



DEPAUL UNIVERSITY

1 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-2201

www.depaul.edu

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 7366
Chicago, Illinois

DEPAUL
UNIVERSITY



2011 Enrollment Summary

DIVISION OF ENROLLMENT MANAGEMENT AND MARKETING

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**
 - Graduate Enrollment **25**
 - Doctoral Enrollment **25**
 - Law Enrollment **25**
- > New Master's Enrollment Trends **26**
- > Diversity **28**
 - International Students **29**
- > Campuses **30**
- > National Comparisons **32**

University Community,

As the VISION twenty12 plan comes to an end, a new strategic planning process is under way that will guide DePaul's efforts through 2018. And as in the past, the success of any overall plan for DePaul's future will be inextricably intertwined with and dependent upon our enrollment outcomes.

Fortunately, DePaul begins its strategic planning efforts this year in a position of strength despite the challenges facing all higher education institutions due to the nation's economic turmoil. By nearly every measure, fall 2011 is marked by significant gains in DePaul's enrollment profile—a testament to the highly collaborative, university-wide approach that DePaul brings to ensuring its enrollment success. This year's profile is described in detail in this annual Enrollment Summary, which also describes how this profile has changed over the years.

While DePaul enters this new academic year with exemplary and, in many ways, unprecedented enrollment outcomes, we know that our current successes cannot allow us to become complacent. DePaul must continue to invest in strategic innovations to ensure its preferred future.

To this end, for example, DePaul has expanded its academic portfolio to focus more deliberately on the health sciences, including the establishment of its 10th college—the new College of Science and Health—and new academic programs in the health sciences. DePaul is broadening its geographic reach in recruitment to increase out-of-state student enrollment and is investing in a nationally regarded, multipronged strategy for increasing the enrollment of undergraduate transfers. A new test-optional admission alternative for high-achieving freshmen is being piloted and novel marketing strategies and campaigns to grow graduate enrollment have been launched.

In these and many other ways, DePaul is continuously designing and executing innovations that enable it to successfully shape its enrollment profile. As always, we seek to improve DePaul's overall competitive market position while remaining true to its core values and mission-based aspirations.

Thank you for all you do to contribute to achieving these goals.

Sincerely,

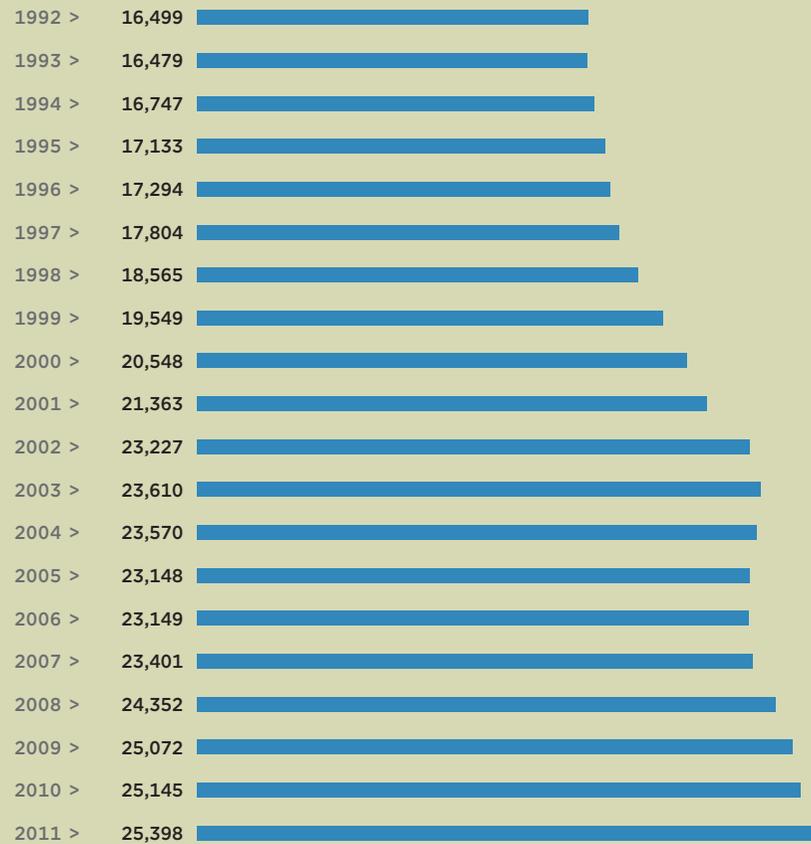


David H. Kalsbeek, Ph.D.
Senior Vice President, Enrollment Management and Marketing

Introduction



University Enrollment 1992-2011



DePaul remains, for the 14th consecutive year, the nation's largest Catholic university with a total student enrollment of 25,398. This marks the sixth consecutive year of enrollment growth. From 2010 to 2011, DePaul's enrollment grew by 1%, with enrollment at the other nine largest Catholic universities holding steady on average.

Students registered for a total of 304,086 credit hours in fall 2011, up 20% since 2002. Seventy-seven percent of these credit hours are generated by undergraduate courses and 23% by graduate and law courses.

DePaul established a new College of Science and Health (CSH) due to the demand for well-educated professionals in the rapidly growing health care and scientific fields. In conjunction, the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences has been renamed the College of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences (LAS) to better reflect the more refined orientation of its academic programs. Due to this split, the College of Commerce (COM) is now the largest college at DePaul with 6,364 students enrolled this fall quarter, followed by LAS and the College of Computing and Digital Media (CDM) with enrollments of 4,726 and 3,641, respectively.

DePaul's fall 2011 total enrollment by college is as follows:

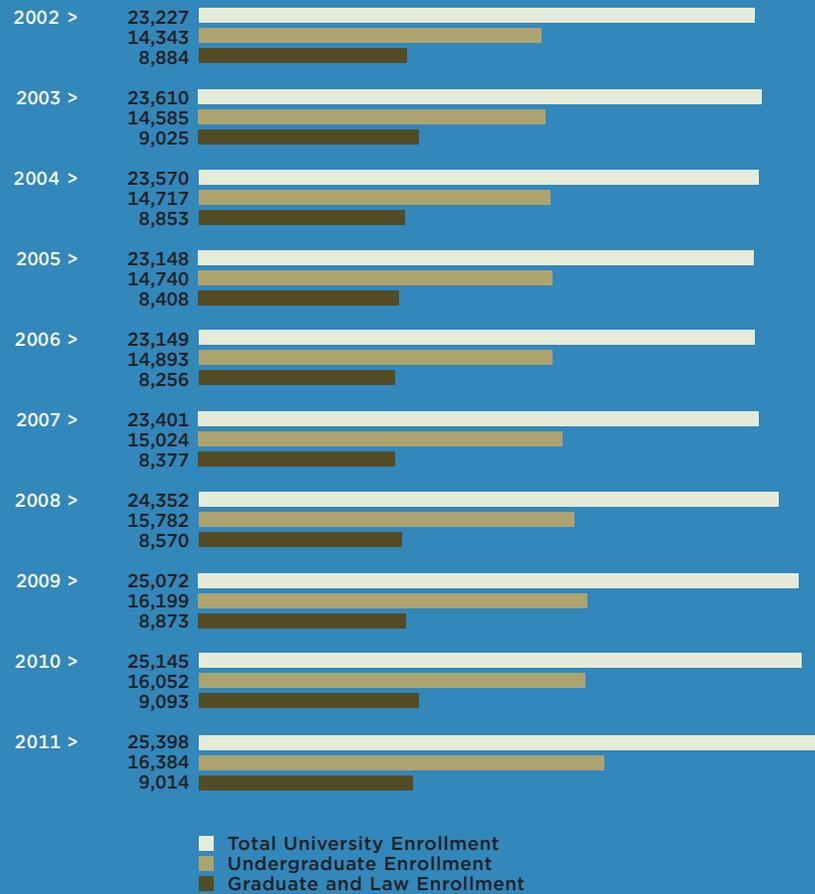
- 25% in the College of Commerce (COM)
- 19% in the College of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences (LAS)
- 14% in the College of Computing and Digital Media (CDM)
- 11% in the College of Science and Health (CSH)
- 9% in the College of Education (COE)
- 8% in the School for New Learning (SNL)
- 8% in the College of Communication (CMN)
- 4% in the College of Law
- 2% in the School of Music
- 1% in The Theatre School

DePaul's total enrollment has grown by 54% over the past 20 years, from 16,499 total students in 1992 to 25,398 in 2011.

University Enrollment



University Enrollment
2002-2011



From 2002 to 2011, undergraduate enrollment has grown 14% and continues to grow as a share of total enrollment, increasing from 62% in 2002 to 65% in 2011. Graduate enrollment has grown by 2% and accounts for 31% of university enrollment, compared with 34% in 2002. College of Law enrollment has decreased by 2% since 2002 and accounts for 4% of total enrollment, compared with 5% in 2002.

DePaul's total enrollment of 25,398 represents a diverse student body in terms of ethnicity, geography and other demographics. A total of 53% are female. Thirty-two percent are students of color. Students under 24 years of age account for 54% of enrollment.

These students come from all 50 states and 101 countries.

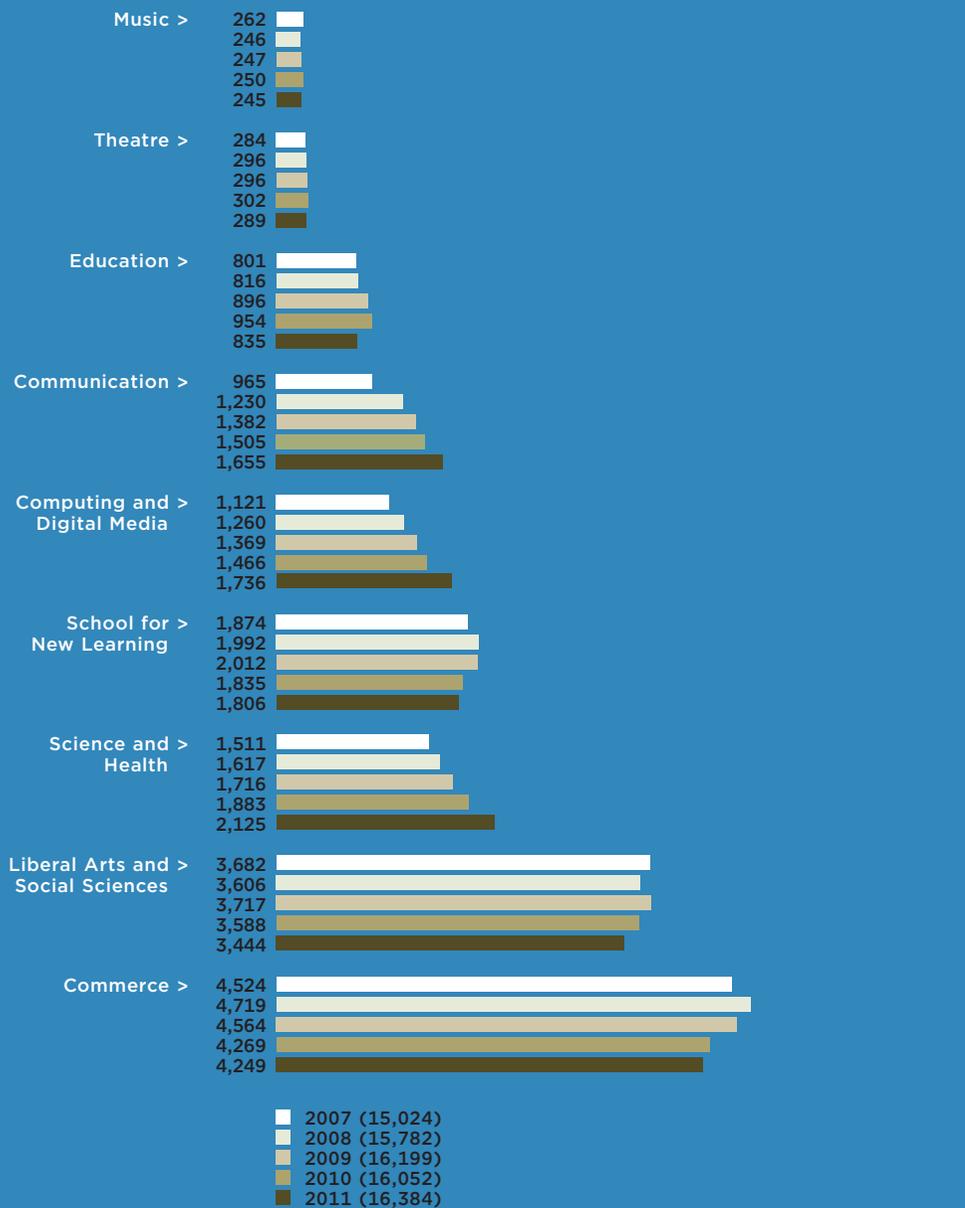
- 45% from the surrounding suburbs
- 30% from the city of Chicago
- 21% from out-of-state locations
- 3% from other locations in Illinois
- 2% from international locations

In 2011, 228 students are taking advantage of the post-9/11 GI Bill to help meet their educational costs, an increase of 98% since fall 2010.

Undergraduate Enrollment



Undergraduate Enrollment
2007-2011



This chart includes historical enrollment data broken out to reflect LAS and CSH as separate colleges; prior to 2011, these enrollments were combined within the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

A total of 16,384 undergraduates enrolled for this fall term, an increase of 2% from 2010 and 9% from the 2007 class five years ago. This increase was primarily in CMN with a 7% increase (690 students), CDM with a 5% increase (615 students) and CSH with a 4% increase (614 students).

This year, 82% of undergraduates (13,457) are enrolled full time, taking 12 or more credit hours per quarter, compared with 80% in 2007 and 73% in 2002. Full-time enrollment has increased by 12% since 2007, while part-time enrollment has declined by 2%. All colleges have more than 85% full-time undergraduate enrollment, with the exception of SNL's undergraduate enrollment, which is mostly part time (87%).

A total of 3,988 undergraduates (24%) are 24 years of age or older, consistent with 2010, and compared with 31% in 2002. The profile of these adult undergraduates has changed over the past 10 years. Compared with 2002, a higher percentage of DePaul's adult undergraduates in fall 2011 are male (48%, compared with 40%), enrolled full time (38%, compared with 26%) and enrolled as degree-seeking students (94%, compared with 91%).

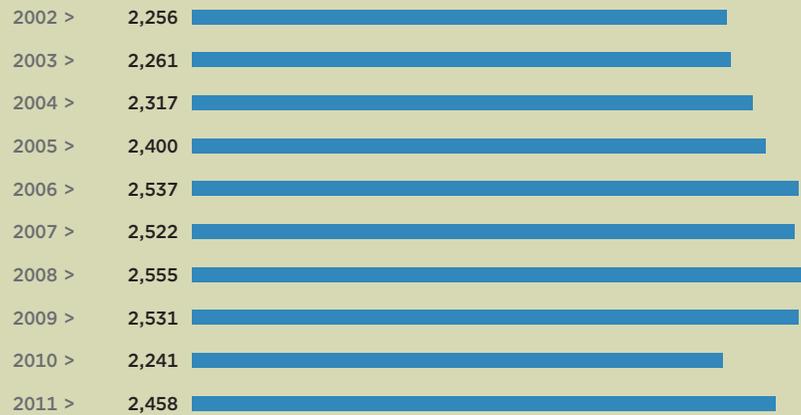
In 2011, almost half of all adult undergraduates are in SNL (45%), compared with 48% in 2010 and 51% in 2002.

Thirty-seven percent of this fall's undergraduates are seniors, up from 30% in 2007 and 26% in 2002.

Freshman Enrollment



New Freshman Enrollment 2002-2011



DePaul welcomed a class of 2,458 new freshmen in fall 2011, which was intentionally larger than the 2010 class of 2,241 students.

By Academic Profile

On measures of academic preparedness, the fall 2011 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 21% in the 2007 class five years ago to 25% this year.

In 2011, the average ACT composite score of DePaul freshmen is 25.4, with the middle 50% of the class scoring between 23 and 28. Nationally, the average ACT composite is 21 in 2011. In 2007, the average ACT for DePaul freshmen was 24.9, while nationally it was 21.2.

By Gender and Ethnicity

The fall 2011 freshman class is 43% male; this is the highest proportion in five years. This year, the freshman class is 32% minority. The proportion who did not report ethnicity is 5% of the class, compared with 4% in 2010. Based only on those who reported ethnicity in 2011, the freshman class is 34% minority.

This fall, DePaul enrolled:

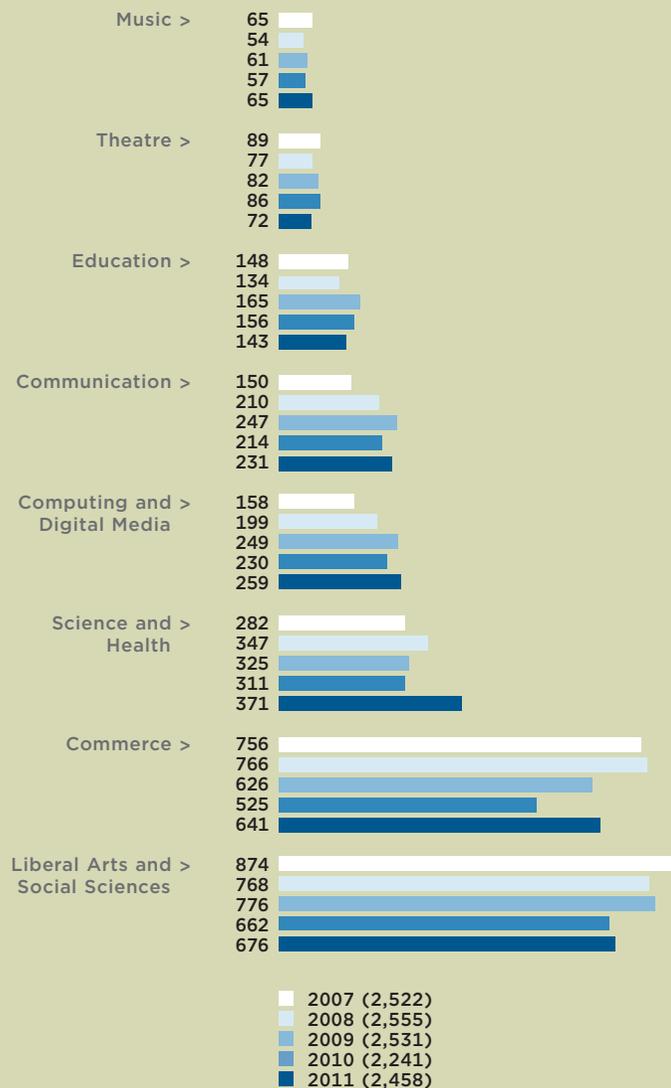
- 396 Hispanic/Latino freshmen (16%)
- 160 African-American freshmen (7%)
- 130 Asian freshmen (5%)
- 93 freshmen from multiracial/non-Hispanic backgrounds (4%)
- 3 Pacific Islander freshmen (0.1%)
- 1 Native American freshman (0.04%)
- 1,503 Caucasian freshmen (61%)

In 2011, 51% of freshmen who reported a religious preference are Catholic.

Freshman Enrollment



New Freshman Enrollment 2007-2011



This chart includes historical enrollment data broken out to reflect LAS and CSH as separate colleges; prior to 2011, these enrollments were combined within the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

By Geography

The geographic distribution of this year's freshman class is slightly different from the 2007 class five years ago. In 2011, almost half of all freshmen are from the suburbs (45%), compared with 47% in 2007; another 33% are from out of state, compared with 30% in 2007; and 19% are from the city of Chicago, compared with 16% in 2007.

In fall 2011, DePaul's top feeder states for enrolled freshmen include Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, California and Wisconsin. Of freshmen from Illinois, the top five feeder high schools are Lane Tech College Prep High School (Chicago), Adlai E. Stevenson High School (Lincolnshire), Whitney M. Young Magnet High School (Chicago), Hinsdale Township Central High School (Hinsdale) and Lyons Township North Campus High School (LaGrange).

First-generation Freshmen

Enrolling this fall are 888 first-generation freshmen from families where neither parent has a college degree. First-generation students represent 36% of the freshman class, the same as 2010 and more than the proportion in 2007 (30%). Nearly half of this year's first-generation students come from the suburbs (46%), and another 32% come from the city of Chicago.

First-generation freshmen enrolled in all colleges with the largest proportion in COM (28%), followed by LAS (25%) and CSH (18%). Fifty-five percent of full-time first-generation freshmen live in residence halls, compared with 70% of all full-time freshmen.

Sixty percent of this year's first-generation freshmen are female. Of all first-generation freshmen, 27% are Hispanic/Latino and 10% are African-American.

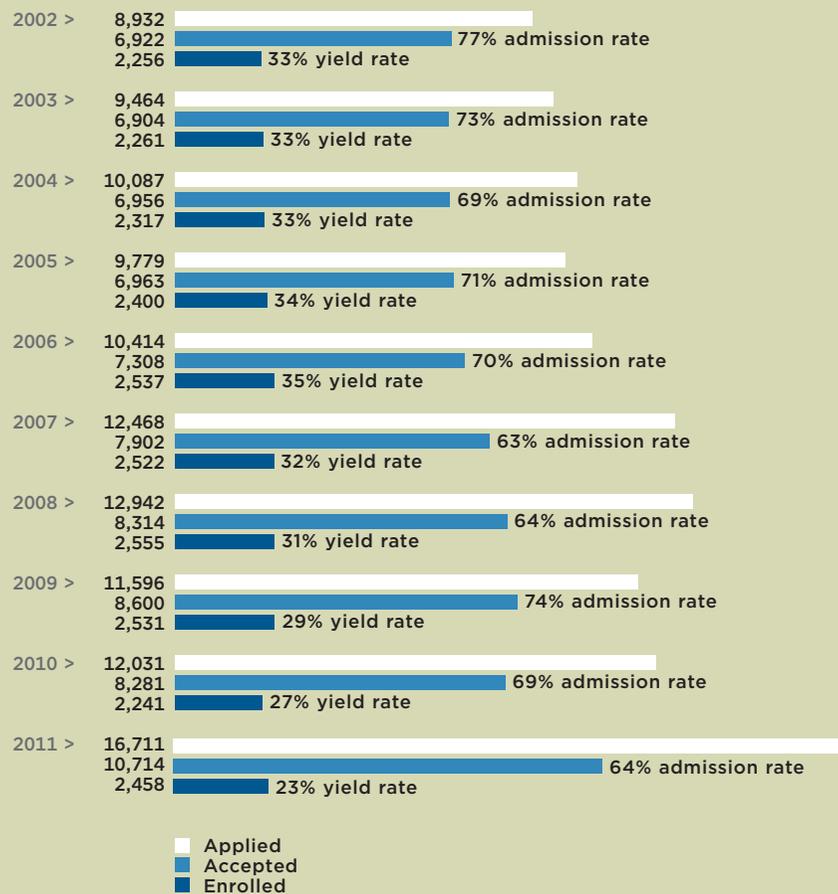
While 36% of all freshmen are first generation, 61% of all Hispanic/Latino freshmen and 54% of all African-American freshmen are first-generation college students.

In fall 2011, out-of-state freshmen came from more than 600 high schools throughout the nation; since fall 2007, this is an 8% increase in the number of high schools attended by out-of-state freshmen.

Freshman Enrollment Trends



Freshman Applications, Admission and Enrollment Yield
2002-2011



Fall 2011 marks the first term in which freshman students had the option of applying to DePaul using the Common Application, a standardized first-year application form for use at any Common Application Association member institution nationally. DePaul received 16,711 applications for fall 2011, compared with 12,031 in 2010, a nearly 40% increase in applications. Forty-six percent of the freshman applicants submitted their application using the Common Application; of these, 57% were from out of state.

In terms of diversity, the most notable increase in freshman applications was from African-American students (up 52%) and Hispanic/Latino students (up 40%).

Applications from students with ACT scores of 28 or above represented 18% of the application pool.

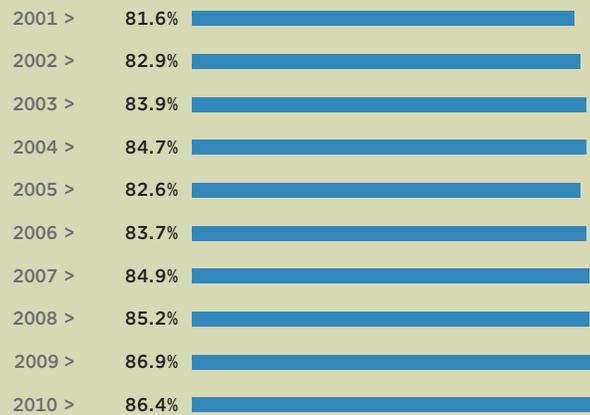
The largest increase in applications from 2010 to 2011 was from out of state and the city of Chicago (up 49% and 42%, respectively). Applications from out-of-state inquiries accounted for 41% of the pool, compared with 38% in 2010. Suburban applications accounted for 32% of the pool, compared with 36% in 2010, and city of Chicago applications were consistent with 2010 at 21% of the pool.

Of the freshmen who enrolled in fall 2011, 40% submitted their application using the Common Application, compared with 60% who applied using the DePaul application.

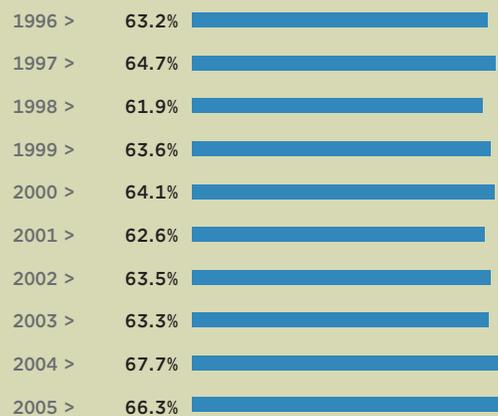
Retention and Graduation Rates



First-year Freshman Retention Rates Entering year 2001-2010



Six-year Freshman Graduation Rates Entering year 1996-2005



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 2011 for their sophomore year are 86.4% of the fall 2010 full-time freshmen, similar to 86.9% of the prior year's freshman class. In general, freshman retention rates have trended upward over the past five years.

Of the fall 2005 full-time freshmen, 66.3% had graduated from DePaul six years later. The average six-year graduation rate for freshmen entering DePaul from 1996 to 2000 was 63.2%. From 2001 to 2005, the average six-year graduation rate was 64.9%.

At the close of the 2010-11 academic year, DePaul had awarded a total of 6,490 degrees: 3,463 bachelor's degrees, 2,642 master's degrees, 29 certificates, 29 doctoral degrees, 320 juris doctor (J.D.) degrees and 7 master of laws (LL.M.) degrees.

Bachelor's degrees accounted for 53% of the degrees awarded, compared with 51% in 2007. Master's degrees accounted for 41%, degrees in law accounted for 5%, and doctoral degrees accounted for 0.4%.

Of the 3,463 bachelor's degree recipients, 55% originally enrolled at DePaul as freshmen and 44% enrolled as transfers.

In addition, 29% of these bachelor's degrees were awarded to students of color, similar to 30% in 2009-10.

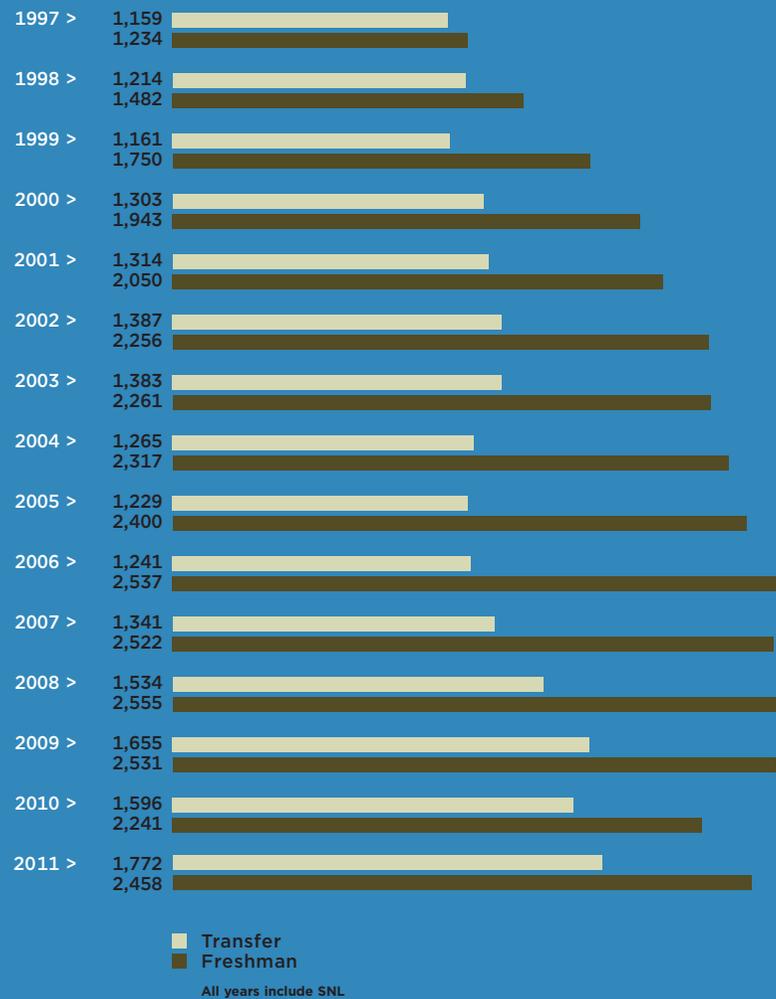
From 2006-07 to 2010-11, DePaul awarded 17% more degrees, with a 22% increase in bachelor's degrees and a 14% increase in master's degrees. Over the same period, law degrees declined by 10%, while doctoral degrees have remained consistent.

Seventy-three percent of the 3,463 undergraduates who received bachelor's degrees in 2010-11 received their degrees in four years or less.

Transfer Enrollment



Transfer and Freshman Enrollment
1997-2011



Fall 2011 marks the largest transfer class to date. A total of 1,772 new undergraduate transfer students enrolled in fall 2011, up 11% from 1,596 last year and up 32% from 2007. The three colleges with the largest transfer enrollments are LAS (424 students), COM (397 students) and CSH (254 students).

Enrollment of transfer students increased in the following colleges: CSH (up 40%), CDM (up 28%) and CMN (up 28%).

A total of 242 new transfers enrolled in SNL, compared with 230 in 2010, a 5% increase. Another 1,530 new transfers enrolled in DePaul's other colleges, compared with 1,366 in 2010.

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.

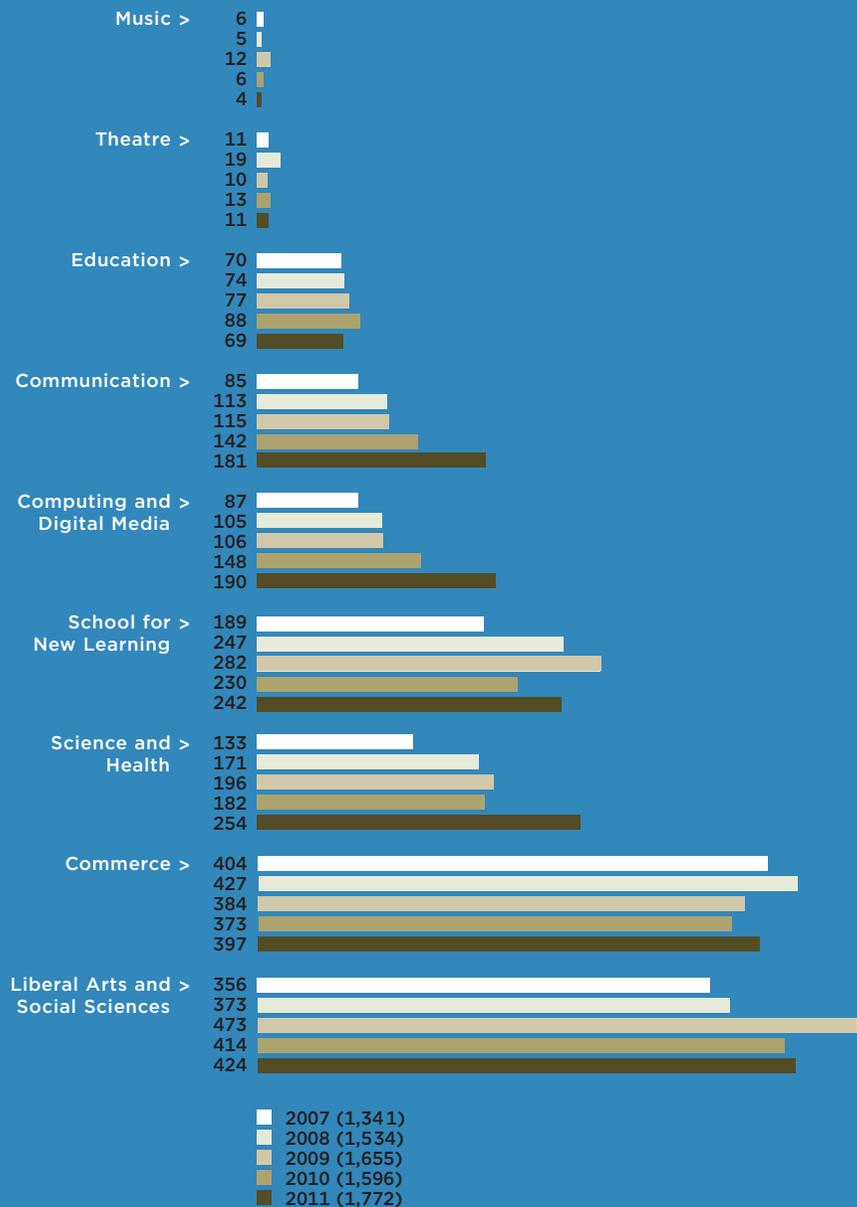
In 2007, the VISION twenty12 strategic plan focused additional emphasis on transfer enrollment. This fall, transfers account for 42% of new degree-seeking undergraduates.

Fall quarter transfers accounted for 65% of all transfers who entered in 2010-11. Another 24% of all transfers entered in the winter quarter and 11% entered in the spring quarter.

Transfer Enrollment



Transfer Student Enrollment
2007-2011



This chart includes historical enrollment data broken out to reflect LAS and CSH as separate colleges; prior to 2011, these enrollments were combined within the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

By Gender and Ethnicity

Half of all new transfers are female (49%) in 2011, compared with 51% in 2007.

In 2011, 40% of all new transfers are students of color, including 58 students (3%) who indicated a multiracial/non-Hispanic background. Based on the 94% of transfers who reported ethnicity in 2011, the transfer class is 43% minority, compared with 34% of new freshmen. This fall, DePaul enrolled:

- 296 Hispanic/Latino transfers (17%)
- 183 African-American transfers (10%)
- 164 Asian transfers (9%)
- 58 transfers from multiracial/non-Hispanic backgrounds (3%)
- 5 Pacific Islander transfers (0.3%)
- 2 Native American transfers (0.1%)
- 919 Caucasian transfers (52%)

By Geography

DePaul remains a top destination for transfer students in Illinois. Illinois community colleges are the leading source of these new transfer students, accounting for 57% in fall 2011. A smaller percentage of new transfer students come from Illinois' private institutions (10%) and public universities (6%). In addition, 27% transferred from out-of-state institutions, and 1% transferred with credit for equivalent experience.

Of the 993 transfer students from Illinois community colleges, 70% are from suburban Chicago, 70% are under 24 years of age, and 44% are students of color.

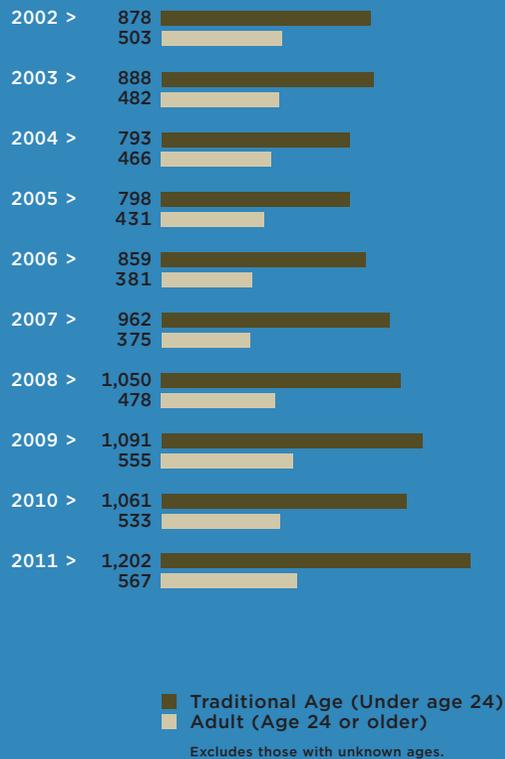
The top five community colleges sending students to DePaul in 2011 are College of DuPage (Glen Ellyn), Oakton Community College (Des Plaines), William Rainey Harper College (Palatine), Moraine Valley Community College (Palos Hills) and Harold Washington College (Chicago).

In 2011, nearly half (48%) of all transfers are enrolled in programs within LAS, CSH and CMN, compared with 32% of all transfers ten years ago.

Transfer Enrollment



Adult vs. Traditional-age Transfers
2002-2011



By Age

From 2007 to 2011, the proportion of transfers under 24 years of age declined from 72% to 68%. Of these 1,202 transfers who are under 24 years of age, 28% are enrolled in LAS, and 25% are enrolled in COM. The majority of these transfers are full time (96%); half enrolled as sophomores (51%) with another 17% enrolled as freshmen. Thirty-eight percent of these transfers are students of color.

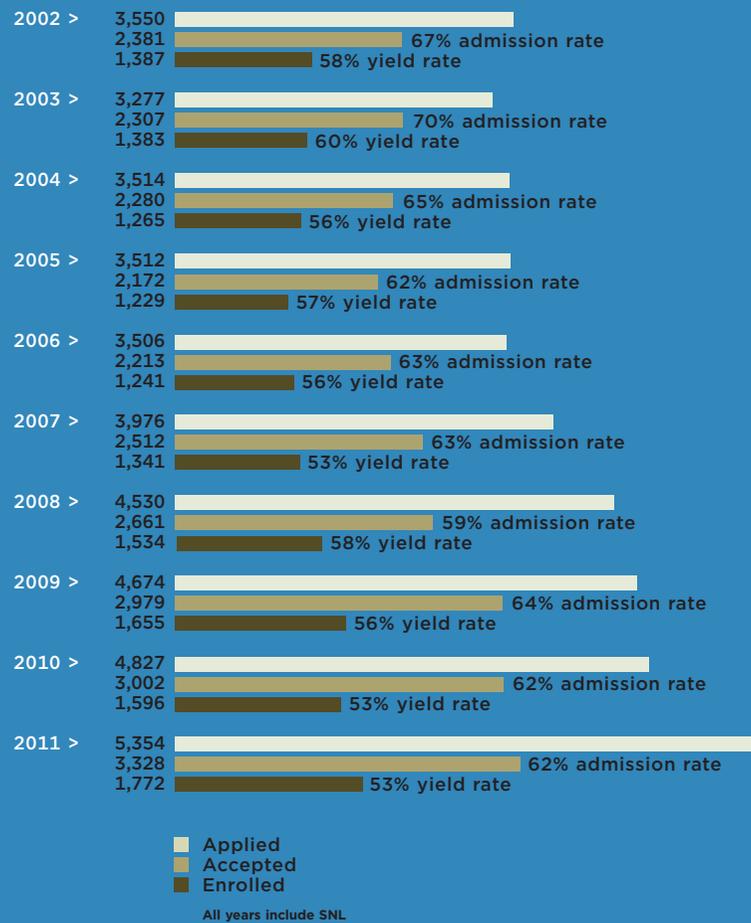
The 567 transfers who are 24 years of age or older now represent just under one-third of the transfer class (32%). Forty-two percent of these adult transfers are in SNL, 16% in LAS and 17% in COM. Only half are full time (49%), and 44% are students of color. Nineteen percent of adult transfers are African-American, and another 18% are Hispanic/Latino, compared with 7% and 16% of transfers under 24 years of age, respectively. Slightly more than one-third entered DePaul as sophomores (35%), 31% entered as seniors and few entered as freshmen (7%).

In 2011, 57% of African-American transfer students are age 24 or older, compared with 33% of multiracial/non-Hispanic, 33% of Hispanic/Latino, 28% of Caucasian and 17% of Asian and Pacific Islander transfer students.

Transfer Enrollment Trends



Transfer Applications, Admission and Enrollment Yield
2002-2011



Demand for admission to DePaul from the transfer and returning adult market has grown 51% from 2002 to 2011 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 2007 to 2011, transfer applications increased each year, in total by 35%. Applications to all colleges from students under age 24 increased by 31% from 2007, and applications from students age 24 or older increased by 45%.

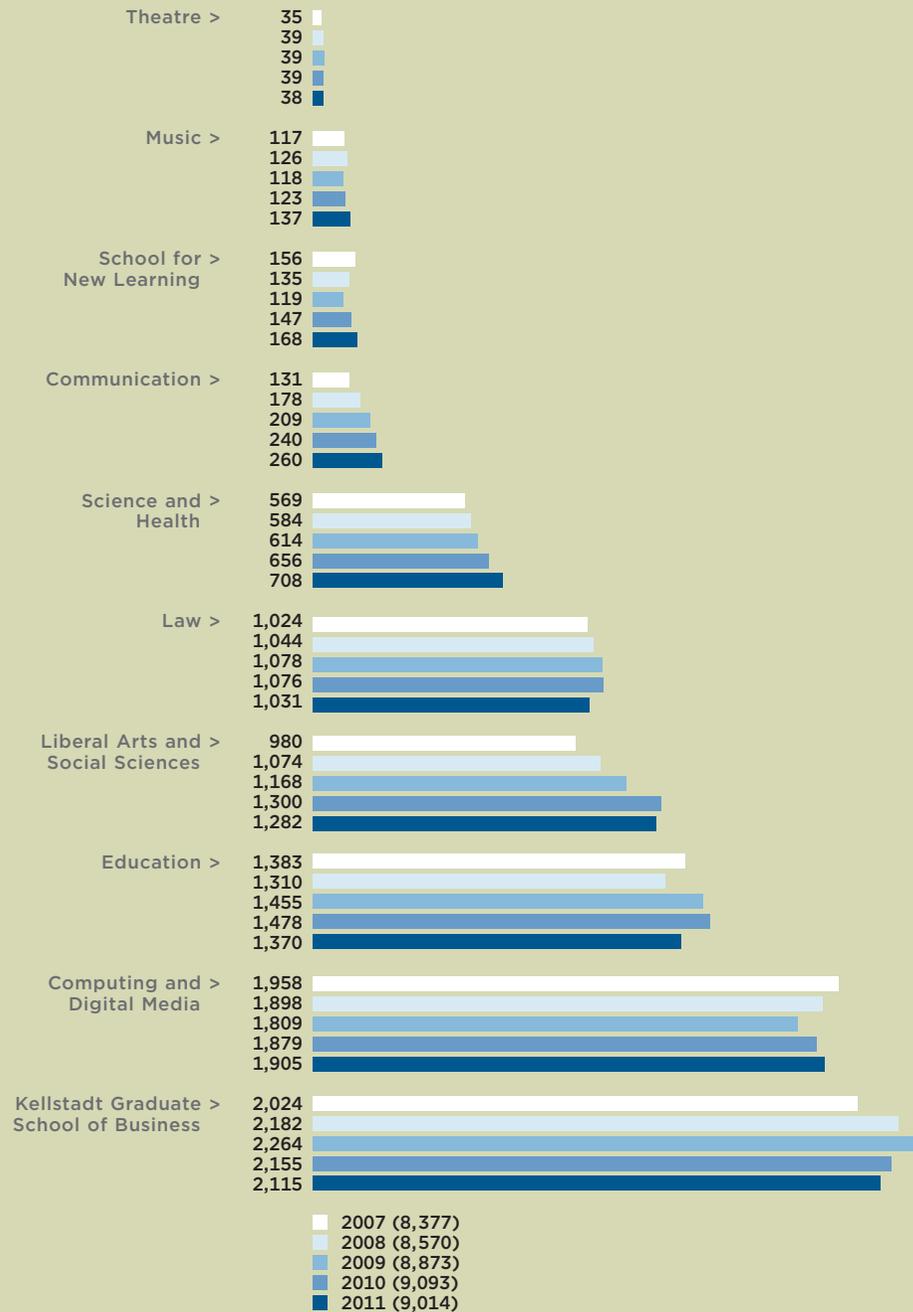
Transfer applications have increased across all colleges. CMN transfer applications have more than doubled from 222 in 2007 to 512 in 2011, a 131% increase. The second largest five-year increase was in CDM applications (up 95%), followed by CSH (up 75%) and SNL (up 68%).

While only 12% of the new fall transfers in 2011 listed an out-of-state residence, 27% listed an out-of-state institution as their school last attended.

Graduate and Law Enrollment



Graduate and Law Enrollment 2007-2011



This chart includes historical enrollment data broken out to reflect LAS and CSH as separate colleges; prior to 2011, these enrollments were combined within the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Graduate Enrollment

In fall 2011, a total of 7,983 graduate students enrolled; this is comparable to the 2010 class of 8,017, and up 9% from the class five years ago in 2007. With 2,115 graduate students and 5% growth in graduate enrollment from 2007 to 2011, KGSB is the largest college for graduate enrollment, followed by CDM, COE and LAS.

In 2011, 60% of all graduate students are enrolled full time, taking eight or more credit hours per quarter, up from 57% in 2007. Full-time graduate enrollment varies by college. The colleges whose graduate enrollment is primarily full time include Theatre (100%), CMN (74%), KGSB (66%), COE (65%) and CSH (65%). The largest proportion of part-time graduate enrollment is in SNL (95%).

Doctoral Enrollment

In 2011, DePaul enrolled 270 doctoral students, up from 263 in 2010. More than one-third are enrolled in CSH (36%) with another 33% in COE; 14% of all graduate students in CSH are doctoral students and 6% of all graduate students in COE are doctoral students. Doctoral enrollment accounts for 3% of graduate enrollment overall.

Law Enrollment

The College of Law welcomed 334 new law students with a total enrollment of 1,031, down 4% from 2010.

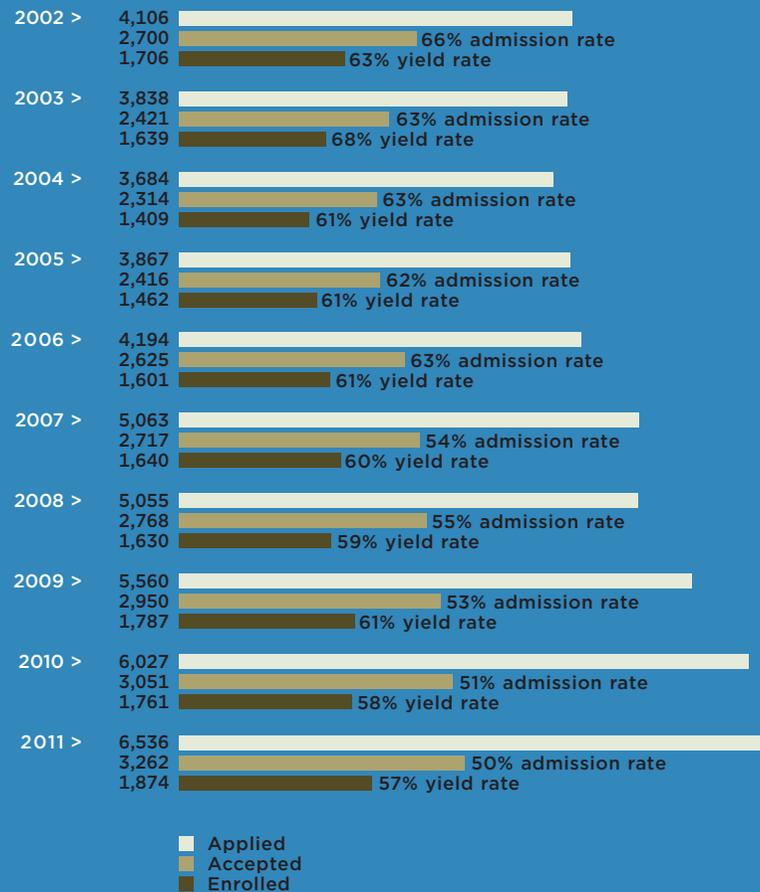
In 2011, 82% of all law students are enrolled full time, compared with 80% in 2007. A total of 71% are over 24 years of age and 48% are female. Forty-four percent of all law students are from out of state, 27% are from suburban Chicago and 21% are from the city of Chicago.

A total of 884, 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

2002-2011



New Master's Enrollment

The majority (94%) of new graduate enrollment is made up of students pursuing master's degrees. This fall, a total of 1,874 new master's students enrolled, up 6% from 2010 and up 15% from 2007. KGSB had the largest increase in new master's enrollment this year. KGSB accounts for 31% of new master's students, followed by CDM with 17%, LAS with 17% and COE with 15%.

Seventy-eight percent of new master's students in fall 2011 are enrolled full time, up from 74% in 2010 and 68% in 2007.

By Gender and Ethnicity

More than half of new master's students are female (58%), which is the largest proportion to date. In total, new master's enrollment of multiracial/non-Hispanic, Asian and Hispanic/Latino students increased by 29%, 23% and 10%, respectively; African-American enrollment decreased by 8% and Caucasian enrollment decreased by 3%. Twenty-three percent of new master's students in 2011 are students of color, consistent with 2010, and compared with 18% in 2007.

By Geography

Similar to 2010, 39% of new master's students in 2011 are from the city of Chicago (40% in 2010) and 30% are from the suburbs, compared with 32% in 2010. Twenty-one percent of new master's students in 2011 are from out of state, 8% are from international locations and another 3% are from other locations in Illinois.

International student enrollment (those on an F1 or J1 visa) increased by 52% from 2010 (from 220 to 335 students) and accounts for 18% of all new master's students, up from 13% in 2010.

By Age

Almost half of the new master's students are between 24 and 29 years of age (45%) and the average age for new master's students is 27, the same as in 2010.

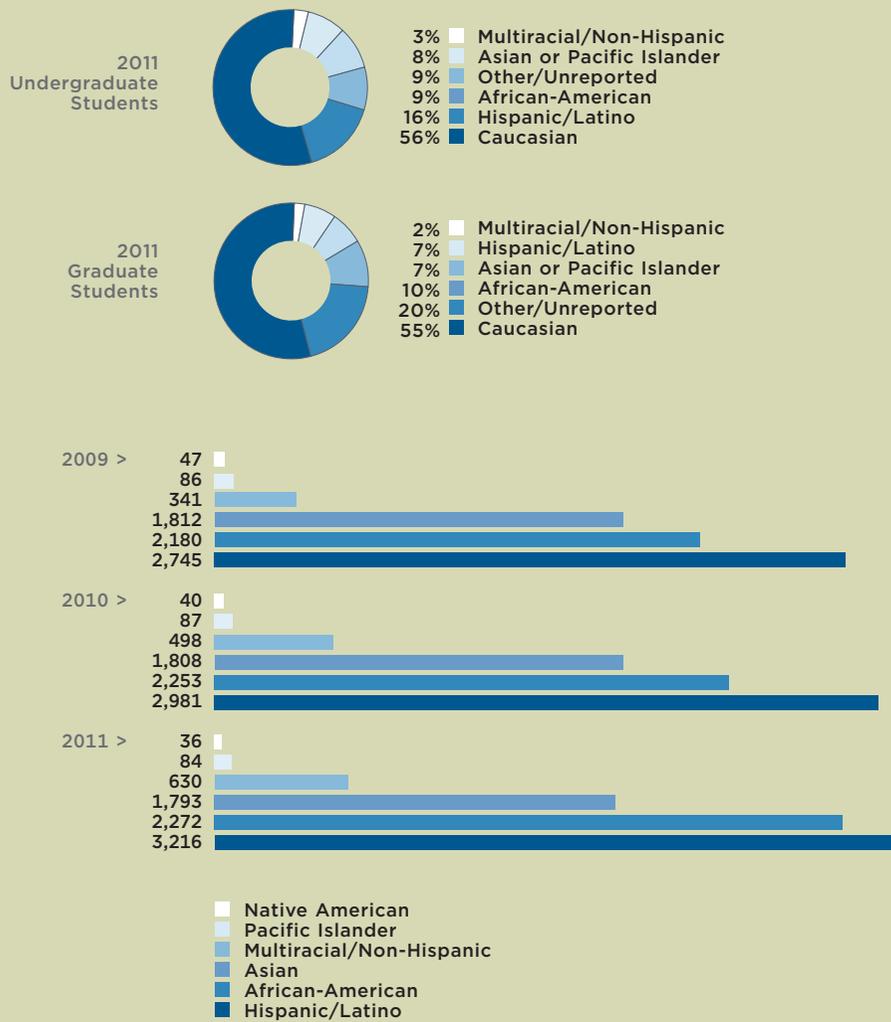
The number of students under 24 years of age increased by 18%, three times the overall increase of 6% in new master's students. This group accounts for one-third (33%) of all new master's students, compared with 29% last year.

In 2011, 31% of new master's students are both full time and under age 24, compared with 26% in 2010 and 21% in 2007.

Diversity



Enrollment Diversity 2009-2011



To comply with federal standards on reporting of race and ethnicity, students must 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 2011, DePaul enrolled 8,031 students of color, up 5% (or 364 students) from 7,667 students in 2010; this is five times the enrollment gain of DePaul as a whole from 2010 to 2011 (up 1% or 253 students). This includes 630 students with multiracial/non-Hispanic backgrounds, 27% more than in 2010.

- Hispanic/Latino population is 3,216 students (13%)
- African-American population is 2,272 students (9%)
- Asian population is 1,793 students (7%)
- Multiracial/non-Hispanic population is 630 students (3%)
- Pacific Islander population is 84 students (0.3%)
- Native American population is 36 students (0.1%)
- Caucasian population is 14,058 students (55%)

Minority enrollment accounts for 32% of total enrollment, 35% of undergraduate enrollment and 25% of graduate and professional enrollment.

- Undergraduate students account for 65% of total enrollment and 72% of minority enrollment.
- Graduate students account for 31% of total enrollment and 26% of minority enrollment.
- Law students account for 4% of total enrollment and 3% of minority enrollment.

International Students

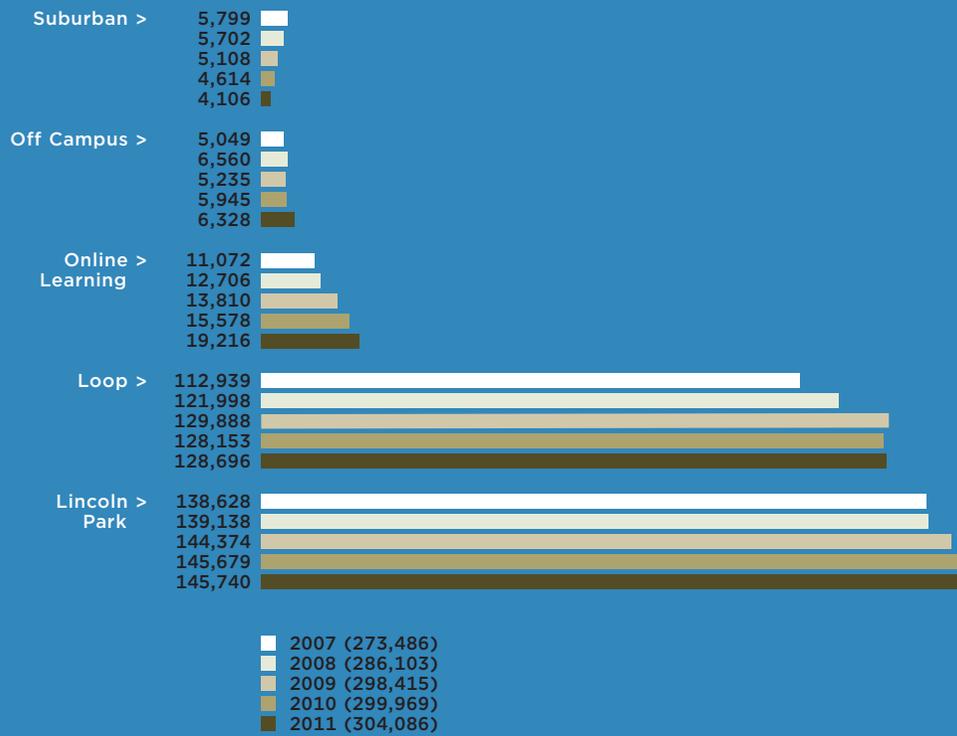
In 2011, 1,069 students have international status (those on F1 and J1 visas), up 22% from 873 students in 2010. International students represent 4% of total university enrollment. These students come from 86 countries, with the highest concentration of students coming from China, Saudi Arabia and India. The largest number of these international students enrolled in KGSB and COM (37% and 14%, respectively), and another 30% enrolled in CDM.

The average age of new graduate students on F1 and J1 visas is 24 years old, compared with 28 years old for all new graduate students.

Campuses



Campus Credit Hours
2007-2011



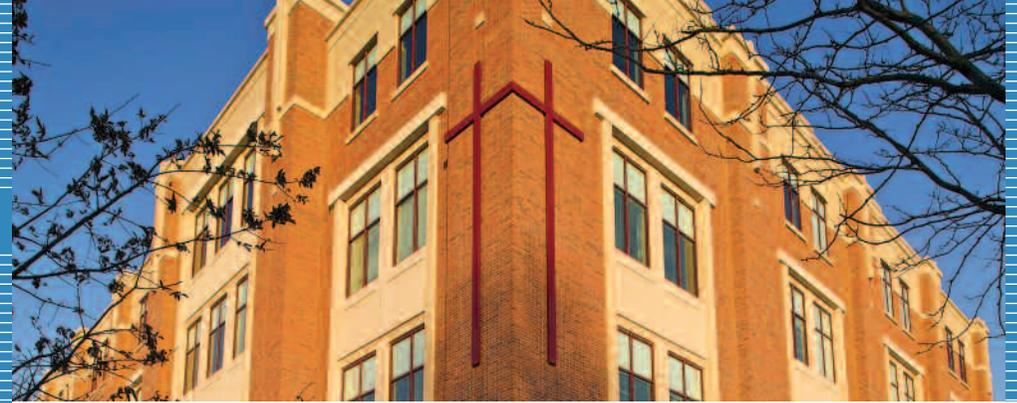
Nearly half of all credit hours in fall 2011 are generated at the Lincoln Park Campus (48%), compared with 51% of total hours in 2007. From 2007 to 2011, hours at the Lincoln Park Campus increased by 5%, while hours at the Loop Campus increased by 14%, or from 41% to 42% of total credit hours.

Another 19,216 credit hours are generated through online learning, up 23% from 2010 and up 74% from 2007. This fall, online hours account for 6% of the total credit hours, compared with 4% in 2007.

A total of 4,044 students registered for online courses, including 1,787 undergraduate and 2,257 graduate students. This is a 20% increase from 3,384 students in 2010. Of the students registering for online courses, 38% of undergraduates and 62% of graduates (or 668 and 1,089 students, respectively) are exclusively online this fall, not simultaneously enrolled in other campus-based courses. Of these, 43% currently live in the suburbs, 27% live in the city of Chicago and 27% live out of state.

In 2011, 33% of students taking online courses are in CDM, 22% are in SNL, 14% are in COM/KGSB and 10% are in COE.

National Comparisons



Nation's Largest Catholic Universities by Enrollment, 2011

1. DePaul University	25,398
2. St. John's University	21,067
3. Georgetown University	17,130
4. Loyola University Chicago	16,040
5. Saint Leo University	15,564
6. Fordham University	15,189
7. Saint Louis University	14,073
8. Boston College	13,906
9. University of Notre Dame	12,003
10. Marquette University	12,002

Nation's Largest Private, Not-For-Profit Universities by Enrollment, 2011*

1. New York University	43,797
2. University of Southern California	38,010
3. Brigham Young University	34,101
4. Boston University	32,944
5. Northeastern University (Mass.)	31,020
6. Nova Southeastern University	28,741
7. Harvard University	27,594
8. Columbia University	26,067
9. DePaul University	25,398
10. George Washington University	25,260

*This list includes traditional doctoral/research and research universities. Based on data available at the time of publication, this list reflects 2010 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 has been the largest Catholic university in the nation for 14 consecutive years, having exceeded St. John's University in total enrollment in 1998 and in undergraduate enrollment in 2007.

From 2002 to 2011, the 10 largest Catholic institutions grew by 15%, or 21,170 students. DePaul grew by 9%, or 2,171 students, accounting for 10% of the growth at these institutions. While enrollment at the 10 largest Catholic institutions held steady from 2010 to 2011, on average, Saint Louis University had the largest one-year increase among these institutions (2%), and St. John's University, the second largest Catholic institution, had the largest one-year decrease (1.3%).

Overall, the top 10 private, not-for-profit universities enrolled 312,932 students in 2011 and have grown by 8% since 2007 in total enrollment, while DePaul has grown by 9%. Similar to last year, the fastest-growing institution is Northeastern University, with 27% growth to 31,020 students from 2007 to 2011, and the school with the largest one-year increase in enrollment at 5%.

Of the 10 largest Catholic universities, St. Leo has had the largest 10-year increase of 45% while their enrollment remained constant from 2010.

Sources:

Institutional Research & Market Analytics (IRMA): Including the Enrollment Update Report for Autumn 2011, Registration Activity Report for Autumn 2011, DePaul University Survey of Catholic Institutions 2011, DePaul University Survey of National Private Institutions 2011, Fact File, Fall 2011 Enrollment File, IRMA Retention Database.