

SEMESTER ENROLLMENT REPORT BRIEF

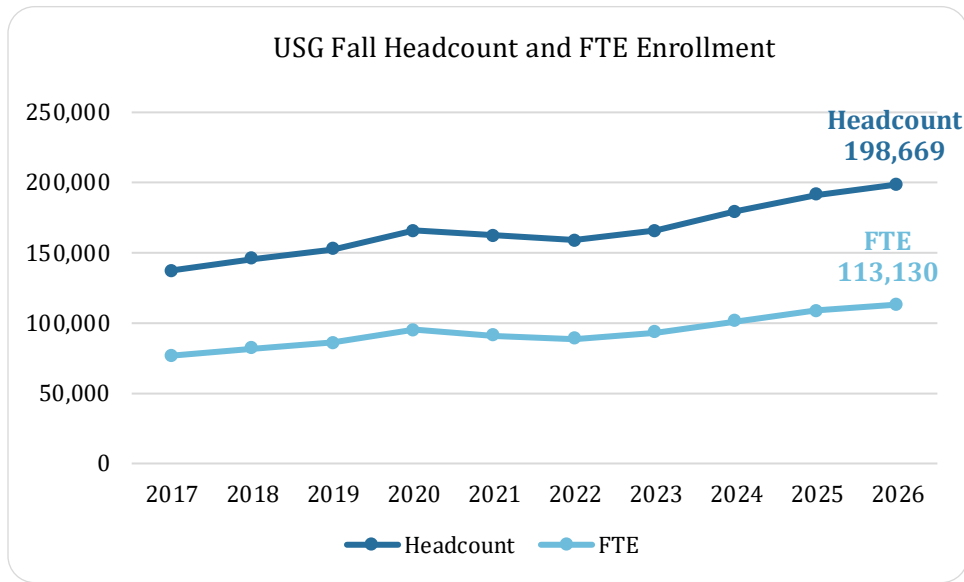
Summer 2026

Office of Research and Policy Analysis



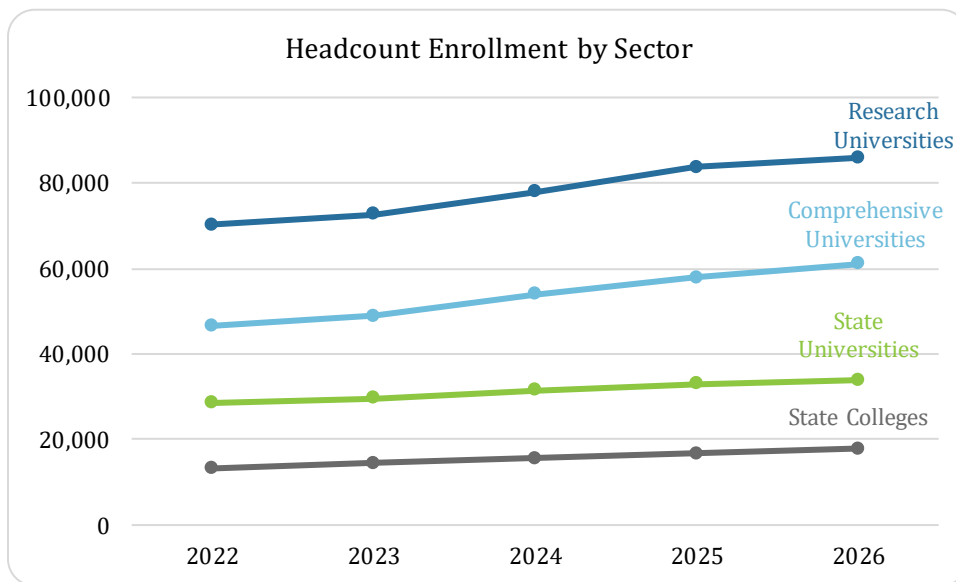
UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

Total Enrollment



The headcount enrollment of the 26 institutions of the University System of Georgia in summer 2026 is 198,669, representing an increase of 3.9 percent (7,445 students) from the summer 2025 enrollment of 191,224. Summer 2026 is the fourth consecutive summer where headcount increased. Summer 2026 full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment increased from 108,450 in summer 2025 to 113,130, an

increase of 4.3 percent (4,680 FTE students).

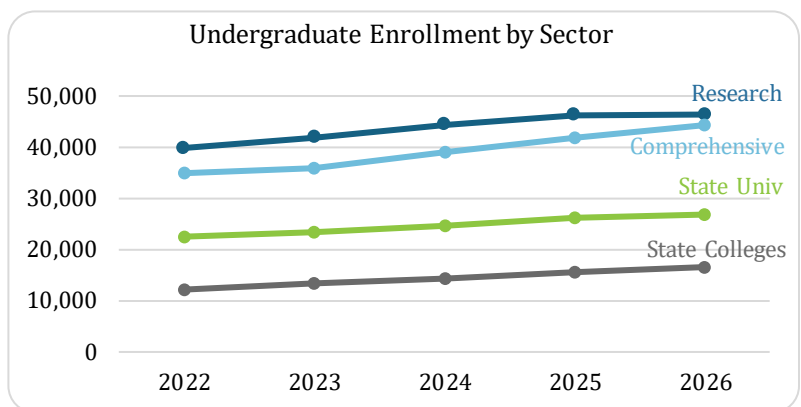
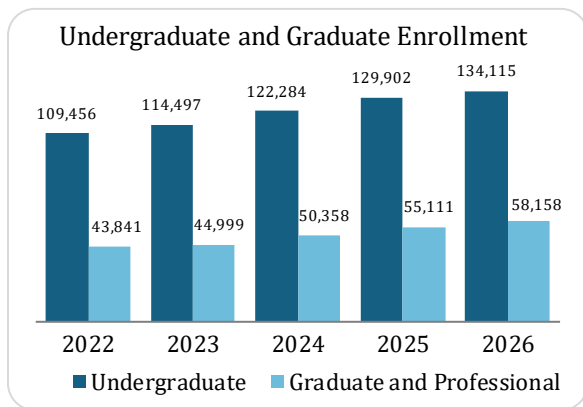


For summer 2026, headcount enrollment is 85,885 in the research university sector, 60,990 in comprehensive universities, 33,894 in state universities, and 17,900 in state colleges. Research universities increased 2.7 percent from summer 2025 to summer 2026, with a 22.2 percent increase in enrollment since summer 2022.

Comprehensive universities

increased 5.5 percent since summer 2025 and increased 30.9 percent since 2022. State universities increased 2.6 percent over last summer with an increase of 18.7 percent compared to summer 2022. State colleges increased 6.7 percent since last summer and increased 35.2 percent over the five-year period. Enrollment by individual institution is provided on the last page of this brief. Overall, 21 institutions had an increase in enrollment compared to last summer while five experienced an enrollment decline. Note that this is the last term in which East Georgia State College enrollment will be reported as a separate institution.

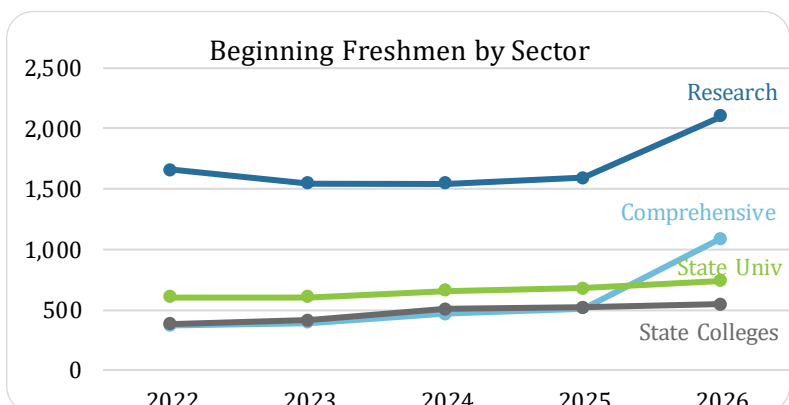
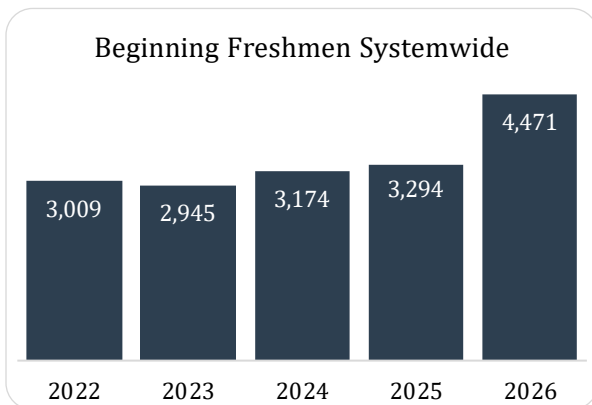
Undergraduate vs. Graduate Enrollment



Systemwide, undergraduate enrollment increased by 3.2 percent (4,213 students) compared to summer 2025. Compared to summer 2022, undergraduate enrollment increased 22.5 percent (24,659 students). USG graduate and professional enrollment increased by 5.5 percent (3,047 students) since summer 2025 and increased by 32.7 percent (14,317 students) since summer 2022.

Looking at undergraduate enrollment by sector, undergraduate enrollment at research universities increased by 0.3 percent (148 students) since last summer and increased by 16.4 percent (6,539) over the five-year period. Comprehensive universities increased 5.7 percent (2,407 students) over last summer and increased 26.9 percent (9,394 students) since 2022. State university undergraduate enrollment increased 2.6 percent (691 students) since last summer and 19.2 percent (4,321 students) since 2022. Finally, state college undergraduate enrollment increased by 6.2 percent (967 students) over last summer and 36.2 percent (4,405 students) over the five-year period.

Beginning Freshmen

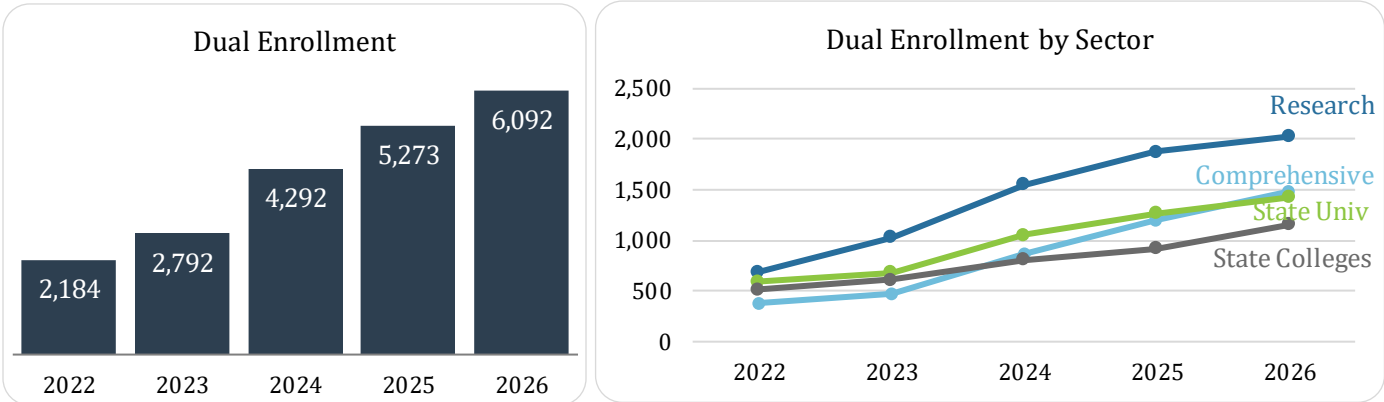


Systemwide, from summer 2025 to summer 2026, beginning freshmen enrollment increased by 35.7 percent (1,177 students). Beginning freshmen enrollment increased from summer 2022 to summer 2026 by 48.6 percent (1,462 students). Summer 2026 marks the fourth consecutive summer where new freshmen enrollment increased and represents notable growth compared to recent years.

Beginning freshman enrollment increased in all sectors since summer 2025. Research university beginning freshmen enrollment increased by 31.7 percent (505 students), state universities increased by 8.7 percent (59 students), and state colleges increased by 6.0 percent (31 students). Comprehensive universities increased by 114.6 percent (582 students). The largest increases took place at the four institutions returning to requiring admissions tests in the fall. Looking at beginning freshmen over the last five years,

all sectors had an increase in enrollment, from 21.8 percent in the state university sector to 195.4 percent in the comprehensive sector.

Dual Enrollment

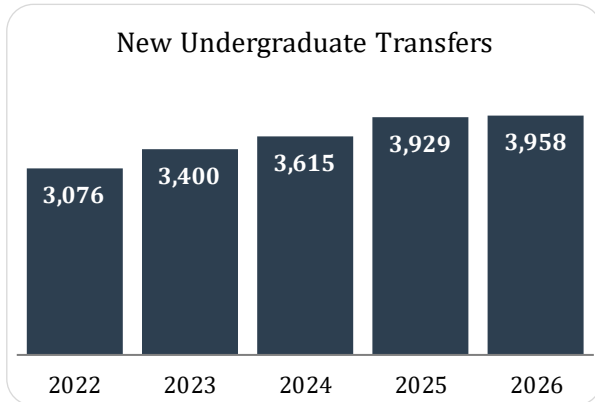


Compared to summer 2025, systemwide dual enrollment increased 15.5 percent (819 students). Dual enrollment more than doubled (178.9 percent, 3,908 students) from summer 2022 to summer 2026. The continued growth in dual enrollment participation is likely due to the extended policy on admissions test requirements. Through summer 2027, test score requirements are generally waived for 11th and 12th grade students, particularly those meeting certain GPA thresholds (unless an institution chooses to require test scores, see institution-specific requirements [here](#)).

Compared to summer 2025, summer 2026 dual enrollment increased in all sectors: research universities (7.9 percent, 148 students), comprehensive universities (23.1 percent, 278 students), state universities (12.5 percent, 159 students), and state colleges (25.4 percent, 234 students). The comprehensive university increase was concentrated at Kennesaw State University (137 students) while the state college increase was distributed more evenly among the institutions.

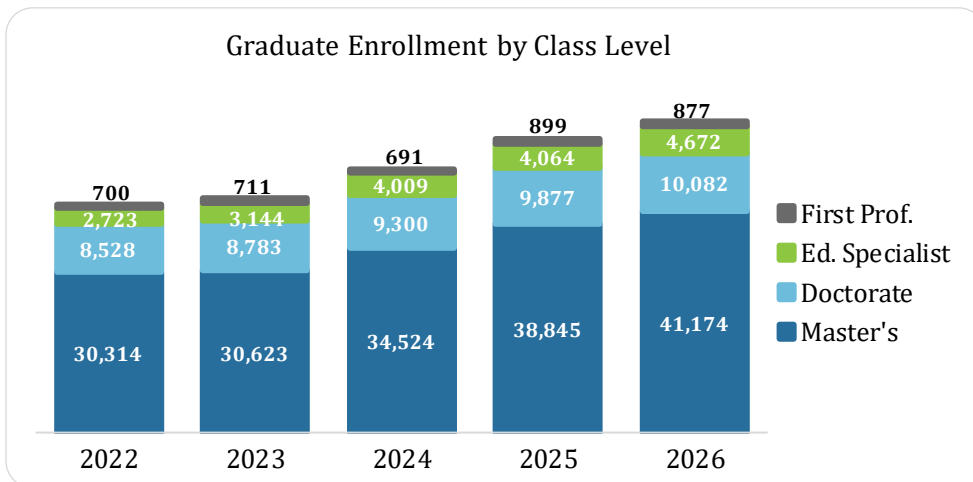
Compared to summer 2022, summer 2026 dual enrollment increased in all sectors. Dual enrollment increased in the research sector by 193.9 percent (1,338 students), in the comprehensive sector by 288.5 percent (1,102 students), in state universities by 139.7 percent (831 students), and state colleges by 123.2 percent (637 students).

Undergraduate Transfers



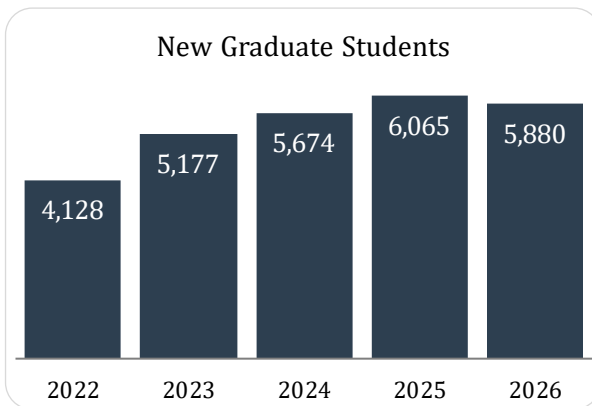
There were 3,958 new undergraduate transfer students in summer 2026, an increase of 0.7 percent (29 students) from summer 2025. Looking over the last five years, there has been a 28.7 percent (882 students) increase in new undergraduate transfers.

Graduate Enrollment



Shifting to graduate enrollment, compared to summer 2025, graduate enrollment overall increased from 55,111 to 58,158 students (5.5 percent). In a five-year comparison, enrollment increased overall by 32.7 percent (14,317 students) with most graduate class levels reaching a new five-year peak. Since last summer, master's enrollment increased 6.0

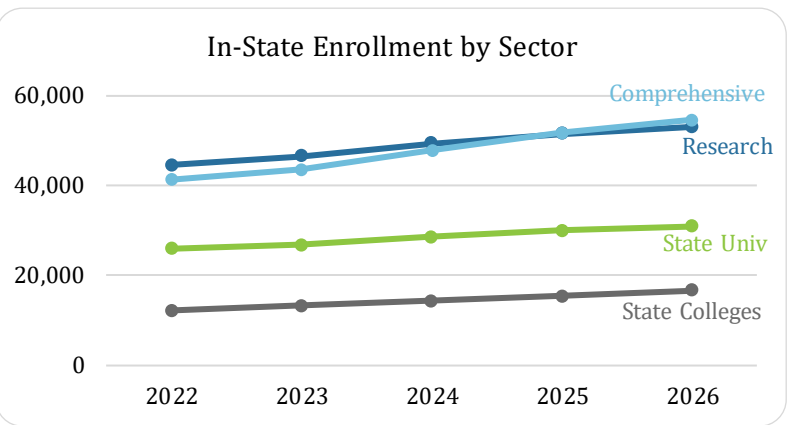
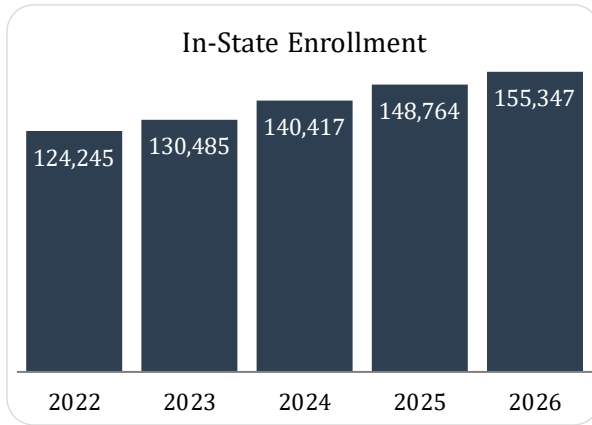
percent¹ (2,329 students) and doctoral level enrollment increased 2.1 percent (205 students). The education specialist level increased by 15.0 percent (608 students) since summer 2025 while first professional degree enrollment decreased 2.4 percent (22 students). The decrease in first professional enrollment this summer follows a large increase in enrollment from summer 2024 to summer 2025. Students in medical residencies (not included in the graph) increased 6.5 percent (39 students) compared to summer 2025, reaching a new five-year peak of 639 students.



Over the last five years, new graduate enrollment has generally increased, though summer 2026 reversed this trend. The number of new graduate students decreased by 3.1 percent (185 students) compared to summer 2025 but increased 42.4 percent (1,752 students) since summer 2022. New graduate enrollment increased at eight of the 17 institutions that offer graduate programs in summer 2026 compared to summer 2025.

¹ Beginning summer 2025, the master's level now includes post-master's certificates. Similarly, the first professional level now includes post-first professional certificates. These changes contribute to the observed increases in enrollment.

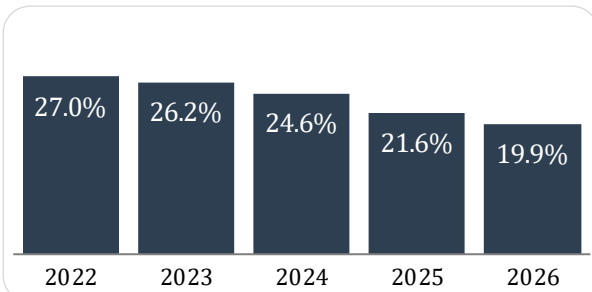
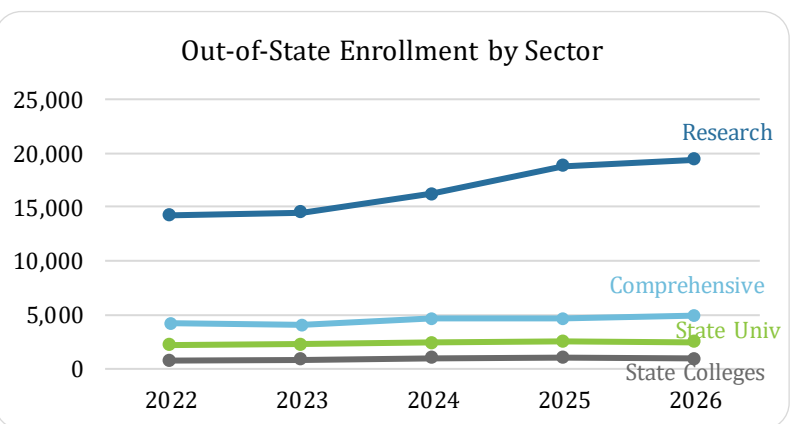
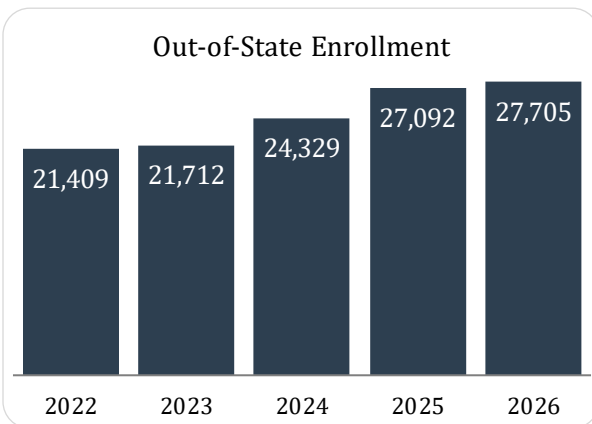
Residency



Compared to last summer, summer 2026 in-state enrollment increased by 4.4 percent (6,583 students). Since summer 2022, in-state enrollment increased by 25.0 percent (31,102 students).

Compared to summer 2025, in-state enrollment increased at all sectors: research universities by 2.8 percent (1,468 students), comprehensive universities by 5.7 percent (2,937 students), state universities by 3.2 percent (970 students), and at state colleges by 7.8 percent (1,208 students). Compared to summer 2022, in-state enrollment increased in each of the four sectors: the research sector by 18.9 percent (8,457 students), the comprehensive university sector by 32.2 percent (13,336 students), the state university sector by 19.0 percent (4,939 students), and at state colleges by 35.6 percent (4,370 students).

It is important to note that this comparison of in-state enrollment does not examine the proportion of in-state vs. out-of-state/out-of-country but rather compares the enrollment numbers of students who are Georgia residents over time (and thus will typically follow the general enrollment trends).

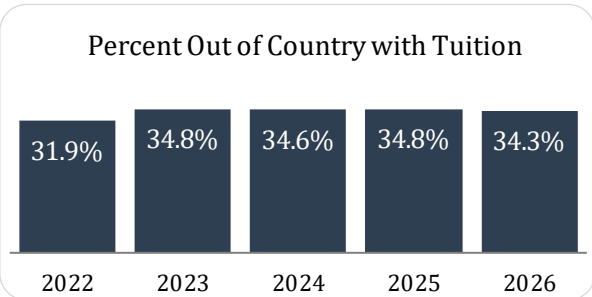
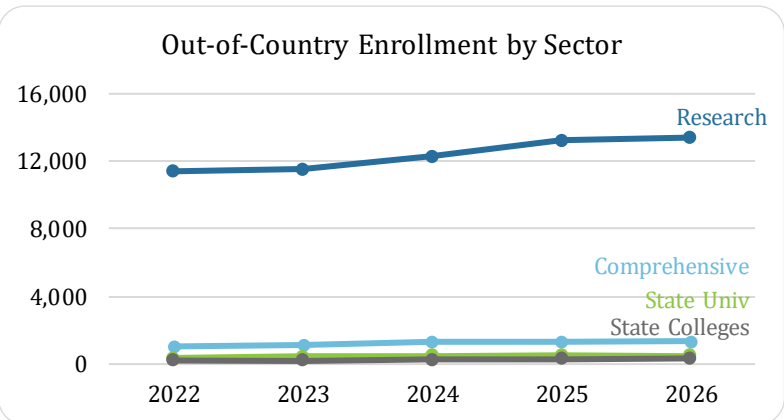
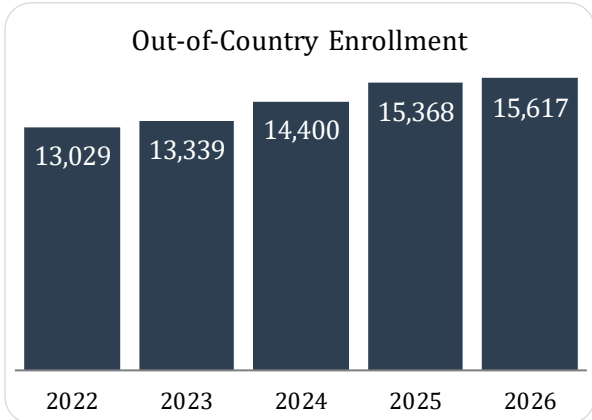


Systemwide, compared to summer 2025, out-of-state enrollment increased by 2.3 percent (613 students). Compared to summer 2022, out-of-state enrollment increased by 29.4 percent (6,296 students).

Compared to summer 2025, out-of-state enrollment increased in the research sector (3.1 percent, 584 students) and the comprehensive university sector (4.9 percent, 229 students). Enrollment decreased in the state university sector (3.5 percent, 89 students), and the state

college sector (10.6 percent, 111 students). Since 2022, all sectors have seen an increase in out-of-state enrollment.

Since summer 2022, the percentage of out-of-state students receiving tuition waivers has decreased from 27.0 percent to 19.9 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 (3,852 out of 5,513 waivers for summer 2026).



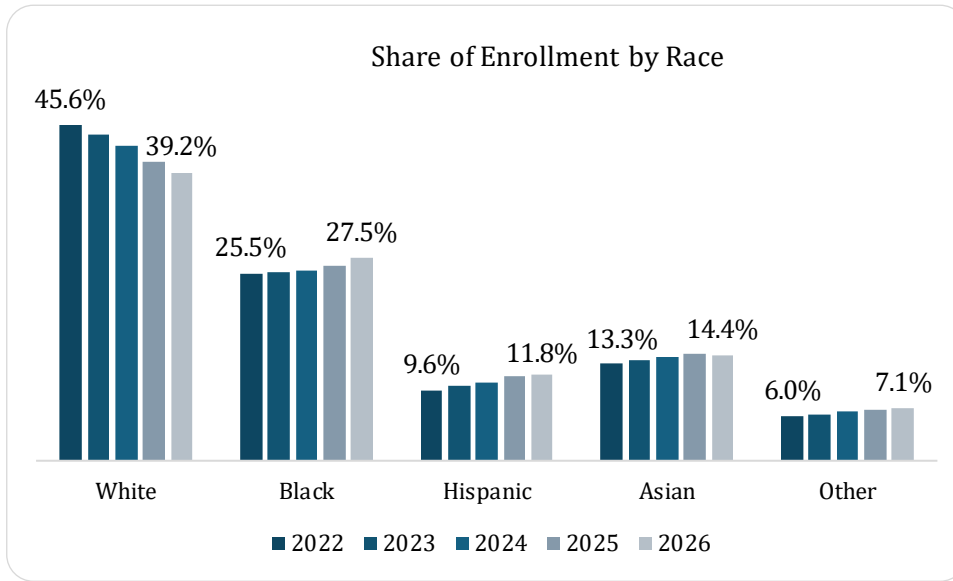
Systemwide, compared to summer 2025, out-of-country enrollment increased by 1.6 percent (249 students). Compared to summer 2022, out-of-country enrollment increased by 19.9 percent (2,588 students).

Compared to summer 2025, out-of-state enrollment increased in three of the four sectors—research universities by 1.5 percent (200 students), comprehensive universities by 2.8 percent (37 students), and state colleges by 7.0 percent (22 students). The state university sector declined by 1.9 percent (10 students) from summer 2025.

All sectors have seen an increase in out-of-country enrollment over the past five years. Research universities increased 17.5 percent (1,997 students), comprehensive universities increased 30.5 percent (318 students), state universities increased 40.8 percent (148 students), and state colleges increased 59.5 percent (125 students).

There was a slight decrease in the percentage of out-of-country students receiving tuition waivers in summer 2026 compared to summer 2026.

Race/Ethnicity



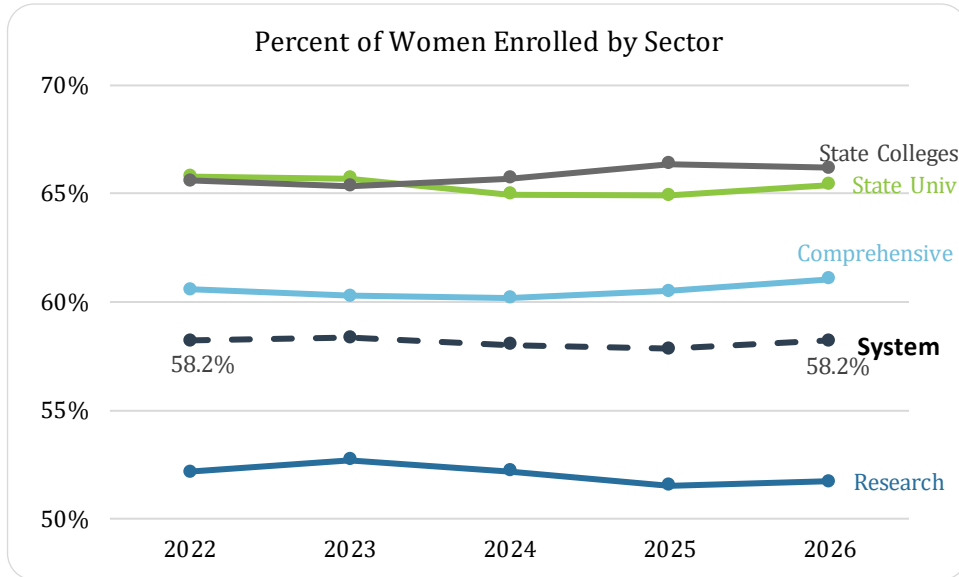
Asian student enrollment increased by 3.4 percent (932 students) since summer 2025 and increased 35.1 percent (7,418 students) since summer 2022. In summer 2026, Asian students make up 14.4 percent of all students, unchanged from summer 2025, and up from 13.3 percent in summer 2022. Much of this growth is focused in the research sector, which saw an increase of 695 Asian students since summer 2025 and an increase of 6,020 Asian students since summer 2022.

Since summer 2025, Hispanic enrollment increased 7.4 percent (1,614 students) and since summer 2022, Hispanic enrollment increased by 53.8 percent (8,201 students). Hispanic students represent 11.8 percent of all students in summer 2026 compared to 11.4 percent in summer 2025.

Turning to Black/African American students, enrollment increased 7.8 percent (3,932 students) since summer 2025 and increased 35.3 percent (14,261 students) since summer 2022. In summer 2026, Black/African American students represent 27.5 percent of all students, up from 26.5 percent in summer 2025. Enrollment of Black/African American students increased in all sectors since summer 2025: in the research sector by 5.0 percent (877 students), the comprehensive sector by 10.9 percent (1,881 students), state university sector by 5.3 percent (604 students), and the state college sector by 12.4 percent (570 students).

Since summer 2025, White/non-Hispanic student enrollment increased by 0.1 percent (63 students) and increased by 7.5 percent (5,429 students) since summer 2022. In summer 2026, White/non-Hispanic students represent 39.2 percent of all students, compared to 40.7 percent in summer 2025.

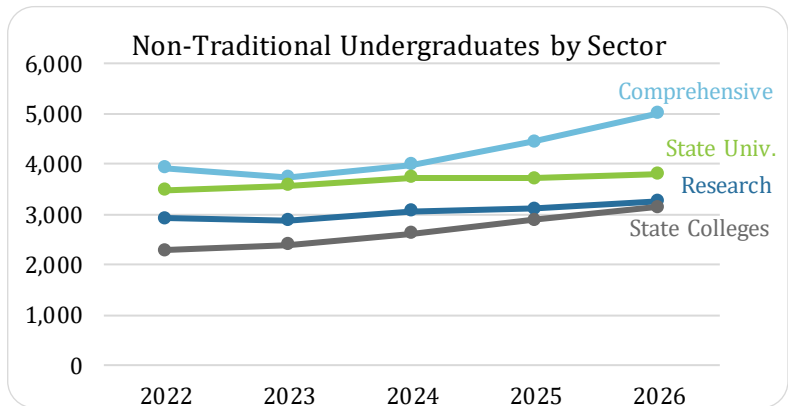
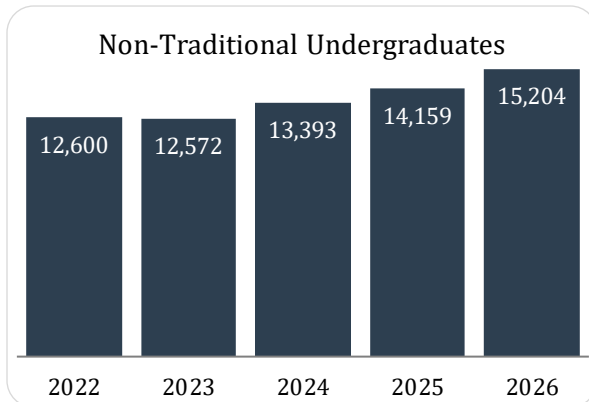
Gender



In summer 2026, female student enrollment (115,665) continues to be substantially higher than male student enrollment (83,004), making up 58.2 percent of the system total enrollment. From summer 2025 to summer 2026, the enrollment increase by number was higher for female students (5,036 students, 4.6 percent) than for male students (2,409 students, 3.0 percent). Enrollment increased for both genders from summer 2022 to

summer 2026, however, the increase by number was higher for female students (23,310 students, 25.2 percent) than male students (16,676 students, 25.1 percent). For summer 2026, the state college and state university sectors have the highest percentage of female students (66.2 and 65.4 percent, respectively), and the research sector has the lowest (51.7 percent).

Non-Traditional Undergraduates



Summer 2026 marks the third consecutive summer where systemwide non-traditional undergraduate enrollment (students who matriculated at age 25 or older) increased annually. Since summer 2025, all sectors experienced an increase in non-traditional undergraduate enrollment: the research sector by 4.9 percent (153 students), comprehensive sector by 12.4 percent (551 students), state university sector by 2.1 percent (77 students), and the state college sector by 9.2 percent (264 students). In years prior to 2024, non-traditional enrollment declined across terms, so these maintained increases are encouraging.

University System of Georgia Summer Headcount Enrollment									
Institution	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	1-year Change		5-year Change	
						#	%	#	%
Augusta University	4,118	4,399	5,087	5,772	6,052	280	4.9%	1,934	47.0%
Georgia Institute of Technology	23,588	23,819	26,441	29,747	30,970	1,223	4.1%	7,382	31.3%
Georgia State University	24,152	25,310	26,121	27,013	27,064	51	0.2%	2,912	12.1%
University of Georgia	18,433	19,078	20,313	21,101	21,799	698	3.3%	3,366	18.3%
Research Universities	70,291	72,606	77,962	83,633	85,885	2,252	2.7%	15,594	22.2%
Georgia Southern University	13,729	13,834	14,786	15,263	16,295	1,032	6.8%	2,566	18.7%
Kennesaw State University	20,207	21,911	24,431	27,157	28,739	1,582	5.8%	8,532	42.2%
University of West Georgia	6,773	7,351	8,680	9,272	9,843	571	6.2%	3,070	45.3%
Valdosta State University	5,887	5,815	6,045	6,095	6,113	18	0.3%	226	3.8%
Comprehensive Universities	46,596	48,911	53,942	57,787	60,990	3,203	5.5%	14,394	30.9%
Albany State University	2,896	3,194	3,421	3,604	3,462	(142)	-3.9%	566	19.5%
Clayton State University	2,986	2,752	2,821	2,940	3,160	220	7.5%	174	5.8%
Columbus State University	3,370	3,572	3,694	3,718	3,542	(176)	-4.7%	172	5.1%
Fort Valley State University	1,030	1,003	1,066	1,226	1,405	179	14.6%	375	36.4%
Georgia College & State University	3,880	3,957	4,366	4,585	4,535	(50)	-1.1%	655	16.9%
Georgia Southwestern State University	1,813	1,945	2,168	2,293	2,605	312	13.6%	792	43.7%
Middle Georgia State University	3,842	4,066	4,314	4,335	4,828	493	11.4%	986	25.7%
Savannah State University	1,091	1,091	1,128	1,190	1,082	(108)	-9.1%	(9)	-0.8%
University of North Georgia	7,646	8,023	8,607	9,132	9,275	143	1.6%	1,629	21.3%
State Universities	28,554	29,603	31,585	33,023	33,894	871	2.6%	5,340	18.7%
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	1,341	1,452	1,583	1,683	1,734	51	3.0%	393	29.3%
Atlanta Metropolitan State College	925	1,007	1,070	951	1,111	160	16.8%	186	20.1%
College of Coastal Georgia	1,247	1,362	1,577	1,768	1,827	59	3.3%	580	46.5%
Dalton State College	1,637	1,780	2,006	2,159	2,250	91	4.2%	613	37.4%
East Georgia State College	498	523	602	624	573	(51)	-8.2%	75	15.1%
Georgia Gwinnett College	3,800	4,343	4,698	5,266	5,663	397	7.5%	1,863	49.0%
Georgia Highlands College	1,957	1,989	2,167	2,260	2,487	227	10.0%	530	27.1%
Gordon State College	1,048	1,055	1,047	1,191	1,323	132	11.1%	275	26.2%
South Georgia State College	789	905	907	879	932	53	6.0%	143	18.1%
State Colleges	13,242	14,416	15,657	16,781	17,900	1,119	6.7%	4,658	35.2%
University System Totals	158,683	165,536	179,146	191,224	198,669	7,445	3.9%	39,986	25.2%

Enrollment increased at 21 institutions and decreased at five institutions compared to last summer. The largest growth in terms of percent of students was at Atlanta Metropolitan State College (16.8 percent, 160 students). The schools with the second and third largest growth by percentage were Fort Valley State University (14.6 percent, 179 students) and Georgia Southwestern State University (13.6 percent, 312 students). The five institutions that experienced enrollment declines were Albany State University (3.9 percent, 142 students), Columbus State University (4.7 percent, 176 students), Georgia College & State University (1.1 percent, 50 students), Savannah State University (9.1 percent, 108 students), and East Georgia State College (8.2 percent, 51 students).