

Continuing Education

521,446 participants enrolled in continuing education courses in FY2002.

There were 24,580 programs offered in continuing education in FY2002.

CONTINUING EDUCATION

As part of the mission of the University System, public service and continuing education act as an interface between the 34 institutions and the communities which they serve. Such activities are an extension of the traditional on-campus learning process and have been established to improve the welfare of Georgia's citizens and serve business, industry, government, and professional organizations. The public service/continuing education component consists of the following:

- Instructional services--offering primarily non-degree credit work designed for the purpose of upgrading skills or personal development
- Applied research--finding pragmatic solutions for identified problems
- Consultation--providing expertise for solving problems
- Technical assistance--providing support for completing a task

Board policy requires that each institution offer a variety of conferences, institutes, short courses, workshops, seminars, and training programs. The principal unit awarded for participation in these non-degree credit activities is the Continuing Education Unit (C.E.U.), defined as "ten contact hours of participation in an organized continuing education experience under responsible sponsorship, capable direction, and qualified instruction."

The C.E.U. is accepted nationally as the unit for measuring participation in non-credit continuing education programs. There are two categories of continuing education activity, and only those individuals who take programs that meet the criteria for Category I may be awarded C.E.U.'s. Activities in Category I must meet administrative criteria, including being a part of an institution with a continuing education staff that has a library with reference resources and program criteria that include specifying outcomes of the learning experience and stating requirements for measurement of goals and completion of the program. Programs in Category II do not meet the criteria for inclusion in Category I but may meet the needs of the community or help satisfy the service mission of the institution. Category II activities are planned educational events of an instructional nature, with individually registered participants. "Continuing Education Activities" include both Category I and Category II programs. The consistent growth that has occurred in this area is displayed below.

CONTINUING EDUCATION ACTIVITIES 1976-77 -- 2001-02			
12-Month Period*	No. of Programs	12-Month Period*	No. of Programs
1976-77	7,118	1989-90	13,883
1977-78	8,434	1990-91	14,018
1978-79	9,094	1991-92	15,876
1979-80	9,124	1992-93	16,329
1980-81	9,197	1993-94	17,241
1981-82	10,032	1994-95	17,045
1982-83	10,694	1995-96	18,945
1983-84	11,378	1996-97	19,844
1984-85	12,143	1997-98	21,244
1985-86	12,556	1998-99	21,441
1986-87	13,361	1999-00	21,155
1987-88	13,645	2000-01	22,905
1988-89	11,987	2001-02	24,580

*July 1 - June 30

Sources: The Policy Manual, 1983; Utilization of the Continuing Education Unit (C.E.U.) within the University System of Georgia, 1988; 2001-02 Annual C.E.U. Report

CONTINUING EDUCATION

C.E.U. Activities, 2001-02

PROGRAMS AND PARTICIPANTS BY INSTITUTION

Institution	Programs	Participants	Participant Hours	Total C.E.U.'s
Georgia Institute of Technology	1,443	31,324	643,752	64,375
Georgia State University	237	6,884	91,680	9,168
Medical College of Georgia	1,029	17,795	101,130	10,113
University of Georgia	5,353	237,570	1,333,047	133,305
Georgia Southern University	554	18,546	151,054	15,105
Valdosta State University	468	6,979	48,826	4,883
Albany State University	49	71	382	42
Armstrong Atlantic State University	703	21,033	15,799	1,580
Augusta State University	783	5,628	107,069	10,707
Clayton College & State University	1,611	16,020	265,656	26,566
Columbus State University	860	8,916	123,788	12,378
Fort Valley State University	108	5,282	81,041	8,104
Georgia College & State University	778	14,303	220,402	22,040
Georgia Southwestern State University	240	4,765	120,294	12,029
Kennesaw State University	2,615	26,815	368,023	36,802
North Georgia College & State Univ.	139	2,092	37,353	3,735
Savannah State University	2	358	119	40
Southern Polytechnic State University	498	5,210	67,031	6,699
State University of West Georgia	607	14,831	128,969	12,897
Dalton State College	469	8,242	92,634	9,263
Macon State College	329	4,210	77,199	7,720
Abraham Baldwin Agric. College	2,099	25,764	204,528	20,453
Atlanta Metropolitan College	101	494	9,407	941
Bainbridge College	407	6,006	28,571	2,771
Coastal Georgia Community College	364	4,135	37,972	3,797
Darton College	269	6,272	46,824	4,682
East Georgia College	52	693	7,436	744
Floyd College	447	4,259	33,139	3,314
Gainesville College	516	8,165	58,067	5,807
Georgia Perimeter College	1,272	5,497	112,201	11,220
Middle Georgia College	41	634	6,284	628
South Georgia College	89	2,005	35,258	3,526
Waycross College	48	648	5,873	587
System Total	24,580	521,446	4,660,802	466,021

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. The number of participants may be duplicated.

Sources: 2001-02 Annual C.E.U. Report; Office of the Assistant Vice Chancellor for Development and Economic Services

PUBLIC SERVICE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The University System of Georgia's public service programs have a rich history of contributing to Georgia's economic development. First, the University System's agricultural extension services lifted Georgia's agrarian economy out of the Great Depression. Later, Georgia Tech's Economic Development Institute brought Industrial Age technology to Georgia's manufacturers. Today, University System outreach programs are developing a knowledge workforce that creates and uses intellectual technology for the knowledge economy of tomorrow.

The University System of Georgia's Public Service efforts include:

Economic Development Institute

EDI offers an array of services with a common objective: to grow Georgia through technology-driven solutions. Whether the goal is attracting new companies to Georgia, expanding existing enterprises, providing technical expertise to help Georgia's businesses become more competitive, or helping communities plan for growth, EDI helps keep the state's economy moving forward. For nearly 40 years, EDI has assisted companies improve productivity and quality, reduce costs, plan expansions, start new operations, and implement proven manufacturing technologies. Each year EDI provides technology assistance to 1,300 companies through 17 regional offices across Georgia.

As part of Georgia's economic development team for prospective or expanding businesses, Georgia Tech helped attract more than \$14.5 million in new capital investment and helped create or save 557 jobs statewide during 2002.

Advanced Technology Development Center

The Advanced Technology Development Center (ATDC) helps Georgia entrepreneurs launch and build successful technology companies. Since 1983, ATDC's assistance has helped establish more than 100 new high-technology companies. These companies generated \$684 million in revenues and provided more than 4,900 jobs during 2002. In that same year, ATDC member companies attracted \$94 million in investment from venture capital, mergers & acquisitions, and angel investors.

ATDC has five business center locations, with another location scheduled to open soon:

- ATDC at 10th Street (Atlanta)
- ATDC at Warner Robins
- ATDC at GCATT (Atlanta)
- ATDC at Savannah
- Environmental Science & Technology (Atlanta)
- ATDC at 5th Street (Atlanta) - opening August 2003, will replace ATDC at 10th Street

Small Business Development Center

Through the University of Georgia's Small Business Development Center (SBDC) program, businesses can receive free one-on-one counseling from experienced business professionals. SBDC also offers seminars, workshops, export assistance, on-site training, and publications.

During 2002, the SBDC consulted with 5,210 business owners and prospective entrepreneurs in 19 centers around the state. The SBDC also helped 319 Georgia companies acquire more than \$54 million in expansion capital. In addition, 12,820 people attended 955 SBDC-sponsored programs on starting and expanding small businesses.

ICAPP

As the economic development program of the University System of Georgia, ICAPP was created in 1995 by the Board of Regents to use the resources of Georgia's 34 public colleges and universities to improve Georgia's economy. Georgia businesses can contact ICAPP to tap into one of the nation's largest university systems for:

- college-educated employees
- access to the latest research
- access to commercialization opportunities
- business and operations advice

For example, GeorgiaHire.com is a free recruiting tool that matches employers with the college-educated employees that they need. [ICAPP Advantage](#) provides customized, expedited education for highly skilled employees in high demand but short supply. Businesses can search more than 200 entries in the Web-based [ICAPP Catalog of University System of Georgia Centers, Institutes and Special Programs](#) to find expertise in a wide range of subjects.

Sources: Office of Economic Development