

DIVISION OF ENROLLMENT MANAGEMENT



table of contents

- ▶ Introduction **3**
- ▶ University Enrollment **5**
- ▶ Undergraduate Enrollment **7**
- ▶ Freshman Class **9**
 - First-generation Freshmen **9**
 - Freshman Enrollment by Academic Profile **11**
 - Freshman Enrollment by Gender and Ethnicity **11**
 - Freshman Enrollment by Geography **11**
- ▶ Freshman Enrollment Trends **13**
- ▶ Retention and Graduation Rates **15**
- ▶ New Transfer Students **17**
- ▶ Transfer Student Enrollment **19**
 - Transfer Student Enrollment by Ethnicity **19**
 - Transfer Student Enrollment by Geography **21**
 - Transfer Student Enrollment Trends **21**
- ▶ Graduate and Professional Enrollment **23**
 - Professional Enrollment **23**
 - Doctoral Enrollment **23**
- ▶ Diversity **25**
 - International Students **25**
- ▶ Campuses **27**
- ▶ Nation's Largest Private, Not-for-Profit Universities by Enrollment, 2006 **28**
- ▶ Nation's Largest Catholic Universities by Enrollment, 2006 **28**
- ▶ National Comparisons **29**

University Community,

One reflection of the success of the Vision 2006 strategic plan is DePaul's enrollment growth and the changes in the university's enrollment profile over the past decade. The culmination of that plan, which fueled aggressive investments in faculty, programs and facilities in recent years, is documented in this Enrollment Summary for Fall 2006.

Since Vision 2006 was launched in 1997, enrollment has grown 30%, or by more than 5,300 students, to 23,149—making DePaul the largest and one of the fastest growing Catholic universities in the nation. The majority of that growth (about 80%) was in the undergraduate program, which grew from 10,697 in 1997 to 14,893 in 2006. Graduate and professional enrollment has increased to 8,256 in Fall 2006, compared to 7,107 in 1997. While growing, we've maintained our commitment to diversity, access and quality. We could not have achieved these outcomes without the dedication and commitment of the entire university community.

Now DePaul commences to write the next chapter in its history—VISION twenty12: The plan for academic enrichment.

With a goal to become one of the finest urban, Catholic universities in the United States, VISION twenty12 also has ambitious enrollment goals and aspirations. In the years ahead, our marketing and enrollment strategies must continue to balance the often-conflicting goals of access, quality, diversity, mix and revenue. Because of our strong market position and prominence, I believe that DePaul is uniquely poised to succeed on all fronts.

I thank you for all that you do to make DePaul the place that it is, and I look forward to working together in pursuit of the exciting future envisioned in VISION twenty12.

Sincerely,



David H. Kalsbeek
Vice President, Enrollment Management

university enrollment 1986–2006

1986	▶	13,132	<div></div>
1987	▶	13,688	<div></div>
1988	▶	14,699	<div></div>
1989	▶	15,387	<div></div>
1990	▶	15,718	<div></div>
1991	▶	16,414	<div></div>
1992	▶	16,499	<div></div>
1993	▶	16,479	<div></div>
1994	▶	16,747	<div></div>
1995	▶	17,133	<div></div>
1996	▶	17,294	<div></div>
1997	▶	17,804	<div></div>
1998	▶	18,565	<div></div>
1999	▶	19,549	<div></div>
2000	▶	20,548	<div></div>
2001	▶	21,363	<div></div>
2002	▶	23,227	<div></div>
2003	▶	23,610	<div></div>
2004	▶	23,570	<div></div>
2005	▶	23,148	<div></div>
2006	▶	23,149	<div></div>



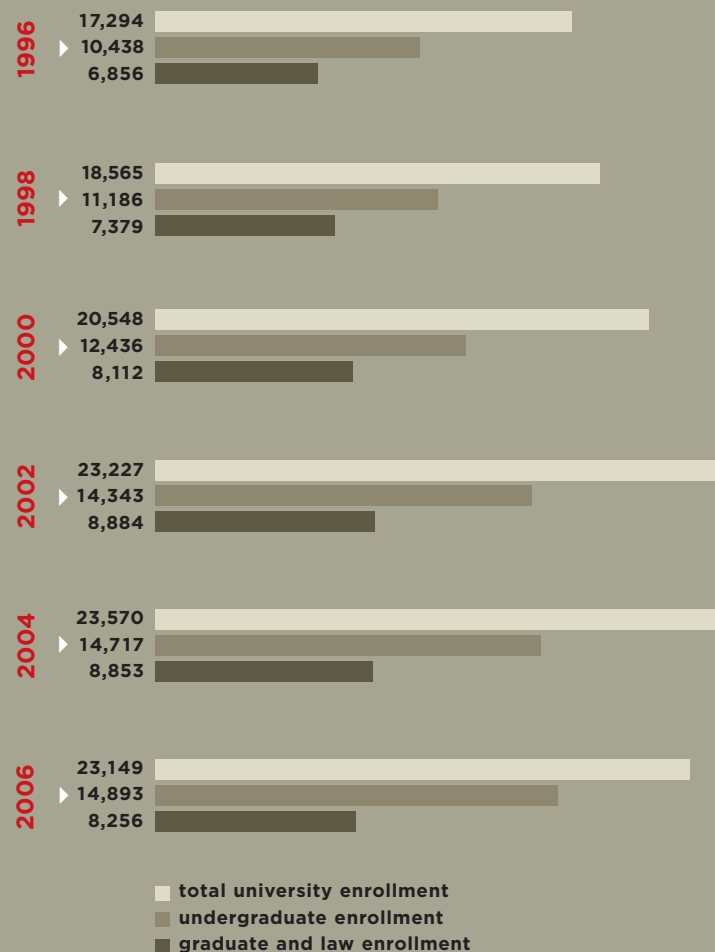
From 1986 to 2006, DePaul's total enrollment grew by 76%.

DePaul remains, for the ninth consecutive year, the nation's largest Catholic university with a total student enrollment of 23,149. From 1996 to 2006 DePaul has outpaced the rate of growth at the nation's largest Catholic institutions, growing by 34% compared to 13% for the next nine largest institutions.

This fall's total undergraduate enrollment of 14,893 increased in 2006 for the tenth consecutive year and is, along with our freshmen class of 2,537, the largest in our history.

Students registered for a total 265,523 credit hours in Fall 2006, up 55% since 1996. Seventy-seven percent of the credit hours were generated by undergraduates, as compared to 71% in 1996.

university enrollment 1996-2006



From 1996 to 2006, the undergraduate class has grown 43% and now accounts for 64% of total enrollment, up from 60% in 1996.

Graduate enrollment has grown by 26%, and accounts for 31% of university enrollment, compared to 33% in 1996. College of Law enrollment has declined 6% since 1996 and accounts for 5% of total enrollment, compared to 7% in 1996.

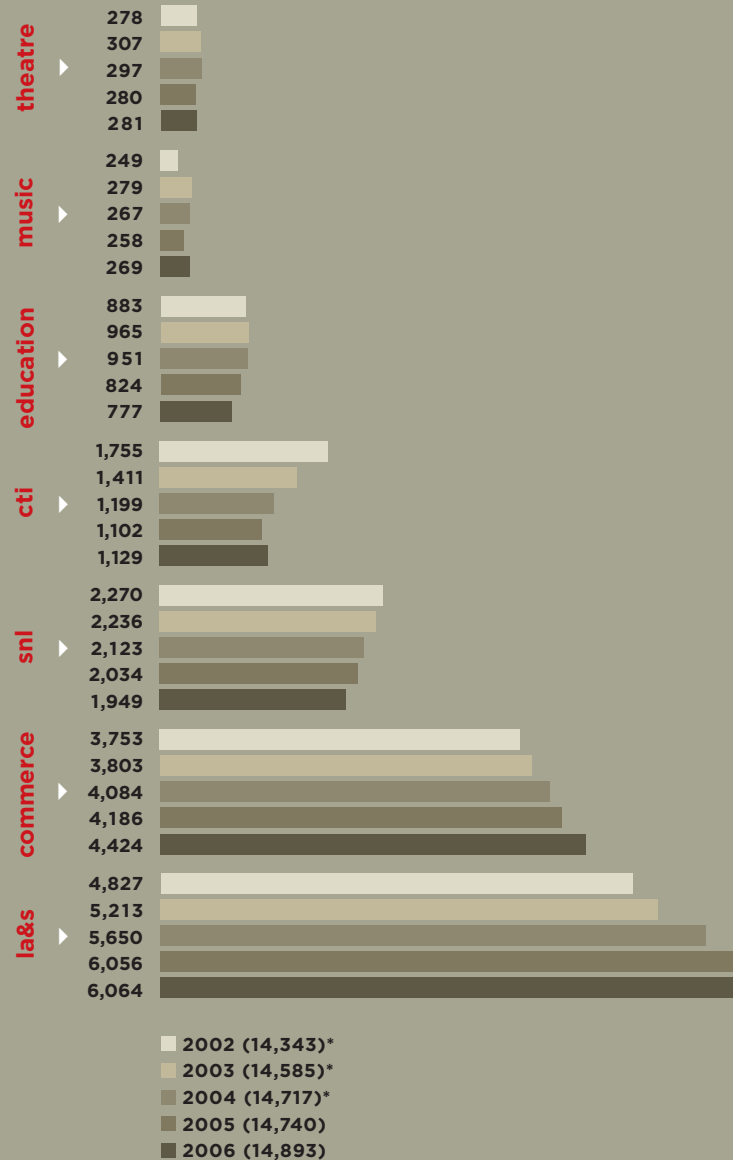
DePaul's total enrollment of 23,149 represents a diverse student body in terms of ethnicity, geography and other demographics. These students come from all fifty states and about 100 countries.

- 37% from the city of Chicago
- 43% from the surrounding suburbs
- 4% from other locations in Illinois
- 13% from out of state
- 3% from international locations

A total of 54% are women and 28% are minority students.

- 8% Asian/Pacific
- 9% African American
- 10% Hispanic/Latino
- 60% Caucasian
- 13% Other/unreported

undergraduate enrollment 2002-2006



*Note: Totals include Barat undergraduate enrollment in 2002 (328), 2003 (371) and 2004 (146).

undergraduate enrollment



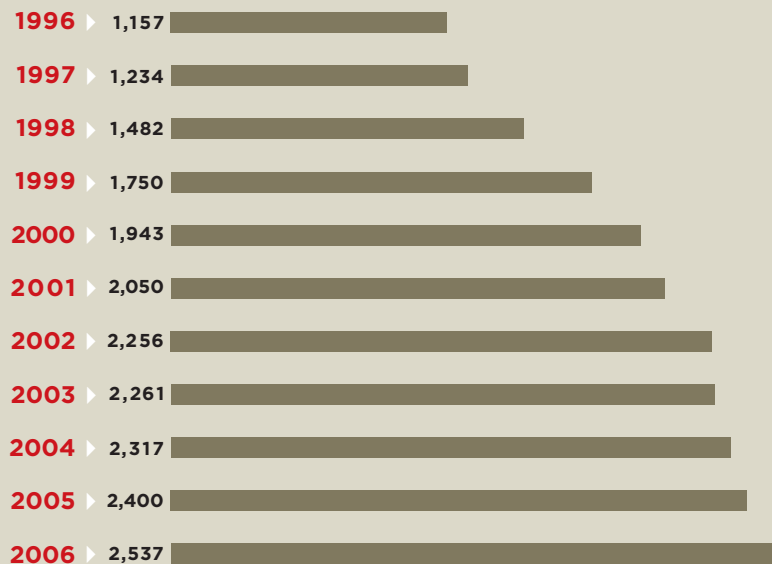
In Fall of 2006, 60% of enrolled African American undergraduates were under age 24, compared to 77% of Hispanic/Latino undergraduates, 78% of Caucasian undergraduates and 82% of Asian/Pacific undergraduates.

Fall 2006 marks the tenth consecutive year of undergraduate enrollment growth. A record number of undergraduates, 14,893, enrolled for this fall term, an increase of 4% since 2002.

This year, 11,693 undergraduates are full-time (79%), compared to 73% in 2002 and 62% in 1996. Full-time enrollment has increased 12% since 2002, while part-time enrollment has declined by 18%.

A total of 3,672 undergraduates, or 25%, are 24 years of age or older, compared to 31% in 2002. Half of these students (52%) are in the School for New Learning (SNL), 72% of these students are enrolled part-time.

new freshman enrollment 1996-2006



DePaul's overall 43% growth in undergraduate enrollment since 1996 has been driven by the cumulative impact of successive years of significant gains in new freshman enrollment.

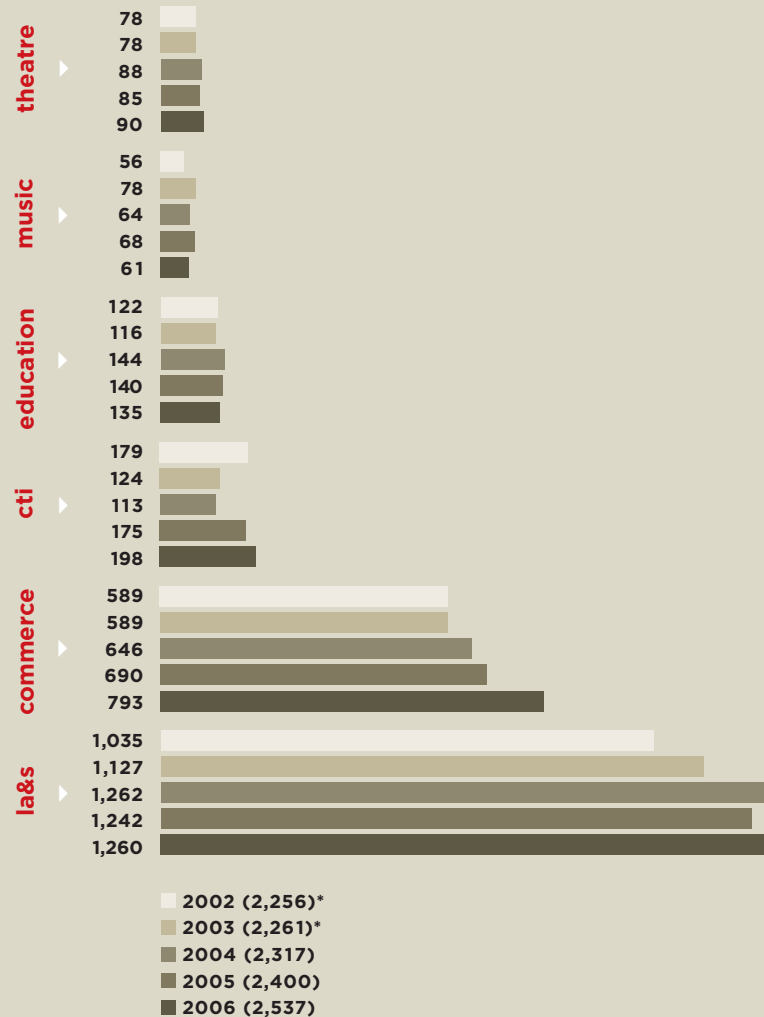
DePaul welcomed 2,537 freshmen in Fall 2006, the largest number of freshmen in our history. This is an increase of 281 freshmen since 2002 (12%), and more than doubles the freshman class of 1996. This fall marks the tenth consecutive year of freshman class growth.

First-generation Freshmen

Enrolling this fall are 747 first-generation freshmen (29%), from families where neither parent has a college degree. Half of these students come from the Chicago suburbs and another 29% from the city of Chicago. These freshmen enrolled in all colleges, with Education having the largest proportion of first-generation freshmen (38%), followed by Commerce (34%).

Fifty-nine percent of this year's first-generation freshmen are women. Hispanic/Latino and African American students make up 33% of the first-generation freshmen, and 49% of all Hispanic/Latino and African American freshmen are first-generation. Thirty-one percent were in the top 25% of their high school class.

new freshman enrollment 2002-2006



*Note: Totals include Barat freshmen in 2002 (197) and 2003 (149).

By Academic Profile

Measures of academic preparedness remained consistent with last year. The average high school GPA is 3.4. The average ACT composite score remains at 24.1 this year, with the middle 50% of the class scoring between 21 and 26. Nationally, the average ACT composite was 21.1 in 2006, and only one-fourth of all test takers nationally scored above DePaul's median of 24. The percent of freshmen who graduated in the top 25% of their high school class has increased from 42.7% in 2005 to 46.9% this year.

By Gender and Ethnicity

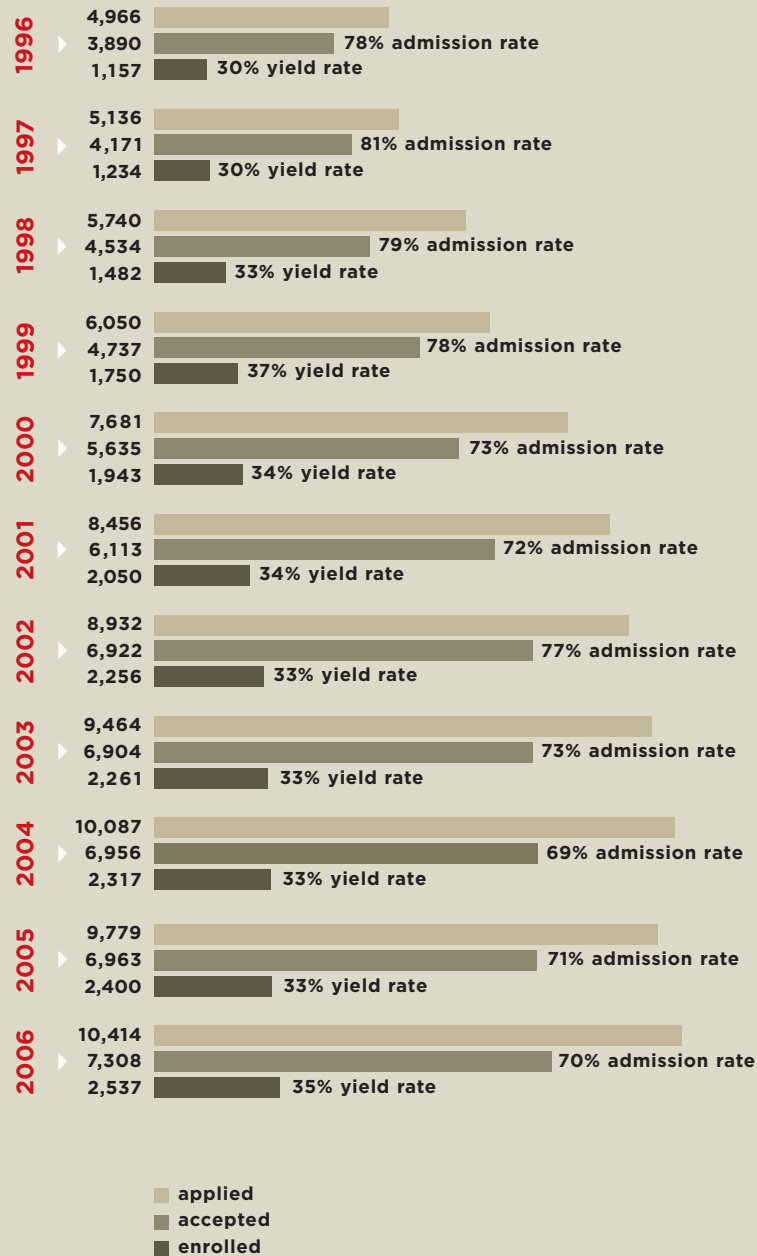
The Fall 2006 freshman class is 44% male, compared to 41% in 2005. Compared to 29% in 2005, the freshman class is 28% minority. This fall, DePaul enrolled:

- 344 Hispanic/Latino freshmen (14%);
- 209 Asian/Pacific freshmen (8%);
- 160 African American freshmen (6%); and
- 4 Native American freshmen (0.2%).

By Geography

From 2002 to 2006, in-state freshman enrollment grew by 5% and out-of-state enrollment grew by 44%. Almost half of this year's freshmen are from the Chicago suburbs (47%), up from 45% in 2002. Another 28% were from out of state, compared to 22% in 2002. In contrast, 19% of this year's freshmen are from Chicago compared to 26% in 2002. Sixty-six percent of full-time freshmen live in the residence halls, with 50 of these students in the Loop's University Center.

freshman applications, admission and enrollment yield 1996-2006



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 10,414 applications for Fall 2006, compared to 4,966 in Fall 1996.

DePaul admitted 7,308 freshmen applicants, or 70%, in Fall 2006. With 35% of the admitted freshmen choosing to enroll, DePaul continued the pattern of stronger yield rates established since 1996.

In 2006, 74% of freshman came from public high schools, compared to 61% in 1996.

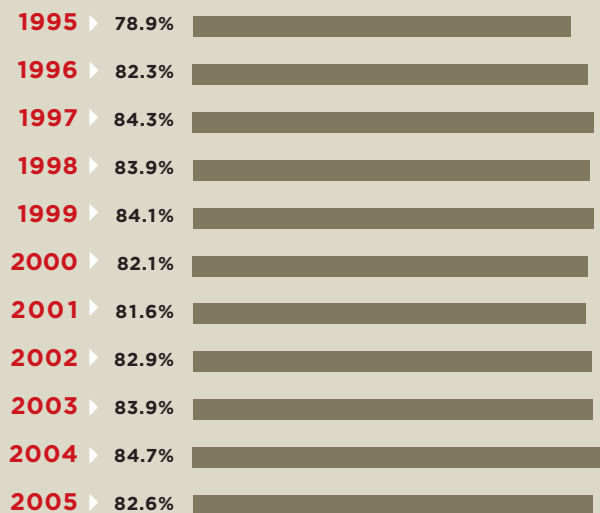
Since 1996, freshman applications have doubled, and this, coupled with the higher yield rates, has resulted in a doubling of the freshman class and a substantial improvement in academic selectivity (down from 78% to 70%).

From 2002 to 2006, total freshman applications grew by 17%.

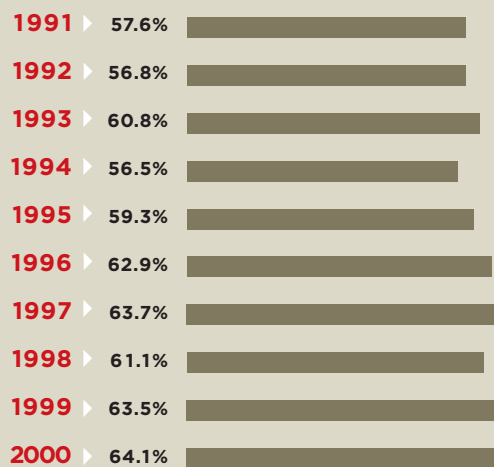
Applications from Hispanic inquiries were up by 16% and applications from African American inquiries were up by 8%, while applications from Asian inquiries dropped by 10%. Over this time, applications from minority inquiries declined from 36% to 33% of the application pool.

Applications from suburban inquiries grew by 18% from 2002 to 2006, but held at 38% of the application pool. Applications from out-of-state inquiries increased by 33%, up from 31% to 35% of the pool, while applications from Chicago inquiries dropped by 3%, or from 24% to 20% of the application pool.

first year freshman retention entering year 1995–2005



sixth year freshman graduation rates entering year 1991–2000



retention and graduation rates

Returning in Fall 2006 for their sophomore year were 82.6% of the Fall 2005 full-time freshmen. 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 1991 to 1995 was 81.5%, compared to 83.3% for those entering from 1996 to 2000, and 83.1% from 2001 to 2005.

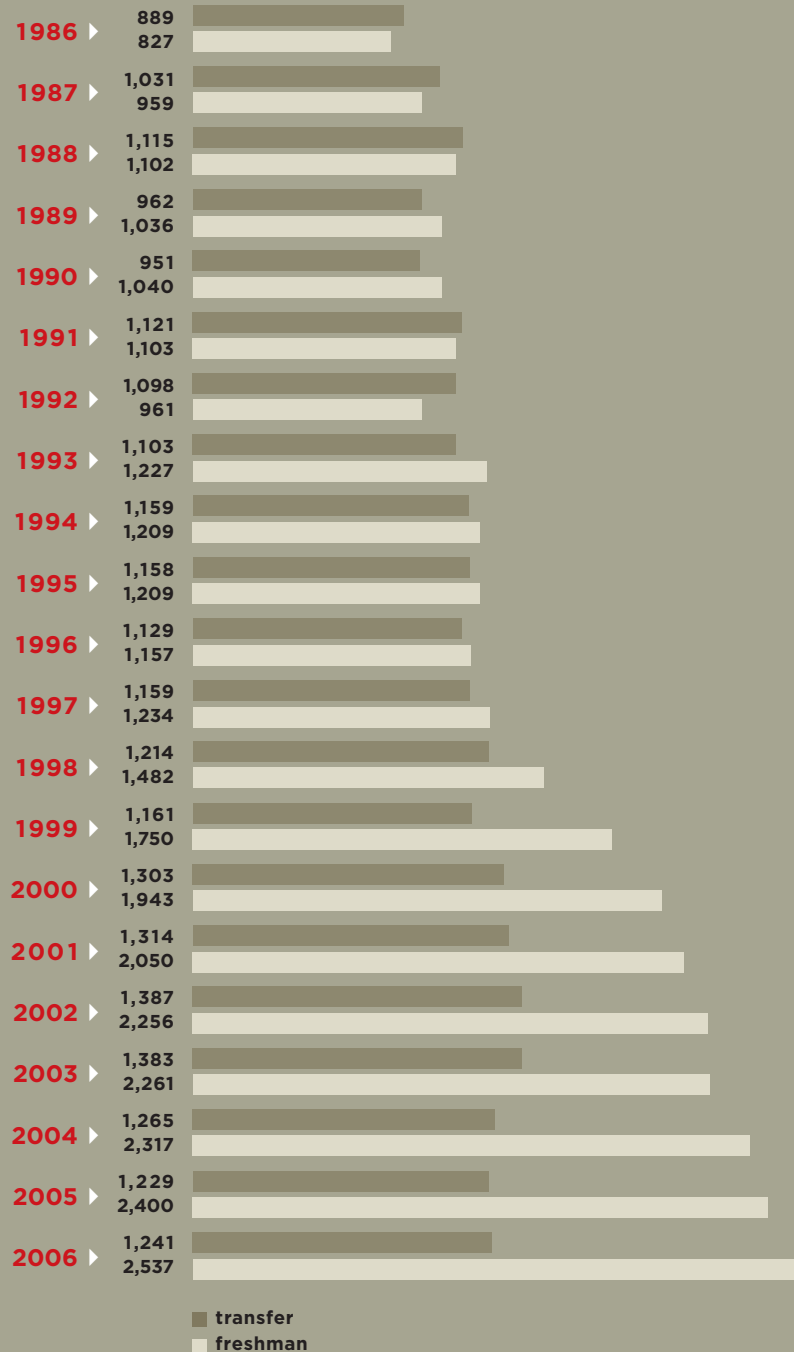
In 2000, DePaul enrolled a total of 1,896 full-time freshmen. A total of 82.1% of these students returned for their sophomore year, and 76.6% returned for their junior year. By the end of their sixth year in 2006, a total of 64.1% of these full-time freshmen had graduated from DePaul, the highest rate in ten years. For the 1996 to 2000 freshman classes, the six-year graduation rate was between 61.1% and 64.1%.

At the close of the 2005-06 academic year, DePaul had awarded a total of 5,540 degrees, including 2,833 bachelor's degrees, 2,285 master's degrees, 28 doctorate degrees, 387 juris doctor (JD) degrees and 7 bachelor of laws (LL.M.) degrees.

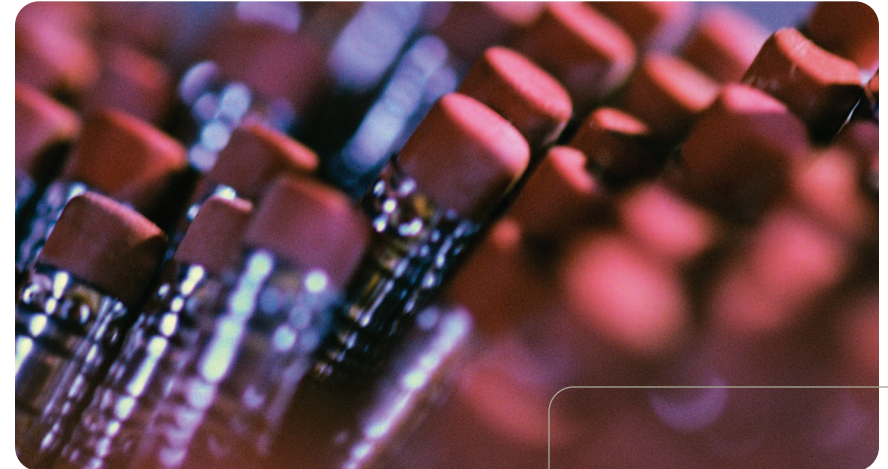
Over the past ten years, the 2000 freshman class had the highest six-year graduation rate of 64.1%.

Of the 2,833 bachelor's degrees, a full 71% of these degree recipients received their degrees in four years or less. Of these degree recipients, 51% originally enrolled at DePaul as freshmen, 44% enrolled as transfers and 5% enrolled as non-degree students. In addition, 31% of these degrees were awarded to minority students.

transfer and freshman enrollment 1986-2006



new transfer students

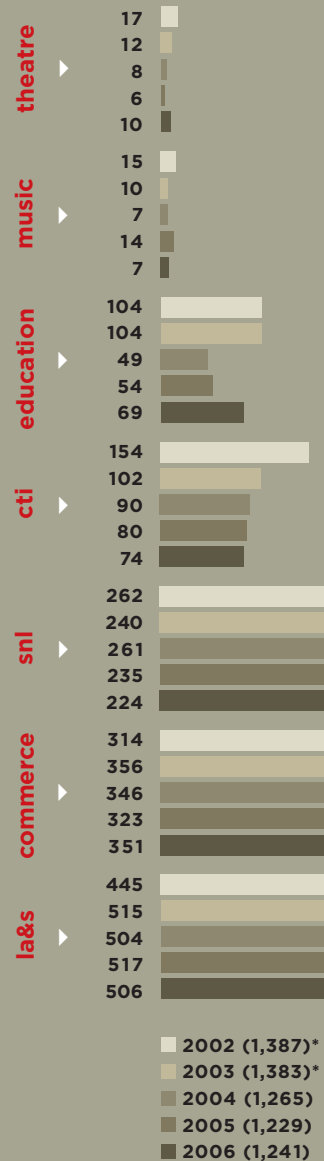


Fall transfers accounted for 62% of all transfers who entered DePaul in 2005-06. Another 24% entered in the winter quarter, and 14% entered in the spring quarter.

A total of 1,241 new undergraduate transfer students enrolled in Fall 2006, up from 1,229 last year but down 11% from the all-time high of 1,387 in 2002.

Until 1997, the number of new fall 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. In 2006, fall transfers accounted for only 33% of new degree-seeking undergraduates compared to 49% in 1996. In 2006, new freshman enrollment outnumbered new fall transfer enrollment by 2 to 1.

transfer student enrollment 2002-2006



*Note: Totals include Barat transfers in 2002 (76) and 2003 (44).

transfer student enrollment



In 2006, 77% of new transfers were full-time compared to 58% in 1996.

Compared to 2002, the 2006 transfer class is more full-time, more male and younger.

Seventy-seven percent of new transfers are full-time, 49% are men, and 69% are under 24 years of age. Half of the transfers under 24 enrolled in LA&S (51%), while half of the transfers 24 or older enrolled in SNL (57%). Fifty-six percent of transfers entered DePaul as sophomores and another 28% as juniors and seniors.

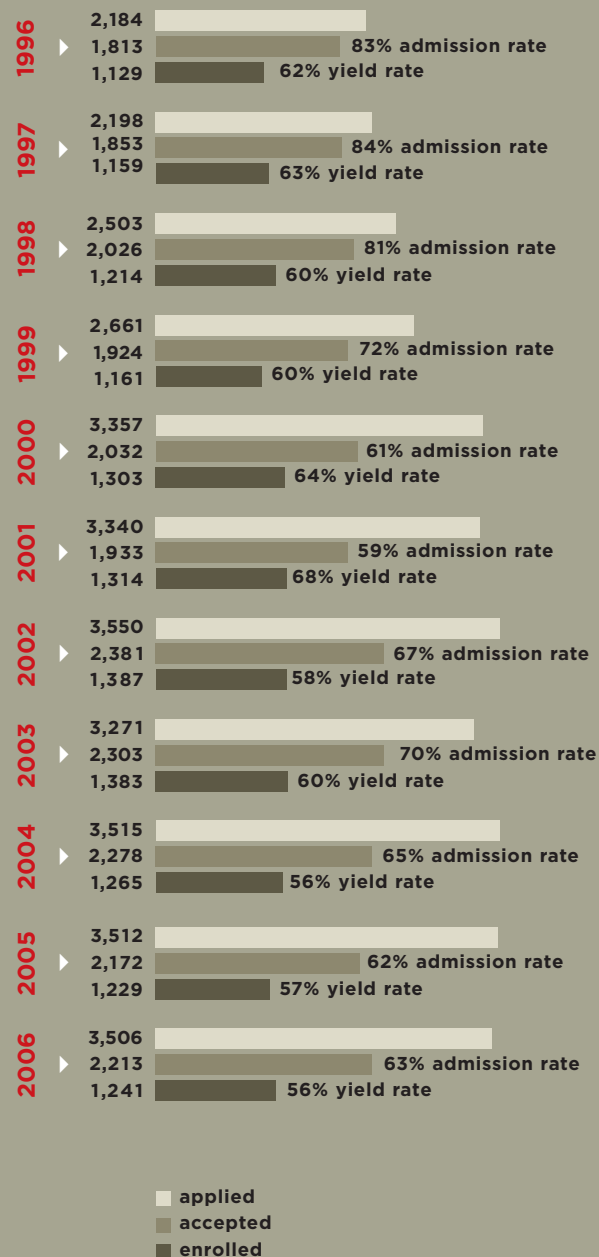
By Ethnicity

The diversity of the transfer class has remained relatively constant overall: 31% of new transfers are minority students in 2006, compared to 29% in 2002. This fall, DePaul enrolled:

- 134 Asian/Pacific transfers (11%);
- 127 Hispanic/Latino transfers (10%);
- 121 African American transfers (10%); and
- 4 Native American transfers (0.3%).

The Fall 2006 transfer class is proportionately more diverse (31%) than the freshman class (28%).

transfer student applications, admission and enrollment yield 1996–2006



transfer student enrollment

By Geography

DePaul remains a top destination for transfer students in Illinois. More than half (53%) of the new transfer students are from suburban Chicago, with another 31% from the city of Chicago. Since 2002, the proportion of transfer students who are from out of state has increased from 9% to 11%.

Illinois community colleges are the leading source of these new transfer students, accounting for 42% in Fall 2006. A smaller percentage of new transfer students came from Illinois' public universities (10%) and private institutions (8%). In addition, 32% transferred in from out-of-state institutions and 4% transferred in with experience equivalent to academic credits (e.g., SNL students with significant professional experience).

While only 11% of the new fall transfers in 2006 were from out of state, 32% listed an out-of-state institution as their school last attended.

Of the 523 transfer students from Illinois community colleges, 66% were from suburban Chicago, 36% were minority students, and 75% were under 24 years of age.

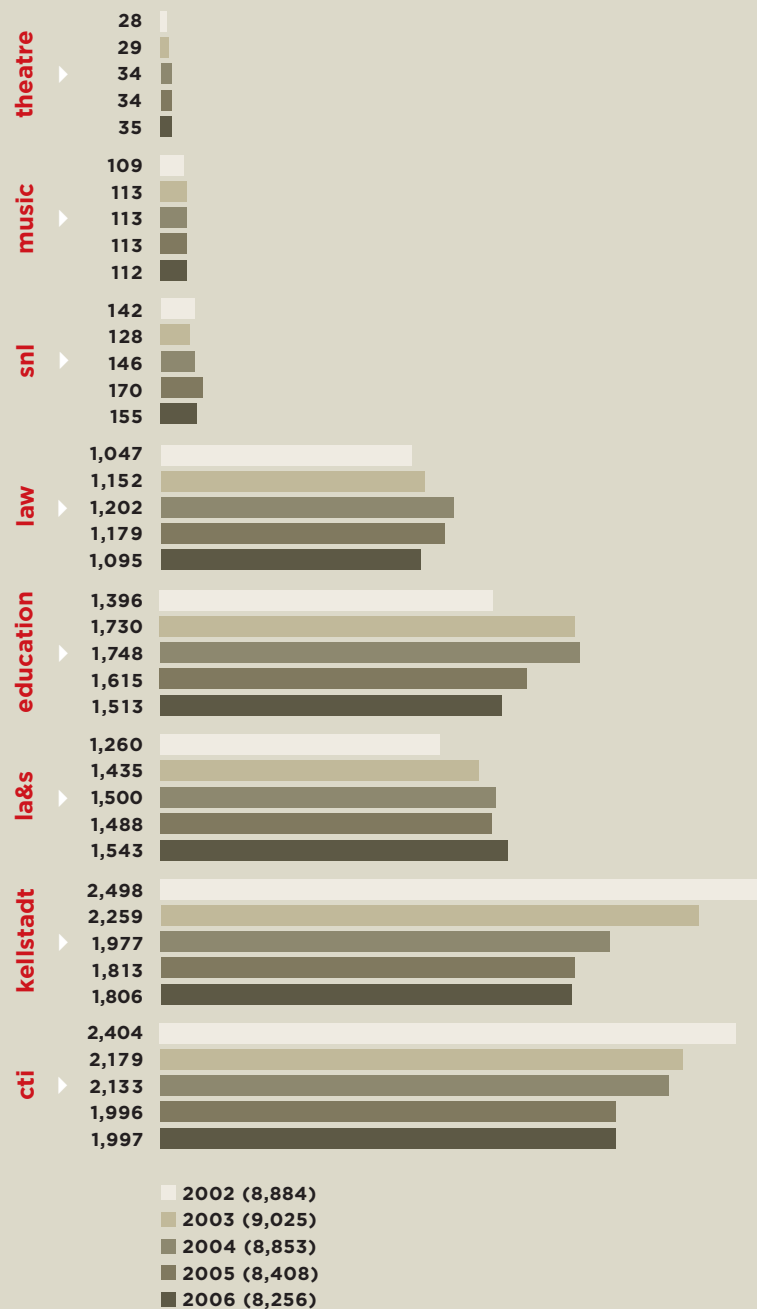
Trends

During the past ten 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 1996 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 decline was due to a declining admit rate and lower yield rate.

In Fall 2006, DePaul admitted 63%, or 2,213, of transfer applicants. With admissions up by 2% over 2005, and 56% of the admitted transfers choosing to enroll, new transfer enrollment was up 1% in 2006 from 1,229 in 2005.

graduate and professional enrollment 2002-2006



graduate and professional enrollment



Graduate students generated 47,010 credit hours in 2006, compared to 52,360 in 2002. The proportion of credit hours generated by graduate students dropped from 21% to 18% over this time.

A total of 7,161 graduate students registered for the Fall 2006 term, compared to 7,837 in 2002. In Fall 2006, CTI remained the largest graduate program with 1,997 graduate students, followed by Kellstadt Graduate School of Business (KGSB) with 1,806 students.

A total of 1,692 new graduate students registered this fall, up 7% from 1,583 last year, but down 7% from a record 1,826 in 2002. The largest gain in new students from 2005 to 2006 was in KGSB, up 90 students to 452 (25%), followed by LA&S, which was up 6% to 448 students.

Professional Enrollment

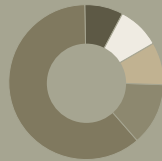
The College of Law welcomed 277 new full-time students and 89 new part-time students with a total enrollment of 1,095, 7% fewer than the enrollment of 1,179 in 2005.

Doctoral Enrollment

In 2006, DePaul enrolled 228 doctoral students, up by 9% from 210 in 2002. Almost half were enrolled in LA&S (46%), with another 33% in Education and 21% in CTI. Doctoral enrollment accounts for 3% of all graduate enrollment.

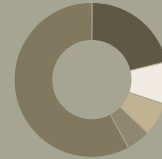
minority student enrollment 1996-2006

undergraduates students

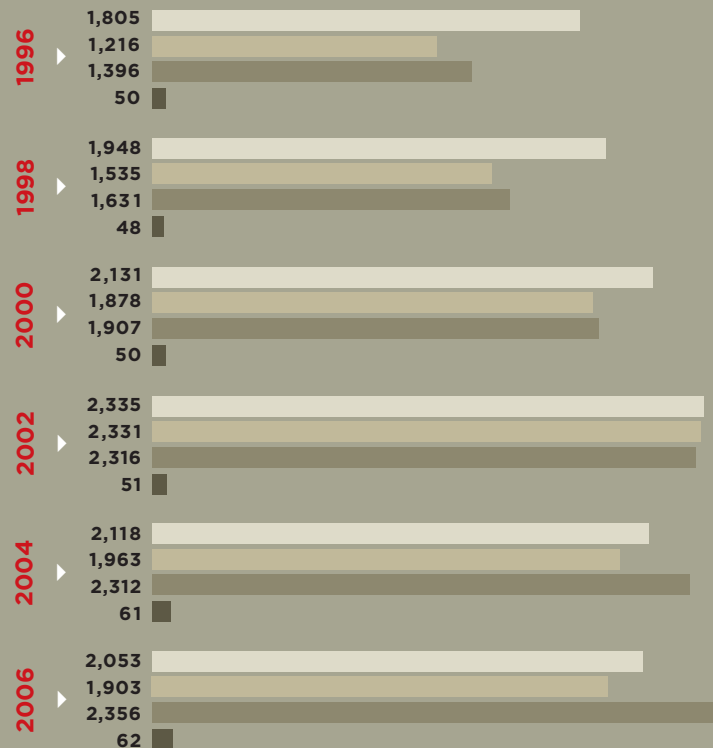


9% african american
9% asian/pacific
13% hispanic/latino
61% caucasian
8% other/unknown

graduate and professional students



9% african american
7% asian/pacific
5% hispanic/latino
58% caucasian
21% other/unknown



■ african american
■ asian/pacific
■ hispanic/latino
■ native american

diversity



From 1996 to 2006 minority enrollment increased by 43% while total university enrollment increased by 34%.

In 2006, DePaul enrolled 6,374 minority students. Minority students account for 28% of the total enrollment, 31% of undergraduate, and 21% of graduate and professional enrollment.

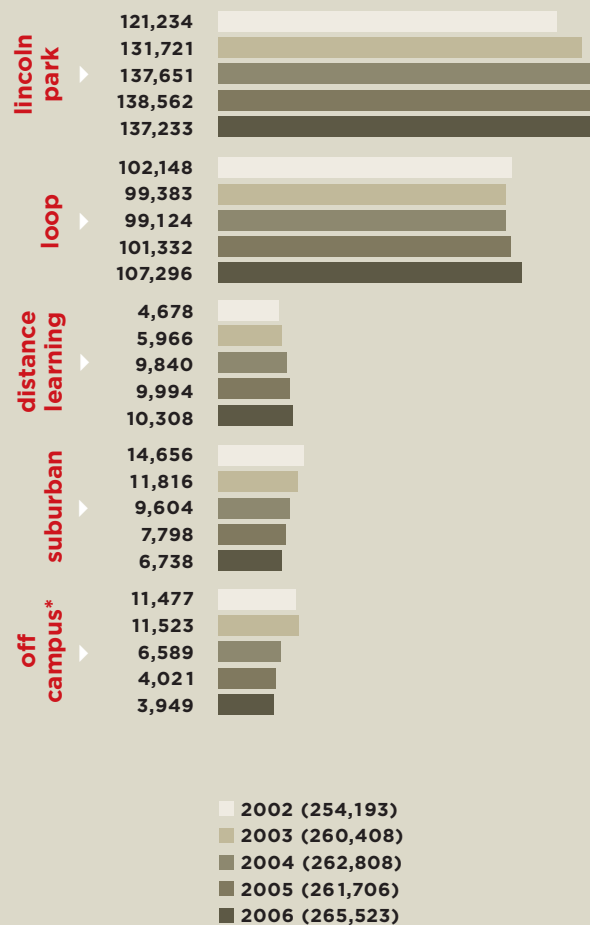
- Hispanic/Latino population is 2,356 students.
- African American population is 2,053 students.
- Asian/Pacific population is 1,903 students.
- Native American population is 62 students.

Since 1996, Hispanic/Latino enrollment has grown by 69%, Asian/Pacific enrollment by 56%, Native American enrollment by 24%, and African American enrollment by 14%.

International Students

In 2006, 796 students have international status (F1, J1 or other Visa types), compared to 746 in 2005, an increase of 7%. International students represent 3% of total university enrollment. These students come from about 100 countries, with the highest concentration of students coming from India and Thailand. Almost half (46%) of these international students are enrolled in CTI.

campus credit hours 2002-2006



In 2006, 94% of the DL credit hours were generated by CTI (55%) and SNL (39%).

More than half of all credit hours in Fall 2006 were generated at the Lincoln Park campus (52%), compared to 48% in 2002. In 2006, the Loop campus generated 40% of total credit hours, as in 2002.

In addition, in Fall 2006 another 10,308 credit hours were generated through distance learning (DL), more than double the 4,678 hours in 2002. This fall, DL accounts for 4% of the total credit hours, compared to 2% in 2002.

A total of 1,043 undergraduates and 966 graduate students registered for DL courses for a total of 2,009 students. Fourteen percent of the undergraduates and 18% of the graduate students registering for DL this fall were new students.

Of the students registering for DL courses, about two out of every three students were exclusively DL, not simultaneously enrolled in other campus-based courses. Of these, 42% were from outside the Chicago metropolitan area.

Suburban campuses generated 6,738 credit hours in Fall 2006, or 3% of total credit hours, down 54% since 2002 when suburban hours accounted for 6% of all credit hours.

nation's largest private not-for-profit universities by enrollment, 2006

1. New York University	40,870
2. Brigham Young University	34,275
3. University of Southern California	33,389
4. Boston University	32,836
5. Harvard University	25,778
6. George Washington University	24,531
7. University of Pennsylvania	23,743
8. Northeastern University (Mass)	23,370
9. DePaul University	23,149
10. Columbia University	22,387

nation's largest Catholic universities by enrollment, 2006

1. DePaul University	23,149
2. St. John's University	20,069
3. Loyola University	15,194
4. Fordham University	14,732
5. Saint Leo University	14,179
6. Georgetown University	14,148
7. Boston College	13,652
8. Saint Louis University	12,034
9. University of Notre Dame	11,603
10. Marquette University	11,548



DePaul is the ninth 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, eclipsing St. John's University in 1998.

From 1996 to 2006, the ten largest Catholic institutions grew by 16%, or 20,622 students. DePaul grew by 34%, or 5,855 students, accounting for 28% of the growth at these institutions.

Overall, the top ten private not-for-profit universities enrolled 284,328 students in 2006 and have grown by 6% since 2002, while DePaul has been steady. Of these institutions, the two fastest growing in the past five years are: Boston University with 13% growth to 32,836 students in 2006; and New York University, with 10% growth to 40,870 students, remaining the largest private university in 2006.

Sources:

Office of Enrollment & Marketing Research: Enrollment Comparison Report for Autumn 2006, DePaul University Survey of Catholic Institutions 2006, DePaul University Survey of National Private Institutions 2006, Profile of Bachelor's Degree Recipients 2005-06.

Office of Institutional Planning and Research: Fact File, Fall 2006 Enrollment File.



DEPAUL UNIVERSITY

1 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-2287

www.depaul.edu

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