

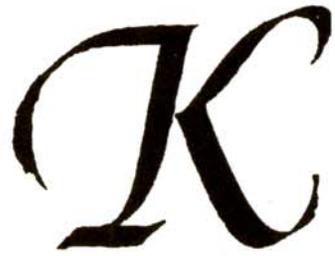


KENNESAW
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FACT
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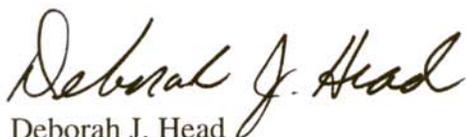
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The availability of basic information and trends concerning the operation of the college is vitally important to planning, evaluation, and administration at all levels of the institution. At Kennesaw State, numerous departments and individuals are directly responsible for maintaining data files and conducting routine and special purpose analyses of institutional records that are useful for their purposes. However, the college's 1986 institutional self-study for reaccreditation documented a vital need for the compilation of basic facts and trends from the diverse information resources into a single condensed, and comprehensive document. This ninth edition of the **Kennesaw State College Fact Book** is intended to respond to that need and enhance the college's efforts to advance institutional effectiveness.

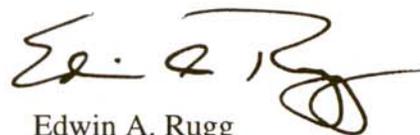
The **Fact Book** is intended to give a comprehensive overview of basic information about most aspects of the college. Where possible, trends over the last five years have been identified. Graphic as well as tabular approaches have been used to capture selected data, and interpretations of the data are highlighted extensively throughout the document to facilitate and enrich understanding of the facts and figures. In future editions, these analyses will be expanded and extended. Your suggestions and comments as to how that should be done to improve your use of the **Fact Book** would be welcomed and are invited.

Appreciation must be expressed to the numerous staff at Kennesaw State who took time to provide valuable information and services upon repeated requests. The Administrative Computer Services Department under the direction of Randy Goltz generously produced report after report to help assimilate information. Dr. Joe Kelly of the Instructional Resource Center, contributed countless hours and outstanding service in the final production of camera-ready copy through the desk-top publishing capabilities of the IRC. A special thanks to Catherine Spotts and Sherry Wright, in the office of Institutional Research and Academic Support Services who assumed the responsibility of not only entering and proofing data, but also of checking and double checking the entries. And, last but not least, thanks to all the the contributors! Without your continued support and careful attention to keeping detailed and accurate records, this compilation of institutional information would not have been possible.

Again, we welcome your reactions to and critiques of this ninth edition.



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



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KENNESAW STATE COLLEGE FACT BOOK

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GENERAL
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HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS OF KENNESAW STATE COLLEGE

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Kennesaw State College is a dynamic, developing senior college in the University System of Georgia, responding to the needs of the northwest region of the state for accessible, relevant and high-quality undergraduate, graduate and public-service programs.

Grounded in the liberal arts tradition, the academic programs of the college offer opportunities for concentrated study in the arts, the humanities, the sciences and the professional fields of business, education, health and social services. Enrichment programs and support services enhance the collegiate experience, help students achieve their personal and professional goals, and promote lifelong learning.

Committed to providing an inviting and supportive learning environment, Kennesaw State College values and promotes excellence in its central missions of teaching and service. Scholarly activity and research are encouraged in support of these aims and to further professional development. The campus community provides a stimulating and challenging atmosphere, that fosters critical thinking, social responsibility and an understanding of differences among people and ideas.

Kennesaw State College aspires to be a model senior college, respected for its contributions to excellence in education, the realization of personal potential and the improvement of the quality of life in the communities it serves. The institutional goals of the college supporting these principal missions of teaching, learning and service are as follows:

- Offer collegiate programs, courses of study and services that are of high quality and that prepare people well for the pursuit of their personal and professional goals.

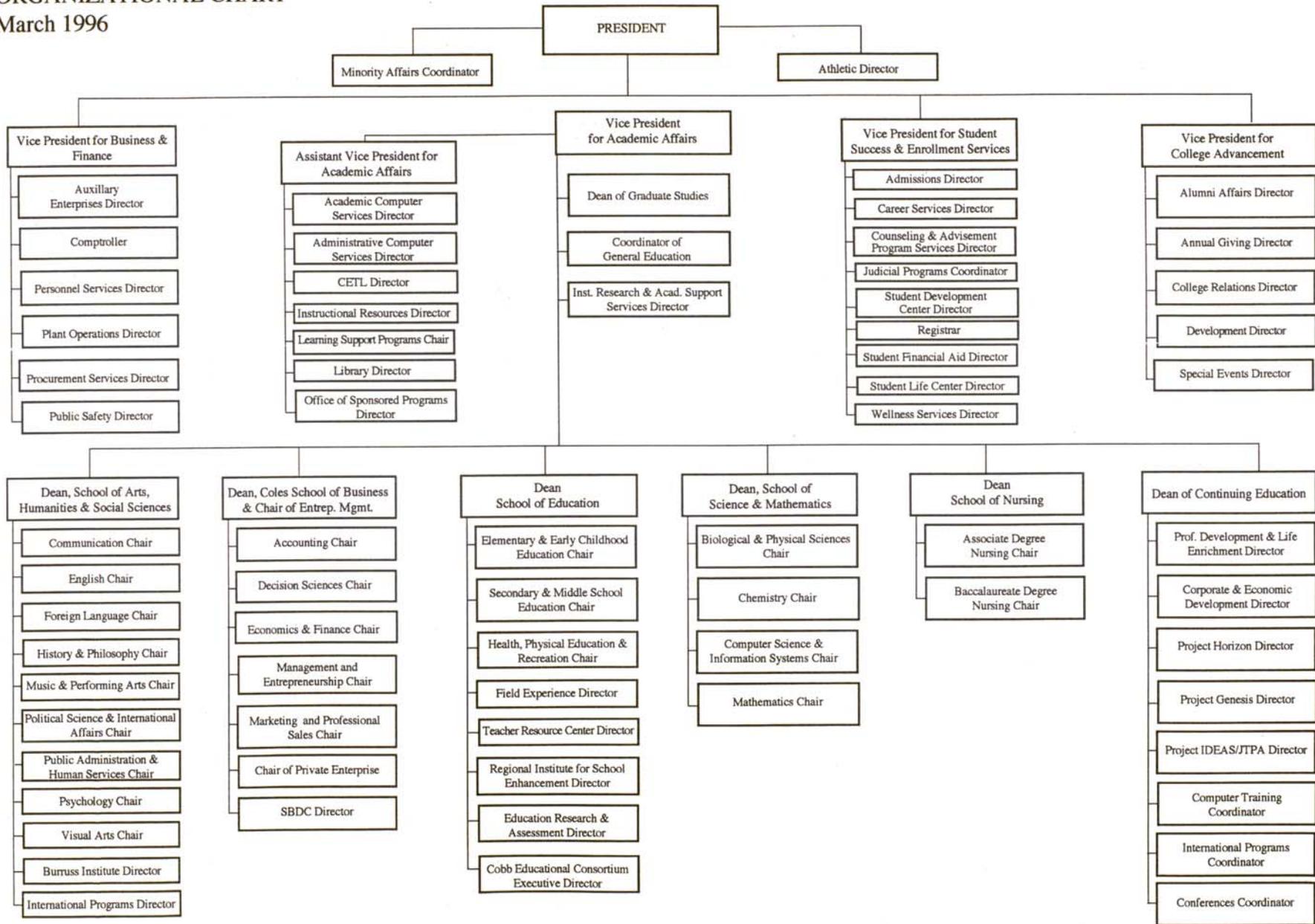
- Offer a broad educational experience grounded in the liberal arts tradition, in which personal growth occurs outside as well as inside the classroom.
- Maintain a strong record of excellence in teaching and learning.
- Demonstrate genuine concern for all people and for their personal development.
- Be service-oriented and responsive to the needs of the communities served.
- Remain a dynamic organization that continuously evolves and responds to needed change.
- Have an inviting campus environment.
- Be a leader among peer institutions.



ACCREDITATION

Kennesaw State College is fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools as a baccalaureate-level and graduate-level institution. The Coles School of Business earned full accreditation at both the undergraduate and graduate levels by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business. The advanced and basic teacher education programs are accredited by the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education. The music program is fully accredited by the National Association of Schools of Music. Both the associate program in nursing and the baccalaureate program are approved by the Georgia Board of Nursing and accredited by the National League for Nursing. The Department of Chemistry's full accreditation by the American Chemical Society allows the department to offer ACS certified degrees.

KENNESAW STATE COLLEGE
 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
 March 1996



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STUDENT
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STUDENT INFORMATION

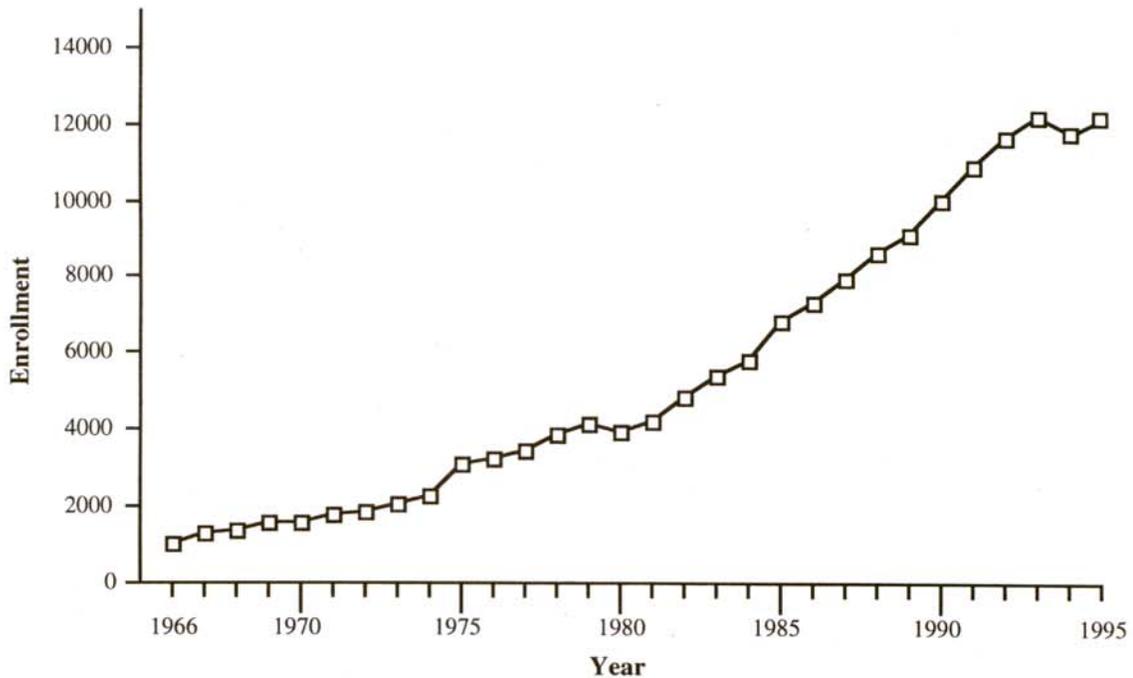
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FALL QUARTER ENROLLMENTS SINCE 1966

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

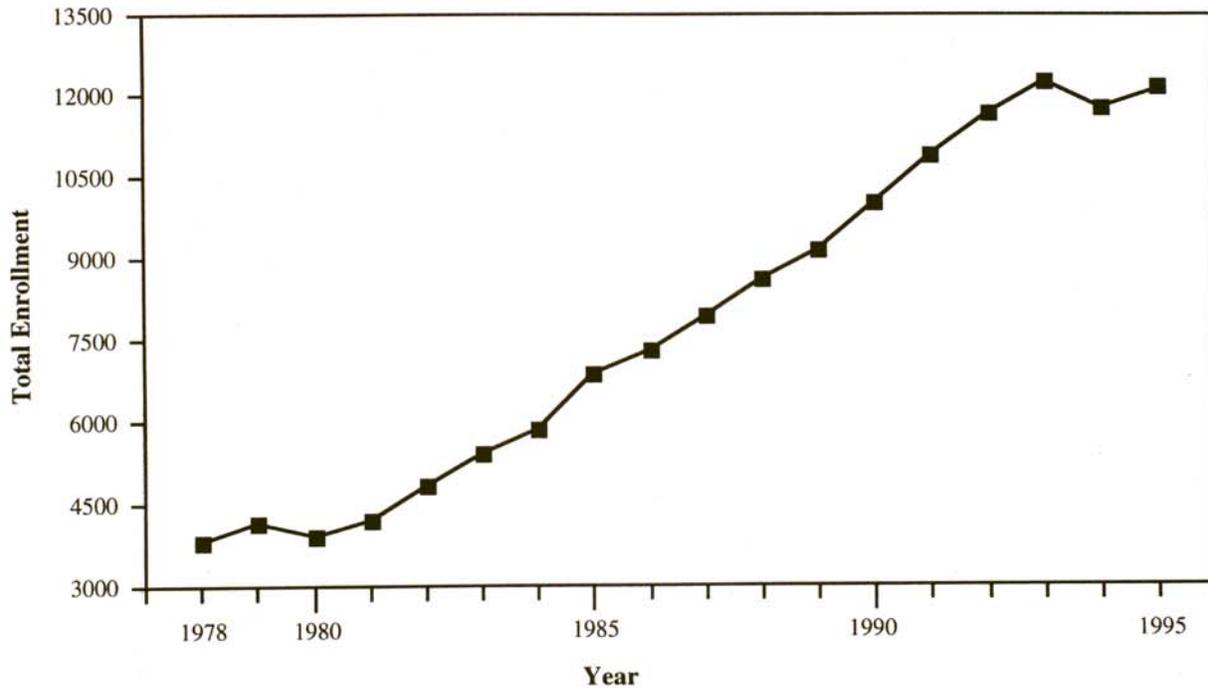
ENROLLMENT TREND FALL 1966 - FALL 1995



HIGHLIGHTS

- With the exception of only two years in the last 28, Kennesaw State College has experienced constant growth in enrollment since its founding in 1966.
- From 1966 to 1995, Kennesaw State College's enrollment grew by over 10,900 students or 1093%.
- Roughly two-thirds of the college's growth since its founding occurred in the 1980s; fall enrollment grew by over 5,234 or 76% since 1985.
- The college took steps to slow the rate of growth in the early 1990s in response to funding cutbacks related to the recession and restricted resources.

SENIOR COLLEGE ENROLLMENT HISTORY SINCE 1978

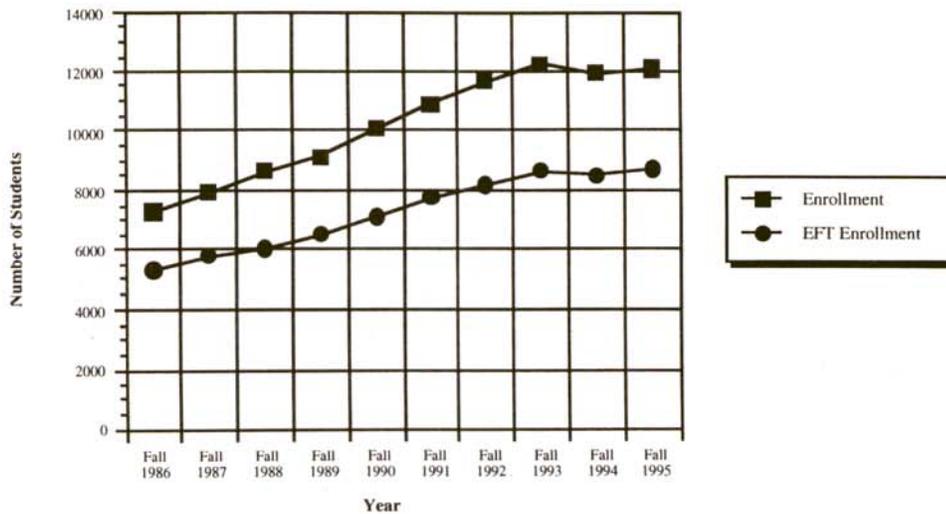


1991-1995 FALL QUARTER ENROLLMENT COMPARISONS							
Enrollment	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Undergraduate	9,826	10,471	11,008	10,878	11,113	1,287	13%
Graduate	1,087	1,199	1,265	1,037	987	(100)	(9%)
TOTAL	10,913	11,670	12,273	11,915	12,100	1,187	11%
Annual % Change	9%	7%	5%	(3%)	2%		

HIGHLIGHTS

- Undergraduate enrollment grew 13% over the last five years with increases each year, until fall 1994 when several factors contributed to an enrollment decline; however, enrollment showed signs of recovery and stability in the fall of 1995.
- The graduate programs initiated in 1985 continued to grow each fall until 1994, when the post-baccalaureate program in education was discontinued, causing a significant decrease.

TEN YEAR ENROLLMENT PROFILE



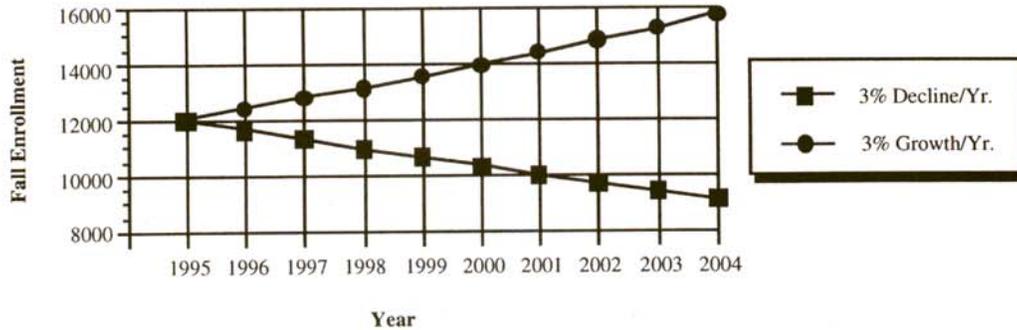
KSC 10-YEAR ENROLLMENT PROFILE 1986-1995

	Fall 1986	Fall 1987	Fall 1988	Fall 1989	Fall 1990	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	10- YR # CHG	10- YR % CHG
Enrollment	7,296	7,946	8,614	9,140	10,030	10,913	11,670	12,273	11,915	12,100	4,804	66%
EFT Enrollment	5,361	5,785	6,071	6,474	7,110	7,773	8,200	8,606	8,501	8,727	3,660	68%
Credit Hours	82,125	88,450	93,130	99,245	108,868	119,119	123,024	129,108	127,526	130,916	48,791	59%
EFT Students FT Faculty	29/1	28/1	27/1	25/1	27/1	27/1	26/1	25/1	24/1	24/1		(-17%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Over the last ten years, Kennesaw State's enrollment has shown substantial growth in headcount, equivalent full time and credit hours. Fall 1995 had the largest EFT in the history of the college.
- Despite the growth in the number of students, the faculty to equivalent full-time (EFT) student ratio improved over the last four years.

RANGE OF LIKELY FALL ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS



	3% Decline/Yr	3% Growth/Yr
Actual Fall 1995	12,100	12,100
Projected Fall 1996	11,737	12,463
Projected Fall 1997	11,385	12,837
Projected Fall 1998	11,043	13,222
Projected Fall 1999	10,712	13,619
Projected Fall 2000	10,391	14,027
Projected Fall 2001	10,079	14,448
Projected Fall 2002	9,777	14,881
Projected Fall 2003	9,483	15,328
Projected Fall 2004	9,199	15,788

HIGHLIGHTS

- In the early 1990s, KSC raised admission standards to slow its rate of growth in a time of restricted and reduced resources.
- New directions established by a new chancellor and the Regents in 1994-95 will lead to a refocused mission and raised admission standards; additional enrollment declines are anticipated.
- Growth of the population in the college's immediate vicinity and new graduate programs could offset other enrollment declines; the likely projections for future enrollment now appear to be in the +3 to -3% ranges annually.

**KSC IS GROWING TOWARD
AN URBAN UNIVERSITY'S
DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS**

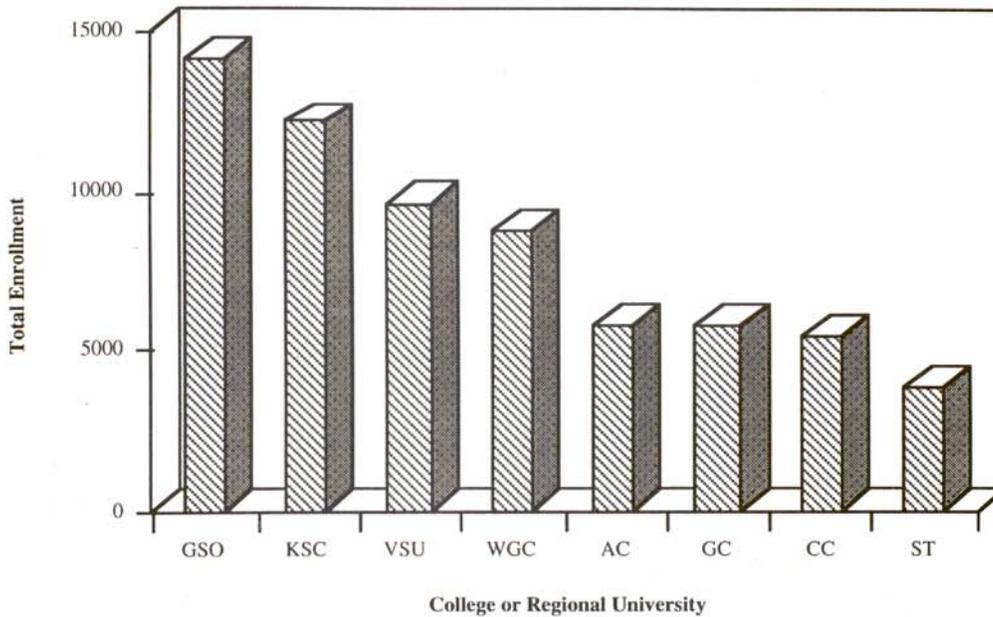
Fall 1995 Student Category	GSO (Traditional Residential)		GSU (Urban Commuter)		KSC (Metro Commuter)	
		% of Total		% of Total		% of Total
Freshmen	5,334	43%	3,333	21%	3,321	31%
Sophomores	2,270	19%	2,497	16%	2,325	21%
Juniors	2,025	17%	3,235	21%	2,089	20%
Seniors	2,622	21%	6,650	42%	2,972	28%
Subtotal	12,251	100%	15,715	100%	10,707	100%
Lower Division	7,703	62%	5,857	37%	5,730	53%
Upper Division	4,647	38%	9,885	63%	5,061	47%
Subtotal	12,350	100%	15,742	100%	10,791	100%
Undergraduates	12,350	87%	15,742	65%	10,791	89%
Graduates	1,680	12%	7,467	30%	987	8%
Other/Transients	127	1%	1,107	5%	322	3%
TOTAL	14,157	100%	24,316	100%	12,100	100%

GSO = Georgia Southern University
 GSU = Georgia State University
 KSC = Kennesaw State College

HIGHLIGHTS

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

ENROLLMENT COMPARISON OF SELECTED SISTER INSTITUTIONS



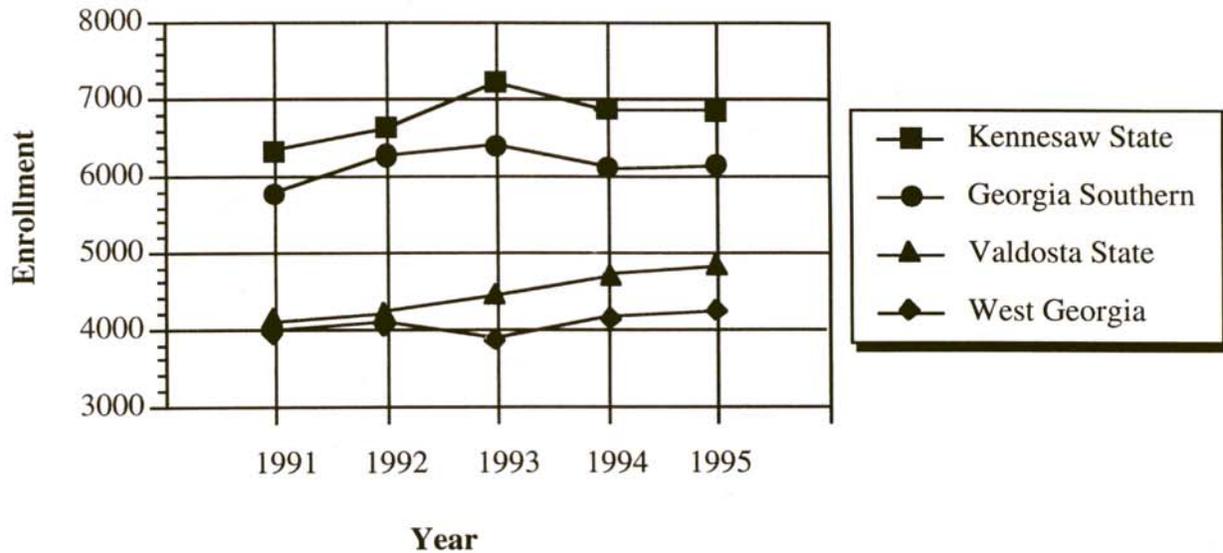
FALL 1995 ENROLLMENT COMPARISONS

	Total Enrollment	EFT	Graduate Enrollment	Upper Division	Total New Students
Georgia Southern University	14,157	13,086	1,680	4,647	4,015
Kennesaw State College	12,100	8,727	987	5,061	2,887
Valdosta State University	9,585	8,351	1,441	3,678	2,740
West Georgia College	8,650	6,861	2,424	2,393	2,449
Augusta College	5,759	4,483	885	1,748	1,663
Georgia College	5,710	4,668	1,187	2,267	1,590
Columbus College	5,464	4,292	754	1,903	1,317
Southern Tech	3,841	2,828	574	1,639	847

HIGHLIGHTS

- Kennesaw State is clearly the largest of the senior colleges in headcount and equivalent full-time (EFT).
- KSC's distribution of enrollment is comparable to that of the regional universities in Georgia.

SUMMER QUARTER ENROLLMENT COMPARISONS AMONG SELECTED SISTER INSTITUTIONS

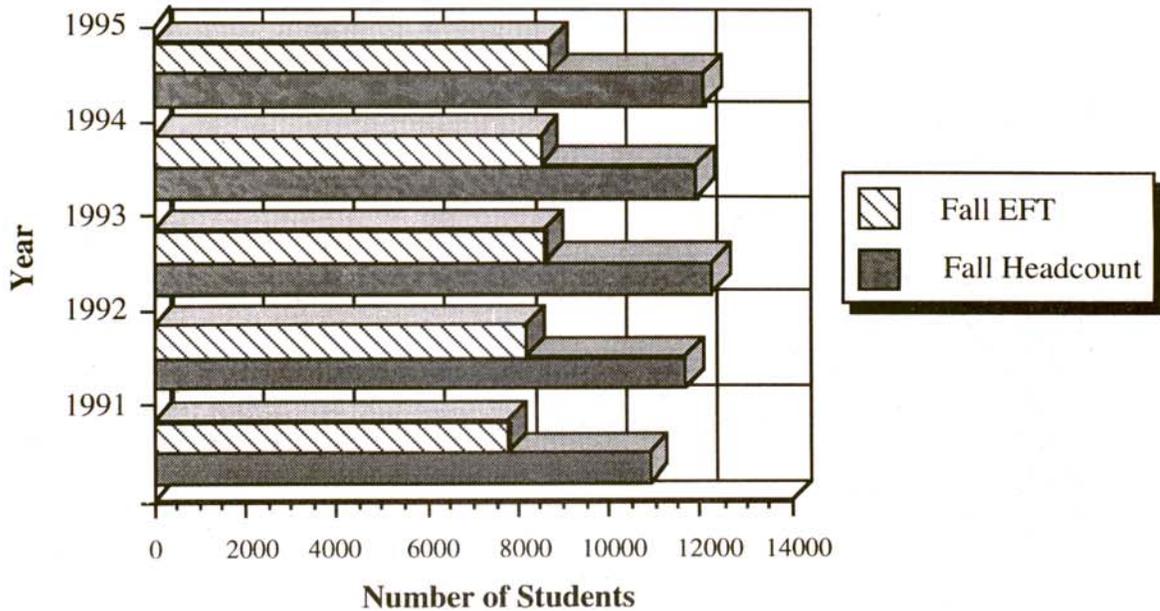


INSTITUTIONS	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<i>Kennesaw State</i>	6,327	6,633	7,240	6,882	6,875
Georgia Southern	5,787	6,283	6,402	6,123	6,169
Valdosta State	4,159	4,223	4,459	4,697	4,786
West Georgia	3,962	4,046	3,867	4,140	4,295
Augusta	2,932	2,985	2,885	3,031	2,848
Georgia College	2,804	2,768	2,769	2,896	2,876
Columbus	2,566	2,846	3,012	3,099	3,100
Clayton State	2,228	2,458	2,471	2,337	2,702
Armstrong State	2,202	2,363	2,430	2,499	2,505
Southern Tech	2,041	2,033	2,097	2,125	2,126

HIGHLIGHTS

- Over the past five years, KSC has consistently maintained the largest summer enrollment among senior colleges and regional universities in the state, even with a 5% decline in Summer 1994 and no greater in Summer 1995.
- KSC's metropolitan Atlanta location yields a large summer enrollment, clearly demonstrating that it is a four-quarter institution which attracts students throughout the year.

HEADCOUNT AND EFT ENROLLMENT: FALL QUARTERS 1991-1995



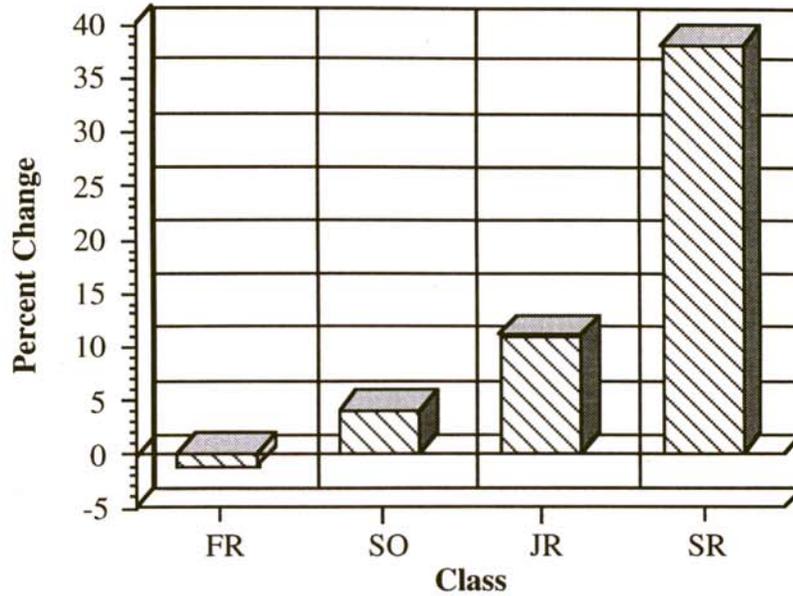
HEADCOUNT AND EFT ENROLLMENT COMPARISONS							
Type	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Total Headcount	10,913	11,670	12,273	11,915	12,100	1,187	11%
Headcount(% Change)	9%	7%	5%	(3%)	2%		
Total EFT*	7,773	8,200	8,606	8,501	8,727	954	12%
EFT(% Change)	9%	5%	5%	(1%)	3%		

*EFT - The University System of Georgia definition: Equivalent full-time enrollment converts the number of enrolled students, full- and part-time into an equivalent number of full-time students. It is calculated by dividing the total undergraduate hours taken by all students during the quarter by 15 and graduate hours by 12.

HIGHLIGHT

- Equivalent Full-time (EFT) enrollment has grown at basically the same rate as headcount enrollment over the last five years.
- The Fall 1995 EFT enrollment was the largest ever in the college's history perhaps as a reflection of the maturation of the institution.

ENROLLMENT GROWTH REFLECTS MATURATION OF UPPER DIVISION PROGRAMS

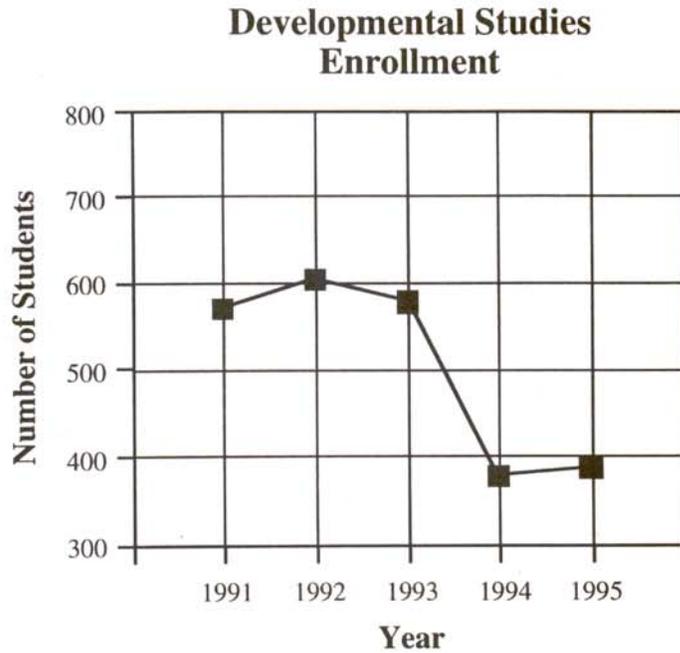


DEGREE-SEEKING STUDENTS: FALL 1991 - FALL 1995							
Classification	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Freshmen	2,743	2,901	2,809	2,622	2,708	(35)	(1%)
Sophomores	2,228	2,324	2,411	2,349	2,325	97	4%
Juniors	1,881	1,994	2,136	2,130	2,089	208	11%
Seniors	2,152	2,395	2,705	2,887	2,972	820	38%
Total Undergraduates	9,004	9,614	10,061	9,988	10,094	1,090	12%
Annual % Change	10%	9%	7%	(1%)	1%		

HIGHLIGHTS

- The freshmen pool showed a slight decline over five years, compared with the other classifications.
- The most impressive growth was in the upper division, where juniors and seniors combined increased approximately 25%.
- The rate of growth was significantly higher at the junior and senior levels indicating improved retention of upper-level students as well as increased recruitment of readmission, transfer and nontraditional students.

NON-DEGREE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT ENROLLMENT OVER FIVE YEARS



NON-DEGREE ENROLLMENT: FALL 1991- 1995							
Undergraduate Classification	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	5-Year Change	5-Year % Change
Dev. Studies	570	602	578	379	390	(180)	(32%)
Academic Assistance ¹	-	-	-	174	223	-	-
JETS ²	15	7	39	57	84	69	460%
Transient	86	77	111	82	112	26	30%
All Other	151	171	219	198	210	59	39%
TOTAL	822	857	947	890	1,019	197	24%
Annual % Change	(8%)	4%	11%	(6%)	14%		

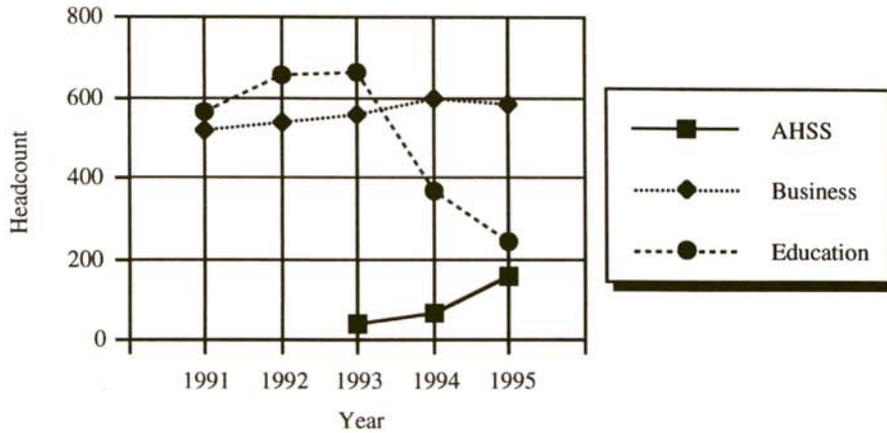
¹Academic Assistance and Developmental Studies students are under the Department of Learning Support Programs. Up until 1994, both types of student were counted under the Developmental Studies category.

²JETS are Joint Enrollment Twelfth Grade Students

HIGHLIGHTS

- Conscientious efforts to reduce developmental studies enrollments began in 1986 with raised admissions standards. By 1991, the goal of maintaining approximately 600 students was attained. With the classification changes that occurred in 1994, “true” developmental studies enrollment fell to 3% of the student body.
- JETS showed a dramatic increase due largely to the Governor’s initiatives supporting post-secondary options for high school students.

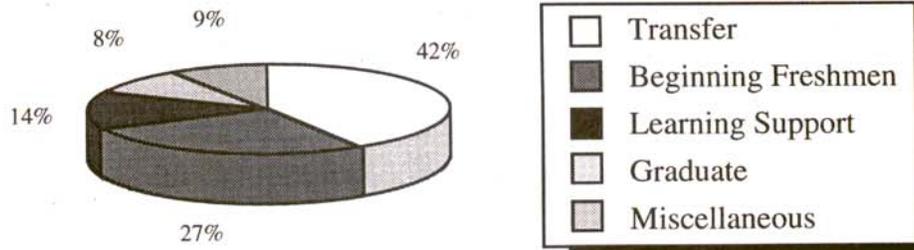
GRADUATE ENROLLMENT DISTRIBUTION



DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATE ENROLLMENT							
Area	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences							
Master of Professional Writing					51	-	-
Master of Public Administration			38	64	99	-	-
Non-degree			4	5	7	-	-
Total AHSS			42	69	157	-	-
Business							
MBA	507	511	481	511	452	(55)	(11%)
MBA for Experienced Professionals			50	58	52	-	-
MBA-EP for Physicians					30	-	-
Master of Accounting			10	14	29	-	-
Non-degree	15	29	17	14	20	5	33%
Total Business	522	540	558	597	583	61	12%
Education							
MED	81	87	112	97	92	11	14%
Non-degree*	484	572	553	274	155	(329)	(68%)
Total Education	565	659	665	371	247	(318)	(56%)
Total Graduate	1,087	1,199	1,265	1,037	987	(100)	(9%)
Annual % Change	23%	10%	6%	(18%)	(5%)		

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

NEW STUDENT ENROLLMENT: FALL QUARTERS 1991 - 1995



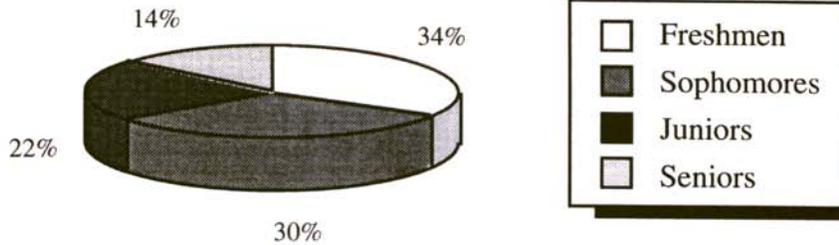
NEW STUDENT ENROLLMENT COMPARISONS							
Classification	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	376	433	412	411	413	37	10%
Beginning Freshmen	679	719	780	757	787	108	16%
Transfer Students	1,053	1,142	1,071	1,058	1,193	140	13%
JETS*	10	6	31	53	72	62	620%
Transients	48	48	73	57	75	27	56%
Other	68	80	123	115	105	37	54%
Graduates	293	321	296	176	242	(51)	(17%)
TOTAL	2,527	2,749	2,786	2,627	2,887	360	14%
Annual % Change	2%	9%	1%	(6%)	10%		

*Joint Enrollment Twelfth Grade Students

HIGHLIGHTS

- The largest group of new students each year is undergraduate transfers. If Learning Support and Beginning Freshmen categories are combined, the beginning student category is the largest group of new students.
- The combined growth rate of beginning freshmen and learning support is larger than that of the transfers, partly as a result of raised admissions standards for transfer students.
- New students comprised from 22 to 25% of the total fall enrollment during the past five years.

NEW TRANSFER STUDENTS BY ENTERING CLASSIFICATION



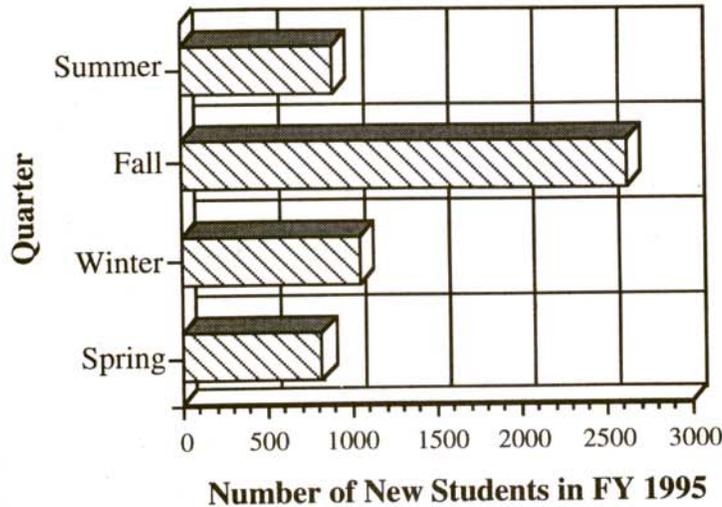
Transfers 1995

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW TRANSFERS							
Classification	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Freshmen	421	442	334	270	401	(20)	(5%)
Sophomores	328	335	368	361	363	28	8%
Juniors	198	228	240	262	260	62	31%
Seniors	99	104	136	169	169	70	71%
Total Transfers	1,053	1,142	1,071	1,058	1,193	140	13%
Annual % Change	7%	8%	(6%)	(1%)	13%		

HIGHLIGHTS

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

QUARTERLY ENROLLMENT OF NEW STUDENTS



FISCAL YEARS COMPARISONS: TOTAL NEW STUDENTS ENROLLED							
Quarters	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Summer	1,124	1,096	1,096	1,171	900	(224)	(20%)
Fall	2,469	2,527	2,749	2,786	2,627	158	6%
Winter	1,139	1,214	1,163	1,080	1,056	(83)	(7%)
Spring	961	953	1,004	805	832	(129)	(13%)
TOTAL	5,693	5,790	6,012	5,842	5,415	(278)	(5%)
Annual % Change	9%	2%	4%	(3%)	(7%)		

HIGHLIGHTS

- Unlike a traditional residential campus that attracts most of its students in the fall, Kennesaw State attracts more than half of its new students each year in the other three quarters.
- There was a significant increase of new students in FY 90-91 which historically occurs in times of economic recession. As with most KSC enrollments during the last few quarters, KSC experienced a decline in the total number of new students during the last two years.

WINTER QUARTER ENROLLMENTS

TOTAL WINTER ENROLLMENT							
	Winter 1992	Winter 1993	Winter 1994	Winter 1995	Winter 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	496	475	499	464	502	6	1%
Freshmen	2,415	2,351	2,294	2,188	2,241	(174)	(7%)
Sophomores	2,161	2,313	2,375	2,327	2,310	149	7%
Juniors	1,947	2,079	2,081	2,069	2,115	168	9%
Seniors	2,279	2,561	2,790	3,032	3,077	798	35%
Graduates	1,108	1,268	1,239	1,069	1,089	(19)	(2%)
All Other	221	228	262	315	365	144	65%
Headcount	10,627	11,275	11,540	11,464	11,699	1,072	10%
Annual % Chg	10%	6%	2%	(1%)	2%		
EFT	7,527	7,956	8,162	8,221	8,483	956	13%

NEW STUDENT ENROLLMENT							
	Winter 1992	Winter 1993	Winter 1994	Winter 1995	Winter 1996	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	171	149	167	151	150	(21)	(12%)
Beg. Freshmen	147	97	121	118	114	(33)	(22%)
Transfer Fresh.	260	217	181	151	164	(96)	(37%)
Sophomores	148	136	145	146	156	8	5%
Juniors	112	110	114	120	119	7	6%
Seniors	68	81	67	80	92	24	35%
Graduates	211	280	202	189	243	32	15%
All Other	97	93	83	101	110	4	4%
TOTAL	1,214	1,163	1,080	1,056	1,148	(66)	(5%)
Annual % Chg	7%	(4%)	(7%)	(2%)	9%		

HIGHLIGHTS

- Plans to slow the rate of enrollment growth at the college were reflected in enrollment trends for winter quarter during the last three years.
- Equivalent full-time enrollment grew at a slightly higher rate than actual headcount.

SPRING QUARTER ENROLLMENTS

TOTAL SPRING ENROLLMENT							
	Spring 1991	Spring 1992	Spring 1993	Spring 1994	Spring 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	392	344	353	339	343	(49)	(13%)
Freshmen	2,053	2,181	2,234	2,046	2,012	(4)	(2%)
Sophomores	1,929	2,058	2,188	2,205	2,136	207	11%
Juniors	1,760	1,928	2,067	2,039	2,009	249	14%
Seniors	2,043	2,365	2,712	2,934	3,073	1,030	50%
Graduates	946	1,057	1,242	1,167	1,009	63	7%
All Other	181	240	205	269	301	120	66%
Headcount	9,304	10,173	11,001	10,999	10,883	1,579	17%
Annual % Chg	9%	9%	8%	0%	(1%)		
EFT	6,405	7,101	7,622	7,707	7,684	1,279	20%

NEW STUDENT ENROLLMENT							
	Spring 1991	Spring 1992	Spring 1993	Spring 1994	Spring 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	154	126	132	128	126	(28)	(18)%
Beg. Freshmen	73	76	74	73	74	1	1%
Transfer Fresh.	229	211	218	147	156	(73)	(32%)
Sophomores	110	140	112	113	119	9	8%
Juniors	81	81	96	95	90	9	11%
Seniors	48	62	78	65	66	18	38%
Graduates	196	159	210	76	107	(89)	(45%)
All Other	70	98	81	108	94	24	34%
TOTAL	961	953	1,004	805	832	(129)	(13%)
Annual % Chg	11%	(1%)	5%	(20%)	3		

HIGHLIGHTS

- Spring enrollments have generally experienced a large percentage growth over the last five years, but was the first quarter to show an enrollment decrease in 1994.
- Once again EFT enrollment grew at a rate larger than the headcount.

SUMMER QUARTER ENROLLMENTS

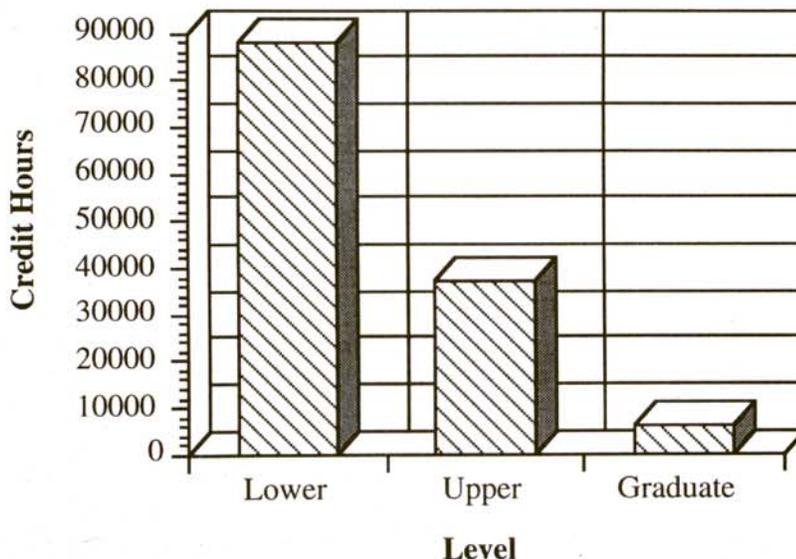
TOTAL SUMMER ENROLLMENT							
	Summer 1991	Summer 1992	Summer 1993	Summer 1994	Summer 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	212	203	204	151	209	(3)	(1%)
Freshmen	1,102	1,062	1,178	934	916	(186)	(17%)
Sophomores	1,056	1,081	1,163	1,111	1,097	41	4%
Juniors	1,077	1,135	1,168	1,213	1,195	118	11%
Seniors	1,462	1,667	1,891	1,996	2,131	669	46%
Graduates	820	856	1,028	871	778	(42)	(5%)
All Other	598	629	608	574	569	(29)	(5%)
Headcount	6,327	6,633	7,240	6,882	6,875	548	9%
Annual % Chg	12%	5%	9%	(5%)	0		
EFT	3,624	3,737	4,081	3,879	3,923	299	8%

NEW STUDENT ENROLLMENT							
	Summer 1991	Summer 1992	Summer 1993	Summer 1994	Summer 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	78	80	92	70	77	(1)	(1%)
Beg. Freshmen	64	57	66	63	68	4	6%
Transfer Fresh.	173	138	180	82	74	(99)	(57%)
Sophomores	75	80	89	72	81	6	8%
Juniors	58	63	67	71	74	16	28%
Seniors	39	47	52	57	56	17	44%
Graduates	200	178	191	93	14	(56)	(28%)
All Other	409	453	434	392	40	(8)	(2%)
TOTAL	1,096	1,096	1,171	900	97	(121)	(11%)
Annual % Chg	(2%)	0%	7%	(23%)	8		

HIGHLIGHTS

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

FALL CREDIT HOURS GENERATED

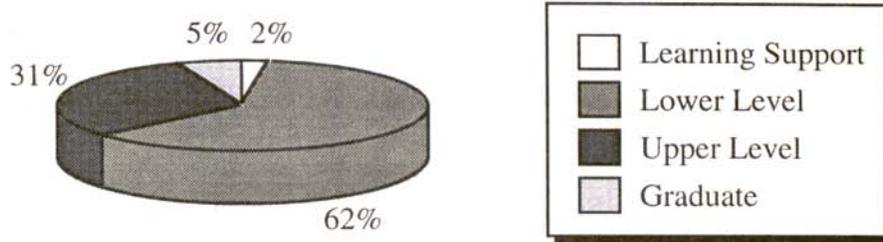


FALL CREDIT HOURS GENERATED 1991-1995							
Level	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Lower	77,722	79,743	85,533	85,104	87,959	10,237	13%
Upper	35,757	37,070	36,940	36,662	37,114	1,357	4%
Graduate	5,640	6,211	6,635	5,760	5,843	203	4%
TOTAL	119,119	123,024	129,108	127,756	130,916	11,797	10%
Annual % Change	10%	9%	3%	(1%)	2%		

HIGHLIGHTS

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

CREDIT HOURS GENERATED ANNUALLY



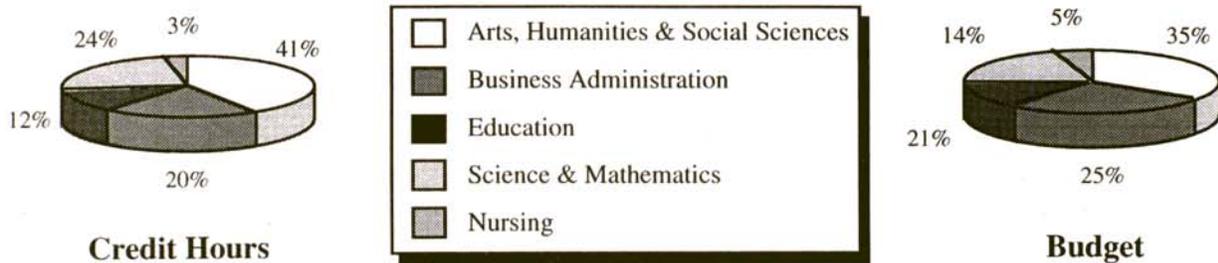
Distribution of Credit Hours Generated - 1995

FISCAL YEAR CREDIT HOURS GENERATED 1991-1995							
Level	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Learning Support	11,920	11,175	11,545	11,500	10,320	(1,600)	(13%)
Lower Level	211,361	234,695	242,830	257,894	257,899	46,538	22%
Upper Level	118,342	129,541	134,963	132,994	131,991	13,649	12%
Graduate	18,084	21,207	23,295	25,724	22,949	4,865	27%
TOTAL	359,707	396,618	412,633	428,112	423,159	63,452	18%
Annual # Chg.	32,266	36,911	16,015	15,479	(4,953)		
Annual % Chg.	10%	10%	4%	4%	(1%)		

HIGHLIGHTS

- KSC experienced a growth of over 50,000 credit hours of instruction, an 18% increase, over the past five years.
- Enrollment in the lower division and graduate courses showed the largest gains in credit hours produced.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INSTRUCTIONAL BUDGET EXPENSE AND CREDIT HOUR PRODUCTION BY SCHOOL

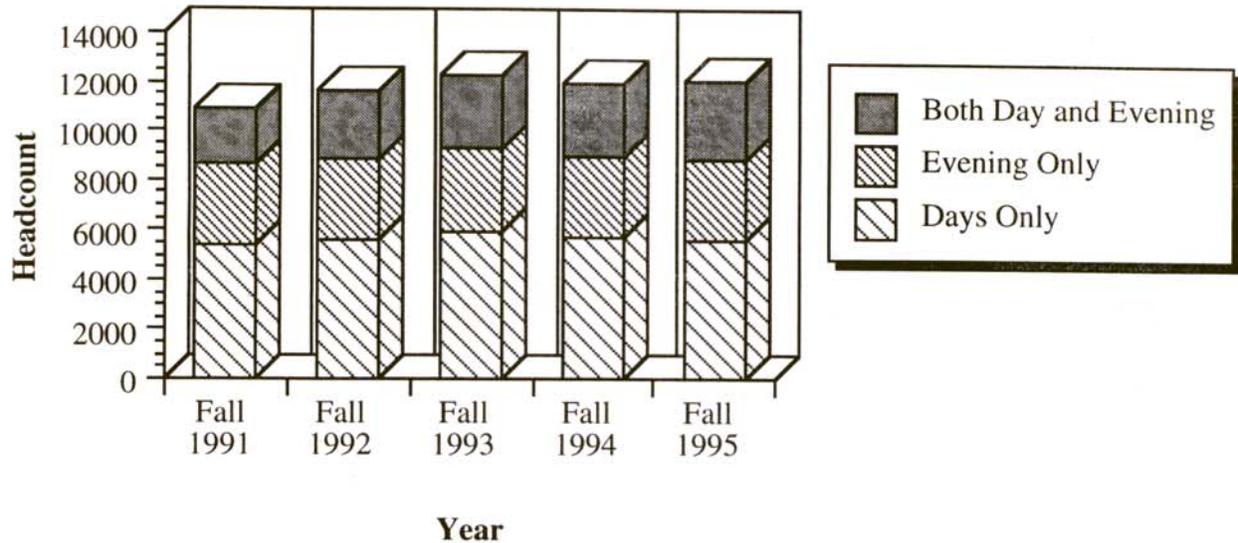


SCHOOL	% OF INSTRUCTIONAL BUDGET EXPENDED IN FY 1994-95	% OF CREDIT HOURS GENERATED IN FY 1994-95
Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences	35%	41%
Business Administration	25%	20%
Education	14%	12%
Nursing	5%	3%
Science & Mathematics	21%	24%
TOTAL	100%	100%

HIGHLIGHTS

- Each school's percent of the total instructional budget is somewhat similar to the percent of credit hours it generates. However, there appears to be a shift in the schools offering general education courses, as they seem to be generating an increasing number of hours.
- Caution is advised in interpreting these comparisons; even though greater weight is traditionally assigned to graduate and upper division instruction than lower division instruction, such weights were not applied to the percent of credit hours generated.

DAY AND EVENING ENROLLMENTS



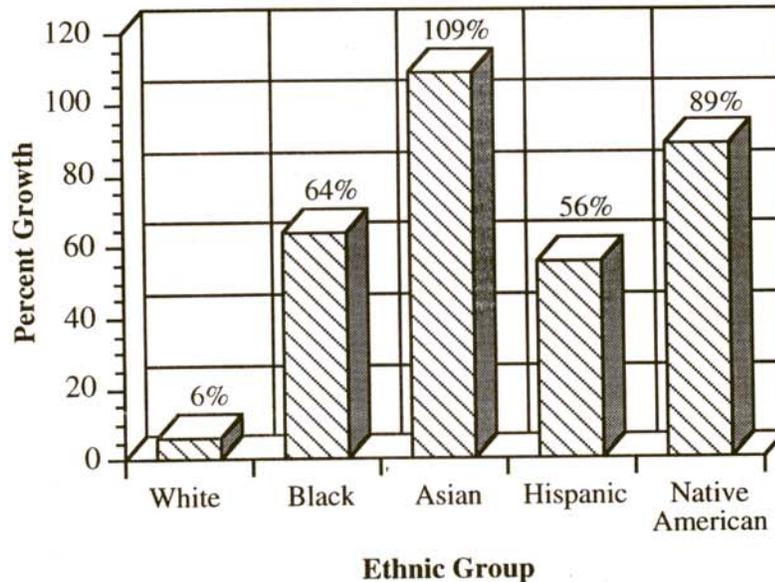
COMPARISON OF DAY-EVENING ENROLLMENTS: FALL 1991-1995

Category	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Day Only	5,363	5,578	5,964	5,707	5,549	186	4%
Evening Only	3,256	3,287	3,335	3,283	3,235	(21)	(1%)
Both Day & Evening	2,294	2,805	2,974	2,924	3,316	1,022	45%
TOTAL	10,913	11,670	12,273	11,915	12,100	1,187	11%

HIGHLIGHTS

- Day only enrollment has grown faster than night only enrollment over the last five years.
- The greatest growth, however, is in the number of students taking day and evening courses each fall; the large number of closed classes at registration may be a contributing factor here.
- Half (54% in the fall of 1995) of all students take at least one evening class.

FIVE-YEAR GROWTH IN MINORITY AND MAJORITY STUDENT ENROLLMENT

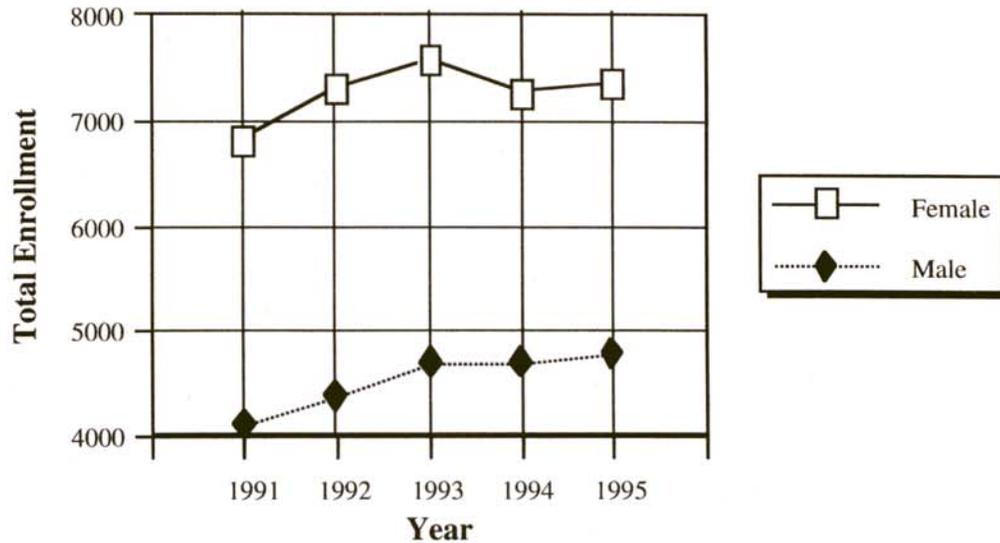


DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUP: FALL 1991- FALL 1995							
Ethnic Group	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
White	10,065	10,633	11,058	10,602	10,639	574	6%
Black	507	635	758	802	832	325	64%
Asian/Pacific Island	167	214	248	278	349	182	109%
Hispanic	147	157	172	180	229	82	56%
Native American	27	31	37	53	51	24	89%
TOTAL	10,913	11,670	12,273	11,915	12,100	1,187	11%

HIGHLIGHTS

- Over the last five years, minority student enrollment has grown faster than majority student enrollment for all major ethnic groups.
- Black students comprise 7% and the other minority groups combined comprise 5% of the headcount in fall 1995. In 1991 black students were only 5% of the student population.
- Minority student recruitment and retention efforts have succeeded in boosting minority enrollment beyond the growth rates of the majority population.

MALE AND FEMALE ENROLLMENT



DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER: FALL 1991- FALL 1995

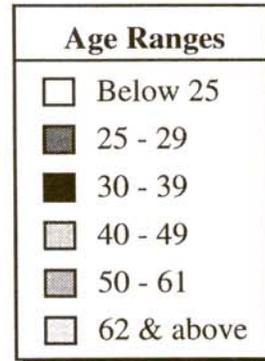
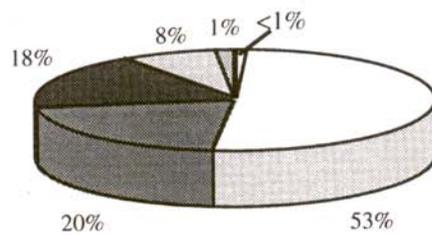
Gender	Fall 1991		Fall 1992		Fall 1993		Fall 1994		Fall 1995	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Female	6,820	62	7,295	63	7,562	62	7,245	61	7,330	61
Male	4,093	39	4,375	38	4,711	37	4,670	39	4,770	39
TOTAL	10,913		11,670		12,273		11,915		12,100	

Gender	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Female	510	8%
Male	577	14%

HIGHLIGHTS

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

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENT AGES: FALL 1995

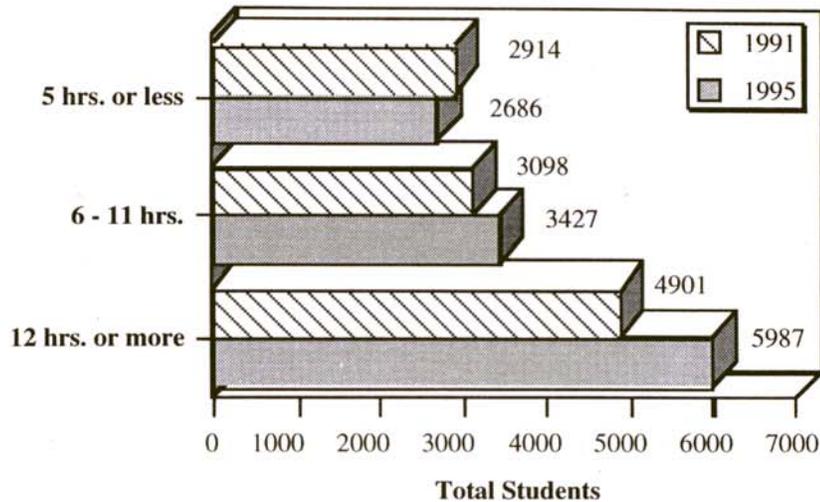


DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY AGE RANGES						
Age Range	Total Number	% of Total	Under-graduates	% of Under-graduates	Graduates	% of Graduates
Below 25	6,283	52%	6,222	56%	61	6%
25-29	2,478	20%	2,163	19%	315	32%
30-39	2,203	18%	1,842	17%	361	37%
40-49	938	8%	735	7%	203	21%
50-61	167	1%	124	1%	43	4%
62 & above	31	<1%	27	<1%	4	<1%
TOTAL	12,100		11,113		987	
Average Age	26		26		34	
Oldest Age	83		83		67	
Youngest Age	16		16		21	

HIGHLIGHTS

- As a commuter college, Kennesaw State attracts large numbers of nontraditional age students at all levels.
- Forty-four percent of the undergraduate student body can be considered nontraditional students by age.

STUDENT COURSE LOADS



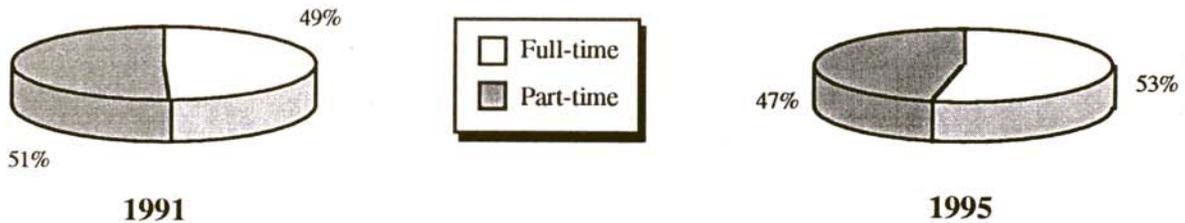
ENROLLMENT BY CREDIT HOURS							
Credit Hours	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
1-5	2,914	3,003	3,039	2,782	2,686	(228)	(8%)
6-11	3,098	3,512	3,649	3,399	3,427	329	11%
12-15	4,309	4,462	4,735	4,807	5,025	714	17%
16 +	592	693	850	927	962	370	63%
Totals	10,913	11,670	12,273	11,915	12,100	1,187	11%
Total Full-Time*	5,238	6,096	5,979	5,734	5,987	749	14%
Total Part-Time**	5,675	5,574	6,292	6,181	6,113	438	8%
Average Hours/Student:	11	11	11	11	11		

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

HIGHLIGHTS

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

UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT BY FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS



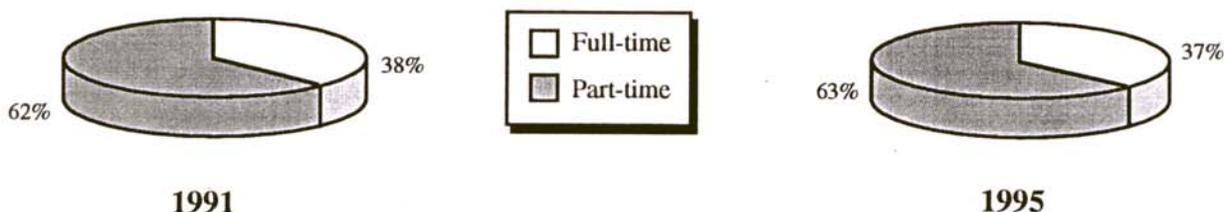
UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT STATUS							
Status	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Part-time (11 hrs or less)	5,000	5,421	5,565	5,737	5,175	175	4%
Annual % Change	2%	8%	3%	11%	(10%)		
Full-time (12 hrs or more)	4,826	5,050	5,443	5,141	5,938	1,112	23%
Annual % Change	10%	13%	5%	8%	16%		

(Numbers include all undergraduate classifications.)

HIGHLIGHTS

- For the first time in many years, the full-time undergraduates outnumbered the part-time students.
- The number of full-time undergraduates increased at a greater rate than the number of part-time students, perhaps because of the economic conditions.
- Over half (53%) of the KSC undergraduates are full-time.

GRADUATE ENROLLMENT BY FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS



GRADUATE ENROLLMENT STATUS							
Status	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Part-time							
Less than 10 hours	675	675	729	628	623	(52)	(8%)
Annual % Change	14%	0%	8%	(14%)	0%		
Full-time							
10 hours or more	412	524	536	409	364	(48)	(12%)
Annual % Change	41%	27%	2%	(24%)	(11%)		

HIGHLIGHTS

- Part-time graduate students consistently outnumber full-time graduate students each year.
- Graduate enrollment continued to decline this fall which contributed to the significant drop.

ENROLLMENT BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

DISTRIBUTION OF INTERNATIONALS					
Country of Origin (10 or more students)	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995
Nigeria	61	51	57	60	60
Canada	29	27	38	43	46
Kenya	15	29	27	36	45
Japan	15	23	22	31	43
United Kingdom	22	33	30	31	34
Iran	24	23	17	18	19
Jamaica	11	10	16	13	19
India	11	17	13	14	16
Korea	5	11	16	12	16
Cameroon	10	11	10	13	14
Germany	14	11	15	12	12
Other Countries	114	135	167	223	254
Total International Students	362	419	480	528	595
Total Countries Represented	69	78	87	85	89

	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Total International Students	233	64%
Total Number of Countries	+20	29%

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of international students increased substantially over the last five years and now represents 5% of the student body.
- Additionally, the number of countries represented (89 in 1995) increased by almost one-third the last five years.

ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
PRIMARY SERVICE AREA *							
Cobb	7,200	7,602	7,820	7,544	7,533	333	5%
Cherokee	1,228	1,279	1,419	1,386	1,432	204	17%
Fulton	798	915	1,037	1,037	1,075	277	35%
Paulding	348	341	360	353	416	68	20%
Bartow	344	372	359	376	366	22	6%
Douglas	156	175	190	141	139	(17)	(11%)
Subtotal	10,074	10,684	11,185	10,837	10,961	887	9%
SECONDARY SERVICE AREA							
DeKalb	165	194	202	222	218	53	32%
Gwinnett	125	139	163	129	193	68	54%
Pickens	83	102	91	95	82	(1)	(1%)
Gordon	63	76	78	74	82	19	30%
Floyd	57	55	56	62	55	(2)	(4%)
Gilmer	22	26	43	24	39	17	77%
Polk	23	36	33	29	34	11	48%
Subtotal	538	628	666	635	703	165	31%
ALL OTHER COUNTIES							
Other	301	358	422	443	436	135	45%
Grand Totals	10,913	11,670	12,273	11,915	12,100	1,187	11%

* Cobb and contiguous counties.

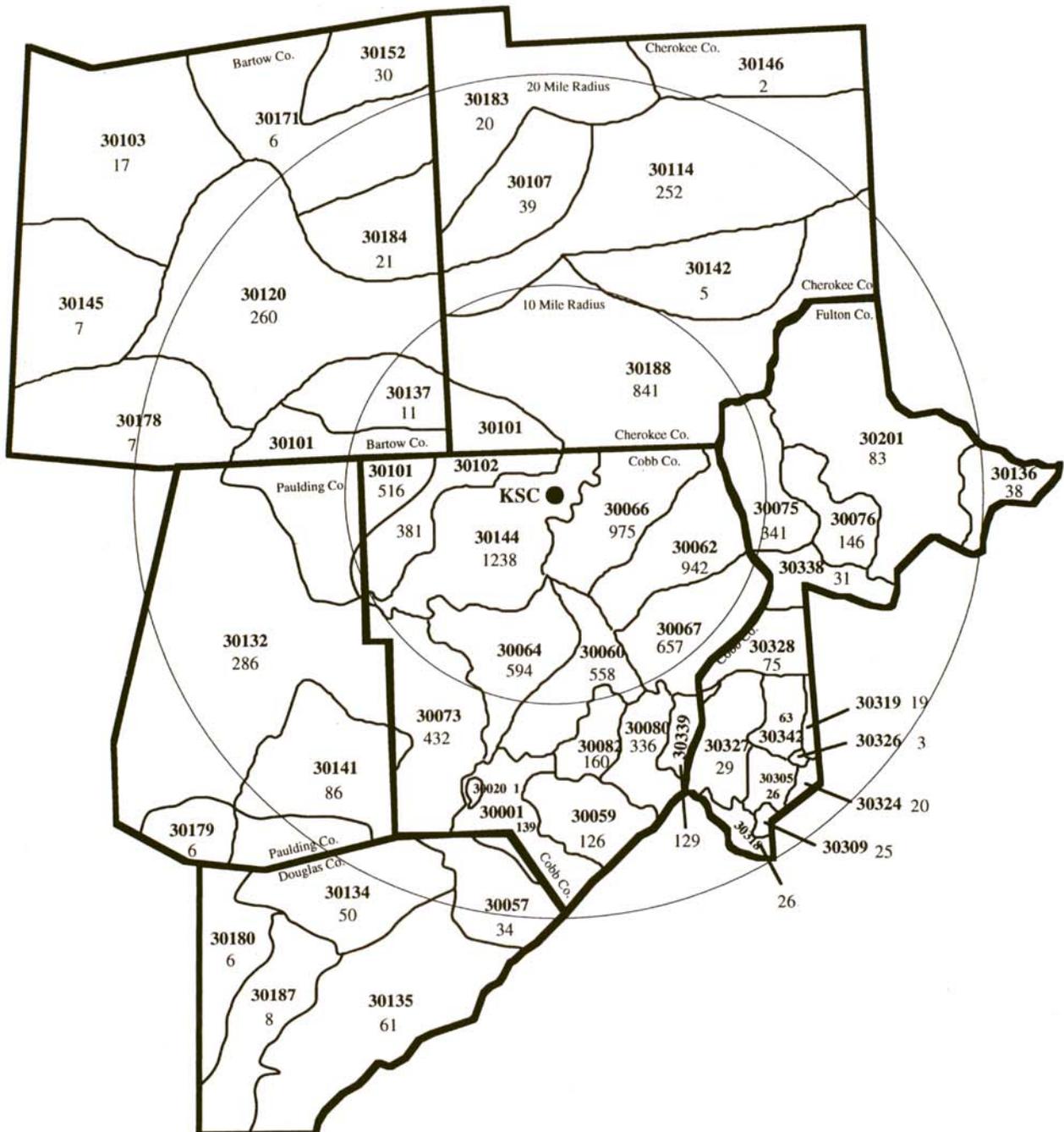
HIGHLIGHTS

- Nine out of ten students at KSC reside in one of the six counties in the college's primary service area.
- Approximately two of every three students come from Cobb County; this proportion is declining as the rate of growth in enrollment from other counties increases.
- Rapid population growth in Cherokee and North Fulton counties appears to be reflected in increased enrollment from these counties at KSC.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF KSC STUDENTS IN THE COLLEGE'S PRIMARY SERVICE AREA

Fall 1995

(Zip Code and Number of Students *)



* Approximately 1,965 additional students were enrolled in the fall 1995 who resided in counties and zip code areas beyond those pictured. All of these students are registered in degree-credit programs. Non-credit programs in KSC's Division of Continuing Education enroll an additional 15,000 students.

ANALYSIS OF ENROLLMENT BY ZIP CODES

- KSC's fall 1995 enrollment included students who reside in 86 counties in Georgia. However, for the majority of KSC's students, the college's reach extends only 20 miles. About 9 out of every 10 KSC students reside within 20 miles of the campus in either Cobb or one of the five counties contiguous to Cobb.
- Almost 60 percent of the students live within 10 miles of the campus in either the northern half of Cobb or the southern half of Cherokee counties.
- One fourth of the students reside in East Cobb, one fourth in North or West Cobb, and another one-fourth of the students commute from either South Cobb, Marietta, South Cherokee or North Fulton.
- Cobb County is the residence of two out of every three students (62%). The next largest (and fastest growing) feeder county is Cherokee with 12%, followed by Fulton with 9%. Bartow and Paulding each provide only 3% of the student body.
- Zip code areas in the northern half of Cobb and southern half of Cherokee yielded the greatest gains in KSC students. Most enrollment growth came from zip code areas experiencing substantial expansion of residential housing. In contrast, the more established and stable residential areas yielded little or no gain in number of students enrolled (e.g., Marietta, Roswell, Austell, Mableton, East Marietta, Smyrna).
- The proportions of students residing in the six counties of KSC's primary service area correspond generally to the proportional differences in total population among those counties. Cobb and Cherokee's projected growth through 2010 substantially outpaces the growth rates of the other four counties. This suggests that these two counties will continue to be the residential home for 75% of KSC's students over the next 20 years and the primary source of the college's enrollment growth.
- Bartow's population in 1990 was less than half of the number living in Cobb 30 years ago when KJC was being planned. The growth of Bartow County's population over the next 20 years is not projected to be great, nor will it reach the population level of Cobb in 1960. Thus, the town of Cartersville and Bartow County may continue to contribute only a small percentage of the college's student body for the foreseeable future.
- Although the area within a 10 mile radius of the campus may represent the most fertile field for KSC's direct-mail marketing, expanding the reach of the college's regional impact will require target marketing in the population centers 10 to 20 miles from the campus (e.g., South Cobb, Canton, Roswell, Dallas & Cartersville).

UNDERGRADUATE APPLICATION STATISTICS

	FALL 1991	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
NEW FRESHMEN APPLICANTS							
Applied	1,062	1,031	1,221	1,059	1,118	56	5%
Rejected	44	31	68	65	51	7	16%
Incomplete	245	105	115	68	95	(150)	(61%)
Accepted	773	895	1,038	926	972	199	26%
Enrolled	679	719	780	757	787	108	16%
SAT averages of applicants who enroll							
Verbal	438	435	447	430	433		
Math	475	474	487	482	470		
Composite	913	909	934	912	903		
LEARNING SUPPORT APPLICANTS							
Applied	1,078	1,222	1,136	837	1,050	(28)	(3%)
Rejected	340	345	316	204	208	(132)	(38%)
Incomplete	211	106	72	55	74	(137)	(65%)
Accepted	527	771	748	578	768	241	46%
Enrolled	376	433	412	411	413	37	10%
SAT averages of applicants who enroll							
Verbal	360	365	370	375	379		
Math	397	392	404	369	366		
Composite	757	757	774	744	745		
NEW TRANSFER APPLICANTS							
Applied	2,271	2,560	2,490	2,129	2,321	50	2%
Rejected	44	57	132	90	82	38	86%
Incomplete	445	488	461	219	311	(134)	(35%)
Accepted	1,782	2,015	1,902	1,820	1,928	146	8%
Enrolled	1,053	1,142	1,071	1,058	1,193	140	13%
SAT averages of applicants who enroll							
Verbal	409	419	415	419	417		
Math	433	447	436	447	465		
Composite	842	866	851	866	882		

HIGHLIGHTS

- Out of the three classifications, 82% of those who applied were accepted for admission. Of those accepted 65% actually matriculated for the fall quarter 1995.
- The highest acceptance (87%) and show (81%) rates are in the Freshmen category with learning support having the smallest acceptance (73%) and show (54%) rates.

KSC'S PRINCIPAL FEEDER HIGH SCHOOLS FOR FALL 1995

HIGH SCHOOL (10 or more enrolled students)	NUMBER APPLIED	NUMBER ACCEPTED	NUMBER ENROLLED*
Harrison (Cobb County)	120	101	84
McEachern (Cobb County)	111	99	80
Sprayberry (Cobb County)	116	101	80
Lassiter (Cobb County)	114	95	75
Etowah (Cherokee County)	93	83	65
North Cobb (Cobb County)	91	74	58
Osborne (Cobb County)	66	60	52
Sequoyah (Cherokee County)	72	66	48
Pope (Cobb County)	68	57	46
Walton (Cobb County)	69	56	37
Wheeler (Cobb County)	69	54	37
Marietta (Cobb County)	43	36	32
Paulding (Paulding County)	39	38	31
Cherokee (Cherokee County)	45	38	30
East Paulding (Paulding County)	34	26	24
South Cobb (Cobb County)	44	35	24
Campbell (Cobb County)	47	29	21
Pebblebrook (Cobb County)	30	28	21
Cartersville (Bartow County)	23	22	17

* These totals include information on learning support students.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The feeder high schools with the greatest number of new Kennesaw State College students tend to be in north and northeast Cobb and south Cherokee counties.
- Among the principal feeder high schools for the fall of 1995 more than 58% of the new freshmen and learning support students came from a Cobb County school.

TRANSFER STUDENTS FROM OTHER COLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN FALL 1995

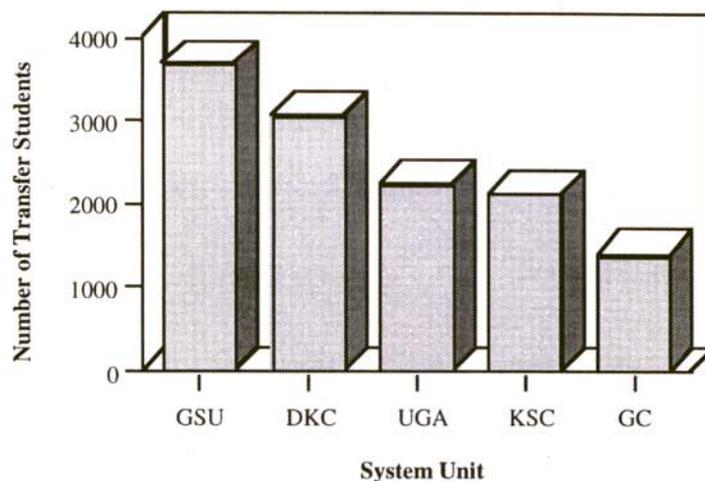
TRANSFER INSTITUTION	NUMBER APPLIED	NUMBER ACCEPTED	NUMBER ENROLLED*
University System of Georgia Institutions (8 or more enrolled):			
DeKalb College	212	176	118
Georgia State	115	103	70
University of Georgia	110	101	68
Georgia Southern University	87	74	52
Floyd College	57	51	37
West Georgia College	54	44	33
Southern Tech	43	38	29
Dalton College	44	35	28
Georgia Tech	27	25	21
North Georgia College	26	23	20
Valdosta State University	23	19	15
Clayton State	19	17	9
Gainesville	17	16	8
Columbus	9	9	8
Other University System Schools	110	94	59
Total University System Transfers	953	825	575
Transfers from Other Colleges in Georgia	269	228	175
Transfers from Out-of-State Colleges	1,111	948	628
Total Transfers	2,333	2,001	1,378

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

HIGHLIGHT

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

**TOP FIVE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
UNITS RECEIVING THE LARGEST
NUMBER OF TRANSFER STUDENTS
FY 1995**

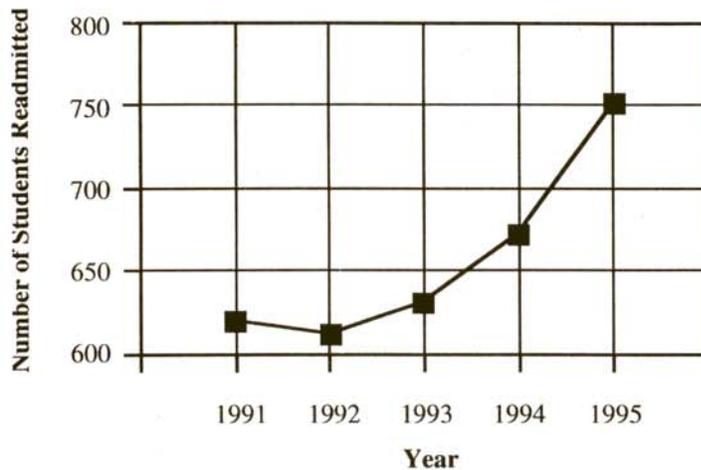


Rank	System Unit	Total # Transfers	In-System Transfers	Out-of-System Transfers
1	Georgia State University	3,682	2,139	1,543
2	University of Georgia	3,035	1,661	1,374
3	DeKalb College	2,232	927	1,305
4	<i>Kennesaw State College</i>	<i>2,099</i>	<i>831</i>	<i>1,268</i>
5	Valdosta State University	1,388	747	641

HIGHLIGHTS

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

READMISSION OF FORMER STUDENTS



READMISSION BY CLASSIFICATION							
	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Freshman	181	162	131	191	216	35	19%
Sophomore	145	140	149	170	149	4	3%
Junior	88	114	123	110	138	50	57%
Senior	75	84	94	103	104	29	39%
Learn. Support	45	39	28	26	28	(17)	38%
Other	85	73	105	72	115	30	352
TOTAL	619	612	630	672	750	131	21%
Annual % Change	(8%)	(1%)	3%	7%	12%		
Number of Applications	1,079	1,107	1,084	1,098	1,279	200	19%
Annual % Change	(2%)	3%	(2%)	1%	16%		

HIGHLIGHT

- The re-enrollment of “stopouts,” i.e. students who have not been enrolled for four or more quarters at KSC, accounts for approximately 1% of the total headcount enrollment.

SAT SCORES FOR ENTERING FRESHMEN AND DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES STUDENTS COMBINED

SAT SCORES					
	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995
VERBAL SCORES:					
Kennesaw State College	408	411	418	420	421
State Mean	400	398	399	398	406
National Mean	422	423	424	423	428
KSC (excluding LS)	438	435	447	430	433
MATH SCORES:					
Kennesaw State College	444	446	456	461	448
State Mean	444	444	445	446	448
National Mean	474	476	478	479	482
KSC (excluding LS)	475	474	487	482	470
COMPOSITE SCORES:					
Kennesaw State College	852	857	874	881	869
State Mean	844	842	844	844	854
National Mean	896	899	902	902	910
KSC (excluding LS)	913	909	934	912	903

Note: National and state mean scores are for all college-bound seniors taking the SAT. The state and national means were furnished by College Board. Kennesaw State averages were furnished by the Office of Admissions. The Kennesaw State College figures are calculated on new freshmen and new learning support students combined; the KSC figures are for new freshmen only, excluding learning support students.

HIGHLIGHTS

- In recent years, since admissions standards were raised, the average SAT of new developmental and freshmen students at KSC was slightly higher than the state average. The continuing drop in the average SAT from Fall 1993 appears to be a result of the HOPE Grant drawing good students to residential universities in Georgia.
- The average composite SAT score (903) for fully admitted freshmen at KSC is roughly 158 points higher than the average (745) for new learning support students.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY CURRICULUM (CPC) DEFICIENCIES FALL 1995

Percent of Entering Freshmen with a College Preparatory Curriculum Deficiency						
English	Math	Social Science	Science	Foreign Language	Unduplicated Number of Students	
6%	11%	8%	10%	10%	17%	

Number of Entering Freshmen with Respective Number of CPC Deficiencies						
Number of Deficiencies	English	Math	Social Science	Science	Foreign Language	Unduplicated Number of Students
1	18	39	20	23	33	104
2	19	45	20	37	34	59
3	29	47	31	46	46	51
4	28	41	40	42	42	42
5	10	10	10	10	10	10

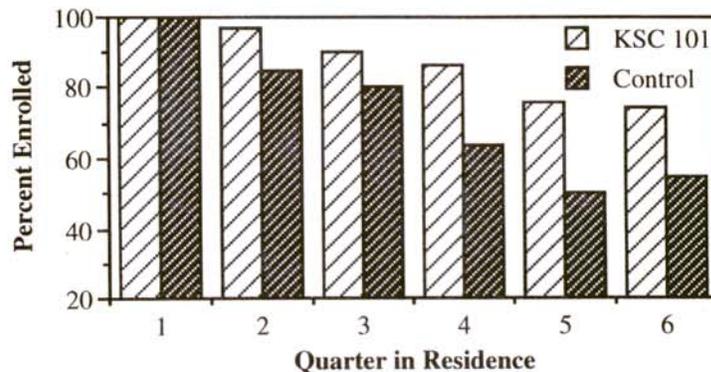
Students Enrolled in Learning Support						
	Reading	English	Math	Unduplicated Number of Students	Percent of Freshmen Enrollment	
System Required	84	111	266	390	24%	
KSC Required	48	67	157	223	14%	
Total	132	178	423	613	38%	

HIGHLIGHTS

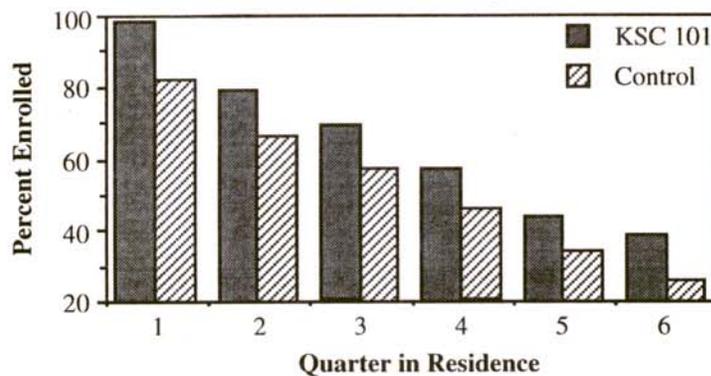
- KSC's percentage of freshmen in Learning Support (System Required) is lower than most senior colleges.
- The college raised its freshmen admissions standards and tightened its retention policies in developmental studies in the late 1980's, cutting Developmental Studies/Learning Support enrollments in half from its peak enrollment.

THE KSC 101 EXPERIENCE

High S.A.T. Students (S.A.T.>900) Retention Over Six Quarters



Developmental Studies Students Retention Over Six Quarters

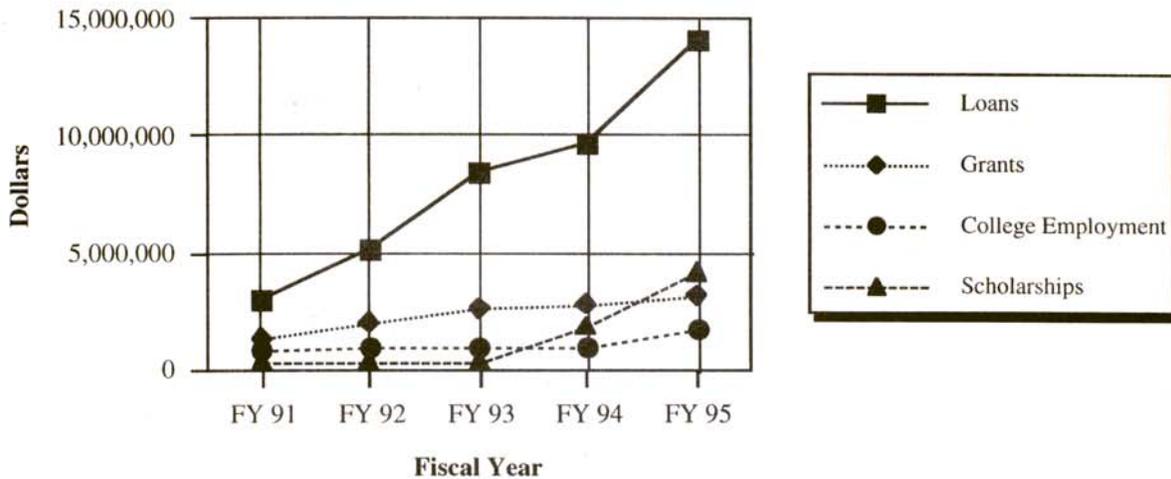


(Source: Bowman Davis, KSC Freshman Orientation Co-director)

HIGHLIGHTS

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

STUDENT FINANCIAL AID



DOLLARS AWARDED						
Type	FY 91	FY92	FY 93	FY94	FY95	5-Year % Change
Loans	\$2,950,364	\$5,111,036	\$8,346,211	\$9,600,000	\$14,046,847	376%
Grants	1,263,761	1,953,173	2,624,000	2,765,000	3,178,976	152%
College Employment	789,547	922,422	945,058	954,022	1,733,000	119%
Scholarships	272,941	289,697	314,094	1,800,450	4,232,993	1,451%
TOTAL	\$5,276,613	\$8,276,328	\$12,229,363	\$15,119,472	\$23,191,816	340%

COMPARISON OF AWARDS MADE FY 91 - FY 95					
Year	Loans	Grants	Employment	Scholarships	Total
FY 91	1,143	944	725	230	3,042
FY 95	4,210	2,406	389	2,346	9,351

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of students at KSC who received some sort of financial aid in the fall 1995 was 5,001 or 41% of the student body.
- The amount of money included in financial aid awards increased dramatically over the last five years, primarily as a result of huge increases in student loan programs and the state HOPE scholarship program. HOPE scholarships alone accounted for over \$3 million in the FY95 scholarships number.

K

KENNESAW
STATE
COLLEGE

ACADEMIC
PROGRAMS

FACT
BOOK

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

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**DEGREES AND MAJORS AUTHORIZED BY THE
BOARD OF REGENTS 1995**

BACHELOR OF ARTS

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

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Accounting
Economics
Finance
Management
Marketing
Professional Sales

BACHELOR OF MUSIC

Music Education (P-12)
Performance

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

MASTER OF ACCOUNTING

MASTER OF ARTS IN PROFESSIONAL WRITING

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION FOR EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONALS

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION FOR EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONALS

(Physicians Program)

MASTER OF EDUCATION

Early Childhood Education
Middle Grades Education

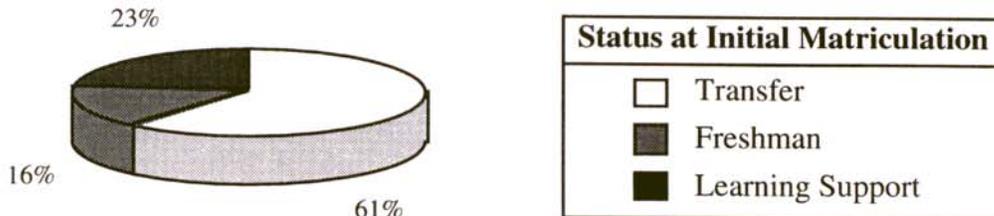
MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

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

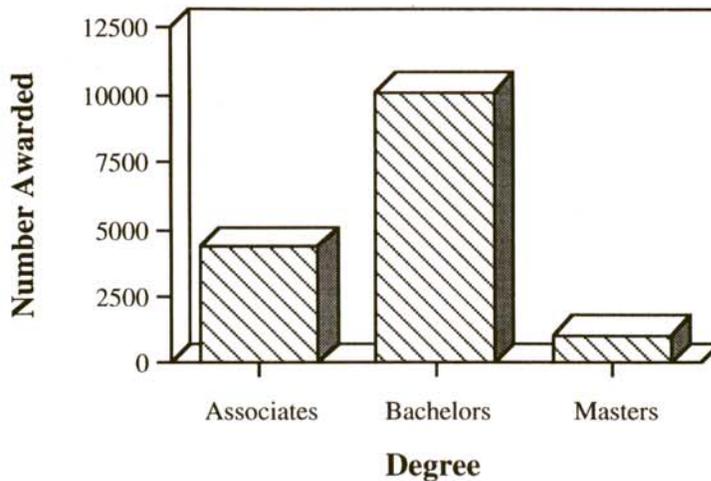
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 1994-95 BACCALAUREATE GRADUATING CLASS



HIGHLIGHTS

- Only one in three baccalaureate students began at KSC as a full-time beginning freshman or learning support student.
- Because of the urban location, it is not surprising that 61% of the baccalaureate graduates transferred to Kennesaw State.
- Of the 1994-95 bachelor's degree graduates who began as freshmen students (198), 51% completed their program in five years or less, 34% took six to ten years and 13% took eleven to fifteen years to graduate. Fifteen students (12%) who began as freshmen took more than 15 years to complete their degrees. One student who finished this year began at KSC in 1966.
- Many of the transfer graduates (747) completed their degrees within five years; 15% took two years, 64% took three to five years, 15% took six to ten years, 4% took 11-20 years, and seven students (1%) took 20 or more years to complete their degrees. One transfer student initially enrolled at KSC in 1966.
- Of the graduates who began as developmental studies students (278), more than a third (39%) completed their degree requirements in five or less years. Fifty-four percent completed their degrees within six to ten years. Four students took more than 15 years.
- Fifty-six percent of the graduates matriculated at KSC in a fall quarter; 44% began in one of the other three academic quarters of the year. Only one half of the transfers chose fall as the quarter to begin, while the freshmen and developmental studies students were more traditional, with 81% of the freshmen and 68% of the learning support students beginning in a fall quarter.
- The average age of the bachelor's degree recipient at KSC in 1994-95 was 29 which is about six years older than the average age at traditional residential campuses, reflecting the nontraditional nature of KSC's student body.

TOTAL DEGREES AWARDED SINCE 1966



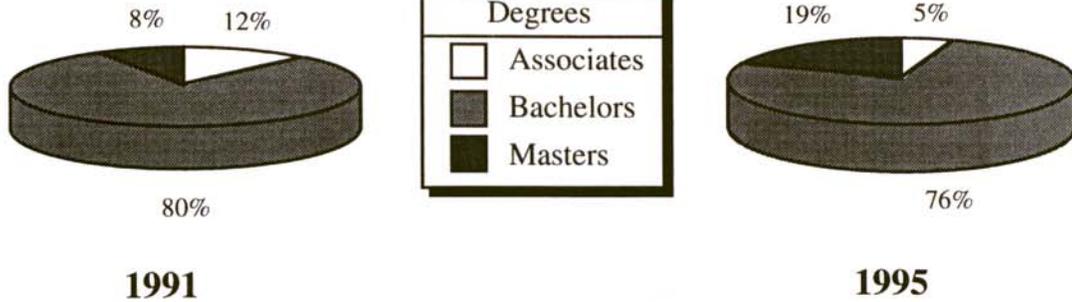
NUMBER OF DEGREES AWARDED FROM 1966-95

Associates	Bachelors	Masters	Total
4,388	10,121	1,070	15,579

HIGHLIGHTS

- Associate degrees have been awarded since 1966, bachelors have been awarded since 1980, and masters have been awarded since 1986.
- The annual number of bachelors and masters degrees now outnumber associate degrees 9 to 1. This ratio is expected to increase further in the future as a result of the discontinuance in 1988-89 of all two-year programs except nursing.
- In 1988-89, the cumulative total of bachelors degrees awarded at KSC surpassed the total number of associates.
- The last class of the last associate degree program (two-year nursing) was admitted in the Fall of 1995.

DEGREES AWARDED FY 1991 - FY 1995

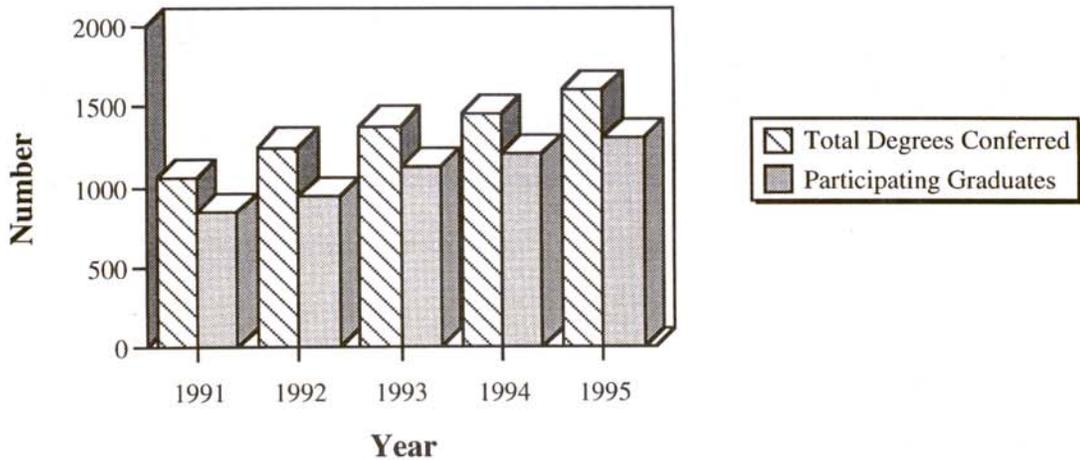


NUMBER OF DEGREES CONFERRED SINCE 1991							
	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Associates							
AS	126	104	102	108	81	(45)	(36%)
Total	126	104	102	108	81	(45)	(36%)
Bachelors							
BA	53	80	115	118	115	62	117%
BBA	417	485	502	428	424	7	2%
BM	2	4	3	8	4	2	100%
BS	343	414	463	522	613	270	79%
BSN	33	41	44	63	67	34	103%
Total	848	1,024	1,127	1,139	1,223	375	44%
Masters							
MAcc				0	9	9	-
MBA	70	94	112	171	226	156	223%
MEd	18	27	42	35	58	40	222%
MPA				0	6	6	-
MAPW				-	-	-	-
MSN				-	-	-	-
Total	88	121	154	206	299	211	240%
Total Degrees	1,062	1,249	1,383	1,453	1,603	541	51%
Annual % Change	15%	18%	11%	5%	10%		

HIGHLIGHTS

- Maturation of relatively new programs resulted in a 44% increase in bachelors degrees conferred over the last five years.
- The number of masters degrees is expected to increase dramatically as current students complete their programs. 1992 was the first year to have a larger number of masters degrees awarded than associates.

GROWTH OF GRADUATES PARTICIPATING IN COMMENCEMENTS



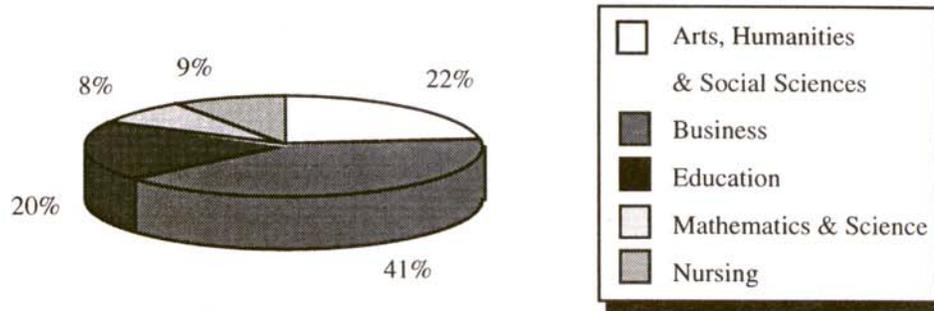
FALL COMMENCEMENTS					
	December 1990	December 1991*	December 1992*	December 1993*	December 1994*
Total Degrees Conferred	368	448	518	528	550
Participating Graduates	270	323	401	403	399
WINTER COMMENCEMENTS					
	April 1991	April 1992	April 1993	April 1994	April 1995
Total Degrees Conferred	187	217	230	230	338
Participating Graduates	153	117	185	190	280
SPRING COMMENCEMENTS					
	June 1991*	June 1992*	June 1993*	June 1994*	June 1995*
Total Degrees Conferred	507	584	635	695	715
Participating Graduates	423	504	539	610	624
Annual Total	1,062	1,249	1,383	1,453	1,603
Participating Graduates	846	944	1,125	1,203	1,303

*Because of space limitations, two commencements are offered on the same day.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The rapid growth in the number of graduates resulted in five graduation ceremonies since 1991; there was only one in 1983-84. The fall graduation began in December 1984 and the first winter commencement was added in 1989.
- Both morning and afternoon commencements were initiated in the fall and spring commencements to better accommodate graduates and their families.

DEGREES AWARDED: SUMMARY BY SCHOOLS



DEGREES CONFERRED BY SCHOOL							
SCHOOLS/DEGREES	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences							
Associates	3	1	0	0	0	-	-
Bachelors	210	255	332	368	349	139	66%
Masters	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Total	213	256	332	368	355	142	67%
Business							
Associates	34	23	6	1	0	-	-
Bachelors	430	507	510	429	424	6	(1%)
Masters	70	94	112	171	235	165	236%
Total	534	624	628	601	659	125	23%
Education							
Bachelors	111	154	172	169	256	145	131%
Masters	18	27	42	35	58	40	222%
Total	129	181	214	204	314	185	143%
Nursing							
Associates	89	77	96	107	81	(8)	(9%)
Bachelors	33	41	44	63	67	34	103%
Total	122	118	140	170	148	26	21%
Science & Mathematics							
Associates	0	3	0	0	0	-	-
Bachelors	64	67	69	110	127	63	98%
Total	64	70	69	110	127	63	98%
COLLEGE TOTAL	1,062	1,249	1,383	1,453	1,603	541	51%
Annual % Change	15%	18%	11%	5%	10%		

DEGREES CONFERRED IN THE SCHOOL OF ARTS, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEGREE PROGRAM	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	5-Year % Change
Associates Degree:						
Social Services ¹	3	1	0	0	0	—
Sub Total	3	1	0	0	0	—
Bachelors Degrees:						
Art	9	8	22	21	19	111%
Communication	49	62	79	85	85	73%
English	13	23	24	28	32	146%
French	1	2	4	0	1	0%
History	7	6	18	22	15	114%
International Affairs	5	14	14	24	20	300%
Music	3	3	3	2	3	0%
Political Science	25	32	50	40	38	52%
Psychology	62	65	78	78	73	18%
Public/Social Services	33	37	35	61	55	67%
Spanish	3	3	5	6	6	100%
Theater ²				1	2	—
Sub Total	210	255	332	368	349	66%
Masters Degree:						
MPA					6	—
Total School Degrees	213	256	332	368	355	67%
Annual % Change	36%	20%	30%	11%	(4%)	
School % of Total Degrees Awarded	20%	21%	24%	25%	22%	

¹ Discontinued, fall 1988

² New program in 1994

HIGHLIGHTS

- The total number of degrees awarded in this school has increased 67% over the last five years.
- Programs in communication and psychology are among the largest in the college in terms of degrees granted each year.

DEGREES CONFERRED IN THE COLES SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

DEGREE PROGRAM	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	5-Year % Change
Associates Degrees: ¹						
Accounting	14	8	2	0	0	—
Business Administration	12	10	2	0	0	—
Data Processing	6	5	2	1	0	—
Secretarial Science	2	0	0	0	0	—
Sub Total	34	23	6	1	0	—
Bachelors Degrees:						
Accounting	95	116	138	103	120	26%
Data Processing ²	7	16	5	0	0	—
Economics/Finance ³	3	2	0	0	0	—
Economics ³	6	11	10	10	6	—
Finance ³	56	53	49	45	48	(14%)
Management	123	152	164	154	160	30%
Marketing	130	142	122	112	88	(32%)
Professional Sales ⁴	10	15	22	5	2	(80%)
Sub Total	430	507	510	429	424	(1%)
Masters Degrees:						
Accounting ⁵					9	—
Business Administration	70	94	112	121	169	141%
MBA EP				50	57	—
Sub Total	70	94	112	171	235	236%
Total School Degrees	534	624	628	601	659	23%
Annual % Change	9%	17%	.6%	(.4%)	10%	
School % of Total Degrees Awarded	50%	50%	45%	41%	41%	

¹ Associate degrees discontinued, fall 1988.

² Discontinued program

³ Split in 1987

⁴ New program in 1990

⁵ New program in 1993

HIGHLIGHTS

- This school continues to graduate the largest proportion of students among all five schools within KSC.
- Seventy-six percent of the graduate degrees awarded at KSC are MBAs.

DEGREES CONFERRED IN THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

DEGREE PROGRAM	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	5-Year % Change
Bachelors Degrees:						
Early Childhood (P-5)	59	72	73	80	128	117%
Middle Grades (4-8)	20	27	42	25	44	120%
All Grades (P-12)						
Art Education	1	7	5	2	6	500%
French Education ²	—	0	0	0	0	—
Health & Physical Ed.	8	10	11	26	29	263%
Music Education	0	3	1	6	3	—
Spanish Education ²	—	3	5	2	2	—
Secondary Education (7-12)						
Business Education ¹	3	2	2	6	2	(33%)
English Education	5	12	12	7	16	220%
History Education ¹	0	4	4	4	3	—
Math Education	10	0	3	3	3	(70%)
Science Education	3	1	2	0	2	(33%)
Social Sci. Education	2	13	12	8	18	800%
SubTotal	111	154	172	169	256	131%
Masters Degrees:						
Early Childhood (P - 5)	10	14	22	26	31	210%
Middle Grades (4 - 8)	8	13	20	9	27	238%
SubTotal	18	27	42	35	58	222%
Total School Degrees	129	181	214	204	314	143%
Annual % Change	6%	17%	18%	(5%)	54%	
School % of Total Degrees Awarded	12%	14%	15%	14%	20%	

¹ Discontinued² New program in 1990

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of education degrees has more than doubled since 1991.
- Early childhood and middle grades programs account for the majority of the degrees in teacher education (73%).

DEGREES CONFERRED IN THE SCHOOL OF NURSING*

DEGREE PROGRAM	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	5-Year % Change
Associate Degree:	89	77	96	107	81	(9%)
Bachelors Degree:	33	41	44	63	67	103%
Total School Degrees	122	118	140	170	148	21%
Annual % Change	17%	(3%)	19%	21%	(13%)	
School % of Total Degrees Awarded	11%	9%	10%	12%	9%	

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Nursing shortages in the early 1990s spawned increased faculty support from local hospitals and the Board of Regents, resulting in increased numbers of Associate Degree graduates.
- Restricted admissions to the ADN program led to increased admissions to the baccalaureate program in the early 1990s.
- The changing nature of health care delivery has resulted in greater interest in BSN graduates; the associates degree program will be discontinued in 1997.

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

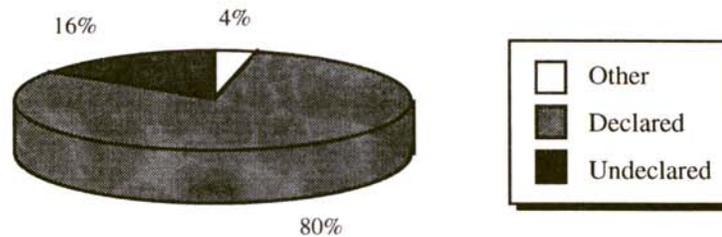
DEGREE PROGRAM	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	5-Year % Change
Associates Degree:						
Computer Programming ¹	0	3	0	0	0	—
Sub Total	0	3	0	0	0	—
Bachelors Degrees:						
Biology	28	21	30	46	60	114%
Chemistry	7	6	5	8	6	(14%)
Computer Science	17	16	13	16	21	24%
Information Systems	8	15	16	30	29	263%
Mathematics	4	9	5	10	11	175%
Sub Total	64	67	69	110	127	98%
Total School Degrees	64	70	69	110	127	98%
Annual % Change	23%	9%	(1%)	59%	15%	
School % of Total Degrees Awarded	6%	6%	5%	8%	8%	

¹ Discontinued, fall 1988

HIGHLIGHTS

- The School of Science and Mathematics experienced a 98% increase in degrees awarded since FY 1991.
- Almost half of the degrees awarded here were in biology, followed closely by majors in information systems and computer science.

DECLARED MAJORS IN ALL SCHOOLS OF THE COLLEGE



Fall 1995 Undergraduate Students

Bachelors Programs	FALL 1991	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995
Total Declared Majors	8,094	8,551	8,996	8,880	8,982
Undeclared	1,483	1,666	1,649	1,662	1,729
SUBTOTAL	9,577	10,217	10,645	10,542	10,711
Other (JETS, Audits, Provisional)	249	254	363	336	402
Total Undergraduates	9,826	10,471	11,008	10,878	11,113
Graduate Programs	1,087	1,199	1,265	1,037	987
GRAND TOTAL	10,913	11,670	12,273	11,915	12,100

HIGHLIGHTS

- During the fall of 1995, less than two out of 10 undergraduate students did not have a declared major.
- The percentage of undeclared majors has not changed appreciably over the last five years.

DECLARED MAJORS IN THE SCHOOL OF ARTS, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

	FALL 1991	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	5-Year % Change
ASSOCIATE PROGRAMS						
Social Services ¹	2	0	0	0	0	(100%)
BACHELORS PROGRAMS						
Art	147	135	124	139	149	1%
Communication	353	355	396	409	402	14%
English	141	146	166	192	193	37%
French	9	4	11	16	17	89%
History	86	103	110	130	144	67%
International Affairs	82	100	111	120	117	43%
Music	60	52	73	59	60	0%
Political Science	183	181	195	188	208	14%
Psychology	444	501	531	518	520	17%
Public & Social Services	177	211	275	276	268	51%
Pre-Law (undeclared)	86	93	95	92	91	6%
Spanish	12	17	20	25	23	92%
Theater ²				18	30	-
Undecided in AHSS	7	12	8	2	3	(57%)
SubTotal	1,787	1,910	2,115	2,184	2,225	25%
GRADUATE PROGRAMS						
Master of Public Administration ³						
Community Service Administration			22	37	59	-
Governmental Administration			16	27	40	-
Non-degree			8	5	4	-
Master of Arts in Professional Writing ⁴						
					51	-
Graduate SubTotal			46	69	154	-
SCHOOL TOTAL	1,789	1,910	2,161	2,253	2,379	33%

¹ Discontinued, fall 1988

² New program in 1994

³ New program in 1993

⁴ New program began fall 1995

DECLARED MAJORS IN THE COLES SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

	FALL 1991	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	5-Year % Change
ASSOCIATES PROGRAMS						
Accounting ¹	10	4	2	0	1	(90%)
Business Administration ¹	24	13	2	2	1	(96%)
Data Processing ¹	5	1	1	0	0	-
Secretarial Science ¹	1	2	1	0	0	-
SubTotal	40	20	6	2	2	(95%)
BACHELORS PROGRAMS						
Accounting	677	681	658	605	647	(4%)
Data Processing ¹	25	6	4	3	0	(100%)
Economics & Finance	42	25	11	9	13	(69%)
Economics	37	30	36	40	35	(5%)
Finance	161	161	166	199	196	22%
Management	699	647	688	628	574	(18%)
Marketing	461	379	327	325	338	(27%)
Professional Sales	35	29	20	21	30	(14%)
Secretarial Science ¹	1	2	0	0	0	(100%)
Undecided in Business	662	646	615	646	647	(2%)
SubTotal	2,800	2,606	2,525	2,476	2,480	(11%)
GRADUATE PROGRAMS (MBA Concentrations)						
Accounting	51	50	48	56	44	(14%)
Business Administration	103	97	91	88	84	(18%)
Business Economics	-	-	1	2	1	-
Business Information Systems Mgt	80	79	75	74	69	(14%)
Entrepreneurship	-	1	12	33	39	-
Finance	100	99	112	120	100	0%
Human Resource Management & Dev	59	66	62	61	51	(14%)
Marketing	114	119	80	77	64	(44%)
Non-degree	15	29	17	14	4	(73%)
SubTotal	522	540	498	525	456	(13%)
MBA for Experienced Professionals²	-	-	50	58	52	-
MBA for Experienced Professionals (Physicians Program)³	-	-	-	-	30	-
Master of Accounting⁴	-	-	10	14	29	-
Graduate SubTotal	522	540	558	597	567	9%
SCHOOL TOTAL	3,362	3,166	3,089	3,075	3,049	(9%)

¹ Discontinued, fall 1988² Graduate program began winter 1993³ Graduate program began fall 1995⁴ Graduate program began fall 1993

DECLARED MAJORS IN THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION & PTEU*

	FALL 1991	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	5-Year % Change
BACHELORS PROGRAMS						
Early Childhood (P-5)	429	502	630	552	583	36%
Middle Grades (4-8)	123	151	150	155	160	30%
All Grades (P-12)						
Art Education	28	40	42	40	54	93%
French Education	7	9	4	3	8	14%
Health & Physical Education	135	172	221	228	232	72%
Music Education	37	41	43	38	64	73%
Spanish Education	15	14	10	10	25	67%
Secondary Education Programs (7-12)						
Business Education ¹	28	33	29	11	2	(93%)
English Education	91	91	86	78	74	(13%)
History Education ¹	45	45	40	40	16	(64%)
Math Education	36	35	41	30	36	0%
Science Education	16	30	33	31	46	188%
Social Science Education	51	58	67	67	96	88%
Undecided in Education	355	366	280	294	287	(19%)
SubTotal	1,396	1,587	1,676	1,577	1,688	21%
GRADUATE PROGRAMS						
Early Childhood (P - 5)	51	51	66	54	47	9%
Middle Grades (4 - 8)	30	36	46	43	45	50%
Non-degree	484	572	553	274	152	(69%)
SubTotal	565	659	665	371	244	(57%)
SCHOOL TOTAL	1,961	2,246	2,341	1,948	1,932	(1%)

¹Discontinued, Fall 1994

HIGHLIGHTS

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

* Professional Teacher Education Unit

DECLARED MAJORS IN THE SCHOOL OF NURSING*

	FALL 1991	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	5-Year % Change
ASSOCIATE PROGRAM¹						
Nursing	465	530	517	414	268	(42%)
BACHELORS PROGRAM						
Nursing	465	600	653	589	636	37%
Undecided	—	—	—	2	3	—
SubTotal	465	600	653	591	639	37%
SCHOOL TOTALS	930	1,130	1,170	1,005	907	(2%)

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

¹ To be discontinued Fall 1996

HIGHLIGHTS

- The growth in the number of declared majors has occurred predominantly at the four-year level, while the decline is reflective of the ADN program being phased out.
- Although a new school in the college, the School of Nursing accounts for 8% of the undergraduate enrollment.
- These numbers reflect declared interest in a nursing major; not all have been officially admitted into a nursing program.

DECLARED MAJORS IN THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS

	FALL 1991	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	5-Year % Change
ASSOCIATE PROGRAMS						
Computer Programming ¹	2	2	—	—	—	(100%)
SubTotal	2	2	0	0	0	(100%)
BACHELORS PROGRAMS						
Biology	241	277	318	357	401	66%
Chemistry	60	68	92	87	93	55%
Computer Science	249	243	261	303	305	23%
Information Systems	198	232	264	275	335	69%
Mathematics	55	65	57	78	58	6%
Pre-Dentistry (undeclared)	12	19	26	32	30	150%
Pre-Engineering (undeclared)	67	60	68	58	54	(19%)
Pre-Forestry (undeclared)	7	6	13	17	23	229%
Pre-Medicine (undeclared)	131	169	199	207	181	38%
Pre-Pharmacy (undeclared)	46	71	73	78	75	63%
Pre-Veterinary Medicine (undeclared)	42	52	66	57	64	52%
Undecided in SCI	29	34	67	87	53	83%
SubTotal	1,137	1,296	1,504	1,636	1,672	47%
SCHOOL TOTAL	1,139	1,298	1,504	1,636	1,672	44%

¹ Discontinued, Fall 1988.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of declared majors in the School of Science and Mathematics has increased each year since 1991.
- Growth in student interest in biology and the information systems was substantial.

UPPER DIVISION MAJORS SCHOOL OF ARTS, HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES

Number of Enrolled Juniors and Seniors						
PROGRAMS	FALL 1991	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	5-Year % Change
Art	77	77	71	77	66	(14%)
Communication	178	211	242	245	244	37%
English	87	85	104	127	121	39%
French	7	1	3	10	10	43%
History	49	68	70	85	90	84%
International Affairs	42	58	69	61	60	43%
Music	28	17	24	31	30	7%
Political Science	103	112	111	102	124	20%
Psychology	229	251	292	296	272	19%
Public & Social Services	104	130	180	195	176	69%
Pre-Law (undeclared)	18	26	21	19	17	(5%)
Spanish	7	12	11	17	14	100%
Theater	-	-	-	15	18	-
Undecided in AHSS	4	4	3	0	2	50%
SCHOOL TOTALS	933	1,052	1,201	1,280	1,244	33%

HIGHLIGHTS

- The school's increase in the number of majors at the upper division level over the last five years was 33%.
- Many programs posted a steady increase in the number of majors over the last five years.
- Growth in the history and public & social services programs at the upper division has been exceptionally strong.

UPPER DIVISION MAJORS COLES SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Number of Enrolled Juniors and Seniors						
PROGRAMS	FALL 1991	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	5-Year % Change
Accounting	412	386	394	394	409	(1%)
Data Processing ²	21	4	1	1	0	(100%)
Economics & Finance ¹	32	18	7	5	11	(66%)
Economics	22	16	22	28	26	18%
Finance	104	114	124	145	136	31%
Management	434	425	433	389	391	(10%)
Marketing	284	266	214	228	231	(19%)
Professional Sales ³	28	24	13	16	17	(39%)
Secretarial Science ²	1	0	0	0	0	-
Undecided in Business	158	162	179	194	197	(25%)
SCHOOL TOTALS	1,496	1,415	1,387	1,400	1,418	(5%)

¹ Split in 1987

² Discontinued, fall 1987

³ New program, 1990

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of upper division declared majors in business fields peaked in 1991.
- Approximately one-third of the college's declared majors at the upper division level were enrolled in a business program.

**UPPER DIVISION MAJORS
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION & PTEU***

Number of Enrolled Juniors and Seniors						
PROGRAMS	FALL 1991	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	5-Year % Change
Early Childhood P-5	233	275	351	333	354	52%
Middle Grades 4-8	87	111	109	115	122	40%
All Grades (P-12)						
Art Education ¹	18	18	20	26	38	111%
French Education ¹	4	7	3	3	4	0%
Health & Physical Education	65	100	134	154	144	122%
Music Education	18	23	27	27	35	94%
Spanish Education ¹	13	11	7	6	17	31%
Secondary Education Programs (7-12)						
Business Education ²	17	25	20	8	2	(88%)
English Education	58	54	57	49	43	(26%)
History Education ²	18	31	26	28	10	(44%)
Math Education	21	22	20	20	25	19%
Science Education	9	13	14	19	34	278%
Social Science Education	37	39	52	58	63	70%
Undecided in Education	83	103	95	97	69	(17%)
SCHOOL TOTALS	681	832	935	943	960	41%

¹ New program

² Discontinued

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of upper division students with a declared major in education grew by 41%.
- Most programs grew to some extent, but science education, art education, music education, and health and physical education demonstrated the most notable increases in majors.

* Professional Teacher Education Unit

**UPPER DIVISION MAJORS
SCHOOL OF NURSING**

Number of Enrolled Juniors and Seniors						
PROGRAMS	FALL 1991	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	5-Year % Change
Bachelors	226	269	347	342	346	53%
SCHOOL TOTALS	226	269	347	342	346	53%

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- The upper division enrollment in nursing continues to grow, although a slight decline was experienced in fall 1994 and leveled off in 1995. A planned phaseout of the ADN program by 1996 should increase these numbers substantially in the future.
- The junior and senior nursing enrollment comprises over half of the total baccalaureate degree nursing enrollment during the fall 1995.

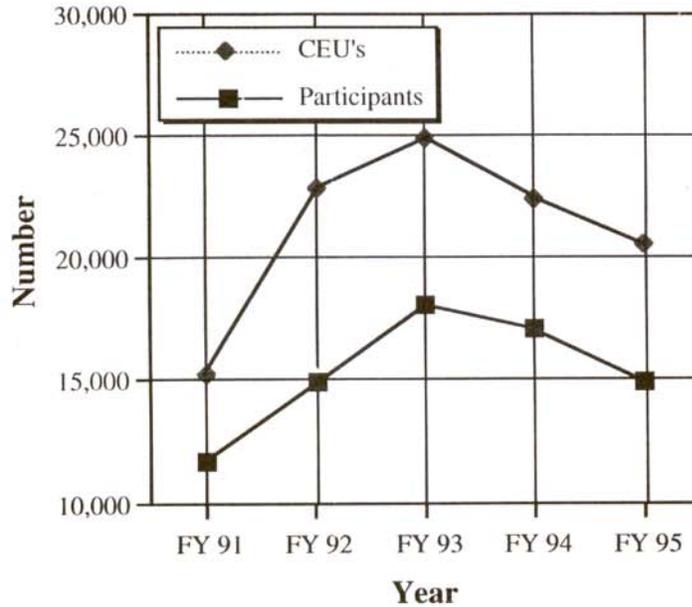
UPPER DIVISION MAJORS SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS

Number of Enrolled Juniors and Seniors						
PROGRAMS	FALL 1991	FALL 1992	FALL 1993	FALL 1994	FALL 1995	5-Year % Change
Biology	109	128	182	205	235	116%
Chemistry	36	35	47	51	61	69%
Computer Science	111	100	124	135	137	23%
Information Systems	102	128	156	183	212	108%
Math	31	41	38	43	32	3%
Pre-Dentistry (undeclared)	2	5	4	11	13	550%
Pre-Engineering (undeclared)	8	6	9	10	9	13%
Pre-Forestry (undeclared)	0	0	1	5	5	-
Pre-Medicine (undeclared)	27	41	59	73	54	100%
Pre-Pharmacy (undeclared)	11	22	19	22	14	27%
Pre-Veterinary Medicine (undeclared)	12	13	14	17	15	25%
Undecided in SCI	7	8	9	12	12	71%
SCHOOL TOTALS	456	527	662	767	799	75%

HIGHLIGHTS

- The school's increase in the number of majors at the upper division level over the last five years was 75%.
- The biology and information systems programs contributed most significantly to the increase in declared majors in the school.
- There is a strong preprofessional orientation of students majoring in science programs.

DIVISION OF CONTINUING EDUCATION



CONTINUING EDUCATION: 1991-1995							
	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY95	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Programs/Courses	707	1,079	1,291	1,351	1,101	394	56%
Participants	11,721	14,964	18,067	17,146	14,989	3,268	28%
Participant Hours	152,485	228,370	249,084	223,886	203,761	51,276	34%
CEUs	15,249	22,837	24,908	22,389	20,376	5,127	34%
Revenues	\$1,183,412	\$1,626,775	\$2,181,167	\$2,575,582	\$2,388,039	1,204,626	102%

HIGHLIGHTS

- Approximately 15,000 students were served in more than 1,100 continuing education courses.
- Continuing education registrations earned over 22,000 CEU's (continuing education units) in non-degree programs in 1994-95.
- Two in-plant learning resource centers, Project Genesis and Project Horizon, have been nationally recognized as programs of excellence.
- The International Training Program has been authorized by the Chinese central government to provide training for Chinese government officials and business executives.

LIBRARY INFORMATION

LIBRARY ACTIVITY: FY 91- FY 95							
	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY95	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Acquisitions							
Volumes	405,011	426,345	448,736	467,231	480,817	75,806	19%
Titles	239,703	259,598	273,300	292,722	302,429	62,726	26%
Periodicals	3,144	3,147	3,192	3,378	3,437	293	9%
Government							
Documents	195,558	215,797	225,687	253,498	271,049	75,491	39%
Microforms	700,427	748,312	806,812	891,312	982,983	282,556	40%
Circulation							
Books	104,390	129,334	138,762	150,343	157,198	52,808	51%
Reserves	21,508	27,114	32,198	38,181	43,209	21,701	101%
Interlibrary Loans							
Borrowed	2,959	3,420	3,911	4,755	5,887	2,928	99%
Loaned	1,285	2,781	2,948	3,982	4,176	2,891	225%

HIGHLIGHTS

- The library is completely automated and networks the catalog, reserves, selected periodical database and union catalog holdings.
- The library subscribes to more than 275 CD database services and is among the most automated and technically advanced of the libraries in the state.
- The DiFazio Children's Collection is the largest pedagogical children's collection in Georgia and is the only K-12 collection of its kind in the state. The Horace W. Sturgis Library and School of Education presented a Children's Literature Conference for regional educators and produced a children's literature book review periodical, *When Children Write*.
- The Bentley Rare Book Room and Collection houses 15,000 First Edition volumes and 400 museum/world class quality medieval and renaissance manuscript books, manuscripts and leaves.
- The library has installed Galileo (Georgia Library Learning On-line), a University System of Georgia service of full-text databases and resources.

K

KENNESAW
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COLLEGE

FACULTY
AND STAFF
INFORMATION

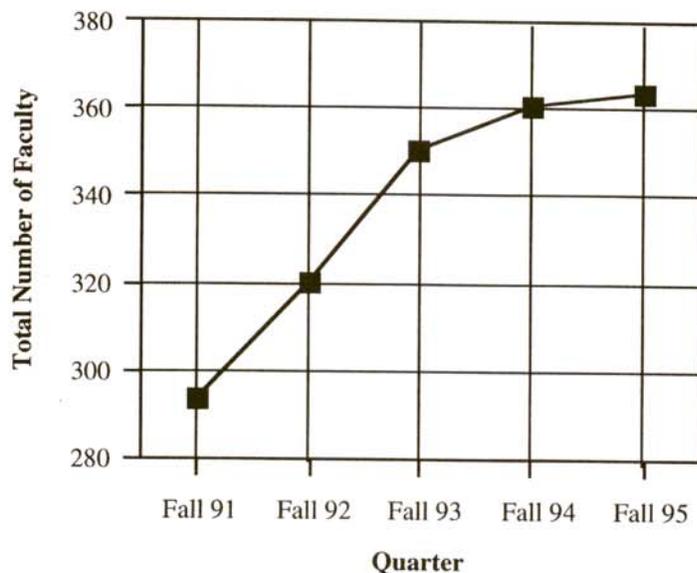
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TOTAL FULL-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY



NUMBER OF FULL-TIME FACULTY¹ Fall 1991 - Fall 1995

Schools	Fall 91	Fall 92	Fall 93	Fall 94	Fall 95	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences	103	114	126	126	133	30	29%
Business	68	70	75	76	78	10	15%
Education	37	43	47	54	54	17	46%
Nursing*	21	25	27	26	25	4	19%
Science and Mathematics	64	68	75	78	74	10	17%
TOTALS	293	320	350	360	364	71	24%
Number Change	+27	+27	+30	+10	+4		
Annual % Change	+10%	+9%	+9%	+3%	+1%		

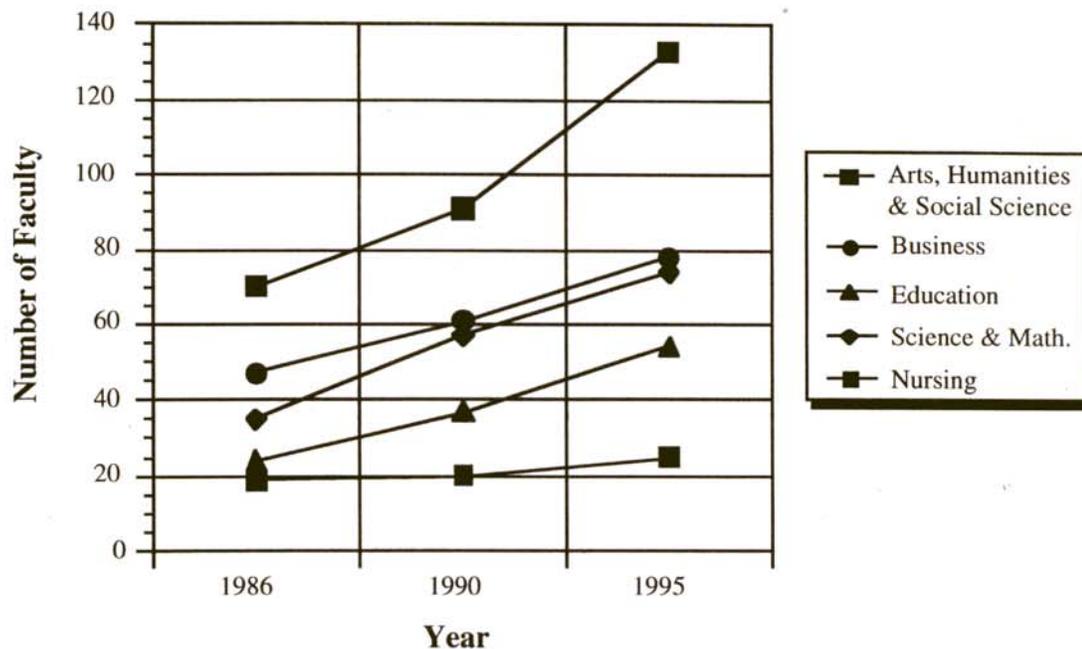
¹ Includes department chairs and other faculty with administrative responsibilities.

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- The five-year rate of growth of the faculty was larger than the growth of the overall enrollment with, enrollment increasing 11% and faculty numbers increasing 24%.
- All schools experienced a substantial increase in full-time faculty over the last five years; the new general education requirements and rapid growth in the arts and sciences contributed to the greater growth in those two schools. Education faculty numbers increased more than others in an institutional effort to satisfy the NCATE standards.

GROWTH IN FULL-TIME FACULTY OVER 10 YEARS



GROWTH OF FULL-TIME FACULTY Fall 1986 - Fall 1995

Schools	Fall 1986	Fall 1990	Fall 1995	10-Year # Change	10-Year % Change
Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences	70	91	133	63	90%
Business	47	61	78	31	66%
Education	24	37	54	30	125%
Nursing	19	20	25	6	32%
Science and Mathematics	35	57	74	39	111%
TOTALS	195	266	364	169	87%

HIGHLIGHTS

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

NEW FULL-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY

Fall 1995



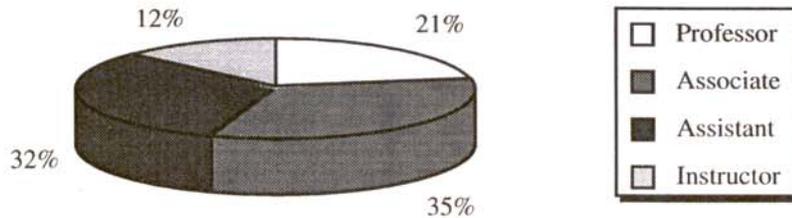
NEW FULL-TIME FACULTY INSTRUCTIONAL APPOINTMENTS*					
	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995
Professors	3	4	2	3	1
Associate Professors	11	7	5	7	2
Assistant Professors	15	15	30	18	21
Instructors	17	17	6	7	9
TOTALS	46	43	43	35	33
Total Full-time Faculty	293	320	350	360	367
% New of Total Faculty	16%	13%	12%	10%	9%

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- As a result of turnovers, new positions and successful recruiting efforts, KSC has employed an average of 40 new full-time instructional faculty per year over the last 5 years.
- Four out of every 10 faculty in fall 1995 had been at the college five years or less because of the large number hired during that time.
- The lack of enrollment growth coupled with constrained budgets in recent years has contributed to a declining trend of new faculty (in terms of percentage who are new each year).

FULL-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY BY RANK *



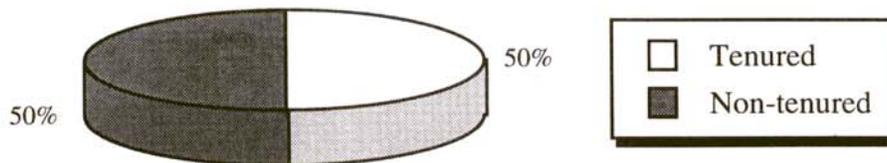
Distribution of Faculty by Rank, Fall 1995

NUMBER OF FACULTY BY RANK												
RANK	Fall 91		Fall 92		Fall 93		Fall 94		Fall 95		5-Year Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Professor	58	20	64	20	71	20	76	21	78	21	20	34
Associate	102	35	108	34	115	34	123	34	123	34	21	21
Assistant	92	31	95	29	110	31	116	32	118	32	26	28
Instructor	41	14	53	17	54	15	45	13	45	12	4	10
TOTALS	293	100	320	100	350	100	360	100	364	100	71	24

HIGHLIGHTS

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

TENURE STATUS OF INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY



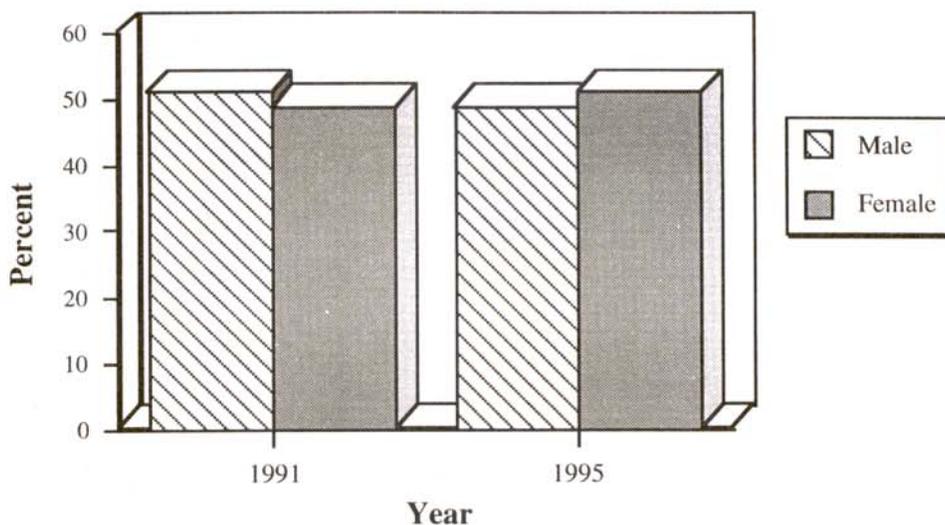
TENURE STATUS BY GENDER						
	Female		Male		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tenured	83	45	98	55	181	50
Non-Tenured	101	55	82	45	183	50
TOTALS	184	100	180	100	364	100

TENURE STATUS BY RACE/ ETHNIC GROUP										
	Black		Asian/ Pacific Isl.		Am. Indian/ Alaskan Nat.		Hispanic		White	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tenured	13	38	4	29	0	0	0	0	164	52
Non-Tenured	21	62	10	71	0	0	2	100	150	48
TOTALS	34	100	14	100	0	0	2	100	314	100

HIGHLIGHTS

- The percentage of instructional faculty tenured at KSC, which is relatively low compared to the national average, reflects large numbers of new hires in recent years.
- The percentages of women and minorities who are tenured are high relative to other colleges.

GENDER OF THE INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY



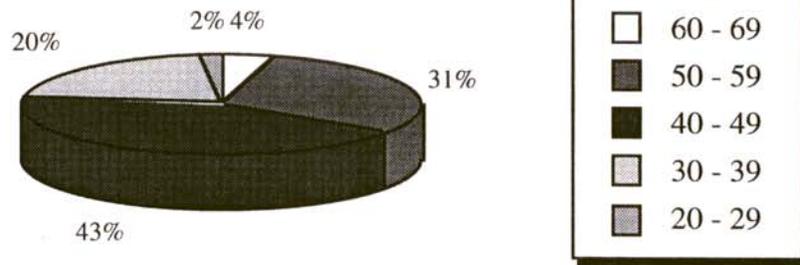
FULL-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY BY GENDER

	Fall 91		Fall 92		Fall 93		Fall 94		Fall 95		5-Year	5-Year
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	Change	% Change
Male	51	150	50	161	51	178	51	185	49	180	30	20%
Female	49	143	50	159	49	172	49	175	51	184	41	29%
TOTALS	293	100	320	100	350	100	360	100	364	100	71	24%

HIGHLIGHTS

- For the first time ever, women on KSC's faculty outnumber the men slightly, but the percentage has held around 50% for the last five years.
- The percentage of female faculty members is among the highest for public four-year colleges and universities in the state.
- The percentage of women on the faculty at KSC is approximately double that of the national average.

AGE OF THE INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY



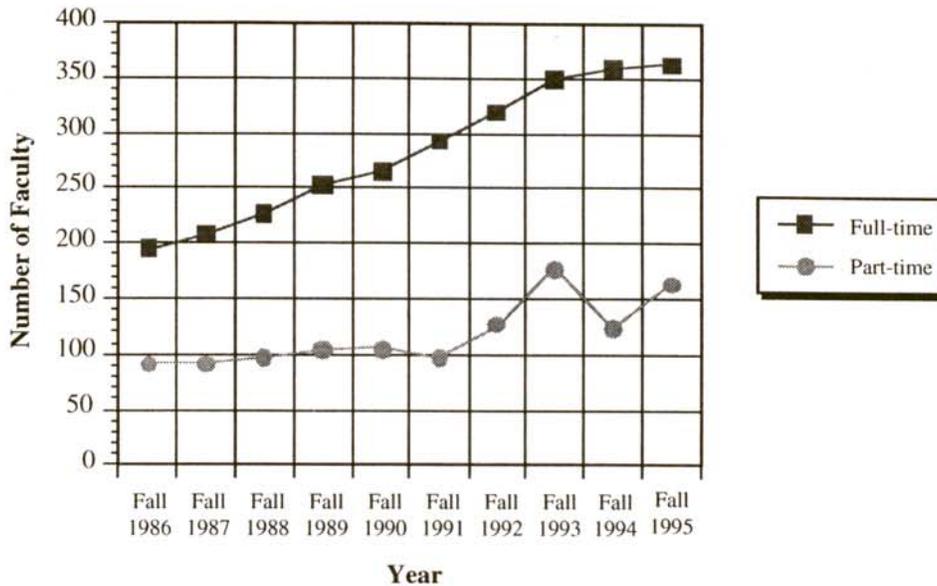
Distribution of Ages, Fall 1995

FACULTY AGE GROUPS: FALL 1995						
	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s	Total
Number	7	74	156	112	15	364
Percent	2%	20%	43%	31%	4%	100%

HIGHLIGHTS

- Kennesaw State has a relatively young faculty; the largest percentage of the faculty is between the ages of 40 and 49.
- A relatively small percentage of the faculty (4%) is presently nearing retirement; although that number will grow, it will remain a relatively small percentage of the total faculty over the next 10 years compared to the more mature faculties on many other college campuses.

KSC 10-YEAR PROFILE



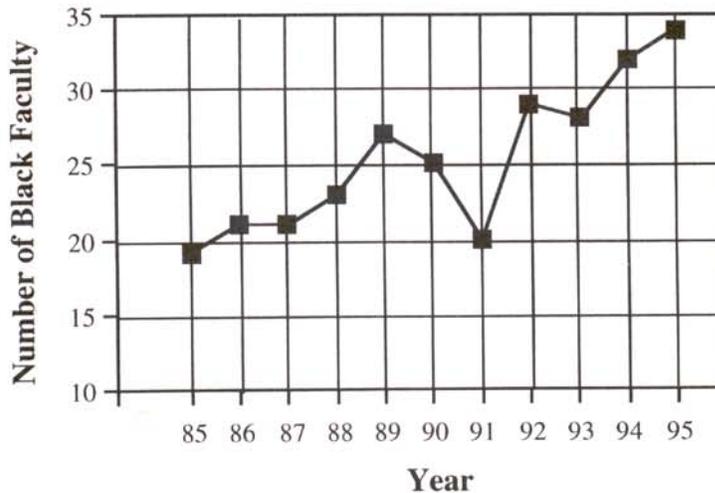
KSC 10-YEAR FACULTY PROFILE 1986-1995

	Fall 1986	Fall 1987	Fall 1988	Fall 1989	Fall 1990	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	10- YR # CHG	10- YR % CHG
Full-time Faculty	195	209	227	254	266	293	320	350	360	364	169	90%
Part-time Faculty	92	92	98	105	106	98	127	178	124	164	72	78%
EFT Students/ FT Faculty	29/1	28/1	27/1	25/1	27/1	27/1	26/1	25/1	24/1	24/1		(17%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Full-time faculty positions have grown steadily every year over the last 10 years.
- A decrease in the use of part-time faculty was made in 1994-95 due to budget constraints; however, they increased again in 1995 to accommodate enrollment changes.
- Despite tight budgets in the 1990s, student/faculty ratios improved (were reduced) over the last five consecutive years.

BLACK INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY



FULL-TIME BLACK FACULTY: FALL 1995						
School	Professor	Associate	Assistant	Instructor	Total	% of Total in Schools
Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences	1	7	2	3	13	10%
Business	1	2	2	1	6	8%
Education	1	1	2	3	7	13%
Nursing	0	0	1	0	1	4%
Science and Mathematics	1	4	0	2	7	9%
TOTALS	4	14	7	9	34	9%

HIGHLIGHTS

- Kennesaw State has achieved notable success in the employment and retention of increasing numbers of black faculty in recent years.
- The recruitment of black faculty has been achieved in all schools and at all ranks.
- Kennesaw State College is a leader in the state public colleges and universities of its type in the employment, promotion and tenure of black faculty.

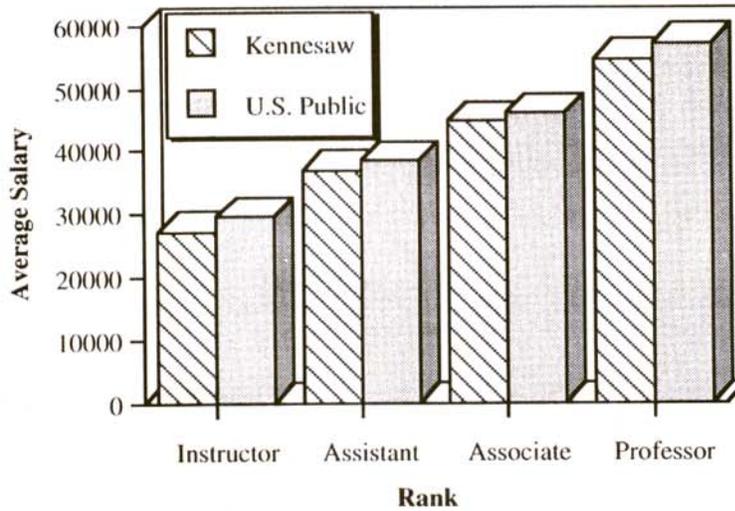
**RELATIVE STANDING OF KSC INSTRUCTIONAL
FACULTY IN TERMS OF HIGHEST DEGREE
FALL 1995**

PUBLIC 4-YEAR UNITS IN GEORGIA	% With Doctorate Degree *	% Without Doctorate Degree
University of Georgia	87	13
Georgia Tech	87	13
<i>Kennesaw State College</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>20</i>
Georgia State University	79	21
West Georgia College	79	21
North Georgia College	70	30
Augusta College	69	31
Valdosta State University	68	32
Columbus College	64	36
Albany State College	64	36
Georgia College	63	37
Armstrong State College	61	39
Georgia Southwestern College	60	40
Savannah State College	60	40
Georgia Southern University	58	42
Fort Valley State College	57	43
Clayton State College	56	44
Southern College of Technology	54	46

HIGHLIGHTS

- KSC has a substantially higher percentage of instructional faculty with doctoral degrees than those of all other public senior colleges and the regional universities in Georgia.
- KSC's staffing with doctoral prepared faculty is more like that of Georgia State University than to the typical senior college or regional university, despite the trend in recent years to replace part-time faculty with full-time masters level instructors.

AVERAGE ACADEMIC YEAR SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY



AVERAGE SALARIES OF FULL-TIME FACULTY: 1994-95¹				
	Professor	Associate	Assistant	Instructor
Kennesaw State	54,600	44,800	37,000	27,300
South Atlantic	55,680	44,920	38,040	29,740
National ²	57,090	46,020	38,360	29,460

¹ Annual AAUP Salary Study

² Category IIA - Public Comprehensive

HIGHLIGHTS

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

AVERAGE 1994-95 FACULTY SALARIES AT COMPARABLE AASCU* INSTITUTIONS IN THE SOUTH

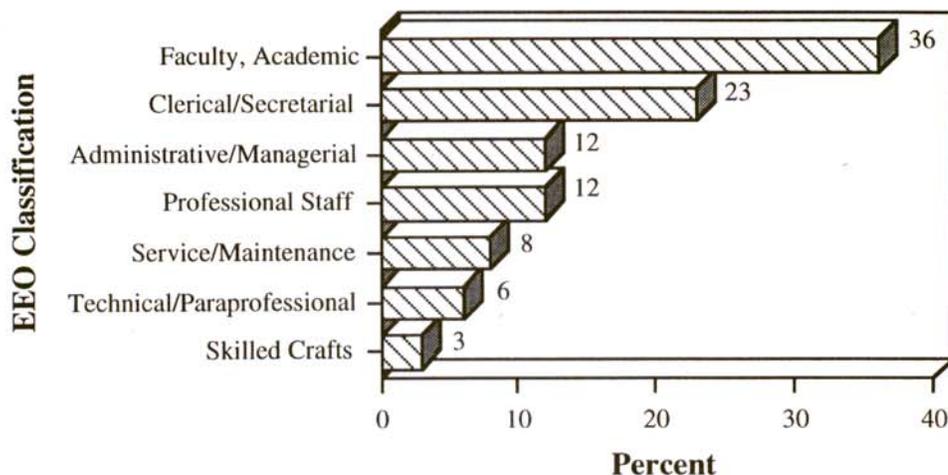
GENERAL FIELDS	Average 9-month Salaries		
	ASSISTANT	ASSOCIATE	PROFESSOR
Accounting	50,500	56,500	65,900
Business (All Others)	47,400	51,500	60,400
Computer & Information Science	45,100	51,300	59,700
Physics	36,700	43,700	53,600
Mathematics	36,100	42,600	53,400
Health & Physical Education	35,200	41,000	49,400
Education	34,800	40,500	52,700
Communications	34,700	40,400	50,700
Biology	34,700	40,100	51,100
Nursing	34,600	43,200	51,300
Chemistry	34,100	40,800	53,200
Music & Theatre	33,900	40,300	48,400
Psychology	33,700	40,900	51,500
Visual Arts	33,200	39,100	48,100
Philosophy & Religion	33,000	40,300	51,800
Foreign Languages	32,700	39,700	50,100
English	32,200	39,100	49,200
History	32,200	39,000	50,500
Social Sciences	31,000	37,800	50,000

* American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU). Comparable institutions included in the study were selected as public institutions offering less than the doctoral degree and with student enrollments from 6,000 to 14,000. A list of the institutions used in the study is provided under Sources, p. 123.

HIGHLIGHTS

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

FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES BY EEO CLASSIFICATION



TOTAL EMPLOYEES : 1991- 1995*							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Administrative/Managerial	79	82	84	92	109	30	38%
Faculty, Academic	271	297	322	320	321	50	18%
Professional Staff	65	73	90	106	103	38	58%
Clerical/Secretarial	114	133	146	181	203	89	78%
Technical/Paraprofessional	42	45	46	55	55	13	31%
Skilled Crafts	19	21	27	25	28	9	47%
Service/Maintenance	48	58	63	60	73	25	52%
TOTALS	638	709	778	839	892	254	40%

* Based on the federal EEO-6 Reports filed by the Affirmative Action/Minority Affairs Officer. EEO-6 classifications for faculty differ from other analyses. The effective dates of these tables are October 1 through September 30 of each year.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of employees increased substantially in recent years to keep pace with the growth in size of the college.
- The number of professional staff and support staff increased at the greatest rates.

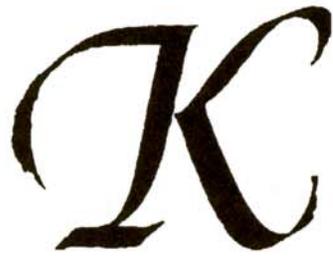
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES BY GENDER AND RACE FY 1995

FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES BY GENDER				
	Females	Males	Total	% Female
Administrative/ Managerial	48	61	109	44
Faculty, Academic	158	163	321	49
Professional Staff	74	29	103	72
Clerical/Secretarial	189	14	203	93
Technical/Paraprofessional	21	34	55	38
Skilled Crafts	0	28	28	<1
Service/Maintenance	34	39	73	47
TOTALS	524	368	892	59

FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES BY RACE/ ETHNIC GROUP							
	Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Nat.	Hispanic	White	Total	% Minority
Administrative/Managerial	8	1	0	1	99	109	9
Faculty, Academic	28	12	0	2	279	321	13
Professional Staff	11	1	0	1	90	103	13
Clerical/Secretarial	17	1	0	1	184	203	9
Technical/Paraprof.	4	1	0	0	50	55	9
Skilled Crafts	0	1	1	0	27	28	7
Service/Maint.	11	0	0	0	62	73	15
TOTALS	79	17	1	5	791	892	11

HIGHLIGHTS

- Females comprise 59% of the total workforce on campus and 64% of the "staff".
- The analysis of the staff data shows that 9% of the Kennesaw State employees are black; and if all minority groups are considered the percentage rises to 11%.



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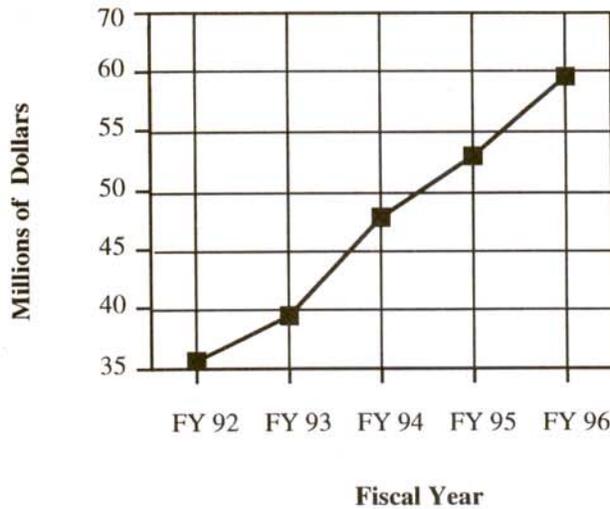
BUDGET AND
FINANCIAL
INFORMATION

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET



EDUCATIONAL & GENERAL (E & G) BUDGET *					
	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY96
TOTAL	\$35,523,642	\$39,425,320	\$47,786,213	\$52,750,746	\$59,665,384
\$ Change	\$2,923,226	\$3,901,678	\$8,360,893	\$4,964,533	\$6,914,638
Annual % Change	9%	11%	21%	10%	13%

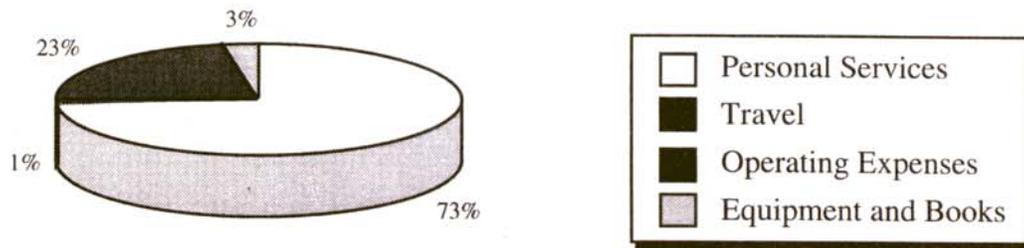
* Educational and General budget excludes auxiliaries.

	5-Year \$ Change	5-Year % Change
INCREASE	\$24,141,742	68%

HIGHLIGHT

- Operating budgets grew at a fairly constant rate throughout the early years of the decade and during the recession.

E & G BUDGET BY FUNCTION



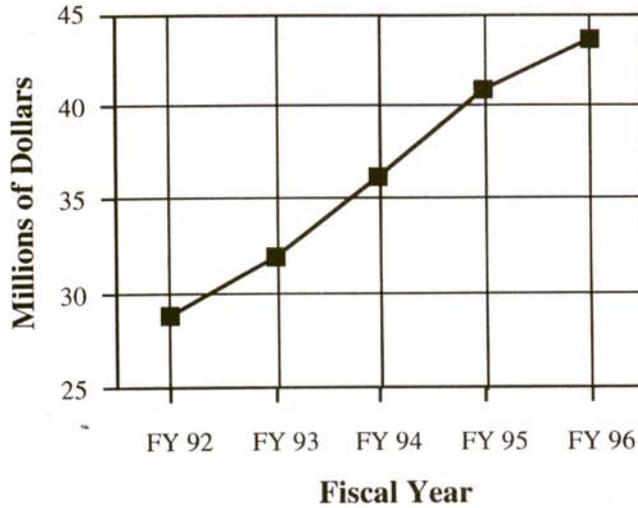
FISCAL YEAR 1995-96 E & G BUDGET ¹						
FY 96	Personal Services	Travel	Operating Supplies & Expenses	Equipment and/or Books	Total Budget	% Total
Instruction	\$27,374,755	\$317,544	\$2,570,853	\$391,894	\$30,655,046	52%
Public Service	1,050,386	49,373	323,814	10,375	1,433,948	2%
Academic Support	3,361,992	66,556	770,889	1,124,365	5,323,802	9%
Student Services	2,664,510	43,400	248,600	4,600	2,961,110	5%
Institutional Support	6,060,616	82,325	1,591,001	189,700	7,923,642	13%
Operation & Maintenance of Physical Plant	3,065,306	6,100	2,875,369	39,000	5,985,775	10%
Scholarships & Fellowships			5,382,061		5,382,061	9%
TOTAL	\$43,577,565	\$565,298	\$13,762,587	\$1,759,934	\$59,665,384	100%

¹ Educational and General budget excludes auxiliaries.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Of the total operating budget, 73 cents of every dollar were allocated for personnel throughout the college.
- About two-thirds of the E&G budget is devoted to the instructional function (including academic support.)

PERSONAL SERVICES BUDGET



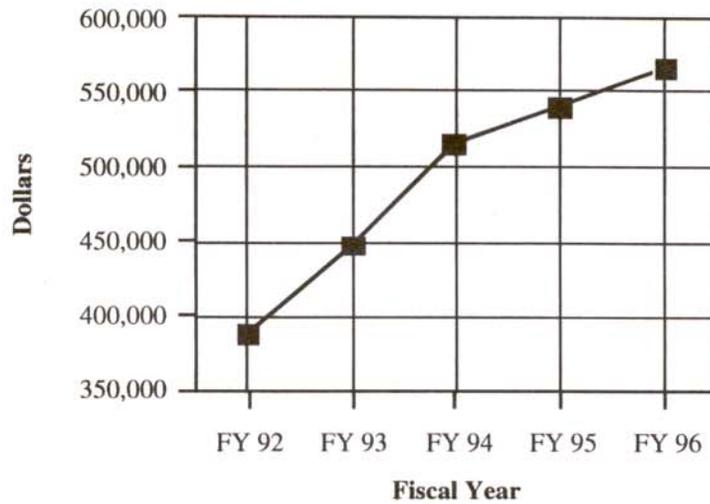
KSC's PERSONAL SERVICES BUDGET					
	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY96
Personal Services	\$28,841,838	\$31,951,079	\$36,230,093	\$40,814,640	\$43,577,565
Annual % Change	10%	11%	13%	13%	7%

	5-Year \$ Change	5-Year % Change
Increase	\$14,735,727	51%

HIGHLIGHTS

- Personal Services grew 51% (over \$14 million) during the five-year period.
- Most of the increase in FY96 was attributable to a 6% average salary increase; few new positions were added in FY96.

TRAVEL BUDGET



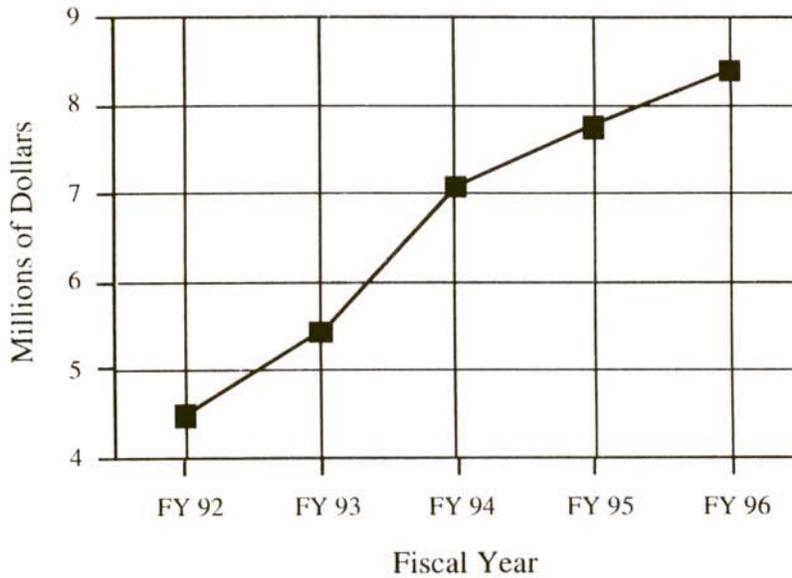
KSC's TRAVEL BUDGET					
	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY96
Travel	\$387,550	\$446,150	\$513,840	\$538,667	\$565,798
Annual % Change	2%	15%	15%	5%	5%

	5-Year \$ Change	5-Year % Change
Increase	\$178,248	46%

HIGHLIGHTS

- Travel money increased by almost \$180,000, a 46% growth rate over five years.
- Even though growth in funding has dropped in recent years, the College has maintained its commitment to support for professional travel.

OPERATING EXPENSES & SUPPLIES BUDGET



KSC's OPERATING EXPENSES BUDGET*					
	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY96
Operating Expenses	\$4,478,862	\$5,419,885	\$7,043,517	\$7,746,497	\$8,380,526
Annual % Change	5%	21%	30%	10%	8%

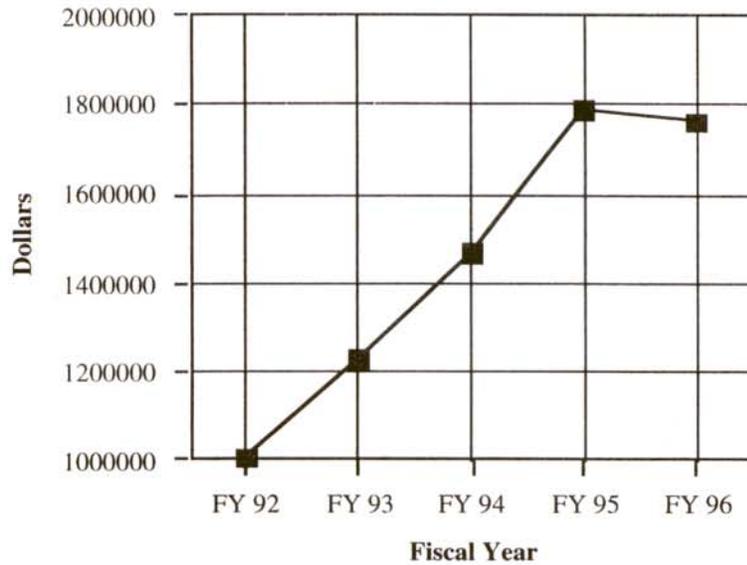
	5-Year \$ Change	5-Year % Change
Increase	\$3,901,664	87 %

* Excludes scholarship expenses.

HIGHLIGHT

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

EQUIPMENT AND/OR BOOKS BUDGET



KSC's EQUIPMENT/BOOKS BUDGET					
	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
Equipment	\$1,002,966	\$1,226,220	\$1,464,329	\$1,790,371	\$1,759,934
Annual % Change	6%	22%	19%	22%	(2%)

	5-Year \$ Change	5-Year % Change
Increase	\$756,968	75%

HIGHLIGHT

- After several years of substantial increases in equipment and books, FY96 showed a normal leveling off of the budget.

REVENUE SOURCES



State Appropriations 54 ¢
 Other 7 ¢
 Sponsored Operations 11 ¢
 Student Tuition and Fees 27 ¢

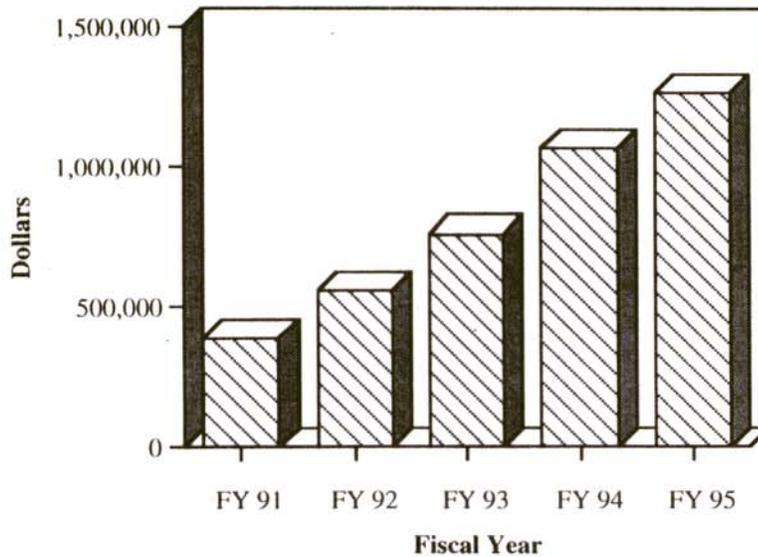
PERCENT OF TOTAL BUDGETED REVENUE					
Sources of Revenue	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY96
State Appropriations	62.1%	60%	56.7%	57.1%	54.4%
Student Tuition & Fees	32.0%	33.5%	31.2%	31.2%	27.2%
Sponsored Operations*	3.1%	2.8%	7.0%	6.3%	11.4%
Other Sources	2.8%	3.7%	5.1%	5.4%	7.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- When sponsored operations are excluded, student fees account for approximately one-third of the college's operating budget.
- State appropriations to Kennesaw State as a percent of total support have declined in recent years.

GRANTS AND CONTRACTS



ACTUAL GRANTS & CONTRACTS FUNDS*: FY 91 - FY 95							
	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	5-Year \$ Change	5-Year % Change
Total Grants & Contracts Funding	\$385,614	\$559,968	\$759,760	\$1,063,162	\$1,650,798	1,265,184	328%
Annual % Change	(22%)	45%	36%	40%	55%		
% of Total E&G Budget	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%		

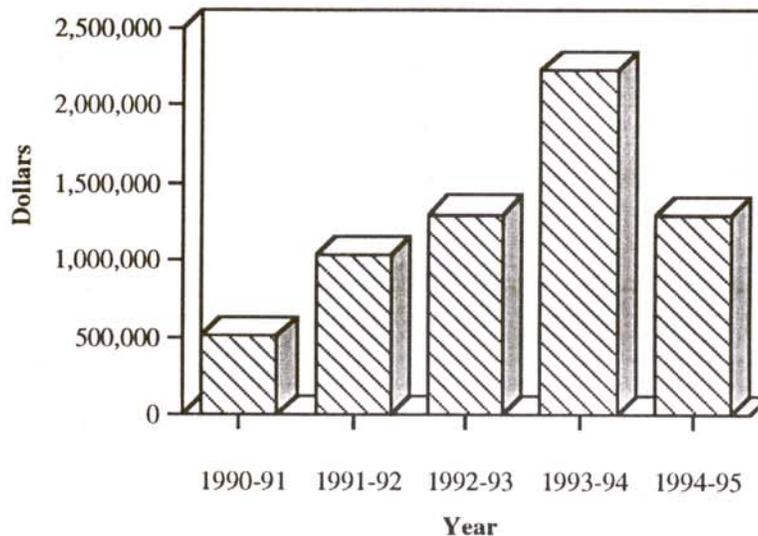
*Excludes continuing education contracts, see page 78 for continuing education revenue information

GRANTS & CONTRACTS FUNDING SOURCES IN FY 95				
	Federal	State	Other	Total
Sponsored Funds	\$541,889	\$450,619	\$658,290	\$1,650,798
% of Total	33%	27%	40%	100%

HIGHLIGHT

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

KENNESAW STATE COLLEGE FOUNDATION, INC. VOLUNTARY SUPPORT



SOURCES OF GIFTS BY FISCAL YEARS

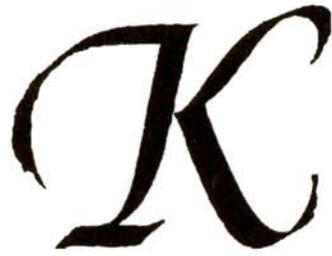
Source	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	5-Year # Change	5-Year % Change
Friends, Founds., and Corps.	\$478,261	\$ 989,887	\$1,214,226	\$2,125,137	\$1,188,482	\$ 710,221	148%
Alumni	10,634	31,260	65,557	80,634	67,484	56,850	54%
KSC Faculty/ Staff	17,065	20,839	20,277	26,314	35,539	18,474	108%
Total	\$505,960	\$1,041,986	\$1,300,060	\$2,232,085	\$1,291,505	\$ 785,545	155%

	1994	1995	1-Year # Change	1-Year % Change
Endowment	\$2,358,840	\$2,430,776	\$71,936	3%
Assets	4,201,465	4,757,244	555,779	13%

HIGHLIGHTS

- As the result of a major gift the School of Business was named for Trustee Michael J. Coles.
- The LeoDelle and Lex Jolley Lodge, a \$670,000 capital construction project, was dedicated in May, 1994.
- Gifts to the KSC Foundation including endowed funds have surpassed the \$1 million level for the second consecutive year.

* A major gift from Trustee Michael J. Coles and his wife Donna made the 1993-94 fiscal year an exceptional one.



KENNESAW
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Physical Facilities

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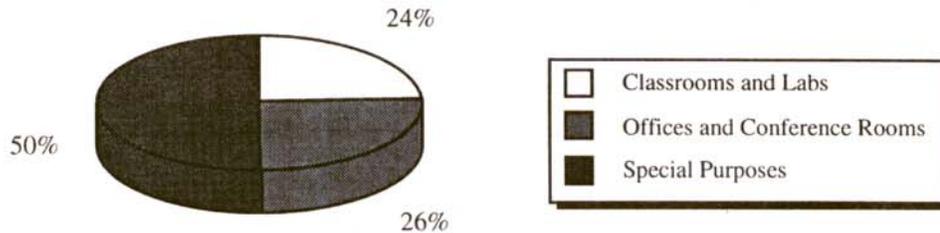
ACCUMULATED INVESTMENT IN PLANT
Year Ended June 30, 1995

	YEAR ACQUIRED	ACCUMULATED INVESTMENT AS OF JUNE 30, 1995
LAND		
Main Campus		\$3,302,820.87
TOTAL LAND		3,302,820.87
BUILDINGS		
Administration Building	1967	331,724.01
Administration Annex	1967	610,430.95
Education Building	1967	404,416.41
Joe Mack Wilson Performing Arts Building	1989	4,207,957.19
Humanities Building	1979	1,857,717.51
W. Wyman Pilcher Public Service Building	1986	1,021,839.96
Horace W. Sturgis Library	1981	3,898,879.96
Music Building	1978	531,692.56
Natural Sci & Mathematics Building	1967	646,835.54
Physical Education Building	1967	1,931,036.43
Social Science Building	1967	471,049.71
James W. Carmichael Student Center	1973	2,664,089.26
Warehouse and Shops	1973	971,998.91
A.L. Burruss Building	1989	8,123,182.87
Art Welding Studio	1990	22,421.00
Bookstore	1993	1,425,441.32
LeoDelle and Lex Jolley Lodge	1993	569,929.76
Science and Mathematics	1993	13,205,306.62
Multi-Purpose		214,849.58
TOTAL BUILDINGS		43,110,799.55
TOTAL IMPROVEMENTS OTHER THAN BUILDINGS		3,484,791.15
TOTAL LIBRARY COLLECTIONS		8,226,656.93
TOTAL EQUIPMENT		11,505,950.93
TOTAL INVESTMENT IN PLANT		\$ 69,863,164.72

HIGHLIGHT

- The total accumulated original investment in KSC's land, buildings, improvements and equipment is almost \$70 million.

ANALYSIS OF SPACE USE



Space Allocations

SPACE ASSIGNMENTS: FALL 1995			
SPACE	# ROOMS	SQ FT	% OF SUBTOTAL
Classrooms & Labs	194	137,123	23%
Service Area	86	21,378	4%
Offices & Conference Rooms	910	136,133	23%
Service Area	144	16,591	3%
Special Purpose Space			
Library	13	42,012	7%
PE/Athletic Arenas	40	30,714	5%
Assembly/Gallery Rooms	18	13,316	2%
Auxiliary Services	35	24,416	4%
Student Rec. & Meeting Rms	36	15,893	3%
Storage	16	21,995	4%
Circulation Areas	397	119,963	20%
Other	15	12,299	2%
Subtotal	1,848	591,835	100%
Non-assignable	317	127,623	
TOTAL SPACE		719,458	

Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Academic classrooms and labs comprise a significant 26% of the assignable square footage on campus.
- Academic and administrative offices are scattered throughout campus, including a significant number in the library.

SPACE ANALYSIS BY BUILDING

Fiscal Year 1995-96

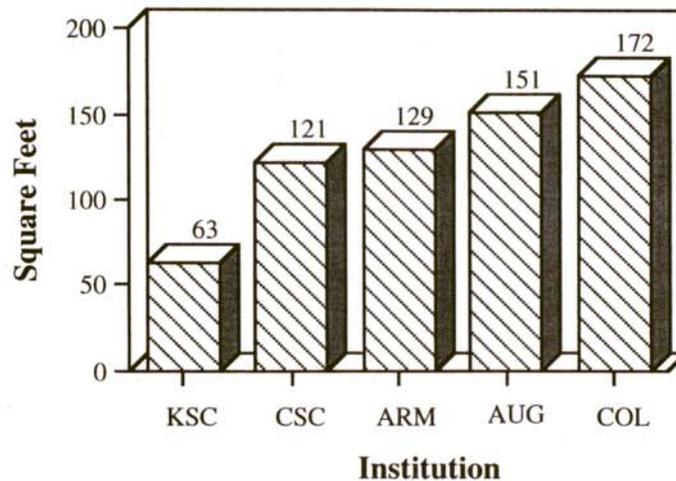
Building	Teaching Faculty Offices	General Classrooms	Instructional Laboratories*	Square Feet (Gross)
Administration	0	0	0	9,365
Administration Annex	0	0	0	12,756
PE Building	10	2	0	40,010
PE Annex	3	1	2	5,760
Education	16	14	1	21,014
Burruss	109	24	9	105,385
Humanities	34	14	3	35,091
Wilson	15	12	1	37,949
Pilcher	0	0	0	21,014
Library	55	3	5	100,617
Music	10	2	1	8,570
Plant Operations	0	0	0	35,335
Applied Science	2	6	12	27,469
Social Science	23	16	1	21,014
Science Building	45	4	19	103,911
Office Annex	2	0	0	6,480
Student Center	0	0	0	37,626
Public and Int'l Affairs	30	1	1	7,840
Educational Technology	11	0	3	7,840
Carmichael Bookstore	0	0	0	12,896
Chastain Center	27	10	5	50,110
Jolley Lodge	0	0	0	6,871
Welding Arts	0	0	0	952
Softball	0	0	0	1,733
Baseball	0	0	0	1,850
TOTAL	379	109	63	719,458

* Music practice rooms (21) not included.

HIGHLIGHT

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

COMPARATIVE SQUARE FOOTAGE PER EFT STUDENT FALL 1995



University System Senior Colleges & Regional Universities	Fall 95 EFT	Academic SQ FT	Academic SQ FT/EFT	Total SQ FT	*Total SQ FT/EFT
Kennesaw State	8,727	312,849	36	553,846	63
Clayton State	3,411	220,813	65	412,996	121
Valdosta State	8,351	431,181	52	1,074,412	129
Armstrong State	4,119	296,866	72	530,428	129
Georgia Southwestern	4,668	249,842	54	616,073	132
Georgia Southern	13,086	762,269	58	1,942,872	148
Augusta College	4,483	246,858	55	675,759	151
Columbus	4,292	324,167	76	736,648	172
West Georgia	6,861	389,790	57	1,220,063	178
Southern Tech	2,828	235,020	83	518,475	183
Albany State	2,761	237,761	86	597,244	216
North Georgia	2,704	230,559	85	590,825	219
Savannah State	3,212	309,714	96	786,350	245
Fort Valley State	2,754	422,500	153	853,387	310
Georgia College	2,150	357,988	167	940,055	437

* Excludes campus housing

HIGHLIGHTS

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

DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSES ACROSS THE DAY FALL 1995

Class Times	Percent of Total Classes Offered					
	MWF		TT*		OTHER	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Morning						
Early	34	7%	46	11%		
Mid	83	18%	NA	NA		
Late	76	16%	101	24%		
Morning Sub-total	193	41%	146	35%	42	24%
Afternoon						
Early	93	20%	92	22%		
Mid	9	2%	NA	NA		
Late	49	10%	56	13%		
Afternoon Sub-total	151	32%	148	35%	43	24%
Evening						
Early	80	17%	85	20%		
Late	44	9%	39	9%		
Evening Sub-total	124	26%	124	29%	63	36%
Weekends					28	16%
TOTAL	468	100%	418	100%	176	100%

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

HIGHLIGHTS

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

K

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Student Information

Pages	Sources
12-14	University System, Quarterly Enrollment Reports
15	University System, Quarterly Enrollment Reports Office of Institutional Research
16	Vice President for Academic Affairs
17	University System, Quarterly Enrollment Reports
18	University System, Quarterly Enrollment Reports
19-22	University System, Quarterly Enrollment Reports
23	Computer Services, Analysis of Graduates
24-29	University System, Quarterly Enrollment Reports
30-31	University System, Quarter Credit Hours Production Report
32	Annual Budget and KSC Summary of Credit Hours
33	Computer Services, Day/Night Reports
34-35	University System, Quarterly Enrollment Reports
36	Computer Services, Distribution of Student Age
37	Computer Services, Controller Reports
38	Computer Services, Controller Reports Computer Services, Analysis of Undergraduates
39	Computer Services, Analysis of Graduates Computer Services, Controller Reports
40	Computer Services, Analysis by County
41-42	Computer Services, Analysis by Zip Codes
43	Computer Services, International Students by Country
44	Computer Services, Application Statistical Reports
45-46	Computer Services, Application Statistical Reports
47	University System, Transfer Student Report
48	Computer Services, Readmission Reports
49	Office of Admissions, S.A.T. Scores
50	Computer Services, University System Quarter Enrollment Reports
51	KSC 101 Program Coordinator
52	Office of Student Financial Aid

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Academic Programs

Pages	Sources
56	University System, Program Inventory
57	Computer Services, Graduates Report Institutional Research
58	Office of the Registrar
59	University System, Degrees Conferred Reports
60	Office of the Registrar
61-66	University System, Degrees Conferred Reports
67-77	Computer Services, Analysis of Undergraduates Computer Services, Analysis of Graduates
78	Continuing Education
79	Library Director

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Faculty and Staff Information

Pages	Sources
84-92	Office of Institutional Research and Academic Support Services, Faculty Databases
93	University System, <i>Information Digest</i>
94	AAUP, <i>ACADEME</i> , March-April 1995
95	Business Services
	American Association of State Colleges and Universities/ College and University Personnel Association, Salary Study (<i>Institutions included in study:</i> <i>Appalachian State University, Arkansas State University, College of Charleston, Georgia Southern University, James Madison University, Kennesaw State College, Marshall University, Morehead State University, Murray State University, Northeastern State University, Radford University, Southeastern Louisiana University, University of Central Arkansas, University of Central Oklahoma, University of Houston-Downtown, University of North Carolina-Charlotte, University of North Carolina-Wilmington, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, University of Texas-Pan American, University of Texas-San Antonio, University of West Florida, Western Kentucky University</i>)
96-97	Higher Education Staff Information (EEO-6) Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Kennesaw State College Office of Minority Affairs

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Budget and Financial Information

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102-109	Office of Business Services
110	Office of Development

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115-116	Plant Operations and Academic Affairs (Facilities)
117	University System <i>Information Digest</i>
	University System Quarterly Enrollment Report
118	Computer Services, Analysis of Classes

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