

## Statistics for the Year

### Registration

In academic year 2005 student enrollment was 10,320, compared with 10,340 in AY04. There were 4,136 undergraduates (4,112 the previous year) and 6,184 graduate students (6,228 the previous year). The international student population was 2,485, representing seven percent of the undergraduate and 35 percent of the graduate populations. These students were citizens of 110 countries. (Students with permanent residence status are included with US citizens.)

In 2004–2005, there were 3,601 women students (1,765 undergraduate and 1,836 graduate) at the Institute, compared with 3,537 (1,739 undergraduate and 1,798 graduate) in 2003–2004. In September 2004, 462 first-year women entered MIT, representing 43 percent of the freshman class of 1,083 students.

In AY05, there were, as self-reported by students, 2,934 minority students (1,939 undergraduate and 995 graduate) at the Institute, compared with 2,898 (1,961 undergraduate and 937 graduate) in AY04. Minority students included 366 African Americans (non-Hispanic), 86 Native Americans, 647 Hispanic Americans, and 1,835 Asian Americans. The first-year class entering in September 2004 included 493 minority students, representing 46 percent of the class.

### Degrees Awarded

Degrees awarded by the Institute in AY05 included 1,220 bachelor's degrees, 1,544 master's degrees, 13 engineer's degrees, and 581 doctoral degrees—a total of 3,358 (compared with 3,301 in AY04).

### Student Financial Aid

During academic year 2005, 3,817 undergraduates, or 92 percent, received a total of \$80,078,427 in need- and merit-based financial aid—including scholarships, grants, student loans, and term-time employment—from institutional, federal, state, and private sources. All financial aid awarded by MIT to undergraduates continues to be need-based.

Scholarships and grants comprised 80 percent of undergraduate financial aid, loans 12 percent, and term-time employment 8 percent. Scholarships and grants totaled \$64,245,678, with 72 percent of undergraduates receiving a scholarship or grant from MIT or outside sources. Forty-four percent of undergraduates borrowed \$9,796,282, and 63 percent earned \$6,036,467 from on-campus employment and employment under the Federal Work-Study Program.

The primary financial aid to graduate students is in the form of research assistant, teaching assistant, and fellowship appointments. Graduate students are provided with tuition support in connection with these appointments. These merit-based awards are

supported from either MIT funds (general Institute budget or non-sponsored funds) or a sponsored program (research projects or sponsored funds).

In addition to this merit-based financial aid, 1,083 graduate students, or 17.5 percent, received need-based aid totaling \$37,971,019. For graduate students, loans totaled \$36,839,803 and employment under the Federal Work-Study Program was \$1,131,216. Of the total loans made to graduate students, 57 percent was from private sources, primarily Citibank, 42.5 percent from federal sources, and 0.5 percent from MIT.

### **Careers Office**

In 2004–2005 MIT's on-campus recruiting program increased by 7.2 percent, to 474 employers. While cautiously optimistic, they appeared eager to maintain, and in some cases renew, strong hiring relationships with MIT. Candidates submitted fewer resumes than in the past, but the number of scheduled interviews rose by 9 percent, to 6,941, possibly because students focused their job searches more effectively than in the past and achieved a better match with available positions.

Financial services, consulting, investment banking, and computers accounted for half of 2004–2005 recruiters. Biotechnology and biopharmaceutical companies made up 5 percent. Manufacturing and consumer products, government, and not-for-profit organizations accounted for most of the rest.

A total of 158 MIT candidates applied to medical school for 2005 matriculation: 67 undergraduates, 4 graduate students, 79 alumni and 8 non-degree applicants. Acceptance rates were 82 percent for MIT undergraduate, 100 percent for MIT graduate students, and 71 percent for alumni applicants; the national acceptance rate for all applicants was 49 percent. The average grade point average of accepted undergraduates was 3.77 out of 4.0, and the average MCAT score was 35.08. A total of 132 MIT candidates, (17 percent seniors) applied to law school, up from 110 last year; 76 percent were admitted.

Of graduating seniors responding to the Careers Office online survey of graduates, 40 percent reported plans to work, 47 percent said they would attend graduate school, and the remaining 13 percent reported other plans, including continued study (e.g., a second bachelor's degree), internships, time off, and public service.

### **Private Support**

Private support for fiscal year 2005 totaled \$216.5 million and included \$208.4 million in gifts, grants, and bequests and \$8.1 million in support through membership in the Industrial Liaison Program. The total compares with \$298.2 million in 2004, \$191 million in 2003, \$222.9 million in 2002, and \$200.8 million in 2001. Gifts-in-kind for the past year (principally gifts of equipment) were valued at \$2.4 million.

By source, gifts from alumni totaled \$67 million; non-alumni friends, \$19 million; corporations, corporate foundations, and trade associations, \$35 million; foundations, charitable trusts, and other charitable organizations, \$85.1 million; and others, \$2.3 million.

Expendable and endowed funds were designated as follows: for unrestricted support, \$31.7 million; research and education programs, \$100.9 million; faculty salaries, \$12 million; graduate student aid, \$23 million; undergraduate student aid, \$12.7 million; undergraduate education and student life, \$8 million; building construction funds, \$18.5 million; and pending designation, \$1.6 million.

## Finances

Unrestricted revenues available for operations for fiscal year 2005 totaled \$2.03 billion, and total operating expenses were \$2.04 billion. Net assets increased \$0.9 billion, totaling \$8.6 billion at year-end. The market value of the MIT endowment was \$6.7 billion at year-end, \$0.8 billion higher than the previous year.

The research revenues of departmental and interdepartmental laboratories, primarily on campus, totaled \$559.7 million in fiscal year 2005, an increase of 8.2 percent from the previous year. With the establishment of the Eli and Edythe L. Broad Institute and the related acquisition of the human genome research program from the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, the Department of Health and Human Services (primarily through the National Institutes of Health) became the largest single sponsor of research on campus. Lincoln Laboratory reported revenues of \$611.1 million, an increase of 22.7 percent from last year's \$497.9 million.

## Facilities and Campus Environment

The construction program that began in AY2000 is nearing completion, with the new facilities for the Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, the McGovern Institute for Brain Research, and the Picower Institute for Learning and Memory opening during the coming academic year. This concentrated effort over several years has strengthened residential and campus life, teaching and research, and the infrastructure that supports campus operations.

Architectural quality has been one of the hallmarks of the recent construction program. Simmons Hall, dedicated in October 2002, was the recipient of the 2004 Harleston Parker Medal, awarded by the Boston Society of Architects to the "most beautiful piece of architecture" in the Boston area. The jury hailed the building for its "daring and high aspiration" and called it a "gesture toward greatness consistent with MIT's philosophy of reaching out to the brightest."

A number of new projects are on the horizon. In the Main Group, the PDSI project—so called for its contributions to the Department of Physics, the Department of Materials Science and Engineering, the Spectroscopy Lab, and infrastructure—will include the erection of a new building in the Building 6 courtyard and the renovation of spaces in Buildings 4, 6, and 8, providing consolidated and upgraded spaces for the departments and the laboratory. On Main Street, new spaces at 7 Cambridge Center will be fitted out for the Broad Institute.

Vassar Street, long an urban byway, is becoming a central campus boulevard. The redesign of the streetscape includes bicycle tracks, spacious sidewalks, street trees, and contemporary streetlights. The opening of the Stata Center in the spring of 2004

concluded the first phase of this project, transforming the street east of Massachusetts Avenue. The second phase, on the west side of Massachusetts Avenue, will go forward once adjacent roadway reconstruction projects have been completed during the coming academic year.

MIT has recently embarked on a major capital planning exercise, which is informed by the recent strategic planning efforts by the departments, labs, and centers across campus. The goal is to identify capital projects investments needed to address the Institute's highest priorities in the years ahead.