



HSIs Factbook

30

YEARS OF
FUNDING

**30 Years of HSIs: Improving
Access to Quality for 30%**

30 Years of Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs): Improving Access to Quality for 30%

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This publication compiles the latest analyses of Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs), Emerging Hispanic-Serving Institutions (eHSIs), and Hispanic-Serving Institutions with graduate programs (gHSIs), as well as facts on their growth over time since HSIs were first defined in federal legislation 30 years ago. *Excelencia* in Education has been tracking the number of HSIs, eHSIs, and gHSIs, since the organization's founding in 2004.

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Arizona State University	Long Beach City College
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Florida International University	University of Texas, Rio Grande Valley
Grand Valley State University	University of Texas, San Antonio

The authors are solely responsible for the content, opinions, and any errors in this publication.

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Excelencia in Education leads a national network of results-oriented educators and policymakers to tap the talents of the Latino community and address the U.S. economy's needs for a highly educated workforce and engaged civic leaders. With this network, *Excelencia* accelerates Latino student success in higher education by promoting Latino student achievement, informing educational policies with a Latino lens, and advancing evidence-based practices. For more information, visit: EdExcelencia.org.

Overview

Excelencia in Education has been tracking the profile and growth of Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs), a critical group of institutions enrolling Latino students, since the founding of the organization (2004). HSIs are defined in federal law as accredited and degree-granting public or private nonprofit institutions of higher education with 25 percent or more total undergraduate Hispanic full-time equivalent (FTE) student enrollment. These institutions were first recognized in federal law in 1992 (Higher Education Act).

Excelencia in Education is an independent organization and releases the list of institutions meeting the basic definition every year. In addition, *Excelencia* developed the Emerging HSIs (eHSIs) category, institutions with 15-24.9 percent undergraduate full-time equivalent Hispanic enrollment, to track the growth of potential HSIs in 2009. *Excelencia* popularized the eHSIs category and HSIs with graduate programs (gHSIs), a subset of HSIs, by tracking and releasing annual analyses on these institutions as well. Information on these institutions is available at our website: [EdExcelencia.org/research-policy/hispanic-serving-institutions-hsis](https://www.EdExcelencia.org/research-policy/hispanic-serving-institutions-hsis).

This factbook includes factsheets on these groups of institutions along with the lists of HSIs, eHSIs, and gHSIs for 2023-24, the latest academic year of publicly available data, using *Excelencia* in Education's analysis of U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), 1994 through 2023 Fall Enrollment, Institutional Characteristics, and Completions Surveys. An overview of the fact sheets' topics can be found below.

For more ways to interact with *Excelencia*'s data, please visit the following on our [website](#).

- Explore the 2023-24 data on HSIs in *Excelencia*'s new [HSI interactive dashboard](#)
- Learn more about the evolution of HSIs through *Excelencia*'s [HSI StoryMap](#)
- Learn from *Excelencia*'s methodology in our [Creating an HSI List Essay](#)
- Request datasets from *Excelencia*'s [HSI database for researchers](#) for a nominal fee

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Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) Factsheet: 2023-24

The mission of *Excelencia* in Education is to accelerate Latino student success in higher education. A critical set of institutions enrolling Latino students is Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs).

Background

The classification of Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) was formally recognized in the Higher Education Act in 1992 for capacity-building support to improve the access and quality of education for Latino and other low-income students. HSIs are defined as accredited, degree-granting public or private not-for-profit institutions of higher education with 25% or more total undergraduate Hispanic full-time equivalent student (FTE) enrollment.¹ To create this list, *Excelencia* uses the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and maintained by the U.S. Department of Education. The information presented below is the most recent data as of February 2025.

Overview: 2023-24

- **HSIs disproportionately enroll and graduate Latino, and all, undergraduates.** The 602 HSIs represent 20% of colleges and universities but enroll 30% and graduate 31% of all undergraduates earning a degree in the U.S. HSIs also enroll 64% and graduate 66% of all Latino undergraduates earning degrees in the nation.
- **HSIs enroll a high concentration of students from various backgrounds.** HSIs enroll 42% of all Asian, 24% of all Black, and 18% of all White undergraduates in the nation.
- **The majority of students enrolled at HSIs are Latinos, but all groups are represented.** Almost half (45%) of students enrolled at HSIs are Latino while about 25% are White, and 30% are either Black, Asian, or other races/ethnicities.
- **The number of HSIs continues to grow.** The number of HSIs increased slightly from 600 to 602 in the last year.²
- **A small subset of HSIs are Seal of *Excelencia* certified institutions.** Seal of *Excelencia* certified institutions have demonstrated with data, practice, and leadership their commitment to intentionally serving Latino, and all, students. Only 7% of HSIs (43) are Seal-certified institutions.

Location

- **HSIs are geographically concentrated.** HSIs are located in 29 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. California has the most HSIs (167), followed by Texas (110), Puerto Rico (54), and New York (39).
- **HSIs are in states not known for having large Latino populations.** Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, and Oklahoma each have at least one HSI.
- **The majority of HSIs are located in cities or suburbs.** While 82% of HSIs are either in a city (319) or suburb (174), 18% are in towns (64) or rural areas (45).

Sector

- **A majority of HSIs are four-year institutions.** Overall, 60% of HSIs are four-year institutions (public—32%; private—28%), and 40% are two-year institutions (public—39%; private—1%).
- **The majority of HSIs are public institutions.** Overall, 71% of HSIs are public and 29% are private.

Emerging HSIs (eHSIs)

- **Emerging HSIs represent a growing subset of colleges and universities.** eHSIs (institutions with 15-24.9% undergraduate FTE Hispanic enrollment) represent 14% of all institutions (418 colleges & universities).
- **The majority of states have at least one eHSI.** eHSIs are in 43 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, including Alabama, Hawaii, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.
- **The majority of eHSIs are four-year institutions.** Overall, 75% of eHSIs are four-year institutions (private—45%; public—29%), and 25% are two-year institutions (public—24%; private—1%).³

HSIs with Graduate Programs (gHSIs)

- **More than a third of HSIs offer graduate degrees.** Of the 602 HSIs, 257 offer graduate degrees (43%).
- **gHSIs are concentrated geographically.** Two-thirds (65%) of gHSIs are in Texas (56), California (55), Puerto Rico (35), and New York (22).

¹ Summary of Title V of the Higher Education Act, as amended in 2008. To be eligible for the “Developing HSIs Program”, the law further requires an HSI have a high enrollment of needy students and low core expenditures.

² As of 2025, *Excelencia* in Education has removed institutions from the list of HSIs that have less than 100 undergraduate students. See our methodology in *Creating a list of Hispanic-Serving Institutions* essay: [EdExcelencia.org/research/publications/essay-creating-a-list-of-hispanic-serving-institutions-hsis](https://www.edexcelencia.org/research/publications/essay-creating-a-list-of-hispanic-serving-institutions-hsis).

³ Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) 2023-24: Fast Facts

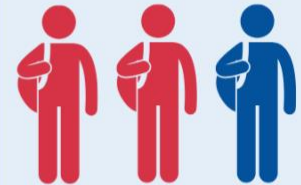
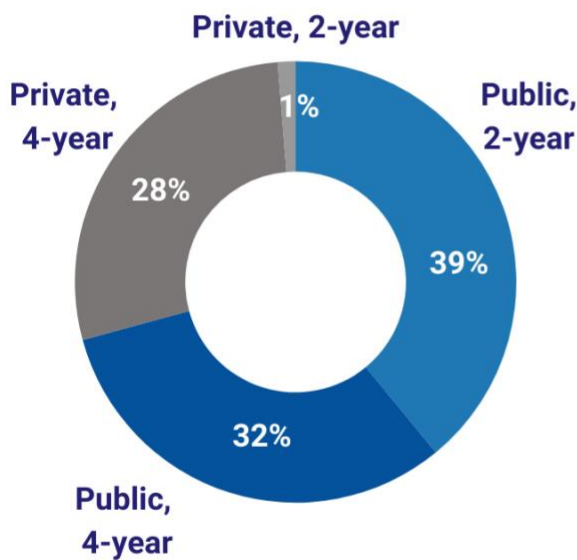
602
HSIs

31
states &
locations

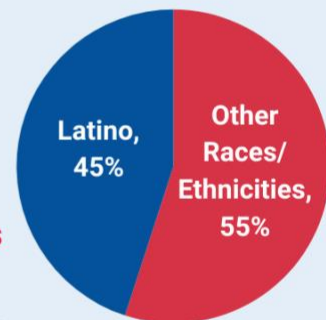
20%
of institutions
are HSIs

64%
of all Latino
students
attend an HSI

Sector



Over half
of students
enrolled at HSIs
are of other
races/ethnicities



Seal of *Excelencia* certified institutions have demonstrated with data, practice, and leadership their commitment to **intentionally serving** their Latino, and all, students. **Only 7% of HSIs (43) are Seal-certified institutions.**

Source: *Excelencia* in Education analysis using U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 2023 Fall Enrollment, Institutional Characteristics, and Completion Surveys

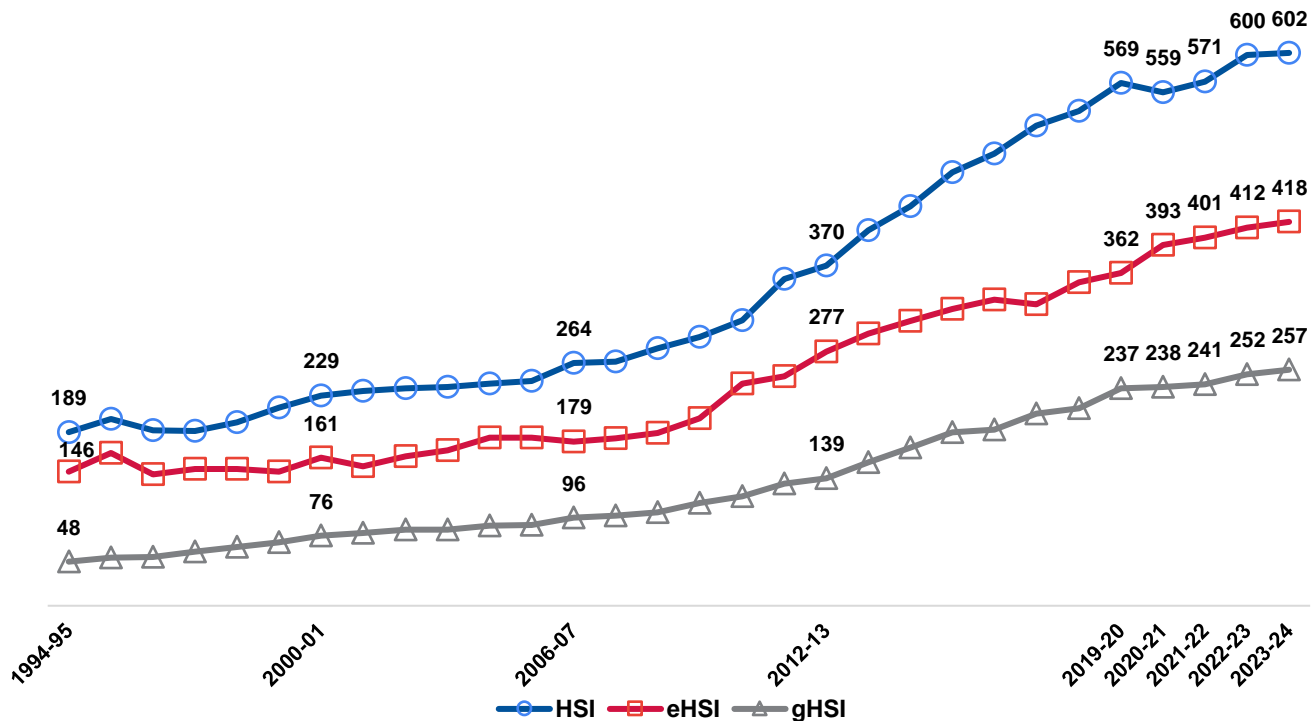


HSIs are defined in federal law as accredited and degree-granting public or private nonprofit institutions of higher education with 25 percent or more total undergraduate Hispanic full-time equivalent (FTE) student enrollment. As of 2025, *Excelencia* in Education has removed institutions from the list of HSIs that have less than 100 undergraduate students.

For more information: EdExcelencia.org/research-policy/hispanic-serving-institutions-hsis

Over 30 Years, HSIs, eHSIs, and gHSIs have grown significantly

30 Years of Growth in HSIs, eHSIs, and gHSIs (1994-2023)



Source: *Excelencia* in Education analysis of U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 1994-2023 Fall Enrollment, Institutional Characteristics, and Completions Surveys.

Growth of Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs)

- The number of HSIs has significantly increased since 1994-95. Over 30 years (1995-2024) HSIs increased from 189 to 602—an increase of 413 institutions (a 219% increase).
- The growth and concentrated enrollment of Latino undergraduate students resulted in the growth of HSIs. In 2023-24, HSIs enrolled over 1.5 million Latino FTE undergraduates, compared to 340,000 in 1994-95—an increase of about 1.2 million students (a 357% increase).

Growth of Emerging Hispanic-Serving Institutions (eHSIs)

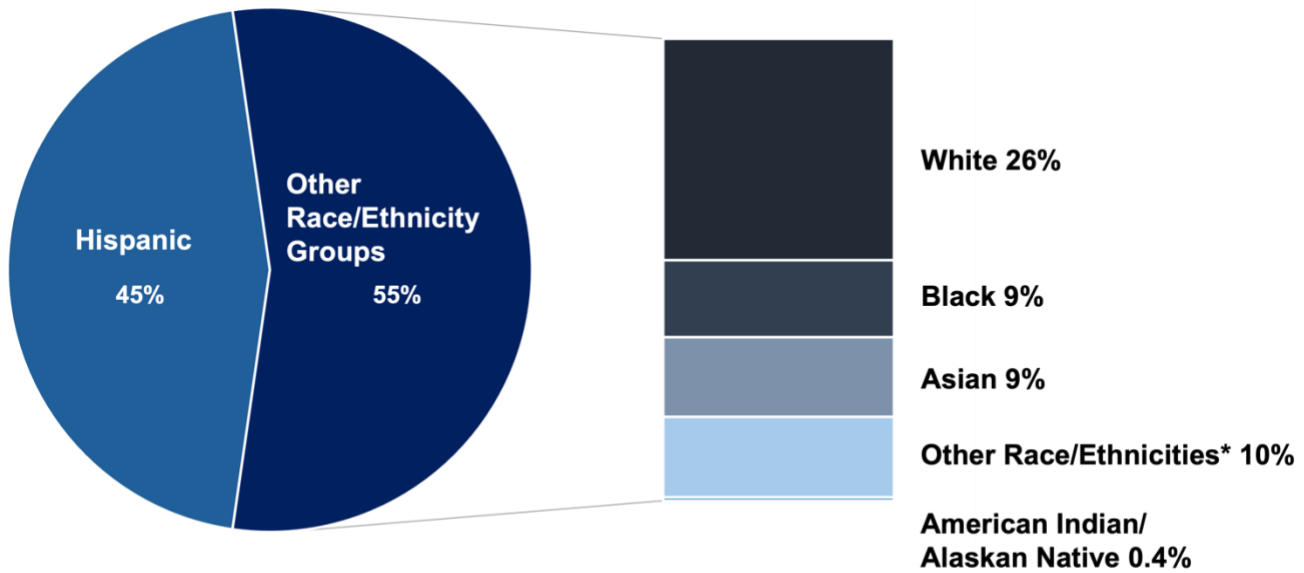
- The number of institutions on the cusp of becoming an HSI has grown significantly. Over 30 years, eHSIs increased from 146 to 418 (an 186% increase).¹
- Latino undergraduate student FTE enrollment has significantly increased at Emerging HSIs. Over 30 years, Latino undergraduate FTE enrollment at eHSIs has increased from 114,561 to 389,540 (a 240% increase).

Growth of Hispanic-Serving Institutions with Graduate Programs (gHSIs)

- The number of HSIs that offer graduate programs has significantly increased. Over 30 years, the numbers of HSIs offered graduate programs increased from 48 to 257 (a 435% increase).
- Latino graduate student enrollment at HSIs with graduate programs has significantly increased. Over 30 years, the number of Latino graduate students enrolled at HSIs increased from 23,308 to 143,074 (a 514% increase). This year, gHSIs enroll almost half (44%) of Latino graduate students.

¹ The number of Emerging HSIs fluctuate over the years as they lose eHSI status or move from Emerging HSIs to HSI status once they meet the Latino FTE enrollment threshold of 25%. *Excelencia* developed the Emerging HSIs (eHSI category) to track the growth of potential HSIs in 2009.

HSIs enroll and graduate students of all backgrounds



* Includes Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, two or more races, race/ethnicity unknown, and nonresidents.

- **While almost half of students enrolled at HSIs are Hispanic, other groups are also enrolled.** Almost half of undergraduate students (45%) enrolled at HSIs are Hispanic, while just over 25% were white, and 30% were either Black, Asian, or of other race/ethnicities.
- **These HSIs also graduate students from all backgrounds.** While 42% of students graduating from HSIs are Latino, almost a third of those graduating are white (29%), and over 28% were either Black, Asian, or of other race/ethnicities.

Racial/Ethnic Group	% of Undergraduate Students Enrolled at HSIs	% of Undergraduate Degree Completion at HSIs
Hispanic	45%	42%
White	26%	29%
Black	9%	8%
Asian	9%	11%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	0.4%	0.4%
Other Race/Ethnicities	10%	9%
Total	100%	100%

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Source: *Excelencia* in Education analysis of U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 2023 Fall Enrollment, Institutional Characteristics, and Completions Surveys.

Top 10 HSIs enrolling Latinos are public and concentrated geographically



The top 10 HSIs enrolling Latinos are:

- Responsible for **enrolling almost 10% of all Latino undergraduates** in the country.
- All **public institutions**, with the majority being 4-year institutions.
- **Concentrated geographically in six metro areas** – Los Angeles, CA, El Paso, TX, Dallas, TX, Houston, TX, Rio Grande Valley, TX, and Miami, FL.
- **Large in enrollment size overall** and Latino undergraduate enrollment from 42% to 96%.

Top 10 HSIs Enrolling Latinos

HSI	State	Sector	Total Undergraduate Headcount	Latino Undergraduate Headcount	% Latino
1 Dallas College	TX	Public 4-year	66,592	33,869	51%
2 Florida International University	FL	Public 4-year	44,363	29,935	67%
3 Lone Star College System	TX	Public 4-year	70,991	29,849	42%
4 Miami Dade College	FL	Public 4-year	39,139	28,239	72%
5 The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley	TX	Public 4-year	27,040	25,339	94%
6 South Texas College	TX	Public 4-year	26,440	25,296	96%
7 Bakersfield College	CA	Public 4-year	30,410	21,306	70%
8 El Paso Community College	TX	Public 2-year	24,420	20,326	83%
9 California State University-Fullerton	CA	Public 4-year	37,125	20,139	54%
10 East Los Angeles College	CA	Public 2-year	30,321	20,134	66%
Total:			396,841	254,432	64%

Source: *Excelencia* in Education analysis of U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 2023 Fall Enrollment, Institutional Characteristics, and Completions Surveys.

Developing Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) 101: Building Capacity

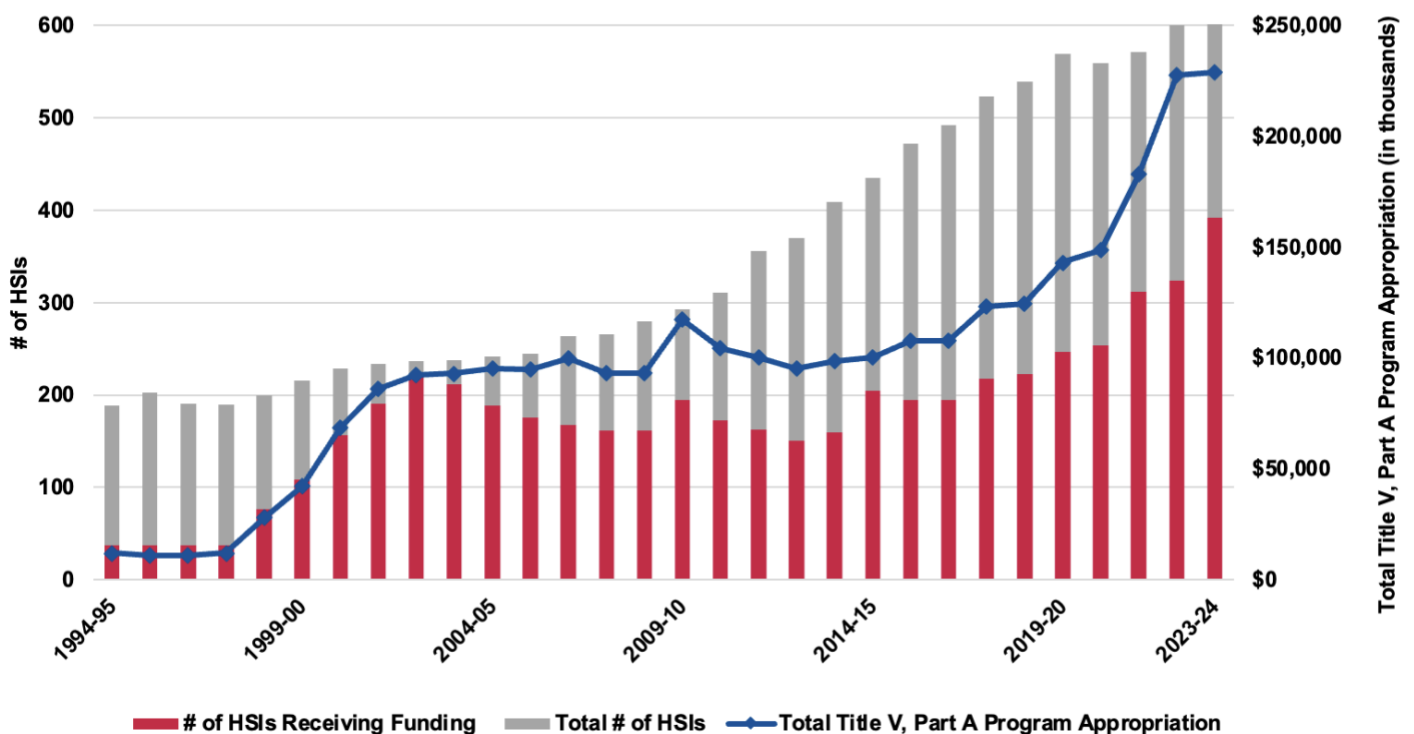
What is the Developing Hispanic-Serving Institutions Program (Higher Education Act (HEA), Title V, Part A)?

Title V is a federal competitive grant that invests in the development of HSIs to expand and enhance their capacity and quality to improve the educational opportunities for their Latino and other low-income students.¹ Generally, grantees are awarded five-year individual development or cooperative arrangement development grants of up to \$600,000. Many grantees invest in efforts to improve student support and faculty/curriculum development that can be institutionalized.²

Growth of HSIs & Title V Funding:

- Federal spending to support HSIs has increased in the last decade.** In 2024, the Department of Education allocated a total of \$349 million to support Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs), representing a 65% increase in the last decade (since 2014).³
 - The vast majority of these HSI funds are allocated through the Title V Part A, Developing Hispanic-Serving Institutions Program (herein referred to as Title V, Part A). In 2024, 65% of federal Department of Education funding to HSIs was allocated through the Title V program (\$228 million).*
- Less than a third of HSIs have received a Title V grant.** While most HSIs have applied for Title V funds at least once, less than a third have received this funding.⁴

Title V Developing HSIs Program Funding (1995-2024)



Source: *Excelencia in Education* analysis using U.S. Department of Education, NCES, IPEDS, 1994-2023 Fall Enrollment and Institutional Characteristics Surveys; and, U.S. Department of Education, Developing Hispanic-Serving Institutions Program - Title V Funding Status, <https://www2.ed.gov/programs/ideshsi/funding.html>

Excelencia in Education reviewed 20 years (1999 to 2020) of abstracts from the U.S. Department of Education’s Title V grants to better understand capacity building efforts and potential impact.⁵

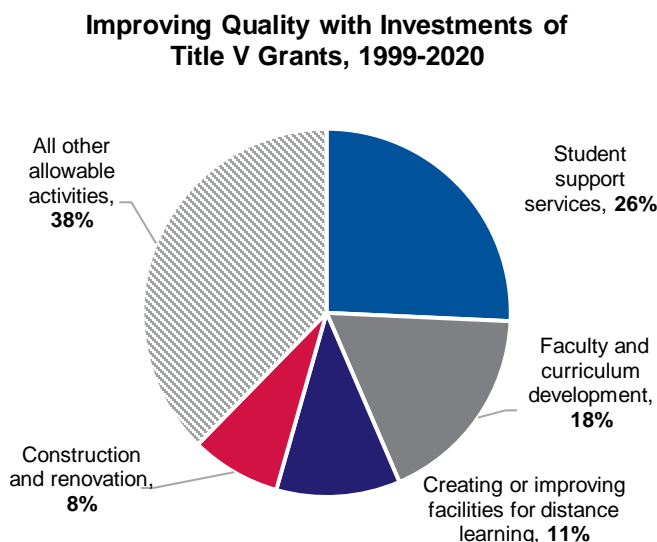
Access to Title V, Part A Funds

A competitive application requires effectively gathering and presenting institutional data, using campus-wide staff input, and having a clear understanding of their institution’s needs.⁶ Consider the following:

- **The majority of Title V grant recipients have been two-year institutions.** The percentage of awards granted to two-year HSIs was 59% and the total number of awards to four-year HSIs was 41%.
- **The majority of Title V grant recipients have been public institutions.** The percentage of awards to public HSIs was 83% compared to 17% for private HSIs.

How HSIs Improve Quality through Title V Grants

- **Almost half of grantees used Title V funds to invest in student support services and instruction.** About 1 in 4 grantees used funds to improve student services (26%) and 1 in 5 invested in faculty and curriculum development (18%).
- **Few grantees used Title V grants for:** 1) joint use of facilities, 2) purchase or rental of scientific equipment, and, 3) strengthening funds management.



Building Capacity to Serve Students

- **Latino students are more likely to start at public 2-year institutions than at 4-year public institutions.⁷** Yet only 5% of grantees invested in pathway agreements and student support programs designed to facilitate transfer from 2-year to 4-year institutions.
- **Community outreach is important for Latino students because they tend to enroll at community college and/or part-time and live off-campus with their parents or with their own dependents when going to school.⁸** Yet only 4% of grantees used their funds to establish community outreach programs to encourage K-12 students to develop the academic skills and interest to pursue higher education.
- **Too few HSIs have endowments or unrestricted resources to invest in their Latino students.⁹** Yet only 2% of grantees invested in establishing or improving an endowment fund, which could be leveraged to invest in student financial aid or new programs to serve the growing and evolving population of Hispanic, low-income, and post-traditional students.

*Note: The \$349 million to support Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) also included the Title III, Part F (HSI STEM) program (\$94 million) and Title V, Part B - the Promoting Postbaccalaureate Opportunities for Hispanic Americans (PPOHA) program (\$27 million).

¹ Title V, Part A of Higher Education Act (HEA), as amended (20 U.S.C. 1101-1101d; 1103-1103g)

² Santiago, D., Taylor, M., Calderón Galdeano, E. (May 2016). From Capacity to Success: HSIs, Title V, and Latino Students. Washington, D.C.: Excelencia in Education. <https://www.edexcelencia.org/media/57>

³ U.S. Department of Education Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Summary (2025).

<https://www.ed.gov/sites/ed/files/about/overview/budget/budget25/summary/25summary.pdf>

⁴ Aguilar-Smith, S., & Yun, J. (2023). Toward ensuring the equitable allocation of federal funding: An analysis of Hispanic-serving institutions' pursuit and receipt of Title V grants. Education Policy Analysis Archives, 31. <https://doi.org/10.14507/epaa.31.7281>

⁵ Excelencia in Education (Forthcoming). Investing in Latino Student Success: How HSIs Leverage Title V to Increase Value. Washington, D.C.: Excelencia in Education.

⁶ Arroyo, A & Santiago, D. (2023). Beyond an HSI Designation: Exploring Strategic Practices for HSI Grant Participation. Washington, D.C.: Excelencia in Education. <https://www.edexcelencia.org/media/2079>

⁷ Excelencia in Education's analysis of National Student Clearinghouse Research Center, Current Term Enrollment Estimates Fall 2022.

⁸ Santiago, D., Taylor, M., Calderón Galdeano, E. (May 2016). From Capacity to Success: HSIs, Title V, and Latino Students. Washington, D.C.: Excelencia in Education. <https://www.edexcelencia.org/media/57>

⁹ Nour, S. (2023). Funding America's Future: Larger Endowments Could Help HSIs Further Accelerate Latino Student Success.

<https://excelenciaineducation.medium.com/funding-americas-future-larger-endowments-could-help-hsis-further-accelerate-latino-student-3d013b2346e0>

Federal HSI Funding by State

HSIs were recognized in federal law in the Higher Education Act (HEA) during its reauthorization in 1992. They are defined as accredited and degree-granting public or nonprofit institutions of higher education with 25 percent or more total undergraduate Hispanic full-time equivalent (FTE) student enrollment. Since the Title V: Developing Hispanic-Serving Institutions program and other HSI grant programs (e.g., HSI STEM) are recognized in federal law, any changes to their funding would require congressional approval.

Further, the Title V: Developing Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) program was established to “expand educational opportunities for, and improve the academic attainment of, Hispanic students” while also strengthening the institutions that serve them by enhancing their academic offerings, program quality, and institutional stability. Title V carries out this purpose by providing competitive grants to help HSIs expand their capacity to serve Hispanic and other low-income students. While the program is intended to increase institutional capacity for institutions that enroll a certain percentage of Hispanic students, HSIs serve students of various backgrounds. As of Fall 2023, 45% of undergraduate students at HSIs were Hispanic, while the remaining 55% represented other racial/ethnic groups, including 26% White, 10% Other Race/Ethnicities, 9% Black, and 9% Asian.*

Hispanic-Serving Institutions also receive funding from other sources beyond the U.S. Department of Education. *Excelencia* has aggregated federal funding estimates for HSIs by state in the table below. These estimates are from several federal agencies with varying funding cycles and represent the most current data available over four years, 2020 through 2024. It is important to note that these figures represent an aggregation of publicly available funding data but may not capture the complete landscape of federal investments in HSIs. They are intended to provide a meaningful starting point for advocacy and discussions on federal resource allocation.

*Other Race/Ethnicities includes American Indian/Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Two or more races, Race/ethnicity unknown, and Nonresidents.

**Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Estimated Current Total Federal HSI Funds from Multiple Agencies by State

State	Estimated Total Federal HSI Funds
Arkansas (AR)	\$11,552,818
Arizona (AZ)	\$811,847,972
California (CA)	\$6,835,463,923
Colorado (CO)	\$313,107,978
Connecticut (CT)	\$81,872,326
District of Columbia (DC)	\$34,082,800
Florida (FL)	\$1,595,586,033
Georgia (GA)	\$100,363,404
Idaho (ID)	\$12,477,969
Illinois (IL)	\$695,318,857
Indiana (IN)	\$28,049,711
Kansas (KS)	\$24,869,517
Louisiana (LA)	\$50,000
Massachusetts (MA)	\$116,358,504
Maryland (MD)	\$72,919,194
Minnesota (MN)	\$12,999,876
North Carolina (NC)	\$10,750,057
Nebraska (NE)	\$1,211,270
New Jersey (NJ)	\$627,889,828
New Mexico (NM)	\$481,490,267
Nevada (NV)	\$354,182,792
New York (NY)	\$397,963,060
Ohio (OH)	\$875,529
Oklahoma (OK)	\$9,372,922
Oregon (OR)	\$62,564,003
Pennsylvania (PA)	\$69,514,264
Puerto Rico (PR)	\$1,203,310,962
Rhode Island (RI)	\$48,066,707
Tennessee (TN)	\$7,735,192
Texas (TX)	\$3,782,061,894
Virginia (VA)	\$14,930,888
Washington (WA)	\$130,680,510
Wisconsin (WI)	\$30,596,955
TOTAL	\$17,980,117,983

Note: These estimates combine allocations from multiple federal agencies that have existing HSI grant programs—the Department of Education (ED), Department of Defense (DoD), National Science Foundation (NSF), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of Energy (DoE), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), and the Department of Commerce.

Sources:

U.S. Department of Education. (2024, October 15). Fact sheet: Biden-Harris Administration announces state-by-state breakdown of over \$16 billion in support for Hispanic-Serving Institutions. [Press release].

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