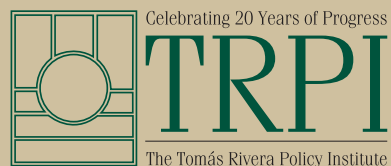
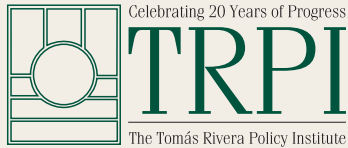


## College Scholarships for Latino Students:

## Are Opportunities Being Missed?





Founded in 1985, the Tomás Rivera Policy Institute (TRPI) advances informed policy on key issues affecting Latino communities through objective and timely research contributing to the betterment of the nation.

The Tomás Rivera Policy Institute  
University of Southern California  
School of Policy, Planning and Development  
650 Childs Way, Lewis Hall, Suite 102  
Los Angeles, California 90089-0626  
Tel: 213-821-5615 • Fax: 213-821-1976  
[www.trpi.org](http://www.trpi.org)

With offices at:  
Columbia University, New York, New York

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Sincerely,

Amalia Márquez  
Research Associate  
The Tomás Rivera Policy Institute



The Center for Latino Educational Excellence (CLEE) was established as a major initiative of the Tomás Rivera Policy Institute in the spring of 2002 to help improve educational attainment and achievement in Latino communities across the United States. Through its policy research, CLEE seeks to provide guidance for Latino leadership across public, nonprofit, and private sectors on how to better the current systems of education that are, on many levels, failing Latino youth and adults.

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## Executive Summary

As previous research by The Tomás Rivera Policy Institute (TRPI) has shown<sup>1</sup>, college financial aid opportunities abound in the form of scholarships, grants, and loans; yet many Latino<sup>2</sup> students and their parents are not aware that numerous grants and scholarships are earmarked especially for them. *College Scholarships for Latino Students: Are Opportunities Being Missed?* explores this topic in greater detail, providing some insights into the reasons that Latino families are unlikely to take advantage of the many free monies that exist, and various recommendations for change.

In the spring of 2005, TRPI examined the information dissemination and application procedures of organizations that provide scholarship opportunities to college-bound Southern California Latino students. To do this, the TRPI team conducted an extensive Internet<sup>3</sup> survey to identify all organizations where Southern California Latino students and parents could receive information about, or apply for, college scholarships and grants.

TRPI divided the Internet resources into two groups: information-providing organizations and scholarship-granting organizations. Interviews were then conducted with four representatives from information-providing organizations, and nine representatives from scholarship-granting organizations.

TRPI's main research findings suggest that although information-providing organizations offer a variety of financial aid and career information to Latino and other minority students, they do not provide or disseminate their information in a manner that most effectively reaches Latino students and parents. Oftentimes the information on the websites is outdated, in English only, and not actively disseminated to the communities who need it most.

TRPI's findings also demonstrate that wide variations in scholarship information and application requirements pose challenges to parents and students who are trying to navigate the application process. Differing deadlines and requirements make the process complex and often overwhelming for both the students who apply, and the scholarship-granting organizations who must process the applications.

This is troubling in light of previous research findings that illustrate that an overwhelming majority of Latino parents value a college education, yet are unaware of common financial aid resources.<sup>4</sup> TRPI posits that if information about financial opportunities for Latino students was centralized, and the application process streamlined, information about available college monies for Latino students would be easier to promote and digest, resulting in more Latino students applying for a greater amount of financial aid.

TRPI therefore recommends several measures that could improve the way information about grants and scholarships is communicated and delivered to Latino students and parents.

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1 Lee, J. (2005). *College Financial Knowledge: What Latino Parents and Young Adults Know About College Financial Aid and Why It Matters*. Unpublished study, The Tomás Rivera Policy Institute.

2 For this report, we use the terms Hispanic and Latino interchangeably in reference to persons tracing their ancestry to the Spanish-speaking regions of Latin America and the Caribbean.

3 Twenty-four information-providing and 44 scholarship-granting organizations were identified via the Internet search engine Google in March 2005.

4 Lee, J. (2005). *College Financial Knowledge: What Latino Parents and Young Adults Know About College Financial Aid and Why It Matters*. Unpublished study, The Tomás Rivera Policy Institute.

## Recommendations for Information-providing Organizations

- Ensure that all online scholarship information is current and verified or updated regularly, and post a “last updated” date on the website.
- Provide online information in a bilingual format, or develop a summary information sheet in Spanish, so that students may print out information for their parents.
- Create registration systems whereby students can register to receive “e-alerts,” alerting them of upcoming deadlines, reminders, and news.
- Actively disseminate hard copies of online data to postsecondary institutions of higher education in Southern California that have high Latino student populations.
- Actively cultivate relationships with scholarship-granting organizations and high school counselors to facilitate communication between educators, parents, students, and funders.

## Recommendations for Scholarship-granting Organizations

- Coordinate with other scholarship-granting organizations to post the same basic information — the application deadline and requirements — on the first page of the scholarship website so that deadlines and requirements can be easily compared and accessed.
- Coordinate with other scholarship-granting organizations to develop one deadline that is a “universal scholarship deadline” so that students and parents can have a clear understanding of timelines.
- Provide online information in a bilingual format, or develop a summary information sheet in Spanish, so that students may print out information for their parents.
- Create registration systems whereby students can register to receive “e-alerts,” alerting them of upcoming deadlines, reminders, and news.
- Coordinate with other scholarship-granting organizations to develop a standard template for application, eligibility, and documentation requirements.
- Communicate with other scholarship-granting organizations, recognizing that an applicant who is not well-suited for one award may be an excellent candidate for another.
- Allow for online applications.
- Coordinate with other scholarship-granting organizations to create one website where students can search for scholarships and apply, online, to multiple scholarships with one application.

## I. OVERVIEW

Few would doubt that obtaining a higher education is the gateway to more stable, higher-paying employment opportunities. Unfortunately, however, Latino and African-American students have some of the lowest college enrollment rates in the United States.<sup>5</sup>

The problem of low college attendance rates is more pronounced among Latino youth than their African-American counterparts: According to the March 1993 Current Population Study (CPS), of the three million U.S. Latino young adults aged 18 to 24, only 28 percent had at least some college education.

Ten years later, the March 2003 CPS revealed that, although the Latino young adult population had grown to 4.9 million, the percent of the population with some college experience remained at 28 percent. Although the population had grown, the achievement percentile remained unchanged, showing little or no progress in college attainment for young Latino adults.

Given the importance and benefits that a college education offers, researchers have tried to identify the reasons for the low college attendance rates among Latinos. Two studies recently conducted by the Tomás Rivera Policy Institute (TRPI) provide insight: TRPI's *College Knowledge* study<sup>6</sup> revealed that Latino parents are not well informed about how to prepare their children for college. Furthermore, TRPI's *College Financial Knowledge* study<sup>7</sup> found that a majority of Latino parents and young adults had not received information about college financial aid, and, as a result, were not familiar with it.

In fact, while 94 percent of Latino parents agreed that having a college education was “very important,” 51 percent of Latino parents could not identify a single source of financial aid.<sup>8</sup> These findings indicate that information deficits are among the key barriers to Latino access to higher education.

This lack of financial knowledge poses a substantial obstacle as Latino parents and their children grapple with college applications and questions of affordability. If parents and students — in particular, low-income families — are not aware of the financial opportunities that can enable their child to attend college, then they are more likely to assume that college is beyond their reach, thereby discouraging their child from pursuing a college education.

The reality of financial opportunities for Latino students, however, is very different from what Latino parents and students might believe. There exists an abundance of financial aid specifically designated for Latino students in the form of scholarships, grants, and loans. It is, however, a challenge to effectively disseminate that information to the students who need it most. Variations in application procedures, deadlines, qualifying criteria, and scholarship amounts pose further challenges to parents and students as they attempt to navigate the application process.

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Information deficits are among the key barriers to Latino access to higher education.

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5 U.S. Department of Education, 2000. *Trends in Academic Progress: Three Decades of Student Performance*.

6 Tornatzky, L.G., Cutler, R., & Lee, J. (2002). *College Knowledge: What Latino Parents Need to Know and Why They Don't Know It*. Claremont, CA: The Tomás Rivera Policy Institute.

7 Lee, J. (2005). *College Financial Knowledge: What Latino Parents and Young Adults Know about College Financial Aid and Why It Matters*. Unpublished study, The Tomás Rivera Policy Institute.

8 Lee, J. (2005). *College Financial Knowledge: What Latino Parents and Young Adults Know about College Financial Aid and Why It Matters*. Unpublished study, The Tomás Rivera Policy Institute.



To increase Latino enrollments in higher education, information about financial aid should be better disseminated and more accessible. Centralizing and streamlining scholarship information would allow Latino students to learn about, and apply for, funding more easily, helping to change the assumption that college is unaffordable.

With this in mind, TRPI examined the information dissemination and application procedures of organizations that provide grant and scholarship opportunities to college-bound Latino students. Limiting its study to the Southern California region, TRPI sought to answer the following questions:

1. What organizations provide information about college financial aid to Latino students, and how do they do so?
2. What organizations offer scholarships to Latino students?
3. What are the application procedures of scholarship-granting organizations? How are they similar? How are they different?
4. How can the information-providing and scholarship-granting organizations work together, if at all, to develop and disseminate a standardized application process that will best enable all qualified Latino students in the Southern California area to apply for available monies?

In order to answer these questions, TRPI researchers conducted an extensive survey via the Internet, followed by phone interviews with representatives of information-providing and scholarship-granting organizations.<sup>9</sup>

**Centralizing and streamlining scholarship information would allow Latino students to learn about, and apply for, funding more easily, helping to change the assumption that college is unaffordable.**

## II. THE SCHOLARSHIP LANDSCAPE

The scholarship opportunity landscape is vast, and TRPI began its research by looking online for all organizations where Latino students and parents residing in Southern California could receive information about, or apply for, college scholarships and grants (Table 1).<sup>10</sup>

TABLE 1: TYPOLOGY OF ORGANIZATIONS

**Organizations that provide information about grant and scholarship opportunities:**

1. Organizations that maintain a website, or a database, designed to provide all college-bound students and their families nationwide with information about grant and scholarship opportunities.
2. Organizations that maintain a website, or a database, specifically designed to provide Latino students and their families nationwide with information about grant and scholarship opportunities.
3. Organizations that maintain a website, or a database, specifically designed to provide Latino students and their families in Southern California with information about grant and scholarship opportunities.

**Organizations that award grants and scholarships:**

4. National organizations that award grants and scholarships to all eligible students regardless of race, ethnicity, national origin, or location of residence.
5. National organizations that award grants and scholarships specifically to eligible Latino students regardless of national origin or location of residence.
6. Regional organizations that award grants and scholarships to all eligible students residing in Southern California regardless of race, ethnicity or national origin.
7. Regional organizations that award grants and scholarships specifically to eligible Latino students residing in Southern California.

<sup>9</sup> See Appendix A for complete methodology.

<sup>10</sup> TRPI used the Internet search engine Google to locate all organizations that either provided scholarship information or awarded monies to Latino students. Various key phrases, such as “Latino scholarships” or “scholarships for Hispanic students” were used. See Appendix A for complete methodology.

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TRPI found over two dozen organizations that provide financial aid information, and over 1,000 organizations that possibly award scholarships nationwide that possibly award scholarships to Latino students.

TRPI found over two dozen organizations that provide financial aid information, and over 1,000 organizations that possibly award scholarships nationwide. An exhaustive survey of all the organizations might be ideal in determining all the options Latino students could potentially enjoy; however, such an undertaking was beyond the scope of the study.

In order to narrow the scope of the study even further, two types of organizations were excluded from the survey: those organizations that provide financial aid information or award scholarships exclusively to non-Latino students or to Latino students living outside Southern California.

TRPI divided the remaining organizations into two categories:

#### **1. Information-providing Organizations**

Organizations that maintain a website, or database, specifically designed to provide Latino students and their families nationwide with the information about grant and scholarship opportunities.

#### **2. Scholarship-granting Organizations**

Regional organizations that award grants and scholarships specifically to eligible Latino students residing in Southern California.

### **III. THE INFORMATION-PROVIDING ORGANIZATIONS**

Analysis of the information-providing organizations' websites revealed that 24 organizations maintain websites that provide scholarship and grant information to Latino and other minority students. Colleges and/or universities maintain the most websites (33 percent), followed by professional associations (17 percent). Nonprofit organizations and foundations each made up 13 percent of organizations that maintain information-providing websites.

From the list of 24, 11 organizations were contacted for interviews. Of the 11 organizations that were contacted, four organizations responded to the interview request. These four organizations were used as case studies, and brief interviews were conducted with representatives of each organization.

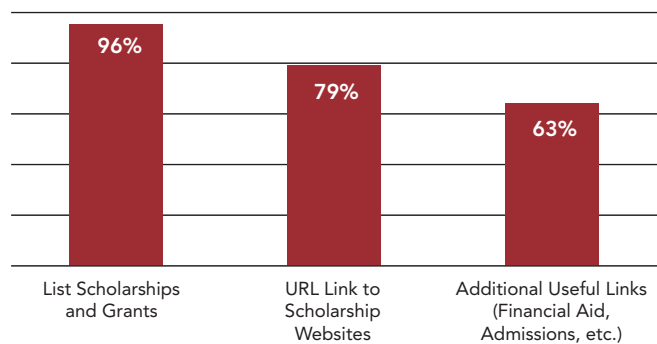
#### **Varying Levels of Service**

Although the information-providing organizations had the same underlying goal – to help Latino students access scholarship and other financial aid information — they differed significantly in the kind and level of services provided. Most sites (96 percent) provided a list of scholarships and grants. Seventy-nine percent provided a URL link to the listed scholarship, allowing students to go directly to the scholarship-granting website. Sixty-three percent of the websites provided additional useful links on such topics as additional scholarships and grants, financial aid, career advice, and college admissions (Figure 1).<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> See Appendix B for a listing of the information-providing organizations that were identified.

FIGURE 1: Type of Information Offered by Information-providing Organizations



Source: The Tomás Rivera Policy Institute

Given that a large number of Latino parents in Southern California are first-generation Spanish-speaking, TRPI also investigated how many information-providing organizations provide scholarship opportunities in English and Spanish. Only four percent of the websites studied provide their information in Spanish — perhaps posing an obstacle for Spanish-speaking immigrant parents who are grappling with their children’s college applications and questions of affordability.

TRPI also examined the frequency with which the websites update their scholarship and grant information. Most website representatives stated that they update their sites “often;” however, TRPI’s analysis showed that almost all of the websites contained outdated scholarship information. In many cases, scholarships listed on the site were no longer funded, or contact information was incorrect.

A lack of current scholarship information poses yet another hurdle for Latino students as they search for college funding, causing frustration when information is hard to access.

### Characteristics of Exemplary Websites

TRPI researchers found that the most useful information-providing websites provided the following:

- A comprehensive list of available scholarships
- Updated scholarship information
- Links to other scholarship databases such as FastWeb (<http://fastweb.monster.com>), FinAid (<http://www.finaid.org>), and ScholarSite (<http://www.scholarsite.com>)
- Useful financial aid information such as a financial aid calendar and information about deadlines
- Scholarship tips, such as how to write an effective essay and resume writing resources
- Career information
- Resources for college students, such as internship, fellowship and graduate school information
- The ability to customize a scholarship search with use of a database

Only four percent of the websites targeting scholarships to Latino students provided their information in Spanish.

## IV. THE SCHOLARSHIP-GRANTING ORGANIZATIONS

TRPI identified 59<sup>12</sup> different scholarship-granting organizations that were promoted as offering scholarships to Latinos in Southern California. Of those, 45 were currently operating. The organization types were classified into six main categories: nonprofit, college/university, foundation, business, endowment fund, and professional association.

Nonprofit organizations constituted 36 percent of the scholarship-granting organizations, colleges and universities made up 25 percent, and businesses comprised 14 percent.

### The Application Process

TRPI examined the application requirements for, and interviewed representatives from, nine scholarship-granting organizations. Among those nine organizations, certain requirements for eligibility, application information, and documentation were fairly consistent.

	STANDARD	UNIQUE
<b>Eligibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be Latino or from another minority group</li> <li>• Be a graduating senior or a current college/graduate student</li> <li>• Be a California resident</li> <li>• Have a minimum 3.0 grade point average</li> <li>• Have a low-socioeconomic standing</li> </ul>	Some gifts required a specific field of study, or a specific sort of extracurricular participation. Other gifts required students to live in a certain county.
<b>Application</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One or two essays</li> <li>• Letter(s) of recommendation</li> <li>• Writing sample</li> <li>• Resume</li> </ul>	All scholarships requested personalized supplemental information from their applicants, but the format varied widely, from short lists of questions to 700-word essays.
<b>Documentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transcripts</li> <li>• Copy of Student Aid Report (SAR)</li> <li>• Parent and Student Tax Returns &amp; W-2 Forms</li> <li>• GPA Certification Form</li> <li>• Enrollment Verification Form</li> <li>• Copy of Financial Aid Award Letter</li> </ul>	Certain scholarship-granting organizations required very specific documents or had certain performance requirements from applicants, such as work samples or the ability to verify Spanish fluency.

<sup>12</sup> See Appendix C.

## V. THE SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION OBSTACLE COURSE

TRPI identified a number of challenges that students face when researching and applying for scholarships; challenges that make the scholarship application process onerous and time-consuming.

### Outdated Scholarship Information

Contrary to what they thought, most information-providing organizations did not have the most current scholarship information available online. A large majority of information-providing organizations listed scholarship opportunities that were no longer funded, or difficult to reach because their contact information had changed.

### Varying Requirements and Deadlines

Although applications often requested the same basic information (such as contact information, transcripts, and tax returns), varying deadlines and accompanying material requirements complicated the process. For each scholarship application submitted, a student would have to compile a large, individualized packet for each scholarship-granting organization.

### No Online Submission Capabilities

Most applications were only available on paper, limiting the number of applications a qualified Latino student would likely submit due to the complexity of tracking multiple submissions.

### A Passive Information Process

As one scholarship coordinator noted, “We provide students with access to information, resources, scholarships, and internships.” The information was placed online, but there was no institutionalized effort to proactively capture students’ email addresses and interest areas, or disseminate the information to the Latino families who did not have Internet access or did not speak English.

### What Are the Pros and Cons of Standardizing the Scholarship Application?

*“[The application process] gets pretty crazy. If you’re dealing with over 200 applications, standardization would make [the process] easier.”*

— Fund Director

*“[Standardization] would ignore the specific needs of any particular scholarship.”*

— Scholarship Director

TRPI interviewed nine representatives from scholarship-granting organizations to hear their perspectives on the process of scholarship application standardization. About half of the respondents agreed that it would be beneficial to students to standardize the scholarship application process.

PROS	CONS
A standard application template could clarify the process for students who are interested in several different scholarships.	Several interview respondents expressed that standardizing the scholarship application process would ignore the unique application requirements of certain organizations.
Applicants would be able to easily multiply their efforts, applying to several scholarships with one application and using multiple copies of the necessary supporting documents.	Respondents noted that streamlining the application procedures would be difficult, given that organizations are so diverse in their application requirements. For instance, scholarships geared towards law or engineering screening might not have centralized needs. Additionally, if the application is not extensive, it would not provide organizations with the information they need.
Standardization — especially by placing the application online — could simplify the scholarship application process for organizations by minimizing the paperwork involved for applications.	Giving up the individual application would require organizations to acquiesce some ownership from their application process — a potentially unappealing notion for some organizations.

## VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

Although an abundance of financial aid opportunities for Latino students exists in the form of scholarships, grants, and loans, it is an ongoing challenge to ensure that information about those financial opportunities is disseminated in a current, accessible and manageable manner. The vast number of grants and scholarships, and their prominence in online listings, is a complicating matter in and of itself: Students can be overwhelmed, and the management of the online award information — ensuring the information is updated regularly and reaches its target audience — becomes a task just by itself.

Short of expecting all information-providing and scholarship-awarding entities to collaborate on one website that promotes one online application and serves as an all-encompassing resource, there are a number of basic steps that all vested parties could take, which, when combined, would improve the process for Latino students:

1. Perhaps the most important, if not obvious, step for all parties would be to formally institutionalize a mechanism to ensure that all online scholarship information is current and verified or updated regularly and that a “last updated” date is visible on the website. TRPI repeatedly found instances where organizations thought their online resources were current, when in fact they contained outdated links and contact information.
2. TRPI recommends that organizations review and update their information on a regularly-calendared, biannual basis.
3. TRPI suggests that both information-providers and scholarship-granters provide some information in Spanish. Recognizing that development of bilingual websites is cost-prohibitive, it may be feasible to develop a PDF summary of key points in Spanish, so that students may print out a page and share it with their parents.
4. Both types of organizations would be well-served, when possible, to create registration systems whereby students could register to receive “e-alerts” from the information-providers and scholarship-granters, alerting them of upcoming deadlines, reminders, and news.
5. Many information-providing organizations did not appear to actively disseminate their online information. As many students and families do not have ready access to online resources, information-providing organizations could increase their reach by actively and annually disseminating hard copies of their online data to all secondary and postsecondary institutions in California with large Latino student populations.
6. Actively cultivating relationships with grant-providing organizations and high school counselors would improve awareness of grant opportunities that may not be stumbled on, online.

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**Short of expecting all information-providing and scholarship-awarding entities to collaborate on one website that promotes one online application and serves as an all-encompassing resource, there are a number of basic steps that all vested parties could take, which, when combined, would improve the process for Latino students.**

7. Scholarship-granting organizations should collaborate, as well. Reaching agreement on one “universal scholarship deadline” would simplify matters for college counselors, students, and parents, and could be used to create information campaigns around the deadline to raise awareness.
8. Scholarship-granting organizations could agree on one standard application template to collect the common application, eligibility information and documentation requirements.
9. Allowing for online applications would simplify the process.
10. Perhaps most easily, all scholarship-granting organizations could agree to post the same basic information — their application deadline and application requirements – on the first page of their online scholarship website so that deadlines and requirements could be easily compared and accessed.
11. Scholarship-granting organizations should communicate with each other to the fullest extent possible, recognizing that an applicant who is not well-suited for one award may be an excellent candidate for another.
12. Finally, wherever possible, scholarship-granting organizations should coordinate with one another to create one website where students could search for applicable scholarships and apply, online, to multiple scholarships with one application.

There is no question that all the information-providing and scholarship-granting organizations share the same goal: providing Latino families with the financial resources they need in order to achieve their college dreams. By reaching consensus and sharing information, it is likely that all parties’ needs will be better served.

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**“It would be nice for Latino students to be able to go to one website and find scholarships that were specifically for them, and be able to just check off boxes for the ones they want to apply to. It could save time for the individual students, but also money. Students would not have to mail off all the applications separately.”**

***Nonprofit Scholarship Director***

## Appendix A

### Data and Methodology

This study was conducted in three main steps, as follows:

1. In spring 2005, TRPI conducted an extensive Internet survey using the Google search engine and key phrases such as “Latino scholarships” or “scholarships for Hispanic students” to locate all organizations where Southern California Latino students and their parents could receive information about college scholarships and grants. The TRPI team located 24 websites that disseminate this information.

A database of these “information-providing” organizations was created.

2. Using the information it gathered from its Internet survey of information-providing organizations, TRPI then explored several of the largest information-providing websites to develop the most comprehensive listing of scholarship-granting organizations it could.

To develop its list, TRPI utilized the following websites:

- Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard  
([www.house.gov/roybal-allard/scholarship.htm](http://www.house.gov/roybal-allard/scholarship.htm))
- Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute  
([www.chci.org/chciyouth/scholarship/scholarships\\_regional.htm](http://www.chci.org/chciyouth/scholarship/scholarships_regional.htm))
- Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF)  
([www.maldef.org/education/scholarships.htm](http://www.maldef.org/education/scholarships.htm))
- Scholarships for Hispanics  
([www.scholarshipsforhispanics.org](http://www.scholarshipsforhispanics.org))

The search identified 59 scholarship-granting organizations that were advertised as offering scholarships. (Not all listings turned out to be current or accurate.) A database was created, listing each advertised organization with their application procedures and processes.

3. Interviews were conducted with representatives from information-providing and scholarship-awarding organizations. Eleven representatives from information-providing organizations and 23 representatives from scholarship-granting organizations were contacted twice via the telephone.

In all, four representatives from information-providing organizations and nine representatives from scholarship-granting organizations responded to our interview requests.



## Appendix B

### Information-providing Organizations

Organizations that provide grant and scholarship information to Latino and other minority students as identified in spring 2005:

Aspira †

About.com

Chicana/Latina Foundation

Congressional Hispanic Caucus, The †

Congresswoman Roybal-Allard † \*

Elmhurst College, Department of Biology

Francisco Alberto Tomei Torres

HACU † \*

Hispanic Dental Association † \*

Hispanic Heritage Awards Foundation

Hispanic Scholarship Directory, The †

Hispanic Scholarship Fund (HSF) †

Hispanic/Latino Student Affairs Home-Northwestern University

Iniciativa Latina-Latin Initiative

Institute for Latino Studies – University of Notre Dame

JobLatino

Latin American Educational Foundation †

Michigan State University Libraries

Minority Student Academic Center-Illinois University

Multicultural Office at Delta College

National Association of Hispanic Journalists, The † \*

Office of Academic Advising-John Hopkins University †

Saludos Hispanos †

Stanford Society of Chicano/Latino Engineers and Scientists

† Indicates that the organization was contacted for an interview.

\* Indicates that the organization was interviewed.

## Appendix C

### Scholarship-awarding Organizations

Regional organizations that were advertised as awarding grants and scholarships to eligible Latino students residing in Southern California as identified in spring 2005:

ORGANIZATION NAME	SCHOLARSHIP NAME
Association for the Advancement of Mexican-American Students	AAMAS Scholarship
Association of Hispanic Professionals for Education (AHPE) ‡ †	AHPE Corporate Scholarship
Association of Latino Professionals in Finance and Accounting †	Association of Latino Professionals in Finance and Accounting Scholarship
Association of Mexican American Educators ‡ †	
The Beca Foundation †	Alice Newell Joslyn Medical Fund, Daniel Gutierrez Memorial Scholarship, The Beca Foundation Scholarship, The BECA-CSUSM Scholarship
California Chicano News Media Association † *	California Chicano News Media Association Scholarship, Joel Garcia Memorial Scholarship
California Congress of Parents and Teachers	California Congress of Parents and Teachers, Teacher Education Scholarships
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	Ford/EEOC Endowed Scholarship Program, LatinoFaculty/Staff and Student Association Scholarship
California State University, Fullerton (CSUF)	CSUF TELACU Scholarship Program, Future Scholars Program, Graduate Equity Fellowship Award, William Hernandez Memorial Scholarship
California State University, Long Beach	The Latino Healthcare Professionals Project, General Scholarship Program
California State University, Los Angeles	Assorted
California State University, Northridge	Rudy Acuña Scholarship Fund
Cerritos Community College District †	Los Hambriados Scholarship
CHARO - CDC Community Development Corporation ‡ †	Latin Business Foundation Scholarship
Cuban American Scholarship Fund † *	Cuban American Scholarship Fund (CASF)

East Los Angeles College (ELAC) †	Chicanos for Creative Medicine
Edison International	Edison Scholars Program, Independent Colleges of Southern California (ICSC) Scholarships, Robert A. Hine Memorial Scholarship
Ford Motor Company	Hispanic Engineer National Achievement Awards Conference (HENAAC) Scholars Program
G. I. Forum Scholarships Foundation, Inc. ‡ †	Southern California G. I. Forum Scholarships
Golden State Minority Foundation	Golden State Minority Foundation Scholarship
Orange County Hispanic Education Endowment Fund (HEEF) † *	Assorted
Hispanic Engineer National Achievement Awards Conference (HENAAC) † *	Northrop Grumman/Hispanic Engineer National Achievement Awards Conference (HENAAC), Student Leadership Award
Hispanic Faculty & Staff Association ‡	Hispanic Faculty & Staff Association Scholarship
Hispanic Public Relations Association †	Hispanic Public Relations Association Scholarship Fund
Hispanic Scholarship Fund †	Assorted
Hispanic Women's Council	Hispanic Women's Council Scholarship Program
Jesse Arias Scholarship Fund	Jesse Arias Scholarship Fund
The Lagrant Foundation † *	Scholarship for Undergraduates
Latin American Professional Women's Foundation †	Latin American Professional Women's Association Scholarship Fund
Latina Lawyers Bar Association †	Latina Lawyers Bar Association Scholarship
League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) ‡	GM Corp / LULAC
Lincoln Heights Educational Council Scholarships	Lincoln Heights Educational Council Scholarships Foundation

Los Angeles Chapter of Society of Professional Journalists (SPJ)	The Carl Greenberg Prize, The Ken Inouye Scholarship, The Sarai Ribicoff Scholarship
Lowrider Magazine ‡	Lowrider Magazine Scholarship Fund
Loyola Marymount University	Jesuit Community Scholarship, Leadership Scholarship, Mexican American Alumni Association Scholarship, Minority Engineering Effort
Mexican American Grocers Association	Mexican American Grocer Association Scholarship, MAGA Scholarship Program
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF) †	Communications Scholarship Fund, The Helena Rubenstein Endowment Scholarship, The Judge Louis Garcia Memorial Scholarship, The Law School Scholarship Program, The Matt Garcia Memorial Scholarship, The Valerie Kantor Memorial Scholarship, The William Randolph Hearst Endowment Scholarship
Millennium Momentum Foundation, Inc. †	Millennium Momentum Foundation Scholarship
Nissan	Nissan Scholarship Program
Orange County Community Foundation ‡	Hispanic Bar Association/Wally Davis Legal Fund
PacifiCare Foundation † *	PacifiCare Latino Health Scholars Program
Pepperdine University	GTE Foundation Minority Scholarships
Ramona's Mexican Food Products	Ramona's Mexican Food Products
Salvadoran American Leadership and Educational Fund (SALEF) † *	"Fulfilling Our Dreams" Scholarship Fund
Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers Foundation	Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers Foundation
Society of Mexican American Engineers & Scientists (MAES)	MAES General Scholarships, MAES Local Chapter Awards, MAES Padrino Scholarships, MAES Presidential Scholarship
Southern California Edison	Community College Achievement Awards
Spanish American Institute † *	Spanish American Institute Scholarship
TELACU Education Foundation † * Fellowships,	Citigroup/TELACU Scholarship, David C. Lizarraga LINC TELACU Scholarship, Assorted Others
University of California ‡	Summer Training Academy for Research in the Sciences (S.T.A.R.S.)

University of California, Irvine ‡	The Women and Minority Engineering Program
The University of California, Los Angeles	Eugene Cota Robles Fellowship, Project 88
UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center Fellowship	Chancellor Fellowship Program, Graduate Opportunity Program
University of California, San Diego ‡ Program	The Howard Hughes Undergraduate Science Enrichment Program
University of Southern California ‡	Asian Pacific American Support Group Scholarship
Univision.com and General Motors ‡	Camino Hacia El Exito
Veterans of Foreign Wars	U.S. VFW Mexican Ancestry Scholarship
Vikki Carr Scholarship Foundation ‡	Vikki Carr Scholarship
Youth Opportunities Foundation	Youth Opportunities Foundation Scholarships

† Indicates that the organization was contacted for an interview.

\* Indicates that the organization was interviewed.

‡ Indicates that the organization's contact information was outdated or they no longer fund scholarships or grants.

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The Tomás Rivera Policy Institute  
University of Southern California  
School of Policy, Planning and Development  
650 Childs Way, Lewis Hall, Suite 102  
Los Angeles, California 90089-0626  
Tel: 213-821-5615 • Fax: 213-821-1976  
[www.trpi.org](http://www.trpi.org)