

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



EDUCAMEXUS



Rationale

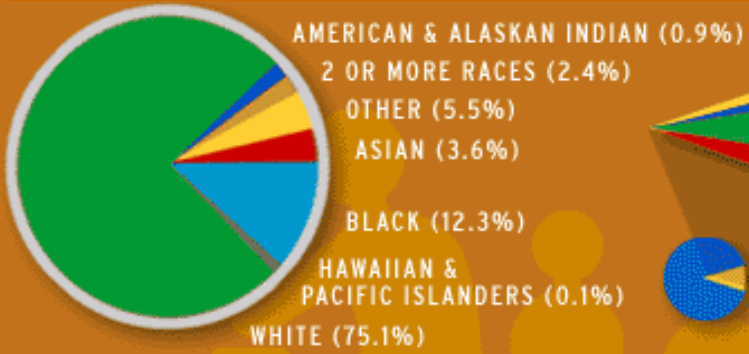
Interdependency: Our Today's Reality



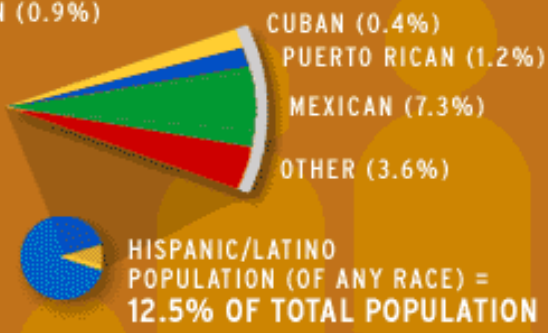


Our Reality: A Diverse Society

RACE



HISPANICS/LATINOS



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

8% 7% 6% 5% 4% 3% 2% 1% 0

MEDIAN EARNINGS IN 2001

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

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

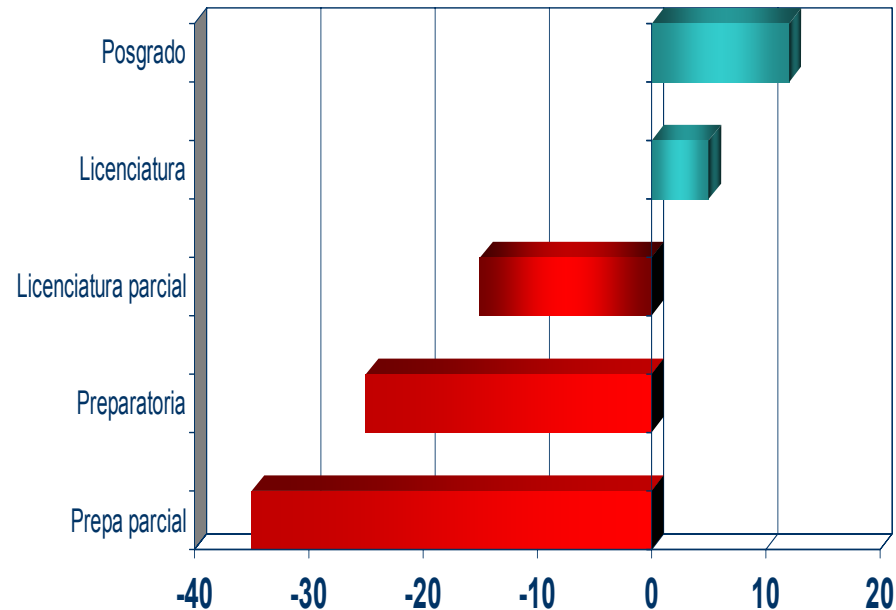
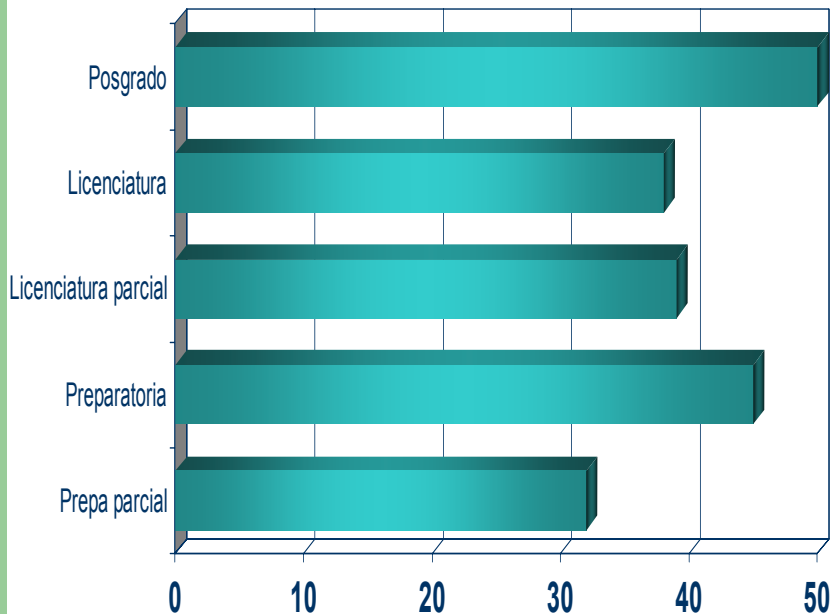


EUA: Porcentaje de cambio en ingresos medios de hombres de 25 años o más, por nivel educativo

Precios ajustados por inflación

EN LA ERA INDUSTRIAL

EN LA ERA DE LA INFORMACIÓN



Fuente: Postsecondary Educational Opportunity. Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Presentado por Roderick G.W. Chu en SHEEO Professional Development Conference. Lake Tahoe. Ago. 15, 2003



Differential Education

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

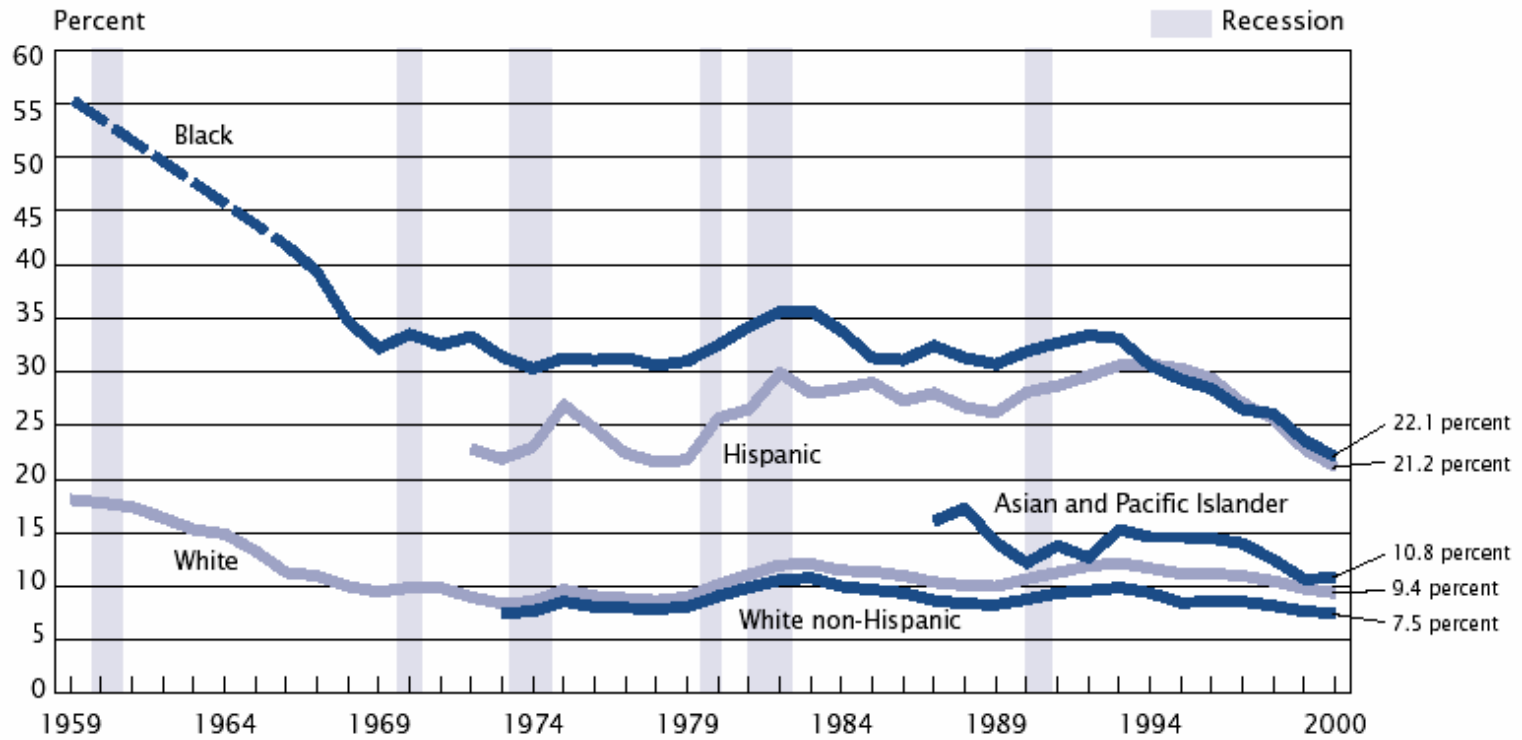
Education Level	Mexican Americans				3rd+ Generation Whites	3rd+ Generation Blacks
	Recent Immigrant	Earlier Immigrant	2nd Generation	3rd+ Generation		
Men						
Avg. years of education	8.6	8.4	11.9	12.2	13.6	12.6
Percentage with 8 years or less	46.2	48.3	11.1	7.0	1.9	3.1
Some high school	20.1	18.9	15.5	16.5	6.8	13.5
High school graduate	20.0	19.9	33.9	38.6	33.3	40.8
Some college	8.0	9.1	27.2	26.1	27.1	28.1
Bachelor's degree	4.1	2.9	8.3	8.8	20.7	11.0
Postgraduate degree	1.7	1.0	4.0	3.0	10.3	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women						
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

SOURCE: 1996–1999 CPS ORG data.

NOTE: Recent immigrants are defined as those who arrived in the United States within approximately 10 years of the survey date.

Source: Grogger, J. and S. J. Trejo. (2002). *“Falling Behind or Moving Up?: The Intergenerational Progress of Mexican Americans.”* California Public Policy Institute.

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.
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1960-2001.

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)

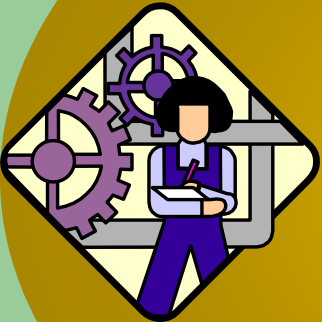
(1) *"Illegal Immigrants run into college barriers". The Herald-Sun. June 22, 2003. Durham, NC*

(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 level 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)

(3) National Academy of Sciences, *The New Americans: Economic, Demographic and Fiscal Effects of Immigrants* (1997)

(4) Michael Fix, *Urban Institute tabulation of Current Population Survey* (November 2001)

(5) Randin Capps, *Hardship among Children of Immigrants: Findings from the 1999 National Survey of America's Families*. Urban Institute, (2001)

Mexicans in the US



White House photo by Eric Draper

- 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 descent.
- 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 trilateral consortium advancing



- Collaboration
- Cooperation
- Community-building

among higher education
institutions in North America

Our most popular services

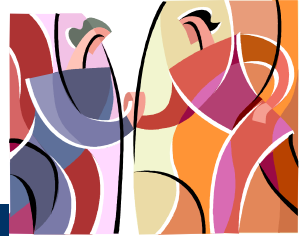
- ***Networking. “Dating service”***
- ***Exchange of “empty seats”***
- ***Promotion / Awareness / Training***
- ***Resource center for administrators / faculty / students***
- ***Specific partnership arrangements***
- ***Technical assistance contracts***



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”*

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>

EDUCAMEXUS: 1800-926-2444



- 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.



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



Pl@za Comunitaria

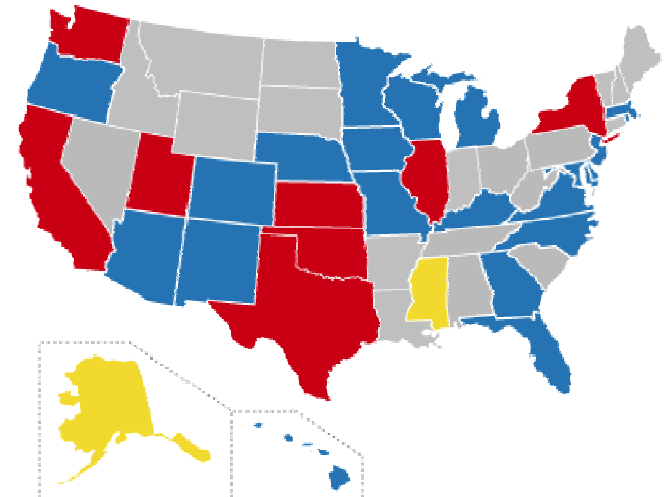


Plazas Comunitarias

- **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

- **Computer Skills:** ¿Cómo se usan las computadoras? Uso de la computadora. Uso de los componentes físicos de la computadora. Manejo del sistema windows y sus utilerías. Habilidades básicas de informática. Navegando por internet. Creación y diseño de páginas web. Webtec - manual del alumno
- **Entrepreneurship:** Aprovechamiento de los bosques. Cuidados de bovinos y porcinos. Cultivos nutricionales. Curso general sobre caprinocultura. Mejores plantas con humus. Mejores cosechas con humus. Habilidades básicas para iniciar un negocio. Habilidades básicas para la administración. Elaboración de un plan de negocios para obtener financiamiento. Conceptos básicos de higiene en el trabajo. Conceptos básicos de seguridad en el trabajo
- **Family:** Las relaciones de la familia. ¿Por qué es tan necesaria e importante la educación familiar? La importancia del rol paterno. Nadie puede ser uno mismo si no es alguien en casa. Madre soltera: ¿cómo prepararla? Educar con el ejemplo. La educación de los hijos. ¿Los niños pueden respetar? ¿Cómo educar a adolescentes? Cómo ayudar a los hijos o a los alumnos a mejorar. Relación conyugal. Valores de siempre de la familia. Cómo cultivar el amor. Educar en valores humanos. Más vale prevenir que lamentar. No desahogar las rabias con los hijos.
- **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.
- **For teachers:** Habilidades básicas para la docencia. Educar en y para la diversidad. Programa de Actualización en Habilidades docentes (PAHD). Programa Internacional de Habilidades Docentes : Competencias Educativas para el siglo XXI (certificado por la Universidad de Cambridge). Curso Básico de Estadística Curso HTML y creación de páginas WEB.

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

EDUCAMEXUS

Educación para todos en Estados Unidos

Marque desde los EE.UU.
1-800-926-2444

OPORTUNIDADES DE ESTUDIO POR ESTADO

Acreditación de Bachillerato

Preguntas frecuentes

Oportunidades por estado

Oportunidades por nivel

Documentos de interés

Instituciones clave

Acerca de EDUCAMEXUS

Contáctenos

Inicio

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

Estados en los que estudiantes indocumentados pueden calificar para recibir colegiaturas de residente en instituciones de educación superior

- [California](#)
- [Oklahoma](#)
- [Illinois](#)
- [Texas](#)
- [Kansas](#)
- [Utah](#)
- [Nuevo México](#)
- [Washington](#)
- [Nueva York](#)

Estados en los que estudiantes indocumentados NO califican para recibir colegiaturas de residente en instituciones de educación superior, pero ya existe una propuesta de ley para aprobarlo

- [Arizona](#)
- [Minnesota](#)
- [Arkansas](#)
- [Nebraska](#)
- [Colorado](#)
- [Nueva Jersey](#)
- [Connecticut](#)
- [Carolina del Norte](#)
- [Florida](#)
- [Oregon](#)
- [Hawaii](#)
- [Rhode Island](#)
- [Maryland](#)
- [Virginia](#)
- [Massachusetts](#)
- [Wisconsin](#)
- [Michigan](#)

EDUCAMEXUS

Educación para todos en Estados Unidos

Marque desde los EE.UU.
1-800-926-2444

DOCUMENTOS DE REFERENCIA

Acreditación de Bachillerato

Preguntas frecuentes

Oportunidades por estado

Oportunidades por nivel

Documentos de interés

Instituciones clave

Acerca de EDUCAMEXUS

Contactémos

Inicio

Abril-2005 [IME Boletín Temático: Dream Act](#)

Marzo 2005 - [Encuesta sobre migrantes mexicanos](#)

Diciembre 2004 - [Language Assimilation Today: Bilingualism Persists More Than in the Past, But English Still Dominates, Report by Richard Alba](#)

[¿Cuán 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 EUA - BANAMEX](#)

Octubre 2004 - [Hijos de Familias Migrantes: Análisis y Recomendaciones \(Inglés\)](#)

[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**

Further information

Gilberto Olivas

golivas@email.arizona.edu

(520) 626 4392

<http://educamexus.org>