México and the US: Distant Neighbors or Real Partners?

UC-Mexico Initiative
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Outline

• Historical Context
• Internal and External Landscape
• Demographics and Economics
• Role of Philanthropy
• Stakeholders
• Opportunities and Challenges
• Conclusions
Areas of interest

• Agriculture
• Arts and Culture
• Education
• Science
• Health
Historical Context

• Distant Neighbors—Alan Riding (1989)
• Bear and Porcupine—Jeffrey Davidow (2004)
• NAFTA (1994)
• UC MEXUS (1980)
Different Perspectives

- Government to Government
- Academia to Academia
- Private Sector to Private Sector
- Mixed, coordinated interactions
Overarching Questions

• Why now?
  – Intertwined history, demography, economics
  – US México Presidents—Bilateral Forum
  – 20 years of NAFTA
  – President Napolitano interest and experience

• What is different from UC MEXUS 1980?

• What to do with Casa California?

• How can we launch something meaningful and sustainable?

• What are the resources and incentives?
External Landscape

- US-México Border Health Commission
  - http://www.borderhealth.org/
- US México Foundation
  - http://www.usmexicofound.org/
- FUMEC-Fundacion México –EU para la ciencia
  - http://fumec.org.mx/
- Fundacion México en Harvard, A.C.
  - http://fundacionharvard.org/
Internal Landscape

• UC MEXUS (1980)
• UC Berkeley-Health Initiative of the Americas
• Other campus?
• UCSF Global Health Sciences
  – Global Health Projects database
  – Salud Mesoamerica 2015
  – FIRST
  – PTB
UC Berkeley
Health Initiative of the Americas
Public Service: Binational Health Weeks
2001-2013
UCSF’s current global presence
### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
<th>Calif. (2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White*</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>38.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black*</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian*</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American*</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unauthorized Immigrants from México
1990-2012
## Hispanics in the U.S. and California

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>California</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>Birth Cohort California</th>
<th>Birth Cohort U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>38,041,430</td>
<td>313,914,040</td>
<td>510,198</td>
<td>3,999,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanics</td>
<td>38.1%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Kaiser Family Foundation
Poverty

• Only 26% of Hispanics 26 years old or older have a high school diploma; 13% have a college degree.

• Poverty rate among Hispanics is 25%. More Latino children are living in poverty than any other racial group.

• Average income is $40,000 (2010) in 2000 it was $43,000\(^6\) U.S. median is $49,000

• 31% of Hispanics do not have health insurance.
Medicare Contributions and Expenditures
US Population, Immigrants And US-Born

Source: Zallman, L., Woolhandler, S., Himmelstein, D., Bor, D. & McCormick, D. Immigrants contributed an estimated $115.2 billion more to the Medicare Trust Fund than they took out in 2002-09. Health Aff (Millwood) 32, 1153–1160 (2013)
Medicare Contributions And Expenditures, All Immigrants, Noncitizen Immigrants, And US-Born

Source: Zallman, L., Woolhandler, S., Himmelstein, D., Bor, D. & McCormick, D. Immigrants contributed an estimated $115.2 billion more to the Medicare Trust Fund than they took out in 2002-09. Health Aff (Millwood) 32, 1153–1160 (2013)
NAFTA-before and after

(value of exports in billions of dollars)

- U.S. Exports to Mexico
- Mexican Exports to U.S.

Source: Foreign Trade Division, U.S. Census Bureau.
U.S. Mexico trade before & after NAFTA, 1989 - 2010

Figure 1. Total U.S. Trade with Canada/Mexico vs. BRICS/Japan/Korea, 2011

Link to the Webpage

• [www.saludmesoamerica2015.org](http://www.saludmesoamerica2015.org)
SM2015: One Example of Joint Funding

• Increasingly, large-scale philanthropies are seeking opportunities for co-funding key programs

• Donors see matching funding as a way to leverage their brands, build networks, and ultimately increase their impact

• However, not all joint funding is the same; different models impose different challenges on the grantees
  ➢ Prioritization of programmatic efforts
  ➢ Alignment of reporting systems
  ➢ Measurement of impact
  ➢ Operational requirements
Philanthropic Activism is Rising

What Donors Now Bring to the Table
- Money (as always)
- Their Voice
- Their People
- Their Branding
- Balance sheet
- Convening power
- New money
- Partnerships

The Past

The Present

Intensity

Hands off

Hands on
Video Bill Gates and Carlos Slim

• Please insert here
Key Players in Mexico

José Narro
UNAM

Mercedes Juan
Secretaría de Salud

Enrique Cabrero
CIDE
Key Players in California?

Governor
Jerry Brown

UC President
Janet Napolitano
Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities
• Presidential Binational
• UCOP new leadership
• Less strained finances
• New demographic realities

Challenges
• Big asymmetries still exist
• Poor image of Mexico in Security
• It takes two to Tango
Conclusions

• We have to seize the opportunity for a renovated vision
• A high-level agreement between authorities of both sides is desirable
• Focus on a few areas to get started