Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics

Global Education Level Analysis - Part four

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Abstract: In the previous paper we analized the level of education for each of the developing countries or regions of the world. A number of indicators were analyzed, such as: Children out of school, Enrolment in education, Current education expenditure, Expenditure on education, Government expenditure per student, Gross enrollment ratio, Literacy rate, Percentage of repeaters, The persistence to last grade of primary, School enrollment, Teachers trained in education

Keywords: education; literacy; expenditure

1. Introduction

In the previous paper we analized the level of education for each of the developing countries or regions of the world. A number of indicators were analyzed, such as: Children out of school, Enrolment in education, Current education expenditure, Expenditure on education, Government expenditure per student, Gross enrollment ratio, Literacy rate, Percentage of repeaters, The persistence to last grade of primary, School enrollment, Teachers trained in education.

2. The Analysis

2.214. Sub-Saharan Africa (Excluding High Income)

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 531729854.00. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 9% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore:

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13960082.613*Year-27220914381.062. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 13960082.613.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.29 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 2.73 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 25.91 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 79% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.425*Year-818.061. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.425.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 74.09 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.425*Year+918.061. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.425.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 76.41 smaller than the World average: 86.27. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 80% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 reveals an average of 0.81. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.004*Year-8.009. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.004.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 71.70 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 85.18 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for

School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 0.75. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 90% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 0.63. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 88% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1975-2014 highlights an average of 43.60 bigger than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1975-2014 reveals an average of 36.01 bigger than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 78.49 smaller than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 55.10 smaller than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 92% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 59.74 smaller than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 91% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 71.70 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 85.18 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 2000-2013 highlights an average of 14.39 bigger than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2010-2012 highlights an average of 10.23 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2010-2013 highlights an average of 68.81 smaller than the World average: 93.15. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2010-2013 highlights an average of 68.49 smaller than the World average: 92.66. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World.

2.215. South Sudan

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 6010638.21. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 46% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.14 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 2.52 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 12.74 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 87.26 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

Education Analysis

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 2011-2015 reveals an average of 0.27. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 2011-2015 highlights an average of 24.01 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 2011-2015 highlights an average of 35.22 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 99% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 2011-2015 highlights an average of 0.21. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 2011-2015 highlights an average of 27.90 bigger than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 2011-2015 reveals an average of 23.50 bigger than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 2011-2015 highlights an average of 29.68 smaller than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 14.31 smaller than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 2011-2015 highlights an average of 24.01 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 2011-2015 highlights an average of 35.22 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 99% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 2011-2015 highlights an average of 2.79 smaller than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2011-2016 highlights an average of 1.67 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during highlights an average of 4.02Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2013-2016 highlights an average of 94.07 bigger than the World average: 93.15. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2013-2016 highlights an average of 97.39 bigger than the World average: 92.66. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 97.55 bigger than the World average: 90.16. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World.

2.216. Sub-Saharan Africa

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 531798833.38. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 9% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore:

13960972.228*Year-27222613956.526. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 13960972.228.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.29 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 2.73 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 25.91 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 79% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.424*Year-817.973. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.424.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 74.09 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.424*Year+917.973. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.424.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 76.41 smaller than the World average: 86.27. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 79% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 reveals an average of 0.81. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.004*Year-8.004. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.004.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 71.70 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 85.18 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for

School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 0.75. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 0.63. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1975-2014 highlights an average of 43.60 bigger than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1975-2014 reveals an average of 36.00 bigger than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 78.49 smaller than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 55.11 smaller than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 91% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 59.74 smaller than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 91% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 71.70 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 85.18 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World.

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Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 2000-2013 highlights an average of 14.39 bigger than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2010-2012 highlights an average of 10.23 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2010-2013 highlights an average of 68.81 smaller than the World average: 93.15. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2010-2013 highlights an average of 68.49 smaller than the World average: 92.66. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World.

2.217. Small States

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 24911787.58. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 30% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 442061.317*Year-853906110.917. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 442061.317.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.10 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 1.84 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 41.43 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R

Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.477*Year-905.901. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.477.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 58.57 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.477*Year+1005.901. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.477.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 81.26 smaller than the World average: 86.27. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 reveals an average of 0.99. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 46% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 100.54 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 103.05 bigger than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 1.01. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 1.16. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.016*Year-30.033. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.016.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 18.14 smaller than the World

average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1970-2014 reveals an average of 18.07 bigger than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 21% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 101.81 bigger than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 66.76 smaller than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 75% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 81.47 smaller than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 79% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 100.54 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 103.05 bigger than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1999-2014 highlights an average of 15.29 bigger than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 51% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2001-2011 highlights an average of 11.60 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during highlights an average of 14.82Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World.

2.218. Sao Tome and Principe

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 116136.61. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 87% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 2397.795*Year-4650680.714. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 2397.795.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.76 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 2.01 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 25% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 42.25 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.880*Year-1707.486. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.880.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 57.75 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.880*Year+1807.486. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.880.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 18.32 smaller than the World average: 86.27. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2016 reveals an average of 0.36. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2016 highlights an average of 78.05 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for

School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2016 highlights an average of 82.65 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2016 highlights an average of 0.38. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 2009-2015 highlights an average of 0.66. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1983-2015 highlights an average of 2.18 smaller than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 43% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1983-2015 reveals an average of 2.18 smaller than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 62% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1971-2016 highlights an average of 101.79 bigger than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1981-2012 highlights an average of 11.72 smaller than the World average: 78.19. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1981-2012 highlights an average of 10.24 smaller than the World average: 72.41. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1981-2012 highlights an average of 13.31 smaller than the World average: 84.00. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1980-2009 highlights an average of 29.29 smaller than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 80% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 66.44 smaller than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2016 highlights an average of 78.05 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2016 highlights an average of 82.65 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 2002-2014 highlights an average of 12.34 smaller than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2012-2014 highlights an average of 15.05 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during highlights an average of 14.46Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 97% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 2012-2014 highlights an average of 56.13 bigger than the World average: 23.35. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 24% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2012-2014 highlights an average of 76.11 smaller than the World average: 93.15. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 75% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2012-2014 highlights an average of 73.85 smaller than the World average: 92.66. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 73% in the World.

2.219. Suriname

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 418193.28. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 82% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 4395.637*Year-8320333.766. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 4395.637.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.65 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 1.20 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 62% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 60.39 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 39.61 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 30.57 smaller than the World average: 86.27. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2015 reveals an average of 0.71. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 3% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 89.58 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for

School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 92.44 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 0.84. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 2% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1985-2002 highlights an average of 0.49. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1977-2015 highlights an average of 2.55 smaller than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 46% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1977-2015 reveals an average of 2.49 smaller than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 105.03 bigger than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 2004-2012 highlights an average of 41.31 smaller than the World average: 78.19. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 2004-2012 highlights an average of 40.66 smaller than the World average: 72.41. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 2004-2012 highlights an average of 41.97 smaller than the World average: 84.00. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1975-2014 highlights an average of 32.16 smaller than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 56% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 91.33 bigger than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 54% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 89.58 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 92.44 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World.

2.220. Slovak Republic

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 5036509.18. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 62% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.09 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.020*Year+10.875. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.020.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 0.52 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 90% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.23 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.77 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World.

Education Analysis

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1993-2015 reveals an average of 1.01. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1991-2015 highlights an average of 100.61 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1991-2015 highlights an average of 101.45 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1993-2015 highlights an average of 1.02. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1993-2014 highlights an average of 1.27. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.035*Year-67.957. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.035.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1991-2015 highlights an average of 101.04 bigger than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 74% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1991-2014 highlights an average of 93.29 bigger than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1991-2015 highlights an average of 100.61 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1991-2015 highlights an average of 101.45 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for

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School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1996-2014 highlights an average of 9.01 smaller than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 1997-2014 highlights an average of 14.65 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during highlights an average of 15.39Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 1997-2014 highlights an average of 23.18 smaller than the World average: 23.35. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 80% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 1999-2014 highlights an average of 95.22 bigger than the World average: 93.15. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 1999-2014 highlights an average of 95.45 bigger than the World average: 92.66. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 87.91 smaller than the World average: 90.16. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 79% in the World.

2.221. Slovenia

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 1899084.79. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 73% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.40 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 0.48 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 92% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 45.50 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 54.50 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World.

Education Analysis

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1993-2014 reveals an average of 1.00. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1993-2014 highlights an average of 99.88 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1993-2014 highlights an average of 100.37 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1993-2014 highlights an average of 1.01. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1981-2014 highlights an average of 1.32. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1995-2014 highlights an average of 2.91 smaller than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1995-2014 reveals an average of 3.03 smaller than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 79% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1981-2014 highlights an average of 99.19 bigger than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1993-2013 highlights an average of 70.76 smaller than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 96.44 bigger than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1993-2014 highlights an average of 99.88 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1993-2014 highlights an average of 100.37 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 2001-2013 highlights an average of 12.76 smaller than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 90% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2001-2013 highlights an average of 13.25 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 3% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during highlights an average of 10.41Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 2001-2013 highlights an average of 23.25 smaller than the

World average: 23.35. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2003-2013 highlights an average of 49.62 smaller than the World average: 93.15. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2003-2013 highlights an average of 41.40 smaller than the World average: 92.66. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 79% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 88.35 smaller than the World average: 90.16. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 74% in the World.

2.222. Sweden

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 8559992.05. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 51% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 35827.908*Year-62665889.229. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 35827.908.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.35 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 0.50 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 59% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 82.43 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 15% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 17.57 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World.

Education Analysis

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2015 reveals an average of 1.03. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 4% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 102.65 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 101.52 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 1.06. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 1.14. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1982-2015 highlights an average of 1.01 smaller than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1982-2015 reveals an average of 0.86 smaller than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 102.07 bigger than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1971-2013 highlights an average of 71.18 smaller than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 2% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 98.59 bigger than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 3% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 102.65 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 101.52 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1980-2014 highlights an average of 8.55 smaller than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 1998-2014 highlights an average of 23.49 bigger than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during highlights an average of 27.82Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 15% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 1998-2014 highlights an average of 42.95 bigger than the World average: 23.35. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 1998-2014 highlights an average of 94.80 bigger than the World average: 93.15. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 1998-2014 highlights an average of 94.47 bigger than the World average: 92.66. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 92.01 bigger than the World average: 90.16. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World.

2.223. Swaziland

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 799855.96. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 76% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 18809.298*Year-36593027.487. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 18809.298.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 52.17 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 2.41 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 17.69 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 82.31 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 74.98 smaller than the World average: 86.27. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 reveals an average of 0.50. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 91.32 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for

School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 95.33 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 0.49. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 0.35. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 19.90 smaller than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1970-2014 reveals an average of 21.24 bigger than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 93.33 smaller than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1976-2010 highlights an average of 8.21 smaller than the World average: 78.19. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 69% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1976-2010 highlights an average of 8.05 smaller than the World average: 72.41. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1976-2010 highlights an average of 8.40 smaller than the World average: 84.00. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 73% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1970-2012 highlights an average of 61.17 smaller than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 79.90 smaller than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 88% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 91.32 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 95.33 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1981-2014 highlights an average of 13.74 smaller than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 1% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 1999-2014 highlights an average of 8.85 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 39% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during highlights an average of 23.05Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 2000-2014 highlights an average of 111.44 bigger than the World average: 23.35. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 2% in the World.

2.224. Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 35612.16. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 97% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1999-2016 reveals an average of 1.37 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

2.225. Seychelles

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 68979.39. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 92% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 889.615*Year-1699575.463. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 889.615.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.87 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 1.46 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 46.47 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 53.53 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 43% in the World.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 49.42 smaller than the World average: 86.27. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 56% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2015 reveals an average of 0.96. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 102.44 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 99.62 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 69% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 1.01. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 2011-2015 highlights an average of 2.65. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 3% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1979-2015 highlights an average of 2.72 smaller than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1979-2015 reveals an average of 3.15 smaller than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 100.99 bigger than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1987-2010 highlights an average of 14.91 smaller than the World average: 78.19. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1987-2010 highlights an average of 15.03 smaller than the World average: 72.41. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1987-2010 highlights an average of 14.78 smaller than the World average: 84.00. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 46% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1970-2010 highlights an average of 58.51 smaller than the World average:

73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 52.22 smaller than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 102.44 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 99.62 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 69% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1984-2011 highlights an average of 7.55 smaller than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 1998-2011 highlights an average of 3.37 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during highlights an average of 4.39Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2002-2011 highlights an average of 35.69 smaller than the World average: 93.15. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2002-2011 highlights an average of 38.03 smaller than the World average: 92.66. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

2.226. Syrian Arab Republic

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 12213734.88. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 40% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 318656.173*Year-621274737.170. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 318656.173.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.35 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 80% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 2.50 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.40 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 52% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.334*Year-616.052. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.334.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 51.60 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.334*Year+716.052. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.334.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 86.66 bigger than the World average: 86.27. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 37% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2013 reveals an average of 0.83. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.011*Year-21.185. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.011.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2013 highlights an average of 97.37 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2013 highlights an average of 112.91 bigger than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2013 highlights an average of 0.75. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.016*Year-31.500. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.016.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 0.56. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1971-2013 highlights an average of 8.36 smaller than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1971-2013 reveals an average of 1.83 smaller than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1971-2013 highlights an average of 105.26 bigger than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1981-2004 highlights an average of 9.14 smaller than the World average: 78.19. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1981-2004 highlights an average of 7.71 smaller than the World average: 72.41. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1981-2004 highlights an average of 10.52 smaller than the World average: 84.00. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1971-2011 highlights an average of 81.09 bigger than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 72.39 smaller than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2013 highlights an average of 97.37 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2013 highlights an average of 112.91 bigger than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1996-2009 highlights an average of 11.62 smaller than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 1997-2012 highlights an average of 6.78 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 39% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during highlights an average of 9.33Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 2002-2009 highlights an average of 55.48 bigger than the World average: 23.35. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 25% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 1999-2015 highlights an average of 20.45 smaller than the World average: 93.15. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total

expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 69% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 1999-2015 highlights an average of 18.93 smaller than the World average: 92.66. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 59% in the World.

2.227. Turks and Caicos Islands

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 14814.42. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 98% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 3.19 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 37% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 69.64 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.971*Year-1860.284. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.971.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 30.36 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 93% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.971*Year+1960.284. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.971.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 25.84 smaller than the World average: 86.27. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World.

Government spending on education

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 1998-2015 highlights an average of 30.39 smaller than the World average: 93.15. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 52% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 1998-2015 highlights an average of 33.35 smaller than the World average: 92.66. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 6.94 smaller than the World average: 90.16. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World.

2.228. Chad

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 6740577.68. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 45% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 192867.672*Year-376680353.915. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 192867.672.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.49 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.024*Year+98.815. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.024.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 2.79 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 17.90 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 94% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 82.10 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 67.52 smaller than the World

average: 86.27. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2012 reveals an average of 0.32. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2013 highlights an average of 34.33 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 93% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2013 highlights an average of 60.49 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2012 highlights an average of 0.18. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1973-2014 highlights an average of 0.06. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1975-2013 highlights an average of 19.15 smaller than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 4% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1975-2013 reveals an average of 12.48 smaller than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 26% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1971-2013 highlights an average of 47.46 smaller than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1993-2016 highlights an average of 4.72 smaller than the World average: 78.19. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1993-2016 highlights an average of 2.64 smaller than the World average: 72.41. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1993-2016 highlights an average of 7.03 smaller than the World average: 84.00. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1976-2012 highlights an average of 18.20 smaller than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 27.28 smaller than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2013 highlights an average of 34.33 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 93% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2013 highlights an average of 60.49 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1997-2013 highlights an average of 8.40 smaller than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 1997-2012 highlights an average of 4.12 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during highlights an average of 10.79Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 80% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 1997-2011 highlights an average of 119.53 bigger than the

World average: 23.35. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2009-2012 highlights an average of 72.67 smaller than the World average: 93.15. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 9.690*Year-19408.594. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 9.690.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2009-2012 highlights an average of 79.31 smaller than the World average: 92.66. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 12.628*Year-25310.253. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 12.628.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 45.71 smaller than the World average: 90.16. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -44.020*Year+88591.858. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 44.020.

2.229. East Asia & Pacific (IDA & IBRD countries)

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 1500616046.07. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 5% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 21486501.945*Year-41214549820.015. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 21486501.945.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.05 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 90% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 1.49 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 69% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 29.69 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.676*Year-1314.597. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.676.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 70.31 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.676*Year+1414.597. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.676.

Education Analysis

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1975-2014 reveals an average of 0.91. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.006*Year-10.202. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.006.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1973-2014 highlights an average of 106.77 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1973-2014 highlights an average of 115.37 bigger than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1975-2014 highlights an average of 0.86. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.009*Year-17.595. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.009.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1973-2014 highlights an average of 0.83. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 51% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1986-2014 highlights an average of 5.80 smaller than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1986-2014 reveals an average of 3.91 smaller than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 110.63 bigger than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 35% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1985-2013 highlights an average of 83.00 bigger than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 74% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 94.54 bigger than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1973-2014 highlights an average of 106.77 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1973-2014 highlights an average of 115.37 bigger than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 2000-2013 highlights an average of 12.08 smaller than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 25% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2009-2013 highlights an average of 15.09 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 2009-2011 highlights an average of 19.68 smaller than the World average: 23.35. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2009-2014 highlights an average of 77.76 smaller than the World average: 93.15. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2009-2014 highlights an average of 92.90 bigger than the World average: 92.66. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 81.18 smaller than the World average: 90.16. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 52% in the World.

2.230. Europe & Central Asia (IDA & IBRD countries)

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 401579239.35. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 14% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.90. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 2488546.279*Year-4545650762.604. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 2488546.279.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 52.42 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 0.70 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 76% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 58.79 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 43% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 41.21 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World.

Education Analysis

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1981-2014 reveals an average of 0.97. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2014 highlights an average of 100.77 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2014 highlights an average of 103.85 bigger than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 68% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1981-2014 highlights an average of 0.97. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 69% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 1.17. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1993-2014 highlights an average of 5.96 smaller than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 52% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1993-2014 reveals an average of 4.83 smaller than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 102.37 bigger than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross

enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1982-2013 highlights an average of 93.09 bigger than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 31% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 93.44 bigger than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2014 highlights an average of 100.77 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2014 highlights an average of 103.85 bigger than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 68% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 2000-2012 highlights an average of 11.85 smaller than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 79% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 2006-2013 highlights an average of 20.00 smaller than the World average: 23.35. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 92.27 bigger than the World average: 90.16. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 39% in the World.

2.231. Togo

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 3884008.25. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 55% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 106362.555*Year-

207564750.509. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 106362.555.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.52 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 54% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 2.78 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 27.47 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 74% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.477*Year-921.725. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.477.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 72.53 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 27% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.477*Year+1021.725. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.477.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 24.13 smaller than the World average: 86.27. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2007 reveals an average of 0.54. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 84.38 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 118.41 bigger than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2007 highlights an average of 0.33. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 99% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1972-2015 highlights an average of 0.11. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1971-2014 highlights an average of 23.44 bigger than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1971-2014 reveals an average of 9.79 smaller than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 101.34 bigger than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 18.21 smaller than the World average: 78.19. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 90% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 14.10 smaller than the World average: 72.41. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 22.59 smaller than the World average: 84.00. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 90% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1971-2014 highlights an average of 38.03 smaller than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 93% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 62.29 smaller than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 84.38 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 118.41 bigger than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1992-2015 highlights an average of 17.61 bigger than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 1998-2015 highlights an average of 10.72 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during highlights an average of 6.66Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 69% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 1998-2015 highlights an average of 54.53 bigger than the World average: 23.35. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 1998-2015 highlights an average of 60.17 smaller than the World average: 93.15. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 1998-2015 highlights an average of 64.18 smaller than the World average: 92.66. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 42.72 smaller than the World average: 90.16. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World.

2.232. Thailand

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 52085755.35. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 24% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 779130.754*Year-1496826184.025. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 779130.754.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.34 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.025*Year-0.104. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.025.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 1.67 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 85% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 30.23 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 62% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 69.77 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 39% in the World.

Education Analysis

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2015 reveals an average of 0.52. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 88% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 59.50 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for

School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 61.92 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 0.53. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 81% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1976-2015 highlights an average of 0.60. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1973-2015 highlights an average of 2.32 smaller than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 21% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1973-2015 reveals an average of 1.66 smaller than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 39% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 92.72 smaller than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 54% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1980-2015 highlights an average of 15.48 smaller than the World average: 78.19. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1980-2015 highlights an average of 15.16 smaller than the World average: 72.41. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1980-2015 highlights an average of 15.81 smaller than the World average: 84.00. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 63% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1974-2014 highlights an average of 12.10 smaller than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 56.31 smaller than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 59.50 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 61.92 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1995-2013 highlights an average of 20.33 bigger than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 1997-2013 highlights an average of 12.70 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during highlights an average of 8.47Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 1997-2013 highlights an average of 20.18 smaller than the World average: 23.35. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2008-2014 highlights an average of 83.01 smaller than the World average: 93.15. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2010-2014 highlights an average of 95.74 bigger than the World average: 92.66. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 88.45 smaller than the World average: 90.16. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 25% in the World.

2.233. Tajikistan

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 5008258.82. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 54% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 116092.181*Year-225782996.814. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 116092.181.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.39 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.034*Year+117.847. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.034.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 2.57 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 26% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 31.27 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 92% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 68.73 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 85.13 smaller than the World

average: 86.27. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 25% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1999-2013 reveals an average of 0.90. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1991-2016 highlights an average of 93.82 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1991-2016 highlights an average of 97.06 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1999-2013 highlights an average of 0.86. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 85% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1999-2016 highlights an average of 0.51. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 2000-2016 highlights an average of 4.34 smaller than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 88% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 2000-2016 reveals an average of 1.27 smaller than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 88% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1991-2016 highlights an average of 95.46 smaller than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1989-2000 highlights an average of 16.43 smaller than the World average: 78.19. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1989-2000 highlights an average of 16.32 smaller than the World average: 72.41. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1989-2000 highlights an average of 16.54 smaller than the World average: 84.00. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1998-2015 highlights an average of 92.86 bigger than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 96.76 bigger than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1991-2016 highlights an average of 93.82 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1991-2016 highlights an average of 97.06 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1998-2015 highlights an average of 12.55 smaller than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 2002-2015 highlights an average of 13.74 smaller than the World average: 23.35. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 8.91 smaller than the World average: 90.16. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 92% in the World.

2.234. Turkmenistan

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 3543834.28. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 61% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 73510.042*Year-142594129.218. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 73510.042.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.94 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 2.27 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 35% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 46.90 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 63% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 53.10 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World.

2.235. Latin America & the Caribbean (IDA & IBRD Countries)

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 414100527.54. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 12% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 7571745.707*Year-14638529937.122. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 7571745.707.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.30 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 35% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.011*Year+29.088. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.011.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 1.95 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region

ranks on the first 56% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 67.42 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.560*Year-1046.077. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.560.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 32.58 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 79% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.560*Year+1146.077. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.560.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 87.71 bigger than the World average: 86.27. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 reveals an average of 1.01. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 24% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 112.70 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 25% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 115.73 bigger than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 1.05. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 0.97. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 36% in the

World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.017*Year-33.579. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.017.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 9.06 smaller than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1970-2014 reveals an average of 8.75 smaller than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 43% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 114.23 bigger than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 63.48 smaller than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 59% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1.182*Year-2291.356. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1.182.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 90.30 bigger than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 112.70 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 25% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 115.73 bigger than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1998-2014 highlights an average of 15.32 bigger than the

World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 1999-2014 highlights an average of 11.60 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during highlights an average of 12.03Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 2002-2013 highlights an average of 8.42 smaller than the World average: 23.35. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 46% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2002-2013 highlights an average of 87.93 smaller than the World average: 93.15. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2002-2012 highlights an average of 78.24 smaller than the World average: 92.66. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 25.39 smaller than the World average: 90.16. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World.

2.236. Timor-Leste

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 788994.98. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 77% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 12701.359*Year-24461307.012. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 12701.359.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.29 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 1.66 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 24% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 20.13 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.404*Year-783.707. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.404.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 79.87 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 15% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.404*Year+883.707. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.404.

Education Analysis

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 2004-2015 reveals an average of 0.81. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 2004-2015 highlights an average of 100.60 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 3% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 2004-2015 highlights an average of 105.06 bigger than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 2% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 2004-2015 highlights an average of 0.85. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 2002-2010 highlights an average of 0.28. Also for School enrollment,

tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 2008-2015 highlights an average of 6.20 smaller than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 2008-2015 reveals an average of 6.26 smaller than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 51% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 2001-2015 highlights an average of 104.94 bigger than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 2% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 2001-2010 highlights an average of 14.65 smaller than the World average: 78.19. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 91% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 2001-2010 highlights an average of 12.55 smaller than the World average: 72.41. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 2001-2010 highlights an average of 16.74 smaller than the World average: 84.00. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 2008-2014 highlights an average of 77.62 bigger than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 92.88 bigger than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 2004-2015 highlights an average of 100.60 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 3% in the World.

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The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 2004-2015 highlights an average of 105.06 bigger than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 2% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 2008-2014 highlights an average of 9.98 smaller than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2011-2014 highlights an average of 23.63 bigger than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during highlights an average of 15.81Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 5.528*Year-11109.266. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 5.528.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 2009-2010 highlights an average of 46.21 bigger than the World average: 23.35. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 21.838*Year-43837.312. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 21.838.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2007-2014 highlights an average of 54.48 smaller than the World average: 93.15. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2007-2014 highlights an average of 56.98 smaller than the World average: 92.66. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 93.76 bigger than the World average: 90.16. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 31% in the World.

2.237. Middle East & North Africa (IDA & IBRD countries)

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 218364246.30. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 16% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 4996249.609*Year-9714179975.665. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 4996249.609.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.48 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 73% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 2.40 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.44 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.461*Year-867.412. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.461.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.56 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 54% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.461*Year+967.412. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.461.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 85.95 smaller than the World average: 86.27. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 54% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 reveals an average of 0.80. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 81% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.009*Year-17.945. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.009.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 84.07 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 51% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1.091*Year-2089.968. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1.091.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 102.72 bigger than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 0.76. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.012*Year-23.781. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.012.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 0.69. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 73% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.015*Year-29.598. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.015.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 24.91 bigger than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -1.067*Year+2151.079. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 1.067.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1970-2014 reveals an average of 11.29 smaller than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.431*Year+870.473. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.431.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 93.63 smaller than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.702*Year-1305.304. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.702.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 73.39 bigger than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 56% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.96 and a value of R Square: 0.92. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.795*Year-1508.934. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.795.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 81.66 smaller than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.710*Year-1332.736. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.710.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 84.07 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 51% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1.091*Year-2089.968. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1.091.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 102.72 bigger than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World.

2.238. Tonga

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 92213.07. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 90% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.30 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 68% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 1.02 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 69% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 21.77 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 93% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 78.23 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 16.70 smaller than the World average: 86.27. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 27% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 reveals an average of 0.65. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 100.37 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 24% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 103.16 bigger than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 25% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 0.67. Also for School enrollment,

secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1978-2003 highlights an average of 0.38. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 2.05 smaller than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 73% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1970-2013 reveals an average of 2.07 smaller than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 107.21 bigger than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 26% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1976-2011 highlights an average of 11.03 smaller than the World average: 78.19. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1976-2011 highlights an average of 11.03 smaller than the World average: 72.41. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1976-2011 highlights an average of 11.02 smaller than the World average: 84.00. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1977-2005 highlights an average of 15.48 smaller than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 47.50 smaller than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 73% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 100.37 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 24% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 103.16 bigger than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 25% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1999-2004 highlights an average of 19.55 bigger than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 1998-2004 highlights an average of 5.54 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during highlights an average of 7.96Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World.

2.239. South Asia (IDA & IBRD)

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 1115900855.42. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 5% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 22331767.976*Year-43279653881.289. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 22331767.976.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 48.32 smaller than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 93% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.95 and a value of R Square: 0.91. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.004*Year+40.902. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.004.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 2.03 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 24.36 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 85% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.295*Year-563.074. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.295.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 75.64 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.295*Year+663.074. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.295.

Education Analysis

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 reveals an average of 0.74. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.011*Year-21.539. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.011.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 78.76 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1.364*Year-2638.515. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1.364.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 99.37 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 0.65. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 62% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.014*Year-26.331. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.014.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 0.53. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.013*Year-26.117. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.013.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 33.68 bigger than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -1.240*Year+2503.457. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 1.240.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1970-2014 reveals an average of 16.23 bigger than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.483*Year+979.277. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.483.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 89.41 smaller than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.94. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.849*Year-1601.160. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.849.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 53.59 smaller than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.93. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.693*Year-1326.493. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.693.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 73.60 smaller than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96.

The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.716*Year-1352.414. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.716.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 78.76 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.97 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1.364*Year-2638.515. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1.364.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 99.37 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1997-2015 highlights an average of 12.48 smaller than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 74% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2009-2015 highlights an average of 8.45 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 88% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during - highlights an average of 6.68Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 85% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 24.66 bigger than the World average: 23.35. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 54% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2010-2015 highlights an average of 89.12 smaller than the World average: 93.15. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 81% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2010-2015 highlights an average of 87.48 smaller than the World average: 92.66. Also for Current education

expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 74.06 smaller than the World average: 90.16. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World.

2.240. Sub-Saharan Africa (IDA & IBRD Countries)

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 531798833.38. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 9% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 13960972.228*Year-27222613956.526. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 13960972.228.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.29 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 56% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 2.73 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 25.91 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.424*Year-817.973. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.424.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 74.09 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.424*Year+917.973. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.424.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 76.41 smaller than the World

average: 86.27. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 79% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 reveals an average of 0.81. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.004*Year-8.004. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.004.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 71.70 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 85.18 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 0.75. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 0.63. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1975-2014 highlights an average of 43.60 bigger than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1975-2014 reveals an average of 36.00 bigger than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 78.49 smaller than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 55.11 smaller than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 91% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 59.74 smaller than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 91% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 71.70 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 85.18 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 2000-2013 highlights an average of 14.39 bigger than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2010-2012 highlights an average of 10.23 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2010-2013 highlights an average of 68.81 smaller than the World average: 93.15. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2010-2013 highlights an average of 68.49 smaller than the World average: 92.66. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World.

2.241. Trinidad and Tobago

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 1149062.77. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 76% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 9499.963*Year-17736864.166. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 9499.963.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.31 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 0.87 smaller than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 10.78 smaller than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 89.22 bigger than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 66.64 smaller than the World average: 86.27. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2004 reveals an average of 0.48. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 27% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2010 highlights an average of 99.60 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2010 highlights an average of 100.19 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2004 highlights an average of 0.49. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2004 highlights an average of 0.65. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 31% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1971-2010 highlights an average of 5.88 smaller than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1971-2010 reveals an average of 6.56 smaller than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1971-2010 highlights an average of 99.90 bigger than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 39% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1980-1990 highlights an average of 17.45 smaller than the World average: 78.19. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1980-1990 highlights an average of 17.19 smaller than the World average: 72.41. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1980-1990 highlights an average of 17.68 smaller than the World average: 84.00. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 2000-2009 highlights an average of 53.82 smaller than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 85.02 smaller than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 35% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2010 highlights an average of 99.60 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2010 highlights an average of 100.19 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1989-2003 highlights an average of 9.65 smaller than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 63% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2000-2009 highlights an average of 8.25 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World.

2.242. Tunisia

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 7741883.53. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 47% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 0.99. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 139976.099*Year-270530602.269. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 139976.099.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 49.93 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 1.78 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 54.84 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R

Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.581*Year-1100.591. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.581.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 45.16 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 63% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.97. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.581*Year+1200.591. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.581.

Education Analysis

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2011 reveals an average of 0.77. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 24% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 100.30 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 117.72 bigger than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2011 highlights an average of 0.72. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 0.85. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.95. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.034*Year-66.751. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.034.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1971-2009 highlights an average of 8.64 smaller than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1971-2009 reveals an average of 2.15 smaller than the World average:

12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 88% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 109.17 bigger than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1984-2014 highlights an average of 19.20 smaller than the World average: 78.19. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1984-2014 highlights an average of 17.03 smaller than the World average: 72.41. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 76% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1984-2014 highlights an average of 21.48 smaller than the World average: 84.00. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1971-2013 highlights an average of 68.69 smaller than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 39% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 97.65 bigger than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 100.30 bigger than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 117.72 bigger than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1992-2012 highlights an average of 22.45 bigger than the

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World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 1999-2008 highlights an average of 13.01 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 43% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during - highlights an average of 17.87Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 39% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 1997-2015 highlights an average of 52.23 bigger than the World average: 23.35. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 1999-2012 highlights an average of 27.99 smaller than the World average: 93.15. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 1999-2012 highlights an average of 24.73 smaller than the World average: 92.66. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 37% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 51.19 smaller than the World average: 90.16. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 90% in the World.

2.243. Turkey

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 52038202.09. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 23% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 934098.776*Year-1804950163.940. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 934098.776.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 50.55 bigger than the World average: 49.74. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.98 and a value of R Square: 0.96. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.013*Year+24.706. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.013.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 1.91 bigger than the World average: 1.62. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 39% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 53.74 bigger than the World average: 42.81. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 31% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.829*Year-1593.791. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.829.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 46.26 smaller than the World average: 57.19. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -0.99 and a value of R Square: 0.98. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.829*Year+1693.791. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.829.

Education Analysis

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2015 reveals an average of 0.69. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 88.96 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 99.15 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 0.59. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 0.51. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1974-2015 highlights an average of 3.13 smaller than the World average: 21.04. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1974-2015 reveals an average of 1.70 smaller than the World average: 12.86. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 96.34 smaller than the World average: 97.05. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1975-2015 highlights an average of 31.55 smaller than the World average: 78.19. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1975-2015 highlights an average of 28.83 smaller than the World average: 72.41. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 52% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1975-2015 highlights an average of 34.27 smaller than the World average: 84.00. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1984-2014 highlights an average of 64.17 smaller than the World average: 73.07. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 95.97 bigger than the World average: 87.32. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 88.96 smaller than the World average: 91.58. Also for

School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 99.15 smaller than the World average: 102.28. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 55% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 2000-2013 highlights an average of 4.87 smaller than the World average: 14.13. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 74% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2012-2013 highlights an average of 11.79 smaller than the World average: 16.81. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 68% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 3.095*Year-6216.353. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 3.095.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during highlights an average of 15.50Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 81% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -1.00 and a value of R Square: 1.00. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -1.466*Year+2965.200. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 1.466.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 1999-2013 highlights an average of 16.26 smaller than the World average: 23.35. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2010-2013 highlights an average of 95.72 bigger than the World average: 93.15. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 37% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2011-2013 highlights an average of 92.11 smaller than the World average: 92.66. Also for Current education

expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 53.41 smaller than the World average: 90.16. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 75% in the World.

2.244. Tuvalu

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 8.702. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 100% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.082*Year-154.102. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.082.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 001 smaller than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 64% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 037 smaller than the World average: 043. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.001*Year-1.568. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.001.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 063 bigger than the World average: 057. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.001*Year+1.668. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.001.

Education Analysis

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 2001-2015 reveals an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 057 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 055 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 2001-2015 highlights an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 1% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 056 smaller than the World average: 097. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 084 smaller than the World average: 087. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+0.472. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.000.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 057 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 055 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World.

2.245. Tanzania

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 26.827.521. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 26% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 776.052*Year-1.515.963.992. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 776.052.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 051 bigger than the World average: 050. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 003 bigger than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

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An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 017 smaller than the World average: 043. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.938. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 083 bigger than the World average: 057. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+1.038. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.000.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 076 smaller than the World average: 086. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2013 reveals an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 51% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 075 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 080 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 97% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1981-2014 highlights an average of 031 bigger than the World

average: 021. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1981-2014 reveals an average of 032 bigger than the World average: 013. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 077 smaller than the World average: 097. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1988-2015 highlights an average of 013 smaller than the World average: 078. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1988-2015 highlights an average of 011 smaller than the World average: 072. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1988-2015 highlights an average of 014 smaller than the World average: 084. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1970-2012 highlights an average of 057 smaller than the World average: 073. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 80% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 063 smaller than the World average: 087. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 075 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 080 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World.

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Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1996-2014 highlights an average of 010 smaller than the World average: 014. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 007 smaller than the World average: 017. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 2004-2010 highlights an average of 406 bigger than the World average: 023. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 1% in the World.

2.246. Uganda

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 18.945.793. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 29% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 582.622*Year-1.139.305.935. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 582.622.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 050 bigger than the World average: 050. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 003 bigger than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 3% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 010 smaller than the World average: 043. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 99% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.396. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 090 bigger than the World average: 057. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 2% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The

equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+0.496. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.000.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 052 smaller than the World average: 086. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1975-2007 reveals an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 62% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 078 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 088 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 31% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1975-2015 highlights an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 88% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1979-2013 highlights an average of 007 smaller than the World average: 021. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 54% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1979-2013 reveals an average of 007 smaller than the World average: 013. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 35% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 084 smaller than the World average: 097. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1991-2012 highlights an average of 015 smaller than the World average: 078. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 81% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1991-2012 highlights an average of 013 smaller than the World average: 072. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1991-2012 highlights an average of 018 smaller than the World average: 084. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 81% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1985-2014 highlights an average of 014 smaller than the World average: 073. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 074 smaller than the World average: 087. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 078 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 088 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 31% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 2000-2014 highlights an average of 006 smaller than the World average: 014. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 73% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 004 smaller than the World average: 017. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 2004-2013 highlights an average of 062 bigger than the World

average: 023. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 059 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2004-2014 highlights an average of 048 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 058 smaller than the World average: 090. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 51% in the World.

2.247. Ukraine

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 48.207.960. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 28% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 054 bigger than the World average: 050. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 2% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 000 smaller than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 062 bigger than the World average: 043. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 35% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 038 smaller than the World average: 057. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 100 bigger than the World average:

086. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 15% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1993-2014 reveals an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1993-2014 highlights an average of 094 bigger than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1993-2014 highlights an average of 093 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1993-2014 highlights an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1994-2014 highlights an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 2002-2014 highlights an average of 007 smaller than the World average: 021. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 2002-2014 reveals an average of 007 smaller than the World average: 013. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 54% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1971-2014 highlights an average of 094 smaller than the World average: 097. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 2001-2012 highlights an average of 017 smaller than the World average: 078. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 2001-2012 highlights an average of 017 smaller than the World average: 072. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 2001-2012 highlights an average of 017 smaller than the World average: 084. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1971-2014 highlights an average of 061 smaller than the World average: 073. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 85% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 092 bigger than the World average: 087. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 25% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1993-2014 highlights an average of 094 bigger than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1993-2014 highlights an average of 093 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1997-2014 highlights an average of 013 smaller than the World average: 014. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 1997-2014 highlights an average of 010 smaller than the World average: 017. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 4% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during - highlights an average of 029Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 2000-2014 highlights an average of 034 bigger than the World average: 023. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 31% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2011-2014 highlights an average of 097 bigger than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 21% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.886. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 1998-2014 highlights an average of 034 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 034 smaller than the World average: 090. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World.

2.248. Upper Middle Income

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 1.931.361.216. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 3% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 26.295.091*Year-50.343.280.193. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 26.295.091.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 050 smaller than the World average: 050. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 75% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 001 smaller than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 044 bigger than the World average: 043. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.001*Year-1.257. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.001.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 056 smaller than the World average: 057. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 59% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.001*Year+1.357. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.001.

Education Analysis

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2015 reveals an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.009. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 104 bigger than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 113 bigger than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.011. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1973-2015 highlights an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1986-2014 highlights an average of 006 smaller than the World average: 021. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1986-2014 reveals an average of 004 smaller than the World average:

013. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 109 bigger than the World average: 097. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1976-2016 highlights an average of 085 bigger than the World average: 078. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.001*Year-1.318. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.001.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1976-2016 highlights an average of 080 bigger than the World average: 072. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.001*Year-1.817. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.001.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1976-2016 highlights an average of 090 bigger than the World average: 084. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.819. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1982-2014 highlights an average of 084 bigger than the World average: 073. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 095 bigger than the World average: 087. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 104 bigger than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 113 bigger than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 2000-2013 highlights an average of 014 smaller than the World average: 014. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2009-2011 highlights an average of 015 smaller than the World average: 017. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 62% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 2004-2013 highlights an average of 005 smaller than the World average: 023. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 75% in the World.

2.249. Uruguay

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 3.061.199. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 68% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 15.906*Year-28.559.855. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 15.906.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 051 bigger than the World average: 050. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.022. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 001 smaller than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 83% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 088 bigger than the World average: 043. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001.

The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.503. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 012 smaller than the World average: 057. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+0.603. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.000.

Education Analysis

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 reveals an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 102 bigger than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 26% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 104 bigger than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1974-2010 highlights an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1984-2014 highlights an average of 002 smaller than the World average: 021. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1984-2014 reveals an average of 002 smaller than the World average: 013. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 105 bigger than the World average: 097. Also for Gross

enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 24% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1975-2015 highlights an average of 031 smaller than the World average: 078. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1975-2015 highlights an average of 031 smaller than the World average: 072. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 11% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1975-2015 highlights an average of 031 smaller than the World average: 084. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 064 smaller than the World average: 073. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 079 smaller than the World average: 087. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 102 bigger than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 26% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 104 bigger than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 2000-2011 highlights an average of 006 smaller than the World average: 014. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 1999-2006 highlights an average of 008 smaller than the World average: 017. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 85% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during - highlights an average of 009Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 1999-2006 highlights an average of 018 smaller than the World average: 023. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 1999-2015 highlights an average of 050 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 1999-2015 highlights an average of 049 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 25% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 050 smaller than the World average: 090. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 43% in the World.

2.250. United States

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 249.960.271. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 17% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 2.571.099*Year-4.861.384.359. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 2.571.099.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 051 bigger than the World average: 050. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 001 smaller than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 076 bigger than the World average: 043. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.324. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 024 smaller than the World average: 057. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 81% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+0.424. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.000.

Education Analysis

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1981-2014 reveals an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 39% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 090 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 090 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1972-2014 highlights an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 37% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1986-2015 highlights an average of 003 smaller than the World average: 021. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1986-2015 reveals an average of 004 smaller than the World average:

013. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 090 smaller than the World average: 097. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 095 bigger than the World average: 087. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 51% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 090 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 090 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 2002-2014 highlights an average of 014 bigger than the World average: 014. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 1998-2014 highlights an average of 020 bigger than the World average: 017. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during - highlights an average of 023Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 1998-2014 highlights an average of 022 smaller than the World average: 023. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 1998-2014 highlights an average of 089 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 1998-2014 highlights an average of 089 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 090 smaller than the World average: 090. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World.

2.251. Uzbekistan

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 19.563.901. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 33% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 414.602*Year-804.665.758. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 414.602.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 051 bigger than the World average: 050. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 002 bigger than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 35% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 038 smaller than the World average: 043. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 80% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 062 bigger than the World average: 057. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 21% in the World.

Education Analysis

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1999-2016 reveals an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1981-2016 highlights an average of 085 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 46% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1981-2016 highlights an average of 086 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 46% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1999-2016 highlights an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1999-2016 highlights an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 2007-2016 highlights an average of 005 smaller than the World average: 021. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 2007-2016 reveals an average of 003 smaller than the World average: 013. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 75% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1981-2016 highlights an average of 085 smaller than the World average: 097. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 46% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 025 smaller than the World average: 078. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 025 smaller than the World average: 072. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 2000-2015 highlights an average of 025 smaller than the World average: 084. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1994-2015 highlights an average of 081 bigger than the World average: 073. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 093 bigger than the World average: 087. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1981-2016 highlights an average of 085 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 46% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1981-2016 highlights an average of 086 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 46% in the World.

2.252. St. Vincent and the Grenadines

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 101.336. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 89% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 051 bigger than the World average: 050. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+0.213. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.000.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 001 smaller than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 039 smaller than the World average: 043. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 63% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.871. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 061 bigger than the World average: 057. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The

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equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+0.971. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.000.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 059 smaller than the World average: 086. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 54% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2015 reveals an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 78% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 069 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 072 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1979-1990 highlights an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 2% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1984-2015 highlights an average of 001 smaller than the World average: 021. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1984-2015 reveals an average of 001 smaller than the World average: 013. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 071 smaller than the World average: 097. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 43% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 2010-2014 highlights an average of 050 smaller than the World average: 073. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 083 smaller than the World average: 087. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 069 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 50% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 072 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 42% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1986-2010 highlights an average of 011 smaller than the World average: 014. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 1998-2015 highlights an average of 011 smaller than the World average: 017. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during highlights an average of 012Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 31% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2000-2011 highlights an average of 061 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2000-2013 highlights an average of 042 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 040 smaller than the

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World average: 090. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World.

2.253. Venezuela, RB

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 19.283.179. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 33% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 430.006*Year-835.567.954. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 430.006.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 050 smaller than the World average: 050. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+0.009. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 002 bigger than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient va

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 081 bigger than the World average: 043. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.864. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 019 smaller than the World average: 057. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+0.964. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.000.

Education Analysis

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2015 reveals an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 31% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 087 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 76% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 088 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1986-2008 highlights an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 7% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1999-2015 highlights an average of 008 smaller than the World average: 021. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1999-2015 reveals an average of 009 smaller than the World average: 013. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 094 smaller than the World average: 097. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1981-2016 highlights an average of 021 smaller than the World average: 078. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1981-2016 highlights an average of 021 smaller than the World average: 072. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 20% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1981-2016 highlights an average of 021 smaller than the World average: 084. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1971-2014 highlights an average of 067 smaller than the World average: 073. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 59% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 090 bigger than the World average: 087. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 69% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 087 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 76% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1971-2015 highlights an average of 088 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1990-2009 highlights an average of 006 smaller than the World average: 014. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2006-2015 highlights an average of 004 smaller than the World average: 017. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during highlights an average of 003Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2006-2015 highlights an average of 039 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2006-2015 highlights an average of 038 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 071 smaller than the

World average: 090. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World.

2.254. British Virgin Islands

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 16.506. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 99% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.411*Year-800.301. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.411.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 002 bigger than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 031 smaller than the World average: 043. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 67% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.001*Year-1.389. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.001.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 069 bigger than the World average: 057. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.001*Year+1.489. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.001.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 033 smaller than the World average: 086. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 2002-2015 highlights an average of 084 smaller than the World average: 097. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World.

Government spending on education

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2007-2015 highlights an average of 005 smaller than the

World average: 017. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during - highlights an average of 009Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2001-2010 highlights an average of 054 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 5% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2001-2015 highlights an average of 045 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 69% in the World.

2.255. Virgin Islands (U.S.)

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 91.461. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 91% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 051 bigger than the World average: 050. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 002 bigger than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 97% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 083 bigger than the World average: 043. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.001*Year-1.277. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.001.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 017 smaller than the World average: 057. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.001*Year+1.377. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.001.

2.256. Vietnam

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 63.237.851. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 22% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1.095.056*Year-2.113.733.636. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1.095.056.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 051 bigger than the World average: 050. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 37% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 002 bigger than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 022 smaller than the World average: 043. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 84% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.577. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 078 bigger than the World average: 057. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 17% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+0.677. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.000.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 077 smaller than the World average: 086. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1976-1998 reveals an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1976-2015 highlights an average of 070 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1976-2015 highlights an average of 073 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1976-1998 highlights an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 74% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1976-2015 highlights an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 74% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1976-2015 highlights an average of 104 bigger than the World average: 097. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1979-2009 highlights an average of 014 smaller than the World average: 078. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 37% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1979-2009 highlights an average of 014 smaller than the World average: 072. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1979-2009 highlights an average of 015 smaller than the World average: 084. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1978-2014 highlights an average of 026 smaller than the World average: 073. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 43% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 077 smaller than the World average: 087. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1976-2015 highlights an average of 070 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1976-2015 highlights an average of 073 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 2008-2013 highlights an average of 018 bigger than the World average: 014. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2008-2013 highlights an average of 019 bigger than the World average: 017. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 2008-2013 highlights an average of 036 bigger than the World average: 023. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 39% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2009-2013 highlights an average of 081 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2009-2013 highlights an average of 076 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 076 smaller than the World average: 090. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 89% in the World.

2.257. Vanuatu

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 149.154. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 86% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 3.616*Year-7.038.593. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 3.616.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 048 smaller than the World average: 050. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 003 bigger than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 25% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 018 smaller than the World average: 043. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 92% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.583. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 082 bigger than the World average: 057. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+0.683. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.000.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 014 smaller than the World average: 086. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2015 reveals an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 39% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 083 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 087 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 2002-2004 highlights an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 88% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1981-2015 highlights an average of 002 smaller than the World average: 021. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1981-2015 reveals an average of 002 smaller than the World average: 013. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 18% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 097 smaller than the World average: 097. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1979-1999 highlights an average of 006 smaller than the World average: 078. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1993-2008 highlights an average of 023 smaller than the World average: 073. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 76% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 045 smaller than the World average: 087. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 80% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 083 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World.

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The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 087 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 9% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1994-2015 highlights an average of 014 smaller than the World average: 014. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 8% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 1998-2015 highlights an average of 005 smaller than the World average: 017. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during - highlights an average of 014Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 34% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 1999-2001 highlights an average of 171 bigger than the World average: 023. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 1998-2009 highlights an average of 048 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 1998-2009 highlights an average of 040 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World.

2.258. World

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 5.141.842.646. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 0% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 80.464.070*Year-154.820.729.456. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 80.464.070.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 050 bigger than the World average: 050. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+0.064. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.000.

Population growth (annual %) during 1961-2015 reveals an average of 002 bigger than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 51% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 043 bigger than the World average: 043. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.675. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 057 bigger than the World average: 057. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 43% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+0.775. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.000.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 086 bigger than the World average: 086. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2015 reveals an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 56% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.008. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 092 bigger than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 102 bigger than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 63% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.009. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.017. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 021 bigger than the World average: 021. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 31% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1970-2014 reveals an average of 013 bigger than the World average: 013. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 097 bigger than the World average: 097. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1976-2016 highlights an average of 078 bigger than the World average: 078. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 65% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.872. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1976-2016 highlights an average of 072 bigger than the World average: 072. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 65% 414

in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.001*Year-1.108. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.001.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1976-2016 highlights an average of 084 bigger than the World average: 084. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.633. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 073 bigger than the World average: 073. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 74% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 087 bigger than the World average: 087. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 092 bigger than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 102 bigger than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1999-2013 highlights an average of 014 bigger than the World average: 014. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 56% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2008-2013 highlights an average of 017 bigger than the World average: 017. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 2009-2013 highlights an average of 023 bigger than the World average: 023. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2010-2013 highlights an average of 093 bigger than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2010-2013 highlights an average of 093 bigger than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 49% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.001*Year-0.953. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.001.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 090 bigger than the World average: 090. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World.

2.259. Samoa

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 160.722. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 87% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 1.262*Year-2.348.174. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 1.262.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 049 smaller than the World average: 050. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 94% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 001 smaller than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 021 smaller than the World average: 043. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 97% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 079 bigger than the World average: 057. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 4% in the World.

Education Analysis

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2015 reveals an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 13% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 074 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 073 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 37% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2000 highlights an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1994-2015 highlights an average of 002 smaller than the World average: 021. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1994-2015 reveals an average of 003 smaller than the World average: 013. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 63% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 073 smaller than the World average: 097. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1991-2011 highlights an average of 009 smaller than the World average: 078. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1991-2011 highlights an average of 009 smaller than the World average: 072. Also for Literacy

rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1991-2011 highlights an average of 009 smaller than the World average: 084. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1994-2014 highlights an average of 054 smaller than the World average: 073. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 055 smaller than the World average: 087. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 074 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2015 highlights an average of 073 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 37% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 1999-2008 highlights an average of 007 smaller than the World average: 014. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 40% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 1999-2002 highlights an average of 009 smaller than the World average: 017. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 74% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during highlights an average of 009Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 96% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 1999-2001 highlights an average of 166 bigger than the World average: 023. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 10% in the World.

2.260. Kosovo

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 1.583.332. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 75% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 001 smaller than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World.

2.261. Yemen, Rep.

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 13.211.889. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 36% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 413.933*Year-809.687.897. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 413.933.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 050 bigger than the World average: 050. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 79% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 003 bigger than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 021 smaller than the World average: 043. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.898. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 079 bigger than the World average: 057. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+0.998. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.000.

Education Analysis

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1999-2013 reveals an average of 000. Also for

School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1999-2013 highlights an average of 054 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 92% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1999-2013 highlights an average of 073 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1999-2013 highlights an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 98% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1992-2011 highlights an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 95% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1999-2013 highlights an average of 018 smaller than the World average: 021. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1999-2013 reveals an average of 008 smaller than the World average: 013. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1999-2013 highlights an average of 063 smaller than the World average: 097. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 2001-2012 highlights an average of 028 smaller than the World average: 073. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 044 smaller than the World average: 087. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 81% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1999-2013 highlights an average of 054 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 92% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1999-2013 highlights an average of 073 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 47% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 2000-2008 highlights an average of 008 smaller than the World average: 014. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 80% in the World.

2.262. South Africa

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 35.624.865. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 25% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 709.089*Year-1.374.044.564. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 709.089.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 051 bigger than the World average: 050. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 24% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 002 bigger than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 38% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 053 bigger than the World average: 043. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.629. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 047 smaller than the World average: 057. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 60% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+0.729. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.000.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 069 smaller than the World average: 086. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1989-2014 reveals an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 3% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 061 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 81% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 060 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 63% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1989-2014 highlights an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 2% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1988-2014 highlights an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 12% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1970-2005 highlights an average of 002 smaller than the World average: 021. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 53% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1970-2005 reveals an average of 004 smaller than the World average: 013. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 072 smaller than the World average: 097. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 73% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1980-2015 highlights an average of 022 smaller than the World average: 078.

Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 49% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1980-2015 highlights an average of 022 smaller than the World average: 072. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1980-2015 highlights an average of 023 smaller than the World average: 084. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 57% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1990-2003 highlights an average of 031 smaller than the World average: 073. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 087 smaller than the World average: 087. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 77% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.001*Year+2.059. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.001.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 061 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 81% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2014 highlights an average of 060 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 63% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 2001-2014 highlights an average of 019 bigger than the World average: 014. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 1999-2014 highlights an average of 014 smaller than the World average: 017. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 45% in the World.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during - highlights an average of 018Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 43% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 2013-2014 highlights an average of 038 bigger than the World average: 023. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 30% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: -0.001*Year+2.251. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.001.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2001-2014 highlights an average of 089 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 33% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2001-2014 highlights an average of 091 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 32% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 064 smaller than the World average: 090. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

2.263. Zambia

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 8.227.454. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 42% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 232.517*Year-454.016.054. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 232.517.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 050 bigger than the World average: 050. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 44% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 003 bigger than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 035 smaller than the World average: 043. Also for Urban population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 065 bigger than the World average: 057. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 018 smaller than the World average: 086. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 36% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-1988 reveals an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 62% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 073 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 080 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-1988 highlights an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 86% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2012 highlights an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1972-2013 highlights an average of 015 smaller than the World average: 021. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 28% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1972-2013 reveals an average of 013 bigger than the World average: 013. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 23% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 085 smaller than the World average: 097. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 51% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1990-2010 highlights an average of 017 smaller than the World average: 078. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1990-2010 highlights an average of 015 smaller than the World average: 072. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1990-2010 highlights an average of 019 smaller than the World average: 084. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1972-2012 highlights an average of 026 smaller than the World average: 073. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 92% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 076 smaller than the World average: 087. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 75% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 073 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 48% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 080 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 58% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 2000-2008 highlights an average of 004 smaller than the

World average: 014. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 100% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2000-2005 highlights an average of 003 smaller than the World average: 017. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 99% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2000-2004 highlights an average of 039 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2000-2004 highlights an average of 040 smaller than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World.

The analysis of: Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) during - highlights an average of 039 smaller than the World average: 090. Also for Current education expenditure, tertiary (% of total expenditure in tertiary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 29% in the World.

2.264. Zimbabwe

General Population Data

The study of indicator: Population, total during - highlights an average of 9.396.634. Also for Population, total the region ranks on the first 43% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 224.169*Year-436.250.847. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 224.169.

The analysis of indicator: Population, female (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 051 bigger than the World average: 050. Also for Population, female (% of total) the region ranks on the first 16% in the World.

Population growth (annual %) during 1960-2014 reveals an average of 003 bigger than the World average: 002. Also for Population growth (annual %) the region ranks on the first 21% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Urban population (% of total) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 026 smaller than the World average: 043. Also for Urban

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population (% of total) the region ranks on the first 87% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year-0.825. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.000.

Rural population (% of total population) during 1960-2014 highlights an average of 074 bigger than the World average: 057. Also for Rural population (% of total population) the region ranks on the first 14% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: -001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.000*Year+0.925. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator decreases with 0.000.

Education Analysis

The study of indicator: Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) during - highlights an average of 016 smaller than the World average: 086. Also for Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 41% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2013 reveals an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 70% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 067 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 072 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 75% in the World.

The study of indicator: School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 001. Also for School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) during 1983-2015 highlights an average of 000. Also for School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI) the region ranks on the first 82% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) during 1998-2013 highlights an average of 007 smaller than the World average: 021. Also for Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age) the region ranks on the first 24% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) during 1998-2013 reveals an average of 008 smaller than the World average: 013. Also for Children out of school, male (% of male primary school age) the region ranks on the first 19% in the World.

The indicator: Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 076 smaller than the World average: 097. Also for Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%) the region ranks on the first 72% in the World.

The study of indicator: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) during 1982-2014 highlights an average of 010 smaller than the World average: 078. Also for Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 54% in the World.

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) during 1982-2014 highlights an average of 010 smaller than the World average: 072. Also for Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 54% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) during 1982-2014 highlights an average of 011 smaller than the World average: 084. Also for Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) the region ranks on the first 61% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) during 1983-2012 highlights an average of 011 smaller than the World average: 073. Also for Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort) the region ranks on the first 66% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: School enrollment, primary (% net) during - highlights an average of 039 smaller than the World average: 087. Also for School enrollment, primary (% net) the region ranks on the first 79% in the World.

The analysis of: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 067 smaller than the World average: 092. Also for School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) the region ranks on the first 71% in the World.

The indicator: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) during 1970-2013 highlights an average of 072 smaller than the World average: 102. Also for School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) the region ranks on the first 75% in the World.

Government spending on education

The study of indicator: Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) during 2010-2014 highlights an average of 019 bigger than the

World average: 014. Also for Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%) the region ranks on the first 0% in the World.

An overview of the indicator: Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) during 2012-2013 highlights an average of 022 bigger than the World average: 017. Also for Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 22% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.001*Year-1.222. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.001.

Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) during highlights an average of 035Also for Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World. Time regression analysis reveals a correlation coefficient value: 001 and a value of R Square: 001. The equation of linear regression is therefore: 0.001*Year-2.247. From this equation we can note that, every year, the indicator grow with 0.001.

The analysis of indicator: Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) during 2010-2013 highlights an average of 144 bigger than the World average: 023. Also for Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%) the region ranks on the first 2% in the World.

Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) during 2012-2014 highlights an average of 100 bigger than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, primary (% of total expenditure in primary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 6% in the World.

The analysis of indicator: Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) during 2012-2014 highlights an average of 099 bigger than the World average: 093. Also for Current education expenditure, secondary (% of total expenditure in secondary public institutions) the region ranks on the first 3% in the World.

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Dynamic Relationship between Inflation, Exchange Rate, Fdi and GDP: Evidence from Pakistan

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Abstract: Pakistan is highly influence with the crises of low exchange rate and inflation. The purpose of this study is to check the effect of foreign direct investment and real exchange rate on the growth rate of Pakistan. The data is composed for this study has time duration of 1980 to 2016 from world development indicator. The current study includes the unit root test for checking the stationaity of the data and then ARDL regression is applied. This study includes the causality which shows the bidirectional and unidirectional relationship among the variables. The results show that both log run and short run relationship. In short run relationship the GDP is positively influences with the dependent variables. The REF and FDI stimulates the growth rate of the country while in short run there is a weak relationship between GDP, Real exchange rate and inflation . This paper also check the constancy of the model and the model is stable at 5% significance level.

Keywords: low exchange rate; inflation; GDP; FDI

JEL Classification: P44

Introduction

FDI is considering as an important and popular tool for economic growth. In many developing countries there is lack of capital and investment that effect on the economic situation on these countries. Governments of these countries pay much attention on the FDI (foreign direct investment). FDI is an interest in a business by a speculator from another nation for which the remote financial specialist has control over the organization obtained. FDI will not only impact on employment but also positively impact on economic growth and development. However the trend of FDI in developing countries is decrease in past few years (Rahman et al., 2014).

Inflation directly affects the economy. The relationship between inflation and economic growth is either positive or negative. Low level of inflation is a sign of

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economic stability in the country, low rate of inflation increase the return on FDI. When inflation is low interest rate decrease and as a result cost of capital is low. When cost is low capital is easily available it enable foreign investor to find better partner in the host country it increase the return on their investment. When inflation is high it creates uncertainty and destroys the economy. High inflation rate make exports more expensive and reduce the international competitiveness among the countries. The effect of inflation on GDP is very harmful when it is unexpected (Khan et al., 2001). Boyed (2001) resulted that FDI is an important factor through which we directly transfer the effect of inflation on the economic growth for the betterment of the society.

Our study is based on to find the effect of exchange rate, inflation, import and export on FDI and relationship with GDP. Data which is used in this research is collected from FDI. We use ARDL model for this study. ARDL stand for Autoregressive distributed lag model, in which dependent variable perform function of its own past lagged values as well as past and present values of explanatory variable. In ARDL model when we use I (0) and I (1) process to find accurate result.

ARDL model can be used when the variables of interest have equivocal order of integration I (0) and I (1) or the mixture of both that are not acceptable in traditional approaches. ARDL model give better result for small sample size, short and long-run.

Literature Review

Rahman (2014) investigated the impact of foreign direct investment on the growth rate of Pakistan covering the time period of 1981-2010. The main aim of this study is to find out the impact of. The study concluded the positive and the significance relation among the economic growth and the foreign direct investment of Pakistan. But the negative relationship occurs among the economic growth and the consumer's price index.

Bilawal (2014) investigated fluctuations in exchange rate which affects the macroeconomic indicator in the country like Pakistan. Due to this the data is collected from 1982 to 2013 from state bank of Pakistan. The result shows the positive and significant result of FDI and the exchange rate of Pakistan. These results are driven out with the help of correlation and regression analysis.

Omankhanlen (2011) checked the effect of exchange rate and inflation on foreign direct investment and also the association with economic growth. The inflation and FDI has no relation means the inflation has no effect on FDI while the rate of exchange has positive effect on foreign direct investment. The FDI has affected the economic growth on the basis of trade openness followed by major companies which includes the telecommunication companies.

Antwi (2013) analyzed the impact of foreign direct investment on different macroeconomic variables. Covering the time period from 1980-2010 The results of his study demonstrated that there is a positive and significant relationship of foreign direct investment on the economic performance of Ghanna.

Ahmed (2014) highlighted the impact of foreign direct investment on the international trade and the economic prosperity of Pakistan. He taken the data of imports, exports and GDP published in the world development indicator data base covering the time period of 1993-2016. This paper concludes that the factor FDI, import and export positively affected the GDP and economic growth of the country. The increase in the GDP and economic growth is only due to all these factors.

Jayakumar (2014) relates the dynamic linkage between FDI, imports and exports in the India. The FDI inflow is increases in the India due to liberalization policies. This examination makes an undertaking to separate the impact of FDI on the import and export execution in India.

Yaqub (2016) investigated the effect of FDI, exports and exchange rate on economy increase of Pakistan. Data were gathered from World Bank ranges since 1990 to 2010. This discovers foreign direct investment in Pakistan more suitable regions are energy sector, information technology and media transmission, esteem extra material .Management of Pakistan receptive to essentialness foreign direct investment and results demonstrate that is imperative impact of exports and foreign direct investment on an economy development of Pakistan.

Andinuur (2013) examine the relationship of gross domestic product, foreign direct investment and inflation in both long run and short run. The study finds both the positive and negative relation among the gross domestic product and foreign direct investment while the positive relationship occurs only between foreign direct investment and inflation.

M bilawal et al (in 2014) studied that there is a positive significant relationship with exchange rate and foreign direct investment (FDI).khan et al(2012) studied that when exchange rate increase it create competitive advantage in international trade. When exchange rate of a country increases the domestic exports become inexpensive and it increases the demand of export goods. Due to this demand of international good will increase and imports will decrease. It impact on FDI and all these affect GDP of the country. Exchange rate instability directly affect policy maker to decide how much import and export demand will be. When exchange rate increases it make import inexpensive and lower the inflation level in the country.

Sharifi-Renani (2012) examine that the primary objective of this examination is assessing the determinants of foreign direct investment Inflow especially unpredictability of exchange rate in Iran by utilizing the Johansen and Juselius' cointegration framework approach demonstrate covering the period 1980-2006. The

discoveries of this examination uncover that gross domestic product, openness and exchange rate have positive association with foreign direct investment in any case, world raw petroleum costs and instability of exchange rate have negative association with foreign direct investment. The observational outcomes got in this paper prescribe the economy Politicians in Iran to execute conversion scale strategies that advance dependability of swapping scale, which could help diminish swapping scale unpredictability with a specific end goal to pull in more foreign direct investment

Bibi (2014) examines the impact of trade openness, inflation, imports, exports, real exchange rate and foreign direct investment on the economic growth of Pakistan. The time series data is collected for the time period of 1980 to 2011.this paper used the pre recusant test to check the stationary of data and the co integration and DOLS technique is used for the estimation. The result shows that the foreign direct investment and the trade are the most important variables which help to increase the growth rate of Pakistan. On the other hand, the negative impact of trade openness can be rise above by manufacturing import substitutes and generating circumstances for trade surplus.

Bilawal et al (2014) examine exchange rates have principle part that influences the macroeconomics effecting of any powerful nation. The target of this examination was to research whether uncertainty or changes in exchange rate influences the macroeconomic in Pakistan. This Study depended on secondary and time series data. For this reason 32 years of age information of Exchange rate and foreign direct investment for the time of 1982 to 2013 was utilized and was gathered from the site of State Bank of Pakistan. The trials of Correlation and regression analysis were connected through SPSS to check the relationship between Exchange rate and foreign direct investment. The relationship comes about demonstrated that there is certain huge connection between Exchange rate and Foreign Direct Investment while in regression analysis the estimation of R-square = 0.679 which demonstrates that the independent variables Exchange has 67% effect on subordinate variable Foreign Direct Investment and research display is exact. This examination will help the troughs, related association and future analysts to make or modify the further monetary choices.

Yaqub (2016) watched effect of foreign direct investment, exports and exchange rate on economy increase of Pakistan. Data were gathered from World Bank extend figures since 1990 to 2010. We utilized four factors for this reason like gross domestic product; it is reliant variable and autonomous factors like Foreign Direct Investment, export and Exchange Rate. By utilizing strategy of OLS and Unit Root Test, the positive relationship sends to another country and outside direct speculation on Gross domestic product. The goal of foreign direct investment is to acquire most extreme benefit and show in type of administrative abilities, superior learning, enhanced a business openings, add to in government returns and cause diminish joblessness of nation. Settlement inflows in 2004-05 achieve US\$ 1524 million as greatest if looked at most recent three year in nation. This discovers foreign direct investment in Pakistan more suitable regions are vitality segment, information technology and media transmission, esteem extra material. Management of Pakistan receptive to criticalness foreign direct investment and results demonstrate that is essential impact of fare and foreign direct investment on an economy development of Pakistan. Alshamsi et al (2015) examine the effect of inflation rate and GDP per capita on foreign direct investment inflows into United Arab Emirates. Information on the factors of expansion rate, GDP per capita, and foreign direct investment inflows are acquired from the World Bank secured go over time of 1980 to 2013. For looking at the long-run connection between the independent and dependant factors the auto regressive distributed lag (ARDL) show is connected in this examination. The discoveries of the examination uncover that expansion has no critical impact on foreign direct investment inflows while GDP per capita intermediary utilized for advertise measure has a fundamentally positive effect on foreign direct investment inflows. The investigation closes with a few suggestions for financial experts and policy makers in United Arab Emirates together with others for future research. Some of the other studies that highlights the underlying connection among the variables is given in the following table:

Author(s)	Time period	Scope of the study	Outcome
Lura Afaro et.al.	1975 - 1995	Links among foreign direct investment (FDI), financial markets, and economic growth.	FDI alone plays an ambiguous role in contributing to economic growth
Philip et.al.	1970-1998	To find link between trade balance and real exchange rate in OECD countries.	Negative relation between the trade balance and the real exchange rate, and positive relation with economic growth.
Martin et.al	1973-2007.	Effectiveness of monetary policy over nominal exchange rates and inflation rates in shaping the response of real exchange rates in sample of Australia, Canada, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland.	real exchange rate is a poor predictor of future inflation rates
Bengoa and Sanchez (2003)	1970-1999	Explores economic freedom, foreign direct investment (FDI) and economic growth in Latin American Countries	Economic is a positive determinant of FDI inflows and foreign direct investment is positively correlated with economic growth.
Bittencourt et. al (2015)	1980-2009	role of inflation rates in determining economic growth in 15 sub-Saharan African countries	Inflation has had a harmful effect on the economic prosperity in the panel countries.

Data and Methodology

Econometric framework

This paper uses the following model of the variables in which the GDP is the dependent variables and all the other variables are the independent variables.

Where **denotes** the time series,

GDP = gross domestic product,

INF = inflation rate,

FDI = foreign direct investment and

REF = real effective exchange rate.

Empirical Analysis

For checking the impact of REF and INF on the FDI and to check the relationship with GDP, first of all it is compulsory to check the stationarity of the data for which the unit root test (Augmented Dicky Fuller test) is used. After checking the stationarity, if the variables are stationary at level or 1st difference than ARDL is applied.

Unit root

In the study, time series data is used to find out the role of health human capital in economic development of Pakistan. For this purpose, the analysis is started by checking the stationarity of the series. Standard test of Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) is applied. The test is based on AR (1) model.

Autoregressive Distributed lag (ARDL)

After checking the stationarity of series, the above model, in order to explore the dynamic relationship among the variables, is estimated by using Autoregressive Distributed Lag "ARDL" approach (also known as bound testing approach) formulated by Pesaran and Shin (1995). ARDL approach is used to check the long run relationship of variables of interest by selecting model through model selection procedures likes; Akaike, Schwarz, Hannan and Quinn, and R2 (Pesaran & Pesaran, 1997).

ARDL method helps in time series data, which find the present value of y based on the present value of x and its lag values. It is widely used in statistics and econometrics .ARDLs is standard least squares regressions that include lags of both the dependent variable (y) and explanatory variables (x) as regressors (Greene, 2008). This test can be applied after the judgment of stationarity of the variables.

Estimation and interpretation of ARDL model depends on whether dependent and independent variables are stationary or have unit roots. Before estimating ARDL the

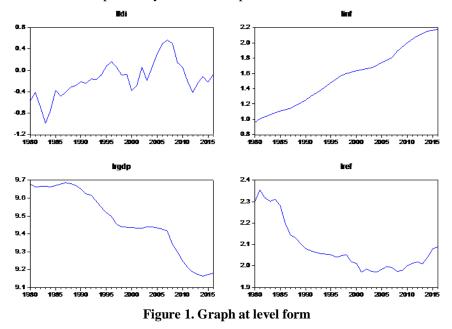
explanatory variables must be test for unit roots. ARDL model refers to a model with lags of both dependent and independent variables.

Methodology and Results

Descriptive statistics

	LRGDP	LREF	LINF	FDI
Mean	9.473361	2.083224	1.558023	0.926142
Median	9.439108	2.052240	1.597808	0.641482
Maximum	9.686172	2.355063	2.178267	3.668323
Minimum	9.162866	1.970765	0.959691	0.102667
Std. Dev.	0.176444	0.114028	0.376129	0.827542
Skewness	-0.400901	1.191854	0.094878	2.054145
Kurtosis	1.951471	3.136883	1.834589	6.662645
Observations	37	37	37	37

Table 1, explains the descriptive statistics about the variables, RGDP, REF, INF and FDI. The total observations are 37. The values show that there is not a large gap between minimum and maximum values of Inflation and government expenditures in the 36 years of time period. Here in the table GDP seems to be low but it can be high. All the variables have the positive standard deviation with high kurtosis values. All the variables are positively skewed except RGDP.

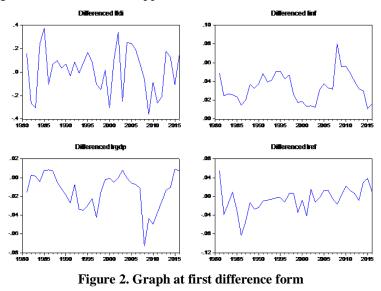


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Unit root:

Variables	At Level	1st Difference	Decision	
REF	-5.837491	-4.473	I(1) accepted at level	
	(0.0000)	(0.0153)		
LN(INF)	-6.9813	-7.509633	I(1) is accepted at 1 st difference	
	(0.2934)	(0.0000)		
RGDP	-4.010104	-2.334	I(1) is accepted at level	
	(0.0182)	(0.1276)		
FDI	-4.947795	-5.891	I(1) is accepted at level	
	(0.0000)	(0.1286)		

Unit root test is used for checking the stationarty of the data. According to the unit root test the REF is stationary at the level form where the I(1) criteria is accepted. The INF and RGDP having no unit root at level and 1st difference for where the hypothesis I (0) is rejected. The FDI is stationary at the level form where I (0) is rejected and I (1) is accepted. After checking the unit root, the data is suitable for ARDL regression so ARDL test applied



ARDL Results

Short run estimates of ARDL

Short run coefficients					
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.	
D(LREF)	0.046663	0.027117	1.720769	0.0959	
D(LINF)	-1.075040	0.088540	-12.141928	0.0000	
D(FDI)	0.006171	0.002751	2.243064	0.0327	
CointEq(-1)	0.049939	0.076159	0.655720	0.5172	

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Bound Test:

ARDL Bounds Test				
Test Statistic	Value	k		
F-statistic	2.895328	3		
Critica	al Value Bound	ds		
Significance	I0 Bound	I1 Bound		
10%	2.72	3.77		
5%	3.23	4.35		
2.5%	3.69	4.89		
1%	4.29	5.61		

Table.4 speaking to the aftereffects of F-statistics, if F-detail esteem comes more than basic estimation of limits, it demonstrates the long-run relationship among anticipated factors. As the F-stat value 2.895328 is less than critical value at 5% level which is lower than I (0) bound, the pound is so weak which indicate co-integration exist between the variables, so this would help in rejecting the null hypothesis. Therefore we can say that there is a long-run relationship among variables

Long run estimates of ARDL:

Long Run Coefficients					
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.	
LREF	-0.934398	1.028672	-0.908353	0.3712	
LINF	-0.493396	0.109193	-4.518571	0.0001	
FDI	0.006570	0.039299	0.167175	0.8684	
С	11.727344	1.487215	7.885440	0.0000	

There is a significant and positive relationship present between the RGDP and FDI. Which means that if the FDI are increases by 1% than there is 0.006570% increase in the RGDP rate. The significant but negative relationship occurs between RGDP and REF & INF. Which means that if there is 1% increases in the REF and INF there is 0.934398% and 0.49396% decreases in the RGDP. Empirical work and most of the theories shows the negative relationship between the inflation and the economic. Barro (1995) investigated that the investment level highly reduces when there is negative inflation and due to reduction in investment the economic growth of the country will also be reduces Gultekin (1983) investigated that why inflation and economic development have a negative relationship as development rate is relied upon rate of return however rate of return is diminished by swelling and consequently economic development is adversely identified with swelling. Razin et al (1999) demonstrate that in a domain with irregular information, FDI can have positive welfare impacts if credit markets are immature however these impacts transform into misfortunes in economies with well working local credit markets. The incorporation of real exchange scale unpredictability as per confirm from past investigations that these factors make negative effect on the development. (Bleaney, 1996b; Cottani et al., 1990; Ghura & Grennes, 1993).

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Causality:

Variables	INF	RGDP	REF	FDI
INF		Bidirectional relationship		No relationship
RGDP	Bidirectional relationship		No relationship	No relationship
REF	Unidirectional relationship	Unidirectional relationship		Unidirectional relationship
FDI	Unidirectional relationship	Unidirectional relationship	No relationship	

There is bidirectional relationship between INF and RGDP. REF and RGDP have the unidirectional relationship. The unidirectional relationship also occurs between the FDI and RGDP. The relationship of FDI and INF, REF and INF & FDI and REF are unidirectional.

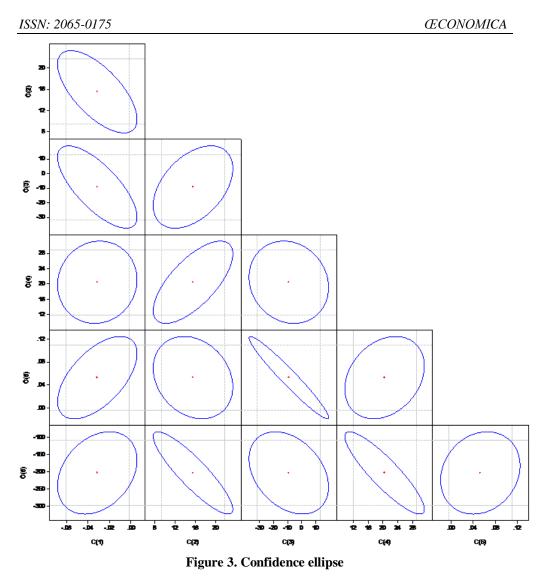


Figure 1 shows the confidence ellipse of the respective variables and confined that all the studied variables are fall inside the ellipse, which confirm that the model is stable at 5% level of significance. C5 and c3 have a weak relationship between them. C2, C4 and C6 have the normal relationship which means that there is no strong relationship present between the variable.

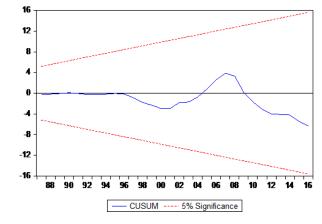


Figure 4. Stability of model

Fig 2 shows that the model is stable at 5% level. The CUSUM line is between the significance lines.

Conclusion and Policy Recommendation

The purpose of this study is to check the impact of real exchange rate and inflation foreign direct investment and the relationship with the GDP. This paper includes the time series data from 1980 to 2016 for the county of Pakistan which is collected from world development indicator. The paper uses the Augmented Dicky Fuller test to check the stationarity of the data as prerequisite test and then apply the ARDL after confirmation of no unit root in the model. The bound testing is also applied on the model to check that both the both long run and short run relationship are present or not. The study also includes the causality which shows the unidirectional and bidirectional relationship occurs between the variables of the models. The overall results show that in long run relationship, the GDP is positively affected by REF and FDI but negatively influenced by the variables inflation which means that the real effective exchange rate and the foreign direct investment stimulates the economic growth of the country. In short run relationship, the FDI is positively affected the GDP of the country but other two variables are negatively affected the GDP of the country. Which mean that in short run the relationship of GDP and all the other variables are so weak. This study use only few variables and only on one country but it may be improved by uses different other variables, countries and approaches. The government should adobe some polices in the short run by which the meaningful impact will be created on the growth rate of country by real exchange rate and inflation. As to FDI, the administration of the day should survey contracts and arrangements since it doesn't enhance development. These investments have been asset sapping and in this way the nation would be in an ideal situation if FDI are energized or directed into beneficial endeavors like the foundation of new little or medium scale undertakings.

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Appendix

Pairwise Granger Causality Tests					
Lags: 2					
Null Hypothesis:	Obs	F-Statistic	Prob.		
LINF does not Granger Cause LRGDP	35	7.04589	0.0031		
LRGDP does not Granger Cause LINF	<u>.</u>	7.66039	0.0021		
LREF does not Granger Cause LRGDP	35	2.69159	0.0841		
LRGDP does not Granger Cause LREF		1.88986	0.1686		
LFDI does not Granger Cause LRGDP	35	6.95696	0.0033		
LRGDP does not Granger Cause LFDI		1.25832	0.2987		
LREF does not Granger Cause LINF	35	2.90328	0.0704		
LINF does not Granger Cause LREF		1.86179	0.1729		
LFDI does not Granger Cause LINF	35	4.35063	0.0219		
LINF does not Granger Cause LFDI	<u>.</u>	1.48501	0.2427		
LFDI does not Granger Cause LREF	35	1.12966	0.3365		
LREF does not Granger Cause LFDI	<u>.</u>	4.03565	0.0280		

Credit Management and Profitability Growth in Nigerian Manufacturing Firms

Gideon Tayo Akinleye¹, Olusola Olawale Olarewaju²

Abstract: Aim: This study aims to examine the effect of credit management on the profitability growth of manufacturing firms in Nigeria from 2007 to 2016. **Methodology:** Panel data regression technique was used. **Result:** the study reveals that cash conversion cycle and collection period were positively related with the manufacturing firms growth and a negative relationship was discovered between the payment period. Also, the manufacturing firms' growth credit management positively influenced the growth of Dangote Cement Plc, Guinness Nigeria Plc and Nestle Plc while, the adopted credit management hindered the growth of Cadbury Plc and Leventis Plc. **Conclusion:** The study concludes that the non-compliance of the manufacturing firms to credit management had hampered their growth and sustainability; the cash conversion cycle had great influence thereby enhanced the growth of manufacturing firms in Nigeria. **Recommendation:** The study recommends that manufacturing firms should establish and continuously update their credit policies that clearly outlined the management's view of the organization growth priorities; the manufacturing firms should engaged competent and qualified personnel in other to ensure optimal decision and enshrined strict adherence to collection and payment period.

Keywords: Credit management; Manufacturing firms; Growth; Profitability; Panel data regression

JEL Clasiffication: F23

1. Introduction

Manufacturing sector is essential for determining the stability and overall outcome of any economy and its failure can disrupt all other sectors of a country's economic development. Manufacturing is a vital sector of the economy which performs positive role in ensuring economic development. It serves as a catalyst for employment generation, production of goods and services require for human consumption and development and it contribution to the healthy growth of the economy cannot be overemphasized. Manufacturing firm growth and performance

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are boosted by their involvement in trade credit. The zest for continuous growth thus leads to trade credit that can enhance sale volume of products and services.

Credit is a crucial element in business life and for the manufacturing firms all over the World. Trade credit is an arrangement between a buyer and a seller by which the seller allows delayed payment for its products instead of immediate cash payment with stringent macroeconomic implication. It was noted that in an economic system where financial markets are not predictable, contract enforcement is insecure, information is scarce and unreliable. Thus, the needs for effective credit management that can enhance the manufacturing firm growth and survival. Also, firms with higher rates of trade credit grow faster but the efficient and effective performance of Nigeria's manufacturing firm trade credit need to be improved as the economic wellbeing of the country is weak and need to be strengthened.

Credit management as a written guidelines set the terms and conditions for the supply of goods on credit, customer qualification criteria, procedure for making collections and steps to be taken in case of customer delinquency. According to Pandey (2004), it was believed that credit is a marketing tool for expanding sales and credit sales to customers which must be well monitored regardless of a firms' share of the market and the demand for a product. It was further noted that if there are no measures put in place to regulate sales made to customers on credit, there could be liquidity problems that can pose a negative effect on firms' growth. A company highly rich in fixed assets may still be short of cash and therefore have difficulty in meeting current financial obligations. Credit management is an important area in any business organization, manufacturing firms inclusive, since most business operations are based on agreed credit terms by both seller and buyers. The fact is, without a proper management of firm's credit components, smooth and effective operation of the firms will be hindered. Thus, according to Brigham & Houston (2003), it was affirmed that about 60 percent of a typical financial manager's time is devoted in managing the firm's credit affairs and allocations. Thus, an efficient allocation of resources tends to influence favourably the firm profitability and as a result enhance growth.

According to Ifurueze (2013) it was asserted that the growth in economic activities as currently witnessed in Nigeria under the present democratic government with attendant limited financial resources available to the operators of the market has no doubt brought about increase in credit transaction, the impact of this depends on the skill and valour with which the companies manage their trade credit. Hence, proper management of credit in manufacturing firms is of high importance and cannot be over emphasized due to its ability to affect financial performance, existence and the entire growth and sustainability of the firms. Thus, this study quests to empirically investigate the effect of effective credit management on the profitability of manufacturing firms in Nigeria. Nigerian manufacturing sector has been challenge by the economic situation of the country because of their failure to properly manage trade credit effectively. There was no adequate cover for the firms against possible losses due to credit risk and there were increases in debt obligations towards the customer that cannot be settled in a timely manner. In a study carried out by Pandey (2004) it was revealed that bad debt or losses arise when the firm is unable to collect its accounts receivable due to the improper management of trade credit. The size of bad debt or losses depends on the quality of accounts accepted by the firm. Hence, trade credit would be a necessary and sufficient condition for the growth of the businesses if it was properly managed. It is obvious that when a firm sells its products or services without receiving any cash, the firm is said to have granted trade credit to its customers and as such allows the creation of accounts receivables which the firm is expected to collect in future. Accounts receivables are executed by generating an invoice which is delivered to the customer who in turn must pay within a stipulated time and with the agreed terms.

Investment in account receivables takes a big chunk of organization's assets. These assets are highly vulnerable to bad debts and losses and therefore, the need to properly manage the accounts receivables must be accorded a high priority. It must be noted that as long as there is a competition in the industry, selling on credit becomes inevitable. A business enterprise will lose its customers to competitors if it does not extend credit to them. Thus, investment in accounts receivables is not be a matter of choice for the firms in Nigeria but a matter of survival. In addition, management of accounts receivables is important without which receivables will build up to excessive levels leading to a decline of cash flows. Poor management of account receivables will definitely resulted to bad debts that can reduces the business enterprises profitability level. According to Brownbridge and Harvey (1998) and Onuora and Ifeacho (2017), it was observed that despite all the merits attached to trade credit, firms involved in credit sales both in advanced and developing economies have been battling with continuous problem of ineffective credit risk management that served as a major hindrance to the profitability of the manufacturing firms. Therefore, since investment in credit management has both benefits and costs it becomes imperative to observe the profitability as benefit and as such, this study was sought to investigate the relationship between credit management and the profitability of manufacturing firms in Nigeria.

2. Literature Review

Garcia-Teruel and Martinez-Solano (2010) investigated trade credit and firm age on one hand and sale growth on the other hand based on European data using the same approach. A contrary result was obtained. From the study it was revealed that older firms have more reputation among business partners, there is no need to grant trade credit to attract business partners; this is also the reason for the opposite results of

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the relationship between sales growth and trade credit. Hill, Kelly, Lockhart and Washam (2012) examined shareholder returns from supplying trade credit and the study was carried out to examine shareholder wealth implications of supplying financing to customers. The data used was collected from a large sample of US firms between the periods of 1971-2006. A descriptive and regression analysis technique was adopted for the study and the revealed that return and trade received are directly related. Thus, the study established that trade credit as an effective instrument of checking financial frictions hindered sales growth. Rajendra (2011) investigated the determinants of trade credit: evidence from Indian manufacturing firms. The study adopted descriptive analysis and chi-square and result revealed that there was strong evidence that exists in support of an inventory management motive for the existence of trade credit. Highly profitable firms are found to both give and receive less trade credit. Firms with greater access to bank credit offer less trade credit to their customers. On the other hand, firms with higher bank loans receive more trade credit. Holdings of liquid assets have a positive influence on both accounts receivable and accounts payable. Highly profitable firms were found to give on both net and gross basis and receive less trade credit. Philip (2012) investigated the effect of liquidity risk and credit in the financial crisis in San Francisco, the study was conducted on sampled 55 banks between the periods of 2007-2008, a descriptive research survey was adopted and data were analyzed using panel analysis and the results of the analysis revealed that credit fell, with banks hit hardest by liquidity pressures cutting back most sharply. Central bank emergency lending programs probably mitigated the decline. Ongoing efforts to regulate bank liquidity may strengthen the financial system and make credit less vulnerable to liquidity shocks.

Acharya and Nada (2013) investigated the relationship between the two major sources of bank default risk: liquidity risk and credit risk. A sample of virtually all U.S. commercial banks was considered for the study during the period 1998-2010 by using regression analysis technique to establish the relationship between these two risk sources on the bank institutional-level and how this relationship influences banks' probabilities of default. The results showed that both risks separately increase the personal default, the influence of their interaction depends on the overall level of bank risk and can either aggravate or mitigate default risk. These results provide new insights into the understanding of bank risk, as developed by the body of literature on bank stability risk in general and credit and liquidity risk in particular.

Ngugi (2012) examined the impact of credit information sharing on credit risk for commercial banks of Kenya. The information shared by banks in Kenya is both positive and negative. Non-performing loan is used as a proxy to credit risk. The population of the study consisted of all 44 banking institutions registered and operational in Kenya under the banking Act. The study utilized both secondary and primary data. Quantitative data on credit risk for commercial banks was extracted from annual reports, profit and loss accounts, balance sheets and cash flow

statements. Data on credit information sharing was obtained through the use of questionnaires that were directed to commercial banks in Kenya. Chi-Square test was used to determine whether there is a significant difference between the expected frequencies and the observed frequencies in one or more categories. The study revealed that credit information sharing has a positive although is not statistically significant impact on credit risk.

Muasya (2013) empirically study the relationship between credit risk management practices and loans losses by commercial banks in Kenya. Descriptive research design was utilized in this study as it aimed to see if there is a relationship between credit risk management practices and loan portfolio losses in commercial banks in Kenya. The data was analyzed using descriptive analysis including frequencies, mean and percentages. The results revealed that credit risk management practices are common among most of the commercial banks in Kenya and that management of these commercial banks appreciated government legislation relating to credit risk management through the introduction of the credit sharing information Act; there is a significant negative relationship between credit risk management practices and loans losses in commercial banks in Kenya.

Gul, Khan, Rehman, Khan, Khan and Khan (2013) examined the contribution of credit management on performance of small medium enterprises in Pakistan. The study used regression analysis technique to model the collected data and establish the relationship that exists between credit management and performance of SMEs in Pakistan. The results revealed that number of days account, growth and firm size are directly related with profitability whereas number of days account receivable, number of day's inventory, cash conversion cycle and debit ratio have and inverse relation with profitability. Sharma & Kumar (2011) investigated the effect of trade credit on profitability of Indian firms. The data gathered were analysed using correlation analysis technique and results revealed that trade credit and profitability is positively correlated in Indian companies. Thus, as the trade credit of the firms are increasing the firms profitability are also increasing and vice visa.

Mathuva (2010) studied the influence of trade credit on corporate profitability of manufacturing firms in Nairobi. The analysis done using regression showed that a highly significant negative relationship exists between the time taking by the firms to collect cash from their customers and profitability. Gatuhu (2013) studied was focused on the impact of credit management on the financial performance of microfinance institutions in Kenya. The study was carried out using descriptive analysis and the result showed that formulation of collection policies was a challenge in credit management with recovery loans advanced being expensive. It was further discovered from the study that stringent credit policy is more effective in debt recovery than a lenient policy with credit policies been regularly review to improve credit management. Thus, a strong relationship exists between financial performance

of microfinance institutions, credit risk control and credit policy; optimal credit policy that maximize profitability and at the same time minimizing costs of advancing credit was observed.

Omesa, Maniagi, Musiega and Makori (2013) studied the relationships between credit management and corporate performance of manufacturing firms listed on the Nairobi securities exchange using a sample of 20 companies with five years data. A principal components analysis was used due to its simplicity and its capacity of extracting relevant information from confusing data sets. From the results using principal components analysis and multiple regression technique, credit management captured by cash conversion cycle, average collection period and control variables current liabilities, net working capital, turnover ratio and fixed financial ratio were statistically significant in determining the corporate performance of manufacturing firms measured by return on equity.

Kithinji (2010) assessed the effect of credit risk management on the profitability of commercial banks in Kenya. Data on the amount of credit, level of non-performing loans and profits were collected for the period 2004 to 2008 and was analysed using regression technique. The findings revealed that the bulk of the profits of commercial banks are not influenced by the amount of credit and non-performing loans, therefore suggesting that other variables other than credit and non-performing loans impact on profits. Conclusively, Mokaya (2011) carried out a study on the relationship between credit card default risk and cardholders' characteristics, credit card characteristics, behavioral scoring process among commercial banks in Kenya and how they mitigate against credit card default risk. A descriptive analysis was to analyse the data and the results of the analysis showed that commercial banks that implemented credit risk assessment had lesser loan defaults. Commercial Banks issuing credit cards and any entering the credit card business should develop proper and accredited credit risk management methods which will assist in coming up with sound credit policies which to a large extent will reduce the high levels of bad loans as a result of credit card default.

3. Research Method

This research was an explanatory design focusing on the effect of credit management on the profitability as a driver for the growth manufacturing firms in Nigeria. The researcher was carried out on randomly selected manufacturing firms quoted on the Nigeria stock exchange based on the availability of complete and required information on the variables under consideration in this study. The data secondary used were sourced from financial statement and annual financial report of the listed manufacturing firms on the Nigeria stock exchange. The data comprises of both cross sectional and time series were extracted from five (5) manufacturing firms covering the period 2007-2016. These firms includes: Guinness Nigeria Plc, Cadbury Nigeria Plc, Dangote Cement Plc, Nestle Plc and A. G. Leventis.

Model Specification

This work adopted the model stated by Onuora and Ifeacho (2017) which showed the relationship between credit management captured by credit policy, liquidity management and debtors turnover while profitability of manufacturing firms was captured by return on asset. It is stated in functional form in (1) as:

ROAt = f(CEPOYt, LIQMt, DEBTRt)(1)

In an explicit form, this model can be written in (2) as:

 $ROAit = \alpha 0 + \beta 1CEPOYt + \beta 2LIQMt + \beta 3DEBTRt + ut$ (2)

Where; ROA = Profitability which is measured by return on asset; CEPOY = credit policy

LIQM = liquidity management ; DEBTR = Debtors turnover

 $u = Error term; i = sample of cross sectional variables; \beta i = parameter to be estimated$

However, in this paper, the modified model was stated in functional and mathematical form as given in equation (3) and (4) respectively. The profitability growth was captured by growth in return on investments (GROI) while credit management an explanatory variables in the model were captured by cash conversion cycle (CCC), average collection period (ACP), average payment period (APP) and debt ratio (DER).

$$GROIit = f(CCCit, ACPit, APPit, DERit)$$
(3)

$$GROIit = \alpha 0 + \alpha 1 CCCit + \alpha 2 ACPit + \alpha 3 APPit + \alpha 3 DERit + Uit$$

GROI = Growth in Return on Investments which is the ratio of change in return on investment at period t and t-1 to return in investment at period t.

CCC = Cash conversion cycle

ACP = Average collection period

APP = Average payment period

DER = Debt ratio

Uit = Stochastic error terms

t = time period

i = cross section unit

Estimation and Diagnostic Techniques

(4)

The estimation technique used in this study was descriptive analysis and panel data regression technique which consists of pooled effect panel and fixed effect panel. The diagnostics test that was carried out are: test for coefficient of determination, test for the significant of the estimated parameters using standard error, T-test, probability test and F-test.

Table 1. Descriptive Analysis

	GROI	CCC	APP	ACP
Mean	10315454	34487126	140.9105	9.106000
Median	8456058.	24760492	141.2763	8.470000
Maximum	30660730	93620923	158.2074	12.63000
Minimum	-5762809.	4825268.	118.2097	6.300000
Std. Dev.	9449854.	24561957	14.51805	2.272341
Skewness	0.344015	0.647352	-0.097790	0.440306
Kurtosis	2.159014	2.216788	1.404805	1.662351
Jarque-Bera	2.459674	4.770162	5.381037	5.343296
Probability	0.292340	0.092082	0.067846	0.069138
Observations	50	50	50	50
Cross sections	5	5	5	5

4. Result and Discussions

Source: Researchers' Computation, 2018

The Table 1 showed the descriptive results of credit management and the growth of manufacturing firm in Nigeria for the period 2007-2016. The credit management measured by cash conversion cycle, average payment period and average collection period and the growth of the manufacturing firms was captured by return investment. The result revealed that the average return on investment, cash conversion cycle, average payment period and average collection period in manufacturing firms in Nigeria are 10315454, 34487126, 140.91 and 9.11 respectively. The maximum and the minimum return on investment, cash conversion cycle, average payment period and average collection period are 30660730 & -5762809, 93620923 & 4825268, 158.2074 & 118.2097 and 12.630 & 6.300 respectively. The standard deviation values of 9449854, 24561957, 14.518 and 2.272 revealed the rate at which the return on investment, cash conversion cycle, average payment period and average collection period for the manufacturing firms in Nigeria are been deviated from their respective average or expected value. Also, it was discovered that the return on investment, cash conversion cycle and average collection period were positively skewed. However, it was showed from the result that average payment period is negatively skewed. The Jarque-Bera and probability values revealed that the adopted credit management had a statistical and significance impact in determining the return on investment of manufacturing firms in Nigeria.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
С	6982220.	10961848	0.636956	0.5273
CCC?	0.347549	0.035592	9.764705	0.0000
APP?	-87535.34	65282.61	-1.340868	0.1865
ACP?	404340.3	395499.0	1.022355	0.3120
R-Squared = 0.69 Adj. R-Squared = 0.67 F-Stat. = 34.22 Prob.(F-Stat.) = 0.000				

Table 2. Pooled Least Square Panel Regression Result

Source: Researcher's Computation, 2018

Table 2 shows the result of the pooled panel regression output. It was discovered from the result that linear relationship exists between the credit management and the growth of the manufacturing firms in Nigeria. Specifically, the result showed that cash conversion cycle and average collection period were positively related with growth of the manufacturing firm captured by profitability growth while a negative relation was discovered between the average payment period and the profitability growth which measured the manufacturing firms' growth in Nigeria. This result further revealed that the compliance of the manufacturing firms to credit management such as timely response to cash conversion cycle and average collection period will lead to the growth of the manufacturing firm by increasing the return on investment by 0.347549 and 404340.3 respectively. The average payment period value of -87535.34 implies that the payment period adopted as credit management by the manufacturing firms in Nigeria has limits their growth by 87535.34 during the period under investigation. The probability values of 0.000 revealed that the estimated parameter for cash conversion cycle in the model was statistically significant in assessing and determining the growth of the manufacturing firm. However, the probability values of 0.1865 and 0.312 respectively revealed the statistical insignificant of credit payment and collection in examining the manufacturing firms' growth through profitability growth. The adjusted R-squared of 0.67 showed the proportion of variations or improvement in the growth of manufacturing firms in Nigeria as shown in the level of profitability growth can be explained by the credit management. Thus, it implies the relevance and the importance of credit management in enhancing the survival and growth of the manufacturing firms in Nigeria. Above all, the probability of the F- statistics 0.000 < 0.05 showed that the pooled panel regression fitted is valid, reliable, appropriate and acceptable for determining the effect of credit management on the return on investment of manufacturing firms in Nigeria.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CCC?	0.230701	0.069829	3.303800	0.0020
APP?	-13665.67	70736.17	-0.193192	0.8477
ACP?	220956.2	369739.2	0.597600	0.5533
Fixed Effects (Cross)				
_DANGC	3736883.			
_CADBC	-2926987.			
_GINPC	6711107.			
_LEVTC	-1031134.			
_NESTC	4874352.			
R-Squared = 0.77 Adj. R-Squared = 0.73 F-Stat. = 70.378 Prob.(F-Stat.) = 0.000				

Table 3. Fixed Panel Regression Model Result

Source: Researchers' Computation, 2018

In Table 3, the result of the fixed effect panel regression model on the effect of credit management on growth of manufacturing firms was presented and it was discovered that positive relationship exists between cash conversion cycle, average collection period and return on investment a measure of manufacturing growth. It was also discovered that a negative relationship exist between the average payment period and the return on investment. The result further showed that the cash conversion cycle and the average collection period improve the growth of the manufacturing firms in Nigeria by 0.230701 and 220956.2 respectively. Credit management through payment period reduces the return on investment of the manufacturing firms by 13665.67. Thus, adopted payment period hindered the growth of the manufacturing firm in Nigeria. The test for the statistical significance of these estimated parameters using the standard error test and the probability value revealed that the cash conversion cycle of the manufacturing firms in Nigeria had greatly influence the return on investment and thereby enhance the survival and growth of the manufacturing firms in Nigeria. A thorough examination of the result on the selected firms individually showed that credit management positively influence the growth Dangote Cement Plc, Guinness Nigeria Plc and Nestle Plc by 3736883, 6711107 and 4874352 respectively. Meanwhile, the result revealed that the adopted credit management hindered the growth of Cadbury Plc and A. G Leventis Plc by 2926987 and 1031134 respectively in Nigeria. The proportion of variation and improvement in the growth of manufacturing firms in Nigeria that can be explained by the influence of credit management employed by the selected manufacturing firms was 73 percent. The probability of F-statistics and the F-statistics value revealed that fixed effect panel regression model was statistically significance and thus valid, reliable, appropriate and acceptable for this study. In comparing the pooled panel regression model with the fixed effect panel regression model used for this study, it was discovered that fixed effect panel regression model is more efficient, consistent, sufficient and unbiased for determining the effect of credit management on the return on investment of manufacturing firms in Nigeria based.

5. Conclusion

An examination of the credit management on the profitability of manufacturing firms revealed that cash conversion cycle and average collection period were positively related with return on investment which measured the profitability of manufacturing firms in Nigeria. Thus, it can be concluded that the compliance of the manufacturing firms to credit management such as timely response to cash conversion cycle and average collection period enhances the growth of the manufacturing firms by increasing the return on investment. The study revealed the negative relation between the average payment period and return on investment which measured the growth of manufacturing firms in Nigeria. Hence, payment period adopted by the manufacturing firms in Nigeria has hampered their growth and sustainability. The test for the statistical significance of the estimated parameters using the standard error test and the probability value revealed that the cash conversion cycle greatly influence the return on investment and thereby enhance the survival and growth of the manufacturing firms in Nigeria. The heterogeneity study of the selected firms established that credit management influence the growth Dangote Cement Plc, Guinness Nigeria Plc and Nestle Plc on one hand and on the other hand hindered the growth of Cadbury Plc and A. G Leventis Plc in Nigeria. Therefore, based on the findings and the conclusion drawn, the study recommends that manufacturing firms should adopt a credit management grading system. The system should ensure the capability of customers for prompt payment. This should be done to maintain a sensible payment period even as the manufacturing firms try to satisfy all their customer needs. The manufacturing firms particularly Cadbury Plc and A. G Leventis Plc should establish credit policies that clearly outline the management's view of organization priorities on profitability. The credit policies should be continuously updated to reflect changes in the economic outlook of the customers to ascertain their adherence to payment. The firms need to engage competent and qualified personnel in other to ensure optimal decision and enshrine strict adherence to collection and payment period.

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