
Section 2

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Students

The Institute's fall 2012 student body of 11,189 is highly diverse. Students come from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, three territories and dependencies, and 117 foreign countries. The Institute's 3,167 international students make up ten percent of the undergraduate population and 40 percent of the graduate population. See pages 96-98 for more information about international students.

Student Profile, 2012–2013

Student Level	Count	Percentage
Undergraduate	4,503	40
Graduate	6,686	60
Total	11,189	100

In fall 2012, 45 percent of MIT's first-year students (who reported their class standing) were first in their high school class; 92 percent ranked in the top five percent.

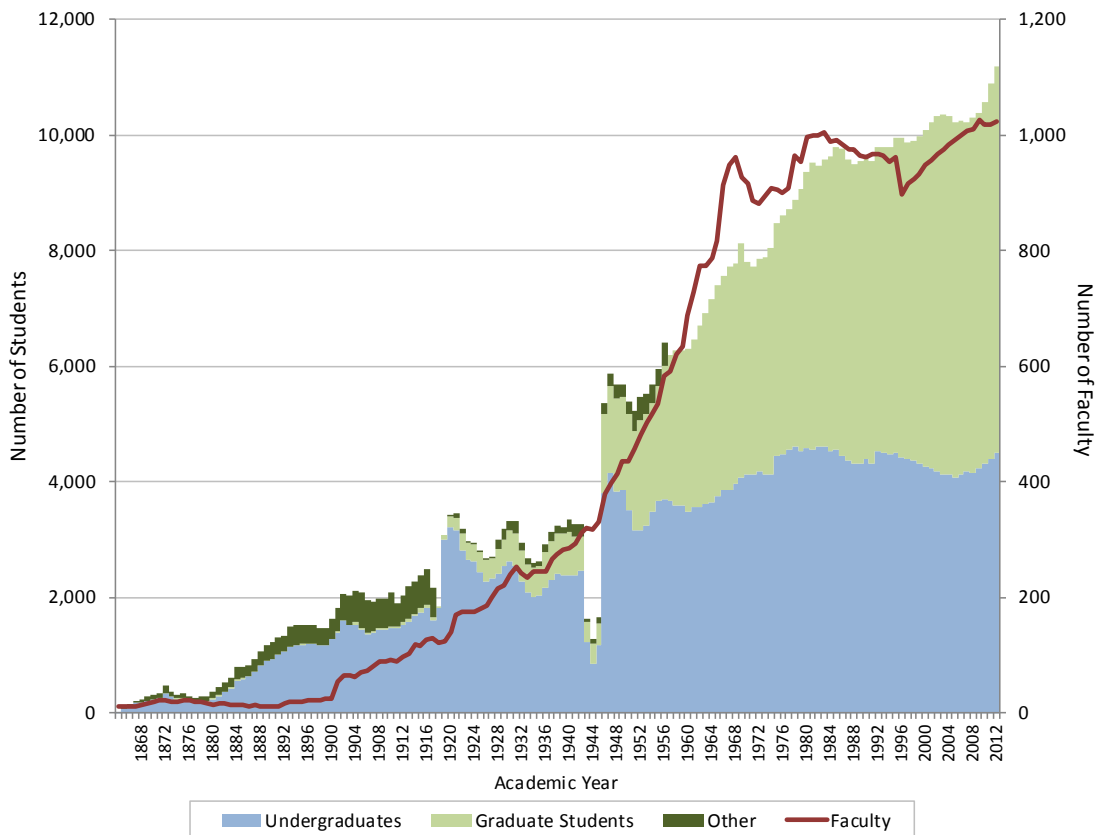
Student Minorities, 2012–2013*

Ethnicity	Undergraduate	Graduate
Asian American	1,083	754
Hispanic or Latino	687	325
African American	278	119
Two or more races	188	127
American Indian or Alaskan Native	14	14
Total	2,250	1,339

*Data is for U.S. citizens and permanent residents. These figures may not precisely reflect the population because they are self-reported, and not all students choose to identify an ethnicity or race. One-hundred thirty-five undergraduates and 495 graduate students chose not to identify an ethnicity or race.

Students who identified at least in part as a U.S. minority group totaled 3,589—50% of undergraduate and 20% of graduate students.

Faculty and Students, 1865–2013



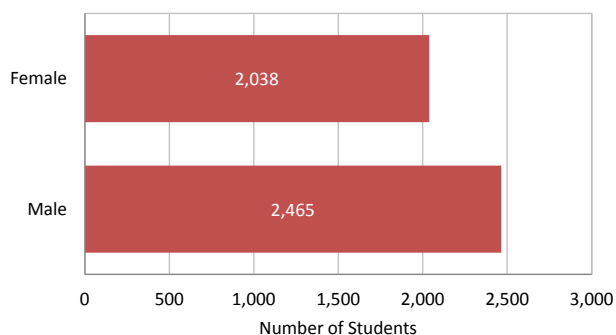
Undergraduate Students

Students first enrolled at MIT in 1865. Twenty-seven students enrolled as undergraduate students that first year. In fall 2012, there were 4,503 undergraduate students.

Undergraduate Students, 2012–2013

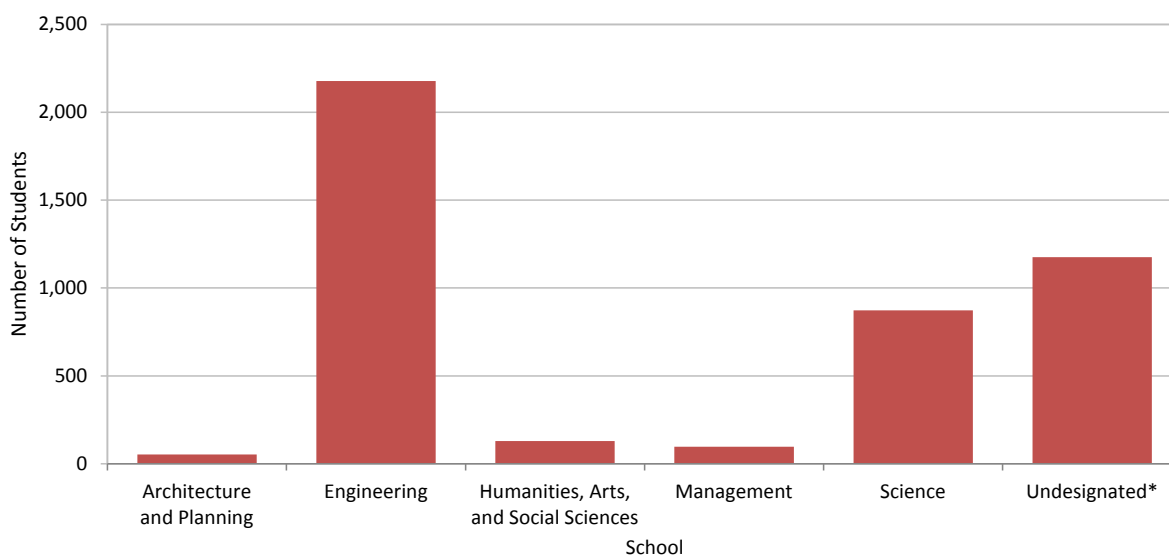
Citizenship	Count	Percentage
U.S. citizen	3,748	83.2
U.S. permanent resident	287	6.4
International	468	10.4
Total	4,503	100

Undergraduate Students by Gender, 2012–2013



Undergraduate Students by School, 2012–2013

School	Undergraduates
Architecture and Planning	52
Engineering	2,178
Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences	129
Management	97
Science	872
Undesignated*	1,175
Total	4,503



*Undesignated comprises freshman who do not enroll in a major and undesignated sophomores.

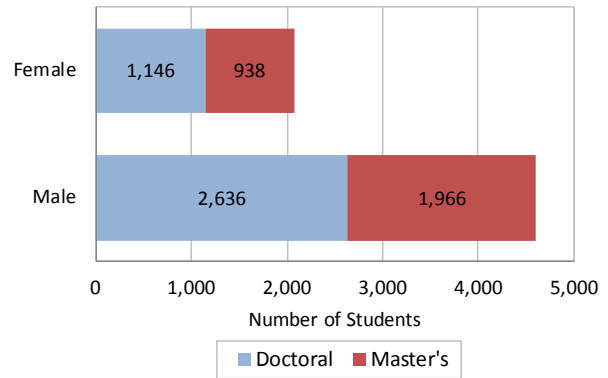
Graduate Students

Graduate students have outnumbered undergraduate students at MIT since 1980. In fall 2012, they comprised 60 percent of the student population with 6,686 students—2,904 master’s students (includes 163 non-matriculating) and 3,782 doctoral students.

Graduate Students, 2012–2013

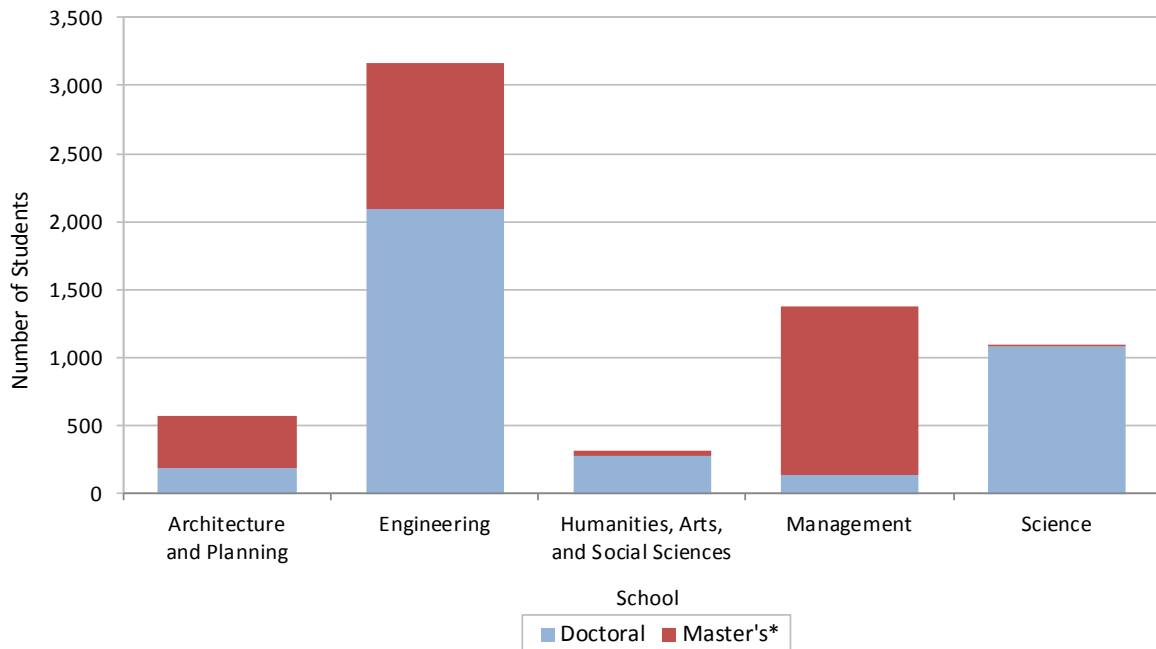
Citizenship	Count	Percentage
U.S. citizen	3,736	56
U.S. permanent resident	251	4
International	2,699	40
Total	6,686	100

Graduate Students by Gender, 2012–2013



Graduate Students by School, 2012–2013

School	Master's*	Doctoral	Total
Architecture and Planning	389	185	574
Engineering	1,070	2,093	3,163
Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences	32	280	312
Management	1,241	138	1,379
Science	9	1,086	1,095
Total	2,741	3,782	6,523



*Excludes non-matriculating students

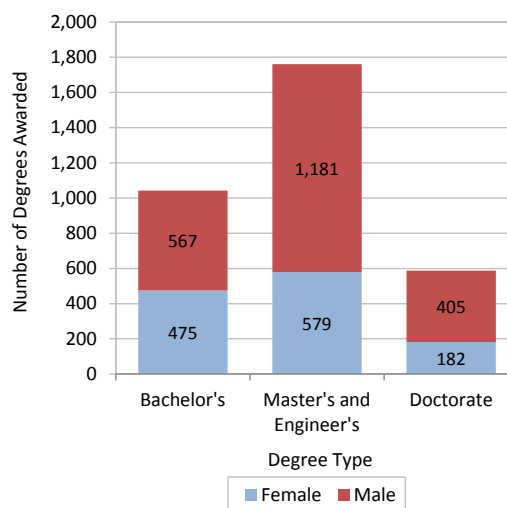
Degrees

In 2012–2013, MIT awarded 3,389 degrees.

Degrees Awarded by Type, 2012–2013

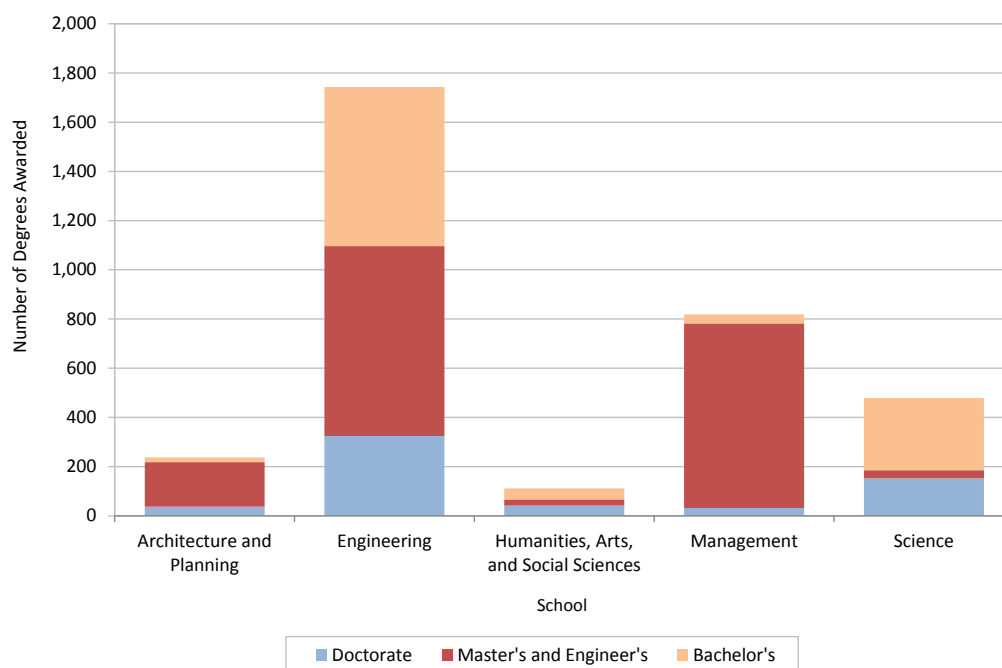
Bachelor of Science degrees	1,042
Master of Science degrees	752
Master of Architecture, Master in City Planning, Master of Engineering, Master of Business Administration, and Master of Finance degrees	997
Engineer's degrees	11
Doctoral degrees	587

Degrees Awarded by Gender, 2012–2013



Degrees Awarded by School, 2012–2013

School	Bachelor's	Master's and Engineer's	Doctorate	Total
Architecture and Planning	19	181	37	237
Engineering	647	772	324	1,743
Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences	45	24	42	111
Management	37	750	32	819
Science	294	33	152	479
Total	1,042	1,760	587	3,389



Alumni

In spring 2013, MIT invited over 5,900 undergraduate alumni from the classes of 2008, 2002, 1999, 1994, 1989, and 1984 to participate in a survey (<http://web.mit.edu/ir/surveys/alumni.html>) that asked them about their postgraduate education, their career, and their MIT undergraduate experience. The survey closed with a 36% response rate.

Seventy-five percent of alumni respondents said they have enrolled in a graduate or professional degree program since graduating from MIT. Of those who have enrolled in a graduate or professional degree program, over half did so immediately upon graduation. This includes students who earned a graduate degree simultaneously with their bachelor's degree. Eighty-five percent of respondents said they are employed either full-time or part-time. An additional 4% are unemployed and seeking employment. The remainder is either on leave or unemployed and not currently seeking employment. Among those respondents who are employed, 64% work in the for-profit sector, 13% work in government or military agencies, 14% work in the nonprofit sector, and 9% are self-employed. Twenty-two percent of respondents reported having started a company. Fourteen percent said they are currently developing a start-up company.

Service is a part of the lives of our alumni. Eighty-seven percent of respondents have served as an officer or on a committee for a local club, organization, or place of worship in the last 10 years. Thirty-seven percent have been a board member for a nonprofit organization. Seventy-three percent have done volunteer work at least once in the last year.

A fall 2012 survey of graduate alumni (http://web.mit.edu/ir/surveys/grad_alum.html) revealed that 93% of respondents are employed, with just 2% seeking employment (others are engaged in such activities as travel and caring for family). The average annual salary was reported to be \$156,793; the median was \$137,500. Graduate alumni, overall, were most likely to report working in a private for-profit organization (54%), in a U.S. four-year college or university (13%), or to be self-employed (9%). 3.8% were employed by the U.S. federal government; 0.4% by U.S. state government; and 0.7% in U.S. local government. A spirit of entrepreneurship flourishes, as 28% of all surveyed graduate alumni have started a company. Among doctoral alumni, 41% have at least one patent or invention.

MIT's 126,684 living alumni are connected to the Institute through graduating-class events, departmental organizations, and over 47 clubs in the United States and 42 abroad. More than 12,000 volunteers offer their time, financial support, and service on committees and on the MIT Corporation, the Institute's Board of Trustees. MIT graduates hold leadership positions in industries and organizations around the world. Over 21,000 alumni reside in Massachusetts, and about 85 percent of MIT's alumni live in the United States.

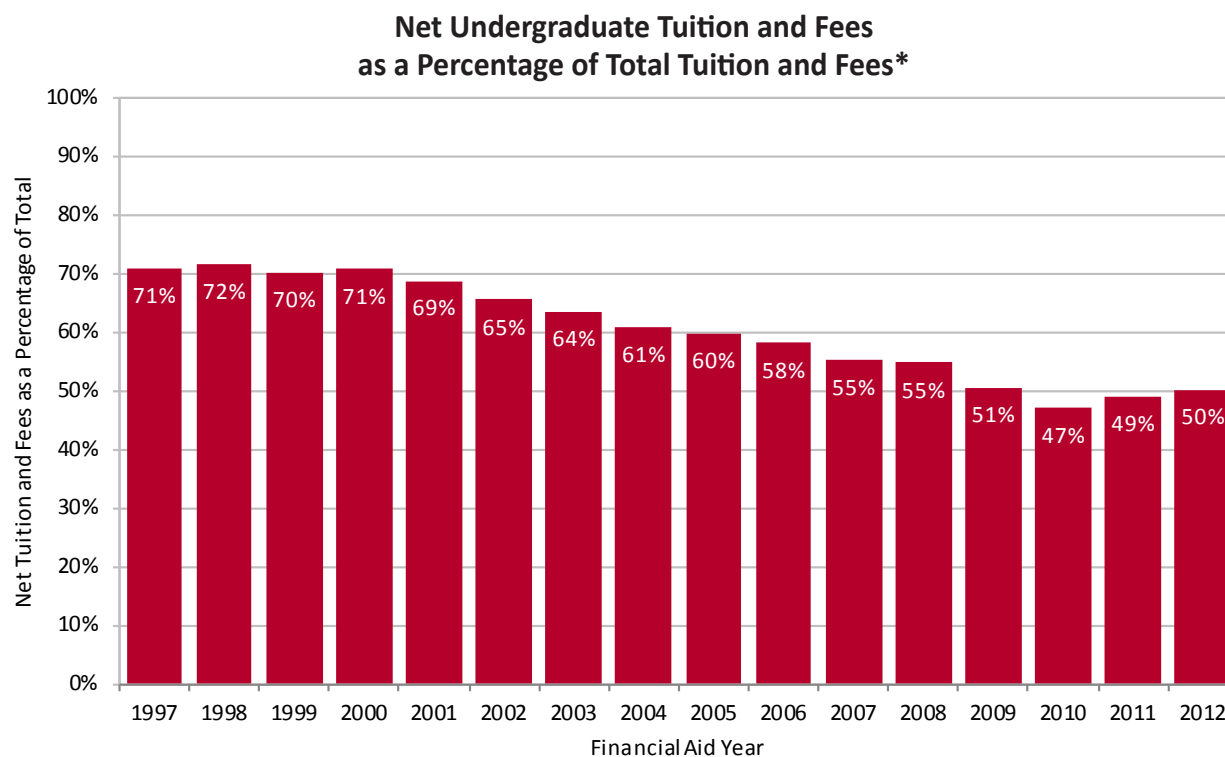
Undergraduate Financial Aid

Principles of MIT Undergraduate Financial Aid

To ensure that MIT remains accessible to all qualified students regardless of their financial resources, MIT is committed to three guiding financial aid principles:

- **Need-blind admissions:** MIT recruits and enrolls the most talented and promising students without regard to their financial circumstances.
- **Need-based financial aid:** MIT awards aid only for financial need. It does not award undergraduate scholarships for academic or athletic achievements or for other non-financial criteria.
- **Meeting the full need:** MIT guarantees that each student’s demonstrated financial need is fully met.

As a result of these guiding principles, the Institute has historically assumed an increasingly higher percentage of net undergraduate tuition and fees, which reduces the cost to the student. However, 2011 and 2012 saw slight increases in net tuition and fees when compared to total tuition and fees, as exhibited by the chart below.



*Net tuition and fees calculated as gross undergraduate tuition and fees received, minus MIT undergraduate scholarships.

Who Pays for an MIT Undergraduate Education

In 2011–2012, the annual price of an MIT education totaled \$55,670 per student—\$40,460 for tuition and fees, \$11,775 for room and board, an estimated \$2,763 for books, supplies, and personal expenses, and a per-student average of \$400 for travel. With 4,363 undergraduates enrolled, the collective price for undergraduates was \$242.9 million. Of this amount, families paid \$121.1 million, or 50 percent, and financial aid covered the remaining 50 percent.

Since MIT subsidizes the cost of educating undergraduates through its tuition pricing and continues to be the largest source of financial aid to its undergraduates, the Institute is the primary source for paying for an MIT undergraduate education, and families the secondary source.

Additionally, for students who received MIT scholarships, the family share is mainly based on family income with needier families paying a significantly smaller share of the price.

Average 2011–2012 Scholarship Packages and Share of Price by Family Income for MIT scholarship recipients

Family income of MIT undergraduates*	Number of MIT scholarship recipients	Percent of Undergraduates with MIT Scholarship	Average scholarship package (\$)†	Percent of Family share of price‡	Percent of Financial aid share of price
\$0-25,000	380	98	49,952	10	90
\$25,001-50,000	460	100	48,195	13	87
\$50,001-75,000	385	97	44,298	20	80
\$75,001-100,000	370	97	37,621	32	68
\$100,001-125,000	320	95	31,696	43	57
\$125,001-150,000	306	91	24,049	57	43
\$150,001-175,000	212	83	18,511	67	33
\$175,001-200,000	108	65	15,515	72	28
\$200,001 and up	128	8	10,618	76	24
Totals	2,669	60	15,168	41	59

*Median family income for the 2011–2012 MIT scholarship recipients is \$82,389.

†Average scholarship package equals the average scholarship from any source (institutional, federal, state, and private) for MIT scholarship recipients only.

‡Family share of price is computed as the difference between each MIT scholarship recipient’s expense budget and their average scholarship package; it may differ from the calculated family contribution.

Forms of Undergraduate Financial Aid

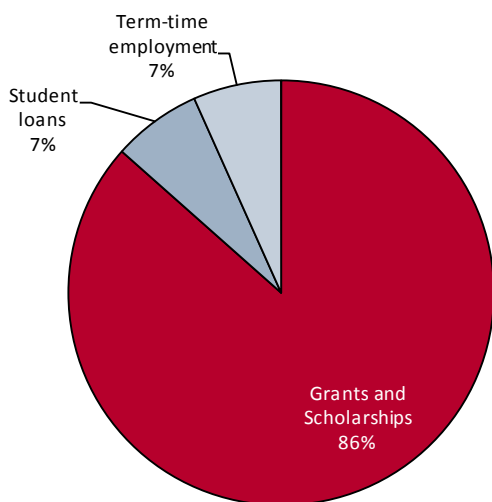
The primary form of financial aid to MIT undergraduates is grants or scholarships—terms that are used interchangeably, although grants are gift aid based on need and scholarships are gift aid based on merit. The share of undergraduate financial aid in the form of grants/scholarships is steadily rising with MIT’s efforts to reduce student self-help (i.e. loan and job expectations). Since 2005–2006 the share of undergraduate aid in the form of grants/scholarships rose from 80.9 to 86.6 percent while the share in the form of student loans fell from 11.1 to 6.7 percent, and term-time work decreased from 8.0 to 6.7 percent.

From the students’ perspective, grants are the sole form of aid that unambiguously increases the financial accessibility of college, since they don’t require

repayment and don’t increase the students’ indebtedness. The preponderance of grant aid at MIT sets the Institute apart from the national trend toward student loans as the primary form of undergraduate financial aid.

Over the last academic year, 22 percent of undergraduates borrowed \$8.2 million in student loans from all sources. The average loan was \$8,480. Student employment from on-campus jobs and Federal Work- Study Program positions (which include both on- and off-campus work) totaled \$8.2 million, with 63 percent of undergraduates working and earning an average of \$2,971 each.

**Types of Financial Aid for MIT Undergraduates
2011–2012**



**Amounts of Financial Aid for
MIT Undergraduates, 2011–2012**

Aid Type	Amount (\$)	Percentage
Grants and Scholarships	105,467,161	86.6
Student Loans	8,217,126	6.7
Term-time employment	8,153,365	6.7
Total	121,837,652	100

Sources of Undergraduate Financial Aid

In 2011–2012, MIT provided 77.7 percent of undergraduate financial aid. The federal government provided 12.7 percent, and the remaining 9.6 percent came from state and private resources. MIT also differs here from the national trend of relying on the federal government as the largest source of financial aid.

MIT Financial Aid

Ninety-three percent of the financial aid that MIT provides comes in the form of grants. In 2011–2012, approximately 61 percent of MIT undergraduates received an MIT grant, averaging \$32,917 each. These grants come primarily from MIT's endowed funds, gifts from alumni and friends, and general Institute funds.

Federal Financial Aid

The U.S. Department of Education is the second-largest source of financial aid to MIT undergraduates. MIT participates in the Federal Pell Grant and the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, all of which provide need-based aid. Approximately 20 percent of MIT undergraduates receive Pell Grants. As of June 30th, 2011, the Academic Competitiveness Grant and the National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent Grant Programs were eliminated.

MIT undergraduates also receive Robert C. Byrd Scholarships, the federally funded, state-administered grants which recognize exceptionally able high school seniors.

Forty percent of the federal aid that MIT undergraduates receive is in the form of loans. In 2011–2012, approximately 20 percent of MIT undergraduates received a federal loan, which averaged \$7,118 each.

MIT is a lender under the Federal Perkins Loan Program, which provides subsidized student loans; and takes part in the Federal Direct Loan Program, which offers both subsidized and unsubsidized loans. It also participates in the Federal Work-Study Program, which provides student jobs, including paid community service positions. All of these programs are partnerships between the government and participating institutions, where institutions match the federal contributions with their own funds. MIT has participated in these programs since their inception and values their role in making an MIT education accessible to all qualified students.

In addition, MIT undergraduates receive federal aid for their participation in the Air Force, Army, and Navy ROTC. This aid is not based on need.

Private and State Financial Aid

Private sources of financial aid—including charitable and civic organizations, corporations, foundations, banks, and other financial institutions—are the third-largest source of financial aid to MIT undergraduates. This aid includes private grants and alternative student loans (so called to distinguish them from federal loans).

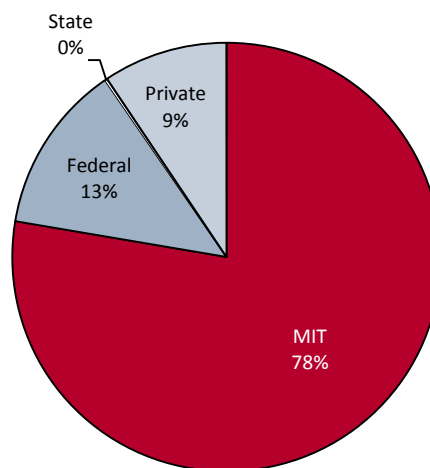
Students receive private scholarships in recognition of their academic accomplishments, athletic or musical skills, career interests, and many other criteria. Alternative loans ordinarily are unsubsidized and are based on the cost of education, less other financial awards, without any additional consideration for financial need.

Several states, in addition to Massachusetts, allow their residents to receive a state grant while attending MIT. These states include Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont. Most state grants are need-based. No state loan or employment programs are available to MIT undergraduates.

Sources of Financial Aid for MIT Undergraduates
2011–2012

Sources of Financial Aid for
MIT Undergraduates, 2011–2012

Aid Source	Amount (\$)	Percentage
MIT	94,632,625	77.7
Federal	15,524,612	12.7
State	214,812	0.2
Private	11,465,603	9.4
Total	121,837,652	100



The following chart summarizes the sources and types of financial aid MIT undergraduates received in 2011–2012.

Undergraduate Financial Aid, 2011–2012

Source	Grants and Scholarships		Student Loans		Term-time Employment		Total*	
	Amount (\$)	Students	Amount (\$)	Students	Amount (\$)	Students	Amount (\$)	Students
MIT	87,856,306	2,669	201,400	68	6,574,919	2,322	94,632,625	3,567
Federal	7,767,350	1,036	6,178,816	868	1,578,446	522	15,524,612	1,960
State	214,812	115	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	214,812	115
Private	9,628,693	1,280	1,836,910	95	N/A	N/A	11,465,603	1,349
Total*	105,467,161	3,238	8,217,126	969	8,153,365	2,744	121,837,652	3,901

*The total column and row are unduplicated numbers of students.

Graduate Financial Aid

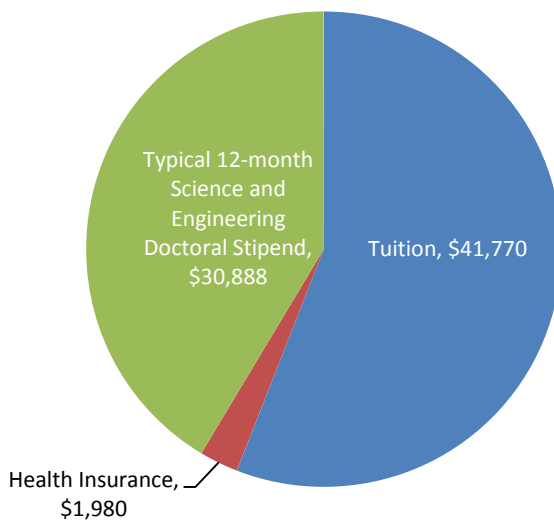
Principles of MIT Graduate Financial Aid

MIT makes financial support available to graduate students from a variety of sources and in several different forms: fellowships; scholarships; traineeships; teaching and research assistantships; on-campus employment; and federal loans. Many forms of support are granted solely on the basis of merit, while others are granted on the basis of financial need or a combination of merit and need.

Tuition support, in particular, is provided to graduate and professional students in connection with research assistantships, teaching assistantships, and fellowship appointments. Tuition revenue support from MIT funds is considered financial aid but is not included in this report, as no singular office administers these sources of support.

A typical financial support package for a graduate student includes tuition, health insurance, and stipend support. The largest part of an MIT graduate student's expenses (\$41,770 for the 2012–2013 academic year) is dedicated to tuition. Another portion (\$1,980) is dedicated to health insurance, unless a student already has comparable coverage. General living costs, including housing, food, transportation, and books, are largely covered by a stipend (approximately \$30,888 for a doctoral student). MIT houses approximately 40% of the graduate student body on campus, which contributes to keeping average housing costs at a reasonable level for graduate students within the context of the Boston area. The graduate residences also help foster a thriving on-campus graduate community that many graduate students cite as one of the most positive aspects of their time here.

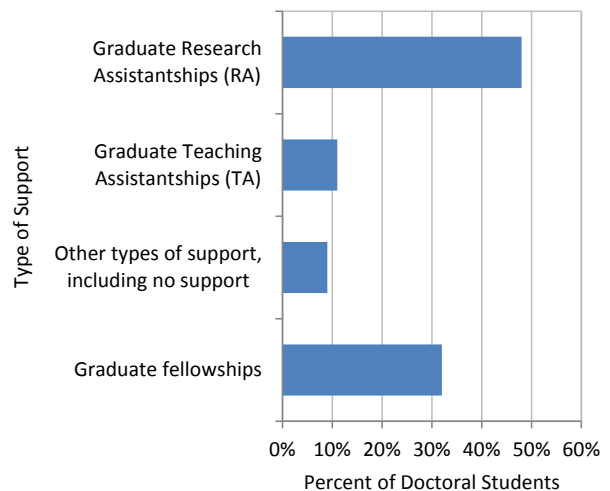
Graduate Student Financial Support, 2012–2013



How Graduate Students are Supported

There is no cap on the number of graduate students admitted to MIT. Departments admit as many students as they can support based on their RA, TA, and fellowship resources as well as the number of faculty available to advise on research.

Doctoral Graduate Student Support, 2012–2013



Forms of Graduate Financial Aid

Fellowships, Traineeships, and Scholarships

At MIT, fellowships and traineeships differ from scholarships. A fellowship award to a graduate student covers full or partial tuition, and also provides a stipend to help defray living expenses. In the context of graduate study, a scholarship covers full or partial tuition only. Although most awards are made on the basis of academic merit, financial need is a factor in some instances. Recipients must be enrolled as regular resident students. The Institute annually receives funds from individual and corporate donors for the support of fellowships and scholarships. In addition, government agencies and private foundations provide grants and fellowships—often directly to outstanding students—for use at institutions of the student's choice. But occasionally these funds are directed to MIT for Institute designation of recipients.

Teaching Assistantships

MIT employs about 700 graduate students each year as part-time or full-time teaching assistants to assist the faculty in grading, instructing in the classroom and laboratory, and conducting tutorials. Teaching assistants receive stipends as well as tuition support for the services that they provide.

Appointments to teaching assistantships are made upon recommendation of the head of a department. Only full-time graduate students who are candidates for advanced degrees may be appointed, and the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) is required for all teaching assistants who are U.S. citizens or permanent residents.

Research Assistantships

Each year about 2,500 graduate students at MIT hold appointments as research assistants. The principal duty of a research assistant is to contribute to a program of departmental or interdepartmental research. Research assistants receive stipends as well as tuition support for the services that they provide, and are compensated on the basis of time devoted to their research.

Only full-time graduate students who are candidates for advanced degrees may be appointed. Students who receive financial support from other sources (fellowships, scholarships, etc.) may receive supplementary stipends as teaching or research assistants in accordance with Institute and departmental guidelines.

Self-Support

Graduate and professional students are eligible for need-based financial aid, including student loans as well as student employment under the Federal Work-Study Program, both of which are administered and reported by MIT Student Financial Services (SFS). Graduate student employment earnings under the Federal Work-Study Program, including on- and off-campus programs, totaled \$2.2 million in 2011–2012, with 2.9 percent of graduate and professional students (184 students) earning \$11,654 on average.

In AY2012, graduate students borrowed loans that totaled \$43.2 million, an increase of approximately \$1.7 million from the prior year, with 14.2 percent of graduate and professional students (901 students) borrowing an average of \$47,997.

