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Overview of Minority-Serving Institutions in the United States

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INTRODUCTION

Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs) are colleges and universities across the United States and U.S. Territories enrolling significant percentages of racially minoritized undergraduate students or created with the explicit purpose of serving specific populations of racially minoritized students under various programs created by U.S. Congress (U.S. Department of Education, n.d.). About one in five Title IV-eligible postsecondary institutions is eligible for MSI funding (Nguyen, Ramirez, & Laderman, 2023). All MSIs must be accredited, degree-granting public or private non-profit (not-for-profit) colleges and universities. While MSIs are federal institutional-level designations codified in the Higher Education Act of 1965, states have a stake in this matter.

From a public standpoint, in considering state economies, [higher levels of education are associated with increased tax revenue](#). MSIs have a track record of being engines of upward mobility^{1,2} that lift college students from lower income distributions at higher rates. Centering students, higher education research has documented how different MSIs produce [equitable traditional academic outcomes](#), foster psychosocial outcomes (e.g., [academic self-concept](#), [leadership development](#), [student engagement](#)), and can offer culturally and racially validating campus environments and spaces (e.g., [Asian American Studies](#), [Chicana/o Studies](#), [dedicated physical spaces](#), [responsive student affairs administrators at HBCUs](#), [Indigenous ways of knowing at TCCUs](#)). Overall, MSIs are a sound investment for both federal and state governments.

Yet, there are still inequitable financial distributions to MSIs across states. In the fall of 2023, the U.S. Secretary of Education and U.S. Secretary of Agriculture [sent notices to 16 state governors](#), calling on them to remedy the historical underfunding of land-grant HBCUs in their states. This caught some governors off guard with the federal government's sudden call to action.

The following analysis is an opportunity to highlight MSIs, given their outsized roles in educating racially minoritized and other minoritized students. **Because most studies have focused on discussing MSIs solely at the institutional or national levels, this piece explores MSIs at the regional and state/territory levels.**

Using available information from the MSI Data Project (2017-2021), this piece contributes to our knowledge of MSIs by reporting on MSIs across U.S. Census divisions and states/territories. Moreover, different from how existing literature describes seven MSI designations, following Nguyen, Ramirez, & Laderman (2023), this piece reports on 11 MSI designations (see [Table 1](#)). Namely, this offers more precision around which designations an institution may be eligible for. This descriptive analysis is appropriate for laying the landscape of public MSIs (Loeb et al., 2017).

1. <https://www.acenet.edu/Documents/MSIs-as-Engines-of-Upward-Mobility.pdf>

2. <https://www.insidehighered.com/news/diversity/socioeconomics/2023/08/24/minority-serving-institutions-lead-economic-mobility>

TABLE 1
MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION DESIGNATIONS

MISSION-BASED MSIS	
HBCU	Historically Black Colleges and Universities
HBCU MASTERS	Historically Black Colleges and Universities Masters Institutions
HBGI	Historically Black Graduate Institutions
TCCU	Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities
ENROLLMENT-BASED MSIS	
ANNHSI	Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions
AANAPISI	Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-Serving Institutions
HSI	Hispanic-Serving Institutions
HSI PPOHA	Hispanic-Serving Institutions: Promoting Postbaccalaureate Opportunities for Hispanic Americans
HSI STEM	Hispanic-Serving Institutions: Science, Technology, Engineering, or Mathematics and Articulation
NASNTI	Native American-Serving Nontribal Institutions
PBI	Predominantly Black Institutions

NOTES:

1. Mission-based MSIs are colleges and universities established with the discrete purpose of addressing the educational needs of specific populations.
2. In addition to meeting finance-based requirements in the Higher Education Act, enrollment-based MSIs must meet certain proportions of undergraduate enrollment for specific racial or ethnic groups.
3. More information from the U.S. Department of Education about each MSI program designation is available here: [HBCU](#), [HBCU Masters](#), [HBGI](#), [TCCU](#), [ANNHSI](#), [AANAPISI](#), [HSI](#), [HSI PPOHA](#), [HSI STEM](#), [NASNTI](#), and [PBI](#).

SOURCE: Nguyen, M. H., Ramirez, J. J., & Laderman, S. (2023). What counts as a minority-serving institution? Toward the utilization of a standardized and uniform definition and typology. *Educational Researcher*, 52(3), 174-179.

NATIONAL OVERVIEW OF MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS

As seen in *Table 2*, there were 1,591 eligible or funded MSIs in the United States in 2021, with some institutions potentially being counted more than once if eligible or funded for multiple programs. From 2017-2021, the number of institutions meeting HSI and HSI STEM eligibility saw the largest numeric increase at 105 and 114, respectively. The number of institutions meeting AANAPISI and HSI PPOHA eligibility followed, with eligible AANAPISIs increasing by 31 (23.0% increase) and eligible HSI PPOHAs increasing by 48 (33.6% increase). Of all the designations, the number of PBIs saw the largest decrease (47.2%), declining by nearly half over the five years, from 106 to 56.

As the number of mission-based MSIs is set in legislation, they are not subject to be determined annually for eligibility like the enrollment-based MSIs. Any numeric and percentage changes are due to factors including but not limited to campus closure, re-accreditation, or loss of accreditation.

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION DESIGNATIONS, 2017-2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	FIVE-YEAR CHANGE	
						#	%
AANAPISI	135	135	148	162	166	31	23.0%
ANNHSI	37	32	36	36	36	-1	-2.7%
HBCU	98	98	98	97	97	-1	-1.0%
HBCU MASTERS	12	18	17	17	18	6	50.0%
HBGI	24	24	24	24	24	0	0.0%
HSI	357	402	427	436	462	105	29.4%
HSI PPOHA	143	157	177	261	191	48	33.6%
HSI STEM	359	398	427	446	473	114	31.8%
NASNTI	27	23	28	28	33	6	22.2%
PBI	106	102	99	93	56	-50	-47.2%
TCCU	34	34	34	35	35	1	2.9%
TOTAL	1,332	1,423	1,515	1,635	1,591	259	19.4%

NOTES:

1. MSI designations counts institutions that have "eligible, not funded" and "currently funded" statuses.
2. An institution may meet eligibility for more than one MSI designation and therefore be counted more than once.

SOURCE: Nguyen, M.H., Laderman, S., Heckert, K., Ramirez, J.J. (2023). The MSI Data Project full data set (06142023; Version 2) [Data set]. The Minority Serving Institutions Data Project. <https://www.msidata.org/publications>

MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS BY U.S. CENSUS DIVISION

To begin to understand the distribution of MSIs across the United States, the following tables present an aggregate unduplicated MSI count by U.S. Census Division³ over one- and five-year periods. Overall, **there has been an 18.9% increase in MSIs from 597 in 2017 to 710 in 2021.**

Across U.S. Census Divisions, numerically, the divisions with the largest MSI designation concentrations in 2021 were in the Pacific ($n = 203$) and West South Central ($n = 131$) as seen in Table 3. These two divisions contain nearly half of the nation’s MSIs. The remaining divisions have less than 100, ranging from 17-83. The divisions seeing the most numeric growth in MSIs across five years were West South Central ($n = 31$) due to more HSIs, HSI PPOHAs, and HSI STEMs; Pacific ($n = 23$) due to more AANAPISIs, HSIs, and HSI STEMs; Mountain ($n = 16$) due to more HSIs, HSI PPOHAs, and HSI STEMs, and East North Central ($n = 16$) due to more HSIs and HSI STEMs. The Island Areas⁴ had a loss of two MSI designations and East South Central saw no change in the number of MSIs between 2017 and 2021.

3. https://www2.census.gov/geo/pdfs/maps-data/maps/reference/us_regdiv.pdf and https://www.census.gov/history/www/programs/geography/island_areas.html

4. The U.S. Census Bureau includes the following Island Areas: Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (see https://www.census.gov/history/www/programs/geography/island_areas.html).

TABLE 3

UNDUPLICATED MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS BY U.S. CENSUS DIVISION, 2017-2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	FIVE-YEAR CHANGE	
						#	%
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	20	25	32	35	36	16	80.0%
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	29	29	29	29	29	0	0.0%
ISLAND AREAS	67	65	60	63	65	-2	-3.0%
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	49	56	59	58	58	9	18.4%
MOUNTAIN	54	52	57	59	70	16	29.6%
NEW ENGLAND	10	13	13	16	18	8	80.0%
PACIFIC	180	194	202	199	203	23	12.8%
SOUTH ATLANTIC	74	73	79	79	83	9	12.2%
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	14	13	18	15	17	3	21.4%
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	100	109	120	122	131	31	31.0%
TOTAL	597	629	669	675	710	113	18.9%

NOTE:

1. This table presents an unduplicated count of institutions that are "eligible, not funded" and/or "currently funded" for at least one MSI designation.

SOURCE: Nguyen, M.H., Laderman, S., Heckert, K., Ramirez, J.J. (2023). The MSI Data Project full data set (06142023; Version 2) [Data set]. The Minority Serving Institutions Data Project. <https://www.msidata.org/publications>

Looking to *Table 4*, across institutional sectors, two-year public (34.8%), four-year private (31.8%), and four-year public (32.1%) institutions each represent about one-third of institutions with at least one MSI designation. By institutional control, at 66.9% ($n = 475$), public colleges and universities represent the most, meeting at least one MSI designation.

TABLE 4

UNDUPLICATED MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS BY U.S. CENSUS DIVISION AND SECTOR, 2021

	TWO-YEAR		FOUR-YEAR		TOTAL
	PRIVATE	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	PUBLIC	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1	12	19	4	36
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	0	8	14	7	29
ISLAND AREAS	1	6	40	18	65
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	0	18	21	19	58
MOUNTAIN	0	35	7	28	70
NEW ENGLAND	1	10	3	4	18
PACIFIC	2	96	45	60	203
SOUTH ATLANTIC	0	7	39	37	83
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	0	5	7	5	17
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	4	50	31	46	131
TOTAL	9	247	226	228	710

NOTES:

1. This count of unduplicated MSIs is an aggregate of "eligible, not funded" and "currently funded" designations.

2. This table presents an unduplicated count of MSIs that are "eligible, not funded" and/or "currently funded" for at least one MSI designation.

SOURCE: Nguyen, M.H., Laderman, S., Heckert, K., Ramirez, J.J. (2023). The MSI Data Project full data set (06142023; Version 2) [Data set]. The Minority Serving Institutions Data Project. <https://www.msidata.org/publications>

Most two-year public MSIs are in the Pacific ($n = 96$), with two-year public MSIs in West South Central ($n = 50$) and Mountain ($n = 35$) represented next. Four-year private MSIs are primarily concentrated in the Pacific ($n = 45$) and closely followed by concentration in the Island Areas ($n = 40$) and South Atlantic ($n = 39$). Four-year public MSIs are most represented in the Pacific ($n = 60$), West South Central ($n = 46$), and South Atlantic ($n = 37$). While numerically smaller, two-year private MSIs ($n = 4$) in West South Central account for most of all two-year private MSIs ($n = 9$).

Table 5 disaggregates further by presenting the distribution of MSI designations across U.S. Census Divisions. Note that because an institution may meet eligibility for more than one MSI designation, a college or university can be counted more than once. In 2021, the Pacific accounts for most AANAPISIs, ANNHSIs, HSIs, HSI PPOHAs, and HSI STEMs, whereas the South Atlantic region accounts for most HBCUs, HBCU MAs, HBGIs, and PBIs. TCCUs are nearly evenly split between West North Central ($n = 15$) and the Mountain region ($n = 12$). NASNTIs are primarily split between West South Central ($n = 16$) and Mountain ($n = 8$).

TABLE 5

MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION DESIGNATION BY U.S. CENSUS DIVISION, 2021

	AANAPISI	ANNHSI	HBCU	HBCU MASTERS	HBTI	HSI	HSI PPOHA	HSI STEM	NASNTI	PBI	TCCU	TOTAL
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	7	0	2	1	0	23	12	28	0	4	5	82
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	0	27	4	6	0	0	0	0	8	0	46
ISLAND AREAS	8	8	1	0	0	56	36	56	0	0	0	165
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	19	0	2	0	0	43	24	48	0	6	0	142
MOUNTAIN	3	7	0	0	0	57	19	60	8	0	12	166
NEW ENGLAND	7	0	0	0	0	12	1	13	0	1	0	34
PACIFIC	95	18	0	0	1	151	49	149	5	0	2	470
SOUTH ATLANTIC	8	0	43	11	12	29	15	31	3	28	0	180
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	9	1	2	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	15	35
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	9	2	20	2	5	88	35	84	16	9	1	271
TOTAL	166	36	97	18	24	462	191	473	33	56	35	1,591

NOTES:

1. Each MSI designation count in this table represents an aggregate of "eligible, not funded" and "currently funded" institutions.
2. An institution may meet eligibility for more than one MSI designation and therefore be counted more than once.

SOURCE: Nguyen, M.H., Laderman, S., Heckert, K., Ramirez, J.J. (2023). The MSI Data Project full data set (06142023; Version 2) [Data set]. The Minority Serving Institutions Data Project. <https://www.msidata.org/publications>

The second largest count for AANAPISIs is in the Middle Atlantic ($n = 19$). The second largest count for ANNHSIs is nearly split between the Island Areas ($n = 8$) and Mountain ($n = 7$) divisions, respectively. In addition to the South Atlantic, HBCUs, HBCU MAs, and HBGIs are concentrated in the East South Central and West South Central divisions of the contiguous United States. Moreover, the latter West South Central division has the second-largest concentration of HSIs, HSI PPOHAs, HSI STEM, and PBIs.

MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS BY STATE

While useful to get a national snapshot of the distribution of MSIs across U.S. Census Divisions, a state-level analysis can help illuminate more localized patterns.

Table 6 presents a trend of unduplicated MSIs by state from 2017 to 2021. Numerically, most MSIs have been concentrated in California and Texas. Texas saw the largest growth of all the states, with 26 more MSIs over the five-year period. Immediately following were California and Illinois, with a change of 15 and 12, respectively, additional MSIs.

From 2017 to 2021, a sprinkling of states has seen a slight decrease in the number of MSIs, including Alabama (-1), Hawai'i (-1), Maryland (-1), Maine (-1), North Dakota (-1), New Mexico (-1), and South Dakota (-1). Of the Island Areas, Puerto Rico saw a decrease of 3 MSIs (Table 6). While this piece does not uncover the reasons for these decreases, losing MSI eligibility is an opportunity loss for potential federal funding to support college students in the state.

TABLE 6
UNDUPLICATED MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS BY STATE, 2017-2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	FIVE-YEAR CHANGE	
						#	%
ALABAMA	14	14	14	13	13	-1	-7.1%
ALASKA	3	2	4	5	8	5	166.7%
AMERICAN SAMOA	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.0%
ARIZONA	17	16	17	18	25	8	47.1%
ARKANSAS	4	5	5	5	5	1	25.0%
CALIFORNIA	146	157	159	160	161	15	10.3%
COLORADO	8	7	10	12	13	5	62.5%
CONNECTICUT	3	5	5	6	8	5	166.7%
DELAWARE	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2	2	3	3	3	1	50.0%
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.0%
FLORIDA	25	25	25	28	30	5	20.0%
GEORGIA	10	10	13	11	12	2	20.0%
GUAM	3	3	2	3	3	0	0.0%
HAWAI'I	13	13	14	13	12	-1	-7.7%
IDAHO	0	0	1	1	2	2	N/A
ILLINOIS	16	21	25	26	28	12	75.0%
INDIANA	1	1	1	2	2	1	100.0%
IOWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
KANSAS	2	3	5	3	3	1	50.0%
KENTUCKY	2	2	2	2	2	0	0.0%
LOUISIANA	6	6	6	6	6	0	0.0%
MAINE	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-100.0%
MARSHALL ISLANDS	1	0	0	1	1	0	0.0%
MARYLAND	7	7	6	6	6	-1	-14.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	6	8	8	10	10	4	66.7%
MICHIGAN	0	1	1	2	1	1	N/A
MINNESOTA	7	6	8	8	10	3	42.9%
MISSISSIPPI	7	7	7	7	7	0	0.0%
MISSOURI	2	2	2	2	2	0	0.0%
MONTANA	2	2	2	2	2	0	0.0%
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	0	1	1	N/A
NEVADA	4	4	4	4	5	1	25.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
NEW JERSEY	14	17	17	19	18	4	28.6%
NEW MEXICO	23	23	23	22	22	-1	-4.3%
NEW YORK	30	34	37	33	35	5	16.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	13	12	15	13	14	1	7.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	2	1	1	1	1	-1	-50.0%
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.0%
OHIO	3	2	3	3	3	0	0.0%
OKLAHOMA	16	14	15	18	20	4	25.0%
OREGON	2	4	7	6	5	3	150.0%
PALAU	0	0	0	1	1	1	N/A
PENNSYLVANIA	5	5	5	6	5	0	0.0%
PUERTO RICO	59	58	54	54	56	-3	-5.1%
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
SOUTH CAROLINA	8	8	8	8	8	0	0.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	1	2	1	0	-1	-100.0%
TENNESSEE	6	6	6	7	7	1	16.7%
TEXAS	74	84	94	93	100	26	35.1%
UTAH	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.0%
VIRGINIA	6	6	6	7	7	1	16.7%
WASHINGTON	16	18	18	15	17	1	6.3%
WEST VIRGINIA	2	2	2	2	2	0	0.0%
WISCONSIN	0	0	2	2	2	2	N/A
WYOMING	0	0	0	0	1	1	N/A
TOTAL	583	615	655	662	697	114	19.6%

NOTE:

1. This table presents an unduplicated count of institutions that are "eligible, not funded" and/or "currently funded" for at least one MSI designation.

SOURCE: Nguyen, M.H., Laderman, S., Heckert, K., Ramirez, J.J. (2023). The MSI Data Project full data set (06142023; Version 2) [Data set]. The Minority Serving Institutions Data Project. <https://www.msidata.org/publications>

As shown in *Table 7*, in 2021, most MSIs were two-year public institutions ($n = 247$), with the top three highest concentrations of public two-year MSIs located in California ($n = 85$), Texas ($n = 39$), and Arizona ($n = 16$).

Some states show stark control, level, and sector distribution differences. For example, most MSIs in California ($n = 85$) and New Mexico ($n = 13$) are two-year public institutions. In Puerto Rico, most MSIs are four-year private institutions. Except for one institution, Florida's MSIs are primarily public institutions. MSIs in New York are similarly primarily public institutions. Meanwhile, the Texas MSIs are mostly distributed across two-year public ($n = 39$), four-year private ($n = 25$), and four-year public ($n = 34$) institutions.

TABLE 7

UNDUPLICATED MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS BY STATE/TERRITORY AND SECTOR, 2021

	TWO-YEAR		FOUR-YEAR		TOTAL
	PRIVATE	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	PUBLIC	
ALABAMA	0	6	5	2	13
ALASKA	1	0	1	6	8
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0	0	1	1
ARIZONA	0	16	4	5	25
ARKANSAS	1	1	2	1	5
CALIFORNIA	0	85	37	39	161
COLORADO	0	4	1	8	13
CONNECTICUT	0	5	1	2	8
DELAWARE	0	0	0	1	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	2	1	3
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA	0	1	0	0	1
FLORIDA	0	1	16	13	30
GEORGIA	0	0	6	6	12
GUAM	0	1	1	1	3
HAWAII	0	6	2	4	12
IDAHO	0	0	1	1	2
ILLINOIS	1	12	13	2	28
INDIANA	0	0	1	1	2
IOWA	0	0	0	0	0
KANSAS	0	2	1	0	3
KENTUCKY	0	0	1	1	2
LOUISIANA	0	1	2	3	6
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0
MARSHALL ISLANDS	0	0	0	1	1
MARYLAND	0	1	0	5	6
MASSACHUSETTS	1	5	2	2	10
MICHIGAN	0	0	1	0	1
MINNESOTA	0	3	4	3	10
MISSISSIPPI	0	2	2	3	7
MISSOURI	0	0	0	2	2
MONTANA	0	1	0	1	2
NEBRASKA	0	0	1	0	1
NEVADA	0	0	0	5	5
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	0	6	7	5	18
NEW MEXICO	0	13	1	8	22
NEW YORK	0	10	13	12	35
NORTH CAROLINA	0	3	5	6	14
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	1	0	1
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	0	0	0	1	1
OHIO	0	0	2	1	3
OKLAHOMA	1	9	2	8	20
OREGON	0	3	2	0	5
PALAU	0	1	0	0	1
PENNSYLVANIA	0	2	1	2	5
PUERTO RICO	1	3	39	13	56
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	1	6	1	8
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	0	0	6	1	7
TEXAS	2	39	25	34	100
UTAH	0	0	0	0	0
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	1	1
VIRGINIA	0	1	4	2	7
WASHINGTON	1	2	3	11	17
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	0	2	2
WISCONSIN	0	0	2	0	2
WYOMING	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	9	241	221	226	697

NOTE:

1. This table presents an unduplicated count of institutions that are "eligible, not funded" and/or "currently funded" for at least one MSI designation.

SOURCE: Nguyen, M.H., Laderman, S., Heckert, K., Ramirez, J.J. (2023). The MSI Data Project full data set (06142023; Version 2) [Data set]. The Minority Serving Institutions Data Project. <https://www.msidata.org/publications>

Finally, *Table 8* shows the FY 2021 distribution of MSI designations across the states and U.S. Territories. Most AANAPISIs, HSIs, HSI PPOHAs, and HSI STEMs are in California. Most ANNHSIs are in Hawai'i. HBCUs are somewhat split between Alabama ($n = 13$) and North Carolina ($n = 10$). HBCU MAs are sprinkled around, but Georgia and North Carolina each have three. Alabama has slightly more HBGI than other states ($n = 3$). Most NASNTIs are in Oklahoma ($n = 16$). Georgia has the most PBIs ($n = 13$). Finally, most TCCUs are in Montana ($n = 7$).

TABLE 8
MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION DESIGNATIONS BY STATE/TERRITORY, 2021

	AANAPISI	ANNHSI	HBCU	HBCU MASTERS	HBGI	HSI	HSI PPOHA	HSI STEM	NASNTI	PBI	TCCU	TOTAL
ALABAMA	0	0	13	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	19
ALASKA	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	13
AMERICAN SAMOA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
ARIZONA	0	2	0	0	0	22	7	21	2	0	2	56
ARKANSAS	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	9
CALIFORNIA	70	0	0	0	1	141	47	140	0	0	0	399
COLORADO	0	1	0	0	0	10	3	12	1	0	0	27
CONNECTICUT	2	0	0	0	0	6	1	6	0	0	0	15
DELAWARE	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	5
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
FLORIDA	1	0	4	0	1	25	15	26	0	1	0	73
GEORGIA	3	0	7	3	2	1	0	1	0	13	0	30
GUAM	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
HAWAII	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
IDAHO	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
ILLINOIS	6	0	0	0	0	20	9	23	0	4	0	62
INDIANA	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	6
IOWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KANSAS	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	7
KENTUCKY	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
LOUISIANA	0	0	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	14
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARSHALL ISLANDS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
MARYLAND	2	0	4	1	3	1	0	1	0	2	0	14
MASSACHUSETTS	5	0	0	0	0	6	0	7	0	1	0	19
MICHIGAN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
MINNESOTA	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	14
MISSISSIPPI	0	0	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	14
MISSOURI	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
MONTANA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	9
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
NEVADA	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	0	0	0	13
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	2	0	0	0	0	16	10	18	0	1	0	47
NEW MEXICO	0	3	0	0	0	20	8	20	3	0	3	57
NEW YORK	17	0	0	0	0	25	14	28	0	3	0	87
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	10	3	2	1	0	1	3	5	0	25
NORTH DAKOTA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
OHIO	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
OKLAHOMA	0	2	1	0	1	3	1	2	16	0	1	27
OREGON	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	9
PALAU	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
PENNSYLVANIA	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	8
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	56	36	56	0	0	0	148
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	16
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
TENNESSEE	1	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
TEXAS	9	0	9	0	2	85	34	81	0	1	0	221
UTAH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
VIRGINIA	2	0	5	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	12
WASHINGTON	11	0	0	0	0	6	1	6	1	0	1	26
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
WYOMING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	166	36	97	18	24	462	191	473	33	56	35	1,591

NOTES:

1. Each MSI designation count in this table represents an aggregate of "eligible, not funded" and "currently funded" institutions.
2. An institution may meet eligibility for more than one MSI designation and therefore be counted more than once.

SOURCE: Nguyen, M.H., Laderman, S., Heckert, K., Ramirez, J.J. (2023). The MSI Data Project full data set (06142023; Version 2) [Data set]. The Minority Serving Institutions Data Project. <https://www.msidata.org/publications>

Future research should further explore outcomes by the U.S. Census Division and state levels to help make these more tangible for SHEEOs. For now, these high-level snapshots can serve as a starting point about the number of and which kinds of MSIs are distributed across U.S. Census Divisions and states. Echoing other research, these descriptive analyses confirm an anticipated increase in MSIs nationwide and in many states, reflecting the growing enrollments of racially minoritized students in higher education. It is time to tend to these MSI realities.

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