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Students

The Institute's fall 2018 student body of 11,574 is highly diverse. Students come from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, four territories and dependencies, and 127 foreign countries. The Institute's 3,411 international students make up eleven percent of the undergraduate population and forty-two percent of the graduate population.

Student Profile, 2018–2019

Student Level	Count	Percentage
Undergraduate	4,602	40
Graduate	6,972	60
Total	11,574	100

U.S. Citizen and Permanent Resident Student Minorities, 2018–2019*

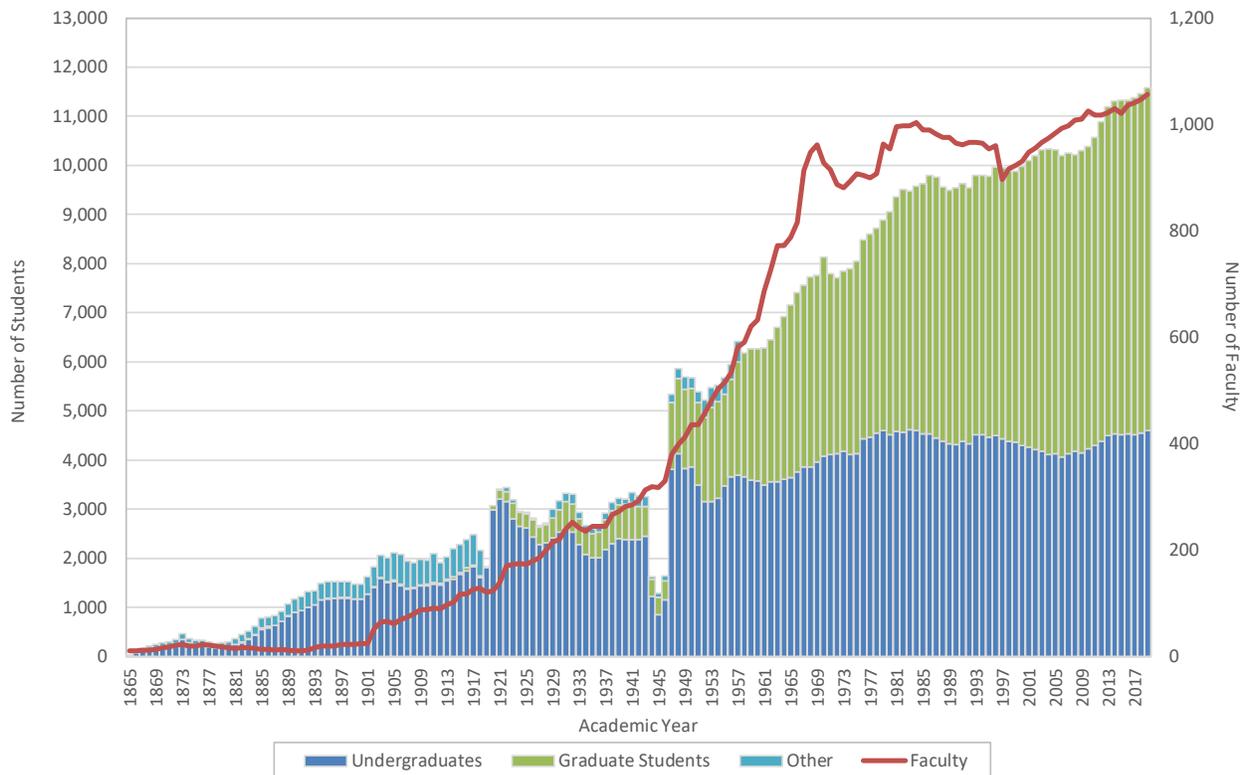
Ethnicity	Undergraduate Count	Graduate Count
Asian American	1,461	932
Hispanic or Latino	694	384
African American	398	166
American Indian or Alaskan Native	63	30
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	16	9

*Students may identify with more than one race or choose not to identify with a group.

Seventy-four undergraduate and 409 graduate students chose not to identify an ethnicity or race. These figures may not precisely reflect the population because they are self-reported.

Students who identified, at least in part, as a U.S. minority group totaled 4,082—56 percent of undergraduate and 22 percent of graduate students.

Faculty and Students, 1865–2019



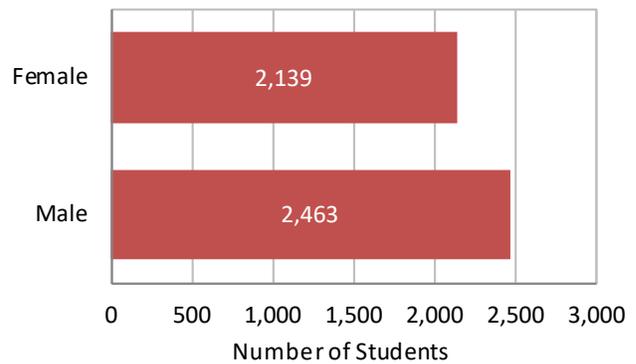
Undergraduate Students

Students first enrolled at MIT in 1865. Twenty-seven students enrolled as undergraduate students that first year. In fall 2018, there were 4,602 undergraduate students.

Undergraduate Students by Citizenship, 2018–2019

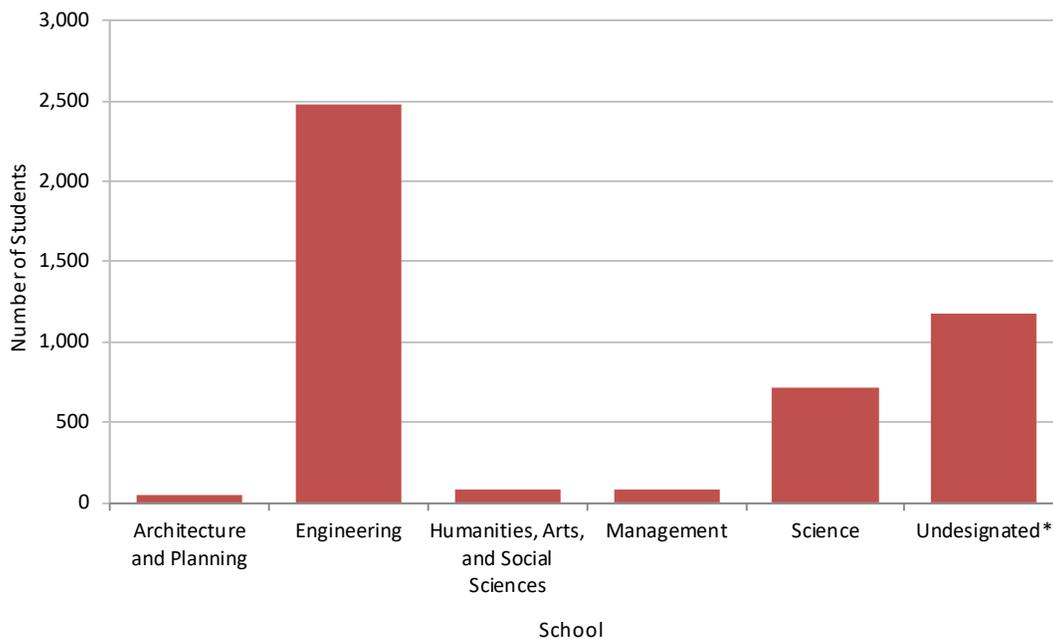
Citizenship	Count	Percentage
U.S. citizen	3,909	85
U.S. permanent resident	187	4
International	506	11
Total	4,602	100

Undergraduate Students by Gender, 2018–2019



Undergraduate Students by School, 2018–2019

School	Count
Architecture and Planning	47
Engineering	2,481
Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences	88
Management	90
Science	717
Undesignated*	1,179
Total	4,602



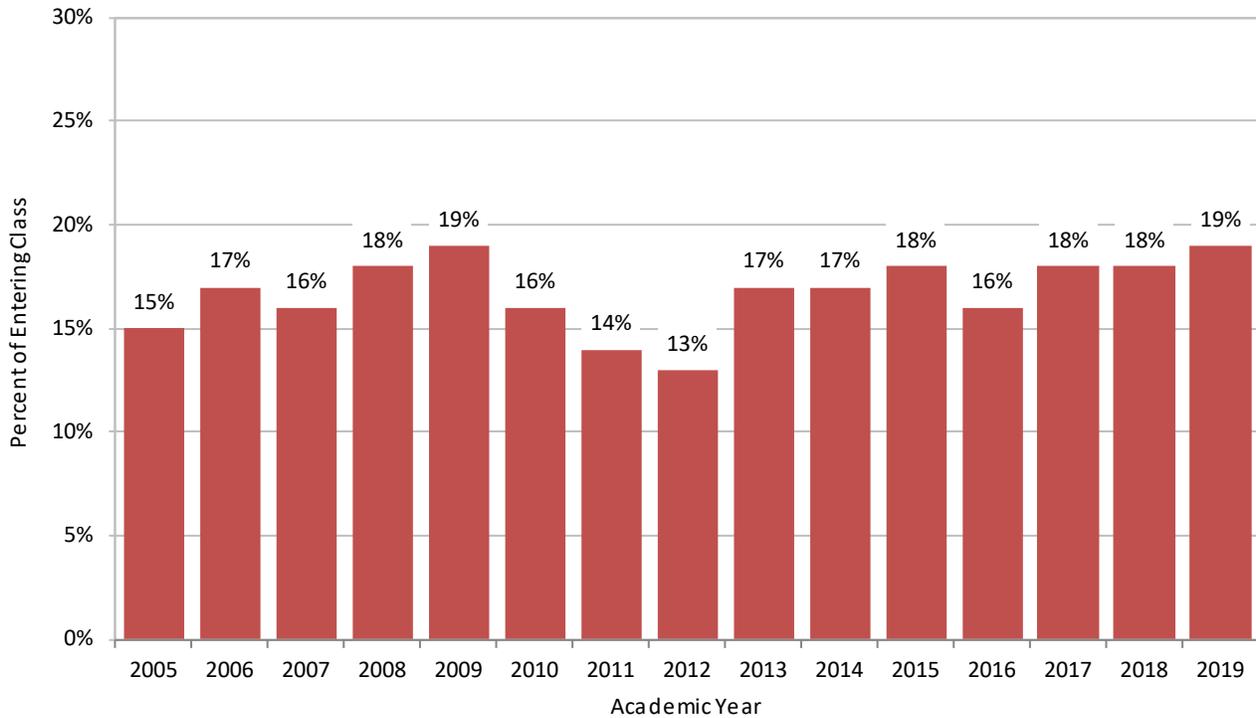
*Undesignated comprises freshman who do not enroll in a major and undesignated sophomores.

Breakdown of the Fall 2018 entering class

In 2018, MIT admitted 1,464 or 6.7% of the 21,706 first-year applications received. Forty-nine percent of the class was male and 51% was female. Of the student-reported race/ethnicity, 29% were students who identify in whole or in part with an ethnic group that is underrepresented at MIT and 18% were students who will be the first in their family to attend a four-year college. Seventy percent of the class hail from a public school education. The class is representative of all 50 states and 60 foreign countries. Of admitted students from schools that report class rank, 94% graduated in the top 5% of their high school class.

First generation students are an important part of the MIT community making up close to twenty percent of the each of the recent entering undergraduate classes. The First Generation Program (FGP) exists to enhance the academic success, professional growth, and personal development of these students at MIT.

First Generation Students as Percentage of Each Year's Entering Class



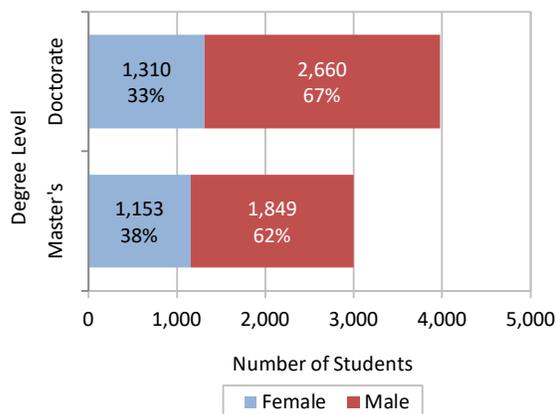
Graduate Students

Graduate students have outnumbered undergraduate students at MIT since 1980. In fall 2018, they comprised 60 percent of the student population with 6,972 students—3,002 master’s students (includes 143 non-matriculating) and 3,970 doctoral students.

Graduate Students by Citizenship, 2018–2019

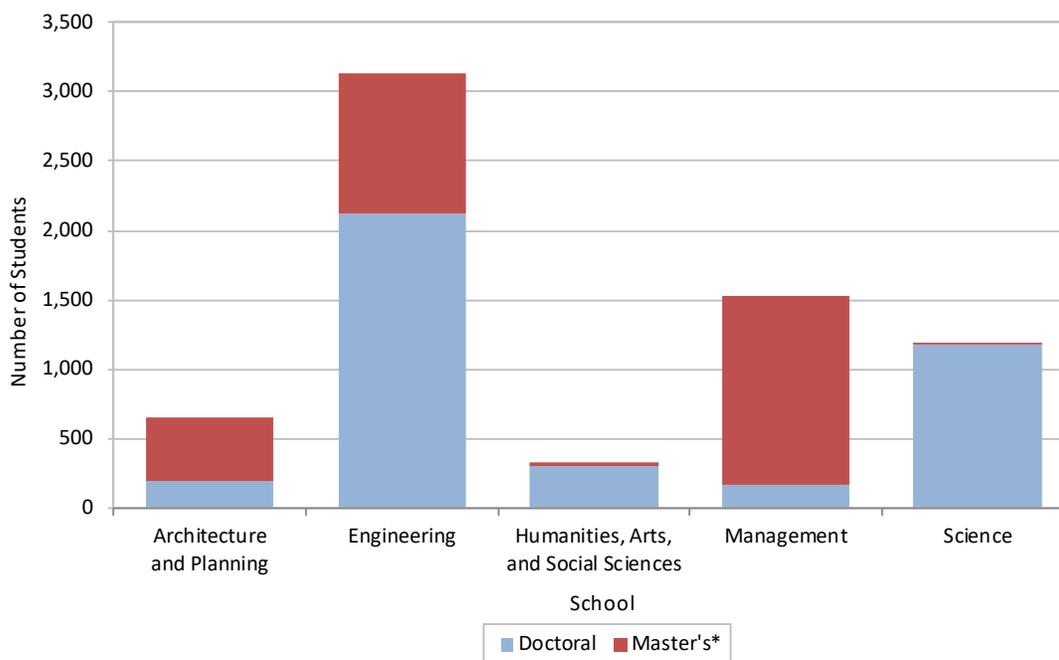
Citizenship	Count	Percentage
U.S. citizen	3,824	55
U.S. permanent resident	243	3
International	2,905	42
Total	6,972	100

Graduate Students by Level and Gender, 2018–2019



Graduate Students by School, 2018–2019

School	Master's Count*	Doctoral Count	Total
Architecture and Planning	455	199	654
Engineering	1,008	2,127	3,135
Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences	28	299	327
Management	1,360	170	1,530
Science	8	1,175	1,183
Total	2,859	3,970	6,829



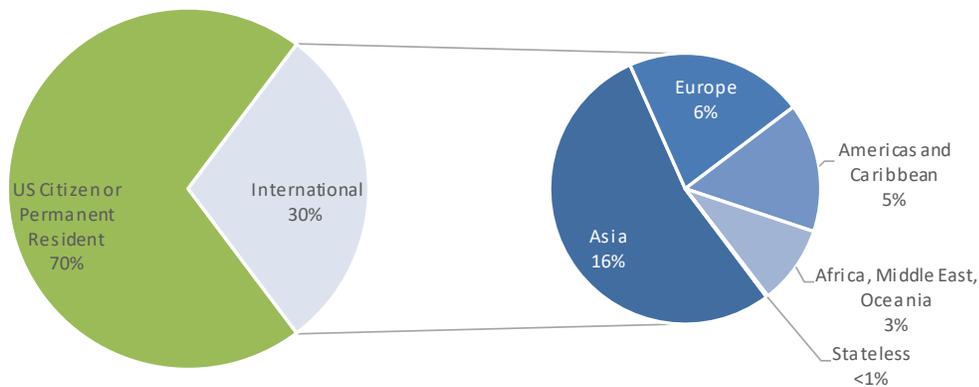
*Excludes non-matriculating students

International Students

MIT has welcomed international students essentially since its inception. The first student from Canada came to MIT in 1866, the second year that MIT offered classes. This student was followed by a steady stream of students from around the globe throughout the 19th century. By 1900, some 50 foreign-born students had traveled to Massachusetts for study; however, the number increased dramatically after World War II when an influx of these students began attending the Institute. The rapid rise of international students from East Asia, led by students from China, changed the demographics of this group beginning in the 1950s. Changes in immigration law in 1965 opened up the doors to a steadily increasing pool of international talent.

The United States has been the destination of choice for international students and scholars for the past 50 years. According to the Institute of International Education *Open Doors* 2018 report, the number of international students enrolled in U.S. colleges during the 2017–2018 academic year reached a record high of 1,094,792 students. MIT has the fourth highest number of foreign students of the institutions in Massachusetts. NAFSA: Association of International Educators produced an economic analysis based in part on *Open Doors* data that states that during the 2017–2018 academic year, international students contributed \$39 billion to the U.S. economy and support 455,622 jobs.

**Total Enrollment by Citizenship
and Geographic Region of Country of Citizenship
2018–2019**



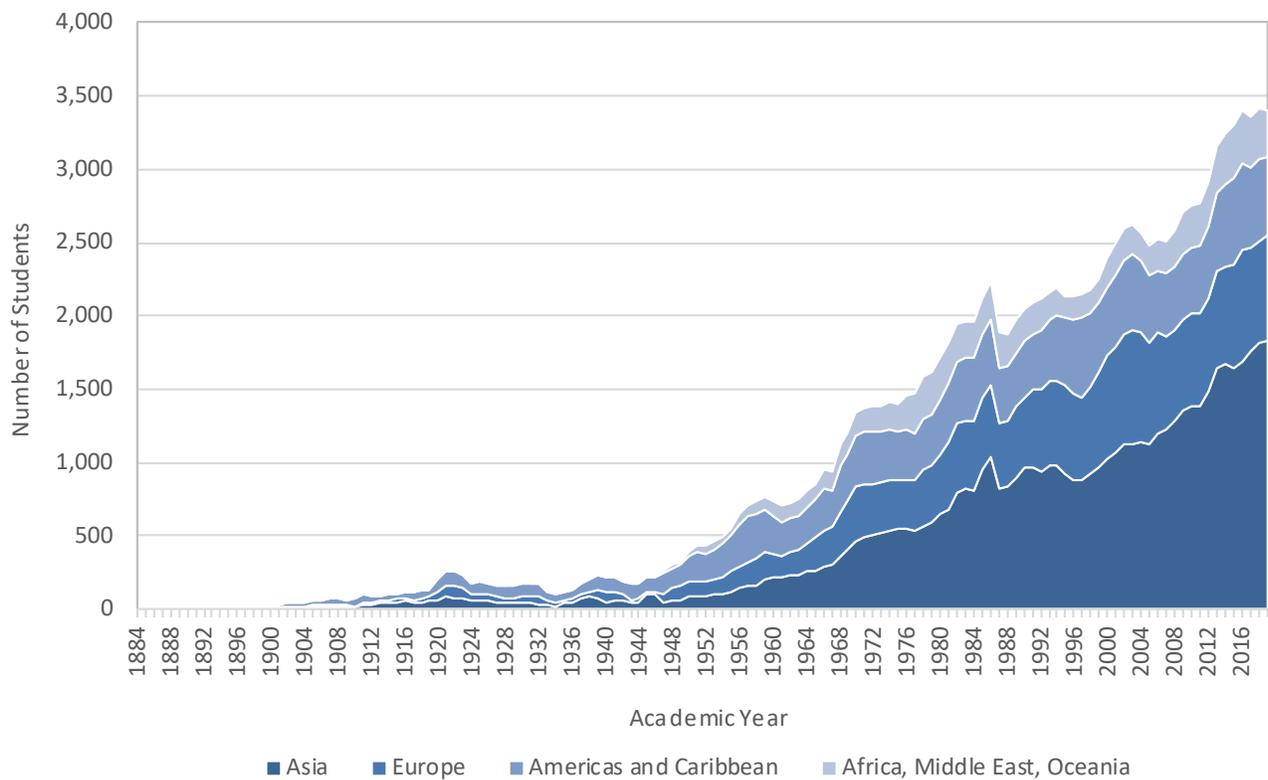
**International Undergraduate Students
by Country of Citizenship, 2018–2019**

Country	Count
China	89
India	29
South Korea	21
Canada	19
United Kingdom	19
Thailand	18
Mexico	14
Brazil	10
Germany	10
Israel	10
Singapore	10
Vietnam	10
All other countries	247
Total	506

**International Graduate Students
by Country of Citizenship, 2018–2019**

Country	Count
China	762
India	311
Canada	217
South Korea	173
France	109
Singapore	83
Spain	76
Brazil	67
Taiwan	67
Germany	64
All other countries	976
Total	2,905

**International Students by Geographic Region of Country of Citizenship
1884–2019**



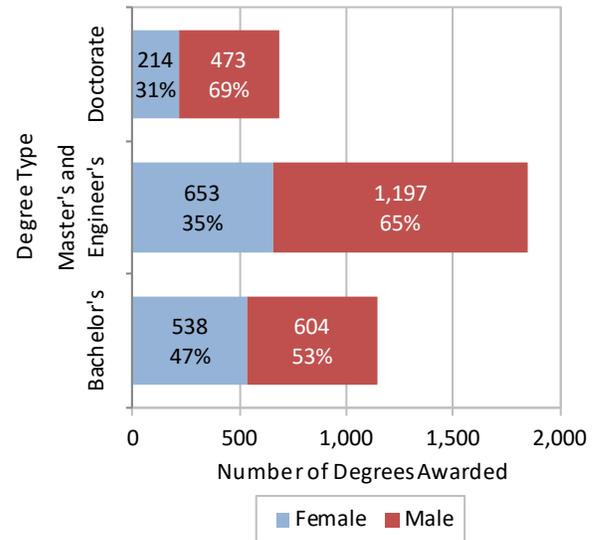
Degrees

In 2018–2019, MIT awarded 3,679 degrees.

Degrees Awarded by Type, 2018–2019

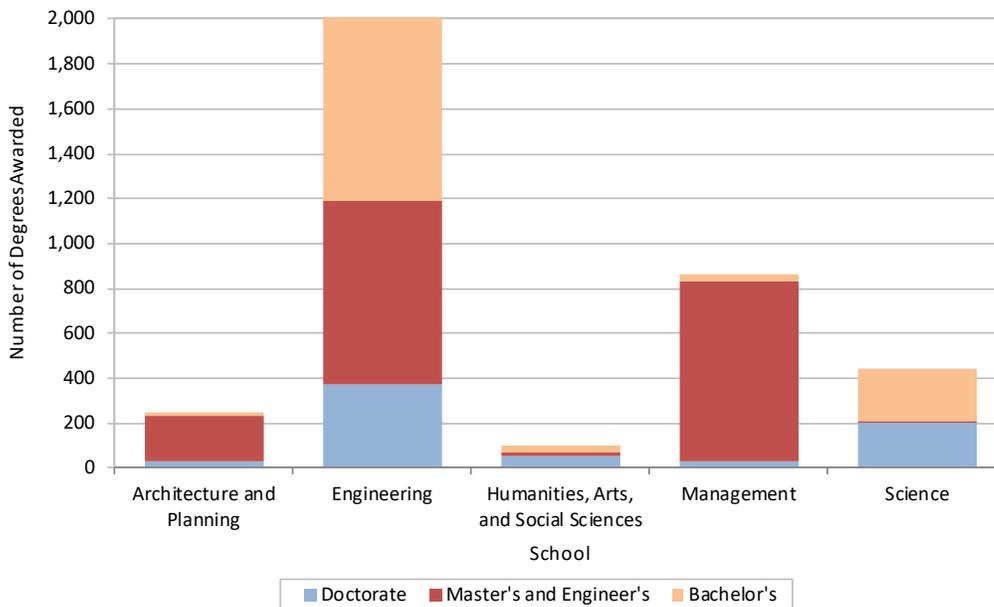
Degree Type	Count
Bachelor of Science degrees	1,142
Master of Science degrees	638
Master of Architecture, Master in City Planning, Master of Engineering, Master of Business Administration, Master of Finance, Master of Applied Science, and Master of Business Analytics degrees	1,199
Engineer's degrees	13
Doctoral degrees	687

Degrees Awarded by Gender, 2018–2019



Degrees Awarded by School, 2018–2019

School	Bachelor's Count	Master's and Engineer's Count	Doctorate Count	Total
Architecture and Planning	13	203	31	247
Engineering	840	821	370	2,031
Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences	29	16	53	98
Management	30	798	32	860
Science	230	12	201	443
Total	1,142	1,850	687	3,679



Alumni

The MIT Alumni Association works to connect the Institute's 139,318 living alumni with the Institute and with one another. It aims to engage and inspire the global MIT community to make a better world.

Alumni stay connected through their graduating-class events, departmental organizations, shared interest groups, 42 regional clubs in the United States and 41 abroad, and via regional ambassadors around the globe, among a wide variety of other face-to-face and online activities. The Association links alumni virtually through its website, alum.mit.edu, to provide Institute and alumni news, as well as through tools for connecting, such as the Online Alumni Directory and Email for Life. Nearly 17,000 alumni volunteers offer their time and service as student mentors, Educational Counselors, and fundraising volunteers, and on boards and committees; as well as on the MIT Corporation, the Institute's Board of Trustees. In FY19, 30,726 alumni contributed philanthropically to the Institute through their gifts to the MIT Annual Fund.

MIT graduates hold leadership positions in industries and organizations around the world. More than 22,000 alumni reside in Massachusetts, and about 15 percent of MIT's alumni live outside of the United States. Major markets where the most alumni reside outside of Massachusetts include New York City, Washington, D.C., and Northern California, domestically; abroad, the largest populations of alumni reside in Japan, Canada, and China.

In cooperation with the Office of Institutional Research, the Alumni Association conducts a triennial alumni attitudinal survey. Last conducted in the fall of 2016, the survey garnered an 18 percent response rate, with 69 percent of all alumni respondents reporting very positive feelings about MIT. Alumni with graduate degrees exclusively reported a slightly higher rate of satisfaction with their academics and overall experience, with 80 percent rating the academics highly satisfactory and 72 percent indicating very positive feelings about MIT. Overall, 88 percent indicated pride in their degree, and 79 percent indicated that they thought MIT was making a global impact. A large percentage of alumni indicated that they support the Institute

philanthropically, and 50 percent responded that MIT is the most important or among the most important organizations in their life today. Alumni have a desire to give back and to volunteer. Interactions with students—providing advice and mentorship—are the most popular way alumni would like to participate. Most popular among things that alumni indicated they have not done, but would like to do in the future, are taking an MITx course or visiting the library journals or OpenCourseWare. The survey will be repeated in the fall of 2019.

In May 2017, MIT invited 932 undergraduate alumni from the class of 2006 to participate in a survey that asked them about their postgraduate education, their careers, and their MIT undergraduate experience. Seventy-four percent of alumni respondents said they have enrolled in a graduate or professional degree program since graduating from MIT. Seventy-five percent of respondents said they are employed either full-time or part-time. Among those respondents who are employed, 60 percent work in the for-profit sector, 17 percent work in the nonprofit sector, 15 percent work in government or another public institution or agency, including the military, and 7 percent are self-employed. Service is a part of the lives of our alumni. Fifty-five 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. Twenty-five percent have been a board member for a nonprofit organization. Sixty-two percent have done volunteer work at least once in the last year. A fall 2012 survey of graduate alumni revealed that 93 percent of respondents are employed, with just 2 percent 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 percent), in a U.S. four-year college or university (13 percent), or to be self-employed (9 percent). Of those working in government in the U.S., 3.8 percent were employed by the federal government, 0.4 percent by state government, and 0.7 percent by local government. A spirit of entrepreneurship flourishes, as 28 percent of all surveyed graduate alumni have started a company. Among doctoral alumni, 41 percent report having at least one patent or invention.

Undergraduate Financial Aid

Principles of MIT Undergraduate Financial Aid

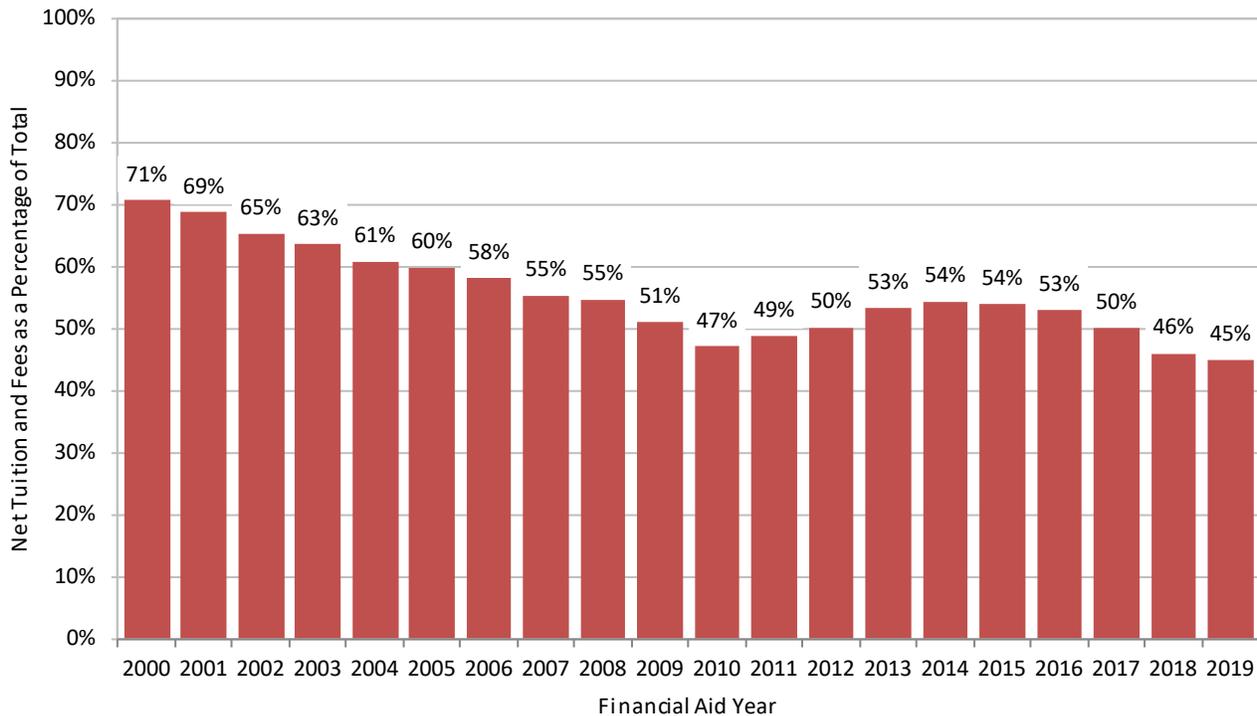
To ensure that MIT remains accessible to all qualified students regardless of their financial resources, MIT is committed to three guiding financial aid principles:

- **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 significantly discounts tuition. The chart below shows the share of total tuition and fees MIT students pay has declined by twenty-six percentage points since 2000. In Financial Aid Year 2019, the net cost of undergraduate tuition and fees was 45% of the total tuition and fees when accounting for financial aid.

**Net Undergraduate Tuition and Fees
as a Percentage of Total Tuition and Fees***



*Net tuition and fees calculated as a percentage of gross undergraduate tuition and fees. Net tuition and fees exclude MIT undergraduate scholarships.

Who Pays for an MIT Undergraduate Education

In 2018–2019, the annual price of an MIT education totaled \$70,790 per student—\$51,832 for tuition and fees, \$15,510 for room and board, an estimated \$2,898 for books, supplies, and personal expenses, and a per-student average of \$550 for travel. With 4,550 undergraduates enrolled, the collective price for undergraduates was \$322.1 million. Of this amount, families paid \$194.2 million, or 60 percent, and financial aid covered the remaining 40 percent, or \$127.9 million. Our full-need financial aid meets 100% of students demonstrated financial need. Over 70% of undergraduates graduate debt-free, and more than 30% don’t pay any tuition. And, while the cost of college appears to keep rising, the cost of MIT, after financial aid, has actually gone down in constant dollars over the last few decades. For families receiving financial aid, the net cost of attending MIT is lower today by 29 percent (adjusted for inflation), than it was in 2000. These are some of the commitments we make to being financially accessible.

Since MIT subsidizes the cost of educating all undergraduates through its tuition pricing—the actual cost of educating a student is estimated to

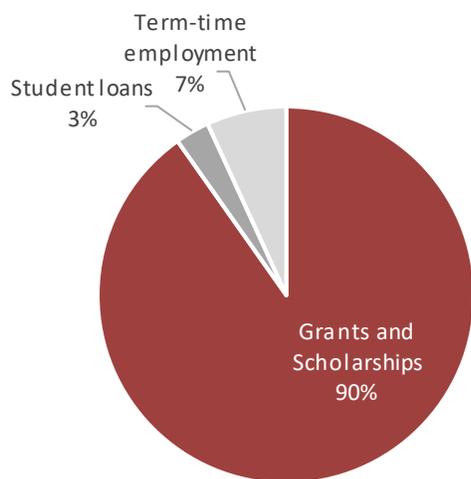
be about half of what we charge in tuition—and continues to be the largest source of financial aid to its undergraduates, the Institute is the primary source for paying for an MIT undergraduate education, and families the secondary source.

Forms of Financial Undergraduate Aid

The primary form of financial aid to MIT undergraduates is grants or scholarships—terms that at MIT are used interchangeably. Since 2005–2006 the share of undergraduate aid in the form of grants/scholarships has risen from 80.9 to 90.2 percent while the share in the form of student loans has fallen from 11.1 to 2.9 percent and student employment has decreased from 8.0 to 6.8 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 many other higher education institutions.

**Types of Financial Aid for MIT Undergraduates
2018–2019**



**Amounts of Financial Aid for
MIT Undergraduates, 2018–2019**

Aid Type	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)	Percent of Total*
Grants and Scholarships	144,587,273	90.2
Student Loans	4,689,241	2.9
Term-time employment	10,975,655	6.8
Total	160,252,169	100.0

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

Sources of Undergraduate Financial Aid

In 2018-2019, MIT provided 86.6 percent of undergraduate financial aid. State and private resources provided 5.4 percent, and the remaining 8.0 percent came from the federal government. MIT differs here from the national trend of relying on the federal government as the largest source of financial aid.

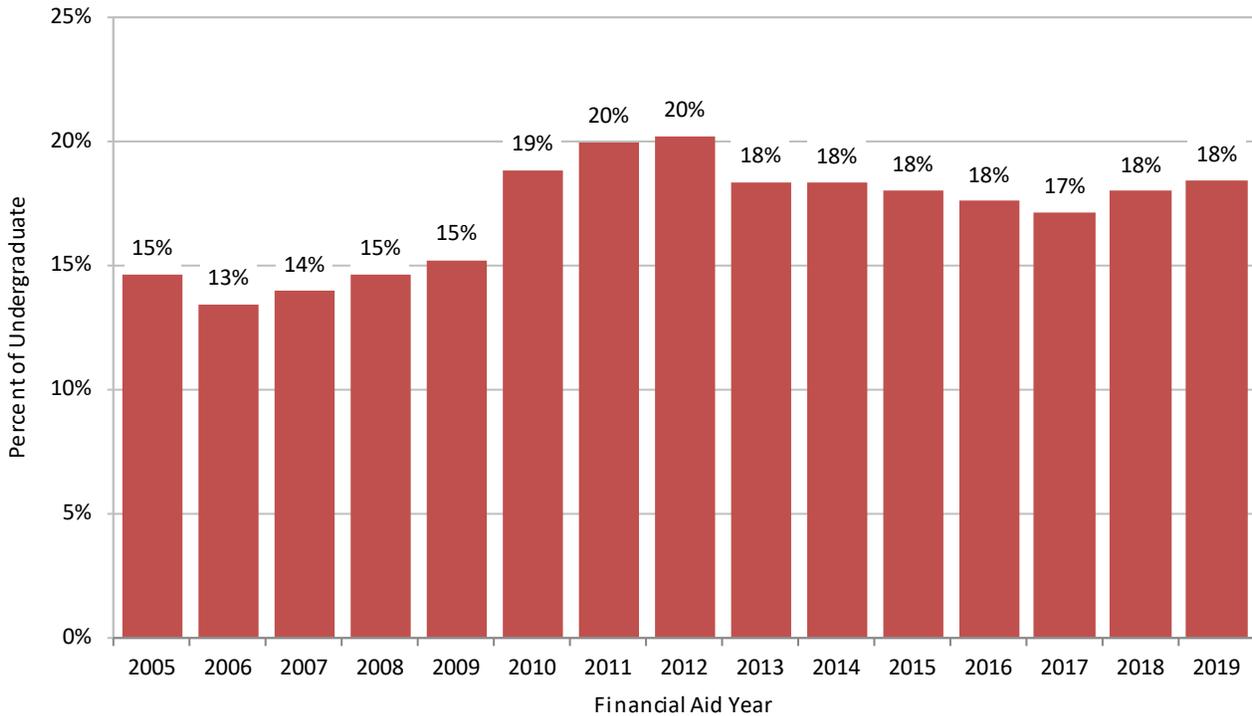
Approximately 59 percent of MIT undergraduates received an MIT scholarship, averaging \$47,593 each. These scholarships come primarily from MIT’s endowed funds, gifts from alumni and friends, and general Institute funds.

MIT participates in the Federal Pell Grant Program, the Federal Direct Loan Program and two campus-based programs: the Federal Supplemental

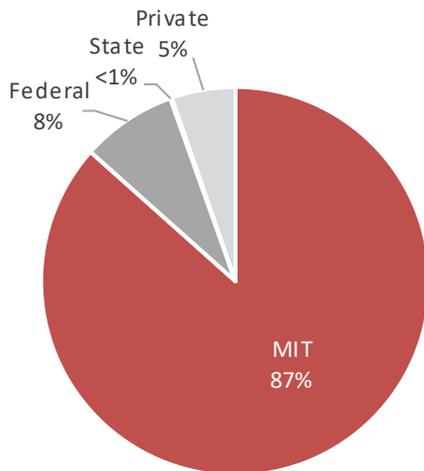
Educational Opportunity Grant and the Federal Work-Study Program. MIT has participated in these programs since their inception and values their role in making an MIT education accessible to all qualified students. In addition, MIT undergraduates receive federal aid for their participation in the Air Force, Army, and Navy ROTC, and some undergraduates receive benefits from the VA because they are veterans or the dependents of veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces. ROTC aid is not based on need.

Students receive private scholarships in recognition of their academic accomplishments, athletic or musical skills, career interests, and many other criteria. Two states, in addition to Massachusetts, allow their residents to receive a state grant while attending MIT: Pennsylvania and Vermont. Most state grants are need-based.

Pell Recipients as Percentage of Undergraduate MIT Population



**Sources of Financial Aid for MIT Undergraduates
2018–2019**



**Sources of Financial Aid for
MIT Undergraduates, 2018–2019**

Aid Source	Amount (in U.S. Dollars)	Percent of Total
MIT Financial Aid	138,779,643	86.6
Federal Financial Aid	12,741,758	8.0
State Financial Aid	204,872	0.1
Private Financial Aid	8,525,896	5.3
Total	160,252,169	100.0

The following table summarizes the sources and types of financial aid MIT undergraduates received in 2018–2019.

Undergraduate Financial Aid, 2018–2019

Source	Scholarships/Grants		Loans		Employment		Total*	
	Amount (\$)	Students	Amount (\$)	Students	Amount (\$)	Students	Amount (\$)	Students
MIT	\$128,008,596	2,691	\$120,550	39	\$10,650,497	3,224	\$138,779,643	3,947
Federal	\$9,799,794	914	\$2,616,806	432	\$325,158	284	\$12,741,758	1,445
State	\$204,872	91	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$204,872	91
Private	\$6,574,011	1,004	\$1,951,885	87	N/A	N/A	\$8,525,896	1,064
Total*	\$144,587,273	3,047	\$4,689,241	502	\$10,975,655	3,230	\$160,252,169	4,106

*The total column and row are unduplicated numbers of students. Totals may not add due to rounding.

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. Many forms of support are granted solely on the basis of merit (teaching and research assistantships; on-campus employment; some fellowships, scholarships, and traineeships), while others are granted on the basis of financial need (federal loans; some fellowships, scholarships, and traineeships; on-campus employment) or a combination of merit and need (some fellowships, scholarships, and traineeships; on-campus employment).

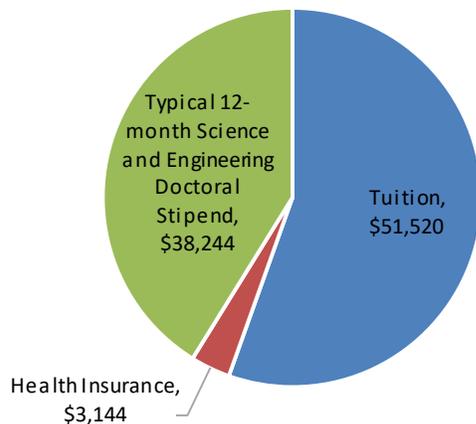
Tuition support, in particular, is provided to graduate and professional students in connection with research assistantships, teaching assistantships, and fellowship appointments. Tuition revenue support from MIT funds is considered financial aid but is not included in this report, as no single office 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 is dedicated to tuition (\$51,520 for the 2018–2019 academic year). Another portion (\$3,144) 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 \$38,244 for a doctoral student). MIT houses approximately 34 percent 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.

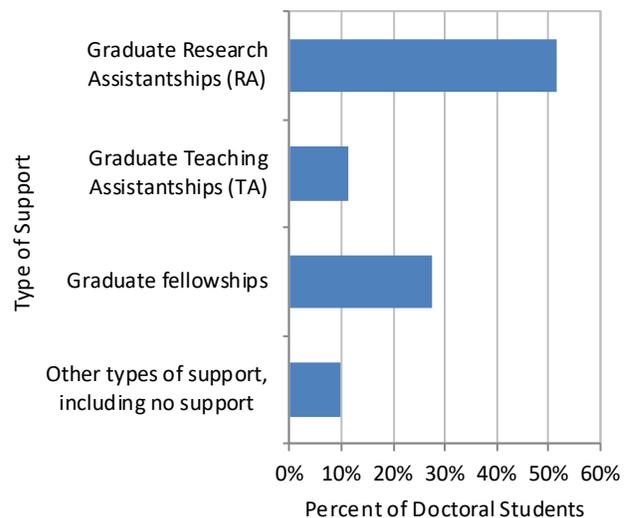
How Graduate Students are Supported

Enrollment is determined at the department and program level, and departments and programs 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.

Graduate Student Financial Support, 2018–2019



Doctoral Graduate Student Support, 2018–2019



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 of graduate financial aid 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.

During AY2019, students that were supported, at least in part, by fellowships were as follows:

Sponsor	Count
Department of Defense	49
Department of Energy	6
National Institutes of Health	94
NASA	17
National Science Foundation	391
Other Federal Agencies	7
Other U.S. sources	50
Non-U.S. sources	97
MIT Internal	2,394

Note, students may receive fellowships from more than one sponsor.

Teaching Assistantships

MIT employs about 1,370 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 3,900 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.

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 \$0.9 million in 2018–2019, with 2.1 percent of graduate and professional students (140 students) earning \$6,094 on average.

In AY2019, graduate students borrowed loans that totaled \$34.5 million, a decrease of approximately \$10 million from the prior year, with 8.3 percent of graduate and professional students (565 students) borrowing an average of \$61,109.

