

Kennesaw State University

2009-2010 Fact Book



Enterprise Information Management

Highlights: 2007 - Present

2008-2009

- Addition of the Central Parking Deck in 2008 brought 2,664 new parking spaces. The Central Parking Deck is KSU's largest deck with 7 stories.
- 2008-2009 was the Year of Turkey in the Country Study program. This program focuses on an emersion experience for the students through a series of lectures, performances, exhibits and films of a specific country or world region. The event closed with a lecture on author James Baldwin.
- KSU celebrated its 45th anniversary in 2008.
- The Kennesaw State Department of Intercollegiate Athletics hosted the 1st Annual Athletics Kickoff Celebration in Fall 2008 which featured a soccer exhibition by the two-time defending Atlanta Sun Conference champion Owls.
- KSU was recognized as one of the top universities in the country by The Chronicle of Higher Education's "2009 Great Colleges to Work For®." This distinguished KSU among the top 10 schools in six categories – confidence in senior leadership, teaching environment, collaborative governance, professional/career development programs, physical work space conditions and post-retirement benefits.

2009-2010

- In Fall 2009, the Commons Dining Hall opened for business offering a wide variety of choices at specific venues. The new dining facility offers the students a chance to participate in special events like dinner and a movie.
- 2009-2010 was the Year of Korea in the Country Study program. This program focuses on an emersion experience for the students through a series of lectures, performances, exhibits and films of a specific country or world region. A concert showcasing the calming and soulful gayageum – a 12-string zither that is considered Korea's national instrument – was just one of many highlights.
- KSU was awarded an \$8.9 million dollar grant from the U.S. Department of Education to establish an innovative K-12 teacher preparation program in high-need, urban schools in Cobb County.
- On May 2, 2010, the ribbon cutting for the KSU Soccer Stadium brought 8,300 seats, including 572 club seats and 132 patio seats, to the KSU Owls women's soccer team making it the largest women's-only soccer stadium in the world. The stadium also brings professional sports to KSU in the form of the Atlanta Beat of Women's Professional Soccer who plays their home games in the KSU Soccer Stadium.

- In Spring 2010, KSU's Bagwell College of Education was approved to offer a Bachelor of Science in Early Childhood Education-Birth to age Five to instruct and work with infants, toddlers, preschool, and kindergarten.
- At its March 10, 2010 meeting, the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia approved a Doctor of Philosophy degree in International Conflict Management as KSU's first Ph.D. program. This program started in Fall 2010.
- KSU swept the top collegiate sales competitions at the annual National Collegiate Sales Competition, the largest collegiate sales competition in the U.S., in Fall 2009.

Highlights: 2002 - 2006

February 16, 2006: Dr. Daniel S. Papp was named as president of KSU.

May 12, 2005: Dr. Betty L. Siegel, KSU's second president and one of the longest serving female presidents in the nation, announced she will be stepping down after 25 years of leadership.

The new KSU Dance Company will perform at the American College Dance Conference in 2006.

In April 2005, the KSU cheerleading team won their second consecutive NCA National Championship.

2004 - 2005 KSU's Athletic Department moves from Division II to Division I and joins the Atlantic Sun Conference.

Addition of the North Parking Deck in 2004 brought 1,558 new parking spaces - primarily used by the residents of KSU's University Village.

In March 2004, the men's basketball team won the NCAA Division II National Championship.

In 2004, the KSU cheerleading team took home their first national championship after three consecutive national runner-up finishes from 2001-2003.

In 2003, the women's soccer team captured the NCAA Division II National Championship.

The Bagwell College of Education received the 2003 Best Practice Award for the Innovative Use of Technology from the American Association of Colleges of Teacher Education.

KSU celebrated its 40th anniversary in 2003.

Women's soccer was a highlight for the athletic department at KSU. In the Fall of 2002 a new soccer field was completed and a team was recruited for the new season. The team finished with a successful first season.

The Clendenin Building, housing the Computer Science and Information Systems department, opened during the Summer of 2002. This added 11 high-tech classrooms and 35 more faculty offices with a total of over 37,000 square feet.

Fall 2002 was the first semester the two new parking decks, the West Deck and the East Deck, were opened to relieve some of the parking issues experienced by students during peak enrollment times.

Another major space addition in Fall 2002 included nine homes that existed on Frey Lake Road that were purchased by the KSU Foundation and converted to office space for a number of

centers such as the International Center, Institutional Effectiveness, CETL, Health, and CAREing.

An historical event for KSU was the building and acquisition of residential apartments for students beginning Fall 2002. University Place was built on existing land and offered 700 beds while KSU Place was purchased and provided another 400 beds for students. The popularity of the living-learning centers was demonstrated by filling the apartments to capacity within the first semester of opening. The KSU Foundation sponsored the building and leasing of the properties.

KSU passed an enrollment milestone during Fall 2002, when the number of students exceeded 15,500 and the number of new beginning freshmen reached an all-time high of over 2000.

Highlights: 1996 - 2001

Two new degree programs were approved under the Bachelor of Science degree. The Geographic Information Science major was implemented in Spring 2001 and the Criminal Justice major was approved in Spring 2002.

A new masters of science degree in Applied Computer Science for Experienced Professionals debuted in Fall 2001.

The Visual Arts building, which offers over 35,000 square feet of classroom and office space, opened in Spring of 2001.

The beautiful campus green, circled by the Millennium Walk was dedicated in April 2000.

KSU was approved to begin offering in the fall of 2000 a new masters program in Conflict Management which is housed in the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, under the Department of Political Science.

In 1999, KSU leased the Kinder Outlet Mall through the KSU Foundation and renovated it to house the Continuing Education Division giving them the much needed classroom and conference facilities for their programs. There are a few other campus functions housed in the newly named Kennesaw State University Center, such as the Burruss Center, the campus Mail Room and the University Foundation Offices.

The student center addition opened in the summer of 1999, tripling the amount of present space available for student success and development opportunities.

In 1998-99, KSU added a School of the Arts as a home to the departments of Music, Theatre, and Visual Arts. Additionally, the School of Nursing was changed to the College of Health and Human Services bringing together related departments of Nursing, Primary Care Nursing, Public Administration, and Health and Physical Education. The College of Humanities and Social Sciences included a new department of Sociology, Geography, and Anthropology.

The first graduate program in the College of Science and Mathematics opened in spring semester 1999 with a Master of Science in Information Systems, enrolling 20 students.

The rerouting of Frey Road was completed in 1998 enabling thirty additional acres to be joined with the rest of the campus. On this property, the new Kennesaw Hall, which houses the Bagwell College of Education, Student Success, and central administrative offices, opened in the summer of 1999.

Several new building projects were under construction in 1998. The renovation of the Natural Science Building to the Nursing Building was completed in the summer of 1998. The Legacy

Gazebo, built with funds raised by the KSU Staff Council, opened in 1997 and the accompanying Teahouse opened in 1998.

Fall 1998 was the first term of the newly implemented semester system.

In 1997, KSU awarded its first honorary doctorate to lifelong trustee, Clarice C. Bagwell.

The College of Education was named after benefactors Clarice and Leland Bagwell, longtime 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.

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 Coles College of Business was listed in the 1996 Success Magazine report on "The 25 Best Business Schools for Entrepreneurship" as one of the "Top 10 Up-and-Comers".

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.

In April 1996, the KSU School of Nursing was reaccredited by the National League of Nursing with outstanding remarks and no recommendations.

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.

Kennesaw State College 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 senior colleges in the state. Part of the reorganization allowed KSU to rename four of the five schools to colleges.

Highlights: 1990 - 1995

A \$15 million building to house the College of Science and Mathematics opened in January of 1996.

The Master of Science in Nursing for primary care nurse practitioners accepted its first class in the Winter, 1996.

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 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.

In July, 1994, the School of Nursing was approved by the Board of Regents, becoming the fifth school of the college. The School of Science and Allied Health was renamed to the School of Science and Mathematics.

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.

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 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.

Additionally, in 1993, 30 acres across Frey Road were acquired by the college and have been used for future campus expansion including a multipurpose building and additional parking.

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.

The Master of Accounting degree officially enrolled its initial class of graduate students during the fall of 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.

An 18-month Master of Business Administration for Experienced Professionals program was initiated with the first 51 graduate students in January, 1993.

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.

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.

After five years of careful study and preparation, a new general education (core) program was fully implemented in 1991.

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.

A campus chapter of Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society was installed during the 1990-91 year.

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.

The fall 1990 enrollment surpassed 10,000 students for the first time in the history of the college.

From 1986 to 1990, as a result of raised admission standards and more stringent exiting requirements, developmental studies enrollment decreased 28% while the USG developmental enrollment grew by 60%.

Highlights: 1980 - 1989

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 "Top Up-And-Coming Regional Colleges and Universities" of the nation. 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.

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.

Telephone registration was successfully implemented during the Spring Quarter 1990.

In the spring of 1990, the library was named in honor of Horace W. Sturgis, the founding president.

The School of Business Administration established the first degree program in professional sales in the nation in 1990.

The college added a performing arts auditorium to its physical resources in 1989.

The fall of 1988 saw the opening of the A.L. Burruss Institute of Public Service, which was the first major public service/applied research center in the college.

Critical demands for space led to the construction of four temporary classroom/faculty office buildings in 1988 and 1989.

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.

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 Teacher Certification Test. All (100%) students in the initial graduating class in the Bachelor of Science in Nursing program passed their licensing exams.

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.

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.

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.

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."

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.

The first graduate programs (in business and education) were initiated in 1985.

In 1983, the organizational structure within academic affairs changed from five divisions to four schools and 17 departments better reflecting the four-year status. Major advances in minority faculty, staff and student involvement at Kennesaw were achieved in the 1980s.

Intercollegiate Athletics was originated in 1982.

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.

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.

Highlights: 1963 - 1979

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).

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.

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 Presidential 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 construction costs of the eight initial buildings totaled \$4 million, roughly 87% of which came from Cobb County, the City of Marietta and a federal grant.

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.

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 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. The office of the President was located in the Southern Tech 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 held at Marietta Place.

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 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 ground breaking ceremony of November 18, 1964, was simply headed "Cobb County University of Georgia System College."

Vision

Kennesaw State University is among the best learning-centered comprehensive universities in the country and is expanding its programs of distinction to meet state and national needs. KSU provides excellent and accessible education, promotes research and scholarship, fosters community engagement, supports intellectual inquiry, and contributes to economic development. KSU alumni are well educated in the liberal arts, leaders in their chosen professions, and engaged citizens whose global awareness and lifelong learning make them visionary leaders for Georgia, the nation, and the world.

Mission

Kennesaw State University is a comprehensive public university that serves primarily northwest Georgia and Atlanta. With nationally recognized liberal arts, professional, and continuing education programs, KSU offers exemplary disciplinary and interdisciplinary education at the baccalaureate, master's, specialist, and professional doctoral levels. KSU's students prosper in a supportive environment with faculty, staff, and administrators who are vitally engaged in student life. KSU's academic programs are collaborative and creative, emphasizing both the development and application of knowledge. The KSU community values and promotes integrity, global awareness, technological literacy, diversity, and lifelong learning.

Goals

- Goal 1 - To enhance and expand academic programs and delivery
- Goal 2 - To improve retention, progression, and graduation rates while maintaining high quality
- Goal 3 - To expand campus resources and enhance campus infrastructure
- Goal 4 - To enhance student life activities and prepare students to be leaders
- Goal 5 - To improve service, strengthen accountability, and establish a stronger sense of community

KENNESAW STATE UNIVERSITY ACCREDITATIONS

UNIVERSITY ACCREDITATION

Kennesaw State University is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of colleges and Schools to award bachelor's, master's, specialist, and doctoral degrees. Inquires related to the university's accreditation by the commission may be directed to SACS-COC, 1866 Southern Lane, Decatur, Georgia 30033-4097, telephone 404.679.4500, Web site: <http://www.sacscoc.org>. Questions related to admissions and the policies, programs, and practices of KSU should be directed to the university's offices, catalogs, publications, or Web sites. (Last reaffirmed in 2007.)

The Commission on Colleges of the southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS-COC) is the recognized regional accrediting body in eleven U.S. Southern states and in Latin America for institutions of higher education that award associate, baccalaureate, master's, or doctoral degrees.

COLLEGE OF THE ARTS

All degree programs in the College of the Arts are nationally accredited. In addition, the teacher education programs in the arts have state approval for P-12 teacher certification in Georgia.

| Degree Program | National/State Program Review |
|--|---|
| B.F.A. Art B.S. Art Education | Fully accredited by NASAD, National Association of Schools of Art & Design, (last awarded in 2001) |
| B.A. Music B.M. Music Performance B.M. Music Education | Fully accredited by NASM, National Association of Schools of Music (last awarded in 1996) |
| B.A. Theatre & Performance Studies | Fully accredited by NAST, National Association of Schools of Theatre (last awarded in 2008) |
| B.S. Art Education B.M. Music Education | Fully accredited by NCATE, National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (last awarded in 2005) |
| B.S. Art Education B.M. Music Education | Fully approved by Georgia's Professional Standards Commission for P-12 teacher certification (last awarded in 2005) |

COLES COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

All degree programs in the Coles College of Business are nationally accredited by the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB). In addition, the accounting programs have received a special review and accreditation by AACSB.

| Degree Program | National/State Program Review |
|---|---|
| B.B.A. Accounting B.B.A. Economics B.B.A. Finance B.B.A. Management B.B.A. Marketing B.B.A. Professional Sales MAcc Accounting MBA Business Administration (all tracks including WEB MBA) | Fully accredited by AACSB International, the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (last awarded in 2005) |
| B.B.A. Accounting MAcc Accounting | Also separately accredited in accounting by AACSB (last awarded in 2005) |

BAGWELL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

All degree programs in the Bagwell College of Education are nationally accredited. In addition, all education programs have state approval for professional certification in Georgia and the teacher preparation programs are nationally recognized. All of KSU's 7-12 and P-12 teacher education programs in the Professional Teacher Education Unit (PTEU) and administered through the other colleges, are also nationally accredited, nationally recognized and state- approved.

| Degree Program | National/State Program Review |
|--|---|
| B.S. Early Childhood Education (P-5) B.S. Middle Grades Education (4-8) M.Ed. Early Childhood Education M.Ed. Adolescent Education M.Ed. Special Education M.Ed. Educational Leadership | Fully accredited by NCATE, National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (last awarded in 2005) |
| B.S. Early Childhood Education (P-5) B.S. Middle Grades Education (4-8) M.Ed. Early Childhood Education M.Ed. Adolescent Education M.Ed. Special Education M.Ed. Educational Leadership | Fully approved by Georgia's Professional Standards Commission for professional certification (last reviewed in 2005) |
| B.S. Early Childhood Education | Nationally recognized with conditions by ACEI, the Association for Childhood Education International (last reviewed in 2004) Fully accredited by MACTE, the Montessori Accreditation Council for Teacher Education |
| B.S. Middle Grades Education | Nationally recognized by NMSA, the National Middle Schools Association (last reviewed in 2004) |
| M.Ed. Special Education | Nationally recognized by the CEC, the Council for Exceptional Children (last reviewed in 2004) |

COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES

All degree programs in teacher education in the College of Humanities & Social Sciences are nationally accredited. In addition, the teacher education programs are nationally recognized and have state approval for 7-12 teacher certification in Georgia.

| Degree Program | National/State Program Review |
|--|---|
| B.S. Secondary English Education B.S. Secondary Social Science Education B.A. Modern Language & Culture (P-12 teacher certification concentration) | Fully accredited by NCATE, National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (last awarded in 2005) |
| B.S. Secondary English Education B.S. Secondary Social Science Education B.A. Modern Language & Culture (P-12 teacher certification concentration) | Fully approved by Georgia's Professional Standards Commission for teacher certification (last reviewed in 2005) |
| B.S. Secondary English Education | Nationally recognized by NCTE, the National Council of Teachers of English (last reviewed in 2004) |
| B.A. Modern Language & Culture (P-12 teacher certification concentration) | Nationally recognized with conditions by ACTFL, the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (last reviewed in 2004) |
| B.S. Secondary Social Science Education | Nationally recognized by NCSS, the National Council for the Social Studies (last reviewed in 2004) |

WELLSTAR COLLEGE OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

All nursing degree programs and the teacher education program in health & physical education in this college are nationally accredited. In addition, the nursing programs are state-approved and the teacher education program is nationally recognized and has state approval for P-12 teacher certification in Georgia.

| Degree Program | National/State Program Review |
|---|--|
| B.S.N. Nursing M.S.N. Nurse Practitioner | Fully accredited by CCNE, the Commission of College Nursing Education (last awarded in 2003) |
| B.S.N. Nursing | Fully approved by the Georgia Board of Nursing (last reviewed in 2003) |
| B.S. Health & Physical Education | Fully accredited by NCATE, National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (last awarded in 2005) |
| B.S. Health & Physical Education | Fully approved by Georgia's Professional Standards Commission for P-12 teacher certification (last reviewed in 2005) |
| B.S. Health & Physical Education | Nationally recognized by AAHPERD, the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation & Dance (last reviewed in 2004) |
| B. S. Health & Physical Education | Nationally recognized by NASPE, the National Association for Sport & Physical Education (last reviewed in 2004) |
| M.S. Social Work | Admitted to Candidacy by the Council on Social Work Education (CSWE) in 2005. |

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & MATHEMATICS

The programs in computer science, information systems, professional chemistry & biochemistry, and the teacher education degree programs in the sciences and mathematics are nationally accredited. In addition, the teacher education programs are nationally recognized and have state approval for 7-12 teacher certification in Georgia.

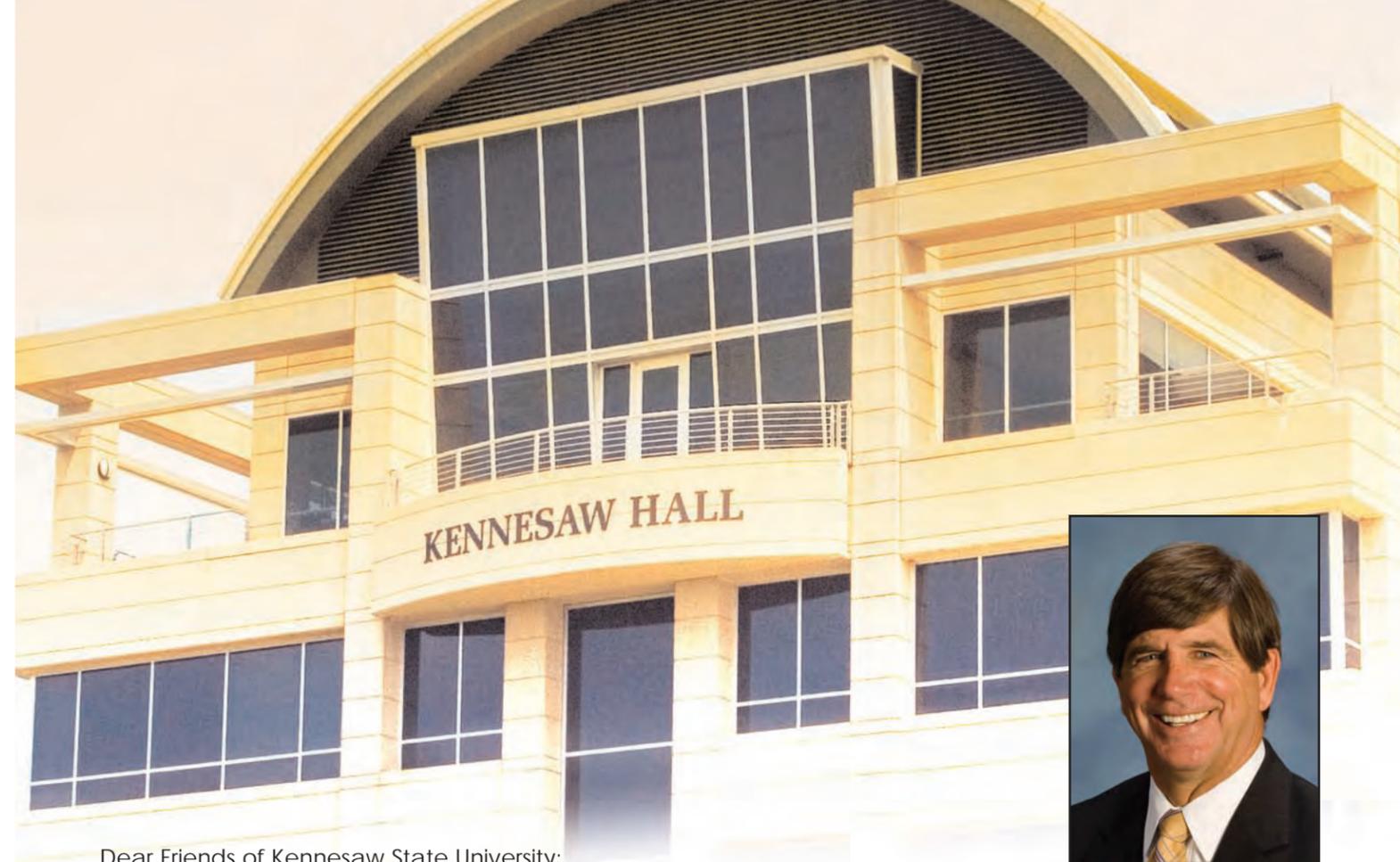
| Degree Program | National/State Program Review |
|--|--|
| B.S. Computer Science B.S. Information Systems M.S. Information Systems M.S. Applied Computer Science | B.S. Programs Fully accredited by ABET, the Accreditation Board for Engineering & Technology (last awarded in 2004) |
| B.S. Chemistry B.S. Biochemistry | Nationally approved by ACS, the American Chemical Society (continuously approved since 1987) |
| B.S. Secondary Biology Education B.S. Secondary Chemistry Education (track) B.S. Secondary Mathematics Education | Fully accredited by NCATE, National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (last awarded in 2005) |
| B.S. Secondary Biology Education B.S. Secondary Chemistry Education (track) B.S. Secondary Mathematics Education | Fully approved by Georgia's Professional Standards Commission for 7-12 teacher certification (last reviewed in 2005) |
| B.S. Secondary Biology Education B.S. Secondary Chemistry Education (track) | Nationally recognized by NSTA, the National Science Teachers Association (last reviewed in 2004) |
| B.S. Secondary Mathematics Education | Nationally recognized by NCTM, the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (last reviewed in 2004) |

KENNESAW STATE UNIVERSITY

STRATEGIC PLAN

2007-2012





Dear Friends of Kennesaw State University:

It is my pleasure to present to you our 2007-2012 Strategic Plan for Kennesaw State University. It provides our community of students, faculty, staff, and administrators with a roadmap to make our bright vision of the future come to fruition.

Kennesaw State has grown from a small junior college planted in rural Cobb County in the 1960s, to Georgia's third-largest university in the booming northwestern suburbs of metropolitan Atlanta. The university is growing not just in numbers of students, but also in the caliber and reputation of its programs and engagement with the community beyond the physical campus, with eyes focused out to the entire world.

This strategic plan outlines our strengths, as well as those areas to which we can — and must — do more to improve the institution. The plan is ambitious and challenging, but Kennesaw State is well-positioned and exceedingly capable to meet the challenges of improving global awareness, technological literacy, diversity, integrity, and lifelong learning.

Please join with me in celebrating our past successes as we pursue our ambitious vision for KSU.

Sincerely,

Daniel S. Papp
President
Kennesaw State University

OUR FOCUS AND INTENT ARE CLEAR.



1 High aspirations, clear focus

Nearly 2,000 people in the Kennesaw State University community played a role in determining the dimensions, direction, content, and cohesiveness of KSU's 2007-2012 Strategic Plan. This plan takes into account the position of the State of Georgia and the University System of Georgia in 2007, and their aspirations for 2012. It acknowledges the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, affecting KSU's past, present, and future. The impressive capabilities of KSU's faculty, staff, administration, and students well position the University to achieve the goals of this plan.

KSU's future is exceedingly bright. Every parameter of measurement at KSU is on an upward trajectory. This Strategic Plan reflects the optimism borne of this momentum, and proclaims that KSU is becoming one of the best learning-centered comprehensive universities in the country. Our focus and intent are clear. Our capabilities are strong. Our vision will become reality.

This Strategic Plan replaces KSU's 1997 Strategic Plan. It has been under development for several years, beginning with the administration of then-President Betty L. Siegel and completed under the administration of current President Daniel S. Papp. The plan details ambitious initiatives of the caliber that should be expected and demanded from Kennesaw State University. We will achieve these goals through the talents and tenacity of the Kennesaw State community, and the support of our stakeholders throughout Georgia, the nation, and the world.



This is our vision.

Kennesaw State University is among the best learning-centered comprehensive universities in the country and is expanding its programs of distinction to meet state and national needs. KSU provides excellent and accessible education, promotes research and scholarship, fosters community engagement, supports intellectual inquiry, and contributes to economic development. KSU alumni are well educated in the liberal arts, leaders in their chosen professions, and engaged citizens whose global awareness and lifelong learning make them visionary leaders for Georgia, the nation, and the world.



ENGAGING THE WORLD



This is our mission.

Kennesaw State University is a comprehensive public university that serves primarily northwest Georgia and Atlanta. With nationally recognized liberal arts, professional, and continuing education programs, KSU offers exemplary disciplinary and interdisciplinary education at the baccalaureate, master's, specialist, and professional doctoral levels. KSU's students prosper in a supportive environment with faculty, staff, and administrators who are vitally engaged in student life. KSU's academic programs are collaborative and creative, emphasizing both the development and application of knowledge. The KSU community values and promotes integrity, global awareness, technological literacy, diversity, and lifelong learning.

KSU's Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats

A rapidly growing and changing comprehensive state university in the University System of Georgia, KSU enjoys many strengths, has a number of weaknesses, enjoys an array of opportunities, and faces several threats. This analysis details each.

Our strengths

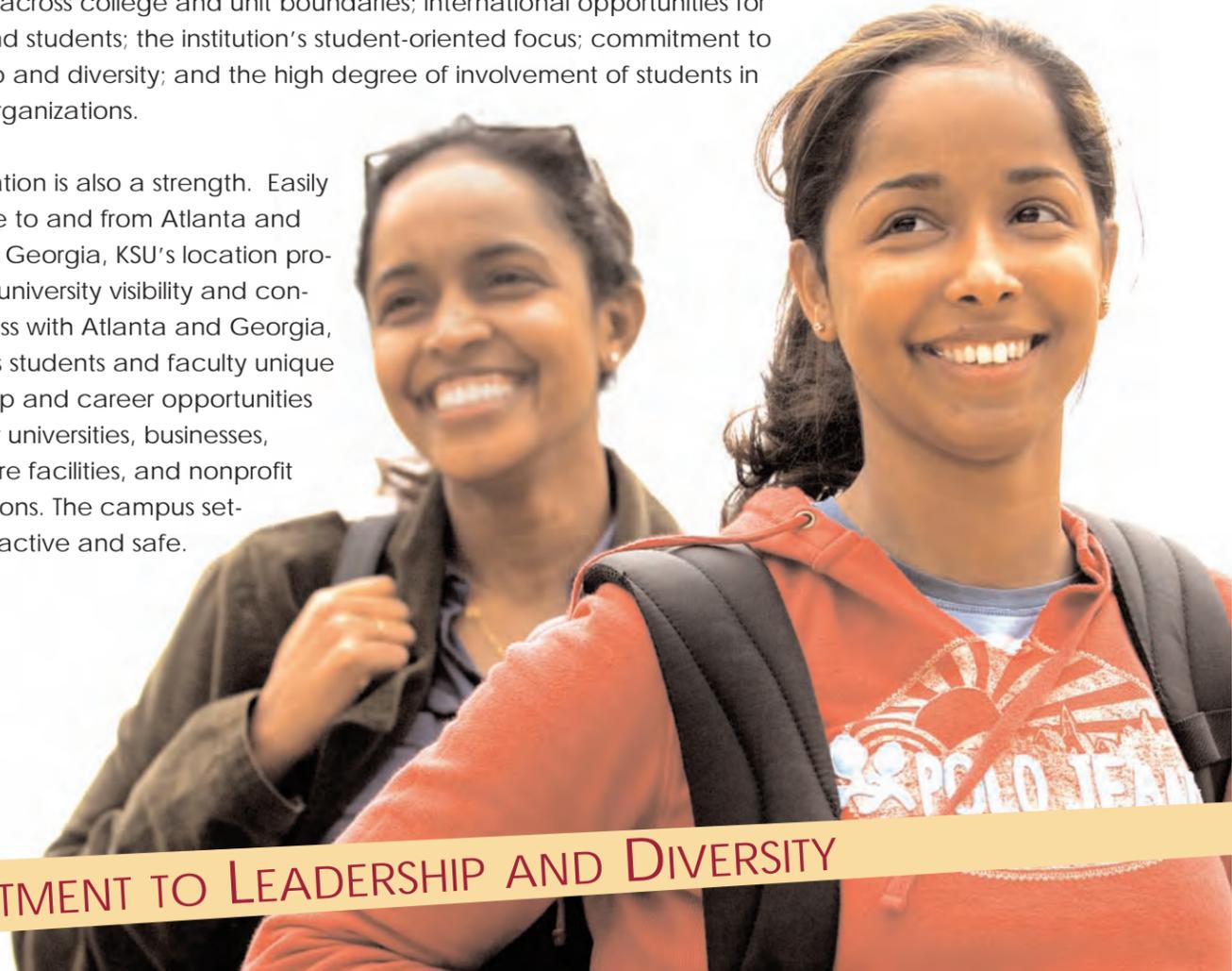


KSU has a high profile and solid reputation because of its highly qualified faculty; accredited and nationally ranked programs; commitment to student success; initiatives for first-year students; and involvement in community service. KSU's reputation is further enhanced by its emphasis on students' access to full-time faculty; its continued investment in technology infrastructure; its entry to Division I athletics; and new campus construction and commitments from the state for future instructional and student facilities.

KSU's program offerings and organizational culture are also strengths because of the market-driven, innovative nature of degree programs; the high degree of collaboration within the institution across college and unit boundaries; international opportunities for faculty and students; the institution's student-oriented focus; commitment to leadership and diversity; and the high degree of involvement of students in student organizations.

KSU's location is also a strength. Easily accessible to and from Atlanta and northwest Georgia, KSU's location provides the university visibility and connectedness with Atlanta and Georgia, and offers students and faculty unique partnership and career opportunities with other universities, businesses, health-care facilities, and nonprofit organizations. The campus setting is attractive and safe.

COMMITMENT TO LEADERSHIP AND DIVERSITY



KSU's Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats

Our weaknesses

In some quarters, KSU is still perceived as a two-year college. KSU's low brand recognition is accentuated by shortfalls in classrooms, laboratories, and offices; insufficient playing fields and recreation opportunities for intramurals, club sports, and general activities; and inadequate meeting and event space for students and faculty. At the same time, local traffic patterns and flows make movement on and around KSU difficult. Lack of convenient parking also creates problems.

Also, insufficient funding for maintenance has led to a deterioration of KSU's physical infrastructure as many facilities have not been regularly repaired or replaced. Similarly, many internal systems, processes, and policies have not been updated to reflect the changing nature, size, and demands of the student population. Many services are unavailable after 5 p.m. and on weekends; planning processes are short-term and ad-hoc; communication and strategic marketing practices are often inadequate; limited avenues, mechanisms, and rewards exist for interdisciplinary work; no central information system exists; too little emphasis on generating funds from outside sources is present; the institution often competes directly with sister institutions for resources; and the institution rarely presents its case successfully for additional funds at the state government level.

KSU also has lower faculty and staff salaries, heavier workloads, and higher student-to-faculty and student-to-staff ratios than many peer institutions. This problem lowers faculty and staff morale; renders more difficult the hiring and retention of faculty and staff; and complicates efforts to diversify faculty and staff. Other weaknesses include low student graduation rates and insufficient student scholarship funds.



KSU's Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats

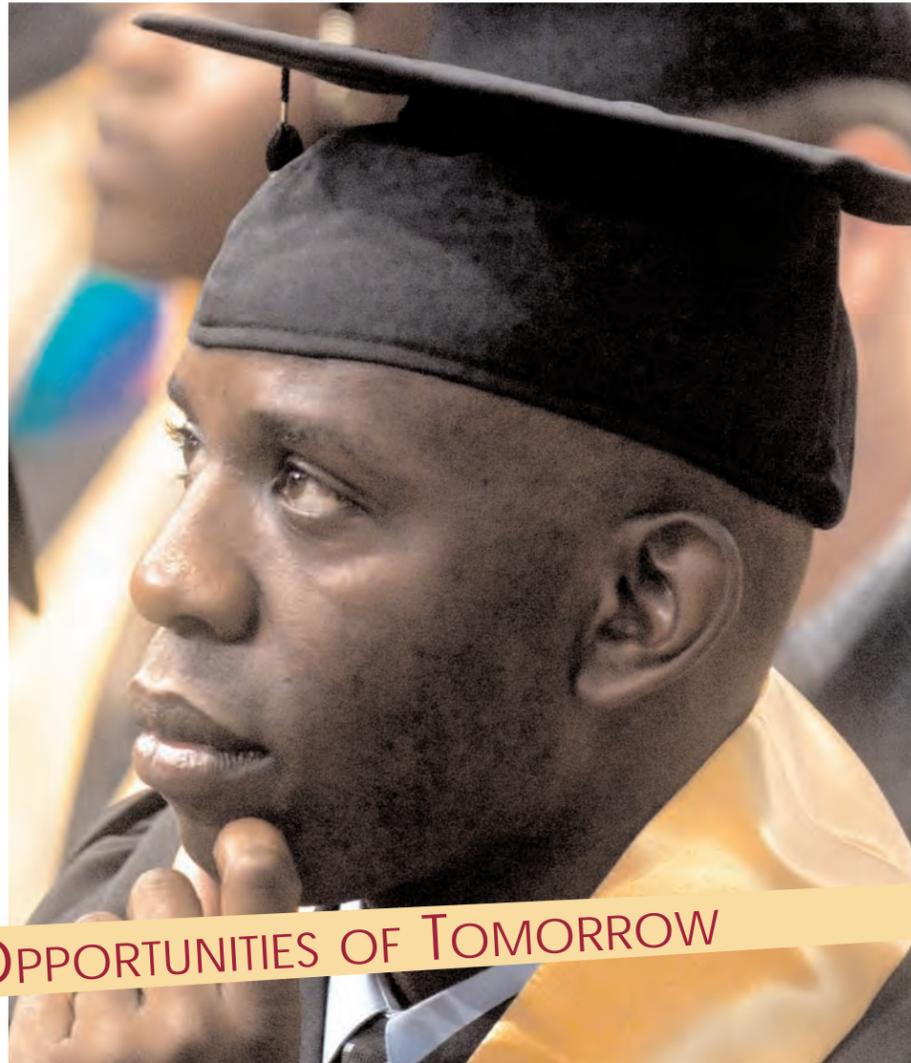
7 Our opportunities

KSU can address many of its weaknesses by taking advantage of opportunities to increase its resources through development, sponsored programs, alumni giving, and faculty and staff giving. In addition, KSU must build political support with the government of Georgia and the Board of Regents.

KSU's location provides many opportunities for partnerships with business, industry, community organizations, and traditional and nontraditional student populations. KSU has opportunities for creative land acquisitions and off-site facility development to accommodate student demand. Growth opportunities also exist in study abroad programs, international partnerships, cross-college interdisciplinary programs, cross-institutional partnerships, online courses and programs, and implementation of more programs and services that meet the needs and schedules of nontraditional students.

Opportunities also exist in specific program areas. Additional graduate programs are necessary to meet the needs of the highly educated Atlanta population, specific employers, the state, and the nation. KSU has the opportunity to leverage demand in professions such as nursing and teacher education.

KSU also must plan its growth better; improve student/faculty ratios; increase diversity; improve customer service across all units; enhance relationships with alumni and surrounding communities; and expand its emphasis on recruiting the best and brightest students, staff, and faculty.



KSU's Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats

8 Our threats

Low salaries and salary compression make KSU less competitive in recruiting faculty and staff in a competitive job market. Traffic congestion is also a threat, making KSU less accessible and desirable to many students. Traffic patterns on and off campus also make egress from campus difficult. Increasing population in the area has also affected public safety concerns. KSU's low funding levels relative to other USG institutions is also perceived as a threat.

Synopsis

Despite challenges and threats, Kennesaw State is an institution that has significant strengths and a variety of opportunities. If it leverages its strengths and takes advantage of its opportunities to the fullest extent possible, KSU will overcome its weaknesses, surmount its challenges, and become what its vision statement says it will be: one of the best learning-centered comprehensive universities in the nation.





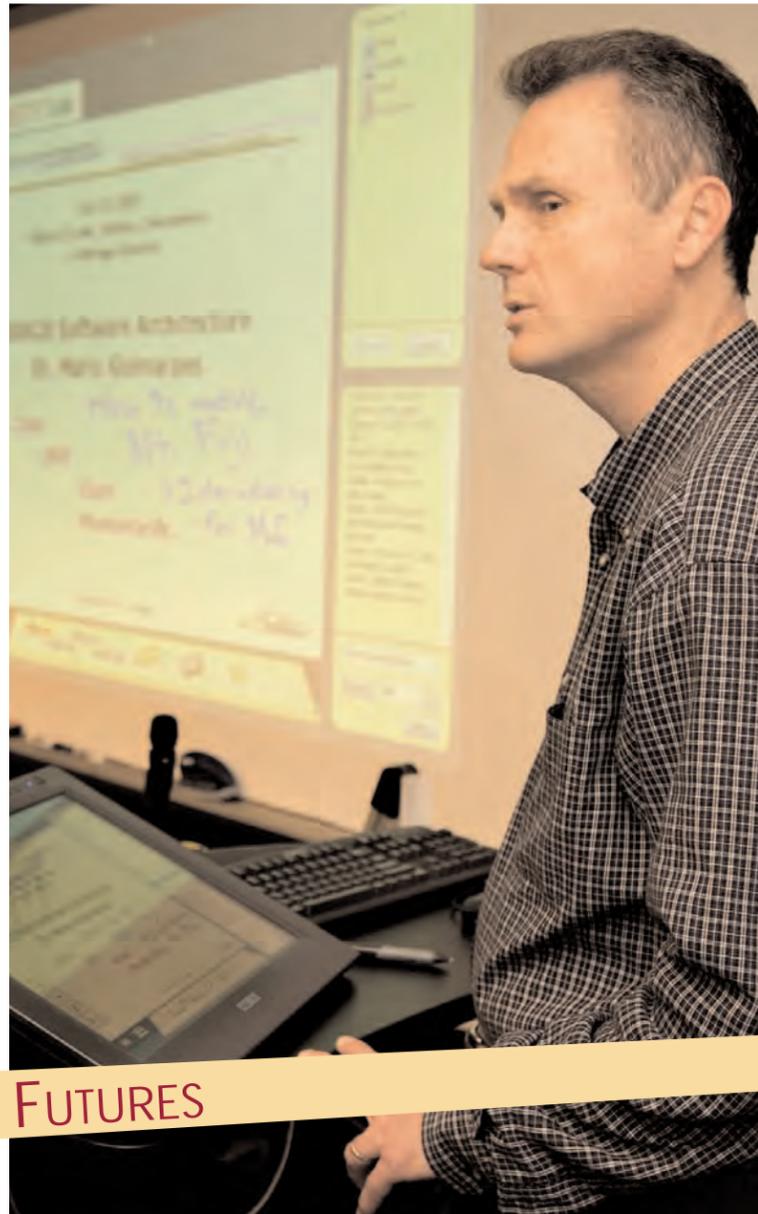
A path to the future: our goals and action steps

► Goal 1

To enhance and expand academic programs and delivery

► Action Steps

1. Decrease student/faculty ratio from 27:1 to 25:1.
2. Implement fully the Global Learning Quality Enhancement Plan required by SACS for re-accreditation.
3. Enhance the quality and quantity of technology for teaching, research, and scholarship.
4. Ensure that support for faculty and staff professional development is at 1 percent of KSU's personnel expenditures.
5. Increase by 25 percent over five years on-site and online library holdings.
6. Ensure that faculty and staff salaries and benefits are competitive with appropriate peers.



7. Require each academic and operational unit to develop and implement a strategic plan — including the identification of interdisciplinary programs — that is aligned with the University's strategic plan.
8. Add degree programs that are strategically important to the local community, to Georgia, and to the nation at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.
9. Review and modify as necessary the general education curriculum and each degree program to assure continued relevance to the needs and interests of students, the state, and the nation.
10. Increase the proportion of courses and programs that are offered off-site and online.
11. Realign KSU's strategic marketing to emphasize academic quality, faculty and student success, and university strengths.



Our goals and action steps

11

► Goal 2

To improve retention, progression, and graduation rates while maintaining high quality

► Action Steps

1. Institute mandatory advising through 60 credit hours.
2. Develop and implement a multi-year plan to increase admission standards.
3. Assess, support, and implement best-practice teaching strategies for learner-centered teaching.
4. Implement and publicize course planning three semesters into the future.
5. Increase percentage of students participating in Student Life activities by 5 percent per year.
6. Decrease student/staff ratio.
7. Develop an early identification, intervention, and tutoring system to assist at-risk students.
8. Increase funding for programs in which faculty directly mentor students.
9. Increase merit-based and need-based financial aid.
10. Refine the registration process to maximize class availability.



12



Our goals and action steps



13

► Goal 3

To expand campus resources and enhance campus infrastructure

► Action Steps

1. Enhance campus infrastructure and increase campus capacity to accommodate from 20,000 to 30,000 students while maintaining adequate green space.
2. Implement a five-year comprehensive capital campaign.
3. Work with the University System Office and Board of Regents to raise KSU's funding level to the average state allocation per FTE within the comprehensive university sector.
4. Develop and implement a five-year phased program to expand and modernize technology.
5. Increase availability of parking.
6. Improve traffic flow by developing a campus transportation system, utilizing off-campus parking sites, and collaborating with the Georgia Department of Transportation.
7. Increase resources for strategic marketing.
8. Increase efficiency of use of current campus infrastructure by instituting a cross-campus calendar.
9. Increase funds brought to KSU through grants, contracts, and alumni giving by at least 10 percent per year.

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Our goals and action steps



► Goal 4

To enhance student life activities and prepare students to be leaders

► Action Steps



1. Increase percentage of students participating in cocurricular community service and engagement activities.
2. Increase student participation in study abroad programs by 5 percent per year.
3. Increase percentage of students participating in intercultural learning and understanding programs.
4. Increase percentage of students participating in internships, cooperative programs, and other career exploration opportunities.
5. Increase percentage of students in KSU honors programs.

6. Increase percentage of students involved in cocurricular cultural and artistic activities.
7. Increase percentage of students participating in intramurals, club sports, and intercollegiate athletics.
8. Create a high achievement leadership program.
9. Create a collaborative program for faculty/student community action activities.
10. Establish a student-mentoring program that utilizes the expertise of alumni, business, and community leaders.



Our goals and action steps



► Goal 5

To improve service, strengthen accountability, and establish a stronger sense of community

► Action Steps

1. Enhance the effectiveness of KSU's Assurance of Learning program to improve student learning outcomes.
2. Expand hours of operation for food service, IT support, and other student support services to align with seven-day and evening operations.
3. Establish a campus-wide calendar for scheduling classes, faculty and staff meetings, student organizations, special events, and other activities.
4. Assess, refine, and implement review systems for personnel, program, and processes to assure accountability.
5. Increase opportunities and funding for staff training.
6. Improve internal and external communication between and among academic departments and operational units.
7. Increase funding for upkeep of facilities, to include increasing the number of personnel.
8. Institute and support programs to reduce the frequency of conflict and to resolve it at the lowest possible level.
9. Create a campus culture that assures an appreciation of diversity and ethical behavior as an integral part of the KSU experience.



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The University System of Georgia

Strategic Plan

Transforming the System

Changing Lives

Strengthening the State

An Annual Report on the University System's Contributions to Georgia

September 2007

The University System of Georgia

An Annual Report

on the University System's

Contributions

to Georgia

The Year in Review

An Annual Report on the USG

The University System of Georgia enters its 75th year as a growing, dynamic enterprise of 35 degree-granting institutions educating more Georgians to a higher level than ever before. At the beginning of 2006, total enrollment in System colleges and universities reached an all-time record of 260,000 students. In the past eight years alone, System enrollment has grown by 30 percent – or nearly 59,000 students.

The continued growth in the University System is reflected in the strong support provided by the System's funding partners in the Governor and General Assembly. The Board of Regents' Fiscal Year 2008 budget request, submitted to Gov. Sonny Perdue in August 2006, resulted in very strong recommendations by the Governor to the General Assembly in January 2007. The General Assembly appropriated a record \$2.1 billion in state funds. This is the largest increase in state funding for the University System in 12 years. The University System's share of the total state budget now stands at 11.7 percent - the highest level in five years.

The Board of Regents' quest to create a more educated Georgia has been robustly supported by its state funding partners. The development of a new Strategic Plan, the development and implementation of a new tuition policy, and a number of significant changes made in the budget allocation process are sending positive signals to the System's funding partners and to its customers.

These changes demonstrate that the System is serious about exhibiting a high degree of accountability; the System is serious about providing access, affordability and pre-

dictability for students; and the System is serious about policy driving budget decisions in directions that align with its evolving strategic priorities.

These changes can be seen in a number of key areas. During the last year, the members of the Board of Regents, the University System staff, faculty and administrators from around the System have created, coordinated and contributed to major new programs and activities that are the foundation and springboard of a Strategic Plan destined to propel the System forward in its academic, research and service missions. New leadership is in place around the System and new programs are underway or in development that will potentially touch the lives of every Georgian. Refinements to existing programs and policies are being driven by a focus on customer service. All these changes ensure that the University System of Georgia will continue to be a step ahead of emerging needs for Georgia students and their families.

This Year in Review details the most significant accomplishments in the University System of Georgia since 2006 that relate to the development of the Strategic Plan and to these important changes in leadership, in programs, and in policy.

New leadership for the University System and a new organizational structure for the System Office support strategic focus

The University System of Georgia has installed its 11th chancellor, welcomed three new appointees to the Board of Regents and has seated seven new campus presidents since the beginning of 2006.



The University System Welcomes New Chancellor

The University System of Georgia welcomed Chancellor Erroll B. Davis Jr. as its 11th chancellor in February 2006 and formally installed him as head of the state's public colleges and universities during a colorful and historic ceremony at the State Capitol in September 2006.

The Georgia House of Representatives made a rare exception in allowing the ceremony to be held in the House Chamber, and Gov. Sonny Perdue delivered remarks during the program. Davis, former chairman, president and CEO of the board of Alliant Energy Corporation, a New York Stock Exchange-listed, Wisconsin-based energy holding company, set the tone for his administration with an address that focused on his priorities for the System's future: academic quality, affordability and access.

Davis was named president and chief executive officer of Alliant in 1998 and was named its chairman in 2000. Davis retired from his dual roles as president and CEO in July 2005, and retained the chairman's post until his move to the University System.

Davis' higher education experience includes serving as a member of the University of Wisconsin System Board of Regents from 1987 to 1994, and he is a former chairman of the Board of Trustees of Carnegie Mellon University, of which he is a life member. He also served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago.

He is a member of the Board of Directors of General Motors, BP p.l.c., and Union Pacific Corp., and serves on the National Commission on Energy Policy along with the U.S. Olympic Committee Board.

Davis has been lauded as one of the "75 Most Powerful Blacks in Corporate America" in 2005 by *Black Enterprise* magazine and one of the "50 Most Powerful Black Executives in America" by *Fortune* magazine in 2002.

New Leadership and a New Organizational Structure

In July 2006, Chancellor Davis announced a major reorganization of the University System Office (USO), focusing all operations under three senior executives who report directly to the chancellor, along with the head of the System's internal audit operations.

Key among these changes was the decision to have the four research university presidents report directly to the chancellor. Presidents for the USG's comprehensive universities now report to the chief academic officer, while presidents of the system's state and two-year colleges report to the chief operating officer.

The reorganization facilitates more effective management, goal-setting and performance assessment. In addition it provides for alignment of resources with the strategic priorities of the System and the State.

There were some new faces among the regents. Gov. Sonny Perdue appointed Willis J. Potts of Rome to represent the Eleventh Congressional District on the Board of Regents in March 2006. Potts retired in June 2004 as the vice president and general manager of Temple-Inland Corporation, based in Rome, following a 35-year career in the international pulp and paper industry.

Perdue's next board appointment, in January 2007, was James A. "Jim" Bishop, an attorney with The Bishop Law Firm in Brunswick, to represent the First Congressional District.

In May 2007, the Governor appointed Kenneth R. Bernard Jr. of Douglasville, to represent the Thirteenth Congressional District. Bernard is a partner with Sherrod & Bernard and serves as the county attorney for Douglas County and general counsel to the Douglas County Board of Education.

Members of the Fiscal Year 2007 Board of Regents included: (seated left to right) Julie Ewing Hunt, Wanda Yancey Rodwell, William H. Cleveland, M.D. (vice chair), Allan Vigil (chair), Chancellor Erroll B. Davis Jr., Doreen Stiles Poitevint, Michael J. Coles, (standing left to right) Felton Jenkins, W. Mansfield Jennings Jr., Richard L. Tucker, Benjamin Tarbutton III, James R. Jolly, Donald M. Leebern Jr., Patrick S. Pittard, Willis J. Potts Jr., Hugh A. Carter, Jr., Elridge W. McMillan, J. Timothy Shelnut and Robert F. Hatcher.



Seven USG campuses experienced a change in leadership during the past year. The seven presidential appointments are as follows:

- Dr. Torri Lilly, provost and vice president of the Citrus County Campus of Central Florida Community College (CFCC), in Lecanto, Fla., was named president of South Georgia College in May 2006;
- Dr. David C. Bridges, assistant dean of the Tifton Campus of the College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences at the University of Georgia (UGA), was named president of Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College (ABAC) in May 2006;
- Dr. Anthony S. Tricoli, president of West Hills College, in Coalinga, Calif., was named president of Georgia Perimeter College (GPC) in August 2006;
- Dr. David A. Palmer, president of Andrew College, in Cuthbert, Ga., was named president of Waycross College in August 2006;
- Dr. Gary Allen McGaha Sr., vice president for academic affairs at Atlanta Metropolitan College (AMC), was named the college's interim president in November 2006;
- Dr. Earl G. Yarbrough Sr., professor and former provost and vice president for academic and student affairs at Virginia State University in Petersburg, Va., was named president of Savannah State University in May 2007; and
- Dr. Kendall A. Blanchard, interim president of Georgia Southwestern State University (GSW) since January, was named president of the institution in June 2007. Blanchard served from 1999 to 2002 as president of Fort Lewis College in Durango, Colorado

The University System Celebrates Its first 75 years

Gov. Sonny Perdue, former President Jimmy Carter, author Flannery O'Connor, golfer Larry Nelson, and journalist Charlayne Hunter Gault share a common association – all were students or graduates of the University System of Georgia, which celebrated its 75th anniversary during 2007.

The Board of Regents held its first meeting on January 1, 1932, signaling the creation of a unified system of public higher education for Georgia that consolidated the powers of 27 separate boards of trustees under a single governing Board of Regents, appointed by the governor. Prior to the Reorganization Act of 1931 that created the Board of Regents, all public colleges and universities in Georgia were independent and were funded separately by the General Assembly.

At its inception, the University System of Georgia comprised 26 colleges and universities, enrolling approximately 6,000 students. Today the System's 35 institutions serve 260,000 students and more than one million Georgians through continuing education.

The Board of Regents' constitutional status gives it great flexibility in allocating funding, setting policy, and managing public higher education to respond quickly to state needs.

A legacy of what University System of Georgia Chancellor Erroll B. Davis Jr. termed "lives transformed by public higher education" is at the core of the mission of the state's 35 public colleges and universities. "For 75 years, the University System of Georgia has fulfilled its mission, thanks to the strong support of both the executive and legislative branch, to the dedication of the 182 individuals who have served on the Board of Regents, and to 11 chancellors and the many individuals who have served as institution presidents, faculty and staff," he noted.



The University System of Georgia

The Year in Review An Annual Report on the USG

The System takes steps to guarantee tuition and promote student academic success

In 2006, the University System adopted a bold new tuition plan aimed at providing greater service to students and their parents by guaranteeing tuition rates for four years.

The Guaranteed Tuition Plan addresses the strategic goal of maintaining Georgia's historic low tuition rates. The Southern Regional Education Board's (SREB) latest fact book found that for 2006, tuition as well as required fees at Georgia's public four-year colleges and universities were the lowest in the 16 states that compose the SREB. Georgia's two-year public colleges ranked the fourth lowest in the same time period among the SREB states.

Guaranteed Tuition Plan fixes tuition for four years

The Guaranteed Tuition Plan, also known as "Fixed for Four", fixes tuition rates for four years from the time students enroll at a University System college or university.

Under the guaranteed tuition plan, students and parents are better able to predict and plan for college costs. The plan also creates a financial incentive for students to graduate within four years, thus freeing institutional resources to serve a growing number of students, and potentially saving students additional tuition costs.

Board approves recommendations on Regents Testing Policy

Over the past two years, the University System of Georgia Board of Regents evaluated the effectiveness of the Regents' Test, which was first required in 1973 as a key measure of the reading and writing skills of graduates. In June, the regents approved several significant revisions of the test, which will now help officials identify students who may be at risk of not meeting the Regents' Test requirement at an earlier point than the current 45-hour mark, either before students begin classes or early in their first year of enrollment.

As a result, those students whose test scores indicate a higher likelihood of failure on the Regents' Test will be given assistance early in their college experience to increase the likelihood that eventually they can pass.

The intent of the revisions is to continue to ensure that students who obtain bachelor's degrees from University System colleges and universities possess sufficient skills in reading and writing.

A new strategy for allocating capital funds brings predictability to capital funding for System projects

The fall of 2006 brought the Board of Regents' endorsement of a new Strategic Capital Model for determining the allocation of state funds for new facilities on the 35 campuses of University System of Georgia. The new model is designed to be more responsive and dynamic than the former process used for addressing capital expansion.

The new allocation model is strategic in nature, data driven and based upon each institution's current enrollment, anticipated enrollment growth, square footage, the age and condition of current facilities, as well as the strategic priorities of the Board of Regents. The primary objective is to maximize the strategic value of all capital investment in the University System. The result will be enhanced, long-term capital planning and development made possible by consistent and predictable state capital funding.

There are several favorable outcomes of this new approach. The new model provides campuses with much greater control and the flexibility to integrate capital needs into overall institutional missions and state needs. It also will allow a much greater sense of control and guidance over institutional destiny.

The new model targets funding for a multi-year Capital Implementation Program, allowing campus officials to decide which individual projects best meet campus and System objectives. The new model allows the Board of Regents to determine, in advance, each institution's target share of General Obligation (GO) bond funding using the allocation model, which is driven by a variety of structural and strategic factors. Although the state will continue authorizing USG GO bonds annually, the model will allow the regents to target the funds to institutions in multi-year cycles – six years initially and three years thereafter – to increase programming flexibility.

Besides providing the institutions with the benefit of having a predictable financial basis for facilities master planning, the new model factors in funding to cover strong enrollment growth, serious space deficits and the maintenance of aging buildings in a way that has not been feasible until now.

An additional 100,000 students could be enrolled in the University System by 2020. The new capital model allows for a high level of creativity in meeting this additional enrollment growth. System and institutional officials will focus, among other issues, on the potential creation of new branch sites in areas affected by population growth.

With the endorsement of the new Strategic Capital Model, the USG facilities staff has begun work with System campuses to develop and refine the institutional Capital Implementation Programs. These programs are now being brought to the board for approval.

The FY 2009 USG budget request is the first such request to be developed using the new Strategic Capital Model.

The University System of Georgia

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↑ Emergency
Centro de Cuidado



Strategic allocations address programs of specific need System-wide

USG institutions undergo new budget process

During Fiscal Year 2007, staff in the System Office performed an in-depth analysis of institutional budgets that examined them in far greater detail than has been done in the past, reviewing performance against budget allocations. This "shadow budget process" was performed with the understanding that the System budget, and its method of allocation to institutions, must be used as a policy-implementing tool driven by the strategic plan.

The total review and analysis was accomplished with significant input from each institution.

This process resulted in a new budget allocation model that rewards institutional actions that support the System's strategic goals to: 1) increase capacity, 2) increase retention and graduation rates, 3) increase efficiency through continuous process improvement, 4) provide appropriate levels of base funding, and 5) emphasize excellence in financial stewardship.

The new allocation model is a work in progress to be refined over the coming year to incorporate more metrics from the Strategic Plan.

Two-pronged effort commits funds and programs to address statewide nursing shortage

The System has provided \$5 million in Fiscal Year 2007 to support a multi-level strategy that addresses the state's severe shortage of nurses and nurse educators, limitations on admissions to existing nursing programs and the lack of adequate clinical sites for nurse training. Some 21 System institutions are participating in the comprehensive effort.

The goal is to accelerate the production of nurses at as many locations and in as many different ways as possible.

The second part of this initiative involves the delivery of instruction in nursing. The regents approved on-line and off-site instructional programs around the state. Distance learning technologies are seen as key to providing direct and immediate response to a pressing statewide and national need, such as the shortage of students choosing the nursing profession.

Focusing on improving retention and graduation rates

This strategic initiative is one of the most important in the System, as it goes to the core of the instructional mission of higher education and its benefit to the citizens of Georgia. Historically, in both retention and graduation rates, Georgia has performed below the national average.

Two years ago, the System created a Graduation Task Force to address ways of improving graduation rates. Movement up the ladder in terms of improving graduation rates takes a very long time, but early returns show an impact due to the heightened focus this issue has been given System-wide. The goal is to increase USG retention and graduation rates by one percent annually.

Three initiatives will affect both retention and graduation rates favorably – increased admissions standards (already implemented); the investment of targeted funds at institutions with the maximum opportunity to improve retention and graduation rates; and the "Fixed for Four" guaranteed tuition plan that began in 2007 and should encourage students to move forward assertively to graduation within four years.

Details of the System's \$2.2 million investment in five institutions that have the best opportunity to improve retention and graduation rates include the addition of programs involving improved faculty advising; supplemental teaching; freshmen learning communities; connecting with sophomores; and changing the culture of the institution.

USG's 35th Institution Opens Its Doors

Georgia Gwinnett College (GGC) made history as the 35th unit of the University System of Georgia and the nation's first public, four-year college founded in the 21st century when it opened its doors in Fall 2006 to a junior class of 118 students.

The first new institution approved by the Board of Regents since the 1970's, GGC is located in Gwinnett County, one of the nation's fastest growing counties and a community eager for greater access to public higher education.

In creating a new college, strategic investments must be made before the students arrive. People, programs, facilities and resources must be ready up front before a student body is present. The Georgia Legislature provided \$1 million in start-up funds in the FY07 budget and another \$10 million in the FY08 budget to assist Georgia Gwinnett in hiring faculty and staff, achieving full accreditation and otherwise preparing for a student body expected to increase significantly in the future. This fall, the college admitted its first freshman class. Georgia Gwinnett College, headed by President Daniel J. Kaufman, is expected to lead in the use of instructional technology and other innovative educational methods and in the assessment of student learning to enhance education.



System customer service initiative fosters culture of service System-wide

Stepping up to support the efforts of Governor Sonny Perdue's ongoing initiative to improve customer service throughout state government, Chancellor Erroll Davis has made customer service a high priority for faculty and staff employed by Georgia's 35 public colleges and universities.

He called on all 38,000 university system employees to provide faster, friendlier, more efficient service to the USG's "customers," including its 260,000 students. The System's enthusiastic response won the praise of Joe Doyle, director of the Governor's Office of Customer Service, who noted that the efforts of each campus in the University System "were the highest of any entity in state government."

Campus-based customer service improvement plans were launched during 2006-2007 with the goal of creating a culture of service at every institution. Statewide, each college and university appointed a "Customer Service Champion" to launch, guide and manage improvements designed to make the services provided by each campus "Faster, Friendlier and Easier" to access.

The campus plans developed by the champions are required to incorporate the input of customers and employees and also to have clear and measurable ways to track progress toward improved customer service.

A web site (www.customerfocus.usg.edu) has been created that allows faculty, staff, students and taxpayers alike to monitor the progress being made with customer service improvements.

In addition to institution customer service plans, the University System of Georgia has developed several projects with System-wide impact as part of the FY08 Customer Service Plan submitted to the Governor in June. "These initiatives reflect the fact that everything we do," said Chancellor Davis, "is about providing excellent service to our customers."



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Ten System-wide projects will develop practical solutions for issues affecting all University System institutions

During Fiscal Year 2007, the University System began a series of focus groups to identify critical issues that needed to be addressed System-wide. Consultants working with the groups identified more than 75 of these critical issue areas, and from those, an initial ten were selected to be addressed based on their importance.

All of the projects operate in two distinct phases:

Phase One involves the assessment of the needs and conditions of the state and the USG with reference to the project focus. The most effective practices were identified, whether found inside or outside of the University System. Scalable and innovative approaches are being developed into models or principles of practice for implementation throughout the System.

During Phase Two, the project team will be transformed into an implementation team and will include supportive professional staff dedicated to each project. Measurable outcomes for all institutions will be defined and monitoring mechanisms developed, along with implementation strategies. Presidential leadership for each team and for the System-wide implementation of the new models or practices will continue.

If appropriate, new System resources will be applied to the implementation. In other cases, part of the task of the implementation team will be to assist each institution in internal resource re-allocation to meet what will then be a vital aspect of the University System of Georgia Strategic Plan.

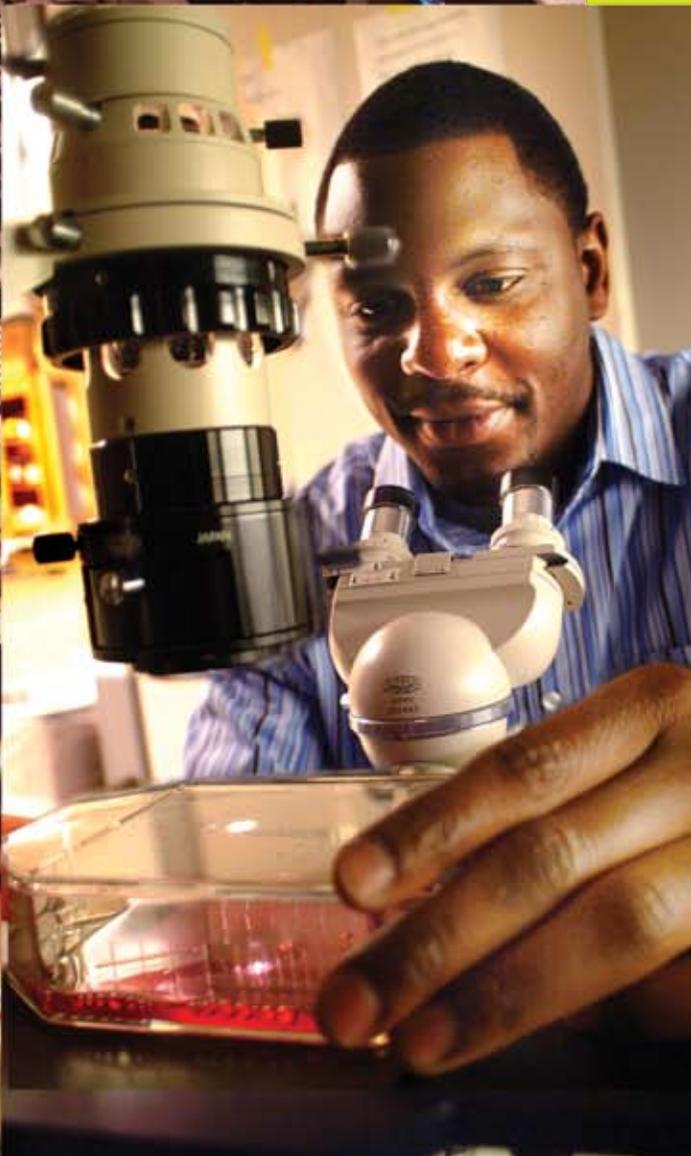
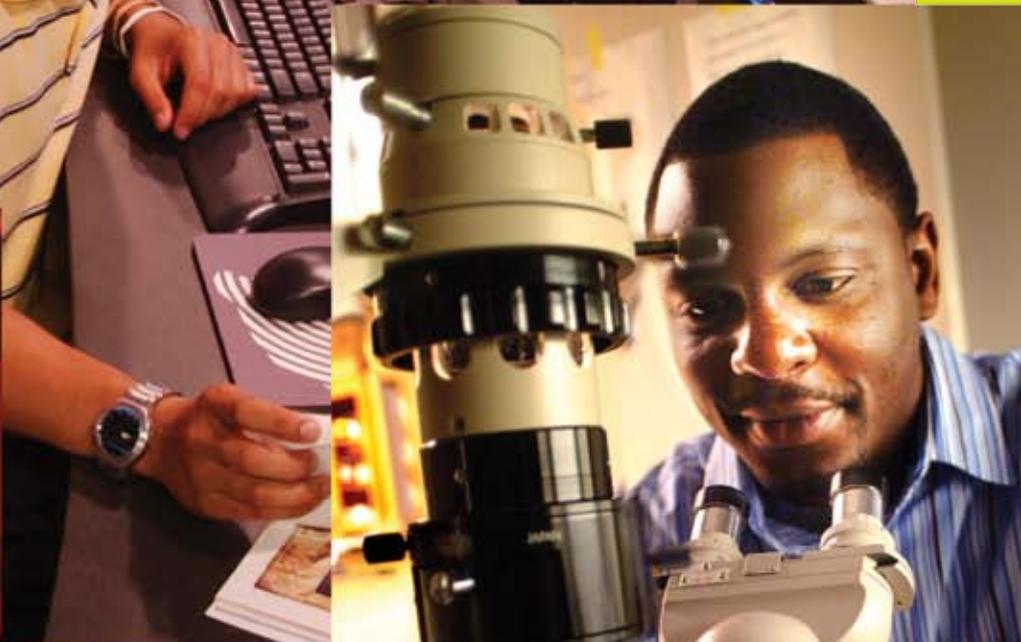
Each project was led by a working team member.

The first ten projects to be addressed include:

- Improving Enrollment Management and Planning
Team Leader: Dr. J. Randolph Pierce,
Georgia Highlands College
- Improving Retention and Graduation Rates
Team Leader: Dr. Bruce Grube,
Georgia Southern University
- Enhancing Health Professions
Team Leader: Dr. Daniel Rahn,
Medical College of Georgia
- Enhanced Advising Processes
Team Leader: Dr. Ronald M. Zaccari,
Valdosta State University
- Emergency Operations Initiative
Team Leader: Dr. Everette Freeman,
Albany State University
- Energy Management Initiative
Team Leader: Dr. Michael F. Adams,
University of Georgia
- Training and Professional Development Initiative
Team Leader: Dr. G. Wayne Clough,
Georgia Institute of Technology
- Developing Early Outreach Programs to Students in At-Risk Situations – and Their Parents – to Get Ready for College
Team Leader: Dr. Martha Nesbitt,
Gainesville State College
- African American Male Initiative – Middle School Focus
Team Leader: Dr. Dorothy L. Lord,
Coastal Georgia Community College
- Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Initiative
Team Leader: Dr. Carl V. Patton
Georgia State University

The University System of Georgia

The Year in Review An Annual Report on the USG



Strategic Plan

Six Goals

In this landmark 75th year of The University System of Georgia, the System has developed a Strategic Plan that will guide and focus the actions of many toward continuing the great tradition of educating more Georgians to a higher level than at any time in history.

The Strategic Plan defines six broad goals designed to ensure that the investment the citizens of Georgia have made in their system of higher education continues to serve the needs and transform the lives of future generations.

Strategic Goal **One**

Renew excellence in undergraduate education to meet students' 21st century educational needs.

Strategic Goal **Two**

Create enrollment capacity to meet the needs of 100,000 additional students by 2020.

Strategic Goal **Three**

Increase the USG's participation in research and economic development to the benefit of a Global Georgia.

Strategic Goal **Four**

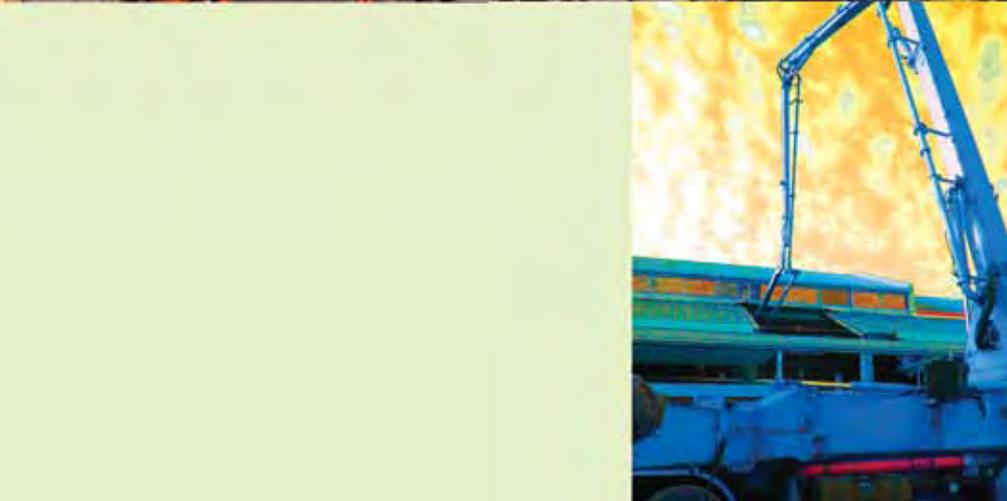
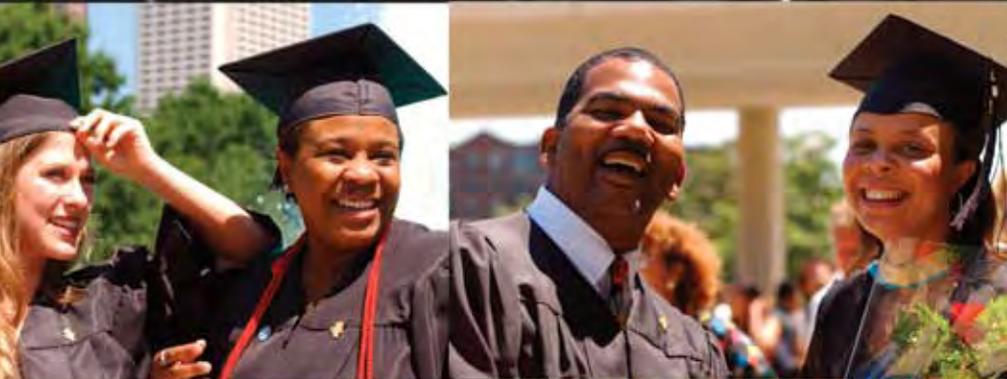
Strengthen the USG's partnerships with the state's other education agencies.

Strategic Goal **Five**

Maintain affordability so that money is not a barrier to participation in the benefits of higher education.

Strategic Goal **Six**

Increase efficiency, working as a System.



Transforming the System

Changing Lives

Strengthening the State

Strategic Goal One

Renew excellence in undergraduate education to meet students' 21st century educational needs.

Undergraduate education is the instructional heart of the University System. It should be a transforming experience for students. Each generation anew must re-examine and define the value of the liberal arts tradition to contemporary circumstances. It is critical at this moment to determine whether undergraduate students are learning what they need to lead full lives and to become productive citizens.

As a result of its strategic actions, the University System will re-examine its general education curriculum, renew its commitment to a liberal arts education for this century, and improve the quality of undergraduate teaching and learning. The objectives of this goal include restructuring the core curriculum, increasing graduation rates, ensuring high-quality academic advisement, increasing study-abroad participation, and supporting and rewarding faculty members who make a meaningful contribution to undergraduate student learning and success.

Strategic Goal Two

Create enrollment capacity to meet the needs of 100,000 additional students by 2020.

In order to meet the needs of a growing Georgia, the USG will need to expand its capacity by up to 40 percent to serve an additional 100,000 students by 2020. This is a unique opportunity to shape the USG for the new century, focusing on planned, targeted growth, the optimal use of facilities and other resources, and the proper alignment of resources with programmatic needs.

As a result of its strategic actions, the University System will increase capacity to accommodate targeted, programmatic growth.

Objectives of this goal include increasing the diversity of the USG's enrollment and closing enrollment gaps for under-represented groups; increasing the USG's public-relations outreach; increasing the use of access institutions to meet higher-education needs in under served areas; creating a more robust sector of comprehensive universities and further delineating their missions within the sector; increasing the joint use of facilities; and positioning the USG among leading systems in distance education.

Strategic Goal Three

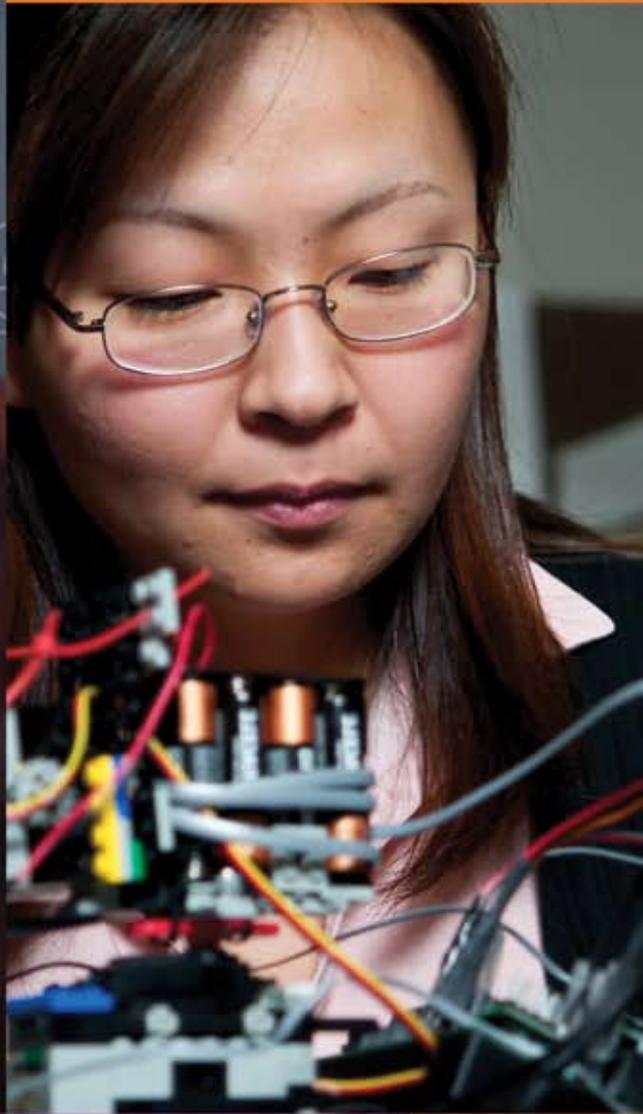
Increase the USG's participation in research and economic development to the benefit of a Global Georgia.

In an open world with permeable borders, Georgia must increasingly compete not only with fifty states, but also with other countries. It must seek to determine its own future, which entails controlling, creating, directing, and attracting the resources to ensure economic growth and a high quality of life.

In a knowledge economy, creating and attracting intellectual resources is as vital as controlling and directing natural resources. Georgia cannot succeed on the world stage without a strong University System, marked by prominent institutions and programs that develop Georgia's own human capital and draw the best talent from around the world. The University System is a vital key to Georgia's future self-determination.

As a result of its strategic actions, the University System will increase Georgia's control over its own future in a global economy.

Objectives of this goal include increasing the USG's competitiveness for federal research funds, increasing the number of health profession graduates, and creating a long-term, System-level academic plan for workforce development.



Transforming the System

Changing Lives

Strengthening the State

Strategic Goal Four

Strengthen the USG's partnerships with the state's other education agencies.

The University System is part of a public education network. The quality of the University System depends, in large part, on the pipeline of students from K-12 systems. The USG has a significant interest in assisting the Department of Education with setting standards that lead to college success, as the USG has responsibility for ensuring the success of college students.

As a major source of classroom teachers, counselors, and other school leaders, the USG must play a leadership role in public education at all levels.

As a result of its strategic actions, the University System will work with all of Georgia's education agencies to meet national and international benchmarks on student preparation and achievement.

Objectives of this goal include supporting the plans of the Alliance of Education Agency Heads to increase the high school graduation rate, decrease the high school drop-out rate, and increase post-secondary enrollment rates; to improve workforce readiness skills; to strengthen teacher quality, recruitment, and retention; to develop strong educational leaders, particularly at the building level; and to improve the SAT/ACT scores of Georgia students. In addition, the USG will create a closer working relationship with the Department of Technical and Adult Education.

Strategic Goal Five

Maintain affordability so that money is not a barrier to participation in the benefits of higher education.

Through the HOPE Scholarship Program, Georgia is a national leader in providing merit-based financial aid to students. The total cost of attending college remains a challenge to some students and their families.

As a result of its strategic actions, University System institutions will remain affordable for students and assist economically disadvantaged students in meeting the cost of college.

Objectives of this goal include establishing a need-based financial aid program and diversifying and increasing revenue sources.

Strategic Goal Six

Increase efficiency, working as a System.

The University System is fortunate to enjoy strong financial support from state leaders. The USG must continue to earn that support by demonstrating accountability for the use of its resources, by maximizing non-state revenues, and by increasing the efficiency of its business operations. The USG must work with state leaders to develop an appropriate business model for current economic trends and conditions.

As a result of its strategic actions, the University System will increase its efficiency while increasing academic quality.

Objectives of this goal include increasing the efficiency of business functions, developing a leadership culture and engaging the workforce in process improvement, and establishing accountability metrics for the System.

The University System of Georgia

Strategic Plan

No organization
can be successful
over the long term
without a sound
strategy.



"Creating A More Educated Georgia"
www.usg.edu

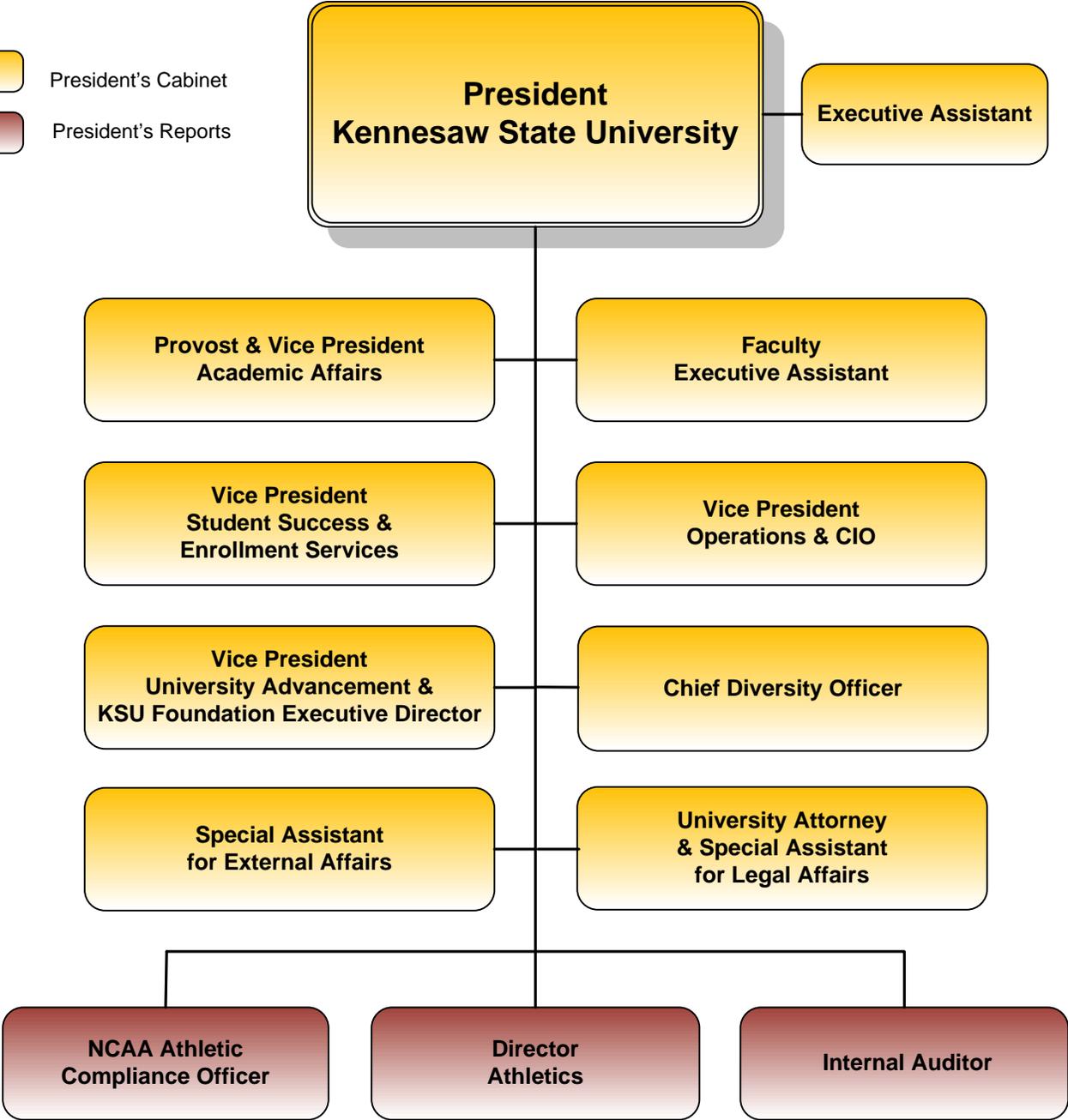
Office of the President



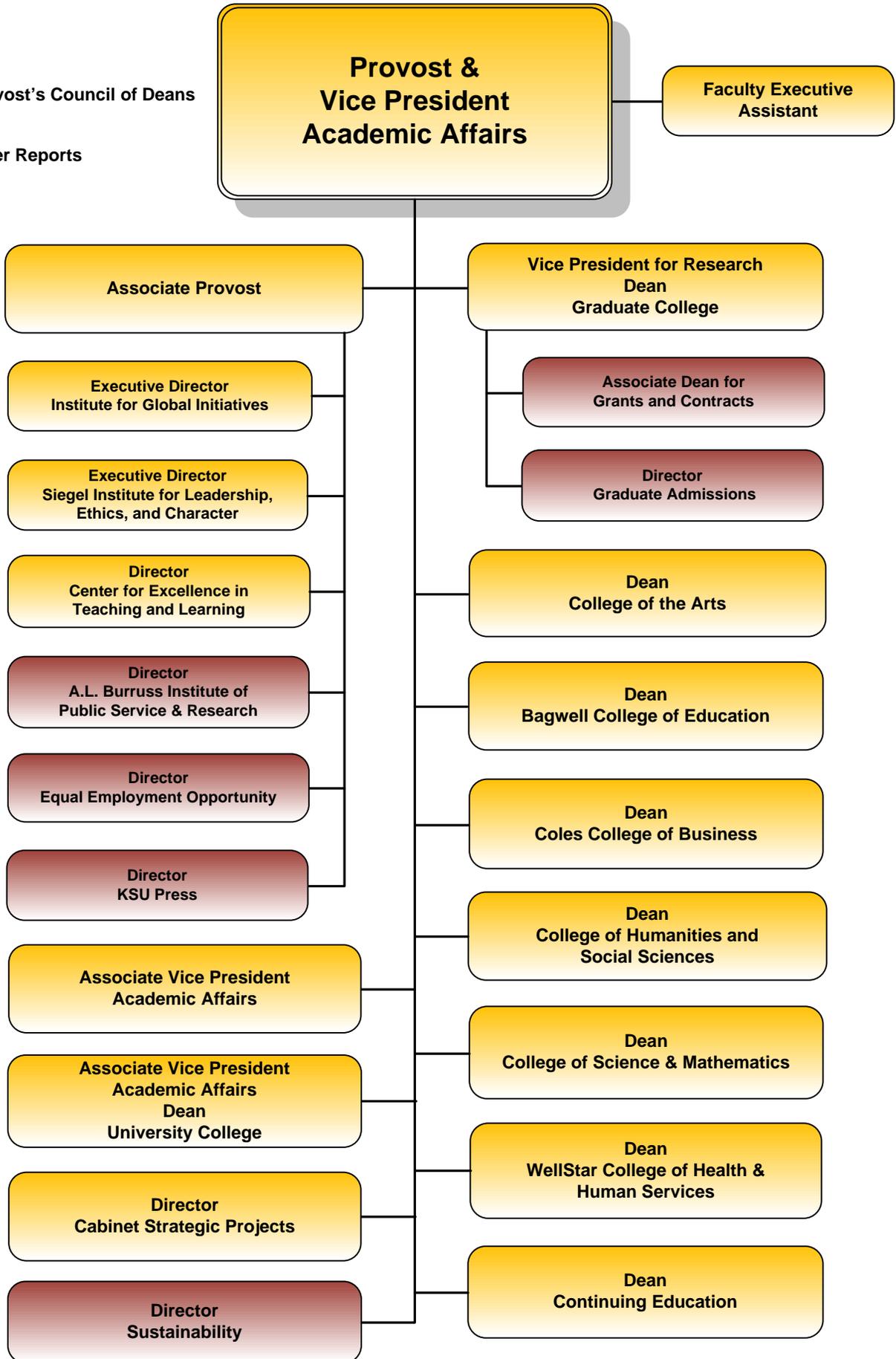
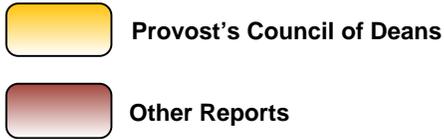
President's Cabinet



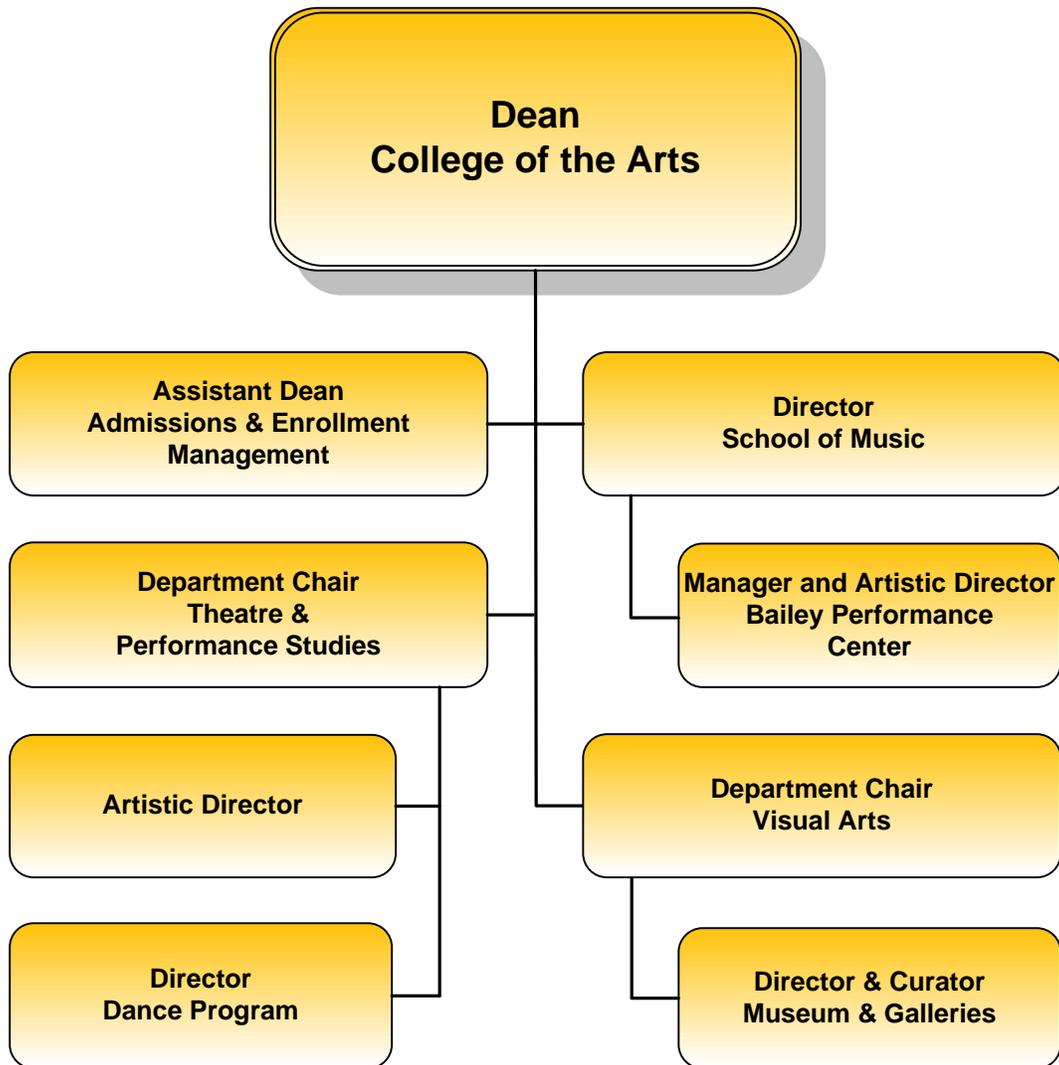
President's Reports



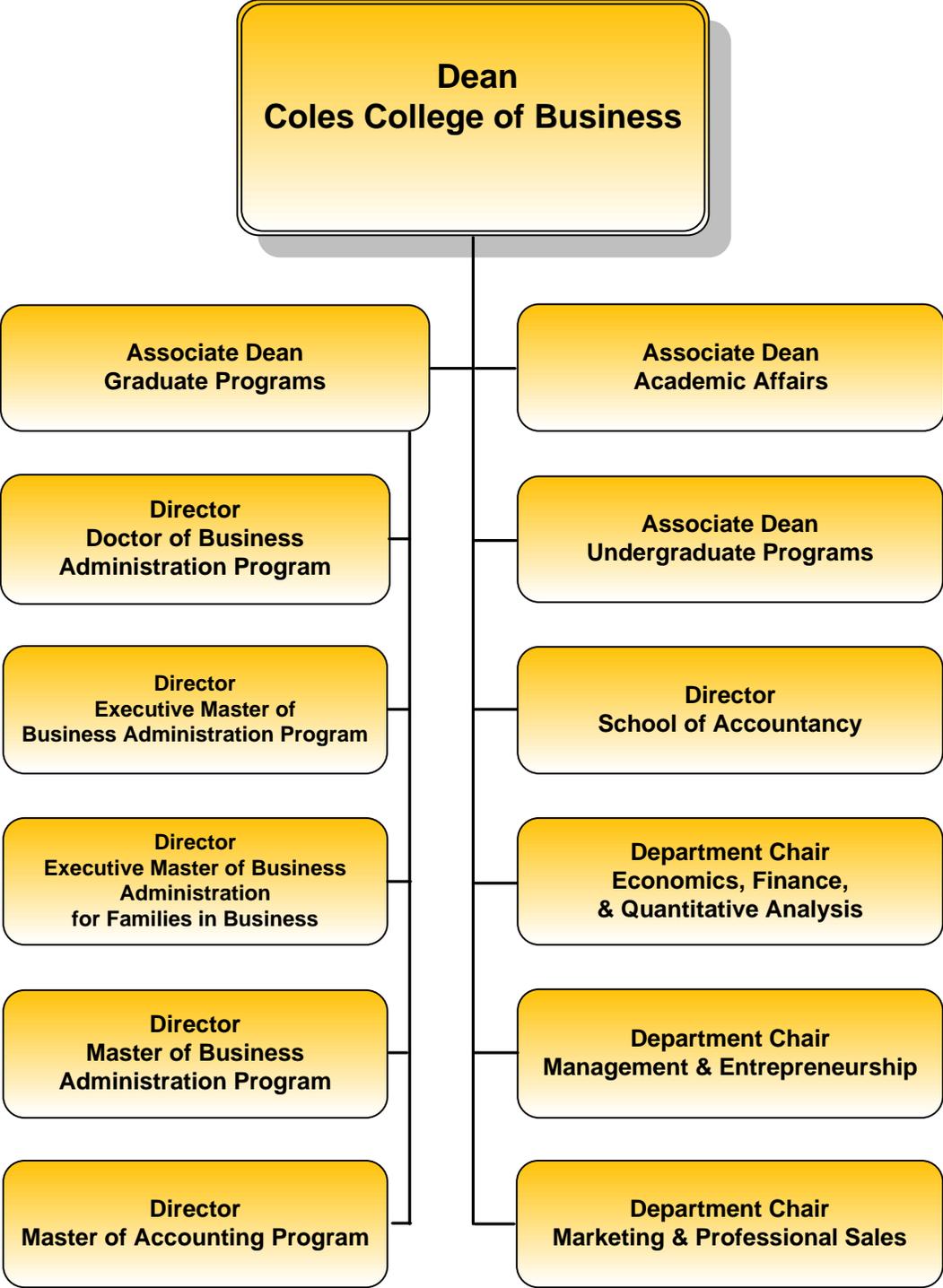
Academic Affairs



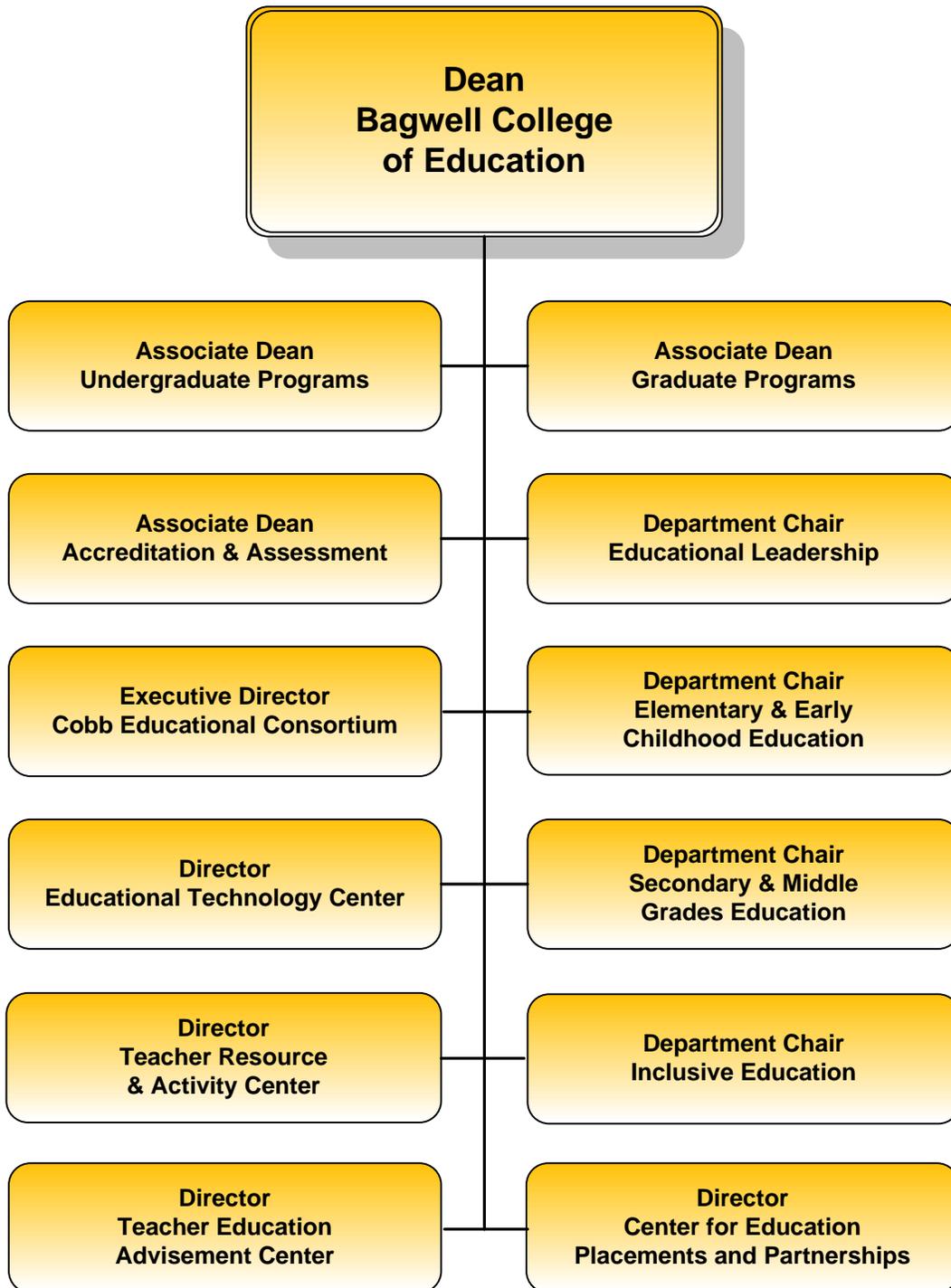
College of the Arts



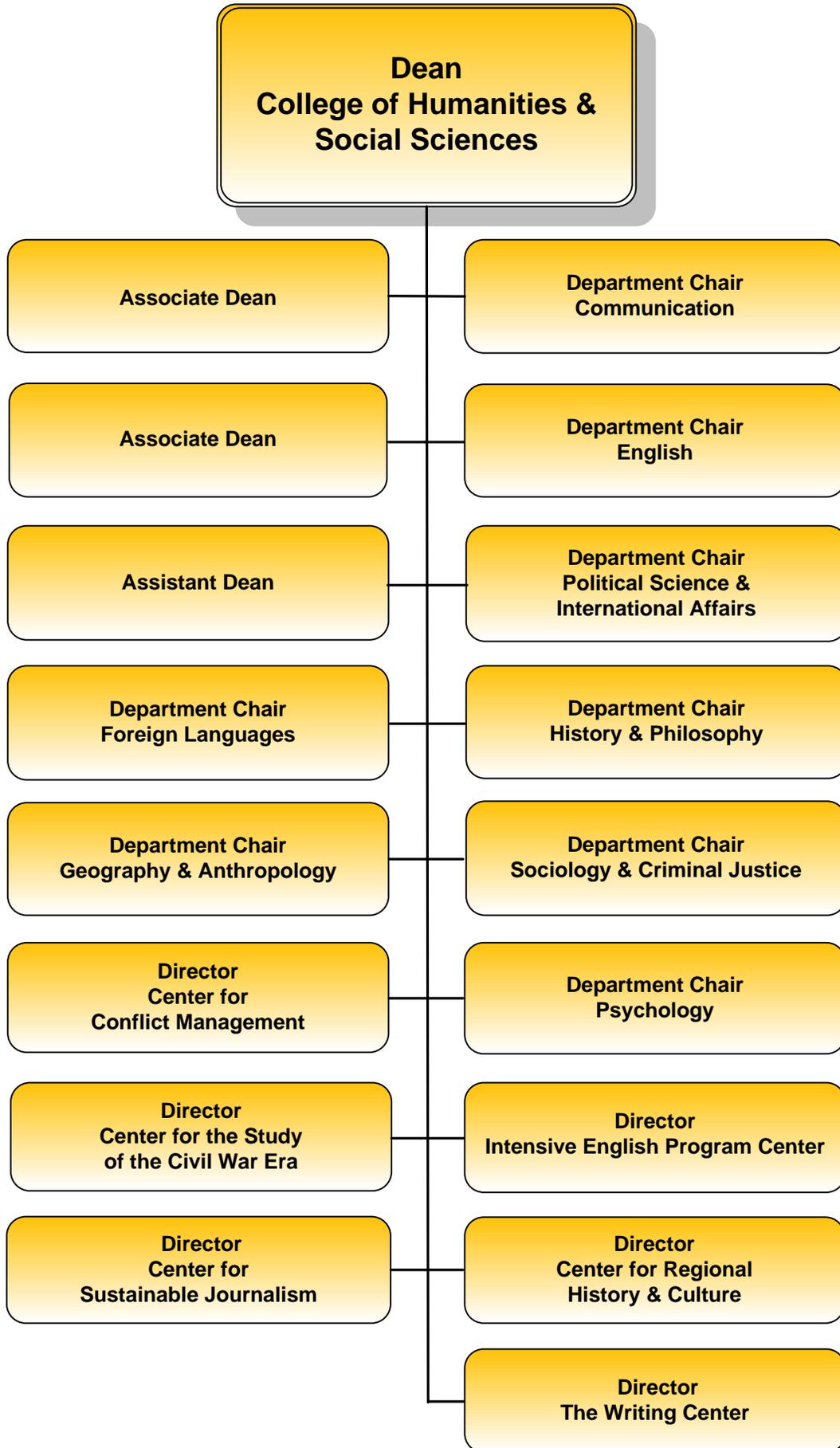
Coles College of Business



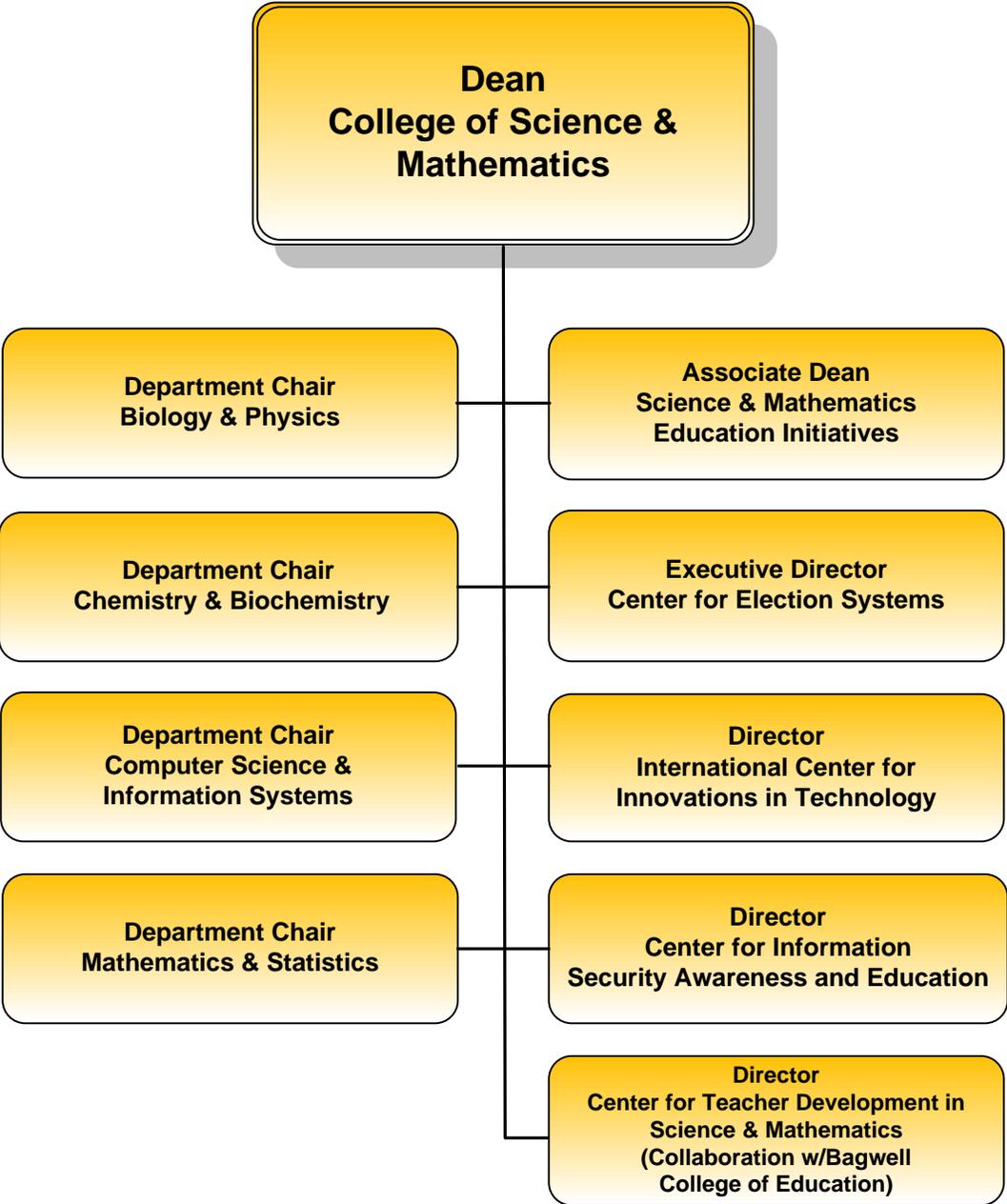
Bagwell College of Education



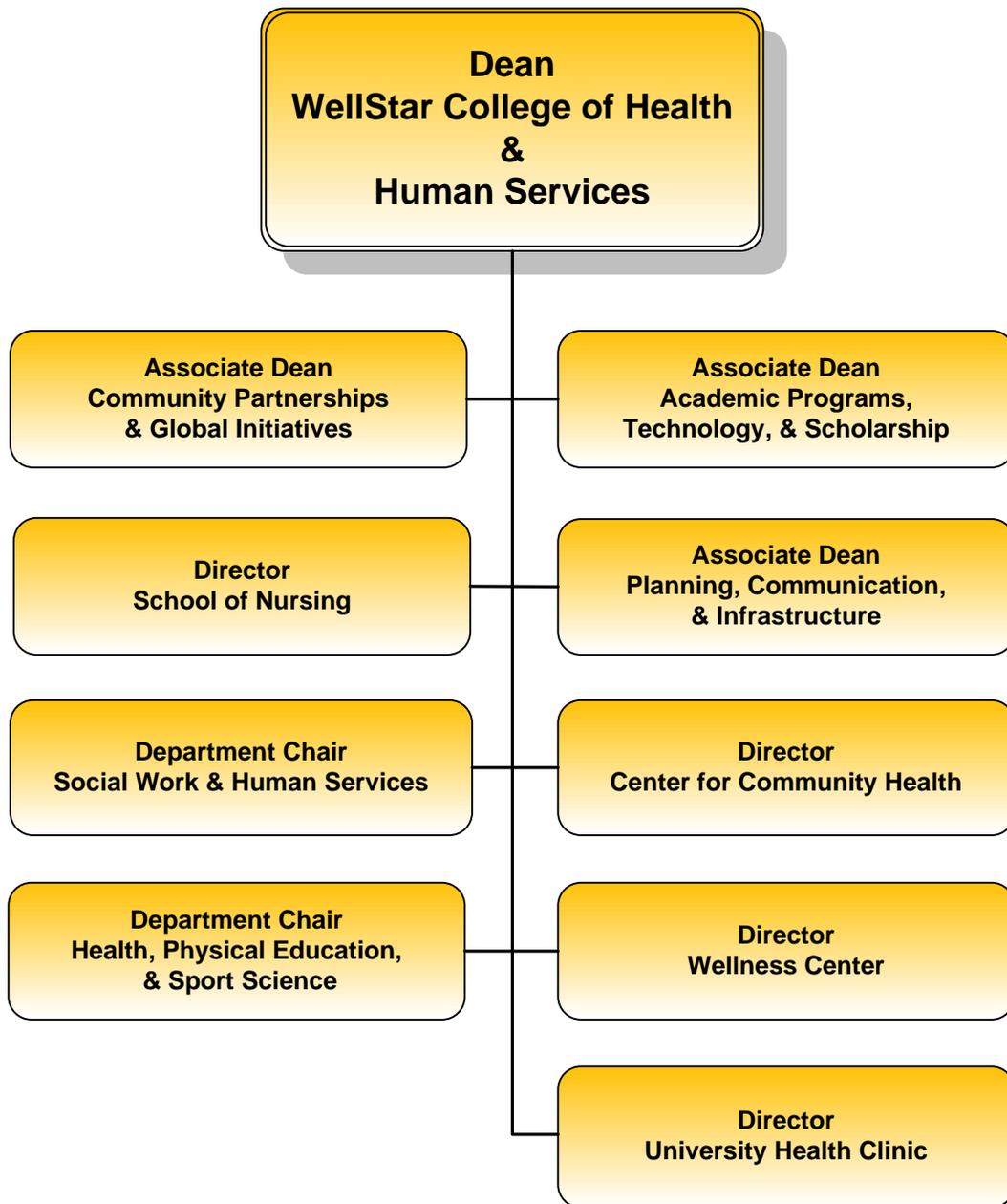
College of Humanities & Social Sciences



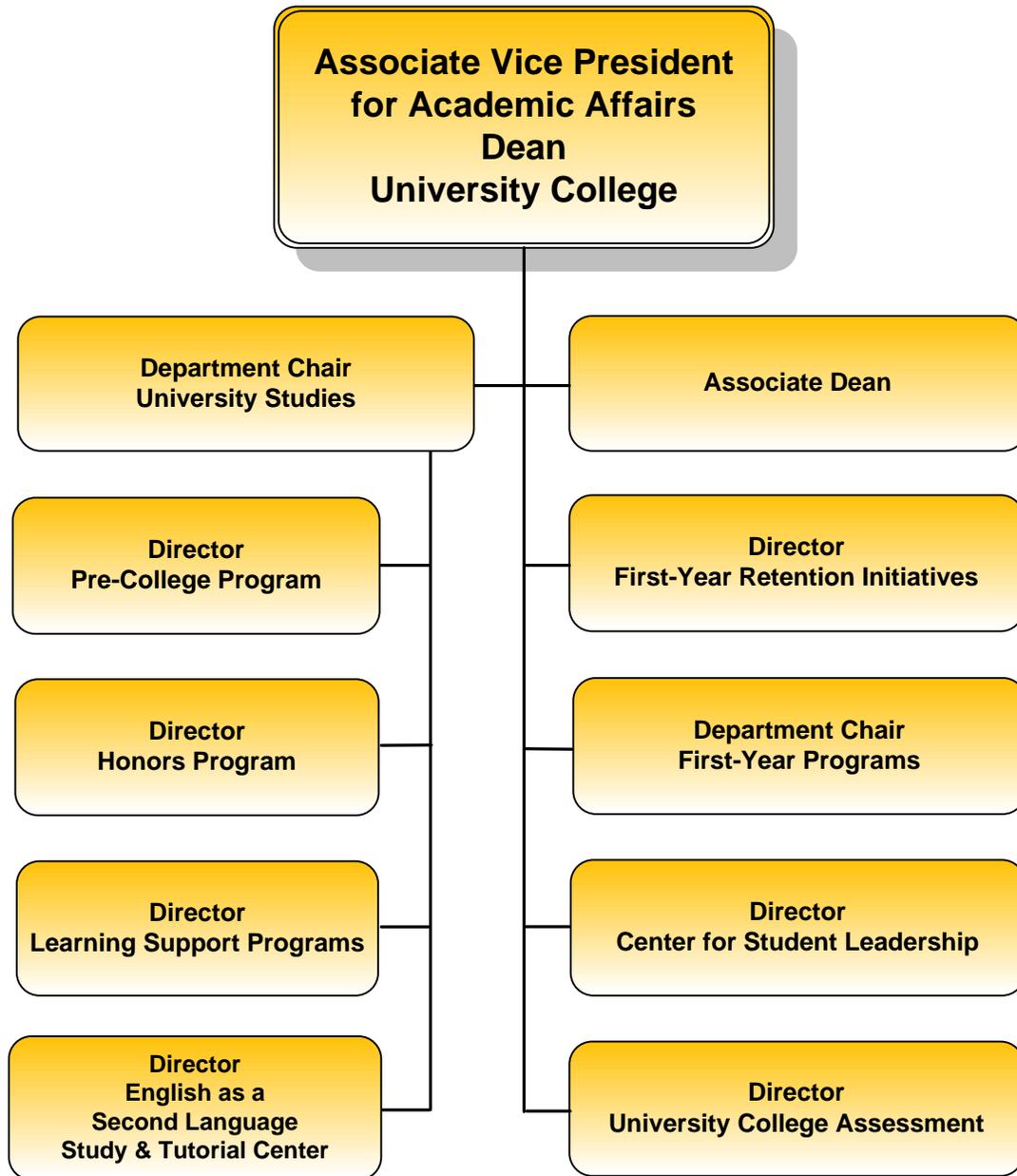
College of Science & Mathematics



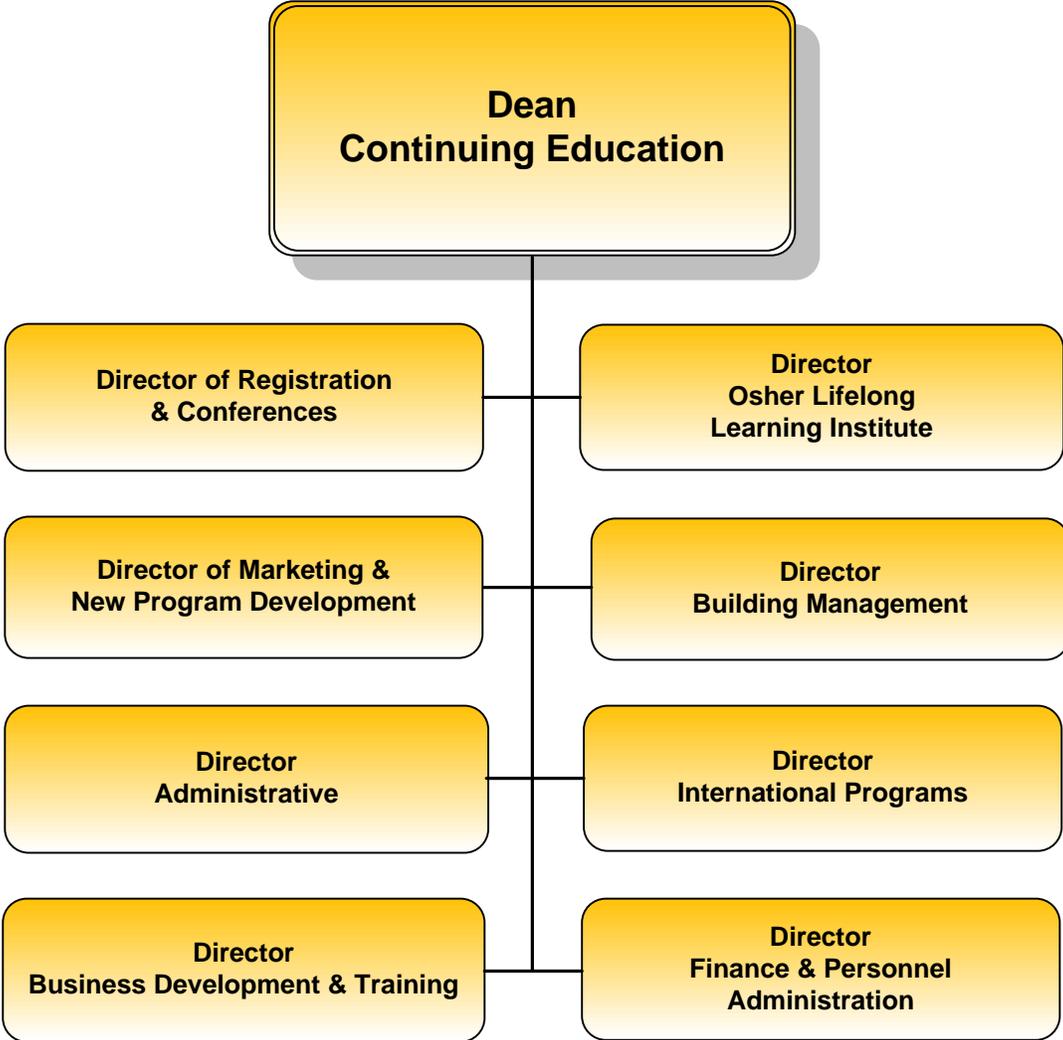
WellStar College of Health and Human Services



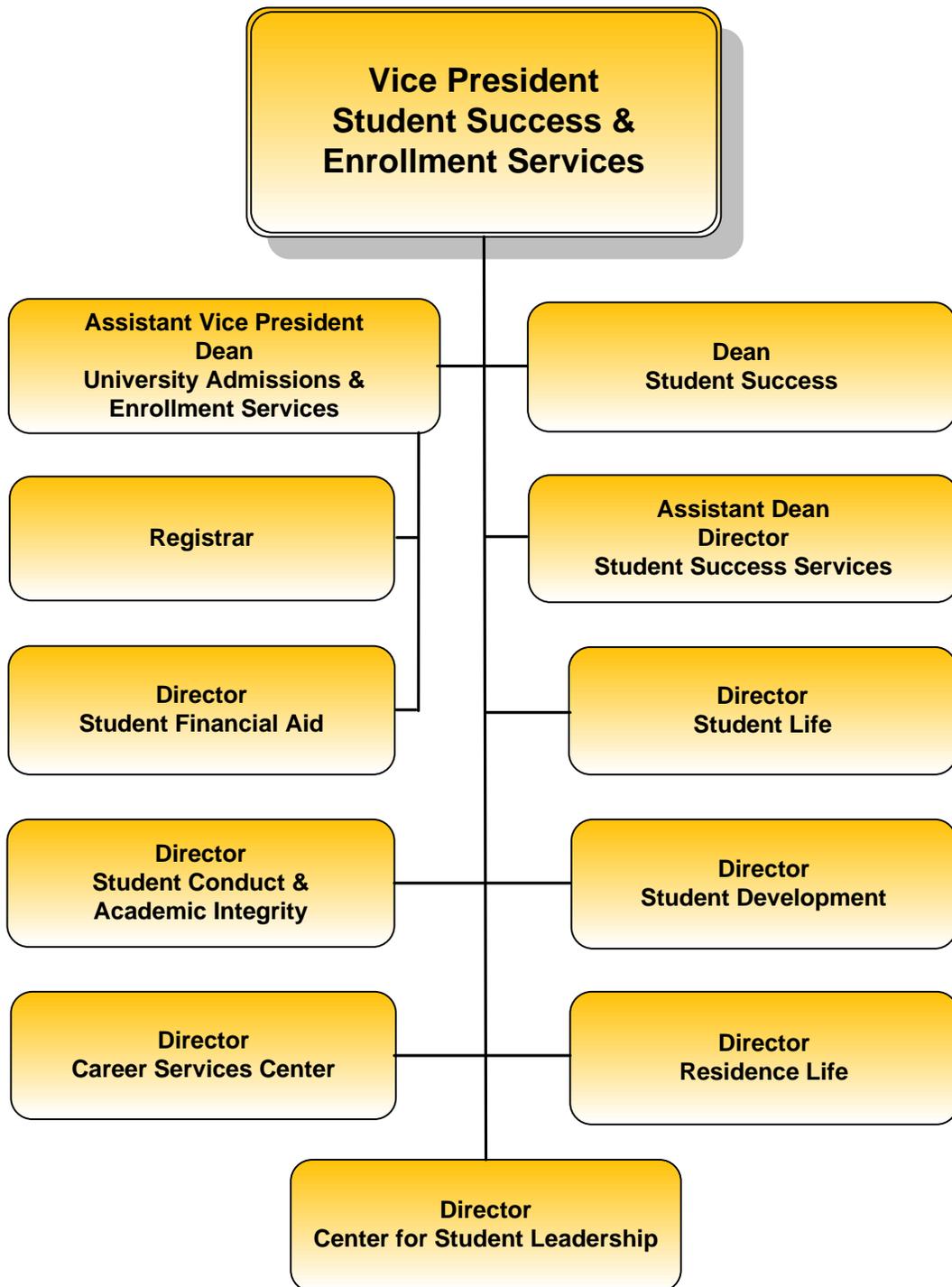
University College



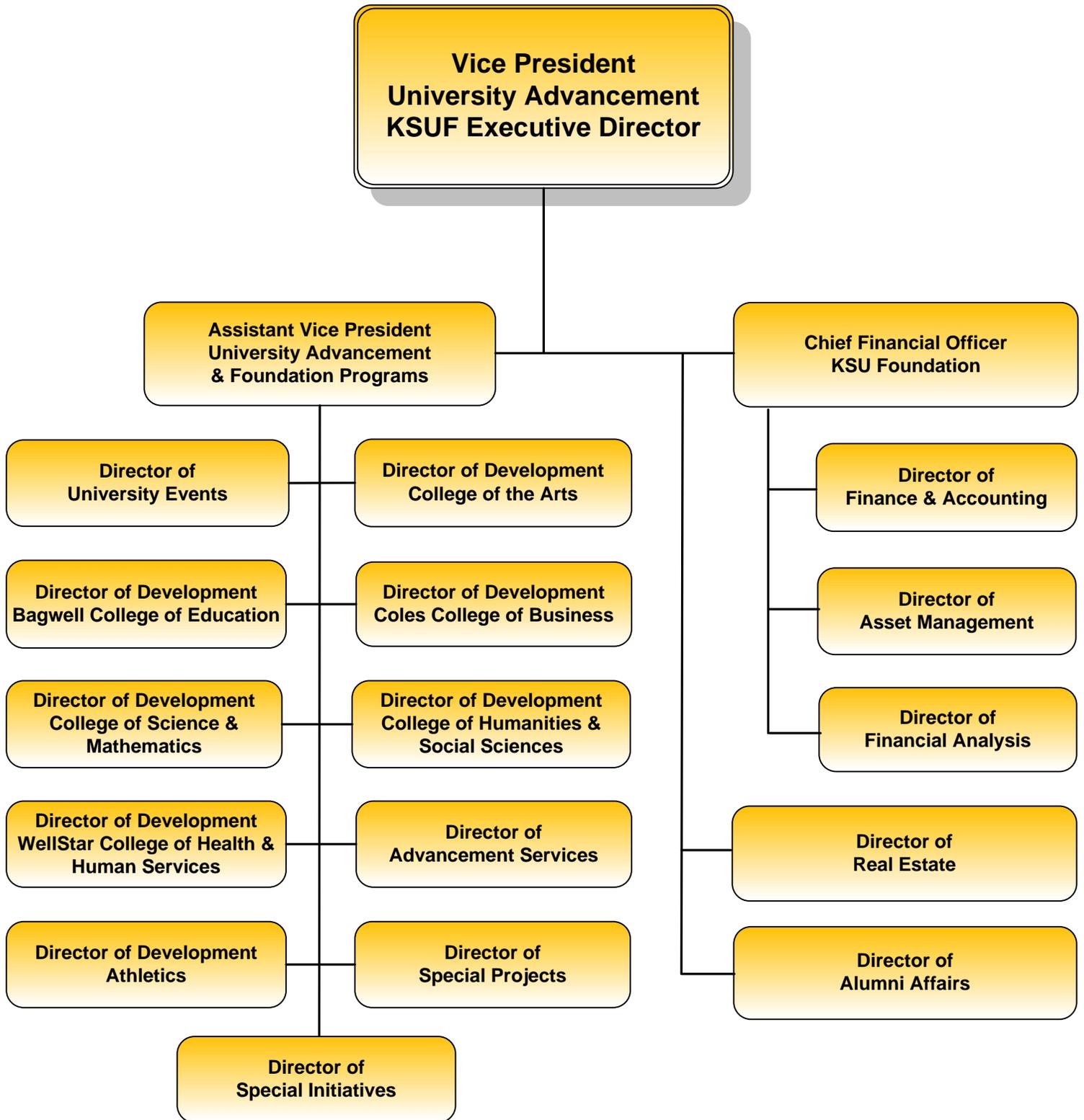
Continuing Education



Student Success & Enrollment Services

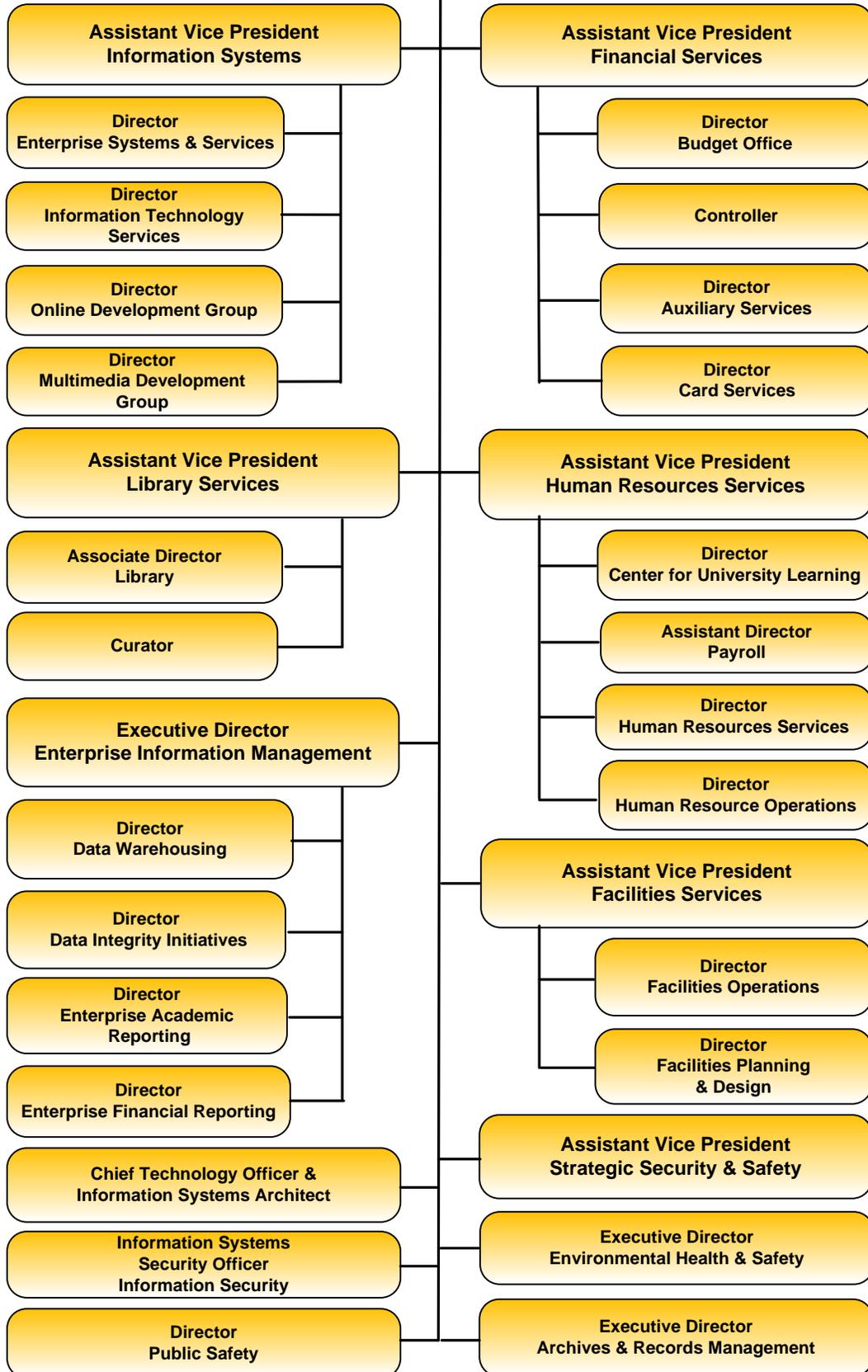


University Advancement



Operations Division

Vice President for Operations
Chief Information Officer
Chief Business Officer



External Affairs



Legal Affairs



KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

KSU Is Maturing as a Metropolitan University

| Fall 2009 | Georgia Southern University (Rural) | Georgia State University (Urban) | Kennesaw State University (Metropolitan) |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Freshman | 32% | 19% | 24% |
| Sophmores | 25% | 20% | 24% |
| Juniors | 21% | 23% | 23% |
| Seniors | 23% | 38% | 30% |
| Subtotal | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Lower Division | 57% | 39% | 48% |
| Upper Division | 43% | 61% | 52% |
| Subtotal | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Undergraduates | 82% | 73% | 90% |
| Graduates | 14% | 25% | 9% |
| Other/Transients | 4% | 2% | 0% |
| Subtotal | 100% | 100% | 100% |

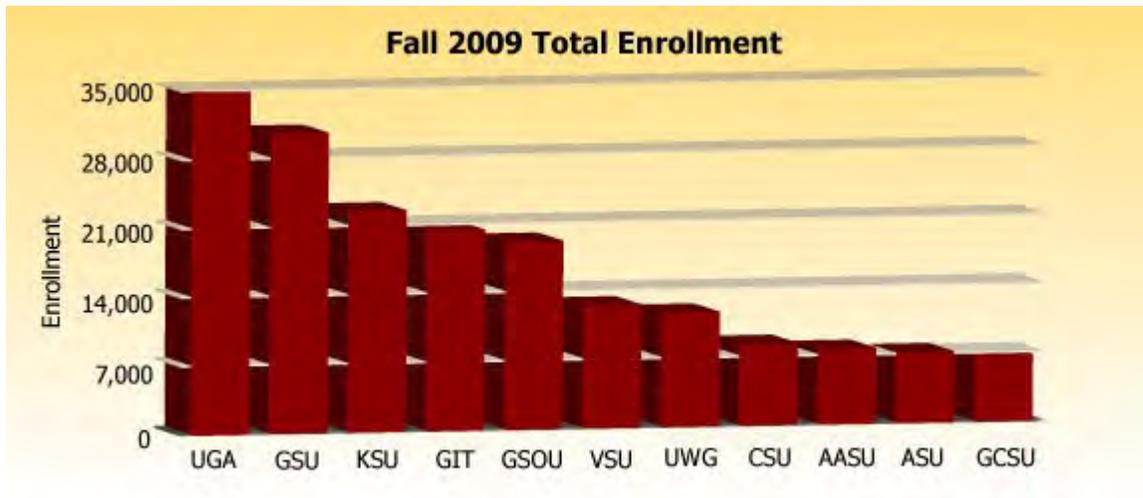
¹ Percent totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Highlights

- Rural universities with high residential student population like Georgia Southern tend to cater to traditional freshmen whose numbers decline substantially by the senior year. Urban universities like Georgia State and metropolitan universities like KSU have larger senior classes than freshmen classes because they serve substantially larger numbers of transfer and nontraditional-age students in addition to traditional freshmen.
- Since graduate programs are attractive to working professionals, universities in urban and metropolitan areas tend to have high percentages of graduate enrollment because of their proximity to residences and workplaces of such students. KSU's continuing maturation as a metropolitan university bodes well for continued enrollment growth at the upper division and graduate levels.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Largest of Georgia's Public Universities



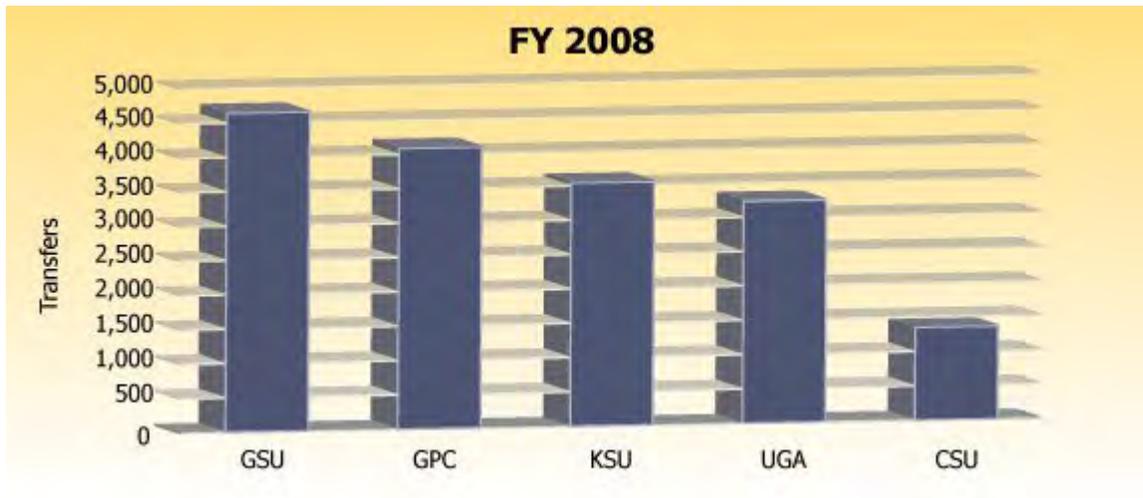
| Largest 10 Public Universities in GA | Total Enrollment | FTE Students | Graduate Enrollment | Upper Division | New Students |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| University of Georgia | 34,885 | 33,175 | 7,136 | 15,004 | 8,131 |
| Georgia State University | 30,427 | 26,970 | 7,392 | 13,333 | 7,868 |
| Kennesaw State University | 22,389 | 20,085 | 2,085 | 10,585 | 5,487 |
| Georgia Institute of Technology | 20,293 | 19,065 | 6,777 | 7,111 | 5,350 |
| Georgia Southern University | 19,086 | 17,448 | 2,600 | 6,847 | 5,241 |
| Valdosta State University | 12,391 | 11,357 | 2,063 | 4,478 | 3,687 |
| University of West Georgia | 11,500 | 10,308 | 1,878 | 3,835 | 3,085 |
| Columbus State University | 8,178 | 6,953 | 1,210 | 2,981 | 2,325 |
| Armstrong Atlantic State University | 7,538 | 6,515 | 926 | 2,806 | 2,137 |
| Augusta State University | 7,061 | 6,139 | 1,226 | 2,269 | 1,871 |
| Georgia College & State University | 6,633 | 6,159 | 989 | 2,613 | 1,880 |

Highlights

- KSU is the third largest of the public universities in Georgia in terms of total enrollment and full-time-equivalent students, behind the University of Georgia and Georgia State University and ahead of Georgia Tech and Georgia Southern.
- In terms of graduate enrollment, KSU trails the University of Georgia, Georgia State, and Georgia Tech by thousands of students.
- Upper division undergraduate enrollment at KSU is substantially larger than Georgia Tech's and Georgia Southern's and approximately 2,750 students under Georgia State's.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

USG Institutions Receiving the Largest Number of Transfers



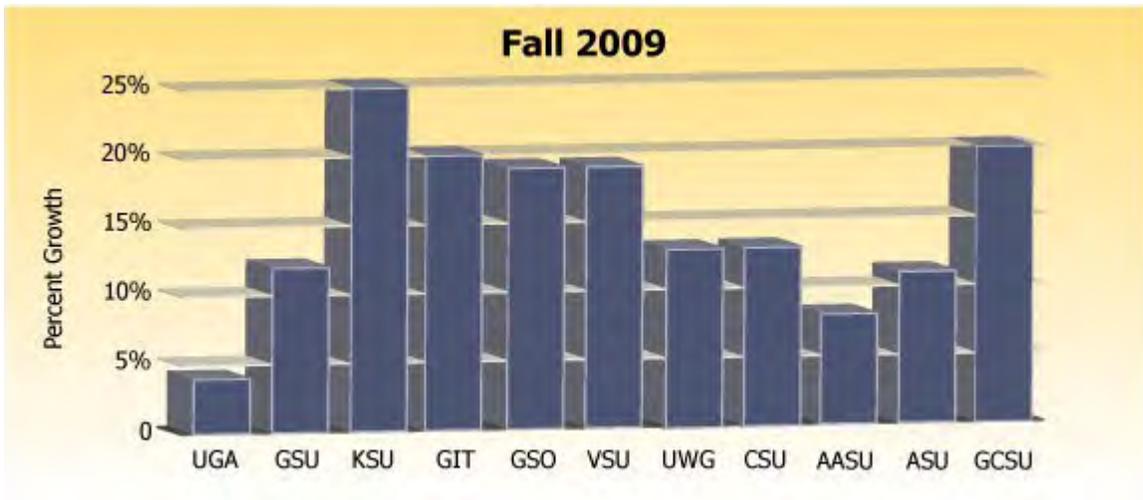
| Largest Receivers | Total | In-System Transfers | Out-of-System Transfers |
|---------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Georgia Perimeter College | 4,646 | 1,543 | 3,103 |
| Georgia State University | 4,090 | 2,430 | 1,660 |
| Kennesaw State University | 3,543 | 1,800 | 1,743 |
| University of Georgia | 3,233 | 2,477 | 756 |
| Clayton State University | 1,354 | 660 | 694 |

Highlights

- KSU enrolled the third highest number of new transfer students in FY 2008, although the differences between KSU and Georgia State and the University of Georgia were relatively small.
- As urban/metropolitan institutions, Georgia Perimeter, Kennesaw State, and Georgia State enrolled the highest numbers of out-of-system transfers, many of which were nontraditional-age out-of-state transfer students relocating to Atlanta; KSU's number of out-of-system transfers was second highest.
- The University of Georgia attracted the highest number of transfers from institutions within the University System of Georgia; KSU enrolled the third highest number.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Fall Enrollment Growth in the Largest State Universities



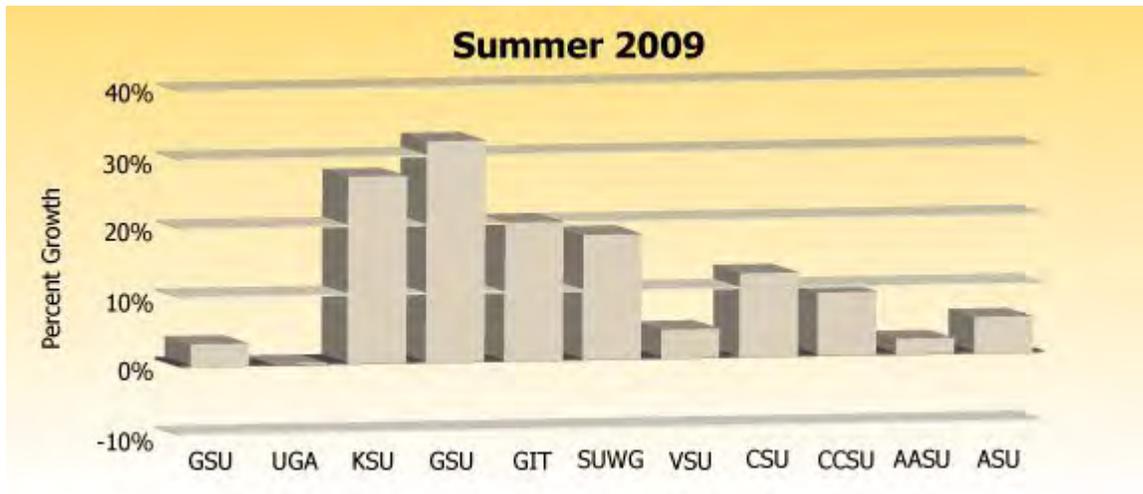
| Institution | Fall 2004 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year # Change | 5-Year % Change |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| University of Georgia | 33,405 | 34,885 | 1,480 | 4% |
| Georgia State University | 27,261 | 30,427 | 3,166 | 12% |
| Kennesaw State University | 17,961 | 22,389 | 4,428 | 25% |
| Georgia Institute of Technology | 16,841 | 20,293 | 3,452 | 20% |
| Georgia Southern University | 16,100 | 19,086 | 2,986 | 19% |
| Valdosta State University | 10,400 | 12,391 | 1,991 | 19% |
| University of West Georgia | 10,216 | 11,500 | 1,284 | 13% |
| Columbus State University | 7,224 | 8,178 | 954 | 13% |
| Armstrong Atlantic State University | 7,009 | 7,538 | 529 | 8% |
| Augusta State University | 6,368 | 7,061 | 693 | 11% |
| Georgia College & State University | 5,531 | 6,633 | 1,102 | 20% |

Highlights

- KSU's fall enrollment ranked third in size behind University of Georgia and Georgia State and was approximately two to three thousand students larger than Georgia Southern's and Georgia Tech's.
- KSU led all other state universities in fall enrollment growth over the last five years, increasing by over four thousand students or 25%.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Summer Enrollment Growth in the Largest State Universities



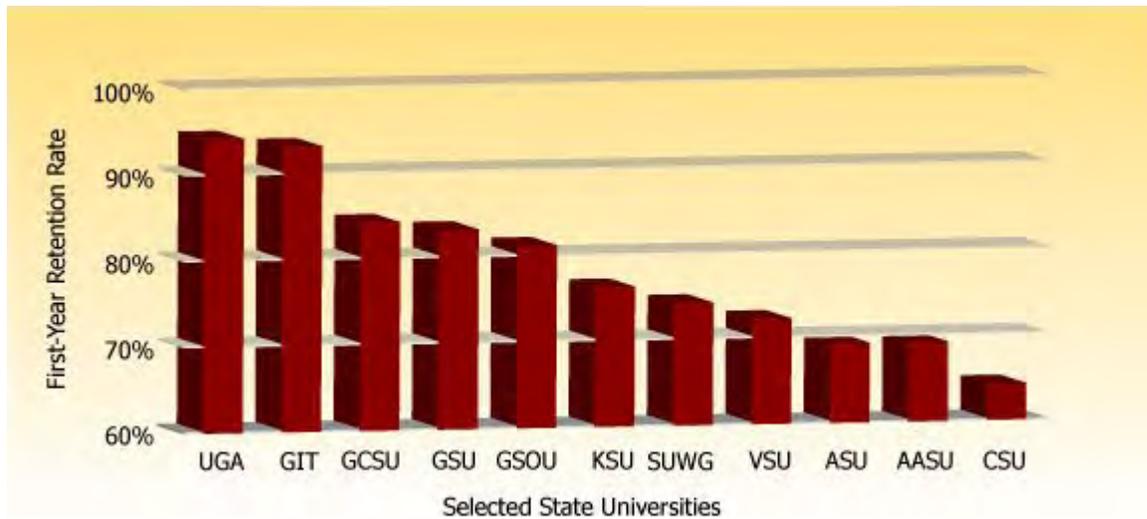
| Institution | Summer 2004 | Summer 2009 | 5-Year # Change | 5-Year % Change |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Georgia State University | 15,265 | 15,776 | 511 | 3% |
| University of Georgia | 15,523 | 15,537 | 14 | 0% |
| Kennesaw State University | 9,256 | 11,783 | 2,527 | 27% |
| Georgia Southern University | 7,497 | 9,892 | 2,395 | 32% |
| Georgia Institute of Technology | 7,253 | 8,699 | 1,446 | 20% |
| University of West Georgia | 4,996 | 5,900 | 904 | 18% |
| Valdosta State University | 5,218 | 5,427 | 209 | 4% |
| Columbus State University | 3,933 | 4,403 | 470 | 12% |
| Clayton State University | 3,509 | 3,820 | 311 | 9% |
| Armstrong Atlantic State University | 3,536 | 3,611 | 75 | 2% |
| Augusta State University | 3,386 | 3,552 | 166 | 5% |

Highlights

- KSU's summer enrollment ranked third in size behind University of Georgia and Georgia State University and was approximately two to three thousand students larger than Georgia Southern's and Georgia Tech's.
- KSU led the other state universities in growth of summer enrollment over the last five years, increasing by over 2,500 students or 27%.
- Substantial growth was realized by the regional and state universities, especially Kennesaw State, Georgia Southern, and University of West Georgia.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

First-Year Retention Rates at USG Universities



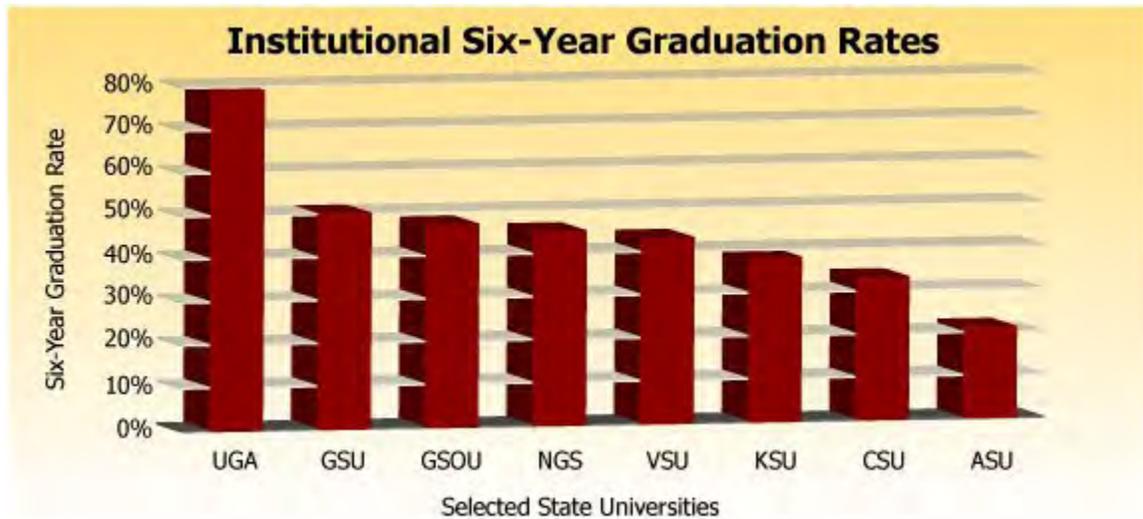
| USG University | Fall 2003 Cohort | Fall 2008 Cohort |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| University of Georgia | 93% | 94% |
| Georgia Institute of Technology | 92% | 93% |
| Georgia College & State University | 79% | 84% |
| Georgia State University | 83% | 83% |
| Georgia Southern University | 79% | 81% |
| Kennesaw State University | 76% | 75% |
| University of West Georgia | 72% | 74% |
| Valdosta State University | 76% | 72% |
| Augusta State University | 68% | 70% |
| Armstrong Atlantic State University | 63% | 69% |
| Columbus State University | 71% | 64% |

Highlights

- First-year retention rates are notably higher among the most selective universities like UGA and Georgia Tech.
- First-year retention rates have improved modestly at most of the state's universities. A few have declined, including KSU.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Six Year Graduation Rates at USG Universities



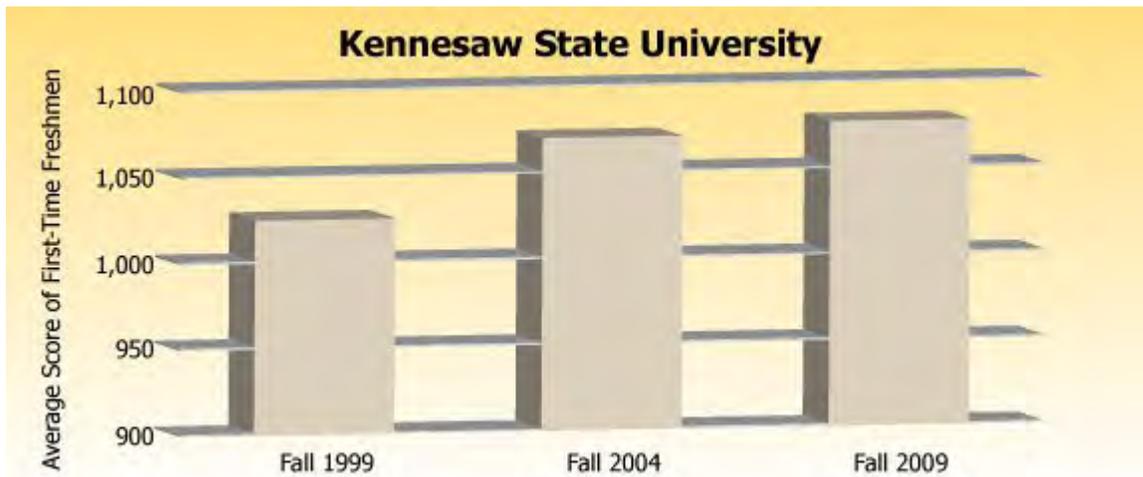
| USG University (Fall 2003 Cohort FT/FT Freshman Cohort) | Institutional | Within USG |
|---|---------------|------------|
| University of Georgia | 79% | 82% |
| Georgia Institute of Technology | 79% | 81% |
| Georgia College & State University | 48% | 62% |
| Georgia State University | 50% | 58% |
| Georgia Southern University | 47% | 57% |
| North Georgia College & State University | 45% | 56% |
| Valdosta State University | 43% | 53% |
| Albany State University | 42% | 46% |
| Kennesaw State University | 38% | 46% |
| University of West Georgia | 37% | 45% |
| Georgia Southwestern State University | 35% | 43% |
| Southern Polytechnic State University | 30% | 43% |
| Armstrong Atlantic State University | 30% | 40% |
| Columbus State University | 33% | 39% |
| Clayton State University | 29% | 39% |
| Savannah State University | 29% | 37% |
| Augusta State University | 21% | 28% |

Highlights

- Six-year graduation rates only pertain to students who begin as first-time full-time freshmen and complete the bachelor's degree within six years (traditional undergraduates). KSU's heavy nontraditional student population of transfers and older adult undergraduates are not counted in calculations of these rates.
- Despite KSU's high level of annual degree completions, traditional undergraduates have a substantially lower than average six-year graduation rate at KSU compared to other USG universities.
- Universities with highly selective admission standards that cater to traditional students such as UGA and Georgia Tech tend to have high institutional six-year graduation rates. Metropolitan and urban universities that serve large nontraditional student populations tend to have low graduation rates.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Average SAT Score of First-Time Freshmen Among Four-Year USG Institutions



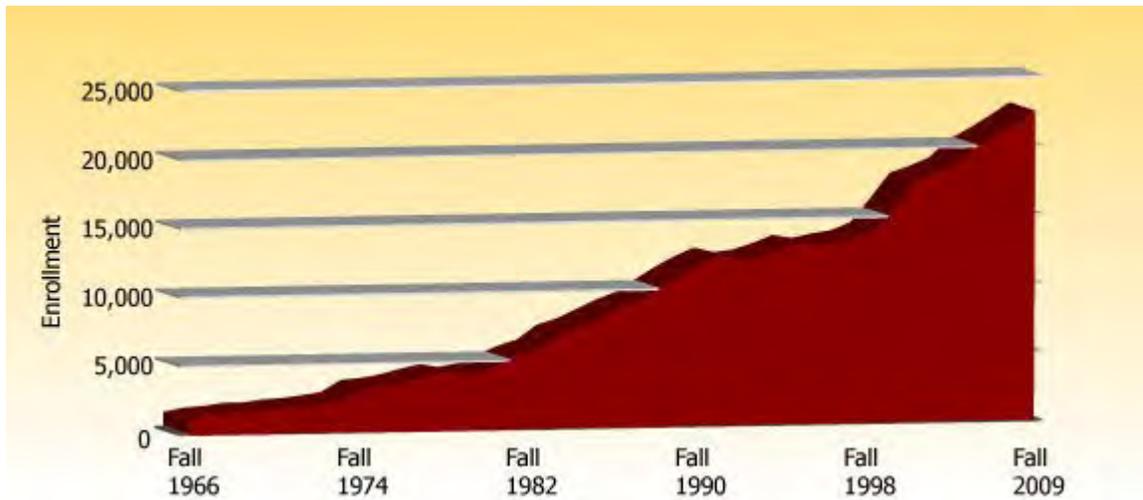
| USG Institution | Fall 1999 | Fall 2004 | Fall 2009 | 10-Year % Change |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Georgia Institute of Technology | 1,303 | 1,323 | 1,336 | 3% |
| University of Georgia | 1,190 | 1,230 | 1,237 | 4% |
| Georgia College & State University | 1,027 | 1,116 | 1,139 | 11% |
| Southern Polytechnic State University | 1,067 | 1,119 | 1,131 | 6% |
| Georgia Southern University | 987 | 1,080 | 1,106 | 12% |
| North Georgia College & State University | 1,061 | 1,080 | 1,097 | 3% |
| Georgia State University | 1,050 | 1,088 | 1,080 | 3% |
| Kennesaw State University | 1,024 | 1,069 | 1,076 | 5% |
| Armstrong Atlantic State University | 962 | 1,027 | 1,015 | 6% |
| University of West Georgia | 964 | 1,006 | 1,000 | 4% |
| Valdosta State University | 1,001 | 1,025 | 996 | 0% |
| Georgia Southwestern State University | 986 | 986 | 980 | -1% |
| Augusta State University | 981 | 975 | 979 | 0% |
| Columbus State University | 969 | 989 | 973 | 0% |
| Clayton State University | 988 | 992 | 969 | -2% |
| Albany State University | 837 | 934 | 879 | 5% |
| Savannah State University | 868 | 902 | 878 | 1% |
| Fort Valley State University | 867 | 913 | 874 | 1% |
| State Universities Average | 1,007 | 1,047 | 1,041 | 3% |

Highlights

- Most USG institutions, including KSU, achieved increases in their average combined SAT scores for freshmen over the past decade.
- Georgia Southern University and Georgia College & State University had the highest percentage of change in the average SAT scores for first-time freshmen over the past 10 years. However, among the averages for KSU and its peer institutions, including Georgia State, the differences were relatively modest.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Decades of KSU's Growth



| Fall Headcount | Past Decades of Growth | | | | To Date |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1966-1976 | 1976-1986 | 1986-1996 | 1996-2006 | 2006-2016 |
| Start of Decade | 1,014 | 3,211 | 7,296 | 12,537 | 19,854 |
| End of Decade | 3,211 | 7,296 | 12,537 | 19,854 | 22,389 |
| Ten-Year # Change | 2,197 | 4,085 | 5,241 | 7,317 | 2,535 |
| Ten-Year % Change | 217% | 127% | 72% | 58% | 13% |
| Average Annual Change | 13% | 9% | 6% | 5% | 4% |
| Highest Annual Change | 38% | 18% | 10% | 12% | 4% |
| Lowest Annual Change | 0% | -6% | -3% | -2% | 4% |
| # of Annual Increases | 9/10 | 9/10 | 9/10 | 9/10 | 3/3 |

Highlights

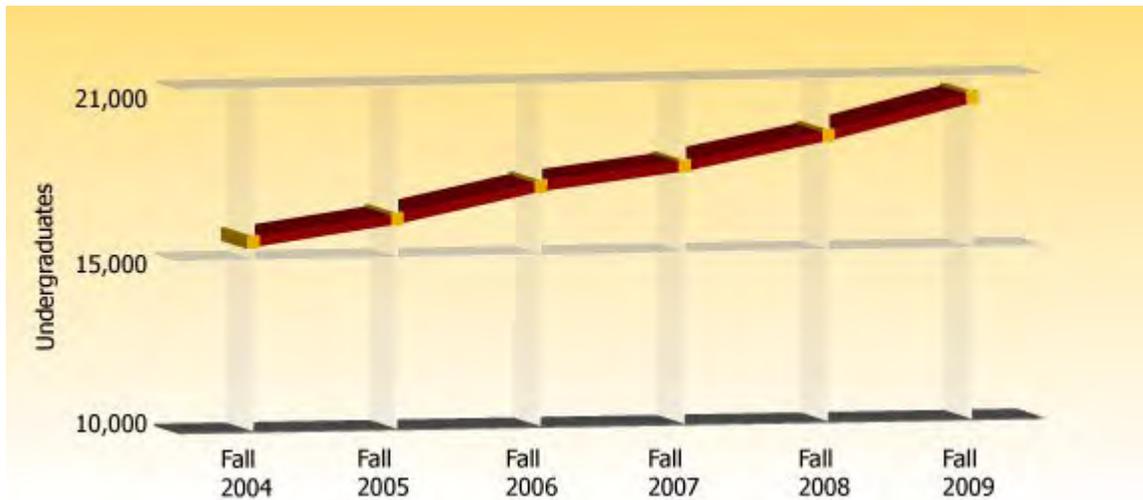
- KSU's historical trends of annual enrollment growth are exceptionally strong and likely to continue. Over the past 43 years since the University's inception in Fall 1966, record high fall enrollments have been achieved 38 times. Fall enrollment has declined significantly only three times from the previous year. The most recent decline of 2% was in 1998 and associated with the onset of conversion to the semester calendar.
- Over a third of the 38 record high fall enrollments reflected double-digit percentage increases, the two most recent being 12% in 2002 and 2003 when the first on-campus residences were opened.
- Over the past four decades, KSU's rate of fall enrollment growth has slowed and been trending downward in terms of percentage increases and is likely to continue to do so. A 35% to 45% growth over the next decade appears likely if KSU's 40-year trends continue, which would raise enrollment to between 27,000 and 29,000 students by Fall 2016.
- It is becoming increasingly difficult to realize large annual percentage increases in fall enrollment. A percentage point gain four decades ago in Fall 1967 required only 10 additional students over the total enrollment for Fall 1966. In 2009, a one percentage point growth requires 200 more students than were enrolled in Fall 2008.

Related Links

- [Latest Enrollment/Trends and Projections Report](#)
- [Enrollment Archives/Historical Enrollment Trends Report](#)

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Undergraduate Fall Enrollment



| Classification | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year # Change | 5-Year % Change |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Joint Enrollment | 156 | 140 | 103 | 108 | 79 | 125 | -31 | -20% |
| Freshman | 4,527 | 4,434 | 4,768 | 4,754 | 4,941 | 4,749 | 222 | 5% |
| Sophomore | 3,673 | 3,815 | 3,906 | 4,145 | 4,319 | 4,778 | 1,105 | 30% |
| Junior | 3,368 | 3,676 | 3,746 | 3,906 | 4,209 | 4,614 | 1,246 | 37% |
| Senior | 4,240 | 4,574 | 5,105 | 5,304 | 5,565 | 5,971 | 1,731 | 41% |
| Other | 115 | 100 | 80 | 55 | 58 | 67 | -48 | -42% |
| Undergraduates Total | 16,079 | 16,739 | 17,708 | 18,272 | 19,171 | 20,304 | 4,225 | 26% |
| Annual % Change | 3% | 4% | 6% | 3% | 5% | 6% | | |

Highlights

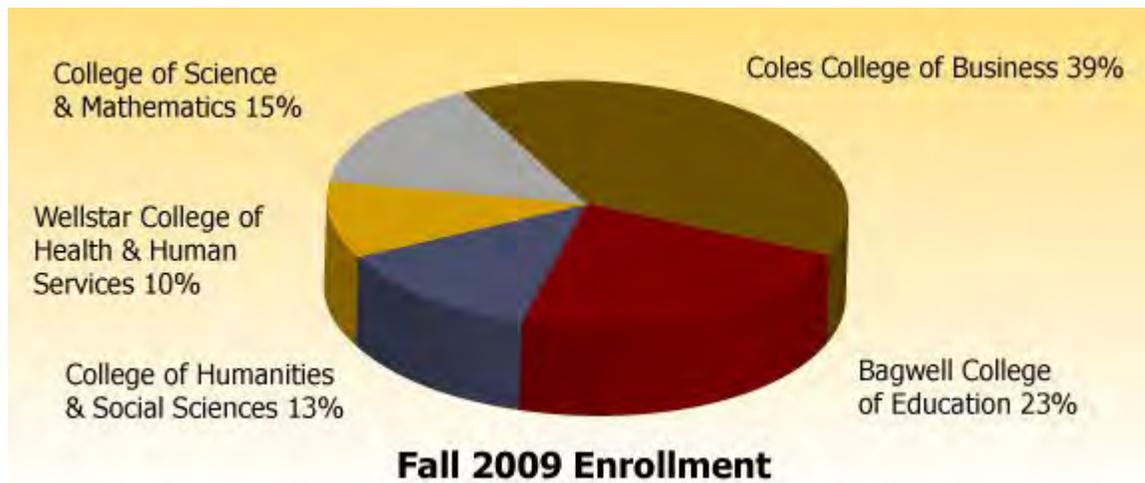
- KSU's total undergraduate fall enrollment has increased by more than 4,000 students or more than 25% over the past five years.
- The number of freshmen is up only 5% while the number of seniors is up more than 1,700 (41%) students over the last five years.
- Changes in state funding for joint enrollment (high school seniors gaining early admission and completing high school requirements while taking college courses) has contributed to a drop in KSU's Joint Enrollment Honors program in recent years. However, the number of joint enrolled students showed an increase in Fall 2009.

Related Links

- [Latest Enrollment Information/Trends and Projections Report](#)

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Graduate Enrollment Distribution



| College | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year # Change | 5-Year % Change |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Bagwell College of Education | 564 | 610 | 780 | 730 | 720 | 477 | -87 | -15% |
| Coles College of Business | 703 | 648 | 755 | 886 | 864 | 808 | 105 | 15% |
| College of Health & Human Services | 68 | 81 | 112 | 169 | 175 | 203 | 135 | 199% |
| College of Humanities & Social Sciences | 256 | 215 | 225 | 225 | 250 | 278 | 22 | 9% |
| College of Science & Mathematics | 127 | 137 | 157 | 189 | 151 | 178 | 51 | 40% |
| Other | 164 | 126 | 117 | 136 | 118 | 141 | -23 | -14% |
| Graduates Total | 1,882 | 1,817 | 2,146 | 2,335 | 2,278 | 2,085 | 203 | 11% |
| Annual % Change | -1% | -3% | 18% | 9% | -2% | -8% | | |

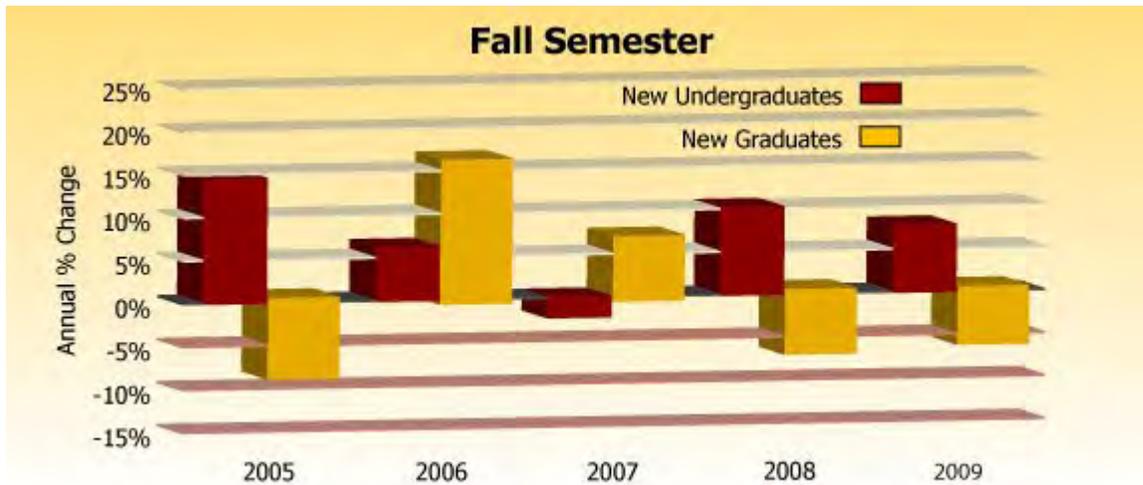
Highlights

- With the exception of the Bagwell College of Education, all colleges have experienced growth in graduate enrollment over the last five years, but the percentage increases have been especially great in the College of Health & Human Services and the College of Science and Mathematics.
- Business and education programs have led all others in undergraduate as well as graduate enrollment for the past two decades. Of particular interest is the decrease in these two colleges in Fall 2009. In one year, graduate education enrollment has dropped by more than one-third, while all other academic colleges showed an increase in graduate enrollment.

senior status within the traditional four-year time frame should begin to have a positive effect on improving four-year and six-year graduation rates in the near future. The nontraditional nature of KSU attendance patterns is reflected in the improved graduation rates of cohorts by the eighth year.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

New Student Enrollment for Fall



| Classification | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year # Change | 5-Year % Change |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Joint Enrollment Honors | 152 | 134 | 99 | 106 | 76 | 125 | -27 | -18% |
| Beginning Freshman | 1,726 | 2,114 | 2,405 | 2,361 | 2,639 | 2,749 | 1,023 | 59% |
| Transfer | 1,510 | 1,626 | 1,652 | 1,611 | 1,761 | 1,944 | 434 | 29% |
| Other Undergraduate | 81 | 93 | 54 | 37 | 54 | 62 | -19 | -23% |
| Graduates | 610 | 559 | 647 | 689 | 644 | 607 | -3 | 0% |
| Total | 4,079 | 4,526 | 4,857 | 4,804 | 5,174 | 5,487 | 1,408 | 35% |
| Annual % Change | -8% | 11% | 7% | -1% | 8% | 6% | | |

Highlights

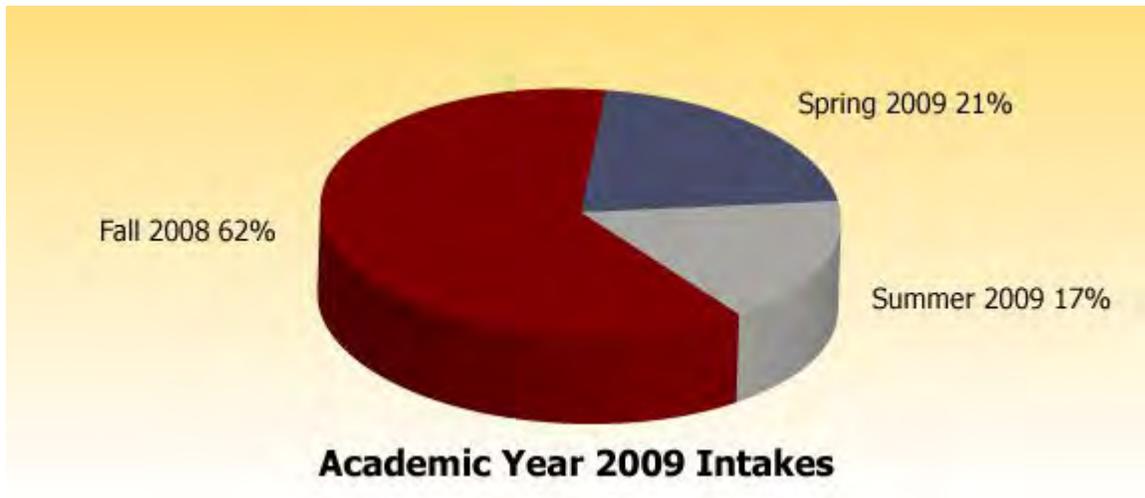
- From Fall 2004 to Fall 2009 there has been significant percentage growth of new undergraduate students enrolled.
- Beginning freshmen constitute about half of new students in the fall, and another third are undergraduate transfers. In the spring and summer terms, new transfer student enrollment greatly outnumber new freshmen.
- The nontraditional nature of KSU's student attendance patterns suggest that trends in annual intakes of new students are more important for overall enrollment trends and projections than analyses of new fall enrollment alone.

Related Links

- [Latest Enrollment/Trends and Projections Report](#)

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

New Student Enrollment By Term



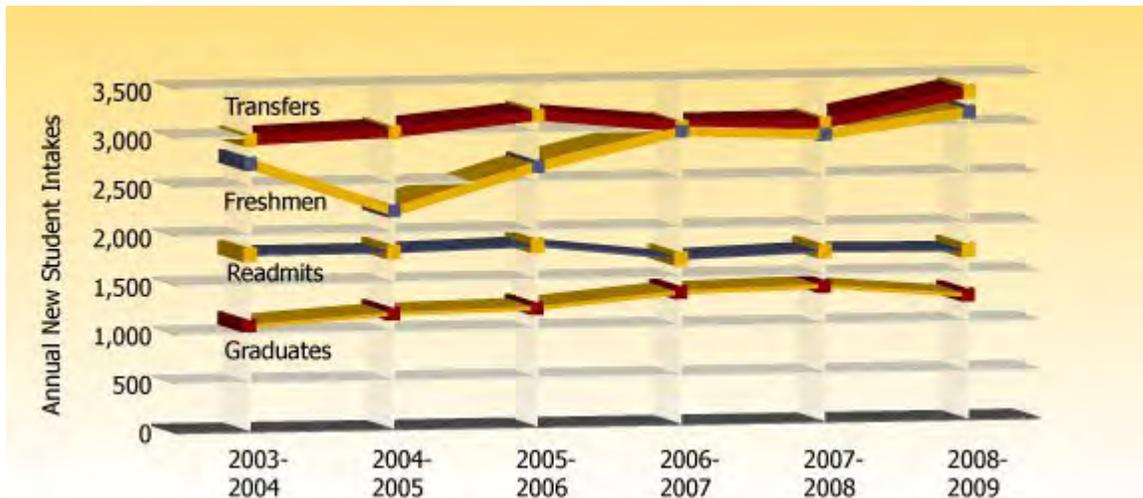
| Term | AY 2004 | AY 2005 | AY 2006 | AY 2007 | AY 2008 | AY 2009 | 5-Year # Change | 5-Year % Change |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Fall | 4,416 | 4,079 | 4,526 | 4,857 | 4,804 | 5,174 | 758 | 17% |
| Spring | 1,727 | 1,655 | 1,653 | 1,720 | 1,663 | 1,719 | -8 | 0% |
| Summer | 1,439 | 1,515 | 1,552 | 1,407 | 1,656 | 1,438 | -1 | 0% |
| Total | 7,582 | 7,249 | 7,731 | 7,984 | 8,123 | 8,331 | 749 | 10% |
| Annual % Change | 1% | -4% | 7% | 3% | 2% | 3% | | |

Highlights

- Unlike a rural campus that caters to traditional students who typically matriculate in the fall term, four out of every ten new students at KSU enroll for the first time during the spring or summer terms. Consequently, trends in new student intakes on an annual basis are more important for understanding and projecting total enrollment changes at KSU than analyses of fall term intakes alone.
- The total number of new student intakes per year has grown modestly over the past five-year period and has fluctuated with relatively small percentage increases and decreases from year to year since FY 2005. The cumulative effects of this lack of new student growth should slow KSU's total enrollment growth in the near future.
- The volume of new student intakes has begun to show a turn around and some evidence of increase in FY 2010.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Annual New Student Intakes



| Intake Groups | AY 2004 | AY 2005 | AY 2006 | AY 2007 | AY 2008 | AY 2009 | 5-Year # Change | 5-Year % Change |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Transfers | 2,972 | 3,027 | 3,172 | 3,033 | 3,045 | 3,336 | 364 | 12% |
| Freshmen | 2,729 | 2,227 | 2,653 | 2,990 | 2,931 | 3,133 | 404 | 15% |
| Readmits | 1,802 | 1,805 | 1,844 | 1,687 | 1,739 | 1,723 | -79 | -4% |
| Graduates | 1,079 | 1,178 | 1,208 | 1,343 | 1,381 | 1,267 | 188 | 17% |
| Total | 8,582 | 8,237 | 8,877 | 9,053 | 9,096 | 9,459 | 877 | 10% |
| Annual % Change | 0% | -4% | 8% | 2% | 0% | 4% | | |

Highlights

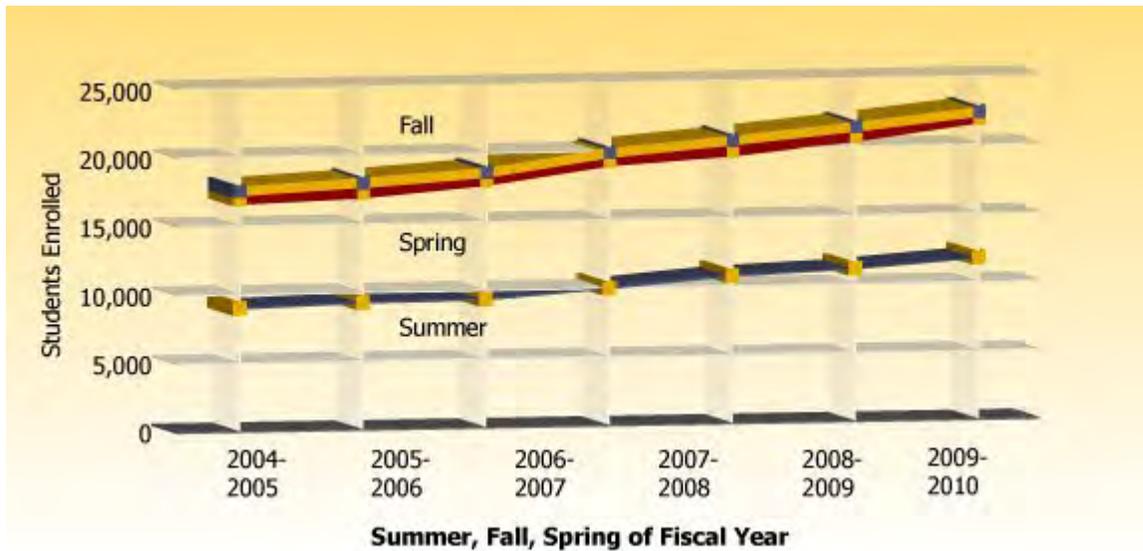
- Despite some annual volatility in the number of new freshmen and new transfers since 2003-04, KSU's intakes of beginning freshmen and undergraduate transfers were sustained at the higher levels, building in an assurance of some enrollment growth for several years to come.
- The cumulative effect over four to eight years of swapping our smaller returning freshmen, sophomore, junior, and senior classes with larger cohorts of returning students who initially enrolled since 2002-03 helps ensure increases in KSU's overall institutional enrollment, even if there is no growth in the annual intakes of new transfers or new freshmen in a particular year.
- The number of new freshmen intakes exceeded 3,000 for the first time in KSU's history.

Related Links

- [Latest Enrollment/Trends and Projections Report](#)

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Fall Semester Enrollment



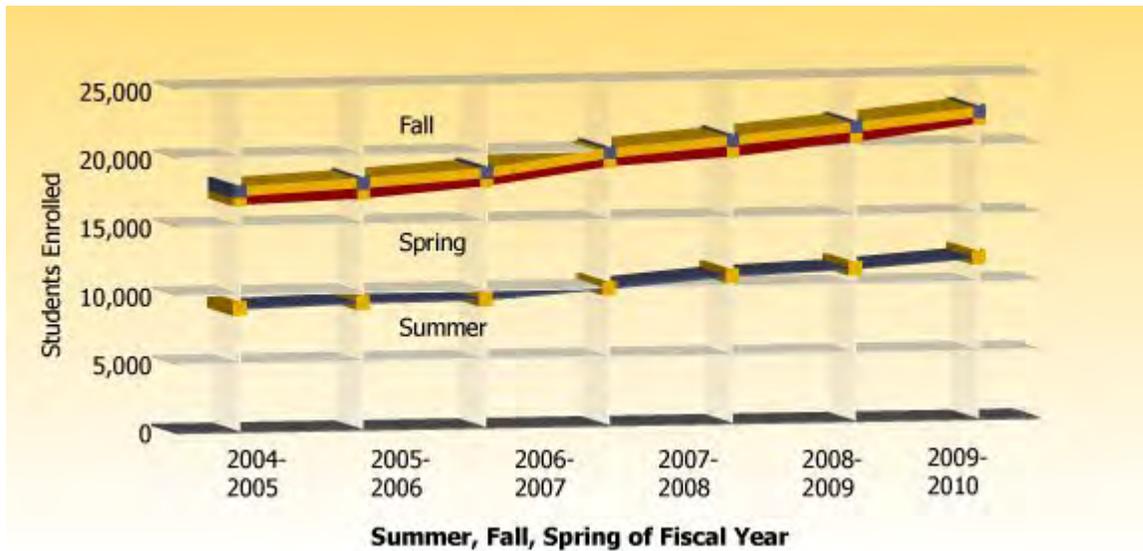
| Fall Semester Enrollment - All Students | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Classification | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year # Change | 5-Year % Change |
| Joint Enrollment Honors | 156 | 140 | 103 | 108 | 79 | 125 | -31 | -20% |
| Freshmen | 4,527 | 4,434 | 4,768 | 4,754 | 4,941 | 4,749 | 222 | 5% |
| Sophomores | 3,673 | 3,815 | 3,906 | 4,145 | 4,319 | 4,778 | 1,105 | 30% |
| Juniors | 3,368 | 3,676 | 3,746 | 3,906 | 4,209 | 4,614 | 1,246 | 37% |
| Seniors | 4,240 | 4,574 | 5,105 | 5,304 | 5,565 | 5,971 | 1,731 | 41% |
| Graduates | 1,882 | 1,817 | 2,146 | 2,335 | 2,278 | 2,085 | 203 | 11% |
| Other | 115 | 100 | 80 | 55 | 58 | 67 | -48 | -42% |
| Total | 17,961 | 18,556 | 19,854 | 20,607 | 21,449 | 22,389 | 4,428 | 25% |
| Annual % Change | 3% | 3% | 7% | 4% | 4% | 4% | | |
| FTE | 15,191 | 15,931 | 17,183 | 18,076 | 19,036 | 20,085 | 4,894 | 32% |
| Annual % Change | 4% | 5% | 8% | 5% | 5% | 6% | | |

Highlights

- Fall enrollment has grown annually throughout the last five years and is typically higher than the subsequent spring and summer enrollments.
- Unlike the substantial growth patterns for other classifications, freshman enrollment peaked in Fall 2003 (with 5,024 students) and has not surpassed that level since then.
- Substantial growth at the upper division and graduate levels has occurred over the last five years.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Spring Semester Enrollment



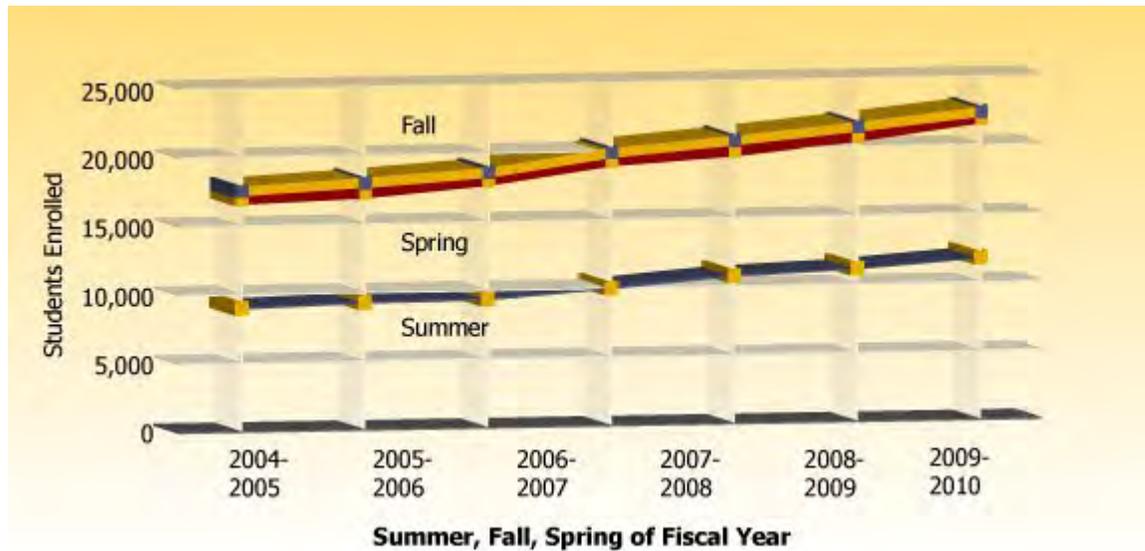
| Spring Term Enrollment - All Students | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Classification | Spring 2005 | Spring 2006 | Spring 2007 | Spring 2008 | Spring 2009 | Spring 2010 | 5-Year # Change | 5-Year % Change |
| Joint Enrollment Honors | 167 | 141 | 97 | 100 | 74 | 116 | -51 | -31% |
| Freshmen | 3,316 | 3,521 | 3,776 | 3,637 | 3,853 | 3,975 | 659 | 20% |
| Sophomores | 3,755 | 3,775 | 3,926 | 4,096 | 4,251 | 4,501 | 746 | 20% |
| Juniors | 3,615 | 3,856 | 3,947 | 4,172 | 4,380 | 4,851 | 1,236 | 34% |
| Seniors | 4,537 | 4,878 | 5,323 | 5,553 | 5,964 | 6,385 | 1,848 | 41% |
| Graduates | 1,745 | 1,743 | 2,105 | 2,234 | 2,152 | 2,018 | 273 | 16% |
| Other | 80 | 69 | 71 | 48 | 55 | 79 | -1 | -1% |
| Total | 17,215 | 17,983 | 19,245 | 19,840 | 20,729 | 21,925 | 4,710 | 27% |
| Annual % Change | 2% | 4% | 7% | 3% | 4% | 6% | | |
| FTE | 14,458 | 15,307 | 16,574 | 17,332 | 18,360 | 19,523 | 5,065 | 35% |
| Annual % Change | 3% | 6% | 8% | 5% | 6% | 6% | | |

Highlights

- Spring enrollment tends to follow the previous fall's closely and has grown annually in parallel ways over the last five years.
- Spring 2010 enrollment was only two percent lower than Fall 2009 enrollment.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Summer Semester Enrollment



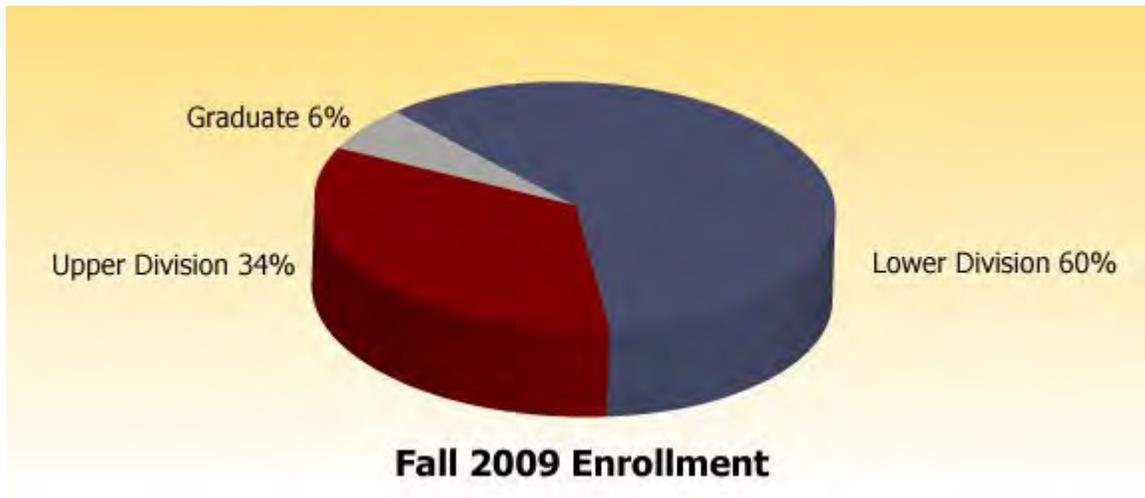
| Summer Term Enrollment - All Students | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Classification | Summer 2004 | Summer 2005 | Summer 2006 | Summer 2007 | Summer 2008 | Summer 2009 | 5-Year # Change | 5-Year % Change |
| Joint Enrollment Honors | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | -3 | -75% |
| Freshmen | 1,298 | 1,062 | 1,156 | 1,241 | 1,203 | 1,455 | 157 | 12% |
| Sophomores | 1,426 | 1,427 | 1,486 | 1,578 | 1,576 | 1,858 | 432 | 30% |
| Juniors | 1,773 | 1,889 | 1,930 | 2,097 | 2,217 | 2,392 | 619 | 35% |
| Seniors | 2,744 | 3,053 | 3,386 | 3,669 | 3,829 | 4,038 | 1,294 | 47% |
| Graduates | 1,421 | 1,394 | 1,505 | 1,688 | 1,690 | 1,616 | 195 | 14% |
| Other | 590 | 514 | 537 | 486 | 608 | 423 | -167 | -28% |
| Total | 9,256 | 9,341 | 10,003 | 10,759 | 11,124 | 11,783 | 2,527 | 27% |
| Annual % Change | 3% | 1% | 7% | 8% | 3% | 6% | | |
| FTE | 5,017 | 5,145 | 5,567 | 6,024 | 6,339 | 6,823 | 1,806 | 36% |
| Annual % Change | 3% | 3% | 8% | 8% | 5% | 8% | | |

Highlights

- Summer tends to enroll a little more than half of the number of students enrolled in the fall.
- Despite the large number of freshmen who do not earn enough credits by the end of the spring semester to become sophomores, the enrollment of freshmen in the summer term is not large relative to the other classifications. Almost three times as many seniors enroll in the summer term as freshmen. Graduate enrollment in the summer is also greater than freshmen enrollment in the summer.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Fall Credit Hours



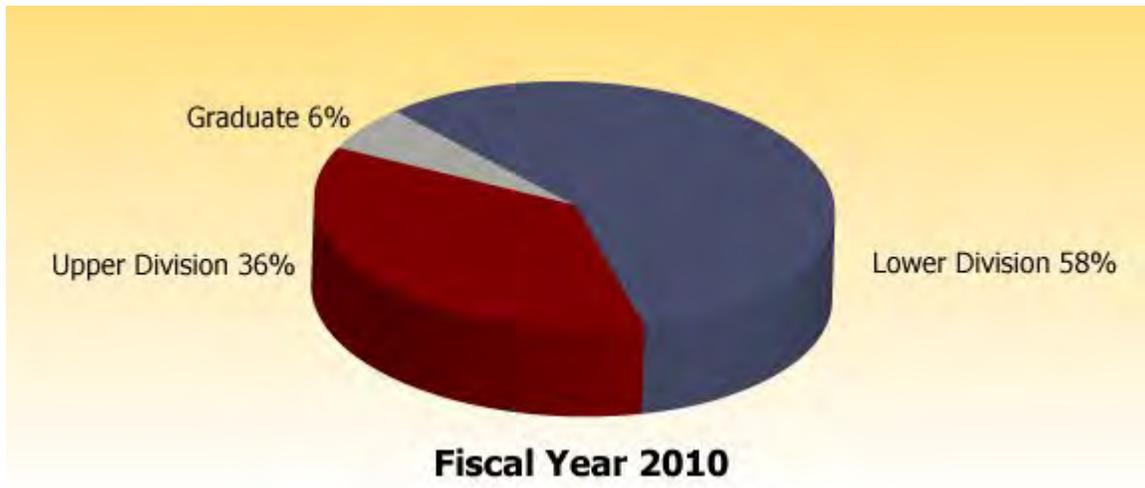
| Level | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year # Change | 5-Year % Change |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Lower | 122,944 | 125,612 | 133,941 | 139,930 | 150,433 | 158,781 | 35,837 | 29% |
| Upper | 60,688 | 67,267 | 74,111 | 78,068 | 81,750 | 88,857 | 28,169 | 46% |
| Graduate | 11,445 | 12,300 | 14,201 | 16,176 | 16,514 | 15,401 | 3,956 | 35% |
| Total | 195,077 | 205,179 | 222,253 | 234,174 | 248,697 | 263,039 | 67,962 | 35% |
| Annual % Change | 4% | 5% | 8% | 5% | 6% | 6% | | |

Highlights

- Credit hour enrollment has consistently grown each fall for the past five years, with the exception of a slight decrease of -6.7% in Graduate credit hours from Fall 2008 to Fall 2009.
- Over the past 5 years, the percentage of credit hours for the undergraduate lower division courses had less of an increase (with 29%) compared to the upper division courses (with a 46%) increase.
- A little less than half of the credit hours generated each year at KSU are produced in the fall semester.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Credit Hours Generated by Fiscal Year



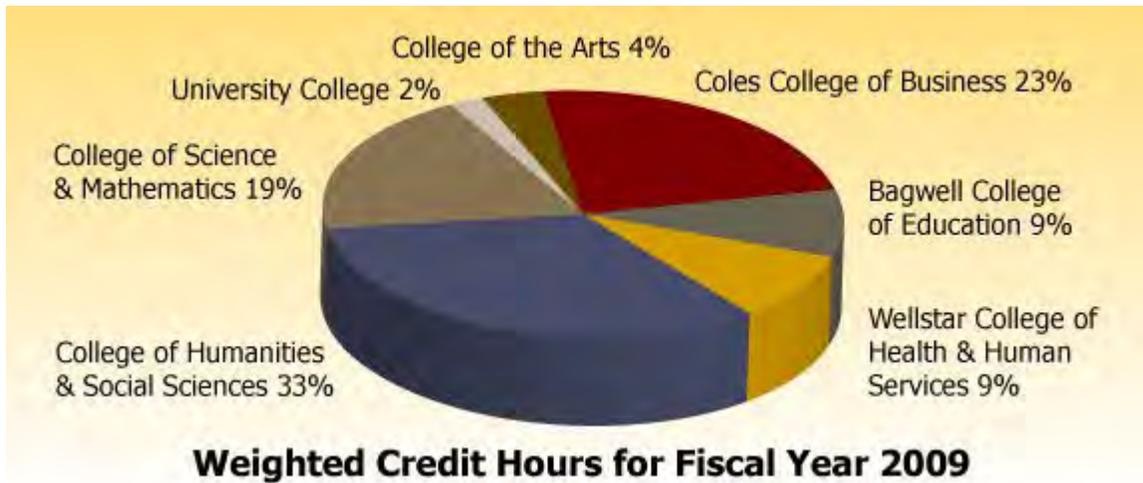
| Level | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | FY 2010 | 5-Year # Change | 5-Year % Change |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Lower | 262,425 | 269,425 | 288,976 | 299,893 | 321,867 | 346,048 | 83,623 | 32% |
| Upper | 146,355 | 162,009 | 176,702 | 188,880 | 199,831 | 214,424 | 68,069 | 47% |
| Graduate | 31,701 | 31,930 | 37,285 | 42,059 | 42,253 | 39,756 | 8,055 | 25% |
| Total | 440,481 | 463,364 | 502,963 | 530,832 | 563,951 | 600,228 | 159,747 | 36% |
| Annual % Change | 3% | 5% | 9% | 6% | 6% | 6% | | |

Highlights

- Annual credit hour generation at KSU has grown consistently each year and substantially over the past five years, with the exception of a slight decrease in Graduate credit hours from FY 2009 to FY 2010.
- Credit hour growth at the upper division outpaced growth at the lower division over the past five years.
- The increases in credit hour growth have begun to level out as seen in the 6% annual percent change in credit hours between FY 2008 and FY 2010.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Instructional Budget Expense and Credit Hours



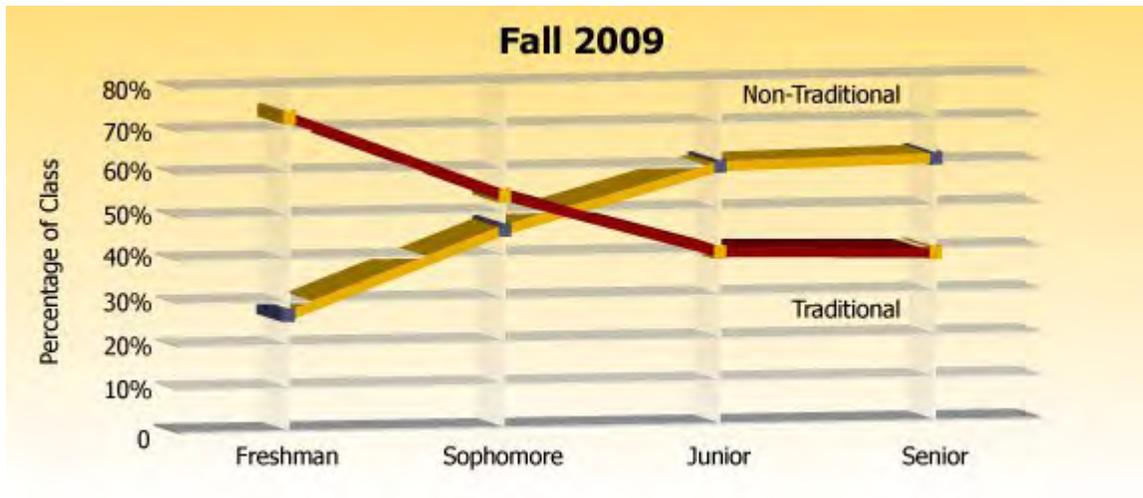
| College | FY 2009 Credit | Weighted Credit | Original Budget FY 2009 | Costs for FY 2009 | % of Weighted Hours | % of Budget | % of Costs |
|---|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| College of the Arts | 26,142 | 30,764 | \$4,850,763 | \$5,107,201 | 4% | 6% | 7% |
| Coles College of Business | 118,905 | 164,024 | \$17,871,039 | \$18,407,846 | 23% | 24% | 25% |
| Bagwell College of Education | 38,417 | 60,310 | \$7,412,958 | \$7,340,282 | 9% | 10% | 10% |
| College of Health & Human Services | 45,667 | 61,429 | \$8,250,190 | \$7,605,736 | 9% | 11% | 10% |
| College of Humanities & Social Sciences | 197,623 | 232,135 | \$20,147,386 | \$20,228,055 | 33% | 27% | 27% |
| College of Science & Mathematics | 118,256 | 136,279 | \$13,624,039 | \$13,392,208 | 19% | 18% | 18% |
| University College | 15,467 | 15,993 | \$2,753,957 | \$2,665,716 | 2% | 4% | 4% |
| Total | 560,477 | 700,934 | \$74,910,332 | \$74,747,044 | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Highlights

- The Georgia legislature's funding formula for the USG weights credit hours by level and disciplinary groupings. In general, upper division credit hours are weighted 50% more and graduate credit hours are weighted 100% more than lower division credit hours in funding formula calculations. The aggregate funding formula allocates state appropriation to the USG, but is not specific enough to be used to allocate state funding to member units of the USG.
- Historically, there has been a strong but not perfect relationship between the percentage of weighted credit hours generated by each college and the percentage of the instructional budget assigned to each college.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

KSU's Traditional and Nontraditional Undergraduates



| Classification | Traditional-Age | | Nontraditional-Age | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| Freshman (19 or younger) | 3,448 | 73% | 1,301 | 27% |
| Sophomore (20 or younger) | 2,604 | 54% | 2,174 | 46% |
| Junior (21 or younger) | 1,830 | 40% | 2,784 | 60% |
| Senior (23 or younger) | 2,354 | 39% | 3,617 | 61% |
| Total | 10,236 | 51% | 9,876 | 49% |

Highlights

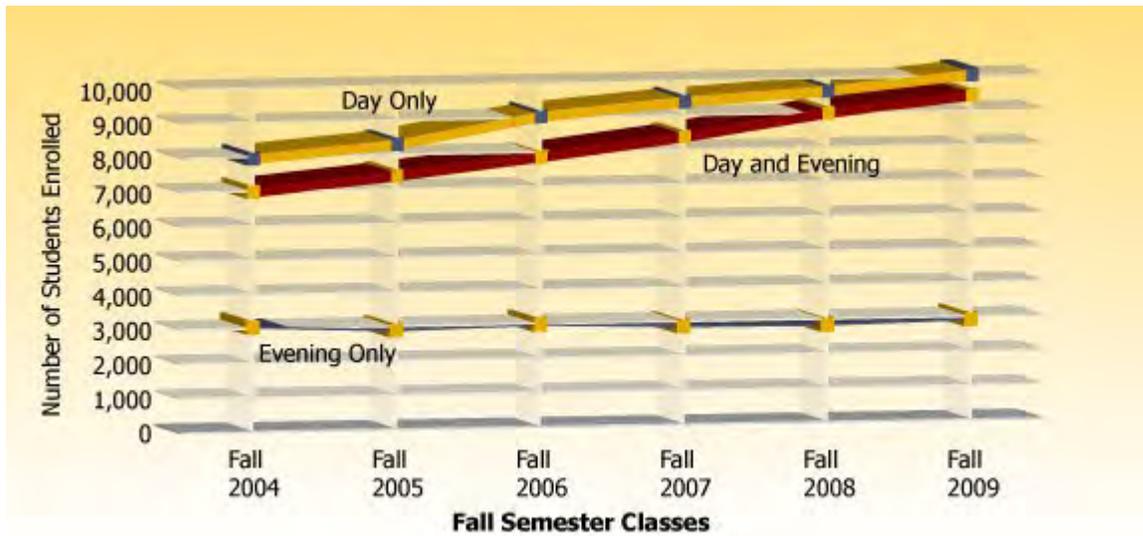
- KSU's retention, progression, and graduation tracking system reveals that most KSU first-time full-time freshmen matriculate as traditional freshmen but quickly adopt nontraditional characteristics, such as taking the minimum full-time load, dropping down to part-time status, working at a job more than 20 hours per week, stopping out periodically, etc. Consequently, they do not progress to the next classification each year as a traditional-age college student would be expected to do.
- Since the initiation of on-campus student housing, the traditional-age student population has been growing. In Fall 2009, there were 73% traditional-age freshmen as opposed to 27% nontraditional-age freshmen. However, the number of enrolled nontraditional-age seniors remained significantly higher (with 61%) than the traditional-age seniors at 39%.

Related Links

- [RPG Tracking/RPG Highlights for the Fall 2009 Update](#)

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Day and Evening Enrollment



| Students Enrolled | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year # Change | 5-Year % Change |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Day Only | 7,948 | 8,297 | 9,028 | 9,389 | 9,629 | 10,036 | 2,088 | 26% |
| Evening Only | 3,038 | 2,882 | 2,974 | 2,854 | 2,829 | 2,918 | -120 | -4% |
| Both Day and Evening | 6,975 | 7,377 | 7,852 | 8,364 | 8,991 | 9,435 | 2,460 | 35% |
| Total | 17,961 | 18,556 | 19,854 | 20,607 | 21,449 | 22,389 | 4,428 | 25% |

| Course Enrollments by Class Times | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Morning | | | | |
| Early (6:30-9:29) | 2,829 | 2,849 | 2,807 | 2,832 |
| Mid (9:30-10:59) | 4,660 | 4,739 | 4,590 | 4,702 |
| Late (11:00-12:29) | 4,658 | 4,969 | 4,599 | 4,939 |
| Subtotal | 12,147 | 12,557 | 11,996 | 12,473 |
| Afternoon | | | | |
| Early (12:30-1:59) | 4,557 | 2,300 | 4,558 | 2,300 |
| Mid (2:00-3:29) | 4,247 | 4,521 | 4,222 | 4,472 |
| Late (3:30-4:59) | 3,737 | 3,507 | 3,660 | 3,489 |
| Subtotal | 12,541 | 10,328 | 12,440 | 10,261 |
| Evening | | | | |
| Early (5:00-7:59) | 6,788 | 6,436 | 6,614 | 6,262 |
| Late (8:00-11:00) | 1,482 | 1,316 | 1,482 | 1,316 |
| Subtotal | 8,270 | 7,752 | 8,096 | 7,578 |

Highlights

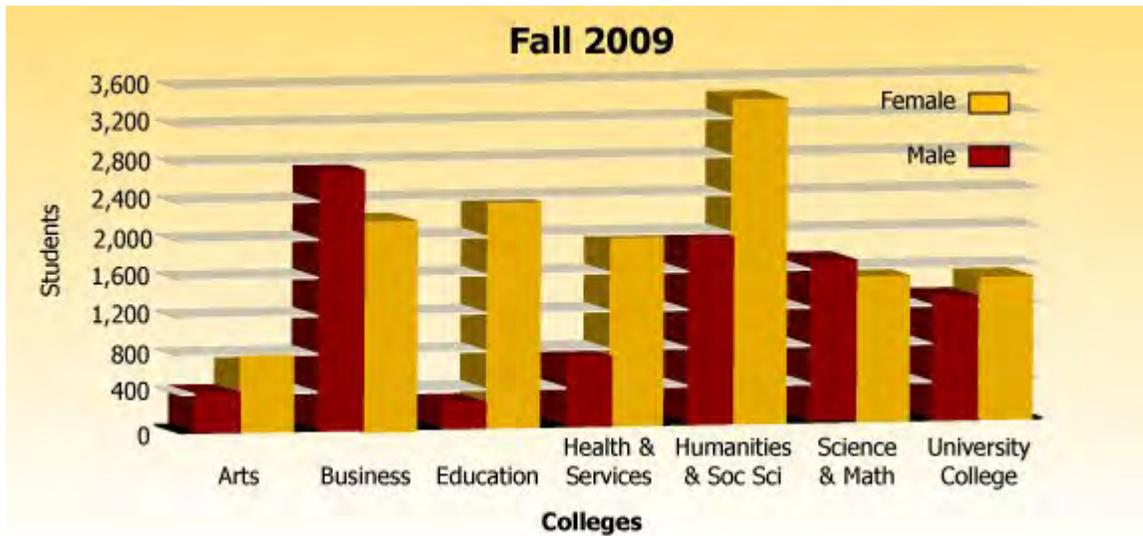
- More students consistently register for classes in the early evening than any other class period, followed by the mid and late morning time blocks.
- The late evening and early morning time blocks have substantially fewer course registrations than any other time periods.
- The population of students who only enroll in evening courses has declined slightly in the last five years while the population of day-only students has increased substantially.

- The number of students who take day and evening classes is almost as large as the number who only enroll in the day classes.

- The number of students who take day and evening classes is almost as large as the number who only enroll in the day classes.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Enrollment by Gender



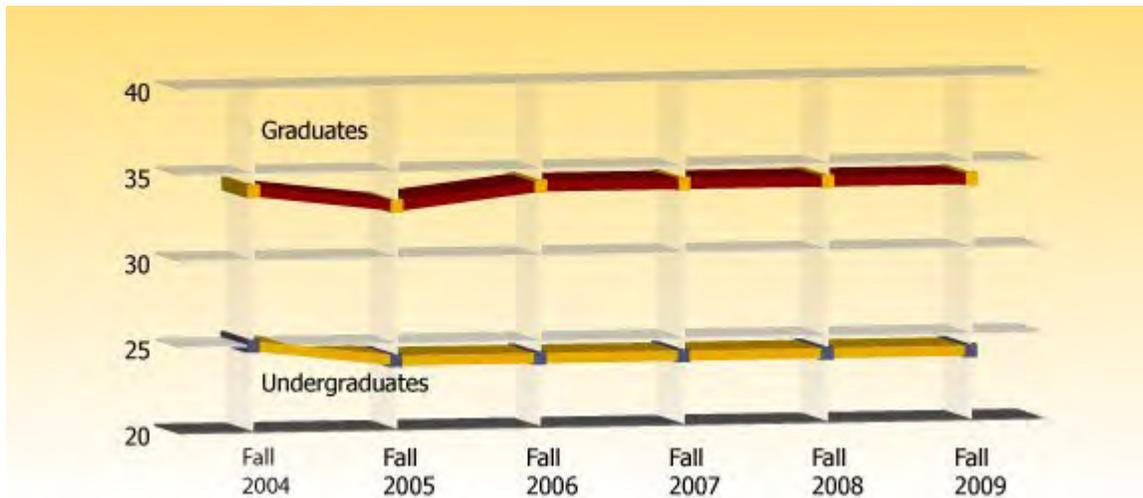
| College Code | Male | Female | Male % | Female % |
|---|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| College of the Arts | 405 | 711 | 36% | 64% |
| Coles College of Business | 2,711 | 2,106 | 56% | 44% |
| Bagwell College of Education | 262 | 2,263 | 10% | 90% |
| College of Health & Human Services | 722 | 1,872 | 28% | 72% |
| College of Humanities & Social Sciences | 1,951 | 3,304 | 37% | 63% |
| College of Science & Mathematics | 1,663 | 1,426 | 54% | 46% |
| University College | 1,285 | 1,400 | 48% | 52% |
| Other | 126 | 182 | 41% | 59% |
| Total | 9,125 | 13,264 | 41% | 59% |

Highlights

- KSU's student body has split 60/40, females to males, consistently for many years.
- Female representation is especially dominant in teacher education and the health and human services programs.
- Men are in the majority in business programs and sciences and mathematics.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Average Age of Students



| Undergraduate | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Average Age | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Oldest Student | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 79 |
| Youngest Student | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Number 35+ Years Old | 2,044 | 1,983 | 1,947 | 1,853 | 1,851 | 1,940 |
| Percent 35+ Years Old | 13% | 12% | 11% | 10% | 10% | 10% |
| Graduate | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 |
| Average Age | 34 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Oldest Student | 70 | 70 | 77 | 72 | 82 | 83 |
| Youngest Student | 21 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 21 |
| Number 35+ Years Old | 748 | 711 | 892 | 1,001 | 1,013 | 847 |
| Percent 35+ Years Old | 40% | 39% | 42% | 43% | 44% | 41% |

Highlights

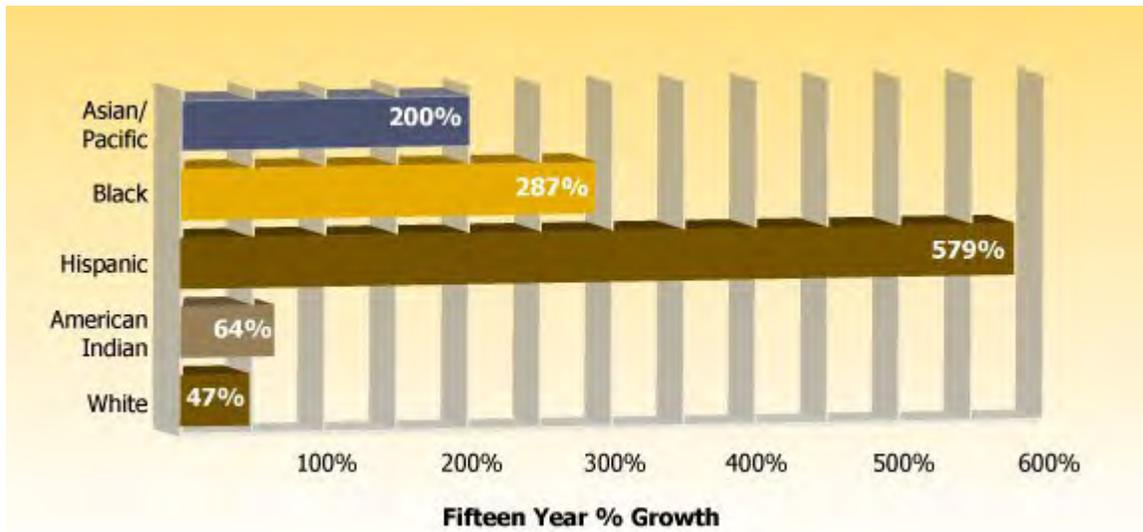
- The average age of KSU's undergraduates and graduates has changed very little over the last five years.
- Virtually all of the growth in the undergraduate student body since Fall 2004 has been associated with increases in students younger than 35 years of age, lending support to the observation that KSU's student body appears to be getting younger.
- The number of older undergraduates 35+ years of age peaked in 2004 and has declined 5% since then.
- Graduate students tend to be about ten years older than undergraduates on the average.

Related Links

- [Student Information/Demographics/Traditional vs Nontraditional](#)

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Fifteen-Year Trends of Fall Enrollment by Racial Group



| Minority and Majority Group | Fall 1994 | Fall 1999 | Fall 2004 | Fall 2009 | 15-Year % Change | 10-Year % Change | 5-Year % Change |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 53 | 42 | 50 | 87 | 64% | 107% | 74% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 278 | 413 | 665 | 835 | 200% | 102% | 26% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic Origin | 802 | 1,223 | 1,896 | 3,101 | 287% | 154% | 64% |
| Hispanic | 180 | 326 | 614 | 1,223 | 579% | 275% | 99% |
| Multi-Racial | 0 | 151 | 397 | 472 | . | 213% | 19% |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | . | . | . |
| Undeclared | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,049 | . | . | . |
| White, Non-Hispanic Origin | 10,602 | 11,003 | 14,339 | 15,587 | 47% | 42% | 9% |
| Total | 11,915 | 13,158 | 17,961 | 22,389 | 88% | 70% | 25% |
| % Minority | 11% | 16% | 20% | 30% | | | |

¹ As of Fall 2009, the collection and reporting of the student race was changed by the federal government to allow for an "Undeclared" race category.

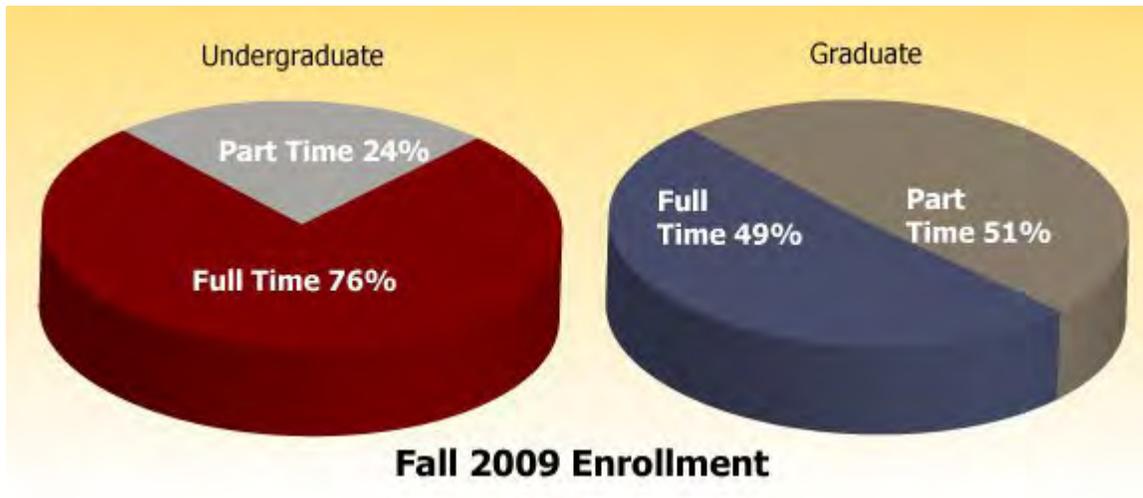
² As of Fall 2009, the "Asian or Pacific Islander" category only includes students of Asian descent. "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders" now in a separate category.

Highlights

- Minority students comprised only 11% of the KSU student body 15 years ago and have grown to 26% of KSU students in Fall 2009 excluding the Undeclared group.
- Of the minority groups, Hispanic students had the highest percentage growth and Black students increased the most in numbers enrolled.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Undergraduate and Graduate Course Loads



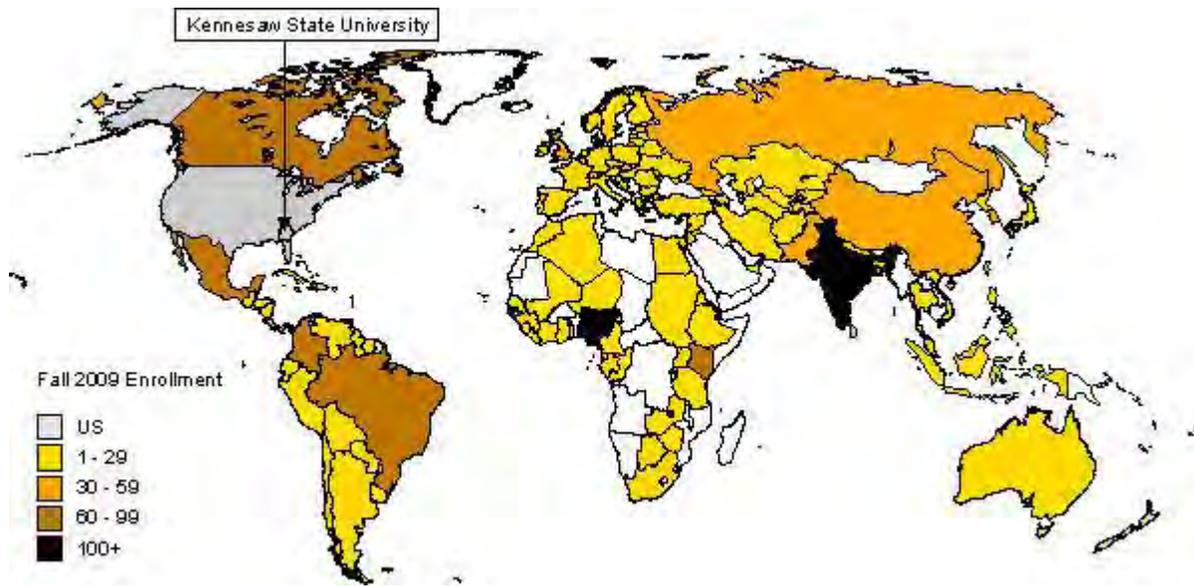
| Undergraduate | Fall 2004 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year # Change | 5-Year % Change |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1-5 hours | 1,003 | 642 | -361 | -36% |
| 6-11 hours | 4,427 | 4,154 | -273 | -6% |
| Total Part-Time | 5,430 | 4,796 | -634 | -12% |
| 12-15 hours | 9,189 | 13,468 | 4,279 | 47% |
| 16+ hours | 1,460 | 2,040 | 580 | 40% |
| Total Full-Time | 10,649 | 15,508 | 4,859 | 46% |
| Graduate | Fall 2004 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year # Change | 5-Year % Change |
| 1-3 hours | 336 | 239 | -97 | -29% |
| 4-8 hours | 1,019 | 819 | -200 | -20% |
| Total Part-Time | 1,355 | 1,058 | -297 | -22% |
| 9-12 hours | 516 | 860 | 344 | 67% |
| 13+ hours | 11 | 167 | 156 | 1,418% |
| Total Full-Time | 527 | 1,027 | 500 | 95% |

Highlights

- Part-time undergraduate enrollment has declined over the past five years while full-time undergraduate enrollment has increased by over 45%.
- Three-fourths (76%) of undergraduates were enrolled full-time in Fall 2009 compared to two-thirds (66%) five years earlier.

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Fall Enrollment by Country of Origin



| Top 10 Last 5 Years | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| India | 81 | 101 | 121 | 136 | 121 | 112 | 38% |
| Nigeria | 129 | 118 | 124 | 111 | 108 | 104 | -19% |
| Kenya | 111 | 99 | 95 | 82 | 79 | 81 | -27% |
| Colombia | 95 | 98 | 90 | 88 | 88 | 81 | -15% |
| Canada | 73 | 81 | 92 | 89 | 84 | 80 | 10% |
| Mexico | 53 | 69 | 86 | 96 | 83 | 78 | 47% |
| Brazil | 47 | 52 | 67 | 71 | 58 | 67 | 43% |
| Korea, Republic Of | 46 | 50 | 63 | 57 | 56 | 50 | 9% |
| United Kingdom | 39 | 39 | 45 | 37 | 39 | 49 | 26% |
| Jamaica | 34 | 32 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 47 | 38% |

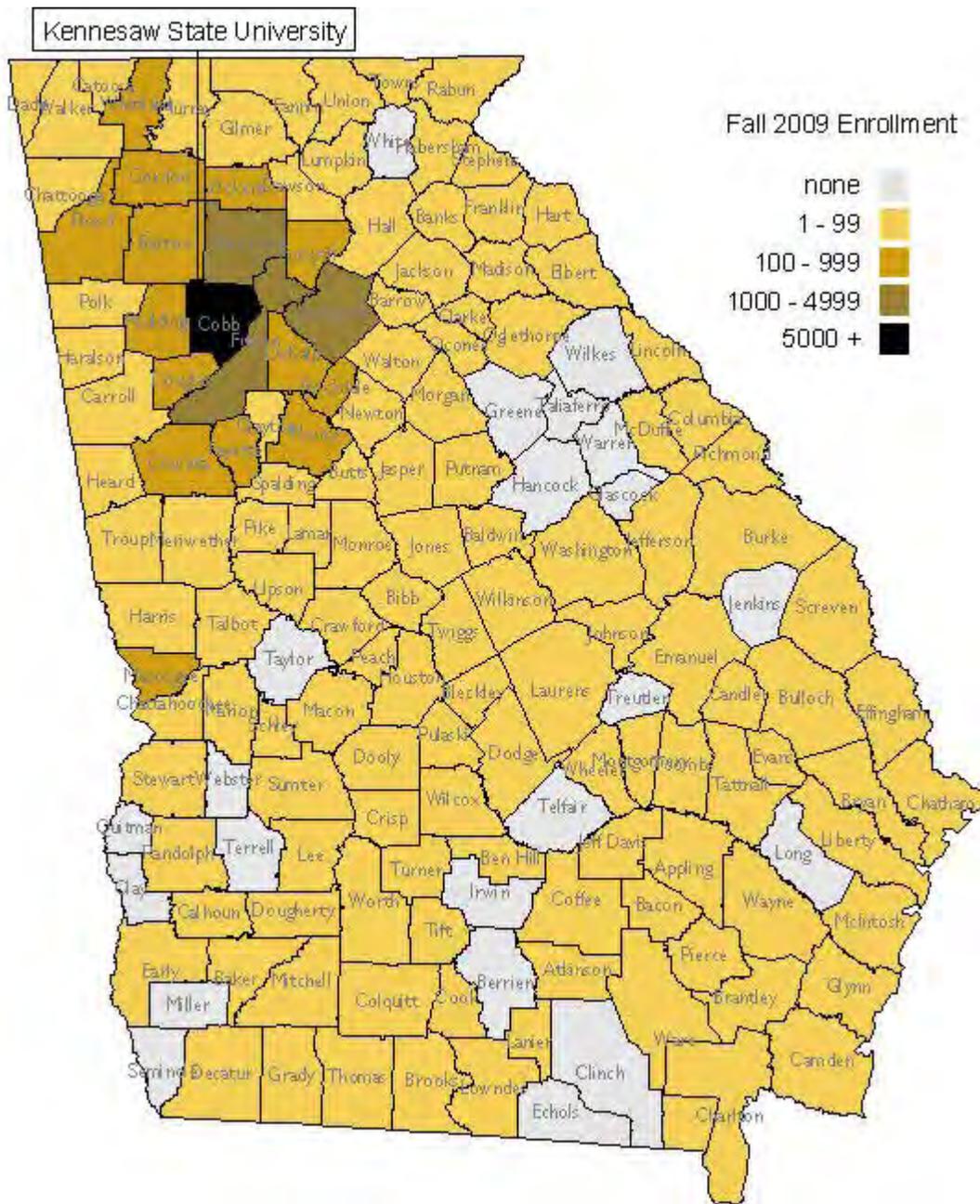
| International Group | Fall 1994 | Fall 1999 | Fall 2004 | Fall 2009 | 15-Year # Change | 15-Year % Change |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|------------------|
| Total International Headcount | 528 | 830 | 1,524 | 1,584 | 1,056 | 200% |
| Total Countries Represented | 85 | 106 | 132 | 136 | 51 | 60% |
| Percent of Student Body | 4% | 7% | 9% | 7% | | |

Highlights

- Enrollment growth of international students has increased more than 150% the past fifteen years and has risen more slowly in the last five years.
- Virtually, the same number of countries of origin were represented by KSU's students in Fall 2009 as in Fall 2004.
- Among the top ten countries represented, the number of students from Brazil, Mexico, India, and Jamaica grew the most, and the numbers from Colombia, Kenya, and Nigeria actually declined over the past five years.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Enrollment by County of Residence



| County | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| Cobb | 8,089 | 7,903 | 7,767 | 7,684 | 7,536 | 7,597 | -6% |
| Cherokee | 2,064 | 2,135 | 2,250 | 2,432 | 2,585 | 2,781 | 35% |
| Fulton | 1,334 | 1,423 | 1,606 | 1,770 | 1,834 | 1,894 | 42% |
| Gwinnett | 591 | 727 | 941 | 1,098 | 1,244 | 1,331 | 125% |
| Paulding | 627 | 630 | 671 | 677 | 737 | 769 | 23% |
| Bartow | 558 | 517 | 553 | 555 | 579 | 605 | 8% |
| Dekalb | 356 | 365 | 422 | 499 | 515 | 550 | 54% |
| Forsyth | 126 | 193 | 236 | 296 | 339 | 335 | 166% |
| Fayette | 71 | 114 | 189 | 232 | 254 | 289 | 307% |
| Douglas | 206 | 200 | 216 | 215 | 237 | 259 | 26% |
| Floyd | 118 | 137 | 147 | 161 | 157 | 193 | 64% |

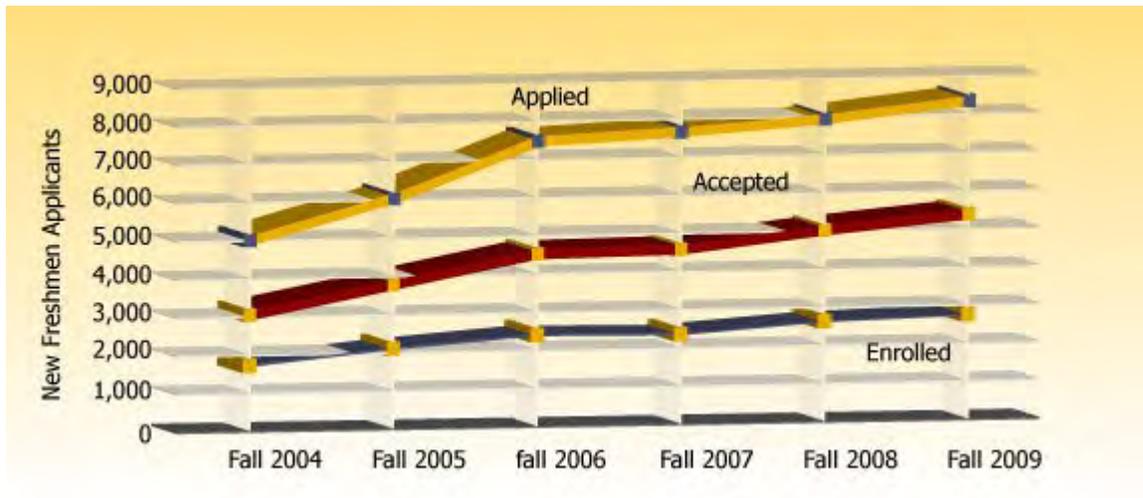
| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Gordon | 133 | 142 | 163 | 173 | 173 | 164 | 23% |
| Henry | 70 | 66 | 98 | 128 | 136 | 153 | 119% |
| Whitfield | 167 | 161 | 177 | 166 | 157 | 148 | -11% |
| Pickens | 134 | 136 | 142 | 140 | 151 | 146 | 9% |
| Coweta | 39 | 58 | 101 | 117 | 111 | 132 | 238% |
| Rockdale | 32 | 52 | 85 | 112 | 130 | 115 | 259% |
| Muscogee | 31 | 35 | 50 | 69 | 87 | 101 | 226% |

Highlights

- Almost half of the KSU student body were Cobb residents in Fall 2004; however, over the past 5 years, student enrollment decreased by 6% within this county.
- Cherokee county has shown a strong upward trend for student enrollment (with 35%).
- Several of the counties with high enrollment growth rates are not geographically adjacent to Cobb, but are served by off-campus instructional initiatives or the attractiveness of on-campus student housing.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Undergraduate Application Statistics



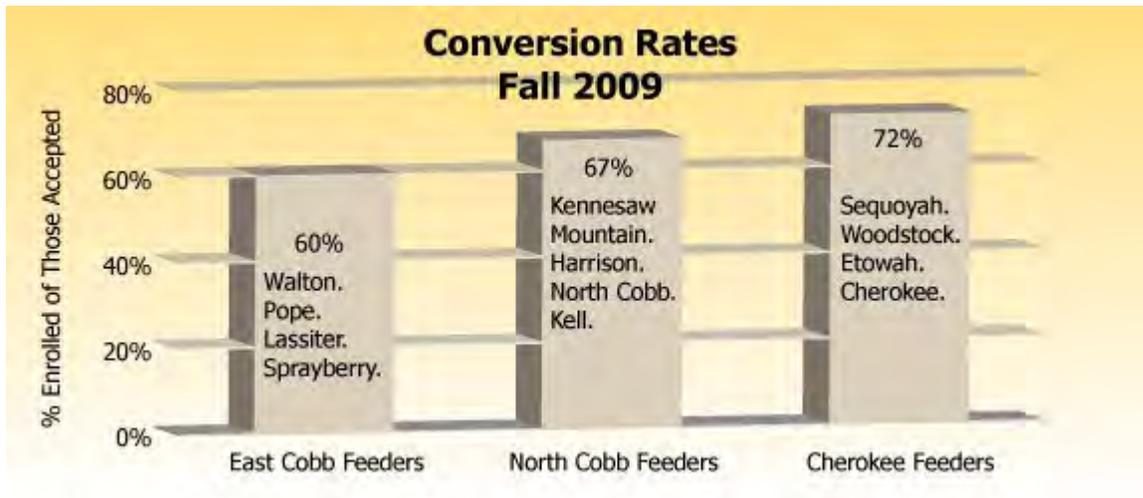
| Classification | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year # Change | 5-Year % Change |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| New Freshmen Applicants | | | | | | | | |
| Applied Freshmen | 5,010 | 6,047 | 7,475 | 7,659 | 7,931 | 8,351 | 3,341 | 67% |
| Accepted Freshmen | 3,054 | 3,787 | 4,524 | 4,579 | 5,019 | 5,374 | 2,320 | 76% |
| Enrolled Freshmen | 1,726 | 2,114 | 2,405 | 2,361 | 2,639 | 2,749 | 1,023 | 59% |
| % of Enrolled / Accepted | 57% | 56% | 53% | 52% | 53% | 51% | | |
| SAT Avg. Math | 533 | 532 | 536 | 531 | 538 | 537 | 4 | 1% |
| SAT Avg. Verbal | 536 | 535 | 535 | 534 | 537 | 539 | 3 | 1% |
| SAT Avg. Total | 1,069 | 1,067 | 1,071 | 1,065 | 1,075 | 1,076 | 7 | 1% |
| New Transfer Applicants | | | | | | | | |
| Applied Transfer | 3,169 | 3,440 | 3,874 | 3,614 | 3,541 | 3,991 | 822 | 26% |
| Accepted Transfer | 2,293 | 2,500 | 2,784 | 2,586 | 2,634 | 2,929 | 636 | 28% |
| Enrolled Transfer | 1,510 | 1,626 | 1,652 | 1,611 | 1,761 | 1,944 | 434 | 29% |
| % of Enrolled / Accepted | 66% | 65% | 59% | 62% | 67% | 66% | | |

Highlights

- The number of applications and acceptances for freshmen and transfer admission grew substantially more over the last five years than the number of new students who subsequently enrolled.
- Only 33% of the new freshmen applicants and 49% of the new transfer applicants actually enrolled in Fall 2009. The conversion rates were higher for applicants granted acceptances at 51% for freshmen and 66% for transfers.
- Average SAT scores for beginning freshmen showed modest gains over the past five years.

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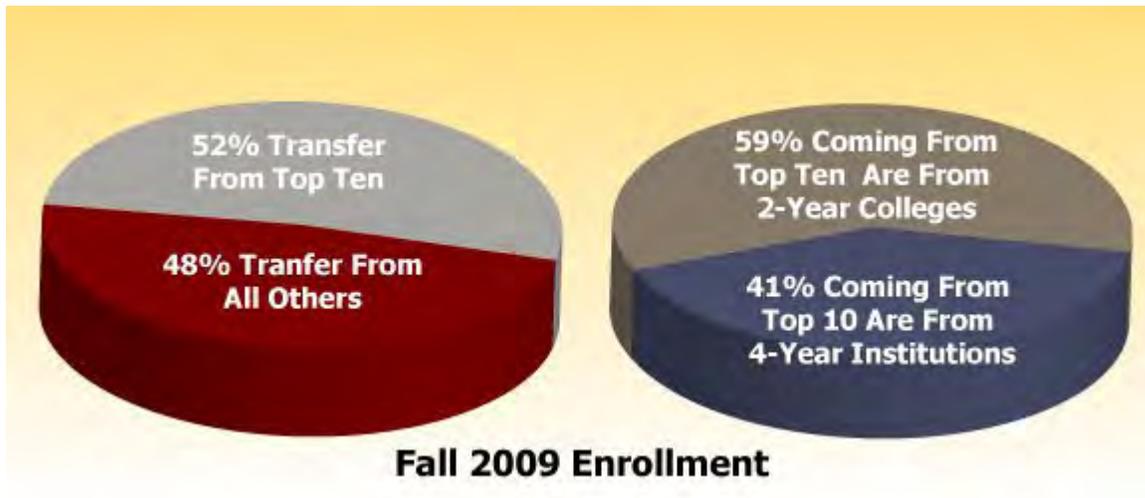
Principal Feeder High Schools



| Feeder H.S. (coming) >40 New Freshmen Fall 2009 | Number Applied | Number Accepted | Number Enrolled | % Enrolled of Accepted |
|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Kennesaw Mountain High School | 242 | 177 | 126 | 71% |
| North Cobb High School | 241 | 155 | 117 | 75% |
| Harrison High School | 256 | 185 | 114 | 62% |
| Etowah High School | 173 | 127 | 89 | 70% |
| Woodstock HS | 175 | 121 | 88 | 73% |
| Lassiter High School | 202 | 146 | 85 | 58% |
| Sequoyah High School-Canton | 143 | 109 | 83 | 76% |
| Alan C Pope High School | 185 | 131 | 81 | 62% |
| East Paulding High School | 144 | 95 | 70 | 74% |
| George Walton Comprehensive Hs | 186 | 138 | 69 | 50% |
| Sprayberry Senior High School | 146 | 92 | 67 | 73% |
| Kell HS | 153 | 105 | 64 | 61% |
| Brookwood High School | 189 | 138 | 64 | 46% |
| Cherokee High School | 133 | 86 | 62 | 72% |
| Meachern High School | 153 | 77 | 56 | 73% |
| South Forsyth High School | 122 | 90 | 45 | 50% |
| Hillgrove HS | 97 | 68 | 45 | 66% |
| Woodland High School | 85 | 59 | 44 | 75% |

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Top Ten Transfer Institutions



| Most Undergraduate Transfers in Fall 2009 | Number Applied | Number Accepted | Number Enrolled | % Enrolled of Accepted |
|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Georgia Perimeter College | 564 | 449 | 274 | 61% |
| Georgia Highlands College | 264 | 214 | 167 | 78% |
| Chattahoochee Tech College | 194 | 127 | 109 | 86% |
| Gainesville State College | 158 | 139 | 77 | 55% |
| Georgia Southern University | 102 | 79 | 60 | 76% |
| Georgia State University | 114 | 91 | 59 | 65% |
| Univ of West Georgia | 99 | 72 | 54 | 75% |
| Valdosta State University | 91 | 70 | 46 | 66% |
| Dalton State College | 86 | 70 | 45 | 64% |
| Southern Polytechnic State Uni | 48 | 39 | 36 | 92% |
| All Other Institutions | 1,939 | 1,317 | 852 | 65% |

Highlights

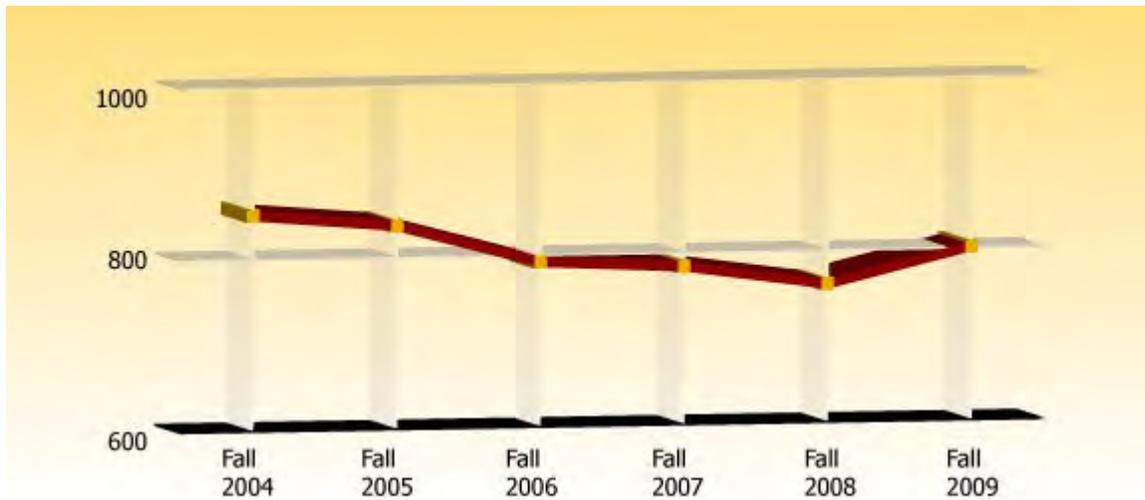
- Almost half of the new transfer students in Fall 2009 came from one of the top ten transfer institutions.
- Although only three of the top ten transfer institutions were two-year colleges, they accounted for more than 60% of the transfers from the top ten group.
- Almost half of KSU's annual intake of new transfer students enter in the fall semester.

Related Links

- [Latest Enrollment/Trends and Projections Report](#)

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Readmission of Former Students



| Classification | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| Freshmen | 256 | 233 | 249 | 209 | 216 | 213 | -17% |
| Sophomore | 200 | 238 | 213 | 204 | 188 | 188 | -6% |
| Juniors | 140 | 149 | 138 | 158 | 160 | 174 | 24% |
| Seniors | 168 | 166 | 138 | 152 | 145 | 163 | -3% |
| Graduate | 47 | 22 | 17 | 20 | 27 | 26 | -45% |
| Other | 46 | 35 | 40 | 42 | 25 | 38 | -17% |
| Total | 857 | 843 | 795 | 785 | 761 | 802 | -6% |

Highlights

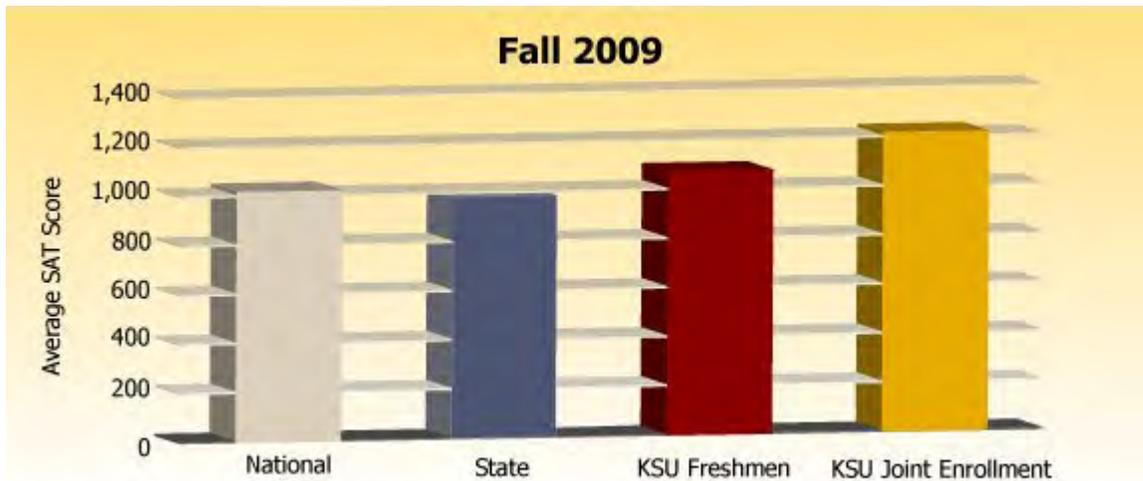
- The number of readmissions has not changed appreciably in the last five years, especially when one considers that in Fall 2006, readmission was no longer required for students after an absence of 12 months, but applied only to absences longer than 24 months.
- The annual readmission of returning former students who are nontraditional stopouts is substantial and actually exceeds the number of new graduate students each fall.

Related Links

- [Latest Enrollment/Trends and Projections Report](#)

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State and National SAT Comparisons



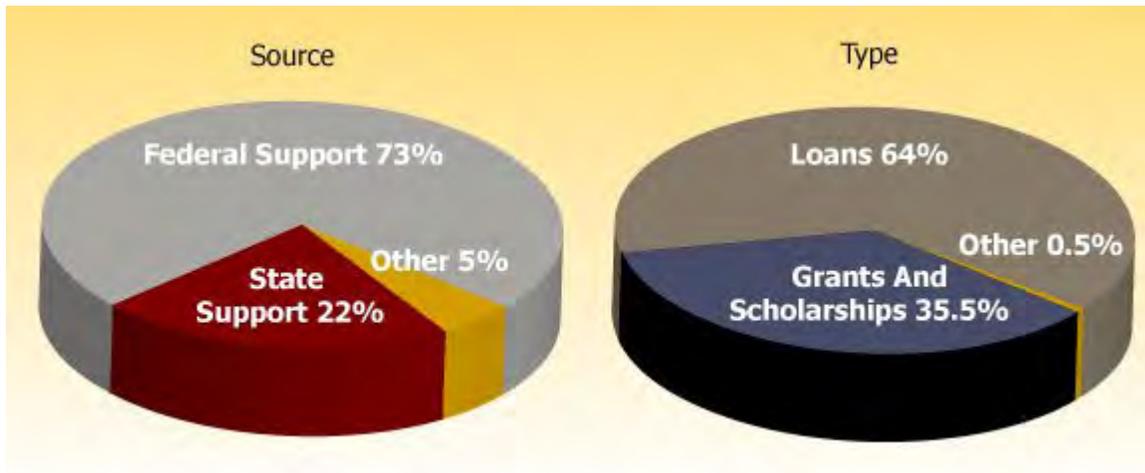
| Verbal | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| National | 508 | 508 | 503 | 503 | 502 | 501 |
| State | 494 | 497 | 494 | 494 | 491 | 490 |
| KSU Freshmen | 527 | 533 | 533 | 533 | 534 | 536 |
| KSU Joint Enrollment Honors | 606 | 610 | 599 | 611 | 597 | 609 |
| Math | | | | | | |
| National | 518 | 520 | 518 | 515 | 515 | 515 |
| State | 493 | 496 | 496 | 495 | 493 | 491 |
| KSU Freshmen | 521 | 528 | 531 | 530 | 533 | 533 |
| KSU Joint Enrollment Honors | 602 | 611 | 613 | 607 | 600 | 604 |
| Total | | | | | | |
| National | 1,026 | 1,028 | 1,021 | 1,018 | 1,017 | 1,016 |
| State | 987 | 993 | 990 | 989 | 984 | 981 |
| KSU Freshmen | 1,048 | 1,061 | 1,064 | 1,063 | 1,067 | 1,069 |
| KSU Joint Enrollment Honors | 1,208 | 1,221 | 1,212 | 1,218 | 1,197 | 1,213 |

Highlights

- KSU's mean SAT scores have consistently exceeded the state and national averages for freshmen over the past five years; the averages for KSU's joint enrollment honors students were substantially higher.
- Average SAT scores at KSU have changed very little over the past five years.

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Financial Aid Awards



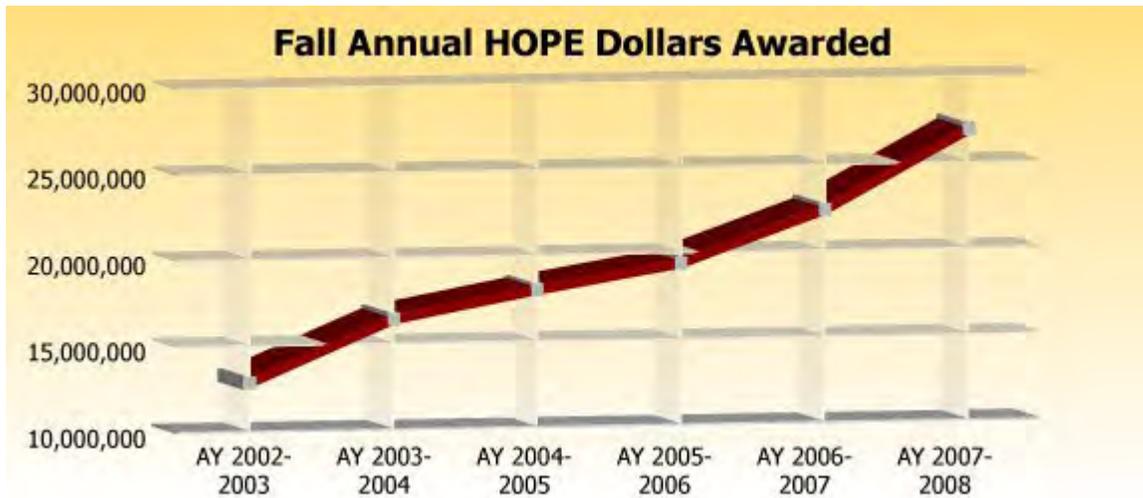
| Types of Financial Aid in AY 2008-2009 | Awards | Support |
|--|---------------|--------------------|
| Loans | | |
| Stafford - Subsidized Loans (Federal) | 7,956 | 31,845,568 |
| Stafford - Unsubsidized Loans (Federal) | 8,148 | 42,016,579 |
| Alternative Loans (Private) | 378 | 2,497,009 |
| PLUS Loans (Federal) | 292 | 1,977,709 |
| Perkins Loans (Federal) | 26 | 57,594 |
| Grants & Scholarships | | |
| HOPE Scholarships (Georgia) | 7,418 | 26,917,987 |
| Pell Grants (Federal) | 4,874 | 14,672,396 |
| KSU Scholarships and/or Grants (Institutional/Fundation) | 498 | 1,165,026 |
| Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (Federal) | 430 | 321,728 |
| Other Assistance | | |
| Federal Work Study (Federal) | 239 | 519,425 |
| Total Financial Aid Paid | 17,079 | 121,991,021 |

Highlights

- Two-thirds of students enrolled at KSU received some form of Financial Aid in 2008-2009.
- The HOPE scholarship program accounts for more than 20% of KSU's student financial aid and KSU/KSUF scholarships and grants make up less than 1% of the annual aid awarded.
- More than \$6 out of every \$10 in financial aid comes in the form of a loan that must be repaid.
- Seventy-five percent of the financial aid awarded comes from federal sources and subsidies.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Georgia HOPE Scholarships at KSU



| Classification | Fall 2003 | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | 5-Year % Change |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Freshman | 3,058 | 2,806 | 2,423 | 2,761 | 2,009 | 2,100 | -31% |
| Sophomore | 1,103 | 1,322 | 1,325 | 1,297 | 1,543 | 1,601 | 45% |
| Junior | 786 | 1,024 | 1,177 | 1,292 | 1,337 | 1,468 | 87% |
| Senior | 566 | 621 | 776 | 949 | 1,061 | 1,157 | 104% |
| Other | 13 | 34 | 16 | 6 | 5 | 7 | -46% |
| Total | 5,526 | 5,807 | 5,717 | 6,305 | 5,955 | 6,333 | 15% |

Highlights

- The number of freshman HOPE scholarship recipients at KSU dropped by almost one-third over the last five years due to the changes in the HOPE scholarship Grade Point Average calculations.
- The number of junior and senior HOPE scholarship recipients has increased by 94%, indicating that students may perform better academically as they reach the upper-level courses in the major, retaining the HOPE scholarship longer.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Baccalaureate Degree Programs

Bachelor of Arts

African and African Diaspora Studies
Dance
English
Geography
History
International Affairs
Modern Language and Culture (P-12)
Music
Theatre and Performance Studies

Bachelor of Business Administration

Accounting
Economics
Finance
International Business
Management
Marketing
Professional Sales

Bachelor of Fine Arts

Art

Bachelor of Music

Music Education (P-12)
Music Performance

Bachelor of Nursing

Nursing
Nursing (RN-B.S.N.)

Bachelor of Science

Anthropology
Art Education (P-12)
Biochemistry
Biology
Biology Education (Secondary)
Biotechnology
Chemistry
Communication
Computer Science
Criminal Justice
Early Childhood Education (P-5)
English Education (Secondary)
Exercise & Health Science
Geographic Information Science
Health & Physical Education (P-12)
History Education (Secondary)
Human Services
Information Security and Assurance
Information Systems
Interdisciplinary Studies
Mathematics
Mathematics Education (Secondary)

Middle Grades Education (4-8)

Political Science

Psychology

Sociology

Sport Management

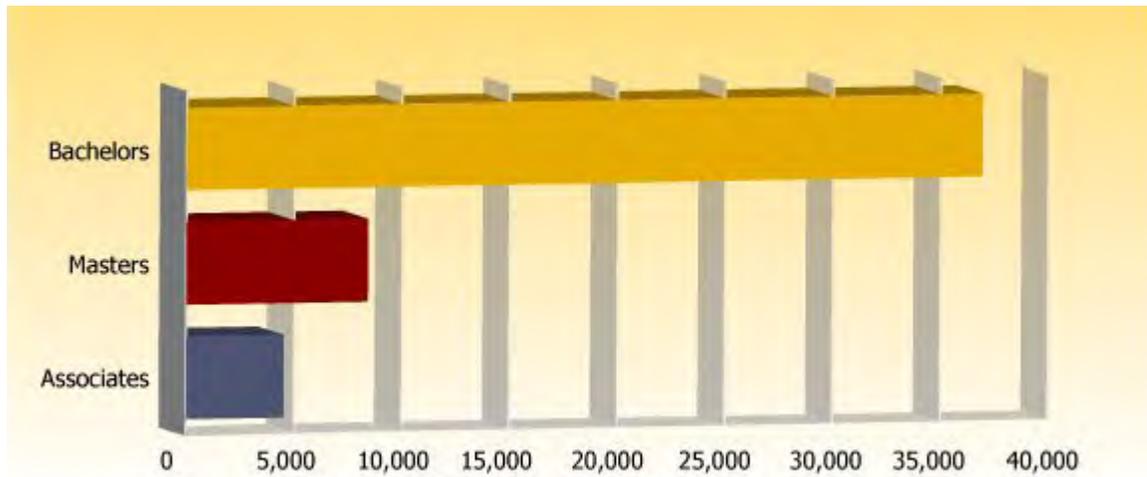
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Graduate Degree Programs Authorized

| Master's Degree Programs |
|--|
| Master of Accounting (M.Acc.) |
| Master of Arts in American Studies (M.A.) |
| Master of Arts in Professional Writing (M.A.P.W.) |
| Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) |
| Master of Business Administration |
| Master of Education in Adolescent Education (M.Ed.) |
| Master of Education in Early Childhood Education (M.Ed.) |
| Master of Education in Educational Leadership (M.Ed.) |
| Master of Education in Inclusive Education (M.Ed.) |
| Master of Public Administration (M.P.A.) |
| Master of Science in Applied Exercise & Health Science (M.S) |
| Master of Science in International Policy Management (M.S.) |
| Master of Science in Information Systems (M.S.I.S.) |
| Master of Science in Nursing - Advanced Care Management and Leadership (M.S.N.) |
| Master of Science in Nursing - WellStar Primary Care Nurse Practitioner Program (M.S.N.) |
| Master of Science in Conflict Management (M.S.C.M.) |
| Master of Social Work (M.S.W.) |
| Master of Science in Applied Computer Science for Experienced Professionals (M.S.) |
| Master of Science in Applied Statistics (M.S.) |
| Specialist Degree Programs |
| Specialist in Education in Leadership for Learning (Ed.S.) |
| Specialist in Education in Teaching Leadership for Learning (Ed.S.) |
| Doctoral Degree Programs |
| Doctor of Education in Leadership for Learning (Ed.D.) |
| Doctor of Education in Teaching Leadership for Learning (Ed.D.) |
| Doctorate of Business Administration (D.B.A.) |
| Doctorate of Nursing Science (D.N.S.) |

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Degrees Awarded Since KSU's Founding



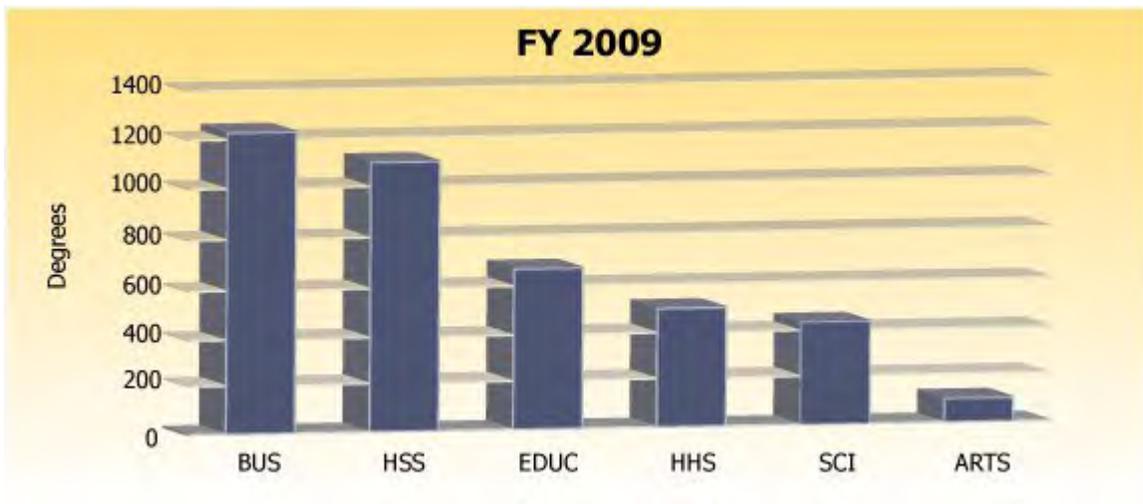
| Degrees Awarded Through FY 2009 | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|--------|
| Associate's | Advanced Certificates | Bachelor's | Education Specialists | Master's | Doctoral | Total |
| 4,534 | 0 | 36,934 | 26 | 9,375 | 0 | 50,869 |

Highlights

- Almost three-fourths of the university's alumni with earned degrees received a bachelor's from KSU.
- The last of the associate degree programs was discontinued in 1997. Bachelor's degrees have been awarded since 1980, and master's have been awarded since 1986. The KSU's Education Specialists program awarded 26 degrees in FY 2009; however, there have not yet been any doctoral degrees conferred.
- The growth in the number of bachelor's and master's degrees awarded parallels the rapid growth of upper division and graduate programs at KSU over the last ten years.

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Degrees Awarded by College



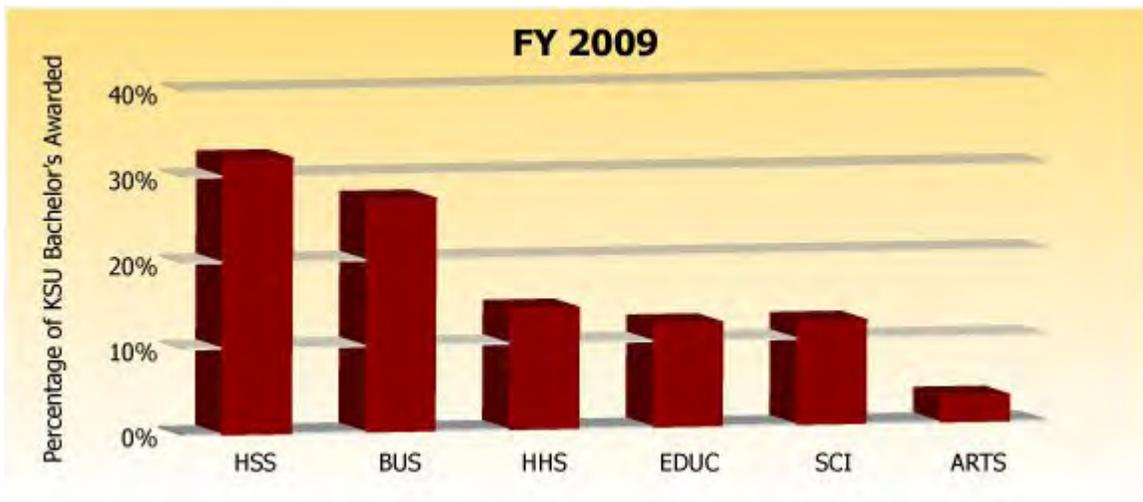
| College of the Arts | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|
| College of the Arts | 59 | 79 | 70 | 98 | 100 | 95 | 61% |
| % of KSU Total | 2% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 2% | |
| Coles College of Business | | | | | | | 5-Year % Change |
| Coles College of Business | 826 | 791 | 810 | 951 | 1,132 | 1,228 | 49% |
| % of KSU Total | 33% | 30% | 28% | 29% | 30% | 31% | |
| Bagwell College of Education | | | | | | | 5-Year % Change |
| Bagwell College of Education | 457 | 553 | 579 | 681 | 747 | 680 | 49% |
| % of KSU Total | 18% | 21% | 20% | 21% | 20% | 17% | |
| College of Health & Human Services | | | | | | | 5-Year % Change |
| College of Health & Human Services | 286 | 314 | 375 | 415 | 460 | 483 | 69% |
| % of KSU Total | 11% | 12% | 13% | 13% | 12% | 12% | |
| College of Humanities & Social Sciences | | | | | | | 5-Year % Change |
| College of Humanities & Social Sciences | 552 | 643 | 771 | 827 | 958 | 1,077 | 95% |
| % of KSU Total | 22% | 24% | 26% | 25% | 25% | 27% | |
| College of Science & Mathematics | | | | | | | 5-Year % Change |
| College of Science & Mathematics | 326 | 289 | 319 | 320 | 419 | 416 | 28% |
| % of KSU Total | 13% | 11% | 11% | 10% | 11% | 10% | |
| University College | | | | | | | 5-Year % Change |
| University College | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 0% |
| % of KSU Total | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | |
| Bachelor's Total | 1,801 | 1,908 | 2,205 | 2,504 | 2,854 | 3,021 | 68% |
| Master's Total | 705 | 761 | 719 | 791 | 968 | 945 | 34% |
| Education Specialist Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | - |
| University Total | 2,506 | 2,669 | 2,924 | 3,295 | 3,822 | 3,992 | 59% |
| Annual % Change | 13% | 7% | 10% | 13% | 16% | 4% | |

Highlights

-
- For many years, the Coles College of Business has awarded more degrees than any other college and is now followed closely by the College of Humanities and Social Sciences.
 - The College of Humanities and Social Sciences posted the greatest growth, almost doubling the number of degrees awarded over the last five years.
 - Every college increased their annual number of degrees awarded over the last five years, and KSU's annual totals increased by an average of about 12% per year.

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Bachelor Programs Ranked by Degrees Awarded



| Most Productive Programs | Degrees Awarded |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Early Childhood Education | 308 |
| Management | 278 |
| Communication | 210 |
| Nursing | 207 |
| Psychology | 179 |
| Marketing | 177 |
| Accounting | 176 |
| Finance | 140 |
| Biology | 116 |
| Criminal Justice | 103 |
| Exercise & Health Science | 89 |
| English | 78 |
| Information Systems | 67 |
| Political Science | 64 |
| Human Services | 61 |
| International Affairs | 58 |
| Sociology | 52 |
| History | 51 |
| History Education (Secondary) | 48 |
| Middle Grades Education | 44 |
| Modern Language and Culture | 43 |
| English Education (Secondary) | 43 |
| Art | 38 |

| Least Productive Programs | Degrees Awarded |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Chemistry | 32 |
| Sport Management | 32 |
| Professional Sales | 31 |
| Computer Science | 28 |
| Chemistry/Biochemistry | 27 |
| Health & Physical Education (P-12) | 24 |
| Mathematics Education (Secondary) | 24 |
| Mathematics | 24 |
| Theatre and Performance Studies | 23 |
| Theatre and Performance Studies | 23 |
| Biotechnology | 19 |
| Economics | 17 |
| Information Security and Assurance | 16 |
| Geographic Information Science | 15 |
| Anthropology | 14 |
| Music Education (P-12) | 14 |
| Interdisciplinary Studies | 13 |
| Art Education (P-12) | 8 |
| Music | 7 |
| Music Performance | 6 |
| International Business | 5 |
| Geography | 5 |
| Biology Education (Secondary) | 4 |
| African and African Diaspora Studies | 1 |

Highlights

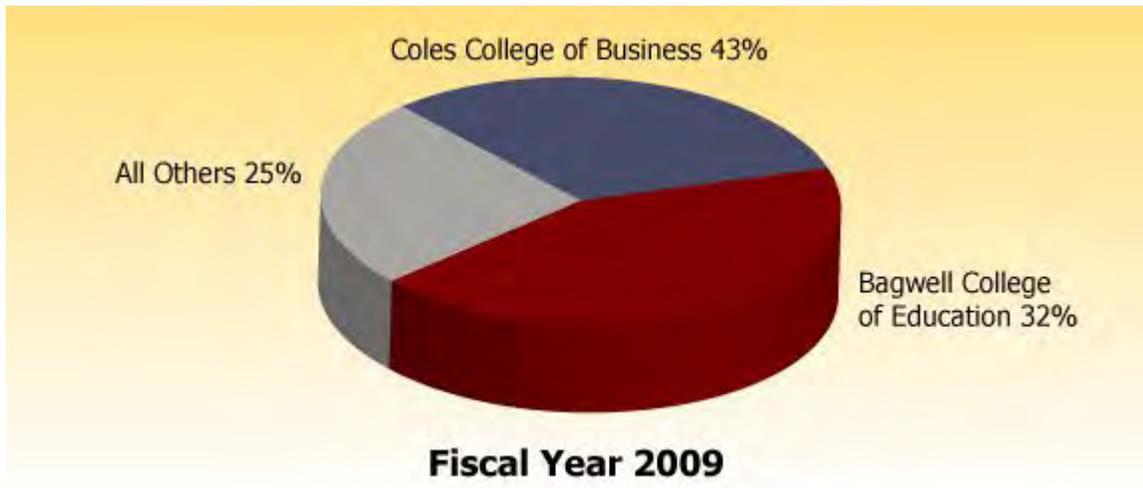
- KSU's most popular baccalaureate program continues to be Early Childhood Education,

which awards more than 300 degrees per year.

- Four of the top ten programs in degree productivity were in the Coles College of Business.
- The top ten degree programs were responsible for more than half of all degrees awarded.

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Master's Programs Ranked by Degrees Awarded



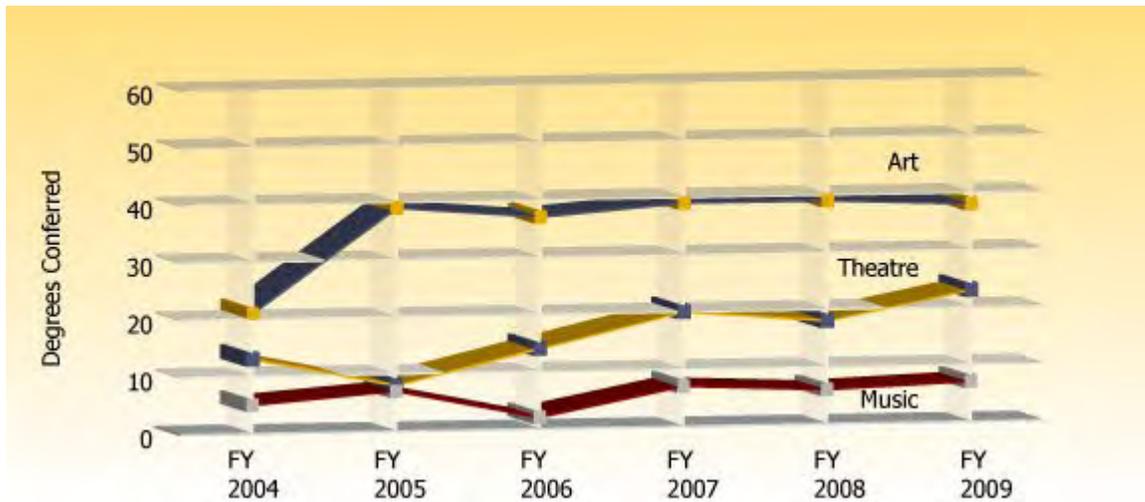
| Master's Program | Degree Awarded | % of Total |
|--|----------------|------------|
| MBA | 332 | 35% |
| Master of Education in Educational Leadership (M.Ed.) | 120 | 13% |
| Master of Education in Early Childhood Education (M.Ed.) | 74 | 8% |
| Master of Accounting (M.Acc.) | 72 | 8% |
| Master of Public Administration (M.P.A.) | 48 | 5% |
| Master of Education in Adolescent Education (M.Ed.) | 44 | 5% |
| Master of Arts in Professional Writing (M.A.P.W.) | 36 | 4% |
| Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) | 36 | 4% |
| Master of Science in Nursing - WellStar Primary Care Nurse Practitioner Program (M.S.N.) | 35 | 4% |
| Master of Science in Information Systems (M.S.I.S.) | 31 | 3% |
| Master of Social Work (M.S.W.) | 31 | 3% |
| Master of Education in Inclusive Education (M.Ed.) | 27 | 3% |
| Master of Science in Conflict Management (M.S.C.M.) | 27 | 3% |
| Master of Science in Applied Statistics (M.S.) | 17 | 2% |
| Master of Science in Applied Computer Science for Experienced Professionals (M.S.) | 11 | 1% |
| Master of Science in Nursing - Advanced Care Management and Leadership (M.S.N.) | 3 | 0% |
| Total Master's Degrees Awarded | 944 | |

Highlights

- The top three graduate programs were responsible for more than half (56%) of the graduate degrees awarded in FY 2009.
- The Bagwell College of Education and the Coles College of Business produced two thirds of all the master's degrees awarded.
- Up until FY 2005, the Coles College of Business awarded more master's degrees than the Bagwell College of Education, but the two Colleges have exchanged that lead since then.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Degrees Conferred - College of Arts



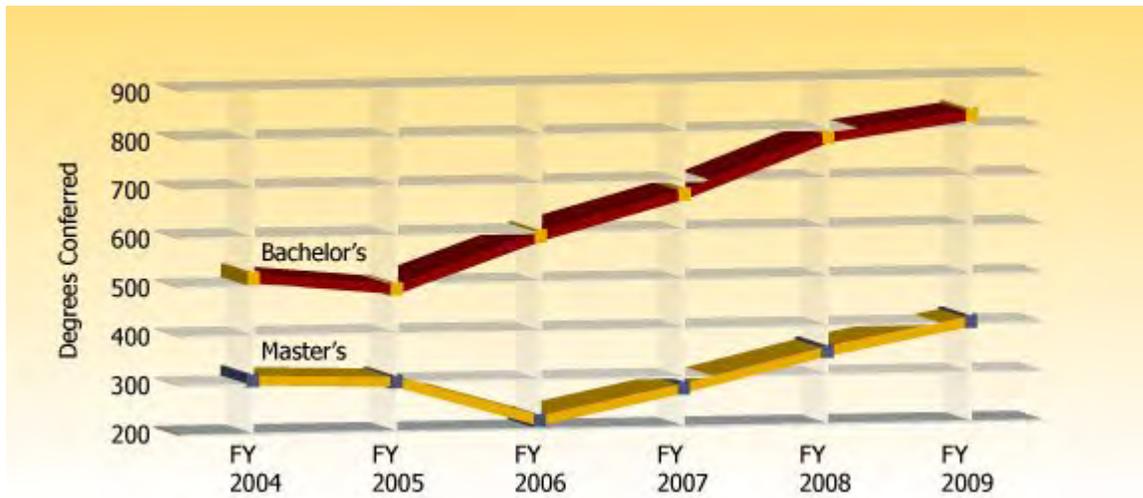
| Bachelor's | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| Art Education (P-12) | 7 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 14% |
| Art | 21 | 39 | 37 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 81% |
| Music Education (P-12) | 6 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 17 | 14 | 133% |
| Music Performance | 7 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 6 | -14% |
| Music | 5 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 40% |
| Theatre and Performance Studies | 13 | 8 | 14 | 20 | 18 | 22 | 69% |
| College Total | 59 | 79 | 70 | 98 | 100 | 95 | 61% |
| Annual % Change | -30% | 34% | -11% | 40% | 2% | -5% | |

Highlights

- Among the degree programs in this college, Art and Theatre and Performance Studies are the most popular in FY 2009.
- The number of degrees conferred in the College of the Arts is relatively small, comprising of only 2% degrees of the total degrees conferred for the University.
- The number of degrees produced by the college grew by 63% over the last five years; Theatre and Performance Studies had the greatest percentage growth in the college.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Degrees Conferred - College of Business



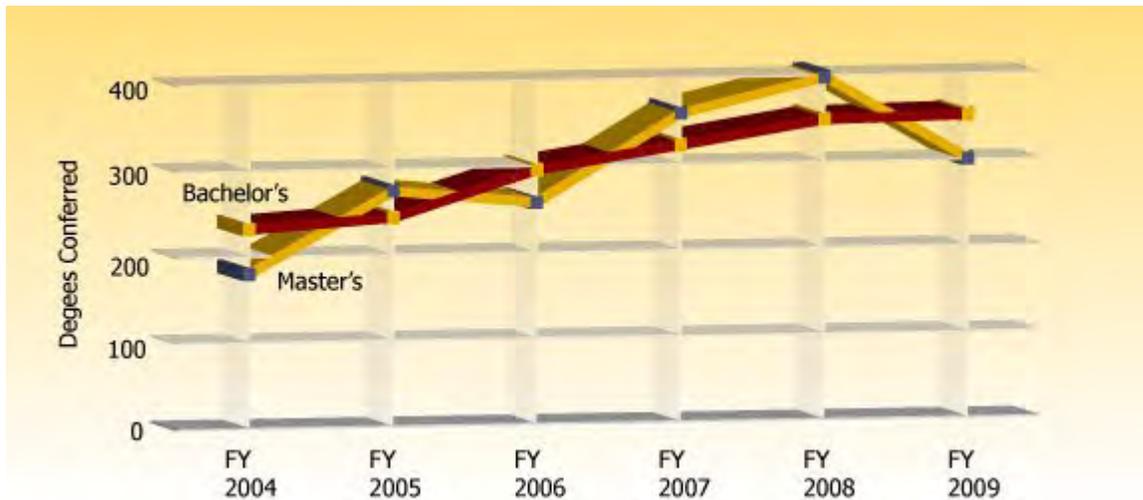
| Bachelor's | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Accounting | 85 | 89 | 109 | 128 | 183 | 176 | 107% |
| Economics | 12 | 11 | 7 | 20 | 15 | 17 | 42% |
| Finance | 103 | 99 | 108 | 143 | 137 | 140 | 36% |
| International Business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0% |
| Management | 169 | 157 | 216 | 222 | 260 | 278 | 64% |
| Marketing | 138 | 116 | 130 | 139 | 169 | 177 | 28% |
| Operations and Purchasing | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | -100% |
| Professional Sales | 8 | 17 | 23 | 21 | 19 | 31 | 288% |
| Bachelor's Total | 517 | 490 | 593 | 673 | 784 | 824 | 59% |
| Master's | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
| Accounting | 21 | 16 | 22 | 48 | 52 | 72 | 243% |
| MBA | 288 | 285 | 195 | 230 | 296 | 332 | 15% |
| Master's Total | 309 | 301 | 217 | 278 | 348 | 404 | 31% |
| College Total | 826 | 791 | 810 | 951 | 1,132 | 1,228 | 49% |
| Annual % Change | 8% | -4% | 2% | 17% | 19% | 8% | |

Highlights

- The Coles College of Business continues to graduate a large proportion of students among the colleges within KSU. The Professional Sales program has had a significant increase in degrees conferred (63%) from FY 2008 to FY 2009.
- Despite some annual fluctuations, the number of bachelors and masters degrees awarded has shown a small rise in FY 2006 from the previous year, and an increase of 49% over the last 5 years.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Degrees Conferred - College of Education



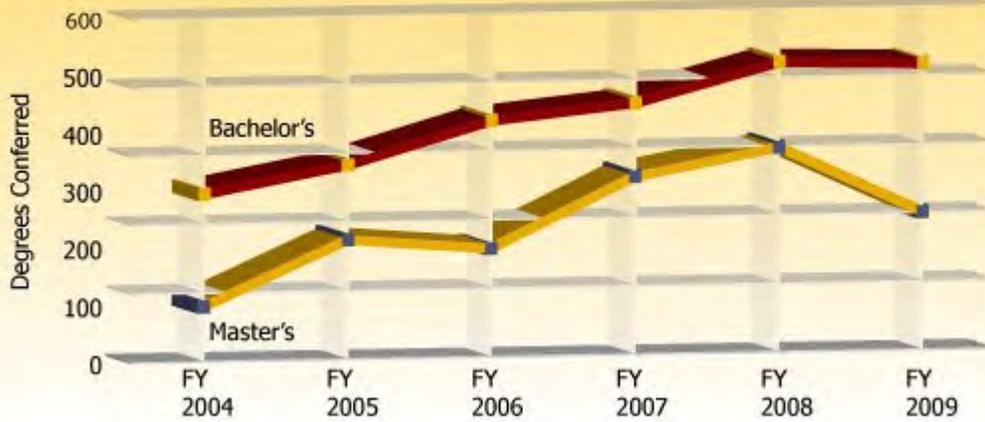
| Bachelor's | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Early Childhood Education | 190 | 193 | 249 | 272 | 283 | 308 | 62% |
| Middle Grades Education | 42 | 50 | 47 | 50 | 66 | 45 | 7% |
| Bachelor's Total | 232 | 243 | 296 | 322 | 349 | 353 | 52% |
| Master's | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
| Adolescent Education (M.Ed.) | 43 | 57 | 40 | 62 | 54 | 44 | 2% |
| Inclusive Education (M.Ed.) | 45 | 36 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 27 | -40% |
| MAT-Teaching | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 36 | 0% |
| Early Childhood Education | 95 | 87 | 119 | 135 | 125 | 74 | -22% |
| Educational Leadership | 42 | 130 | 99 | 139 | 180 | 120 | 186% |
| Master's Total | 225 | 310 | 283 | 359 | 398 | 301 | 34% |
| Education Specialist | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
| Adolescent Education (Ed.S.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0% |
| Elementary Education (Ed.S.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0% |
| Inclusive Education (Ed.S.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0% |
| Instructional Technology (Ed.S.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0% |
| Education Specialist Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0% |
| College Total | 457 | 553 | 579 | 681 | 747 | 680 | 49% |
| Annual % Change | 50% | 21% | 5% | 18% | 10% | -9% | |

Highlights

- In FY 2009, the number of bachelors degrees awarded in education passed the number of masters degrees. The Early Childhood Education undergraduate program continues to award more degrees than any other single program within the Bagwell College of Education since FY 2004.
- FY 2009 was a landmark year for the Bagwell College of Education as 26 Education Specialist (Ed.S.) degrees were conferred.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Degrees Conferred - PTEU (All Education Programs)



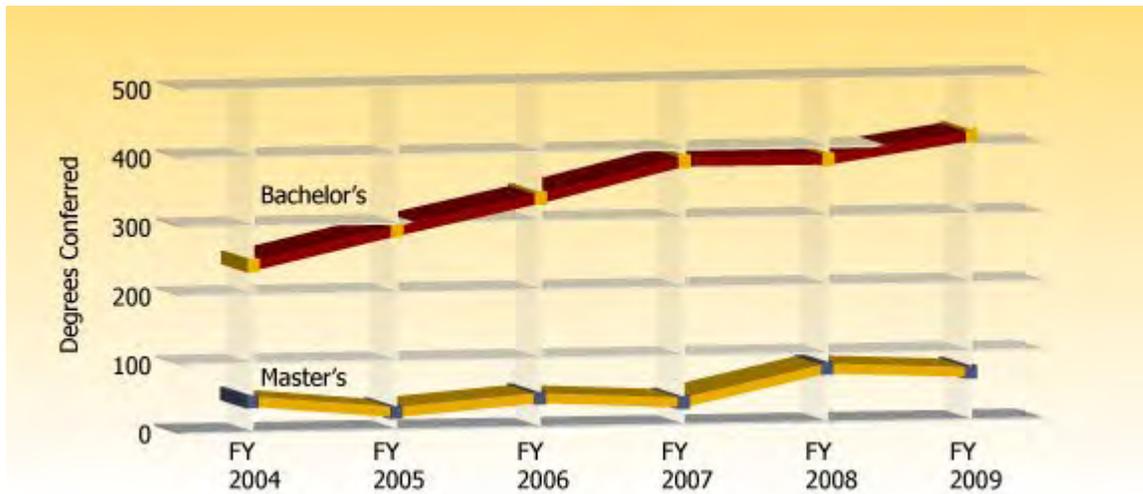
| Bachelor's | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| Art Education (P-12) | 7 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 14% |
| Biology Education (Secondary) | 9 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 4 | -56% |
| Early Childhood Education | 190 | 193 | 249 | 272 | 283 | 308 | 62% |
| English Education (Secondary) | 27 | 31 | 45 | 30 | 54 | 43 | 59% |
| Foreign Language Education (P-12) - French | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100% |
| History Education (Secondary) | 36 | 44 | 42 | 49 | 47 | 48 | 33% |
| Health & Physical Education (P-12) | 6 | 19 | 16 | 18 | 9 | 24 | 300% |
| Mathematics Education (Secondary) | 17 | 18 | 23 | 15 | 25 | 24 | 41% |
| Middle Grades Education | 42 | 50 | 47 | 50 | 66 | 45 | 7% |
| Music Education (P-12) | 6 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 17 | 14 | 133% |
| Science Education (Secondary) | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100% |
| Foreign Language Education (P-12) - Spanish | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100% |
| Bachelor's Total | 344 | 383 | 444 | 466 | 522 | 518 | 51% |
| Master's | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
| Adolescent Education (M.Ed.) | 43 | 57 | 40 | 62 | 54 | 44 | 2% |
| Inclusive Education (M.Ed.) | 45 | 36 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 27 | -40% |
| MAT-Teaching | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 36 | 0% |
| Early Childhood Education | 95 | 87 | 119 | 135 | 125 | 74 | -22% |
| Educational Leadership | 42 | 130 | 99 | 139 | 180 | 120 | 186% |
| Master's Total | 225 | 310 | 283 | 359 | 398 | 301 | 34% |
| Education Specialist | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
| Adolescent Education (Ed.S.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0% |
| Elementary Education (Ed.S.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0% |
| Inclusive Education (Ed.S.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0% |
| Instructional Technology (Ed.S.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0% |
| Education Specialist Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0% |
| College Total | 569 | 693 | 727 | 825 | 920 | 845 | 49% |
| Annual % Change | 33% | 22% | 5% | 13% | 12% | -8% | |

Highlights

- The PTEU is the umbrella organization representing over twelve different departments and five colleges which collaborate on the design, delivery, approval, and accreditation of all teacher preparation programs.
- The number of teachers prepared at the bachelors level has changed significantly over the last five years.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Degrees Conferred - College of Health and Human Services



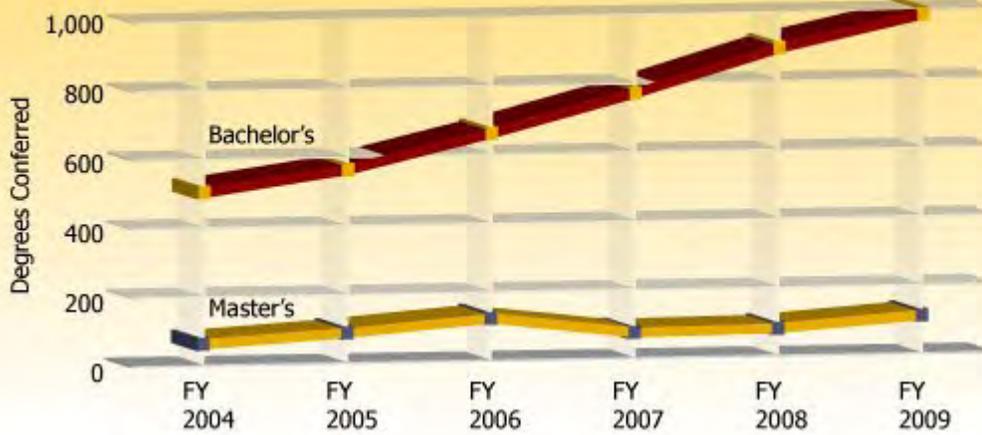
| Bachelor's | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| Nursing | 135 | 139 | 164 | 201 | 167 | 208 | 54% |
| Exercise & Health Science | 33 | 49 | 57 | 64 | 74 | 89 | 170% |
| Health & Physical Education (P-12) | 6 | 19 | 16 | 18 | 9 | 24 | 300% |
| Human Services | 43 | 47 | 51 | 49 | 81 | 61 | 42% |
| Sport Management | 25 | 35 | 45 | 51 | 51 | 32 | 28% |
| Bachelor's Total | 242 | 289 | 333 | 383 | 382 | 414 | 71% |
| Master's | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
| WellStar Primary Care Nurse Practitioner Program | 44 | 25 | 36 | 28 | 42 | 35 | -20% |
| Advanced Care Management and Leadership | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0% |
| Social Work | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 31 | 0% |
| Master's Total | 44 | 25 | 42 | 32 | 78 | 69 | 57% |
| College Total | 286 | 314 | 375 | 415 | 460 | 483 | 69% |
| Annual % Change | 15% | 10% | 19% | 11% | 11% | 5% | |

Highlights

- The number of Nursing degrees was larger than any other program in FY 2009, although Health & Physical Education (P-12) had the largest percentage growth over the past 5 years.
- There has been a significant increase in the number and percentage of Master's degrees conferred since the implementation of the Master of Social Work program; however, a small decrease in degrees conferred occurred from FY 2008 to FY 2009 in the WellStar Primary Care Nurse Practitioner Program.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Degrees Conferred - College of Humanities and Social Sciences



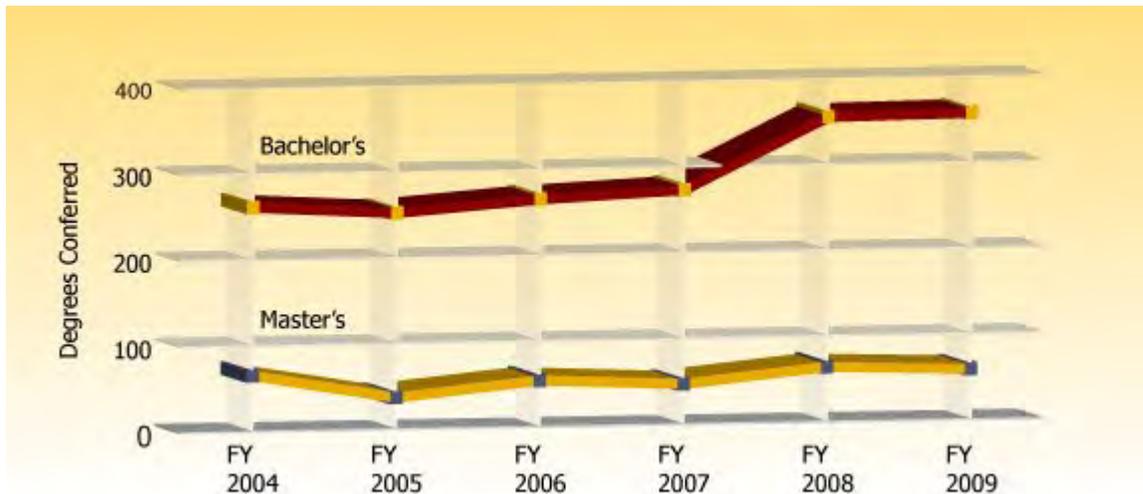
| Bachelor's | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| African and African Diaspora Studies | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0% |
| Anthropology | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 14 | 0% |
| Criminal Justice | 20 | 35 | 60 | 79 | 67 | 103 | 415% |
| Communication | 118 | 110 | 123 | 156 | 199 | 210 | 78% |
| English Education (Secondary) | 27 | 31 | 45 | 30 | 54 | 43 | 59% |
| English | 37 | 35 | 62 | 60 | 93 | 78 | 111% |
| Foreign Language Education (P-12) - French | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100% |
| French | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100% |
| Geography | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0% |
| Geographic Information Science | 1 | 2 | 8 | 14 | 9 | 15 | 1400% |
| History Education (Secondary) | 36 | 44 | 42 | 49 | 47 | 48 | 33% |
| History | 22 | 43 | 30 | 48 | 59 | 52 | 136% |
| International Affairs | 30 | 41 | 41 | 47 | 49 | 58 | 93% |
| Modern Language and Culture (P-12) | 0 | 10 | 25 | 31 | 24 | 43 | 0% |
| Political Science | 36 | 36 | 46 | 55 | 64 | 64 | 78% |
| Psychology | 106 | 115 | 128 | 143 | 161 | 179 | 69% |
| Sociology | 36 | 43 | 35 | 40 | 46 | 52 | 44% |
| Foreign Language Education (P-12) - Spanish | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100% |
| Spanish | 15 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | -100% |
| Bachelor's Total | 490 | 555 | 648 | 752 | 878 | 965 | 97% |
| Master's | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
| Conflict Management | 11 | 23 | 21 | 22 | 29 | 27 | 145% |
| Public Administration | 26 | 45 | 71 | 20 | 24 | 48 | 85% |
| Professional Writing | 25 | 20 | 31 | 33 | 27 | 37 | 48% |
| Master's Total | 62 | 88 | 123 | 75 | 80 | 112 | 81% |
| College Total | 552 | 643 | 771 | 827 | 958 | 1,077 | 95% |
| Annual % Change | 45% | 16% | 20% | 7% | 16% | 12% | |

Highlights

- The number of degrees conferred in the College of Humanities and Social Sciences had the largest growth of all the KSU colleges over the last five years (94%); the College of Health and Human Services had the second largest growth (with 69%).
- The Communication and Psychology programs continue to have a high headcounts of degrees conferred, although the Criminal Justice program has had the largest percentage increase over the past 5 years (415%).

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Degrees Conferred - College of Science and Mathematics



| Bachelor's | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| Chemistry/Biochemistry | 5 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 27 | 27 | 440% |
| Biology Education (Secondary) | 9 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 4 | -56% |
| Biology | 54 | 46 | 54 | 72 | 94 | 117 | 117% |
| Biotechnology | 2 | 6 | 7 | 16 | 21 | 19 | 850% |
| Chemistry Education (Secondary) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Chemistry | 10 | 18 | 17 | 21 | 32 | 31 | 210% |
| Computer Science | 52 | 43 | 43 | 29 | 36 | 29 | -44% |
| Information Systems | 97 | 94 | 81 | 76 | 64 | 67 | -31% |
| Information Security and Assurance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 15 | 16 | 0% |
| Mathematics Education (Secondary) | 17 | 18 | 23 | 15 | 25 | 24 | 41% |
| Mathematics | 13 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 33 | 23 | 77% |
| Science Education (Secondary) | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100% |
| Bachelor's Total | 261 | 252 | 265 | 273 | 355 | 357 | 37% |
| Master's | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
| Applied Statistics | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 17 | 0% |
| Information Systems | 51 | 28 | 34 | 33 | 40 | 31 | -39% |
| Applied Computer Science | 14 | 9 | 20 | 14 | 16 | 11 | -21% |
| Master's Total | 65 | 37 | 54 | 47 | 64 | 59 | -9% |
| College Total | 326 | 289 | 319 | 320 | 419 | 416 | 28% |
| Annual % Change | 1% | -11% | 10% | 0% | 31% | -1% | |

Highlights

- The number of degrees conferred rebounded from the one-year drop in FY 2005 with a 10% increase in FY 2006, bringing the headcount of graduating students to 416 in FY 2009.
- Over the past few years, the Information Systems and Computer Science bachelor's programs have lost some of their market share of degrees conferred in the college, dropping from a high of 169 degrees conferred in FY 2003 to 95 degrees conferred in FY 2009, a 44% decrease.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Degrees Conferred - University College

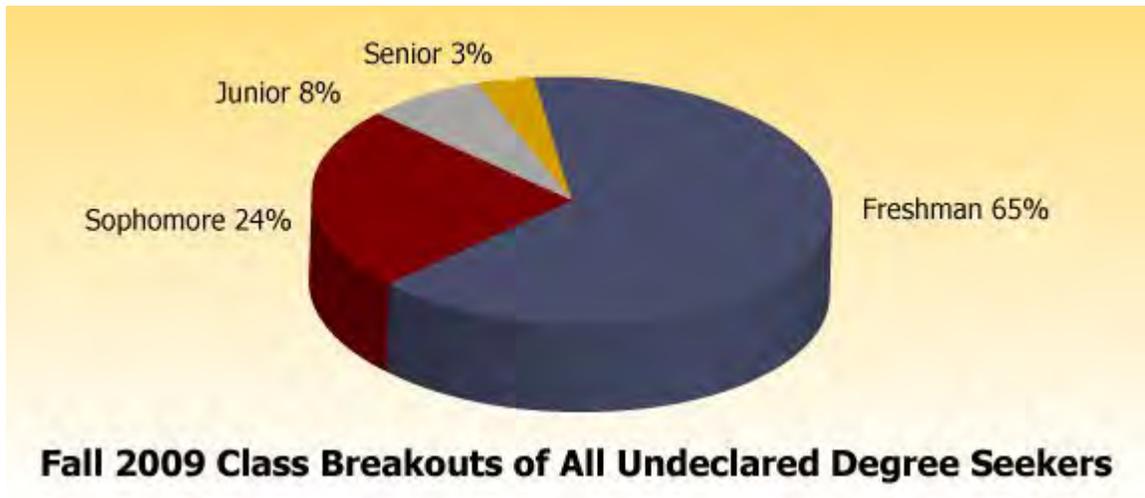
| Bachelor's | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| Interdisciplinary Studies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 0% |
| College Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 0% |
| Annual % Change | . | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 117% | |

Highlights

- The number of the Bachelor's degrees conferred in University College continues to grow each year.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Undeclared Undergraduate Majors



| Classification | Undeclared Majors | % of Degree Seekers |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|
| Undeclared in University College | 2,631 | 98% |
| Undeclared in Business | 155 | 3% |
| Undeclared in Education | 39 | 2% |
| Undeclared in Arts | 9 | 1% |
| Undeclared in Humanities and Social Science | 9 | 0% |
| Undeclared in Science and Math | 9 | 0% |
| Undeclared in Health and Human Services | 2 | 0% |
| Total Undeclared in KSU | 2,854 | 13% |

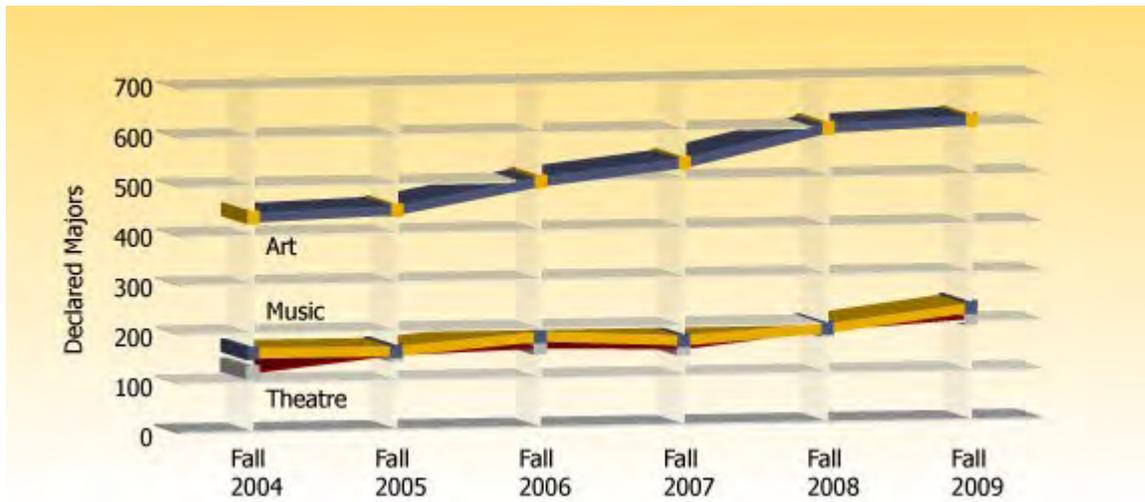
| Undeclared by Undergraduate Classification | | |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| Classification | Undeclared Majors | % of Degree Seekers |
| Freshman | 1,843 | 39% |
| Sophomore | 690 | 14% |
| Junior | 217 | 5% |
| Senior | 97 | 2% |

Highlights

- Since Fall 2008, the Registrar's Office has encouraged students to declare a major, thus reducing the number of undeclared majors in all colleges with the exception of University College.
- Ninety-two percent of all undergraduate students without a declared major are assigned to University College since those students have not indicated a general college preference. The other 8% are assigned to their college of interest.
- As expected, the majority of undeclared majors are freshmen, followed by sophomores.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Declared Majors - College of Arts



| Bachelor's | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Art | 360 | 369 | 408 | 434 | 493 | 495 | 38% |
| Art Education (P-12) | 77 | 78 | 92 | 99 | 106 | 115 | 49% |
| Dance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 62 | 0% |
| Music | 52 | 46 | 61 | 61 | 65 | 51 | -2% |
| Music Education (P-12) | 60 | 71 | 67 | 64 | 70 | 102 | 70% |
| Music Performance | 48 | 42 | 56 | 46 | 56 | 75 | 56% |
| Theatre and Performance Studies | 121 | 153 | 162 | 155 | 188 | 207 | 71% |
| Undeclared UG Arts | 10 | 20 | 40 | 68 | 28 | 9 | -10% |
| College Total | 728 | 779 | 886 | 927 | 1,007 | 1,116 | 53% |
| Annual % Change | 23% | 7% | 14% | 5% | 9% | 11% | |

Highlights

- The BFA program in Art is by far the most popular program in the arts in terms of number of declared majors. More than half of all the majors in this college are either in the Art or Art Education programs.
- The combined total of the declared majors in the three music programs exceeds slightly the total in the Theatre and Performance Studies program; however, this program is the fastest growing.
- All of the degree programs in the arts have experienced healthy growth in their numbers of declared majors. The college is up over 50% in the last five years and continues to grow.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Declared Majors - College of Business



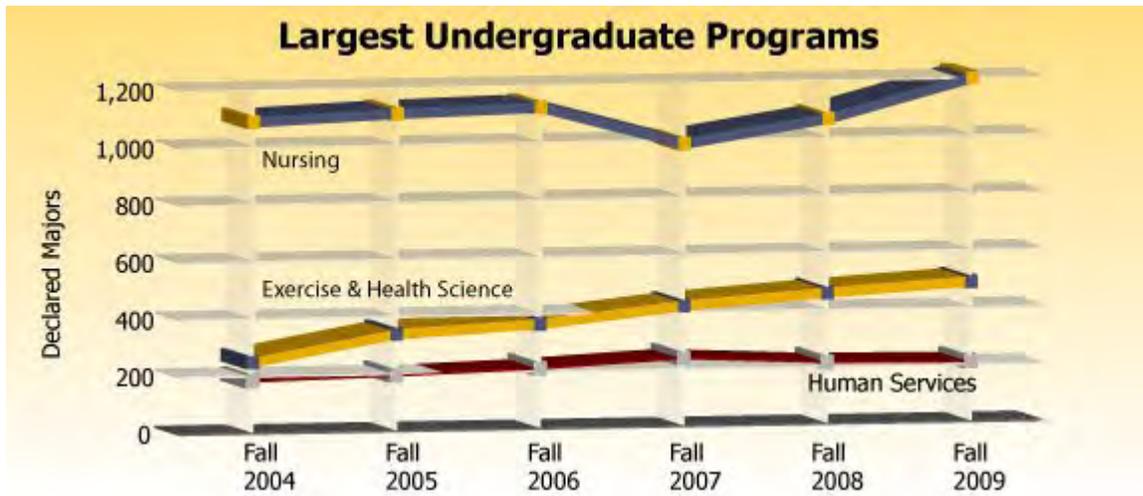
| Bachelor's | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Accounting | 602 | 630 | 732 | 813 | 853 | 935 | 55% |
| Economics | 91 | 79 | 96 | 117 | 123 | 140 | 54% |
| Finance | 496 | 485 | 481 | 507 | 531 | 508 | 2% |
| International Business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 158 | 236 | 0% |
| Management | 1,036 | 1,009 | 982 | 1,051 | 1,268 | 1,222 | 18% |
| Marketing | 624 | 591 | 659 | 779 | 806 | 749 | 20% |
| Operations and Purchasing | 13 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | -100% |
| Professional Sales | 93 | 93 | 85 | 90 | 101 | 64 | -31% |
| Undeclared UG Business | 105 | 481 | 876 | 700 | 319 | 155 | 48% |
| Bachelor's Total | 3,060 | 3,375 | 3,914 | 4,058 | 4,159 | 4,009 | 31% |
| Master's | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
| Accounting | 97 | 114 | 151 | 171 | 160 | 171 | 76% |
| MBA | 606 | 534 | 604 | 715 | 704 | 620 | 2% |
| Master's Total | 703 | 648 | 755 | 886 | 864 | 791 | 13% |
| Doctoral's | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
| Doctorate of Business Administration | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0% |
| Doctoral's Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0% |
| College Total | 3,763 | 4,023 | 4,669 | 4,944 | 5,023 | 4,817 | 28% |
| Annual % Change | 8% | 7% | 16% | 6% | 2% | -4% | |

Highlights

- The most popular undergraduate major in business continues to be management, followed by accounting, marketing, and finance.
- The MBA continues to be the most popular business degree at the graduate level.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Declared Majors - College of Health and Human Services



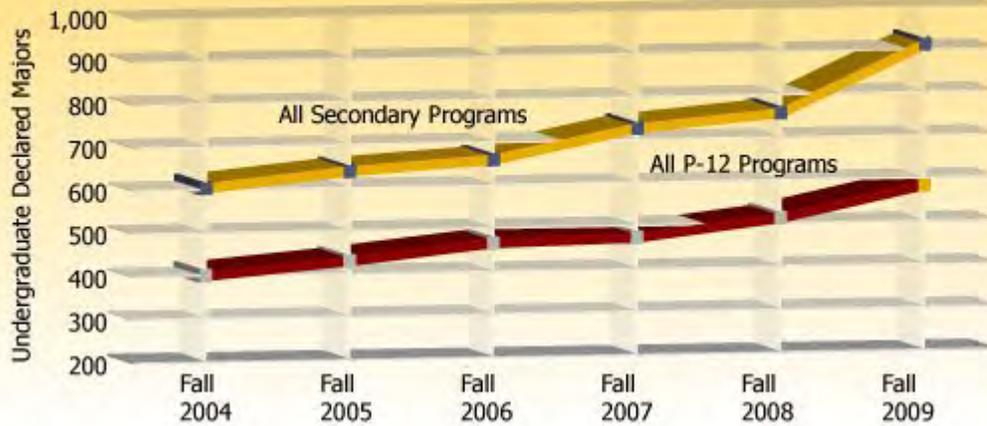
| Bachelor's | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Exercise & Health Science | 249 | 339 | 365 | 421 | 458 | 489 | 96% |
| Health & Physical Education (P-12) | 140 | 108 | 120 | 135 | 176 | 208 | 49% |
| Human Services | 183 | 195 | 211 | 238 | 216 | 210 | 15% |
| Nursing | 1,088 | 1,109 | 1,122 | 987 | 1,066 | 1,200 | 10% |
| Nursing (RN-B.S.N.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63 | 23 | 0% |
| Sport Management | 175 | 213 | 223 | 217 | 228 | 259 | 48% |
| Undeclared UG Health & Hum Services | 2 | 0 | 44 | 38 | 13 | 2 | 0% |
| Bachelor's Total | 1,837 | 1,964 | 2,085 | 2,036 | 2,220 | 2,391 | 30% |
| Master's | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
| Advanced Care Management and Leadership | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 16 | 167% |
| Applied Exercise & Health Science | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 23 | 0% |
| Social Work | 0 | 0 | 33 | 70 | 60 | 65 | 0% |
| WellStar Primary Care Nurse Practitioner Program | 62 | 75 | 72 | 90 | 88 | 94 | 52% |
| Master's Total | 68 | 81 | 112 | 169 | 175 | 198 | 191% |
| Doctoral's | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
| Nursing (D.S.N.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0% |
| Doctoral's Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0% |
| College Total | 1,905 | 2,045 | 2,197 | 2,205 | 2,395 | 2,594 | 36% |
| Annual % Change | 8% | 7% | 7% | 0% | 9% | 8% | |

Highlights

- Exercise & Health Science continues to increase in absolute numbers of majors; however, among all the programs in this college, Advanced Care Management and Leadership has the strongest growth percentage (167%) within the last 5 years.
- Nursing is the most popular program of choice for students; however, a very small percentage of these declared majors are actually admitted to the nursing program.
- Human Services and Sport Management are fast growing and comparable in size.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Declared Majors - PTEU (All Education Programs)



| Bachelor's | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Art Education (P-12) | 77 | 78 | 92 | 99 | 106 | 115 | 49% |
| Biology Education (Secondary) | 33 | 47 | 60 | 53 | 48 | 62 | 88% |
| Chemistry Education (Secondary) | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100% |
| Early Childhood Education (P-5) | 1,353 | 1,338 | 1,410 | 1,535 | 1,649 | 1,722 | 27% |
| English Education (Secondary) | 211 | 196 | 187 | 208 | 217 | 250 | 18% |
| Foreign Language Alternative Certification | 27 | 20 | 21 | 12 | 15 | 13 | -52% |
| Health & Physical Education (P-12) | 140 | 108 | 120 | 135 | 176 | 208 | 49% |
| History Education (Secondary) | 238 | 268 | 275 | 315 | 316 | 388 | 63% |
| Mathematics Education (Secondary) | 112 | 127 | 135 | 151 | 176 | 211 | 88% |
| Middle Grades Education (4-8) | 228 | 233 | 228 | 231 | 259 | 287 | 26% |
| Modern Language and Culture (P-12) | 123 | 172 | 186 | 174 | 160 | 158 | 28% |
| Music Education (P-12) | 60 | 71 | 67 | 64 | 70 | 102 | 70% |
| Science Education (Secondary) | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100% |
| Undeclared UG Education | 55 | 151 | 201 | 134 | 59 | 39 | -29% |
| Bachelor's Total | 2,667 | 2,809 | 2,984 | 3,111 | 3,251 | 3,555 | 33% |
| Master's | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
| Adolescent Education (M.Ed.) | 96 | 104 | 120 | 103 | 89 | 71 | -26% |
| Early Childhood Education | 133 | 157 | 174 | 144 | 113 | 94 | -29% |
| Educational Leadership | 186 | 217 | 293 | 266 | 164 | 74 | -60% |
| Inclusive Education (M.Ed.) | 59 | 49 | 51 | 49 | 38 | 37 | -37% |
| MAT-Teaching | 0 | 0 | 40 | 58 | 96 | 136 | 0% |
| Post Bacc Education | 90 | 83 | 102 | 81 | 172 | 4 | -96% |
| Master's Total | 564 | 610 | 780 | 701 | 672 | 416 | -26% |
| Doctoral's | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Adolescent Education (Ed.D.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 19 | 22 | 0% |
| Elementary Education (Ed.D.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 0% |
| Inclusive Education (Ed.D.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 0% |
| Instructional Technology (Ed.D.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 0% |
| Doctoral's Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 48 | 60 | 0% |
| Education Specialist's | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
| Adolescent Education (Ed.S.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0% |
| Education Specialist's Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0% |
| College Total | 3,231 | 3,419 | 3,764 | 3,840 | 3,971 | 4,032 | 25% |
| Annual % Change | 4% | 6% | 10% | 2% | 3% | 2% | |

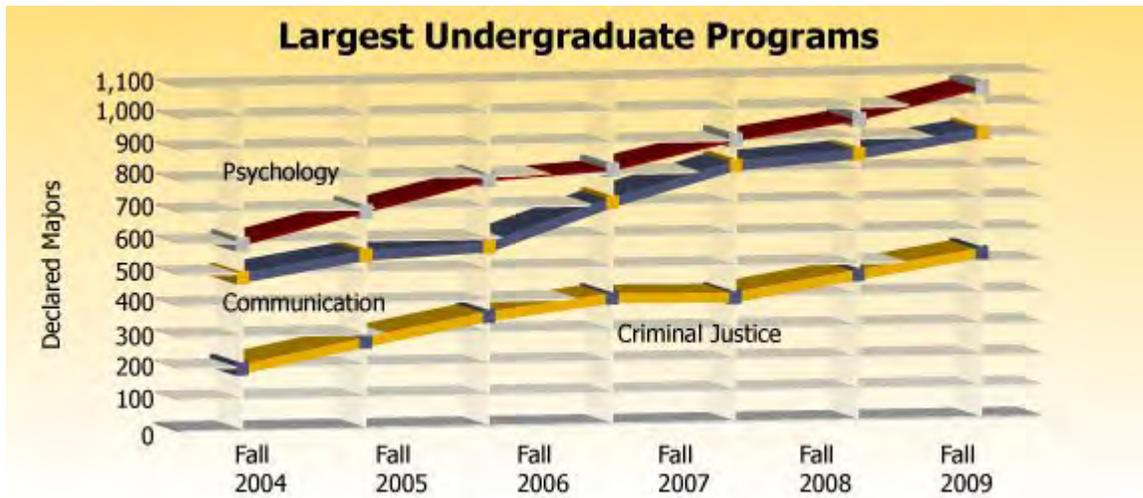
¹ Effective Fall 2007, Social Science Education (Secondary) was terminated and replaced with History Education (Secondary).

Highlights

- Growth of student interest in teacher education throughout the PTEU has been uneven and less than the growth in other areas overall. Large percentage increases in Secondary English and Mathematics Education were realized. P-12 teacher education programs were relatively flat overall, like Middle Grades Education. Absolute gains in Early Childhood were largest by far.
- The overall decline in the PTEU's declared majors between Fall 2007 and Fall 2008 runs counter to the gains experienced in most colleges. However, the PTEU majors are beginning an upward trend.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Declared Majors - College of Humanities and Social Sciences



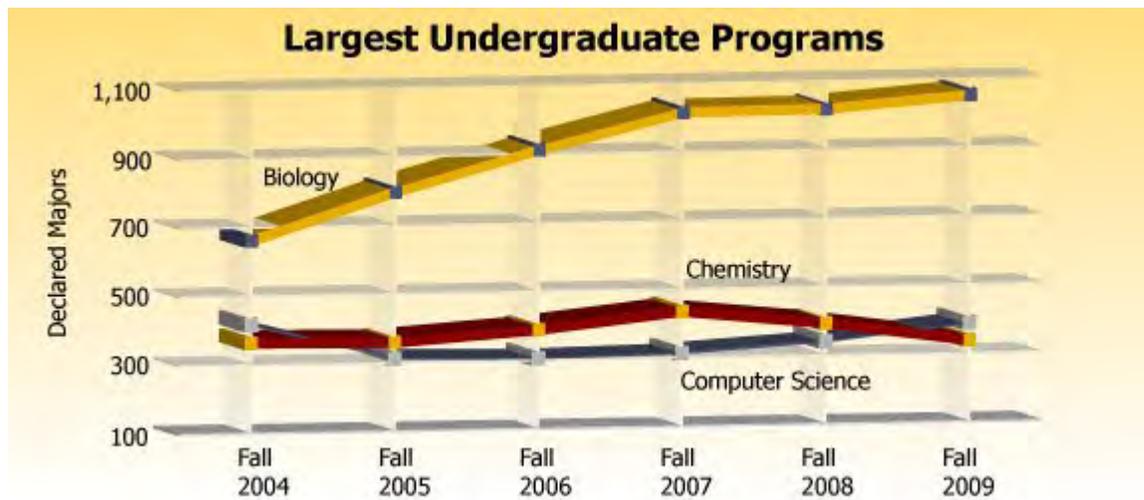
| Bachelor's | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| African and African Diaspora Studies | 0 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 0% |
| Anthropology | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 74 | 89 | 0% |
| Communication | 552 | 572 | 709 | 820 | 850 | 911 | 65% |
| Criminal Justice | 275 | 350 | 402 | 398 | 463 | 526 | 91% |
| English | 266 | 288 | 304 | 343 | 363 | 353 | 33% |
| English Education (Secondary) | 211 | 196 | 187 | 208 | 217 | 250 | 18% |
| Foreign Language Alternative Certification | 27 | 20 | 21 | 12 | 15 | 13 | -52% |
| French | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100% |
| Geographic Information Science | 32 | 43 | 48 | 50 | 46 | 57 | 78% |
| Geography | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 27 | 52 | 0% |
| History | 219 | 236 | 266 | 256 | 278 | 287 | 31% |
| History Education (Secondary) | 238 | 268 | 275 | 315 | 316 | 388 | 63% |
| International Affairs | 223 | 241 | 272 | 273 | 230 | 219 | -2% |
| Modern Language and Culture (P-12) | 123 | 172 | 186 | 174 | 160 | 158 | 28% |
| Political Science | 351 | 355 | 359 | 393 | 326 | 349 | -1% |
| Psychology | 693 | 787 | 813 | 901 | 960 | 1,056 | 52% |
| Sociology | 162 | 164 | 161 | 197 | 219 | 252 | 56% |
| Spanish | 39 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100% |
| Undeclared UG in HSS | 1 | 1 | 88 | 46 | 20 | 9 | 800% |
| Bachelor's Total | 3,424 | 3,697 | 4,096 | 4,440 | 4,570 | 4,977 | 45% |
| Master's | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
| American Studies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0% |
| Conflict Management | 48 | 46 | 54 | 56 | 54 | 50 | 4% |
| Professional Writing | 97 | 94 | 105 | 95 | 100 | 118 | 22% |
| Public Administration | 93 | 66 | 66 | 74 | 96 | 92 | -1% |
| Master's Total | 238 | 206 | 225 | 225 | 250 | 278 | 17% |
| College Total | 3,662 | 3,903 | 4,321 | 4,665 | 4,820 | 5,255 | 44% |
| Annual % Change | 16% | 7% | 11% | 8% | 3% | 9% | |

Highlights

- Psychology and Communication continue to have the largest number of majors in the college and to be fast growing. Psychology exceeded 1,000 majors.
- Most of the undergraduate programs in this college experienced healthy enrollment growth over the past year and more growth than the graduate programs.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Declared Majors - College of Science and Mathematics



| Bachelor's | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Biology | 661 | 796 | 912 | 1,014 | 1,017 | 1,051 | 59% |
| Biology Education (Secondary) | 33 | 47 | 60 | 53 | 48 | 62 | 88% |
| Biotechnology | 76 | 97 | 130 | 118 | 118 | 115 | 51% |
| Chemistry | 363 | 358 | 388 | 434 | 393 | 337 | -7% |
| Chemistry Education (Secondary) | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100% |
| Chemistry/Biochemistry | 105 | 134 | 146 | 152 | 162 | 154 | 47% |
| Computer Science | 416 | 312 | 305 | 313 | 340 | 387 | -7% |
| Information Security and Assurance | 0 | 24 | 58 | 89 | 95 | 127 | 0% |
| Information Systems | 404 | 352 | 298 | 257 | 247 | 261 | -35% |
| Mathematics | 105 | 107 | 123 | 149 | 173 | 197 | 88% |
| Mathematics Education (Secondary) | 112 | 127 | 135 | 151 | 176 | 211 | 88% |
| Science Education (Secondary) | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100% |
| Undeclared UG Science and Math | 2 | 6 | 73 | 41 | 29 | 9 | 350% |
| Bachelor's Total | 2,287 | 2,360 | 2,630 | 2,771 | 2,798 | 2,911 | 27% |
| Master's | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
| Applied Computer Science | 38 | 42 | 42 | 45 | 34 | 44 | 16% |
| Applied Statistics | 0 | 0 | 32 | 44 | 49 | 61 | 0% |
| Information Systems | 89 | 95 | 83 | 100 | 68 | 73 | -18% |
| Master's Total | 127 | 137 | 157 | 189 | 151 | 178 | 40% |
| College Total | 2,414 | 2,497 | 2,787 | 2,960 | 2,949 | 3,089 | 28% |
| Annual % Change | 0% | 3% | 12% | 6% | 0% | 5% | |

Highlights

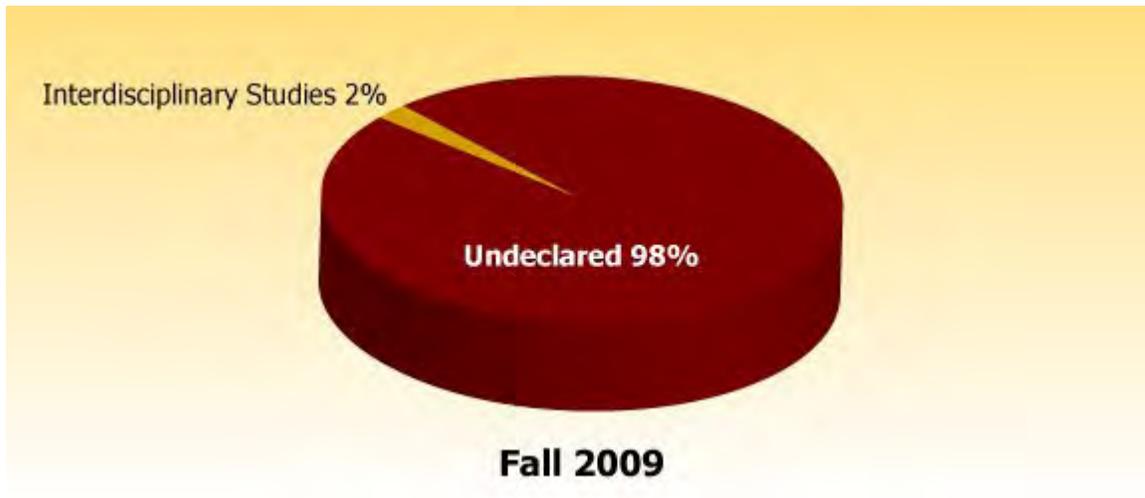
- There is twice as much undergraduate student interest in majoring in Biology than in any other program in this college. The number of majors in Biology broke the 1,000 marks in Fall 2007.
- Growth in all of the science and mathematics programs was very strong over the past

five years with the exception of the Computer Science and Information Systems programs that experienced reductions by nearly one-fourth.

- Unlike Mathematics where the number majoring in Mathematics Education has been comparable to the number not preparing to be secondary math teachers, the number preparing to be Secondary Biology teachers is small compared to those students pursuing a Biology degree.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Declared Majors - University College



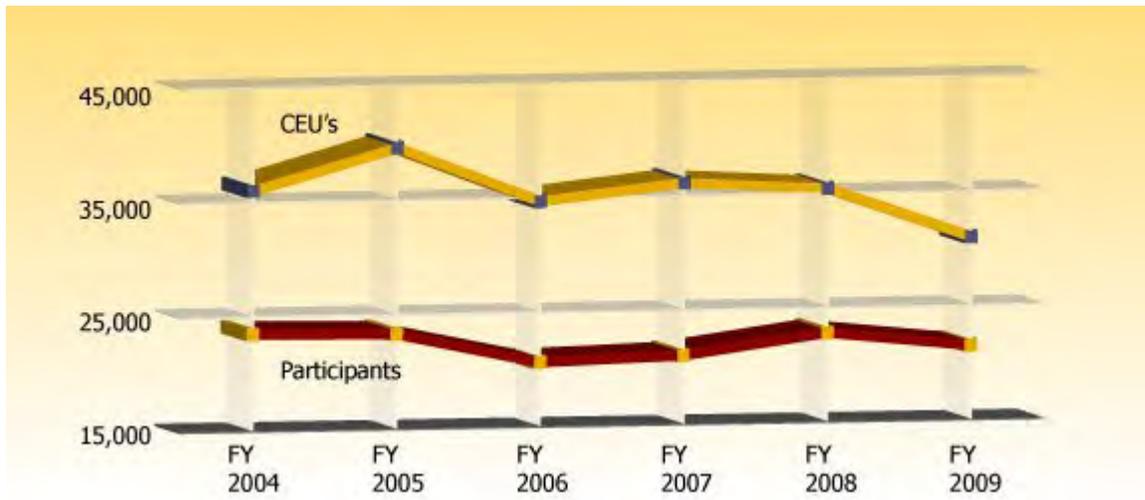
| Bachelor's | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Interdisciplinary Studies | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 23 | 54 | 0% |
| Undeclared | 2,868 | 2,631 | 2,088 | 1,983 | 2,308 | 2,631 | -8% |
| College Total | 2,868 | 2,631 | 2,090 | 1,994 | 2,331 | 2,685 | -6% |
| Annual % Change | -20% | -8% | -21% | -5% | 17% | 15% | |

Highlights

- University College was initiated in 2004 and coordinates general education, learning support, honors, KSU 1101, first-year learning communities, the sophomore and senior year experiences, and other services. It also provides advisement to undergraduates who have not declared a major or a college of interest.
- The Interdisciplinary Studies program was launched in Fall 2006 and is coordinated by this college.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

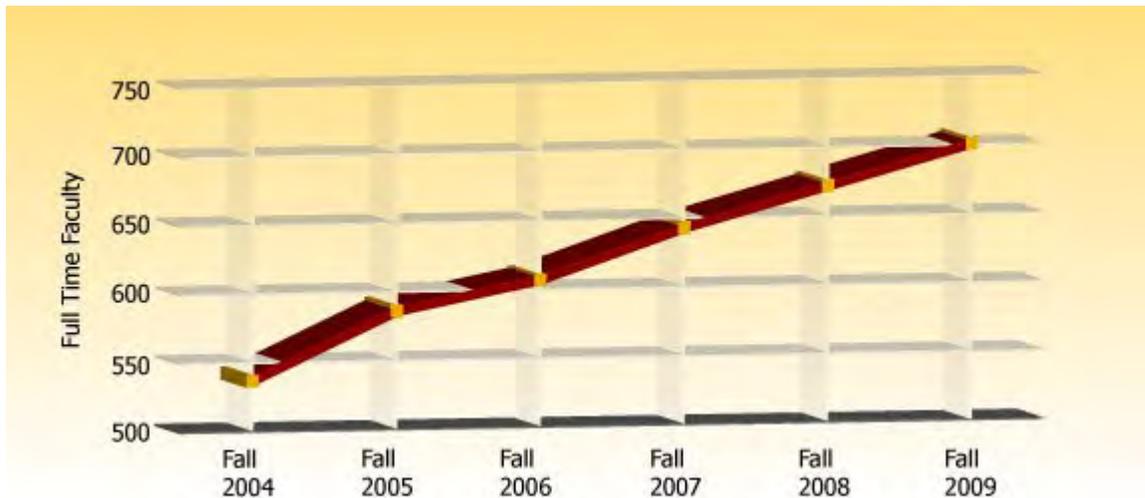
Continuing Education



| Revenues | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| Programs-Courses | 2,709 | 2,284 | 2,048 | 2,138 | 2,526 | 3,135 | 16% |
| Participants | 23,492 | 23,305 | 20,634 | 21,026 | 22,792 | 21,494 | -9% |
| Participant-Hours | 360,028 | 395,684 | 346,838 | 360,932 | 354,011 | 309,621 | -14% |
| CEUs | 36,003 | 39,568 | 34,684 | 36,093 | 35,401 | 30,962 | -14% |
| \$ Revenues | 5,169,600 | 5,305,237 | 4,894,396 | 5,323,986 | 5,843,259 | 5,133,633 | -1% |

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Full-Time Instructional Faculty



| College | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| College of the Arts | 33 | 36 | 40 | 39 | 44 | 42 | 27% |
| Coles College of Business | 98 | 102 | 100 | 105 | 117 | 122 | 24% |
| Bagwell College of Education | 51 | 54 | 59 | 65 | 66 | 75 | 47% |
| Wellstar College of Health & Human Services | 63 | 71 | 72 | 79 | 81 | 84 | 33% |
| College of Humanities & Social Sciences | 162 | 188 | 189 | 199 | 207 | 215 | 33% |
| College of Science & Mathematics | 109 | 113 | 124 | 130 | 130 | 132 | 21% |
| University College | 21 | 22 | 23 | 26 | 27 | 31 | 48% |
| Total | 537 | 586 | 607 | 643 | 672 | 701 | 31% |
| Annual # Change | . | 49 | 21 | 36 | 29 | 29 | |
| Annual % Change | 14% | 9% | 4% | 6% | 4% | 4% | |

Highlights

- The number of full-time faculty in all seven colleges continued the five-year trend of substantial growth, increasing by over 30%.
- Over the past five years, University College had the highest percentage growth and the College of Science and Mathematics had the lowest. The greatest numbers of additional faculty were in the College of Humanities and Social Sciences.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Full-Time Instructional Faculty By Department and College

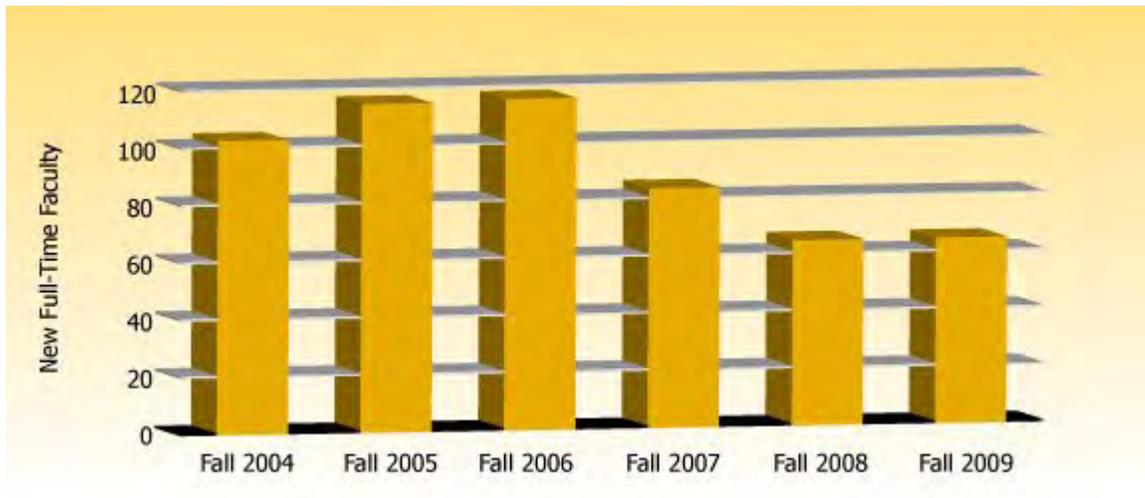
| College/Department | Faculty | % Tenured | % Female | % Minority |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Visual Arts | 18 | 67% | 50% | 17% |
| Music | 15 | 47% | 27% | 20% |
| Theatre & Performing Arts | 9 | 44% | 56% | 22% |
| College of Arts | 42 | 55% | 43% | 19% |
| School of Accountancy | 29 | 28% | 38% | 21% |
| Economics & Finance | 37 | 41% | 30% | 35% |
| Management & Entrepreneurship | 38 | 50% | 29% | 13% |
| Marketing & Professional Sales | 18 | 67% | 33% | 11% |
| Coles College of Business | 122 | 44% | 32% | 21% |
| Early Childhood Education | 31 | 39% | 58% | 29% |
| Educational Leadership | 14 | 36% | 50% | 36% |
| Inclusive Education | 11 | 9% | 82% | 55% |
| Middle Grades Education | 19 | 42% | 74% | 37% |
| Bagwell College of Education | 75 | 35% | 64% | 36% |
| Health, PE & Sport Science | 27 | 41% | 44% | 11% |
| Human Services | 12 | 33% | 92% | 42% |
| School of Nursing | 45 | 29% | 98% | 13% |
| Wellstar College of Health & Human Services | 84 | 33% | 80% | 17% |
| Anthropology & Geography | 13 | 31% | 38% | 23% |
| Communication | 19 | 42% | 53% | 16% |
| English | 57 | 33% | 65% | 16% |
| Foreign Language | 24 | 21% | 67% | 33% |
| History & Philosophy | 34 | 38% | 32% | 15% |
| Political Science & Int'l Aff. | 30 | 47% | 33% | 23% |
| Psychology | 21 | 43% | 71% | 14% |
| Sociology & Criminal Justice | 17 | 29% | 53% | 24% |
| College of Humanities & Social Sciences | 215 | 36% | 53% | 20% |
| Biology & Physics | 40 | 35% | 40% | 23% |
| Chemistry & Biochemistry | 21 | 29% | 38% | 14% |
| Computer Sci. & Info. Systems | 23 | 57% | 22% | 52% |
| Mathematics | 48 | 40% | 48% | 31% |
| College of Science & Mathematics | 132 | 39% | 39% | 30% |
| First Year Program | 17 | 12% | 65% | 24% |
| University Studies | 14 | 43% | 71% | 21% |
| University College | 31 | 26% | 68% | 23% |
| KSU Total | 701 | 38% | 51% | 23% |

Highlights

- As a result of the large number of new faculty hires over the last five years, the percentage of the total faculty who have received tenure is lower than it would be at comparable universities that are not growing as rapidly.
- The faculty's minority representation is well distributed across the instructional departments and colleges.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

New Full-Time Instructional Faculty



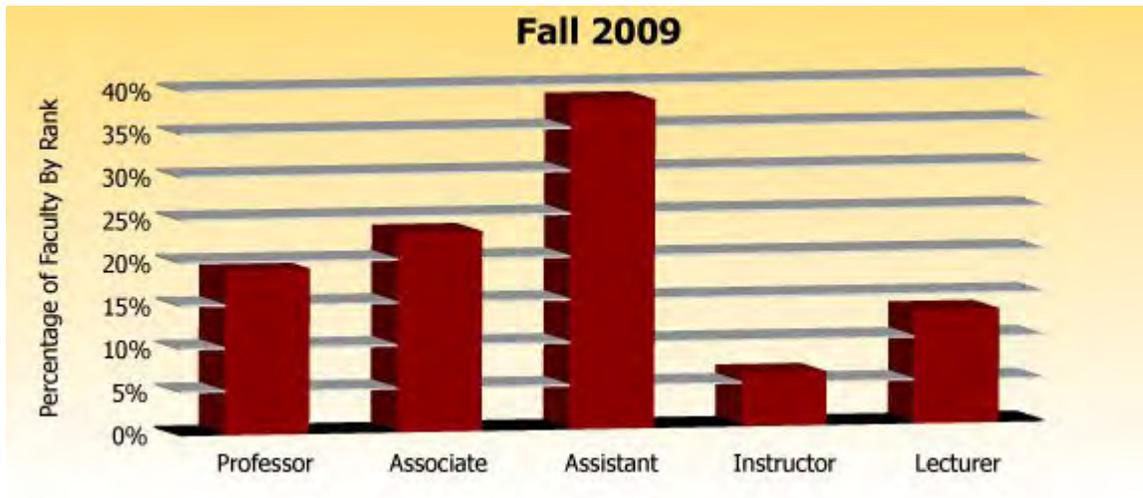
| Rank | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Professor | 3 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 2 |
| Associate Professor | 12 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 9 |
| Assistant Professor | 47 | 57 | 76 | 43 | 28 | 38 |
| Instructor | 35 | 31 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Lecturer | 5 | 5 | 5 | 30 | 21 | 9 |
| New as % of All Faculty | 19% | 19% | 19% | 13% | 10% | 9% |
| Total | 102 | 114 | 115 | 83 | 64 | 64 |

Highlights

- KSU has employed nearly 500 new full-time faculty over the past five years.
- Most of the new faculty hired each year were in the junior faculty rank of Assistant Professor.
- After climbing annually for four consecutive years, the number of new full-time faculty dropped down notably in Fall 2007 and continued through Fall 2009, but remained a large number.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Full-Time Instructional Faculty By Rank



| Number of Faculty by Rank | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| Rank | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
| Professor | 130 | 133 | 127 | 138 | 131 | 133 | 2% |
| Associate Professor | 133 | 144 | 143 | 138 | 146 | 164 | 23% |
| Assistant Professor | 163 | 185 | 222 | 251 | 268 | 268 | 64% |
| Instructor | 91 | 93 | 74 | 52 | 46 | 43 | -53% |
| Lecturer | 20 | 31 | 41 | 65 | 81 | 93 | 365% |
| Total | 537 | 586 | 607 | 644 | 672 | 701 | 31% |

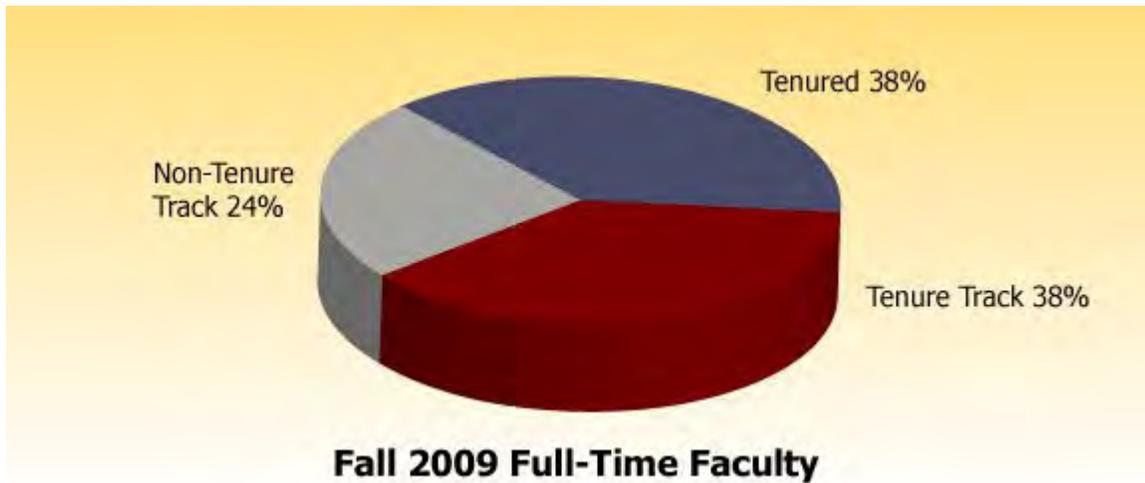
| Percentage of Faculty by Rank | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Rank | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | |
| Professor | 24% | 23% | 21% | 21% | 19% | 19% | |
| Associate Professor | 25% | 25% | 24% | 21% | 22% | 23% | |
| Assistant Professor | 30% | 32% | 37% | 39% | 40% | 38% | |
| Instructor | 17% | 16% | 12% | 8% | 7% | 6% | |
| Lecturer | 4% | 5% | 7% | 10% | 12% | 13% | |
| Total | 100% |

Highlights

- Assistant Professors increased by the greatest number over the last five years, followed by Lecturers.
- The number of Instructors declined substantially over the last five years, but were more than offset by increases in the number of Lecturers.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Tenure Status Crossed with Gender and Ethnicity



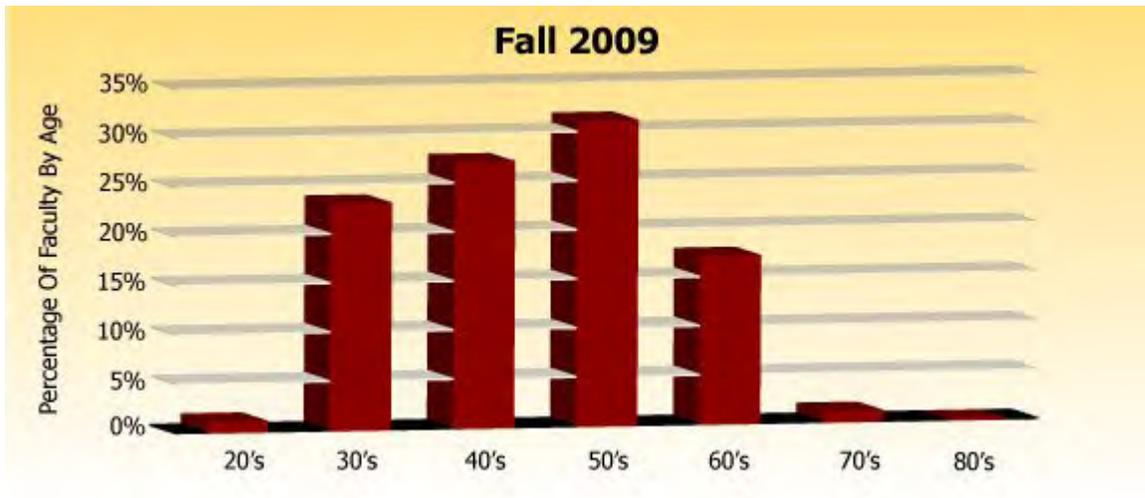
| Gender | #Tenured | % Tenured | #Tenure Track | %Tenure Track | #Non-Tenure Track | %Non-Tenure Track | #Total | % Total |
|------------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| Male | 150 | 44% | 130 | 38% | 63 | 18% | 343 | 49% |
| Female | 118 | 33% | 136 | 38% | 104 | 29% | 358 | 51% |
| Ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| Asian | 23 | 39% | 31 | 53% | 5 | 8% | 59 | 8% |
| Black | 22 | 27% | 37 | 45% | 23 | 28% | 82 | 12% |
| Hispanic | 7 | 50% | 5 | 36% | 2 | 14% | 14 | 2% |
| Multiracial | 0 | 0% | 3 | 50% | 3 | 50% | 6 | 1% |
| Native American | 0 | 0% | 2 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 0% |
| White | 216 | 40% | 188 | 35% | 134 | 25% | 538 | 77% |
| KSU Total | 268 | 38% | 266 | 38% | 167 | 24% | 701 | 100% |

Highlights

- Two factors contribute to the relatively low percentage of faculty with tenure: First the large number of new faculty hired in recent years who have not qualified for tenure yet; and second, the hiring of a significant number of non-tenure track faculty.
- Roughly one in four full-time faculty members were non-tenure track and either had temporary or lecturer appoints in Fall 2009. Whereas, forty percent of the total faculty were tenured, almost half of those that were eligible have tenure.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Age of Instructional Faculty by College



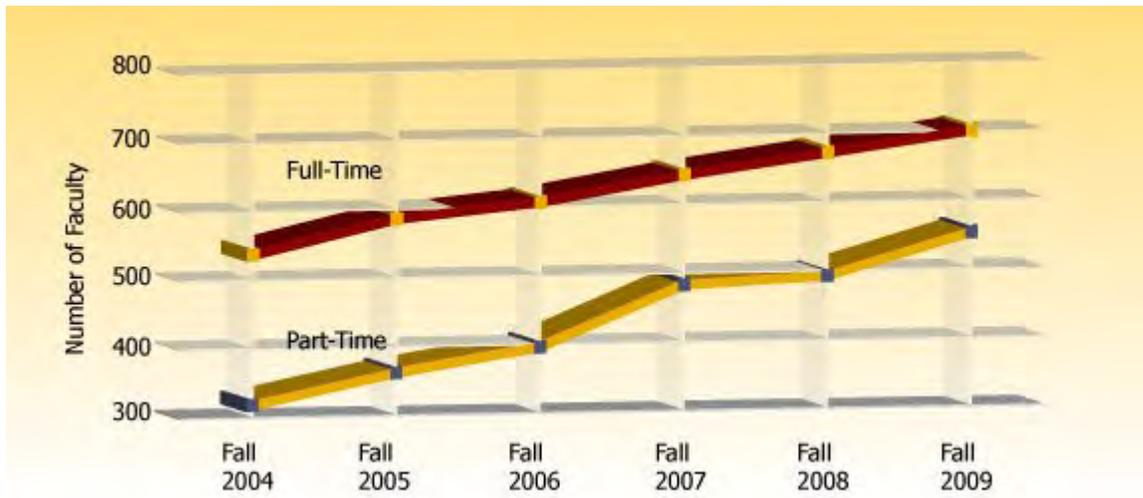
| | 20s | 30s | 40s | 50s | 60s | 70s | 80s | Average |
|---|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| College of the Arts | 0 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 47 |
| Coles College of Business | 1 | 20 | 26 | 51 | 21 | 3 | 0 | 51 |
| Bagwell College of Education | 1 | 13 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 51 |
| Wellstar College of Health & Human Services | 1 | 15 | 13 | 37 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 51 |
| College of Humanities & Social Sciences | 3 | 60 | 63 | 56 | 32 | 1 | 0 | 46 |
| College of Science & Mathematics | 1 | 40 | 42 | 28 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 46 |
| University College | 0 | 2 | 15 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 48 |
| KSU Total | 7 | 161 | 188 | 217 | 117 | 10 | 1 | |
| % of KSU Total | 1% | 23% | 27% | 31% | 17% | 1% | 0% | |

Highlights

- Over the last decade, the number and percentage of faculty nearing retirement in their 60s, 70s, and 80s has grown from 32 individuals (9%) in Fall 1999 to 128 individuals (18%) in Fall 2009.
- More than half of the faculty are less than 50 years of age.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Full-Time/Part-Time Faculty Profile



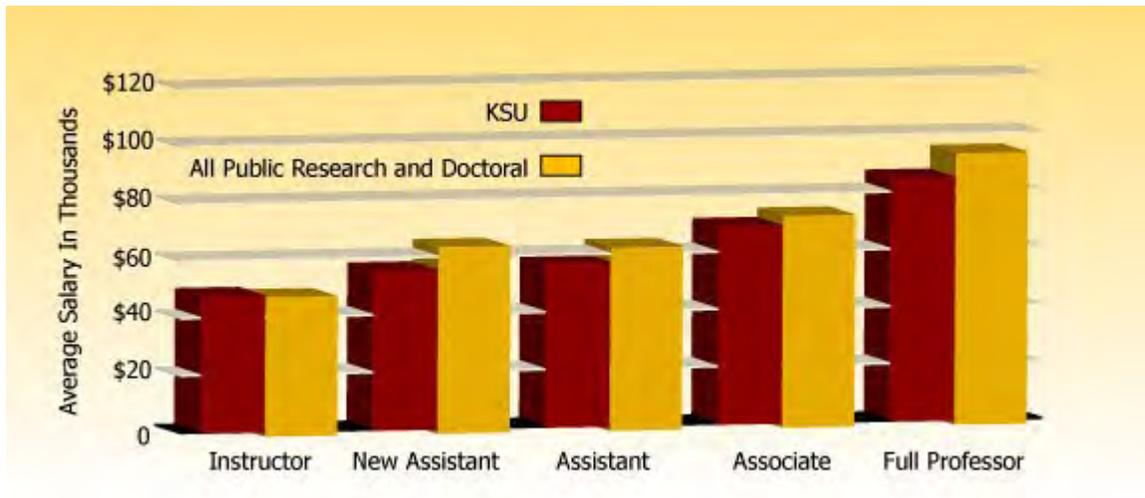
| | Fall 2004 | Fall 2005 | Fall 2006 | Fall 2007 | Fall 2008 | Fall 2009 | 5-Year % Change |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| FT Faculty | 537 | 586 | 607 | 643 | 672 | 701 | 31% |
| PT Faculty | 318 | 362 | 396 | 483 | 493 | 553 | 74% |
| FTE Students/FT Faculty | 28 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | |
| % Courses Taught by FT Faculty | 77 | 77 | 74 | 73 | 71 | 70 | |
| % Courses Taught by PT Faculty | 23 | 23 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 30 | |

Highlights

- KSU's FTE student to full-time faculty ratio is substantially above the average of the USG's state universities and has not changed appreciably over the last five years despite significant increases in the size of the full-time faculty.
- Less than one-third of all classes are taught by part-time faculty.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Average Academic Year Faculty Salary Comparisons



| Average 9-Month Salaries (\$1,1000) in 2009 - 2010 | | | | | |
|--|------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| Institutional Group | Instructor | New Assistant | Assistant | Associate | Full Professor |
| KSU Total | 47.3 | 55.2 | 56.8 | 68.6 | 84.5 |
| All Public Research and Doctoral Institutions | 45.1 | 61.6 | 60.5 | 70.5 | 91.4 |
| KSU's Business & Computing Fields | 60.4 | 110 | 86.5 | 97.8 | 106.1 |
| All Other Fields at KSU | 43.3 | 51.5 | 52.1 | 61.5 | 73.8 |
| % Difference | 28 | 53 | 40 | 37 | 30 |

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Average Academic 9-Month Faculty Salaries By College

| Average 9-Month Salaries \$1000's | | | | |
|--|-----|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| Faculty Rank | KSU | All Public Research and Doctoral Institutions (N=330) | KSU Average to Comparators' Average | KSU's Basic Position Among Comparators |
| College of the Arts | | | | |
| Professor ¹ | 72 | 80 | -11% | Below Average |
| Associate Professor | 54 | 62 | -14% | Below Average |
| Assistant Professor | 49 | 51 | -4% | Comparable |
| New Assistant Professor ¹ | 48 | 50 | -4% | Comparable |
| Instructor ¹ | 45 | 41 | 8% | Above Average |
| College of Business | | | | |
| Professor | 107 | 120 | -13% | Below Average |
| Associate Professor | 96 | 103 | -6% | Below Average |
| Assistant Professor | 89 | 100 | -12% | Below Average |
| New Assistant Professor ¹ | 110 | 107 | 3% | Comparable |
| Instructor | 61 | 58 | 5% | Above Average |
| College of education and PTEU | | | | |
| Professor | 78 | 86 | -10% | Below Average |
| Associate Professor | 63 | 67 | -7% | Below Average |
| Assistant Professor | 54 | 56 | -4% | Comparable |
| New Assistant Professor ¹ | 54 | 55 | -3% | Comparable |
| Instructor | 43 | 45 | -5% | Below Average |
| College of Health and Human Services | | | | |
| Professor | 81 | 90 | -11% | Below Average |
| Associate Professor | 67 | 71 | -6% | Below Average |
| Assistant Professor | 57 | 60 | -6% | Below Average |
| New Assistant Professor ¹ | 52 | 59 | -13% | Below Average |
| Instructor | 49 | 51 | -5% | Below Average |
| College of Humanities and Social Science | | | | |
| Professor | 70 | 87 | -24% | Below Average |
| Associate Professor | 60 | 65 | -8% | Below Average |
| Assistant Professor | 50 | 54 | -8% | Below Average |
| New Assistant Professor | 51 | 54 | -7% | Below Average |
| Instructor | 42 | 40 | 4% | Comparable |
| College of Science and Mathematics - Computer and Information Systems | | | | |
| Professor ¹ | 102 | 108 | -6% | Below Average |
| Associate Professor ¹ | 105 | 89 | 16% | Above Average |
| Assistant Professor ¹ | 79 | 77 | 1% | Comparable |
| New Assistant Professor ¹ | 0 | 78 | 0% | Comparable |
| Instructor ¹ | 53 | 54 | -1% | Comparable |
| College of Science and Mathematics - Science and Mathematics | | | | |
| Professor | 72 | 90 | -26% | Below Average |
| Associate Professor | 61 | 68 | -11% | Below Average |
| Assistant Professor | 53 | 58 | -10% | Below Average |
| New Assistant Professor ¹ | 54 | 58 | -7% | Below Average |
| Instructor | 39 | 42 | -7% | Below Average |
| University College | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|------|---------------|
| Professor ¹ | 68 | 91 | -33% | Below Average |
| Associate Professor ¹ | 66 | 66 | -1% | Comparable |
| Assistant Professor | 50 | 55 | -10% | Below Average |
| New Assistant Professor ¹ | 50 | 53 | -6% | Below Average |
| Instructor ¹ | 42 | 44 | -3% | Comparable |
| Overall KSU Average | | | | |
| Professor | 84 | 99 | -18% | Below Average |
| Associate Professor | 69 | 74 | -7% | Below Average |
| Assistant Professor | 57 | 62 | -9% | Below Average |
| New Assistant Professor | 55 | 59 | -7% | Below Average |
| Instructor | 47 | 47 | 0% | Comparable |

¹ Sample size is less than 10.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Full-Time Employees By Gender and Race

| Fall 2009 | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| Federal EEO Classification | Male | Female | Total | % Male | % Female |
| Executive/Admin/Managerial | 130 | 148 | 278 | 47% | 53% |
| Clerical/Secretarial | 14 | 221 | 235 | 6% | 94% |
| Faculty | 331 | 359 | 690 | 48% | 52% |
| Other Professional | 185 | 317 | 502 | 37% | 63% |
| Service/Maintenance | 57 | 28 | 85 | 67% | 33% |
| Skilled Crafts | 29 | 0 | 29 | 100% | 0% |
| Technical/Paraprofessional | 7 | 25 | 32 | 22% | 78% |
| Total FT Employees | 753 | 1,098 | 1,851 | 41% | 59% |

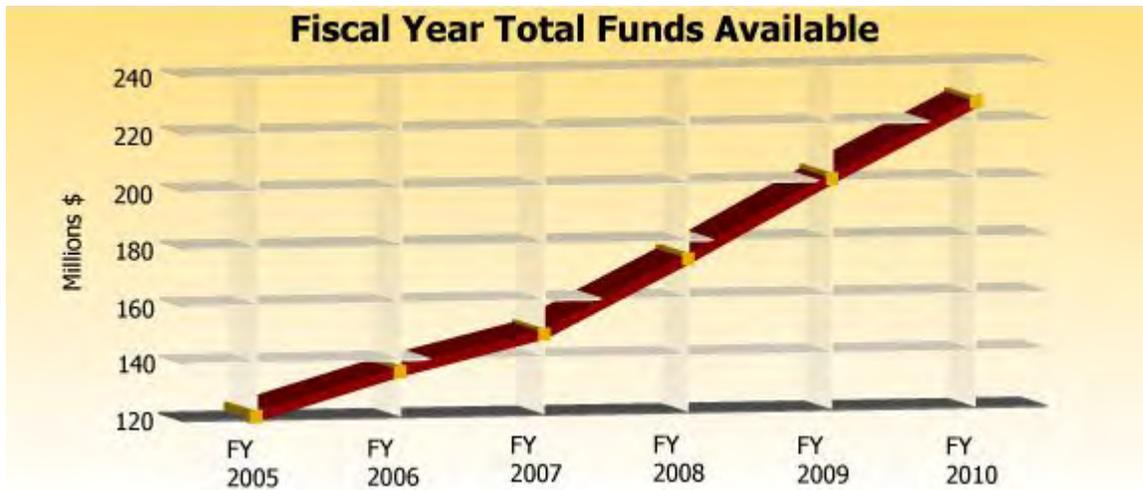
| Federal EEO Classification | Black | Asian | Native Am. | Hispanic | Multiracial | Native/Hawaiian | White | Unknown |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
| Executive/Admin/Managerial | 42 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 224 | 2 |
| Clerical/Secretarial | 44 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 174 | 3 |
| Faculty | 80 | 59 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 528 | 6 |
| Other Professional | 83 | 16 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 370 | 14 |
| Service/Maintenance | 30 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 3 |
| Skilled Crafts | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 1 |
| Technical/Paraprofessional | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 |
| Total FT Employees | 289 | 87 | 7 | 44 | 0 | 3 | 1,392 | 29 |

Highlights

- Minority employees make up one-fourth of the total employee count; the student minority population is 20%.
- Women and minorities are well represented in most EEO classifications. Their high representation in the Administrative/Executive ranks is especially noteworthy.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Annual Operating Budget



| Funds | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | FY 2010 |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Education and General | 125.89 | 135.27 | 144.34 | 161.57 | 185.76 | 200.35 |
| Student Activities | 2.68 | 3.07 | 3.93 | 4.69 | 6.28 | 6.56 |
| Auxiliary Services | 12.58 | 17.59 | 19.90 | 25.33 | 27.84 | 38.68 |
| Capital | . | . | . | 1.95 | .92 | 1.04 |
| Total Available | 141.15 | 155.93 | 168.17 | 193.54 | 220.80 | 246.63 |
| % Change | 0% | 10% | 8% | 15% | 14% | 12% |

Highlights

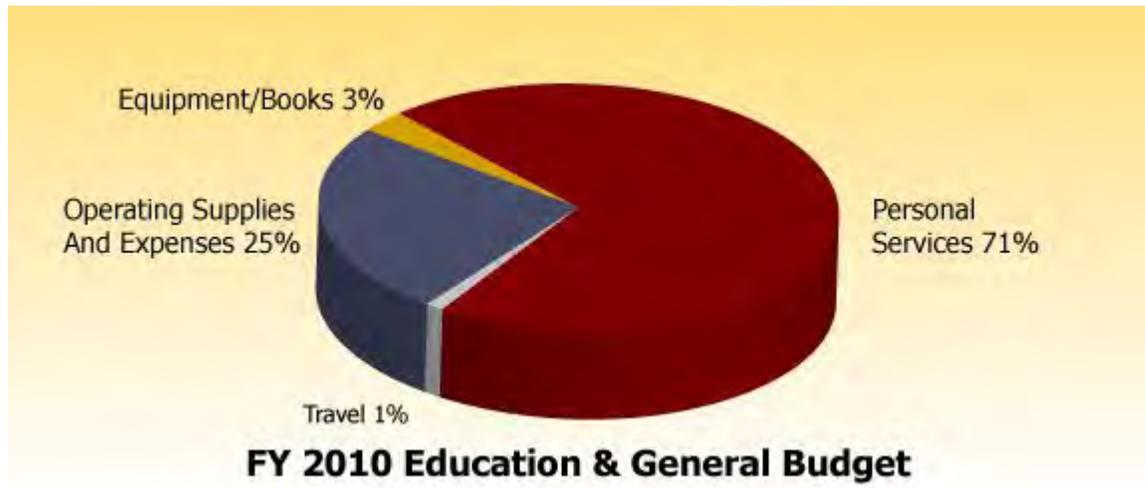
- Total funds available for KSU operations have grown substantially, increasing by over \$100 million since FY 2005.
- The Education and General (E&G) Operating Funds account for over 80% of KSU's annual operating budget.

Related Links

- [Greater detail provided in Financial Services Profiles.](#)

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Education and General Budget by Function



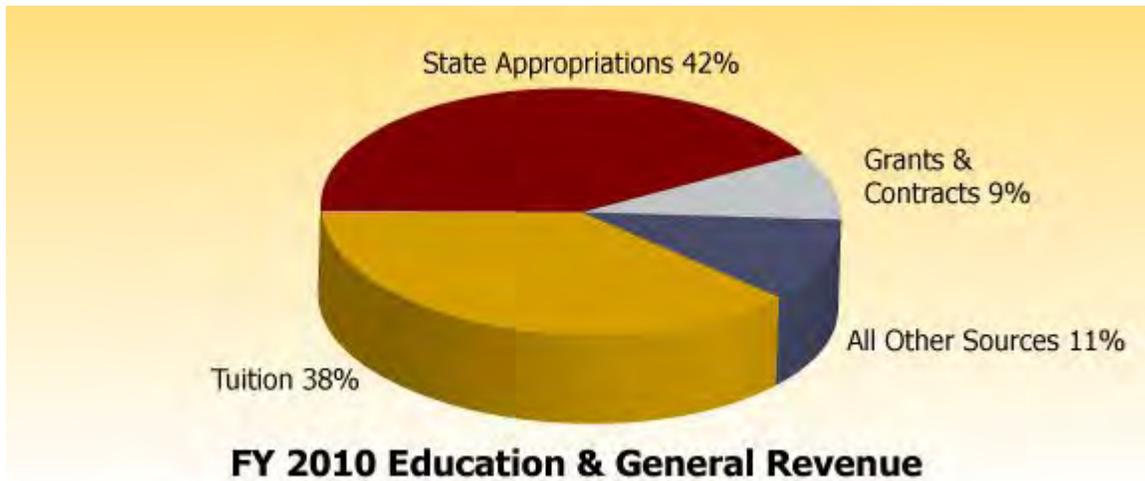
| Function | Personal Services | Travel | Operating Supplies | Equipment / Books | Total | % Total |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Instruction | \$81,525,345.00 | \$1,007,654.00 | \$12,227,477.00 | \$1,482,785.00 | \$96,243,261.00 | 48% |
| Research | \$466,808.00 | . | . | . | \$466,808.00 | 0% |
| Public Service | \$3,196,315.00 | \$24,478.00 | \$68,238.00 | . | \$3,289,031.00 | 2% |
| Academic Support | \$17,826,309.00 | \$259,273.00 | \$3,015,747.00 | \$1,411,325.00 | \$22,512,654.00 | 11% |
| Student Services | \$9,305,654.00 | \$128,894.00 | \$1,476,325.00 | \$17,400.00 | \$10,928,273.00 | 5% |
| Institutional Support | \$24,191,679.00 | \$228,781.00 | \$10,401,474.00 | \$1,160,733.00 | \$35,982,667.00 | 18% |
| Plant Operations | \$5,953,806.00 | \$13,500.00 | \$7,178,646.00 | \$2,970,459.00 | \$16,116,411.00 | 8% |
| Scholarships and Fellowships | . | . | \$14,913,189.00 | . | \$14,913,189.00 | 7% |
| Total | \$142,465,916.00 | \$1,662,580.00 | \$49,281,096.00 | \$7,042,702.00 | \$200,452,294.00 | 100% |

Highlights

- Personal Services constitutes the largest component of the E&G budget (with 25% of the total funds).
- Nearly two-thirds of the university's budget directly supports the faculty's work in instruction, research, public service, and academic support.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Education and General Revenue Sources



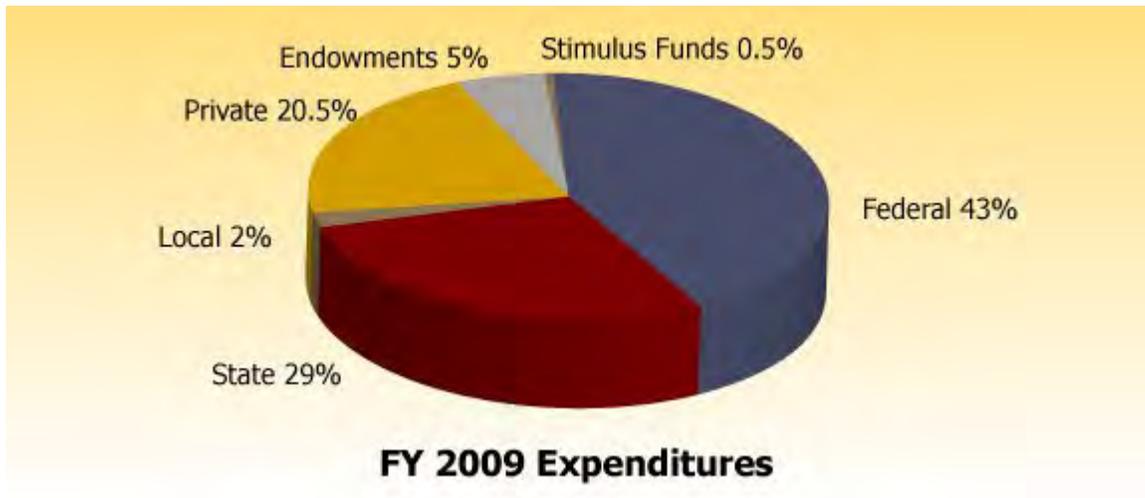
| Revenue Sources | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | FY 2010 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| State Appropriations | 59.09 | 69.04 | 74.23 | 80.16 | 92.02 | 84.43 |
| Tuition | 44.65 | 47.75 | 51.75 | 58.75 | 67.31 | 76.13 |
| Other Revenue | 1.56 | 1.61 | .73 | 1.73 | 4.71 | 9.84 |
| Indirect Cost Recovery | .28 | .32 | .41 | .44 | .50 | .44 |
| Technology Fee | 1.65 | 1.77 | 2.18 | 2.52 | 2.60 | 2.60 |
| Contract and Grants | 8.92 | 9.73 | 10.17 | 11.70 | 13.48 | 17.77 |
| Department Sales and Services | 4.23 | 4.58 | 4.17 | 5.54 | 4.81 | 4.43 |
| Special Funding Initiative | .39 | .23 | .45 | .46 | .04 | .02 |
| Research Consortium | .25 | .24 | .25 | .26 | .28 | .27 |
| Federal Stimulus Funding | . | . | . | . | . | 4.44 |
| Total of Sources | 121.02 | 135.27 | 144.34 | 161.56 | 185.75 | 200.37 |
| % Change | -4% | 12% | 7% | 12% | 15% | 8% |

Highlights

- Less than half of KSU's general operating funds were appropriated from the state of Georgia's budget; a little more than a third came from tuition; and revenues from grants and contracts constituted only 9% in FY 2010.
- Annual state appropriations have increased substantially and consistently over the last four years; however, a decrease did take place in FY 2010. Tuition revenue continued with an upward trend since FY 2005.
- Over the past five years, grant and contracts revenues have increased steadily.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Grants and Contracts



| Sources | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | 5-Year \$Change |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Federal | \$1,970,239 | \$1,922,562 | \$2,378,245 | \$2,539,804 | \$2,796,968 | \$2,991,665 | \$1,021,426 |
| State | \$1,278,142 | \$1,147,918 | \$1,328,124 | \$1,649,133 | \$1,811,950 | \$1,998,375 | \$720,233 |
| Other | \$1,644,295 | \$2,087,088 | \$1,610,250 | \$1,963,069 | \$1,651,363 | \$1,988,389 | \$344,094 |
| Total | \$4,892,676 | \$5,157,568 | \$5,316,619 | \$6,152,006 | \$6,260,281 | \$6,978,429 | \$2,085,753 |

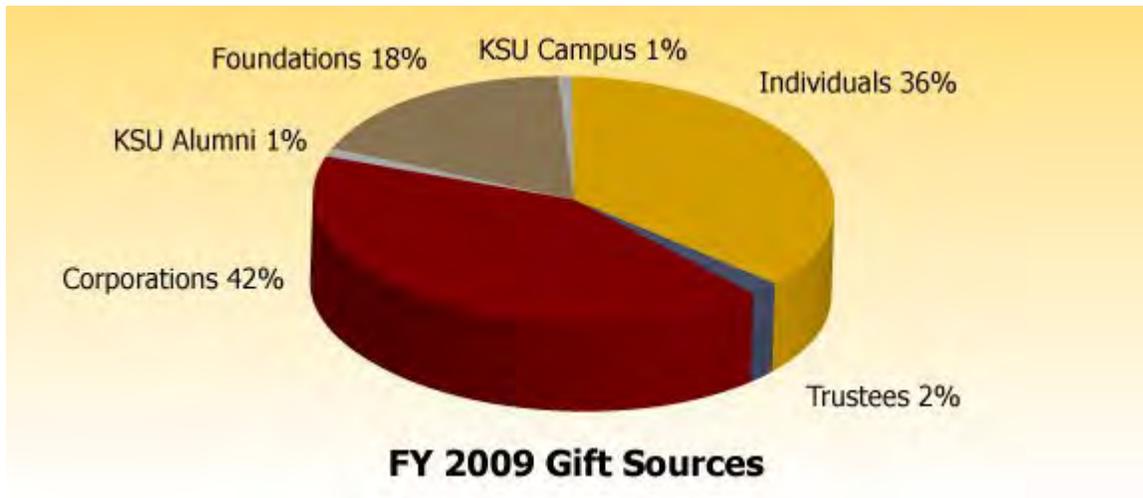
¹ Other consists of local and private sources as well as endowments.

Related Links

- [Greater detail provided in Financial Services Profiles.](#)

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

KSU Foundation Gift Revenue

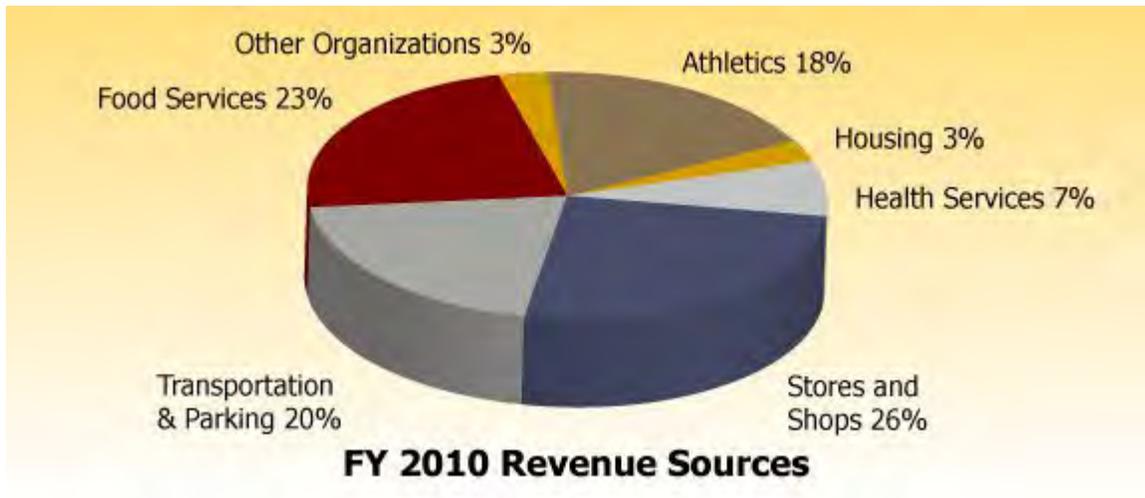


| Gift Source | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | \$Change |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Corporations | \$3,490,255 | \$1,253,690 | \$1,519,547 | \$1,835,709 | \$2,950,597 | \$6,144,186 | \$2,653,931 |
| Foundations | \$203,878 | \$1,698,460 | \$1,157,147 | \$1,369,246 | \$733,777 | \$2,676,635 | \$2,472,757 |
| Individuals | \$207,199 | \$274,809 | \$505,649 | \$1,284,423 | \$1,156,380 | \$5,387,663 | \$5,180,464 |
| KSUF Trustees | \$111,398 | \$51,903 | \$103,914 | \$1,663,017 | \$955,142 | \$286,917 | \$175,519 |
| KSU Alumni | \$86,325 | \$75,468 | \$72,272 | \$145,710 | \$237,761 | \$110,345 | \$24,020 |
| KSU Campus | \$108,355 | \$205,965 | \$154,928 | \$123,572 | \$132,276 | \$124,840 | \$16,485 |
| Total \$ | \$4,207,410 | \$3,560,295 | \$3,513,457 | \$6,421,677 | \$6,165,933 | \$14,730,586 | \$10,523,176 |

¹ Corporation includes organizations as well.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Auxiliary Services Revenues



| Auxiliary Unit | FY 2010 \$ Revenues | % Total |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Stores and Shops | \$10,118,337 | 26% |
| Transportation and Parking | \$7,880,560 | 20% |
| Athletics | \$6,821,000 | 18% |
| Health Services | \$2,760,302 | 7% |
| Other Organizations | \$1,091,500 | 3% |
| Housing | \$1,095,268 | 3% |
| Food Services | \$8,916,010 | 23% |
| Total | \$38,682,977 | 100% |

Highlights

- Revenues from Transportation and Parking rose substantially in FY 2010 as fees increase to cover costs of parking deck and shuttle expansions.
- Food Services revenue dollars had over a 900% increase from FY 2009 to FY 2010 due to the implementation of the undergraduate student mandatory meal plan program.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

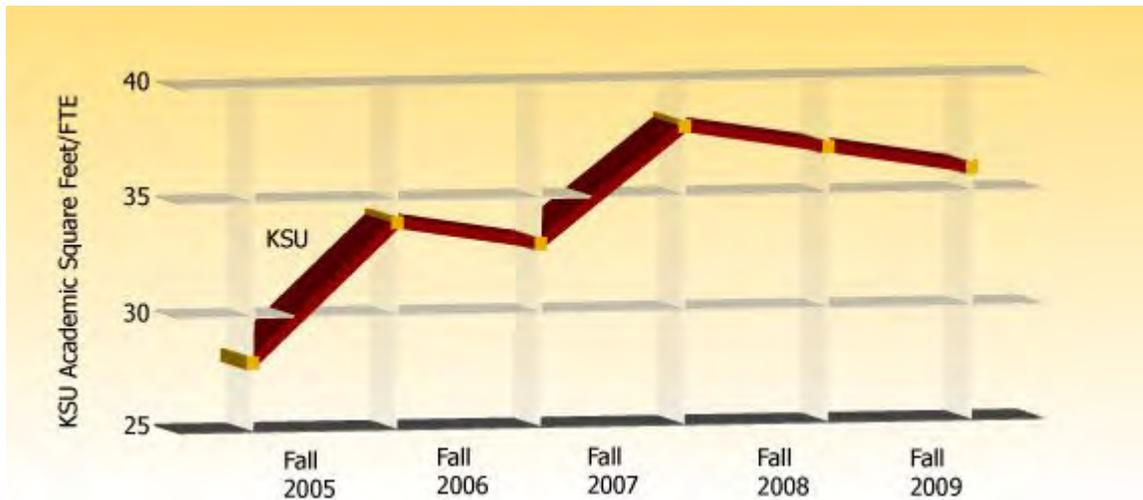
List of Facilities

| Land | | | |
|--|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Main Kennesaw Campus - 384 Acres | | | |
| Classrooms/Offices/Support | Gross Sq. Ft. | Year Built | Year Acquired |
| Music Building | 8,570 | 1967 | 1967 |
| Public Safety | 9,365 | 1967 | 1967 |
| Technology Annex | 14,316 | 1967 | 1967 |
| University College | 21,014 | 1967 | 1967 |
| W. Wyman Pilcher Public Service Building | 21,014 | 1967 | 1967 |
| Willingham Hall | 21,014 | 1967 | 1967 |
| Nursing | 31,615 | 1967 | 1967 |
| Physical Education Building | 40,010 | 1967 | 1967 |
| James W. Carmichael Student Center | 37,106 | 1975 | 1975 |
| Humanities Building | 35,091 | 1981 | 1981 |
| Horace W. Sturgis Library | 100,617 | 1981 | 1981 |
| Wellstar Center for Women's Health | 5,092 | 1986 | 2002 |
| Health Clinic | 5,408 | 1986 | 2002 |
| International House | 5,836 | 1986 | 2002 |
| ILEC | 6,024 | 1986 | 2002 |
| CASA and Center for Elections | 6,391 | 1986 | 2002 |
| CETL | 6,441 | 1986 | 2002 |
| Georgia Games | 6,441 | 1986 | 2002 |
| Alumni House | 7,511 | 1986 | 2002 |
| Global Center for Social Change | 8,440 | 1986 | 2002 |
| Physical Education Annex | 5,760 | 1989 | 1989 |
| Office Annex | 6,480 | 1989 | 1989 |
| Joe Mack Wilson Performing Arts Building | 37,949 | 1989 | 1989 |
| KSU Center | 162,577 | 1990 | 1999 |
| A.L. Burruss Building | 105,385 | 1991 | 1991 |
| LeoDelle and Lex Jolley Lodge | 6,871 | 1993 | 1993 |
| Bookstore | 12,896 | 1993 | 1993 |
| Science Building | 104,336 | 1995 | 1995 |
| Chastain Pointe | 87,218 | 1995 | 2003 |
| Campus Services Facility | 20,758 | 1998 | 1998 |
| Student Center Addition | 68,469 | 1998 | 1998 |
| Kennesaw Hall | 131,182 | 1998 | 1998 |
| Visual Arts Building | 32,423 | 1999 | 1999 |
| Town Point | 52,893 | 2000 | 2005 |
| Bobbie Bailey Athletic Facility | 18,607 | 2002 | 2002 |
| Clendenin Building | 37,184 | 2002 | 2002 |
| Convocation Center | 130,893 | 2002 | 2005 |
| English Addition | 67,267 | 2003 | 2003 |
| ROTC and Auxiliary Services | 3,117 | 2003 | 2005 |
| Student Rec. and Wellness Addition | 15,575 | 2005 | 2005 |
| Social Science Classroom Bldg. | 162,595 | 2005 | 2005 |
| KSU Performance Hall | 31,970 | 2006 | 2006 |
| Commons Dining Hall | 51,767 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Wilson Annex | 17,937 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Health Sciences Building | 191,556 | 2008 | 2010 |
| Bowen Building | 6,886 | 2008 | 2008 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Owl's Nest | 15,901 | 2009 | 2009 |
| Hitting And Pitching Building | 4,147 | 2009 | 2009 |
| Student Housing | Beds | Year Built | Year Acquired |
| KSU Place | 550 | 1984 | 2002 |
| University Place | 700 | 2002 | 2002 |
| University Village Phase I + II | 881 | 2003 | 2004 |
| University Village Phase III | 993 | 2007 | 2007 |
| Parking | Spaces | Year Built | Year Acquired |
| Parking Deck West | 651 | 2003 | 2003 |
| Parking Deck East | 1,482 | 2003 | 2003 |
| Parking Deck North | 1,558 | 2004 | 2004 |
| Parking Deck Central | 2,664 | 2007 | 2008 |

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

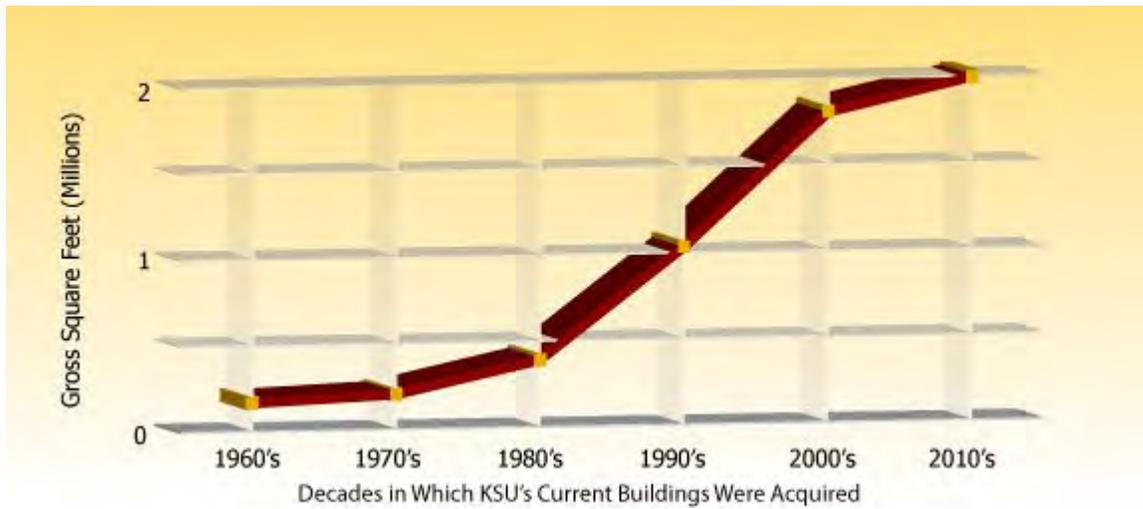
Academic Square Footage in USG Universities



| USG Institutions | Fall 2009 | | |
|--|-----------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | FTE | Academic Sqr. Ft. | Academic Sq. Ft./FTE |
| Kennesaw State University | 20,085 | 723,293 | 36 |
| Augusta State University | 6,139 | 238,944 | 39 |
| Georgia State University | 26,970 | 1,247,917 | 46 |
| University of West Georgia | 10,308 | 592,239 | 57 |
| Clayton State University | 5,430 | 308,478 | 57 |
| Valdosta State University | 11,357 | 664,210 | 58 |
| Georgia Southern University | 17,448 | 1,169,529 | 67 |
| Armstrong Atlantic State University | 6,515 | 446,054 | 68 |
| Albany State University | 4,100 | 284,637 | 69 |
| North Georgia College & State University | 5,036 | 373,386 | 74 |
| Southern Polytechnic State University | 4,533 | 399,319 | 88 |
| Columbus State University | 6,953 | 645,543 | 93 |
| Georgia College & State University | 6,159 | 582,656 | 95 |
| Savanh State University | 3,587 | 379,807 | 106 |
| Georgia Southwestern State University | 2,580 | 334,073 | 129 |
| Fort Valley State University | 3,366 | 582,512 | 173 |
| Georgia Institute of Technology | 19,065 | 3,793,592 | 199 |
| University of Georgia | 33,175 | 7,635,507 | 230 |
| Medical College of Georgia | 2,910 | 1,054,451 | 362 |

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Size of Campus Facilities



| Yr. Building Acquired | Gross Sq. Ft. | Cumulative Gross Sq. Ft. | Largest New Acquisition Sq. Ft. |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1960s | 166,918 | 166,918 | 40,010 |
| 1970s | 37,106 | 204,024 | 37,106 |
| 1980s | 185,897 | 389,921 | 100,617 |
| 1990s | 644,897 | 1,034,818 | 162,577 |
| 2000s | 761,541 | 1,796,359 | 162,595 |
| 2010s | 191,556 | 1,987,915 | 191,556 |

Highlights

- The cumulative size of KSU's original facilities in the 1960s was doubled by the 1980s, and that total was more than doubled in the 1990s, and that total was nearly tripled by 2009. Building sizes also grew substantially over those decades.
- There literally has been an "extreme makeover" of the KSU campus since 1990, and the center of campus has moved from the west side where the original buildings are located to the east side where most of the largest buildings (other than those for student housing) are located.
- A little less than half of the cumulative gross square feet at KSU in 2009 is student housing, all of which has been acquired since 2002.

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

General Information

| Historical Highlights | |
|--|--|
| Page | Source |
| 2007 - Present | Enterprise Information Management |
| 2002 - 2006 | Enterprise Information Management |
| 1996 - 2001 | Enterprise Information Management |
| 1990 - 1995 | Enterprise Information Management |
| 1980 - 1989 | Enterprise Information Management |
| 1963 - 1979 | Enterprise Information Management |
| Mission and Accreditations | |
| Page | Source |
| Vision, Mission, and Goals | Enterprise Information Management |
| Accreditations | Enterprise Information Management |
| Strategic Plans | |
| Page | Source |
| KSU's Current Strategic Plan | Office of the President |
| USG's Current Strategic Plan | Board of Regents' of the University System of Georgia |
| Organizational Charts | |
| Page | Source |
| Office of the President | Office of the President |
| Academic Affairs | Provost & Vice-President of Academic Affairs |
| College of the Arts | Provost & Vice-President of Academic Affairs |
| Coles College of Business | Provost & Vice-President of Academic Affairs |
| Bagwell College of Education | Provost & Vice-President of Academic Affairs |
| College of Humanities and Social Sciences | Provost & Vice-President of Academic Affairs |
| College of Science and Mathematics | Provost & Vice-President of Academic Affairs |
| Wellstar College of Health and Human Services | Provost & Vice-President of Academic Affairs |
| University College | Provost & Vice-President of Academic Affairs |
| Continuing Education | Provost & Vice-President of Academic Affairs |
| Student Success and Enrollment Services Division | Vice-President of Student Success |
| University Advancement | Vice President University Advancement KSUF Executive Director |
| Operations Division | Vice President for Operations |
| External Affairs | Special Assistant to the President for External Affairs |
| Legal Affairs | University Attorney and Special Assistant to the President for Legal Affairs |

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Student Information

| USG Comparisons | |
|---|--|
| Page | Source |
| KSU Is Maturing as a Metropolitan University | USG Semester Enrollment Report (SER) and Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Largest of Georgia's Public Universities | USG Semester Enrollment Report (SER) and Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| USG Institutions Receiving the Largest Number of Transfers | USG Undergraduate Student Transfer Report |
| Fall Enrollment Growth in the Largest State Universities | USG Semester Enrollment Report (SER) and Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Summer Enrollment Growth in the Largest State Universities | USG Semester Enrollment Report (SER) and Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| First-Year Retention Rates at USG Universities | USG Retention Report |
| Six Year Graduation Rates at USG Universities | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Average SAT Score of First-Time Freshmen Among Four-Year USG Institutions | USG First-Time Freshman SAT Scores |
| Enrollment Trends | |
| Page | Source |
| Decades of KSU's Growth | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Undergraduate Fall Enrollment | USG Semester Enrollment Report (SER) and Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Graduate Enrollment Distribution | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| New Student Enrollment for Fall | USG Semester Enrollment Report (SER) and Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| New Student Enrollment By Term | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Annual New Student Intakes | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Fall Semester Enrollment | USG Semester Enrollment Report (SER) and Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Spring Semester Enrollment | USG Semester Enrollment Report (SER) and Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Summer Semester Enrollment | USG Semester Enrollment Report (SER) and Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Credit Hours | |
| Page | Source |
| Fall Credit Hours | USG Credit Hours Report and Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Credit Hours Generated by Fiscal Year | USG Semester Credit Hours Production Report |
| Instructional Budget Expense and Credit Hours | Annual Budget, USG Credit Hours Report, and Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Demographics | |
| Page | Source |
| KSU's Traditional and Nontraditional Undergraduates | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Day and Evening Enrollment | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Enrollment by Gender | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Fifteen-Year Trends of Fall Enrollment by Racial Group | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Average Age of Students | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Undergraduate and Graduate Course Loads | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Fall Enrollment by Country of Origin | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Enrollment by County of Residence | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Admissions | |
| Page | Source |
| | SunGard Higher Education Banner and EIM |

| | |
|--|---|
| Undergraduate Application Statistics | Rolling Admissions Application |
| Principal Feeder High Schools | SunGard Higher Education Banner and EIM Rolling Admissions Application |
| Top Ten Transfer Institutions | SunGard Higher Education Banner and EIM Rolling Admissions Application |
| Readmission of Former Students | SunGard Higher Education Banner and EIM Rolling Admissions Application |
| State and National SAT Comparisons | CollegeBoard SAT State Profile Report (National and Georgia) |
| Financial Aid | |
| Page | Source |
| Financial Aid Awards | USG Financial Aid Reporting System (FARS) |
| Georgia HOPE Scholarships at KSU | USG Financial Aid Reporting System (FARS) |

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Academic Programs

| Degrees and Majors | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Page | Source |
| Baccalaureate Degree Programs | USG Program Inventory |
| Graduate Degree Programs Authorized | USG Program Inventory |
| Degrees by Program | |
| Page | Source |
| Bachelor Programs Ranked by Degrees Awarded | USG Degrees Conferred Reports |
| Master's Programs Ranked by Degrees Awarded | USG Degrees Conferred Reports |
| Degrees Conferred - College of Arts | USG Degrees Conferred Reports |
| Degrees Conferred - College of Business | USG Degrees Conferred Reports |
| Degrees Conferred - College of Education | USG Degrees Conferred Reports |
| Degrees Conferred - PTEU (All Education Programs) | USG Degrees Conferred Reports |
| Degrees Conferred - College of Health and Human Services | USG Degrees Conferred Reports |
| Degrees Conferred - College of Humanities and Social Sciences | USG Degrees Conferred Reports |
| Degrees Conferred - College of Science and Mathematics | USG Degrees Conferred Reports |
| Degrees Conferred - University College | USG Degrees Conferred Reports |
| KSU Graduates | |
| Page | Source |
| Degrees Awarded Since KSU's Founding | KSU Office of the Registrar |
| Degrees Awarded by College | USG Degrees Conferred Reports |
| Declared Majors | |
| Page | Source |
| Undeclared Undergraduate Majors | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Declared Majors - College of Arts | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Declared Majors - College of Business | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Declared Majors - College of Education | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Declared Majors - PTEU (All Education Programs) | USG Degrees Conferred Reports |
| Declared Majors - College of Health and Human Services | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Declared Majors - College of Humanities and Social Sciences | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Declared Majors - College of Science and Mathematics | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Declared Majors - University College | Academic Data Mart (ADM) |
| Continuing Education | |
| Page | Source |
| Continuing Education | Continuing Education |

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Faculty Characteristics

| Faculty Characteristics | |
|---|---|
| Page | Source |
| Full-Time Instructional Faculty | Academic Affairs and the KSU Faculty Information System (FIS) |
| Full-Time Instructional Faculty By Department and College | Academic Affairs and the KSU Faculty Information System (FIS) |
| New Full-Time Instructional Faculty | Academic Affairs and the KSU Faculty Information System (FIS) |
| Full-Time Instructional Faculty By Rank | Academic Affairs and the KSU Faculty Information System (FIS) |
| Tenure Status Crossed with Gender and Ethnicity | Academic Affairs and the KSU Faculty Information System (FIS) |
| Age of Instructional Faculty by College | Academic Affairs and the KSU Faculty Information System (FIS) |
| Full-Time/Part-Time Faculty Profile | Academic Affairs and the KSU Faculty Information System (FIS) |
| Average Academic Year Faculty Salary Comparisons | AAUP |
| Average Academic 9-Month Faculty Salaries By College | AASCU Salary Study |

KSU 2009-2010 Fact Book

Resources

| Resources | |
|---|--|
| Page | Source |
| Full-Time Employees By Gender and Race | IPEDS HR Salary Survey |
| Annual Operating Budget | Office of Budget and Sponsored Programs |
| Education and General Budget by Function | Office of Budget and Sponsored Programs |
| Education and General Revenue Sources | Office of Budget and Sponsored Programs |
| Grants and Contracts | Office of Budget and Sponsored Programs |
| KSU Foundation Gift Revenue | Office of Development |
| Auxiliary Services Revenues | Office of Budget and Sponsored Programs |
| Size of Campus Facilities | SunGard Higher Education Banner Facilities Module |
| List of Facilities | SunGard Higher Education Banner Facilities Module |
| Academic Square Footage in USG Universities | USG Information Digest (Square Feet by Classification) |