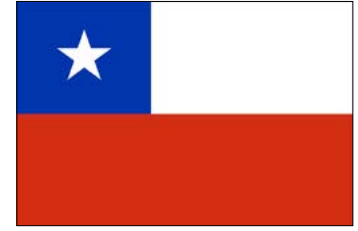


# Chile



## REGION: LATIN AMERICA

Also included in this region: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru

### PART I: ENROLMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

The Chilean HE system is derived from the North American model. Comprehensive universities educated the largest section of the student body in 2018, followed by short-cycle HEIs. Total enrolments increased by 65% from 2006 to 2018, though the system actually shrunk slightly after 2016. Overall, Chilean growth trailed the rest of Latin America and the Global South. The number of HEIs actually fell from 2010 to 2018, due to the closure of many short-cycle HEIs. Most students (72%) attended private providers in 2018, whereas the division across the rest of Latin America was basically 50:50 public-private.

TABLE 1 – Types of higher education providers

CATEGORY	INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS COUNT IN 2018		
		PUB.	PRIV.	TOTAL
<b>Comprehensive Universities</b>	Universities	27	31	58
<b>Hybrids</b>	Armed forces higher education institutions	7	0	7
<b>Short-Cycle HEIs</b>	Centros de formación técnicas (CFTs); Institutos profesionales (IPs)	3	71	74

FIGURE 1 – Numbers of institutions by type, 2006-2018

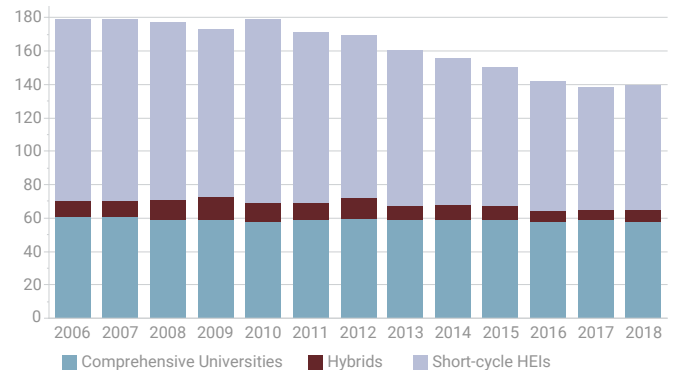
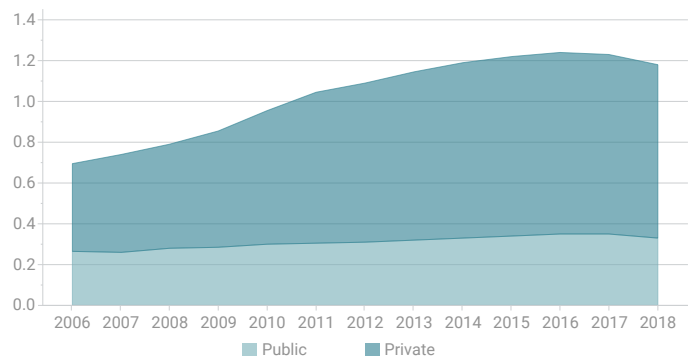
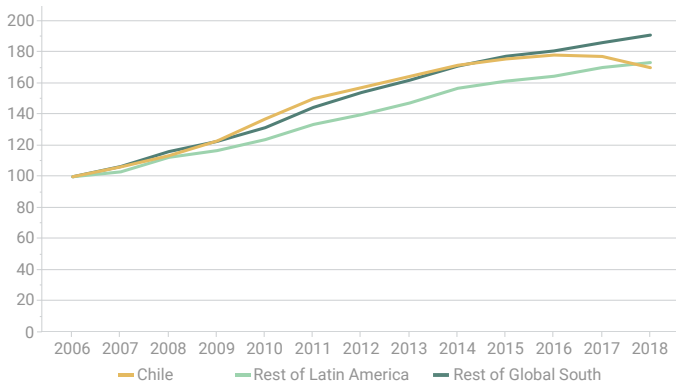


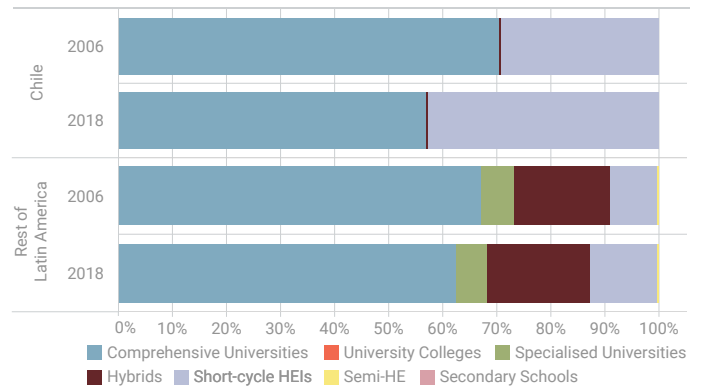
FIGURE 2 – Total enrolments with public and private higher education providers, 2006-2018 (Millions)



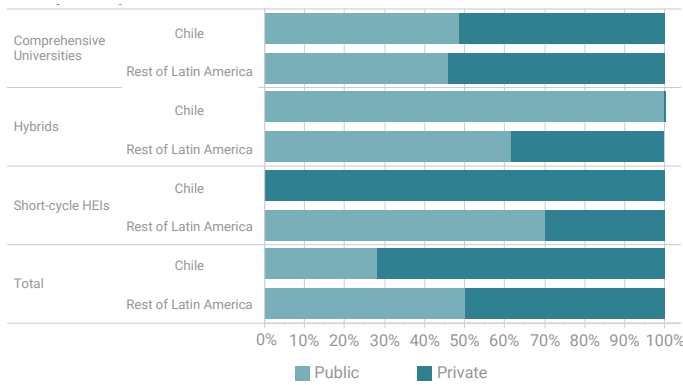
**FIGURE 3** – Changes in enrolment, in Chile, the rest of Latin America and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018



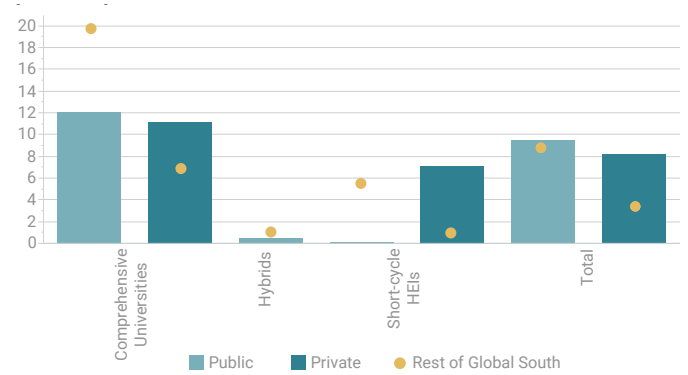
**FIGURE 4** – Share of enrolments by institution type in Chile and the rest of Latin America, 2006 and 2018 (2006=100)



**FIGURE 5** – Share of enrolments in public and private institutions, by institution type, in Chile and the rest of Latin America, 2018



**FIGURE 6** – Average institution-size by institution type in Chile and the rest of the Global South, 2018 (Thousands)



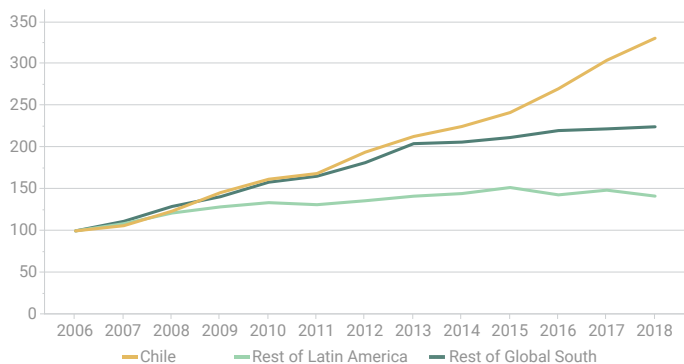
**Universidad de Chile, Chile**



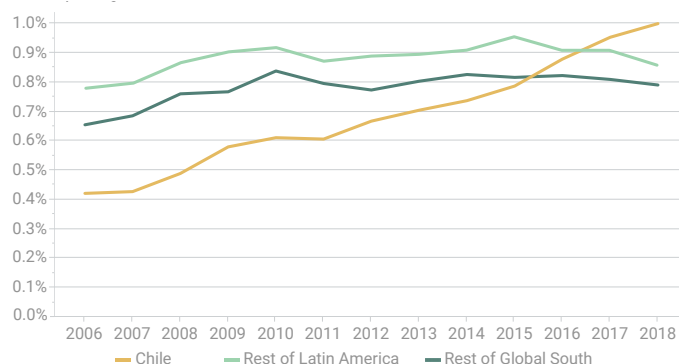
## PART II: HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCING

Public HE spending more than tripled from 2006 to 2018, which greatly exceeds trends across the rest of Latin America and the Global South. Public spending was equal to 1% of GDP in 2018, more than double the 2006 figure and well above the rest of Latin America and the Global South. Over the same period, student contributions to the budgets of public HEIs decreased relative to total expenditures. Private HEIs increased their expenditures per student moderately from 2006 to 2018, but these remained much lower than the average among comparator countries – which are largely driven by countries in the Global North.

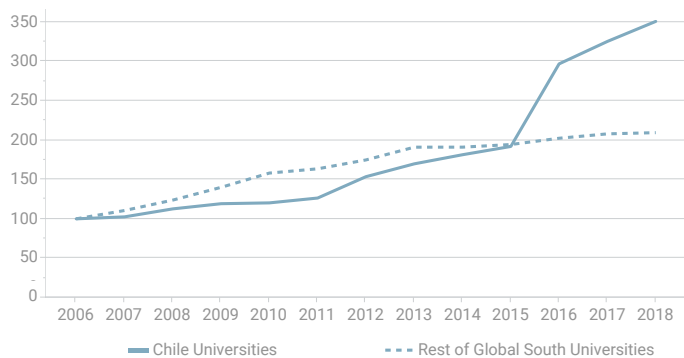
**FIGURE 7** – Change in real total public spending on higher education in Chile, the rest of Latin America and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018 (2006=100)



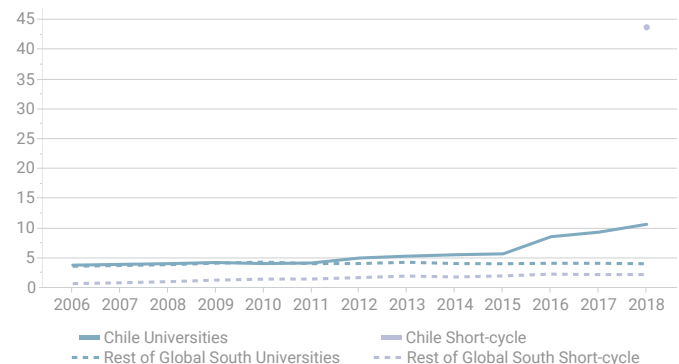
**FIGURE 8** – Total public spending on higher education relative to GDP in Chile, the rest of Latin America and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018



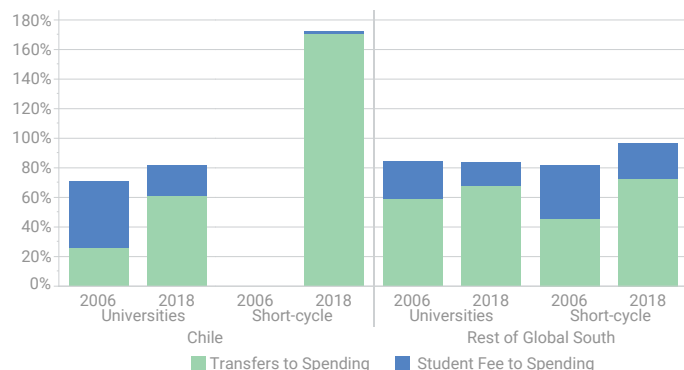
**FIGURE 9** – Change in real government transfers to public institutions by institution-type in Chile and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018 (2006=100)



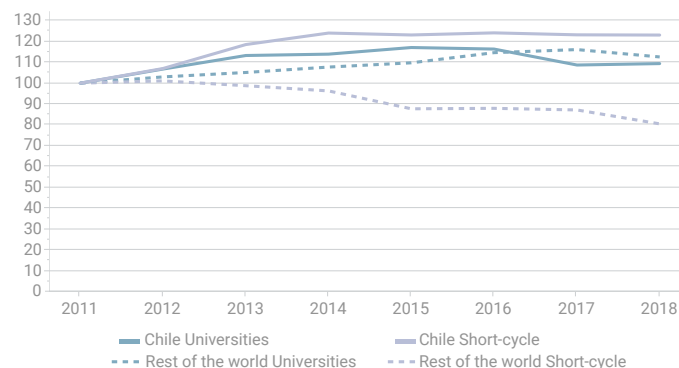
**FIGURE 10** – Per-student government transfers to public institutions by institution-type in real PPP, in Chile and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018



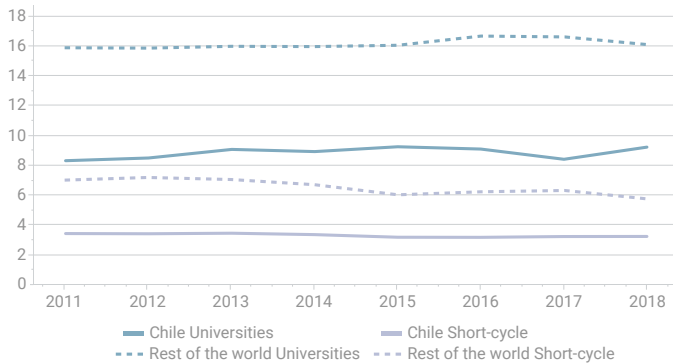
**FIGURE 11** – Government transfers relative to total institutional spending of public institutions by institution-type in Chile and the rest of the Global South, 2006 and 2018



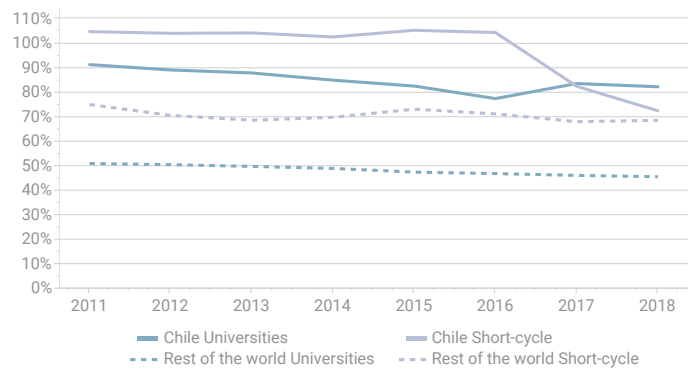
**FIGURE 12** – Change in real total institutional spending of private institutions by institution-type in Chile and the rest of the world, 2006-2018 (2006=100)



**FIGURE 13** – Per-student total institutional spending of private institutions by institution-type in Chile and the rest of the world, 2006-2018



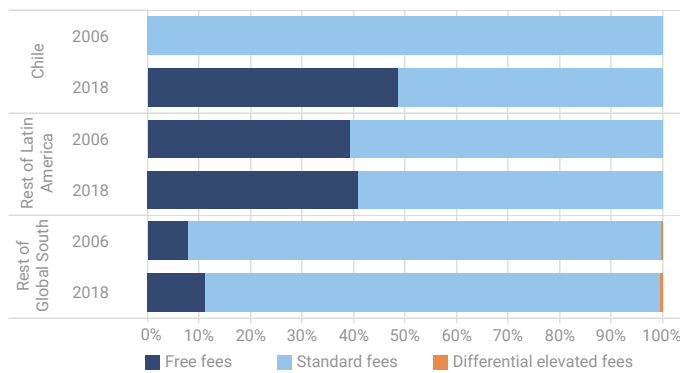
**FIGURE 14** – Student fee revenues relative to total institutional spending of private institutions by institution-type in Chile and the rest of the world, 2006-2018



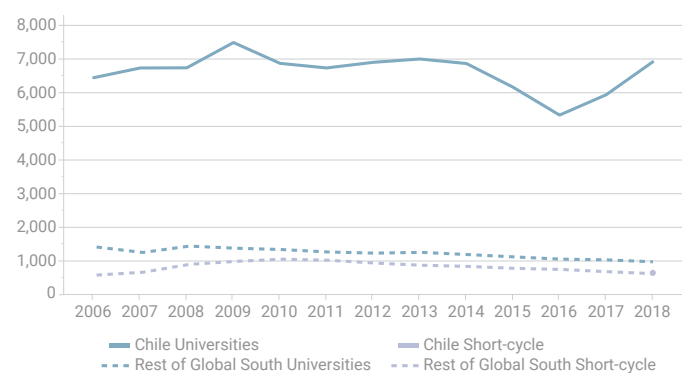
**PART III: STUDENT FEES**

Just over half of public HE students in Chile paid compulsory fees in 2018. As a result of the Gratuidad program, Chile has a needs-based tuition exemption regime in the public sector and part of the private sector. However, fees at public institutions are elevated on average for those students who have to pay, only modestly less so than for fee-paying students at private universities.

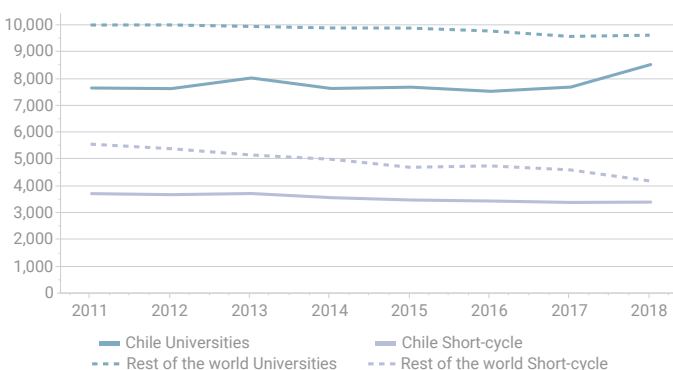
**FIGURE 15** – Share of students at public institutions under each type of tuition regime in Chile, the rest of Latin America and the rest of the Global South, 2006 and 2018



**FIGURE 16** – Fee revenues per student paying typical rates at public institutions by institution type in PPP, 2006-2018



**FIGURE 17** – Fee revenues per student at private institutions by institution type in PPP, 2006-2018



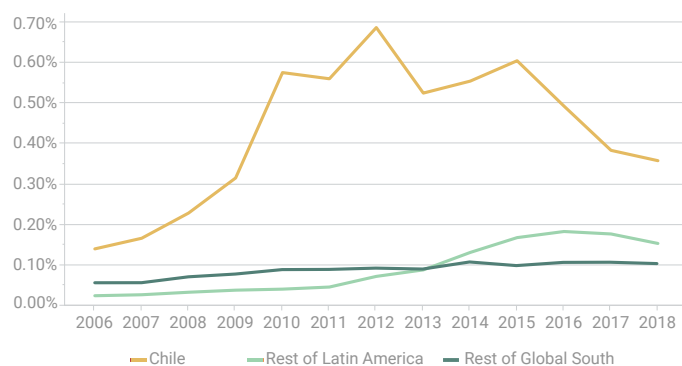
## PART IV: STUDENT FINANCIAL AID

Government student financial aid in Chile is comprised of a mix of loans and grants. From 2006 to 2018, the system increased disbursements of grants four-fold and loan disbursements more than three-fold, although in both cases these amounts declined in the last years of the period. The share of students receiving aid also rose and then fell – roughly 25% of HE students received loans in 2018 and 20% received grants. Amounts of each were between 10% and 15% of GDP per capita in 2018, which was above the average for the rest of the Global South in terms of grants, but below average in terms of loans.

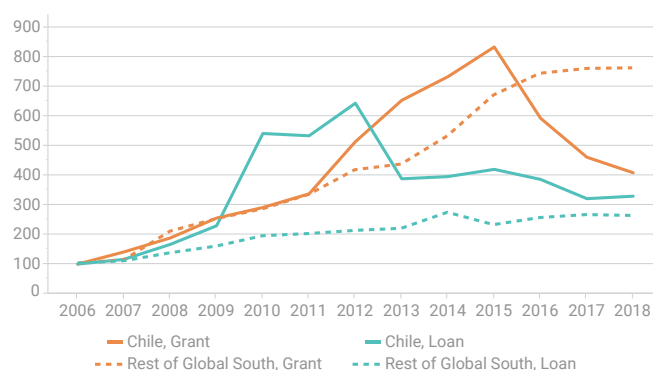
**TABLE 2** – Student financial aid regime, including recipients and amounts disbursed in 2018

CATEGORY	PROGRAMS	BASIS OF ALLOCATION	RECIPIENTS	AMOUNTS DISBURSED (USD)
<b>Grants</b>	Various becas from the Ministry of education	Mix of need and merit-based	229,528	641,865,399
<b>Loans</b>	Crédito con aval del estado (CAE) and Fondo solidario de crédito universitario	Open enrolment, with partial merit-basis for the CAE	299,456	1,033,923,343

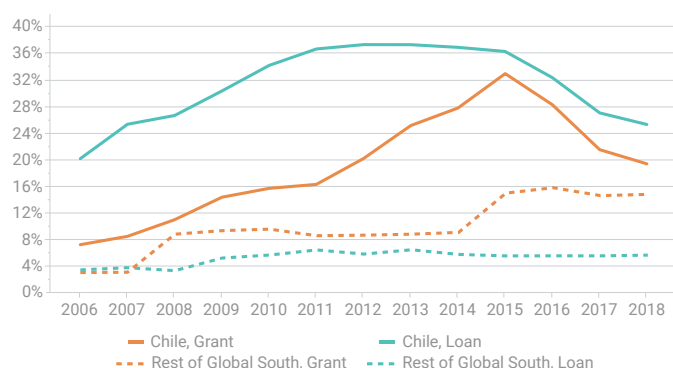
**FIGURE 18** – Total disbursements to students in financial aid relative to gross domestic product, in Chile, the rest of Latin America and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018



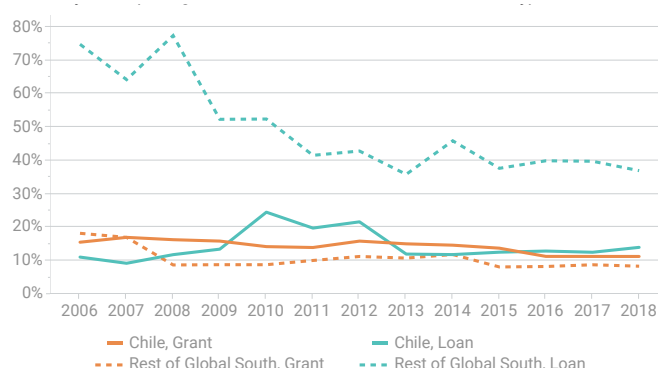
**FIGURE 19** – Change in amounts disbursed to students by form of financial aid in Chile and other Global South countries that offer financial aid of this type, 2006-2018 (2006=100)



**FIGURE 20** – Share of higher education students receiving student financial aid by type in Chile and other Global South countries that offer financial aid of this type, 2006-2018



**FIGURE 21** – Financial aid per recipient relative to GDP per capita by form of financial aid in Chile and other Global South countries that offer financial aid of this type, 2006-2018



\*Note: For more on methodology and data quality please see [Appendices A and B](#).