

DEPAUL
UNIVERSITY



2009 Enrollment Summary

DIVISION OF ENROLLMENT MANAGEMENT AND MARKETING

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Letter to the DePaul Community

University Community,

Amid a storm of economic uncertainty over the past year, DePaul has again exceeded expectations in pursuit of its strategic enrollment goals. The success in achieving these goals not only enables DePaul to maintain its financial health, it allows the university to make investments in its academic programs and services that further DePaul's overarching vision to become one of the finest urban, Catholic universities in the nation.

This annual Enrollment Summary details DePaul's fall 2009 enrollment profile and describes how this profile has changed over the years.

Most notable this year is that, for the first time in the university's history, we have achieved a total enrollment exceeding 25,000, securing our position as the nation's largest Catholic university and among the largest private, not-for-profit universities in the United States.

Of DePaul's 25,072 students, a record 16,199 enrolled as undergraduates, and 8,873 are graduate or law students. And while total enrollment grew 3%, the number of students of color who enrolled this fall increased by 10%. Our new freshman class is academically strong and very diverse, and new transfer and graduate enrollment surpassed all goals.

While we realized gains in our student body, we enter this year with great concern about how future enrollment will be impacted by the nation's economic challenges. Our successes are tempered by the reality that although students and their families have made the choice to begin or to continue a DePaul education, their choice is often a significant sacrifice that they are making on the conviction that their investment is a good one. So we must all ensure that we continue to provide each and every student a truly extraordinary experience that reinforces and justifies their confidence in the value of their DePaul education.

I have no doubt that we will be successful in this regard given the university community's unwavering commitment to serve our students and to help DePaul achieve all the aspirations of the VISION twenty12 plan. For that commitment, I am grateful to all who teach and work at DePaul.

Sincerely,

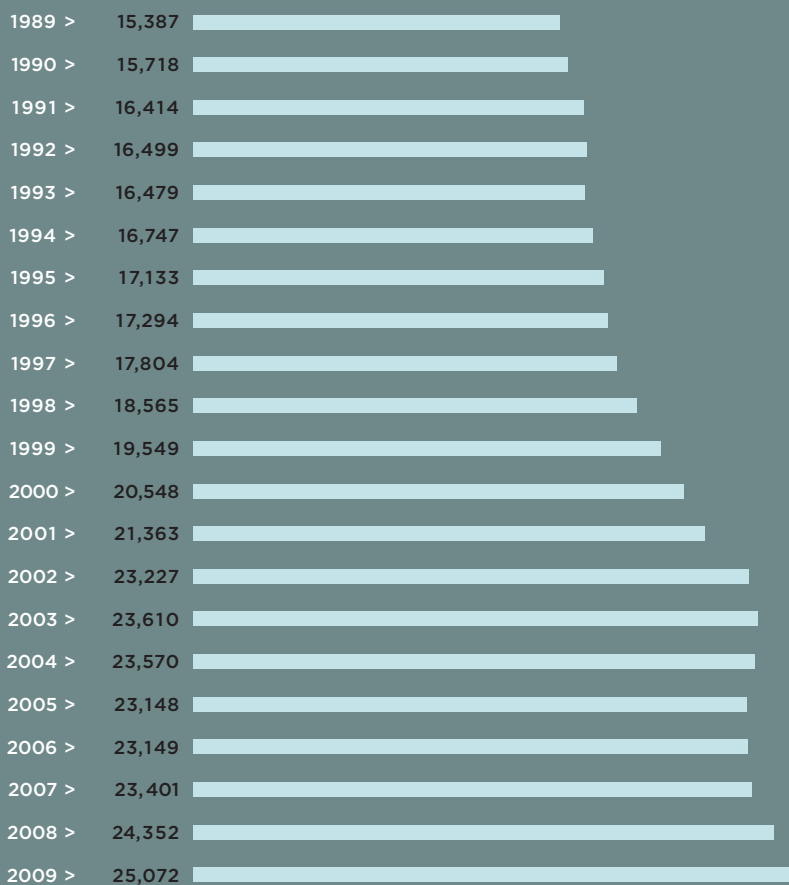


David H. Kalsbeek, Ph.D.

Senior Vice President, Enrollment Management and Marketing

Introduction

University Enrollment 1989-2009





DePaul remains, for the 12th consecutive year, the nation's largest Catholic university, with a total student enrollment of 25,072. From 2008 to 2009, DePaul's enrollment grew by 3%, while enrollment at the other nine largest Catholic universities grew by 2% 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 2008 (the most recent year for which comparative data were available).

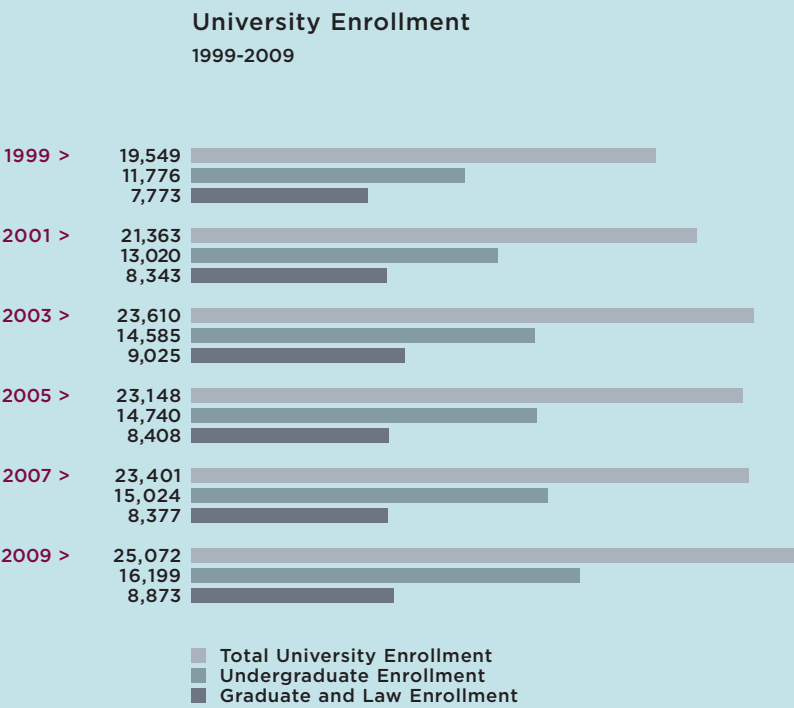
Students registered for a total of 298,385 credit hours in fall 2009, up 47% since 1999. Seventy-seven percent of these credit hours are generated by undergraduate courses and 23% by graduate and law courses.

DePaul's fall 2009 total enrollment by college is as follows:

- 29% in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences (LA&S)
- 27% in the College of Commerce
- 13% in the College of Computing and Digital Media (CDM)
- 9% in the School of Education (SOE)
- 9% in the School for New Learning (SNL)
- 6% in the College of Communication
- 4% in the College of Law
- 1% in the School of Music
- 1% in The Theatre School

**From 1989 to 2009,
DePaul's total enrollment
grew by 63%**

University Enrollment





From 1999 to 2009, undergraduate enrollment has grown 38% and continues to grow as a share of total enrollment, increasing from 60% in 1999 to 65% in 2009. Graduate enrollment has grown by 18% and accounts for 31% of university enrollment, compared with 34% in 1999. College of Law enrollment has declined 8% since 1999 and accounts for 4% of total enrollment, compared with 6% in 1999.

DePaul's total enrollment of 25,072 represents a diverse student body in terms of ethnicity, geography and other demographics.

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

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

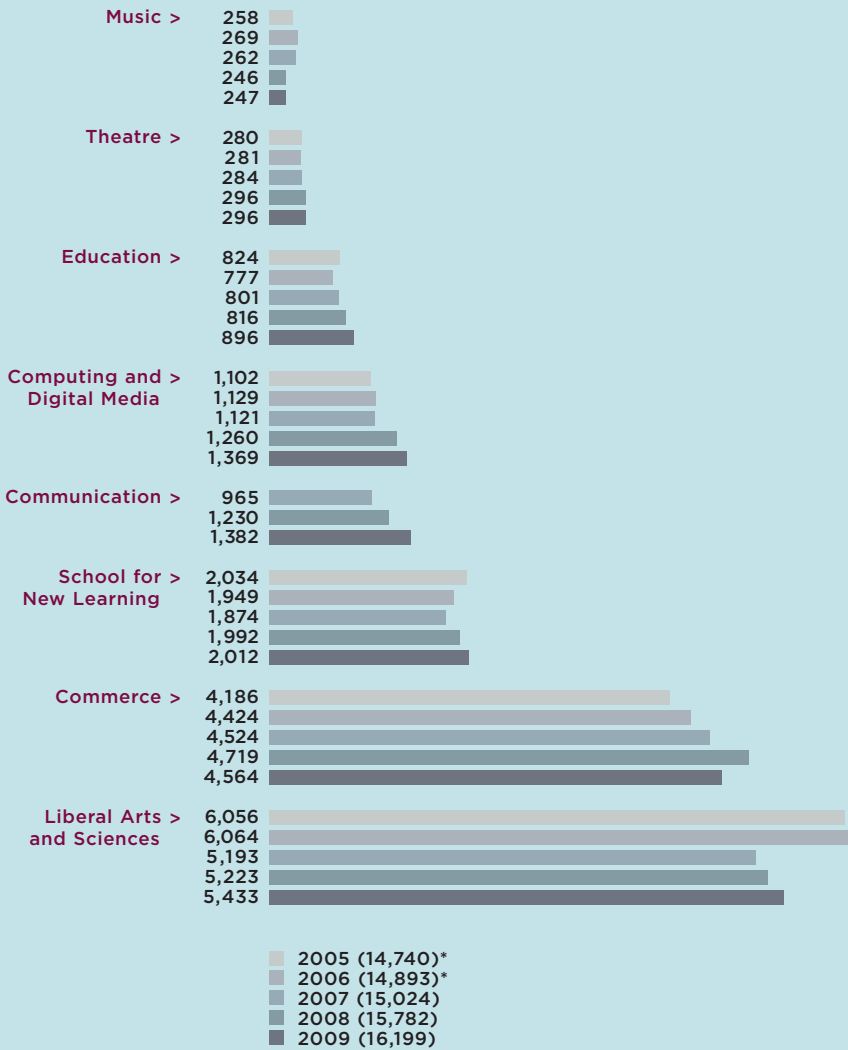
- 40% from the city of Chicago
- 44% from the surrounding suburbs
- 2% from other locations in Illinois
- 14% from out-of-state and international locations

Students under 24 years of age account for 54% of enrollment in 2009, compared with 40% in 1999.

In 2009, 80 students are taking advantage of the post-9/11 GI Bill to help meet their educational costs, and 67 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
2005-2009





Fall 2009 marks the 13th consecutive year of undergraduate enrollment growth. The record number of 16,199 undergraduates enrolled for this fall term is an increase of 10% since 2005. Over the 25-year span from 1984 to 2009, undergraduate enrollment declined only once, in 1996, and by only 12 students.

This year, 82% of undergraduates (13,213) are enrolled full time, compared with 77% in 2005 and 66% in 1999. This is the highest proportion of full-time undergraduate enrollment in DePaul's history. Full-time enrollment has increased 16% since 2005, while part-time enrollment has declined by 11%. All colleges have more than 85% full-time undergraduate enrollment, with the exception of SNL's undergraduate enrollment, which is mostly part time (89%).

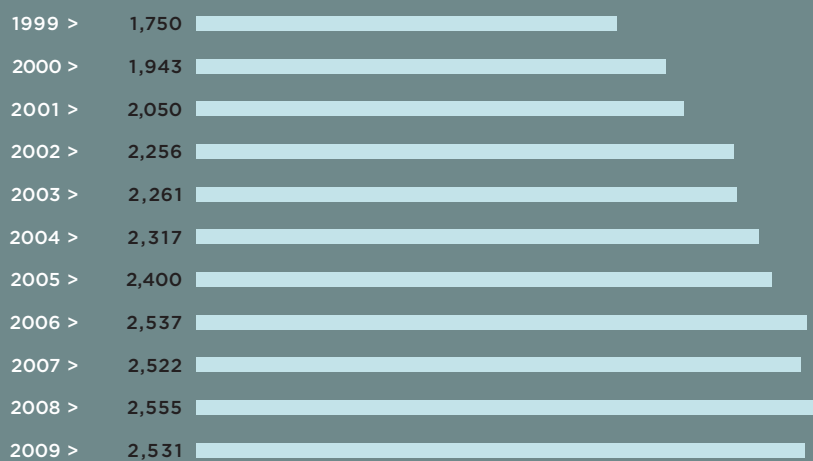
A total of 3,841 undergraduates (or 24%) are 24 years of age or older, up 3% from 2008, and compared with 39% in 1999. The profile of these adult undergraduates has changed over the past 10 years. Compared with 1999, a higher percentage of DePaul's adult undergraduates in fall 2009 are men (46% compared with 39%), enrolled full time (34% compared with 25%) and enrolled as degree-seeking students (94% compared with 84%).

In 2009, half of all adult undergraduates (52%) are in SNL, compared with 42% in 1999.

Thirty-three percent of this year's undergraduates are seniors, up from 30% in 2005 and 22% in 1999.

Freshman Enrollment

New Freshman Enrollment 1999-2009





DePaul welcomed 2,531 freshmen in fall 2009, compared with 2,555 in fall 2008. This is an increase of 131 freshmen since 2005 (5%) and is 45% larger than the freshman class of 1,750 in 1999.

By Academic Profile

On measures of academic preparedness, the fall 2009 freshman class is stronger than the class of 2005. The average high school GPA is 3.5, compared with 3.4 in 2005. The percentage of freshmen who graduated in the top 10% of their high school classes has increased from 18% in 2005 to 22% this year.

The average ACT composite score is 24.5, with the middle 50% of the class scoring between 22 and 27. In 2005, the average ACT was 24.1. Nationally, the average ACT composite is 21.1 in 2009, and only one in five test-takers nationally scored above DePaul's median of 24.

By Gender and Ethnicity

The fall 2009 freshman class is 41% male, just as in 2008. This year, the freshman class is 36% minority, including 80 freshmen from multiracial/non-Hispanic backgrounds. The proportion who did not report ethnicity declined this year to only 7% of the class. Based only on those who reported ethnicity in 2009, the freshman class is 39% minority, compared with 31% in 2008.

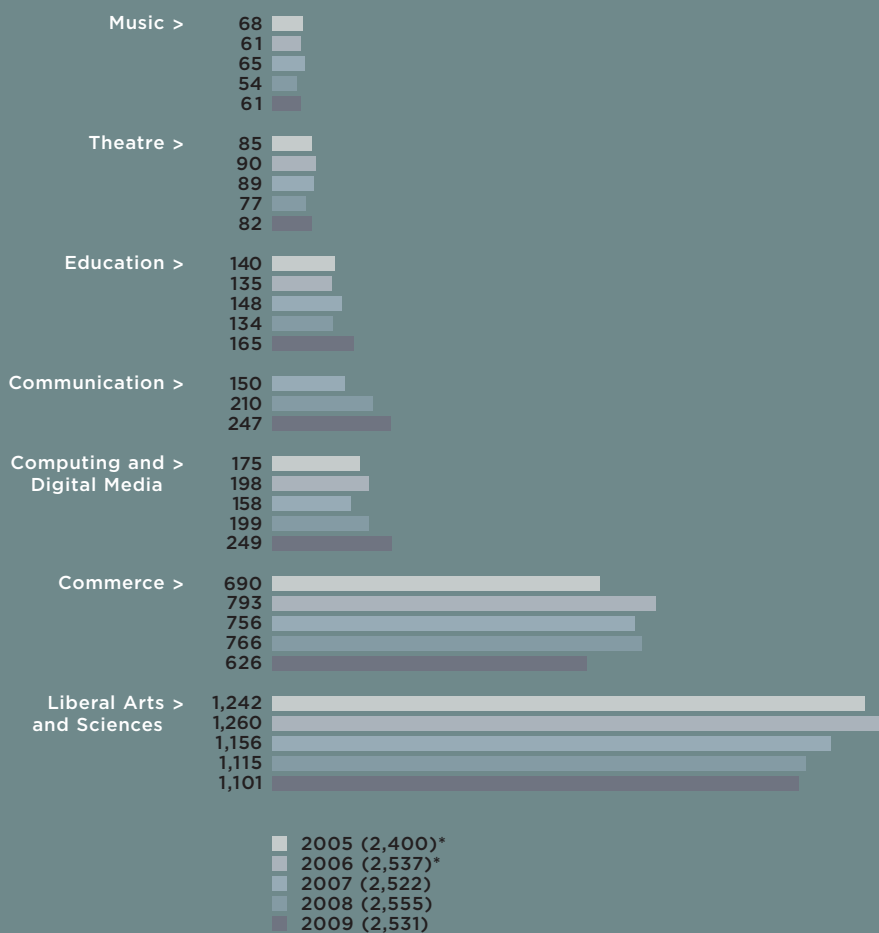
This fall, DePaul enrolled:

- 444 Hispanic/Latino freshmen (18%)
- 191 African-American freshmen (8%)
- 187 Asian freshmen (7%)
- 80 freshmen from multiracial/non-Hispanic backgrounds (3%)
- 10 Pacific Islander freshmen (0.4%)
- 6 Native American freshmen (0.2%)
- 1,413 Caucasian freshmen (56%)

**In 2009, 52% of
freshmen who reported
a religious preference
are Catholic.**

Freshman Enrollment

New Freshman Enrollment 2005-2009





By Geography

The geographic distribution of this year's freshman class is similar to that of 2005, with almost half of all freshmen from the suburbs (46%), another 30% from out of state and 20% from the city of Chicago. In addition, 70% of new full-time freshmen live in the residence halls, similar to 2005. Compared with last year, however, the number of freshmen from the suburbs and out of state declined 2% and 10%, respectively, with a 23% increase in the number of freshmen from the city of Chicago.

In fall 2009, DePaul's top feeder states for freshmen include Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and California. Of freshmen hailing from Illinois, the top feeder high schools are Lane Tech College Prep High School (Chicago), Adlai E. Stevenson High School (Lincolnshire), Whitney M. Young Magnet High School (Chicago), Niles West High School (Skokie) and Lincoln Park High School (Chicago).

First-generation Freshmen

Enrolling this fall are 880 first-generation freshmen (35%) from families where neither parent has a college degree, up from 30% in 2008. Almost half of this year's first-generation students come from the suburbs (47%), and another 34% come from the city of Chicago.

These freshmen enrolled in all colleges, with SOE having the largest proportion of first-generation freshmen (42%), followed by Commerce (38%). Fifty-five percent of full-time first-generation freshmen live in residence halls, compared with 70% of all full-time freshmen.

Sixty-three percent of this year's first-generation freshmen are women. Of all first-generation freshmen, 30% are Hispanic/Latino and 10% are African-American.

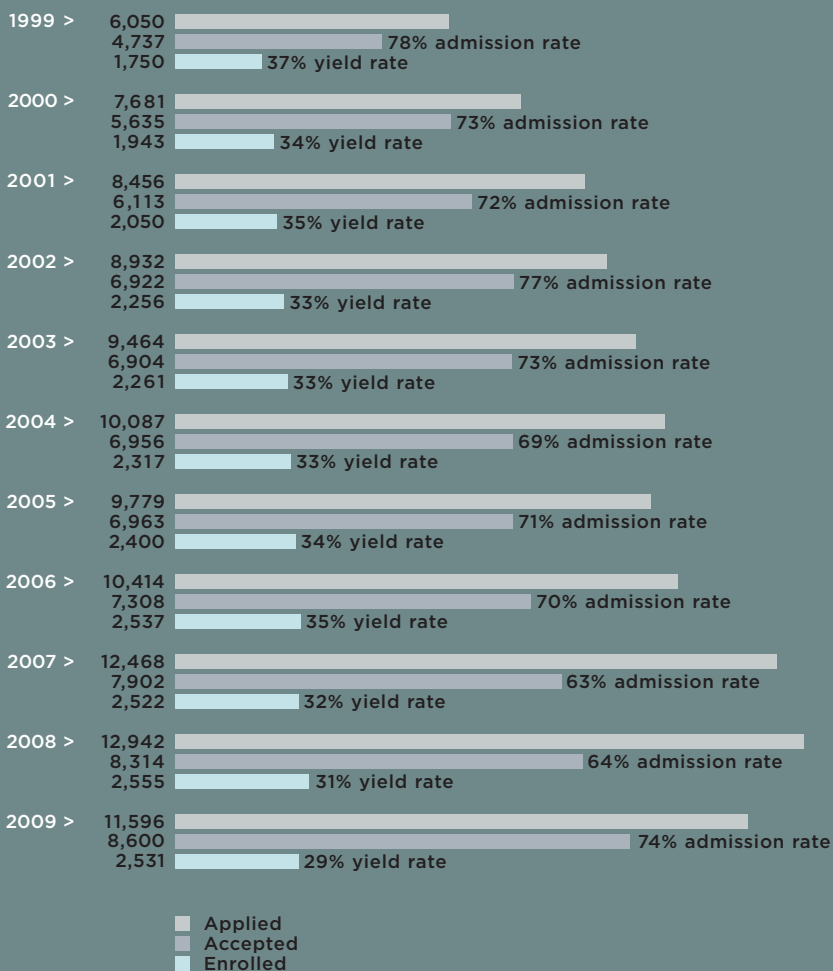
While 35% of all freshmen are first generation, 64% of all Hispanic/Latino freshmen and 47% of all African-American freshmen are first-generation college students.

Enrollment of Hispanic/Latino freshmen has increased by 45% since 2005, accounting for 61% of the freshman minority enrollment growth.

Freshman Enrollment Trends

Freshman Applications, Admission and Enrollment Yield

1999-2009





DePaul received 11,596 applications for fall 2009, compared with 12,942 in 2008. Since 1999, freshman applications have increased by 92%, and this, coupled with lower admit rates and strong yield rates, has resulted in a 45% increase in the freshman class over the past 10 years.

Applications were up from freshmen applying to CDM and Communication (10% and 7%, respectively), and from Hispanic/Latino students (12%). Applications from students with ACT scores of 28 or above represented 22% of the application pool, compared with 20% in 2008.

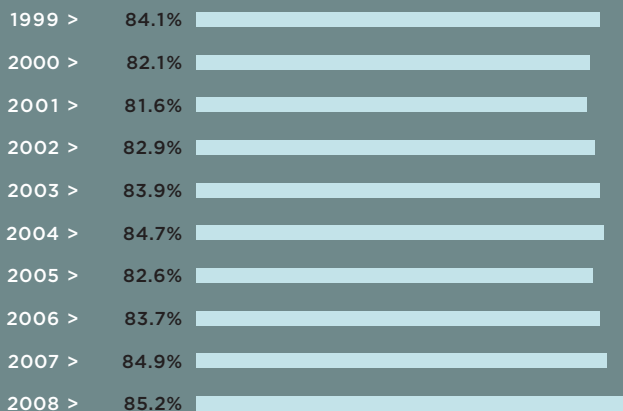
While applications were down in all regions, the compositional shift continues to demonstrate a growing national demand. Applications from out-of-state inquiries accounted for 41% of the pool, up from 39% in 2008. Suburban applications accounted for 35% of the pool, compared with 36% in 2008, and city of Chicago residents held as a share of total applications at 17%.

**From 1989 to 2009,
freshman applications have
tripled and new freshman
enrollment has doubled.**

Retention and Graduation Rates

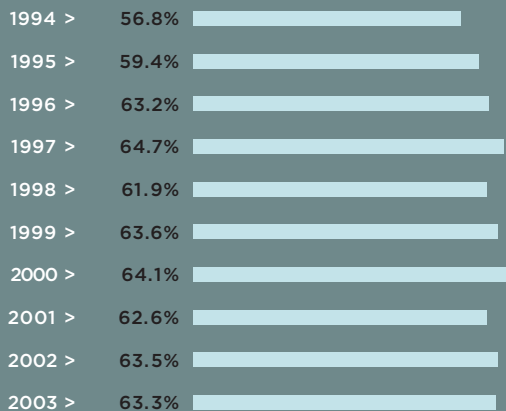
First-year Freshman Retention Rates

Entering year 1999-2008



Six-year Freshman Graduation Rates

Entering year 1994-2003



*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 2009 for their sophomore year are 85.2% of the fall 2008 full-time freshmen, up from 84.9% 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 three years.

A total of 83.9% of the fall 2003 full-time freshmen returned for their sophomore year. Six years later, 63.3% of these full-time freshmen had graduated from DePaul. The average six-year graduation rate for freshmen entering DePaul from 1994 to 1998 was 60.7%. From 1999 to 2003, the average six-year graduation rate was 63.4%.

At the close of the 2008-09 academic year, DePaul had awarded a total of 6,171 degrees: 3,133 bachelor's degrees, 2,663 master's degrees, 16 certificates, 30 doctoral degrees, 320 juris doctor (J.D.) degrees and nine master of laws (LL.M.) degrees.

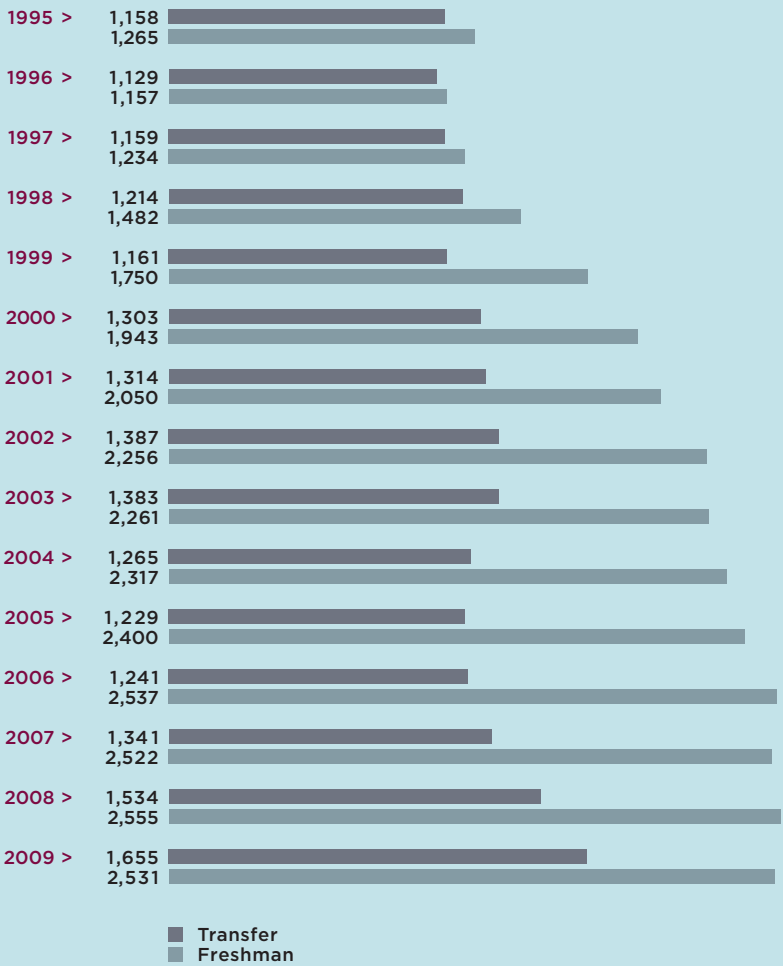
Of the 3,133 bachelor's degree recipients, 54% originally enrolled at DePaul as freshmen, 42% enrolled as transfers and 3% enrolled as non-degree students.

In addition, 29% of these bachelor's degrees were awarded to students of color.

Seventy-two percent of the 3,133 undergraduates who received bachelor's degrees in 2008-09 received their degrees in four years or less.

Transfer Enrollment

Transfer and Freshman Enrollment
1995-2009





An all-time record of 1,655 new undergraduate transfer students enrolled in fall 2009, up 8% from 1,534 last year.

A total of 282 of these new transfers enrolled in SNL, up 14% from 2008. Another 1,373 transfers enrolled in DePaul's other colleges, up 7% from 1,287 in 2008.

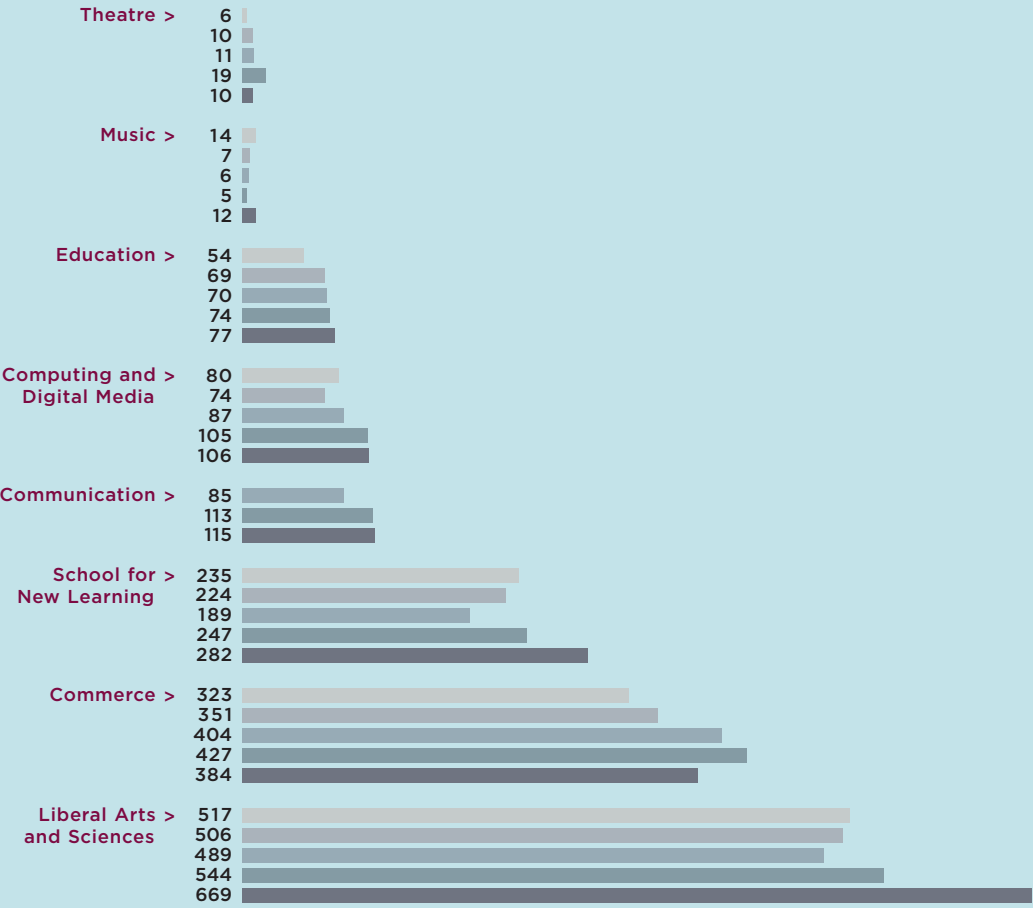
Until 1997, the number of new transfers generally equaled the number of new freshmen enrolled each fall, but the strategic emphasis in Vision 2006 on freshman enrollment growth shifted this ratio. By 2006, 33% of new degree-seeking undergraduates were transfers, compared with 48% in 1997.

In 2007, the VISION twenty12 strategic plan focused additional emphasis on transfer enrollment. This fall, transfers account for 40% of new degree-seeking undergraduates.

Fall quarter transfers accounted for 64% of all transfers who entered in 2008-09. Another 23% of all transfers entered in winter quarter, and 13% entered in spring quarter.

Transfer Enrollment

Transfer Student Enrollment 2005-2009



2005 (1,229)*
 2006 (1,241)*
 2007 (1,341)
 2008 (1,534)
 2009 (1,655)

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



By Gender and Ethnicity

Half of all new transfers are women (52%) in 2009, compared with 53% in 2005.

In 2009, 38% of all new transfers are students of color, including 37 students (2%) who indicated a multiracial/non-Hispanic background. Based on the 91% of transfers who reported ethnicity in 2009, the transfer class is 43% minority, compared with 39% of new freshmen. This fall, DePaul enrolled:

- 233 Hispanic/Latino transfers (14%)
- 196 African-American transfers (12%)
- 156 Asian transfers (9%)
- 37 transfers from multiracial/non-Hispanic backgrounds (2%)
- 5 Pacific Islander transfers (0.3%)
- 3 Native American transfers (0.2%)
- 835 Caucasian transfers (51%)

By Geography

DePaul remains a top destination for transfer students in Illinois. More than half (55%) of the new transfer students are from suburban Chicago, with another 33% from the city of Chicago; 9% are from out of state.

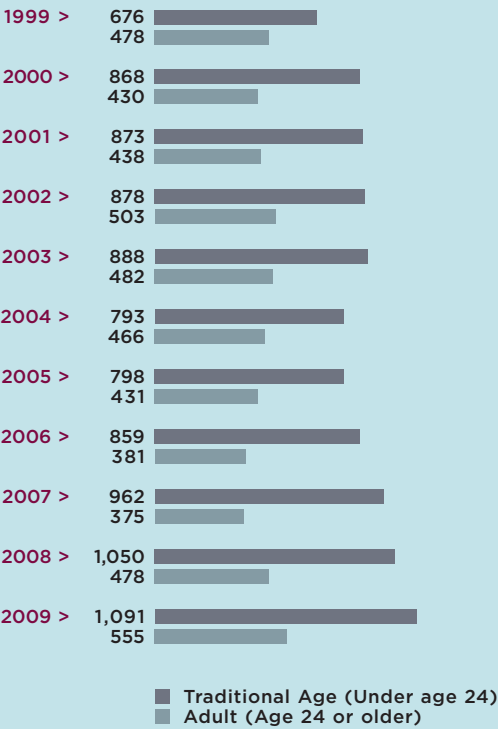
Illinois community colleges are the leading—and growing—source of these new transfer students, accounting for 57% in fall 2009, compared with 43% in fall 2005. A smaller percentage of new transfer students come from Illinois' public universities (6%) and private institutions (9%). In addition, 14% transferred from out-of-state institutions, and 6% transferred with credit for equivalent experience.

Of the 935 transfer students from Illinois community colleges, 68% are from suburban Chicago, 40% are students of color and 68% are under 24 years of age. The three top community colleges sending students to DePaul in 2009 include College of DuPage, Oakton Community College and William Rainey Harper College.

Fourteen 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
1999-2009



Excludes those with unknown ages.



By Age

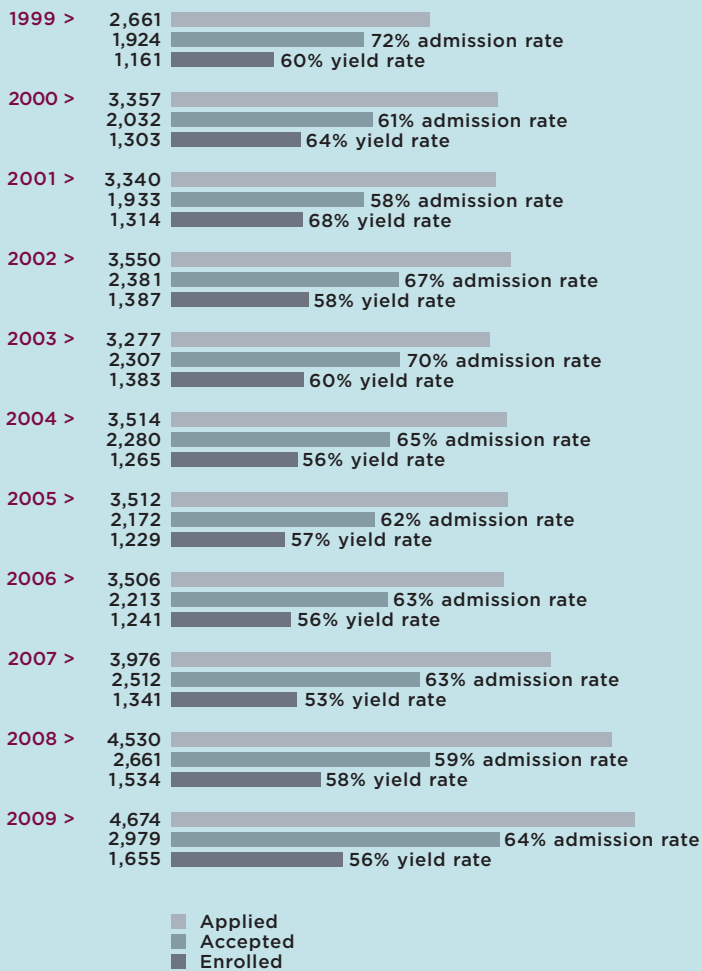
From 2007 to 2009, the proportion of transfers under 24 years of age dropped from 72% to 66%. Of these transfers who are under 24 years of age, almost half are enrolled in LA&S (47%) and 28% in Commerce. The majority of these transfers are full time (97%), and nearly half enrolled as sophomores (48%) with another 20% enrolling as freshmen. These transfers are predominantly from the suburbs (61%), one-third are first generation (36%) and 35% are students of color.

Compared with transfers under 24 years of age, the profile of the 555 transfers who are 24 years of age or older is somewhat different. Half of these students are in SNL, 27% in LA&S and 14% in Commerce. Only half of these adult transfers are full time (47%). While half entered DePaul as sophomores (55%), few entered as freshmen (7%) and 16% entered as seniors. Only 16% of these adult transfers are first generation, and 45% are students of color. Twenty-one percent of adult transfers are African-American compared with 7% of transfers under 24 years of age. In fact, of all new African-American transfers, 59% are adult students 24 years of age or older.

In 2009, 41% of African-American transfers are under age 24, compared with 60% of Hispanic/Latino, 73% of Caucasian and 79% of Asian transfers.

Transfer Enrollment Trends

Transfer Applications, Admission and Enrollment Yield 1999-2009





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.

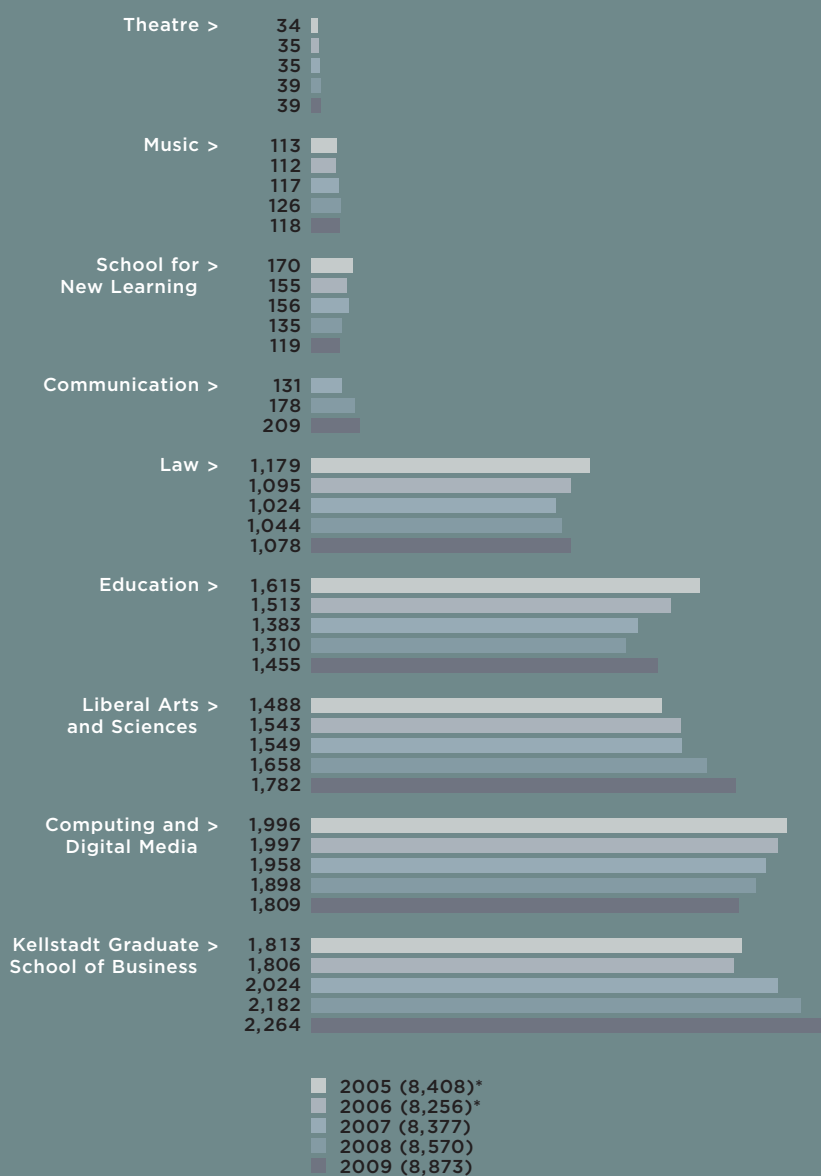
From 2002 to 2006, transfer applications held steady at around 3,500, while new enrollments went from 1,387 to 1,241, a decline of 11%. This decrease was due to a declining admit rate and lower yield rate.

From fall 2006 to 2009, applications and new transfer enrollment each have increased by 33%. Transfer applications and new enrollment to colleges other than SNL increased 35%; SNL transfer applications increased 18% and enrollment increased 26%.

While only 9% of the new fall transfers in 2009 reside out of state, 15% listed an out-of-state institution as their school last attended.

Graduate and Professional Enrollment

Graduate and Professional Enrollment 2005-2009





A total of 7,795 graduate students enrolled in fall 2009, up 4% from 2008 and 8% from 7,229 in 2005.

A total of 1,879 new graduate students enrolled this fall, up 123 students, or 7%, compared with 1,756 last year. The majority of this increase is in SOE, up 68 students, or 20%.

In 2009, 58% of all graduate students are enrolled full time, up from 50% in 2005. Full-time graduate enrollment varies by college. The colleges whose graduate enrollment is primarily full time include Theatre (100%), Communication (76%), SOE (68%) and Commerce (61%). The largest proportion of part-time graduate enrollment is in SNL (90%).

Professional Enrollment

The College of Law welcomed 405 new juris doctor students with a total enrollment of 1,078, up 3% from 2008.

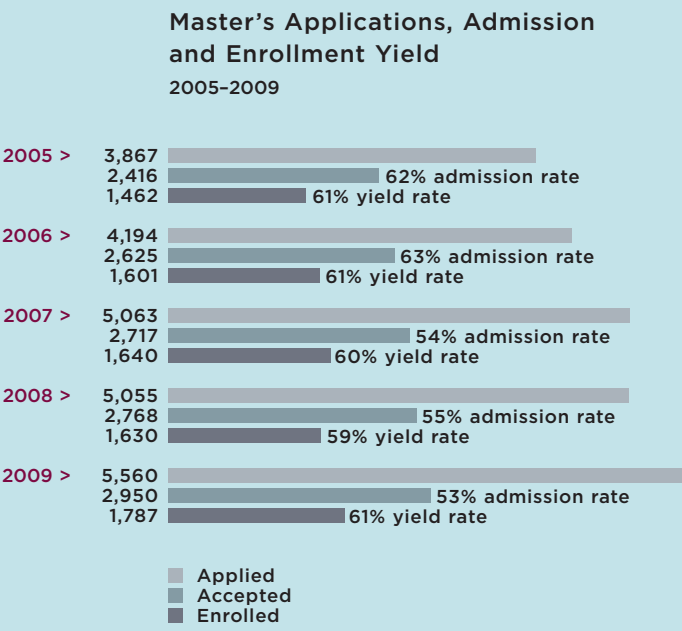
In 2009, 78% of all Law students are enrolled full time, compared to 80% in 2005.

Doctoral Enrollment

In 2009, DePaul enrolled 248 doctoral students, up from 238 in 2008. Almost half are enrolled in LA&S (45%), with another 36% in SOE and 19% in CDM. Doctoral enrollment accounts for 3% of all graduate enrollment.

**A total of 908, or 12%,
of graduate students
enrolled this fall received
their bachelor's degree
from DePaul.**

New Master's Enrollment Trends





New Master's Enrollment

The majority (95%) of new graduate enrollment is made up of students pursuing master's degrees. This fall, a total of 1,787 new master's students enrolled, up 22% from 2005 and up 10% from fall 2008. LA&S and SOE had double-digit enrollment increases this year, with SOE up 24% to 379 new master's students and LA&S up 14% to 514 students. LA&S accounts for 29% of new master's, followed by the Kellstadt Graduate School of Business (KGSB) with 25%, SOE with 21% and CDM with 16%.

By Gender and Ethnicity

More than half of new master's students are women (57%). In total, master's enrollment of Asian, African-American and Hispanic/Latino students increased by 35%, 26% and 17%, respectively, and Caucasian enrollment increased by 33%. Of those new master's students who reported ethnicity in 2009, 63% are Caucasian, compared with 61% in 2008; 28% are students of color, compared with 27% in 2008.

By Geography

Compared with 2008, a higher proportion of new master's students in 2009 are from the city of Chicago (58% compared with 48%) and fewer are from out of state (10% compared with 14%). About one-third of new master's students in 2009 are from the suburbs and other areas in Illinois, consistent with last year.

International students declined by 16% and account for 7% of all new master's students.

By Age

The majority of new master's students are between 24 and 29 years of age (51%). While the number of students under 24 years of age increased by the largest percentage compared with 2008 (11%), this group continues to account for just 25% of all new master's students.

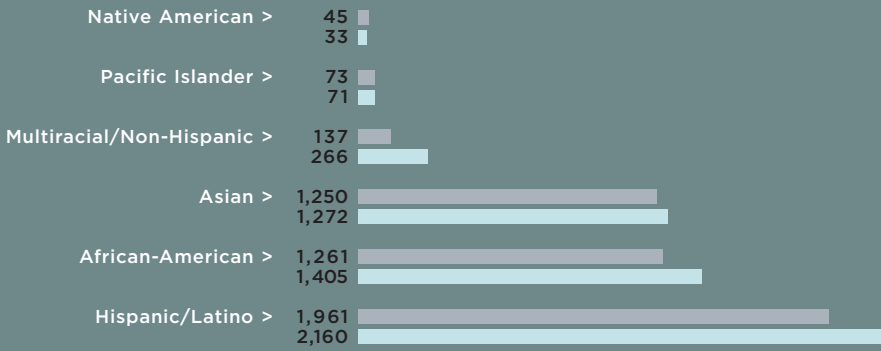
In 2009, 29% of master's applications were from out-of-state students, compared with 26% in 2005.

Diversity

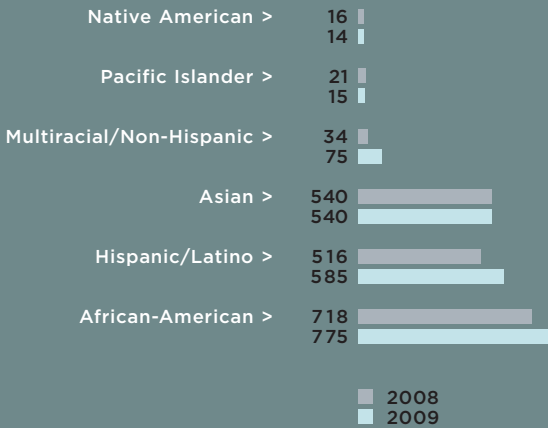
Enrollment Diversity

2008-2009

Undergraduate Minority Enrollment



Graduate and Professional Minority Enrollment



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 2009, DePaul enrolled 7,211 students of color, up 10% from 6,572 students in 2008. This includes 341 students with multiracial/non-Hispanic backgrounds, double the number reported in 2008.

- Hispanic/Latino population is 2,745 students (10%)
- African-American population is 2,180 students (9%)
- Asian population is 1,812 students (7%)
- Multiracial/non-Hispanic population is 341 students (1%)
- Pacific Islander population is 86 students (.3%)
- Native American population is 47 students (.2%)
- Caucasian population is 13,942 students (56%)

Minority enrollment accounts for 29% of total enrollment, 32% of undergraduate enrollment and 23% 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 24% of minority enrollment.
- Law students account for 4% of total enrollment and 3% of minority enrollment.

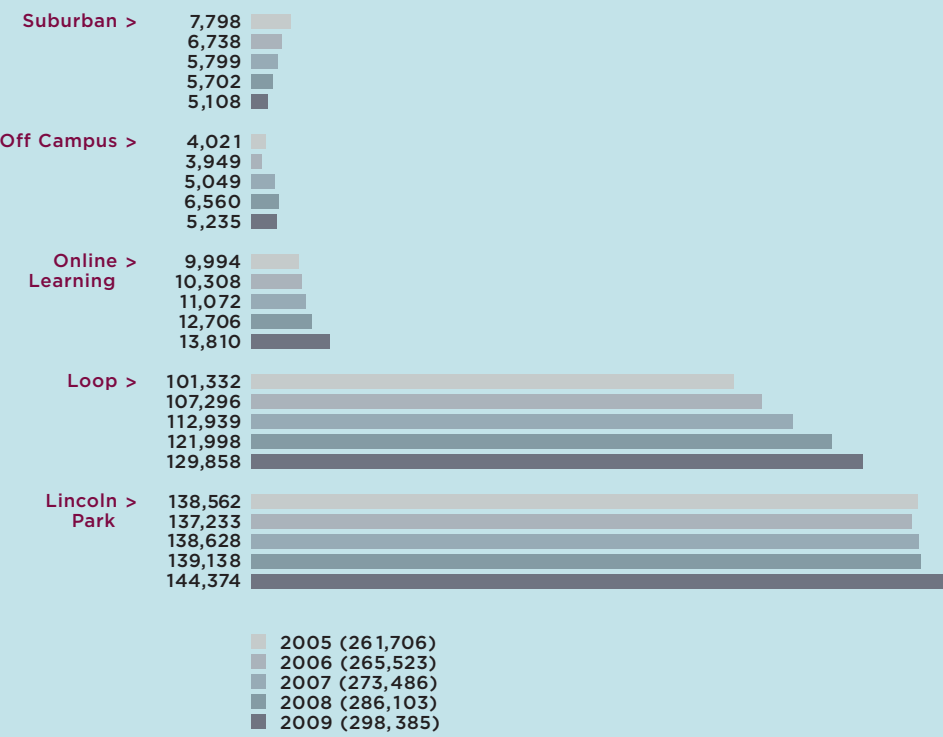
International Students

In 2009, 826 students have international status (F1, J1 or other visa types), down 11% from 924 students in 2008. International students represent 3% of total university enrollment. These students come from more than 100 countries, with the highest concentration of students coming from China and India. The largest number of these international students enrolled in Commerce and KGSB (41%), and another 37% are 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
2005-2009





Nearly half of all credit hours in fall 2009 are generated at the Lincoln Park Campus (48%), compared with 53% of total hours in 2005. From 2005 to 2009, hours at the Lincoln Park Campus increased by 4%, while hours at the Loop Campus increased by 28%, or from 39% to 44% of total credit hours.

Another 13,810 credit hours are generated through online learning, up 38% from 2005. This fall, online hours account for 5% of the total credit hours, compared with 4% in 2005.

A total of 2,962 students registered for online courses, including 1,559 undergraduate and 1,403 graduate students. This is a 3% increase from 2,864 students in 2008. Of the students registering for online courses, 42% of undergraduates and 61% of graduates are exclusively online in the fall, not simultaneously enrolled in other campus-based courses. Of these, 28% are from outside Illinois.

Suburban campuses generated 5,108 credit hours, down 10% from 5,702 in fall 2008, and account for 2% of total credit hours. Suburban credit hours are down 35% since 2005, when suburban hours accounted for 3% of all credit hours.

In 2009, 35% of students taking online courses are from CDM, 31% are from SNL and 12% from SOE.

National Comparisons

Nation's Largest Private, Not-For-Profit Universities by Enrollment, 2009*

1.	New York University	43,404
2.	University of Southern California	34,824
3.	Brigham Young University	34,130
4.	Boston University	31,779
5.	Nova Southeastern University	28,831
6.	Harvard University	27,291
7.	Northeastern University (Mass.)	27,020
8.	DePaul University	25,072
9.	George Washington University	25,061
10.	University of Pennsylvania	24,599

Nation's Largest Catholic Universities by Enrollment, 2009

1.	DePaul University	25,072
2.	St. John's University	20,352
3.	Georgetown University	16,520
4.	Loyola University Chicago	15,879
5.	Fordham University	14,544
6.	Saint Leo University	14,339
7.	Boston College	14,131
8.	Saint Louis University	13,313
9.	University of Notre Dame	11,816
10.	Marquette University	11,689

*This list includes traditional doctoral/research and research universities.
Based on data available at the time of publication, this list reflects estimated 2009 enrollments for New York University, Nova Southeastern University and Harvard 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 2000 to 2009, the 10 largest Catholic institutions grew by 19%, or about 23,040 students. DePaul grew by 22%, or 4,524 students, accounting for 20% of the growth at these institutions.

Overall, the top 10 private, not-for-profit universities enrolled 302,011 students in 2009 and have grown by 7% since 2005 in total enrollment, while DePaul has grown by 8%. Of these institutions, the fastest growing is Northeastern University, with 16% growth to 27,020 students in 2009; it is the only institution to grow by double digits from 2005 to 2009, and the school with the largest one-year increase in enrollment at 5%. DePaul had the third-largest one-year enrollment increase at 3%.

**Undergraduate enrollment
at four of the nation's
10 largest Catholic
universities declined
from 2008 to 2009.**

Sources:

Office of Enrollment & Marketing Research: Enrollment Comparison Report for Autumn 2009, DePaul University Survey of Catholic Institutions 2009, DePaul University Survey of National Private Institutions 2009, Profile of Bachelor's Degree Recipients 2008-09.

Office of Institutional Planning and Research: Fact File, Fall 2009 Enrollment File, OIPR Retention Database.



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