

# ANHANG Datendokumentation

zum Bericht „Potentiale und Dynamiken privater Angebote und Beteiligungen im österreichischen Bildungswesen. Systematischer Review der Literatur“, Jan 2020

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### III. EUROSTAT

#### Verfügbare Klassifikation:

TOTAL (alle Bereiche)

FRÜHERZIEHUNG (early)

Schule: PRIMAR (primary)

Schule: SEKUNDAR I (lower secondary)

Schule: SEKUNDAR II (upper secondary)

Schule: POSTSEK (post-sec non-tertiary)

TERTIÄR (tertiary)

Die Klassifikation ist nicht völlig kompatibel mit den anderen Klassifikationen, enthält eine Totalkategorie

Bei **privater Beteiligung** wird zusätzlich zwischen staatsabhängigen (state dependent) und staatsunabhängigen (state independent) Institutionen unterschieden

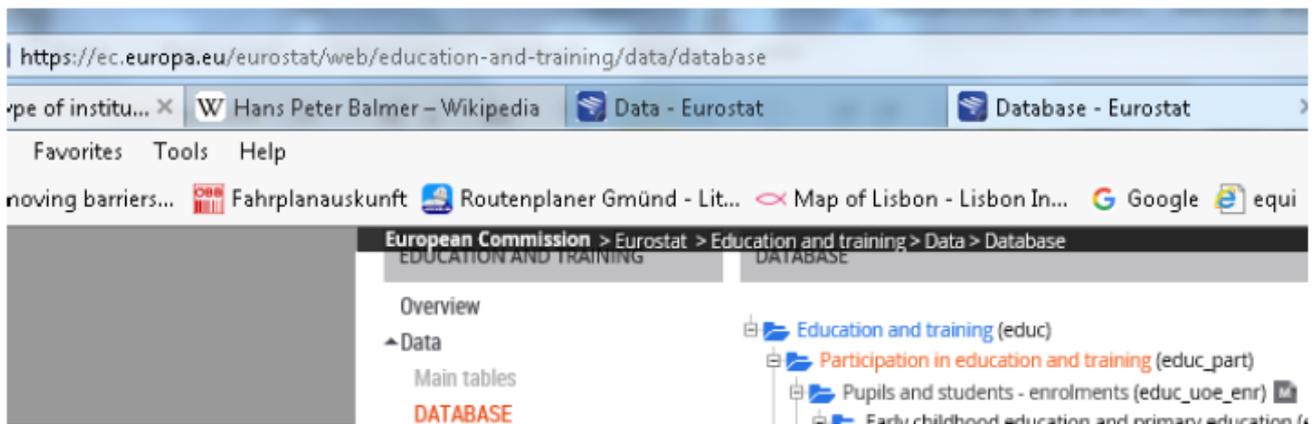
**Erfasster Zeitraum:** die Daten sind getrennt in zwei Perioden erfasst 2003-12 und 2013-17, die jedoch nicht kompatibel sind (diese werden auch getrennt verarbeitet; die zweite Periode dürfte konsistenter sein)

**Erfasste Länder:** diese gehen über EU-28 hinaus, und umfassen auch einige EU-affine Länder

#### Gliederung, Aspekte

1. Beteiligung nach Bildungsebenen, Struktur und Entwicklung, öffentlich und privat
2. Profil der privaten Beteiligung
3. EU-Durchschnitte nach Bildungsebenen (ungewichtet), Vergleich der beiden Perioden
4. private Beteiligung und staatsunabhängige private Beteiligung (Bildungsebenen und Länder)

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/education-and-training/data/database>



Pupils/students enrolled in [level] by sex, type of institution [sector: total, private institutions] and intensity of participation (educ\_uae\_enr..)

### III.1 Beteiligung nach Bildungsebenen, Struktur und Entwicklung, öffentlich und privat

#### Participation, education levels, public, private

Two separate databases, 2003-12, 2013-17, old and new ISCED classification, not compatible, certain educational categories differ much

#### Struktur und Entwicklung der Beteiligung nach Ländern 2017, 2003-12, 2013-17

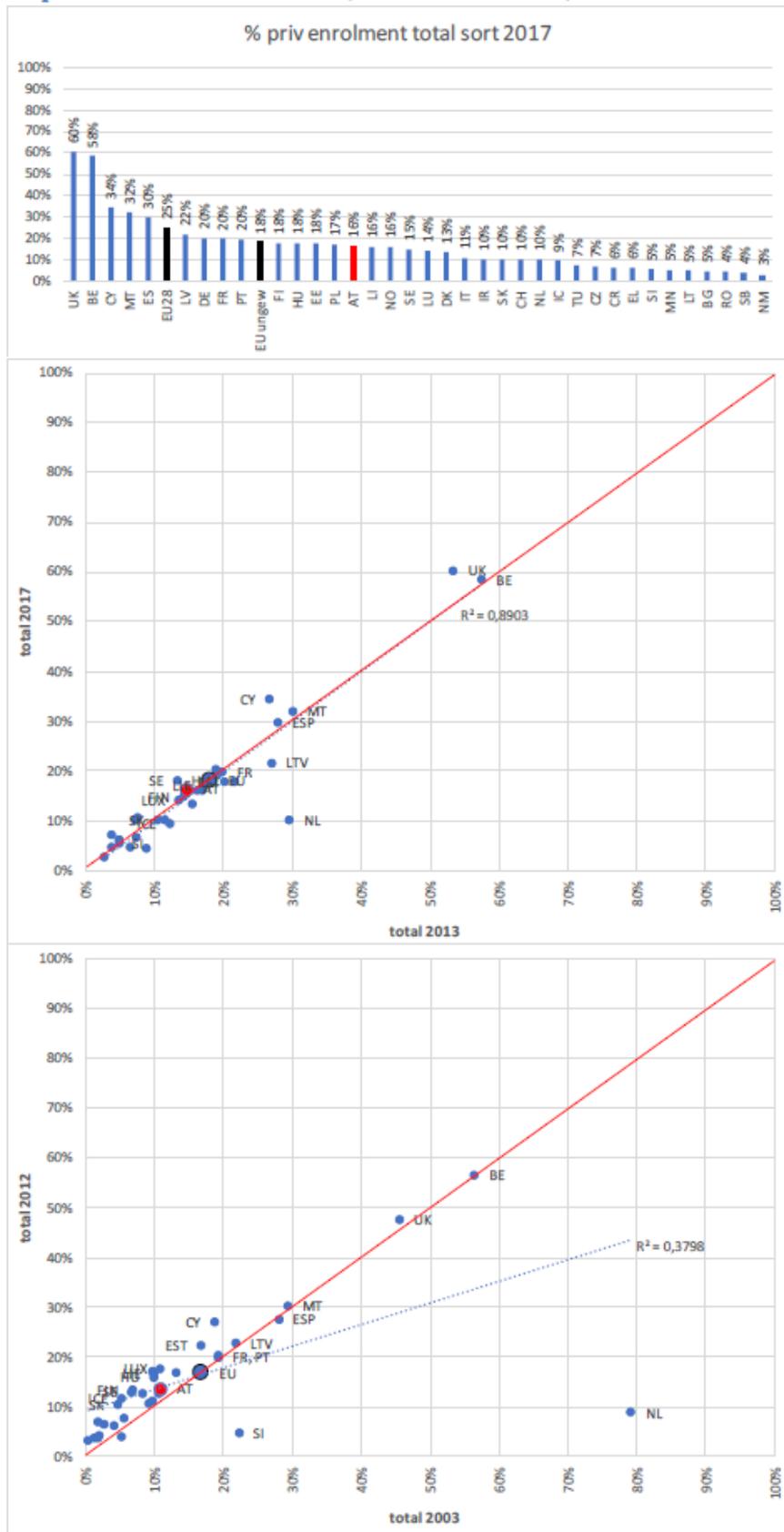
## Struktur der Beteiligung nach Ländern 2017, geordnet nach early+compuls.



**GESAMTBETEILIGUNG (%) nach BILDUNGSEBEBENEN in EU-Ländern**  
geordnet nach Summe early + compulsory

# Entwicklung der Beteiligung nach Bildungsebenen 2003-17

## % private enrolment 2017, scatter 2003-12, 2013-17 total



% PRIVATE BETEILIGUNG in EU und affinen Ländern

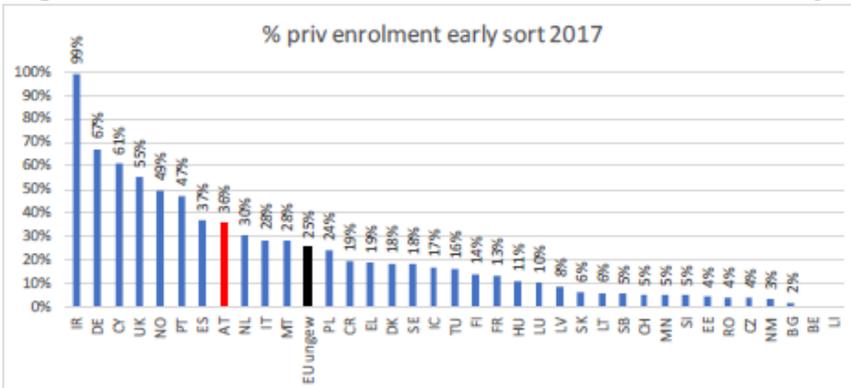
2017 Querschnitt

Veränderung 2013-17

Veränderung 2003-12

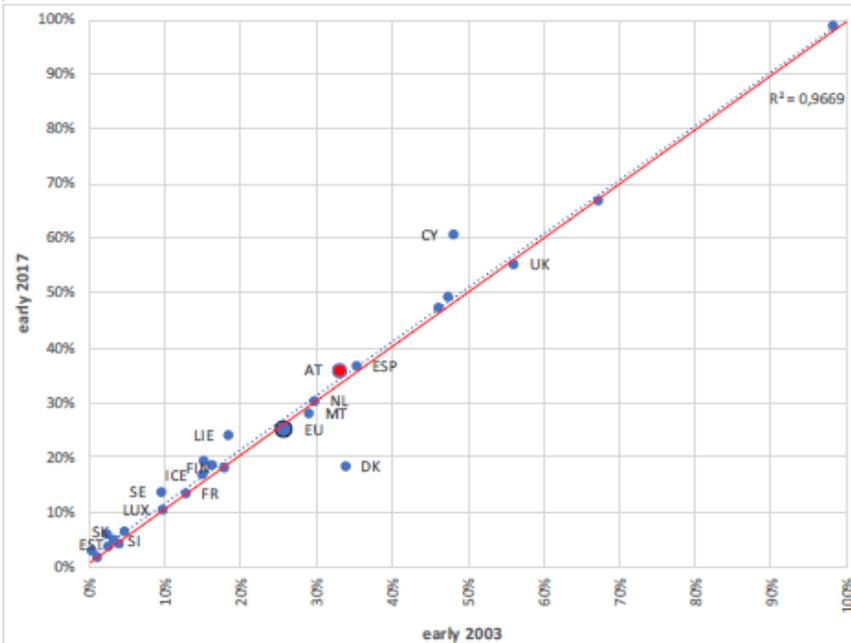
Unterschiedliche Zeitreihen vor und nach 2012

% private enrolment 2017, scatter 2003-12, 2013-17 early

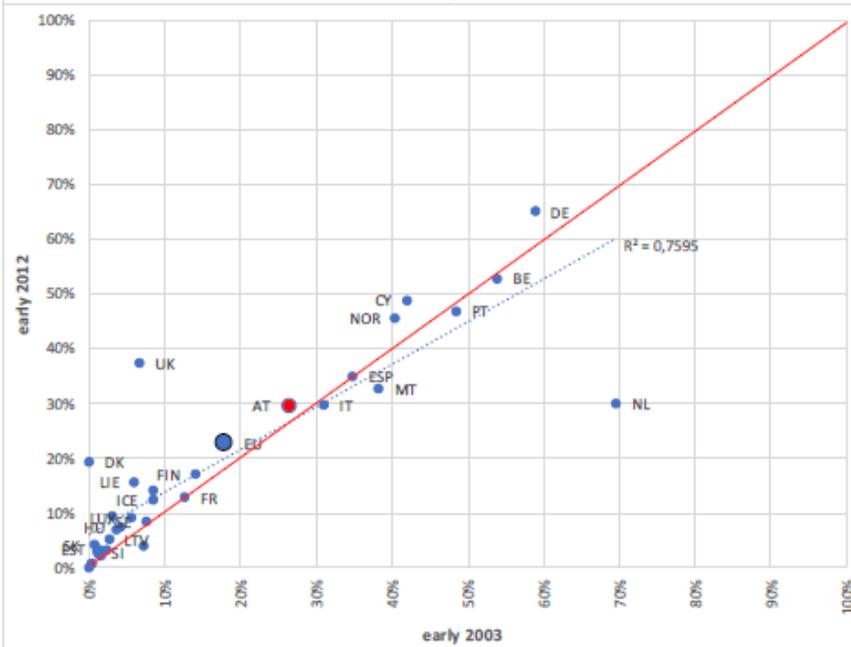


% PRIVATE  
BETEILIGUNG  
in EU und affinen  
Ländern

2017 Querschnitt



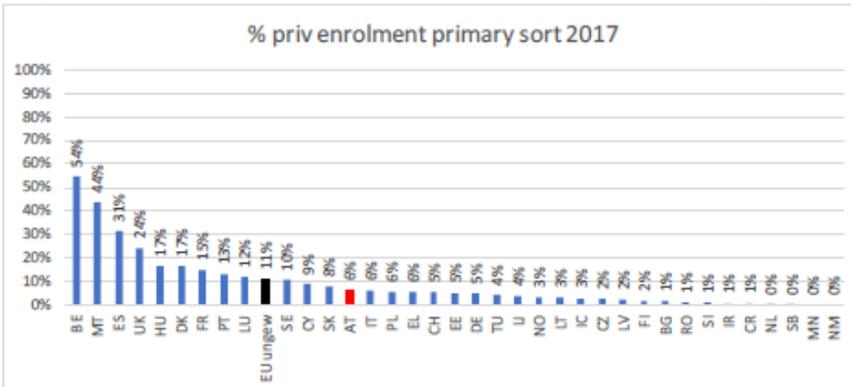
Veränderung 2013-17



Veränderung 2003-12

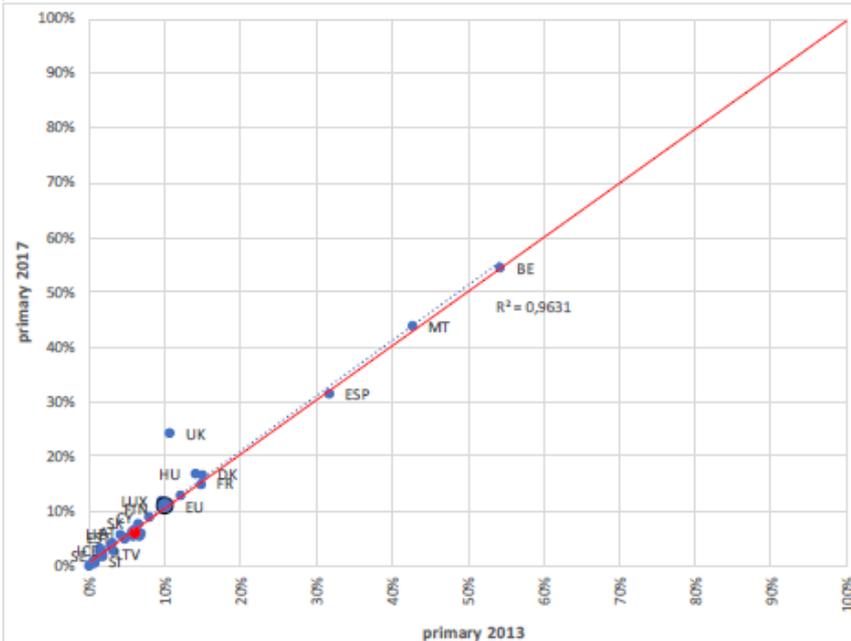
Unterschiedliche Zeitreihen vor  
und nach **2012**

% private enrolment 2017, scatter 2003-12, 2013-17 primary

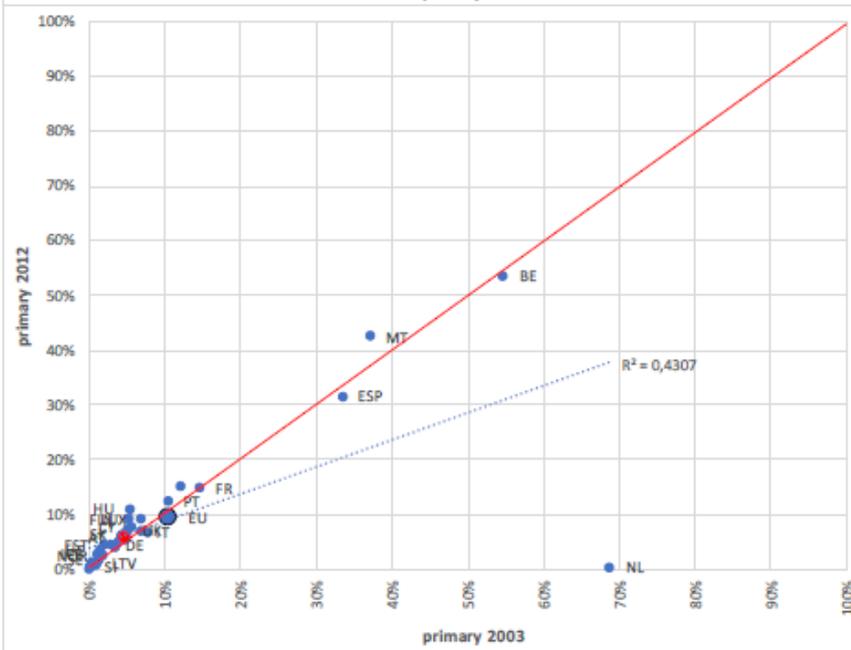


% PRIVATE  
BETEILIGUNG  
in EU und affinen  
Ländern

2017 Querschnitt



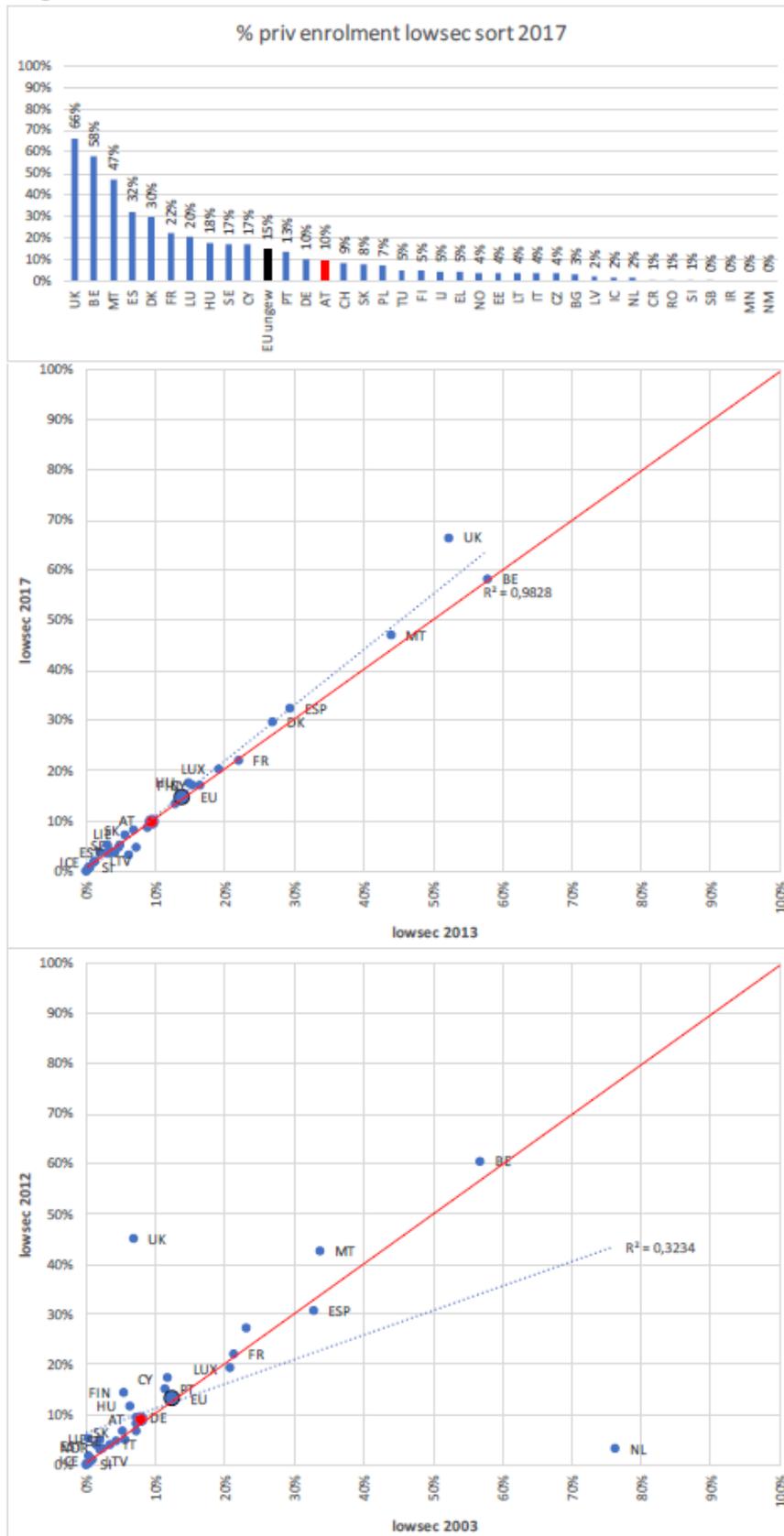
Veränderung 2013-17



Veränderung 2003-12

Unterschiedliche Zeitreihen vor  
und nach 2012

% private enrolment 2017, scatter 2003-12, 2013-17 lowsec



% PRIVATE  
BETEILIGUNG  
in EU und affinen  
Ländern

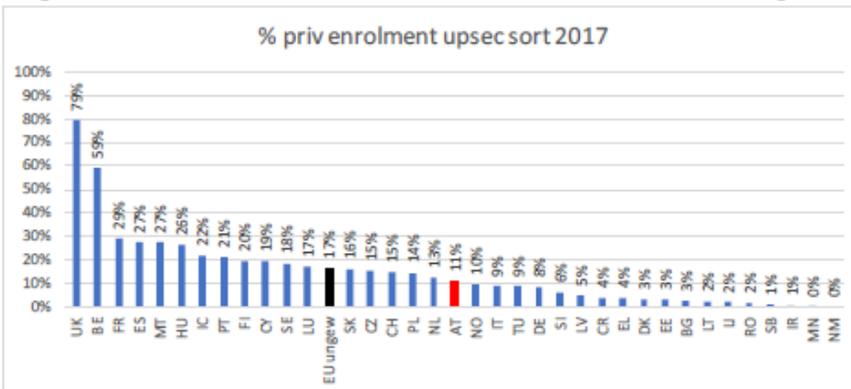
2017 Querschnitt

Veränderung 2013-17

Veränderung 2003-12

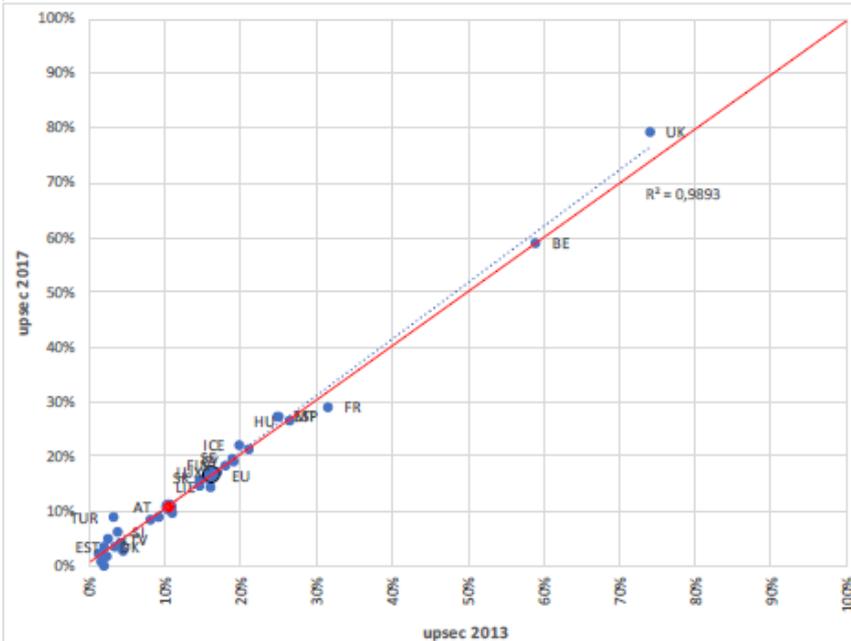
Unterschiedliche Zeitreihen vor  
und nach 2012

% private enrolment 2017, scatter 2003-12, 2013-17 upsec

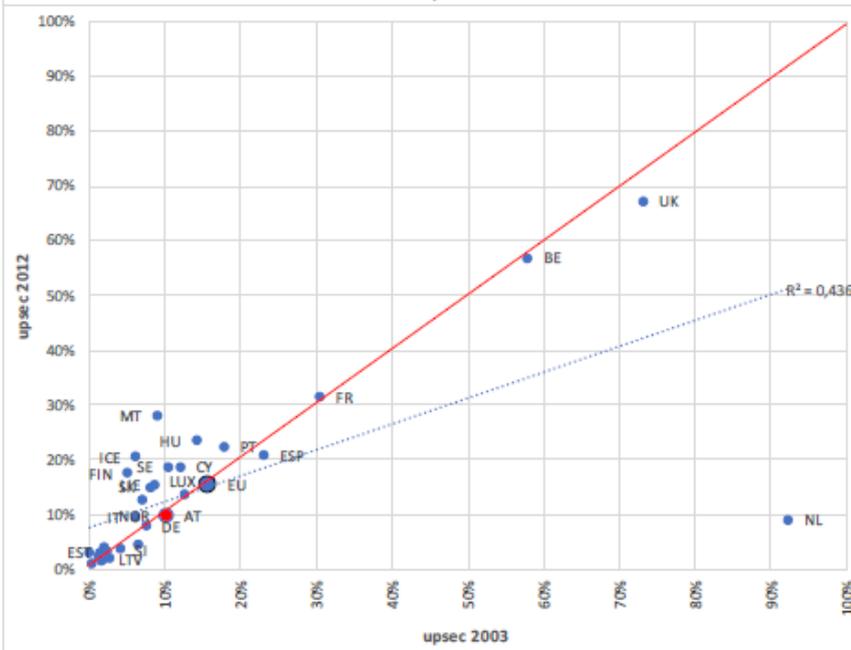


% PRIVATE  
BETEILIGUNG  
in EU und affinen  
Ländern

2017 Querschnitt



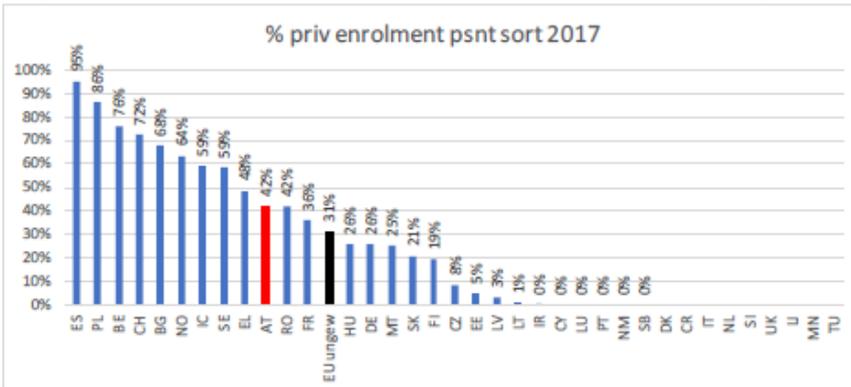
Veränderung 2013-17



Veränderung 2003-12

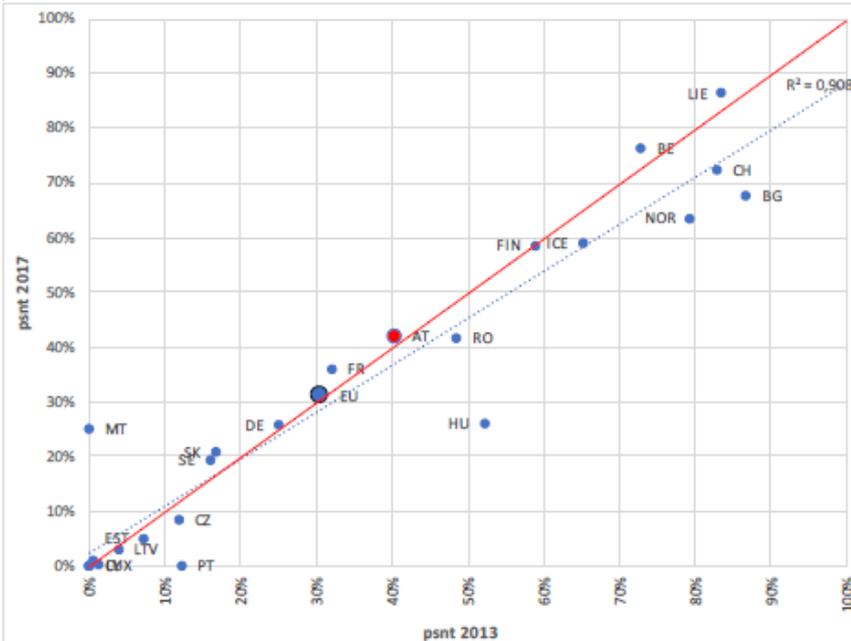
Unterschiedliche Zeitreihen vor  
und nach 2012

% private enrolment 2017, scatter 2003-12, 2013-17 ps-nt

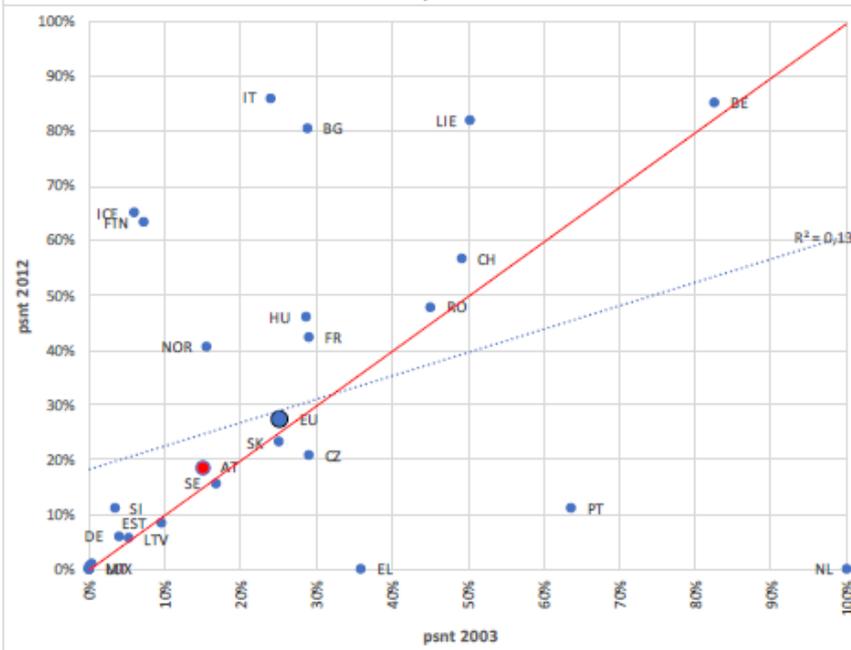


% PRIVATE  
BETEILIGUNG  
in EU und affinen  
Ländern

2017 Querschnitt



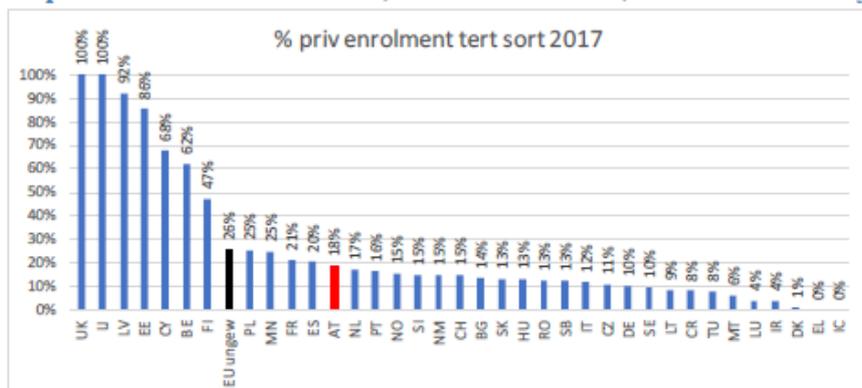
Veränderung 2013-17



Veränderung 2003-12

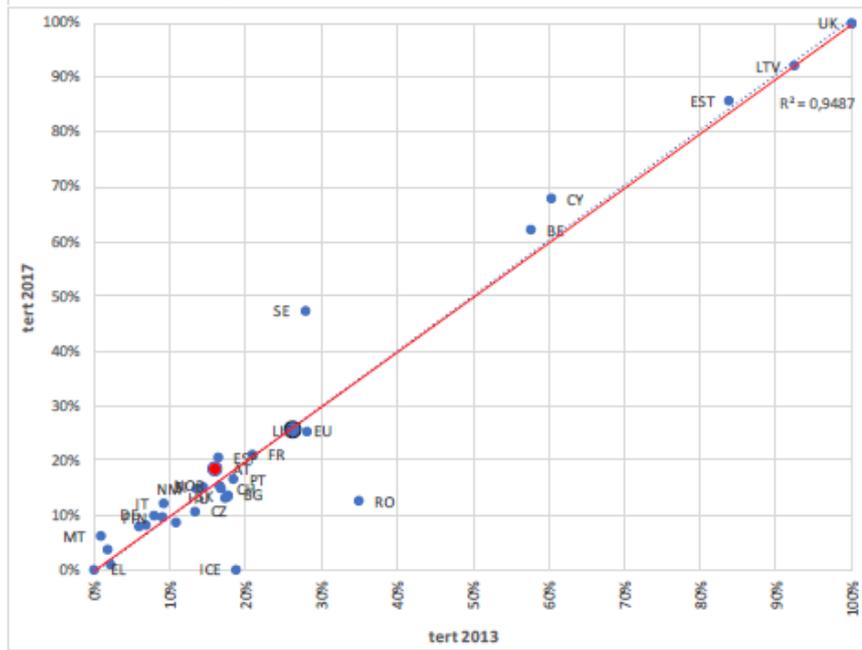
Unterschiedliche Zeitreihen vor  
und nach 2012

% private enrolment 2017, scatter 2003-12, 2013-17 tertiary

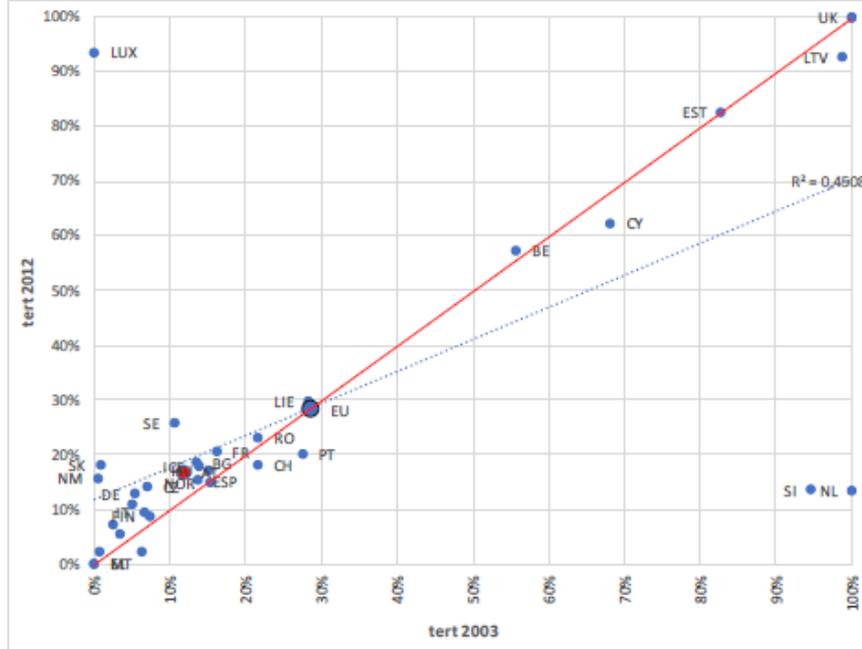


% PRIVATE  
BETEILIGUNG  
in EU und affinen  
Ländern

2017 Querschnitt



Veränderung 2013-17



Veränderung 2003-12

Unterschiedliche Zeitreihen vor  
und nach 2012

## III.2 Profil der privaten Beteiligung

% private Beteiligung an total

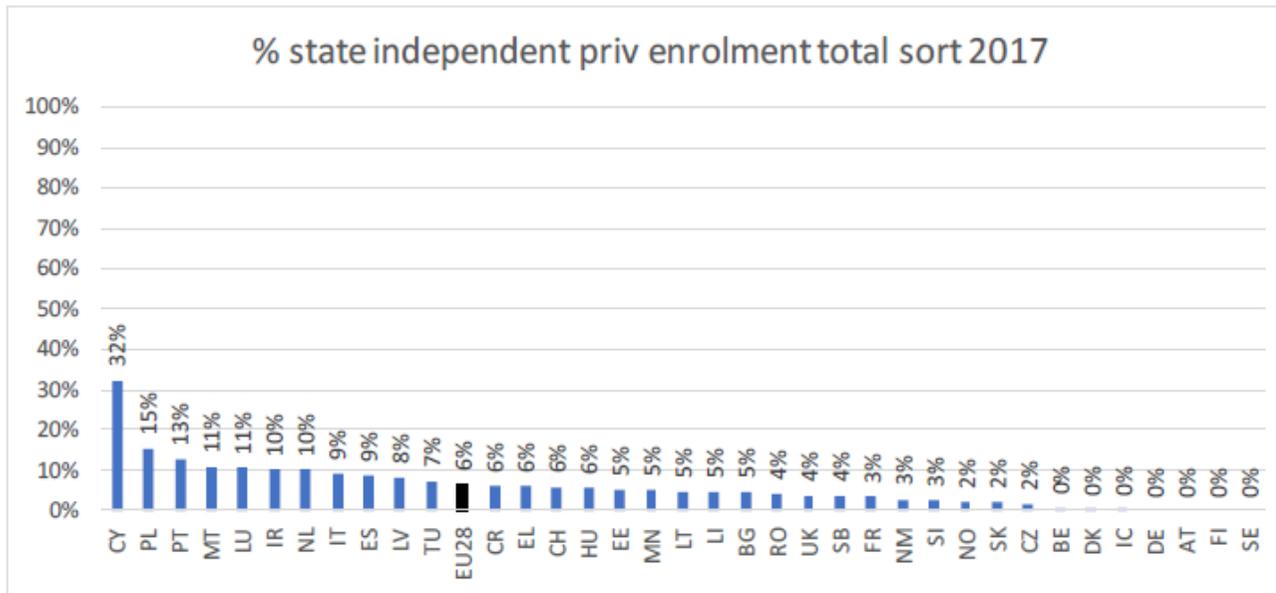
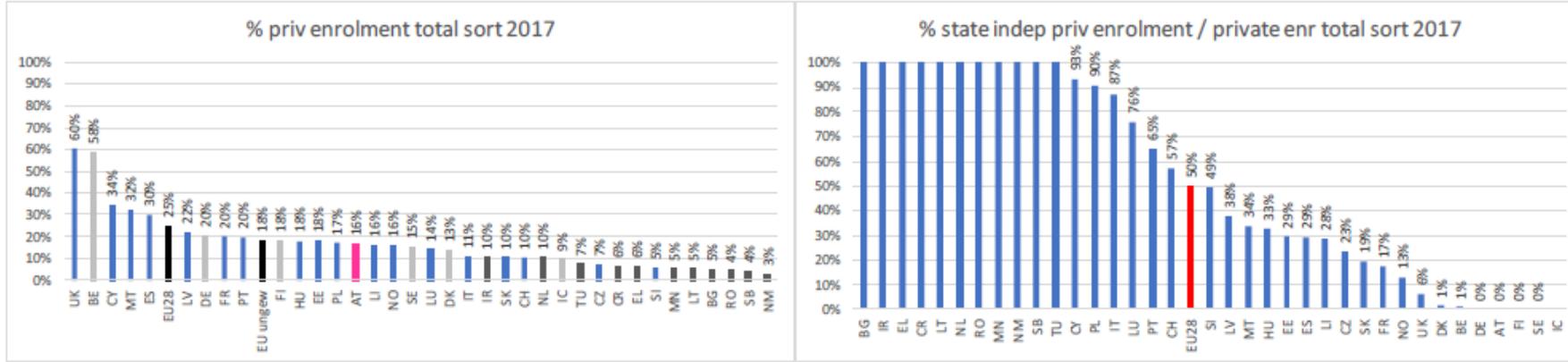
% staatsunabhängige private Beteiligung an privater Beteiligung

% staatsunabhängige private Beteiligung an total

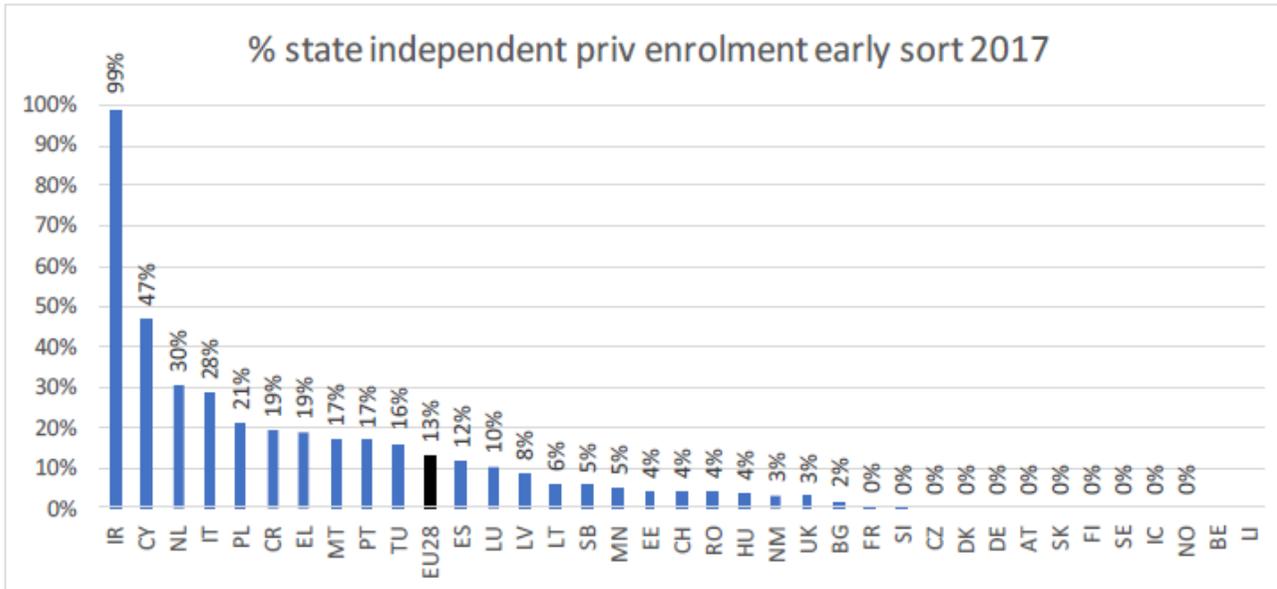
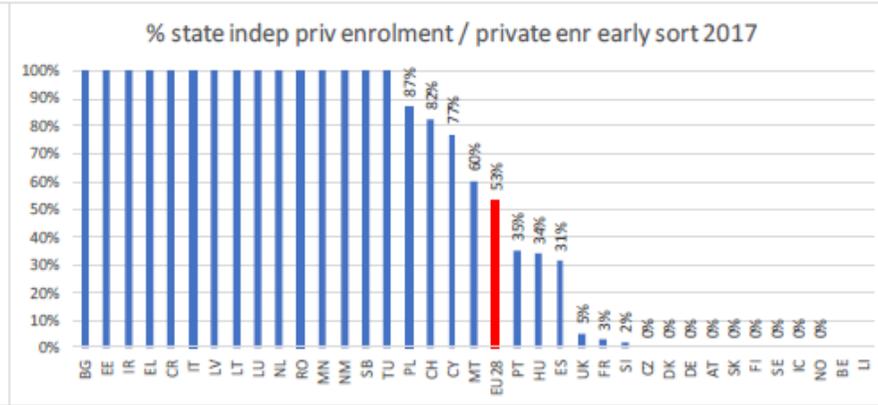
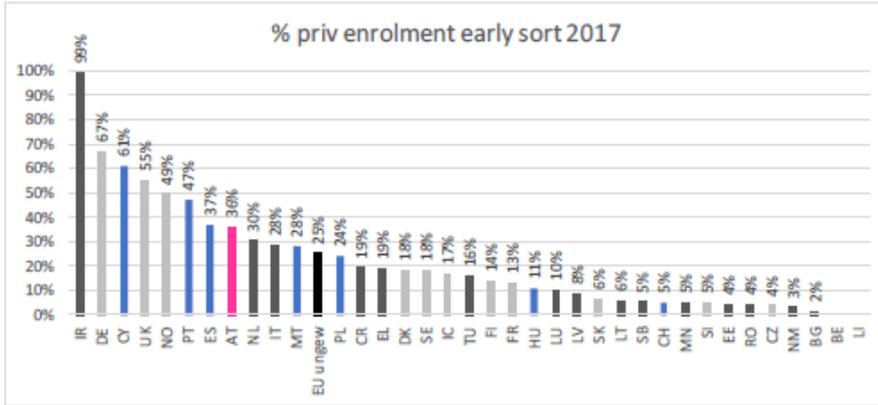
Hier wird die private Beteiligung nach der Unterscheidung staatsunabhängiger Institutionen für das Jahr 2017 ausgewertet

# Profile of private enrolment 2017: % of total, % of state independent private enrolment / private, / total

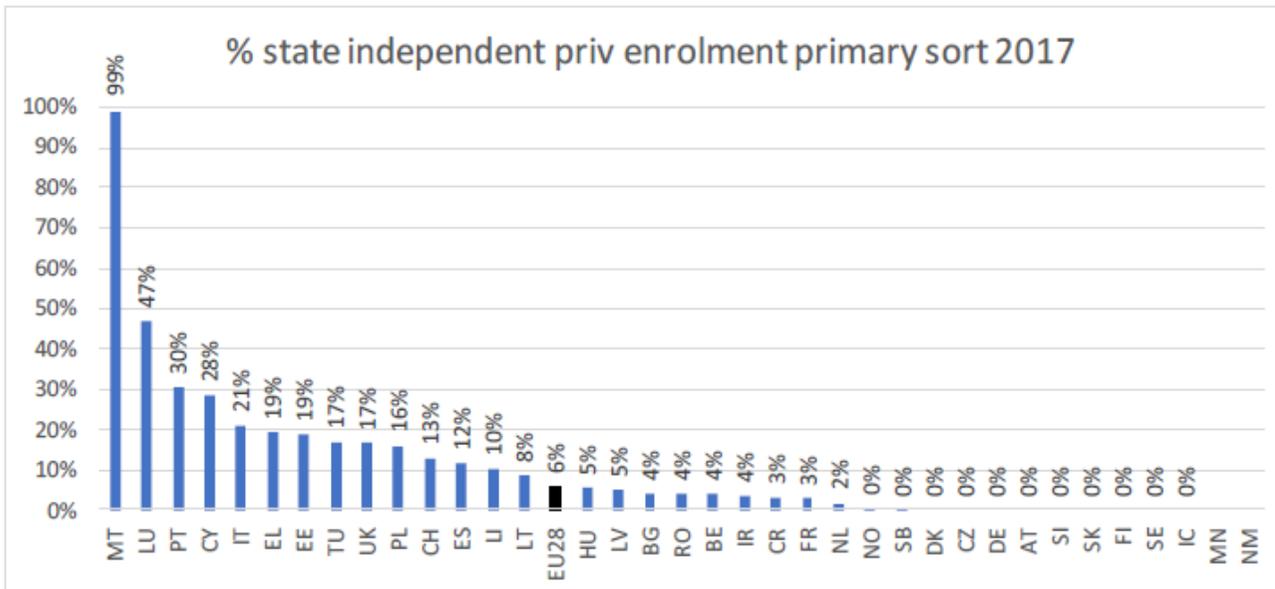
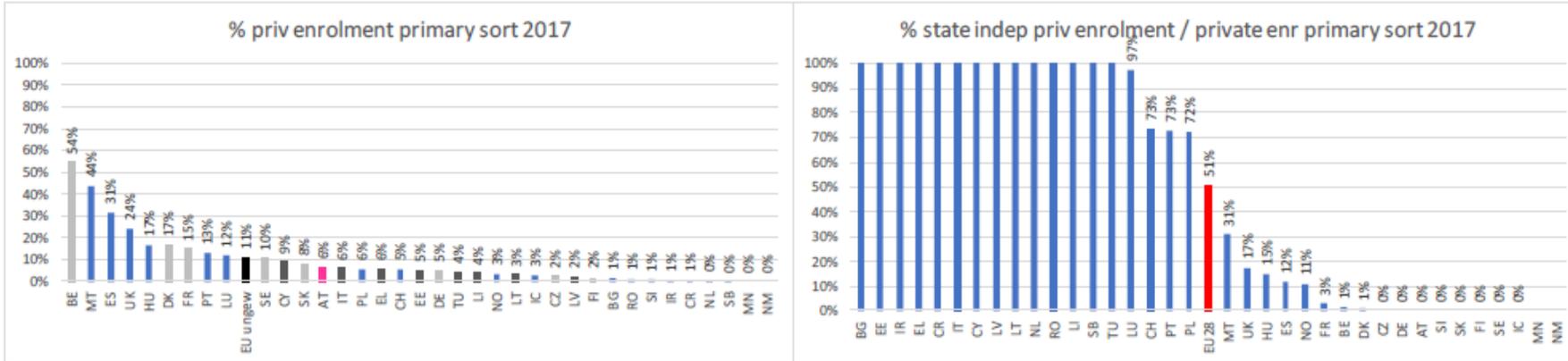
total



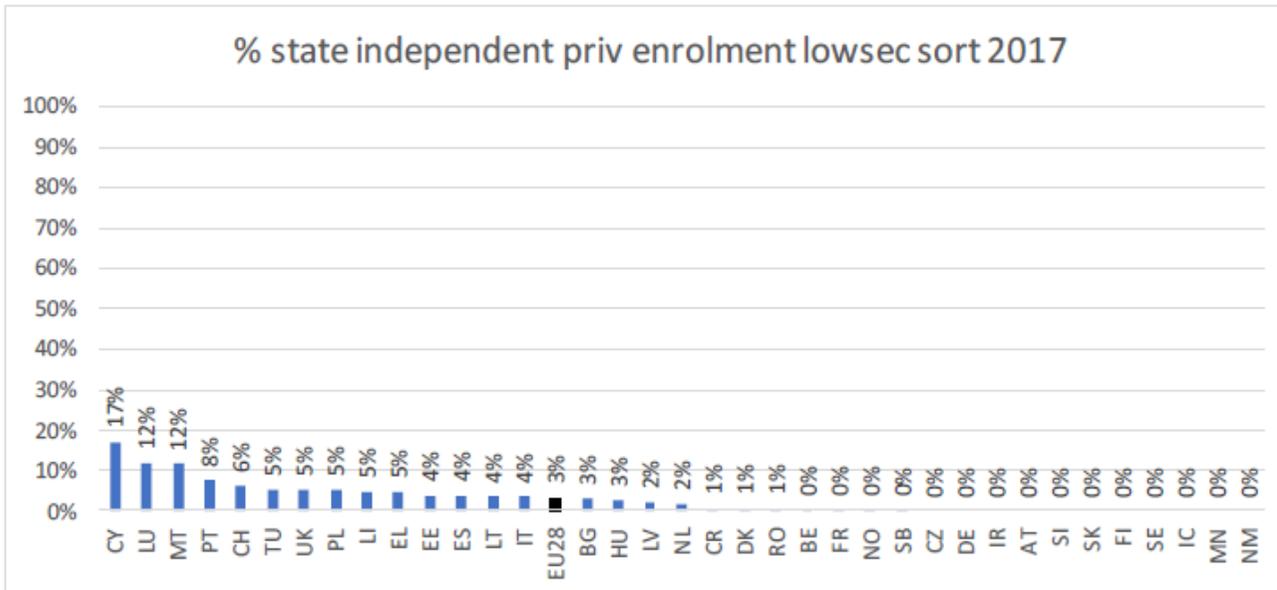
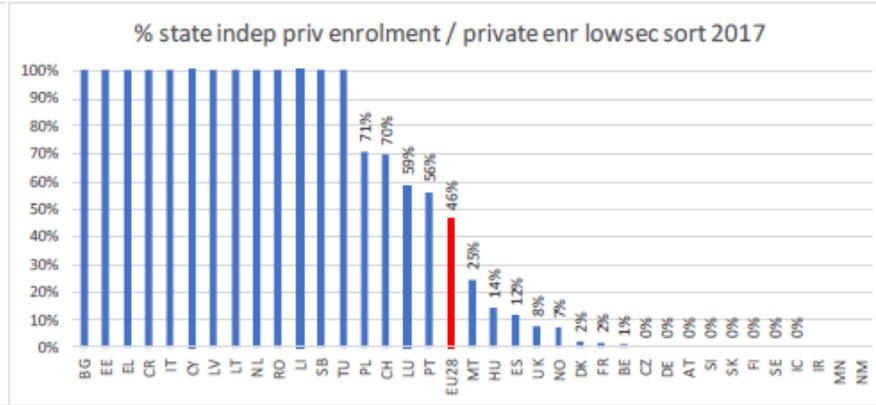
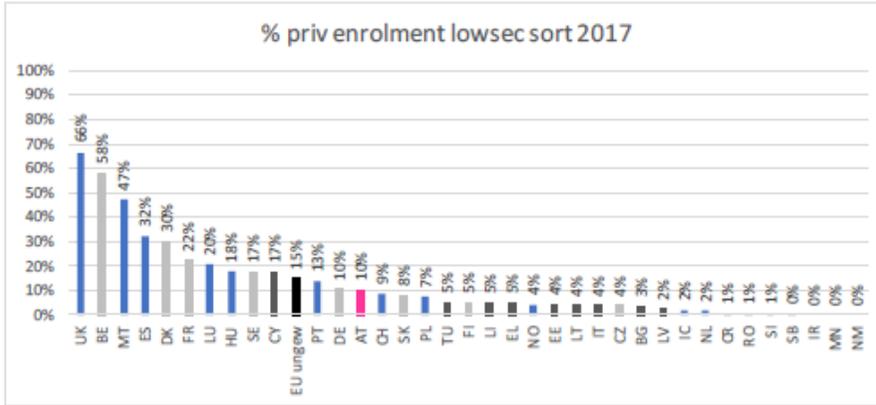
early

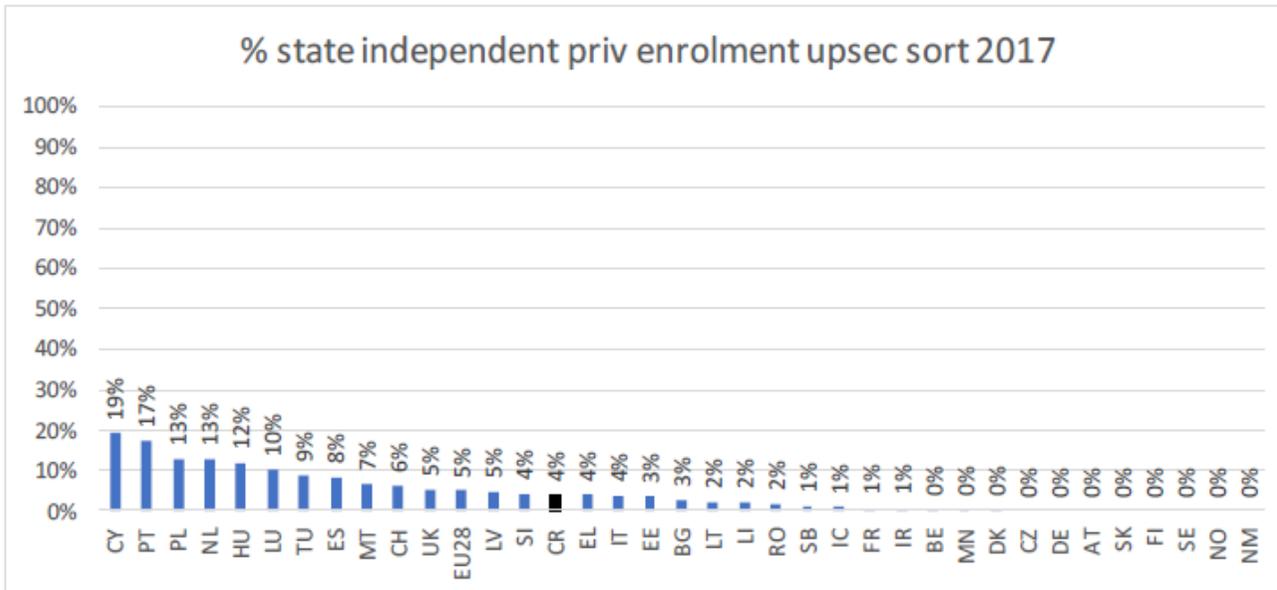
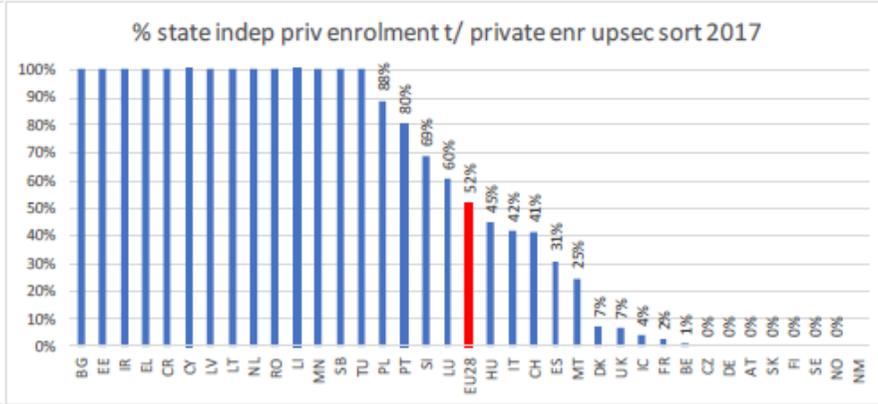
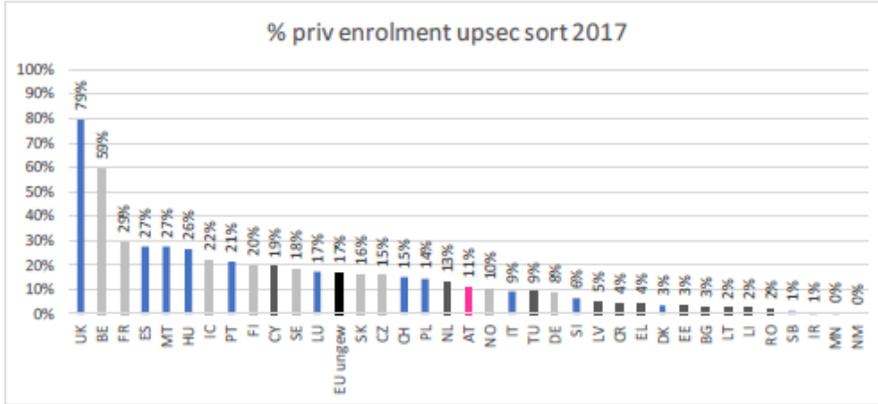


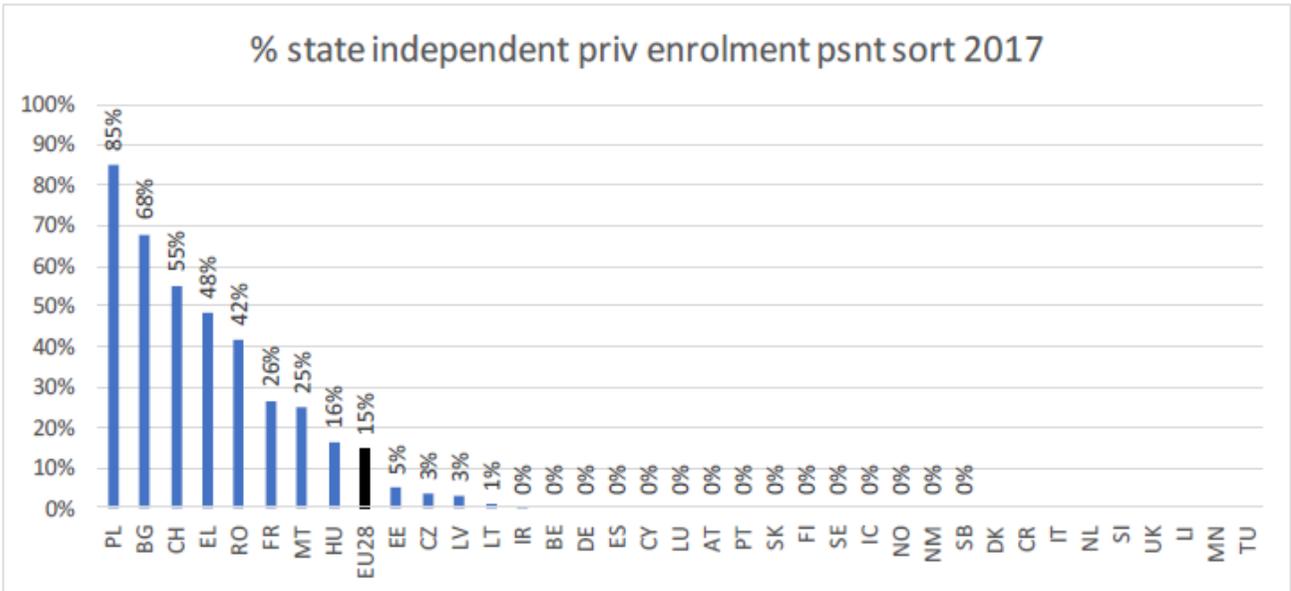
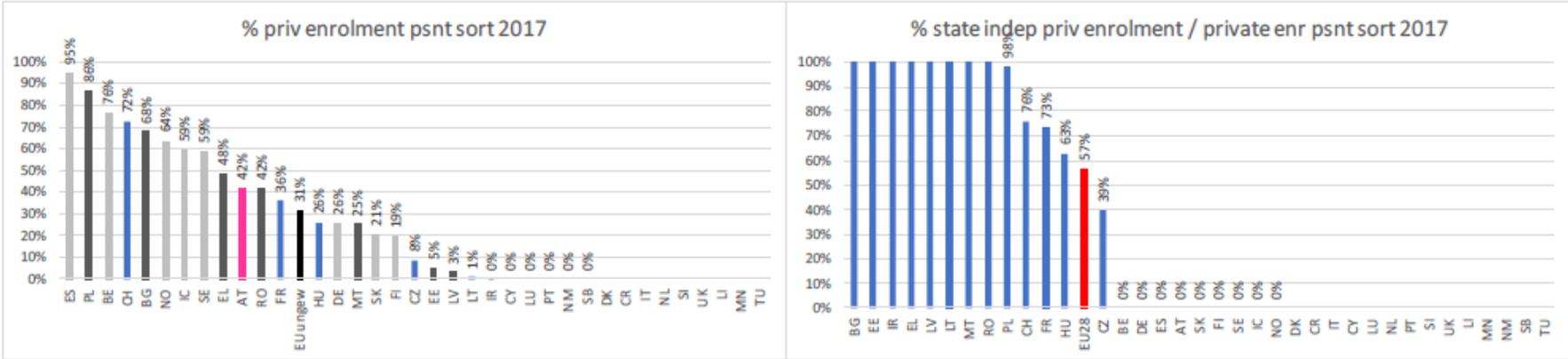
primary



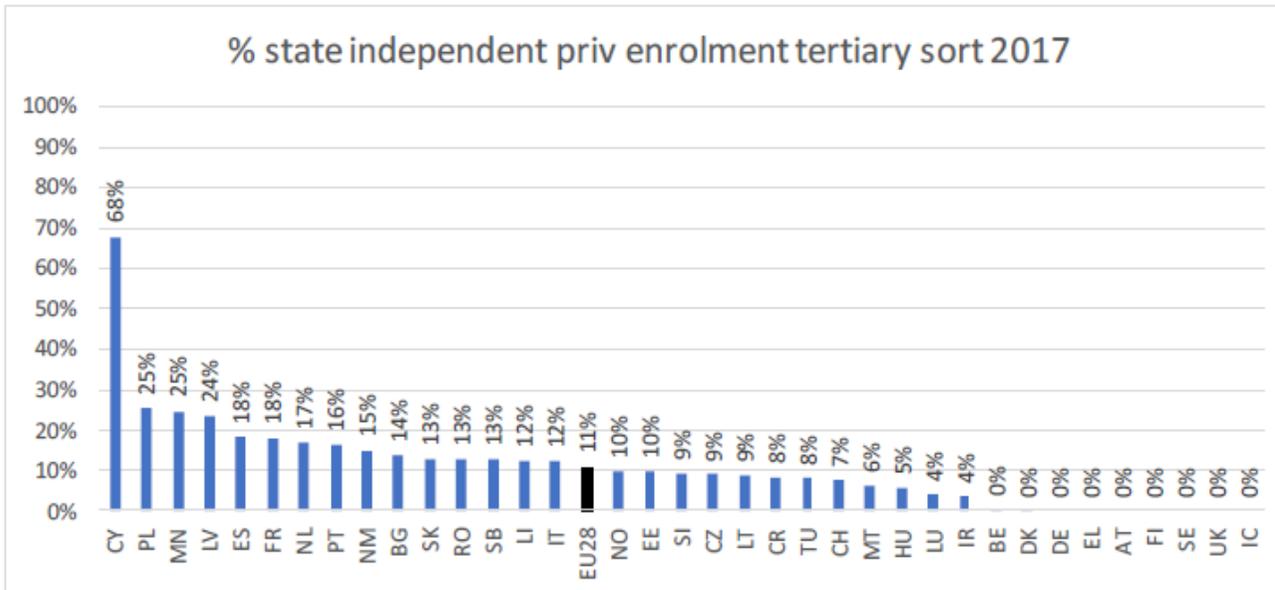
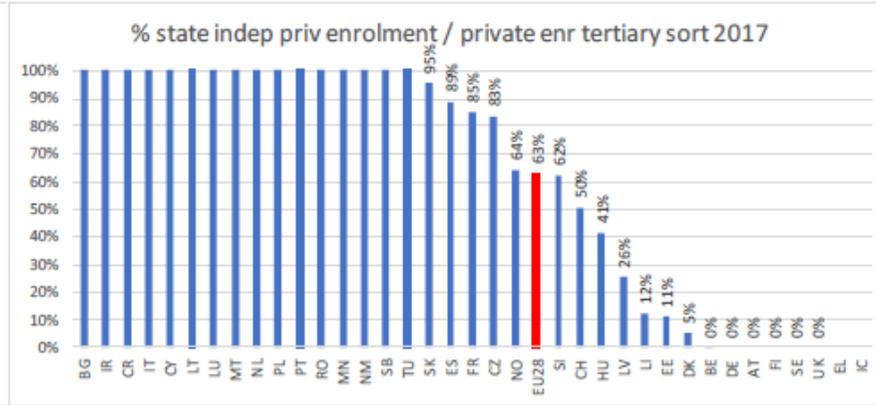
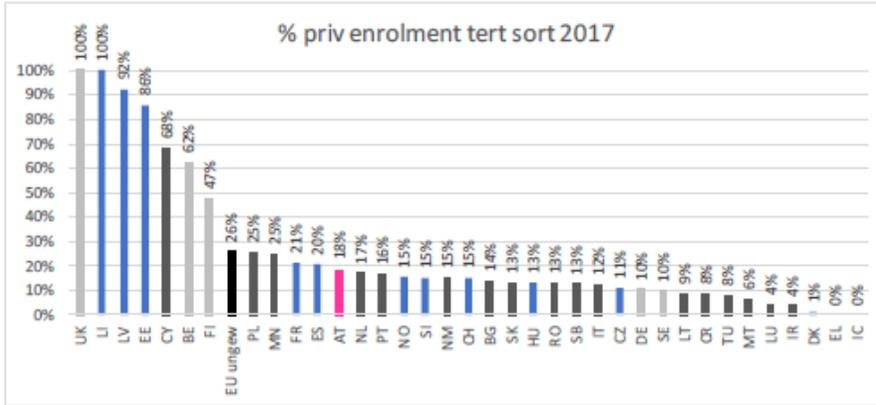
lowsec







tertiary



### III.3 EU-Durchschnitte ungewichtet, Entwicklung nach Bildungsebenen, Vergleich der Perioden 2003-12 und 2013-17

Hier wird versucht die längerfristige Entwicklung über die beiden getrennten Datenbasen von 2003-17 wenigstens nach den groben Bildungsebenen im Hinblick auf die Unterscheidung von privater Beteiligung und staatsunabhängiger privater Beteiligung zu vergleichen.

Es werden drei Indikatoren betrachtet:

%private Beteiligung an Total

%staatsunabhängige private Beteiligung an Total

%staatsunabhängige Beteiligung an privater Beteiligung

Für die Bildungsebenen werden die Trendlinien getrennt nach den beiden Perioden 2003-12 und 2013-17 dargestellt und die Regressionskoeffizienten der beiden Perioden verglichen, die die Richtung der Veränderung und die Steigung abbilden.

Im Bereich der privaten Beteiligung ergibt sich

- insgesamt eine diskontinuierliche Entwicklung steigend-sinkend,
- die sich v.a. im Hochschulbereich und (noch deutlicher) in der Früherziehung zeigt,
- im Schulbereich sind die Veränderungen gering und auch tendenziell diskontinuierlich
- einzig im sehr kleinen postsekundären nicht-tertiären Bereich gibt es eine durchgängige sich verstärkende Steigerungstendenz privater Beteiligung

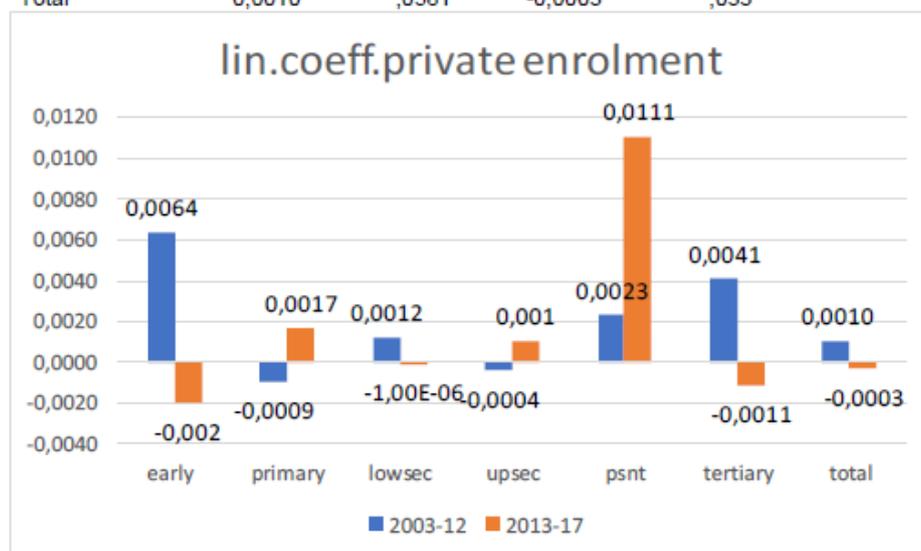
Im Bereich der staatsunabhängigen privaten Beteiligung, die im Schulbereich sehr klein ist (mehr oder weniger deutlich unter 5% im EU-Durchschnitt), in der Früherziehung und im postsekundären und tertiären Bereich etwas höher bei 10% ergeben sich andere Trends

- insgesamt eine leichte Steigerung gleichen Ausmaßes in beiden Perioden
- im Schulbereich auf allen Ebenen eine leichte durchgängige Steigerung, umso stärker je weiter fortgeschritten in der Schulkarriere,
- in der Früherziehung und im Hochschulbereich gibt es auch hier eine diskontinuierliche Entwicklung steigend-sinkend

## Summary, EU unweighted average (estimated)

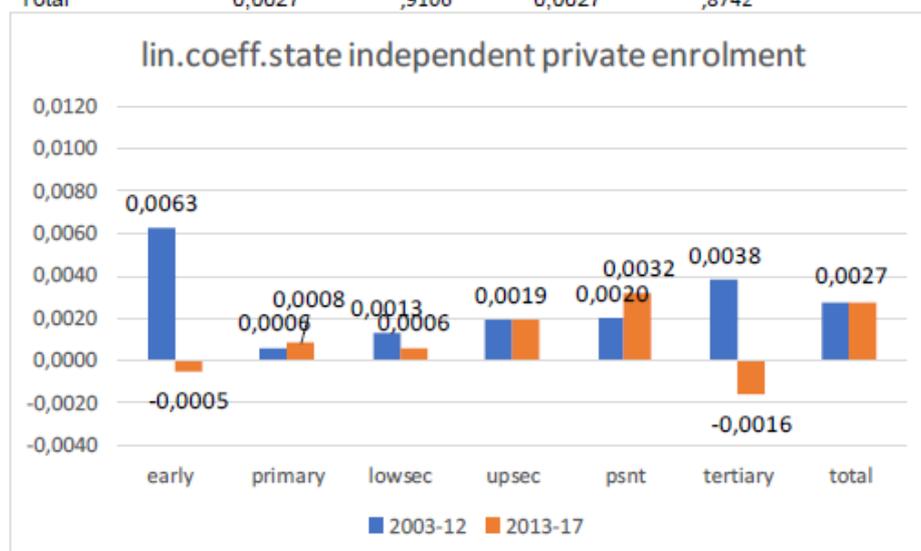
Linear coefficients (% private enrolment / total)

	2003-12	R <sup>2</sup>	2013-17	R <sup>2</sup>
early	0,0064	,6324	-0,002	,876
Primary	-0,0009	,0884	0,0017	,8955
Lowsec	0,0012	,1069	-1,00E-06	4,00E-08
Upsec	-0,0004	,0068	0,001	,7174
Psnt	0,0023	,4584	0,0111	,1432
Tertiary	0,0041	,1085	-0,0011	,00441
Total	0,0010	,0581	-0,0003	,033

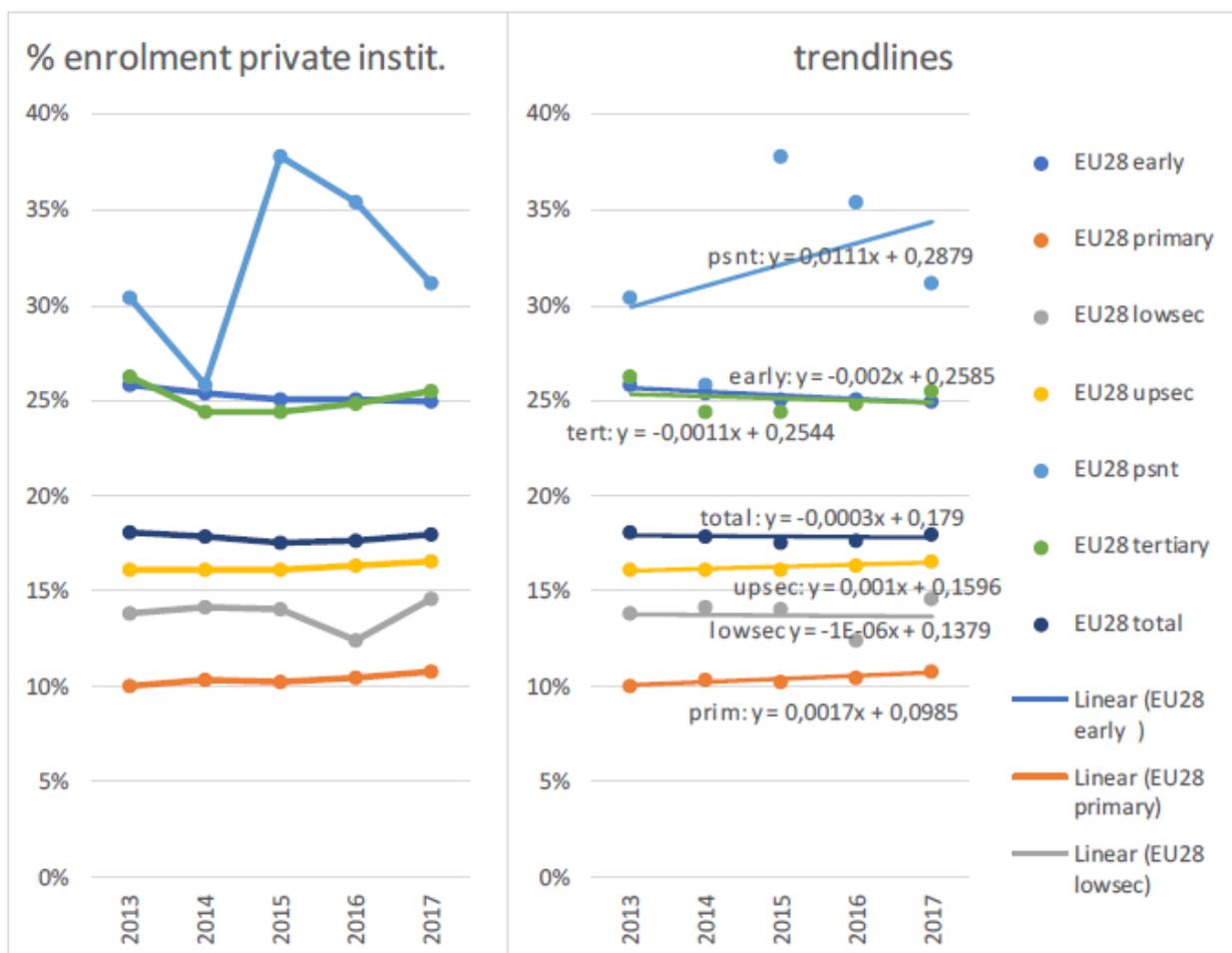
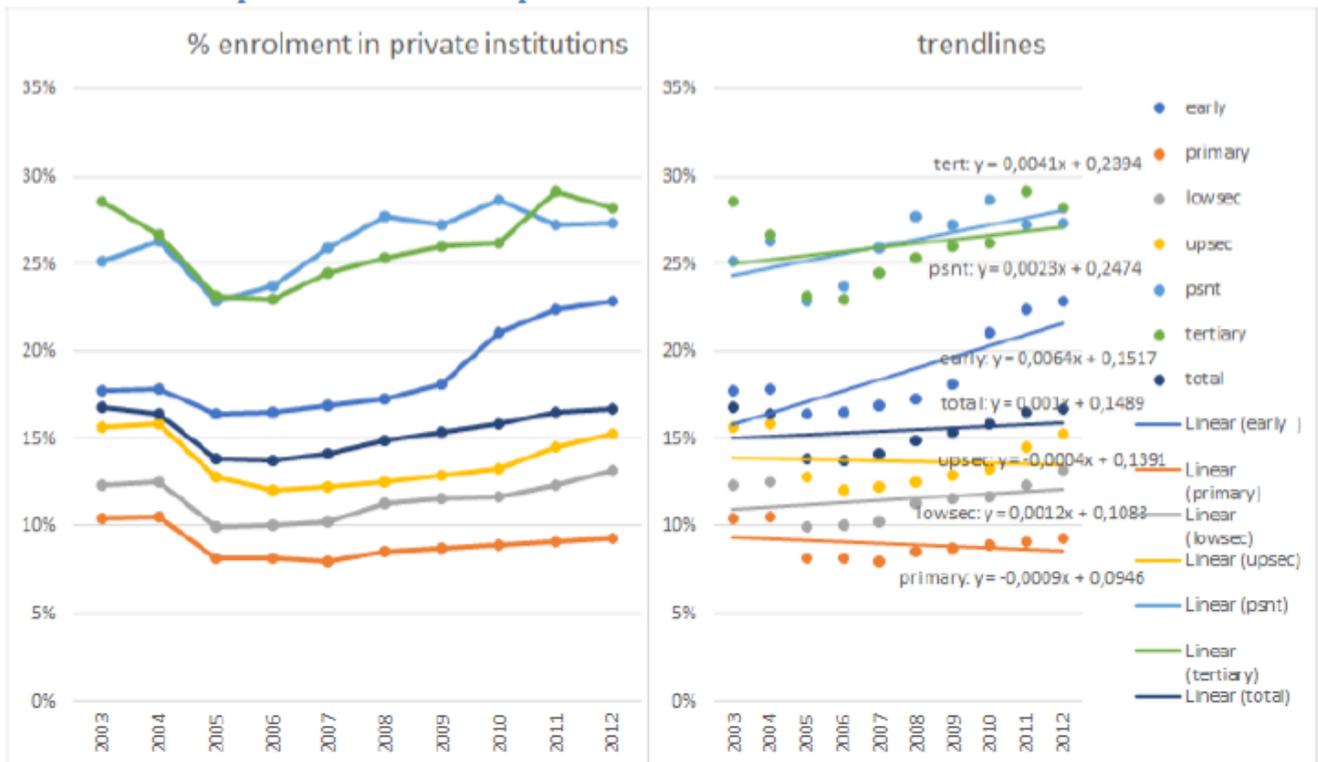


Linear coefficients (% state independent private enrolment / total)

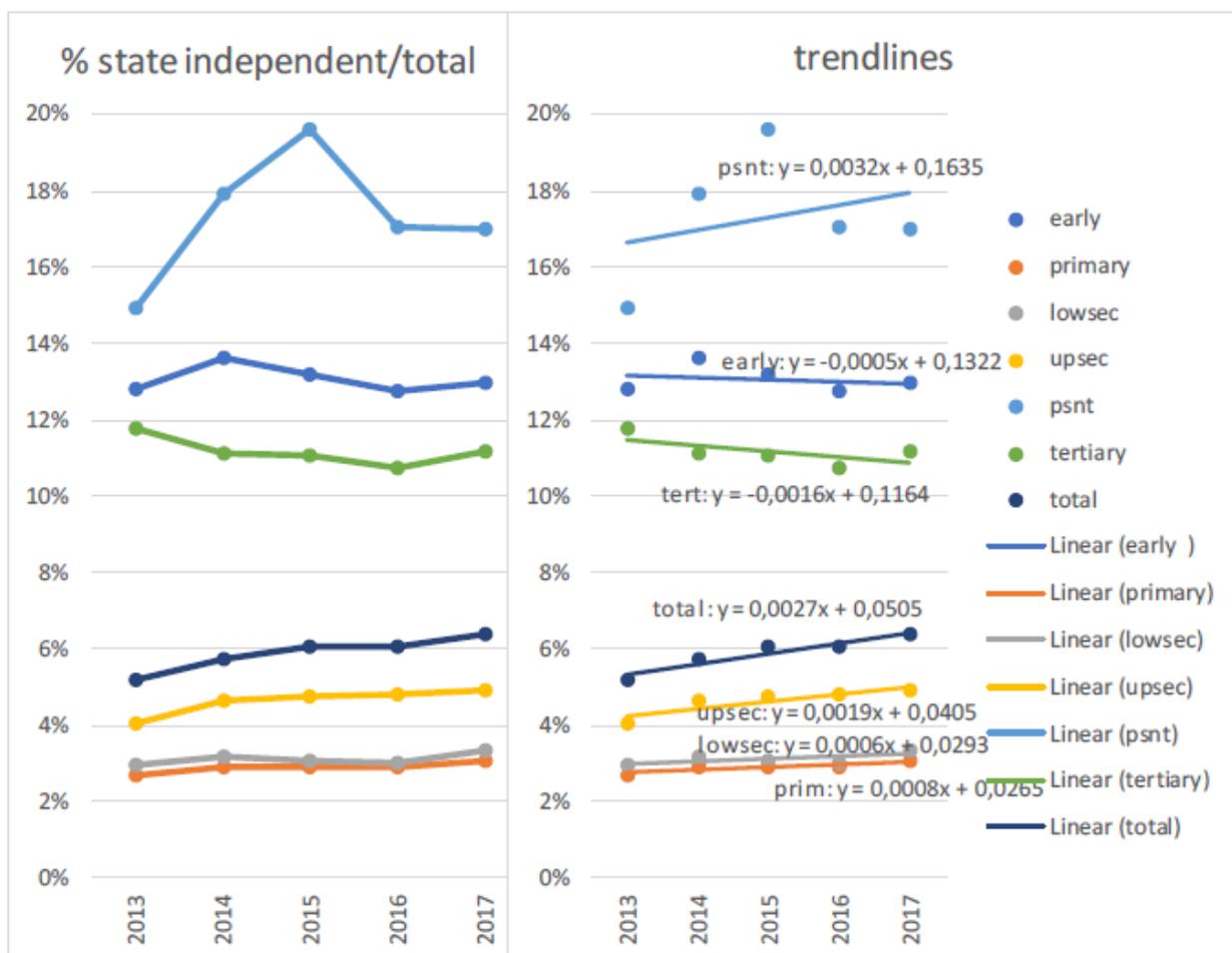
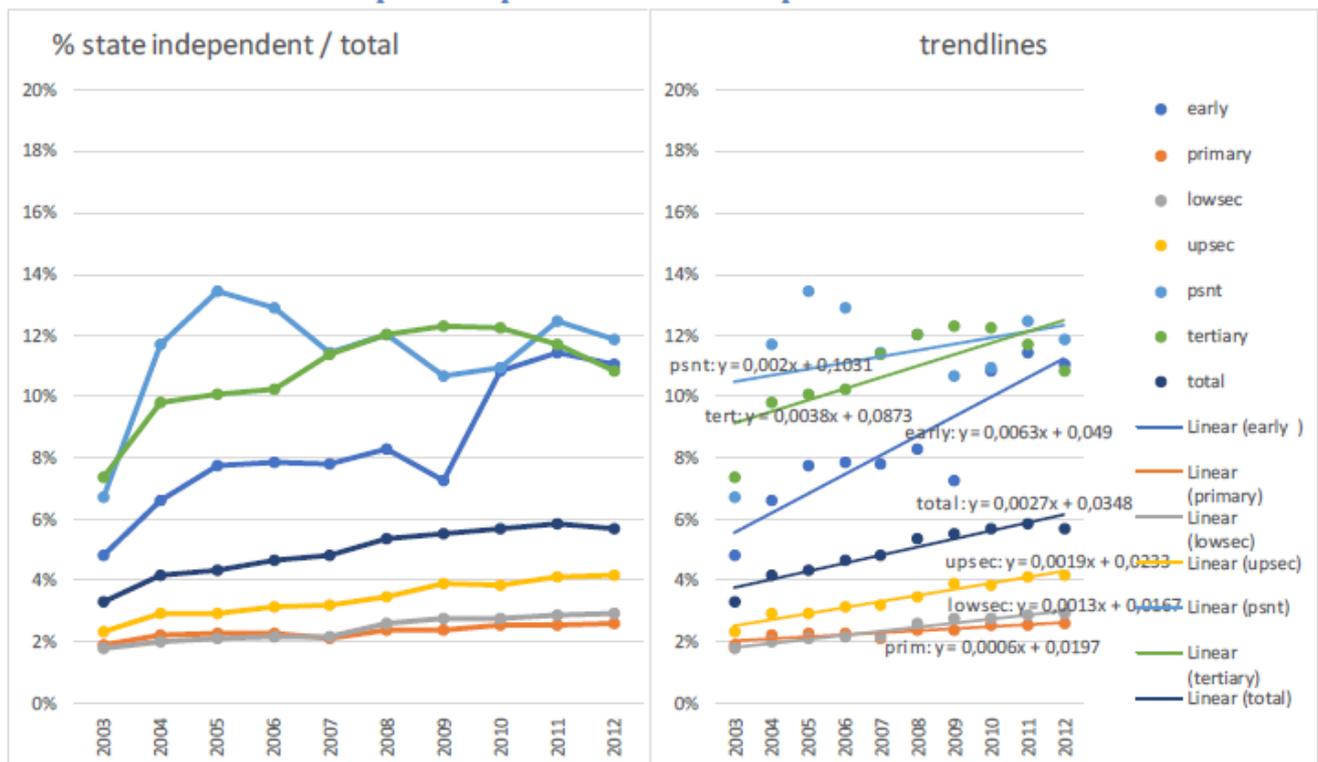
	2003-12	R <sup>2</sup>	2013-17	R <sup>2</sup>
early	0,0063	,8114	-0,0005	,0628
Primary	0,0006	,8393	0,0008	,8663
Lowsec	0,0013	,9453	0,0006	,4239
Upsec	0,0019	,9554	0,0019	,7634
Psnt	0,0020	,107	0,0032	,0886
Tertiary	0,0038	,5688	-0,0016	,4575
Total	0,0027	,9106	0,0027	,8742



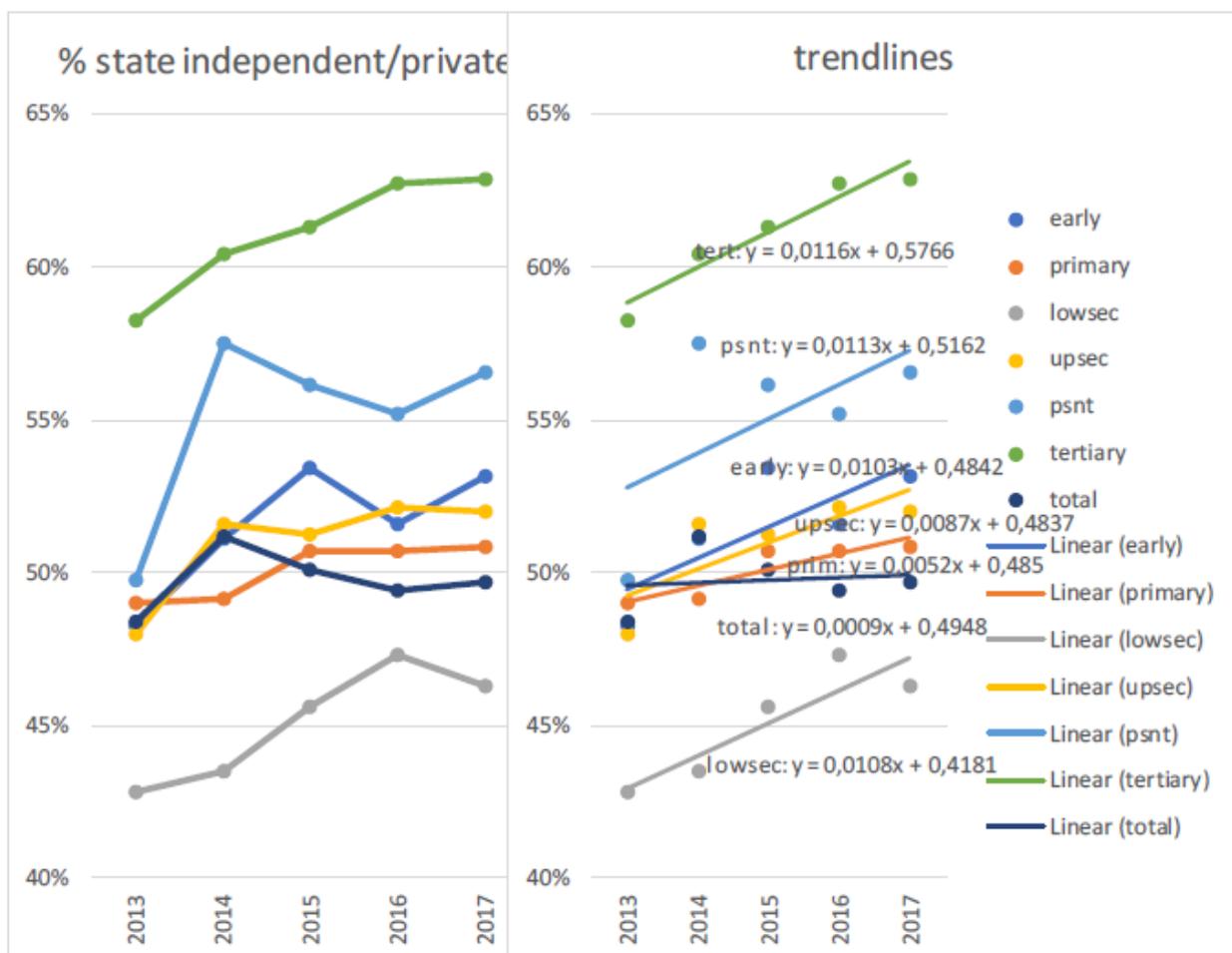
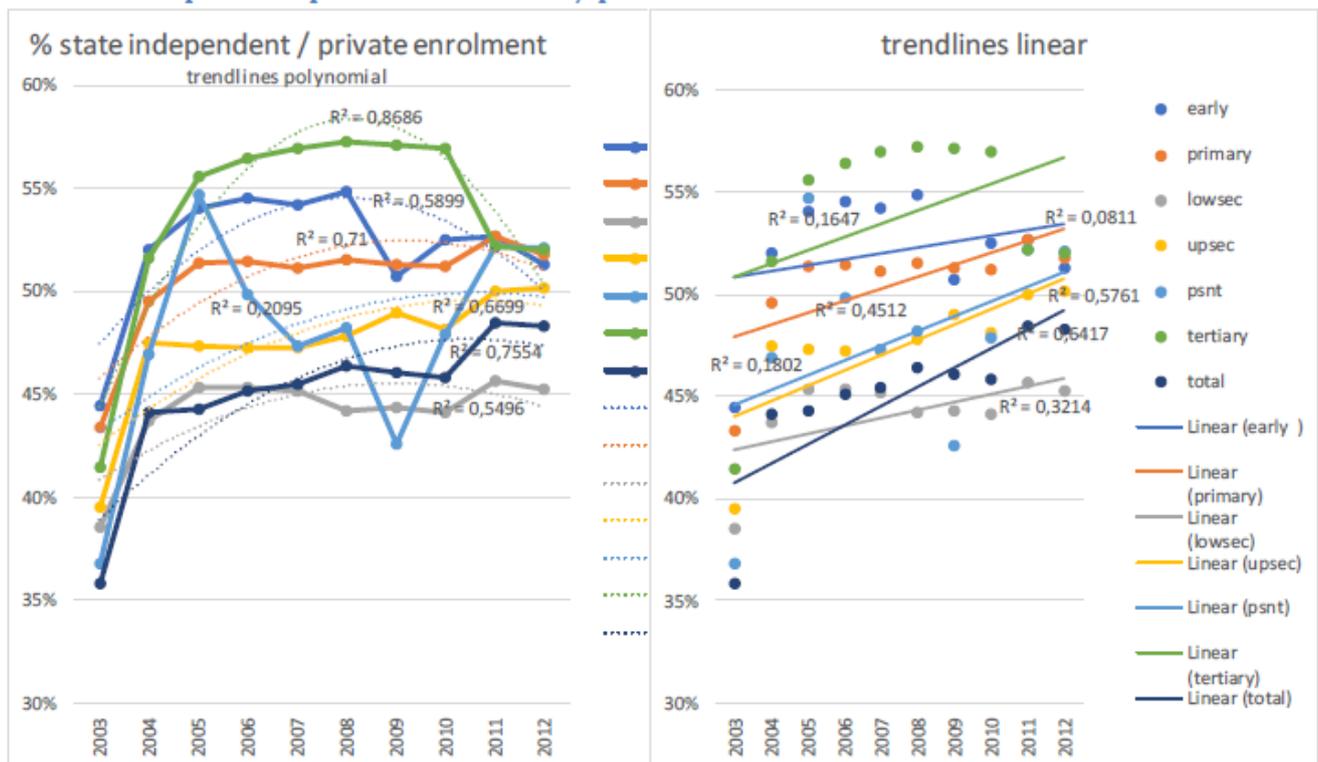
## % enrolment in private institutions per education level 2003-17



## % enrolment in state independent private institutions per education level 2003-17

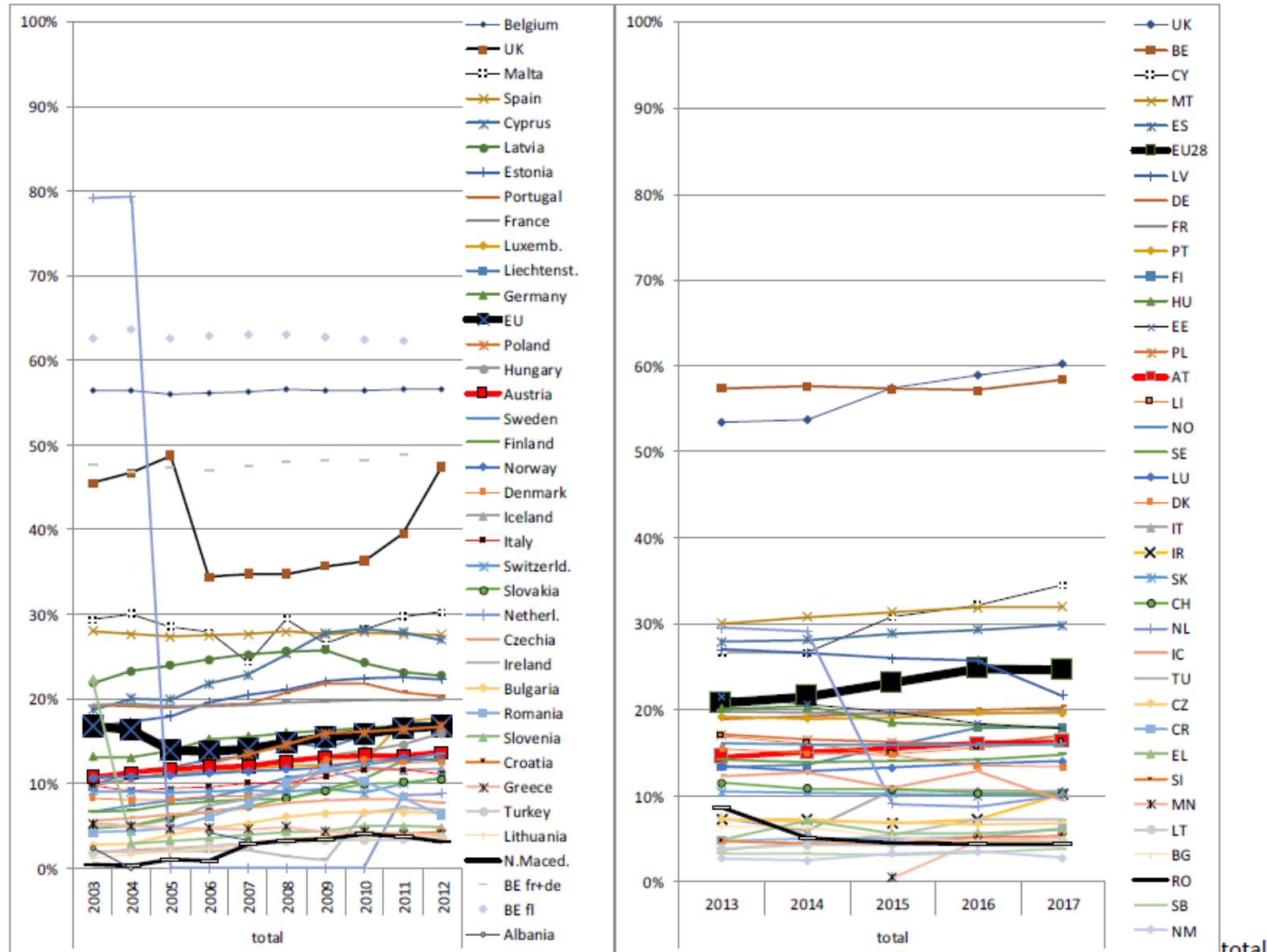


% state independent private enrolment / private enrolment 2003-17



### **III.4 %private Beteiligung, % staatsunabhängige private Beteiligung, Entwicklung nach Bildungsebenen und Ländern**

# Private enrolment by country 2003-12, 2013-17



2003-12

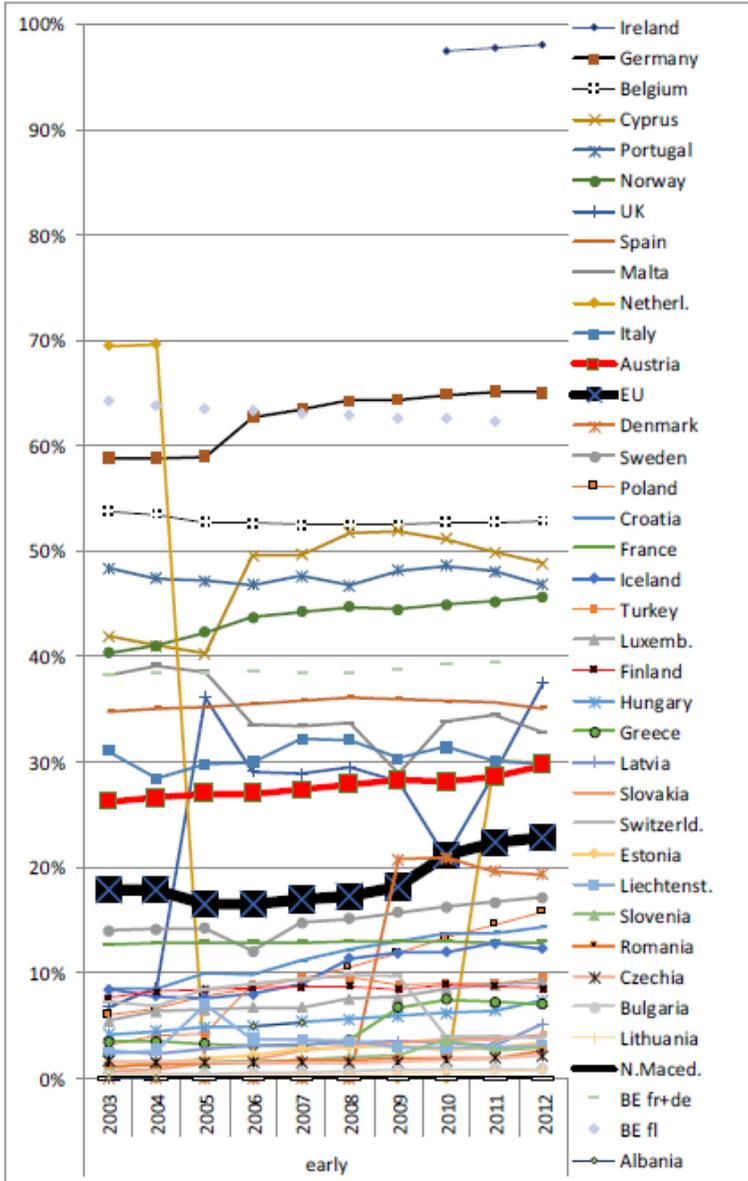
2013-17

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2012

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2017

% private Beteiligung

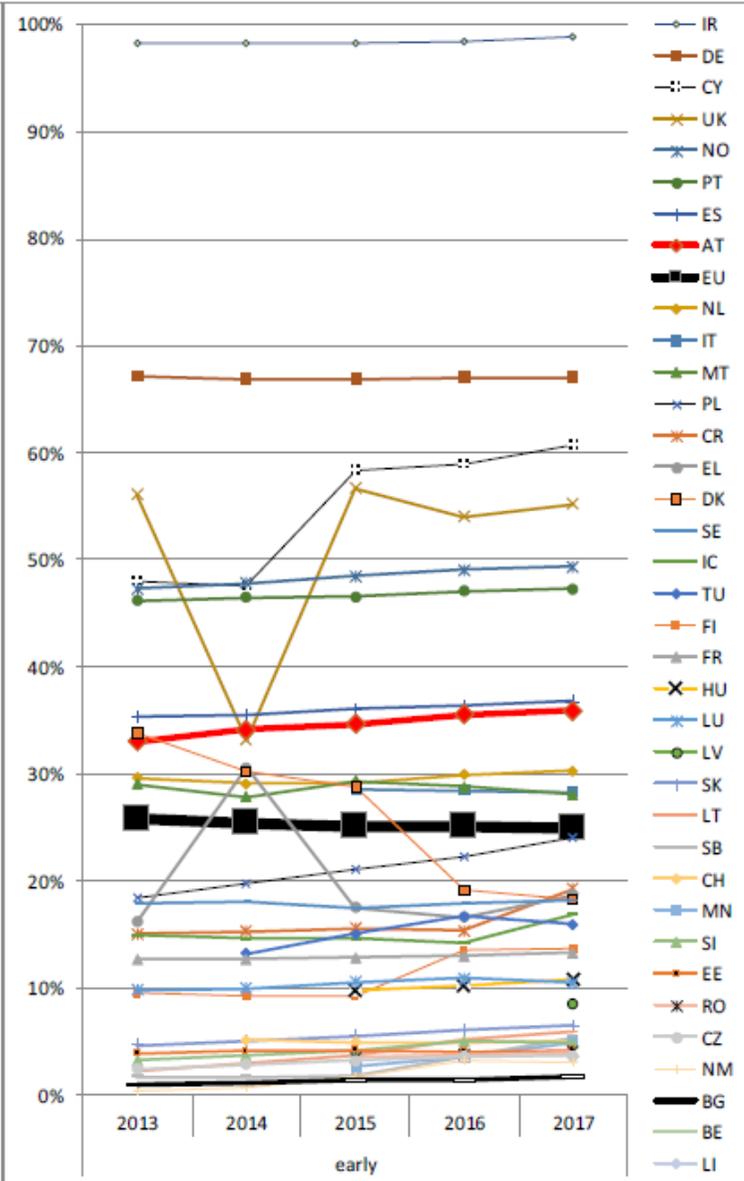
early



2003-12

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2012

% private Beteiligung



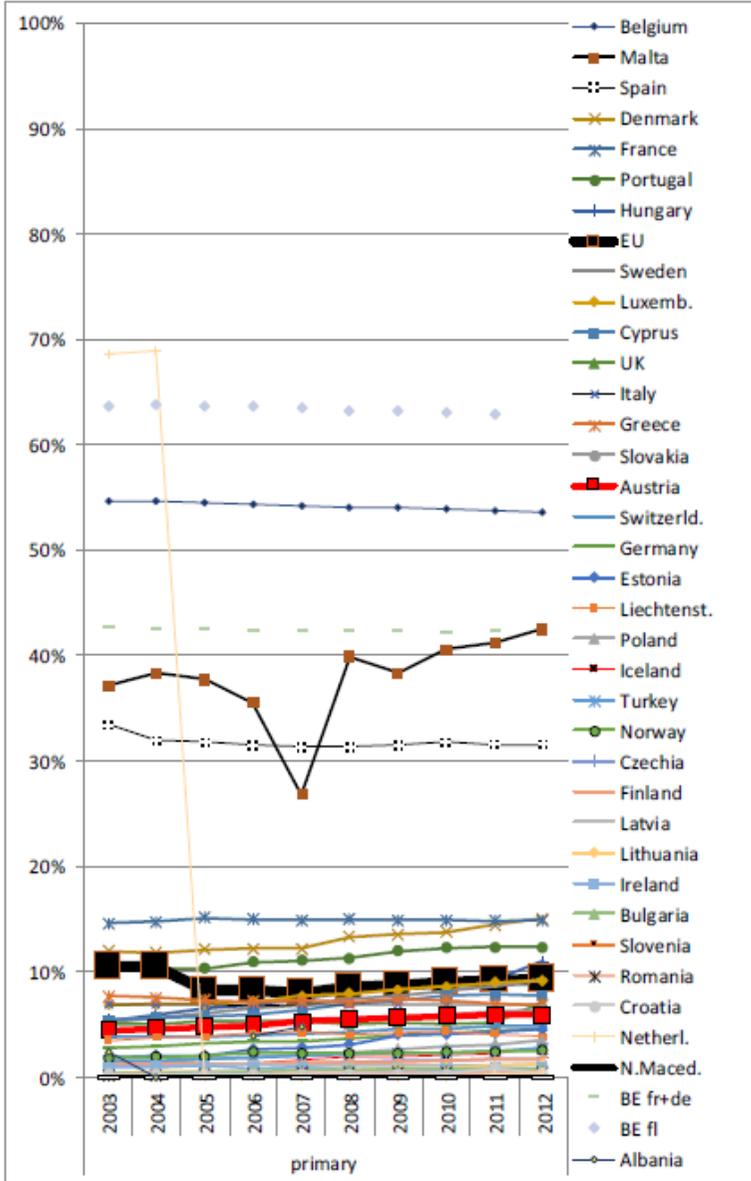
2013-17

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2017

early

EUROSTAT, % private Beteiligung 2003-17

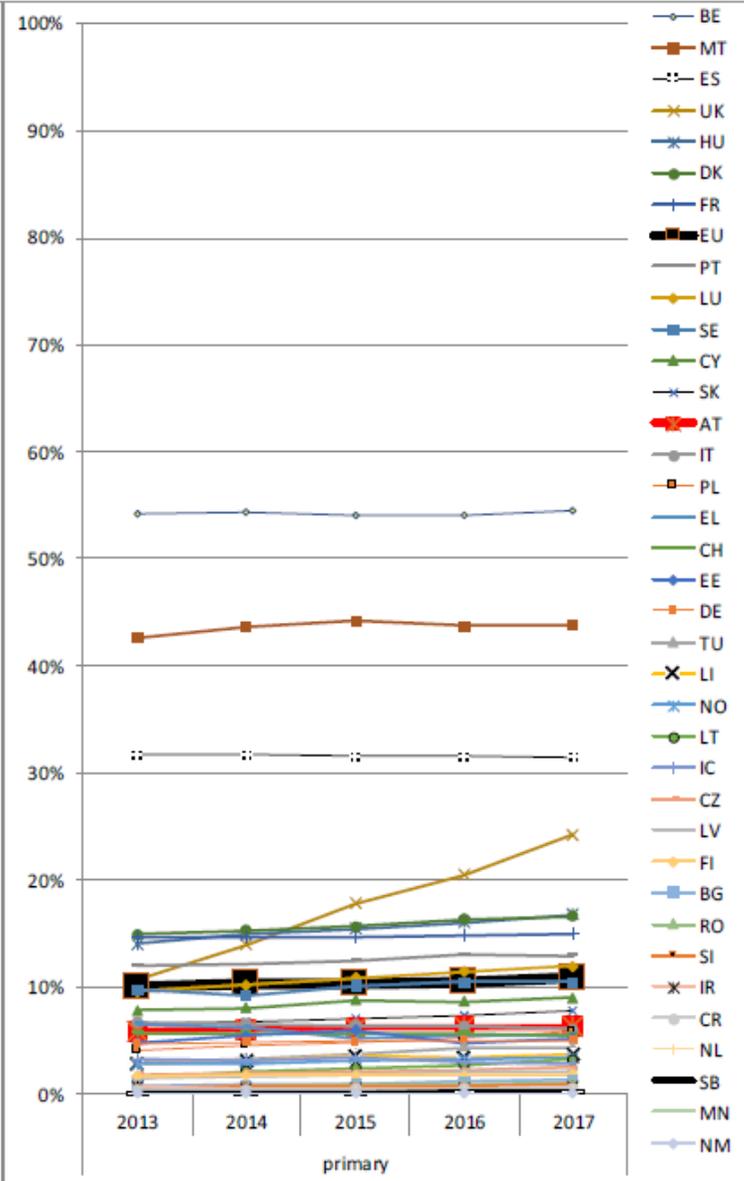
primary



2003-12

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2012

% private Beteiligung

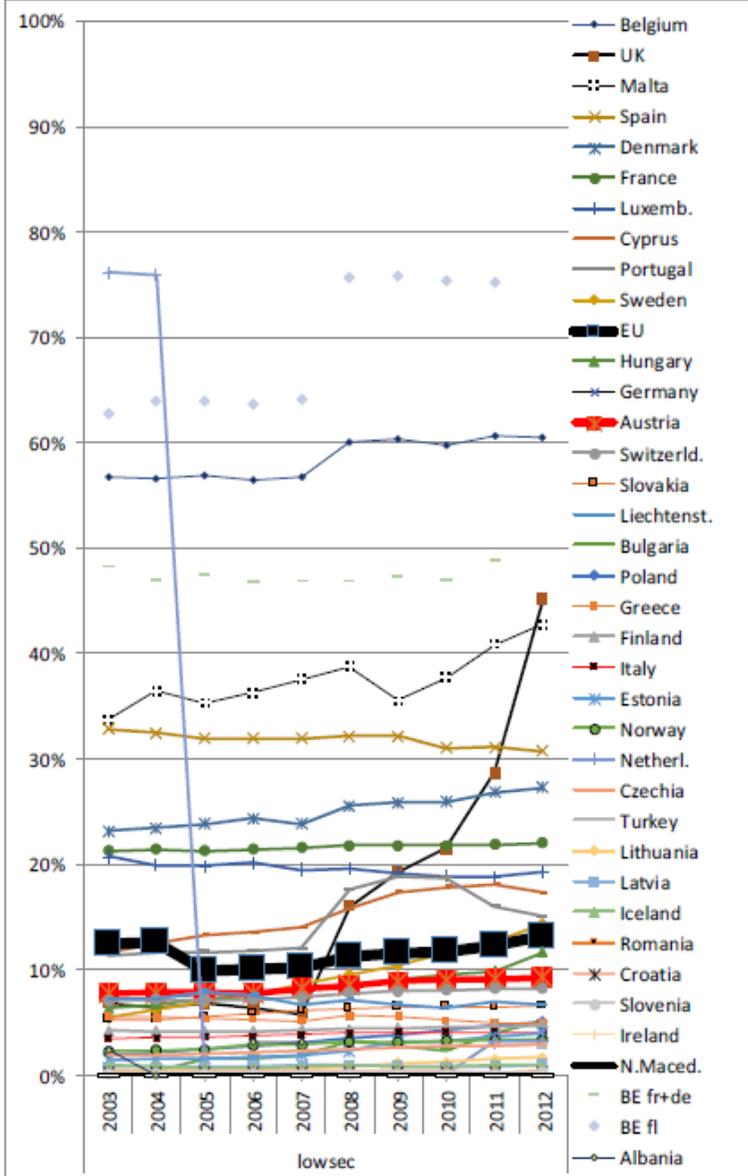


2013-17

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2017

EUROSTAT, % private Beteiligung 2003-17

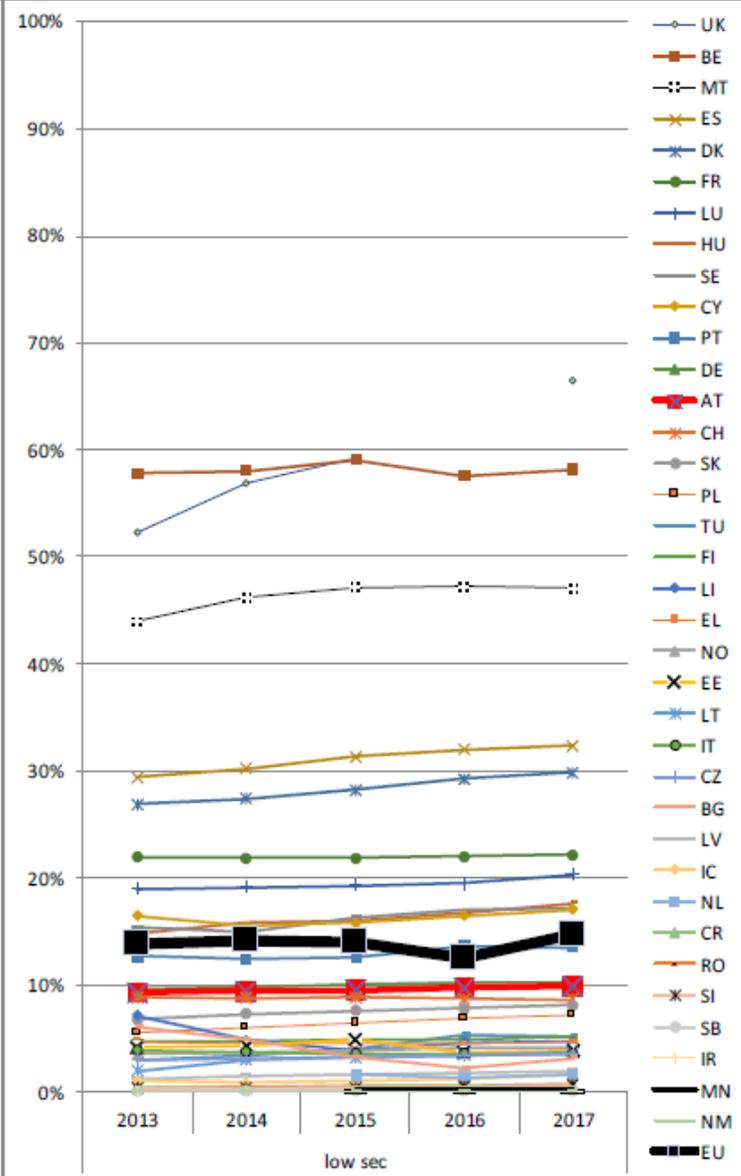
lowsec



2003-12

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2012

% private Beteiligung



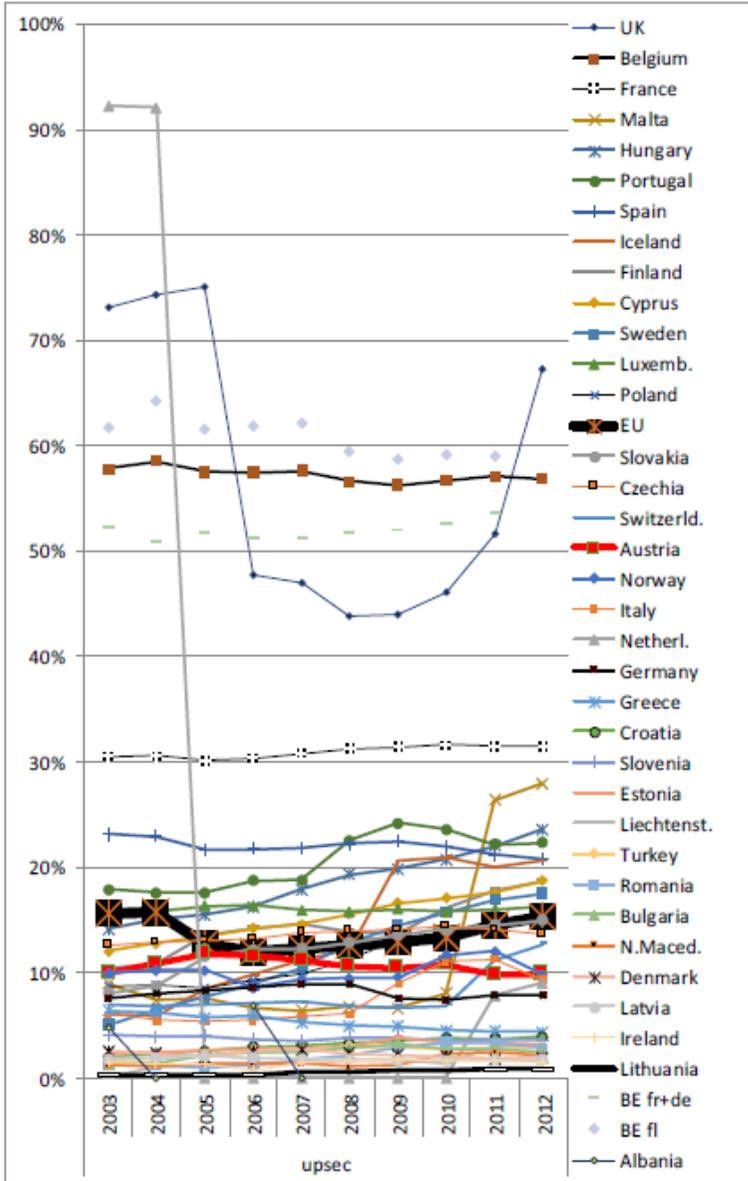
2013-17

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2017

lower secondary

EUROSTAT, % private Beteiligung 2003-17

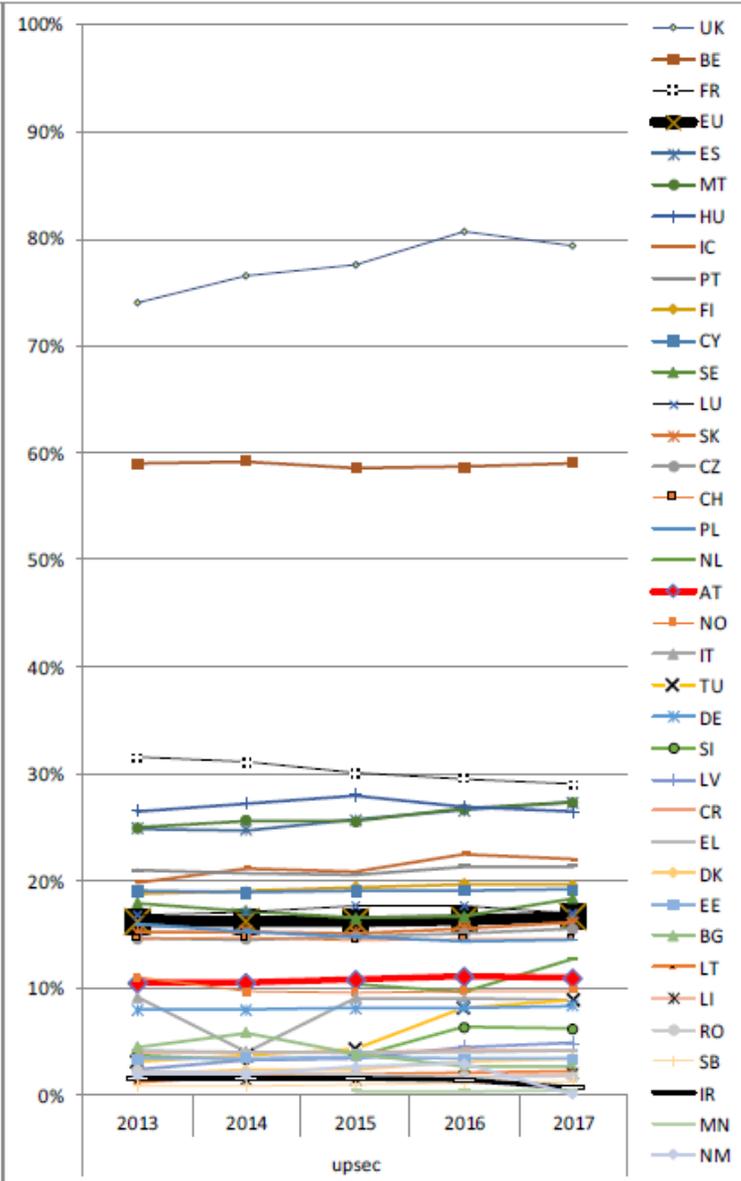
upsec



2003-12

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2012

% private Beteiligung



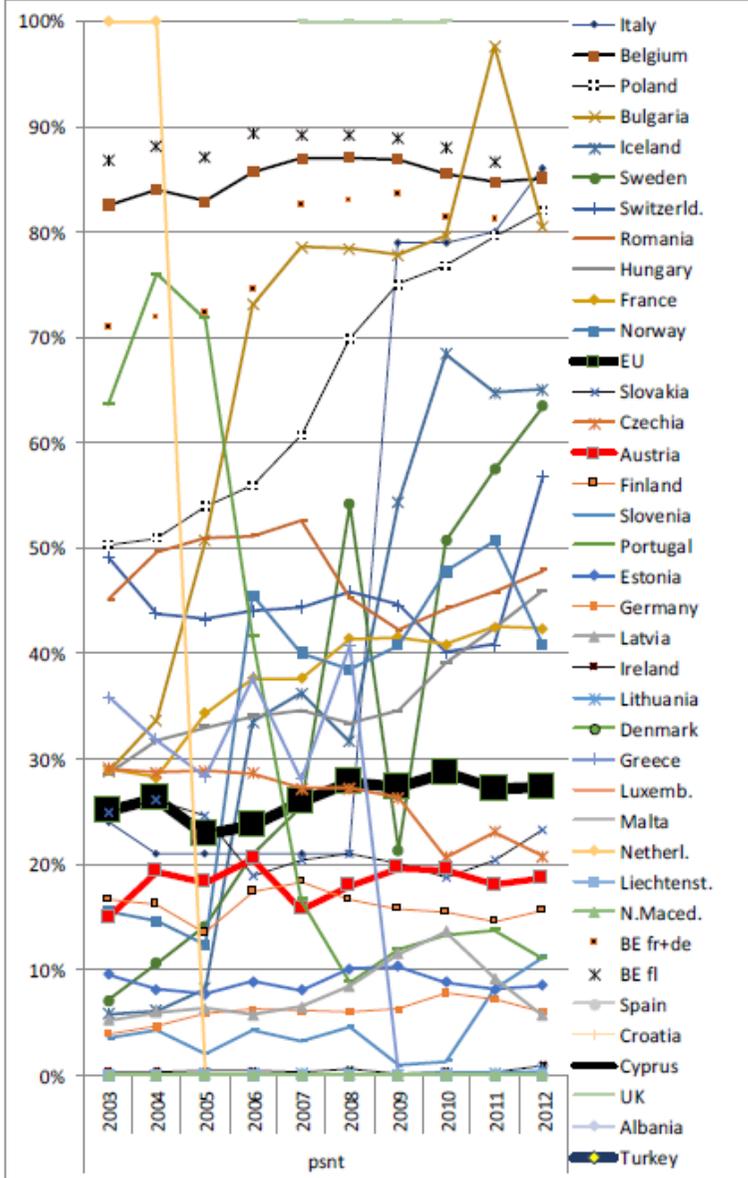
2013-17

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2017

upper secondary

EUROSTAT, % private Beteiligung 2003-17

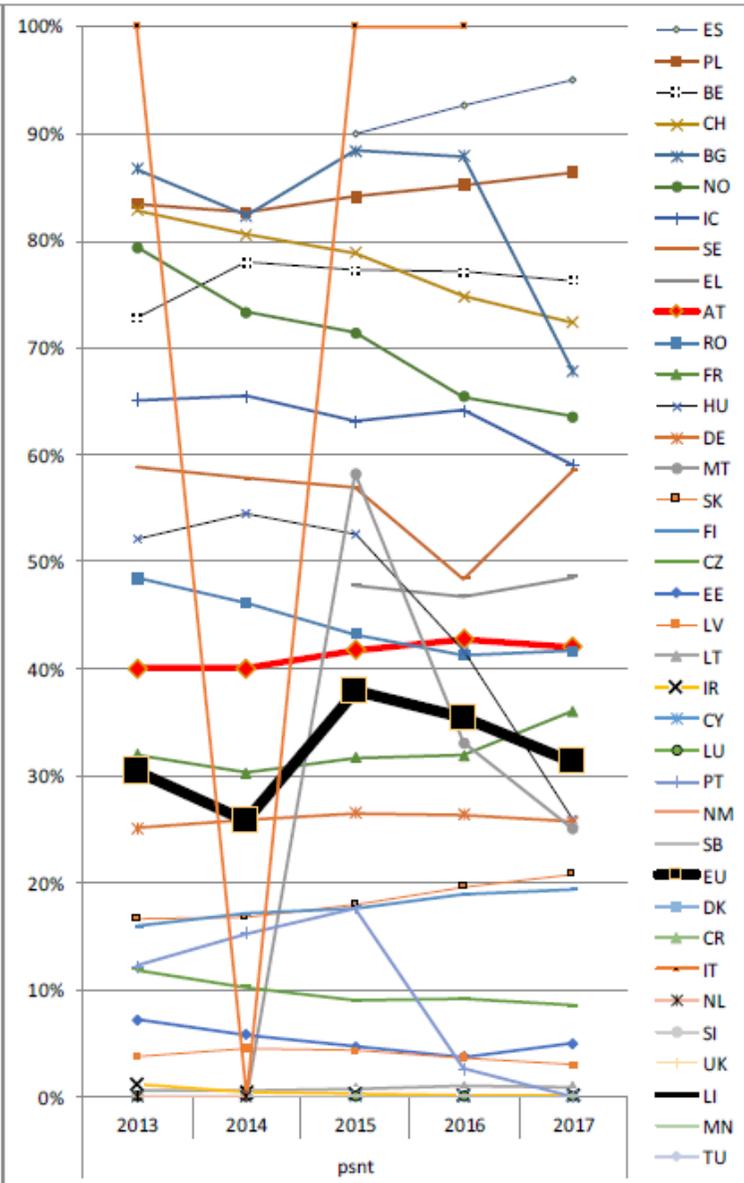
ps-nt postsecondary nontertiary



2003-12

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2012

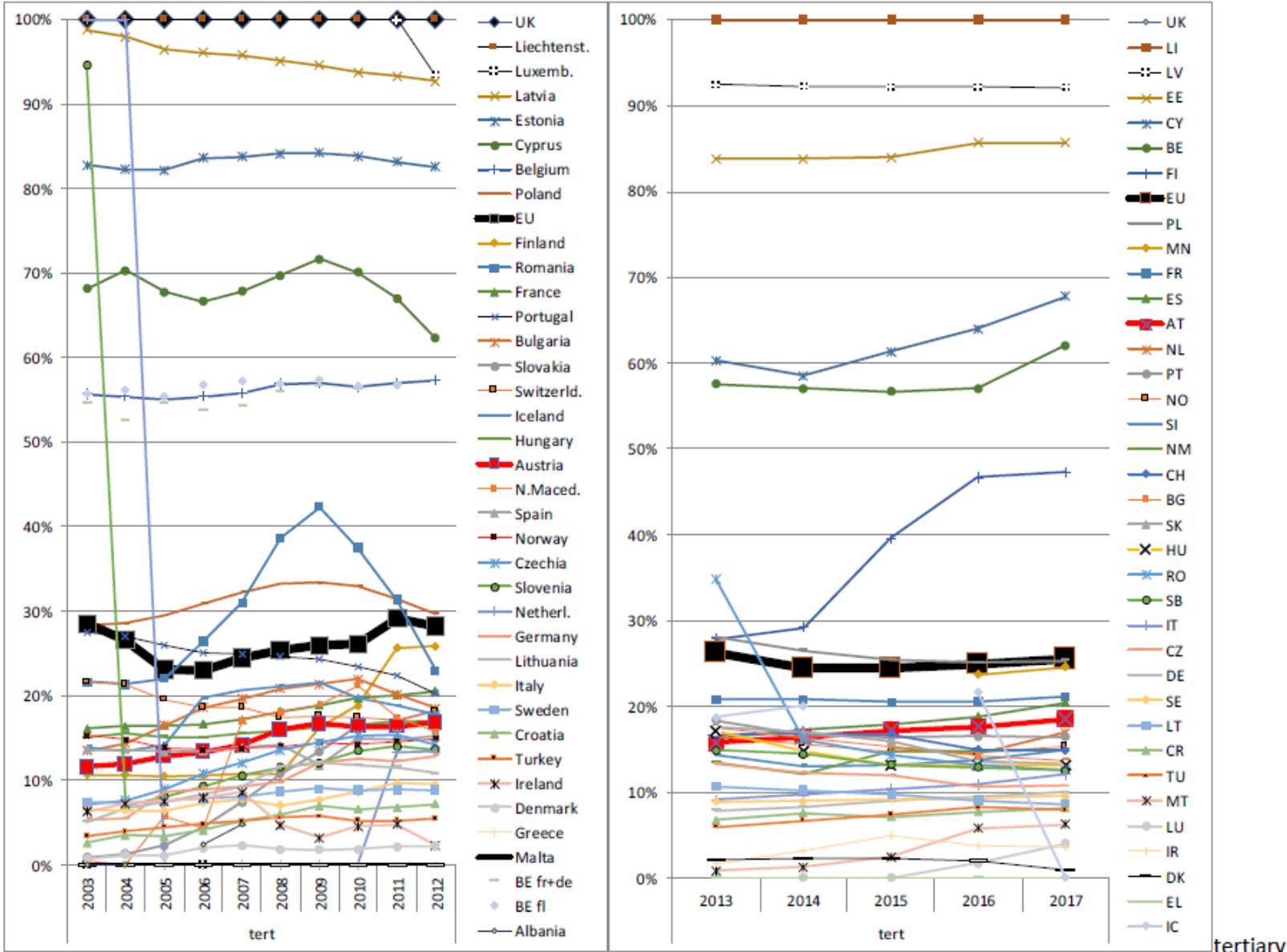
% private Beteiligung



2013-17

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2017

tertiary



2003-12

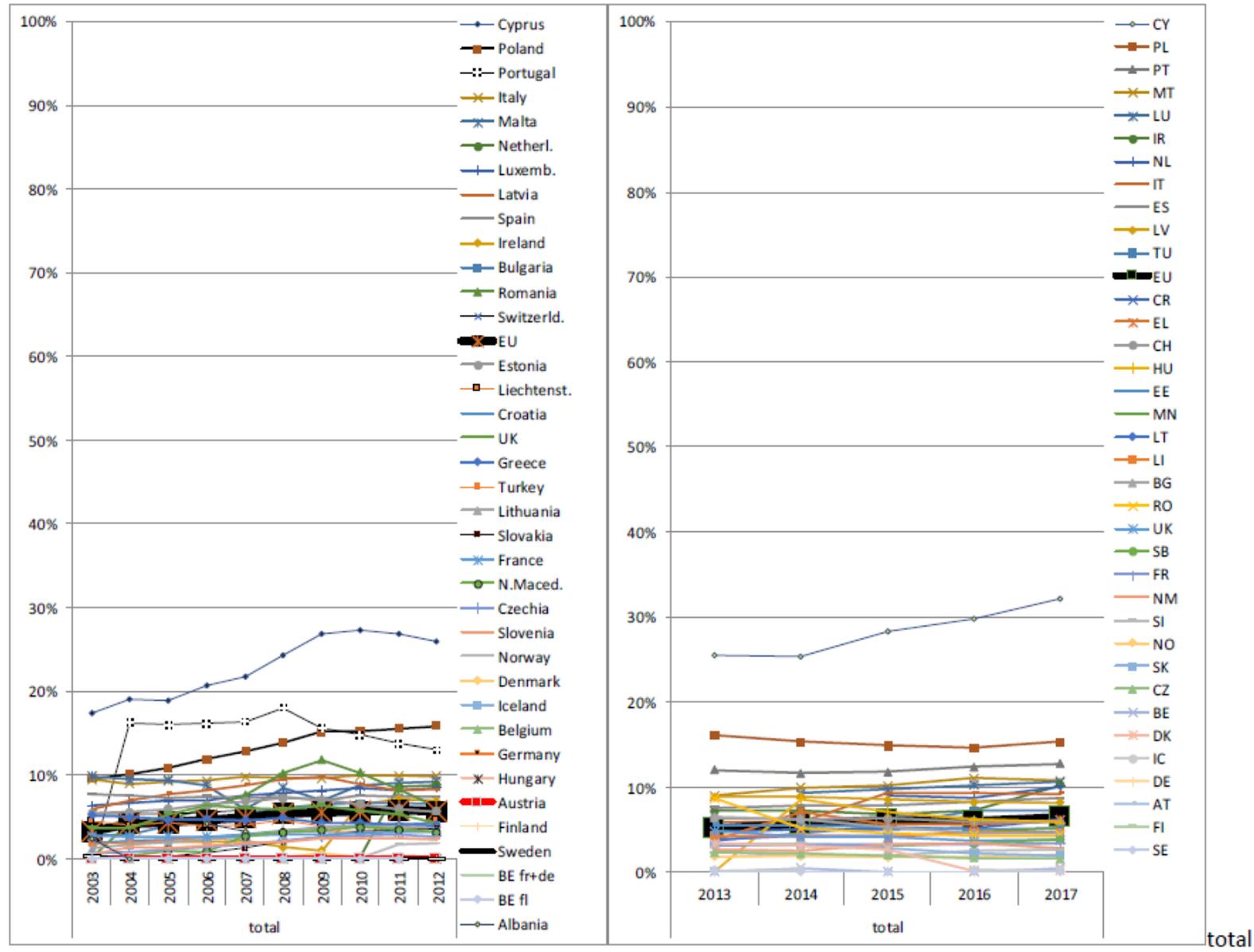
2013-17

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2012

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2017

% private Beteiligung

# State independent private enrolment 2003-12, 2013-17



2003-12

2013-17

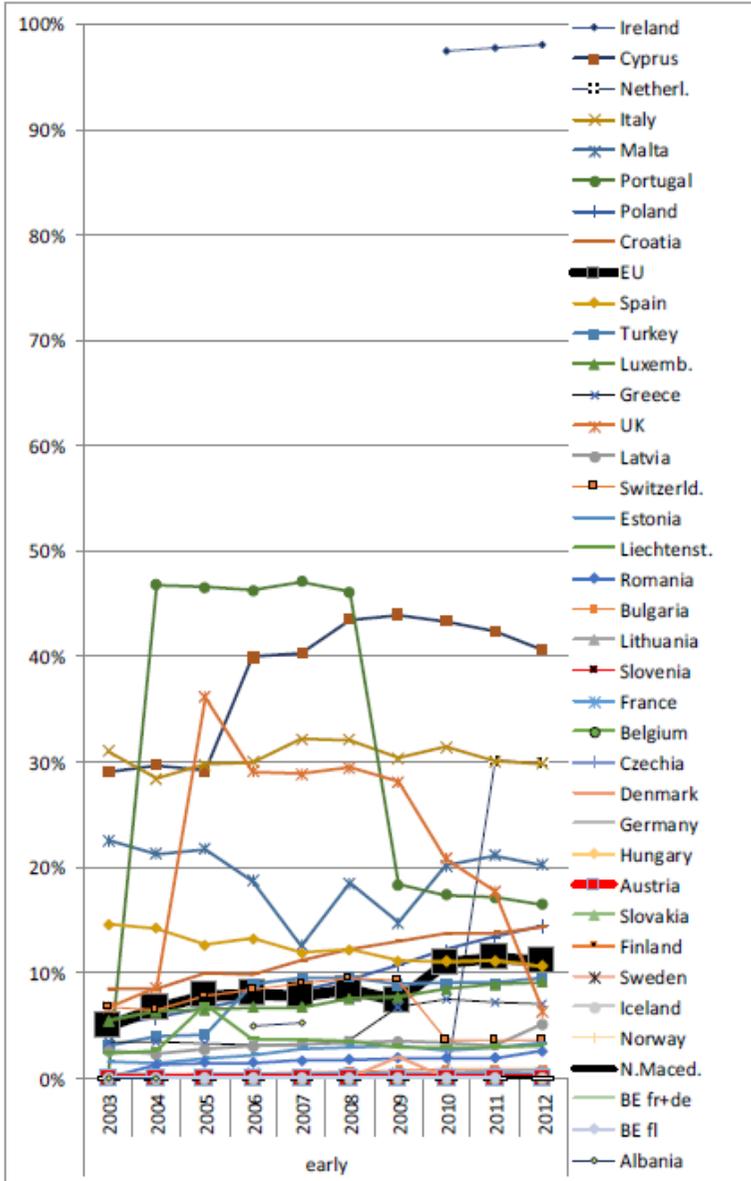
Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2012

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2017

% private staatsunabhängige Beteiligung

EUROSTAT, % private staatsunabhängige Beteiligung 2003-17

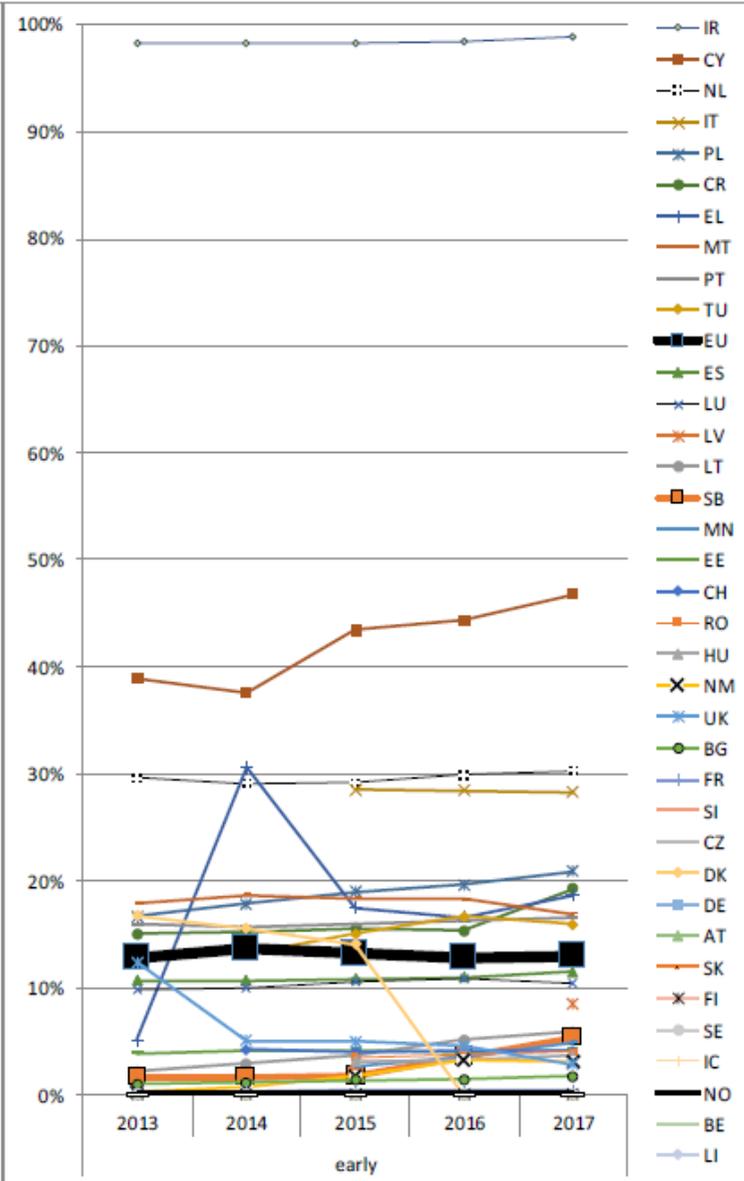
early



2003-12

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2012

% private staatsunabhängige Beteiligung



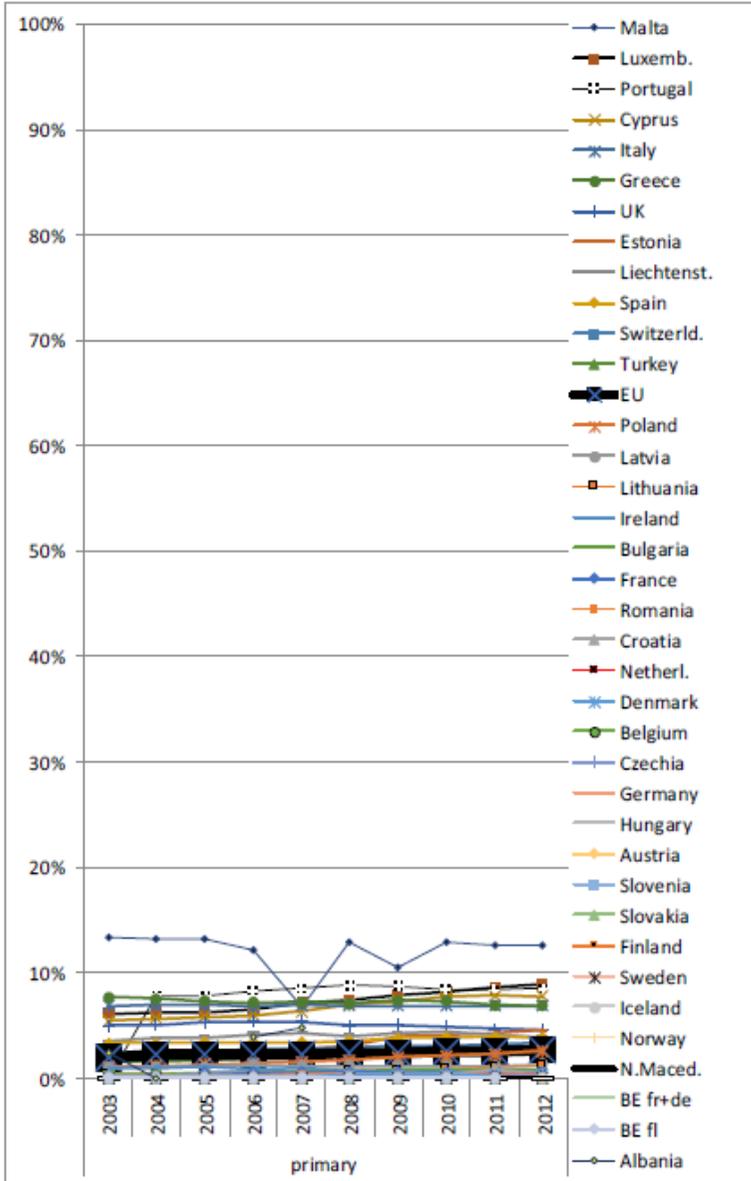
2013-17

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2017

early

EUROSTAT, % private staatsunabhängige Beteiligung 2003-17

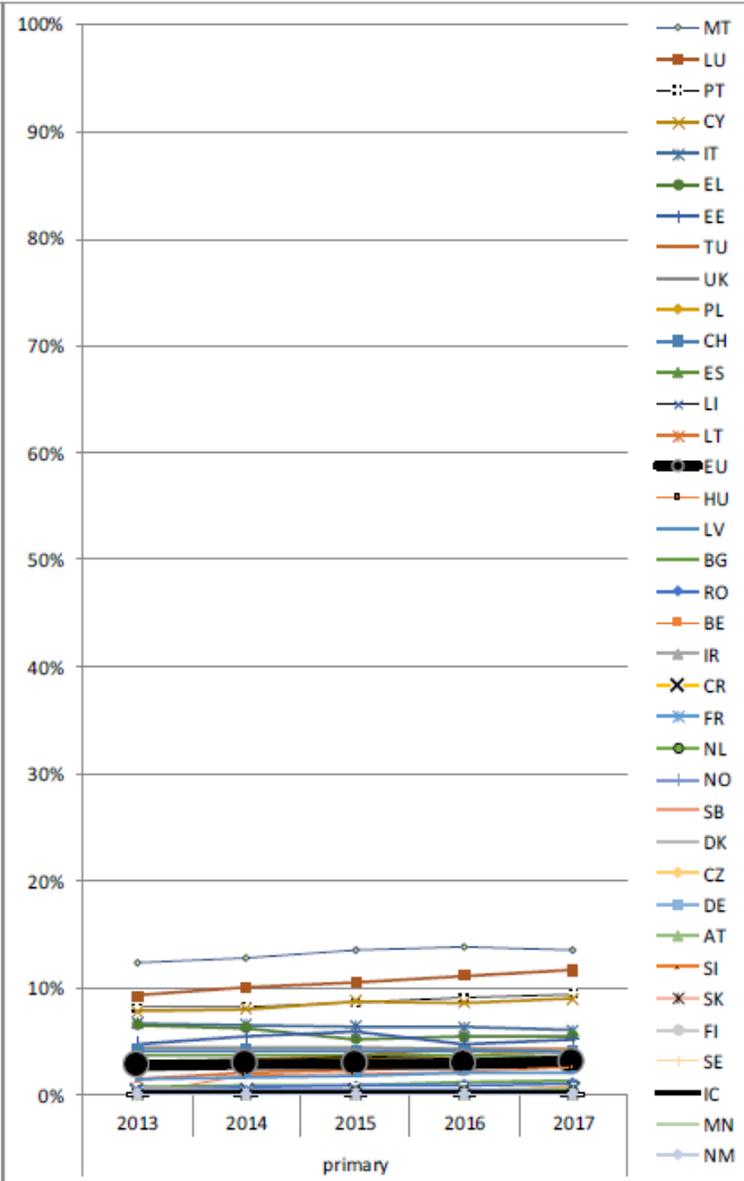
primary



2003-12

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2012

% private staatsunabhängige Beteiligung

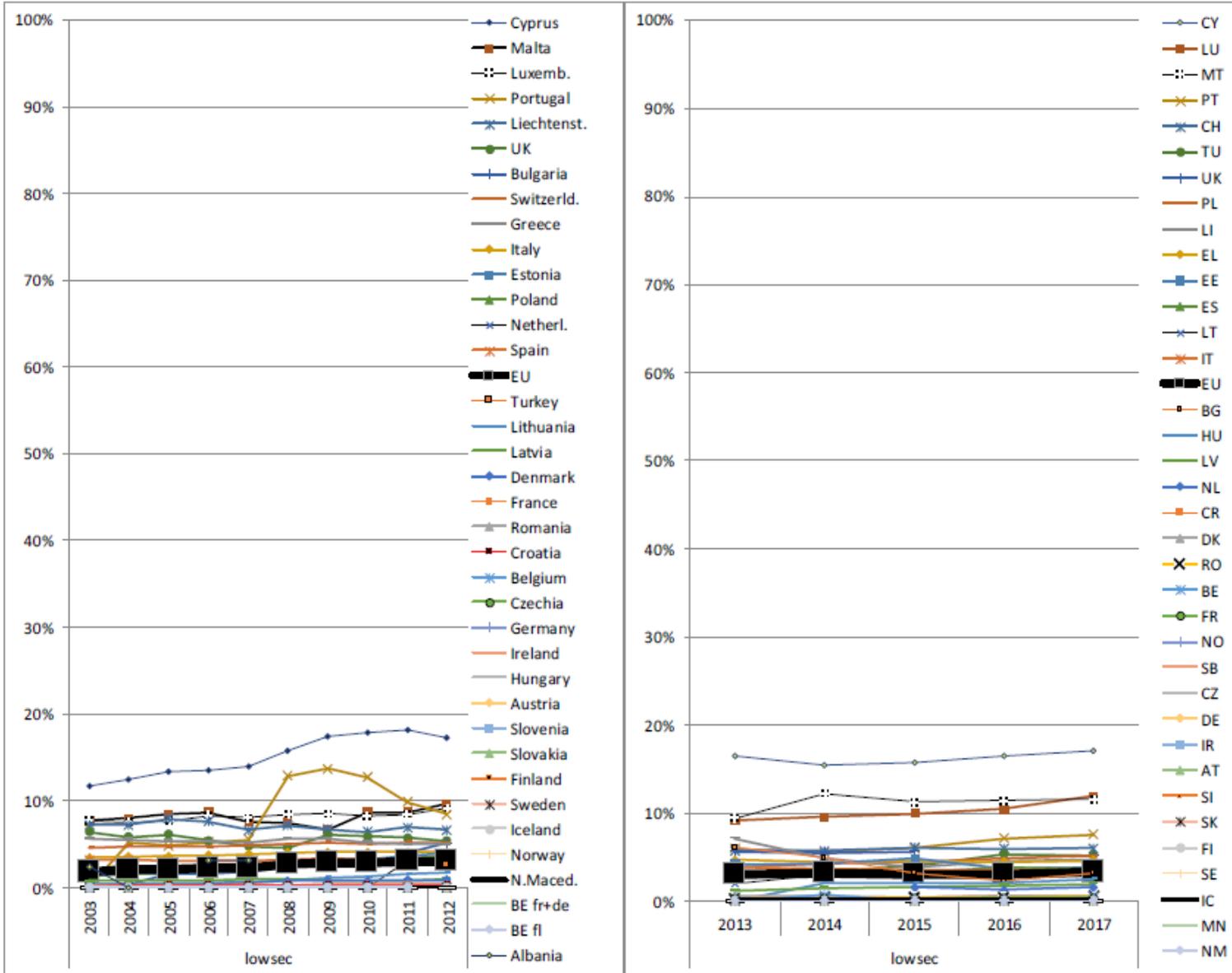


2013-17

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2017

primary

lowsec



2003-12

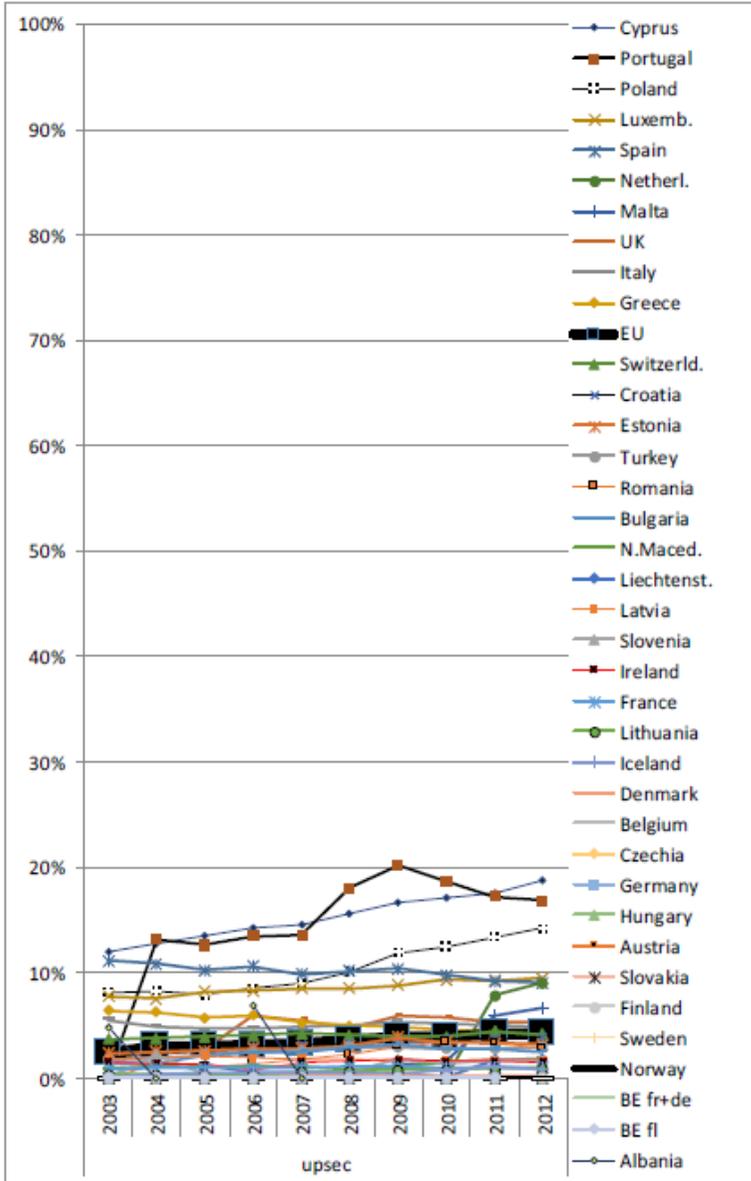
2013-17

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2012

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2017

% private staatsunabhängige Beteiligung

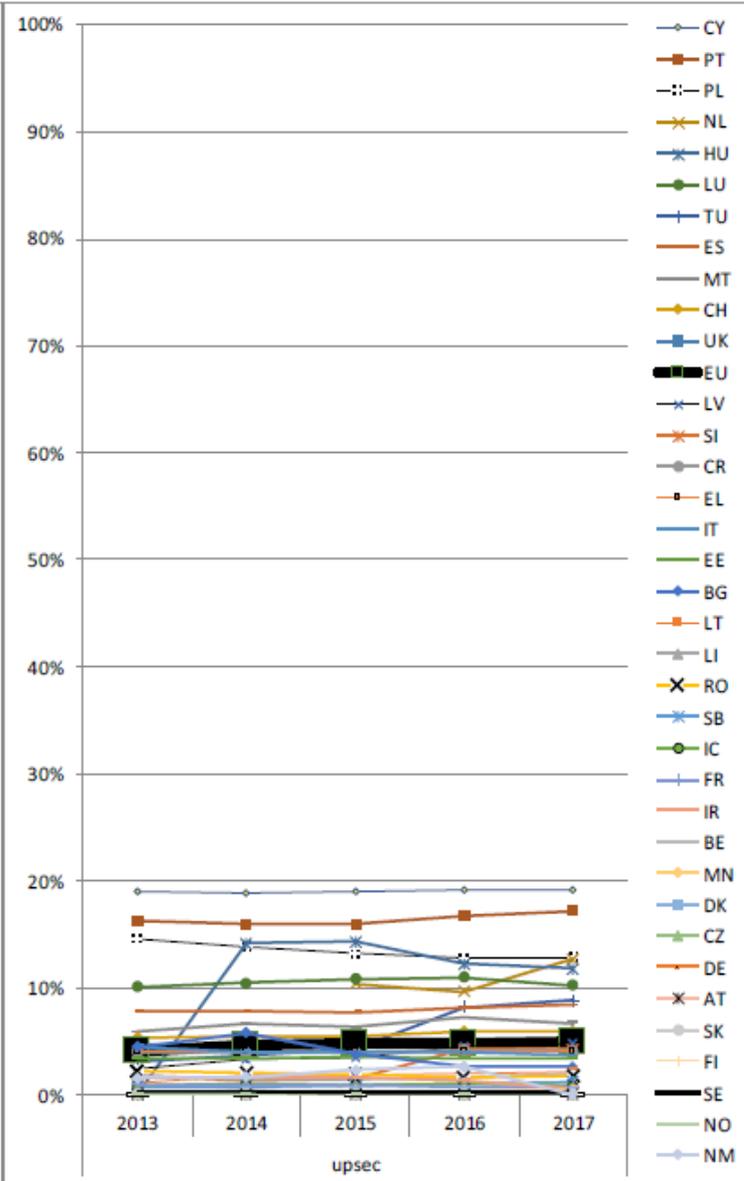
upsec



2003-12

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2012

% private staatsunabhängige Beteiligung



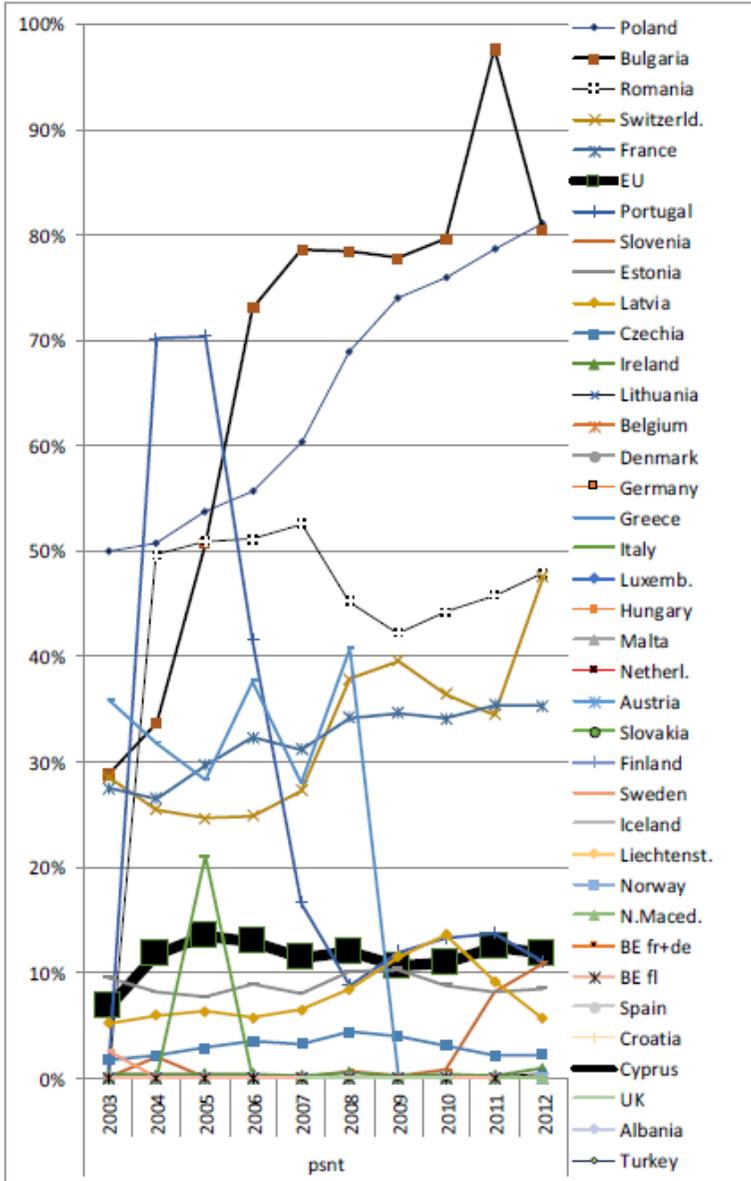
2013-17

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2017

upsec

EUROSTAT, % private staatsunabhängige Beteiligung 2003-17

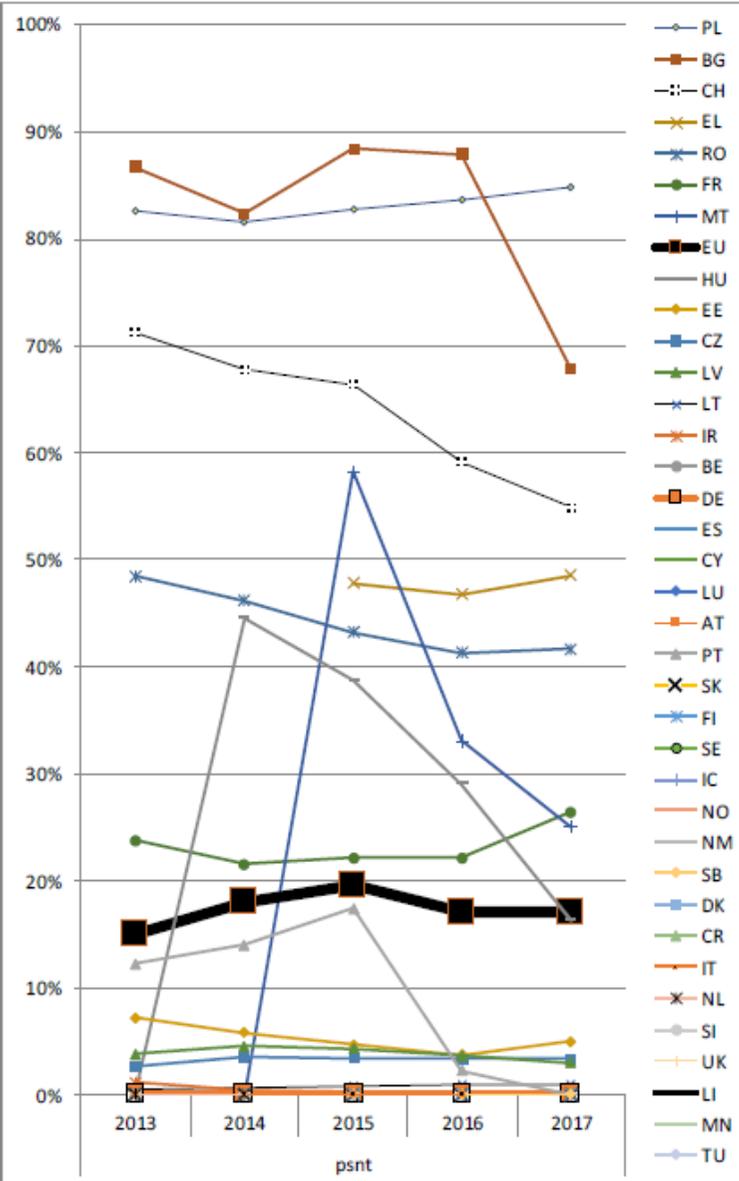
psnt



2003-12

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2012

% private staatsunabhängige Beteiligung

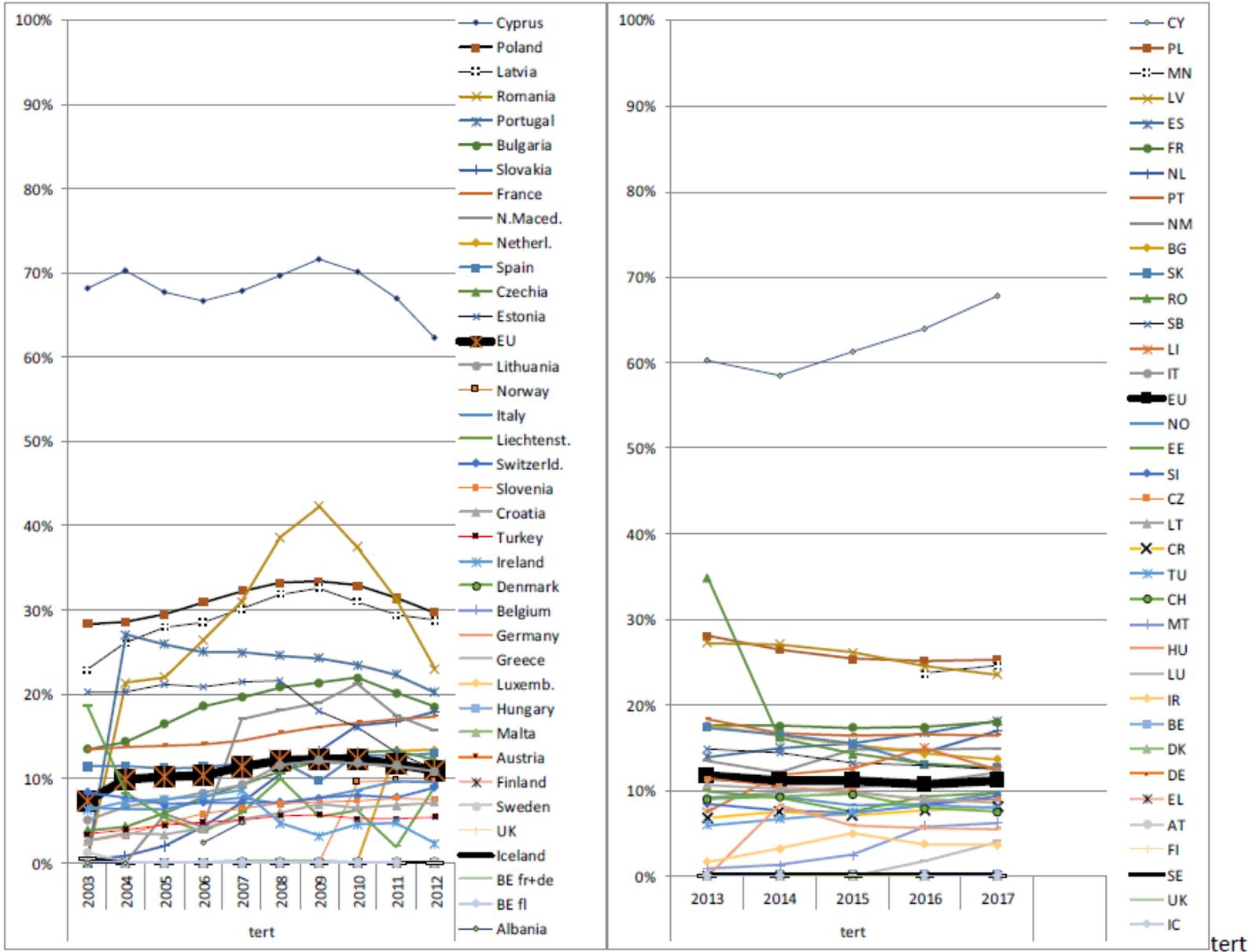


2013-17

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2017

EUROSTAT, % private staatsunabhängige Beteiligung 2003-17

tertiary



2003-12

2013-17

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2012

Länderkennungen sortiert nach 2017

% private staatsunabhängige Beteiligung

EUROSTAT, % private staatsunabhängige Beteiligung 2003-17

## IV. Weltbank Bildungsdatenbank

### Klassifikation, Definitionen:

Obwohl die Datenbank in allen Bildungsbereichen die Erfassung privater Beteiligung vorsieht, ist diese Variable nur in zwei Bereichen befüllt:

PRIMAR

TERTIÄR

**Erfasster Zeitraum:** der vorgesehene Zeitraum ist 1970- aktuell, im Primarbereich ist in einigen Ländern die gesamte Periode befüllt, im Tertiärbereich beginnt die Befüllung in einigen Ländern 1998 oder 1999. Die Befüllung ist jedoch nach Ländern sehr unvollständig.

Es gibt **Kategorisierungsvariablen** u.a. nach Weltregionen und nach Einkommensniveaus, für diese Kategorisierungen sind für den Primarbereich gewichtete Durchschnitte verfügbar, nicht jedoch für den Tertiärbereich.

Die gewichteten Durchschnitte zeigen ein Bild sehr kontinuierlicher Entwicklung, die Berechnung ungewichteter Durchschnitte ergibt viel diskontinuierlichere und auch abweichende Entwicklungen.

### Gliederung, Aspekte:

1. PRIMAR: private Beteiligung nach ausgewählten Ländergruppen, 1970-2017
2. PRIMAR: Entwicklung der privaten Beteiligung nach achtjährigen Zeitperioden 1976-84-92-2000-08-16
3. TERTIÄR: Entwicklung der privaten Beteiligung nach achtjährigen Zeitperioden 2000-08-16
4. Definitionen: Variablen, Ländergruppen

## WORLDBANK education statistics

<https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=education-statistics~all-indicators#>



### DataBank | Education Statistics - All Indicators

Variables | Layout | Styles | Save | Share | Embed

Database Available  | Selected 1

Country Available 271 | Selected 79

Enter Keywords for

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W Y Z

<input type="checkbox"/>	Afghanistan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Albania
<input type="checkbox"/>	Algeria	<input type="checkbox"/>	American Samoa
<input type="checkbox"/>	Andorra	<input type="checkbox"/>	Angola
<input type="checkbox"/>	Antigua and Barbuda	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Arab World
<input type="checkbox"/>	Argentina	<input type="checkbox"/>	Armenia
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aruba	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Australia
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Austria	<input type="checkbox"/>	Azerbaijan
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bahamas, The	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bahrain
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bangladesh	<input type="checkbox"/>	Belize

Create Custom Group

Series Available 3811 | Selected 26

Time Available 66 | Selected 66

Clear Selections

Arab World

Enrolment

Enrolment sexes (r)

Enrolment

Enrolment sexes (r)

Enrolment (numbe)

Enrolment instituti

Enrolment

Enrolment sexes (r)

Source: E

### Explanations, Categories see IV.4

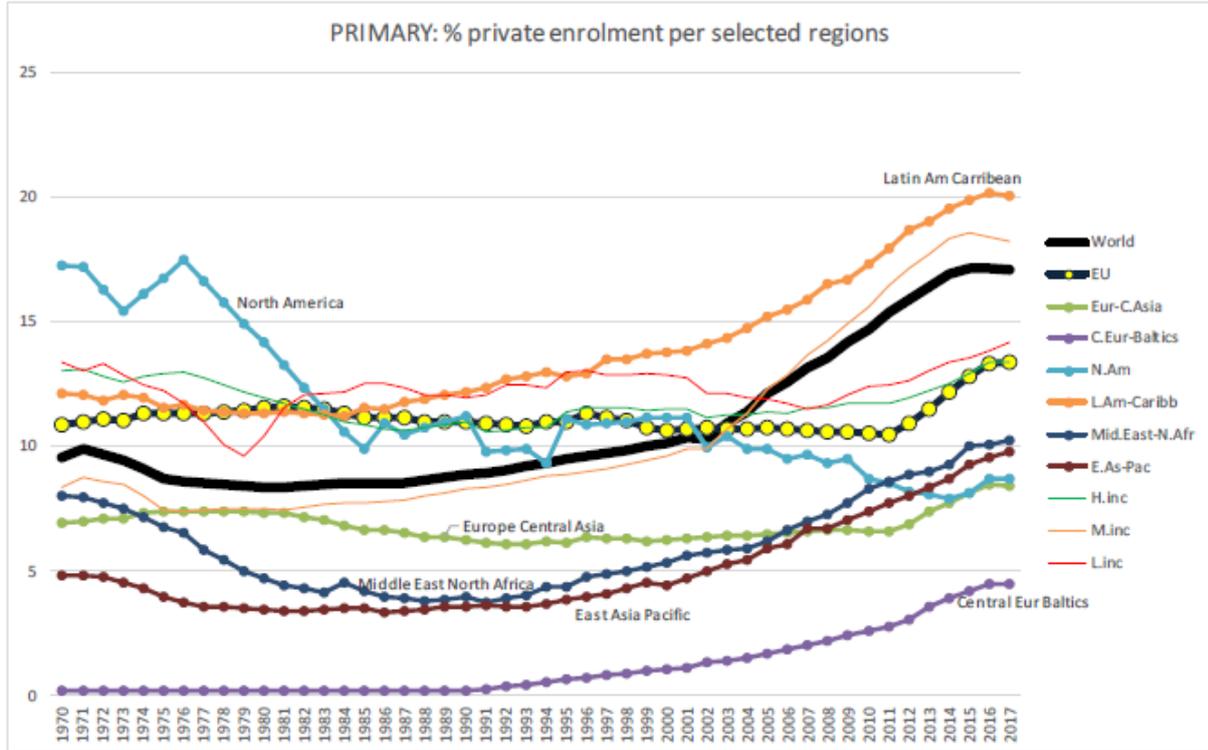
Figures available only for selected variables, and much time restrictions

-exemplary variable % private enrolment in primary education, from 1970, and all aggregates

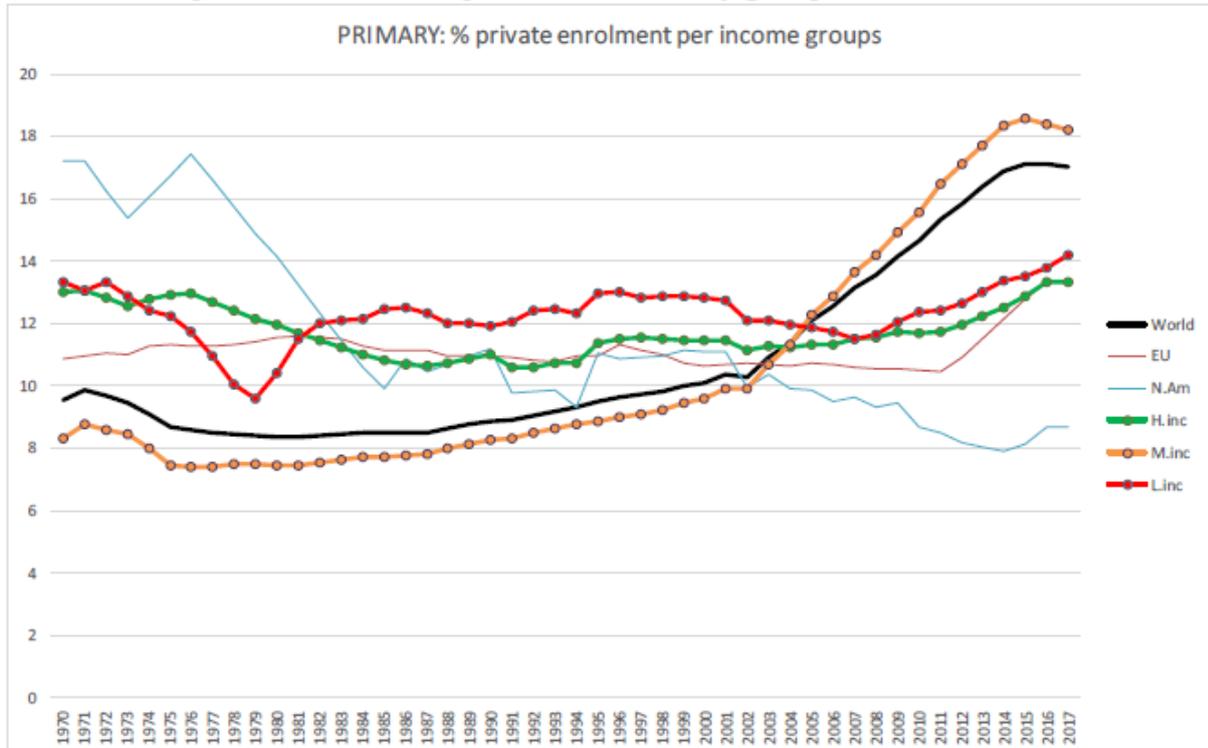
-tertiary education % private enrolment available from 1999 for part of countries

## IV.1 WB %private primary by selected country groups, 1970-2017

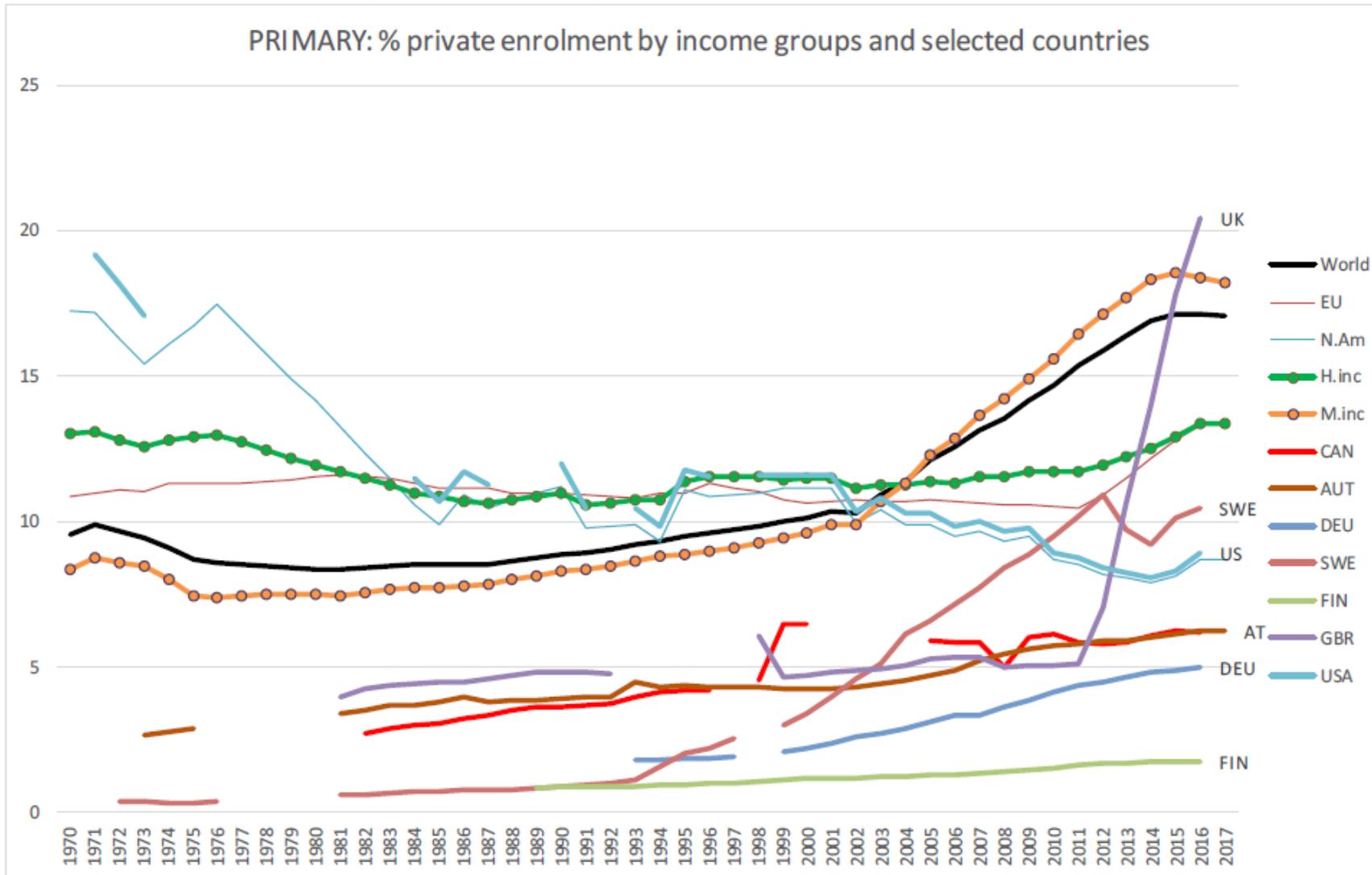
### PRIMARY, % private enrolment, per selected regions



### PRIMARY, % private enrolment, per income country groups



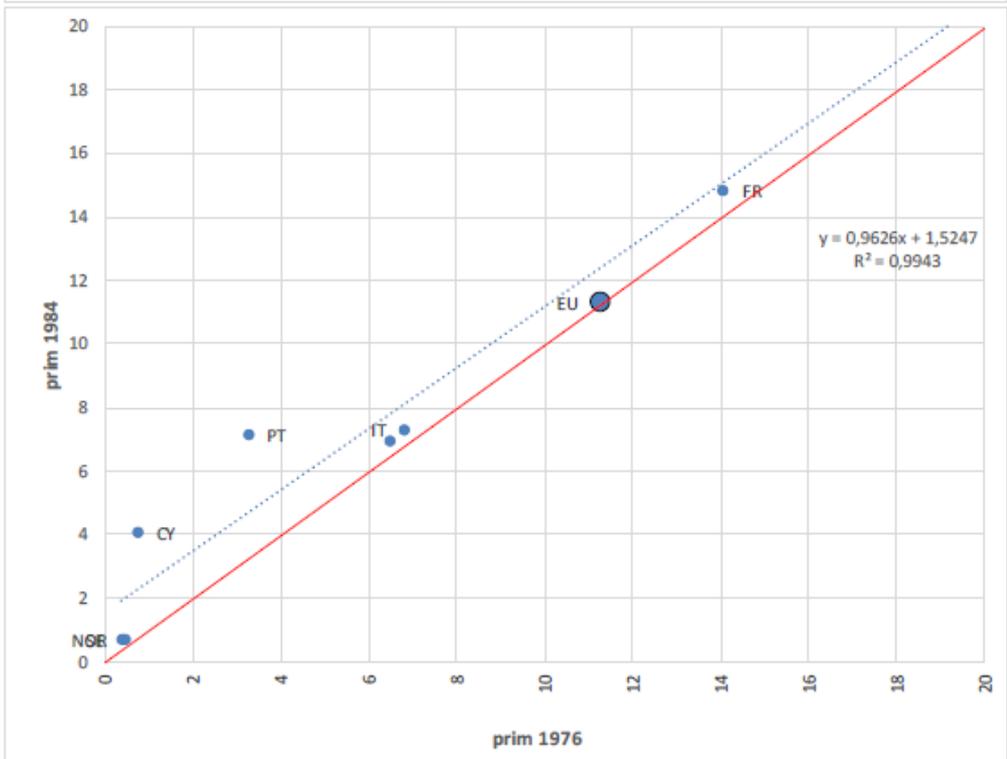
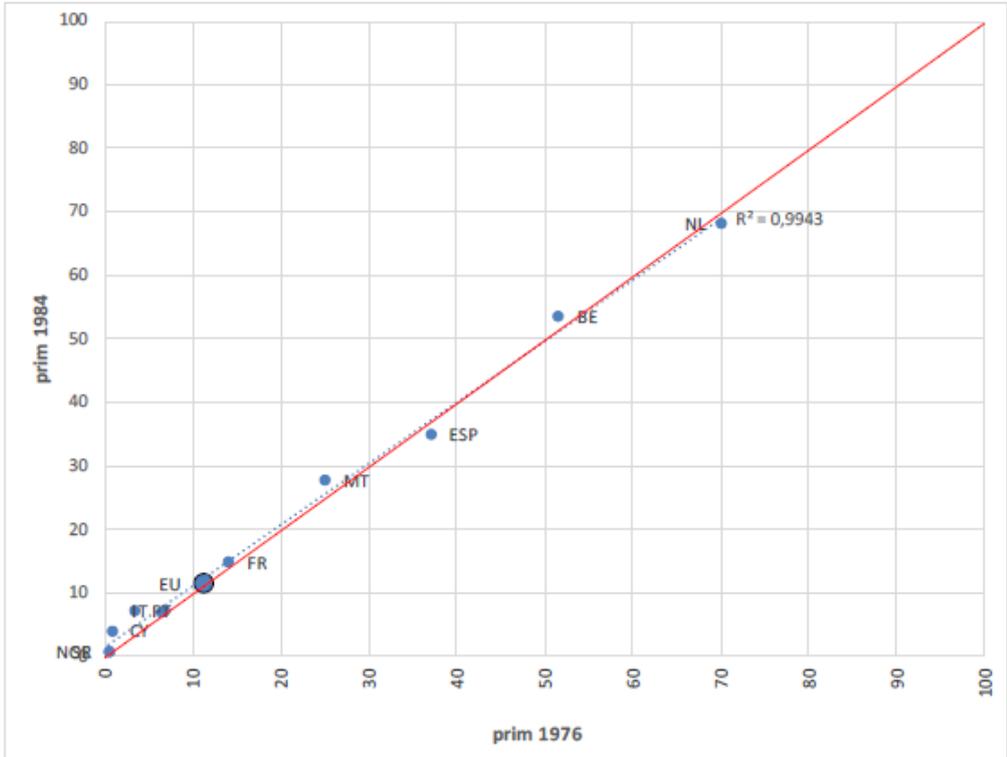
PRIMARY, % private enrolment, per income country groups and selected countries



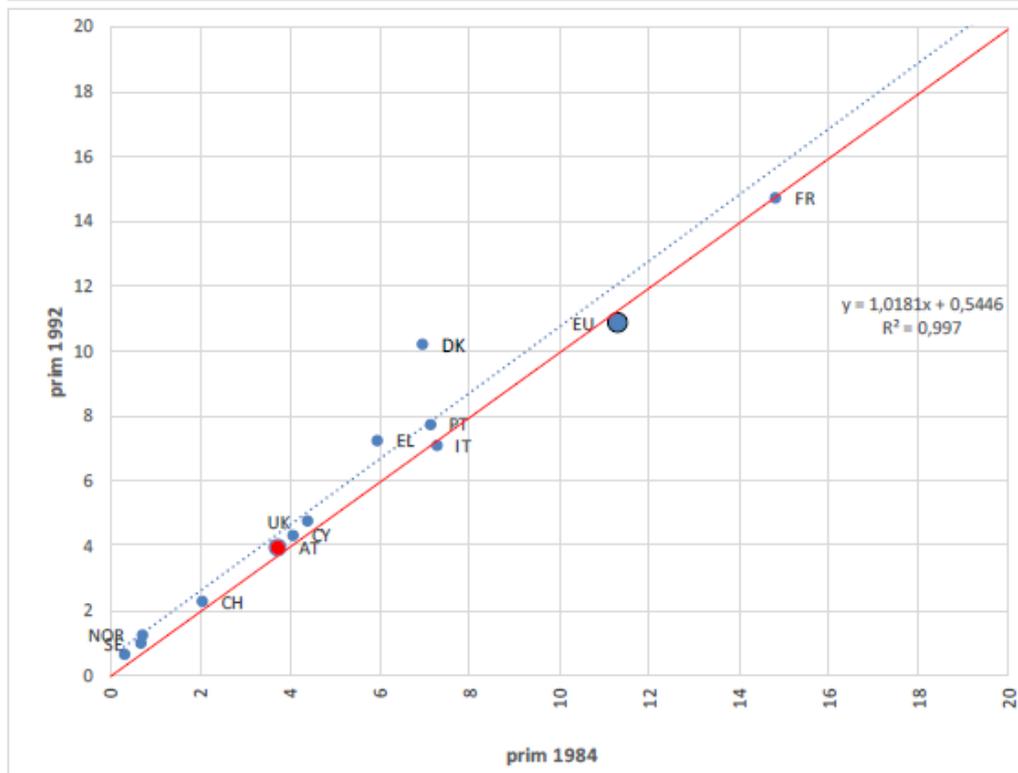
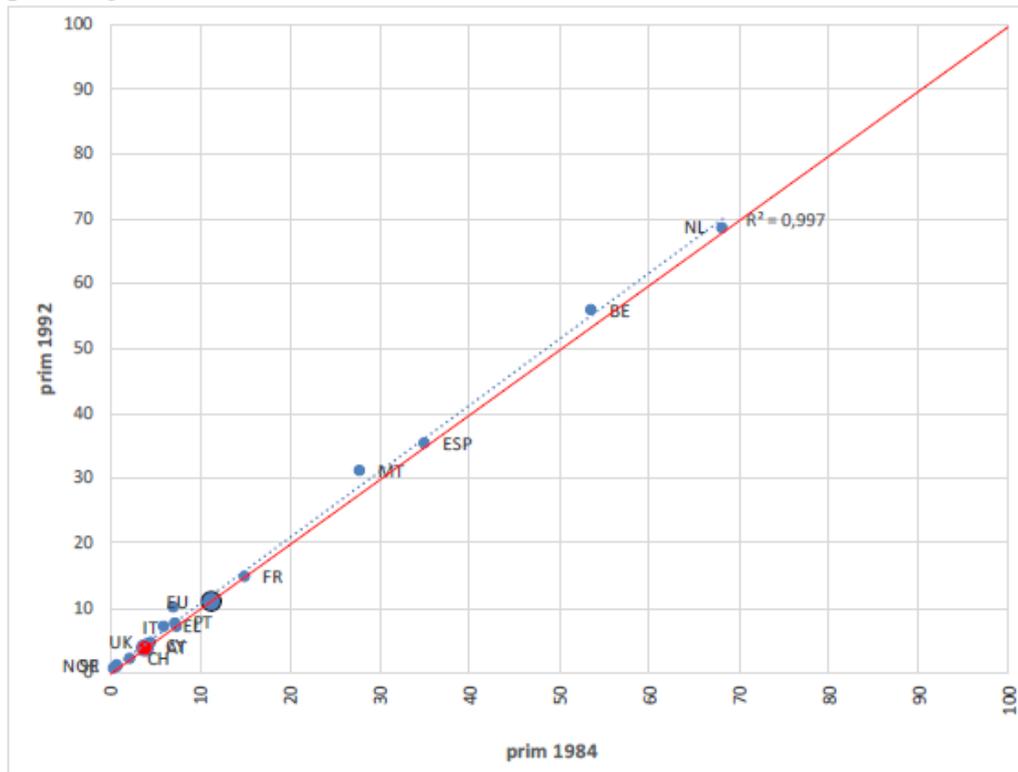
WELTBANK, PRIMAR, % private Beteiligung

# IV.2 WB, % private primary, scatters by country 1976-84-92-2000-08-16

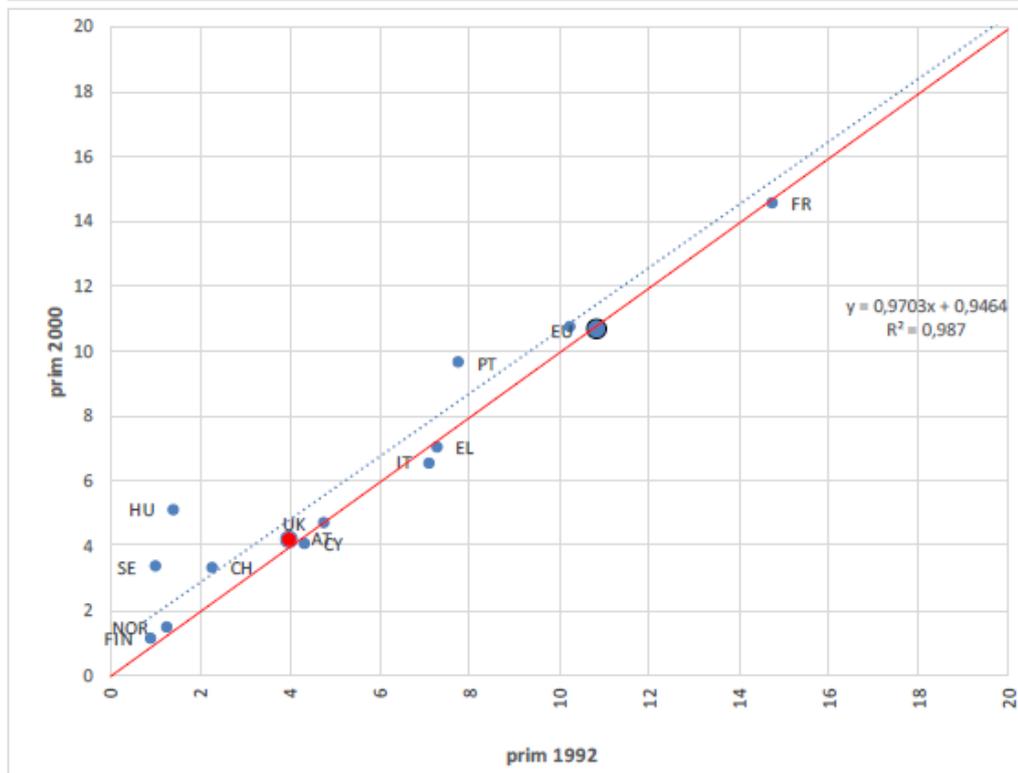
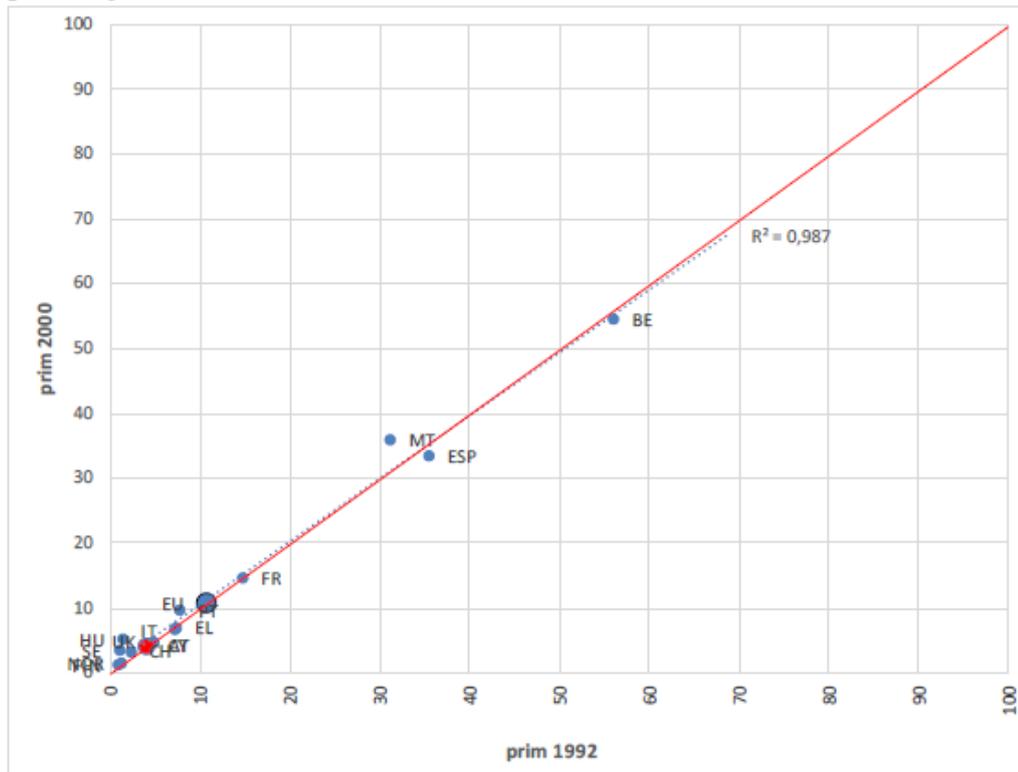
## Primary 1976-84



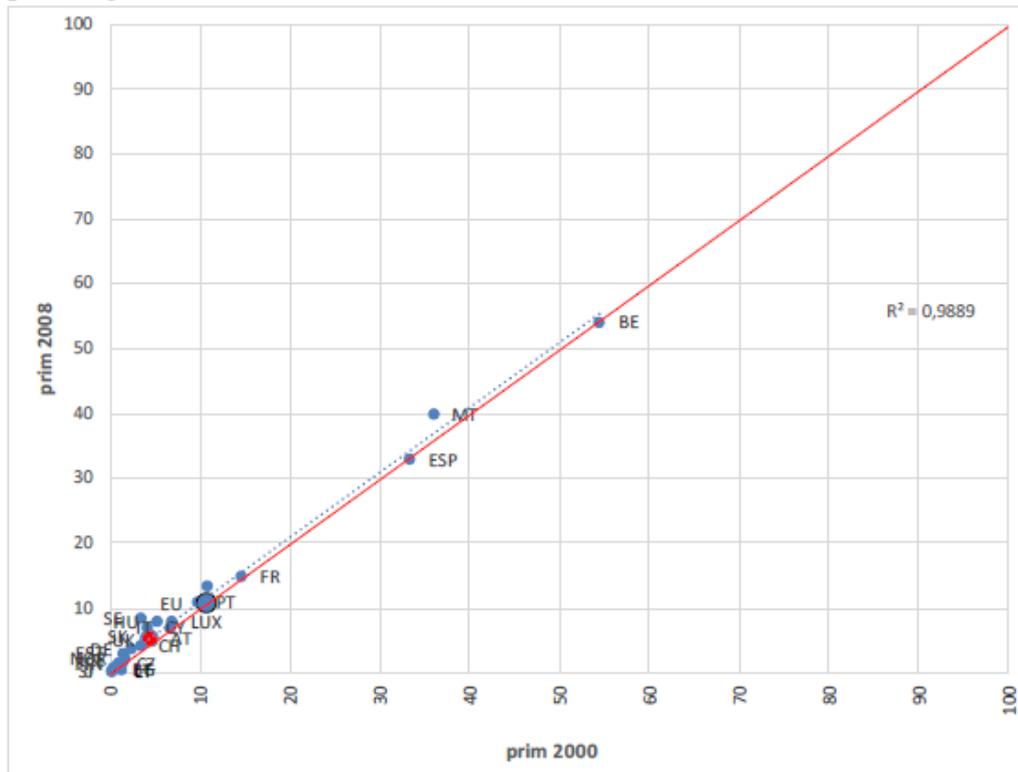
primary 1984-92



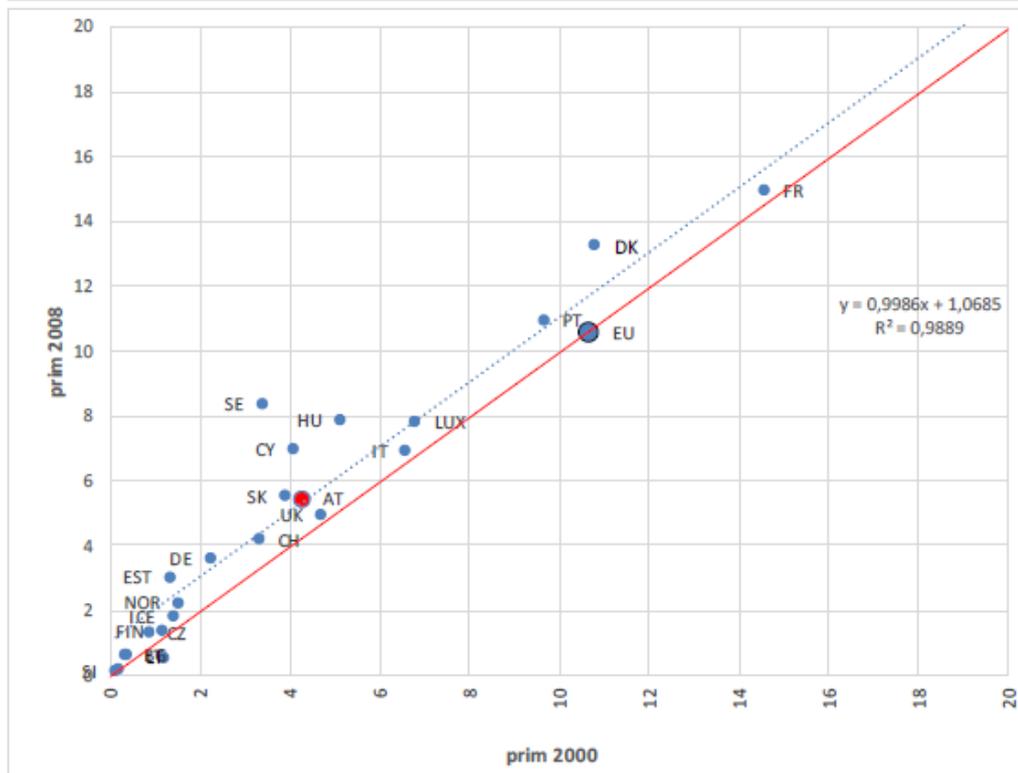
primary 1992-2000



primary 2000-08



Alle Länder

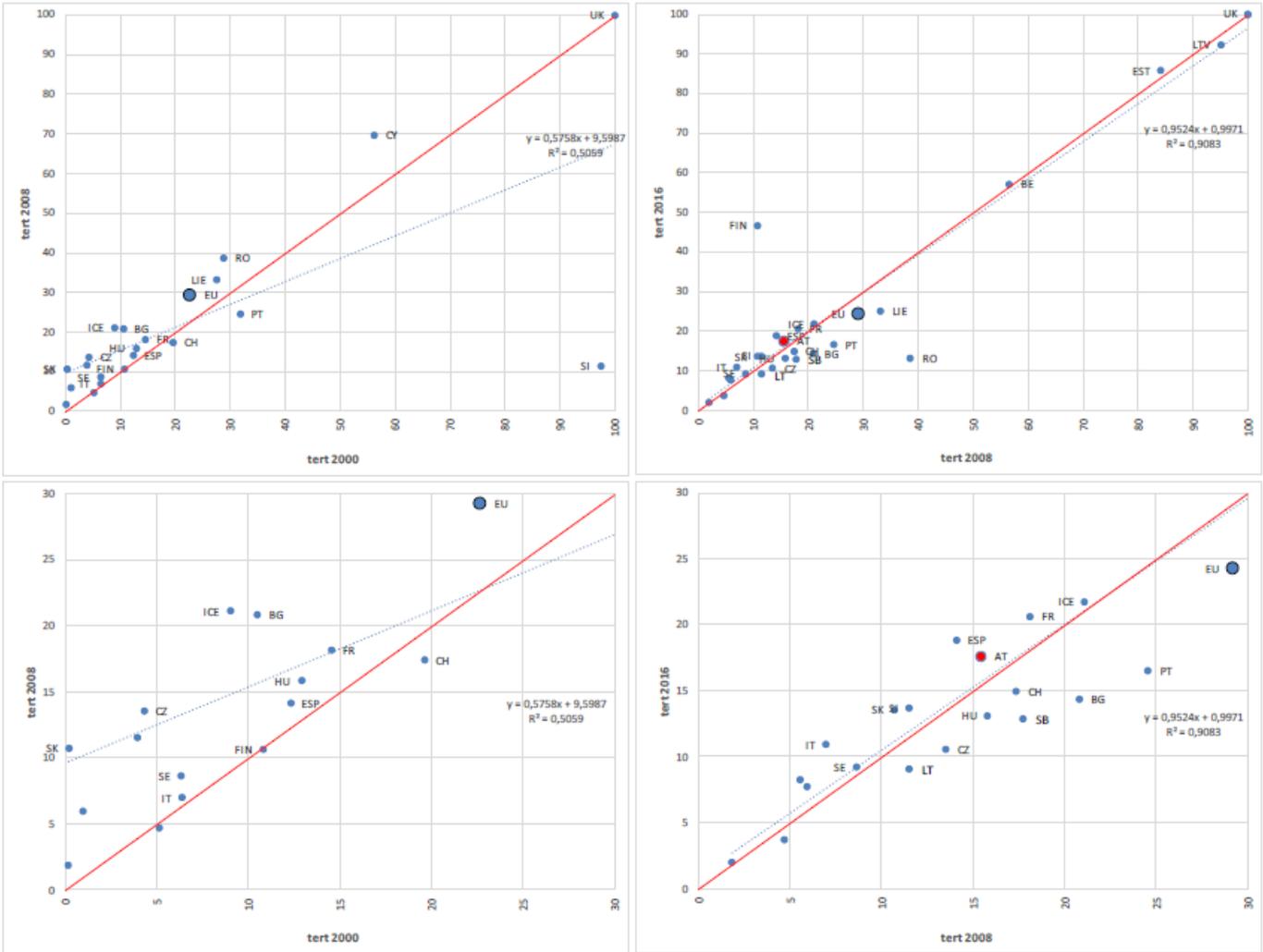


„Mikroskop“  
Länder mit kleinem Anteil (<20%)



# IV.3 WB, % private tertiary, scatters by country 2000-08-16

## Tertiary 2000-08-16



2000-08.....2008-16

oben: alle Länder

unten: „Mikroskop“ Länder mit kleinem Anteil (<30%)

## IV.4 WB data variables, country definitions

### Worldbank variables search “private”

EPS

Enrolment in early childhood education, private institutions, both sexes (number)  
Enrolment in early childhood education, private institutions, female (number)  
Enrolment in early childhood educational development programmes, private institutions, both sexes (number)  
Enrolment in early childhood educational development programmes, private institutions, female (number)  
Enrolment in lower secondary education, private institutions, both sexes (number)  
Enrolment in lower secondary education, private institutions, female (number)  
Enrolment in post-secondary non-tertiary education, private institutions, both sexes (number)  
Enrolment in post-secondary non-tertiary education, private institutions, female (number)  
Enrolment in pre-primary education, private institutions, both sexes (number)  
Enrolment in pre-primary education, private institutions, female (number)  
Enrolment in primary education, private institutions, both sexes (number)  
Enrolment in primary education, private institutions, female (number)  
Enrolment in secondary education, private institutions, both sexes (number)  
Enrolment in secondary education, private institutions, female (number)  
Enrolment in upper secondary education, private institutions, both sexes (number)  
Enrolment in upper secondary education, private institutions, female (number)  
PASEC: Average performance gap between 2nd grade students in private and public education. Language  
PASEC: Average performance gap between 2nd grade students in private and public education. Mathematics  
PASEC: Average performance gap between 6th grade students in private and public education. Mathematics  
PASEC: Average performance gap between 6th grade students in private and public education. Reading  
Percentage of enrolment in early childhood education programmes in private institutions (%)  
Percentage of enrolment in early childhood educational development programmes in private institutions (%)  
Percentage of enrolment in lower secondary education in private institutions (%)  
Percentage of enrolment in post-secondary non-tertiary education in private institutions (%)  
Percentage of enrolment in pre-primary education in private institutions (%)  
Percentage of enrolment in primary education in private institutions (%)  
Percentage of enrolment in secondary education in private institutions (%)  
Percentage of enrolment in tertiary education in private institutions (%)  
Percentage of enrolment in upper secondary education in private institutions (%)  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 1 Lever 1: Teacher standards  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 1 Lever 2: Teacher appointment and deployment  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 1 Lever 3: Teacher salaries  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 1 Lever 4: Teacher dismissal  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 1 Lever 5: Curriculum Delivery  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 1 Lever 6: Classroom resourcing  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 1: Encouraging innovation by providers  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 2 Lever 1: Student standards  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 2 Lever 2: Student assessment  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 2 Lever 3: Inspection  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 2 Lever 4: Improvement planning  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 2 Lever 5: Sanctions  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 2: Holding schools accountable  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 3 Lever 1: Information  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 3 Lever 2: Voice  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 3 Lever 3: Financial Support  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 3: Empowering all parents, students, and communities  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 4 Lever 1: Tuition fees  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 4 Lever 2: Ownership  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 4 Lever 3: Certification standards  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 4 Lever 4: Market entry  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 4 Lever 5: Regulatory fees  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector) Policy Goal 4: Promoting diversity of supply  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 5 Lever 1: Teacher standards  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 5 Lever 2: Appointment and deployment of teachers  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 5 Lever 3: Teacher salaries  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 5 Lever 4: Teacher dismissal  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 5 Lever 5: Curriculum delivery  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 5 Lever 6: Classroom resourcing

SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 5 Lever 7: Budget autonomy  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 5: Encouraging innovation by providers  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 6 Lever 1: Student standards  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 6 Lever 2: Student assessment  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 6 Lever 3: Financial reporting  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 6 Lever 4: Inspection  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 6 Lever 5: Improvement planning  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 6 Lever 6: Sanctions and rewards  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 6: Holding schools accountable  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 7 Lever 1: Information  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 7 Lever 2: Voice  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 7 Lever 3: Selection  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 7 Lever 4: Contributions  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 7: Empowering all parents, students, and communities  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 8 Lever 1: Ownership  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 8 Lever 2: Certification standards  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 8 Lever 3: Market entry information  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 8 Lever 4: Regulatory fees  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 8 Lever 5: Funding  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 8 Lever 6: Incentives  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 8 Lever 7: Planning  
SABER: (Engaging the Private Sector, Government funded) Policy Goal 8: Promoting diversity of supply

## WB: Groups of countries

Europe and central asia	Middle east and north Africa	East asia and pacific	Latin America and caribbean
Albania	Algeria	American Samoa	Anguilla
Andorra	Bahrain	Australia	Antigua and Barbuda
Armenia	Djibouti	Brunei Darussalam	Argentina
Austria	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Cambodia	Aruba
Azerbaijan	Iran, Islamic Rep.	China	Bahamas, The
Belarus	Iraq	Cook Islands	Barbados
Belgium	Israel	Fiji	Belize
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Jordan	French Polynesia	Bolivia
Bulgaria	Kuwait	Guam	Brazil
Croatia	Lebanon	Hong Kong SAR, China	British Virgin Islands
Cyprus	Libya	Indonesia	Cayman Islands
Czech Republic	Malta	Japan	Chile
Denmark	Morocco	Kiribati	Colombia
Estonia	Oman	Korea, Dem. P. Rep.	Costa Rica
Faroe Islands	Qatar	Korea, Rep.	Cuba
Finland	Saudi Arabia	Lao PDR	Curaçao
France	Syrian Arab Republic	Macao SAR, China	Dominica
Georgia	Tunisia	Malaysia	Dominican Republic
Germany	United Arab Emirates	Marshall Islands	Ecuador
Gibraltar	West Bank and Gaza	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	El Salvador
Greece	Yemen, Rep.	Mongolia	Grenada
Greenland		Myanmar	Guatemala
Hungary	<b>North America</b>	Nauru	Guyana
Iceland	Bermuda	New Caledonia	Haiti
Ireland	Canada	New Zealand	Honduras
Isle of Man	United States	Niue	Jamaica
Italy		North Mariana Islands	Martinique
Kazakhstan	<b>South asia</b>	Palau	Mexico
Kosovo	Afghanistan	Papua New Guinea	Montserrat
Kyrgyz Republic	Bangladesh	Philippines	Nicaragua
Latvia	Bhutan	Samoa	Panama
Liechtenstein	India	Singapore	Paraguay
Lithuania	Maldives	Solomon Islands	Peru
Luxembourg	Nepal	Taiwan, China	Puerto Rico
Moldova	Pakistan	Thailand	Sint Maarten (Dutch)
Monaco	Sri Lanka	Timor-Leste	St. Kitts and Nevis
Montenegro		Tonga	St. Lucia
Netherlands		Tuvalu	St. Martin (French part)
Norway		Vanuatu	St. Vincent, Grenadines
Poland		Vietnam	Suriname
Portugal			Trinidad and Tobago
Romania			Turks and Caicos Islands
Russian Federation			Uruguay
San Marino			Venezuela, RB
Serbia			Virgin Islands (U.S.)
Slovak Republic	<b>Sub-saharan Africa</b>		
Slovenia	Angola	Ethiopia	Niger
Spain	Benin	Gabon	Nigeria
Sweden	Botswana	Gambia, The	Rwanda
Switzerland	Burkina Faso	Ghana	Senegal
Tajikistan	Burundi	Guinea	Seychelles
Turkey	Cabo Verde	Guinea-Bissau	Sierra Leone
Turkmenistan	Cameroon	Kenya	Somalia
Ukraine	Central African Republic	Lesotho	South Africa
United Kingdom	Chad	Liberia	South Sudan
Uzbekistan	Comoros	Madagascar	Sudan
	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Malawi	São Tomé and Príncipe
	Congo, Rep.	Mali	Tanzania

	Côte d'Ivoire	Mauritania	Togo
	Equatorial Guinea	Mauritius	Uganda
	Eritrea	Mozambique	Zambia
	Eswatini	Namibia	Zimbabwe

## Income groups

<http://chartsbin.com/view/2438>

all World Bank member economies and all other economies with populations of more than 30,000 for operational and analytical purposes. Economies are divided among income groups according to 2015 gross national income (GNI) per capita,

Number of Countries in each group:

Low income - 31 Countries

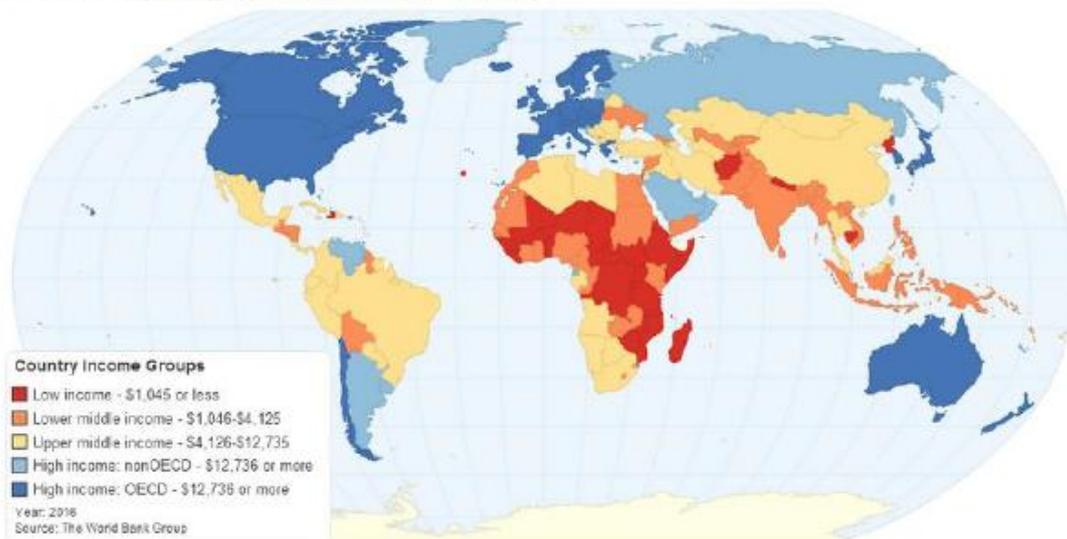
Lower middle income - 51 Countries

Upper middle income - 53 Countries

High income: nonOECD - 48 Countries

High income: OECD - 32 Countries

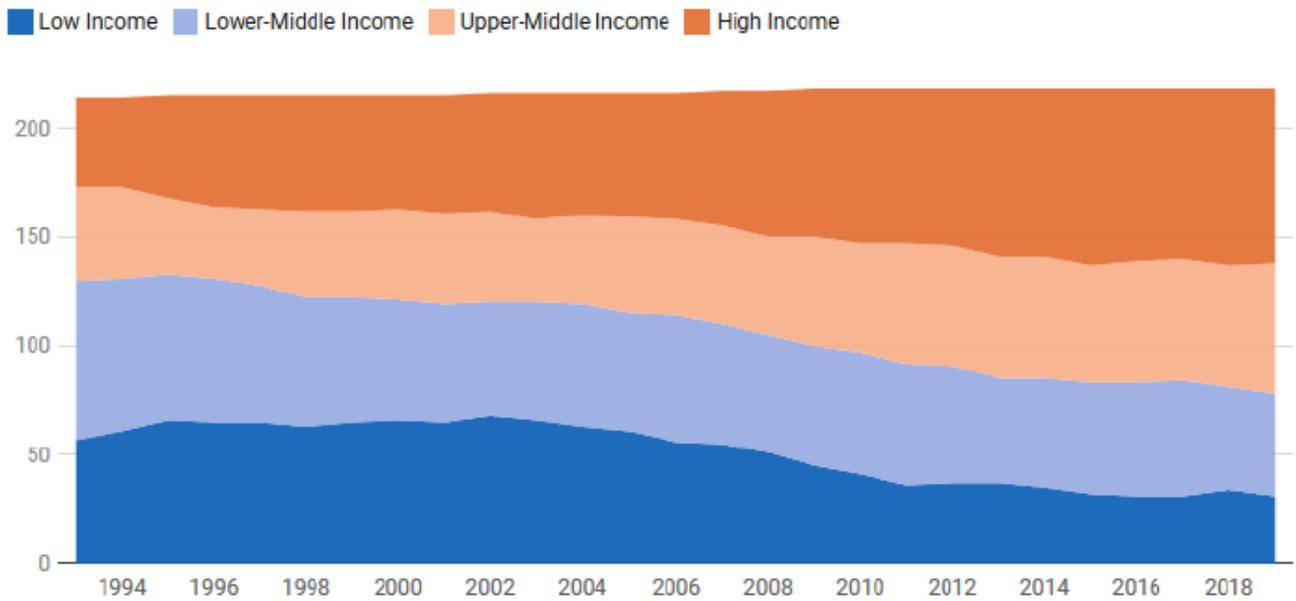
### Country Income Groups (World Bank Classification)



<https://datatopics.worldbank.org/world-development-indicators/stories/the-classification-of-countries-by-income.html>

## The number of High Income countries has increased and the number of Low Income economies has decreased since 1993

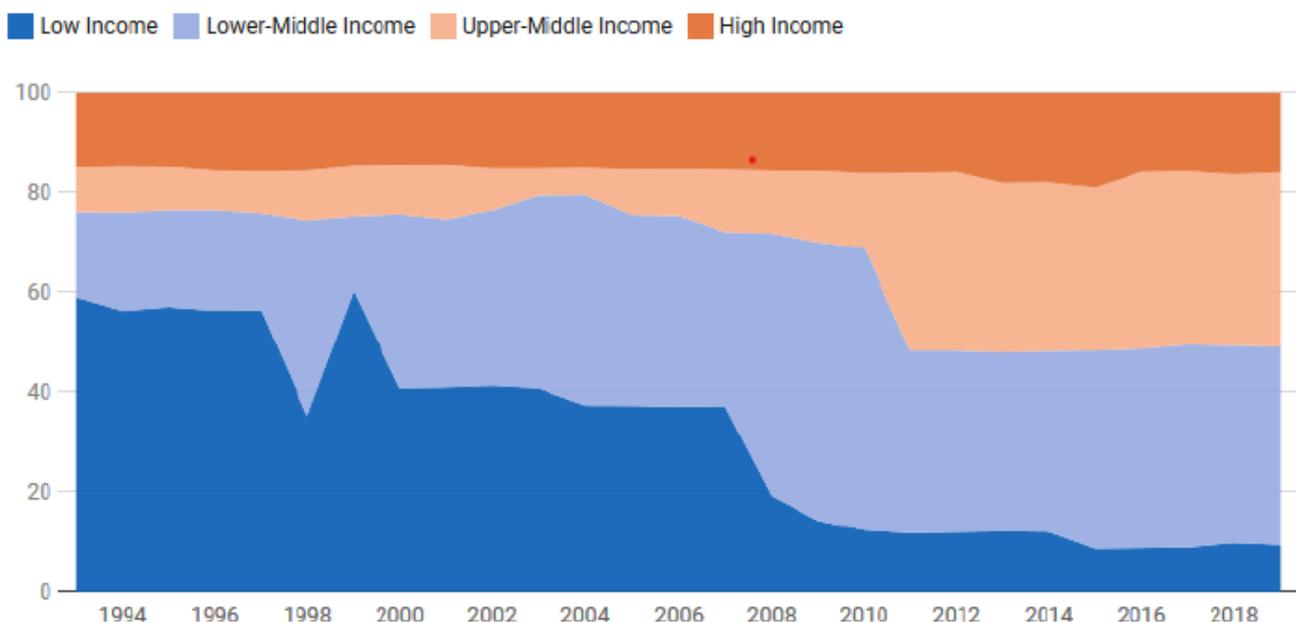
Number of countries by income group, 1993-2019



Source: The World Bank

## Since 1993, the share of world population living in low-income countries has decreased from almost 60 percent to less than 10 percent

Population by income group, 1993-2019 (% of total)



Source: World Development Indicators (SPPOP.TOTL)

The changes are even starker when looking at the share of the world population that live in each type of countries. The vast majority (75 percent) of people currently live in countries defined as lower or upper-middle income countries. As large countries, such as India and China, have transitioned from low income countries to middle income countries, the population shares have shifted dramatically. In the 1990s, more than 6 in 10 people of the world's population lived in low-income countries, while today it is just about 1 in 10.

## GNI per Capita & Income Thresholds

