

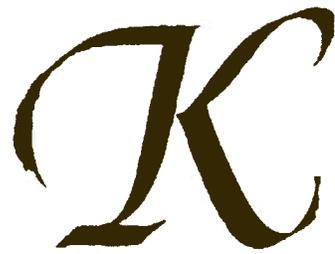


KENNESAW  
STATE  
UNIVERSITY

FACT  
BOOK

FACT  
BOOK

1997  
1998



KENNESAW  
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FACT  
BOOK

OFFICE OF  
INSTITUTIONAL  
RESEARCH  
KENNESAW STATE  
UNIVERSITY  
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## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

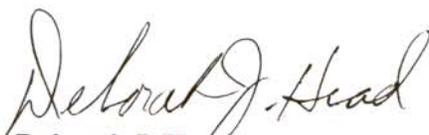
Kennesaw State University takes pride in promoting the continuous improvement efforts of the institution, in part, by using basic information and trends concerning the operation of the university. Planning, evaluation and administration at all levels are supported by the availability and interpretation 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. Caution is advised in using some Fall 1997 data, since the new Student Information System presented numerous difficulties in getting accurate information.

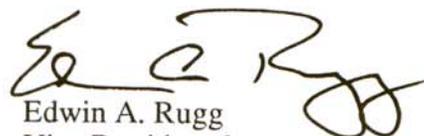
The 1997-98 edition of the the **Fact Book** may be found on the World Wide Web by accessing the Kennesaw State University Home Page at [http://www.kennesaw.edu/inst\\_res](http://www.kennesaw.edu/inst_res). As much as possible the format was kept the same, but because of the flexibility of the web, 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 **1997-1998 Fact Book** was the primary responsibility of Rie Shewbart, Research Coordinator, who under took the task of entering numbers, gathering data and facilitating the links among various software packages to expedite the process as much as possible. Catherine Spotts continues to offer her expertise in generating the final camera ready copy. Once again, Sherry Wright spent countless hours in producing and proofing this year's document. 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.



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



Edwin A. Rugg  
Vice President for  
Academic Affairs

Note to Fact Book Users:

Although the staff in the Office of Institutional Research tried to insure the accuracy of all the numbers presented, the academic year 1997-98 presented numerous challenges in getting and verifying our data as a result of the conversion to our new Banner Student Information System. The end result of the change over is encouraging, but the details to get there are overwhelming in terms of managing and manipulating data reports that we have come to depend upon. You will notice on several pages that no new data could be gathered, therefore, the previous years' numbers remain on those pages. Also, information usually supplied by the University System Office of Policy Analysis was not available this year, as a direct result of the Banner conversion within the system and other programming changes.

Next year will present even more challenges as we adjust to the Banner program, and then tackle the conversion to Semesters. Numbers again will need to be manipulated in order to find comparable analyses.

Your understanding of these difficulties is appreciated.

# 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

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# 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 change 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 perfect 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 in the 1996 Success Magazine report on "The 25 Best Business Schools for Entrepreneurship." as one of the nation's "Top 10 Up-and-Comers"
- ❧ The Bagwell College of Education accepted 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 University received the largest gift in its history, 680 acres of land in Bartow County on behalf of the Bagwells.
- ❧ In 1997, KSU awarded its first honorary doctorate to lifelong trustee, Clarice C. Bagwell.
- ❧ 100% of the sixteen graduates of the first Master of Nursing class passed their State Board Exams.
- ❧ The Coles College of Business was honored with the national Entrepreneurship Education National Model Program Award, undergraduate level, by the U.S. Association of Small Business and Entrepreneurship at the 1997 meeting.

The 1997-98 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 specialities, computing and information systems and nursing. An expanding array of professional master's degrees exists in education specialities, 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.

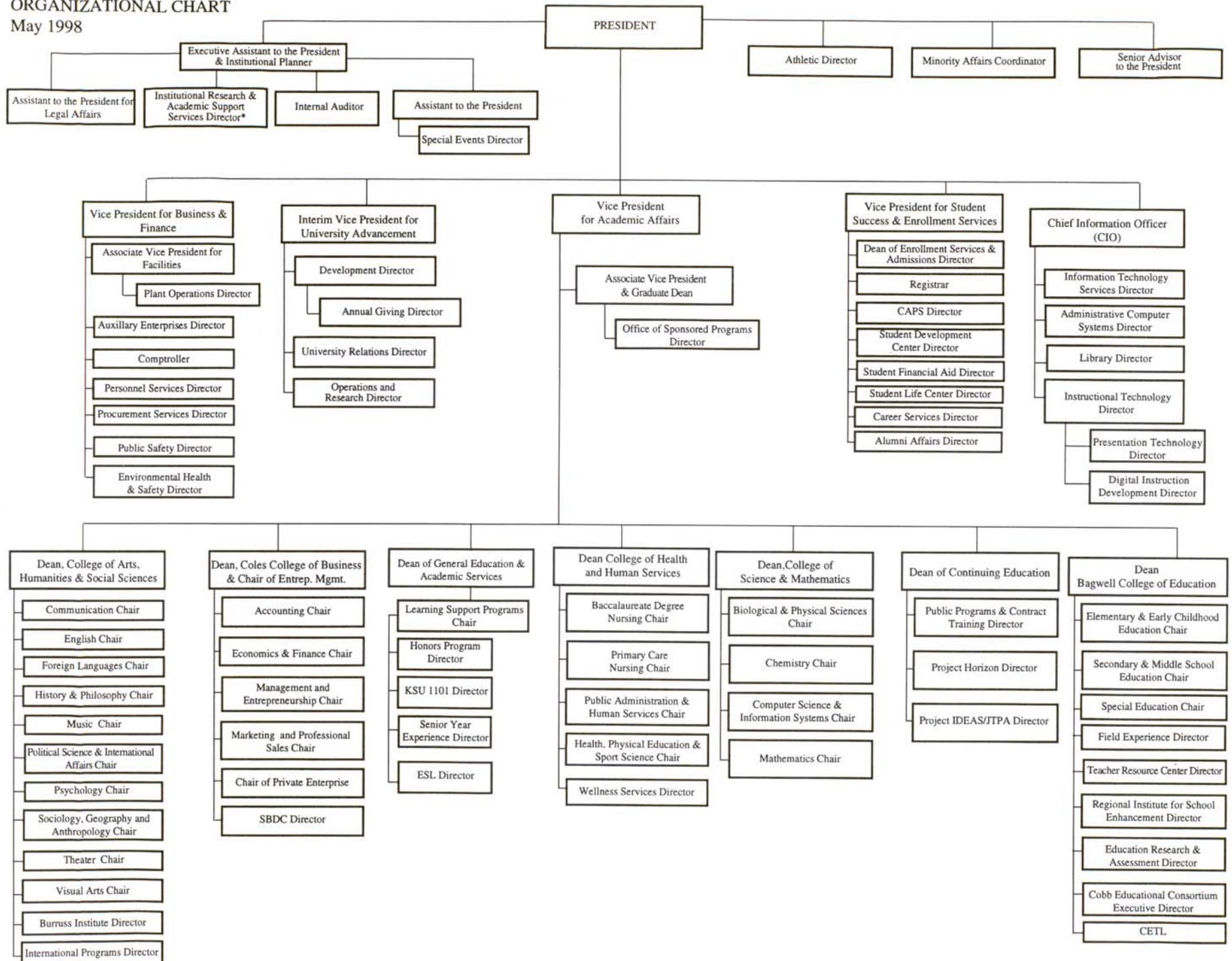
Research, scholarship and creative activity are broadly defined and predominantly applied. The university honors action research on the improvement of teaching and learning; survey research for community and economic development; interdisciplinary studies in support of environmental, governmental, business, 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.

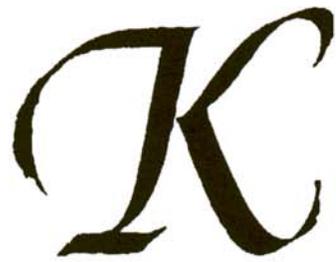
## ACCREDITATION

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**  
 May 1998



\*Joint reporting relationship to VPAA



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## STUDENT INFORMATION

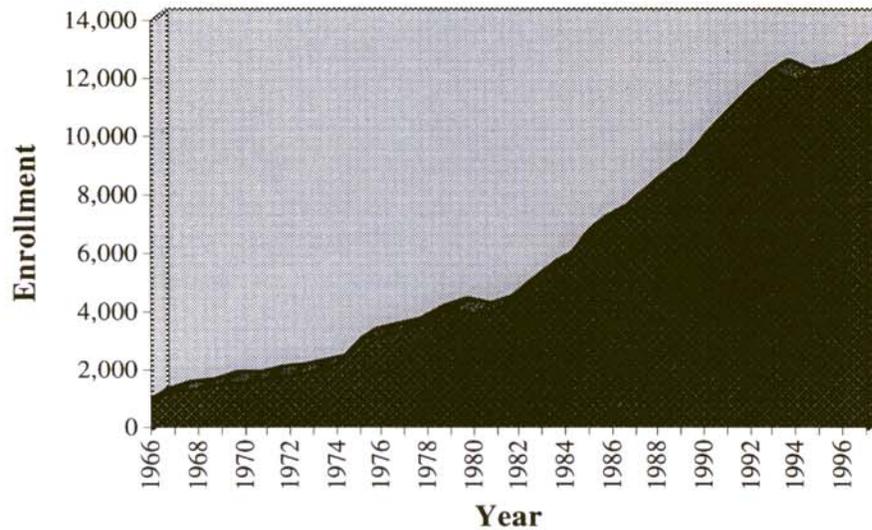
### Table of Contents

Fall Quarter Enrollments Since 1966 .....	14
Enrollment Trend 1966-1997 .....	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
1997	13,094	4%	

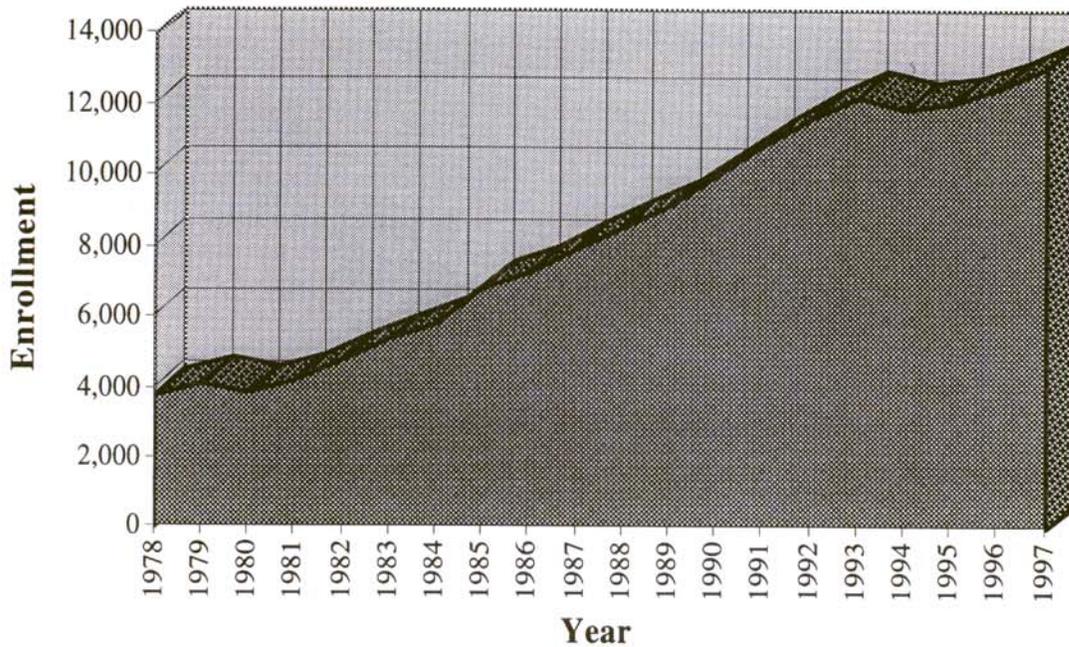
## ENROLLMENT TREND FALL 1966 - FALL 1997



### 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 1997, Kennesaw State University's enrollment grew by over 12,000 students or 1191%.
- Roughly two-thirds of the university's growth since its founding occurred in the 1980s; fall enrollment grew by over 5,148 or 65% since 1987.
- 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

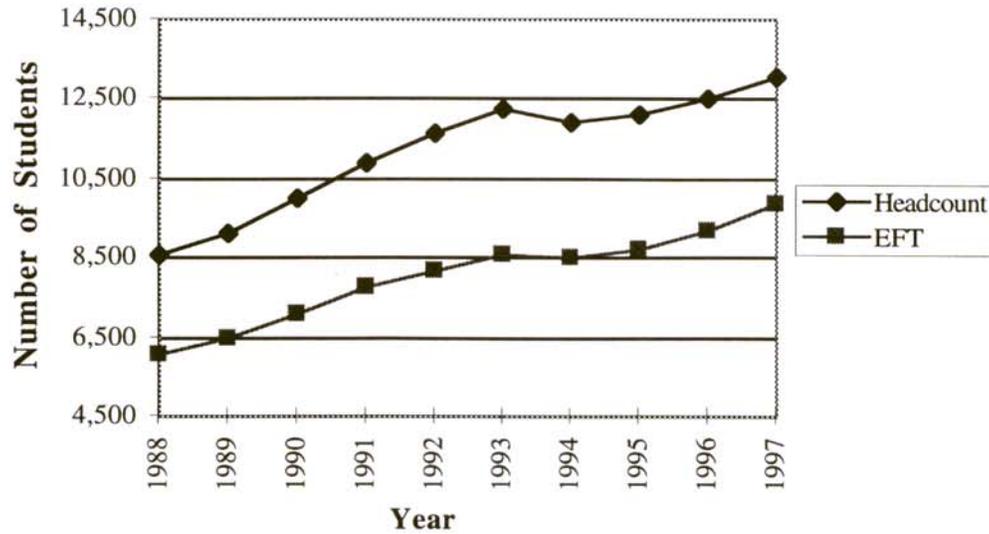


1993-1997 Fall Quarter Enrollment Comparisons							
Enrollment	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Undergraduate	11,008	10,878	11,113	11,342	11,733	725	7%
Graduate	1,265	1,037	987	1,195	1,361	96	8%
<b>Total</b>	12,273	11,915	12,100	12,537	13,094	821	7%
Annual % Change	5%	(3%)	2%	4%	4%		

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Undergraduate enrollment grew 7% over the last five years increasing each year, except fall 1994 when several factors contributed to an enrollment decline; however, enrollment showed signs of recovery and stability since then.
- 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 for a few years.

## TEN YEAR ENROLLMENT PROFILE

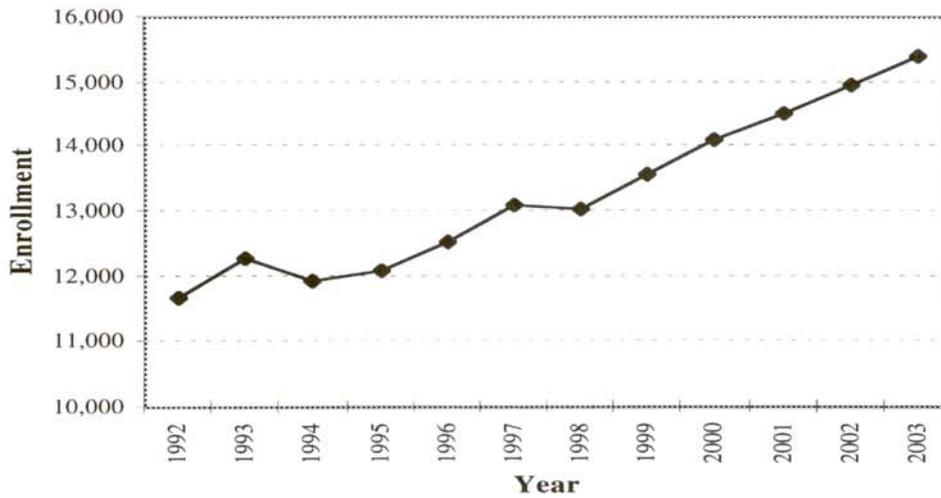


KSU 10-YEAR ENROLLMENT PROFILE 1988-1997												
	Fall 1988	Fall 1989	Fall 1990	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	10- YR # CHG	10- YR % CHG
Headcount	8,614	9,140	10,030	10,913	11,670	12,273	11,915	12,100	12,537	13,094	4,480	52%
EFT Enrollment	6,071	6,474	7,110	7,773	8,200	8,606	8,501	8,727	9,216	9,896	3,825	63%
Credit Hours	93,130	99,245	108,868	119,119	123,024	129,108	127,526	130,916	138,263	148,549	55,419	60%
EFT Students/ FT Faculty	27/1	25/1	27/1	27/1	26/1	25/1	24/1	24/1	26/1	27/1		

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Over the last ten years, Kennesaw State's enrollment has shown substantial growth in head count, equivalent full-time and credit hours. Fall 1997 had the largest EFT in the history of the college.
- 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	3%	12,537
Actual Fall 1997	4%	13,094
Projected Fall 1998	0%	13,038
Projected Fall 1999	4%	13,560
Projected Fall 2000	4%	14,102
Projected Fall 2001	3%	14,525
Projected Fall 2002	3%	14,961
Projected Fall 2003	3%	15,410

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The average rate of change in headcount enrollment for last 5 years has been a 3% increase annually, until 1997 when headcount increased 4%.
- If the 3% growth rate continues for next 5 years, KSU's headcount will be over 15,000 by 2003.

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

Fall 1997 Student Category	GSO (Traditional Residential)	% of Total	GSU (Urban Commuter)	% of Total	KSU (Metro Commuter)	% of Total
Freshmen	5,154	42%	3,998	25%	4,567	39%
Sophomores	2,474	21%	2,658	17%	2,211	20%
Juniors	2,112	17%	3,081	19%	1,855	16%
Seniors	2,458	20%	6,300	39%	2,824	25%
Subtotal	12,198	100%	16,037	100%	11,457	100%
Lower Division	7,628	62%	6,656	42%	6,778	59%
Upper Division	4,570	38%	9,381	58%	4,679	41%
Subtotal	12,198	100%	16,037	100%	11,457	100%
Undergraduates	12,198	87%	16,037	68%	11,457	87%
Graduates	1,717	12%	6,833	29%	1,361	10%
Other/Transients	50	1%	752	3%	276	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,965</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>23,622</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>13,094</b>	<b>100%</b>

GSO = Georgia Southern University

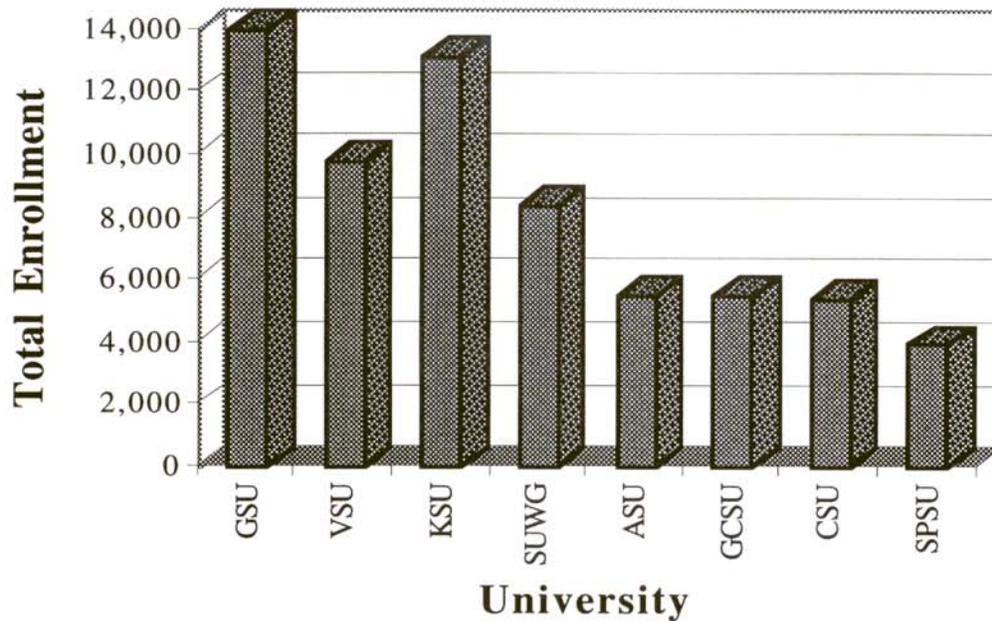
GSU = Georgia State University

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



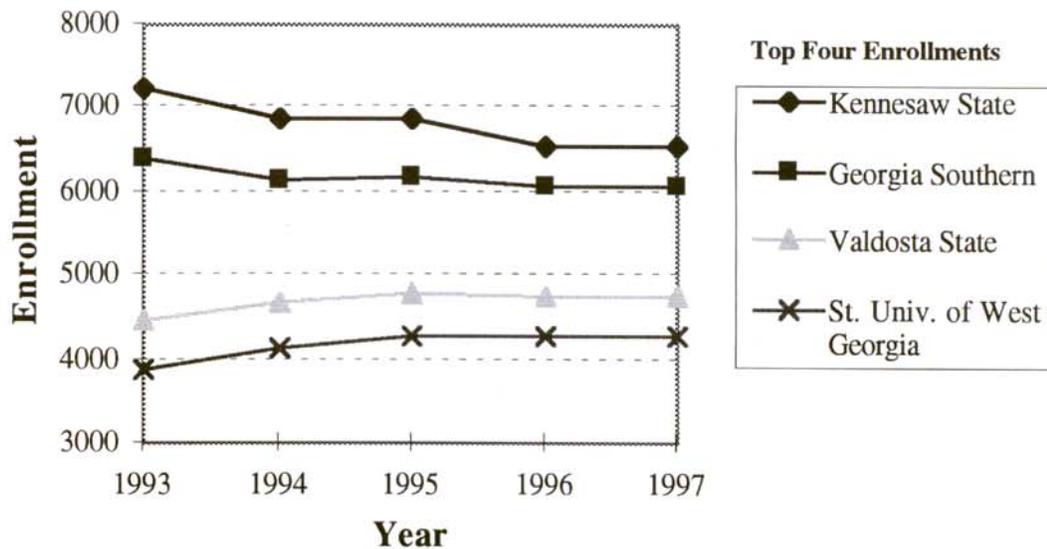
### FALL 1997 ENROLLMENT COMPARISONS

	Total Enrollment	EFT	Graduate Enrollment	Upper Division	New Students
<b>Regional Universities</b>					
Georgia Southern University	13,965	12,860	1,717	4,570	3,642
Valdosta State University	9,799	8,584	1,255	3,757	2,819
<b>State Universities</b>					
Kennesaw State University	13,094	9,896	1,361	4,679	2,746
State University of West Georgia	8,431	6,865	2,250	2,419	2,247
Augusta State University	5,510	4,380	753	1,841	1,600
Georgia College & State Univ.	5,513	4,554	1,217	1,519	1,814
Columbus State University	5,407	4,400	821	1,957	1,221
Southern Polytechnic	3,925	2,968	578	1,603	968

#### 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 state and regional universities.

## SUMMER QUARTER ENROLLMENT COMPARISONS AMONG SELECTED STATE UNIVERSITIES

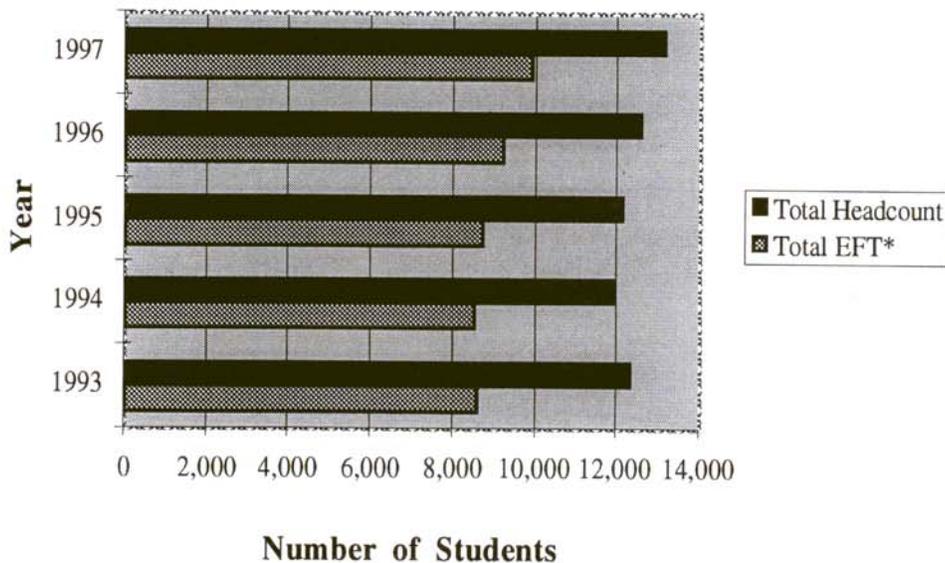


INSTITUTIONS	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Kennesaw State</i>	7,240	6,882	6,875	6,558	7,835
Georgia Southern	6,402	6,123	6,169	6,056	5,968
Valdosta State	4,459	4,697	4,786	4,765	5,108
West Georgia	3,867	4,140	4,295	4,266	4,469
Armstrong Atlantic	2,430	2,499	2,505	3,073	2,980
Georgia College	2,769	2,896	2,876	2,935	3,035
Columbus State	3,012	3,099	3,100	2,925	3,141
Augusta State	2,885	3,031	2,848	2,836	2,983
Southern Polytechnic	2,097	2,125	2,126	2,092	2,197
Clayton State	2,471	2,337	2,702	2,081	2,437

### 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 1993-1997



### HEADCOUNT AND EFT ENROLLMENT COMPARISONS

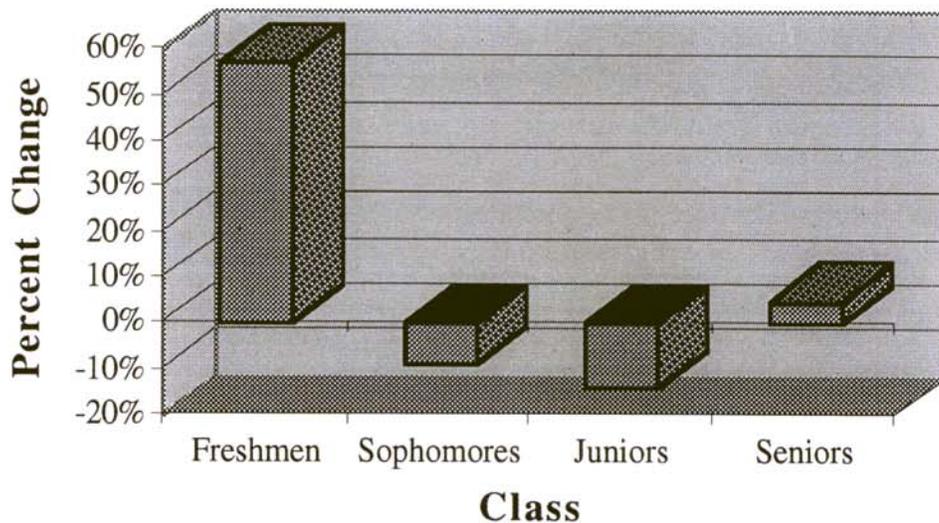
Type	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Total Headcount	12,273	11,915	12,100	12,537	13,094	821	7%
Headcount(% Change)	5%	(3%)	2%	4%	4%		
Total EFT*	8,606	8,501	8,727	9,216	9,896	1,290	15%
EFT(% Change)	5%	(1%)	3%	6%	7%		

\*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.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Equivalent Full-time (EFT) enrollment has grown at a slightly faster rate than headcount enrollment over the last five years.
- The Fall 1997 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 produced.

## ENROLLMENT GROWTH REFLECTS MATURATION OF UPPER DIVISION PROGRAMS



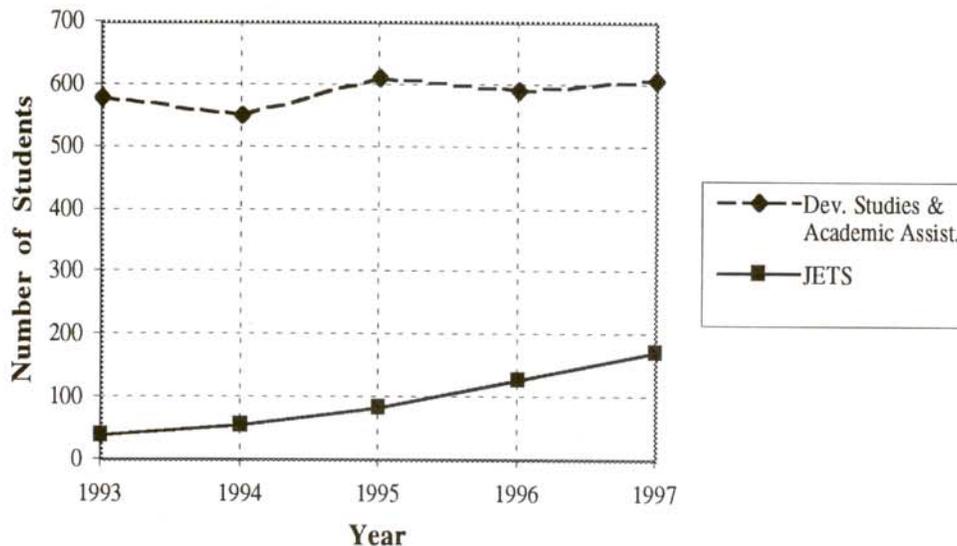
DEGREE-SEEKING STUDENTS: FALL 1993 - FALL 1997							
Classification	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997*	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Freshmen	2,809	2,622	2,708	2,725	3,783	974	35%
Sophomores	2,411	2,349	2,325	2,313	2,211	(200)	(8%)
Juniors	2,136	2,130	2,089	2,205	1,855	(281)	(13%)
Seniors	2,705	2,887	2,972	3,105	2,824	119	4%
Total Undergraduates	10,061	9,988	10,094	10,348	11,733	1,672	17%
Annual % Change	5%	(1%)	1%	3%	17%		

\* Inaccurate number due to Banner Student Information System transition.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The freshmen enrollment dipped early in the 1990s largely due to the advent of the Hope Scholarship which made residential universities an option. The fall 1997 freshman number is inflated due to an institutional transition to the Banner student information system. Many numbers are not reliable due to coding and data retrieval difficulties.
- The rate of growth for juniors and seniors spiked in the Fall of 1996 at 21%.

## TRENDS IN SPECIAL CATEGORIES



SPECIAL ENROLLMENTS: FALL 1993- 1997							
Undergraduate Classification	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	5-Year Change	5-Year % Change
Develop. Studies	578	379	390	234	509*	(69)	(12%)
Academic Assistance <sup>1</sup>	-	174	223	356	100*	-	-
Joint Enroll./Honors <sup>2</sup>	39	57	84	128	175	136	349%
Transient	111	82	112	111	105	(6)	(5%)
All Other	219	198	210	165	171	(48)	(22%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Annual % Change</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>(6%)</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>(2%)</b>	<b>7%</b>		

<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.

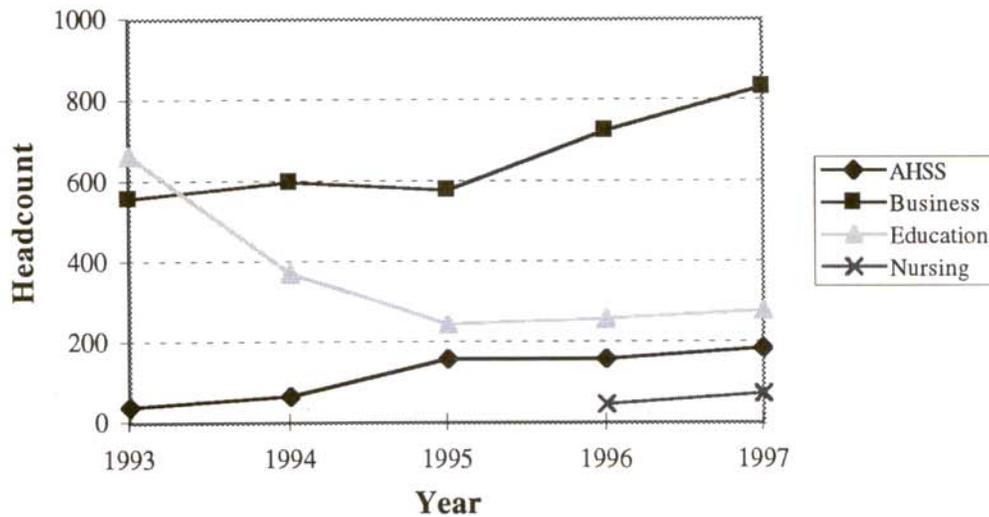
<sup>2</sup>JEHP are Joint Enrollment Honors Program involving Post-Secondary Options for 12th grade students.

\* Inaccurate numbers due to Banner Student Information System transition.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Conscientious efforts to reduce developmental studies enrollments began in 1986 with raised admissions standards, dropping the numbers from 1200 to less than 600 by 1993. 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 were discontinued in fall 1997, but continue for non-traditional and students with College Preparatory Curriculum (CPC) deficiencies. KSU is redirecting its efforts from Developmental Studies to the JEHP program, which is growing rapidly.

## GRADUATE ENROLLMENT DISTRIBUTION

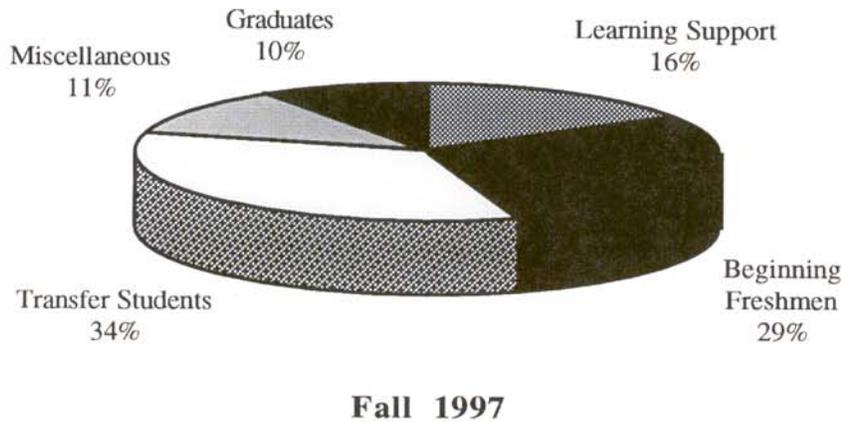


DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATE ENROLLMENT							
Area	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
<b>Arts, Humanities &amp; Social Sciences</b>							
Master of Professional Writing			51	71	72	72	-
Master Public Admin	38	64	99	86	114	76	200%
Non-degree	4	5	7	2	2	(2)	(50%)
<b>Total AHSS</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>348%</b>
<b>Business</b>							
MBA	481	511	452	579	649	168	35%
MBA-EP	50	58	52	46	75	25	50%
MBA- Physician Executives			30	57	54	54	-
Master of Accounting	10	14	29	31	40	30	300%
Non-degree	17	14	20	17	13	(4)	(24%)
<b>Total Business</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Education</b>							
MED	112	97	92	127	189	77	69%
Non-degree*	553	274	155	133	94	(459)	(85%)
<b>Total Education</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>(382)</b>	<b>(57%)</b>
<b>Nursing</b>							
MSN				46	73	73	-
<b>Total Nursing</b>				<b>46</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Graduate</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Annual % Change</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>(18%)</b>	<b>(5%)</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>15%</b>		

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Due to the new Banner student system, students coded as non-degree, were counted in the education degree programs.

## NEW STUDENT ENROLLMENT: FALL QUARTERS 1993 - 1997



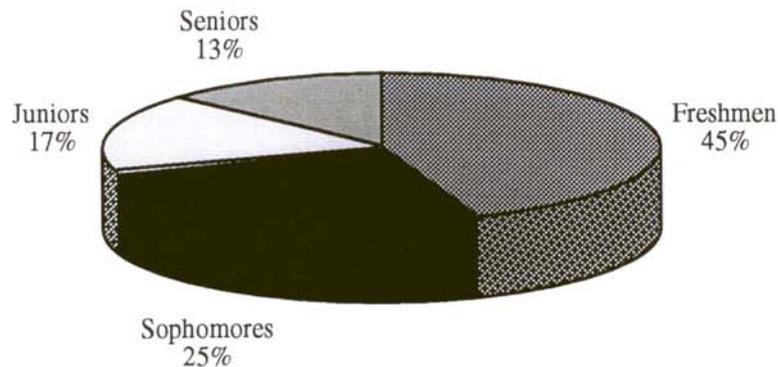
NEW STUDENT ENROLLMENT COMPARISONS							
Classification	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	412	411	413	471	437	25	6%
Beginning Freshmen	780	757	787	821	799	19	2%
Transfer Students	1,071	1,058	1,193	1,149	939	(132)	(12%)
JEHP*	31	53	72	121	162	131	423%
Transients	73	57	75	68	73	0	-
Other	123	115	105	74	73	(50)	(41%)
Graduates	296	176	242	361	263	(33)	(11%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>2,627</b>	<b>2,887</b>	<b>3,065</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>(40)</b>	<b>(1%)</b>
Annual % Change	1%	(6%)	10%	6%	(10%)		

*\*Joint Enrollment Honors Program involving Post-Secondary Options for twelfth grade students.*

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The largest group of new students each year is undergraduate transfers, however the numbers reflected in the fall 1997 are not reliable due to reporting discrepancies in the Banner system.
- New students comprised from 22 to 25% of the total fall enrollment during the past five years.

## NEW TRANSFER STUDENTS BY ENTERING CLASSIFICATION



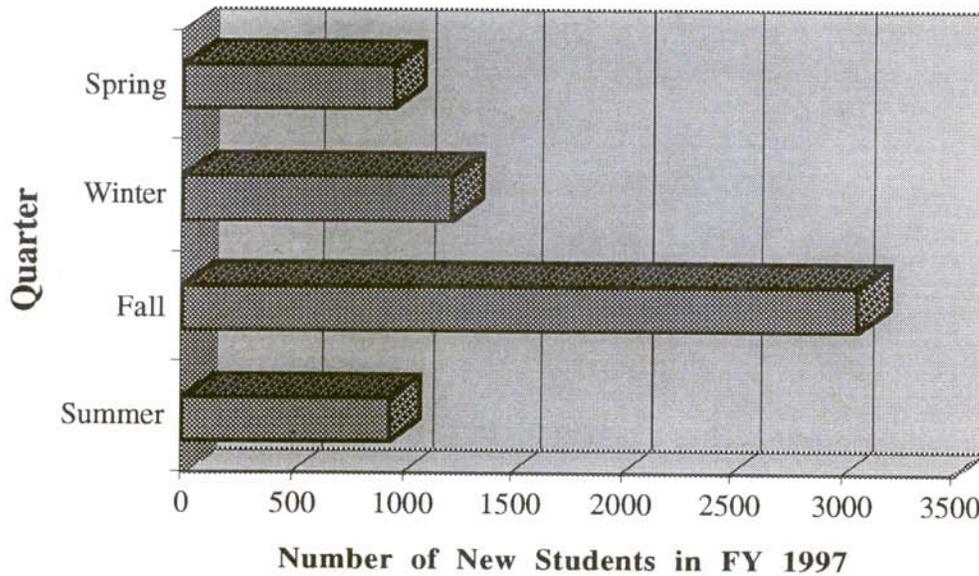
### Transfers 1997

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW TRANSFERS							
Classification	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Freshmen	334	270	401	352	422	88	26%
Sophomores	361	357	363	348	230	(131)	(36%)
Juniors	240	262	260	258	164	(76)	(32%)
Seniors	136	169	169	191	123	(13)	(10%)
Total Transfers	1,071	1,058	1,193	1,149	939	(132)	(12%)
Annual % Change	(6%)	(1%)	13%	(4%)	(18%)		

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Fall 1997 transfer data are not reliable due to coding and extraction problems in the Banner Student System.
- Freshmen transfers increased in 1997, but it seems not all student evaluations were coded and counted correctly. Increased admission standards, an earlier deadline for completion of files and the Banner conversion are cited as reasons for the overall transfer decrease.

## QUARTERLY ENROLLMENT OF NEW STUDENTS



FISCAL YEARS COMPARISONS: TOTAL NEW STUDENTS ENROLLED							
Quarters	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Summer	1,096	1,171	900	975	930	(166)	(15%)
Fall	2,749	2,786	2,627	2,887	3,065	316	11%
Winter	1,163	1,080	1,056	1,148	1,219	56	5%
Spring	1,004	805	832	767	953	(51)	(5%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	6,012	5,842	5,415	5,777	6,167	155	3%
Annual % Change	4%	(3%)	(7%)	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 and 1997.

## WINTER QUARTER ENROLLMENTS

TOTAL WINTER ENROLLMENT							
	Winter 1994	Winter 1995	Winter 1996	Winter 1997	Winter 1998	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	499	464	502	500	458	(41)	(8%)
Freshmen	2,294	2,188	2,241	2,336	2,828	534	23%
Sophomores	2,375	2,327	2,310	2,315	2,223	(152)	(6%)
Juniors	2,081	2,069	2,115	2,211	2,018	(63)	(3%)
Seniors	2,790	3,032	3,077	3,258	3,219	429	15%
Graduates	1,239	1,069	1,089	1,314	1,610	371	30%
All Other	262	315	365	375	234	(28)	(11%)
<b>Headcount</b>	11,540	11,464	11,699	12,309	12,590	1,050	9%
Annual % Chg	2%	(1%)	2%	5%	5%		
<b>EFT</b>	8,162	8,221	8,483	9,060	9,569	1,407	17%

NEW STUDENT ENROLLMENT							
	Winter 1994	Winter 1995	Winter 1996	Winter 1997	Winter 1998	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	167	151	150	183	131	(36)	(23%)
Beg. Freshmen	121	118	114	133	211	90	74%
Transfer Fresh.	181	151	164	154	149	(32)	(18%)
Sophomores	145	146	156	137	130	(15)	(10%)
Juniors	114	120	119	143	139	25	22%
Seniors	67	80	92	104	131	64	96%
Graduates	202	189	243	264	294	30	46%
All Other	83	101	110	101	53	(30)	(36%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,080	1,056	1,148	1,219	1,238	158	15%
Annual % Chg	(7%)	(2%)	9%	6%	2%		

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Winter quarter enrollment grew at a slightly 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 1993	Spring 1994	Spring 1995	Spring 1996	Spring 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	353	339	343	294	323	(30)	(8%)
Freshmen	2,234	2,046	2,012	2,051	2,149	(80)	(4%)
Sophomores	2,188	2,205	2,136	2,167	2,254	66	3%
Juniors	2,067	2,039	2,009	2,059	2,134	67	3%
Seniors	2,712	2,934	3,073	3,162	3,416	704	26%
Graduates	1,242	1,167	1,009	1,047	1,263	21	2%
All Other	205	269	301	315	345	140	68%
<b>Headcount</b>	11,001	10,999	10,883	11,095	11,884	883	8%
Annual % Chg	8%	0%	(1%)	2%	6%		
<b>EFT</b>	7,622	7,707	7,684	8,035	8,697	1,075	14%

NEW STUDENT ENROLLMENT							
	Spring 1993	Spring 1994	Spring 1995	Spring 1996	Spring 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	132	128	126	98	123	(9)	(7%)
Beg. Freshmen	74	73	74	67	63	(11)	(15%)
Transfer Fresh.	218	147	156	124	179	39	18%
Sophomores	112	113	119	126	128	16	14%
Juniors	96	95	90	92	121	25	26%
Seniors	78	65	66	73	78	0	0%
Graduates	210	76	107	110	163	(47)	(22%)
All Other	84	108	94	77	98	14	17%
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,004	805	832	767	953	(51)	(5%)
Annual % Chg	5%	(20%)	3%	(8%)	24%		

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Spring enrollment grew at a greater rate than winter, which increased only 5%.
- Once again EFT enrollment grew at a rate larger than the headcount.

## SUMMER QUARTER ENROLLMENTS

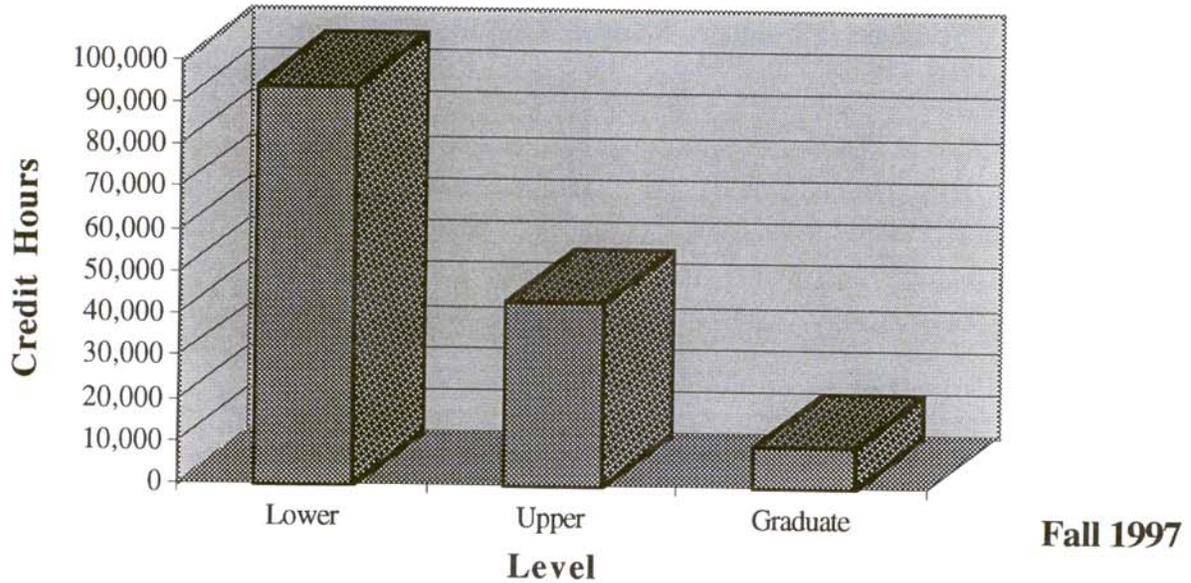
TOTAL SUMMER ENROLLMENT							
	Summer 1993	Summer 1994	Summer 1995	Summer 1996	Summer 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	204	183	189	147	226	22	11%
Freshmen	1,178	934	916	781	966	(212)	(18%)
Sophomores	1,163	1,111	1,097	990	1,090	(73)	(6%)
Juniors	1,168	1,213	1,195	1,146	1,278	110	9%
Seniors	1,891	1,996	2,131	2,133	2,567	676	36%
Graduates	1,028	871	778	780	1,100	72	7%
All Other	608	574	569	581	608	0	0%
<b>Headcount</b>	7,240	6,882	6,875	6,558	7,835	595	8%
Annual % Chg	9%	(5%)	0	(5%)	18%		
<b>EFT</b>	4,081	3,879	3,923	3,811	4,671	590	15%

NEW STUDENT ENROLLMENT							
	Summer 1993	Summer 1994	Summer 1995	Summer 1996	Summer 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	92	70	77	48	146	54	59%
Beg. Freshmen	66	63	68	44	74	8	12%
Transfer Fresh.	180	82	74	85	129	(51)	(28%)
Sophomores	89	72	81	90	89	0	0%
Juniors	67	71	74	65	80	13	19%
Seniors	52	57	56	65	87	35	67%
Graduates	191	93	144	120	167	(24)	(13%)
All Other	434	392	401	413	441	7	(2%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,171	900	975	930	1,213	42	(4%)
Annual % Chg	7%	(23%)	(5%)	(5%)	30%		

### 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. Summer 1997 showed a respectable increase over 1996, perhaps as students attempt to complete programs prior to the 1998 semester conversion.

## FALL CREDIT HOURS GENERATED

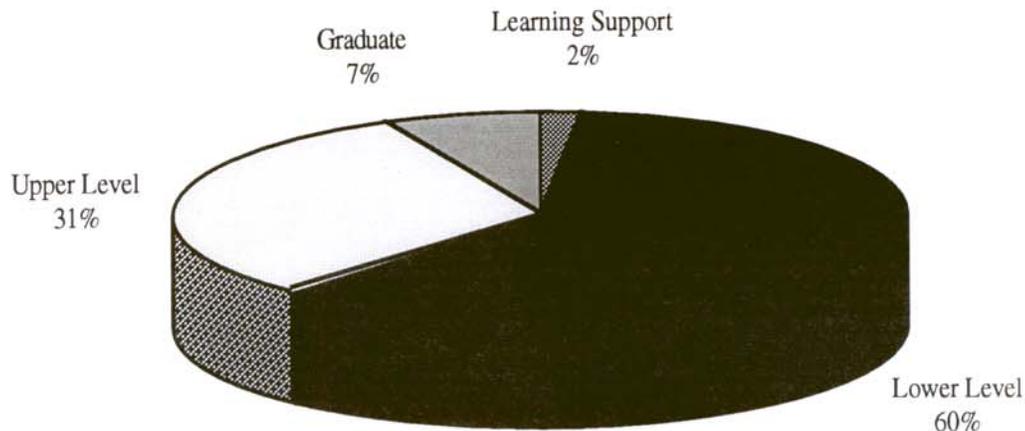


FALL CREDIT HOURS GENERATED 1993-1997							
Level	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Lower	85,533	85,104	87,959	91,016	95,123	9,590	11%
Upper	36,940	36,662	37,114	39,338	43,743	6,803	18%
Graduate	6,635	5,760	5,843	7,909	9,683	3,048	46%
<b>TOTAL</b>	129,108	127,756	130,916	138,263	148,549	19,441	15%
Annual % Change	3%	(1%)	2%	6%	7%		

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Almost two-thirds of the total credit hours generated are earned at the freshman and sophomore levels, but only 59% 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. For the first time, the upper division credit hours increased at a faster rate than the lower division.

## CREDIT HOURS GENERATED ANNUALLY



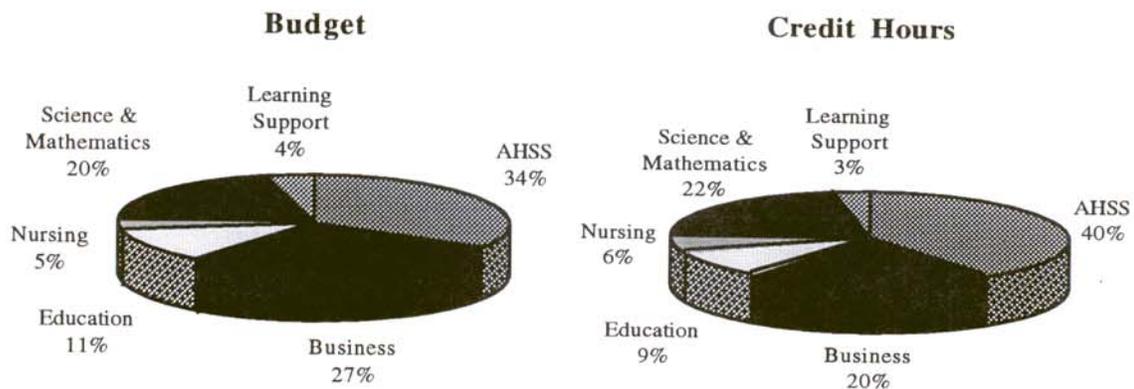
**Distribution of Credit Hours Generated**

FISCAL YEAR CREDIT HOURS GENERATED 1993-1997							
Level	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	11,545	11,500	10,760	11,005	7,516	(4,029)	(35%)
Lower Level	242,830	257,894	257,311	265,510	287,504	44,674	18%
Upper Level	134,963	132,994	131,530	136,994	143,299	8,336	6%
Graduate	23,295	25,724	22,904	23,803	31,170	7,875	34%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>412,633</b>	<b>428,112</b>	<b>422,505</b>	<b>437,312</b>	<b>469,489</b>	<b>56,856</b>	<b>14%</b>
Annual # Chg.	16,015	15,479	(5,607)	14,807	32,177		
Annual % Chg.	4%	4%	(1%)	4%	7%		

### HIGHLIGHTS

- KSU experienced a growth of close to 60,000 credit hours of instruction, a 14% 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.
- The credit hours produced by Learning Support decreased 35%. This is credited to KSU increasing admissions standards and the phasing out of developmental classes for traditional students.

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



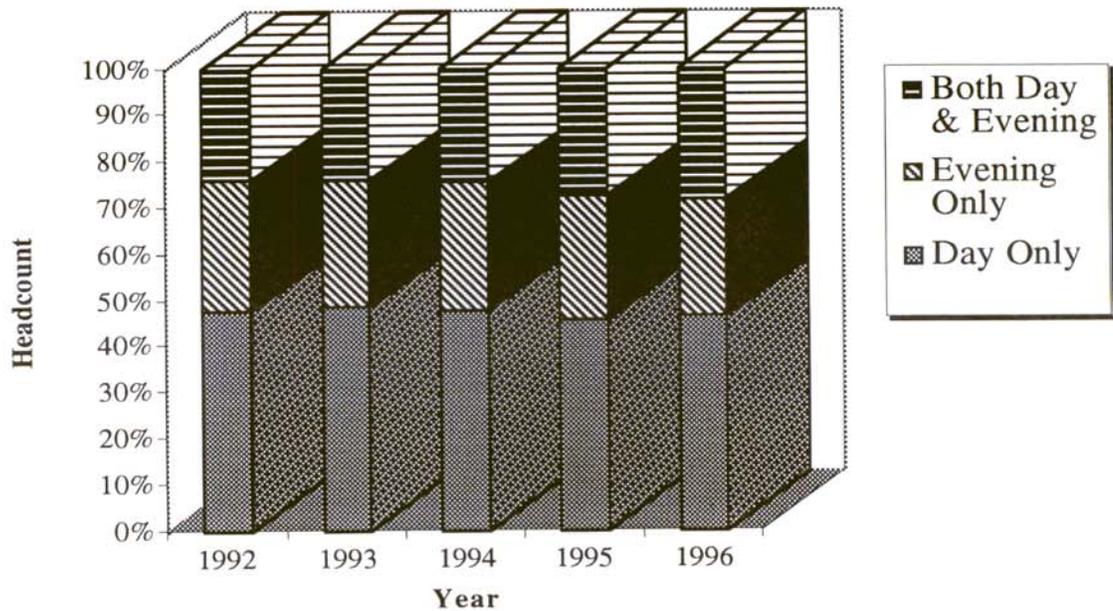
COLLEGE	% OF INSTRUCTIONAL BUDGET EXPENDED IN FY 1996-97*	% OF CREDIT HOURS GENERATED IN FY 1996-97
Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences	34%	40%
Business	27%	20%
Education	11%	9%
Nursing	5%	6%
Science & Mathematics	20%	22%
Learning Support	4%	3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Percents may not total 100 due to rounding.

### 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



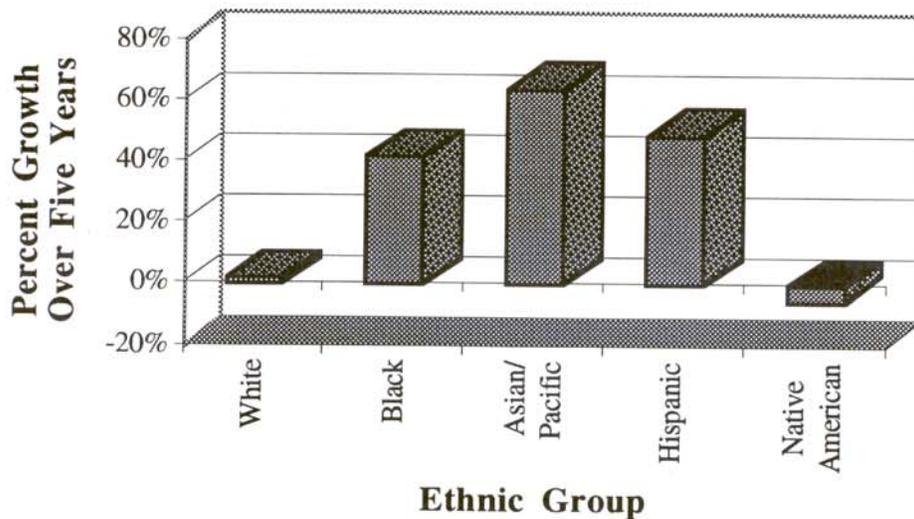
Fall 1997 data are not available for this table.

COMPARISON OF DAY-EVENING ENROLLMENTS: FALL 1992-1996							
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

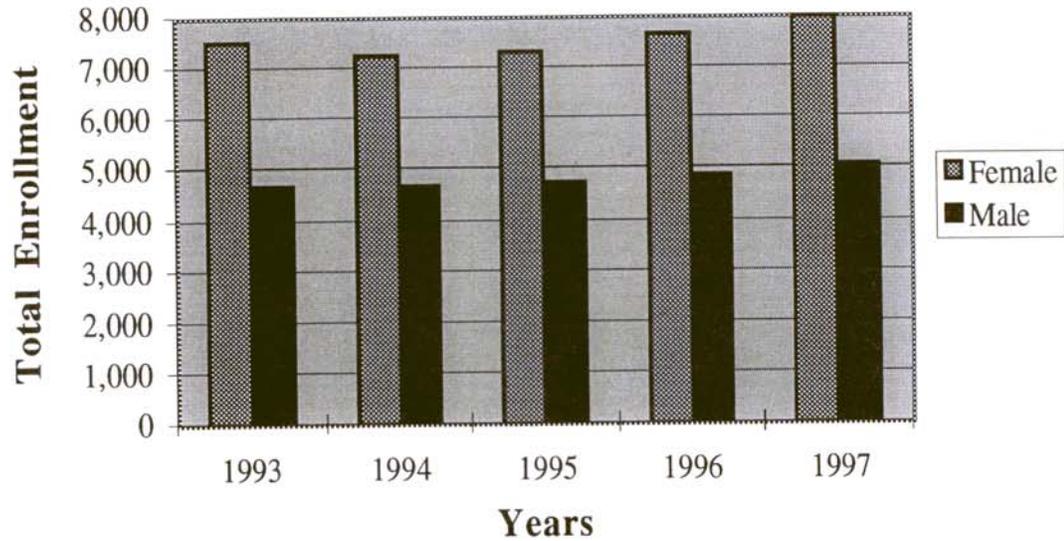


DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUP: FALL 1993 - FALL 1997							
Ethnic Group	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
White	11,058	10,602	10,639	10,935	11,225	167	2%
Black	758	802	832	877	1,078	320	42%
Asian/Pacific Island	248	278	349	374	407	159	64%
Hispanic	172	180	229	251	257	85	49%
Native American	37	53	51	44	35	(2)	(5)%
Multiracial				56	92	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	12,273	11,915	12,100	12,537	13,094	821	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 8% and the other minority groups combined comprise 6% of the headcount in fall 1997. In 1993 black students were only 6% 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



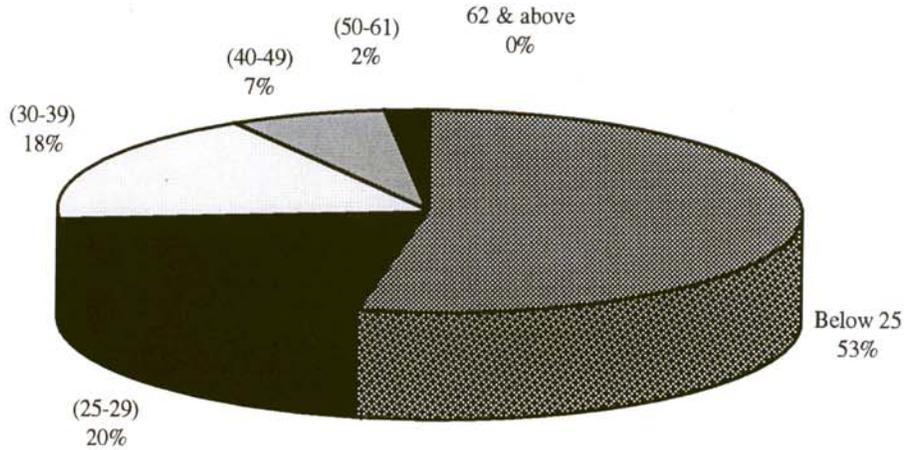
DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER: FALL 1993 - FALL 1997										
Gender	Fall 1993		Fall 1994		Fall 1995		Fall 1996		Fall 1997	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Female	7,562	62	7,245	61	7,330	61	7,638	61	7,997	61
Male	4,711	37	4,670	39	4,770	39	4,899	39	5,097	39
<b>TOTAL</b>	12,273		11,915		12,100		12,537		13,094	

Gender	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Female	435	6%
Male	386	8%

### 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 1997**



Fall 1997

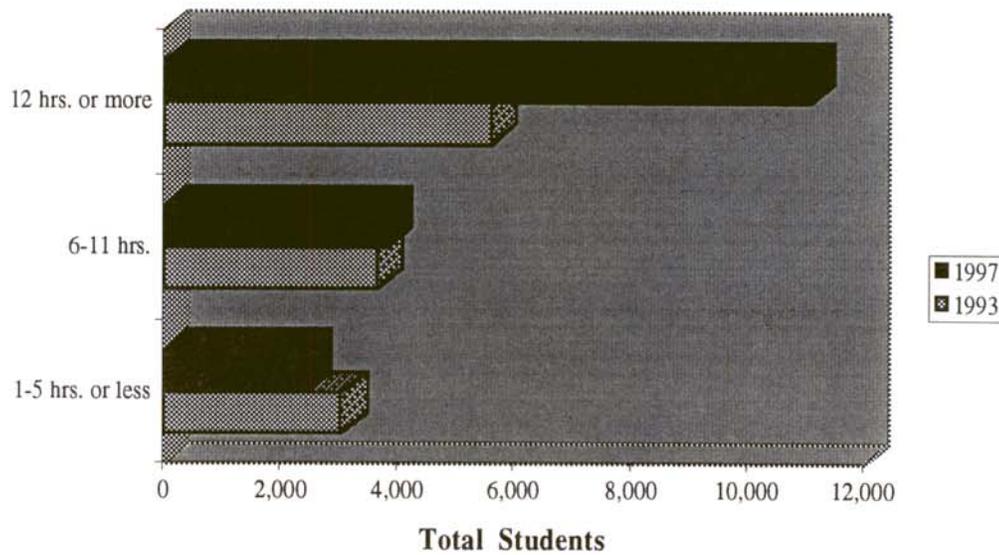
DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY AGE RANGES						
Age Range	Total Number	% of Total	Under-graduates	% of Under-graduates	Graduates	% of Graduates
Below 25	6,967	53%	6,865	59%	102	7%
25-29	2,609	20%	2,173	19%	436	32%
30-39	2,292	18%	1,812	15%	480	35%
40-49	975	7%	697	6%	278	20%
50-61	217	2%	148	1%	69	5%
62 & above	34	<1%	32	<1%	2	<1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,094</b>		<b>11,727*</b>		<b>1,367*</b>	
Average Age	27		26		34	
Oldest Age	83		83		71	
Youngest Age	17		17		18	

\* Numbers vary due to Banner reporting discrepancies

**HIGHLIGHTS**

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

## STUDENT COURSE LOADS

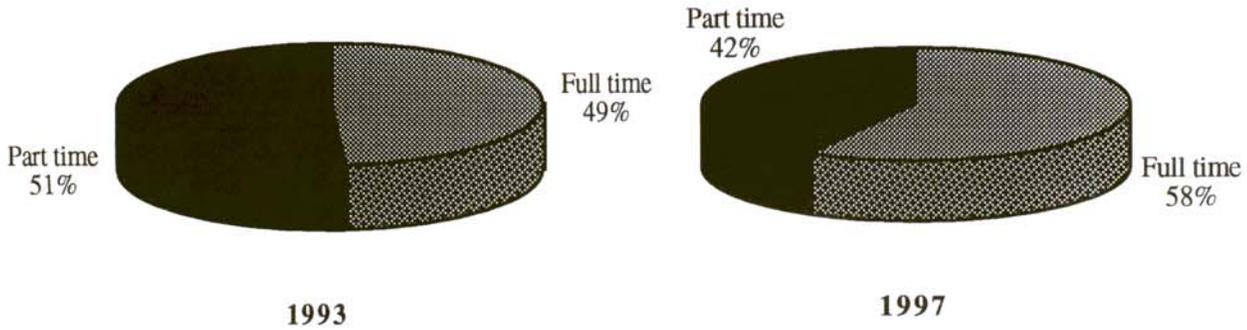


ENROLLMENT BY CREDIT HOURS							
Credit Hours	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
1-5	3,039	2,782	2,686	2,517	2,417	(622)	(20%)
6-11	3,649	3,399	3,427	3,578	3,785	136	4%
12-15	4,735	4,807	5,025	5,342	5,525	790	17%
16 +	850	927	962	1,100	1,367	517	61%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>12,273</b>	<b>11,915</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>12,537</b>	<b>13,094</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Total Full-Time*</b>	<b>5,979</b>	<b>5,734</b>	<b>5,987</b>	<b>6,765</b>	<b>6,892</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Total Part-Time**</b>	<b>6,292</b>	<b>6,181</b>	<b>6,113</b>	<b>5,770</b>	<b>6,202</b>	<b>(90)</b>	<b>(1%)</b>
<b>Average Hours/Student:</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</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 five 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 relatively stable-two quarter-hours shy of the minimum full-time load.

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



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

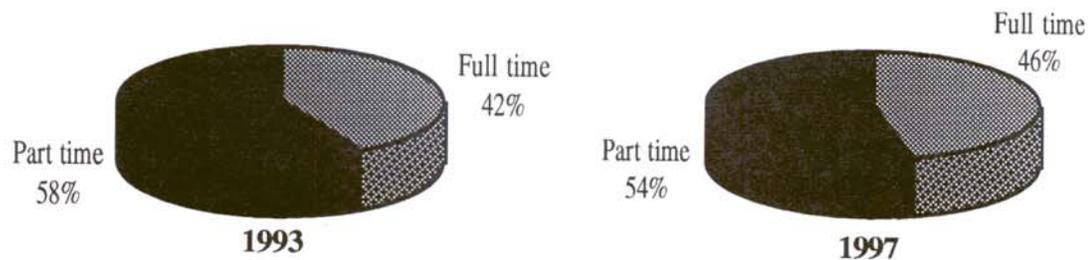
UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT STATUS							
Status	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Part-time (11 hrs or less)	5,565	5,737	5,175	4,998	4,901	(664)	(12%)
Annual % Change	3%	3%	(10%)	(3%)	(2%)		
Full-time (12 hrs or more)	5,443	5,141	5,938	6,344	6,818	1,375	25%
Annual % Change	8%	(6%)	16%	7%	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 continue to increase at a faster rate.
- Over half (58%) 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 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
<b>Part-time</b>							
Less than 10 hours	729	628	623	733	739	10	1%
Annual % Change	8%	(14%)	(1%)	18%	<1%		
<b>Full-time</b>							
10 hours or more	536	409	364	462	636	100	19%
Annual % Change	2%	(24%)	(11%)	27%	27%		

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Part-time graduate students consistently outnumber full-time graduate students each year, but the full-time 5-year growth rate was much higher for the full-time graduates than part-time graduates.
- Graduate enrollment dipped in the mid 1990s largely as a result of the discontinuation of post-baccalaureate certification programs in teacher education, but has increased over the past few years.

**ENROLLMENT BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**

<b>DISTRIBUTION OF INTERNATIONALS</b>					
<b>Country of Origin (10 or more students)</b>	<b>Fall 1993</b>	<b>Fall 1994</b>	<b>Fall 1995</b>	<b>Fall 1996</b>	<b>Fall 1997</b>
Nigeria	57	60	60	50	59
Kenya	27	36	45	47	52
Canada	38	43	46	43	44
Japan	22	31	43	44	41
United Kingdom	30	31	34	32	38
India	13	14	16	22	28
China	4	4	9	13	24
Pakistan	7	6	10	13	22
Thailand	6	7	5	15	19
Jamaica	16	13	19	19	18
Iran	17	18	19	17	18
Germany	15	12	12	11	17
Cameroon	10	13	14	14	17
Korea	16	12	16	17	16
Vietnam	6	9	7	7	11
Other Countries	133	181	206	240	299
<b>Total International Students</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>723</b>
<b>Total Countries Represented</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>104</b>

	<b>5-Year # Change</b>	<b>5-Year % Change</b>
<b>International Students</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>69%</b>
<b>Number of Countries</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20%</b>

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- The number of international students increased substantially over the last five years and now represents just over 5% of the student body.
- Additionally, the number of countries represented (104 in 1997) continues to increase annually.

## ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
<b>PRIMARY SERVICE AREA *</b>							
<b>Cobb</b>	7,820	7,544	7,533	7,749	7,661	(159)	(2%)
Cherokee	1,419	1,386	1,432	1,464	1,423	4	0
Fulton	1,037	1,037	1,075	1,113	1,204	167	16%
Paulding	360	353	416	434	423	63	18%
Bartow	359	376	366	419	418	59	16%
Douglas	190	141	139	134	152	(38)	(20%)
Subtotal	11,185	10,837	10,961	11,313	11,281	96	1%
<b>SECONDARY SERVICE AREA</b>							
DeKalb	202	222	218	234	252	50	25%
Gwinnett	163	129	193	190	210	47	29%
Pickens	91	95	82	92	95	4	4%
Gordon	78	74	82	84	88	10	13%
Floyd	56	62	55	54	68	12	21%
Gilmer	43	24	39	30	28	(15)	35%
Polk	33	29	34	34	30	(3)	(9%)
Subtotal	666	635	703	718	771	105	16%
<b>ALL OTHER COUNTIES</b>							
Other	422	443	436	506	1,042	620	147%
<b>Grand Totals</b>	12,273	11,915	12,100	12,537	13,094	821	7%

\* Cobb and contiguous counties

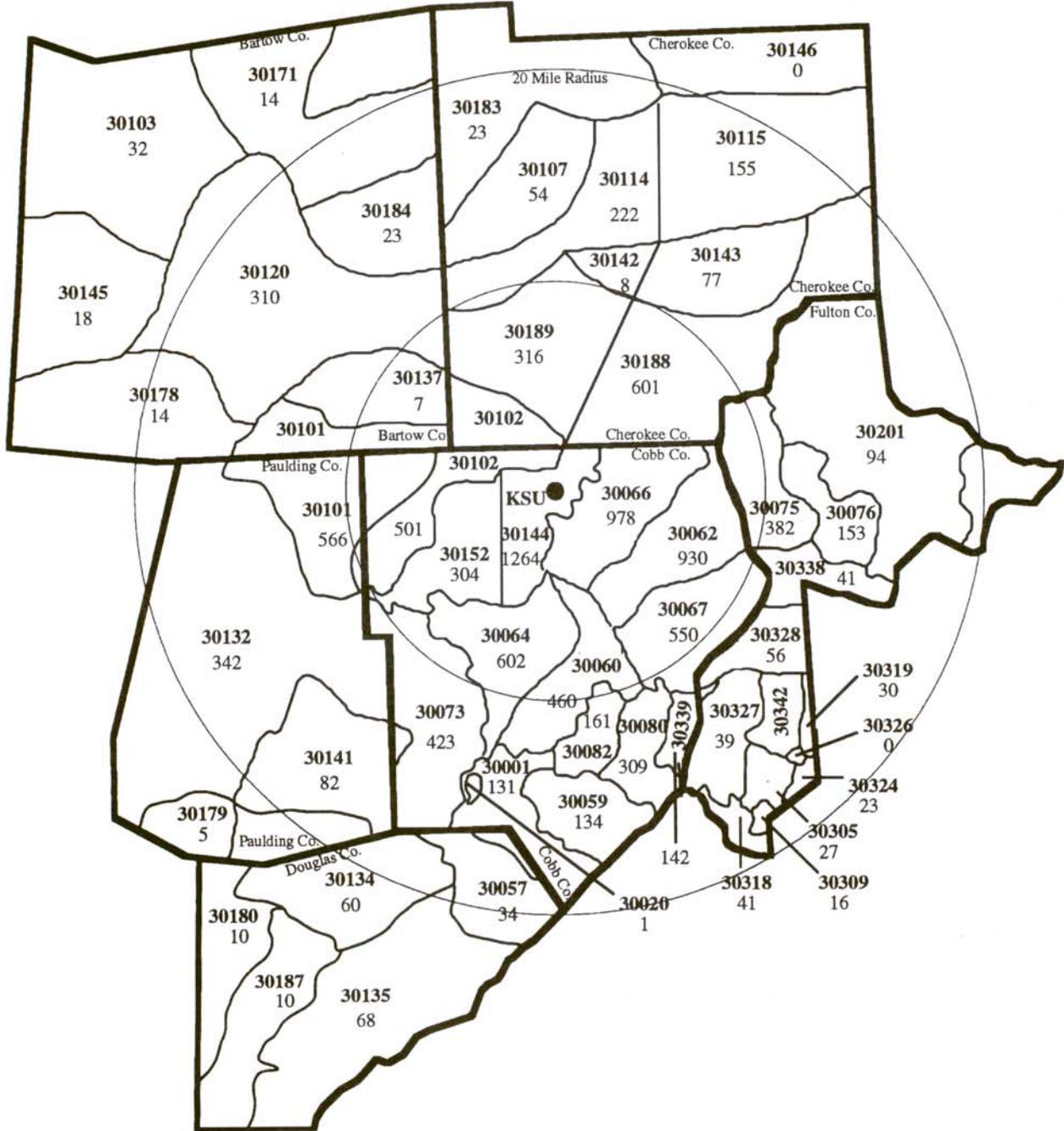
### HIGHLIGHTS

- Eighty-six percent of 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 1997

(Zip Code and Number of Students \*)



\* Approximately 2,115 additional students were enrolled in the fall 1997 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 20,000 students.

## ANALYSIS OF ENROLLMENT BY ZIP CODES

- KSU's fall 1997 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 (59%). The next largest (and fastest growing) feeder county is Cherokee with 11%, 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 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	FALL 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
<b>NEW FRESHMEN APPLICANTS</b>							
Applied	1,221	1,059	1,118	1,183	1,702	481	39%
Rejected	68	65	51	59	212	144	212%
Incomplete	115	68	95	89	280	165	143%
Accepted	1,038	926	972	1,035	1,189	151	15%
Enrolled	780	757	713	821	799	19	2%
SAT averages of applicants who enroll							
Verbal	447	430	433	523*			
Math	487	482	470	504*			
Composite	934	912	903	1,027*			
<b>LEARNING SUPPORT APPLICANTS</b>							
Applied	1,136	837	1,050	1,056	844	(292)	(26%)
Rejected	316	204	208	239	202	(114)	(36%)
Incomplete	72	55	74	61	45	(27)	(38%)
Accepted	748	578	768	756	590	(158)	(21%)
Enrolled	412	411	413	471	437	25	6%
SAT averages of applicants who enroll							
Verbal	370	375	379	451*			
Math	404	369	366	429*			
Composite	774	744	745	880*			
<b>NEW TRANSFER APPLICANTS</b>							
Applied	2,490	2,129	2,321	2,382	2,144	(346)	(14%)
Rejected	132	90	82	75	96	(36)	(27%)
Incomplete	461	219	311	277	188	(273)	(59%)
Accepted	1,902	1,820	1,928	2,030	1830	(72)	(4%)
Enrolled	1,071	1,058	1,193	1,149	939	(132)	(12%)
SAT averages of applicants who enroll							
Verbal	415	419	417	500*	505		
Math	436	447	465	473*	492		
Composite	851	866	882	973*	997		

\* Recentered SAT scores

Scores for the 1997 Fall Freshman and Learning Support were not available due to Banner conversion.

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- Out of the three classifications, 73% of those who applied were accepted for admission. Of those accepted 60% actually matriculated for the fall quarter 1997.
- The highest acceptance (85%) and the lowest enrollment (51%) rates are in the new transfer category. The Learning Support Category has the highest enrollment rates (74%).

## KSU'S PRINCIPAL FEEDER HIGH SCHOOLS FOR FALL 1997

HIGH SCHOOL (10 or more enrolled students)	NUMBER APPLIED	NUMBER ACCEPTED	NUMBER ENROLLED*
Sprayberry (Cobb County)	156	120	101
North Cobb (Cobb County)	151	125	97
Lassiter (Cobb County)	155	126	93
Harrison (Cobb County)	161	126	88
Etowah (Cherokee County)	119	96	81
Sequoyah (Cherokee County)	103	78	58
McEachern (Cobb County)	109	74	52
Cherokee (Cherokee County)	71	61	44
Pope (Cobb County)	82	62	40
Wheeler (Cobb County)	78	55	40
Walton (Cobb County)	72	49	31
Campbell (Cobb County)	56	42	26
South Cobb (Cobb County)	54	40	26
Osborne (Cobb County)	52	34	24
Marietta (Cobb County)	48	33	24
East Paulding (Paulding County)	42	33	24
Roswell (Fulton County)	48	34	21
Pickens (Pickens County)	32	26	18
Paulding (Paulding County)	43	31	19
Pebblebrook (Cobb County)	32	23	12
Cartersville (Bartow County)	24	20	10
Cartersville (City)	24	20	10

\* 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 1997 more than 72% of the new freshmen and learning support students came from a Cobb County school.

## TRANSFER STUDENTS FROM OTHER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN FALL 1997

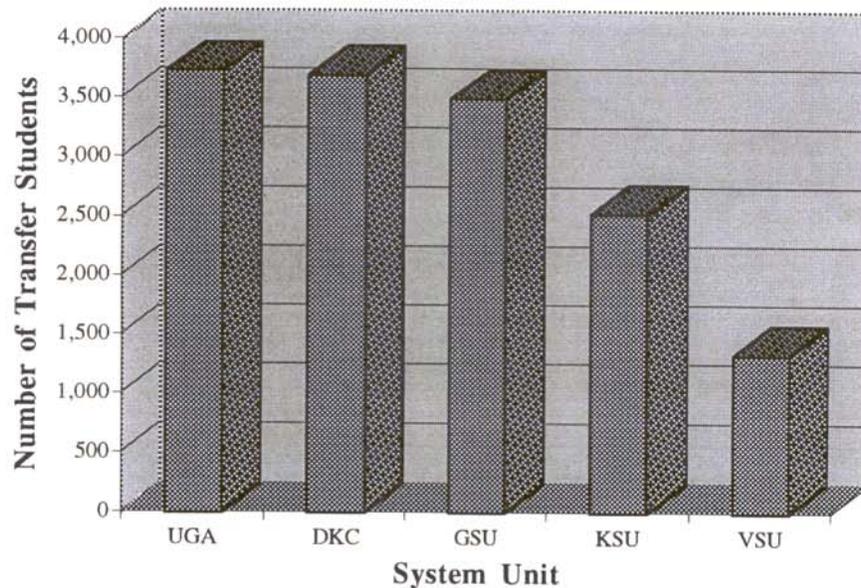
TRANSFER INSTITUTION	NUMBER APPLIED	NUMBER ACCEPTED	NUMBER ENROLLED <sup>1</sup>
<b>University System of Georgia Institutions (8 or more enrolled):</b>			
DeKalb College	136	113	80
Floyd College	105	93	64
Georgia Southern University	88	73	50
University of Georgia	79	73	49
Georgia State	68	62	43
Dalton College	55	49	35
Georgia Tech	36	35	30
State Univ. of West Georgia	41	34	29
Southern Polytech	31	29	23
Valdosta State University	34	28	22
North Georgia College	22	21	17
Columbus State University	17	13	7
Armstrong Atlantic State Un.	6	6	4
Other University System Institutions	128	92	71
<b>Total University System Transfers</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>524</b>
<b>Transfers (all others)</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>791</b>
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>1,315</b>

*1 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\***



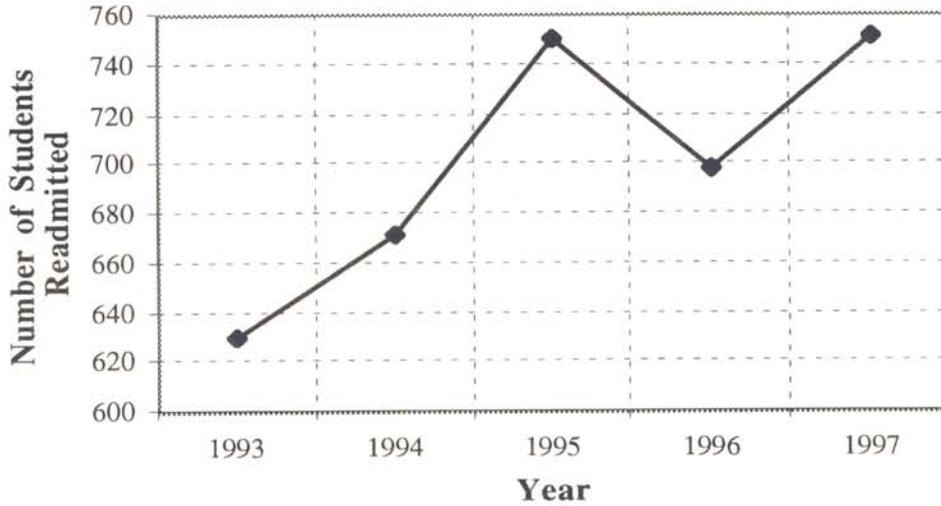
Rank	System Unit	Total # Transfers	In-System Transfers	Out-of-System Transfers
1	University of Georgia	3,733	2,119	1,614
2	DeKalb College	3,702	1,372	2,330
3	Georgia State University	3,498	1,917	1,581
4	<b>Kennesaw State University</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>1,421</b>
5	Valdosta State University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

\*FY97 Transfer data from the University System is not available at the present time.

### 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 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Freshman	131	191	216	170	339	208	159%
Sophomore	149	170	149	158	131	(18)	(12%)
Junior	123	110	138	120	67	(56)	(46%)
Senior	94	103	104	118	52	(42)	(45%)
Learn. Support	28	26	28	26	50	22	79%
Other	105	72	115	106	112	7	7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	630	672	750	698	751	121	19%
Annual % Change	3%	7%	12%	(7%)	8%		
<b>Number of Applications</b>	1,084	1,098	1,279	1,152	1,270	186	17%
Annual % Change	(2%)	1%	16%	(10%)	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 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall* 1997
<b>VERBAL SCORES:</b>					
National Mean	424	423	428	505*	505*
State Mean	399	398	406	484*	486*
KSU (full admits only)**	447	430	433	523*	N/A
KSU (all freshmen)**	418	420	421	501*	506*
<b>MATH SCORES:</b>					
National Mean	478	479	482	508*	511*
State Mean	445	446	448	477*	481*
KSU (full admits only)**	487	482	470	504*	N/A
KSU (all freshmen)**	456	461	448	480*	495*
<b>COMPOSITE SCORES:</b>					
National Mean	902	902	910	1013*	992*
State Mean	844	844	854	961*	986*
KSU (full admits only)**	934	912	903	1027*	N/A
KSU (all freshmen)**	874	881	869	981*	1001*

\* Fall 1996 and 1997 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>	

\* Fall 1997 Data Unavailable due to Banner conversion.

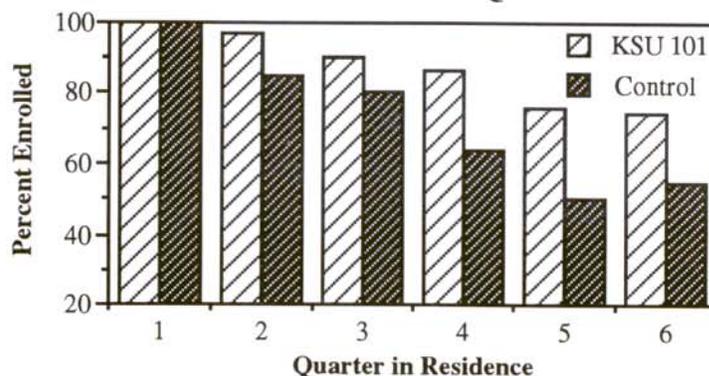
### HIGHLIGHTS

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

## THE KSU 101 EXPERIENCE

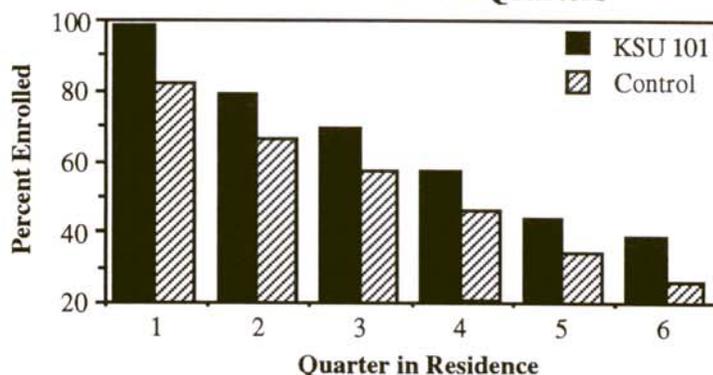
### High S.A.T. Students (S.A.T.>900)

#### Retention Over Six Quarters



### Developmental Studies Students

#### Retention Over Six Quarters

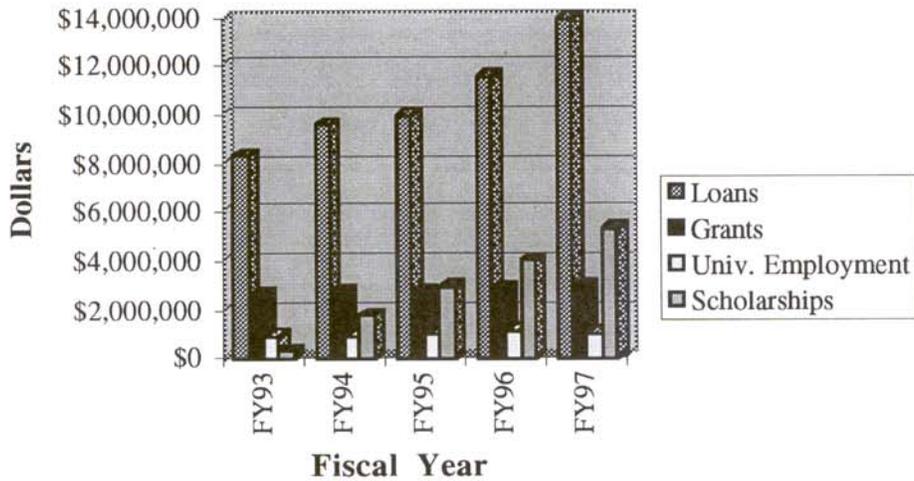


(Source: Bowman Davis, former KSU Freshman Orientation Co-director)

### 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

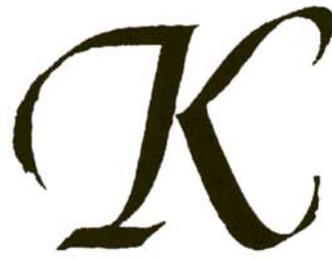


DOLLARS AWARDED						
Type	FY 93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	5-year % Change
Loans	\$8,346,211	\$9,600,000	\$10,038,274	\$11,595,439	\$13,943,410	67%
Grants	2,624,000	2,765,000	2,767,325	2,921,051	3,000,066	14%
University Employment	945,058	954,022	1,083,000	1,127,200	1,056,144	12%
Scholarships	314,094	1,800,450	3,008,272	4,057,436	5,372,720	1,611%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$12,229,363</b>	<b>\$15,119,472</b>	<b>\$16,896,871</b>	<b>\$19,701,126</b>	<b>\$23,372,340</b>	<b>91%</b>

COMPARISON OF AWARDS MADE FY 93 - FY 97					
Year	Loans	Grants	Employment	Scholarships	Total
FY 93	3,000	1,580	687	394	5,661
FY 97	4,126	2,794	823	3,144	10,887

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- 2,832 students at KSU received financial aid in the fall 1997 from the HOPE scholarship program. This comprised almost 22% of the student body. HOPE scholarships alone accounted for over \$4.4 million in the FY97 scholarships number.
- The number of students at KSU who received some sort of financial aid in the fall 1997 was 5,960 or 45.5% of the student body.



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 1996-97 Graduating Class .....	59
Total Degrees Awarded Since 1966 .....	60
Degrees Awarded FY 1993- FY 1997 .....	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 1997

### 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

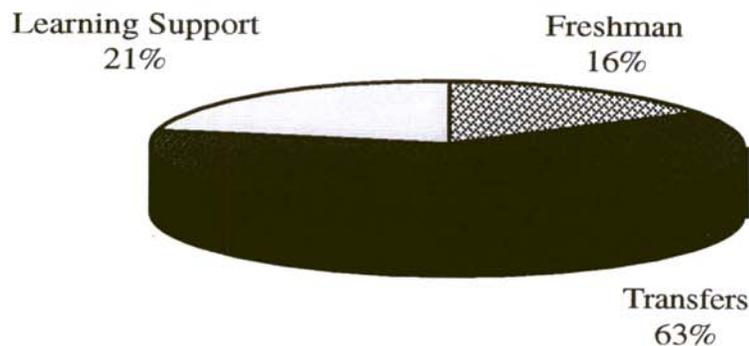
### MASTER OF EDUCATION

Early Childhood Education  
Middle Grades Education  
Special Education

### MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

### MASTER OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 1996-97 BACCALAUREATE GRADUATING CLASS

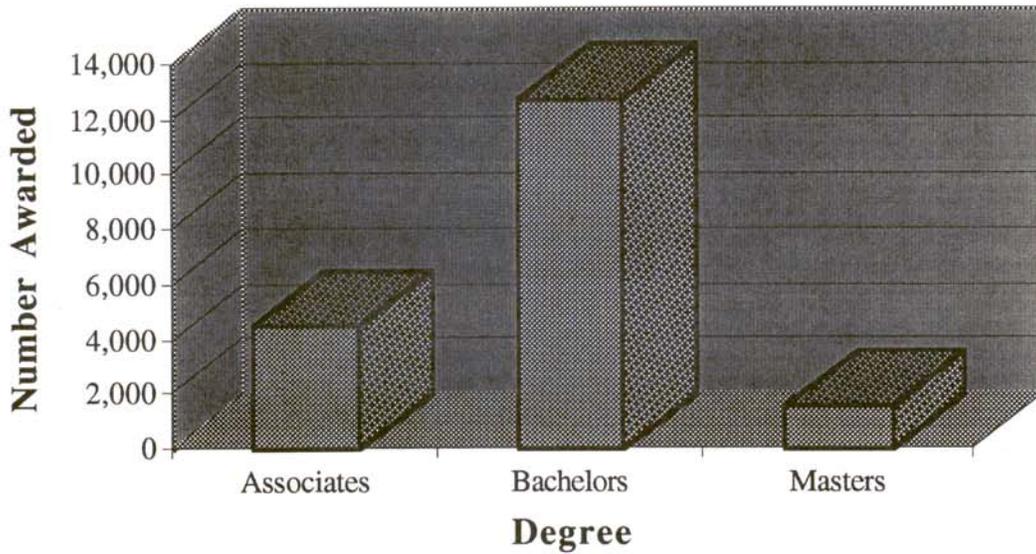


### Status at Initial Matriculation

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- Only one in three baccalaureate students began at KSU as a full-time beginning freshman or learning support student, while 63% of the baccalaureate graduates were transfer students.
- Of the 1996-97 bachelor's degree graduates who began as freshmen (204), 50% completed their program in five years or less, 38% took six to ten years and 5% took eleven to fifteen years to graduate. While twelve students (6%) who began as freshmen took more than 15 years to complete their degrees.
- Many of the transfer graduates (338 or 41%) completed their degrees within five years; 37% took four to five years, 19% took six to ten years, and 3% took 11-20 years. Two transfer students initially enrolled at KSU in 1968.
- Of the graduates who began as learning support students (284), more than half (57%) completed their degree requirements in five or less years. Thirty-three percent completed their degrees within six to ten years. Twenty-five students (9%) took eleven to fifteen years to graduate. Four students took more than 15 years.
- Fifty-four percent of the graduates matriculated at KSU in a fall quarter; 46% began in one of the other three academic quarters of the year. Less than one half, (43%) of the transfers chose fall as the quarter to begin, while the freshmen and developmental studies students were more traditional, with 71% of the freshman students beginning in a fall quarter.
- **The average age of the bachelor's degree recipient at KSU in 1996-97 was 30** which is about seven years older than the average age at traditional residential campuses, reflecting the non-traditional nature of KSU's student body.
- Of the 1,316 graduates, 54% were female; 89% were white, 6% were black and all other minorities made up five percent.

## TOTAL DEGREES AWARDED SINCE 1966



NUMBER OF DEGREES AWARDED FROM 1966-97			
Associates	Bachelors	Masters	Total
4,532	12,730	1,613	18,875

### 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 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 1993 - FY 1997

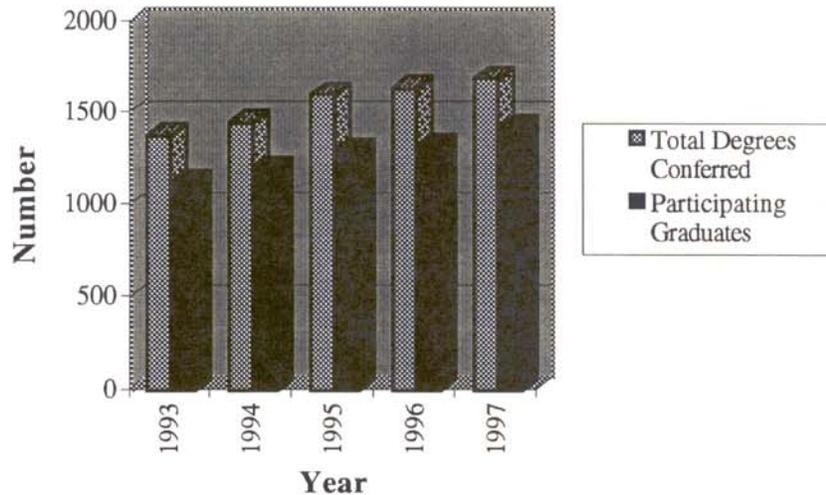
NUMBER OF DEGREES CONFERRED SINCE 1993							
	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
<b>Associates</b>							
AS	102	108	81	85	59	(43)	(42%)
<b>Total</b>	102	108	81	85	59	(43)	(42%)
<b>Bachelors</b>							
BA	115	118	115	150	109	(6)	(5%)
BBA	502	428	424	450	437	(65)	(13%)
BM	3	8	4	5	9	6	200%
BS	463	522	613	621	669	206	44%
BSN	44	63	67	67	92	48	109%
<b>Total</b>	1,127	1,139	1,223	1,293	1,316	189	17%
<b>Masters</b>							
MAcc			9	4	13	--	--
MBA	112	171	226	213	220	108	96%
MEd	42	35	58	34	36	(6)	(14%)
MPA			6	9	18	--	--
MAPW			--	--	10	--	--
MSN					16		
<b>Total</b>	154	206	299	260	313	159	103%
<b>Total Degrees</b>	1,383	1,453	1,603	1,638	1,688	305	22%
<b>Annual % Change</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>		

\* includes MBA-EP

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Continued maturation of many relatively new programs started in the 1980s resulted in a 17% increase in bachelors degrees conferred over the last five years.
- Almost all associate degrees over last 5 years were nursing.
- The number of BSN degrees has increased substantially in the last year. This is credited to the faculty resources being redirected from the ADN program.
- Interest in arts and sciences programs has grown rapidly and is reflected in large increases in 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.
- KSU's MBA program is the second largest only to Georgia State University.
- KSU is the only university in the state with an MBA for Physician Executives.

## GROWTH OF GRADUATES PARTICIPATING IN COMMENCEMENTS



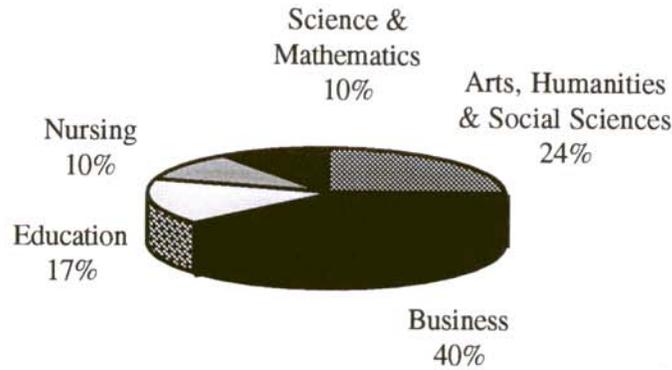
<b>FALL COMMENCEMENTS</b>					
	December 1992*	December 1993*	December 1994*	December 1995*	December 1996*
Total Degrees Conferred	518	528	550	610	632
Participating Graduates	401	403	399	457	470
<b>WINTER COMMENCEMENTS</b>					
	April 1993	April 1994	April 1995	April 1996	April 1997*
Total Degrees Conferred	230	230	338	326	346
Participating Graduates	185	190	280	263	270
<b>SPRING COMMENCEMENTS</b>					
	June 1993*	June 1994*	June 1995*	June 1996*	June 1997*
Total Degrees Conferred	635	695	715	702	710
Participating Graduates	539	610	624	605	613
<b>Annual Total</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>1,688</b>
<b>Participating Graduates</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>1,353</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-four percent of graduates participate in the graduation ceremonies.

## DEGREES AWARDED: SUMMARY BY COLLEGES



FY 1997

(percents may not add to 100 due to rounding)

DEGREES CONFERRED BY COLLEGES/SCHOOL							
COLLEGE/DEGREES	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
<b>Arts, Humanities &amp; Social Sciences</b>							
Bachelors	332	368	349	427	371	39	12%
Masters	—	6	9	—	28	28	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Business</b>							
Associates	6	1	0	0	0	—	—
Bachelors	510	429	424	450	437	(73)	(14%)
Masters	112	171	235	217	233	121	108%
<b>Total</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Education</b>							
Bachelors	172	169	256	202	254	82	48%
Masters	42	35	58	34	36	9	33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>36%</b>
<b>Nursing</b>							
Associates	96	107	81	85	59	(37)	(39%)
Bachelors	44	63	67	67	92	48	109%
Masters	—	—	—	—	16	—	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Science &amp; Mathematics</b>							
Bachelors	69	110	127	147	162	93	135%
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>135%</b>
<b>UNIVERSITY TOTAL</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>Annual % Change</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>		

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

DEGREE PROGRAM	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	5-Year % Change
<b>Bachelors Degrees:</b>						
Art	22	21	19	21	14	(36%)
Communication	79	85	85	94	90	14%
English	24	28	32	45	32	33%
French	4	0	1	0	2	(50%)
History	18	22	15	23	19	6%
International Affairs	14	24	20	20	20	43%
Music	3	2	3	9	6	200%
Political Science	50	40	38	43	50	0%
Psychology	78	78	73	92	74	(5%)
Public/Social Services	35	61	55	65	58	66%
Spanish	3	6	6	6	4	(20%)
Theater <sup>2</sup>		1	2	9	2	-
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Masters Degree:</b>						
MPA			6	9	18	-
MAPW					10	-
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>28</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total College Degrees</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Annual % Change</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>(4%)</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>(8%)</b>	
<b>College % of Total Degrees Awarded</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>24%</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 20% 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.
- Almost one-quarter of all degrees awarded are from this college.

## DEGREES CONFERRED IN THE COLES COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

DEGREE PROGRAM	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	5-Year % Change
<b>Associates Degrees:</b> <sup>1</sup>						
Accounting	2	0	0	0	0	—
Business Administration	2	0	0	0	0	—
Data Processing	2	1	0	0	0	—
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Bachelors Degrees:</b>						
Accounting	138	103	120	132	115	(17%)
Data Processing <sup>2</sup>	5	0	0	0	0	—
Economics/Finance <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	—
Economics <sup>3</sup>	10	10	6	8	8	(20%)
Finance <sup>3</sup>	49	45	48	55	59	20%
Management	164	154	160	153	150	(9%)
Marketing	122	112	88	97	92	(25%)
Professional Sales <sup>4</sup>	22	5	2	5	13	(41%)
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>(14%)</b>
<b>Masters Degrees:</b>						
Accounting <sup>5</sup>			9	4	13	—
Business Administration	112	121	169	158	154	38%
MBA EP		50	57	55	66	—
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>108%</b>
<b>Total College Degrees</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Annual % Change</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>(4%)</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>College % of Total Degrees Awarded</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>40%</b>	

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Discontinued program

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

<sup>3</sup> Split in 1987

### 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.
- Seventy percent of all the graduate degrees awarded at KSU are MBAs.

## DEGREES CONFERRED IN THE BAGWELL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

DEGREE PROGRAM	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	5-Year % Change
<b>Bachelors Degrees:</b>						
Early Childhood (P-5)	73	80	128	99	117	60%
Middle Grades (4-8)	42	25	44	34	43	2%
All Grades (P-12)						
Art Education	5	2	6	5	7	40%
French Education <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	1	3	—
Health & Physical Ed.	11	26	29	24	39	255%
Music Education	1	6	3	4	5	400%
Spanish Education <sup>2</sup>	5	2	2	3	4	(20%)
Secondary Education (7-12)						
Business Education <sup>1</sup>	2	6	2	0	0	(100%)
English Education	12	7	16	8	8	(33%)
History Education <sup>1</sup>	4	4	3	1	0	(100%)
Math Education	3	3	3	3	4	33
Science Education	2	0	2	5	5	150%
Social Sci. Education	12	8	18	15	19	58%
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>Masters Degrees:</b>						
Early Childhood (P - 5)	22	26	31	20	15	(32%)
Middle Grades (4 - 8)	20	9	27	14	21	5%
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>(14%)</b>
<b>Total College Degrees</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>36%</b>
<b>Annual % Change</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>( 5%)</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>(25%)</b>	<b>23%</b>	
<b>College % of Total Degrees Awarded</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>17%</b>	

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

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of education degrees has grown 36% in the last five years.
- Early childhood and middle grades programs account for the majority (55%) of the degrees in teacher education.

## DEGREES CONFERRED IN THE SCHOOL OF NURSING\*

DEGREE PROGRAM	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	5-Year % Change
Associate Degree:	96	107	81	85	59	(39%)
Bachelors Degree:	44	63	67	67	92	109%
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>16%</b>
Masters Degree:						
MSN <sup>1</sup>					16	
<b>SubTotal</b>					<b>16</b>	
<b>Total School Degree:</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Annual % Change</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>(13%)</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>7%</b>	
<b>School % of Total Degrees Awarded</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>10%</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 associate degree program was 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**

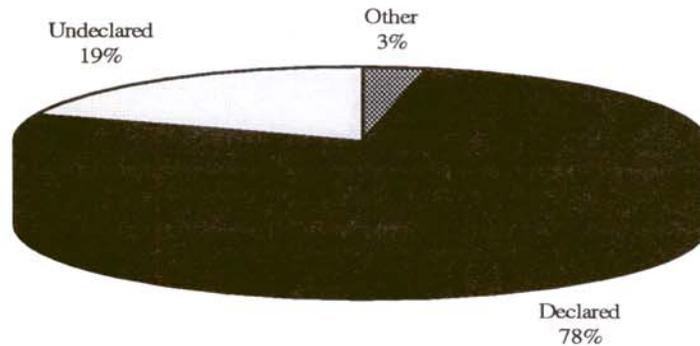
<b>DEGREE PROGRAM</b>	<b>FY 1993</b>	<b>FY 1994</b>	<b>FY 1995</b>	<b>FY 1996</b>	<b>FY 1997</b>	<b>5-Year % Change</b>
<b>Bachelors Degrees:</b>						
Biology	30	46	60	57	68	127%
Chemistry	5	8	6	11	13	160%
Computer Science	13	16	21	33	16	23%
Information Systems	16	30	29	37	53	231%
Mathematics	5	10	11	9	12	140%
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>135%</b>
<b>Total College Degrees</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>135%</b>
<b>Annual % Change</b>	<b>(1%)</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>10%</b>	
<b>College % of Total Degrees Awarded</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>10%</b>	

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

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- The College of Science and Mathematics experienced a tripling in degrees awarded since FY 1993.
- Almost 42% 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 is credited with the increased student interest in and graduation from programs in this college.

## DECLARED MAJORS IN ALL UNITS OF THE UNIVERSITY



**Fall 1997 Undergraduates**

Bachelors Programs	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	FALL 1997
Total Declared Majors	8,996	8,880	8,982	9,166	9,411
Undeclared	1,649	1,662	1,729	1,776	1,962
SUBTOTAL	10,645	10,542	10,711	10,942	11,483
Other (Joint Enrollment Audits, Provisional)	363	336	402	400	346
<b>Total Undergraduates</b>	<b>11,008</b>	<b>10,878</b>	<b>11,113</b>	<b>11,342</b>	<b>11,719</b>
<b>Graduate Programs</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>1,375</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>12,273</b>	<b>11,915</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>12,537</b>	<b>13,094</b>

### HIGHLIGHTS

- During the fall of 1997, fewer than one 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 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	FALL 1997	5-Year % Change
<b>BACHELORS PROGRAMS</b>						
Art	124	139	149	160	210	70%
Communication	396	409	402	393	381	(4%)
English	166	192	193	180	184	11%
French	11	16	17	21	23	109%
History	110	130	144	141	140	27%
International Affairs	111	120	117	140	145	31%
Music	73	59	60	81	94	29%
Political Science	195	188	208	203	186	(5%)
Psychology	531	518	520	550	532	0%
Public & Social Services	275	276	268	322	317	15%
Pre-Law (undeclared)	95	92	91	64	58	(39%)
Spanish	20	25	23	31	36	80%
Theater <sup>1</sup>		18	30	44	47	-
Undecided in AHSS	8	2	3	7	8	0%
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>2,361</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>GRADUATE PROGRAMS</b>						
<b>Master of Public Administration <sup>2</sup></b>						
Community Service Administration	22	37	59	41	49	123%
Governmental Administration	16	27	40	34	37	131%
Non-degree	8	5	4	12	30	275%
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>152%</b>
<b>Master of Arts in Professional Writing <sup>3</sup></b>						
<b>Graduate SubTotal</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>309%</b>
<b>COLLEGE TOTAL</b>	<b>2,161</b>	<b>2,253</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>2,496</b>	<b>2,549</b>	<b>18%</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 18% in the last five years.

## DECLARED MAJORS IN THE COLES COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	FALL 1997	5-Year % Change
<b>ASSOCIATES PROGRAMS</b>						
Accounting <sup>1</sup>	2	0	1	0	0	—
Business Administration <sup>1</sup>	2	2	1	0	0	—
Data Processing <sup>1</sup>	1	0	0	0	0	—
Secretarial Science <sup>1</sup>	1	0	0	0	0	—
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>BACHELORS PROGRAMS</b>						
Accounting	658	605	647	647	617	(6%)
Data Processing <sup>1</sup>	4	3	0	0	0	—
Economics & Finance	11	9	13	10	8	(27%)
Economics	36	40	35	36	33	(8%)
Finance	166	199	196	195	259	56%
Management	688	628	574	562	624	(9%)
Marketing	327	325	338	330	350	7%
Professional Sales	20	21	30	26	30	50%
Undecided in Business	615	646	647	622	640	4%
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>2,561</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>GRADUATE PROGRAMS</b>						
<b>(MBA Concentrations)</b>						
Accounting	48	56	44	40	54	13%
Business Administration	91	88	84	129	123	35%
Business Economics	1	2	1	4	5	400%
Business Information Systems Mgt	75	74	69	82	103	37%
Entrepreneurship	12	33	39	50	49	308%
Finance	112	120	100	120	116	4%
Human Resource Management & Dev	62	61	51	48	53	(15%)
International Business					31	—
Marketing	80	77	64	91	94	18%
Operations Management					10	—
Non-degree	17	14	19	28	24	41%
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>MBA for Experienced Professionals <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>50</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>MBA for Experienced Professionals (Physicians Program) <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Master of Accounting <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>Graduate SubTotal</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>COLLEGE TOTAL</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>3,158</b>	<b>3,392</b>	<b>10%</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 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	FALL 1997	5-Year % Change
<b>BACHELORS PROGRAMS</b>						
Early Childhood (P-5)	630	552	583	678	787	25%
Middle Grades (4-8)	150	155	160	230	221	47%
All Grades (P-12)						
Art Education	42	40	54	51	51	21%
French Education	4	3	8	13	15	275%
Health & Physical Education	221	228	232	284	293	33%
Music Education	43	38	64	67	66	53%
Spanish Education	10	10	25	32	47	370%
Secondary Education Programs (7-12)						
Business Education <sup>1</sup>	29	11	2	0	0	-
English Education	86	78	74	83	94	9%
History Education <sup>1</sup>	40	40	16	0	0	-
Math Education	41	30	36	40	63	54%
Science Education	33	31	46	52	47	42%
Social Science Education	67	67	96	107	101	51%
Undecided in Education	280	294	287	290	232	(17%)
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>GRADUATE PROGRAMS</b>						
Early Childhood (P - 5)	66	54	47	68	76	15%
Middle Grades (4 - 8)	46	43	45	59	58	26%
Special Education					55	-
Non-degree	553	274	152	133	94	(83%)
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>(57%)</b>
<b>COLLEGE TOTAL</b>	<b>2,341</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>(2%)</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 Math and Social Science Education was substantial.

## DECLARED MAJORS IN THE SCHOOL OF NURSING\*

	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	FALL 1997	5-Year % Change
<b>ASSOCIATE PROGRAM<sup>1</sup></b>						
Nursing	517	414	268	129	0	(100%)
<b>BACHELORS PROGRAM</b>						
Nursing	653	589	636	654	709	9%
Undecided	–	2	3	2	2	–
<b>SubTotal</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>GRADUATE PROGRAM</b>						
Nursing				46	73	–
<b>SCHOOL TOTALS</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>(33%)</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> Discontinued Fall 1996

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The increased interest in the Bachelors of Nursing program can be attributed to the discontinuation of the associates program.
- Although a new school in the university, the School of Nursing accounts for 6% 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 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	FALL 1997	5-Year % Change
<b>BACHELORS PROGRAMS</b>						
Biology	318	357	401	442	415	31%
Chemistry	92	87	93	93	85	(8%)
Computer Science	261	303	305	310	399	53%
Information Systems	264	275	335	360	423	60%
Mathematics	57	78	58	56	64	12%
Pre-Dentistry (undeclared)	26	32	30	27	11	(58%)
Pre-Engineering (undeclared)	68	58	54	56	48	(29%)
Pre-Forestry (undeclared)	13	17	23	19	10	(23%)
Pre-Medicine (undeclared)	199	207	181	174	175	(12%)
Pre-Pharmacy (undeclared)	73	78	75	65	50	(32%)
Pre-Veterinary Medicine (undeclared)	66	57	64	61	65	(2%)
Undecided in Science	67	87	53	26	14	(79%)
<b>COLLEGE TOTAL</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>17%</b>

### 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 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	FALL 1997	5-Year % Change
Art	71	77	66	71	99	39%
Communication	242	245	244	241	237	(2%)
English	104	127	121	105	108	4%
French	3	10	10	14	12	300%
History	70	85	90	89	94	34%
International Affairs	69	61	60	80	85	23%
Music	24	31	30	32	40	67%
Political Science	111	102	124	123	114	3%
Psychology	292	296	272	300	271	(7%)
Public & Social Services	180	195	176	206	231	28%
Pre-Law (undeclared)	21	19	17	10	7	(67%)
Spanish	11	17	14	22	26	136%
Theater	-	15	18	13	16	-
Undecided in AHSS	3	0	2	3	2	(33%)
<b>COLLEGE TOTALS</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>12%</b>

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The college's increase in the number of majors at the upper division level over the last five years was 12%.
- 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 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	FALL 1997	5-Year % Change
Accounting	394	394	409	436	412	5%
Data Processing <sup>2</sup>	1	1	0	0	-	-
Economics & Finance <sup>1</sup>	7	5	11	7	8	14%
Economics	22	28	26	26	24	9%
Finance	124	145	136	127	166	34%
Management	433	389	391	388	432	0%
Marketing	214	228	231	225	218	2%
Professional Sales <sup>3</sup>	13	16	17	17	21	62%
Undecided in Business	179	194	197	187	175	(2%)
<b>COLLEGE TOTALS</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>5%</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 1,400.
- 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 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	FALL 1997	5-Year % Change
Early Childhood P-5	351	333	354	411	478	36%
Middle Grades 4-8	109	115	122	180	186	71%
All Grades (P-12)						
Art Education	20	26	38	31	36	80%
French Education	3	3	4	10	9	200%
Health & Physical Education	134	154	144	176	193	44%
Music Education	27	27	35	36	33	22%
Spanish Education	7	6	17	24	29	314%
Secondary Education Programs (7-12)						
Business Education <sup>1</sup>	20	8	2	0	0	-
English Education	57	49	43	54	63	11%
History Education <sup>1</sup>	26	28	10	0	-	-
Math Education	20	20	25	27	36	80%
Science Education	14	19	34	36	34	143%
Social Science Education	52	58	63	73	76	46%
Undecided in Education	95	97	69	72	99	4%
<b>COLLEGE TOTALS</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,272</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 1993</b>	<b>FALL 1994</b>	<b>FALL 1995</b>	<b>FALL 1996</b>	<b>FALL 1997</b>	<b>5-Year % Change</b>
Bachelors	347	342	346	377	369	37%
<b>SCHOOL TOTALS</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>37%</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.

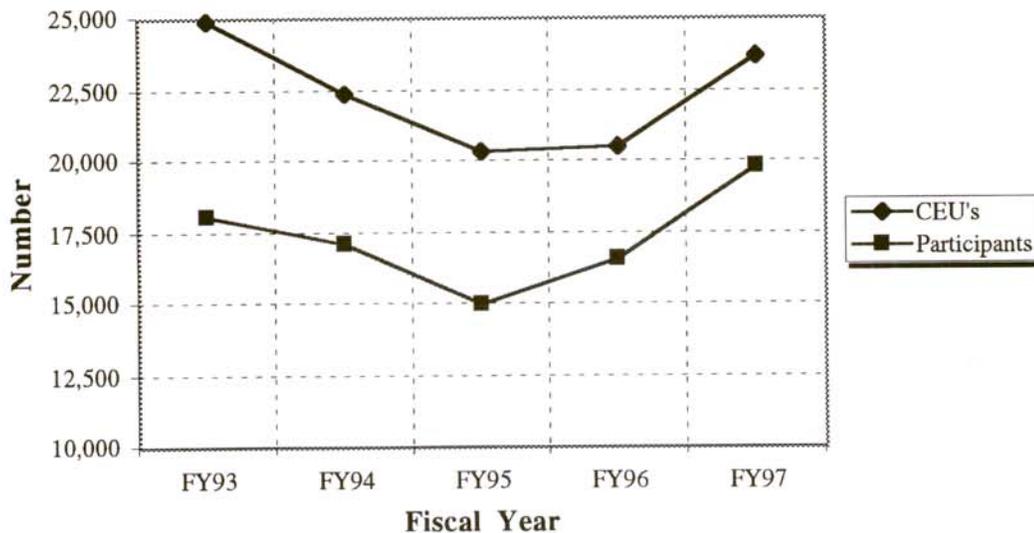
## UPPER DIVISION MAJORS COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS

Number of Enrolled Juniors and Seniors						
PROGRAMS	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	FALL 1996	FALL 1997	5-Year % Change
Biology	182	205	235	246	235	29%
Chemistry	47	51	61	63	50	6%
Computer Science	124	135	137	136	172	39%
Information Systems	156	183	212	230	272	74%
Math	38	43	32	37	38	0%
Pre-Dentistry (undeclared)	4	11	13	7	3	(25%)
Pre-Engineering (undeclared)	9	10	9	12	9	0%
Pre-Forestry (undeclared)	1	5	5	1	0	-
Pre-Medicine (undeclared)	59	73	54	45	37	(37%)
Pre-Pharmacy (undeclared)	19	22	14	16	14	(26%)
Pre-Veterinary Medicine (undeclared)	14	17	15	12	18	29%
Undecided in Science	9	12	12	8	5	(44%)
<b>COLLEGE TOTALS</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>29%</b>

### HIGHLIGHTS

- This college's increase in the number of majors at the upper division level over the last five years was 29%.
- The biology, computer science and information systems programs contributed most significantly to the increase in 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: 1993-1997							
	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Programs/Courses	1,291	1,351	1,101	1,526	1,844	553	43%
Participants	18,067	17,146	14,989	16,588	19,827	1,760	10%
Participant Hours	249,084	223,886	203,761	205,213	236,711	(12,373)	(5%)
CEUs	24,908	22,389	20,376	20,521	23,671	(1,237)	(5%)
Revenues	\$2,181,167	\$2,575,582	\$2,388,039	\$2,430,220	\$2,399,583	\$218,416	10%

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Approximately 20,000 students were served in more than 1,800 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

<b>LIBRARY ACTIVITY: FY 93- FY 97</b>							
	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
<b>Acquisitions</b>							
Volumes	448,736	467,231	480,817	494,517	508,417	59,681	13%
Titles	273,300	292,722	302,429	332,640	350,795	77,495	28%
Periodicals	3,192	3,378	3,437	3,507	3,540	348	11%
<b>Government</b>							
Documents	225,687	253,498	271,049	295,749	304,449	78,762	35%
Microforms	806,812	891,312	982,983	1,078,483	1,175,794	368,937	46%
<b>Circulation</b>							
Books	138,762	150,343	157,198	169,237	179,773	41,011	30%
Reserves	32,198	38,181	43,209	47,519	53,152	20,954	65%
<b>Interlibrary Loans</b>							
Borrowed	3,911	4,755	5,887	6,738	6,856	2,945	75%
Loaned	2,948	3,982	4,176	5,982	6,391	3,443	117%

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The library subscribes to more than 500 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. The library has mounted a year long exhibition of rare books from the KSU collection, showcasing the history of books during the last hundred years
- 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>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>5-Year # Change</b>	<b>5-Year % Change</b>
Requesting Resumes	198	288	739	907	1,360	1,162	587%
On Campus Interviews	159	222	164	182	234	75	47%

<b>PARTICIPATION IN CO-OPS AND INTERNSHIPS 1993-1997</b>							
	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>5-Year # Change</b>	<b>5-Year % Change</b>
New Co-op Students	123	117	78	158	246	123	100%
Internship Students	312	318	336	489	371	59	19%
Co-op Employers	162	213	193	365	440	278	172%
Internship Employers	245	263	299	325	405	160	65%

**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 increased over the last five years by 100% and the number of co-op employers has grown by 172% since 1993.
- Internship numbers showed increases over the last five years, changing 19%, while the number of internship employers increased 65% since 1993.
- The number of companies interested in KSU graduates by requesting resumes grew by 587%.
- The on-campus interviews conducted by companies increased showing a 47% growth over 5 years.

*K*

KENNESAW  
STATE  
UNIVERSITY

FACULTY  
AND STAFF  
INFORMATION

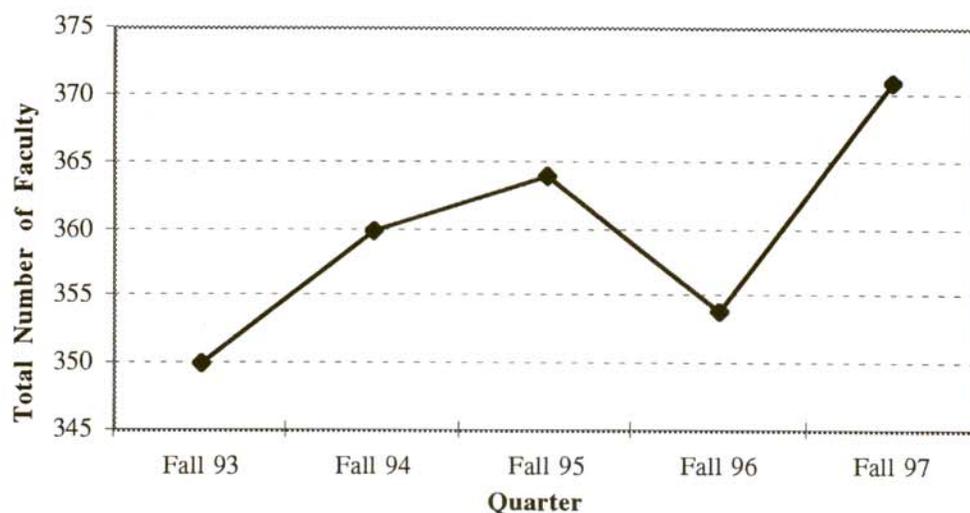
FACT  
BOOK

## 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 1996-97 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 1993- Fall 1997

Colleges	Fall 93	Fall 94	Fall 95	Fall 96	Fall 97	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences	126	126	133	130	133	7	6%
Business	75	76	78	78	79	4	5%
Education	35	42	40	38	45	10	29%
Nursing <sup>2</sup>	27	26	25	23	22	-5	(19%)
Science and Mathematics	75	78	74	73	80	5	7%
Learning Support <sup>3</sup>	12	12	14	12	12	0	0%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6%</b>
Number Change	+30	+10	+4	-10	17		
Annual % Change	+9%	+3%	+1%	-3%	5%		

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

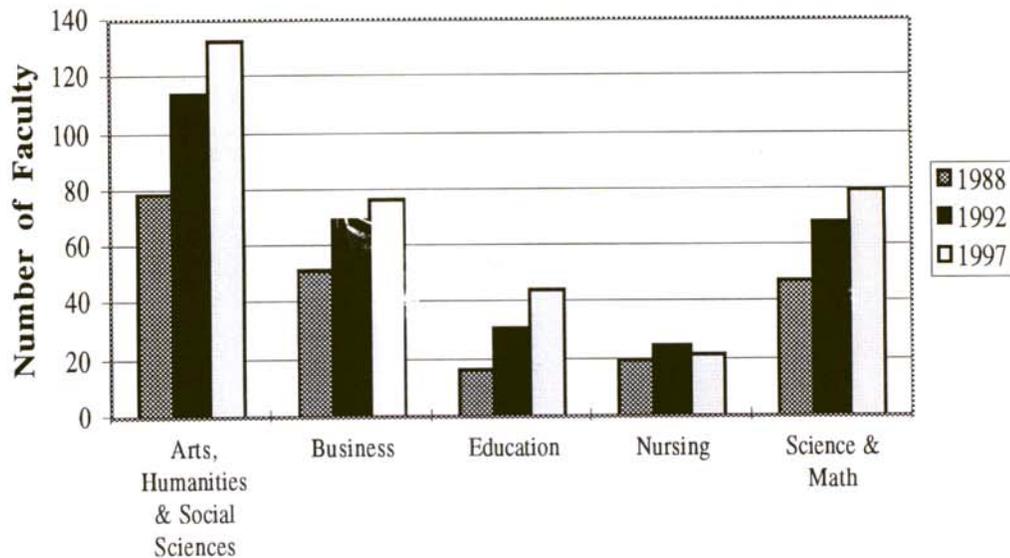
<sup>2</sup> The Nursing School was not established until July 1994. The previous years show the number of nursing faculty for comparison purposes although prior to 1994 they were part of the College of Science and Mathematics.

<sup>3</sup> Learning Support programs are housed with the Dean of Academic Services and are not an official college, but since they have full-time teaching faculty who generate credit hours, they are reflected here.

### 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 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

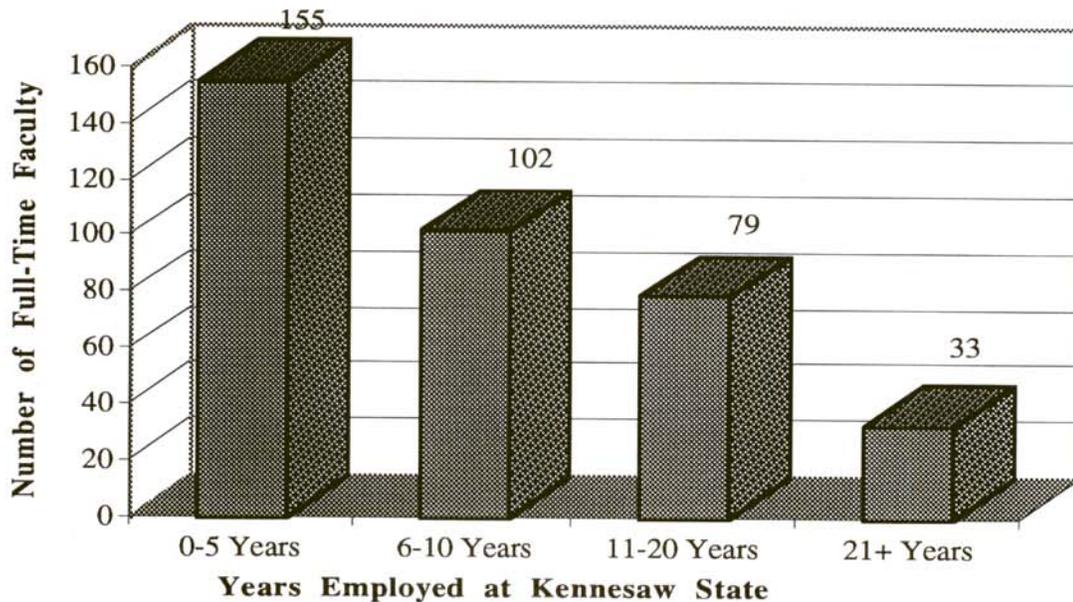


GROWTH OF FULL-TIME FACULTY Fall 1988 - Fall 1997					
Colleges	Fall 1988	Fall 1992	Fall 1997	10-Year # Change	10-Year % Change
Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences	79	114	133	54	68%
Business	52	70	79	27	52%
Education	17	31	45	28	165%
Nursing	20	25	22	2	10%
Science and Mathematics	48	68	80	32	67%
Learning Support Program	11	12	12	1	9%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>63%</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



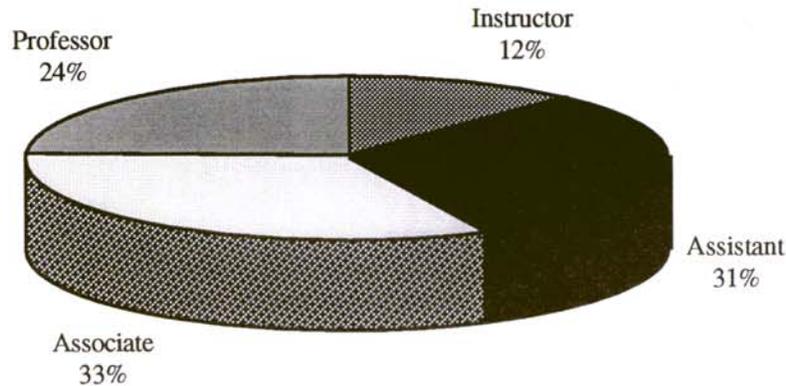
NEW FULL-TIME FACULTY INSTRUCTIONAL APPOINTMENTS*					
	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997
Professors	2	3	1	1	0
Associate Professors	5	7	2	3	7
Assistant Professors	30	18	21	15	14
Instructors	6	7	9	6	9
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>
Total Full-time Faculty	350	360	364	354	371
% New of Total Faculty	12%	10%	9%	7%	8%

\* 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.
- 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 1997

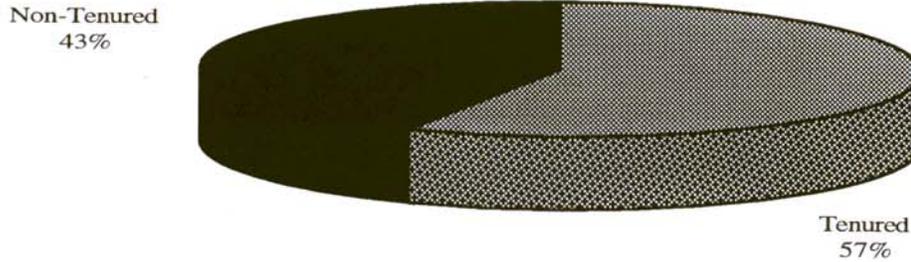
NUMBER OF FACULTY BY RANK												
RANK	Fall 93		Fall 94		Fall 95		Fall 96		Fall 97		5-Year Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Professor	71	20	76	21	78	21	83	23	90	24	+19	+24
Associate	115	34	123	34	123	34	123	35	122	33	+7	+6
Assistant	110	31	116	32	118	32	109	31	114	31	+4	+4
Instructor	54	15	45	13	45	12	39	11	45	12	-9	-17
<b>TOTALS</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>371</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6%</b>

• Chairs and assistant deans included; deans are not included

### 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



Fall 1997

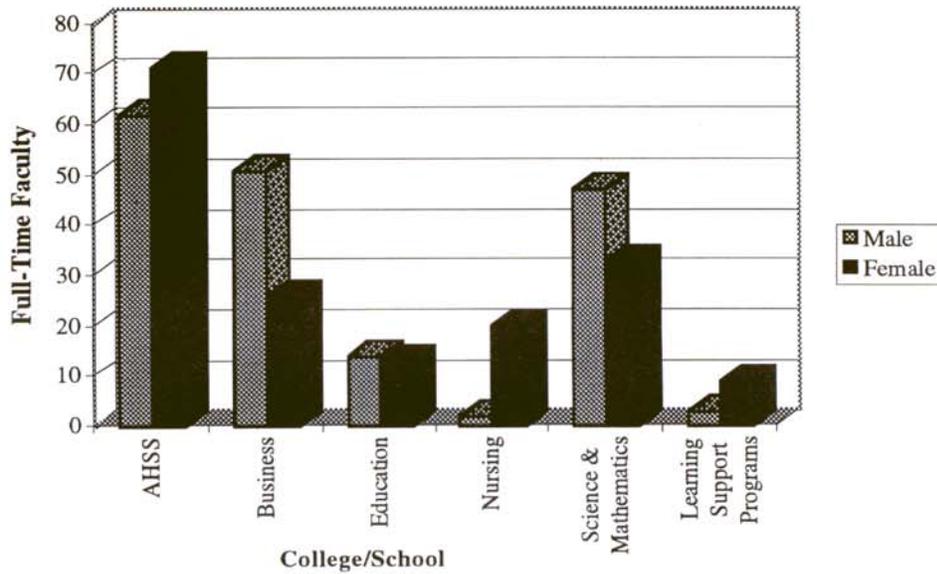
TENURE STATUS BY GENDER						
	Female		Male		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tenured	97	51	113	63	210	57
Non-Tenured	94	49	67	37	161	43
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>100</b>

TENURE STATUS BY RACE/ ETHNIC GROUP										
	Black		Asian/ Pacific Isl.		Am. Indian/ Alaskan Nat.		Hispanic		White	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tenured	13	42	4	25	0	0	0	0	188	58
Non-Tenured	18	58	12	75	0	0	1	100	135	42
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>323</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

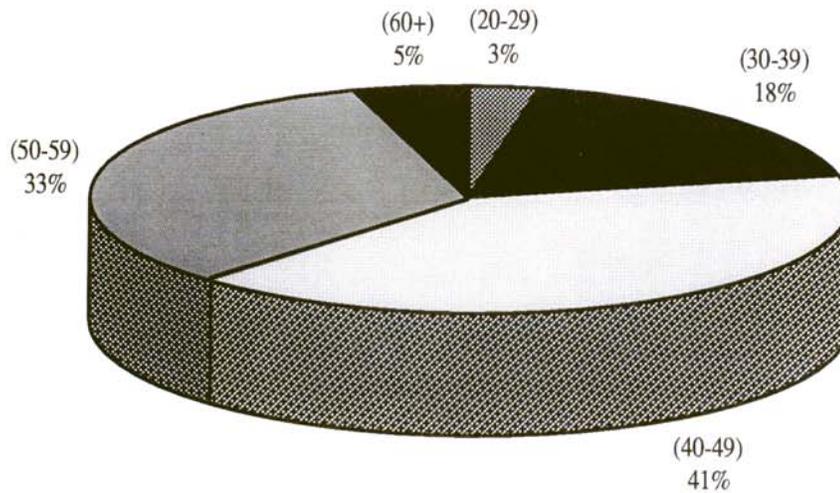


FULL-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY BY GENDER												
	Fall 93		Fall 94		Fall 95		Fall 96		Fall 97		5-Year	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	# Change	% Change
Male	178	51	185	51	180	49	176	50	191	51	13	7%
Female	172	49	175	49	184	51	178	50	180	49	8	5%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6%</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



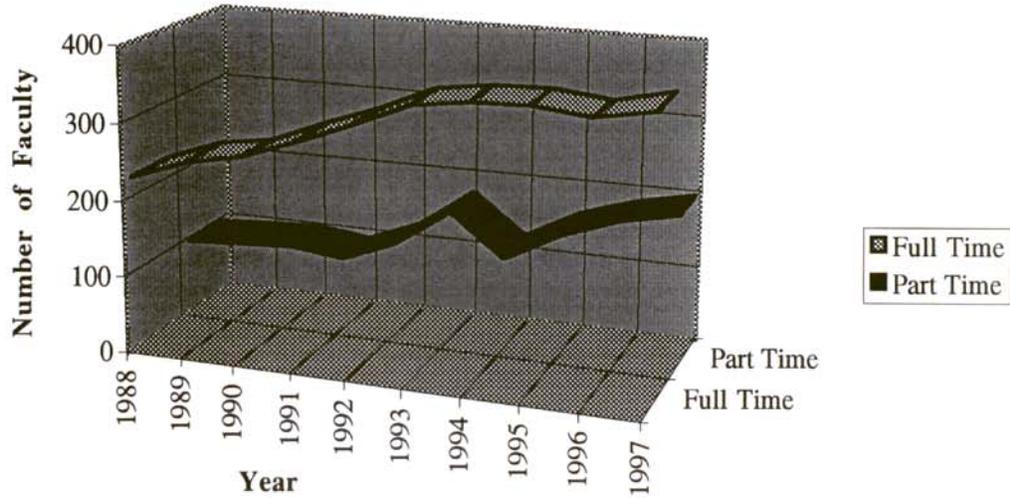
**Distribution of Ages, Fall 1997**

FACULTY AGE GROUPS: FALL 1997						
	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s	Total
Number	10	65	151	125	20	371
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. While, the percentage of faculty in their 50's has increased by 14%.
- 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

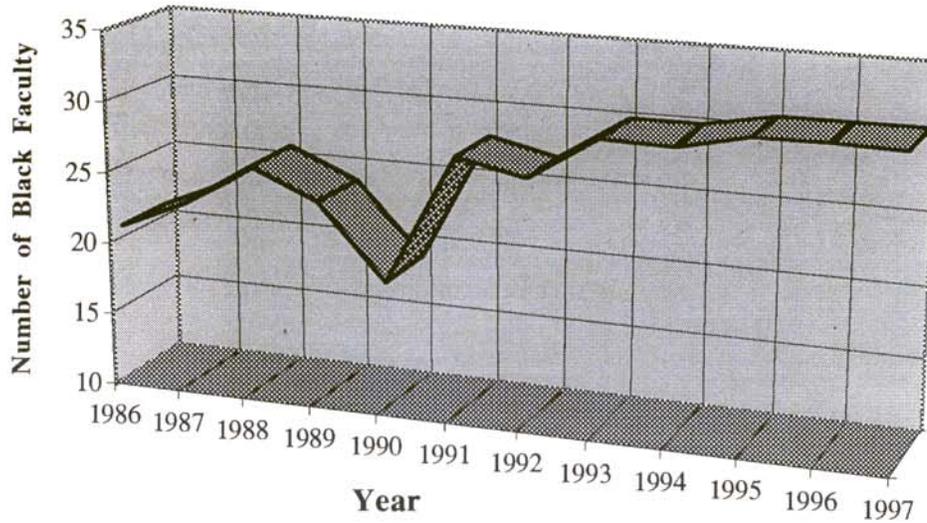


KSU10-YEAR FACULTY PROFILE 1988-1997												
	Fall 1988	Fall 1989	Fall 1990	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Fall 1997	10- YR # CHG	10- YR % CHG
Full-time Faculty	227	254	266	293	320	350	360	364	354	371	144	63%
Part-time Faculty	98	105	106	98	127	178	124	164	190	204	106	108%
EFT Students/ FT Faculty	27/1	25/1	27/1	27/1	26/1	25/1	24/1	24/1	26/1	27/1		

#### 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 has increased since 1995 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 1997

College/School	Professor	Associate	Assistant	Instructor	Total	% of Total in Units
Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences	3	5	3	1	12	9%
Business	0	2	3	0	5	6%
Education	1	1	2	0	4	9%
Nursing	0	0	1	0	1	5%
Science and Mathematics	4	2	0	1	7	9%
Learning Support	0	0	0	2	2	17%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8%</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**

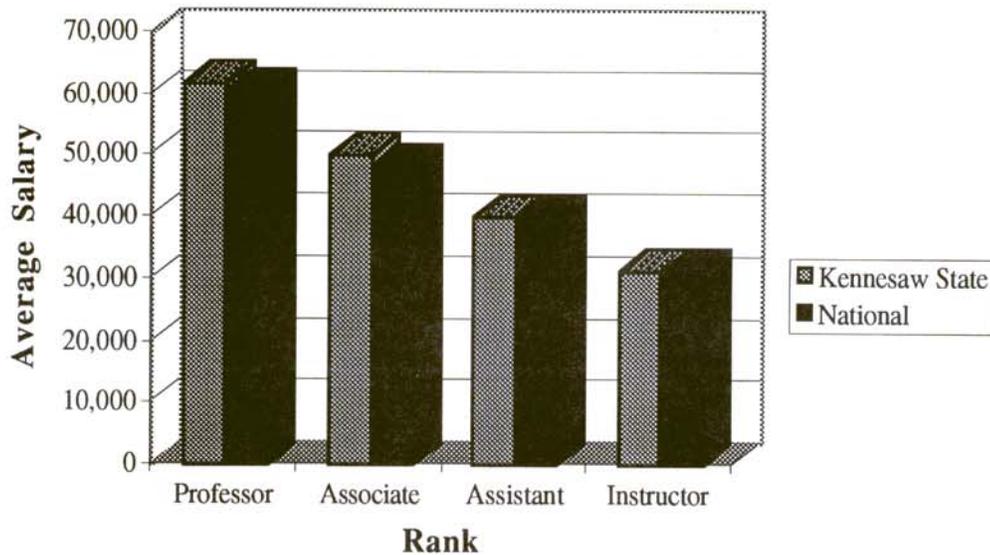
PUBLIC 4-YEAR UNITS IN GEORGIA	% With Doctorate Degree *	% Without Doctorate Degree
Georgia Tech	88	12
University of Georgia	87	13
<i>Kennesaw State University</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>20</i>
Georgia State University	79	21
State University of West Georgia	79	21
North Georgia College & State Univ.	74	26
Augusta 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

*Fall 1997 data were unavailable from the University System at press time.*

**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



AVERAGE SALARIES OF FULL-TIME FACULTY: 1996-97 <sup>1</sup>				
	Professor	Associate	Assistant	Instructor
Kennesaw State	61,800	50,000	40,200	31,400
South Atlantic	59,000	47,000	39,300	30,700
National <sup>2</sup>	60,400	46,900	40,200	31,700

<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.
- Overall, salaries in the South lag behind the Northeast, the West, and the nation as a whole.

## AVERAGE 1996-97 FACULTY SALARIES AT COMPARABLE AASCU\* INSTITUTIONS IN THE SOUTH

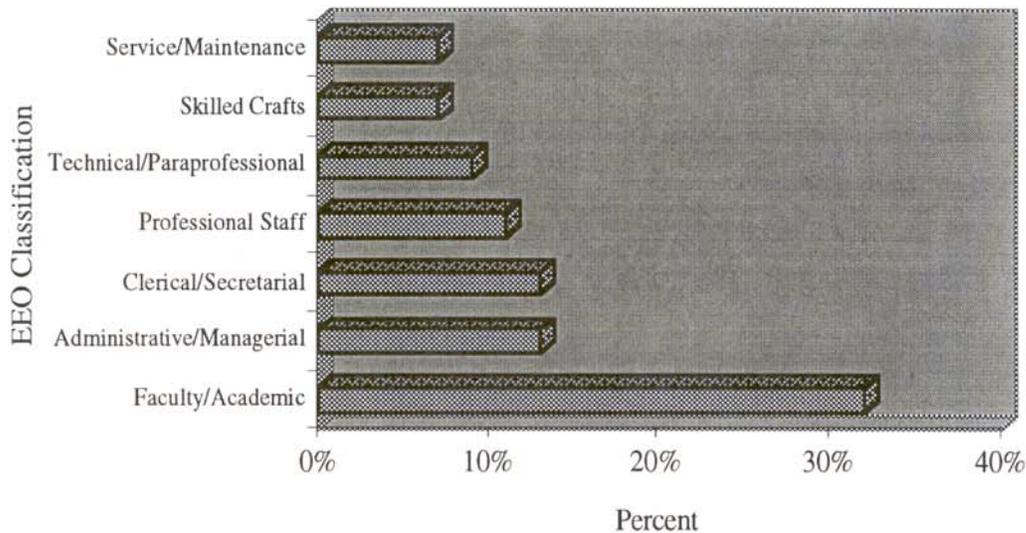
GENERAL FIELDS	Average 9-month Salaries		
	ASSISTANT	ASSOCIATE	PROFESSOR
Accounting	52,793	61,469	70,584
Business (Marketing)	49,705	58,713	66,260
Business (Management)	49,569	53,821	69,838
Computer & Information Science	48,117	54,264	63,170
Business (Economics)	45,431	51,870	63,276
Nursing	38,265	46,879	55,373
Mathematics	38,127	45,472	56,283
Physics	37,965	47,214	56,225
Health & Physical Education	37,627	45,372	53,490
Chemistry	37,502	43,759	56,894
Biology	37,320	42,783	54,222
Education	36,326	42,920	55,278
Communications	36,308	42,266	53,317
Psychology	36,104	42,119	52,016
Music	35,868	40,185	50,303
Visual Arts	35,160	42,403	48,742
Foreign Languages	34,562	42,204	53,027
History	34,502	41,897	57,045
English	34,421	40,814	52,221
Philosophy & Religion	34,018	42,356	54,535
Social Sciences	33,849	39,602	51,929
Theater	33,389	39,649	52,180

\* 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 : 1993- 1997*							
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Administrative/Managerial	84	92	109	118	131	47	56%
Faculty, Academic	322	320	321	298	326	4	1%
Professional Staff	90	106	103	106	113	23	26%
Clerical/Secretarial	146	181	203	215	255	109	75%
Technical/Paraprofessional	46	55	55	67	87	41	89%
Skilled Crafts	27	25	28	33	35	8	30%
Service/Maintenance	63	60	73	65	76	13	21%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>31%</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

- The five-year change in support staff grew at a faster rate than enrollment in an effort to catch-up with necessary services.

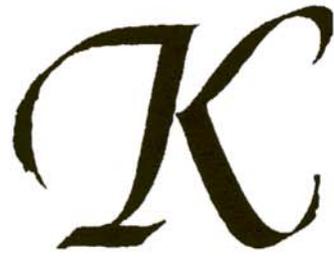
## FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES BY GENDER AND RACE FY1997

<b>FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES BY GENDER</b>				
	Females	Males	Total	% Female
Administrative/Managerial	64	67	131	49%
Faculty, Academic	169	157	326	52%
Professional Staff	85	28	113	75%
Clerical/Secretarial	230	25	255	90%
Technical/Paraprofessional	56	31	87	64%
Skilled Crafts	0	35	35	0%
Service/Maintenance	31	45	76	41%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>62%</b>

<b>FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUP</b>							
	Asian or American					Total	% Minority
	Black	Pacific	Indian/	Hispanic	White		
Administrative/Managerial	11	0	0	1	119	131	9%
Faculty, Academic	27	15	0	1	283	326	13%
Professional Staff	16	1	0	0	96	113	15%
Clerical/Secretarial	15	1	0	3	236	255	7%
Technical/Paraprofessional	9	2	0	2	74	87	15%
Skilled Crafts	1	1	0	0	33	35	6%
Service/Maintenance	13	0	0	0	63	76	17%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>12%</b>

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Females comprise just over 60% of the total workforce on campus and 63% of "staff".
- The analysis of the staff data shows that 10% of the Kennesaw State employees are black; and if all minority groups are considered, the percentage rises to 13%.



KENNESAW  
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BUDGET AND  
FINANCIAL  
INFORMATION

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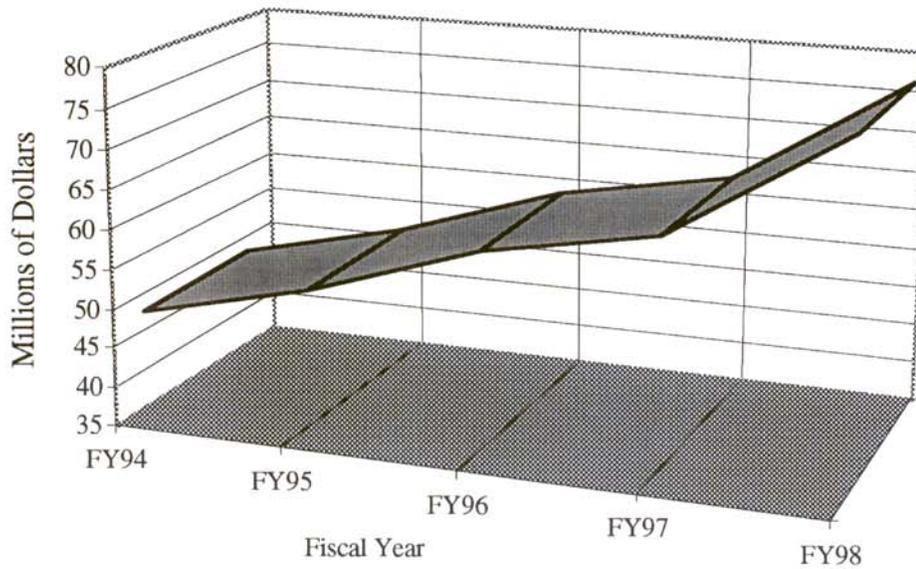
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## BUDGET AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### 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 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
TOTAL	\$47,786,213	\$52,750,746	\$59,665,384	\$64,036,968	\$78,219,126
\$ Change	\$8,360,893	\$4,964,533	\$6,914,638	\$4,371,584	\$14,182,158
Annual % Change	21%	10%	13%	7%	18%

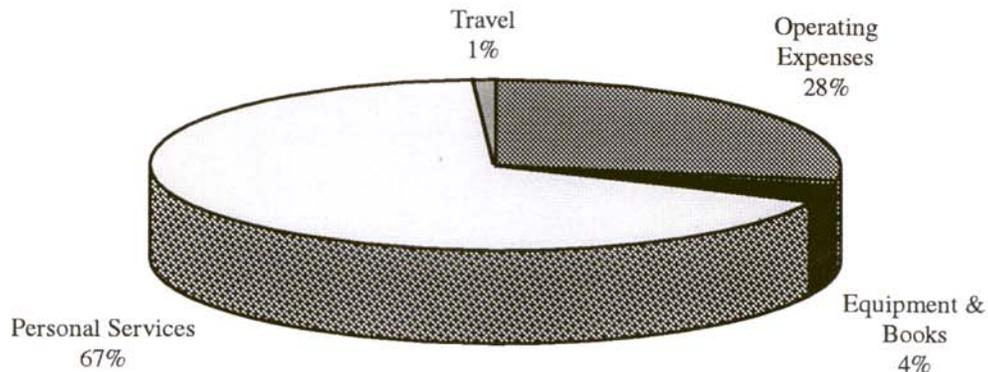
\* Educational and General budget excludes auxiliaries.

	5-Year \$ Change	5-Year % Change
INCREASE	\$30,432,913	64%

### 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 1997-98 E & G BUDGET <sup>1</sup>						
FY 98	Personal Services	Travel	Operating Supplies & Expenses	Equipment and/or Books	Total Budget	% Total
Instruction	\$30,860,870	\$457,537	\$3,204,775	\$662,100	\$35,185,282	45%
Public Service	1,540,005	59,300	309,799	14,461	1,923,565	3%
Academic Support	5,610,148	81,600	1,557,323	2,179,086	9,428,157	12%
Student Services	3,583,935	48,600	336,662	14,900	3,984,097	5%
Institutional Support	7,838,462	125,600	2,221,377*	428,929	10,614,368	14%
Operation & Maintenance of Physical Plant	3,276,264	2,800	3,119,353	131,400	6,529,817	8%
Scholarships & Fellowships			10,553,840		10,553,840	13%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$52,709,684</b>	<b>\$775,437</b>	<b>\$21,303,129</b>	<b>\$3,430,876</b>	<b>\$78,219,126</b>	<b>100%</b>

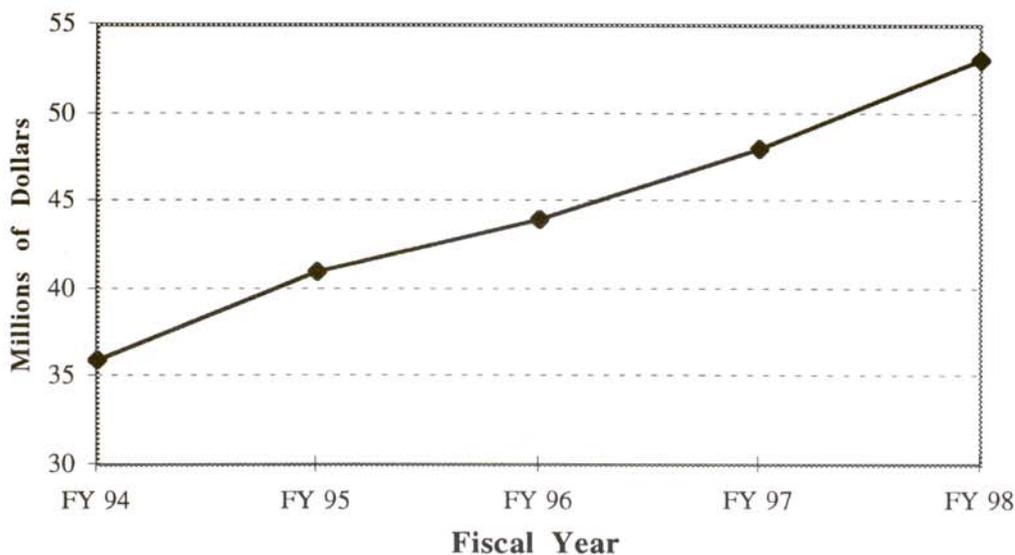
<sup>1</sup> Educational and General budget excludes auxiliaries.

\* Technology Fee

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Of the total operating budget, 67 cents of every dollar were allocated for personnel throughout the university.
- About one-half of the E&G budget is devoted to the instructional function (including academic support.) This amount decreased slightly due to the substantial increase of the student technology fee which is used for student technology improvements.

## PERSONAL SERVICES BUDGET



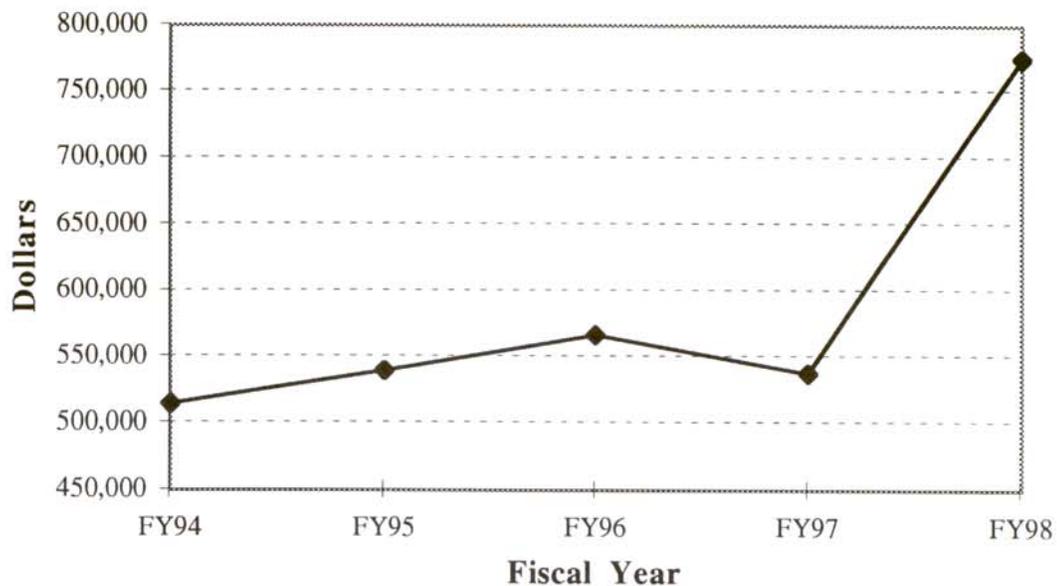
<b>KSU's PERSONAL SERVICES BUDGET</b>					
	<b>FY 94</b>	<b>FY 95</b>	<b>FY 96</b>	<b>FY 97</b>	<b>FY 98</b>
Personal Services	\$36,230,093	\$40,814,640	\$43,577,565	\$47,800,253	\$52,709,684
Annual % Change	13%	13%	7%	10%	10%

	<b>5-Year \$ Change</b>	<b>5-Year % Change</b>
Increase	\$16,479,591	45%

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Personal Services grew 45% (over \$16 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 recent years.

## TRAVEL BUDGET



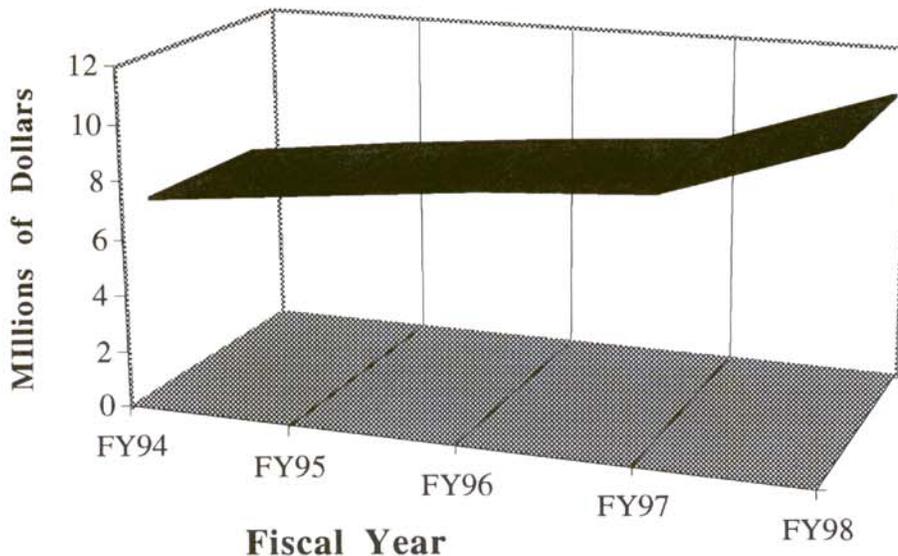
KSU's TRAVEL BUDGET					
	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
Travel	\$513,840	\$538,667	\$565,798	\$537,750	\$775,437
Annual % Change	15%	5%	5%	(5%)	44%

	5-Year \$ Change	5-Year % Change
Increase	\$261,597	51%

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Travel money increased by over \$260,000, a 51% 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 with a substantial increase in FY 98.

## OPERATING EXPENSES & SUPPLIES BUDGET



<b>KSU's OPERATING EXPENSES BUDGET*</b>					
	<b>FY94</b>	<b>FY 95</b>	<b>FY 96</b>	<b>FY 97</b>	<b>FY 98</b>
Operating Expenses	\$7,043,517	\$7,746,497	\$8,380,526	\$8,775,518	\$10,749,289
Annual % Change	30%	10%	8%	5%	22%

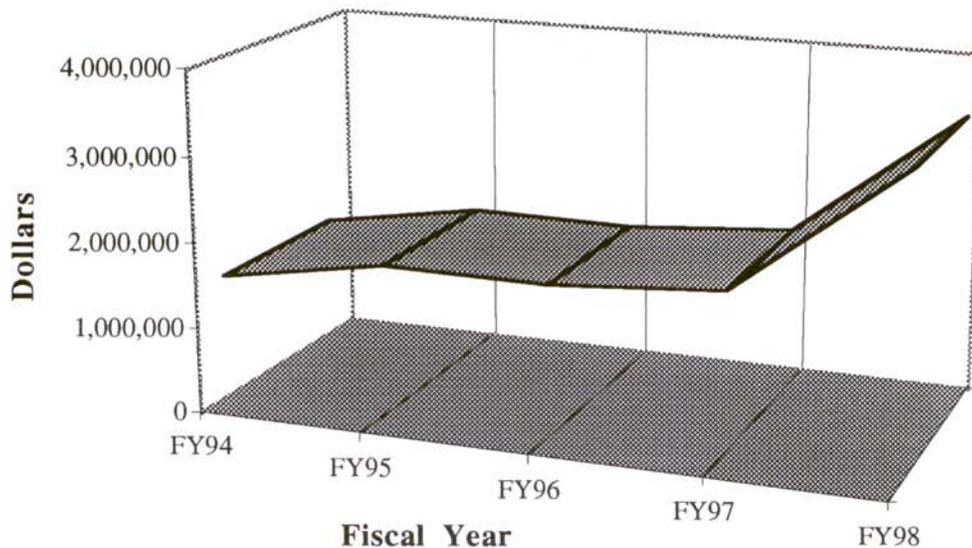
	<b>5-Year \$ Change</b>	<b>5-Year % Change</b>
Increase	\$3,705,772	53%

*\* Excludes scholarship expenses.*

### HIGHLIGHT

- Operating expenses experienced some large increases over the last five years.

## EQUIPMENT AND/OR BOOKS BUDGET



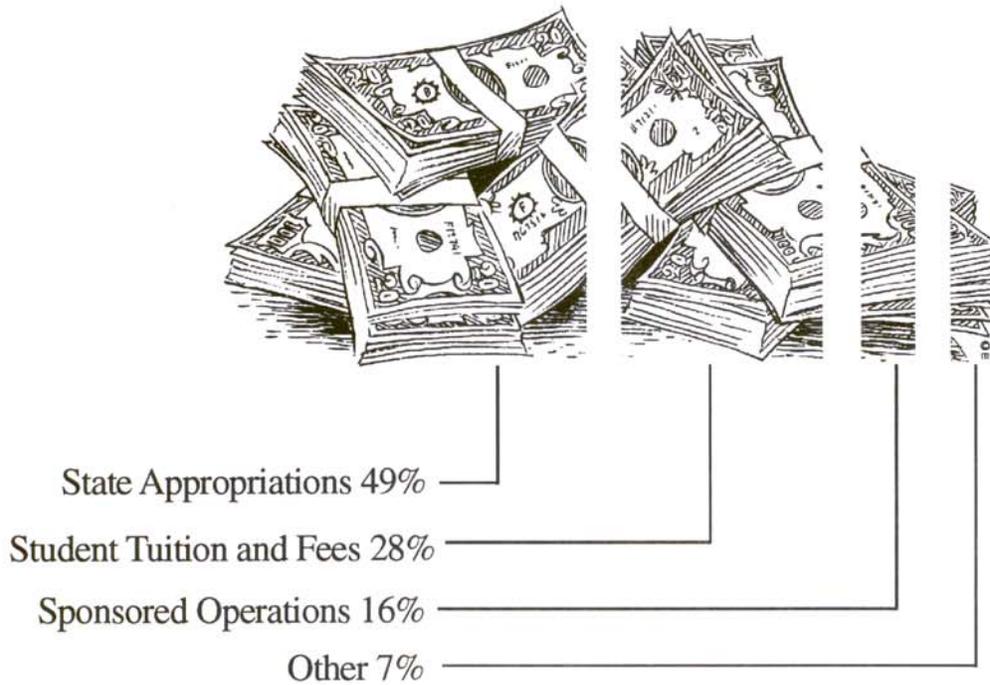
KSU's EQUIPMENT/BOOKS BUDGET					
	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
Equipment	\$1,464,329	\$1,790,371	\$1,759,934	\$1,900,574	\$3,430,876
Annual % Change	19%	22%	(2%)	8%	81%

	5-Year \$ Change	5-Year % Change
Increase	\$1,966,547	134%

### HIGHLIGHT

- The FY 98 Equipment budget includes the student technology fee, increasing the amount for equipment significantly.

## REVENUE SOURCES



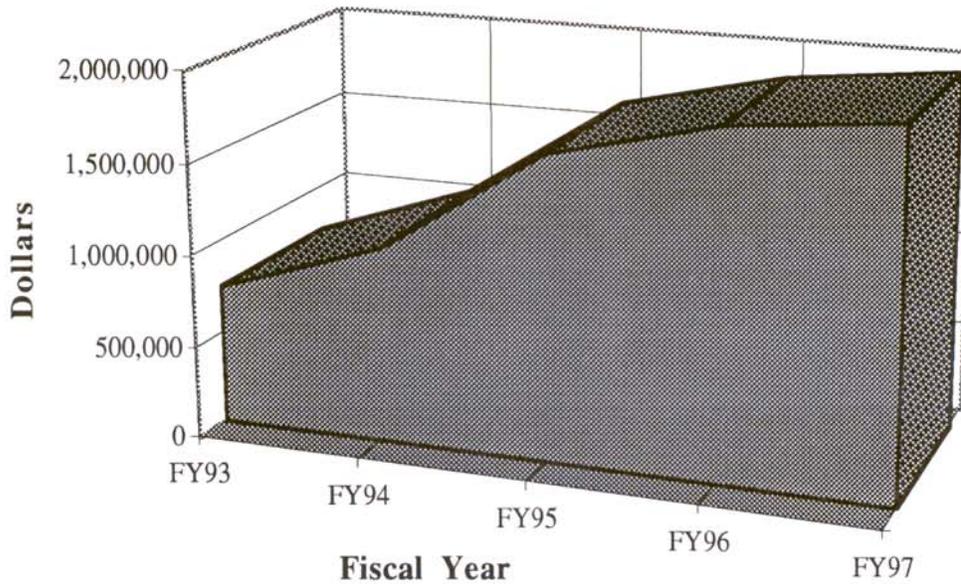
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL BUDGETED REVENUE</b>					
<b>Sources of Revenue</b>	<b>FY 94</b>	<b>FY 95</b>	<b>FY 96</b>	<b>FY 97</b>	<b>FY 98</b>
State Appropriations	56.7%	57.1%	54.4%	53%	48.7%
Student Tuition & Fees	31.2%	31.2%	27.2%	29.2%	27.9%
Sponsored Operations*	7.0%	6.3%	11.4%	10.4%	16.2%
Other Sources	5.1%	5.4%	7.0%	7.4%	7.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

*\*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 93 - FY 97</b>							
	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	5-Year \$ Change	5-Year % Change
Total Grants & Contracts Funding	\$759,760	\$1,063,162	\$1,650,798	\$1,865,060	\$1,958,754	\$1,198,994	158%
Annual % Change	36%	40%	55%	13%	5%		
% of Total E&G Budget	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%		

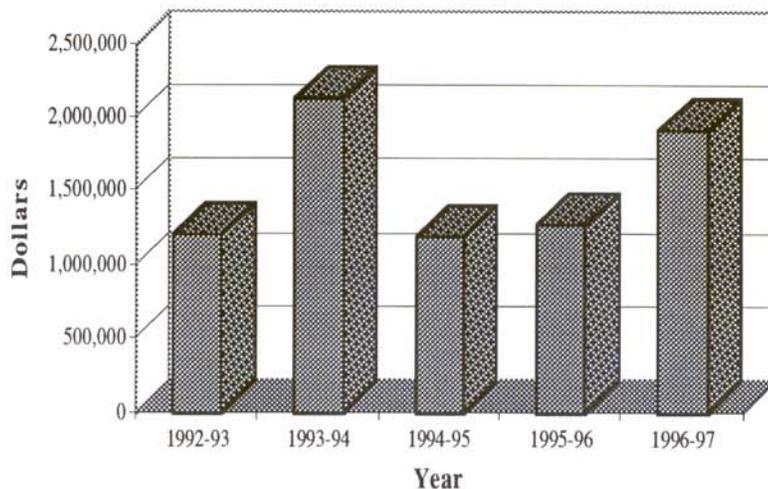
*\*Excludes continuing education contracts, see page 80 for continuing education revenue information*

<b>GRANTS &amp; CONTRACTS FUNDING SOURCES IN FY 97</b>				
	Federal	State	Other	Total
Sponsored Funds	\$703,795	\$543,855	\$711,104	\$1,958,754
% of Total	35%	28%	32%	100%

### HIGHLIGHT

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

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



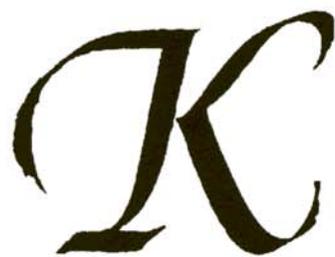
**SOURCES OF GIFTS BY FISCAL YEARS**

Source	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Friends, Founds., and Corps.	\$1,214,226	\$2,125,137	\$1,188,482	\$1,274,177	\$1,923,738	\$709,512	58%
Alumni	65,557	80,634	67,484	88,849	72,610	\$7,053	11%
KSU Faculty/ Staff	20,277	26,314	35,539	40,981	26,055	\$5,778	28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,300,060</b>	<b>\$2,232,085</b>	<b>\$1,291,505</b>	<b>\$1,404,007</b>	<b>\$2,022,403</b>	<b>\$ 722,343</b>	<b>56%</b>

	1996	1997	1-Year # Change	1-Year % Change
Endowment	\$2,517,511	\$2,772,562	\$255,051	10%
Assets	\$4,839,636	\$7,120,340	\$2,280,704	47%

**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

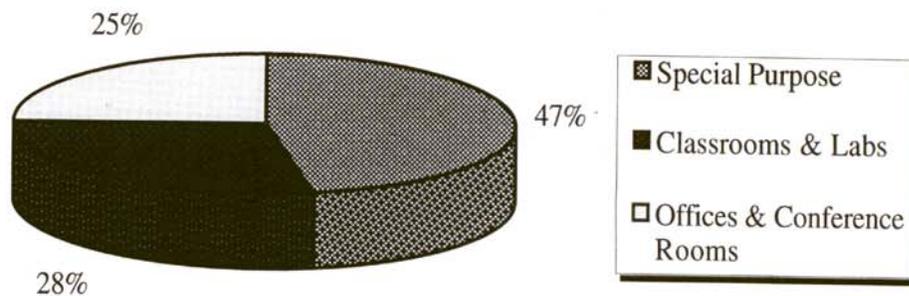
### Year Ended June 30, 1997

	YEAR ACQUIRED	ACCUMULATED INVESTMENT AS OF JUNE 30, 1997
<b>LAND</b>		
Main Campus (183 Acres)		\$3,302,820.87
TOTAL LAND		3,302,820.87
<b>BUILDINGS</b>		
Administration Building	1967	362,100.74
Administration Annex	1967	612,959.80
Education Building	1967	424,078.91
Joe Mack Wilson Performing Arts Building	1989	4,508,376.00
Humanities Building	1979	1,918,307.77
W. Wyman Pilcher Public Service Building	1986	1,037,571.48
Horace W. Sturgis Library	1981	4,369,677.96
Music Building	1967	551,692.56
Natural Sci & Mathematics Building	1975	826,835.54
Physical Education Building	1967	2,342,277.43
Social Science Building	1967	476,885.54
James W. Carmichael Student Center	1973	2,790,284.71
Warehouse and Shops	1974	1,013,832.91
A.L. Burruss Building	1989	8,236,605.63
Art Welding Studio	1990	22,421.00
Bookstore	1993	1,421,381.32
LeoDelle and Lex Jolley Lodge	1993	569,929.76
Science and Mathematics	1995	14,331,313.28
Multi-Purpose	1995	572,168.21
Concert Hall	1996	50,500.00
TOTAL BUILDINGS		46,892,021.14
TOTAL IMPROVEMENTS OTHER THAN BUILDINGS		4,226,106.03
TOTAL LIBRARY COLLECTIONS		10,511,406.12
TOTAL EQUIPMENT		15,746,850.37
TOTAL INVESTMENT IN PLANT		\$80,679,204.53

#### HIGHLIGHT

- The total accumulated original investment in KSU's land, buildings, improvements and equipment is over \$80 million.

## ANALYSIS OF SPACE USE



### Space Allocations

SPACE ASSIGNMENTS: FALL 1997			
SPACE	# ROOMS	SQ FT	% OF SUBTOTAL
Classrooms & Labs	196	137,123	24%
Service Area	86	21,378	4%
Offices & Conference Rooms	903	136,133	22%
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	1,841	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 1997-98

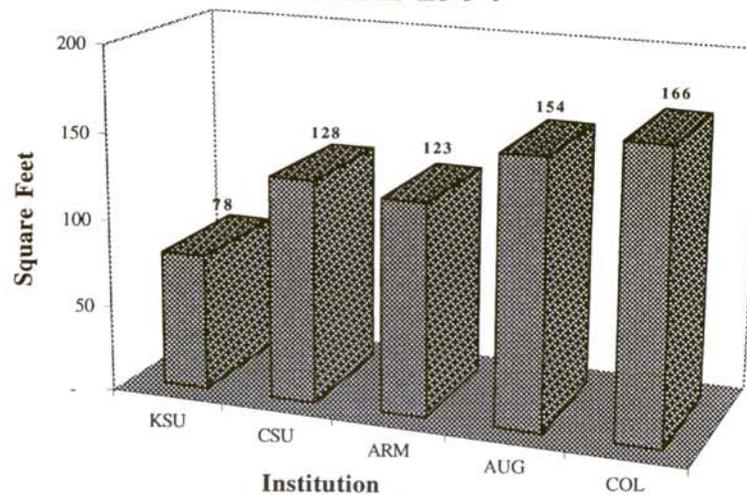
Building	Teaching Faculty Offices	General Classrooms	Instructional Laboratories*	Square Feet (Gross)
Administration	0	0	0	9,365
Administration Annex	0	0	0	12,756
PE Building	10	2	0	40,010
PE Annex	4	1	2	5,760
Education	17	14	1	21,014
Burruss	104	24	9	105,385
Humanities	32	14	3	35,091
Wilson	14	12	1	37,949
Pilcher	0	0	0	21,014
Library	49	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>403</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 1997



University System State Colleges & Regional Universities	Fall 1997 EFT	Academic SQ FT	Academic SQ FT/EFT	Total SQ FT	*Total SQ FT/EFT
Kennesaw State	9,896	361,826	37	719,458	78
Valdosta State	8,584	415,406	48	1,163,629	136
Augusta College	5,510	246,849	49	675,750	154
West Georgia	6,814	414,371	60	1,220,351	179
Georgia Southern	12,860	867,864	67	2,151,129	162
Clayton State	3,338	215,202	64	412,998	128
Armstrong Atlantic	4,422	296,716	67	530,428	123
Columbus State	4,400	320,665	73	735,570	166
Georgia College	4,554	330,429	73	907,030	201
North Georgia	3,015	230,472	76	591,205	205
Southern Polytech	2,968	236,265	80	518,475	177
Albany State	2,838	234,060	82	548,619	198
Savannah State	2,705	307,740	113	782,160	281
Georgia Southwestern	2,062	249,842	121	616,073	292
Fort Valley State	2,688	448,308	167	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

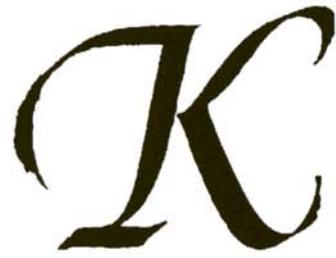
*Data for Fall 1997 not available due to Banner conversion.*

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 1997 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

Pages	Sources
104-111	Office of Business Services
112	Office of Development

## SOURCES OF DATA

### Physical Facilities

Pages	Sources
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