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Equity and Emergency: COVID-19 Relief Funding at Historically and Predominantly Black Community Colleges in the South



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Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic was catastrophic for Black Americans' economic well-being. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Black adults faced higher rates of food and housing insecurity and were more likely to have taken on debt to pay for household expenses.¹ As Black families in America faced more challenging economic and mental health hardships than their peers, it is no wonder the cost and commitments of higher education were difficult to maintain.²

The Joint Center's 2022 report, "The State of Black Students at Community Colleges," examined the educational and economic outcomes for Black students who attended community colleges and underscored the role of community colleges as tools for economic recovery amid the COVID-19 pandemic. When compared to their peers of other races, Black students are disproportionately overrepresented at community colleges, more likely to be awarded certificates than degrees, experience the lowest graduation rates, and earn \$20,000 less post-graduation. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated decreasing enrollment trends for Black enrollment. In fact, Black students' community college enrollment declined by 21 percent from fall 2019 to fall 2021.³

To help higher education institutions combat the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, Congress allocated nearly \$80 billion for higher education institutions (including \$25 billion for community colleges) through the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF).⁴ This unprecedented funding required higher education institutions to disburse emergency student aid directly to students for costs such as food, housing, healthcare, and tools needed for online learning. The institutions also received funding to address institutional needs, such as campus safety, online instruction training, COVID prevention practices, internet access, and unemployment aid.

This report examines HEERF allocations to 39 community colleges across 10 states in the South with federal designation as Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) or Predominantly Black Institutions (PBIs), the emergency aid they disbursed to students, and their purchases to address institutional needs.

HEERF Funding Formulas

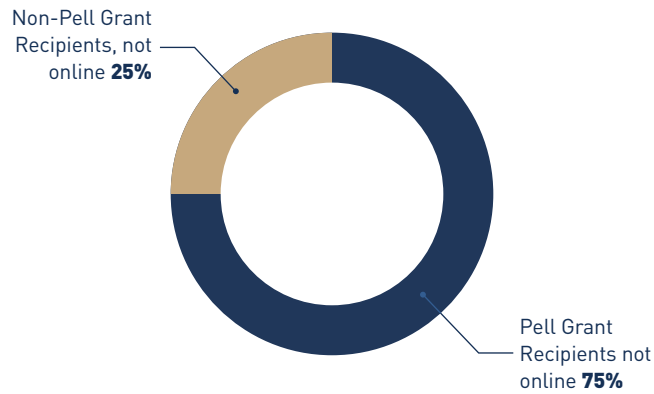
Three bills allocated nearly \$80 billion to institutions of higher education: \$14 billion through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act in March 2020 (HEERF I), \$23 billion through the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSAA) in December 2020 (HEERF II), and \$40 billion through American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) in March 2021 (HEERF III). Congress developed funding formulas to determine each institution's share of HEERF funding. The deadline for spending all HEERF funding was June 2023.

HEERF funding was innovative in three important ways for community colleges. First, the influx of federal funding was unprecedented, as community colleges primarily rely on state and local funding as well as tuition and fees to support their operations.⁵

Second, the HEERF allocation funding formula was partially based on an institution's share of nationwide Pell Grant recipients, marking the first time that large-scale, noncompetitive federal funding to higher education institutions was based on the number of low-income students they served. While Kindergarten through 12th grade (K-12) schools and districts that serve large quantities of low-income students receive Title I funding, there is no comparable funding for community colleges that do the same.

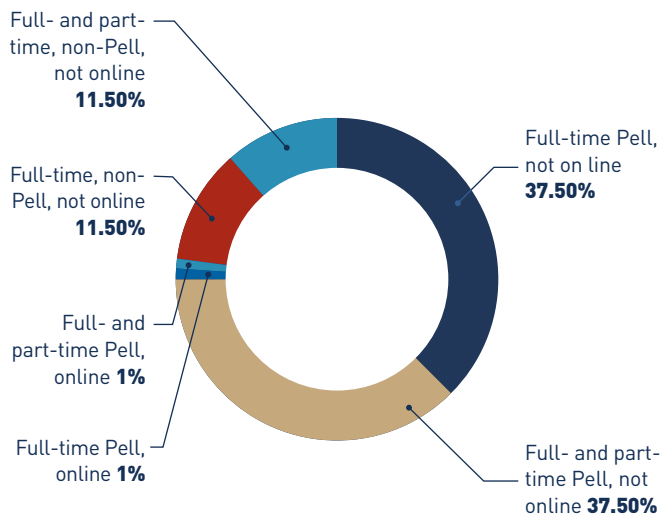
Third, Congress allocated special HEERF funding for institutions that primarily serve students of color, and the formula was partially based on the institutions' endowments. While these institutions receive designated funding through Title III of the Higher Education Act, the consideration of endowment funds is unprecedented and recognized that these institutions have limited resources.

HEERF I Allocation Formula



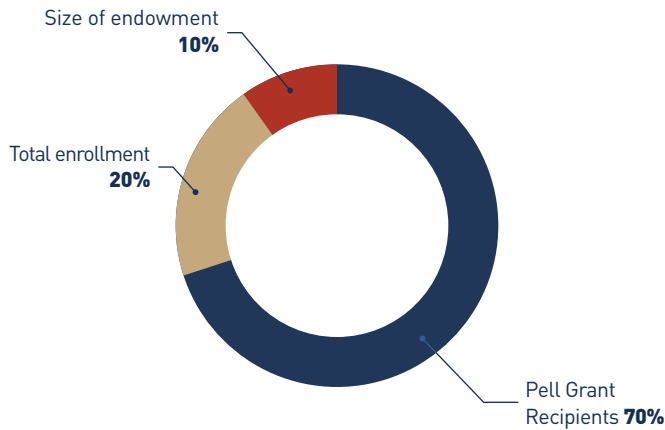
For the first HEERF allocation in March 2020, Congress allocated 75 percent of funds based on the number of Pell Grant recipients enrolled at the institution full-time and the remaining 25 percent of funds based on the number of full-time non-Pell Grant recipients enrolled at the institution. Students enrolled exclusively in online programs before the pandemic were not considered a part of either group. The law required institutions to spend at least 50 percent of funds on emergency financial aid grants directly to students.

HEERF II and HEERF III Allocation Formula



HEERF II in December 2020 and HEERF III in March 2021 used the same formula. Unlike HEERF I, however, this formula included part-time students and students who were exclusively enrolled online before the start of the pandemic. This change increased the share of funding that could be allocated to community colleges. In the 2019–2020 academic year, 23.5 percent of community college students exclusively enrolled part-time, and 24.5 percent mixed enrollment between full time and part time. Among their peers, Black students (46.5 percent) were most likely to enroll exclusively part time, while Native American (33.8 percent) and Asian (35.1 percent) students were less likely.⁶

The law required public and nonprofit institutions to spend the same HEERF II dollar amount on student grants that they were required to spend in HEERF I, and for-profit institutions were required to use 100 percent of their allocation on student grants. For HEERF III, the law required institutions to spend at least 50 percent of their funds on emergency financial aid grants directly to students, and for-profit institutions were required to use 100 percent of their allocation on student grants.



In addition to the HEERF funds allotted for all institutions, Congress set aside additional HEERF II and HEERF III funding exclusively for HBCUs, PBIs, and other Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs), including community colleges. In doing so, they recognized that these institutions and their students were particularly at risk during the pandemic. The formula also ensured that institutions with the smallest endowments received the greatest percentage of set-aside funding.⁷ Like most community colleges, Historically Black Community Colleges (HBCCs) and Predominantly Black Community Colleges (PBCCs) have small endowments.

Methodology

This research uses survey data from the U.S. Department of Education’s Education Stabilization Fund (ESF) Transparency Portal to understand institution-level HEERF funding allocations and purchases.⁸ The Department of Education required all higher education institutions that received HEERF funds to submit annual reports detailing how these funds were spent. Institutions submitted reports for 2020, 2021, and 2022, corresponding to the following reporting periods: March 13, 2020 to December 31, 2020; January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021; and January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022.

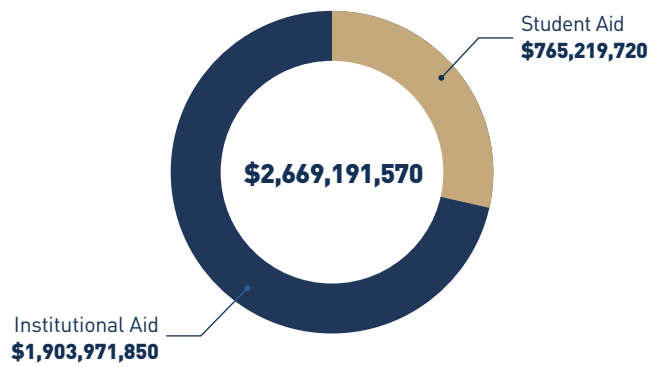
This analysis focuses on 39 HBCCs and PBCCs, community colleges federally designated as PBCCs or PBIs. These institutions span 10 Southern states: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. We excluded institutions with missing data in the ESF Portal or data that did not distinguish the singular institution from a broader system or network of institutions.

The ESF Transparency Portal provides supporting documentation and data files for each year of HEERF funding. These resources were used to rename and standardize variables, ensuring consistency across all years. Finally, this analysis examines HEERF I, II, and III allocations separately and comparatively.

How Much HEERF Funding HBCCs and PBCCs in the South Received

Congress allocated more than \$14 billion in HEERF funds to all of higher education in the United States in 2020, \$23 billion in 2021, and \$40 billion in 2022. Community colleges received \$25 billion.⁹ The HBCCs and PBCCs in this study received more than \$2.7 billion throughout the three HEERF allotments. Of the \$2.7 billion allocated to HBCCs and PBCCs in the South, Congress allotted nearly \$800 million for direct student aid disbursements and \$1.9 billion for institutional spending. Tables A1-A3 in the appendix detail the total student aid, institutional aid, and comprehensive allotments for each institution in the sample.

Total Aid Received by HBCCs and PBCCs in the South



The funding received by HBCCs and PBCCs in the South ranged from \$3.7 million to \$348.3 million per institution, with a median of \$47.8 million. These timely investments helped HBCCs and PBCCs enact COVID protocols, transition to online learning, address equipment needs, and other vital purchases for safety and learning.¹⁰

How HBCCs and PBCCs in the South Utilized Institutional Funds

Over the three HEERF allotments, HBCCs and PBCCs in the South received \$1.9 billion for institutional spending. This funding allowed institutions to take care of urgent needs such as COVID protocol guidelines and technology and to supplement unforeseen expenses including indirect cost recovery and lost revenue. Institutions could also use the funding for additional emergency grants to students. These allowable uses were broad and much more encompassing than those in Title III and Title V of the Higher Education Act, the primary vehicle of federal funds for HBCCs and PBCCs. But, institutions could not use HEERF funds for: endowments; contractors for recruitment or pre-enrollment services; capital outlays for athletic or religious facilities, senior administrator or executive compensation; or stock buybacks, shareholder dividends, capital distributions, and stock options.

As shown in Table 1, campus safety was the most reported expense in 2020, closely followed by distance learning. Technology was another common purchase. In 2021, every institution in the sample reported costs for campus safety and distance learning. In 2022, no institutions reported spending on campus safety, but 32 used funding for distance learning. Distance learning decreased in frequency each year but remained a highly utilized expense. Construction and housing were the least reported purchases.

Table 1: Institutional Purchases by Number of HBCCs and PBCCs in the South

Purchases by Number of Institutions	2020	2021	2022
Additional Emergency Grants	22	0	0
Campus Safety	34	39	0
Construction	0	0	4
Coronavirus Practices	0	11	30
Distance Learning	30	39	32
Equipment	11	27	25
Food Service	1	1	4
Housing	2	1	1
Indirect Cost Recovery	0	11	13
Internet	11	18	9
Lost Revenue	0	35	28
Online Instruction Training	15	18	16
Other	15	26	31
Reimbursement Funds	15	0	0
Social Distancing	10	11	8
Technology	25	25	18
Unemployment Aid	0	6	3
Number of Institutions	38	39	38

Twenty-two institutions in the study chose to use their institutional funding to disburse additional aid to students in 2020, but none used the funds in this way in 2021 or 2022. In fact, additional emergency grants were the highest median purchase in 2020. Table 2 shows that lost revenue was the highest median purchase cost in 2021 and 2022. The highest median expenditure of any year was lost revenue of \$1.96 million in 2021. The smallest median expenditure in any year was \$473 on food service in 2020.

The deadline for spending all HEERF funding was June 2023. Institutions that did not use all of their funds were allowed to request an extension past this date. It is unclear which institutions did not request extensions and which institutions' requests were denied. Either group would have been required to return unspent funds.¹¹

Table 2: Median Institutional Purchases by HBCCs and PBCCs in the South

Median	2020	2021	2022
Additional Emergency Grants	\$312,651		
Campus Safety	\$173,832	\$243,574	
Construction			\$838,205
Coronavirus Practices		\$45,000	\$361,631
Distance Learning	\$139,803	\$333,982	\$679,795
Equipment	\$47,292	\$285,048	\$474,082
Food Service	\$473	\$46,805	\$7,605
Housing	\$41,733	\$10,597	\$6,192
Indirect Cost Recovery		\$409,117	\$171,481
Internet	\$7,752	\$31,320	\$56,537
Lost Revenue		\$1,959,770	\$1,596,789
Online Instruction Training	\$5,181	\$44,119	\$34,350
Other	\$193,114	\$222,525	\$273,09
Reimbursement Funds	\$144,790		
Social Distancing	\$211,232	\$204,681	\$177,431
Technology	\$73,415	\$163,163	\$104,719
Unemployment Aid		\$3,08	\$5,603
Median Annual Purchases	\$1,762,916	\$6,546,41	\$7,017,845

How HBCCs and PBCCs in the South Determined Student Aid Awards

Factors Used to Determine Aid

As noted, Congress allotted \$765 million for direct student aid disbursements to the 39 HBCCs and PBCCs examined in this study. Congress required higher education institutions to disburse emergency student aid directly to students for costs such as housing, healthcare, transportation, and distance learning and allowed institutions the flexibility to determine student aid amounts and processes. The ESF Transparency Portal offers insights into how these institutions determined student aid amounts. The survey asked institutions to identify factors they used to determine aid amounts, such as:

- Administrative Data
- Academic Level
- Application
- Child care
- Course Materials
- Enrollment Intensity
- FAFSA Elements
- FAFSA Estimated Family Income
- FAFSA Family Income
- FAFSA Independent/Dependent Status
- Food
- Healthcare
- Housing
- Location
- Lost Income
- On-Campus/Distance Education
- On-Campus/Off-Campus Living
- Other Factors
- Other Priority
- Pell Grant Eligibility
- Pre-Existing Data Used
- Specific Methodology Used
- Technology

Response rates in 2020 were too low (between 12.8 percent to 25.6 percent for most questions) and disparate to compare or analyze how HBCCs and PBCCs determined amounts of student aid. Two questions provide some insight into how institutions determined disbursement amounts in 2020. Ten of the 20 institutions responding reported using pre-existing administrative data to determine the amount of HEERF funds awarded to students. All 39 institutions in the study responded to the question “Institution Distributed Same Amount Regardless of Circumstance,” with half answering “TRUE.” More institutions reported on determining factors in 2021 and 2022.

In 2021, 32 institutions reported whether they used eight determining factors, and all 39 reported on two additional factors. As demonstrated in Table 3, the most common determining factor was administrative data, with more than 30 institutions reporting its use in both 2021 and 2022. In 2021, the second-most reported factor was using a specific methodology, and the third-most commonly reported factor was Pell Grant eligibility. In 2022, 36 institutions reported data for eight determining factors; all 39 reported two additional factors. In 2022, the second-most reported factor was Pell Grant eligibility, and the third-most commonly reported factor was using a specific methodology. Other highly reported determining factors across both years were enrollment intensity, Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) elements, and, more specifically, FAFSA Estimated Family Contribution. While colleges used these financial aid information to identify students and determine aid, students were not required to complete the FAFSA in order to receive aid. This means students who did not file, or students who were ineligible for federal aid, among them undocumented students, were still eligible to receive HEERF aid. Few institutions used family income information or independent/dependent status to determine student aid amounts. HBCCs and PBCCs in the South broadly did not consider students’ location or whether they lived on or off campus in either year. For most reported factors, the data remained consistent with no or minimal change from year to year.

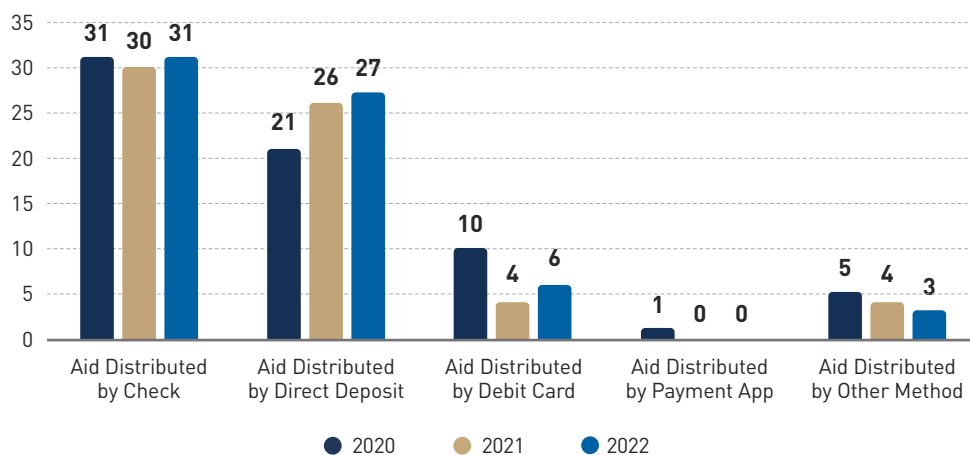
Table 3: Number of PBCCs and HBCCs that Used Determining Factors

Determining Factor	2021	2022
Administrative Data Used	32	36
Enrollment Intensity	18	23
Location	0	1
Pell Grant Eligibility	24	28
FAFSA Elements	19	19
FAFSA Family Income	2	2
FAFSA Estimated Family Contribution	16	17
FAFSA Independent/Dependent Status	1	2
On-Campus/Distance Education	1	4
On-Campus/Off-Campus Living	0	2
Academic Level	1	0
Specific Methodology Used	25	23
Other Factor	3	1

How HBCCs and PBCCs in the South Disbursed Student Aid

Institutions used various methods to distribute aid directly to students. Checks were the most common distribution method every year, followed by direct deposits. Ten or fewer institutions distributed student aid via debit card each year. The least cited method of distribution was a payment app. Only one institution distributed funds via payment app in 2020, with none in 2021 or 2022. A small number of institutions also reported using an unspecified method.

Table 4: Number of HBCCs and PBCCs in the South that Used Distribution Methods

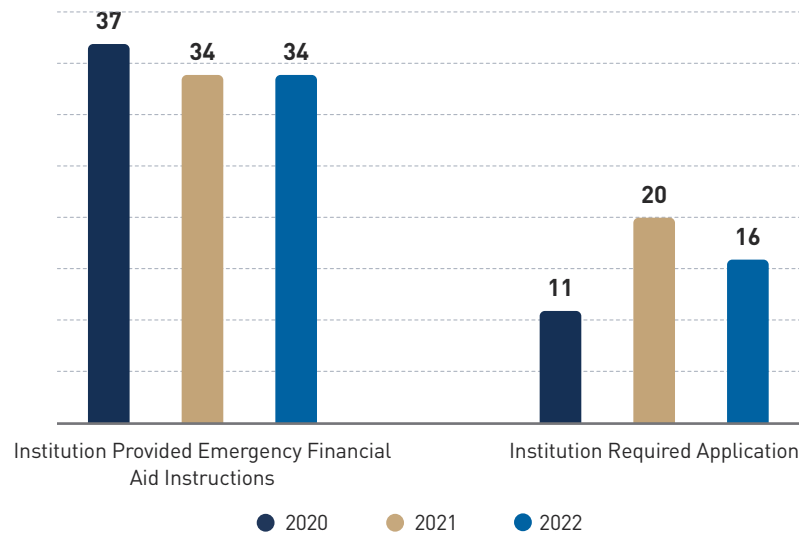


Few institutions responded to how they made disbursement decisions in 2020. Nineteen institutions did not respond. Of those that responded, 11 institutions reported that they asked students to apply for funds to determine which students would receive emergency financial aid grants and how much they would receive.

Nine did not require students to apply. All institutions, however, reported these data in 2021 and 2022. Twenty institutions required applications in 2021, and 16 institutions required applications in 2022.

In all three years, almost all institutions in the sample provided some form of instruction, direction, or guidance to students about the emergency financial aid grants upon disbursement. This guidance could include FAQ sheets, web pages, instructional emails, or other support strategies.

Table 5: HBCCs and PBCCs that Required Applications and Provided Instructions



How Much Student Aid HBCCs and PBCCs in the South Disbursed

HBCCs and PBCCs in the South received more than \$19 billion to disburse directly to students for emergency needs.¹² Student aid funds were highest in 2021 and 2022 and did not vary significantly based on the percentage of Black students enrolled at an institution. We examined the median student aid distributed each year to better understand how institutions disbursed student aid.

Table 6: Median Total Aid Disbursed by Institutions' Percentage of Black Students

Percentage of Black Students	2020	2021	2022
90-100%	\$494,400	\$4,287,219	\$1,783,700
80-89%	\$1,792,635	\$7,931,725	\$5,416,824
70-79%	\$478,674	\$3,197,758	\$2,780,546
60-69%	\$1,423,080	\$4,751,373	\$5,323,681
50-59%	\$600,515	\$2,461,531	\$1,761,161
40-49%	\$1,651,232	\$4,876,300	\$2,640,350
30-39%	\$2,821,409	\$3,722,954	\$6,499,722
Median Per Year	\$1,423,080	\$3,943,264	\$2,843,442

Table 7: Median Total Aid Disbursed by Institutions' Percentage of Pell Recipients

Percentage of Pell Recipients	2020	2021	2022
90-100%	\$919,939	\$722,075	\$1,783,700
80-89%	\$577,600	\$2,720,887	\$2,293,078
70-79%	\$1,423,080	\$3,492,244	\$2,550,163
60-69%	\$1,564,578	\$4,876,300	\$3,269,400
50-59%	\$3,210,924	\$5,908,977	\$2,928,394
Median Per Year	\$1,423,080	\$3,943,264	\$2,843,442

Conclusion

This study of HEERF funding allocations and survey data increased understanding of how much aid HBCCs and PBCCs in the South received and how they determined aid for students and addressed institutional needs. At \$2.7 billion, these allocations were an unprecedented influx of federal funding into the HBCCs and PBCCs in this study. The HEERF funding formulas prioritized institutions that serve students of color and students from low-income backgrounds and allowed institutions the flexibility to determine student aid amounts and methods. HBCCs and PBCCs used these funds to support campus safety, distance learning, indirect cost recovery, and other campus needs. HEERF data tells a story of what institutional funding can be when policymakers consider the needs of each institution's students. Like HEERF, increases to dedicated funding for HBCCs and PBCCs, namely Title III and Title V of the Higher Education Act, should account for multiple factors, including size, type, location, endowment, and historic underfunding. In a 2023 study, institutional leaders expressed a desire to expand the allowable uses of Title III funding to cover expenses for students including food, housing, emergency aid for disaster relief or medical bills, child care, transportation, and mental health support.¹³ As state and federal policymakers consider new funding models, insights from HEERF allocations at HBCCs and PBCCs in the South can provide valuable insight into equity and emergency relief funding.





Acknowledgments

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- ⁷ Denise A. Smith, “It’s Time to Create a Federal HBCU Endowment Fund,” (Washington: The Century Foundation, January 25, 2024).
- ⁸ In this sample, institutions received HEERF funds under several categories, including (a)(1) Student Portion Award, (a)(1) Institutional Portion Award, (a)(2) HBCU Award, (a)(2) MSI Award, (a)(2) SIP Award, and (a)(3) FIPSE Award. Student disbursements were primarily from the (a)(1) Student Portion and (a)(1) Institutional Portion Awards. Figures used for institutional expenses were drawn from all award categories and covered costs such as technology, equipment, training, pandemic response, internet access, and campus safety.
- ⁹ Hollie Daniels, Tia Monahan, and Megan Anderson “Analysis of Federal Pandemic Relief Funding for Community Colleges,” (New York: Community College Research Center, February 2024).
- ¹⁰ Terrell Strayhorn, “Lessons Learned from Institutional Responses to COVID-19: Evidenced-Based Insights from a Qualitative Study of Historically Black Community Colleges,” *Community College Journal of Research and Practice*, 46, No. 1-2 (New York: Taylor & Francis, 2021), pp. 30-40.
- ¹¹ Hollie Daniels, Tia Monahan, and Megan Anderson, “Analysis of Federal Pandemic Relief Funding for Community Colleges,” (New York: Community College Research Center, February 2024).
- ¹² Table A-2 displays each institution’s student aid allotment for the three HEERF allocations.
- ¹³ Jessie Hernandez-Reyes, Anna Byon, and Kayla C. Elliott, “Improving Titles III and V of the Higher Education Act to Better Serve Students of Color and Students From Low-Income Backgrounds,” (Washington: The Education Trust, October 2024).

Appendix

Table A-1: Total HEERF Allotment to HBCCs and PBCCs

Institution Name	Total Student Aid	Total Institutional Aid	Total Aid
Albany Technical College	\$15,773,663	\$25,971,966	\$41,745,629
Arkansas State University Mid-South	\$5,444,259	\$8,160,462	\$13,604,721
Atlanta Technical College	\$24,036,188	\$34,126,298	\$58,162,486
Augusta Technical College	\$26,834,381	\$43,164,818	\$69,999,199
Baton Rouge Community College	\$40,392,775	\$62,126,916	\$102,519,691
Bishop State Community College	\$17,789,564	\$110,017,505	\$127,807,069
Central Carolina Technical College	\$17,868,808	\$26,726,334	\$44,595,142
Chattahoochee Valley Community College	\$9,855,760	\$15,674,548	\$25,530,308
Clinton College	\$1,818,649	\$23,077,823	\$24,896,472
Coahoma Community College	\$15,616,489	\$65,900,759	\$81,517,248
Columbus Technical College	\$20,174,897	\$31,221,715	\$51,396,612
Delgado Community College	\$74,010,085	\$115,660,629	\$189,670,714
Denmark Technical College	\$2,391,437	\$27,532,190	\$29,923,627
East Mississippi Community College	\$19,491,633	\$25,259,182	\$44,750,815
Edgecombe Community College	\$8,694,864	\$12,062,375	\$20,757,239
Florence-Darlington Technical College	\$19,446,827	\$28,987,557	\$48,434,384
Georgia Piedmont Technical College	\$16,418,934	\$23,101,292	\$39,520,226
Gupton Jones College of Funeral Service	\$1,346,677	\$2,311,131	\$3,657,808
H Councill Trenholm State Community College	\$11,408,611	\$70,305,418	\$81,714,029
Halifax Community College	\$3,696,714	\$5,274,790	\$8,971,504
Hinds Community College	\$62,311,654	\$285,975,287	\$348,286,941
Holmes Community College	\$23,919,003	\$33,443,216	\$57,362,219
Lawson State Community College	\$21,717,157	\$110,594,177	\$132,311,334
Meridian Community College	\$16,937,753	\$23,963,515	\$40,901,268
Mississippi Delta Community College	\$15,558,910	\$21,533,989	\$37,092,899
Oconee Fall Line Technical College	\$7,387,283	\$10,820,510	\$18,207,793
Orangeburg Calhoun Technical College	\$12,371,031	\$18,112,209	\$30,483,240
Prince George's Community College	\$42,193,352	\$61,088,624	\$103,281,976
Savannah Technical College	\$20,807,908	\$30,418,312	\$51,226,220
Shorter College	\$7,645,000	\$40,176,893	\$47,821,893
South Georgia Technical College	\$11,698,268	\$19,633,633	\$31,331,901
South Louisiana Community College	\$33,628,815	\$50,618,818	\$84,247,633
Southeast Arkansas College	\$7,414,677	\$11,443,964	\$18,858,641
Southern Crescent Technical College	\$25,184,176	\$36,870,797	\$62,054,973
Southern University at Shreveport	\$16,086,940	\$72,087,888	\$88,174,828
Southwest Mississippi Community College	\$13,218,657	\$18,098,038	\$31,316,695
Southwest Tennessee Community College	\$46,394,941	\$71,139,892	\$117,534,833
St Philip's College	\$24,600,819	\$225,998,283	\$250,599,102
Williamsburg Technical College	\$3,632,161	\$5,290,097	\$8,922,258
AVERAGE	\$19,621,018.46	\$48,819,791.03	\$68,440,809.49
MEDIAN	\$16,418,934	\$28,987,557	\$47,821,893
TOTAL	\$765,219,720.00	\$1,903,971,850.00	\$2,669,191,570.00

Table A-2: Total Student Aid Received HBCCs and PBCCs Received

Institution Name	2020 Student Aid	2021 Student Aid	2022 Student Aid	Total Student Aid
Albany Technical College	\$1,225,575	\$7,274,044	\$7,274,044	\$15,773,663
Arkansas State University Mid-South	\$427,707	\$2,508,276	\$2,508,276	\$5,444,259
Atlanta Technical College	\$1,934,578	\$11,050,805	\$11,050,805	\$24,036,188
Augusta Technical College	\$2,193,339	\$12,320,521	\$12,320,521	\$26,834,381
Baton Rouge Community College	\$3,210,013	\$18,591,381	\$18,591,381	\$40,392,775
Bishop State Community College	\$1,435,696	\$8,176,934	\$8,176,934	\$17,789,564
Central Carolina Technical College	\$1,420,628	\$8,224,090	\$8,224,090	\$17,868,808
Chattahoochee Valley Community College	\$822,858	\$4,516,451	\$4,516,451	\$9,855,760
Clinton College	\$116,971	\$850,839	\$850,839	\$1,818,649
Coahoma Community College	\$1,568,437	\$7,024,026	\$7,024,026	\$15,616,489
Columbus Technical College	\$1,565,951	\$9,304,473	\$9,304,473	\$20,174,897
Delgado Community College	\$5,655,191	\$34,177,447	\$34,177,447	\$74,010,085
Denmark Technical College	\$206,261	\$1,092,588	\$1,092,588	\$2,391,437
East Mississippi Community College	\$1,699,451	\$8,896,091	\$8,896,091	\$19,491,633
Edgecombe Community College	\$619,898	\$4,037,483	\$4,037,483	\$8,694,864
Florence-Darlington Technical College	\$1,568,739	\$8,939,044	\$8,939,044	\$19,446,827
Georgia Piedmont Technical College	\$1,349,726	\$7,534,604	\$7,534,604	\$16,418,934
Gupton Jones College of Funeral Service	\$137,943	\$604,367	\$604,367	\$1,346,677
H Councill Trenholm State Community College	\$946,417	\$5,231,097	\$5,231,097	\$11,408,611
Halifax Community College	\$308,020	\$1,694,347	\$1,694,347	\$3,696,714
Hinds Community College	\$5,260,390	\$28,525,632	\$28,525,632	\$62,311,654
Holmes Community College	\$1,958,481	\$10,980,261	\$10,980,261	\$23,919,003
Lawson State Community College	\$1,761,011	\$9,978,073	\$9,978,073	\$21,717,157
Meridian Community College	\$1,470,055	\$7,733,849	\$7,733,849	\$16,937,753
Mississippi Delta Community College	\$1,371,972	\$7,093,469	\$7,093,469	\$15,558,910
Oconee Fall Line Technical College	\$576,219	\$3,405,532	\$3,405,532	\$7,387,283
Orangeburg Calhoun Technical College	\$998,323	\$5,686,354	\$5,686,354	\$12,371,031
Prince George's Community College	\$3,210,894	\$19,491,229	\$19,491,229	\$42,193,352
Savannah Technical College	\$1,628,542	\$9,589,683	\$9,589,683	\$20,807,908
Shorter College	\$548,742	\$3,548,129	\$3,548,129	\$7,645,000
South Georgia Technical College	\$935,054	\$5,381,607	\$5,381,607	\$11,698,268
South Louisiana Community College	\$2,822,975	\$15,402,920	\$15,402,920	\$33,628,815
Southeast Arkansas College	\$593,765	\$3,410,456	\$3,410,456	\$7,414,677
Southern Crescent Technical College	\$1,956,144	\$11,614,016	\$11,614,016	\$25,184,176
Southern University at Shreveport	\$1,297,558	\$7,394,691	\$7,394,691	\$16,086,940
Southwest Mississippi Community College	\$1,160,085	\$6,029,286	\$6,029,286	\$13,218,657
Southwest Tennessee Community College	\$3,649,219	\$21,372,861	\$21,372,861	\$46,394,941
St Philip's College	\$1,713,753	\$11,443,533	\$11,443,533	\$24,600,819
Williamsburg Technical College	\$294,653	\$1,668,754	\$1,668,754	\$3,632,161
AVERAGE	\$1,580,031	\$9,020,493	\$9,020,493	\$19,621,018
MEDIAN	\$1,420,628.00	\$7,534,604.00	\$7,534,604	\$16,489,836

Table A-3: Total Institutional Aid Received HBCCs and PBCCs Received

Institution Name	2020 Institutional Aid	2021 Institutional Aid	2022 Institutional Aid	Total Institutional Aid
Albany Technical College	\$1,380,033	\$11,722,485	\$12,869,448	\$25,971,966
Arkansas State University Mid-South	\$487,006	\$3,836,728	\$3,836,728	\$8,160,462
Atlanta Technical College	\$2,178,896	\$15,973,701	\$15,973,701	\$34,126,298
Augusta Technical College	\$2,474,928	\$20,344,945	\$20,344,945	\$43,164,818
Baton Rouge Community College	\$3,632,067	\$28,024,496	\$30,470,353	\$62,126,916
Bishop State Community College	\$5,246,641	\$52,385,432	\$52,385,432	\$110,017,505
Central Carolina Technical College	\$1,608,175	\$12,088,548	\$13,029,611	\$26,726,334
Chattahoochee Valley Community College	\$929,446	\$7,372,551	\$7,372,551	\$15,674,548
Clinton College	\$635,029	\$11,182,167	\$11,260,627	\$23,077,823
Coahoma Community College	\$5,327,816	\$29,922,518	\$30,650,425	\$65,900,759
Columbus Technical College	\$1,762,916	\$14,124,398	\$15,334,401	\$31,221,715
Delgado Community College	\$6,390,870	\$52,084,259	\$57,185,500	\$115,660,629
Denmark Technical College	\$795,576	\$13,368,307	\$13,368,307	\$27,532,190
East Mississippi Community College	\$1,928,424	\$11,665,379	\$11,665,379	\$25,259,182
Edgecombe Community College	\$699,771	\$5,681,302	\$5,681,302	\$12,062,375
Florence-Darlington Technical College	\$1,780,951	\$13,083,564	\$14,123,042	\$28,987,557
Georgia Piedmont Technical College	\$1,532,072	\$10,784,610	\$10,784,610	\$23,101,292
Gupton Jones College of Funeral Service	\$362,057	\$974,537	\$974,537	\$2,311,131
H Council Trenholm State Community College	\$3,369,181	\$33,139,767	\$33,796,470	\$70,305,418
Halifax Community College	\$351,156	\$2,461,817	\$2,461,817	\$5,274,790
Hinds Community College	\$19,975,287	\$133,000,000	\$133,000,000	\$285,975,287
Holmes Community College	\$2,225,966	\$15,608,625	\$15,608,625	\$33,443,216
Lawson State Community College	\$6,131,087	\$51,616,566	\$52,846,524	\$110,594,177
Meridian Community College	\$1,668,147	\$11,147,684	\$11,147,684	\$23,963,515
Mississippi Delta Community College	\$1,551,207	\$9,991,391	\$9,991,391	\$21,533,989
Oconee Fall Line Technical College	\$651,548	\$5,084,481	\$5,084,481	\$10,820,510
Orangeburg Calhoun Technical College	\$1,127,489	\$8,492,360	\$8,492,360	\$18,112,209
Prince George's Community College	\$3,210,894	\$28,938,865	\$28,938,865	\$61,088,624
Savannah Technical College	\$1,840,164	\$14,289,074	\$14,289,074	\$30,418,312
Shorter College	\$1,760,689	\$19,208,102	\$19,208,102	\$40,176,893
South Georgia Technical College	\$1,054,060	\$8,944,201	\$9,635,372	\$19,633,633
South Louisiana Community College	\$3,218,649	\$22,777,616	\$24,622,553	\$50,618,818
Southeast Arkansas College	\$670,543	\$5,147,930	\$5,625,491	\$11,443,964
Southern Crescent Technical College	\$2,210,057	\$17,330,370	\$17,330,370	\$36,870,797
Southern University at Shreveport	\$4,657,990	\$33,714,949	\$33,714,949	\$72,087,888
Southwest Mississippi Community College	\$1,309,932	\$8,394,053	\$8,394,053	\$18,098,038
Southwest Tennessee Community College	\$4,119,050	\$32,173,658	\$34,847,184	\$71,139,892
St Philip's College	\$7,998,283	\$109,000,000	\$109,000,000	\$225,998,283
Williamsburg Technical College	\$323,635	\$2,483,231	\$2,483,231	\$5,290,097
AVERAGE	\$2,784,043	\$22,758,068	\$23,277,679	\$48,819,791
MEDIAN	\$1,762,916	\$13,368,307	\$14,123,042	\$29,254,265