

UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

Spring 2025

UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA



UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

Total Enrollment

The headcount enrollment of the 26 institutions of the University System of Georgia in Spring 2023 is 311,484, representing a decrease of 0.9 percent (2,834 students) from Spring 2022 enrollment of 314,318. The decrease this spring is similar to the decline from Spring 2021 to Spring 2022 but is a much smaller decrease than was seen this past fall over the prior fall. Notably, the attrition that occurs each year from fall to

spring is less this year compared to last year (22,975 vs. 26,320). The Spring 2023 full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment decreased from 266,417 in Spring 2022 to 264,853,

Undergraduate vs. Graduate Enrollment

Systemwide, undergraduate enrollment decreased by 1.0 percent (2,518 students) compared to Spring 2022. There has been a decline of 4.5 percent or 11,476 students since 2019. Nationally, undergraduate enrollment in 4-year public schools was similar to

Beginning Freshmen

Systemwide, beginning freshmen enrollment decreased from Spring 2019 to Spring 2023. However, beginning freshmen enrollment increased by 10.3 percent (437 students) from Spring 2022 to Spring 2023. This percent increase is considerably larger than the 4.8 percent increase seen in freshman enrollment in 4-year public schools nationally between the two springs.

Looking at beginning freshmen by sector over the last five years, all sectors had a decline in enrollment. However, only one of the four sectors declined since Spring 2022. Comprehensive universities decreased by 4.0 percent (34 students) while the research university sector beginning freshmen enrollment increased by 10.1 percent (112 students), state universities increased by 14.6 percent (149 students), and state colleges increased by 16.7 percent (210 students). The state college increase is considerably larger than the 3.2 percent increase nationally among primarily associate degree-granting baccalaureate institutions.

Traditionally, fall term is the largest entry term

tor3(g)-5(e)10(s)-4(t)4(ent)4(ry)5(tr)a ET 04f0912 0 s66700

Nationally, dual enrollment² at 4-year public institutions increased by 5.7 percent between the two springs. The USG decline reflects changes to dual enrollment policy in recent years aimed at focusing the program as well as the impact of admissions test requirements

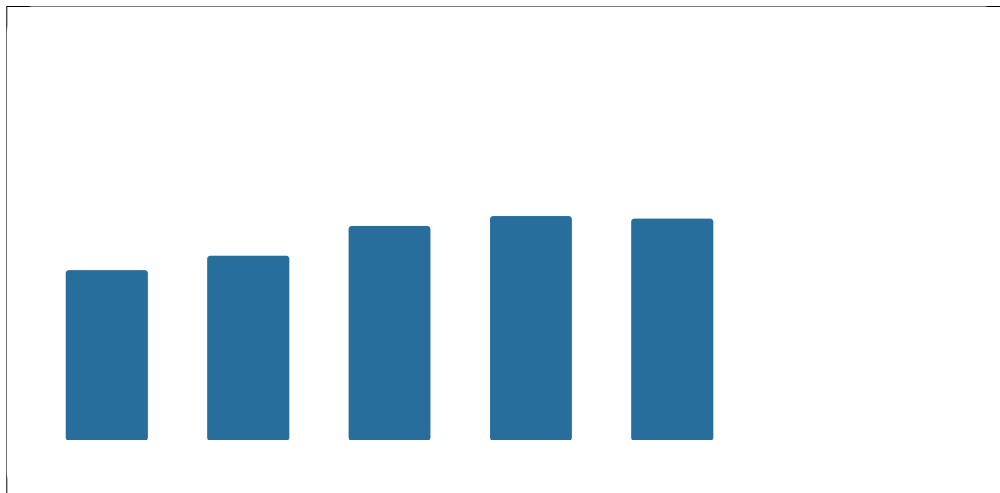
Compared to Spring 2019, Spring 2023 dual enrollment increased in the research sector by 28.2 percent (703 students) but decreased in all other sectors. Compared to Spring 2022, Spring 2023 dual enrollment increased at research universities (8.9 percent) but decreased at comprehensive universities (14.9 percent), state universities (12.1 percent), and state colleges (4.7 percent). Nationally, dual enrollment across all primarily associated degree-granting baccalaureate institutions, which are most similar to USG state colleges, increased by 1.3 percent between the two springs.

Undergraduate Transfers

There were 7,136 new undergraduate transfer students in Spring 2023, a decrease of 3.1 percent (227 students) from Spring 2022. Looking over the last five years, there has been an 18.2 percent decrease in new undergraduate transfers (though 2021 saw an increase).

Since the outset of the pandemic, transfer for those continuing their college education dropped nearly 12 percent nationally and experts project that this trend will continue.³ However, there is some reason for optimism in the population of students returning to college after an absence. This population increased nationally by 5 percent this past fall and is expected to continue to increase as adults retrain for new careers as the pandemic shuffled job opportunities. In Georgia, nearly 1.6 million adults have some college education but no degree. This is an important population for USG institutions to support and recruit.

Graduate Enrollment



² National dual enrollment is defined as students 17 years of age or younger. This is different from the USG definition of dual enrollment which is defined by student level.

³ National Student Clearinghouse Transfer and Progress Fall 2022 Report available at <https://nscresearchcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/TransferProgressFall22.pdf>

Shifting to graduate enrollment, in a five-year comparison enrollment has increased overall, most notably at the master's level (53.2 percent (533 students) since last spring. Compared to Spring 2022 graduate enrollment overall has decreased slightly from 64,482 to 64,057. This decrease can be seen at all levels of graduate enrollment except those seeking a doctorate. Notably, the 1.2 percent increase in students in medical residencies (not included in the graph) increased from 604 in Spring 2019 to 641 in Spring 2023

Over the last five years, new graduate enrollment has generally increased, with a notable increase in Spring of 2021 during the peak of the pandemic. The number of new graduate students increased by 3.3 percent (223 students) from Spring 2022 to Spring 2023. New graduate enrollment increased at 11 of the 17 institutions that offer graduate programs.

Residency

Compared to last spring, Spring 2023 in

Systemwide, out-of-state enrollment increased compared to Spring 2019. However, compared to Spring 2022, out-of-state enrollment decreased by 0.6 percent (244 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 33.9 percent (7,025 students) since 2019. Compared to Spring 2022, out-of-state enrollment only increased in the research sector 2.6 percent, 713 students) and declined slightly in all other sectors. Over the last five years, the percentage of out-of-state students receiving tuition waivers has steadily declined. 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

Systemwide, out-of-country enrollment has increased compared to Spring 2019. Compared to Spring 2022, this trend has remained consistent as out-of-country enrollment increased by 4.5 percent (1,005 students).

Since 2019, most sectors have seen an increase in out-of-country enrollment. Research universities increased 39.2 percent (5,480 students), comprehensive universities increased 24.0 percent (418 students) and state colleges increased 3.2 percent (19 students). However, out-of-country enrollment declined by 3.1 percent (29 students) at state universities. The one-year trend is the same with increases in all sectors except state universities.

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

Race/Ethnicity

Asian student enrollment increased by 5.4 percent (2,069 students). Asian students make up 13.1 percent of all students, up from 12.3 percent in Spring 2022. Much of this growth occurred in the research sector which saw an increase of 1,745 students. Hispanic enrollment increased by 3.4 percent (1,142 students). Hispanic students represent 11.0 percent of all students in Spring 2023 compared to 10.6 percent in Spring 2022. African

American enrollment decreased by 2.2 percent (1,719 students). In Spring 2023, African American students represent 24.9 percent of all students, down slightly from 25.2 percent in Spring 2022. Enrollment of African American students increased in the research sector (1.1 percent, 301 students) and the state college sector (4.5 percent, 367 students) but

Gender

In Spring 2023, female student enrollment (175,400) continues to be substantially higher than male student enrollment (136,084), making up 56.3 percent of the system total enrollment. Enrollment decreased for both genders from Spring 2022 to Spring 2023, though the decrease was greater for female students (

Enrollment increased at 11 institutions and decreased at 15. The largest growth in terms of number of students was at Georgia Institute of Technology, which had an increase of 862 students, mostly at the undergraduate level this is a change from their previous trend of growth primarily at the graduate level. The largest growth in terms of percent of students was at Gordon State College (7.8 percent). There was