Graduate School, Financial Assistance, and H-1B, Oh My!

Life After Your First Degree

What Are You Going To Do Next?

Home?

Work?

Graduate School?

• Where do you want to go?

– Apply to graduate programs that will

a: further you education

b: provide practical applications

c: provide financial assistance

RESEARCH!!!!

- Look for institutions that are geared towards your major.
- Engineering majors! Don't pick a liberal arts school...
- Don't omit schools because they seem far or not what you would normally be used to.
 - Caution!!! If climate is an issue, University of Alaska or University of Arizona may not be for you.
- Learn as much about the school before you go. Take a campus tour and a virtual tour.

Deadlines!!!!!

February 1, means February 1!!!

- Most programs do not have "rolling" admissions. Be proactive!
- Not all programs have the same deadlines. Biology ≠
 Engineering
- Not all requirements are the same for all programs.

• Financial Assistance???

International students are not eligible for federal financial aid, but there are other sources of financial aid.

NOW WHAT?????

- Private Loans
- Grants
- Fellowships
- Scholarships
- Assistantships

- Private loans you will need a co-signer
- Grants, Scholarships and Fellowships (free money)
 - You pay it back, not in dollars, but in product.
- Where to get them?
 - Apply online –NGOs, NPOs, your country, Foundations, for profit organizations, etc.
 - Ask the department
 - Contact financial aid at the school
 - Human Resources

- These are *competitive*, merit-based awards with a minimum GPA and specific requirements.
- Examples: American Association of University Women (AAUW) International Fellowships, Daewoo's People's Republic of China Scholarship, Ford Foundation International Scholarships, Fulbright Grants for Non-U.S. Citizens, Margaret McNamara Memorial Fund for International Scholars, Rotary Foundation Ambassadorial Scholarships

• What is an Assistantship?

- A financial award given by an academic department or non-academic office that provides full or partial tuition waiver, health insurance and a stipend to graduate students, in return for services.
- The stipend is given for services given.

- Eligibility Requirements
 - Must be enrolled in a 9-12 credit hour program
 - Maintain a 3.0 GPA; departmental requirements may be higher
 - Make satisfactory progress towards a degree. It takes 2 to 2 ½ years to complete a Master's not 5.
 - Meet requirements to be eligible for employment in the U.S.
 - YOU **CAN** LOSE AN ASSISTANTSHIP!

- Who? What? Where? Why? When? How?
 - An assistantship can pay for school 100%.
 - 20 hours of work.
 - Available to any graduate student.
 - Competitive. Apply for an assistantship like you would a job.
 You may have to interview.
 - The deadlines for assistantships may or may not coincide with admissions deadlines
 - Search for assistantships 3 ways: online, in the department,
 on the HR website

Types of Assistantships:

- Graduate Assistantships (GA)
- Graduate Research Assistantships (RA)
- Graduate Teaching Assistantships (TA)

- Graduate Assistantship
 - Provide academic and program support
 - May be administrative in nature and consist of duties unrelated directly to teaching (such as academic advising, program planning, assisting the department)
 - Can be related to program or study or completely unrelated. Example: Residential Life

- Research Assistantship
 - Grad student provides significant academic and research support to a specific academic department or primary investigator, e.g., professor. Ex: CELS (College of Environmental Life and Science) and Engineering
 - Will most likely work beyond the 20 hours that are required

- Teaching Assistantships
 - Academic support is provided directly to the professor
 - Help teach classes, grade papers, conduct review sessions, prepare the lesson
 - Assist the professor with his/her research

- What you receive
 - Tuition waiver (full or half)
 - Health and Accident Insurance
 - Stipend (\$10,000 \$30,000)
 - Immediate practical experience



• Ms. Stevens at URI (in state tuition & fees, total amount equals \$8,887)

- Tuition 6,032 paid by dept. to school

– Ins. 1,079 paid by dept. to school

- Stipend 12,300 paid by dept. to me

TOTAL: I paid \$1,776 per year

• International Student (always considered out-of-state, equals to \$29,593)

- Tuition 17,288 paid by dept. to school

– Insurance 1,079 paid by dept. to school

Stipend 12,300 paid to you

TOTAL (approx.): \$ 30,667

- What is the H-1B?
 - Work visa or work permit with a duration of 3 years, and an extension for 3 more years; max 6 years.
 - Foreign nationals may temporarily work in a professional capacity.
 - The **employer** must file for you.
 - Requires the assistance of a lawyer.

- How do I qualify?
 - Must demonstrate that the occupation sought is of a special nature that cannot be easily filled with the workforce available in the U.S.
 - You must fit into the category of "priority workers" which includes:
 - Workers with advanced degrees or exceptional ability;
 - Professionals (Bachelor's Degree or the equiv.)
 - Skilled workers or others

- What is the Quota System?
 - DHS sets up a quota (or cap) for issuing the H-1B based of job categories.
 - Period starts between October 1st and ends the following year September 30th.
 - Once the quota is filled, you will have to wait until the following year to file.

- Five parties are involved in the H-1B
 - The U.S Department of Labor (DOL) –
 determines wages for compensation, certifies Labor
 Condition Applications (LCAs)
 - The Department of Homeland Security accepts
 the petition for employment with DOL-certified
 LCA attached, determines if occupation qualifies as a
 specialty occupation, confers H-1B status

- The U. S. Employer submits application to DOL, works with DOL and DHS
- The alien employee must be eligible for H-1B classification, must intend to work for petitioning employer, responsible for maintaining status
- The U.S. Department of State (DOS) through
 U.S. embassies and consulates is responsible for issuing the H-1B visa

H-1B facts

- Employee is entitled to the same benefits as a domestic employee
- It is very difficult to lose your job (e.g. job cuts)
- Employee cannot strike or lockout
- H-1B can have dependents (H-4)
- H-1B can go to school part-time or full-time
- H-1B visa allows the person to file for Permanent Residency status for worker and entire "nuclear" family

Questions????

eongao@udc.edu