

APPENDIX A: PROJECT PERFORMANCE RESULTS

This appendix presents long-term trends in project performance, based on IEG project evaluations using the year 1990 as a starting point and with data up until June 16, 2008. The analysis of the Bank's lending effectiveness focuses on IEG's key performance criteria: the development outcome of projects.

Performance Trends

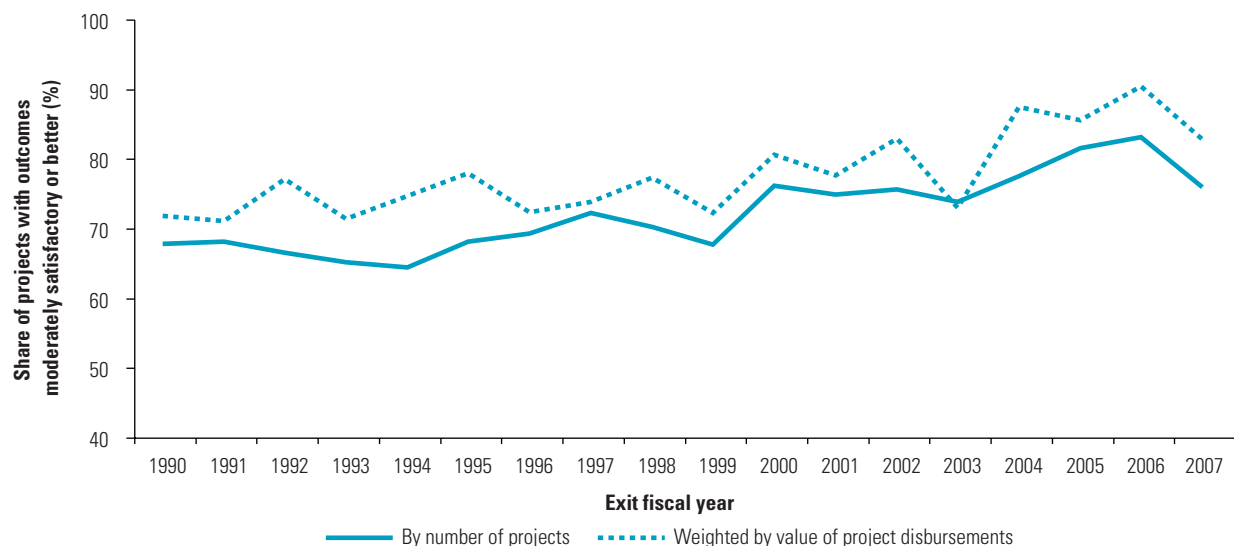
Outcome

Seventy-six percent of projects (by number) in exit fiscal 2007 were rated moderately satisfactory or better, as shown in figure A.1, just about meeting the Strategic Compact target of 75 percent. But this was a sharp decline of 7 percentage points in performance from 83

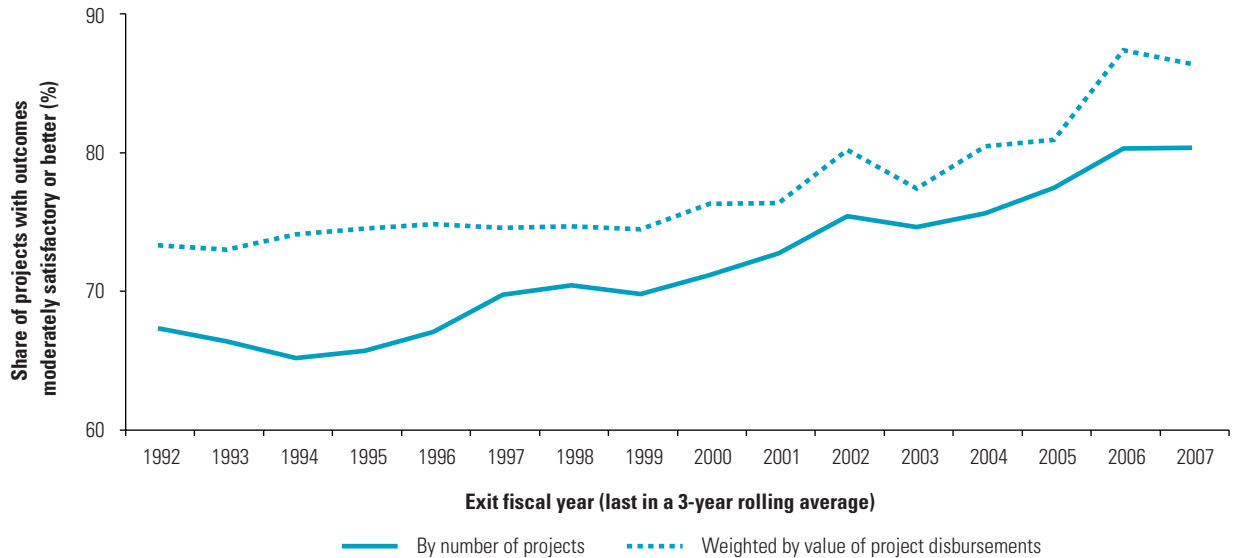
percent in fiscal 2006. Project performance also declined when weighted by the value of disbursements, from 90 percent in fiscal 2006, to 83 percent in fiscal 2007.

How much do the results of fiscal 2007 affect the three-year rolling average of the Bank's project performance? In the medium term, lending outcomes were satisfactory—in the three years up to end-fiscal 2007, 80 percent of projects satisfactorily delivered their targeted results, up from around 70 percent at the start of the decade, as shown in figure A.2. But the three-year average, which had increased every year since 1999, except for a small dip in fiscal 2003, was flat in 2007 because of the weak fiscal 2007 cohort.

Figure A.1: Project Performance Improves in FY06, But FY07's Cohort Declines



Source: World Bank database.

Figure A.2: Project Performance Has Improved over the Medium Term

Source: World Bank database.

What drove the fiscal 2007 decline? Sometimes, a difference in the performance of the Bank's portfolio from one year to the next can be influenced by a change in the composition of projects being evaluated—for example, if there is a larger share of projects in challenging sectors or countries. But the change in portfolio composition in fiscal 2007 from the previous three years—related to Region, sector, instrument, lending arm, proportion of loans to conflict-affected countries, and other factors—does not explain the fall in ratings. Indeed, the fiscal 2007 composition of projects was actually favorable along several dimensions.

For instance, even if the fiscal 2007 cohort had maintained the same composition of adjustment and investment loans as in fiscal 2004–06, one would expect the cohort to have been 75.3 percent satisfactory, practically the same result that occurred in the event. The Regional composition in fiscal 2007 actually favored the outcome—had the Regional composition remained unchanged, the overall fiscal 2007 outcome would have actually declined to 73.3 percent. The change in proportion of lending to conflict-affected and postconflict countries, or to

IDA versus IBRD lending, did not materially affect the outcomes. And the change in the sectoral composition and the share of projects utilizing special lending instruments was only marginally unfavorable (affecting the total by less than 2 percent).

Another possible explanation is that the drop in measured project performance is due to methodological changes in the way in which projects were evaluated in fiscal 2007. Some changes in methods were introduced by IEG and the Bank, together in fiscal 2007, to strengthen the robustness of project ratings and to cover new elements of project design. In the near term they may have introduced some element of discontinuity in the data series between fiscal 2007 and earlier years. It is estimated that the influence of methodology changes has been small—accounting for about 1 percentage point of the fall.

Besides these small changes in composition, what explains the weak performance of the fiscal 2007 cohort? It was driven by projects in health, financial and private sector development, and public sector governance, which performed very

Table A.1: Project Performance in FY07 Was Not Dependent on the Composition of the Cohort

Percentage of Satisfactory Projects	
Adjusting FY07 composition to reflect that of FY04–06 along the following dimensions:	Would yield the following hypothetical outcomes:
Region	73.3
Adjustment or investment	75.3
Proportion of conflict- or postconflict-affected countries	75.7
Actual FY07 Outcomes	75.8 percent
IDA, IBRD, GEF, or SPF	76.0
Sector	76.7
Lending instrument	77.5

Source: World Bank database.

Note: Conflict- or postconflict-affected countries are those defined as such by the World Bank for any of the years fiscal 2003–06.

poorly relative to the Bank average, as well as projects in South Asia and Africa. In fiscal 2007, health, financial and private sector development, education and urban development showed major declines, when measured by the number of moderately satisfactory or better projects, as in South Asia, Africa, and Latin America, when compared with the prior 3-year period (see figure A.3). The portfolio of loans to conflict and postconflict countries also showed signs of worsening, with 76 percent moderately satisfactory or better in fiscal 2007, as compared with 82 percent in the previous three years. However, they still perform better than loans to nonconflict countries, of which only 69 percent were moderately satisfactory or better.

In fiscal 2007, there was a greater occurrence of five key factors influencing weak outcomes. First, poor or overly complex project design was a problem in more than half of underperforming loans, a finding also made by the World Bank's QAG (World Bank 2008a). For instance, two projects failed to recognize the importance of an appropriate legal and regulatory framework as a precondition to a privatization process. Several health projects failed to ensure a heightened focus on those interventions that would yield the greatest impact, leading for instance, to inadequate targeting of the poor, absence of a cost-effective package of health services, or inadequate funding for behavior change interventions to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission among high-risk groups.

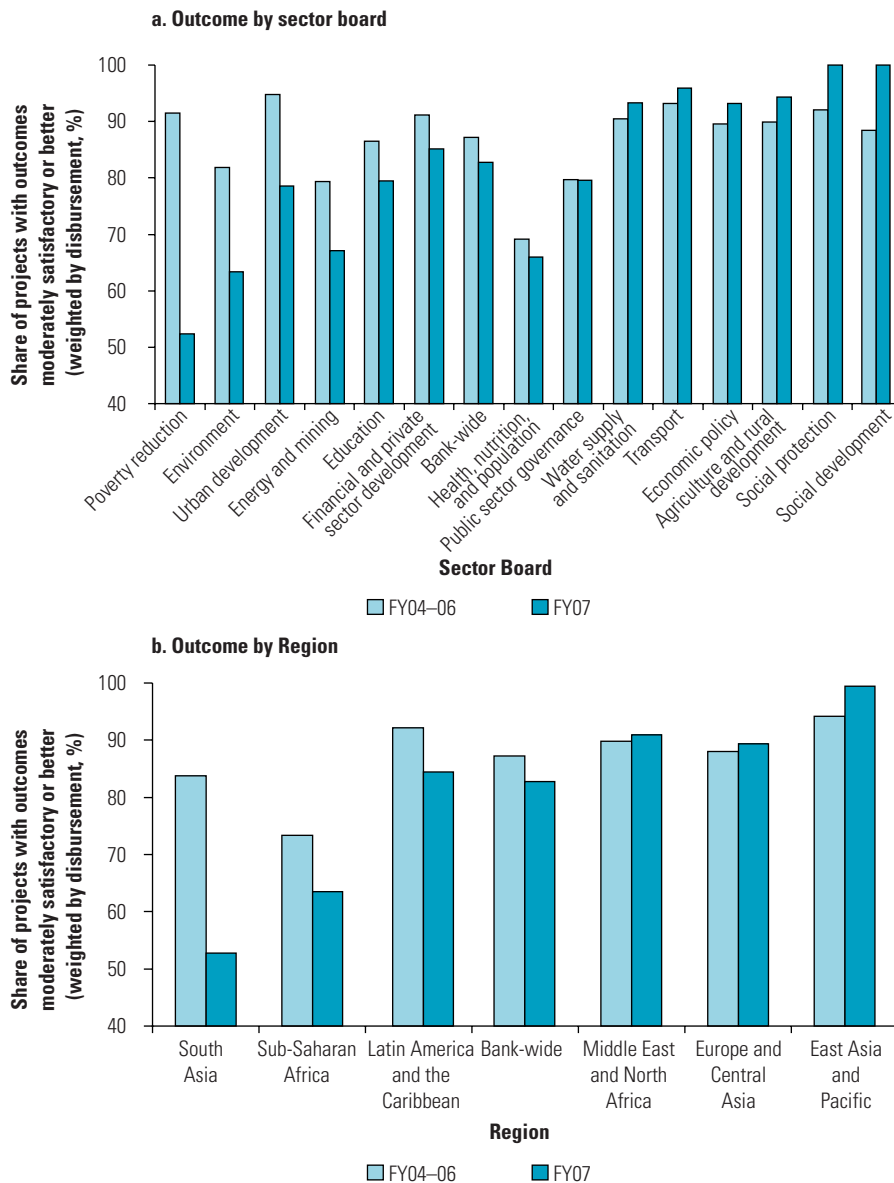
Second, overambition was a weakness. While project objectives were almost always relevant, a majority was too far-reaching. Sometimes this was in terms of assessing political commitment and the feasibility of certain reforms. Other times it was in assessing government effectiveness and capacity, or in requiring coordination across several ministries or cumbersome financial management procedures that were not manageable by the parties involved. IEG's 2008 evaluation of public sector reform shows several examples where these factors led to unsatisfactory outcomes.

Third, delays in implementation caused difficulties, as circumstances changed and project design or implementation could not respond. About one-fifth of underperforming projects suffered from this problem.

Fourth, a majority of the unsatisfactory projects had a weak results framework, with poor or no baseline data, making it difficult to assess the outcomes of the project; and outcomes were often not well linked to inputs and outputs.

Finally, various gaps in the Bank's own performance contributed to a lack of success. For example, in spite of being flagged by the Bank's QAG as having poor quality at the outset, three projects were not reassessed or redesigned. The quality of the Bank's supervision was rated as moderately unsatisfactory or worse in two-thirds of all underperforming projects (and many such

Figure A.3: Projects in Financial and Private Sector Development, Health, and Public Sector Governance Decline in FY07; South Asia and Africa Lag Behind



Source: World Bank database.

Note: Some changes in performance may be explained by a small sample size of projects that exited in fiscal 2007, including in the Environment (14 projects) and Poverty Reduction (4 projects) Sector Boards, and the South Asia Region (9 projects).

projects were not identified as problems in ongoing status reports). Bank overall performance—as distinct from borrower performance or the effects of uncontrollable events—was ranked moderately unsatisfactory or worse in two-thirds of these problem projects, compared with only about one-fifth of the full sample. All of this points

to a challenge in re-emphasizing a proactive quality control in management’s attention to ongoing project performance

Sustainability and Institutional Development Impact

Under the new harmonized evaluation criteria

for project evaluations, approved in October 2005, projects would no longer be rated for their sustainability and institutional development impact (World Bank 2005b). Thus, only 122 of the 249 exit fiscal 2006 projects that were evaluated received a rating for their sustainability, and 132 for institutional development.

For this partial fiscal 2006 cohort, 83 percent of projects are rated likely or highly likely to be resilient to future risks, maintaining the fiscal 2005 rating for sustainability. Fifty-five percent of the partial fiscal 2006 cohort is rated substantial or high on institutional development impact, a small decline from fiscal 2005.¹ However, sustainability ratings represented a 10 percentage point increase, and institutional development impact ratings a 3 percentage point increase, for the fiscal 2006 (partial) cohort over the depressed fiscal 2003 cohort ratings (figure A.4).

Regional Performance

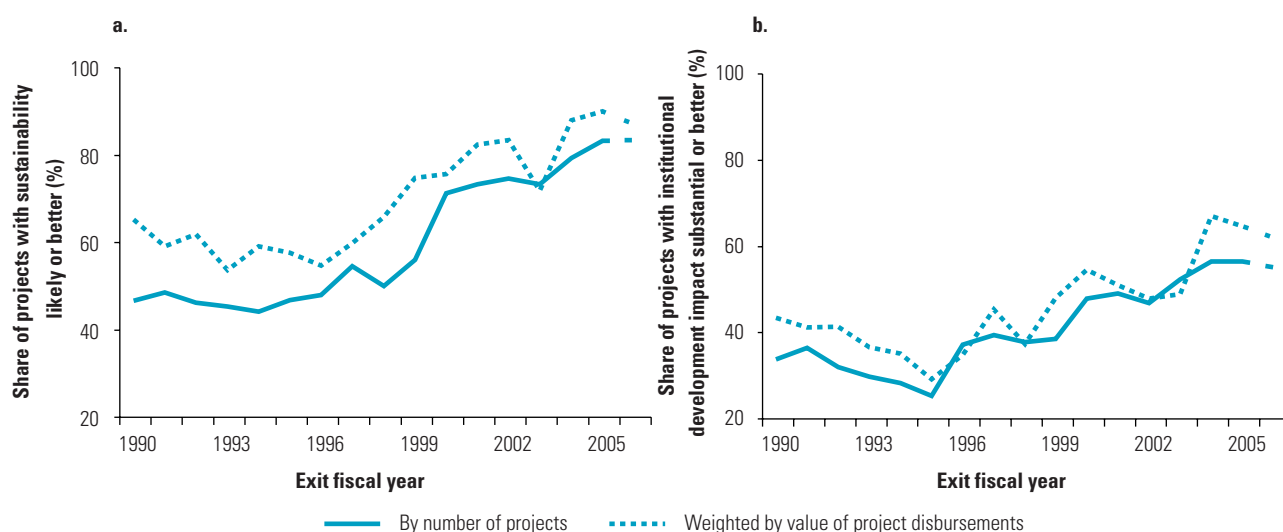
Figure A.5 presents the percentage of satisfactory project outcomes, weighted by disbursement, for the fiscal 2003–07 cohort, as compared with the fiscal 1998–2002 cohort. The East Asia and Pacific and Europe and Central Asia Regions

are the top performers for the fiscal 2003–07 cohort, exceeding the Bank average of 83 percent. The Latin America and Caribbean Region is the only one that declined in performance for the fiscal 2003–07 cohort. In spite of improving the most in performance for fiscal 2003–07, Africa continues to lag behind all other regions. Its performance declined in fiscal 2006 to 69 percent of outcomes moderately satisfactory or better, weighted by disbursement, and to 64 percent in fiscal 2007, an overall reduction of 10 percentage points from fiscal 2005.

Sectoral Performance

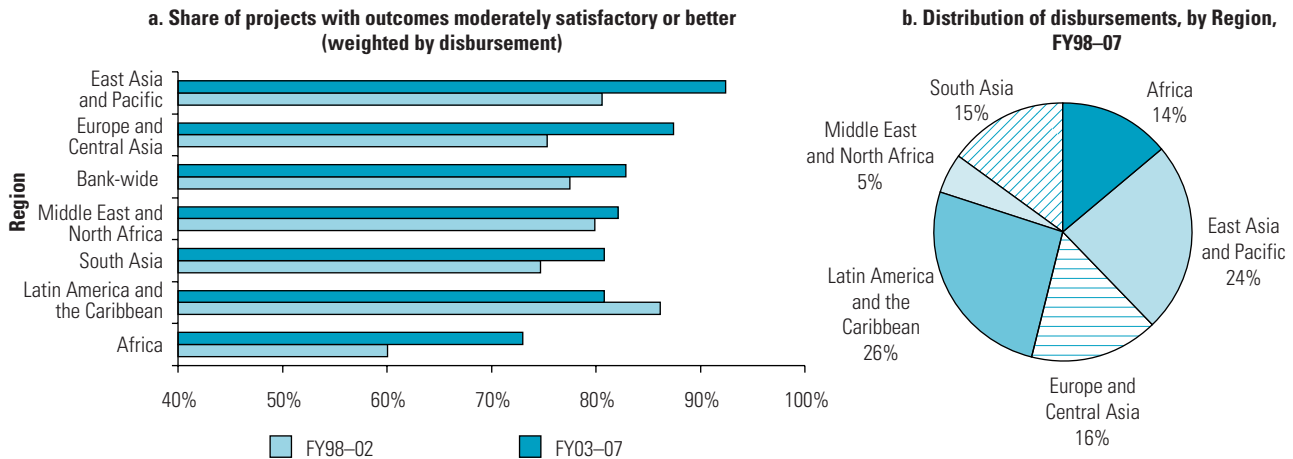
Compared with the fiscal 1998–2002 cohort, the outcome performance weighted by disbursement for the fiscal 2003–07 cohort improved in 8 of 12 sector boards.² Figure A.6 presents the sector boards' (and Bank-wide) outcome performance in order of their fiscal 2003–07 performance. The biggest improvements in outcome ratings were in water supply and sanitation, economic policy, energy and mining, and the social protection sector. The largest declines in performance were in health, nutrition, and population (which, along with economic policy and the environment, were significantly below

Figure A.4: Long-term Trends in Sustainability and Institutional Development



Source: World Bank database.

Note: Data for 2006 are partial (shown by dashed line).

Figure A.5: Africa Improves Relative to FY98–02, But Continues to Lag

Source: World Bank database.

the Bank-wide average for the fiscal 2003–07 period) and in public sector governance.

Lending Instrument Performance

The most recent data show a small dip in the share of development policy lending projects rated moderately satisfactory or better, both by number of projects and value of disbursements (see figure A.7) as measured on a three-year rolling average basis. Investment lending, too, has seen a decline in outcome performance.

New Lending Instruments

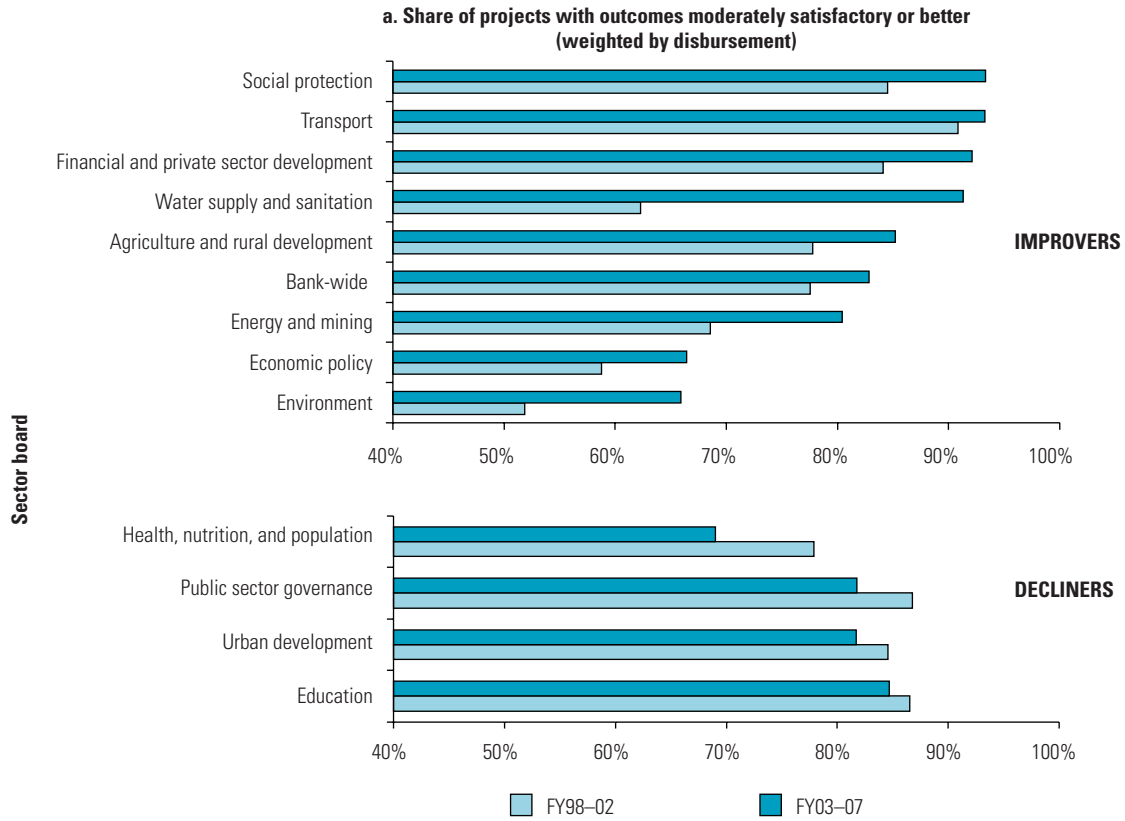
IEG has evaluated 241 operations employing the Bank's four new lending instruments—Adaptable Program Loans, Development Policy Loans, Learning and Innovation Loans, and Poverty Reduction Support Credits. More than 90 percent of these operations exited the Bank's portfolio during the fiscal 2003–07 period, amounting to \$10.5 billion in disbursements, and 17 percent of all the projects that exited during that period. PRSCs have pulled up the performance of the group, exceeding the Bank average for the past five years of 77 percent and 82 percent, respectively, of moderately satisfactory or better projects and disbursements (figure A.8). Their outcome ratings have increased steadily since fiscal 2003 with 100 percent of

PRSCs being ranked satisfactory in fiscal 2006. Some of the project ratings are still provisional, however, with full ratings available for only 25 percent of PRSCs. IEG's ongoing evaluation of PRSCs will shed more light on the performance of this instrument. However, Learning and Innovation Loans are performing below the Bank average, and Adaptable Program Loan ratings have shown a decline in the two years since fiscal 2005 in performance, but an increase as a proportion of the portfolio in fiscal 2007. Twenty-one Development Policy Loans, the newest Bank instrument, have been rated so far, and have performed just above the Bank average, weighted by disbursement, over fiscal 2003–07.

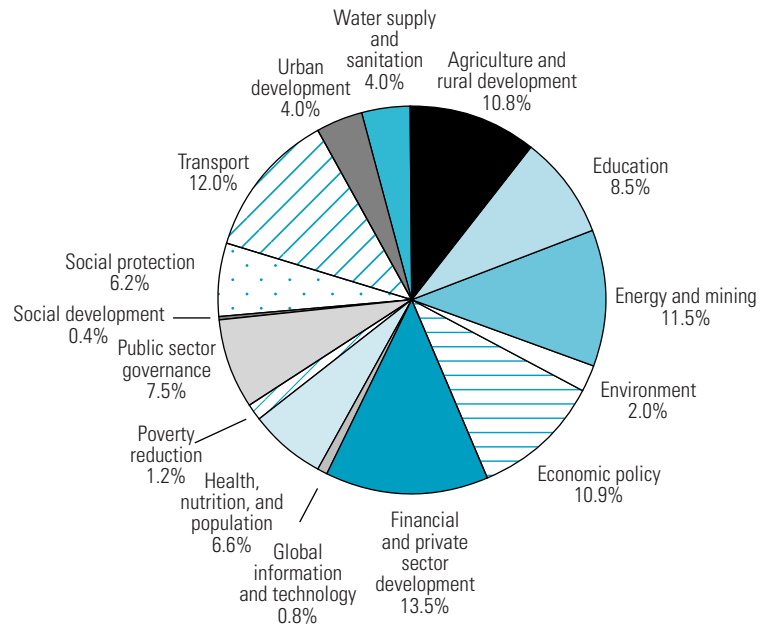
Bank-Managed Special Programs

IEG has evaluated 87 operations financed under four Bank-managed special programs that have exited the Bank's portfolio since fiscal 2003 (table A.2). Seventy-seven percent of the special operations had satisfactory outcomes, a decline of 8 percent as compared with operations exiting between fiscal 1998 and fiscal 2002. This decline in performance is mainly due to the lower satisfactory outcomes of Special Financing Grants or multidonor-sponsored trust funds that have assisted five conflict-affected or postconflict countries in the past decade.³ The resources

Figure A.6: Trends in Sectoral Performance

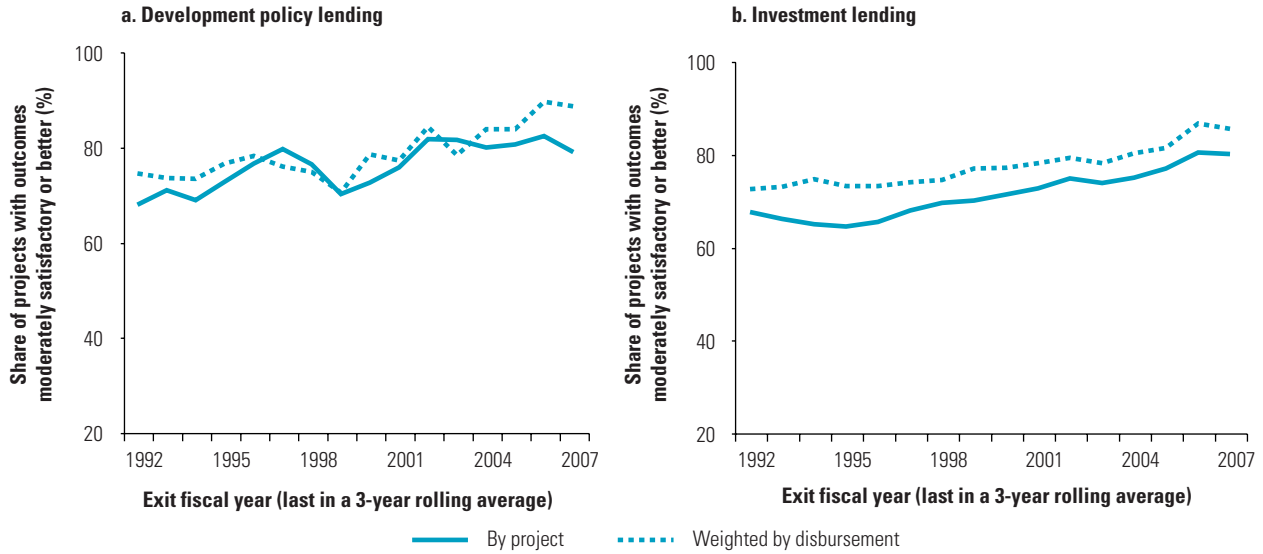


b. Disbursements by Sector Board, FY98-07



Source: World Bank database.

Figure A.7: Long-Term Trends in Development Policy Lending and Investment Lending



devoted to Special Financing Grants exiting between fiscal 2003 and fiscal 2007 were \$493 million, or 0.5 percent of the Bank’s overall project portfolio during this period.⁴

Figure A.8: Outcome Performance of New Lending Instruments

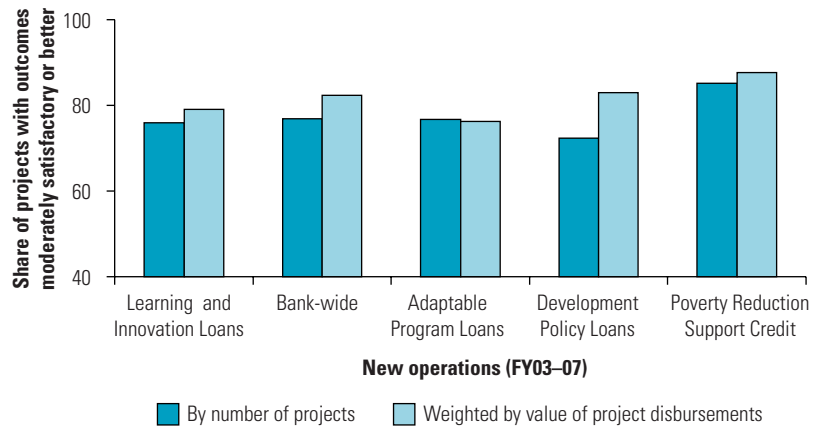


Table A.2: Bank-Managed Special Programs Are Performing on Par with Bank Average

Special program type	Exit FY98–02			Exit FY03–07		
	Number of evaluated projects	Disbursements (% of World Bank portfolio)	Outcome: % satisfactory ^a	Number of evaluated projects	Disbursements (% of World Bank portfolio)	Outcome: % satisfactory ^a
Global Environment Facility	39	0.1	79.5	39	0.46	84.6
Montreal Protocol Fund	4	0.0	100.0	5	0.05	100.0
Rainforest Initiative	1	0.0	100.0	2	0.00	100.0
Special Financing Grants	17	0.2	94.1	41	0.54	65.9
All Special Programs	61	0.3	85.2	87	1.0	77.0

Source: World Bank database.

a. Projects whose outcomes are rated moderately satisfactory, satisfactory, or highly satisfactory are here referred to as "satisfactory."

Table A.3: Outcome, Sustainability, and Institutional Development (ID) Impact by Various Dimensions, by Project, FY98–07

	Exit FY98–02				
	Number of projects	Share (%)	Outcome: % satisfactory ^a	Sustainability: % likely or better	ID impact: % substantial or better
Sector Board					
Agriculture and Rural Development	229	16	66.4	53.7	37.8
Economic Policy	74	5	56.8	65.2	29.7
Education	133	10	81.2	66.9	40.6
Energy and Mining	153	11	68.0	59.4	43.3
Environment	72	5	71.8	73.9	50.7
Financial and Private Sector Development	159	11	64.9	66.4	38.8
Gender and Development		0	na	na	na
Global Information/Communications Technology	16	1	100.0	100.0	68.8
Health, Nutrition, and Population	108	8	65.7	61.0	36.9
Poverty Reduction		0	na	na	na
Public Sector Governance	98	7	84.4	79.8	54.2
Social Development	1	0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Social Protection	84	6	83.1	58.3	45.8
Transport	137	10	88.0	78.4	64.7
Urban Development	67	5	71.2	50.0	36.4
Water Supply and Sanitation	67	5	65.2	46.9	33.3
Overall Result	1,398	100	72.5	63.8	43.4
Lending Instrument Type					
Dev Pol Lending	177	13	75.1	73.8	43.2
Investment	1220	87	72.1	62.3	43.4
Not Assigned	1	0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Overall Result	1,398	100	72.5	63.8	43.4
Network					
Financial and Private Sector Development	172	12	66.5	64.7	38.8
Human Development	325	23	76.6	62.8	40.8
Poverty Reduction & Economic Management	172	12	72.4	73.4	43.5
Sustainable Development	729	52	72.1	61.8	45.5
Overall Result	1,398	100	72.5	63.8	43.4
Region					
Africa	385	28	59.5	47.1	32.4
East Asia and Pacific	206	15	76.2	64.4	45.5
Europe and Central Asia	274	20	82.8	80.2	52.4
Latin America and Caribbean	277	20	76.4	69.4	50.8
Middle East and North Africa	105	8	73.8	64.9	39.8
Not Assigned	0	0	na	na	na
South Asia	151	11	74.2	64.8	41.1
Overall Result	1,398	100	72.5	63.8	43.4
Agreement Type					
Not Assigned	1	0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Global Environmental Facility	39	3	79.5	63.2	51.3
IBRD	671	48	75.9	71.6	48.7
IDA	665	48	67.9	55.5	37.4
Montreal Protocol Fund	4	0	100.0	100.0	75.0
Rainforest Initiative	1	0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Special Financing Grants	17	1	94.1	71.4	41.2
Overall Result	1,398	100	72.5	63.8	43.4

Source: World Bank database.

na = not applicable.

a. Projects whose outcomes are rated moderately satisfactory, satisfactory, or highly satisfactory are here referred to as "satisfactory."

Exit FY03–07					Exit FY98–07				
Number of projects	Share (%)	Outcome: % satisfactory ^a	Sustainability: % likely or better	ID impact: % substantial or better	Number of projects	Share (%)	Outcome: % satisfactory ^a	Sustainability: % likely or better	ID impact: % substantial or better
188	14	83.1	78.0	60.1	417	15	73.9	62.5	46.5
76	6	81.1	80.0	41.0	150	5	68.9	71.4	34.8
136	10	81.3	85.4	59.8	269	10	81.3	74.6	48.7
83	6	77.5	80.0	67.9	236	9	71.3	64.8	49.8
84	6	75.3	73.1	52.5	156	6	73.7	73.6	51.5
124	9	72.1	80.7	56.1	283	10	68.1	71.9	45.6
1	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1	0	100.0	100.0	100.0
11	1	100.0	100.0	50.0	27	1	100.0	100.0	62.5
109	8	61.5	72.6	59.2	217	8	63.6	65.9	46.4
21	2	81.0	90.9	53.8	21	1	81.0	90.9	53.8
124	9	64.5	74.4	41.9	222	8	73.3	77.1	48.1
23	2	71.4	66.7	42.9	24	1	72.7	69.2	46.7
96	7	83.0	74.5	50.0	180	7	83.1	65.0	47.7
119	9	92.4	86.5	62.7	256	9	90.0	81.4	63.9
78	6	79.2	77.0	44.8	145	5	75.5	63.2	40.6
71	5	84.3	78.8	59.6	138	5	75.0	61.2	45.5
1,344	100	78.1	78.9	54.8	2,742	100	75.2	69.9	48.1
202	15	79.8	88.1	52.6	379	14	77.6	80.3	47.6
1,140	85	77.7	77.1	55.1	2,360	86	74.8	68.2	48.2
2	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3	0	100.0	100.0	50.0
1,344	100	78.1	78.9	54.8	2,742	100	75.2	69.9	48.1
124	9	72.1	80.7	56.1	296	11	68.9	70.5	45.2
341	25	75.4	78.4	56.8	666	24	76.0	69.4	47.7
222	17	71.9	77.7	42.9	394	14	72.1	75.5	43.2
657	49	82.7	79.1	57.6	1,386	51	77.1	68.5	50.4
1,344	100	78.1	78.9	54.8	2,742	100	75.2	69.9	48.1
316	24	67.1	66.3	47.7	701	26	62.9	54.2	38.3
202	15	83.5	80.9	64.4	408	15	79.9	71.2	53.6
282	21	83.2	89.6	62.9	556	20	83.0	84.4	57.0
318	24	82.6	81.3	56.7	595	22	79.7	74.6	53.4
111	8	73.6	70.9	33.7	216	8	73.7	67.6	37.0
1	0	100.0	na	na	1	0	100.0	na	na
114	8.5	78.1	83.8	54.8	265	9.7	75.8	71.3	46.0
1,344	100	78.1	78.9	54.8	2,742	100	75.2	69.9	48.1
0	0	na	na	na	1	0	100.0	100.0	100.0
39	3	84.6	76.2	53.8	78	3	82.1	67.8	52.3
603	45	82.3	83.9	57.6	1,274	46	78.9	76.6	52.4
654	49	74.4	75.7	53.2	1,319	48	71.1	63.6	44.0
5	0	100.0	100.0	50.0	9	0	100.0	100.0	66.7
2	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3	0	100.0	100.0	50.0
41	3.1	65.9	48.2	37.5	58	2.12	74.1	56.1	38.8
1,344	100	78.1	78.9	54.8	2,742	100	75.2	69.9	48.1

Table A.4: Outcome, Sustainability, and Institutional Development (ID) Impact by Various Dimensions, by Disbursement, FY98–07

	Exit FY98–02				
	Disbursements (\$m)	Share (%)	Outcome: % satisfactory ^a	Sustainability: % likely or better	ID impact: % substantial or better
Sector Board					
Agriculture and Rural Development	11,669	11	77.8	67.3	45.4
Economic Policy	11,497	11	51.9	77.5	37.7
Education	8,125	8	86.6	76.4	44.7
Energy and Mining	15,234	14	68.6	62.3	44.0
Environment	1,517	1	58.8	84.9	37.4
Financial and Private Sector Development	18,019	17	84.1	85.9	51.3
Gender and Development	0	0	na	na	na
Global Information/Communications Technology	1,297	1	100.0	100.0	61.5
Health, Nutrition, and Population	5,622	5	77.9	74.5	45.8
Poverty Reduction	0	0	na	na	na
Public Sector Governance	7,638	7	86.8	91.1	52.0
Social Development	5	0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Social Protection	6,289	6	84.5	77.1	40.9
Transport	11,908	11	90.8	85.1	66.0
Urban Development	3,868	4	84.6	56.7	40.8
Water Supply and Sanitation	4,342	4	62.3	40.4	26.1
Overall Result	107,031	100	77.5	74.9	46.8
Lending Instrument Type					
Dev Pol Lending	38,247	36	77.6	84.8	46.0
Investment	68,783	64	77.5	69.7	47.3
Not Assigned	0	0	na	na	na
Overall Result	107,031	100	77.5	74.9	46.8
Network					
Financial and Private Sector Development	19,658	18	84.2	82.3	48.9
Human Development	20,036	19	83.5	76.1	43.8
Poverty Reduction & Economic Management	19,135	18	65.8	83.0	43.4
Sustainable Development	48,202	45	77.0	68.7	48.8
Overall Result	107,031	100	77.5	74.9	46.8
Region					
Africa	13,143	12	60.0	48.5	28.7
East Asia and Pacific	28,502	27	80.6	81.4	50.3
Europe and Central Asia	19,187	18	75.3	82.6	51.4
Latin America and Caribbean	25,040	23	86.2	80.1	54.5
Middle East and North Africa	5,544	5	79.9	67.3	49.4
Not Assigned	0	0	na	na	na
South Asia	15,616	15	74.7	70.8	37.5
Overall Result	107,031	100	77.5	74.9	46.8
Agreement Type					
Not Assigned	32	0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Global Environment Facility	138	0	80.0	69.6	55.6
IBRD	79,302	74	78.5	78.5	50.0
IDA	27,332	26	74.6	64.9	38.1
Montreal Protocol Fund	9	0	100.0	100.0	81.4
Rainforest Initiative	0	0	na	na	na
Special Financing Grants	219	0	96.8	69.2	33.4
Overall Result	107,031	100	77.5	74.9	46.8

Source: World Bank database.

na = not applicable.

a. Projects whose outcomes are rated moderately satisfactory, satisfactory, or highly satisfactory are here referred to as "satisfactory."

Exit FY03–07					Exit FY98–07				
Disbursements (\$m)	Share (%)	Outcome: % satisfactory ^a	Sustainability: % likely or better	ID impact: % substantial or better	Disbursements (\$m)	Share (%)	Outcome: % satisfactory ^a	Sustainability: % likely or better	ID impact: % substantial or better
9,800	11	85.2	82.2	70.3	21,469	11	81.2	73.0	55.1
10,081	11	65.9	55.6	27.3	21,578	11	58.4	67.6	33.0
8,798	10	84.7	95.5	70.2	16,922	9	85.6	85.0	56.3
7,635	8	80.4	76.3	74.4	22,869	12	72.5	65.7	51.4
2,393	3	66.4	76.9	40.4	3,911	2	63.0	80.3	39.1
8,847	10	92.1	95.6	81.0	26,866	14	86.8	89.0	61.4
3	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3	0	100.0	100.0	100.0
214	0	100.0	100.0	33.2	1,511	1	100.0	100.0	58.0
7,426	8	69.0	78.2	61.1	13,048	7	72.8	76.1	52.6
2,287	3	84.8	92.5	28.9	2,287	1	84.8	92.5	28.9
7,337	8	81.8	88.2	51.8	14,975	8	84.3	89.8	51.9
847	1	65.4	94.2	44.2	852	0	65.6	94.2	44.6
6,025	7	93.3	85.2	72.2	12,313	6	88.8	79.5	51.9
11,906	13	93.3	90.4	60.9	23,814	12	92.0	87.3	63.9
4,156	5	81.7	80.6	53.0	8,024	4	83.1	68.6	46.9
3,598	4	91.3	78.8	66.1	7,941	4	75.4	55.8	42.3
91,353	100	82.8	82.5	59.3	198,383	100	80.0	77.9	51.8
30,125	33	82.2	81.9	53.1	68,372	34	79.6	83.7	48.9
61,228	67	83.1	82.9	62.7	130,011	66	80.1	74.9	53.4
0	0	na	na	na	0	0	na	na	na
91,353	100	82.8	82.5	59.3	198,383	100	80.0	77.9	51.8
8,847	10	92.1	95.6	81.0	28,505	14	86.7	86.2	59.1
22,248	24	81.8	87.8	67.9	42,284	21	82.6	80.9	54.0
19,708	22	74.0	70.7	35.7	38,843	20	70.0	77.2	39.8
40,549	44	85.6	82.8	62.8	88,751	45	80.9	74.1	54.2
91,353	100	82.8	82.5	59.3	198,383	100	80.0	77.9	51.8
14,572	16	73.0	74.8	52.0	27,714	14	66.9	60.1	39.2
18,261	20	92.4	90.2	74.7	46,763	24	85.2	84.2	59.0
12,053	13	87.4	92.9	70.7	31,240	16	80.0	86.4	58.2
28,920	32	80.8	73.7	56.4	53,960	27	83.3	77.3	55.4
4,032	4	82.1	82.3	31.2	9,575	5	80.8	72.5	43.1
0	0	na	na	na	0	0	na	na	na
13,491	15	80.8	87.8	48.5	29,107	15	77.5	77.5	41.8
91,353	100	82.8	82.5	59.3	198,383	100	80.0	77.9	51.8
0	0	na	na	na	32	0	100.0	100.0	100.0
422	0	90.9	91.8	52.3	560	0	88.2	84.1	53.3
58,907	64	84.7	82.9	62.4	138,209	70	81.1	80.1	54.6
31,487	34	79.4	82.1	53.8	58,820	30	77.1	72.5	45.3
43	0	100.0	100.0	4.0	52	0	100.0	100.0	21.2
0	0	na	na	na	0	0	na	na	na
493	1	66.9	44.3	25.8	712	0	76.1	52.8	28.5
91,353	100	82.8	82.5	59.3	198,383	100	80.0	77.9	51.8