

Appendix to “Adulthood: Formal
Post-Secondary Education,”
Chapter 9 of Development in the
Americas 2017

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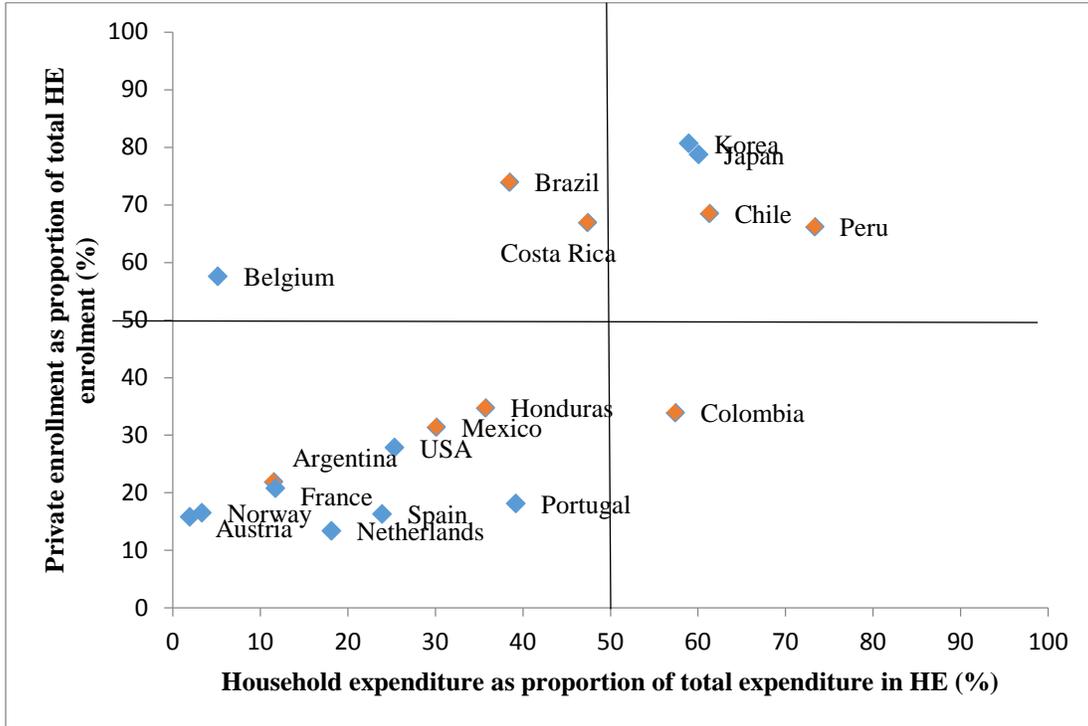
Abstract

This technical note contains figures and tables cited in “Adulthood: Formal Post-Secondary Education,” Chapter 9 of the Inter-American Development Bank’s 2017 Development in the Americas report, *Learning Better: Public Policy for Skills Development*.

JEL classifications: I22, I23, I24, I28

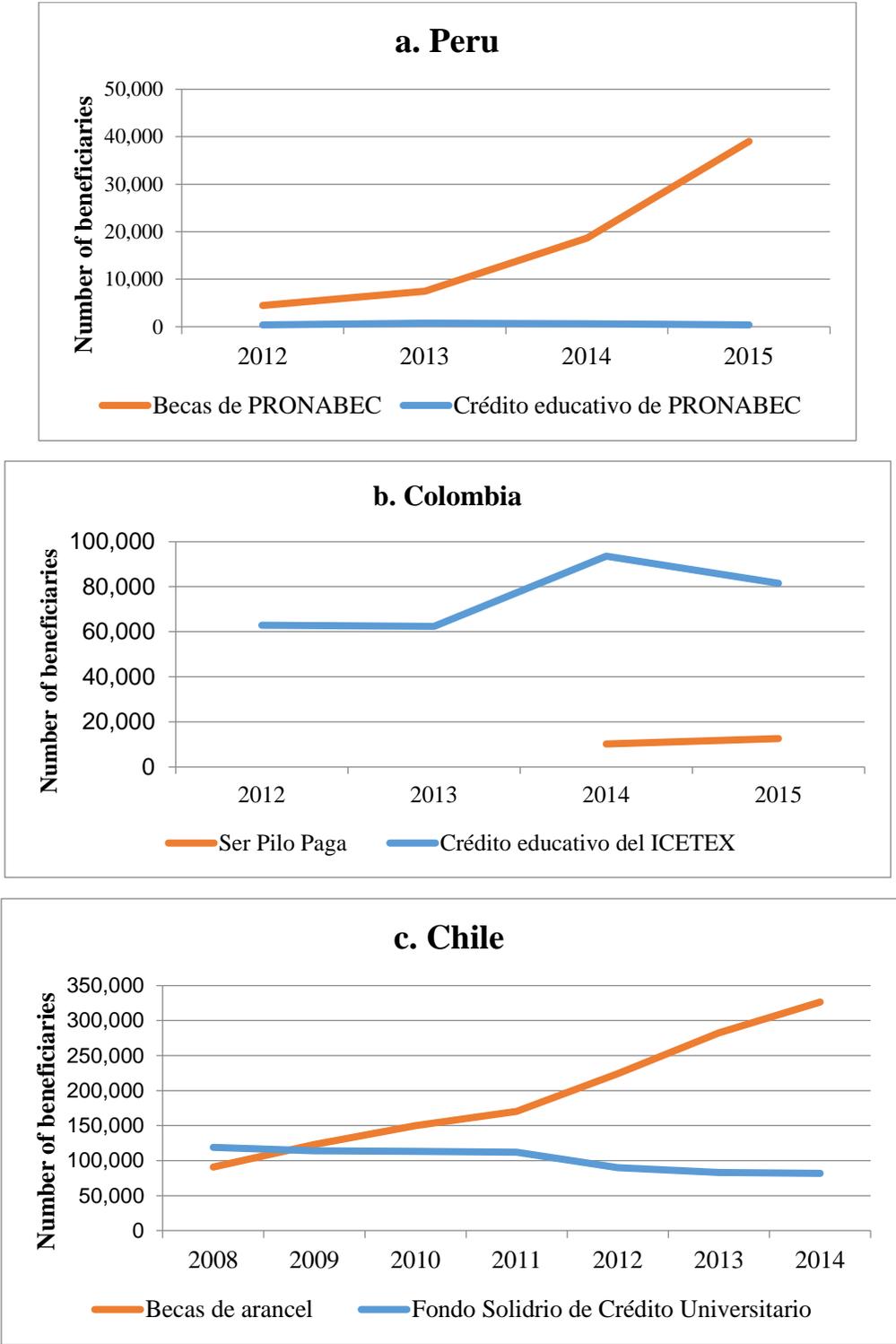
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Figure 9.A1. Share of Private Enrollment and Private Spending in Higher Education in 2014, Selected Countries



Source: Authors' calculations using data from Education at a Glance 2012, OECD indicators for OECD countries. For Latin American and Caribbean countries, Acerenza and Gandelman (2017), latest available year (from 2002 to 2014).

Figure 9.A2. Number of Beneficiaries of Grants and Credit Programs in Higher Education, Peru, Colombia, and Chile



Source: Authors' calculations using information from webpages of ministries of education.
 Note: ICETEX = Instituto Colombiano de Crédito Educativo y Estudios Técnicos en el Exterior; PRONABEC = Programa Nacional de Becas y Crédito Educativo.

Table 9.A1. Supply Subsidies, Selected Latin American Countries

Country	Direct public funding of private institutions	Level of funding determined by	Allocation mechanism	Innovative instruments
Argentina	No	Appropriation legislation based on previous budget and cost estimation	Funding formula, based on teaching inputs (number of students, teachers, length of careers, etc.)	Competitive fund (FOMECA, 1995–2004; PROMEI for science and engineering, 2005–08)
Brazil	No	Appropriation legislation, block grant (18% of federal taxes)	Not specified	No
Chile	Universities within the Council of the Presidents of Chilean Universities (CRUCH)	Direct fiscal support, block grant	Combination: 95% of direct fiscal support is block grant based on historic amount and 5% funding formulas based on teaching inputs (students) and research outputs and inputs (number of ISI articles published, number of projects financed by FONDECYT)	Competitive fund (MECESUP), performance-based funding (MECESUP), voucher-type indirect fiscal support based on number top scoring students in entry exam
Colombia	No	Appropriation legislation	Block grant based on budget at baseline year 1993, annual increases distributed based on performance criteria	No
Costa Rica	No	Constitutional provision (minimum 1.05% of GDP)	Block grant fixed percentage based on the number of students	Competitive fund (under implementation)
Honduras	No	Constitutional provision (6% of the government's net income for UNAH)	Combination (block grant for UNAH and inputs based funding formula (students) for other universities)	No
Mexico	No	Appropriation legislation (8% of GDP for all education spending)	Input based funding formulas (cost estimation)	Competitive fund (FOMES)
Peru	No	Appropriation legislation	Line-item transfer based on cost estimation for each category of spending	No

Notes: FOMECA = Fondo para el mejoramiento de la calidad universitaria (Argentina); FONDECYT = Fondo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (Chile); ISI = International Scientific Indexing; MECESUP = Programa de Mejoramiento de la Calidad y la Equidad de la Educación Superior; PROMEI = Proyecto de Mejoramiento de la Enseñanza en Ingeniería (Argentina); UNAH = Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras. Chile's CRUCH consists of public and traditional universities (private institutions established before the 1980s).

**Table 9.A2. Structure of the Higher Education Market,
Selected Latin America and Caribbean Countries**

Country	Authorizes private for-profit institutions	Regulation on tuition fees public universities	Regulation on tuition fees private universities
Argentina	No	Gratuity	Tuition fees and program costs must be presented to the Ministry of Competition, Deregulation and Consumer Protection (variable fee)
Brazil	Yes	Increase in tuition fees must be supported by institution expenses information, which must be published	Increase in tuition fees must be supported by institution expenses information, which must be published
Chile	No	None, institutions are free to set own tuition (variable fee)	None. Institutions are free to set their own tuition (variable fee)
Colombia	No	Public institutions define tuition fees taking into account socioeconomic conditions of students and equity (variable fee)	Private institutions' tuition fees may be increased annually based on the maximum annual inflation rate as of December immediately preceding the increase (variable fee)
Costa Rica	Yes	No (fixed fee)	Tuition fees and program costs must be approved by CONESUP ^a
Honduras	No	No	No
Mexico	Yes	No	No
Peru	Yes	Gratuity for students with satisfactory performance who do not have financial resources to cover the costs of education.	No

Note: CONESUP = Consejo Nacional de Enseñanza Superior Universitaria Privada (Costa Rica).

Table 9.A3. Student Loan Schemes, Selected Latin America and Caribbean Countries

Country	Loan programs and source of funds	Sector	Targeting mechanism	Covered expenses	Share of tuition financed	Annual interest rate and subsidy level	Paying period / grace period	Loan forgiveness	ICL	Who bears default risk?
Argentina	No	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Brazil	- Government: Programa de Financiamento Estudantil (FIES)	Public & Private	Academic	Tuition	Maximum amount	6.5%	Up to 3 times study time / 1.5 years	No	No	Guarantors & FGEDUC ^a
Chile	- Government: Créditos del Fondo Solidario ^b - Private sector: Créditos con Garantía Estatal	Public & Private Accredited	Socioeconomic & Academic	Tuition	Maximum amount	2.0%	20 years / 2 years	No	5%	Guarantors, Institution & Government
Colombia	- Government: Créditos de ICETEX	Public & Private with agreement ICETEX ^c	Socioeconomic & Academic	Tuition & living expenses	Total	Between CPI & CPI+11 points	Up to 2 times study time / 1 year	Yes	No	Guarantors & Guarantee fund
Costa Rica	- Government: Créditos de CONAPE ^d	Public & Private	No	Tuition, living expenses & acquisition of equipment	Maximum amount	4.0%	Up to 2 times study time / 6 months	No	No	Guarantors & Guarantee
Honduras	- Government: Créditos de EDUCREDITO	Public & Private	Socioeconomic & Academic	Tuition, living expenses & acquisition of equipment	Maximum amount	Between 14% & 16%	7 years / 6 months	No	No	Guarantors & Guarantee
Mexico	No	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Peru	- Government: Créditos de PRONABEC ^e	Public & Private	No	Tuition & acquisition of equipment	Maximum amount	4.2%	2 years / none	No	No	Guarantors

Notes: n.a. = not applicable; a. Fundo de Garantia de Operações de Crédito Educativo (Brazil); b. Traditional University Loans (TUL); c. ICETEX = Instituto Colombiano de Crédito Educativo y Estudios Técnicos en el Exterior; d. CONAPE = Comisión Nacional de Préstamos para Educación (Costa Rica); e. PRONABEC = Programa Nacional de Becas y Crédito Educativo (Peru).

Table 9.A4. Scholarship Programs, Selected Latin America and Caribbean Countries

Country	Government offers scholarship programs	Program administration	Sector	Targeting mechanism	Max. amount of tuition financed	For specific areas	Education expenses deductible from income tax
Argentina	- Programa Nacional de Becas Bicentenario - Programa Nacional de Becas Universitarias - Beca Estímulo	Cash to students	Public	Merit & needs based	Maximum amount	Yes	No
Brazil	- Programa Universidade para Todos (PROUNI)	Vouchers to students	Private with agreement PROUNI	Merit & needs based	Total	No	Yes (Tuition)
Chile	- Becas de arancel ^a - Beca de gratuidad de la educación	Vouchers to students	Public & Private Accredited	Merit & needs based	Maximum amount	No	Yes (all)
Colombia	- Beca Ser Pilo Paga	Voucher to students	Public & Private Accredited	Merit & needs based	Total	No	Yes (all)
Costa Rica	- Beca Post Secundaria de FONABE ^b	Cash to students	Public & Private	Needs based	Maximum amount	No	No
Honduras	No	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	No
Mexico	- Becas de La Secretaría de Educación Pública - Scholarships provided by private institutions (5% of enrolled population)	Cash to students	Public & Private	Merit & needs based	Total	No	No ^c
Peru	- Becas de PRONABEC ^d	Vouchers to students	Public & Private (meet eligibility criteria)	Merit & needs based	Total	Yes	No

Notes: n.a. = not applicable; a. Beca Bicentenario (BBic); Beca Juan Gómez Millas (BJGM); Beca de Excelencia Académica (BEA), Beca Nuevo Milenio (BNM), among others; b. FONABE = Fondo nacional de Becas (Costa Rica); c. Education expenses from kindergarten to secondary levels; d. Beca 18, Beca hijos de docentes de la carrera pública magisterial, Beca para casos sociales o de necesidad o extrema urgencia, Beca doble oportunidad.

Table 9.A5. Labor Market Observatories, Selected Latin America and Caribbean Countries

Country	Platform with information supplied by university (wage information)	Platform with general information (wage information)	Platform with general information (no wage information)	Link
Argentina	No	No	No	No platform or link
Brazil	No	No	Dados do Trabalho	http://www.mtps.gov.br/dados-abertos/dados-do-trabalho
Chile	mifuturo.cl	Observatorio laboral	No	http://observatorionacional.cl
Colombia	Observatorio laboral para la educación	No	No	http://www.graduadoscolombia.edu.co
Costa Rica	No	No	Barómetro laboral	http://barometrolaboralcr.com
Honduras	No	No	Observatorio del mercado laboral	http://www.trabajo.gob.hn/organizacion/dgt-1/direccion-general-de-empleo/oml/oml/observatorio-del-mercado-laboral
Mexico	No	Observatorio laboral	No	http://www.observatoriolaboral.gob.mx
Peru	Ponte en carrera	No	No	http://www.ponteencarrera.pe

Table 9.A6. Quality Assurance Mechanisms, Selected Latin America and Caribbean Countries

Country	Year created	Type of acc. entity	Allows private acc. agencies	Includes technical and technological degrees	Institutions (evaluation/ accreditation)	Undergraduate programs (evaluation/ accreditation)	Accredited institutions	Accredited undergrad. programs	Financial incentives linked to Accr.
Consolidated System									
Argentina	1995	Public	No	No	Ev.	Ev. & Acc. (compulsory) ^a	n.a.	1568	No
Chile	1999	Public	Yes	Yes	Ev. & Acc. (voluntary)	Ev. & Acc. (voluntary) ^b	87	1278 (82.2%)	Yes ^c
Colombia	1992	Public	No	Yes	Ev. & Acc. (voluntary)	Ev. & Acc. (voluntary)	31	825 ^d	Yes ^e
Costa Rica	2002	Public & Private	No	Yes	No	Ev. & Acc. (voluntary)	n.a.	117 ^d	No
México	1991	Private	Yes	Yes	Ev. & Acc. (voluntary)	Ev. & Acc. (voluntary)	112	2755 ^d	No
Peru	2006	Public	No	Yes	No	Ev. & Acc. (voluntary)	n.a.	69	No
System being implemented									
Honduras	2011 ^f	Public	No	No	Ev. & Acc.	Ev. & Acc.	0	0	No
System implemented only for ARCUSUR									
Brazil	2004 ^g	Public	No	No	Ev.	Ev. & Acc. (voluntary)	n.a.	n.a.	No

Notes: n.a. = not applicable; Acc. = accreditation; ARCUSUR = Sistema de Acreditación Regional de Carreras Universitarias para el Mercosur; EV. = evaluation.; a. Accreditation only for programs of public interest; b. Compulsory accreditation for teaching and medical programs; c. Scholarships and loans. d. Includes technical and undergraduate programs e. Scholarships f. Accreditation is not yet implemented g. Includes technical, undergraduate and postgraduate programs.

Reference

Acerenza, S., and N. Gandelman. 2017. “Household Education Spending in Latin America and the Caribbean: Evidence from Income and Expenditure Surveys.” Working Paper IDB-WP-773. Washington, DC, United States: Inter-American Development Bank.