

Peru



REGION: LATIN AMERICA

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

PART I: ENROLMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

The Peruvian HE system closely follows the Latin American model. Roughly 75% of students were enrolled in comprehensive universities in 2018 with the remainder attending hybrids. Total enrolments doubled between 2006 and 2018, rising from just about 1.1 million to 2.2 million. This rate of increase was somewhat faster than across the rest of Latin America, but roughly on pace with the rest of the Global South. The number of HEIs stayed relatively consistent during this same period, such that Peruvian HEIs were significantly larger in 2018 than in 2006. Just over 30% of students attended public providers in 2018, which was well below the average across the rest of Latin America.

TABLE 1 – Types of higher education providers

CATEGORY	INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS COUNT IN 2018		
		PUB.	PRIV.	TOTAL
Comprehensive universities	Universities	45	91	136
Hybrids	Non-university higher education - Institutes and schools of pedagogical higher education, technological higher education, and artistic training, and technical training schools	514	545	1059

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

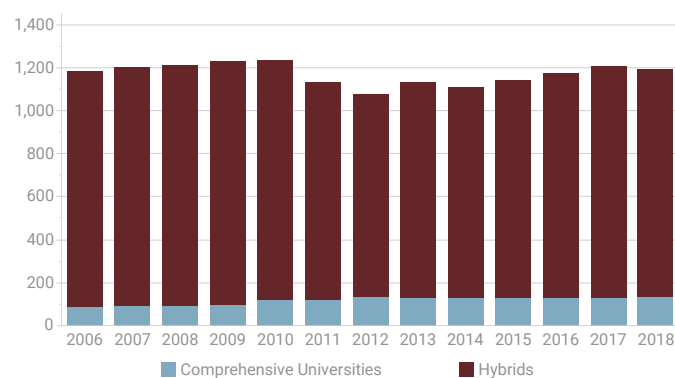


FIGURE 2 – Total enrolments with public and private higher education providers, 2006-2018 (Millions)

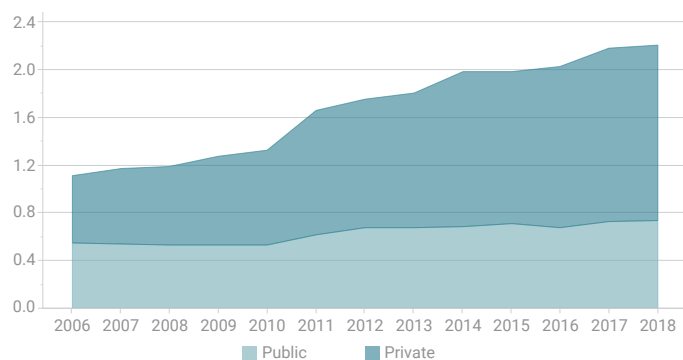


FIGURE 3 – Changes in enrolment, in Peru, the rest of Latin America and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018

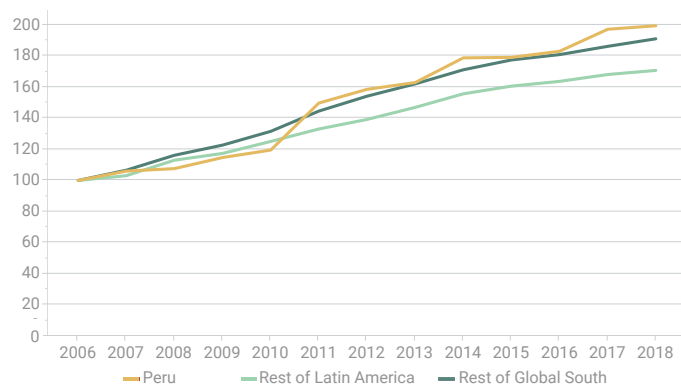


FIGURE 4 – Share of enrolments by institution type in Peru and the rest of Latin America, 2006 and 2018 (2006=100)

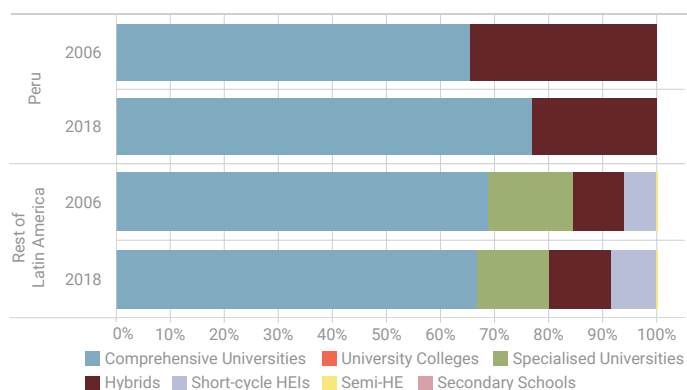


FIGURE 5 – Share of enrolments in public and private institutions, by institution type in Peru and the rest of Latin America, 2018

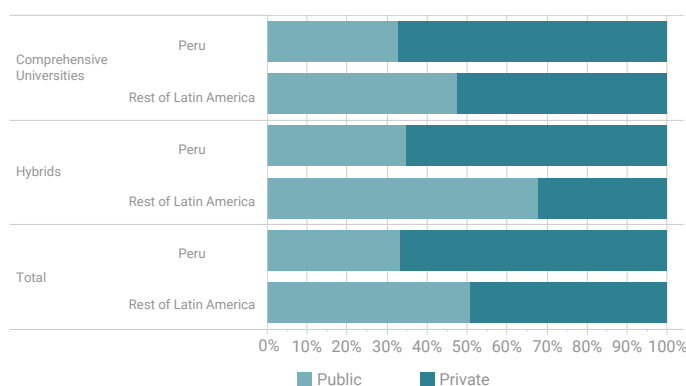
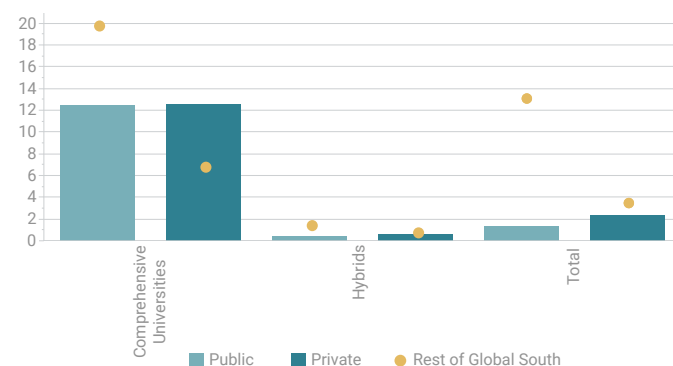


FIGURE 6 – Average institution-size by institution type in Peru and the rest of Latin America, 2018 (Thousands)



PART II: HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCING

Reported public HE spending in Peru rose by roughly 175% from 2006 to 2018, much faster than across the rest of Latin America and to a lesser extent the Global South. Public transfers to public universities increased at a slower pace, but still fast enough to raise per-student funding from just under USD 2,500 in 2006 to just over USD 3,000 in 2018. Public expenditure on HE rose relative to GDP from about 0.4% in 2006 to 0.55% in 2018. This last figure remained well below the averages across the rest of Latin America and the Global South.

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

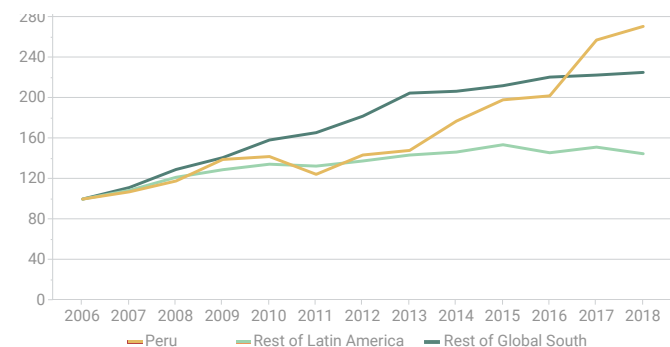


FIGURE 8 – Total public spending on higher education relative to GDP in Peru, the rest of Latin America and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018

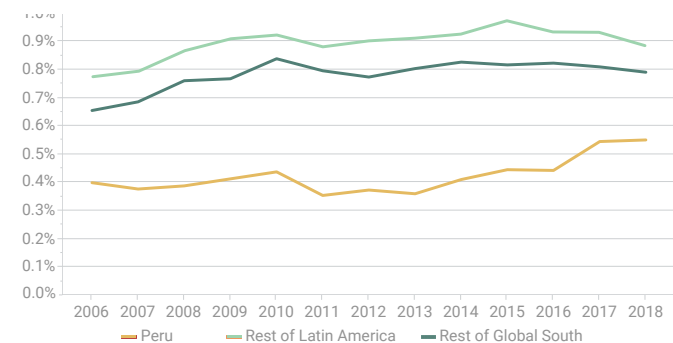


FIGURE 9 – Change in real government transfers to public institutions by institution-type in Peru and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018 (2006=100)

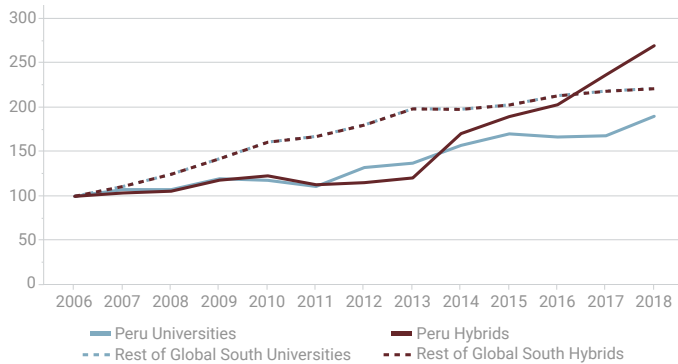


FIGURE 10 – Per-student government transfers to public institutions by institution-type in real PPP, in Peru and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018

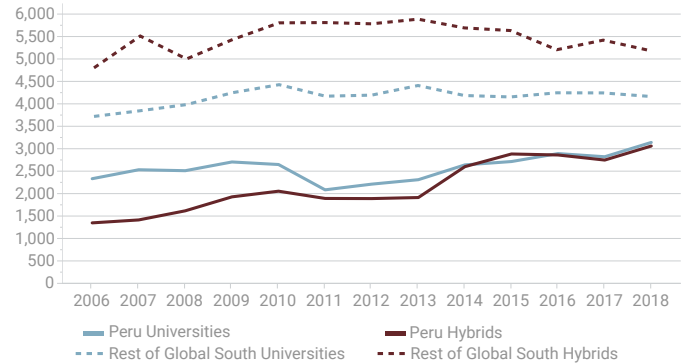
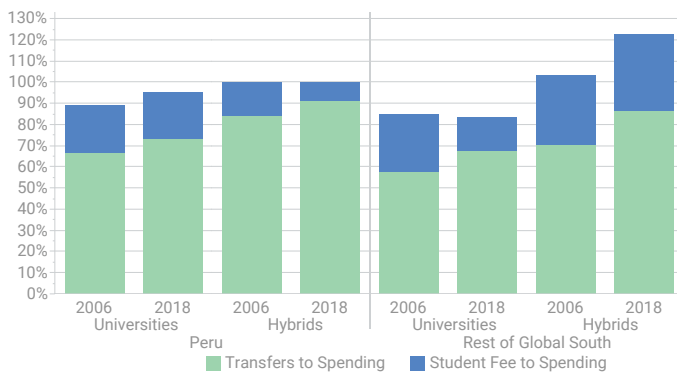


FIGURE 11 – Government transfers relative to total institutional spending of public institutions by institution-type, in Peru and the rest of the Global South, 2006 and 2018



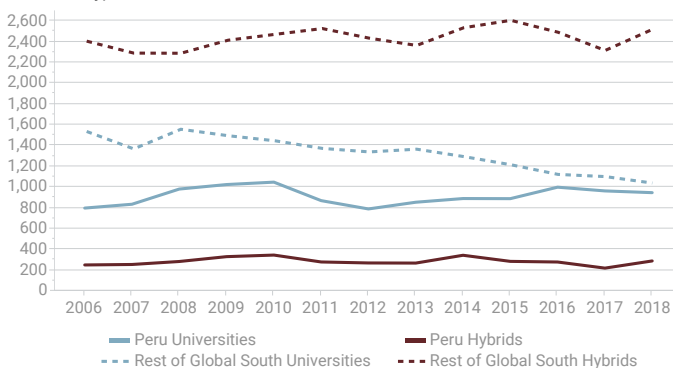
University of Lima, Peru



PART III: STUDENT FEES

In Peru, all students pay fees without differentials. At public HEIs, fee revenues per student remained relatively consistent between 2006 and 2018 at USD 800 to USD 1,000 at universities and USD 200 to USD 400 at hybrids. No data were available on fees and finances at private HEIs.

FIGURE 12 – Fee revenues per student paying typical rates at public institutions by institution type in PPP, 2006-2018



PART IV: STUDENT FINANCIAL AID

We classify Peru as having a token government student financial aid model due to its low coverage. The assistance is through a mix of loans and grants. The latter predominated in about a 50:1 ratio in 2018, which represented a major change from 2006 when the country did not have a grants program (so far as we can tell). The number of grant recipients nevertheless remained very low, equal to about 2% of enrolments. Total student financial aid disbursements were around 0.08% of GDP in 2018, which was well above the average for the rest of Latin America but slightly below the average for the rest of the Global South.

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

CATEGORY	PROGRAMS	BASIS OF ALLOCATION	RECIPIENTS	AMOUNTS DISBURSED (USD)
Grants	Beca 18 in various modalities; Becas of excellence for children of teachers; Teacher's vocation scholarships; persistence in studies scholarships; and other assorted scholarships.	Merit and need-based	40,469	319,067,382
Loans	Crédito ordinario and Crédito 18	Merit and need-based	746	6,518,237

FIGURE 13 – Total disbursements to students in financial aid relative to gross domestic product, in Peru, the rest of Latin America and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018

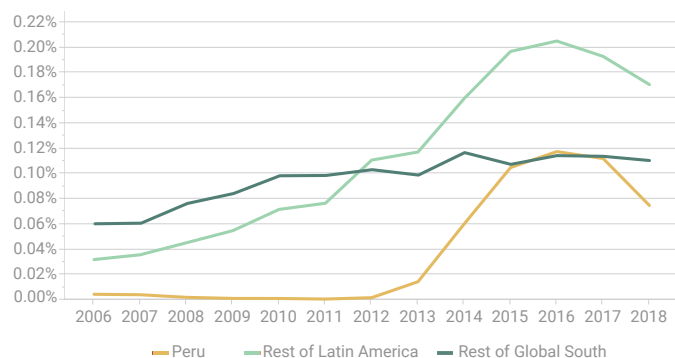


FIGURE 14 – Change in amounts disbursed to students by form of financial aid, in Peru and other Global South countries that offer financial aid of this type, 2006-2018 (2006=100)

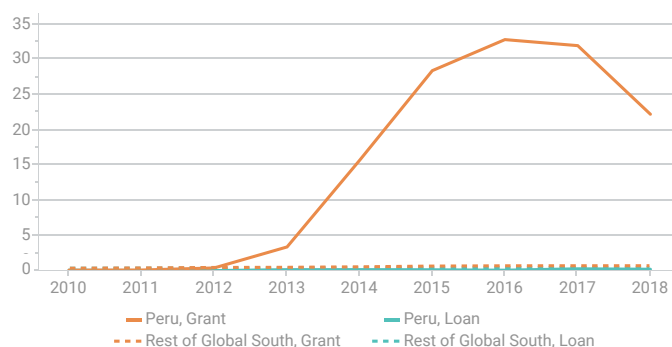


FIGURE 15 – Share of higher education students receiving student financial aid by type, in Peru and other Global South countries that offer financial aid of this type, 2006-2018

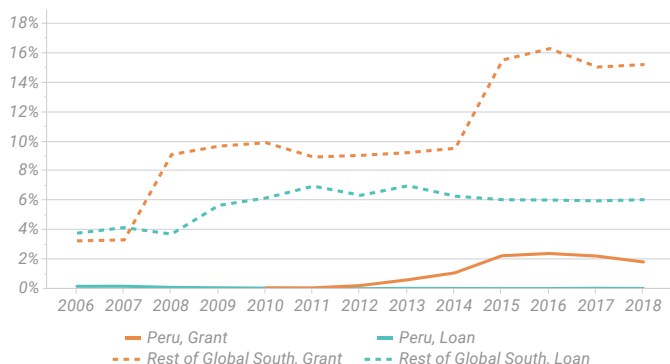
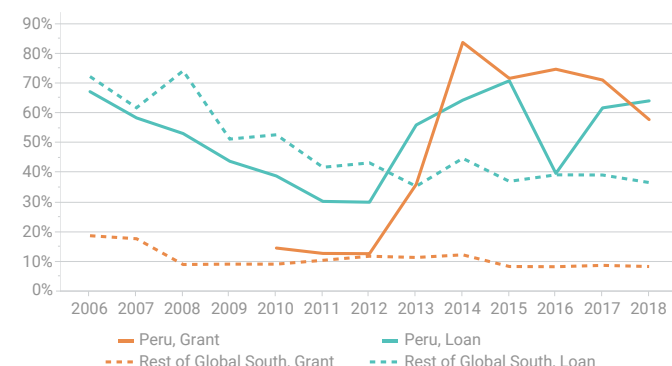


FIGURE 16 – Financial aid per recipient relative to GDP per capita by form of financial aid, in Peru and other Global South countries that offer financial aid of this type, 2006-2018



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