FACT BOOK

Johns Hopkins

Everything you wanted to know about America's first research university

JOHNS HOPKINS
UNIVERSITY

Information current as of July 2016

We began by asking big questions.

"What are we aiming at?"

That's the question Daniel Coit Gilman asked in 1876, at his inauguration as Johns Hopkins University's first president. His answer, in part: "The encouragement of research . . . and the advancement of individual scholars, who by their excellence will advance the sciences they pursue, and the society where they dwell."

Gilman believed that teaching and research are interdependent, that success in one depends on success in the other, and that a modern university must do both well. Johns Hopkins was the nation's very first research university, and the realization of Gilman's philosophy here, and at other institutions that later attracted Johns Hopkins–trained scholars, revolutionized higher education in America.

Nearly 140 years later, Johns Hopkins remains a world leader in both teaching and research, with nine academic divisions—the Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, the Whiting School of Engineering, the Bloomberg School of Public Health, the Carey Business School, the Peabody Institute, the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, and the schools of Medicine, Nursing, and Education—plus the Applied Physics Laboratory, a nonacademic division that supports national security and pursues space science, exploration of the solar system, and other civilian research and development.

FIVE FACTS ABOUT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

1. The university's graduate programs in nursing, public health, and biomedical engineering rank No. 1 in the nation, according to *U.S. News & World Report.* The School of Education is tied at No. 2, and the School of Medicine is tied at No. 3 on the list of research-oriented medical schools. The university itself is tied at No. 10 on the list of top national universities. Its undergraduate engineering program is tied at No. 15. The university is ranked No. 3 among high school counselors.

2. Johns Hopkins claims 36 Nobel laureates past and present. Among current faculty, there are four—as well as 52 American Academy of Arts and Sciences members; 57 members of the Institute of Medicine, six recipients of the Lasker Medical Research Award, six MacArthur fellows, four members of the National Academy of Engineering, 27 members of the National Academy of Sciences, two Presidential Medal of Freedom winners, and one Pulitzer Prize winner.

3. It is the leading U.S. academic institution in total research and development spending. In fiscal year 2014, the university performed $2.242 billion in medical, science, and engineering research. It has ranked No. 1 in spending for the 36th year in a row, according to the National Science Foundation.

The university also ranks first on the NSF's list for federally funded research and development, spending $1.950 billion in fiscal year 2014 on research supported by the NSF, NASA, the National Institutes of Health, and the Department of Defense.

4. Johns Hopkins is Maryland's largest private employer. The university and the hospital and health system employ more than 47,000 people in Maryland and together contribute more than $9.1 billion a year to the state's economy.

5. The university has a presence in nearly every corner of the globe. It has campuses in Maryland and Washington, plus Bologna, Italy, and Nanjing, China; faculty and students conduct research on six continents; and more than 20 percent of the university's students come from countries outside the United States.

We made water purification possible.

We also developed the ramjet engine, launched the field of genetic engineering, and authenticated the Dead Sea Scrolls.

At Johns Hopkins, research isn't just something we do—it's who we are. For nearly 140 years, our faculty and students have worked side by side in a tireless pursuit of discovery. Their efforts have led to advances in human knowledge that include the first color photograph of Earth taken from space and the research that led to child safety restraint laws, Dramamine, Mercurochrome, rubber surgical gloves, and, yes, the system of water purification by chlorination, which was eventually adopted by every major municipal and industrial water supply system in the country and many other parts of the world.

The good work continues, with faculty conducting research in the humanities, social and natural sciences, engineering, international studies, education, business, and health and medicine—and about two-thirds of our undergraduates engaging in some form of research during their time here. Who knows what they'll discover next?

OVER THE YEARS, JOHNS HOPKINS RESEARCHERS...

Designed, built, and operated the *New Horizons* spacecraft, which completed a flyby of Pluto. (July 14, 2015).

Determined that massive, mature, fully formed galaxies existed more than 8 billion years ago, far earlier than expected, necessitating a **re-examination of the dominant theory of galactic evolution** (2004).

Sent a **spacecraft to Mercury** to orbit the planet and see its entire surface for the first time (August 3, 2004).

Landed the **first spacecraft on an asteroid** (February 12, 2001).

Isolated and cultivated **human embryonic stem cells,** the undifferentiated cells from which an entire human being eventually develops (November 10, 1998).

Helped develop the first effective **treatment for sickle cell anemia** (January 30, 1995).

Discovered that pennies' worth of **vitamin A supplements** administered to Indonesian children as part of a blindness prevention program were accompanied by a dramatic drop in infant death rates, leading to similar vitamin treatments for thousands of children in developing countries (1983–86).

Identified high rates of infant deaths in motor vehicle accidents, leading to the passage of **child safety restraint laws** throughout the United States (1979).

Developed the first successful treatment to **desensitize people against bee stings** (1975).

Invented the first **implantable, rechargeable pacemaker** for cardiac disorders (1972).

Took the **first color photograph of the whole earth** from space (1967).

Discovered restriction enzymes, the so-called "biochemical scissors," which gave birth to the entire **field of genetic engineering** (1960s). The discoverers were awarded the Nobel Prize in 1978 for their achievement.

Conducted the first major, large-scale research study of **conditions of inequality in American schools**, which resulted in the landmark report "Equality of Educational Opportunity" (1960).

Invented **cardiopulmonary resuscitation**, the lifesaving first-aid technique, thanks to a chance observation during work on the **defibrillating machine** (also invented at Johns Hopkins) that weight placed on the chest increases blood pressure (1958. FIrst performed in July 1959).

Showed that **retrolental fibroplasia**, which causes blindness in premature infants, was related to high concentrations of oxygen used in babies' incubators (1954).

Confirmed the **authenticity of the Dead Sea Scrolls**, speeding acceptance as genuine of these earliest biblical manuscripts (March 15, 1948).

Discovered **Dramamine's effectiveness** in alleviating motion sickness (1948).

Immunized chimpanzees with inactivated vaccines, essential to the development of the first widely used **polio vaccine** and a major step toward the prevention of poliomyelitis in human beings (1947–52).

Took the **first images of Earth's curvature**, from a V-2 rocket (October 24, 1946).

Developed the first supersonic **ramjet engine** (1944).

Developed the **"blue baby" operation** to correct congenital heart defects, ushering in a new era in open heart surgery (November 29, 1944).

Developed **Mercurochrome**, a widely used antiseptic (1919).

Published the first modern edition of the '**Epic of Gilgamesh,'** making available to the world the most significant extra-biblical work of ancient Near Eastern literature (1891).

Introduced the **rubber glove** for use during surgery (1889).

Discovered the sweetening agent **saccharin** (1879).

AWARDS

Adam Riess discovered dark energy.

And in 2011, he won a Nobel Prize in physics for his part in showing that the expansion rate of the universe is accelerating.

In fact, there have been 36 Nobel Prize winners associated with Johns Hopkins University, either as graduates or faculty, before, at the time of, or subsequent to their receipt of the prize. And they are in good company, swapping ideas and sharing office space with MacArthur fellows, presidential honorees, National Academy of Sciences members, and Academy of Arts and Sciences members.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

Woodrow Wilson, PhD 1886 (History)
Nobel Peace Prize, 1919

James Franck
Professor of Physics, 1935–38
Nobel Prize in Physics, 1925

Nicholas Murray Butler
Lecturer, 1890–91
Nobel Peace Prize, 1931

Thomas Hunt Morgan, PhD 1890 (Zoology)
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1933

George Richards Minot
Assistant in Medicine, 1914–15
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1934

George Hoyt Whipple, MD 1905
Associate Professor of Pathology, 1910–14
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1934

Harold Clayton Urey
Associate in Chemistry, 1924–28
Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1934

Joseph Erlanger, MD 1899
Assistant in Physiology, 1900–1901
Instructor, 1901–1903
Associate, 1903–1904
Associate Professor, 1904–1906
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1944

Herbert Spencer Gasser, MD 1915
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1944

Vincent du Vigneaud
National Research Fellow, Pharmacology, 1927–28
Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1955

Maria Goeppert-Mayer
Assistant in Physics, 1930–32
Associate, 1932–36
Nobel Prize in Physics, 1963

Francis Peyton Rous, AB 1900, MD 1905
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1966

Haldan Keffer Hartline, MD 1927
Professor of Biophysics, 1949–54
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1967

Lars Onsager
Associate in Chemistry, 1927–28
Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1968

Simon Kuznets
Professor of Political Economy, 1954–60
Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, 1971

Christian B. Anfinsen
Professor of Biology, 1982–95
Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1972

Hamilton O. Smith, MD 1956
Assistant Professor of Microbiology, 1967–69
Associate Professor, 1969–73
Professor, 1973–98
Professor Emeritus, 1998–present
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1978

Daniel Nathans
Assistant Professor, 1962–65
Associate Professor, 1965–67
Professor of Molecular Biology and Genetics, 1967–99
Interim President, 1995–96
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1978

David H. Hubel
Assistant Resident, Neurology, 1954–55
Fellow, Neuroscience, 1958–59
Nobel Prize in Medicine, 1981

Torsten Wiesel
Fellow, Ophthalmology, 1955–58
Assistant Professor, 1958–59
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1981

Sir Richard Stone
Visiting Professor, Political Economy, 1953–54
Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, 1984

Merton H. Miller, PhD 1952 (and honorary doctorate 1993) (Economics)
Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, 1990

Robert W. Fogel, PhD 1963 (Economics)
Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, 1993

Martin Rodbell, BA 1949 (Biology)
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1994

Jody Williams, MA 1984 (Latin American Studies)
Nobel Peace Prize, 1997

Robert H. Mundell
SAIS Europe:
Visiting Faculty, 2000–2001
AGIP Chair in International Economics, 1997–98
Faculty Member, 1959–61
Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, 1999

Paul Greengard, PhD 1953 (Biophysics)
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 2000

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

Riccardo Giacconi
Professor of Physics and Astronomy, 1982–97
Research Professor of Physics and Astronomy 1998–present
Nobel Prize in Physics, 2002

J.M. Coetzee
Hinkley Visiting Professor in the Writing Seminars, January–June 1989
Nobel Prize in Literature, 2003

Peter Agre, MD 1974
Postdoctoral Fellow, Department of Pharmacology, 1974–75
Research Associate/Instructor, Cell Biology and Anatomy, and Medicine, 1981–83
Assistant Professor, 1984–88
Associate Professor, 1988–93
Professor of Biological Chemistry and Medicine, 1993–2005
Malaria Institute, 2008–present
Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 2003

Richard Axel, MD 1971
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 2004

Andrew Fire
Adjunct Professor of Biology, 1989–2009
Nobel Prize in Medicine, 2006

Carol Greider
Daniel Nathans Professor and Director of Molecular Biology and Genetics, Institute for Basic Biomedical Sciences, School of Medicine, 1997–present
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 2009

Robert Edwards
Visiting Researcher, School of Medicine, 1965
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 2010

Adam Riess
Thomas J. Barber Professor in Physics and Astronomy, Zanvyl Krieger School of Arts and Sciences
Nobel Prize in Physics, 2011

Daniel Shectman
Visiting Researcher, Whiting School of Engineering, 1981–83
Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 2011

CURRENT FACULTY HONORS

American Academy of Arts and Sciences members: **52**
Institute of Medicine members: **57**
Lasker Award winners: **6**
MacArthur fellows: **6**
National Academy of Engineering members: **4**
National Academy of Sciences members: **27**
National Medal of Science winners: **3**
Nobel laureates: **4**
Presidential Medal of Freedom winners **2**
Pulitzer Prize winners: **1**

SOME NOTABLE GRADUATES

Virginia Apgar, developer of Apgar score for newborns
John Astin, actor
Russell Baker, Pulitzer Prize–winning columnist for *The New York Times* and former host of PBS' *Masterpiece Theatre*
Manuel Barrueco, Grammy Award–winning guitarist
John Barth, novelist
Jeffrey Blitz, writer/director of *Spellbound, Rocket Science,* and *Lucky*
Wolf Blitzer, journalist
Michael R. Bloomberg, former New York mayor, founder of Bloomberg L.P., Bloomberg News, Bloomberg Radio
Carter Brey, principal cellist of the New York Philharmonic
Rachel Carson, biologist, ecologist, and author of *Silent Spring*
Richard Ben Cramer, Pulitzer Prize–winning journalist
Wes Craven, film director
Caleb Deschanel, cinematographer
John Dewey, American philosopher, social critic, and educator
Victor A. McKusick, medical geneticist; author of *Mendelian Inheritance in Man*, the definitive source of information on human genes and genetic disorders
James McPherson, Pulitzer Prize–winning historian and author
Kweisi Mfume, former president of NAACP
Walter Murch, Oscar-winning film editor and sound mixer
Caryle Murphy, Pulitzer Prize–winning journalist, longtime international reporter for *The Washington Post*
Tommy Newsom, Emmy winner who was assistant conductor of the *Tonight Show* band
PJ O'Rourke, journalist, author
Sam Palmisano, former CEO of IBM
Awadagin Pratt, pianist; winner of the Naumburg International Piano Competition, 1992
Joanne Silberner, NPR health policy correspondent
John A. Wheeler, physicist
Woodrow Wilson, 28th U.S. president
Abel Wolman, water treatment expert

GLOBAL REACH

Our researchers are working in 24 time zones ...

...and that's all of them.

Johns Hopkins faculty, students, staff, and alumni have always made a practice of living, thinking, and acting globally. Johns Hopkins now reaches into nearly every corner of the globe—with campuses or centers in the United States, China, and Italy; research and training programs on every continent; medical facilities around the world; and distance education and online courses anywhere the Internet will take them.

As one of our academic divisions, SAIS has established itself as a proven training ground for the world's diplomats, with more than 130 graduates having served as international ambassadors. In various capacities, 16,000 SAIS alumni are currently working in approximately 140 countries.

President Daniels is leading by example, with several overseas trips since his tenure began in 2009. In 2012, Daniels and colleagues from the provost's office, SAIS, the School of Medicine, and the Bloomberg School of Public Health traveled to Myanmar to explore how the university might help that country emerge from isolation and modernize, and to explore possible collaboration in the fields of health and education. Daniels also traveled to India in February 2013 to discuss how both the United States and India must work to ensure greater educational access for all people.

GLOBAL REACH

More than 3,000 international graduate and undergraduate students study at Johns Hopkins, hailing from 121 countries.

More than **10,000 university alumni currently live in 162 countries outside the U.S.** There are international alumni clubs in 24 countries.

Each year, more than **400 undergraduate students study abroad in nearly 30 countries.**

Johns Hopkins Health System has **medical centers around the globe**, treating 3,620 patients from 139 countries.

Donors to the university live in 153 countries.

In addition to its U.S. campuses, the university has campuses in **Bologna, Italy, and Nanjing, China.**

Johns Hopkins international research and training sites, programs, and offices are in **134 countries.**

Johns Hopkins students can participate in **study abroad programs** in 51 countries. Medical and nursing students participate in international medical electives in 19 countries.

Jhpiego is an international, nonprofit health organization that has spent 40 years improving the health of women and families in more than 155 developing countries. It works to prevent the needless deaths of women and their families by partnering with health experts, governments, and community leaders to provide high-quality health care. Jhpiego's training and low-cost, practical health care solutions remove barriers to health care for the world's most vulnerable populations.

The Carey Business School offers a full-time **Global MBA program** to help prepare experienced world-class business leaders. Its Innovation for Humanity course is a six-month project that includes a three-week in-country experience working in a developing market.

The Johns Hopkins Malaria Research Institute has gathered a critical mass of malaria experts from around the world to take a multidisciplinary approach to understanding the *Plasmodium* parasite, the mosquito, and the genes and proteins involved in the transmission of malaria.

The Peabody Conservatory collaborated with the National University of Singapore to create the Yong Siew Toh Conservatory, Singapore's first and only conservatory of music. It brings **an international dimension to the Peabody community** with student and faculty exchange programs.

Because of the importance of the globalization of technology, all students pursuing a bachelor of arts in general engineering from the Whiting School are **encouraged to study abroad for at least one semester.**

The Department of German and Romance Languages and Literatures in the Krieger School offers **undergraduate programs** in Paris at Sciences Po, in Germany at the Berlin Consortium, and in Madrid at Universidad Carlos III.

LEADERSHIP

Our best ideas are yet to come.

Let's start with 10.

Ronald J. Daniels took office in March 2009 as the 14th president of Johns Hopkins University. Before his appointment at Johns Hopkins, Daniels was provost at the University of Pennsylvania, and before that, dean and James M. Tory Professor of Law at the University of Toronto Faculty of Law.

Daniels is the author or co-author of dozens of scholarly articles and the author or editor of seven books. In 2009, he was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He sits on the boards of the East Baltimore Development Inc., the Baltimore Community Foundation, the Goldseker Foundation, the Maryland Chamber of Commerce, the Governor's International Advisory Council, and the Asia Pacific Rim Universities World Institute.

In May 2013, after several years of discussions with faculty and students, staff and alumni, deans and trustees, Daniels unveiled "Ten by Twenty." This set of priorities, grouped by themes, will guide the university through the remainder of the decade.

TEN BY 2020

One University

1. Selectively invest in those programs and activities that will advance significantly our core academic mission.

2. Strengthen our capacity for faculty-led interdisciplinary collaboration and launch a set of innovative cross-cutting initiatives that will contribute substantially to the world of ideas and action.

3. Enhance the impact of Johns Hopkins Medicine, the Bloomberg School of Public Health, and the School of Nursing, as the world's pre-eminent academic health sciences enterprise by deepening collaboration among these entities and with disciplines in other parts of the university and across the globe.

Individual Excellence

4. Build Johns Hopkins' undergraduate experience so it stands among the top 10 in the nation.

5. Build on our legacy as America's first research university by ensuring that at least two-thirds of our PhD programs stand among the top 20 in their fields.

6. Attract the very best faculty and staff in the world through a welcoming and inclusive environment that values performance and celebrates professional achievement.

Commitment to Our Communities

7. Enhance and enrich our ties to Baltimore, the nation, and the world, so that Johns Hopkins becomes the exemplar of a globally engaged urban university.

Institution Building

8. Strengthen the institutional, budgetary, technological, and policy frameworks necessary to set priorities, allocate resources, and realize the highest standards of academic excellence.

9. Reinforce our position as the leading university recipient of competitively funded federal research support, while increasing the amount of annual research investment from other sources with appropriate cost recovery.

10. Develop the resource base necessary to support investments in key academic priorities.

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Patricia M. Davidson – Dean of the School of Nursing

Bernard T. Ferrari – Dean of the Carey Business School

Elaine T. Hansen – Executive Director, Center for Talented Youth

Mariale Hardiman – Interim Dean of the School of Education

Michael J. Klag – Dean of the Bloomberg School of Public Health

Vali R. Nasr – Dean of the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies

Paul B. Rothman – Vice President for Medicine; Frances Watt Baker, M.D., and Lenox D. Baker Jr., M.D., Dean of the School of Medicine; Chief Executive Officer, Johns Hopkins Medicine

T. E. "Ed" Schlesinger – Benjamin T. Rome Dean of the G.W.C. Whiting School of Engineering

Ralph D. Semmel – Director of the Applied Physics Laboratory

Winston Tabb – Sheridan Dean of University Libraries and Museums

Beverly Wendland – James B. Knapp Dean of the Zanvyl Krieger School of Arts and Sciences

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INNOVATION

Looking for the next big thing?

We have more than 2,000 inventions ready to go.

Johns Hopkins is a community of makers and doers. We are dedicated to using our best ideas to improve the lives of people around the world. From potable water in the 1920s to 21st-century prosthetic limbs, our innovations contribute to the common good.

Our discoveries also generate funding to pay for even more research. We had more than 2,324 active patents in fiscal year 2014, when the university's inventions generated $16.5 million in licensing revenue with the guidance of Johns Hopkins Technology Ventures. The several thousand active patents held by Johns Hopkins today could become lifesaving medical devices and therapeutic treatments tomorrow.

The number of patent applications awarded to the university increased by 83 percent between 2009 and 2014, and the number of new licensing and option agreements increased by nearly 50 percent.

Johns Hopkins executed 157 license and option agreements to commercialize technologies, issued 454 invention disclosures, submitted 419 new U.S. patent applications, and was issued 88 patents in fiscal year 2014.

Between 2009 and 2014, Johns Hopkins helped launch 80 startup companies based on technology created by our researchers and students.

Johns Hopkins is an active partner in several major science- and technology-based economic development initiatives in Maryland:

The Baltimore Development Corporation's Emerging Technologies Center at Johns Hopkins Eastern provides flexible space and support services to startup companies associated with Johns Hopkins and other universities in the city.

The East Baltimore Science + Technology Park, adjacent to the main campus of Johns Hopkins Medicine, is one of the central elements of a broader, long-term effort to revitalize East Baltimore. The first of a number of research buildings planned for the Park, the 300,000-square-foot Rangos Building, was completed in 2009 and is now 80 percent occupied. The building's tenants, which include two university research institutes and several biotech companies with close ties to Johns Hopkins, now employ more than 400 people.

The Shady Grove Life Sciences Corridor is an ambitious project aimed at doubling the size of Montgomery County's life sciences cluster—already one of the largest concentrations of life sciences research and commercial biotechnology firms in the country—over the next several decades. The plan includes the development of about 4.5 million square feet of research and office space at the Belward Research Campus, a 108-acre site owned by Johns Hopkins near the university's Montgomery County Campus.

Johns Hopkins is helping prepare Maryland's next generation of innovators and entrepreneurs through entrepreneurship education programs both in Baltimore and at its **Montgomery County Campus in Rockville**.

FastForward and FastForward East are the university's two innovation hubs, created to drive more economic development in Baltimore by supporting local startups as they head to market. The original FastForward opened in June 2013 in the Stieff Silver Building, and FastForward East opened in the Rangos Building in February 2015.

ACADEMICS

Our students are pursuing more than 240 courses of study.

That's everything from archaeology and applied economics, to computer engineering and genetic epidemiology, to women's studies and woodwind instruments.

Johns Hopkins University enrolls more than 21,000 full-time and part-time students throughout nine academic divisions. No matter what their field of study, our students are active and engaged learners, fully immersed in the process of discovery.

JOHNS HOPKINS DIVISIONS

Zanvyl Krieger School of Arts and Sciences

The mission of the Zanvyl Krieger School of Arts and Sciences is discovery—the creation of knowledge through scholarship and research, and the education of our students, undergraduate, and graduate alike. The school's unique character derives from its commitment to choose carefully what is worth pursuing and to do so without compromise. The school's academic programs in the humanities, natural sciences, and social sciences are renowned for their excellence and intensity, and notable for the wide range of interdisciplinary opportunities they provide.

Number of students: 7,370 (3,529 undergraduates, 914 full-time graduate students, 31 postbacs, 2,896 Advanced Academic Programs graduate students)

Number of faculty: 374 full-time tenured and tenure-track

Degrees awarded annually: 841 undergraduate, 280 graduate, 957 AAP master's

Year established: 1876

Dean: Beverly Wendland

Whiting School of Engineering

The Whiting School of Engineering prides itself on being a leader in innovation and research. *U.S. News & World Report* consistently ranks the university's programs in environmental engineering and environmental health among the top in the country. Among the school's graduates are former New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg and chairman of Liberty Media John C. Malone.

Number of students: 5,832 (1,857 undergraduates, 1,043 graduate students, 2,392 part-time Engineering for Professionals students)

Number of faculty: 163 full-time academic faculty, 28 research faculty, 34 teaching faculty, and 43 associated research scientists and engineers; 423 Engineering for Professionals faculty

Degrees awarded annually: Full-time programs: 410 bachelor's, 336 master's, 76 PhDs. Part-time programs: 583 master's degrees, 37 certificates

Year established: 1912

Dean: T. E. "Ed" Schlesinger

Carey Business School

On December 4, 2006, Johns Hopkins University trustees, in response to a $50 million gift from William Polk Carey, voted to establish a new business school dedicated to producing innovative leaders with broad, interdisciplinary knowledge. The Carey Business School opened January 1, 2007, continuing the Johns Hopkins tradition of bringing innovative business management programs to the ever-changing workplace.

Number of students: 1,787 (36 undergraduates, 1,751 graduate students)

Number of faculty: 74 full-time, 65 part-time faculty

Degrees awarded annually: 88 undergraduate, 750 master's, 41 graduate certificates

Year established: 2007

Dean: Bernard Ferrari

Enrollment data as of September 2015

School of Education

For over a century, the School of Education has been preparing educators to make a difference in the lives of children and adults. Founded in 1909 as the College Courses for Teachers, the school addresses some of the most challenging problems facing education today through graduate and doctoral programs; research and development activities; external partnerships with school systems, educational entrepreneurs, and health care–related organizations; and collaborative connections to the broader Johns Hopkins research community. Tied at No. 2 for graduate schools of education by *U.S. News & World Report*, the school houses three research centers: the Center for Research and Reform in Education, the Center for Social Organization of Schools, and the Center for Technology in Education. The school's nationally renowned Division of Public Safety Leadership provides degree programs that foster current and future public safety leaders.

Number of students: 2,190 (29 undergraduates, 2,161 graduate students)

Number of faculty: 75 full-time, 30 joint JHU appointments

Degrees awarded annually: 20 bachelor's, 623 master's, 175 certificates; the school awards the largest number of master's degrees in education of any institution in Maryland.

Year established: 1909; became the School of Education in 2007

Interim Dean: Mariale Hardiman

School of Medicine

From its beginnings, the School of Medicine revolutionized the education of physicians, the practice of medicine, and medical research nationally and internationally by applying unprecedented standards to medical training. Rigid entrance requirements were established; the curriculum emphasized scientific methods as well as bedside teaching, laboratory research, and advanced training in specialized fields. For the first time ever in the United States, women were admitted as medical students on an equal basis with men. Today, the school annually receives more research grants from the National Institutes of Health than any other medical school and consistently is ranked among the top medical schools in the nation by *U.S. News & World Report*.

Number of students: 1,291 (472 MD candidates, 819 graduate degree candidates)

Number of faculty: 2,700 full-time, 1,300 part-time

Degrees awarded annually: 113 MDs, 15 MS/MAs, 138 PhDs

Year established: 1893

Dean: Paul B. Rothman

School of Nursing

The Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses both opened in 1889. Founders M. Adelaide Nutting, Isabel Hampton Robb, and Lavinia Dock established what would become the national model for nursing education. Renamed the School of Nursing, it became a division of the Johns Hopkins University in 1983 and opened its doors to students in 1984. Today, the school is a global leader in nursing research, education, and scholarship, and is ranked at No. 1 on the *U.S. News & World Report* list for graduate schools of nursing. The school and its baccalaureate, master's, PhD, and DNP programs are recognized for excellence in educating nurses who set the highest standards for patient care and become innovative national and international leaders.

Number of students: 1,343 (803 undergraduates, 540 graduate students)

Number of faculty: 64 full-time, 125 part-time

Degrees awarded annually: 282 bachelor's, 124 graduate

Year established: 1889 as Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses; 1983 as Johns Hopkins University School of Nursing

Dean: Patricia M. Davidson

Enrollment data as of September 2015

Peabody Institute

Located in the heart of Baltimore's Mount Vernon Cultural District, the Peabody Institute was founded in 1857 as America's first academy of music by philanthropist George Peabody. Today, Peabody boasts a pre-eminent faculty, a nurturing, collaborative learning environment, and the academic resources of Johns Hopkins University, with which it affiliated in 1977. Through its degree-granting Conservatory and its community-based Preparatory (music and dance school), Peabody trains musicians and dancers of every age and at every level.

Number of students: 591 (270 undergraduates, 321 graduate students)

Number of faculty: 68 full-time, 13 part-time, and 78 adjunct conservatory faculty members

Degrees awarded annually: 73 bachelor's, 116 master's, 10 DMAs, 25 certificates and diplomas

Year established: 1857; affiliated with JHU in 1977

Dean: Fred Bronstein

Bloomberg School of Public Health

The Bloomberg School of Public Health is dedicated to the education of a diverse group of research scientists and public health professionals, a process inseparably linked to the discovery and application of new knowledge, and through these activities, to the improvement of health and prevention of disease and disability around the world.

Number of students: 2,100

Number of faculty: 670 full-time, 709 part-time

Degrees awarded annually: 736 master's, 153 doctorates

Year established: 1916

Dean: Michael J. Klag

The Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies

A division of Johns Hopkins University since 1950, the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies is a global institution that offers students a truly international perspective on today's critical issues. The school was established in Washington, D.C., in 1943; opened its European campus in Bologna, Italy, in 1955; and in 1986 initiated one of the first Western university programs in the People's Republic of China, in Nanjing. SAIS graduates are known as innovative thinkers and problem-solvers with the economic and cultural expertise to confront complex global challenges.

Number of students: 1,109 (819 in Washington, D.C.; 212 in Bologna, Italy; 78 in Nanjing, China)

Number of faculty: 97 full-time, 203 part-time

Degrees awarded annually: 559

Year established: 1943

Dean: Vali R. Nasr

Applied Physics Laboratory

The Applied Physics Laboratory is a not-for-profit center for engineering, research, and development; it is a nonacademic division, meaning that unlike the university's nine other divisions, it does not grant degrees. Located north of Washington, D.C., APL has been a major asset to the nation since it was organized to develop a critical World War II technology in 1942. APL researchers work on more than 600 programs that protect the homeland and advance the nation's vision in research and space science, at an annual funding level of about $980 million.

Number of employees: 5,700; more than 75 percent are technical professionals

Year established: 1943

Director: Ralph Semmel

Enrollment data as of September 2015

CAMPUSES AND CENTERS

You can visit all our campuses in just 9,921 miles.

While you're at it, take in the Lincoln Memorial, the Piazza Maggiore, and Sun Yat-sen's mausoleum.

Baltimore is the university's hometown, but we're at home throughout the world—with campuses in Bologna, Italy, and Nanjing, China, in addition to those in the Baltimore-Washington, D.C., area.

Homewood

The Homewood campus, situated in the north Baltimore neighborhood of Charles Village, is a peaceful place of green grass, wide-spreading trees, brick residence halls and classroom buildings, and interconnecting walkways that combine to create a comfortable country atmosphere in the heart of a major city. It's also just minutes— by bus, light rail, bike, or Johns Hopkins shuttle—from the Inner Harbor, Oriole Park at Camden Yards, Johns Hopkins' medical campus, and the Peabody Institute. The Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, the Whiting School of Engineering, the School of Education, the Carey Business School, and the Peabody Institute offer classes and programs at Homewood.

East Baltimore

The East Baltimore campus is home to the School of Medicine, the Bloomberg School of Public Health, and the School of Nursing, as well as Johns Hopkins Hospital. Ongoing redevelopment of an 88-acre, piano-shaped area to the north of the campus has brought the Johns Hopkins Berman Institute of Bioethics to the neighborhood, along with the Henderson-Hopkins K–8 elementary/middle school and the Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Early Childhood Center. The neighborhood features a 20-story residential tower called the 929, a 10-story parking garage, a pharmacy, and several new restaurants. Still to come are several residential developments and a central park.

Carey Business School

The main campus of the Carey Business School is located in a state-of-the-art waterfront building in Harbor East, one of Baltimore's newest and most dynamic neighborhoods. The 77,000-square-foot space offers unparalleled views of a working seaport, where container ships still ferry raw sugar to the Domino plant and tall ships from around the world dock regularly. The Carey Business School occupies three and a half floors of the Legg Mason tower, sharing the structure with one of the world's top investment firms as well as other businesses. The campus includes classrooms with video and audio technology, smaller rooms for breakout groups and study sessions, an IT support desk, a business center offering print and fax capabilities, and a suite of offices dedicated to student organizations.

Peabody

Baltimore's historic Mount Vernon neighborhood provides the Peabody campus with a backdrop of stunning 19th-century architecture and inviting parks. Mount Vernon is a cultural urban village that boasts museums, music, theater, international cuisine, boutiques, festivals, and a thriving nightlife. The neighborhood's historic centerpiece is the Washington Monument, built in 1815 as the nation's first monument to George Washington and soaring 178 feet above four picturesque parks. Mount Vernon is a special place, rich in history and vibrant in the present, a neighborhood that beckons residents and visitors to take their time and enrich their lives.

SAIS

The Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies is an urban campus with three buildings on Massachusetts Avenue in northwest Washington, D.C.: the Rome Building at 1619 Massachusetts Avenue, the Bernstein-Offit Building at 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, and the Nitze Building at 1740 Massachusetts Avenue. SAIS classes are held in all three buildings, while the library, student lounge, cafeteria, and most administrative offices are housed in the Nitze Building.

SAIS Europe

SAIS' European campus is in Bologna, Italy, a city with a long tradition of education, a rich cultural heritage, and a history of political vitality. American and European students enjoy strong relationships with faculty, vigorous debate, and a cohesive social and intellectual community. Courses emphasize economics, political science, history, and language skills, and offer an international perspective on global issues.

Nanjing

The Asian campus of SAIS is in Nanjing, China. The Hopkins-Nanjing Center for Chinese and American Studies opened in 1986 as a one-of-a-kind educational collaboration between Johns Hopkins and Nanjing universities. Located on the downtown campus of Nanjing University, the center educates future leaders in the only China-based international program with spaces for genuinely free and open academic exploration.

Applied Physics Laboratory

The Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, founded in 1942, moved from downtown Silver Spring, Maryland, to its Howard County campus in 1954. Today, APL staff can be found working across almost 400 acres of rolling countryside that is approximately 50 percent forested. The Laboratory, located in an area of rural farmland and newer housing communities, currently has more than 20 buildings, as well as facilities at two nearby satellite campuses. In the past decade, APL completed construction of several new buildings which meet LEED certification. APL has also won a Bicycle Friendly Business Award from the League of American Bicyclists.

Washington, D.C., Center

Situated in the heart of Washington, D.C., the Washington Center provides an excellent learning environment for Advanced Academic Programs and many Krieger School of Arts and Sciences Washington-based initiatives. The Bernstein-Offit Building, located at 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., houses the administrative office for Advanced Academic Programs as well as a Library Resource Center, faculty and student lounges, a large administrative/program management suite for faculty and staff, 16 classrooms or seminar rooms, two computer labs, and a large presentation room—all just two blocks south of Washington's Dupont Circle and accessible by Metro.

Montgomery County Campus

The Montgomery County Campus in Rockville, Maryland, offers classes and programs from the Carey Business School, the School of Education, the Whiting School of Engineering, and the Krieger School of Arts and Sciences. MCC aims to create a community of education, business, and government organizations, where collaborative thinking and scientific discovery advance academic and economic development. The campus is experiencing significant growth, with plans to expand from its current 215,000 square feet to more than 2.6 million square feet of academic, research, and corporate space during the next few decades.

Columbia Center

Located in Columbia, Maryland, and housing classes and programs of the School of Education and the Carey Business School, the Columbia Center has served adult students in the region since 1974. Some administrative and advising offices are located there, as well as Professional Career Services, the office of Enrollment Management Services, the Student and Alumni Relations office, the office of International Services, the Center for Teaching and Learning, and the Center for Technology in Education. Columbia Center facilities include 19 classrooms, academic and career advising offices, three computer labs, an electronic library, two conference rooms, a bookstore, and faculty and student lounges.

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

We have 3,250,086 volumes on our shelves.

And more than 1.2 million e-books are accessible from the comfort of home.

Everything from e-books and research journals to DVDs and sheet music can be found in the system of libraries supporting Johns Hopkins. In many cases, the libraries are open to the public.

In Baltimore and the surrounding region, Johns Hopkins maintains the Milton S. Eisenhower Library, the Brody Learning Commons, and the Albert D. Hutzler Reading Room, all on the Homewood campus; the Welch Medical Library, the John Work Garrett Library, the George Peabody Library, and the Friedheim Library in the city of Baltimore; and libraries for regional campuses and centers in Maryland and Washington, D.C., which is also home to SAIS' Mason Library. SAIS also has libraries at its campuses in Bologna, Italy, and Nanjing, China.

Along with millions of books, the libraries provide 24/7 access to electronic journals, e-books, and special collections including rare books, manuscripts, and archives.

The university is also home to three museums—the Johns Hopkins Archaeological Museum, Homewood Museum, and Evergreen Museum & Library. All three are open to the public for tours, exhibitions, lectures, and other events, and are increasingly involved in the academic life of the university.

By the numbers:

Total volumes held: 3,250,086

Electronic journal subscriptions: 93,957

Full-text electronic books: 1,210,320

The Sheridan Libraries

Located in Baltimore, the Sheridan Libraries primarily serve the schools of Arts and Sciences, Engineering, Education, and the Carey Business School.

Opened in 1964, the **Milton S. Eisenhower Library** is the university's principal research library. Our largest library, it was named for the university's eighth president, whose vision brought together the university's collection of books, journals, and other scholarly resources. Strengths in the humanities include German and Romance languages, philosophy, and the ancient Near East. In science and engineering, collection strengths include biomedical engineering, chemistry, and environmental engineering. The library also offers an extensive array of electronic resources, including full-text books and journals, specialized databases, and statistical and cartographic data.

The newest of the Sheridan Libraries, the **Brody Learning Commons** opened in August 2012. Connected to the Eisenhower Library on all floors, the BLC is open 24/7 and features a large quiet reading room, 16 group study rooms, teaching and seminar rooms, and a café. The Commons is also home to the Department of Special Collections and the Department of Conservation and Preservation. Together, the interconnected MSE Library and the Brody Learning Commons counted more than 1.5 million visits in FY2014.

Commonly referred to as "the Hut," the **Albert D. Hutzler Reading Room** occupies a central room in Gilman Hall, the oldest academic building on the Homewood campus, and features a high ceiling and beautiful stained-glass windows bearing the printers' marks of 18 Renaissance printers.

The John Work Garrett Library is located in Evergreen Museum & Library, the former residence of Ambassador John Work Garrett and his wife, Alice Warder Garrett. The house was bequeathed to the university in 1942, and the library contains about 28,600 volumes. The collection, which can be used by appointment, features 16th- and 17th-century English literature, especially the works of Shakespeare, Bacon, Spenser, and Milton. Also strong in natural history, the library has some of the most important and beautiful ornithological works ever produced by John James Audubon, John Gould, and Alexander Wilson. The Fowler Architectural Collection focuses on early editions of Vitruvius and the great Renaissance architects Alberti, Serlio, Palladio, Vignola, and Scamozzi.

The George Peabody Library dates from the founding of the Peabody Institute in 1857. In 1982, the Peabody Library became part of the Eisenhower Library's Special Collections department. Reflecting the scholarly interests of the 19th century, the library's 300,000-volume collection is particularly strong in religion, British art, architecture, topography, and history; American history, biography, and literature; Romance languages and literature; history of science; and geography, exploration, and travel. The George Peabody Library, designed by Baltimore architect Edmund G. Lind, is one of the most beautiful libraries in the world. Its magnificent neo-Grec interior features an atrium surrounded by five tiers of ornamental cast-iron balconies, gold-scalloped columns, and a latticed skylight more than 60 feet above a black-and-white marble floor.

Other university libraries:

The William H. Welch Medical Library collects current scholarly information that supports the research, clinical, administrative, and educational needs of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions. Because the library's emphasis is on providing materials at point of need, the collection is primarily in electronic format. It covers health, the practice of medicine and related biomedical and allied health care disciplines, public health and related disciplines, nursing, research literature, methodological literature, reviews or state-of-the-art reports, and in-depth, authoritative analyses of areas influencing biomedicine and health care. The electronic collection includes more than 5,000 journals, more than 400 databases, and more than 8,000 e-books. The WelDoc Service provides access to materials not in the Hopkins collections. The History of Medicine collection on the third floor

of the Welch Building is a comprehensive collection, print and electronic, of history of medicine materials.

The Arthur Friedheim Music Library is one of the largest and oldest music collections in the country. Located in Peabody's Leakin Hall, it serves the faculty, staff, and students at the Peabody Institute and Johns Hopkins University, as well as the general public. Holdings include more than 200,000 books, scores, and periodicals; 40,000 sound recordings in all formats; 3,000 DVDs and videos; microform; and more than 5,400 linear feet of archival and special collections. The Friedheim Library offers 24-hour electronic access, both on and off campus, to many full-text journals, databases, and streaming media.

The Hopkins-Nanjing Center Library
The research library at the Hopkins-Nanjing Center for Chinese and American Studies in China features more than 120,000 volumes in English and Chinese, 400 periodicals, and access to thousands of electronic resources held by both Johns Hopkins and Nanjing University. It is the only uncensored, open-stack library on the mainland of the People's Republic of China. Floor-to-ceiling windows, reading carrels, couches, and meeting rooms provide students with a pleasing study environment.

The Sydney R. and Elsa W. Mason Library offers comprehensive library services to SAIS students, faculty, and staff. It is located on the sixth, seventh, and eighth floors of the Nitze Building, at 1740 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. Its goals include developing and preserving collections that support the curriculum and research interests of the SAIS community and providing convenient and seamless access to print, electronic, and other resources to facilitate research and expand scholarship.

Robert H. Evans Library at SAIS Europe in Bologna, Italy, is dedicated to the memory of Evans, a distinguished alumnus from the class of 1960 and director of the center from 1992 to 2003. The collection consists of more than 85,000 volumes, specializing in international economics, international relations, contemporary history, international law, political science, and European history and politics. There are strong holdings on the foreign relations of the United States, the Atlantic Alliance and European integration, and an extensive collection of English-language materials on Italian government and politics. The library's primary mission is to support the educational goals of the SAIS community, but it is also open to local and visiting readers.

Museums

Evergreen Museum & Library
Evergreen Museum & Library, which opened to the public in 1990, is renowned for its diverse holdings of Asian, European, and American art. Of particular interest are Japanese lacquerware, art glass by Louis Comfort Tiffany, postimpressionist paintings, the John Work Garrett Library of rare books and manuscripts, and the only known theater designed by revolutionary stage designer Léon Bakst. The former Italianate residence of two generations of Baltimore's philanthropic Garrett family (1878–1952), the museum offers a unique perspective on the evolution of American collecting from the post-Civil War industrial revolution to the modern jet age. Contemporary artists are regularly invited to respond to the historic property, and the museum presents exhibitions and programs that explore the Garretts' legacy as art patrons.

Homewood Museum
One of the finest extant examples of American Federal architecture and interior design, Homewood was built in 1802 for newlyweds Charles and Harriet Chew Carroll. The 130-acre property became the university's suburban campus a century later with the historic house serving as architectural inspiration for campus buildings. The furnishings of Homewood Museum, a National Historic Landmark that opened to the public in 1987, reflect the elegant opulence of the Carroll family's occupancy (1802–1832). With American and imported furniture, ceramics, silver, and other fine and decorative art objects, the museum's period interiors reflect the ideals and culture of a new nation while offering visitors an intimate look at the early 19th-century lifestyle of a prominent Maryland family.

Johns Hopkins Archaeological Museum
The Archaeological Museum was founded in 1882 to encourage and enliven the study of the ancient world through the close study of artifacts. The installation highlights nearly 700 archaeological objects from ancient Greece, Rome, Egypt, the Near East, and the ancient Americas, all exhibited in the custom-built museum facility set within the newly renovated Gilman Hall atrium.

ATHLETICS

We first fielded a men's lacrosse team in 1883, seven years after the founding of the university.

Since then, the Blue Jays have won 44 national titles, including nine since men's lacrosse became an NCAA sport.

But the Blue Jays are not just about lacrosse. The university fields 24 varsity teams that routinely qualify for NCAA championship play. Beyond the varsity squads, many students get in the game through the university's 11 intramural sports, including 3-on-3 basketball, flag football, and wallyball. There's also an array of club sports, ranging from badminton and Brazilian jujitsu to water polo and wrestling.

ATHLETICS

Mascot: Blue Jay

Division I teams:

Men's Lacrosse, Big Ten
Women's Lacrosse, Independent; Big Ten, 2017

Division III teams, Centennial Conference:

Baseball
Men's & Women's Basketball
Men's & Women's Cross Country
Field Hockey
Football
Men's & Women's Soccer
Men's & Women's Tennis
Men's & Women's Track (indoor & outdoor)
Women's Volleyball
Wrestling

Division III teams, other conferences:

Men's Fencing, Mid-Atlantic Collegiate Fencing Association
Women's Fencing, Eastern Women's Fencing Conference
Men's and Women's Swimming, Blue Grass Mountain Conference
Water Polo, Collegiate Water Polo Association

Athletic facilities include a baseball field, named Babb Field at Stromberg Stadium, Homewood Field, the Newton H. White Athletic Center, the Ralph S. O'Connor Recreation Center, and tennis courts on the Homewood campus; and the Denton A. Cooley Center on the East Baltimore campus.

Club sports:

Undergraduate
Badminton, Brazilian Jujitsu, Cycling, Field Hockey, Ice Hockey, Men's Lacrosse, Men's Soccer, Men's Squash, Men's Rugby, Men's Ultimate, Men's Volleyball, Outdoors Club (JHOC), Softball, Swimming, Table Tennis, Taekwondo Sport (HST), Taekwondo (T. Kang), Tennis, Water Polo, Women's Basketball, Women's Lacrosse, Women's Soccer, Women's Squash, Women's Ultimate, Women's Volleyball, and Wrestling Club

Graduate
Aikido, Cricket, Karate, Soccer

Intramural sports:

Undergraduate
Indoor Soccer, Volleyball, 3-on-3 Basketball, Flag Football, Basketball, Wallyball, Soccer, and Innertube Water Polo

Graduate
Basketball, Soccer, and Softball

COMMUNITY

Our roots are in Baltimore.

Johns Hopkins is truly and proudly of Baltimore, and our faculty, staff, and students contribute to city life in ways both large and small.

With his bequest establishing a hospital and a university in Baltimore, Johns Hopkins ensured that helping others would be his legacy. Today, enhancing and enriching our ties to Baltimore is one of President Daniels' key priorities for the university community.

As the city's largest anchor institution, Johns Hopkins feels the constant pull of urban issues. We are answering the call with major investments like the ongoing revitalization of East Baltimore, where the School of Education operates Elmer A. Henderson: A Johns Hopkins Partnership School in conjunction with the city and Morgan State University. The $43 million, 90,000-square-foot facility is East Baltimore's first new public school building in more than 20 years.

Investing in partnerships across the city is a win-win for Johns Hopkins. We are committed to Baltimore because our success is tied to the success of our neighbors.

Key Baltimore-Based Community Engagement

Johns Hopkins isn't acting alone; it is committed to building community through collaborations with those vested in the improvement of Baltimore, including neighborhood leadership, business interests, nonprofits, institutions, foundations, and government.

Homewood Community Partners Initiative: This unique university-community partnership includes 10 neighborhoods and one commercial district around the Homewood campus. The goal of the partnership is to boost quality of life in the surrounding neighborhoods, reduce blight, improve education, catalyze commercial and retail development, and strengthen local hiring and purchasing. In 2012, Johns Hopkins University committed $10 million to the initiative.

East Baltimore Revitalization: Johns Hopkins University, partnering with East Baltimore Development Inc., the city of Baltimore, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, and others, has invested in the large-scale revitalization of areas around Johns Hopkins' East Baltimore campus. The effort seeks to reverse historical trends and transform the neighborhood into a thriving mixed-income community for families, businesses, and public institutions. Collectively, about $650 million has been invested in the project to date.

Elmer A. Henderson: A Johns Hopkins Partnership School: Operating under a contract with Baltimore City Public Schools, Henderson-Hopkins is a K-8 school serving 260 students in a new $43 million, 90,000-square-foot facility on a seven-acre campus within the East Baltimore Development Inc. redevelopment area. The school shares the site with the $10 million, 30,000-square-foot Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Early Childhood Center. Using curricula developed at the School of Education, and maximizing the university's expertise from across its divisions, Henderson-Hopkins pursues the most contemporary, effective approaches to meeting the needs of students, their families, and the community.

Live Near Your Work: This program provides grants to encourage Johns Hopkins employees to purchase homes near its principal locations in Baltimore. In fiscal year 2014, Johns Hopkins contributed $756,500 toward LNYW grants totaling $1.4 million to 84 employee home buyers.

Center for Social Concern: CSC provides a base for more than 50 student-run programs that serve Baltimore communities. In 2009–2010, more than 1,500 students performed nearly 80,000 hours of volunteer work through these programs.

Johns Hopkins Takes Time for Schools and Other Education Initiatives: Almost 200 Johns Hopkins employees regularly volunteer in Baltimore public schools; they account for 37 percent of all registered volunteers in the city's school system. Additionally, 100 full-tuition scholarships have been awarded through the Baltimore Scholars program.

President's Day of Service: This universitywide day of service sends approximately 1,000 students, faculty, and staff to participate in volunteer projects throughout the Baltimore area.

Economic Impact: Johns Hopkins is Baltimore's largest employer, a major purchaser of goods and services, a sponsor of large-scale construction projects, and a magnet for students and visitors. In fiscal year 2014, we estimate that Johns Hopkins' economic impact was more than $9.1 billion statewide and $4.7 billion in Baltimore City.

UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION

Three bachelor's degrees were conferred in spring 1879.

By spring 2015, that number had increased by 57,100 percent.

The undergraduate educational experience has come a long way since George W. McCreary, A. Chase Palmer, and Edward Henry Spieker picked up their diplomas on June 12, 1879, at the close of Johns Hopkins' third academic year.

The academic offerings have increased exponentially. The university awarded 1,714 bachelor's degrees across all divisions on May 21, 2015, joining 200,500 alumni worldwide. The majority of those degrees were earned by undergraduates on the Homewood campus, home to the Krieger School of Arts and Sciences and the Whiting School of Engineering. Johns Hopkins also offers undergraduate programs through the Carey Business School, the Peabody Institute, and the School of Nursing.

Freshman Admission Selectivity (2015)

Applicants: 24,718
Admitted: 3,253
Enrolled: 1,310
Admit rate: 13 percent
Early Decision available? Yes
Early Decision applicants: 1,866
Admitted Early Decision applicants: 540

Standardized Tests

Middle 50th percentile for admitted students in 2015:
SAT Composite: 1420-1530
ACT: 32-34

Programs of Study

Majors: 52
Minors: 44

Most Popular Majors (Homewood)

Public Health Studies
International Studies
Biomedical Engineering
Neuroscience
Molecular and Cellular Biology

Average Class Size: 24

'U.S. News & World Report' undergraduate rankings

National university: 10 (tie)
Undergraduate engineering: 15 (tie)
High school counselor ranking: 4.9 out of 5
On lists of schools that are noted for socioeconomic diversity and that are considered the best values.

Students

Enrolled undergraduates: 5,299
Geographic origin: all 50 states, 61 nations
Male/female ratio: 51/49 percent

Enrollment by racial/ethnic category: 44 percent white, non-Hispanic; 21 percent Asian; 13 percent Hispanic; 9 percent nonresident aliens; 5 percent black or African American; <1 percent Native American/Pacific Islander; 5 percent two or more races; 2 percent ethnicty unknown.

97 percent of freshmen entering in fall 2013 returned for sophomore year

Costs and Financial Aid

Tuition: $48,710
Room and board (double room, "anytime" meal plan): $14,540
Average need-based grant for first-year students: over $38,000
Students receiving aid: more than 43 percent
Financial aid given annually to undergraduates: more than $75 million

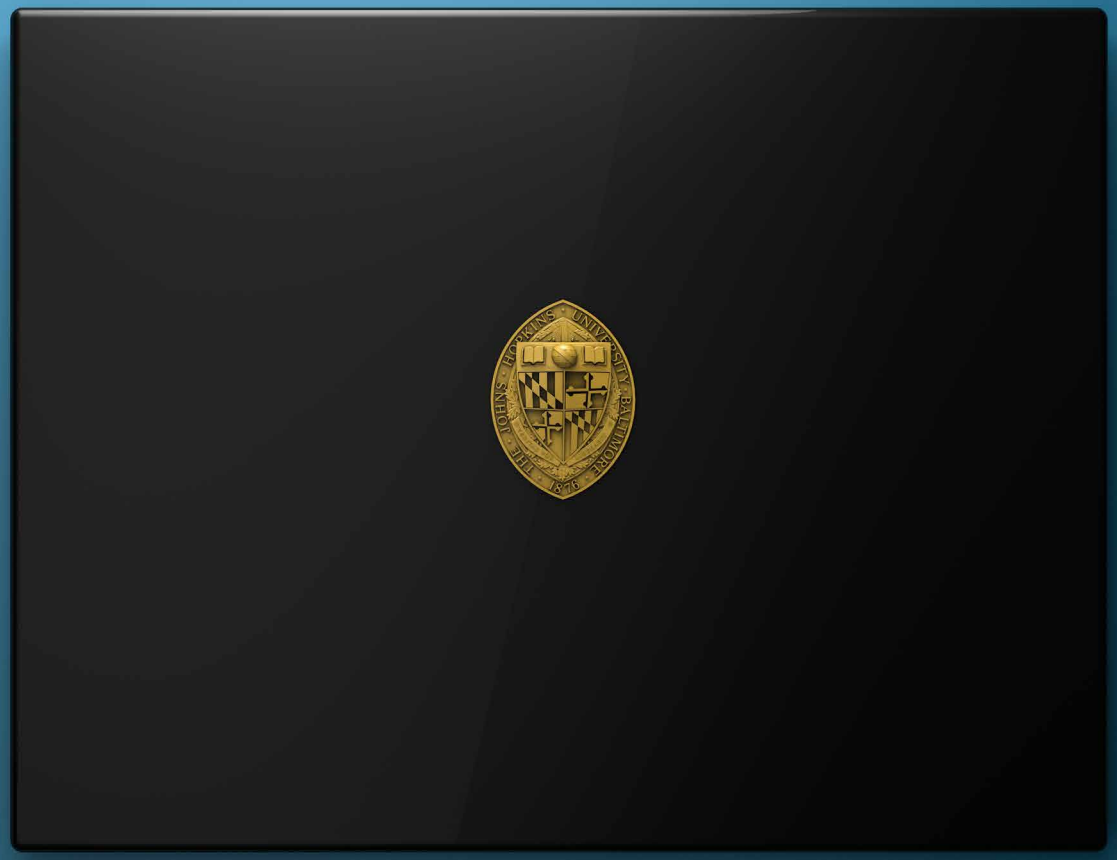
Estimated costs for 2015–16

Student Life

More than 300 student groups and organizations
More than 60 student-run groups dedicated to volunteerism or service
Nine sororities, 13 fraternities, 24 percent of students involved in Greek life
More than 20 club sports; more than half of students participate in intramurals

Enrollment data as of September 2015

GRADUATE EDUCATION



We eradicated boring lectures.

The seminar method of instruction was introduced in the United States by a Johns Hopkins University postdoctoral student.

American students have historian Herbert Baxter Adams to thank for today's give-and-take classroom vibe between professors and students. A postdoctoral fellow in history, Adams imported the seminar method to the United States from Heidelberg University in Germany, where he earned his doctorate in 1876 prior to starting his career at Johns Hopkins. Adams championed the idea that graduate students would learn more by conducting their own research and then presenting it in class for critique from both the professor and fellow students, rather than the old-school style of listening to lectures and taking exams. Adams' philosophy subsequently caught on at colleges and universities across the country.

That spirit of inquiry fostered by Adams and his colleagues is alive today at Johns Hopkins, where the university's nine academic divisions offer full-time graduate programs that provide rigorous course work and research opportunities with world-renowned faculty. For working professionals, there are also numerous part-time and nondegree programs available.

GRADUATE EDUCATION

Throughout the university's campuses locally and worldwide, about **15,000 full-time and part-time graduate students** study in 180 fields.

The Krieger School of Arts and Sciences and Whiting School of Engineering offer **36 different full-time graduate programs.**

Graduate students in the Krieger and Whiting schools collaborate at the Hopkins Extreme Materials Institute **to protect people, structures, and the planet** by advancing the fundamental science of materials and structures under extreme conditions. They develop science-based tools for academia, industry, and the government.

Faculty and graduate-level researchers collaborate with government and industry **to address the nation's cybersecurity and privacy issues** in the Whiting School's Information Security Institute. It has been designated as a Center of Academic Excellence in Information Assurance by the National Security Agency.

Students pursuing a Master of Arts in international studies from SAIS' Hopkins-Nanjing Center complete course work and a thesis entirely in Chinese. This demands **a high level of Chinese language proficiency and well-developed cultural sensitivity.**

The School of Education offers a full-time Doctor of Philosophy program, an interdisciplinary approach to address policy and practice challenges associated with **improving children's classroom success** from preschool through high school.

The Peabody Conservatory's **graduate-level conducting program** is highly competitive: The acceptance rate is only about one in seven.

Students in the full-time Master of Public Health program spend 11 months interacting with faculty at the Bloomberg School of Public Health who are **renowned for teaching, practice, and ongoing research around the world.**

The School of Medicine was **the first major medical school in the U.S. to admit women.** Today, approximately 50 percent of the students in the school are women.

In the School of Nursing's Simulation Center, graduate students get **hands-on experience** without risk to patients. Instead they may first practice their skills with "Sim Fam" members like Harvey, Noelle, and Sim Baby.

Candidates for a Global MBA at the Carey Business School take a yearlong course called Discovery to Market, where students work with inventors and entrepreneurs to **commercialize actual scientific discoveries.**

'U.S. News & World Report' graduate rankings:

Bloomberg School of Public Health: 1

School of Education: 2 (tie)

School of Nursing: 1

School of Medicine: 3 (tie)

Biomedical engineering: 1

Biological sciences: 5 (tie)

Statistics: 5 (tie)

Environmental health engineering: 9 (tie)

The Johns Hopkins University Fact Book is published by the university's Office of Communications. If you have questions or comments, please contact:

Johns Hopkins University
Office of Communications
3910 Keswick Road
Suite N-2600
Baltimore, MD 21211
443-997-0170
factbook@jhu.edu
www.jhu.edu