

NORTH CAROLINA

The positive educational and economic impact of North Carolina's HBCUs is large and lasting. The numbers (based on 2016 data) tell the story.

KEY STATS:

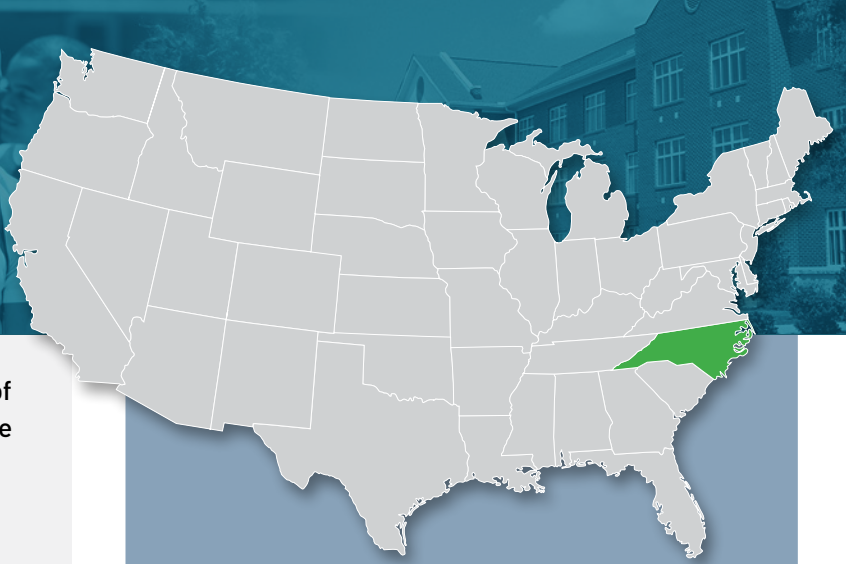
- HBCUs comprise **16%** of the four-year institutions in the state
- Enroll **45%** of all black undergraduates at public and private four-year institutions
- Award **43%** of all bachelor's degrees earned by black students

ENROLLMENT:

- **25,117**: Total number of black undergraduates enrolled at an HBCU in the state
- **44%**: Percentage of black male undergraduates enrolled at a four-year HBCU in North Carolina
- **46%**: Percentage of black female undergraduates enrolled at a four-year HBCU in North Carolina

ECONOMIC IMPACT*:

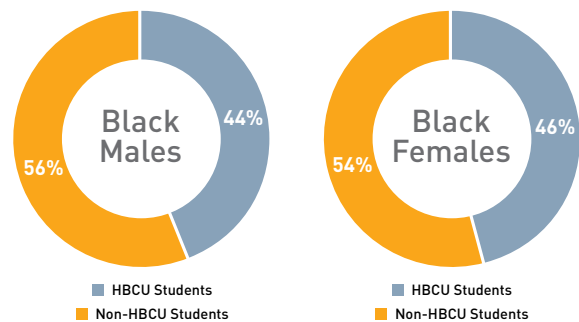
- Total economic impact: North Carolina's 10 HBCUs generate **\$1.7 billion** in total economic impact.
- Total employment impact: North Carolina's 10 HBCUs generate **15,663 jobs** for their local and regional economy.
- Total lifetime earnings for graduates: The **7,784** North Carolina HBCU graduates in 2014 can expect total earnings of **\$20.7 billion** over their lifetimes.



FOUR-YEAR HBCUs IN NORTH CAROLINA

- Bennett College
- Elizabeth City State University
- Fayetteville State University
- Johnson C. Smith University
- Livingstone College
- North Carolina A&T State University
- North Carolina Central University
- Saint Augustine's University
- Shaw University
- Winston-Salem State University

North Carolina has the most HBCUs in comparison to the other 20 states and territories in this analysis. Cumulatively, these 10 institutions enroll the highest number of black undergraduates and award the greatest number of bachelor's degrees to black students in states with HBCUs. North Carolina A&T State University enrolled the most black undergraduates in 2016, with 7,839 students—or 31 percent of all black undergraduates enrolled at HBCUs in North Carolina.



*The source of HBCU economic impact data in this report is Humphreys, J. (2017). *HBCUs Make America Strong: The Positive Economic Impact of Historically Black Colleges and Universities*. Washington, DC: UNCF Frederick D. Patterson Institute.