

# SEMESTER ENROLLMENT REPORT BRIEF

## Fall 2024

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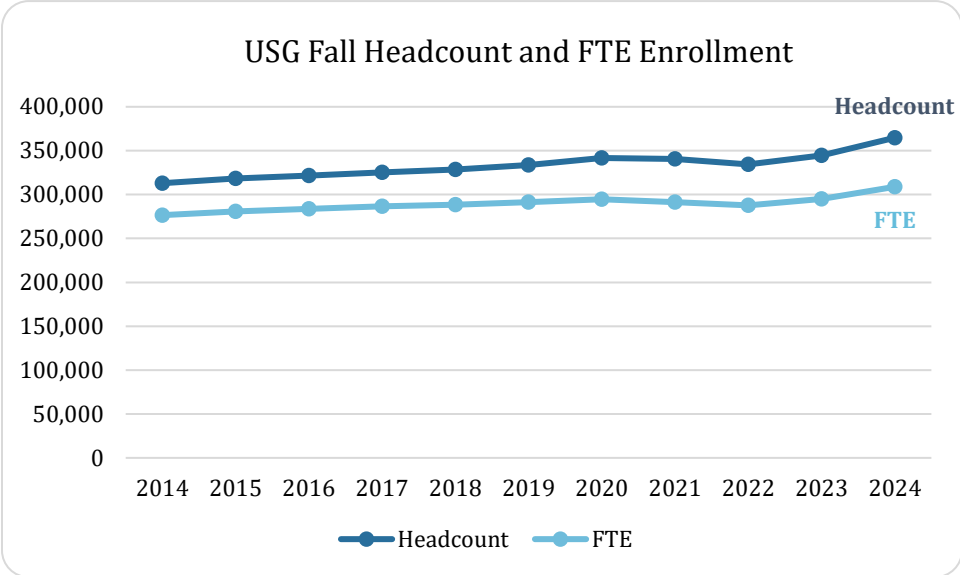
Office of Research and Policy Analysis



**UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA**

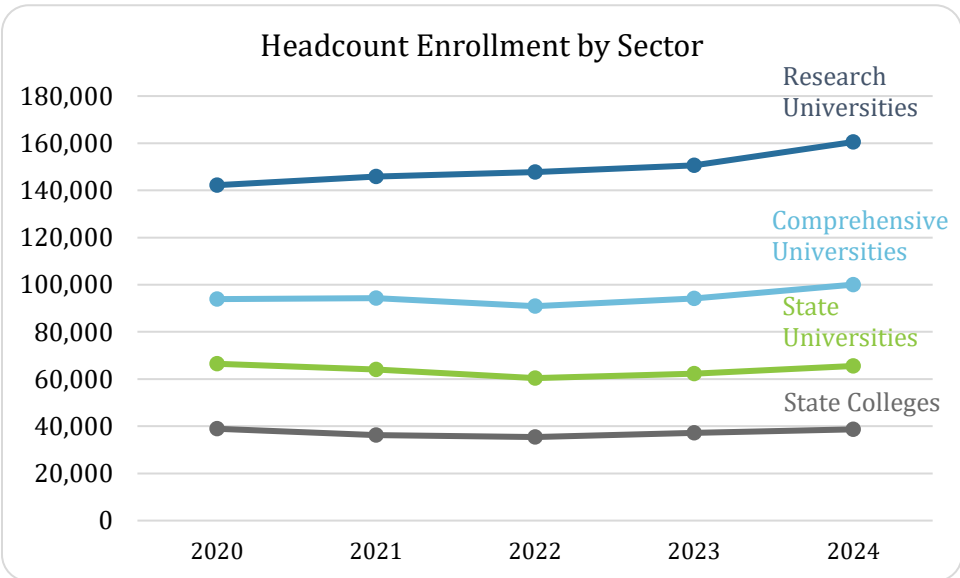
## Total Enrollment

The headcount enrollment of the 26 institutions of the University System of Georgia (USG) in fall 2024 is 364,725. This represents record-high enrollment, surpassing the previous all-time high of 344,392 from fall 2023. Fall 2024 represents an increase of 5.9 percent (20,333 students) from fall 2023. This 5.9 percent



enrollment increase is higher than the 2.9 percent increase observed nationally.<sup>1</sup> Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment increased from 295,026 in fall 2023 to 308,785 in fall 2024, an increase of 4.7 percent (13,759 FTE students). The percent of students enrolled full-time decreased from 67.1 percent in fall 2023 to 65.5 percent in fall 2024.

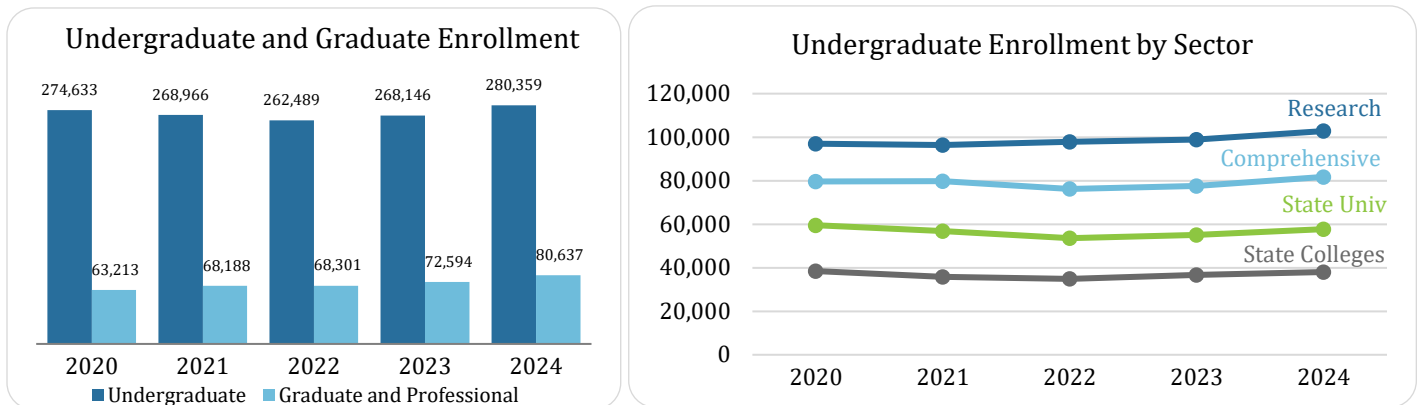
For fall 2024, headcount enrollment is 160,516 in the research sector, 100,050 in comprehensive universities, 65,539 in state universities, and 38,620 in state colleges. Research universities increased 6.6 percent from fall 2023 to fall 2024, with a 12.9 percent increase in enrollment since fall 2020.



Comprehensives increased 6.2 percent compared to last fall term and increased 6.6 percent since fall 2020. State universities increased 5.1 percent over last fall but decreased 1.4 percent compared to 2020. State colleges also increased since last fall (3.8 percent) and declined over the five-year period (0.8 percent). Enrollment by individual institution is provided on the last page of this brief. All 26 institutions had an increase in enrollment compared to fall 2023.

<sup>1</sup> National comparisons include all institution types and come from the National Student Clearinghouse, <https://nscresearchcenter.org/stay-informed/>.

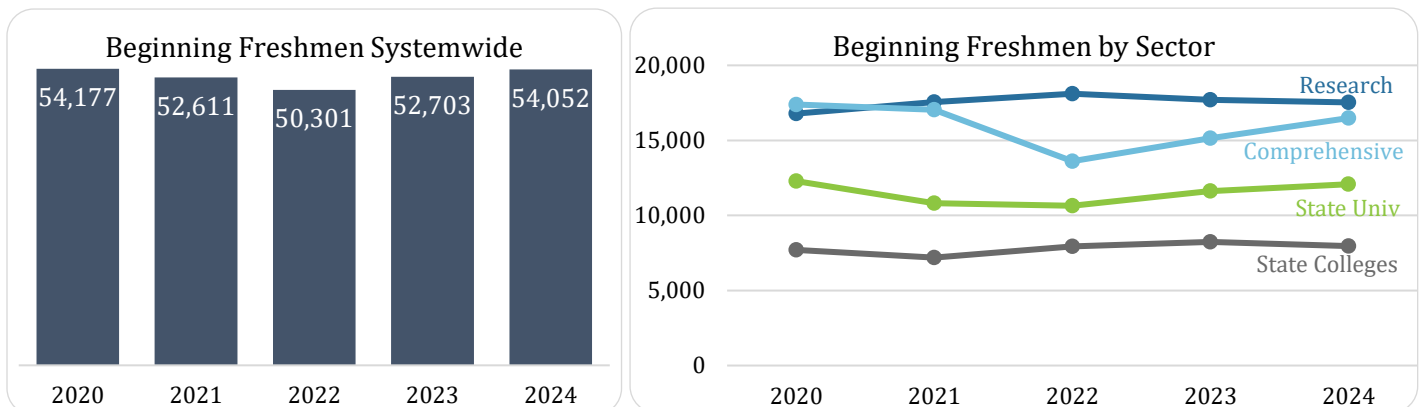
## Undergraduate vs. Graduate Enrollment



Systemwide, undergraduate enrollment increased by 4.6 percent (12,213 students) compared to fall 2023. Fall 2024 undergraduate enrollment is 2.1 percent (5,726 students) above undergraduate enrollment in fall 2020. USG graduate enrollment (including graduate, professional, and resident students) increased by 11.1 percent (8,043 students) since fall 2023 and increased by 27.6 percent (17,424 students) since fall 2020.

Looking at undergraduate enrollment by sector, research university undergraduate enrollment increased by four percent (3,966 students) over last fall and six percent (5,835 students) over the five-year period. Comprehensive universities increased 5.3 percent (4,112 students) over last fall and 2.6 percent (2,064 students) since 2020. State university undergraduate enrollment increased 4.9 percent (2,703 students) since last fall but declined by three percent (1,794 students) since 2020. Finally, state college undergraduate enrollment increased by 3.9 percent (1,432 students) over last fall but declined by one percent (379 students) over the five-year period.

## Beginning Freshmen



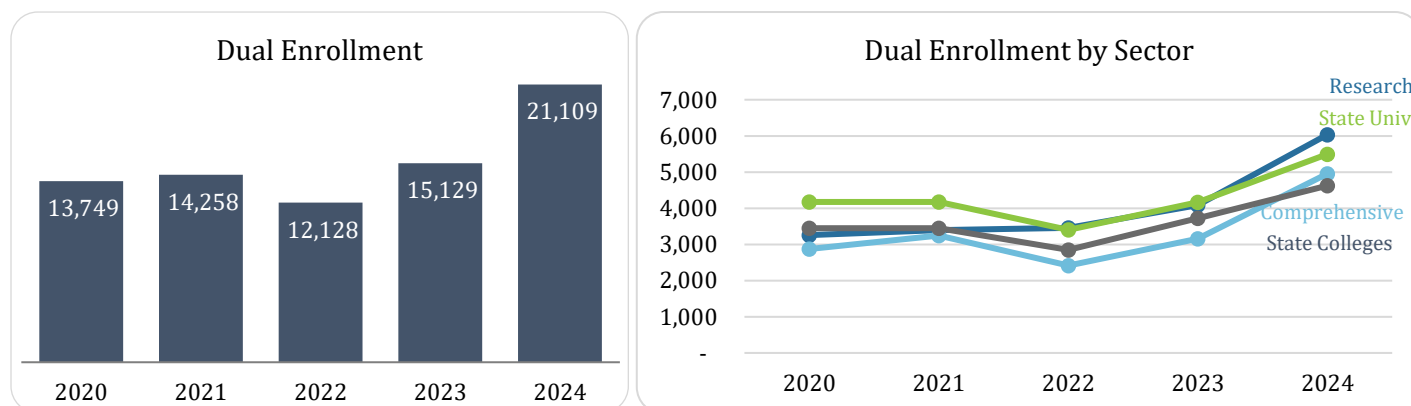
Systemwide, beginning freshmen enrollment increased by 2.6 percent (1,349 students) from fall 2023 to fall 2024. From fall 2020 to fall 2024, beginning freshmen enrollment decreased by 0.2 percent (125 students).

Looking at beginning freshmen by sector compared to fall 2023, two out of four sectors had an increase in enrollment. Comprehensive universities increased by 8.8 percent (1,333 students) and state universities increased by four percent (459 students). The research university sector saw a decrease in beginning freshmen enrollment of 0.9 percent (156 students), with the decline primarily concentrated at Georgia State University. State colleges also decreased by 3.5 percent (287 students).

Looking at beginning freshmen by sector over the last five years, two out of four sectors had an increase in enrollment. Since fall 2020, research university beginning freshmen enrollment increased by 4.5 percent (758 students) and state colleges increased by 3.1 percent (239 students). However, comprehensive universities decreased by 5.2 percent (913 students) and state universities decreased by 1.7 percent (209 students).

Nationally, beginning freshman enrollment fell this fall, despite overall enrollment increases; compared to fall 2023, at the national-level, freshmen enrollment decreased by 5 percent across all U.S. institutions, decreased by 8.5 percent at public, four-year institutions, and decreased by 1.1 percent at public, two-year institutions. In contrast, fall 2024 marked the second consecutive fall where beginning freshman enrollment increased in the USG.

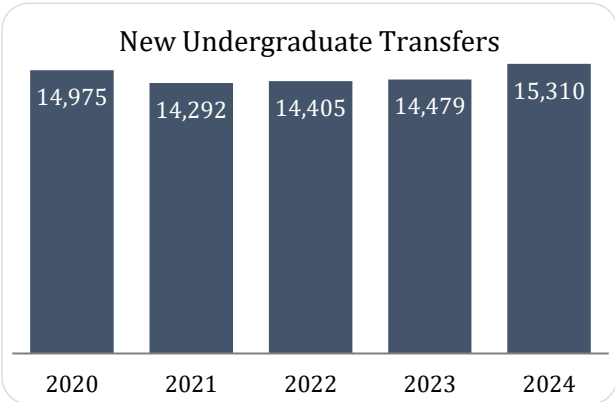
## Dual Enrollment



Systemwide dual enrollment in fall 2024 is 21,109, which represents a record-high, and is a 39.5 percent increase (5,980 students) compared to fall 2023. The year-over-year increase in dual enrollment in the USG outpaces the 7.2% increase in dual enrollment reported nationally. The increase this fall in dual enrollment is likely due to an adjustment in policy on admissions test requirements. Effective in fall 2023, 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. From fall 2020 to fall 2024, dual enrollment increased 53.5 percent (7,360 students).

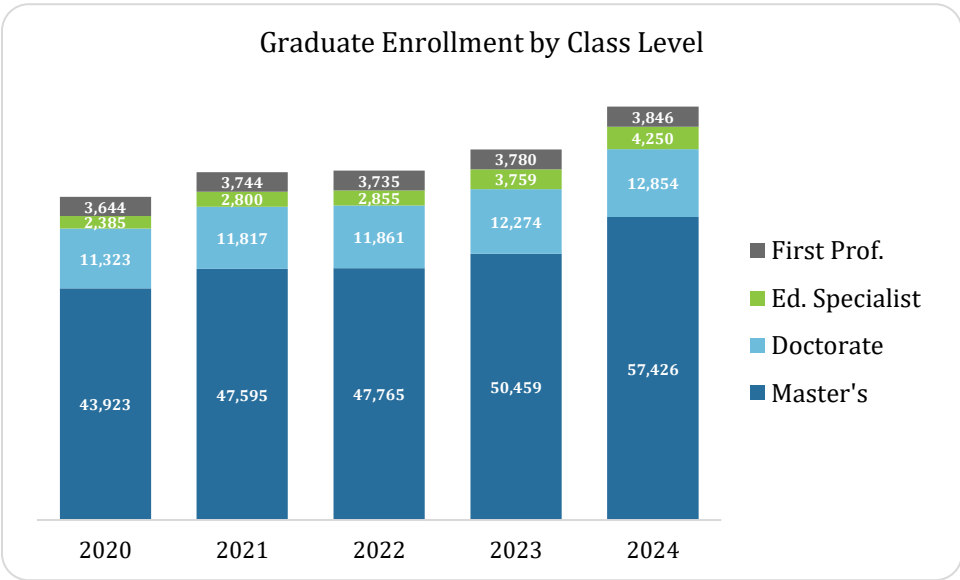
Compared to fall 2023, fall 2024 dual enrollment increased in all sectors: research universities (47.7 percent), comprehensive universities (57.1 percent), state universities (32 percent), and state colleges (24.1 percent). Compared to fall 2020, fall 2024 dual enrollment also increased in all sectors. Dual enrollment increased in the research sector by 85.3 percent (2,778 students), the comprehensive sector by 72.6 percent (2,084 students), state universities by 31.6 percent (1,321 students), and in the state college sector by 34.1 percent (1,177 students).

### Undergraduate Transfers



There were 15,310 new undergraduate transfer students in fall 2024, an increase of 5.7 percent (831 students) from fall 2023. Looking over the last five years, there has been a 2.2 percent (335 students) increase in new undergraduate transfers.

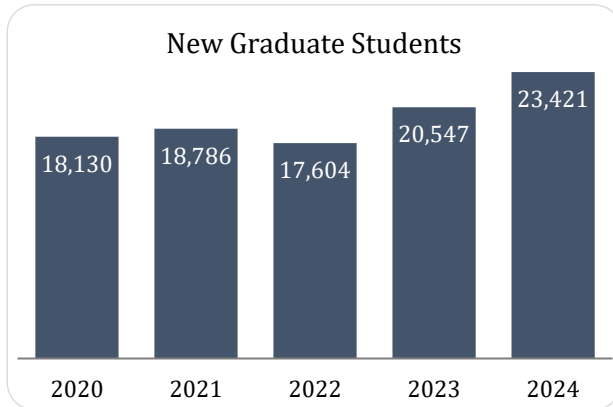
### Graduate Enrollment



Shifting to graduate enrollment, compared to last fall, this group increased by 11.1 percent (8,043 students) from 72,594 to 80,637. This increase can be seen at all levels of graduate enrollment shown in the graph. In a five-year comparison, enrollment increased 27.6 percent (17,424 students).

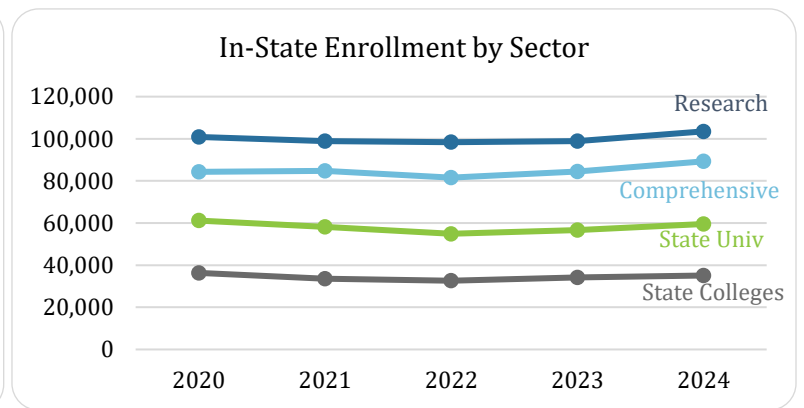
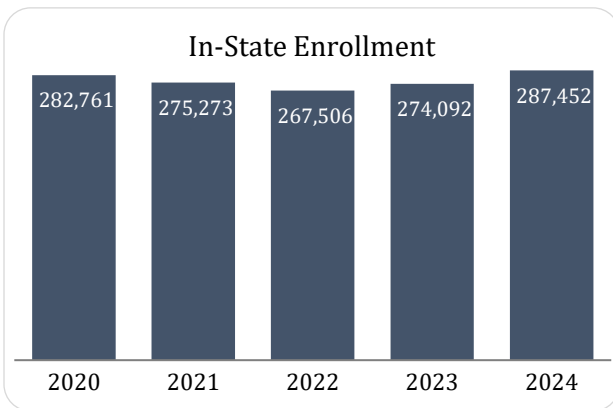
Since fall 2023, master's enrollment increased by 13.8 percent (6,967

students), with half of these students being at Georgia Institute of Technology. The increase in master's enrollment aligns with national trends, where growth in graduate enrollment is greatest at the master's level. The Education Specialist level increased by 13.1 percent (491 students) compared to fall 2023.



Over the last five years, new graduate enrollment has increased overall, with fall 2024 establishing a new peak. The number of new graduate students increased by 14 percent (2,874 students) from fall 2023 and by 29.2 percent (5,291 students) since fall 2020. Since fall 2023, new graduate enrollment increased at 12 of the 17 institutions that offer graduate programs. The systemwide increase is largely concentrated at Georgia Tech, which, compared to fall 2023, had an increase of 2,119 new graduate students (26.4 percent) and these gains were most pronounced at the master's level.

## Residency

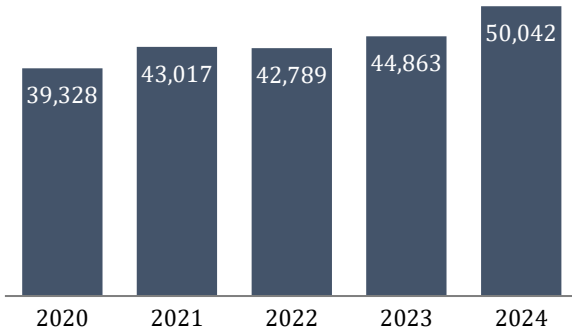


Compared to last fall, systemwide fall 2024 in-state enrollment increased by 4.9 percent (13,360 students). Since fall 2020, in-state enrollment increased by 1.7 percent (4,691 students).

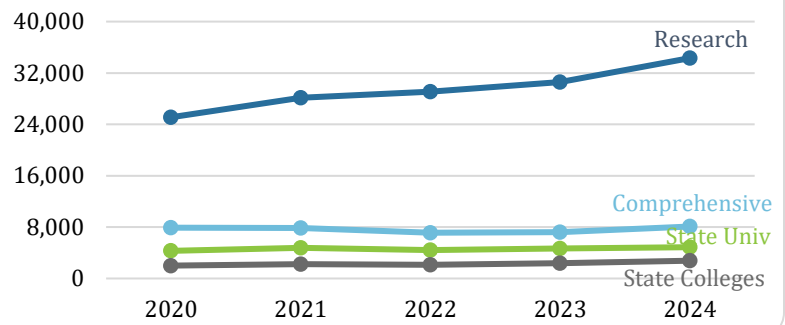
Compared to fall 2023, in-state enrollment increased in every sector: research universities by 4.7 percent (4,606 students), comprehensive universities by 5.8 percent (4,856 students), state universities by 5.2 percent (2,917 students), and state colleges by 2.9 percent (981 students).

Since fall 2020, in-state enrollment increased in two of the four sectors: by 2.6 percent (2,577 students) in the research university sector and by 5.9 percent (4,977 students) in the comprehensive university sector. In-state enrollment decreased in state universities by 2.7 percent (1,652 students) and state colleges by 3.3 percent (1,211 students). It is important to note that this comparison does not examine the proportion of in-state vs. out-of-state/out-of-country enrollment, but only compares the enrollment numbers of students who are Georgia residents over time (and thus will typically follow the general enrollment trends).

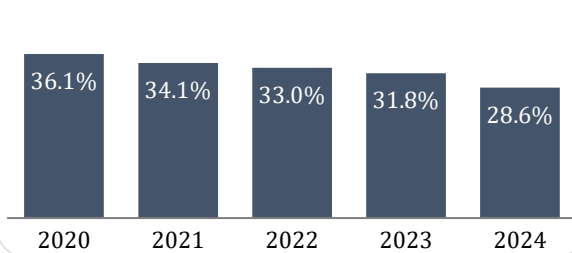
Out of State



Out of State by Sector



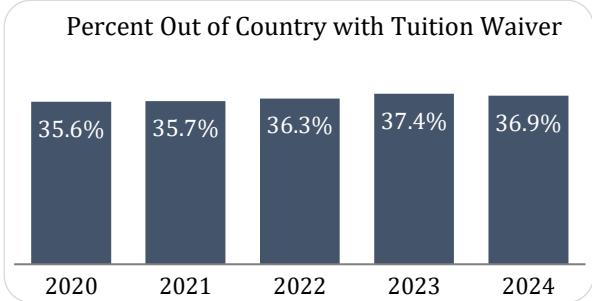
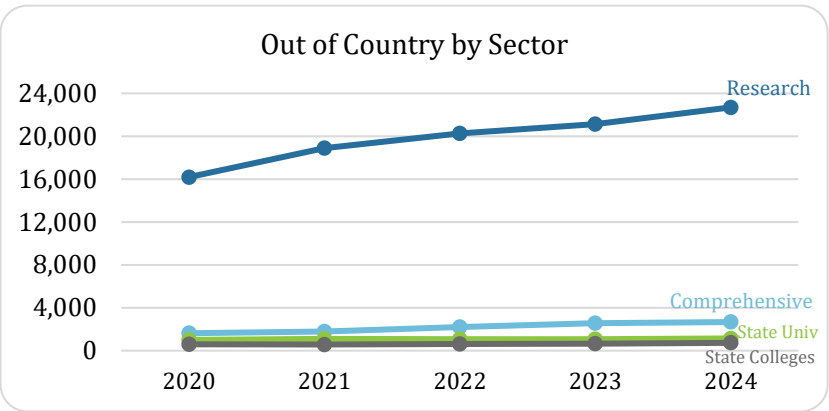
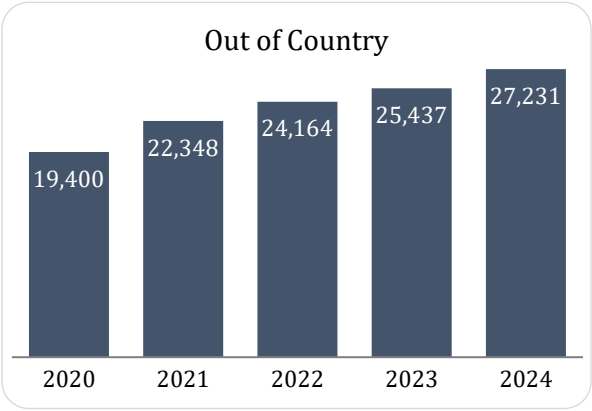
Percent Out of State with Tuition Waiver



Systemwide, out-of-state enrollment increased by 11.5 percent (5,179 students) compared to fall 2023. Compared to fall 2020, out-of-state enrollment increased by 27.2 percent (10,714 students).

Compared to fall 2023, out-of-state enrollment also increased in all four sectors—in research universities by 12.1 percent (3,709 students), comprehensive universities by 12.4 percent (892 students), state universities by 4.6 percent (213 students), and state colleges by 15.2 percent (365 students). Compared to 2020, again all sectors increased out-of-state enrollment. The state college sector had the largest percentage increase (38 percent, 762 students) and the research university sector had the largest number increase (9,207 students, 36.7 percent) of any sector.

Despite the overall increase in out-of-state enrollment over the last five years, since fall 2020 the percentage of out-of-state students receiving tuition waivers decreased from 36.1 percent to 28.6 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. More than half (54 percent) of the out-of-state waivers were granted at research universities (7,831 out of 14,337 waivers).



Systemwide, out-of-country enrollment increased by 7.1 percent (1,794 students) compared to fall 2023. Compared to fall 2020, out-of-country enrollment increased by 40.4 percent (7,831 students).

All sectors experienced an increase in out-of-country enrollment compared to fall 2023: research universities increased by 7.4 percent (1,558 students), comprehensive universities increased by 3.7 percent (95 students), state universities increased by 7.2 percent (77 students) and state colleges increased by 9.7 percent (64 students). Since 2020, all four sectors have seen an increase in out-of-country enrollment. Research universities increased by 40.2 percent (6,506 students), comprehensive universities increased by 64.2 percent (1,044 students), state universities increased by 13.8 percent (138 students), and state colleges increased by 24.5 percent (143 students).

Similar to the out-of-state enrollment trend on waivers, the percentage of out-of-country students receiving tuition waivers decreased from 37.4 percent to 36.9 percent in fall 2024 compared to fall 2023. Since 2020, the percentage of out-of-country students receiving tuition waivers increased from 35.6 percent to 36.9 percent.



Race/Ethnicity

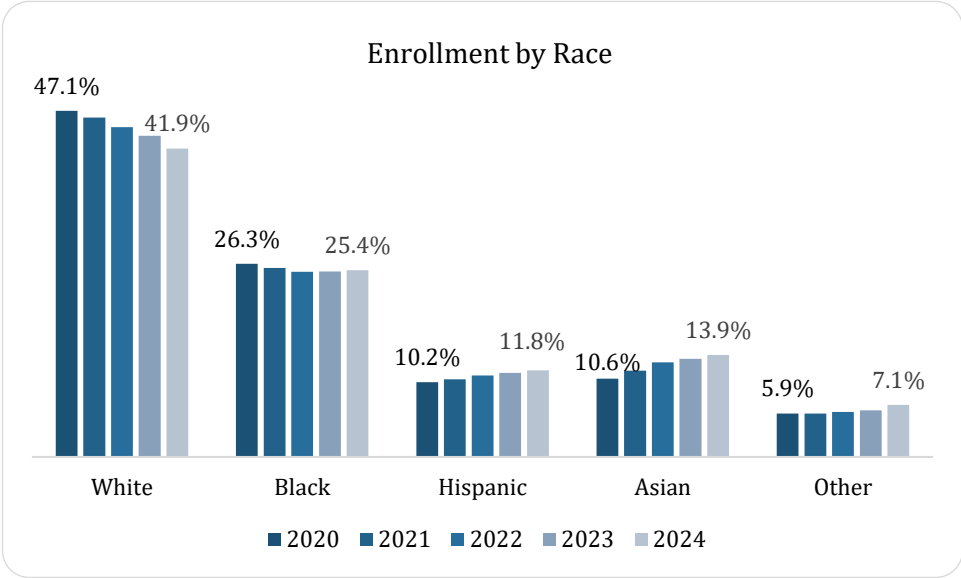
Asian student enrollment increased by increased 10 percent (4,620 students) since fall 2023 and 39.5 percent (14,339 students) since fall 2020. In fall 2024, Asian students made up 13.9 percent of all students,

up from 13.4 percent in fall 2023 and 10.6 percent in fall 2020. Much of this growth is focused in the research sector, which saw an increase of 3,936 students from fall 2023 to fall 2024 and an increase of 12,532 Asian students since fall 2020.

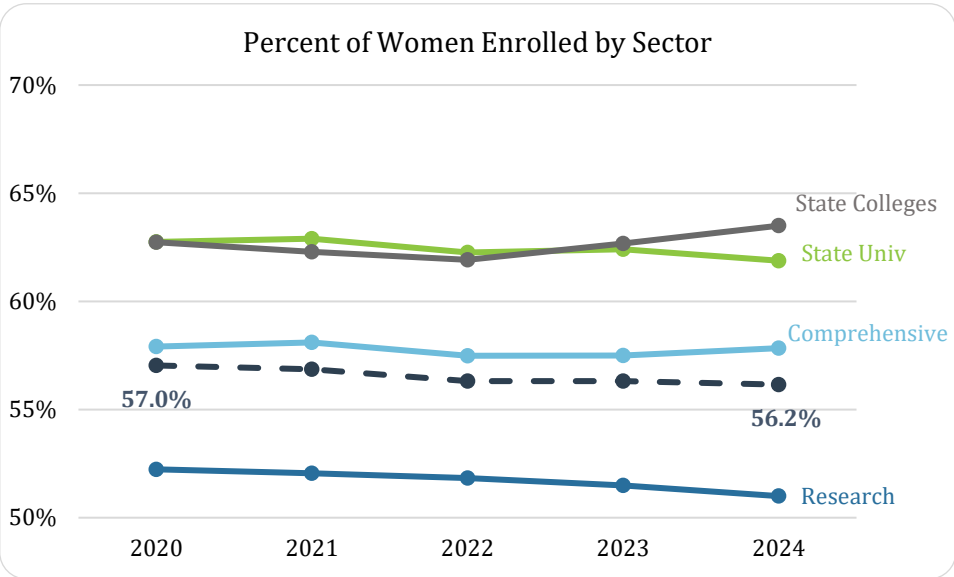
Since fall 2023, Hispanic enrollment increased 9.1 percent (3,566 students) and since fall 2020, increased by 23.8 percent (8,255). Hispanic students represent 11.8 percent of all students in fall 2024 compared to 11.4

percent in fall 2023 and 10.2 percent in fall 2020. Turning to Black/African American students, enrollment increased 6.6 percent (5,732 students) since fall 2023 and increased 3.2 percent (2,877 students) since fall 2020. In fall 2024, Black/African American students represent 25.4 percent of all students compared to 25.2 percent in fall 2023 and 26.3 percent in fall 2020.

Since fall 2023, White/non-Hispanic student enrollment increased 1.7 percent (2,537 students) but decreased by 4.9 percent (7,807 students) compared to fall 2020. In fall 2024, White/non-Hispanic students represent 41.9 percent of all students compared to 43.7 percent in fall 2023 and 47.1 percent in fall 2020.



Gender

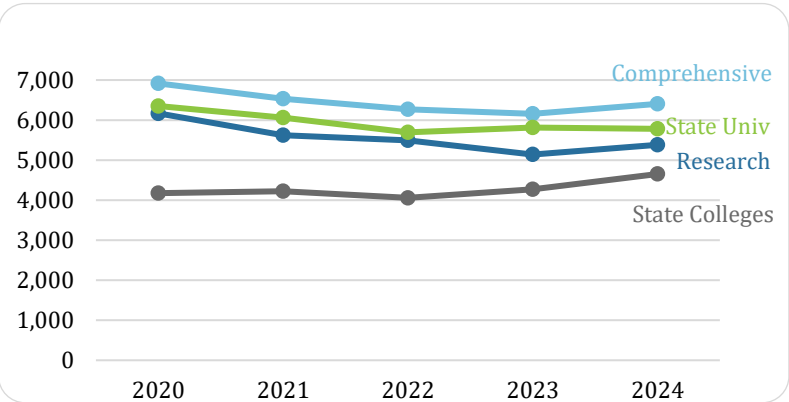
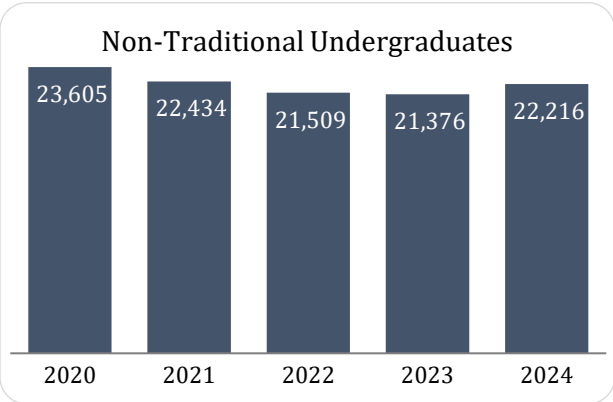


In fall 2024, female student enrollment (204,807) continues to be substantially higher than male student enrollment (159,918), making up 56.2 percent of the system total enrollment. From fall 2023 to fall 2024, there was a 5.6 percent increase (10,856 students) in female students and a 6.3 percent increase (9,477 students) in male students. The state university and state college sectors have the highest percentage of female student enrollment (61.9 and 63.5 percent,

respectively), and the research sector has the lowest (51 percent). Georgia Tech is the only institution to have less than 50% female students (32% female).

Enrollment increased for both genders from fall 2020 to fall 2024, however, the increase was higher for male students (9 percent, 13,206 students) than female students (5.1 percent, 10,030 students). The USG proportion of female enrollees reflects national trends.

Non-Traditional Undergraduates



There was a 3.9 percent (840 students) increase in systemwide non-traditional undergraduate enrollment (students who matriculated at age 25 or older) in fall 2024 compared to fall 2023. Fall 2024 is the first year over year increase across the past five fall semesters shown here and is the first increase since fall 2011. The increase this fall follows one-year increases that occurred in the spring 2024 and summer 2024 semesters. Since 2020, non-traditional undergraduate enrollment declined in three sectors: the research sector by 12.8 percent (788 students), the comprehensive sector by 7.3 percent (508 students), and state universities by 9.0 percent (573 students), but increased in the state college sector by 11.5 percent (480 students).

University System of Georgia Fall Headcount Enrollment									
Institution	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	1-year Change		5-year Change	
						#	%	#	%
Augusta University	9,565	9,606	9,813	10,546	11,584	1,038	9.8%	2,019	21.1%
Georgia Institute of Technology	39,771	43,859	45,296	47,961	53,363	5,402	11.3%	13,592	34.2%
Georgia State University	53,743	52,350	51,995	50,521	52,423	1,902	3.8%	-1,320	-2.5%
University of Georgia	39,147	40,118	40,607	41,615	43,146	1,531	3.7%	3,999	10.2%
<b>Research Universities</b>	<b>142,226</b>	<b>145,933</b>	<b>147,711</b>	<b>150,643</b>	<b>160,516</b>	<b>9,873</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>18,290</b>	<b>12.9%</b>
Georgia Southern University	26,949	27,091	25,506	26,106	27,506	1,400	5.4%	557	2.1%
Kennesaw State University	41,181	42,983	43,268	45,152	47,845	2,693	6.0%	6,664	16.2%
University of West Georgia	13,419	12,718	11,914	12,769	14,394	1,625	12.7%	975	7.3%
Valdosta State University	12,304	11,573	10,225	10,180	10,305	125	1.2%	-1,999	-16.2%
<b>Comprehensive Universities</b>	<b>93,853</b>	<b>94,365</b>	<b>90,913</b>	<b>94,207</b>	<b>100,050</b>	<b>5,843</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>6,197</b>	<b>6.6%</b>
Albany State University	6,509	6,324	6,358	6,599	6,809	210	3.2%	300	4.6%
Clayton State University	7,052	6,820	5,857	5,881	6,172	291	4.9%	-880	-12.5%
Columbus State University	8,376	7,924	7,500	7,637	7,937	300	3.9%	-439	-5.2%
Fort Valley State University	2,827	2,783	2,609	2,765	2,905	140	5.1%	78	2.8%
Georgia College & State University	6,873	6,763	6,315	6,811	7,097	286	4.2%	224	3.3%
Georgia Southwestern State University	3,162	3,158	3,076	3,415	3,704	289	8.5%	542	17.1%
Middle Georgia State University	8,404	7,885	7,689	8,039	8,409	370	4.6%	5	0.1%
Savannah State University	3,488	3,395	2,962	3,099	3,208	109	3.5%	-280	-8.0%
University of North Georgia	19,793	18,985	18,046	18,086	19,298	1,212	6.7%	-495	-2.5%
<b>State Universities</b>	<b>66,484</b>	<b>64,037</b>	<b>60,412</b>	<b>62,332</b>	<b>65,539</b>	<b>3,207</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>-945</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	3,990	3,815	3,649	3,768	3,826	58	1.5%	-164	-4.1%
Atlanta Metropolitan State College	1,704	1,612	1,440	1,556	1,590	34	2.2%	-114	-6.7%
College of Coastal Georgia	3,457	3,249	3,155	3,200	3,476	276	8.6%	19	0.5%
Dalton State College	4,794	4,535	4,535	4,908	5,140	232	4.7%	346	7.2%
East Georgia State College	2,415	2,023	1,900	1,768	1,826	58	3.3%	-589	-24.4%
Georgia Gwinnett College	11,627	10,949	11,030	11,918	12,245	327	2.7%	618	5.3%
Georgia Highlands College	5,680	5,245	4,776	5,094	5,386	292	5.7%	-294	-5.2%
Gordon State College	3,231	3,101	3,144	3,145	3,232	87	2.8%	1	0.0%
South Georgia State College	2,028	1,774	1,794	1,853	1,899	46	2.5%	-129	-6.4%
<b>State Colleges</b>	<b>38,926</b>	<b>36,303</b>	<b>35,423</b>	<b>37,210</b>	<b>38,620</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>-306</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
<b>University System Totals</b>	<b>341,489</b>	<b>340,638</b>	<b>334,459</b>	<b>344,392</b>	<b>364,725</b>	<b>20,333</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>23,236</b>	<b>6.8%</b>

Enrollment increased at all 26 institutions since fall 2023. The largest growth in terms of percent of students was at the University of West Georgia (12.7 percent, 1,625 students). The schools with the second and third largest growth by percentage were Georgia Tech (11.3 percent, 5,402 students) and College of Coastal Georgia (8.6 percent, 276 students). Enrollment at Georgia Tech has now surpassed enrollment at Georgia State University, making it the institution with the highest total enrollment.

Since fall 2020, 15 institutions have experienced an enrollment increase and 11 have experienced an enrollment decrease. Systemwide, enrollment has increased by 23,236 students (6.8 percent) compared to fall 2020.