

DEPAUL
UNIVERSITY



2010 Enrollment Summary

DIVISION OF ENROLLMENT MANAGEMENT AND MARKETING

Letter to the DePaul Community

Table of Contents

- > Introduction **2**
- > University Enrollment **4**
- > Undergraduate Enrollment **6**
- > Freshman Enrollment **8**
 - Freshman Enrollment by Academic Profile **9**
 - Freshman Enrollment by Gender and Ethnicity **9**
 - Freshman Enrollment by Geography **11**
 - First-generation Freshmen **11**
- > Freshman Enrollment Trends **12**
- > Retention and Graduation Rates **14**
- > Transfer Enrollment **16**
 - Transfer Enrollment by Gender and Ethnicity **19**
 - Transfer Enrollment by Geography **19**
 - Transfer Enrollment by Age **21**
- > Transfer Enrollment Trends **22**
- > Graduate and Law Enrollment **24**
 - Doctoral Enrollment **25**
 - Law Enrollment **25**
- > New Master's Enrollment Trends **26**
- > Diversity **28**
 - International Students **29**
- > Campuses **30**
- > National Comparisons **32**

University Community,

DePaul's success in achieving its enrollment goals is at the heart of its mission-based aspirations, its long-term academic and strategic intentions and its current financial vitality.

While enrollment ensures financial viability at nearly all private universities, that's even more so the case at DePaul, which is the most tuition-dependent of America's largest, doctoral universities. A private university's enrollment profile also establishes its academic footing in the highly stratified marketplace of colleges and universities; this also is true at DePaul, where the quality and mix of students and academic programs define more than anything else our relative competitive position. It is also largely in the profile of whom we enroll and whom we graduate that DePaul's fundamental mission is made manifest; that point was resoundingly clear at a recent national symposium that DePaul hosted on *Balancing Market and Mission: Enrollment Strategies in Catholic Higher Education*. (You can read the proceedings of that symposium at <http://depaul.edu/emm/caa/symposium/index.asp>.)

DePaul's fall 2010 enrollment profile is detailed in the following pages of this annual Enrollment Summary, which also describes how this profile has changed over the years. This annual enrollment profile provides evidence of vital financial, academic and mission outcomes.

While we again met and exceeded our enrollment goals, the margin by which we surpassed those goals was narrower than in years past, the direct result of the more challenging economic and competitive market within which we now operate. We enter this year with growing concern about how future enrollment will be impacted by the nation's ongoing economic challenges. We also are aware that although students and their families have made the choice to begin or to continue a DePaul education—their choice is increasingly a significant sacrifice that they are making on the conviction that their investment is a good one. We must all continue to ensure that we provide each and every student an extraordinary experience that reinforces and justifies their confidence in the value of their DePaul education.

Please accept my gratitude for the efforts of all who teach and work at DePaul, efforts that allow us to achieve our enrollment goals and thereby realize our mission and strategic objectives.

Sincerely,



David H. Kalsbeek, Ph.D.
Senior Vice President, Enrollment Management and Marketing

Introduction



University Enrollment 1991–2010

1991 >	16,414	
1992 >	16,499	
1993 >	16,479	
1994 >	16,747	
1995 >	17,133	
1996 >	17,294	
1997 >	17,804	
1998 >	18,565	
1999 >	19,549	
2000 >	20,548	
2001 >	21,363	
2002 >	23,227	
2003 >	23,610	
2004 >	23,570	
2005 >	23,148	
2006 >	23,149	
2007 >	23,401	
2008 >	24,352	
2009 >	25,072	
2010 >	25,145	

DePaul remains, for the 13th consecutive year, the nation's largest Catholic university, with a total student enrollment of 25,145. From 2009 to 2010, DePaul's enrollment grew by 0.3%, while enrollment at the other nine largest Catholic universities grew by 3% on average.

Students registered for a total of 299,969 credit hours in fall 2010, up 29% since 2001. Seventy-seven percent of these credit hours are generated by undergraduate courses and 23% by graduate and law courses.

DePaul's fall 2010 total enrollment by college is as follows:

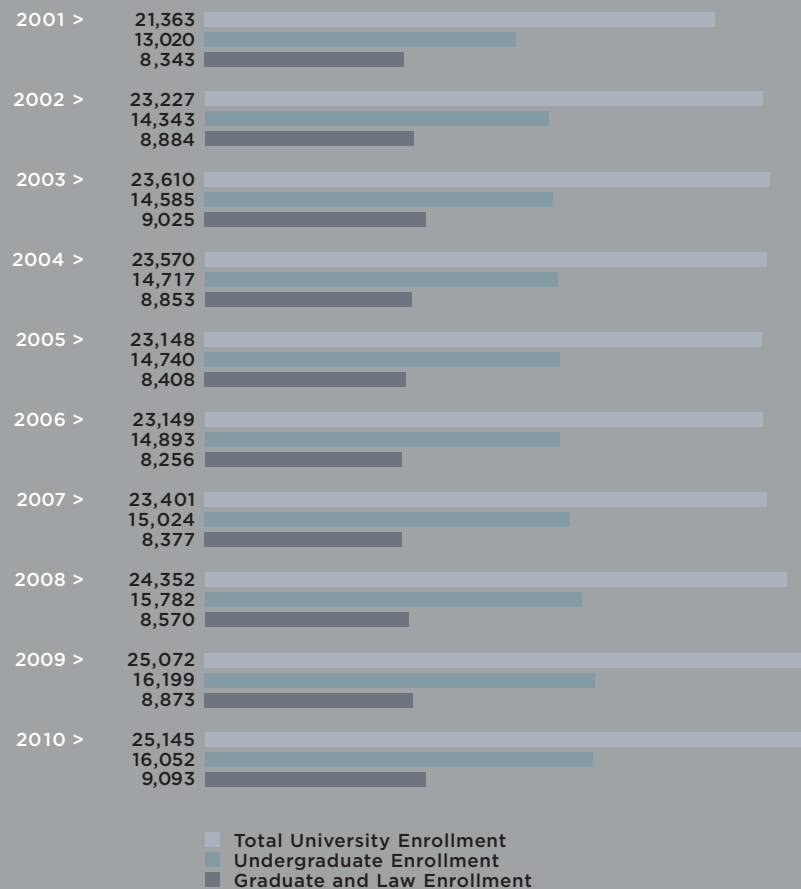
- 30% in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences (LA&S)
- 26% in the College of Commerce
- 13% in the College of Computing and Digital Media (CDM)
- 10% in the School of Education (SOE)
- 8% in the School for New Learning (SNL)
- 7% in the College of Communication
- 4% in the College of Law
- 1% in the School of Music
- 1% in The Theatre School

From 1991 to 2010,
DePaul's total enrollment
grew by 53%.

University Enrollment



University Enrollment 2001-2010



From 2001 to 2010, undergraduate enrollment has grown 23% and continues to grow as a share of total enrollment, increasing from 61% in 2001 to 64% in 2010. Graduate enrollment has grown by 10% and accounts for 32% of university enrollment, compared with 34% in 2001. College of Law enrollment has increased by 2% since 2001 and accounts for 4% of total enrollment, compared with 5% in 2001.

DePaul's total enrollment of 25,145 represents a diverse student body in terms of ethnicity, geography and other demographics.

A total of 54% are women. Thirty percent are students of color. Students under 24 years of age account for 53% of enrollment.

These students come from all 50 states and 90 countries.

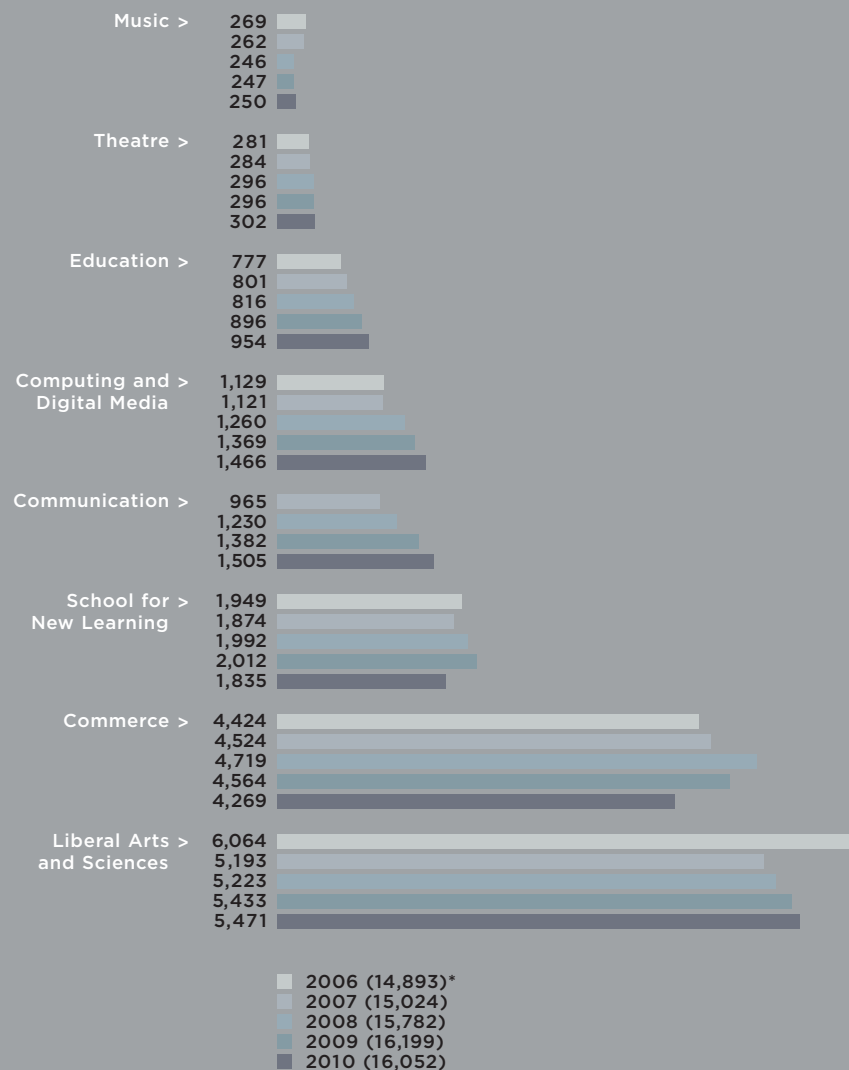
- 43% from the surrounding suburbs
- 41% from the city of Chicago
- 13% from out-of-state and international locations
- 2% from other locations in Illinois

In 2010, 115 students are taking advantage of the post-9/11 GI Bill to help meet their educational costs, and 28 of them have additional eligibility under the Yellow Ribbon GI Education Enhancement Program that covers almost all tuition expenses for veterans who qualify.

Undergraduate Enrollment



Undergraduate Enrollment
2006-2010



A total of 16,052 undergraduates enrolled for this fall term, an increase of 8% since the class five years ago in 2006.

This year, 83% of undergraduates (13,250) are enrolled full time, compared with 79% in 2006 and 73% in 2001. This is the highest proportion of full-time undergraduate enrollment in DePaul's history. Full-time enrollment has increased 13% since 2006, while part-time enrollment has declined by 12%. All colleges have more than 87% full-time undergraduate enrollment, with the exception of SNL's undergraduate enrollment, which is mostly part time (88%).

A total of 3,845 undergraduates (24%) are 24 years of age or older, consistent with 2009, and compared with 31% in 2001. The profile of these adult undergraduates has changed over the past 10 years. Compared with 2001, a higher percentage of DePaul's adult undergraduates in fall 2010 are men (48% compared with 39%), enrolled full time (37% compared with 26%) and enrolled as degree-seeking students (95% compared with 89%).

In 2010, almost half of all adult undergraduates are in SNL (48%), compared with 52% in 2009 and 47% in 2001.

Thirty-six percent of this fall's undergraduates are seniors, up from 30% in 2006 and 24% in 2001.

Freshman Enrollment

New Freshman Enrollment 2001-2010

2001 >	2,050	<div></div>
2002 >	2,256	<div></div>
2003 >	2,261	<div></div>
2004 >	2,317	<div></div>
2005 >	2,400	<div></div>
2006 >	2,537	<div></div>
2007 >	2,522	<div></div>
2008 >	2,555	<div></div>
2009 >	2,531	<div></div>
2010 >	2,241	<div></div>

DePaul welcomed an intentionally smaller class of 2,241 new freshmen in fall 2010, compared with 2,531 in fall 2009. This is a decrease of 296 freshmen since 2006 (12%) but is 9% larger than the freshman class of 2,050 in 2001.

By Academic Profile

On measures of academic preparedness, the fall 2010 freshman class is the strongest in DePaul's history. The average high school GPA, which is the best predictor of success at DePaul, is the highest-ever at 3.55. The percentage of freshmen who graduated in the top 10% of their high school classes has increased from 19% in the 2006 class five years ago to 24% this year.

The average ACT composite score is 24.9, with the middle 50% of the class scoring between 22 and 27. In 2006, the average ACT was 24.1. Nationally, the average ACT composite is 21 in 2010, and only one in five test-takers nationally scored above DePaul's median of 24.

By Gender and Ethnicity

The fall 2010 freshman class is 41% male, just as in 2009. This year, the freshman class is 35% minority. The proportion who did not report ethnicity declined this year to only 4% of the class. Based only on those who reported ethnicity in 2010, the freshman class is 36% minority, compared with 39% in 2009. This fall, DePaul enrolled:

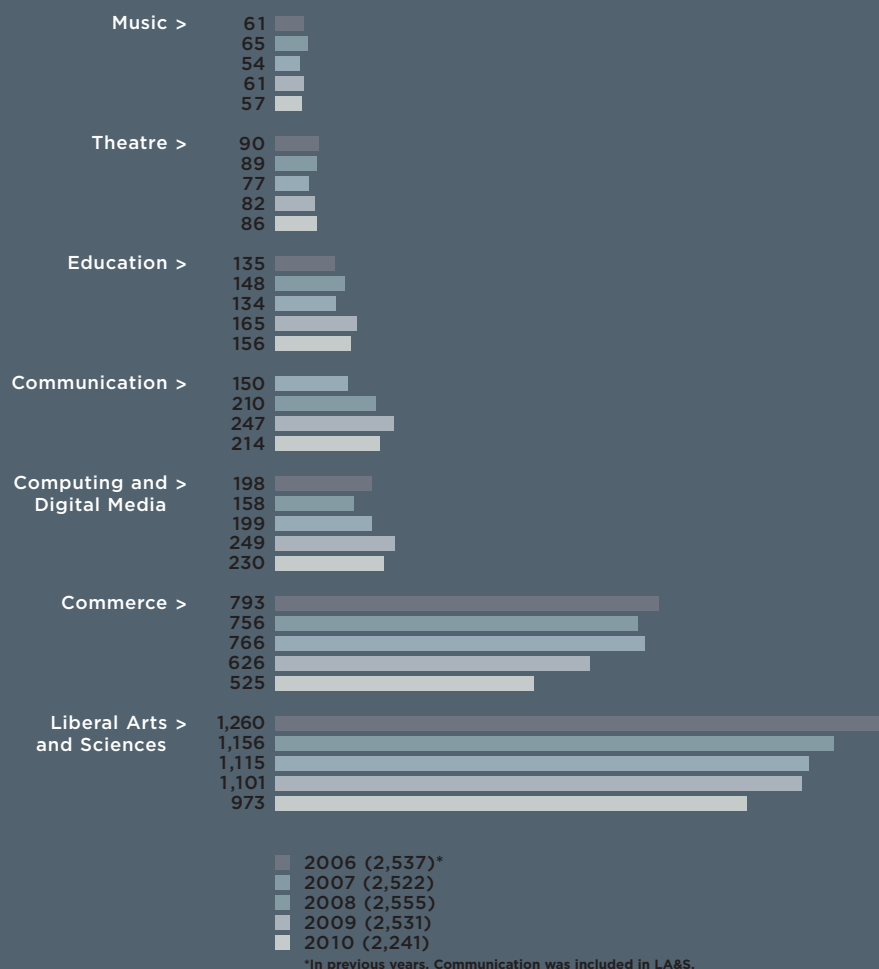
- 412 Hispanic/Latino freshmen (18%)
- 143 African-American freshmen (6%)
- 115 Asian freshmen (5%)
- 98 freshmen from multiracial/non-Hispanic backgrounds (4%)
- 6 Pacific Islander freshmen (0.3%)
- 2 Native American freshmen (0.1%)
- 1,338 Caucasian freshmen (60%)

In 2010, 54% of freshmen who reported a religious preference are Catholic.

Freshman Enrollment



New Freshman Enrollment
2006-2010



By Geography

The geographic distribution of this year's freshman class is similar to that of 2006, with almost half of all freshmen from the suburbs (48%), another 29% from out of state and 20% from the city of Chicago. Due to the planned reduction in the freshman class, the number of freshmen from the suburbs and the city of Chicago declined 9% and 13%, respectively, with a 15% decrease in the number of freshmen from out of state compared with last year.

In fall 2010, DePaul's top feeder states for enrolled freshmen include Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin and California. Of freshmen from Illinois, the top five feeder high schools are Lane Tech College Prep High School (Chicago), Main South High School (Park Ridge), Whitney M. Young Magnet High School (Chicago), Adlai E. Stevenson High School (Lincolnshire) and Niles West High School (Skokie).

First-generation Freshmen

Enrolling this fall are 805 first-generation freshmen from families where neither parent has a college degree. First-generation students represent 36% of the freshman class, compared with 35% in 2009 and 29% in 2006. Half of this year's first-generation students come from the suburbs (50%), and another 35% come from the city of Chicago.

These freshmen enrolled in all colleges, with LA&S having the largest proportion of first-generation freshmen (46%), followed by Commerce (27%). Fifty-one percent of full-time first-generation freshmen live in residence halls, compared with 70% of all full-time freshmen.

Sixty-four percent of this year's first-generation freshmen are women. Of all first-generation freshmen, 36% are Hispanic/Latino and 8% are African-American.

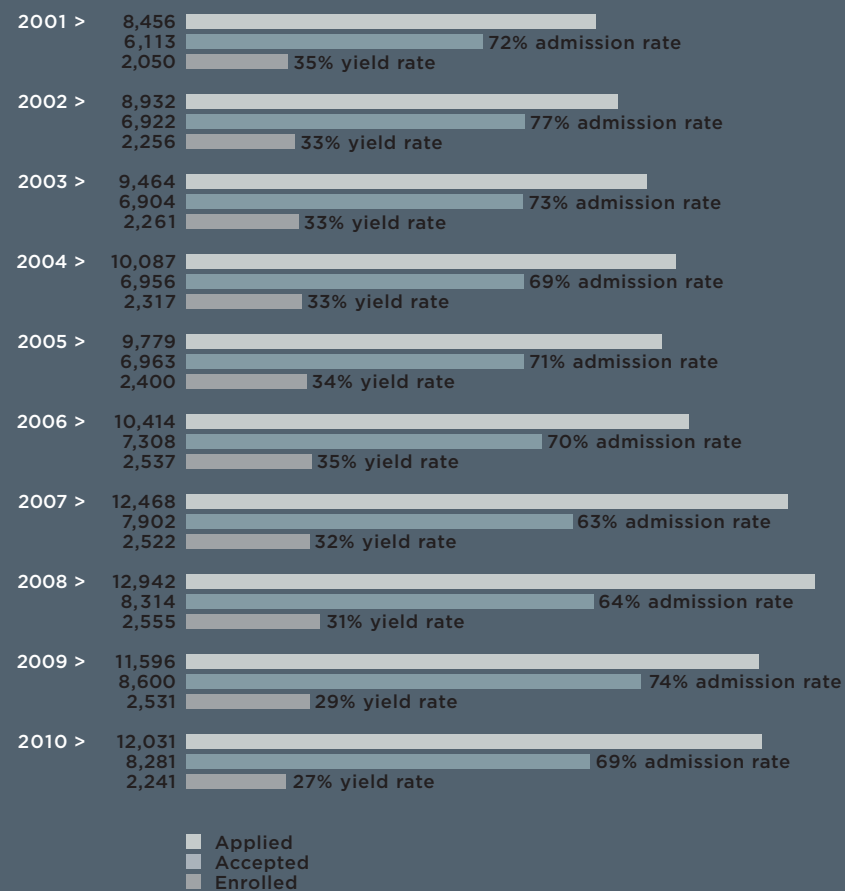
While 36% of all freshmen are first generation, 69% of all Hispanic/Latino freshmen and 44% of all African-American freshmen are first-generation college students.

A total of 98 new freshmen came from multiracial/non-Hispanic backgrounds, up from 80 students in 2009, a 23% increase.

Freshman Enrollment Trends



**Freshman Applications, Admission
and Enrollment Yield**
2001-2010



DePaul received 12,031 applications for fall 2010, compared with 11,596 in 2009. Although applications were up over 2009, the planned reduction of the freshman class resulted in a decline in the number of admitted students compared with last year.

Applications were up from 2009 from freshmen applying to SOE, CDM and LA&S (up 21%, 13% and 8%, respectively). In terms of diversity, the most notable increases in freshman applications were from multiracial/non-Hispanic students (up 30%) and Hispanic/Latino students (up 22%). Applications from students with ACT scores of 28 or above represented 23% of the application pool, consistent with 2009.

While applications from out of state have grown 29% from 2006 to 2010, the largest increase in applications from 2009 to 2010 was from Chicago and the suburbs (up 22% and 8%, respectively). Applications from out-of-state inquiries accounted for 38% of the pool, compared with 41% in 2009. Suburban applications accounted for 36% of the pool, compared with 35% in 2009, and city of Chicago applications were up as a share of total applications from 18% to 21%.

In 2010, California became the fourth-largest feeder state for freshman applications, surpassing Wisconsin.

Retention and Graduation Rates

First-year Freshman Retention Rates

Entering year 2000-2009

2000 >	82.1%	
2001 >	81.6%	
2002 >	82.9%	
2003 >	83.9%	
2004 >	84.7%	
2005 >	82.6%	
2006 >	83.7%	
2007 >	84.9%	
2008 >	85.2%	
2009 >	86.9%	

Six-year Freshman Graduation Rates

Entering year 1995-2004

1995 >	59.4%	
1996 >	63.2%	
1997 >	64.7%	
1998 >	61.9%	
1999 >	63.6%	
2000 >	64.1%	
2001 >	62.6%	
2002 >	63.5%	
2003 >	63.3%	
2004 >	67.7%	

*All retention and graduation rates were recalculated in 2009 to include changes in degree dates as well as updates to annual degree cycles included in the analysis.

Returning in fall 2010 for their sophomore year are 86.9% of the fall 2009 full-time freshmen, up from 85.2% of the prior year's freshman class. This first-year retention rate is the highest-ever at DePaul. In general, freshman retention rates have been consistent over the recent period of dramatic growth in freshman enrollment, and retention rates have trended upward over the past five years.

A total of 84.7% of the fall 2004 full-time freshmen returned for their sophomore year. Six years later, 67.7% of these full-time freshmen had graduated from DePaul. The average six-year graduation rate for freshmen entering DePaul from 1995 to 1999 was 62.6%. From 2000 to 2004, the average six-year graduation rate was 64.2%.

At the close of the 2009-10 academic year, DePaul had awarded a total of 6,300 degrees: 3,324 bachelor's degrees, 2,632 master's degrees, 20 certificates, 21 doctoral degrees, 287 juris doctor (J.D.) degrees and 16 master of laws (LL.M.) degrees.

Bachelor's degrees accounted for 53% of the degrees awarded, compared with 51% in 2006. Master's degrees accounted for 42%, degrees in law accounted for 5%, and doctorate degrees accounted for .3%.

Of the 3,324 bachelor's degree recipients, 53% originally enrolled at DePaul as freshmen, and 45% enrolled as transfers.

In addition, 30% of these bachelor's degrees were awarded to students of color, compared with 29% in 2008-09.

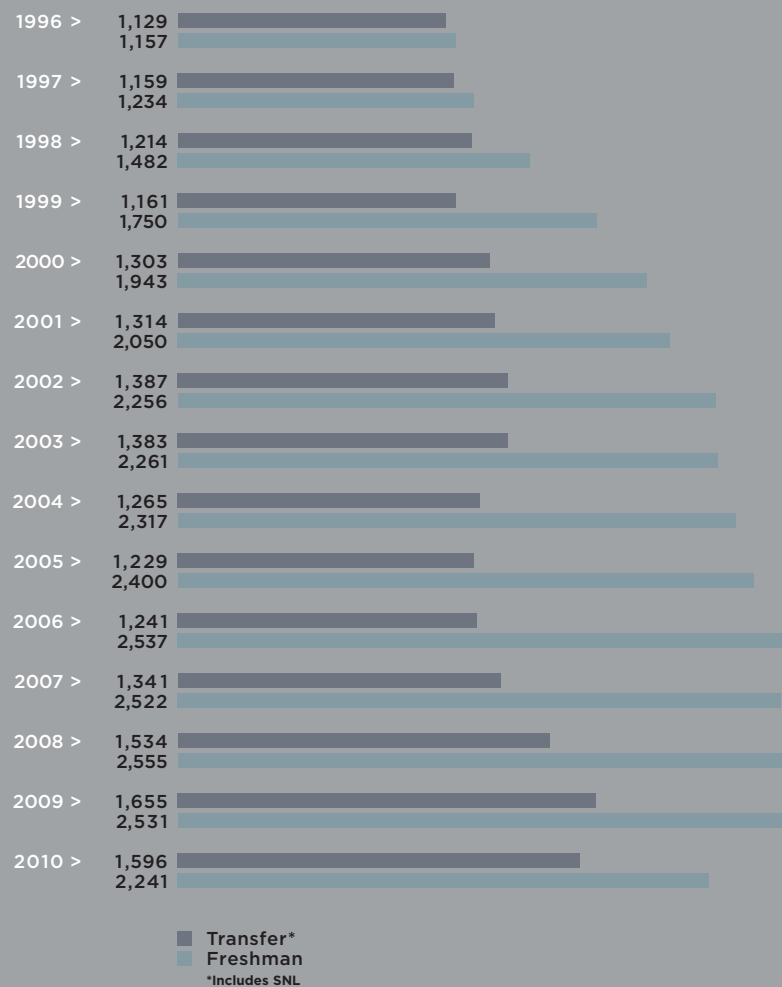
From 2005-06 to 2009-10, DePaul awarded 14% more degrees with a 17% increase in bachelor's degrees and a 15% increase in master's degrees. Over the same period, doctoral and law degrees both declined in number by 25% and 23%, respectively.

Seventy-nine percent of the 3,324 undergraduates who received bachelor's degrees in 2009-10 received their degrees in four years or less.

Transfer Enrollment



Transfer and Freshman Enrollment
1996-2010



A total of 1,596 new undergraduate transfer students enrolled in fall 2010, down 4% from 1,655 last year, and up 29% from 2006.

While this fall's transfer enrollment declined overall from 2009, nearly all of that decline was in SNL. A total of 230 new transfers enrolled in SNL, compared with 282 in 2009.

Another 1,366 new transfers enrolled in DePaul's other colleges, compared with 1,373 in 2009. Enrollment of transfer students increased in the following colleges: CDM (up 40%), Communication (up 24%) and SOE (up 14%).

Until 1997, the number of new transfers generally equaled the number of new freshmen enrolled each fall, but the strategic emphasis in Vision 2006 on freshman enrollment growth shifted this ratio. By 2006, 33% of new degree-seeking undergraduates were transfers, compared with 48% in 1997.

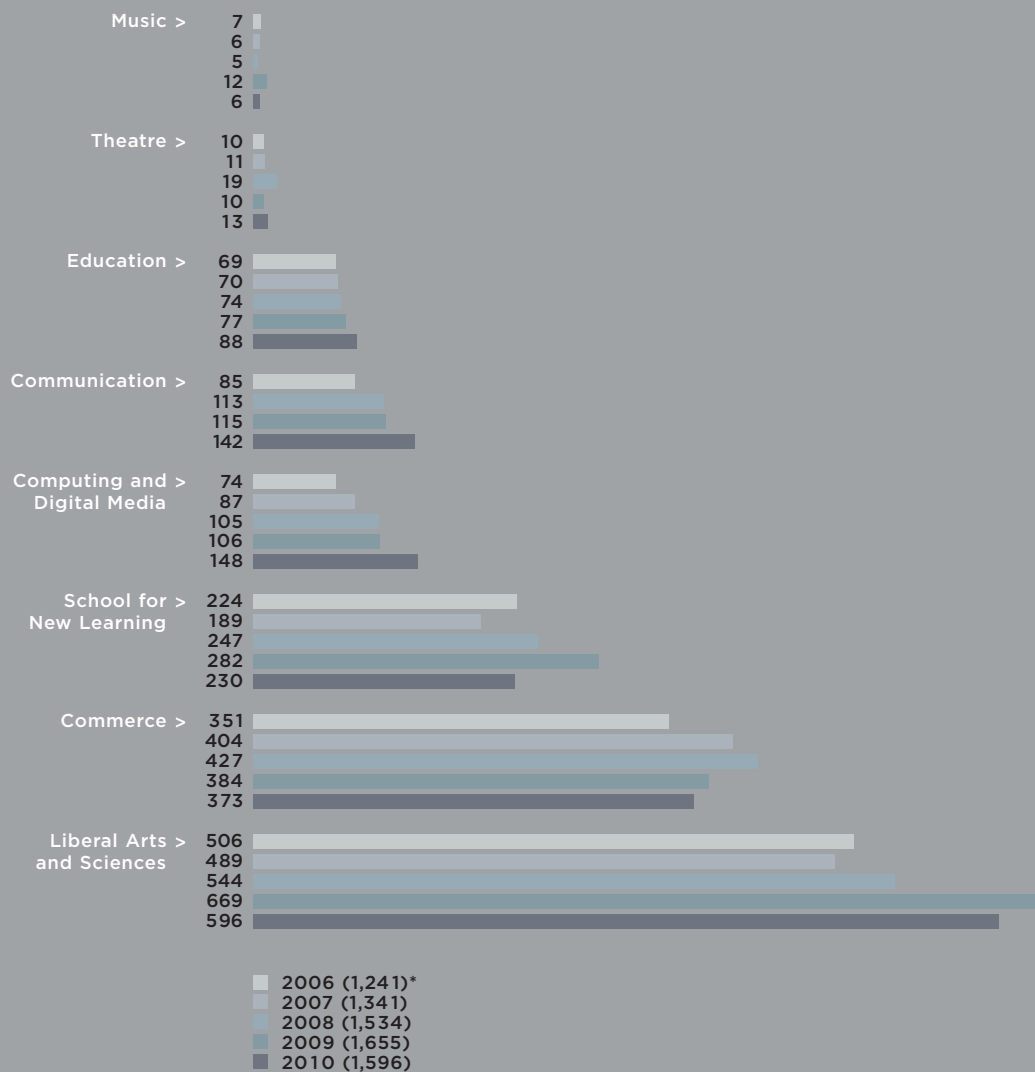
In 2007, the VISION twenty12 strategic plan focused additional emphasis on transfer enrollment. This fall, transfers account for 42% of new degree-seeking undergraduates.

Fall quarter transfers accounted for 64% of all transfers who entered in 2009-10. Another 23% of all transfers entered in winter quarter, and 13% entered in spring quarter.

Transfer Enrollment



Transfer Student Enrollment 2006-2010



By Gender and Ethnicity

Half of all new transfers are women (51%) in 2010, compared with 52% in 2006.

In 2010, 39% of all new transfers are students of color, including 50 students (3%) who indicated a multiracial/non-Hispanic background. Based on the 93% of transfers who reported ethnicity in 2010, the transfer class is 42% minority, compared with 36% of new freshmen. This fall, DePaul enrolled:

- 244 Hispanic/Latino transfers (15%)
- 169 African-American transfers (11%)
- 148 Asian transfers (9%)
- 50 transfers from multiracial/non-Hispanic backgrounds (3%)
- 7 Pacific Islander transfers (0.4%)
- 2 Native American transfers (0.1%)
- 827 Caucasian transfers (52%)

By Geography

DePaul remains a top destination for transfer students in Illinois. More than half (56%) of the new transfer students are from suburban Chicago, with another 33% from the city of Chicago; 9% are from out of state.

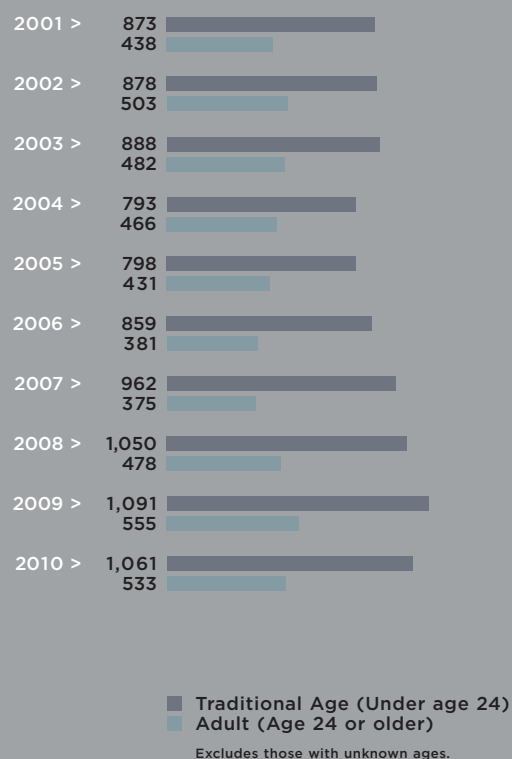
Illinois community colleges are the leading source of these new transfer students, accounting for 59% in fall 2010. A smaller percentage of new transfer students come from Illinois' public universities (11%) and private institutions (3%). In addition, 25% transferred from out-of-state institutions, and 3% transferred with credit for equivalent experience.

Of the 944 transfer students from Illinois community colleges, 66% are from suburban Chicago, 40% are students of color and 67% are under 24 years of age. The three top community colleges sending students to DePaul in 2010 are College of DuPage, Oakton Community College and William Rainey Harper College.

Fifteen percent of new transfers under age 24 in colleges other than SNL had applied as freshmen within the last four years.

Transfer Enrollment

Adult vs. Traditional-age Transfers 2001-2010



By Age

From 2006 to 2010, the proportion of transfers under 24 years of age declined from 69% to 67%. Of these transfers who are under 24 years of age, almost half are enrolled in LA&S (43%) and 27% in Commerce. The majority of these transfers are full time (97%); half enrolled as sophomores (51%) with another 17% enrolling as freshmen. These transfers are predominantly from the suburbs (62%), 40% are first generation and 36% are students of color.

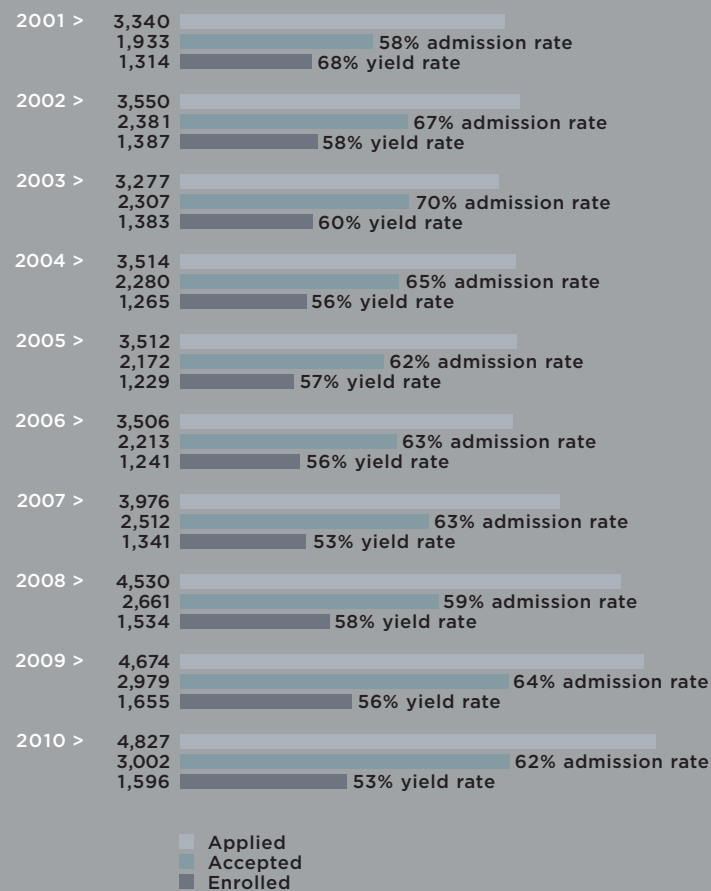
Compared with transfers under 24 years of age, the profile of the 533 transfers who are 24 years of age or older is somewhat different. Forty-three percent of these students are in SNL, 27% in LA&S and 17% in Commerce. Only half of these adult transfers are full time (48%). Almost half entered DePaul as sophomores (44%), few entered as freshmen (6%) and 23% entered as seniors. Only 14% of these adult transfers are first generation, and 44% are students of color. Sixteen percent of adult transfers are African-American compared with 8% of transfers under 24 years of age.

In 2010, 50% of African-American transfers are under age 24, compared with 64% of Hispanic/Latino, 71% of Caucasian and 74% of Asian and Pacific Islander transfers.

Transfer Enrollment Trends



Transfer Applications, Admission and Enrollment Yield 2001-2010



During the past 10 years, demand for admission to DePaul from the transfer and returning adult market has grown as the result of the university's successful recruitment, innovations in transfer admission and advising, and strong market position and prominence.

From 2002 to 2006, transfer applications held steady at around 3,500, while new enrollments declined 12% from 1,387 to 1,241. This decrease was due to a declining admit rate and lower yield rate.

From 2006 to 2010, transfer applications increased each year, in total up by 38%. Applications from students under 24 years of age increased by 34% (from 2006) and applications from students age 24 years or older to all colleges increased by 43%.

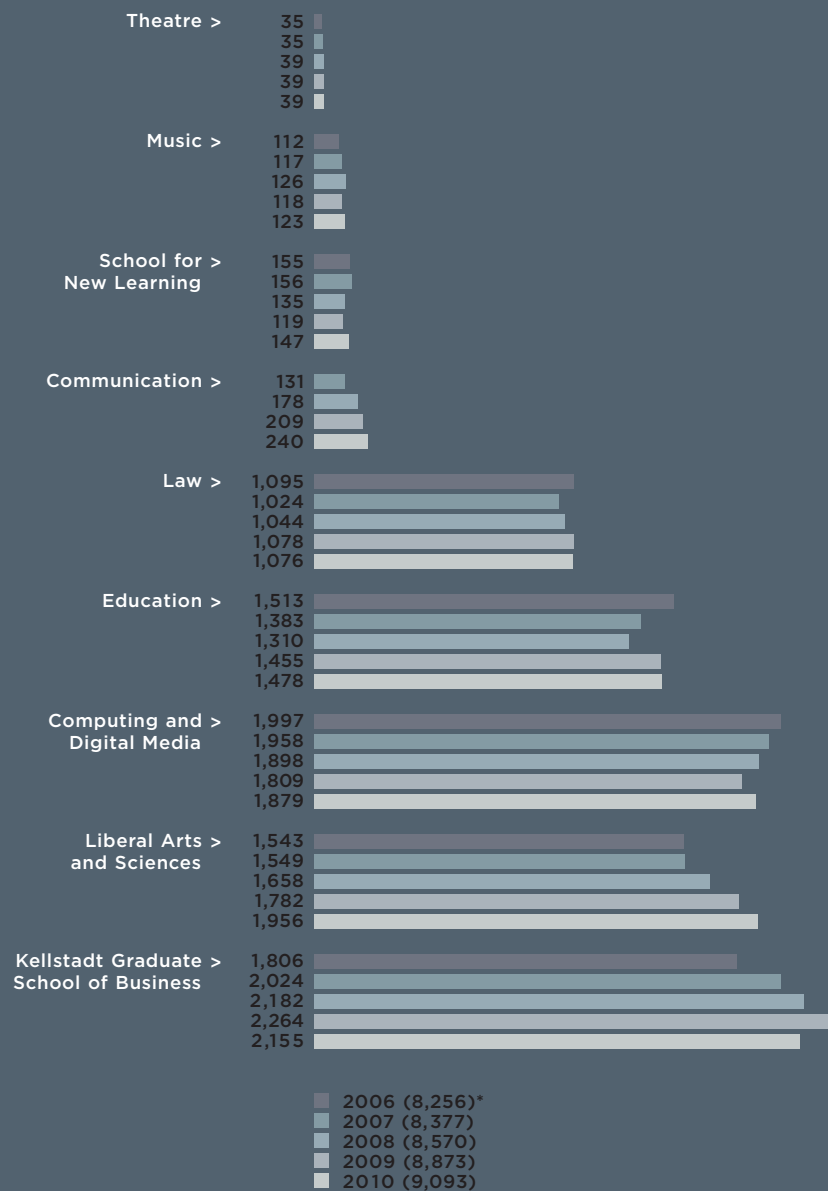
Transfer applications to LA&S and Communication combined grew by 50% from 2006 to 2010 (1,569 and 2,355, respectively). CDM's applications more than doubled from 167 in 2006 to 359 in 2010, followed by SOE with a 54% increase from 241 to 372 transfer applications.

While only 9% of the new fall transfers in 2010 listed an out-of-state residence, 25% listed an out-of-state institution as their school last attended.

Graduate and Law Enrollment



Graduate and Law Enrollment 2006-2010



Graduate Enrollment

In fall 2010, a total of 8,017 graduate students enrolled; this is up 3% from 2009 and 12% from the class five years ago in 2006.

With 1,956 graduate students and 27% growth in graduate enrollment from 2006 to 2010, LA&S is now the second-largest college for graduate enrollment, following the Kellstadt Graduate School of Business (KGSB) with 2,155 graduate students in 2010.

A total of 1,889 new graduate students enrolled this fall, compared with 1,879 last year. LA&S new graduate enrollment is up 63 students, or 12%, and CDM new graduate enrollment is up 34 students, or 11%.

In 2010, 72% of all graduate students are enrolled full time, up from 51% in 2006. Full-time graduate enrollment varies by college. The colleges whose graduate enrollment is primarily full time include Theatre (100%), Communication (71%), Commerce (64%) and SOE (64%). The largest proportion of part-time graduate enrollment is in SNL (90%).

Doctoral Enrollment

In 2010, DePaul enrolled 263 doctoral students, up from 248 in 2009. Almost half are enrolled in LA&S (47%), with another 37% in SOE and 16% in CDM. Doctoral enrollment accounts for 3% of all graduate enrollment.

Law Enrollment

The College of Law welcomed 349 new law students with a total enrollment of 1,076, down 0.2% from 2009.

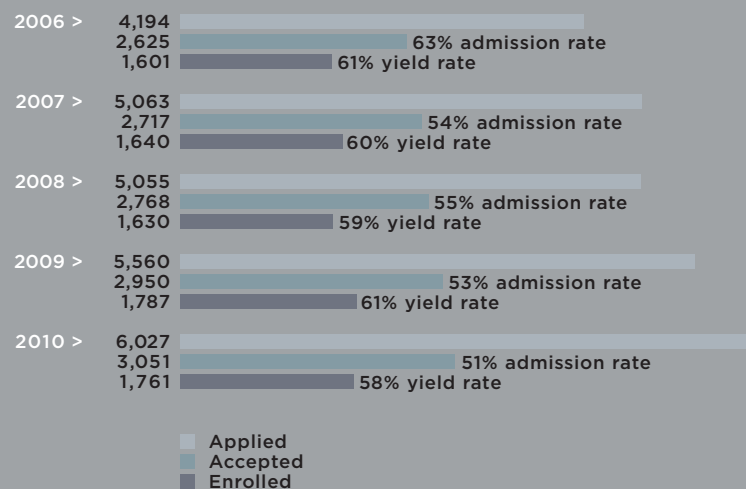
In 2010, 85% of all law students are enrolled full time, compared with 80% in 2006. A total of 47% are female, and 73% are over 24 years of age. Twenty-two percent of law students are from Chicago, 25% are from the suburbs and 44% are from out of state.

A total of 859, or 11%, of graduate students enrolled this fall received their bachelor's degrees from DePaul.

New Master's Enrollment Trends



**Master's Applications, Admission
and Enrollment Yield**
2006-2010



New Master's Enrollment

The majority (93%) of new graduate enrollment is made up of students pursuing master's degrees. This fall, a total of 1,761 new master's students enrolled, up 10% from 2006 and consistent with fall 2009. CDM and LA&S new master's enrollment increased this year, with CDM up 10% to 319 students and LA&S up 8% to 554 students. LA&S accounts for 31% of new master's, followed by KGSB with 25%, CDM with 18% and SOE with 16%.

By Gender and Ethnicity

More than half of new master's students are women (56%). In total, master's enrollment of African-American, Hispanic/Latino and Asian students increased by 13%, 11% and 8%, respectively, and Caucasian enrollment increased by 3%. Twenty-three percent of new master's students in 2010 are students of color, compared with 25% in 2009 and 21% in 2006.

By Geography

Compared with 2009, a similar proportion of new master's students in 2010 are from the city of Chicago (57%) and the same are from out of state (10%). Thirty-three percent of new master's students in 2010 are from the suburbs and other areas in Illinois, consistent with last year.

International student enrollment increased by 66% from 2009 and accounts for 13% of all new master's students.

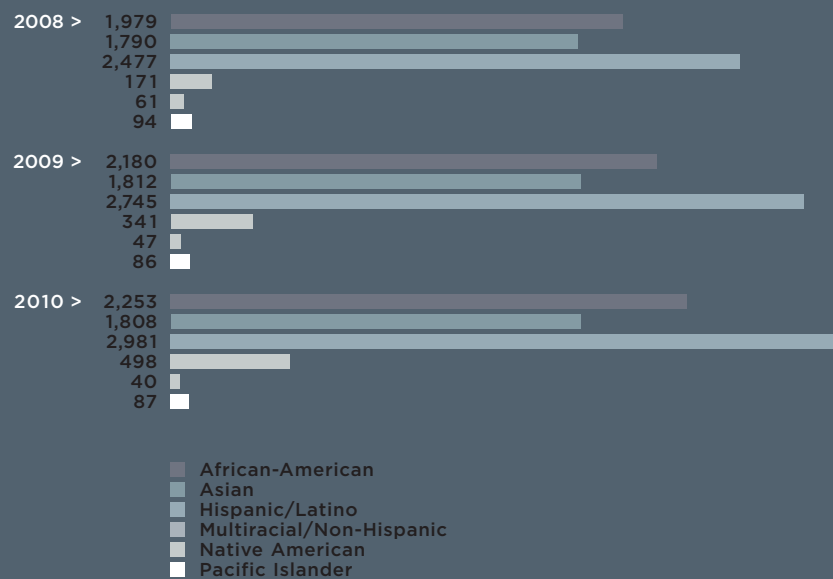
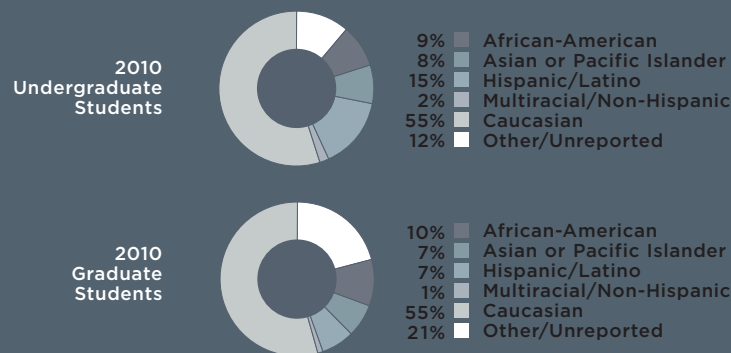
By Age

Almost half of new master's students are between 24 and 29 years of age (46%). The number of students under 24 years of age increased by the largest percentage compared with 2009 (18%); this group accounts for almost one-third (29%) of all new master's students.

In 2010, 27% of master's applications were from out-of-state students, compared with 26% in 2006.

Diversity

Enrollment Diversity 2009-2010



To comply with new federal standards on reporting of race and ethnicity, students must now identify their ethnicity and their race. For ethnicity, students must select either Hispanic or non-Hispanic. Race is then reported only for students who are non-Hispanic. A student may indicate a single race (e.g., Asian, Native American, etc.) or "two or more races" (i.e., multiracial).

In 2010, DePaul enrolled 7,667 students of color, up 6% from 7,211 students in 2009. This includes 498 students with multiracial/non-Hispanic backgrounds, 46% more than the number reported in 2009.

- Hispanic/Latino population is 2,981 students (12%)
- African-American population is 2,253 students (9%)
- Asian population is 1,808 students (7%)
- Multiracial/non-Hispanic population is 498 students (2%)
- Pacific Islander population is 87 students (.3%)
- Native American population is 40 students (.2%)
- Caucasian population is 13,905 students (55%)

Minority enrollment accounts for 30% of total enrollment, 34% of undergraduate enrollment and 24% of graduate and professional enrollment.

- Undergraduate students account for 64% of total enrollment and 71% of minority enrollment.
- Graduate students account for 32% of total enrollment and 26% of minority enrollment.
- Law students account for 4% of total enrollment and 3% of minority enrollment.

International Students

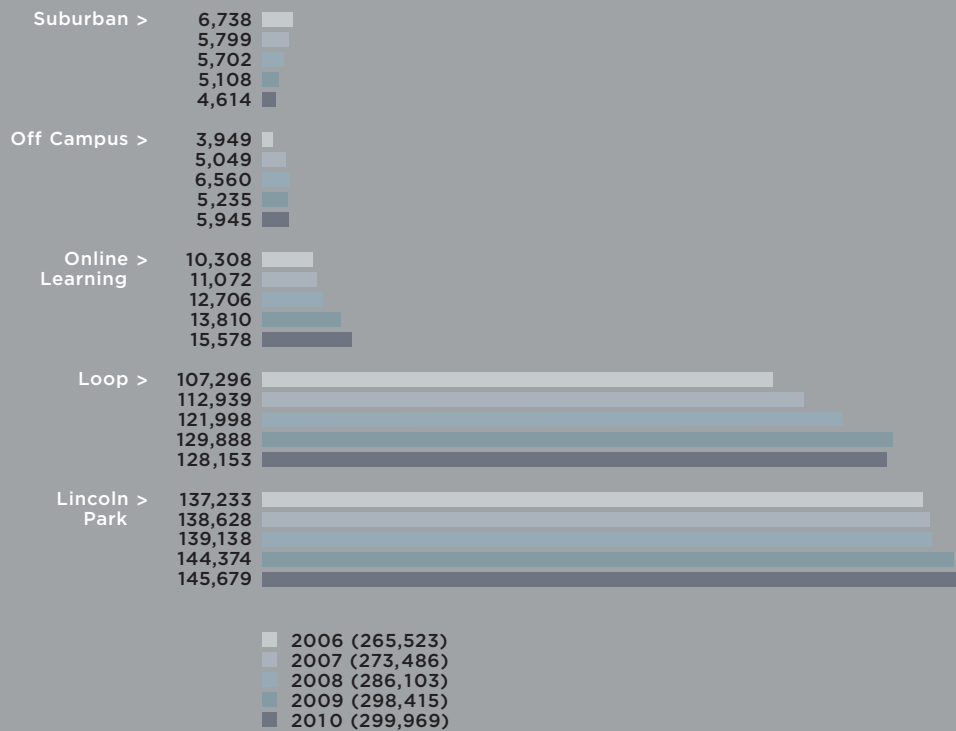
In 2010, 964 students have international status (F1, J1 or other visa types), up 17% from 826 students in 2009. International students represent 4% of total university enrollment. These students come from 90 countries, with the highest concentration of students coming from China and India. The largest number of these international students enrolled in Commerce and KGSB (43%), and another 35% enrolled in CDM.

The average age of new graduate students on F1 and J1 visas is 25 years old, compared with 28 years old for all new graduate students.

Campuses



**Campus Credit Hours
2006-2010**



Nearly half of all credit hours in fall 2010 are generated at the Lincoln Park Campus (49%), compared with 52% of total hours in 2006. From 2006 to 2010, hours at the Lincoln Park Campus increased by 6%, while hours at the Loop Campus increased by 19%, or from 40% to 43% of total credit hours.

Another 15,578 credit hours are generated through online learning, up 51% from 2006. This fall, online hours account for 5% of the total credit hours, compared with 4% in 2006.

A total of 3,384 students registered for online courses, including 1,833 undergraduate and 1,551 graduate students. This is a 14% increase from 2,962 students in 2009. Of the students registering for online courses, 35% of undergraduates and 61% of graduates are exclusively online in the fall, not simultaneously enrolled in other campus-based courses. Of these, 29% are from outside Illinois while 44% are from the suburbs and 25% are from Chicago.

Suburban campuses generated 4,614 credit hours, down 10% from 5,108 in fall 2009, and account for 2% of total credit hours. Suburban credit hours are down 32% since 2006, when suburban hours accounted for 3% of all credit hours.

In 2010, 33% of students taking online courses are from CDM, 26% are from SNL, 14% are from Communication and 12% are from SOE.

National Comparisons



Nation's Largest Catholic Universities by Enrollment, 2010

1. DePaul University	25,145
2. St. John's University	21,354
3. Georgetown University	16,871
4. Loyola University Chicago	15,951
5. Saint Leo University	15,565
6. Fordham University	15,158
7. Boston College	14,015
8. Saint Louis University	13,785
9. University of Notre Dame	11,985
10. Marquette University	11,806

Nation's Largest Private, Not-For-Profit Universities by Enrollment, 2010*

1. New York University	43,404
2. University of Southern California	36,896
3. Brigham Young University	32,982
4. Boston University	32,727
5. Northeastern University (Mass.)	29,528
6. Nova Southeastern University	29,153
7. Harvard University	27,291
8. Columbia University	25,221
9. DePaul University	25,145
10. George Washington University	25,135

*This list includes traditional doctoral/research and research universities. Based on data available at the time of publication, this list reflects 2009 enrollments for New York University, Nova Southeastern University and Harvard University.

DePaul is the largest private, not-for-profit university in the Midwest and is in the top 10 in the nation. DePaul also is the largest Catholic university in the nation, having exceeded St. John's University in total enrollment in 1998 and in undergraduate enrollment in 2007.

From 2001 to 2010, the 10 largest Catholic institutions grew by 18%, or about 24,829 students. DePaul grew by 18%, or 3,782 students, accounting for 15% of the growth at these institutions. From 2009 to 2010, St. Leo had the largest one-year increase among these institutions (9%), while the only institution to decrease in total enrollment was Boston College (-1%).

Overall, the top 10 private, not-for-profit universities enrolled 307,482 students in 2010 and have grown by 7% since 2006 in total enrollment, while DePaul has grown by 9%. Of these institutions, the fastest-growing is Northeastern University, with 26% growth to 29,528 students from 2006 to 2010, and the school with the largest one-year increase in enrollment at 6%.

Although undergraduate enrollment at three of the nation's 10 largest Catholic universities has declined from 2009 to 2010, the total undergraduate enrollment has increased by 2%.

Sources:

Institutional Research & Market Analytics (IRMA): Including the Enrollment Comparison Report for Autumn 2010, DePaul University Survey of Catholic Institutions 2010, DePaul University Survey of National Private Institutions 2010, Fact File, Fall 2010 Enrollment File, IRMA Retention Database.