In this talk we introduce an analogue of the chromatic polynomial in the context of DP-coloring. $P(G, m)$, the chromatic polynomial of a graph $G$, is equal to the number of proper $m$-colorings of $G$. In the early 1990’s, a list analogue of the chromatic polynomial was introduced. The list color function of graph $G$, $P_l(G, m)$, counts the minimum guaranteed number of colorings over all possible $m$-list-assignments. Many results in the literature comparing the list color function of a graph to its chromatic polynomial have appeared. Importantly, for any graph $G$, it is known that $P(G, m) = P_l(G, m)$ for sufficiently large $m$. DP-coloring (also called correspondence coloring) is a generalization of list coloring introduced by Dvořák and Postle in 2015. In this talk, we introduce the DP color function, $P_{DP}(G, m)$, a DP-coloring analogue of the chromatic polynomial of $G$. We show that while the DP color function behaves similar to the list color function for some graphs, there are some surprising differences, one of which is that $P_{DP}(G, m) < P(G, m)$ for sufficiently large $m$ whenever $G$ is graph with girth that is even. (Received August 28, 2019)