



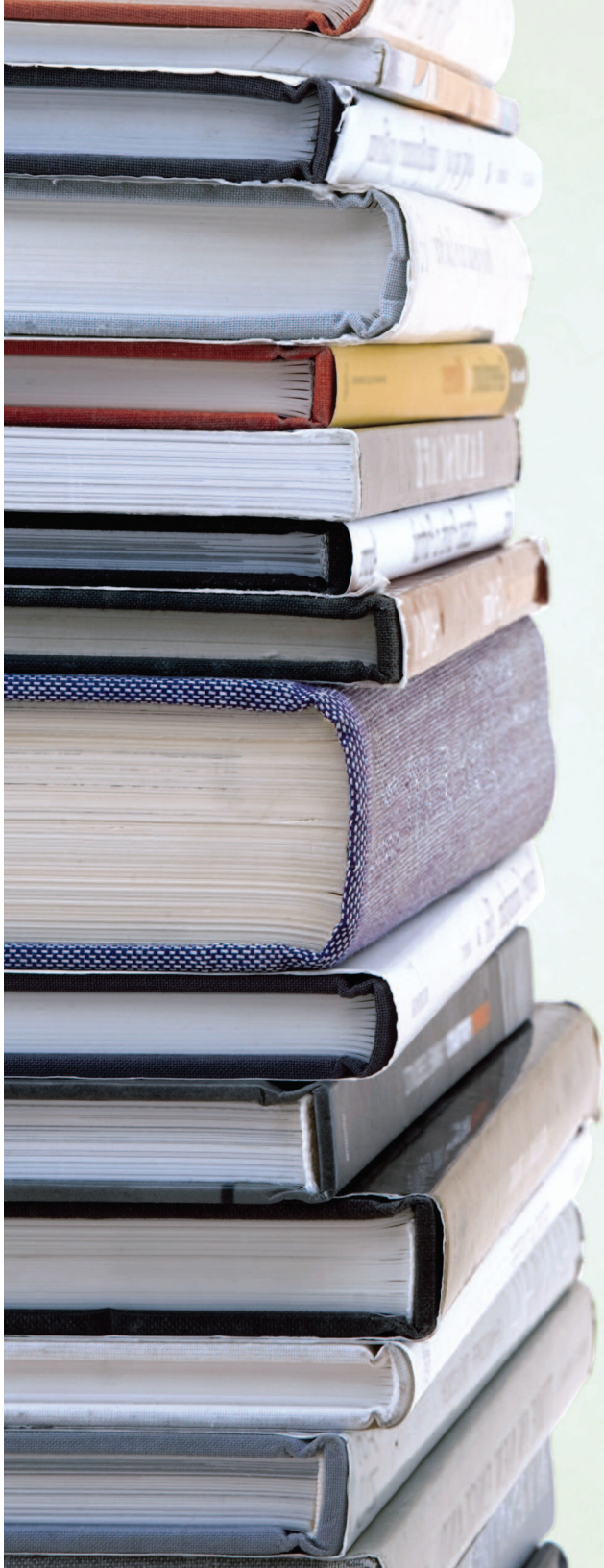
DEPAUL UNIVERSITY

ENROLLMENT MANAGEMENT AND MARKETING

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2008 enrollment summary
DIVISION OF ENROLLMENT MANAGEMENT AND MARKETING

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University Community,

DePaul is now the nation's eighth largest private, not-for-profit university with a record total enrollment of 24,352 students in fall 2008. DePaul also remains the largest Catholic university in the nation—a market position held since 1998.

Our enrollment profile isn't our only point of distinction, but it is one defining element of who we are as a university community. This Enrollment Summary for fall 2008 describes that profile and how it is changing.

This fall's total undergraduate enrollment has reached an all-time record of 15,782 students. This includes 2,555 new freshmen—the largest class ever—and it reflects our increasingly national draw with a record 33% of freshmen from out of state. We welcome a similarly record-breaking class of new transfer students as well as a strong enrollment of graduate and professional students. These enrollment gains not only reflect success in pursuit of our strategic goals, but ensure the university's financial health, since DePaul remains very dependent on net tuition revenue.

This fall enrollment also demonstrates our ability to sustain our commitment to access while at the same time improving academic quality. On measures of access, 30% of our freshmen are first-generation college students and the percentage of Pell Grant recipients (awarded to students from the lowest income families) in this fall's freshman class increased to 22%. On traditional measures of academic quality for this fall's freshman class, the average ACT score is the highest ever at 24.9.

DePaul's enrollment profile is increasingly diverse. This fall, DePaul has enrolled 6,572 students of color, including 171 students reporting a multiracial background (a new option in the federal reporting scheme). Nearly half (43%) of the total enrollment increase of 951 students this year was comprised of the increase of 413 students of color. Minority and multiracial enrollment accounts for 27% of total DePaul enrollment this fall, compared to 26% last fall.

Each year brings a set of different enrollment challenges and opportunities, and the year to come will be no different. I remain confident that the university community will continue in its collective resolve to ensure that our enrollment successes further our goal to be one of the finest urban, Catholic universities in the nation.

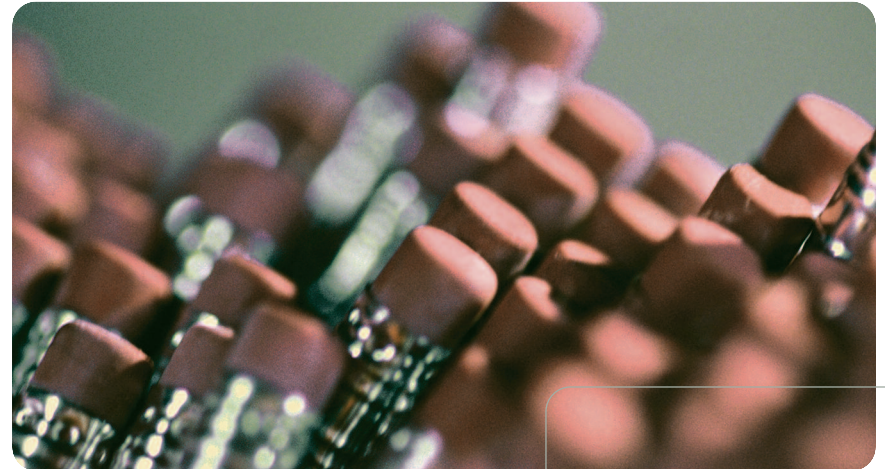
Sincerely,



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

university enrollment 1988-2008

1988 ▶	14,699	
1989 ▶	15,387	
1990 ▶	15,718	
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	



From 1988 to 2008, DePaul's total enrollment grew by 66%.

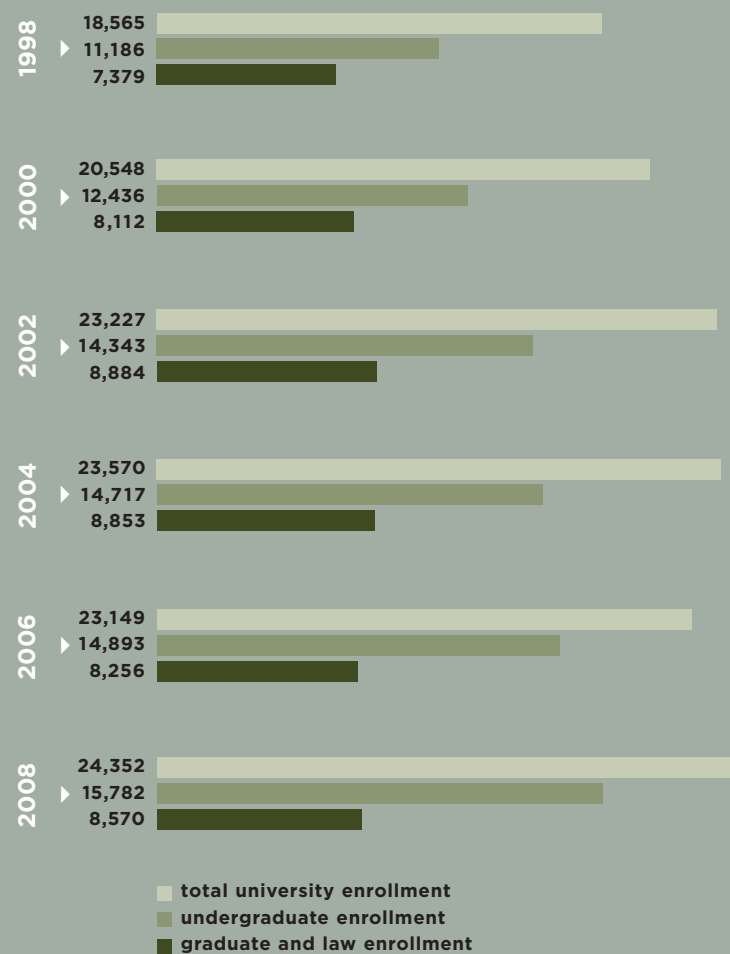
DePaul remains, for the 11th consecutive year, the nation's largest Catholic university with a total student enrollment of 24,352. From 2007 to 2008, DePaul's enrollment grew by 4%, while enrollment at the other nine largest Catholic universities grew by 1% on average.

Undergraduate and graduate enrollments grew this fall. DePaul has the largest bachelor's level enrollment of any private institution in the state, with 5% of total bachelor's level enrollment. DePaul also has the largest master's level enrollment of any Illinois institution, with 7% of all master's enrollment in 2007, the most recent year for which comparative data were available.

Students registered for a total of 286,103 credit hours in fall 2008, up 52% since 1998. Seventy-seven percent of these credit hours were generated by undergraduate courses and 23% by graduate and law courses.

university enrollment

university enrollment 1998-2008



From 1998 to 2008, undergraduate enrollment has grown 41% and continues to grow as a share of total enrollment, increasing from 60% in 1998 to 65% in 2008.

Graduate enrollment has grown by 21% and accounts for 31% of university enrollment, compared with 33% in 1998. College of Law enrollment has declined 11% since 1998 and accounts for 4% of total enrollment, compared with 6% in 1998.

DePaul's total enrollment of 24,352 represents a diverse student body in terms of ethnicity, geography and other demographics.

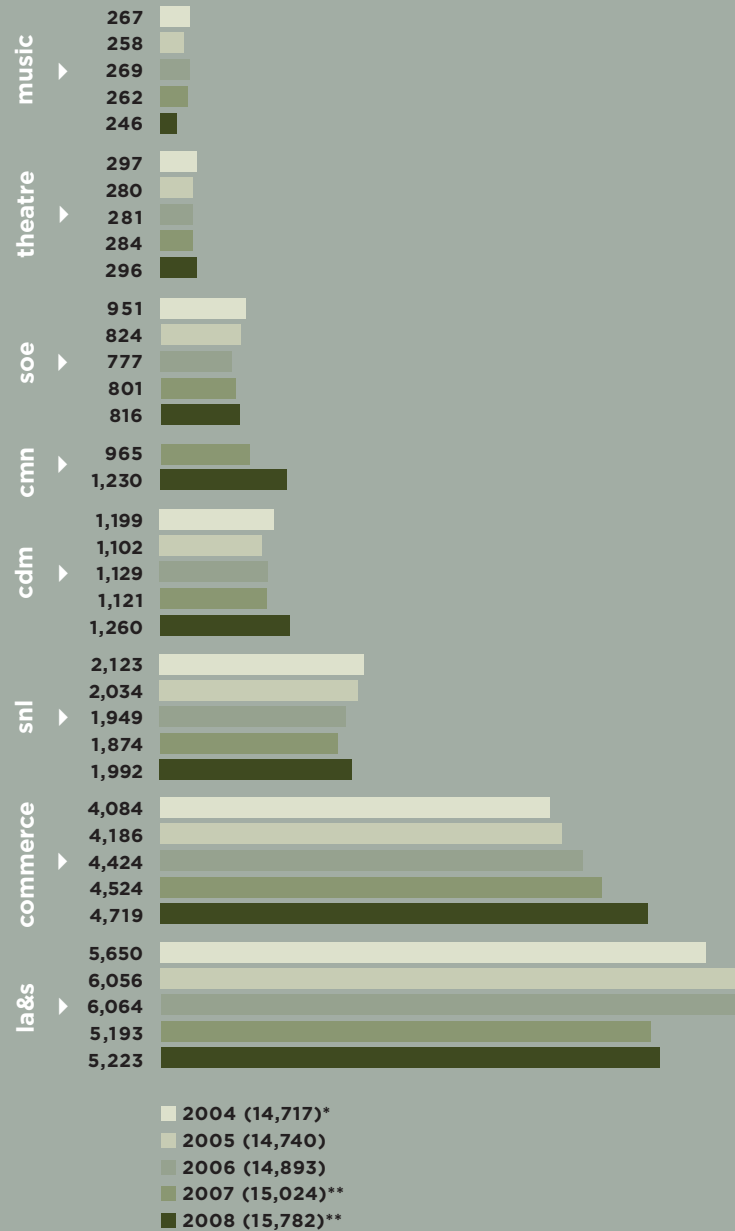
A total of 54% are women. Twenty-seven percent are students of color*.

These students come from all 50 states and more than 100 countries.

- 38% from the city of Chicago
- 44% from the surrounding suburbs
- 14% from out-of-state and international locations

*See page 24 for details about new federal reporting standards employed in 2008.

undergraduate enrollment 2004-2008



*Totals include Barat undergraduate enrollment in 2004 (146).

**In previous years, CMN was included in LA&S.

undergraduate enrollment



Thirty-two percent of this year's undergraduates are seniors, up from 29% in 2004.

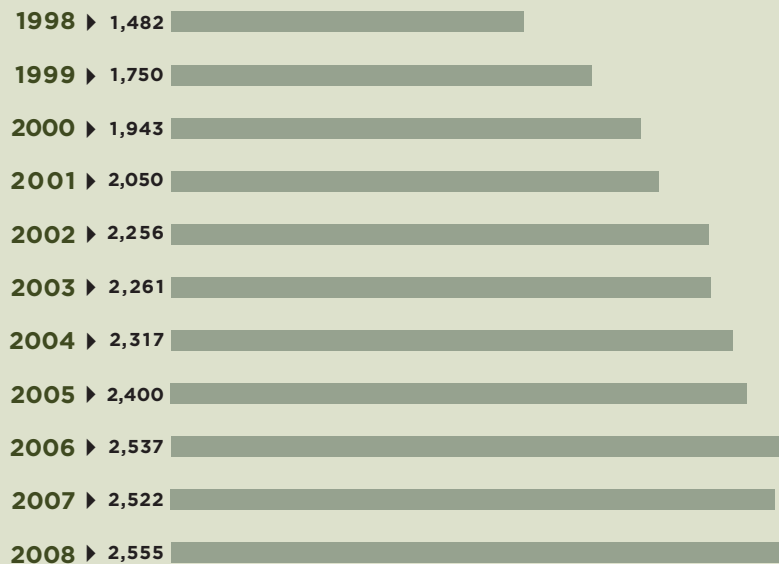
Fall 2008 marks the 12th consecutive year of undergraduate enrollment growth. Over the 24-year span from 1984 to 2008, undergraduate enrollment declined only once, in 1996, and by only 12 students. A record number of undergraduates, 15,782, enrolled for this fall term, an increase of 7% since 2004.

This year, 81% of undergraduates (12,728) are full time, compared with 76% in 2004 and 63% in 1998. Full-time enrollment has increased 14% since 2004, while part-time enrollment has declined by 14%.

SNL's undergraduate enrollment is almost exclusively part time (91%), followed by CDM at 19%.

A total of 3,745 undergraduates, or 24%, are 24 years of age or older, compared with 43% in 1998. Half of these students (52%) are in SNL; 70% are enrolled part time. Half of the adult undergraduates this fall are seniors (54%).

new freshman enrollment 1998-2008



DePaul's overall 31% growth in undergraduate enrollment since 1998 has been driven by the cumulative impact of successive years of significant gains in new freshman enrollment.

DePaul welcomed 2,555 freshmen in fall 2008, compared with 2,522 in fall 2007. This is an increase of 238 freshmen since 2004 (10%), and is 72% larger than the freshman class of 1998.

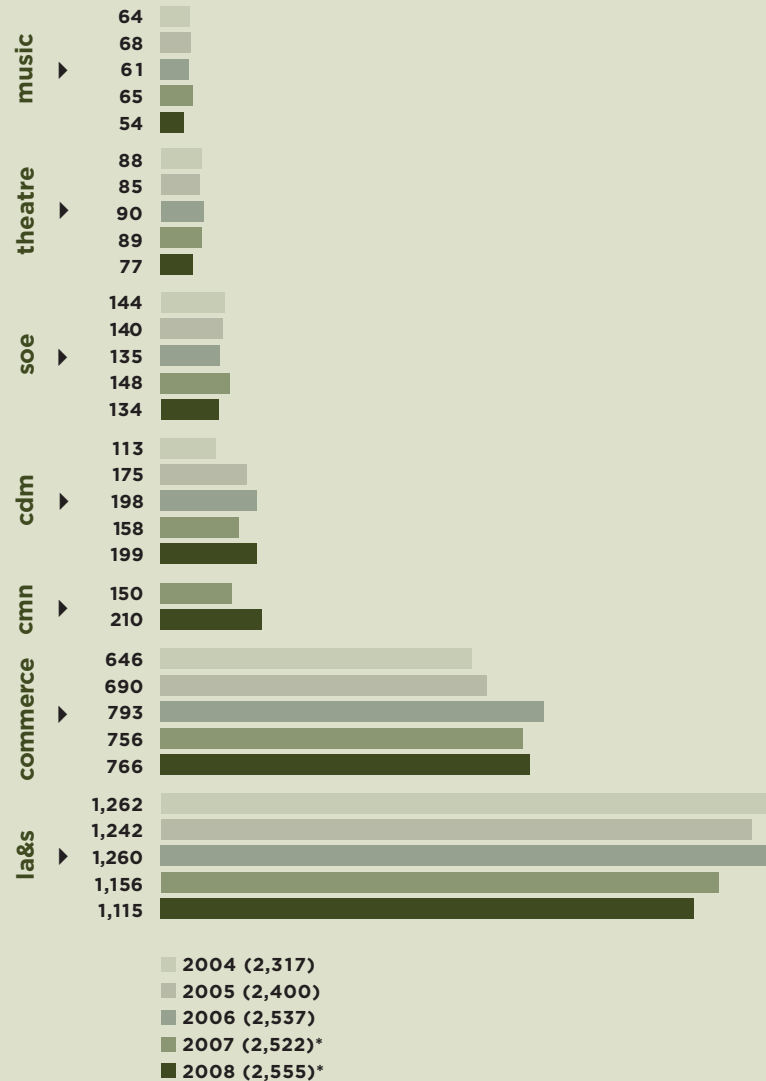
First-generation Freshmen

Enrolling this fall are 766 first-generation freshmen (30%) from families where neither parent has a college degree. Half of these students come from the Chicago suburbs and another 24% from the city of Chicago. Twenty-five percent were in the top 10% of their high school classes. The average ACT composite score was 24.3, with the middle 50% scoring between a 22 and a 26. The average high school GPA was 3.5.

These freshmen enrolled in all colleges, with Commerce having the largest proportion of first-generation freshmen (35%), followed by Education (34%). Compared with 72% of the freshman class at large, 58% of full-time first-generation freshmen live in residence halls.

Sixty-two percent of this year's first-generation freshmen are women. Hispanic/Latino and African-American students make up 29% of the first-generation freshmen, and 49% of all Hispanic/Latino and African-American freshmen are first-generation.

new freshman enrollment 2004-2008



By Academic Profile

Measures of academic preparedness of the fall 2008 freshman class are stronger when compared to 2004. The average high school GPA is 3.5, compared with 3.4 in 2004. The percentage of freshmen who graduated in the top 10% of their high school classes has increased from 18% in 2004 to 22% this year.

The average ACT composite score was the highest ever this year at 24.9, with the middle 50% of the class scoring between 22 and 27. In 2004, the average ACT was 23.7, and the middle 50% of the class scored between 21 and 26. Nationally, the average ACT composite was 21.1 in 2008, and only one in five test takers nationally scored above DePaul's median of 25.

By Gender and Ethnicity

The fall 2008 freshman class is 41% male, compared with 42% in 2007. Compared to 31% in 2004, the freshman class is 27% minority, including 14 freshmen from multiracial/non-Hispanic backgrounds. The proportion who did not report ethnicity has increased from 6% in 2004 to 10% in 2008. Based only on those who reported ethnicity in 2008, the freshman class is 30% minority. This fall, DePaul enrolled:

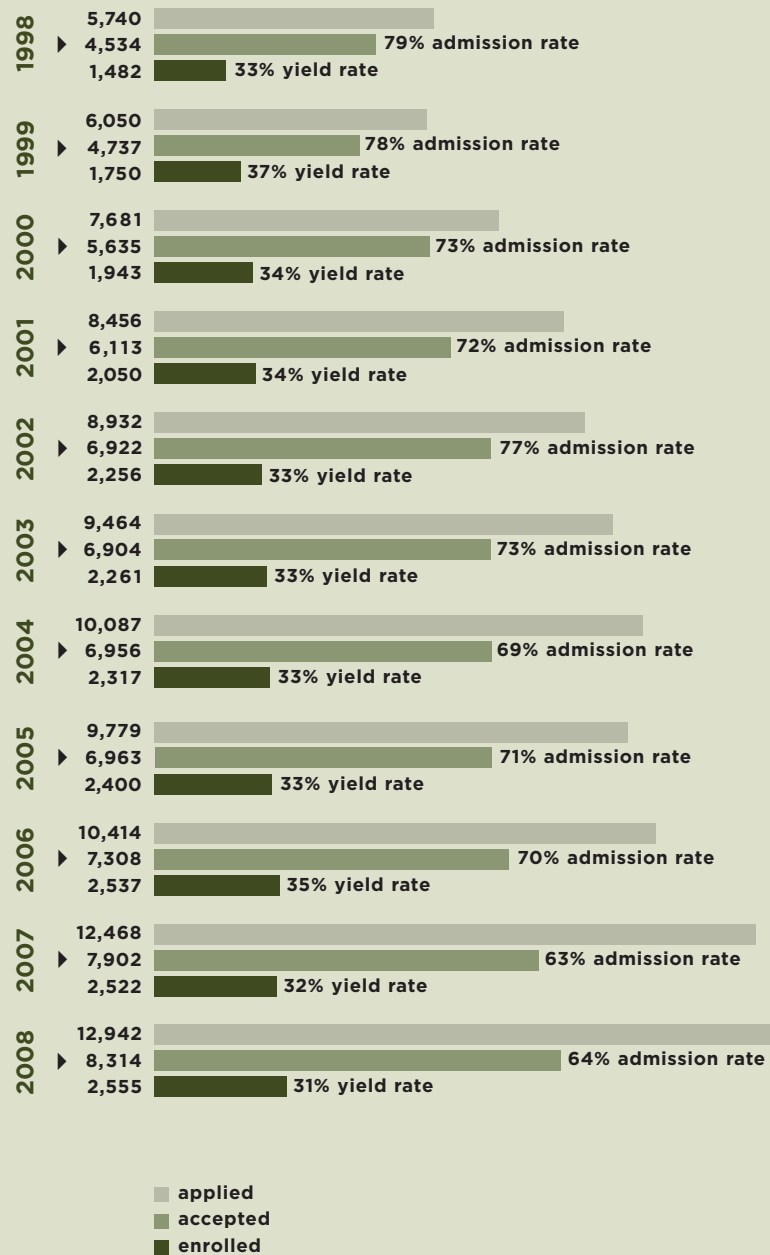
- 321 Hispanic/Latino freshmen (13%)
- 200 Asian freshmen (8%)
- 130 African-American freshmen (5%)
- 20 Pacific Islander freshmen (0.8%)
- 14 Freshmen from multiracial/non-Hispanic backgrounds (0.5%)
- 10 Native American freshmen (0.4%)

By Geography

From 2004 to 2008, in-state freshman enrollment declined by 2% and out-of-state enrollment grew by 49%. Almost half of this year's freshmen are from the Chicago suburbs (47%), compared with 46% in 2004. Another 33% were from out of state, compared with 25% in 2004. Enrollment of freshmen from the city of Chicago is 16%, compared with 24% in 2004.

Seventy-two percent of full-time freshmen live in the residence halls, compared with 69% in 2004.

freshman applications, admission and enrollment yield 1998–2008



freshman enrollment trends

Demand for admission to DePaul from the traditional high school market remained strong as a result of the university's successful recruitment and improved market position and prominence. DePaul received 12,942 applications for fall 2008, 4% more than the 12,468 in 2007.

Since 1998, freshman applications have more than doubled, and this, coupled with the strong yield rates, has resulted in a 72% increase in the freshman class and a substantial improvement in academic selectivity (down to 64% from 79%).

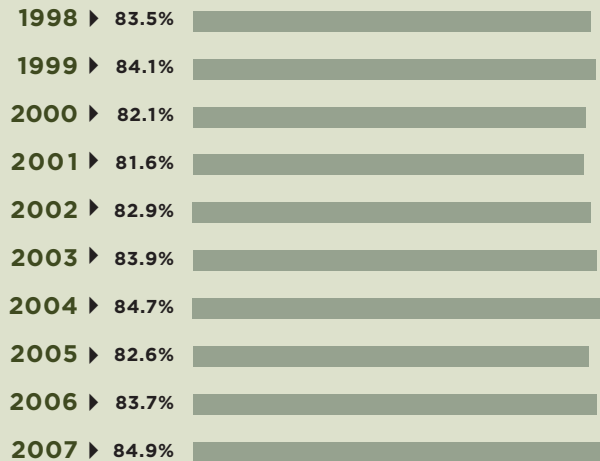
Over the past 10 years, freshman applications have increased in every year but 2005.

Applications from out-of-state inquiries increased by 52% from 2004 to 2008, up from 33% to 39% of the pool. Applications from suburban inquiries grew by 22% during this time, but declined as a share of total applications from 38% to 36%. Applications from Chicago inquiries were steady, but declined as a share of total applications from 23% to 17%.

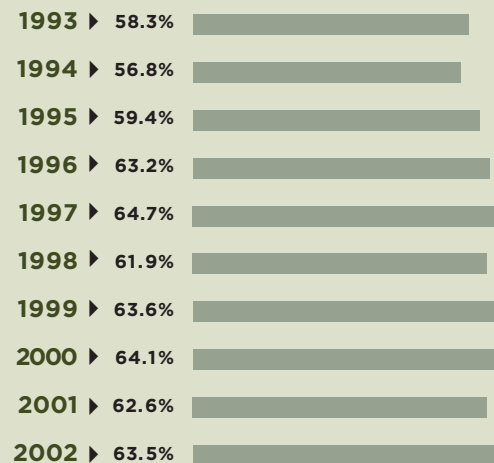
Applications from students with ACT composite scores of 24 or above accounted for 54% of all applications in 2008, compared to 46% in 2004. Applications from students with scores of 28 or above grew by 65% over this time, or from 15% to 20% of all applications. Nationally, only 8% of college applicants have an ACT score of 28 or above.

While the fall 2008 admission rate reflects greater selectivity, a decline in yield rate reflects a changing applicant pool with a larger percentage among populations that traditionally have a lower yield (e.g., out-of-state applicants and high-ability applicants).

first-year freshman retention entering year 1998–2007



six-year freshman graduation rates entering year 1993–2002



*All retention and graduation rates were recalculated in 2008 to include changes in degree dates as well as updates to annual degree cycles included in the analysis.

retention and graduation rates

Returning in fall 2008 for their sophomore year were 84.9% of the fall 2007 full-time freshmen, up from 83.7% of the prior year's freshman class. In general, freshman retention rates have been consistent over the recent period of dramatic growth in freshman enrollment. The average retention rate for freshmen entering from 1998 to 2002 was 82.7% compared with 84% from 2003 to 2007.

In 2002, DePaul enrolled a total of 2,231 full-time freshmen. A total of 82.9% of these students returned for their sophomore year. Six years later, 63.5% of these full-time freshmen had graduated from DePaul. The average six-year graduation rate for freshmen entering DePaul from 1993 to 1997 was 60.5%. From 1998 to 2002, the average six-year graduation rate was 63.2%.

At the close of the 2007-08 academic year, DePaul had awarded a total of 5,677 degrees: 2,917 bachelor's degrees, 2,407 master's degrees, 11 certificates, 25 doctoral degrees, 307 juris doctor (J.D.) degrees and 10 master of laws (LL.M.) degrees.

Seventy percent of the 2,917 undergraduates who received bachelor's degrees in 2007-08 received their degrees in four years or less.

Of the 2,917 bachelor's degree recipients, 54% originally enrolled at DePaul as freshmen, 42% enrolled as transfers and 4% enrolled as non-degree students.

In addition, 31% of these bachelor's degrees were awarded to students of color.

transfer and freshman enrollment 1988-2008



new transfer students



A record 1,534 new undergraduate transfer students enrolled in fall 2008, up 14% from 1,341 last year, and 11% higher than the previous all-time high of 1,387 in 2002.

A total of 247 of these new transfers enrolled in SNL, up from 189 (or 31%) in 2007. Another 1,287 transfers enrolled in DePaul's other colleges, up 12% from 2007.

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.

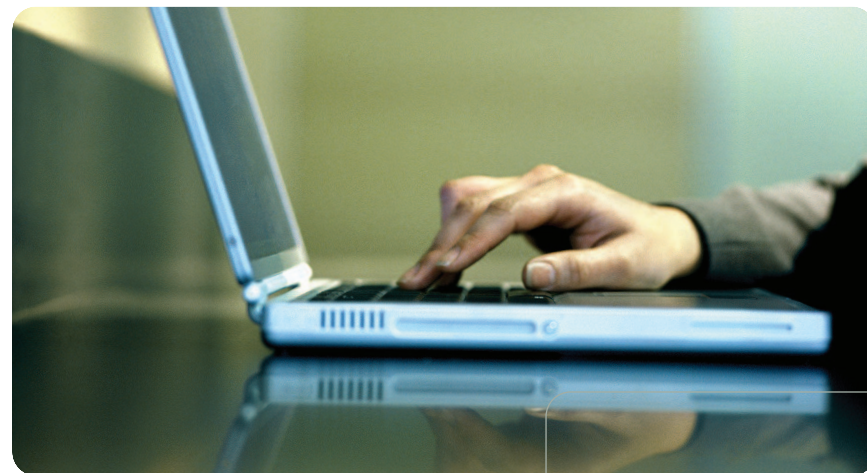
In 2007, the VISION twenty12 strategic plan focused additional emphasis on transfer enrollment. This fall, transfers account for 38% of new degree-seeking undergraduates, up from 35% in 2007.

Fall quarter transfers accounted for 62% of all transfers who entered in 2007-08. This is 37% of new SNL transfers and 69% of new transfers in DePaul's other colleges. Another 24% of all transfers entered in the winter quarter, and 14% entered in the spring quarter.

transfer student enrollment 2004-2008



transfer student enrollment



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

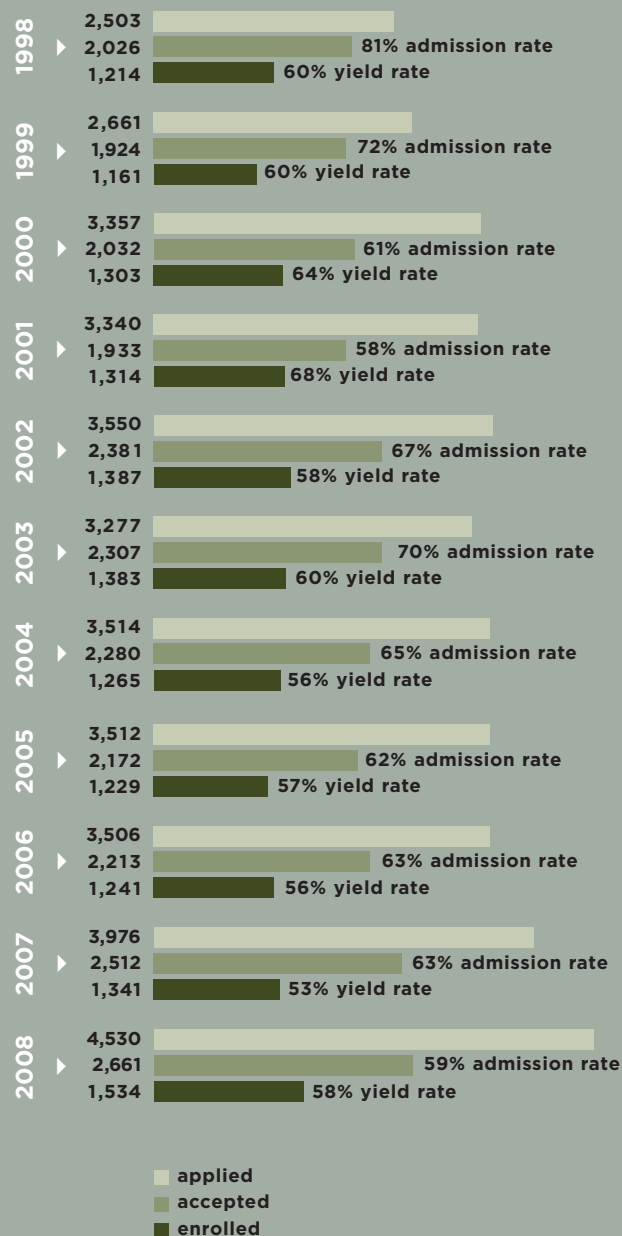
Compared with 2004, the 2008 transfer class is more full time and younger. Eighty percent of new transfers are full time, and 68% are under 24 years of age. Half of the transfers age 24 or older enrolled in SNL (49%). Of the 1,287 new transfers in colleges other than SNL, almost half (48%) were 20-21 years old. Fifty-four percent of transfers entered DePaul as sophomores and another 29% as juniors and seniors.

By Ethnicity

In 2008, 33% of all new transfers are students of color, including 15 students (1%) who indicated a multiracial background. There has been a large increase in students not reporting ethnicity (up from 6% to 15%). Based only on those who reported ethnicity in 2008, the transfer class is 39% minority compared with 30% of new freshmen. This fall, DePaul enrolled:

- 174 Hispanic/Latino transfers (11%)
- 154 African-American transfers (10%)
- 144 Asian transfers (9%)
- 15 Transfers from multiracial/non-Hispanic backgrounds (1%)
- 8 Pacific Islander transfers (0.5%)
- 5 Native American transfers (0.3%)

transfer student applications, admission and enrollment yield 1998-2008



transfer student enrollment

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, up from 28% in 2007; 8% were from out of state.

Illinois community colleges are the leading source of these new transfer students, accounting for 56% in fall 2008, compared to 43% in fall 2004. A smaller percentage of new transfer students came from Illinois' public universities (6%) and private institutions (9%). In addition, 21% transferred in from out-of-state institutions and 6% transferred with credit for equivalent experience.

While only 8% of the new fall transfers in 2008 reside out of state, 21% listed an out-of-state institution as their school last attended.

Of the 853 transfer students from Illinois community colleges, 70% were from suburban Chicago, 35% were students of color, and 71% were under 24 years of age. The three top community colleges sending students to DePaul were College of DuPage, William Rainey Harper College and Oakton Community College.

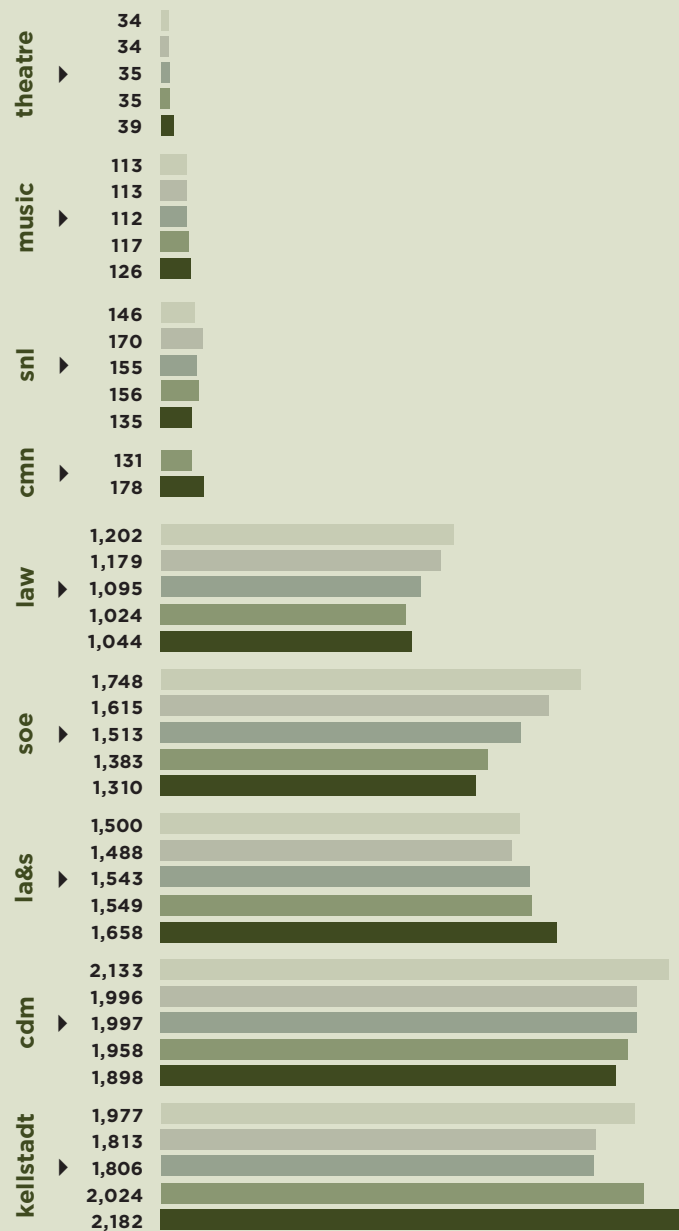
Trends

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 and strong market position and prominence. This strong demand was evidenced by increases in applications and new enrollments from 1997 to 2002.

From 2002 to 2006, transfer applications held steady at around 3,500, while new enrollments went from 1,387 to 1,241, a decline of 11%. This decrease was due to a declining admit rate and lower yield rate.

From fall 2006 to 2008, applications and new transfer enrollment have increased. Applications were up 29% and new enrollment was up 24%. Transfer applications to colleges other than SNL increased 30% and new enrollment increased 27%; SNL transfer applications increased 19% and enrollment increased 10%.

graduate and professional enrollment 2004-2008



2004 (8,853) 2007 (8,377)*
 2005 (8,408) 2008 (8,570)*
 2006 (8,256)

*In previous years, CMN was included in LA&S.

graduate and professional enrollment



A total of 720, or 10%, of graduate students enrolled this fall received their bachelor's degree from DePaul.

A total of 7,526 graduate students registered for the fall 2008 term, up 2% from 2007 and compared with 7,651 in 2004.

A total of 1,756 new graduate students registered this fall, compared to 1,745 last year. The largest gain in new students from 2007 to 2008 was in LA&S, up 82 students to 508, and Education, up 29 students to 336.

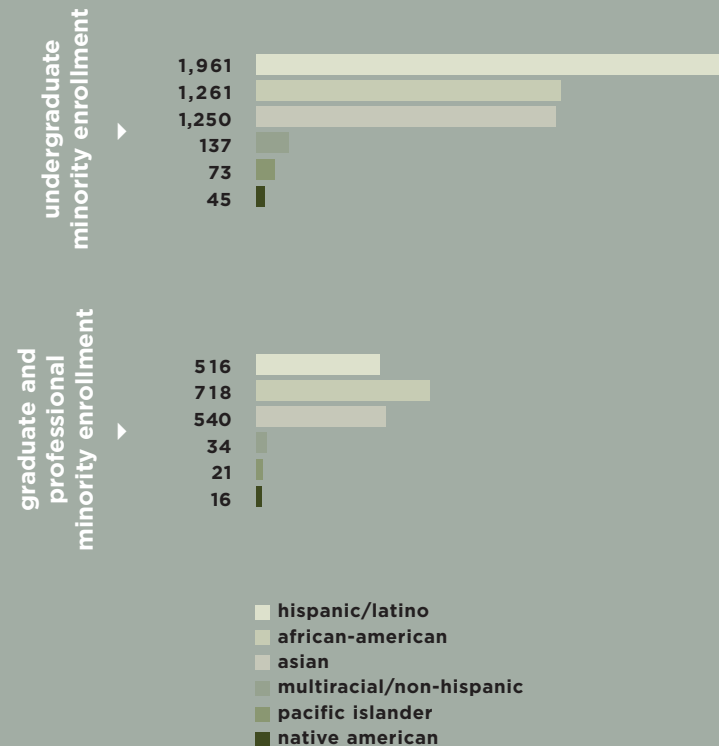
Professional Enrollment

The College of Law welcomed 384 new juris doctor students with a total enrollment of 1,044, up 2% from 2007.

Doctoral Enrollment

In 2008, DePaul enrolled 238 doctoral students, up 12% from 212 in 2007. Almost half were enrolled in LA&S (45%), with another 34% in Education and 21% in CDM. Doctoral enrollment accounts for 3% of all graduate enrollment.

enrollment diversity 2008



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).



New graduate students on F1 and J1 visas increased from 98 to 130 students (33%) from 2004 to 2008.

In 2008, DePaul enrolled 6,572 students of color, including 171 students with multiracial/non-Hispanic backgrounds.

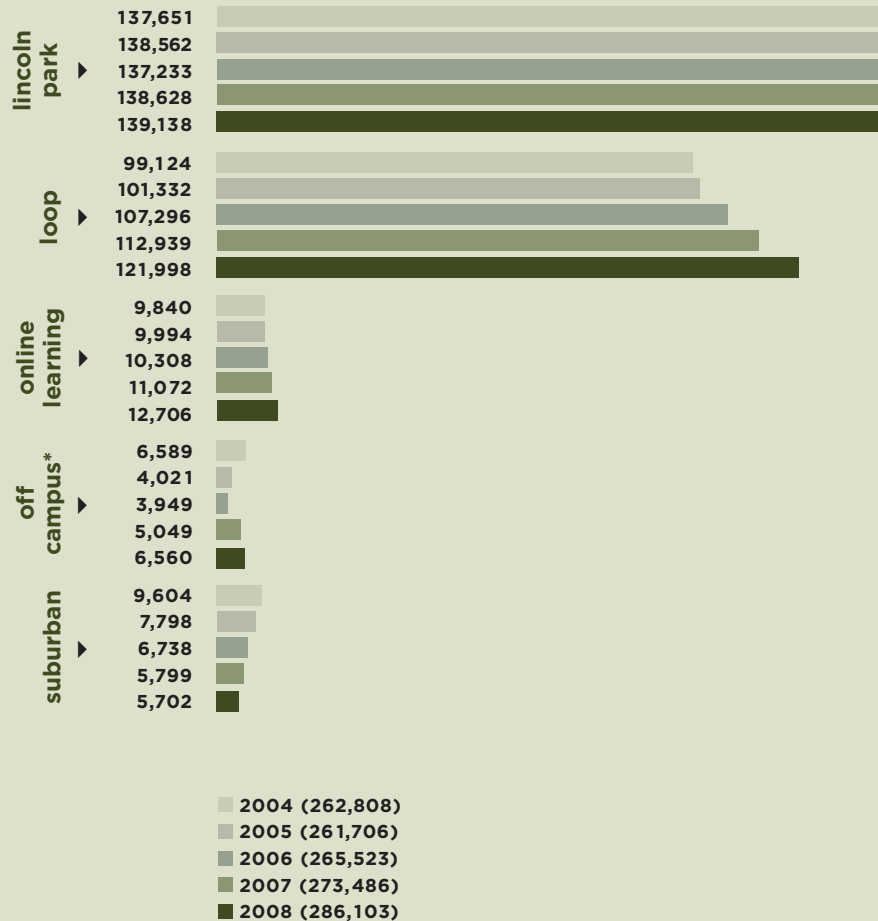
- Hispanic/Latino population is 2,477 students
- African-American population is 1,979 students
- Asian population is 1,790 students
- Multiracial/non-Hispanic background population is 171 students
- Pacific Islander population is 94 students
- Native American population is 61 students

Minority enrollment accounts for 27% of the total enrollment, 30% of undergraduate enrollment, 23% of professional enrollment, and 21% of graduate enrollment.

International Students

In 2008, 924 students have international status (F1, J1 or other visa types), compared with 904 in 2007, an increase of 2%. International students represent 4% of total university enrollment. These students come from more than 100 countries, with the highest concentration of students coming from India and China. The largest number (40%) of these international students are enrolled in CDM and another 37% are enrolled in Commerce and KGSB.

campus credit hours 2004-2008



*Off-campus credit hours include credit hours generated at the Barat Campus in 2004.



In 2008, 38% of students taking online courses were from CDM, 30% were from SNL and 12% from Education.

Nearly half of all credit hours in fall 2008 were generated at the Lincoln Park Campus (49%). From 2004 to 2008, hours at the Lincoln Park Campus held steady (up 1%), while hours at the Loop Campus increased by 23%, or from 38% to 43% of total credit hours.

In addition, in fall 2008 another 12,706 credit hours were generated through online learning, up 29% from 2004. This fall, online hours account for 4% of the total credit hours.

A total of 2,864 students registered for online courses, including 1,410 undergraduate and 1,454 graduate students. This is a 36% increase from 2,099 students in 2007.

Of the students registering for online courses, 46% of undergraduates and 62% of graduates were exclusively online, not simultaneously enrolled in other campus-based courses. Of these, 32% were from outside Illinois and 42% were from the Chicago suburbs.

Suburban campuses generated 5,702 credit hours in fall 2008, or 2% of total credit hours, consistent with 2007 but down 41% since 2004, when suburban hours accounted for 4% of all credit hours.

nation's largest private not-for-profit universities by enrollment, 2008*

1. New York University	41,783
2. Brigham Young University	34,245
3. University of Southern California	33,747
4. Boston University	31,766
5. Harvard University	26,453
6. Northeastern University (Mass.)	25,571
7. George Washington University	25,116
8. DePaul University	24,352
9. University of Pennsylvania	24,107
10. Columbia University	22,655

nation's largest Catholic universities by enrollment, 2008

1. DePaul University	24,352
2. St. John's University	20,109
3. Loyola University Chicago	15,670
4. Georgetown University	15,318
5. Fordham University	14,666
6. Boston College	13,903
7. Saint Leo University	12,942
8. Saint Louis University	12,733
9. University of Notre Dame	11,731
10. Marquette University	11,633

*This list includes traditional, private doctoral extensive and intensive institutions. Nova Southeastern, a doctoral intensive institution in Florida, was not included in this list because of its highly non-traditional student population. Based on data available at the time of publication, this list reflects 2007 enrollments for New York University and Columbia University.



DePaul is the eighth largest private, not-for-profit university in the nation and the largest in the Midwest. DePaul is also 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 1998 to 2008, the 10 largest Catholic institutions grew by 18%, or about 23,000 students. DePaul grew by 31%, or 6,000 students, accounting for 25% of the growth at these institutions.

Overall, the top 10 private, not-for-profit universities enrolled 289,795 students in 2008 and have grown by 5% since 2004 in total enrollment, while DePaul has grown by 3%. Of these institutions, the fastest growing institution is Northeastern University with 12% growth to 25,571 students in 2008; it is the only institution to grow by double digits from 2004 to 2008, and the school with the largest one-year increase in enrollment of 5%. DePaul had the second largest one-year enrollment increase at 4%.

Sources:

Office of Enrollment & Marketing Research: Enrollment Comparison Report for Autumn 2008, DePaul University Survey of Catholic Institutions 2008, DePaul University Survey of National Private Institutions 2008, Profile of Bachelor's Degree Recipients 2007-08.

Office of Institutional Planning and Research: Fact File, Fall 2008 Enrollment File, OIPR Retention Database.