Undocumented Students & Higher Education

A few ways we can advocate
States with tuition equality laws
States with tuition equality laws and scholarships
States with tuition equality laws and state financial aid
States that ban in-state tuition to undocumented students
States that ban enrollment to undocumented students
States with tuition equity policies at some institutions
States where some college systems deny enrollment
Standard Practices @ FSU
Implemented for Fall 2005

• In-State Tuition is awarded to all students who:
  
  1- Attend HS in MI for at least 3 years
  2- Graduate from a high school in MI or take the GED while residing in MI for at least 3 years
  3- Apply to attend a MI college / university within 4 years of HS graduation / GED completion
Standard Practices @ FSU
Implemented for Fall 2005

• Students are eligible to receive institutional aid and scholarships

1- Some scholarships are automatic & awarded based on academic achievement (WNF scholarships)
   - Students must qualify (based on ACT / GPA) to be eligible

2- Institutional Grants and Merit Scholarships available
   - Students must apply and meet criteria

3- Institutional Scholarships amounts vary between $200 to Full Tuition

http://www.ferris.edu/admissions/financialaid/scholarship/scholarship.htm
Current Additional Practices @ FSU

- Support Services:
  1. Advisor
  2. Center for Latin@ Studies Staff
  3. Admissions / Financial Aid Staff
  4. Bilingual support and materials
Personal Advocacy Efforts

• Promoting equity and inclusion policies
• Advising
  • Academic – Picking the right major
  • Policies and rights
• Creating resource guides
• Finding scholarships
• Educating and breaking myths
  • Students and parents
  • HS counselors and community organizations
  • University staff and faculty
Reasoning

• In the U.S.:
  • Approximately 1.8 million students under the age of 18
  • 65,000 undocumented students graduate from HS every year
  • 7% attend college

• In Michigan:
  • Estimated – approximately 800 high school graduates
Undocumented vs DACAmented
Impacts of Deferred Action in regards to Higher Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligibility</th>
<th>Undocumented Students</th>
<th>DACA Students</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility to receive Federal / State Aid</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility to receive Institutional and Private Aid / Scholarship</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility to work and obtain paid internships</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility to sit for board / accrediting / licensing exams (after major completion)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes – for most No – in a few cases (specially graduate level)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Estimated – Approximately 900,000 eligible youth
  - Over 500,000 applied and received DACA (February 2014)
Sources & Contact

• National Immigration Law Center
  www.nilc.org
• Digest of Education Statistics
  www.nces.ed.gov
• Educators for Fair Consideration
  www.e4fc.org

Natalia Carvalho-Pinto
  carv9@ferris.edu
  231-591-2295