

KENNESAW  
STATE  
UNIVERSITY

FACT  
BOOK

OFFICE OF  
INSTITUTIONAL  
RESEARCH  
KENNESAW STATE  
UNIVERSITY  
1000 CHASTAIN RD.  
KENNESAW, GA 30144-5591  
(770) 423-6430

## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Kennesaw State University takes pride in promoting the continuous improvement efforts of the institution, in part, by using basic information and trends concerning the operation of the university. Planning, evaluation and administration at all levels are supported by the availability and interpretation of data. Much of the university-wide data is provided by the institutional research office but because institutional research is also a responsibility of individual departments, numerous other departments and individuals maintain and provide data that is useful for their purposes. The **Kennesaw State University Fact Book** is intended to respond to the 1986 institutional self-study for reaccreditation that documented a need for a single condensed and comprehensive source of basic facts about the university. The 1996 SACS self-study reaffirmed the usefulness of the **Fact Book** in responding to that need as well as enhancing the university's efforts to advance institutional effectiveness.

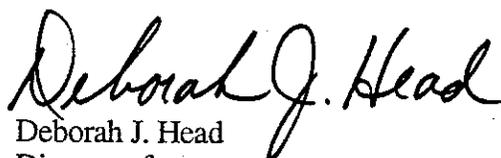
As in the past editions, the **Fact Book** provides a comprehensive overview of basic information about most aspects of the university. Where possible, trends over five years are portrayed; in some cases ten years of data are available and in other instances fewer years of data are provided.

The 1996-97 edition of the **Fact Book** may also be found on the World Wide Web by accessing the Kennesaw State University Home Page at [http://www.kennesaw.edu/inst\\_res](http://www.kennesaw.edu/inst_res). As much as possible the format was kept the same, but because of the flexibility of the web, the reader may choose to look at graphics, or tables or highlights by clicking a few buttons.

As in all publications, there are numerous individuals who pour untold hours into the production of the documents. The **1996-97 Fact Book**, for the first time, was produced totally in the Office of Institutional Research, thanks, in large part to our administrative coordinator for academic publications, Catherine Spotts, who not only had to learn how to produce our graphs and get them in the book, but also took charge of getting the final camera-ready copy printed. Gathering information, entering the data in spreadsheets for graph-building and final proof-reading, Sherry Wright spent countless hours in producing this year's document. The student assistant, Wendy Hoffman, had the sometimes thankless task of entering data, editing and re-editing as changes were made on many occasions. The original sources of data from Administrative Computing Systems always provide the heart of the document as do contributions from the varied departments and individuals across campus. Many thanks for your continued help.

Enclosed with your copy of the **Fact Book** is an evaluation form. Take this opportunity to help us improve this publication by completing and returning the form. Your suggestions and ideas are appreciated.

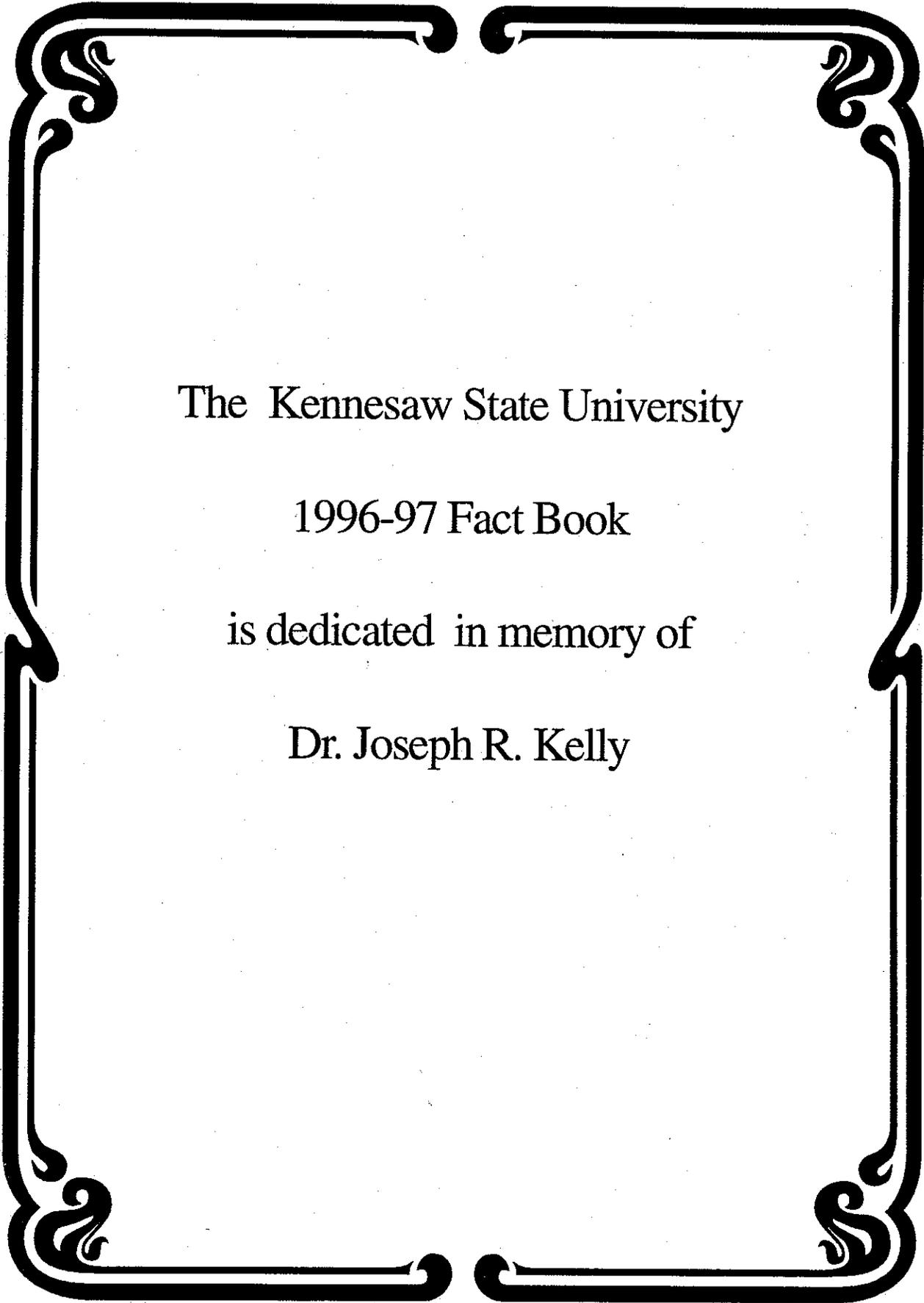
In all the years of the **Fact Book**, from 1987-88 to 1995-96, a colleague, leader, mentor and teacher, Dr. Joseph R. Kelly (former Director of the Instructional Resource Center) was an integral and most important part of the production process each year. His guidance and leadership have put the **KSU Fact Book** in a category to be praised and sought by other institutions. Dr. Kelly passed away earlier this year. It is with honor that we dedicate this **1996-97 Kennesaw State University Fact Book** to the memory of our friend, Dr. Joseph R. Kelly.



Deborah J. Head  
Director of  
Institutional Research &  
Academic Support Services



Edwin A. Rugg  
Vice President for  
Academic Affairs

A decorative border with ornate, scroll-like corners and a double-line inner and outer edge, framing the text.

The Kennesaw State University

1996-97 Fact Book

is dedicated in memory of

Dr. Joseph R. Kelly

# KENNESAW STATE UNIVERSITY FACT BOOK

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Information .....	3
Student Information .....	13
Academic Programs .....	57
Faculty and Staff Information .....	85
Budget and Financial Information .....	103
Physical Facilities .....	115
Sources of Data .....	123



KENNESAW  
STATE  
UNIVERSITY

GENERAL  
INFORMATION

FACT  
BOOK

# HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS OF KENNESAW STATE UNIVERSITY

- The Georgia Board of Regents approved the creation of a new institution, tentatively named Cobb County Junior College, on October 9, 1963. The original stationery was labeled "Marietta College" and the *Marietta Journal* sometimes used the name "Kennesaw Mountain Junior College." The program for the groundbreaking ceremony of November 18, 1964, was simply headed "Cobb County University of Georgia System College."
- Dr. Horace W. Sturgis took office as president of the college on July 1, 1965, and the institution was officially named Kennesaw Junior College in August of that year.
- The college opened its doors in September of 1966 with a student body of 1,014, but the campus was not ready for occupancy, so temporary quarters were set up that fall at Southern Technical Institute (where most classes were held), the Marietta Housing Authority at Marietta Place (which provided office space for the administrators) and the Banberry Elementary School. Dr. Sturgis' office was in Southern Tech's administration building. By the summer of 1966 the administrative staff, along with data processing, was at Banberry. The first registration occurred at Marietta Place in the Recreation Building. Developmental Studies was also housed at Marietta Place.
- By January 9, 1967, the campus was ready for occupancy, although most of the buildings were still in the final stages of construction. The science, humanities and student services buildings were the first to open. The administration building opened within a month, but the library was not ready until April. Bookshelves were set up in the physics lab as a temporary library from January through April. (The library held only 4,200 volumes when it opened.)
- The February 2, 1967, issue of the *Sentinel* (the student newspaper) reported that the faculty and staff pitched in to ready the campus — teachers, administrators and secretaries alike were seen hauling in desks, washing windows, attaching lighting fixtures, etc., that January.
- The initial campus also sported a physical education building, social science building and a maintenance building, which opened in 1967, bringing the total to eight buildings.
- The construction costs of the eight initial buildings totalled \$4 million, roughly 87% of which came from Cobb County, the City of Marietta and a federal grant.
- The matriculation fee in 1966-67 was \$70 per quarter for full-time students and \$6 per credit hour for part-time students. The day the college opened, there were only 37 faculty members on board. According to the annual President's Reports published during those first few years, one-third of the student body attended night classes, and men outnumbered women by a ratio of 2:1.
- The Kennesaw Junior College Foundation was created during the 1968-69 academic year, with 23 charter members made up of respected, influential businessmen from Cobb and surrounding counties.

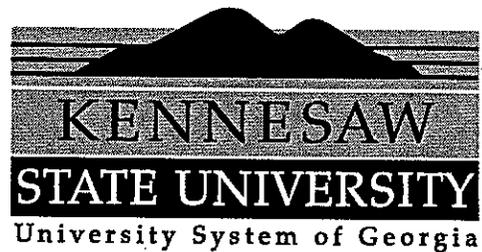
- Before the college even opened in 1966, community leaders and local residents wanted to know when it would become a four-year institution. Thanks to the strong commitment of community leaders, local government officials, students, faculty and staff, Kennesaw Junior College was granted senior college status in 1976 and renamed Kennesaw College in September 1977. The junior year was added in the fall of 1978, and the senior year in 1979. In June of 1980, 70 students received the first baccalaureate degrees to be conferred by the college. Later that year, the college became fully accredited as a four-year institution by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS).
- Buildings added since 1967 include a new student center in 1973, a new library in 1979, a new plant operations building in 1973 and three new academic buildings (humanities in 1979, continuing education/performing arts in 1989 and business administration in 1991). The original student center later became the Administration Annex, the original library became the W. Wyman Pilcher Public Service Building, the former plant operations facility became the Music Building, and the initial Humanities Building became Business Administration and later became the Education Building.
- In 1981, Dr. Betty L. Siegel became the first female president in the University System of Georgia when she succeeded Dr. Sturgis, the founding president at Kennesaw, and acting president Dr. Eugene Huck.
- Intercollegiate Athletics was originated in 1982.
- In 1983, the college's organizational structure within academic affairs changed from five divisions to four schools and 17 departments better reflecting the college's four-year status. Major advances in minority faculty, staff and student involvement at Kennesaw were achieved in the 1980s.
- The college's first graduate programs (in business and education) were initiated in 1985.
- In 1986, Kennesaw became one of the first institutions in our region to be reaccredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools under its new criteria, which emphasized institutional effectiveness.
- Kennesaw was selected to be spotlighted in *Searching for Academic Excellence* (1986) as one of 20 colleges and universities in the nation "on the move."
- The Kennesaw College Foundation initiated its first capital campaign in 1987-88 with an initial goal of \$4 million in cooperation with the Foundation for Southern Tech.
- In keeping with its continuing development as a four-year college with graduate programs, in 1988 the faculty approved a plan to discontinue all associate degrees except the program in nursing.
- In 1988, Kennesaw College requested a change in name to Kennesaw State College. The changed was approved by the Board of Regents and took effect during the 25th year anniversary of the college.
- Throughout the 1980s, the centrality of effective teaching grew in importance at Kennesaw State. Graduates of the KSC education programs continued to lead all others in the state with a 98% passing rate on the state's Teacher Certification Test. All (100%) students in the initial graduating class in the Bachelor of Science in Nursing program passed their licensing exams.

- The initial Master of Business Administration graduates earned perfected grade point averages (4.0). The Center for Excellence in Teaching and Learning and its newsletter, *Reaching Through Teaching*, focused faculty attention on the excitement of teaching at Kennesaw State.
- Critical demands for space led to the college's construction of four temporary classroom/faculty office buildings in 1988 and 1989.
- The fall of 1988 saw the opening of the A.L. Burruss Institute of Public Service, which was the college's first major public service/applied research center.
- The college added a performing arts auditorium to its physical resources in 1989.
- The School of Business Administration established the nation's first degree program in professional sales in 1990.
- In the spring of 1990, the library was named in honor of Horace W. Sturgis, the founding president.
- Telephone registration was successfully implemented during the Spring Quarter 1990.
- In the fall of 1990, a campus-wide policy prohibiting smoking in any building was implemented to promote the healthiest possible environment for the faculty, staff and students.
- In the fall of 1989, KSC was one of only five institutions in the South named by *U.S. News and World Report* as one of the nation's "Top Up-And-Coming Regional Colleges and Universities." In 1990, *U.S. News and World Report* again spotlighted Kennesaw State, along with George Mason University, as among the "best up and coming colleges" in the South. KSC was again singled out as a "rising star" in 1991.
- The Physical Education Annex was completed and opened for use in the fall of 1990.
- From 1986 to 1990, as a result of raised admission standards and more stringent exiting requirements, developmental studies enrollment decreased 28% while the University System's developmental enrollment grew by 60%.
- The fall 1990 enrollment surpassed 10,000 students for the first time in the history of the college.
- In 1990, the admissions office added a new system called Telephone Admissions Status Inquiry (TASI) that offers students 24-hour, seven-days-a-week access to admissions information, including the status of their application, admissions deadlines, test-score requirements and other valuable information.
- A campus chapter of Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society was installed during the 1990-91 year.
- In 1990, the Department of Curriculum and Instruction was divided into the departments of Elementary and Early Childhood Education and Secondary and Middle School Education. A new Department of Communication was also created.
- After five years of careful study and preparation, a new general education (core) program was fully implemented in 1991.
- The 100,000-square foot A.L. Burruss Building, home for the School of Business Administration, opened in 1991, setting the precedent for other large academic buildings to be planned for KSC.

- Evidence of solid student outcomes continued to emerge in the 1980s and 1990s. In the last decade, more than 90% of the nursing graduates passed the licensing exam on the first attempt. KSC teacher education graduates led the state in passing rate on the Teacher Certification Exam. More KSC graduates taking the Certified public accountant exam passed initially than graduates from any of the universities in the University System.
- An 18-month Master of Business Administration for Experienced Professionals program was initiated with the first 51 graduate students in January, 1993.
- A new Department of Public Administration and Human Services was formed in 1992 and initiated a Master of Public Administration program in the fall of 1993 with 45 graduate students.
- The Master of Accounting degree officially enrolled its initial class of graduate students during the fall of 1993.
- In an effort to creatively expand space for the college, a 50,000-square foot office complex at Chastain Center, located near the campus, was leased. The Division of Continuing Education, the School of Nursing and the Small Business Development Center moved to that location.
- Additionally, in 1993, 30 acres across Frey Road were acquired by the college and will be used for future campus expansion including a multi-purpose building and additional parking.
- The Lex and LeoDelle Jolley Lodge, made possible through the KSC Foundation and a major gift by the Jolleys, was officially opened in the fall of 1993. It provides more than 6,000 square feet of space on campus to be used for retreats, meetings and social gatherings.
- The Educational Technology Center, established in 1993, houses a \$2 million state-of-the-art laboratory with a distance learning classroom for pre-service and in-service teacher training for instructional improvement.
- The School of Business Administration was named after entrepreneur and philanthropist, Michael J. Coles in 1994 who donated in excess of \$1 million to the KSC Foundation. Additionally, a second endowed chair in the business school was established—the Tony and Jack Dinos Chair of Entrepreneurial Management.
- In July, 1994 the School of Nursing was approved by the Board of Regents, becoming the college's fifth school. The School of Science and Allied Health was renamed to the School of Science and Mathematics.
- The Michael J. Coles School of Business was granted full accreditation by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business in 1994. At the same time, KSC completed a highly successful accreditation visit by the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE) meeting all 18 standards and gained accreditation at the advanced and basic levels.
- Another innovative masters program was approved by the Board of Regents. The Master of Arts in Professional Writing admitted its first class fall quarter 1995.
- The Master of Science in Nursing for primary care nurse practitioners accepted its first class in the Winter, 1996.
- A \$15 million building to house the College of Science and Mathematics opened in January of 1996.

- ❁ Kennesaw State became Kennesaw State University on June 12, 1996, when the Board of Regents approved a reorganization plan and granted university status to many of the state's senior colleges. Part of the reorganization allowed KSU to rename four of the five schools to colleges.
- ❁ Kennesaw State achieved high marks from the team of Southern Association of Colleges and Schools reviewers and was fully reaccredited at undergraduate and graduate levels in 1996.
- ❁ In April 1996, the KSU School of Nursing was reaccredited by the National League of Nursing with outstanding remarks and no recommendations.
- ❁ The baseball and softball teams won the NCAA Division II national championships in 1996. KSU became only the second Division I or II team in NCAA history to win both titles in the same season.
- ❁ Kennesaw State's Michael J. Coles College of Business was listed as one of the nation's "Top 10 Up-and-Comers" in the 1996 *Success Magazine* report on "The 25 Best Business Schools for Entrepreneurship."
- ❁ The Bagwell College of Education will accept its first class in the newly approved Master of Education in Special Education Interrelated for the fall of 1997.
- ❁ The College of Education was named after benefactors Clarice and Leland Bagwell, long-time educators and long-standing Kennesaw State friends. The largest gift ever received by the University was donated on their behalf.

***The 1996-97 edition of the  
Fact Book may be found on the  
World Wide Web at  
[www.kennesaw.edu/inst\\_res](http://www.kennesaw.edu/inst_res)***



# INSTITUTIONAL MISSION

Kennesaw State University is a proud public university in the University System of Georgia, located in the densely populated and rapidly developing northwest region of Greater Metropolitan Atlanta. Chartered in 1963, KSU serves as a highly valued resource for this region's educational, economic, social and cultural advancement.

This institution shares with all other units in the University System of Georgia the following characteristics:

- a supportive campus climate, necessary services and leadership development opportunities, all to educate the whole person and meet the needs of students, faculty and staff;
- cultural, ethnic, racial and gender diversity in the faculty, staff and student body, supported by practices and programs that embody the ideals of an open, democratic and global society;
- technology to advance educational purposes, including instructional technology, student support services and distance education;
- collaborative relationships with other System institutions, State agencies, local schools and technical institutes, and business and industry, sharing physical, human, information and other resources to expand and enhance programs and services available to the citizens of Georgia.

This institution shares with all other state universities in the University System of Georgia the following characteristics:

- a commitment to excellence and responsiveness within a scope of influence defined by the needs of an area of the state, and by particularly outstanding programs or distinctive characteristics that have a magnet effect throughout the region or state;

- a commitment to teaching/learning environment, both inside and outside the classroom, that sustains instructional excellence, serves a diverse and university-prepared student body, promotes high levels of student achievement, offers academic assistance and provides developmental studies programs for a limited student cohort;
- a high quality general education program supporting a variety of disciplinary, interdisciplinary and professional academic programming at the baccalaureate level with selected master's and educational specialist degrees and selected associate degree programs based on area need or/or interinstitutional collaborations;
- a commitment to public service, continuing education, technical assistance, and economic development activities that address the needs, improve the quality of life and raise the educational level within the university's scope of influence;
- a commitment to scholarly and creative work to enhance instructional effectiveness and to encourage faculty scholarly pursuits and a commitment to applied research in selected areas of institutional strength and area need.

Kennesaw State University's distinctive characteristics are described as follows:

Kennesaw State serves a diverse student body in the northern suburbs of Atlanta and extending into northwest Georgia. It includes young adults who enroll as freshmen or undergraduate transfers and an equally large number of older adults who return or transfer to the university at different stages in their lives for undergraduate or graduate study. Students reside off campus and commute to classes. A majority pursue their academic goals on a part-time basis because of

job, family and civic responsibilities. Significant numbers of international and minority students enroll. Many students pursue professionally-oriented degrees, especially at the graduate level. Evening and weekend programs accommodate experienced professionals seeking academic advancement. A broad range of programs, services and activities are offered outside the classroom to enrich campus life and enhance student success and personal development.

Effective teaching and learning are central institutional priorities. Service and research that strengthen teaching and address the public's interests are important supportive priorities. Faculty, staff and administrators are committed to providing a challenging and facilitative collegiate environment that fosters high-quality academic preparation, critical thinking, global and multicultural perspectives, effective communication and interpersonal skills, leadership development, social responsibility and lifelong learning. Programs that prepare students well for the advancement of professional pursuits are especially attractive and are offered in all schools of the university.

The foundation for all undergraduate majors is a comprehensive and coherent general education program that promotes internationalized and connected learning in the liberal arts tradition. A wide array of baccalaureate degree programs is offered, including majors in the arts, humanities, social sciences, mathematics, natural sciences, accounting, business fields, teacher education specialties, computing and information systems and nursing. An expanding array of professional master's degrees exists in education specialties, accounting, business fields, public administration, professional writing and nursing.

KSU's commitment to public service is reflected through an extensive array of continuing education programs, service institutes and centers, nationally recognized lecturers and conferences, collaboratives with the public schools, partnerships with business

and governmental agencies and international initiatives. The university plays a vital role in promoting and supporting regional interests in the visual, performing and cultural arts.

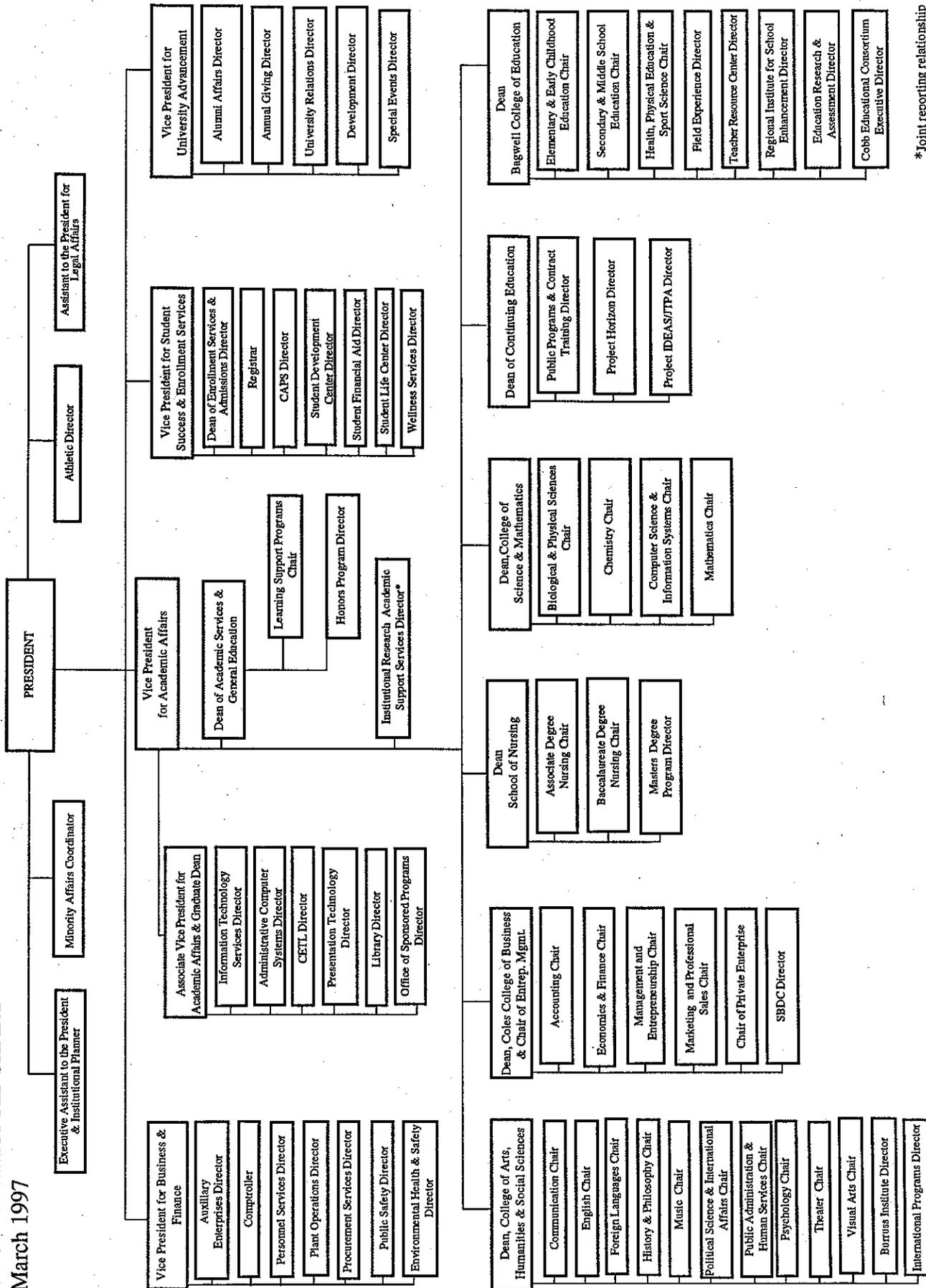
Research, scholarship and creative activity are broadly defined and predominantly applied. The university honors action research on the improvement of teaching and learning; survey research for community and economic development; interdisciplinary studies in support of environmental, governmental, business, or health interests; creative contributions in the arts and humanities; intellectual contributions; discovery research and academic publication; and the interpretation or application of academic research.

Kennesaw State University aspires to be a progressive and exemplary educational institution, respected for its excellence and leadership in its teaching, service and research. The university is committed to continuous improvement in an increasingly diverse and constantly changing learning community.

## ACCREDITATION

Kennesaw State University is accredited by the Commission on Universities of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to award associate, baccalaureate and master's degrees. The undergraduate and graduate teacher education programs are accredited by the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education. The undergraduate music program is accredited by the National Association of Schools of Music. The associate and baccalaureate programs in nursing are approved by the Georgia Board of Nursing and accredited by the National League for Nursing. The undergraduate chemistry program is accredited by the American Chemical Society. The baccalaureate and master's level business degree programs are accredited by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business.

KENNESAW STATE UNIVERSITY  
 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART  
 March 1997



\*Joint reporting relationship to Institutional Planner

*K*

KENNESAW  
STATE  
UNIVERSITY

STUDENT  
INFORMATION

FACT  
BOOK

## STUDENT INFORMATION

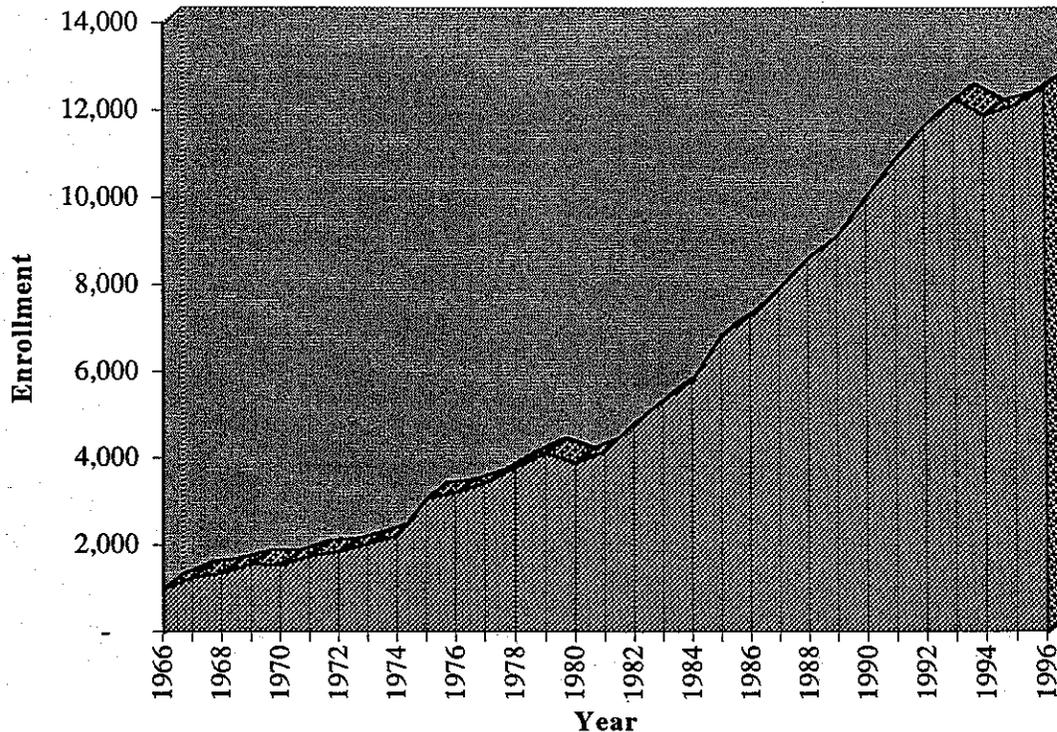
### Table of Contents

Fall Quarter Enrollments Since 1966 .....	14
Enrollment Trend 1966-1996 .....	15
Enrollment History Since Becoming Four-Year .....	16
Ten Year Enrollment Profile .....	17
Fall Enrollment Projections .....	18
KSU Maturing Toward Urban University .....	19
Enrollment Comparisons at Selected State Universities .....	20
Summer Quarter Enrollment Comparisons .....	21
Headcount and EFT Enrollment .....	22
Enrollment Growth Reflects Maturation of Upper Division Programs .....	23
Trends in Special Categories .....	24
Graduate Enrollment Distribution .....	25
New Student Enrollment .....	26
New Transfer Students .....	27
Quarterly Enrollment of New Students .....	28
Winter Quarter Enrollments .....	29
Spring Quarter Enrollments .....	30
Summer Quarter Enrollments .....	31
Fall Credit Hours Generated .....	32
Credit Hours Generated Annually .....	33
Relationship Between Budget and Credit Hours .....	34
Day and Evening Enrollments .....	35
Minority and Majority Student Enrollment .....	36
Male and Female Enrollment .....	37
Distribution of Student Ages .....	38
Student Course Loads .....	39
Undergraduate Enrollment by Full-Time/Part-Time Status .....	40
Graduate Enrollment by Full-Time/Part-Time Status .....	41
Enrollment by Country of Origin .....	42
Enrollment by County of Residence .....	43
Geographic Distribution of Students .....	44
Analysis of Enrollment by Zip Codes .....	45
Undergraduate Application Statistics .....	46
Principal Feeder High Schools .....	47
Transfer Students from Other Colleges and Universities .....	48
Top Five University System Units With Largest Number of Transfer Students .....	49
Readmission of Former Students .....	50
State and National SAT Comparisons .....	51
College Preparatory Curriculum Deficiencies .....	52
The KSU 101 Experience .....	53
Student Financial Aid .....	54

**FALL QUARTER ENROLLMENTS SINCE 1966**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>FALL TO FALL % CHANGE</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS</b>
1966	1,014	—	Initial year as Kennesaw Junior College
1967	1,278	26%	
1968	1,368	7%	
1969	1,577	15%	
1970	1,570	0%	
1971	1,773	13%	
1972	1,848	4%	
1973	2,031	10%	
1974	2,241	10%	
1975	3,098	38%	
1976	3,211	4%	Granted senior college status
1977	3,444	7%	
1978	3,825	11%	First junior class
1979	4,134	8%	
1980	3,903	-6%	
1981	4,195	7%	New President, Betty L. Siegel
1982	4,799	14%	
1983	5,383	12%	
1984	5,821	8%	
1985	6,866	18%	Graduate programs begun
1986	7,296	6%	
1987	7,946	9%	
1988	8,614	8%	Name change to Kennesaw State College
1989	9,140	6%	
1990	10,030	10%	
1991	10,913	9%	
1992	11,670	7%	
1993	12,273	5%	
1994	11,915	-3%	
1995	12,100	2%	
1996	12,537	4%	Name change to Kennesaw State University

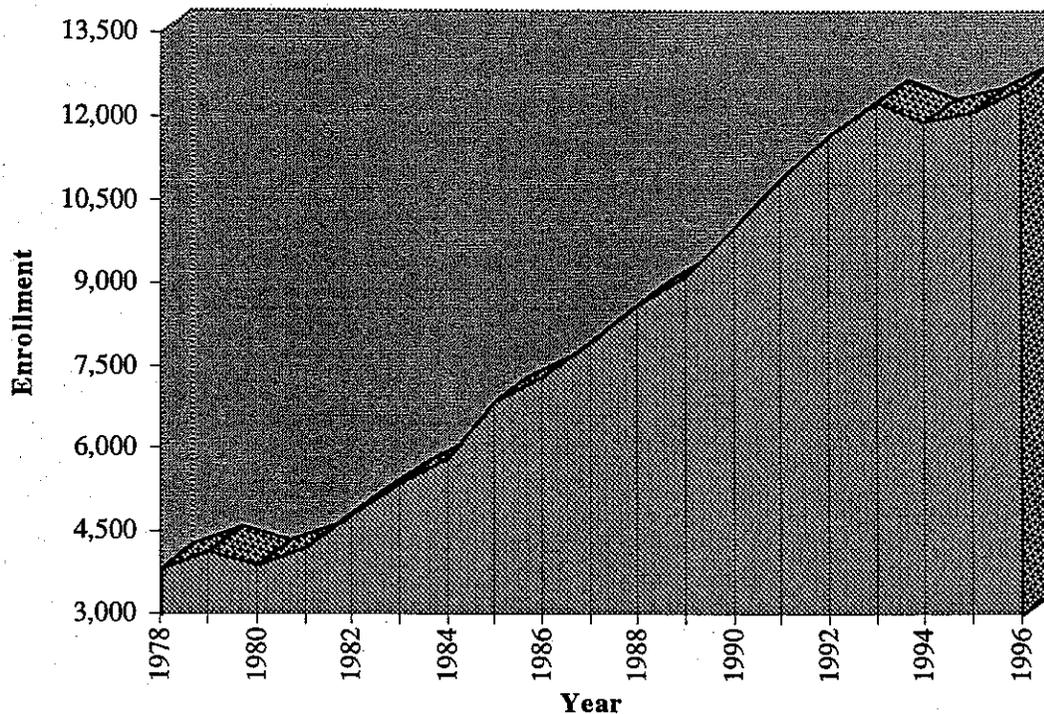
## ENROLLMENT TREND FALL 1966 - FALL 1996



### HIGHLIGHTS

- With the exception of only two years in the last 30, Kennesaw State University has experienced constant growth in enrollment since its founding in 1966.
- From 1966 to 1996, Kennesaw State University's enrollment grew by over 11,500 students or 1136%.
- Roughly two-thirds of the university's growth since its founding occurred in the 1980s; fall enrollment grew by over 5,241 or 72% since 1986.
- The university took steps to slow the rate of growth in the early 1990s in response to funding cutbacks related to the recession and restricted resources.
- New admission requirements which raised standards throughout the University System were approved in June 1996 and will be phased in through 2001.
- As part of Board of Regents' Strategic Planning initiatives enrollment targets are being set for all institutions in University System.

## ENROLLMENT HISTORY SINCE BECOMING FOUR-YEAR IN 1978

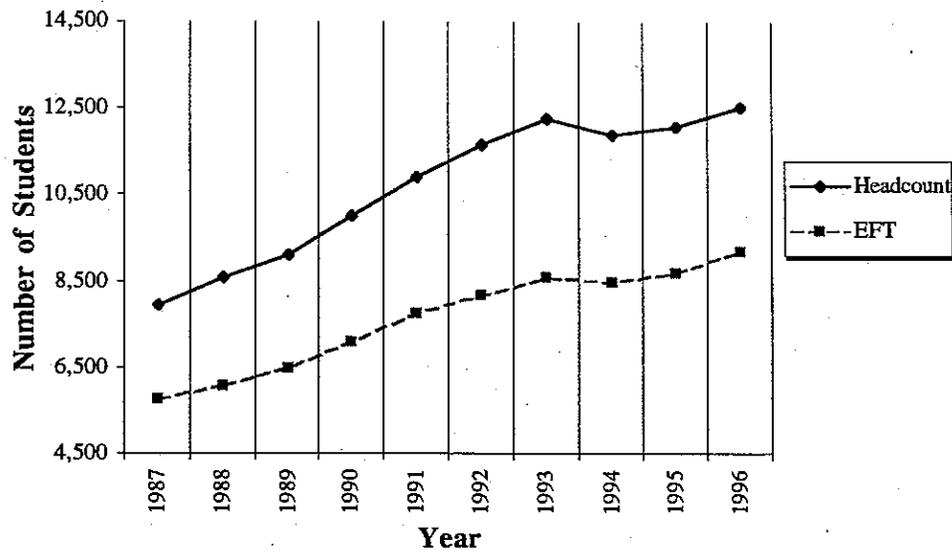


1992-1996 FALL QUARTER ENROLLMENT COMPARISONS							
Enrollment	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Undergraduate	10,471	11,008	10,878	11,113	11,342	871	8%
Graduate	1,199	1,265	1,037	987	1,195	(4)	(0%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	11,670	12,273	11,915	12,100	12,537	867	7%
Annual % Change	7%	5%	(3%)	2%	4%		

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Undergraduate enrollment grew 8% over the last five years with increases each year, until fall 1994 when several factors contributed to an enrollment decline; however, enrollment showed signs of recovery and stability in the fall of 1995 and 1996.
- The graduate programs, initiated in 1985, continued to grow each fall until 1994, when the post-baccalaureate program in education was discontinued, causing a significant decrease.

## TEN YEAR ENROLLMENT PROFILE

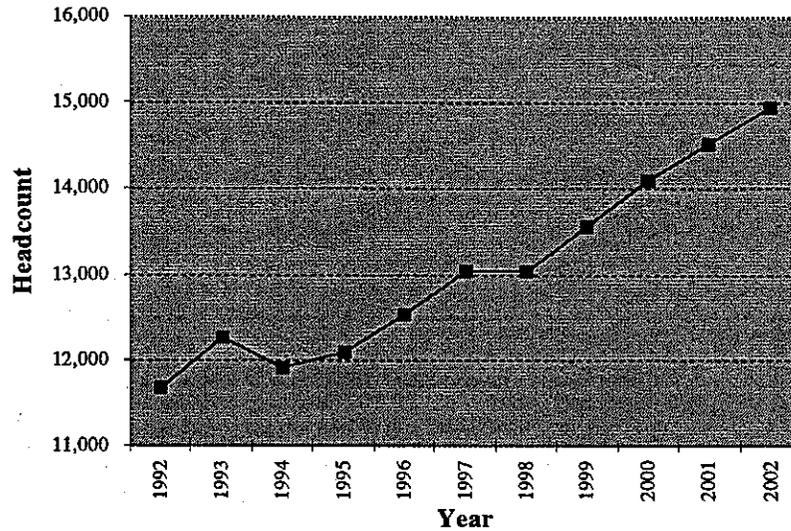


KSU 10-YEAR ENROLLMENT PROFILE 1987-1996												
	Fall 1987	Fall 1988	Fall 1989	Fall 1990	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	10- YR # CHG	10- YR % CHG
Enrollment	7,946	8,614	9,140	10,030	10,913	11,670	12,273	11,915	12,100	12,537	4,591	58%
EFT Enrollment	5,785	6,071	6,474	7,110	7,773	8,200	8,606	8,501	8,727	9,216	3,431	59%
Credit Hours	88,450	93,130	99,245	108,868	119,119	123,024	129,108	127,526	130,916	138,263	49,813	56%
EFT Students/ FT Faculty	28/1	27/1	25/1	27/1	27/1	26/1	25/1	24/1	24/1	26/1		

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Over the last ten years, Kennesaw State's enrollment has shown substantial growth in headcount, equivalent full-time and credit hours. Fall 1996 had the largest EFT in the history of the university.
- KSU has managed to maintain a stable student/faculty ratio during the last ten years, even showing improvement during larger enrollment years.

## FALL ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS



	Percent Change	Headcount
Actual Fall 1992	+7%	11,670
Actual Fall 1993	+5%	12,273
Actual Fall 1994	-3%	11,915
Actual Fall 1995	+2%	12,100
Actual Fall 1996	+4%	12,537
Estimated Fall 1997	+4%	13,038
Estimated Fall 1998	+0%	13,038
Estimated Fall 1999	+4%	13,560
Estimated Fall 2000	+4%	14,102
Estimated Fall 2001	+3%	14,525
Estimated Fall 2002	+3%	14,961

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The average rate of change in headcount enrollment for last 5 years has been a 3% increase annually.
- If the 3% growth rate continues for next 5 years, KSU's headcount will be nearly 15,000 by 2002.
- Actual enrollments for next 5 years, will be strongly influenced by the enrollment targets for KSU set by the Board of Regents (expected Summer 1997).

**KSU IS MATURING TOWARD  
AN URBAN UNIVERSITY'S  
DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS**

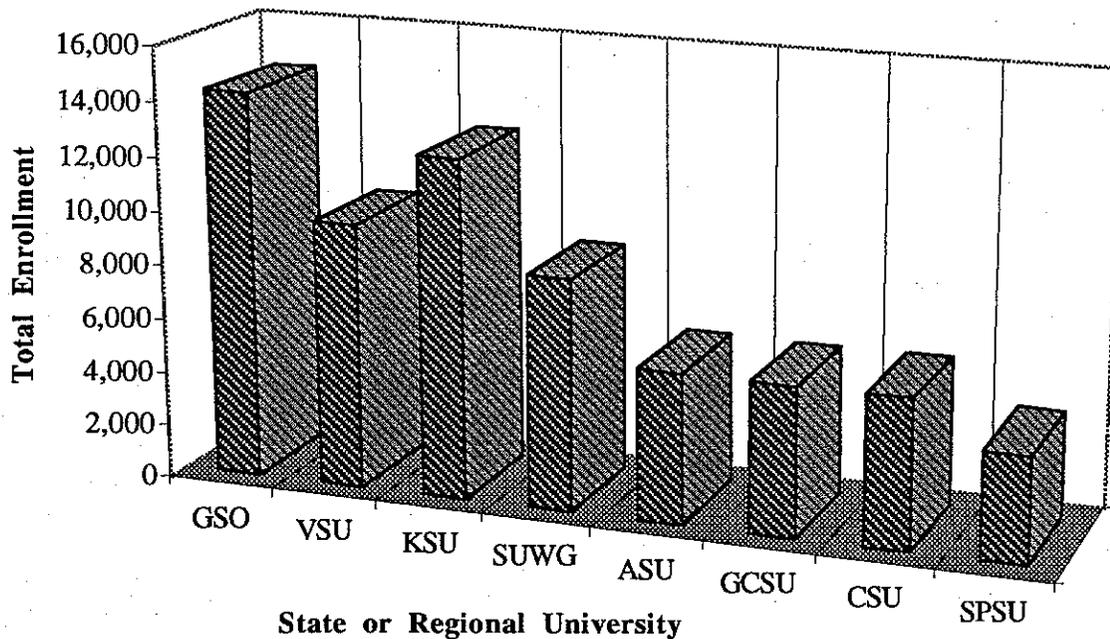
Fall 1996 Student Category	GSO (Traditional Residential)		GSU (Urban Commuter)		KSU (Metro Commuter)	
		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total
Freshmen	5,392	43%	3,616	23%	3,315	31%
Sophomores	2,422	19%	2,404	16%	2,313	21%
Juniors	2,022	16%	3,077	20%	2,205	20%
Seniors	2,633	21%	6,375	41%	3,105	28%
Subtotal	12,469	100%	15,472	100%	10,938	100%
Lower Division	7,883	63%	6,053	39%	5,628	51%
Upper Division	4,655	37%	9,452	61%	5,310	49%
Subtotal	12,538	100%	15,505	100%	10,938	100%
Undergraduates	12,538	88%	15,505	66%	10,938	87%
Graduates	1,662	12%	7,090	30%	1,195	10%
Other/Transients	112	1%	815	3%	404	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,312</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>23,410</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12,537</b>	<b>100%</b>

GSO = Georgia Southern University  
 GSU = Georgia State University  
 KSU = Kennesaw State University

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- Kennesaw State is evolving to be more like the urban commuter university than the traditional residential university in terms of its distribution of students.
- Traditional residential universities often have larger lower division than upper division enrollments and proportionately fewer graduate students than urban commuter universities; KSU's upper division and graduate enrollment is growing several times faster than its lower division enrollment.
- The nontraditional nature of the students at urban and metropolitan universities results in a substantially different distribution of students than at traditional residential institutions.

## ENROLLMENT COMPARISON OF SELECTED STATE UNIVERSITIES

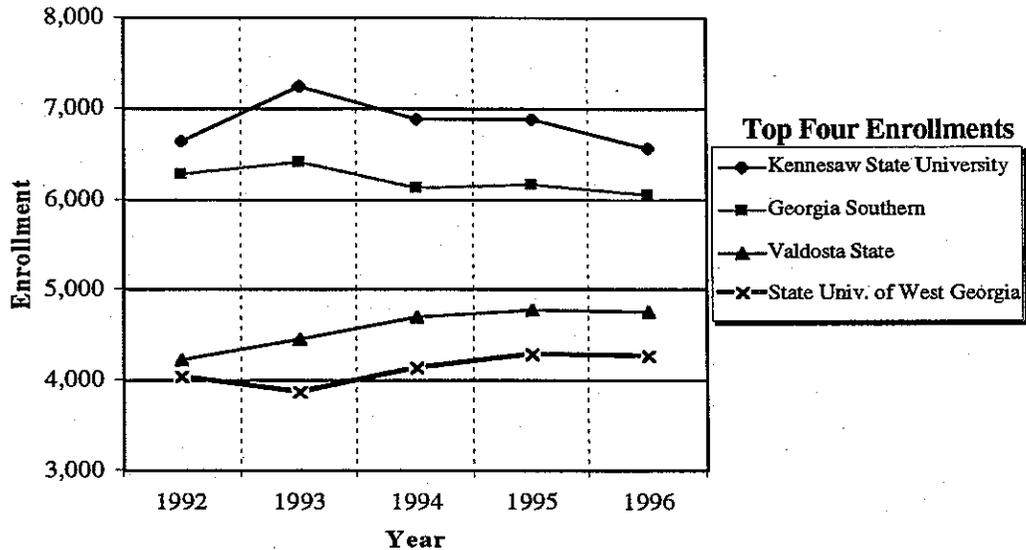


<b>FALL 1996 ENROLLMENT COMPARISONS</b>					
	<b>Total Enrollment</b>	<b>EFT</b>	<b>Graduate Enrollment</b>	<b>Upper Division</b>	<b>Total New Students</b>
<b>Regional Universities</b>					
Georgia Southern University	14,312	13,297	1,662	4,655	3,937
Valdosta State University	9,799	8,566	1,334	3,855	2,874
<b>State Universities</b>					
<i>Kennesaw State University</i>	<b>12,537</b>	<b>9,216</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>5,310</b>	<b>3,065</b>
State University of West Georgia	8,560	6,814	2,371	2,449	2,339
Augusta State University	5,561	4,384	828	1,753	1,628
Georgia College & State Un.	5,534	4,512	1,150	2,220	1,494
Columbus State University	5,536	4,428	770	1,972	1,367
Southern Polytechnic	3,923	2,928	575	1,661	954

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Kennesaw State is the largest of the state university group in headcount and equivalent full-time (EFT) enrollment.
- KSU's upper division enrollment is larger than that of the regional universities.

## SUMMER QUARTER ENROLLMENT COMPARISONS AMONG SELECTED STATE UNIVERSITIES

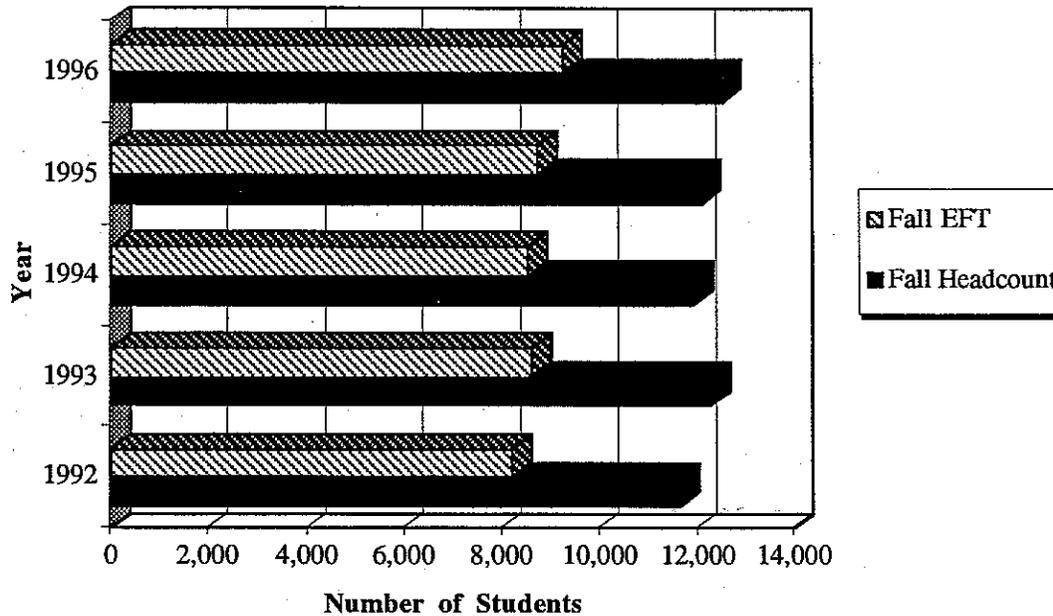


INSTITUTIONS	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
<i>Kennesaw State</i>	6,633	7,240	6,882	6,875	6,558
Georgia Southern	6,283	6,402	6,123	6,169	6,056
Valdosta State	4,223	4,459	4,697	4,786	4,765
West Georgia	4,046	3,867	4,140	4,295	4,266
Armstrong Atlantic	2,363	2,430	2,499	2,505	3,073
Georgia College	2,768	2,769	2,896	2,876	2,935
Columbus State	2,846	3,012	3,099	3,100	2,925
Augusta State	2,985	2,885	3,031	2,848	2,836
Southern Polytechnic	2,033	2,097	2,125	2,126	2,092
Clayton College	2,458	2,471	2,337	2,702	2,081

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Over the past five years, KSU has consistently maintained the largest summer enrollment among the regional and state universities in Georgia.
- KSU's metropolitan Atlanta location yields a large summer enrollment, demonstrating that it is a four-quarter institution which attracts students throughout the year.

## HEADCOUNT AND EFT ENROLLMENT: FALL QUARTERS 1992-1996



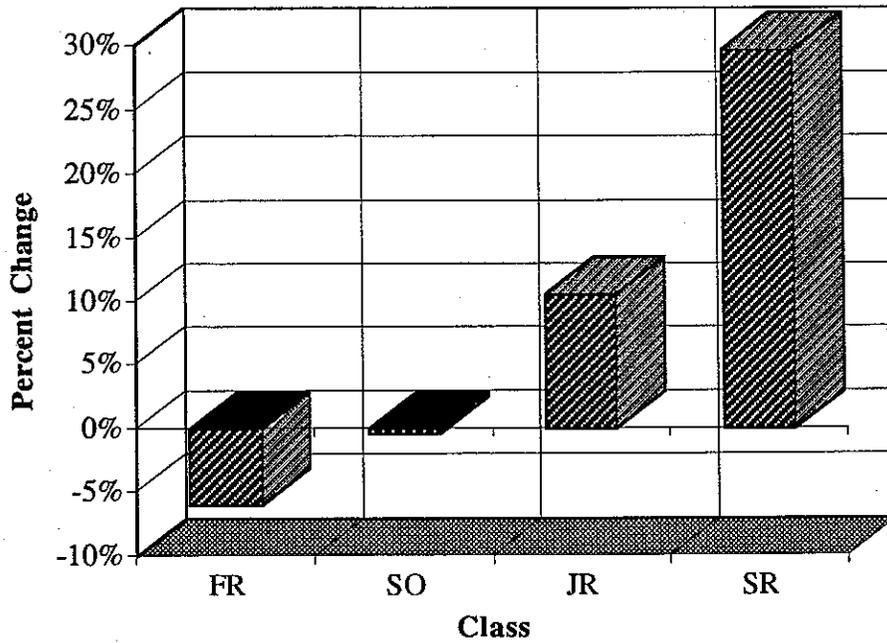
HEADCOUNT AND EFT ENROLLMENT COMPARISONS							
Type	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Total Headcount	11,670	12,273	11,915	12,100	12,537	867	7%
Headcount(% Change)	7%	5%	(3%)	2%	4%		
Total EFT*	8,200	8,606	8,501	8,727	9,216	1,106	11%
EFT(% Change)	5%	5%	(1%)	3%	6%		

\*EFT - The University System of Georgia definition: Equivalent full-time enrollment converts the number of enrolled students, full- and part-time into an equivalent number of full-time students. It is calculated by dividing the total hours (graduate and undergraduate) taken by all students during the quarter by 15.

### HIGHLIGHT

- Equivalent Full-time (EFT) enrollment has grown at a slightly faster rate than headcount enrollment over the last five years.
- The Fall 1996 EFT enrollment was the largest ever in the university's history perhaps as a reflection of the maturation of the institution as well as the largest headcount and credit hours ever.

## ENROLLMENT GROWTH REFLECTS MATURATION OF UPPER DIVISION PROGRAMS

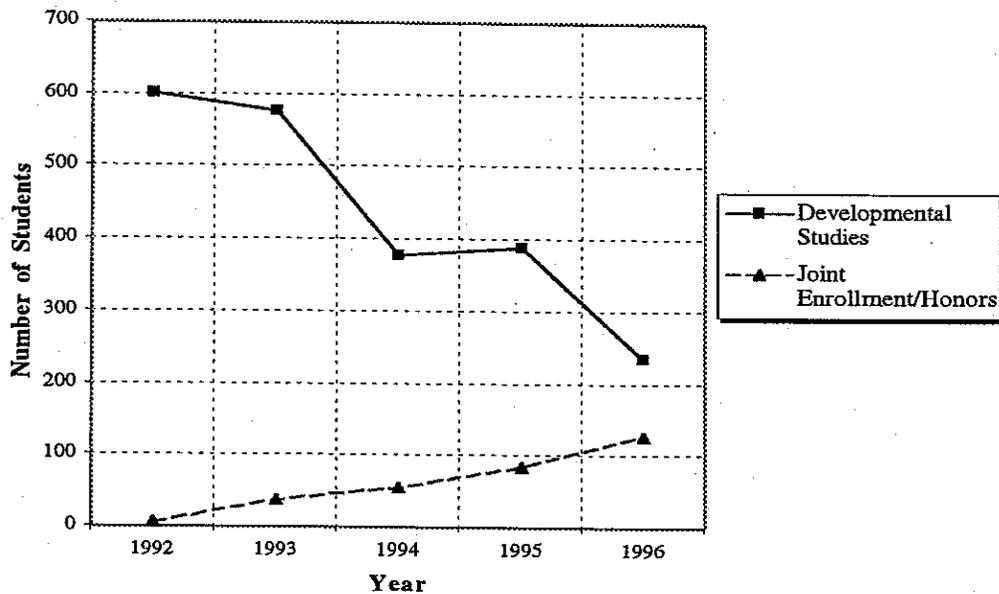


DEGREE-SEEKING STUDENTS: FALL 1992 - FALL 1996							
Classification	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Freshmen	2,901	2,809	2,622	2,708	2,725	(176)	(6%)
Sophomores	2,324	2,411	2,349	2,325	2,313	(11)	0%
Juniors	1,994	2,136	2,130	2,089	2,205	211	11%
Seniors	2,395	2,705	2,887	2,972	3,105	710	30%
Total Undergraduates	9,614	10,061	9,988	10,094	10,348	734	8%
Annual % Change	9%	5%	(1%)	1%	3%		

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The freshmen enrollment dipped in early 1990s largely due to advent of the Hope Scholarship which made residential university options affordable.
- The most impressive growth was in the upper division, where juniors and seniors combined increased approximately 21%.
- The rate of growth was significantly higher at the junior and senior levels indicating improved retention of upper-level students as well as increased recruitment of readmission, transfer and nontraditional students.

## TRENDS IN SPECIAL CATEGORIES



SPECIAL ENROLLMENTS: FALL 1992- 1996							
Undergraduate Classification	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	5-Year Change	5-Year % Change
Develop. Studies	602	578	379	390	234	(368)	(61%)
Academic Assistance <sup>1</sup>	-	-	174	223	356	-	-
Joint Enroll./Honors <sup>2</sup>	7	39	57	84	128	121	1,729%
Transient	77	111	82	112	111	34	44%
All Other	171	219	198	210	165	(6)	(4%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>16%</b>
Annual % Change	4%	11%	(6%)	14%	(2%)		

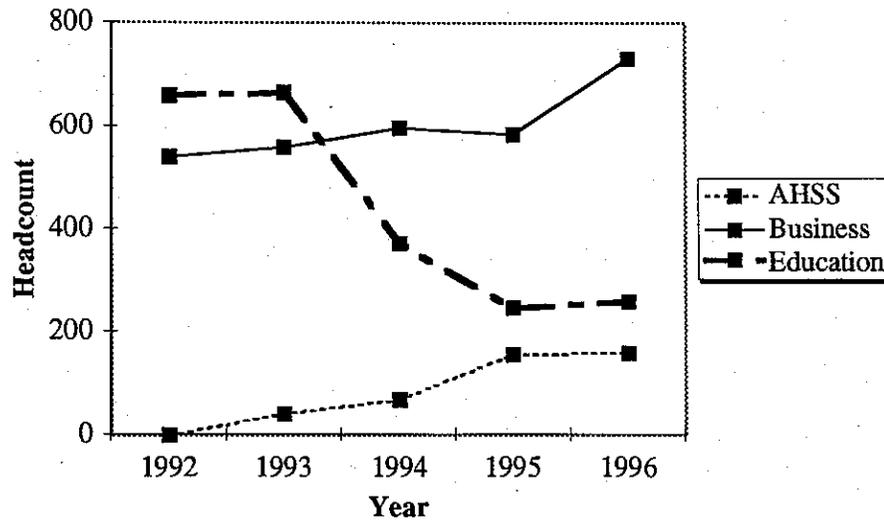
<sup>1</sup>Academic Assistance and Developmental Studies students are under the Department of Learning Support Programs. Up until 1994, both types of student were counted under the Developmental Studies category.

<sup>2</sup>JETS are Joint Enrollment Honors Program involving Post-Secondary Options for 12th grade students.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Conscientious efforts to reduce developmental studies enrollments began in 1986 with raised admissions standards, dropping the numbers from 1200 to 602 by 1992. With the classification changes that occurred in 1994, "true" developmental studies enrollment fell to 2% of the student body in 1996. Developmental studies for traditional freshmen will be discontinued in fall 1997.
- KSU is redirecting its efforts from Developmental Studies to the Joint Enrollment Honors Program which is growing rapidly.

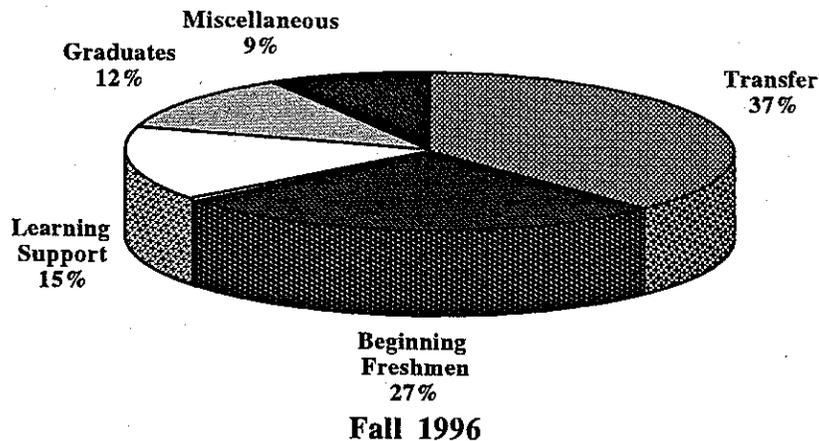
## GRADUATE ENROLLMENT DISTRIBUTION



DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATE ENROLLMENT							
Area	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
<b>Arts, Humanities &amp; Social Sciences</b>							
Master of Professional Writing				51	71	-	-
Master of Public Admin.		38	64	99	86	-	-
Non-degree		4	5	7	2	-	-
<b>Total AHSS</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>159</b>	-	-
<b>Business</b>							
MBA	511	481	511	452	579	68	13%
MBA-EP		50	58	52	46	-	-
MBA- Physician Executives				30	57	-	-
Master of Accounting		10	14	29	31	-	-
Non-degree	29	17	14	20	17	(12)	(41%)
<b>Total Business</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>Education</b>							
MED	87	112	97	92	127	40	46%
Non-degree*	572	553	274	155	133	(439)	(77%)
<b>Total Education</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>(399)</b>	<b>(61%)</b>
<b>Nursing</b>							
MSN					46	-	-
<b>Total Nursing</b>					<b>46</b>	-	-
<b>Total Graduate</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Annual % Change</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>(18%)</b>	<b>(5%)</b>	<b>21%</b>		

\*A large percentage of education students are post-baccalaureate completing programs that lead to initial teacher certification. As of fall 1993, no new students were accepted into the post-baccalaureate, initial certification program; consequently a decline in education numbers was experienced beginning in the Summer 1994.

## NEW STUDENT ENROLLMENT: FALL QUARTERS 1992 - 1996



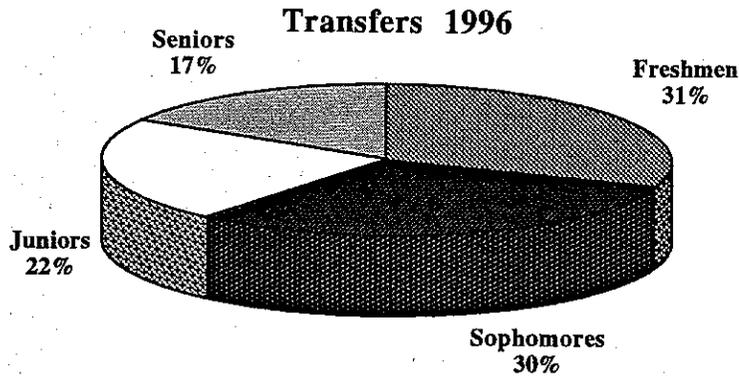
NEW STUDENT ENROLLMENT COMPARISONS							
Classification	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	433	412	411	413	471	38	9%
Beginning Freshmen	719	780	757	787	821	102	14%
Transfer Students	1,142	1,071	1,058	1,193	1,149	7	1%
JETS*	6	31	53	72	121	115	1,917%
Transients	48	73	57	75	68	20	42%
Other	80	123	115	105	74	(6)	(8%)
Graduates	321	296	176	242	361	40	12%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,749</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>2,627</b>	<b>2,887</b>	<b>3,065</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>11%</b>
Annual % Change	9%	1%	(6%)	10%	6%		

*\*Joint Enrollment Twelfth Grade Students*

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The largest group of new students each year is undergraduate transfers.
- The growth in beginning freshman and graduates is larger than the overall enrollment growth.
- New students comprised from 22 to 25% of the total fall enrollment during the past five years.

## NEW TRANSFER STUDENTS BY ENTERING CLASSIFICATION

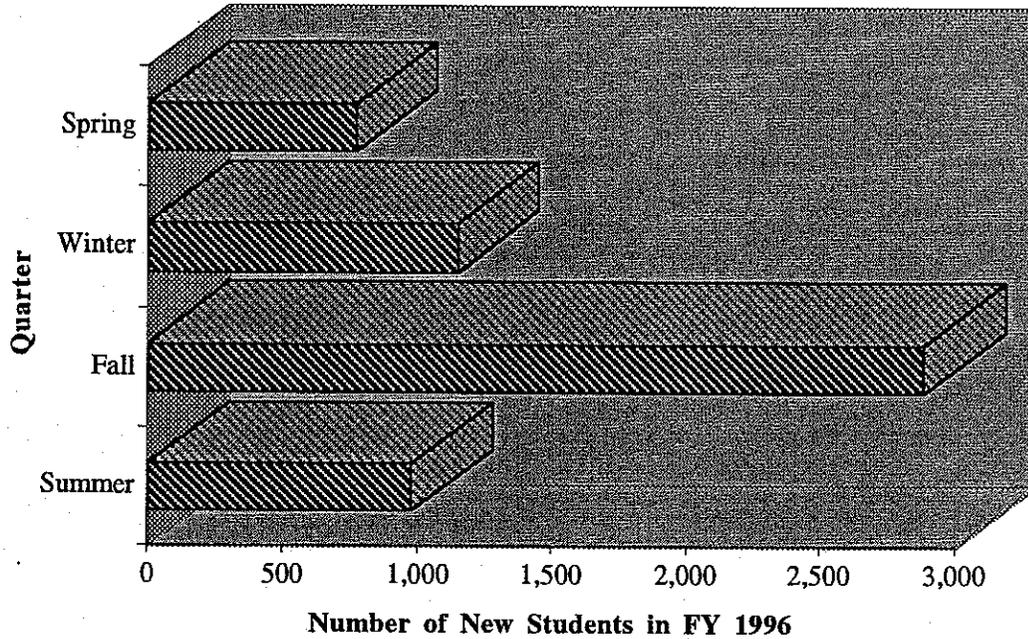


CLASSIFICATION OF NEW TRANSFERS							
Classification	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Freshmen	442	334	270	401	352	(90)	(20%)
Sophomores	368	361	357	363	348	(20)	(5%)
Juniors	228	240	262	260	258	30	13%
Seniors	104	136	169	169	191	87	84%
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1%</b>
Annual % Change	8%	(6%)	(1%)	13%	(4%)		

### HIGHLIGHTS

- While admission standards were raised for freshman transfers in recent years resulting in decline, a steady growth of junior and senior transfer students was realized.
- The number of senior transfers continues to grow at a faster rate than all other classifications, reflecting the attractiveness of KSU's upper division programs.

## QUARTERLY ENROLLMENT OF NEW STUDENTS



FISCAL YEARS COMPARISONS: TOTAL NEW STUDENTS ENROLLED							
Quarters	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Summer	1,096	1,096	1,171	900	975	(121)	(11%)
Fall	2,527	2,749	2,786	2,627	2,887	360	14%
Winter	1,214	1,163	1,080	1,056	1,148	(66)	(5%)
Spring	953	1,004	805	832	767	(186)	(20%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,790</b>	<b>6,012</b>	<b>5,842</b>	<b>5,415</b>	<b>5,777</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>(0%)</b>
Annual % Change	2%	4%	(3%)	(7%)	7%		

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Unlike a traditional residential campus that attracts most of its new students in the fall, Kennesaw State attracts more than half of its new students each year in the other three quarters.
- As with most KSU enrollments during the last few quarters, KSU experienced a decline in the total number of new students during 1994 and 1995, but showed an increase in 1996.

## WINTER QUARTER ENROLLMENTS

TOTAL WINTER ENROLLMENT							
	Winter 1993	Winter 1994	Winter 1995	Winter 1996	Winter 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	475	499	464	502	500	25	5%
Freshmen	2,351	2,294	2,188	2,241	2,336	(15)	(1%)
Sophomores	2,313	2,375	2,327	2,310	2,315	2	0%
Juniors	2,079	2,081	2,069	2,115	2,211	132	6%
Seniors	2,561	2,790	3,032	3,077	3,258	697	27%
Graduates	1,268	1,239	1,069	1,089	1,314	46	4%
All Other	228	262	315	365	375	147	64%
<b>Headcount</b>	11,275	11,540	11,464	11,699	12,309	1,034	9%
Annual % Chg	6%	2%	(1%)	2%	5%		
<b>EFT</b>	7,956	8,162	8,221	8,483	9,060	1,104	14%

NEW STUDENT ENROLLMENT							
	Winter 1993	Winter 1994	Winter 1995	Winter 1996	Winter 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	146	167	151	150	183	37	25%
Beg. Freshmen	96	121	118	114	133	37	39%
Transfer Fresh.	220	181	151	164	154	(66)	(30%)
Sophomores	136	145	146	156	137	1	1%
Juniors	110	114	120	119	143	33	30%
Seniors	81	67	80	92	104	23	28%
Graduates	283	202	189	243	264	(19)	(7%)
All Other	93	83	101	110	101	8	9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,165	1,080	1,056	1,148	1,219	54	5%
Annual % Chg	(4%)	(7%)	(2%)	9%	6%		

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Winter quarter enrollment grew at a faster rate than fall, reducing the drop-off from fall to winter.
- Equivalent full-time enrollment grew at a slightly higher rate than actual headcount.

## SPRING QUARTER ENROLLMENTS

TOTAL SPRING ENROLLMENT							
	Spring 1992	Spring 1993	Spring 1994	Spring 1995	Spring 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	344	353	339	343	294	(50)	(15%)
Freshmen	2,181	2,234	2,046	2,012	2,051	(130)	(6%)
Sophomores	2,058	2,188	2,205	2,136	2,167	109	5%
Juniors	1,928	2,067	2,039	2,009	2,059	131	7%
Seniors	2,365	2,712	2,934	3,073	3,162	797	34%
Graduates	1,057	1,242	1,167	1,009	1,047	(10)	(1%)
All Other	240	205	269	301	315	75	31%
<b>Headcount</b>	10,173	11,001	10,999	10,883	11,095	922	9%
Annual % Chg	9%	8%	0%	(1%)	2%		
<b>EFT</b>	7,101	7,622	7,707	7,684	8,035	934	13%

NEW STUDENT ENROLLMENT							
	Spring 1992	Spring 1993	Spring 1994	Spring 1995	Spring 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	126	132	128	126	98	(28)	(22%)
Beg. Freshmen	76	74	73	74	67	(9)	(12%)
Transfer Fresh.	211	218	147	156	124	(87)	(41%)
Sophomores	140	112	113	119	126	(14)	(10%)
Juniors	81	96	95	90	92	11	14%
Seniors	62	78	65	66	73	11	18%
Graduates	159	210	76	107	110	(49)	(31%)
All Other	98	84	108	94	77	(21)	(21%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	953	1,004	805	832	767	(186)	(20%)
Annual % Chg	(1%)	5%	(20%)	3%	(8%)		

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Spring enrollment grew at a comparable rate to winter and reflects a relatively small drop-off from winter enrollments.
- Once again EFT enrollment grew at a rate larger than the headcount.

## SUMMER QUARTER ENROLLMENTS

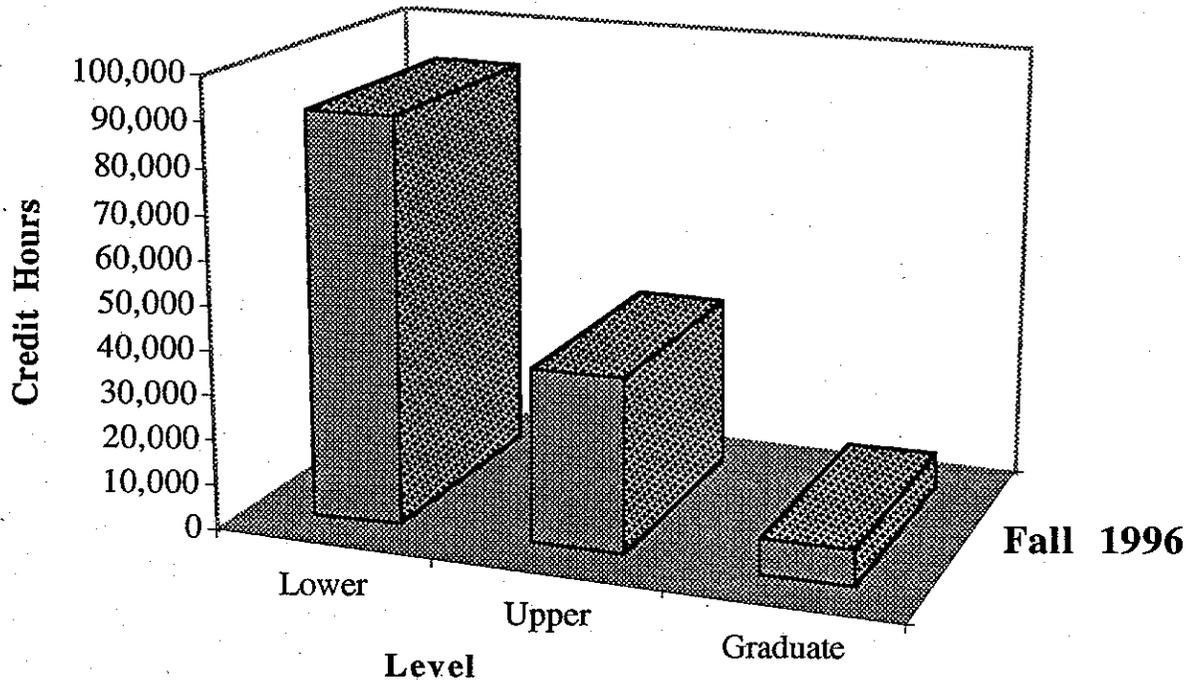
TOTAL SUMMER ENROLLMENT							
	Summer 1992	Summer 1993	Summer 1994	Summer 1995	Summer 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	203	204	183	189	147	(56)	(28%)
Freshmen	1,062	1,178	934	916	781	(281)	(26%)
Sophomores	1,081	1,163	1,111	1,097	990	(91)	(8%)
Juniors	1,135	1,168	1,213	1,195	1,146	11	1%
Seniors	1,667	1,891	1,996	2,131	2,133	466	28%
Graduates	856	1,028	871	778	780	(76)	(9%)
All Other	629	608	574	569	581	(48)	(8%)
<b>Headcount</b>	6,633	7,240	6,882	6,875	6,558	(75)	(1%)
Annual % Chg	5%	9%	(5%)	0	(5%)		
EFT	3,737	4,081	3,879	3,923	3,811	74	2%

NEW STUDENT ENROLLMENT							
	Summer 1992	Summer 1993	Summer 1994	Summer 1995	Summer 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	80	92	70	77	48	(32)	(40%)
Beg. Freshmen	57	66	63	68	44	(13)	(23%)
Transfer Fresh.	138	180	82	74	85	(53)	(38%)
Sophomores	80	89	72	81	90	10	13%
Juniors	63	67	71	74	65	2	3%
Seniors	47	52	57	56	65	18	38%
Graduates	178	191	93	144	120	(58)	(33%)
All Other	453	434	392	401	413	(40)	(8%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,096	1,171	900	975	930	(166)	(15%)
Annual % Chg	0%	7%	(23%)	(5%)	(5%)		

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The urban location and nontraditional student population of KSU result in summer becoming a significant fourth quarter for year-round educational opportunity.
- The Summer of 1994 and 1996 showed a significant decline, due to several factors such as the elimination of post-baccalaureate programs, the continued good economy and competition with the 1996 Olympic Games.

### FALL CREDIT HOURS GENERATED

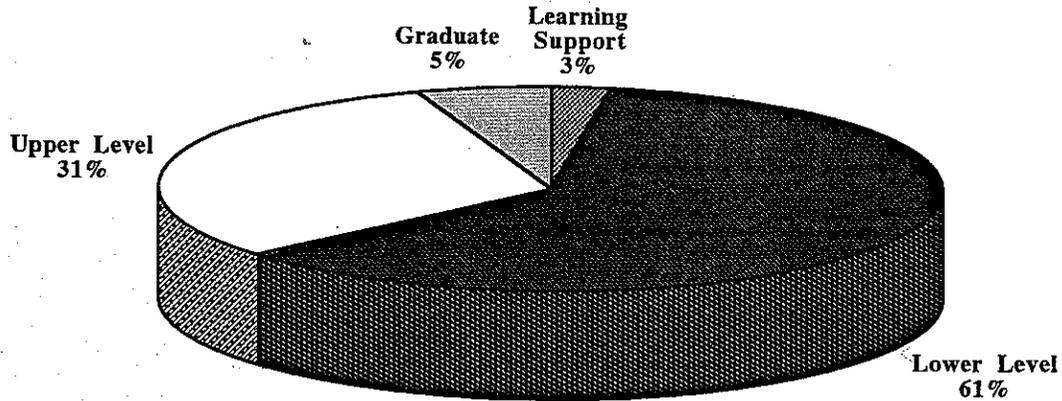


FALL CREDIT HOURS GENERATED 1992-1996							
Level	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Lower	79,743	85,533	85,104	87,959	91,016	11,273	14%
Upper	37,070	36,940	36,662	37,114	39,338	2,268	6%
Graduate	6,211	6,635	5,760	5,843	7,909	1,698	27%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>123,024</b>	<b>129,108</b>	<b>127,756</b>	<b>130,916</b>	<b>138,263</b>	<b>15,239</b>	<b>12%</b>
Annual % Change	9%	3%	(1%)	2%	6%		

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- Almost two-thirds of the total credit hours generated continue to be earned at the freshman and sophomore levels, but only 51% of the headcount enrollment is classified at those levels.
- Although the attractiveness of completing baccalaureate programs at KSU and enrolling in graduate programs is reflected in the growth in the upper levels, lower division continues to grow at a faster rate.

## CREDIT HOURS GENERATED ANNUALLY



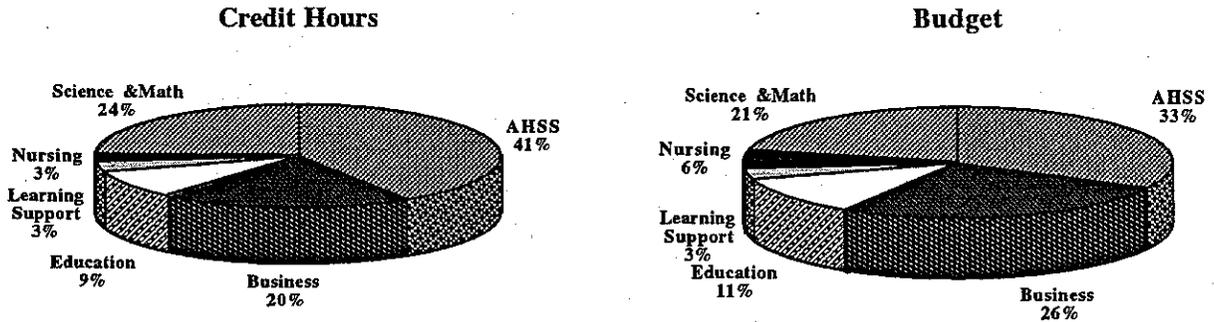
**Distribution of Credit Hours Generated**

FISCAL YEAR CREDIT HOURS GENERATED 1992-1996							
Level	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	11,175	11,545	11,500	10,760	11,005	(170)	(2%)
Lower Level	234,695	242,830	257,894	257,311	265,510	30,815	13%
Upper Level	129,541	134,963	132,994	131,530	136,994	7,453	6%
Graduate	21,207	23,295	25,724	22,904	23,803	2,596	12%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>396,618</b>	<b>412,633</b>	<b>428,112</b>	<b>422,505</b>	<b>437,312</b>	<b>40,694</b>	<b>10%</b>
Annual # Chg.	36,911	16,015	15,479	(5,607)	14,807		
Annual % Chg.	10%	4%	4%	(1%)	4%		

### HIGHLIGHTS

- KSU experienced a growth of over 40,500 credit hours of instruction, a 10% increase, over the past five years while headcount grew by only 7%.
- Enrollment in the lower division and graduate courses showed the largest gains in credit hours produced.

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INSTRUCTIONAL BUDGET EXPENSE AND CREDIT HOUR PRODUCTION BY COLLEGE

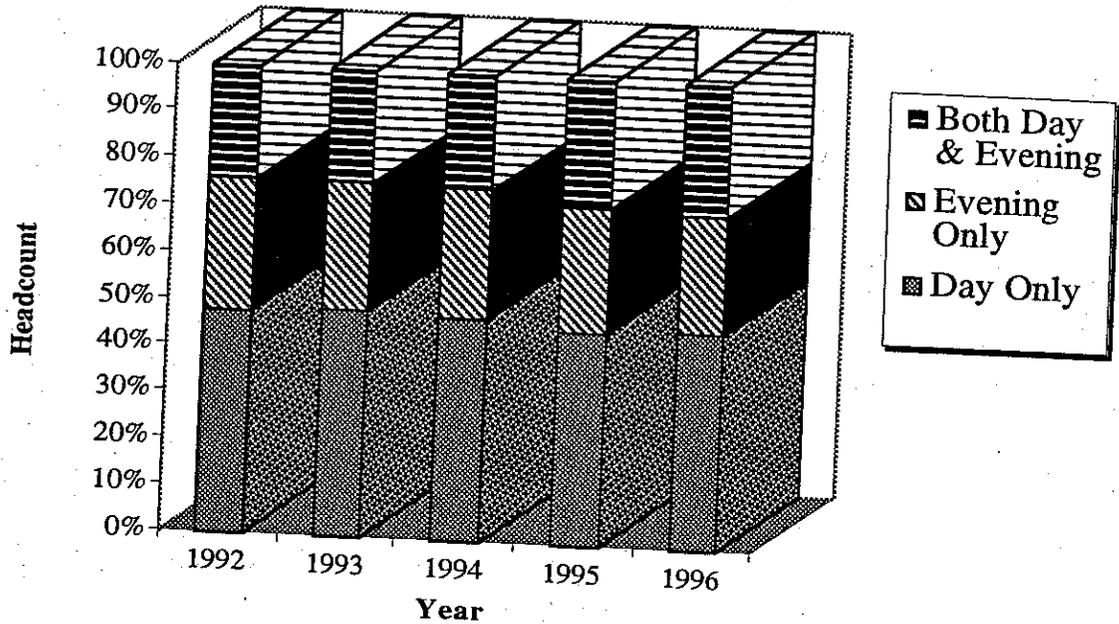


COLLEGE/SCHOOL	% OF INSTRUCTIONAL BUDGET EXPENDED IN FY 1995-96	% OF CREDIT HOURS GENERATED IN FY 1995-96
Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences	33%	41%
Business	26%	20%
Education	11%	9%
Nursing	6%	3%
Science & Mathematics	21%	24%
Learning Support	3%	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Lower division instruction in the arts and sciences is much heavier than in the other colleges, reflecting greater efficiency.
- Caution is advised in interpreting these comparisons; even though greater weight is traditionally assigned to graduate and upper division instruction than lower division instruction, such weights were not reflected in the percent of credit hours generated.

## DAY AND EVENING ENROLLMENTS

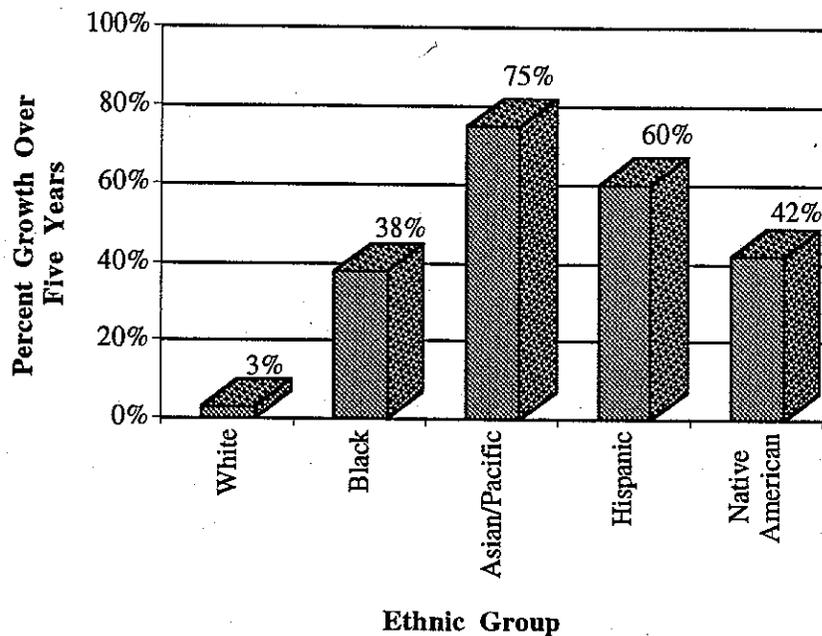


Category	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Day Only	5,578	5,964	5,707	5,549	5,835	257	5%
Evening Only	3,287	3,335	3,283	3,235	3,166	(121)	(4%)
Both Day & Evening	2,805	2,974	2,924	3,316	3,536	731	26%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,670</b>	<b>12,273</b>	<b>11,915</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>12,537</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>7%</b>

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Day only enrollment has grown faster than night only enrollment during the last five years.
- The greatest growth, however, is in the number of students taking day and evening courses each fall; the large number of closed classes at registration may be a contributing factor here.
- Over (53% in the fall of 1996) of all students take at least one evening class.

## FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN MINORITY AND MAJORITY STUDENT ENROLLMENT

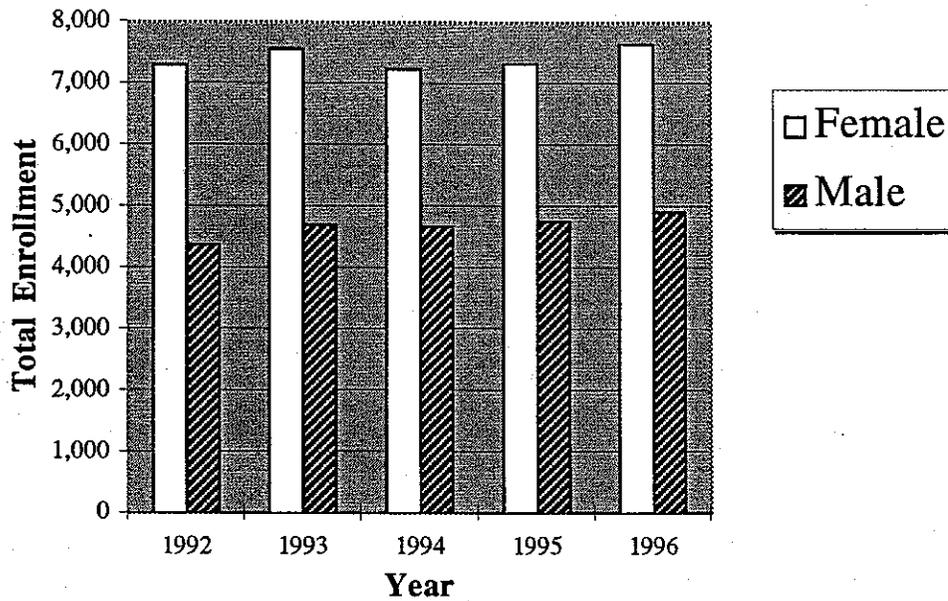


DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUP: FALL 1992- FALL 1996							
Ethnic Group	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
White	10,633	11,058	10,602	10,639	10,935	302	3%
Black	635	758	802	832	877	242	38%
Asian/Pacific Island	214	248	278	349	374	160	75%
Hispanic	157	172	180	229	251	94	60%
Native American	31	37	53	51	44	13	42%
Multiracial					56		
<b>TOTAL</b>	11,670	12,273	11,915	12,100	12,537	867	7%

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Over the last five years, minority student enrollment has grown faster than majority student enrollment for all major ethnic groups, reflecting local demographic shifts.
- Black students comprise 7% and the other minority groups combined comprise 6% of the headcount in fall 1996. In 1992 black students were only 5% of the student population.
- Minority student retention efforts have succeeded in boosting minority enrollment beyond the growth rates of the majority population.

## MALE AND FEMALE ENROLLMENT



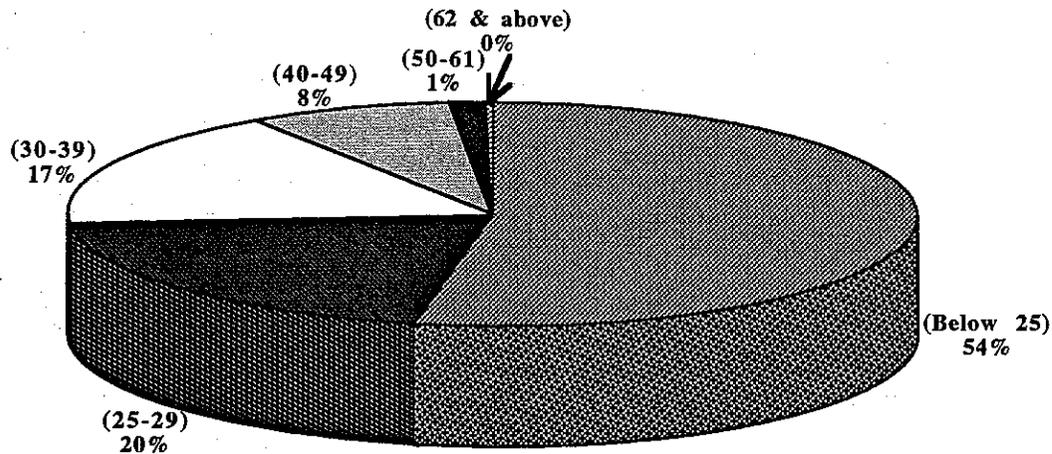
DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER: FALL 1992- FALL 1996										
Gender	Fall 1992		Fall 1993		Fall 1994		Fall 1995		Fall 1996	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Female	7,295	63	7,562	62	7,245	61	7,330	61	7,638	61
Male	4,375	38	4,711	37	4,670	39	4,770	39	4,899	39
<b>TOTAL</b>	11,670		12,273		11,915		12,100		12,537	

Gender	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Female	343	5%
Male	524	12%

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Six out of ten students at Kennesaw State are female.
- The proportion of women to men has remained very constant over five years.

**DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT AGES: FALL 1996**



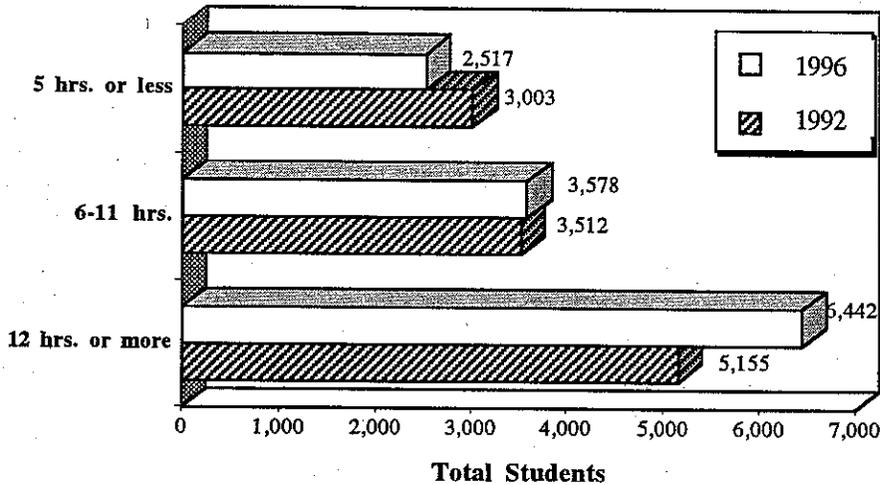
**Fall 1996**

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY AGE RANGES						
Age Range	Total Number	% of Total	Under-graduates	% of Under-graduates	Graduates	% of Graduates
Below 25	6,656	53%	6,550	58%	106	9%
25-29	2,526	20%	2,125	19%	401	34%
30-39	2,165	17%	1,776	16%	389	33%
40-49	984	8%	748	7%	236	20%
50-61	168	1%	107	<1%	61	4%
62 & above	38	<1%	36	<1%	2	<1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,537</b>		<b>11,342</b>		<b>1,195</b>	
Average Age	27		26		34	
Oldest Age	84		84		65	
Youngest Age	15		15		22	

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- As a commuter university, Kennesaw State attracts large numbers of nontraditional age students at all levels.
- Forty-two percent of the undergraduate student body can be considered nontraditional students by age ( 25 or older).

## STUDENT COURSE LOADS



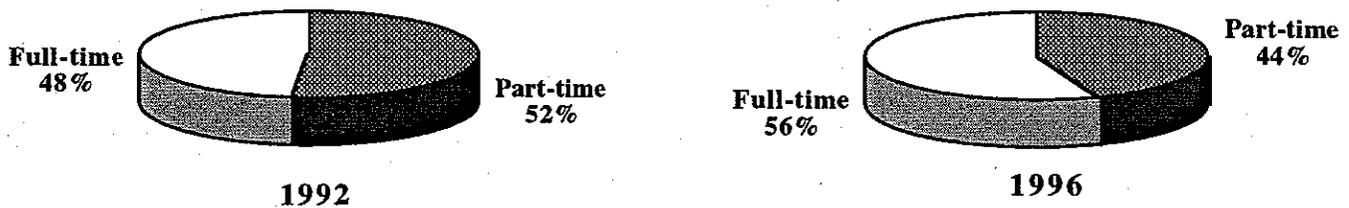
ENROLLMENT BY CREDIT HOURS							
Credit Hours	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
1-5	3,003	3,039	2,782	2,686	2,517	(486)	(16%)
6-11	3,512	3,649	3,399	3,427	3,578	66	2%
12-15	4,462	4,735	4,807	5,025	5,342	880	20%
16 +	693	850	927	962	1,100	407	59%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>11,670</b>	<b>12,273</b>	<b>11,915</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>12,537</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Total Full-Time*</b>	<b>6,096</b>	<b>5,979</b>	<b>5,734</b>	<b>5,987</b>	<b>6,765</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>Total Part-Time**</b>	<b>5,574</b>	<b>6,292</b>	<b>6,181</b>	<b>6,113</b>	<b>5,770</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Average Hours/Student:</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>		

\* 12 or more hours for undergraduate and 10 or more hours for graduate students.  
 \*\* Less than 12 hours for undergraduate and less than 10 hours for graduate students.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Nearly one out of four students takes five or fewer hours and another almost three out of ten enroll in 6-11 hours. Over half of the students are enrolled full-time.
- The average student course load over the last five years has remained stable-one quarter-hour shy of the minimum full-time load.

## UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT BY FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS



**Comparison of Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollments**

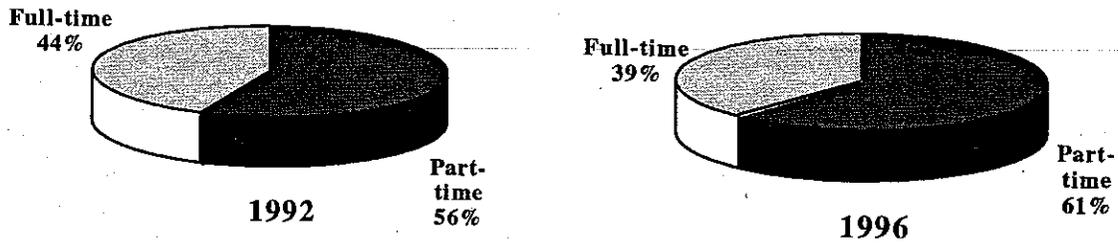
UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT STATUS							
Status	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Part-time (11 hrs or less)	5,421	5,565	5,737	5,175	4,998	(423)	(8%)
Annual % Change	8%	3%	3%	(10%)	(3%)		
Full-time (12 hrs or more)	5,050	5,443	5,141	5,938	6,344	1,294	26%
Annual % Change	13%	8%	(6%)	16%	7%		

*(Numbers include all undergraduate classifications.)*

### HIGHLIGHTS

- For the first time in many years, the full-time undergraduates started outnumbering the part-time students in 1995 and 1996.
- The number of full-time undergraduates increased at a greater rate than the number of part-time students, perhaps because of the economic conditions.
- Over half (56%) of the KSU undergraduates are full-time.

## GRADUATE ENROLLMENT BY FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS



**Comparison of Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollments**

GRADUATE ENROLLMENT STATUS							
Status	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
<b>Part-time</b>							
Less than 10 hours	675	729	628	623	733	58	9%
Annual % Change	0%	8%	(14%)	(1%)	18%		
<b>Full-time</b>							
10 hours or more	524	536	409	364	462	(62)	(12%)
Annual % Change	27%	2%	(24%)	(11%)	27%		

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Part-time graduate students consistently outnumber full-time graduate students each year as well as out-distancing the full-time in the 5-year growth rate.
- Graduate enrollment dipped in the mid 1990s largely as a result of the discontinuation of post-baccalaureate certification programs in teacher education.

**ENROLLMENT BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**

<b>DISTRIBUTION OF INTERNATIONALS</b>					
<b>Country of Origin (10 or more students)</b>	<b>Fall 1992</b>	<b>Fall 1993</b>	<b>Fall 1994</b>	<b>Fall 1995</b>	<b>Fall 1996</b>
Nigeria	51	57	60	60	50
Kenya	29	27	36	45	47
Japan	23	22	31	43	44
Canada	27	38	43	46	43
United Kingdom	33	30	31	34	32
India	17	13	14	16	22
Jamaica	10	16	13	19	19
Iran	23	17	18	19	17
Korea	11	16	12	16	17
Thailand	1	6	7	5	15
Cameroon	11	10	13	14	14
Philippines	3	4	5	10	14
China	7	4	4	9	13
Pakistan	5	7	6	10	13
Colombia	7	7	12	8	12
Germany	11	15	12	12	11
Brazil	3	6	8	6	10
Other Countries	109	133	181	206	240
<b>Total International Students</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>633</b>
<b>Total Countries Represented</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>91</b>

	<b>5-Year # Change</b>	<b>5-Year % Change</b>
<b>International Students</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>66%</b>
<b>Number of Countries</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17%</b>

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- The number of international students increased substantially over the last five years and now represents 5% of the student body.
- Additionally, the number of countries represented (91 in 1996) continues to increase annually.

## ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
<b>PRIMARY SERVICE AREA *</b>							
Cobb	7,602	7,820	7,544	7,533	7,749	147	2%
Cherokee	1,279	1,419	1,386	1,432	1,464	185	14%
Fulton	915	1,037	1,037	1,075	1,113	198	22%
Paulding	341	360	353	416	434	93	27%
Bartow	372	359	376	366	419	47	13%
Douglas	175	190	141	139	134	(41)	(23%)
Subtotal	10,684	11,185	10,837	10,961	11,313	629	6%
<b>SECONDARY SERVICE AREA</b>							
DeKalb	194	202	222	218	234	40	21%
Gwinnett	139	163	129	193	190	51	37%
Pickens	102	91	95	82	92	(10)	(10%)
Gordon	76	78	74	82	84	8	11%
Floyd	55	56	62	55	54	(1)	(2%)
Gilmer	26	43	24	39	30	4	15%
Polk	36	33	29	34	34	(2)	(6%)
Subtotal	628	666	635	703	718	90	14%
<b>ALL OTHER COUNTIES</b>							
Other	358	422	443	436	506	148	41%
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>11,670</b>	<b>12,273</b>	<b>11,915</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>12,537</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>7%</b>

\* Cobb and contiguous counties

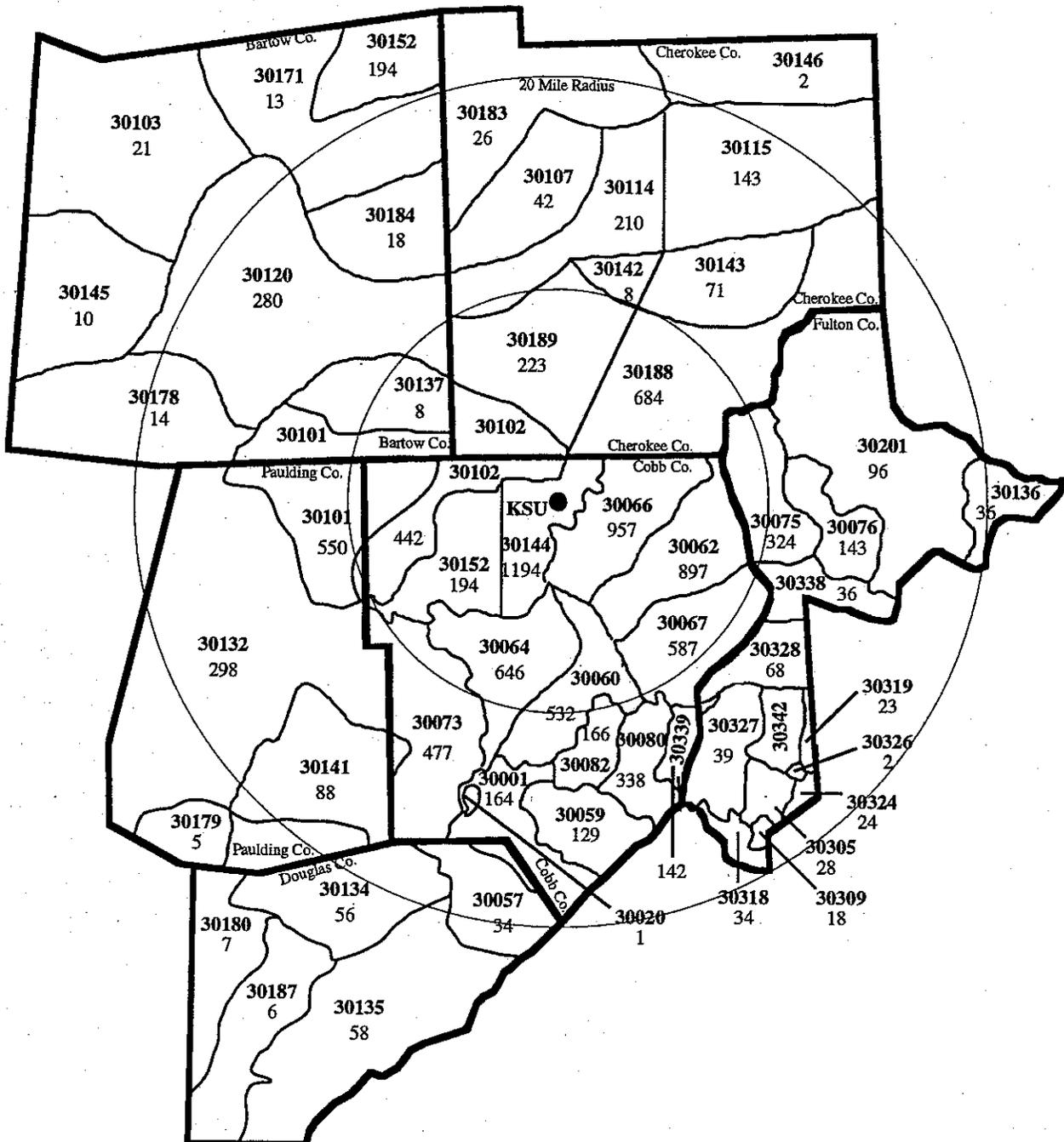
### HIGHLIGHTS

- Nine out of ten students at KSU reside in one of the six counties in the university's primary service area.
- Approximately two of every three students come from Cobb County; this proportion is declining as the rate of growth in enrollment from other counties increases.
- The percentage of population growth in the primary service area counties, other than Cobb, is increasing faster than Cobb's.

# GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF KSU STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY'S PRIMARY SERVICE AREA

Fall 1996

(Zip Code and Number of Students \*)



\* Approximately 1,728 additional students were enrolled in the fall 1996 who resided in counties and zip code areas beyond those pictured. All of these students are registered in degree-credit programs. Non-credit programs in KSU's Division of Continuing Education enroll an additional 16,000 students.

## ANALYSIS OF ENROLLMENT BY ZIP CODES

- KSU's fall 1996 enrollment included students who reside in 86 counties in Georgia. However, for the majority of KSU's students, the university's reach extends only 20 miles. About 9 out of every 10 KSU students reside within 20 miles of the campus in either Cobb or one of the five counties contiguous to Cobb.
- Almost 60 percent of the students live within 10 miles of the campus in either the northern half of Cobb or the southern half of Cherokee counties.
- One fourth of the students reside in East Cobb, one fourth in North or West Cobb, and another one-fourth of the students commute from either South Cobb, Marietta, South Cherokee or North Fulton.
- Cobb County is the residence of two out of every three students (62%). The next largest (and fastest growing) feeder county is Cherokee with 12%, followed by Fulton with 9%. Bartow and Paulding each provide only 3% of the student body.
- Zip code areas in the northern half of Cobb and southern half of Cherokee yielded the greatest gains in KSU students. Most enrollment growth came from zip code areas experiencing substantial expansion of residential housing. In contrast, the more established and stable residential areas yielded little or no gain in number of students enrolled (e.g., Marietta, Roswell, Austell, Mableton, East Marietta, Smyrna).
- The proportions of students residing in the six counties of KSU's primary service area correspond generally to the proportional differences in total population among those counties. Cobb and Cherokee's projected growth through 2010 substantially outpaces the growth rates of the other four counties. This suggests that these two counties will continue to be the residential home for 75% of KSU's students over the next 20 years and the primary source of the university's enrollment growth.
- Bartow's population in 1990 was less than half of the number living in Cobb 30 years ago when KJC was being planned. The growth of Bartow County's population over the next 20 years is not projected to be great, nor will it reach the population level of Cobb in 1960. Thus, the town of Cartersville and Bartow County may continue to contribute only a small percentage of the university's student body for the foreseeable future.
- Although the area within a 10 mile radius of the campus may represent the most fertile field for KSU's direct-mail marketing, expanding the reach of the university's regional impact will require target marketing in the population centers 10 to 20 miles from the campus (e.g., Woodstock, Canton, Roswell, Alpharetta, Dallas & Cartersville).

## UNDERGRADUATE APPLICATION STATISTICS

	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
<b>NEW FRESHMEN APPLICANTS</b>							
Applied	1,031	1,221	1,059	1,118	1,183	152	15%
Rejected	31	68	65	51	59	28	90%
Incomplete	105	115	68	95	89	(16)	(15%)
Accepted	895	1,038	926	972	1,035	140	16%
Enrolled	719	780	757	787	821	102	14%
SAT averages of applicants who enroll							
Verbal	435	447	430	433	523*		
Math	474	487	482	470	504*		
Composite	909	934	912	903	1,027*		
<b>LEARNING SUPPORT APPLICANTS</b>							
Applied	1,222	1,136	837	1,050	1,056	(166)	(14%)
Rejected	345	316	204	208	239	(106)	(31%)
Incomplete	106	72	55	74	61	(45)	(42%)
Accepted	771	748	578	768	756	(15)	(2%)
Enrolled	433	412	411	413	471	38	9%
SAT averages of applicants who enroll							
Verbal	365	370	375	379	451*		
Math	392	404	369	366	429*		
Composite	757	774	744	745	880*		
<b>NEW TRANSFER APPLICANTS</b>							
Applied	2,560	2,490	2,129	2,321	2,382	(178)	(7%)
Rejected	57	132	90	82	75	18	32%
Incomplete	488	461	219	311	277	(211)	(43%)
Accepted	2,015	1,902	1,820	1,928	2,030	15	1%
Enrolled	1,142	1,071	1,058	1,193	1,149	7	1%
SAT averages of applicants who enroll							
Verbal	419	415	419	417	500*		
Math	447	436	447	465	473*		
Composite	866	851	866	882	973*		

\* Recentered SAT scores

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Out of the three classifications, 83% of those who applied were accepted for admission. Of those accepted 64% actually matriculated for the fall quarter 1996.
- The highest acceptance (87%) and enrolled (79%) rates are in the Freshmen category with learning support having the smallest acceptance (72%) rate and transfers with the lowest enrolled rate (57%).

## KSU'S PRINCIPAL FEEDER HIGH SCHOOLS FOR FALL 1996

HIGH SCHOOL (10 or more enrolled students)	NUMBER APPLIED	NUMBER ACCEPTED	NUMBER ENROLLED*
Harrison (Cobb County)	166	149	127
North Cobb (Cobb County)	134	116	88
Lassiter (Cobb County)	140	116	86
Sprayberry (Cobb County)	119	98	73
Etowah (Cherokee County)	103	84	70
McEachern (Cobb County)	103	89	69
Sequoyah (Cherokee County)	85	73	56
Wheeler (Cobb County)	66	56	42
South Cobb (Cobb County)	58	48	41
Pope (Cobb County)	70	57	39
Walton (Cobb County)	58	50	37
Osborne (Cobb County)	53	44	35
Roswell (Fulton County)	50	45	35
Campbell (Cobb County)	56	50	33
Paulding (Paulding County)	36	32	25
East Paulding (Paulding County)	34	30	25
Cartersville (Bartow County)	44	35	23
Marietta (Cobb County)	37	27	21
Cherokee (Cherokee County)	36	33	21
Cartersville (City)	19	18	16
Pebblebrook (Cobb County)	20	19	15
Pickens (Pickens County)	30	27	15

\* These totals include information on learning support students.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The feeder high schools with the greatest number of new Kennesaw State University students tend to be in north Cobb and south Cherokee counties.
- Among the principal feeder high schools for the fall of 1996 more than 55% of the new freshmen and learning support students came from a Cobb County school.

## TRANSFER STUDENTS FROM OTHER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN FALL 1996

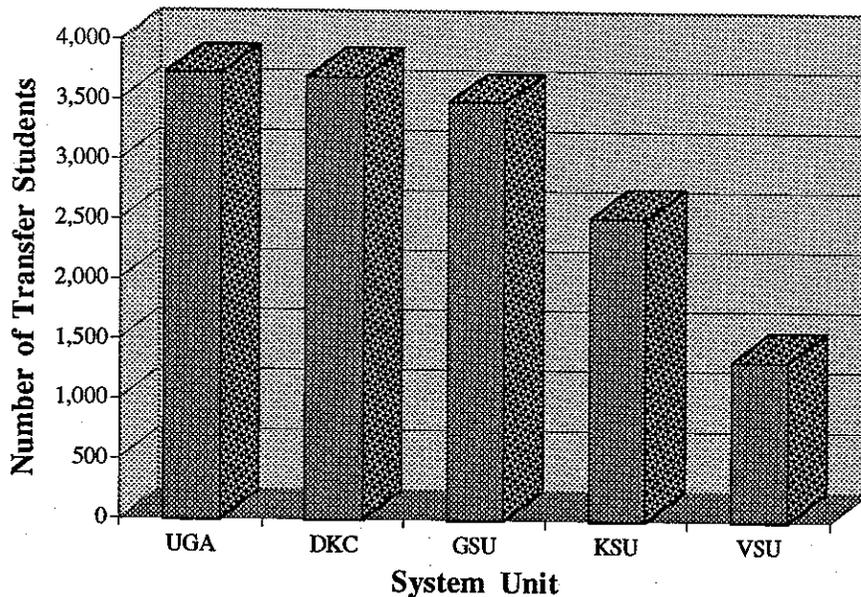
TRANSFER INSTITUTION	NUMBER APPLIED	NUMBER ACCEPTED	NUMBER ENROLLED*
<b>University System of Georgia Institutions (8 or more enrolled):</b>			
DeKalb College	165	127	81
University of Georgia	117	107	69
Georgia State	102	88	54
Georgia Southern University	78	72	47
Floyd College	76	66	44
Dalton College	53	49	42
Southern Polytech	57	50	40
State Univ. of West Georgia	49	43	34
Georgia Tech	34	31	24
North Georgia College	19	19	13
Valdosta State University	19	13	9
Armstrong Atlantic State Un	14	13	9
Columbus State University	12	10	8
Other University System Institutions	117	92	62
<b>Total University System Transfers</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>536</b>
<b>Transfers from Other Colleges in Georgia</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>Transfers from Out-of-State Colleges</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>635</b>
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>1,356</b>

\* Includes all transfers, i.e., other, graduate, special, transients and auditors, while other transfer numbers reflect only undergraduates.

### HIGHLIGHT

- Only 40% of the new transfer students at Kennesaw State University came from other units of the University System of Georgia; the largest number of out-of-state transfers consists of nontraditional students relocating to the Atlanta area.

**TOP FIVE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM  
UNITS RECEIVING THE LARGEST  
NUMBER OF TRANSFER STUDENTS  
FY 1996**

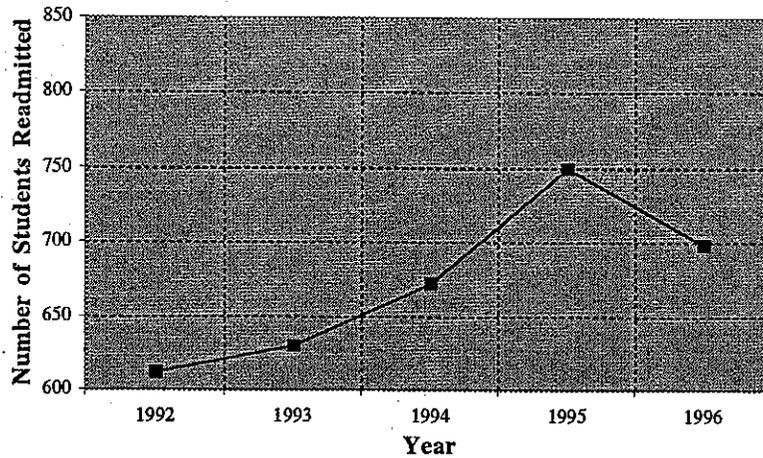


Rank	System Unit	Total # Transfers	In-System Transfers	Out-of-System Transfers
1	University of Georgia	3,733	2,119	1,614
2	DeKalb College	3,702	1,372	2,330
3	Georgia State University	3,498	1,917	1,581
4	<i>Kennesaw State University</i>	<i>2,526</i>	<i>1,105</i>	<i>1,421</i>
5	Valdosta State University	1,331	753	578

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Kennesaw State is the fourth largest receiver of transfer students in the University System; it lags behind only Georgia State, the University of Georgia and DeKalb College.
- Three of the top five institutions are located in the Atlanta metropolitan area; transfer activity drops dramatically for institutions outside this area.

## READMISSION OF FORMER STUDENTS



READMISSION BY CLASSIFICATION							
	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Freshman	162	131	191	216	170	8	5%
Sophomore	140	149	170	149	158	18	13%
Junior	114	123	110	138	120	6	5%
Senior	84	94	103	104	118	34	40%
Learn. Support	39	28	26	28	26	(13)	(33%)
Other	73	105	72	115	106	33	45%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>14%</b>
Annual % Change	(1%)	3%	7%	12%	(7%)		
<b>Number of Applications</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4%</b>
Annual % Change	3%	(2%)	1%	16%	(10%)		

### HIGHLIGHT

- The re-enrollment of “stopouts,” i.e. students who have not been enrolled for four or more quarters at KSU, accounts for approximately 6% of the total headcount enrollment.

## STATE AND NATIONAL SAT COMPARISONS

SAT SCORES					
	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall* 1996
<b>VERBAL SCORES:</b>					
National Mean	423	424	423	428	505*
State Mean	398	399	398	406	484*
KSU (full admits only)**	435	447	430	433	523*
KSU (all freshmen)**	411	418	420	421	501*
<b>MATH SCORES:</b>					
National Mean	476	478	479	482	508*
State Mean	444	445	446	448	477*
KSU (full admits only)**	474	487	482	470	504*
KSU (all freshmen)**	446	456	461	448	480*
<b>COMPOSITE SCORES:</b>					
National Mean	899	902	902	910	1013*
State Mean	842	844	844	854	961*
KSU (full admits only)**	909	934	912	903	1027*
KSU (all freshmen)**	857	874	881	869	981*

\* Fall 1996 scores reflect the "recentered" means.

\*\* All freshmen total includes students admitted with Academic Assistance or Developmental Studies requirement; full admits do not.

*Note: National and state mean scores are for all college-bound seniors taking the SAT. The state and national means were furnished by College Board.*

## HIGHLIGHTS

- KSU's average SAT scores have tended to be higher than the state mean but below the national mean, when all freshman are considered in the comparisons.
- Phasing out Developmental Studies in fall of 1997 should improve KSU's average SAT comparisons.

## COLLEGE PREPARATORY CURRICULUM (CPC) DEFICIENCIES FALL 1996

Percent of Entering Freshmen with a College Preparatory Curriculum Deficiency					
English	Math	Social Science	Science	Foreign Language	Unduplicated Number of Students
7%	12%	7%	10%	12%	19%

Number of Entering Freshmen with Respective Number of CPC Deficiencies						
Number of Deficiencies	English	Math	Social Science	Science	Foreign Language	Unduplicated Number of Students
1	21	46	18	32	47	126
2	16	30	16	28	32	47
3	20	39	26	38	41	43
4	20	23	22	23	22	23
5	11	11	11	11	11	11

Students Enrolled in Learning Support						
	Reading	English	Math	Unduplicated Number of Students	Percent of Freshmen Enrollment	
Developmental Studies	36	48	196	234	7%	
Academic Assistance	124	143	211	356	11%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>18%</b>	

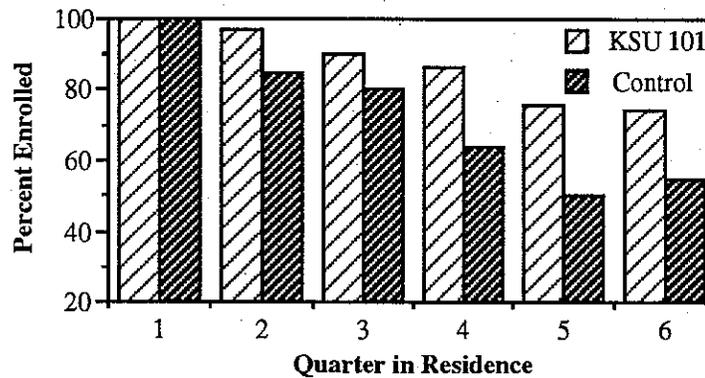
### HIGHLIGHTS

- KSU's percentage of freshmen in Developmental Studies is lower than most state universities and will be phased out in 1997-98.
- According to new admission standards adopted by Board of Regents, KSU will phase out all CPC deficiencies by 2001.

## THE KSU 101 EXPERIENCE

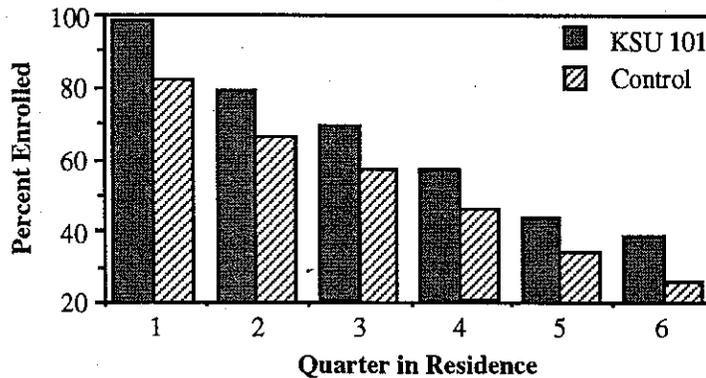
### High S.A.T. Students (S.A.T.>900)

#### Retention Over Six Quarters



### Developmental Studies Students

#### Retention Over Six Quarters

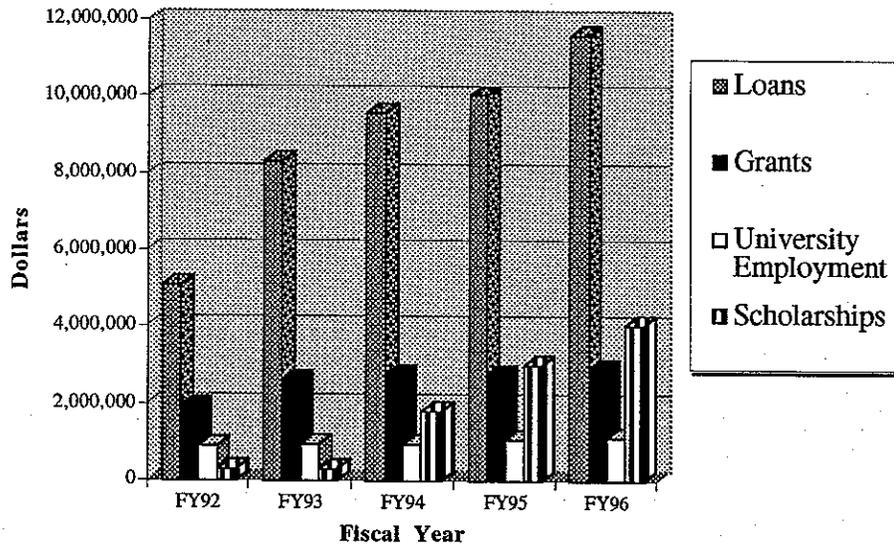


(Source: Bowman Davis, former KSU Freshman Orientation Co-director)

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Among students at KSU with high S.A.T. scores, a significantly higher retention rate was achieved by KSU 101 students than their control counterparts in all subsequent quarters.
- Among developmental studies students, a significantly higher percentage of KSU 101 students was retained over the first three quarters.

## STUDENT FINANCIAL AID



DOLLARS AWARDED						
Type	FY92	FY 93	FY94	FY95	FY96	5-year % Change
Loans	\$5,111,036	\$8,346,211	\$9,600,000	\$10,038,274	\$11,595,439	127%
Grants	1,953,173	2,624,000	2,765,000	2,767,325	2,921,051	50%
University Employment	922,422	945,058	954,022	1,083,000	1,127,200	22%
Scholarships	289,697	314,094	1,800,450	3,008,272	4,057,436	1300%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,276,328</b>	<b>\$12,229,363</b>	<b>\$15,119,472</b>	<b>\$16,896,871</b>	<b>\$19,701,126</b>	<b>138%</b>

COMPARISON OF AWARDS MADE FY 92 - FY 96					
Year	Loans	Grants	Employment	Scholarships	Total
FY 92	1,897	1,423	598	246	4,164
FY 96	3,637	2,390	1,118	2,794	9,939

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of students at KSU who received some sort of financial aid in the fall 1996 was 5,518 or 41% of the student body.
- The amount of money included in financial aid awards increased dramatically over the last five years, primarily as a result of huge increases in student loan programs and the state HOPE scholarship program. HOPE scholarships alone accounted for over \$3.5 million in the FY96 scholarships number.

*K*

KENNESAW  
STATE  
UNIVERSITY

ACADEMIC  
PROGRAMS

FACT  
BOOK

## ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

### Table of Contents

Degrees and Majors Authorized by the Board of Regents .....	58
Characteristics of the 1995-96 Graduating Class .....	59
Total Degrees Awarded Since 1966 .....	60
Degrees Awarded FY 1992- FY 1996 .....	61
Growth of Graduates Participating in Commencements .....	62
Degrees Awarded: Summary by Colleges .....	63
Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences .....	64
Business .....	65
Education .....	66
Nursing .....	67
Science and Mathematics .....	68
Declared Majors in the University .....	69
Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences .....	70
Business .....	71
Education .....	72
Nursing .....	73
Science and Mathematics .....	74
Upper Division Majors	
Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences .....	75
Business .....	76
Education .....	77
Nursing .....	78
Science and Mathematics .....	79
Continuing Education .....	80
Library Information .....	81
Career Services .....	82

## DEGREES AND MAJORS AUTHORIZED BY THE BOARD OF REGENTS 1996

### BACHELOR OF ARTS

Art  
English  
French  
History  
International Affairs  
Music  
Political Science  
Psychology  
Spanish  
Theater

### BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Accounting  
Economics  
Finance  
Management  
Marketing  
Professional Sales

### BACHELOR OF MUSIC

Music Education (P-12)  
Music Performance

### BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Art Education (P-12)  
Biology  
Chemistry  
Communication  
Computer Science  
Early Childhood Education (P-5)  
Middle Grades Education (4-8)  
French Education (P-12)  
Health and Physical Education  
Information Systems  
Mathematics  
Political Science  
Psychology  
Public and Social Services  
Secondary Education (7-12)  
    English Education  
    Mathematics Education  
    Science Education  
    Social Science Education  
Spanish Education (P-12)

### BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

### MASTER OF ACCOUNTING

### MASTER OF ARTS IN PROFESSIONAL WRITING

### MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

### MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION FOR EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONALS

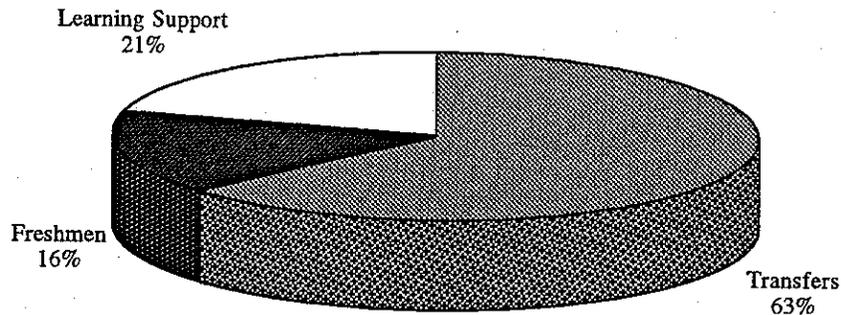
### MASTER OF EDUCATION

Early Childhood Education  
Middle Grades Education  
Special Education

### MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

### MASTER OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 1995-96 BACCALAUREATE GRADUATING CLASS

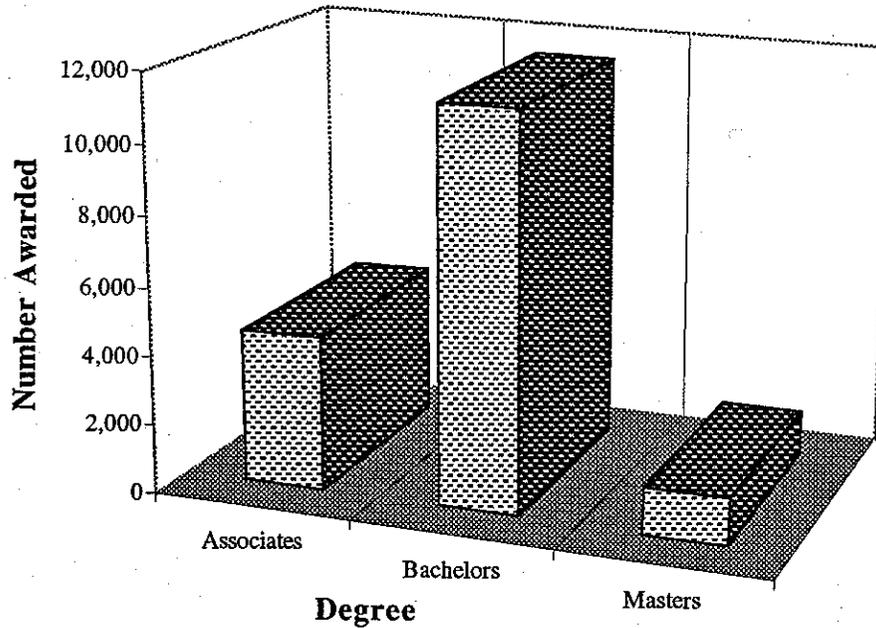


Status at Initial Matriculation

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Only one in three baccalaureate students began at KSU as a full-time beginning freshman or learning support student.
- Because of the urban location, it is not surprising that 63% of the baccalaureate graduates transferred to Kennesaw State.
- Of the 1995-96 bachelor's degree graduates who began as freshmen students (207), 49% completed their program in five years or less, 35% took six to ten years and 10% took eleven to fifteen years to graduate. Thirteen students (6%) who began as freshmen took more than 15 years to complete their degrees.
- Many of the transfer graduates (599) completed their degrees within five years; 15% took two years, 58% took three to five years, 20% took six to ten years, 3% took 11-20 years. Two transfer students initially enrolled at KSU in 1966.
- Of the graduates who began as learning support students (269), more than a third (39%) completed their degree requirements in five or less years. Fifty-two percent completed their degrees within six to ten years. Six students took more than 15 years.
- Fifty-six percent of the graduates matriculated at KSU in a fall quarter; 47% began in one of the other three academic quarters of the year. Less than one half, (47%) of the transfers chose fall as the quarter to begin, while the freshmen and developmental studies students were more traditional, with 76% of the freshmen and 73% of the learning support students beginning in a fall quarter.
- **The average age of the bachelor's degree recipient at KSU in 1995-96 was 30** which is about seven years older than the average age at traditional residential campuses, reflecting the nontraditional nature of KSU's student body.

## TOTAL DEGREES AWARDED SINCE 1966



### NUMBER OF DEGREES AWARDED FROM 1966-96

Associates	Bachelors	Masters	Total
4,473	11,414	1,300	17,217

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Associate degrees have been awarded since 1966 (the last associate degree program was discontinued in 1997), bachelors have been awarded since 1980, and masters have been awarded since 1986.
- The annual number of bachelors and masters degrees now outnumber associate degrees 9 to 1.
- The rapid growth of upper division and graduate programs at KSU over the last ten years has been paralleled with number of bachelors and masters degrees awarded.

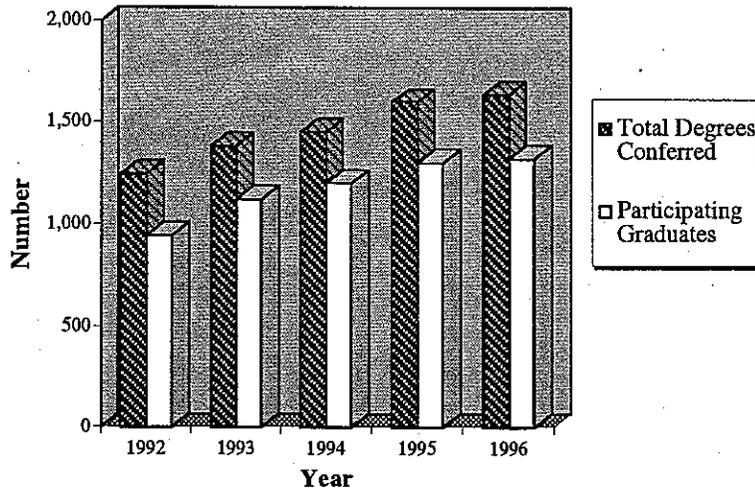
## DEGREES AWARDED FY 1992 - FY 1996

NUMBER OF DEGREES CONFERRED SINCE 1992							
	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
<b>Associates</b>							
AS	104	102	108	81	85	(19)	(18%)
<b>Total</b>	104	102	108	81	85	(19)	(18%)
<b>Bachelors</b>							
BA	80	115	118	115	150	70	88%
BBA	485	502	428	424	450	(35)	(7%)
BM	4	3	8	4	5	1	25%
BS	414	463	522	613	621	207	50%
BSN	41	44	63	67	67	26	63%
<b>Total</b>	1,024	1,127	1,139	1,223	1,293	269	26%
<b>Masters</b>							
MAcc				9	4	--	--
MBA	94	112	171	226	213	119	127%
MEd	27	42	35	58	34	7	26%
MPA				6	9	--	--
MAPW				--	--	--	--
MSN						--	--
<b>Total</b>	121	154	206	299	260	139	115%
<b>Total Degrees</b>	1,249	1,383	1,453	1,603	1,638	389	31%
<b>Annual % Change</b>	18%	11%	5%	10%	2%		

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Continued maturation of many relatively new programs started in the 1980s resulted in a 26% increase in bachelors degrees conferred over the last five years.
- Almost all associate degrees over last 5 years were nursing.
- BSN degrees are expected to rise in the future once faculty resources are redirected from the ADN program.
- Interest in arts and sciences programs has grown rapidly and is reflected in large increases in BA and BS degrees awarded over last five years.
- The leveling or declining interest in business fields nationally is reflected in a small decline in KSU's BBA degrees awarded
- The number of masters degrees awarded is expected to increase as these newest programs mature.
- KSU's MBA program is larger than all others in the state except Georgia State University's.
- KSU is the only university in the state with an MBA for Physician Executives.

## GROWTH OF GRADUATES PARTICIPATING IN COMMENCEMENTS



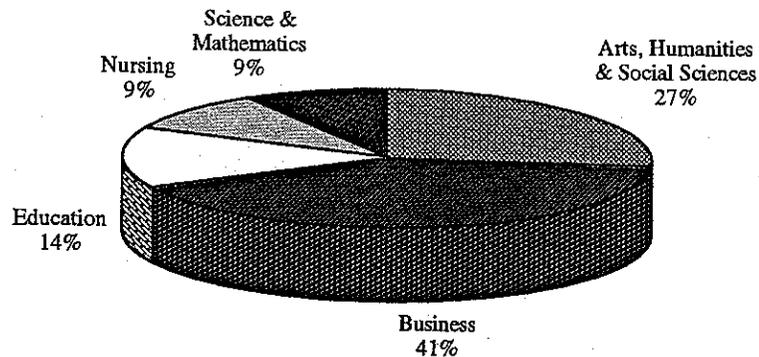
<b>FALL COMMENCEMENTS</b>					
	<b>December 1991*</b>	<b>December 1992*</b>	<b>December 1993*</b>	<b>December 1994*</b>	<b>December 1995*</b>
Total Degrees Conferred	448	518	528	550	610
Participating Graduates	323	401	403	399	457
<b>WINTER COMMENCEMENTS</b>					
	<b>April 1992</b>	<b>April 1993</b>	<b>April 1994</b>	<b>April 1995</b>	<b>April 1996</b>
Total Degrees Conferred	217	230	230	338	326
Participating Graduates	117	185	190	280	263
<b>SPRING COMMENCEMENTS</b>					
	<b>June 1992*</b>	<b>June 1993*</b>	<b>June 1994*</b>	<b>June 1995*</b>	<b>June 1996*</b>
Total Degrees Conferred	584	635	695	715	702
Participating Graduates	504	539	610	624	605
<b>Annual Total</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>1,638</b>
<b>Participating Graduates</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>1,325</b>

\*Because of space limitations, more than one commencement was offered on the same day.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- To accommodate the rapid growth in the number of graduates, KSU presently schedules six graduation ceremonies a year. (2 in fall, 1 in winter, 3 in spring)
- Eighty-one percent of graduates participate in the graduation ceremonies.

## DEGREES AWARDED: SUMMARY BY COLLEGES



FY 1996

DEGREES CONFERRED BY COLLEGES/SCHOOL							
COLLEGE/DEGREES	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
<b>Arts, Humanities &amp; Social Sciences</b>							
Associates	1	0	0	0	0	-	-
Bachelors	255	332	368	349	427	172	67%
Masters	-	-	-	6	9	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>70%</b>
<b>Business</b>							
Associates	23	6	1	0	0	-	-
Bachelors	507	510	429	424	450	(57)	(11%)
Masters	94	112	171	235	217	123	131%
<b>Total</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Education</b>							
Bachelors	154	172	169	256	202	48	31%
Masters	27	42	35	58	34	7	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Nursing</b>							
Associates	77	96	107	81	85	8	10%
Bachelors	41	44	63	67	67	26	63%
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Science &amp; Mathematics</b>							
Associates	3	0	0	0	0	-	-
Bachelors	67	69	110	127	147	80	119%
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>110%</b>
<b>UNIVERSITY TOTAL</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>31%</b>
<b>Annual % Change</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>2%</b>		

## DEGREES CONFERRED IN THE COLLEGE OF ARTS, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEGREE PROGRAM	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	5-Year % Change
<b>Associates Degree:</b>						
Social Services <sup>1</sup>	1	0	0	0	0	—
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Bachelors Degrees:</b>						
Art	8	22	21	19	21	163%
Communication	62	79	85	85	94	52%
English	23	24	28	32	45	96%
French	2	4	0	1	0	(100%)
History	6	18	22	15	23	283%
International Affairs	14	14	24	20	20	43%
Music	3	3	2	3	9	200%
Political Science	32	50	40	38	43	34%
Psychology	65	78	78	73	92	42%
Public/Social Services	37	35	61	55	65	76%
Spanish	3	5	6	6	6	100%
Theater <sup>2</sup>			1	2	9	—
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>Masters Degree:</b>						
MPA				6	9	—
<b>Total College Degrees</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>70%</b>
<b>Annual % Change</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>(4%)</b>	<b>23%</b>	
<b>College % of Total Degrees Awarded</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>27%</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Discontinued, fall 1988

<sup>2</sup> New program in 1994

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The total number of degrees awarded in this college has increased 70% over the last five years.
- Programs in communication and psychology are the largest in this college in terms of degrees granted each year and graduate ten times more students than the smallest program.
- There is an increasing percentage of students who receive their degrees from this college (almost three of ten).

## DEGREES CONFERRED IN THE COLES COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

DEGREE PROGRAM	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	5-Year % Change
<b>Associates Degrees: <sup>1</sup></b>						
Accounting	8	2	0	0	0	—
Business Administration	10	2	0	0	0	—
Data Processing	5	2	1	0	0	—
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Bachelors Degrees:</b>						
Accounting	116	138	103	120	132	14%
Data Processing <sup>2</sup>	16	5	0	0	0	—
Economics/Finance <sup>3</sup>	2	0	0	0	0	—
Economics <sup>3</sup>	11	10	10	6	8	(27%)
Finance <sup>3</sup>	53	49	45	48	55	4%
Management	152	164	154	160	153	1%
Marketing	142	122	112	88	97	(32%)
Professional Sales <sup>4</sup>	15	22	5	2	5	(67%)
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>(11%)</b>
<b>Masters Degrees:</b>						
Accounting <sup>5</sup>				9	4	—
Business Administration	94	112	121	169	158	68%
MBA EP			50	57	55	—
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>131%</b>
<b>Total College Degrees</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Annual % Change</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>(4%)</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>1%</b>	
<b>College % of Total Degrees Awarded</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>41%</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Associate degrees discontinued, fall 1988.

<sup>2</sup> Discontinued program

<sup>3</sup> Split in 1987

<sup>4</sup> New program in 1990

<sup>5</sup> New program in 1993

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The Coles College continues to graduate the largest proportion of students among all five units within KSU, although it has dropped from five in ten to four in ten.
- Eighty-two percent of the graduate degrees awarded at KSU are MBAs.

## DEGREES CONFERRED IN THE BAGWELL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

DEGREE PROGRAM	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	5-Year % Change
<b>Bachelors Degrees:</b>						
Early Childhood (P-5)	72	73	80	128	99	38%
Middle Grades (4-8)	27	42	25	44	34	26%
<b>All Grades (P-12)</b>						
Art Education	7	5	2	6	5	(29%)
French Education <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0	1	-
Health & Physical Ed.	10	11	26	29	24	140%
Music Education	3	1	6	3	4	33%
Spanish Education <sup>2</sup>	3	5	2	2	3	0%
<b>Secondary Education (7-12)</b>						
Business Education <sup>1</sup>	2	2	6	2	0	(100%)
English Education	12	12	7	16	8	(33%)
History Education <sup>1</sup>	4	4	4	3	1	(75%)
Math Education	0	3	3	3	3	--
Science Education	1	2	0	2	5	400%
Social Sci. Education	13	12	8	18	15	15%
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>31%</b>
<b>Masters Degrees:</b>						
Early Childhood (P - 5)	14	22	26	31	20	43%
Middle Grades (4 - 8)	13	20	9	27	14	8%
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>Total College Degrees</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Annual % Change</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>(5%)</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>(25%)</b>	
<b>College% of Total Degrees Awarded</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>14%</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Discontinued<sup>2</sup> New program in 1990

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of education degrees has grown 30% in the last five years.
- Early childhood and middle grades programs account for the majority (71%) of the degrees in teacher education.

## DEGREES CONFERRED IN THE SCHOOL OF NURSING\*

DEGREE PROGRAM	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	5-Year % Change
Associate Degree:	77	96	107	81	85	10%
Bachelors Degree:	41	44	63	67	67	63%
SubTotal	118	140	170	148	152	29%
Masters Degree: MSN <sup>1</sup>						
SubTotal						
<b>Total School Degree:</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Annual % Change (3%)</b>		<b>19%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>(13%)</b>	<b>3%</b>	
<b>School % of Total Degrees Awarded</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	

\* The School of Nursing was established in July 1994, so the numbers were pulled from the previous School of Science and Allied Health (now Science and Mathematics ) for comparison purposes.

<sup>1</sup> New program in 1996

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The changing nature of health care delivery has resulted in greater interest in BSN graduates; the associates degree program will be discontinued in 1997. The masters for Primary Care Nurse Practitioners serves a new niche in health care systems.
- Approximately one in ten KSU graduates is a nursing major.

**DEGREES CONFERRED  
IN THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE  
AND MATHEMATICS**

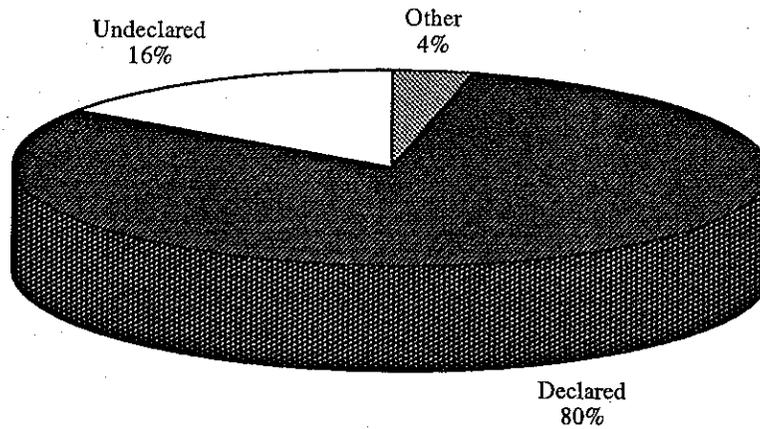
<b>DEGREE PROGRAM</b>	<b>FY 1992</b>	<b>FY 1993</b>	<b>FY 1994</b>	<b>FY 1995</b>	<b>FY 1996</b>	<b>5-Year % Change</b>
<b>Associates Degree:</b>						
Computer Programming <sup>1</sup>	3	0	0	0	0	-
<b>Bachelors Degrees:</b>						
Biology	21	30	46	60	57	171%
Chemistry	6	5	8	6	11	83%
Computer Science	16	13	16	21	33	106%
Information Systems	15	16	30	29	37	147%
Mathematics	9	5	10	11	9	0%
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>119%</b>
<b>Total College Degrees</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>110%</b>
<b>Annual % Change</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>(1%)</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>16%</b>	
<b>College % of Total Degrees Awarded</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>9%</b>	

<sup>1</sup>Discontinued, fall 1988

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The College of Science and Mathematics experienced a doubling in degrees awarded since FY 1992.
- Almost 40% of the degrees awarded here were in biology, followed by majors in information systems and computer science.
- The opening of the new Science Building in 1995-96 should further accelerate student interest in and graduation from programs in this college.

## DECLARED MAJORS IN ALL UNITS OF THE UNIVERSITY



**Fall 1996 Undergraduate Students**

<b>Bachelors Programs</b>	<b>FALL 1992</b>	<b>FALL 1993</b>	<b>FALL 1994</b>	<b>FALL 1995</b>	<b>FALL 1996</b>
Total Declared Majors	8,551	8,996	8,880	8,982	9,166
Undeclared	1,666	1,649	1,662	1,729	1,776
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>10,217</b>	<b>10,645</b>	<b>10,542</b>	<b>10,711</b>	<b>10,942</b>
Other (Joint Enrollment Audits, Provisional)	254	363	336	402	400
<b>Total Undergraduates</b>	<b>10,471</b>	<b>11,008</b>	<b>10,878</b>	<b>11,113</b>	<b>11,342</b>
<b>Graduate Programs</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1,195</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>11,670</b>	<b>12,273</b>	<b>11,915</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>12,537</b>

### HIGHLIGHTS

- During the fall of 1996, fewer than two out of 10 undergraduate students did not have a declared major.
- The percentage of undeclared majors has not changed appreciably over the last five years.

## DECLARED MAJORS IN THE COLLEGE OF ARTS, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	5-Year % Change
<b>BACHELORS PROGRAMS</b>						
Art	135	124	139	149	160	19%
Communication	355	396	409	402	393	11%
English	146	166	192	193	180	23%
French	4	11	16	17	21	425%
History	103	110	130	144	141	37%
International Affairs	100	111	120	117	140	40%
Music	52	73	59	60	81	56%
Political Science	181	195	188	208	203	12%
Psychology	501	531	518	520	550	10%
Public & Social Services	211	275	276	268	322	53%
Pre-Law (undeclared)	93	95	92	91	64	(31%)
Spanish	17	20	25	23	31	82%
Theater <sup>1</sup>			18	30	44	-
Undecided in AHSS	12	8	2	3	7	(42%)
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>GRADUATE PROGRAMS</b>						
<b>Master of Public Administration <sup>2</sup></b>						
Community Service Administration		22	37	59	41	-
Governmental Administration		16	27	40	34	-
Non-degree		8	5	4	12	-
<b>SubTotal</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Master of Arts in Professional Writing <sup>3</sup></b>						
				51	72	-
<b>Graduate SubTotal</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>COLLEGE TOTAL</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>2,161</b>	<b>2,253</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>2,496</b>	<b>31%</b>

<sup>1</sup> New program in 1994

<sup>2</sup> New program in 1993

<sup>3</sup> New program began fall 1995

### HIGHLIGHT

- The number of declared majors in this college has increased each year.

## DECLARED MAJORS IN THE COLES COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	5-Year % Change
<b>ASSOCIATES PROGRAMS</b>						
Accounting <sup>1</sup>	4	2	0	1	0	--
Business Administration <sup>1</sup>	13	2	2	1	0	--
Data Processing <sup>1</sup>	1	1	0	0	0	--
Secretarial Science <sup>1</sup>	2	1	0	0	0	--
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>BACHELORS PROGRAMS</b>						
Accounting	681	658	605	647	647	(5%)
Data Processing <sup>1</sup>	6	4	3	0	0	--
Economics & Finance	25	11	9	13	10	(60%)
Economics	30	36	40	35	36	20%
Finance	161	166	199	196	195	21%
Management	647	688	628	574	562	(13%)
Marketing	379	327	325	338	330	(13%)
Professional Sales	29	20	21	30	26	(10%)
Secretarial Science <sup>1</sup>	2	0	0	0	0	--
Undecided in Business	646	615	646	647	622	(4%)
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>2,606</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>(7%)</b>
<b>GRADUATE PROGRAMS</b>						
<b>(MBA Concentrations)</b>						
Accounting	50	48	56	44	40	(20%)
Business Administration	97	91	88	84	129	33%
Business Economic	--	1	2	1	4	--
Business Information Systems Mgt	79	75	74	69	82	4%
Entrepreneurship	1	12	33	39	50	4900%
Finance	99	112	120	100	120	21%
Human Resource Management & Dev	66	62	61	51	48	(27%)
Marketing	119	80	77	64	91	(24%)
Non-degree	29	17	14	19	28	(3%)
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>10%</b>
MBA for Experienced Professionals <sup>2</sup>	--	50	58	52	46	--
MBA for Experienced Professionals (Physicians Program) <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--	30	57	--
Master of Accounting <sup>4</sup>	--	10	14	29	35	--
<b>Graduate SubTotal</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>COLLEGE TOTAL</b>	<b>3,166</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>3,158</b>	<b>0%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Discontinued, fall 1988

<sup>2</sup> Graduate program began winter 1993

<sup>3</sup> Graduate program began fall 1995

<sup>4</sup> Graduate program began fall 1993

## DECLARED MAJORS IN THE BAGWELL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION & PTEU\*

	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	5-Year % Change
<b>BACHELORS PROGRAMS</b>						
Early Childhood (P-5)	502	630	552	583	678	35%
Middle Grades (4-8)	151	150	155	160	230	52%
All Grades (P-12)						
Art Education	40	42	40	54	51	28%
French Education	9	4	3	8	13	45%
Health & Physical Education	172	221	228	232	284	65%
Music Education	41	43	38	64	67	64%
Spanish Education	14	10	10	25	32	129%
Secondary Education Programs (7-12)						
Business Education <sup>1</sup>	33	29	11	2	0	-
English Education	91	86	78	74	83	(9%)
History Education <sup>1</sup>	45	40	40	16	0	-
Math Education	35	41	30	36	40	14%
Science Education	30	33	31	46	52	73%
Social Science Education	58	67	67	96	107	84%
Undecided in Education	366	280	294	287	290	(21%)
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>GRADUATE PROGRAMS</b>						
Early Childhood (P - 5)	51	66	54	47	68	33%
Middle Grades (4 - 8)	36	46	43	45	59	64%
Non-degree	572	553	274	152	133	(77%)
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>(61%)</b>
<b>COLLEGE TOTAL</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>2,341</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>(3%)</b>

<sup>1</sup>Discontinued, Fall 1994

\* Professional Teacher Education Unit

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- Early Childhood education, health and physical education, and middle grades education continue to be the most popular degree programs within the PTEU.
- Growth in student interest of P-12 programs in Art Education, Music Education and Spanish Education and Secondary (7-12) programs in Science and Social Science Education was substantial.

## DECLARED MAJORS IN THE SCHOOL OF NURSING\*

	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	5-Year % Change
<b>ASSOCIATE PROGRAM<sup>1</sup></b>						
Nursing	530	517	414	268	129	(76%)
<b>BACHELORS PROGRAM</b>						
Nursing	600	653	589	636	654	9%
Undecided	—	—	2	3	2	—
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>GRADUATE PROGRAM</b>						
Nursing					46	—
<b>SCHOOL TOTALS</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>(26%)</b>

\* The School of Nursing was established in July 1994, so the numbers were pulled from the previous School of Science & Allied Health (now Science and Mathematics) for comparison purposes.

<sup>1</sup>To be discontinued Fall 1996

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The associate degree program has declined especially now that it has been discontinued and the bachelors program has increased.
- Although a new school in the university, the School of Nursing accounts for 7% of the undergraduate enrollment.
- These undergraduate numbers reflect declared interest in a nursing major; not all have been officially admitted into a nursing program.

## DECLARED MAJORS IN THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS

	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	5-Year % Change
<b>ASSOCIATE PROGRAMS</b>						
Computer Programming <sup>1</sup>	2	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>BACHELORS PROGRAMS</b>						
Biology	277	318	357	401	442	60%
Chemistry	68	92	87	93	93	37%
Computer Science	243	261	303	305	310	28%
Information Systems	232	264	275	335	360	55%
Mathematics	65	57	78	58	56	(14%)
Pre-Dentistry (undeclared)	19	26	32	30	27	42%
Pre-Engineering (undeclared)	60	68	58	54	56	(7%)
Pre-Forestry (undeclared)	6	13	17	23	19	217%
Pre-Medicine (undeclared)	169	199	207	181	174	3%
Pre-Pharmacy (undeclared)	71	73	78	75	65	(8%)
Pre-Veterinary Medicine (undeclared)	52	66	57	64	61	17%
Undecided in Science	34	67	87	53	26	(24%)
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>COLLEGE TOTAL</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>30%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Discontinued, Fall 1988.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of declared majors in the College of Science and Mathematics has increased each year.
- Growth in student interest in biology and the information systems was especially noteworthy.

## UPPER DIVISION MAJORS COLLEGE OF ARTS, HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES

Number of Enrolled Juniors and Seniors						
PROGRAMS	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	5-Year % Change
Art	77	71	77	66	71	(8%)
Communication	211	242	245	244	241	14%
English	85	104	127	121	105	24%
French	1	3	10	10	14	1300%
History	68	70	85	90	89	31%
International Affairs	58	69	61	60	80	38%
Music	17	24	31	30	32	88%
Political Science	112	111	102	124	123	10%
Psychology	251	292	296	272	300	20%
Public & Social Services	130	180	195	176	206	58%
Pre-Law (undeclared)	26	21	19	17	10	(62%)
Spanish	12	11	17	14	22	83%
Theater	-	-	15	18	13	-
Undecided in AHSS	4	3	0	2	3	(25%)
<b>COLLEGE TOTALS</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>24%</b>

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The college's increase in the number of majors at the upper division level over the last five years was 24%.
- Many programs posted a steady increase in the number of majors over the last five years.
- Growth in the number of public & social services programs at the upper division level has been exceptionally strong.

## UPPER DIVISION MAJORS COLES COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

Number of Enrolled Juniors and Seniors						
PROGRAMS	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	5-Year % Change
Accounting	386	394	394	409	436	13%
Data Processing <sup>2</sup>	4	1	1	0	0	-
Economics & Finance <sup>1</sup>	18	7	5	11	7	(61%)
Economics	16	22	28	26	26	63%
Finance	114	124	145	136	127	11%
Management	425	433	389	391	388	(9%)
Marketing	266	214	228	231	225	(15%)
Professional Sales <sup>3</sup>	24	13	16	17	17	(29%)
Secretarial Science <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	-
Undecided in Business	162	179	194	197	187	15%
<b>COLLEGE TOTALS</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>0%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Split in 1987

<sup>2</sup> Discontinued, fall 1987

<sup>3</sup> New program, 1990

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of upper division declared majors in business fields peaked in 1991 and has remained relatively constant at about 1400.
- A smaller number of majors is to be expected reflecting the AACSB admission standards that are in place.
- Approximately one-third of the university's declared majors at the upper division level were enrolled in a business program.

## UPPER DIVISION MAJORS BAGWELL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION & PTEU\*

Number of Enrolled Juniors and Seniors						
PROGRAMS	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	5-Year % Change
Early Childhood P-5	275	351	333	354	411	50%
Middle Grades 4-8	111	109	115	122	180	62%
All Grades (P-12)						
Art Education	18	20	26	38	31	72%
French Education	7	3	3	4	10	43%
Health & Physical Education	100	134	154	144	176	76%
Music Education	23	27	27	35	36	57%
Spanish Education	11	7	6	17	24	118%
Secondary Education Programs (7-12)						
Business Education <sup>1</sup>	25	20	8	2	0	-
English Education	54	57	49	43	54	0%
History Education <sup>1</sup>	31	26	28	10	0	-
Math Education	22	20	20	25	27	23%
Science Education	13	14	19	34	36	177%
Social Science Education	39	52	58	63	73	87%
Undecided in Education	103	95	97	69	72	(30%)
<b>COLLEGE TOTALS</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>36%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Discontinued

\* Professional Teacher Education Unit

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of upper division students with a declared major in education grew by 36%.
- The growth in the number of upper division majors has been exceptionally notable in early childhood, middle grades and health and physical education programs.

**UPPER DIVISION MAJORS  
SCHOOL OF NURSING**

<b>Number of Enrolled Juniors and Seniors</b>						
<b>PROGRAMS</b>	<b>FALL 1992</b>	<b>FALL 1993</b>	<b>FALL 1994</b>	<b>FALL 1995</b>	<b>FALL 1996</b>	<b>5-Year % Change</b>
Bachelors	269	347	342	346	377	40%
<b>SCHOOL TOTALS</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>40%</b>

\* *The School of Nursing was established in July 1994, so the numbers were pulled from the previous School of Science & Allied Health (now Science and Mathematics) for comparison purposes.*

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- These numbers include some students who have not yet been admitted to the BSN program.
- The actual number of students in nursing was relatively flat in the 1990's.
- With the discontinuation of the ADN program, the BSN program is expected to grow in the future.

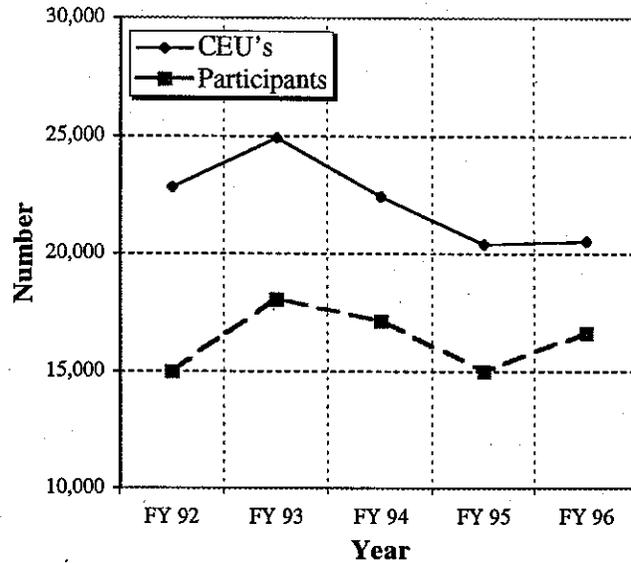
## UPPER DIVISION MAJORS COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS

Number of Enrolled Juniors and Seniors						
PROGRAMS	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	5-Year % Change
Biology	128	182	205	235	246	92%
Chemistry	35	47	51	61	63	80%
Computer Science	100	124	135	137	136	36%
Information Systems	128	156	183	212	230	80%
Math	41	38	43	32	37	(10%)
Pre-Dentistry (undeclared)	5	4	11	13	7	40%
Pre-Engineering (undeclared)	6	9	10	9	12	100%
Pre-Forestry (undeclared)	0	1	5	5	1	-
Pre-Medicine (undeclared)	41	59	73	54	45	10%
Pre-Pharmacy (undeclared)	22	19	22	14	16	(27%)
Pre-Veterinary Medicine (undeclared)	13	14	17	15	12	(8%)
Undecided in Science	8	9	12	12	8	0%
<b>COLLEGE TOTALS</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>54%</b>

### HIGHLIGHTS

- This college's increase in the number of majors at the upper division level over the last five years was 54%, the largest gain of all the units in the university.
- The biology and information systems programs contributed most significantly to the increase in declared majors in the college.
- In addition to those listed in the pre-professional tracks, a substantial number of biology and chemistry majors are preparing for professional programs.

## DIVISION OF CONTINUING EDUCATION



CONTINUING EDUCATION: 1992-1996							
	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY95	FY96	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Programs/Courses	1,079	1,291	1,351	1,101	1,526	447	41%
Participants	14,964	18,067	17,146	14,989	16,588	1,624	11%
Participant Hours	228,370	249,084	223,886	203,761	205,213	(23,157)	(10%)
CEUs	22,837	24,908	22,389	20,376	20,521	(2,316)	(10%)
Revenues	\$1,626,775	\$2,181,167	\$2,575,582	\$2,388,039	\$2,430,220	\$803,445	49%

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Approximately 16,500 students were served in more than 1,500 continuing education courses offered through the Division of Continuing Education.
- Through the continuing education division, KSU became the first state university in Georgia to be designated by Microsoft Corporation as a technical education center.
- KSU was selected as the only public university in Georgia to participate in Lucent Technologies' National project on curriculum design for workforce education.
- The International Training Program has been authorized by the Chinese central government to provide training for Chinese government officials and business executives and has received both national and international recognition.

## LIBRARY INFORMATION

LIBRARY ACTIVITY: FY 92- FY 96							
	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY95	FY96	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
<b>Acquisitions</b>							
Volumes	426,345	448,736	467,231	480,817	494,517	68,172	16%
Titles	259,598	273,300	292,722	302,429	332,640	73,042	28%
Periodicals	3,147	3,192	3,378	3,437	3,507	360	11%
<b>Government</b>							
Documents	215,797	225,687	253,498	271,049	295,749	79,952	37%
Microforms	748,312	806,812	891,312	982,983	1,078,483	330,171	44%
<b>Circulation</b>							
Books	129,334	138,762	150,343	157,198	169,237	39,903	31%
Reserves	27,114	32,198	38,181	43,209	47,519	20,405	75%
<b>Interlibrary Loans</b>							
Borrowed	3,420	3,911	4,755	5,887	6,738	3,318	97%
Loaned	2,781	2,948	3,982	4,176	5,982	3,201	115%

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The library subscribes to more than 390 CD database services and is among the most automated and technically advanced of the libraries in the state.
- The DiFazio Children's Collection is the largest pedagogical children's collection in Georgia and is the only K-12 collection of its kind in the state. The Horace W. Sturgis Library and Bagwell College of Education presented a Children's Literature Conference for regional educators and produced a children's literature book review periodical, *When Children Write*.
- The Bentley Rare Book Room and Collection houses 15,000 First Edition volumes and 400 museum/world class quality medieval and renaissance manuscript books, manuscripts and leaves.
- KSU is part of a University Center and state-wide library network linked by Peachnet and Galileo.

**CAREER SERVICES**

<b>COMPANIES RECRUITING KSU GRADUATES</b>							
	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>5-Year # Change</b>	<b>5-Year % Change</b>
Requesting Resumes	93	198	288	739	907	814	875%
On Campus Interviews	106	159	222	164	182	76	72%

<b>PARTICIPATION IN CO-OPS AND INTERNSHIPS 1992-1996</b>							
	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>5-Year # Change</b>	<b>5-Year % Change</b>
New Co-op Students	121	123	117	78	158	37	31%
Internship Students	301	312	318	336	489	188	62%
Co-op Employers	90	162	213	193	365	275	306%
Internship Employers	187	245	263	299	325	138	74%

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- The Career Services office offers cooperative (co-op) education and internship programs that provide KSU students work experiences related to their majors.
- The number of students participating in co-ops has consistently increased over the last five years and the number of co-op employers grew by 306% since 1992.
- Internship numbers showed dramatic increases over the last five years, changing 62% while the number of internship employers increased 74% since 1992.
- The number of companies interested in KSU graduates by requesting resumes grew by 875%.
- The on-campus interviews conducted by companies increased showing a 72% growth over 5 years.

*K*

KENNESAW  
STATE  
UNIVERSITY

FACULTY  
AND STAFF  
INFORMATION

FACT  
BOOK

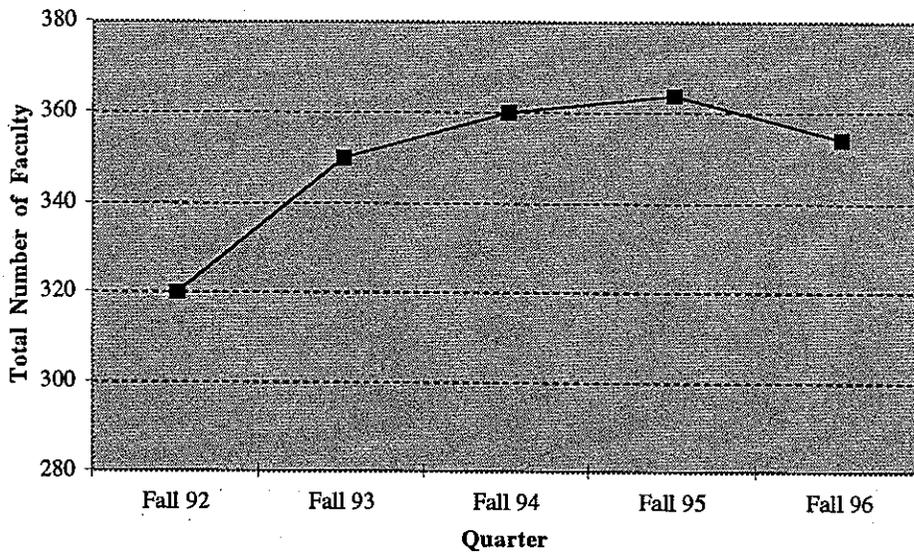
---

## FACULTY AND STAFF INFORMATION

### Table of Contents

Total Full-time Instructional Faculty .....	86
Growth in Full-time Faculty Over Ten Years .....	87
New Full-time Instructional Faculty .....	88
Full-time Instructional Faculty by Rank .....	89
Tenure Status of Faculty .....	90
Gender of Instructional Faculty .....	91
Age of Instructional Faculty .....	92
Ten-Year Faculty Profile .....	93
Black Instructional Faculty .....	94
Relative Standing in Terms of Highest Degree .....	95
Average Academic Year Salaries .....	96
Average 1995-96 Faculty Salaries at Comparable AASCU Institutions .....	97
Full-time Employees by EEO Classification .....	98
Full-time Employees by Gender and Race .....	99

## TOTAL FULL-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY



### NUMBER OF FULL-TIME FACULTY<sup>1</sup> Fall 1992- Fall 1996

Schools	Fall 92	Fall 93	Fall 94	Fall 95	Fall 96	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences	114	126	126	133	130	16	14%
Business	70	75	76	78	78	8	11%
Education	31	35	42	40	38	7	23%
Nursing <sup>3</sup>	25	27	26	25	23	-2	-8%
Science and Mathematics	68	75	78	74	73	5	7%
Learning Support <sup>2</sup>	12	12	12	14	12	0	0%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>11%</b>
Number Change	+27	+30	+10	+4	-10		
Annual % Change	+9%	+9%	+3%	+1%	-3%		

<sup>1</sup> Includes department chairs and other faculty with administrative responsibilities.

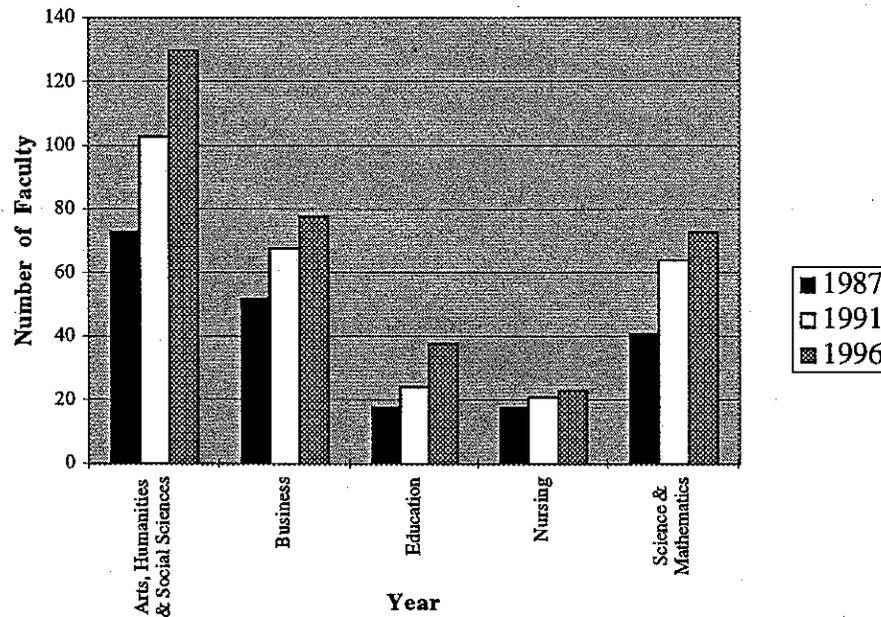
<sup>2</sup> Learning Support programs are housed with the Dean of Academic Services and are not an official college or school, but since they have full-time teaching faculty who generate credit hours, they are reflected here.

<sup>3</sup> The Nursing School was not established until July 1994. The previous years show the number of nursing faculty for comparison purposes although prior to 1994 they were part of the School of Science and Mathematics.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- As the enrollment growth has leveled off in the 1990s so too has the growth of the full-time faculty.
- Most units experienced a substantial increase in full-time faculty over the last five years; the new general education requirements and rapid growth in the arts and sciences contributed to the greater growth in those two colleges. Education faculty numbers increased more than others in an institutional effort to satisfy the NCATE standards.

## GROWTH IN FULL-TIME FACULTY OVER 10 YEARS



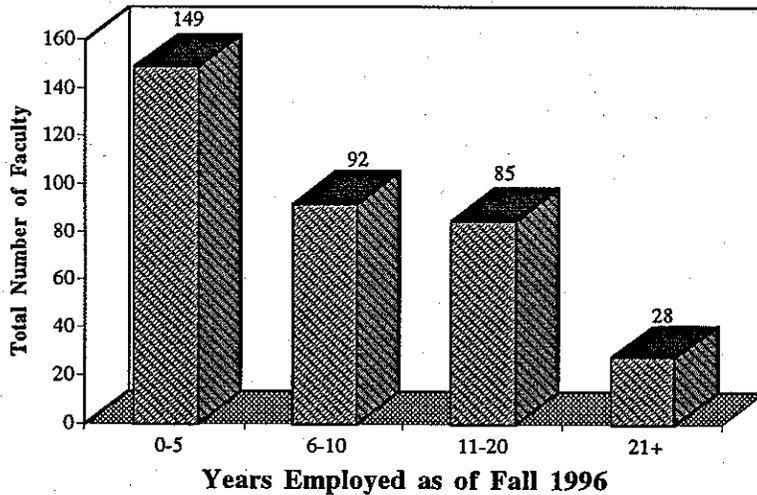
### GROWTH OF FULL-TIME FACULTY Fall 1987 - Fall 1996

Schools	Fall 1987	Fall 1991	Fall 1996	10-Year # Change	10-Year % Change
Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences	73	103	130	57	78%
Business	52	68	78	26	50%
Education	18	24	38	20	111%
Nursing	18	21	23	5	28%
Science and Mathematics	41	64	73	32	78%
Learning Support Program	7	13	12	5	71%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>69%</b>

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Enrollments in arts and sciences majors have nearly doubled in the last five years, which explains why faculty growth was so great in those two colleges.
- Accreditation and a growing shift toward graduate studies fueled faculty increases in business and education, even though business enrollments have plateaued in recent years.
- The nursing shortages of the early 1990s brought substantial increases in sponsored hospitals and special funding initiatives.

## NEW FULL-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY



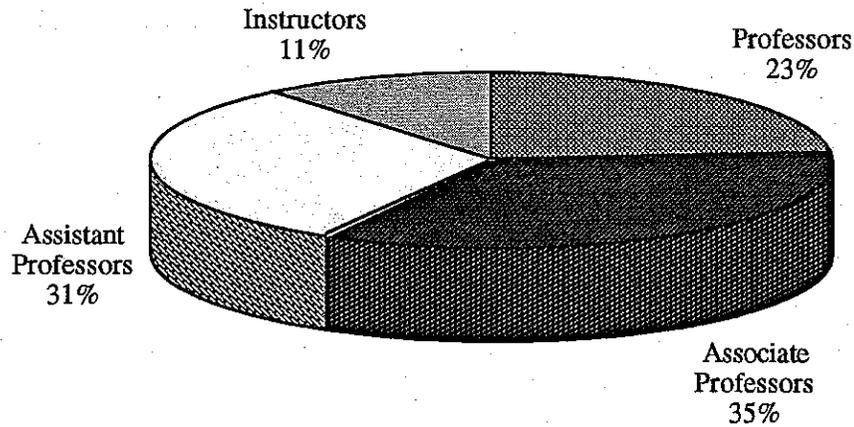
NEW FULL-TIME FACULTY INSTRUCTIONAL APPOINTMENTS*					
	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996
Professors	4	2	3	1	1
Associate Professors	7	5	7	2	3
Assistant Professors	15	30	18	21	15
Instructors	17	6	7	9	6
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>25</b>
Total Full-time Faculty	320	350	360	364	354
% New of Total Faculty	13%	12%	10%	9%	7%

\* The new faculty numbers reflect actual people, not new budget positions.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- As a result of resignations, retirements and conversion from temporary to permanent appointments, KSU has employed a large number of new full-time instructional faculty each year despite the lack of growth in the overall number of positions.
- Four out of every 10 faculty in fall 1996 had been at the university five years or less because of the large number hired during that time.
- Modest enrollment growth coupled with constrained budgets in recent years has contributed to a declining trend of new faculty hires.

## FULL-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY BY RANK



Distribution of Faculty by Rank, Fall 1996

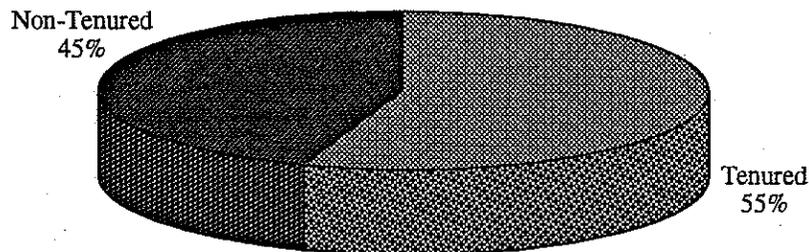
NUMBER OF FACULTY BY RANK												
RANK	Fall 92		Fall 93		Fall 94		Fall 95		Fall 96		5-Year Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Professor	64	20	71	20	76	21	78	21	83	23	+19	+56
Associate	108	34	115	34	123	34	123	34	123	35	+15	+44
Assistant	95	29	110	31	116	32	118	32	109	31	+14	+41
Instructor	53	17	54	15	45	13	45	12	39	11	-14	-41
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Chairs included, assistant deans, deans-not

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Two-thirds of the full-time faculty are at the assistant or associate professor rank.
- Of the tenure-track ranks, the number of professors is growing the fastest.
- The number of instructors is declining.

## TENURE STATUS OF INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY



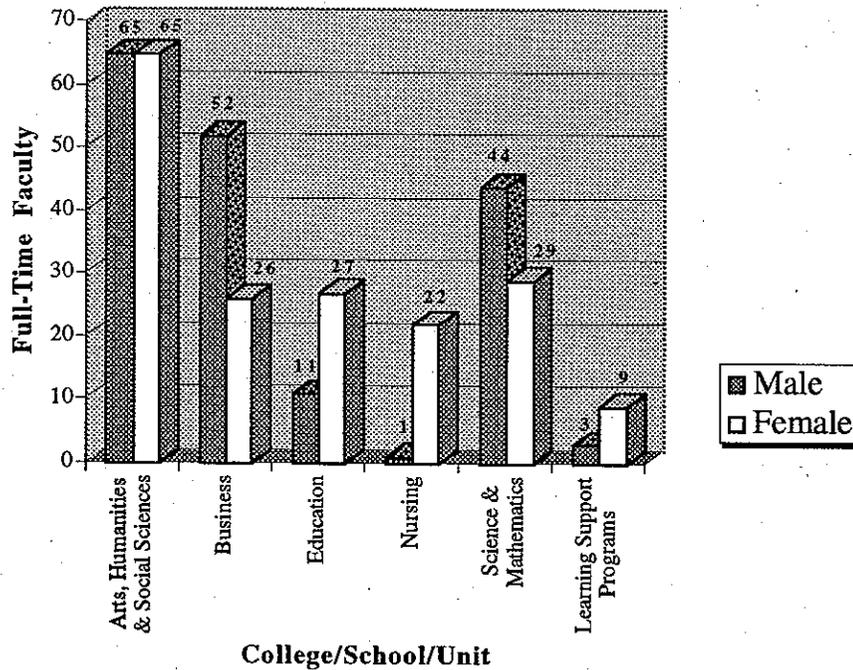
TENURE STATUS BY GENDER						
	Female		Male		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tenured	89	50	107	61	196	55
Non-Tenured	89	50	69	39	158	45
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>100</b>

TENURE STATUS BY RACE/ ETHNIC GROUP										
	Black		Asian/ Pacific Isl.		Am. Indian/ Alaskan Nat.		Hispanic		White	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tenured	15	48	4	29	0	0	0	0	177	58
Non-Tenured	16	52	10	71	0	0	2	100	130	42
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>100</b>

### HIGHLIGHTS

- As the number of new hires declines and the number of faculty tenured rises every year, KSU's percentage of tenured faculty grows significantly.
- The percentages of women and minorities who are tenured are high relative to other institutions.

## GENDER OF THE INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY

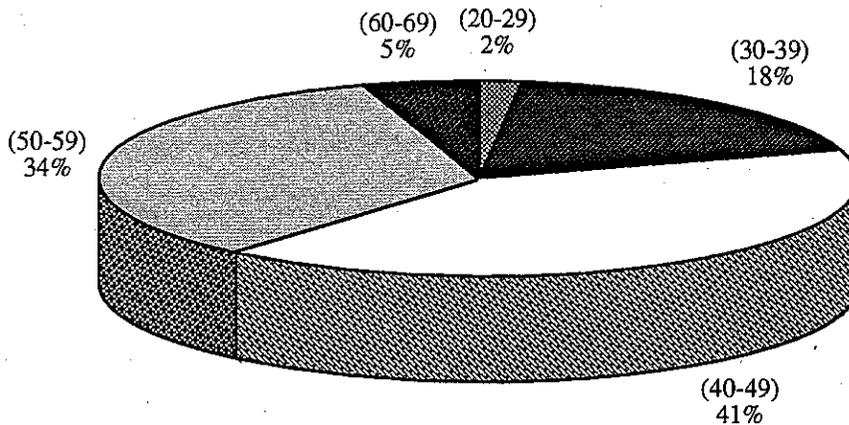


FULL-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY BY GENDER												
	Fall 92		Fall 93		Fall 94		Fall 95		Fall 96		5-Year	5-Year
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	# Change	% Change
Male	161	50	178	51	185	51	180	49	176	50	15	9%
Female	159	50	172	49	175	49	184	51	178	50	19	12%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>11%</b>

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Unlike most universities in the nation where men outnumber women two to one, KSU's faculty is equitably balanced.
- The percentage of female faculty members is among the highest for public four-year colleges and universities in the state.

## AGE OF THE INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY



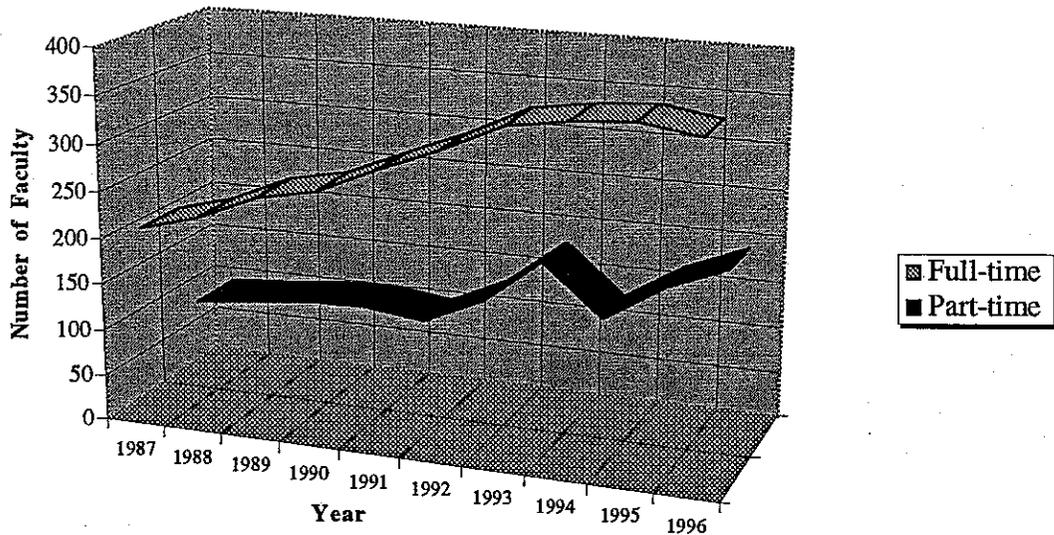
**Distribution of Ages, Fall 1996**

FACULTY AGE GROUPS: FALL 1996						
	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s	Total
Number	8	62	145	121	18	354
Percent	2%	18%	41%	34%	5%	100%

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Kennesaw State has a relatively young faculty; the largest number of the faculty is between the ages of 40 and 49. However, the percentage has decreased by 11 percentage points from the fall of 1991 when 52% of the faculty were between 40 and 49. Likewise the percentage of faculty in their 50's has steadily increased.
- A relatively small percentage of the faculty (5%) is presently nearing retirement; although that number will grow, it will remain a relatively small percentage of the total faculty over the next 10 years compared to the more mature faculties on many other college campuses.

### KSU 10-YEAR PROFILE



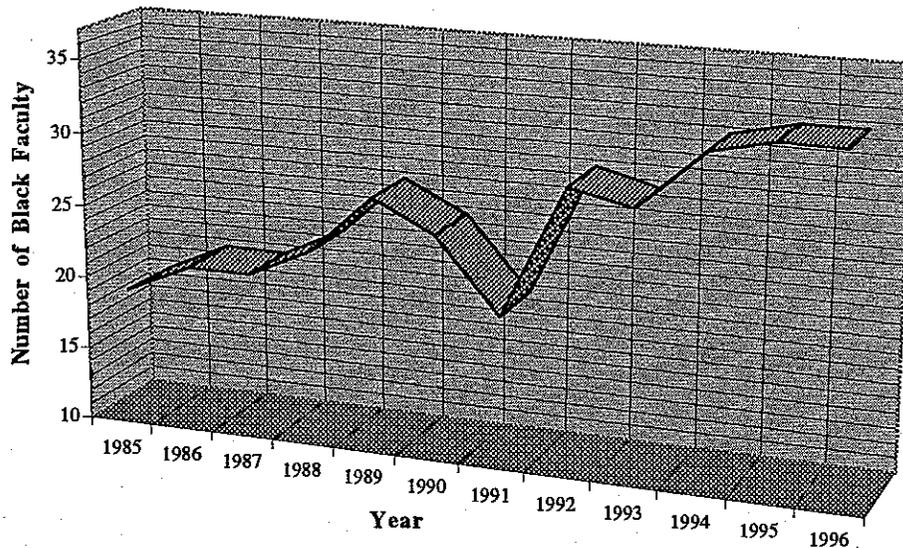
**KSU10-YEAR FACULTY PROFILE  
1987-1996**

	Fall 1987	Fall 1988	Fall 1989	Fall 1990	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	10- YR # CHG	10- YR % CHG
Full-time Faculty	209	227	254	266	293	320	350	360	364	354	145	69%
Part-time Faculty	92	98	105	106	98	127	178	124	164	190	98	107%
EFT Students/ FT Faculty	28/1	27/1	25/1	27/1	27/1	26/1	25/1	24/1	24/1	26/1		

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- Full-time faculty positions have grown substantially over the last 10 years.
- A decrease in the use of part-time faculty was made in 1994-95 due to budget constraints; however, their employment increased again in 1995 and 1996 to accommodate enrollment changes.
- Despite tight budgets in the 1990s, student/faculty ratios improved for several years.

## BLACK INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY



### FULL-TIME BLACK FACULTY: FALL 1996

College/School	Professor	Associate	Assistant	Instructor	Total	% of Total in Units
Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences	1	7	2	1	11	8%
Business	1	2	3	0	6	8%
Education	1	1	2	0	4	11%
Nursing	0	0	1	0	1	4%
Science and Mathematics	1	4	0	2	7	10%
Learning Support	0	0	0	2	2	17%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9%</b>

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Kennesaw State has achieved notable success in the employment and retention of black faculty at all ranks and in all colleges.
- Kennesaw State University is a leader in the employment, promotion and tenure of black faculty among the state's public universities.

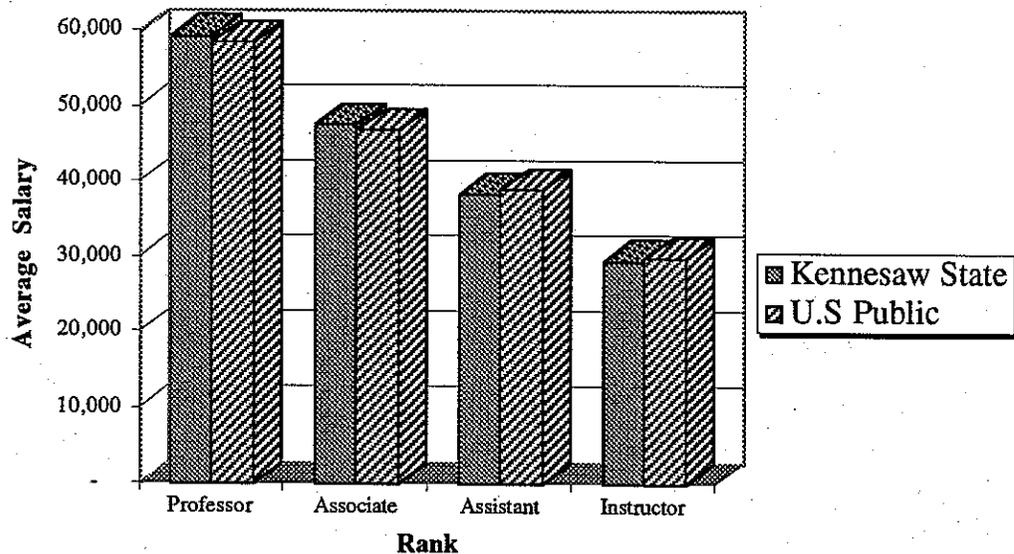
**RELATIVE STANDING OF KSU INSTRUCTIONAL  
FACULTY IN TERMS OF HIGHEST DEGREE  
FALL 1996**

PUBLIC 4-YEAR UNITS IN GEORGIA	% With Doctorate Degree *	% Without Doctorate Degree
Georgia Tech	88	12
University of Georgia	87	13
<i>Kennesaw State University</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>20</i>
Georgia State University	79	21
State University of West Georgia	79	21
North Georgia College & State Univ.	74	26
Augusta State University	71	29
Valdosta State University	69	31
Columbus State University	66	34
Albany State University	64	36
Georgia College & State University	64	36
Armstrong Atlantic State University	64	36
Savannah State University	62	38
Georgia Southern University	61	39
Fort Valley State University	61	39
Georgia Southwestern State University	60	40
Clayton College & State University	59	41
Southern Polytechnic State University	54	46

**HIGHLIGHT**

- KSU has a substantially higher percentage of instructional faculty with doctoral degrees than those of all other regional and state universities in Georgia.

## AVERAGE ACADEMIC YEAR SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY



<b>AVERAGE SALARIES OF FULL-TIME FACULTY: 1995-96<sup>1</sup></b>				
	<b>Professor</b>	<b>Associate</b>	<b>Assistant</b>	<b>Instructor</b>
Kennesaw State	59,300	47,600	38,400	29,500
South Atlantic	56,300	45,400	38,100	29,700
National <sup>2</sup>	58,500	46,900	39,000	29,900

<sup>1</sup> Annual AAUP Salary Study

<sup>2</sup> Category IIA - Public Comprehensive

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Kennesaw State's average faculty salaries are closer to the averages for the comprehensive institutions in the South Atlantic region than any other category IIA public institution in Georgia.
- Salaries in the South lag behind the Northeast, the West, and the nation as a whole.

## AVERAGE 1995-96 FACULTY SALARIES AT COMPARABLE AASCU\* INSTITUTIONS IN THE SOUTH

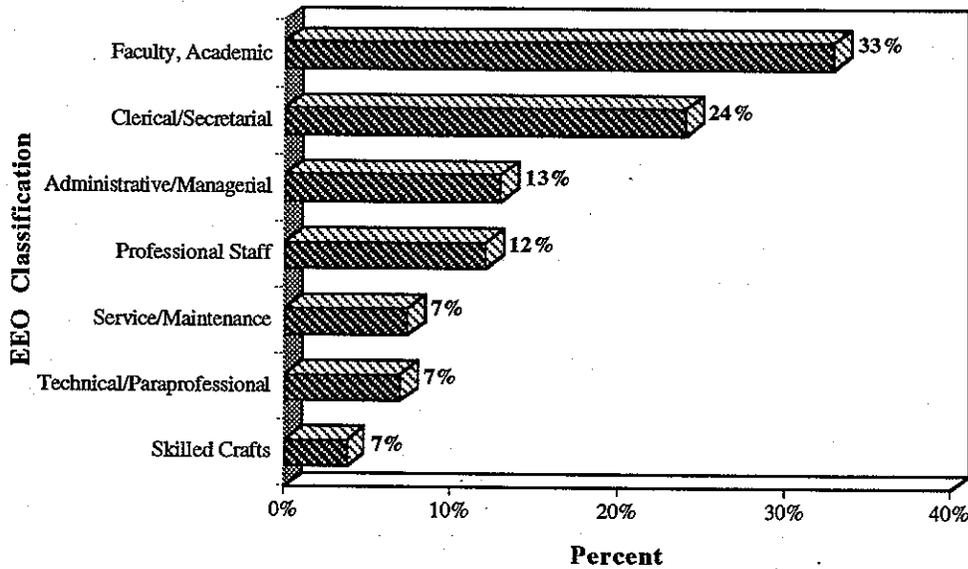
GENERAL FIELDS	Average 9-month Salaries		
	ASSISTANT	ASSOCIATE	PROFESSOR
Accounting	51,200	58,400	68,300
Business (All Others)	48,900	56,200	63,100
Computer & Information Science	46,000	52,900	60,625
Physics	37,600	44,800	54,600
Nursing	37,300	45,200	53,800
Mathematics	36,900	43,400	54,300
Health & Physical Education	36,600	43,800	52,100
Chemistry	35,900	42,200	55,023
Education	35,800	42,200	52,800
Biology	35,800	40,800	52,300
Communications	35,100	41,800	51,900
Psychology	35,100	41,000	52,900
Visual Arts	34,500	40,800	50,314
Music	34,400	40,200	49,600
Foreign Languages	34,000	40,400	50,800
History	33,600	40,800	52,100
Philosophy & Religion	33,500	40,400	53,200
English	33,200	39,700	51,000
Theater	32,900	39,900	51,500
Social Sciences	32,200	38,500	51,700

\* American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU). Comparable institutions included in the study were selected as public institutions offering less than the doctoral degree and with student enrollments from 6,000 to 14,000. A list of the institutions used in the study is provided under Sources, p. 125.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Substantial salary differentials exist among different discipline groups in comparable AASCU institutions as they do at Kennesaw State and throughout the nation.
- Average salaries in the arts and humanities are typically lowest, while those in business fields and computer science are among the highest. Nationally, salaries in medicine, law and engineering programs are even higher.

## FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES BY EEO CLASSIFICATION



TOTAL EMPLOYEES : 1992- 1996*							
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Administrative/Managerial	82	84	92	109	118	36	44%
Faculty, Academic	297	322	320	321	298	1	0%
Professional Staff	73	90	106	103	106	33	45%
Clerical/Secretarial	133	146	181	203	215	82	62%
Technical/Paraprofessional	45	46	55	55	67	22	49%
Skilled Crafts	21	27	25	28	33	12	57%
Service/Maintenance	58	63	60	73	65	7	12%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>27%</b>

\* Based on the federal EEO-6 Reports filed by the Affirmative Action/Minority Affairs Officer. EEO-6 classifications for "Faculty" differ from the earlier analyses in that department chairs are shifted to Administration. The effective dates of these tables are October 1 through September 30 of each year.

### HIGHLIGHT

- Restricted state budgets in the 1990's resulted in little change in number of employees in recent years.

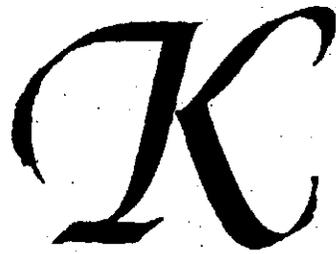
## FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES BY GENDER AND RACE FY 1996

FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES BY GENDER				
	Females	Males	Total	% Female
Administrative/ Managerial	51	67	118	43
Faculty, Academic	149	149	298	50
Professional Staff	79	27	106	75
Clerical/Secretarial	203	12	215	95
Technical/Paraprofessional	26	41	67	39
Skilled Crafts	0	33	33	<1
Service/Maintenance	30	35	65	46
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>60</b>

FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES BY RACE/ ETHNIC GROUP							
	Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Nat.	Hispanic	White	Total	% Minority
Administrative/Managerial	11	1	0	0	106	118	10
Faculty, Academic	27	14	0	2	255	298	14
Professional Staff	14	1	0	1	90	106	15
Clerical/Secretarial	15	1	0	2	197	215	8
Technical/Paraprof.	4	1	0	0	62	67	7
Skilled Crafts	1	1	0	0	31	33	6
Service/Maint.	13	0	0	0	52	65	20
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>12</b>

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Females comprise 60% of the total workforce on campus and 65% of the "staff".
- The analysis of the staff data shows that 9% of the Kennesaw State employees are black; and if all minority groups are considered the percentage rises to 12%.



KENNESAW  
STATE  
UNIVERSITY

BUDGET AND  
FINANCIAL  
INFORMATION

FACT  
BOOK

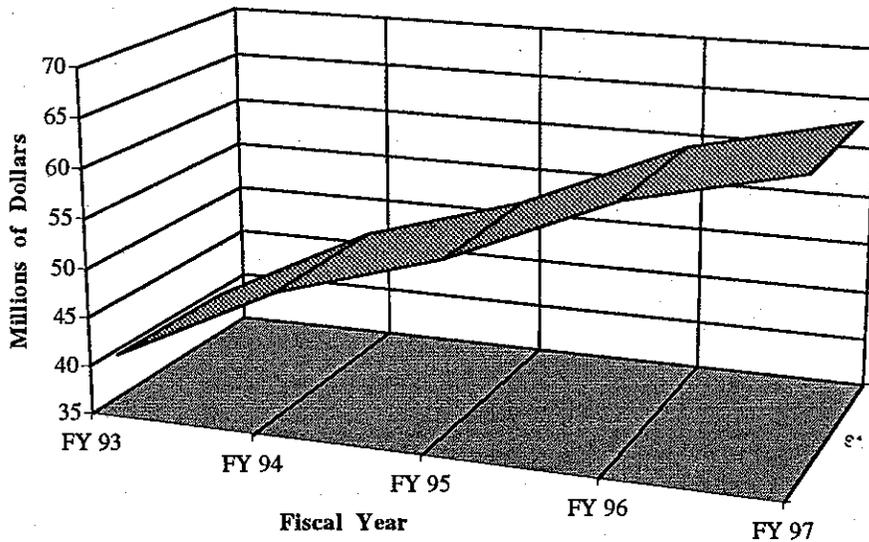
---

## BUDGET AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### Table of Contents

Total Operating Budget .....	104
E & G Budget By Function .....	105
Personal Services Budget .....	106
Travel Budget .....	107
Operating Expenses & Supplies Budget.....	108
Equipment and/or Books Budget.....	109
Revenue Sources.....	110
Grants and Contracts .....	111
Kennesaw State University Foundation, Inc. ....	112

### TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET



EDUCATIONAL & GENERAL (E & G) BUDGET *					
	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY96	FY97
TOTAL	\$39,425,320	\$47,786,213	\$52,750,746	\$59,665,384	\$64,036,968
\$ Change	\$3,901,678	\$8,360,893	\$4,964,533	\$6,914,638	\$4,371,584
Annual % Change	11%	21%	10%	13%	7%

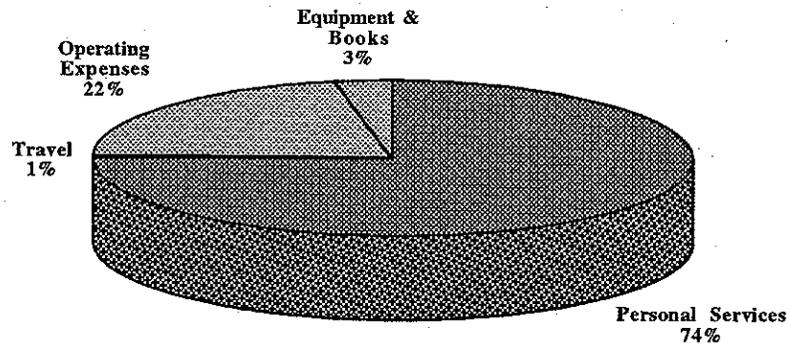
\* Educational and General budget excludes auxiliaries.

	5-Year \$ Change	5-Year % Change
INCREASE	\$24,611,648	62%

#### HIGHLIGHT

- Operating budgets grew more substantially in the early years of the decade than in recent years; recent growth is largely related to the Governor's salary increase initiatives for education.

## E & G BUDGET BY FUNCTION



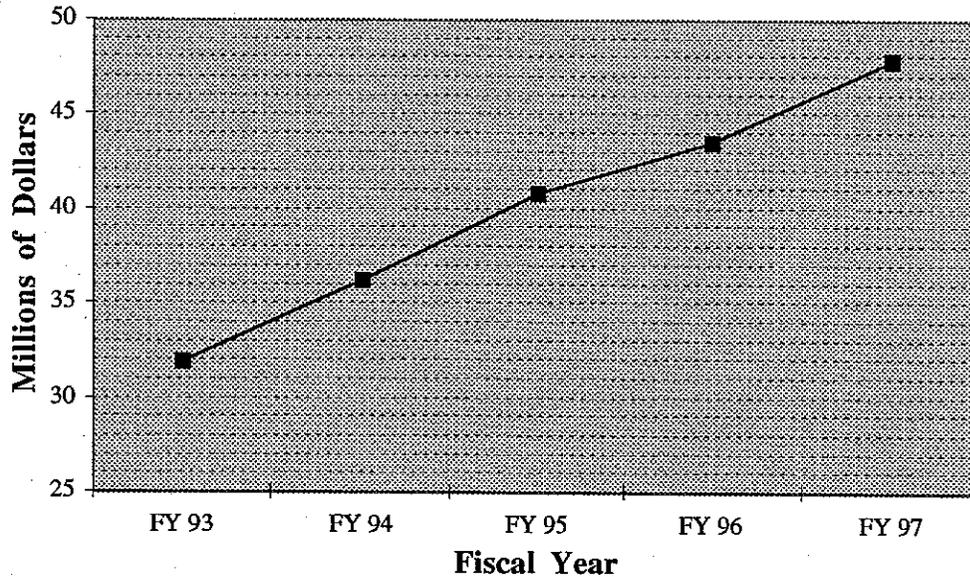
FISCAL YEAR 1996-97 E & G BUDGET <sup>1</sup>						
FY 97	Personal Services	Travel	Operating Supplies & Expenses	Equipment and/or Books	Total Budget	% Total
Instruction	\$29,248,845	\$319,550	\$2,699,842	\$269,303	\$32,537,540	51%
Public Service	1,330,157	42,550	247,319	17,543	1,637,569	3%
Academic Support	4,055,990	54,250	981,543	1,431,428	6,523,211	10%
Student Services	3,102,584	37,800	264,300	4,600	3,409,284	5%
Institutional Support	6,920,332	81,100	1,537,746	140,700	8,679,878	13%
Operation & Maintenance of Physical Plant	3,142,345	2,500	3,047,768	37,000	6,229,613	10%
Scholarships & Fellowships			5,019,873		5,019,873	8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$47,800,253</b>	<b>\$537,750</b>	<b>\$13,798,391</b>	<b>\$1,900,574</b>	<b>\$64,036,968</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Educational and General budget excludes auxiliaries.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Of the total operating budget, 74 cents of every dollar were allocated for personnel throughout the university.
- About two-thirds of the E&G budget is devoted to the instructional function (including academic support.)

## PERSONAL SERVICES BUDGET



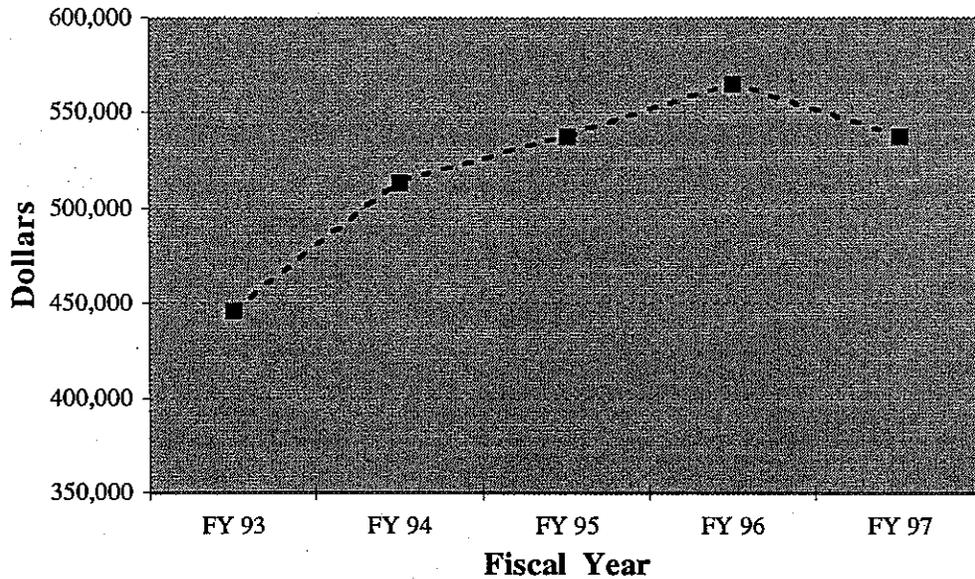
<b>KSU's PERSONAL SERVICES BUDGET</b>					
	<b>FY 93</b>	<b>FY 94</b>	<b>FY 95</b>	<b>FY 96</b>	<b>FY97</b>
Personal Services	\$31,951,079	\$36,230,093	\$40,814,640	\$43,577,565	\$47,800,253
Annual % Change	11%	13%	13%	7%	10%

	<b>5-Year \$ Change</b>	<b>5-Year % Change</b>
Increase	\$15,849,174	50%

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Personal Services grew 50% (over \$15 million) during the five-year period.
- In recent years most of the increase was attributable to a 6% average salary increase; few new positions were added in FY 96 or FY97.

## TRAVEL BUDGET



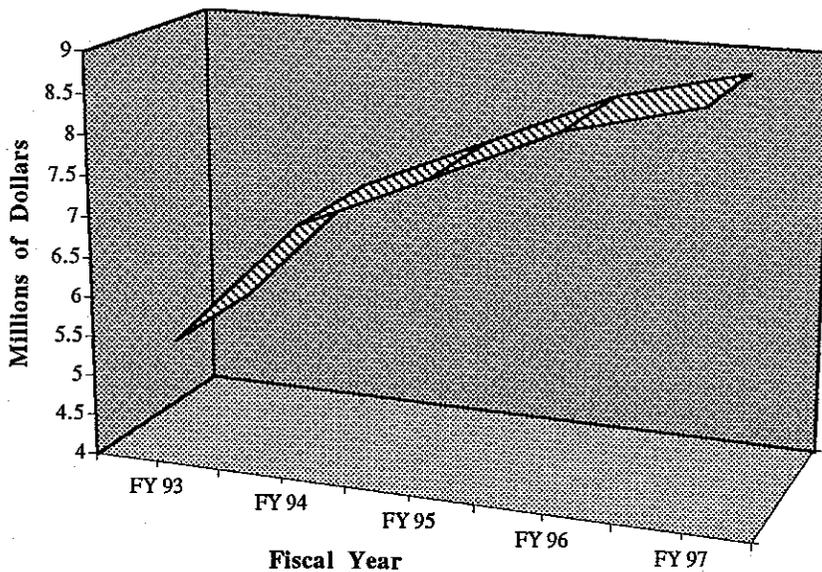
KSU's TRAVEL BUDGET					
	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY97
Travel	\$446,150	\$513,840	\$538,667	\$565,798	\$537,750
Annual % Change	15%	15%	5%	5%	(5%)

	5-Year \$ Change	5-Year % Change
Increase	\$91,600	21%

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Travel money increased by over \$90,000, a 21% growth rate over five years.
- Even though growth in funding has dropped slightly in FY 97, the University has maintained a healthy commitment to support professional travel.

## OPERATING EXPENSES & SUPPLIES BUDGET



<b>KSU's OPERATING EXPENSES BUDGET*</b>					
	<b>FY93</b>	<b>FY 94</b>	<b>FY 95</b>	<b>FY 96</b>	<b>FY97</b>
Operating Expenses	\$5,419,885	\$7,043,517	\$7,746,497	\$8,380,526	\$8,775,518
Annual % Change	21%	30%	10%	8%	5%

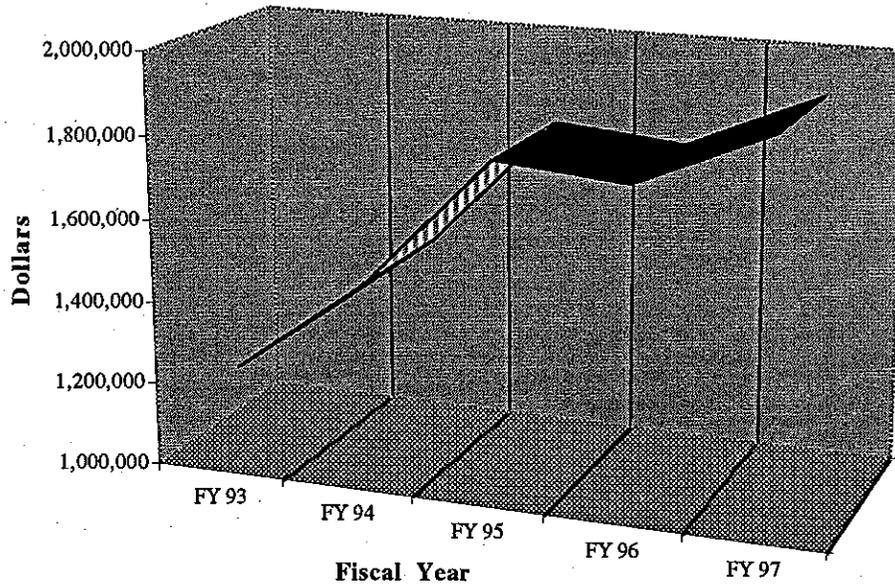
	<b>5-Year \$ Change</b>	<b>5-Year % Change</b>
Increase	\$3,355,633	62%

*\* Excludes scholarship expenses.*

### HIGHLIGHT

- Operating expenses experienced some large increases over the last five years, but have grown less in the past three years.

## EQUIPMENT AND/OR BOOKS BUDGET



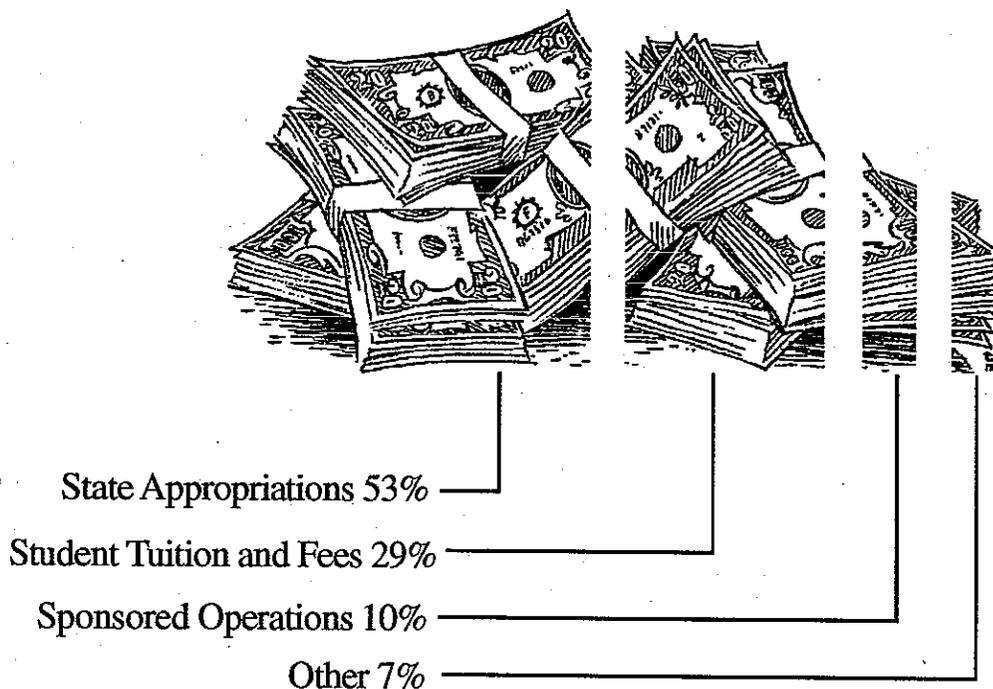
KSU's EQUIPMENT/BOOKS BUDGET					
	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
Equipment	\$1,226,220	\$1,464,329	\$1,790,371	\$1,759,934	\$1,900,574
Annual % Change	22%	19%	22%	(2%)	8%

	5-Year \$ Change	5-Year % Change
Increase	\$674,354	55%

### HIGHLIGHT

- During the tight budgets of the last two years, funding for equipment and library books has grown more slowly than in earlier years.

## REVENUE SOURCES



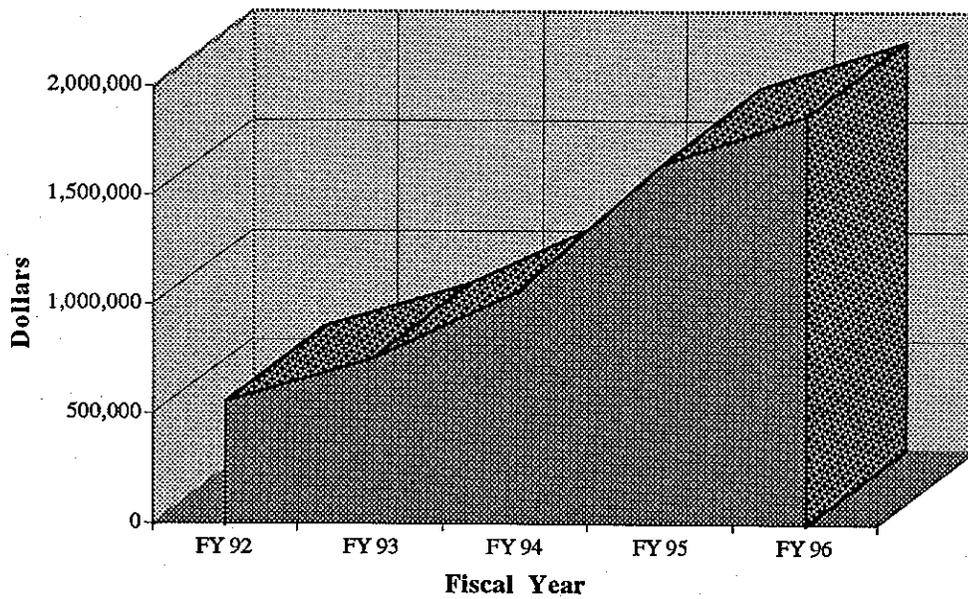
PERCENT OF TOTAL BUDGETED REVENUE					
Sources of Revenue	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY96	FY97
State Appropriations	60%	56.7%	57.1%	54.4%	53%
Student Tuition & Fees	33.5%	31.2%	31.2%	27.2%	29.2%
Sponsored Operations*	2.8%	7.0%	6.3%	11.4%	10.4%
Other Sources	3.7%	5.1%	5.4%	7.0%	7.4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*\*Includes all sponsored programs, such as HOPE, Pell, SEOG and CWS programs as well as other grants & contracts*

### HIGHLIGHTS

- When sponsored operations are excluded, student fees account for approximately one-third of the university's operating budget.
- State appropriations to Kennesaw State as a percent of total support have continued to decline over the last five years.

## GRANTS AND CONTRACTS



<b>ACTUAL GRANTS &amp; CONTRACTS FUNDS*: FY 92 - FY 96</b>							
	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	5-Year \$ Change	5-Year % Change
Total Grants & Contracts Funding	\$559,968	\$759,760	\$1,063,162	\$1,650,798	\$1,865,060	\$1,305,092	233%
Annual % Change	45%	36%	40%	55%	13%		
% of Total E&G Budget	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%		

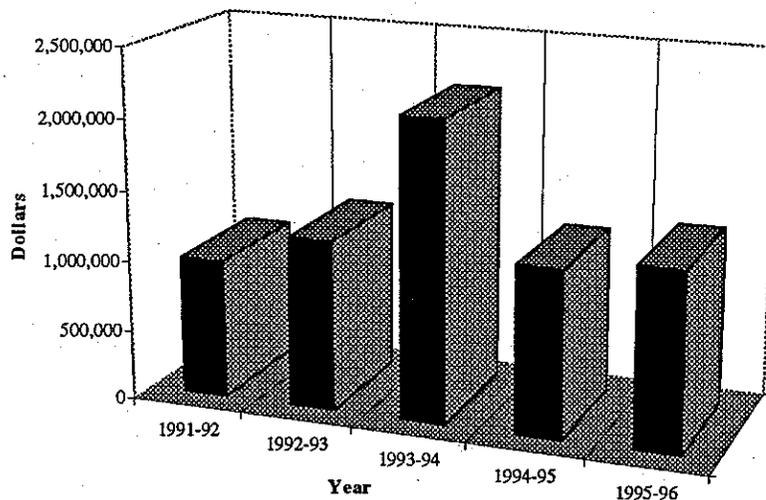
*\*Excludes continuing education contracts, see page 80 for continuing education revenue information*

<b>GRANTS &amp; CONTRACTS FUNDING SOURCES IN FY 96</b>				
	Federal	State	Other	Total
Sponsored Funds	\$692,427	\$583,778	\$588,855	\$1,865,060
% of Total	37%	31%	32%	100%

### HIGHLIGHT

- The dollar value of grants and contracts has increased significantly in recent years.

**KENNESAW STATE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION, INC.  
VOLUNTARY SUPPORT**



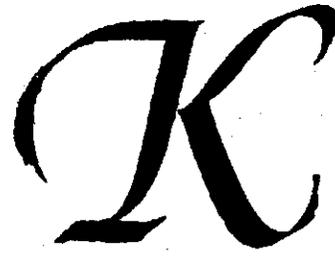
**SOURCES OF GIFTS BY FISCAL YEARS**

Source	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Friends, Founds., and Corps.	\$ 989,887	\$1,214,226	\$2,125,137	\$1,188,482	\$1,274,177	\$284,290	29%
Alumni	31,260	65,557	80,634	67,484	88,849	\$57,589	184%
KSU Faculty/ Staff	20,839	20,277	26,314	35,539	40,981	\$20,142	97%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,041,986</b>	<b>\$1,300,060</b>	<b>\$2,232,085</b>	<b>\$1,291,505</b>	<b>\$1,404,007</b>	<b>\$ 362,021</b>	<b>35%</b>

	1995	1996	1-Year # Change	1-Year % Change
Endowment	\$2,430,776	\$2,517,511	\$86,735	4%
Assets	\$4,757,244	\$4,839,636	\$82,392	2%

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- During the period July 1, 1995 - June 30, 1996, 27 gifts of \$5,000 or more were received from major gift donors.
- For the 5th consecutive year, annual fund raising surpassed the \$1 million mark.
- A major gift from Trustee Michael J. Coles and his wife Donna made the 1993-94 fiscal year an exceptional one.



KENNESAW  
STATE  
UNIVERSITY

PHYSICAL  
FACILITIES

FACT  
BOOK

## Physical Facilities

### Table of Contents

Accumulated Investment .....	116
Analysis of Space Use .....	117
Space Analysis by Building .....	118
Comparative Square Footage Per EFT Student .....	119
Distribution of Classes Across the Day .....	120

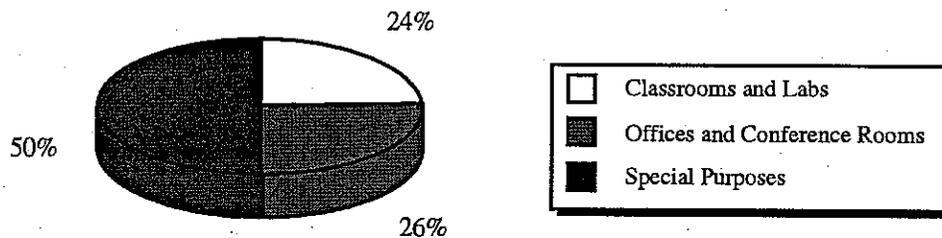
**ACCUMULATED INVESTMENT IN PLANT**  
**Year Ended June 30, 1996**

	YEAR ACQUIRED	ACCUMULATED INVESTMENT AS OF JUNE 30, 1996
<b>LAND</b>		
Main Campus		\$3,302,820.87
<b>TOTAL LAND</b>		<b>3,302,820.87</b>
<b>BUILDINGS</b>		
Administration Building	1967	331,724.01
Administration Annex	1967	610,430.95
Education Building	1967	404,416.41
Joe Mack Wilson Performing Arts Building	1989	4,213,250.19
Humanities Building	1979	1,899,217.51
W. Wyman Pilcher Public Service Building	1986	1,021,839.96
Horace W. Sturgis Library	1981	4,086,884.96
Music Building	1978	531,692.56
Natural Sci & Mathematics Building	1967	826,835.54
Physical Education Building	1967	1,931,036.43
Social Science Building	1967	471,049.71
James W. Carmichael Student Center	1973	2,755,812.40
Warehouse and Shops	1973	986,992.91
A.L. Burruss Building	1989	8,135,268.87
Art Welding Studio	1990	22,421.00
Bookstore	1993	1,418,261.32
LeoDelle and Lex Jolley Lodge	1993	569,929.76
Science and Mathematics	1993	14,257,487.07
Multi-Purpose	1995	379,377.16
Concert Hall	1996	50,500.00
<b>TOTAL BUILDINGS</b>		<b>44,904,428.72</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPROVEMENTS OTHER THAN BUILDINGS</b>		<b>3,645,514.63</b>
<b>TOTAL LIBRARY COLLECTIONS</b>		<b>9,486,838.47</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUIPMENT</b>		<b>14,016,738.48</b>
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENT IN PLANT</b>		<b>\$75,356,341.17</b>

**HIGHLIGHT**

- The total accumulated original investment in KSU's land, buildings, improvements and equipment is over \$75 million.

## ANALYSIS OF SPACE USE



### Space Allocations

SPACE ASSIGNMENTS: FALL 1996			
SPACE	# ROOMS	SQ FT	% OF SUBTOTAL
Classrooms & Labs	194	137,123	23%
Service Area	86	21,378	4%
Offices & Conference Rooms	910	136,133	23%
Service Area	144	16,591	3%
Special Purpose Space			
Library	13	42,012	7%
PE/Athletic Arenas	40	30,714	5%
Assembly/Gallery Rooms	18	13,316	2%
Auxiliary Services	35	24,416	4%
Student Rec. & Meeting Rms	36	15,893	3%
Storage	16	21,995	4%
Circulation Areas	397	119,965	20%
Other	15	12,299	2%
Subtotal	1,904	591,835	100%
Non-assignable	317	127,623	
<b>TOTAL SPACE</b>		<b>719,458</b>	

*Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.*

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Academic classrooms and labs comprise a significant 23% of the assignable square footage on campus.
- Academic and administrative offices are scattered throughout campus, including a significant number in the library.

**SPACE ANALYSIS BY BUILDING**

**Fiscal Year 1996-97**

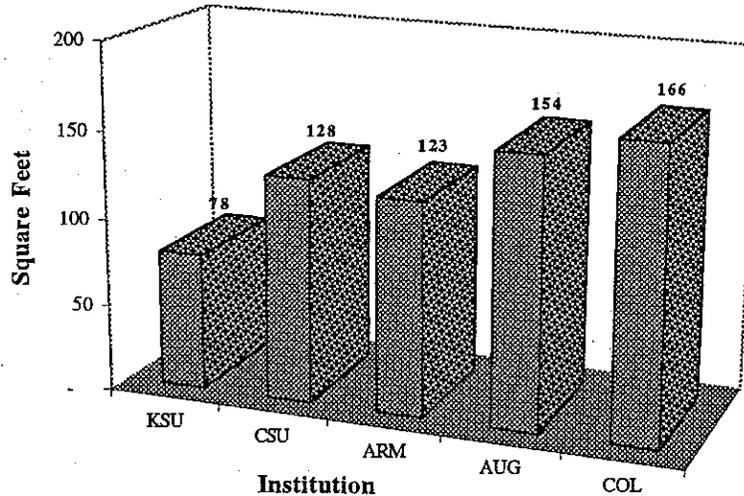
Building	Teaching Faculty Offices	General Classrooms	Instructional Laboratories*	Square Feet (Gross)
Administration	0	0	0	9,365
Administration Annex	0	0	0	12,756
PE Building	10	2	0	40,010
PE Annex	4	1	2	5,760
Education	17	14	1	21,014
Burruss	104	24	9	105,385
Humanities	32	14	3	35,091
Wilson	14	12	1	37,949
Pilcher	0	0	0	21,014
Library	48	3	5	100,617
Music	13	2	1	8,570
Plant Operations	0	0	0	35,335
Applied Science	3	6	12	27,469
Social Science	23	16	1	21,014
Science Building	64	4	19	103,911
Office Annex	2	0	0	6,480
Student Center	0	0	0	37,626
Public and Int'l Affairs	30	1	1	7,840
Educational Technology	11	0	3	7,840
Carmichael Bookstore	0	0	0	12,896
Chastain Center	27	10	5	50,110
Jolley Lodge	0	0	0	6,871
Welding Arts	0	0	0	952
Softball	0	0	0	1,733
Baseball	0	0	0	1,850
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>719,458</b>

\* Music practice rooms (21) not included.

**HIGHLIGHT**

- Office, classroom and lab space utilization at Kennesaw State is the highest in the University System.

## COMPARATIVE SQUARE FOOTAGE PER EFT STUDENT FALL 1996



University System State Colleges & Regional Universities	Fall 1996 EFT	Academic SQ FT	Academic SQ FT/EFT	Total SQ FT	*Total SQ FT/EFT
Kennesaw State	9,216	361,826	39	719,458	78
Valdosta State	8,566	415,406	48	1,163,629	136
Augusta College	4,384	246,849	56	675,750	154
West Georgia	6,814	414,371	61	1,220,351	179
Georgia Southern	13,297	867,864	65	2,151,129	162
Clayton State	3,216	215,202	67	412,998	128
Armstrong Atlantic	4,325	296,716	69	530,428	123
Columbus State	4,428	320,665	72	735,570	166
Georgia College	4,512	330,429	73	907,030	201
North Georgia	2,884	230,472	80	591,205	205
Southern Polytech	2,928	236,265	81	518,475	177
Albany State	2,775	234,060	84	548,619	198
Savannah State	2,783	307,740	111	782,160	281
Georgia Southwestern	2,108	249,842	119	616,073	292
Fort Valley State	2,537	448,308	177	902,275	357

\* Excludes campus housing

### HIGHLIGHTS

- KSU assigns 56% of the total square footage to academic functions, the highest among the regional universities and senior colleges.
- KSU has the lowest square footage per EFT student among any of the senior colleges and regional universities and is one-third the size of the average per square foot per student of those institutions.

**DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSES ACROSS THE DAY  
FALL 1996**

Class Times	Percent of Total Classes Offered					
	MWF		TT*		OTHER	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Morning</b>						
Early	35	7%	48	12%		
Mid	85	17%	NA			
Late	82	17%	99	24%		
<b>Morning Sub-total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Afternoon</b>						
Early	94	19%	100	24%		
Mid	18	4%	NA			
Late	52	11%	56	13%		
<b>Afternoon Sub-total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>Evening</b>						
Early	84	17%	79	19%		
Late	42	9%	34	8%		
<b>Evening Sub-total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>31%</b>
<b>Weekends</b>					<b>24</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* TT class periods are longer because they meet only 2 days per week; thus, there are two fewer class time blocks available on TT than on MWF.

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- Classes at KSU are well distributed across the morning, afternoon and evening time blocks.
- Afternoon scheduling of classes has grown in recent years to a level comparable to the evening schedule.
- The number of classes offered at KSU increased by only 2% over last fall.



KENNESAW  
STATE  
UNIVERSITY

SOURCES  
OF DATA

FACT  
BOOK

## SOURCES OF DATA

### Student Information

Pages	Sources
14-16	University System, Quarterly Enrollment Reports
17	University System, Quarterly Enrollment Reports Office of Institutional Research
18	Vice President for Academic Affairs
19	University System, Quarterly Enrollment Reports
20	University System, Quarterly Enrollment Reports
21-24	University System, Quarterly Enrollment Reports
25	Computer Services, Analysis of Graduates
26-31	University System, Quarterly Enrollment Reports
32-33	University System, Quarter Credit Hours Production Report
34	Annual Budget and KSC Summary of Credit Hours
35	Computer Services, Day/Night Reports
36-37	University System, Quarterly Enrollment Reports
38	Computer Services, Distribution of Student Age
39	Computer Services, Controller Reports
40	Computer Services, Controller Reports Computer Services, Analysis of Undergraduates
41	Computer Services, Analysis of Graduates Computer Services, Controller Reports
42	Computer Services, Analysis by County
43-44	Computer Services, Analysis by Zip Codes
45	Computer Services, International Students by Country
46	Computer Services, Application Statistical Reports
47-48	Computer Services, Application Statistical Reports
49	University System, Transfer Student Report
50	Computer Services, Readmission Reports
51	Office of Admissions, S.A.T. Scores
52	Computer Services, University System Quarter Enrollment Reports
53	KSU 101 Program Coordinator
54	Office of Student Financial Aid

## SOURCES OF DATA

### Academic Programs

Pages	Sources
58	University System, Program Inventory
59	Computer Services, Graduates Report
	Institutional Research
60	Office of the Registrar
61	University System, Degrees Conferred Reports
62	Office of the Registrar
63-68	University System, Degrees Conferred Reports
69-79	Computer Services, Analysis of Undergraduates
	Computer Services, Analysis of Graduates
80	Continuing Education
81	Library Director
82	Career Services Director

## SOURCES OF DATA

### Faculty and Staff Information

Pages	Sources
86-94	Office of Institutional Research and Academic Support Services, Faculty Databases
95	University System, <i>Information Digest</i>
96	AAUP, <i>ACADEME</i> , March-April 1996 Business Services
97	American Association of State Colleges and Universities/ College and University Personnel Association, Salary Study <i>(Institutions included in study:</i> <i>Appalachian State University, Arkansas State University, College of Charleston, Georgia Southern University, James Madison University, Kennesaw State College, Marshall University, Morehead State University, Murray State University, Northeastern State University, Radford University, Southeastern Louisiana University, University of Central Arkansas, University of Central Oklahoma, University of Houston-Downtown, University of North Carolina-Charlotte, University of North Carolina-Wilmington, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, University of Texas-Pan American, University of Texas-San Antonio, University of West Florida, Western Kentucky University)</i>
98-99	Higher Education Staff Information (EEO-6) Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Kennesaw State University Office of Minority Affairs

## **SOURCES OF DATA**

### **Budget and Financial Information**

<b>Pages</b>	<b>Sources</b>
104-111	Office of Business Services
112	Office of Development

## **SOURCES OF DATA**

### **Physical Facilities**

<b>Pages</b>	<b>Sources</b>
116	Business and Finance
117-118	Plant Operations and Academic Affairs (Facilities)
119	University System <i>Information Digest</i>
	University System Quarterly Enrollment Report
120	Computer Services, Analysis of Classes

## Index

### A

Accreditations, 9  
 Accumulated Investment in Plant, 116  
 Admission from High Schools, 47  
 Admission, Former Students, 50  
 Ages, Faculty, 92  
 Ages, Student, 38  
 Application Data, 46,47,48,50

### B

Baccalaureate Graduates Characteristics, 59  
 Budget  
     Equipment & Books, 109  
     E&G by Function, 105  
     Grants & Contracts, 111  
     Operating Expenses & Supplies, 108  
     Operating, 104  
     Personal Services, 106  
     Revenue Sources, 110  
     Travel, 107  
 Budget, Relation to Credit Hours, 34

### C

Career Services, 82  
 Characteristics of Graduates, 59  
 Classes Offered, 120  
 Classrooms, 117-118  
 College Preparatory Curriculum, 52  
 Commencements, 62  
 Continuing Education, 80  
 Course Load, 39  
 Credit Hours  
     Relation to Budget, 34  
     Generated Annually, 33  
     Generated Fall, 32

### D

Day & Evening Enrollments, 35  
 Degrees Conferred  
     Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences, 64  
     Coles School of Business, 65

Degrees Conferred (cont.)  
     Bagwell College of Education, 66  
     Nursing, 67  
     Science and Mathematics, 68  
 Degrees Approved by Board, 58  
 Degrees Awarded by College, 62-68  
 Degrees Awarded by Type, 60  
 Degrees Awarded, 60-68  
 Distribution of Classes, 120

### E

Enrollment  
     by age, 38  
     by classification, 23,24  
     by country, 42  
     by county, 43  
     by course load, 39  
     by race, 36  
     by sex, 37  
     by zip code, 44-45  
 Comparisons, 19,20,21  
 EFT, 17, 20, 22, 119  
 Graduate Students, 16, 25  
 Headcount, 14, 22, 16, 17  
 New Students, 26,27,28  
 Other Institutions, 19, 20, 21  
 Spring Qtrs, 30  
 Summer Qtrs, 21,31  
 Undergraduates, 16, 23, 24, 26, 27  
 Winter Qtrs, 29  
 Equipment & Books Budget, 109  
 E&G Budget by Function, 105

### F

Faculty  
     Average Salaries, AASCU, 97  
     Average Salaries, AAUP, 96  
     Average Salaries, KSU, 96  
     Black Instructional, 94  
     by age, 92  
     by Growth in Full-time, 87  
     by Highest Degree, 95

Faculty (cont.)

- by race, 90
- by rank, 89
- by sex, 91
- by tenure status, 90
- Full-time Instructional, 86
- New Full-time, 88
- Ten-Year Profile, 93

- Feeder High Schools, 47
- Financial Aid, 54
- Foundation, KSU 112
- Full-time Employees, 98-99
- Full-Time/Part-time Students, 40, 41
- Full-time Faculty, 86

**G**

- Graduate Student Enrollment, 25
- Grants & Contracts, 111

**H**

- Headcount Enrollment, 14, 16, 17, 22
- High Schools, 47
- Historical Highlights, 3

**I**

- International Enrollment, 42

**K**

- KSU 101, 53
- KSU Foundation, 112

**L**

- Learning Support, 52
- Learning Support Applicants, 46
- Library Information, 81

**M**

- Majors within colleges
  - Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences, 70, 75
  - Coles College of Business, 71, 76
  - Bagwell College of Education, 72, 77
  - Nursing, 73, 78
  - Science and Mathematics, 74, 79
- Majors by Upper Division, 75-79

- Majors Approved by Board, 58
- Majors by College/School, 70-79
- Majors, declared in College, 69-79
- Mission, Institutional, 8

**N**

- New Student Enrollment, 26, 27, 28

**O**

- Operating Budget, Total, 104
- Operating Expenses & Supplies Budget, 108
- Organization Chart, 10

**P**

- Part-time Enrollment, 40, 41
- Part-time Faculty, 93
- Personal Services Budget, 106
- Professional Teacher Education Unit, 72, 77
- Projections, Enrollment, 18

**R**

- Readmissions, 50
- Revenue Sources, 110

**S**

- Salaries, Average, 96-97
- SAT Scores, 46, 51
- Space, by Buildings, 118
- Space, Use of 117
- Square Footage/EFT, 119
- Staff
  - By EEO classification, 98
  - by Race, 99
  - by Sex, 99
- Student Enrollments, See Enrollment
- Student Financial Aid, 54

**T**

- Transfer Students, 26, 27, 48, 49
- Travel Budget, 107

**U**

- Undergraduate Applications, 46
- Upper Division Majors, 75-79