

DEPAUL UNIVERSITY



2002 ENROLLMENT SUMMARY

Division of Enrollment Management

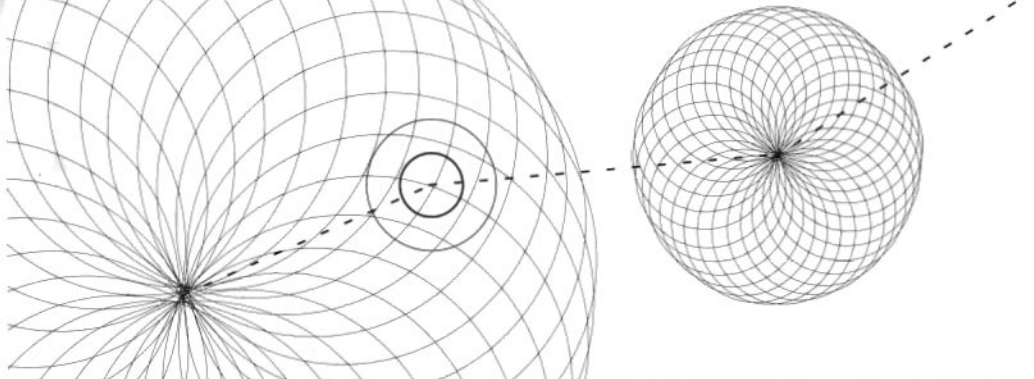


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University Community,

The enrollment trends documented in this report are evidence of DePaul's improving market position and prominence.

Highlights include:

- a total enrollment increase of 1,864 students, the largest one-year gain in DePaul's history;
- overall growth in full time and part-time undergraduate enrollment, after several years of part-time declines;
- surpassing this year's ambitious goals for freshmen at Barat;
- substantial gains in student diversity, with 37 percent of the freshman and 30 percent of total enrollment racial and ethnic minorities.

DePaul remains committed to building its capacity to serve the educational needs of Chicago and beyond. Consequently, DePaul remains the largest U.S. Catholic university, the largest private, not-for-profit university in the Midwest, and the fastest growing institution of our size and type in the nation. Our enrollment growth remains a means by which we realize our mission, not an end in itself. Our ability to achieve our desired number, quality, diversity and mix of students is a strategic strength that enables us to fulfill our Vincentian mission in ways otherwise impossible.

This year is an historic year of transition for DePaul. Amidst great change, accomplishments of this scope require the active involvement of all who work, study and teach here. Thank you for your important role in ensuring our continued success.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Kalsbeek', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

David H. Kalsbeek

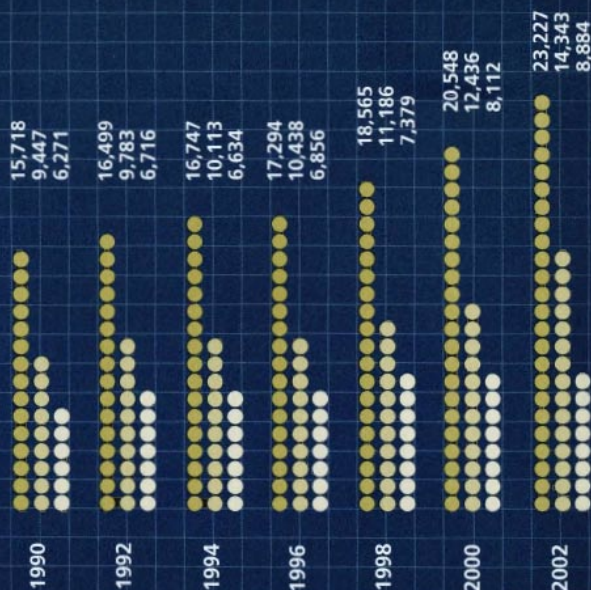
Vice President for Enrollment Management

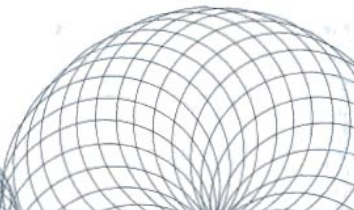


University Enrollment 1990-2002

2

Total university enrollment ●
Undergraduate enrollment ●
Graduate and Professional enrollment ●





Introduction

Fall 2002 marks the ninth consecutive year of enrollment growth and the highest enrollment in the University's 104-year history. **Total enrollment reached 23,227 students**, an increase of 1,864 individuals and 9% greater than in 2001. During the Fall 2002 term, students registered for a total of 254,188 credit hours, a 9% increase from 2001.

Overall, the rate of growth has accelerated from an average of **2%** annually from 1990-1996 to **5%** annually since 1997.

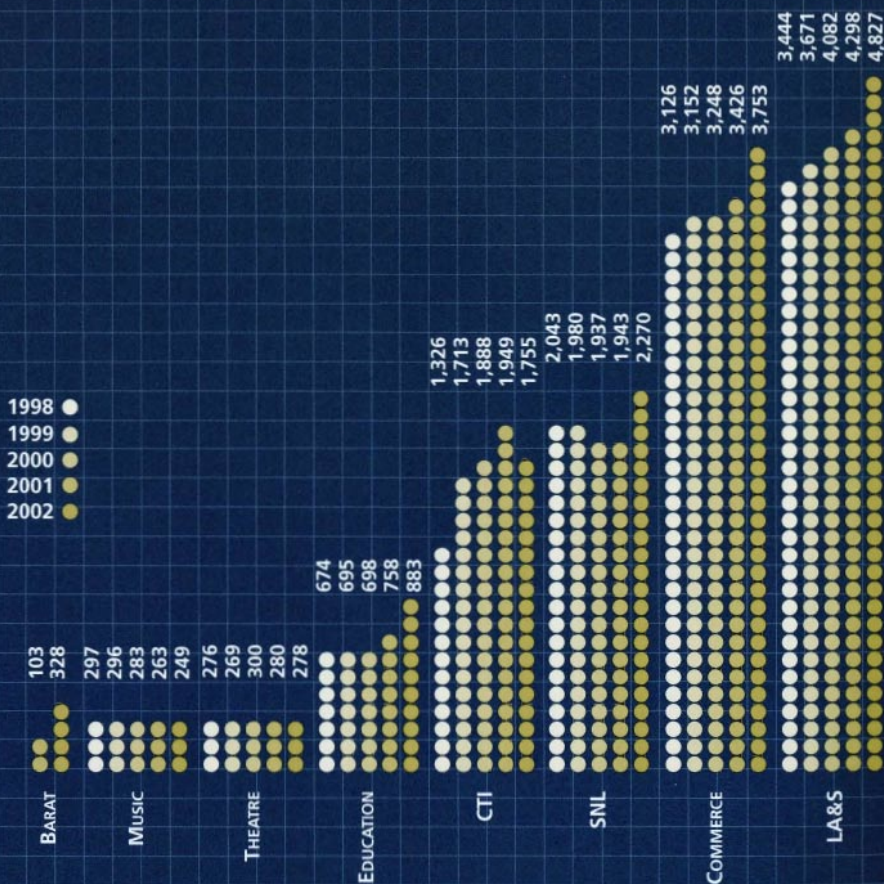
Since DePaul launched the Vision 2006 plan in 1997, the total university enrollment has increased **30%**.

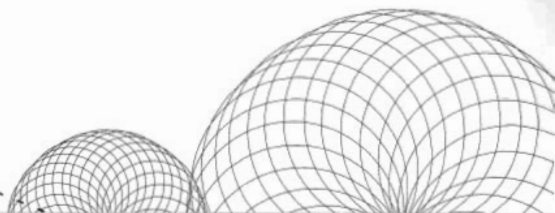
THE NEARLY 1,900
ADDITIONAL STUDENTS
THIS YEAR IS THE
LARGEST ONE-YEAR
ENROLLMENT INCREASE
IN DePAUL'S HISTORY.



Undergraduate Enrollment 1998-2002

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Undergraduate Enrollment

A record number of undergraduates, 14,343, registered for the Fall 2002 term, an increase of 10% over 2001. Of all undergraduates enrolled, 73% or 10,446 are full-time students, while 27% or 3,897 are part-time students.

While undergraduate enrollment in 2002 increased among both full-time (up 11%) and part-time (up 8%) students, these rates of change have varied significantly since 1998.

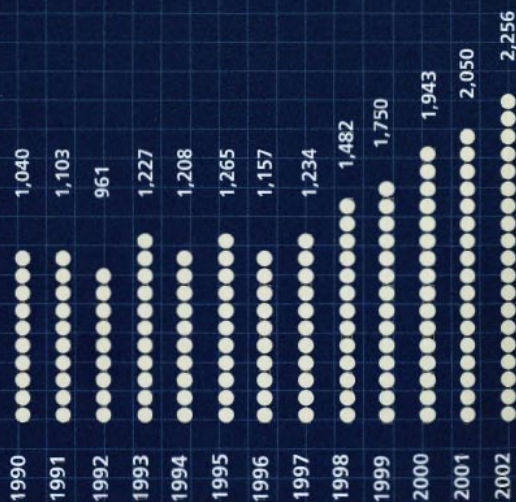
Full-time enrollment has increased 49% in that time, while part-time undergraduate enrollment has decreased by 6%.

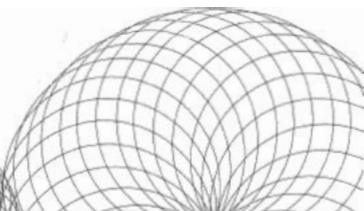
Undergraduate enrollment (both full-time and part-time) now comprises 62% of the total University enrollment profile, compared to 60% in 1990.

FULL-TIME
UNDERGRADUATES
ACCOUNT FOR 45%
OF DEPAUL'S TOTAL
ENROLLMENT.



New Freshman Enrollment 1990-2002



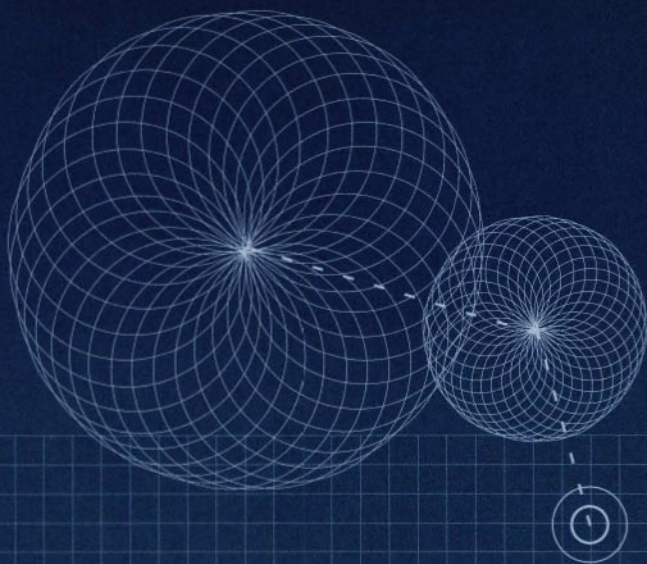


Freshman Class

DePaul welcomed the largest freshman class in history. It grew to 2,256 students for the Fall 2002, an increase of 206 students and 10% higher than in 2001. **In the last five years, the freshman class has grown by 83%** after a plateau of approximately 1,200 freshmen from 1993-1997. DePaul's overall growth in undergraduate enrollment of 34% since 1997 has been driven by the cumulative impact of five successive years of significant gains in new freshman enrollment.

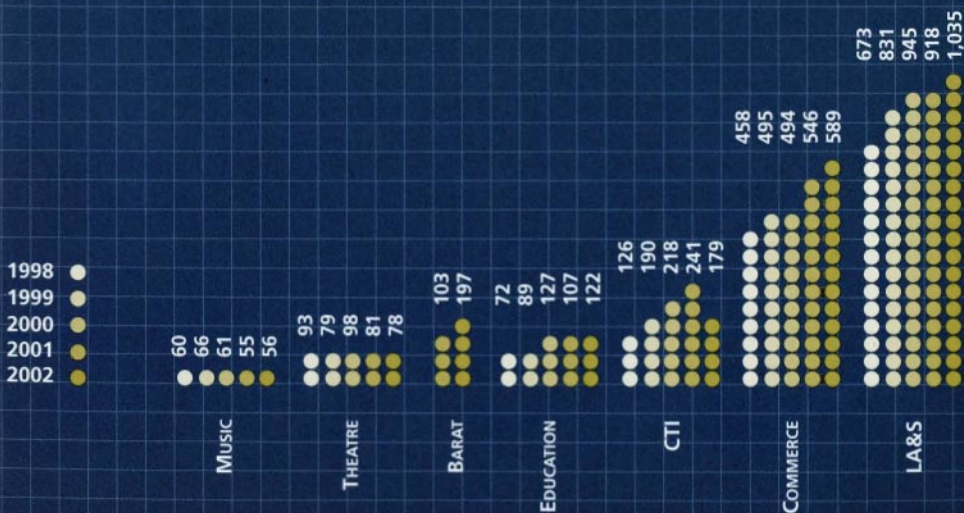
Included in this class are 197 freshmen at DePaul's newest campus, Barat in Lake Forest. Nearly half of the total increase in freshmen in 2002 was at the Barat campus.

FIRST GENERATION
COLLEGE STUDENTS MAKE
UP 41% OF THIS FALL'S
FRESHMAN CLASS.



New Freshman Enrollment 1998-2002

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Freshman Enrollment by Ethnicity

Our freshman class is the most diverse in university history with 37% minority students, up from 32% in 2001. DePaul enrolled 222 African-American freshmen; 10% of the class. Asian/Pacific Islander freshmen comprise 11% of the class, increasing to 256 from 209 in 2001. Hispanic/Latino freshmen, at 15% of the class, now comprise the largest minority group in our freshman class, increasing 20% over 2001 to 347 freshmen. Minority enrollment increased 26% this year.

Freshman Enrollment by Gender

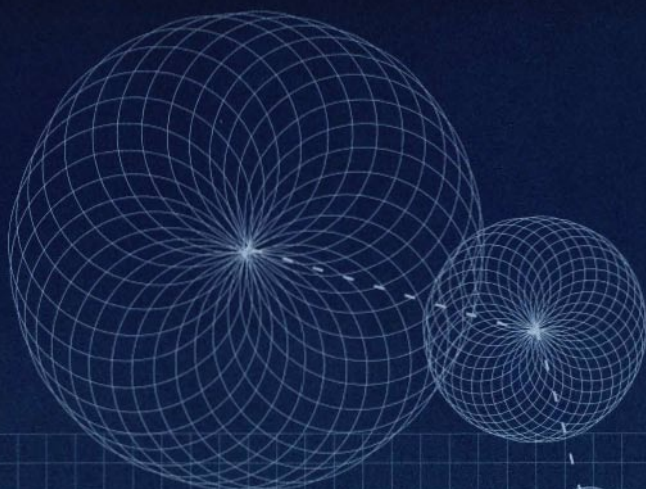
Gender profile of the freshman class is consistent with prior years. Our freshman class is 60% female and 40% male.

Freshman Enrollment by Academic Profile

Measures of academic quality have remained constant. Almost 20% of the enrolled freshman class graduated in the top 10% of their high school class. 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

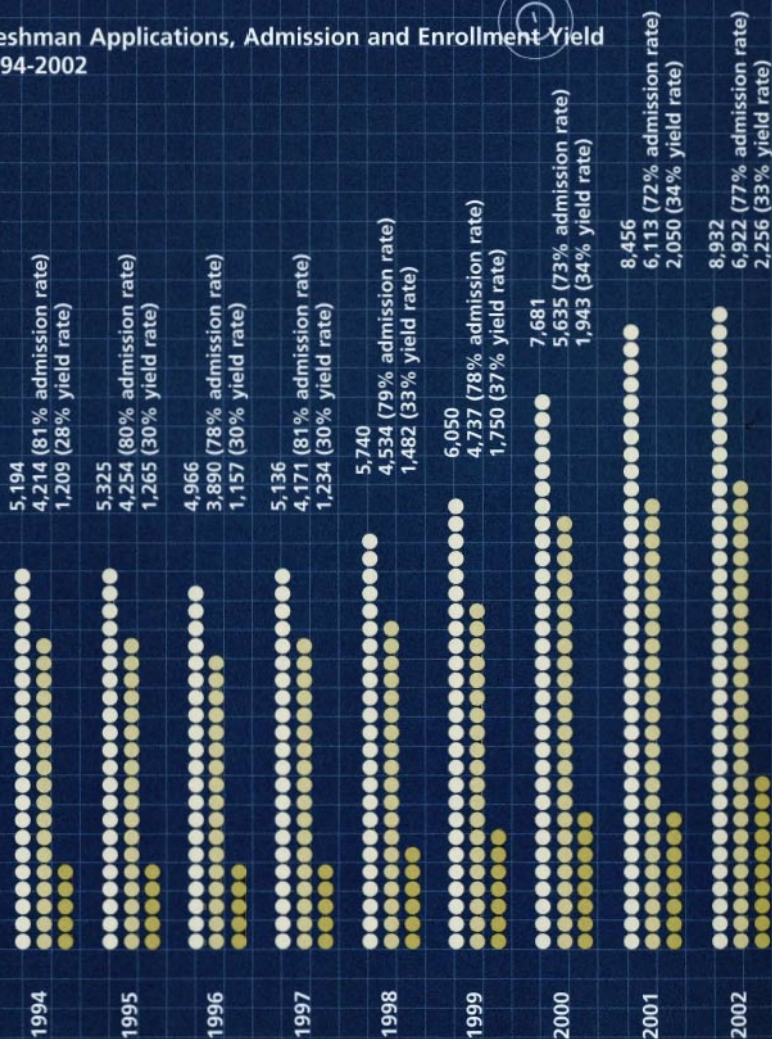
Freshmen from 43 states and territories enrolled during Fall 2002; Illinois is home to 78% of the freshman class, with Michigan and Missouri the next top feeder states. Twenty-six percent of the class calls the city of Chicago home and 46% are from surrounding suburbs. With 1,188 freshmen living in the residence halls, the class is 53% commuter and 47% in residence.



Freshman Applications, Admission and Enrollment Yield 1994-2002

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Applied ●
Accepted ●
Enrolled ●



Freshman Enrollment Trends

Demand for admission to DePaul from the traditional high school market continues to increase as a result of the university's successful recruitment and improved market position and prominence. **Freshman applications increased for the fifth year, up 6%** from one year ago. DePaul received about 8,900 applications in Fall 2002, compared to 8,500 last fall and about 5,000 in 1996.

Approximately 77% of those applicants were admitted to DePaul. The number of admitted students increased 13%, from 6,113 to 6,922 students.

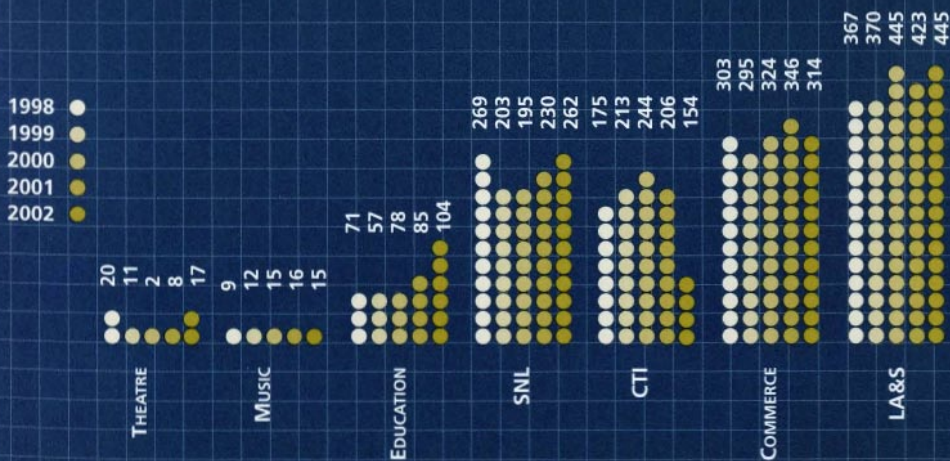
With 33% of the admitted freshmen choosing to enroll, DePaul continued to achieve a yield rate higher than the average from 1994-1997. Each year since 1997, the freshman yield rate has exceeded 30%.

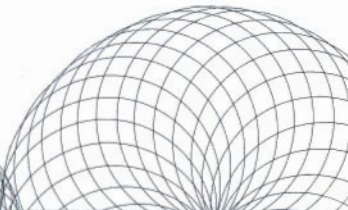
Since 1998, the dramatic 56% increase in freshman applications, coupled with a higher than average yield rate, has resulted in a 52% increase in freshman enrollment.



Transfer Student Enrollment 1998-2002

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New Transfer Students

A total of 1,387 new transfer students enrolled for the Fall 2002 quarter, compared to 1,314 students last year. Four in five transfers came from the Chicago metro area, with over half from the suburbs, consistent with last year's trends.

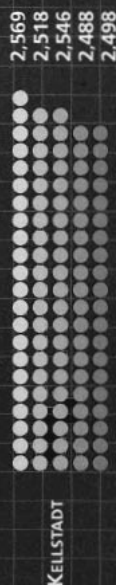
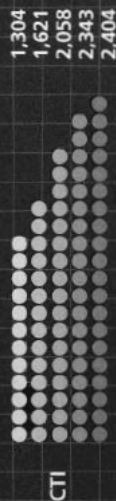
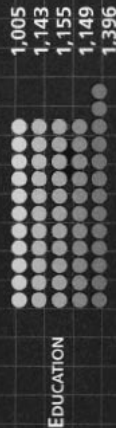
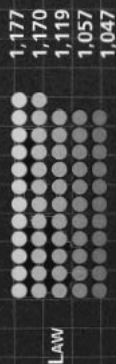
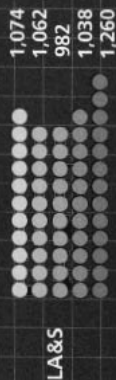
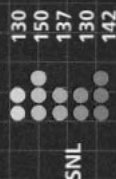
The top five schools which were the greatest source of traditional age students this year were College of DuPage, Oakton Community College, William Rainey Harper College, Moraine Valley Community College, and the College of Lake County. These community colleges account for almost a third of total transfer student enrollment. Northeastern Illinois University, Illinois State University, and the University of Illinois at Chicago were the largest four-year institutional feeders.

IN FALL 2002, 73%
OF NEW TRANSFERS
ENROLLED FULL-TIME,
COMPARED TO ONLY
57% IN 1998. IN
2002, 63% WERE
UNDER 24 YEARS OF
AGE COMPARED TO
51% IN 1998.



Graduate and Professional Enrollment 1998-2002

1998 ●
1999 ●
2000 ●
2001 ●
2002 ●





Graduate / Professional Enrollment

A total of 7,837 graduate students registered for the Fall 2002 term, an increase of 8% or 551 students from the previous year.

Graduate credit hours rose 9% or 4,172 hours for a total of 52,361 hours. The College of Law enrolled 1,047 students this fall.

DEPAUL HAS THE
LARGEST MASTER'S LEVEL
ENROLLMENT IN ILLINOIS.

A total of 1,826 new graduate students registered this fall, an increase of 14% over last year's 1,605 students. Since 1998, the trend has been for new graduate students to be younger and less likely to enroll part-time. In 2002, 42% were part-time, compared to 50% in 1998; 21% were under 24, compared to only 15% in 1998.

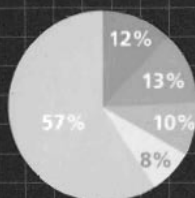
Graduate Credit Hours

In recent years, CTI has accounted for nearly all of the net growth in graduate credit hours; this year CTI held steady. Kellstadt Graduate School of Business, the largest graduate program, grew 4%. Most of the net growth in graduate credit hours in 2002 was in Liberal Arts and Sciences (up 28%) and Education (up 23%).

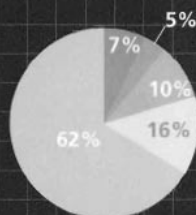


Enrollment Percentage by Ethnicity 2002

- African-American
- Hispanic/Latino
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- White
- Other/Unknown



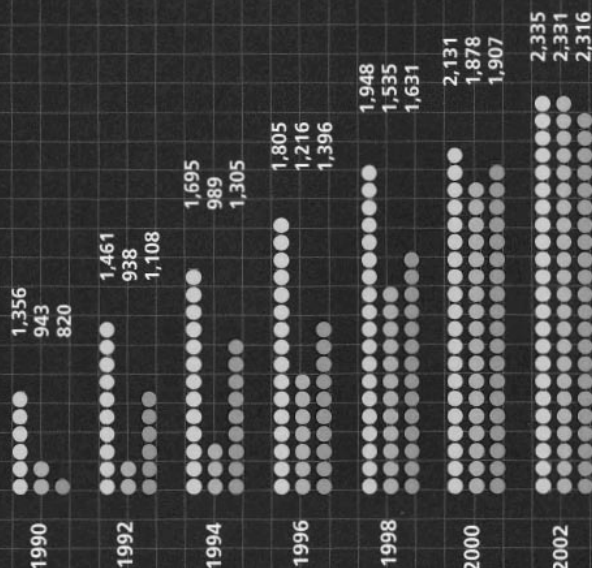
UNDERGRADUATES

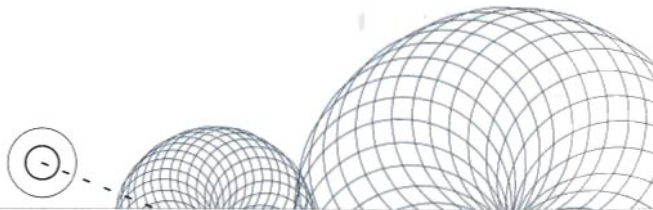


GRADUATES AND
PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS

Total Enrollment in Selected Minority Groups 1990-2002

- African-American
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Hispanic/Latino





Diversity

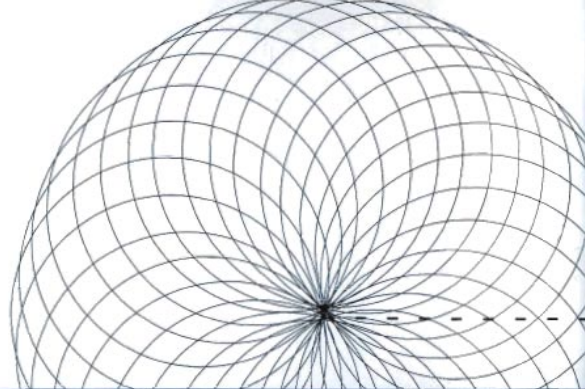
DePaul maintained its commitment to diversity, enrolling 7,033 minority students in 2002.

Minority students accounted for 30% of the total enrollment, 35% of undergraduate and 22% of graduate and professional enrollment.

Minority enrollment has outpaced overall enrollment growth, increasing 36% since 1998 while overall enrollment increased 25%. The number of Hispanic students is up 13% this year, with a 10% gain in the number of African-American students. Asian/Pacific Islander enrollment held steady.

- Asian/Pacific Islander population is 2,331 students or 10% of the enrollment.
- African-American population is 2,335 students or 10% of the enrollment.
- Hispanic/Latino population is 2,316 students or 10% of the enrollment.

MINORITY STUDENTS
REPRESENT 30% OF
ENROLLMENT IN 2002
COMPARED TO 20%
IN 1990.



Suburban Campus Enrollment 1999-2002

1999 ●
2000 ●
2001 ●
2002 ●

LAKE FOREST
157
204
354
179

OAK FOREST
153
158
157
210


ROLLING MEADOWS
240
441
337

NAPERVILLE
1,384
1,313
1,266
1,170

O'HARE
1,451
1,385
1,214
1,180



Metropolitan Presence



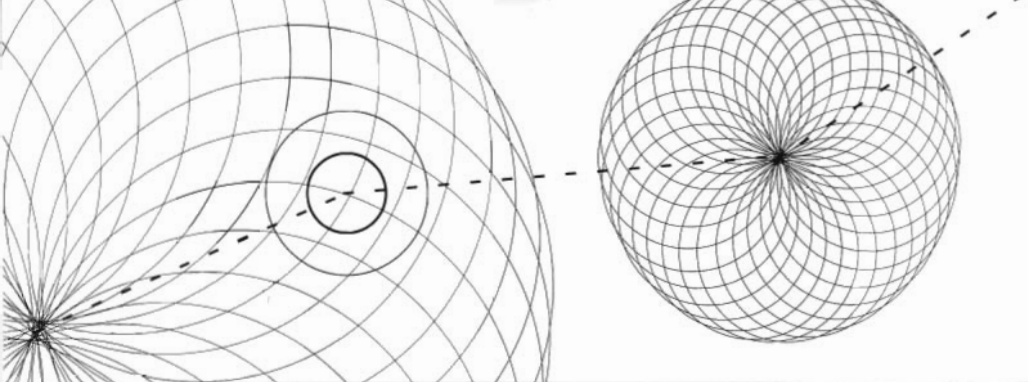
In Fall 2002, 48% of all credit hours were registered at Lincoln Park. Another 40% were registered at the Loop Campus. **About 6% of all credit hours taught at DePaul in Fall 2002 were registered at the suburban campuses.** A total of 14,656 credit hours were generated by about 2,800 students at the suburban campuses.

Nearly one out of every five (18%) graduate hours were registered at suburban campuses, including 28% of Kellstadt Graduate School and about 19% of CTI graduate hours.

Moreover 33% of all SNL credit hours were produced this fall at one of the suburban campuses. Suburban credit hours were up 39% for graduate Education and 5% for graduate Liberal Arts and Sciences.

About 1,000 students generated 4,678 credit hours in online courses, up 91% from last year. This growth is due to gains in graduate CTI hours, up 128% to 1,668 hours, and undergraduate School for New Learning hours, up 104% to 2,260.

IN ADDITION TO
ENROLLMENT AT THE
SUBURBAN CAMPUSES,
934 STUDENTS ARE
TAKING COURSES AT
THE BARAT CAMPUS
IN LAKE FOREST.



Nation's Largest Private, Not-for-Profit Universities by Enrollment, 2002

1. New York University*	37,134
2. Brigham Young University	33,618
3. University of Southern California	30,682
4. Boston University	28,982
5. Harvard University	24,969
6. Columbia University	23,422
7. Northeastern University (Massachusetts)	23,357
8. DePaul University	23,227
9. George Washington University	23,019
10. University of Pennsylvania	22,769

Nation's Largest Catholic Universities by Enrollment, 2002

1. DePaul University	23,227
2. St. John's University	19,288
3. Fordham University	15,379
4. Boston College	13,523
5. Loyola University (Chicago)	13,061
6. Georgetown University	12,856
7. University of Notre Dame	11,311
8. St. Louis University	11,274
9. Marquette University	11,042
10. University of Dayton	10,124



National Status

DePaul is the eighth largest private, not-for-profit university in the nation in 2002 and the largest in the Midwest. **DePaul is also the largest Catholic university in the nation.**

Since 1984, the nation's largest Catholic universities increased enrollments by about 6% on average. In contrast, DePaul has grown by over 88% in this time and almost four times more than the second fastest-growing Catholic university, Fordham University (25%).

Compared to the top ten private universities, DePaul had the greatest growth between 2001 and 2002, at 9%. This is double the rate of growth of the next two fastest growing institutions, Boston University and George Washington University, which grew by 4% in 2002.

OF THE TEN LARGEST
PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES
IN THE U.S., ALL EXCEPT
DEPAUL ARE CLASSIFIED
AS "RESEARCH EXTENSIVE"
UNIVERSITIES, MAKING
DEPAUL THE NATION'S
LARGEST UNIVERSITY WITH
A PRIMARY MISSION OF
TEACHING AND SERVICE.

Sources:

Office of Enrollment Management Research: *Enrollment Comparison Report for Autumn 2002, Survey of Catholic Institutions, Survey of National Private Institutions.*

Office of Institutional Planning and Research: *Fact File, Fall 2002 Enrollment Data File, IPEDS Fall 2000 Data File.*