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ABSTRACT

Data and summary information for 1981-1982 Georgia postsecondary education are presented. For each institution, categorized by level and sector, data are presented on headcount enrollment, number of full-time faculty, expenditures, and numbers of certificates and degrees awarded. The location (county) of vocational/technical schools, hospital schools, and career centers is also indicated. For both Georgia and the nation, data are also provided on student migration, college participation rates, and average student charges. Comparative data for the six sectors of postsecondary education are presented concerning the percentages of colleges/schools, programs, students and graduates. These categories are provided for the eight substate regions, which are also compared in regard to population. Additional topics include access to postsecondary education, the number of colleges accredited by sector and level, enrollment trends during 1976-1983 by sector and level, enrollments of racial/ethnic groups overall (for vocational/technical and collegiate institutions), male and female and part- and full-time enrollments by sector and level, graduation rates by sector, and number and percentage of graduates by field. Enrollment and faculty data for 1982-1983 are appended. (SW)

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GEORGIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION:

FACTFINDER 1983

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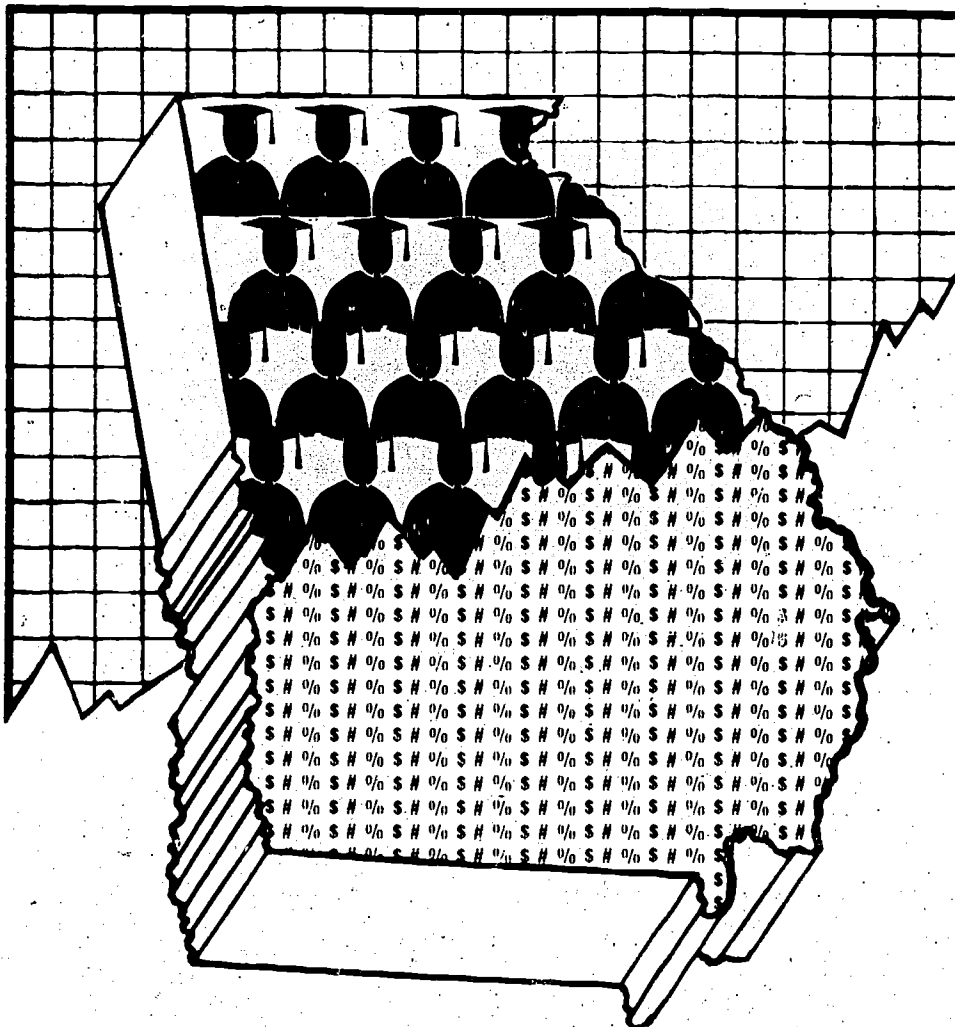
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**Governor's Committee on
Postsecondary Education**



Office of the Governor

Atlanta, Georgia 30334

• Joe Frank Harris
GOVERNOR

Dear Friends:

It gives me great pleasure to commend to you this first edition of FactFinder by the Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

You will find here a brief, yet detailed description of facts about Georgia's postsecondary education system and the trends which have become evident. It is hoped that this publication of facts regarding enrollments, participation, graduates, access, charges to students and accreditation will prove valuable to all Georgians who are committed to a strong postsecondary education system.

I am committed to moving Georgia forward in postsecondary education, but a clear understanding of our past, coupled with the knowledge of current facts and figures, is vital to that progress.

With kind personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joe Frank Harris".

Joe Frank Harris

GEORGIA

POSTSECONDARY

EDUCATION:

FACTFINDER

1983

Joseph L. Marks

Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Georgia postsecondary education is the group of colleges, universities, and vocational-technical schools offering educational opportunities beyond high school to Georgians. This **FactFinder** is the first in a series of annual publications containing a concise description of key facts and trends. The **FactFinder** is intended to serve postsecondary education leaders, state decision-makers, and the general public interested in the well-being and development of Georgia postsecondary education.

Great diversity characterizes Georgia postsecondary education. Over three hundred Georgia postsecondary education institutions offered nearly five thousand programs to almost three hundred thousand students in the 1981/82 school year. Overall, enrollments in Georgia postsecondary education have continued to increase. But, some types of institutions have experienced enrollment declines. Since 1980/81, enrollment growth has been concentrated in public colleges and universities, particularly junior colleges and senior colleges. Private colleges and universities have had the greatest enrollment decline, possibly because of decreasing federal funds for financial aid and their generally high costs (three to five times higher charges to students than in comparable public institutions.)

Compared to the Southern region as a whole and the nation, Georgia had lower proportions of its population enrolled in postsecondary education. Also, Georgia lost more students to other Southern states and the West than it gained; however, it gained more students from the Northeast and North Central regions than it lost. Interestingly, average charges to students in Georgia

were higher than those in the South and West, but lower than those in the North Central and Northeast regions.

For the first time, in 1982/83 a majority of collegiate students were female. Part-time students make up almost half of current enrollments. Overall, the number of racial/ethnic minority students has increased in the past five years; however, the overall percentage increase of black students was less than that of white students. This is due, in large part, to the recent drop in private collegiate enrollment which was largely a decrease in the number of black students. Postsecondary education is geographically accessible to almost all Georgians. Lack of access is concentrated in only a small number of areas.

Voluntary accreditation is a basic means of pursuing educational quality. The public colleges and universities and the public Area Vocational-Technical Schools of Georgia are the only groups with one hundred percent accreditation. Overall, most collegiate institutions are accredited. A lower proportion of vocational-technical schools are accredited, particularly those in the proprietary sector.

Almost fifty thousand students graduated from Georgia postsecondary education institutions in 1981/82. Over one-fourth of these were business graduates. Since 1978/79, the business and the industry and trades areas have shown the greatest increase in the number of graduates, while the area of education has shown the greatest decline. The science and technology area has shown only a moderate increase.

INTRODUCTION

The following pages contain key detail and summary information about Georgia postsecondary education. In the opening section, the current list of State approved Georgia postsecondary education institutions is presented. This list -- and the remainder of this publication -- is organized around six sectors classified by who controls the institutions. Each sector is further divided to show the level of instruction offered. In the case of public junior colleges with vocational-technical divisions, the institutions are classified and the data are reported under the collegiate category. The county in which each institution is located is also given, as is detailed information on 1981/82 headcount enrollments, number of full-time faculty, total operating expenditures, and number of graduates of the various levels of training or education.

The data on public, private, and proprietary college enrollments are **fall term** enrollment information collected by the National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), which is coordinated by the Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education. HEGIS data provide a uniform basis for comparing different sectors. Data reported by others may differ from HEGIS data for the same institutions because different definitions are used. The data on public vocational-technical school enrollment are **whole year** information acquired from the Georgia State Department of Education, Office of Vocational Education, Division of Planning and Operations. The data on proprietary and private vocational-technical enrollments are **whole year** information collected by the Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education in its annual Survey of Postsecondary Education Graduates and Capacity.

The data on collegiate faculty are from HEGIS. The data on public vocational-technical faculty are from the Office of Vocational Education. No data on private and proprietary vocational-technical faculty were available.

The expenditure data on collegiate institutions are the total "educational and general" expenditures reported on the HEGIS financial statistics survey. The expenditure data on public vocational-

technical schools are a composite figure. Expenditures by source of funds were available from the Office of Vocational Education. Total operating expenditures from state and federal sources were taken from the Fiscal Year Accountability Report. Total operating expenditures from local sources were taken from the Department of Education's "Form 0046". No expenditure data were available for private and proprietary vocational-technical institutions.

The data on programs are collected by the Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education in its annual statewide Program Inventory. A program is a course of study leading to a formal award such as a certificate or a degree.

Graduate information on collegiate institutions is from HEGIS. Graduate information on public vocational-technical schools was available from the Office of Vocational Education. Private and proprietary graduate information is from the Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education survey mentioned above. The "certificate" category includes graduates from programs six months or less, one year or less, and more than one year. The "associate's" category includes graduates of both transfer and not-for-transfer associate degree programs as well as other less-than-baccalaureate, transfer-oriented programs. The "bachelor's" category includes graduates with all forms of baccalaureate degrees. The "master's" category includes graduates of post-bachelor's certificate programs, all master's degree programs, and graduates of six-year or specialist programs. The "doctoral" category includes graduates of first-professional, doctoral, and post-doctoral programs.

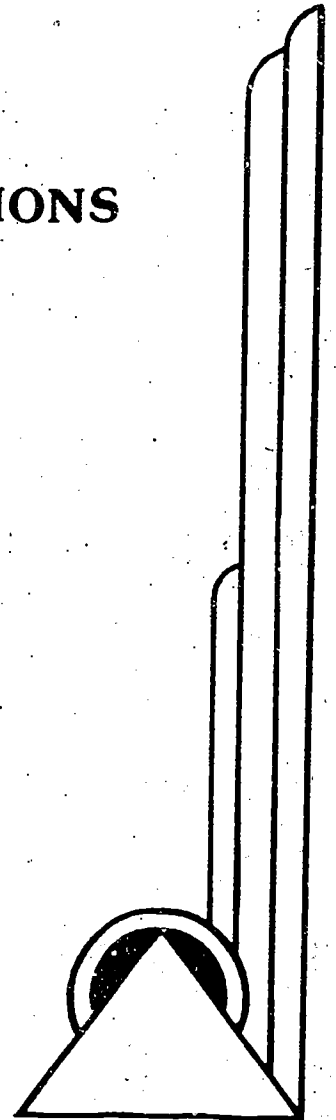
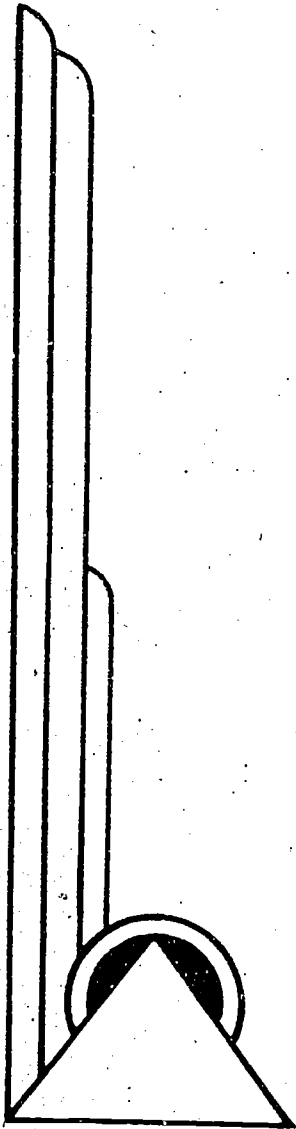
The sections to follow contain summary information comparing postsecondary education in Georgia to the national and regional scene, and how Georgia postsecondary education serves the needs of the state in the areas of access, accreditation, student enrollments, programs offered, and graduates. The **FactFinder** closes with a detailed listing of the most current (1982/83) enrollment and full-time faculty information available.

GEORGIA'S

POSTSECONDARY

EDUCATION

INSTITUTIONS



GEORGIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION 1981/82

PUBLIC COLLEGIATE

Junior Colleges (County)	Headcount Enrollment	Full-Time Faculty	Expenditures	Graduates				
				Certificates	Associate's	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College (Tift)	2,320	98	\$ 6,915,999	1	435	—	—	—
Albany Junior College (Dougherty)	1,898	68	4,481,160	10	284	—	—	—
Atlanta Junior College (Fulton)	1,386	50	4,076,075	0	118	—	—	—
Bainbridge Junior College (Decatur)	632	29	2,122,246	24	26	—	—	—
Brunswick Junior College (Glynn)	1,178	50	3,412,003	82	102	—	—	—
Clayton Junior College (Clayton)	3,234	76	5,601,496	3	262	—	—	—
Dalton Junior College (Whitfield)	1,498	81	3,633,775	39	129	—	—	—
DeKalb Community College (DeKalb)	15,353	299	17,839,224	405	839	—	—	—
Emanuel County Junior College (Emanuel)	396	18	1,343,536	0	74	—	—	—
Floyd Junior College (Floyd)	1,358	51	3,732,151	0	125	—	—	—
Gainesville Junior College (Hall)	1,538	45	3,309,643	0	146	—	—	—
Gordon Junior College (Lamar)	1,288	34	2,650,325	0	137	—	—	—
Macon Junior College (Bibb)	2,633	80	4,643,234	4	213	—	—	—
Middle Georgia College (Bleckley)	1,401	67	4,313,434	6	206	—	—	—
South Georgia College (Coffee)	1,059	47	4,152,113	17	139	—	—	—
Waycross Junior College (Ware)	460	16	1,419,380	0	63	—	—	—
Senior Colleges								
Albany State College (Dougherty)	1,889	112	10,011,628	—	—	206	0	—
Armstrong State College (Chatham)	2,944	132	8,250,312	—	105	182	43	—
Augusta College (Richmond)	3,836	142	9,542,444	—	64	291	77	—
Columbus College (Muscogee)	4,452	196	13,079,866	—	126	432	169	—
Fort Valley State College (Peach)	1,766	127	11,990,811	—	4	176	35	—
Georgia College (Baldwin)	3,422	135	9,318,571	—	49	454	253	—
Georgia Southern College (Bulloch)	6,594	326	20,857,320	—	9	1,022	297	—
Georgia Southwestern College (Sumter)	2,221	123	7,908,590	0	34	257	147	—
Kennesaw College (Cobb)	4,168	139	8,426,672	—	113	267	—	—
North Georgia College (Lumpkin)	1,950	88	5,996,415	—	33	279	117	—
Savannah State College (Chatham)	2,143	119	10,030,602	—	0	190	13	—
Valdosta State College (Lowndes)	4,909	206	14,230,674	12	15	707	274	—
West Georgia College (Carroll)	5,632	247	16,168,824	—	52	481	368	—
Southern Technical Institute (Cobb)	2,936	93	6,794,755	—	143	243	—	—
Professional/Doctoral								
Georgia Institute of Technology (Fulton)	11,131	527	120,261,980	—	—	1,935	672	59
Georgia State University (Fulton)	20,969	700	71,872,319	10	87	1,789	1,645	106
Medical College of Georgia (Richmond)	2,014	177	62,395,071	12	26	302	44	241
University of Georgia (Clarke)	25,662	1,418	225,177,909	—	—	3,537	1,277	580

PRIVATE COLLEGIATE

Junior Colleges								
Andrew College (Randolph)	332	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brewton Parker College (Montgomery)	1,013	20	1,910,246	51	161	—	—	—
Emmanuel College (Franklin)	376	10	1,251,312	—	113	—	—	—
Georgia Military College (Baldwin)	1,486	7	2,541,647	—	442	—	—	—
Oxford College (Newton)	(Data reported under Emory University)							
Reinhardt College (Cherokee)	453	15	1,532,124	—	77	—	—	—
Thomas County Community College (Thomas)	337	8	819,039	0	52	—	—	—
Truett-McConnell College (White)	746	19	1,666,291	—	92	—	—	—
Young Harris College (Towns)	496	23	1,693,527	—	107	—	—	—
Senior Colleges								
Agnes Scott College (DeKalb)	559	68	5,905,936	—	—	109	—	—
Atlanta Christian College (Fulton)	211	9	824,680	0	6	15	—	—

— indicates that the data element was not applicable to the institution.

*** indicates that the data element was applicable but that the data were not available.

Graduates

Name (County)	Headcount Enrollment	Full-Time Faculty	Expenditures	Graduates				
				Certificates	Associate's	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral
Atlanta College of Art (Fulton)	264	19	\$ 165,284	—	—	29	—	—
Berry College (Floyd)	1,568	86	10,240,302	—	1	283	51	—
Brenau College (Hall)	1,445	*	5,343,352	—	—	301	52	—
Clark College (Fulton)	2,083	129	11,899,787	—	—	315	—	—
Covenant College (Dade)	529	29	334,689	—	0	80	—	—
Emmanuel College School of Christian Ministries (Franklin)	49	0	115,105	—	—	24	—	—
LaGrange College (Troup)	997	55	.	—	23	187	27	—
Mercer University Atlanta (DeKalb)	1,735	48	3,939,048	—	0	209	81	—
Morehouse College (Fulton)	1,746	119	10,707,698	—	0	227	—	—
Morris Brown (Fulton)	1,533	96	9,192,388	—	—	152	—	—
Oglethorpe University (DeKalb)	1,176	35	4,266,651	—	—	129	11	—
Paine College (Richmond)	842	47	3,554,241	—	0	81	—	—
Piedmont College (Habersham)	395	24	2,121,313	—	0	23	—	—
Savannah College of Art & Design (Chatham)	.	.	.	—	—	8	—	—
Shorter College (Floyd)	812	49	3,082,065	—	—	155	—	—
Spelman College (Fulton)	1,447	90	9,438,294	—	0	226	—	—
Tift College (Monroe)	714	29	.	0	—	173	—	—
Toccoa Falls College (Stephens)	657	27	2,370,290	—	—	82	—	—
Wesleyan College (Bibb)	358	34	3,419,543	—	—	88	—	—
Professional/Doctoral								
Atlanta Law School (Fulton)	194	.	.	—	—	—	80	—
Atlanta University (Fulton)	1,271	120	11,526,688	—	—	—	383	21
Columbia Theological Seminary (DeKalb)	378	19	2,265,557	—	—	—	9	62
Emory University (DeKalb)	8,164	429	116,640,507	0	294	1,101	420	655
Interdenominational Theological Center (Fulton)	257	36	1,939,062	—	—	—	0	58
John Marshall Law School (Fulton)	.	.	.	—	—	—	.	.
Life Chiropractic College (Cobb)	1,390	69	.	11	—	—	—	418
Mercer University Macon (Bibb)	3,010	118	19,416,034	—	0	417	74	155
Mercer University Southern School of Pharmacy (Fulton)	354	25	1,782,528	—	—	107	—	17
Morehouse School of Medicine (Fulton)	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	.
Woodrow Wilson College of Law (Fulton)	101	.	.	—	—	—	—	81
PROPRIETARY COLLEGIATE								
Junior Colleges								
Art Institute of Atlanta (Fulton)	881	.	.	62	211	—	—	—
Bauder Fashion College (Fulton)	.	.	.	24	143	—	—	—
Crandall College (Bibb)	394	10	614,710	75	57	—	—	—
Draughon's Junior College of Business (Chatham)	672	20	1,300,245	37	42	—	—	—
Massey Business College (Fulton) ^b	1,184	.	.	143	60	—	—	—
Meadows College of Business (Muscogee)	.	.	.	82	3	—	—	—
Phillips College, Augusta (Richmond)	.	.	.	26	144	—	—	—
Phillips College, Columbus (Muscogee)	374	8	.	91	337	—	—	—
Senior Colleges								
DeVry Institute of Technology (Fulton)	2,096	.	.	294	78	65	—	—
Institute of Graduate Health Sciences (Fulton) ^a	.	.	.	—	—	—	.	—
PUBLIC VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS								
One Year or Less								
Baldwin County School of Practical Nursing & Adult Center (Baldwin)	381	3	134,636	21	—	—	—	—
Dalton Vocational School of Health Occupations (Whitfield)	691	7	243,647	50	—	—	—	—
Elbert County Vocational School of Practical Nursing (Elbert)	14	1	35,313	11	—	—	—	—

a Not Accredited.

b Accredited for certificate programs but not for degree credit.

— indicates that the data element was not applicable to the institution.

** indicates that the data element was applicable but that the data was not available.

Name (County)	Headcount Full-Time		Expenditures	Graduates				
	Enrollment	Faculty		Certificates	Associate's	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral
Gwinnett County Career Center (Gwinnett)	1,734	3	\$ 294,902	43	--	--	--	--
Glynn County Adult Center (Glynn)	55	2	69,278	26	--	--	--	0
More Than One Year								
Albany Area Vo-Tech School (Dougherty)	4,101	53	3,011,819	291	--	--	--	--
Athens Area Vo-Tech School (Clarke)	7,659	60	3,009,728	432	--	--	--	--
Atlanta Area Vo-Tech School (Fulton)	12,072	117	7,672,405	610	--	--	--	--
Augusta Area Vo-Tech School (Richmond)	6,114	82	4,164,973	595	0	--	--	--
Ben-Hill Irwin Area Vo-Tech School (Ben Hill)	2,152	29	1,564,133	186	--	--	--	--
Carroll County Area Vo-Tech School (Carroll)	2,826	30	1,557,475	233	--	--	--	--
Columbus Area Vo-Tech School (Muscogee)	4,923	66	3,242,026	415	0	--	--	--
Coosa Valley Area Vo-Tech School (Floyd)	3,365	42	2,195,175	268	--	--	--	--
DeKalb Area Vo-Tech School (DeKalb)	(Data reported under DeKalb Community College)							
Griffin-Spalding Area Vo-Tech School (Spalding)	2,533	28	1,716,265	250	--	--	--	--
Houston Vocational Center (Houston)	1,487	19	690,417	181	--	--	--	0
Lanier Area Vo-Tech School (Hall)	3,624	34	2,137,697	238	--	--	--	--
Macon Area Vo-Tech School (Bibb)	7,477	55	2,796,130	435	--	--	--	--
Marietta-Cobb Area Vo-Tech School (Cobb)	5,270	48	2,892,349	542	--	--	--	--
Moultrie Area Vo-Tech School (Colquitt)	2,376	22	1,311,227	185	--	--	--	--
North Georgia Technical-Vocational School (Habersham)	3,887	42	2,608,469	434	--	--	--	--
Pickens County Area Vo-Tech School (Pickens)	1,436	29	1,489,218	150	--	--	--	--
Savannah Area Vo-Tech School (Chatham)	3,194	61	2,919,279	186	--	--	--	--
South Georgia Technical-Vocational School (Sumter)	1,836	36	2,158,066	300	--	--	--	--
Swainsboro Area Vo-Tech School (Emanuel)	2,708	22	1,418,255	192	--	--	--	--
Thomas Area Vo-Tech School (Thomas)	2,096	27	1,509,030	133	--	--	--	--
Troup County Area Vo-Tech School (Troup)	2,035	23	1,268,424	121	--	--	--	--
Upson County Area Vo-Tech School (Upson)	1,316	26	1,335,757	148	--	--	--	--
Valdosta Area Vo-Tech School (Lowndes)	2,584	29	1,658,198	241	--	--	--	--
Walker County Area Vo-Tech School (Walker)	2,125	27	1,377,815	215	--	--	--	--
Waycross Ware County Area Vo-Tech School (Ware)	2,700	23	1,444,789	188	--	--	--	--
PRIVATE VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS								
One Year or Less								
Gupton-Jones College of Funeral Service (Fulton)	214	.	.	172	--	--	--	--
Montessori Institute-Atlanta (Fulton)	.	.	.	.	--	--	--	--
More Than One Year								
Crawford W. Long Hospital (Fulton)	79	.	.	10	--	--	--	--
DeKalb General Hospital (DeKalb)	17	.	.	3	--	--	--	--
Floyd Medical Center (Floyd)	10	.	.	5	--	--	--	--
Georgia Baptist Hospital (Fulton)	320	.	.	107	--	--	--	--
Grady Memorial Hospital (Fulton)	44	.	.	20	--	--	--	--
Griffin-Spalding County Hospital (Spalding)	.	.	.	.	--	--	--	--
Hamilton Medical Center (Whitfield)	13	.	.	6	--	--	--	--
Kennestone Hospital (Cobb)	14	.	.	.	--	--	--	--
Medical Center Central Georgia (Bibb)	19	.	.	9	--	--	--	--
Medical Center St. Francis (Muscogee)	23	.	.	10	--	--	--	--
Memorial Hospital Washington County (Washington)	7	.	.	5	--	--	--	--

.. indicates that the data element was not applicable to the institution.
 ... indicates that the data element was applicable but that the data were not available.

**ACCREDITED PROPRIETARY
VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS**

Six Months or Less (County)	Headcount Enrollment	Full-Time Faculty	Expenditures	Graduates				
				Certificates	Associate's	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral
Columbia School of Broadcasting (Fulton)	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-
Music Business Institute (Fulton)	99	.	.	84	-	-	-	-
National Center for Paralegal Training (Fulton)	520	.	.	454	-	-	-	-
North American Training Academy (Fulton)	862	.	.	757	-	-	-	-
Ridge Truck Driving School (Henry)	343	.	.	326	-	-	-	-
One Year or Less								
Bryman School (Fulton)	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-
Control Data Institute (Fulton)	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-
Phillips College of Business (Fulton)	196	.	.	93	-	-	-	-
Rutledge College (Fulton)	244	.	.	.	-	-	-	-
More Than One Year								
Academy of Professional Drafting (Fulton)	71	.	.	47	-	-	-	-
American College for the Applied Arts (Fulton)	.	.	.	48	-	-	-	-
Atlanta College of Medical and Dental Careers (Fulton)	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-
Atlanta School of Fashion and Design (Fulton)	173	.	.	.	-	-	-	-
Branell College (Fulton)	294	.	.	76	-	-	-	-
Brown College of Court Reporting (Fulton)	185	.	.	12	-	-	-	-
Draughon's Junior College Atlanta (Fulton)	64	.	.	.	-	-	-	-
Kerr Business College (Troup)	154	.	.	42	-	-	-	-
Meadows College of Business (Dougherty)	95	.	.	66	-	-	-	-
Portfolio Center (Fulton)	50	.	.	17	-	-	-	-
STATE-APPROVED REAL ESTATE SCHOOLS (10 of 53 schools reporting)	3,514	.	.	3,113	-	-	-	-
STATE-APPROVED COSMETOLOGY/ BARBER SCHOOLS (12 of 66 schools reporting)	1,418	.	.	884	-	-	-	-
FAA-APPROVED FLIGHT SCHOOLS (6 of 24 schools reporting)	612	.	.	207	-	-	-	-
OTHER STATE-APPROVED SCHOOLS (8 of 40 schools reporting)	1,517	.	.	1,419	-	-	-	-

- indicates that the data element was not applicable to the institution.

** indicates that the data element was applicable but that the data were not available.

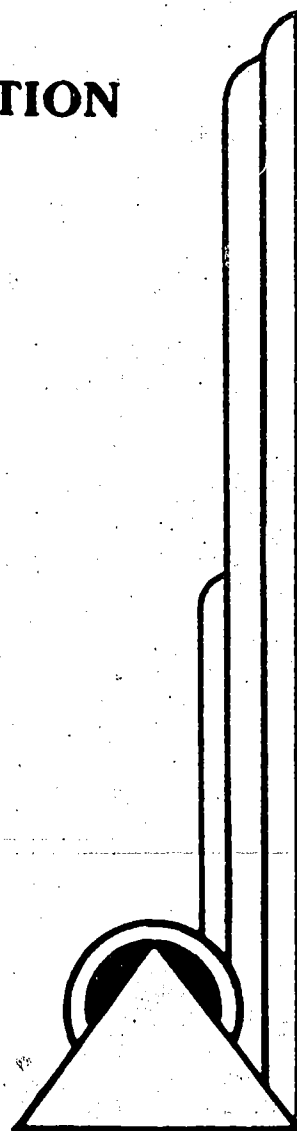
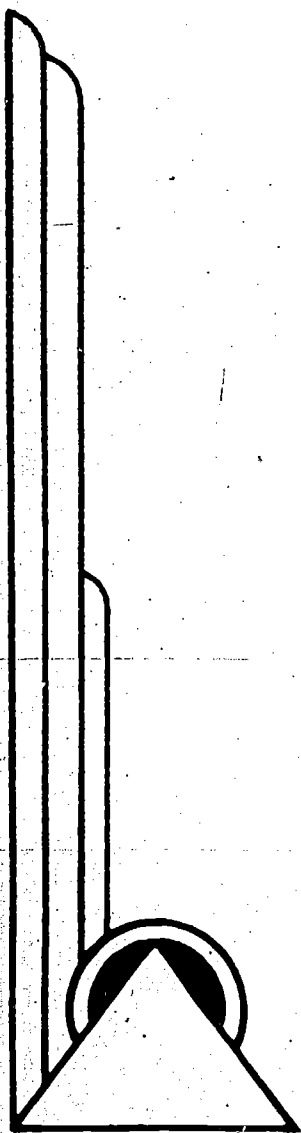
COMPARING

GEORGIA

AND

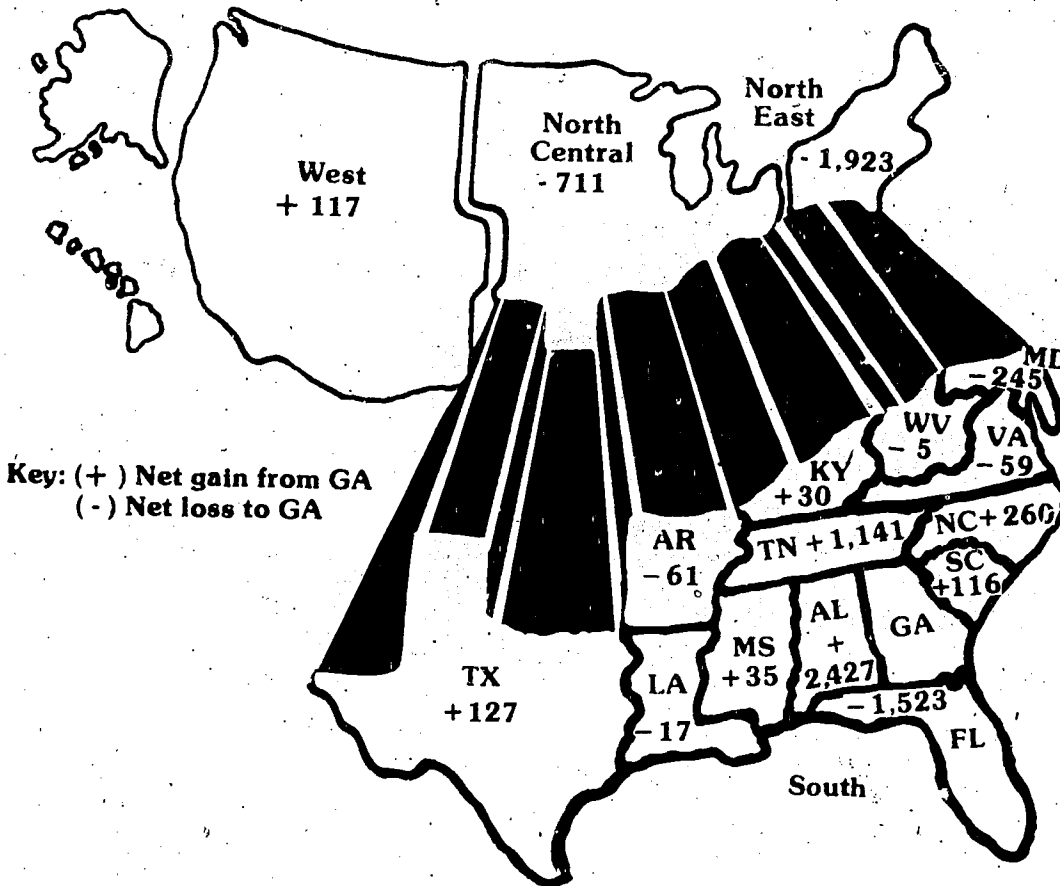
THE

NATION



STUDENT MIGRATION FALL 1979

Net Migration of First-Time College Students
To/From Georgia



The number of Georgia students leaving the State for postsecondary education compared to the number coming to Georgia was almost equal in Fall 1979. Georgia had a net gain of 291 students. Georgia lost a significant number of its students to other Southern states while it attracted a large number from the Northeast and North Central regions.

Over 1,700 more students came to Georgia to attend private institutions than left Georgia to attend similar institutions. However, over 1,400 more students left Georgia to attend public institutions than came to Georgia public institutions from out of state. Georgia was a big exporter of students to public junior and senior colleges while public and private universities in Georgia were big importers.

Georgia led its neighboring states in imports of graduate and first-professional (e.g. medical) students. However, Georgia lost more first-time freshmen and undergraduate transfer students than any neighboring state. Compared to its neighbors, Georgia had the lowest net in-migration and was the only state to have lost more students to out-of-state public institutions than came to its public institutions.

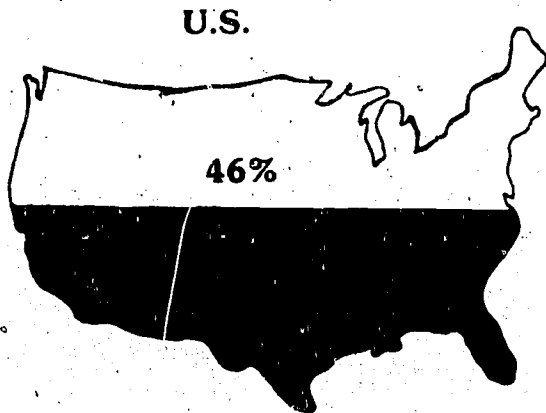
Net Migration of First-Time College Students*
Georgia and Neighboring States

	Georgia	Alabama	Florida	North Carolina	South Carolina	Tennessee*
Overall Net Migration	291	5,398	1,169	7,632	1,900	6,500
Public Collegiate						
Professional/Doctoral	937	2,251	-1,119	775	1,259	144
Senior Colleges	-829	2,473	-2,287	1,839	11	749
Junior Colleges	-1,548	721	6,006	1,495	-216	-273
Private & Proprietary Collegiate						
Professional/Doctoral	1,687	-903	-303	-182	-536	1,256
Senior Colleges	90	573	-706	2,902	1,301	3,963
Junior Colleges	-46	283	-422	803	81	661
First-Time Freshman	-900	4,125	-38	6,345	2,201	4,855
Undergraduate Transfers	-194	1,622	1,494	1,401	318	1,215
New First-Professional Students	1,139	-17	-923	74	-97	522
New Graduate Students	370	10	-394	58	-297	-238
New Unclassified Students	-124	-342	1,030	-246	-225	146

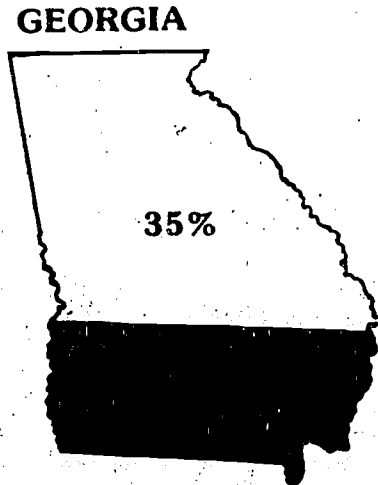
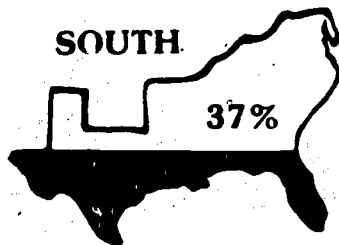
*Excluding students from foreign countries, outlying territories and students from public, private or proprietary non-degree granting schools. '+' indicates a net in-migration (gain) while '-' indicates a net out-migration (loss).

Sources: National Center for Higher Education Management Systems.
National Center for Education Statistics.

PARTICIPATION RATES 1980/81



Enrollment as a Percent of 18-24 Year-Old Population



Georgia's postsecondary participation rates -- the number of people, compared to some overall population taking advantage of the formal instructional activities in colleges, universities, and vocational-technical schools -- were well below the national and Southern region rates.

Traditional college age Georgians -- 18 to 24 year-olds -- participated at a rate 23% lower than the national rate and at a rate 6% lower than the Southern region. Six Southern states had higher traditional college age participation rates while seven had lower rates.

The participation for Georgia adults -- 15 to 44 year-olds -- was 25% below the national rate and 8% below the Southern rate. Only three Southern states had lower adult participation rates.

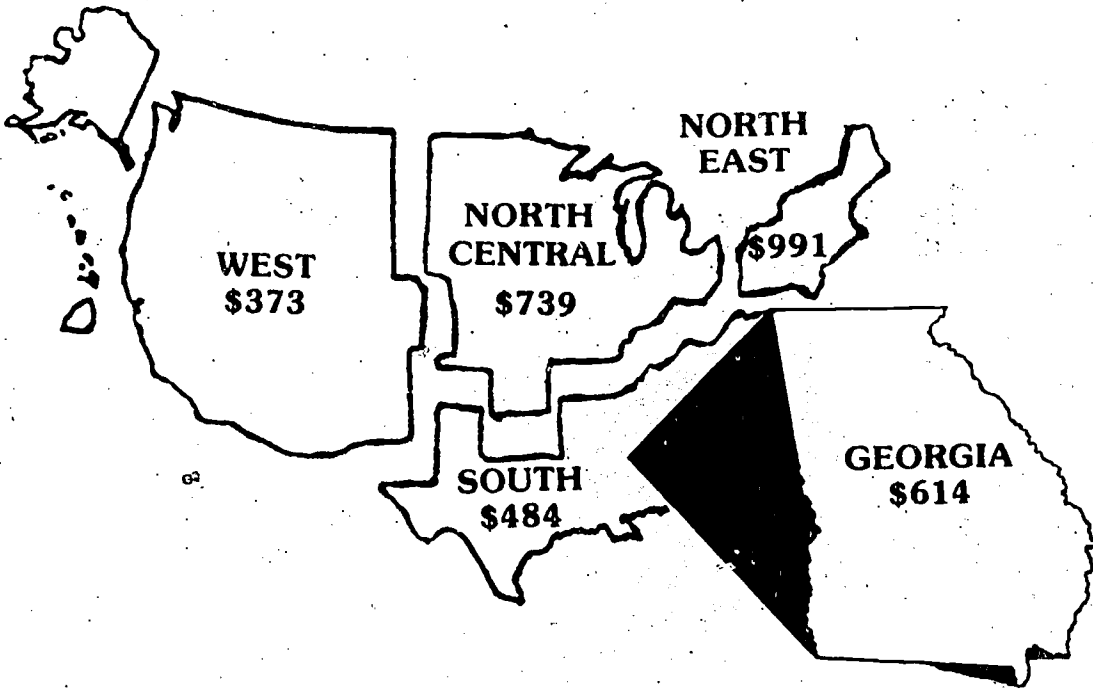
Georgia's collegiate graduation rate -- the number of people graduating compared to the total number of 15-44 year-olds -- was 38% below the national rate and 11% below the Southern rate. Only two Southern states had lower graduation rates.

	High School Grads Per 1,000 17-Year Olds, 1979	Postsecondary Students Per 1,000 18-24 Years Old, 1980	Postsecondary Students Per 1,000 15-44 Years Old, 1980	College Graduates Per 1,000 15-44 Years Old, 1980
Georgia	632	350	98	13
United States	721	457	130	18
South	662	371	107	15
Alabama	655	344	100	17
Arkansas	686	327	92	11
Florida	599	452	126	20
Kentucky	644	335	98	14
Louisiana	669	349	105	11
Maryland	748	487	131	15
Mississippi	602	304	92	18
North Carolina	676	335	99	17
South Carolina	668	306	91	15
Tennessee	658	358	101	14
Texas	667	361	105	15
Virginia	712	411	116	15
West Virginia	692	398	112	15

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics.
Department of Commerce, 1980 Census.

AVERAGE CHARGES TO STUDENTS 1981/82

Public Sector Undergraduate Resident Charge Averages



The average charges to Georgia residents attending public undergraduate higher education in Georgia were noticeably less than those charged comparable students in the North Central and North-eastern regions. However, Georgians were charged more, on the average, than were their Western and Southern counterparts.

Private sector junior- and senior colleges in Georgia had average charges slightly less than the Southern and considerably less than the comparable national averages. However, Georgia private professional/doctoral average charges were considerably higher than the comparable Southern and national figures.

Public sector junior colleges, senior colleges and professional/doctoral institutions had average charges slightly more than the comparable Southern but noticeably less than the comparable national averages. Georgia's charges were more above the comparable Southern figures for non-residents than they were for residents, while Georgia's charges were more below the national averages for non-residents than for residents.

Sector and Level	Undergraduate		Graduate	
	Resident	Non Resident	Resident	Non Resident
Private				
Junior Colleges				
Georgia	\$2,141	—	—	—
South	2,247	—	—	—
National	2,720	—	—	—
Senior Colleges				
Georgia	2,329	—	\$ 611	—
South	2,454	—	715	—
National	2,813	—	1,223	—
Professional/Doctoral				
Georgia	5,400	—	5,400	—
South	4,172	—	4,026	—
National	4,997	—	4,515	—
Public				
Junior Colleges				
Georgia	\$ 484	\$1,202	—	—
South	346	984	—	—
National	488	1,546	—	—
Senior Colleges				
Georgia	718	1,820	\$ 586	\$1,469
South	681	1,679	585	1,320
National	807	2,019	742	1,650
Professional/Doctoral				
Georgia	934	2,433	954	2,433
South	800	2,086	822	1,885
National	1,001	2,572	1,004	2,551

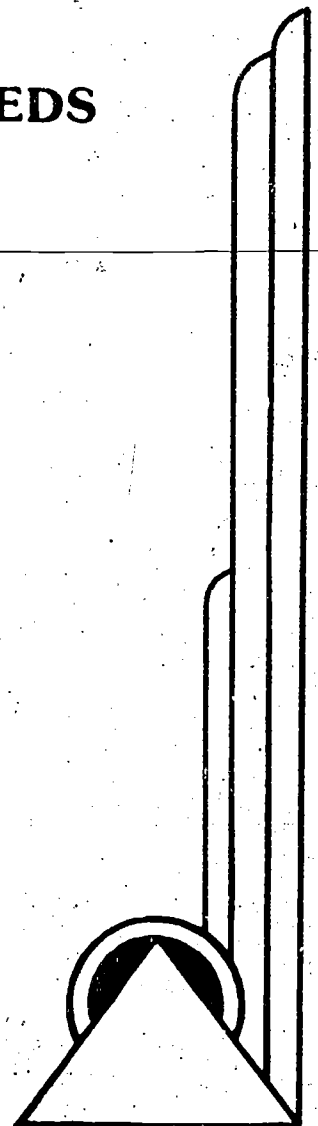
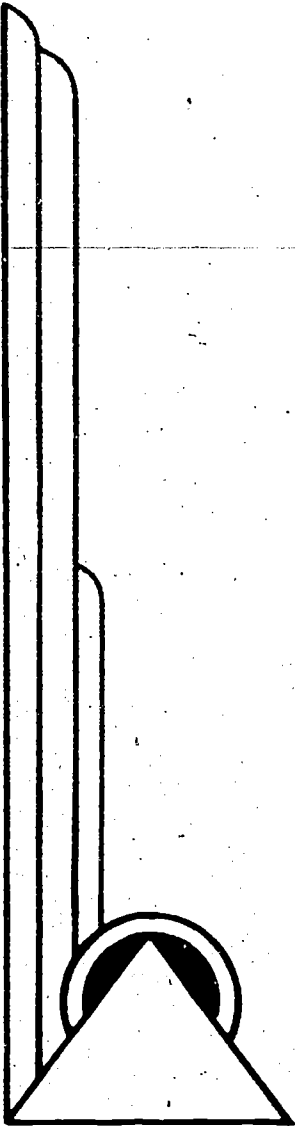
*Excluding public, private or proprietary non degree granting institutions. — indicates not applicable.

Source: National Center for Higher Education Management Systems.

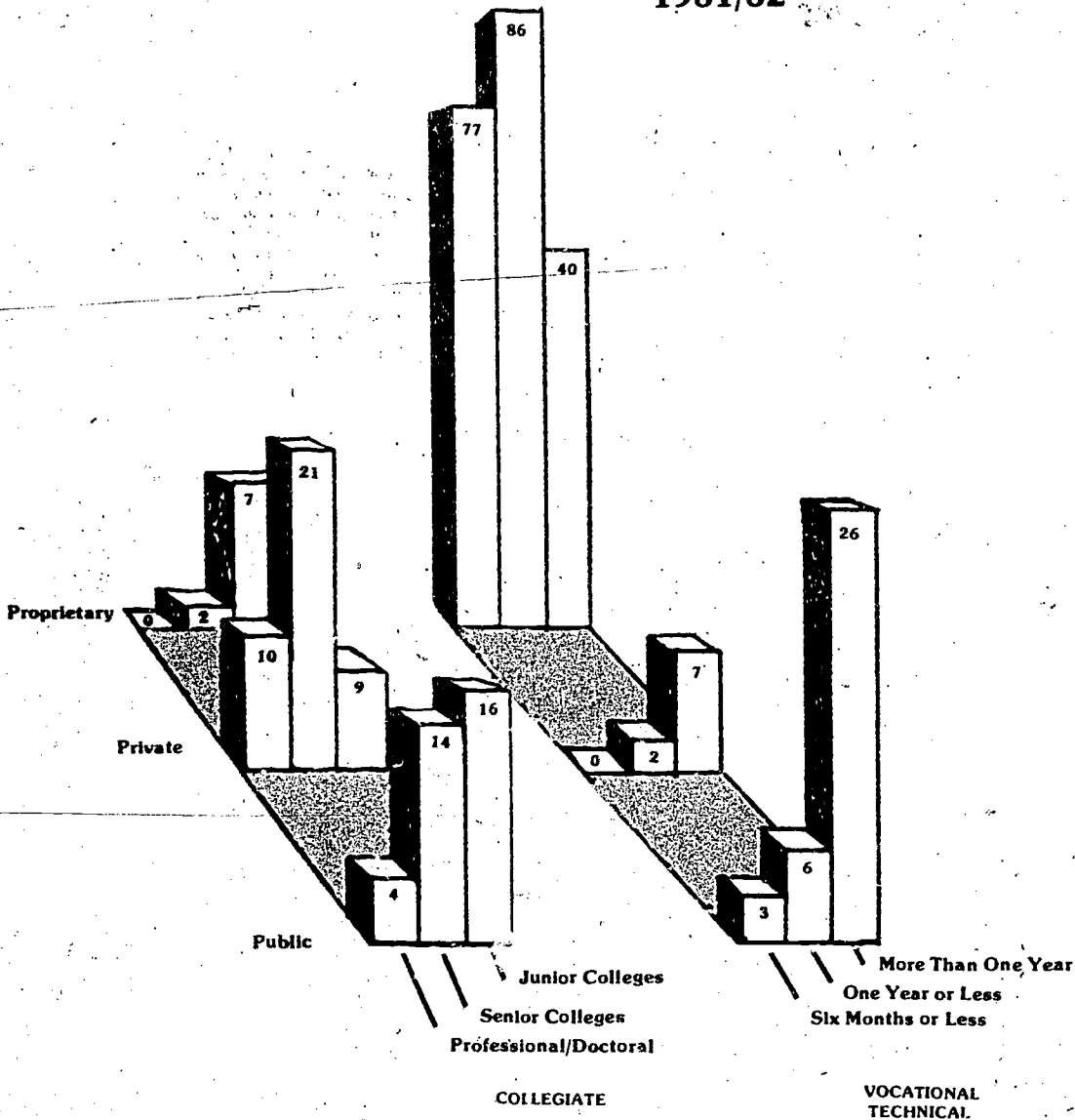
SERVING

GEORGIA'S

NEEDS



SECTOR PROFILES 1981/82



Georgia had 330 postsecondary education institutions in 1981/82. The majority were very small, proprietary vocational-technical schools which enrolled only a small fraction of the students and offered only a small portion of all postsecondary education programs. A majority of all programs were offered by the State's 34 public colleges and universities, which enrolled almost a majority of all postsecondary education students.

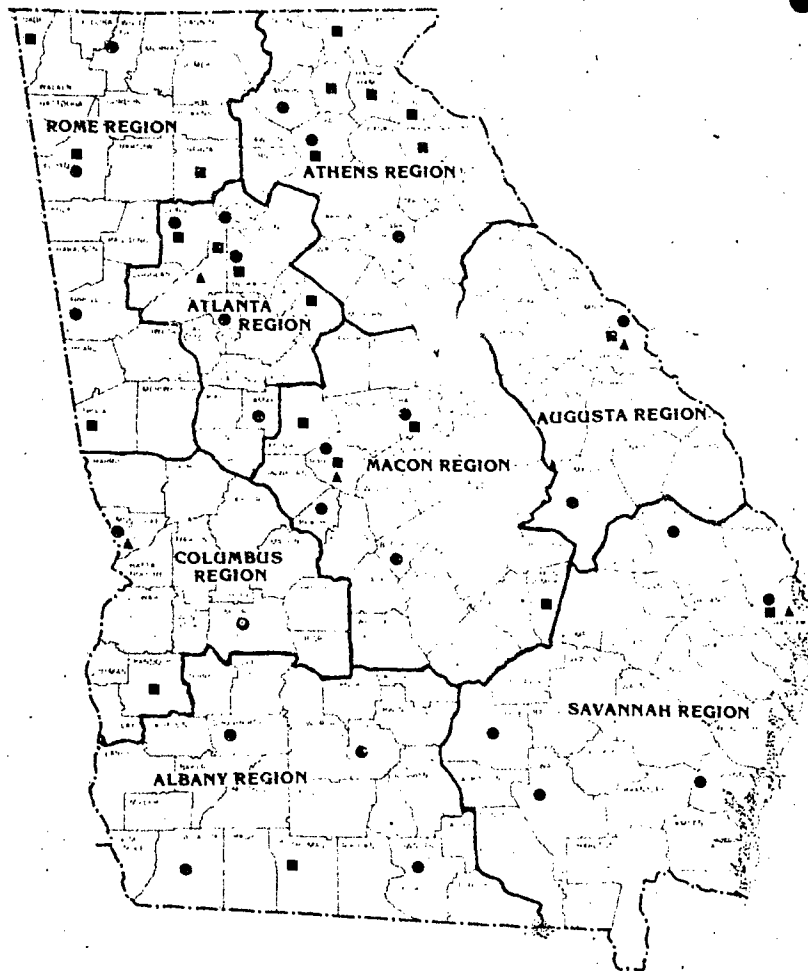
Percentages*

Sector	Colleges/Schools	Programs	Students	Graduates
Public Collegiate	10%	53%	48%	48%
Public Vocational-Technical Schools	11	15	34	15
Private Collegiate	12	23	13	17
Private Vocation-Technical Schools	3	—	—	1
Proprietary Collegiate	3	2	1	4
Proprietary Vocational-Technical Schools	62	7	3	16

*Columns do not total 100% because of small rounding error. "—" indicates less than 1 percent.

Source: Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

SUB-STATE REGION PROFILES 1981/82



● Georgia's postsecondary education opportunities were dispersed throughout the State in close relationship to population concentrations. Over half of all postsecondary education institutions, over one-third of the offerings, over forty percent of the students, and almost half of all graduates, were in the Atlanta region.

Key: ● Public College/University
 ■ Private College/University
 ▲ Proprietary College
 □ Public Vocational/Technical
 ▭ Private Vocational/Technical
 ▴ Proprietary Vocational/Technical
 At least one institution of the type exists in the county designated.

Percentages*

Sub-State Regions	Colleges/ Schools	Programs	Students	Graduates	Population**
Albany	5%	10%	8%	5%	9% (+11)
Athens	7	14	16	16	9 (+21)
Atlanta	52	34	39	49	36 (+24)
Augusta	4	5	5	3	6 (+13)
Columbus	4	5	5	6	6 (+2)
Macon	9	12	8	8	9 (+10)
Rome	8	11	8	6	13 (+21)
Savannah	10	11	7	6	11 (+14)

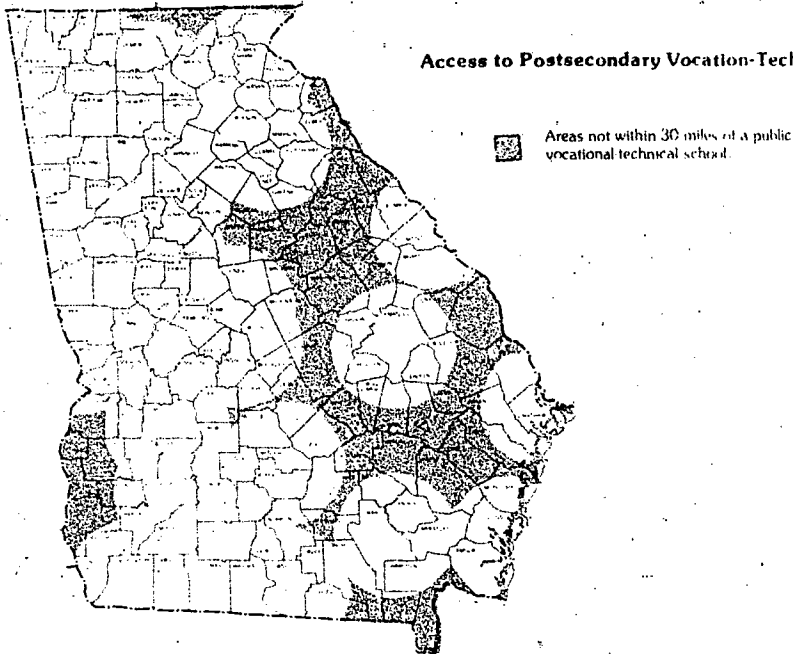
*Columns do not total 100% because of small rounding error.

**1980 Census with percent change from 1970.

Sources: Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education,
 U.S. Department of Commerce, 1980 Census of Population.

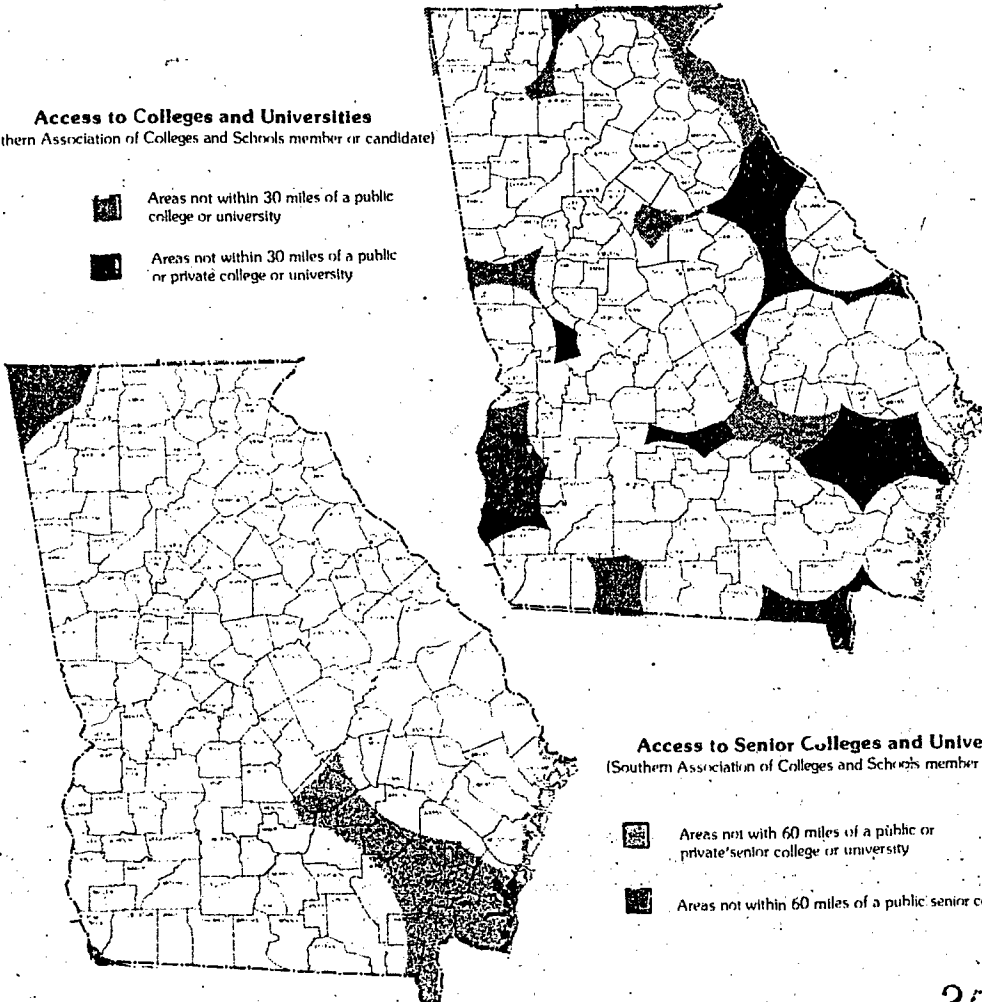
ACCESSIBILITY 1981/82

Access to Postsecondary Vocation-Technical Education



All or part of 154 of Georgia's 159 counties were within 30 miles of a multiprogram vocational-technical school having nationally recognized accreditation. According to 1980 Census figures, 93% of the state's population resided in these areas. However, approximately 390,000 Georgians were not within 30 miles of this type of educational opportunity. Geographically, most of these people were in the areas west of Augusta, west of Savannah along the Altamaha River, and west of Albany along the Alabama border.

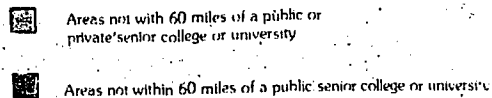
Access to Colleges and Universities (Southern Association of Colleges and Schools member or candidate)



All or part of 157 counties were within 30 miles of a Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) accredited, undergraduate college or university. Census figures from 1980 reveal that 97% of the state's population resided within 30 miles of this type of educational opportunity. Only two areas of notable size did not have this level of access: an area west and northwest of Augusta with a population of about 50,000 and an area southwest of Savannah of about 70,000 people. A number of areas of the state are served only by private institutions.

All or part of 156 counties were within 60 miles of a SACS accredited college or university granting bachelor's or higher degrees. This encompassed 97% of the state's 1980 census population. One notable area not within 60 miles of this type of educational opportunity was a corridor extending northwest from the southeast corner of the state. This area contains approximately 135,000 people. The northwest corner of the state was served only by private institutions.

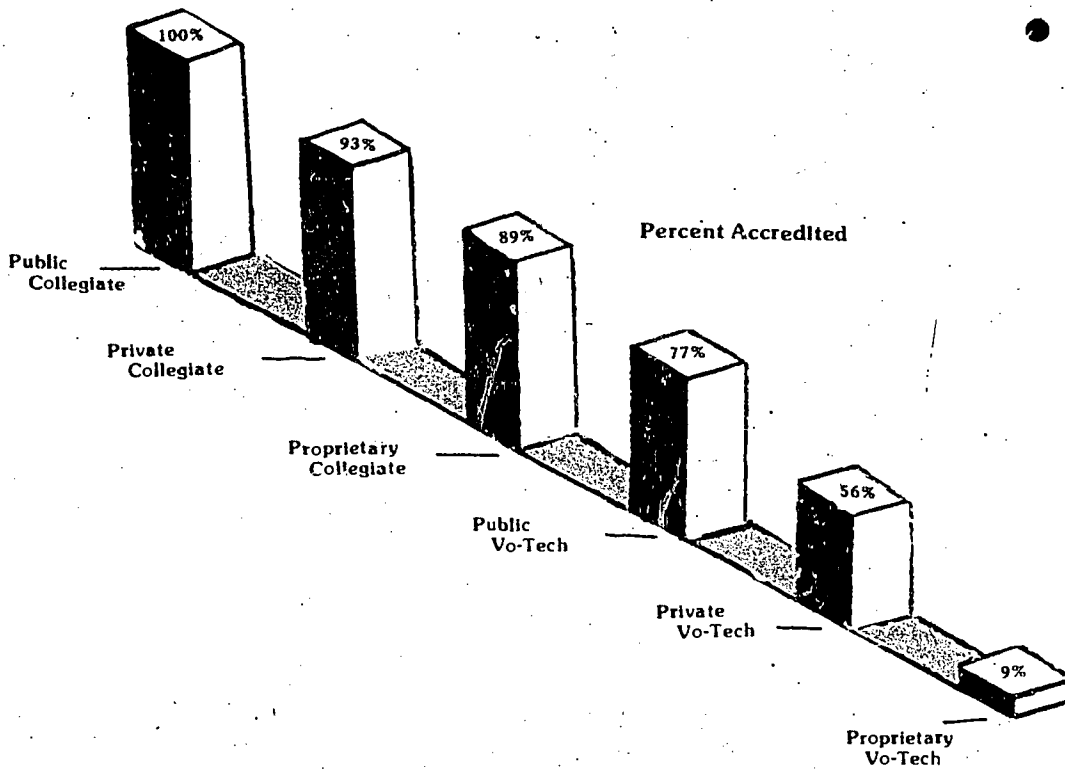
Access to Senior Colleges and Universities (Southern Association of Colleges and Schools member or candidate)



Source: Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

ACCREDITATION*

1981/82



Over 9 out of every 10 Georgia collegiate degree-granting institutions had nationally recognized accreditation. All public sector collegiate institutions had nationally recognized accreditation. Public Area Vocational-Technical Schools led the non-degree granting schools with all having nationally recognized accreditation. However, only 1 in 10 proprietary vocational technical schools were accredited.

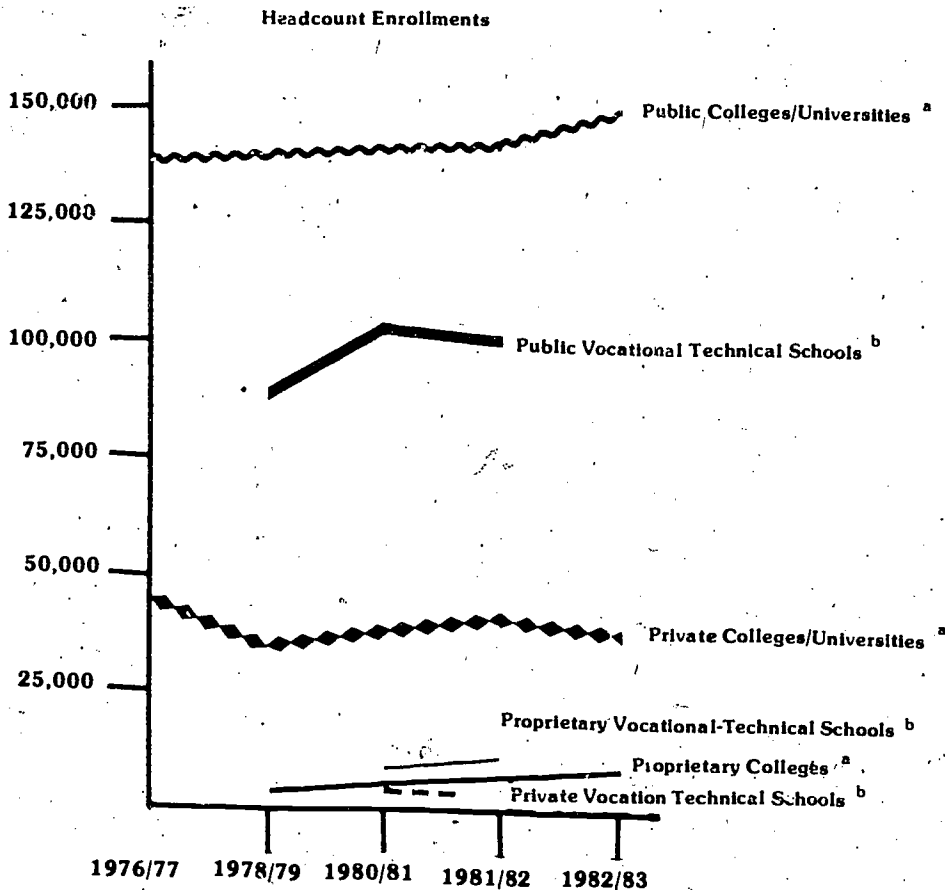
Sector and Level	Number Accredited*		Number Not Accredited
	Regular	Candidate	
Public Collegiate			
Junior Colleges	16	0	0
Senior Colleges	14	0	0
Professional/Doctoral	4	0	0
Public Vocational-Technical			
One Year or Less	1	0	4
More Than One Year**	26	0	0
Private Collegiate			
Junior Colleges	8	1	0
Senior Colleges	20	1	0
Professional/Doctoral	6	1	3
Private Vocational-Technical			
One Year or Less	1	0	1
More Than One Year	4	0	3
Proprietary Collegiate			
Junior Colleges	7	0	0
Senior Colleges	1	0	1
Proprietary Vocational-Technical			
Six Months or Less	3	0	74
One Year or Less	6	0	80
More Than One Year	9	1	30

* Includes only accreditations from nationally recognized accrediting bodies -- those recognized by the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation (COPA) or the U.S. Department of Education.

** Area Vocational Technical Schools.

Source: Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

ENROLLMENT TRENDS 1976/77-1982/83



Public colleges and universities in Georgia have shown the strongest growth trend in the early 1980's when compared to the other post-secondary sectors. Public junior colleges showed the greatest growth between 1980/81 and 1982/83 with public senior colleges close behind. Public doctoral granting institutions showed noticeably lower but significant growth.

Public vocational-technical schools showed the first enrollment decline in almost ten years between 1980/81 and 1981/82. This decline was concentrated in the more than one year Area Vocational-Technical Schools. The one year or less practical nursing schools, adult centers, and career centers showed a slight enrollment growth.

Private colleges and universities whose enrollments had been on the increase since 1976/77, showed a marked decline in 1982/83. Private senior colleges had the worst decline. A less severe decline was shown in private professional/doctoral institutions. Private junior colleges showed a very small enrollment increase.

Sector and Level	1976/77	1978/79	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Public Collegiate					
Junior Colleges	37,970	35,037	36,084	37,632	40,586
Senior Colleges	44,365	47,310	47,118	48,862	51,247
Professional/Doctoral	54,573	55,463	57,812	59,776	60,494
Public Vocational-Technical					
One Year or Less	—	2,052	2,607	2,875	—
More Than One Year	—	74,796	95,494	91,896	—
Private Collegiate					
Junior Colleges	5,163	4,473	4,801	5,239	5,378
Senior Colleges	24,345	17,764	19,245	19,120	16,818
Professional/Doctoral	15,650	13,165	14,674	15,119	13,913
Private Vocational-Technical					
One Year or Less	—	—	206	214	—
More Than One Year	—	—	217	546	—
Proprietary Collegiate					
Junior Colleges	—	1,115	2,183	3,505	3,411
Senior Colleges	—	—	1,766	2,096	2,576
Proprietary Vocational Technical					
Six Months or Less	—	—	2,484	6,399	—
One Year or Less	—	—	2,259	1,022	—
More Than One Year	—	—	2,754	2,024	—

— indicates that complete data were not available.

*Previous year's data are not displayed because reporting systems changed.

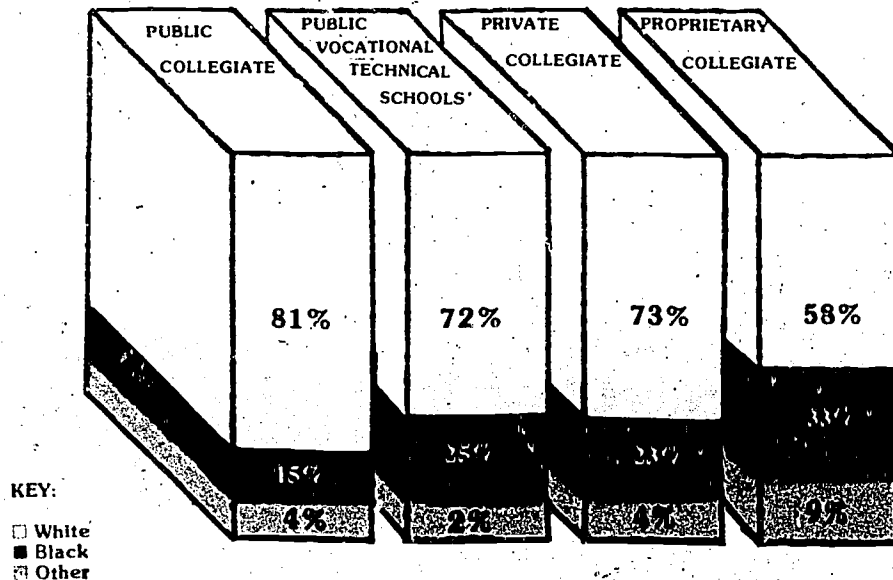
^aFall term data.

^bWhole year data.

Source: Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP ENROLLMENTS 1976/77-1982/83

Racial/Ethnic Distribution By Sector
1982-1983



Proprietary degree granting schools had the highest proportion of racial/ethnic minorities in 1982/83. Public vocational-technical and private collegiate institutions had nearly the same proportion of racial/ethnic minority students but the minority representation was noticeably less than that at the proprietary degree granting schools. Public colleges and universities had the lowest racial/ethnic minority representation.

Between 1976/77 and 1982/83, White enrollment increased 1496 remaining at 79% of the total while Black enrollment increased only 7% dropping one percent to 17% of the total. During the same period, enrollment of other racial/ethnic minorities increased 70%, up one percent to 2% of the total.

Between 1980/81 and 1981/82, White enrollments declined slightly (2%) in public vocational-technical schools. However, Black enrollment declined 8%.

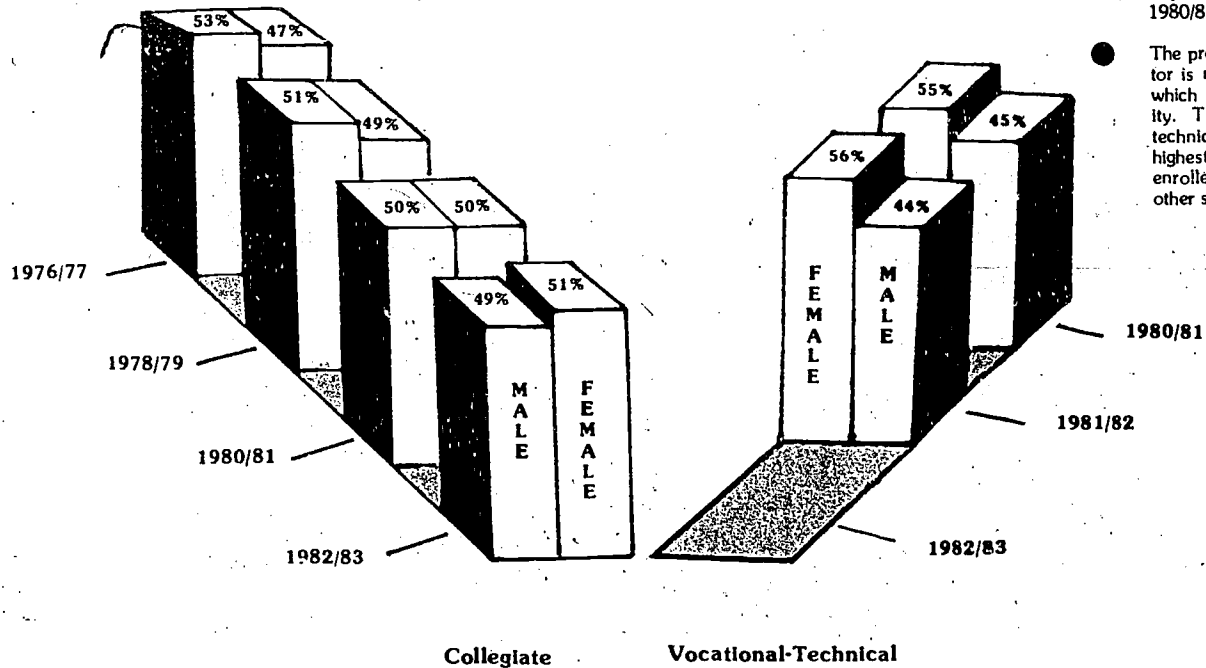
Racial/Ethnic Group Enrollments Over Time

Sector	Racial/Ethnic Group	1976/77	1978/79	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Collegiate	White	134,581	136,848	142,503	—	153,113
	Black	30,758	31,972	34,233	—	32,959
	Hispanic	755	897	1,215	—	1,621
	Native American	553	291	287	—	328
	Asian	744	743	1,168	—	1,539
	Non-Resident Alien	2,598	3,576	3,931	—	4,445
Vocational-Technical	White	—	—	70,007	68,280	—
	Black	—	—	26,444	24,231	—
	Hispanic	—	—	459	484	—
	Native American	—	—	392	372	—
	Asian	—	—	826	1038	—

*Data for this sector are for 1981-82; the most current year for which complete data were available.
 — indicates that complete information in comparable form was not available.

Source: Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

MALE/FEMALE ENROLLMENTS 1976/77 - 1982/83



From 1976/77 to 1982/83, collegiate enrollments shifted from a male to a female majority. In public vocational-technical schools, the proportion of females, already a majority, increased between 1980/81 and 1981/82.

The proprietary collegiate sector is now the only sector in which males are in the majority. The public vocational-technical schools have the highest proportion of females enrolled, compared to the other sectors.

Headcount Enrollments 1982/83

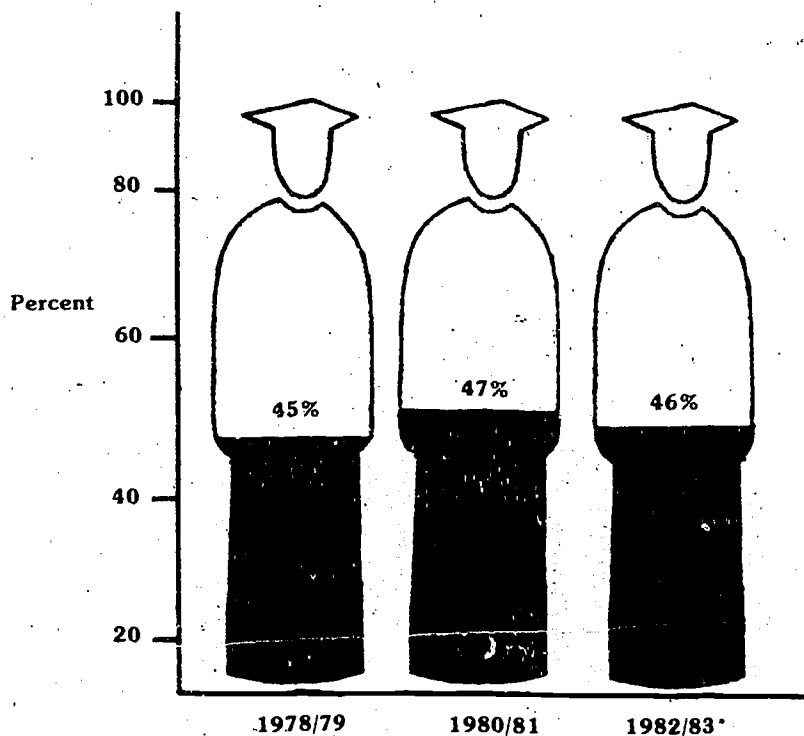
Sector and Level	Males	Females
Public Collegiate		
Junior Colleges	18,115	22,471
Senior Colleges	23,380	27,867
Professional/Doctoral	32,131	28,363
Public Vocational-Technical**		
One Year or Less	735	1,950
More Than One Year	41,680	51,107
Private Collegiate		
Junior Colleges	2,754	2,624
Senior Colleges	7,117	9,701
Professional/Doctoral	8,136	5,777
Proprietary Collegiate		
Junior Colleges	899	2,094
Senior Colleges	2,153	423

*Enrollment information on public vocational-technical schools broken down by sex was not available in comparable form for 1976/77 and 1978/79.

**Data for this sector are for 1981/82, the most current year for which complete data were available.

Source: Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

FULL-TIME/PART-TIME ENROLLMENTS 1978/79 - 1982/83



● Part-time students make up just under half of all post-secondary education enrollments. The proportion has remained basically stable since 1978/79.

● Proprietary collegiate institutions had the highest full-time enrollment proportion in 1982/83 with 9 out of 10 students being classified full-time. Private colleges and universities had just over 8 out of 10 full-time while public colleges and universities had over 6 out of 10 being full-time. Public vocational-technical schools had the lowest full-time student enrollment proportion with less than 3 out of 10 being full-time.

KEY:

- Full-Time
- Part-time

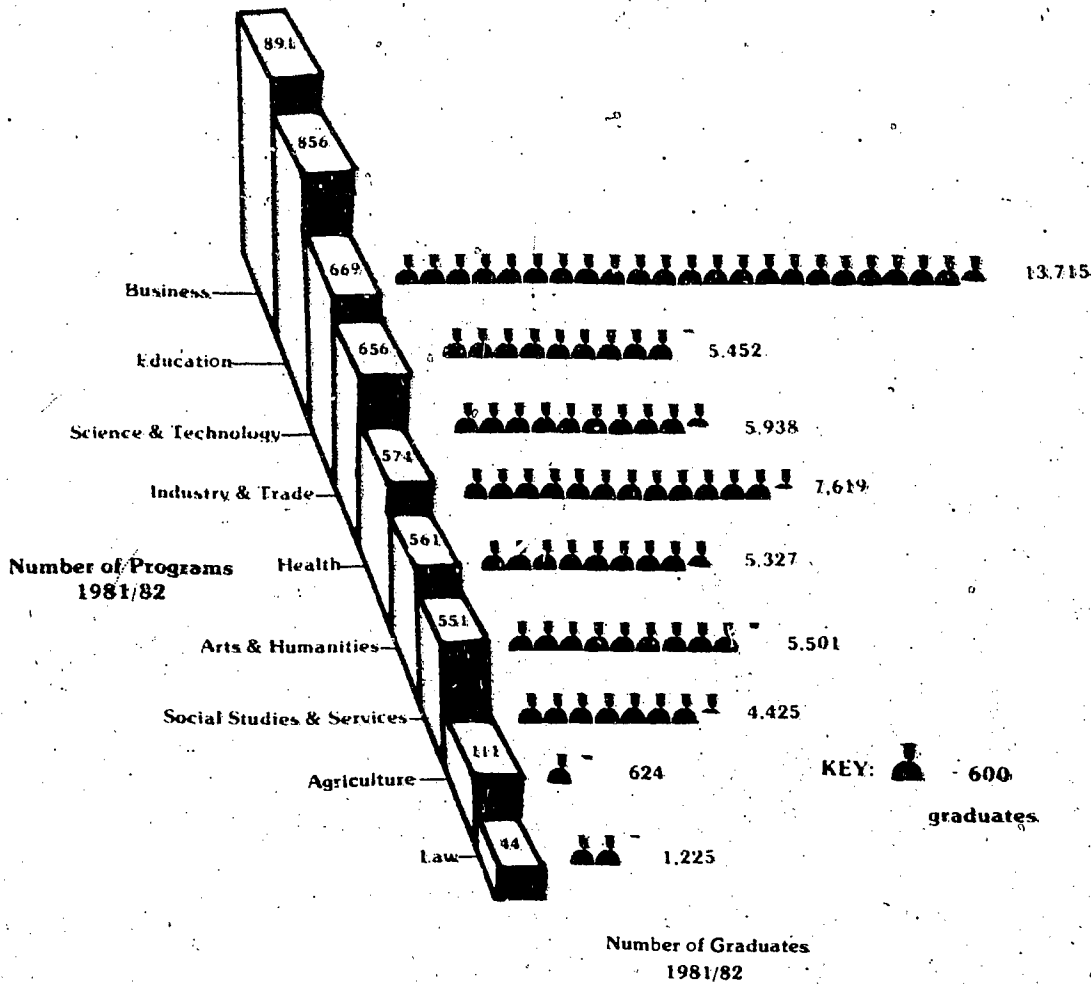
Headcount Enrollments 1982/83

Sector and Level	Full Time	Part Time
Public Collegiate		
Junior Colleges	19,961	21,525
Senior Colleges	36,515	14,732
Professional/Doctoral	42,011	18,483
Public Vocational-Technical*		
One Year or Less	312	2,563
More Than One Year	26,054	65,842
Private Collegiate		
Junior Colleges	3,661	1,717
Senior Colleges	14,017	2,801
Professional/Doctoral	11,989	1,934
Proprietary Collegiate		
Junior Colleges	2,584	309
Senior Colleges	2,404	172

*Data for public vocational technical schools are 1981/82, the most current year for which complete data were available.

Source: Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

PROGRAMS AND GRADUATES 1978/79 - 1981/82



In 1981/82, nearly 5,000 programs of study were offered by Georgia postsecondary education institutions. Eighteen percent (18%) were in the business area, 17% in education, 14% in science and technologies, 13% in industry and trades, 12% in health, 11% in both social studies/services and arts and humanities, 2% in agriculture, and 1% in law.

(Over one-fourth (28%) of all graduates in 1981/82 were graduates of business programs. Industry and trades produced 15% of the graduates while science and technologies produced 12%. Arts and humanities, health, and education each produced 11% while social studies/services produced 9%, law 3%, and agriculture 1%.

Since 1978/79, the number of graduates from public collegiate institutions had remained moderately stable. On the other hand, the number of private collegiate graduates has shown a steady increase. Proprietary colleges also showed a steady increase, in part due to an increase in the number of institutions reporting. The number of public vocational-technical school graduates has remained basically stable since 1980/81. Considerable fluctuation, possibly due to a new reporting system, characterized the period between 1978/79 and 1980/81.

Sector	Graduates			
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Public Collegiate	24,119	23,945	23,519	23,950
Public Vocational-Technical	8,012	6,300	7,378	7,294
Private Collegiate	7,362	7,508	7,762	8,616
Private Vocational-Technical	—	—	334	347
Proprietary Collegiate	558	1,445	1,922	1,771
Proprietary Vocational-Technical	—	—	4,145	7,848

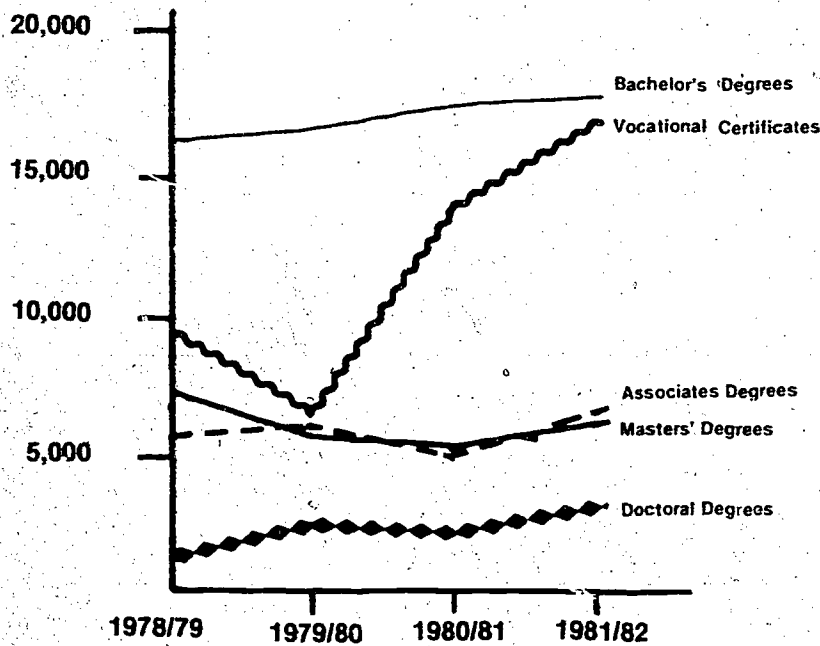
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Source: Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

LEVEL AND AREA OF GRADUATES

1978/79 - 1981/82

Numbers and Levels of Graduates Over Time



Over one-third of all 1981/82 graduates received bachelor's degrees. The number of bachelor's degrees awarded has been on a steady increase since 1978/79. The number of graduates receiving vocational certificates shown indicates a dramatic increase, but this is due in part to an increase in the number of institutions reporting graduates. On the other hand, the number of graduates receiving master's degrees has declined slightly, while the number receiving associate's degrees and doctoral or first professional degrees has increased slightly.

Over the period 1978/79 to 1980/81, the number of graduates in agriculture and arts and humanities has been basically stable. However, the number graduating in science and technologies, business, industry and trades, law, and health, has increased substantially. The number of social studies/services and education graduates has declined.

Graduate Area	Number of Graduates				Percent of Graduates 1981/82				
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81*	1981/82	Certificates	Associates	Bachelors	Masters	Doctorates
Agriculture	658	629	697	624	8.5	17.1	58.8	11.9	3.7
Science & Technologies	5,028	4,992	5,502	5,938	14.9	7.5	60.9	13.9	2.8
Social Studies & Services	4,683	4,687	4,527	4,425	2.2	3.6	77.9	14.1	2.3
Business	8,520	8,644	11,010	13,715	45.3	9.1	35.5	9.8	—
Industry & Trade	4,022	3,384	5,932	7,619	95.3	3.6	1.0	—	0
Arts & Humanities	5,572	5,482	5,613	5,501	3.1	58.0	29.3	4.5	5.2
Education	6,278	6,000	5,350	5,452	—	—	39.5	56.9	3.3
Health	4,762	4,782	5,485	5,452	31.6	21.9	22.3	5.5	18.7
Law	528	598	944	1,225	—	0	0	2.7	60.2

*1980/81 was the first year in which private and proprietary vocational-technical school graduates were reported.

— indicates less than one percent.

Source: Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education.

APPENDIX A 1982/83 ENROLLMENT AND FACULTY DATA

PUBLIC COLLEGIATE			Professional/Doctoral			
Junior Colleges	Name (County)	Headcount Enrollment	Full-Time Faculty	Name (County)	Headcount Enrollment	Full-Time Faculty
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College (Tift)		2,196	97	Atlanta Law School (Fulton)		
Albany Junior College (Dougherty)		1,884	67	Atlanta University (Fulton)		103
Atlanta Junior College (Fulton)		1,585	53	Columbia Theological Seminary (DeKalb)	444	20
Bainbridge Junior College (Decatur)		650	30	Emory University (DeKalb)	8,228	
Brunswick Junior College (Glynn)		1,238	50	Interdenominational Theological Center (Fulton)	298	33
Clayton Junior College (Clayton)		3,675	89	John Marshall Law School (Fulton)		
Dalton Junior College (Whitfield)		1,735	61	Life Chiropractic College (Cobb)	1,606	
DeKalb Community College (DeKalb)		16,831	300	Mercer University Macon (Bibb)	2,950	121
Emanuel County Junior College (Emanuel)		397	17	Mercer University Southern School of Pharmacy (Fulton)	323	26
Floyd Junior College (Floyd)		1,525	50	Morehouse School of Medicine (Fulton)	64	
Gainesville Junior College (Hall)		1,581	46	Woodrow Wilson College of Law (Fulton)		
Gordon Junior College (Lamar)		1,287	37			
Macon Junior College (Bibb)		2,910	85			
Middle Georgia College (Bleckley)		1,389	68			
South Georgia College (Coffee)		1,223	50			
Waycross Junior College (Ware)		480	16			
Senior Colleges				PROPRIETARY COLLEGIATE		
Albany State College (Dougherty)		1,896	135	Junior Colleges		
Armstrong State College (Chatham)		2,992	137	Art Institute of Atlanta (Fulton)	999	
Augusta College (Richmond)		4,140	151	Bauder Fashion College (Fulton)	427	
Columbus College (Muscogee)		4,245	192	Crandall College (Bibb)	266	0
Fort Valley State College (Peach)		1,735		Draughon's Junior College of Business (Chatham)	654	18
Georgia College (Baldwin)		3,465	130	Phillips College Augusta (Richmond)	647	
Georgia Southern College (Bulloch)		6,824	338	Phillips College Columbus (Muscogee)	418	8
Georgia Southwestern College (Sumter)		2,326	110	Senior Colleges		
Kennesaw College (Cobb)		4,754	138	DeVry Institute of Technology (Fulton)	2,576	
North Georgia College (Lumpkin)		1,984	89			
Savannah State College (Chatham)		2,114	120			
Valdosta State College (Lowndes)		5,525	213			
West Georgia College (Carroll)		6,005	266			
Southern Technical Institute (Cobb)		3,242	105			
Professional Doctoral				PUBLIC VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS		
Georgia Institute of Technology (Fulton)		11,377	534	One Year or Less		
Georgia State University (Fulton)		21,254	722	Baldwin County School of Practical Nursing & Adult Center (Baldwin)		3
Medical College of Georgia (Richmond)		1,977	177	Dalton Vocational School of Health Occupations (Whitfield)	199	7
University of Georgia (Clarke)		25,886	1,424	Elbert County Vocational School of Practical Nursing (Elbert)	16	1
PRIVATE COLLEGIATE				Gwinnett County Career Center (Gwinnett)	83	3
Junior Colleges				Glynn County Adult Center (Glynn)	40	2
Andrew College (Randolph)				More Than One Year		
Brewton Parker College (Montgomery)		1,258	20	Albany Area Vo-Tech School (Dougherty)	2,363	57
Emmanuel College (Franklin)		342	11	Athens Area Vo-Tech School (Clarke)	3,999	59
Georgia Military College (Baldwin)		1,502	10	Atlanta Area Vo-Tech School (Fulton)	6,882	112
Oxford College (Newton)				Augusta Area Vo-Tech School (Richmond)	3,987	85
Reinhardt College (Cherokee)		497	13	Ben Hill Irvin Area Vo Tech School (Ben Hill)	1,383	29
Thomas County Community College (Thomas)		415	11	Carroll County Area Vo Tech School (Carroll)	1,800	29
Truett-McConnell College (White)		852	20	Columbus Area Vo-Tech School (Muscogee)	3,038	58
Young Harris College (Towns)		517	23	Coosa Valley Area Vo-Tech School (Floyd)	1,820	41
Senior Colleges				DeKalb Area Vo-Tech School (DeKalb)		
Agnes Scott College (DeKalb)		533	69	Griffin Spalding Area Vo Tech School (Spalding)	1,266	32
Atlanta Christian College (Fulton)		181	10	Houston Vocational Center (Houston)	922	19
Atlanta College of Art (Fulton)		271		Lanier Area Vo-Tech School (Hall)	2,668	35
Berry College (Floyd)		1,499	82	Macon Area Vo-Tech School (Bibb)	3,930	51
Brenau College (Hall)		1,555	59	Marietta-Cobb Area Vo-Tech School (Cobb)	3,039	45
Clark College (Fulton)				Moultrie Area Vo-Tech School (Colquitt)	1,087	21
Covenant College (Dade)		520	31	North Georgia Technical-Vocational School (Habersham)	1,814	43
Emmanuel College School of Christian Ministries (Franklin)		42	0	Pickens County Area Vo-Tech School (Pickens)	985	28
LaGrange College (Troup)		960	57	Savannah Area Vo-Tech School (Chatham)	2,280	60
Mercer University Atlanta (DeKalb)		1,808	51	South Georgia Technical-Vocational School (Sumter)	1,279	35
Morehouse College (Fulton)		1,931	111	Swainsboro Area Vo-Tech School (Emanuel)	1,848	23
Morris Brown		1,326	88	Thomas Area Vo-Tech School (Thomas)	1,023	28
Oglethorpe University (DeKalb)		1,160	36	Troup County Area Vo-Tech School (Troup)	1,292	22
Paine College (Richmond)		816	48	Upson County Area Vo-Tech School (Upson)	731	28
Piedmont College (Habersham)		386	24	Valdosta Area Vo-Tech School (Lowndes)	1,449	29
Savannah College of Art & Design (Chatham)				Walker County Area Vo-Tech School (Walker)	1,592	26
Shorter College (Floyd)		775	48	Waycross Ware County Area Vo-Tech School (Ware)	1,282	24
Spelman College (Fulton)		1,457	82			
Tift College (Monroe)		609				
Toccoa Falls College (Stephens)		649	28			
Wesleyan College (Bibb)		340	34			

*** indicates that the data were not available.

COMMITTEE PUBLICATIONS

Summary Reports

- 1979 Postsecondary Issues: Action Agenda for the Eighties
- 1980 Georgia Postsecondary Education in the Eighties: Goals and Objectives
- 1981 Georgia Postsecondary Education: Where We Are and Where We Need To Be
- 1982 New Directions for Student Aid in Georgia
- Balancing Geographic Access with Georgia's Needs
- Balancing Educational Opportunity with Academic Quality
- Maintaining Progress in Georgia Postsecondary Education: Recommendations for Today, Concerns for Tomorrow
- 1983 Georgia Postsecondary Education: FactFinder
- Participation in Postsecondary Education: Factors and Options for Georgia. (Forth coming)

Background Research Reports

- Postsecondary Education in Georgia
- Postsecondary Issues in Perspective
- Data Sources on Postsecondary Education in Georgia
- Working Papers of Governor's Committee on Postsecondary Education
- Lifelong Educational Opportunities
- Counseling, Advisement, and Career Services
- Diversity and Geographical Availability of Postsecondary Institutions
- Preservation of Public and Private Institutions
- Programs Encouraging Postsecondary Participation
- Responsiveness to Changing Needs
- Policies Affecting Responsiveness
- Users' Influence of Planning
- Cooperation to Avoid Duplication
- Public Awareness
- Student Aid in Georgia: Outlook and Recommendations for the Mid 1980's
- Georgia Postsecondary Education: Recommended Policies on Geographic Access, Duplication, and Program Planning
- Georgia Postsecondary Education: Balancing Admissions and Remediation Policies with Academic Quality

In addition, the Committee now publishes each fall **The Bridge**, a publication which lists all postsecondary education opportunities in Georgia by region of the State.