

# SEMESTER ENROLLMENT REPORT BRIEF

## Summer 2023

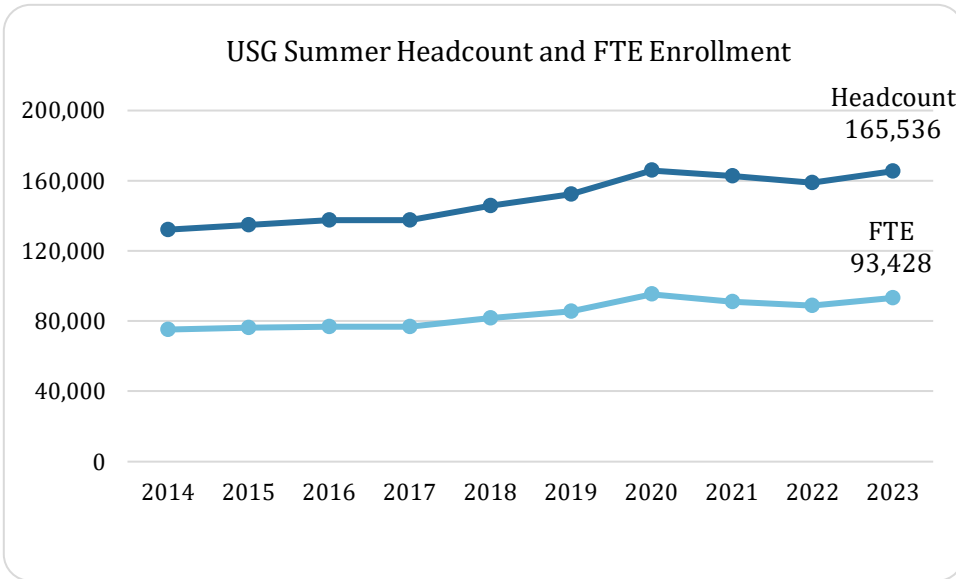
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Office of Research and Policy Analysis



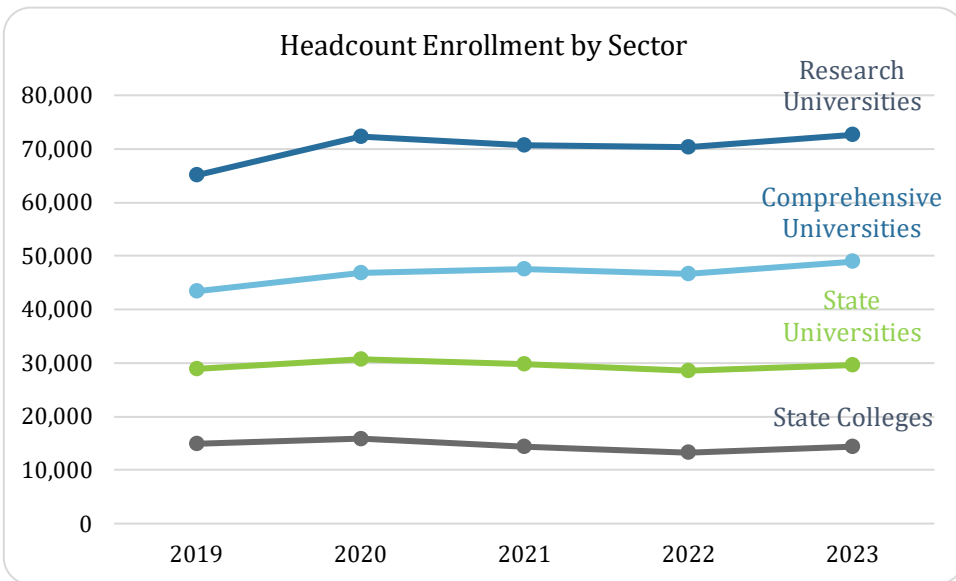
**UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA**

### Total Enrollment



The headcount enrollment of the 26 institutions of the University System of Georgia in summer 2023 is 165,536, representing an increase of 4.3 percent (6,853 students) from summer 2022 enrollment of 158,683. This increase comes after two consecutive years of decreasing summer enrollment. The summer 2023 full-time equivalent (FTE)

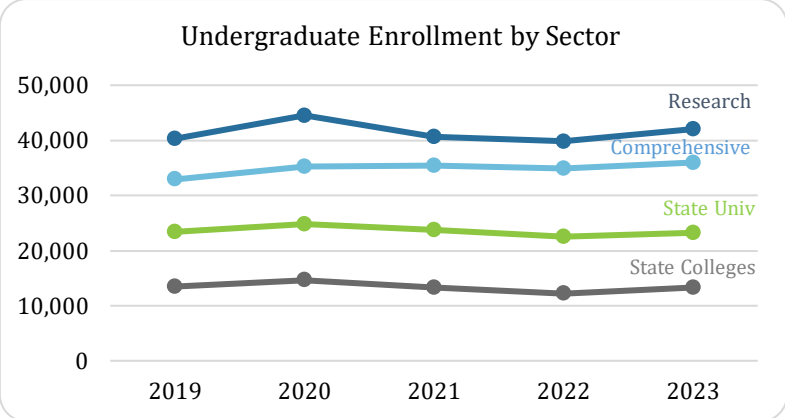
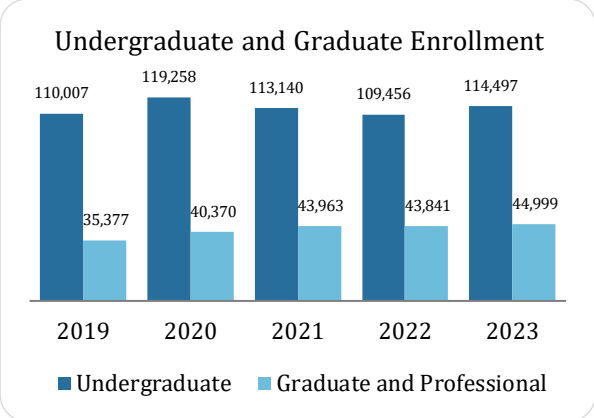
enrollment increased from 88,768 in summer 2022 to 93,428, an increase of 5.2 percent (4,660 FTE students). The percent of students enrolled full-time increased from 15.7 percent in summer 2022 to 16.2 percent in summer 2023.



For summer 2023, headcount enrollment is 72,606 in the research sector, 48,911 in comprehensive universities, 29,603 in state universities, and 14,416 in state colleges. Research universities increased 3.3 percent from summer 2022 to summer 2023, with an 11.6 percent increase in enrollment since summer 2019. Comprehensives increased 5.0 percent this summer term and increased 12.7 percent since 2019. State

universities increased 3.7 percent over last summer with an increase of 2.3 percent compared to 2019. While state colleges increased 8.9 percent since last summer, they declined 3.8 percent over the five-year period. Enrollment by individual institution is provided on the last page of this brief. Overall, 22 institutions had an increase in enrollment while 3 had a decrease and one school remained flat.

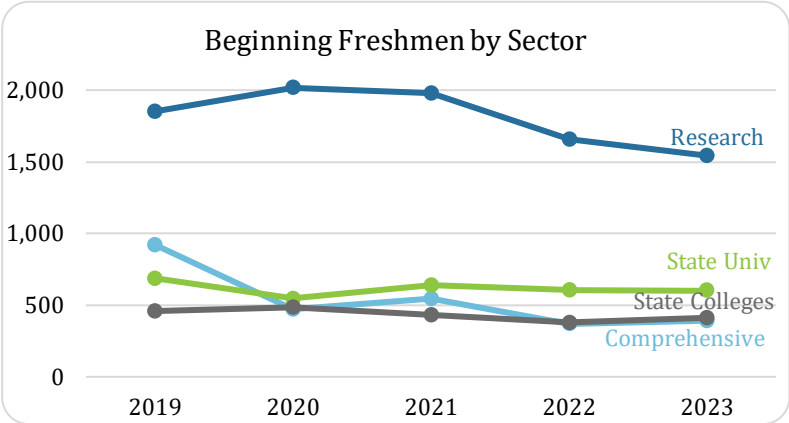
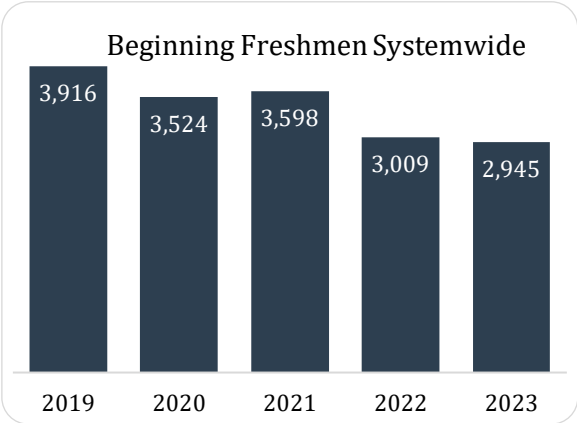
### Undergraduate vs. Graduate Enrollment



Systemwide, undergraduate enrollment increased by 4.6 percent (5,041 students) compared to summer 2022. Compared to summer 2019, undergraduate enrollment has increased 4.1 percent (4,490 students). USG graduate enrollment increased by 2.6 percent (1,158 students) since summer 2022 and increased by 27.2 percent (9,622 students) since summer 2019.

Looking at undergraduate enrollment by sector, research university undergraduate enrollment increased by 5.3 percent (2,125 students) over last summer and 4.3 percent (1,733 students) over the five-year period. Comprehensive universities increased 3.0 percent (1,056 students) over last summer but are up 9.4 percent (3,076 students) since 2019. State university undergraduate enrollment increased 3.5 percent (783 students) since last summer but declined 0.2 percent (53 students) since 2019. Finally, state college undergraduate enrollment increased by 8.8 percent (1,077 students) over last summer but declined 2.0% (266 students) over the five-year period.

### Beginning Freshmen

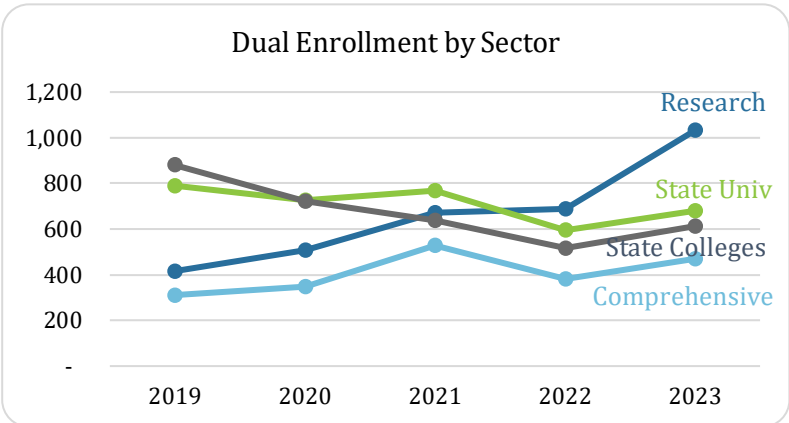
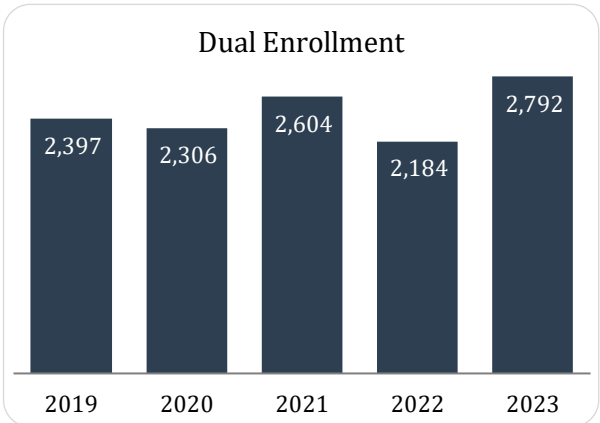


Systemwide, beginning freshmen enrollment decreased from summer 2019 to summer 2023 by 24.8 percent (971 students). From summer 2022 to summer 2023, beginning freshmen enrollment decreased by 2.2 percent (64 students).

Looking at beginning freshmen by sector over the last five years, all sectors had a decline in enrollment. Change since summer 2022 is more mixed. Research university beginning freshmen enrollment decreased by 7.3 percent (112 students) and state universities decreased by 0.8 percent (5 students). On the other hand, comprehensive universities increased by 5.9 percent (23 students), and state colleges increased by 7.3 percent (30 students).

Traditionally, fall term is the largest entry term for new freshmen, but summer is still an important entry term for overall enrollment. The decrease in new freshmen is related to a strong labor market which makes working more attractive to potential new enrollees. College going rates of recent high school graduates have been lower across the country since the pandemic.

### Dual Enrollment



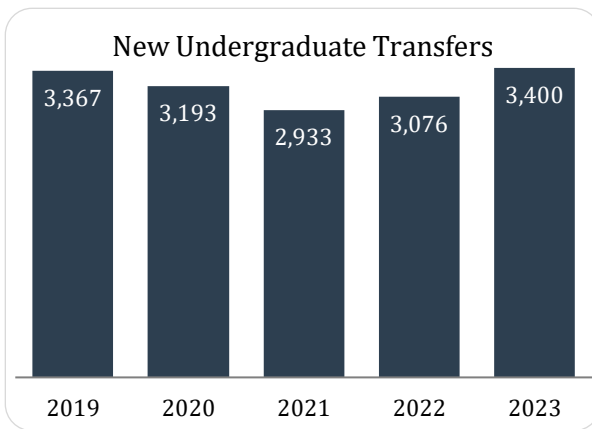
Systemwide, dual enrollment increased 16.5 percent (395 students) from summer 2019 to summer 2023. Compared to summer 2022, systemwide dual enrollment increased 27.8 percent (608 students). The increase this summer in dual enrollment is likely due to an adjustment in policy on admissions test requirements. Policy was changed to allow students to participate in Dual Enrollment in course areas for

which they have an admissible admissions test section score. Previously an inadmissible test section score precluded participation completely.

Compared to summer 2019, summer 2023 dual enrollment increased in the research and comprehensive sectors and decreased in the other sectors. In the research sector, dual enrollment increased by 148.1 percent (616 students), the comprehensive sector by 50.5 percent (157 students), and decreased in the state universities by 13.9 percent (110 students), and state colleges by 30.5 percent (268 students).

Compared to summer 2022, summer 2023 dual enrollment increased in all sectors: research universities (49.6 percent), comprehensive universities (22.5 percent), state universities (14.3 percent), and state colleges (18.4 percent). The research university increase was mostly at Georgia State University.

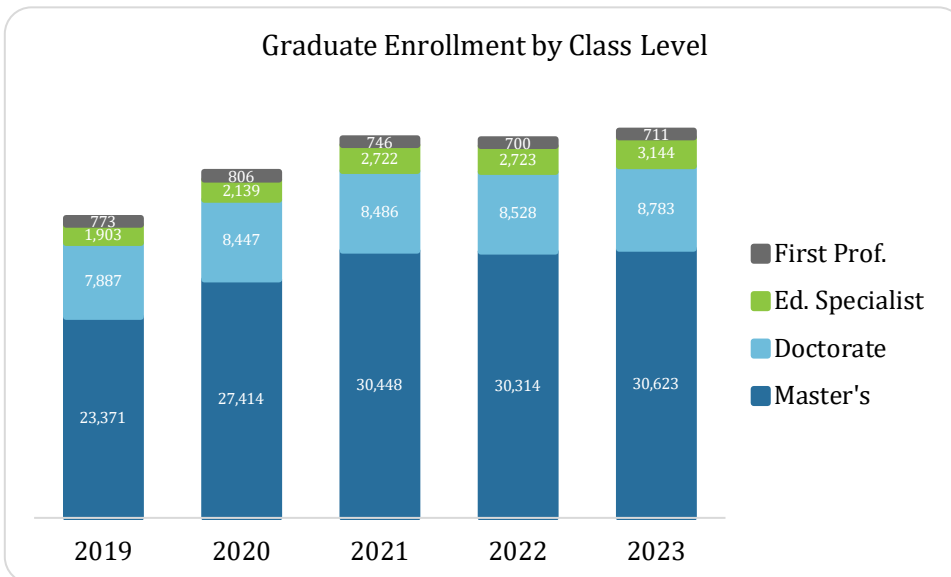
### Undergraduate Transfers



There were 3,400 new undergraduate transfer students in summer 2023, an increase of 10.5 percent (324 students) from summer 2022. Looking over the last five years, there has been a 1.0 percent (33 students) increase in new undergraduate transfers.

While transfer for those continuing their college education dropped nationally during the pandemic, there was an increase in students returning to college after an absence this past fall. An increase in returning students is likely driving the increase in USG incoming transfer students this summer.

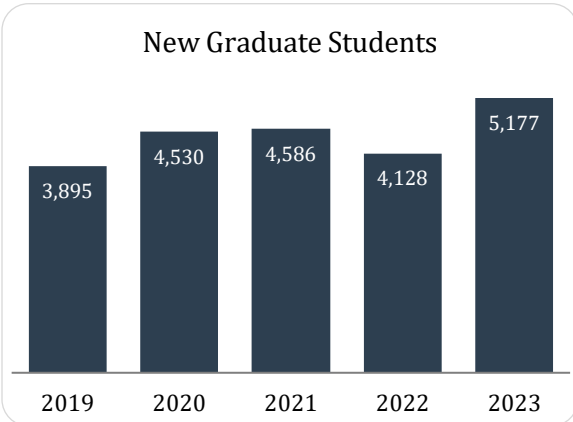
### Graduate Enrollment



Shifting to graduate enrollment, in a five-year comparison enrollment has increased overall, most notably at the master's degree level. Since last summer, master's enrollment increased 1.0 percent (309 students). Notably, the Education Specialist level increased by 15.5 percent (421 students) since summer 2022, to the highest level in the last five summer terms. Compared to summer 2022, graduate enrollment overall has increased from 43,841 to

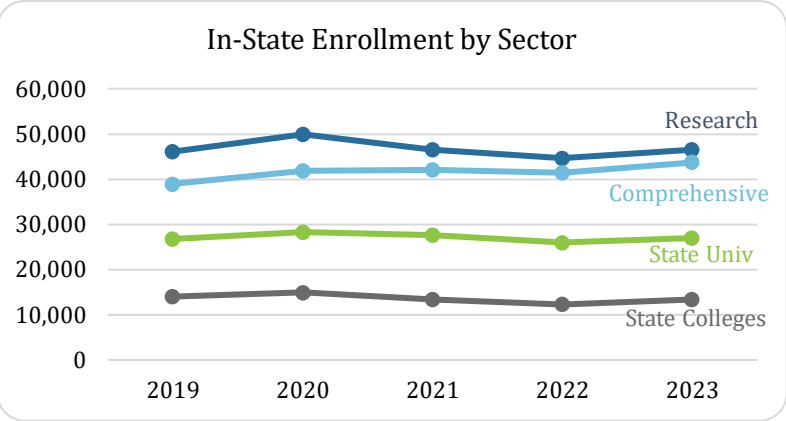
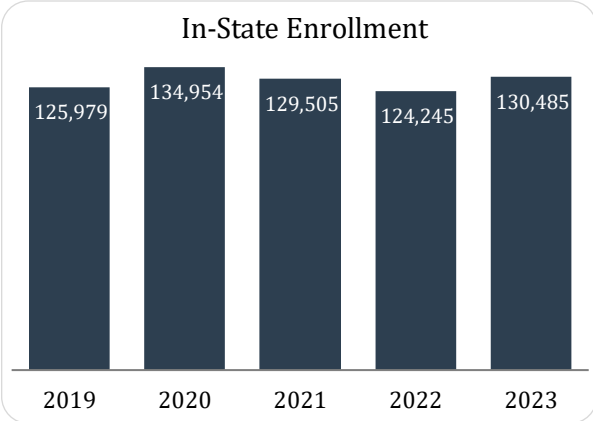
44,999 (2.6 percent). This increase can be seen at all levels of graduate enrollment shown here. Students in

medical residencies (not included in the graph) increased from 543 students in summer 2019 to 556 in summer 2023, though this is a decrease from summer 2022 (580 students).



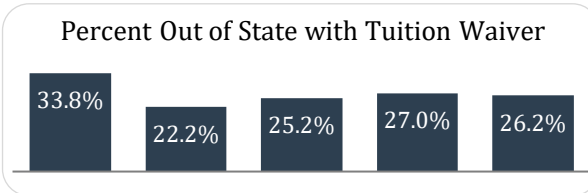
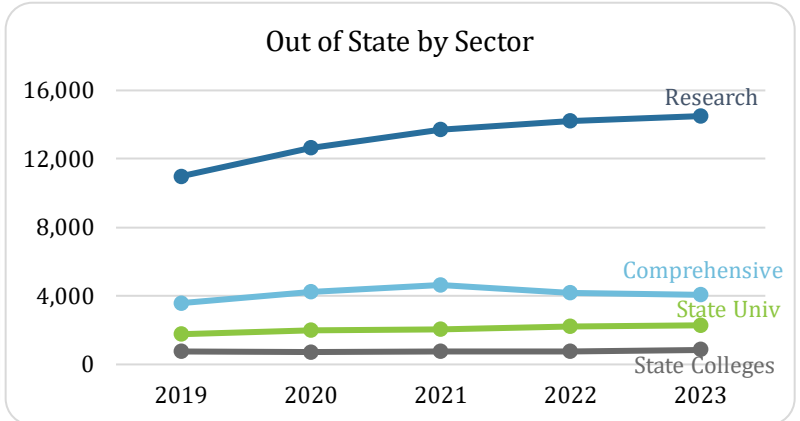
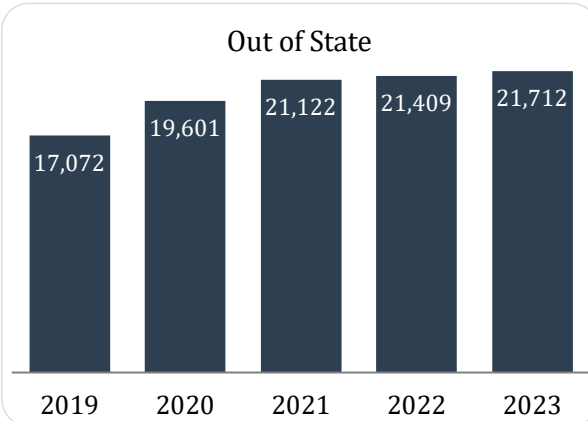
Over the last five years, new graduate enrollment has generally increased, with summer 2023 establishing a new peak. The number of new graduate students increased by an astounding 25.4 percent (1,049 students) from summer 2022 to summer 2023, and 32.9 percent (1,282 students) since summer 2019. New graduate enrollment increased at 15 of the 17 institutions that offer graduate programs.

**Residency**



Compared to last summer, summer 2023 in-state enrollment has increased by 5.0 percent (6,240 students). Since 2019, in-state enrollment increased by 3.6 percent (4,506 students).

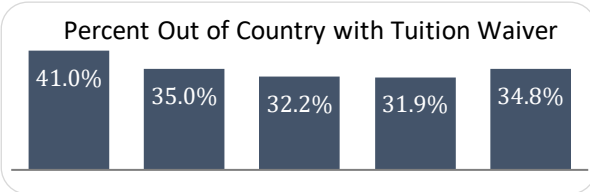
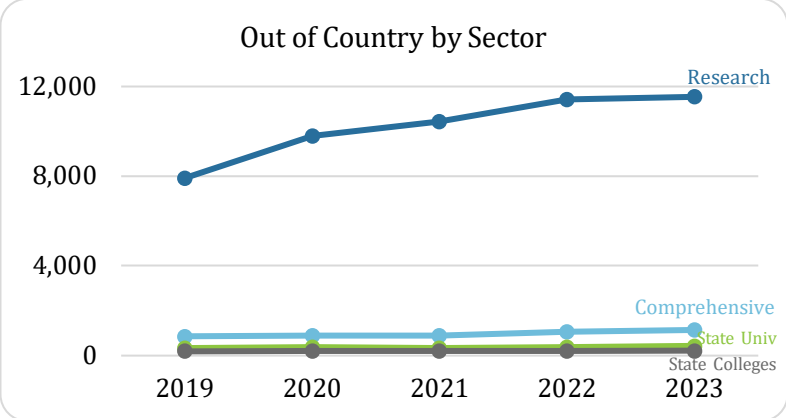
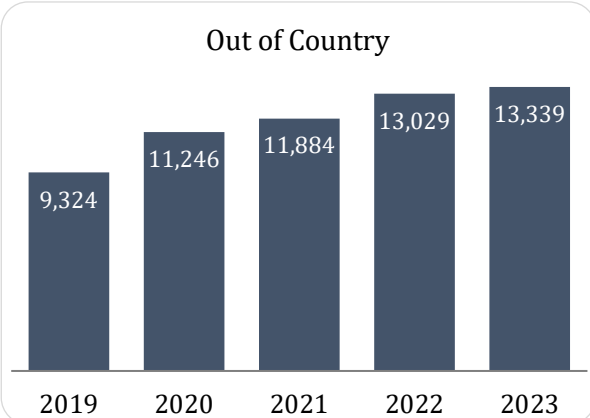
Since summer 2019, in-state enrollment increased at 3 of the four sectors. The research sector in-state enrollment increased by 0.9 percent (421 students), comprehensive universities by 12.2 percent (4,737 students), and state universities by 0.2 percent (54 students). In-state enrollment declined at state colleges by 5.0 percent (706 students). Compared to summer 2022, in-state enrollment increased at all sectors: research universities by 4.3 percent (1,924), comprehensive universities by 5.6 percent (2,326 students), state universities by 3.5 percent (901 students) and at state colleges by 8.9 percent (1,089 students). It is important to note that this comparison does not examine the proportion of in-state vs. out-of-state/out-of-country, but only compares the enrollment numbers of students who are Georgia residents over time (and thus will typically follow the general enrollment trends).



Systemwide, out-of-state enrollment increased compared to summer 2019 (27.2 percent, 4,640 students). Compared to summer 2022, out-of-state enrollment increased by 1.4 percent (303 students).

Since 2019, all sectors have seen an increase in out-of-state enrollment. This increase is most evident in the research sector, where out-of-state enrollment has increased 32.0 percent (3,514 students) since 2019. Compared to spring 2022, out-of-state enrollment increased in three out of four sectors—in the research sector (1.9 percent, 264 students), the state university sector (3.5 percent, 77 students), and the state college sector (9.5 percent, 73 students) — and declined in the comprehensive university sector (2.6 percent, 111 students).

Since summer 2019, the percentage of out-of-state students receiving tuition waivers has decreased from 33.8 percent to 26.2 percent. Out-of-state tuition waivers exist in the following categories: presidential (which includes academic, athletic, and international); border (which includes border county and border state); economic development, employee; military; reciprocal; research and comprehensive graduate students; and non-resident (for students with a parent, guardian, or spouse who has lived in Georgia for a year). Border state tuition waivers continue to be an important tool to recruit out-of-state students to institutions with excess enrollment capacity. The overwhelming majority of out-of-state waivers were granted at research universities (4,068 out of 5,693 waivers).



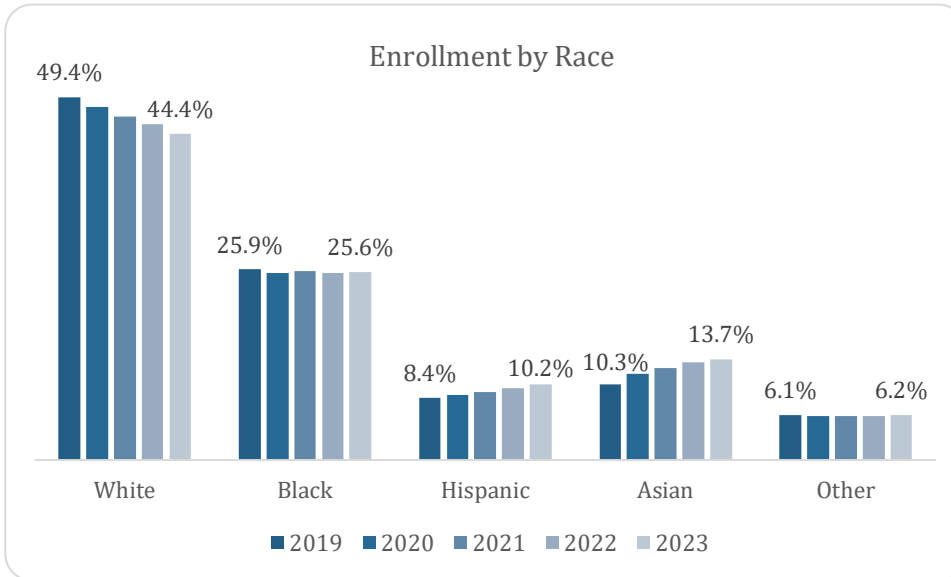
Systemwide, out-of-country enrollment has increased compared to summer 2019 (43.1 percent, 4,015 students). Compared to summer 2022, this trend has remained consistent as out-of-country enrollment increased by 2.4 percent (310 students).

Since 2019, all sectors have seen an increase in out-of-country enrollment. Research universities increased 45.7 percent (3,621 students), comprehensive universities increased 32.7 percent (282 students), state universities increased 22.3 percent (79 students), and state colleges increased 17.5 percent (33 students). The one-year trend is the same, with increases in all sectors—research universities by 1.1 percent (127 students), comprehensive universities by 9.6 percent (100 students), state universities by 19.6 percent (71 students), and state colleges by 5.7 percent (12 students).

Over the last five years, the percentage of out-of-country students receiving tuition waivers has generally declined. However, in summer 2023 compared to summer 2022 there was a slight increase in the percentage of out-of-country students receiving tuition waivers.



### Race/Ethnicity



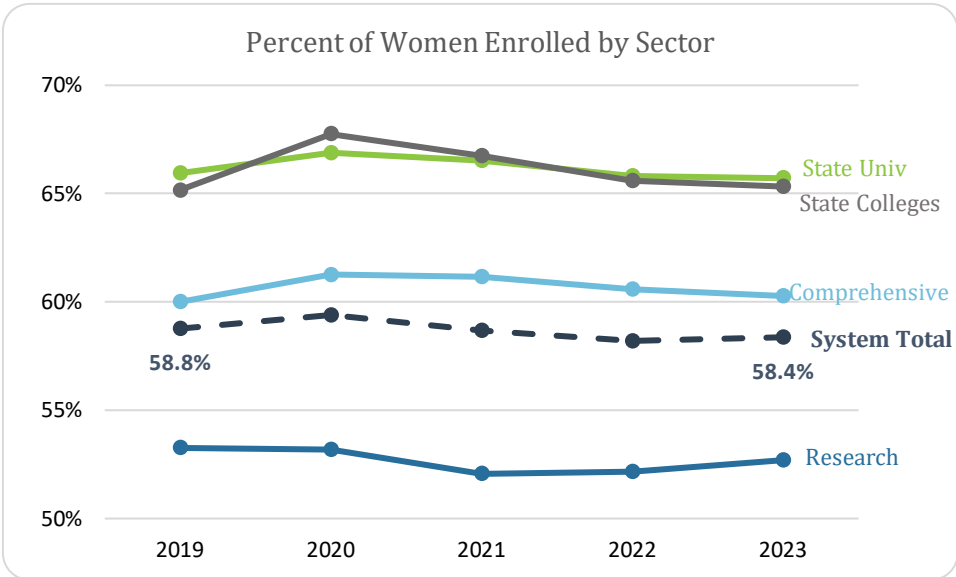
Asian student enrollment increased by 44 percent (6,961 students) since summer 2019 and increased 7.1 percent (1,504 students) since summer 2022. In summer 2023, Asian students make up 13.7 percent of all students, up from 10.3 percent in summer 2019, and up from 13.3 percent in summer 2022. Much of this growth is focused in the research sector, which saw an increase of 6,203 Asian students since summer 2019 and an increase of 1,216

students from summer 2022 to summer 2023.

Since summer 2019, Hispanic enrollment increased by 32.2 percent (4,123 students), and since summer 2022 Hispanic enrollment increased 9.7 percent (1,501 students). Hispanic students represent 10.2 percent of all students in summer 2023 compared to 9.7 percent in summer 2022. Turning to Black/African American students, enrollment has increased 7.4 percent (2,914 students) since summer 2019 and increased 4.8 percent (1,958 students) since summer 2022. In summer 2023, Black/African American students represent 25.6 percent of all students, up slightly from 25.5 percent in summer 2022. Enrollment of Black/African American students increased in all sectors since summer 2022: in the research sector by 5.3 percent (745 students), the comprehensive sector by 4.1 percent (528 students), state universities sector by 3.4 percent (327 students), and the state college sector by 10.2 percent (358 students).

Since summer 2019, White/non-Hispanic student enrollment decreased by 2.4 percent (1,800 students) but since summer 2022 has increased 1.4 percent (1,014 students). In summer 2023, White/non-Hispanic students represent 44.4 percent of all students, compared to 45.6 percent in summer 2022.

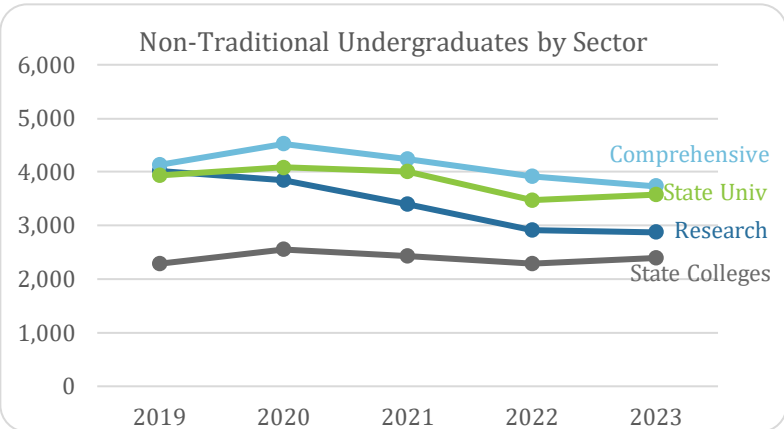
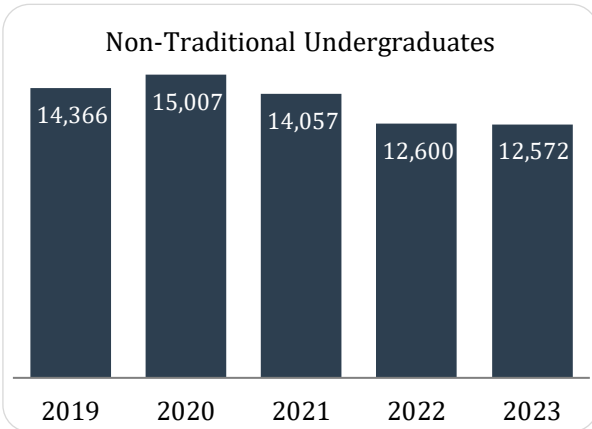
### Gender



In summer 2023, female student enrollment (96,609) continues to be substantially higher than male student enrollment (68,927), making up 58.4 percent of the system total enrollment. Enrollment increased for both genders over the past five years from summer 2019 to summer 2023, however, the increase was higher for male students (9.7 percent, 6,094 students) than female students (7.9 percent; 7,067 students). Yet, from summer 2022 to summer 2023, the increase

was higher for female students (4.6 percent, 4,254 students) than for male students (3.9 percent; 2,599 students). The state university and state college sectors have the highest percentage of female student enrollment (65.7 and 65.3 percent, respectively), and the research sector has the lowest (52.7 percent). The USG proportion of female enrollees reflects national trends.

### Non-Traditional Undergraduates



Over the last five years, systemwide non-traditional undergraduate enrollment (students who matriculated at age 25 or older) has steadily declined – a decrease of 12.5 percent (1,794 students). This trend continued in summer 2023 compared to summer 2022, though as a slower rate, with a decline of 0.2 percent (28 students).

The five-year trend in non-traditional undergraduates declined in three out of four sectors. Since 2019, the research sector declined by 28.5 percent (1,146 students), the comprehensive sector by 9.6 percent (398 students), state universities by 8.9 percent (351 students). However, state colleges increased by 4.4 percent (101 students). The one-year trend is similar with declines in the research sector (1.4 percent, 40 students) and the comprehensive sector (5.0 percent, 195 students) though the state university sector saw an

increase in non-traditional student enrollment (3.0 percent, 103 students) along with state colleges (4.5 percent, 104 students).

University System of Georgia Summer Headcount Enrollment									
Institution	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	1-year Change		5-year Change	
						#	%	#	%
Augusta University	3,864	4,072	4,154	4,118	4,399	281	6.8%	535	13.8%
Georgia Institute of Technology	17,020	21,915	23,066	23,588	23,819	231	1.0%	6,799	39.9%
Georgia State University	26,195	27,537	25,458	24,152	25,310	1,158	4.8%	-885	-3.4%
University of Georgia	17,971	18,825	18,043	18,433	19,078	645	3.5%	1,107	6.2%
<b>Research Universities</b>	<b>65,050</b>	<b>72,349</b>	<b>70,721</b>	<b>70,291</b>	<b>72,606</b>	<b>2,315</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>7,556</b>	<b>11.6%</b>
Georgia Southern University	13,541	13,695	13,891	13,729	13,834	105	0.8%	293	2.2%
Kennesaw State University	17,425	19,978	20,220	20,207	21,911	1,704	8.4%	4,486	25.7%
University of West Georgia	6,758	7,306	7,258	6,773	7,351	578	8.5%	593	8.8%
Valdosta State University	5,663	5,912	6,151	5,887	5,815	-72	-1.2%	152	2.7%
<b>Comprehensive Universities</b>	<b>43,387</b>	<b>46,891</b>	<b>47,520</b>	<b>46,596</b>	<b>48,911</b>	<b>2,315</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>5,524</b>	<b>12.7%</b>
Albany State University	2,590	2,758	2,726	2,896	3,194	298	10.3%	604	23.3%
Clayton State University	3,402	3,397	3,373	2,986	2,752	-234	-7.8%	-650	-19.1%
Columbus State University	3,573	3,946	3,640	3,370	3,572	202	6.0%	-1	0.0%
Fort Valley State University	971	994	993	1,030	1,003	-27	-2.6%	32	3.3%
Georgia College & State University	4,157	4,114	4,083	3,880	3,957	77	2.0%	-200	-4.8%
Georgia Southwestern State University	1,704	1,785	1,968	1,813	1,945	132	7.3%	241	14.1%
Middle Georgia State University	3,570	4,081	4,034	3,842	4,066	224	5.8%	496	13.9%
Savannah State University	1,394	1,352	1,106	1,091	1,091	0	0.0%	-303	-21.7%
University of North Georgia	7,590	8,261	7,945	7,646	8,023	377	4.9%	433	5.7%
<b>State Universities</b>	<b>28,951</b>	<b>30,688</b>	<b>29,868</b>	<b>28,554</b>	<b>29,603</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	1,571	1,412	1,490	1,341	1,452	111	8.3%	-119	-7.6%
Atlanta Metropolitan State College	978	867	910	925	1,007	82	8.9%	29	3.0%
College of Coastal Georgia	1,466	1,542	1,379	1,247	1,362	115	9.2%	-104	-7.1%
Dalton State College	1,730	1,712	1,646	1,637	1,780	143	8.7%	50	2.9%
East Georgia State College	823	849	645	498	523	25	5.0%	-300	-36.5%
Georgia Gwinnett College	4,193	4,807	4,250	3,800	4,343	543	14.3%	150	3.6%
Georgia Highlands College	2,283	2,588	2,215	1,957	1,989	32	1.6%	-294	-12.9%
Gordon State College	892	1,006	1,012	1,048	1,055	7	0.7%	163	18.3%
South Georgia State College	1,051	1,090	855	789	905	116	14.7%	-146	-13.9%
<b>State Colleges</b>	<b>14,987</b>	<b>15,873</b>	<b>14,402</b>	<b>13,242</b>	<b>14,416</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>-571</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>
<b>University System Totals</b>	<b>152,375</b>	<b>165,801</b>	<b>162,511</b>	<b>158,683</b>	<b>165,536</b>	<b>6,853</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>13,161</b>	<b>8.6%</b>

Enrollment increased at 22 institutions, decreased at 3, and remained flat at 1. The largest growth in terms of percent of students was at South Georgia State College (14.7 percent). The schools with the second and third largest growth by percentage are Georgia Gwinnett College (14.3 percent, 543 students) and Albany State University (10.3 percent, 298 students). Three institutions experienced an enrollment decline: Clayton State University (7.8 percent, 234 students), Fort Valley State University (2.6 percent, 27 students), and Valdosta State University (1.2 percent, 72 students).