



DEPAUL UNIVERSITY FALL 2000 ENROLLMENT SUMMARY

Office of Enrollment Management Research

Division of Enrollment Management

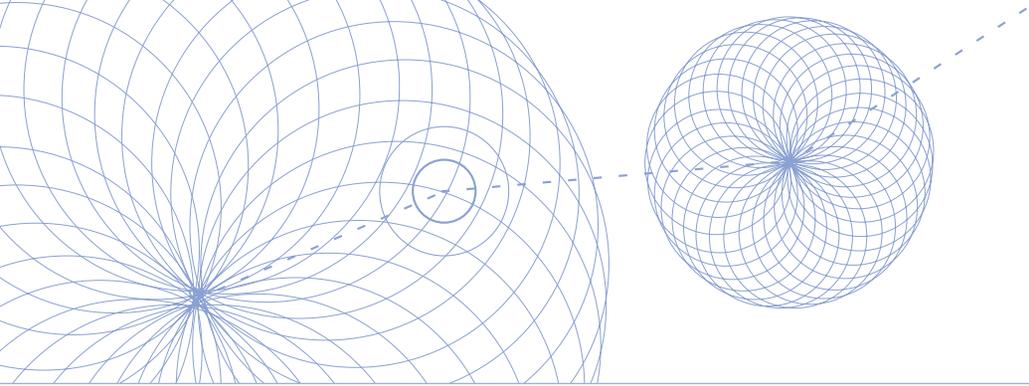


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University Community,

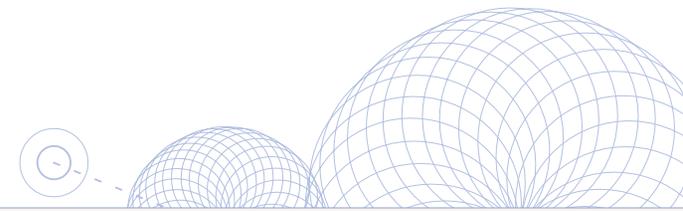
In Fall 2000, DePaul University enjoyed the largest enrollment in the University's history and improved its market position and prominence regionally, nationally and internationally. DePaul is now the ninth largest private, not-for-profit university in the U.S., the largest Catholic university in the nation, and the fastest growing university of its size and type. We are forging a bold future while remaining true to the mission and values upon which DePaul was founded. This is a very exciting time for all who work, teach and learn here.

Today more than ever, we offer opportunities for professional growth, personal fulfillment, and academic achievement. Students of diverse ethnic and economic backgrounds, ages and interests not only enroll at DePaul, they succeed at DePaul. Our continued ability to achieve our desired number, quality, diversity and mix of students attracts attention nationally and it enables us to fulfill our mission in ways otherwise impossible. Proudly, we can boast that our enrollment profile is a measure of our mission accomplished.

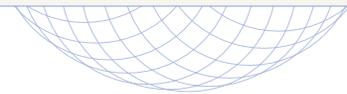
As a university community, we should all celebrate the institution's success that is described in this brief enrollment profile of Fall 2000.

Sincerely,

David H. Kalsbeek
Vice President for Enrollment Management



Introduction



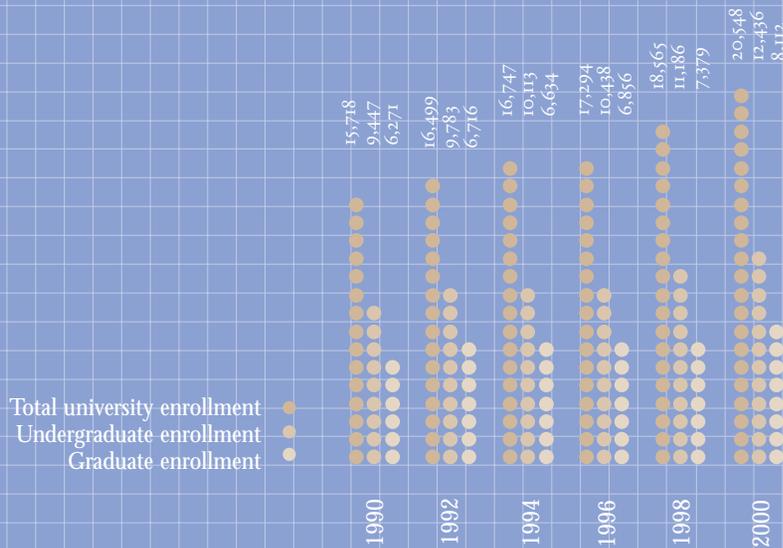
Fall 2000 enrollments are the highest in the University's 102-year history. **Total enrollment reached 20,548 students**, an increase of 999 individuals and 5% greater than in 1999. University enrollment has grown 31% since 1990, up 4,830 students. During the Fall 2000 term, students registered for a total of 217,857 credit hours, a 7% increase from 1999.

DEPAUL'S AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH IN THE EARLY 1990S HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED SINCE 1997.

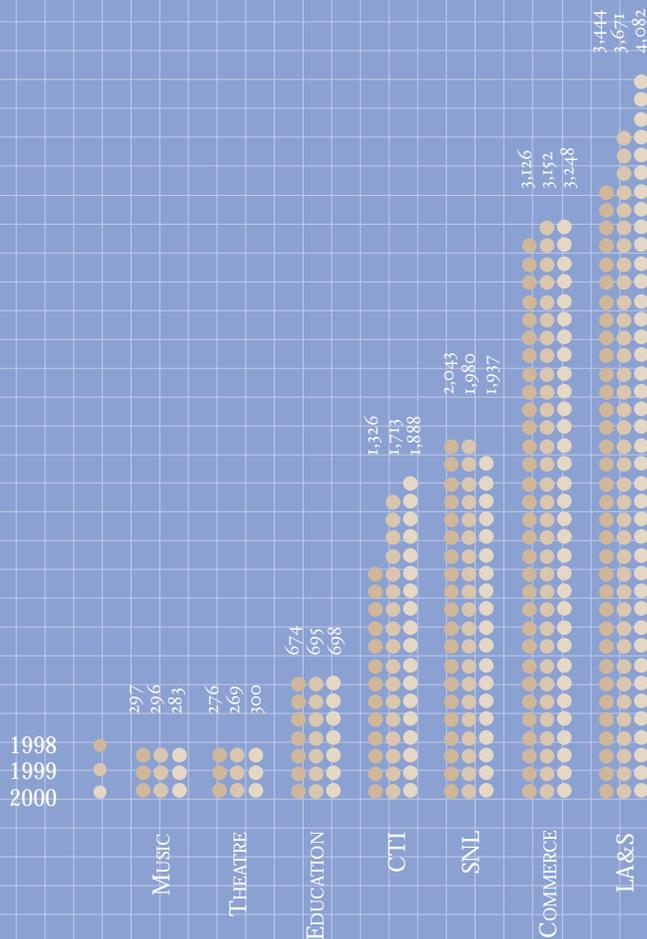
Overall, the rate of growth has also accelerated, from an average of **1.7%** annually from 1990-1996 to **4.4%** annually since 1997.

Since DePaul formally launched an Enrollment Management approach in 1984, the total university enrollment has increased **67%**.

University Enrollment
1990-2000



Undergraduate Enrollment
1998-2000

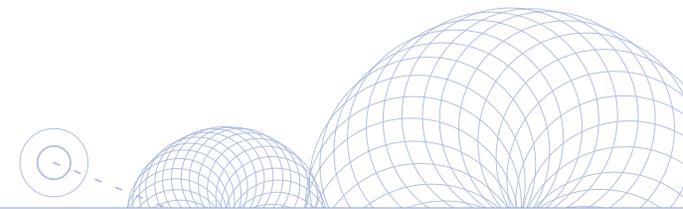


Undergraduate Enrollment

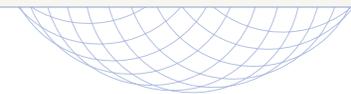
A record number of undergraduates, 12,436, registered for the Fall 2000 term, an increase of 6% over 1999. Undergraduates make up almost two-thirds of DePaul's total enrollment, but the rate of growth since 1995 has varied significantly between the part-time and the full-time undergraduates. **Full-time enrollment has increased 32%** in that time, while part-time undergraduate enrollment has decreased by 3%.

FULL-TIME
UNDERGRADUATES
ACCOUNT FOR 42%
OF DEPAUL'S TOTAL
ENROLLMENT.

Of all undergraduates enrolled during Fall 2000, 69% or 8,552 are full-time students while 31% or 3,884 are part-time students. Undergraduate enrollment now comprises 61% of the total University enrollment profile, compared to 60% in 1990.



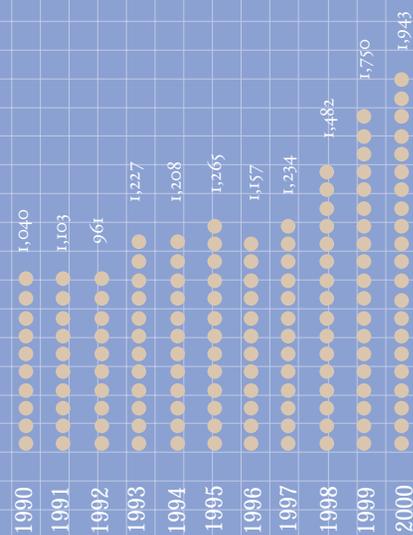
Freshman Class

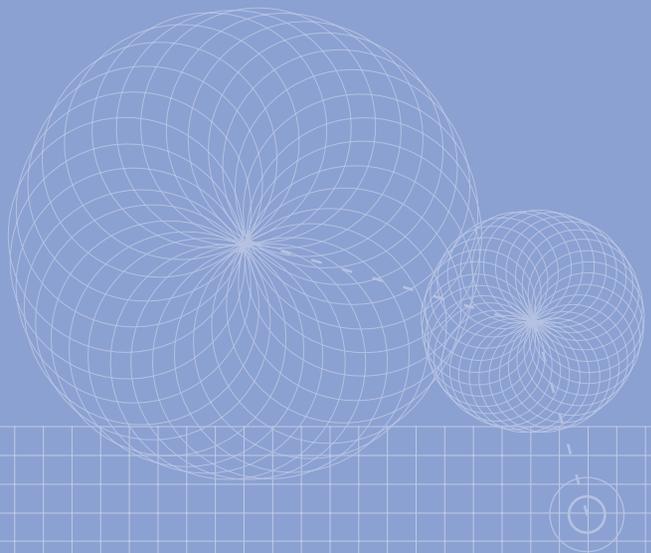


DePaul welcomed the largest freshman class in history. It grew to 1,943 students for the Fall 2000, an increase of 193 students and 11% higher than in 1999. **In the last three years, the freshman class has grown by 58%** after a plateau of approximately 1,200 freshmen from 1993-1997. DePaul's overall growth in undergraduate enrollment since 1997 has been driven by the cumulative impact of three successive years of significant gains in new freshman enrollment.

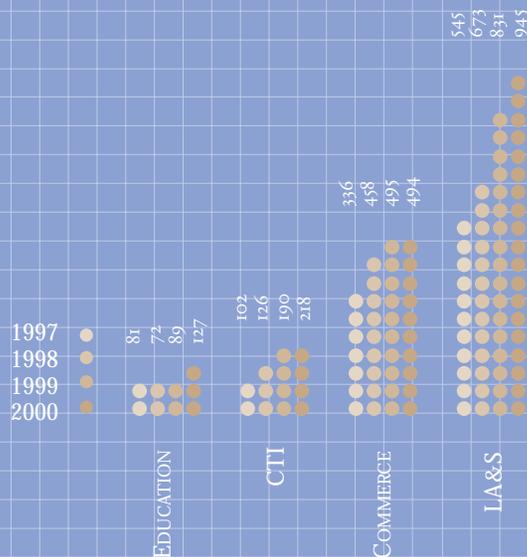
In Fall 2000, 73% of NEW FRESHMEN CAME FROM THE CHICAGO METRO AREA, UP FROM 65% IN 1995.

New Freshman Enrollment
1990-2000





New Freshman Enrollment
1997-2000



Freshman Enrollment by Ethnicity

Our freshman class is one of the most diverse in university history with 32% minority students. DePaul enrolled 153 African-American freshmen; 8% of the class. Asian/Pacific Islander freshmen comprise 10% of the class, increasing to 199 from 194 in 1999. Hispanic/Latino freshmen, at 14% of the class, now comprise the largest minority group in our freshman class, increasing 19% over 1999 to 268 freshmen.

Freshman Enrollment by Gender

Gender profile of the freshman class is consistent with prior years. Our freshman class is 60% female and 40% male.

Freshman Enrollment by Generation

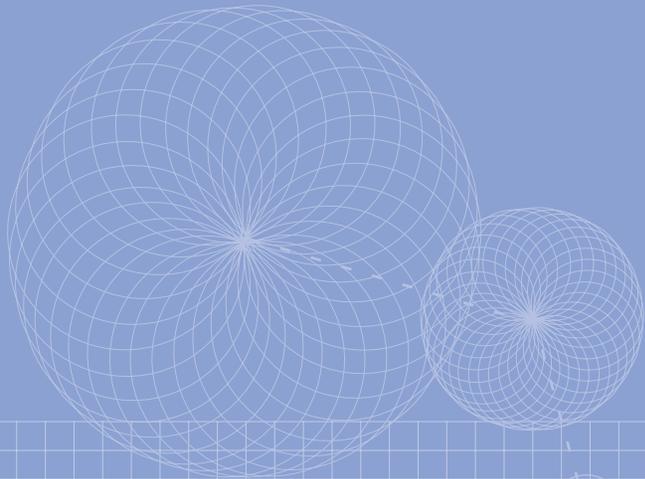
First-generation college students make up 42% of the freshman class.

Freshman Enrollment by Academic Profile

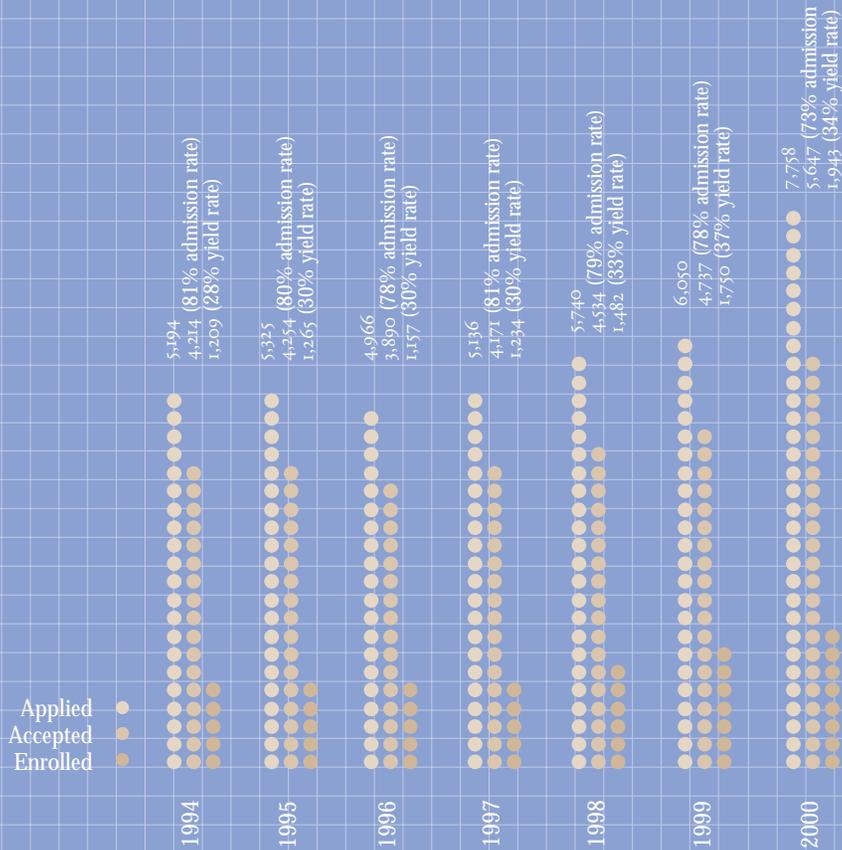
In addition to this significant increase in the number and diversity of freshmen, measures of academic quality have remained constant, even improving slightly. Almost 20% of the enrolled freshman class graduated in the top 10th of their high school class. The average high school GPA remained at 3.32 and the average ACT composite score remained at about 23, with the middle 50% of the class scoring between 21 and 26.

Freshman Enrollment by Geography

Freshmen from 34 states enrolled during Fall 2000; Illinois is home to 79% of the freshman class, with Michigan and Ohio the next top feeder states. 28% of the class calls the city of Chicago home and 45% are from surrounding suburbs.



Freshman Applications, Admission and Enrollment Yield
1994-2000



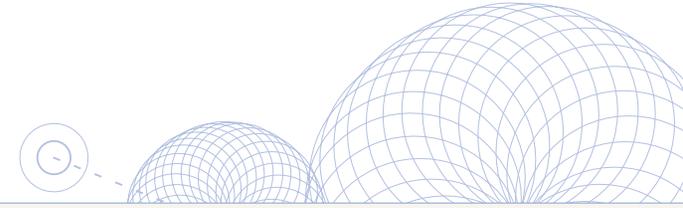
Freshman Enrollment Trends

Demand for admission to DePaul from the traditional high school market increased substantially as a result of the university's successful recruitment and improved market position and prominence. **Freshman applications increased in an overwhelming increment, up 28%** from just one year ago. DePaul received about 8,000 applications in Fall 2000, compared to 6,000 last fall and about 5,000 in 1996.

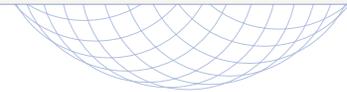
Approximately 73% of those applicants were admitted to DePaul, a lower acceptance rate than last year's 78%. The result is that while applications increased 28%, the number of admitted students increased 19%.

With 34% of the admitted freshmen choosing to enroll, DePaul continued to achieve a yield rate far beyond our average from 1994-1997. Each year since 1997, the freshman yield rate has exceeded 30%.

Despite the lower percentage admitted, the dramatic increase in applications, coupled with a higher than average yield rate, has resulted in an 11% increase in freshman enrollment over 1999, 58% over 1997.



New Transfer Students



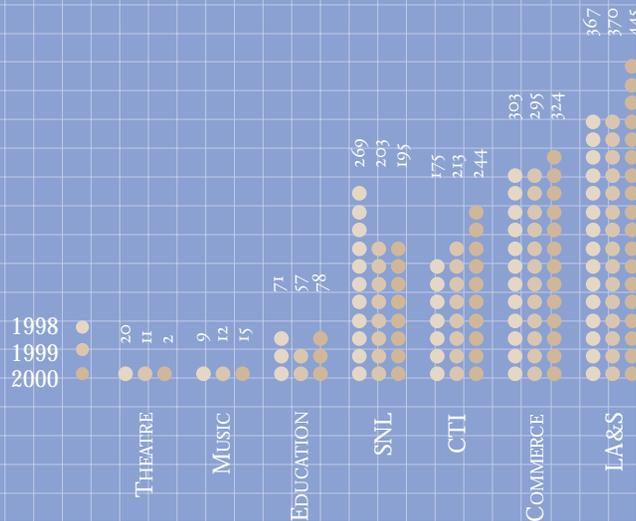
A total of 1,303 new transfer students enrolled for the Fall 2000 quarter, an increase of 142 students, up 12% from 1999.

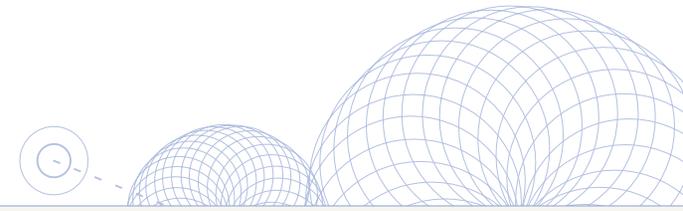
In Fall 2000, 73% of new transfers were full-time compared to 57% in 1998.

65% of the new transfers came from 69 Illinois colleges and universities. Area community colleges accounted for 71% of this Illinois enrollment (46% of total new transfer enrollment).

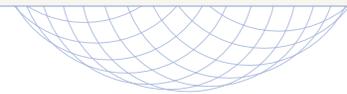
One in three new transfers came from out-of-state. The schools which were the source of the greatest number of out-of-state transfers include Purdue University, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Iowa and Indiana University.

Transfer Student Enrollment
1998-2000

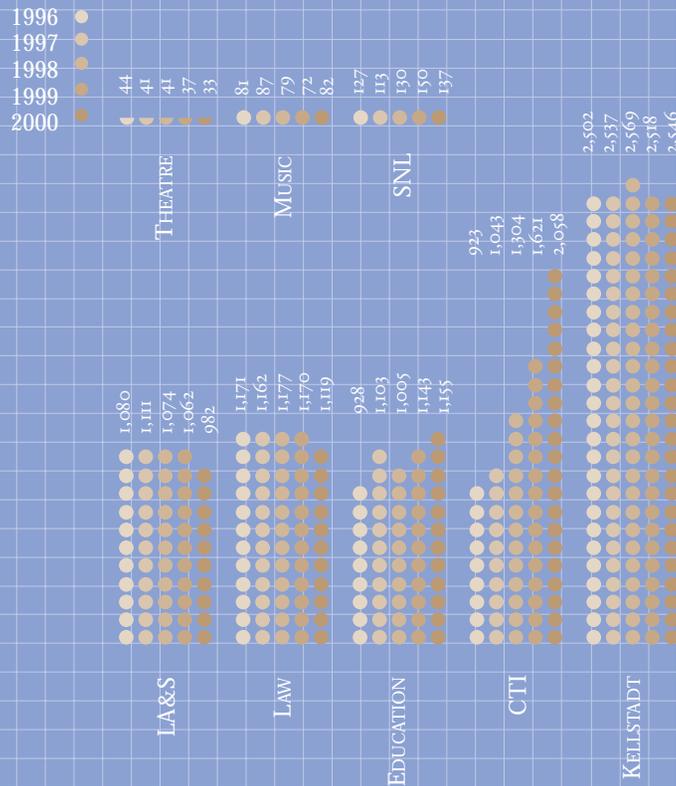




Graduate / Professional Enrollment



Graduate and Professional Enrollment
1996-2000



A total of 6,993 graduate students registered for the Fall 2000 term, an increase of 8% or 390 students from the previous year.

Graduate credit hours rose 8% or 3,496 hours for a total of 45,501 hours. The College of Law enrolled 1,119 students this fall.

GRADUATE CREDIT
HOURS GREW BY 8%
DUE TO A 28%
GROWTH IN CTI.

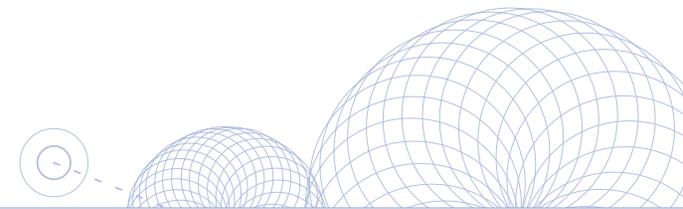
New graduate student enrollment is up 10% from last fall with 1,666 new students registered. Almost half of the new graduate students are part time and nine out of ten came from Chicago and the surrounding suburbs.

Graduate Enrollment by College

Graduate credit hours taken by CTI students jumped by 2,916 hours or 28% from last fall.

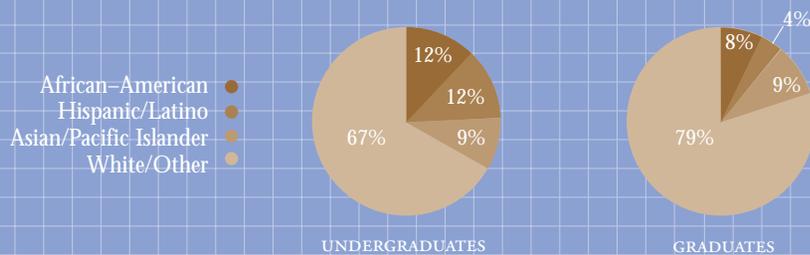
CTI accounts for 83% of the total increase in graduate credit hours for Fall 2000, but comprises just 29% of the total graduate enrollment.

Credit hours taken by Kellstadt Graduate School of Business students rose 7% this fall and comprised 37% of total graduate credit hours.



Diversity

Enrollment Percentage by Ethnicity
2000



Total Enrollment in Selected Minority Groups
1990-2000



DePaul achieved enrollment records for diversity during 2000 with an all-time high of 5,966 minority students. **Minority enrollment has outpaced overall enrollment growth, increasing 34% since 1996 while overall enrollment increased 19%.**

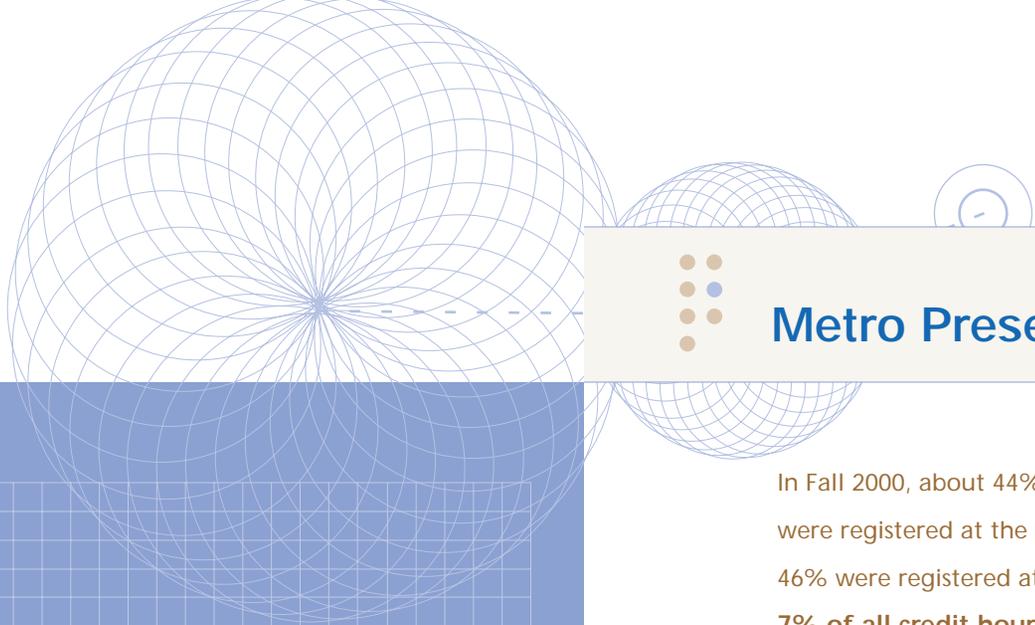
- African-American population is 2,131 students or 10% of the total enrollment.
- Hispanic/Latino population is 1,907 students or 9% of the enrollment.
- Asian/Pacific Islander population is 1,878 students or 9% of the enrollment.

MINORITY STUDENTS REPRESENT 29% OF ENROLLMENT IN 2000 COMPARED TO 20% IN 1990.

International Students

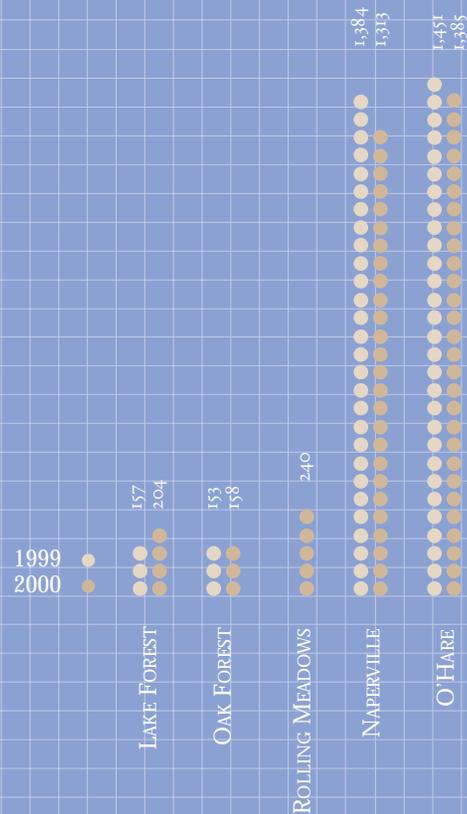
DePaul enrolled 622 international students (F1 and J1 visa) in undergraduate and graduate programs. This is an increase of 22% over 1999 and now represents 3% of DePaul's enrollment.

- 333 foreign students on non-student visas enrolled at DePaul in Fall 2000.
- CTI, with about 20% of DePaul's total enrollments, enrolls over half of the international and foreign students (57%).
- In addition, 1,331 non-citizen permanent residents enrolled this fall at DePaul.



Metro Presence

Suburban Campus Enrollment
1999-2000

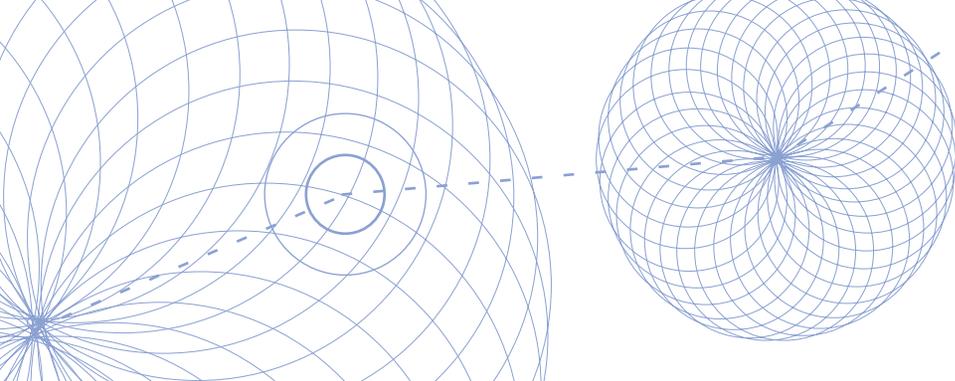


In Fall 2000, about 44% of all credit hours were registered at the Loop Campus. Another 46% were registered at Lincoln Park. About **7% of all credit hours taught at DePaul in Fall 2000 were registered at one of the five suburban campuses.**

THE ADDITION OF ROLLING MEADOWS BOOSTED SUBURBAN CAMPUS ENROLLMENT IN FALL 2000.

A total of 15,231 credit hours were generated by about 3,300 students at the suburban campuses. While only about 4% of all undergraduate credit hours were generated at the suburban campuses, nearly one out of every five (19%) of graduate hours were produced there. About 27% of Kellstadt Graduate School, about 21% of CTI and about 21% of SNL credit hours were produced this fall at one of the suburban campuses.

While the growth in credit hours at suburban campuses leveled off between 1999 and 2000, credit hours increased substantially at the Loop and at Lincoln Park (both up 8% over 1999).



National Status

Nation's Largest Private, Not-for-Profit Universities by Enrollment, 2000

1. New York University	37,150
2. Brigham Young University	31,912
3. Boston University	28,235
4. University of Southern California	27,884
5. Harvard University	24,200
6. Northeastern University (Massachusetts)	23,897
7. University of Pennsylvania	21,853
8. Columbia University	20,976
9. DePaul University	20,548
10. Syracuse University	18,984

DePaul became the ninth largest private, not-for-profit university in the nation in 2000. **DePaul is also the largest Catholic university in the nation.** Additionally, DePaul is the largest provider of master's level graduate education in the state of Illinois, with 21% more graduate enrollment than the next largest provider, The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

WHILE THE SIZE OF DEPAUL IS NOTEWORTHY, THE MOST IMPRESSIVE STATISTICS ARE THE RATES OF ENROLLMENT GROWTH BY COMPARISON.

Since 1984, the nation's largest Catholic universities increased enrollments by about 3% on average. In contrast, DePaul has grown by over 60% in this time and almost 5 times more than the second fastest-growing Catholic university, Notre Dame (14%).

Compared to the top ten private universities, DePaul had the greatest growth between 1999 and 2000. On average, this group's enrollment held steady compared to DePaul's 5% growth.

Sources:

Office of Enrollment Management Research: *Enrollment Budgeted Comparison Report for Autumn 2000, Master's Level Enrollment in Illinois Market Analysis, Survey of Catholic Institutions, Survey of Major Private Institutions*

Office of Institutional Planning and Research: *Common Data Set, Fact File, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), DePaul University International Student Profile*

Nation's Largest Catholic Universities by Enrollment, 2000

1. DePaul University	20,548
2. St. John's University	18,621
3. Fordham University	13,650
4. Boston College	13,551
5. Loyola University (Chicago)	12,605
6. Georgetown University	12,427
7. St. Louis University	11,112
8. Marquette University	10,892
9. University of Notre Dame	10,800
10. University of Dayton	10,315