

Annex 30A. Countries Included in Regression Analysis

Supplemental material for: E. Pradhan, S. Martinez, M. Schaferhoff, and D.T. Jamison. 2017. "The Effects of Education Quantity and Quality on Child and Adult Mortality: Their Magnitude and Their Value." In *Disease Control Priorities* (third edition), Volume 8, *Child and Adolescent Health and Development*, edited by D.A.P Bundy, N. de Silva, S. Horton, D.T. Jamison, and G.C Patton. Washington DC: World Bank.

Table 30A.1. Years of Schooling: Quantity of Education Analysis

Low-income countries	
1. Benin	2. Burundi
3. Cambodia	4. Central African Republic
5. Liberia	6. Malawi
7. Mali	8. Mozambique
9. Nepal	10. Niger
11. Rwanda	12. Sierra Leone
13. Tanzania	14. The Gambia
15. Togo	16. Uganda
17. Zimbabwe	
Lower-middle-income countries	
1. Armenia	2. Bangladesh
3. Bolivia	4. Cameroon
5. Cote d'Ivoire	6. Egypt, Arab Republic of
7. El Salvador	8. Ghana
9. Guatemala	10. Honduras
11. India	12. Indonesia
13. Kenya	14. Kyrgyz Republic
15. Lao PDR	16. Lesotho
17. Mauritania	18. Moldova
19. Morocco	20. Pakistan
21. Philippines	22. Republic of Congo
23. Senegal	24. Sri Lanka
25. Sudan	26. Swaziland
27. Syrian Arab Republic	28. Tajikistan
29. Ukraine	30. Vietnam
31. Yemen	32. Zambia
Upper-middle-income countries	
1. Abania	2. Belize
3. Botswana	4. Brazil
5. Bulgaria	6. China
7. Colombia	8. Costa Rica
9. Dominican Republic	10. Ecuador

11. Fiji	12. Gabon
13. Iran	14. Iraq
15. Jamaica	16. Jordan
17. Kazakhstan	18. Malaysia
19. Maldives	20. Mauritius
21. Mexico	22. Mongolia
23. Namibia	24. Panama
25. Paraguay	26. Peru
27. Serbia	28. South Africa
29. Thailand	30. Tunisia
31. Turkey	

Note: Since the chapter was written, the income classification of some countries have changed. As of July 2016, Cambodia is a lower-middle-income country; Senegal is a LIC; Tonga is a lower-middle income country and Venezuela UMIC.

Table 30A.2. Years of Schooling: Quality of Education Analysis

Low-Income Countries	
1. Malawi	2. Mali
3. Mozambique	4. Niger
5. Tanzania	6. Togo
7. Uganda	8. Zimbabwe
Lower-Middle-Income Countries	
1. Armenia	2. Bangladesh
3. Bolivia	4. Cameroon
5. Egypt, Arab Republic of	6. El Salvador
7. Ghana	8. Guatemala
9. Honduras	10. India
11. Indonesia	12. Kenya
13. Kyrgyz Republic	14. Lesotho
15. Mauritania	16. Moldova
17. Morocco	18. Philippines
19. Senegal	20. Swaziland
21. Syrian Arab Republic	22. Ukraine
23. Yemen, Republic of	24. Zambia
Upper-Middle-Income Countries	
1. Albania	2. Botswana
3. Brazil	4. Bulgaria
5. China	6. Colombia
7. Costa Rica	8. Dominican Republic
9. Ecuador	10. Iran, Islamic Republic of
11. Jordan	12. Kazakhstan

13. Malaysia	14. Mauritius
15. Mexico	16. Namibia
17. Panama	18. Paraguay
19. Peru	20. South Africa
21. Thailand	22. Tunisia
23. Turkey	

High-Income Countries

1. Argentina	2. Australia
3. Austria	4. Bahrain
5. Belgium	6. Canada
7. Chile	8. Croatia
9. Cyprus	10. Czech Republic
11. Denmark	12. Estonia
13. Finland	14. France
15. Germany	16. Greece
17. Hong Kong SAR, China	18. Hungary
19. Iceland	20. Ireland
21. Israel	22. Italy
23. Japan	24. Korea, Republic of
25. Kuwait	26. Latvia
27. Lithuania	28. Luxembourg
29. Macao SAR, China	30. Netherlands
31. New Zealand	32. Norway
33. Poland	34. Portugal
35. Qatar	36. Russian Federation
37. Saudi Arabia	38. Singapore
39. Slovak Republic	40. Slovenia
41. Spain	42. Sweden
43. Switzerland	44. Trinidad and Tobago
45. United Kingdom	46. United States
47. Uruguay	48. Venezuela, RB

Note: Since the chapter was written, the income classification of some countries have changed. As of July 2016, Cambodia is a lower-middle-income country; Senegal is a LIC; Tonga is a lower-middle income country and Venezuela UMIC.