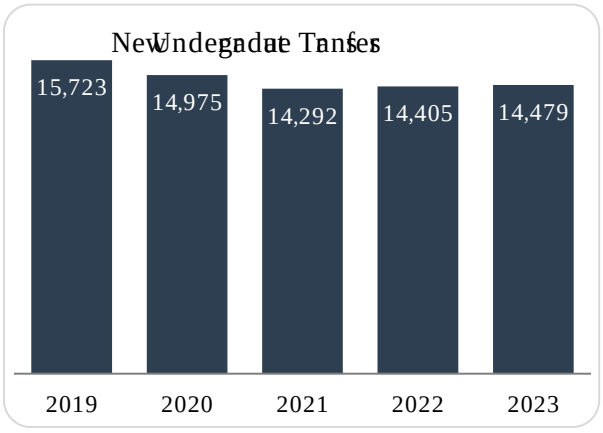
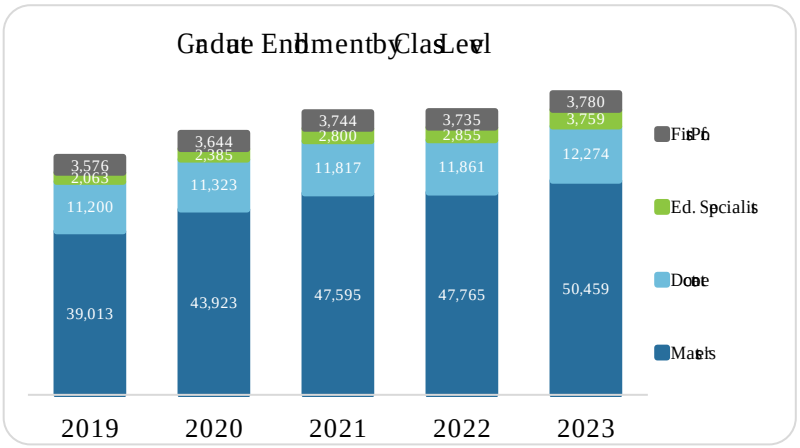
[redacted]

increased by 2.2 percent (5,657 students) compared to fall 2022.
lly at public four-year institutions. However,
3,454 students) lower than fall 2019. USG graduate enrollment
creased by 6.3 percent (4,293 students) since
nts) higher than fall 2019. The USG 6.3 percent graduate
an the 0.8 percent increase seen at four-year public

research university undergraduate enrollment increased
fall and is up 2.3 percent (2,240 students) over the five-year
eased 1.9 percent (1,431 students) over last fall and 3.5 percent



There were 14,479 new undergraduate transfer students in fall 2023, an increase of 0.5 percent (74 students) from fall 2022. Looking over the last five years, there has been a 7.9 percent (1,244 students) decrease in new undergraduate transfers.



Shifting to graduate enrollment, in a five-year comparison, enrollment increased 25.8 percent (14,905 students). Compared to last fall, this group increased by 6.3 percent (4,293 students) from 68,301 in fall 2022 to an all-time high of 72,594 in fall 2023. This increase pushes graduate enrollment nationally both in four-year public institutions (+0.2%) and all institutions (+0.7%).

This USG increase can be seen at all levels of graduate enrollment shown in the graph. Since fall 2022, master's enrollment increased 5.6 percent (2,694 students). Notably, the Education Specialist level increased by 31.7 percent (904 students) since fall 2022, the highest level in the last five fall terms. Students in medical residencies (not included in the graph) increased from 624 students in fall 2019 to 655 students in fall 2023, though there was no change from fall 2022 to fall 2023 and remained at a total of 655 residents.

Over the last five years, new graduate enrollment has generally increased, with fall 2023 establishing a new peak. The number of new graduate students increased by 16.7 percent (2,943 students) from fall 2022 to fall 2023, and 26.6 percent (4,320 students) since fall 2019. Since fall 2022, new graduate enrollment increased at 15 of the 17 institutions that offer graduate programs

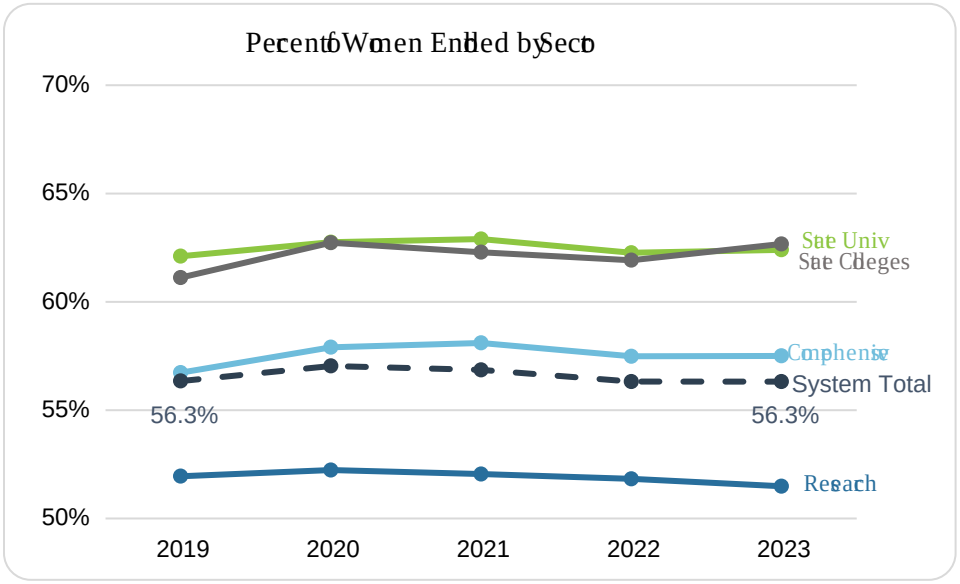
Compared to fall, system-wide fall 2023 in-state enrollment is higher by 2.5 percent (6,586 students). Since fall 2019, in-state enrollment decreased by 1.7 percent (4,756 students).

However, since fall 2019, in-state enrollment decreased in three of the sectors. The research sector in-state enrollment decreased by 10.6 percent (624 students), state universities decreased by 5.7 percent (3,412 students), and state colleges by 13.2 percent (5,212 students). In-state enrollment increased at comprehensive universities by 5.6 percent (4,492 students) over the five-year period.

Compared to fall 2022, in-state enrollment is higher in all sectors: research universities by 0.5 percent (526 students), comprehensive universities by 3.5 percent (2,864 students), state universities by 3.1 percent (1,690 students), and state colleges by 4.6 percent (1,506 students). It is important to [illegible]

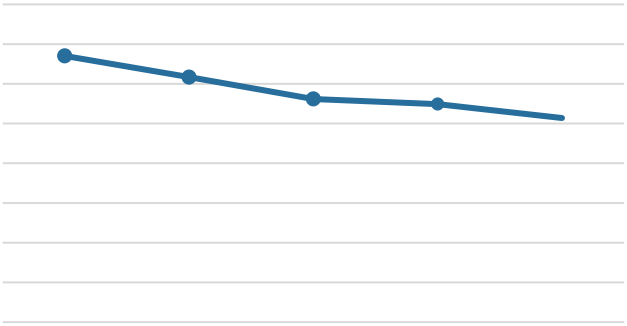
Statewide, two-year community college enrollment has increased compared to fall 2019 (32.0 percent, 6,172 students). Over the last year, this trend has continued as two-year community college enrollment increased by 5.3 percent (1,273 students).

Since 2019, three of four [illegible] schools have seen an increase in two-year community college enrollment. Research



In fall 2023, female student enrollment (193,951) continues to be substantially higher than male student enrollment (150,441), making up 56.3 percent of the system total enrollment. Enrollment increased for both genders from fall 2019 to fall 2023, however the percent increase was slightly higher for female students (3.3 percent, 4,851 students) than female students (3.2 percent, 6,034 students). Though female students had a greater enrollment increase by number.

From fall 2022 to fall 2023, both female and male students saw 3.0% increase but, again, female students had a larger numerical increase (female, 5,582; male, 4,351). The state university and state college sectors have the highest percentage of female student enrollment (62.4 and 62.7 percent, respectively), and the research sector has the lowest (51.5 percent). Georgia Institute of Technology is the only institution that has less than 50% female students (33% female). The USG pattern of female enrollees reflects national trends.



Over the last five years, systemwide non-traditional undergraduate enrollment (students who matriculated at age 25 or older) declined 13.3 percent (3,271 students). This trend continued in fall 2023 compared to fall 2022, but at a lower rate than previous years, resulting in a decline of 0.6 percent (133 students).

Since 2019, non-traditional undergraduate enrollment declined in all four sectors: the research sector by 23.3 percent (1,563 students), the comprehensive sector by 10.4 percent (716 students), state universities by 11.2 percent (732 students), and state colleges by 5.7 percent (260 students). The one-year trend shows declines in the research sector (6.4 percent, 351 students) and the comprehensive sector (1.8 percent, 111 students) while the state universities saw an increase in non-traditional student enrollment (2.1 percent, 118 students) as did state colleges (5.2 percent, 211 students).

Enrollment increased at 23 institutions and decreased at three. The largest growth in terms of percent of students was at Georgia Southwestern State University (1 1.0 percent, 339 students). The schools with the second and third largest growth by percentage are Dalton State College (8.2 percent, 373 students) and Georgia Gwinnett College (8.1 percent, 888 students) and Atlanta Metropolitan State College (8.1 percent, 116 students). Three institutions experienced an enrollment decline: Georgia State University (2 .8 percent, 1,474 students), East Georgia State College (6.9 percent, 132 students), and Valdosta State University (