



Postsecondary National Policy Institute

Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)

HISTORY

HBCUs are institutions of higher learning established prior to 1964 with the education of Black Americans as their primary mission. The Morrill Land-Grant Act of 1862 included only one institution open to Black people, Alcorn State University in Mississippi. In 1890, the second Land-Grant Act required states to provide Black students with access to land-grant institutions or alternatives, ultimately creating 16 exclusively Black institutions. Subsequent institutions were founded by the Freedmen's Bureau, Black churches, and the American Missionary Association, culminating in federal financial support and recognition for HBCUs in the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965.³

FEDERAL FUNDING

- HBCUs are federally funded under Title III, Parts B, D, and F, and Title VII of the HEA.³
 - Title III, Part B funding for FY25 was \$431.6M with an additional \$108.5M allocated for eligible graduate schools.⁴
 - Title III, Part D funding provided \$1.38B in low-cost financing for capital projects to date.⁴
 - Title III, Part F funding for FY25 was \$85M.⁴

INSTITUTIONAL TYPE

- In 2025, there were 100 HBCUs in 20 states, Washington, D.C., and the U.S. Virgin Islands.²
 - States with the most HBCUs were Alabama (13), North Carolina (9), and Georgia (9).²
- Of the 100 HBCUs, 40 were public four-year institutions, 11 were public two-year institutions, 48 were private non-profit four-year institutions, and 1 was a private non-profit two-year institution. 22 are considered land-grant institutions.²

ENROLLMENT

- In Fall 2024, HBCUs enrolled 267,736 undergraduates and 36,375 graduate students.⁵
 - 216,814 (71.3%) of enrollees at HBCUs identified as Black or African American.⁵
- Enrollment at HBCUs increased from 293,257 in 2014 to 304,111 in 2024, a 3.7% increase.⁵
 - Non-HBCU enrollment increased at a lower rate during the same period, increasing from 19.0 million in 2014 to 19.4 million in 2024, a 2.1% increase.⁵
- In 2024, 9% of all Black students in the U.S. were enrolled in HBCUs.⁵
 - This was down from 2014, when 9.4% of all Black students were enrolled in HBCUs.⁵

FINANCIAL AID

- 81.4% of HBCU students received federal Title IV financial aid in the 2019-20 academic year, compared to 54.9% of all students.⁶
 - 67.9% of HBCU students received a Pell Grant, compared to 40.2% of all students.⁶
 - 64.3% of HBCU students received a federal student loan, compared to 34.5% of all students.⁶
- HBCU students who received federal Title IV aid received an average amount of \$13,126, with an average Pell Grant amount of \$5,050, and an average Federal student loan amount of \$10,961.⁶

COMPLETION/DEGREE ATTAINMENT

- In 2023, at HBCUs, 38% of students graduated within 150% time of anticipated degree completion, compared to 61% of students at all Title IV institutions in the United States.⁵
- HBCUs conferred 5,151 associate's degrees, 32,540 bachelor's degrees, and 10,418 graduate degrees in the 2023-24 academic year.⁵
 - HBCUs conferred 14.6% of all bachelor's degrees conferred to Black graduates in 2024.⁵

EARNINGS AND WEALTH

- Four years after receiving a bachelor's degree, Black HBCU graduates who received their degree before age 29 averaged a gross income of \$29,576 in 2019, \$8,000 less than the national average for all Black bachelor's degree graduates.¹
- Wealth accumulation can be measured differently from income.⁷ Four years after graduating:
 - 4.6% of Black HBCU bachelor's degree recipients owned a home, compared to 9.7% of Black bachelor's degree recipients overall.¹
 - 54.7% of Black HBCU bachelor's degree recipients had a retirement account, compared to 64.2% of Black bachelor's degree recipients overall.¹

DATA SOURCES

¹ [Baccalaureate & Beyond Longitudinal Study](#). National Center for Education Statistics, November 2023.

² [Eligibility Matrix for Title III and Title V Programs](#). U.S. Department of Education, 2025.

³ [Fast Facts: Historically Black Colleges and Universities](#). National Center for Education Statistics, 2023.

⁴ [Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Summary](#). U.S. Department of Education, 2025.

⁵ [Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System](#). National Center for Education Statistics, September 2025.

⁶ [National Postsecondary Student Aid Study](#). National Center for Education Statistics, November 2023.

⁷ [Wealth Analysis FAQ](#). Urban Institute, 2021.