Supplemental Appendix

Targeting Social Assistance: The Evolution of College Financial Aid in Colombia

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Table 1—: Test Takers Who Met Financial Aid Programs' Eligibility Criteria, 2012–19

	SABER Test takers							
Year	11		No	Has	SISBEN eligible			Recipients
	cutoff	All	SISBEN score	SISBEN score	All	Top 10%	SABER 11 eligible	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2012		550,141	227,766	$322,\!375$	247,923	13,070		
2013		$525,\!490$	$202,\!424$	323,066	259,252	13,643		
2014	310	$542,\!341$	193,235	$349,\!106$	287,797	15,680	14,487	9,373
2015	318	538,001	178,044	359,957	305,111	19,164	16,195	11,929
2016	342	$545,\!563$	167,625	377,938	326,661	23,048	10,077	8,618
2017	348	540,840	161,521	379,319	332,675	24,159	7,600	7,180
2018	359	544,527	148,280	396,247	348,684	23,536	3,751	3,461
2019	350	547,883	$137,\!151$	410,732	356,370	22,996	$5,\!442$	4,126

Note: This table provides details on the yearly eligibility criteria for SPP (2014-17) and GE (2018-19), which were based on the student's SABER 11 test score and the household's SISBEN wealth index. Column (2) reports the SABER 11 score cutoff used each year. Columns (3) through (8) report the number of test takers, broken down into subgroups defined by their SISBEN and SABER 11 scores. Column (9) displays the number of students who received financial aid from SPP or GE.

Source: Authors' calculations based on SABER 11 (Icfes), SISBEN (DNP), and ICETEX.

Table 2—: Characteristics of the SPP and GE College Financial Aid Programs

Program name	Year (1)	Conditions colleges' tuition (2)	Incentivizes public college enrollment (3)	Stipend for those who relocate (in minimum wages) (4)	Geographic affirmative action (5)
SPP 1	2014			4	
SPP 2	2015			4	
SPP 3	2016			4	
SPP 4	2017	\checkmark	\checkmark	4	
GE 1	2018	\checkmark	\checkmark	2 or 3	\checkmark
$\times 2$	2019	\checkmark	\checkmark	2 or 3	\checkmark

Note: This table details additional characteristics of the SPP and GE financial aid programs from 2014 to 2019. Column (2): In 2017, private colleges were required to keep tuition fees stable in real terms, and in 2018, they had to reduce tuition for beneficiaries by 25 percent. Column (3): In 2017, SPP offered a lump sum for students who chose public institutions (half of a monthly minimum wage). In 2018, this incentive was increased to between US\$927 and US\$3,379, depending on the institution. Column (4): In 2018, to deter talent concentration in large cities, the government reduced stipends from four to two monthly minimum wages for students relocating to another metropolitan area (three if no participating colleges were in their department). Column (5): To address geographic disparities, in 2018, the government ensured a minimum of three recipients from each of Colombia's 32 departments, selecting the top three SABER 11 scores that met the SISBEN criteria. Indigenous applicants were exempt from the SISBEN requirement. In 2019, aid was automatically extended to the top 10 students from Colombia's 12 poorest departments (Amazonas, Arauca, Caquetá, Casanare, Cesar, Chocó, Guainía, Guaviare, La Guajira, San Andrés, Vaupés, and Vichada).

Source: Authors' calculations based on ICETEX reports.