EDUCAMEXUS: Educational Opportunities for Hispanics living in the United States and Canada

October 14, 2005. San Juan, Puerto Rico.
EDUCAMEXUS

Rationale
Interdependency: Our Today’s Reality

http://educamexus.org
Our Reality: A Diverse Society

CENSUS 2000 DEMOGRAPHICS

For Census 2000, the federal government revised questions on race to get a better representation of the nation's growing diversity. Although the census did not consider Hispanic or Latino origin as a separate category of race, it did collect data on people who identify themselves as Hispanic or Latino.

Source: US Census Bureau
EDUCATION AND TRAINING PAY

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Professional Degree</th>
<th>Doctorate</th>
<th>Master's Degree</th>
<th>Bachelor's Degree</th>
<th>Associate Degree</th>
<th>Some College, No Degree</th>
<th>High School Graduate</th>
<th>Less Than High School</th>
</tr>
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<td>8%</td>
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MEDIAN EARNINGS IN 2001

<table>
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<th>Earnings</th>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>80</td>
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</table>

Note: Earnings for year-round full-time workers 25 years and over; unemployment rate for those 25 and over

Source: Bureau of the Census; Bureau of Labor Statistics
EUA: Porcentaje de cambio en ingresos medios de hombres de 25 años o más, por nivel educativo

Precios ajustados por inflación

EN LA ERA INDUSTRIAL

Prepa parcial
Licenciatura parcial
Licenciatura
Preparatoria
Posgrado

EN LA ERA DE LA INFORMACIÓN

Prepa parcial
Preparatoria
Licenciatura parcial
Licenciatura
Posgrado

### Differential Education

#### Educational Attainment, by Race/Ethnicity and Generation, Ages 25–59, U.S. Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Mexican Americans</th>
<th>3rd+ Generation</th>
<th>3rd+ Generation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recent Immigrant</td>
<td>Earlier Immigrant</td>
<td>2nd Generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. years of education</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>11.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8 years or less</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some high school</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>33.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduate degree</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Avg. years of education | 8.2               | 8.5             | 11.9           | 12.0               | 13.5               | 12.8               |
| Percentage with          |                   |                 |                |                    |                    |                    |
| 8 years or less          | 51.3              | 47.7            | 11.9           | 8.3                | 1.4                | 2.4                |
| Some high school         | 18.9              | 18.8            | 15.1           | 16.7               | 5.9                | 13.3               |
| High school graduate     | 17.3              | 19.1            | 32.7           | 37.2               | 34.6               | 36.7               |
| Some college             | 7.6               | 10.7            | 28.4           | 27.7               | 29.6               | 31.1               |
| Bachelor's degree        | 3.7               | 3.1             | 8.6            | 7.6                | 20.0               | 11.9               |
| Postgraduate degree      | 1.2               | 0.7             | 3.3            | 2.5                | 8.5                | 4.6                |
| Total                    | 100.0             | 100.0           | 100.0          | 100.0              | 100.0              | 100.0              |

Figure 3.
Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2000

Note: The data points represent the midpoints of the respective years. The latest recession began in July 1990 and ended in March 1991. Data for Blacks are not available from 1960 to 1965. Data for the other race and Hispanic origin groups are shown from the first year available. Hispanics may be of any race.
Alarming Facts...
Drop-out rates

- The U.S. Department of Education reports that 19% of Latinos drop-out of high school, that is double the 8.6% of Anglos and higher than the 12.1% of African Americans.

- The case of Durham: Between 1999-2000 and 2000-01 school years, Hispanic enrollment in the schools grew by 30 %, while the number of Hispanic dropouts rose by nearly 250 % (1)

- The case of California: 24,735 Latino students drop-out between the 9-12 grade. (2)

(2) MALDEF

“I didn’t have no future”
Henry.
Immigrants, Education and Economic Development: The Case of California

“The higher level of inequality has increased substantially in California. It can be partially explained by the large share of immigrants in the state whose low education levels contribute to their low earnings. The growth in inequality is due, in part, to the rising education premia. These factors suggest that one way to reduce income inequality is to raise the earnings of workers at the bottom of the income distribution by improving their education”

Some Facts About Immigrants
(National Immigration Law Center)

- There are over 30 million immigrants in the U.S. representing 11% of the total population (1)
- One in five children in the U.S. is the native or foreign-born child of an immigrant (2)
- The U.S. reaped a $50 billion surplus from taxes paid by immigrants to all levels of government (3)
- Almost 43% of immigrants work at jobs paying less than $7.50 an hour, compared to 28% of all workers (4)
- The children of immigrants are more likely to be disadvantaged than the children of natives. They are more likely to be poor (24% vs. 16%), uninsured (22% vs. 10%), etc. (5)

Notes on sources: (1) U.S. Census Bureau
(2) Urban Institute. Check Points. (Sep. 2000)
Currently, more than 9.5 million people born in Mexico, living in the U.S., out of which, more than 3.5 million are undocumented.

They represent 3.5 % out of the total population in the U.S. and more than 28.7 % of immigrants.

In addition, there are more than 14 million inhabitants in the U.S. of a Mexican descendent.

In 1990-2000, the Hispanic population in the U.S.-mostly Mexicans or Mexican-Americans- increased in 58 %, making up a total of more than 40 millions.

One in seven Americans is of Latino decent, and that number is expected to rise to one in four by 2050.
Education of Mexicans in the U.S.

- Lowest level of education among Hispanics (Source: U.S. Census Bureau)

- Lowest level in high school graduation among Hispanics. Only 50 %, in comparison with 88 % of White students.

- Higher Education:
  - 28 % Whites
  - 11 % Hispanics
  - 7 % Mexican-American
Undocumented students in Education

- Between 65,000 and 80,000 undocumented students graduate from US high schools each year (1)

- In 2000 there were as many as 79,000 undocumented aliens under 21 who had graduated from U.S. high school but not enrolled in college (2)

- As many as 607,000 undocumented aliens age 12 to 20 enrolled in U.S. schools (2)

- In 2000 there were more than 25,000 undocumented students enrolled in U.S. public colleges and universities (3)

(1) U.S. Department of Education. Cited by MALDEF
(2) Urban Institute. Cited by AASCU in “Access for All?: Debating In-State Tuition for Undocumented Alien Students”
(3) Legal and Government Affairs Institute. University of Houston
EDUCAMEXUS Program

Description
A trinational consortium advancing among higher education institutions in North America

- Collaboration
- Cooperation
- Community-building

http://conahec.org
Our most popular services

- Networking. “Dating service”
- Exchange of “empty seats”
- Promotion / Awareness / Training
- Resource center for administrators / faculty / students
- Specific partnership arrangements
- Technical assistance contracts
Programas

- CONASEP: Programa de Intercambio de Estudiantes de América del Norte
- Reunión Trilateral de Educación Superior
- Portal Electrónico
- Programa de Desarrollo Profesional
- Border PACT / Pacto Fronterizo
- Asociación de Estudiantes de América del Norte
- Estudios de Política: “Entendiendo las Diferencias”
- Centro de Orientación sobre Educación para Mexicanos en el Extranjero
- Cátedra “Educación Superior Internacional”

http://conahec.org
EDUCAMEXUS: Responding to Educational Challenges and Opportunities

- Information and advice
- Providing specific K-16 educational services
- Resource Center
- Development of U.S.-Mexico partnerships aimed to provide education to Hispanics
- Awareness and advocacy
EDUCAMEXUS: Our Target Audience

- Hispanics in search of alternative educational opportunities, unable to attend “traditional” institutions due to:
  - Language issues (Spanish as preferred language of communication)
  - Age
  - Limited financial resources
  - Time constraints
  - Lack of appropriate documents
  - Educational background
EDUCAMEXUS: Services

- 1-800-926-2444 nationwide toll free number.
- Orientation and Educational Services Center.
- Information about educational opportunities in the United States.
- CENEVAL High School equivalency test.
- Colegio de Bachilleres online program.
- Internet portal http://educamexus.org
- Information about programs offered by EDUCAMEXUS.
- Information about education opportunities across the United States.
- Answers questions about admission to higher education institutions.
- Information about scholarships.
- Orientation to institutions interested in offering educational services.
EDUCAMEXUS: Orientation and Educational Services

Offering of the following programs:

1. Plaza Comunitaria.
   1. Primaria y Secundaria (1st to 9th grade).
   2. Training through online courses.
2. Colegio de Bachilleres Online courses.
   1. Preparatoria (High School).
3. Centro Comunitario de Aprendizaje.
   1. Computer training and lifelong learning programs.
4. Providing information about programs offered by other centers and institutions.

More than 200 online self-paced skill development training programs
Location

Universidad de Arizona
220 W. 6th St.
USA Bldg. Room 123B
Tucson, AZ 85701
Location

Área general  Sala audiovisual disponible
Bringing together a complete variety of educational services
Plazas Comunitarias

- More than 110 locations in the U.S.
- Regular programs:
  - Elementary School (1st to 6th grade)
  - Secondary School (7th to 9th grade)
- Vocational Programs: More than 70 skill development courses on:
  - Automotive mechanics
  - Tourism and Hotel Management
  - Sales and Marketing
  - Maintenance of office equipment and computers
  - Customer services
  - Entrepreneurship
  - Training of trainers
Community Learning Centers

- More than 1,000 locations in Mexico and the U.S.
- Presence in the U.S. (101):
  - Texas 87
  - Arizona 5
  - Florida 3
  - North Carolina 2
  - Georgia 1
  - New Jersey 1
  - New York 1
  - Oregon 1
CLC: A wide variety of courses


- **Health:** Cuidemos nuestra salud. Programa de ejercicios para el cuidado de la salud. La mujer, salud y desarrollo. Primeros auxilios. La diabetes. La hipertensión. Las infecciones respiratorias. SIDA y enfermedades de transmisión sexual.

- **Academics:** Aprenda inglés a través de la BBC. Redacción y análisis de la información. El proceso de la escritura. Guía del productor manual del buen periodismo. Las Reglas del Juego BBC.

Specific courses for Mexicans Abroad:

- ¿Cómo consigo la matrícula consular?
- Guía para trámites vía infopass
- El futuro en tus manos (Wells Fargo).
- Mi dinero en el banco.
- Preparándonos para tomar el GED.
- Guía de entrenamiento para la seguridad en la construcción
EDUCAMEXUS Services

● Colegio de Bachilleres Online Program

● COBACH is the largest “traditional” public high school system in Mexico.

● Recently developed an online high school program.

● Currently EDUCAMEXUS provides information about this option for students in the U.S.

● EDUCAMEXUS provides student support by phone or in person on how to register and take COBACH online courses.

● Flexible program: Integrates courses previously taken in the U.S. or Mexico.
EDUCAMEXUS Services

- CENEVAL High School Equivalency Test: The Mexican G.E.D.
  - Provides the opportunity to obtain the Mexican High School Equivalency Certificate.
  - The test is available twice a year.
  - Now offered in seven metropolitan areas through the U.S.
  - Certificate awarded by the Mexican Secretary of Public Education.
  - Certificate valid in Mexico and the U.S.
EDUCAMEXUS Services

● Higher Education Programs

● On-line distance education programs offered in Spanish:
  – Universidad Interamericana de Puerto Rico
  – Universidad Tec Milenio (Monterrey Tech, Mexico)

● Currently working with Mexican and U.S. `institutions developing and/or adapting their distance education programs targeting Hispanics in the U.S.

● Advisement about specific programs in U.S. colleges and universities.
EDUCAMEXUS Portal

- Information about educational opportunities, in the United States
  - State by State information about programs.
  - The information is provided by the 1-800 number, but also accessible through the Internet portal.
- News and events
- Scholarship opportunities
- How to participate in educational programs offered by EDUCAMEXUS

http://educamexus.org
**EDUCAMEXUS**
Educación para todos en Estados Unidos

**OPORTUNIDADES DE ESTUDIO POR ESTADO**

Haga clic en el Estado que se encuentre interesado, para obtener mayor información.

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<td>Oklahoma</td>
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EDUCAMEXUS
Educación para todos en Estados Unidos

DOCUMENTOS DE REFERENCIA

Abril 2005 - IMEL Boletín Temático: Dream Act

Marzo 2005 - Encuesta sobre inmigrantes mexicanos


¿Cuál importante es decidir qué carrera elegir?

Cómo obtener los mejores resultados en los exámenes universitarios

Consejos para sobrevivir en la universidad

Diciembre 2004 - Residentes Mexicanos en los EEUU - BANAMEX

Octubre 2004 - Hijos de Familias Migrantes: Análisis y Recomendaciones (ingles)

COLLEGE OUTREACH CAMPAIGN Educación a tu alcance

THEY CAN'T GO HOME AGAIN: UNDOCUMENTED ALIENS AND ACCESS TO U.S. HIGHER EDUCATION

Agosto 2004 - The Emerging Integration of the California-Mexico Economies

Julio 2004 - Educational Attainment of the Foreign Born in the United States

Julio 2004 - NILC Facts About Immigrants

Enero 2004 - Undocumented Immigrants: Facts and Figures

Diciembre 2003 - Educating Immigrants and Native Minorities in CUNY Community Colleges

Noviembre 2003 - Immigrant Families and Workers: A profile of the Low-wage Immigrant Work Force

Agosto 2003 - NCRL Applauds the Reintroduction of the DREAM Act. Renewing the hope of Immigrant Students Across the Country

Julio 2003 - The Growing Importance of Education in California
Some Facts about our Callers

- About 60% of our callers, are more than 25 years old.
- Only 10% are students interested in “traditional” higher education programs and institutions.
- Most popular programs:
  - Business Administration
  - Education
  - Teaching Spanish as a Second Language
  - International Business
  - Tourism and Hotel Management
  - Social Work
Requested Services

- English as second language classes.
- Private funded scholarships information.
- Access to higher education in US institutions or distance education based programs from Mexico.
- Training courses.
- Recognition of foreign professional credentials.
- Degree certificate duplicates.
- Opportunities to complete university degrees.
EDUCAMEXUS: Partners

- **International Partners**
  - Mexican Consulate in Tucson
  - Secretary of Public Education (SEP)
  - National Association of Universities and Higher Education Institutions (ANUIES)
  - Institute of Mexicans Abroad (IME)
  - National Institute for Adult Education (INEA)
  - Colegio de Bachilleres National High School System (COBACH)
  - National Assessment Center for Higher Education (CENEVAL)
  - Monterrey Tec – Community Learning Centers
  - Compromiso Social por la Calidad de la Educación
EDUCAMEXUS: Partners

- **Community Partners**
  - Fundación México
  - La Estrella de Tucson Newspaper
  - Tucson – Mexico Trade Office
  - Tucson Medical Center de México
  - City of Tucson Metropolitan Education Commission
EDUCAMEXUS: Partners

- Educational Partners
  - Technological Institute of Sonora
  - Pima Community College
- University of Arizona
  - College of Education
  - Chicano/Hispano Student Affairs
  - Center for English as a Second Language
  - Office of Community Relations
  - KUAZ University Radio
  - Early Academic Outreach
  - College of Sciences
  - College of Humanities
  - Graduate College
EDUCAMEXUS: Our upcoming plans

- National campaign through a network of Mexican Consulates and CONAHEC member institutions.
- More Educamexus Centers in the U.S.
- New programs

...A partnership opportunity
Further information

Gilberto Olivas
golivas@email.arizona.edu
(520) 626 4392
http://educamexus.org

Thanks!