

SEMESTER ENROLLMENT REPORT BRIEF

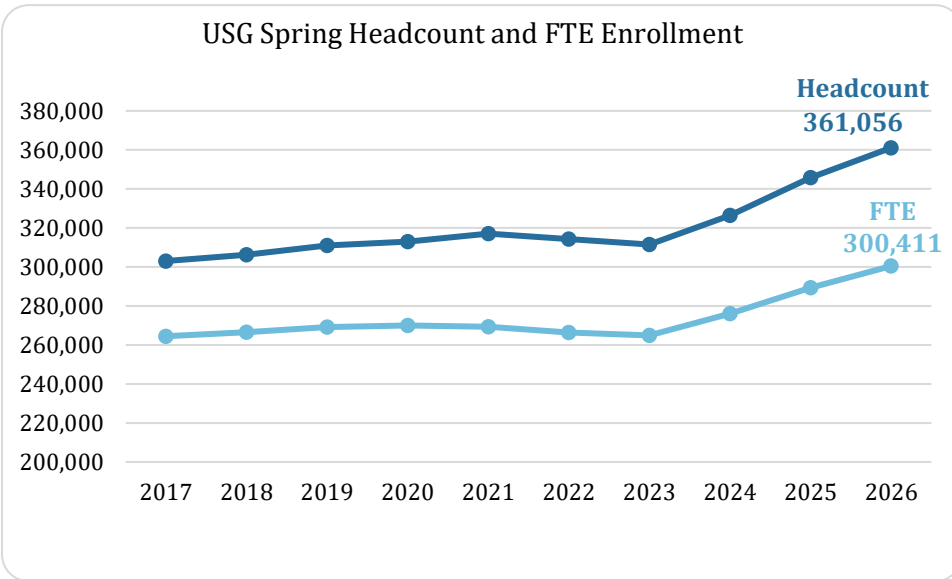
Spring 2026

Office of Research and Policy Analysis



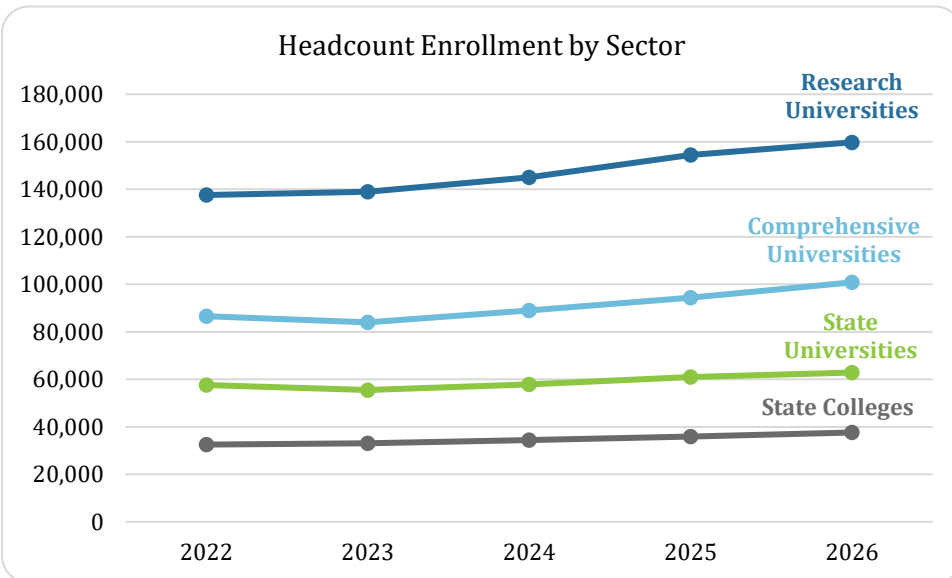
UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

Total Enrollment



The headcount enrollment of the 26 institutions of the University System of Georgia in spring 2026 is 361,056, representing an increase of 4.4 percent (15,233 students) from the spring 2025 enrollment of 345,823. This represents a new ten-year high, surpassing the previous spring enrollment peak in spring 2025. The attrition from fall to spring this year was slightly higher compared to last year (5.5 percent vs. 5.2 percent). The spring 2026 full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment increased to 300,411 from 289,352 in spring 2025, an increase of 3.8 percent (11,059 FTE students). The percent

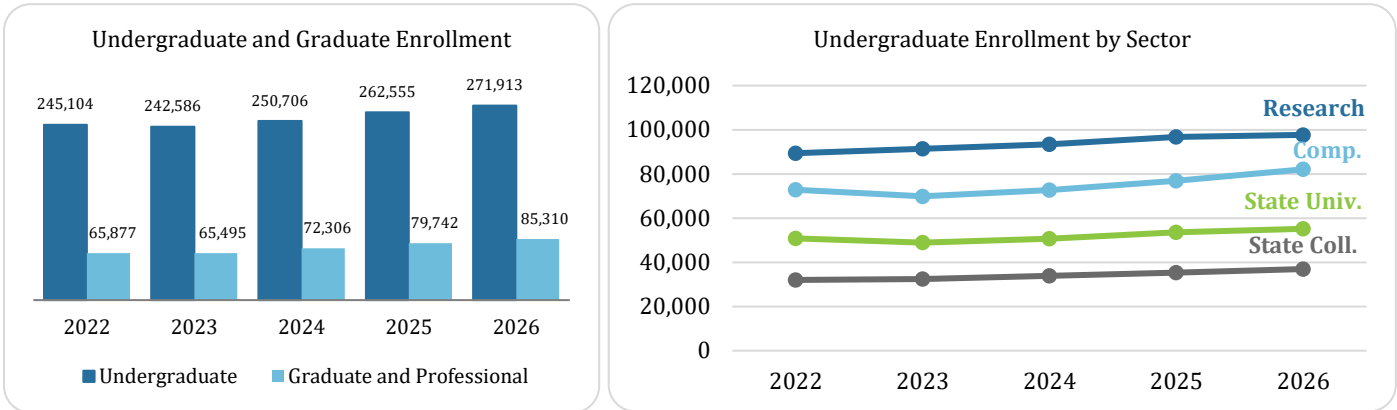
of students enrolled full-time decreased from 63.1 percent in spring 2025 to 62.5 percent in spring 2026.



For spring 2026, headcount enrollment is 159,767 in the research sector, 100,815 in comprehensive universities, 62,856 in state universities, and 37,618 in state colleges. Enrollment at research universities increased 3.4 percent from spring 2025 to spring 2026, continuing a five-year trend of increasing enrollment with a 16.1 percent increase since spring 2022. Comprehensives increased 6.8 percent this year compared to spring 2025 and increased 16.4 percent compared to spring 2022. Enrollment at state universities increased 3.1 percent compared to

spring 2025 and 9.1 percent compared to spring 2022. State colleges increased 4.7 percent over spring 2025 and 15.6 percent over spring 2022. The last page of this brief provides enrollment by individual institution. Overall, 23 of the 26 institutions had an increase in enrollment over spring 2025.

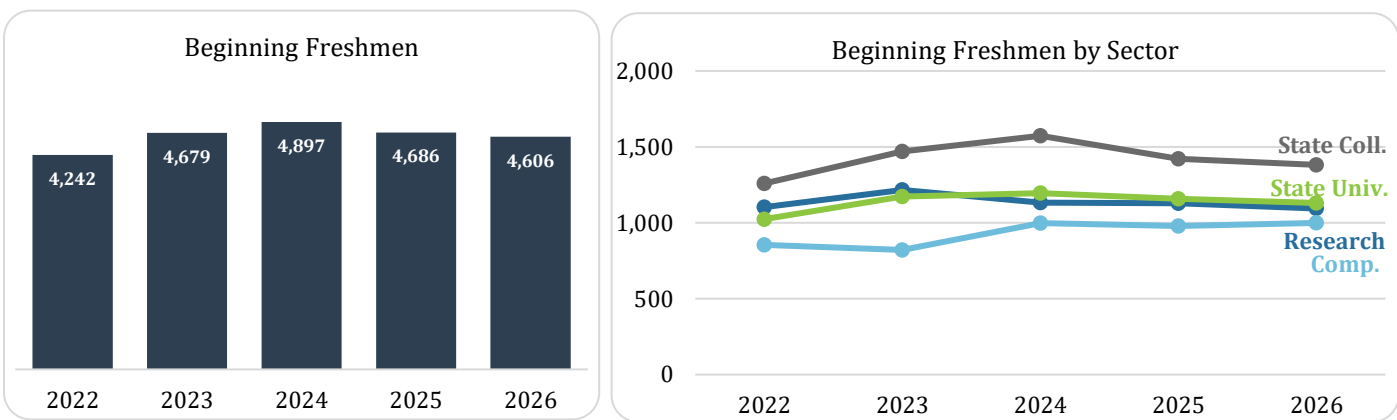
Undergraduate vs. Graduate Enrollment



Systemwide, undergraduate enrollment increased by 3.6 percent (9,358 students) compared to spring 2025 and 10.9 percent (26,809 students) compared to spring 2022. USG graduate enrollment increased by 7.0 percent (5,568 students) since spring 2025 and increased by 29.5 percent (19,433 students) since spring 2022.

Looking at undergraduate enrollment by sector, research university undergraduate enrollment increased by 1.0 percent (978 students) over last spring and 9.3 percent (8,286 students) over the five-year period. Comprehensive universities increased by 6.8 percent (5,205 students) over last spring and 12.8 percent (9,306 students) since spring 2022. State university undergraduate enrollment increased 3.0 percent (1,630 students) since last spring and increased 8.4 percent (4,296 students) since 2022. Finally, state college enrollment increased by 4.4 percent (1,545 students) over last spring and 15.4 percent (4,921 students) over the five-year period.

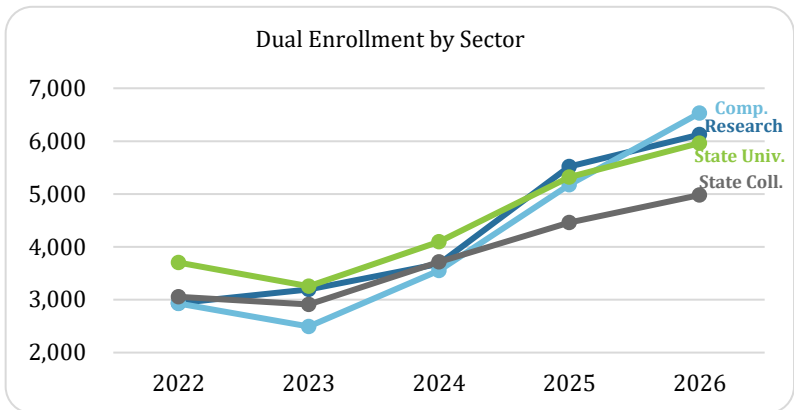
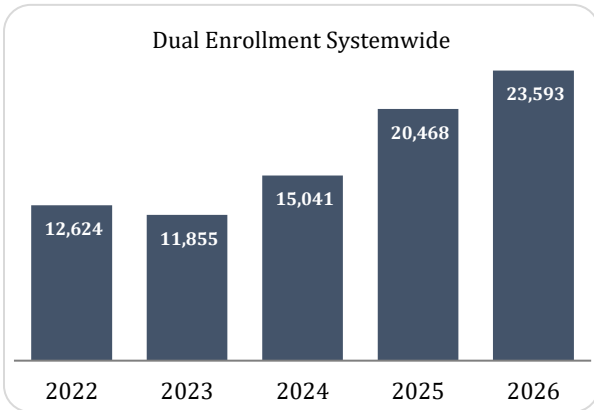
Beginning Freshmen



Systemwide, beginning freshmen enrollment decreased by 1.7 percent (80 students) from spring 2025 to spring 2026 though increased by 8.6 percent (364 students) from spring 2022 to spring 2026.

Looking at beginning freshmen by sector, research universities decreased by 3.1 percent since spring 2025 (35 students), comprehensive universities increased by 2.0 percent (20 students), state universities decreased by 2.2 percent (26 students), and state colleges decreased by 2.7 percent (39 students). Over the last five years, three out of four sectors had an increase in beginning freshman enrollment. The research university sector declined by 0.9 percent (10 students), comprehensive universities increased by 16.8 percent (144 students), state universities increased by 10.4 percent (107 students), and state colleges increased by 9.8 percent (123 students).

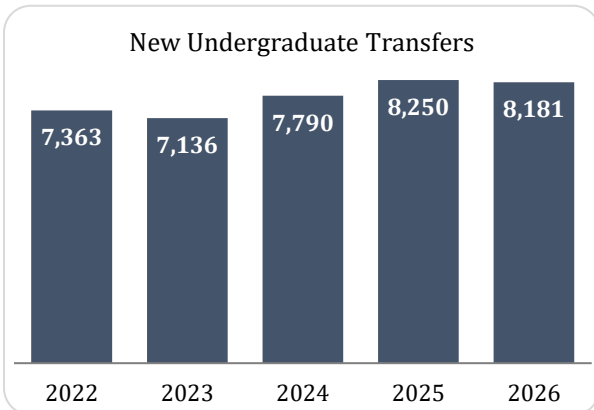
Dual Enrollment



Systemwide, dual enrollment increased by 15.3 percent (3,125 students) compared to spring 2025, for a third year of rapid growth. Compared to spring 2022, system dual enrollment increased by 86.9 percent (10,969 students).

Looking at dual enrollment by sector, compared to spring 2025, spring 2026 dual enrollment increased in every sector. The research sector increased by 11.0 percent (606 students), comprehensive universities by 26.2 percent (1,355 students), state universities by 12.1 percent (643 students), state colleges by 11.7 percent (521 students). Compared to spring 2022, all four sectors increased dual enrollment. Research universities increased by 108.5 percent (3,186 students), comprehensive universities increased by 122.8 percent (3,598 students), state universities by 61.1 percent (2,261 students), and state colleges by 63.0 percent (1,924 students).

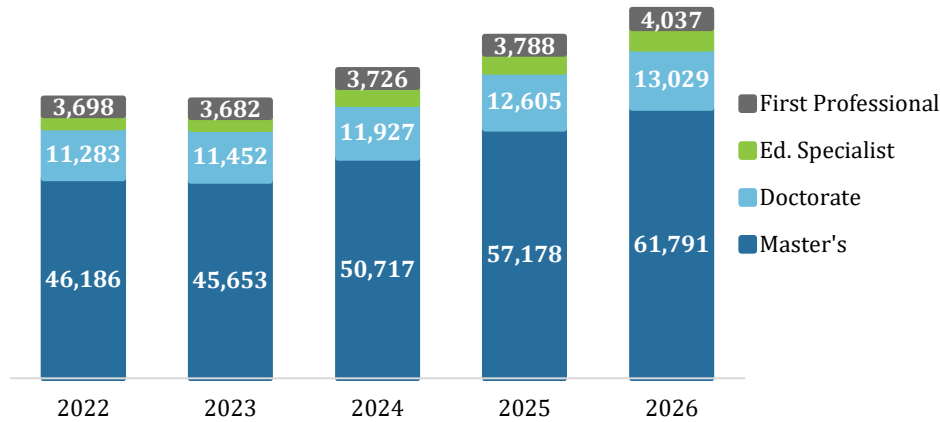
Undergraduate Transfers



There were 8,181 new undergraduate transfer students in spring 2026, a decrease of 0.8 percent (69 students) from spring 2025. Looking over the last five years, there was an 11.1 percent increase in new undergraduate transfers (818 students).

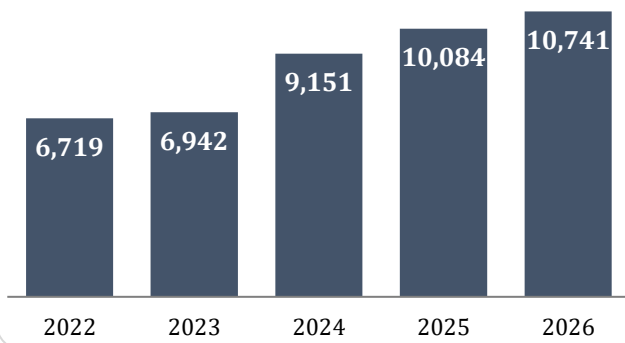
Graduate Enrollment

Graduate Enrollment by Class Level



Shifting to graduate enrollment by level, the growth in graduate enrollment is largely concentrated at the master's degree level, with a one-year increase of 8.1 percent (4,613 students), and five-year increase of 33.8 percent (15,605 students). The doctorate level increased 3.4 percent (424 students) over spring 2025 and 15.5 percent (1,746 students) since spring 2022.

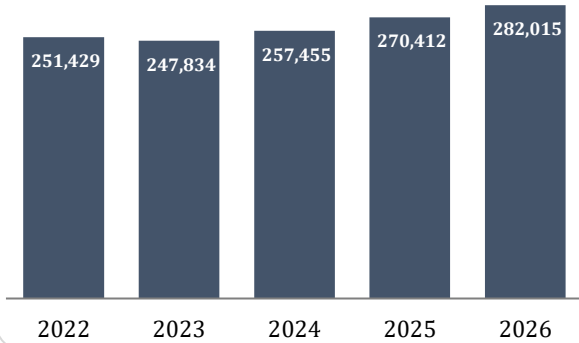
New Graduate Students



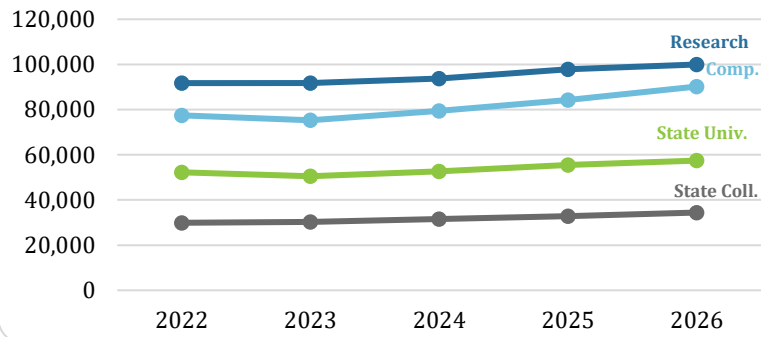
Over the last five years, new graduate enrollment has generally increased, reaching a new peak in spring 2026. The number of new graduate students increased by 6.5 percent (657 students) from spring 2025 to spring 2026, with Georgia Institute of Technology accounting for most of this growth. New graduate enrollment increased at 10 of the 17 institutions that offer graduate programs.

Residency

In-State Enrollment



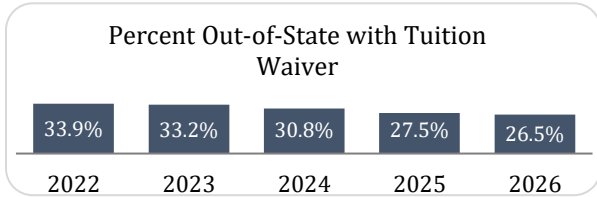
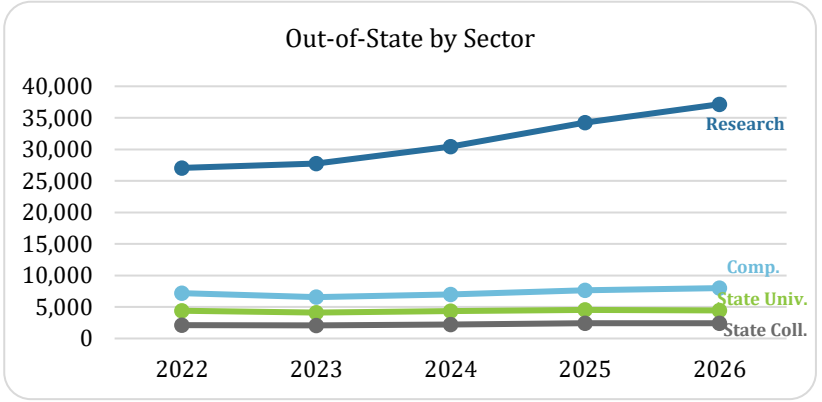
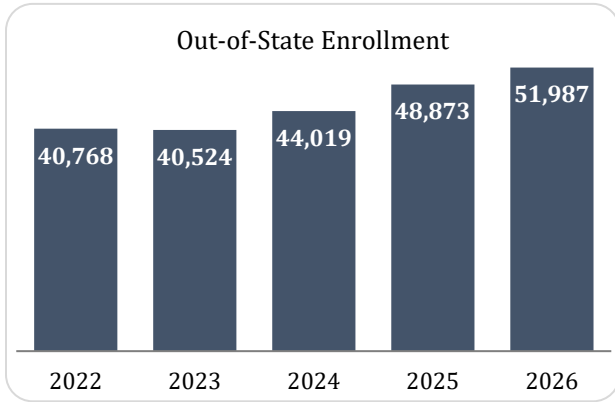
In-State by Sector



Compared to last spring, in-state enrollment increased by 4.3 percent (11,603 students). Compared to spring 2022, in-state enrollment increased by 12.2 percent (30,586 students).

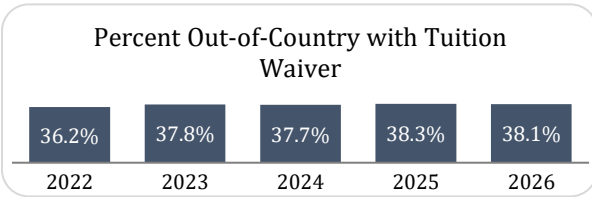
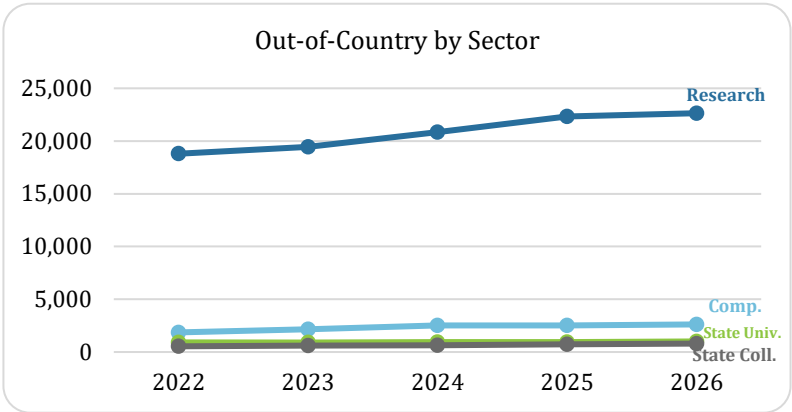
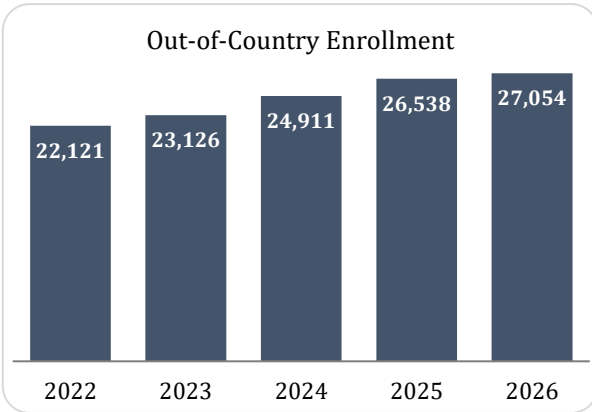
Looking at sectors, since spring 2025, in-state enrollment increased in all four sectors: research universities by 2.1 percent (2,056 students), comprehensive universities by 7.1 percent (5,994 students), state universities by 3.5

percent (1,934 students), and state colleges by 4.9 percent (1,619 students). Compared to spring 2022, in-state enrollment increased at research universities by 9.0 percent (8,245 students), comprehensive universities by 16.4 percent (12,683 students), state universities by 9.8 percent (5,140 students), and state colleges increased by 15.1 percent (4,518 students).



Systemwide, out-of-state enrollment increased compared to spring 2025 (6.4 percent, 3,114 students) and to spring 2022 (27.5 percent, 11,219 students).

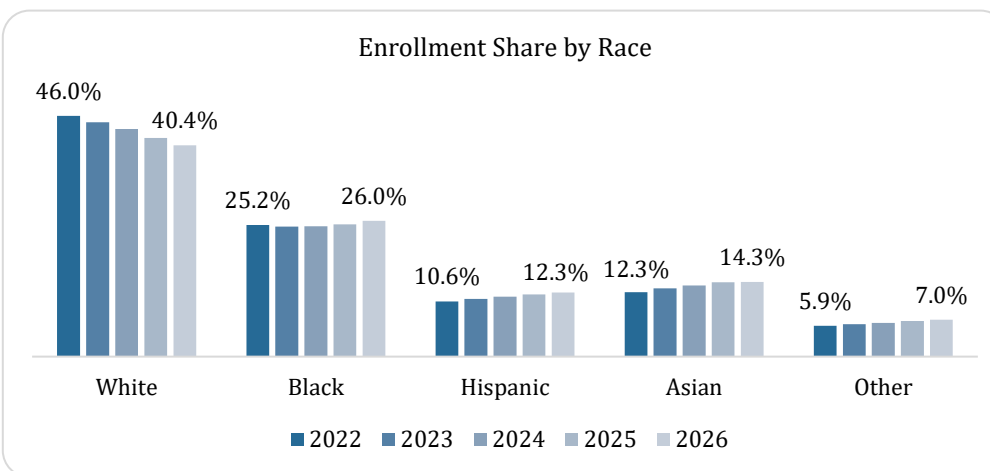
Turning to the sector level, compared to spring 2025, out-of-state enrollment increased in two sectors: research universities by 8.5 percent (2,907 students) and comprehensive universities by 4.2 percent (320 students). Out-of-state enrollment decreased at state universities by 2.1 percent (93 students) and state colleges by 0.8 percent (20 students). Since 2022, out-of-state enrollment increased in all four sectors. This increase is most evident in the research university sector, where out-of-state enrollment increased 37.3 percent (10,097 students). Over the last five years, the percentage of out-of-state students receiving tuition waivers has steadily declined, with spring 2026 at a five-year low of 26.5 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.



Systemwide, out-of-country enrollment has increased 1.9 percent (516 students) compared to spring 2025. Compared to spring 2022, out-of-country enrollment increased by 22.3 percent (4,933 students).

Turning to the sector level, all sectors have seen an increase in out-of-country enrollment since spring 2025. Research universities increased 1.3 percent (299 students), comprehensive universities increased 3.6 percent (92 students), state universities increased 5.2 percent (50 students), and state colleges increased 10.4 percent (75 students). The five-year trend is the same with increases in out-of-country enrollment in all sectors, most notable by percentage in the comprehensive and state college sectors (40.7 percent and 47.6 percent, respectively), and by number in the research sector (increase of 20.4 percent, 3,840 students). Over the last five years, the percentage of out-of-country students receiving tuition waivers has slightly increased from 36.2 percent in spring 2022 to 38.1 percent in spring 2026.

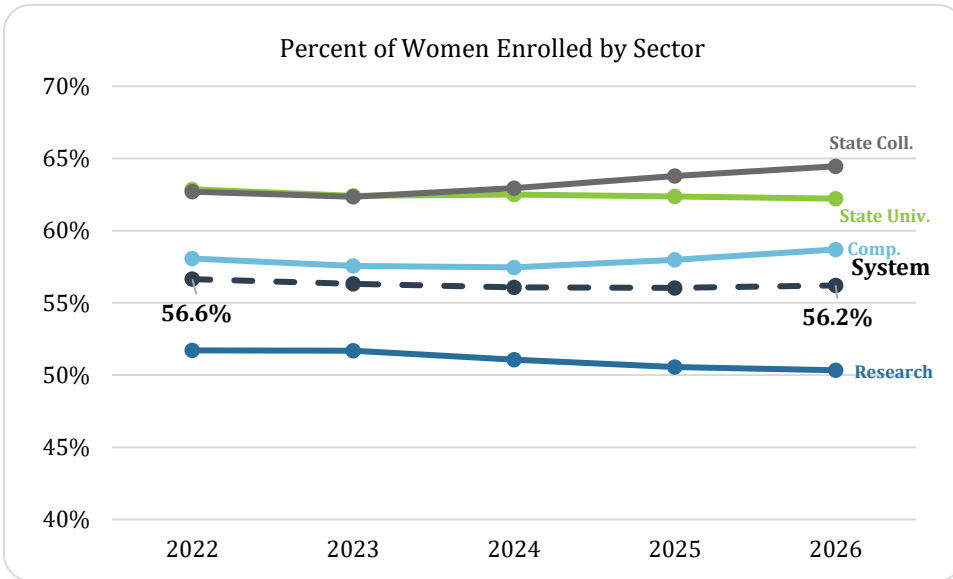
Race/Ethnicity



Asian student enrollment increased by 5.3 percent (2,579 students) in spring 2026 compared to spring 2025. Asian students make up a 14.3 percent share of all students, up slightly from 14.2 percent in spring 2025. Hispanic enrollment increased by 7.9 percent (3,252 students) in spring 2026 compared to spring 2025. Hispanic students represent a 12.3 percent share of all students in spring 2026

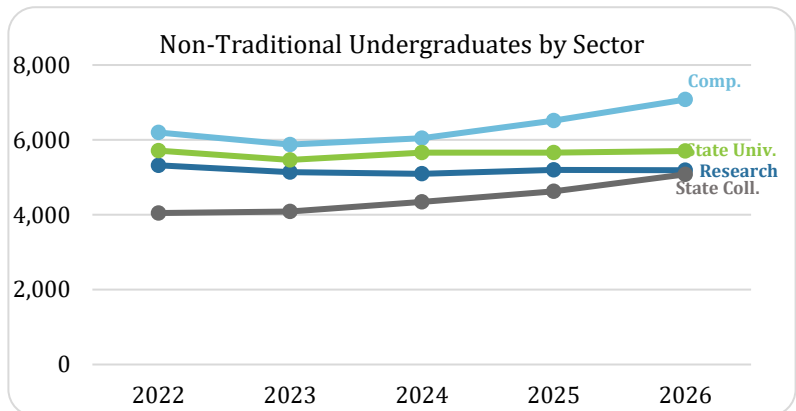
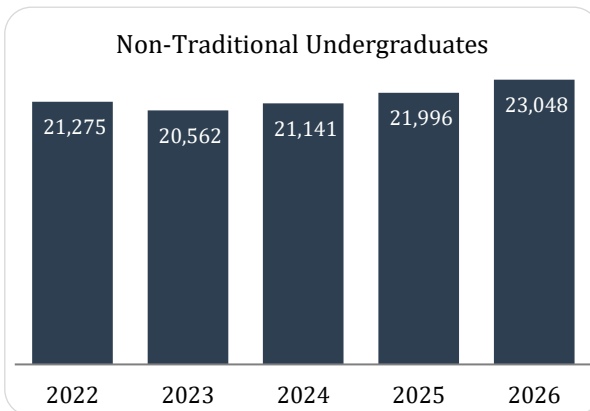
compared to 11.9 percent in spring 2025. Black/African American enrollment increased by 7.3 percent (6,359 students) compared to last spring. In spring 2026, Black/African American students represent 26.0 percent of all students, up from 25.3 percent in spring 2025. White/non-Hispanic student enrollment increased by 0.9 percent (1,245 students) since spring 2025. White/non-Hispanic students represent 40.4 percent of all students in spring 2026 compared to 41.8 percent in spring 2025.

Gender



In spring 2025, female student enrollment (202,944) continues to be substantially higher than male student enrollment (158,112), making up 56.2 percent of the system total enrollment. Enrollment increased for both genders from spring 2025 to spring 2026: female students by 4.7 percent (9,151 students) and male students by 4.0 percent (6,082 students). The state university and state college sectors have the highest percentage of female students. (62.2 and 64.5 percent, respectively), and the research sector has the lowest (50.3 percent).

Non-Traditional Undergraduates



Compared to spring 2025, systemwide non-traditional undergraduate enrollment (students who matriculated at age 25 or older) increased 4.8 percent (1,052 students). This is the third year for this population to increase year over year. Compared to spring 2022, non-traditional undergraduate enrollment increased 8.3 percent (1,773 students). By sector, comprehensive universities, state universities, and state colleges had an increase in non-traditional students in spring 2026 compared to spring 2025. However, only two out of four sectors increased over the five-year period. Since 2022, the comprehensive sector increased by 14.2 percent (881 students) and state colleges by 25.5 percent (1,033 students) while the research sector declined by 2.5 percent (133 students) and the state universities only declined slightly by 0.1 percent (8 students).

University System of Georgia Spring Headcount Enrollment									
Institution	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	1-year Change		5-year Change	
						#	%	#	%
Augusta University	8,833	9,036	9,865	10,893	11,635	742	6.8%	2,802	31.7%
Georgia Institute of Technology	42,603	43,465	47,654	53,067	56,639	3,572	6.7%	14,036	32.9%
Georgia State University	47,377	47,094	46,775	48,438	48,765	327	0.7%	1,388	2.9%
University of Georgia	38,772	39,373	40,790	42,107	42,728	621	1.5%	3,956	10.2%
Research Universities	137,585	138,968	145,084	154,505	159,767	5,262	3.4%	22,182	16.1%
Georgia Southern University	24,549	23,190	24,212	25,606	27,733	2,127	8.3%	3,184	13.0%
Kennesaw State University	40,083	40,162	42,818	45,411	48,334	2,923	6.4%	8,251	20.6%
University of West Georgia	11,510	11,185	12,458	13,867	15,270	1,403	10.1%	3,760	32.7%
Valdosta State University	10,457	9,453	9,488	9,525	9,478	-47	-0.5%	-979	-9.4%
Comprehensive Universities	86,599	83,990	88,976	94,409	100,815	6,406	6.8%	14,216	16.4%
Albany State University	5,866	5,881	6,079	6,304	6,186	-118	-1.9%	320	5.5%
Clayton State University	6,042	5,336	5,609	5,845	6,226	381	6.5%	184	3.0%
Columbus State University	7,228	7,201	7,099	7,342	7,152	-190	-2.6%	-76	-1.1%
Fort Valley State University	2,411	2,301	2,462	2,648	2,886	238	9.0%	475	19.7%
Georgia College & State University	6,245	5,945	6,393	6,761	6,803	42	0.6%	558	8.9%
Georgia Southwestern State University	2,772	2,781	3,159	3,366	3,672	306	9.1%	900	32.5%
Middle Georgia State University	7,280	7,214	7,612	7,964	8,400	436	5.5%	1,120	15.4%
Savannah State University	2,759	2,606	2,762	2,822	2,882	60	2.1%	123	4.5%
University of North Georgia	16,999	16,243	16,723	17,913	18,649	736	4.1%	1,650	9.7%
State Universities	57,602	55,508	57,898	60,965	62,856	1,891	3.1%	5,254	9.1%
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	3,411	3,276	3,371	3,439	3,627	188	5.5%	216	6.3%
Atlanta Metropolitan State College	1,498	1,471	1,563	1,507	1,529	22	1.5%	31	2.1%
College of Coastal Georgia	2,905	2,924	2,968	3,152	3,348	196	6.2%	443	15.2%
Dalton State College	4,030	4,050	4,479	4,743	5,038	295	6.2%	1,008	25.0%
East Georgia State College	1,540	1,524	1,538	1,617	1,683	66	4.1%	143	9.3%
Georgia Gwinnett College	10,166	10,686	11,135	11,681	11,768	87	0.7%	1,602	15.8%
Georgia Highlands College	4,710	4,543	4,796	5,154	5,708	554	10.7%	998	21.2%
Gordon State College	2,643	2,849	2,880	2,891	3,109	218	7.5%	466	17.6%
South Georgia State College	1,629	1,695	1,697	1,760	1,808	48	2.7%	179	11.0%
State Colleges	32,532	33,018	34,427	35,944	37,618	1,674	4.7%	5,086	15.6%
University System Totals	314,318	311,484	326,385	345,823	361,056	15,233	4.4%	46,738	14.9%

Compared to spring 2025, enrollment increased at 23 institutions and decreased at three. The largest growth in terms of percent of students was at Georgia Highlands College (10.7 percent, 554 students). The schools with the second and third largest growth by percentage were the University of West Georgia (10.1 percent, 1,403 students) and Georgia Southwestern State University (9.1 percent, 306 students). The three institutions that experienced an enrollment decline compared to last spring were Columbus State University (2.6 percent, 190 students), Albany State University (1.9 percent, 118 students), and Valdosta State University (0.5 percent, 47 students). Over the last five years, even though the system increased overall enrollment, 2 institutions had a decline in enrollment with growth focused in the research and comprehensive sectors.