

Georgia Tech

**Fact
Book**

1992

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Georgia Institute of Technology
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Georgia Tech is an equal employment/education opportunity institution.

Fact Book 1992

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*Office of Institutional Research and Planning
Georgia Institute of Technology*

Georgia Institute of Technology is committed to a comprehensive program of affirmative action to ensure access, equity, and fairness in educational programs, related activities, and employment for minorities, women, handicapped persons, disabled veterans, and veterans of the Vietnam era. The Institute provides equal opportunities and promotes the full realization of equal opportunity through positive, continuing programs in each unit.

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Introduction

Introduction

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Statement of Purpose

This Statement of Purpose for the Institute was prepared by the Georgia Tech Academic Senate and approved by the Board of Regents in June 1983. It is presented here with modest changes to reflect the 1989 academic reorganization of the Institute.

The purpose of the Georgia Institute of Technology is to contribute to the fulfillment of the scientific and technical needs of the State of Georgia through education, research, and service. The Institute provides to well-prepared students instruction and research experience that will equip them to perform to their maximum potential in a society with a technological base.

Areas of special emphasis for professional careers are in the fields of engineering, the sciences, architecture, [computing], management, [public policy and international affairs]. Also of major importance for all students is a thorough foundation in the humanities and social sciences in order to provide a liberal education sensitive to the total human condition.

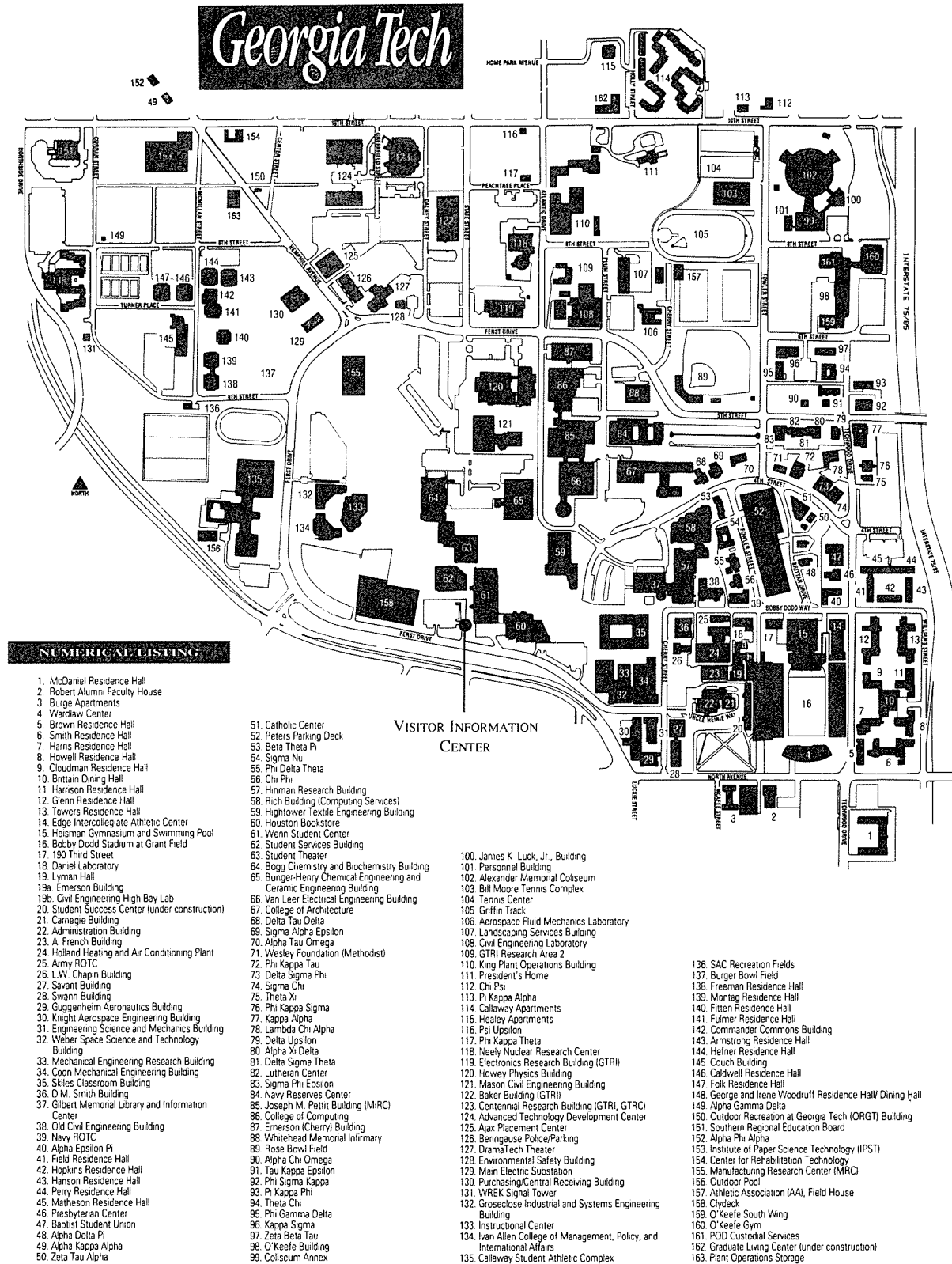
To sustain a leadership position in the national academic community and to serve the technical education needs of the State of Georgia, the Georgia Institute of Technology shall:

- Maintain a faculty of recognized excellence;
- Pursue a balanced offering of instruction, research, and service;
- Provide a broad, relevant background in the fundamental disciplines, thorough instruction in special areas of emphasis, and an intellectual environment for discovery through research and innovation;
- Promote a partnership between public and private sectors for the transfer of technology into the economic base of the State of Georgia; and
- Serve as the standard for excellence in the state, national, and international academic community in areas of special emphasis.

Source:
Office of the President (approved by the Board of Regents, 7-8 Ju 1983)

Campus Map

Figure 1
Map of the Georgia Tech Campus



Campus Map

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Profile of Metropolitan Atlanta

Chamber of Commerce

- 235 International Blvd.
P.O. Box 1740
Atlanta, Georgia 30301
Telephone: (404) 880-9000

Metropolitan Area

- 5,147 square miles
- 18 counties
- 96 incorporated cities and towns

Population

- 3,003,800—one of the five fastest-growing population centers in the United States.
- Atlanta's population increased 32.5 percent between 1980 and 1990.
- Median age: 31.3.
- Average household spending income: \$43,409.
- 26.9 percent of the population 25 years of age and older have completed four or more years of college.

Climate

- Average annual temperature: 60.8° F.
- January monthly mean: 42.4° F.
- July monthly mean: 78.0° F.
- Average annual precipitation: 48.34 inches.
- Cold spells are short lived, with daily minimum temperatures seldom below freezing. Atlanta's climate permits year-round business operations with only rare work stoppages due to the weather.

Selected National Rankings

- Population: 9th
- Households: 9th
- Enplaned air passengers: 4th in U.S.
- Total retail sales: 10th
- Total effective buying income: 10th
- Number of black-owned businesses: 6th
- Total Residential Construction (in units): 1st

Transportation

- Aviation: Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport is served by 19 passenger carriers (10 domestic and 9 international). Daily flights average over 1,637, carrying 105,320 passengers. With direct service available to 198 cities across the nation, approximately 80 percent of the U.S. market can be reached within two hours. Atlanta's airport is also one of the fastest-growing international gateways to the U.S., with service available to 25 international destinations. Hartsfield Atlanta International is a world leader in air freight, as well: 9 all-cargo and express airlines serve Atlanta, and virtually all major freight forwarders are represented. Nineteen general aviation airports are located throughout the metro area to serve the needs of private and corporate aircraft.
- Railroads: Two of the nation's largest rail systems, CSX Transportation, and Norfolk Southern Railways System, provide freight service to the area, while AMTRAK's Crescent line offers passenger service.
- Highways: Three major interstate highways (I-75, I-85, and I-20) converge near the central business district, providing over 47 million vehicle-miles of service daily.

- Motor Freight: Statewide, there are 36 Class-A scheduled motor carriers and 2,200 irregular intrastate route carriers, contract haulers, and commodity carriers that serve points not reached by the scheduled carriers.
- Intercity Buses: Two buslines, Greyhound-Trailways Bus Lines, and Southeastern Stages, with over 200 buses arriving and departing daily.
- MARTA (Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority): The MARTA system includes a 32-mile rail system with 29 stations and a bus system with 150 different bus routes covering 1,550 miles. Average monthly ridership is more than 6 million. With the opening of the airport station in 1988, Atlanta became one of only five U.S. cities that have rail stations inside their airport terminals; the average travel time from Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport to Atlanta's central business district is 15 minutes.

Communications

- Seven daily and 31 weekly newspapers
- Ten television stations
- 41 FCC licensed radio stations
- 31 regional bureaus of national and international broadcast and print news operations

Facilities

- George L. Smith Georgia World Congress Center, containing the largest single-floor exhibition space in the United States
- The Omni, a convention center and concert venue accommodating 18,000
- 55,000 hotel and motel rooms

Financial Services

- Southeastern Regional Headquarters of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
- Headquarters of the Sixth Federal Reserve District
- Headquarters of the Fourth District of the Federal Home Loan Bank system
- Home of the Southeastern District Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
- 84 commercial banks
- 26 international banks
- 24 savings and loan associations
- Numerous securities firms, pension fund administrators, real estate investment and venture capital firms.

Economic Structure

- Atlanta ranks among the fastest-growing job centers in the nation. Between 1980 and 1990, metro Atlanta added over 506,400 new jobs, a 47.1 percent increase.
- 1991 Annual unemployment rate: 4.7 percent.
- The largest employment sector in metro Atlanta is the service sector, followed by retail trade, government, manufacturing, wholesale trade, transportation/public utilities, and finance/real estate/insurance. The manufacturing industry is led by metals and machinery, printing and publishing, transportation equipment, food and kindred products, and textiles and apparel products.
- Atlanta is also increasingly an international business center, with approximately 1,100 foreign-owned facilities in the Atlanta MSA.

Profile of Metropolitan Atlanta

Shopping

- More than 500 shopping and specialty centers and 16 regional shopping malls totaling over 20 million square feet.
- The 5.3 million square foot Atlanta Market Center consists of the Atlanta Decorative Arts Center, as well as the Atlanta Merchandise Mart, measuring 2.6 million square feet with over 600 permanent showrooms for wholesale dealers, the Atlanta Apparel Mart, with over 1,000 permanent showrooms in 1.2 million square feet, and Inforum, a 1.5 million square foot technology mart combining conference and exhibition facilities with permanent showrooms to market information processing and telecommunications products.

Education

- Twenty-three public school systems operate 434 primary or elementary schools, 99 middle or junior high schools, and 105 high schools with a combined total enrollment of approximately 455,000, and approximately 27,700 graduates in 1989.
- Over 170 private elementary and secondary schools and 15 parochial schools.
- Thirty-six degree-granting colleges and universities, and six junior colleges offer over 350 programs of study with an enrollment of over 95,700.
- Six postsecondary vocational-technical institutions offering over 50 programs of study.

Research and Science Centers and Programs

- Carter Presidential Center
- Fernbank Science Center
- Centers for Disease Control
- Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center
- Emory University medical research
- Georgia Tech Research Institute
- Georgia Tech's Advanced Technology Development Center
- Georgia Research Consortium
- Headquarters for the American Cancer Society

Libraries

- The Atlanta Public Library System includes a central library in downtown Atlanta and 25 branch libraries. The system circulates over 1,000,000 books, 3,000 films and videocassettes, as well as a large selection of periodicals, records, cassettes, framed art prints, and foreign-language materials. Most counties or municipalities in the metropolitan region also maintain library systems. Additionally, the numerous colleges and universities in the area maintain excellent libraries.

Housing

- Atlanta boasts some of the most beautiful residential areas in the South, many of which are near downtown. Climate, scenic beauty, and the availability of varied and affordable types of housing add to Atlanta's appeal.

Medical Facilities

- Sixty-two hospitals with over 12,000 beds in addition to research and educational facilities make Atlanta a regional center for health care, and a national center in the field of medical research.

Religion

- Over 1,500 churches and synagogues representing some 65 creeds and denominations in the metropolitan area. Atlanta is also the

headquarters for many church organizations.

Entertainment

- The Swan House
- The Wren's Nest
- Stone Mountain Memorial Park
- White Water
- Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change
- Jimmy Carter Library and Museum
- Six Flags Over Georgia
- Underground Atlanta
- Omni Complex
- Zoo Atlanta
- The Cyclorama
- Numerous quality restaurants and specialty shops throughout the city

The Arts

- Woodruff Arts Center, home to the High Museum of Art and the Atlanta Memorial Arts Building, contain facilities for drama, dance, a symphony orchestra, and a college of art in one complex. The Center is home to the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra, the Alliance Theatre, the Atlanta Children's Theatre, and the Atlanta College of Art.
- Callanwolde interdisciplinary arts center
- The Annual Arts Festival
- Atlanta Symphony Orchestra free summer concerts in Piedmont Park
- Dance, including the Atlanta Ballet, children's troupes, modern dance groups, Company Kaye (the Southeast's only dance/mime group)
- Center for Puppetry Arts, the only facility of its type in the country
- Theatrical groups
- Musical groups

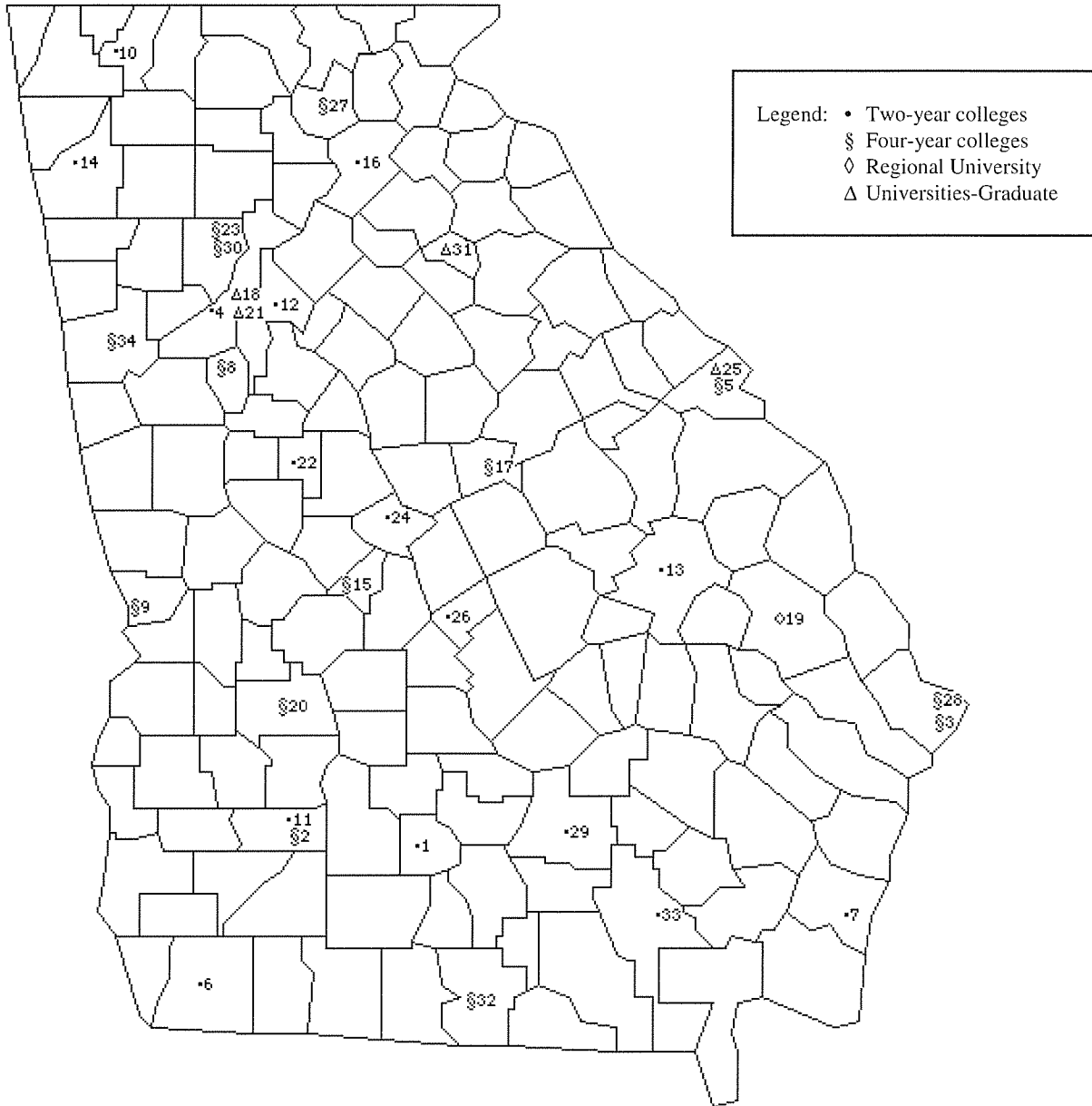
Sports and Recreation

- Atlanta Fulton County Stadium, home of the Atlanta Braves (baseball), with seating for 59,000
- The Georgia Dome, home of the Atlanta Falcons (football), with seating for 71,000
- The Omni Coliseum, home of the Atlanta Hawks (basketball) and Atlanta Knights (ice hockey)
- Collegiate athletic competitions
- Auto races and road racing
- Motorcycle racing
- Golf tournaments
- Major tennis tournaments
- Annual steeplechase and hunter-jumper horse show
- Professional motorcycle and motocross events
- Lake Lanier and Lake Allatoona
- Chattahoochee River
- Over 30 golf courses
- Over 180 tennis courts
- Nearby Appalachian Trail and Cohutta Wilderness Area (at 34,000 acres, the largest natural wilderness area in the eastern U.S.) and ski resorts

Source: Atlanta Chamber of Commerce: 1992

The University System of Georgia

Figure 2
University System of Georgia Institutions by Location and Type



- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Abraham Baldwin Agric. Coll., Tifton | 12 DeKalb College, Decatur | 23 Kennesaw State College, Marietta |
| 2 Albany State College, Albany | 13 East Georgia College, Swainsboro | 24 Macon College, Macon |
| 3 Armstrong State College, Savannah | 14 Floyd College, Rome | 25 Medical College of Georgia, Augusta |
| 4 Atlanta Metropolitan College, Atlanta | 15 Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley | 26 Middle Georgia College, Cochran |
| 5 Augusta College, Augusta | 16 Gainesville College, Gainesville | 27 North Georgia College, Dahlonega |
| 6 Bainbridge College, Bainbridge | 17 Georgia College, Milledgeville | 28 Savannah State College, Savannah |
| 7 Brunswick College, Brunswick | 18 Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta | 29 South Georgia College, Douglas |
| 8 Clayton State College, Morrow | 19 Georgia Southern University, Statesboro | 30 Southern Coll. of Technology, Marietta |
| 9 Columbus College, Columbus | 20 Georgia Southwestern College, Americus | 31 University of Georgia, Athens |
| 10 Dalton College, Dalton | 21 Georgia State University, Atlanta | 32 Valdosta State College, Valdosta |
| 11 Darton College, Albany | 22 Gordon College, Barnesville | 33 Waycross College, Waycross |
| | | 34 West Georgia College, Carrollton |

Board of Regents

The University System of Georgia, which began operation in 1932, is among the oldest unified statewide systems of public higher education in the United States and includes all state-operated universities, four-year colleges, and two-year colleges in Georgia. The system, now in its seventh decade of operation, offers programs of instruction, research, and public service designed to benefit the entire population of the state. These programs are conducted through the various institutions and institution-related agencies.

The Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia is composed of 15 members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate for seven-year terms. One member is appointed from each of the 10 congressional districts, and five are appointed from the state-at-large. The Board of Regents exercises broad jurisdiction over all institutions of the University System of Georgia and establishes policies and procedures under which they operate. The Board receives all state appropriations for the University System and allocates these appropriations to the institutions and institution-related agencies. While the Board engages in both policy-making and administrative functions, each unit of the System has a high degree of academic and administrative autonomy.

The Chancellor of the University System, the chief administrative officer of the System, is appointed by the board as its chief executive officer and serves at the board's request. The chancellor has broad discretionary power for executing the resolutions, policies and rules, and regulations adopted by the board for the operation of the University System.

The System currently includes 34 institutions: four universities, one regional university, 14 four-year colleges, and 15 two-year colleges. These institutions are both individually distinctive and interrelated. They are geographically dispersed so that approximately 96 percent of the people in Georgia reside within 35 miles of at least one university or college. The distribution of institutions appears on page 8.

Source: Office of the Board of Regents

Staff of the Board of Regents

H. Dean Propst	Chancellor
David S. Spence	Executive Vice Chancellor
Henry G. Neal	Executive Secretary
Peter Hoff	Vice Chancellor—Academic Affairs
Thomas E. Daniel	Vice Chancellor—External Affairs
Douglas H. Rewerts	Vice Chancellor—Facilities
James Cofer	Vice Chancellor—Fiscal Affairs & Treasurer
James B. Mathews	Vice Chancellor—Information Technology
Haskin R. Pounds	Vice Chancellor—Research & Planning
Vacant	Vice Chancellor—Services and Minority Affairs
Thomas F. McDonald	Vice Chancellor—Student Services
David M. Morgan	Assistant Vice Chancellor—Academic Affairs
Joseph H. Silver	Assistant Vice Chancellor—Academic Affairs
Vacant	Assistant Vice Chancellor—Academic Affairs
Mary Ann Hickman	Assistant Vice Chancellor—Affirmative Action
Thomas E. Mann	Assistant Vice Chancellor—Facilities
James van den Heuvel	Assistant Vice Chancellor—Facilities
T. Don Davis	Assistant Vice Chancellor—Fiscal Affairs/Personnel
Ernest G. Murphrey	Assistant Vice Chancellor—Fiscal Affairs— Accounting Systems and Procedures
Roger Mosshart	Assistant Vice Chancellor—Fiscal Affairs—Budgets
Cathie Mayes Hudson	Assistant Vice Chancellor—Planning
Joseph J. Szutz	Assistant Vice Chancellor—Planning
Kay Miller	Assistant to the Chancellor—Public Relations and Information Services

Membership and Terms of Appointment of the Board of Regents

John Henry Anderson, Jr.
Chair
State-at-Large, 1990-97

Barry Phillips
Vice Chair
State-at-Large, 1988-95

Joel H. Cowan
State-at-Large, 1990-95

Donald M. Leebern
State-at-Large, 1991-98

Thomas Allgood, Sr.
State-at-Large, 1992-99

Arthur M. Gignilliat, Jr.
First District, 1983-97

John Howard Clark
Second District, 1989-96

William B. Turner
Third District, 1986-93

Juanita Powell Baranco
Fourth District, 1991-98

Elridge W. McMillan
Fifth District, 1989-96

Edgar L. Rhodes
Sixth District, 1992-99

W. Lamar Cousins
Seventh District, 1987-94

S. William Clark, Jr., M.D.
Eighth District, 1992-99

James E. Brown
Ninth District, 1987-94

John W. Robinson, Jr.
Tenth District, 1986-93

Highlights of Tech History

- 1885 On 13 October the Georgia Legislature passes a bill appropriating \$65,000 to found a technical school. This date is considered Tech's "birthday."
- 1886 Atlanta is chosen as the location for the Georgia School of Technology.
- 1887 Developer Richard Peters donates four acres of land known as Peters Park to the new school.
- 1888 The Academic Building (in use today as the Administration Building) is completed. Georgia Tech opens for classes on 8 October, with the School of Mechanical Engineering and departments of Chemistry, Mathematics, and English. By January 1889, 129 students register to work toward the only degree offered, the Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering.
- 1890 Tech graduates its first two students.
- 1892 Tech fields its first football team.
- 1896 The Schools of Civil Engineering and Electrical Engineering are established.
- 1899 The A. French Textile School is established.
- 1901 The School of Chemical Engineering is established. The Athletic Association is organized.
- 1903 John Heisman becomes the school's first full-time football coach.
- 1904 The Department of Modern Languages is established.
- 1906 The School of Chemistry is established. Andrew Carnegie donates \$20,000 to build a library.
- 1907 The Carnegie Library opens.
- 1908 Tech's Night School opens. Fulton County grants an organizational charter to the Georgia Tech Alumni Association. The first edition of the annual, the *Blue Print*, appears. The Department of Architecture is established.
- 1910 The first official band is formed.
- 1911 *The Technique*, the weekly student newspaper, begins publication.
- 1912 The Cooperative Education Department is established to coordinate work-study programs.
- 1913 The School of Commerce, forerunner of the College of Management, is established.
- 1916 The Georgia Tech Student Association is established.
- 1917 The Department of Military Science is established. The Evening School of Commerce admits its first woman student.
- 1918 Tech joins the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). Senior units of the Coast Artillery and Signal Corps of the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) are established. The school and alumni launch the Greater Georgia Tech fund-raising campaign.
- 1919 The Legislature authorizes the Engineering Experiment Station.
- 1920 The national Alumni Association convenes its first meeting. George P. Burdell, Tech's long-lived mythical student, begins "attending" class.
- 1921 Tech becomes a charter member of the Southern Intercollegiate Conference.
- 1923 The *Georgia Tech Alumnus* magazine begins publication. The Alumni Association begins an alumni placement service. Tech is elected to the Southern Association of Colleges and Universities. A radio station is presented to Tech; the Institute receives an FCC license in 1924 to operate the station, whose call letters become WGST in 1925.
- 1924 The School of Ceramics is established.
- 1925 Tech awards its first Master of Science degrees.
- 1926 Tech establishes a Naval ROTC unit. The Department of Naval Science is established.
- 1930 The Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics is established.
- 1931 The Georgia Legislature creates the University System of Georgia.
- 1932 The Board of Regents of the University System assumes control of all state public schools, including Tech. The Georgia Tech Alumni Foundation holds its first meeting.
- 1934 The Department of Management is established. The Engineering Experiment Station begins engineering research projects.
- 1938 The Industrial Development Council (forerunner of the Georgia Tech Research Corporation) is created to be the contractual agency for the Engineering Experiment Station.
- 1939 The School of Physics is established.
- 1942 The Department of Physical Education and Recreation is established.
- 1945 Tech becomes the first institution to provide low-cost married housing to GI Bill students. The School of Industrial and Systems Engineering is established.
- 1946 Tech adopts the quarter system.
- 1948 The Board of Regents authorizes Tech to change its name to the Georgia Institute of Technology. Southern Technical Institute opens as a branch of Tech. The Department of Architecture becomes the School of Architecture; the Department of Management becomes the School of Industrial Management; the School of Social Sciences is established.
- 1949 The YMCA-sponsored, student-maintained World Student Fund is created to support a foreign student program.
- 1950 The Department of Air Science (now Air Force Aerospace Studies) is established. Tech awards its first Doctor of Philosophy degree.
- 1952 The School of Mathematics is established. The Board of Regents votes to make Tech coeducational. The first two women students enroll in the fall quarter.
- 1954 The Georgia Tech Alumni Foundation becomes the Georgia Tech Foundation.

Highlights of Tech History

- 1955 The Rich Electronic Computer Center begins operation.
- 1956 Tech's first two women graduates receive their degrees.
- 1957 The Georgia Legislature grants Tech \$2.5 million for a nuclear reactor.
- 1959 The School of Engineering Science and Mechanics and the School of Psychology are established.
- 1960 The School of Applied Biology is established.
- 1961 Black students are admitted to Tech. Tech is the first major state university in the Deep South to desegregate without a court order. The new Southern Tech campus in Marietta is opened.
- 1962 The School of Nuclear Engineering is established.
- 1963 The School of Information and Computer Science is established. Tech is the first institution in the United States to offer the master's degree in information science. The Water Resources Center is created. Renamed the Environmental Resources Center in 1970, it now functions as the Water Resources Research Institute of Georgia.
- 1964 Tech leaves the Southeastern Conference (SEC).
- 1965 Compulsory ROTC ends.
- 1969 The School of Industrial Management becomes the College of Management. The Bioengineering Center is established in conjunction with Emory University.
- 1970 Southern Tech is authorized to grant four-year degrees. The School of Geophysical Sciences is established.
- 1975 The name of the General College is changed to the College of Sciences and Liberal Studies, and the School of Architecture becomes the College of Architecture. The Georgia Legislature designates the Engineering Experiment Station as the Georgia Productivity Center. Georgia is the first state to designate such a center to encourage business productivity. Tech joins the Metro-6 athletic conference.
- 1977 The Center of Radiological Research is formed to coordinate research in health physics.
- 1978 Georgia Tech joins the Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC). The Georgia Mining Resources Institute, linked to the U.S. Bureau of Mines, is formed. The Fracture and Fatigue Research Laboratory is formed.
- 1979 The Computational Mechanics Center is formed.
- 1980 Southern Tech becomes an independent four-year college of engineering technology. The Center for Rehabilitation Technology is formed. The Higher Education Management Institute study is begun.
- 1981 The Advanced Technology Development Center, the Technology Policy and Assessment Center, and the Microelectronics Research Center are established.
- 1982 The Materials Handling Research Center, Center for Architecture Conservation, Center for Excellence in Rotary Wing Aircraft, and Communication Research Center are established.
- 1983 The Research Center for Biotechnology is created. The Long Range Plan is begun.
- 1984 The Engineering Experiment Station changes its name to the Georgia Tech Research Institute. Georgia Tech's contract corporation changes its name from the Georgia Tech Research Institute to the Georgia Tech Research Corporation. The Graduate Cooperative Program is formed to include graduate students in Tech's work-study program.
- 1985 The School of Ceramic Engineering incorporates the metallurgy program to form the School of Materials Engineering. The Georgia Legislature authorizes \$15 million to fund the Center for Excellence in Microelectronics. The Centennial Campaign begins.
- 1986 The Center for the Enhancement of Teaching and Learning, and the College of Architecture Construction Research Center are established.
- 1987 The Georgia Tech/Emory University Biomedical Technology Research Center is established. The School of Engineering Science and Mechanics is incorporated into the School of Civil Engineering.
- 1988 Dr. John P. Crecine, Tech's ninth president, proposes a restructuring of the Institute to meet the technological needs of the 21st century.
- 1989 The proposal for academic restructuring wins approval in a poll of both the academic faculty and the general faculty and goes on to receive the unanimous support of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. Creation of the College of Computing and the Ivan Allen College of Management, Policy, and International Affairs.
- 1990 The Georgia Tech men's basketball team wins the ACC Championship and goes to the NCAA Final Four. Atlanta's "High-Tech Southern Hospitality" wide-screen presentation, developed by the Georgia Tech Multimedia Laboratory, helps the city attract the 1996 Olympic Games. Georgia Tech is selected as the Olympic Village site. The Georgia Tech football team is named 1990 National Champions by the UPI Coaches Poll after also winning the ACC Championship and the Citrus Bowl.
- 1991 Despite economic hard times, Tech achieves an all-time high in fund-raising. Ground is broken for the Student Success Center, which along with the T.E.C.H. Expo mobile recruitment facility, inaugurates a new concept in student services and recruitment. Tech's first foreign campus, GT Lorraine, in Metz, France, is opened. The Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., Manufacturing Research Center is opened, setting the hallmark for corporate research cooperation with Tech.
- 1992 Tech hosted the only vice presidential candidates debate held in election year '92, then later hosted the 6th Annual Report of the former Secretaries of Defense. Bill Lewis was named head football coach as the Yellow Jackets celebrated their 100th anniversary. Tech established the first University Center of Excellence for Photovoltaic Research and Education.

Source: Office of External Affairs

Accreditation

Institutional Accreditation

Georgia Tech is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. A self-study was conducted, and reaffirmation was awarded in 1984.

Professional Accreditation

The Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology has accredited the four-year engineering curricula leading to bachelor's degrees in the following fields: aerospace engineering, ceramic engineering, chemical engineering, civil engineering, computer engineering, electrical engineering, engineering science and mechanics, industrial engineering, mechanical engineering, nuclear engineering, and textile engineering; and to a graduate program leading to a master's degree in the field of environmental engineering.

The American Chemical Society has certified the curriculum leading to the bachelor's degree in chemistry. The program leading to the

Bachelor of Science in Information and Computer Science is accredited by the Computing Sciences Accreditation Board.

In the College of Architecture, the program leading to the Bachelor of Science in Industrial Design has been reviewed and recognized by the Industrial Designers Society of America. The National Architectural Accrediting Board has accredited the curriculum leading to the Master of Architecture. The Master of City Planning degree program has been accredited by the Planning Accreditation Board.

All of the degree programs of the School of Management subject to the review of the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business have been accredited by that organization. These programs include Bachelor of Science in Management, Bachelor of Science in Management Science, and Master of Science in Management.

Source: Office of the Executive Vice President

Presidents of Georgia Tech

Presidents of Georgia Tech

Isaac S. Hopkins
1888-1896

Lyman Hall
1896-1905

Kenneth G. Matheson
1906-1922

Marion L. Brittain
1922-1944

Colonel Blake R. Van Leer
1944-1956

Paul Weber
Acting President
1956-1957

Edwin D. Harrison
1957-1969

Vernon Crawford
Acting President
1969

Arthur G. Hansen
1969-1971

James E. Boyd
Acting President
1971-1972

Joseph M. Pettit
1972-1986

Henry C. Bourne, Jr.
Acting President
1986-87

John Patrick Crecine
1987-present

Source: Office of the President



Dr. John Patrick Crecine

On November 1, 1987, Dr. John Patrick [Pat] Crecine assumed the leadership of Georgia Tech as the Institute's ninth president. Dr. Crecine holds a B.S. (1961) in Industrial Management, and a M.S. (1963) and Ph.D. (1966) in Industrial Administration from Carnegie Mellon University.

After receiving his doctorate, Dr. Crecine held positions at the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. Bureau of Budget, the Rand Corporation, and the University of Michigan where he was professor of political science and sociology and founding director of the Institute of Public Policy Studies. In 1976, he became dean of the College of Humanities and Social Sciences at Carnegie Mellon and was professor of political economy. From 1983 until his appointment as Georgia Tech's president, Crecine served as Carnegie Mellon's senior vice president for Academic Affairs.

Degrees Offered

Curricula are offered leading to bachelor's degrees in the following disciplines:

College of Architecture
 Architecture (Non-designated)
 Building Construction
 Industrial Design

College of Computing
 Computer Science

College of Engineering
 Aerospace Engineering
 Ceramic Engineering
 Chemical Engineering
 Civil Engineering
 Computer Engineering
 Electrical Engineering
 Engineering Science and Mechanics
 Health Physics
 Health Systems
 Industrial Engineering
 Materials Engineering
 Mechanical Engineering
 Nuclear Engineering
 Textiles
 Polymer and Textile Chemistry
 Textile Engineering

Ivan Allen College
 Economics
 History, Technology, and Society
 International Affairs
 Management
 Management Science
 Science, Technology, and Culture

College of Sciences
 Applied Biology
 Applied Mathematics
 Applied Physics
 Applied Psychology
 Chemistry
 Discrete Mathematics
 Physics

Programs of study and research leading to master's degrees are offered in the following areas:

College of Architecture
 Architecture
 City Planning

College of Computing
 Computer Science

College of Engineering
 Aerospace Engineering
 Ceramic Engineering
 Chemical Engineering
 Civil Engineering
 Electrical Engineering
 Engineering Science and Mechanics
 Environmental Engineering
 Health Physics
 Health Systems
 Industrial Engineering
 Mechanical Engineering
 Metallurgical Engineering
 Nuclear Engineering
 Operations Research
 Polymers
 Statistics
 Textile Chemistry
 Textile Engineering
 Textiles

Ivan Allen College
 Economics (Non-Designated)
 Management
 Public Policy
 Statistics
 Technology and Science Policy
 History of Technology

College of Sciences
 Applied Mathematics
 Applied Physics
 Atmospheric Sciences
 Biology (Non-Designated)
 Chemistry
 Geophysical Sciences
 Physics
 Psychology
 Statistics

Programs of study and research leading to the doctoral degree are offered in the following areas:

College of Architecture
 Architecture

College of Computing
 Computer Science

College of Engineering
 Aerospace Engineering
 Algorithms, Combinatorics, and Optimization
 Ceramic Engineering
 Chemical Engineering
 Civil Engineering
 Electrical Engineering
 Engineering Science and Mechanics
 Environmental Engineering
 Health Physics
 Industrial Engineering
 Mechanical Engineering
 Metallurgical Engineering
 Nuclear Engineering
 Operations Research
 Textile Engineering

Ivan Allen College
 Economics
 Management
 History of Technology

College of Sciences
 Algorithms, Combinatorics, and Optimization
 Applied Biology
 Atmospheric Sciences
 Chemistry
 Geophysical Sciences
 Mathematics
 Physics
 Psychology

Source: Office of the Registrar

Georgia Tech

**Fact
Book
1992**

Student Profiles

Student Profile

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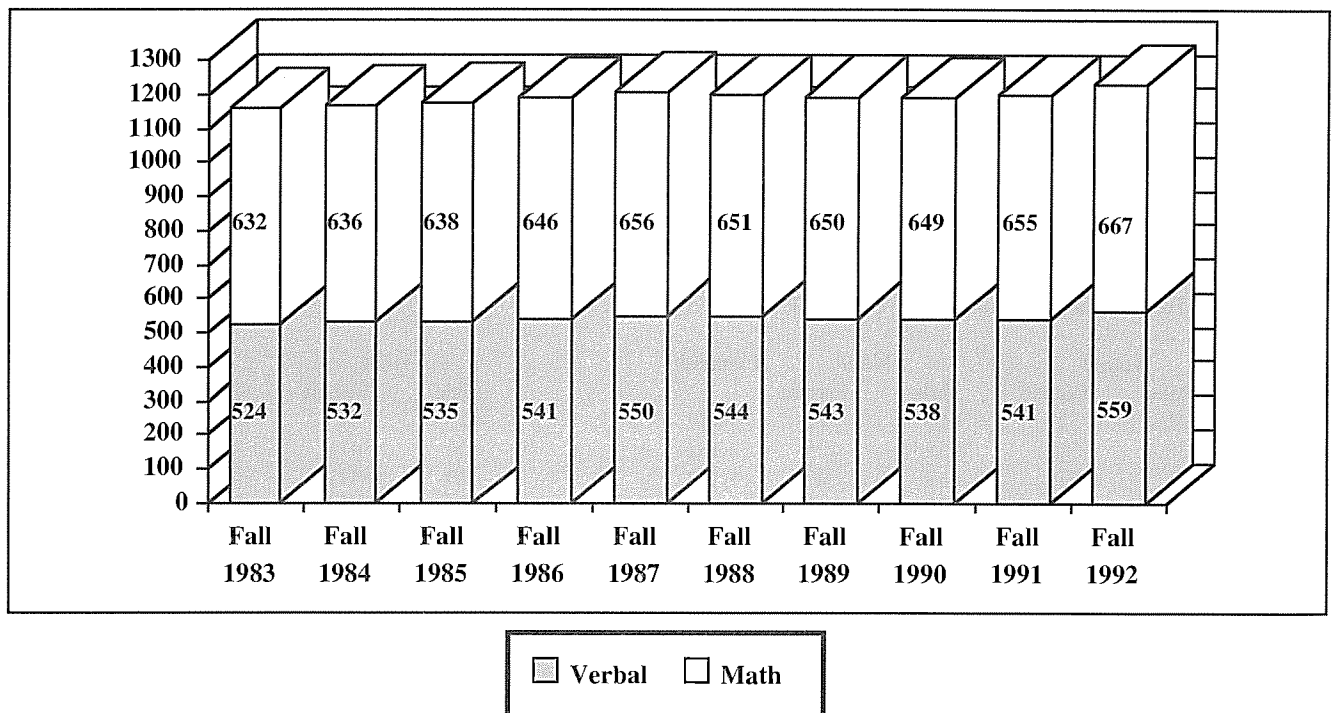
Scholastic Aptitude Test Scores

Freshman Profile, Fall Quarter 1992

Percentile	SAT* Verbal	SAT* Math	High School Average	% Public Schools**	% Private Schools**
90	660	760	4.0	67	73
80	620	730	4.0	23	11
70	590	710	3.9	6	6
60	570	690	3.8	2	4
50	560	670	3.7	2	3
40	540	650	3.6	0	3
30	520	630	3.5	0	0
20	500	610	3.4	0	0
10	470	580	3.2	0	0
				0	0
Average	559	667	3.6	100	100

* Scholastic Aptitude Test

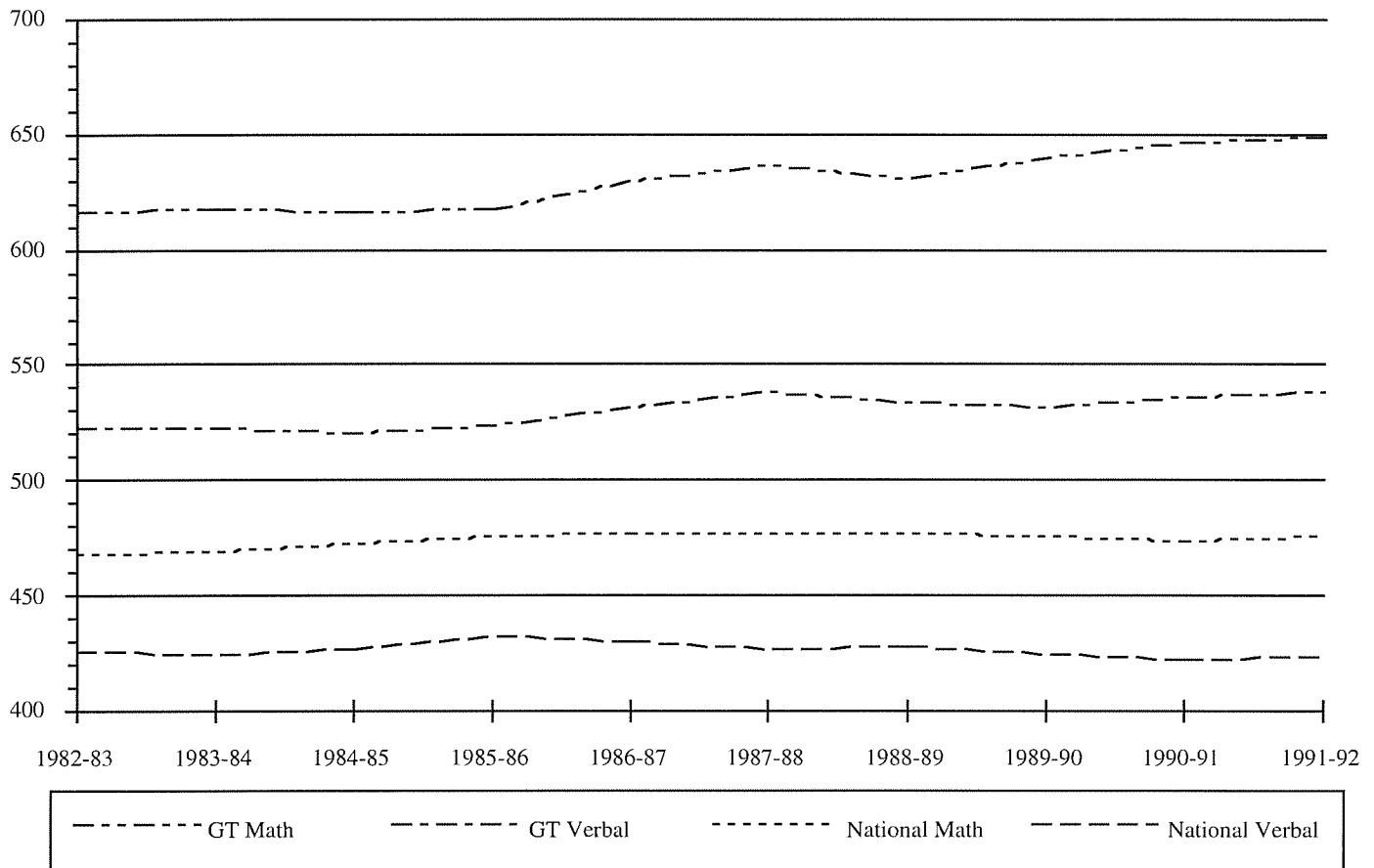
Figure 4
Fall Quarters 1983-92 Average Scholastic Aptitude Test Scores



Source: Office of the Registrar

Freshman Profile

Figure 5
Comparison of Georgia Tech and National SAT Scores
1982-83 to 1991-92



Average Scholastic Aptitude Test Scores for Entering Freshmen
Academic Years 1982-83 to 1991-92 (Fall, Winter, and Spring Quarters)

Georgia Tech Cumulative Enrollment Average SAT*

National Average SAT*

Year	Verbal		Math		Composite	Verbal		Math		Composite
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1991-92	541	529	660	617	1,187	428	419	499	456	899
1990-91	538	529	655	625	1,183	426	418	497	453	896
1989-90	536	520	649	607	1,172	429	419	499	455	900
1988-89	537	530	649	612	1,175	434	421	500	454	903
1987-88	542	534	656	616	1,188	435	422	498	455	904
1986-87	535	528	649	610	1,174	435	425	500	453	906
1985-86	526	521	634	600	1,151	437	426	501	451	906
1984-85	526	513	631	601	1,147	433	420	495	449	897
1983-84	521	525	636	600	1,149	430	420	493	445	893
1982-83	522	523	634	598	1,149	431	421	493	443	893

*Scholastic Aptitude Test

Source: Office of the Registrar

Freshman Admissions

Freshman Admissions, Fall Quarters 1988-92

Year and College	Number Applied	Number Accepted	% of Applied Accepted	Number Enrolled	% of Applied Enrolled	% of Accepted Enrolled
Fall 1988						
Architecture	489	246	50	116	24	47
Engineering	4,203	2,813	67	1,251	30	45
COSALS	875	572	65	247	28	43
Management	561	308	55	172	31	56
Total	6,171	3,956	64	1,796	29	45
Fall 1989						
Architecture	469	229	49	118	25	52
Engineering	4,055	2,769	68	1,212	30	44
COSALS	828	552	67	216	26	39
Management	602	344	57	167	28	49
Total	6,006	3,920	65	1,727	29	44
Fall 1990						
Architecture	505	271	54	118	23	44
Computing	159	98	62	47	30	48
Engineering	3,965	2,856	72	1,138	28	40
Ivan Allen	490	282	58	117	24	41
Sciences	724	521	72	185	26	36
Total	5,843	4,028	69	1,605	27	40
Fall 1991						
Architecture	577	263	46	114	20	43
Computing	237	135	57	62	26	46
Engineering	4,622	3,041	66	1,247	27	41
Ivan Allen	618	312	50	145	23	46
Sciences	916	570	62	193	21	34
Total	6,970	4,321	62	1,761	25	41
Fall 1992						
Architecture	527	193	37	86	16	45
Computing	361	161	45	72	20	45
Engineering	5456	2950	54	1237	23	42
Ivan Allen	694	302	44	130	19	43
Sciences	1043	544	52	160	15	29
Total	8081	4150	51	1685	21	41

Freshman Admissions by Gender and Ethnic Origin, Fall Quarter 1992

	Number Applied	Number Accepted	% of Applied Accepted	Number Enrolled	% of Applied Enrolled	% of Accepted Enrolled
Asian	887	358	41	133	15	37
Black	1297	395	30	128	10	32
Hispanic	411	195	47	63	15	32
Indian	14	5	36	2	14	40
White	5558	3223	58	1372	25	43
Male	5997	2995	50	1228	20	41
Female	2160	1181	55	470	22	40

Except for the College of Engineering and totals, data are not directly comparable to previous years due to a major academic restructuring beginning in Fiscal Year 1990. See page 141 for more information on these organizational changes.

Source: Office of the Registrar

Transfer Admissions

Transfer Admissions, Fall Quarters 1988-92

Year and College	Number Applied	Number Accepted	% of Applied Accepted	Number Enrolled	% of Applied Enrolled	% of Accepted Enrolled
Fall 1988						
Architecture	75	27	36	20	27	74
Engineering	513	269	52	197	38	73
COSALS	160	88	55	73	46	83
Management	93	37	40	33	35	89
Total	861	433	50	333	39	77
Fall 1989						
Architecture	86	29	34	24	28	83
Engineering	500	252	50	190	38	75
COSALS	142	74	52	55	39	74
Management	84	28	33	25	30	89
Total	812	383	47	294	36	77
Fall 1990						
Architecture	117	24	21	21	18	88
Computing	59	23	39	17	29	74
Engineering	573	266	46	203	35	76
Ivan Allen	112	38	34	27	24	71
Sciences	162	80	49	62	38	78
Total	1,023	431	42	330	32	77
Fall 1991						
Architecture	101	15	15	11	11	73
Computing	47	16	34	11	23	69
Engineering	593	278	47	233	39	84
Ivan Allen	154	37	24	30	19	81
Sciences	154	80	52	66	43	83
Total	1,050	426	41	351	33	82
Fall 1992						
Architecture	71	10	14	8	11	80
Computing	44	17	39	15	34	88
Engineering	618	292	47	237	38	81
Ivan Allen	113	41	36	34	30	83
Sciences	163	89	55	72	44	81
Total	1009	449	44	366	36	82

Transfer Admissions by Gender and Ethnic Origin, Fall Quarter 1992

	Number Applied	Number Accepted	% of Applied Accepted	Number Enrolled	% of Applied Enrolled	% of Accepted Enrolled
Asian	137	35	26	27	20	77
Black	208	80	38	68	33	85
Hispanic	55	24	44	17	31	71
Indian	2	0	0	0	0	0
White	648	312	48	250	39	80
Male	741	314	42	245	33	78
Female	309	137	44	117	38	85

Except for the College of Engineering and totals, data are not directly comparable to previous years due to a major academic restructuring beginning in Fiscal Year 1990. See page 141 for more information on these organizational changes.

Source: Office of the Registrar

Graduate Admissions

Graduate Admissions, Fall Quarters 1988-92

Year and College	Number Applied	Number Accepted	% of Applied Accepted	Number Enrolled	% of Applied Enrolled	% of Accepted Enrolled
Fall 1988						
Architecture	211	76	36	55	26	72
Engineering	1,874	914	49	452	24	49
COSALS	931	312	34	151	16	48
Management	226	120	53	77	34	64
Total	3,333	1,469	44	758	23	52
Fall 1989						
Architecture	299	140	47	82	27	59
Engineering	1,834	981	53	457	25	47
COSALS	819	332	41	156	19	47
Management	232	133	57	76	33	57
Total	3,184	1,586	50	771	24	49
Fall 1990						
Architecture	275	133	48	77	28	58
Computing	437	104	24	45	10	43
Engineering	2,056	1,032	50	536	26	52
Ivan Allen	327	173	53	107	33	62
Sciences	618	253	41	111	18	44
Total	3,713	1,695	46	876	24	52
Fall 1991						
Architecture	335	141	42	97	29	69
Computing	487	179	37	84	17	47
Engineering	2,309	1,212	52	624	27	51
Ivan Allen	426	201	47	126	30	63
Sciences	659	234	36	130	20	56
Total	4,216	1,967	47	1,061	25	54
Fall 1992						
Architecture	336	151	45	98	29	65
Computing	582	135	23	50	9	37
Engineering	2,480	1,277	51	671	27	53
Ivan Allen	486	211	43	114	23	54
Sciences	763	245	32	124	16	51
Total	4,647	2,019	43	1,057	23	52

Graduate Admissions by Gender and Ethnic Origin, Fall Quarter 1992

	Number Applied	Number Accepted	% of Applied Accepted	Number Enrolled	% of Applied Enrolled	% of Accepted Enrolled
Asian	1788	417	23	205	11	49
Black	349	146	42	81	23	55
Hispanic	182	86	47	47	26	55
Indian	19	3	16	3	16	100
White	2309	1367	59	721	31	53
Male	3651	1,569	43	832	23	53
Female	996	450	45	225	23	50

Except for the College of Engineering and totals, data are not directly comparable to previous years due to a major academic restructuring beginning in Fiscal Year 1990. See page 141 for more information on these organizational changes.

Source: Office of the Registrar

Applicants Enrolled

Figure 6
Percent of Freshman Applicants Enrolled, Fall Quarters 1988-92

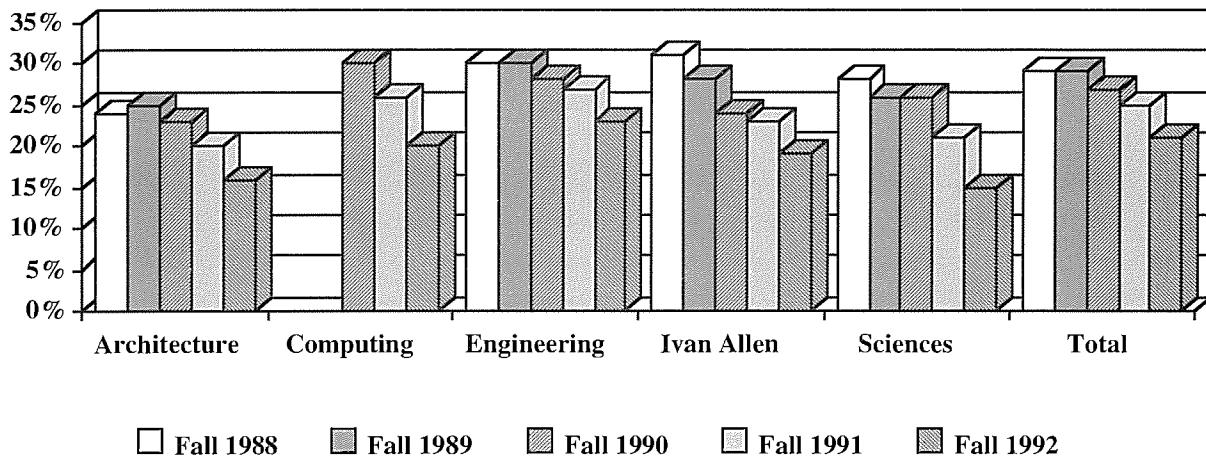


Figure 7
Percent of Transfer Applicants Enrolled, Fall Quarters 1988-92

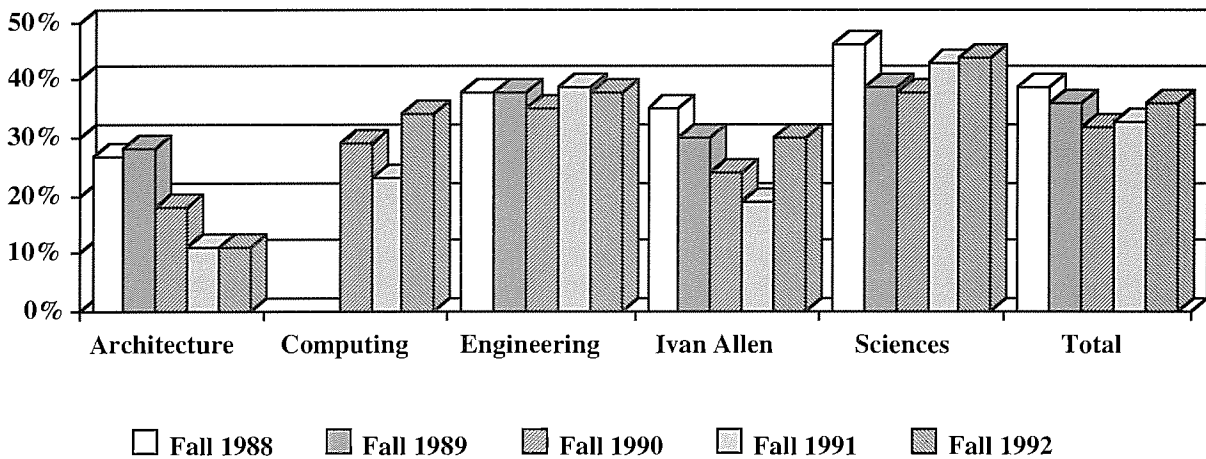
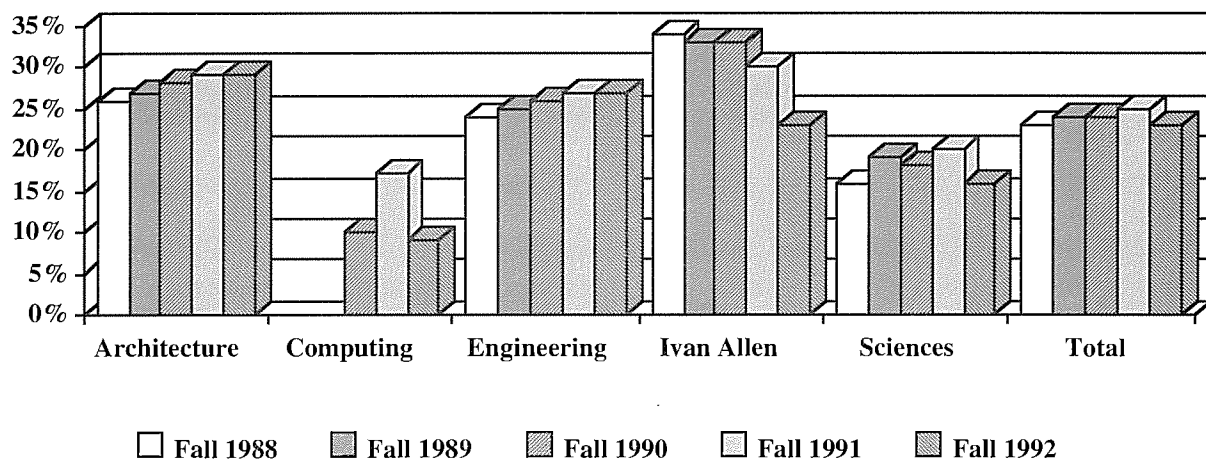


Figure 8
Percent of Graduate Applicants Enrolled, Fall Quarters 1988-92



High Schools of Freshman Matriculants

High Schools with Five or More Students Matriculating as Entering Freshmen Fall Quarter 1992

High School	Freshmen Matriculating	High School	Freshmen Matriculating
Brookwood High School, Snellville, GA	29	Carrollton High School, Carrollton, GA	7
George Walton Comprehensive High School, Marietta, GA	23	Chattahoochee High School, Atlanta, GA	7
McIntosh High School, Peachtree City, GA	23	Etowah High School, Woodstock, GA	7
Alan C. Pope High School, Marietta, GA	21	Griffin High School, Griffin, GA	7
Milton High School, Alpharetta, GA	21	Habersham Central High School, Mt. Airy, GA	7
Parkview High School, Lilburn, GA	21	Lagrange High School, Lagrange, GA	7
Dunwoody High School, Dunwoody, GA	20	Riverdale Senior High School, Riverdale, GA	7
Lassiter High School, Marietta, GA	20	Westside High School, Augusta, GA	7
Wheeler High School, Marietta, GA	20	Benedictine Military School, Savannah, GA	6
Lakeside High School, Evans, GA	19	Camden County High School, Saint Marys, GA	6
Fayette County High School, Fayetteville, GA	17	Cartersville High School, Cartersville, GA	6
Marist School (The), Atlanta, GA	16	Greater Atlanta Christian, Norcross, GA	6
Redan High School, Stone Mountain, GA	16	Hart County High School, Hartwell, GA	6
Meadowcreek High School, Norcross, GA	15	Henry Grady High School, Atlanta, GA	6
Roswell High School, Roswell, GA	15	Jonesboro Senior High School, Jonesboro, GA	6
Dalton High School, Dalton, GA	14	Morrow Senior High School, Morrow, GA	6
Henderson High School, Chamblee, GA	14	Myers Park High School, Charlotte, NC	6
North Cobb High School, Kennesaw, GA	14	Rockdale County High School, Conyers, GA	6
Stone Mountain High School, Stone Mountain, GA	14	Saint Thomas Aquinas High School, Fort Lauderdale, FL	6
Heritage High School, Conyers, GA	13	Sequoyah High School, Canton, GA	6
Sprayberry Senior High School, Marietta, GA	13	Westover High School, Albany, GA	6
Woodward Academy, College Park, GA	13	Albany High School, Albany, GA	5
McCallie School, Chattanooga, TN	12	Athens Academy, Athens, GA	5
Saint Pius X Catholic High School, Atlanta, GA	12	Baldwin High School, Milledgeville, GA	5
Shiloh High School, Lithonia, GA	12	Campbell High School, Smyrna, GA	5
North Gwinnett High School, Suwanee, GA	11	Chamblee High School, Chamblee, GA	5
Calhoun Senior High School, Calhoun, GA	10	Douglas County High School, Douglasville, GA	5
Evans High School, Evans, GA	10	Effingham County High School, Springfield, GA	5
Marietta High School, Marietta, GA	10	First Presbyterian Day School, Macon, GA	5
Norcross High School, Norcross, GA	10	Forsyth County High School, Cumming, GA	5
Warner Robins Senior High School, Warner Robins, GA	10	Gainesville High School, Gainesville, Ga	5
Duluth High School, Duluth, GA	9	Irmo High School, Columbia, SC	5
Meachern High School, Powder Springs, GA	9	Lakeside High School, Atlanta, GA	5
Mount Zion High School, Jonesboro, GA	9	Newton County High School, Covington, GA	5
North Springs High School, Atlanta, GA	9	North Fulton High School, Atlanta, GA	5
South Gwinnett High School, Snellville, GA	9	North Hall High School, Gainesville, GA	5
Benjamin E Mays High School, Atlanta, GA	8	Robert L. Osborne High School, Marietta, GA	5
Berkmar High School, Lilburn, GA	8	Vidalia High School, Vidalia, GA	5
Herschel Jenkins High School, Savannah, GA	8		
Lovejoy High School, Macon, GA	8		
Stratford Academy, Macon, GA	8		
Alexander Comprehensive HS, Douglasville, GA	7		

Source: Office of the Registrar

Financial Assistance

Summary of Major Programs of Student Financial Assistance Academic Years 1989-90 to 1991-92

	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	Number of Awards	Amount of Awards	Number of Awards	Amount of Awards	Number of Awards	Amount of Awards
Georgia Tech Awards						
Perkins Loans (National Direct Student Loans)	964	\$714,341	1,208	\$1,259,909	1,170	\$1,469,684
Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants	522	263,469	404	273,483	643	379,744
College Work-Study Program	85	125,531	129	131,787	197	179,883
Pell Grants	1,133	1,543,266	1,067	1,537,155	1,367	2,045,774
Subtotal Federal Funds	2,704	\$2,646,607	2,808	\$3,202,334	3,277	\$4,075,085
Georgia Tech National Merit	411	\$378,504	302	\$254,517	236	\$279,681
Georgia Tech National Achievement	29	34,116	15	\$19,083	16	21,333
Subtotal Merit/Achievement	440	\$412,620	317	\$273,600	252	\$301,014
Institutional Scholarships	1,883	\$2,866,926	2,466	\$3,073,756	3,375	4,974,670
Georgia Tech Long-term Loans	1	1,500	92	119,398	163	207,984
Short-term Loans	700	797,363	568	646,726	428	458,496
Emergency Loans	61	15,410	56	14,660	76	11,760
Subtotal Institutional Aid	3,525	4,506,439	3,182	\$3,854,540	4,042	\$5,652,910
Total Georgia Tech Aid	6,229	\$7,153,046	6,307	\$7,330,474	7,571	10,029,009
Outside Awards						
Georgia Incentive Scholarships	807	\$286,389	315	\$222,878	380	\$281,430
Georgia Governor's Scholarships	235	299,336	264	356,258	298	399,195
Miscellaneous Scholarships	793	993,499	875	1,175,239	892	1,178,476
Miscellaneous Grants	22	10,144	16	10,619	20	9,650
Stafford Loans	1,940	5,484,807	1,994	5,492,018	2,064	5,801,824
Miscellaneous Loans	25	44,060	33	53,620	64	255,531
PLUS/SLS Loans	399	1,386,277	556	\$1,916,522	699	\$2,468,878
Total Outside Aid	4,221	8,504,512	4,053	\$9,227,154	4,417	\$10,394,983
Total Aid	10,450	\$15,657,558	10,360	\$16,557,628	11,988	\$20,423,992

Source: Office of the Director, Student Financial Planning and Services

ROTC Scholarships: 1991-92 Academic Year

ROTC scholarships pay tuition, academic fees, books, and a \$100 monthly subsistence payment.

Service	Average Number of Students on Scholarship	Total Value of Scholarships
Air Force ROTC	65	\$402,000
Army ROTC	66	364,705
Navy ROTC	110	383,000

Source: Office of the Commanding Officer, Air Force ROTC, Army ROTC, and Navy ROTC

President's Scholarship Program

President's Scholarship Program

In 1981, the Georgia Institute of Technology awarded President's Scholarships for the first time, honoring exceptional young people with high intellectual talents, outstanding leadership ability, and a desire to meet the challenge of the future. President's Scholars are expected to represent the ideal of excellence at Georgia Tech.

Scholarship winners are selected on the basis of SAT scores (1350 or above for Georgia residents, 1400 or above for nonresidents), high school record, activities and accomplishments, a personal essay, and written statements of qualifications by one high school mathematics or science teacher and one humanities teacher, and personal interviews.

Georgia residents are selected first by a District Committee of distinguished Georgia Tech alumni and then by the President's Scholarship Committee. Finalists and their parents are invited to the campus to meet the Scholarship Committee, other administrators, students, and members of the faculty.

Awards made under the President's Scholarship Program may be renewed annually for a maximum of four years or until the first undergraduate degree is obtained. Renewal of the scholarship requires that the scholar maintain a strong academic record.

Ten-Year Summary of Entering Freshmen

	Mean HSA	Mean SAT	Georgia		Out-of-State		Total
			Male	Female	Male	Female	
1983-84	3.9	1418	15	7	5	0	27
1984-85	3.9	1432	25	10	7	2	44
1985-86	3.9	1437	32	8	20	3	63
1986-87	3.9	1428	36	8	23	2	69
1987-88	3.9	1434	35	11	19	3	68
1988-89	3.9	1429	32	13	28	7	80
1989-90	3.9	1437	40	3	21	7	71
1990-91	3.9	1427	34	14	19	4	71
1991-92	3.9	1418	31	14	11	4	60
1992-93	3.9	1440	19	9	12	7	47
Program Total/ Averages (1983-1992)	3.9	1430	299	97	165	39	600

Graduates of the President's Scholarship Program

	Majors	Georgia		Out-of-State		Highest Honor	High Honor	Honor	Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female				
1987-88	BC, Biol, ChE, EE, ICS, IE, ME, Phys, Psy	14	5	3	1	9	8	4	23
1988-89	Biol, CE, CerE, ChE, Chem, CmpE, EE, ICS, IE, Math, Mgt, ME, Phys, Psy	23	7	14	3	31	6	5	47
1989-90	AE, CE, ChE, Chem, Econ, EE, ICS, ID, IE, MatE, ME, Mgt, Phys	29	5	17	3	23	20	0	54
1990-91	AE, CE, ChE, Chem, EE, ESM, ICS, Math, ME, Mgt NE, Phys	36	9	18	0	31	8	10	63
1991-92	AE, Arch, Biol, ChE, Chem, Econ, EE, ICS, ID, INTA, MatE, Math, ME, Mgt, Phys, Psy, TE	29	9	22	3	37	8	8	63

Source: Office of the Associate Vice President

National Achievement Scholars

National Merit Scholars

Freshman National Achievement Scholars 1991-92 Academic Year *All Institutions*

Numerical Rank 1990-91	Institution	1992-93
1	Florida A&M	73
2	Harvard/Radcliffe Colleges	49
3	Stanford University	28
4	University of Oklahoma	27
5	Duke University	23
6	Georgia Institute of Technology	21

Freshman Enrollment of National Achievement Scholars 1991-92 Academic Year *Public Institutions*

Numerical Rank 1992-93	Institution	Freshman Enrollment	Achievement Scholars	Percentage of Freshman Class
1	Florida A&M	1,328	73	5.49%
2	Georgia Institute of Technology	1,691	21	1.24%
3	University of Oklahoma	2,422	27	1.11%

Freshman Enrollment of National Merit Scholars 1991-92 Academic Year *All Institutions*

Numerical Rank 1992-93	Institution	Merit Scholars
1	Harvard/Radcliffe Colleges	383
2	Rice University	227
3	University of Texas, Austin	212
4	Stanford University	152
5	Texas A&M University	140
6	Yale University	139
7	Princeton University	137
8	University of Florida	130
9	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	121
10	University of Oklahoma	118
11	Brigham Young University	110
12	Georgia Institute of Technology	104

Freshman Enrollment of National Merit Scholars 1991-92 Academic Year *Public Institutions*

Numerical Rank 1992-93	Institution	Freshman Enrollment	Merit Scholars	Percentage of Freshman Class
1	Georgia Institute of Technology	1,691	104	6.15%
2	University of Texas	5,157	212	4.11%
3	University of Florida	3,174	130	4.09%
4	Texas A&M University	6,006	140	2.33%
5	University of Oklahoma	2,422	118	1.11%

Source: Office of the Director, Admissions

Graduate Financial Assistance

President's Minority Fellowships

President's Minority Fellowships were established in 1986 through the support of the Georgia Tech Foundation and are awarded to minority students intending to pursue a doctorate. In 1991-92, there were 35 President's Minority Fellows (15 black, 6 Asian, 10 Hispanic, and 4 Native American).

President's Minority Research Fellowships

These fellowships were established in 1991 through the support of the Georgia Tech Research Corporation and are awarded to minority doctoral research assistants. The award provides a \$4,000 annual supplement to the research assistantship in the academic unit, center, or laboratory. In 1991-92 there were two President's Minority Research Fellows.

Regents' Opportunity Scholarships

Georgia Tech has participated in the Regents' Opportunity Scholarship Program since 1978. Since then, 71 blacks, 6 Hispanics, 1 native American, and 59 nonminority women have been supported on Regents' Opportunity Scholarships. Nine of these students have completed the Ph.D. degree, and 73 have received master's degrees. Fourteen Regents' Scholars are enrolled currently.

Patricia Roberts Harris Fellowship Program

Georgia Tech has participated in this program (formerly G*POP) since 1978 with the exception of one year (1984-85), and served as the Regional Resource Center from 1978 through 1982. Funded by the Department of Education, this program provides fellowships for minorities and women for graduate study in fields in which they are underrepresented. As of spring quarter 1992, 52 blacks, 9 Hispanics, 1 Asian, and 43 nonminority women have been supported with G*POP or P. R. Harris fellowships. Of these, six have completed a Ph.D. and 69 have received M.S. degrees. Eleven Patricia Roberts Harris Fellows were enrolled during 1991-92.

National Consortium for Educational Access Fellowships

Georgia Tech is an active member of the National Consortium for Educational Access (NCEA), which was established in 1985 and is a partnership agreement between historically black colleges and majority institutions of higher education. Fellowships of \$3,000 per academic year are awarded to black doctoral students to supplement the school's normal awards. Seventeen NCEA fellowships were awarded to Georgia Tech students for 1991-92.

President's Fellowship Program

President's Fellowships were established in 1973 to enhance the scope and quality of Georgia Tech's Ph.D. programs. Through support of the Georgia Tech Foundation, President's Fellowships are offered annually to a select number of highly qualified U.S. nationals who intend to pursue doctoral degrees. President's Fellowships provide \$4,000 stipends, which supplement other support offered by the academic units. Since the inception of the President's Fellowship Program in fall quarter 1973, 573 awards have been made. As of spring quarter 1992, 243 were enrolled.

General Electric Foundation Ph.D. Forgivable Loan Program

Doctoral candidates in engineering and computer science who are U.S. citizens and plan to pursue an academic career may receive up to \$5,000 per year from this program. Recipients earn loan forgiveness by teaching in a U.S. college or university.

Domenica Rea D'Onofrio Graduate Fellowships

Approximately \$8,000 per year may be awarded in this fellowship program to native-born citizens of Italy.

Tuition Waivers

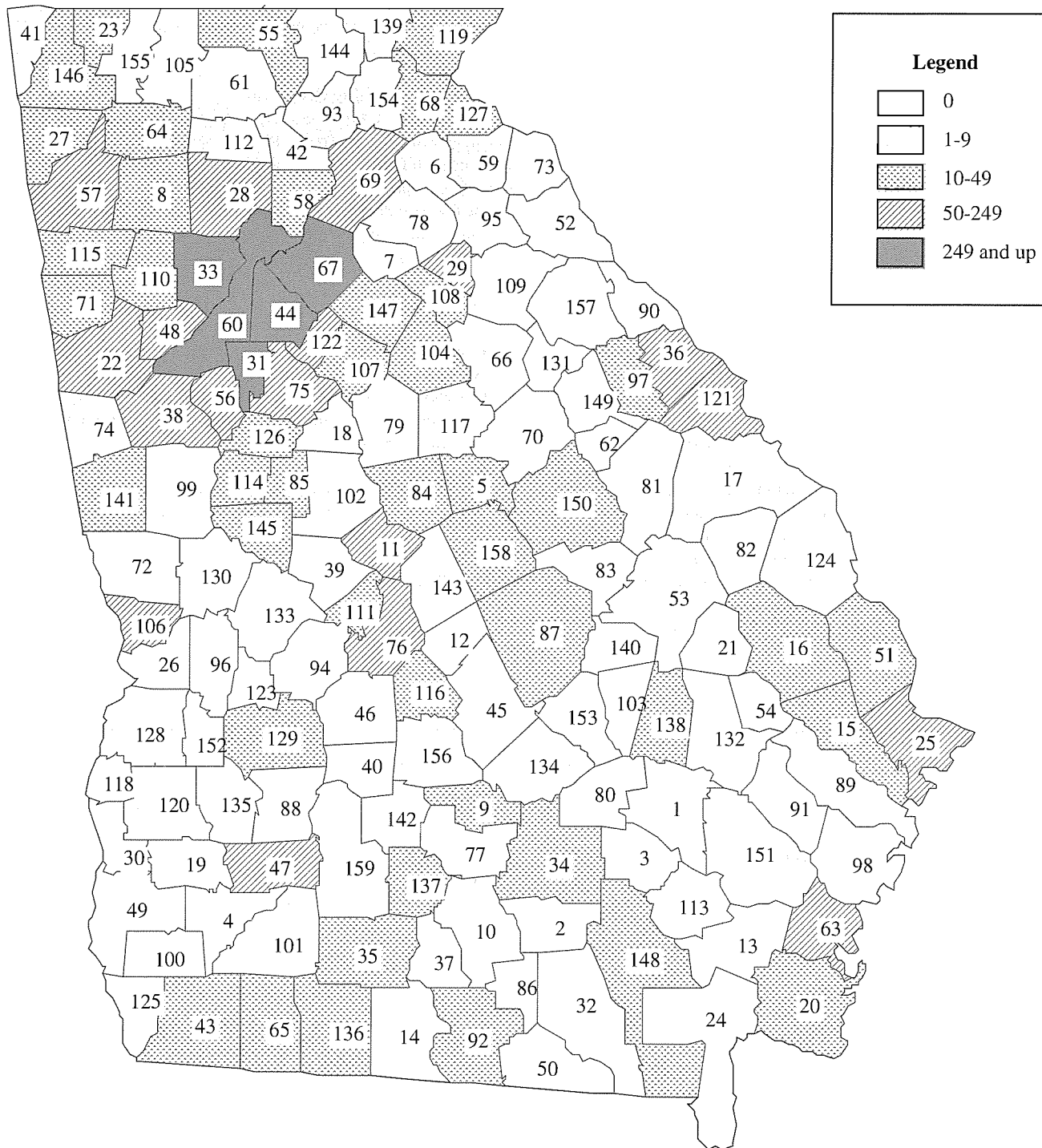
Outstanding students who are not residents of Georgia may receive out-of-state tuition waivers. Approximately 150 of these are awarded annually.

President's Fellowship Survey				
Academic Years 1982-83 to 1991-92				
Academic Year	New Fellows	Awarded Terminal M.S.	Awarded Ph.D.	Ph.D.s Completed in Award Year
1982-83	14	4	6	4
1983-84	8	5	2	6
1984-85	11	4	5	5
1985-86	12	4	4	6
1986-87	9	3	4	5
1987-88	71	30	10	4
1988-89	75	23	9	5
1989-90	67	30	1	7
1990-91	90	14	0	8
1991-92	81	0	0	15

Source: Office of the Associate Vice President for Graduate Studies and Research

Enrollment by Georgia Counties

Figure 9
Enrollment Density by Georgia County of Residence
Fall Quarter 1992



Data from page 43
Number in counties correspond to county numbers in table on page 43

Enrollment by Georgia Counties

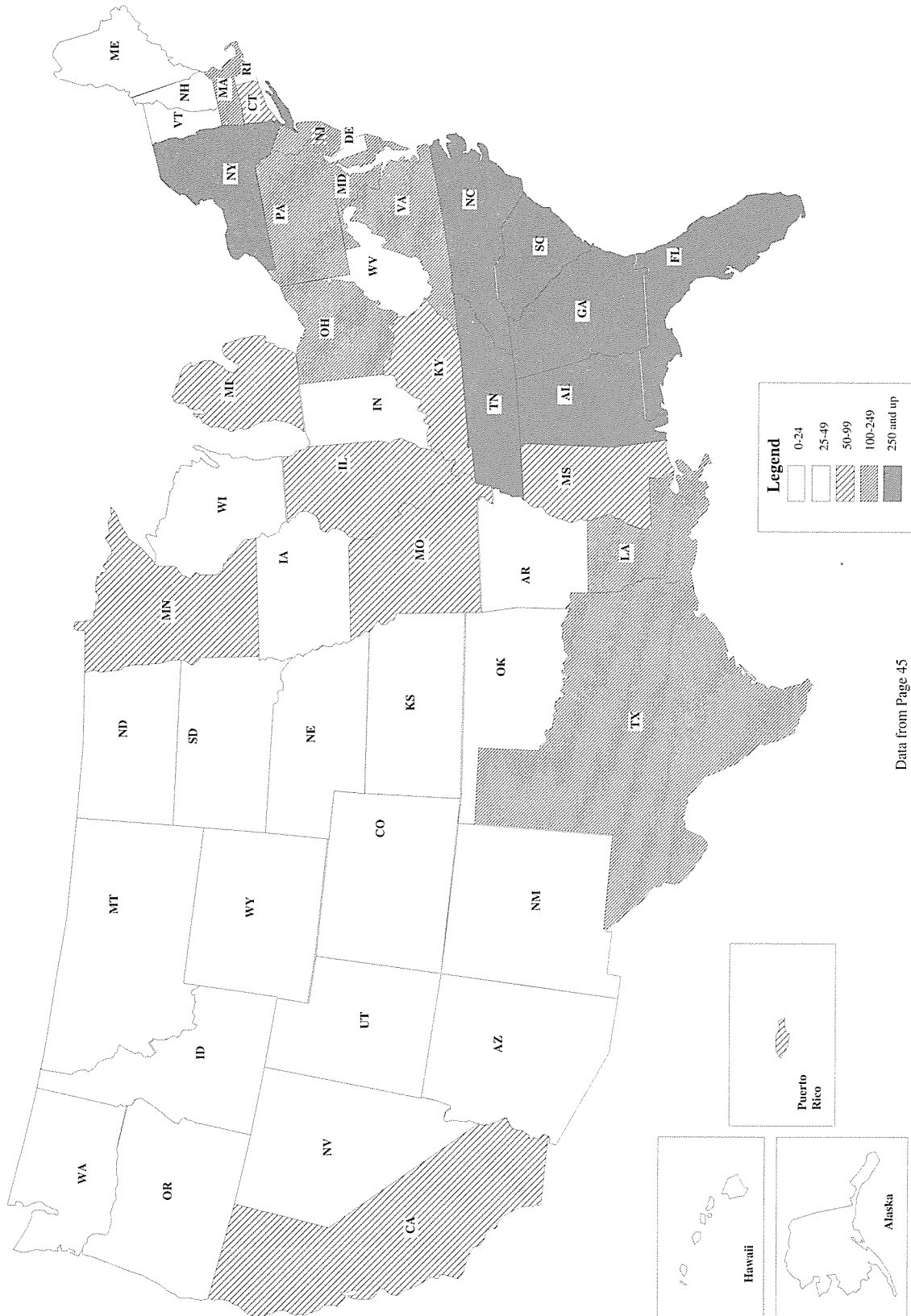
Enrollment by Georgia County of Residence, Fall Quarter 1992

Undergraduate			Graduate			Total			Undergraduate			Graduate			Total		
1. Appling	4	0	4	54. Evans	3	1	4	107. Newton	16	3	19						
2. Atkinson	0	0	0	55. Fannin	5	0	5	108. Oconee	14	1	15						
3. Bacon	2	0	2	56. Fayette	144	5	159	109. Oglethorpe	2	0	2						
4. Baker	0	1	1	57. Floyd	73	2	75	110. Paulding	17	2	19						
5. Baldwin	21	2	23	58. Forsyth	29	3	32	111. Peach	8	1	9						
6. Banks	4	0	4	59. Franklin	5	0	5	112. Pickens	8	1	9						
7. Barrow	9	1	10	60. Fulton	848	286	1,134	113. Pierce	1	0	1						
8. Bartow	30	7	37	61. Gilmer	5	0	5	114. Pike	11	0	11						
9. Ben Hill	13	0	13	62. Glascock	1	0	1	115. Polk	17	0	17						
10. Berrien	5	0	5	63. Glynn	38	3	41	116. Pulaski	7	0	7						
11. Bibb	115	6	121	64. Gordon	30	1	31	117. Putnam	5	1	6						
12. Bleckley	5	0	5	65. Grady	13	1	14	118. Quitman	2	0	2						
13. Brantley	1	0	1	66. Greene	5	1	6	119. Rabun	10	1	11						
14. Brooks	2	0	2	67. Gwinnett	706	125	831	120. Randolph	1	1	2						
15. Bryan	11	2	13	68. Habersham	25	2	27	121. Richmond	112	21	133						
16. Bulloch	21	4	25	69. Hall	81	5	86	122. Rockdale	84	9	93						
17. Burke	8	0	8	70. Hancock	1	0	1	123. Schley	4	0	4						
18. Butts	8	1	9	71. Haralson	7	4	11	124. Screven	3	1	4						
19. Calhoun	7	0	7	72. Harris	9	2	11	125. Seminole	2	0	2						
20. Camden	18	1	19	73. Hart	11	0	11	126. Spalding	29	3	32						
21. Candler	2	0	2	74. Heard	3	0	3	127. Stephens	14	3	17						
22. Carroll	61	5	66	75. Henry	52	3	55	128. Stewart	0	1	1						
23. Catoosa	27	2	29	76. Houston	62	10	72	129. Sumter	20	1	21						
24. Charlton	0	0	0	77. Irwin	3	1	4	130. Talbot	1	0	1						
25. Chatham	127	15	142	78. Jackson	7	0	7	131. Taliaferro	0	0	0						
26. Chattahoochee	0	0	0	79. Jasper	5	0	5	132. Tattnall	6	0	6						
27. Chattooga	10	0	10	80. Jeff Davis	4	0	4	133. Taylor	1	0	1						
28. Cherokee	63	16	79	81. Jefferson	5	0	5	134. Telfair	2	0	2						
29. Clarke	41	11	52	82. Jenkins	2	0	2	135. Terrell	2	0	2						
30. Clay	1	0	1	83. Johnson	0	0	0	136. Thomas	16	1	17						
31. Clayton	233	24	257	84. Jones	13	1	14	137. Tift	17	0	17						
32. Clinch	1	0	1	85. Lamar	10	1	11	138. Toombs	20	0	20						
33. Cobb	812	185	997	86. Lanier	1	0	1	139. Towns	4	0	4						
34. Coffee	12	1	13	87. Laurens	16	1	17	140. Treutlen	2	0	2						
35. Colquitt	9	0	9	88. Lee	12	0	12	141. Troup	41	6	47						
36. Columbia	112	10	122	89. Liberty	8	1	9	142. Turner	1	0	1						
37. Cook	4	0	4	90. Lincoln	7	2	9	143. Twiggs	1	0	1						
38. Coweta	48	12	60	91. Long	3	0	3	144. Union	0	0	0						
39. Crawford	5	0	5	92. Lowndes	37	6	43	145. Upson	20	0	20						
40. Crisp	5	0	5	93. Lumpkin	6	0	6	146. Walker	30	4	34						
41. Dade	2	0	2	94. Macon	8	0	8	147. Walton	15	1	16						
42. Dawson	1	1	2	95. Madison	5	0	5	148. Ware	19	2	21						
43. Decatur	11	2	13	96. Marion	2	0	2	149. Warren	3	1	4						
44. DeKalb	885	244	1,129	97. McDuffie	6	0	6	150. Washington	16	0	16						
45. Dodge	6	0	6	98. McIntosh	4	0	4	151. Wayne	8	0	8						
46. Dooly	1	0	1	99. Meriwether	6	0	6	152. Webster	0	0	0						
47. Dougherty	82	0	82	100. Miller	4	0	4	153. Wheeler	2	0	2						
48. Douglas	72	9	81	101. Mitchell	4	0	4	154. White	3	0	3						
49. Early	4	0	4	102. Monroe	7	0	7	155. Whitfield	71	5	76						
50. Echols	0	0	0	103. Montgomery	1	0	1	156. Wilcox	3	0	3						
51. Effingham	16	2	18	104. Morgan	11	1	12	157. Wilkes	6	0	6						
52. Elbert	10	1	11	105. Murray	5	0	5	158. Wilkinson	6	0	6						
53. Emanuel	5	0	5	106. Muscogee	93	9	102	159. Worth	4	0	4						
									Total	6,106	1,112	7,218*					

Source: Office of the Registrar

Enrollment by States

Figure 10
Enrollment Density by State of Residence
Fall Quarter 1992



Data from Page 45

Enrollment by States

Enrollment by State of Residence, Fall Quarter 1992

	Total	Undergraduate			Graduate			Total	
		Male	Female	Minority	Male	Female	Minority		
Alabama	264	135	39	42	174	69	21	12	90
Alaska	7	3	2	2	5	1	1	0	2
Arizona	9	2	1	1	3	6	0	2	6
Arkansas	28	17	3	1	20	7	2	1	8
California	111	23	8	13	31	68	12	28	80
Colorado	35	13	2	1	15	19	1	4	20
Connecticut	66	37	5	7	42	21	3	0	24
Delaware	20	10	1	0	11	6	3	4	9
District of Columbia	10	5	1	3	6	1	3	0	4
Florida	882	559	138	169	697	147	38	45	185
Georgia	7,219	4,413	1,693	1,090	6,106	825	288	200	1,113
Hawaii	9	3	1	2	4	4	1	2	5
Idaho	5	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	4
Illinois	86	24	10	9	34	40	12	11	52
Indiana	38	16	3	2	19	16	3	2	19
Iowa	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	5
Kansas	19	5	3	0	8	7	4	5	11
Kentucky	85	43	12	4	55	27	3	2	30
Louisiana	100	46	20	18	66	23	11	20	34
Maine	8	2	2	0	4	3	1	0	4
Maryland	140	76	22	25	98	32	10	9	42
Massachusetts	106	54	6	7	60	35	11	3	46
Michigan	74	17	14	7	31	33	10	7	43
Minnesota	25	6	3	1	9	14	2	5	16
Mississippi	49	19	5	8	24	17	8	9	25
Missouri	56	17	6	8	23	24	9	5	33
Montana	4	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	2
Nebraska	9	2	1	1	3	6	0	1	6
Nevada	7	3	0	1	3	4	0	1	4
New Hampshire	17	12	2	1	14	2	1	0	3
New Jersey	166	99	14	21	113	45	8	25	53
New Mexico	24	5	3	2	7	12	5	2	17
New York	261	134	39	72	173	71	17	23	88
North Carolina	274	152	41	39	193	61	20	15	81
North Dakota	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ohio	117	58	23	19	81	26	10	8	36
Oklahoma	30	12	2	7	14	11	5	1	16
Oregon	17	3	4	3	7	10	0	1	10
Pennsylvania	165	72	21	19	93	48	24	6	72
Rhode Island	12	6	1	1	7	4	1	0	5
South Carolina	354	233	50	65	283	46	18	12	64
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	309	167	46	38	213	81	15	16	96
Texas	123	42	28	14	70	44	9	6	53
Utah	7	1	0	0	1	5	1	0	6
Vermont	9	4	0	0	4	4	1	1	5
Virginia	209	101	37	20	138	55	16	14	71
Washington	22	7	2	2	9	10	3	5	13
West Virginia	29	20	3	3	23	6	0	2	6
Wisconsin	18	5	1	2	6	10	2	0	12
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other U.S. Territories & Possessions									
Puerto Rico	72	41	6	47	47	21	4	25	25
Virgin Islands	9	6	2	4	8	1	0	1	1
Total	11,715	6,733	2,326	1,801	9,059	2,037	619	551	2,656

Source: Office of the Registrar

Enrollment by Foreign Countries

Enrollment by Country of Residence Fall Quarter 1992

	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total		Undergraduate	Graduate	Total
Anguilla	0	1	1	Kenya	1	1	2
Argentina	0	3	3	Korea	9	94	103
Australia	0	3	3	Kuwait	0	2	2
Austria	1	0	1	Lebanon	25	17	42
Bahamas	2	0	2	Liberia	1	0	1
Bangladesh	5	4	9	Malaysia	7	4	11
Belgium	4	1	5	Mexico	1	8	9
Belize	1	0	1	Morocco	1	1	2
Bolivia	1	0	1	Netherlands	2	2	4
Brazil	1	17	18	Nicaragua	2	0	2
British Indian Ocean	0	1	1	Nigeria	1	2	3
British Virgin Islands	1	0	1	Norway	1	1	2
Bulgaria	0	1	1	Pakistan	10	30	40
Burma (Myanmar)	0	2	2	Panama	10	0	10
Cameroon	1	0	1	Peru	4	2	6
Canada	3	9	12	Philippines	1	4	5
Chile	2	1	3	Poland	1	2	3
China	8	168	176	Portugal	1	2	3
Colombia	3	12	15	Qatar	0	1	1
Costa Rica	6	2	8	Romania	0	4	4
Cyprus	2	1	3	Saudi Arabia	2	9	11
Czechoslovakia	0	5	5	Sierra Leone	1	0	1
Denmark	1	1	2	Singapore	0	4	4
Dominican Republic	1	3	4	South Africa	0	4	4
Ecuador	3	0	3	Spain	5	5	10
Egypt	0	5	5	Sri Lanka	2	4	6
El Salvador	5	0	5	St. Vincent & The Grenadines	0	1	1
Ethiopia	1	1	2	Swaziland	1	0	1
Federal Republic of Germany	2	42	44	Sweden	2	0	2
Finland	1	1	2	Switzerland	4	2	6
France	7	37	44	Syria	0	1	1
German Democratic Republic	2	0	2	Taiwan	16	80	96
Ghana	0	3	3	Thailand	0	9	9
Greece	3	14	17	Trinidad	1	0	1
Guatemala	4	2	6	Tunisia	0	6	6
Haiti	0	1	1	Turkey	4	20	24
Honduras	4	0	4	United Kingdom	9	4	13
Hong Kong	7	10	17	USSR	2	4	6
Iceland	0	1	1	Venezuela	5	15	20
India	18	139	157	Zimbabwe	2	0	2
Indonesia	5	8	13				
Iran	6	20	26	Total	265	903	1,168
Israel	1	6	7				
Italy	1	2	3	Source: Office of the Registrar			
Jamaica	5	2	7				
Japan	12	24	36				
Jordan	1	7	8				

Enrollment Profile

Enrollment by Class and Ethnicity, Fall Quarter 1992

	Asian		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		American Indian		White		Nonresident*	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Undergraduate												
JEPHS	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	12	5	14	5
Freshman	140	53	135	72	64	15	1	1	1,411	499	672	214
Sophomore	151	61	100	82	66	21	3	0	1,168	366	522	123
Junior	136	60	107	108	48	18	2	1	1,171	358	462	155
Senior	187	46	125	75	59	18	2	1	1,794	474	623	137
Special Undergraduate	4	2	16	13	0	0	0	0	41	26	9	11
Total Undergraduate	618	222	484	350	238	72	7	3	5,597	1,728	2,322	645
Graduate												
Master's	241	56	99	54	70	16	5	1	1,060	2,297	195	177
Ph.D.	442	58	65	36	51	8	3	0	721	202	501	144
Special Graduate	3	5	2	2	1	1	0	0	60	13	33	6
Total Graduate	686	119	166	92	122	25	8	1	1,841	512	1,229	327
Total	1,304	341	650	442	360	97	15	4	7,438	2,240	3,551	972

*NOTE: The nonresident students are included within the preceding columns.

Enrollment by Class and Gender, Fall Quarters 1988-92

	1988			1989			1990			1991			1992		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Undergraduate															
JEPHS	8	1	9	9	5	14	20	2	22	11	3	14	14	5	19
Freshman	1,962	607	2,569	1,964	589	2,553	1,794	626	2,420	1,926	638	2,564	1,751	640	2,391
Sophomore	1,611	468	2,079	1,633	490	2,123	1,659	495	2,154	1,434	530	1,964	1,488	530	2,018
Junior	1,609	479	2,088	1,487	471	1,958	1,555	511	2,066	1,650	487	2,137	1,464	545	2,009
Senior	2,780	1,850	554	2,404	2,045	580	2,625	1,970	562	2,086	642	2,728	2,532	2,166	614
Special UG	45	19	64	33	18	51	56	20	76	57	23	80	61	41	102
Graduate															
Master's	1,231	326	1,557	1,216	313	1,529	1,279	363	1,642	1,410	413	1,823	1,475	424	1,899
Ph.D.	884	168	1,052	988	190	1,178	1,055	226	1,281	1,172	274	1,446	1,282	304	1,586
Special Grad.	49	16	65	47	12	59	37	11	48	43	15	58	66	21	87
Total	9,249	2,638	11,887	9,422	2,668	12,090	9,425	2,816	12,241	9,789	3,025	12,814	9,767	3,124	12,891

Source: Office of the Registrar

Enrollment Profile

Fall Quarter 1992 Undergraduate Enrollment Profile by College, Ethnicity, and Gender

College	Asian		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic		American Indian		White		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Architecture											
Architecture	24	19	17	9	9	5	0	0	247	113	443
Building Construction	54	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	72	17	102
Industrial Design	9	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	67	28	112
Undeclared Architecture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total Architecture	38	22	25	12	9	7	0	0	387	158	658
Computing											
Computer Science	30	9	15	9	12	1	0	0	298	36	410
Information and Computer Sci.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	1
Total Computing	30	9	16	9	12	1	0	0	298	36	411
Engineering											
Aerospace	25	3	19	5	6	4	0	0	261	63	386
Ceramic	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	18
Chemical	45	29	31	49	10	10	1	0	359	159	693
Civil	21	11	25	19	22	3	1	0	405	100	607
Computer Engineering	31	5	22	10	12	1	0	0	161	13	255
Electrical	186	32	112	61	35	3	2	0	803	80	1,349
Eng. Sci. and Mechanics	3	0	7	1	2	0	0	0	38	2	53
Industrial and Systems	30	26	19	57	37	10	0	1	430	187	797
Materials	5	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	64	7	81
Mechanical	84	6	63	33	43	6	1	0	818	133	1,247
Nuclear Eng. and Health Phys.	7	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	55	7	73
Textiles	2	0	12	3	0	0	0	0	25	11	53
Textile Chemistry	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	8	24
Textile Engineering	8	1	11	6	2	2	1	0	66	35	132
Undeclared Engineering	23	8	17	14	16	2	0	1	307	85	473
Total Engineering	465	116	334	260	185	43	8	3	3,875	893	6,206
Ivan Allen											
Economics	3	1	1	3	3	1	0	0	22	8	42
History, Technology, and Soc.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	5	24
International Affairs	4	2	0	2	3	3	0	0	83	56	153
Literature, Comm., and Culture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	11
Management	10	17	73	29	14	6	0	1	491	248	889
Management Science	6	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	13	17	41
Undeclared Ivan Allen	3	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	31	27	67
Total Ivan Allen	26	24	76	37	21	12	0	1	663	367	1,227
Sciences											
Biology	19	14	3	12	2	5	0	0	91	103	249
Chemistry	12	13	1	5	2	1	0	0	48	55	137
Mathematics	2	3	2	1	3	1	0	0	36	29	77
Physics	11	2	4	1	2	2	0	0	101	17	140
Psychology	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	22	36
Undeclared Sciences	17	9	12	13	1	1	0	0	87	48	178
Total Sciences	52	43	22	32	10	10	1	0	374	274	817
Total	611	202	473	350	237	73	8	4	5,597	1,728	9,354

Source: Office of the Registrar

Enrollment Profile

Fall Quarter 1992 Graduate Enrollment Profile by College, Ethnicity, and Gender

College	Asian		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		White		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Architecture											
Architecture	6	3	6	1	4	3	0	0	83	46	152
City Planning	5	1	5	4	3	1	0	0	46	16	81
Total Architecture	11	4	11	5	7	4	0	1	129	62	233
Computing											
Computer Science	71	12	18	5	6	3	0	0	100	30	246
Total Computing	71	12	18	5	6	3	0	0	100	30	246
Engineering											
Aerospace	64	4	8	0	7	0	2	0	100	6	191
Ceramic	8	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	6	2	21
Chemical	13	7	5	5	4	0	0	0	37	15	86
Civil	51	3	4	5	18	3	0	0	114	14	212
Electrical	189	15	41	16	25	2	0	0	410	42	740
Eng. Sci. & Mechanics	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	16	2	30
Environmental	17	2	3	2	1	2	0	0	50	13	90
Industrial and Systems	54	7	8	14	16	2	1	1	144	52	316
Materials	0	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	7	4	19
Mechanical	52	7	32	9	7	0	1	0	193	34	334
Metallurgy and Metal. Engin.	11	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	11	6	33
Nuclear Eng. and Health Phys.	14	5	2	2	4	0	0	0	67	28	122
Textiles	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	15
Textile Chemistry	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Textile Engineering	19	5	0	1	1	0	1	0	14	4	45
Total Engineering	509	64	108	57	89	10	6	1	1,175	224	2,242
Ivan Allen											
Economics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Management	16	6	6	3	8	3	1	0	132	57	232
Public Policy	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	13	17	32
Technology and Sci. Policy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	3	17
Total Ivan Allen	16	7	6	5	8	3	1	0	159	79	284
Sciences											
Biology	9	3	4	0	1	1	0	0	17	11	46
Chemistry	15	9	10	9	2	3	0	0	44	23	115
Earth and Atmos. Sci.	12	7	2	2	1	0	0	0	30	14	68
Mathematics	12	2	1	4	5	0	1	0	44	21	90
Physics	18	3	5	2	2	0	1	0	72	10	113
Psychology	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	42	32	82
Undeclared Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total Sciences	68	28	22	19	11	4	2	0	250	111	515
Total	675	115	165	91	121	24	9	1	1,814	506	3,537

Source: Office of the Registrar

Undergraduate Enrollment

Fall Quarter Undergraduate Enrollment by College, 1983-92

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Architecture										
Architecture	—	—	—	333	373	410	454	476	446	443
Building Construction	—	—	—	69	87	83	92	96	98	102
Industrial Design	—	—	—	75	78	85	91	94	99	112
Undeclared Architecture	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	2	1
Total Architecture	401	423	447	477	538	584	637	667	645	658
Computing										
Computer Science	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	427	433	410
Information and Computer Science	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	12	1
Total Computing	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	427	445	411
Engineering										
Aerospace	639	738	692	602	617	530	512	443	389	386
Ceramic and Materials	43	48	55	51	59	68	71	86	100	99
Chemical	709	567	513	504	464	413	416	457	560	693
Civil	425	430	437	450	448	480	467	504	594	607
Computer Engineering	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	189	227	255
Electrical	1,874	1,692	1,630	1,636	1,629	1,593	1,519	1,395	1,424	1,314
Engineering Science and Mechanics	85	100	85	93	82	79	64	60	54	53
Industrial and Systems	772	789	827	873	876	909	897	852	861	797
Mechanical	1,091	1,037	1,014	990	1,096	1,178	1,227	1,229	1,282	1,247
Nuclear and Health Physics	131	134	136	149	135	111	101	83	72	73
Textiles	89	118	107	26	23	29	41	43	52	53
Textile Chemistry	^	^	^	15	12	17	16	19	23	24
Textile Engineering	^	^	^	57	54	66	93	118	128	132
Undeclared Engineering	312	314	370	392	434	530	558	578	505	473
Total Engineering	6,175	5,967	5,866	5,838	5,929	6,003	6,071	6,056	6,271	6,206
Ivan Allen										
Economics	—	—	—	24	37	51	61	64	52	42
History, Technology, and Society	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	24
International Affairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	153
Literature, Communication, and Culture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11
Management	—	—	—	1,146	1,235	1,265	1,233	1,162	1,065	889
Management Science	—	—	—	108	69	50	56	49	36	41
Undeclared Management	—	—	—	75	80	107	99	88	77	67
Total Ivan Allen	991	1,141	1,241	1,353	1,421	1,473	1,449	1,363	1,329	1,227
Sciences										
Applied Biology	93	108	133	171	165	157	182	198	239	249
Chemistry	76	81	79	78	77	91	99	97	122	137
Information and Computer Science	651	601	588	563	512	458	435	**	**	**
Mathematics	82	100	117	106	100	80	91	86	79	77
Physics	143	153	153	188	182	187	175	161	153	140
Psychology	39	41	43	45	33	44	44	39	30	36
Undeclared Sciences	132	115	139	121	148	136	141	176	174	178
Total Sciences	1,216	1,199	1,252	1,272	1,217	1,153	1,167	757	797	817
Total	8,783	8,730	8,806	8,940	9,105	9,213	9,324	9,270	9,487	9,319

^ Figures not available

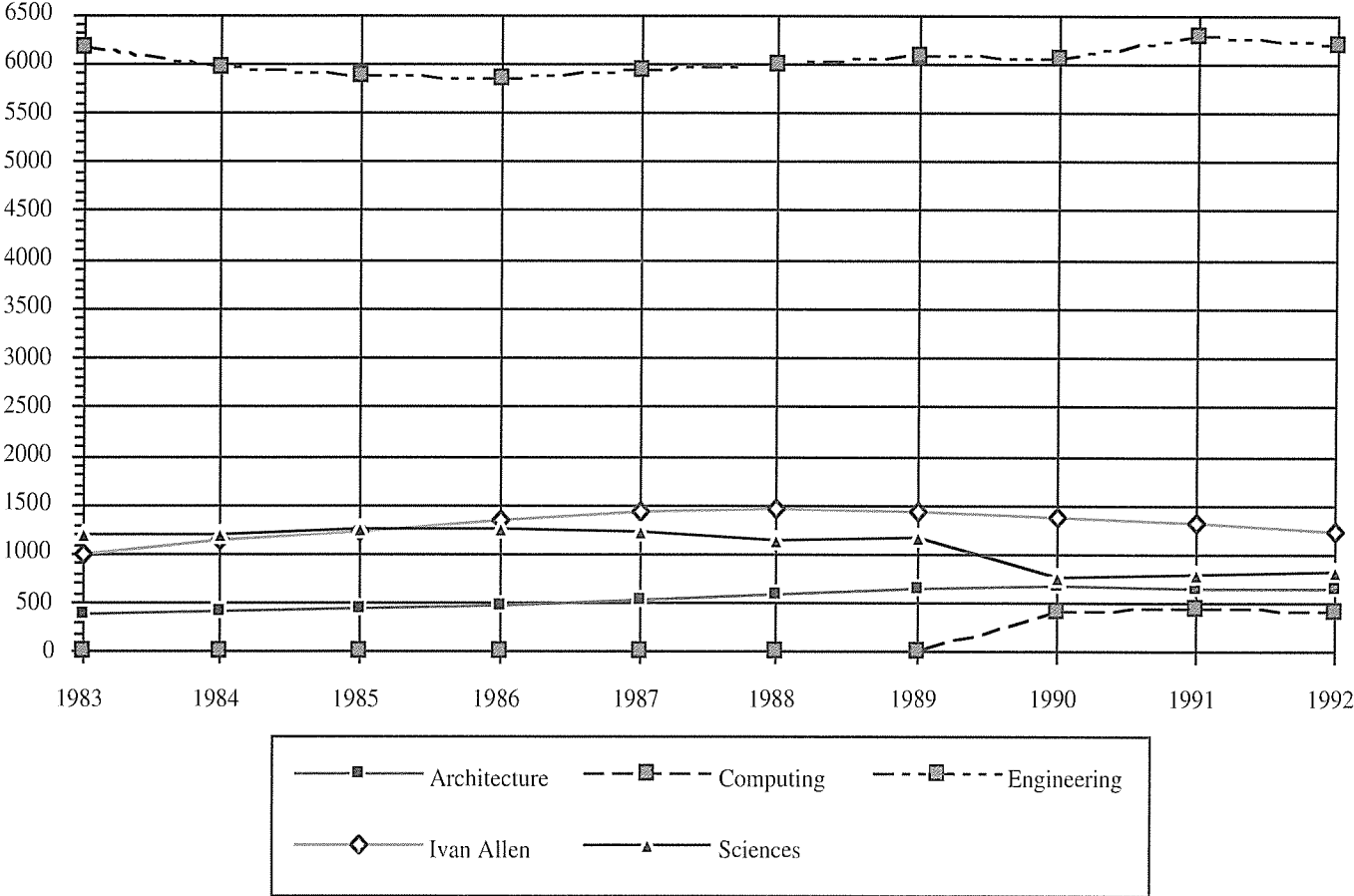
** Effective FY 1990 the School of Information and Computer Science in COSALS became Computer Science in the College of Computing.

Except for the College of Engineering, data are not directly comparable to previous years due to a major academic restructuring beginning in Fiscal Year 1990. See page 141 for more information on these organizational changes.

Source: Office of the Registrar

Undergraduate Enrollment

Figure 11
Fall Quarter Undergraduate Enrollment by College, 1983-92



Except for the College of Engineering, data are not directly comparable to previous years due to a major academic restructuring beginning in Fiscal Year 1990. See page 141 for more information on these organizational changes.

Source: Office of the Registrar

Graduate Enrollment

Fall Quarter Graduate Enrollment by College, 1983-92

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Architecture										
Architecture	—	—	—	180	171	174	173	165	171	180
Building Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
City Planning	—	—	—	54	65	52	54	54	74	81
Total Architecture	244	234	228	234	236	226	227	220	254	261
Computing										
Computer Science	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	182	235	246
Information and Computer Science	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	4	0
Total Computing	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	182	239	246
Engineering										
Aerospace	92	101	114	122	140	162	177	164	174	191
Ceramic and Materials	14	18	15	17	17	20	21	30	25	21
Chemical	118	113	92	90	78	78	73	75	83	86
Civil	160	177	119	153	179	164	190	188	178	212
Computer Engineering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Electrical	391	370	455	541	572	591	624	666	700	740
Engineering Science and Mechanics	24	24	19	23	17	21	26	25	25	30
Environmental Engineering	^	^	21	24	26	31	34	57	80	90
Industrial and Systems	165	161	138	169	198	200	198	247	317	299
Mechanical	151	204	231	264	232	224	224	257	311	334
Metallurgical	^	^	31	29	34	31	25	29	36	33
Nuclear and Health Physics	64	95	73	69	74	79	78	89	97	122
Textiles	21	19	6	8	6	3	9	13	19	15
Textile Chemistry	^	^	7	5	9	5	3	6	8	5
Textile Engineering	^	^	11	10	14	20	21	35	41	45
Total Engineering	1,200	1,282	1,332	1,524	1,596	1,629	1,704	1,882	2,094	2,265
Ivan Allen										
Economics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Management	—	—	—	168	182	173	185	186	219	232
Public Policy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	32
Management Science	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Technology and Science Policy	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	59	30	17
Total Ivan Allen	177	140	143	169	183	173	185	245	271	274
Sciences										
Applied Biology	25	32	30	33	38	39	42	45	42	46
Chemistry	95	100	94	90	98	96	98	107	127	115
Earth and Atmospheric Sciences	55	54	53	67	66	68	68	63	69	68
Information and Computer Science	210	233	228	255	218	180	180	**	**	**
Mathematics	31	44	50	48	60	68	64	64	66	90
Physics	56	50	48	68	85	86	84	99	100	113
Psychology	41	47	51	53	57	65	67	64	73	82
Technology and Sci. Policy and Undeclared	9	12	14	13	29	44	47	*	*	*
Undeclared	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total Sciences	522	572	569	627	651	646	650	442	478	515
Total	2,143	2,228	2,272	2,554	2,666	2,674	2,766	2,971	3,327	3,561

^ Figures not available

* Effective FY 1990 Technology and Science Policy in COSALS became Technology and Science Policy in the Ivan Allen College.

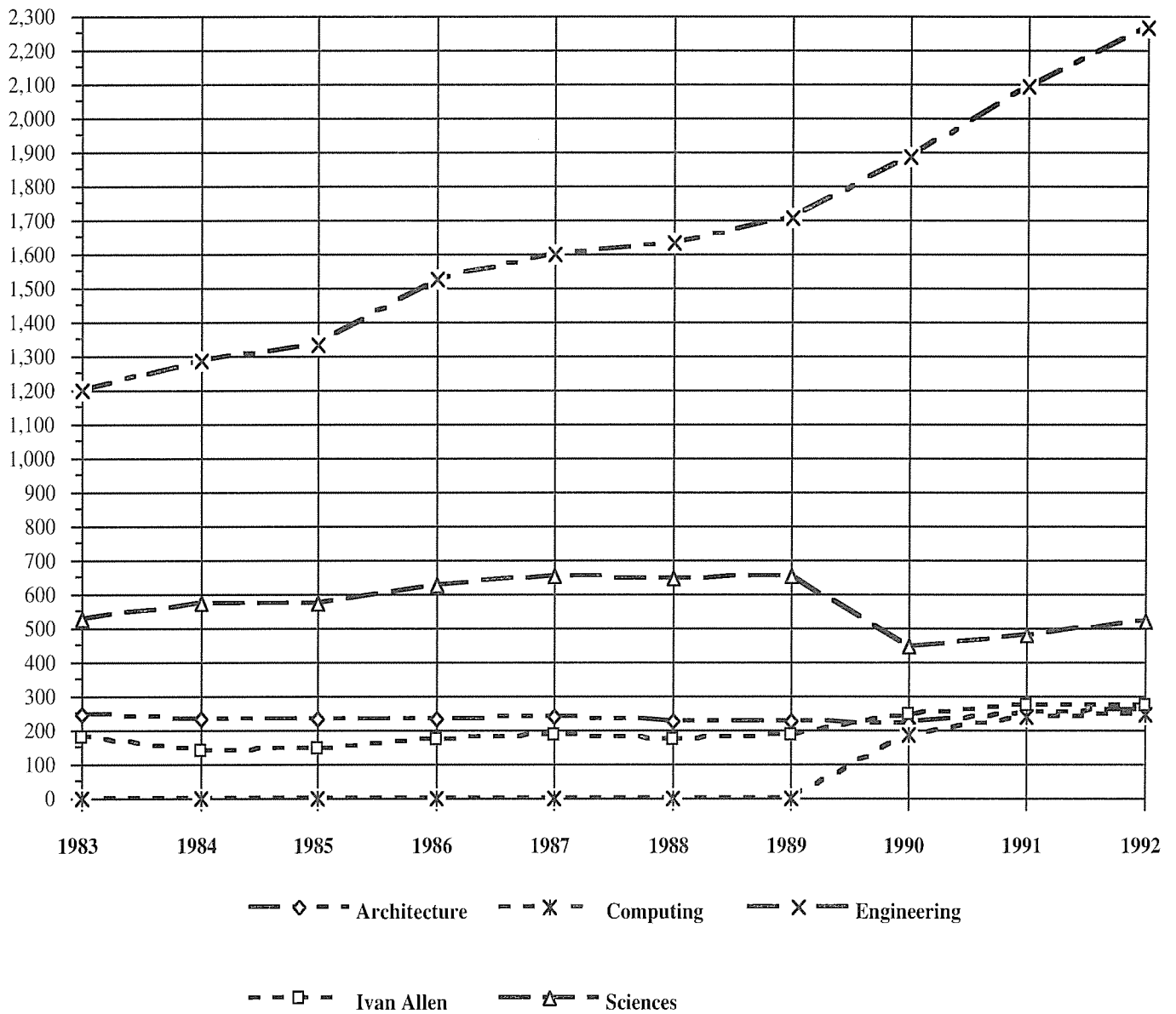
** Effective FY 1990 the School of Information and Computer Science in COSALS became Computer Science in the College of Computing.

Except for the College of Engineering and totals, data are not directly comparable to previous years due to a major academic restructuring beginning in Fiscal Year 1990. See page 141 for more information on these organizational changes.

Source: Office of the Registrar

Graduate Enrollment

Figure 12
Fall Quarter Graduate Enrollment by College, 1983-92



Except for the College of Engineering, data are not directly comparable to previous years due to a major academic restructuring beginning in Fiscal Year 1990. See page 141 for more information on recent organizational changes.

Source: Office of the Registrar

Graduate Enrollment

Fall Quarter Graduate Enrollment by Degree Program, 1983-92*

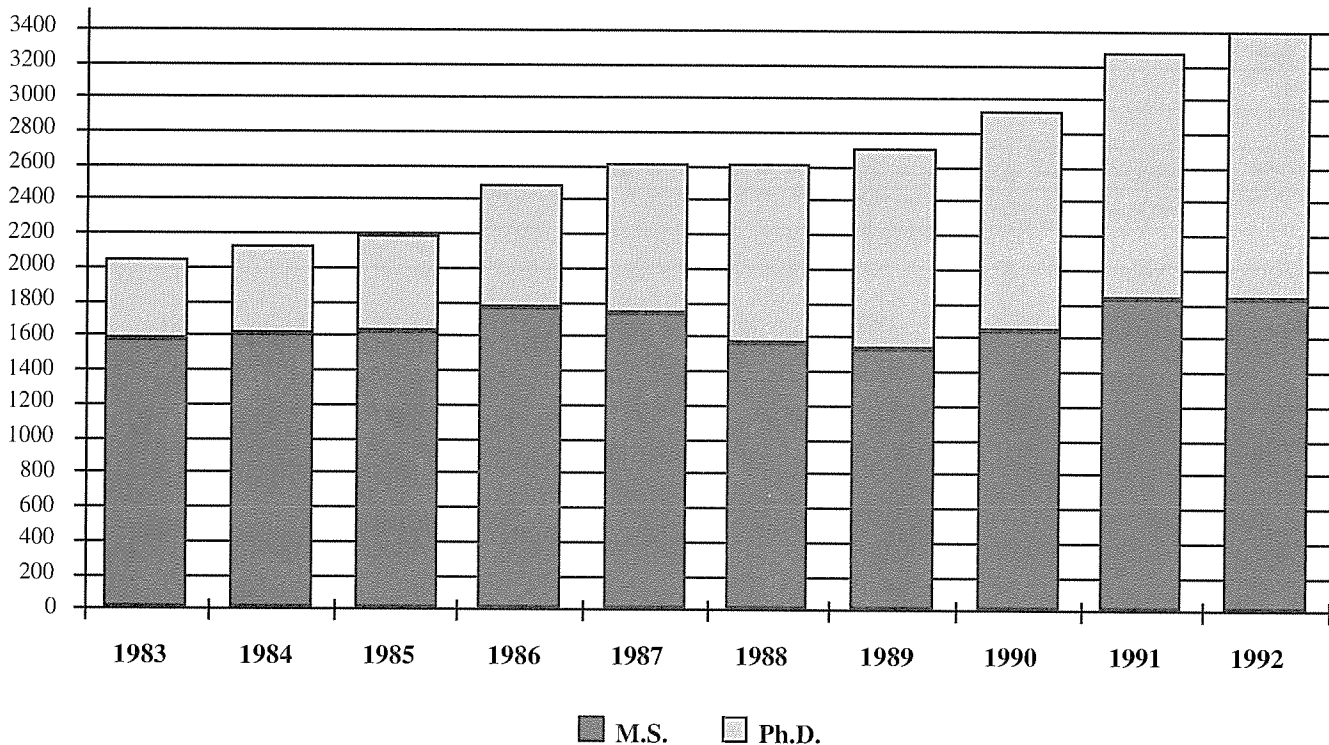
Fall Quarter	Architecture		Computing		Engineering		Ivan Allen		Sciences		Total	
	M.S.	Ph.D.	M.S.	Ph.D.	M.S.	Ph.D.	M.S.	Ph.D.	M.S.	Ph.D.	M.S.	Ph.D.
1983	232	7	-	-	903	261	157	15	291	188	1,583	471
1984	224	9	-	-	946	292	118	5	316	219	1,604	525
1985	217	9	-	-	979	314	124	7	301	238	1,621	568
1986	217	12	-	-	1,071	416	158	9	313	284	1,759	721
1987	217	17	-	-	1,034	538	167	11	307	319	1,725	885
1988	205	18	-	-	925	671	156	14	271	349	1,557	1,052
1989	203	17	-	-	916	757	165	18	245	386	1,529	1,178
1990	191	24	73	109	1,062	797	213	25	103	326	1,642	1,281
1991	211	28	106	120	1,165	908	236	31	105	359	1,823	1,446
1992	143	33	108	126	1217	995	248	34	105	395	1821	1583

*Includes both full- and part-time Ph.D. and M.S. students; does not include special students.

Except for the College of Engineering and totals, data are not directly comparable to previous years due to a major academic restructuring beginning in Fiscal Year 1990. See page 141 for more information on these organizational changes.

Source: Office of the Registrar

Figure 13
Graduate Enrollment by Degree Program, Fall Quarters, 1983-92



Army ROTC

Tech's Army ROTC program was one of the original ROTC units established by Congress in June 1916. Today approximately 78 students representing each of Tech's major schools and disciplines participate in a military science curriculum that integrates the classroom with field training experiences. Cadets can volunteer for airborne, air assault, northern warfare, jungle, and mountain warfare schools during the summer. Tech's Army ROTC program also supports another 27 students from the following Atlanta-area schools: Morris Brown College, Morehouse College, Spelman College, Clark Atlanta University, Kennesaw College, Southern College of Technology, and Emory University.

In addition to its regular four-year scholarship program, Army ROTC offers two and three-year competitive scholarships. Tech students may apply for these scholarships without prior enrollment in the ROTC program. ROTC scholarships pay tuition and academic-related fees plus \$100 per month while the student is enrolled in Military Science. Approximately 66 Army ROTC cadets today are under full tuition Army scholarships. Students enrolled in Army ROTC, both scholarship and nonscholarship, may participate in the cooperative degree program.

Army ROTC is available for both men and women. Entry can be made anytime prior to the junior year. The program of instruction consists of two phases: basic and advanced. The basic military course, which normally occurs during freshman and sophomore years, explores the contemporary Army in today's society and provides an introduction to principles of management and leadership. The advanced curriculum focuses on situational leadership, ethics, and American defense policies.

Upon successful completion of ROTC, Tech graduates enter a wide range of officer specialties that maximize individual talents and academic backgrounds. Commissions as a second lieutenant are awarded in most branches of the Army, and these officers go on to serve either the regular (active) Army, the U.S. Army Reserve, or the U.S. Army National Guard.

Navy ROTC

The Navy ROTC Unit at Georgia Tech was established in 1926 as one of the six original Naval ROTC Units. The Tech Unit is one of the largest in the country; current enrollment is approximately 130. Over 70 percent of the midshipmen are on scholarship, which pays tuition, fees, books, uniforms, and a \$100 per month subsistence payment. Nonscholarship Tech students may enroll in the NROTC College Program and compete for scholarships providing up to three years of scholarship benefits. In recent years, all freshmen with a grade point average of 3.0 or higher qualified.

The NROTC Unit places primary emphasis on academic performance. Midshipmen have a strong record of achievement in all aspects of campus life. That tradition carries over into commissioned service as Naval officers. Among many successful graduates who received commissions through the Georgia Tech NROTC Program are RADM Richard Truly, the former director of NASA; William L. Ball III, former secretary of the Navy; John Young, former astronaut; and more than 30 flag and general officers. In keeping with the mission of the NROTC program, Tech graduates are well prepared "...to assume the highest responsibilities of command, citizenship, and government." Traditionally, every graduate of the NROTC program receives a commission in the Navy or Marine Corps and immediately goes on active duty.

Air Force ROTC

The Air Force ROTC program at Georgia Tech has one of the largest cadet corps in the country. It is organized as a group with three squadrons and six flights. The Georgia Tech unit supplies a leading input of Air Force engineers, with a large representation of both females and minorities. This unit provides the USAF newly commissioned officers for pilot, navigator, missile, and technical billets around the world. The 1992 fall enrollment of 105 students includes 65 Air Force scholarship recipients. This includes 20 females and 38 minority cadets.

Four-Year Program: Students entering the four-year program enroll in AFROTC courses in the same manner as they register for other undergraduate courses. Students enrolled in the first two years, the General Military Course (GMC), incur no military obligation unless they are on an AFROTC scholarship. Those students desiring to become commissioned officers must compete for entry into the second two years, the Professional Officers Course (POC), which is normally taken during the last two years of college. Between the sophomore and junior years, cadets normally attend a four-week summer field training session conducted at an Air Force base. Students accepted for the POC become members of the Air Force Reserve and receive a tax-free subsistence allowance of \$100 per month. The GMC covers the development of air power and the contemporary Air Force in the context of U.S. military organization. The POC covers Air Force management and leadership, and American defense policy.

Two-Year Program: The two-year program and the last two years of the four-year program are identical in academic content. The basic requirement for entry into this program is that the student must have two academic years remaining in school. This may be at the undergraduate or graduate level or a combination of the two. In addition, candidates must successfully complete a six-week field training course at an Air Force base during the summer preceding their enrollment and be recommended to enter the POC upon their return to campus.

AFROTC College Scholarship Program: AFROTC college scholarships are available on a competitive basis to qualified cadets in both programs described above and vary in length from two to four years. Scholarships cover tuition, matriculation, health services, student activity fees, and books. All scholarship cadets also receive the tax-free subsistence allowance of \$100 per month.

Eligibility: The Air Force ROTC program at Georgia Tech is open to all students attending a college in the Atlanta area that has a consortium agreement or cross-enrollment agreement with Georgia Tech. Eligible students from all schools are encouraged to apply for scholarships.

Sources: Office of the Commanding Officer, Army ROTC
Office of the Commanding Officer, Navy ROTC
Office of the Commanding Officer, Air Force ROTC

Grades

Distribution of Course Grades by Division and College, Fall Quarter 1992

Undergraduate Lower Division

Grades:	A	B	C	D	F	S*	U*	I*	W*	V*
Architecture										
Number	475	336	168	26	7	—	—	13	39	8
Percentage	44.3	31.3	15.7	2.4	0.7	—	—	1.2	3.6	0.7
Computing										
Number	291	224	147	79	84	19	2	5	148	11
Percentage	28.8	22.2	14.6	7.8	8.3	1.9	0.2	0.5	14.7	1.1
Engineering										
Number	526	449	325	135	67	17	—	9	207	2
Percentage	30.3	25.8	18.7	7.8	3.9	1.0	—	0.5	11.9	0.1
Ivan Allen										
Number	1,937	2,446	1,478	270	108	175	65	42	346	49
Percentage	28.0	35.4	21.4	3.9	1.6	2.5	0.9	0.6	5.0	0.7
Sciences										
Number	2,595	2,646	2,275	770	447	417	18	76	492	3
Percentage	26.6	27.2	23.4	7.9	4.6	4.3	0.2	0.8	5.1	0.0

Undergraduate Upper Division

Grades:	A	B	C	D	F	S*	U*	I*	W*	V*
Architecture										
Number	583	564	217	46	15	18	—	22	65	4
Percentage	38.0	36.8	14.1	3.0	1.0	1.2	—	1.4	4.2	0.3
Computing										
Number	249	261	97	20	12	24	1	16	66	33
Percentage	32.0	33.5	12.5	2.6	1.5	3.1	0.1	2.1	8.5	4.2
Engineering										
Number	3,816	3,884	2,428	600	235	69	2	146	809	77
Percentage	31.6	32.2	20.1	5.0	1.9	0.6	0.0	1.2	6.7	0.6
Ivan Allen										
Number	1,471	1,899	912	140	58	175	3	38	291	45
Percentage	29.2	37.7	18.1	2.8	1.2	3.5	0.1	0.8	5.8	0.9
Sciences										
Number	1,135	1,304	886	257	92	87	10	33	343	15
Percentage	27.3	31.3	21.3	6.2	2.2	2.1	0.2	0.8	8.2	0.4

Graduate

Grades:	A	B	C	D	F	S*	U*	I*	W*	V*
Architecture										
Number	276	260	34	1	7	123	4	68	20	—
Percentage	34.8	32.7	4.4	0.1	0.9	15.5	0.5	8.6	2.5	—
Computing										
Number	313	123	22	2	3	167	—	14	42	130
Percentage	38.4	15.1	2.7	0.2	0.4	20.5	—	1.7	5.1	15.9
Engineering										
Number	1,914	1,248	260	20	8	1,342	12	147	240	967
Percentage	31.4	20.3	4.2	0.3	0.1	21.8	0.2	2.4	3.9	15.7
Ivan Allen										
Number	539	402	64	1	3	163	1	30	35	93
Percentage	40.5	30.2	4.8	0.1	0.2	12.2	0.1	2.3	2.6	7.0
Sciences										
Number	491	247	60	6	10	563	4	41	85	348
Percentage	26.5	13.3	3.2	0.3	0.5	30.4	0.2	2.2	4.6	18.8

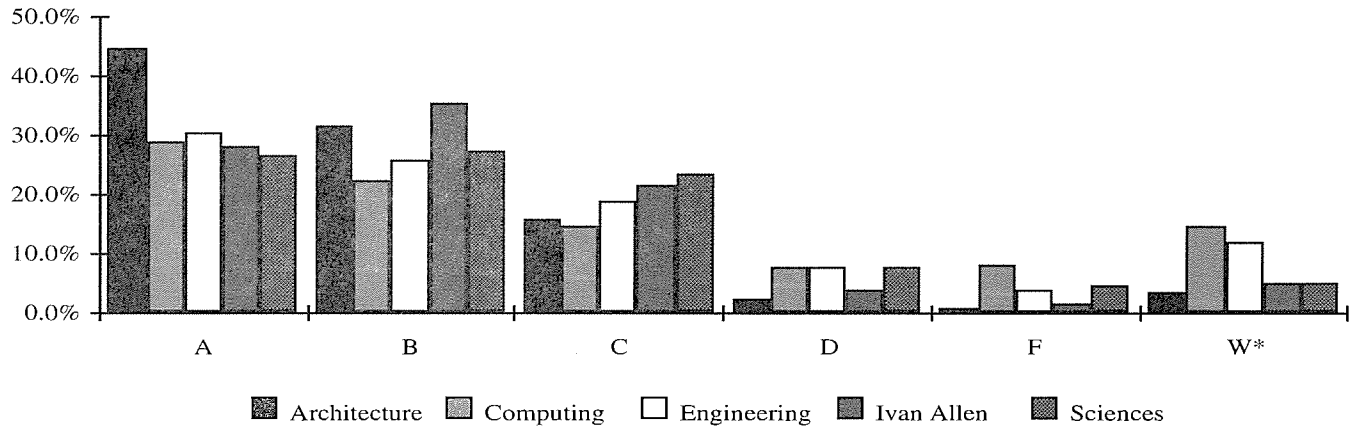
*S=Satisfactory Completion of Pass/Fail; U=Unsatisfactory Completion of Pass/Fail; W=Withdrawn; I=Incomplete; V=Audit or Thesis
Please see page 141 for a complete list of historical changes.

Source: Office of the Registrar

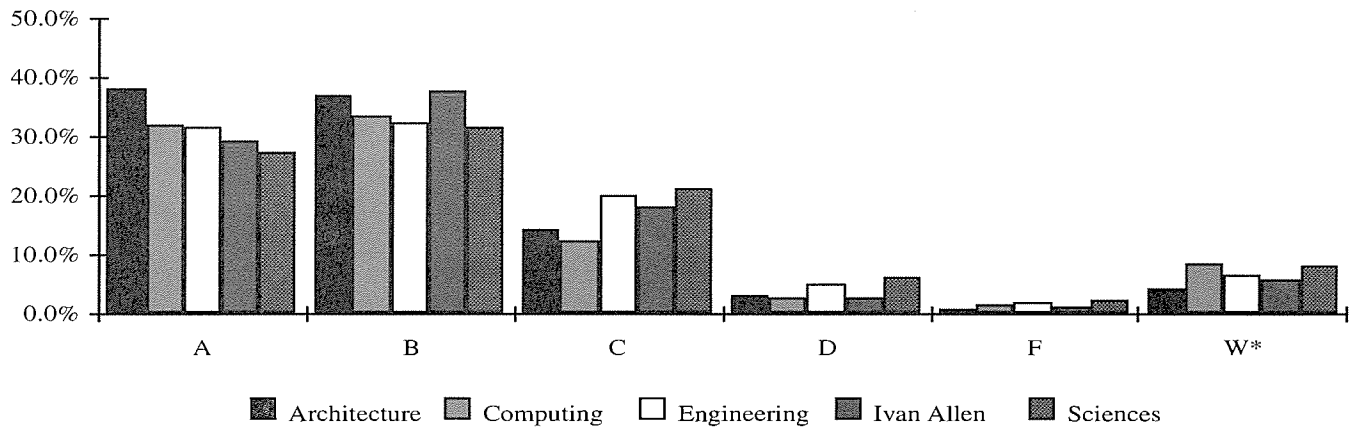
Grades

Figure 14
Distribution of Course Grades by Division and College, Fall Quarter 1992

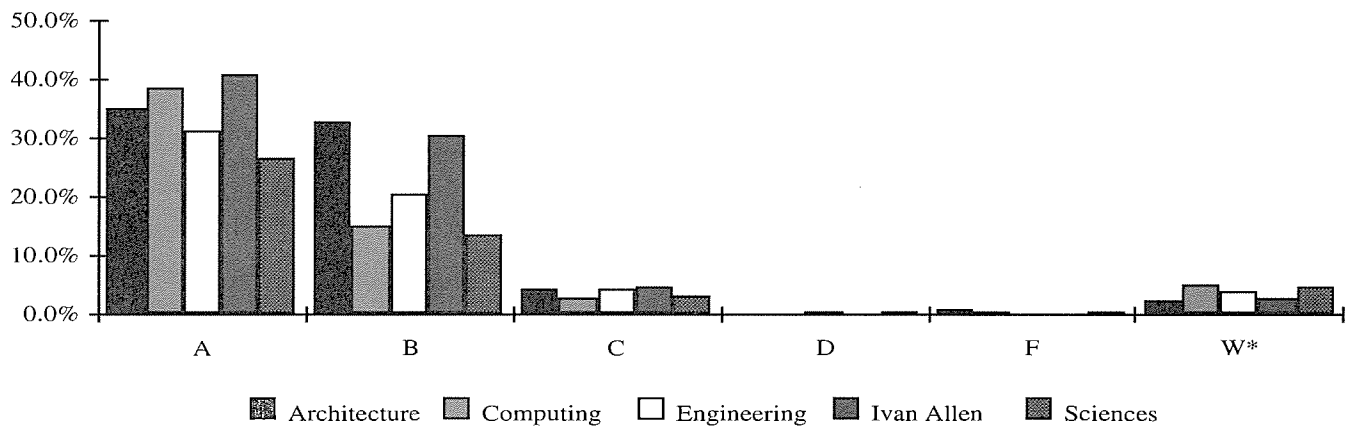
Undergraduate Lower Division



Undergraduate Upper Division



Graduate Division



Student Credit Hours

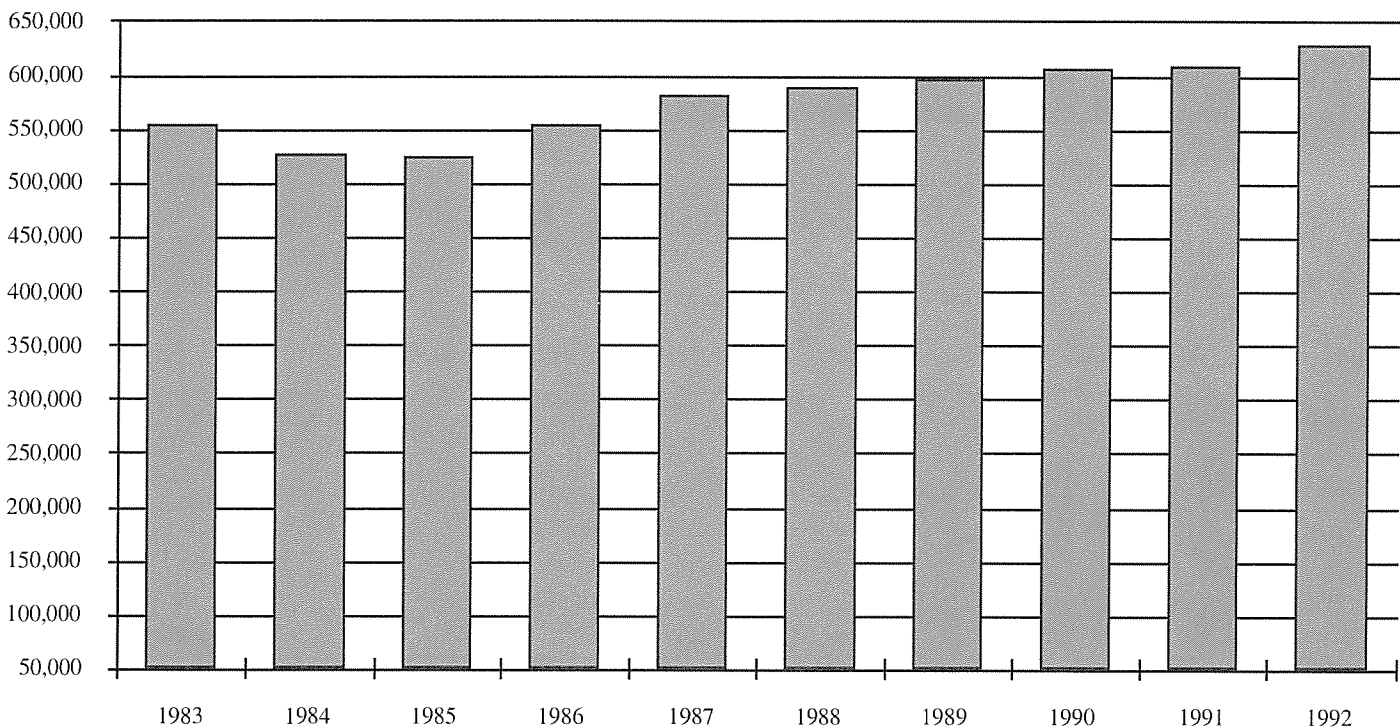
Student Credit Hours by Division* Fiscal Years 1983-92

Fiscal Year	Lower Division	Upper Division	Graduate Division	Grad I Division	Grad II Division	Total
1992	228,650	244,288	156,515	59,958	96,557	629,454
1991	231,543	236,051	140,855	53,855	87,030	608,480
1990	236,652	240,453	129,481	98,347	31,134	606,586
1989	239,133	234,613	123,606	0	0	597,352
1988	238,317	226,977	123,011	0	0	588,305
1987	245,634	223,006	112,553	0	0	581,193
1986	235,884	218,091	100,740	0	0	554,715
1985	227,939	223,839	72,082	0	0	523,860
1984	231,300	226,606	68,948	0	0	526,854
1983	254,574	233,651	66,760	0	0	554,985

*Does not include sponsored or military hours, which are dropped for purposes of the University System Budget Request.

Source: Board of Regents

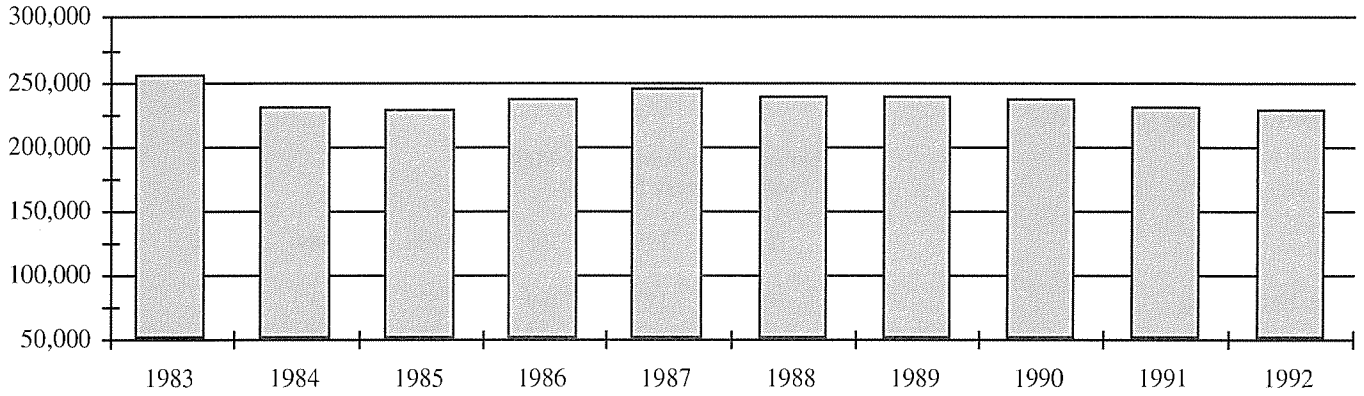
Figure 15
Total Student Credit Hours
Fiscal Years 1983-92



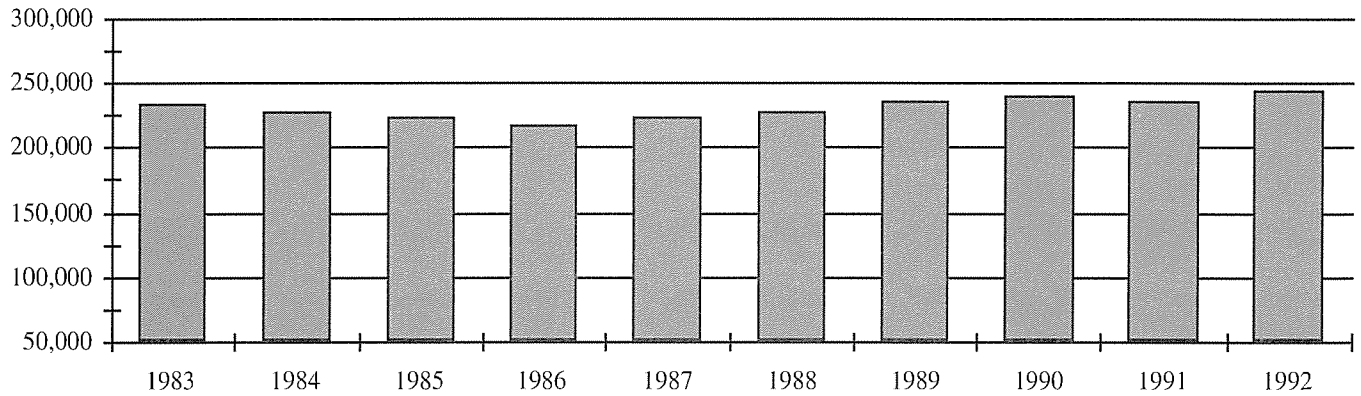
Student Credit Hours

Figure 16
Student Credit Hours by Division
Fiscal Years 1983-92

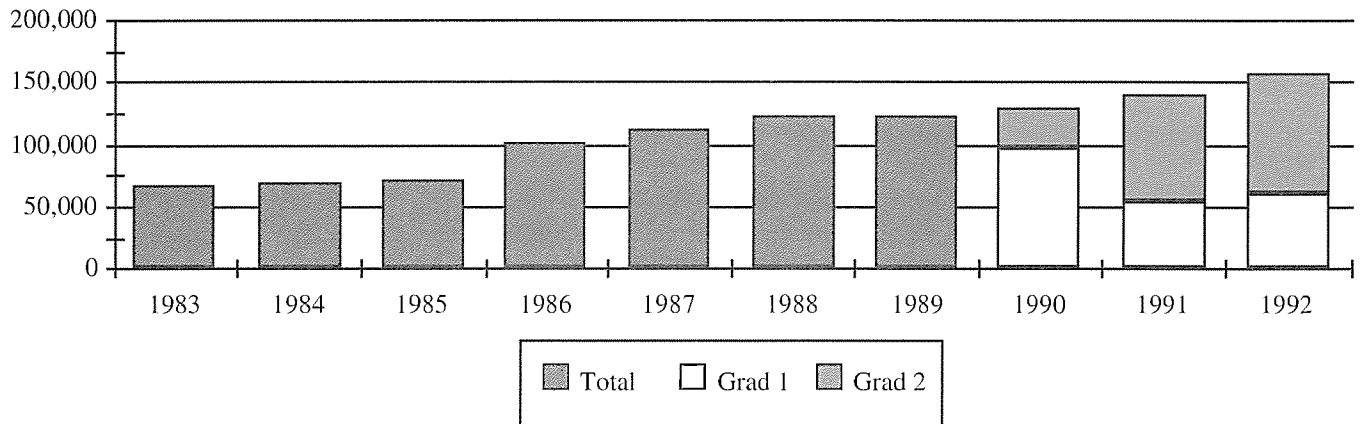
Lower Division



Upper Division



Graduate Division



Cooperative Program

Undergraduate Cooperative Program

Since 1912, Georgia Tech has offered a five-year cooperative program to those students who wish to combine industrial work experience with classroom studies. The program is the fourth oldest of its kind in the world and is the largest optional co-op program in the country. Students who enroll in this program alternate between industrial assignments and classroom studies on a quarterly basis, completing the same course work on the campus that is completed by regular four-year students.

Graduates of the program are awarded a degree in their field with the designation "Cooperative Plan." At the end of summer quarter 1992, over 10,000 students had achieved this!

Industrial work gives cooperative students an opportunity to develop their career interests, become more confident in their career choices, and gives them an opportunity to develop human relations skills through their work experiences. They are paid for their work in industry and are able to save a portion of their salaries, which can be applied toward educational expenses. More than 500 companies participate in the program.

Number of Co-op Students by Major Fall Quarters 1983-92

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Aerospace Engineering	114	119	160	177	180	152	123	116	111	128
Biology	0	0	0	5	13	16	19	15	24	32
Ceramic Engineering	9	10	11	13	14	20	17	11	4	5
Chemical Engineering	236	189	183	178	197	203	202	205	232	295
Chemistry	10	12	11	13	11	15	18	18	24	21
Civil Engineering	92	76	80	99	115	146	146	172	208	203
Computer Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	1	35	75	97	101
Computer Science	169	185	195	205	193	187	170	148	149	151
Economics	0	1	2	2	3	5	6	5	5	6
Electrical Engineering	789	727	753	807	805	776	739	699	672	625
Engineering Science and Mechanics	19	25	29	32	25	18	20	16	15	10
Health Physics	0	0	0	5	4	3	1	0	0	0
Industrial Design	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	17	29
Industrial Engineering	194	197	220	263	310	323	322	321	338	320
International Affairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Management	90	100	110	138	155	157	165	169	183	166
Management Science	5	10	14	10	10	10	11	14	9	11
Materials Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	6	13	18	32	29
Mathematics	8	9	11	13	11	14	14	13	12	10
Mechanical Engineering	397	376	376	397	426	456	506	536	610	617
Nuclear Engineering	39	35	32	36	38	32	32	20	22	21
Physics	24	21	27	27	36	45	40	33	32	33
Textiles	2	5	3	2	3	3	6	7	7	5
Textile Chemistry	2	2	2	5	2	3	5	7	9	8
Textile Engineering	10	14	18	16	12	24	31	35	41	56
Undecided Engineering College	0	0	9	28	12	78	85	94	75	96
Undecided Ivan Allen College	0	0	0	4	1	7	15	13	10	15
Undecided Sciences College	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	7	6	7
Undeclared	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,209	2,113	2,246	2,475	2,576	2,701	2,747	2,769	2,944	3,015

Prior to 1990, Undecided Ivan Allen = Undecided Management

Prior to 1990, Undecided Sciences = Undecided COSALS (College of Sciences and Liberal Studies)

Prior to 1987, Management = Industrial Management

Eight-Year Summary of the Cooperative Program Fiscal Years 1985-92

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Cumulative Enrollment	2,598	2,786	2,974	3,093	3,150	3,246	3,568	3,571
Student Graduates	357	305	367	373	305	325	360	416

Source: Office of the Director, Cooperative Division

Cooperative Program

Graduate Cooperative Program

The Graduate Cooperative Program was established in December 1983 and is currently the largest such program in the U.S. for science and engineering. Two hundred fifty-two students (65 in 1990-91) have received their graduate degrees with Graduate Co-op Program

certificates. Enrollment in the program was 486 during 1990-91, including 107 doctoral students. Summary statistics for the program are provided in the table.

Eight-Year Summary of the Graduate Cooperative Program Fiscal Years 1985-92

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Applicants	140	121	142	180	126	245	265	375
Admissions	130	92	138	149	121	234	249	360
Placements	50	54	59	90	179	216	253	242
Companies for above placements	34	46	32	49	78	85	141	135

Student Enrollment

Aerospace Engineering	4	3	6	11	13	20	27	24
Architecture	—	0	0	3	2	2	4	12
Biology	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	2
Chemical Engineering	8	8	8	6	4	4	3	1
Chemistry	0	0	2	3	2	2	2	1
Civil Engineering	4	6	6	11	13	25	41	49
City Planning	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7
Electrical Engineering	14	25	37	99	102	126	126	147
Engineering Science and Mechanics	1	3	5	4	11	12	10	13
Earth and Atmospheric Sciences	0	1	1	2	6	8	10	10
Information and Computer Sciences	0	0	3	20	23	36	51	42
Industrial and Systems Engineering	5	11	13	27	31	44	75	84
Mechanical Engineering	20	30	36	59	51	46	47	66
Nuclear Engineering	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	4
Materials Engineering	—	0	0	4	2	3	3	3
Mathematics	5	5	5	6	8	5	5	3
Metallurgical Engineering	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Management	7	6	13	26	33	39	38	33
Physics	1	5	8	11	9	13	12	15
Psychology	—	0	0	2	1	5	12	15
Technology and Science Policy	—	0	0	4	5	3	5	3
Textiles	0	2	2	4	1	5	8	6
Total	70	108	148	306	320	404	486	540

Source: Office of the Associate Vice President for Graduate Studies and Research

Degrees Conferred

Degrees Conferred by College, 1983-92 (Summer through Spring Quarters)

College	Bachelor's Degree									
	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
Architecture	109	104	77	82	69	78	98	104	103	84
Building Construction	—	—	—	22	12	22	30	22	25	23
Industrial Design	—	—	—	5	17	10	13	20	12	12
Architecture	—	—	—	55	40	46	55	62	66	49
Computing	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	92	97
Information and Computer Science	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	92	97
Engineering	1,392	1,315	1,243	1,193	1,083	1,062	1,031	1,144	1,145	1,207
Aerospace	68	80	89	106	83	97	87	94	72	64
Ceramic	7	10	8	13	8	9	8	6	7	1
Chemical	162	160	165	102	91	67	67	55	58	72
Civil	153	103	92	95	95	88	97	123	98	116
Computer	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	10	16	14
Electrical	349	404	362	357	353	336	293	343	297	302
Engineering Science and Mechanics	12	12	13	18	11	9	6	9	11	7
Industrial and Systems	263	208	190	192	189	203	227	218	280	254
Health Systems	22	8	11	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Materials	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	10	12
Mechanical	317	293	274	250	210	215	208	244	259	331
Nuclear and Health Physics	21	22	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuclear	^	^	^	30	13	13	8	13	11	7
Health Physics	^	^	^	11	6	11	7	8	3	—
Textiles	18	15	18	6	10	3	4	8	7	8
Textile Chemistry	^	^	^	2	3	1	5	2	3	5
Textile Engineering	^	^	^	8	10	9	5	8	13	14
Ivan Allen	297	256	275	322	349	338	382	406	355	369
Economics	—	—	—	5	4	7	12	15	13	16
History, Technology, and Society	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Industrial Management	—	—	—	202	204	—	—	—	—	—
International Affairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Management	—	—	—	62	100	306	355	376	330	336
Management Science	—	—	—	53	41	25	15	15	11	8
Science, Technology, and Culture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sciences	171	169	194	190	208	227	200	193	134	127
Applied Biology	16	12	11	16	22	24	16	24	31	45
Applied Physics	—	—	—	21	22	26	23	13	17	14
Chemistry	20	13	15	12	15	14	20	17	29	22
Mathematics	5	12	7	17	13	24	15	11	17	18
Information and Computer Science	85	88	121	99	106	103	94	88	**	**
Physics	39	40	31	15	13	23	25	26	28	17
Psychology	6	4	9	10	17	13	7	14	12	11

^ Figures not available

** Effective FY 1990 Information and Computer Science in COSALS became Computer Science in the College of Computing.

Except for the College of Engineering, data are not directly comparable to previous years due to a major academic restructuring beginning in Fiscal Year 1990. See page 141 for more information on recent organizational changes.

Source: Office of the Registrar

Degrees Conferred

Degrees Conferred by College, 1983-1992 (Summer through Spring Quarters)

College	Master's Degree									
	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
Architecture	68	73	68	71	68	66	76	64	68	51
City Planning	—	—	—	18	18	26	23	22	22	21
Architecture	—	—	—	53	50	40	53	42	46	30
Computing	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	57	53
Information and Computer Science	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	57	53
Engineering	381	426	442	451	487	509	512	519	562	579
Aerospace	11	22	25	23	32	29	46	51	57	49
Ceramic	5	5	5	4	2	2	4	1	4	3
Chemical	33	18	27	24	21	13	10	4	7	8
Civil	58	60	64	50	40	52	57	61	68	53
Electrical	140	159	160	147	202	228	179	209	231	203
Engineering Science and Mechanics	4	4	10	7	3	7	3	5	5	4
Environmental	—	—	—	3	4	1	6	10	6	14
Industrial	—	—	—	18	26	22	24	21	36	48
Industrial and Systems	37	69	49	5	9	16	23	20	15	30
Health Systems	8	5	6	5	8	6	8	4	7	10
Mechanical	48	52	72	92	92	81	69	68	66	86
Metallurgical	—	—	—	10	6	3	8	3	5	3
Materials	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuclear and Health Physics	31	25	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuclear	^	^	^	16	8	4	6	14	8	8
Operations Research	—	—	—	16	17	18	26	23	22	23
Polymers	—	—	—	1	2	1	7	3	2	2
Health Physics	—	—	—	21	11	15	29	13	14	14
Statistics	—	—	—	5	1	1	4	2	2	6
Textiles	6	7	6	—	1	2	—	1	1	5
Textile Engineering	—	—	—	1	2	8	3	6	6	3
Ivan Allen	44	82	55	61	59	78	69	84	72	92
Economics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Industrial Management	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management	—	—	—	60	59	78	69	84	69	81
Statistics	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technology and Science Policy	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	2	10
Sciences	94	113	113	127	121	147	140	124	63	56
Applied Biology	3	4	4	1	1	2	5	4	3	6
Applied Physics	—	—	—	4	2	13	7	6	4	4
Chemistry	7	6	4	4	2	6	10	9	7	9
Earth and Atmospheric Sciences	9	10	16	8	6	12	10	12	8	9
Mathematics	4	10	5	13	10	9	11	15	13	5
Information and Computer Science	48	62	66	78	75	79	72	40	**	**
Physics	12	16	13	11	15	12	8	15	10	15
Psychology	9	3	3	4	6	7	7	8	13	8
Social Sciences	4	2	2	4	3	6	7	11	***	***
Statistics	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	4	1	—
Technology and Science Policy	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	4	—

^ Figures not available

** Effective FY 1990 Information and Computer Science in COSALS became Computer Science in the College of Computing.

*** Effective FY 1990 Social Sciences became Technology and Science Policy.

Except for the College of Engineering, data are not directly comparable to previous years due to a major academic restructuring beginning in Fiscal Year 1990. See page 141 for more information on recent organizational changes.

Source: Office of the Registrar

Degrees Conferred

Degrees Conferred by College, 1983-1992 (Summer through Spring Quarters)

Ph.D. Degrees

College	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
Architecture	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	1
Architecture	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	1
Computing	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	12	8
Information and Computer Science	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	12	8
Engineering	51	54	35	54	45	63	81	81	104	129
Aerospace	13	8	7	7	11	8	19	15	15	20
Ceramic	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1
Chemical	6	7	4	12	5	17	8	8	9	8
Civil	6	5	4	6	2	4	6	2	8	3
Electrical	4	8	7	11	3	7	12	28	33	48
Engineering Science and Mechanics	3	3	—	2	2	1	3	0	1	2
Environmental	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	0	—	—
Industrial	—	—	—	8	7	9	7	9	7	16
Industrial and Systems	9	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metallurgical	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	4	4	3
Mechanical	3	7	2	6	7	10	17	11	16	23
Nuclear and Health Physics	6	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuclear	^	^	^	—	4	1	3	2	7	3
Textiles	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Engineering	^	^	^	—	—	2	—	1	1	2
Ivan Allen	—	4	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	3
Industrial Management	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Management	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	2	3
Sciences	23	26	29	28	42	31	39	30	36	47
Biology	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	0	6	3
Chemistry	5	15	13	14	11	16	13	6	8	14
Geophysical Sciences	2	1	2	5	5	1	5	7	6	7
Mathematics	3	—	2	1	4	1	4	4	1	7
Information and Computer Science	2	1	2	2	7	6	9	6	**	**
Physics	9	1	5	2	8	2	2	4	9	2
Psychology	2	8	5	4	5	3	3	3	6	4

Total Number of Degrees Granted by Georgia Tech (through Spring 1992)

Total number of Bachelor's degrees granted	68,563
Total number of Master's degrees granted	17,885
Total number of Doctoral degrees granted	2,301

Total number of degrees granted 88,746

^ Figures not available

** Effective FY 1990 Information and Computer Science in COSALS became Computer Science in the College of Computing.

Except for the College of Engineering, data are not directly comparable to previous years due to a major academic restructuring beginning in Fiscal Year 1990. See page 141 for more information on recent organizational changes.

Source: Office of the Registrar

Degrees Conferred

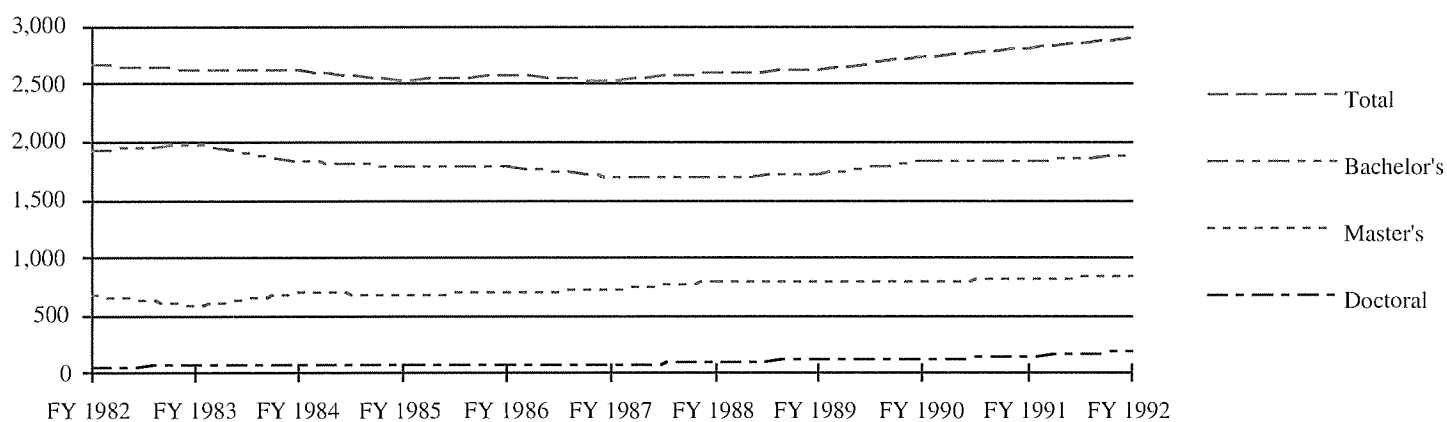
Ten-Year Summary of Degrees Conferred

College	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
Architecture	177	177	145	153	137	156	177	170	173	136
Bachelor's	109	104	77	82	69	78	98	104	103	84
Master's	68	73	68	71	68	77	76	64	68	51
Doctoral	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	1
Computing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	158
Bachelor's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	97
Master's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	53
Doctoral	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	8
Engineering	1,824	1,795	1,720	1,698	1,615	1,634	1,624	1,744	1,811	1,915
Bachelor's	1,392	1,315	1,243	1,193	1,083	1,062	1,031	1,144	1,145	1,207
Master's	381	426	442	451	487	509	512	519	562	579
Doctoral	51	54	35	54	45	63	81	81	104	129
Ivan Allen	341	342	331	384	409	418	453	491	429	464
Bachelor's	297	256	275	322	349	338	382	406	355	369
Master's	44	82	55	61	59	78	69	84	72	92
Doctoral	—	4	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	3
Science	288	308	336	345	371	405	379	347	233	230
Bachelor's	171	169	194	190	208	227	200	193	134	127
Master's	94	113	113	127	121	147	140	124	63	56
Doctoral	23	26	29	28	42	31	39	30	36	47
Institute Total	2,630	2,622	2,532	2,580	2,532	2,601	2,630	2,752	2,807	2,208
Bachelor's	1,969	1,844	1,789	1,787	1,709	1,705	1,711	1,847	1,829	1,884
Master's	587	694	678	710	735	800	797	791	822	831
Doctoral	74	84	65	83	88	96	122	114	156	188

** Effective FY 1990 Information & Computer Science in COSALS became Computer Science in the College of Computing. Except for the College of Engineering, data are not directly comparable to previous years due to a major academic restructuring beginning in Fiscal Year 1990. See page 141 for more information on recent organizational changes.

Source: Office of the Registrar

Figure 17
Total Degrees Conferred
Fiscal Years 1982-92



Degrees Conferred

Degrees Conferred Summer 1991 through Spring 1992

Bachelor's

College	Nonresident Aliens		Black Non-Hispanic		Native American		Asian		Hispanic		White	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Architecture	1	—	3	2	—	—	2	—	1	2	60	13
Computing	3	—	8	—	—	—	6	1	2	—	68	9
Engineering	28	3	48	41	2	—	76	11	32	6	765	195
Ivan Allen	2	—	21	15	1	—	3	4	1	3	206	113
Sciences	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	1	73	43
Total	34	3	80	58	3	—	93	20	36	12	1,172	373

Master's

College	Nonresident Aliens		Black Non-Hispanic		Native American		Asian		Hispanic		White	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Architecture	4	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	27	11
Computing	19	3	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	16	6
Engineering	115	16	23	16	—	—	35	4	16	2	295	57
Ivan Allen	16	8	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	52	10
Sciences	9	7	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	27	10
Total	163	38	32	20	—	—	38	6	20	3	417	94

Doctoral

College	Nonresident Aliens		Black Non-Hispanic		Native American		Asian		Hispanic		White	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Architecture	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computing	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Engineering	58	4	1	1	—	—	10	1	—	—	47	7
Ivan Allen	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sciences	14	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	17	6
Total	77	10	2	1	—	—	12	1	2	1	69	13

Total Institute

Total Institute	Nonresident Aliens		Black Non-Hispanic		Native American		Asian		Hispanic		White	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total Institute	274	51	114	79	3	—	143	27	58	16	1,658	480

Source: Office of the Registrar

Degrees Conferred

Degrees Conferred by Georgia County of Residence Summer 1991 through Spring 1992

Bachelor's			Master's			Doctoral			Bachelor's			Master's			Doctoral		
Appling	2	0	0	Evans	3	1	0	Newton	3	0	0						
Atkinson	0	0	0	Fannin	3	0	0	Oconee	0	0	0						
Bacon	1	0	0	Fayette	32	4	0	Oglethorpe	0	0	0						
Baker	0	0	0	Floyd	20	0	0	Paulding	3	0	1						
Baldwin	3	2	1	Forsyth	4	1	0	Peach	5	0	0						
Banks	0	0	0	Franklin	0	0	0	Pickens	2	0	0						
Barrow	2	1	0	Fulton	179	79	8	Pierce	2	0	0						
Bartow	8	0	0	Gilmer	0	0	0	Pike	2	1	0						
Ben Hill	2	0	0	Glascocok	0	0	0	Polk	6	0	0						
Berrien	0	0	0	Glynn	12	2	0	Pulaski	6	0	0						
Bibb	30	2	0	Gordon	11	0	0	Putnam	2	0	0						
Bleckley	5	1	0	Grady	1	1	0	Quitman	1	0	0						
Brantley	0	0	0	Greene	0	0	0	Rabun	0	0	0						
Brooks	0	0	0	Gwinnett	129	16	1	Randolph	0	0	0						
Bryan	1	1	0	Habersham	2	0	0	Richmond	19	0	0						
Bulloch	6	2	0	Hall	8	3	0	Rockdale	13	2	0						
Burke	1	0	0	Hancock	1	0	0	Schley	1	0	0						
Butts	2	0	0	Haralson	4	0	0	Screven	2	0	0						
Calhoun	0	0	0	Harris	0	1	0	Seminole	1	0	0						
Camden	1	0	0	Hart	0	0	0	Spalding	9	2	0						
Candler	1	0	0	Heard	0	0	0	Stephens	4	0	0						
Carroll	11	2	0	Henry	10	4	0	Stewart	1	0	0						
Catoosa	4	2	0	Houston	13	2	0	Sumter	2	0	1						
Charlton	0	0	0	Irwin	4	0	0	Talbot	0	0	0						
Chatham	21	6	0	Jackson	2	0	0	Taliaferro	0	0	0						
Chattahoochee	0	0	0	Jasper	1	0	0	Tattnall	2	1	0						
Chattooga	2	0	0	Jeff Davis	1	0	0	Taylor	0	0	0						
Cherokee	13	6	1	Jefferson	1	0	0	Telfair	0	0	0						
Clarke	11	0	0	Jenkins	0	0	0	Terrell	0	0	0						
Clay	0	0	0	Johnson	0	0	0	Thomas	6	0	0						
Clayton	42	8	0	Jones	1	0	0	Tift	6	0	0						
Clinch	0	0	0	Lamar	2	0	0	Toombs	0	0	0						
Cobb	154	37	7	Lanier	0	0	0	Towns	0	0	0						
Coffee	0	0	0	Laurens	2	0	0	Treutlen	0	0	0						
Colquitt	2	0	0	Lee	0	0	0	Troup	9	3	0						
Columbia	15	2	1	Liberty	3	0	0	Turner	2	0	0						
Cook	0	1	0	Lincoln	0	0	0	Twiggs	0	0	0						
Coweta	10	2	0	Long	0	0	0	Union	3	0	0						
Crawford	0	0	0	Lowndes	9	0	0	Upson	1	1	0						
Crisp	0	0	0	Lumpkin	1	0	0	Walker	2	1	0						
Dade	0	0	0	Macon	1	0	0	Walton	9	0	0						
Dawson	0	0	0	Madison	1	0	0	Ware	0	0	0						
Decatur	2	1	0	Marion	0	0	0	Warren	1	0	0						
DeKalb	224	44	5	McDuffie	3	1	0	Washington	1	0	0						
Dodge	0	0	0	McIntosh	0	0	0	Wayne	3	1	0						
Dooley	0	0	0	Meriwether	1	0	0	Webster	0	0	0						
Dougherty	17	0	0	Miller	0	0	0	Wheeler	1	0	0						
Douglas	15	1	0	Mitchell	2	0	0	White	3	0	0						
Early	2	0	0	Monroe	1	0	0	Whitfield	16	0	0						
Echols	0	0	0	Montgomery	0	0	0	Wilcox	0	0	0						
Effingham	4	2	0	Morgan	3	0	0	Wilkes	2	0	0						
Elbert	1	0	0	Murray	3	0	0	Wilkinson	2	0	0						
Emanuel	2	0	0	Muscogee	21	3	2	Worth	0	0	0						
								Total	1,260	253	29						

Source: Office of the Registrar

Degrees Conferred

Degrees Conferred by State of Residence Summer 1991 through Spring 1992

	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral		Bachelor's	Master's	Doctoral
Alabama	42	24	3	New York	34	16	5
Alaska	1	0	0	North Carolina	38	14	5
Arizona	1	1	0	North Dakota	0	0	0
Arkansas	3	3	1	Ohio	24	11	1
California	4	17	2	Oklahoma	1	6	0
Colorado	1	4	2	Oregon	0	1	0
Connecticut	5	2	1	Pennsylvania	24	9	6
Delaware	1	3	1	Rhode Island	2	2	0
District of Columbia	2	4	0	South Carolina	63	19	4
Florida	137	55	5	South Dakota	0	0	0
Georgia*	1,260	253	29	Tennessee	39	15	3
Hawaii	1	1	0	Texas	7	10	3
Idaho	0	0	0	Utah	1	3	0
Illinois	8	17	4	Vermont	0	2	0
Indiana	3	6	1	Virginia	29	17	1
Iowa	0	0	0	Washington	2	4	1
Kansas	0	2	0	West Virginia	2	1	0
Kentucky	12	5	0	Wisconsin	2	2	2
Louisiana	13	8	5	Wyoming	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	Other U.S. Territories & Possessions			
Maryland	28	17	3	Guam	0	0	0
Massachusetts	6	12	2	Puerto Rico	11	9	0
Michigan	3	11	0	Virgin Islands	0	1	0
Minnesota	0	2	0				
Mississippi	8	7	0	Total	1,843	626	93
Missouri	5	4	1				
Montana	2	0	0				
Nebraska	0	0	0				
Nevada	0	1	1				
New Hampshire	2	0	0				
New Jersey	16	25	1				
New Mexico	0	0	0				

* See entries by county on page 67

Source: Office of the Registrar

Degrees Conferred

Degrees Conferred by Country of Residence Summer 1991 through Spring 1992

	Bachelor's Master's Doctoral				Bachelor's Master's Doctoral		
Algeria	0	1	1	Korea	3	3	29
Austria	0	1	1	Lebanon	4	7	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	Malaysia	5	4	0
Bangladesh	1	0	0	Mauritius	0	0	0
Belgium	0	1	0	Mexico	1	3	0
Bolivia	0	2	0	Netherlands W. Indies	0	0	0
Brazil	1	4	0	New Zealand	0	0	0
British Indian Ocean	0	0	0	Nigeria	0	0	1
Canada	1	0	1	Norway	0	0	0
Chile	0	0	0	Pakistan	2	7	1
China	1	35	12	Panama	0	1	0
Colombia	0	4	0	Peru	2	1	0
Costa Rica	1	4	0	Philippines	1	0	1
Cyprus	0	0	2	Portugal	0	1	0
Denmark	0	1	0	Romania	0	1	0
Dominican Republic	0	1	0	Saudi Arabia	0	0	1
Ecuador	0	2	0	Singapore	2	1	1
Egypt (United Arab Republic)	0	1	1	South Africa	0	2	1
El Salvador	1	1	0	Spain	1	1	1
Finland	1	0	0	St. Christopher-Nevis	1	0	0
France	0	18	4	St. Vincent & The Grenadines	0	1	0
Germany	0	18	2	Sweden	0	1	0
Ghana	0	0	0	Switzerland	0	3	0
Greece	0	1	1	Syria	0	0	1
Guatemala	0	0	0	Taiwan	2	7	12
Honduras	0	0	0	Thailand	0	3	1
Hong Kong	1	3	3	Trinidad	0	1	0
Iceland	0	0	0	Tunisia	0	4	1
India	2	25	7	Turkey	0	7	2
Indonesia	1	2	0	United Arab Emirates	1	0	0
Iran	1	4	1	United Kingdom	0	0	0
Israel	0	2	0	Venezuela	0	2	0
Italy	0	0	1	Vietnam	0	1	0
Jamaica	0	0	0	Yugoslavia	0	2	0
Japan	1	10	0				
Kampuchea	0	1	1	Total	38	206	91

Source: Office of the Registrar

Student Placement

The Office of Career Services (formerly Student Placement) is located in the Bill Moore Student Success Center. The Office serves the Georgia Tech community with a variety of placement services, including opportunities for full-time, as well as part-time, temporary, and summer employment. One of the primary objectives of the Office is to assist students in determining their career objectives and in attaining career and employment goals. The center conducts workshops and seminars on a variety of career related subjects—interviewing skills, resume preparation, networking, etc. A library that includes information on specific employers, governmental services, and employment-related publications is maintained at the Placement Center. Also, the Office keeps local and national salary data, employment patterns of Georgia Tech graduates (employers, types of positions, and

work locations), and graduate and professional school information. In addition, the Office issues a résumé book and maintains an open résumé file for employer review.

Assistance is available to employers in the planning, implementation, and administration of programs that encourage effective corporate-campus relations at Georgia Tech.

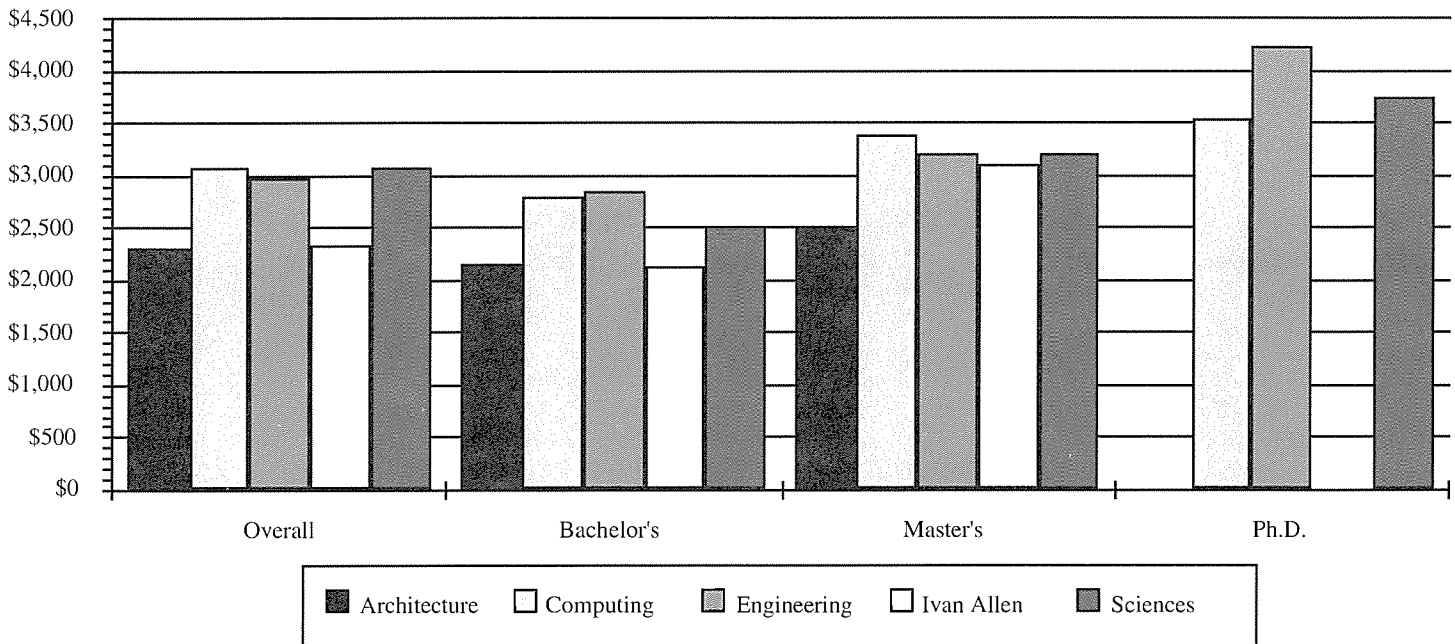
Over 600 employers annually interact directly with the Placement Center. These employers represent a substantial number of the Fortune 500 corporations, as well as many state and regional organizations. Last year over 16,000 interviews were conducted by over 2,000 recruiters from these employers.

Top Recruiting Organizations

1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Motorola	GE	Motorola
IBM	Motorola	Procter & Gamble
United Technologies	Westinghouse	GE
Milliken	IBM	Schlumberger
Dupont	United Technologies	E-Systems
GE	Amoco	United Technologies
McDonnell Douglas	Procter & Gamble	Milliken
Schlumberger	Schlumberger	Florida Power & Light
General Motors	Frito-Lay	Michelin
Procter & Gamble	McDonnell Douglas	Westinghouse
Frito-Lay	GTE	Intel

Source: Office of the Director, Career Services

Figure 18
Average Monthly Starting Salaries by College and Degree
1 July 1991 through 30 June 1992



Starting Salaries

1991-92 Average Starting Salaries Reported by Employers and Students 1 July 1991 through 30 June 1992

	1991-92 Average/ # Offers		1990-91 Average/ # Offers		Percent Change of Salaries
Overall	\$2,906/	1163	\$2,834/	1,043	+2.5%
Bachelor's	\$2,737/	822	\$2,696/	790	+1.5%
Master's	\$3,197/	292	\$3,121/	210	+2.4%
Ph.D.	\$4,008/	49	\$3,969/	43	+1.0%

By College

	Overall Average/ # Offers		Bachelor's Average/ # Offers		Master's Average/ # Offers		Doctoral Average/ # Offers	
Architecture	\$2,299/	19	\$2,149/	11	\$2,505/	8	0	0
Computing	\$3,074/	82	\$2,791/	45	\$3,393/	30	\$3,532/	7
Engineering	\$2,973/	902	\$2,839/	655	\$3,205/	217	\$4,231/	30
Ivan Allen	\$2,331/	120	\$2,116/	94	\$3,109/	26	0	0
Sciences	\$3,069/	40	\$2,508/	17	\$3,213/	11	\$3,731/	12

By Major

Major	High	Low	Average/ # Offers	
Aerospace Engineering				
Bachelor's	\$3,475	\$1,400	\$2,447/	15
Master's	\$4,166	\$2,600	\$3,107/	11
Ph.D.	\$4,115	\$3,040	\$3,578/	2
Architecture				
Bachelor's	\$2,083	\$1,600	\$1,842/	2
Master's	\$3,500	\$1,833	\$2,417/	4
Biology				
Bachelor's	\$2,834	\$1,833	\$2,304/	4
Master's	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400/	1
Building Construction				
Bachelor's	\$2,500	\$2,083	\$2,271/	4
Ceramic Engineering				
Bachelor's	\$2,667	\$2,667	\$2,667/	2
Master's	\$2,750	\$2,750	\$2,750/	1
Chemical Engineering				
Bachelor's	\$3,650	\$2,620	\$3,175/	96
Master's	\$3,515	\$2,000	\$3,137/	7
Doctoral	\$4,750	\$4,225	\$4,384/	7
Chemistry				
Bachelor's	\$3,185	\$2,667	\$2,882/	3
Master's	\$3,500	\$1,750	\$2,445/	5
Doctoral	\$4,350	\$1,580	\$3,561/	12
Civil Engineering				
Bachelor's	\$3,600	\$1,153	\$2,575/	39
Master's	\$3,300	\$2,450	\$2,926/	16
Computer Engineering				
Bachelor's	\$2,925	\$1,833	\$2,403/	5
Computer Science				
Bachelor's	\$3,500	\$1,560	\$2,790/	45
Master's	\$4,416	\$2,417	\$3,392/	30
Doctoral	\$5,400	\$2,000	\$3,532/	7
Electrical Engineering				
Bachelor's	\$4,000	\$1,416	\$2,855/	167
Master's	\$4,166	\$2,200	\$3,262/	82
Doctoral	\$4,166	\$3,562	\$4,015/	4

Starting Salaries

Major	High	Low	Average/ # Offers
Engineering Science and Mechanics			
Doctoral	\$4,210	\$4,100	\$4,155/ 2
Environmental Engineering			
Bachelor's	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000/ 1
Master's	\$3,083	\$3,000	\$3,041/ 2
Health Physics			
Master's	\$3,166	\$2,500	\$2,912/ 4
History, Technology and Society			
Bachelor's	\$1,708	\$1,708	\$1,708/ 1
Industrial Design			
Bachelor's	\$2,500	\$1,875	\$2,175 5
Master's	\$3,333	\$3,333	\$3,333 1
Industrial and Systems Engineering			
Bachelor's	\$4,000	\$1,833	\$2,644/ 118
Master's	\$3,750	\$2,333	\$3,151/ 33
Doctoral	\$4,833	\$4,167	\$4,430/ 5
Management			
Bachelor's	\$3,916	\$1,083	\$2,123/ 92
Master's	\$5,416	\$2,333	\$3,154/ 23
Management Science			
Bachelor's	\$1,916	\$1,916	\$1,916/ 1
Materials Engineering			
Bachelor's	\$4,770	\$2,300	\$3,329/ 3
Master's	\$3,560	\$3,560	\$3,560/ 1
Doctoral	\$4,000	\$3,000	\$3,500/ 2
Mathematics			
Bachelor's	\$3,083	\$2,333	\$2,639/ 3
Master's	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$4,500/ 1
Doctoral	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000/ 1
Mechanical Engineering			
Bachelor's	\$3,583	\$1,700	\$2,857/ 176
Master's	\$4,000	\$2,000	\$3,285/ 53
Doctoral	\$5,416	\$5,416	\$5,416/ 1
Nuclear Engineering			
Master's	\$3,416	\$2,900	\$3,178/ 3
Operations Research			
Bachelor's	\$2,250	\$2,250	\$2,250/ 1
Physics			
Bachelor's	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$2,687/ 4
Master's	\$4,025	\$2,902	\$3,281/ 3
Doctoral	\$3,750	\$3,333	\$3,479/ 4
Polymer and Textile Chemistry			
Master's	\$2,583	\$2,583	\$2,583/ 1
Doctoral	\$4,560	\$4,200	\$4,380/ 2
Public Policy			
Master's	\$2,837	\$2,000	\$2,418/ 2
Science, Technology and Culture			
Master's	\$3,458	\$3,458	\$3,458/ 1
Statistics			
Master's	\$4,333	\$4,333	\$4,333/ 1
Textile Engineering			
Bachelor's	\$3,291	\$2,166	\$2,666/ 11
Master's	\$3,750	\$2,667	\$3,135/ 4
Doctoral	\$3,333	\$3,333	\$3,333/ 1
Textiles			
Bachelor's	\$3,000	\$2,210	\$2,518/ 5

Please see page 141 for a complete list of historical changes.

Source: Office of the Director, Career Services

Georgia Tech

**Fact
Book
1992**

*Faculty/Staff
Profiles*

Faculty/Staff Profiles

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Chairs and Professorships

Name of Chair or Professorship	Chair Holder	Department, School, or College
College of Computing		
IBM Distinguished Professorship in the School of Information and Computer Science	—	College of Computing
College of Engineering		
A. Russell Chandler III Chair for Distinguished Faculty in the School of Industrial and Systems Engineering	George L. Nemhauser	Industrial and Systems Engineering
B. Mifflin Hood Professorship in Ceramic Engineering	—	Materials Engineering
Byers Eminent Scholars Chair in Microelectronics	Carl M. Verber	Electrical Engineering
Coca-Cola Chair in Material Handling and Distribution in the School of Industrial and Systems Engineering	Ellis L. Johnson	Industrial and Systems Engineering
David S. Lewis Chair in Aerospace Engineering	Ben Zinn	Aerospace Engineering
Eugene C. Gwaltney Chair in Manufacturing Systems	John A. White	Industrial and Systems Engineering
Frank H. Neely Professorship in Nuclear Engineering and Health Physics	—	Mechanical Engineering
Fuller E. Callaway Chair in Nuclear Engineering and Health Physics	Weston M. Stacey, Jr.	Mechanical Engineering
Fuller E. Callaway Chair in the School of Textile Engineering	—	Textile Engineering
George W. Woodruff Chair in Mechanical Engineering—Mechanical Systems	Jerry Ginsberg	Mechanical Engineering
George W. Woodruff Chair in Mechanical Engineering—Thermal Systems	—	Mechanical Engineering
Georgia Power Chair in the School of Electrical Engineering	Roger P. Webb	Electrical Engineering
Georgia Power Professorship in the School of Mechanical Engineering	William Z. Black	Mechanical Engineering
Georgia Power Professorship in Nuclear Engineering	S. I. Abdel-Khalik	Mechanical Engineering
Georgia Power Professorship in the School of Electrical Engineering	Ajeet Rohatgi	Electrical Engineering
J. Erskine Love, Jr., Institute Chair in Engineering	Charles Eckert	Chemical Engineering
John O. McCarty/Audichron Professorship in the School of Electrical Engineering	Ronald R. Schafer	Electrical Engineering
Joseph M. Pettit Chair in Electrical Engineering	—	Electrical Engineering
Julian T. Hightower Chair in Engineering	Edward Kamen	College of Engineering
Julius Brown Chair in the School of Electrical Engineering	Thomas K. Gaylord	Electrical Engineering
Morris M. Bryan, Jr., Chair in Mechanical Engineering for Advanced Manufacturing Systems	—	Mechanical Engineering
Parker H. Pettit Chair for Engineering in Medicine	Robert M. Nerem	Mechanical Engineering
Schlumberger Chair in Microelectronics	Phillip E. Allen	Electrical Engineering
Ivan Allen College of Management, Policy, and International Affairs		
Fuller E. Callaway Chair in the School of Management	Eugene C. Comiskey	Ivan Allen College
Hal and John Smith Chair of Small Business and Entrepreneurship	—	Ivan Allen College
Melvin Kranzberg Professorship in History of Science and Technology	Bruce Sinclair	History, Technology, and Society
Mills B. Lane Professorship in Finance and Banking Management	—	Ivan Allen College
Southern Bell Professorship in Communications Policy	William H. Read	Public Policy
Thomas R. Williams Chair in Business and Management	—	Ivan Allen College
College of Sciences		
Julius Brown Chair in the School of Chemistry	—	Chemistry
Vasser Wolley Chair in the School of Chemistry	—	Chemistry

Source: Office of the Associate Vice President

Faculty Degrees

Institutions Awarding Highest Degrees to Members of the Academic Faculty (As of 30 June 1992)

Number per Institution

Number per Institution

63	Georgia Institute of Technology
37	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
34	University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
21	Stanford University
20	University of California, Berkeley
19	University of Michigan
17	Ohio State University
16	Columbia University; Emory University
15	Cornell University
13	University of Pennsylvania; Purdue University
11	University of Florida
10	Northwestern University; University of Wisconsin
9	Carnegie Mellon University; Harvard University; Princeton University; University of Texas, Austin; University of Wisconsin - Madison
8	Brown University; University of Maryland; Rice University; Yale University
7	Johns Hopkins University; University of North Carolina; Tulane University
6	University of California, Los Angeles; University of Chicago; University of Southern California
5	University of California, San Diego; Case Western Reserve Institute; University of Georgia; University of London - U.K.; University of Massachusetts; Michigan State University; University of Minnesota; North Carolina State University; University of Pittsburgh; University of Rochester; University of Virginia; University of Washington; Washington University
4	California Institute of Technology; University of Colorado; Florida State University; Georgia State University; Indiana University; University of Kansas; Pennsylvania State University; University of Tennessee, Knoxville
3 and under	107 different institutions
Total	673 academic faculty

Source: Office of the Associate Vice President

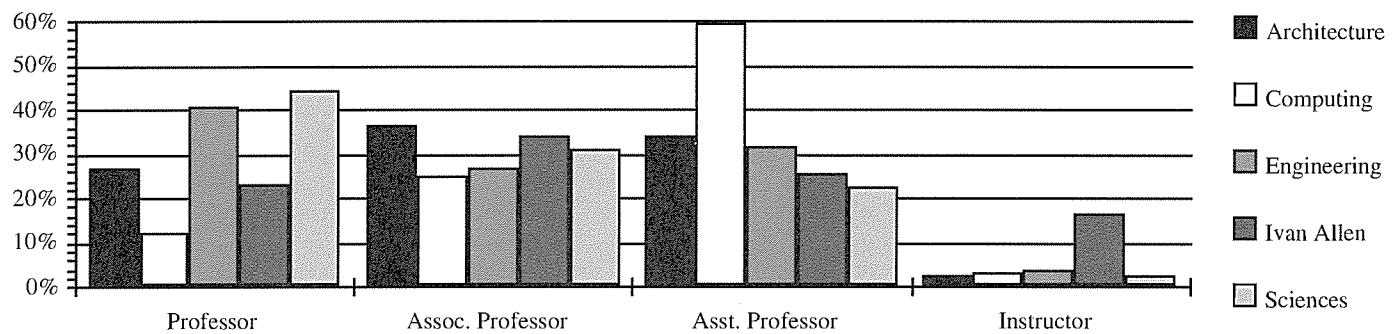
Faculty Profile

Full-time Instructional Faculty Profile by College* (As of June 1992)

Distribution by Rank

College	Professor		Associate Professor		Assistant Professor		Instructor		Lecturer		Total #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Architecture	12	32.4	17	45.9	7	18.9	1	2.7	—	—	37
Computing	4	11.8	15	44.1	14	41.2	1	2.9	—	—	34
Engineering	105	39.6	88	33.2	71	26.8	—	—	1	—	265
Ivan Allen	28	22.4	40	32.0	38	30.4	18	14.4	1	.8	125
Sciences	63	47.0	39	29.1	32	23.9	—	—	—	—	134
Total	212	35.6	199	33.4	162	27.2	20	3.4	2	.3	595

Figure 19
Percentage Distribution by Rank



Distribution by Highest Degree

College	Doctoral		Master's		Bachelor's / Other		Total #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Architecture	17	45.9	18	48.6	2	5.4	37
Computing	32	94.1	1	2.9	1	2.9	34
Engineering	262	98.9	1	0.4	2	0.7	265
Ivan Allen	102	81.6	20	16.0	3	2.4	125
Sciences	130	97.0	4	3.0	—	—	134
Total	543	91.3	44	7.4	8	1.3	595

Distribution by Race and Sex

College	Male			Female			Total
	Black	White	Other	Black	White	Other	
Architecture	1	31	—	1	4	—	37
Computing	—	23	10	—	1	—	34
Engineering	8	194	50	1	12	—	265
Ivan Allen	1	73	15	2	32	2	125
Sciences	1	111	10	—	10	2	134
Total	11	432	85	4	59	4	595

* Includes only those persons with academic rank; does not include academic administrators, or those on leave of absence.

Source: Office of the Associate Vice President

Faculty Profile

Full-time Instructional Faculty Profile by Unit * (As of June 1992)

Distribution by Sex, Percent Tenured, and Percent Doctorates

College	Totals		Professor		Associate Professor		Assistant Professor		Instructor		Lecturer	Percent Tenured	Percent Doctorates
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
Architecture	32	5	11	1	14	3	6	1	1	—	—	64.9	45.9
Computing	33	1	3	1	15	—	14	—	1	—	—	26.5	94.1
Engineering	252	13	105	—	83	5	63	8	—	—	1	61.9	98.9
Aerospace Engineering	25	—	14	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	1	66.7	96.0
Materials Engineering	8	1	4	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	55.6	100.0
Chemical Engineering	21	1	12	—	7	—	2	1	—	—	—	81.8	100.0
Civil Engineering	32	—	14	—	13	—	5	—	—	—	—	81.3	100.0
Electrical Engineering	68	4	26	—	17	—	25	4	—	—	—	51.4	98.6
Industrial and Systems Eng.	36	5	13	—	14	2	9	3	—	—	—	58.5	97.6
Mechanical Engineering	46	1	17	0	16	1	13	—	—	—	—	61.7	100.0
Nuclear Engineering	6	1	3	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	57.1	100.0
Textile and Fiber Engineering	10	—	2	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	50.0	100.0
Ivan Allen	89	36	24	4	25	15	32	6	7	11	1	49.6	80.8
Economics	6	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	50.0	100.0
Management	29	5	9	1	6	3	14	—	—	1	—	52.9	97.1
Public Policy	7	1	2	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	62.5	87.5
Sch.. Hist., Technol., and Society	11	4	3	1	4	2	4	1	—	—	—	66.7	100.0
Sch. International Affairs	8	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	62.5	100.0
Sch. Lit., Comm., and Culture	22	18	4	1	7	7	6	1	5	9	—	42.5	60.0
Dept. Modern Languages	6	8	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	1	1	30.8	69.2
Sciences	122	12	63	—	35	4	24	8	—	—	—	65.7	97.0
Biology	10	2	3	—	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	75.0	100.0
Chemistry and Biochemistry	22	1	14	—	4	—	4	1	—	—	—	69.6	100.0
Earth and Atmospheric Sci.	13	—	8	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	76.9	100.0
Mathematics	40	2	19	—	13	—	8	2	—	—	—	61.9	95.2
Physics	23	1	13	—	6	—	4	1	—	—	—	70.8	100.0
Psychology	11	5	5	—	2	2	4	3	—	—	—	43.8	100.0
Dept. Health and Performance Sci.	3	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	75.0	50.0
Total	528	67	206	6	172	27	139	23	9	11	1	64.7	91.3
Percentage of Total	88.7%	11.3%	34.6%	1.0%	28.9%	4.5%	23.4%	3.9%	1.5%	1.8%	0.3%		

*Includes only those persons with academic rank; does not include academic administrators, or those on leave of absence.

Source: Office of the Associate Vice President

Faculty Profile

Academic Faculty Profile by Position Classification* (As of June 1992)

Distribution by Rank

	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Lecturer	Total
Full-time Teaching Faculty	212	199	162	20	2	595
General Administrators	14	2	—	1	—	17
Academic Administrators	41	13	1	—	—	55
Librarians	1	3	2	—	—	6
On-leave	8	11	6	—	—	25
Part-time Faculty**	3	1	3	—	—	7
Total	279	229	174	21	2	705

Distribution by Highest Degree

	Doctoral	Master's	Bachelor's	Total
Full-time Teaching Faculty	543	44	8	595
General Administrators	14	3	—	17
Academic Administrators	48	5	2	55
Librarians	—	6	—	6
On-leave	24	1	—	25
Part-time Faculty**	3	3	1	7
Total	632	62	11	705

Distribution by Race and Sex

	Black Male	White Male	Other Male	Black Female	White Female	Other Female	Total
Full-time Teaching Faculty	11	432	85	4	59	4	595
General Administrators	—	13	—	—	4	—	17
Academic Administrators	—	50	2	—	3	—	55
Librarians	—	2	—	1	3	—	6
On-leave	1	19	3	—	2	—	25
Part-time Faculty**	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Total	12	523	90	5	71	4	705

* Includes only those persons with academic rank.

** Includes only those part-time faculty (less than .75 EFT) who are on contract; does not include part-time faculty who are hired on a per course, per quarter basis as needed.

Source: Office of the Associate Vice President

Faculty Profile

Research Personnel Profile (As of 30 June 1992)

Research Faculty

Distribution by Rank

	Principal E/S/T/A ^d	Senior E/S/T/A	Research II E/S/T/A	Research I E/S/T/A	Postdoctoral Fellows	Total
GTRI Budgeted ^c	77	201	226	116	1	621
Academic Budgeted ^{a,c}	13	42	86	89	61	291
GTRI Non budgeted ^b	12	14	—	2	—	28
Academic Non budgeted ^{b,a}	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	102	257	312	207	62	940

Distribution by Highest Degree

	Doctorate	First Professional ^e	Ed. Spec./ Master's	Bachelor's	Other	No Degree	Total
GTRI Budgeted	111	5	372	126	2	5	621
Academic Budgeted ^a	134	3	79	65	7	3	291
GTRI Non budgeted ^b	7	—	14	2	5	—	28
Academic Non budgeted ^{b,c}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	252	8	465	193	14	8	940

Distribution by Race and Sex

	Black Male	White Male	Other Male	Black Female	White Female	Other Female	Total
GTRI Budgeted	10	522	12	2	73	2	621
Academic Budgeted ^a	1	184	55	3	41	7	291
GTRI Non budgeted ^b	—	28	—	—	—	—	28
Academic Non budgeted ^{b,c}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11	734	67	5	114	9	940

Graduate Research Assistants (GRA)

GTRI Non budgeted ^b	89
Academic Non budgeted ^b	1156
Total	1245

^a Includes Office of Contract Administration

^b Includes Hourly and Alien Personnel

^c Includes Visiting Personnel

^d Engineer/Scientist/Technologist/Associate

^e Includes J.D.s and M.D.s

Source: Office of the Vice President and Director, Georgia Tech Research Institute

Faculty Profile

Research Personnel Profile by Unit (As of 30 June 1992)

	Research Faculty	Visiting and Adjunct Research Faculty	Postdoctoral Fellows	GRAs	Total
Dean of Engineering	3 ^a	—	—	2	5
Aerospace Engineering	12 ^c	—	4	101	117
Chemical Engineering	3	1	10	57	71
Civil Engineering	16 ^b	—	2	69	87
Electrical Engineering	23 ^a	—	2	190	215
Industrial and Systems Engineering	2	—	1	101	104
Materials Engineering	1	—	4	46	51
Mechanical Engineering	13	—	6	187	206
Textile Engineering	3	1	1	41	46
Architecture	15	1	—	64	80
Computing	20	—	5	61	86
College of Sciences	1	—	—	1	2
Biology	1	—	1	6	8
Chemistry	13	2	14	41	70
Earth and Atmospheric Sciences	10 ^c	—	—	51	61
Health and Performance Sciences	3	—	—	—	3
Mathematics	—	—	—	7	7
Physics	5	—	6	27	38
Psychology	—	—	—	17	17
Ivan Allen College of Management, Policy, and International Affairs	1	—	—	35	36
Vice President, Planning, Budget, and Finance	2 ^{b,c}	—	—	—	2
Vice President, Information Technology	3	—	—	—	3
Advanced Technology Development Center	7	—	—	—	7
Continuing Education	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia Tech Research Corporation	2	—	—	—	2
Nuclear Research Center	6	—	—	4	10
Office of Academic and Research Support	2	—	—	10	12
Office of Contract Administration (GTRI & RI)	21	—	—	1	22
Office of Human Resources	1	—	—	—	1
Office of Information Technology	11	—	—	7	18
Office of Interdisciplinary Programs	19 ^{b,d}	5	5	28	57
Office of Minority Educational Development	—	—	—	2	2
Plant Operations	1	—	—	—	1
Radiation Safety	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	220	10	61	1,156	1,447
Georgia Tech Research Institute	642	6	1	89	738
Total	862	16	62	1,245	2,185

^a 2 shared from GTRI

^b 1 shared from GTRI

^c 1 shared to GTRI

^d 3 shared to GTRI

Source: Office of the Vice President and Director, Georgia Tech Research Institute

Employee Profile

Total Employee Profile (As of January 1992)

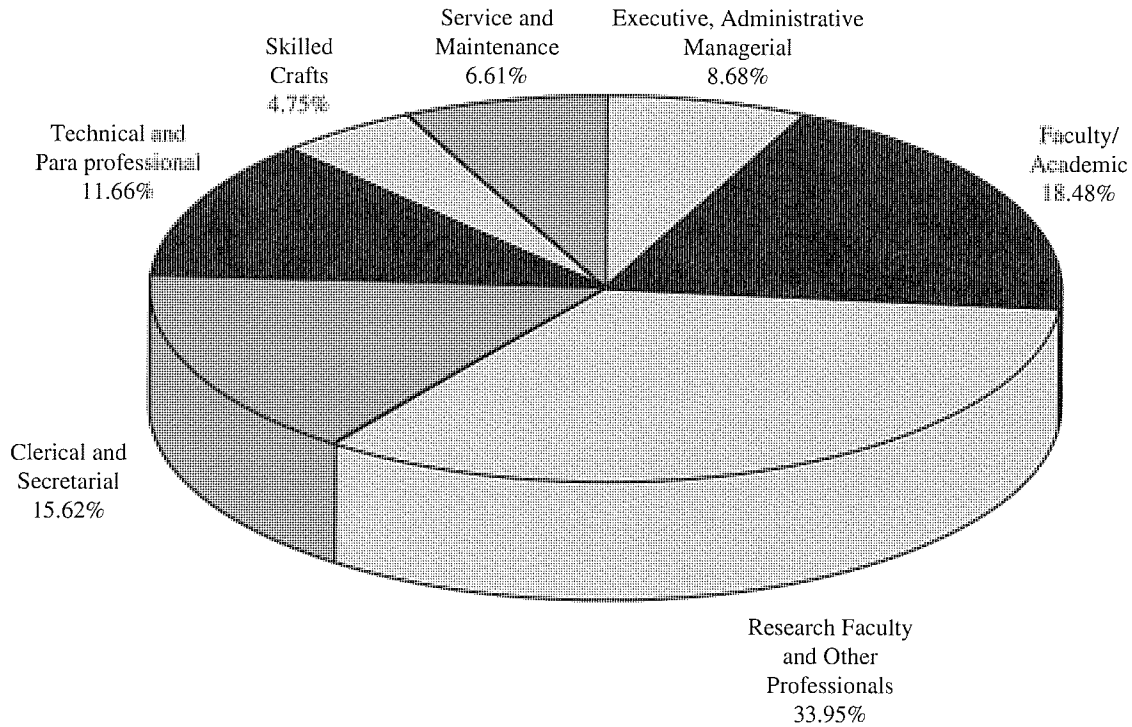
EEO Code	Category	White		Black		Other ^a		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Executive, Administrative, Managerial	192	68	9	10	4	2	205	80
2	Faculty/Academic ^b	440	74	11	7	81	2	532	83
3	Research Faculty and Other Professionals	717	277	26	69	21	5	764	351
4	Clerical and Secretarial	25	249	37	192	1	9	63	450
5	Technical and Para professional	183	119	29	44	4	4	216	167
6	Skilled Crafts	104	3	42	6	1	—	147	9
7	Service and Maintenance	19	4	122	70	2	—	143	74
	Total	1,680	794	276	398	114	22	2,070	1,214

^aIncludes Hispanic, Asian, and Native Americans.

^bIncludes librarians.

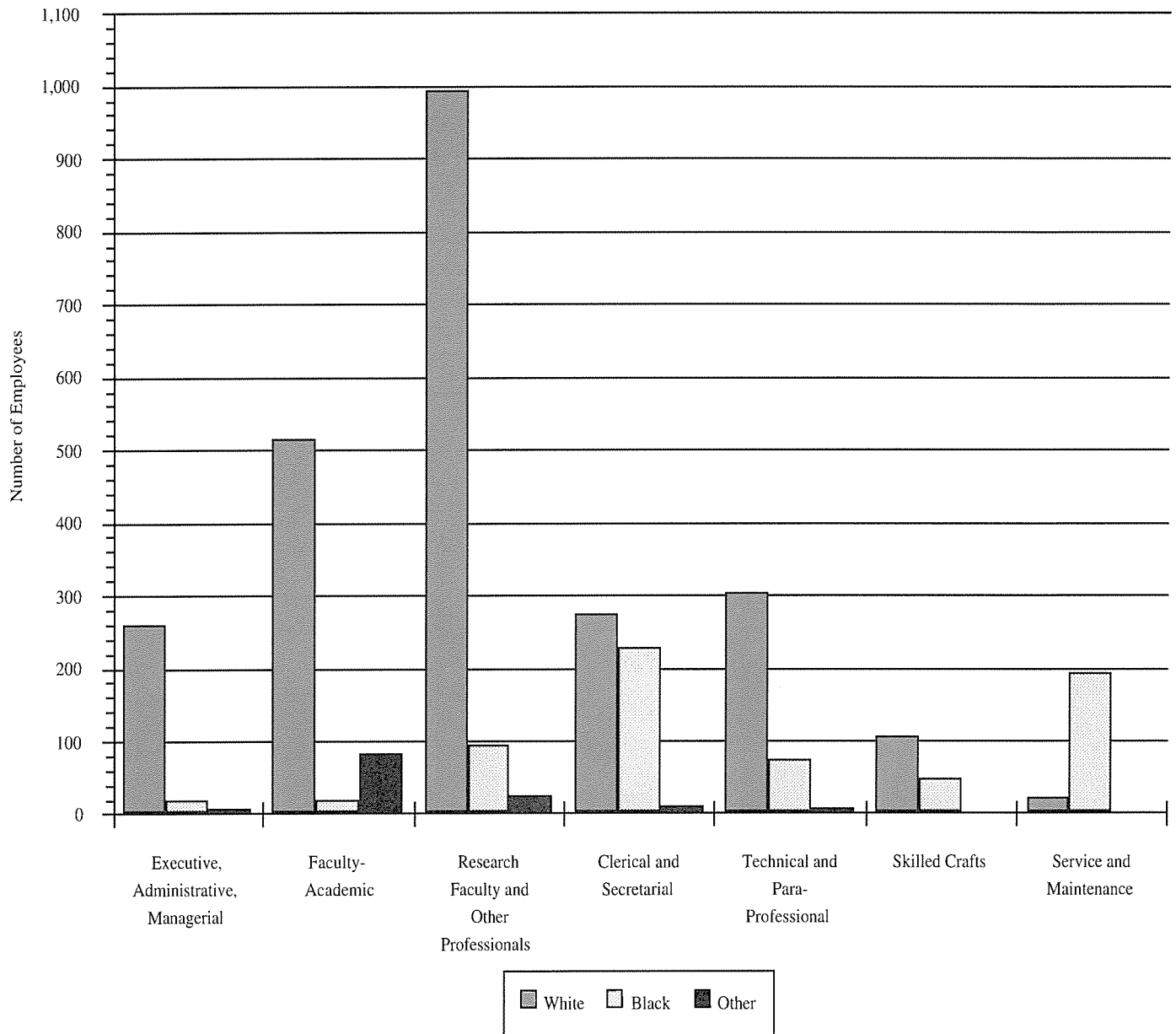
Source: Work Force Analysis

Figure 20
Total Employee Profile by EEO Category



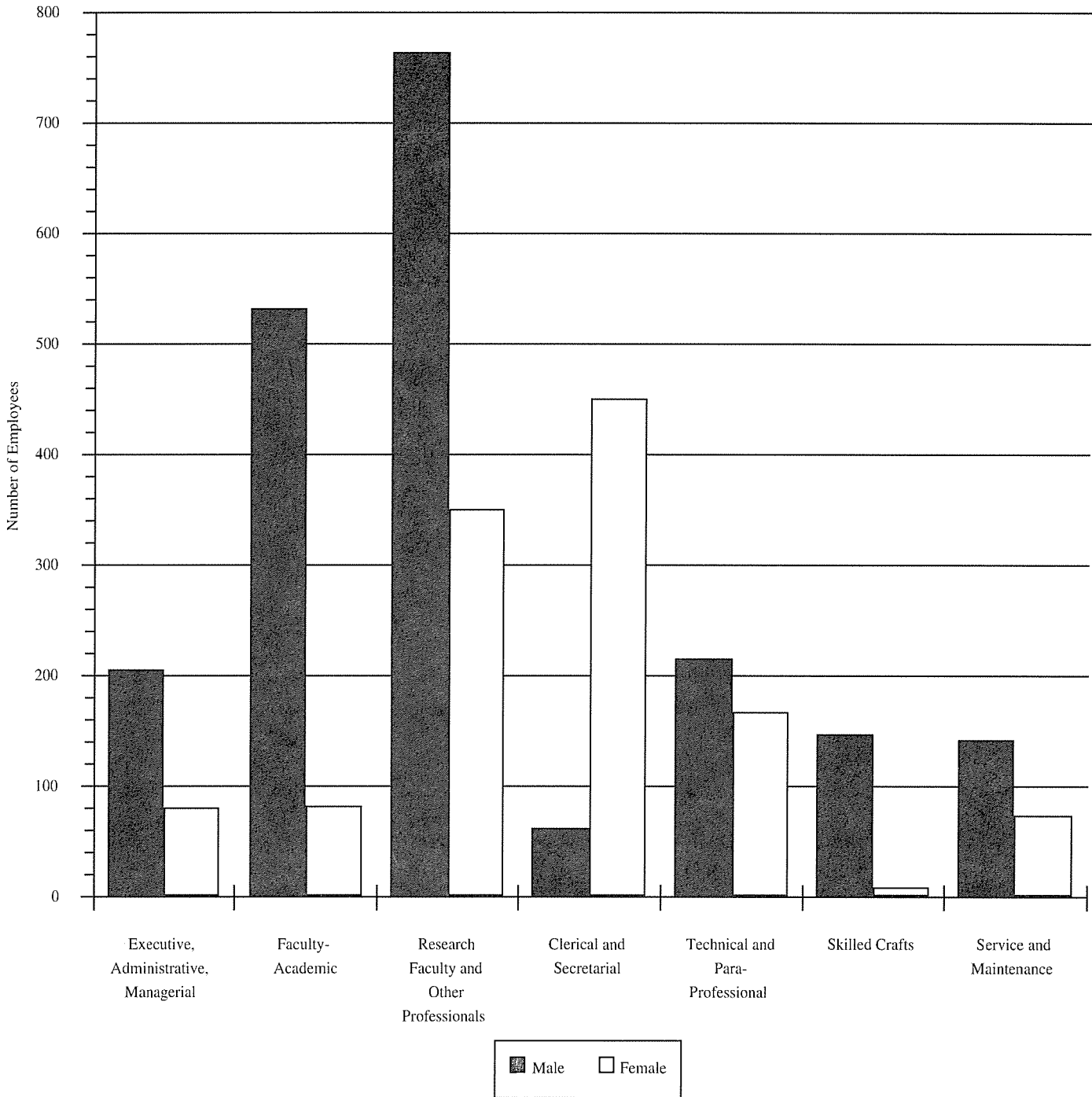
Employee Profile

Figure 21
Employee Profile by EEO Category and Ethnicity



Employee Profile

Figure 22
Employee Profile by EEO Category and Sex



Georgia Tech

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*General
Information*

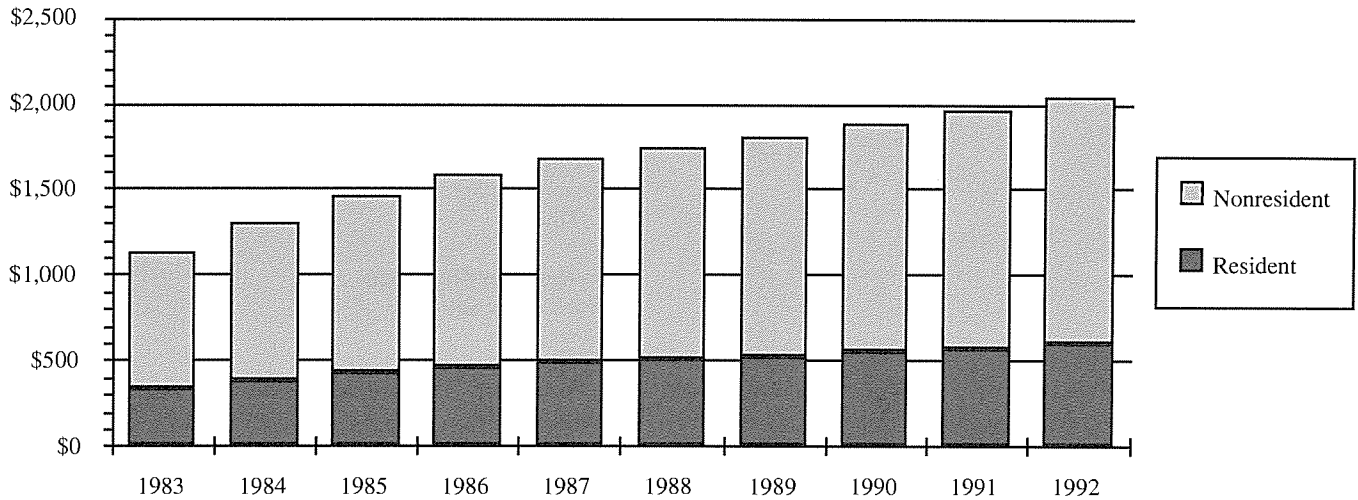
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Fees

Figure 23
Matriculation and Nonresident Tuition Fees
Fall Quarters 1983-92



Matriculation and Nonresident Tuition Fees, Fall Quarters 1983-92

Year	Matriculation Fee (Resident and Nonresident)	Nonresident Tuition Fee	Total Nonresident Fee (Matriculation and Tuition)
1983	328	800	1,128
1984	377	920	1,297
1985	424	1,035	1,459
1986	460	1,123	1,583
1987	487	1,187	1,674
1988	506	1,234	1,740
1989	528	1,283	1,811
1990	552	1,334	1,886
1991	574	1,387	1,961
1992	597	1,442	2,039

Estimated Academic Year Cost (Fall, Winter, and Spring Quarters)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Matriculation (Full-time Student)	\$1,518	\$1,584	\$1,656	\$1,722	\$1,791
Other Mandatory Fees:					
Student Activity	114	114	114	114	114
Student Athletic	87	87	87	87	99
Student Health	150	159	165	165	165
Transportation	27	27	30	30	36
Estimated Elective Charges:					
Dormitory Room Rent	1,530	1,600	1,680	1,770	1,869
Board (Estimate)	1,950	2,029	2,029	2,127	2,430
Miscellaneous (books, supplies, personal)	1,155	1,425	1,848	1,959	1,959
Total Estimated Cost	\$6,351	\$7,025	\$7,609	\$7,974	\$8,463

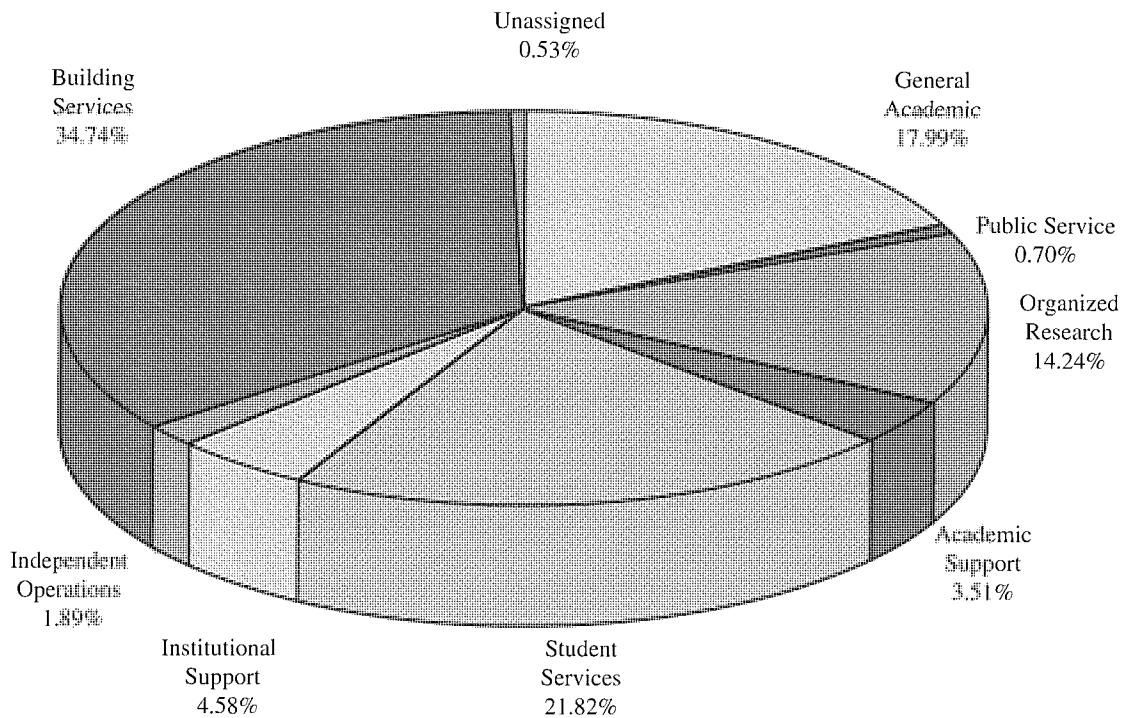
Source: Office of the Vice President, Planning, Budget, and Finance

Physical Facilities

Physical Facilities Square Footage by Functional Area Fall 1992

Instruction		Institutional Support	
General Academic	1,005,105	Executive Management	42,178
Organized Research		Fiscal Operations	32,101
Research Center (GTRI)	537,132	General Administration Services	20,670
Individual or Project Research	258,639	Logistical Services	43,219
Total	795,771	Physical Plant Operations	86,177
		Faculty and Staff Services	12,293
Public Service		Community Relations	19,112
Community Education	38,850	Total	255,750
Academic Support		Independent Operations	
Libraries	151,281	Outside Agencies	89,362
Audio/Visual	4,090	Other	16,037
Computing Support	26,583	Total	105,399
Academic Administration and Personnel Development	14,285	Unassigned	
Total	196,239	Scheduled for Renovation	29,639
Student Services		Building Services	
Social and Cultural Development	413,102	Circulation, Mechanical, Construction, Custodial	1,940,938
Counseling and Career Guidance	9,988	Grand Total	5,586,549
Student Support	795,768		
Total	1,218,858		

Figure 24
Square Footage by Functional Area



Source: Office of Facilities

Physical Facilities

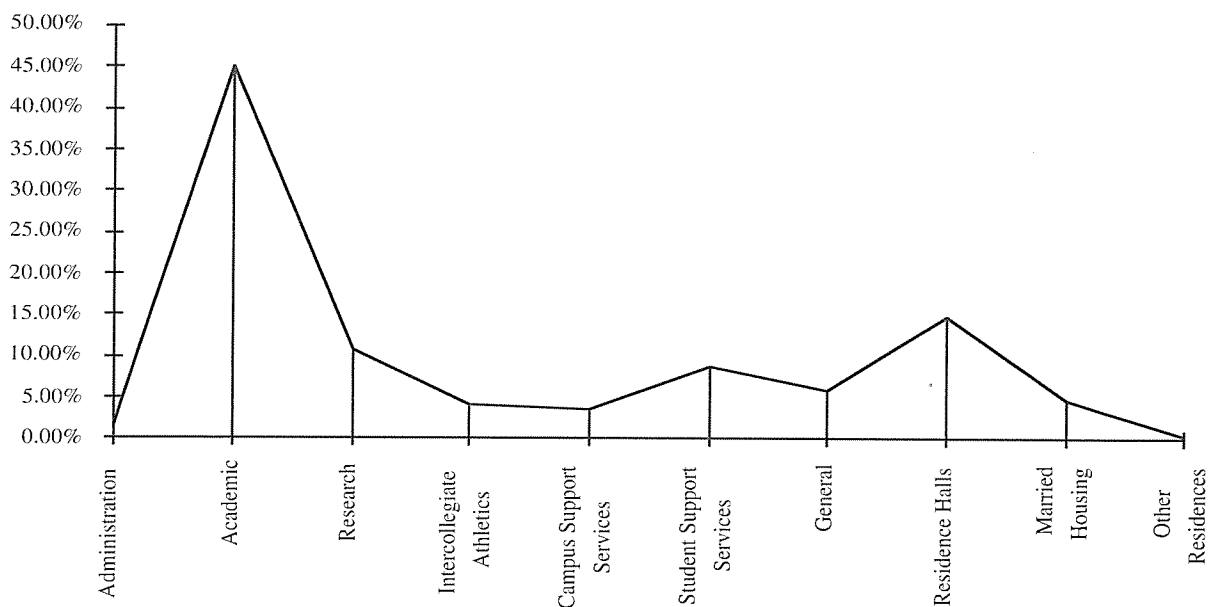
Institute Buildings By Use Fall 1992

Principal Use of Buildings	Number of Buildings	Gross Area Square Feet
Administration	4	90,100
Academic	42	2,452,753
Research	6	587,849
Intercollegiate Athletics	6	233,742
Campus Support Services	11	191,557
Student Support Services	11	475,141
General	10	321,392
Total	90	4,352,534
Residence Halls	23	802,837
Married Housing	3	261,600
Other Residences	8	27,937
Total	34	1,092,374
Grand Total	124	5,444,908
Parking Decks	3	397,155

Number of Rooms by Basic Room Type

Room	Number
Classrooms	154
Teaching Laboratories	154
Research Laboratories	559
Offices	2,675

Figure 25
Square Footage by Building Use



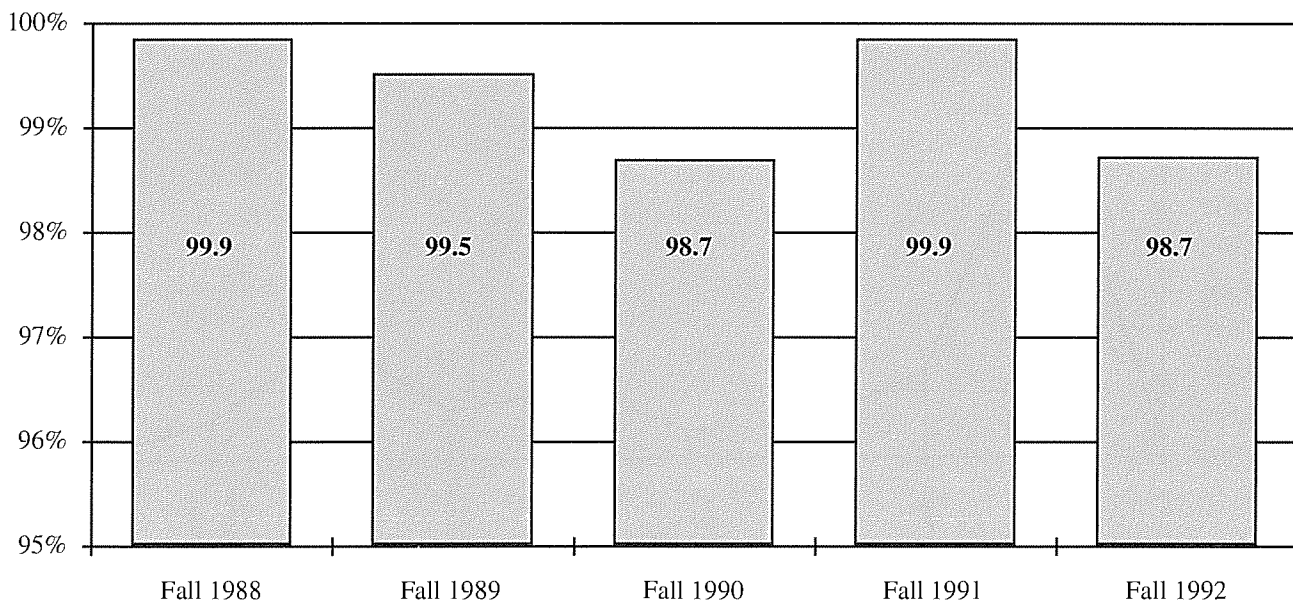
Source: Office of Facilities

Student Housing

Student Housing Capacity and Occupancy Fall Quarters 1988 through 1992

	Fall 1988		Fall 1989		Fall 1990		Fall 1991		Fall 1992	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Single Student Housing										
Capacity	3,109	1,099	3,109	1,099	3,062	1,131	3,062	1,131	3,062	1,131
Occupancy	3,109	1,099	3,100	1,099	3,033	1,127	3,060	1,125	3,001	1,112
Fraternity Housing										
Capacity	950	N/A	976	N/A	1,017	N/A	956	N/A	956	N/A
Occupancy	942	N/A	976	N/A	977	N/A	956	N/A	956	N/A
Sorority Housing										
Capacity	N/A	58	N/A	69	N/A	81	N/A	83	N/A	83
Occupancy	N/A	58	N/A	69	N/A	81	N/A	83	N/A	83
Total Single Student Housing										
Capacity	4,059	1,157	4,085	1,168	4,079	1,212	4,018	1,214	4,018	1,214
Occupancy	4,051	1,157	4,076	1,168	4,010	1,208	4,016	1,208	3,957	1,205
Married Student Housing										
Capacity		298		300		300		300		300
Occupancy		298		283		300		300		300
Total All Student Housing										
Capacity		5,514		5,553		5,591		5,532		5,532
Occupancy		5,506		5,527		5,518		5,524		5,462
Percentage Occupancy		99.9%		99.5%		98.7%		99.9%		98.7%

Figure 26
Total Student Housing
Percentage Occupancy
Fall Quarters 1988 through 1992



Source: Student Housing Office

Library

The Library and Information Center houses collections of scientific and technical information. It includes over 2.7 million volumes and 2.2 million technical reports, 600,000 government documents, and 168,000 maps. It is an official depository of the U.S. Government Printing Office and the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. The Library's goals include increasing the amount and quality of information available on campus, increasing productivity, and creation of a rich learning environment for students.

The catalog record of the Library's collections is part of the Georgia Tech Electronic Library (GTEL) and is used by faculty, staff, and students through the campus network. GTEL also contains abstracts and indexes to the contents of journals and conference proceedings in general areas and engineering, science, computing, business, and management. GTEL is complemented by a campus wide delivery service of library materials to faculty and staff.

The Library has access to over 500 databases of citations, full text, and numeric data through outside vendors. The Library's Georgia Tech

Information Service offers fee-based services to teaching and research faculty on campus and to individuals and businesses outside Georgia Tech. These services include research services, database searching, and reports on specific subjects tailored to meet client needs.

The Institute's membership in the University Center in Georgia allows access to and delivery of materials from 13 other libraries in the area. Georgia Tech and Georgia State University participate in a reciprocal borrowing program to enhance access to information resources for the students and faculty of both schools. Tech students and faculty also may use the libraries of all other institutions in the University System.

The Library is a member of the Association of Research Libraries, Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), Solinet, and the Georgia Library Information Network.

According to the University's Financial Reports, the Library has received the following funding for the 1986 through 1992 fiscal years:

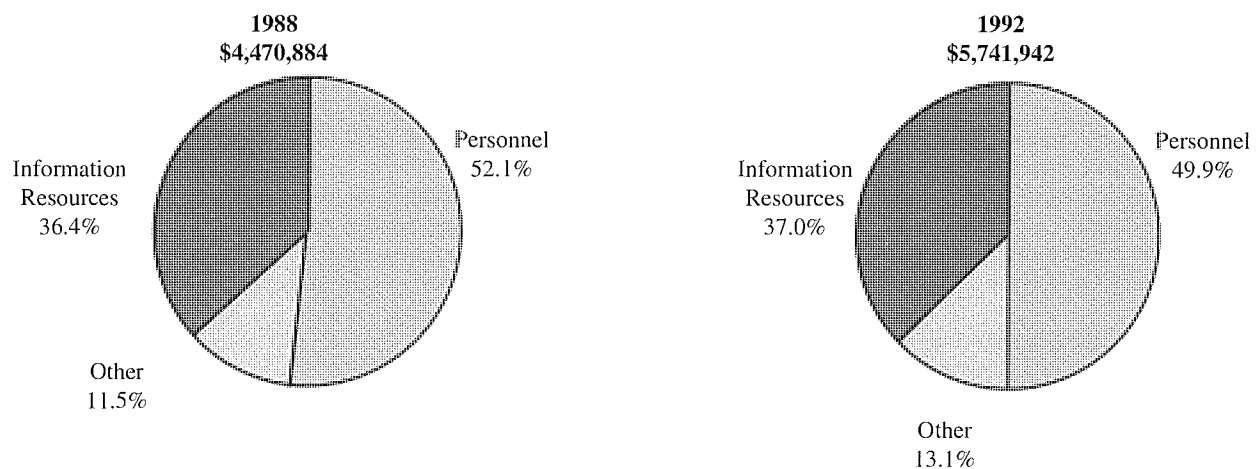
Library Expenditures

Fiscal Year	Expenditures	Percentage of Educational and General Expenditures
1986	4,308,387	3.2
1987	4,154,159	3.1
1988	4,473,279	3.0
1989	4,633,788	3.0
1990	4,970,854	2.9
1991	5,405,684	3.0
1992	5,741,942	3.0

Library Collections

	1990-91	1991-92	Number Change	Percent Change
Catalogued Items	2,598,541	2,718,595	120,054	4.60
Government Documents	585,540	602,379	16,839	2.90
Technical Reports	2,159,083	2,230,863	71,780	3.30
Maps	165,406	168,800	3,394	2.10
Patents	4,810,911	4,907,883	96,972	2.00

Figure 27
Library Expenditures
State Funds



Source: Office of the Dean and Director, Libraries

Student Services

The Division of Student Services at Georgia Tech seeks to provide services and activities to encourage and assist students in their physical development and to cultivate their capabilities both as professionals and as human beings. Specific programs include:

Student Housing: Twenty-four on-campus residence halls house 3,102 males and 1,098 females, and apartments are provided for 298 married students. The Residence Hall Association (RHA) provides numerous social, academic, and recreational activities. The Off-Campus Housing office provides information to more than 1,000 students per year. Fraternities provide on-campus housing for 1,000 students.

The Student Health Center is a modern Ambulatory Care Center with facilities for out-patient treatment, X-ray examinations, physical therapy, a medical laboratory, and beds for 30 patients. The staff consists of five full-time physicians, visiting consultants in psychiatry and radiology, registered nurses, physician assistants, and medical technicians. Physicians and dentists on the consulting staff represent all medical and dental specialties; their services are available on a fee-for-service basis. Student Health fees cover regular on-campus services during school terms. A supplemental insurance plan, which covers consultations, referrals to other physicians or hospitals, and medical problems that occur off-campus, is available to all students.

Food Services at Georgia Tech offers a dining program carefully designed to provide variety and flexibility on a budget that is right for students. The Tech Express offers services that suit the students' schedules as well as their lifestyles. Several options are available on a quarterly basis. The dining program also offers the convenient Tech Express Card, a meal "debit card" honored at all six dining facilities on campus.

The Georgia Tech Campus Police support the educational and research activities of the Institute by providing for the law enforcement, security, and safety needs of the community. The Campus Police are available to provide services to the community 24 hours a day, seven days a week. All officers of the department are certified by the Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training Council and receive professional training on a continuous basis. The Campus Police can be reached by telephone at (404) 894-2500.

Counseling Services with professional counselors are available to help students who have personal problems; motivational problems; study problems; or concerns about choosing a career, a major, or another college. The career information service includes a computerized interactive guidance and information system; study skills instruction; résumé and job search workshops; and a library of film strips, videotapes, and cassettes containing information about careers.

Recreation is available at the Callaway Student Athletic Complex which features two multi purpose gymnasiums for basketball, volleyball, and badminton. Other areas include weight training for men and women, racquetball/handball/squash courts, a 50-meter outdoor swimming pool, and a 25-

meter indoor swimming pool with connecting diving well. The building houses the Health and Performance Sciences Department, the Intramural Department, and the Wellness Center.

The Student Center contains facilities and staff services for all types of out-of-classroom special interest and social programs. A professional program staff and numerous student committees provide a complete range of social, artistic, cultural, and recreational programs for the Tech community. The Student Center also offers a full-service post office.

The Georgia Tech Bookstore is an institutionally owned and operated facility with a staff of 35 full-time employees dedicated to fulfilling the needs of students, faculty, and staff. The store is located adjacent to the Student Center and covers approximately 48,000 square feet. In addition to textbooks, the bookstore also features calculators, school spirit items, clothing, and much more. Tenants in the mall include a travel agency, card and gift shop, hairstyling center, computer store, computer repair facility, and grocery store.

Familiarization and Adaptation to the Surroundings and Environs at Tech (FASET) informs new students and their parents about academic programs and requirements and familiarizes them with traditions, activities, and services available to them. A number of programs providing information and support specifically for freshmen are conducted each year. This office also administers the Freshman Referral Service for freshmen on academic warning or probation.

Fraternities and Sororities are located on the campus. There are 32 national social fraternities with a total membership of 2,025 and seven national social sororities with a membership of 475.

Student Organizations abound at Georgia Tech. Opportunities are provided for student participation in a variety of officially recognized groups. The Student Government Association provides 13 committees for student involvement. Besides the traditional student newspaper, yearbook, and radio station, there are approximately 23 sports/recreation organizations; 35 special interest groups, 21 religious organizations, 54 departmental, professional, and honor societies, 13 social service organizations, 12 cultural organizations, and 11 national honor societies. Over 5,000 students are involved in one or more student organizations.

Services for students with disabilities, provided through the Division of Student Services, offers many services including assistance with registration, accessibility, parking, transportation, housing, counseling, tutoring, and other individualized needs.

Social Fraternities and Sororities

Men's Social Fraternities

Fraternity	Date Established on Campus
Alpha Tau Omega	1888
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1890
Kappa Sigma	1895
Sigma Nu	1896
Kappa Alpha Order	1899
Phi Delta Theta	1902
Chi Phi	1904
Phi Kappa Sigma	1904
Pi Kappa Alpha	1904
Sigma Phi Epsilon	1907
Pi Kappa Phi	1913
Phi Epsilon Pi*	1916
Zeta Beta Tau*	1970
Beta Theta Pi	1917
Delta Sigma Phi	1920
Delta Tau Delta	1921
Sigma Chi	1922
Phi Sigma Kappa	1923
Chi Psi	1923
Theta Chi	1923
Phi Gamma Delta	1926
Phi Kappa Tau	1929
Lambda Chi Alpha	1942
Alpha Epsilon Pi	1946
Tau Kappa Epsilon	1948
Theta Xi	1951
Delta Upsilon	1957
Phi Kappa Theta	1966
Psi Upsilon	1970
Omega Psi Phi	1976
Alpha Phi Alpha	1981
Delta Chi	1991

Women's Social Sororities

Sorority	Date Established on Campus
Alpha Xi Delta	1954
Alpha Gamma Delta	1970
Alpha Chi Omega	1974
Alpha Delta Pi	1977
Alpha Kappa Alpha	1979
Delta Sigma Theta	1982
Zeta Tau Alpha	1984
Phi Mu	1989

*In 1970 Phi Epsilon Pi merged into Zeta Beta Tau.

Source: Division of Student Services

Student Organizations

Student Governing Organizations

Organization	Purpose
Board of Student Publications	Governs and coordinates the efforts of the major student publications
Graduate Student Senate	Represents graduate students
Interfraternity Council	Governing body of the fraternity system
Intramural Council	Provides extracurricular intramural athletic activities
Panhellenic	Governing body of the sorority system
Radio Communications Board	Governs the student radio station (WREK)
Residence Hall Association	Represents residents of the residence halls and organizes residence halls
Sports Club Council	Supervises and evaluates the sports club program
Student Athletic Complex Advisory Bd.	Administers programs serving recreational and athletic interests of the Tech community
Student Center Governing Board	Determines policies and procedures of the Student Center
Student Government Association	Provides for the involvement of the student body in the operation of the Institute

Production Organizations

Organization	Purpose
<i>Blueprint</i>	Georgia Tech's annual
Chamber Orchestra	Studies and performs classical chamber music
Musicians Network	To bring campus musicians together for playing and recording
Chorale	Performs sacred works and popular contemporary music
DramaTech	Theatrical performances
<i>Erato</i>	A student publication of art, poetry, prose, and photography
Georgia Tech Yellow Jacket Band	Performs at football games
Pep Band	Performs at basketball games
Concert Band	Light concert performances during winter and spring
Jazz Ensemble	Performance-oriented jazz group
<i>The Technique</i>	Student-run newspaper
<i>North Avenue Review</i>	Specialty student paper
WREK Radio	Georgia Tech's 24-hour a day, student-run radio station

Honor Societies

Organization	Purpose
ANAK	Honor
Briarean Society I	Promotes high scholarship among co-op students
Briarean Society II	Recognizes academic achievement of co-op students
Gamma Beta Phi Society	Encourages scholastic effort and rewards academic merit
Golden Key National Honor Society	Recognizes scholastic achievement and excellence in all undergraduate fields
Lambda Sigma	Alpha Kappa Chapter, promotes leadership, scholarship, and fellowship among sophomores
Omicron Delta Kappa	Alpha Eta Circle, promotes leadership
Order of Omega	Promotes leadership of fraternity and sorority members
Phi Eta Sigma	Freshman Honorary Society
Phi Kappa Phi	Recognizes superior scholarship in all fields of study
Tau Beta Pi Association	Georgia Alpha Chapter, honors academic achievements and exemplary character

Department Honoraries

Organization	Purpose
Alpha Chi Sigma	Chemistry
Alpha Pi Mu	Industrial engineering
Beta Beta Beta	Biology
Beta Gamma Sigma	Business and management
Chi Epsilon	Civil engineering
Omega Chi Epsilon	Chemical engineering
Eta Kappa Nu	Beta Mu Chapter, electrical engineering
Kappa Kappa Psi	Promotes the existence and welfare of the band
Keramos	Ceramic industries
Pi Mu Epsilon	Mathematics
Pi Tau Sigma	National honorary mechanical engineering fraternity
Sigma Gamma Tau	Aeronautical engineering
Sigma Pi Sigma	Physics
Tau Beta Sigma	Promotes and serves the Georgia Tech band

Student Organizations

Departmental and Professional Societies

Organization	Purpose
AIESEC	Promotes international understanding and cooperation
Alpha Kappa Psi	Professional business fraternity for IM's and IE's
American Assoc. of Textile Chemists and Colorists	New processes in textile manufacture
American Ceramic Society	Furtheres ceramic science, technology, and developments
American Chemical Society	Provides professional and personal services to chemical and chemical engineering majors
American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	Promotes student/industry relations in aerospace engineering
American Institute of Architects	Provides student link to the practice of architecture and those professionals involved
American Institute of Chemical Engineers	Strives to build leadership and communication skills
American Institute of Industrial Engineers	Encourages industrial engineering awareness on campus and the professional development of industrial engineers
American Marketing Association	Fosters research in the field of marketing
American Nuclear Society	Provides a professional society dedicated to the discussion of policy issues affecting nuclear and radiation protection and other related issues
American Society of Civil Engineers	Provides professional, social, and academic development activities
ASHRAE	Science and professions relating to heating, refrigeration engineering
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	Opportunities and responsibilities of mechanical engineering
Arnold Air Society	Develops leadership and dedication in AFROTC cadets
Assoc. of Chemical Engineering Graduate Students	Promotes graduate student interaction with the Chemical Engineering School, faculty, staff and fellow graduate students
Association for Computing Machinery	Promotes and increases knowledge of science, design, development, construction, languages, and applications of modern computing machinery
Association for Industrial Design Students	Promotes the field of industrial design
Georgia Tech Law Organization	Familiarizes students with the study and practice of law
Graduate Students in Management	Serves as a focal point for graduate management activities
Industrial Designers Society of America	Fosters better student understanding of the practice and profession of industrial design
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	Provides means for student involvement in electrical engineering
Planning Association	Promotes Graduate City Planning Program
Pre-medical Society	Promotes interest in health professions and assists students with career information
Society for Advancement of Management	Conducts and promotes scientific study of the principles governing organized effort in industrial and economic life
Society of Automotive Engineers	Advances the arts, sciences, standards, and engineering practices connected with the design and utilization of self-propelled mechanisms, prime movers, and related equipment
Society of Black Engineers	Fosters the recruitment, retention, and career development of minorities in engineering
Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers	Promotes scholarship and assists Hispanic students in acquiring scholarships
Society of Physics Students	Advances and diffuses knowledge of physics
Society of Women Engineers	Professional service organization aimed toward informing women engineering students of opportunities open to them
Student Construction Association	Promotes the building construction program
Student Planning Association	Promotes city planning programs and student interest with faculty

Student Organizations

Service and Social Organizations

Alpha Phi Omega-Gamma Zeta Chapter
Amnesty International
Angel Flight
Cheerleading Squad
Circle K

Co-op Club Section I
Co-op Club Section II
Freshman Council
The Gay and Lesbian Alliance
The Mariners
Omega Phi Alpha

Phi Psi Alpha
Ramblin' Reck Club
Reckettes
"T" Club
World Student Fund

Cultural Organizations

African Students Association
Afro-American Association
Chinese Friendship Association
Chinese Students' Club
French Club
German Club

Hellenic Society
India Club
International Folk Dancers
Korean Student Association
Lebanon Club
League of Latin American Citizens

Pakistan Student Association
Spanish Speaking Organization
Turkish Students' Organization
Vietnamese Student Organization

Religious Organizations

Baptist Student Union
Campus Crusade for Christ
Canterbury Association
Catholic Center
Christian Campus Fellowship
Christian Science College Organization

Fellowship of Christian Athletes
Fellowship of Christian Students
Hillel
Lutheran Campus Ministry
Muslim Student Association
The Navigators

Presbyterian Center
Unitarian Universalist Campus Ministry
Wesley Foundation
Y.M.C.A.

Special Interests Organizations

College Bowl Team
Cosmic Order of Psi Phi
Executive Round Table

Health Physics Society
Objectivist Society
Radio Club

Ranger Company

Recreation Clubs

Ballet Club
Barbell Club
Cycling Club
Flying Club

Geophysical Sciences Club
Hapkido Club
Judo Club
Karate Club

ORGT
Scuba Jackets
Table Tennis Club

Sports Clubs

Bowling Club
Disc Association
Hockey Club
Lacrosse Club
Rowing Club

Rugby Club
Sailing Club
Soccer Club
Sport Parachute Club
Volleyball Club

Water Polo Club
Water Ski Club
Women's Soccer Club
Women's Swimming Club

Athletic Association

The Georgia Tech athletic tradition is almost as old as the school itself and contributes an important part to the Tech heritage. The first football team was formed in 1892, and from that initial season until 1903 it was coached by an assortment of volunteers, most notably Lt. Leonard Wood (who later became famous as the colonel in command of Roosevelt's Rough Riders and the man who captured Geronimo). In 1904, Tech hired its first full-time football coach, John Heisman, for whom the Heisman Trophy is named.

Over the last 84 years, Tech has had only nine full-time head football coaches: John Heisman, Bill Alexander, Bobby Dodd, Bud Carson, Bill Fulcher, Pepper Rodgers, Bill Curry, Bobby Ross, and Bill Lewis.

The Tech football history includes such notable events as four national championships (1917, 1928, 1952, and 1990), 23 bowl game appearances (15 wins, eight losses), and 45 All-American citations. The Tech legend includes more than football. Many great names have made sports history at Georgia Tech—Bobby Jones and Larry Mize (golf); Roger Kaiser, Rich Yunkus, and Mark Price, John Salley (basketball); Ed Hamm (track world record holder and Olympic performer); and Antonio McKay (Olympic gold and bronze medalist in track and field).

The Georgia Tech Athletic Association is a nonprofit organization responsible for maintaining the intercollegiate athletic program at Georgia Tech. The Athletic Association is overseen by The Georgia Tech Athletic Board, chaired by the president of the Institute and composed of six faculty members, three alumni members, and three student members. The ongoing operations of the Athletic Association are managed by the Director of Athletics, Dr. Homer Rice, and his staff.

The Athletic Association consists of the following areas of operations: Sport Programs (17), Business, Development, Finance, Accounting, Ticketing, Academics, Marketing and Promotions, Sports Information, and Sports Medicine. In addition, the Alexander-Tharpe Fund raises funds to support intercollegiate athletics. The Fund offers scholarships and other forms of assistance to student-athletes at Tech.

Tech has some of the finest facilities in the nation, including the multimillion dollar Arthur B. Edge Athletics Center, which houses Tech's administrative and coaching staffs, a dining hall, locker, training and weight room facilities, as well as the Andrew Hearn, Sr., Academic Center. Tech's athletic plant also features the 46,000-seat Bobby Dodd Stadium/Grant Field for football, the 9,500-seat Alexander Memorial Coliseum for basketball, the James Luck, Jr., Building that houses basketball locker rooms, and the Russ Chandler Stadium for baseball, as well as the Bill Moore Tennis Complex (which features both indoor and outdoor courts), and the state-of-the-art George C. Griffin Track complex and Morris Bryan Stadium.

The Georgia Tech Athletic Association is a service organization for several constituent groups: Tech's student-athletes, the student body, faculty and staff, alumni and friends, sports media, and the general community. The primary purpose of the Athletic Association is to direct each student-athlete toward growing as a total person, earning a meaningful degree, becoming a good citizen, and developing as an athlete. The basic obligation of all of these groups is twofold:

- (1) to develop and maintain a competitive athletic program that can be a source of pride, and
- (2) to allow members of these groups the opportunity to become involved in the program, whether as participants, contributors, or spectators.

The Athletic Association also sponsors the Georgia Tech Band, Pep Band, Reckettes (drill team), cheerleaders, and Solid Gold (recruiting assistants), as well as student trainers and managers.

Group	Number of Participants
Band	285
Pep Band	30
Reckettes	16
Cheerleaders	30
Solid Gold	47
Student Trainers	10
Student Managers	14

The Georgia Institute of Technology Athletic Board

Chairman

Dr. John Patrick Crecine, *President*

Vice Chairman

Dr. William M. Sangster
Director, International Programs

Faculty

Dr. Philip Adler Jr., *Professor
College of Management*

Dr. George Nemhauser, *Professor
School of Industrial and Systems
Engineering*

Mr. Mike Sinclair
Senior Research Engineer

Dr. William A. Schaffer, *Professor
School of Economics*

Dr. Gerald Thuesen, *Professor
School of Industrial and Systems
Engineering*

Dr. Mark Smith
Assistant Professor, College of Engineering

Alumni

Mr. J. Randall Carroll
Stone Mountain, Georgia
Mr. George Mathews, Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. Taz Anderson
Atlanta, Georgia

Students

Mr. Jason Varitek
Student-Athlete Representative
Ms. Susan Sutherland
Student Body President
Mr. Darren Strader
Sports Editor, the Technique

Honorary Members

Mr. R. H. Tharpe, Sr.
Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. Arthur Howell
Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. Dan McKeever
Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. George Brodnax III
Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. John O'Neill
Atlanta, Georgia

Athletic Association

The Georgia Tech athletic program includes 16 intercollegiate athletic teams (nine men's and seven women's). During the 1992-93 school year, 382 student-athletes will compete in these sports:

Men's Sports	Head Coaches	Number of Participants
Baseball	Jim Morris	30
Basketball	Bobby Cremins	11
Cross Country	Alan Drosky	14
Football	Bill Lewis	131
Golf	Puggy Blackmon	12
Indoor Track	Buddy Fowlkes	47
Swimming	Bill Humber (Interim)	27
Tennis	Jean Desdunes	6
Track	Buddy Fowlkes	47

Women's Sports	Head Coaches	Number of Participants
Basketball	Agnus Berenato	12
Cross Country	Alan Drosky	9
Indoor Track	Buddy Fowlkes/Wendy Harper	22
Softball	Regina Tomaselli	15
Tennis	Janey Strause	8
Track	Buddy Fowlkes/Wendy Harper	25
Volleyball	Shelton Collier	12

Source: Office of the Director, Athletic Association

Georgia Tech Foundation

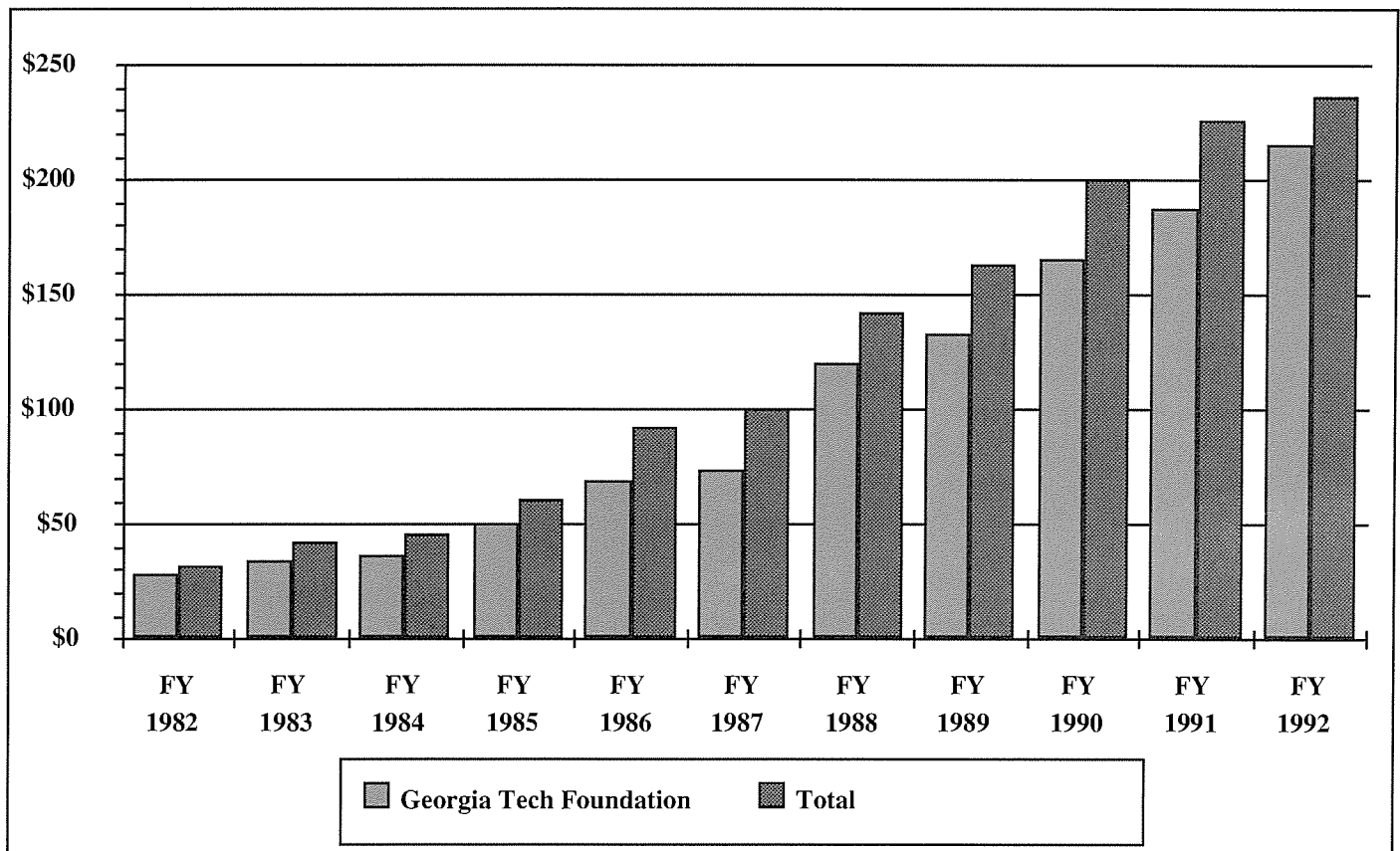
The Georgia Tech Foundation was chartered in 1932 to “promote in various ways the cause of higher education in the state of Georgia; to raise and receive funds for the support and enhancement of the Georgia Institute of Technology; and to aid the Georgia Institute of Technology in its development as a leading educational institution.” It is a nonprofit corporation that receives, administers, and distributes virtually all contributions made in support of the Georgia Institute of Technology. It has been certified by the Internal Revenue Service of the United States and the Department of National Revenue-Taxations of Canada as a tax-exempt organization.

The Board of Trustees of the Foundation is composed of 37 individuals distinguished by success in their chosen professions and their long-time interest in, service to, and support of the Institute. These

trustees include the president, president-elect, and immediate past president of the Alumni Association and chairman of the Georgia Tech Advisory Board as *ex-officio* members. The trustees are elected to four-year terms and may be elected to serve no more than two consecutive, full terms on the Board. Twenty-five emeritus trustees continue to advise the Foundation and actively support the Institute.

The office of the Foundation is located in the William C. Wardlaw Center on North Avenue. The assets of the Foundation as of June 30, 1992, had a market value of approximately \$236 million. The Foundation supports recruitment and support of students, acquisition of facilities and equipment, recruitment and support of faculty, academic program initiatives, and various other special projects.

Figure 28
Market Value of Endowment
Fiscal Years 1982-1992
(In Millions of Dollars)



Sources of Support by Purpose

Major Support by Donor Purpose* Fiscal Years 1988–1992 (In Total Dollars)

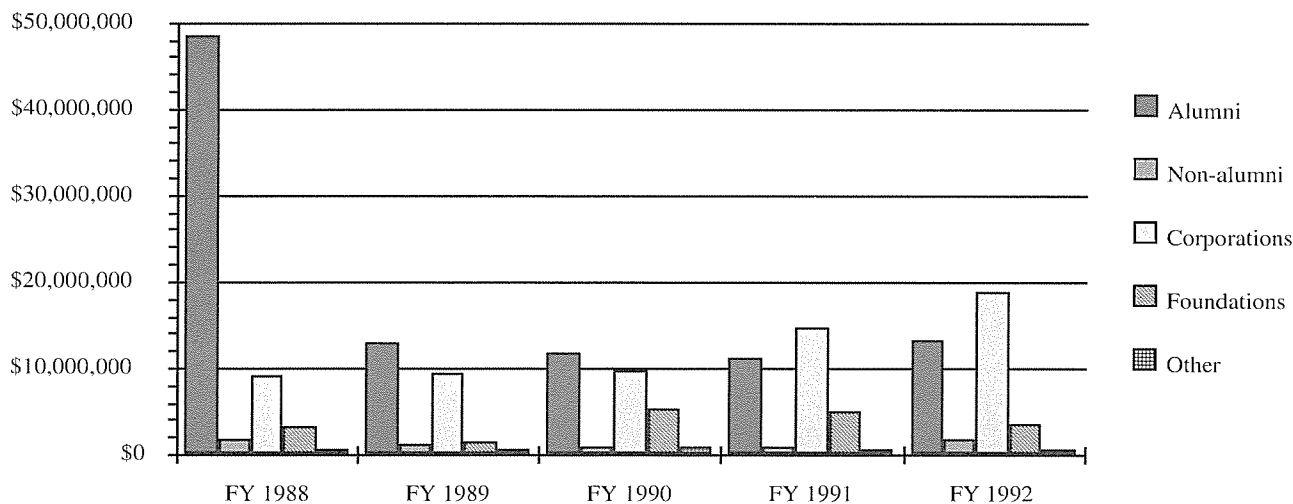
Donor Purpose	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992
Unrestricted	\$5,045,750	\$5,036,103	\$5,428,943	\$6,956,880	\$6,895,191
Institute Divisions	5,828,798	6,558,636	5,386,769	6,158,382	6,203,614
Faculty and Staff Compensation	696,326	1,774,494	547,028	582,113	665,022
Research	1,163,213	2,149,746	1,609,748	1,579,841	1,909,880
Student Financial Aid	667,530	924,048	987,934	1,395,670	2,339,562
Other Restricted Purposes	2,029,388	1,866,470	2,087,833	3,496,315	3,129,309
Total for Current Operations	\$15,431,005	\$18,309,497	\$16,048,255	\$20,169,201	\$21,142,578
Property, Buildings, and Equipment	\$3,760,066	\$2,698,818	\$8,377,846	\$9,545,159	\$13,650,255
Endowment and Similar Funds Unrestricted	39,942,900	1,961,204	1,144,115	292,820	446,044
Endowment and Similar Funds Restricted	2,827,016	2,540,469	2,897,846	2,160,079	2,816,066
Loan Funds	1,000,500	3,077	62,821	15,923	5,657
Total for Capital Purposes	\$47,530,482	\$7,203,568	\$12,482,628	\$12,013,981	\$16,918,022
Grand Total	\$62,961,487	\$25,513,065	\$28,530,883	\$32,183,182	\$38,060,600

Major Sources of Support* Fiscal Years 1988–1992 (In Total Dollars)

	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992
Alumni	\$48,493,061	\$12,839,948	\$11,651,738	\$11,145,435	\$13,175,075
Non-alumni	1,781,685	1,289,066	1,010,095	822,763	1,765,531
Corporations	9,096,212	9,435,178	9,783,212	14,792,043	18,937,212
Foundations	3,136,821	1,449,722	5,290,268	4,934,899	3,636,870
Other	453,708	499,151	795,570	488,042	545,912
Total	\$62,961,487	\$25,513,065	\$28,530,883	\$32,183,182	\$38,060,600

* Includes all donations made to the Georgia Tech Foundation, the Georgia Tech Athletic Association, and the Georgia Institute of Technology.
NOTE: A large bequest was received in FY 1988 from the estate of a major donor.

Figure 29
Major Sources of Support
Fiscal Years 1988–1992



Officers

Georgia Tech Foundation Officers, 1992-93

Charles K. Cross, Sr.	President	Chairman of the Board and CEO, Barnett Bank of Central Florida
John H. Weitnauer, Jr.	Vice President	Retired, Chairman and CEO, Richway
Charles R. Brown	Treasurer	President, Technology Park/Atlanta, Inc.
Patrick J. McKenna	Secretary	Georgia Tech Foundation, Georgia Institute of Technology

Georgia Tech Advisory Board, 1992-93

Elwood P. Blanchard, Jr.	Chairman	Retired Vice Chairman of the Board, E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Harry E. Teasley, Jr.	Vice Chairman	President & Chief Exec. Officer, Coca-Cola Nestle Refreshments Co.
Robert J. Conrads	Vice Chairman	Managing Director, First Boston Corporation
George J. Rabstenjnek, Jr.	Immediate Past Chairman	Chairman of the Board & Chief Exec. Officer, Harbridge House, Inc.
James M. Langley	Secretary	Vice President for External Affairs, Georgia Institute of Technology

Alexander-Tharpe Fund, Inc., Roster

John Patrick Crecine	President	President, Georgia Institute of Technology
Donald L. Chapman	Vice President	President, Opti-World, Inc.
Jack Thompson	Exec. Vice President	Senior Associate Athletic Director, Georgia Institute of Technology
James M. Langley	Secretary	Vice President for External Affairs, Georgia Institute of Technology
James E. Murphy III	Treasurer	Treasurer, Alexander-Tharpe Fund, Inc.
Homer Rice	Athletic Director	Executive Assistant to the President and Director of Athletics, Georgia Institute of Technology
Arthur Howell, Jr.	Attorney	Counsel, Alston and Bird
Susan Phinney	Vice President	VP for Budgets, Alexander-Tharpe Fund, Inc.
Michele Wolfert	Director	Director, Alexander-Tharpe Fund, Inc.
Bernie McGregor	Chief Admin. Officer/Assoc. Dir.	Georgia Tech Athletic Assoc.
Joseph Siffri	Assoc. Director	Georgia Tech Athletic Assoc.

Georgia Tech Alumni Association Board of Trustees, 1992-93

H. Hammond Stith, Jr.	President	President, Stith Equipment Company, Inc.
John C. Staton, Jr.	Past President	Partner, King & Spalding
G. William Knight	President-Elect/Treasurer	Marketing Director, LEASETECH
Frank H. Maier, Jr.	Vice President/Activities	President, Maier & Berkele, Inc.
H. Milton Stewart	Vice President/Communications	Chairman of the Board & CEO, Standard Group, Inc.
Hubert L. Harris, Jr.	Vice President/Roll Call	President, INVESCO Services, Inc.
John B. Carter, Jr.	Vice President	Vice President and Executive Director, Georgia Tech Alumni Association
James M. Langley	Vice President/External Affairs	Vice President for External Affairs, Georgia Institute of Technology

Source: Office of the Georgia Tech Foundation

External Affairs

The Office of External Affairs is headed by Vice President Jim Langley and includes the following offices: Communications, Constituency Research, Corporate Liaison Program, Corporate Relations, Development, Development Support, Foundation Accounting, Foundation Relations, Information Systems, Joint Tech-Georgia Development Fund, Media Relations, Planned Giving, Publications, Roll Call, Special Events, Special Gifts, State Relations, TelePhoto, University Partnerships, and Wardlaw Center Management. The purpose of all of the divisions of External Affairs is to communicate Georgia Tech's message to the public—alumni, friends, potential students, the media, business and industry—and to develop prospects for funding that will insure Georgia Tech's future as an Institute of higher learning and as a major factor in the state's economy. The Office of External Affairs works to maintain the integrity of the Institute's image through close monitoring of logos and trademarks, public relations efforts, funding procurement, and donor contact.

Source: Office of the Vice President, External Affairs

Alumni

Georgia Tech Alumni Association

Chartered in June of 1908, the Georgia Tech Alumni Association is a not-for-profit organization whose policies, goals, and objectives are guided by a Board of Trustees consisting of 44 elected alumni members. The mission of the association as stated in its charter is to:

- Promote active alumni participation for Georgia Tech;
- Manage the Roll Call, special projects, and fund raising to support Georgia Tech;
- Promote the academic and research achievements of Georgia Tech;
- Act as liaison between the alumni and the administration of Georgia Tech;
- Manage the resources of the Association in such a way as to achieve this mission in the most cost-effective manner.

To this end, the Alumni Association publishes the *Georgia Tech Alumni Magazine* and *Tech Topics*, the alumni quarterly tabloid. In addition, it organizes and supervises alumni clubs throughout the United States and some international locations; designs and presents alumni programs, such as homecoming events, reunions, workshops, and seminars. Special constituency groups are sponsored, including minority affairs, young alumni, women's issues, the Student Alumni Association, and the Student Foundation.

The Alumni Association provides employment opportunity information for alumni and graduating seniors through its Alumni Placement Service. Since 1936, this office has provided industry, business, and government with a source of well-educated, broadly experienced candidates for employment. A weekly *Alumni Placement Bulletin* is published and circulated, a Career Conference is held annually, and a career section is featured in *Tech Topics*.

The Alumni Association has won two national awards for excellence.

The offices are located in the L. W. "Chip" Robert, Jr., Alumni/Faculty House at 190 North Avenue. The telephone number is (404) 894-2391 and FAX number is (404) 894-5113.

Alumni Association Officers

H. Hammond Stith, Jr.
President

John C. Staton, Jr.
Past President

G. William Knight
*President Elect/
Treasurer*

Frank H. Maier, Jr.
*Vice President/
Activities*

H. Milton Stewart
*Vice President/
Communications*

Hubert L. Harris, Jr.
*Vice President/
Roll Call*

James M. Langley
Vice President

John B. Carter, Jr.
*Vice President/
Executive Director*

Source: Office of the Vice President and Executive Director, Alumni Association

Club Name	Area	Club President
Albany	GA	Sonny Riles
Athens	GA	Shep Hammack
Atlanta-Buckhead	GA	Govantez Lowndes
Atlanta-Cobb County	GA	Steve McNeil
Atlanta-DeKalb	GA	Joe North
Atlanta-Georgia Power	GA	Chuck Huling
Atlanta-Georgia Tech GT	GA	Fred Cook
Atlanta-Gwinnett	GA	David Cowan
Atlanta North Metro	GA	Larry Sprayberry
Atlanta-South Metro	GA	David Sowell
Atlanta-West Metro	GA	Gene Tidwell
Augusta	GA	Art Greene
Austin	TX	Katherine Dunning
Baton Rouge	LA	Mark Mitchell
Birmingham	AL	Jan Fridrichsen
Boston	MA	Pete McCarthy
Central Florida (Orlando)	FL	Jim Bowyer
Charleston	SC	Maria Parker
Charlotte	NC	David Pratt
Chattahoochee Valley La Grange	GA	Richard Freeman
Chattanooga	TN	Mark Hill
Chicago	IL	Jim Hilley
Coastal Carolinas	NC	Tim Hunt

Alumni

Columbia	SC	T.R. Parrish
Columbus	GA	Bob Jones
Dayton	OH	Dennis Hall
Denver	CO	Wes Haun
Emerald Coast	FL	Barry Davis
Gainesville	GA	Mike Rosrigues
Golden Isles (Brunswick)	GA	Art Christianson
Greensboro/Winston-Salem	NC	Phil Gee
Greenville/Spartanburg	SC	Shelley Blount
Griffin	GA	Pete Baldwin
Houston	TX	Ted Farnham
Jacksonville	FL	Don Merritt
Knoxville	TN	Steve Calva
Macon	GA	Glen Rosen
Memphis	TN	Steve Stapleton
Miami	FL	Max Diaz
Milledgeville	GA	John Williamson
Montgomery	AL	Charlie Kettle
Newnan	GA	Randy Moore
New York	NY	Ira Bernstein
Northeast Ohio	OH	Tom Stefanakos
Northeast Tennessee	TN	Larry Moody
Northern California	CA	John Sessoms
North Texas (Dallas/FW)	TX	Steve Frazier
Northwest Georgia	GA	John Neal
Phoenix	AZ	Philip Corbell
Puerto Rico	PR	Jose Delgado
Raleigh/Durham	NC	Dick Washington
Richmond	VA	Matt Johnson
Rome	GA	Mick Williams
Savannah	GA	Jimmy Coleman
Southeast Georgia	GA	Flemming Martin
Southern California	CA	Dennis Hall
Space Coast (Cape Canaveral)	FL	George Rouse
Statesboro	GA	Frank Beacham
Sun Coast (Tampa/St. Pete)	FL	Hoyt Hamilton
Tallahassee	FL	John Graham
Toccoa	GA	Keith Watson
Vidalia	GA	Dennis Donahue
Warner Robins/Houston Co.	GA	Jim Elliott
Washington, D.C.	VA	Bill Moseley
West Georgia (Carrollton)	GA	Bill Kilgore
West Palm Beach	FL	Kathy Collins
Alexander City*	AL	Scott Howell*
Cartersville*	GA	Charlie Langford*
Gainesville*	FL	Howard Patrick*
Peachtree City*	GA	Gene Murphey*

* Informal groups and group contact

Source: Office of the Executive Director, Alumni Association

Alumni

Employers of 25 or More Georgia Tech Alumni

Aerospace Corporation
Alabama Power Co.
Alcoa
Allen Bradley Co.
Allied-Signal Inc.
American Airlines Inc.
American Cyanamid
American Software
Amoco Corp.
Anderson Consulting
Army Corp. of Engineers
AT&T
AT&T Bell Labs
AT&T Technologies
Arthur Andersen & Co.
Atlanta Gas Light Co.
BP Oil Co.
Babcock & Wilcox
Bechtel Corp.
BellSouth Corp.
Bell Telephone Labs
BellSouth Services Inc.
Bethlehem Steel Corp.
Blue Bird Body Co.
Boeing
Buckeye Cellulose
Burlington Industries
Celanese Corp.
Centers for Disease Control
Charleston Naval Shipyard
Chevron USA Inc.
City of Atlanta
Clorox Co.
Coca-Cola Co.
Coca-Cola USA
Combustion Engineering Inc.
Control Data Corp.
Corning Glass Works
DeKalb County
Delta Air Lines Inc.
Digital Equipment Corp.
Douglas Aircraft
Dow Chemical Co.
Duke Power Co.
DuPont Co.
E. D. S.
E. I. DuPont deNemours & Co.
E-Systems Inc.
Ebasco Services Inc.
Electromagnetic Sciences Inc.
Emory University
Environmental Protection Agency
Ethyl Corp.
Exxon Co.
Exxon Corp. USA
Exxon Chemical Co.
Federal Aviation Administration
Federal Reserve Bank
Florida Power Corp.
Florida Power & Light Co.
Fluor-Daniel
Ford Motor Co.
Frito-Lay Inc.
Fulton County
General Dynamics
General Electric Co.
General Motors Corp.
Georgia Institute of Technology
Georgia Pacific Corp.
Georgia Power Co.
Georgia State University
Georgia Tech Research Institute
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Harris Corp.
Hayes Microcomputer
Hercules Inc.
Hewlett-Packard Co.
Hoechst Celanese
Honeywell, Inc.
Hughes Aircraft Co.
IBM Corp.
Intel Corp.
Internal Revenue Service
International Paper Co.
Jordan Jones & Goulding
Kimberly Clark Corp.
Kurt Salmon Associates Inc.
LTV Aerospace Corp.
Lockheed Aircraft
Lockheed Corp.
Lockheed Georgia Co.
Lockheed Missiles
Lockwood Greene Engineers Inc.
Martin Marietta Corp.
McDonnell Douglas
Medical College of Georgia
Merrill Lynch PFS
Michelin Tire Co.
Milliken & Co.
Mitre Corp.
Mobil Oil Corp.
Monsanto Co.
Motorola Inc.
NASA
NCR Corp.
NationsBank
Northern Telecom Inc.
Northrop Corp.
Oglethorpe Power Co.
Owens Corning Fiberglass Corp.
Pan American World Airways
Phillips Petroleum Co.
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft
Printpack Inc.
Procter & Gamble
Prudential Insurance Co.
RCA
Raytheon Co.
Reynolds Metals Co.
Rockwell International Corp.
Schlumberger
Scientific-Atlanta Inc.
Sears Roebuck & Co.
Shaw Industries Inc.
Shell Oil Co.
Simons Eastern Co.
Southern Bell T&T Co.
South Central Bell
Southern Company Services Inc.
Southern Railway
Southern Tech.
Southwire Co.
Square D Co.
State of Georgia
TRW Inc.
Teledyne Brown Engineer
Tennessee Eastman Co.
Tennessee Valley Authority
Texaco Inc.
Texas Instruments
Thompson Ventulett Stainback
Trane Co.
Trust Company Bank
U.S. Air Force
U.S. Army
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Government
U.S. Marine Corps
U.S. Navy
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
U.S. Postal Service
Union Camp Corp.
Union Carbide
Unisys
United Parcel Service
University of Alabama
University of California
University of Georgia
University of Tennessee
University of Virginia
Wachovia Bank/Georgia
Warner Robins A.L.C.
Western Electric Company
Westinghouse Electric Corp.
Xerox Corp.

Source: Office of the Executive Director, Alumni Association

Alumni

Geographical Distribution of Alumni* (As of July 1992)

State	Number	State	Number	State	Number
Alabama	2,644	Maine	43	Pennsylvania	867
Alaska	52	Maryland	1,370	Rhode Island	64
Arizona	343	Massachusetts	607	South Carolina	2,148
Arkansas	196	Michigan	420	South Dakota	6
California	2,772	Minnesota	158	Tennessee	2,166
Colorado	489	Mississippi	417	Texas	2,859
Connecticut	445	Missouri	414	Utah	68
Delaware	227	Montana	19	Vermont	44
District of Columbia	119	Nebraska	53	Virginia	2,343
Florida	5,313	Nevada	68	Washington	384
Georgia	29,880	New Hampshire	94	West Virginia	110
Hawaii	82	New Jersey	943	Wisconsin	132
Idaho	49	New Mexico	152	Wyoming	21
Illinois	680	New York	1,212	Puerto Rico	295
Indiana	287	North Carolina	2,445	Foreign	1,542
Iowa	52	North Dakota	7	Unknown	35
Kansas	150	Ohio	923		
Kentucky	439	Oklahoma	177		
Louisiana	714	Oregon	123		

Number of Living Alumni by Class Year*

Year	Number Of Alumni	Year	Number Of Alumni	Year	Number Of Alumni	Year	Number Of Alumni
1912	1	1932	164	1952	747	1972	1,457
1913	2	1933	206	1953	673	1973	1,547
1914	1	1934	217	1954	619	1974	1,568
1915	3	1935	166	1955	609	1975	1,387
1916	2	1936	156	1956	703	1976	1,475
1917	5	1937	153	1957	862	1977	1,465
1918	1	1938	222	1958	959	1978	1,569
1919	4	1939	244	1959	1,006	1979	1,776
1920	7	1940	261	1960	1,051	1980	1,929
1921	10	1941	306	1961	900	1981	2,156
1922	17	1942	334	1962	953	1982	2,084
1923	39	1943	447	1963	852	1983	2,069
1924	36	1944	165	1964	994	1984	2,095
1925	53	1945	196	1965	994	1985	2,167
1926	62	1946	251	1966	949	1986	2,154
1927	68	1947	477	1967	1,034	1987	2,008
1928	75	1948	634	1968	1,273	1988	2,282
1929	89	1949	882	1969	1,331	1989	2,209
1930	102	1950	1,146	1970	1,700	1990	2,382
1931	118	1951	965	1971	1,529	1991	2,324
						1992	2,619

*This figure includes only those alumni whose location is known.

Source: Office of the Executive Director, Alumni Association

Alumni

A Selected List of Companies Whose Chief Executive Officers, Presidents, or Vice Presidents are Georgia Tech Alumni

Aaron Rents
Accusan Inc.
American Express
AT&T Network Systems
Amoco Corporation
ARA Services, Inc.
ALCOA
Atlanta Gas Light Company

BellSouth Corporation
BellSouth Enterprise
BellSouth Mobility
Beers Construction Company
Beers, Inc.
Blue Cross/Blue Shield

Boeing
Booz-Allen-Hamilton
Brown & Root, Inc.
Burnham Van Lines

California Research Inst.
Carriage House Furniture
Chase Manhattan Bank
Chemical Corporation
Coca-Cola Enterprise
Coca-Cola USA
Continental Airlines
Control Data Corporation

Dan River Mills
Dean Witter Reynolds
Delta Air Lines, Inc.
Dow Corning Corporation

E.F. Hutton & Company, Inc.
E.I. DuPont
Equifax, Inc.
Engraph
First Union National Bank
Florida Power and Light Company
Ford Motor Company
Franklin Mint

GTE Mobile Communications
Gainesville College
Georgia Power Company
Gold Kist, Inc.
Golden Flake, Inc.
Goodwill Industries
Great Dane Trailers

HBO & Company
Harris Corporation
Hayes Microcomputer
Healthyne, Inc.

Heery International, Inc.
Hoechst Celanese
Holiday Inns, Inc.
Hughes Aircraft Company
IBM
Interface
Intermet
Ivan Allen Company

John Portman & Assoc.
Jossey-Bass, Inc.

Kelly Moore Paint Co., Inc.
Kidder Peabody & Company
Krispy Kreme Donuts

Lehman and Associates
Litton Industries
Lockheed Corporation
Lockheed Aeronautical Systems Company-
Georgia

MGMNT Science America
Maier and Berkele, Inc.
Mark Inns of America
Martin Marietta Corporation
Memphis State University
Merrill Lynch PFS

NationsBank
Nissan Motor Manufacturing Company

Pacific Aviation
Pennsylvania House
Phillips Petroleum Company
Playtex Incorporated
Pratt and Whitney Aircraft
Premark Incorporated
Prudential Bache Securities

Rayloc Division, General Parts
Robinson Humphrey
Russell Corporation

Sara Lee Corporation
Scientific-Atlanta
Southwire Company
Southern Engineering Corporation

TVA
Technology Park-Atlanta
Timex Corporation
Thomaston Mills
Trans America Corporation
Travelers Insurance Company
Trust Company Bank

Turner Broadcasting
Turner Industries

U.S. Steel
U.S. Sugar Corporation
Union Carbide Corporation
Union Pacific Railroad
United Airlines
Unocal

W. D. Alexander Company
Wachovia Bank/Georgia
Waffle House, Inc.
Wake Forest University
Walt Disney Imagineering
Westinghouse Electric

Ziegler Tools, Inc.

Source: Office of the Executive Director, Alumni Association

CETL

The Center for the Enhancement of Teaching and Learning (CETL) was established to assist faculty members and administrators in their efforts to offer high-quality education to Georgia Tech students. Designed to function as a catalyst to stimulate thought and activities aimed at the enhancement of teaching and learning on the campus, the center provides facilities for faculty, students, and administrators to seek and share information. Current and projected activities of the center include:

- Promoting faculty development and teaching proficiency through the design, administration, and evaluation of workshops, new faculty orientation programs, and training opportunities and seminars for graduate teaching assistants;
- Providing consultation to faculty members or school directors in their efforts to support, develop, or assess teaching proficiency;
- Providing or arranging for research consultation to departments or individuals engaged in research relating to teaching;
- Taping classes for professors, conducting dialogues with students at the professor's request, and observing classes, with critiquing as an option;
- Maintaining a special collection of books, journals, and periodicals about teaching;
- Sponsoring a series of seminars focusing on teaching effectiveness, open to all faculty and graduate teaching assistants;
- Publishing a newsletter to apprise faculty of CETL's activities and to share ideas about teaching;
- Offering a series of tapes, developed in conjunction with the Office of Interdisciplinary Programs, that depict exemplary Tech professors discussing and demonstrating various aspects of teaching;
- Coordinating, in conjunction with the Language Institute, programs, for international professors and graduate students to help them improve their English communication skills;
- Directing the three-year national Lilly Teaching Fellows program which gives financial support to, and provides opportunities for, untenured faculty to develop a teaching-related project and to focus on essential aspects of good teaching;
- Providing information to faculty on availability of facilities and services for support of teaching activities;
- Coordinating and processing the Institute's quarterly instrument (Course/Instructor Opinion Survey) for measuring student opinions of instructional quality;
- Publishing annually updated normative data on the C/I Survey;
- Soliciting nominees for, and selecting winners of, the student perseverance award and the junior faculty teaching excellence awards;
- Sponsoring the faculty Toastmasters ("Techmasters") chapter;
- Offering a class on teaching for GTAs;
- Publishing and updating a faculty recruitment booklet;
- Coordinating the ASSET (Faculty Friends) program for freshmen retention;
- Along with the Development Office, co-coordinating the visiting professors program which matches prominent alumni with faculty and students.

Source: The Center for the Enhancement of Teaching and Learning

Continuing Education

The Department of Continuing Education coordinates the offering of short courses, video-based courses, and intensive English instruction for foreign students.

Short Courses - Short courses of varying length, with most from one to three days duration, are offered throughout the year to assist professionals with acquiring knowledge of different fields and new technologies. Courses are offered on various topics in engineering, architecture, science, management, and computing. During 1992-93 there were over 350 courses with more than 10,000 participants. For a quarterly calendar write to Continuing Education, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332-0385 or call (404) 894-2547, FAX (404) 853-0117, e-mail, Conted@conted.gatech.edu.

Video-based Instruction - Graduate courses leading to master's degrees in electrical engineering, environmental engineering, health physics, industrial and systems engineering, mechanical engineering and nuclear engineering are available throughout the state of Georgia and the nation by videotape. Students at remote sites receive class handouts and videotapes of campus class sessions by mail, and communicate with the instructor by telephone, computer, FAX and/or e-mail. Qualified candidates are enrolled as regular part-time graduate students. Individual courses, or sequences of courses, also may be taken without a degree objective for professional development. During 1992-93 more than 350 students enrolled in the 25-30 courses offered

each quarter. For a quarterly calendar write to Video Programs, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332-0385 or call (404) 894-3378, FAX (404) 894-8924.

Language Institute - The Language Institute provides services to both foreign students and the business community. The Institute's Intensive English Program offers instruction in English as a second language and facilitates the assimilation of foreign students into campus life in the United States through extensive orientation and assistance in the admissions process to colleges and universities. More than 250 students are enrolled quarterly from countries throughout the world with courses offered on six different levels. The program covers all skills and includes TOEFL, MELAB, and SAT preparation. For a descriptive brochure, write to Language Institute, Continuing Education, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia 30332-0385, USA, or call (404) 894-2425, FAX (404) 894-8755.

On-site Programs - The Department of Continuing Education also provides on-site training for industrial organizations and government agencies. Programs are designed to meet the needs of the organization.

Program Information - Institutional Continuing Education Units (CEU's) for 1992-93 numbered 33,600. The number of programs held was 391 with participants totalling 10,996. These data represent all public service activity officially reported to Department of Continuing Education, in addition to programs sponsored by the department.

Summary of Continuing Education Units*

Fiscal Year 1993

July 1992 through June 1993

Number of:

Courses	391
Attendees	10,996
Continuing Education Units (CEUs)	33,600

Information Technology is an integral and crucial part of virtually all administrative, instructional, and research units of Georgia Tech. This institution, like other research universities, is undergoing a transformation from centralized to distributed computing system. This shift is driven in part by the variety of affordable, powerful computing devices and the availability of high-speed networks. In parallel with innovations in distributed computing, there is a strong movement toward hardware-independent operating systems and network standards. The following administrative units are directly engaged in providing the Institute with information technology facilities and services:

Administrative Services

Administrative Services (AS) was created to provide centralized management of all administrative, budgetary, purchasing, and human resources functions in Information Technology. This office provides internal and external support to the Office of the Vice President for Information Technology as well as the Information Technology Departments of Information Systems and Services, Client Services, Network Services, Technical Services, and Internal Services. AS is also responsible for the revenue and expense accounting processes related to cost centers; the functions relating to personnel and policies of the Institute and Board of Regents; and the management of electronic data processing (EDP) approval process for all of Georgia Tech. Other services include providing assistance to other administrative and academic units of Georgia Tech in coordinating hardware and software purchases and networking services. The staff assists the Associate Vice President for Information Technology with the coordination of Information Technology resources as they relate to the long-range strategic plan. Assistance is also provided for both internal and external reporting and the many federal and state audits.

Client Services

Client Services is responsible for providing a smooth interface between clients and Information Technology. One of the primary services of this department is the operation of the HelpDesk, an Oracle system that tracks the response to the client's request for service. User Services also acts as a coordinating point for the identification of software products that are candidates for site licenses, negotiates the agreement with the vendor, and coordinates the installation of these products. They also can obtain any software that is available through the University System Computer Network of the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Information Technology.

Client Services is now actively involved in Georgia Tech's transition to a UNIX-based, distributed computing environment, one in which workstations and microcomputers will dominate in a network-oriented common environment that emphasizes such emerging industry standards as TCP/IP for communications, Postscript for printing, and Structured Query Language (SQL) for relational database applications.

User Services manages a large staff of student assistants who are located at 10 remote clusters around campus. The full-time staff, or student assistants, in User Services can provide information about the location and size of the clusters and the hardware and software available. Under certain circumstances, these clusters can be reserved for classes.

The Field Service group provides contractual and per-call hardware maintenance on various platforms used on campus. In addition, the Scientific Visualization and the High Performance groups support the faculty and research entities on campus by providing consulting and management services in those areas.

Information Systems and Services

Information Systems and Services (ISS) is responsible for the design, development, and support of administrative information systems within Georgia Tech, the development and support of the Institute's data repository, and information management support for campus departments. ISS is divided into two areas: Product Development and Support Services.

ISS staff in the Product Development area are responsible for the design, development, and implementation of the administrative software systems. The current primary focus of this group is a joint development effort with Oracle Corporation and with many departments within Georgia Tech to redesign and upgrade all of the Institute's administrative information systems to relational technology. Although it has many individual applications, this project is generally composed of three large components: student information systems, financial information systems, and human resource information systems.

When major components of the project are completed and implemented, the Institute's administrative systems will be soundly established on a relational software foundation. The ISS Product Development staff will begin playing a leadership role in the design and implementation of Executive Information Systems (EIS) and other such tools to enhance wider departmental access and use of many types of administrative data.

The Support Services group is at the heart of the ISS department's commitment to high-quality customer service and responsiveness. Services provided, in addition to production system's support, include data administration, database administration, technical assurance, and customer service. Support Service's goal is to provide support for existing operational software systems and to maintain ongoing communication and support for all administrative system customers within the Institute. The knowledge and experience of this group will ultimately be extended to the campus community through consulting services in information resource management and systems development.

Internal Services

Internal Services provides technical consulting services to other OIT units. Among its responsibilities are management of the central computing user validation, resource allocation, and usage reporting and forecasting systems; design and guidance for implementation of customized system software solutions; integration of new technologies; providing advice on major hardware upgrades; assisting with internal and external planning activities; drafting of computing policies and technical documentation; staff training; and providing emergency technical assistance.

Technical Services

Technical Services (TS) provides operational and system software support for Office of Information Technology facilities.

Central computing systems include two Sequent S81 parallel multiprocessors, a DEC VAX 9420 vector multiprocessor, and a pool of IBM RS/6000 high-performance scalar processors, all running implementations of the UNIX operating system; a DEC VAX 6440 vector multiprocessor running VMS; two IBM 4381 systems running VM and MVS; and a CDC 990 running NOS.

TS also provides support for SUN Sparc IPX clusters in the Rich and French buildings, a DEC Station 5000 cluster in the College of Computing building, and IBM PS/2 cluster in the Library, clusters of Apple Macintosh systems in the Rich, French, Library, and Student Center buildings, and ASCII terminal clusters in the Rich and Boggs buildings.

Information Technology

Two Xerox laser printers, Hewlett-Packard and Calcomp plotters, and other output devices produce high-quality hard copy for Georgia Tech community users.

Network Services

Network Services was established to provide centralized management and support for network activities at Georgia Tech. Network Services manages a heterogeneous networking environment supporting a multitude of devices serving the instructional, research, and administrative needs of the Institute. Network Services provides all management and operation of the Institute's communications network backbone, its performance monitoring, and maintenance. This facility includes a high-speed Fiber Distributed Data Interface (FDDI), broadband CATV, and ethernet baseband data communications. This network supports video, data, and voice transmissions. Network Services supports a variety of departmental Local Area Networks (LANS) on campus and at the Institute's remote locations.

GTNet is the data communications network for Georgia Tech. The network is of a modular design, which allows for the installation of new network nodes with minimum disturbance to existing systems and operations. The current network backbone consists of over 200 miles of fiber optic cable and 3.5 miles of CATV broadband system, which connect more than 80 local and remote ethernet segments in more than 60 buildings representing most of the academic, administrative, and research departments on the North Avenue campus, as well as links to the Cobb County research facilities and other off-campus networks. Connections to off-campus facilities are possible through the GTNet via Bitnet, PeachNet, SURAnet, and NSFNet.

Source: Office of the Vice President for Information Technology

Georgia Tech

**Fact
Book
1992**

Finances

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Revenues

Current Funds Revenues by Source Fiscal Years 1988-1992

	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992
Student Tuition & Fees					
Resident Instruction	\$29,483,982	\$29,734,955	\$31,061,630	\$32,283,297	\$34,998,334
Continuing Education	3,953,656	3,752,826	4,499,149	4,434,672	4,629,218
Subtotal Student Tuition & Fees	\$33,437,638	\$33,487,781	\$35,560,779	\$36,717,969	\$39,627,552
Endowment Income					
Resident Instruction	\$161,500	\$22,500	\$89,999	\$34,661	\$4,285
Unexpended Plant Funds	1,998,893	591,913	2,038,382	1,509,472	28,976
Subtotal Endowment Income	\$2,160,393	\$614,413	\$2,128,381	\$1,544,133	\$33,261
Gifts & Grants					
Resident Instruction	\$129,513	\$120,503	\$136,303	\$223,115	\$140,965
Georgia Tech Research Institute	115,014	111,974	101,764	110,798	500
Unexpended Plant Funds	394,266	30,709	978,002	133,163	
Subtotal Gifts & Grants	\$638,793	\$263,186	\$1,216,069	\$467,076	\$141,465
Indirect Cost Recoveries					
Resident Instruction	\$8,888,403	\$10,679,135	\$12,186,372	\$11,835,881	\$11,646,459
Georgia Tech Research Institute	16,191,240	19,290,978	19,924,261	19,406,570	18,541,237
Advanced Technology Development Center	3,344	8,897	15,845	9,338	7,385
Education Extension Service	6,919	22,637	32,195	38,027	107,282
Center for Rehabilitation Technology	18	539	4,505	5,195	18,995
Subtotal Indirect Cost Recoveries	\$25,089,924	\$30,002,186	\$32,163,178	\$31,295,011	\$30,321,358
Other Sources					
Resident Instruction	\$923,391	\$581,585	\$1,299,537	\$1,238,592	\$3,602,794
Continuing Education	4,930	24,156	19,376	17,886	13,290
Georgia Tech Research Institute	2,968,140	3,312,687	2,827,133	2,176,924	2,525,451
Advanced Technology Development Center	11,519	—	1,024	7,897	15,999
Center for Rehabilitation Technology	6,758	2,247	2,737	9,178	11,628
Unexpended Plant Funds	2,895,560	3,603,423	3,501,938	3,343,550	3,914,497
Subtotal Other Sources	\$6,810,298	\$7,524,098	\$7,651,745	\$6,794,027	\$10,083,658
State Appropriation					
Resident Instruction	\$64,914,003	\$71,570,438	\$80,454,267	\$84,267,072	\$83,099,387
Education Extension Service	594,115	584,713	837,238	720,005	509,339
Georgia Tech Research Institute	9,618,272	9,856,206	10,712,003	10,928,573	9,720,554
Agricultural Research	954,078	987,090	1,319,673	1,272,562	1,126,808
Advanced Technology Development Center	1,188,859	1,235,415	1,435,050	1,374,962	1,351,535
Center for Rehabilitation Technology	827,239	886,924	925,637	897,086	903,207
Unexpended Plant Funds	2,135,000	1,350,000	6,000,000	850,000	
Subtotal State Appropriation	\$80,231,566	\$86,470,786	\$101,683,868	\$100,310,260	\$96,710,830
Departmental Sales & Service					
Resident Instruction	\$1,307,636	\$1,167,000	\$1,495,977	\$1,584,544	\$1,566,191
Sponsored Operations					
Resident Instruction	\$36,845,330	\$36,831,974	\$37,971,631	\$41,079,966	\$45,405,353
Continuing Education	108,795	464,114	182,279	191,364	587,893
Georgia Tech Research Institute	52,123,445	63,439,860	57,726,492	63,931,462	64,224,610
Advanced Technology Development Center	17,497	55,698	87,554	38,926	33,564
Center for Rehabilitation Technology	37,855	63,425	505,006	419,487	640,808
Subtotal Sponsored Operations	\$89,132,922	\$100,855,071	\$96,472,962	\$105,661,205	\$110,892,228
Scholarships & Fellowships					
Resident Instruction	\$5,008,108	\$5,374,989	\$6,102,608	\$7,980,789	\$9,612,483

Revenues

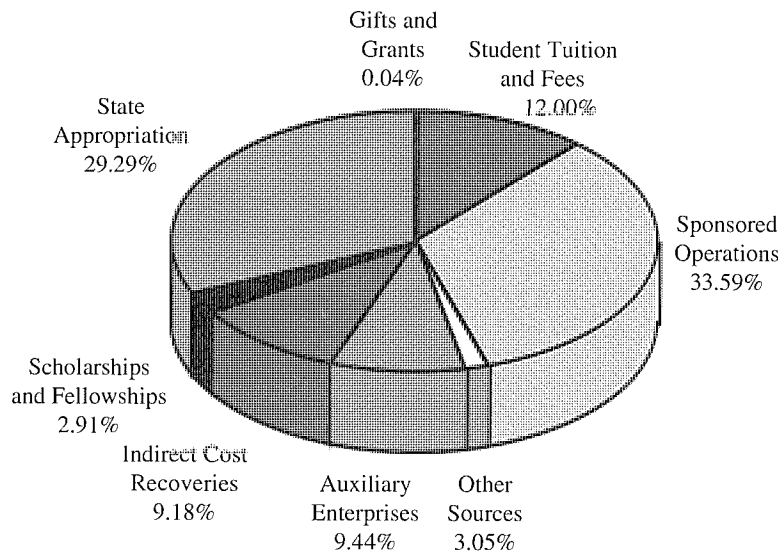
	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992
Auxiliary Enterprises	\$23,359,823	\$28,179,247	\$28,727,789	\$29,037,668	\$31,176,431
Total Current Funds Revenues	\$267,177,101	\$293,938,757	\$313,203,356	\$321,392,682	\$330,165,457

Consolidated Revenues Fiscal Years 1988-1992

	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992
Resident Instruction	\$147,661,866	\$156,083,079	\$170,798,324	\$180,527,917	\$190,076,251
Georgia Tech Research Institute	81,016,111	96,011,705	91,291,653	96,554,327	95,012,352
Continuing Education	4,668,415	4,848,446	5,570,237	5,401,954	5,847,022
Agricultural Research	913,717	954,078	1,319,673	1,272,562	1,126,808
Advanced Technology Development Center	1,221,219	1,300,010	1,539,473	1,431,123	1,408,483
Center for Rehabilitation Technology	871,870	953,135	1,437,885	1,330,946	1,574,637
Auxiliary Enterprises	23,359,823	28,179,247	28,727,789	29,037,668	31,176,431
Unexpended Plant Funds	7,423,719	5,576,045	12,518,322	5,836,185	3,943,472
Georgia Tech Athletic Association	9,469,610	10,128,997	10,433,000	12,087,032	13,385,889
Student Activities	1,452,123	1,783,665	1,834,555	2,889,633	2,684,629
Georgia Tech Foundation, Inc.	4,836,552	6,266,534	8,341,081	10,802,386	10,555,248
Georgia Tech Research Corporation	3,235,116	4,508,573	9,858,488	9,581,499	8,103,608
Total Consolidated Revenues	\$286,170,502	\$316,626,526	\$343,670,480	\$356,753,231	\$364,894,832

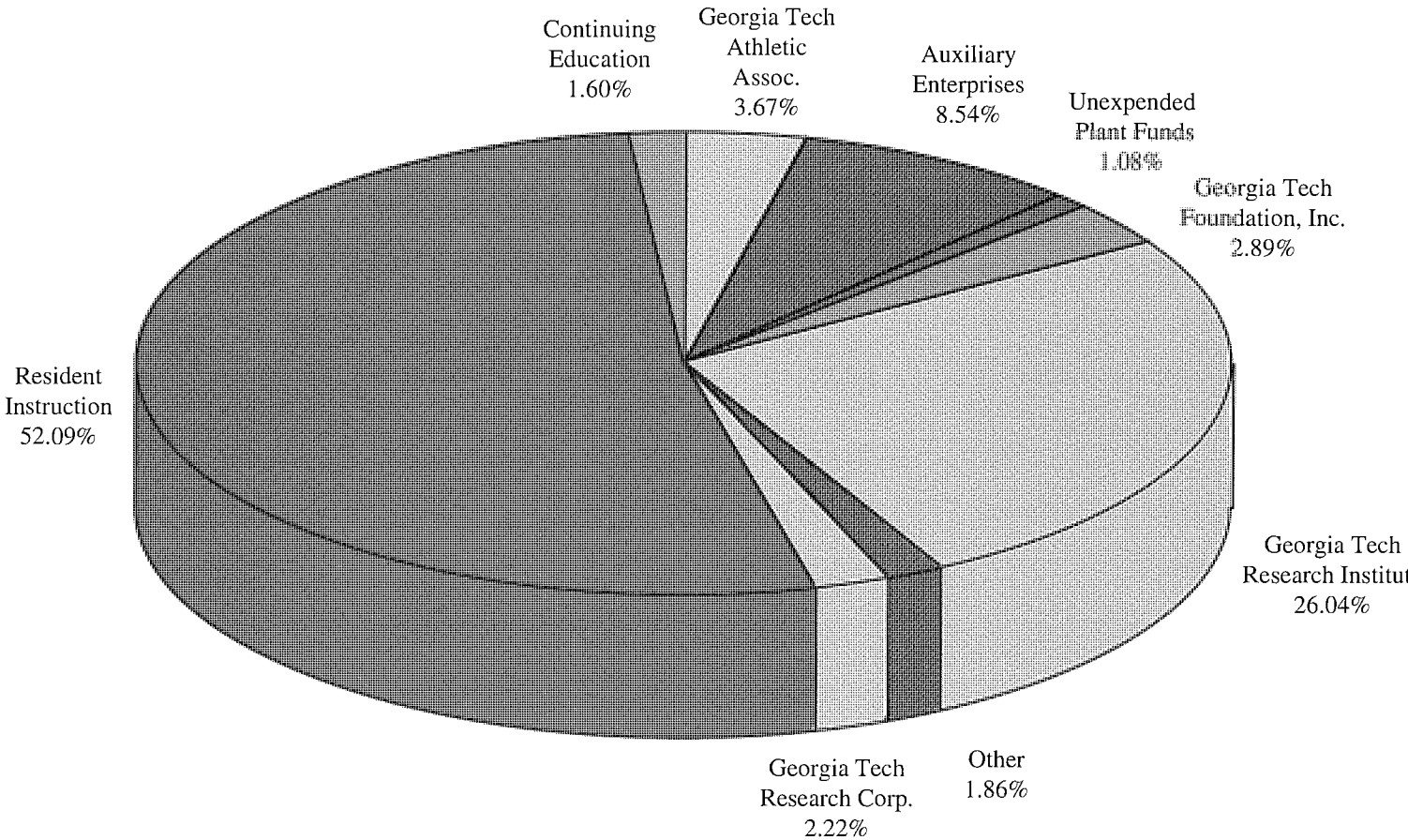
Source: Office of the Associate Vice President, Planning, Budget, and Finance-

Figure 31
Current Funds Revenues
Fiscal Year 1992: \$330.2 Million



Revenues

Figure 32
Consolidated Revenues
Fiscal Year 1992: \$364.9 Million



Expenditures

Current Funds Expenditures Fiscal Years 1988-92

Instruction	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY1992
Resident Instruction					
State	\$43,045,916	\$46,550,748	\$52,438,479	\$56,166,032	59,183,687
Departmental	—	—	—	—	—
Sponsored	5,801,665	5,266,280	5,986,933	6,739,536	7,500,541
Subtotal Resident Instruction	\$48,847,581	\$51,817,028	\$58,425,412	\$62,905,568	\$66,694,228
Center for Rehabilitation Technology					
Sponsored	—	—	—	—	—
Continuing Education					
State	\$4,560,641	\$4,386,358	\$5,596,984	\$5,450,694	5,243,035
Sponsored	108,794	362,723	182,309	191,364	581,840
Subtotal Continuing Education	\$4,669,435	\$4,749,081	\$5,779,293	\$5,642,058	\$5,824,875
Total Instruction	\$53,517,016	\$56,566,109	\$64,204,705	\$68,547,626	\$72,509,103
Research					
Resident Instruction					
State	\$16,063,237	\$19,905,065	\$21,939,248	\$21,590,139	\$20,565,226
Departmental	—	—	—	—	—
Sponsored	25,117,933	28,277,364	29,031,256	31,579,755	32,804,867
Subtotal Resident Instruction	\$41,181,170	\$48,182,429	\$50,970,504	\$53,169,894	\$53,370,093
Georgia Tech Research Institute					
State	\$15,425,808	\$17,504,628	\$18,030,124	\$15,949,686	\$14,409,648
Sponsored	51,135,532	61,455,329	55,712,175	62,530,199	62,606,166
Subtotal Georgia Tech Research Institute	\$66,561,340	\$78,959,957	\$73,742,299	\$78,476,885	\$77,015,814
Agricultural Research					
State	\$954,078	\$987,090	\$1,319,673	\$1,272,562	\$1,126,808
Continuing Education					
State					
Sponsored	—	\$4,024	—	—	\$6,053
Center for Rehabilitation Technology					
Sponsored	—	\$3,120	—	—	\$5,874
Total Research	\$108,696,588	\$128,136,620	\$126,032,476	\$132,919,341	\$131,524,642
Public Service					
Resident Instruction					
State	\$2,342	\$14,453	\$79,924	\$125,859	\$139,450
Sponsored	1,644,068	1,636,937	1,478,831	1,426,841	2,907,366
Subtotal Resident Instruction	\$1,646,410	\$1,651,390	\$1,558,755	\$1,552,700	\$3,046,816
Georgia Tech Research Institute					
State	\$3,654,788	4,898,620	4,244,945	4,830,795	\$5,485,970
Sponsored	987,587	1,984,531	1,188,660	1,145,913	1,162,101
Subtotal GTRIO	\$4,642,691	\$6,883,151	\$6,259,262	\$6,232,058	\$7,104,414
Advanced Technology Development Center					
State	\$958,587	\$1,017,439	\$1,188,660	\$1,145,913	\$928,164
Sponsored	17,497	55,698	87,554	522	33,564
Subtotal ATDC	\$976,084	\$1,073,137	\$1,276,214	\$1,146,435	\$1,195,665

Expenditures

Current Funds Expenditures (Continued)

	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992
Center for Rehabilitation Technology					
State	\$826,008	\$884,712	\$895,589	\$897,443	\$928,164
Sponsored	37,855	60,305	505,006	419,487	634,934
Subtotal CRT	\$863,863	\$945,017	\$1,400,595	\$1,316,930	\$1,563,098
Continuing Education					
State	\$884	—	—	—	—
Sponsored	—	97,367	—	—	—
Subtotal Continuing Education	\$884	\$97,367	—	—	—
Total Public Service	\$8,129,932	\$10,650,062	\$10,494,826	\$10,248,123	\$12,909,993
Academic Support					
Resident Instruction					
State	\$13,650,162	\$13,253,699	\$13,922,362	\$16,121,021	\$15,349,840
Departmental	178,056	78,218	64,249	85,642	627,940
Sponsored	2,821,840	159,733	140,226	117,302	77,587
Total Academic Support	\$16,650,058	\$13,491,650	\$14,126,837	\$16,323,965	\$16,055,367
Student Services					
Resident Instruction					
State	\$3,204,882	\$3,351,141	\$3,698,061	\$3,770,431	\$3,830,545
Departmental	7,000	8,080	11,217	41,008	27,122
Sponsored	22,345	29,098	17,396	54,399	18,208
Total Student Services	\$3,234,227	\$3,388,319	\$3,726,674	\$3,865,838	\$3,875,875
Institutional Support					
Resident Instruction					
State	\$13,838,701	\$15,713,116	\$18,445,239	\$18,448,058	\$19,567,372
Departmental	32,175	38,397	55,321	98,903	42,520
Sponsored	1,437,479	1,462,562	1,316,989	1,162,133	2,096,784
Subtotal Resident Instruction	\$15,308,355	\$17,214,075	\$19,817,549	\$19,709,094	\$21,706,676
Continuing Education					
State	\$25,569	\$26,147	\$25,088	\$25,191	24,316
Georgia Tech Research Institute					
State	\$7,350,056	\$7,536,510	\$8,429,025	\$9,293,729	\$8,504,471
Agricultural Research					
State	—	—	—	—	—
Advanced Technology Development Center					
State	\$49,744	\$49,576	\$48,673	\$49,388	\$41,234
Center for Rehabilitation Technology					
State	\$3,647	\$2,764	\$2,841	\$3,648	\$3,317
Total Institutional Support	\$22,737,371	\$24,829,072	\$28,323,176	\$29,081,050	\$30,280,014

Expenditures

Current Funds Expenditures (Continued)

	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992
Operation of Plant					
Resident Instruction					
State	\$14,597,693	\$13,917,379	\$14,412,423	\$13,314,456	\$14,666,614
Departmental	1,090,405	1,042,305	1,365,190	1,358,991	868,609
Sponsored					
Subtotal Resident Instruction	\$15,688,098	\$14,959,684	\$15,777,613	\$14,673,447	\$15,535,223
Continuing Education					
State	\$70,094	\$75,164	\$80,495	\$83,850	\$73,656
Georgia Tech Research Institute					
State	\$2,483,925	\$2,671,501	\$2,861,067	\$2,551,655	\$2,387,586
Sponsored	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal GTRI	\$2,483,925	\$2,671,501	\$2,861,067	\$2,551,655	\$2,387,586
Agricultural Research					
State	—	—	—	—	—
Center for Rehabilitation Technology					
State	—	—	\$32,448	\$7,844	\$2,032
Advanced Technology Development Center					
State	\$196,432	\$176,129	\$194,350	\$196,895	\$173,007
Sponsored	—	—	—	38,404	—
Total Operation of Plant	\$18,438,549	\$17,882,478	\$18,945,973	\$17,552,095	\$18,171,504
Scholarships & Fellowships					
Resident Instruction	\$5,008,108	\$5,374,989	\$6,102,608	\$7,980,789	\$9,612,483
Auxiliary Enterprises	\$20,084,227	\$23,787,356	\$24,168,660	\$25,225,055	\$29,016,930
Georgia Tech Athletic Association	\$10,828,968	\$10,489,771	\$10,385,000	\$12,000,833	\$13,354,866
Student Activities	\$1,460,596	\$1,520,559	\$1,678,742	\$2,746,759	\$2,760,625
Georgia Tech Foundation, Inc.	\$4,836,552	\$6,908,000	\$7,751,427	\$8,564,128	\$9,356,601
Georgia Tech Research Corp.	\$3,235,116	\$5,588,193	\$5,208,402	\$4,448,928	\$6,268,026
Unassigned Balance					
Resident Instruction	\$97,859	\$3,515	\$292,372	\$346,622	\$189,490
Georgia Tech Research Institute	(21,901)	(39,414)	—	—	67
Continuing Education	(97,567)	(103,337)	(314,639)	(349,145)	(81,878)
Agriculture Research	—	—	—	—	—
Advanced Technology Development Center	(1,041)	1,168	20,236	1	(1,423)
Unexpended Plant Funds	(4,306)	(30,197)	—	—	(106,559)
Center for Rehabilitation Technology	4,360	2,234	2,001	2,524	316
Subtotal Unassigned Balance	(\$22,596)	(\$166,031)	(\$30)	\$2	\$13
Reserve/Surplus					
Auxiliary Enterprises	\$3,275,596	\$4,391,891	\$4,559,129	\$3,812,613	\$2,159,501
Student Activities	(8,473)	263,106	155,813	142,874	(75,996)
Subtotal Reserve/Surplus	\$3,267,123	\$4,654,997	\$4,714,942	\$3,955,487	\$2,083,505
TOTAL CURRENT FUNDS EXPENDITURES					\$361,829,578

Expenditures

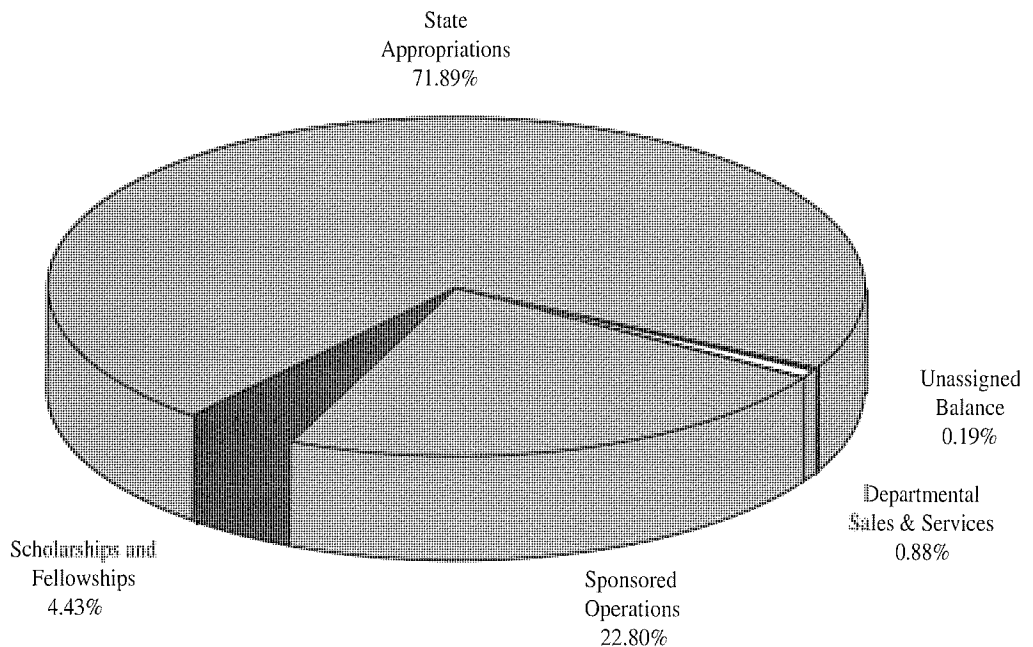
Consolidated Expenditures Fiscal Years 1988-1992

	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992
Resident Instruction					
State	\$104,402,933	\$112,705,601	\$124,935,736	\$129,535,996	\$133,302,734
Departmental	1,307,636	1,167,000	1,495,977	1,584,544	1,566,191
Sponsored	36,845,330	36,831,974	37,971,631	41,079,966	45,405,353
Unassigned Balance	97,859	3,515	292,372	346,622	189,490
Scholarships and Fellowships	5,008,108	5,374,989	6,102,608	7,980,789	9,612,483
Subtotal Resident Instruction	\$147,661,866	\$156,083,079	\$170,798,324	\$180,527,917	\$190,076,251
Continuing Education	\$4,668,415	\$4,848,446	\$5,570,237	\$5,401,954	\$5,847,022
Georgia Tech Research Institute	81,016,111	96,011,705	91,291,653	96,554,327	95,012,352
Agricultural Research	954,078	987,090	1,319,673	1,272,562	1,126,808
Advanced Technology Development Center	1,221,219	1,300,010	1,539,473	1,431,123	1,408,483
Center for Rehabilitation Technology	871,870	953,135	1,437,885	1,330,946	1,574,637
Auxiliary Enterprises	23,359,823	28,179,247	28,727,789	29,037,668	31,176,431
Georgia Tech Athletic Association	10,828,968	10,489,771	10,385,000	12,000,833	13,354,866
Student Activities	1,452,123	1,783,665	1,834,555	2,889,633	2,684,629
Georgia Tech Foundation, Inc.	4,836,552	6,908,000	7,751,427	8,564,128	9,356,601
Georgia Tech Research Corporation	3,235,116	5,588,193	5,208,402	4,448,928	6,268,026
Unexpended Plant Fund	7,423,719	5,576,045	12,518,322	5,836,185	3,943,472
Total Consolidated Expenditures	\$287,529,860	\$318,708,386	\$338,382,740	\$349,296,203	\$361,829,578

Note: Expenditures and revenues do not balance because in the process of consolidating budgets from the Institute and cooperative organizations, a limited amount of duplicate reporting occurs.

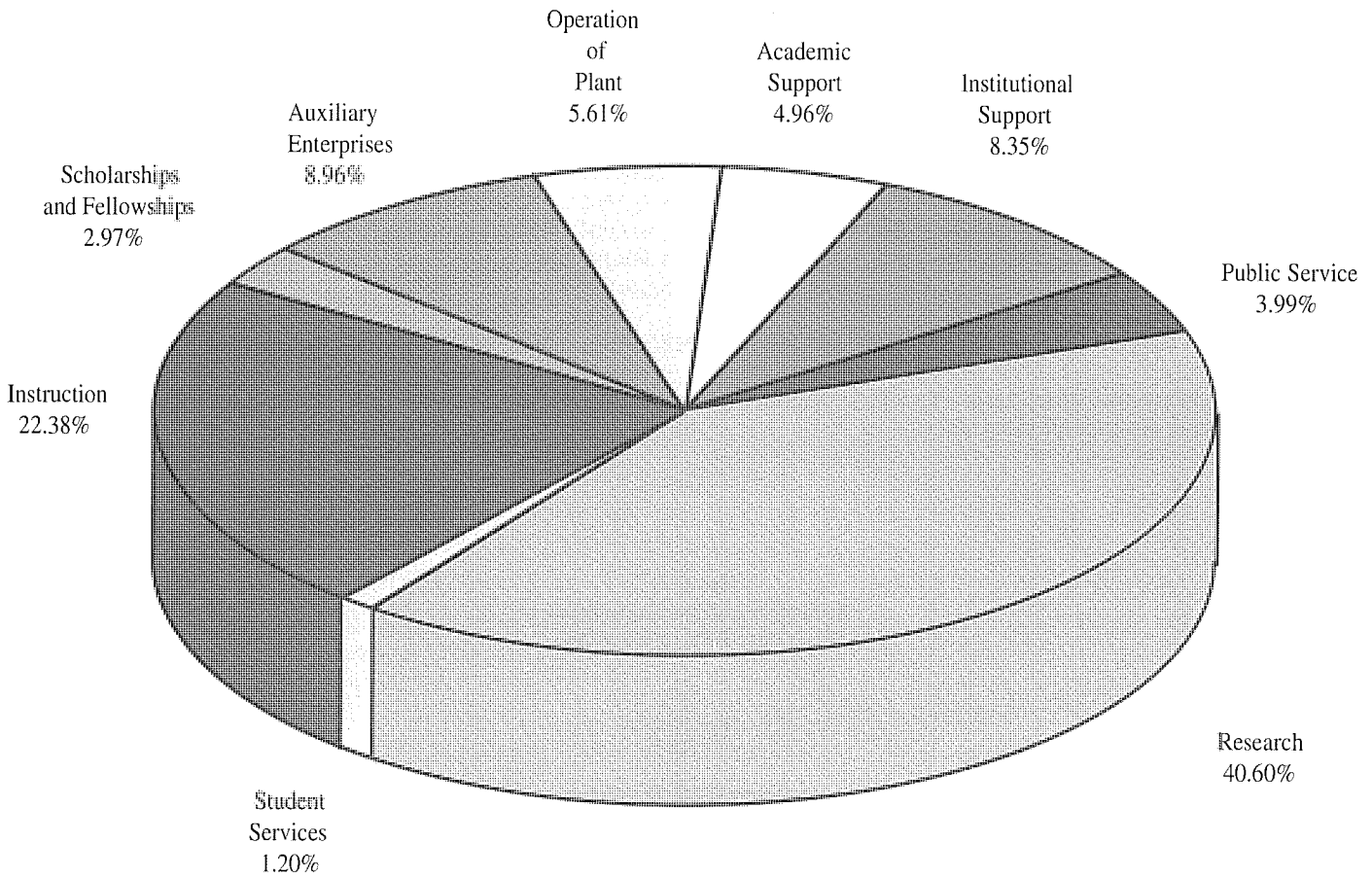
Source: Office of the Associate Vice President for Planning, Budget, and Finance

Figure 33
Resident Instruction Expenditures
Fiscal Year 1992: \$190.1 Million



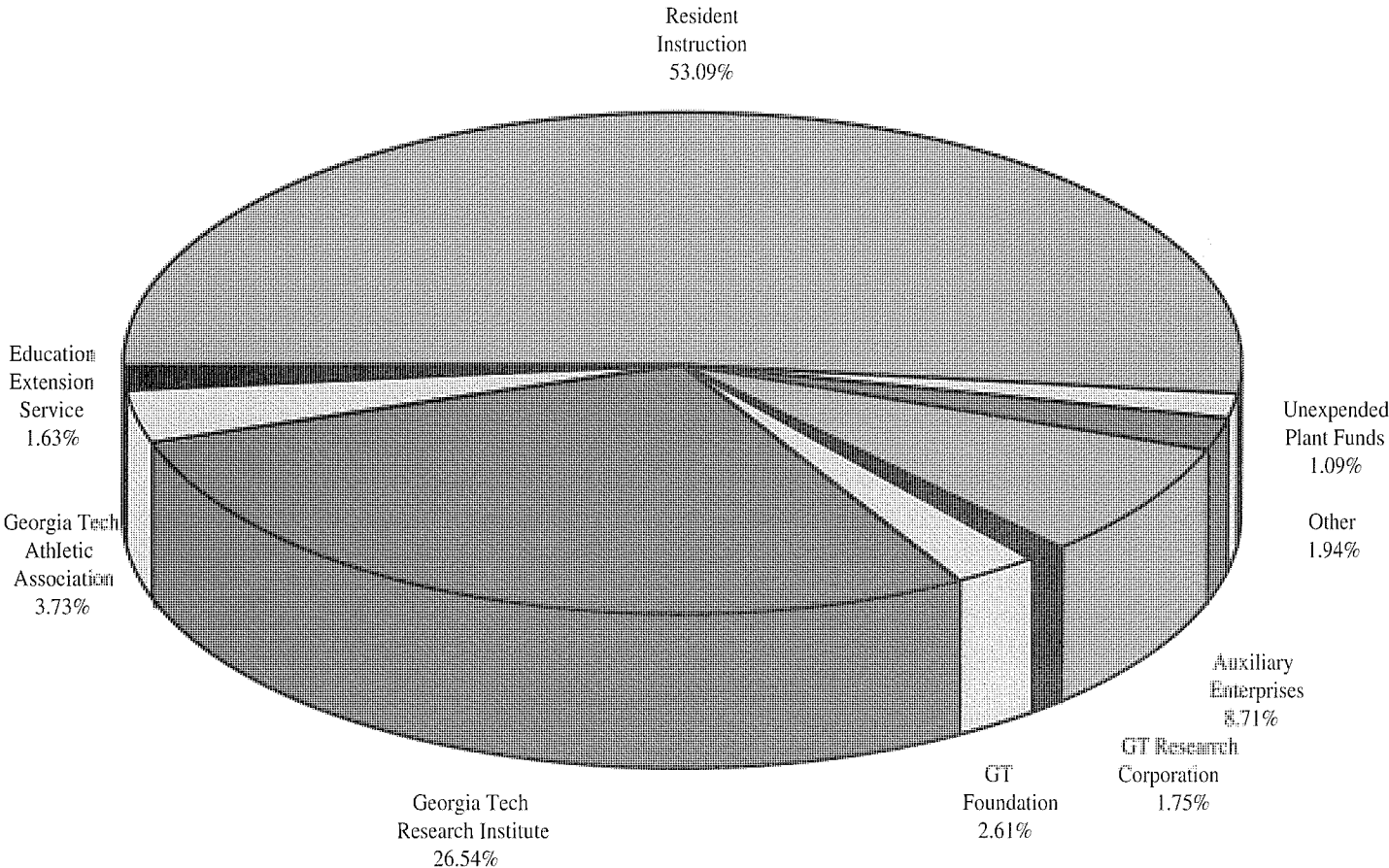
Expenditures

Figure 34
Current Funds Expenditures
Fiscal Year 1992: \$323.9 Million



Expenditures

Figure 35
Consolidated Expenditures
Fiscal Year 1992: \$361.8 Million



Financial Data by Percentage

Current Funds Revenues

Georgia Institute of Technology's current funds revenues in FY 1992 were \$330,165,457, including an increase of \$14,608,960 or 4.6 percent over current funds revenues of \$315,556,497 in the 1991 fiscal year.

The percentages of current funds revenues by source for the last five fiscal years are listed below.

Current Funds Revenues by Percentage Fiscal Years 1988-92

	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY1992
Student Tuition and Fees	12.5	11.4	11.4	11.4	12.00
Endowment Income	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.01
Gifts and Grants	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.04
Indirect Cost Recoveries	9.4	10.2	10.3	9.7	9.20
Other Sources	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.1	3.05
State Appropriation	30.0	29.4	32.5	31.2	29.29
Departmental Sales and Service	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.47
Sponsored Operations	33.4	34.3	30.8	32.9	33.59
Scholarships and Fellowships	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.91
Auxiliary Enterprises	8.7	9.6	9.2	9.0	9.44
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Current Funds Expenditures

Current funds expenditures for FY 1992 were \$361,829,578 including an increase of \$50,085,698 or 16.0 percent over current funds expenditures of \$311,743,882 in the 1991 fiscal year.

The percentages of current funds expenditures by category for the last five fiscal years are listed below.

Current Funds Expenditures by Percentage Fiscal Years 1988-92

	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY1992
Instruction	20.9	19.9	21.7	22.0	22.4
Research	42.4	45.1	42.6	42.6	40.6
Public Service	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.3	4.0
Academic Support	6.5	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.0
Student Services	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Institutional Support	8.9	8.7	9.6	9.3	9.3
Operation of Plant	7.2	6.3	6.4	5.6	5.6
Scholarships and Fellowships	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.0
Auxiliary Enterprises	7.8	8.4	8.2	8.1	9.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Source: Office of the Associate Vice President for Planning, Budget, and Finance

Georgia Tech

**Fact
Book
1992**

Research

Research

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Research at Georgia Tech

Georgia Tech is a major center for advanced technology in Georgia and the Southeast. With a full-time general faculty of more than 1500 and a graduate student population in excess of 3300, the Institute conducts research of national significance, provides research services and facilities to faculty, students, industry, and government agencies, and supports the economic and technological growth of the state. Research operations are carried out through a group of schools, centers, and laboratories, each performing research in a particular field of interest.

Most of the research is supported by contracts with government organizations and private industry. The Georgia Tech Research Corporation, a nonprofit organization incorporated under the laws of the state of Georgia, serves as the contracting agency. It also handles patent and other financial and administrative research matters.

Much of the research activity is within the broad field of electronics, including electronic techniques and components, antennas,

microelectronics, electromagnetics, and optoelectronics. Other important areas include: materials, telecommunications, bioengineering, manufacturing, environmental science and technology, signal processing, tribology, acoustics, fusion, combustion, rotary wing aircraft, energy, domestic and international economic development, computer technology and applications, and mechanics.

Recent significant research developments include a dialysis pump that does not damage red blood cells; a "floral" reflection antenna that reduces sidelobe levels; a novel quantitative method for determining the resistance of commercially available fabrics to blood penetration under surgical conditions; and a coherent Doppler radar technique for sensing hazardous windshear during aircraft take-off and landing.

Over 800,000 square feet of floor space is devoted to research incorporating a number of buildings on the Georgia Tech campus, as well as several off-campus facilities. About 53 percent of the research

Figure 36
Number of Awards, Fiscal Years 1987-1992

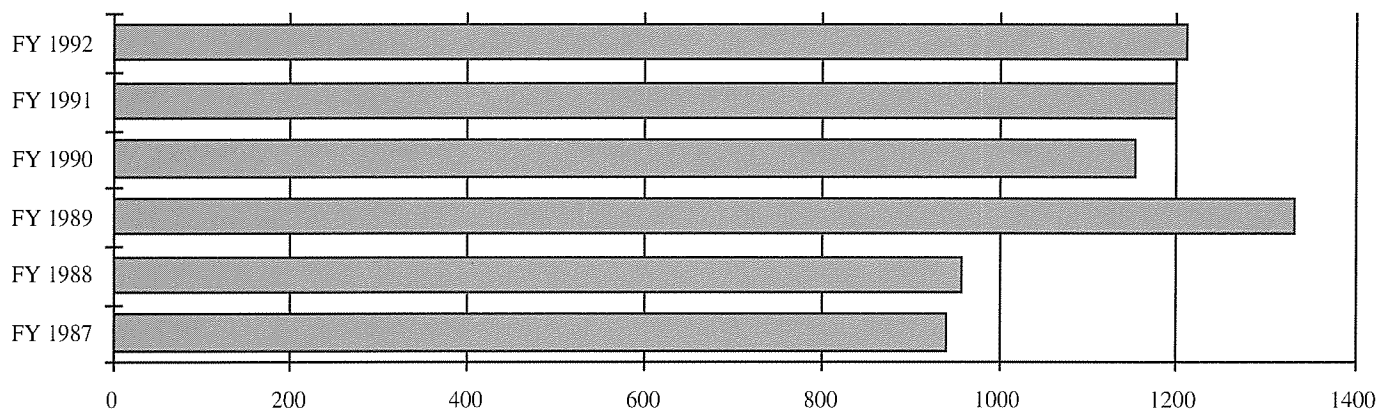
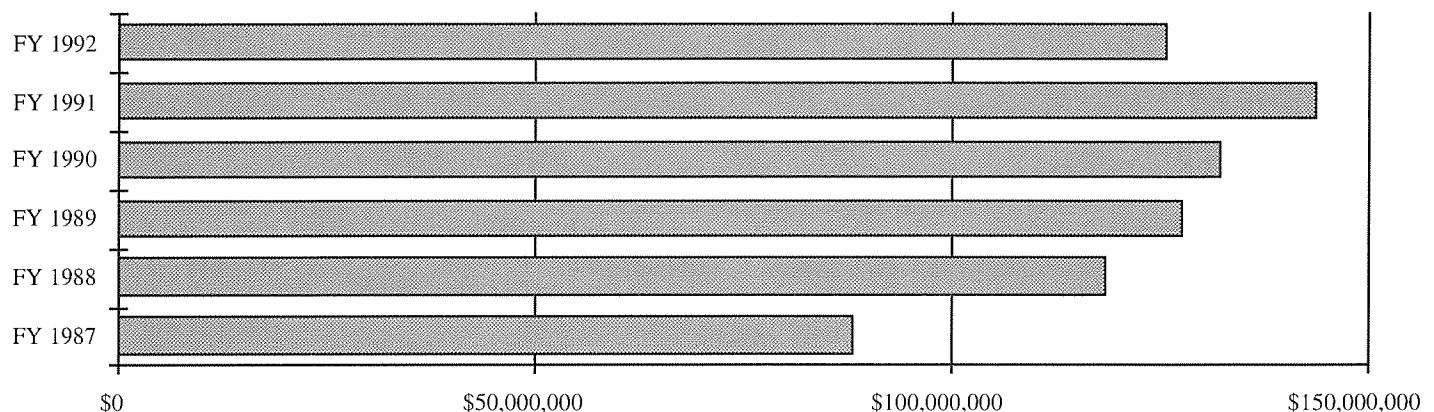


Figure 37
Amount of Awards, Fiscal Years 1987-1992



Source: Office of the Vice President for Research and Graduate Programs

Research Summary

Research Grants and Contracts* by Awarding Agency Fiscal Year 1992

Awarding Agency	Amount	% of Total
U.S. Air Force	\$23,933,724	18.9%
U.S. Army	26,580,296	21.0
U.S. Navy	8,222,715	6.5
U.S. Department of Defense	15,398,283	12.2
U.S. Department of Energy	1,713,498	1.4
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	3,758,221	3.0
National Aeronautics & Space Administration	4,647,956	3.7
National Science Foundation	10,402,140	8.2
Other Federal Agencies	8,313,723	6.6
Total Federal Government	\$102,970,556	81.4
State and Local Governments	\$1,201,338	1.0
Misc., Industrial, and Other	22,304,040	17.6
Grand Total	\$126,475,934	

* This summary includes *only* research and does not include other extramural support such as fellowships, traineeships, training grants, sponsored instruction, and instructional equipment grants.

Research Grants and Contracts Summary Fiscal Years 1987-92

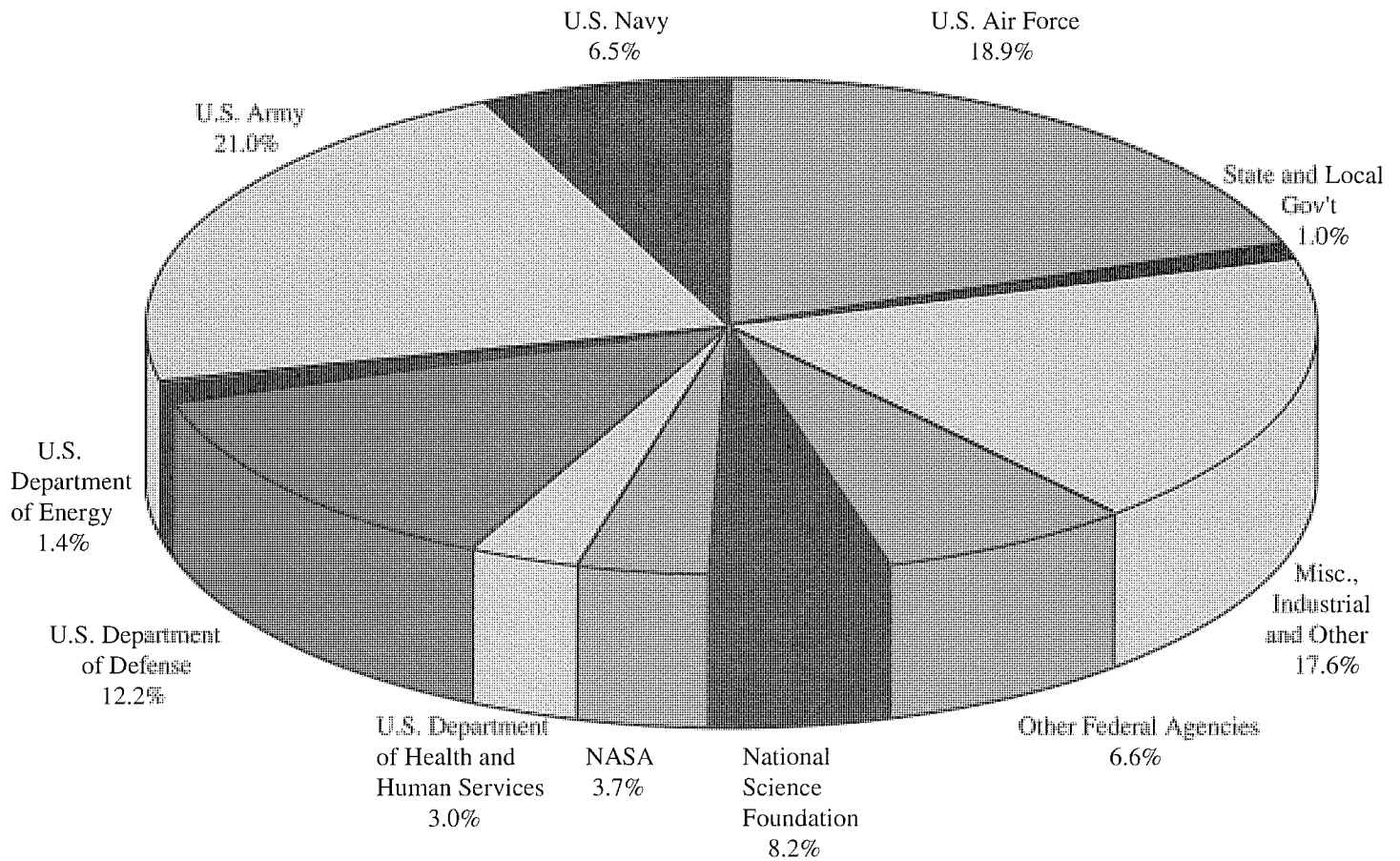
Unit**	Number of Awards					
	FY 1987 Number	FY 1988 Number	FY 1989 Number	FY 1990 Number	FY 1991 Number	FY 1992 Number
Engineering	247	234	474	368	388	434
Architecture	8	7	25	19	34	39
Computing	—	—	—	18	42	79
Ivan Allen	7	5	7	7	7	10
Sciences	110	130	150	113	120	153
Research Centers	30	74	133	97	92	70
GTRI	539	508	544	533	519	427
Total	941	958	1,333	1,155	1,202	1,212

Unit**	Amount of Awards					
	FY 1987 Amount	FY 1988 Amount	FY 1989 Amount	FY 1990 Amount	FY 1991 Amount	FY 1992 Amount
Engineering	\$17,836,180	\$19,915,808	\$28,825,466	\$28,258,048	\$28,694,209	\$30,665,036
Architecture	246,270	141,294	577,958	611,851	1,235,037	1,490,093
Computing	—	—	—	1,849,778	2,141,690	5,185,111
Ivan Allen	411,207	537,881	686,302	852,566	717,153	568,712
Sciences	8,161,649	9,714,653	9,345,809	8,099,487	9,376,199	12,880,760
Research Centers	1,571,846	2,618,992	4,126,170	6,358,981	5,830,285	3,145,549
GTRI	60,264,658	86,077,763	84,709,065	86,653,674	96,192,238	72,540,673
Total	\$88,491,810	\$119,006,391	\$128,270,770	\$132,684,385	\$144,186,811	\$126,475,934

**Except for the College of Engineering, and totals, data are not directly comparable to previous years due to a major academic restructuring beginning in FY 1990. See page 141 for more information on these organizational changes.

Research Summary

Figure 38
Research Grants and Contracts by Awarding Agency
Fiscal Year 1992



Research Summary

Research Summary by Unit, July 1991-June 1992

Unit	Proposals		Awards*	
	Number	\$ Amount	Number	\$ Amount
College of Engineering				
Dean, College of Engineering	9	\$6,332,857	5	\$190,970
Aerospace	63	24,403,262	53	3,854,051
Chemical	38	9,836,780	41	2,476,735
Civil	66	19,159,531	55	2,134,086
Electrical	129	50,719,638	104	6,665,879
Industrial and Systems	47	6,552,387	41	2,268,170
Materials	30	37,216,741	15	978,129
Mechanical	125	21,224,513	108	9,372,902
Textile and Fiber	19	3,884,369	12	2,724,114
Total	526	\$179,330,078	434	\$30,665,086
College of Sciences				
Dean, College of Sciences	4	2,612,690		
Biology	18	4,022,408	10	295,729
Chemistry	55	14,907,468	43	4,500,908
Earth and Atmospheric Sciences	48	7,215,729	30	4,920,387
Mathematics	30	6,526,633	14	613,626
Physics	32	4,067,173	41	1,971,627
Psychology	9	2,465,200	15	578,483
Total	197	\$41,922,669	153	\$12,880,760
College of Architecture	72	\$20,687,984	39	\$1,490,093
College of Computing	75	\$16,345,399	79	\$5,185,111
Ivan Allen College	28	\$25,230,924	7	\$568,712
Research Centers	148	\$33,309,509	69	\$3,128,779
Georgia Tech Research Institute				
Office of the Director	7	9,512,622	13	3,291,073
Economic Development Laboratory	42	3,856,339	28	1,247,122
Advanced Threat Technology Laboratory	9	11,443,263	12	716,083
MW/Ant. Tech. Development Laboratory	44	5,761,201	33	3,029,007
Threat Systems Development Laboratory	12	7,025,418	13	13,123,106
Concepts Analysis Laboratory	18	112,194,361	12	2,731,932
Countermeasures Development Laboratory	6	657,520	9	710,337
Electronics & Computer Systems Laboratory	24	8,550,526	18	6,529,582
Engineering Sciences Laboratory				
Radar Mod./Anal. Laboratory	46	5,558,184	46	2,623,030
Radar Systems App. Laboratory	25	10,416,951	33	8,924,003
Radar Instrumentation Dev. Laboratory	24	8,039,455	20	2,585,255
Aerospace Sci. & Tech. Laboratory	41	9,512,786	34	5,069,668
Communications Laboratory	18	3,909,676	24	3,450,194
Comp. Sc. and Inf. Tech. Laboratory	26	22,788,203	13	3,053,355
Electromag. Env. Effects Laboratory	23	1,887,538	24	2,245,851
EM Sc. and Tech. Laboratory				
Huntsville Research Laboratory	17	2,358,992	19	2,584,781
Signature Tech. Laboratory	13	3,454,512	13	3,231,918
Electro-optics Lab	29	8,707,349	20	3,950,674
Env. Sc. and Tech. Laboratory	34	6,419,974	8	498,704
Mat. Sc. and Tech. Laboratory	27	5,338,939	22	1,746,966
Physical Sciences Laboratory	19	2,473,513	13	1,198,032
Total	504	\$249,867,322	427	\$72,540,673
Institute Total	1,550	\$566,693,885	1,212	\$126,475,934

* Awards include *only* research and do not include other extramural support such as fellowships, traineeships, training grants, sponsored instruction, and instructional equipment grants.

Source: Office of Contract Administration

Contract Administration

The vice president for Research and Graduate Programs has the responsibility for all research programs conducted by the Georgia Institute of Technology. He works with the Deans, Directors, and other department heads in establishing research policies and procedures. In partnership with the Office of the President and the Georgia Tech Research Corporation (GTRC), the Office of Contract Administration (OCA) provides program development assistance as well as overall contract management for the research program at Georgia Tech. Organizationally, the department is administered through five operating divisions, reporting to the Associate Vice President for Research/Director of OCA. The Office of the Director is responsible for negotiating indirect cost (overhead) rates and for the design and maintenance of an interactive automated database. The data base, which integrates all contract administration functions, is used for management control and reporting. The data base is used to produce and distribute a variety of periodic management reports including: a) a monthly listing of all deliverables due the following month, b) a quarterly overdue deliverables report, c) a monthly report of all research activity, and d) a monthly report of cost-sharing commitments. In addition, specialized (ad hoc) reports are prepared on request.

The Program Initiation Division (PID) provides assistance that leads to the submission of formal proposals, including review and interpretation of contract requirements, determination of appropriate contract terms, and establishment of any precontract agreements. PID is responsible for submitting all proposal and grant applications for sponsored research and instruction from the Georgia Tech Research Corporation and the Georgia Institute of Technology. PID contracting officers review proposals and cost estimates for compliance with sponsor requirements and Institute policies, and prepare the business portion of proposals. PID serves as the sponsor's point of contact for business matters during the evaluation process, negotiates the final terms of the contract or grant, and signs, in conjunction with an officer of GTRC, the resulting agreement. In addition, PID handles contract modifications which increase the funding of existing projects.

The Program Administration Division (PAD) has the responsibility for monitoring active grants and contracts. Upon receipt of a signed agreement from PID, an initial in-depth review of the award documents takes place and relevant initiation forms are prepared and distributed. Complete project files are established and maintained for the duration of the program. All post-award project modifications to existing programs are processed by PAD so long as there is no increase in funding. PAD is also responsible for the preparation, monitoring, and closeout of subcontracts and consulting agreements issued by Georgia Tech. Liaison with project sponsors is maintained by PAD contracting officers through responses to contractual situations or requests on day-to-day administrative matters. Responsibilities include monitoring programs to see that potential problems in meeting contractual obligations (i.e., assurance of satisfactory performance, submission of all deliverables, etc.) are called to the attention of Georgia Tech management in a timely manner.

The Contracting Support Division (CSD) provides a multitude of services internally to OCA as well as to the entire university. CSD researches the literature and publicizes announcements of funding opportunities. CSD orders and distributes requests for proposals (RFPs) and assists individual researchers in program development activities. Two newsletters, *Research News* and *Research Opportunities*, are published by this division. CSD distributes all proposals and deliverable reports and serves as the filing center for project files and progress reports, pending receipt of final reports, and subsequent submission to

the Archives section of the Georgia Tech Library. CSD is responsible for all closeout actions, i.e., submission of final billing and research property and patent reports, accounting for the disposition of classified documents, and verification that deliverable requirements have been satisfied. CSD is also responsible for the preparation and administration of Small Business Administration (SBA) subcontracting plans.

The Legal Division advises and assists the Institute on a variety of legal matters. It provides services internally to OCA in the areas of intellectual property law and government contract negotiations. It provides advice to the entire Institute in the areas of public procurement, technology and software licensing and protection, copyright assignment, contract law, risk management and insurance, technology export control, real estate leasing, state and federal laws and regulations, and other matters of general law. The Legal Division also serves as a central repository for the Institute's real estate leases and software licenses.

The Printing and Photographic Center (PPC) is the only organized replication facility on the campus of Georgia Tech. Its printing and photographic departments serve not only the needs of the rapidly expanding research activities, but those of the academic units as well. Faculty and students benefit from its modern quick copy facility and research copy center where reports and other documents are reproduced and assembled. A layout section is available to assist in translating concepts into plate-ready material for printing. Supporting the press facility is a copy camera capable of making enlargements or reductions of engineering drawings or photographs and a typesetting unit. The photographic department is equipped with a wide variety of cameras for either in-house or research laboratory use. PPC is well-equipped to meet the instructional, research, and administrative requirements of a major academic institution.

Source: Office of the Director, Contract Administration

Georgia Tech Research Corporation

Founded in 1937, the Georgia Tech Research Corporation (GTRC) is a state chartered not-for-profit corporation serving Georgia Tech as a University System of Georgia approved cooperative organization. By charter GTRC "...shall be operated exclusively for scientific, literary and educational purposes...conduct laboratories, engage in scientific research, and distribute and disseminate information resulting from research...". GTRC is an IRS section 501(c)(3) tax exempt organization and is located on campus in the Centennial Research Building.

GTRC serves as the contracting agency for all of the sponsored research activities at Georgia Tech. It also licenses all intellectual property (patents, software, trade secrets, etc.) created at Georgia Tech. All funds collected by GTRC are used to support various Georgia Tech programs requested by the Institute and as approved by the GTRC Board of Trustees.

Revenues for the past three years include:

	FY 1992	FY 1991	FY 1990
Sponsored Research Revenue	\$130,330,545	\$131,254,266	\$123,586,159
License and Royalty Revenue	1,760,698	1,788,159	1,853,925
Investment Revenue	292,502	624,125	542,656
Total Revenue	\$132,383,745	\$133,666,550	\$125,982,740

In addition to paying for sponsored research costs, license and royalty fees, and all corporate operating expenses during Fiscal Year 1992, GTRC provided more than \$5.6 million to Georgia Tech in the form of grants and funded support programs. These included:

Support for Research Operations Fiscal Year 1992

Equipment and facilities grants	\$2,000,000
Equipment matching grant	2,000,000
Equipment leasing expenses	155,766
Contingency and liability support	241,960
Focused Research program grant	150,000
Total	\$4,547,726

Support for Research Personnel, Recruiting, and Development Fiscal Year 1992

Senior research leadership/incentive grants	
Graduate research assistants grants	250,000
Contract development/technology transfer expenses	215,859
Woodbury Research Site	16,586
Ph.D. support and tuition assistance programs	152,812
Foreign travel and professional society support	115,081
Promotional expenses/Georgia Research Alliance	139,665
Faculty computer purchase program	84,237
New faculty moving expenses	31,760
Faculty and staff recognition/awards program	36,972
Total	\$1,091,303
Total Support	\$5,639,029

Additionally, GTRC assists Georgia Tech in obtaining quality research space, enters into long-term leases for specialized research equipment, and conducts other research support programs as requested by the Institute.

GTRC Officers

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Source: GTRC Vice President and General Manager

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Interdisciplinary Centers

To stimulate cooperation in emerging areas of education and research, Georgia Tech has established a network of more than 40 centers that cut across traditional academic disciplines. Drawing upon human and technical resources throughout the university, the centers provide an interdisciplinary setting for addressing basic and applied problems of interest to government and private enterprise. They also provide a mechanism for interdisciplinary thrusts in graduate and undergraduate education.

The management of these centers is coordinated through the Office of Interdisciplinary Programs (OIP). Centers are established and terminated as needs and opportunities change.

Tech's centers involve faculty from academic colleges and from the Georgia Tech Research Institute (GTRI), an R&D organization that is part of the university. GTRI provides additional flexibility to research at Georgia Tech and complements the academic programs.

All of Tech's interdisciplinary centers perform sponsored research on a contractual basis. Industry affiliate memberships are also available through several of the centers. Membership benefits include: special access to Tech's broad technological resources; cooperative research programs; and timely technical reports and preprints. A brief description of each of the centers follows:

The **Apparel Manufacturing Technology Center**, established in 1987, conducts research and develops new technologies and management practices to enable domestic producers to compete more effectively in world markets. The Center also operates a \$2.5 million pilot plant facility which demonstrates and disseminates advanced apparel manufacturing techniques.

The **Center for Architectural Conservation** focuses on research in the technology of existing buildings to promote, enhance, and assist in the conservation and reuse of building environments. Services of the center include research and development of specialized programs in facilities management and building conservation, and the identification and interpretation of technical resources on architectural methods and materials.

The **Bioengineering Center** emphasizes the application of engineering to problems in the biological sciences. Areas of research include biomechanics, biomedical computing, cardiovascular dynamics, neural prosthetics, non-invasive bioinstrumentation, and rehabilitation engineering.

The **Research Center for Biotechnology** is a focal point at Georgia Tech for research in molecular biology, microbiology, biochemistry, biophysics, and biochemical engineering. Major projects include bioreactor design, environmental toxicology, immobilization technology, industrial microbiology, molecular genetics, and pharmaceuticals.

The **Composites Education and Research Center (CERC)** coordinates educational programs and promotes interdisciplinary research on the design, manufacture, and application of composite materials. These activities incorporate polymeric, metallic, and ceramic fibers and matrices. The **Composites Manufacturing Research Program** is one focus within CERC.

The **Computational Modeling and Infrastructure Rehabilitation Center** is a world recognized center of excellence in the field of computational modeling of complex mechanical phenomena. This multidisciplinary center, which combines mathematics, theoretical mechanics and computational algorithm implementation, currently performs broad-based, state-of-the-art research in the following areas: micromechanically based constitutive development of advanced engineering materials such as monolithic ceramics and ceramic composites, three-dimensional static and dynamic fracture mechanics of

advanced materials which exhibit nonlinear constitutive response such as phase transformations and brittle microcracking, instabilities in nonlinear material deformation such as shear banding, multiscale space structure dynamics and control through embedded actuators, two- and three-dimensional modeling of fluid structure interactions with thick composite shells, distributed damage site interaction as found in structural aging, especially those found in aircraft and computational modeling of manufacturing processes such as forging and residual stress-related phenomena. These research activities are currently being funded by the Air Force Office of Scientific Research, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Office of Naval Research, U. S. Air Force, Federal Aviation Administration, and others. A major new initiative of the center deals with technologies for life enhancement of aging infrastructure, including commercial airplanes. Graduate level courses are taught by the center staff in Computational Mechanics and Analytical Fracture Mechanics; the center maintains an active program of distinguished visiting scholars from throughout the world.

The **Computational Optimization Center** does research in mathematical programming, works with industrial groups on applications, and interacts with IBM's Optimization Subroutine Library development team on requirements and methods. A major focus is combinatorial optimization particularly in airline scheduling problems.

The objective of the **CALS Technology Center** is to promote the accomplishments of CALS (Computer-aided Acquisition, Logistics and Supportability) tasks by government and industry in the U.S. The Center provides national and regional leadership in the development of CALS standards, technology, and practice for the exchange of product and process information among government and industrial organizations.

Computer Integrated Manufacturing Systems (CIMS) is a graduate certificate program for students interested in manufacturing. Students enrolled in the CIMS program pursue a graduate degree (e.g., M.S.M.E., M.S.I.E.), in one of nine participating academic units (Aerospace Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Industrial and Systems Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Textile and Fiber Engineering, Management, and the College of Computing). The CIMS certificate is awarded by the College of Engineering to those students who receive their graduate degrees and meet an additional set of CIMS requirements (for further information contact the CIMS Office at 894-5562). Thus, the CIMS certificate is an enhancement to an existing degree program, not a substitute for a degree.

The primary goal of the **Construction Research Center** is to support U.S. industry in all aspects of construction technology and information exchange. The center performs construction research and provides a full spectrum of services to industry relating to technology transfer, information retrieval, and education and training programs.

The **Center for Dynamical Systems and Nonlinear Studies** focuses its research on nonlinear or chaotic dynamical systems, including those of both finite and infinite dimensions. Faculty are developing applications in material processing, fluid dynamics and electrical engineering control theory, as well as in economics, physiology and psychology.

The **Emory/Georgia Tech Biomedical Research Center** was established in 1987. The purpose of the Center is to create and sustain an environment within which collaborative research and education in the medical, biological, engineering, and physical sciences can flourish, and through which technological advances in research will be transferred to the delivery of health care.

In 1964, the Georgia State General Assembly placed the Georgia

Interdisciplinary Centers

Water Research Institute at Georgia Tech. Now part of the **Environmental Resources Center**, the institute organizes and administers water resources research projects throughout Georgia, with assistance from the University of Georgia's Institute of Natural Resources. The Environmental Resources Center also has an Environmental Radiation Laboratory which performs radiation measurements of samples taken throughout the state, and studies the impact and movement of radioactivity in the environment.

A coordinated **Office of Environmental Science, Technology, and Policy** has been established at Georgia Tech to facilitate more than 200 faculty to address regional, national, and global critical environmental issues. Waste minimization, environmental restoration technology, advanced energy conservation technology, state-of-the-art sensor instrumentation development (e.g., OH radical and other tracers), coordinated field studies and economic assessment provide an integrated base for comprehensive policy studies. This infrastructure and pool of talents are unique in the nation. Also, linkages are being made between the environmental and energy defense policy via the Strategic Environmental Research Programs.

The mission of the **Center of Excellence for Photovoltaics Research and Education** is first to improve the fundamental understanding of the science and technology of advanced photovoltaics (PV) devices, second to fabricate record high efficiency solar cells, and third to provide training and enrich the educational experience of students in this field.

The mission of the **Fluid Properties Research Institute** is to measure, predict, and disseminate data on thermophysical properties and phase equilibria of fluids and fluid mixtures. The Institute has the capability to study a wide range of materials including organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals, molten salts, and concentrated electrolytes. Applications include process design, safe operation, and environmental control.

Research is carried out at Georgia Tech in areas of physics and engineering that are essential to magnetic fusion. The **Fusion Research Center (FRC)** provides an intellectual focus and stimulation for fusion-related educational and research activities, provides external recognition via the distribution of technical reports, provides a computer connection to the National Fusion Computing Network, maintains a research library of international reports, provides seed money for proposal development and support for graduate students, and hosts fusion-related meetings. Primary areas of faculty and student research during the past year were plasma transport processes, fusion reactor design, plasma diagnostics and experimentation, and plasma edge physics data.

The primary mission of the **Georgia Productivity and Quality Center** is to assist business and industry by creating, identifying, and supporting strategies which improve organizational productivity and quality, and enhance the work environment of employees. Established in 1975, the center assists companies in the development and implementation of improvement plans by focusing in the areas of management, product quality, employee involvement, and technology utilization.

The **Georgia Center for Speciality Separations** develops and applies modern high-tech separation methods to industrially and socially important problems. Applications include environmental control, energy, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals, electronic materials, polymers, food processing, pulp and paper, and textiles. This work is collaborative between Georgia Tech scholars in chemical engineering, chemistry, biology, and environmental studies.

The newly created **Center for Geographic Information Systems (GIS)** (and Spatial Analysis Technologies) is a collective effort on the part of academic and research faculty to provide a multidisciplinary organization committed to continuing research vitality and education in

GIS and related activities throughout Georgia and the nation. Research is focused on innovations in spatial data collection, management, and new techniques to analyze and use these data.

The **GIT/MCG Biomedical Research and Education Program** is a component of the Bioengineering Center. Georgia Tech and the Medical College of Georgia have missions with synergistic potential in areas where the application of engineering principles can enhance medical research and education, technology transfer, and economic development. This program helps to encourage interinstitutional interactions in which faculty and students at both universities undertake collaborative activities that promote the synergism inherent to the fields of medicine, allied health, and engineering.

The **Graphics Visualization and Usability Center** conducts research and teaches courses in computer graphics, user interfaces, scientific data visualization, computer animation, medical imaging, image processing and understanding, and the ability of humans to perceive images and to effectively employ user interfaces. As an interdisciplinary center, we draw our intellectual foundations from computer science, mathematics, psychology, industrial and systems engineering, and computer engineering. Associated with the center is the Scientific Visualization Laboratory, a campus-wide service of Client Services/OIT, providing state-of-the-art computer graphics facilities to the Georgia Tech campus.

Research interests of the **Health Systems Research Center (HSRC)** include the design, implementation, and evaluation of health care delivery systems. Established in 1969, HSRC activity has included such diverse environments as emergency medical services, rural health care delivery, health maintenance organization development, corporate health promotion, and international health care.

The **Center for High Yield Pulp Science (CHYPS)** was established at Georgia Tech to gather industrial support for mechanical pulping research and development. This center is utilizing the strength of applied engineering research of Georgia Tech, fundamental paper science of The Institute of Paper Science and Technology, and industrial development experience of the Herty Foundation. The world-class pilot plant consists of a two-state SUNDS pressurized refiners with dual-stage chemical impregnation system and interstage washing. Support from paper and allied industries, DOE, and Electric Power Research Institute are considered.

The **Indoor Environment Research Program** is the Georgia Tech component of the Indoor Environment Research Consortium (IERC), a university-based consortium between Georgia Tech, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (VPI), and Emory University. The IERC's purpose is to create and sustain an environment that will nurture interdisciplinary research, education, technology transfer, and economic development in the physical, engineering, behavioral, medical, and biological sciences. The IERC research encompasses everything enclosed within the building envelope such as the human responses, the building materials and furnishings, the building systems, and the office machines.

The Industry/University **Cooperative Center for Information Management Research (CIMR)**, developed at the University of Arizona and the Georgia Institute of Technology, supports research that integrates information systems concepts into end-user computing research. Emphasis is placed on the application of information systems theory, both technical and managerial, to the current and future business and government environments.

Established in 1991, the **Center for International Standards and Quality** assists Southeastern firms to understand and meet quality assurance standards necessary for successful exporting to Europe, the Pacific Rim, and elsewhere. Services consist of providing information

Interdisciplinary Centers

on and updating of standards, training in standards-related topics, technical assistance to firms, and research projects on issues related to technical and quality standards.

The **Center for International Strategy, Technology, and Policy (CISTP)** of Georgia Tech is a multidisciplinary policy and research organization working with business, government, and academic institutions around the world to develop policy recommendations and information on a range of international issues. CISTP hosts conferences, conducts research, and publishes reports and other documents in three fields of concentration: the Pacific Rim and Asia, Europe, and global media, and communications in international relations.

The **Manufacturing Research Center (MaRC)** building was completed in September, 1991. The opening of MaRC comes at a time when federal and state governments increasingly recognize the importance of manufacturing to a healthy economy, and when industry is looking for additional manufacturing assistance to meet global competitive challenges. MaRC provides new opportunities to enhance the educational and research objectives of the university while assisting industry to meet its technical and business objectives. MaRC is expected to be a magnet that draws together the resources of academia, industry, and government into collaborative efforts directed at solving problems of common interests.

The **Material Handling Research Center (MHRC)** was established in 1982 as part of the National Science Foundation's I/UCRC program. It is the nation's only Center devoted exclusively to research in material management. It conducts nearly \$3 million/year of research on four U.S. campuses. Each year the Center conducts a variety of research in such areas as flexible automation, intelligent systems, manufacturing, warehousing, and logistic systems. The results of these projects allow the MHRC member companies to improve their productivity in the movement, storage, and control of material.

The **Mechanical Properties Research Laboratory**, formerly known as the Fracture and Fatigue Research Laboratory, addresses mechanical behavior problems in a wide range of materials, including metals, ceramics, polymers, and composites. The laboratory houses some of the most modern mechanical test and analytical instruments available. Research capabilities include tensile, fatigue, fracture toughness and creep testing, X-ray diffraction, scanning and transmission electron microscopy, ion implantation, and quantitative image analysis.

Typical programs at **Microelectronics Research Center** include the growth and characterization of compound semiconductor materials, anisotropic etching, very large scale integration (VLSI) chip design, laser annealing, integrated optics, and superlattice structures. The center is benefiting from a \$15 million grant from the State of Georgia along with an equal amount of matching funds from other sources. These monies have allowed the construction of a new \$11 million building to house the center's activities and the acquisition of highly sophisticated instrumentation.

The **Multimedia Technology Laboratory** is responsible for the development of the interactive presentation systems which were used to help sell Atlanta's bid for the 1996 Summer Olympic Games. The technology being developed by the Laboratory is anticipated to have wide application to such requirements as instructional technology, distance learning, presentation systems technology, and any area that involves state-of-the-art multimedia technology. The Laboratory is working in a wide range of computing and communications technologies, developing the "tools" required to integrate video, audio, and computer technologies for unique applications. The Laboratory makes wide use of both graduate and undergraduate students and works

cooperatively with a number of other units of the Institute.

The **Nuclear Research Center** consists of two major facilities: a five megawatt research reactor and a hot cell laboratory. Ongoing research includes trace element analysis, neutron radiography, food preservation, agricultural science, and the production of radioisotopes for medical and industrial use. The center also assists industry by training personnel in the use of radiation monitoring equipment and in handling radioactive substances.

The **Center for Optical Science and Engineering** coordinates a broad spectrum of research in optical materials, optical physics, optical devices, optical integration, optical systems, and optical education. Among the large number of ongoing programs, one project that is particularly noteworthy is the Center for High Angular Resolution Astronomy (CHARA). CHARA is a joint project with Georgia State University that will construct an optical phased array of telescopes providing the angular resolution of a 400 meter diameter telescope at optical wavelengths.

The development of polymeric materials with specific performance requirements depends on the chemical structure of the polymer as well as how the polymer is processed. The **Polymer Education and Research Center (PERC)** focuses on the role that processing plays in meeting and exceeding performance related properties. Ongoing research ranges from polymerization through fabrication and analysis of polymeric products. PERC is also responsible for coordinating and promoting educational and research activities in polymers among six schools and GTRI at Georgia Tech.

Created in 1980, the **Center for Rehabilitation Technology** designs, develops, and evaluates adaptive devices and equipment to assist disabled persons by removing functional barriers in the workplace, home, and community environments. The center combines the talents of its core staff with those of faculty and students throughout the University System of Georgia, and works in close collaboration with rehabilitation counselors in Georgia's Department of Human Resources.

In 1982, the U.S. Army selected Georgia Tech as one of three American universities to house a **Center of Excellence in Rotary Wing Aircraft Technology**. Vertical lift technology, increasingly vital to the Army, has lagged behind fixed wing aircraft. To bridge this gap, the center explores new concepts in helicopter design, including aerodynamics, aeroelasticity, structures and materials, and flight mechanics and controls.

The **Software Research Center** is developing methodologies, techniques, and tools that aid in the efficient production of low-cost, high-quality software systems. The center also demonstrates and packages software engineering products and services for distribution to a network of subscribers and sponsors.

The **Technology Policy and Assessment Center** was formed to undertake research on major technology policy issues that face our society. Participants in the center are bound by a common interest in the policy and societal aspects of science and technology. Typical areas of investigation involve the assessment of technology and its impact, socio-economic development, cost-benefit analysis, and strategies for the management of scientific and technological development. A major initiative is under way to identify emerging technologies and attendant opportunities.

The **Transportation Research and Education Center** was established in 1991 to promote multidisciplinary research and education in transportation. Center faculty and research staff are dedicated to examining the role transportation plays in the social and economic fabric of society. In addition, the Center promotes the investigation of new transportation technologies and their likely environmental, financial and societal impacts.

Georgia Tech Research Institute

The Georgia Tech Research Institute (GTRI) is a nonprofit, client-oriented applied research organization chartered by the Georgia legislature and is an integral part of Georgia Tech. It conducts investigations in engineering, science, computer technology, and economic development for a diversity of sponsors, including federal, state, and local governmental agencies, industrial firms, and private organizations. GTRI was chartered by the Georgia legislature in 1919 and activated in 1934. Specific missions include:

- Providing service to the community, state, and nation;
- Conducting scientific, engineering, and industrial research;
- Participating in national programs of science, technology, and preparedness;
- Encouraging the development of the natural resources of Georgia;
- Aiding industrial and economic development; and
- Furnishing technical advice and assistance to business and industry through a statewide industrial extension service.

In performing these missions, GTRI is simultaneously making the maximum possible contribution to Georgia Tech's overall research, educational, and service goals.

Staff

The GTRI staff has expertise in most of the recognized fields of science and technology. As of June 30, 1993, GTRI had 1,254 employees, including 585 full-time engineers and scientists, and about 313 full-time support personnel. The other employees include faculty members, students, and consultants who participate in the research program on a part-time basis.

Research Sponsorship

GTRI conducts approximately two-thirds of the sponsored research performed at Georgia Tech. Annual research volume stands at approximately \$98.2 million. In FY 93, around 83 percent of the total research activity in GTRI was derived from federally funded programs, with 59 percent coming from the Army, Navy, and Air Force; and 17 percent coming from other Department of Defense (DoD) agencies. Federal agencies other than the DoD provided 7 percent of GTRI's income. The industrial sector accounted for 16 percent of GTRI's sponsored research and 1 percent came from state and local government.

Locations and Facilities

GTRI is headquartered on the Georgia Tech campus where most of its units are housed. GTRI also operates a major off-campus leased facility in nearby Cobb County. Other staff members provide on-site research and liaison activities for sponsors at their locations in the Eglin Air Force Base, Florida; the Army Missile command in Huntsville, Alabama; the Warner Robins Air Logistics Center in Georgia; Fort Monmouth, New Jersey; Dayton, Ohio; Rome, New York; and Arlington, Virginia.

Facilities include well-equipped laboratories in electronics, computer science and technology, the physical sciences, and most branches of engineering. A 30-acre field test site for research in electromagnetics, radio-direction finding, and propagation studies is located in Cobb County, along with a 1,300-foot far-field antenna test range and radar cross-section ranges, including one with a turntable rated at 100 tons. GTRI also has facilities for pilot-scale demonstration of chemical/mechanical processes. The most recent acquisition is a 14-acre satellite communication station near Atlanta that is now being leased for use by research faculty; it includes two 105-foot-diameter dish antennas and a 14,000-square-foot building.

Research operations are facilitated by a major high-speed electronic

network utilizing micro, mini, and mainframe computers, with hundreds of users across the campus.

Interaction

There is considerable interaction in research and instruction between the staff of GTRI and the academic schools and departments. In FY 93, 22 GTRI researchers held appointments as adjunct faculty members at Georgia Tech and 31 held shared or joint appointments. GTRI research engineers or scientists served on 25 thesis advisory committees. Also in FY 1993, 93 research faculty taught continuing education courses.

During the same fiscal year, the Research Institute employed 133 graduate research assistants and 25 graduate co-ops. Ninety four of these student employees were in doctoral programs and 5 received Ph.D degrees. GTRI also employed 168 undergraduate co-op students and 259 graduate and undergraduate student assistants who worked part-time.

GTRI professionals have long been active participants in the Microelectronics, Material Handling, and Manufacturing Research Centers. The Research Institute is also increasingly involved in presenting seminars and other forms of specialized training for off-campus groups.

Organization

GTRI's activities are coordinated with the research conducted by the academic colleges and interdisciplinary research centers through the Institute's Executive Vice President.

GTRI consists of 8 laboratories, with relatively focused technical missions. They are linked to one another by a smaller number of coordinated program thrusts. Interaction among these units is common, and joint teams can be formed readily in areas of mutual interest and expertise to provide optimum service to the client. Management structures are centralizing to a number of across-the-board functions, including internal research, quality assurance, strategic planning, program development, and professional growth through this functional management structure, the linkages between Georgia Tech academic research programs, and GTRI's laboratories. The major program units of GTRI are:

- Aerospace Science
- Electronic Systems
- Electro-Optics, Environment, and Materials
- Huntsville Research Operations
- Information Technology and Telecommunications
- Sensors and Electromagnetic Applications
- Signatures Technology
- Systems Development

Service to Georgia

GTRI promotes economic growth in Georgia and the Southeast through applied research, training, and technology transfer. During FY 92, GTRI provided 3,678 technical assists to industry, 721 economic development assists, and responses to 6,635 requests for information, largely through its 12 regional offices. GTRI personnel also presented 503 workshops, seminars, and short courses and conducted 238 in-plant training courses. GTRI houses several centers of expertise designed to help state and regional business, including the Georgia Productivity and Quality Center, the Southeastern Trade Adjustment Assistance Center, the Economic Development Administration (EDA) University Center, the Apparel Manufacturing Technology Center, and Georgia Procurement Assistance Center, and the Center for International Standards and Quality. Also, its industrial energy conservation

programs annually help industries and institutions substantially reduce energy costs.

GTRI researchers with expertise in energy economics, industrial market research, and economic analysis have offered significant help to Georgia business, industry, and governmental agencies in reducing uncertainty in their decision making.

GTRI is nationally recognized for its technical information and assistance programs in asbestos control, hazardous waste management, indoor air quality, lead paint poisoning, and industrial hygiene. Research in environmental science and engineering also focuses on wastewater and sludge treatment systems.

Source: Office of the Vice President and Director, Georgia Tech Research Institute

Georgia Tech Research Institute

Georgia Tech Research Institute Staff (As of 30 June 1992)

	Number	Percentage
Research Budgeted		
Professional		
By Highest Degree		
Doctoral*	116	18.7%
Master's	372	59.9%
Bachelor's	126	20.3%
Other	2	0.3%
No Degree	5	0.8%
Total Professional	621	
Support Permanent		
Total Support Permanent	322	
Total Research Budget	943	
Research Non Budgeted		
Professional		
By Highest Degree		
Doctoral	7	25.0%
Master's	14	50.0%
Bachelor's	2	7.1%
Other	5	17.9%
No Degree	0	
Total Professional	28	
Support Temporary		
Total Support Temporary	77	
Total Research Non budgeted	135	
Graduate Research Assistants/Graduate Co-ops	89	
Graduate Assistants	9	
Co-op Students	126	
Student Assistants	39	
Non-Tech Students	36	
Total Student Assistants	299	
Total Staff	1,347	

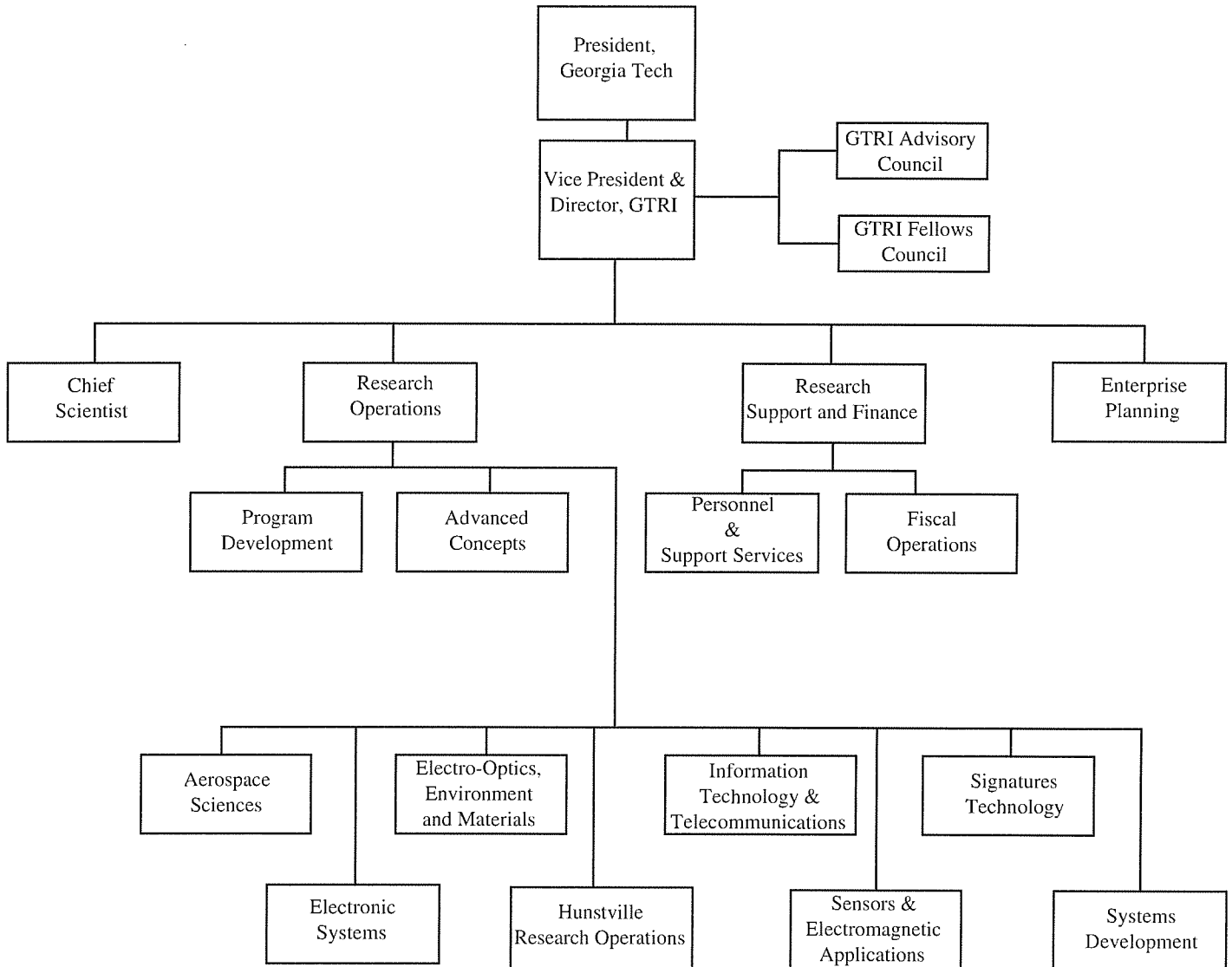
*Includes J.D.s and M.D.s

GTRI Research Facilities**

On-campus Research Space	345,144 sq. ft.
Off-campus Research Space	185,181 sq. ft.
Total	530,325 sq. ft.

Source: Office of the Vice President and Director, Georgia Tech Research Institute

Figure 39
Georgia Tech Research Institute
Organizational Chart



ATDC

The Advanced Technology Development Center (ATDC) was created in 1980 by the Governor and the General Assembly to increase the technology business base of Georgia. An innovative plan linking the ATDC to Georgia Tech and the University System of Georgia opened the door for research, business assistance, and technology commercialization programs to be brought together to assist start-up technology companies to strengthen Georgia's high-technology industry.

The ATDC operates the Technology Business Center on the Georgia Tech campus where early stage companies enjoy a strong entrepreneurial working environment, access to professional business consulting, contact with university research faculty, and modern office and laboratory facilities with central staff support. For established high-technology companies, the ATDC provides detailed information about state resources, access to facilities and personnel in the state's University System, office/industrial space of the Georgia Tech campus, and opportunities to team up in the development of new processes and products with ATDC's early-stage companies.

Supplementing other programs at Georgia Tech, the ATDC provides commercialization assistance to move technology into the marketplace more rapidly. These efforts help to develop potential new products based on research strengths at Georgia Tech. ATDC assistance includes conducting market research, drawing up business plans, researching sources of capital, and bringing together all of the elements needed to launch and sustain a new business.

The ATDC also assists in economic development efforts in key technological areas around the state of Georgia. The ATDC/Augusta focuses on health-science, telecommunications, environmental sciences, electronics, and software development. The ATDC/Warner Robins is working to encourage the development of new defense and aerospace technology firms. The ATDC provides assistance to entrepreneurs throughout the state through the field offices of Georgia Tech's Industrial Extension Service.

Early stage companies are selected for ATDC membership based upon their application of new technologies in products, processes, or services; quality of the management team; product marketability; and growth potential. Special consideration is given to companies engaged in developing new technologies in telecommunications, computer hardware, software development, biotechnology, microelectronics, aerospace, instrumentation, advanced materials, and information systems.

Once accepted into the program, the ATDC provides an integrated set of services to support new firms during their critical early years. The ATDC offers assistance with:

- Business planning and management;
- Development and implementation of financing, marketing, and manufacturing strategies;
- Contacts into the Georgia business community for key accounting, financial, legal, and similar business services;
- Access to sophisticated equipment and services on the Georgia Tech campus;
- Attractive space for laboratory, research and development, office and light manufacturing uses; shared administrative support services, office machines, and conference rooms;
- Access to technical consultants, students, and facilities within the University System of Georgia.

The ATDC continually provides assistance to Member Companies as they progress in their early stages of growth, as the companies grow and flourish, new jobs and new opportunities are created. The eventual goal is for each company to graduate from the program as a successful business enterprise. Many businesses formed at the ATDC are now major employers in Georgia.

Start-up technology-based companies which feel they may benefit from the ATDC program should contact an ATDC representative for more information.

Source: Office of the Director, ATDC

Acknowledgements

Recent Organizational Changes

Effective FY 1983, Health Systems merged with Industrial and Systems Engineering.

The School of Geophysical Sciences became Earth and Atmospheric Sciences in September 1989; the degree program name did not change until October 1990.

Except for the College of Engineering, data are not directly comparable to previous years due to a major academic restructuring beginning in Fiscal Year 1990. The School of Information and Computer Science, formerly part of the College of Sciences and Liberal Studies (COSALS) became the College of Computing in Fiscal Year 1990. Social Sciences, English, and Modern Languages were moved from COSALS and merged with the College of Management to form the new Ivan Allen College of Management, Policy, and International Affairs. The remaining COSALS disciplines became the College of Sciences.

Technology and Science Policy, formerly in the School of Social Sciences and the College of Sciences and Liberal Studies (COSALS), became Public Policy in the Ivan Allen College. The School of Social Sciences was reorganized into three schools: Public Policy; History, Technology, and Society; and International Affairs.

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