



Student Athlete Scorecard 2011-12 to 2015-16

February 22, 2018

Background

- Beginning Fall 2018, SDCCD student athletes will receive priority registration to facilitate academic success
- Research demonstrates that participation in intercollegiate athletic programs:
 - Helps close the achievement gap for minority students
 - Results in higher GPAs
 - Increases the rate and percentage of transfer to four-year institutions
- Student athletes must maintain full-time status during their season of competition
 - 12 or more semester units (9 academic units)
- Intercollegiate athletic practices and competition times are typically scheduled 2-7 p.m. daily, which limits course selections and creates challenges for athletes to enroll in the courses they need in order to maintain athletic eligibility, graduate, and transfer in four semesters

Sports Offered



City College

- Badminton (W)
- Baseball (M)
- Basketball (M,W)
- Beach Volleyball (W)
- Cross Country (M,W)
- Soccer (M,W)
- Softball (W)
- Tennis (M,W)
- Volleyball (W)



Mesa College

- Badminton (W)
- Baseball (M)
- Basketball (M,W)
- Beach Volleyball (W)
- Cross Country (M,W)
- Football (M)
- Soccer (M,W)
- Softball (W)
- Swim & Dive (M,W)
- Tennis (M,W)
- Track & Field (M,W)
- Volleyball (M,W)
- Water Polo (M,W)



Miramar College

- Basketball (M)
- Soccer (W)
- Volleyball (M,W)
- Water Polo (M,W)

Student Athlete Scorecard

- Initiated by the California Community College Athletic Association (CCCAA) in 2014
- The purpose is to provide colleges with additional student success and equity data
- Using the same format as the Student Success Scorecard, the tool allows institutions to track academic performance and outcomes of student athletes
- Success metrics for student athletes are benchmarked against non-athletes
- Institutions can drilldown by sport, gender, and ethnicity

Student Athletes Dashboard

Learn about differences in student athletes' educational performance and attainment relative to athletes from other schools, and non-athletes within and across other community colleges in California. Clearly view academic information based on sport, gender, and race since 2010.

What can you do below?

- Examine how college student athletes perform in school
- Identify and determine areas where student athletes excel
- Explore what student athletes and non-athletes achieve and pursue after community college

Year	College	Sport	View report by	
2015-2016	All Colleges	All	College Total	Run Report

+ Additional Drilldowns

Any metric displayed with an asterisk means that there were 10 or fewer students in that category and thus not able to display.

[Export Data](#)

 **Distinct Count**

 **Grade Point Average**

 **Unit Completion**

 **Remediation**

 **Outcomes**

 **Persistence**

[Data Element Dictionary](#)

Headcount

The distinct number of student athletes and non-athletes who attempted a course during the reporting year

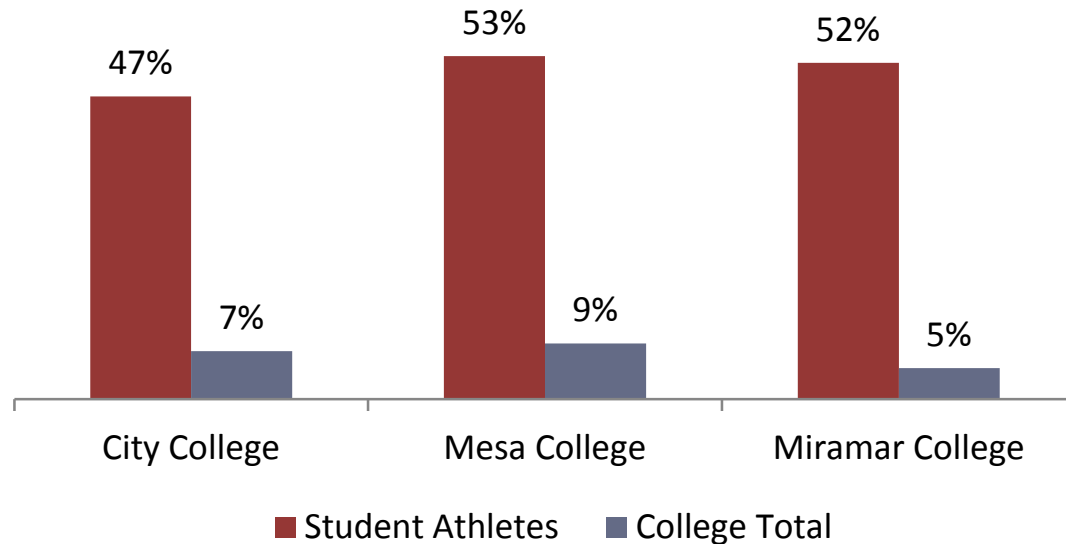
Student Athletes	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
City College	163	168	167	180	172
Mesa College	429	408	401	377	377
Miramar College	55	41	55	67	66

College Total	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
City College	24,915	23,929	23,209	25,127	25,806
Mesa College	35,902	34,645	33,366	35,495	36,437
Miramar College	21,130	18,380	18,416	20,416	22,069

Note: Students in multiple sports are counted once.

Full-Time Status

Full-Time Status in Fall and Spring



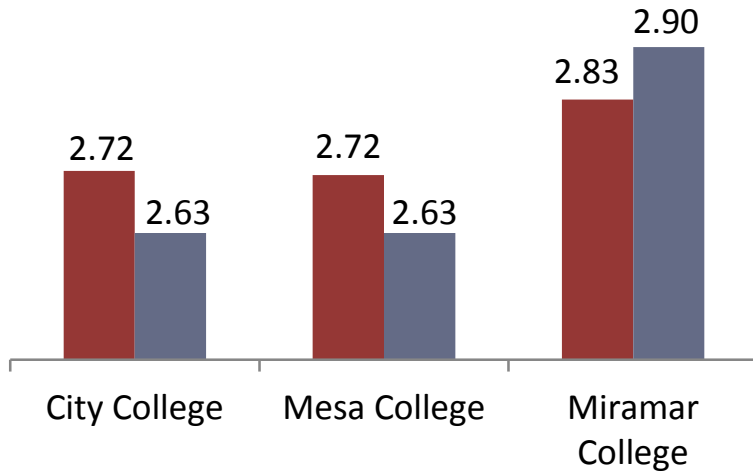
The percentage of students enrolled full-time was greater amongst athletes compared to the general college population at all of the colleges (City: +40%, Mesa: +44%, Miramar: +47%).

Note 1: The figures in the chart above are five-year averages based on data from 2011-12 to 2015-16.

Note 2: Full-time status is defined as the number of students who attempted at least 12 units in both fall and spring semesters.

Grade Point Average

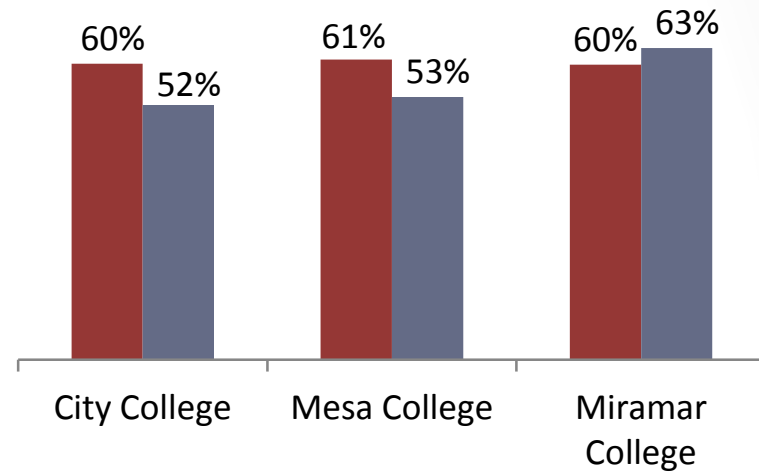
Average GPA



■ Student Athletes ■ College Total

Student athletes at City and Mesa College had higher average GPAs (+.09 each) compared to the general college population. Student athletes at Miramar College had the highest GPAs districtwide, but slightly lower (-.07 points) than the general college population.

Students with GPA 2.5+



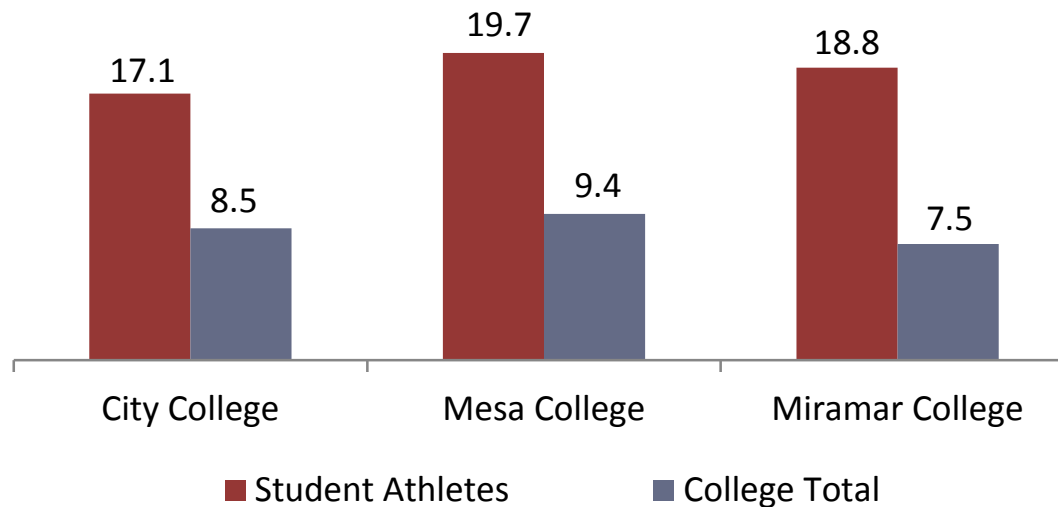
■ Student Athletes ■ College Total

The percentage of students with GPAs of 2.5 or above was higher for athletes at City and Mesa College compared to the general college population (+8% each), while student athletes at Miramar College had a lower percentage (-3%) than the general college population.

Note: The figures in the chart above are five-year averages based on data from 2011-12 to 2015-16.

Unit Completion

Average Units Completed

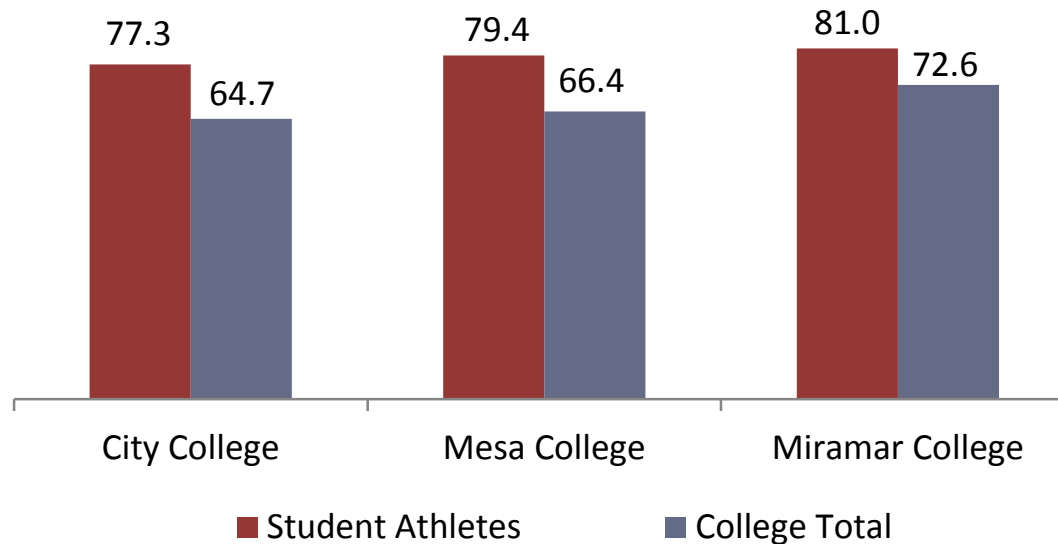


Student athletes successfully completed more units, on average, than the general college population across all colleges (City: +8.6, Mesa: +10.3, Miramar: +11.3).

Note: The figures in the chart above are five-year averages based on data from 2011-12 to 2015-16.

Success Rates

Average Course Success Rates



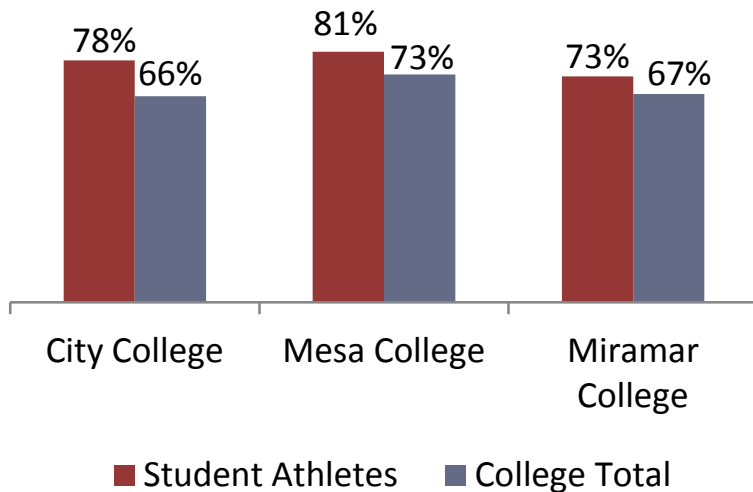
Student athletes had higher course success rates, on average, than their non-athlete counterparts (City: +12.6, Mesa: +13.0, Miramar: +8.4).

Note 1: The average course success rate is the percentage of students who completed a course with a grade of C- or better, a pass, or received credit out of the courses attempted.

Note 2: The figures in the chart above are five-year averages based on data from 2011-12 to 2015-16.

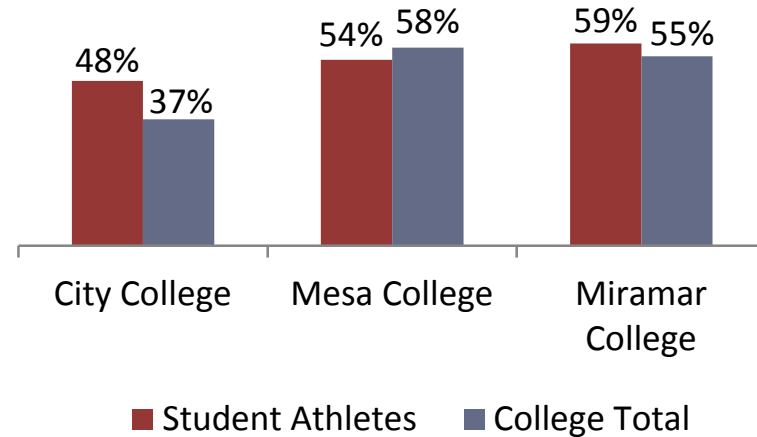
Transfer Readiness

Completed Transfer-Level English



The percentage of students who completed transfer-level English was higher amongst athletes compared to their non-athlete counterparts (City: +12%, Mesa: +8%, Miramar: +6%).

Completed Transfer-Level Math

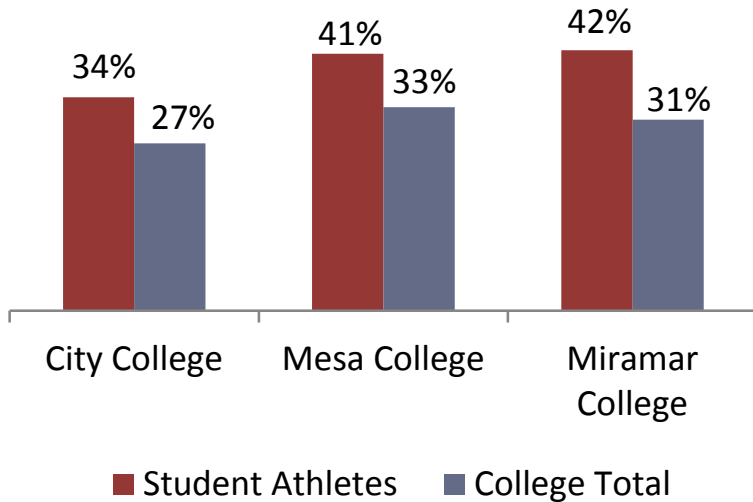


The percentage of students who completed transfer-level math was higher amongst athletes at City and Miramar College compared to their non-athlete counterparts (City: +11%, Miramar: +4%), and slightly lower at Mesa College (-4%).

Note: The figures in the charts above are five-year averages based on data from 2011-12 to 2015-16.

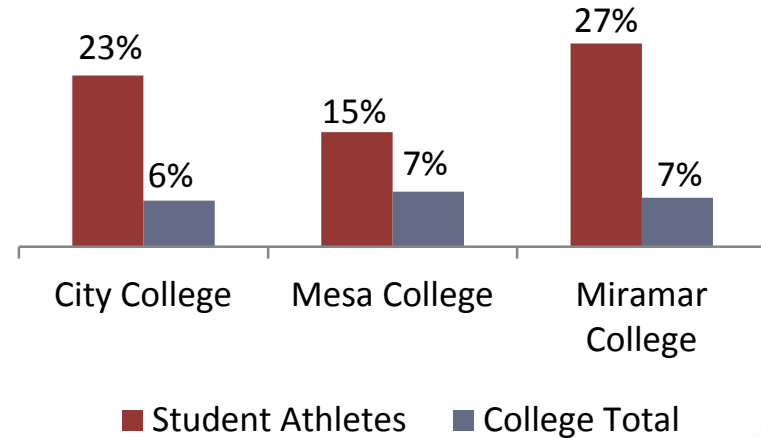
Student Outcomes

Transferred to a 4-Year Institution



The percentage of students who transferred to a 4-year institution was higher amongst athletes compared to non-athletes (City: +7%, Mesa: +8%, Miramar: +11%).

Received an Associate Degree

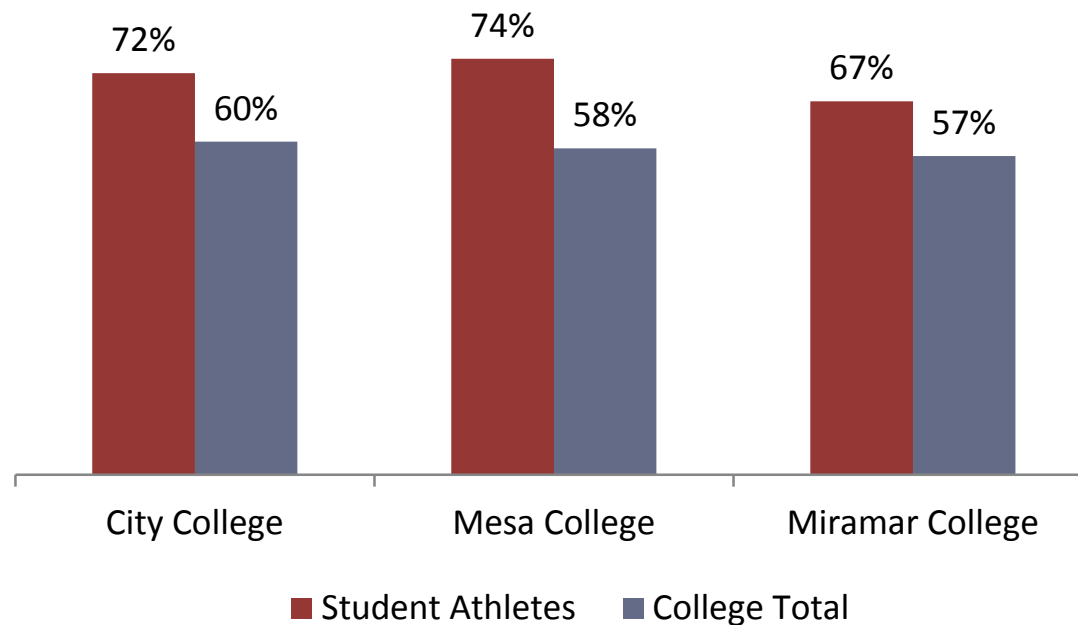


The percentage of students who received an associate degree was higher amongst athletes compared to non-athletes (City: +17%, Mesa: +8%, Miramar: +20%).

Note: The figures in the charts above are five-year averages based on data from 2011-12 to 2015-16.

Persistence

Persisted Over Three Terms



The percentage of students who persisted over three terms was higher amongst athletes compared to non-athletes (City: +8%, Mesa: +16%, Miramar: +10%).

Note: The figures in the chart above are five-year averages based on data from 2011-12 to 2015-16.