

Report Submitted to:

Professor Guillermo Salazar, Professor David DiBiasio, and Professor Natalie Mello

Costa Rica, Project Center

By

Rohit Bhalla

Jonathan Bourque

Katherine Soojian

In Cooperation With

Ms. Mary Helen Bialas, Academic Relations Manager

Intel, Costa Rica

ASSESSMENT OF INTEL COSTA RICA'S SURPLUS EQUIPMENT DONATION
INITIATIVE

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This project report is submitted in partial fulfillment of the degree requirements of Worcester Polytechnic Institute. The views and opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the positions or opinions of Intel Costa Rica or Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

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Abstract

As a part of its corporate social responsibility Intel has been donating surplus equipment to technical high schools throughout Costa Rica since 2002. This project examines Intel's program and documents in detail the acquisition, use, transport, storage and eventual disposal of the surplus equipment. Working from information gathered through field interviews and questionnaires we examine and assess the current state of the program and provide suggestions for its future operation and improvement.

Authorship

The research and writing of this report was contributed to equally by Rohit Bhalla, Jonathan Bourque, and Katherine Soojian. The introduction, background, methodology, results and analysis, and conclusions and recommendations were comprised equally of work from the three members of the team.

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Executive Summary

The limited access to the technology that is shaping the modern world is a consistent problem in developing countries throughout the world. Costa Rica is no exception to this. As this Latin American country develops as a global citizen, one of the main focuses is education of future generations. However, without the proper education and the equipment to support this process, it is difficult to adequately prepare students to be competitive in the technologically advanced world they will be living in.

In the recent past, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has become an emerging concept in the business world. CSR is a concept that involves corporations acting in ways that benefit the societies in which they operate, without any direct benefit to the corporation. Most large multinational corporations have developed CSR programs in the communities in which they operate. CSR is not only beneficial to the community, but also indirectly to the company that performs it in the long term.

Intel is a corporation that actively promotes technological education. It has developed many CSR programs throughout the world in order to provide schools and students with the opportunity to become more technologically advanced. In Costa Rica, Intel has created several CSR programs with a focus on various aspects of education, including community education, K-12 and higher education, and technical education. One of these programs is their surplus equipment donation initiative. This program, which Intel Costa Rica developed in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Education, works to promote the use of technology in the classroom by redistributing surplus equipment and recyclable materials to technical high schools throughout the country. However, since this program was developed in 2001, the program has operated without much documentation of the process or assessment of the effectiveness of donations.

The goal of this project was to document and assess the donation initiative in order to provide Intel with information pertaining to the process and implementation of this program. The project identified and documented the benefits and limitations of the current state of the donation initiative. It also documented in detail the acquisition, use, transport, storage and eventual disposal of the equipment and recycling materials. The group accomplished this goal by focusing on the following four major objectives:

- To obtain background information on the history, objectives, and scope of the donation initiative.
- To assess the effectiveness of the program against Intel's goals.
- To assess the effectiveness of the program against the goals of the Ministry of Public Education and the schools involved.
- To document the use of the donations and current problems with the process

In order to meet these objectives the team employed four major research methods: research of available data, interviews, questionnaires, and observation. The team began by researching available data on the donations made by Intel, as well as the distribution and storage methods of the Ministry of Public Education. The gathered data helped the team to better understand the nature and objectives of the program and to formulate a questionnaire that was sent to the technical directors of the 65 schools that have received donations in the past. Through this survey the team was able to collect data to supplement the knowledge gained through the field research and to obtain more robust information about how the equipment is being used in the schools. The team also visited 13 schools located in different parts of the country and interviewed their faculty. During these visits the team recorded their own personal observations and visually documented of the use of the donated equipment. A representative from the Ministry of Public Education, and Intel employees that were familiar with the donation initiative were also interviewed. These visits and interviews allowed the team to develop a more in-depth perspective on the history, scope, operation, benefits, and limitations of the program.

In order to assess and compare the schools that were visited, the team developed a system for identifying the magnitude of level for improvement. For this, the team identified four rubrics on which each school could be graded. These rubrics include: use of donations, acquisition of donations, storage of donations and disposal of donations. The team then identified the relative importance of each area, and adjusted the possible point values obtainable to reflect the importance. The rubrics were then applied to the 13 schools visited, giving them each a value of level for improvement so that trends could be identified and analyzed.

Through the execution of the four research methods, the team was able to form a full profile of the program, including an outline of the donation process and information about how the equipment is being used in schools. By doing this, the team was able to identify what aspects of the program needed improvement, and thus develop a set of recommendations for the program.

One aspect of the program that could be improved is Intel's promotion of positive use of the equipment in the technical high schools. The team developed two main recommendations that would help to accomplish this. The first recommendation is that Intel develops a brochure to be distributed to all the schools involved in the program, including information on uses of the equipment as well as appropriate storage and disposal procedures. This brochure, which the team developed an example of, would allow all the schools to be informed on the ways to optimize the benefits of the donation initiative. The second recommendation is that Intel increases their direct interaction with all the schools involved by offering teacher training, technical support, and student internships. Through increased interaction, Intel will be able to increase the knowledge that the teachers and students have of the machinery, allowing them to maximize the benefit of the donations.

The second aspect of the program that could be improved is the actual donation process. The assessment of the initiative allowed the team to make several process-based recommendations to the three parties involved. At Intel these recommendations were to support the distribution of the donations, develop criteria for donation recipients, and establish a transportation protocol suitable for the donations. At the Ministry of Public Education these recommendations included increased support for the distribution warehouse, aiding the schools' acquisition of donations from the warehouse, and enforcement of the donation criteria and appropriate procedures. Finally, the team recommended that the schools initiate contact with both Intel and the Ministry of Public Education when needed, independently work to improve their ability to use the equipment and develop proper storage and disposal procedures. Through the implementation of these recommendations the donation initiative will become a more effective and beneficial corporate social responsibility program.

I. Introduction

Over the years, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) developed from a method by which companies improved their public image into a consequential way for corporations to become proactive members of the community. CSR benefits both the communities and the companies in the long term. In Latin America, CSR has begun to be recognized as a practice that can benefit social and economic development. Intel, a corporation that has embraced the concept of CSR, has focused on one main goal: to promote interest mathematics science and engineering in an increasingly technology-based world. To actively foster this interest, Intel has developed various programs that benefit students worldwide. In Costa Rica, Intel has established many resources, both in schools and in the community, for youth to take advantage of and become familiar with technology. These programs include the Intel Teach to the Future program as well as the Intel Computer Clubhouses, as well as other community education programs. In addition to these programs, Intel supports a surplus equipment donation initiative in conjunction with the Ministry of Public Education and technical high schools throughout the country. Through this program, Intel donates surplus equipment and materials to be reused by the technical high schools. However, since the donation initiative was established in 2001 there has been no formal assessment of this program and its objectives since it began. Additionally, since there had been no formal assessment, Intel does not know how the equipment is being used and if there are any problems with transportation or storage.

This project assesses the impact of Intel's donation initiative. This assessment was conducted through interviews with faculty at 13 technical high schools that had been selected for further investigation. Additionally, to aid in the assessment a questionnaire were administered to the technical directors of each of the 65 schools that had received any donations. The interviews and questionnaire are necessary because, although Intel makes donations assuming that the materials and equipment are put to good use, before this assessment they could not be sure of how the equipment was used, or if there were any problems with the process. The second phase of the project focused on the donation process and the optimization of Intel's interactions with the government and the schools.

This phase was conducted through interviews with the Intel employees and a representative from the Ministry of Public Education that is directly involved with this program. These interviews provided awareness of what the donation process was, and what can be done to make it more efficient and effective. With the knowledge gained through this project, Intel, in conjunction with the Ministry of Public Education, will be able to adjust its surplus equipment donation initiative to better provide the technical high schools with the technology and equipment they lack.¹

¹ This report was prepared by members of Worcester Polytechnic Institute Costa Rica Project Center. The relationship of the Center to Intel and the relevance of the topic to Intel are presented in Appendix A.

II. Background

Costa Rica is considered the most stable country in Latin America, which has made it an attractive location to foreign investors for many years. This peak in foreign investment initially focused on the agricultural sector of the economy, with the development of the coffee and banana plantations. As the economy has matured and diversified, foreign investment has also shifted from an agricultural focus to concentrating on the industrial and service sectors. Most recently, foreign investment has been directed toward the assembly of high-tech equipment.

Foreign companies are also attracted to Costa Rica's well-developed education system and high rate of literacy (<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/cs.html>). In the past 35 years, the Costa Rican government has spent more than 28% of its budget on its elementary and secondary education systems. In response to the recent technology boom, the government has advocated English classes for all students and attempted to have at least one computer in every school (<http://www.infocostarica.com>). Although the Costa Rican government has striven to support the nation's education system, it lacks the resources

When corporations first recognized the need to be socially responsible, many saw it as a way to improve their public relations. Since then the idea of being socially responsible has developed into a motivating factor for companies to become truly involved in the communities in which their companies are located. Intel is a company that has become known for their cutting edge advances in the field of corporate social responsibility (Roitstein 2005). Besides their flagship corporate social responsibility programs, including: Intel Teach to The Future, Intel Computer Clubhouses, and the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair, Intel Costa Rica also donates recyclable materials and equipment to technical high schools throughout the country. In order for Intel to be sure that these donations are making a positive impact in the schools and communities, it is necessary to develop an understanding of the schools' use of the donations, and the donation process.

In order to accurately analyze all aspects of the program, including the donation process and the use of donations in schools, it is important to have knowledge of several

pertinent areas. These include information on corporate social responsibility, Intel's presence worldwide and in Costa Rica, and other examples of corporate social responsibility in multinational corporations.

2.1. Corporate Social Responsibility

In the past decade, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has developed from requiring corporations to consider the social ramifications of their actions to requiring corporations to act philanthropically with little to no direct profit for the company. Although they receive no direct profit, there are many incentives for companies to practice CSR. Companies can benefit both socially and operationally from practicing CSR. Despite the benefits that society may receive from CSR, it has been a rather controversial topic in industry. Views of CSR range from calling it a dishonest and self-serving action to the positive idea that companies can use it to benefit themselves immensely in the long term while at the same time benefiting society.

2.1.1 CSR in the Global Economy

Although CSR has been a concept discussed in the business world for over 10 years, its scope is growing to encompass more and more philanthropic actions on the part of companies. The 2003 World Bank Conference defined CSR as “the business commitment to contribute to sustainable economic developments, working with employees, their families, the local community, and society at large to improve their quality of life, in ways that are both good for business and good for development” (Roitstein, 2005).” Corporate Social Responsibility focuses on the society in which a company operates, but not necessarily on the company. Although it can benefit employees, the evolving definition suggests that corporate philanthropy should benefit the community without necessarily directly benefiting anyone associated with the company. There is no required method by which companies engage in CSR, but the general expectations for companies have risen significantly.

Corporate Social Responsibility is not necessarily directly beneficial to the corporation. However, it can benefit the corporation in many indirect ways, ensuring its long-term success. One effect of CSR is reflected in a corporation's workforce.

Encouraging employee philanthropy is beneficial to workforce unity and satisfaction, and helps to combat attrition (Peloza, 2006). Besides employee loyalty, a strong CSR program can also boost consumer loyalty for a company's products. In society there is growing awareness of corporations' irresponsible actions, such as use of child slavery on the Ivory Coast. Consumers are increasingly conscious of corporate ethics, and a strong CSR program boosts a corporation's ability to maintain customers. Brammer (2005) identified one major incentive for CSR as insurance against stakeholder actions against socially irresponsible acts. They state that "firms engaging in insurance-motivated social investment will be less socially responsible than they would be absent the insurance..." (Brammer, 2005). It is assumed that the positive publicity for a company that invests in society will overshadow any negative or socially irresponsible actions on the part of the company. Another benefit of CSR that becomes increasingly obvious as more multinational corporations establish themselves in developing countries is that CSR is an easy way for a company to gain the approval of a community. Citizens of developing countries are often reluctant to embrace globalization, and the demonstration of a company's good intentions for the community through corporate giving is a strategy often employed as it enters a new community. Although they are not direct, there are clearly many benefits to corporations who have strong CSR programs.

Since the corporations implementing CSR receive many indirect benefits, there have been complaints that these programs are largely self-serving and not exhibiting true social responsibility. Corporate philanthropy is often viewed as a company's attempt to be held less accountable for their flaws. Donations are often made to key organizations that have much influence over the public image of a company. It has also been argued that corporate giving is often motivated by shareholder pressures to be socially responsible, but only in a profitable way (*The Good Company*, 2006). These concepts suggest that, whether or not a company profits directly from its social investment, it always receives some long-term benefit, and therefore CSR is not at all selfless. Another aspect of CSR that has been criticized is that in the long run it promotes social irresponsibility in corporations. Because CSR gives corporations a positive social image, which can act as an insurance policy against criticism, they are more likely to act

irresponsibly. A corporation that has a strong CSR program and thus a good public image is more likely to be able to act irresponsibly without reparation (Brammer 2005). This view suggests that CSR just gives corporations an excuse and the ability to do more harm than good to society, and supports the idea that CSR is nothing more than a way for a company to boost its public image.

Although corporations' motivation to practice CSR vary greatly, it is clear that CSR is beneficial to most parties involved. Companies receive long-term benefits, as well as a benefit to their public image, through practicing CSR. The receiving societies or organizations also benefit tremendously, and in many cases CSR serves to help a developing country progress vastly. In the case of Intel Costa Rica, Intel's program strives to foster an interest in science and engineering in Costa Rican youth. This program clearly aims to benefit Costa Rican society as well as Intel. Costa Rica will advance in the global economy with a better-educated workforce.

2.1.2 The Presence of CSR in Latin America

Corporate Social Responsibility has become increasingly present in Latin America, partially due to the growing presence of industry and foreign companies in the developing countries. However, upon further investigation, it is evident that CSR is a practice that has not been adopted by many Latin American owned companies, due mainly to economic factors such as inconsistent economic cycles. Foreign companies still account for the majority of CSR initiatives in Latin America, and most philanthropic activity on the behalf of Latin American companies is influenced by multinational corporations and international non-government organizations (NGOs). Politically and socially oriented NGOs have just recently begun to enter Latin American society as more and more countries adopt democratic governments, which encompass more partisan views and allow for more political freedom (Peinado-Vara 2006). An example of the growing influence that multinational corporations exert on Latin American companies' CSR is that they will often require that local companies prove that they are socially responsible before doing business with them (Schmidheiny 2006). Although the number of Latin American companies with strong CSR programs is growing, it is still fairly low, and those who do participate in CSR are influenced by outside organizations.

The inability of local companies to engage consistently in CSR in their community can be attributed to various factors. One major factor is the lack of economic stability in many Latin American countries. Economic cycles cause small corporations to be able to engage in philanthropic activities only during strong periods, and the inconsistent levels of CSR caused by these problems are not effective in improving society (Peinado-Vara 2006). Another factor that it is believed can render CSR in Latin American countries ineffective are the policies' inability to account for and transcend cultural norms. For instance, Chiquita Corporation recently adopted a CSR program to improve the conditions and gender equality for laborers at banana plantations in Nicaragua. However, the female workers claim that the policy, although well thought out, is too idealistic and is not actually bringing about significant changes on the plantation level. It is important that corporations who hope to have successful CSR programs in Latin America consider cultural values when designing their CSR programs and plan for gradual change of these norms, instead of adopting the idealistic approach that their CSR policy will transcend a society's culture (Prieto-Carron 2006).

Brazil is considered the Latin American country with the best-developed set of CSR programs. Brazil's social reporting initiatives are ranked as some of the highest in the world, even compared with the United States and Europe. In Brazil, CSR has become an increasingly discussed topic in the business and academic worlds, and it is widely recognized that CSR will do much to improve Brazilian society. The example of Brazil demonstrates that while to foreigners, CSR initiatives in Latin America appear to be focused around environmental issues, Latin Americans now recognize how strong CSR programs can improve the quality of life for society as a whole, and help the country's economic growth as well as preserve its environment (Puppim 2006).

2.1.3 The case of Intel Costa Rica

Intel's technology donation project with the Ministry of Public Education in Costa Rica is another prime example of a CSR initiative in Latin America aiming to benefit society as a whole, via an improved education in science and technology. Through their equipment donations and faculty training, Intel is helping to cultivate a strong technological foundation in Costa Rican youth, which will help strengthen the workforce

and eventually the economy of Costa Rica. Specifically, Intel's donations to technical high schools provide students with a learning opportunity that the schools would not otherwise be able to afford. Although there is some cost associated with the donation initiative, the benefit that it provides to Costa Rican society justifies this expense. This is just one example of Intel's various donation initiatives worldwide, discussed in section 2.2.

2.2. Intel worldwide and in Costa Rica

Intel is a large, international corporation. Founded in 1968 as a semiconductor manufacturing company, it has since increased its range of products to include many of the digital technologies that will shape the 21st century such as laptop computers, increasingly efficient processors, and associated software. It is a public, for profit organization that to date has almost 200 worldwide offices and facilities in over 48 countries including United States, China, India, Ireland, Israel, Malaysia, Costa Rica, and the Philippines. Providing work to over 99,000 employees, Intel revenues for 2006 were 38.8 billion dollars (<http://www.intel.com/>). Intel is ranked 49th on the Fortune 500 ranking for 2006 of America's largest corporations, falling just behind Microsoft, in the full list (http://money.cnn.com/magazines/fortune/fortune500/full_list/) and is ranked 1st in the "Semiconductor and other electronic components" industry (<http://money.cnn.com/magazines/fortune/fortune500/snapshots/672.html>). In addition to being recognized for its cutting edge industry, Intel was also ranked among the top "100 Best Companies to Work For" in this year's Fortune 500 (http://money.cnn.com/magazines/fortune/bestcompanies/full_list/).

2.2.1 Intel's History

Intel started nearly 40 years ago when Bob Noyce and Gordon Moore left Fairchild Semiconductor in order to form their own company with financial aid from Arthur Rock, the first chairman of Intel. With the company's launch of their first microprocessor in 1971, they were able to move into the company's first owned facility in Santa Clara. By 1972, the company went global with the opening of an assembly plant in Malaysia. Throughout the rest of the 1970s Intel introduced to the world many novel

products, breaking onto the Fortune 500 list in 1979. In 1984 Intel was named one of the “100 Best Companies to Work for in America” for the first time. With this increase of exposure, Intel was a household name by the early 1990s. In 1992 Intel was announced the number one semiconductor supplier in the world by Dataquest, a market research company. One of Intel’s major accomplishments came in 1995 when their technology was used for videoconferencing on the Endeavor space shuttle.

Taking a step out of the factory and into the neighborhood, Intel introduced their “Intel Involved” program, in which employees are encouraged to volunteer in their communities, in 1996. As they entered the new century the focus of the company shifted slightly with increased emphasis in making their products cost effective. However, they continue to produce products that are innovative and obtainable in the hope that they shape the way the world works and lives.

<http://www.intel.com/museum/archives/timeline/index.htm>

2.2.2 Intel’s Global Citizenship

With plants and distribution centers in many countries throughout the world, Intel has a place in many communities. Motivated by this, Intel has set up programs to give back to the community in countries including China, the United States, Malaysia, Ireland, India, Israel, the Philippines, and Costa Rica. When the first programs to help the community were established by Intel, they focused on improving the environment in the communities where Intel branches were located. However as times changed, new programs were developed that were technology based. By creating these programs, Intel was not only helping the community, they were helping themselves, too. Fostering an understanding and appreciation of technology would aid in the marketing of their product and potentially inspire future employees. Though many of these programs focus on improving the communities where Intel is located, one of their largest programs has a focus on education and a global impact. Since 1996 Intel has sponsored the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair (Intel ISEF). Intel ISEF is a worldwide science fair in which more than one thousand students compete every year. Over forty countries have students representing them and competing for more than \$3 million in scholarships and awards each year at Intel ISEF. This program is a prime example of

Intel's contributions to the global community
(<http://www.intel.com/education/isef/overview.htm>).

2.2.3 Intel Costa Rica

Intel Costa Rica, which began operating in 1998, is the first Intel location in Latin America. Located in the county of Belen, Intel's assembly and test facility is approximately 5 miles from Costa Rica's capital city, San José. In 2005 Intel Costa Rica was awarded with the "Chamber of Commerce 2005 Corporate Social Responsibility Award" as well as the "Community Service Award", honors that are given by the American Chamber of Commerce. Though Intel Costa Rica does focus a great deal of their volunteer hours to the schools in Costa Rica and increasing technological awareness they also concentrate their efforts on improving the environment. These efforts range from activities as small as planting trees in their community to continually striving to make their products environmentally friendly. Intel's Environment, Health and Safety program works with neighboring companies to improve environmentally conscious practices. (<http://www.intel.com/community/costarica/index.htm>)

In the past few years, Intel Costa Rica has developed a program in which it donates equipment to local technical high schools. Established in 2002, this program incorporates both Intel and the Ministry of Public Education in Costa Rica. The program provides 65 different technical high schools throughout Costa Rica with equipment ranging from large, functioning, manufacturing machinery to wires and scrap material. Though not necessary when making scrap donations, Intel does provide some faculty training when donating functioning equipment, so that the teachers may better educate their students about this technology. The donations and training are contributed with hopes that the student's of the technical high schools will be able to learn hands-on in the fields of electronics, mechanics, and other disciplines.

2.3. Corporate Social Responsibility in Multinational Corporations

There are a number of projects sponsored by major global corporations involving philanthropy to benefit education. These technologically based companies all have the common goal of promoting math and science education in locations near their facilities for many purposes including the stimulation of local economy and the creation of an educated workforce. Since there are mixed feelings about Corporate Social Responsibility, corporations need ways to demonstrate that their programs are helping the target audience. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of Intel's donations, the team examined similar programs run by other corporations, and how they were evaluated. These corporations include Microsoft and IBM.

2.3.1 Microsoft

Microsoft's philanthropic programs were established with the goal of bridging the gap between countries caused by access to and the use of information and communication technology (ICT). The first of these is the Partners in Learning Grant program, which provides money and volunteers to help teachers integrate ICT into the curriculum. The Fresh Start for Donated Computers Program allows K-12 schools to license the computers that they receive as donations for no cost. This allows them access to Windows 98 or 2000, as well as other materials that can only be retrieved with a licensed machine. Microsoft's Unlimited Potential Program aims to provide computer training to those who would be otherwise unable to receive this normally. The grants are given to sites, which in turn develop "Community Technology Centers". These centers provide courses to initiate and develop computer proficiency. One such grant was given to Costa Rica's Vision Mundial. Three centers were established in northern Costa Rica and two more centers are to be built this year in San Jose de Upala and Los Chillios. The programs run by Microsoft are evaluated largely by success stories and case studies. One example took place in Brazil when a young man ended up in prison. He had stolen a car because he needed money. An Unlimited Potential center taught him the computer skills that he later used to become a manager of a local company (www.microsoft.com).

2.3.2 IBM

IBM implements its global programs to prepare “the next generation of leaders and workers” (IBM Community Relations). IBM’s Reinventing Education initiative provides money, technology, and other resources to schools for the purpose of improving education. The goals of Reinventing Education include professional development of teachers, enhanced student performance as measured by standardized testing, and sustainability of the program after IBM has left it to the schools. This program, which has been largely successful, was evaluated by the Center for Children & Technology (CCT) and the Harvard Business School. In April 2004, the CCT wrote a report on the evaluation, which began in 1998. CCT found that IBM’s program was successful for a number of reasons. First, IBM continued to remain involved after the grant was over. Employees were actually assigned to work on this project; it wasn’t just a volunteer activity (CCT IBM 2004, p.4). The CCT cites the continued use of these protocols as a great success. Nine of the ten initial sites are still using the established programs. In Vermont, the IBM initiative has become statewide. Another factor studied by the CCT was the test scores over three consecutive years of students who had high levels of technology usage in class, in comparison to those that were not participating in the Reinventing Education Initiative. The schools were all from the same district in West Virginia. The students with high technology usage performed statistically better than those that did not on the Stanford Achievement Test 9(CCT IBM 2004, p.7). Teacher training at these schools has changed from the traditional in-service days to groups of teachers implementing new techniques and sharing their ideas. IBM employed successful practices from the first schools studied in the next phase of the program. These practices included: working for visible change, setting realistic expectations, establishing communication among sponsor schools, and a focus on the continual professional development and accountability of teachers (CCT IBM 2004, p.9-11)

Another IBM program is the KidSmart Early Learning Program. This program was evaluated at its European centers in France, Germany, Spain, Italy and Portugal. The goals of the program were to integrate information and communication technology into early childhood education curriculums in order to expose children to the technology, as

well as to help parents become more comfortable around computers. In addition, this program aims to empower teachers by showing them how to use the vast amounts of information that can be accessed by these technologies. The program was evaluated over a period of two years, from October 2001 to November 2003 (Siraj-Blatchford 2004, p.5). Using a derivative of the Early Childhood Environment Rating Sub-Scale, which ranks a number of areas from free play to mathematics, evaluators rated the KidSmart program. The scale runs from 1 to 7, with 1 representing insufficient technological skill and 7 representing outstanding usage. Specific areas of investigation include “information handling and communication skills, access and control of ICT tools, and learning about the uses of ICT” (CCT IBM 2004, p.6). The evaluators visited the centers three times over the course of the evaluation. At the end, the final scores were compared to those at the beginning of the program. They also asked teachers and parents what they thought of the program via questionnaires, using the open ended responses to support the data. The report found improvement in students at all Learning Centers surveyed. This evaluation was well designed because it took the specific aims of the project, found a way to numerically quantify the level of technology integration, as well as taking responses from parents and teachers (www.ibm.com).

2.4. Program Evaluation Methods

There are a few ways in which programs can be evaluated. Formative evaluations look at a program in progress. This type of evaluation is concerned with how the ideal activities of the program match those that are currently being used. It is concerned with the costs of the project and other potential barriers or successes. Most importantly it is checking to see if the participants are moving toward the desired goal. Conversely, Summative evaluations are conducted to determine the current state of the program. These evaluations are concerned with determining which components were most effective, and if the program has met all of the goals put forth by those involved. Essentially this type of evaluation would be conducted on a pilot population, after which the successful parts can be implemented at other locations (National Science Foundation 2007, sect.1.1-1.4).

Both quantitative and qualitative methods can be used to evaluate programs. Quantitative measures consist largely of test scores and questionnaires with numerical rankings. These methods yield data that can be analyzed, allowing one to determine if the program made a statistically significant difference on the target audience. However, this is not enough information to conduct an effective evaluation. While the evaluator may know that the groups are significantly different, he does not necessarily know why. Qualitative data, which is typically gathered via interviews, open-ended questionnaires, and observations, is extremely helpful in supporting the claims made with numbers. While qualitative data may not be as clear-cut as quantitative data, they give an excellent picture of the program. The best programs employ both types of data in their evaluations. Mixed methods evaluations allow comparison of both qualitative and quantitative data from which applicable conclusions can be drawn (National Science Foundation 1997, sect.3.2).

When developing a “mixed methods” evaluation, it is critical to identify the audience and determine the goals and expectations of all involved. The evaluator will have to prioritize the questions that these groups want answered, and determine which are feasible to investigate. Evaluators have to be able to determine which types of data need to be collected (i.e. length of time equipment is stored in a warehouse or level of confidence in working with machinery) then design appropriate instruments (National Science Foundation 1997, sect.5.2-5.9 and Wilde and Sockey 1995, p.27-28).

It is not enough to merely determine the goals of those involved; these goals must be stated in a manner such that they can be evaluated. For example, it is not enough to say, “students must learn science”. A more complete goal would be something like “All students will be able to score a minimum of a 75% on a standard test dependent upon grade in the areas of Biology, Chemistry, and Physics every year.” This last statement is unambiguous and therefore can be evaluated (Wilde and Sockey 1995, p.28).

III. Methodology

The main objective of this project was to assess Intel's surplus equipment donation initiative in Costa Rica based on the goals and expectations of Intel, the Ministry of Public Education, and the participating schools. This assessment was conducted in the style of a formative evaluation, in that the team sought out areas for improvement and made recommendations to help the parties involved accomplish the goals of the initiative. In order to deliver an assessment of the program, the team focused on the following objectives:

- Document the history, objectives, and scope of the donation program, including the amount of equipment and recycling materials donated, distribution and disposal of these donations, and any unintended problems that have arisen.
- Assess the effectiveness of the donation program in meeting Intel's goals, including the use of the donations in schools and the influence of the donations on students' learning.
- Assessment of the effectiveness of the program in meeting the goals of the Ministry of Public Education and the schools, including the types of equipment and recycling materials donated, and the ease of incorporation into curriculums.
- Identification and documentation of the various uses of the donations as well as any problems that the schools are having.

These topics address the main aspects of the donation initiative, and data on each topic enabled the team to provide Intel with an assessment of the program.

The team employed four major research methods in order to meet these objectives. These methods were:

- Research of available information on the donation process, including distribution by the Ministry of Public Education, the storage methods of the Ministry and the schools, and their use and disposal at the schools

- Distribution of questionnaires to supplement the data research, and to obtain information on the use of the equipment and recyclable materials in schools
- Interviews with school faculty, a Ministry of Public Education employee, and Intel employees to gain perspective on the history and scope of the program, the donation process, and use of donations in the schools
- Direct observation and visual documentation of the use of the donated equipment and recycling materials in the schools to assist the team in comparing the use of donations in different schools

3.1. Research of Available Data

In order to better understand the entire donation process, the team performed available data research. Because Intel had not yet preformed a systematic evaluation of the program, there is little documented knowledge of the donations once they leave the company's warehouse. The team's research of the background of the initiative revealed information including:

- Intel and the Ministry of Public Educations' goals for the donation program
- The amount and types of equipment donated by Intel
- The selection of donation recipients and what equipment each school receives
- The exact donation process, from when the equipment leaves Intel until it arrives at the schools

The team researched available data both at Intel and at the Ministry of Public Education to gain background on the donation program.

At Intel, the team focused its research mainly on Intel's donation efforts and their objectives for the program. The team obtained data on aspects of the program such as:

- Intel's motives, goals, and expectations for the program.

- The types of equipment and recycling materials (robotics, scrap materials, etc.) donated to the Ministry of Public Education and dates in which these were donated;
- Any procedures established by Intel to ensure that the equipment and recycling materials are handled and disposed of properly;

Data on these aspects of the program provided the team with valuable information about Intel's role in the donation program.

The team's research at the Ministry of Public Education focused on three major areas: the Ministry's relationship with Intel, the equipment distribution process, and the disposal process. Data that the team researched from the Ministry of Public Education includes:

- The goals and expectations the Ministry of Public Education has for the program.
- The amount of each type of equipment received from Intel and when it was received;
- The amount of each type of equipment donated to each school;

The team obtained this information from archives that have been kept by the Ministry of Public Education on this program, as well as conversations with a Ministry of Public Education employ. The complete profile of the Ministry of Public Education's interactions with Intel and the schools allowed the team to understand the Ministry's role in the donation process and therefore potentially help Intel and the Ministry optimize the distribution process.

3.2. Surveys

The majority of the data collected by the team used to assess the program was obtained through two different types of surveying methods. These surveying methods allowed the team to obtain both quantitative and qualitative feedback on the program from different participants, including Intel employees, Ministry of Public Education employees, school staff, faculty and students. The team standardized its survey instruments to ensure comparability. In designing, performing, and analyzing surveys,

the team paid attention to sampling methods used and the types of questions included. The two major surveying methods employed were questionnaires and interviews.

3.2.1 Questionnaire

The team used a survey questionnaire to obtain background data on the donation process from all recipients. The questionnaire, which can be found in Appendix B, was faxed by the team on behalf of Intel and the Ministry of Public Education to the technical directors at each of the 65 participating technical high schools. The technical directors received the surveys because, in most cases, the technical director was the representative of the school responsible for obtaining the donations. The team analyzed these questionnaires in order to obtain a panorama of the donation process and the donations' use in schools. This survey collected information on the number, types and use of donations received, the level of integration of the equipment and recycling materials into the curriculum, and the disposal process of the extraneous equipment and material. Once this data was collected, it was used to supplement the data research and provide additional insights about the schools' goals and objectives for the donation program. The results also served to generate a profile for the entire donation program, and an easy way to compare all the schools that received donations.

3.2.2 Interviews

Interviews with people involved in Intel's donation program provided the team with more insightful information on the goals and operation of the program. The team interviewed five Intel employees who are, or have been specifically involved with this program at the Costa Rican location. From these interviews the team gathered information on Intel's goals and expectations for the program, as well as insight into the procedures involved in the current donation process. The questions that served as a base for all of the team's interviews at Intel can be found in Appendix C. The first interview, with Ms. Bialas, the team's primary contact and the Academics Relations Manager at Intel Costa Rica, was able to present Intel's goals for the program as well as describe to us what these goals meant to the company. Further interviewing of Ms. Bialas focused mainly on obtaining additional background information about the program, and

identifying other interviewees. On the recommendation of Ms. Bialas, the team contacted Luis Pablo Soto, a web designer and assistant to Ms. Bialas at Intel Costa Rica. This interview focused more on how the donation program is carried out, from the process that the donations go through to the types of things that are designated for donation. Following the interview, the team was allowed to walk through Intel's warehouse with Mr. Soto in order to determine the types of materials that are donated as well as visual things such as the size and condition of a typical donation set. At this point the team felt as though they had obtained sufficient data from Intel employees and had not been referred to any additional interviewees, and therefore finished their interviews at Intel. However, as more data was gathered from other parts of the project additional questions arose. Due to this, the team then referred back to both Ms. Bialas and Mr. Soto for recommendations about whom we should contact to obtain the answers to our questions. From this we received two additional contacts, Mr. Anibal Alterno, an environmental engineer for Intel and Mr. Fabio Falcon who works with warehouse distribution. The team's interview with Mr. Alterno focused mainly on the history of the program, what motivated Intel to begin donating, and the process these donations undergo before leaving Intel's warehouse. After speaking with Mr. Alterno, the team then met with Mr. Falcon to find out more information about the distribution from Intel, including things such as the frequency with which donations get sent out, what schools they send to most frequently, and to try and obtain information on the cost of this program to Intel. After meeting with Mr. Falcon, he was able to recommend one additional contact, Mr. Christian Arias, which would be able to answer our questions about the cost of the current process, as well as the cost of some potential recommendations. After contacting Mr. Arias, the team was not directed to any additional interviewees, and had addressed all of their questions for Intel employees so the team concluded this set of interviews.

In addition to Intel and the schools, the Ministry of Public Education also plays a vital role in this program. Due to a change in administration, many of the employees at the Ministry of Public Education changed positions at the beginning of May. However, Intel's previous contact, Mr. Francisco José Gonzalez Calvo, the Assessor Nacional de Electrotecnica at the Ministry of Public Education, became the team's primary contact at

the Ministry of Public Education. Our sponsor arranged an interview session with don Francisco to gather information about how the equipment is stored when it passes through the Ministry, how distribution to schools is determined, and any other success or failures. Additionally from the meeting with Mr. Gonzalez the team was able to obtain a complete list of the Colegios Técnicos in Costa Rica with contact information, which can be found in Appendix D, as well as the list of schools visited in weeks 3-6. The school sample was chosen by the team with the aid of Ms. Bialas and Mr. Gonzalez, in such a manner that the team visited schools in different areas of the country. One reason for this was so the team would see the use and process of donations in different specialties. Another reason was so that the team could maximize the number of schools visited in the allotted travel time. While this sample was not statistically significant, it allowed the team to identify both areas where the initiative was running smoothly, and areas where the initiative could be improved at a number of schools. The relative location of these schools throughout the country can be seen in Figure 3-1.



Figure 3- 1: Map of locations of schools visited

The interview at the technical high schools provided most of the insight about the donation initiative. In Costa Rica, there are 65 technical high schools that have received some type of donation from Intel (listed in Appendix E). The team visited 13 of those technical high schools, 11 of which were thought to have received a significant amount of the donations. Interviews with the schools' technical directors and professors included questions (found in Appendix C) such as how the equipment has been used in the classroom to aid learning or the community, and any suggestions they had for uses of the donations and the program as a whole. This information was vital to the project, as it was compared with the objectives that Intel and the Ministry of Public Education had for the program. It also allowed the team to assess each school's use of the donations individually.

3.3. Observation

In addition to keeping written documentation of the use, acquisition, storage and disposal of the equipment at each school, the team also documented the process visually through photography. One area of interest was the storage of the equipment. The team took photographs of the storage areas for the donations and used it to complement information gathered about the conditions of the storage space. The use of the donations by students was also selectively documented with photography for the purposes of illustration. The team observed and documented extracurricular uses of the donations for the improvement of the school community, including but not limited to shelves, tables, and chairs. This documentation aided the team in later analysis and served as a record of the program for Intel. The photographs from each school can be found???

3.4. Data Analysis Criteria

3.4.1 Visits to Schools

The data that the team gathered through its visits to schools were largely qualitative. In order to assess and compare the schools' relative level of improvement, the team developed a ranking system based on four different rubrics. This standardized method of assessment, similar to the one used in the evaluation of IBM's KidSmart program, allowed the team to identify trends and consequently develop

recommendations. The rubric was used to identify possible areas for improvement for each school, and subsequently problem areas that Intel and the Ministry of Public Education need to address. The four major areas in which the schools could be assessed were the use, acquisition, storage and disposal of donations. The team established a method of weighting in order to reflect what both the Intel and the Ministry of Public Education conveyed were their goals for the program. The team assigned a weight to each area of assessment and then adjusted the possible point values obtainable to reflect the weighting. For example, in the rubric shown as Table 1, the maximum possible point a school can receive for use was four points. However, in storage the maximum amount of point a school could receive was two. This reflects the fact that both Intel and the Ministry of Public Education feel as though the most important part of the initiative is that the schools are finding positive uses for the donations. While storing the equipment properly helps to ensure that the equipment will not be damaged before it is used, and that the school can find storage for all its donations, it does not directly impact student learning. Therefore it is assigned a lower possible point value. After the rubrics were assigned a weight, each point value for each area was assigned criteria to describe what was necessary to receive that score.

Category	0 (lowest)	1	2	3	4
Use	No use	Use of materials as is, in a non-academic manner (i.e. furnishing)	Limited academic use, little evidence of creative use, little evidence of interdisciplinary use	Substantial academic use, some evidence of creative use, some interdisciplinary use.	Use of numerous parts of the donations in highly creative student driven projects, across various disciplines if applicable.
Storage	Disorganized, lack of protection and lack of space	Lack of protection or lack of space	No storage problems		
Disposal	Has no disposal procedure	Has procedure for disposal if necessary	Has procedure for disposal including recycling, sale or other benefit to school; or, has reused all of the parts of the equipment and has no need for disposal.		
Acquisition	Has made no attempt to obtain additional equipment		Has retrieved additional equipment 1 time	Has retrieved additional equipment numerous times	

Table 3- 1: School Assessment Rubric

If an assessment category did not apply to a school, they were given a not applicable (N/A) in that category. This way a school could not be penalized for being in a situation where a certain category did not pertain to them. Due to this fact, the highest possible score that could be received varied among the schools. Based on this fact, in order to compare the schools the team used the number of points away from the maximum possible points each school's score was. For instance, if a school received an

8 out of 9, it would be categorized as being 1 point off, meaning that they have a magnitude of level of improvement of 1. A school that received a 9 out of 11, or an 8 out of 10, would be categorized as being 2 points off, or having a magnitude for level of improvement of 2. The magnitude for level of improvement was defined as a quantitative scale to measure how much improvement a school needed in order to optimize the benefit of the donation initiative in their school. Therefore the school with a magnitude for level of improvement of 2 would be considered having a lower score because there is more area for improvement.

The first of the four categories in which the schools were rated was use. Use was the most heavily weighted category, to reflect the fact that it is essential to the initiative, with a maximum of 4 possible points. As can be seen in Table 1, a 0 was defined as no use of donations, while a 4 was defined as exceptionally high-level use of the donations. The second category, storage, had a maximum of 2 possible points. In this category a 0 was defined as lack of storage space and poor care of the donations, and a 2 was defined as no storage problems. The third category was disposal, and also had a maximum of 2 possible points. For disposal a 0 was defined as a lack of disposal methods, while a 2 pertained to disposal methods that either involved recycling or benefits to the school, such as sale of unneeded materials. Storage and disposal were weighted with 2 points because, although they are integral to the schools' ability to receive more donations, they are more pertinent to the individual schools' operations than they are to the effectiveness of the donation initiative. The final category rated the schools acquisition initiative, meaning the schools' demonstration of their desire to obtain more equipment. Acquisition was allotted a maximum of 3 possible points. In the acquisition category a 0 pertained to schools that had made no attempt to obtain additional equipment from the warehouse at Jesús Ocaña Rojas', a 2 pertained to schools that had made 1 attempt to do so, and a 3 pertained to multiple attempts. The team felt that there was a large difference between schools that had made any attempted at all to obtain equipment and those that hadn't, a score of 1 was omitted from the possible scores. In addition, acquisition was weighted more heavily than both storage and disposal because it represents the schools' desire and knowledge of their ability to maximize the benefit of the donation program.

Besides the rubric used to compare the schools, the team also compiled its interview results, observation notes, and visual documentation for each school and wrote a concise description for each (included in Appendix E). Although these descriptions were qualitative and not comparable, they served as valuable documentation of the presence of the donation initiative in each school visited.

3.4.1 Questionnaire Analysis

The team analyzed the survey by creating an Excel spreadsheet with all of the responses. They then created bar graphs for each of the responses to categorical questions. These included the presence or absence of storage, disposal, and transportation problems, and if the materials and equipment were effective. The graphs of use were combined on the same graph, and the graphs of process were put together on a separate graph. This display method was chosen because it allows for quick side-by-side comparison of the issues. Any additional information provided by schools was used to support the graphical evidence.

3.5. Research Timeline

The available data research encompassed the primary phase of the project, while the questionnaire and interviews at visited schools spanned a broader range of time during the project. Table 2 represents a timeline of the use of each research method. Analysis of all of the data obtained allowed the team to present Intel with an assessment of the program.

TASK	WEEK							
	PQP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Researching background data on donation program								
Preparing for Interviews								
Survey Questionnaires								
School Visits (Interviews/Observation)								
Interviews with Intel Employees								
Interviews with MoE employees								
Develop Assessment/ Recommendations								

Table 3- 2: Research Methods Timeline

IV. Results and Analysis

4.1. Distribution Process

Through interviews with Intel employees, a representative from the Ministry of Public Education, and school faculty, as well as data research the team was able to document the process of the donation initiative. This process includes all the steps from when the equipment is no longer useful for Intel through when the equipment arrives at the school.

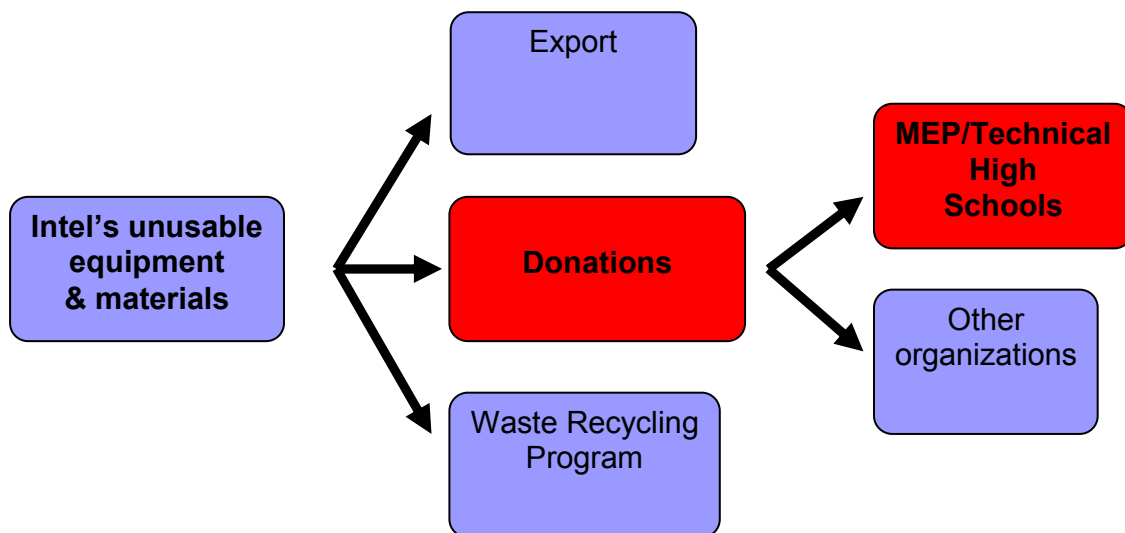


Figure 4- 1: Intel Process Diagram

The processing of Intel's unusable materials is outlined in Figure 4-1. When materials and manufacturing equipment are no longer of use to Intel, there are three possible methods of disposal. Electronic waste, which cannot be disposed of in Costa Rica, is exported. Although Intel recovers some cost in the sale of scrap metal at the final destination, this method is costly to Intel. There are two possible destinations for the remaining materials. One possible destination is disposal through a waste recycling program. The recycling program disposes of the equipment by selling the scrap metal and a portion of the profit benefits the municipality of Belen, where Intel is located. This

monetary benefit to the municipality is distributed among municipality schools and government.

The preferred destination of unusable materials from Intel is donation. Intel donates unusable materials to various qualifying government, non-government, and educational organizations, including the technical high schools. Although this method is of some cost to Intel, it is the preferred method because it is beneficial to society, and Intel can be aware of the final use and destination of its donations. Once allocated for donation, Intel employees then evaluate the usefulness of the materials for various organizations and determine the final destination. This project focused on those materials that are donated to the technical high schools in Costa Rica. Donations that are part of the technical high school initiative leave Intel's warehouse approximately once a week.

4.1.2 Donations to Schools

Among the thirteen schools visited, there were two major variations in the process of receiving the donations. In 2002, Intel began the program with an initial set of donations to several high schools throughout the country. These initial donations were given to the Ministry of Public Education on behalf of Intel with the request that they be donated to technical high school with an industrial focus, including specialties such as electronics and mechanics. The Ministry of Public Education then determined where these donations would be delivered to and they were delivered directly from Intel to the schools. Some of the types of donations delivered in this first set included robotic arms and industrial equipment, as well as some stereoscopes, carts, and furnishings. After these first donations the only public school that continued to have donations delivered to it directly from Intel was Jesús Ocaña Rojas, a technical high school in Alajuela with a storage space that serves as the Ministry of Public Education's donation warehouse. At the start of the program Jesús Ocaña Rojas was the only school that had storage space that was adequate for this process, and therefore the Ministry of Public Education worked with the school to coordinate the development of this warehouse. When Intel has a large shipment of donation equipment in their warehouse, they arrange for the transportation from the Intel warehouse to the storage space at Jesús Ocaña Rojas. These arrangements include sending a forklift or other necessary machinery when large equipment must be

moved. Once Jesús Ocaña Rojas receives the donations from Intel, the faculty and students at this school are then responsible for sorting, storing and distributing these donations to all other schools. Additionally, the Ministry of Public Education advises the schools of what equipment is available, and which schools receive what, as Intel considers the donations the property of the Ministry of Public Education once it leaves their warehouse. Therefore, in order for these public schools to acquire more donations they must first arrange a trip to the warehouse at Jesús Ocaña Rojas to look through the possible donations and choose what they would like. Once this step is completed the schools must then make arrangements to pick up the equipment they chose.

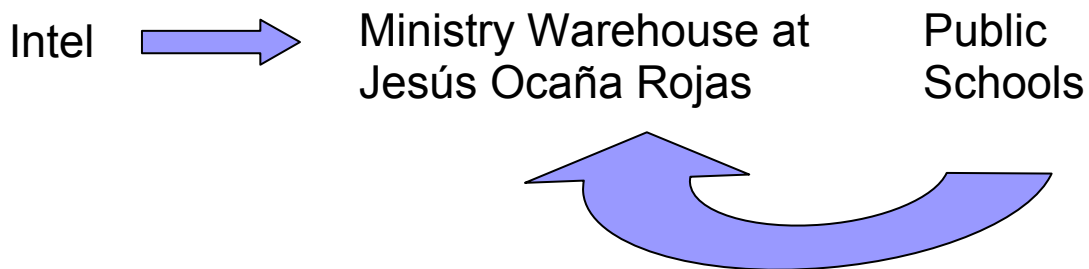


Figure 4- 2 Current Donation Process

For many schools, this requires hiring a truck to travel to the warehouse and retrieve their equipment, at a price that is the school's responsibility to fund. Of the eight public schools that had received any donations, four had never obtained any additional equipment due to various reasons. These reasons included lack of funding to go retrieve equipment as well as lack of knowledge that this opportunity was available to them.

The other variation in the process was only viewed at Colegio Técnico Don Bosco, a private school. The initial wave of donations that this school received followed the same process as all of the other schools that received donations. However, unlike the other schools, this school continued to have their donations sent to them directly from Intel on a regular basis. Of the school visited, there were only two private schools. At the time of the visit the second private school had only received the initial donation from Intel, and therefore, at this point and time it is not possible to conclude whether this

variation in the process is specific to all private schools or only the one private school where it was observed.

4.2. School Visits

During the visits to the schools the team assessed 4 areas at each of the individual schools. These 4 areas were use, acquisition, storage, and disposal. Each of the schools that had received donations was then given a score based on the criteria outlined in the assessment system described in the methodology. The chart (Table 4-1) below outlines the score for each of the schools visited.

Assessment of Schools That Have Received Donations						
NAME	USE	RETRIEVAL	STORAGE	DISPOSAL	TOTAL	SCORE
Don Bosco (private)	4	N/A (Intel delivers further donations)	1	2	7 of 8	-1
COVAO (private)	3	N/A (Private, no access to warehouse, no further donations from Intel)	2	2	7 of 8	-1
Carlos Manuel Vicente Castro	4	2	1	N/A (Plan to use all parts)	8 of 9	-2
San Sebastian	3	2	1	0	6 of 11	-5
La Mansión	2	2	2	0	6 of 11	-5
Jesús Ocaña Rojas	2	N/A (Warehouse site)	1	2	5 of 11	-6
Monseñor Sanabria	2	2	1	0	5 of 11	-6
San Isidro Pérez Zeledón	2	2	1	0	5 of 11	-6
Guaycará	1	0	2	2	5 of 11	-6
Humberto Melloni	2	0	2	0	4 of 11	-7
Puntarenas	1	0	1	0	2 of 11	-9

Table 4- 1: Assessment of Visited Schools

The team began by assessing the schools' ability to incorporate the donations into their curriculum. Among the thirteen schools visited, two had not received any donations and therefore the team was unable to assess these schools on any of the criteria. Only two of the 11 schools that received donations had exhibited what the team classified as high-level use (4). The team defined exceptional incorporation as the use of almost all parts of the donated equipment and materials, the presence of highly creative student-driven projects, and use of the donations across various disciplines. For example, students from various disciplines at Colegio Técnico Carlos Manuel Vicente Castro, one of the two schools with the highest use score, had used the parts of various donations to create a projector screen that descended and retracted with the push of a button. Other parts of the donations were used in disciplines such as automotive mechanics, where students were in the process of building a life-sized remote control car. The rest of the schools visited exhibited levels of use somewhere between the extremes, which included many examples of using the equipment for educational demonstrations. This middle category of schools used the donations mainly in electronics or electromechanics, with lower levels of student creativity and more standard projects. Although the majority of the parts of the equipment were used, some parts did go to waste or were left in storage with no plans for use. Low levels of use were found at two schools, where the equipment donated was used for a few parts, but otherwise remained largely unused.

Storage was a common issue at most schools visited. Two of the thirteen schools visited admitted to the donations causing storage problems, while the team observed that six of the schools that had received donations had some type of storage problem. Examples of storage problems include unnecessary storage of equipment that will never be used, keeping equipment in areas where it causes clutter, and poorly organized storage that does not protect the donated equipment. One positive aspect of the schools' storage of equipment as a whole was that, with very few exceptions, the equipment was stored indoors. Despite the fact that the majority of schools had storage problems, all thirteen of the schools visited said that they could use more donations and would be able to find a way to accommodate them.

Disposal of unusable materials is another area that was assessed while at the schools. Of the thirteen schools visited, there were only eleven that had received donations, and could therefore have a need to dispose of materials. Of these eleven schools, only four have a procedure for disposing of unusable materials. These schools' disposal procedures include recycling or selling their unwanted materials, especially scrap metal, and putting the money received toward other supplies the school might need. Of the remaining schools, the main reason for not having a disposal procedure is mostly due to lack of knowledge. For example, staff at Colegio Técnico San Isidro said that they had thought it unethical to sell the excess materials because they were donations, though Intel would consider any use of the equipment to help the school acceptable. Additionally, many of the schools said that they simply had not even thought about disposal procedures for the unusable equipment, or the fact that they could potentially dispose of their remnants while at the same time getting money for things the school needs. For another of these schools, recycling is not even an option, as there are no recycling facilities nearby. All of these schools have reported that some parts received are not useful, but few have implemented a disposal process and therefore unusable materials are often stored unnecessarily. Although many of the visited schools strive to use the maximum amount of parts of the equipment possible, it is inevitable that each school has some waste generated by the equipment.

After assessing all of the schools visited using the assessment system, the team attempted to identify trends in magnitudes of level for improvement. One way that the team did this was to compare magnitudes of level for improvement with geographical location of school (Figure 4-3). One trend that the team noticed

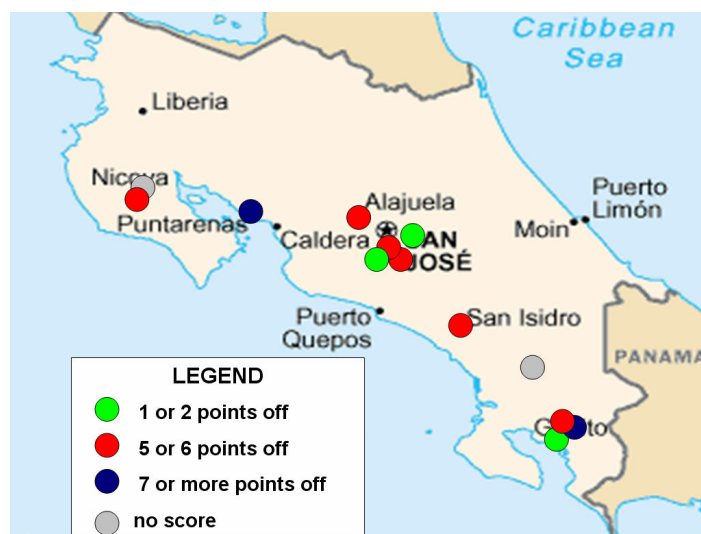


Figure 4- 3: Geographical Spread of Assessment Results

was that, with the exception of Colegio Técnico Profesional Carlos Manuel Vicente Castro, the public schools had far higher magnitudes of level for improvement than the private schools. Also, the lowest scoring schools were both far from San Jose.

Additionally, the team solicited comments on what improvements would benefit the schools, as well as what types of equipment had proven most useful. The most common request was more faculty training, on both the equipment's designed use and recommended curricular use. Many of those that exhibited low to no use of the equipment attributed their problems to lack of teacher training. Although some schools exhibited high-level use of the equipment, teachers still felt they could benefit from training. Another common request was instruction manuals and software to go with the functional equipment. For instance, many schools received equipment with programmable logic controllers (PLCs), which are highly useful in electronics projects. However, until approximately two years ago, none had received the cable and software required to program the PLCs, so they were rendered useless. Most schools had commented on situations similar to this, where the equipment was used, but not to its full potential due to lack of knowledge. The types of equipment that were more useful to schools included parts of automated industrial equipment, specifically sensors, pneumatic equipment, and PLCs. Other equipment that many schools said would be usable includes computers and servers. Despite their specific preferences, the majority of schools said they would be able to incorporate most types of donations received.

4.3. Questionnaire Results

In addition to the data collected through school visits, the team also obtained additional data on the process of the equipment once it reaches the school, as well as its use in school through the questionnaire. Due to the fact that this questionnaire was distributed to all the schools that had received any form of donation, no matter how minimal or extensive, the responses received ranged greatly. However, there were several strong trends identified through analysis of the responses.

A total of 23 schools responded to the survey. Of these, four responded that they had never received any donations. Of the remaining 19, some schools did not respond to certain questions. To maintain validity, these “no responses” have been indicated in the following graphs (Figures 4-4 and 4-5). Using these graphs, the team identified a number of trends, and recorded additional information about the use and process of donations in the technical high schools when such information was provided.

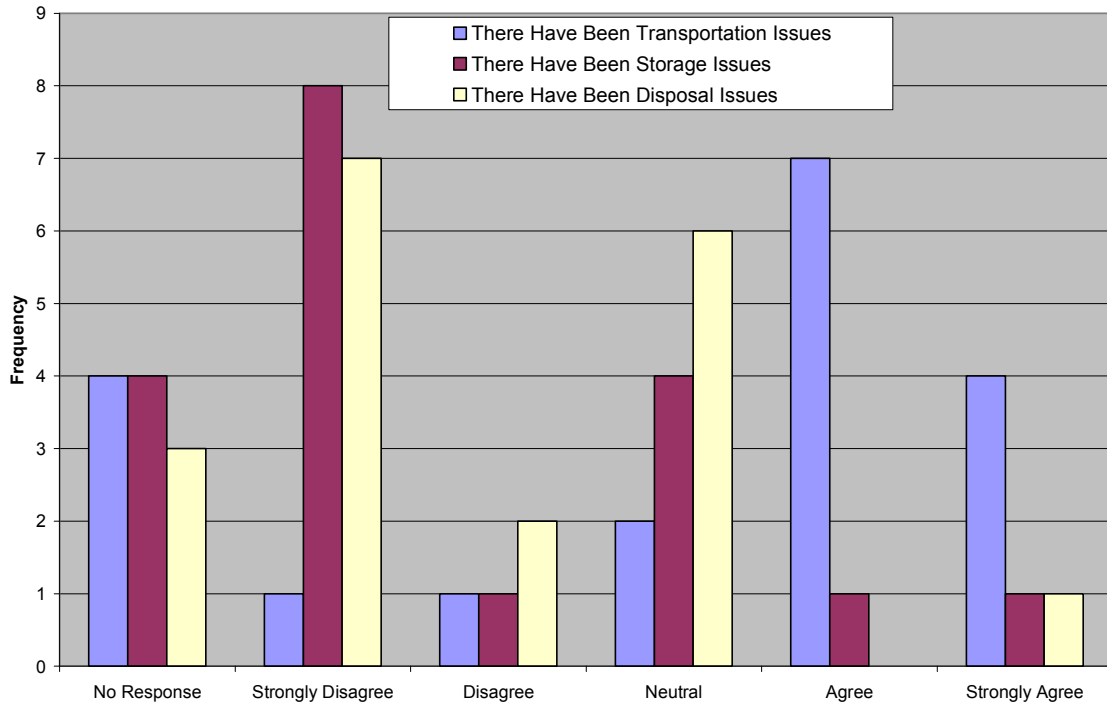


Figure 4- 4: Transportation, Storage and Disposal Trends

One of the trends identified was the response that there were transportation issues with the equipment. Of the schools that responded to this question, eleven agreed or strongly agreed, while only two disagreed or strongly disagreed. Five schools indicated that these problems have arisen from costs, time, and distance from the MEP warehouse. Another reported reason for these transportation problems was that the equipment was heavy. Only one school responded that there were disposal problems. This issue lacked a clear trend, though in general schools have responded that disposal is not a problem. Only one school, Colegio Técnico Profesional Carlos Manuel Vicente Castro in Golfito, provided an additional comment for this question. They indicated that they were having

a hard time disposing of electronic waste. Nine of the sixteen schools that responded stated that they had no problems with disposal. However, six have claimed to be neutral on this issue, indicating that while they would not classify disposal as a problem area, there is still room for improvement. Storage at the schools was an area where a majority strongly disagreed that there are problems. This group was made up of eight out of the fifteen schools that responded. Two of these fifteen schools agree that there are some storage issues, though only one of these strongly agreed. Additionally one school commented that they had broken equipment taking up useful space. The four neutral responses indicate that, although they do not currently have disposal problems, they do not disagree that storage is an issue. One of the neutral responses commented on their lack of warehouse space.

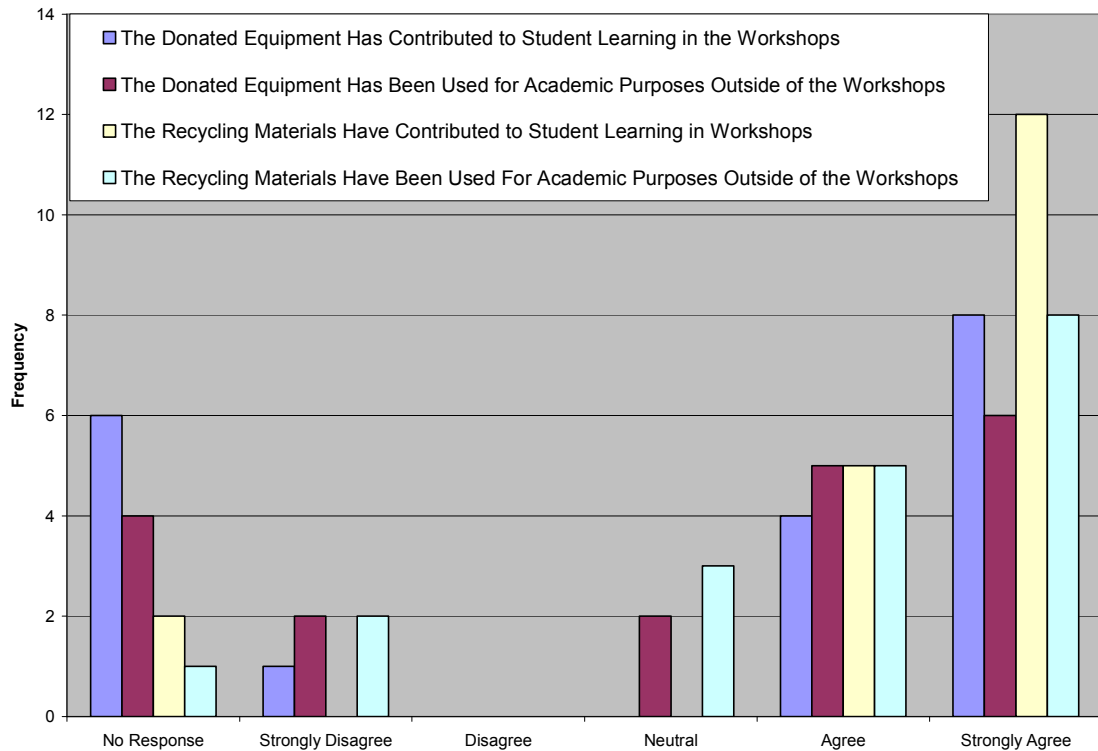


Figure 4- 5: Graph of Use Related Responses

The opinions on use of the equipment and recycling materials in the school community exhibited a strong positive trend. All schools that responded to the question about the recycling materials' use in workshops indicated that they were useful for student learning. Only one school strongly disagreed with the statement that the

equipment contributed to learning in the workshops, but that school did not receive any equipment. The schools that responded with “neutral” to these questions made no additional comments. The additional comments on the question about donated equipment in the lab indicate that this included programming the robotic arm, PLC programming, the use of servers, and the creation of science fair projects. The three responses that provided additional information about the use of equipment out of lab indicate that these are used in science fair projects and for the improvement of existing resources. The four responses that commented on the use of the recycling materials in lab indicated practice of skills learned in class, and one school mentioned their use of materials to create furnishings such as closets. When recycling materials were used out of the lab, two schools indicated their presence in science fairs, and one indicated the presence as furnishings for the school.

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

Analysis of the results led the team to a number of conclusions about the current donation initiative and how it can be improved. Overall, the donation initiative is a successful aspect of Intel Costa Rica's Corporate Social Responsibility actions. There are various examples of the positive impact that the donations have on student learning. The donations provide the schools with a teaching method that would otherwise be unaffordable. Although the initiative costs Intel more than normal waste disposal, it clearly benefits society. However, there are some areas for improvement. These issues can be divided into two major categories: process-related and use-related. From these conclusions, the team developed recommendations for Intel, the Ministry of Public Education, and the schools about how each party can strive to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of Intel's donation initiative.

5.1. Distribution Process

As stated in the Results chapter, the distribution process varies based on schools, and is somewhat inconsistent. Although conclusions about the distribution process were drawn from research at Intel, the Ministry of Public Education, and the schools, recommendations in this section are solely for Intel and the Ministry of Public Education. This is due to the fact that the schools have a passive role in the current distribution process.

The team's first major conclusion was that no party involved is completely familiar with or involved in the donation process. In order to address this problem, the team recommends that both Intel and the Ministry of Public Education concretely familiarize themselves with the team's outline of the donation process (presented in Results and Analysis). Also, both Intel and the Ministry of Public Education should maintain awareness of the current location of all donations, and the current availability of donations, both in Intel's warehouse and Jesus Ocaña Rojas' warehouse. A running inventory of the available donations would help to decrease the time that donations sit in the warehouse, maximizing the efficient use of warehouse space and trips to the

warehouse by schools. The team recommends that this running inventory be available to the schools online so that they are more aware of what donations are available to them.

Another major problem that the team identified with the distribution process was the schools' inability to obtain donations from the warehouse at Jesús Ocaña Rojas. Transportation time and costs are a large deterrent for schools' further acquisition of donations. Also, equipment is often damaged during transportation from the warehouse to the schools. In order to address this issue, the team recommends that either Intel or the Ministry of Public Education, or a combination of both parties, subsidize transportation costs for the school and/or help the schools arrange transportation. Another possible way to address the issue would be for Intel to periodically send direct donations to schools throughout the country, like those to Colegio Técnico Don Bosco. Also, the team recommends that Intel establish a transportation protocol to prevent damage to equipment. Once developed, the Ministry of Public Education would be responsible for the implementation of this protocol.

A common issue in schools that had received donations was their inability to use donations that they received. The inability to effectively use donated equipment can be attributed to a variety of reasons, including: poor infrastructure (i.e. lack of high-voltage lines), lack of teacher training, and lack of curriculums that could be supplemented by the donations. In order to address this issue, the team recommends that Intel develop infrastructure, training, and curricular criteria for donation recipients. Once developed, the Ministry of Public Education should incorporate these criteria in their future selection of donation recipients, and use it to evaluate donation recipients. The development and use of the criteria would ensure that donations were used as effectively as possible.

The final conclusion that the team drew about the distribution process was that Jesús Ocaña Rojas is inadequately staffed and equipped to efficiently process the donation. The warehouse was largely disorganized and it was clear that the turnover time for much of the equipment was very high. To address this, the team recommends that Ministry of Public Education support Jesús Ocaña Rojas to process and take inventory of the donations more efficiently. The team recommends that the Ministry of Public Education devote 40 worker-hours per week to the operation of the warehouse at Jesús

Ocaña Rojas. This would also promote efficient use of warehouse space by increasing turnover rate and ensuring the accuracy of the recommended online inventory.

5.2. Donations in the Technical High Schools

The use of donations also varies greatly among schools. This variation can be attributed to many different factors. The conclusions on the use of donations were drawn from research at the schools and the responses to survey questions. In order to improve the effectiveness of donations in the technical high schools, the majority of these recommendations pertain to Intel and the technical high schools.

A major conclusion about the use of donations is the lack of familiarity with the donated equipment. This can include but is not limited to: a lack of knowledge on how to use parts of donated equipment, a lack of knowledge of equipment's industrial function, and a lack of instruction manuals and support information for the equipment. Another conclusion that the team drew was that many schools lack knowledge on how to maximize the effectiveness of the equipment in the curriculum. Examples of this include only using the components of the equipment in basic, non-creative ways and not using parts of the equipment across various disciplines. Despite this apparent lack of knowledge, the vast majority of the schools that responded to the questionnaire found the donations effective in aiding student learning.

The process from the schools' perspective includes the schools' acquisition, storage, and disposal of donations. A conclusion on acquisition was that the vast majority of schools do not take full advantage of the available donations, due to time and cost issues as addressed above, as well as lack of awareness. It could also be concluded that storage problems and disposal problems were closely related. The majority of schools visited had some type of storage problem, varying from storage of unusable donations to poor organization and protection of the donations. Many of the storage problems can be attributed to the lack of an implemented disposal process. The team concluded that the schools need to be better educated on appropriate storage and disposal methods.

In order to address the conclusions about the donations in technical high schools, the team developed two major recommendations for Intel. The first recommendation is that Intel creates a brochure to be distributed to the schools. The brochure should include recommendations on effective academic uses of the equipment, as well as appropriate storage and disposal methods for the equipment. The team created a sample brochure (Appendix F) with proposed content. The second recommendation for Intel was that it increase its direct interaction with the individual schools. This includes providing training for school faculty on a more regular basis, providing a technical support outlet for donated equipment, and providing the opportunity for teacher visits to Intel. The team recommends that Intel establish a technical support hotline that would be available to donation recipients one day a month. The team also recommends that Intel increase teacher training with the long-term goal that at least one teacher at each technical high school that has received donations has been trained. Included in the team's recommendation for more direct interaction with schools is that Intel should provide more internship opportunities to students from various schools. Currently in Costa Rica, technical high school students are required to complete a 3-month internship prior to graduation, and Intel could supplement student learning by providing more internship opportunities. Through its further involvement, Intel will also be more aware of the donations' use and presence at each school, as well as increase the effectiveness of its donations.

The team also developed recommendations for the schools and the Ministry of Public Education. For the schools, the first recommendation is that they be more proactive in communicating with Intel and the Ministry of Public Education about the donations. Many schools had broken equipment but had never asked for technical support or made Intel or the Ministry of Public Education aware of the problem. An added result of increased communication will be an increase awareness of available donations and thus further acquisition of donations. Another recommendation for the schools is that they strive to maximize the contribution of the donations to their success, and dispose of unusable parts in a way that is also beneficial to the school. Proper disposal methods include recycling or sale of unusable equipment, and will also increase

the schools' capacity to store future donations. A third recommendation for schools is that they independently attempt to improve their ability to effectively use donations. This involves communication with other donation recipients to exchange ideas, as well as independently obtaining manuals and other information on equipment received. The team's final recommendation, which is for the Ministry of Public Education, is that they make available to the schools their running inventory of available donations. One possible way to do this would be through the development of an internet database that is accessible to all of the technical high schools. This, combined with the previously recommended transportation support, would also increase acquisition of donations.

5.3. Costs of Recommendations

In order to better understand the feasibility of the recommendations, the team performed a basic analysis of costs associated with their implementation. This analysis is summarized in Table 5-1.

Responsible Party	Recommendation	Associated Cost
Intel	Subsidize transportation costs or provide direct donations	1500 colones/kilometer; added costs due to weight and loading/unloading heavy equipment (Estimate from local trucking company)
Intel	Develop distribution protocol and donation recipient criteria	Approximately 8 hours of labor for 3-4 Intel employees
Intel	Create Brochure	Approximately 500 colones/brochure (8 pages), design and distribution costs (Estimate from local printing store)
Intel	Provide teacher training	25,000-40,000 colones/teacher for 1 week of training (Estimate from Ms. Bialas)
Intel	Provide technical support to schools	8 worker-hours/month
Intel	Provide student internships	300,000 colones/student for a 3-month internship (Estimate from Ms. Bialas)
Ministry of Public Education	Provide support to Jesús Ocaña Rojas warehouse, establish and maintain online inventory	Approximately 40 worker-hours per month
Ministry of Public Education	Enforce Intel-created distribution protocol and donation recipient criteria	No cost, easily incorporated into normal contact with schools
Ministry of Public Education	Provide donation acquisition assistance	1500 colones/kilometer; added costs due to weight and loading/unloading heavy equipment (Estimate from local trucking company)
Technical High Schools	Initiate contact with Intel and Ministry of Public Education	No cost
Technical High Schools	Maximize contribution of donated equipment; dispose properly	Some income from sale of unusable equipment
Technical High Schools	Take initiative to independently increase impact of donations	No cost

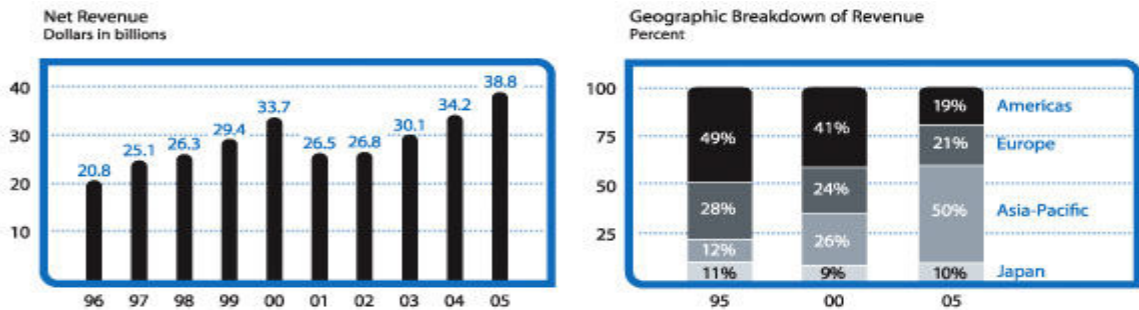
Table 5- 1 Recommendation Costs

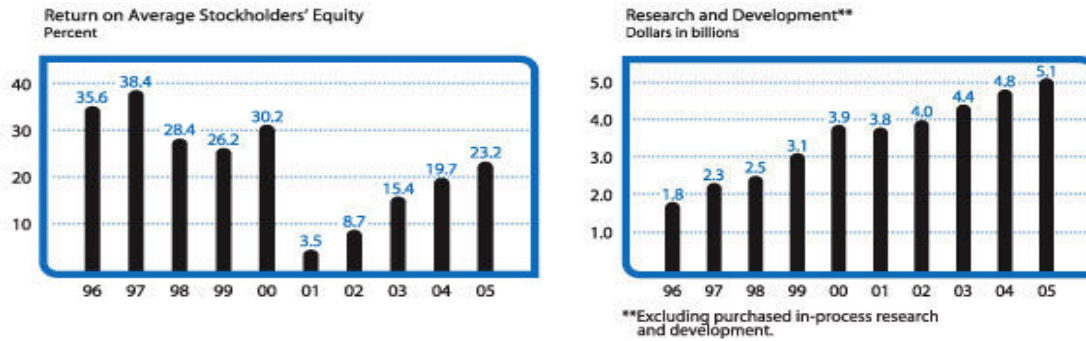
5.4. Summary

It is clear that Intel's surplus equipment donation initiative is a successful CSR program. It provides immense benefits to many of the donation recipients, and thus benefits Costa Rican youth. However, there is much greater potential impact for Intel's surplus equipment donations that has not yet been realized. Implementation of the recommendations for all parties involved in the initiative will further distribute and increase the benefits for Costa Rican society, thus strengthening the initiative's CSR successes. Although the recommendations have been separated by party, successful implementation of the recommendations requires a joint effort from all groups involved.

Appendix A – Sponsor Description

Intel is a large, international corporation. Founded in 1968 as a semiconductor manufacturing company, it has since increased its range of products to include many of the digital technologies that will shape the 21st century, such as laptop computers, increasingly efficient processors, and software to go along with it. It is a public, for profit, organization that to date has almost 200 worldwide offices and facilities in over 48 countries that include the United States, China, India, Ireland, Israel, Malaysia, Costa Rica, and the Philippines. The current chairman of the board is Craig R. Barrett and the current president and chief executive officer for Intel is Paul S. Otellini. Providing work to over 99,000 employees, Intel revenues for 2005 were 38.8 billion dollars and Intel is ranked 50th on the Fortune 500 ranking of America’s largest corporations. Charts outlining budgetary trends can be found below in Figure A-1.





Consolidated summary statements of income (Unaudited)											
In millions – except per share amounts	Q1 04	Q2 04	Q3 04	Q4 04	2004	Q1 05	Q2 05	Q3 05	Q4 05	2005	Q1 06†
Revenue	8,091	8,049	8,471	9,598	34,209	9,434	9,231	9,960	10,201	38,826	8,940
Cost of sales	3,221	3,269	3,752	4,221	14,463	3,836	4,028	4,012	3,901	15,777	4,012
Gross margin	4,870	4,780	4,719	5,377	19,746	5,598	5,203	5,948	6,300	23,049	4,928
R&D, marketing, G&A	2,336	2,356	2,306	2,439	9,437	2,528	2,518	2,819	2,968	10,833	3,206
Amortization and impairment of acquisition-related intangibles and costs	58	43	40	38	179	38	36	29	23	126	19
Operating expenses	2,394	2,399	2,346	2,477	9,616	2,566	2,554	2,848	2,991	10,959	3,225
Operating income	2,476	2,381	2,373	2,900	10,130	3,032	2,649	3,100	3,309	12,090	1,703
Interest & other, net	68	39	53	127	287	119	105	143	153	520	156
Income before taxes	2,544	2,420	2,426	3,027	10,417	3,151	2,754	3,243	3,462	12,610	1,859
Provision for taxes	814	663	520	904	2,901	973	716	1,248	1,009	3,946	512
Net income	1,730	1,757	1,906	2,123	7,516	2,178	2,038	1,995	2,453	8,664	1,347
Basic earnings per share	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.34	1.17	0.35	0.33	0.33	0.41	1.42	0.23
Diluted earnings per share	0.26	0.27	0.30	0.33	1.16	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.40	1.40	0.23
Common shares outstanding	6,480	6,449	6,375	6,294	6,400	6,211	6,144	6,062	6,008	6,106	5,854
Common shares assuming dilution	6,624	6,558	6,442	6,352	6,494	6,273	6,215	6,144	6,081	6,178	5,954

Figure A- 1: Financial Statistic for Intel

Retrieved from <http://www.intel.com/intel/finance/investorfacts/incstate.htm>

Intel started nearly 40 years ago when Bob Noyce and Gordon Moore left Fairchild Semiconductor in order to form their own company with financial aid from Arthur Rock, the first chairman of Intel. With the company's launch of their first microprocessor in 1971, they were able to move into the company's first-owned facility in Santa Clara. Since then Intel has been able to open many facilities throughout the world.

In 1998, Intel Costa Rica began operation as Intel's first Latin American facility. Home to two assembly and test plants as well as a distribution center, Intel Costa Rican is located approximately 5 miles outside the capital city of San Jose in the county of Belen.

Intel Costa Rica began taking an active role in its community not long after its opening. One of the major problems facing the Costa Rican people is inadequate access to and knowledge of the technologies that are shaping the world. In past years, Intel Costa Rica has strived to address this problem by establishing several programs that focus on providing students in Costa Rica with both the tools, and the knowledge, needed for the students to obtain the technological know-how that will help them excel in the 21st century. These programs include Intel Computer Clubhouses, where underprivileged children in the community can come and work with computers and other technology, and the Intel Teach to the Future program, which provides training in technology to teachers throughout the country. Intel Costa Rica also plays a very active role in the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair (Intel ISEF), which is the largest high school level science fair in the country, by sending students from Costa Rica to compete in the fair.

As a worldwide corporation, Intel has developed a mission statement, enforced a set of values and set objectives that apply to all of their locations, no matter what country it is in. The set of core values that Intel follows are “customer orientation, results orientation, risk taking, quality, and discipline.” (<http://www.intel.com/intel/company/corp1.htm>). In addition to these values that Intel asks its employees to apply to their jobs, Intel also has a set of objectives to help them obtain their mission. These objectives are to “extend leadership in silicon and platform manufacturing, deliver architectural innovation for market driving platforms, and drive worldwide growth.” (<http://www.intel.com/intel/company/corp1.htm>).

By looking at Intel’s mission statement, to “Delight our customers, employees, and shareholders by relentlessly delivering the platform and technology advancements that become essential to the way we work and live.” it is easy to see why this project is important to Intel. In this proposed project, Intel has asked us to analyze how effective these programs are by performing an assessment of the donations of surplus equipment they are making to local technical high schools. In doing this we worked with three main contacts at Intel Costa Rica, Ms. Mary Helen Bialas, Ms. Roxana Barquero, and Mr. Luis Pablo Soto. Their positions in the agency can be found below in Figure A.2.

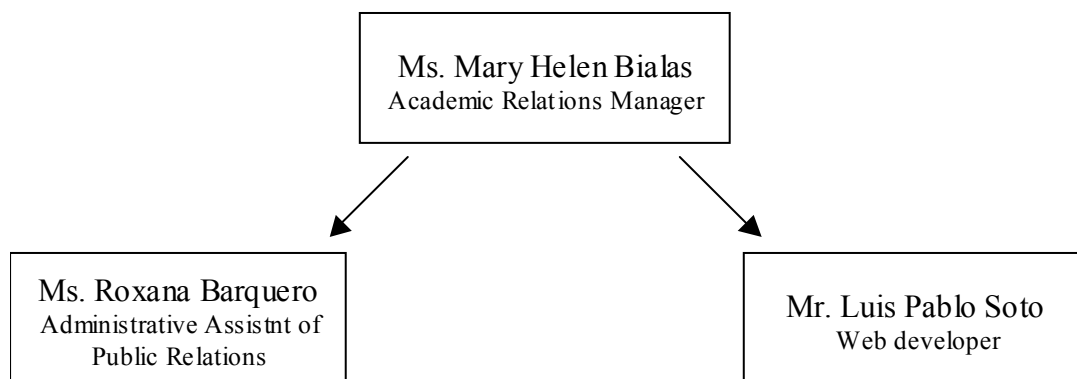


Figure A- 2: Flow Chart of Agency Positions

Once this assessment has been completed Intel hopes to use these data to improve their programs, as well as their interaction with the Costa Rican government, and further promote the technological abilities of and enthusiasm for engineering among Costa Rican students. By doing this Intel will not only be able to better their current program but they will also be able to more effectively deliver the technology that is essential to life in the 21st century, as well as encouraging technological advancement in a developing country. Additionally the results of this project will help them improve a program that could effectively create a better-educated generation of Costa Rican youth, and at the same time generating a pool of potential customers and employees.

Appendix B – Survey

1. Questionnaire

MEP



June 20, 2006

FOR: Director of the Institution and Technical Coordinator

SUBJECT: Evaluation of the use of the equipment donated by Intel through the ETP

The Ministry of Public Education and the company Intel Costa Rica have collaborated in the donation of industrial equipment and surplus materials of the production plant of Intel to technical vocational professional high schools since 2001. At this moment they made an evaluation of the use of the equipment, materials, and distribution process. Through this questionnaire they ask for information about the uses that the institution has given to these materials, as well as your opinion about the benefits that they derived from this and the improvements that they recommend in the process.

It is in this way we solicit your cooperation in answering the questions indicated in the questionnaire. If you do not know the program well, or consider it pertinent, please solicit the person that you consider the most adequate to respond, or if best you can complete it as a team.

It is important to observe that they make questions that distinguish between **equipment** (industrial machinery, functional and not functional) y **materials** (used material, surplus cable, parts, tools, furniture, etc).

Please give back the questionnaire with your answers before Friday, June 23 to the fax number: 253-6429, with attention to “INTEL”

We thank you in advance for your cooperation,

Fernando Bogantes, Director
Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica, MEP

Mary Helen Bialas, Manager
Education Program, Intel

Survey about the use of equipment and surplus materials

Name of the Institution _____

Total number of students in the school _____

Name: _____ Position: _____
E-mail: _____
Time working in the Institution: _____
What has been your interaction with the donation program? _____

Page 2, questionnaire:

Mark with X

How long since you received equipment and surplus materials of Intel through the MEP?
___ Less than one year ___ One to three years ___ Four or more years

How many times have you received equipment and surplus materials of Intel through the MEP?
___ Only one time ___ Two to four times ___ More than four times ___ Have not received anything

What type of equipment or surplus materials of Intel has your institution received?
___ Functional industrial machines ___ Computers (reparable)
___ Technical materials (cables, sensors, etc.) ___ Materials and metals for mechanics
___ Non-functional industrial machines ___ Furniture
___ Other (example): _____

How many professors use the **industrial equipment** (machines) in an educational way?
___ 1 professor ___ 1-3 professors ___ 4-6 professors ___ more than 6 professors

What are the specialties of the professors that use **the industrial equipment** in an educational way in the classroom or laboratory?

How many professors use **the surplus materials** in the classroom or laboratory?
___ 1 professor ___ 1-3 professors ___ 4-6 professors ___ more than 6 professors

What are the specialties of the professors that use the **surplus materials** in an educational way in the classroom or laboratory?

Comment on which is the specialty that most uses the equipment and/or donated materials. _____

Please indicate all the uses that your institution has made of the **equipment and surplus materials of Intel**. **Mark with X**. Give examples if possible.

___ Projects for science fairs _____

- ___ Other learning projects _____
- ___ Laboratories _____
- ___ To create improvements in the institution _____
- ___ To construct improvements for the community _____
- ___ Sell as scrap metal _____
- ___ Other, please explain: _____

Page 3, questionnaire

In each of the following phrases put a circle around the number that represents your selection (select only one).

	Not in Agreement	Slightly Disagree	Indifferent	Slightly Agree	Completely Agree
<p>The industrial equipment donated contributes to the learning of the students in the workshops.</p>	1	2	3	4	5
	Example: _____				
<p>Other than the use in the workshops, the equipment contributes to the learning of the students in the classes or other academic activities.</p>	1	2	3	4	5
	Example: _____				
<p>The discarded materials donated are used in the education process/learning in the workshops.</p>	1	2	3	4	5
	Example: _____				
<p>Other than the use in the workshops, the discarded materials are used in the education process- learning in the classes or other academic activities.</p>	1	2	3	4	5
	Example: _____				
<p>There exist problems with the transport of the equipment and the surplus materials.</p>	1	2	3	4	5
	Describe: _____				
<p>There exist problems with the storage of the equipment and the surplus materials.</p>	1	2	3	4	5
	Describe: _____				
<p>There exist problems in discarding the waste after using the equipment and surplus materials</p>	1	2	3	4	5
	Describe: _____				

Additional Comments: _____

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

2. Questionnaire in Spanish

MEP

ETP



20 de junio de 2006

PARA: Director(a) de la Institución y Coordinadores Técnicos

ASUNTO: Evaluación del uso de equipo donado por Intel a través de ETP

El Ministerio de Educación Pública y la empresa Intel Costa Rica han colaborado en la donación de equipo industrial y materiales remanentes de la planta de producción de Intel a colegios técnicos vocacionales profesionales desde el año 2001. En este momento se realiza una evaluación del uso de los equipos y materiales y el proceso de distribución. Mediante este cuestionario se solicita información sobre los usos que la institución ha dado a estos materiales, así como su opinión sobre los beneficios que se derivan de éste y las mejoras que se recomiendan en el proceso.

Es este modo solicitamos su cooperación en responder a las preguntas indicadas en el cuestionario. Si usted no conoce bien el programa, o lo considera pertinente, sírvase solicitar a la persona que usted considere como el más adecuada para responder, o bien puede realizarlo en equipo.

Es importante observar que se hacen preguntas que distinguen entre **equipo** (maquinaria industrial funcional y no funcional) y **materiales** (material usado, remanentes de cable, repuestos, herramientas, muebles, etc).

Favor de devolver el cuestionario con sus respuestas antes del viernes, 23 de junio al número de fax: 253-6429, con atención a "INTEL"

De antemano le agradecemos su cooperación,

Fernando Bogantes, Director
Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica, MEP

Mary Helen Bialas, Gerente
Programa de Educación, Intel

Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución _____

Número total de estudiantes en el colegio _____

Nombre: _____ Posición: _____

Correo electrónico: _____

Tiempo laborando en la institución: _____

¿Cuál ha sido su interacción con el programa de donaciones? _____

Página 2, cuestionario:

Marque con X

¿Desde hace cuando recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
___ Menos de un año ___ De uno a tres años ___ Cuatro o más años.

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
___ Solamente una vez ___ De dos a cuatro veces ___ Más de cuatro veces
___ No se han recibido

¿Qué tipo de equipo o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?
___ Máquinas industriales funcionales ___ Computadoras (reparables)
___ Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) ___ Materiales y metales para mecánica
___ Máquinas industriales no funcionales ___ Mobiliario
___ Otro (ejemplo): _____

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el **equipo industrial** (máquinas) en forma didáctica?
___ 1 profesor ___ 1-3 profesores ___ 4-6 profesores ___ más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el **equipo industrial** en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan **los materiales remanentes** en el aula o laboratorio?
___ 1 profesor ___ 1-3 profesores ___ 4-6 profesores ___ más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan **los materiales remanentes** en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales donados.

Favor de indicar todos los usos que su institución hace **del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel**. **Marque con X**. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

___ Proyectos para ferias de ciencias _____
___ Otros proyectos de aprendizaje _____
___ Laboratorios _____
___ Crear mejoras para la institución _____
___ Construir mejoras para la comunidad _____
___ Venta de chatarra _____
___ Otro, por favor explique: _____

Página 3, cuestionario

En cada una de las siguientes frases ponga un círculo alrededor del número que representa su selección (seleccione solo uno).

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5

Ejemplo: _____

Además del uso en talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo: _____

Los materiales de desecho donados son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza -aprendizaje en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5
--	---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo: _____

Además del uso en talleres, los materiales de desecho son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en las clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5
--	---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo: _____

Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5
--	---	---	---	---	---

Describe: _____

Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes.	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Describe: _____

Existen problemas en desechar la chatarra después de usar el equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Describe: _____

Comentarios adicionales: _____

MUCHAS GRACIAS

Appendix C – Interview questions

(These are the questions that will guide the open conversation interview at each of the following agencies)

Intel Employees

1. What equipment specifically has been donated to the Ministry of Public Education?
2. Where did this equipment come from?
3. What training, if any, has been done for the teachers at these schools?
4. How were the schools that we are to visit determined? What sampling method?
5. How do the donations get from Intel to Jesús Ocaña Rojas?
6. What would you describe as the Ministry's role in the process?
7. How was Jesús Ocaña chosen as the warehouse?
8. How do you determine when donations leave the Intel warehouse to go to Jesús Ocaña Rojas?
9. Approximately how much would it have cost for Intel to have disposed of the equipment that was donated?
10. How much does it cost to ship donations to CTP Jesús Ocaña Rojas?
11. How much does it cost to ship donations to CTP Don Bosco?
12. How much would it cost to ship all donations direct to the Technical High Schools around the country (i.e. in cost per kilometer or another unit of measurement)?
13. How much would it cost to create additional warehouses for the storage of donations in a couple locations throughout the country?
14. How much would it cost to set up a centralized location where technical high schools can send their waste to so that it can be disposed of in bulk?
15. How do you determine when donations leave the Intel warehouse to go to Jesús Ocaña Rojas?
16. With what frequency do the donations get shipped out?
17. What was the disposal procedure for disposal before this program?
18. Approximately how much would it have cost for Intel to dispose of this equipment?

Ministry of Public Education

1. How and where are the equipment and recycling materials stored before they are sent off to schools?
2. Are there any issues with storage space?
3. How expensive is it to have the equipment and materials sent over to the schools?
4. How are the destinations for the equipment and materials determined?
5. What does the Ministry hope to get out of this program?

School Teachers

1. What equipment and recycling materials have you received?
2. How are the equipment and recycling materials sent to you?

3. How are the equipment and recycling material used?
4. How often is the equipment used?
5. What is done if the equipment needs to be disposed of?
6. If there is equipment that cannot be used, who is in charge of disposal?
7. What changes if any would you like to see in the types of donations you receive?
8. What changes if any would you like to see in the frequency of donations?
9. What changes would you like to see in teacher training with some of the more intensive equipment?
10. What changes if any would you like to see in this program?
11. How does the equipment arrive at the school from Intel?
12. Who is in charge of what goes in and out of the warehouse?
13. Do you have any storage problems? What are they, and why do you think they are occurring?
14. What year do the students start using it?
15. Does it get more involved as they get closer to graduation?
16. What majors do you have at the school?
17. How many students are at the school?

Appendix D- Contact Information for Donation Recipients

1. CTP. DON BOSCO
Director: Pbro. José Ángel Prado Mendoza
Tel: 275 0718/275 03 58/275 67 14
Fax: 275 67 14
Apartado 1447 1000
Alajuelita
SAN JOSÉ
2. CTP. JESÚS OCAÑA ROJAS
Directora: MSc. Maribel Blanco Venegas
Tel: 440 06 00/443 91 09/440 39 10
Fax: 443 86 56 / 441 88 41 / **coord.443 69 70** correo elect: vocaalajuela@ice.co.cr
Apartado 417 ALAJUELA
3. CTP. LA MANSIÓN
Directora: Licda. Elsie Marchena Gutiérrez
Tel. 659 12 21
Fax: 659 1221 /**659 1333 (coordinación)**
Nicoya
GUANACASTE
4. CTP. JOSÉ FIGUERES FERRER
Director: Msc. Jorge Eduardo Corrales Soto
Tel: 544-13-94
Fax: 544-13-94 Supervisión: 548-05-22 correo elect.: ctjfigueres@yahoo.com
La Lucha, Desamparados
SAN JOSÉ
5. CTP. MONSEÑOR SANABRIA
Director: MSc. Juan Felipe Chacón Castillo
Tel: 259 43 07
Fax: 259 22 53 250 90 65 Ext. 31 (Dirección). Ext. 37 (Fax).
Apartado 63-2400- Desamparados correo elect.: covomosa@hotmail.com
SAN JOSÉ
6. CTP. DE ULLOA
Directora: Licda. Maricela González Alfaro
Tel: 239 02 83/ 293 83 90
Fax: 239 02 83
Ulloa
HEREDIA
7. CTP. LIMÓN
Directora: MSc. Judy Bryan Mc.Leod
Tel.: 795 00 52 795 48 49
Fax: 795 35 27 correo electr.: ctplimon@hotmail.com
Apartado 85-7300
Barrio Los Corales, Puerto Limón
LIMÓN
8. CTP. PUNTARENAS
Director: MSc. Guillermo Hío Soto
Tel.:663 00 95
Fax:663 54 83 correo electr.: fvsoto@hotmail.com
PUNTARENAS
9. CTP. SAN CARLOS (COTAI)

- Directora: Msc. Xinia Rodríguez Salazar
 Tel: 460 09 58/460 88 53 (Joice)
 Fax: 460 09 58 / **460 86 58(coord.)**
 Ciudad Quesada, San Carlos
 ALAJUELA
 correo electr.: cotai@ice.co.cr
 correo electr.: xiniar@costarricense.cr
10. CTP. SAN SEBASTIÁN
 Directora: Msc. Ana Clayton Hall
 Tel: 227 18 27
 Fax: 226 20 40 / **Coord: 214-05-64** / 252-39-03
 SAN JOSÉ
11. CTP. CARLOS ML. VICENTE CASTRO
 Directora: Licda. Marjorie Hernández Rojas
 Tel.: 775 01 42/ 775 20 32
Fax.: 775 19 78 correo electr.: chh2670@yahoo.com
 Apartado 43, Golfito
 PUNTARENAS
12. CTP. SAN ISIDRO PÉREZ ZELEDÓN
 Director: Msc. Danilo Morales Rivera
 Tel.: 771 09 10/ 771 88 92
Fax.: 771 09 10
 Pérez Zeledón
 SAN JOSE
13. CTP. PURISCAL
 Directora: Lic. Gilberto Ureña Chacón
 Tel: 416 8444
Fax: 416 8444
 Apartado 20, Santiago de Puriscal
 Barrio Corazón de María, Santiago de Puriscal. 200 O. Plantel del M.O.P.T.
14. CTP. ACOSTA
 Director: MSc. Hellen Navarro Castro
 Tel: 410 01 21/410 07 35/410 36 68
Fax: 410 01 21 correo elect.: ctpacosta@racsa.co.cr.
 San Ignacio de Acosta
15. CTP. TURRUBARES
 Director: Msc. Silvio Calderón Montero
 Tel: 419 02 56
Fax: 419 02 56
 San Pablo de Turrubares
 300 Oeste del Plantel del MOPT.
 SAN JOSÉ
16. CTP. PUERTO VIEJO
 Director: Lic. Carlos Rodríguez Víquez
 Tel.: 766-61 72
Fax: 766 63 35. correo electr.: ctppuertoviejohdia@hotmail.com
 HEREDIA
17. CTP. JOSÉ DANIEL FLORES ZAVALETA
 Directora: MSc. Alexandra Chanto Ureña
 Tel: 541 11 91/ 541 17 16
Fax: 541 11 91/541 17 16
 Santa María de Dota, SAN JOSÉ
18. CTP. LA SUIZA
 Director: Msc. Alexis Pérez Rivera
 Tel: 531 10 01
Fax: 531-10 67.

- La Suiza, Turrialba
CARTAGO
19. CTP. RICARDO CASTRO BEER
Director: Msc. Marcos Cordero Castro
Tel: 428 82 63 / 428 81 27
Fax: 428 82 63/ 428 81 27
Orotina, ALAJUELA
20. CTP. DE SAN MATEO
Directora: Licda. Ginnette Blanco Vargas
Tel.: 428 00 35
Fax.: 428 83 76 / 428 8367(municipalidad) correo elect.: ctpdesanmateo@ice.co.cr
San Mateo ALAJUELA
21. CTP. MATAPALO
Director: Msc. Fernando Enríquez Espinoza
Tel: 787- 52 97/787 52 81
Fax: 787- 52 97
Aguirre
PUNTARENAS
22. CTP. PIEDADES SUR
Director: Lic. Claudio Vega Arroyo
Tel: 445 67 95
Fax: 447 13 48 / 445 67 95
Piedades Sur, San Ramón
ALAJUELA
23. CTP. Nataniel Arias Murillo
Directora: Msc. Joice Mejías Padilla
Tel.: 474 41 89
Fax.: 474 40 37
Aguas Zarcas
SAN CARLOS
24. CTP. PITAL
Director: Lic. José Antonio Martínez Fajardo
Tel.: 473 30 37
Fax: 473 30 37
Pital, San Carlos
ALAJUELA
25. CTP. SANTA ROSA
Director: Lic. Nelson Gamboa Guzmán
Tel.: 477 70 12
Fax: 477 70 12
Pocosol, San Carlos
ALAJUELA
26. CTP. LOS CHILES
Directora: Msc. Warren Alvarado Guerrero
Tel.: 471 11 10
Fax: 471 11 10/ 377 77 17
Los Chiles
ALAJUELA
27. CTP. LA FORTUNA DE SAN CARLOS
Directora: Licda. Rosario Méndez Torres
Tel.: 479 81 83/479 96 64
Fax.: 479 90 37
La Fortuna, San Carlos
ALAJUELA

28. CTP. UPALA
Director: MSc. Milton Rojas Méndez
Tel.: 470 00 81/ 470 06 17
Fax: 470 00 81/ 470 06 17
Upala
ALAJUELA
29. CTP. LIBERIA
Directora: MSc Iracema Espinoza Bolaños
Tel: 666 05 06
Fax: 666 05 06
Liberia
GUANACASTE
30. CTP. CARRILLO
Director: Lic. Walter Guevara Contreras
Tel: 688 61 03 688 61 02 688 74 70
Fax: 688 61 03 688 61 02 688 74 70
Filadelfia, Carrillo
GUANACASTE
31. CTP. SARDINAL
Directora: Licda. Adela Sequeira Gutiérrez
Tel: 697 01 97
Fax: 697 01 97
Carrillo
GUANACASTE
32. CTP. CARTAGENA
Director: Lic. José Hernán Rodríguez Villarreal
Tel: 675 01 94
Fax: 675 01 94
Cartagena, Santa Cruz
GUANACASTE
33. CTP. SANTA CRUZ
Directora: MSc. Hannia Ávila Quirós
Tel: 680 03 15 /816 00 59 (celular)
Fax: 680 03 15
Santa Cruz
GUANACASTE
34. CTP. NICOYA
Director: Lic. Hamilton Toruño Gutiérrez
Tel. 685-52 92
Fax: 685-52 92
GUANACASTE
35. CTP. HOJANCHA
Director: MSc. Braulio Miranda Méndez
Tel: 659 90 45
Fax: 659 90 45
GUANACASTE
36. CTP. JICARAL
Director: Msc. Miguel Ángel Chavarría Rodríguez
Tel.: 650 01 40
Fax: 650 01 40/ 650-01-41
Lepanto
PUNTARENAS
37. CTP. CÓBANO
Director: MSc. Fernando Villalobos Soto

- Tel.: 642 02 80/ 642 00 80
Fax: 642 02 80
Cóbano
PUNTARENAS
38. CTP. PLATANARES
Directora: Msc. Marlene Núñez Segura
Tel.: 737 00 25
Fax.: 737 0168
Platanares, Pérez Zeledón
SAN JOSÉ
39. CTP. PEJIBAYE
Directora: MSc. Gilberth Valverde Mora
Tel.: 736 01 04
Fax.: 736 02 19 736 01 04
Pejibaye, Pérez Zeledón
SAN JOSÉ
40. CTP. BUENOS AIRES
Director: Lic. Marco Wilfrido Navarro Cordero
Tel.: 730 0045/730 16 19/730 03 89
Fax.: 730 00 45 correo electr.: ctpbuenosaires@hotmail.com
Buenos Aires
PUNTARENAS
41. CTP. UMBERTO MELLONI
Director: Prof. Carlos Valerio Vargas
Tel.: 773 31 25
Fax.: 773 31 25 / **773 33 87 (supervisión)**
San Vito, Coto Brus
PUNTARENAS
42. CTP. SABALITO
Directora: MSc. Marina Borbón Barrantes
Tel.: 784 06 16/ 784 01 39
Fax.: 784 06 16 **784 01 39/coordinación**
Sabalito, Coto Brus
PUNTARENAS
43. CTP. GUAYCARÁ
Director: Msc. Macdonald Pérez Barquero
Tel.: 789 90 47/ 789 84 58
Fax.: 789 90 47/ 789 84 58
Río Claro, Golfito
PUNTARENAS
44. CTP. CORREDORES
Directora: Msc. Emilse Nora Jiménez Miranda
Tel: 732 20 32 / 732 14 96
Fax: 732 20 32 / 732 14 96
La Cuesta, Corredores
PUNTARENAS
45. CTP. POCOCÍ
Director: Msc. Carlos Flores Jiménez
Tel.: 710 78 78 / 710 39 49 / 710 08 16
Fax: 710 39 49 / 710 62 44
Guápiles, Pococí
LIMÓN
46. CTP. GUÁCIMO
Director: Lic. Daniel Gutiérrez Pérez

- Tel. : 716 50 66/ 710 39 49 / 710 08 16
 Fax.: 716 50 66 **716 50 48 (Supervisión)**
 Guácimo
 LIMÓN
47. CTP. SIQUIRRES
 Directora: MSc. Clarence Crawford Donald
 Tel.: 768 80 93
Fax: 768 60 70
 Siquirres
 LIMÓN
48. CTP. BATAÁN
 Director: MSc. Elizabeth Trejos Solano
 Tel.: 718 40 11
 Fax:
 Matina
 LIMÓN
49. CTP. VALLE DE LA ESTRELLA
 Director: Prof. Matías Díaz Camacho
 Tel.: 759 04 00 759 00 65
Fax: 759 04 00
 LIMÓN
50. CTP. TALAMANCA
 Director: Lic. Wilberth Vargas Coto
 Tel.: 751 0060
 Fax: 751 02 44 **Coord. 751 00 82**
 Talamanca
 LIMÓN
51. CTP. CARLOS ML. VICENTE CASTRO
 Directora: Licda. Marjorie Hernández Rojas
 Tel.: 775 01 42/ 775 20 32
Fax.: 775 19 78 correo electr.: chh2670@yahoo.com
 Apartado 43, Golfito
 PUNTARENAS
52. C.O.V.A.O. (Diurno)
 Directora: MSc. Delfina Leiva Quesada
 Tel: 537 38 10/ 537 05 05/ 537 22 42
Fax: 537-22-23 correo elect.: ivaniasalas@hotmail.com
 Apartado 33 7050
 San Nicolás. Cartago
53. CTP. HEREDIA
 Director: MSc. Ricardo Torres González
 Tel: 261 52 91 / 237 28 66
Fax: 261 52 90 / 238 12 71 correo elect.: ctpheredia@racsa.co.cr
 HEREDIA
54. CTP. CALLE BLANCOS
 Director: Msc. Eduardo Vargas García
 Tel: 235 09 36
Fax: 235 04 28 / 241 29 44 correo elect.: ctpcalleblancos@hotmail.com
 Guadalupe de Goicoechea
 300 Este y 300 Norte de plaza de Deportes
 SAN JOSÉ
55. CTP. VENECIA
 Director: Lic. Delmar Chacón Angulo
 Tel.: 472 20 59

- Fax: 472 20 59/ 472 29 98**
 San Carlos
 ALAJUELA
56. C.T.P. DE FLORES
 Directora: Msc. Carmen Castro Sancho
 Tel: 265 40 42 / 265 74 49/ 265 48 11
Fax: 265 48 11 / 265 40 42 correo electr.: carmencastros04@yahoo.es
 San Joaquín de Flores
 HEREDIA
57. CTP. COMERCIAL Y DE SERVICIOS
 Directora: Licda. Yolanda Hernández Ramírez
 Tel: 232 47 80
Fax: 231 08 42 correo elect.: cotepecos@yahoo.com
 75 mts. Oeste de la Iglesia Perpetuo Socorro
 Sabana Sur.
 SAN JOSÉ
58. CTP. SANTA ELENA
 Director: Lic. Paúl Alexander Alfaro Marín
 Tel.: 645 50 14
Fax: 645 58 04 correo electr.: freleaca@racsa.co.cr
 Monteverde
 PUNTARENAS
59. CTP. PACAYAS
 Director: Msc. Francisco Bolaños Rodríguez
 Tel.: 534 40 27/534 41 46
Fax.: 534 41 55
 Pacayas, Alvarado
 CARTAGO
60. CTP. OSA
 Director: Bach. María Elena Naranjo Esquivel
 Tel.: 786 61 56/786 68 78 (cooperativa)
 Fax.: 786 61 56 Supervisión de Osa **Telefax 786-62-09.**
 PUNTARENAS
61. CTP. LA FORTUNA DE BAGACES
 Director: Lic. Róger Ruiz Esquivel
 Tel.: 673 00 27
Fax: 673 00 27 correo electr.: ziur@costarricense.cr
 Bagaces
 GUANACASTE
62. CTP. CORRALILLO
 Directora: Licda. Blanca Rebeca Arnesto Toledo
 Tel: 687 80 14/ 687 83 79
Fax: 687 80 14
 GUANACASTE
63. CTP. SAN JUAN SUR
 Directora: MSc. Sussana Camacho Vargas
 Tel: 548 02 94/ 548-08-75
 Fax: 548 02 94/**548 02 63/Coord.Técnico**
 Corralillo, Cartago
64. CTP. MARIO QUIRÓS SASSO
 Director: Lic. Juvenal Leiva Orozco
 Tel: 279 22 00/ 279 02 98 / 279 52 06 (Juvenal) /279 52 39
Fax: 279 22 00
 Tres Ríos, La Unión , CARTAGO

65. CTP. NANDAYURE
Director: MSc. Ana Cecilia Briceño Díaz
Tel: 657 70 10 657 73 64
Fax: 657 73 64.
La Mansión, Nicoya, GUANACASTE
66. CTP. FRANCISCO J. ORLICH
Director: Msc. César Mora Camacho
Tel: 454 40 12
Fax: 454 40 12/ 454-23-95
Sarchí Norte, Valverde Vega
ALAJUELA

Appendix E – School Descriptions

Colegio Técnico Don Bosco

Don Bosco, a private school, is the one to which Intel sends the most donations. They receive such equipment as conveyer belts, robot arms and other large manufacturing equipment. The students and professors disassemble some of the equipment for circuits, other electrical components, and scrap metal. Students use the electrical components in the electronics specialty to understand the way they work. Students have also created machinery out of many different components derived from the donations. One example of this (Figure E-1) is a multi-step machine that lowered Petri dishes onto a belt, filled them with little metal pellets and moved the dish. In the precision mechanics specialty, students use Intel monitors when learning how to program Computer Numerically Controlled (CNC) machines. These machines take inputs from the user and cut the metal into the desired shape. Students learn how to use these machines by doing a number of projects. Among these is a tabernacle (Figure E-2), which is now used in the school church. The metal for many of these projects is metal that has been extracted from Intel donations. The aluminum is also used to repair the CNC and other machines at the school. In the computer repair specialty, students repair broken computers that have been donated which can then be shipped out to other schools. Don Bosco receives donations approximately every three months. The school stores some of the disassembled donations in a room just outside the electronics lab that is approximately 20 feet by 40 feet. This equipment does not have a roof over it. Other equipment, such as computers and other computer components are stored under the stairs as shown in (Figure E-3). This storage is not a problem, however, as there is a fast turnover rate for the donated materials.



Figure E- 1: Students working with reassembled equipment



Figure E- 2: Tabernacle made from donated aluminum



Figure E- 3: Storage Problems

COVAO

COVAO, located in Cartago, is another private school that receives donations directly from Intel. They use the Intel donations solely in their electronics specialty. Equipment they receive consists of robotic arms (Figure E-4), multiple-process manufacturing equipment, conveyor belts, and other manufacturing equipment. They also take apart some of the equipment for use in lab. The extra aluminum from disassembled equipment is used to mount these electronics components (Figure E-5). In addition to this, some of the extra metal is used in the mechanics lab. In their last year at the school, students work on programming the robotic arm. They would like to see more multi-step manufacturing equipment, and hope to set up a small manufacturing system using these with belts and other machines. Other things on their wish list include pneumatics equipment, servers, and computers. The school would also welcome more recycling materials. They are currently in the process of building an additional storage facility for equipment. The current storage room still has room, but not much (Figure E-6). The school uses as much of the material as it can, and sells the rest to recycling companies. They would like a more direct relationship with Intel. The last donation COVAO has received was over two years ago.



Colegio Técnico Jesús Ocaña Rojas

Colegio Técnico Jesús Ocaña Rojas, in Alajuela, is the site of the main warehouse for Intel donations (Figure E-7). The donations are delivered to the warehouse, where Jesús Ocaña Rojas personnel classify and sort the equipment. They then process requests from schools throughout the country for equipment, and the schools arrange to pick up equipment from the warehouse. The equipment in the warehouse appears to be mainly recyclable materials, not industrial equipment. Some examples of donations found in the warehouse photocopiers, metal beams, scrap wires, tables, light bulbs, computer parts and other such materials. The warehouse also stores donations from other agencies for the school's automotive specialty. According to school administrators, the warehouse is about half full, although it appears to not have much open space. There does not appear to be any organization or classification system for the donations in the warehouse.

In the school, the donations are used mainly to create furnishings, although some are used for educational purposes. For instance, many of the computer tables used at Jesús Ocaña Rojas were made from equipment donated by Intel (Figure E-8). In Mechanics, they use much scrap metal and other materials to create furnishings for the school. They also use the materials to do projects for science and engineering fairs. In electronics, there is less hands-on use of the donations. Some components are used in the classroom (Figure E-9), but those that aren't used are poorly organized and stored. In the Informatics department, there is very little impact from Intel donations, besides some repair of computers and one server. Another use of the donations is that donated copy machines are repaired and then used by the administration to provide services for the school community.



Figure E- 7: Storage in the warehouse



Figure E- 8: Tables made from donations

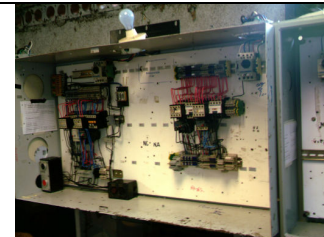


Figure E- 9: Use of components in classroom

Colegio Técnico San Sebastian

San Sebastian uses donated equipment in the electromechanics, industrial electronics and telecommunications specialties. Examples of donations include transformers, motors, and other large equipment. In the electromechanics specialty students have built a circular saw and are working on a creating a lathe using parts extracted from donations (Figure E-10). These projects are completed using scrap metal and motors from Intel equipment. They have also made tables and shelves for use throughout the school from these materials. In the electronics specialty, students have taken apart and put back together circuitry components from the manufacturing equipment. In this lab they are also able to use pneumatics equipment, which would be extremely expensive to buy. In industrial electronics, the equipment has been used to make tables that can be pulled up onto the walls. They use PLCs (programmable logic controllers) to program different machines. The industrial electronics specialty has worked in conjunction with the electromechanics specialty to make a small lift that operates on sensors (Figure E-11). The industrial electronics students have also designed an election machine that keeps track of student voting in the student elections that took place in early June (Figure E-12). The school wants more industrial equipment, pneumatics and sensors. Juan Arias, the school's business director, has said that use of this equipment has helped with student job placement. While he doesn't go out advertising that the school uses Intel's donations, the advanced skills of students are evident in the workplace. He suggests that Intel should do a teacher training so the teacher would have better ideas about how to use the equipment. Two years ago they had a course on how to use the PLCs. The last donation received was three years ago and consisted of ten machines that were picked up from Jesús Ocaña Rojas. The equipment is always garaged when stored and they have some room for more equipment (Figure E-13).



Figure E- 10: Student-constructed lathe



Figure E- 11: Interdisciplinary elevator project



Figure E- 12: Student created electric balloting system



Figure E- 13: Storage of electrical components

Colegio Técnico Monseñor Sanabria

Monseñor Sanabria uses Intel donations in their electromechanics specialty. They have received a robotic arm and a number of conveyor belts. One example of use in learning is that they had a sensor hooked up to a PLC and a computer. These were placed at the end of a small conveyor belt. When an object approached the sensor it would register on the computer and the logic controls would be displayed. They would like to set up a pneumatics lab in the backroom that currently serves as a storage facility (Figure E-14). Danilo Vojos Chanto, the electromechanics professor we spoke with thinks that they have enough room for the lab and the storage facility. The faculty doesn't know how to use the robotic arm. The school also has a computer repair specialty that has received no donations from Intel. The computers and parts are out of date, and they would like newer equipment. In their electromechanics classroom they have two computers for about twenty students. They would like to receive more belts, PLCs, computers, and servers as they now have network capability. The last time that they received any donation was two years ago.



Figure E- 14: Storage

Colegio Técnico de Puntarenas

Colegio Técnico de Puntarenas last received a donation five years ago. This included a robotic arm, computers, wires, and other scrap materials. This school did not receive any large manufacturing equipment. The electromechanics professor has been to Jesus Ocaña Rojas once to get two conveyor belts. There was a little confusion as to the functionality of the robotic arm, as when we arrived we were informed that it did not work, and later we saw a demonstration of it moving. The equipment has not been used in the school because they have no idea what to do with this equipment (Figure E-15). In electromechanics, students have used the conveyor without a belt largely to see the motor work. They do not know how to use the equipment, other than to turn it on and off (Figure E-16). The professors looked online for instruction booklets but were unsuccessful. This school is looking for a more direct relationship with Intel, rather than just receiving donations. They would like to meet people at Intel and to see how the equipment works so they can use this knowledge to integrate the equipment into the classroom. They see that COOP, a local university, has received a large amount of attention and equipment from Intel and they would like to develop a similar relationship. Approximately ninety percent of their graduates go on to COOP or are placed into a job after graduation.



Figure E- 15: Storage

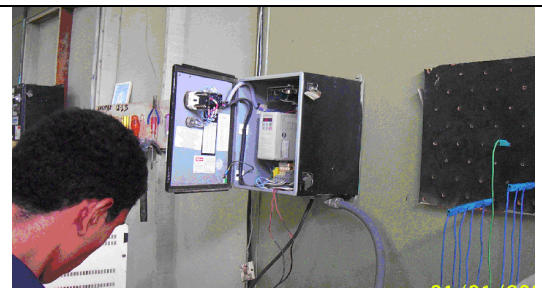


Figure E- 16: Switch from conveyor belt

Colegio Técnico Nandayure

Colegio Técnico Nandayure, an agropecuario school, is located in the Nicoya peninsula. They have not received any donations from Intel, though the sheet in Appendix E reports that they had. If they receive donations in the future computer equipment would be the most useful.

Colegio Técnico La Mansión

La Mansión is located on the Nicoya peninsula. The electrotechnic specialty is the one that benefits most from this program, though a little of the scrap metal has been used in mechanics for soldering and welding. Equipment received includes large manufacturing equipment, two robotic arms (one of which is non-functional), conveyor belts, and scrap materials. Unfortunately the computer for the robotic arms is broken, so they are now collecting dust. In electronics, students and professors disassembled some of the equipment and now use the parts in lab (Figure E-17). Professors have also converted a server case into a shelving unit (Figure E-18). Other school improvement uses of the donations includes a professor's desk which was constructed in woodshop and mechanics. There is still equipment that needs to be taken apart (Figure E-19). Storage is not an issue at this school as they still have plenty of room. The director and professors would like to receive more motors. Additionally, since twenty-three computers were stolen, they would like computers. It has been three or four years since this school has received any donations from Jesús Ocaña Rojas and most of the received materials were useless.

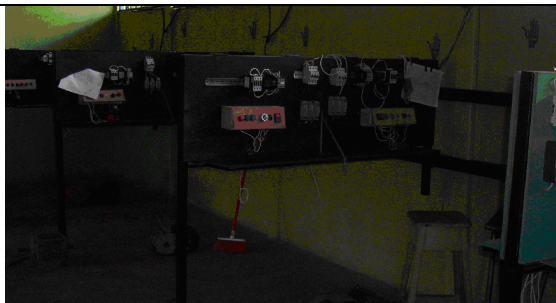


Figure E- 17: Use of electrical components in lab



Figure E- 18: Use of server case as cabinet



Figure E- 19: Machinery still intact

Colegio Técnico Profesional San Isidro Pérez Zeledón

At Colegio Técnico San Isidro, we were able to see the donation initiative in action. Though it had been 2 years since this public school with a 2-year program had received their last donation, they were able to incorporate the machines they had received into the curriculum in their electromechanics specialty. Due to a lack of familiarity with the functions of the machines received, students disassemble the machines so that they can re-use the components. Unfortunately, some of the components from these machines cannot be used in the curriculum, so some space is wasted by the indefinite storage of these items, or they must be thrown away, as there is no recycling program set up in San Isidro (Figure E-20). One current example of this is, due to the fact that they are not currently offering a mechanics specialty, the large pieces of metal that are left after the machines have been disassembled are just being kept in storage. At the time of the interview they had not resold any parts because they saw it as unethical to do so. The two things that the school thinks would make this program most effective are a training program, and donating either specific parts or whole functional equipment. They believe that doing this will help to eliminate the presence of material that cannot be worked into the curriculum. However, if whole functional equipment is donated it is essential that some sort of training program be offered to the teachers at the school so that they may become familiar with the machines and their function. One problem with setting up a training program is the fact that the professors are already required to teach 200 days out of the year. Because of this, it is not realistic for them to spend a lot of time being trained. Another problem that this school had encountered was that when they went to the warehouse at Jesús Ocaña Rojas, they chose 5 PLC machines that they wanted and sent a truck to go get them and when the machines arrive at the school they were broken. This was a large problem for them because they now have the capability to do programming but they have no PLC's to program.



Figure E- 20: Storage of unwanted equipment

Colegio Técnico Profesional de Buenos Aires

During our visit to Colegio Técnico de Buenos Aires we encountered something very interesting. This was the second school that we visited that, despite what the records that we received from the Ministry of Public Education said, had received no donations. The technical coordinator that we spoke to had been working in this position for 4 years and therefore it is possible that the donations the Ministry has recorded were from the very first few months of donations and therefore this technical coordinator may not have been aware of their presence in the school.

Colegio Técnico Profesional Humberto Melloni

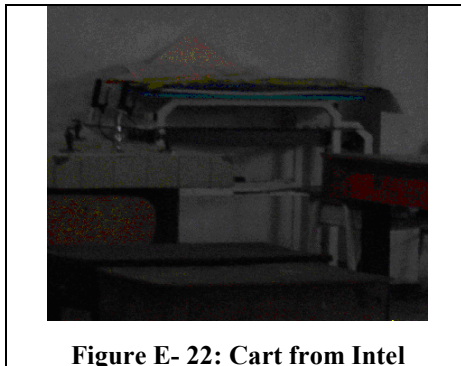
Humberto Melloni is one of the few schools throughout the country to receive one of the robotic arms that Intel donated at the start of the program. According to the technical coordinator at this school, the robotic arm was not something that they requested, but rather a technician came and installed the arm for them in 2002. Additionally they expressed the fact that they do not know how to incorporate this into their curriculum, and that it currently is not functioning. Aside from the robotic arm they received 2 other industrial machines. They were able to extract the PLC from this machine and have been able to use it for demonstrations, however the second machine is stored and unused (Figure E-21). One of the things that this school expressed a need for is training with the equipment they received. Additionally they expressed that the types of things that they would be able to use more efficiently in the classroom would be PLC's, motors, sensors, pneumatics, and fiber optics.



Figure E- 21: Stored industrial equipment

Colegio Técnico Profesional Guaycará

Guaycará, a public agropecuario school, has received several smaller donations from Intel, though they have received nothing in the last year. Among these donations, probably the most useful to them thus far is the carts they received (Figure E-22). In addition to these carts they have received a stereoscope, which they used to use frequently before the lenses broke, as well as some furnishings and lamps. They also expressed a strong desire for receiving computer related equipment, as those are things that can use in all disciplines. At this current time most of their computer equipment is obsolete. Upon further inspection they also showed a use for such things as water purifiers and water heaters, as well as industrial machines that they could extract parts from for the repair and maintenance of their farming equipment. At this time they do have storage for additional donations, as well.



Colegio Técnico Carlos Manuel Vicente Castro

Carlos Manuel Vicente Castro, a public school in Golfito, which offers automotive, precision mechanics, and electrotechnic specialties, has been able to incorporate the donations they received into all sections of the curriculum. Since the start of the donation initiative they have received a robotic arm and 9 industrial machines. They have been using the robotic arm with their 6th year students until this past year when the communication card in the arm broke. They have received some assistance from Intel with this problem, but they were unable to fix it. All of the rest of the equipment that they retrieved from Jesús Ocaña Rojas 2 years ago, they have taken apart and used to create other things, including science fair projects. Two examples of the science fair projects that they have created using Intel parts are a solar powered remote control car and a robotic hand that would crush aluminum cans (Figure E-23). Currently they are also working on a table with a tabletop that moves due to a series of motors and tracks and they just finished creating a projector screen that descends with the help of a motor extracted from a conveyor belt (Figure E-24). The majority of these projects are made from all of the specialties working together. They also have a very large warehouse that still contains a couple complete machines that they have not yet used (Figure E-25). In addition to these useable machines that are in storage they also have some pieces that they cannot use due to a lack of tools or software. One example of this is the 9 PLC's that they have, but that they do not have computers to program them with. Currently they only have one professor with training for the PLC's and robotic arm that they received at San Sebastian. The type of equipment that this school could use most at this time are computers, so they can use more of the PLC's that they have.

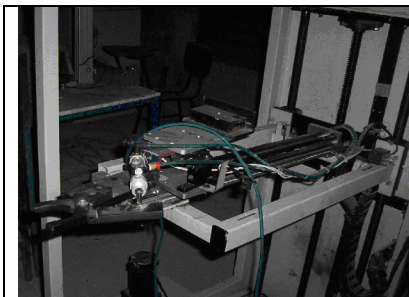


Figure E- 23: Student designed can-crusher

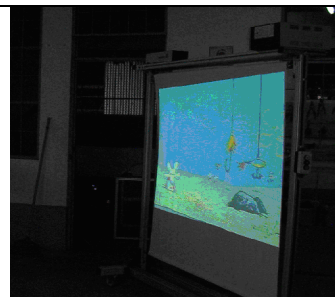


Figure E- 24: Student-designed projector screen



Figure E- 25: Storage

Appendix F –Brochure Template



Intel's Surplus Donation Initiative



ACQUISITION



Additional equipment can be obtained at the MEP warehouse at Jesús Ocaña Rojas in Alajuela. If you need help acquiring new donations, Intel and the MEP are subsidizing transportation then and then.....

An inventory of available equipment and materials can be found at “ “



It is possible to leave a wish-list at the warehouse. Employees will inform you when such donations are available.

POSITIVE USE

The More Creative the Better!

Now that I have all this equipment how can I use it?

There are many different ways that this equipment can be used. In fact the only limit to the uses is you and your students creativity. Because such a wide range of equipment can be acquired there is no one simple suggestion as to what to use the equipment for. The next two pages include sample uses for the equipment that other schools involved in our donation initiative have found.

For additional ideas that schools have come up with please visit our website at:

www.howdoiusethisgreatintelequipment.com



POSITIVE USE

☑ In Student Workshops

Wires and other components can be extracted from donated equipment and used in electronics workshops



Larger pieces of industrial equipment, such as motors and conveyor belts, can be used and combined to create new machinery in the workshops

☑ To Benefit the Community



Many times components of the equipment that cannot be used in the classrooms can be used to make something that would help the community.

Scrap metal from donations was re-used at one school to create a tabernacle for the local church.

POSITIVE USE

To Benefit Your School

Often times, things that your school might be in need of are either donated or can be made from the donated equipment.

This is one example of schools using components of donations to create computer desks that they were in need of.



Science fair projects

Many science fairs are held throughout the year, including Intel International Science and Engineering Fair (ISEF).

Components from donations can be used to create innovative science fair projects



STORAGE



Donations should be stored in an organized manner so that they can be found easily and will not be damaged.

Include information about proper storage procedures here.

DISPOSAL

Disposal of superfluous donations is encouraged. Doing so may provide money and storage space for additional donations.



Include information about possible disposal options here.



Contact Information

If you need technical support, please feel free to contact Intel or the MEP at the following numbers.

INTEL

Intel Technical Support

Phone

E-Mail

Fax

MEP

Liaison to Technical High Schools

Phone

E-Mail

Find an up to date inventory of equipment for donations at:

www.donatetome.com

Waste Disposal

Broker Zone 1– Phone

Broker Zone 2– Phone

Broker Zone 3– Phone

Broker Zone 4– Phone

Broker Zone 5– Phone

Broker Zone 6– Phone

Broker Zone 7– Phone

Transportation Company

Trucks R' Us

Phone

Appendix G- Original Letter of Proposal



February 20, 2006

Dr. Susan Vernon-Gertenfeld
Director of Project Centers in Costa Rica
Global Program
Worcester Polytechnic Institute,
Massachusetts, USA

Dear Dr. Vernon-Gertenfeld:

We believe that the Intel- WPI student project experience has proven to be very beneficial and interesting for both entities and particularly the students themselves, since the first project in 2002. It is our interest to receive a group of students to participate in yet another challenging project that will benefit both the students in the learning and international work experience and Intel social responsibility extension programs.

The project that we propose is an impact evaluation of the surplus equipment donations that Intel has provided for the Ministry of Education to the Department of Technical Education, which is for use by the 80 Technical High Schools in different areas of the country since 2002. We have received reports about positive use of equipment in the different schools. We are interested in compiling the positive impact, but also learning about the issues that we might not be hearing. The students would be developing and implementing two types of evaluations – both impact and process— of this project and providing recommendations to improve processes or bridge gaps found.

The assessment would include an objective impact evaluation with a sample of about 15 of the 80 schools benefited, and a formative evaluation to learn about issues and gaps in the overall process, considering the donation from the time it leaves Intel, is given to the Ministry, and then distributed to the schools. There are many interesting questions that need to be answered, but here are some that will give you a better idea of what we are looking for:

Education Impact Evaluation:

1. What kind of student projects have been implemented in the schools benefiting from the equipment donations?
2. Has the equipment been used for other purposes beyond laboratories and didactic practices?



3. What is the type of equipment that is most practical for reuse, or recycling by the schools?
4. Has there been an impact to curriculum in electronics, mechanics, computer science?
5. What has impact been to student learning? What, if any, are the new skills that students are obtaining?
6. Has this experience lead to any education reform for technical high schools?
7. What additional training is necessary for the teachers?
8. Has there been an impact in schools that do not have the about technical careers?
9. Is there any sharing or collaboration between the schools, if not, could this be beneficial?

Process Evaluation:

1. How does the Ministry of Education distributed the equipment—what are internal decisions and processes? What would improvements in those processes?
2. Are there any safety issues in the storage and delivery processes (equipment weighs several tons).
3. Is there storage issues for the Ministry or for the schools?
4. What has been done with the metal scrap that is not used? Are there disposal issues, both at the Ministry level or school/ community levels?
5. What is the level of recycling that is being done?
6. What can Intel or the Ministry of Education do to solve any of the issues uncovered?

Since the equipment that has been donated to the schools is worth millions of dollars, and is so huge in size, we need to know about any issues that are floating around (and the schools may not inform us so as not to lose the donation). Our interest would be to support the schools in their solution. Of course, we would expect recommendations on the processes and opportunities from the students on what Intel could do to solve the problems they uncover.

I will send in another document the specific deliverables that we would expect, but the students would need to travel to the different locations around the country—using public transportation mostly, and perform observations and interviews in the schools with School principals, faculty and students. They may need to explore community garbage disposal, or options for recycling in the communities, etc. We would expect them to develop the interviewing instruments, as well as a survey that will go to all 80 schools, and compile and report out the data, etc. We will help them with the contact in the Ministry of Education, and help select the sample schools for the impact study. Lack of Spanish language capability will be a problem, but we will seek some sort of solution, like coordinating with the English teachers of the schools to participate in the evaluation process. Intel will provide a student stipend to cover transportation and other costs of the project.

As you can see, there are many questions around impact to education policy, student learning and curriculum; questions about alternative administrative processes and documentation; questions



about ecological impact to environment as well. What type of tracking system could be established to have an efficient follow-up on this project on part of the Ministry? How long can Intel provide this type of equipment donations, without the waste impacting the environment?

We request that the student team benchmark experiences in the USA and other countries with the highest environmental and safety standards. They may want to read up on the importance of "authentic education experiences" and 21 Century Skills under discussion in the Education field. Consequently, putting together the benchmarking and local investigation into the Costa Rica context, we would like the students to analyze in their report the different alternatives and issues/ solutions of this program. Intel Costa Rica will seriously consider the top recommendations that the students make, as this is a large-scale project. Obviously the results of the student project will have a major impact to our Corporate Social Responsibility programs.

We are looking forward to working with a team of WPI students, and recommend the participation of an 3-4 students, from the field of electronics or mechanics, IT systems, a human resource or communications specialist, and environmental engineering. The project is broad enough to require skills and knowledge from various different disciplines.

Sincerely,

Mary Helen Bialas
Academic Relations Manager

Appendix H- Transcripts of Interviews with Intel Employees

Interview with Ms. Mary Helen Bialas (via e-mail)

Mary Helen-

We have a couple questions that we were hoping you could answer for us
How did Intel determine what schools the original set of donations were going to?
ACTUALLY- INTEL ONLY ASKED THAT EQUIPMENT BE DONATED TO SCHOOLS WITH THE INDUSTRIAL FOCUS-- ELECTRONICS, MECHANICS, ETC. AND WE LET THE MEP DECIDE HOW TO DISTRIBUTE THE EQUIPMENT

How do the donations get from Intel to Jesús Ocaña Rojas?
INTEL TRANSPORTS THEM- WHEN IT IS LARGE EQUIPMENT, WE ALSO SEND THE FORKLIFT, ETC.

What would you describe as the Ministry's role in the process?
THE MEP SHOULD ADVISE THE SCHOOLS THAT THE EQUIPMENT IS AVAILABLE, AND COORDINATE WHO GETS WHAT. THE MEP OWNS IT AS FAR AS WE ARE CONCERNED.

How was Jesús Ocaña Rojas chosen as the warehouse?
IT WAS THE ONLY SPACE THAT THE MEP HAD AVAILABLE. ACTUALLY THERE WAS ANOTHER AT ONE TIME, BUT THAT LATER BECAME A GYMNASIUM. THE MEP DEFINED IT AND COORDINATED IT WITH THE SCHOOL.

How do you determine when donations leave the Intel warehouse to go to Jesús Ocaña Rojas?
I DON'T UNDERSTAND THIS QUESTION. PLEASE CLARIFY.

Approximately how much would it have cost for Intel to have disposed of this equipment?
I DON'T HAVE THE ANSWER, BUT YOU COULD CONTACT CHRISTIAN ARIAS, TO ASK HIM. DEPENDS ALSO ON WHAT YOU MEAN AS ALL THIS EQUIPMENT. TO DISPOSE, THERE IS A RECYCLING COMPANY THAT PICKS UP ALL DISPOSABLE STUFF LIKE THIS, AND PROCEEDS ARE GIVEN TO THE LOCAL SCHOOLS. YOU NEED TO MEET WITH ANIBAL ALTERNO TO UNDERSTAND THIS PART OF THE PROCESS. I'LL SET UP INTERVIEW FOR YOU ON WED.

If you could answer these for us, or pass them on to someone who could answer them for us it would be greatly appreciated.

Thank You
KS RB JPB

Interview with Anibal Alterno, Environmental Engineer

Intel is located in a free-trade zone in the municipality of Belen. As such, Belen owns all of the waste generated by Intel, which the company neither exports nor donates. A waste broker goes to Intel and picks up the waste free of charge. This broker then sells the scrap, and a portion goes to the public schools in the municipality of Belen. Each of the four schools in the municipality receives 200 to 400 dollars a month from this. Intel is able to donate their obsolete equipment to technical high schools because it is classified as a different type of waste. Intel's waste management is such that they first try to reuse as much as possible. Then they would choose to donate the waste to organizations that can use it. The third approach is to dispose of the waste through the broker so that it benefits the municipality. Anything that is more than five percent electronics by weight is classified as electronic waste. Costa Rica does not have the infrastructure to deal with this type of waste so it is exported.

Last year Intel undertook a "take-back initiative" in which they retrieved the old donated computer equipment and exported it so that the companies that had received these donations did not have to pay to dispose of them. However, they were barely able to break even due to the cost of disposal of certain components, especially monitors. Anibal thinks that the schools should first try to eliminate their waste on their own so that they can receive the benefits. He said Intel would help the schools with this by being a liaison between the waste brokers throughout the country and the schools. If necessary, Intel could potentially have all the equipment shipped to a central location where it could be taken care of by a waste broker in large quantities. This would have to be done at a location other than Intel due to the quantity of paperwork it would require to have the equipment pass through their facility again.

Interview with Fabio Falcon, Representative to Intel from Noranda

There is a continuous turnover of equipment from the Intel warehouse. Equipment has recently been sent to both Don Bosco and Jesús Ocaña Rojas. He did not have the numerical figures for cost that we were looking for so he referred us to Christian Arias who works in logistics.

Interview with Christian Arias (via e-mail)

How much does it cost to ship donations to CTP Jesús Ocaña Rojas?

How much does it cost to ship donations to CTP Don Bosco?

How much would it cost to ship all donations direct to the Technical High Schools around the country (i.e. in cost per kilometer or another unit of measurement)?

How much would it cost to create additional warehouses for the storage of donations in a couple locations throughout the country?

How much would it cost to set up a centralized location where technical high schools can send their waste to so that it can be disposed of in bulk?

We realize that some of the figures may not be readily available and therefore would readily accept approximations for these figures.

Thank you in advance for your assistance-

Jon Bourque, Kate Soojian, and Rohit Bhalla

The information I received from Danzas for donations shipments is:

17 feet truck \$185

40 feet container \$225

These prices are for donations inside the Costa Rican Metropolitan Area and include the vehicle and the driver, anything else like a forklift would increase the cost.

Costs for donations shipments outside the metropolitan area have different prices. I suggest you to send a list of the destinations so the carrier can give us the quotes.


The rest of the information that you requested like the cost of another warehouse to store donations or the cost of a centralized waste disposal warehouse are subject to many variables and cost studies that I don't have right know so I won't be able to provide it today.

I hope this information helps.

Christian

Appendix I- Survey Responses

DE : NO. DE FAX : 22 JUN 2004 06:27AM P3

 **DEPARTAMENTO TÉCNICO
C.T.P. SANTA ROSA, POCOSOL**
Tel: 477-7012, 477-77-22

Santa Rosa de Pocosol, 23 de junio del 2006

ATENCION "INTEL"

OFICIO CT- 21-06

Señor:
Fernando Bogantes
Director, Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica, MEP


Estimado señor:

Cordial saludo

En forma atenta le comunico, que en relación al fax enviado por usted y Mary Helen Bialas, Gerente Programa de Educación, Intel, de acuerdo a los inventarios registrados en el Colegio Técnico Profesional de Santa Rosa de Pocosol, no indica que se hallan recibido equipo y material provenientes de Intel.

Esperando que nos tomen en cuenta en próximas donaciones de tan distinguida empresa Intel, agradecemos de antemano su colaboración

Atentamente,


Olivier Zamora Hidalgo
Coordinador Técnico
C.T.P. Santa Rosa.

Cc. archivo

MEP

ETP



Atención Intel

20 de junio de 2006

PARA: Director(a) de la Institución y Coordinadores Técnicos

ASUNTO: Evaluación del uso de equipo donado por Intel a través de ETP

El Ministerio de Educación Pública y la empresa Intel Costa Rica han colaborado en la donación de equipo industrial y materiales remanentes de la planta de producción de Intel a colegios técnicos vocacionales profesionales desde el año 2001. En este momento se realiza una evaluación del uso de los equipos y materiales y el proceso de distribución. Mediante este cuestionario se solicita información sobre los usos que la institución ha dado a estos materiales, así como su opinión sobre los beneficios que se derivan de éste y las mejoras que se recomiendan en el proceso.

Es este modo solicitamos su cooperación en responder a las preguntas indicadas en el cuestionario. Si usted no conoce bien el programa, o lo considera pertinente, sírvase solicitar a la persona que usted considere como el más adecuada para responder, o bien puede realizarlo en equipo.

Es importante observar que se hacen preguntas que distinguen entre equipo (maquinaria industrial funcional y no funcional) y materiales (material usado, remanentes de cable, repuestos, herramientas, muebles, etc).

Favor de devolver el cuestionario con sus respuestas antes del viernes, 23 de junio al número de fax: 253-6429, con atención a "INTEL"

De antemano le agradecemos su cooperación,

Fernando Bogantes, Director
Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica, MEP

Mary Helen Bialas, Gerente
Programa de Educación, Intel

Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución C.T.P. de Talamanca.
Número total de estudiantes en el colegio 750.

Nombre Fernando Montano Cárdenas Posición: coordinador técnico.
Correo electrónico: FERNAN.MONTANO@MEP.ME

Tiempo laborando en la Institución: 11 años

¿Cuál ha sido su interacción con el programa de donaciones? Lo conozco por medio del anterior coordinador.

Página 2, cuestionario:

Marque con X

¿Desde hace cuando recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
___ Menos de un año De uno a tres años ___ Cuatro o más años.

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
___ Solamente una vez De dos a cuatro veces ___ Más de cuatro veces
___ No se han recibido (si escoge éste, sigue directo a comentarios adicionales)

¿Qué tipo de equipo o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?
___ Máquinas industriales funcionales Computadoras (reparables)
___ Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) Materiales y metales para mecánica
___ Máquinas industriales no funcionales Mobiliario
___ Otro (ejemplo): _____

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?
___ 1 profesor 1-3 profesores ___ 4-6 profesores ___ más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

Agricultura Trasmis
Agroecología _____

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?
___ 1 profesor 1-3 profesores ___ 4-6 profesores ___ más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

Agricultura _____
Agroecología _____

Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales donados.
Agricultura

Favor de indicar todos los usos que su institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

- Proyectos para ferias de ciencias
- Otros proyectos de aprendizaje
- Laboratorios
- Crear mejoras para la institución
- Construir mejoras para la comunidad
- Venta de chatarra
- Otro, por favor explique: _____



20 de junio de 2006

PARA: Director(a) de la Institución y Coordinadores Técnicos

ASUNTO: Evaluación del uso de equipo donado por Intel a través de ETP

El Ministerio de Educación Pública y la empresa Intel Costa Rica han colaborado en la donación de equipo industrial y materiales remanentes de la planta de producción de Intel a colegios técnicos vocacionales profesionales desde el año 2001. En este momento se realiza una evaluación del uso de los equipos y materiales y el proceso de distribución. Mediante este cuestionario se solicita información sobre los usos que la institución ha dado a estos materiales, así como su opinión sobre los beneficios que se derivan de éste y las mejoras que se recomiendan en el proceso.

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Es importante observar que se hacen preguntas que distinguen entre equipo (maquinaria industrial funcional y no funcional) y materiales (material usado, remanentes de cables, repuestos, herramientas, muebles, etc).

Favor de devolver el cuestionario con sus respuestas antes del viernes, 23 de junio al número de fax: 253-6429, con atención a "INTEL"

De antemano le agradecemos su cooperación,

Fernando Bogantes, Director
Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica, MEP

Mary Helen Bialas, Gerente
Programa de Educación, Intel

Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución CTP San Juan Sur
Número total de estudiantes en el colegio 540

Nombre: Alberto Quirós A. Posición: Coord. Técnico
Correo electrónico: alquiro@hot mail.com

Página 3, cuestionario

En cada una de las siguientes frases ponga un círculo alrededor del número que representa su selección (seleccione solo uno).

El equipo industrial donado contribuye el aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres.

No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Deacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
1	2	3	4	5

Ejemplo:

Además del uso en talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Los materiales de desecho donados son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en los talleres.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Además del uso en talleres, los materiales de desecho son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en las clases u otras actividades académicas.

ambicompost

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Describe: Para la distancia de Majada (CTP Jesús María) a San Juan Sur.

Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Describe:

Existen problemas en desechar la chatarra después de usar el equipo y los materiales.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Describe:

Comentarios adicionales:

MUCHAS GRACIAS.

Página 2, cuestionario:

ATN - INTEL.

Marque con X

¿Desde hace cuando recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
 Menos de un año De uno a tres años Cuatro o más años.

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
 Solamente una vez De dos a cuatro veces Más de cuatro veces
 No se han recibido (si escoge éste, sigue directo a comentarios adicionales)

¿Qué tipo de equipo o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?
 Máquinas industriales funcionales Computadoras (reparables) ?
 Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) Materiales y accesorios para mecánica
 Máquinas industriales no funcionales Mobiliario
 Otro (ejemplo): Fotocopiadore

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?
 1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-5 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

Informática Area administrativa (copiadora)
Agropecuaria

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?
 1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

Informática

Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales donados.

Informática y Agropecuaria

Favor de indicar todos los usos que su institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

- Proyectos para ferias de ciencias
- Otros proyectos de aprendizaje
- Laboratorios
- Crear mejoras para la institución
- Construir mejoras para la comunidad
- Venta de chatarra
- Otro, por favor explique:

copiadoras
procesadoras
Estantes y Area para labores



Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución: **Colegio Técnico Profesional Ingeniero Mario Quirós Sasso**

Número total de estudiantes en el Colegio: **1600**

Nombre: **Juvenal Leiva Orozco** Posición: **Director**

Correo electrónico: **ctpmarioquiros@yahoo.com**

Tiempo laborando en la institución: **6 años**

¿Cuál ha sido su interacción con el programa de donaciones?

Una constante supervisión para conocer los alcances de las acciones que se den en las aulas, así también determinar si se hace un buen uso del equipo. Es importante recalcar que he despertado un interés por tecnificar el proceso de aprendizaje y estamos por inaugurar un laboratorio de matemática con 10 laptop.



Msc. Juvenal Leiva Orozco
Director



Página 2 - Cuestionario:

Marque con X

¿Desde hace cuando recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
Menos de un año [X] De uno a tres años [] Cuatro o más años []

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
Solamente una vez [X] De dos a cuatro veces [] Más de cuatro veces []
No se han recibido (si escoge éste, sigue directo a comentarios adicionales)

¿Qué tipo de equipo o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?
Máquinas industriales funcionales [] Computadoras (reparables) [X]
Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) [] Materiales y metales para mecánica []
Máquinas industriales no funcionales [] Mobiliario [X]
Otro (ejemplo): []

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?
1 Profesor [] 1-3 profesores [] 4-6 profesores [] más de 6 profesores []

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

[] []

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?
1 Profesor [] 1-3 profesores [X] 4-6 profesores [] más de 6 profesores []

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

Especialidad Soporte técnico

Departamento de Ciencias

Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales donados.

Matemática

Contabilidad

Favor indicar todos los usos que su institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

- [X] Proyectos para ferias de ciencias
[X] Otros proyectos de aprendizaje
[X] Laboratorios
Crear mejoras para la institución
Construir mejoras para la comunidad
Venta de chatarra
Otro, por favor explique:

Feria Científica
Exposición de proyectos en Matemática
Laboratorio de Ciencias en prácticas
Para proyectos de los estudiantes en las diferentes Exposiciones en sus áreas o especialidades



Página 3 - Cuestionario

En cada una de las siguientes frases ponga un círculo alrededor del número que representa su selección (seleccione solo uno)

	Nº de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas	1	2	3	4	5
Además del uso en talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas	1	2	3	4	5
Los materiales de desecho donados son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5
Además del uso en talleres, los materiales de desecho son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en las clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5
Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales remanentes.	1	2	3	4	5
Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes	1	2	3	4	5
Existen problemas en desechar la chatarra después de usar el equipo y los materiales	1	2	3	4	5

Comentarios adicionales Se necesita la donación de 10 máquinas lactop, para el nuevo laboratorio de matemática y estamos en la implementación de un laboratorio de Inglés, se necesitamos 20 máquinas para este proyecto, el aula está preparada y es nueva.

MUCHAS GRACIAS

MEP**eTIP**

Atención: Intel

20 de junio de 2006

PARA: Director(a) de la Institución y Coordinadores Técnicos

ASUNTO: Evaluación del uso de equipo donado por Intel a través de RTP

El Ministerio de Educación Pública y la empresa Intel Costa Rica han colaborado en la donación de equipo industrial y materiales remanentes de la planta de producción de Intel a colegios técnicos vocacionales profesionales desde el año 2001. En este momento se realiza una evaluación del uso de los equipos y materiales y el proceso de distribución. Mediante este cuestionario se solicita información sobre los usos que la institución ha dado a estos materiales, así como su opinión sobre los beneficios que se derivan de éste y las mejoras que se recomiendan en el proceso.

En este modo solicitamos su cooperación en responder a las preguntas indicadas en el cuestionario. Si usted no conoce bien el programa, o lo considera pertinente, sírvase solicitar a la persona que usted considere como el más adecuada para responder, o bien puede realizarlo en equipo.

Es importante observar que se hacen preguntas que distinguen entre equipo (maquinaria industrial funcional y no funcional) y materiales (material usado, remanentes de cable, repuestos, herramientas, muebles, etc).

Favor de devolver el cuestionario con sus respuestas antes del viernes, 23 de junio al número de fax: 253-6429, con atención a "INTEL"

De antemano le agradecemos su cooperación.

Fernando Bogantes, Director
Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica, MEP

Mary Helen Bialas, Gerente
Programa de Educación, Intel

Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución C.T.P. Puntarenas
Número total de estudiantes en el colegio 1604

Nombre: Margareta Soto C. Posición: Coordinadora Técnica
Correo electrónico: Paesa@costarricense.cr
Tiempo laborando en la institución: 18 años

¿Cuál ha sido su interacción con el programa de donaciones? Solicitudes, recibir, coordinar.

Página 2, cuestionario:

Marque con X

¿Desde hace cuando recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
 ___ Menos de un año ___ De uno a tres años Cuatro o más años.

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
 ___ Solamente una vez De dos a cuatro veces ___ Más de cuatro veces
 ___ No se han recibido (si escoge éste, sigue directo a comentarios adicionales)

¿Qué tipo de equipo o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?
 ___ Máquinas industriales funcionales Computadores (reparables)
 ___ Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) Materiales y metales para mecánica
 Máquinas industriales no funcionales ___ Mobiliario
 Otro (ejemplo): Brazo robótico

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?
 ___ 1 profesor 1-3 profesores ___ 4-6 profesores ___ más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
Electrónica Industrial

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?
 ___ 1 profesor ___ 1-3 profesores ___ 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
Mecánica Automotriz Metallería básica
Electrónica Industrial Informática

Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales donados.

Favor de indicar todos los usos que su institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Proyectos para ferias de ciencias	<u>Alarmas de diferentes tipos</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Otros proyectos de aprendizaje	<u>Armadura para análisis de autos</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Laboratorios	<u>Leds, circuitos</u>

Página 3, cuestionario

En cada una de las siguientes frases ponga un círculo alrededor del número que representa su selección (seleccione solo uno).

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente De acuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5

Ejemplo:

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente De acuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
Además del uso en talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5

Ejemplo:

MEP

ETP



Atención: Intel

20 de junio de 2006

PARA: Director(a) de la Institución y Coordinadores Técnicos

ASUNTO: Evaluación del uso de equipo donado por Intel a través de ETP

El Ministerio de Educación Pública y la empresa Intel Costa Rica han colaborado en la donación de equipo industrial y materiales remanentes de la planta de producción de Intel a colegios técnicos vocacionales profesionales desde el año 2001. En este momento se realiza una evaluación del uso de los equipos y materiales y el proceso de distribución. Mediante este cuestionario se solicita información sobre los usos que la institución ha dado a estos materiales, así como su opinión sobre los beneficios que se derivan de éste y las mejoras que se recomiendan en el proceso.

Es este modo solicitamos su cooperación en responder a las preguntas indicadas en el cuestionario. Si usted no conoce bien el programa, o lo considera pertinente, sírvase solicitar a la persona que usted considere como el más adecuada para responder, o bien puede realizarlo en equipo.

Es importante observar que se hacen preguntas que distinguen entre equipo (maquinaria industrial funcional y no funcional) y materiales (material usado, remanentes de cable, repuestos, herramientas, muebles, etc).

Favor de devolver el cuestionario con sus respuestas antes del viernes, 23 de junio al número de fax: 253-6429, con atención a "INTEL"

De antemano le agradecemos su cooperación.

Fernando Bogantes, Director
Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica, MEP

Mary Helen Bislas, Gerente
Programa de Educación, Intel

Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución C.T.P. Puntarenas
Número total de estudiantes en el colegio 1604

Nombre: Mariana Soto C. Posición: Coordinadora Técnica
Correo electrónico: Panesa@costarricense.cr
Tiempo laborando en la institución: 18 años

¿Cuál ha sido su interacción con el programa de donaciones? Solicitud, recibir, coordinar.

Página 2, cuestionario:

Marque con X

¿Desde hace cuando recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
___ Menos de un año ___ De uno a tres años Cuatro o más años.

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
___ Solamente una vez De dos a cuatro veces ___ Más de cuatro veces
___ No se han recibido (si escoge éste, sigue directo a comemos adicionales)

¿Qué tipo de equipo o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?
___ Máquinas industriales funcionales Computadoras (reparables)
___ Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) Materiales y metales para mecánica
 Máquinas industriales no funcionales ___ Mobiliario
 Otro (ejemplo): Bras robótico

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?
___ 1 profesor 1-3 profesores ___ 4-6 profesores ___ más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
Electrónica Industrial _____

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?
___ 1 profesor ___ 1-3 profesores ___ 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
Mecánica Automatizada Metallería básica
Electrónica Industrial Informática

Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales donados.

Favor de indicar todos los usos que su institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Proyectos para ferias de ciencias	<u>Alarmas de diferentes tipos</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Otros proyectos de aprendizaje	<u>Arreglo para autos de auto</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Laboratorios	<u>cods, circuitos</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Crear mejoras para la institución	<u>Armarlos, Muebles, Mesas</u>
___ Construir mejoras para la comunidad	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Venta de chatarra	<u>Chatarra de la zona</u>
___ Otro, por favor explique: _____	_____

Página 3, cuestionario

En cada una de las siguientes frases ponga un círculo alrededor del número que represente su selección (seleccione solo uno).

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5

Ejemplo:

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
Además del uso en talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5

Ejemplo:

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
Los materiales de desecho donados son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5

Ejemplo:

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
Además del uso en talleres, los materiales de desecho son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en las clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5

Ejemplo:

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5

Describe: Algunas veces cuesta costarlo.

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
Existen problemas con el almacenamiento del equipo y los materiales remanentes.	1	2	3	4	5

Describe: No hay problemas.

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
Existen problemas en desechar la chatarra después de usar el equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5

Describe: Se venden a la chatarra sin problema.

Comentarios adicionales: En realidad la mayoría del equipo que se usa ya al ver que los equipos están distribuidos en los diferentes departamentos, luego de sacar todas las componentes que se requieren se fabrican muebles, armarios etc. con los cajones sobrantes.

MUCHAS GRACIAS.

FROM : COLEGIO TEC PROF LA SUIZA

PAK NO. : 531 1067

JUN-20-06 TUE 04:52 PM INGES

Jun. 23 2006 12:52PM PI

506 2247906

P. 01

MEP

ETP



20 de junio de 2006

RECIBIDO

Fecha: 23/ Junio / 2006

PARA: Director(a) de la Institución y Coordinadores Técnicos

ASUNTO: Evaluación del uso de equipo donado por Intel a través de ETP

El Ministerio de Educación Pública y la empresa Intel Costa Rica han colaborado en la donación de equipo industrial y materiales remanentes de la planta de producción de Intel a colegios técnicos vocacionales profesionales desde el año 2001. En este momento se realiza una evaluación del uso de los equipos y materiales y el proceso de distribución. Mediante este cuestionario se solicita información sobre los usos que la institución ha dado a estos materiales, así como su opinión sobre los beneficios que se derivan de éste y las mejoras que se recomiendan en el proceso.

En este modo solicitamos su cooperación en responder a las preguntas indicadas en el cuestionario. Si usted no conoce bien el programa, o lo considera pertinente, sírvase solicitar a la persona que usted considere como el más adecuada para responder, o bien puede realizarlo en equipo.

Es importante observar que se hacen preguntas que distinguen entre equipo (maquinaria industrial funcional y no funcional) y materiales (material usado, remanentes de cable, repuestos, herramientas, muebles, etc).

Favor de devolver el cuestionario con sus respuestas antes del viernes, 23 de junio al número de fax: 253-6429, con atención a "INTEL"

De antemano le agradecemos su cooperación.

Fernando Bogantes, Director
Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica, MEP

Mary Helen Bialas, Gerente
Programa de Educación, Intel

Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución CTP LA SUIZA

Número total de estudiantes en el colegio 1200

Nombre: Alberto Delgado Posición: Coord Técnico

Correo electrónico: calasuiza@hotmail.com

Tiempo laborando en la institución: 2,5 años como Coordinador Técnico.

¿Cuál ha sido su interacción con el programa de donaciones? _____

Página 2, cuestionario:

Marque con X

¿Desde hace cuánto recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
___ Menos de un año ___ De uno a tres años ___ Cuatro o más años.

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
X Solamente una vez ___ De dos a cuatro veces ___ Más de cuatro veces
___ No se han recibido (si escoge éste, sigue directo a comentarios adicionales)

¿Qué tipo de equipo o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?
___ Máquinas industriales funcionales ___ Computadoras (reparables) ___
___ Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) ___ Materiales y metales para mecánica
___ Máquinas industriales no funcionales X Mobiliario
___ Otro (ejemplo): _____

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?
___ 1 profesor ___ 1-3 profesores ___ 4-6 profesores ___ más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?
___ 1 profesor X 1-3 profesores ___ 4-6 profesores ___ más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
AGROPECUARIA
AGROINDUSTRIA

Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales donados.
agropecuaria y agroindustria

Favor de indicar todos los usos que su institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

- ___ Proyectos para ferias de ciencias
- ___ Otros proyectos de aprendizaje
- X Laboratorios mueble para trapalar Cristaleria
- ___ Crear mejoras para la institución
- ___ Construir mejoras para la comunidad
- ___ Venta de chatarra
- X Otro, por favor explique! mesa adaptada para cortar lechones.

Página 3, cuestionario

En cada una de las siguientes frases ponga un círculo alrededor del número que representa su selección (seleccione solo uno).

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Deacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5
Ejemplo:	_____				

Además del uso en talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5
Ejemplo:	_____				

Los materiales de desecho donados son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza -aprendizaje en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5
Ejemplo:	_____				

Además del uso en talleres, los materiales de desecho son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en las clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5
Ejemplo:	_____				

Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5
Describe:	_____				

Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes.	1	2	3	4	5
Describe:	_____				

Existen problemas en desechar la chatarra después de usar el equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5
Describe:	_____				

Comentarios adicionales: _____

MUCHAS GRACIAS.

**Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes.
ATENCIÓN INTEL**

Nombre de la Institución: Colegio Técnico Profesional Francisco J. Orlich
Número total de estudiantes en el colegio: 958

Marque con X

¿Desde hace cuando recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
Menos de un año _____ De uno a tres años X Cuatro o más años _____

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
X Solamente una vez _____ De dos a cuatro veces _____ Más de cuatro veces _____
____ No se han recibido (si escoge éste, sigue directo a comentarios adicionales)

¿Qué tipo de equipo o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?
____ Máquinas industriales funcionales _____ Computadoras (reparables)
____ Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) _____ Materiales y metales para mecánica
____ Máquinas Industriales no funcionales _____ Mobiliario
X Otro (ejemplo) Routers

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?
____ 1 profesor X 1-3 profesores _____ 4-6 profesores _____ más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

INFORMATICA _____

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?
____ 1 profesor _____ 1-3 profesores _____ 4-6 profesores _____ más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales donados.

Se nos donaron dos router que se instalaron en el laboratorio de informática.

Favor de indicar todos los usos que su institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

____ Proyectos para ferias de ciencias _____
____ Otros proyectos de aprendizaje _____
X Laboratorios _____
____ Crear mejoras para la institución _____
____ Construir mejoras para la comunidad _____
____ Venta de chatarra _____
____ Otro, por favor explique: _____

En cada una de las siguientes frases ponga un círculo alrededor del número que representa su selección (seleccione solo uno).

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Deacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5
Ejemplo:					
Además del uso en talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clase u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5
Ejemplo:					
Los materiales de desecho donados son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza - aprendizaje en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5
Ejemplo:					
Además del uso en talleres, los materiales de desecho son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza - aprendizaje en las clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5
Ejemplo:					
Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5
Describe:					
Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes.	1	2	3	4	5
Describe:					
Existen problemas en desechar la chatarra después de usar el equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5
Describe:					

Comentarios adicionales: Únicamente hemos recibido la donación de dos routers que se encuentran funcionando en el laboratorio de informática, por lo que no podemos informar sobre el cuestionario anterior pues no hemos recibido equipo industrial o materiales remanentes.

FROM : C.T.P. GOLFITO

PHONE NO. : 7750142 +

JUN. 23 2006 01:45PM PI



COORDINACION TECNICA Y CON LA
EMPRESA
TELEFAX: 775-1978

**C.T.P. CARLOS MI.
VICENTE CASTRO**

Fax



Para: INTEL	De: ANA YANCY CASTRO
Fax: 253-6429	Páginas: 7 (incluye portada)
Telefono:	Fecha: 23/06/2006
Asunto: EVALUACION EQUIPO	CC:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urgente	<input type="checkbox"/> Para revisar
<input type="checkbox"/> Comentarios	<input type="checkbox"/> Responder
<input type="checkbox"/> Recibir	

HACEMOS LLEGAR LA INFORMACION QUE USTEDES SOLICITARON A NUESTRA INSTITUCIÓN.

Página 3, cuestionario

En cada una de las siguientes frases ponga un círculo alrededor del número que representa su selección (seleccione solo uno).

El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres.

No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
1	2	3	4	X

Ejemplo:

Proyectos científicos.

Además del uso en talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas.

1	2	3	4	X
---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Proyectos o Exposición ferias.

Los materiales de desecho donados son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza -aprendizaje en los talleres.

1	2	3	4	X
---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Práctica o material apoyo en el aula.

Además del uso en talleres, los materiales de desecho son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en las clases u otras actividades académicas.

1	2	3	4	X
---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales.

1	2	3	4	X
---	---	---	---	---

Describe: Se dificultad por la zona.

Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes.

1	X	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Describe: _____

Existen problemas en desechar la chatarra después de usar el equipo y los materiales.

1	X	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Describe: _____

Comentarios adicionales: Estamos interesados en recibir los materiales que nos hagan llegar a nuestra institución.

MUCHAS GRACIAS.

Página 2, cuestionario:

Marque con X

¿Desde hace cuánto recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?

Menos de un año De uno a tres años Cuatro o más años.

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?

Solamente una vez De dos a cuatro veces Más de cuatro veces
 No se han recibido (si escoge éste, sigue directo a comentarios adicionales)

¿Qué tipo de equipo o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?

Máquinas industriales funcionales Computadoras (reparables)
 Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) Materiales y metales para mecánica
 Máquinas industriales no funcionales Mobiliario
 Otro (ejemplo): _____

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?

1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

Electrotecnia Mecánica Automotriz
Mecánica Precisión Informática

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?

1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

Electrotecnia Mecánica Automotriz
Mecánica Precisión Informática

Contente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales donados.

Electrotecnia, Mecánica Precisión

Favor de indicar todos los usos que su institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

Proyectos para ferias de ciencias
 Otros proyectos de aprendizaje
 Laboratorios
 Crear mejoras para la institución
 Construir mejoras para la comunidad
 Venta de chatarra
 Otro, por favor explique: _____

Vehículo control remoto energíasolar
Mano de Robot
Construcción pantalla electrónica
Soporte de equipo
construcción de mesas de trabajo para guardar piezas de equipo industrial.

20 de junio de 2006

PARA: Director(a) de la Institución y Coordinadores Técnicos

ASUNTO: Evaluación del uso de equipo donado por Intel a través de ETP

El Ministerio de Educación Pública y la empresa Intel Costa Rica han colaborado en la donación de equipo industrial y materiales remanentes de la planta de producción de Intel a colegios técnicos vocacionales profesionales desde el año 2001. En este momento se realiza una evaluación del uso de los equipos y materiales y el proceso de distribución. Mediante este cuestionario se solicita información sobre los usos que la institución ha dado a estos materiales, así como su opinión sobre los beneficios que se derivan de éste y las mejoras que se recomiendan en el proceso.

Es este modo solicitamos su cooperación en responder a las preguntas indicadas en el cuestionario. Si usted no conoce bien el programa, o lo considera pertinente, sírvase solicitar a la persona que usted considere como el más adecuada para responder, o bien puede realizarlo en equipo.

Es importante observar que se hacen preguntas que distinguen entre equipo (maquinario industrial funcional y no funcional) y materiales (material usado, remanentes de cable, repuestos, herramientas, muebles, etc).

Favor de devolver el cuestionario con sus respuestas antes del viernes, 23 de junio al número de fax: 253-6429, con atención a "INTEL"

De antemano le agradecemos su cooperación,

Fernando Bogantes, Director
Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica, MEP

Mary Helen Bialas, Gerente
Programa de Educación Intel

Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución C.T.P. Carlos M. Vicente Castro

Número total de estudiantes en el colegio 800

Nombre: ANA YANCY CASTRO REYES Posición: Coordinadora Técnica

Correo electrónico: anact4@costamicense.cr

Tiempo laborando en la institución: Tres años

¿Cuál ha sido su interacción con el programa de donaciones? Facilitadora

En cada una de las siguientes frases ponga un círculo alrededor del número que representa su selección (seleccione solo una).

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5

Ejemplo:

De acuerdo en Materiales didácticos.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Además del uso en talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas.

Ejemplo:

Aprovechando el recurso existente.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Los materiales de desecho donados son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza -aprendizaje en los talleres.

Ejemplo:

Se aplican en proyectos didácticos.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Además del uso en talleres, los materiales de desecho son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en las clases u otras actividades académicas.

Ejemplo:

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales.

Describe: El transporte es muy costoso por la ubicación geográfica institucional.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes.

Describe: Ausencia de una bodega apropiada.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Existen problemas en desechar la chatarra después de usar el equipo y los materiales.

Describe: Desechar chatarra de ferrocarriles, baterías, no existen centros de acopio en la zona.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Comentarios adicionales: Estamos interesados en continuar aprovechando los recursos que nos faciliten, sería muy ventajoso para nosotros equipo industrial y equipo de ferrocarriles.

MUCHAS GRACIAS.

Página 2, cuestionario:

Marque con X

¿Desde hace cuando recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
___ Menos de un año De uno a tres años ___ Cuatro o más años.

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
___ Solamente una vez De dos a cuatro veces ___ Más de cuatro veces
___ No se han recibido (si escoge éste, sigue directo a comentarios adicionales)

¿Qué tipo de equipo o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?
 Máquinas industriales funcionales Computadoras (reparables)
 Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) Materiales y metales para mecánica
___ Máquinas industriales no funcionales ___ Mobiliario
___ Otro (ejemplo): _____

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?
___ 1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores ___ más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
Electrotécnica Mecánica Automática
Mecánica Precisión Informática

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?
___ 1 profesor 1-3 profesores ___ 4-6 profesores ___ más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
Electrotécnica
Mecánica Precisión

Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utilice el equipo y/o materiales donados.
Electrotécnica

Favor de indicar todos los usos que su institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

Proyectos para ferias de ciencias
 Otros proyectos de aprendizaje
___ Laboratorios
___ Crear mejoras para la institución
___ Construir mejoras para la comunidad
___ Venta de chatarra
___ Otro, por favor explique: _____

Rehincando a Control remoto Energía Solar
Para Monitoreo sistemas.
Construcción prototipo Electrónica
Soportes de Equipo
Construcción de Maqs de Turboprop. otros.

MEP

ETP



20 de junio de 2006

PARA: Director(a) de la Institución y Coordinadores Técnicos

ASUNTO: Evaluación del uso de equipo donado por Intel a través de ETP

El Ministerio de Educación Pública y la empresa Intel Costa Rica han colaborado en la donación de equipo industrial y materiales remanentes de la planta de producción de Intel a colegios técnicos vocacionales profesionales desde el año 2001. En este momento se realiza una evaluación del uso de los equipos y materiales y el proceso de distribución. Mediante este cuestionario se solicita información sobre los usos que la institución ha dado a estos materiales, así como su opinión sobre los beneficios que se derivan de éste y las mejoras que se recomiendan en el proceso.

Es este modo solicitamos su cooperación en responder a las preguntas indicadas en el cuestionario. Si usted no conoce bien el programa, o lo considera pertinente, sírvase solicitar a la persona que usted considere como el más adecuada para responder, o bien puede realizarlo en equipo.

Es importante observar que se hacen preguntas que distinguen entre equipo (maquinario industrial funcional y no funcional) y materiales (material usado, remanentes de cable, repuestos, herramientas, muebles, etc).

Favor de devolver el cuestionario con sus respuestas antes del viernes, 23 de junio al número de fax: 253-6429, con atención a "INTEL."

De antemano le agradecemos su cooperación,

Fernando Bogantes, Director
Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica, MEP

Mary Helen Bialas, Gerente
Programa de Educación, Intel

Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución C.T.P. Carlos M. Vicente
Número total de estudiantes en el colegio _____

Nombre: Diego Benavides Posición: Director
Correo electrónico: vicente-1958@costarricense.cr

Tiempo laborando en la institución: 3

¿Cuál ha sido su interacción con el programa de donaciones? Facilitadora



20 de junio de 2006

PARA: Director(a) de la institución y Coordinadores Técnicos

ASUNTO: Evaluación del uso de equipo donado por Intel a través de ETP

El Ministerio de Educación Pública y la empresa Intel Costa Rica han colaborado en la donación de equipo industrial y materiales remanentes de la planta de producción de Intel a colegios técnicos vocacionales profesionales desde el año 2001. En este momento se realiza una evaluación del uso de los equipos y materiales y el proceso de distribución. Mediante este cuestionario se solicita información sobre los usos que la institución ha dado a estos materiales, así como su opinión sobre los beneficios que se derivan de éste y las mejoras que se recomiendan en el proceso.

Es este modo solicitamos su cooperación en responder a las preguntas indicadas en el cuestionario. Si usted no conoce bien el programa, o lo considera pertinente, sírvase solicitar a la persona que usted considere como el más adecuada para responder, o bien puede realizarlo en equipo.

Es importante observar que se hacen preguntas que distinguen entre equipo (maquinaria industrial funcional y no funcional) y materiales (material usado, remanentes de cable, repuestos, herramientas, muebles, etc).

Favor de devolver el cuestionario con sus respuestas antes del viernes, 23 de junio al número de fax: 253-6429, con atención a "INTEL"

De antemano le agradecemos su cooperación.

Fernando Bogantes, Director
Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica, MEP

Mary Helen Bialas, Gerente
Programa de Educación, Intel

Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución C.T.P. Carralillo - Nicoya.
Número total de estudiantes en el colegio 450

Nombre: Fernando T. Posición: Directora



Marque con X

¿Desde hace cuando recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
___ Menos de un año ___ De uno a tres años Cusuro o más años.

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
___ Solamente una vez De dos a cuatro veces ___ Más de cuatro veces
___ No se han recibido (si escoge éste, sigue directo a comentarios adicionales)

¿Que tipo de equipo o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?
___ Máquinas industriales funcionales Computadores (reparables)
___ Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) Materiales y metales para mecánica
 Máquinas industriales no funcionales Mobiliario
 Otro (ejemplo): Procesadores.

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?
___ 1 profesor 1-3 profesores ___ 4-6 profesores ___ más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
Electromecánica

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?
___ 1 profesor ___ 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores ___ más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
Secretariado
Turismo

Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales donados.
Las 3 especialidades anteriores.

Favor de indicar todos los usos que su institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

- ___ Proyectos para ferias de ciencias
- Otros proyectos de aprendizaje
- Laboratorios
- Crear mejoras para la institución
- ___ Construir mejoras para la comunidad
- ___ Venta de chatarra
- ___ Otro, por favor explique: _____

Utilización de componentes.
Lockers para herramientas.



DE : CTR. PURISCAL

NO. DE FAX : 4168448 4168444

22 JUN 2006 02:28PM P1

Nombre de la Institución COLEGIO TECNICO PROF. DE PURISCAL
Número total de estudiantes en el colegio 4245

Ateideam
INTEL

Nombre: Geovanny Hernández Posición: Coord. Técnico

Correo electrónico: geovanny@coctecpr.com.ec

Tiempo laborando en la institución: 10 años

¿Cuál ha sido su interacción con el programa de donaciones? Coordinador Técnico

Página 2, cuestionario

Marque con X

¿Desde hace cuánto recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
 Menos de un año De uno a tres años Cuatro o más años.

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
 Solamente una vez De dos a cuatro veces Más de cuatro veces
 No se han recibido (si escoge éste, siga directo a comentarios adicionales)

¿Qué tipo de equipo o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?
 Máquinas industriales funcionales Computadoras (reparables)
 Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) Materiales y metales para mecánica
 Máquinas industriales no funcionales Mobiliario
 Otro (ejemplo): zapuestos

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?
 1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
Informática

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?
 1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
Taller Industrial

Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales donados.
Informática y soporte

Favor de indicar todos los usos que su institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

<input type="checkbox"/> Proyectos para ferias de ciencias	<u>Reparación de equipos</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Otros proyectos de aprendizaje	<u>Mejorar infraestructura de redes</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Laboratorios	<u>Mejorar laboratorios</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Crear mejoras para la institución	
<input type="checkbox"/> Construir mejoras para la comunidad	
<input type="checkbox"/> Venta de chatarra	
<input type="checkbox"/> Otro, por favor explique:	

Página 3, cuestionario

En cada una de las siguientes frases ponga un círculo alrededor del número que representa su selección (seleccione solo uno).

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5

Ejemplo:

Además del uso en talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas.

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
Uso de Servidores	1	2	3	4	5

Ejemplo:

Los materiales de desecho donados son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza -aprendizaje en los talleres.

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
	1	2	3	4	5

Ejemplo:

Además del uso en talleres, los materiales de desecho son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en las clases u otras actividades académicas.

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
Taller de Metalurgia	1	2	3	4	5

Ejemplo:

Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
	1	2	3	4	5

Describe: Distancia y costos trans

Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes.

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
	1	2	3	4	5

Describe: Por tamaño de infraestructu

Existen problemas en desechar la chatarra después de usar el equipo y los materiales

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
	1	2	3	4	5

Describe: _____

Comentarios adicionales: el equipo donado es de buena calidad

MUCHAS GRACIAS.

DE :

NO. DE FAX :

22 JUN, 2006 03:08PM P1



COLEGIO TÉCNICO PROFESIONAL DE PUERTO VIEJO
SARAPIQUÍ, HEREDIA
TEL: 766-61-72
CIRCUITO 08


Puerto Viejo de Sarapiquí, 22 de junio del 2006

Señor (a)
Fernando Bogantes
Director Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica
Mary Hellen Bialas
Gerente Programas de Educación Intel

Estimados señor y señora:

Sirva la presente para saludarlos y a la vez comunicarles que el Colegio Técnico Profesional de Puerto Viejo de Sarapiquí, no ha recibido ninguna donación de parte de Intel, por lo cual el cuestionario no puede ser llenado.

Se despide de ustedes y muy atentamente


Ing. Juan Calderón Flores
Coordinador Técnico

Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución Colegio Técnico Profesional Regional de San Carlos
 Número total de estudiantes en el colegio 519

Nombre Xinia M^s Rodríguez S. Ponce Directora
 Correo electrónico ctp-cota@hotmai.com
 Tiempo laborando en la institución 12 años

¿Cuál ha sido su interacción con el programa de donaciones? Como Coordinadora Técnica y como Directora.

Página 2, cuestionario.

Marque con X

¿Desde hace cuánto recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
 Menos de un año De uno a tres años Cuatro o más años.

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
 Solamente una vez De dos a cuatro veces Más de cuatro veces
 No se han recibido (si usó este, sigue directo a comentarios adicionales)

¿Qué tipo de equipos o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?
 Máquinas industriales funcionales Computadoras (reparables)
 Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) Materiales y metales para mecánica
 Máquinas industriales no funcionales Mobiliario
 Otro (ejemplo): Microprocesadores

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?
 1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
Electrónica
Informática

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?
 1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
Electrónica

Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales donados.

Favor de indicar todos los usos que en institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

- Proyectos para ferias de ciencias
 - Otros proyectos de aprendizaje
 - Laboratorios
 - Crear mejoras para la institución
 - Construir mejoras para la comunidad
 - Venta de chatarra
 - Otro, por favor explique
- Pancles neumáticos
Se adoptaron para mobiliario

Página 3, cuestionario

En cada una de las siguientes frases ponga un círculo alrededor del número que representa su selección (seleccione solo uno).

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente De Acuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres:	1	2	3	4	5

Ejemplo:

Además del uso en talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas:	1	2	3	4	5
--	---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo: Programación PLC

Los materiales de desecho donados son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en los talleres:	1	2	3	4	5
--	---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Además del uso en talleres, los materiales de desecho son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en las clases u otras actividades académicas:	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo: En realización de prácticas e implementaciones

Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales:	1	2	3	4	5
--	---	---	---	---	---

Describe: Transporte del lugar de donación a la institución

Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes:	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Describe:

Existen problemas en desechar la chatarra después de usar el equipo y los materiales:	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Describe: Se debe realizar el proceso a través del Ministerio de Hacienda.

Comentarios adicionales:

MUCHAS GRACIAS.

Comentarios adicionales: La única vez que se recibió este tipo de ayuda se canalizó a través de un profesor, consideramos más oportuno que este tipo de programas se canalicen por medio del director o del Coordinador Técnico, para mantener la continuidad del programa en el colegio.

Cordialmente;



Delmar Angulo Chacón
Director

Colegio Técnico Profesional
DIRECCION
Fundado en 1976
Venecia, San Carlos



Juan Carlos Vega Castillo
Coordinador Técnico





Colegio Técnico Profesional de Venecia
Venecia-San Carlos, Telefax: 472-2059 / 472-2998
Fundado en 1976



PORTADA DE FAX

Fecha: 21 de junio de 2006

Para: Mary Helen Bialas

Puesto: Gerente Programa de Educación

Institución: **Intel**

Fax: 253-6429

De: Juan Carlos Vega Castillo, C. T. P. Venecia

Asunto: Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes.

Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución: Colegio Técnico Profesional Venecia
Número de estudiantes en el colegio **878**

Nombre: **Juan Carlos Vega Castillo** Posición: **Coordinador Técnico**
Correo electrónico: **ctpvencicia@yahoo.com.mx**
Tiempo laborado en la institución: **21 años**

¿Cuál ha sido su interacción con el programa de donaciones? **Ninguna**

Marque con **X**

¿Desde hace cuánto recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel el MEP?
 Menos de un año De uno a tres años Cuatro años

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
 Solamente una vez De dos a cuatro veces Más de cuatro veces
 No han recibido (Si escoge éste, sigue directo a comentarios adicionales)

¿Qué tipo equipo o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?
 Máquinas industriales funcionales Computadoras (reparables)
 Materiales Técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) Materiales y metales para mecánica
 Máquinas industriales no funcionales Mobiliario
 Otro (ejemplo): Lámparas

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?
 1 profesor 1-3 Profesores 4-6 profesores Más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?
 1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4 a 6 profesores Más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

Mecánica General

Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales donados
Mecánica General

Favor indicar todos los usos que su institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X, de ejemplos si es posible.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Proyectos para ferias de ciencias | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Otros proyectos de aprendizaje | Prácticas de taller |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Laboratorios | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Crear mejoras para la institución | Iluminación de taller y construcciones menores |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Construir mejoras para la comunidad | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Venta de chatarra | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Otro, por favor explique: _____ | _____ |

En cada una de las siguientes frases ponga un círculo alrededor del número que representa su selección (seleccione solo uno)

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres	①	2	3	4	5
Además del uso en talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas	①	2	3	4	5
Los materiales de desecho donados son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza – aprendizaje en los talleres	1	2	3	4	⑤
Además del uso en los talleres, los materiales de desecho son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza – aprendizaje en las clases u otras actividades académicas	1	2	3	④	5
Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales	1	②	3	4	5
Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes	①	2	3	4	5
Existen problemas en desechar la chatarra después de usar el equipo y los materiales	①	2	3	4	5

MEP**eTP**

20 de junio de 2006

PARA: Director(a) de la Institución y Coordinadores Técnicos

ASUNTO: Evaluación del uso de equipo donado por Intel a través de ETP

El Ministerio de Educación Pública y la empresa Intel Costa Rica han colaborado en la donación de equipo industrial y materiales remanentes de la planta de producción de Intel a colegas técnicos vocacionales profesionales desde el año 2001. En este momento se realiza una evaluación del uso de los equipos y materiales y el proceso de distribución. Mediante este cuestionario se solicita información sobre los usos que la institución ha dado a estos materiales, así como su opinión sobre los beneficios que se derivan de éste y las mejoras que se recomiendan en el proceso.

Es este modo solicitamos su cooperación en responder a las preguntas indicadas en el cuestionario. Si usted no conoce bien el programa, o lo considera pertinente, sírvase solicitar a la persona que usted considere como el más adecuada para responder, o bien puede realizarlo en equipo.

Es importante observar que se hacen preguntas que distinguen entre equipo (maquinaria industrial funcional y no funcional) y materiales (material usado, remanentes de cable, repuestos, herramientas, muebles, etc).

Favor de devolver el cuestionario con sus respuestas antes del viernes, 23 de junio al número de fax: 253-6429, con atención a "INTEL."

De antemano le agradecemos su cooperación,

Fernando Bogantes, Director
Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica, MEP

Mary Helen Binalas, Gerente
Programa de Educación Intel

Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución C.T.P. de Heredia
Número total de estudiantes en el colegio 771

Nombre: J. Nelson Navarro Posición: Coord. Técnico
Correo electrónico

Tiempo laborando en la institución: 4 años

¿Cuál ha sido su interacción con el programa de donaciones?

Página 2, cuestionario:

Marque con X

¿Desde hace cuando recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
 Menos de un año De uno a tres años Cuatro o más años.

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
 Solamente una vez De dos a cuatro veces Más de cuatro veces
 No se han recibido (si escoge éste, sigue directo a comentarios adicionales).

¿Qué tipo de equipo o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?
 Máquinas industriales funcionales Computadoras (reparables)
 Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) Materiales y metales para mecánica
 Máquinas industriales no funcionales Mobiliario
 Otro (ejemplo): _____

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?
 1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
Prácticas en taller _____

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?
 1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
Mecánica General _____

Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales donados.

Favor de indicar todos los usos que su institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

Proyectos para ferias de ciencias
 Otros proyectos de aprendizaje
 Laboratorios
 Crear mejoras para la institución
 Construir mejoras para la comunidad
 Venta de chatarra
 Otro, por favor explique: _____

CTP Heredia

Página 3, cuestionario

En cada una de las siguientes frases ponga un círculo alrededor del número que representa su selección (seleccione solo uno).

El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres.

No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Deacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
1	2	3	4	5

Ejemplo:

Además del uso en talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Los materiales de desecho donados son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza -aprendizaje en los talleres.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Además del uso en talleres, los materiales de desecho son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en las clases u otras actividades académicas.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Describe:

Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Describe:

Existen problemas en desechar la chatarra después de usar el equipo y los materiales.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Describe:

Comentarios adicionales:

MUCHAS GRACIAS.

CTP Heredia

Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución C.T.P San Sebastián

Número total de estudiantes en el colegio _____

Nombre: David Portilla Posición: Coordinador Técnico

Correo electrónico: davidrob@costarricense.cr

Tiempo laborando en la institución: 10 años

¿Cuál ha sido su interacción con el programa de donaciones? Directa.

Página 2, cuestionario:

Marque con X

¿Desde hace cuando recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
 Menos de un año De uno a tres años Cuatro o más años.

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
 Solamente una vez De dos a cuatro veces Más de cuatro veces
 No se han recibido (si estoge éste, sigue directo a comentarios adicionales)

¿Qué tipo de equipo o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?
 Máquinas industriales funcionales Computadoras (reparables)
 Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) Materiales y metales para mecánica
 Máquinas industriales no funcionales Mobiliario
 Otro (ejemplo): _____

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?
 1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
Electromecánica Electrónica

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?
 1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
Electromecánica Electrónica
Auto Remodelado

Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales donados.
Electrónica y Electromecánica

Favor de indicar todos los usos que su institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

Proyectos para ferias de ciencias
 Otros proyectos de aprendizaje
 Laboratorios
 Crear mejoras para la institución
 Construir mejoras para la comunidad
 Venta de chatarra
 Otro, por favor explique: _____

Página 3, cuestionario

En cada una de las siguientes frases ponga un círculo alrededor del número que representa su selección (seleccione solo uno).

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5
Ejemplo:	_____				

Además del uso en talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5
Ejemplo:	_____				

Los materiales de desecho donados son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza -aprendizaje en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5
Ejemplo:	Se realizan paneles				

Además del uso en talleres, los materiales de desecho son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en las clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5
Ejemplo:	_____				

Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5
Describe:	El equipo es pesado				

Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes.	1	2	3	4	5
Describe:	La capacidad de los talleres				

Existen problemas en desechar la chatarra después de usar el equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5
Describe:	_____				

Comentarios adicionales: Las donaciones de Intel son de mucho provecho pero falta capacitación

MUCHAS GRACIAS.

MEP

ETP



20 de junio de 2006

PARA: Director(a) de la Institución y Coordinador(a) Técnico

ASUNTO: Evaluación del uso de equipo donado por Intel a través de ETP

El Ministerio de Educación Pública y la empresa Intel Costa Rica han colaborado en la donación de equipo industrial y materiales remanentes de la planta de producción de Intel a colegios técnicos vocacionales profesionales desde el año 2001. En este momento se realiza una evaluación del uso de los equipos y materiales y el proceso de distribución. Mediante este cuestionario se solicita información sobre los usos que la institución ha dado a estos materiales, así como su opinión sobre los beneficios que se derivan de este y las mejoras que se recomiendan en el proceso.

Es este modo solicitamos su cooperación en responder a las preguntas indicadas en el cuestionario. Si usted no conoce bien el programa, o lo considera pertinente, se vase solicitar a la persona que usted considere como el más adecuada para responderlo, bien puede realizarlo en equipo.

Es importante observar que se hacen preguntas que distinguen entre equipo (maquinaria industrial funcional y no funcional) y materiales (material usado, remanentes de color, repuestos, herramientas, muebles, etc).

Favor de devolver el cuestionario con sus respuestas antes del viernes, 23 de junio al número de fax: 253-6429, con atención a "INTEL"

De antemano le agradecemos su cooperación,

Fernando Bogantes, Director
Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica, MEP

Mary Helen Bialas, Gerente
Programa de Educación, Intel

Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución Colegio Técnico Turbaco
Número total de estudiantes en el colegio 335

Nombre: Johany Soto U Posición: Coordinador Técnico
Correo electrónico: ETP.Turbaco@flacsa.co.cr

Tiempo laborando en la institución: 10 años

¿Cuál ha sido su interacción con el programa de donaciones? Distribución en el colegio



Página 2, cuestionario:

Marque con X

¿Desde hace cuando recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MLP?

Menos de un año De uno a tres años Cuatro o más años

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MLP?

Solamente una vez De dos a cuatro veces Más de cuatro veces
 No se han recibido (si escoge éste, siga directo a comentarios adicionales)

¿Qué tipo de equipo o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?

Máquinas industriales funcionales Computadoras (reparables)
 Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) Materiales y metales para mecánica
 Máquinas industriales no funcionales Mobiliario
Otro (ejemplo): Foto copiadora

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?

1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

Talleres Experimentales Agropecuaria
Agropecuaria Contabilidad

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?

1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

Agropecuaria Talleres Experimentales

Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales remanentes.

Agropecuaria

Favor de indicar todos los usos que su institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

- Proyectos para ferias de ciencias
- Otros proyectos de aprendizaje
- Laboratorios
- Crear mejoras para la institución
- Construir mejoras para la comunidad
- Venta de chatarra
- Otro, por favor explique: _____



Página 3, cuestionario

En cada una de las siguientes frases pongo un círculo alrededor del número que representa su selección (seleccione solo uno).

	No de Acuerdo	Levemente Desacuerdo	Indiferencia	Levemente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5
Ejemplo:					
Además del uso en talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5
Ejemplo:					
Los materiales de desecho donados son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza -aprendizaje en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5
Ejemplo:					
Además del uso en talleres, los materiales de desecho son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en las clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5
Ejemplo:					
Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5
Describe:	_____				
Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes.	1	2	3	4	5
Describe:	_____				
Existen problemas en desechar la chatarra después de usar el equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5
Describe:	_____				



Comentarios adicionales: Creo que las Donaciones y el mantenimiento de ellas son necesarias en diferentes áreas de apoyo al docente y al alumno. Así como lo deberían tomar las autoridades gubernamentales, donde preferiría que los materiales se determinen antes de que sean aprovechados de la manera que se hacen con los de Inter. Gracias porque esto es un granito de arena al aprendizaje de miles de estudiantes.

MEP

ETP



*atención
INTEL*

20 de junio de 2006

PARA: Director(a) de la Institución y Coordinadores Técnicos

ASUNTO: Evaluación del uso de equipo donado por Intel a través de ETP

El Ministerio de Educación Pública y la empresa Intel Costa Rica han colaborado en la donación de equipo industrial y materiales remanentes de la planta de producción de Intel a colegios técnicos vocacionales profesionales desde el año 2001. En este momento se realiza una evaluación del uso de los equipos y materiales y el proceso de distribución. Mediante este cuestionario se solicita información sobre los usos que la institución ha dado a estos materiales, así como su opinión sobre los beneficios que se derivan de éste y las mejoras que se recomiendan en el proceso.

Es este modo solicitamos su cooperación en responder a las preguntas indicadas en el cuestionario. Si usted no conoce bien el programa, o lo considera pertinente, sírvase solicitar a la persona que usted considere como el más adecuada para responder, o bien puede realizarlo en equipo.

Es importante observar que se hacen preguntas que distinguen entre equipo (maquinaria industrial funcional y no funcional) y materiales (material usado, remanentes de cable, repuestos, herramientas, muebles, etc).

Favor de devolver el cuestionario con sus respuestas antes del viernes, 23 de junio al número de fax: 253-6429, con atención a "INTEL"

De antemano le agradecemos su cooperación,

Fernando Bogantes, Director
Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica, MEP

Mary Helen Bialas, Gerente
Programa de Educación, Intel

Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución C.O.T.P. José Daniel Flores Zamora

Número total de estudiantes en el colegio 550

Nombre: Vicior Manuel Fallas Posición: Coordinador Técnico

Correo electrónico:

Tiempo laborando en la institución: Diez Años

¿Cuál ha sido su interacción con el programa de donaciones? algún equipo pequeño se tiene en el laboratorio de Cultivos, el cual lo maneja por un año.

En cada una de las siguientes frases ponga un círculo alrededor del número que representa su selección (seleccione solo uno).

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	(5)

Ejemplo:

Además del uso en talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	(5)
--	---	---	---	---	-----

Ejemplo:

Los materiales de desecho donados son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza -aprendizaje en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	(5)
---	---	---	---	---	-----

Ejemplo:

Además del uso en talleres, los materiales de desecho son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en las clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	(5)
---	---	---	---	---	-----

Ejemplo:

Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	(5)
--	---	---	---	---	-----

Describe: _____

Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes.	1	2	(3)	4	5
---	---	---	-----	---	---

Describe: _____

Existen problemas en desechar la chatarra después de usar el equipo y los materiales.	1	2	(3)	4	5
---	---	---	-----	---	---

Describe: _____

Comentarios adicionales: SE DONO UNA CAMARA DESEHUMIFICADORA QUE NO SE HA USADO PORQUE NO ENTREGARON LA CLAVE PARA ABRIE.

MUCHAS GRACIAS.

Página 2, cuestionario:

Marque con X

¿Desde hace cuando recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
 Menos de un año De uno a tres años Cuatro o más años.

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
 Solamente una vez De dos a cuatro veces Más de cuatro veces
 No se han recibido (si escoge esto, sigue directo a comentarios adicionales)

¿Qué tipo de equipo o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?
 Máquinas industriales funcionales Computadoras (reparables)
 Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) Materiales y metales para mecánica
 Máquinas industriales no funcionales Mobiliario
 Otro (ejemplo): _____

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?
 1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
Agropecuaria _____

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?
 1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
Agropecuaria _____

Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales donados.
Agropecuaria

Favor de indicar todos los usos que su institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

- Proyectos para ferias de ciencias _____
- Otros proyectos de aprendizaje _____
- Laboratorios _____
- Crear mejoras para la institución _____
- Construir mejoras para la comunidad _____
- Venta de chatarra _____
- Otro, por favor explique: _____

En cada una de las siguientes frases ponga un círculo alrededor del número que representa su selección (seleccione solo uno).

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Deacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5

Ejemplo:

Además del uso en talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5
--	---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Los materiales de desecho donados son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza -aprendizaje en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Además del uso en talleres, los materiales de desecho son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en las clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5
--	---	---	---	---	---

Describe: _____

Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes.	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Describe: _____

Existen problemas en desechar la chatarra después de usar el equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Describe: _____

Comentarios adicionales: Se sono una camara deshemificadora que no se ha usado porque no entregaron la llave para abrir.

MUCHAS GRACIAS.



*atención
INTEL*

20 de junio de 2006

PARA: Director(a) de la Institución y Coordinadores Técnicos

ASUNTO: Evaluación del uso de equipo donado por Intel a través de ETP

El Ministerio de Educación Pública y la empresa Intel Costa Rica han colaborado en la donación de equipo industrial y materiales remanentes de la planta de producción de Intel a colegios técnicos vocacionales profesionales desde el año 2001. En este momento se realiza una evaluación del uso de los equipos y materiales y el proceso de distribución. Mediante este cuestionario se solicita información sobre los usos que la institución ha dado a estos materiales, así como su opinión sobre los beneficios que se derivan de éste y las mejoras que se recomiendan en el proceso.

Es este modo solicitamos su cooperación en responder a las preguntas indicadas en el cuestionario. Si usted no conoce bien el programa, o lo considera pertinente, sírvase solicitar a la persona que usted considere como el más adecuada para responder, o bien puede realizarlo en equipo.

Es importante observar que se hacen preguntas que distinguen entre equipo (maquinaria industrial funcional y no funcional) y materiales (material usado, remanentes de cable, repuestos, herramientas, muebles, etc).

Favor de devolver el cuestionario con sus respuestas antes del viernes, 23 de junio al número de fax: 253-6429, con atención a "INTEL"

De antemano le agradecemos su cooperación,

Fernando Bogantes, Director
Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica, MEP

Mary Heien Bialas, Gerente
Programa de Educación, Intel

Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución Co.T.P. José Daniel Flores Zavala
Número total de estudiantes en el colegio 550

MEP

ETP



*atención
INTEL*

20 de junio de 2006

PARA: Director(a) de la Institución y Coordinadores Técnicos

ASUNTO: Evaluación del uso de equipo donado por Intel a través de ETP

El Ministerio de Educación Pública y la empresa Intel Costa Rica han colaborado en la donación de equipo industrial y materiales remanentes de la planta de producción de Intel a colegios técnicos y vocacionales profesionales desde el año 2001. En este momento se realiza una evaluación del uso de los equipos y materiales y el proceso de distribución. Mediante este cuestionario se solicita información sobre los usos que la institución ha dado a estos materiales, así como su opinión sobre los beneficios que se derivan de éste y las mejoras que se recomiendan en el proceso.

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De antemano le agradecemos su cooperación,

Fernando Bogantes, Director
Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica, MEP

Mary Helen Bialas, Gerente
Programa de Educación, Intel

Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución C.T.P. José Daniel Flores Cavallero

Número total de estudiantes en el colegio 550

Nombre: Vicior Manuel Ferras Posición: Coordinador Técnico

Correo electrónico:

Tiempo laborando en la institución: Diez Años

¿Cuál ha sido su interacción con el programa de donaciones? algun equipo pequeño se tiene en laboratorio de cultivos, el cual lo maneja por un año.

MEP

ETP



20 de junio de 2006

PARA: Director(a) de la Institución y Coordinadores Técnicos

ASUNTO: Evaluación del uso de equipo donado por Intel a través de ETP.

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Es importante observar que se hacen preguntas que distinguen entre equipo (maquinaria industrial funcional y no funcional) y materiales (material usado, remanentes de cable, repuestos, herramientas, muebles, etc).

Favor de devolver el cuestionario con sus respuestas antes del viernes, 23 de junio al número de fax: 253-6429, con atención a "INTEL"

De antemano le agradecemos su cooperación,

Fernando Bogantes, Director
Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica, MEP

Mary Helen Bialas, Gerente
Programa de Educación, Intel

CUESTA SOBRE USO DE EQUIPO Y MATERIALES REMANENTES

Nombre de la Institución CT P de Cartago

Número total de estudiantes en el colegio 1630

Nombre: Francisco Antonio Rodríguez V. Posición: Director

Correo electrónico: _____

Tiempo laborando en la institución: 8 años

¿Cuál ha sido su interacción con el programa de donaciones? Ninguna

Página 2, cuestionario:

Marque con X

¿Desde hace cuándo recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
___ Menos de un año ___ De uno a tres años ___ Cuatro o más años.

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
___ Solamente una vez ___ De dos a cuatro veces ___ Más de cuatro veces
 No se han recibido (si escoge éste, sigue directo a comentarios adicionales)

¿Qué tipo de equipo o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?
___ Máquinas industriales funcionales ___ Computadoras (reparables)
___ Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) ___ Materiales y metales para mecánica
___ Máquinas industriales no funcionales ___ Mobiliario
___ Otro (ejemplo): _____

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?
___ 1 profesor ___ 1-3 profesores ___ 4-6 profesores ___ más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?
___ 1 profesor ___ 1-3 profesores ___ 4-6 profesores ___ más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales donados.

Favor de indicar todos los usos que su institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

___ Proyectos para ferias de ciencias _____
___ Otros proyectos de aprendizaje _____
___ Laboratorios _____
___ Crear mejoras para la institución _____
___ Construir mejoras para la comunidad _____
___ Venta de chatarra _____
___ Otro, por favor explique: _____

Página 3, cuestionario

En cada una de las siguientes frases ponga un círculo alrededor del número que representa su selección (seleccione solo uno).

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5

Ejemplo:

Además del uso en talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5
--	---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Los materiales de desecho donados son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza -aprendizaje en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Además del uso en talleres, los materiales de desecho son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en las clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5
--	---	---	---	---	---

Describe: _____

Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes.	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Describe: _____

Existen problemas en desechar la chatarra después de usar el equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Describe: _____

Comentarios adicionales: Al CTP de Cartagena INTEL me han
he donado mi equipo mi materiales

MUCHAS GRACIAS.

Pacayas, 22 de Junio del 2006.

Mary Helen Bielas.
Gerente del Programa de Educación Intel Costa Rica
Educación Técnico, Ministerio de Educación Pública.
Presente

Estimada señora:

Reciba un cordial saludo de parte del Colegio Técnico Profesional de Pacayas.
Nuestra institución por el momento no se ha tomado en cuenta para la donación de algunos equipos y materiales remanentes en que ha colaborado INTEL Costa Rica para algunos colegios técnicos del país.

Pero, estaremos anuentes para la cooperación de parte de ustedes con este programa que beneficia a nuestros estudiantes de escasos recursos y poco conocedores de la tecnología y con carencia de materiales y equipos en el colegio y así enriquecer el proceso de enseñanza -aprendizaje.

Agradeciendo de antemano su colaboración

Se despide de usted

Atentamente



Lic. Francisco Bolaños Rodríguez
Director Colegio Técnico Profesional de Pacayas

MEP

ETP



INTEL

20 de junio de 2006

PARA: Director(a) de la Institución y Coordinadores Técnicos

ASUNTO: Evaluación del uso de equipo donado por Intel a través de ETP

El Ministerio de Educación Pública y la empresa Intel Costa Rica han colaborado en la donación de equipo industrial y materiales remanentes de la planta de producción de Intel a colegios técnicos vocacionales profesionales desde el año 2001. En este momento se realiza una evaluación del uso de los equipos y materiales y el proceso de distribución. Mediante este cuestionario se solicita información sobre los usos que la institución ha dado a estos materiales, así como su opinión sobre los beneficios que se derivan de éste y las mejoras que se recomiendan en el proceso.

Es este modo solicitamos su cooperación en responder a las preguntas indicadas en el cuestionario. Si usted no conoce bien el programa, o le considera pertinente, sírvase solicitar a la persona que usted considere como el más adecuada para responder, o bien puede realizarlo en equipo.

Es importante observar que se hacen preguntas que distinguen entre equipo (maquinaria industrial funcional y no funcional) y materiales (material usado, remanentes de cable, repuestos, herramientas, muebles, etc).

Favor de devolver el cuestionario con sus respuestas antes del viernes, 23 de junio al número de fax: 253-6429, con atención a "INTEL"

De antemano le agradecemos su cooperación,

Fernando Bogantes, Director
Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica, MEP

Mary Helen Bialas, Gerente
Programa de Educación, Intel

Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución C.T.P. de Ulloa
Número total de estudiantes en el colegio _____

Nombre: Oscar Orozco Posición: Profesor
Correo electrónico: cpuilloa@yahoo.com
Tiempo laborando en la institución: 4
¿Cuál ha sido su interacción con el programa de donaciones? _____

representa su selección (seleccione solo uno).

El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres.

No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Deacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
1	2	3	4	5

Ejemplo:

El brazo robot y su aplicación en la industria

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Ferias científicas, asignaturas afines a la especialidad

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Laboratorios, proyectos de la especialidad

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Ferias científicas

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Describe: _____

Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Describe: _____

Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Describe: _____

Existen problemas en desechar la chatarra después de usar el equipo y los materiales.

Comentarios adicionales: _____

MUCHAS GRACIAS.

En cada una de las siguientes frases ponga un círculo alrededor del número del número que representa su selección.

	No de acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres	1	2	3	4	5
Ejemplo:					
Además del uso de talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5
Ejemplo: Ciencias, Laboratorio					
Los materiales de desechos donados son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza- aprendizaje en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5
Además del uso en talleres, los materiales de desecho son utilizado en los procesos de enseñanza- aprendizaje, en las clases u otras actividades académicas	1	2	3	4	5
Ejemplo:					
Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5
Describe					
Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes.	1	2	3	4	5
Describe:					
Existen problemas en desechar las chatarras después de usar el equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5
Describe:					

Comentarios adicionales: se ha recibido sólo una vez, sería recomendable mantener abierto el canal de comunicación.

Un Deshumificador

Carretilla. 2 carretillos de transporte con rodines (0388).

Un estante de parvillo Biotecnología

Cajas metálicas para transporte de materiales (Estudio) de H₂O

MUCHAS GRACIAS.

Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales.	1 Describe	2	3	4	5
Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes.	1 Describe:	2	3	4	5
Existen problemas en desechar las chatarras después de usar el equipo y los materiales.	1 Describe:	2	3	4	5

Comentarios adicionales: se ha recibido sólo una vez, sería recomendable mantener abierto el canal de comunicación.

- Un Deshumificador
- Carretilla, 2 carretillos de transporte con rodines (0388).
- Un estante de parrillo Biotecnología
- Cajas metálicas para transporte de materiales.
- (Estudio) de H₂O

MUCHAS GRACIAS.

Marque con X

1. ¿Desde hace cuándo recibe equipos y materiales remanentes de INTEL mediante el MEP?

Menos de un año De uno a tres años Cuatro o más años

2. ¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipos y materiales remanentes de INTEL mediante el MEP?

Solamente una vez De dos a cuatro veces Mas de cuatro veces

No se han recibido (si escoge éste, sigue directo a comentarios adicionales)

3. ¿Qué tipo de equipos y materiales remanentes de INTEL ha recibido su institución?

Máquinas industriales funcionales Computadoras (reparables)

Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) Materiales y metales para mecánica

Máquinas industriales no funcionales Mobiliario

Otro (ejemplo): _____

4. ¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?

1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

5. Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

6. ¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?

1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

7. ¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

Agroecología

Agropecuaria

Ciencias

turismo Ecológico

8. ¿Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales donados?

Favor indicar todos los usos que su institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

Proyectos para ferias de ciencias

Otros proyectos de aprendizaje

Laboratorios

Crear mejoras para la

Construir mejoras para la comunidad

Ventas de chatarra

Otro, por favor explique:

Vivero de forestales (cajas metálicas)

Transporte de audiovisuales,

Almacenamiento de videos y otros materiales de audiovisuales.

CPT U. OF N° 167-2006

Upala, 23 de junio de 2006


Señor
Ing. Fernando Bogantes Cruz
Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica
Ministerio de Educación Pública
S. O

Estimado don Fernando:

Adjunto información relacionada con la colaboración hecha por INTEL Costa Rica.

Es importante señalar que el aporte hecho por esta empresa para este colegio es poco o muy poco, por lo cual no ha tenido mucha relevancia como tal.

Cabe indicar que, si aún está la colaboración, nos puede ayudar con programas o equipos que fortalezcan la enseñanza de los estudiantes.



Msc. Milton Rojas Méndez
Director
Colegio Técnico Profesional Upala



CC: Departamento de Coordinación Técnica
Archivo

MEP

eTp



20 de junio de 2006

PARA: Director(a) de la Institución y Coordinadores Técnicos

ASUNTO: Evaluación del uso de equipo donado por Intel a través de ETP

El Ministerio de Educación Pública y la empresa Intel Costa Rica han colaborado en la donación de equipo industrial y materiales remanentes de la planta de producción de Intel a colegios técnicos vocacionales profesionales desde el año 2001. En este momento se realiza una evaluación del uso de los equipos y materiales y el proceso de distribución. Mediante este cuestionario se solicita información sobre los usos que la institución ha dado a estos materiales, así como su opinión sobre los beneficios que se derivan de éste y las mejoras que se recomiendan en el proceso.

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Es importante observar que se hacen preguntas que distinguen entre equipo (maquinaria industrial funcional y no funcional) y materiales (material usado, remanentes de cable, repuestos, herramientas, muebles, etc).

Favor de devolver el cuestionario con sus respuestas antes del viernes, 23 de junio al número de fax: 253-6429, con atención a "INTEL"

De antemano le agradecemos su cooperación,

Fernando Bogantes, Director
Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica, MEP

Mary Helen Bialas, Gerente
Programa de Educación, Intel

Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución C.T.P. de BUENOS AIRES
Número total de estudiantes en el colegio

Nombre: Celin Morales Linares Posición: Coordinador Técnico

Correo electrónico: celin-morales@costarricense

Tiempo laborando en la institución: 13 años

¿Cuál ha sido su interacción con el programa de donaciones? Por esta fecha me desempeñaba como Coordinador por la E

DE : CTPBA DPTO TECNICO

NO. DE FAX : 7300389

26 JUN. 2006 03:48PM

Página 2, cuestionario:

Marque con X

¿Desde hace cuando recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
 Menos de un año De uno a tres años Cuatro o más años

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
 Solamente una vez De dos a cuatro veces Más de cuatro veces
 No se han recibido (si escoge éste, sigue directo a comentarios adicionales)

¿Qué tipo de equipo o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?
 Máquinas industriales funcionales Computadoras (reparables)
 Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) Materiales y metales para mecánica
 Máquinas industriales no funcionales Mobiliario
Otro (ejemplo): _____

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?
 1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
AGROPECUARIO
AGROECOLOGIA

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?
 1 profesor 1-3 profesores 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?
AGROPECUARIO
AGROECOLOGIA

Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales donados.
AGROECOLOGIA EN EL LABORATORIO CULTIVO IN VITRO.

Favor de indicar todos los usos que su institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

Proyectos para ferias de ciencias
 Otros proyectos de aprendizaje
 Laboratorios Almacén de materiales
 Crear mejoras para la institución
 Construir mejoras para la comunidad
 Venta de chatarra
 Otro, por favor explique: _____

Página 3, cuestionario

En las siguientes frases ponga un círculo alrededor del número que representa su selección (seleccione solo uno).

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Desacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5

Ejemplo:

Además del uso en talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5
--	---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Los materiales de desecho donados son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5
--	---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Además del uso en talleres, los materiales de desecho son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en las clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5
--	---	---	---	---	---

Describe: _____

Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes.	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Describe: _____

Existen problemas en desechar la chatarra después de usar el equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Describe: _____

Comentarios adicionales: Realmente los equipos y materiales no han tenido gran utilidad

MUCHAS GRACIAS.



MEP

eTp



20 de junio de 2006

PARA: Director(a) de la Institución y Coordinadores Técnicos.

ASUNTO: Evaluación del uso de equipo donado por Intel a través de ETP

El Ministerio de Educación Pública y la empresa Intel Costa Rica han colaborado en la donación de equipo industrial y materiales remanentes de la planta de producción de Intel a colegios técnicos vocacionales profesionales desde el año 2001. En este momento se realiza una evaluación del uso de los equipos y materiales y el proceso de distribución. Mediante este cuestionario se solicita información sobre los usos que la institución ha dado a estos materiales, así como su opinión sobre los beneficios que se derivan de éste y las mejoras que se recomiendan en el proceso.

En este modo solicitamos su cooperación en responder a las preguntas indicadas en el cuestionario. Si usted no conoce bien el programa, o lo considera pertinente, sírvase solicitar a la persona que usted considere como el más adecuada para responder, o bien puede realizarlo en equipo.

Algunas veces puede observar que se hacen preguntas que distinguen entre **equipo** (maquinaria industrial funcional y no funcional) y **materiales** (material usado, remanentes de cable, repuestos, herramientas, muebles, etc).

Favor de devolver el cuestionario con sus respuestas antes del viernes, 23 de junio al número de fax: 253-6429, con atención a "INTEL"

De antemano le agradecemos su cooperación.

Ricardo Rojas, Director
Sistema Nacional de Educación Técnica, MEP

Mary Helen Bialas, Gerente
Programa de Educación, Intel

Encuesta sobre uso de equipo y materiales remanentes

Nombre de la Institución Colegio Técnico Profesional de Siquirres.
Número total de estudiantes en el colegio 1054
Nombre: Hellen Mena Espinoza Posición: Coordinadora con la Empresa
Correo electrónico: delphinamena02@raesa-co.cr
Tiempo laborando en la institución: 9 años
¿Cuál ha sido su interacción con el programa de donaciones? Buscarles uso.

Página 2, cuestionario:

Marque con X

¿Desde hace cuánto recibe equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
___ Menos de un año ___ De uno a tres años Cuatro o más años.

¿Cuántas veces han recibido equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel mediante el MEP?
 Solamente una vez ___ De dos a cuatro veces ___ Más de cuatro veces
___ No se han recibido (si escoge esta, sí pre-díctele 2 comentarios adicionales)

¿Qué tipo de equipo o materiales remanentes de Intel ha recibido su institución?
___ Máquinas industriales funcionales Computadoras (reparables)
___ Materiales técnicos (cables, sensores, etc.) Materiales y metales para mecánica
___ Máquinas industriales no funcionales Mobiliario
___ Otro (ejemplo): _____

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan el equipo industrial (máquinas) en forma didáctica?
___ 1 profesor ___ 1-3 profesores ___ 4-6 profesores más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan el equipo industrial en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

Informática
Agropecuaria

¿Cuántos profesores utilizan los materiales remanentes en el aula o laboratorio?
___ 1 profesor ___ 1-3 profesores ___ 4-6 profesores ___ más de 6 profesores

¿Cuáles son las especialidades de los profesores que utilizan los materiales remanentes en forma didáctica en el aula o laboratorio?

Comente cuál es la especialidad que más utiliza el equipo y/o materiales donados.

Favor de indicar todas las usos que su institución hace del equipo y materiales remanentes de Intel. Marque con X. Dé ejemplos si es posible.

- Proyectos para ferias de Ciencias
- Otros proyectos de aprendizaje
- Laboratorios
- Crear mejoras para la institución
- ___ Construir mejoras para la comunidad
- ___ Venta de chatarra
- ___ Otro, por favor explique _____

En cada una de las siguientes frases ponga un círculo alrededor del número que mejor representa su selección (seleccione solo uno).

	No de Acuerdo	Ligeramente Deacuerdo	Indiferente	Ligeramente Acuerdo	Total Acuerdo
El equipo industrial donado contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5

Ejemplo:

Además del uso en talleres, el equipo contribuye al aprendizaje de los estudiantes en clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5
--	---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Los materiales de desecho generados son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza -aprendizaje en los talleres.	1	2	3	4	5
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Ejemplo:

Además del uso en talleres, los materiales de desecho son utilizados en los procesos de enseñanza-aprendizaje en las clases u otras actividades académicas.	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Ejemplo:

Existen problemas con el transporte del equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5
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Describe: _____

Existen problemas con el almacenaje del equipo y los materiales remanentes.	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Describe: _____

Existen problemas en desechar la chatarra después de usar el equipo y los materiales.	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

Describe: _____

Comentarios adicionales: En este momento sería muy beneficioso para la Institución contar con una Donación de Equipo y mobiliario, materiales y metales para mecánica esto porque estamos por abrir la Especialidad de MUCHAS GRACIAS. Electromecánica en la Institución.

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