGE

	\$.00	\$.25	\$.50	\$.75	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.00	More	No Response
Swim Meets	$\frac{56}{62\%}$		$\frac{3}{3\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{20}{22\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{4}{4\%}$				$\frac{5}{6\%}$
Aquatic Shows	$\frac{42}{47\%}$		$\frac{4}{4\%}$	$\frac{4}{4\%}$	$\frac{12}{13\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{4}{4\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{2}{3\%}$		$\frac{19}{21\%}$
Recreational Swims	$\frac{66}{73\%}$	$\frac{2}{2\%}$	$\frac{5}{6\%}$		$\frac{3}{3\%}$			$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{2}{2\%}$		$\frac{11}{12\%}$
Other	$\frac{31}{34\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$			$\frac{3}{3\%}$						$\frac{52}{58\%}$

Sixty-two percent of the schools did not charge admittance to swim while 22% of them charged \$1.00. Forty-seven percent of the schools did not charge for aquatic shows but 13% charged \$1.00. Only 14% of the schools charged anything for recreational swimming. Seven percent charged for something other than

the first three categories. These "others" include clinics and clubs.

Each college was asked to indicate the approximate yearly salary range for each faculty and staff position.

TABLE XLII

SALARY RANGE

	\$ 0	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10,000	10,000	Over	No Response
Aquatic Director	1 1%	1 1%	2 2%			1 1%	1 1%	1 1%	2 3%	11 12%	26 29%	45 50%		
Swim Coach	2 3%	4 4%		2 3%	1 1%	2 2%	1 1%	1 1%	2 10%	6 7%	20 22%	40 44%		
Swim Instructors	2 2%		1 1%			4 4%	2 2%	2 10%	7 8%	5 6%	8 9%	52 58%		
Lifegaurds	55 61%	4 4%										31 34%		
Guard Assistants	3 3%	13 14%	7 8%	1 1%	1 1%	1 1%						64 71%		
Student Assistants	18 20%	1 1%										71 79%		

The majority of aquatic directors (29%) received over \$10,000 as did the majority of swim coaches

(22%). Most of the swimming instructors received between \$7,000 and \$8,000. Lifegaurds received less than \$1,000 as did most of the student assistants. The majority of graduate assistants received between \$1,000 and \$2,000.

TABLE XLIII
NUMBER OF SALARIED INSTRUCTORS

<u>Number of Instructors</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
1	9	10
2	5	6
3	14	16
4	5	6
5	10	11
6	5	6
7	4	4
8	7	8
9	3	3
10	8	9
11	5	6
12	1	1
13	1	1
14	2	2
16	2	2
20	1	1
22	1	1
34	1	1
No Response	6	7
Total	90	100%

Fourteen schools had three instructors in the aquatic program while ten schools had five instructors. One school had as many as thirty-four instructors working in the aquatics program.

TABLE XLIV
DEGREES EARNED BY INSTRUCTORS

<u>Number of Instructors</u>	<u>Number with PhD's</u>	<u>Number with M.S.</u>	<u>Number with B.S.</u>	<u>Number of Grad. Asst.</u>
0	$\frac{63}{70\%}$	$\frac{11}{12\%}$	$\frac{51}{57\%}$	$\frac{51}{57\%}$
1	$\frac{15}{17\%}$	$\frac{16}{18\%}$	$\frac{13}{14\%}$	$\frac{8}{9\%}$
2	$\frac{8}{9\%}$	$\frac{18}{20\%}$	$\frac{9}{10\%}$	$\frac{11}{12\%}$
3		$\frac{15}{17\%}$	$\frac{5}{6\%}$	$\frac{7}{8\%}$
4	$\frac{2}{2\%}$	$\frac{9}{10\%}$	$\frac{3}{3\%}$	$\frac{6}{7\%}$
5	$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{6}{7\%}$	$\frac{4}{4\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$
6		$\frac{4}{4\%}$		$\frac{2}{2\%}$
7	$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{2}{2\%}$	$\frac{2}{2\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$
8		$\frac{3}{3\%}$		$\frac{1}{1\%}$
9 Or More		$\frac{6}{7\%}$	$\frac{3}{3\%}$	$\frac{2}{2\%}$
Total	$\frac{27}{100\%}$	$\frac{79}{100\%}$	$\frac{39}{100\%}$	$\frac{39}{100\%}$

Only twenty-seven schools had PhD's working in the aquatics program. Fifteen schools had one PhD and eight schools had two PhD's. Seventy-nine schools had one or more instructors with a Masters degree and thirty-nine schools had one or more instructors with a Bachelor of Science, equalling that of the graduate assistants.

Each college was asked to indicate the maximum and minimum number of class hours taught by one instructor. However, this question had to be eliminated, as the returns indicated that confusion resulted when answers indicated either the number of hours each class met per week or the number of classes each instructor taught regardless of the number of hours it met per week.

Each school was then asked to give the number of lifeguards, assistants for physical education, assistants for competitive swimming, and other employees.

TABLE XLV
NUMBER OF AQUATIC PERSONNEL

<u>Number</u>	<u>No Lifeguards</u>	<u>Asst. for PE</u>	<u>Asst. Varsity Swim</u>	<u>Other</u>
0	$\frac{19}{21\%}$	$\frac{57}{63\%}$	$\frac{52}{58\%}$	$\frac{82}{91\%}$
1	$\frac{8}{9\%}$	$\frac{3}{3\%}$	$\frac{22}{24\%}$	$\frac{2}{2\%}$
2	$\frac{14}{16\%}$	$\frac{8}{9\%}$	$\frac{12}{13\%}$	$\frac{2}{2\%}$
3	$\frac{6}{7\%}$	$\frac{3}{3\%}$	$\frac{3}{3\%}$	$\frac{2}{2\%}$
4	$\frac{9}{10\%}$	$\frac{5}{6\%}$		
5	$\frac{6}{7\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$
6	$\frac{4}{4\%}$	$\frac{2}{2\%}$		$\frac{1}{1\%}$
7	$\frac{3}{3\%}$			
8	$\frac{2}{2\%}$	$\frac{2}{2\%}$		
9 Or More	$\frac{19}{21\%}$	$\frac{9}{10\%}$		

Nineteen colleges used nine or more lifeguards while the others were evenly distributed. There were only thirty-three colleges that had assistants for physical education and thirty-eight colleges with assistants for competitive swimming.

Each school was asked to give the total number of hours the swimming facility was in use and the total operational breakdown of the program.

TABLE XLVI

TOTAL HOURS OF POOL USE PER DAY

<u>Daily Hours</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
6	2	2
7	1	1
8	4	4
9	2	2
10	6	7
11	9	8
12	16	18
13	20	22
14	14	16
15	4	4
16	5	6
17	2	2
20	1	1
24	1	1
No Response	5	
Total	90	100%

The medium hours of use was twelve per day. One pool was open 24 hours a day for use.

TABLE XLVII
OPERATIONAL HOUR BREAKDOWN

No Response	Number Days Per Week							Hours Per Day									No Response
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 or more	
$\frac{12}{13\%}$		$\frac{8}{9\%}$	$\frac{50}{56\%}$	$\frac{15}{17\%}$	$\frac{4}{4\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$	PE Class		$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{5}{6\%}$	$\frac{6}{7\%}$	$\frac{9}{10\%}$	$\frac{12}{13\%}$	$\frac{16}{18\%}$	$\frac{18}{20\%}$	$\frac{11}{12\%}$	$\frac{12}{13\%}$
$\frac{13}{14\%}$	$\frac{12}{13\%}$	$\frac{34}{37\%}$	$\frac{31}{34\%}$				Comp Swim	$\frac{2}{2\%}$	$\frac{13}{14\%}$	$\frac{23}{27\%}$	$\frac{19}{21\%}$	$\frac{4}{4\%}$	$\frac{5}{6\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$		$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{12}{13\%}$
$\frac{14}{16\%}$	$\frac{30}{33\%}$	$\frac{17}{19\%}$	$\frac{19}{21\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{5}{6\%}$	$\frac{2}{2\%}$	Roc Swim	$\frac{3}{3\%}$	$\frac{12}{13\%}$	$\frac{16}{18\%}$	$\frac{10}{11\%}$	$\frac{11}{12\%}$	$\frac{9}{10\%}$	$\frac{5}{6\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{8}{9\%}$	$\frac{15}{17\%}$
$\frac{51}{57\%}$	$\frac{5}{6\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{6}{7\%}$		$\frac{7}{8\%}$	$\frac{13}{14\%}$	Aquatic Clubs	$\frac{8}{9\%}$	$\frac{14}{16\%}$	$\frac{9}{10\%}$	$\frac{6}{7\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$		$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{49}{54\%}$
$\frac{29}{31\%}$		$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$		$\frac{1}{1\%}$	$\frac{2}{2\%}$	Other		$\frac{4}{4\%}$	$\frac{5}{6\%}$	$\frac{3}{3\%}$	$\frac{1}{1\%}$					$\frac{27}{29\%}$

The majority of the physical education classes met five days per week for even hours a day. Competitive swimmers met mostly for six days a week for three hours a day. Recreational swimmers swam mostly for seven days a week for three hours a day. Most aquatic clubs met two days a week for two hours a day.

COMMUNITY COOPERATION

Each school was asked if it shared facilities with the community or vice versa.

TABLE XLVIII
COMMUNITY SHARING OF FACILITIES

	<u>University use of Community Pool</u>	<u>Community use of University Pool</u>	<u>Courses offered to people not enrolled in the University</u>
Yes	$\frac{7}{8\%}$	$\frac{42}{47\%}$	$\frac{46}{51\%}$
No	$\frac{80}{89\%}$	$\frac{45}{50\%}$	$\frac{42}{47\%}$
No Response	$\frac{3}{3\%}$	$\frac{3}{3\%}$	$\frac{2}{2\%}$

Only seven schools made use of a community swimming facility while almost half (42%) of the communities used the university facility. Forty-six schools offered courses in water safety instructions, lifesaving, etc. to non-enrolled people of the community.

TABLE XLIX
NUMBER POOLS PLANNED

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Yes	8	9
No Response	82	91
Total	90	100%

Although this question was not asked on the questionnaire, eight schools indicated that they were building fifty meter pools within the next two years.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Much information in this fact finding survey is valuable in that physical education administrators can compare their program with those of many other college programs.

Eighteen percent of the colleges had between 0-3,000 students in attendance while another 18% of the colleges had enrollments of 6,000-9,000 students. Sixty-four percent of the colleges had enrollments up to 12,000 students while 36% of the colleges had enrollments over 12,000 students.

The largest percentage of schools, 49%, required beginning swimming in the physical education program. Forty-six percent of these schools had enrollments of 3,000-9,000 and 14% of the schools had enrollments of 9,000-12,000.

Intermediate swimming was required by 10% of the schools and thirty-three percent of these schools requiring intermediate swimming had enrollments of 6,000-9,000 students.

Of the sixty-eight schools that offered advanced swimming, 58 offered it on an elective basis, six as a requirement, and four for no credit. Eighty-three schools offered senior lifesaving and water safety instructor courses, 65 schools offered scuba diving, 22 schools offered boating and canoeing, 42 schools offered synchronised swimming and springboard diving, and 2 schools offered surfing classes. The trend seemed to be that the larger the school, the better the opportunity to offer these various courses.

Most of the schools had 300-400 students enrolled in the aquatics program offered by the physical education department with the average class size being between 20-25 students.

Most of the schools had different standards for its testing when requiring an individual to pass a swimming test. More schools under 12,000 students require a swimming test than did schools over 12,000 students. An explanation

of this may be that more students in larger schools elected to enroll in swimming classes than students in smaller schools. The test most frequently used as indicated on the questionnaire was a combination of swimming 25 yards, swimming three strokes, drownproofing, and passing parts of the Red Cross course.

No schools required graduate students to pass a swimming test.

Eighty-six of the schools had a varsity swimming program while four did not have a program. The four schools had enrollments of less than 12,000 students. Sixty-eight of the schools participated in an athletic conference other than the National Collegiate Athletic Association or the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics while 20 schools were not in a conference. Of those schools not in a conference, eleven of them had less than 12,000 students, four had between 12,000 and 18,000 students and five had between 18,000 and 42,000 students.

Twenty-nine percent of the schools had no scholarships for competitive swimmers. Twenty-seven percent of the schools had 25% or less of their swimmers on partial scholarship while 22% of the teams had 25% or less of their swimmers on full scholarship. Only two schools had all swimmers on full scholarship.

Eighty or more of the schools offered recreational swimming for students, faculty, and coeds, but only twenty-eight schools offered swimming for the community.

The majority of the schools, 33%, had between 50 and 100 people at recreational swims per day, 15% of the schools had between 0-50 people and 27% of the schools had between 150 and over 999 people at recreational swims.

Fifty-eight percent of the pools surveyed had six lanes. Sixteen percent of the schools had eight lane pools and 9% had four lane pools. Three schools

had over sixteen lanes.

Thirty-one percent of the schools had pools of a 4 foot depth while 30% of the schools had 3½ feet deep pools. Thirty-four percent of the pools were 12 feet deep while 16% of the pools were 10 feet deep. Over 31% of the pools were deeper than 13 feet.

Eighty-one percent of the schools had 25 yard pools while 7% had pools 50 meters in length. It is felt that the 50 meter pool is the most efficient pool for it can accomodate many more participants at one time than shorter pools. A 50 meter course is also becoming more popular for competitive swimming.

Thirty-four percent of the schools had pools 42 feet in width while 17% of the pools were 35 feet in width.

Sixty-five percent of the schools indicated that they had an area of the pool set aside for beginning, advanced swimmer, and diving classes.

Sixty-one percent of the schools had one pool while 24% of the schools had two pools. Five percent of the schools had four pools and 4% of the schools had five pools. As the size of the enrollment rised, so did the number of pools in that school.

Eighty-eight percent of the schools had one or two 1 meter diving boards while 7% had three to seven 1 meter boards. Sixty-eight schools had one or two 3 meter boards, eight schools had one or two 5 meter boards, six schools had one or two 7 meter boards and seven schools had a 10 meter tower.

The majority of the athletic departments purchased face clocks, swim suits, warmups, and kick boards; while the physical education departments purchased floating assists, masks, fins, snorkles, scuba gear, and towels. The recreation departments did very little except to provide towels and some masks and fins. Very few schools were aided by university appropriations.

Most of the aquatics programs were supported by either the Physical Education or Athletic Departments with some help from the Department of Recreation and by University Appropriations. Forty-one percent of the Physical Education Departments supported more than 70% of the cost of the programs while 29% of the Athletic Departments supported more than 70% of the cost of the program.

Other than the 56 schools who did not charge admission to swim meets, the most common charge by 19 schools was \$1.00 for entrance to the meets. Four schools charged \$1.50. Forty-two schools did not charge for aquatic shows, but 12 schools charged \$1.00. Only 13 schools charged for recreational swimming.

Forty percent of the aquatic directors were salaried over \$10,000 as were most of the swim coached and swim instructors. In most of the schools, these three positions were held by one person. Sixty percent of the lifeguards received less than \$1,000 per year. Not many of the schools employed student assistants as only 17 schools required their assistance.

Forty-seven percent of the schools employed one to five full time aquatic employees while 3% employed five to ten employees. Of these instructors, 16% of the schools had one PhD and 9% had two PhDs. Four percent of the schools had four to nine PhDs.

Eighteen percent of the schools had 16 employees with a Master of Science, 19% had two instructors, and 17% had three instructors with a Master of Science. Thirty-six percent of the schools had four to nine instructors with a Master of Science.

There were not enough responses concerning the number of instructors with a Bachelor of Science or graduate standing to reach a valid conclusion. This might indicate that a Masters degree was required before employment in a college

or university.

Thirty-three percent of the schools indicated that their instructors taught one to six hours per week, at the most, while 27% of the schools indicated that their swimming instructors taught six to twelve hours of swimming per week at the most. Thirteen percent of the schools had instructors that taught a maximum of over eighteen hours of swimming per week. The trend appeared that the larger the school the less hours an instructor taught.

Fifty-two percent of the schools indicated that their instructors taught at least one to three hours of class per week, while 17% indicated that their instructors taught more than ten hours per week. The trend appeared that the smaller the school the more class hours an instructor taught.

As might be expected, the number of lifeguards and physical education assistants rose with the rising enrollments of the schools. Most of the assistants for competitive swimming were found in the schools with enrollments of 9,000-15,000 students.

Forty-two percent of the schools had their swimming facility open for use from six to twelve hours per day while 49% of the schools had their facility open for twelve to eighteen hours per day. Two percent of the schools were open for swimming over eighteen hours per day. The trend followed that the higher the enrollment the more hours the pool was open for use per day.

In the Physical Education Program, 54% of the schools had classes in operation for five days per week while 17% of the schools met for four days and 9% met for six days. Twenty percent had classes eight hours per day while 18% of the schools had seven hours per day. It appeared that the lower the enrollment, the more hours per day classes were offered.

Thirty-eight percent of the competitive swimming classes met six days per week while 35% met five days per week. Twelve percent of the teams swam every day. Most of these teams, 37%, met for three hours per day followed by 21% of the schools meeting for four hours per day, and 14% of the schools meeting for two hours per day.

Thirty-six percent of the schools met for six days per week for recreational swimming while 30% of the schools met for seven days of recreational swimming. Thirty-three percent of these schools had their doors open for swimming from one to three hours per day while 33% of them were open for four to six hours per day. Nine percent of the schools were open for more than nine hours per day.

Only 7% of the schools used the community aquatics facilities while 50% of the communities used the university pools. Fifty-one percent of the schools offered aquatic courses for people not enrolled in the university.

Most of the answers in the no response columns were probably a result of a misunderstanding by the administrator who filled in the questionnaire or not knowing the answer. Many administrators commented that their operation was too complex for this survey but that they had answered the questions to the best of their knowledge.

APPENDIX

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES PARTICIPATING IN SURVEY

Adams State College	University of Maryland
University of Alabama	Michigan State University
Allegheny College	University of Michigan
Arizona State University	University of Minnesota
Augustana College	University of Missouri
Bloomsburg State College	Murray State College
Bowling Green State University	University of Nebraska
California State College at Fullerton	University of New Mexico
University of California, Los Angeles	New York University
Carleton College	University of North Carolina
Central State University	University of North Dakota
University of Cincinnati	Northern Illinois University
Colgate University	Northwestern University
University of Colorado	University of Notre Dame
University of Connecticut	Ohio State University
Dartmouth College	University of Oregon
University of Delaware	University of Pennsylvania
Duke University	University of Pittsburgh
Eastern Illinois University	Rice University
Emory University	University of Rochester
Ferris State College	Rutgers University
Florida State University	St. Cloud State College
Fresno State College	St. Johns University
University of Georgia	St. Olaf College
Grove City College	San Diego State College
Harvard University	University of Santa Clara
University of Illinois	University of Southern California
University of Indiana	Southern Illinois University
Iowa State University	Southern Methodist University
University of Kansas	Southwest Missouri State College
Lafayette College	Stanford University
Lehigh University	Syracuse University
Loyola University	Temple University
Mankato State College	University of Texas at Arlington

Treton State College
Tulane University
U.S. Air Force Academy
U.S. Military Academy
U.S. Naval Academy
University of Utah
Vanderbilt University
University of Virginia
Wake Forest University
University of Washington
West Georgia College
Wheaton College
University of Wisconsin
University of Wyoming
Yale University
Youngstown State University
The College of William and Mary
University of Alaska
University of Florida
Princeton University
North Carolina State University

University _____

Enrollment _____

Physical Education Program: Please indicate the following by placing an "X" in the appropriate box or boxes.

	beg swim	interm swim	adv. swim	sr. life sav.	MS.	Scuba Diving	Boating and Canoeing	synchized swim	springboard diving	surfing	waterskiing	coed swims	water shows	other	other	other
Required																
Elective																
non-credit																
not offered																

If there is a minimum swimming requirement or test for students, either undergraduate and/or graduate, is it:

	swim	25 yards	swim	100 yds	swim	three strokes	pass beginner	Red Cross	Drown-proofing	Combination of these	other	specify
under grad.												
graduate												

Competitive Swimming Program:

Does your school have a varsity swimming program? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, do you participate in an athletic conference Yes _____ No _____

Indicate what per cent of swimmers are or are not on swimming scholarship:

% of swimmers	no scholarship	partial scholarship	full scholarship
25% or less			
50%			
75%			
100%			

Extra Curricular Program

Do you have recreational swimming for

	students	faculty	staff	coed	community	other
yes						
no						

Facilities and Equipment

Pool Characteristics:

Number of racing lanes _____ length _____

Minimum depth _____ width _____

maximum depth _____

designated area for beginning classes _____

designated area for advanced classes _____

designated area for diving classes _____

number of diving boards and/or tower	1 meter	3 meter	5 meter	7 meter	10 meter
0					
1					
2					
3					
4					+
5					

55

Indicate which of the following three areas supports the purchasing and use of the equipment listed:

	face clock	swim suits	warm ups	kick boards	floating assists	mask, fins snorkle	scuba gear	towel	othe
Physical Ed Class									
Marsity Swim									
Recreational Swim									

Finances: What department(s) finance(s) your program:

	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
athletic dept.										
Phy. Ed. Dept.										
Dept. of Recreation										
Univ. Appropriation										
Outside Donations										
Other										

What is your admission charge at:

	\$.00	\$.25	\$.50	\$.75	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.75	\$ 2.00	\$ more
swim meets										
aquatic shows										
rec. swimming										
other										

Indicate the approximate yearly salary range for each position:

	\$0	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$8,000
	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$8,000	\$9,000
aquatic dir									
Swim Coach									
Swim inst.									
lifeguards									
grad asst									
stud asst									

	\$9,000	\$10,000
	\$10,000	over
aquatic dir		
Swim Coach		
Swim inst.		
lifeguards		
grad asst		
stud asst		

Faculty Indicate the number of salaried instructors directly involved in your aquatics program _____ Number with Ph. D. _____
 Number with masters _____ Number with bachelors _____ Number of
 grad. Assistants _____

Indicate the greatest number of class hours taught by one instructor _____
Indicate the least number of class hours taught by one instructor _____
Number of lifeguards salaried for recreational swimming _____
Number of paid assistants for Physical Education classes _____
Number of paid assistants for competitive swimming _____
Number of paid assistants for other _____

Time Breakdown: Total number of hours per day that pool is open for use _____

Please give operational hours for following:

No. days per week							A.M.					Hours of Day												P.M.	
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		

Participation: What is the total number of Physical Education aquatic classes participants _____

What is the average size of each swim class _____
What is the size of your swimming team _____
How many people take advantage of rec. swims _____
How many people participate in aquatic clubs _____
How many spectators attend swim meets _____
How many spectators attend water shows _____
Other _____

Community Dooperation

Do you use a pool owned by the community? Yes _____ No _____
Does the community use the university pool? Yes _____ No _____
Does the university offer aquatic courses for individuals not enrolled in the university? Yes _____ No _____ If yes, what are these courses?

Comments: Please add any other comments, etc. which you feel might be pertinent to the survey.

Thank you for completing the questionnaire

I would like a copy of the results of the survey. Yes _____ No _____

Manhattan, Kansas 66502

Department of Physical Education
Garn Fieldhouse

March 31, 1969

Dr. Troy Hendricks
Physical Education Director

Enclosed is a questionnaire requesting information concerning the aquatics program at your college or university. It contains questions relating to types of facilities, finances, swimming programs, instructors, time schedules, and extra curricular activities. This study is a partial fulfillment for my Master's program.

This is a part of a survey I am conducting with ninety-nine other universities in all fifty states. The intention of this survey is to determine the most common aquatics program and operation.

Your cooperation, or that of your aquatics director or swimming coach, in completing this questionnaire will be greatly appreciated. All information will remain confidential. Please return the questionnaire in the enclosed envelope at your earliest convenience.

If you desire a copy of the results of the survey, please indicate on the questionnaire. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Bob Duenkel
Graduate Assistant

BD:gg

Enclosures

Manhattan, Kansas 66502

Department of Physical Education
Spartan Fieldhouse

May 6, 1969

Dr. Troy Hendricks
Physical Education Director

Enclosed is a follow up questionnaire requesting information concerning the aquatics program at your college or university. It contains questions relating to types of facilities, finances, swimming programs, instructors, time schedules, and extra curricular activities. The study is a partial fulfillment for my Master's program.

The original, identical questionnaire was sent out last March 31 but may either have been lost in the mail or in your busy schedule. Eighty-six percent of the questionnaires have been returned and I would like to tabulate the results on a 100% return.

Your cooperation, or that of your aquatics director or swimming coach, in completing this questionnaire will be greatly appreciated. All information will remain confidential. Please return the questionnaire in the enclosed envelope at your earliest convenience.

Please disregard this letter if I should immediately receive your return. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Bob Duenkel
Graduate Assistant

BD:bk

Enclosures

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COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY AQUATICS PROGRAM SURVEY

by

ROBERT T. DUENKEL

B.S., Kansas State University, 1968

AN ABSTRACT OF A MASTER'S REPORT

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Physical Education

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Manhattan, Kansas

1969

The purpose of this report was to present aquatic programs regarding finances, course requirements, competitive swimming, facilities and equipment, salaries, faculty, time scheduling, and community cooperation so that physical education and athletic administrators could compare their programs and procedures with those of ninety other randomly selected colleges and universities throughout the country. There also may be university officials who are planning a swimming facility and would like some indication of what to include in the program.

The initial step was to construct an easy-to-answer questionnaire designed to secure information pertaining to the areas previously suggested. A list of schools with swimming facilities was obtained from the Blue Book of College Athletics For 1969.

Of the one hundred five questionnaires mailed to the various colleges and universities, ninety of them were returned for a total of 86%. In order to determine whether or not the size of a school influenced the kind of facility and program of each school, each of the schools was grouped into enrollments of 3,000 students with 64% of the schools having less than 12,000 students and 36% having between 12,000 and 42,000 students.

Each school was asked to indicate whether suggested courses of the physical education aquatics program were required, elective, offered for no credit, or not offered. The course required by most of the schools, 49% was beginning swimming. Nineteen other courses were offered some as an elective, and some for no credit. Sixty-three percent of the schools required some form of swimming test for all undergraduate students but no school required a swimming test for graduate students.

Questions concerning the competitive swimming program indicated that of the ninety schools, 86 had a varsity swimming program, 68 competed in an ath-

letic conference, the team sizes ranged from 1 to 85 swimmers, and of 25% of the swimmers per team, 12 schools offered no scholarships, 24 offered partial scholarships, and 20 offered full scholarships. Of 50% of the swimmers per team, 9 schools offered no scholarships, while 75% of the swimmers per team, 14 schools offered no scholarships, 7 offered partial scholarships, and 2 offered full scholarships. Twenty-six schools did not offer scholarships, one offered partial scholarships for the entire team, and two offered full scholarships for all swimmers.

Extra curricular program inquiries indicated that 88 schools provided recreational swimming for students with a range of 12 to 1,000 swimmers per day participating.

Indicated swimming facilities and equipment included the pool dimensions ranging from 25 yards to 50 meters in length, number and kinds of diving boards ranging from 1 meter boards to 10 meter towers, and the departments whether the Physical Education, Athletic, or Recreation Departments, which purchased various types of swimming equipment.

One hundred percent of the total aquatics program was financed by the Physical Education Department in 24 schools, the Athletic Department in 22 schools, University Appropriations in 8 schools, and the Department of Recreation in 5 schools. Admission charges to various aquatic events ranged from \$.00 to \$1.50 for swim meets and \$.00 to \$2.00 for aquatic shows and recreational swimming. Faculty salaries ranged from less than \$1,000 to more than \$10,000 and the number of aquatic faculty members ranged from 1 to 34 teachers per school.

The average number of hours the pool was used per day was 12 hours, the least number was 6 hours and the most number was 24 hours. No schools offered Physical Education classes for more than six days a week while 12 schools had

competitive swimming practices seven days a week, 30 schools had recreational swimming, and 5 schools were open for aquatic clubs seven days a week.

Forty-seven percent of the schools permitted the community to use the schools aquatic facility while only 8% of the schools used the community pool.