

NCAA CONCUSSION STUDY: BY THE NUMBERS

In May 2014, the NCAA and U.S. Department of Defense launched a landmark initiative to enhance the safety of athletes and service members. This included the most comprehensive study of concussion ever conducted. The research is managed by the Concussion Assessment, Research and Education (CARE) Consortium, with 21 participating universities enrolling all male and female student-athletes in the study.

Additionally, the Mind Matters Challenge called for education and research submissions from academic institutions and the private sector to help change the culture of concussion reporting and management.

ENROLLMENT DATA

More than **16,000** student-athletes currently enrolled

37,000 student-athletes estimated to participate by end of three-year study

THE HARDEST HITS

The annual national estimate of reported concussion rates in NCAA sports during the 2009-10 to 2013-14 academic years.

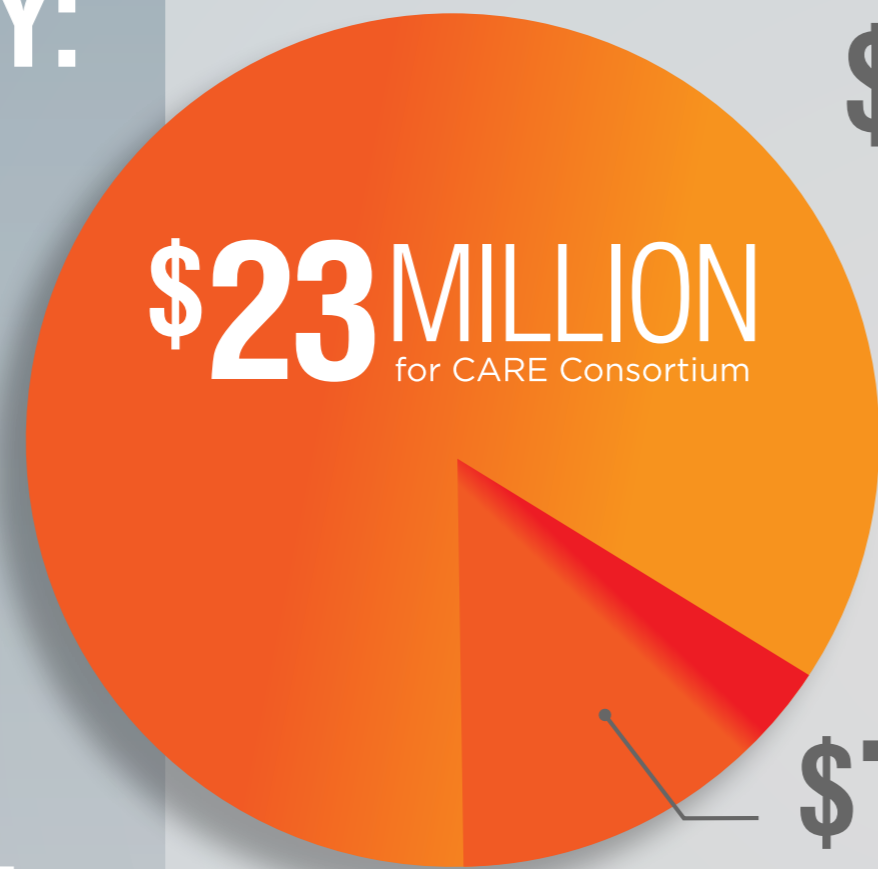


Women's Soccer	Football	Women's Ice Hockey	Men's Ice Hockey	Wrestling
6.3	6.7	7.5	7.9	10.9

Rates per 10,000 athletic exposures

*Source: Datalys, a firm that tracks NCAA injury data

NCAA is a trademark of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.



\$23 MILLION
for CARE Consortium

\$30 MILLION
NCAA-Department of
Defense Grand Alliance

\$7 MILLION
for Mind Matters Challenge
(six educational winners and
up to 10 research winners)

CONCUSSION FIGURES

College athletes suffered an average of **10,500** concussions for the past five years, of which approximately **3,400** occurred in football*. American service members have suffered more than **320,000** brain injuries since 2000, and more than 80 percent have occurred outside of combat. It's estimated that between **1.6 million** and **3.8 million** recreation-related concussions occur annually nationwide.

CONCUSSION DATA

Nearly **500** concussions studied to date. Previously, a large concussion study was considered to be **20** concussions. *Student-athletes from every sport are represented.*

30 PERCENT
of concussions studied are in females

Each student-athlete undergoes baseline testing before the season and then data are collected again at specific intervals after he or she suffers a concussion.

