

# Middle-Income Countries (MICs)

'Middle-income countries (MICs)' are nations classified by the [World Bank](#) based on their gross national income (GNI) per capita. These countries fall between low-income and high-income thresholds and are further subdivided into:

- **Lower-middle-income:** GNI per capita between \$1,136 and \$4,465
- **Upper-middle-income:** GNI per capita between \$4,466 and \$13,845

This classification is updated annually and used widely in [global health](#), [economic development](#), and [international policy](#).

## Characteristics

- Rapid economic growth but with significant inequalities
- Dual burden of [communicable diseases](#) and [non-communicable diseases](#)
- Often in transition from donor aid to self-sustained systems
- Varied capacity in [healthcare infrastructure](#), education, and governance

## Relevance in Healthcare

Middle-income countries are crucial in global health strategy because:

- They house a large portion of the world's population
- Many are sites for [clinical trials](#), [health system reforms](#), and [surgical scale-up initiatives](#)
- They often serve as models for scalable [health interventions](#) and policies

## See also

- [Low- and Middle-Income Countries \(LMICs\)](#)
- [High-Income Countries](#)
- [Global Health](#)
- [Health Systems](#)
- [World Bank Income Classification](#)

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