



Summer Financial Aid, Enrollment, and Student Success

In 2020 and 2021 a majority of CARES funds (approximately 1.5 million each year) went to main campus undergraduate students. The BOG 1 million in financial aid began in 2022 (870k is spent in this first year). The BOG additional money is holding our support at a level equal to pandemic funding. The ability to be strategic with the additional funds from BOG has resulted in maintaining enrollment and modest gains in student success. These funds have been split across three programs: summer need-based aid (640K), high impact work study (70K), expanding Summer Bridge (160k). The purpose of this report is to describe correlations between summer need-based aid with student enrollment and success.

Highlights

Summer enrollment has positive correlations with student success ([reference](#)), the \$640,000 in summer need based aid contributes to about 2 percentage points (a total of 97 students) of the FA21 second fall persistence rate. For reference, in 2020 and 2021 summer need-based aid contributed about one percentage point (approximately 40 students). Prior to the pandemic very few (<10) first time students received need-based aid the summer following their first academic year.

This report includes all main campus undergraduates that enrolled during one of the last 6 summer sessions (enrollment is calculated at either census or end of term). Summaries of the figures and highlights are described below.

- ✚ [Figure 1](#) displays the enrollment over the last 6 summers and shows the percent of main campus undergraduates that enroll in the subsequent fall semester.
 - About 7,000 main campus undergraduates enroll in the summer. Enrollment does not appear to be correlated with the increases in summer financial aid.
 - As shown in prior data analyses ([reference](#)), a high proportion of students that enroll in the summer enroll in the subsequent fall. Almost 90% of students enrolled in the summer subsequently enroll in the next fall semester.
 - Retention to the subsequent fall increased slightly (about a percentage point; 88% in SM17-SM19 to 89% in SM20 through SM22) with the increase in summer financial aid since 2020.

- ✚ [Figure 2](#) displays the total amount of summer grant aid and loan aid that has been paid to main campus undergraduates over the last 6 summer terms. It also displays the CARES funds that were dispersed in the 2021 and 2020 years.
 - Grant aid increased in 2020 to about 1.2 million, the \$640,000 in 2022 is on top of the increased amount of grant aid.
 - Loan aid decreased about a million when the grant aid increased approximately 1.2 million.
 - From the financial aid perspective, CSU Summer Session has tended to only be accessible by limited-income students who had financial aid left over from the fall and spring terms. If they did attend summer, students relied on less-desirable private student loans to cover their expenses. For summer 2022, the University implemented the CSU Tuition Assistance Grant at a continued budgeted amount of \$1.25M in support of broader access to the benefits of attending Summer Session. Since its inception, funding has run out in the first awarding pass, leaving several students relying on loans. The BOG increase is ensuring all students are supported.



- ✚ [Figure 3](#) displays the representation of first generation, racially minoritized students over the last 6 summers and fall semesters with trend lines to represent relevant changes in summer compared to fall.
 - There is an increase in racially minoritized student summer enrollment in correlation with the increase in financial aid. Racially minoritized fall enrollment is flat in during this time period.
 - Pell enrollment decreases consistently over the last six years for both summer and fall enrollment.
 - First generation student enrollment is steady in both fall and summer.

- ✚ [Figure 4](#) displays the first-year cohort's first summer enrollment over the last 6 summers and shows the percent of these students that enroll in the subsequent fall semester. [Figure 5](#) displays the percentage point contribution these first summer enrollees have with the 2nd fall persistence rates.
 - A large number of first-time students enroll during their first summer semester (the summer trailing their first academic year). For instance, 870 FA21 first-time students enrolled in SM22.
 - About 97% of first-time students that enroll the summer after their first academic year subsequently enroll in the fall semester. This high 2nd fall persistence rate of first time students that enroll in their first summer is consistent across identity (first generation, racially minoritized or a Pell recipient).
 - These students represent a significant proportion of the second fall persistence rate. For example, in SM22 there are 870 main campus undergraduates that are part of the FA21 first time cohort. About 90% of these students persist to FA22; therefore, 848 students are enrolled in FA22 and contribute about 17 points (~50 students represent 1 PP in FA21) towards the overall 2nd fall persistence rate.
 - The increase of \$640,000 to summer need based aid in SM22 contributed about 2 percentage points towards the FA21 second fall persistence rate. There are 97 need-based aid recipients from the FA21 cohort who enrolled in SM22 and 97% of these students persisted to FA22.

- ✚ [Figure 6](#) displays the average summer term GPA for main campus undergraduates with the fall average as a reference.
 - Average term GPA in the summer is about 3.1 grade points since the increase in financial aid. This is up from 3.0 prior to the increase.

- ✚ [Figure 7](#) displays the headcount of summer enrollees that begin the summer on academic probation. The percent of these students that successfully move out of probation by the end of summer is displayed as the line chart.
 - About a 1/3 of students that start summer on academic probation move to good academic standing by the end of summer. In SM22 this is about 100 students that move off of probation during the summer term.



Figure 1.

Main Campus Undergraduate Enrollment* and Retention to Subsequent Fall
*End of Term or Census

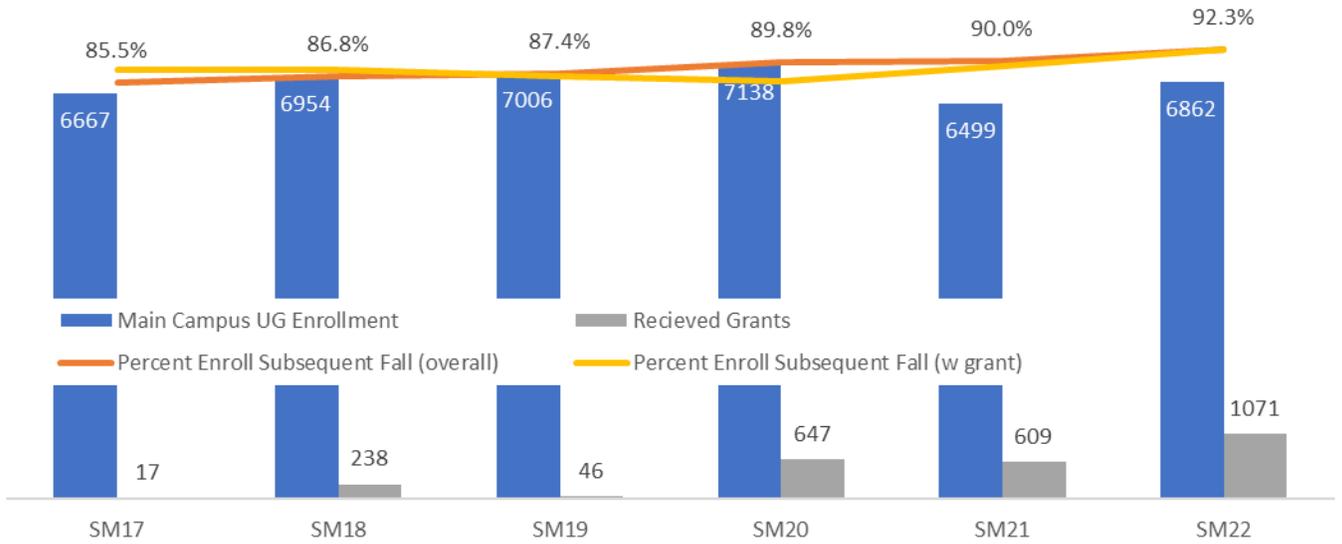


Figure 2.

Main Campus Undergraduate Paid Financial Aid

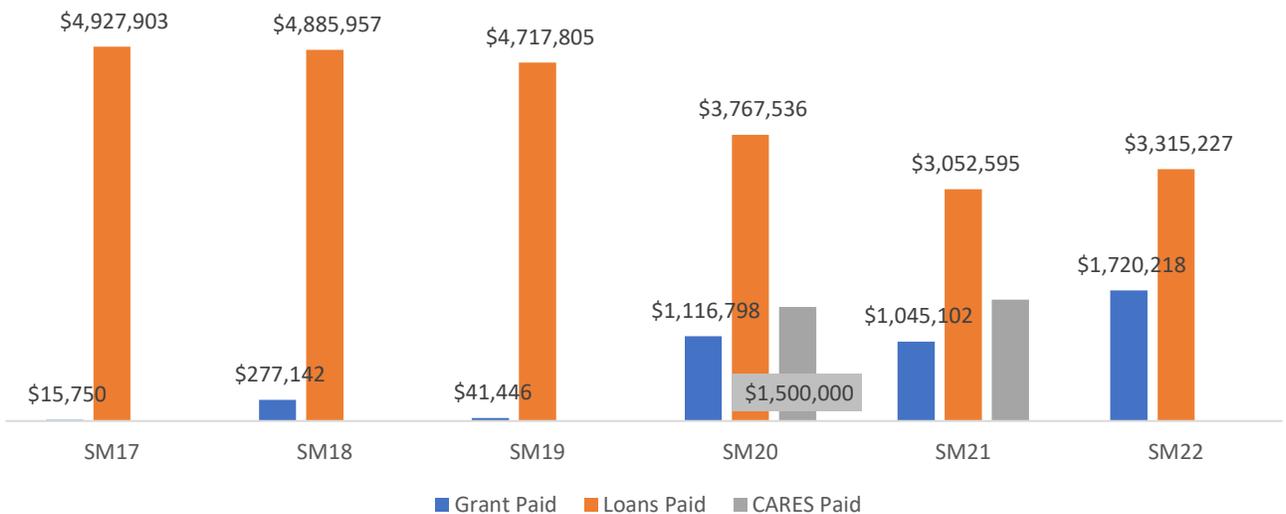




Figure 3.

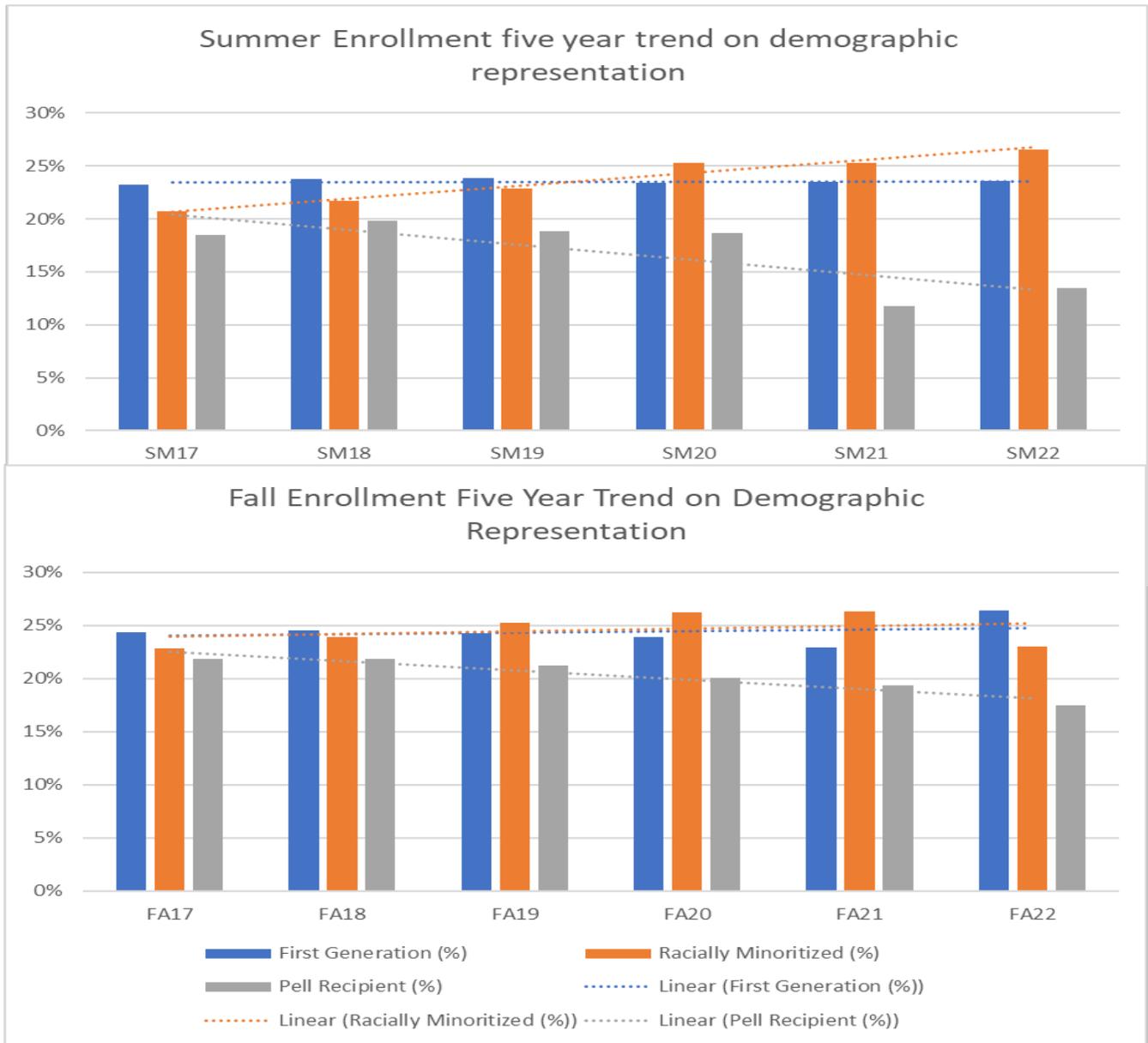




Figure 4.

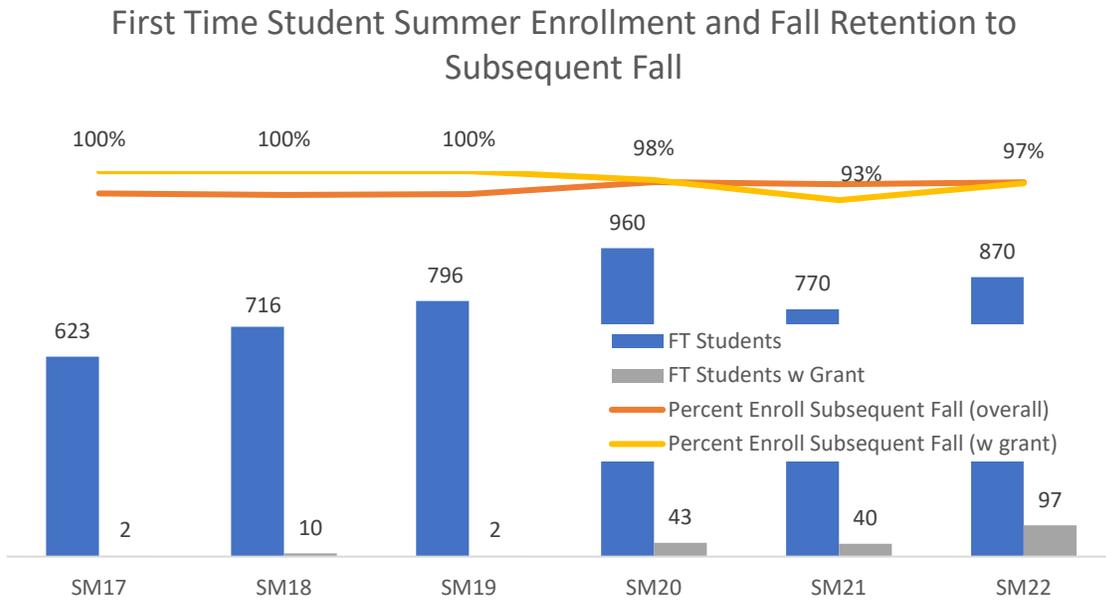


Figure 5.

First Time Student's Summer Enrollment Contribution to 2nd Fall Persistence

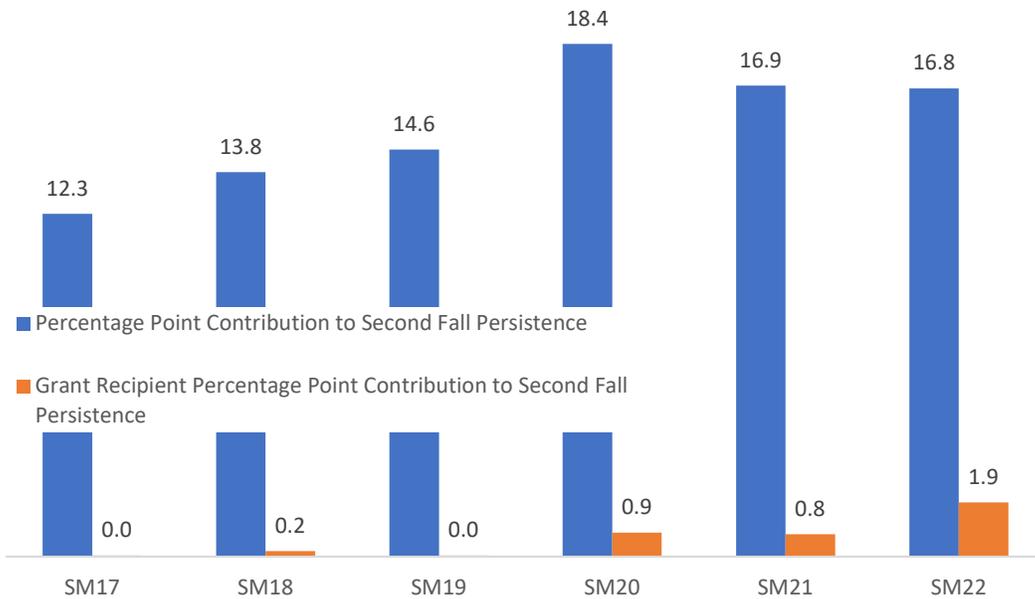




Figure 6.

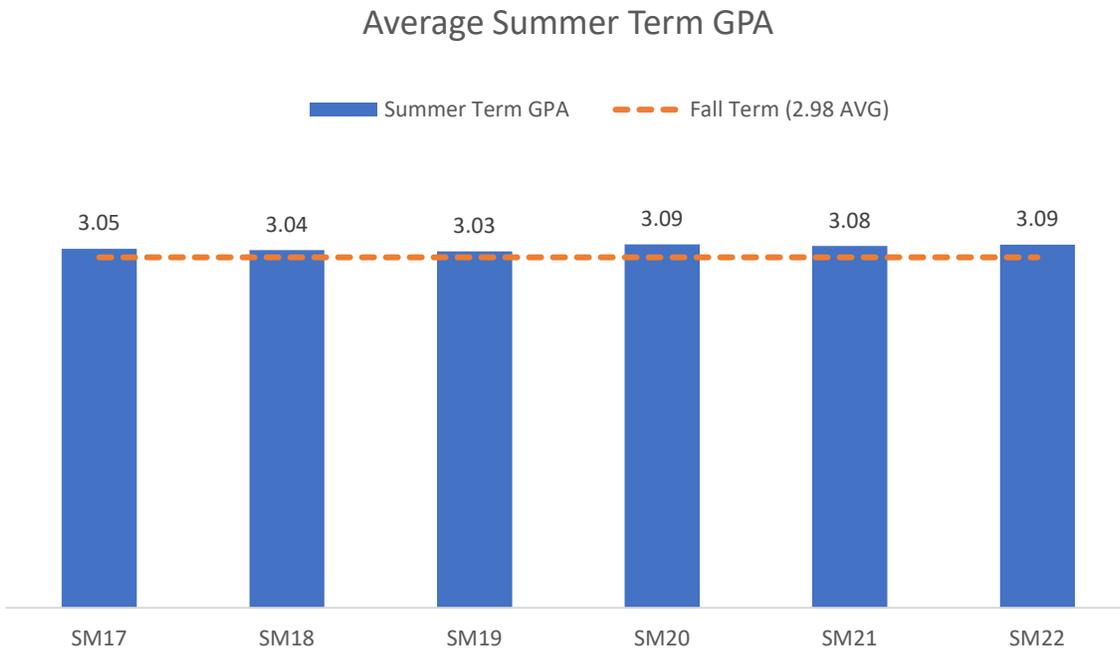


Figure 7.

