

Outline

- Latin America: the region
- Education in Spanish- and Portuguesespeaking Latin America
- Latin American students in U. S. higher education institutions
- Ideas of how WCCC can better serve Latin American students

Latin America: the Region (1)

GDP

- *U.S.*: 17.42 trill.

- Bra.: 2.35 trill.

- Mex.: 1.28

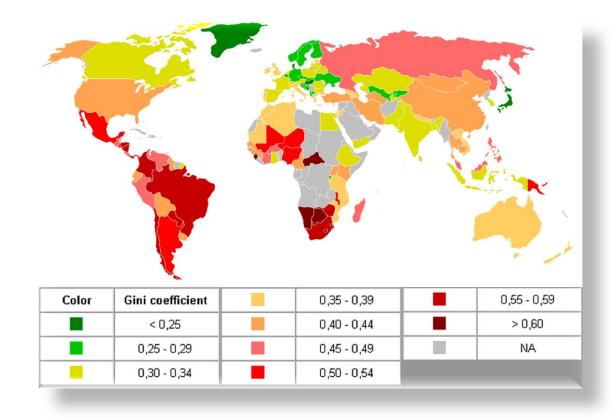
- Arg.: 540.2 bill.

- Ven.: 509.9

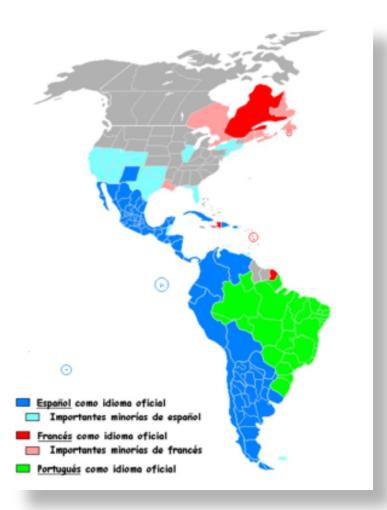
- Col.: 377.7

- Chi.: 258.0

- Per.: 202.9



Latin America: the Region (2)



- Population: <u>+</u>600 mill.
- Countries: 20
 - *Brazil*: <u>+</u> 200 mill.
 - *Mexico*: + 120
 - Colombia: <u>+</u> 48
 - *Argentina*: <u>+</u> 43
 - Venezuela: <u>+</u> 32
 - Peru: + 31
- Languages:
 - *Spanish*: 18 (P.R.)
 - Portuguese: 1
 - French: 1
 - Native: 50 minor lang.

Latin America: the Region (3)

- Indigenous languages:
 - Quechua
 - Guaraní
 - Aymara
 - Náhuatl
 - Mayas dialects
 - Mapudungun
- Intercultural education



Latin America: the Region (4)



Ethnic groups: White, Mestizo, Amerindian, Mulatto, Black

• By country:

- Arg.: white (68%), mestizo
- **Bol.**: mestizo (60%), amind
- *Bra.*: white (48%), mulatto
- *D.R.*: mestizo (28%), black (27%), mulatto (25%)
- *Mex.*: mestizo (53%), amind
- *Col.*: mestizo (43%), white

Education in Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking Lat. Am. (1)

- U.S. Education
 - Public education:Backbone of society
 - Locally managed and funded system
 - High quality public education – though recent questioning

- Lat. Am. Education
 - Education as privilege:
 Hierarchical society
 - Centralized management and funding
 - Quality issues,
 preference for private
 providers

Education in Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking Lat. Am. (2)

- Primary education: compulsory, public (95%)
- Progress in secondary education (66%)
- Still challenges: 23 million 4-to-17 year olds out
- Rural, poor, indigenous, afro-descendants
- Education issues: teacher quality, desertioncompletion, low performance international assessments (SERCE, PISA: math, reading)
- Private education: high SES sectors better prepared for college

Education in Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking Lat. Am. (3)

- Higher education: Napoleonic model of university professional education
 - Pre-established curriculum, low flexibility
 - Practitioners: professors experts in the field
 - Research mostly in macro public and traditional prestigious private universities (Catholic)
 - Growth of private institutions quality, accountability
 - More recently academic career, higher degrees professors with doctoral degrees

Education in Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking Lat. Am. (4)

- Higher education:
 - Universal access to public universities Argentina,
 Uruguay, Cuba
 - Growth through the private sector: for profit-masked
 - Access to public universities: meritocratic access to best prepared from private schools.
 - 3,000 higher education institutions,17 million students (10 mill. In Brazil, Mexico, Argentina)
 - Recent diversification: areas of study, graduate education

Latin American Students in U.S. Higher Education Institutions (1)

- Expensive higher education (PA) public institutions (universities)
 - Community colleges unknown, technical institutions
- Concentration in major universities (PA): UPenn, Pitt, PSU, CMU, Temple (trend)
- Enrollment in doctoral programs > master > undergraduate
 - Devaluated currencies
 - Scholarships from country of origin: government,
 Fulbright, work-study with professor

Latin American Students in U.S. Higher Education Institutions in (2)

- Blurred lines between Latino/a and Latin American students (PA)
 - Population growth/concentration Pittsburgh and Philadelphia metro areas, Harrisburg, Lancaster -Erie and other urban areas
 - Related to job opportunities
 - First generation (immigration with parents)
 - Out state tuition (2 years residency) opportunity for community colleges?

How can WCCC better serve Latin American Students? (1)

- WCCC
 - Very interesting offerings
 - Assoc. degrees, certificates, diplomas, credit transfer
 - Manufacturing and industrial technologies, natural gas and petroleum, management, education, etc.
- Students from > 40 countries last 2 years
 - From which countries?
 - In which programs?

How can WCCC better serve Latin American Students? (2)

Goal:

- WCCC's interest in attracting international students?
 and/or
- How to better serve those how are enrolled?

• WCCC website:

- Requirements for admission
- No financial aid welcoming message? (Debt issue)
- Not mention of current international students?

How can WCCC better serve Latin American Students? (3)

- Support for international students:
 - Commuter institution how are students integrated or get support? (tend to be full time)
 - Diversity diversity abroad? How is diversity promoted? (Westmoreland Co.)
 - Case management for new and at-risk students does it include international students? How does it work?
 - Student clubs and organizations, research projects, community service projects? (Identity-peers-models)

How can WCCC better serve Latin American Students? (4)

- Partnerships (attracting students):
 - Areas of expertise gas, oil, technology, manufacturing, etc.
 - Corporations and national industries
 - National agencies that grant scholarships and loans for study abroad
 - Consortia with other U.S. higher education institutions to visit countries - exhibits

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謝謝大家

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merci gracias

asante

Thank you

grazie

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obrigado

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