



Kennesaw State University

2011-2012 Fact Book



Enterprise Information Management

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

General Information

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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	Vice-President of Student Success
Enrollment Services	Associate Vice President of Enrollment Services and University Registrar
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

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 desk 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.

2010-2011

- Prillaman Hall, housing the Wellstar College of Health and Human Services, opened during the Fall of 2010. This \$56 million dollar facility added over 191,556 square feet of classroom, lab, and office space; making it KSU's largest building.
- 2010-2011 was the Year of Romania 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 "Year of Romania" was kicked off with a visit from the Romanian ambassador to the United States.
- In November 2010, KSU students voiced support for a \$100 dollar per-semester football fee, which would be initiated in Fall 2012 after achieving additional milestones toward launching a football program at KSU in Fall 2014.
- Fall 2010 marked yet another enrollment milestone with 23,452 students, and 2,892 beginning freshmen.
- More than 1,700 students graduated from KSU during the December 2010 commencement ceremony.
- KSU received a \$2.85 million dollar grant from the National Science Foundation to create through the College of Science and Mathematics a Recruiting and Retaining Teacher Leaders in Physics and Chemistry project to meet the growing need for highly qualified middle and high school science teachers locally and nationally.
- Made possible through an undisclosed contribution to the KSU Foundation, KSU launched an Entertainment and Music Management Certificate Program in Fall 2010.

2011-2012

- Kennesaw State University raised \$75.1 million during its first capital campaign, reaching the target 15 months ahead of schedule.
- 2011-2012 was the Year of Peru 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 "Year of Peru" was kicked off with an exhibit of more than 40 original photographs capturing the discovery and excavation of the majestic 15th-century Incan city of Machu Picchu by explorer Hiram Bingham 100 years ago.
- Kennesaw State University broke ground on a new facility dedicated entirely for the purposes of scientific teaching and research. The \$21 million KSU Science Lab Addition will enable the university to expand course offerings and increase research opportunities for students and faculty.

- Scheduled to open in August 2012, KSU broke ground on a \$26-million addition to its portfolio of on-campus student housing.
- Fall 2011 marked yet another enrollment milestone with 24,175 students, and 2,880 beginning freshmen.
- KSU received two Gold awards in the University System of Georgia Chancellor's Customer Service Excellence Award competition. One award is for Customer Service Institution of the Year and the other is for Outstanding Customer Service Contact Center.
- In Spring 2012, the University System of Georgia's Board of Regents approved a new master of science in integrative biology for Kennesaw State University. This is the first degree of its kind in the state of Georgia.

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.

2



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

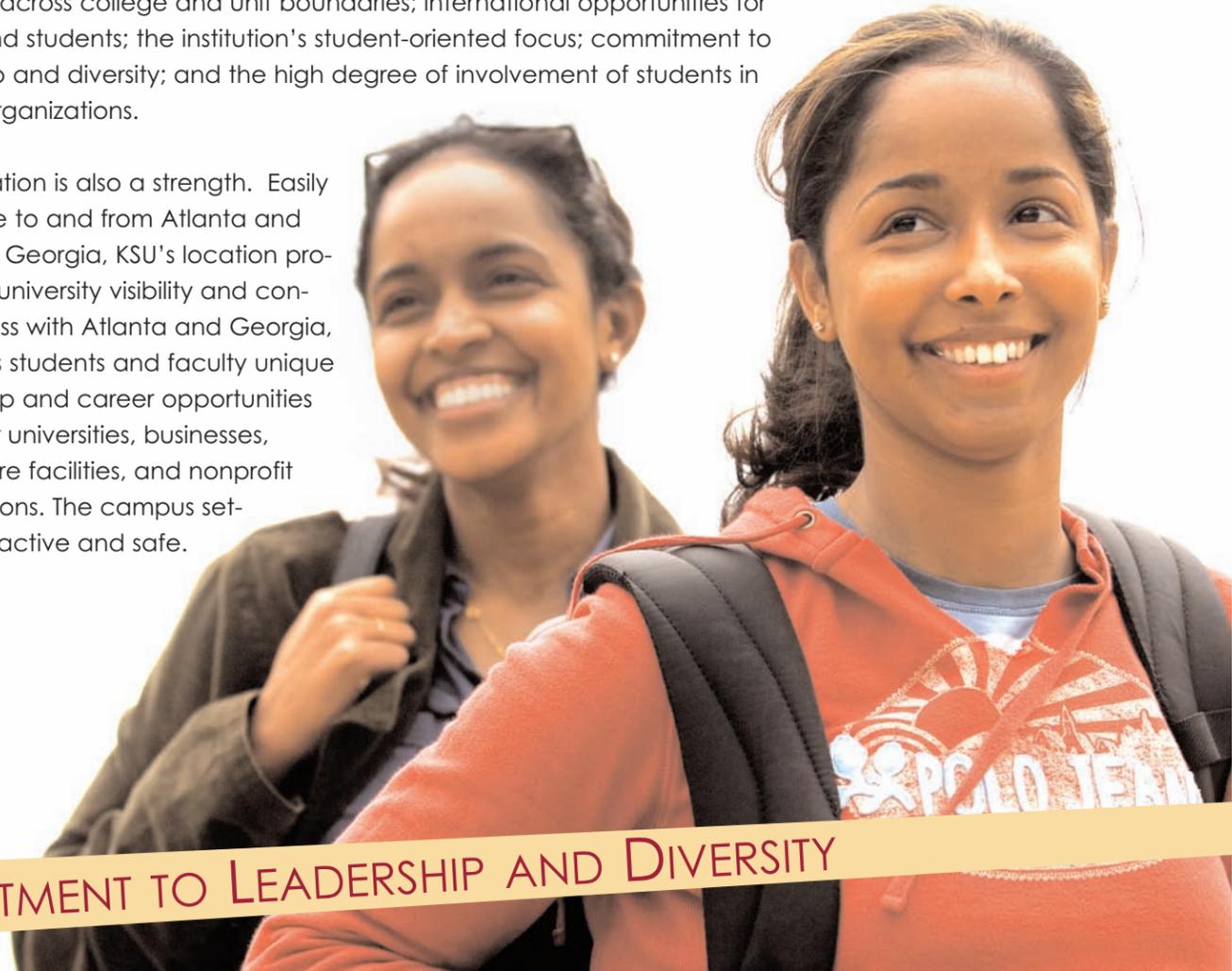


KSU has a high profile and solid reputation because of its highly qualified faculty; accredited and nationally ranked programs; commitment to student success; initiatives for first-year students; and involvement in community service. KSU's reputation is further enhanced by its emphasis on students' access 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

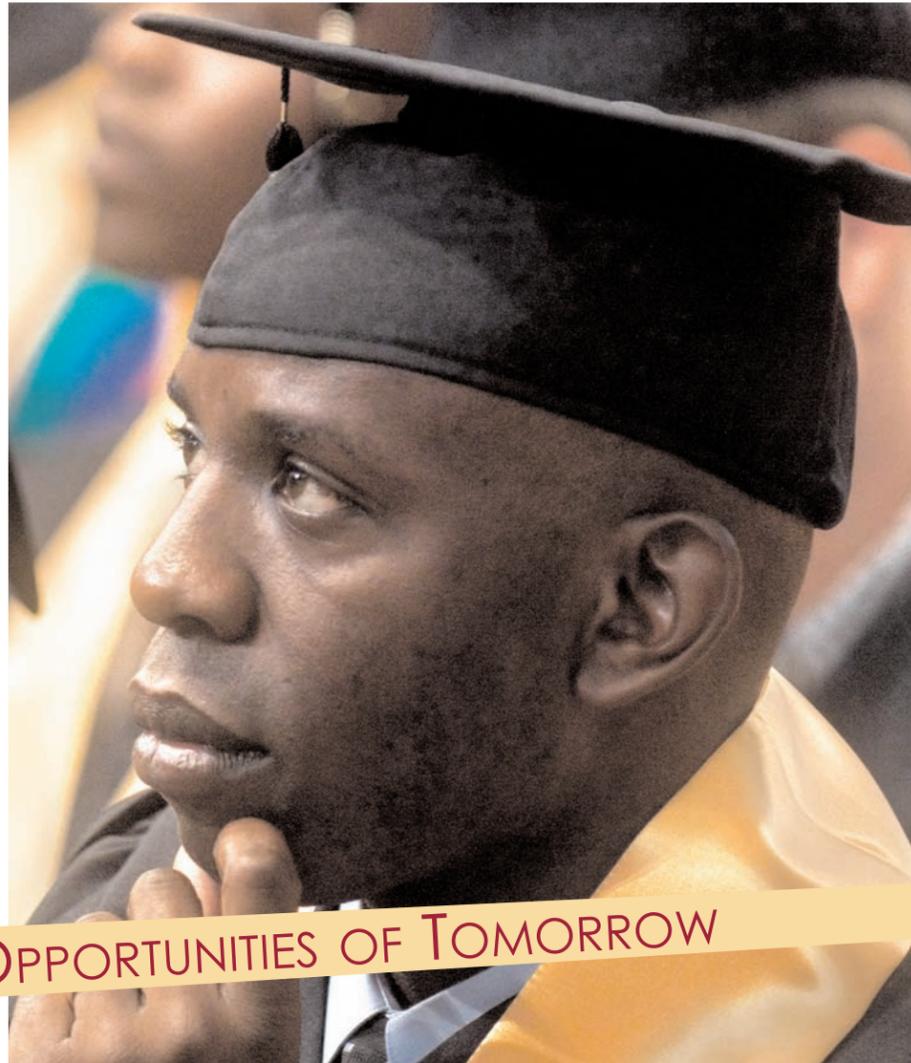
7 Our opportunities

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.





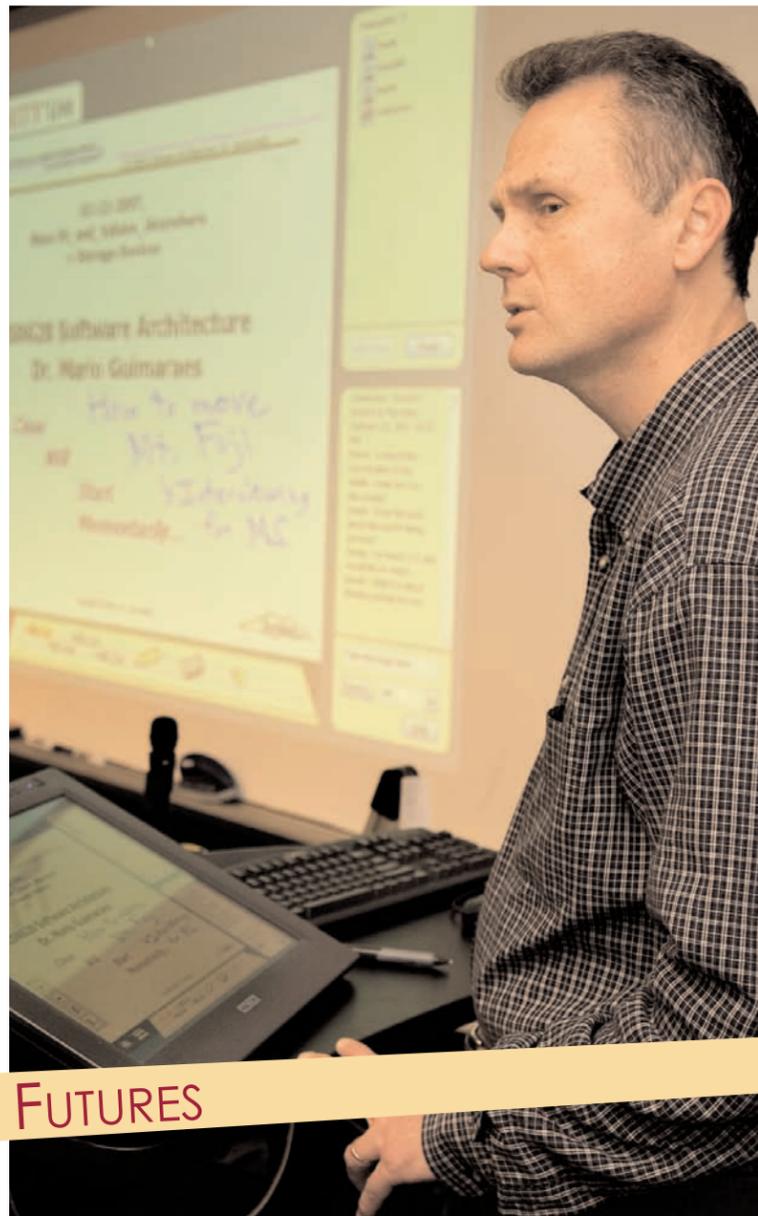
A path to the future: our goals and action steps

► 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.

14



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.



For more information, please contact:

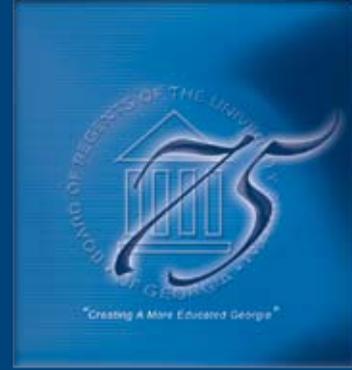
Office of the President
Kennesaw State University
1000 Chastain Road
MD 0101, KH, Bldg. 1
Kennesaw, GA 30144
Telephone (770) 423-6033
www.kennesaw.edu

To request additional copies of this publication please call:

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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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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.

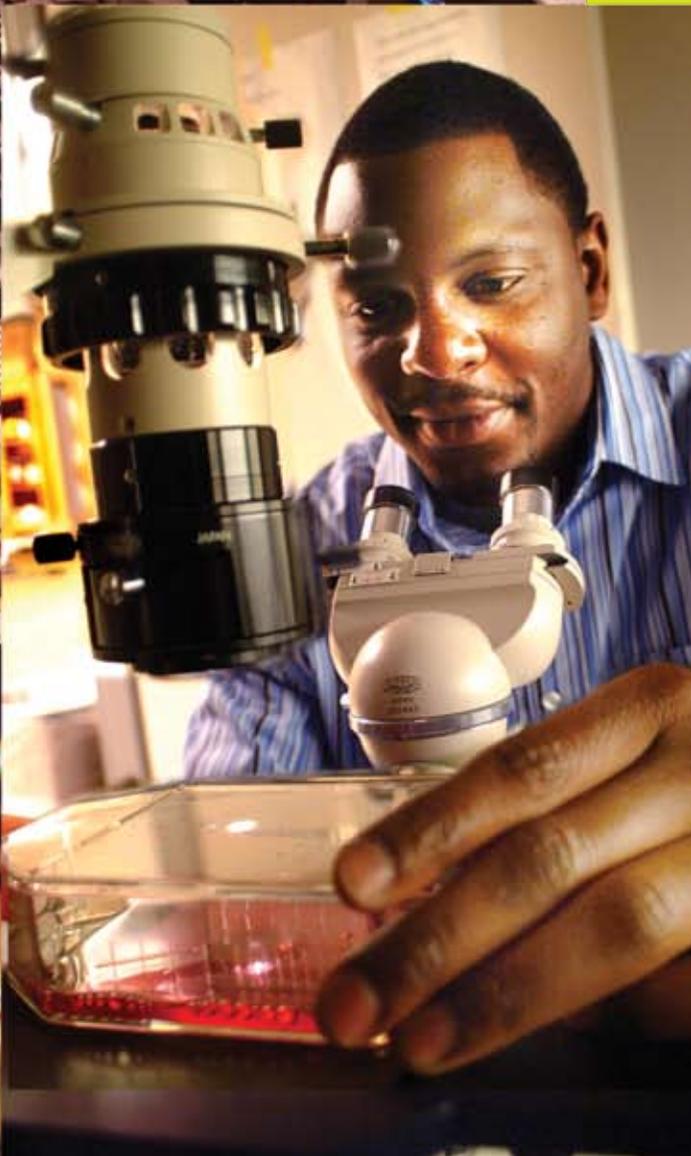
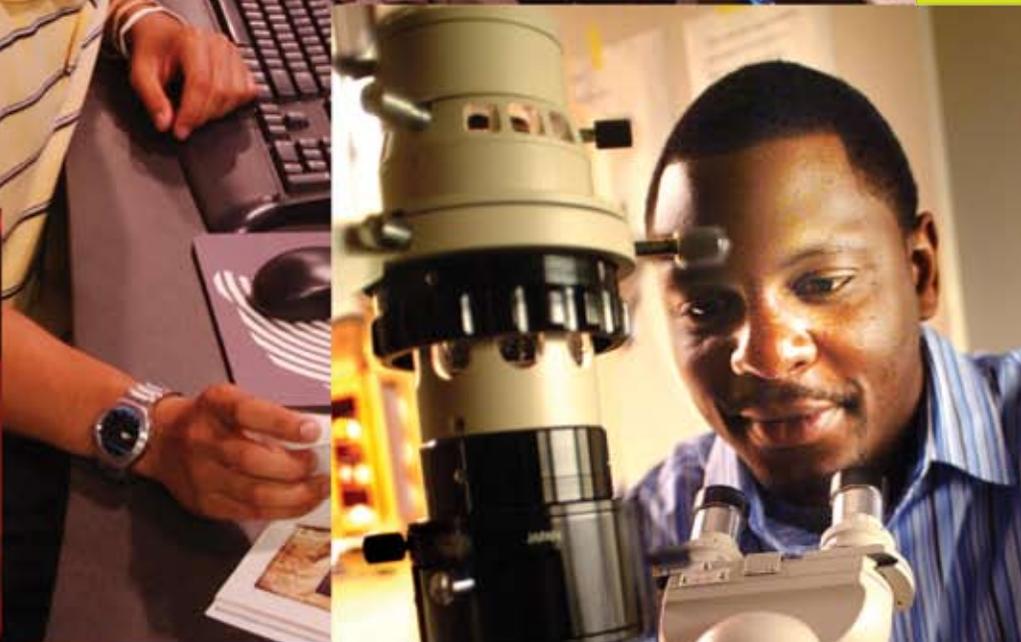
Each project was led by a working team member.

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

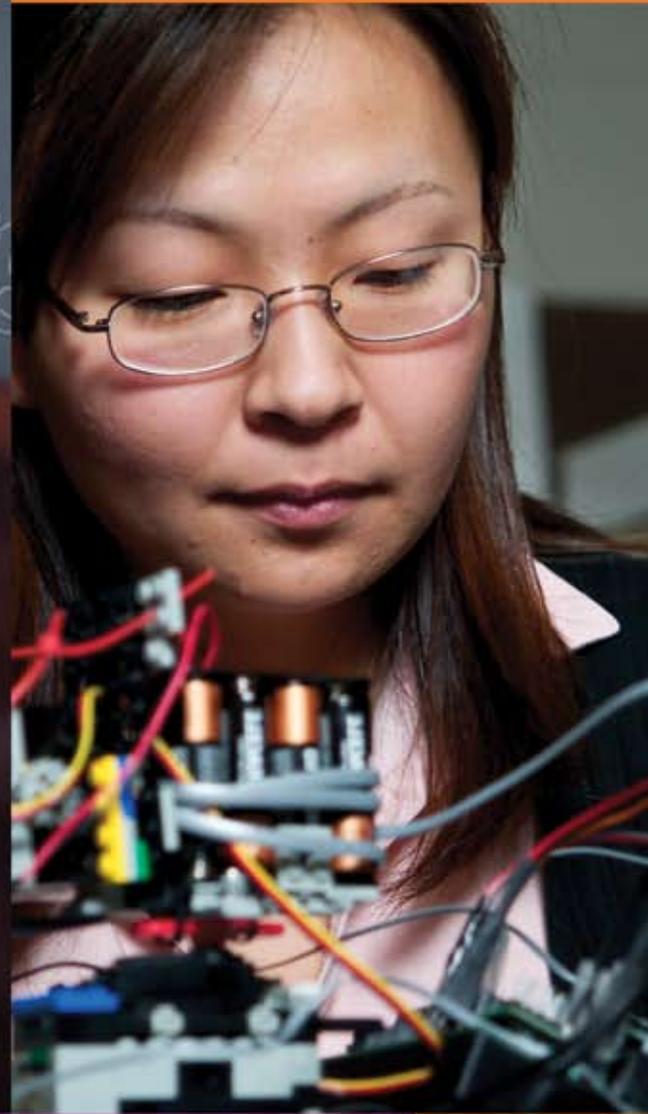
Increase the USG's participation in research and economic development to the benefit of a Global Georgia.

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

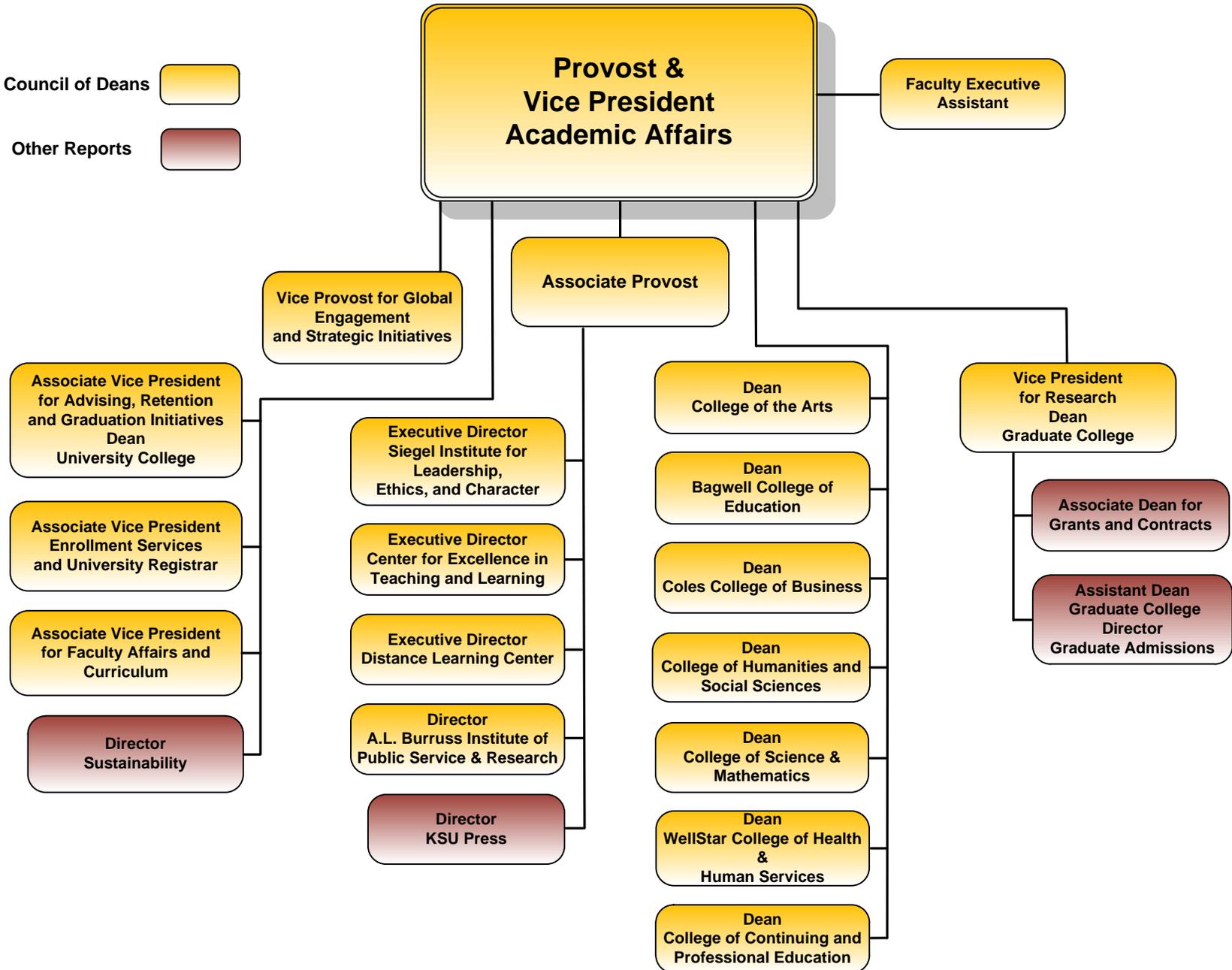


Academic Affairs

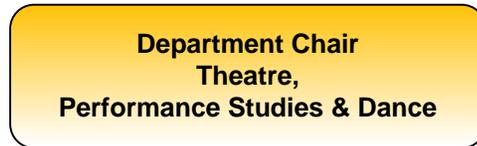
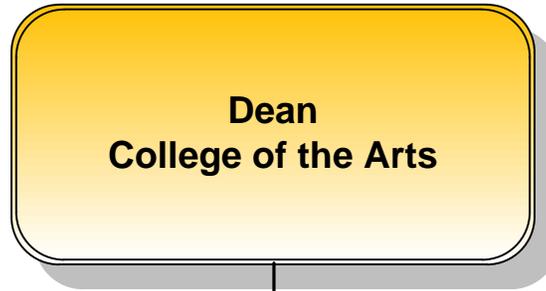
Provost's Council of Deans



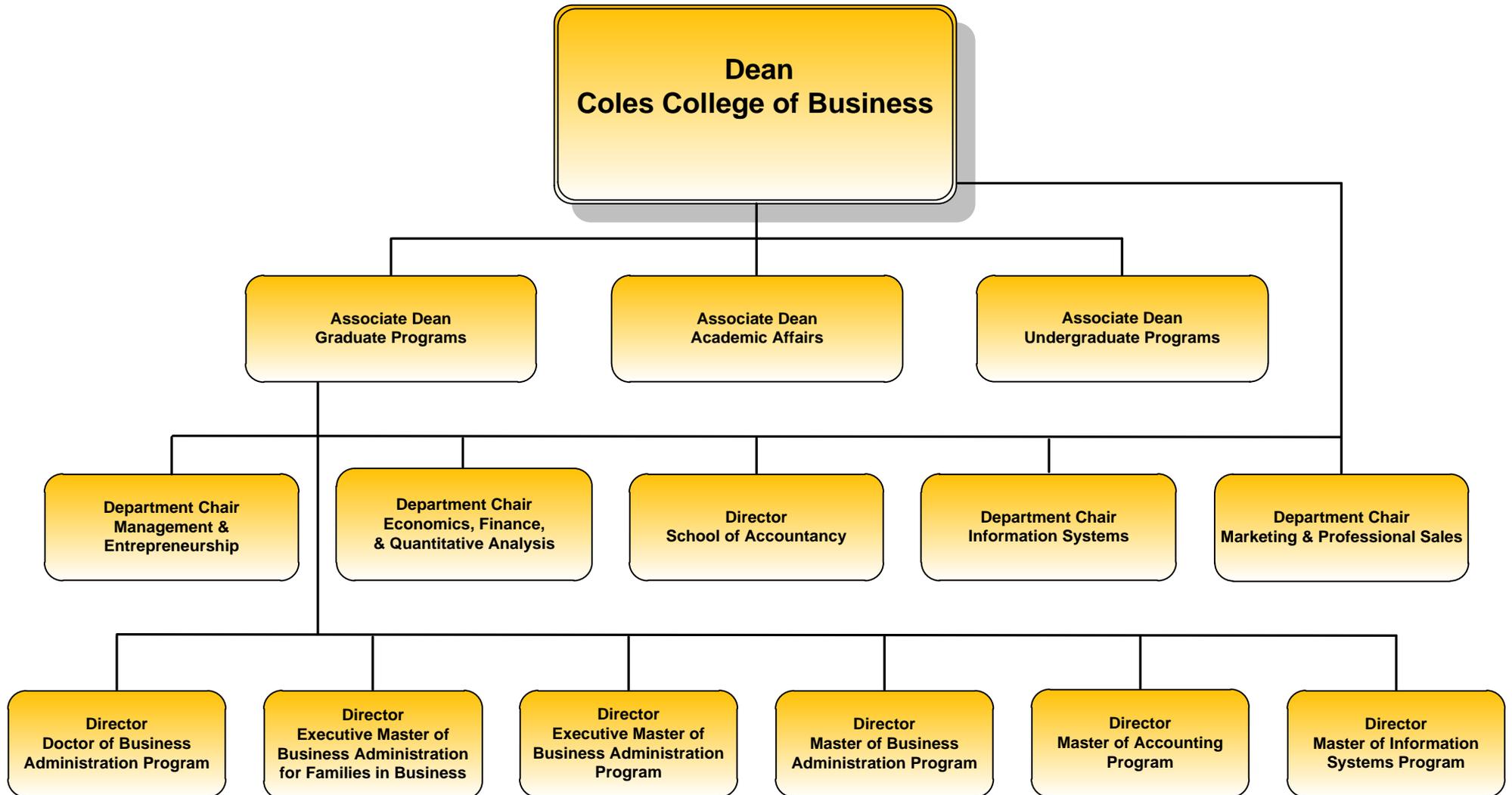
Other Reports



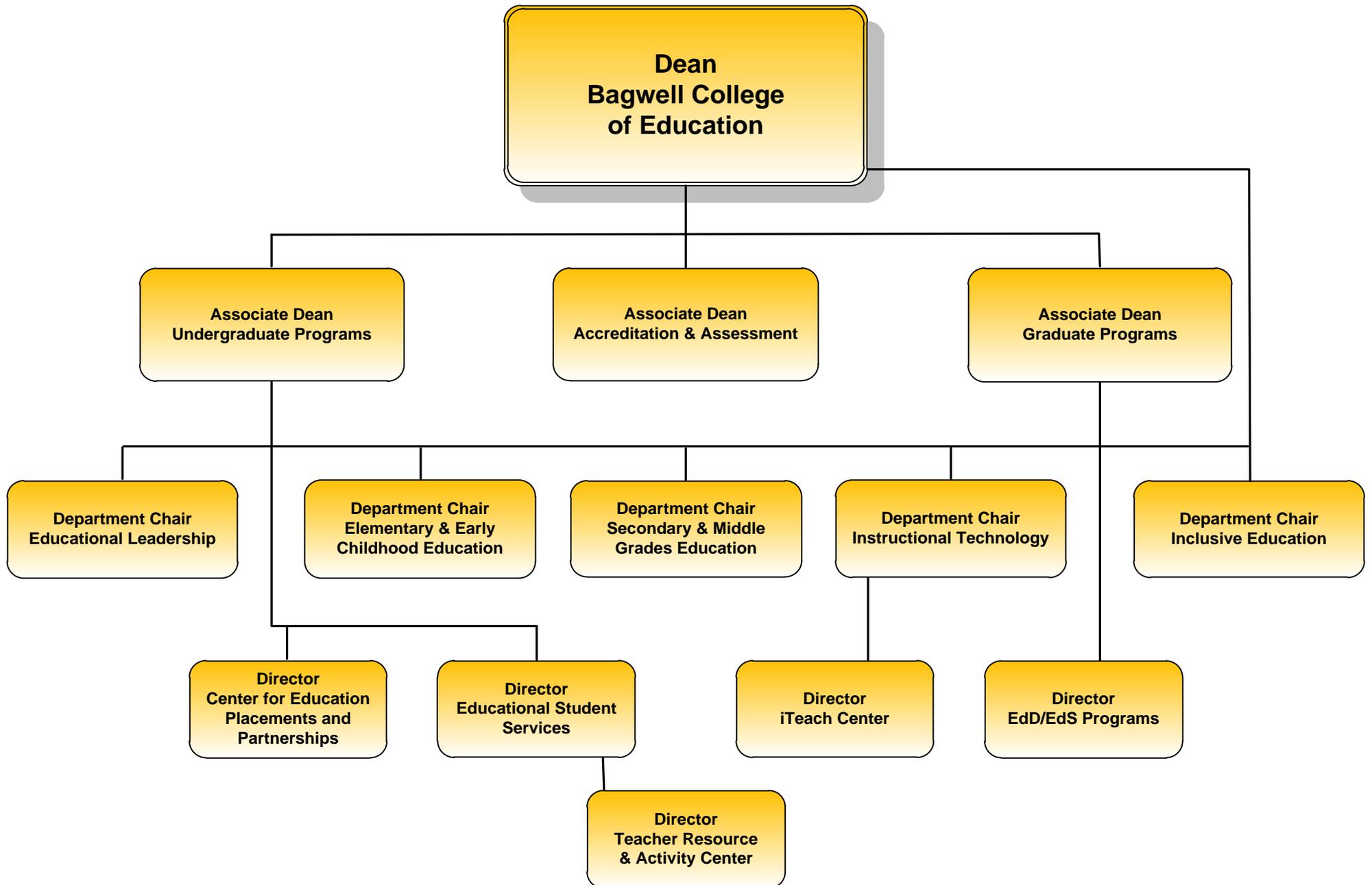
College of the Arts



Coles College of Business



Bagwell College of Education



College of Humanities & Social Sciences

**Dean
College of Humanities &
Social Sciences**

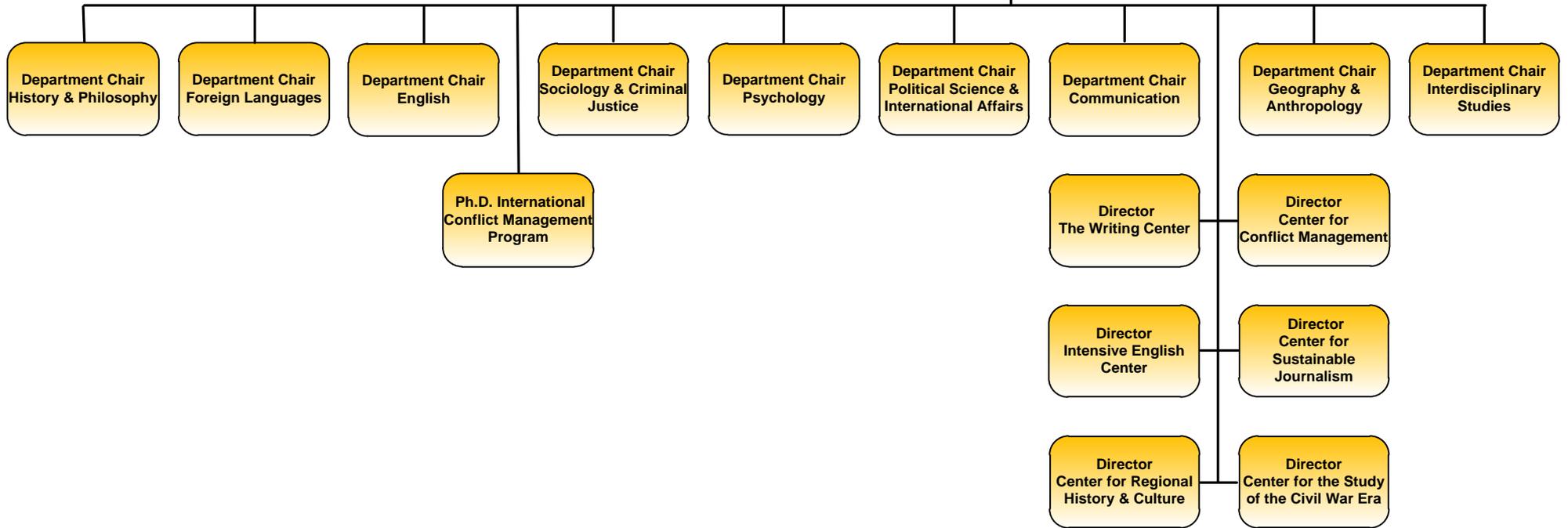
**Associate Dean
Management and
Operations**

**Associate Dean
Undergraduate Affairs**

**Associate Dean
Graduate Affairs**

**Director
Undergraduate
Advising Center**

**Director
Distance Learning**



**Department Chair
History & Philosophy**

**Department Chair
Foreign Languages**

**Department Chair
English**

**Department Chair
Sociology & Criminal
Justice**

**Department Chair
Psychology**

**Department Chair
Political Science &
International Affairs**

**Department Chair
Communication**

**Department Chair
Geography &
Anthropology**

**Department Chair
Interdisciplinary
Studies**

**Ph.D. International
Conflict Management
Program**

**Director
The Writing Center**

**Director
Center for
Conflict Management**

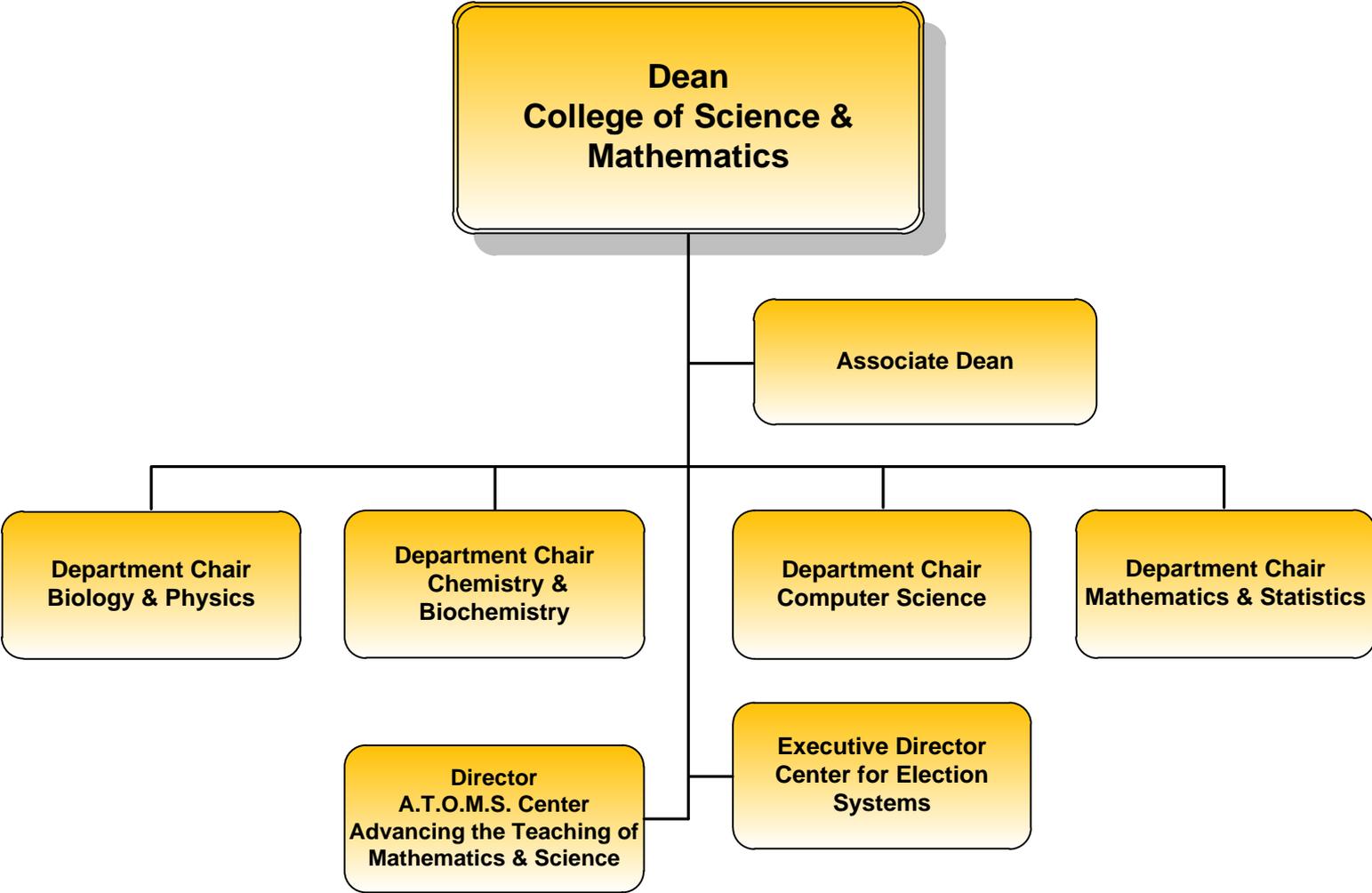
**Director
Intensive English
Center**

**Director
Center for
Sustainable
Journalism**

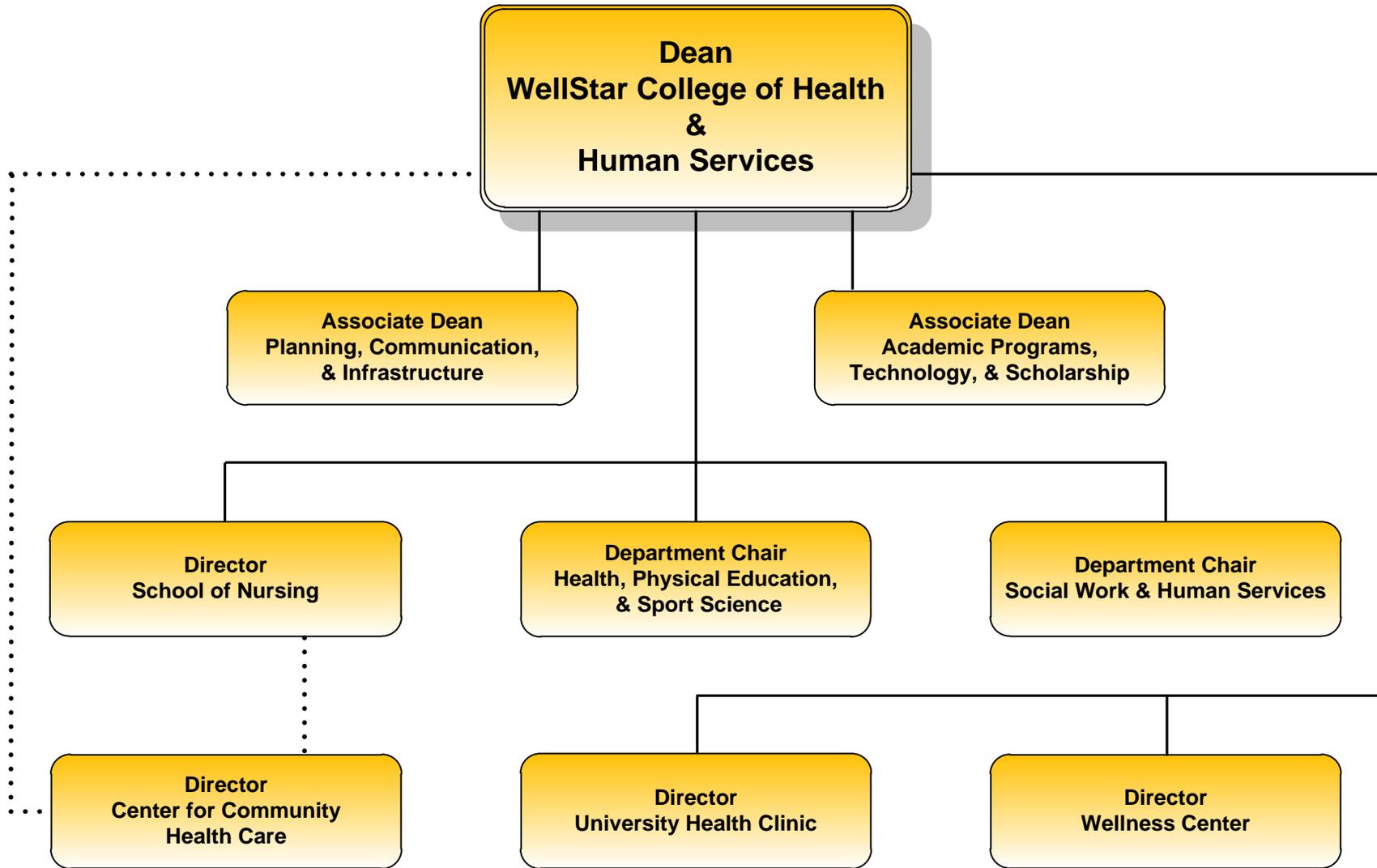
**Director
Center for Regional
History & Culture**

**Director
Center for the Study
of the Civil War Era**

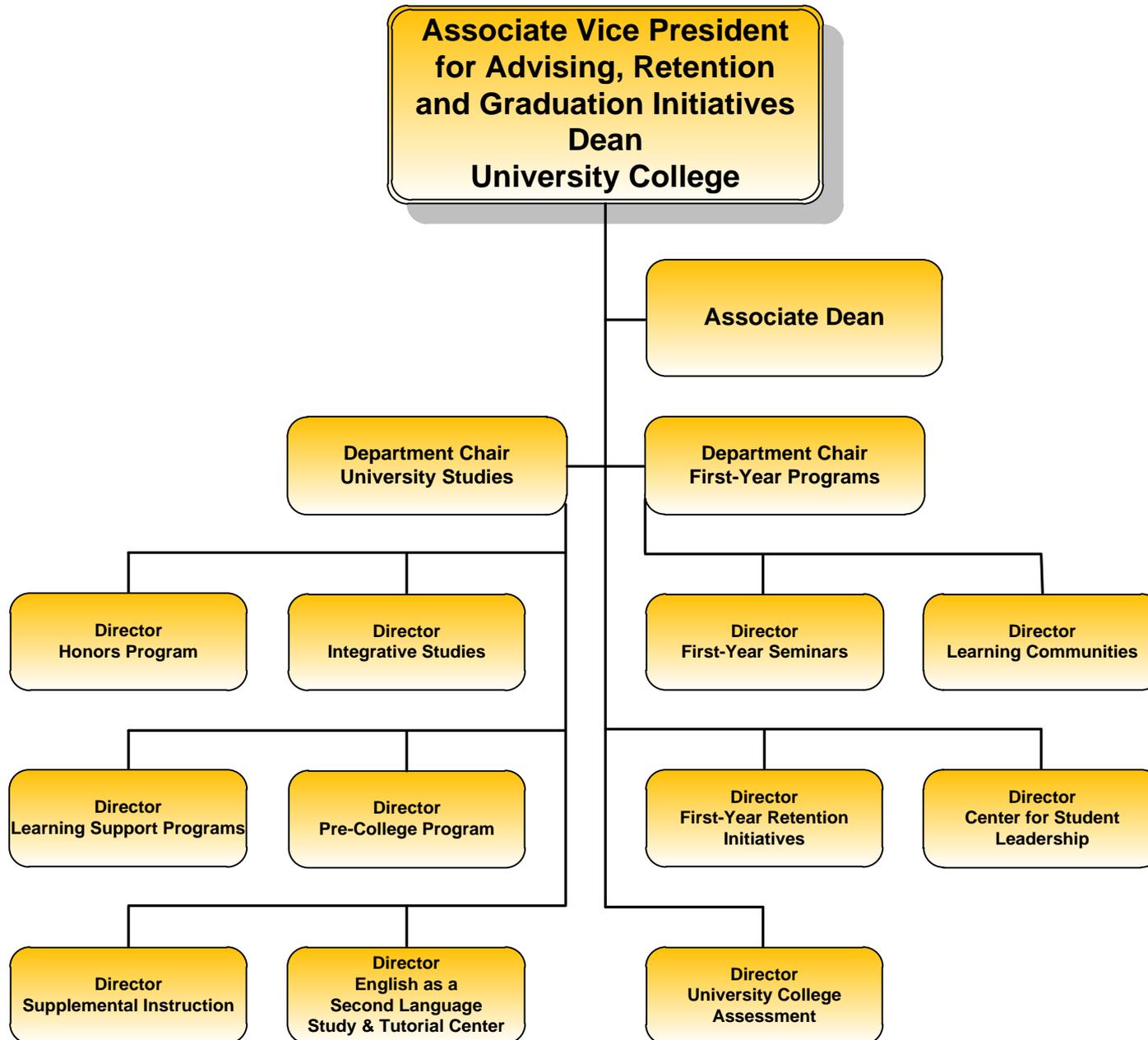
College of Science & Mathematics



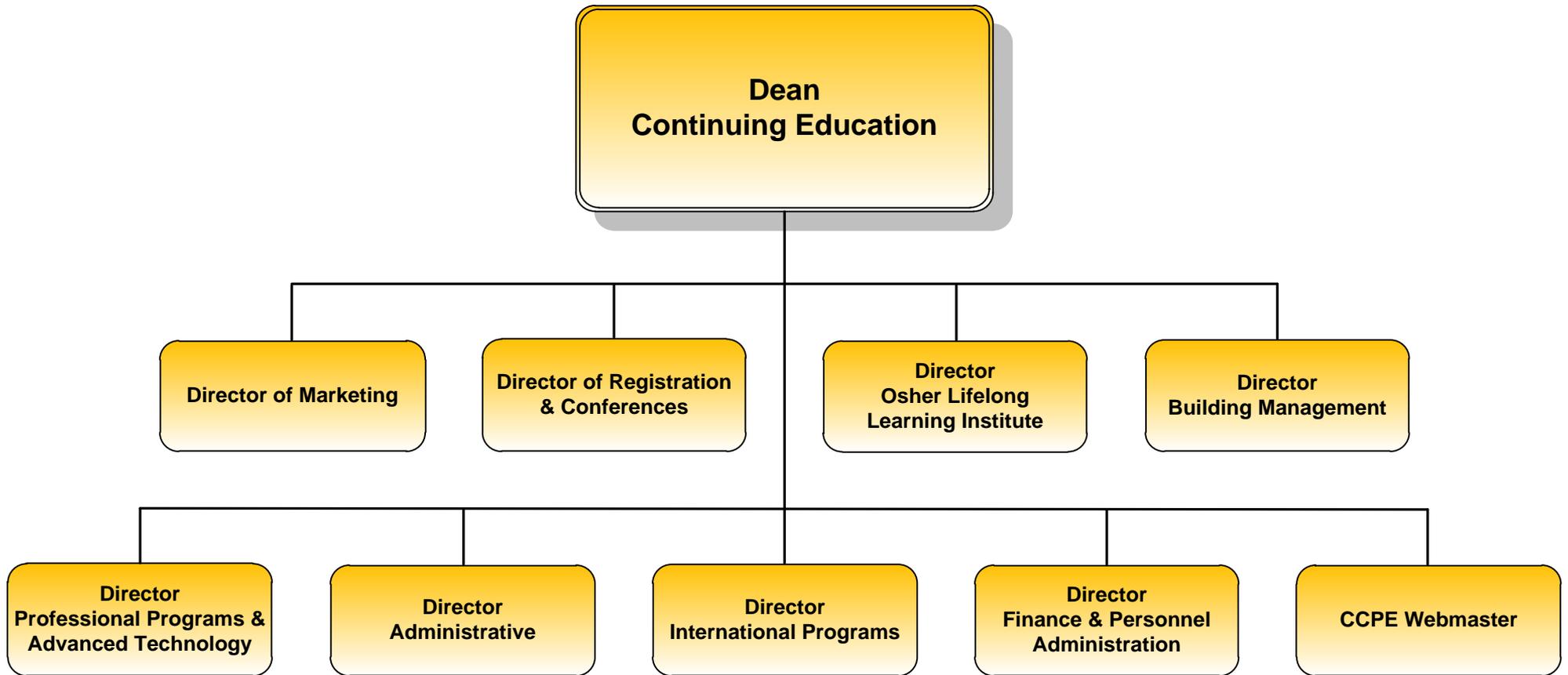
WellStar College of Health and Human Services



University College



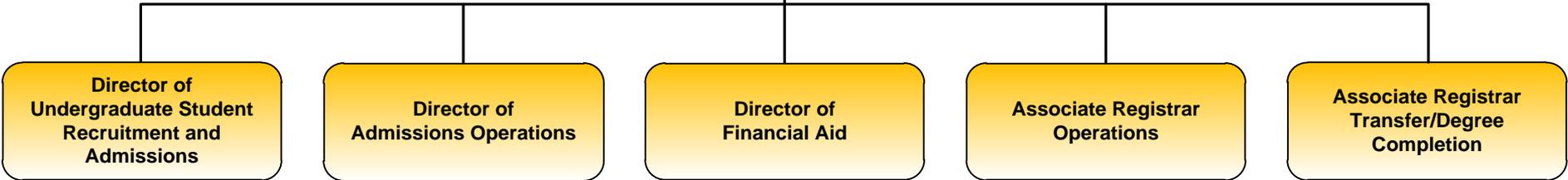
College of Continuing and Professional Education



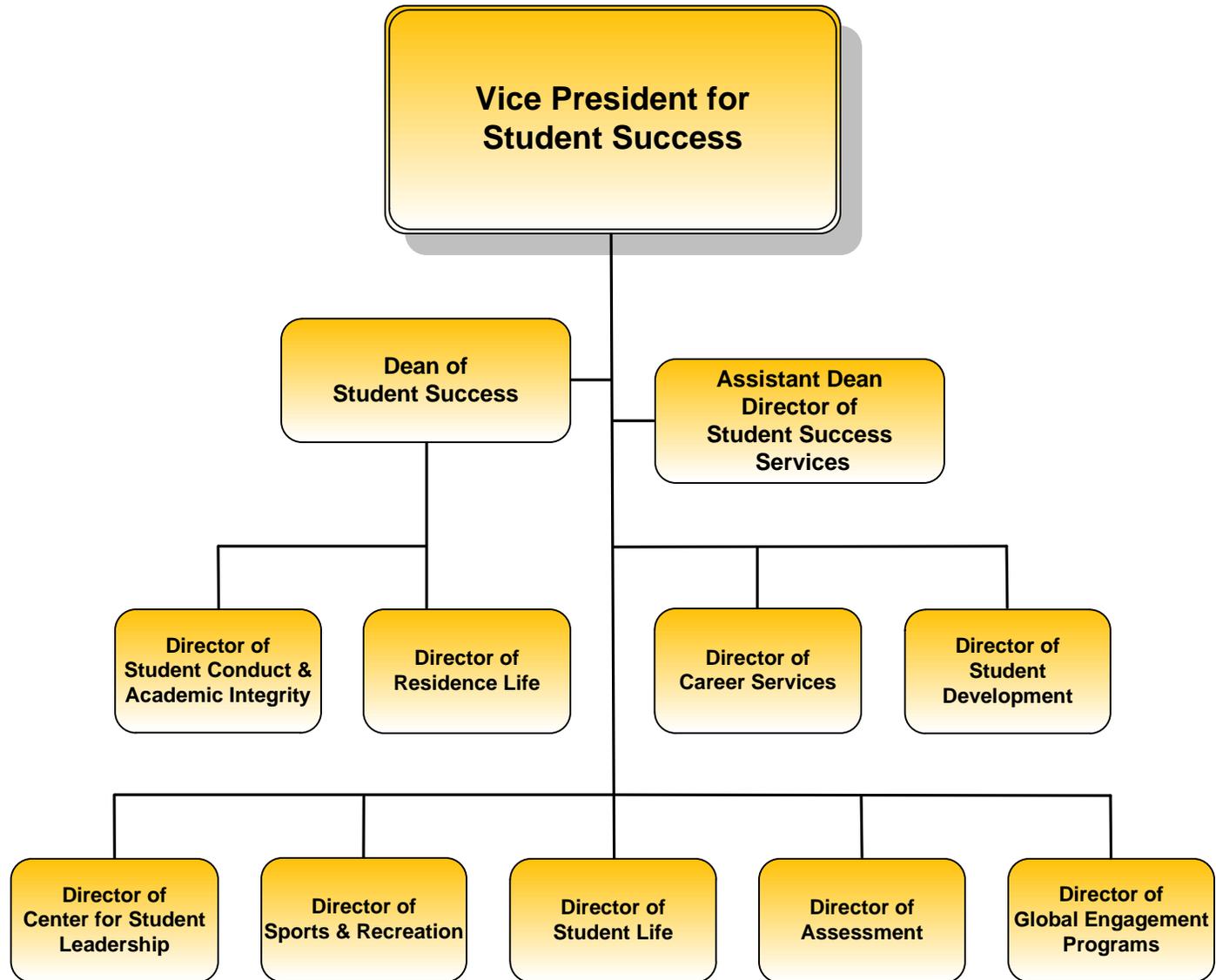
Enrollment Services

**Associate Vice President
of Enrollment Services
and University Registrar**

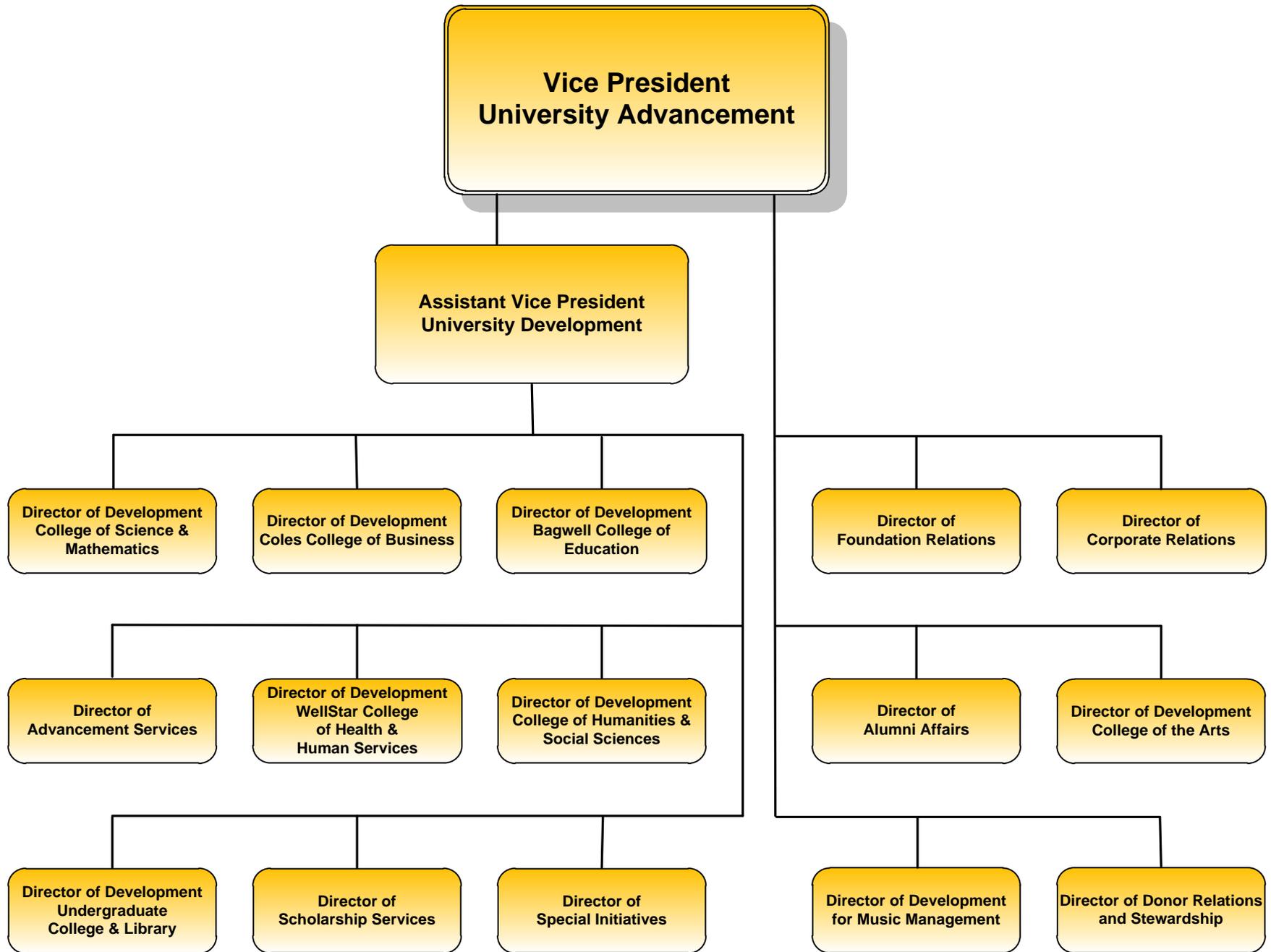
**Associate Dean
of Enrollment Services and
Executive Director of
University Admissions**



Student Success



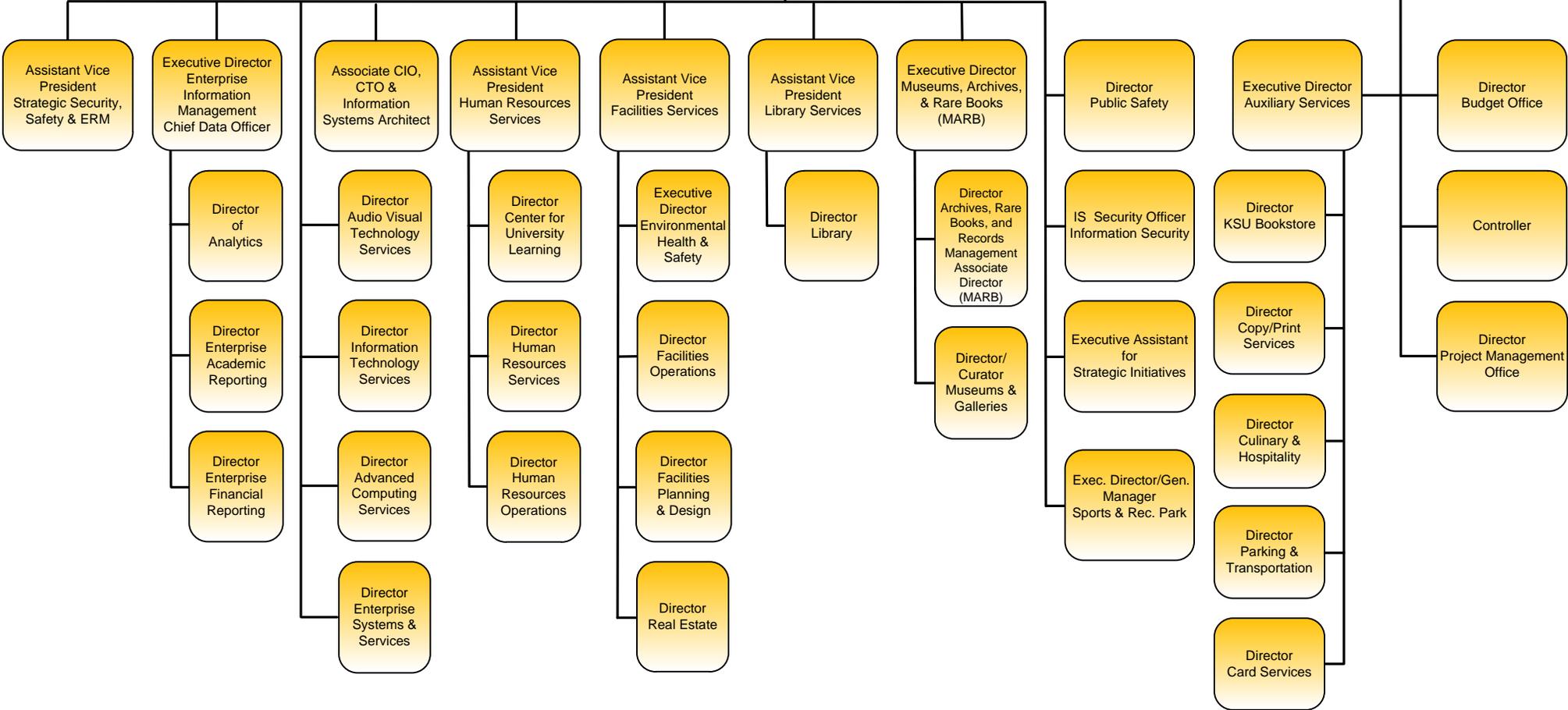
University Advancement



Operations Division

Vice President for Operations
Chief Information Officer
Chief Business Officer

Associate Vice President for Operations



External Affairs



Legal Affairs



KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Degrees Conferred - University College

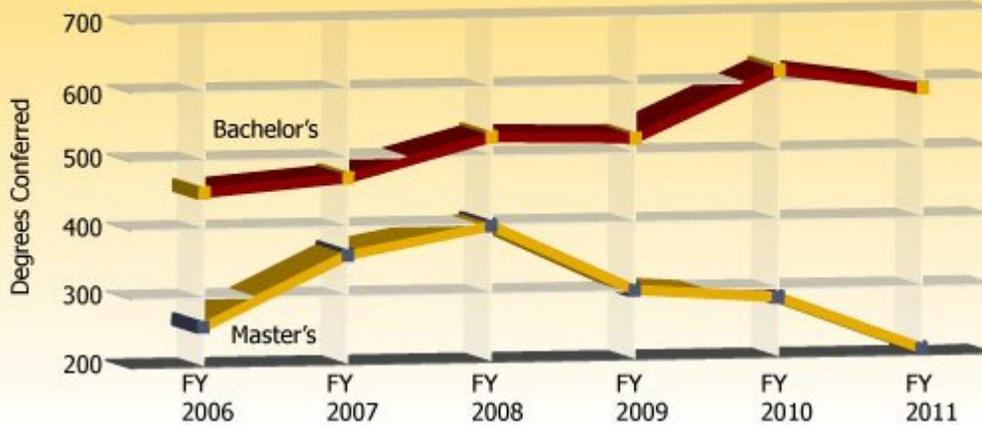
Bachelor's	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
Interdisciplinary Studies	0	3	6	13	23	27	0%
College Total	0	3	6	13	23	27	0%
Annual % Change	.	0%	100%	117%	77%	17%	

Highlights

- The number of Interdisciplinary Studies degrees continue to climb each year.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Degrees Conferred - PTEU (All Education Programs)



Bachelor's	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
Art Education (P-12)	9	13	13	8	15	13	44%
Biology Education (Secondary)	7	11	8	4	11	10	43%
Early Childhood Education (P-5)	249	272	283	308	375	354	42%
English Education (Secondary)	45	30	54	43	48	48	7%
History Education (Secondary)	42	49	47	48	49	46	10%
Health & Physical Education (P-12)	16	18	9	24	24	27	69%
Mathematics Education (Secondary)	23	15	25	24	31	21	-9%
Middle Grades Education (4-8)	47	50	66	45	52	51	9%
Modern Language and Culture (P-12)	9	5	5	4	5	9	0%
Music Education (P-12)	6	8	17	14	7	10	67%
Bachelor's Total	453	471	527	522	617	589	30%
Master's	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
Adolescent Education (M.Ed.)	40	62	54	44	37	29	-28%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - TSOL	0	0	0	13	17	14	0%
Inclusive Education (M.Ed.)	25	23	21	27	15	15	-40%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - Art	0	0	0	0	0	10	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - Biology	0	0	0	0	1	9	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - Chemistry	0	0	0	0	5	7	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - English	0	0	14	12	12	23	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - Mathematics	0	0	4	11	19	22	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - Physics	0	0	0	0	1	5	0%
Early Childhood Education (M.Ed.)	119	135	125	74	64	63	-47%
Educational Leadership	99	139	180	120	116	12	-88%
Master's Total	283	359	398	301	287	209	-26%
Doctoral	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change

Teacher Leadership for Learning	0	0	0	0	0	7	0%
Doctoral Total	0	0	0	0	0	7	0%
Education Specialist	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
Adolescent Education (Ed.S.)	0	0	0	7	3	0	0%
Elementary Education (Ed.S.)	0	0	0	6	3	0	0%
Inclusive Education (Ed.S.)	0	0	0	7	4	0	0%
Instructional Technology (Ed.S.)	0	0	0	6	2	0	0%
Teacher Leadership for Learning	0	0	0	0	0	16	0%
Education Specialist Total	0	0	0	26	12	16	0%
College Total	736	830	925	849	916	821	12%
Annual % Change	6%	13%	11%	-8%	8%	-10%	

Highlights

- The PTEU is the umbrella organization representing over thirteen 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 2011-2012 Fact Book

Degrees Conferred - Graduate College

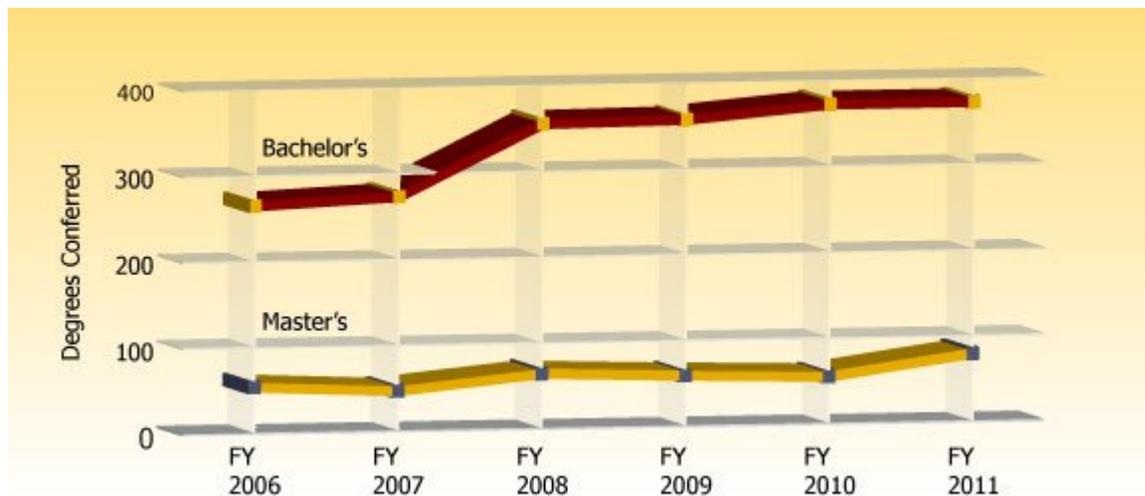
Advanced Certificate	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
Leadership and Ethics	0	0	0	0	7	3	0%
College Total	0	0	0	0	7	3	0%
Annual % Change	.	0%	0%	0%	0%	-57%	

Highlights

- The Graduate College awarded the first Advanced Certificate in Leadership and Ethics in Fiscal Year 2010.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Degrees Conferred - College of Science and Mathematics



Bachelor's	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
Biochemistry	15	13	27	27	10	17	13%
Biology Education (Secondary)	7	11	8	4	11	10	43%
Biology	54	72	94	117	116	118	119%
Biotechnology	7	16	21	19	23	21	200%
Chemistry Education (Secondary)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0%
Chemistry	17	21	32	31	38	28	65%
Computer Science	43	29	36	29	29	37	-14%
Information Systems	81	76	64	67	59	56	-31%
Information Security and Assurance	0	4	15	16	19	26	0%
Mathematics Education (Secondary)	23	15	25	24	31	21	-9%
Mathematics	18	14	33	23	36	38	111%
Bachelor's Total	265	273	355	357	372	372	40%
Master's	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
Applied Statistics	0	0	8	17	19	38	0%
Information Systems	34	33	40	31	25	24	-29%
Applied Computer Science	20	14	16	11	11	17	-15%
Master's Total	54	47	64	59	55	79	46%
Advanced Certificate	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
Information Security and Assurance	0	0	0	0	4	1	0%
Advanced Certificate Total	0	0	0	0	4	1	-
College Total	319	320	419	416	431	452	42%
Annual % Change	10%	0%	31%	-1%	4%	5%	

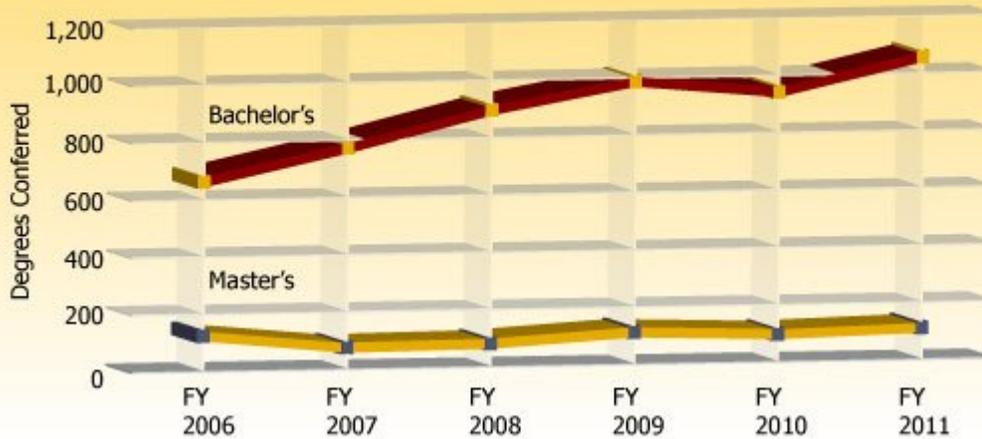
Highlights

- Although the annual number of degrees awarded has fluctuated over the last five years, the total has increased by over 40%.

- 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.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Degrees Conferred - College of Humanities and Social Sciences



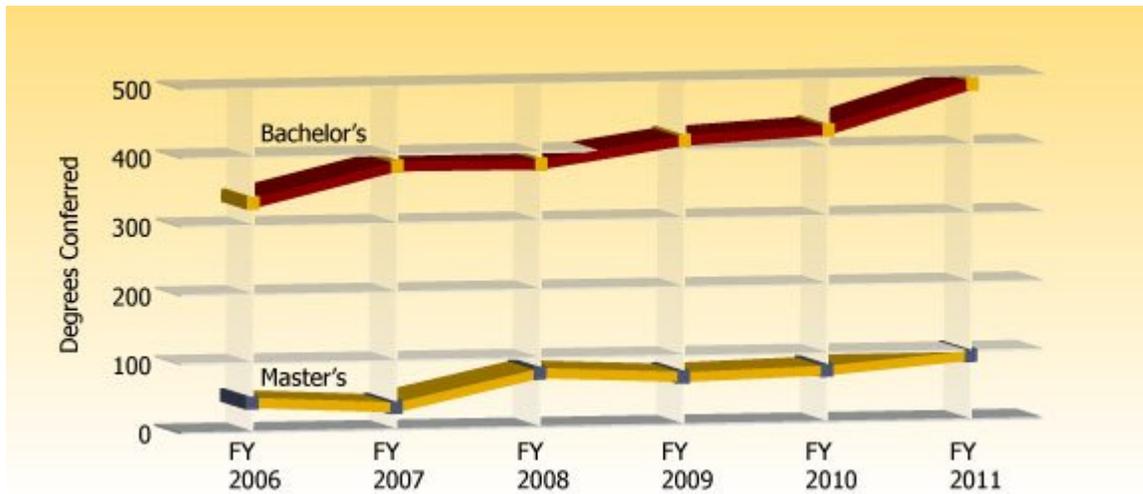
Bachelor's	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
African and African Diaspora Studies	1	0	1	1	0	0	-100%
Anthropology	0	0	4	14	12	28	0%
Criminal Justice	60	79	67	103	86	90	50%
Communication	123	156	199	210	226	259	111%
English Education (Secondary)	45	30	54	43	48	48	7%
English	62	60	93	78	81	80	29%
French	1	0	0	0	0	0	-100%
Geography	0	0	0	5	6	14	0%
Geographic Information Science	8	14	9	15	8	12	50%
History Education (Secondary)	42	49	47	48	49	46	10%
History	30	48	59	52	52	64	113%
International Affairs	41	47	49	58	46	48	17%
Modern Language and Culture (P-12)	25	31	24	43	32	34	36%
Philosophy	0	0	0	0	0	2	0%
Political Science	46	55	64	64	64	80	74%
Psychology	128	143	161	179	175	187	46%
Sociology	35	40	46	52	57	64	83%
Spanish	1	0	1	0	0	0	-100%
Bachelor's Total	648	752	878	965	942	1,056	63%
Master's	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
American Studies	0	0	0	0	0	2	0%
Conflict Management	21	22	29	27	25	45	114%
Public Administration	71	20	24	48	31	37	-48%
Professional Writing	31	33	27	37	40	26	-16%
Master's Total	123	75	80	112	96	110	-11%
College Total	771	827	958	1,077	1,038	1,166	51%
Annual % Change	20%	7%	16%	12%	-4%	12%	

Highlights

- The Communication and Psychology programs continue to have high headcounts of degrees conferred, although the History program has had the largest percentage increase over the last five years (113%).
- The Conflict Management master's program has had a 114% increase in degrees conferred over the last five years.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Degrees Conferred - College of Health and Human Services



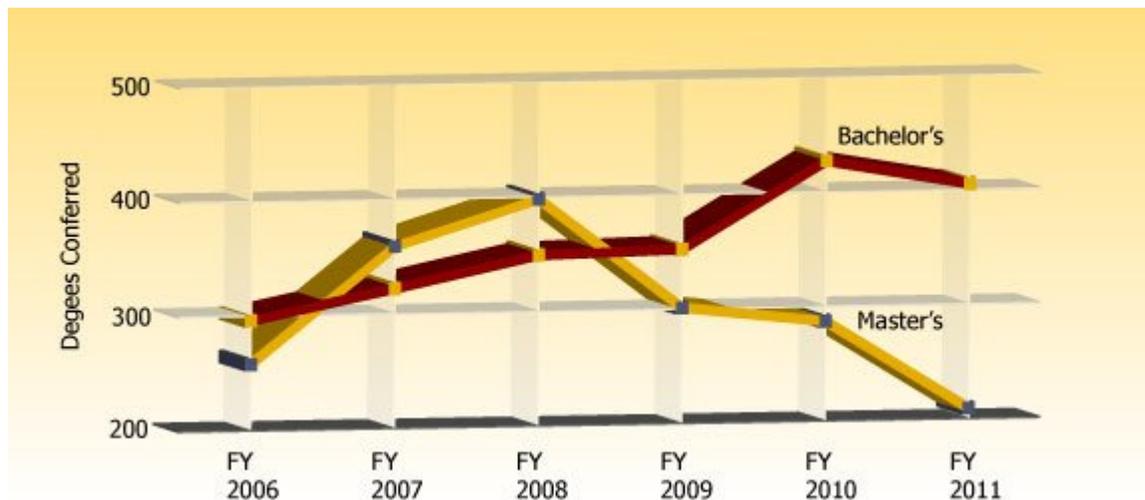
Bachelor's	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
Nursing	164	201	167	208	211	202	23%
Exercise & Health Science	57	64	74	89	87	96	68%
Health & Physical Education (P-12)	16	18	9	24	24	27	69%
Human Services	51	49	81	61	62	72	41%
Sport Management	45	51	51	32	41	50	11%
Bachelor's Total	333	383	382	414	425	447	34%
Master's	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
Applied Exercise & Health Science	0	0	0	0	3	6	0%
WellStar Primary Care Nurse Practitioner Program	36	28	42	35	37	43	19%
Advanced Care Management and Leadership	6	4	3	3	1	13	117%
Social Work	0	0	33	31	32	31	0%
Master's Total	42	32	78	69	73	93	121%
College Total	375	415	460	483	498	540	44%
Annual % Change	19%	11%	11%	5%	3%	8%	

Highlights

- The number of Nursing degrees was larger than any other program in FY 2011, although Exercise & Health Science tied Health & Physical Education (P-12) for the largest percentage growth over the last five 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.
- The Applied Exercise and Health Science program awarded the first degrees in FY 2010 and doubled the number of degrees awarded in one year.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Degrees Conferred - College of Education



Bachelor's	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
Early Childhood Education (P-5)	249	272	283	308	375	354	42%
Middle Grades Education (4-8)	47	50	66	45	52	51	9%
Bachelor's Total	296	322	349	353	427	405	37%
Master's	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
Adolescent Education (M.Ed.)	40	62	54	44	37	29	-28%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - TSOL	0	0	0	13	17	14	0%
Inclusive Education (M.Ed.)	25	23	21	27	15	15	-40%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - Art	0	0	0	0	0	10	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - Biology	0	0	0	0	1	9	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - Chemistry	0	0	0	0	5	7	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - English	0	0	14	12	12	23	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - Mathematics	0	0	4	11	19	22	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - Physics	0	0	0	0	1	5	0%
Early Childhood Education (M.Ed.)	119	135	125	74	64	63	-47%
Educational Leadership	99	139	180	120	116	12	-88%
Master's Total	283	359	398	301	287	209	-26%
Education Specialist	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
Adolescent Education (Ed.S.)	0	0	0	7	3	0	0%
Elementary Education (Ed.S.)	0	0	0	6	3	0	0%
Inclusive Education (Ed.S.)	0	0	0	7	4	0	0%
Instructional Technology (Ed.S.)	0	0	0	6	2	0	0%
Teacher Leadership for Learning	0	0	0	0	0	16	0%
Education Specialist Total	0	0	0	26	12	16	0%
Doctoral	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
Teacher Leadership for Learning	0	0	0	0	0	7	0%
Doctoral Total	0	0	0	0	0	7	0%

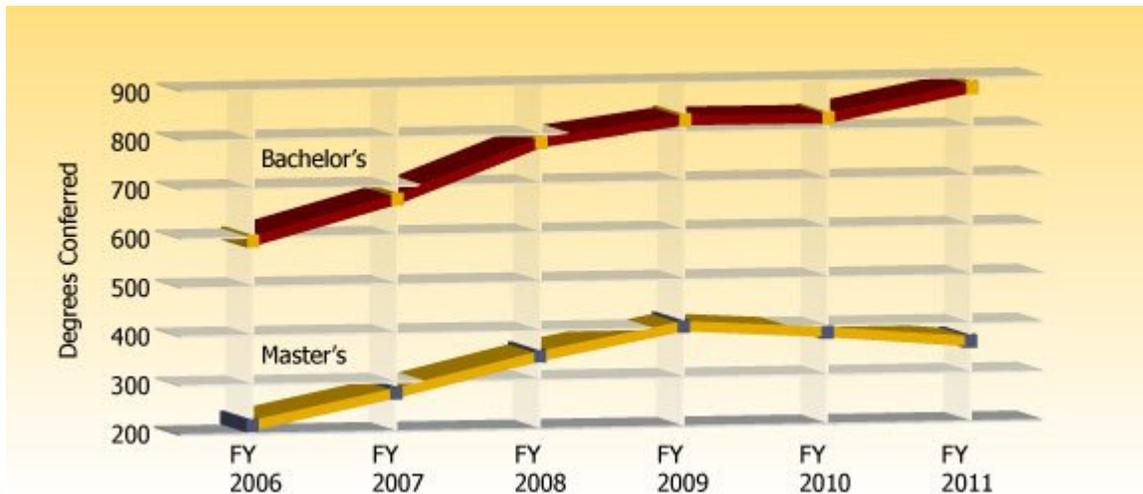
Advanced Certificate's	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
Leadership and Ethics	0	0	0	0	5	0	0%
Advanced Certificate's Total	0	0	0	0	5	0	0%
College Total	579	681	747	680	731	637	10%
Annual % Change	5%	18%	10%	-9%	8%	-13%	

Highlights

- In FY 2011, the number of bachelors degrees awarded in education continued to exceed the number of master's degrees awarded. The Early Childhood Education undergraduate program continues to award more degrees than any other single program within the Bagwell College of Education.
- In FY 2011, the Bagwell College of Education awarded KSU's first doctoral degrees.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Degrees Conferred - College of Business



Bachelor's	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
Accounting	109	128	183	176	193	216	98%
Economics	7	20	15	17	19	26	271%
Finance	108	143	137	140	155	148	37%
International Business	0	0	0	5	14	27	0%
Management	216	222	260	278	243	296	37%
Marketing	130	139	169	177	165	152	17%
Operations and Purchasing	0	0	1	0	0	0	0%
Professional Sales	23	21	19	31	34	15	-35%
Bachelor's Total	593	673	784	824	823	880	48%
Master's	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
Accounting	22	48	52	72	69	74	236%
MBA	195	230	296	332	318	289	48%
Master's Total	217	278	348	404	387	363	67%
College Total	810	951	1,132	1,228	1,210	1,243	53%
Annual % Change	2%	17%	19%	8%	-1%	3%	

Highlights

- The Coles College of Business continues to graduate a large proportion of students among the colleges within KSU. The Economics program has had a significant increase in degrees conferred (271%) over five years.
- This college shows annual fluctuations in the number of degrees awarded, but has increased by more than 50% in the last five years.
- The Master of Accounting program has increased the number of degrees conferred by more than 200% on the last five years.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Academic Programs

Degrees and Majors	
Page	Source
Baccalaureate Degree Programs	USG Degrees and Majors Authorized
Graduate Degree Programs Authorized	USG Degrees and Majors Authorized
Post-Baccalaureate Certificates Authorized	USG Degrees and Majors Authorized
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
Degrees Conferred - Graduate 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
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)	Academic Data Mart (ADM)
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)
Declared Majors - Other	Academic Data Mart (ADM)
Continuing Education	
Page	Source
Continuing Education	Continuing Education

KSU 2011-2012 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
Philosophy
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 (Accelerated)
Nursing (Traditional)
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 (Birth to Age Five)
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

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Graduate Degree Programs Authorized

Master's Degree Programs

Master of Accounting (M.Acc.)
Master of Arts in Professional Writing (M.A.P.W.)
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.)
Master of Arts with a Major in American Studies (M.A.)
Master of Business Administration
Master of Education with a Major Adolescent Education (M.Ed.)
Master of Education with a Major Early Childhood Education (M.Ed.)
Master of Education with a Major Educational Leadership (M.Ed.)
Master of Education with a Major Inclusive Education (M.Ed.)
Master of Education with a Major Instructional Technology (M.Ed.)
Master of Public Administration (M.P.A.)
Master of Science in International Policy Management (M.S.)
Master of Science in Nursing with a Major in Advanced Care Management and Leadership (M.S.N.)
Master of Science in Nursing with a Major in WellStar Primary Care Nurse Practitioner Program (M.S.N.)
Master of Science with a Major in Applied Computer Science for Experienced Professionals (M.S.)
Master of Science with a Major in Applied Exercise & Health Science (M.S.)
Master of Science with a Major in Applied Statistics (M.S.)
Master of Science with a Major in International Policy Management (M.S.)
Master of Social Work (M.S.W.)

Specialist Degree Programs

Specialist in Education with a Major in Leadership for Learning (Ed.S.)
Specialist in Education with a Major in Teaching Leadership for Learning (Ed.S.)
Specialist in Teacher Leadership for Learning (Ed.S.)

Doctoral Degree Programs

Doctor of Business Administration (D.B.A.)
Doctor of Education with a Major in Educational Leadership for Learning (Ed.D.)
Doctor of Education with a Major in Teacher Leadership for Learning (Ed.D.)
Doctor of Nursing Science (D.N.S.)
Doctor of Philosophy with a Major in International Conflict Management (Ph.D.)

Highlights

- KSU began offering graduate degrees at the master's level in 1985 and initiated its first combined specialist and doctoral program in 2007.
- KSU added its first the Doctor of Philosophy in 2010. The Ph.D. in International Conflict Management is one of only a handful of similar programs available in North America.
- KSU's graduate degree programs tend to be professionally oriented and are typically offered at night and on weekends to cohorts of practicing professionals.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Post-Baccalaureate Certificates Authorized

Advanced Certificates

Post-Baccalaureate Certificate in Educational Assessment and Measurement

Post-Baccalaureate Certificate in Information Security and Assurance

Post-Baccalaureate Certificate in Leadership and Ethics

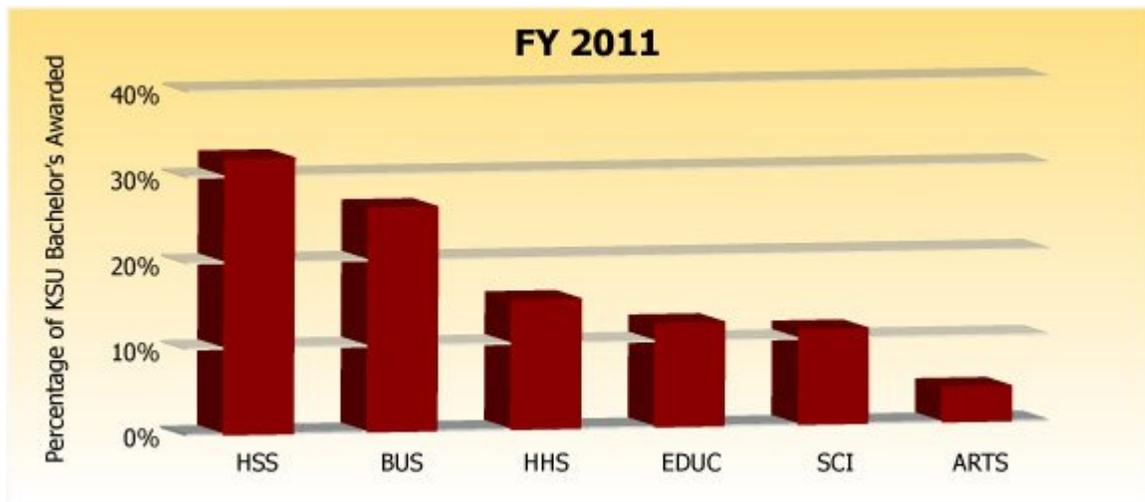
Post-Baccalaureate Certificate in Regulatory Affairs and Clinical Trials

Highlights

- The Siegel Institute's Graduate Certificate in Leadership and Ethics is the only master's degree level program of its kind in the southeastern United States.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Bachelor Programs Ranked by Degrees Awarded



Most Productive Programs	Degrees Awarded
Early Childhood Education (P-5)	354
Management	296
Communication	259
Nursing	243
Accounting	216
Psychology	187
Marketing	152
Finance	148
Biology	118
Exercise & Health Science	96
Criminal Justice	90
English	80
Political Science	80
Human Services	72
Sociology	64
History	64
Information Systems	56
Art	53
Middle Grades Education (4-8)	51
Sport Management	50
English Education (Secondary)	48
International Affairs	48
History Education (Secondary)	46
Mathematics	38
Computer Science	37

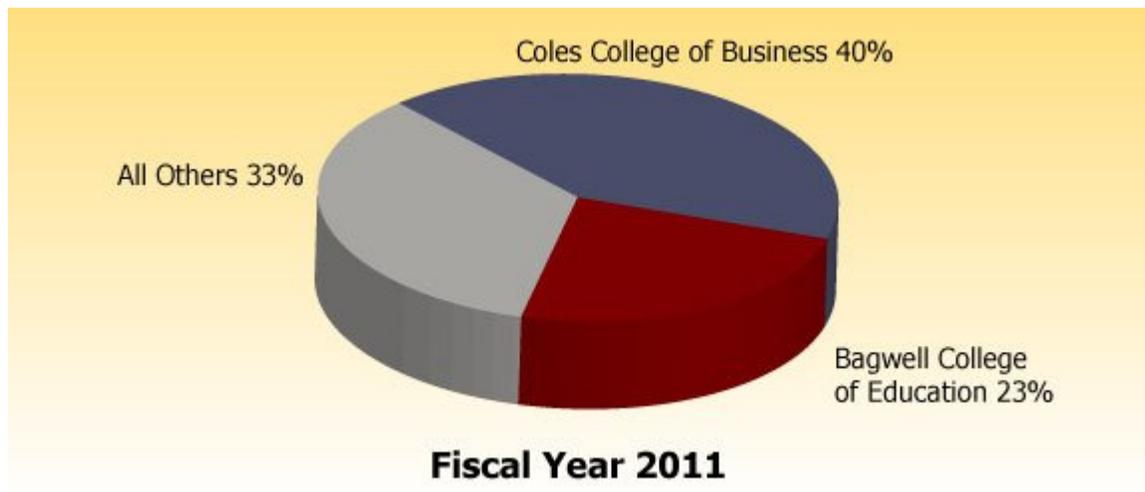
Least Productive Programs	Degrees Awarded
Modern Language and Culture (P-12)	34
Theatre and Performance Studies	29
Chemistry	28
Anthropology	28
Health & Physical Education (P-12)	27
Interdisciplinary Studies	27
International Business	27
Economics	26
Information Security and Assurance	26
Mathematics Education (Secondary)	21
Biotechnology	21
Biochemistry	17
Professional Sales	15
Geography	14
Art Education (P-12)	13
Geographic Information Science	12
Biology Education (Secondary)	10
Music Education (P-12)	9
Dance	9
Music Performance	7
Music	2
Philosophy	2

Highlights

- KSU's most popular baccalaureate program continues to be Early Childhood Education with more than 350 degrees per year.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Master's Programs Ranked by Degrees Awarded



Master's Program	Degree Awarded	% of Total
MBA	289	34%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.)	90	11%
Master of Accounting (M.Acc.)	74	9%
Master of Education in Early Childhood Education (M.Ed.)	63	7%
Master of Science in Conflict Management (M.S.C.M.)	45	5%
Master of Science in Nursing - WellStar Primary Care Nurse Practitioner Program (M.S.N.)	43	5%
Master of Science in Applied Statistics (M.S.)	38	4%
Master of Public Administration (M.P.A.)	37	4%
Master of Social Work (M.S.W.)	31	4%
Master of Education in Adolescent Education (M.Ed.)	29	3%
Master of Arts in Professional Writing (M.A.P.W.)	26	3%
Master of Science in Information Systems (M.S.I.S.)	24	3%
Master of Science in Applied Computer Science for Experienced Professionals (M.S.)	17	2%
Master of Education in Inclusive Education (M.Ed.)	15	2%
Master of Science in Nursing - Advanced Care Management and Leadership (M.S.N.)	13	2%
Master of Education in Educational Leadership (M.Ed.)	12	1%
Master of Science in Applied Exercise & Health Science (M.S.)	6	1%
Master of Arts in American Studies (M.A.)	2	0%
Total Master's Degrees Awarded	854	

Highlights

- The top three graduate programs were responsible for more than half (53%) of the graduate degrees awarded in FY 2011.
- The Bagwell College of Education and the Coles College of Business produced two-thirds of all the master's degrees awarded.
- The Coles College of Business awarded the highest number of master's degrees followed by the Bagwell College of Education.

- Four of the top ten programs in degree productivity were in the Coles College of Business.
- The top ten programs in degrees productivity account for almost 60% of the degrees per year.

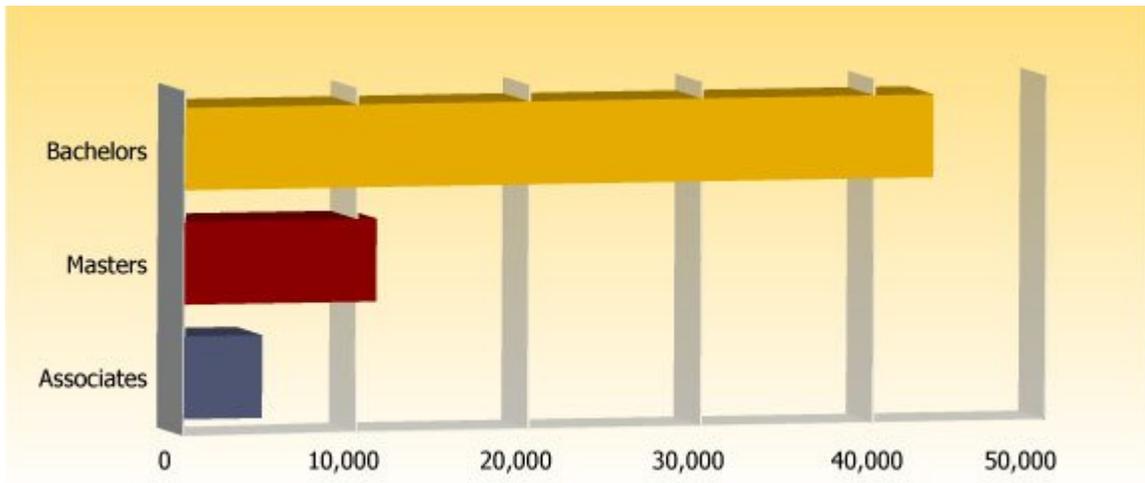
Interdisciplinary Studies
Mathematics
Mathematics Education (Secondary)
Middle Grades Education (4-8)
Political Science
Psychology
Sociology
Sport Management

Highlights

- KSU was authorized by the University System of Georgia to offer 51 baccalaureate programs of study in 2012.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Degrees Awarded Since KSU's Founding



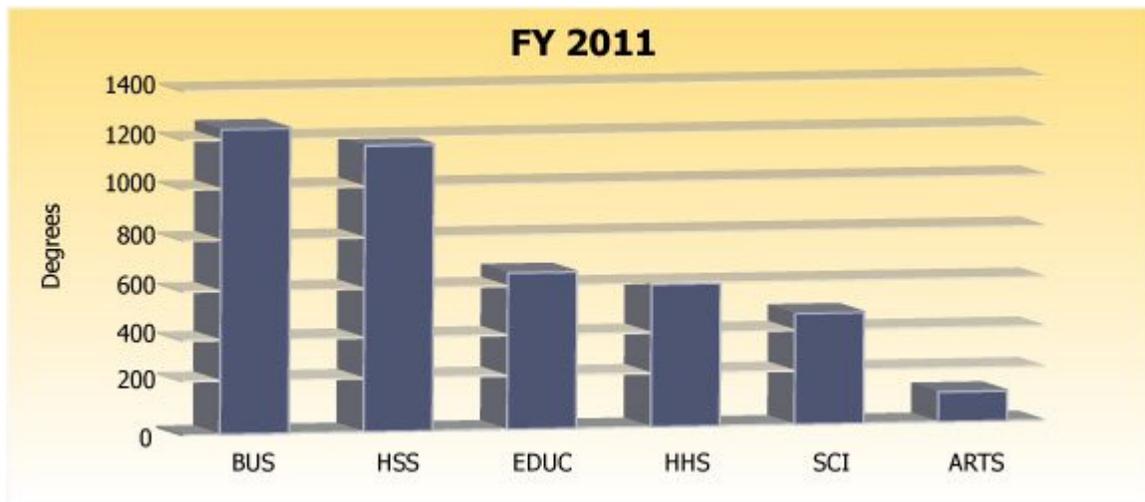
Associate's	Advanced Certificates	Bachelor's	Education Specialists	Master's	Doctoral	Total
4,534	20	43,407	54	11,127	7	59,149

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. KSU's Education Specialists program awarded the first Ed.S. in FY 2009. KSU awarded its first doctoral degrees in FY 2011.
- 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.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Degrees Awarded by College



College of the Arts	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
College of the Arts	70	98	100	95	110	122	74%
% of KSU Total	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	
Coles College of Business							5-Year % Change
Coles College of Business	810	951	1,132	1,228	1,210	1,243	53%
% of KSU Total	28%	29%	30%	31%	30%	29%	
Bagwell College of Education							5-Year % Change
Bagwell College of Education	579	681	747	680	731	637	10%
% of KSU Total	20%	21%	20%	17%	18%	15%	
College of Health & Human Services							5-Year % Change
College of Health & Human Services	375	415	460	483	498	581	55%
% of KSU Total	13%	13%	12%	12%	12%	14%	
College of Humanities & Social Sciences							5-Year % Change
College of Humanities & Social Sciences	771	827	958	1,077	1,038	1,166	51%
% of KSU Total	26%	25%	25%	27%	26%	28%	
College of Science & Mathematics							5-Year % Change
College of Science & Mathematics	319	320	419	416	431	452	42%
% of KSU Total	11%	10%	11%	10%	11%	11%	
University College							5-Year % Change
University College	0	3	6	13	23	27	0%
% of KSU Total	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	
Graduate College							5-Year % Change
Graduate College	0	0	0	0	7	3	0%
% of KSU Total	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Bachelor's Total	2,205	2,504	2,854	3,021	3,122	3,350	52%
Master's Total	719	791	968	945	898	854	19%
Doctoral Total	0	0	0	0	0	7	-
Advanced Certificate Total	0	0	0	0	16	4	-

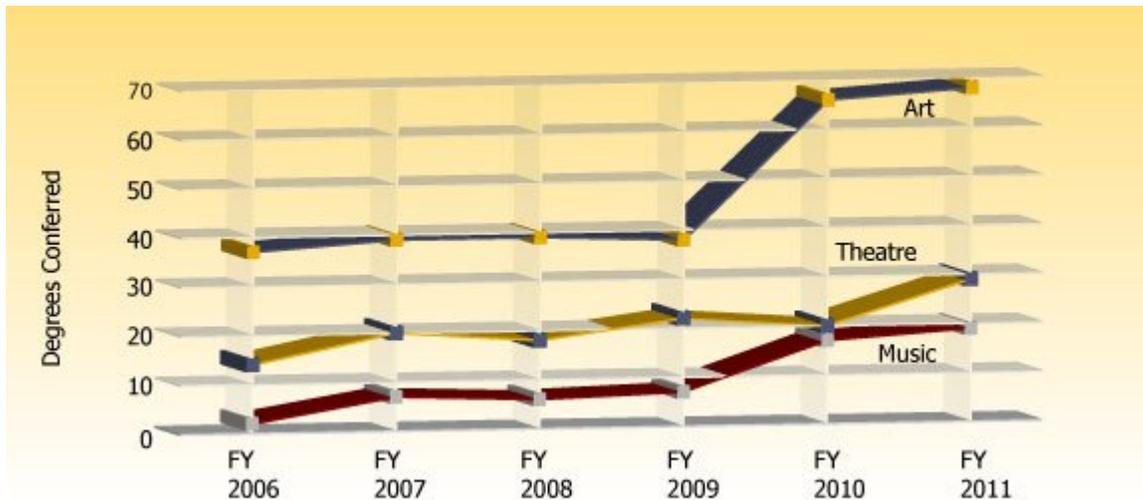
Education Specialist Total	0	0	0	26	12	16	-
University Total	2,924	3,295	3,822	3,992	4,048	4,231	45%
Annual % Change	10%	13%	16%	4%	1%	5%	

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 of the Arts posted the greatest percentage growth, increasing the number of degrees awarded over the last five years by almost 75%, followed by the College of Health and Human Services, the Coles College of Business and the College of Humanities and Social Sciences.
- Every college increased their annual number of degrees awarded over the last five years, and KSU's total degrees awarded increased by 45%.
- KSU awarded more than 4,200 degrees in FY 2011.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Degrees Conferred - College of Arts



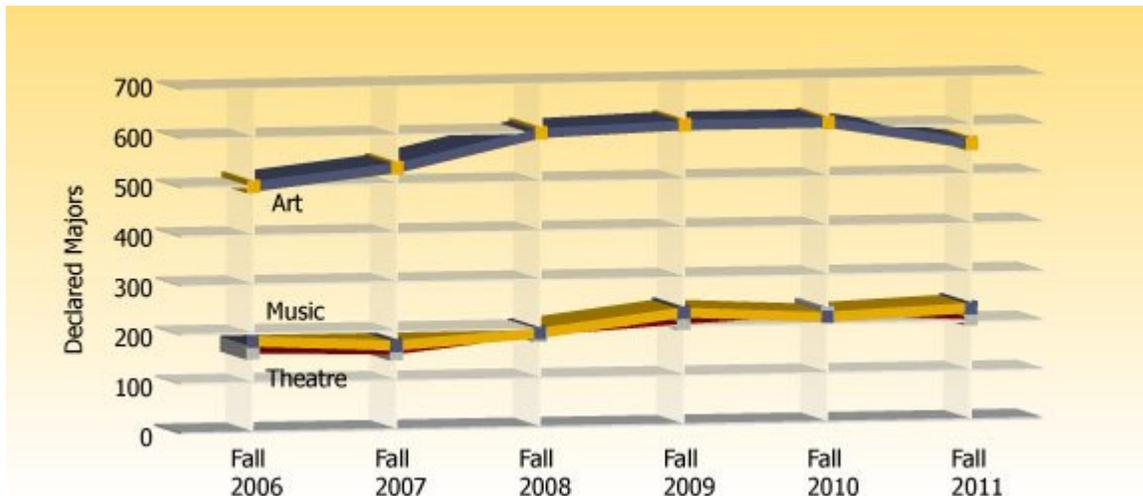
Bachelor's	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year % Change
Art Education (P-12)	9	13	13	8	15	13	44%
Art	37	39	39	38	51	53	43%
Dance	0	0	0	0	7	9	0%
Music Education (P-12)	6	8	17	14	7	10	67%
Music Performance	2	11	7	6	7	6	200%
Music	2	7	6	7	3	2	0%
Theatre and Performance Studies	14	20	18	22	20	29	107%
College Total	70	98	100	95	110	122	74%
Annual % Change	-11%	40%	2%	-5%	16%	11%	

Highlights

- Among the degrees in this college, Art and Theatre and Performance Studies continue to be the most popular in FY 2011.
- The number of degrees conferred in the College of the Arts is relatively small, comprising almost 3% of the total degrees conferred for the University.
- The number of degrees produced by the College of the Arts grew almost seventy-five percent over the last 5 years; Music Performance had the greatest percentage growth in the college, followed by Theatre and Performance Studies.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Declared Majors - College of Arts



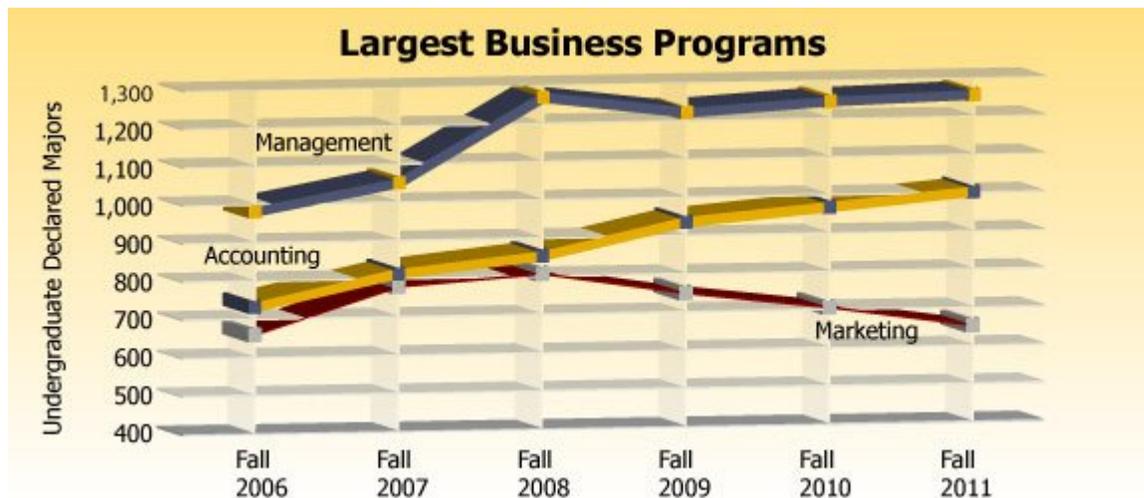
Bachelor's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Art	408	434	493	495	510	482	18%
Art Education (P-12)	92	99	106	115	100	79	-14%
Art History	0	0	0	0	0	15	0%
Dance	0	0	1	62	75	90	0%
Music	61	61	65	51	44	46	-25%
Music Education (P-12)	67	64	70	102	93	88	31%
Music Performance	56	46	56	75	77	93	66%
Theatre and Performance Studies	162	155	188	207	221	206	27%
Undeclared UG Arts	40	68	28	9	2	1	-98%
College Total	886	927	1,007	1,116	1,122	1,100	24%
Annual % Change	14%	5%	9%	11%	1%	-2%	

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 forty percent (44%) of all the majors in this college are in the Art program.
- The combined total of the declared majors in the three music programs slightly exceeds the total in the Theatre and Performance Studies program, however, this program is the fastest growing.
- Most of the degree programs in the arts have experienced healthy growth in their numbers of declared majors. The college is up almost 25% in the last five years and continues to grow.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Declared Majors - College of Business



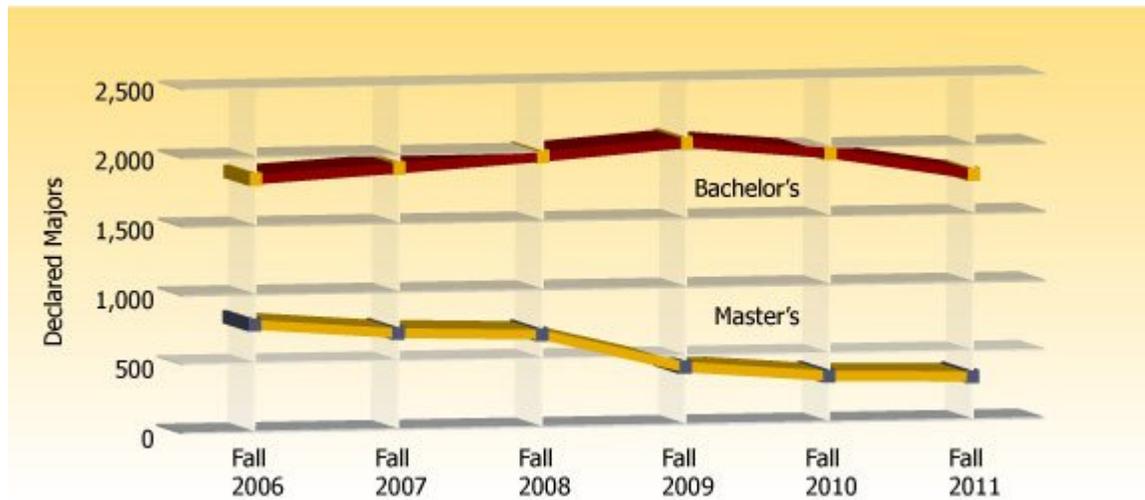
Bachelor's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Accounting	732	813	853	935	968	1,002	37%
Economics	96	117	123	140	138	157	64%
Finance	481	507	531	508	533	521	8%
International Business	0	0	158	236	288	306	0%
Management	982	1,051	1,268	1,222	1,245	1,256	28%
Marketing	659	779	806	749	705	652	-1%
Operations and Purchasing	3	1	0	0	0	0	-100%
Professional Sales	85	90	101	64	77	89	5%
Undeclared UG Business	876	700	319	155	89	72	-92%
Bachelor's Total	3,914	4,058	4,159	4,009	4,043	4,055	4%
Master's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Accounting	151	171	160	171	121	71	-53%
MBA	604	715	704	620	561	456	-25%
Master's Total	755	886	864	791	682	527	-30%
Doctoral's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Doctorate of Business Administration	0	0	0	17	41	55	0%
Doctoral's Total	0	0	0	17	41	55	0%
College Total	4,669	4,944	5,023	4,817	4,766	4,637	-1%
Annual % Change	16%	6%	2%	-4%	-1%	-3%	

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.
- The Doctorate of Business Administration enrollment has grown by almost 225% since it began in Fall 2009.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Declared Majors - College of Education



Bachelor's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Early Childhood Education (Birth to Age Five)	0	0	0	0	0	47	0%
Early Childhood Education (P-5)	1,410	1,535	1,649	1,722	1,562	1,366	-3%
Middle Grades Education (4-8)	228	231	259	287	311	316	39%
Undeclared UG Education	201	134	59	39	26	21	-90%
Bachelor's Total	1,839	1,900	1,967	2,048	1,899	1,750	-5%
Master's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Adolescent Education (M.Ed.)	120	103	89	71	43	35	-71%
Early Childhood Education (M.Ed.)	174	144	113	94	56	34	-80%
Educational Leadership	293	266	164	74	38	27	-91%
Inclusive Education (M.Ed.)	51	49	38	37	33	29	-43%
Instructional Technology	0	0	0	0	11	49	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - Art	0	0	0	11	15	8	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - Biology	0	0	0	10	13	6	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - Chemistry	0	0	8	10	16	14	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - English	0	14	13	26	24	20	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - Mathematics	0	17	24	41	37	41	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - Physics	0	0	1	6	8	5	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - TSOL	0	22	37	28	30	27	0%
Post Bacc Education	102	81	172	4	7	16	-84%
Master's Total	740	696	659	412	331	311	-58%
Doctoral's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Adolescent Education (Ed.D.)	0	8	19	22	20	0	0%
Educational Leadership for Learning	0	0	0	0	0	4	0%
Elementary Education (Ed.D.)	0	6	9	10	9	0	0%

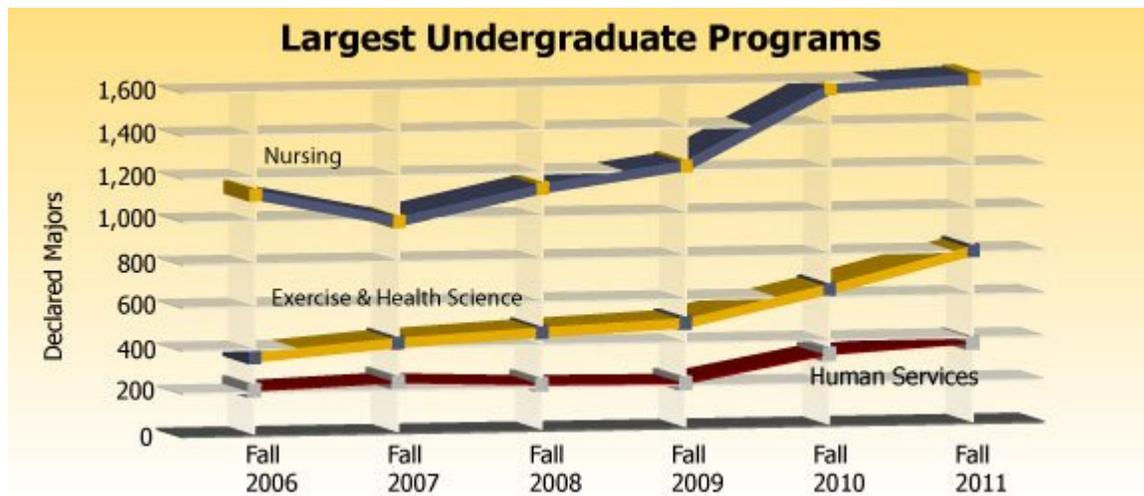
Inclusive Education (Ed.D.)	0	7	10	14	12	0	0%
Instructional Technology (Ed.D.)	0	7	10	14	10	0	0%
Teacher Leadership for Learning	0	0	0	0	0	83	0%
Doctoral's Total	0	28	48	60	51	87	0%
Education Specialist's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Adolescent Education (Ed.S.)	0	0	0	1	8	0	0%
Education Leadership for Learning	0	0	0	0	0	27	0%
Teacher Leadership for Learning	0	0	0	0	0	10	0%
Education Specialist's Total	0	0	0	1	8	37	0%
College Total	2,579	2,624	2,674	2,521	2,289	2,185	-15%
Annual % Change	10%	2%	2%	-6%	-9%	-5%	

Highlights

- Fall Semester shows a 12% decline in the B.S. in Early Childhood Education in one year.
- The B.S. in Middle Grades Education shows a slight increase in enrollment, of almost 100 students in five years.
- All of the Master's programs have experienced significant decline over the past five years. The Doctoral programs have increased by 211% since their inception in Fall 2007. The Education Specialist programs continue to exhibit significant growth.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Declared Majors - College of Health and Human Services



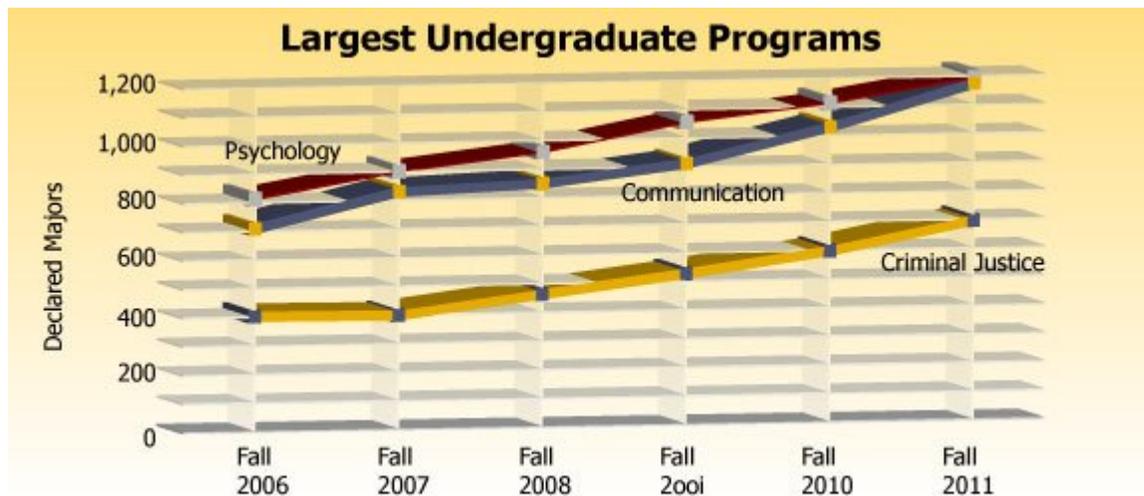
Bachelor's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Exercise & Health Science	365	421	458	489	636	804	120%
Health & Physical Education (P-12)	120	135	176	208	204	179	49%
Human Services	211	238	216	210	334	375	78%
Nursing (Accelerated)	0	0	0	0	0	76	0%
Nursing (Traditional)	1,122	987	1,129	1,223	1,571	1,603	43%
Sport Management	223	217	228	259	276	334	50%
Undeclared UG Health & Hum Services	44	38	13	2	1	1	-98%
Bachelor's Total	2,085	2,036	2,220	2,391	3,022	3,372	62%
Master's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Advanced Care Management and Leadership	7	9	13	16	21	9	29%
Applied Exercise & Health Science	0	0	14	23	25	24	0%
Social Work	33	70	60	65	69	82	148%
WellStar Primary Care Nurse Practitioner Program	72	90	88	94	98	88	22%
Master's Total	112	169	175	198	213	203	81%
Doctoral's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Nursing (D.S.N.)	0	0	0	5	7	10	0%
Doctoral's Total	0	0	0	5	7	10	0%
College Total	2,197	2,205	2,395	2,594	3,242	3,585	63%
Annual % Change	7%	0%	9%	8%	25%	11%	

Highlights

- Exercise & Health Science continues to increase in absolute numbers of majors; however, among all the programs in this college, Social Work has the strongest growth percentage (148%) 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.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Declared Majors - College of Humanities and Social Sciences



Bachelor's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
African and African Diaspora Studies	5	4	6	8	7	8	60%
Anthropology	0	40	74	89	119	138	0%
Communication	709	820	850	911	1,030	1,174	66%
Criminal Justice	402	398	463	526	597	695	73%
English	304	343	363	353	389	409	35%
English Education (Secondary)	187	208	217	250	243	182	-3%
Foreign Language Alternative Certification	21	12	15	13	15	10	-52%
Geographic Information Science	48	50	46	57	63	69	44%
Geography	0	10	27	52	48	53	0%
History	266	256	278	287	314	343	29%
History Education (Secondary)	275	315	316	388	376	326	19%
International Affairs	272	273	230	219	237	246	-10%
Modern Language and Culture (P-12)	186	174	160	158	157	153	-18%
Philosophy	0	0	0	0	0	26	0%
Political Science	359	393	326	349	394	367	2%
Psychology	813	901	960	1,056	1,114	1,195	47%
Sociology	161	197	219	252	260	273	70%
Undeclared UG in HSS	88	46	20	9	4	3	-97%
Bachelor's Total	4,096	4,440	4,570	4,977	5,367	5,670	38%
Master's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
American Studies	0	0	0	18	29	20	0%
Conflict Management	54	56	54	50	71	47	-13%
Criminal Justice	0	0	0	0	0	9	0%
Integrated Global Communication	0	0	0	0	0	12	0%
International Policy Management	0	0	0	0	25	42	0%
Professional Writing	105	95	100	118	95	99	-6%
Public Administration	66	74	96	92	109	107	62%

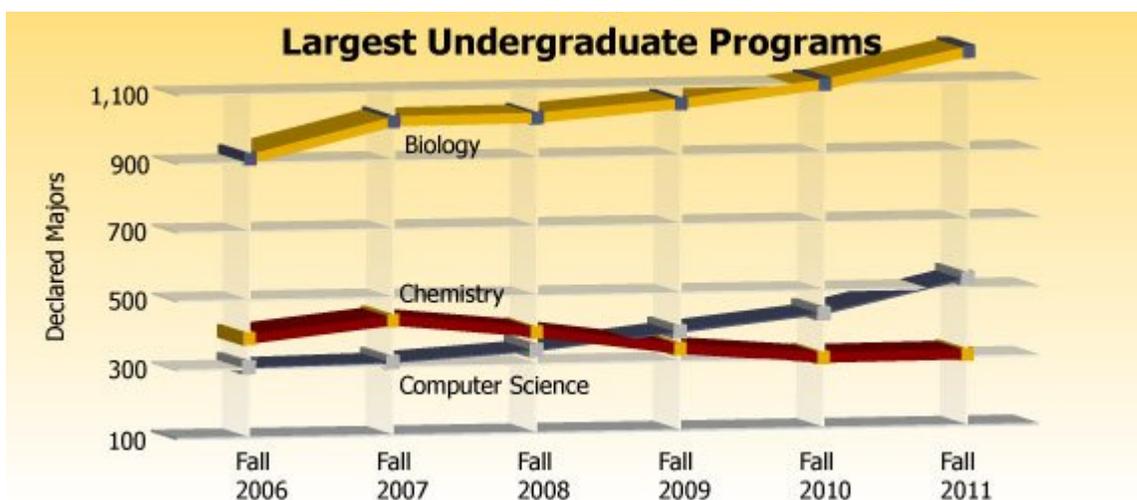
Master's Total	225	225	250	278	329	336	49%
Doctoral's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
International Conflict Management	0	0	0	0	16	30	0%
Doctoral's Total	0	0	0	0	16	30	0%
Advanced Certificate's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Creative Writing Graduate Certificate	0	0	0	0	7	6	0%
Advanced Certificate's Total	0	0	0	0	7	6	0%
College Total	4,321	4,665	4,820	5,255	5,719	6,042	40%
Annual % Change	11%	8%	3%	9%	9%	6%	

Highlights

- Psychology and Communication continue to have the largest number of majors in the college and to be fast growing with both exceeding 1,100 majors.
- Most of the undergraduate programs in this college experienced healthy enrollment growth over the past year. The Master's programs have increased about 50% in the past five years.
- The College of Humanities and Social Sciences began offering its first Doctoral program with the Doctorate of International Conflict Management in Fall Semester 2010.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Declared Majors - College of Science and Mathematics



Bachelor's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Biochemistry	146	152	162	154	160	172	18%
Biology	912	1,014	1,017	1,051	1,100	1,188	30%
Biology Education (Secondary)	60	53	48	62	59	51	-15%
Biotechnology	130	118	118	115	97	103	-21%
Chemistry	388	434	393	337	304	307	-21%
Chemistry Education (Secondary)	2	0	0	0	0	0	-100%
Computer Science	305	313	340	387	433	528	73%
Information Security and Assurance	58	89	95	127	164	201	247%
Information Systems	298	257	247	261	309	381	28%
Mathematics	123	149	173	197	235	240	95%
Mathematics Education (Secondary)	135	151	176	211	199	192	42%
Undeclared UG Science and Math	73	41	29	9	2	0	-100%
Bachelor's Total	2,630	2,771	2,798	2,911	3,062	3,363	28%
Master's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Applied Computer Science	42	45	34	44	43	31	-26%
Applied Statistics	32	44	49	61	70	83	159%
Information Systems	83	100	68	73	60	56	-33%
Master's Total	157	189	151	178	173	170	8%
College Total	2,787	2,960	2,949	3,089	3,235	3,533	27%
Annual % Change	12%	6%	0%	5%	5%	9%	

Highlights

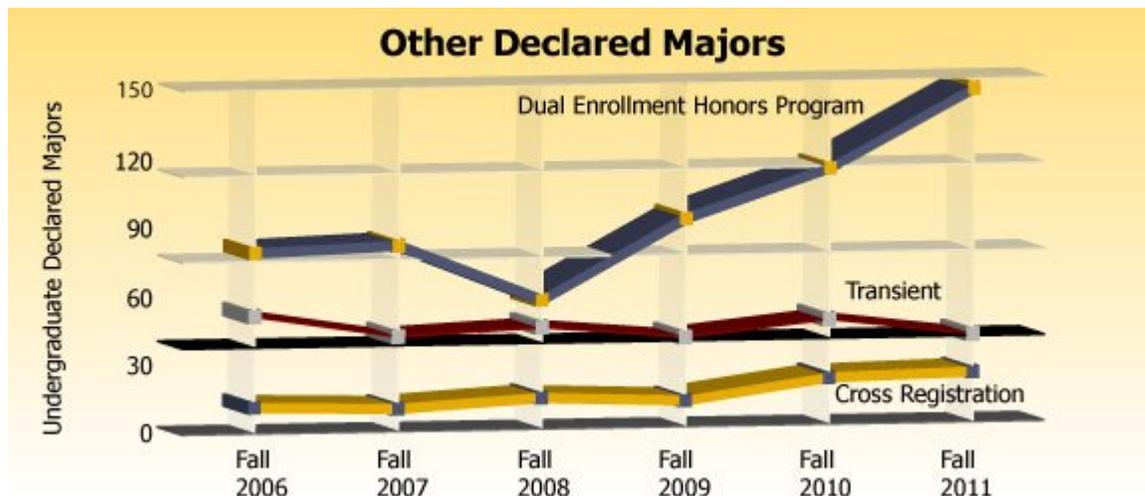
- There is twice as much undergraduate student interest in majoring in Biology than in any other program in this college. The number of majors in Biology broke the 1,000 marks in Fall 2007 and continues an upward trend. Mathematics has increased by 95% over the past five years.
- The Information Systems program at the graduate level sees a decline in enrollment

over the past five years. However, the Information Security and Assurance undergraduate program has seen an impressive increase of nearly 250%.

- 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 2011-2012 Fact Book

Declared Majors - Other



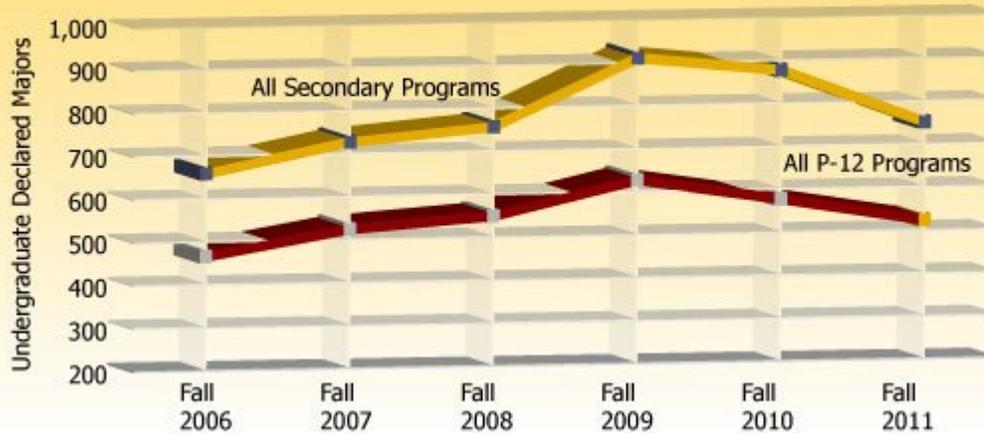
Classification	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Auditor	7	7	6	11	20	21	200%
Certificate, Non-Degree Seeking (Graduate)	0	0	0	6	0	0	0%
Cross Registration	15	13	18	15	27	29	93%
Dual Enrollment Honors Program	105	108	75	121	149	194	85%
Non-Degree Seeking (Graduate)	4	4	11	1	1	1	-75%
Non-Degree Seeking (Undergraduate)	79	95	68	102	71	53	-33%
Transient (Graduate)	2	7	7	7	7	3	50%
Transient (Undergraduate)	66	48	52	45	54	48	-27%
Undeclared	7	0	0	0	0	0	-100%
Other Total	285	282	237	308	329	349	22%

Highlights

- Auditors continue to increase. Although an impressive percentage growth (200%), there are less than 25 students in this classification.
- The number of Cross Registration students continue to increase, but continues to be a small number of students with 29 enrolled Fall Semester 2011.
- All categories of other declared majors fluctuate annually depending on the special programs being offered to students in the academic departments, as is evident the Non-Degree Seeking (Undergraduate) category.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Declared Majors - PTEU (All Education Programs)



Bachelor's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Art Education (P-12)	92	99	106	115	100	79	-14%
Biology Education (Secondary)	60	53	48	62	59	51	-15%
Chemistry Education (Secondary)	2	0	0	0	0	0	-100%
Early Childhood Education (Birth to Age Five)	0	0	0	0	0	47	0%
Early Childhood Education (P-5)	1,410	1,535	1,649	1,722	1,562	1,366	-3%
English Education (Secondary)	187	208	217	250	243	182	-3%
Foreign Language Alternative Certification	42	24	30	26	30	20	-52%
Health & Physical Education (P-12)	120	135	176	208	204	179	49%
History Education (Secondary)	275	315	316	388	376	326	19%
Mathematics Education (Secondary)	135	151	176	211	199	192	42%
Middle Grades Education (4-8)	228	231	259	287	311	316	39%
Modern Language and Culture (P-12)	187	226	197	202	180	177	-5%
Music Education (P-12)	67	64	70	102	93	88	31%
Undeclared UG Education	201	134	59	39	26	21	-90%
Bachelor's Total	3,006	3,175	3,303	3,612	3,383	3,044	1%
Master's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Adolescent Education (M.Ed.)	120	103	89	71	43	35	-71%
Early Childhood Education (M.Ed.)	174	144	113	94	56	34	-80%
Educational Leadership	293	266	164	74	38	27	-91%
Inclusive Education (M.Ed.)	0	49	38	37	33	29	0%
Instructional Technology	0	0	0	0	11	49	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - Art	0	0	0	11	15	8	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - Biology	0	0	0	10	13	6	0%

Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - Chemistry	0	0	8	10	16	14	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - English	0	14	13	26	24	20	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - Mathematics	0	17	24	41	37	41	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - Physics	0	0	1	6	8	5	0%
Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) - TSOL	0	22	37	28	30	27	0%
Post Bacc Education	102	81	172	4	7	16	-84%
Master's Total	689	696	659	412	331	311	-55%
Doctoral's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Adolescent Education (Ed.D.)	0	8	19	22	20	0	0%
Educational Leadership for Learning	0	0	0	0	0	4	0%
Elementary Education (Ed.D.)	0	6	9	10	9	0	0%
Inclusive Education (Ed.D.)	0	7	10	14	12	0	0%
Instructional Technology (Ed.D.)	0	7	10	14	10	0	0%
Teacher Leadership for Learning	0	0	0	0	0	83	0%
Doctoral's Total	0	28	48	60	51	87	0%
Education Specialist's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Adolescent Education (Ed.S.)	0	0	0	1	8	0	0%
Education Leadership for Learning	0	0	0	0	0	27	0%
Teacher Leadership for Learning	0	0	0	0	0	10	0%
Education Specialist's Total	0	0	0	1	8	37	0%
College Total	3,695	3,899	4,010	4,085	3,773	3,479	-6%
Annual % Change	7%	6%	3%	2%	-8%	-8%	

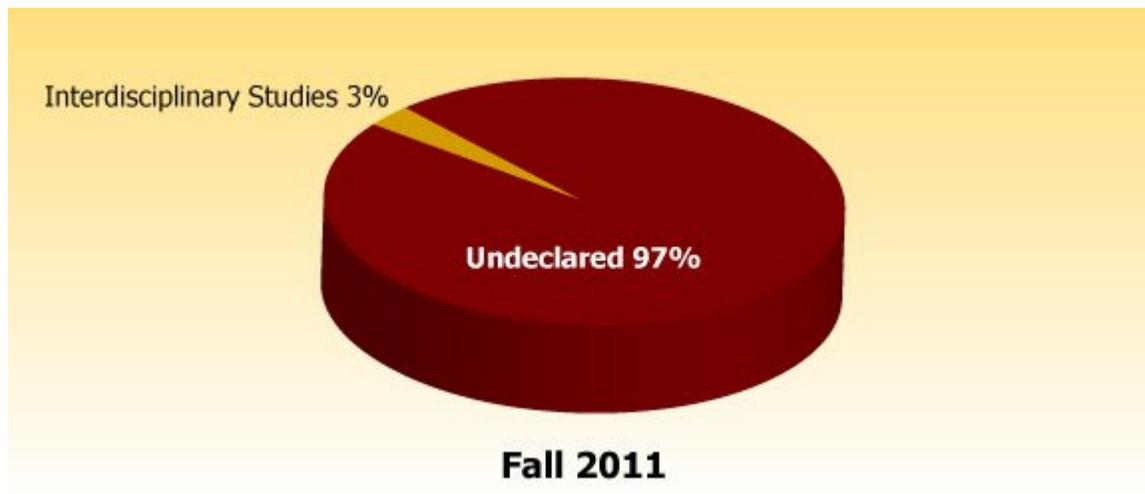
¹ Effective Fall 2007, Social Science Education (Secondary) was terminated and replaced with History Education (Secondary).

Highlights

- Growth of student interest in teacher education throughout the PTEU has been uneven and less than the growth in other areas overall. The largest percentage increases were realized in Health and Physical Education and Mathematics Education.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Declared Majors - University College



Bachelor's	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Integrative Studies	2	11	23	54	89	99	4,850%
Undeclared	2,088	1,983	2,308	2,631	2,635	2,645	27%
College Total	2,090	1,994	2,331	2,685	2,724	2,744	31%
Annual % Change	-21%	-5%	17%	15%	1%	1%	

Highlights

- University College was initiated in 2004 and coordinates general education, learning support, honors, freshmen seminar, 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 Integrative Studies program was launched in Fall 2006 and has grown to almost 100 students in Fall 2011.

KSU 2011-2012 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)
Fall 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	
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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)
Student/Faculty Ratios	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

Undergraduate Application Statistics	SunGard Higher Education Banner and EIM 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 2011-2012 Fact Book

KSU Is Maturing as a Metropolitan University

Fall 2011	Georgia Southern University (Rural)	Georgia State University (Urban)	Kennesaw State University (Metropolitan)
Freshman	30%	19%	24%
Sophmores	25%	18%	23%
Juniors	21%	23%	23%
Seniors	24%	40%	30%
Subtotal	100%	100%	100%
Lower Division	55%	37%	47%
Upper Division	45%	63%	53%
Subtotal	100%	100%	100%
Undergraduates	83%	75%	92%
Graduates	13%	23%	8%
Other/Transients	4%	2%	0%
Subtotal	100%	100%	100%

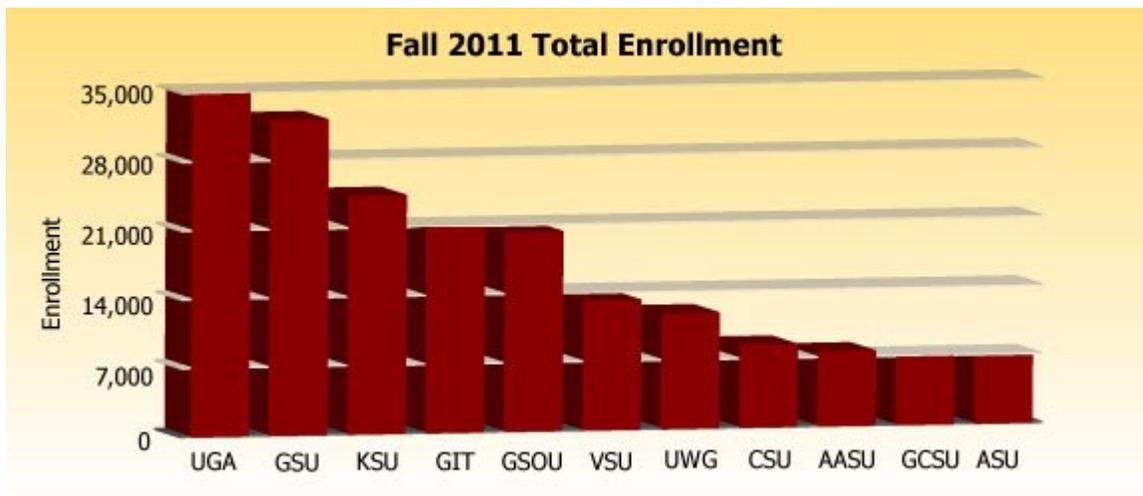
¹ Percent totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.

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 level.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Largest of Georgia's Public Universities



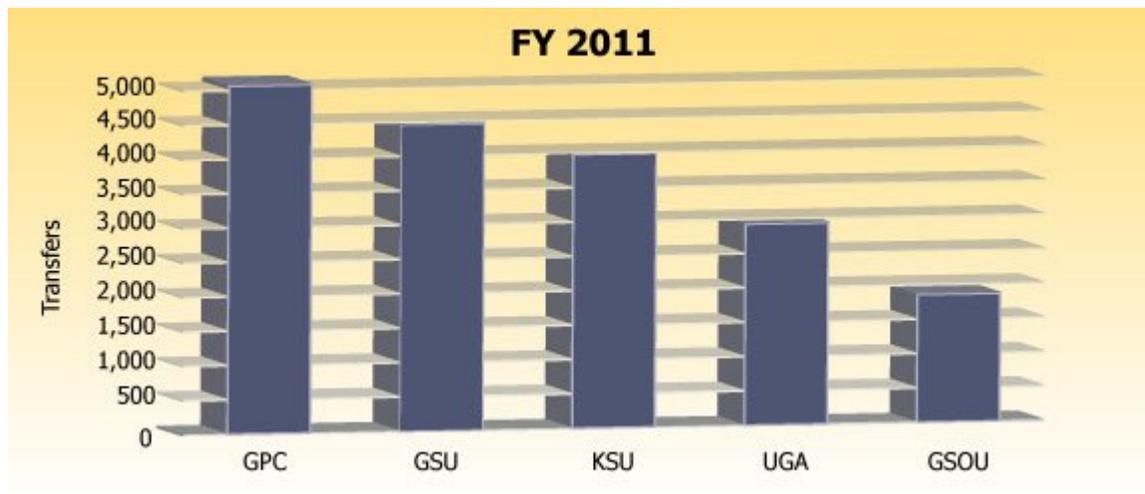
Largest 10 Public Universities in GA	Total Enrollment	FTE Students	Graduate Enrollment	Upper Division	New Students
University of Georgia	34,816	33,422	6,766	14,777	8,578
Georgia State University	32,022	28,374	7,236	14,918	7,826
Kennesaw State University	24,175	21,644	1,842	11,733	5,810
Georgia Institute of Technology	20,941	19,592	6,993	7,541	5,502
Georgia Southern University	20,212	18,429	2,687	7,516	5,419
Valdosta State University	13,089	11,903	2,361	4,641	3,533
University of West Georgia	11,646	10,575	1,617	4,230	3,171
Columbus State University	8,307	7,111	1,270	2,995	2,114
Armstrong Atlantic State University	7,493	6,711	680	2,688	2,107
Clayton State University	6,860	5,730	299	3,844	1,699
Augusta State University	6,741	5,898	780	2,416	1,595

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 more than 3,000 students under Georgia State's.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

USG Institutions Receiving the Largest Number of Transfers



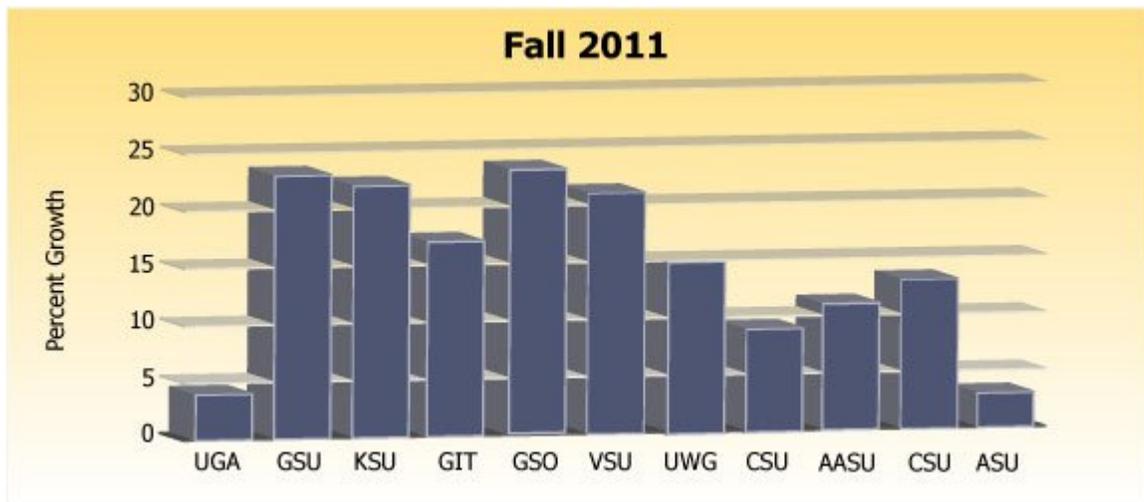
Largest Receivers	Total	In-System Transfers	Out-of-System Transfers
Georgia Perimeter College	5,069	1,748	3,321
Georgia State University	4,455	2,714	1,741
Kennesaw State University	3,987	2,121	1,866
University of Georgia	2,930	2,273	657
Georgia Southern University	1,859	1,327	532

Highlights

- KSU enrolled the third highest number of new transfer students in FY 2011, although the differences between KSU and Georgia State and the University of Georgia were relatively small.
- As urban/metropolitan institutions, Georgia Perimeter, Georgia State and Kennesaw 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.
- Georgia State University attracted the highest number of transfers from institutions within the University System of Georgia; KSU enrolled the third highest number.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Fall Enrollment Growth in the Largest State Universities



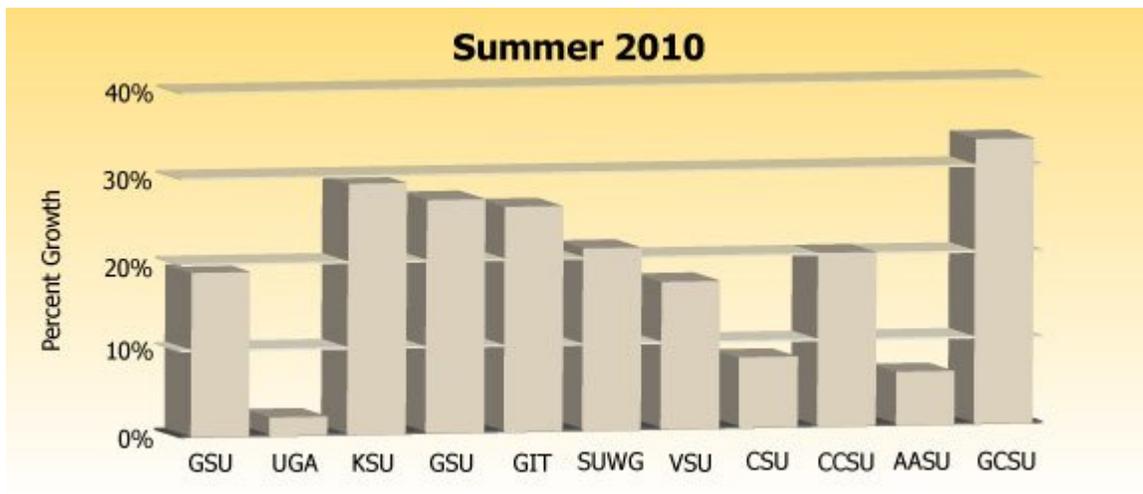
Institution	Fall 2006	Fall 2011	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
University of Georgia	33,959	34,816	857	3%
Georgia State University	26,135	32,022	5,887	23%
Kennesaw State University	19,854	24,175	4,321	22%
Georgia Institute of Technology	17,936	20,941	3,005	17%
Georgia Southern University	16,425	20,212	3,787	23%
Valdosta State University	10,888	13,089	2,201	20%
University of West Georgia	10,163	11,646	1,483	15%
Columbus State University	7,597	8,307	710	9%
Armstrong Atlantic State University	6,728	7,493	765	11%
Clayton State University	6,081	6,860	779	13%
Augusta State University	6,573	6,741	168	3%

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 more than four thousand students or 22%.

KSU 2010-2011 Fact Book

Summer Enrollment Growth in the Largest State Universities



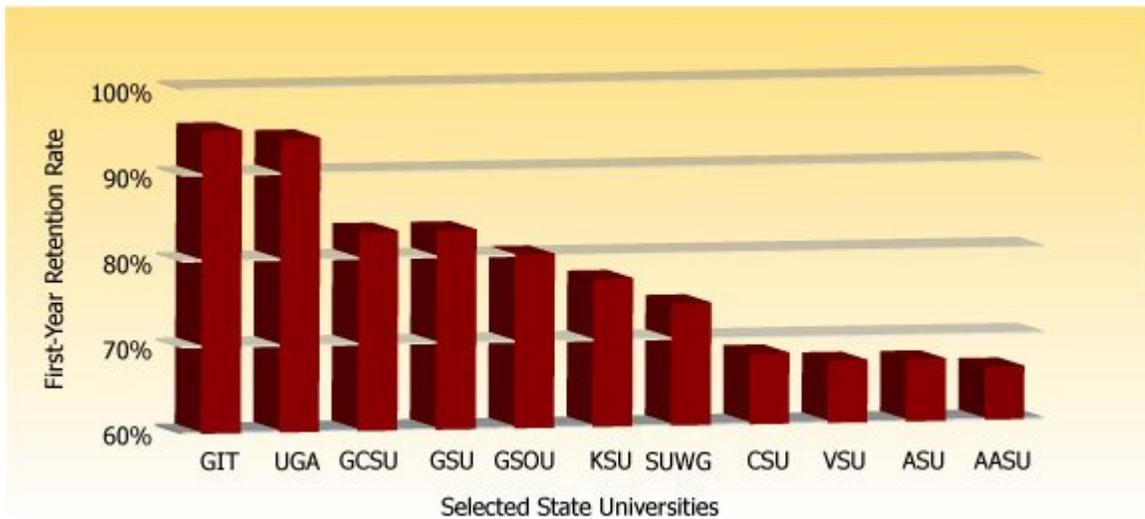
Institution	Summer 2005	Summer 2010	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Georgia State University	13,531	16,112	2,581	19%
University of Georgia	15,387	15,731	344	2%
Kennesaw State University	9,341	12,053	2,712	29%
Georgia Southern University	7,817	9,950	2,133	27%
Georgia Institute of Technology	7,230	9,129	1,899	26%
University of West Georgia	4,800	5,826	1,026	21%
Valdosta State University	4,818	5,621	803	17%
Columbus State University	4,038	4,368	330	8%
Clayton State University	3,348	4,014	666	20%
Armstrong Atlantic State University	3,416	3,624	208	6%
Georgia College & State University	2,590	3,454	864	33%

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 2,700 students or 29%.
- Substantial growth was realized by the regional and state universities, especially Kennesaw State, Georgia Southern, and Georgia College and State University.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

First-Year Retention Rates at USG Universities



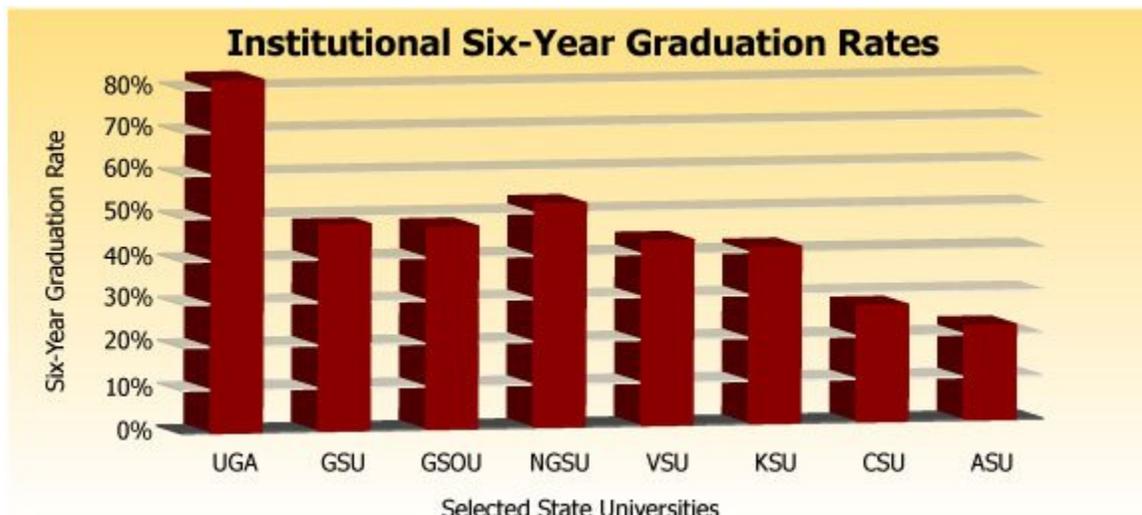
USG University	Fall 2005 Cohort	Fall 2010 Cohort
Georgia Institute of Technology	93%	95%
University of Georgia	94%	94%
Georgia College & State University	84%	83%
Georgia State University	83%	83%
Georgia Southern University	81%	80%
Kennesaw State University	75%	77%
University of West Georgia	74%	74%
Columbus State University	64%	68%
Valdosta State University	72%	67%
Augusta State University	70%	67%
Armstrong Atlantic State University	69%	66%

Highlights

- First-year retention rates are notably higher among the most selective universities like University of Georgia and Georgia Institute of Technology.
- KSU's first-year retention rate had a modest increase over the past five years, while several other institutions have seen a slight decline.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Six Year Graduation Rates at USG Universities



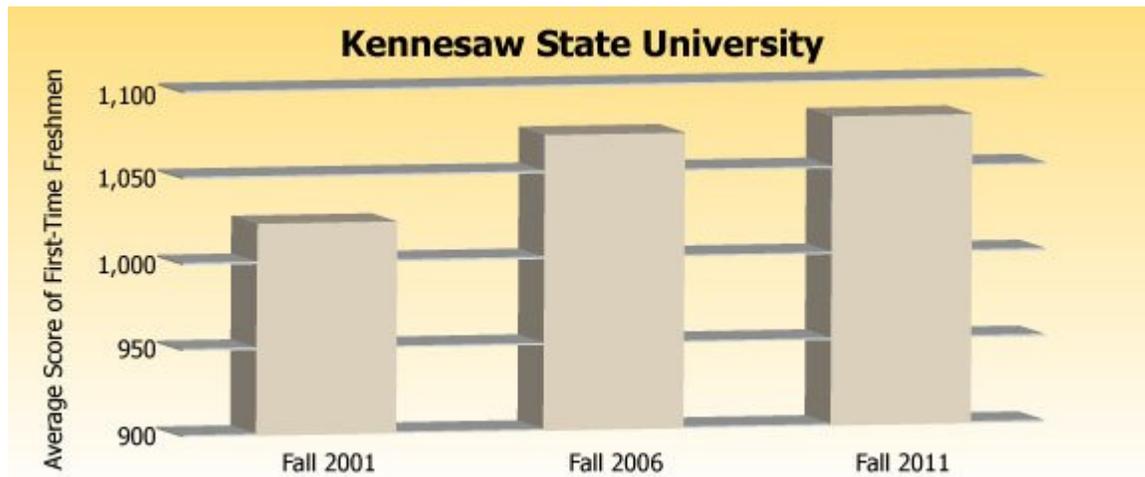
USG University (Fall 2005 Cohort FT/FT Freshman Cohort)	Institutional	Within USG
University of Georgia	82%	85%
Georgia Institute of Technology	79%	81%
Georgia College & State University	55%	70%
North Georgia College & State University	52%	60%
Georgia Southern University	47%	58%
Georgia State University	48%	56%
Valdosta State University	43%	55%
Kennesaw State University	41%	50%
University of West Georgia	39%	47%
Albany State University	41%	46%
Southern Polytechnic State University	34%	46%
Armstrong Atlantic State University	32%	42%
Georgia Southwestern State University	30%	42%
Columbus State University	31%	38%
Savannah State University	30%	37%
Fort Valley State University	34%	36%
Clayton State University	27%	35%
Augusta State University	22%	31%

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 2011-2012 Fact Book

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



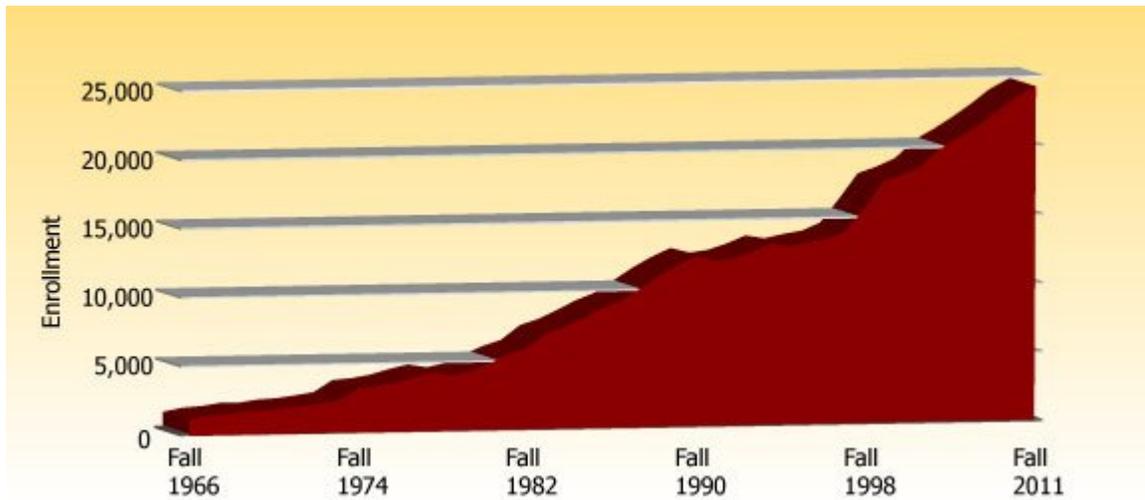
USG Institution	Fall 2001	Fall 2006	Fall 2011	10-Year % Change
Georgia Institute of Technology	1321	1329	1354	2%
University of Georgia	1000	1222	1221	22%
Georgia College & State University	1055	1124	1155	9%
Southern Polytechnic State University	1094	1113	1131	3%
North Georgia College & State University	1061	1082	1113	5%
Georgia Southern University	1028	1104	1112	8%
Georgia State University	1063	1086	1095	3%
Kennesaw State University	1022	1071	1079	6%
Armstrong Atlantic State University	1018	1011	1025	1%
Augusta State University	979	1010	1014	4%
Valdosta State University	1012	1026	997	-1%
University of West Georgia	1201	1012	993	-17%
Georgia Southwestern State University	999	991	988	-1%
Columbus State University	970	990	972	0%
Clayton State University	1006	997	958	-5%
Albany State University	908	902	847	-7%
Savannah State University	892	882	839	-6%
Fort Valley State University	878	898	819	-7%
State Universities Average	1028	1047	1040	1%

Highlights

- Most USG institutions, including KSU, achieved increases in their average combined SAT scores for freshmen over the past decade.
- University of Georgia 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 2011-2012 Fact Book

Decades of KSU's Growth



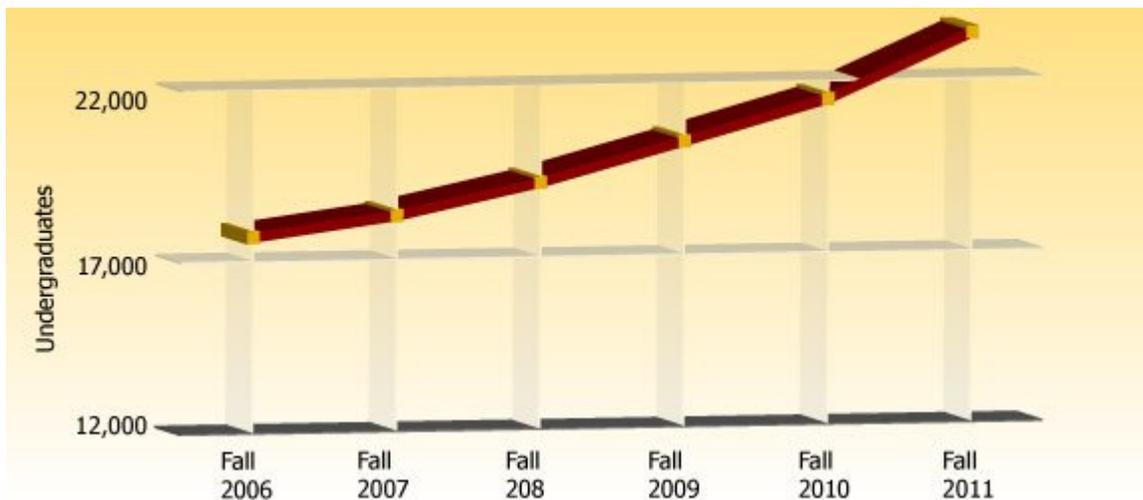
Fall Headcount	Past Decades of Growth				To Date
	1966-1976	1976-1986	1986-1996	1996-2006	2006-2016
Start of Decade	1,014	3,211	7,296	12,537	19,854
End of Decade	3,211	7,296	12,537	19,854	24,175
Ten-Year # Change	2,197	4,085	5,241	7,317	4,321
Ten-Year % Change	217%	127%	72%	58%	22%
Average Annual Change	13%	9%	6%	5%	4%
Highest Annual Change	38%	18%	10%	12%	5%
Lowest Annual Change	0%	-6%	-3%	-2%	3%
# of Annual Increases	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	5/5

Highlights

- KSU's historical trends of annual enrollment growth are exceptionally strong and likely to continue. Over the past 45 years since the University's inception in Fall 1966, record high fall enrollments have been achieved 40 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 40 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. Annual percentage increases in total fall semester headcount have increased steadily from 3.0% to 4.7% over the last four years.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Undergraduate Fall Enrollment



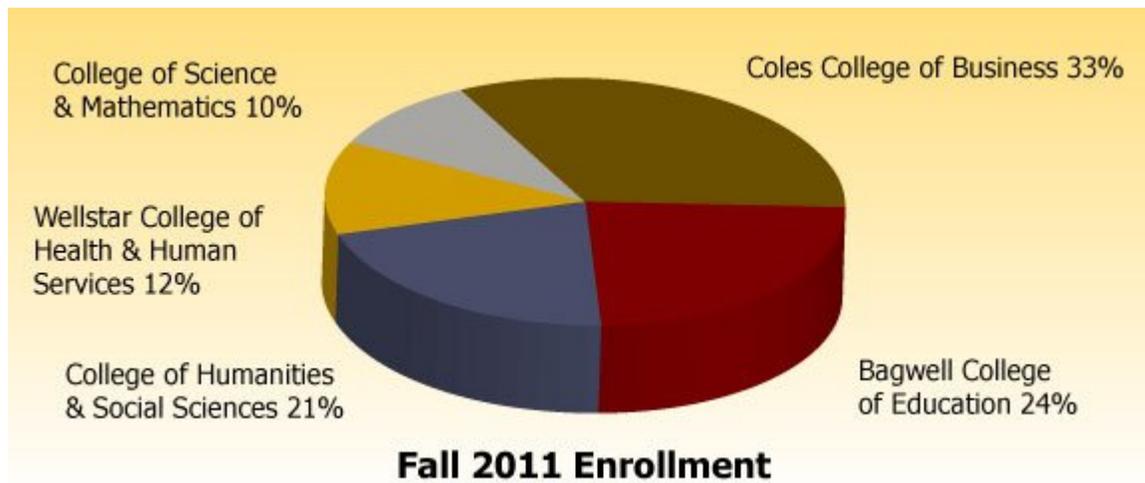
Classification	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Joint Enrollment	103	108	79	125	150	196	93	90%
Freshman	4,768	4,754	4,941	4,749	5,054	5,118	350	7%
Sophomore	3,906	4,145	4,319	4,778	4,824	5,189	1,283	33%
Junior	3,746	3,906	4,209	4,614	4,931	5,032	1,286	34%
Senior	5,105	5,304	5,565	5,971	6,404	6,701	1,596	31%
Other	80	55	58	67	104	97	17	21%
Undergraduates Total	17,708	18,272	19,171	20,304	21,467	22,333	4,625	26%
Annual % Change	6%	3%	5%	6%	6%	4%		

Highlights

- KSU's total undergraduate fall enrollment has increased by more than 4,500 students or 26% over the past five years.
- The number of freshmen is up 7%, and the number of seniors is up more than 1,500 (31%) 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 of 90% over the last five years.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Graduate Enrollment Distribution



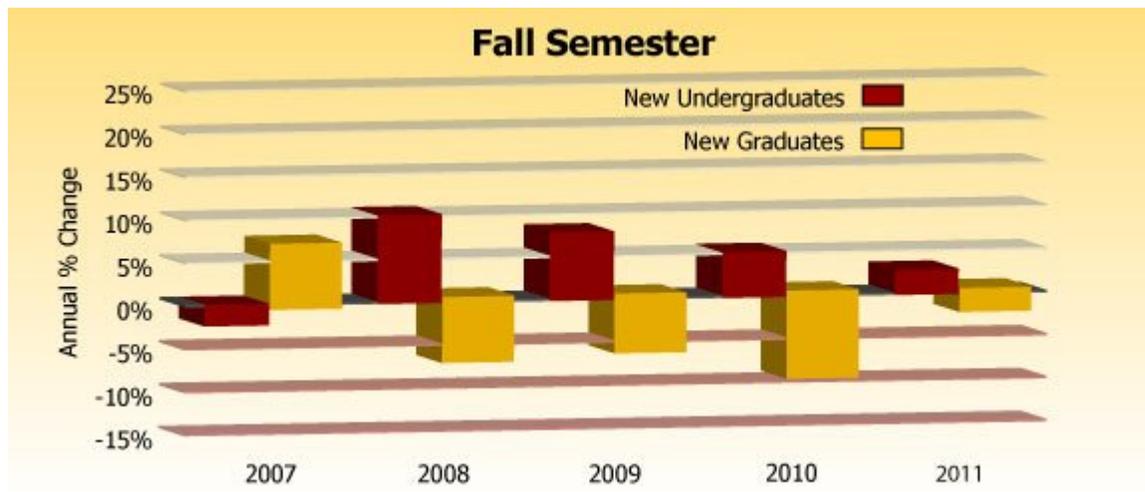
College	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Bagwell College of Education	780	730	720	477	409	429	-351	-45%
Coles College of Business	755	886	864	808	722	582	-173	-23%
College of Health & Human Services	112	169	175	203	220	213	101	90%
College of Humanities & Social Sciences	225	225	250	278	345	368	143	64%
College of Science & Mathematics	157	189	151	178	173	170	13	8%
Other	117	136	118	141	116	80	-37	-32%
Graduates Total	2,146	2,335	2,278	2,085	1,985	1,842	-304	-14%
Annual % Change	18%	9%	-2%	-8%	-5%	-7%		

Highlights

- With the exception of the Bagwell College of Education and the Coles College of Business, 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 Humanities and Social Sciences.
- Business and education programs have led all others in undergraduate as well as graduate enrollment for the past two decades. Of particular interest, beginning Fall 2009, these colleges showed a drop in enrollment and continue to fluctuate.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

New Student Enrollment for Fall



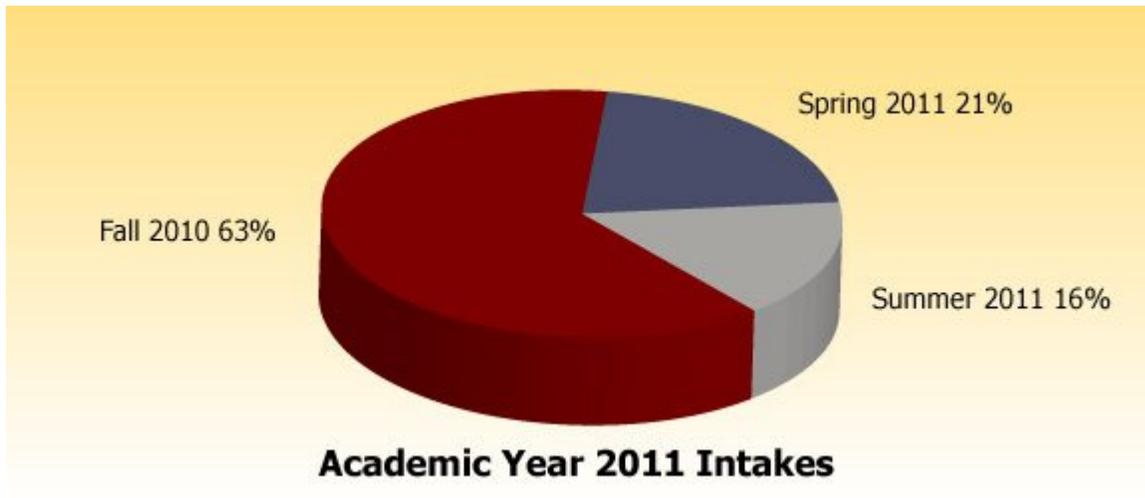
Classification	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Joint Enrollment Honors	99	106	76	125	150	187	88	89%
Beginning Freshman	2,405	2,361	2,639	2,749	2,892	2,880	475	20%
Transfer	1,652	1,611	1,761	1,944	2,004	2,130	478	29%
Other Undergraduate	54	37	54	62	83	70	16	30%
Graduates	647	689	644	607	552	543	-104	-16%
Total	4,857	4,804	5,174	5,487	5,681	5,810	953	20%
Annual % Change	7%	-1%	8%	6%	4%	2%		

Highlights

- From Fall 2006 to Fall 2011 there has been a steady 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.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

New Student Enrollment By Term



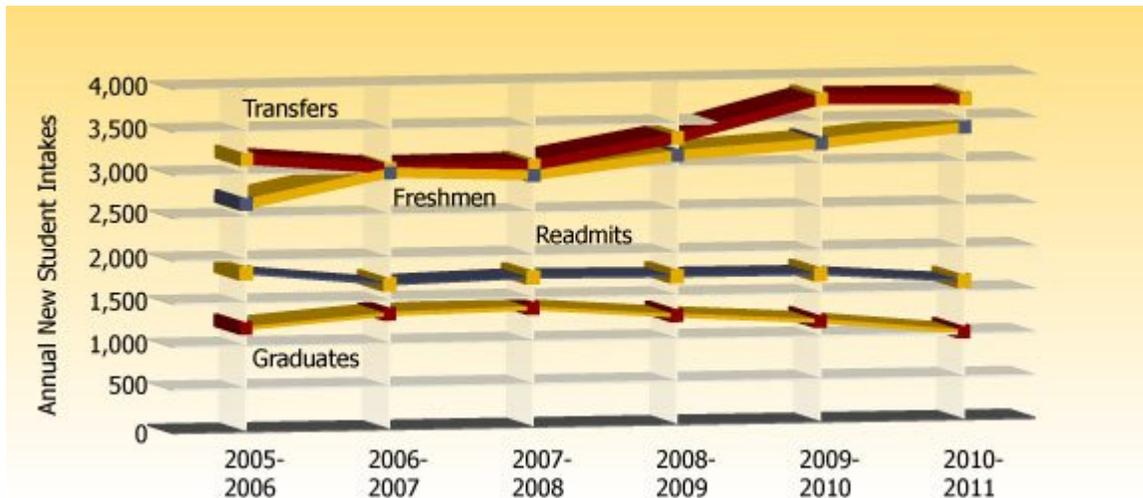
Term	AY 2006	AY 2007	AY 2008	AY 2009	AY 2010	AY 2011	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Fall	4,526	4,857	4,804	5,174	5,487	5,681	1,155	26%
Spring	1,653	1,720	1,663	1,719	1,931	1,836	183	11%
Summer	1,552	1,407	1,656	1,438	1,558	1,436	-116	-7%
Total	7,731	7,984	8,123	8,331	8,976	8,953	1,222	16%
Annual % Change	7%	3%	2%	3%	8%	0%		

Highlights

- Unlike a rural campus that caters to traditional students who typically matriculate in the fall term, almost 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 AY 2006. The cumulative effects of this lack of new student growth slowed KSU's total enrollment growth in the past year.
- The volume of new student intakes has slowed with less than 1% change in the past year.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Annual New Student Intakes



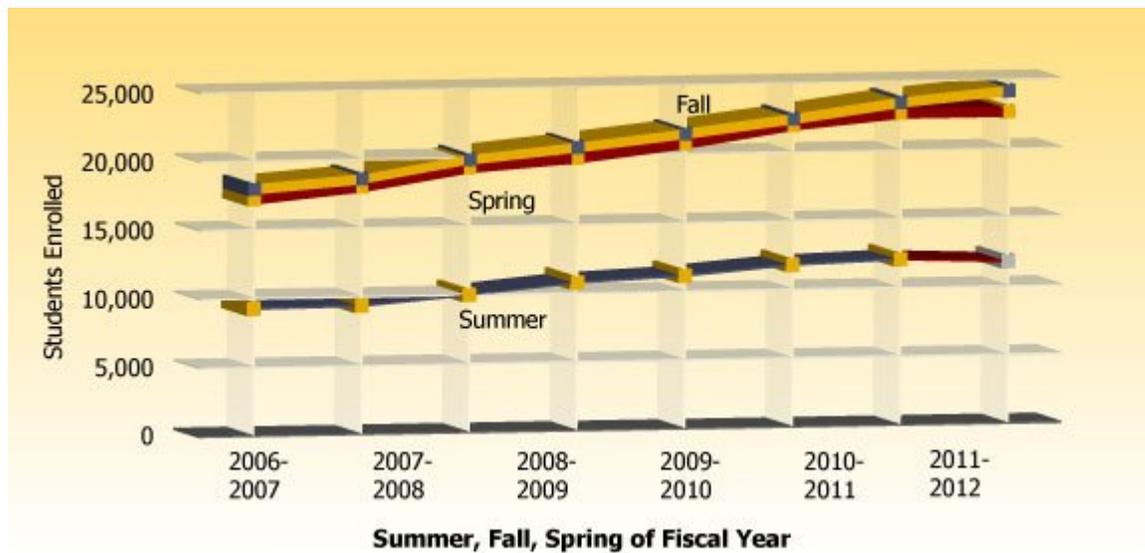
Intake Groups	AY 2006	AY 2007	AY 2008	AY 2009	AY 2010	AY 2011	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Transfers	3,172	3,033	3,045	3,336	3,756	3,733	561	18%
Freshmen	2,653	2,990	2,931	3,133	3,244	3,403	750	28%
Readmits	1,898	1,722	1,799	1,802	1,799	1,610	-288	-15%
Graduates	1,208	1,343	1,381	1,267	1,173	1,020	-188	-16%
Total	8,931	9,088	9,156	9,538	9,972	9,766	835	9%
Annual % Change	8%	2%	1%	4%	5%	-2%		

Highlights

- Despite some annual volatility in the number of new freshmen and transfers, freshmen have increased more than 25% and transfers have increased by almost 20% over five years.
- Readmits fluctuate and see a 15% decrease in enrollment over five years.
- The annual new student intakes fluctuate slightly and begin to show a small decrease in 2010-2011 as compared to 2009-2010.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Fall Semester Enrollment



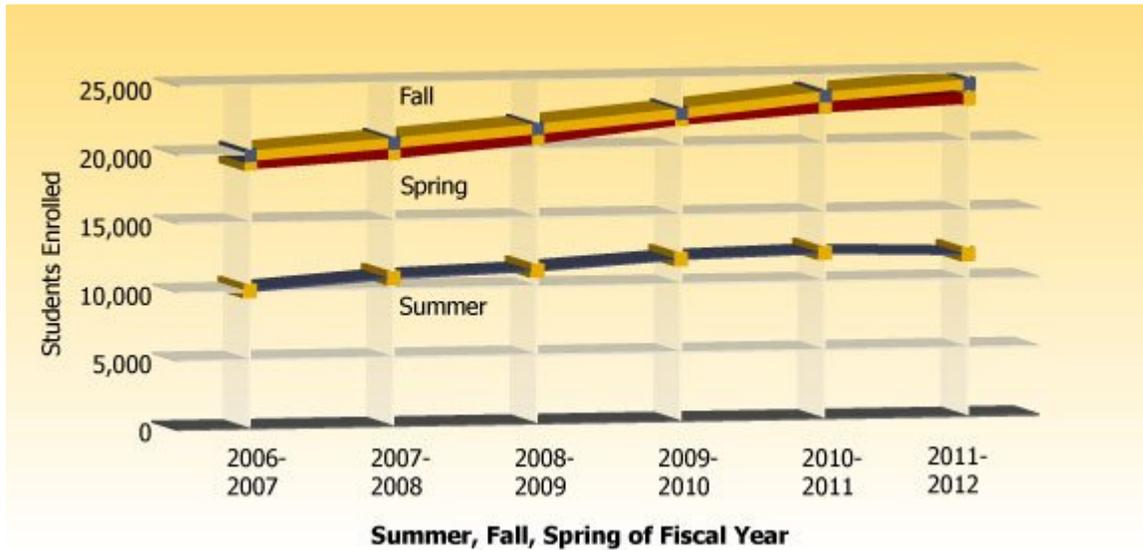
Classification	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Joint Enrollment Honors	103	108	79	125	150	196	93	90%
Freshmen	4,768	4,754	4,941	4,749	5,054	5,118	350	7%
Sophomores	3,906	4,145	4,319	4,778	4,824	5,189	1,283	33%
Juniors	3,746	3,906	4,209	4,614	4,931	5,032	1,286	34%
Seniors	5,105	5,304	5,565	5,971	6,404	6,701	1,596	31%
Graduates	2,146	2,335	2,278	2,085	1,985	1,842	-304	-14%
Other	80	55	58	67	104	97	17	21%
Total	19,854	20,607	21,449	22,389	23,452	24,175	4,321	22%
Annual % Change	7%	4%	4%	4%	5%	3%		
FTE	17,183	18,076	19,036	20,085	21,135	21,644	4,461	26%
Annual % Change	8%	5%	5%	6%	5%	2%		

Highlights

- Fall enrollment has grown annually throughout the last five years and is typically higher than the subsequent spring and summer enrollments.
- Substantial growth of undergraduate students at the upper division (Juniors and Seniors) has occurred over the last five years.
- Joint Enrolled Honors students have increased 90% over the last five years.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Spring Semester Enrollment



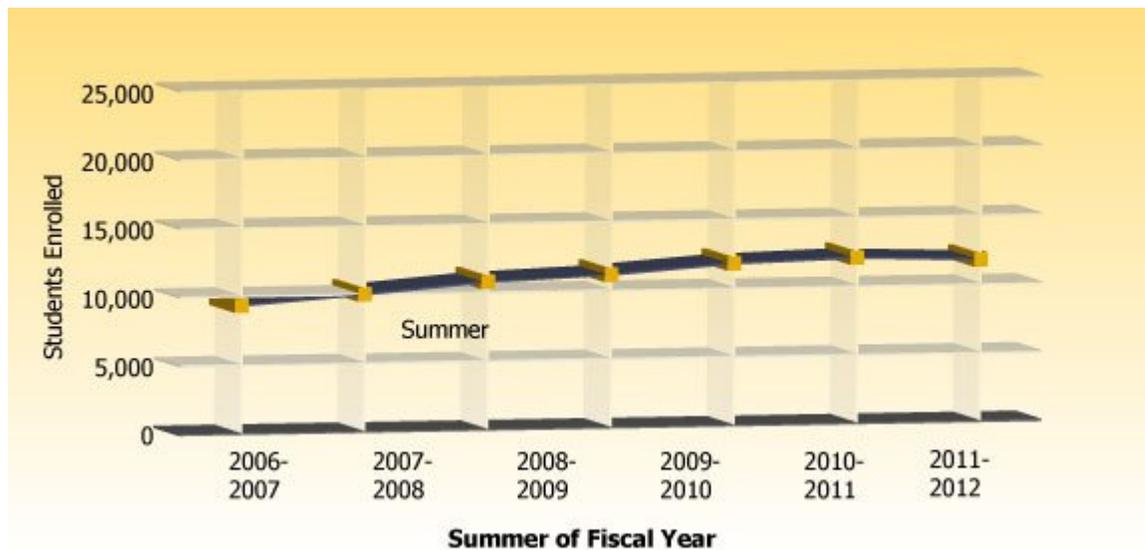
Spring Term Enrollment - All Students								
Classification	Spring 2007	Spring 2008	Spring 2009	Spring 2010	Spring 2011	Spring 2012	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Joint Enrollment Honors	97	100	74	116	139	185	88	91%
Freshmen	3,776	3,637	3,853	3,975	4,088	3,964	188	5%
Sophomores	3,926	4,096	4,251	4,501	4,643	4,793	867	22%
Juniors	3,947	4,172	4,380	4,851	5,120	5,301	1,354	34%
Seniors	5,323	5,553	5,964	6,385	6,741	7,025	1,702	32%
Graduates	2,105	2,234	2,152	2,018	1,830	1,756	-349	-17%
Other	71	48	55	79	94	79	8	11%
Total	19,245	19,840	20,729	21,925	22,655	23,103	3,858	20%
Annual % Change	7%	3%	4%	6%	3%	2%		
FTE	16,574	17,332	18,360	19,523	20,171	20,546	3,972	24%
Annual % Change	8%	5%	6%	6%	3%	2%		

Highlights

- Spring enrollment tends to follow the previous fall's closely and has grown annually in parallel ways over the last five years.
- Spring 2012 enrollment was only 4.6% lower than Fall 2011 enrollment.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Summer Semester Enrollment



Classification	Summer 2006	Summer 2007	Summer 2008	Summer 2009	Summer 2010	Summer 2011	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Joint Enrollment Honors	3	0	1	1	0	0	-3	-100%
Freshmen	1,156	1,241	1,203	1,455	1,408	1,271	115	10%
Sophomores	1,486	1,578	1,576	1,858	1,821	1,896	410	28%
Juniors	1,930	2,097	2,217	2,392	2,582	2,440	510	26%
Seniors	3,386	3,669	3,829	4,038	4,257	4,361	975	29%
Graduates	1,505	1,688	1,690	1,616	1,422	1,297	-208	-14%
Other	537	486	608	423	563	506	-31	-6%
Total	10,003	10,759	11,124	11,783	12,053	11,771	1,768	18%
Annual % Change	7%	8%	3%	6%	2%	-2%		
FTE	5,567	6,024	6,339	6,823	7,210	6,899	1,332	24%
Annual % Change	8%	8%	5%	8%	6%	-4%		

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 is normally greater than freshmen enrollment in the summer. In summer 2011, graduate enrollment slightly exceeded freshmen enrollment.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Student/Faculty Ratios

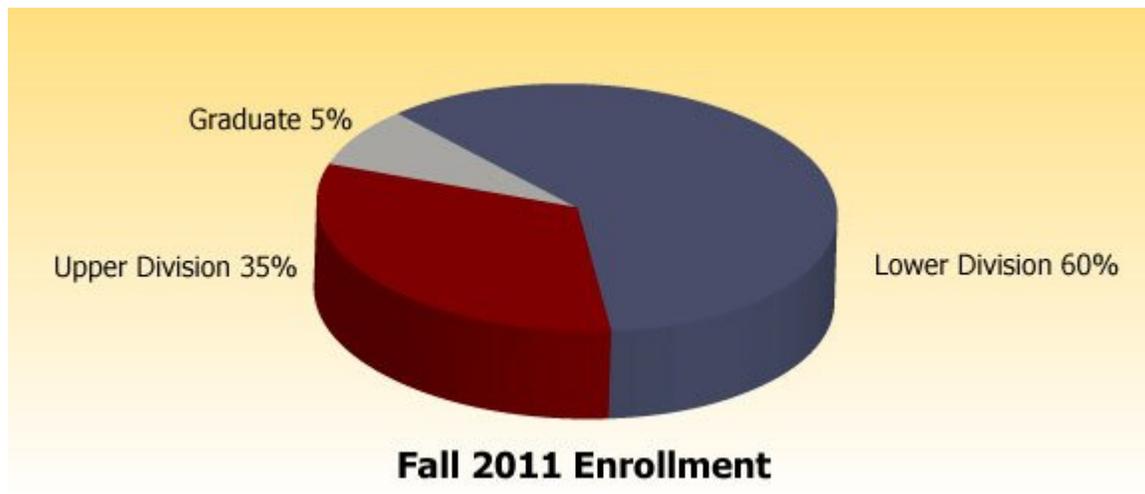
Classification	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011
FTE Student/FTE Faculty Ratio	21/1	20/1	21/1	21/1	21/1	21/1
FTE Students	15,357	16,332	17,348	18,486	19,427	19,750
FTE Faculty	739	797	837	879	917	924
FTE Students Increase	1,195	975	1,015	1,139	940	323
FTE Faculty Increase	43	58	40	42	38	7
FT Faculty Increase	21	56	10	28	36	1
PT Faculty (FTE) Increase	22	2	30	13	2	6

Highlights

- KSU's FTE Student to FTE Faculty ratio as defined for the Common Data Set and IPEDS reporting has been extremely stable over the last five years.
- Hiring of full-time faculty at KSU slowed during Fall 2011, with only one new full-time faculty member added. Part-time faculty increased slightly by 17.
- Part-time students increased by 600 during Fall 2011, resulting in a significant increase in the part-time student FTE (by 200) over the last five years.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Fall Credit Hours



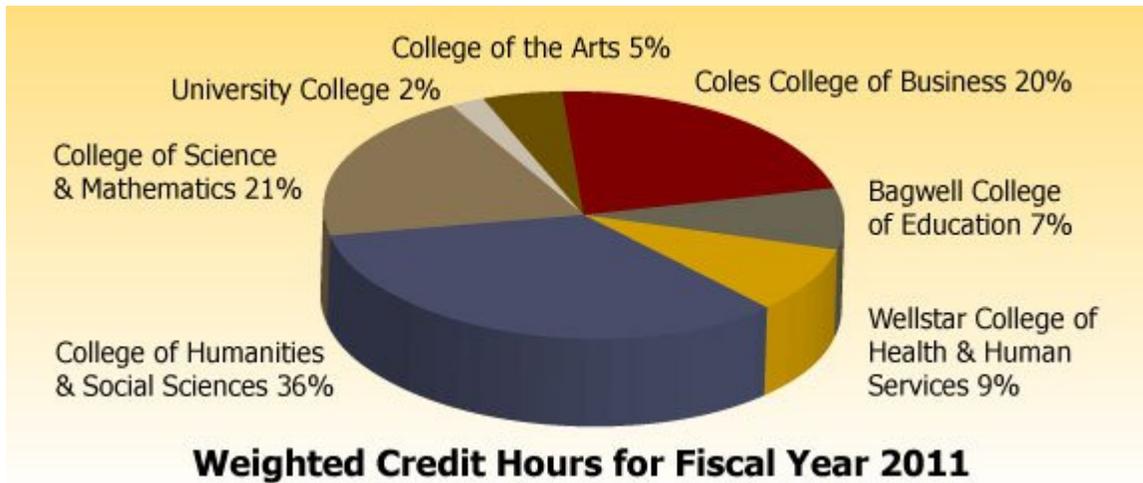
Level	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Lower	133,941	139,930	150,433	158,781	167,405	171,698	37,757	28%
Upper	74,111	78,068	81,750	88,857	94,873	98,019	23,908	32%
Graduate	14,201	16,176	16,514	15,401	15,087	13,764	-437	-3%
Total	222,253	234,174	248,697	263,039	277,365	283,481	61,228	28%
Annual % Change	8%	5%	6%	6%	5%	2%		

Highlights

- Credit hour enrollment has consistently grown each fall for the past five years, with the exception of a decrease of 16.7% in Graduate credit hours from Fall 2008 to Fall 2011.
- Over the past five years, the percentage of credit hours for the undergraduate lower division courses had less of an increase (with 28%) compared to the upper division courses (with a 32%) increase.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Instructional Budget Expense and Credit Hours



College	FY 2011 Credit	Weighted Credit	Original Budget FY 2011	Costs for FY 2011	% of Weighted Hours	% of Budget	% of Costs
College of the Arts	32,213	38,163	\$5,579,100	\$6,039,815	5%	7%	8%
Coles College of Business	114,209	156,223	\$20,048,849	\$18,821,707	20%	24%	23%
Bagwell College of Education	35,490	53,025	\$9,189,712	\$7,721,175	7%	11%	10%
College of Health & Human Services	51,044	68,695	\$9,464,612	\$9,401,674	9%	11%	12%
College of Humanities & Social Sciences	234,603	277,899	\$22,445,548	\$20,887,159	36%	27%	26%
College of Science & Mathematics	137,071	159,215	\$14,420,201	\$14,598,743	21%	17%	18%
University College	18,508	19,408	\$2,902,560	\$2,992,728	3%	3%	4%
Total	623,138	772,628	\$84,050,582	\$80,463,002	100%	100%	100%

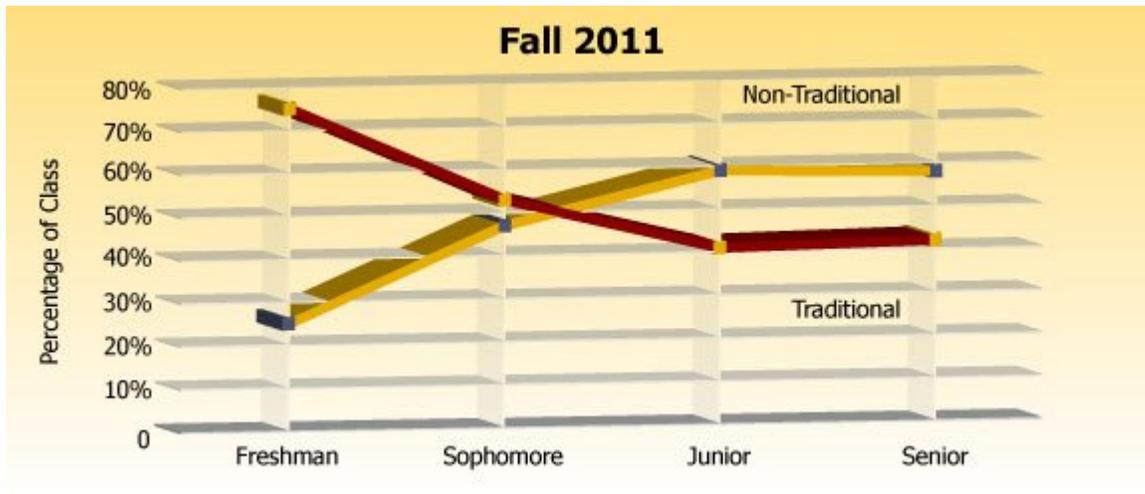
¹ Actual credit hours do not include hours in other categories such as cross registration, study abroad and military science classes.

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.
- The weighted credit hours attempt to equalize the productivity by giving extra weights to upper division (1.5) and graduate and clinical instruction (2).

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

KSU's Traditional and Nontraditional Undergraduates



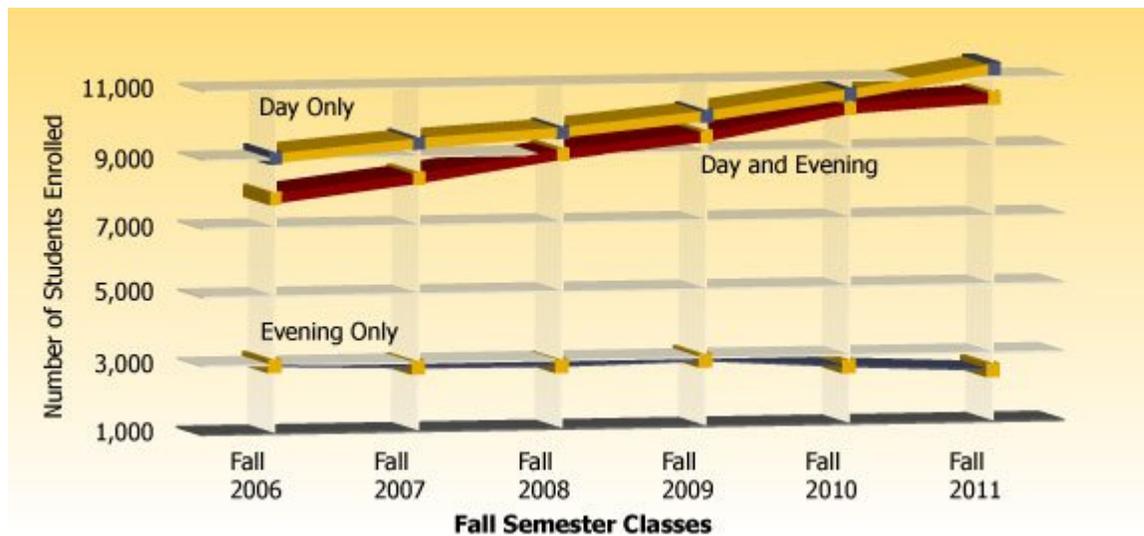
Classification	Traditional-Age		Nontraditional-Age	
Freshman (19 or younger)	3,827	75%	1,291	25%
Sophomore (20 or younger)	2,773	53%	2,416	47%
Junior (21 or younger)	2,055	41%	2,977	59%
Senior (23 or younger)	2,798	42%	3,903	58%
Total	11,453	52%	10,587	48%

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 2011, there were 75% traditional-age freshmen as opposed to 25% nontraditional-age freshmen. However, the number of enrolled nontraditional-age seniors remained significantly higher (58%) than the traditional-age seniors at 42%.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Day and Evening Enrollment



Students Enrolled	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Day Only	9,028	9,389	9,629	10,036	10,603	11,270	2,242	25%
Evening Only	2,974	2,854	2,829	2,918	2,673	2,495	-479	-16%
Both Day and Evening	7,852	8,364	8,991	9,435	10,176	10,410	2,558	33%
Total	19,854	20,607	21,449	22,389	23,452	24,175	4,321	22%

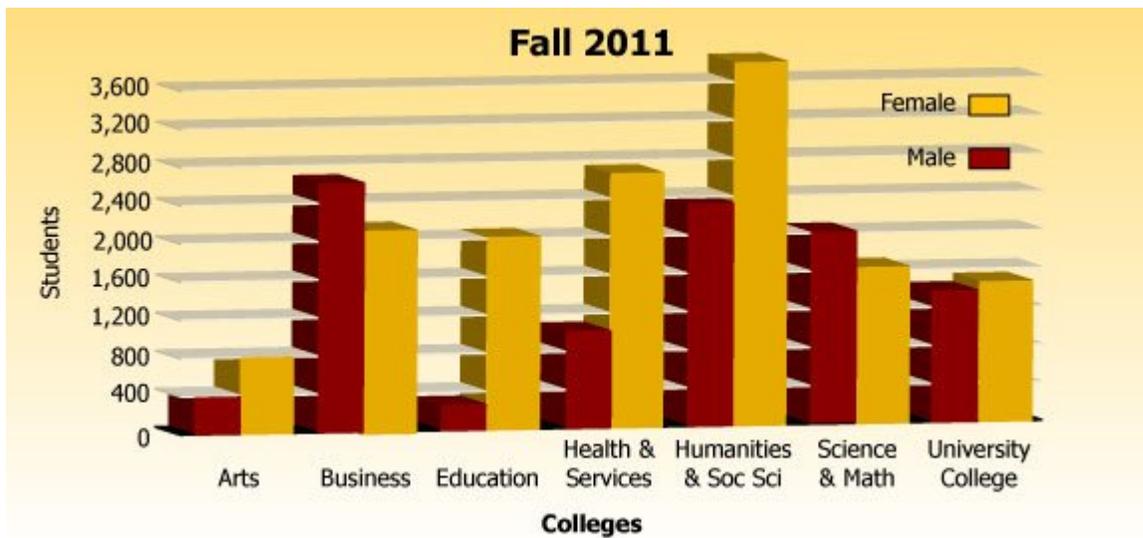
Course Enrollments by Class Times	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
Morning				
Early (6:30-9:29)	3,012	3,388	3,044	3,285
Mid (9:30-10:59)	4,994	4,796	5,005	4,781
Late (11:00-12:29)	4,971	5,049	5,027	5,034
Subtotal	12,977	13,233	13,076	13,100
Afternoon				
Early (12:30-1:59)	4,710	3,497	4,725	3,461
Mid (2:00-3:29)	4,484	4,360	4,435	4,392
Late (3:30-4:59)	3,836	3,760	3,850	3,743
Subtotal	13,030	11,617	13,010	11,596
Evening				
Early (5:00-7:59)	6,948	6,520	7,016	6,158
Late (8:00-11:00)	1,540	1,120	1,540	1,120
Subtotal	8,488	7,640	8,556	7,278

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 time block has substantially fewer course registrations than any other time periods.
- The population of students who only enroll in evening courses has declined by 16% in the last five years while the population of both day and evening students has increased by one-third.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Enrollment by Gender



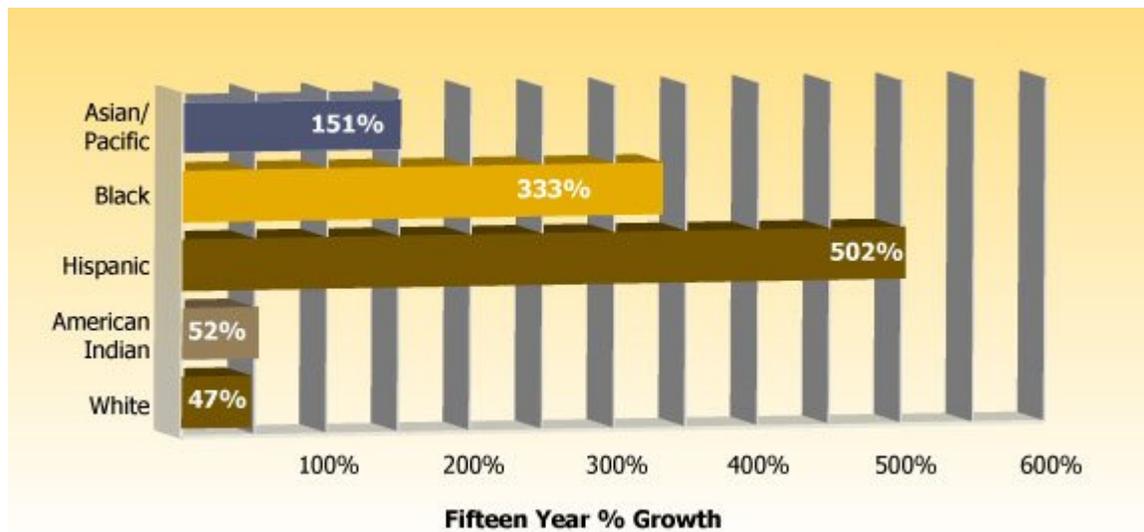
College Code	Male	Female	Male %	Female %
College of the Arts	387	713	35%	65%
Coles College of Business	2,603	2,034	56%	44%
Bagwell College of Education	261	1,924	12%	88%
College of Health & Human Services	1,014	2,571	28%	72%
College of Humanities & Social Sciences	2,327	3,715	39%	61%
College of Science & Mathematics	1,987	1,546	56%	44%
University College	1,370	1,374	50%	50%
Other	161	188	46%	54%
Total	10,110	14,065	42%	58%

Highlights

- KSU's student body has split about 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 2011-2012 Fact Book

Fifteen-Year Trends of Fall Enrollment by Racial Group



Minority and Majority Group	Fall 1996	Fall 2001	Fall 2006	Fall 2011	15-Year % Change	10-Year % Change	5-Year % Change
American Indian or Alaskan Native	44	35	63	67	52%	91%	6%
Asian	374	482	729	938	151%	95%	29%
Black, Non-Hispanic Origin	877	1,475	2,114	3,799	333%	158%	80%
Hispanic	251	393	737	1,512	502%	285%	105%
Multi-Racial	56	383	348	696	1,143%	82%	100%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	40	.	.	.
Undeclared	0	0	0	1,083	.	.	.
White, Non-Hispanic Origin	10,935	11,183	15,863	16,040	47%	43%	1%
Total	12,537	13,951	19,854	24,175	93%	73%	22%
% Minority	13%	20%	20%	29%			

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.

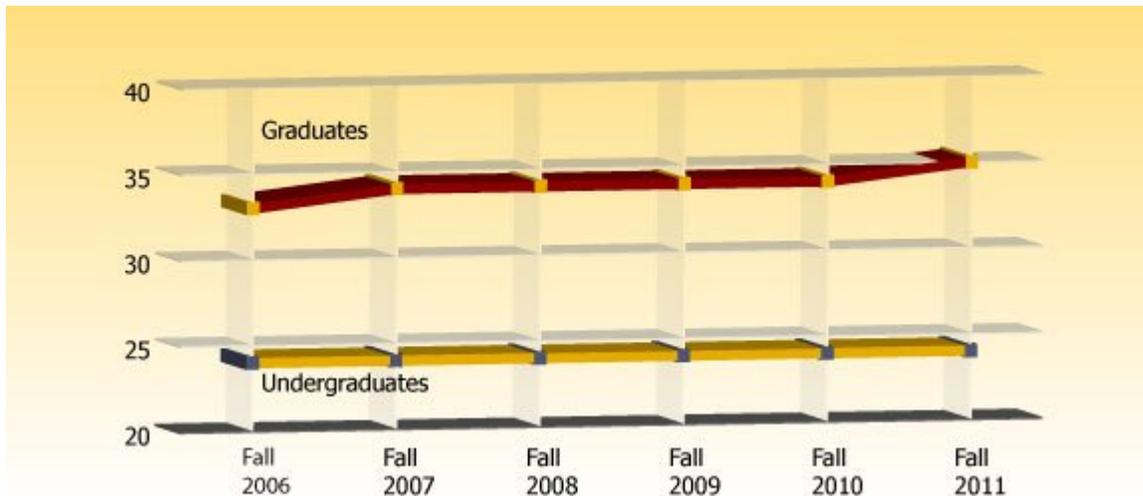
² As of Fall 2009, the "Asian or Pacific Islander" category only includes students of Asian descent. "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders" is now in a separate category.

Highlights

- Minority students comprised only 13% of the KSU student body 15 years ago and have grown to 29% of KSU students in Fall 2011 excluding the Undeclared group.
- Of the minority groups 15 years ago, Multi-Racial students had the highest percentage growth and Black students increased the most in numbers enrolled.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Average Age of Students



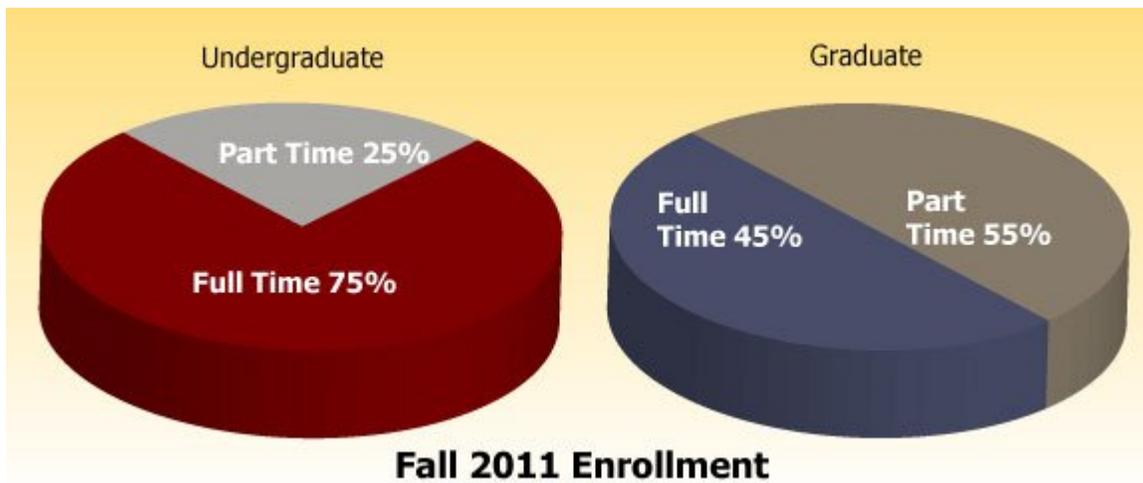
Undergraduate	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011
Average Age	24	24	24	24	24	24
Oldest Student	80	81	82	79	80	81
Youngest Student	15	16	16	16	15	14
Number 35+ Years Old	1,947	1,853	1,851	1,940	2,059	2,095
Percent 35+ Years Old	11%	10%	10%	10%	10%	9%
Graduate	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011
Average Age	34	34	34	34	34	35
Oldest Student	77	72	82	83	84	85
Youngest Student	20	21	20	21	20	21
Number 35+ Years Old	892	1,001	1,013	847	825	790
Percent 35+ Years Old	42%	43%	44%	41%	42%	43%

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 has increased 8% in the past five years.
- Graduate students tend to be about ten years older than undergraduates on the average.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Undergraduate and Graduate Course Loads



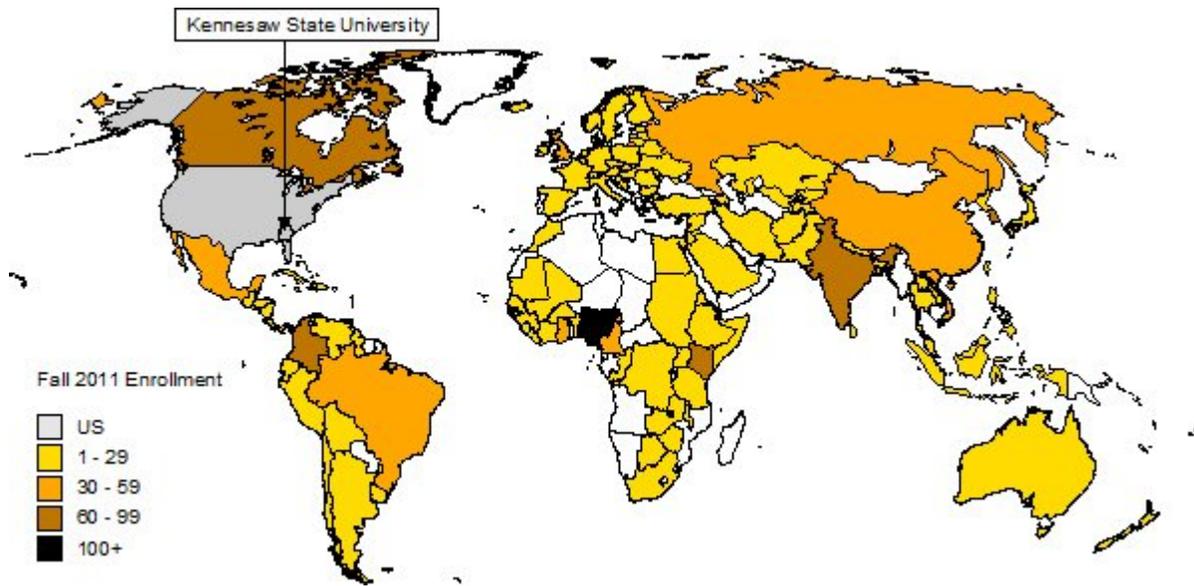
Undergraduate	Fall 2006	Fall 2011	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
1-5 hours	946	634	-312	-33%
6-11 hours	4,313	4,986	673	16%
Total Part-Time	5,259	5,620	361	7%
12-15 hours	10,789	14,471	3,682	34%
16+ hours	1,660	2,242	582	35%
Total Full-Time	12,449	16,713	4,264	34%
Graduate	Fall 2006	Fall 2011	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
1-3 hours	244	187	-57	-23%
4-8 hours	1,242	831	-411	-33%
Total Part-Time	1,486	1,018	-468	-31%
9-12 hours	598	711	113	19%
13+ hours	62	113	51	82%
Total Full-Time	660	824	164	25%

Highlights

- Part-time undergraduate enrollment has declined over the past five years while full-time undergraduate enrollment has increased over 30%.
- Three-fourths (75%) of undergraduates were enrolled full-time in Fall 2011 compared to 70% five years earlier.
- Forty-five percent of the of graduate students were enrolled full-time Fall 2011 as compared to 31% five years earlier.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Fall Enrollment by Country of Origin



Top 10 Last 5 Years	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Nigeria	124	111	108	104	114	121	-2%
India	121	136	121	112	92	89	-26%
Kenya	95	82	79	81	83	87	-8%
Korea, Republic Of	63	57	56	50	63	87	38%
Colombia	90	88	88	81	72	75	-17%
Canada	92	89	84	80	88	74	-20%
Brazil	67	71	58	67	64	54	-19%
Mexico	86	96	83	78	59	53	-38%
Ghana	19	25	21	28	37	42	121%
Jamaica	42	42	42	47	43	40	-5%

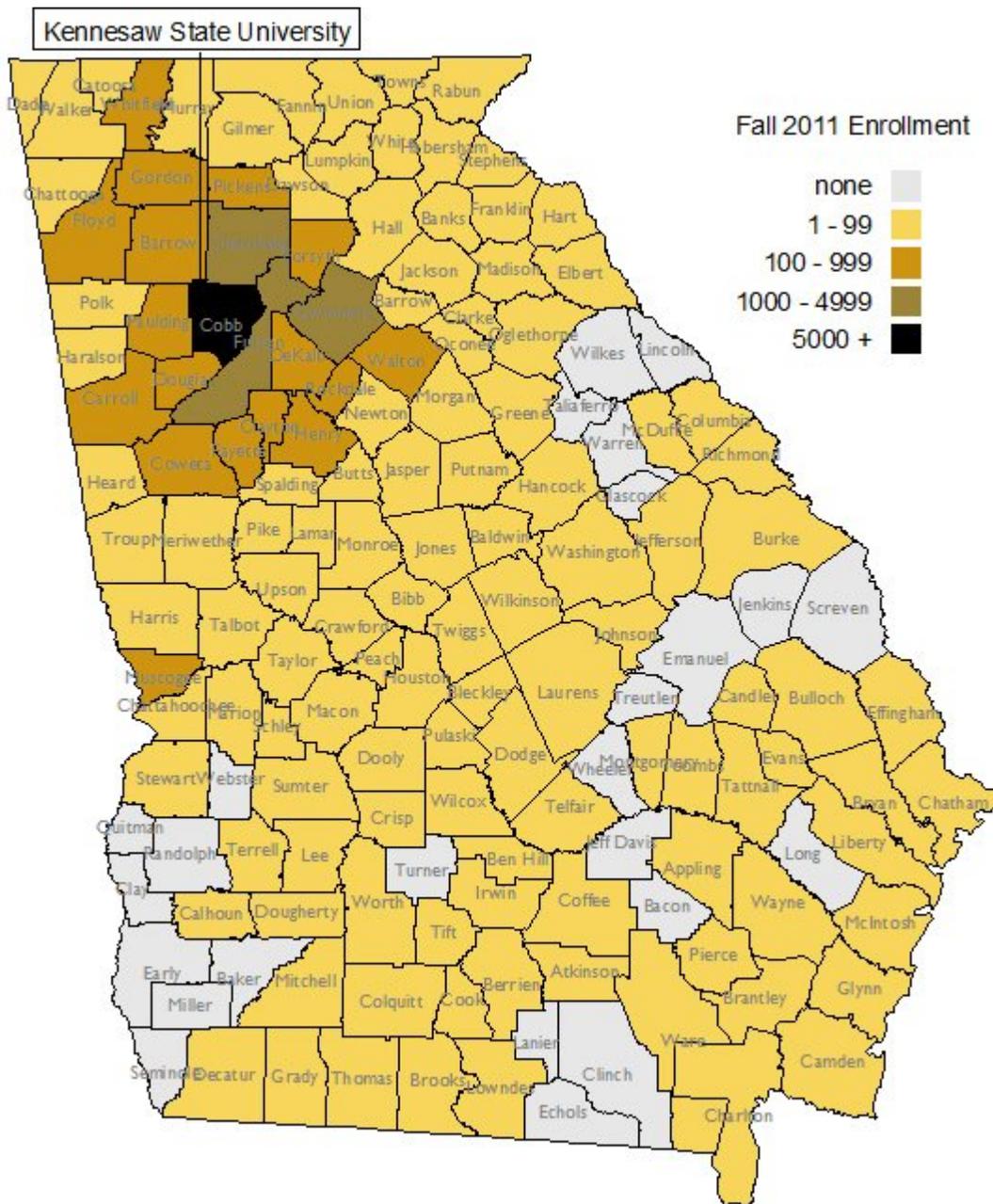
International Group	Fall 1996	Fall 2001	Fall 2006	Fall 2011	15-Year # Change	15-Year % Change
Total International Headcount	252	1,049	1,704	1,552	1,300	516%
Total Countries Represented	13	117	136	132	119	915%
Percent of Student Body	2%	8%	9%	6%		

Highlights

- Enrollment growth of international students has increased more than 500% the past fifteen years.
- Virtually, the same number of countries of origin were represented by KSU's students in Fall 2011 as in Fall 2006.
- Among the top ten countries represented, the number of students from Ghana and Korea experienced the greatest increases, and the numbers from Mexico, India and Canada declined over the past five years.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

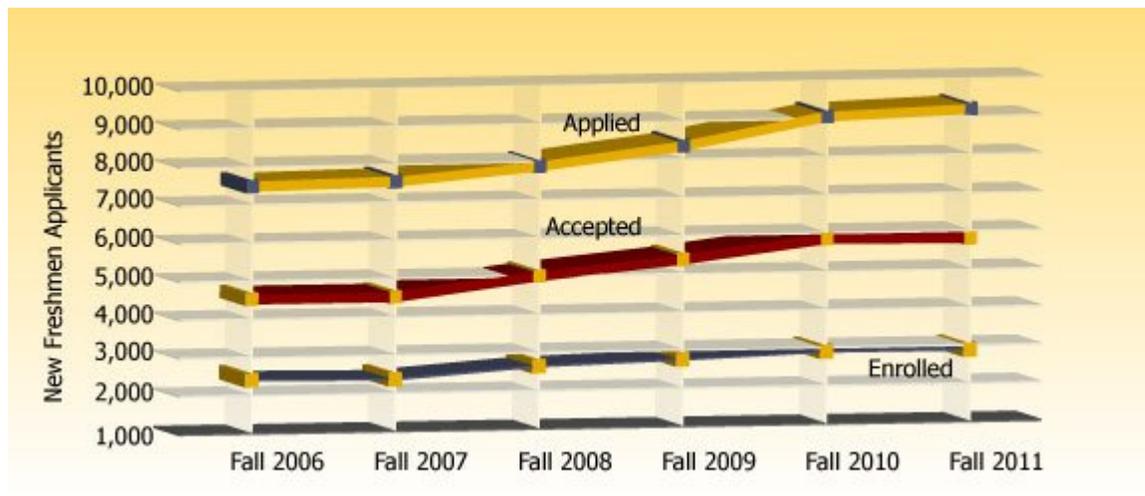
Enrollment by County of Residence



County	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Cobb	7,767	7,684	7,536	7,597	7,546	7,611	-2%
Cherokee	2,250	2,432	2,585	2,781	2,923	3,045	35%
Fulton	1,606	1,770	1,834	1,894	1,987	2,002	25%
Gwinnett	941	1,098	1,244	1,331	1,476	1,641	74%
Paulding	671	677	737	769	805	861	28%
Dekalb	422	499	515	550	600	654	55%
Bartow	553	555	579	605	617	607	10%
Forsyth	236	296	339	335	429	466	97%
Fayette	189	232	254	289	330	370	96%
Douglas	216	215	237	259	292	355	64%
Henry	98	128	136	153	182	235	140%
Floyd	147	161	157	193	216	227	54%

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Undergraduate Application Statistics



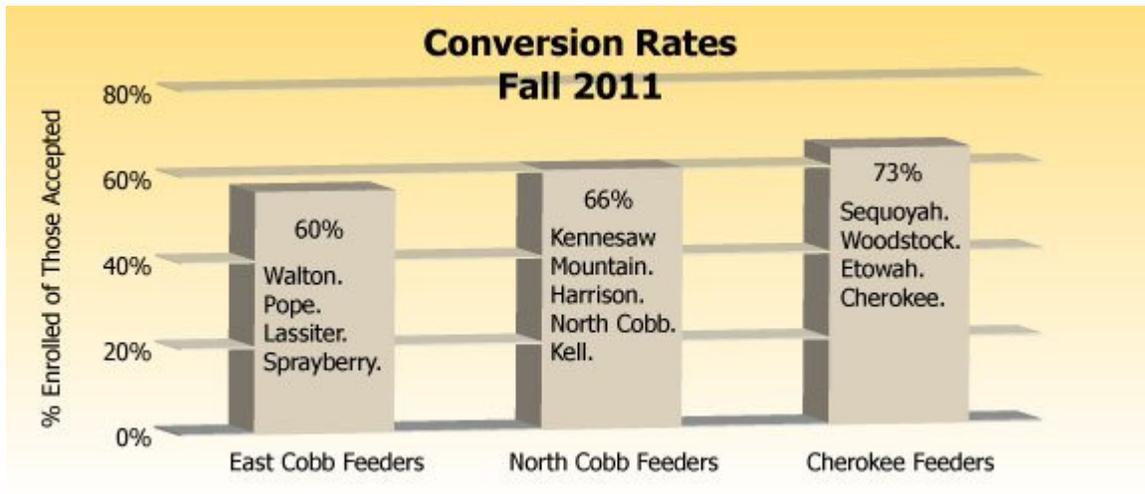
Classification	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
New Freshmen Applicants								
Applied Freshmen	7,475	7,545	7,883	8,351	9,054	9,191	1,716	23%
Accepted Freshmen	4,524	4,519	5,003	5,374	5,848	5,807	1,283	28%
Enrolled Freshmen	2,405	2,361	2,639	2,749	2,892	2,880	475	20%
% of Enrolled / Accepted	53%	52%	53%	51%	49%	50%		
SAT Avg. Verbal	535	534	537	539	541	541	6	1%
SAT Avg. Math	536	531	538	537	541	538	2	0%
SAT Avg. Total	1071	1065	1075	1076	1082	1079	8	1%
New Transfer Applicants								
Applied Transfer	3,874	3,466	3,465	3,991	4,321	4,264	390	10%
Accepted Transfer	2,784	2,523	2,610	2,929	3,181	3,319	535	19%
Enrolled Transfer	1,652	1,611	1,761	1,944	2,004	2,130	478	29%
% of Enrolled / Accepted	59%	64%	67%	66%	63%	64%		

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 31% of the new freshmen applicants and 50% of the new transfer applicants actually enrolled in Fall 2011. The conversion rates were higher for applicants granted acceptances at 50% for freshmen and 64% for transfers.
- Average SAT scores for beginning freshmen have fluctuated slightly over the past five years.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Principal Feeder High Schools



Feeder H.S. (coming) >40 New Freshmen Fall 2011	Number Applied	Number Accepted	Number Enrolled	% Enrolled of Accepted
Woodstock HS	187	155	123	79%
Harrison High School	235	185	110	59%
Kennesaw Mountain High School	194	143	101	71%
Lassiter High School	208	156	97	62%
Sequoyah High School-Canton	189	146	96	66%
North Cobb High School	188	132	93	70%
Etowah High School	160	130	93	72%
Kell HS	165	125	82	66%
Alan C Pope High School	158	124	74	60%
Sprayberry Senior High School	161	111	73	66%
Hillgrove HS	152	107	72	67%
Creekview High School	136	108	63	58%
George Walton Comprehensive Hs	180	118	59	50%
East Paulding High School	114	78	59	76%
Cherokee High School	116	79	59	75%
Roswell High School	116	84	51	61%
Brookwood High School	182	132	48	36%
Milton High School	140	102	46	45%
Wheeler High School	112	68	45	66%
No High School Attended	91	64	44	69%
North Paulding High School	86	60	43	72%
Meachern High School	138	81	43	53%
Allatoona High School	96	74	42	57%
Mill Creek High School	147	98	42	43%
Collins Hill High School	138	98	41	42%

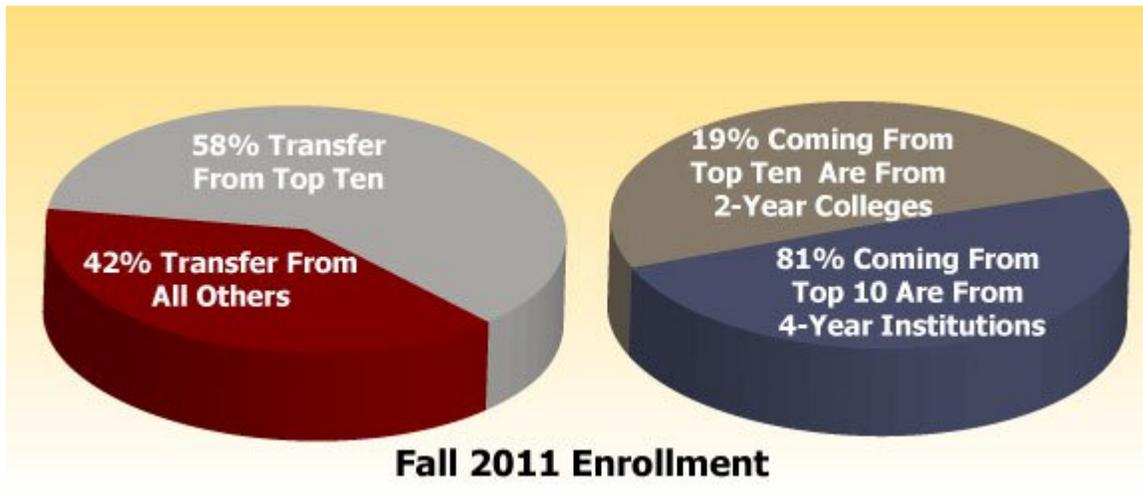
Coweta	101	117	111	132	136	181	79%
Whitfield	177	166	157	148	155	164	-7%
Pickens	142	140	151	146	146	142	0%
Gordon	163	173	173	164	152	137	-16%
Muscogee	50	69	87	101	122	131	162%
Walton	50	64	72	92	125	126	152%
Rockdale	85	112	130	115	113	117	38%
Clayton	61	87	79	70	85	104	70%
Carroll	52	47	59	69	90	100	92%

Highlights

- Almost half of the KSU student body were Cobb residents in Fall 2006; however, over the past five years, student enrollment decreased by 2% within this county.
- Cherokee county has shown a strong upward trend for student enrollment (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 2011-2012 Fact Book

Top Ten Transfer Institutions



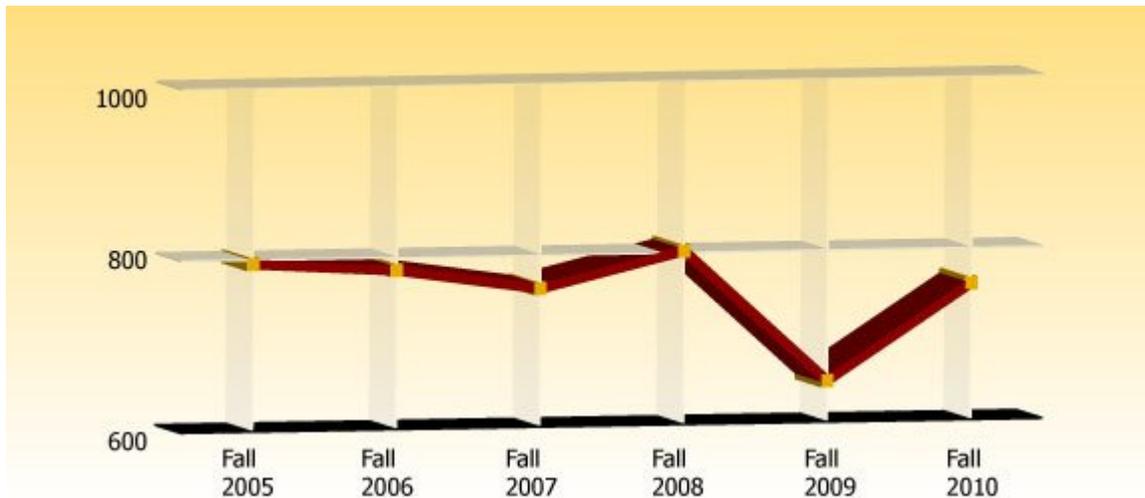
Most Undergraduate Transfers in Fall 2011	Number Applied	Number Accepted	Number Enrolled	% Enrolled of Accepted
Georgia Perimeter College	591	493	288	58%
Chattahoochee Tech College	340	252	208	83%
Georgia Highlands College	273	244	185	76%
Gainesville State College	146	128	84	66%
Georgia Southern University	130	111	75	68%
Valdosta State University	111	87	58	67%
Georgia State University	135	118	54	46%
Dalton State College	92	68	48	71%
Univ of West Georgia	85	67	41	61%
Gordon College-Georgia	52	45	31	69%
All Other Institutions	2,192	1,619	921	57%

Highlights

- More than half of the new transfer students in Fall 2011 came from one of the top ten transfer institutions.
- Three of the top ten transfer institutions were accounted for almost two-thirds (64%) of the transfers from the top ten group.
- Almost nine out of ten who were accepted from Chattahoochee Technical College enrolled at KSU, while less than half of those accepted from Georgia State University enrolled at KSU Fall 2011.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Readmission of Former Students



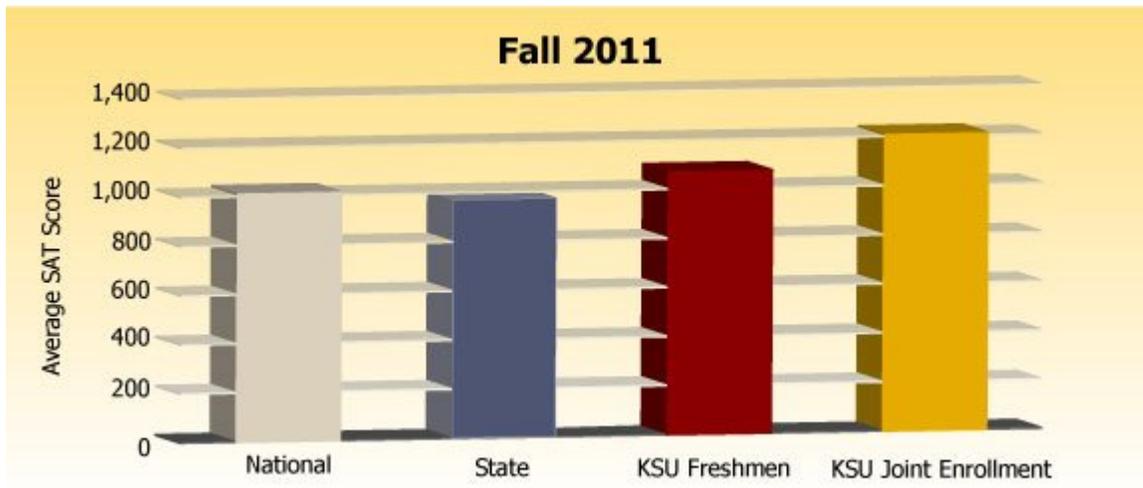
Classification	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Freshmen	249	209	216	213	165	176	-29%
Sophomore	213	204	188	188	168	201	-6%
Juniors	138	158	160	174	147	192	39%
Seniors	138	152	145	163	130	141	2%
Graduate	17	20	27	26	17	33	94%
Other	40	42	25	38	21	16	-60%
Total	795	785	761	802	648	759	-5%

Highlights

- The number of readmissions has begun to drop in the last five years, 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.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

State and National SAT Comparisons



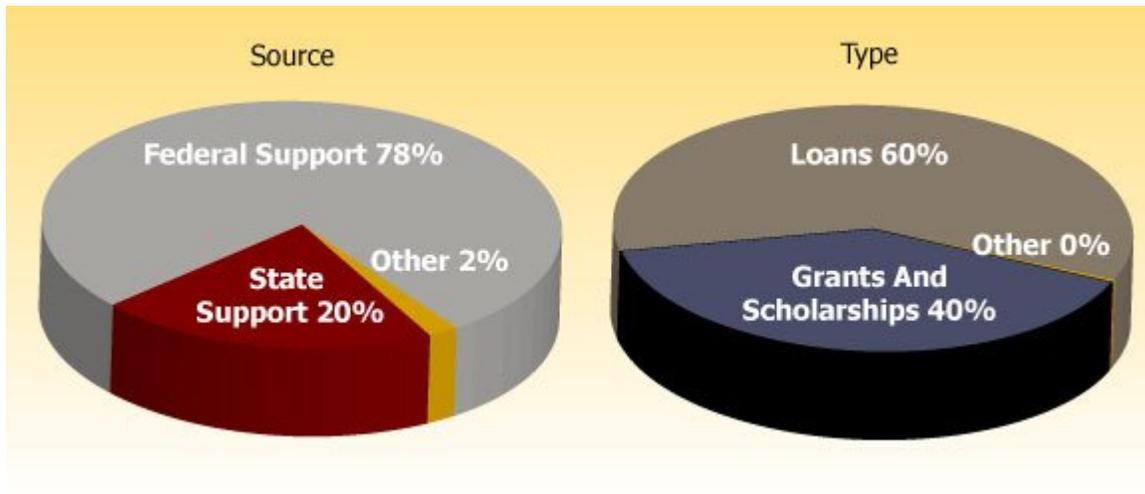
	Verbal	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011
National		503	503	502	501	501	497
State		494	494	491	490	488	485
KSU First-Time Freshmen		531	532	534	534	535	535
KSU Freshmen		533	533	534	536	538	537
KSU Joint Enrollment Honors		599	611	597	609	607	603
	Math						
National		518	515	515	515	516	514
State		496	495	493	491	490	487
KSU First-Time Freshmen		525	527	528	530	531	531
KSU Freshmen		531	530	533	533	536	533
KSU Joint Enrollment Honors		613	607	600	604	594	605
	Total						
National		1,021	1,018	1,017	1,016	1,017	1,011
State		990	989	984	981	978	972
KSU First-Time Freshmen		1,056	1,059	1,062	1,064	1,066	1,066
KSU Freshmen		1,064	1,063	1,067	1,069	1,074	1,070
KSU Joint Enrollment Honors		1,212	1,218	1,197	1,213	1,201	1,208

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 over the past five years as well.
- Average SAT scores at KSU have changed very little over the past five years.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Financial Aid Awards



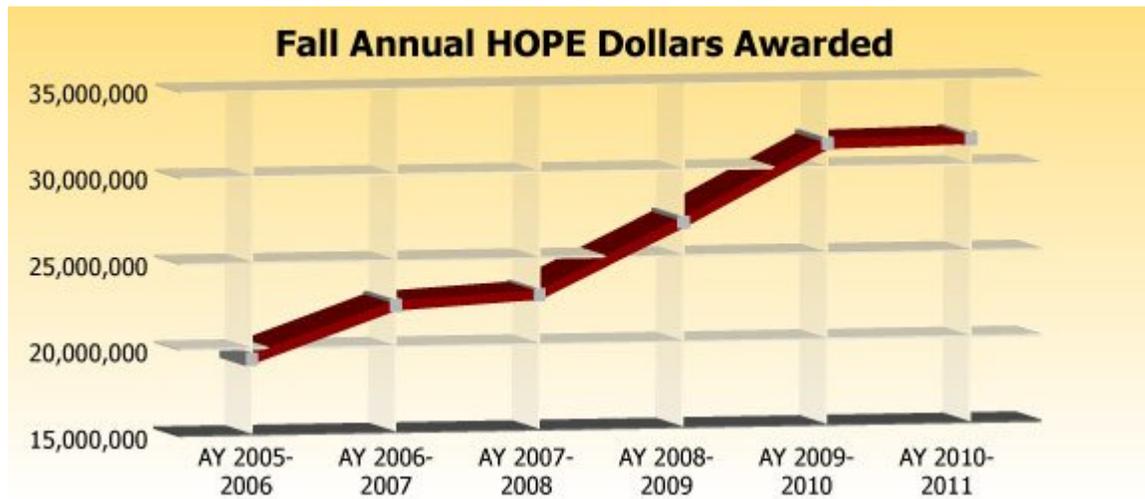
Types of Financial Aid in AY 2010-2011	Awards	Support
Loans		
Direct - Subsidized Loans (Federal)	9,972	41,219,454
Direct - Unsubsidized Loans (Federal)	9,601	48,017,793
Alternative Loans (Private)	343	2,554,013
PLUS Loans (Federal)	421	3,715,253
Perkins Loans (Federal)	12	21,500
Grants & Scholarships		
HOPE Scholarships (Georgia)	7,078	31,491,315
Pell Grants (Federal)	7,522	30,344,330
KSU Scholarships and/or Grants (Institutional/Fundation)	473	1,556,071
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (Federal)	578	499,587
Other Assistance		
Federal Work Study (Federal)	150	327,044
Total Financial Aid Paid	17,167	159,746,360

Highlights

- More than 70% of students enrolled at KSU received some form of Financial Aid in 2010-2011.
- The HOPE scholarship program accounts for 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.
- Almost 80% of the financial aid awarded comes from federal sources and subsidies.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Georgia HOPE Scholarships at KSU



Classification	Fall 2005	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	5-Year % Change
Freshman	2,423	2,762	2,009	2,100	2,096	2,414	0%
Sophomore	1,325	1,297	1,544	1,601	1,841	1,588	20%
Junior	1,177	1,292	1,337	1,468	1,585	1,055	-10%
Senior	776	949	1,061	1,157	1,251	981	26%
Other	17	6	5	7	7	4	-76%
Total	5,718	6,306	5,956	6,333	6,780	6,042	6%

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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	CUPA-HR Data On Demand

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Full-Time Instructional Faculty



College	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
College of the Arts	40	39	44	42	46	48	20%
Coles College of Business	100	105	117	122	124	132	32%
Bagwell College of Education	59	65	66	75	76	82	39%
Wellstar College of Health & Human Services	72	79	81	84	90	88	22%
College of Humanities & Social Sciences	189	199	207	215	226	227	20%
College of Science & Mathematics	124	130	130	132	141	128	3%
University College	23	26	27	31	34	33	43%
Total	607	643	672	701	737	738	22%
Annual # Change	.	36	29	29	36	1	
Annual % Change	4%	6%	5%	4%	5%	0%	

Highlights

- With the exception of the College of Science and Mathematics, the number of full-time faculty in the colleges continued the five-year trend of growth, increasing by at least 20%.
- 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 2011-2012 Fact Book

Full-Time Instructional Faculty By Department and College

College/Department	Faculty	% Tenured	% Female	% Minority
Visual Arts	19	63%	53%	21%
Music	18	56%	28%	17%
Theatre & Performing Arts	11	45%	64%	27%
College of Arts	48	56%	46%	21%
School of Accountancy	26	38%	46%	23%
Economics & Finance	37	62%	27%	30%
Information Systems	17	47%	35%	53%
Management & Entrepreneurship	34	62%	32%	6%
Marketing & Professional Sales	18	67%	33%	11%
Coles College of Business	132	56%	34%	23%
Early Childhood Education	33	33%	67%	39%
Educational Leadership	8	50%	50%	63%
Inclusive Education	12	8%	83%	50%
Instructional Technology	5	40%	80%	0%
Middle Grades Education	24	42%	79%	29%
Bagwell College of Education	82	34%	72%	38%
Health, PE & Sport Science	32	41%	47%	13%
Human Services	12	33%	75%	50%
School of Nursing	44	34%	95%	9%
Wellstar College of Health & Human Services	88	36%	75%	16%
Anthropology & Geography	16	38%	38%	38%
Communication	20	45%	60%	15%
English	64	39%	64%	11%
Foreign Language	25	44%	72%	36%
History & Philosophy	34	47%	38%	18%
Intensive English Program Center	1	0%	100%	0%
Political Science & Int'l Aff.	27	52%	26%	19%
Psychology	24	54%	63%	17%
Sociology & Criminal Justice	16	31%	63%	13%
College of Humanities & Social Sciences	227	44%	54%	19%
Biology & Physics	42	43%	36%	21%
Chemistry & Biochemistry	24	50%	46%	17%
Computer Science	10	90%	0%	50%
Mathematics	52	40%	50%	25%
College of Science & Mathematics	128	47%	41%	24%
First Year Program	20	25%	70%	20%
University Studies	13	54%	77%	15%
University College	33	36%	73%	18%
KSU Total	738	45%	53%	22%

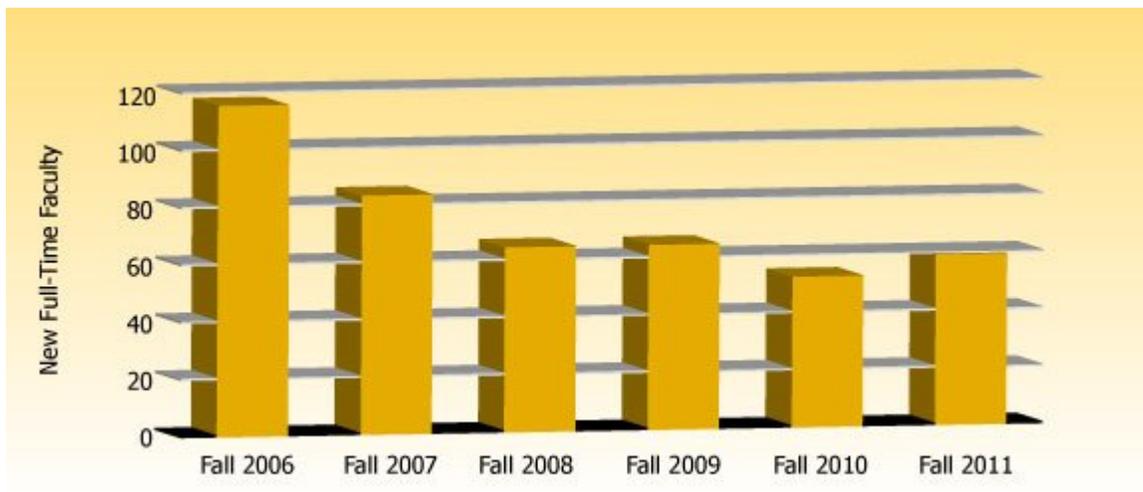
Highlights

- 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 2011-2012 Fact Book

New Full-Time Instructional Faculty



Rank	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011
Professor	5	6	9	2	0	2
Associate Professor	10	4	6	9	2	6
Assistant Professor	76	43	28	38	36	43
Instructor	19	0	0	6	5	2
Lecturer	5	30	21	9	9	6
New as % of All Faculty	19%	13%	10%	9%	7%	8%
Total	115	83	64	64	52	59

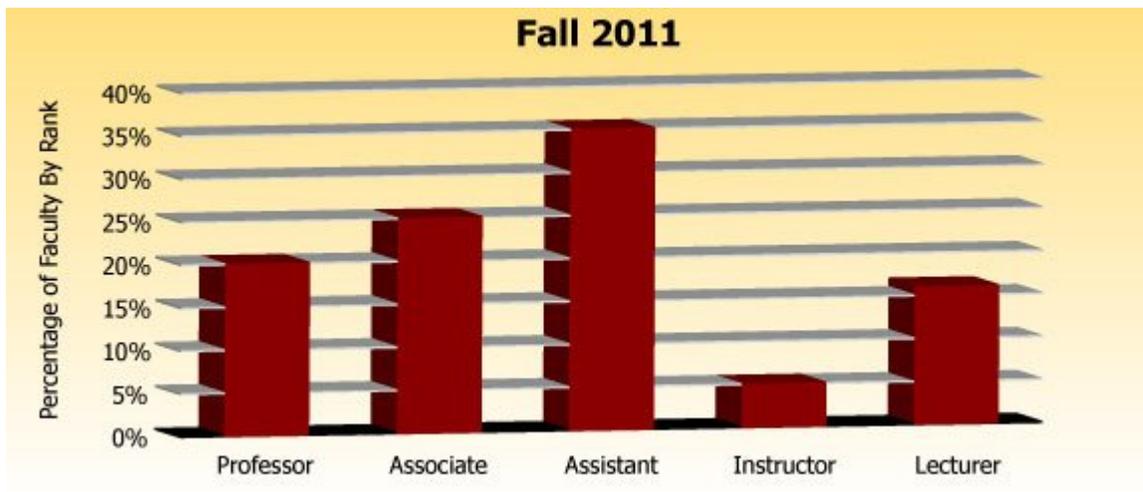
¹ New Full-Time Instructional Faculty data reflects actual people, not new budget positions.

Highlights

- KSU has employed nearly 400 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 2010. The Fall 2011 number of new faculty increased 7 over Fall 2010.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Full-Time Instructional Faculty By Rank



Rank	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
Professor	127	138	131	133	143	146	15%
Associate Professor	143	138	146	164	169	183	28%
Assistant Professor	222	251	268	268	272	258	16%
Instructor	74	52	46	43	51	34	-54%
Lecturer	41	65	81	93	102	117	185%
Total	607	644	672	701	737	738	22%

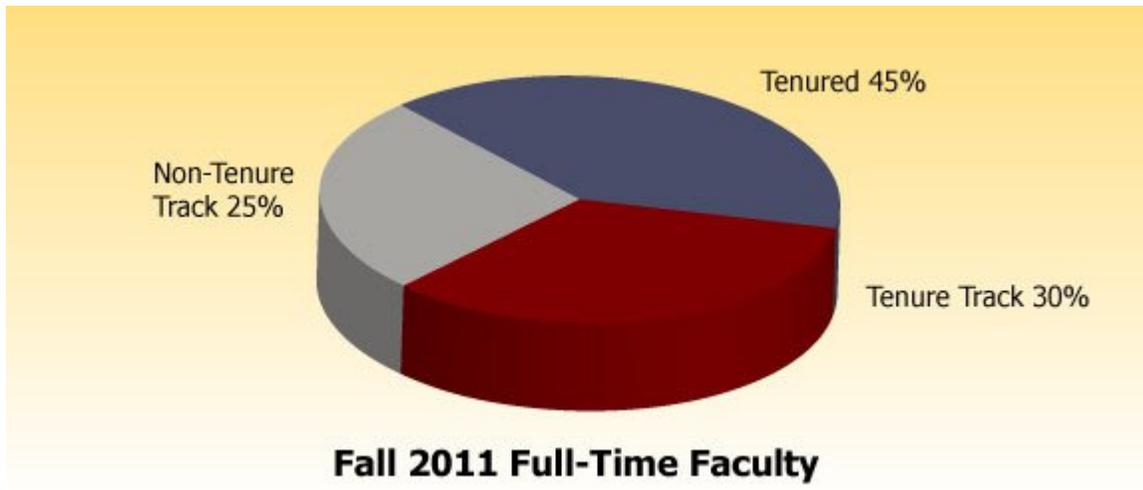
Rank	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011
Professor	21%	21%	19%	19%	19%	20%
Associate Professor	24%	21%	22%	23%	23%	25%
Assistant Professor	37%	39%	40%	38%	37%	35%
Instructor	12%	8%	7%	6%	7%	5%
Lecturer	7%	10%	12%	13%	14%	16%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Highlights

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

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Tenure Status Crossed with Gender and Ethnicity



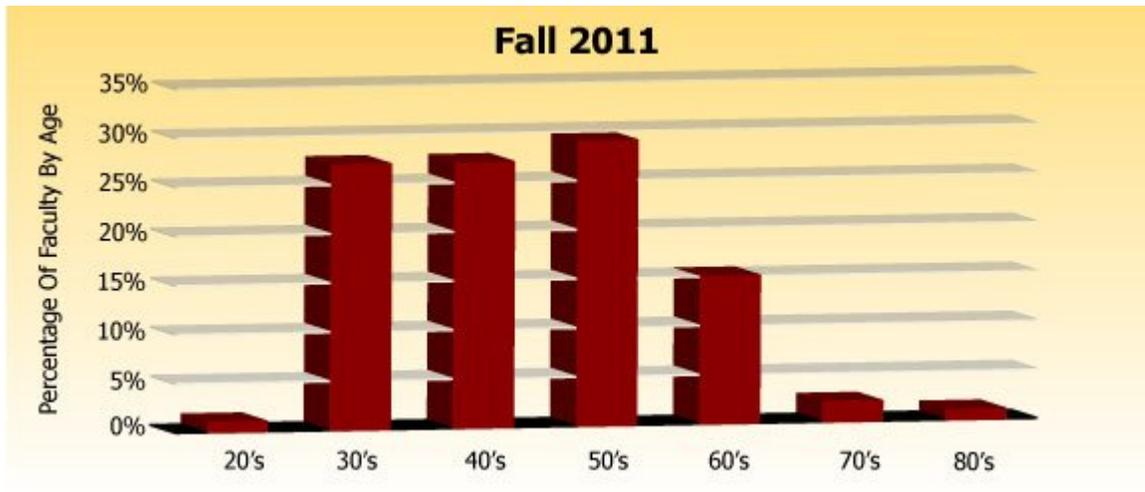
Gender	#Tenured	% Tenured	#Tenure Track	% Tenure Track	#Non-Tenure Track	% Non-Tenure Track	#Total	% Total
Male	181	52%	99	29%	67	19%	347	47%
Female	151	39%	120	31%	120	31%	391	53%
Ethnicity								
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	0%
Asian	29	43%	30	45%	8	12%	67	9%
Black/African American	24	34%	31	44%	16	23%	71	10%
Hispanic	7	37%	7	37%	5	26%	19	3%
Multi-racial	1	33%	1	33%	1	33%	3	0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2	0%
Unknown	2	22%	3	33%	4	44%	9	1%
White	269	48%	143	25%	153	27%	565	77%
KSU Total	332	45%	219	30%	187	25%	738	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.
- Forty-five percent of the total faculty were tenured in Fall 2011; whereas, one in four full-time faculty members were non-tenure track and either had temporary or lecturer appointments.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Age of Instructional Faculty by College



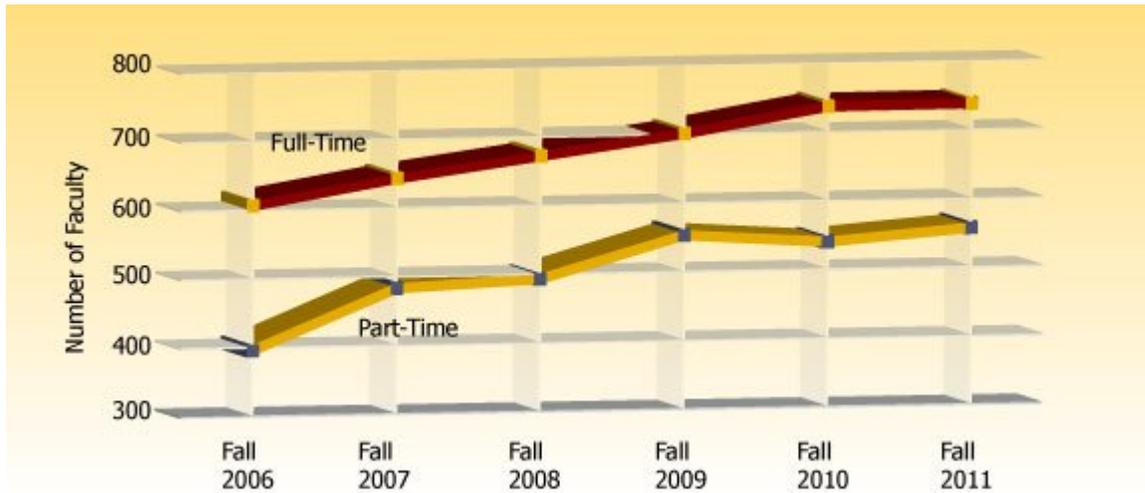
	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s	70s	80s	Average
College of the Arts	0	14	12	15	6	1	0	48
Coles College of Business	1	23	31	49	24	4	0	51
Bagwell College of Education	0	17	25	17	22	0	1	51
Wellstar College of Health & Human Services	0	19	13	38	15	3	0	52
College of Humanities & Social Sciences	4	80	58	54	27	4	0	46
College of Science & Mathematics	3	40	42	26	16	1	0	46
University College	1	3	15	12	2	0	0	49
KSU Total	9	196	196	211	112	13	1	
% of KSU Total	1%	27%	27%	29%	15%	2%	0%	

Highlights

- Over the last decade, the number and percentage of faculty nearing retirement in their 60s, 70s, and 80s has grown from 37 individuals (10%) in Fall 2000 to 126 individuals (17%) in Fall 2011.
- More than half of the faculty are less than 50 years of age.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Full-Time/Part-Time Faculty Profile



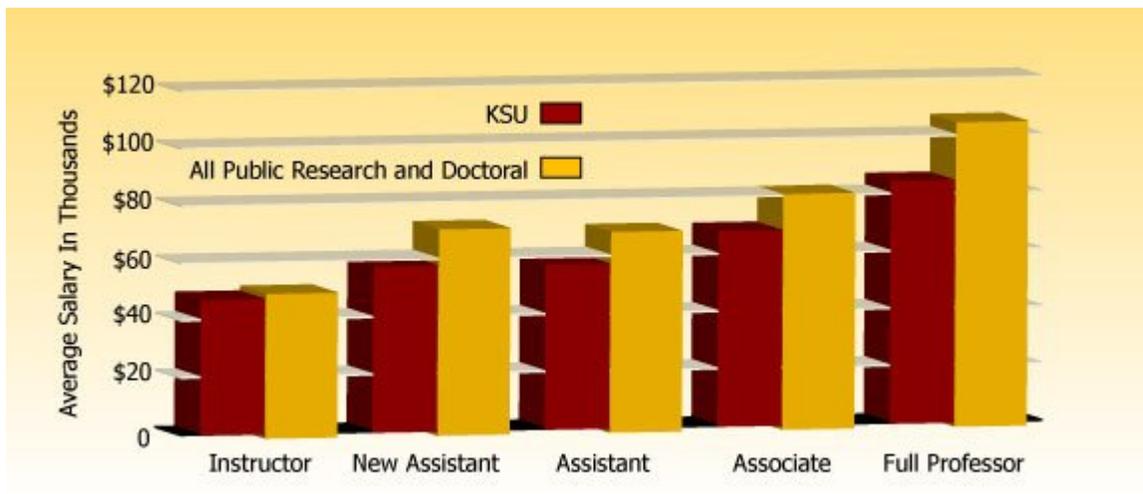
	Fall 2006	Fall 2007	Fall 2008	Fall 2009	Fall 2010	Fall 2011	5-Year % Change
FT Faculty	607	643	673	701	737	738	22%
PT Faculty	396	483	493	533	540	557	41%
FTE Students/FT Faculty	28	28	28	29	29	29	
% Courses Taught by FT Faculty	74	73	71	70	71	70	
% Courses Taught by PT Faculty	26	27	29	30	29	30	

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.
- Approximately one-third of all classes are taught by part-time faculty.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Average Academic Year Faculty Salary Comparisons



Institutional Group	Instructor	New Assistant	Assistant	Associate	Full Professor
Kennesaw State University	46.8	57.5	57	67.7	84.1
All Public Research and Doctoral Institutions	47.1	68.6	66.5	75.8	102.9
KSU's Business and Computing Fields	58.8	95.6	83.9	93	108.3
All Other Fields at KSU	44.2	52.9	52.5	59.9	73.3
% Difference	25	45	37	36	32

¹ All Public Research and Doctoral Institutions include 167 universities (DRU and RU/H classifications) nation-wide that participated in the CUPA Faculty Survey.

² Instructor includes Lecturers.

Highlights

- When compared to all public research and doctoral institutions, KSU's overall total faculty salaries are slightly lower than public research and doctoral institutions in every category with the exception of instructors, where there is virtually no difference.
- Very few KSU faculty have salaries comparable to the institution's average by rank because of the large gulf in average salaries between faculty in the business/computing fields and other fields, not only at KSU, but also in public research and doctoral institutions. Average salaries in the business and computing fields tend to be substantially higher than the averages in all other fields, especially for assistant professors.

KSU 2011-2012 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	86	-20%	Below Average
Associate Professor	54	65	-21%	Below Average
Assistant Professor	49	53	-8%	Below Average
New Assistant Professor ¹	50	53	-5%	Below Average
Instructor ¹	46	42	10%	Above Average
College of Business				
Professor	109	140	-29%	Below Average
Associate Professor	98	113	-15%	Below Average
Assistant Professor	90	113	-26%	Below Average
New Assistant Professor	96	122	-28%	Below Average
Instructor	59	62	-6%	Below Average
College of Education and PTEU				
Professor	78	94	-21%	Below Average
Associate Professor	62	70	-14%	Below Average
Assistant Professor	54	59	-9%	Below Average
New Assistant Professor	55	58	-5%	Below Average
Instructor	46	47	-3%	Comparable
College of Health and Human Services				
Professor	78	100	-28%	Below Average
Associate Professor	66	75	-14%	Below Average
Assistant Professor	57	64	-13%	Below Average
New Assistant Professor ¹	54	65	-21%	Below Average
Instructor	48	53	-10%	Below Average
College of Humanities and Social Science				
Professor	69	97	-41%	Below Average
Associate Professor	59	70	-19%	Below Average
Assistant Professor	51	58	-14%	Below Average
New Assistant Professor	53	59	-13%	Below Average
Instructor	43	41	6%	Above Average
College of Science and Mathematics				
Associate Professor	62	76	-23%	Below Average
New Assistant Professor	52	66	-28%	Below Average
College of Science and Mathematics				
Professor	80	104	-30%	Below Average
Assistant Professor	55	65	-19%	Below Average
Instructor	40	44	-11%	Below Average
University College				
Professor ¹	74	93	-25%	Below Average
Associate Professor ¹	60	69	-14%	Below Average
Assistant Professor	49	57	-17%	Below Average
New Assistant Professor ¹	45	53	-18%	Below Average
Instructor	42	44	-5%	Below Average
Overall KSU Average				

Professor	84	112	-33%	Below Average
Associate Professor	68	81	-19%	Below Average
Assistant Professor	57	66	-16%	Below Average
New Assistant Professor	58	67	-17%	Below Average
Instructor	47	48	-2%	Comparable

¹ Sample size is less than 10.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Resources

Resources	
Page	Source
Full-Time Employees By Gender and Race	IPEDS HR Salary Survey
Annual Operating Budget	Office of Financial Services
Education and General Budget by Function	Office of Financial Services
Education and General Revenue Sources	Office of Financial Services
Grants and Contracts	Office of Financial Services
Auxiliary Services Revenues	AsAP
Size of Campus Facilities	SunGard Higher Education Banner Facilities Module
List of Facilities	SunGard Higher Education Banner Facilities Module

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Full-Time Employees By Gender and Race

Federal EEO Classification	Fall 2011				
	Male	Female	Total	% Male	% Female
Executive/Admin/Managerial	73	68	141	52%	48%
Clerical/Secretarial	57	278	335	17%	83%
Faculty	345	390	735	47%	53%
Other Professional	315	524	839	38%	62%
Service/Maintenance	57	31	88	65%	35%
Skilled Crafts	31	0	31	100%	0%
Technical/Paraprofessional	9	26	35	26%	74%
Total FT Employees	887	1,317	2,204	40%	60%

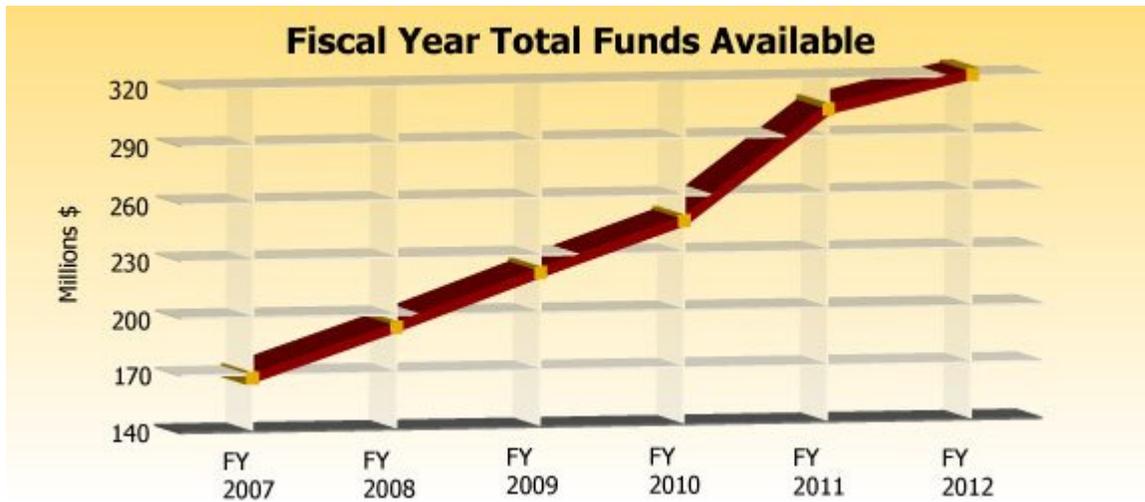
Federal EEO Classification	Black	Asian	Native Am.	Hispanic	Multiracial	Native/Hawaiian	White	Unknown
Executive/Admin/Managerial	20	5	1	3	0	0	112	0
Clerical/Secretarial	60	5	4	9	6	0	246	5
Faculty	70	71	1	19	3	2	560	9
Other Professional	135	33	1	29	4	1	620	16
Service/Maintenance	32	1	1	4	0	0	48	2
Skilled Crafts	4	0	0	0	0	0	27	0
Technical/Paraprofessional	4	0	0	0	0	0	31	0
Total FT Employees	325	115	8	64	13	3	1,644	32

Highlights

- Minority employees make up one-fourth of the total employee count; the student minority population is 29%.
- Women and minorities are well represented in most EEO classifications. Their representation in the faculty rank and Other Professional is especially noteworthy.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Annual Operating Budget



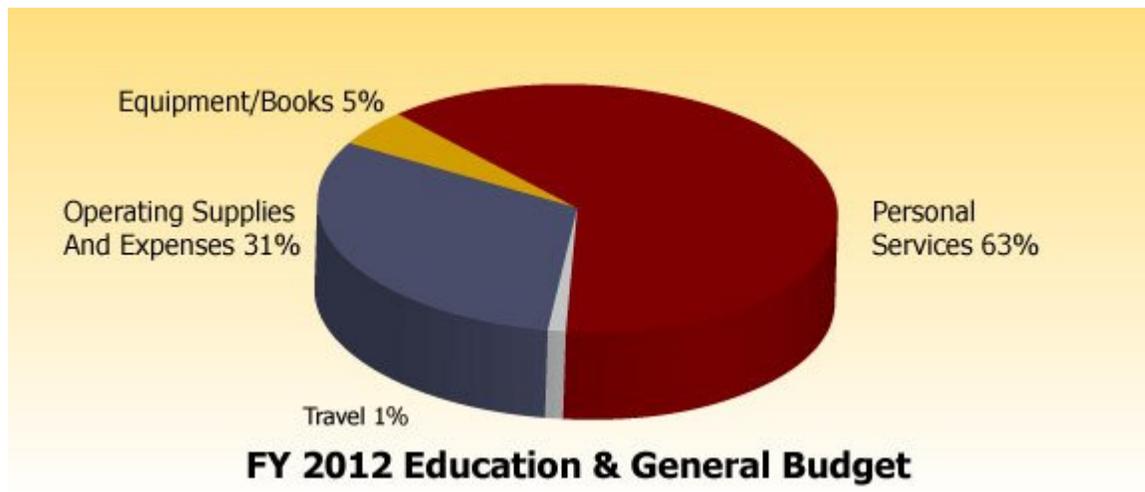
Funds	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Auxiliary Services	19.90	25.33	27.84	37.39	40.72	44.48
Capital	.	1.95	.92	1.04	1.06	.88
Student Activities	3.93	4.69	6.28	6.56	11.20	12.19
Education and General	144.34	161.57	185.76	200.35	250.78	263.29
Total Available	168.17	193.54	220.80	245.34	303.76	320.84
% Change	8%	15%	14%	11%	24%	6%

Highlights

- Total funds available for KSU operations have grown substantially, increasing by over \$150 million since FY 2007.
- The Education and General (E&G) Operating Funds account for over 80% of KSU's annual operating budget.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Education and General Budget by Function



Function	Personal Services	Travel	Operating Supplies	Equipment / Books	Total	% Total
Instruction	\$93,422,967	\$1,829,501	\$15,365,395	\$5,841,755	\$116,459,618	44%
Research	\$1,006,989	\$25,123	\$1,999,538	\$78,859	\$3,110,509	1%
Public Service	\$6,114,020	\$291,244	\$1,918,417	.	\$8,323,681	3%
Academic Support	\$23,401,976	\$269,250	\$3,203,278	\$2,018,149	\$28,892,653	11%
Student Services	\$13,599,957	\$212,492	\$1,759,081	\$17,400	\$15,588,930	6%
Institutional Support	\$19,552,041	\$210,655	\$11,567,960	\$74,192	\$31,404,848	12%
Plant Operations	\$9,588,459	\$55,796	\$13,087,096	\$4,397,500	\$27,128,851	10%
Scholarships and Fellowships	.	.	\$32,378,660	.	\$32,378,660	12%
Total	\$166,686,409	\$2,894,061	\$81,279,425	\$12,427,855	\$263,287,750	100%

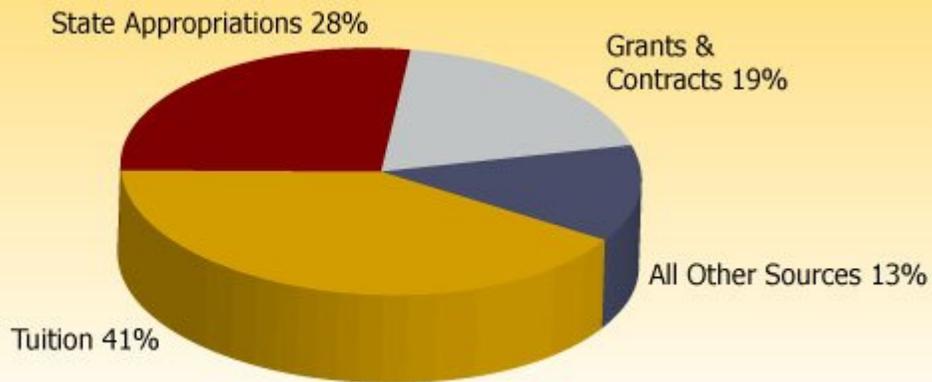
¹ Percent totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Highlights

- The Education and General (E&G) Operating Funds account for over 80% of KSU's annual operating budget.
- Over half of the university's budget directly supports the faculty's work in instruction, research, public service, and academic support.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Education and General Revenue Sources



FY 2012 Education & General Revenue

Revenue Sources	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
State Appropriations	74.23	80.16	92.02	84.43	78.21	74.35
Tuition	51.75	58.75	67.31	76.13	99.36	108.02
Other Revenue	.73	1.73	4.71	9.84	15.34	19.00
Indirect Cost Recovery	.41	.44	.50	.44	.46	.61
Technology Fee	2.18	2.52	2.60	2.60	2.92	3.05
Contract and Grants	10.17	11.70	13.48	17.77	48.65	50.96
Department Sales and Services	4.17	5.54	4.81	4.43	4.50	7.08
Special Funding Initiative	.45	.46	.04	.02	.	.
Research Consortium	.25	.26	.28	.27	.24	.22
Federal Stimulus Funding	.	.	.	4.44	1.12	.
Total of Sources	144.34	161.56	185.75	200.37	250.80	263.29
% Change	7%	12%	15%	8%	25%	5%

¹ Beginning in FY 2011, Contracts and Grants includes both personal and non-personal services (includes financial aid). Prior to FY 2011, only personal services was included.

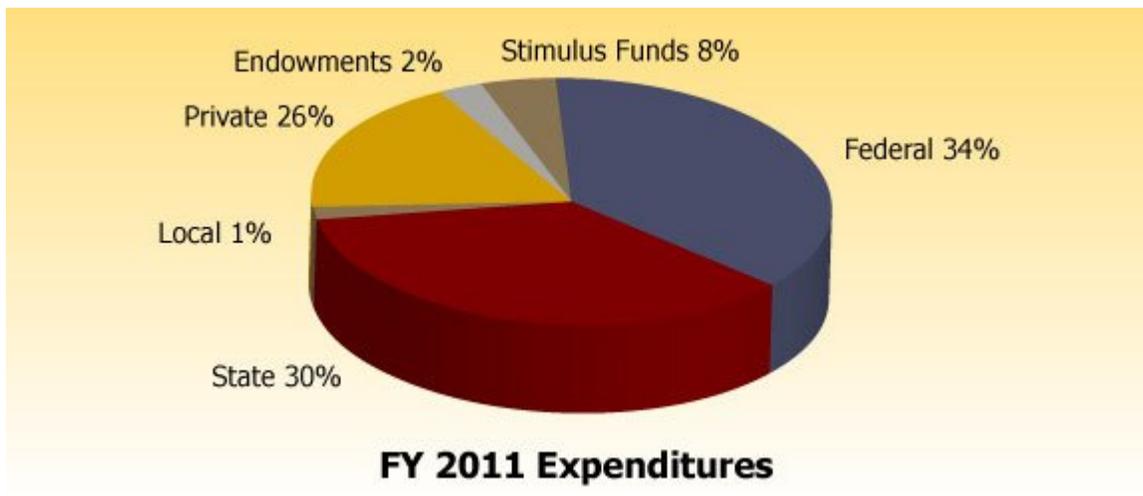
Highlights

- Only 28% of KSU's general operating funds were appropriated from the state of Georgia's budget; less than half came from tuition; and revenues from grants and contracts constituted almost 20% in FY 2012.
- Annual state appropriations have consistently decreased over the last three years, after reaching a high in FY 2009.
- Over the past five years, grant and contracts revenues have increased steadily.

- The faculty's minority representation is well distributed across the instructional departments and colleges.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Grants and Contracts



Sources	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	5-Year \$Change
Federal	\$2,378,245	\$2,539,804	\$2,796,968	\$2,991,665	\$3,709,017	\$5,080,244	\$2,701,999
State	\$1,328,124	\$1,649,133	\$1,811,950	\$1,998,375	\$3,677,268	\$4,416,820	\$3,088,696
Other	\$1,610,250	\$1,963,069	\$1,651,363	\$1,988,389	\$2,665,680	\$5,321,363	\$3,711,113
Total	\$5,316,619	\$6,152,006	\$6,260,281	\$6,978,429	\$10,051,965	\$14,818,427	\$9,501,808

¹ Federal includes Stimulus Funds.

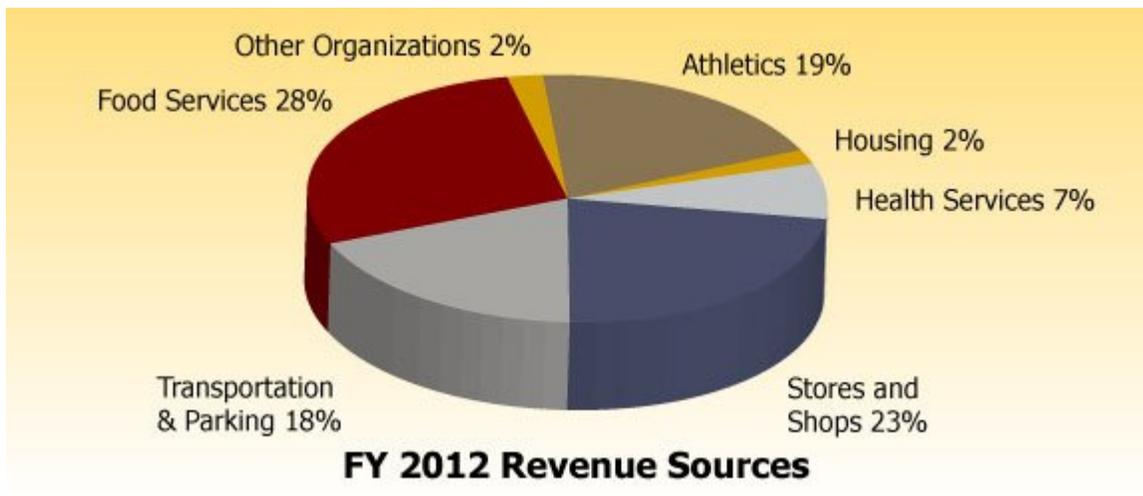
² Other consists of local and private sources as well as endowments.

Highlights

- Almost three quarters (72%) of the growth in sponsored program activity has come from non-federal grants and contracts.
- Less than \$4 out of every \$10 in sponsored program expenditures were in federally funded projects in FY 2011.

KSU 2011-2012 Fact Book

Auxiliary Services Revenues



Auxiliary Unit	FY 2012 \$ Revenues	% Total
Food Services	\$12,369,674	28%
Stores and Shops	\$10,293,261	23%
Athletics	\$8,360,151	19%
Transportation and Parking	\$8,210,829	18%
Health Services	\$3,069,453	7%
Housing	\$1,095,268	2%
Other Organizations	\$1,085,497	2%
Total	\$44,484,133	100%

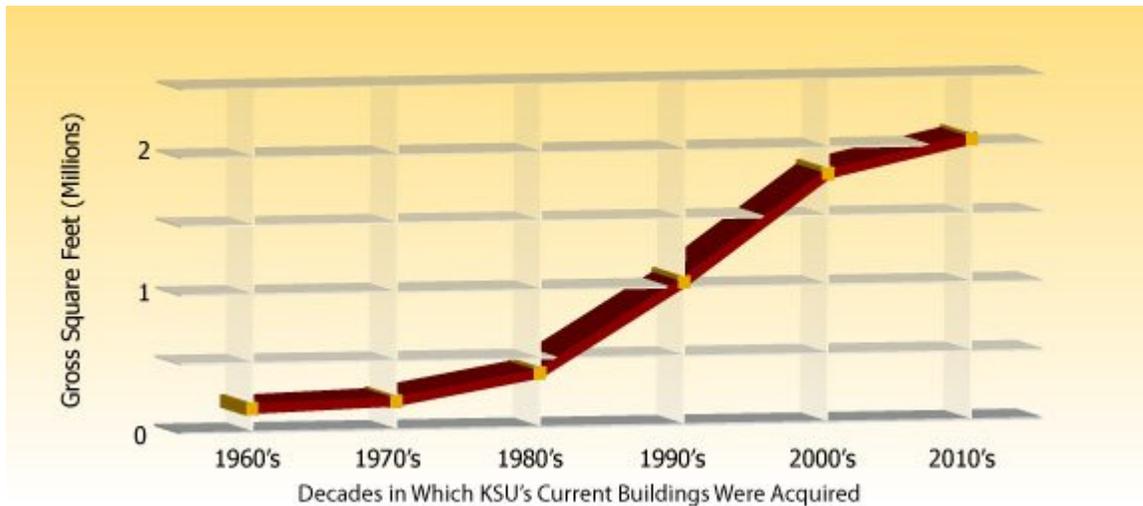
¹ Percent totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Highlights

- Food Services revenue is largest source (28%) of total Auxiliary revenue due to the implementation of the undergraduate student mandatory meal plan program.
- Stores and Shops, Athletics and Transportation and Parking are responsible for more than half (60%) of the remaining revenue.

KSU 2011-2012 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	243,167	2,039,526	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. The percentage increase from the 1990s to 2010 was over 95%.
- 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.
- In 2010, the largest new acquisition square footage almost doubled since the 1980s.

KSU 2011-2012 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
Chastain Pointe	87,218	1995	2003
Science Building	104,336	1995	1995
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
ROTC and Auxiliary Services	3,117	2003	2005
English Addition	67,267	2003	2003
Student Rec. and Wellness Addition	15,575	2005	2005
Social Science Classroom Bldg.	162,595	2005	2005
KSU Performance Hall	31,970	2006	2006
Bowen Building	6,886	2008	2008
Wilson Annex	17,937	2008	2009
Commons Dining Hall	51,767	2008	2009
Prillaman Health Sciences	191,556	2008	2010

Hitting And Pitching Building	4,147	2009	2009
Owl's Nest	15,901	2009	2009
Lab Addition to Science Bldg	51,611	2010	2010
Student Housing	Beds	Year Built	Year Acquired
KSU Place	552	1984	2002
University Place	700	2002	2002
University Village Phase I + II	878	2003	2004
University Village Phase III	914	2007	2008
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