



**BOARD OF REGENTS OF  
THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA**

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND POLICY ANALYSIS  
270 WASHINGTON STREET, S.W.  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334

PHONE: (404) 962-3062  
FAX: (404) 962-3094  
ANGELA.BELL@USG.EDU

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chancellor Steve Wrigley

FROM: Angela Bell

DATE: July 31, 2018

SUBJECT: Summer 2018 *Semester Enrollment Report*

The headcount enrollment for the 28 institutions of the University System of Georgia in Summer 2018 was 145,821, representing a substantial increase of 6.1 percent (8,342 students) over the Summer 2017 enrollment of 137,479. Enrollment has increased for the past four consecutive Summer terms, but remains less than the peak Summer enrollment in Summer 2011 (155,886 students). The Summer full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment increased from 76,772 in 2017 to 81,959 in 2018, an increase of 6.7 percent (5,187 FTE). The portion of students enrolled full-time did not exhibit much change (15.4 in 2018 compared to 15.6 in 2017).

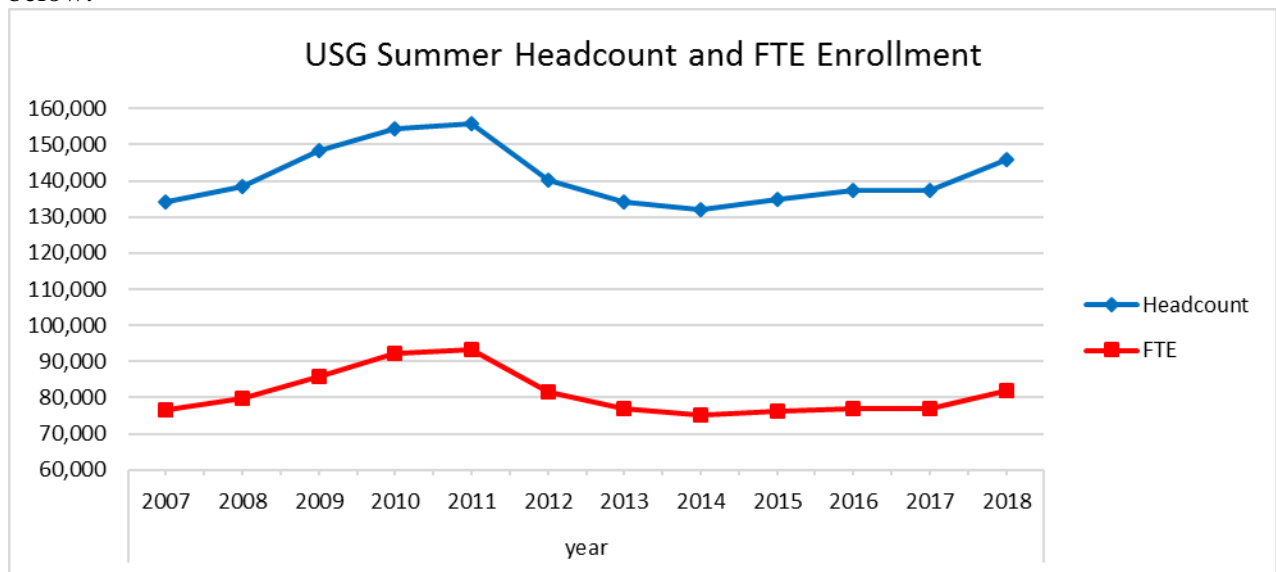
The attached copy of the *Semester Enrollment Report* (SER) presents basic information on USG credit enrollment. The following points describe salient changes over the summer term last year:

- Headcount enrollment grew by 8.3 percent in research universities, 5.2 percent in comprehensive universities, 3.5 percent in state universities, and 5.4 percent at state colleges. Enrollment increased at 20 institutions and decreased at 8 institutions.
  - The largest growth in terms of numbers was at Georgia Institute of Technology, which had an increase of 2,308 students, mostly at the graduate level (1,629 students). This is followed by Georgia State University (1,350 students), Kennesaw State University (897 students), and University of West Georgia (845 students).
  - The largest percentage growth in enrollment was at Savannah State University (23.0 percent), Georgia Institute of Technology (19.4 percent), South Georgia State College (19.1 percent) and Fort Valley State University (18.8 percent).
  - The institutions with the largest enrollment declines were Albany State university (372 students), Atlanta Metropolitan State College (232 students), Georgia Southern University (163 students), and Columbus State University (155 students).

- FTE enrollment increased by 7.1 percent at research universities, 6.6 percent at comprehensive universities and state universities, and 6.1 percent at state colleges.
- Beginning freshman enrollment decreased by 3.4 percent from 3,902 in Summer 2017 to 3,770 in Summer 2018.
- Dual enrollment increased from 2,140 students in Summer 2017 to 2,544 in Summer 2018, an increase of 18.9 percent.
- Undergraduate enrollment increased by 6.4 percent (6,432 students) over Summer 2017 and graduate enrollment increased by 7.5 percent (2,250 students).
- Enrollment changes by race/ethnicity relative to Summer 2017 are as follows:
  - Asian student enrollment increased by 9 percent (1,134 students). Much of this growth was at Georgia Institute of Technology (961 students). Asian students made up 9.4 percent of all students in Summer 2018, up from 9.2 percent the prior summer.
  - Hispanic enrollment increased by 15.3 percent (1,470 students). Hispanic students represented 7.6 percent of all students in Summer 2018 compared to 7.0 percent in Summer 2017.
  - African American enrollment increased by 9.3 percent (3,274 students) compared to Summer 2017. One-third of this increase was at Georgia State University (1,022 students). In Summer 2018, African American students represented 26.3 percent of all students, up from 25.5 percent in Summer 2017.
  - White/non-Hispanic student enrollment increased by 2.4 percent (1,724 students). White/non-Hispanic students represented 50.7 percent of all students in Summer 2018, down from 52.6 percent in Summer 2017.
- The number of students that are in-state residents increased by 5.1 percent from 116,635 in Summer 2017 to 122,600 in Summer 2018. However, in-state enrollment as a share of overall enrollment declined slightly from 84.8 percent to 84.1 percent. The share of students that are out-of-state residents increased from 9.8 percent to 10.5 percent; however, the percentage of out-of-state students with tuition waived decreased from 42.5 percent to 38.4 percent. The share of out-of-country enrollees increased from 5.3 percent to 5.5 percent and the percentage of out-of-country students with tuition waived decreased 50.5 percent to 46.8 percent.
- Female enrollment (86,078) continued to be substantially higher than male enrollment (59,743) in Summer 2018. Additionally, female enrollment increased by 6.6 percent from Summer 2017 to Summer 2018 (5,305 students), while male enrollment increased by 5.4 percent (3,037 students).

- The number of nontraditional-aged undergraduate students in the system decreased by 3.0 percent from 14,997 in Summer 2017 to 14,542 in Summer 2018. Also, the average age of undergraduate students declined in all sectors; this is likely shaped by the increase in dual enrollment. The average age for graduate students remained flat.
- The number of non-citizens who are residents of the United States increased by 4.4 percent from 4,839 to 5,051, while the number of non-citizens who are non-residents increased by 8.8 percent from 6,611 to 7,195

The trends in headcount and FTE enrollment over the last eleven years are shown in the graph below.



I will be pleased to answer any questions about the report.

Attachment

cc: Board of Regents  
Presidents (email)  
Chancellor's Cabinet and System Office Staff (email)  
Chief Academic Officers (email)  
Chief Student Affairs Officers (email)  
Registrars (email)  
Directors of Admissions (email)  
Directors of Institutional Research (email)