

Annex 1: Ten lines of enquiry for country analysis

The report underscores that the priorities and phasing of policies to enhance pro-poor growth will differ across countries.¹ As with growth strategies, the binding constraints that need to be addressed to enhance the ability of poor people to participate in growth will vary depending on country conditions. So, successful pro-poor growth strategies will need to be built around a thorough analysis of what limits the participation of poor households in the growth process in specific countries. In carrying out this analysis, it is desirable to use a 7-10 year time frame to get a sense of medium-term trends and the overall distributional pattern of growth during a business cycle. Ten specific lines of enquiry for such an analysis are highlighted below, as well as some suggestions on the elements of such studies.

1. There is a need for better analysis of the sources of growth, particularly in low income countries and remote regions in middle income countries. Assessing the macroeconomic framework (inflation, output variability, sectoral growth, investment, foreign direct investment, trade flows), the sources of past and future growth as well as binding constraints should be the main focus. As part of this analysis it is important to understand the constraints surrounding agricultural development, particularly in low income countries, as well as the constraints for the development of non-agricultural activities in rural areas and small towns.
2. Country-focused growth and especially poverty analytical work should unpack the relationships among growth, income and non-income poverty measures and distributional change by analyzing changes in welfare across the income distribution and how it varies for households with different characteristics.
3. How does the country score on the key initial conditions identified as affecting the participation of poor households in growth for other developing countries at similar income levels and other countries in the region (fertility, population density, level of inequality, frequency of climatic instability, role of agriculture)? Use this information to start setting priority areas for the study.
4. What are the sources of income for the poor and, if they are involved in agriculture, what type of activities are they engaged in and how do they differ for nonpoor households? What share of income is from agriculture, informal employment and formal employment? If possible use income data for households for these estimates, because occupation is often misleading since poor households tend to have multiple sources of income.

5. Country analytical work should understand the access of poor households to productive assets in different regions/sectors (land, roads, electricity, primary and secondary education)? Do they have access to infrastructure (roads, electricity, irrigation), and how does access vary across households in the income distribution and by region? This information will help in gaining a better understanding of the extent to which the poor households are equipped to take advantage of growth opportunities.
6. To what extent do poor households participate in factor and product markets, and how is their access affected by regulatory and institutional policies? What is the policy framework for product markets (input, agricultural, manufacturing), and how does it affect the ability of poor households to increase their agricultural and nonagricultural earnings? How do market transactions costs vary across regions, particularly in rural areas? As for market participation, this would require modifying many household survey questions, which do not always track participation in agricultural product markets? To what extent do poor households participate in different factor markets, if possible differentiated by region (land, formal and informal labor, financial), and how is this participation affected by the market's institutional framework? Again, this would require modifying many household survey questionnaires, which often do not track market participation.
7. What is the quality of the investment climate, and does it vary across regions, for firms of different sizes, or depend on the capacity of local governments? This would involve expanding many investment climate surveys to include small-scale entrepreneurs and informal firms in rural areas and secondary cities.
8. What are the household characteristics associated with sectoral and geographic mobility, and who is engaging in upward mobility? Answering these questions fully would require expanding the collection of panel data to follow specific households over time.
9. What is the distribution of spending across sectors (education, health, infrastructure, agriculture, safety nets), what is the benefit incidence of these expenditures (do they benefit the top or bottom quintile) and where is the money spent (in urban or rural areas, in the wealthiest or poorest regions)?
10. Once the binding policy constraints for pro-poor growth are identified, an assessment of the political economy of the proposed policy actions and the extent to which there are important groups opposing or supporting these reforms should be carried out to

help build coalitions to implement the identified policies and institutions.

Note

1. Two technical notes on tools for analyzing the distributional pattern of growth that may be of interest include Fiestas and Cord 2004 and McKay 2005.

Annex 2: Interpreting growth elasticities of poverty—a difficult task

The total growth elasticity of poverty is commonly used in the development literature to capture variations in the sensitivity of poverty reduction to growth. It is generally interpreted as the percentage change in poverty for a 1 percent increase in the growth rate. In theory, higher growth elasticities suggest a pattern of growth that is more effective in reducing poverty due to falling inequality and low levels of initial inequality. Despite being a relatively straightforward concept to measure the sensitivity of poverty to growth, the usefulness of the growth elasticity of poverty is limited by the fact that it is very difficult to interpret. Why? Because in addition to reflecting changes in inequality and the initial level of inequality, it also reflects the initial level of GDP per capita, the growth rate and data issues:

- First, the growth elasticity of poverty is a gross elasticity that combines two partial elasticities: the partial growth elasticity (how poverty changes with growth keeping inequality constant), and the partial inequality elasticity of poverty (how poverty changes with inequality when one keeps growth constant). As a result, the growth elasticity of poverty reflects not only the sensitivity of poverty to growth but also the initial level of development and inequality. Holding all else constant, countries with a higher level of development or with a lower level of inequality have higher elasticities (Lopez 2004b and Bourguignon 2003).
- Second, the growth elasticity is also influenced by the rate of growth itself. In countries with the same level of development and income inequality, an equal rise in inequality in both countries will yield a higher growth elasticity in the country with a higher growth rate, and vice versa if inequality falls (Lopez and Cord 2005).
- Third, the growth elasticity of poverty measures the change in headcount poverty with a 1 percent change in growth. If a high fraction of the population near the poverty line is pushed over

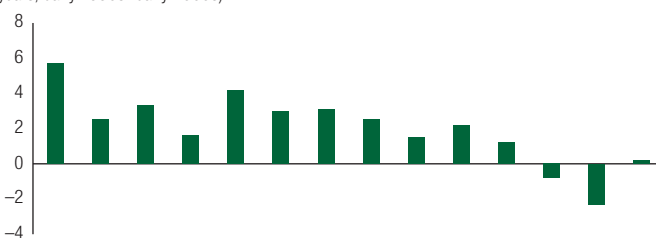
the line with a small amount of growth, the growth elasticity of poverty will be high.

- Fourth, the analysis of the relationship between growth and poverty reduction is complicated by a variety of data issues, which more broadly affect the analysis of poverty trends over time.
 - In Romania GDP per capita growth stagnated, but mean consumption levels revealed by the household survey data showed a sharp decline, which led to a dramatic increase in poverty levels and an unusual positive growth elasticity of poverty.
 - El Salvador and Burkina Faso highlight another common problem in comparing poverty levels across time and growth-poverty relationships. Both countries had high levels of initial inequality (Gini scores of 0.51 and 0.47 respectively) and inequality remained more or less constant in both countries during their respective survey periods. But the GEP was the second highest in El Salvador and the lowest in Burkina Faso—because of differential price inflation, which affected the goods disproportionately consumed by the poor differently from the average consumption basket used to calculate inflation. In Burkina Faso the 1997/98 drought increased cereal prices enormously, and because cereals are consumed by the poor disproportionately more than the average, poverty rose. In El Salvador the reverse occurred, as prices of goods consumed by the poor increased proportionately more than average consumption. This caused a strong drop in poverty levels in El Salvador and more moderate reduction in Burkina Faso (Grimm and Gunther 2004 and Marques 2004).

Statistical appendix 1 Basic indicators of the 14 country studies

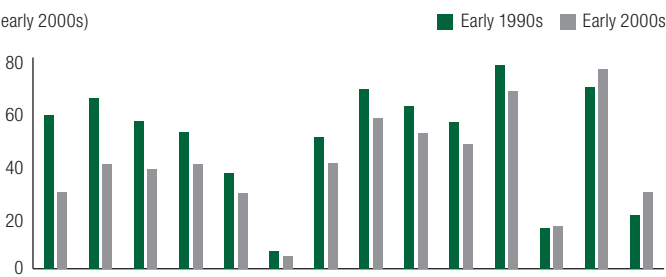
GDP per capita growth (annual percent change, selected years, early 1990s–early 2000s)

	Early 1990s	Early 2000s	Annual percent change
Vietnam	247.2	412.8	5.7
El Salvador	1,400.1	1,759.7	2.5
Uganda	260.3	363.5	3.3
Ghana	356.6	399.5	1.6
India	360.3	463.0	4.2
Tunisia	1,823.2	2,469.5	3.0
Bangladesh	291.5	373.2	3.1
Senegal	526.9	626.3	2.5
Brazil	4,116.0	4,628.9	1.5
Burkina Faso	241.4	295.5	2.2
Bolivia	817.4	951.6	1.2
Indonesia	1,113.2	1,060.2	-0.8
Zambia	465.5	397.4	-2.3
Romania	1,632.1	1,652.2	0.2



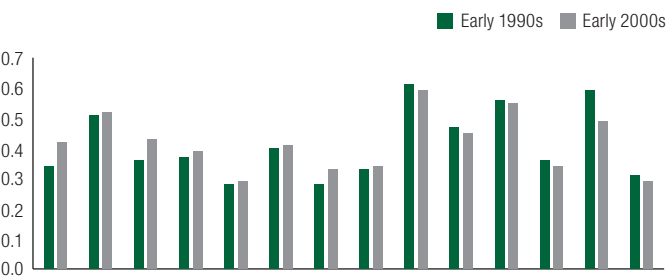
Poverty headcount (percent, selected years, early 1990s–early 2000s)

	Early 1990s	Early 2000s	Annual percent change
Vietnam	58.1	28.9	-7.8
El Salvador	64.4	39.6	-5.4
Uganda	55.7	37.7	-3.9
Ghana	51.7	39.5	-3.8
India	36.0	28.6	-3.8
Tunisia	6.7	4.6	-3.8
Bangladesh	49.7	39.8	-2.8
Senegal	67.8	57.1	-2.5
Brazil	61.6	51.4	-2.3
Burkina Faso	55.5	47.2	-1.8
Bolivia	76.9	67.2	-1.0
Indonesia	15.4	16.0	0.7
Zambia	68.9	75.4	1.3
Romania	20.1	28.9	6.1



Gini index (selected years, early 1990s–early 2000s)

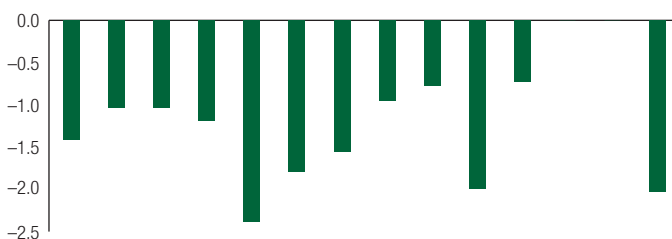
	Early 1990s	Early 2000s	Annual percent change
Vietnam	0.34	0.42	2.3
El Salvador	0.51	0.52	0.3
Uganda	0.36	0.43	1.8
Ghana	0.37	0.39	0.6
India	0.28	0.29	0.6
Tunisia	0.40	0.41	0.2
Bangladesh	0.28	0.33	2.0
Senegal	0.33	0.34	0.7
Brazil	0.61	0.59	-0.2
Burkina Faso	0.47	0.45	-0.5
Bolivia	0.56	0.55	-0.1
Indonesia	0.36	0.34	-0.9
Zambia	0.59	0.49	-2.7
Romania	0.31	0.29	-1.2



Growth elasticity of poverty (selected years, early 1990s–early 2000s)

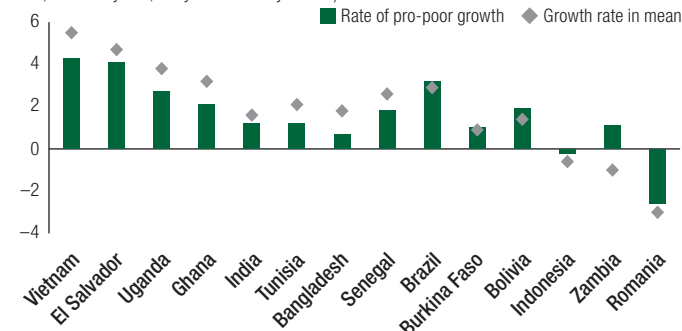
	Early 1990s to early 2000s
Vietnam	-1.41
El Salvador	-1.04
Uganda	-1.04
Ghana	-1.19
India	-2.38
Tunisia	-1.79
Bangladesh	-1.56
Senegal	-0.95
Brazil	-0.78
Burkina Faso	-2.00
Bolivia	-0.73
Romania	-2.03

Note: Data for Indonesia and Zambia are not included as they had negative growth.



Rate of pro-poor growth and growth rate in mean (percent, selected years, early 1990s–early 2000s)

	Rate of pro-poor growth	Growth rate in mean
Vietnam	4.3	5.5
El Salvador	4.1	4.7
Uganda	2.7	3.8
Ghana	2.1	3.2
India	1.2	1.6
Tunisia	1.2	2.1
Bangladesh	0.7	1.8
Senegal	1.8	2.6
Brazil	3.2	2.9
Burkina Faso	1.0	0.9
Bolivia	1.9	1.4
Indonesia	-0.2	-0.6
Zambia	1.1	-1.0
Romania	-2.6	-3.0

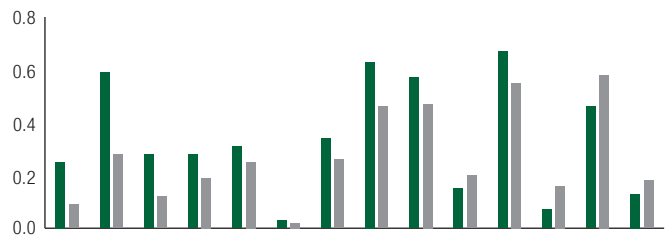


Note: For specific years, see table 1.1.
Source: Country case studies.

Statistical appendix 2 The urban/rural divide in the 14 country studies

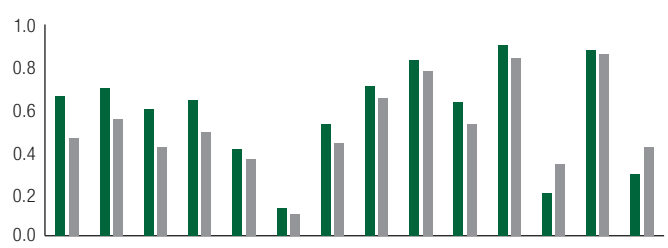
Urban poverty headcount (percent, selected years, early 1990s–early 2000s) ■ Early 1990s ■ Early 2000s

	Early 1990s	Early 2000s	Annual percent change
Vietnam	25.1	9.2	-11.2
El Salvador	58.7	28.5	-8.0
Uganda	27.8	12.2	-8.2
Ghana	27.7	19.4	-5.1
India	31.2	25.2	-3.5
Tunisia	3.6	1.6	-6.3
Bangladesh	33.6	26.4	-3.0
Senegal	63.0	45.7	-4.6
Brazil	56.7	47.0	-2.3
Burkina Faso	14.7	20.3	3.6
Bolivia	67.2	55.1	-1.5
Indonesia	7.2	16.3	13.7
Zambia	46.0	58.3	3.4
Romania	12.5	17.7	5.8



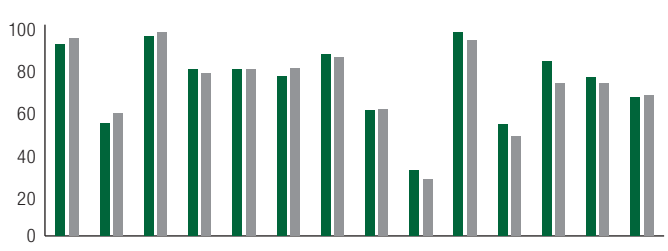
Rural poverty headcount (percent, selected years, early 1990s–early 2000s) ■ Early 1990s ■ Early 2000s

	Early 1990s	Early 2000s	Annual percent change
Vietnam	66.4	45.5	-4.2
El Salvador	69.5	55.3	-2.5
Uganda	59.7	41.7	-3.6
Ghana	63.6	49.4	-3.6
India	41.0	36.4	-2.0
Tunisia	12.7	10.4	-2.0
Bangladesh	52.9	43.6	-2.4
Senegal	70.9	65.2	-1.2
Brazil	83.2	77.6	-0.9
Burkina Faso	63.4	53.3	-1.9
Bolivia	89.7	83.8	-0.5
Indonesia	20.2	33.9	8.6
Zambia	88.0	85.6	-0.4
Romania	29.3	42.5	6.2



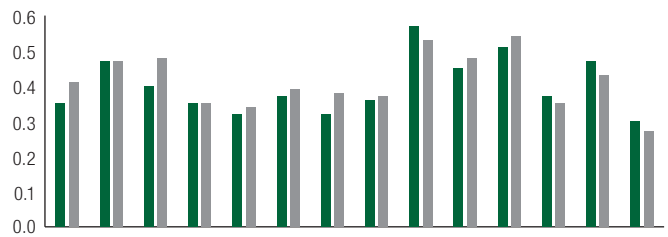
Share of poor people living in rural areas (percent, selected years, early 1990s–early 2000s) ■ Early 1990s ■ Early 2000s

	Early 1990s	Early 2000s	Annual percent change
Vietnam	90.7	93.6	0.4
El Salvador	53.1	58.1	1.0
Uganda	94.4	96.1	0.2
Ghana	79.0	77.0	-0.4
India	78.6	79.0	0.1
Tunisia	75.4	79.4	0.5
Bangladesh	86.0	84.5	-0.2
Senegal	59.2	59.9	0.2
Brazil	31.0	26.9	-1.8
Burkina Faso	96.1	92.4	-0.4
Bolivia	52.6	47.3	-0.8
Indonesia	82.8	72.3	-2.3
Zambia	75.0	72.3	-0.5
Romania	65.8	66.6	0.2



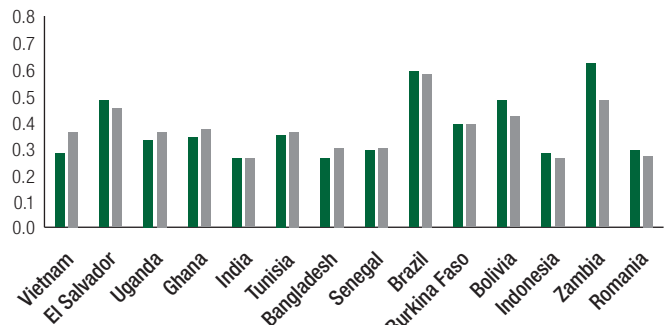
Urban Gini index (selected years, early 1990s–early 2000s) ■ Early 1990s ■ Early 2000s

	Early 1990s	Early 2000s	Annual percent change
Vietnam	0.35	0.41	1.8
El Salvador	0.47	0.47	0.0
Uganda	0.40	0.48	1.8
Ghana	0.35	0.35	0.1
India	0.32	0.34	1.1
Tunisia	0.37	0.39	0.4
Bangladesh	0.32	0.38	2.2
Senegal	0.36	0.37	0.3
Brazil	0.57	0.53	-0.9
Burkina Faso	0.45	0.48	0.7
Bolivia	0.51	0.54	0.5
Indonesia	0.37	0.35	-1.1
Zambia	0.47	0.43	-1.3
Romania	0.30	0.27	-1.4



Rural Gini index (selected years, early 1990s–early 2000s) ■ Early 1990s ■ Early 2000s

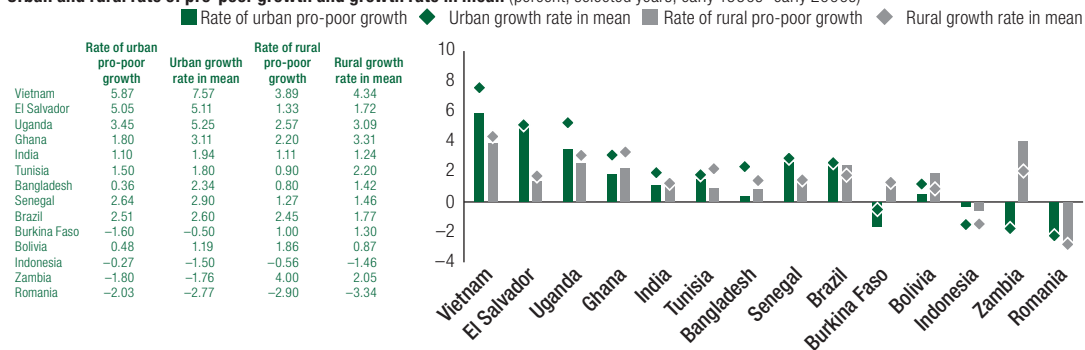
	Early 1990s	Early 2000s	Annual percent change
Vietnam	0.28	0.36	2.8
El Salvador	0.48	0.45	-0.6
Uganda	0.33	0.36	0.9
Ghana	0.34	0.37	1.1
India	0.26	0.26	0.0
Tunisia	0.35	0.36	0.1
Bangladesh	0.26	0.30	1.9
Senegal	0.29	0.30	0.4
Brazil	0.59	0.58	-0.2
Burkina Faso	0.39	0.39	0.0
Bolivia	0.48	0.42	-0.9
Indonesia	0.28	0.26	-1.4
Zambia	0.62	0.48	-3.7
Romania	0.29	0.27	-1.4



Note: For specific years, see table 1.1.
Source: Country case studies.

Statistical appendix 2 The urban/rural divide in the 14 country studies (continued)

Urban and rural rate of pro-poor growth and growth rate in mean (percent, selected years, early 1990s–early 2000s)



Note: For specific years, see table 1.1.

Source: Country case studies.

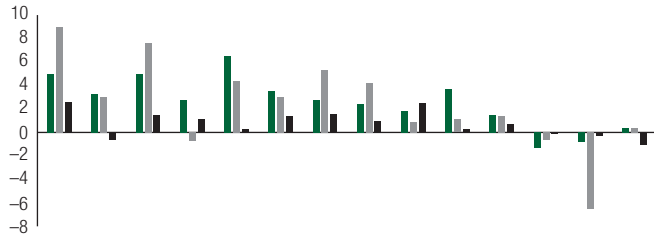
Statistical appendix 3 Selected macroeconomic indicators

Sectoral growth per capita (percent, selected years, early 1990s–early 2000s)

■ Agriculture ■ Industry ■ Services

Note: Value added data by sector were in constant 2000 U.S. dollars. See initial end year in table 1.1.

	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Vietnam	2.6	9.0	5.0
El Salvador	-0.6	3.0	3.3
Uganda	1.5	7.6	5.0
Ghana	1.1	-0.7	2.8
India	0.3	4.4	6.5
Tunisia	1.4	3.0	3.5
Bangladesh	1.6	5.3	2.8
Senegal	1.0	4.2	2.4
Brazil	2.5	0.9	1.8
Burkina Faso	0.3	1.1	3.7
Bolivia	0.7	1.4	1.5
Indonesia	-0.1	-0.6	-1.3
Zambia	-0.3	-6.5	-0.8
Romania	-1.1	0.4	0.4

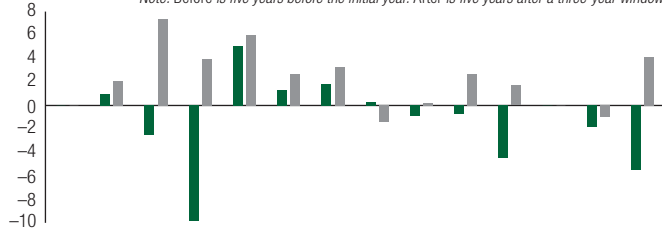


Growth in nonagricultural sectors (percent)

■ Before structural reforms ■ After structural reforms

Note: Before is five years before the initial year. After is five years after a three-year window.

	Initial year of structural reforms	Growth before structural reforms	Growth after structural reforms
El Salvador	1991	1.0	2.1
Uganda	1987	-2.5	7.4
Ghana	1983	-9.8	4.0
India	1991	5.1	6.0
Tunisia	1986	1.3	2.7
Bangladesh	1987	1.8	3.3
Senegal	1985	0.3	-1.4
Bolivia	1988	-4.5	1.7
Brazil	1994	-0.9	0.2
Burkina Faso	1993	-0.7	2.7
Zambia	1991	-1.8	-1.0
Romania	1994	-5.5	4.1

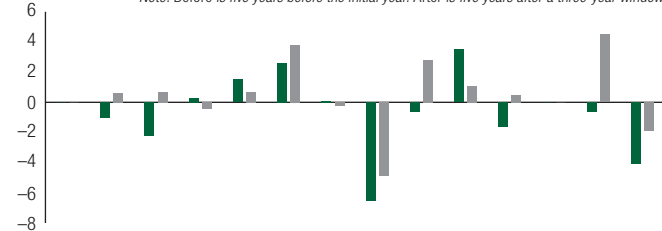


Growth in agricultural sector (percent)

■ Before structural reforms ■ After structural reforms

Note: Before is five years before the initial year. After is five years after a three-year window.

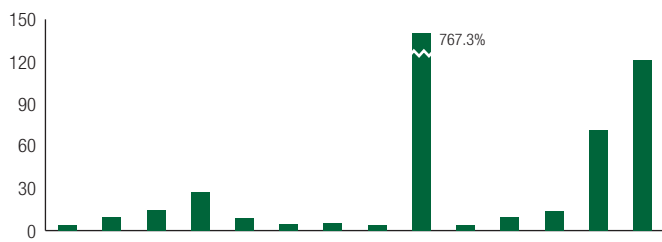
	Initial year of structural reforms	Growth before structural reforms	Growth after structural reforms
El Salvador	1991	-1.0	0.6
Uganda	1987	-2.2	0.7
Ghana	1983	0.3	-0.4
India	1991	1.5	0.7
Tunisia	1986	2.6	3.8
Bangladesh	1987	0.1	-0.2
Senegal	1985	-6.5	-4.9
Bolivia	1988	-1.6	0.5
Brazil	1994	-0.6	2.8
Burkina Faso	1993	3.5	1.1
Zambia	1991	-0.6	4.5
Romania	1994	-4.1	-1.9



Inflation in consumer prices (average annual %, 1990–2000)

Average, 1990–2000

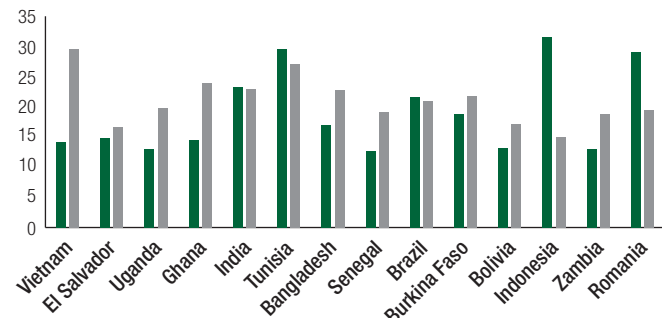
Vietnam	3.7
El Salvador	9.9
Uganda	14.7
Ghana	27.4
India	9.0
Tunisia	4.7
Bangladesh	5.4
Senegal	4.1
Brazil	767.3
Burkina Faso	4.1
Bolivia	9.9
Indonesia	13.6
Zambia	71.6
Romania	121.0



Gross capital formation (% of GDP, 1989–91 and 1999–2001)

■ 1989–91 ■ 1999–2001

	1989–91	1999–2001	Percentage change
Vietnam	14.1	29.5	15.4
El Salvador	14.9	16.7	1.8
Uganda	13.0	19.8	6.8
Ghana	14.5	24.0	9.5
India	23.2	22.9	-0.3
Tunisia	29.5	27.1	-2.3
Bangladesh	16.9	22.8	5.9
Senegal	12.7	19.1	6.4
Brazil	21.6	21.0	-0.6
Burkina Faso	18.8	21.8	3.0
Bolivia	13.2	17.1	3.9
Indonesia	31.6	15.0	-16.6
Zambia	13.0	18.8	5.7
Romania	29.1	19.4	-9.8

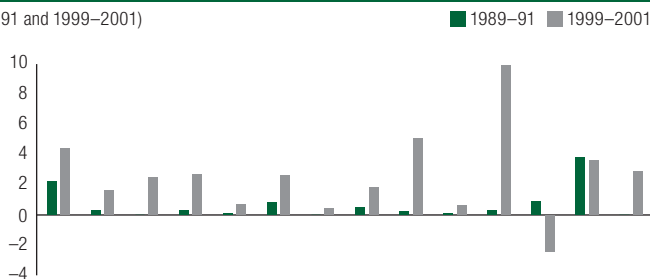


Source: World Development Indicators 2005.

Statistical appendix 3 Selected macroeconomic indicators (continued)

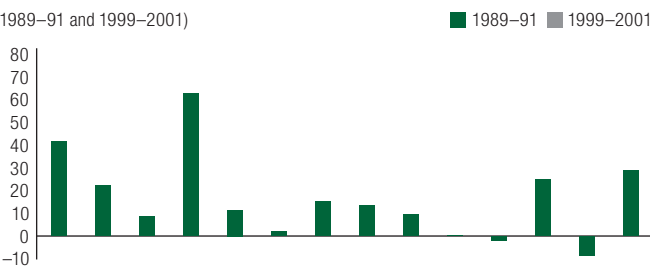
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP, 1989–91 and 1999–2001)

	1989–91	1999–2001	Percentage change
Vietnam	2.2	4.4	2.1
El Salvador	0.3	1.6	1.3
Uganda	0.0	2.5	2.6
Ghana	0.3	2.7	2.4
India	0.1	0.7	0.6
Tunisia	0.8	2.6	1.8
Bangladesh	0.0	0.4	0.4
Senegal	0.5	1.8	1.3
Brazil	0.2	5.1	4.8
Burkina Faso	0.1	0.6	0.5
Bolivia	0.3	9.9	9.6
Indonesia	0.9	-2.4	-3.4
Zambia	3.8	3.6	-0.1
Romania	0.0	2.9	2.8



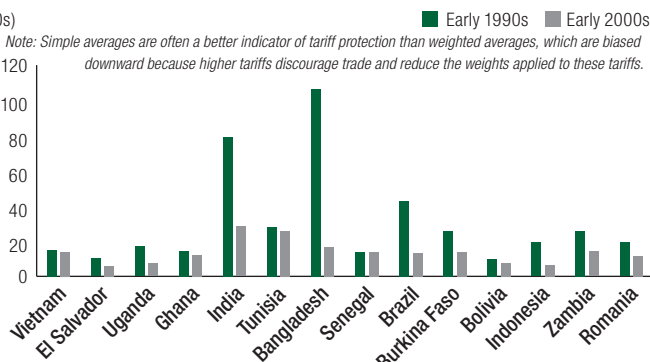
Evolution of trade as a share of GDP (percentage change, 1989–91 and 1999–2001)

	1989–91	1999–2001	Percentage change
Vietnam	68.7	109.0	40.2
El Salvador	44.8	66.5	21.7
Uganda	27.4	35.9	8.5
Ghana	42.1	102.9	60.8
India	16.1	27.2	11.1
Tunisia	90.6	92.7	2.1
Bangladesh	19.2	34.0	14.8
Senegal	56.4	69.6	13.2
Brazil	15.0	24.1	9.1
Burkina Faso	34.2	34.3	0.1
Bolivia	46.9	44.9	-2.0
Indonesia	48.2	72.1	23.9
Zambia	68.3	60.1	-8.2
Romania	41.0	68.9	27.9



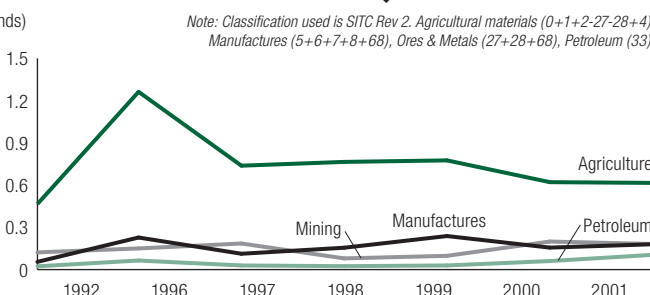
Simple mean tariff (selected years, early 1990s–early 2000s)

	Early 1990s	Early 2000s
Vietnam	14.8	13.7
El Salvador	10.2	6.0
Uganda	17.0	7.3
Ghana	14.4	12.3
India	79.0	28.3
Tunisia	28.1	25.6
Bangladesh	106.5	16.5
Senegal	13.9	13.9
Brazil	43.0	13.2
Burkina Faso	25.6	13.8
Bolivia	9.8	7.7
Indonesia	19.2	6.4
Zambia	25.9	14.2
Romania	19.2	11.4



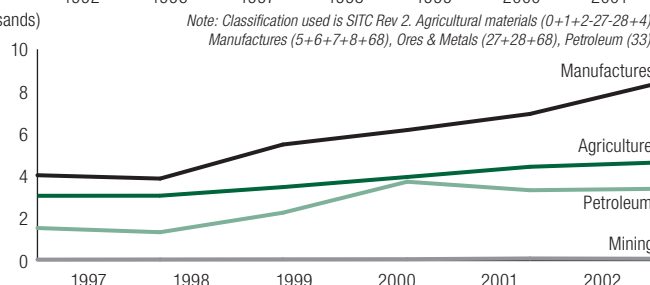
Exports in Ghana, 1992–2001 (current U.S. dollars, thousands)

	Agriculture	Manufactures	Mining	Petroleum
1992	465,531	54,885	122,041	23,210
1996	1,262,206	227,791	150,226	64,422
1997	737,724	112,431	185,124	29,262
1998	764,657	155,199	79,535	24,225
1999	775,332	238,189	97,651	29,332
2000	620,804	156,066	199,169	60,519
2001	615,496	179,878	181,878	104,852



Exports in Vietnam, 1997–2002 (current U.S. dollars, thousands)

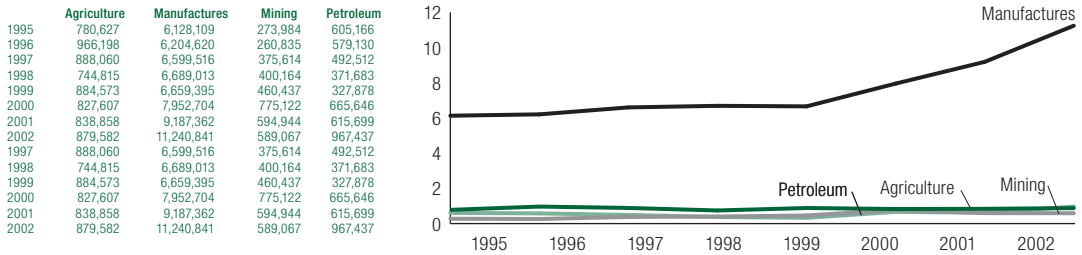
	Agriculture	Manufactures	Mining	Petroleum
1997	3,063,175	4,037,214	43,416	1,537,932
1998	3,068,059	3,878,292	50,741	1,339,855
1999	3,475,397	5,489,887	57,202	2,262,217
2000	3,953,844	6,175,891	63,203	3,729,064
2001	4,437,067	6,938,474	97,725	3,327,042
2002	4,630,710	8,329,312	84,948	3,391,543



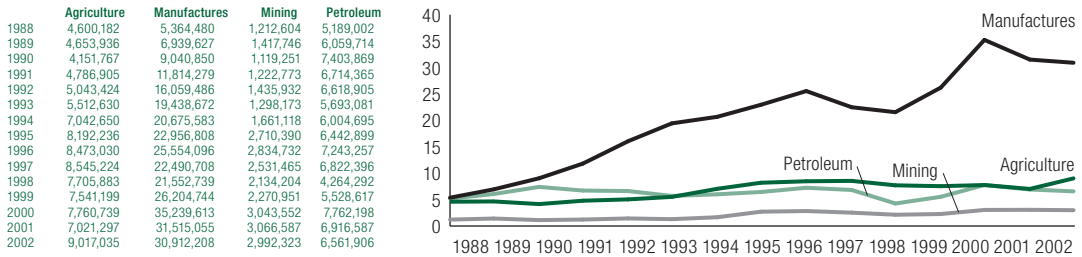
Source: World Development Indicators 2005 and COMTRADE 2005.

Statistical appendix 3 Selected macroeconomic indicators (continued)

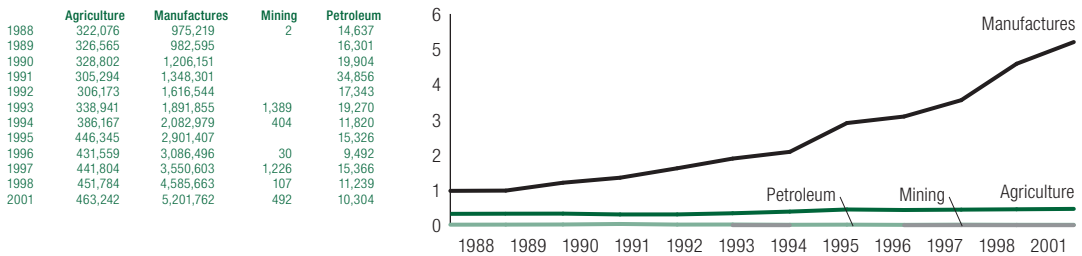
Exports in Romania, 1995–2002 (current U.S. dollars, thousands)



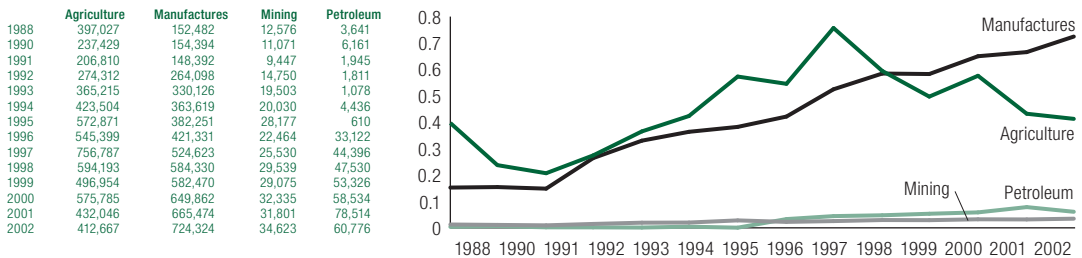
Exports in Indonesia, 1988–2002 (current U.S. dollars, thousands)



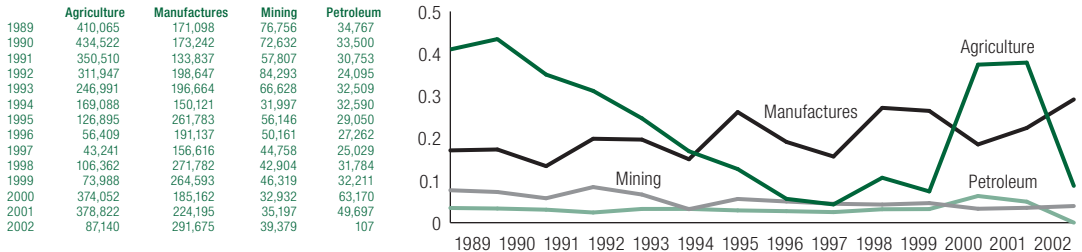
Exports in Bangladesh, 1988–2001 (current U.S. dollars, thousands)



Exports in El Salvador, 1988–2002 (current U.S. dollars, thousands)



Exports in Senegal, 1989–2002 (current U.S. dollars, thousands)

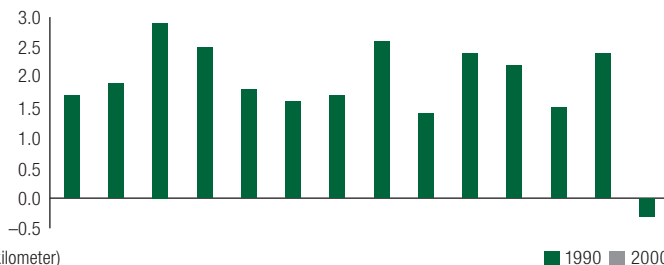


Note: Classification used is SITC Rev 2. Agricultural materials (0+1+2-27-28+4), Manufactures (5+6+7+8+68), Ores & Metals (27+28+68), Petroleum (33). Source: COMTRADE 2005.

Statistical appendix 4 Country conditions that matter for pro-poor growth

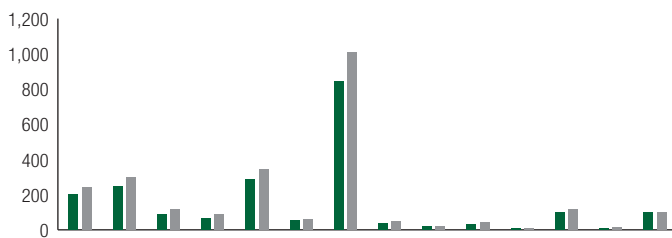
Population growth, 1990–2000 (percent)

Population (thousands)	1990	2000	Population growth
Vietnam	66,200	78,523	1.7%
El Salvador	5,110	6,209	1.9%
Uganda	17,359	23,250	2.9%
Ghana	15,277	19,593	2.5%
India	849,520	1,015,900	1.8%
Tunisia	8,154	9,564	1.6%
Bangladesh	110,030	131,050	1.7%
Senegal	7,327	9,530	2.6%
Brazil	147,960	170,100	1.4%
Burkina Faso	8,880	11,274	2.4%
Bolivia	6,669	8,317	2.2%
Indonesia	178,230	206,260	1.5%
Zambia	7,784	9,886	2.4%
Romania	23,207	22,443	-0.3%



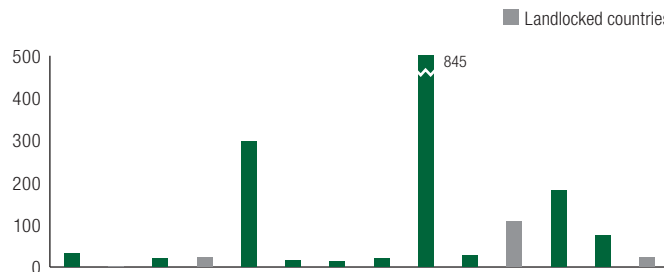
Population density, 1990 and 2000 (people per square kilometer)

	1990	2000
Vietnam	203.4	241.2
El Salvador	246.6	299.7
Uganda	88.1	118.0
Ghana	67.1	86.1
India	285.7	341.7
Tunisia	52.5	61.6
Bangladesh	845.2	1006.8
Senegal	38.1	49.5
Brazil	17.5	20.1
Burkina Faso	32.5	41.2
Bolivia	6.2	7.7
Indonesia	98.4	113.9
Zambia	10.5	13.3
Romania	100.8	97.4



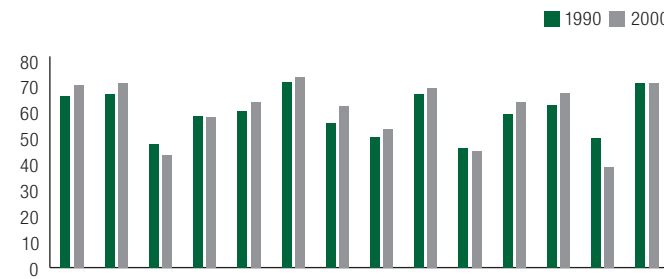
Land area, 2000 (millions of hectares)

(hectares)	2000
Vietnam	32,549,000
El Salvador	2,072,000
Uganda	19,710,000
Ghana	22,754,000
India	297,320,000
Tunisia	15,536,000
Bangladesh	13,017,000
Senegal	19,253,000
Brazil	845,940,000
Burkina Faso	27,360,000
Bolivia	108,440,000
Indonesia	181,160,000
Zambia	74,339,000
Romania	23,034,000



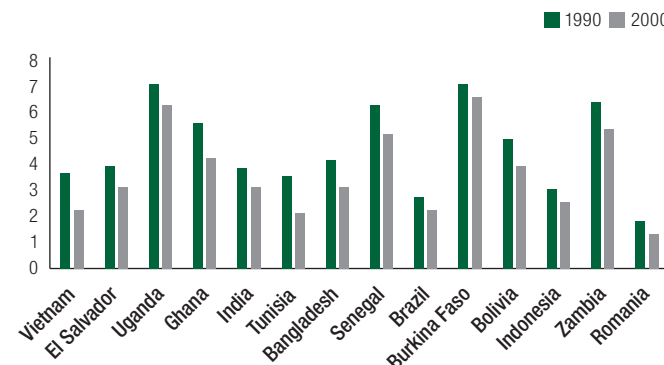
Life expectancy at birth, 1990 and 2000 (total years)

	1990	2000	Annual percent change
Vietnam	64.8	69.1	0.6
El Salvador	65.6	69.8	0.6
Uganda	46.8	42.5	-1.0
Ghana	57.2	57.0	0.0
India	59.1	62.8	0.6
Tunisia	70.3	72.1	0.3
Bangladesh	54.8	61.2	1.1
Senegal	49.5	52.3	0.5
Brazil	65.6	68.1	0.4
Burkina Faso	45.4	44.2	-0.3
Bolivia	58.3	62.6	0.7
Indonesia	61.7	66.0	0.7
Zambia	49.1	38.0	-2.6
Romania	69.7	69.9	0.0



Fertility rate, 1990 and 2000 (total births per woman)

	1990	2000	Annual percent change
Vietnam	3.6	2.2	-4.8
El Salvador	3.9	3.1	-2.2
Uganda	7.0	6.2	-1.1
Ghana	5.5	4.2	-2.7
India	3.8	3.1	-2.2
Tunisia	3.5	2.1	-5.2
Bangladesh	4.1	3.1	-2.7
Senegal	6.2	5.1	-2.0
Brazil	2.7	2.2	-2.2
Burkina Faso	7.0	6.5	-0.8
Bolivia	4.9	3.9	-2.1
Indonesia	3.0	2.5	-2.0
Zambia	6.3	5.3	-1.8
Romania	1.8	1.3	-3.4

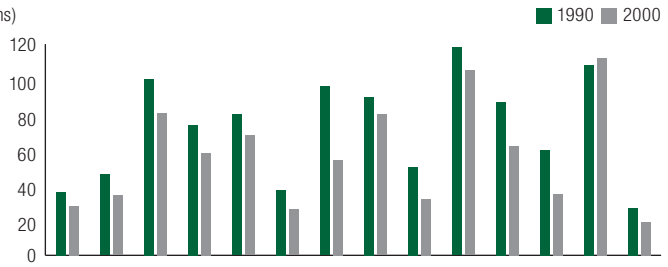


Source: World Development Indicators 2004 and 2005.

Statistical appendix 4 Country conditions that matter for pro-poor growth (continued)

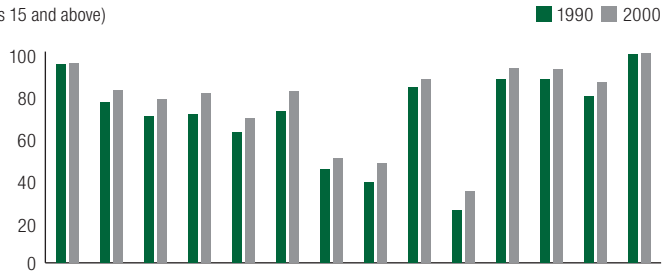
Infant mortality rate, 1990 and 2000 (per 1,000 live births)

	1990	2000	Annual percent change
Vietnam	36	28	-2.7
El Salvador	46	34	-3.0
Uganda	100	81	-2.1
Ghana	74	58	-2.4
India	80	68	-1.6
Tunisia	37	26	-3.7
Bangladesh	96	54	-5.8
Senegal	90	80	-1.2
Brazil	50	32	-4.5
Burkina Faso	118	105	-1.2
Bolivia	87	62	-3.4
Indonesia	60	35	-5.4
Zambia	108	112	0.4
Romania	27	19	-3.6



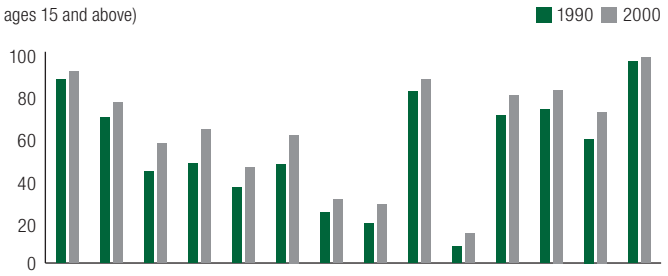
Male adult literacy rate, 1990 and 2000 (% of males ages 15 and above)

	1990	2000	Annual percent change
Vietnam	94.0	94.5	0.1
El Salvador	76.1	81.5	0.7
Uganda	69.3	77.5	1.1
Ghana	70.1	80.3	1.4
India	61.9	68.4	1.0
Tunisia	71.6	81.4	1.3
Bangladesh	44.3	49.4	1.1
Senegal	38.2	47.3	2.1
Brazil	82.9	87.0	0.5
Burkina Faso	25.0	33.9	3.0
Bolivia	85.8	91.9	0.6
Indonesia	86.7	91.8	0.6
Zambia	78.6	85.3	0.8
Romania	98.6	99.0	0.0



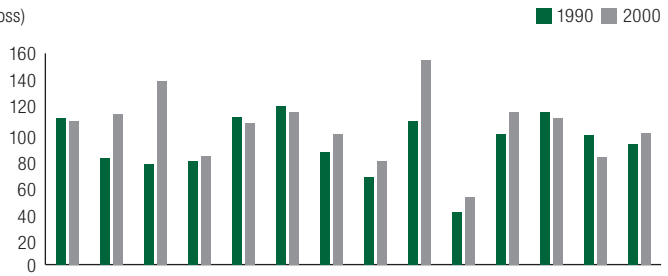
Female adult literacy rate, 1990 and 2000 (% of females ages 15 and above)

	1990	2000	Annual percent change
Vietnam	87.1	90.7	0.4
El Salvador	69.1	76.1	1.0
Uganda	43.5	56.8	2.7
Ghana	47.2	63.2	2.9
India	35.9	45.4	2.3
Tunisia	46.5	60.6	2.6
Bangladesh	23.7	30.2	2.4
Senegal	18.6	27.7	4.0
Brazil	81.2	86.8	0.7
Burkina Faso	31.2	44.1	5.7
Bolivia	69.8	79.2	1.3
Indonesia	72.5	81.9	1.2
Zambia	58.7	71.5	2.0
Romania	95.6	97.3	0.2



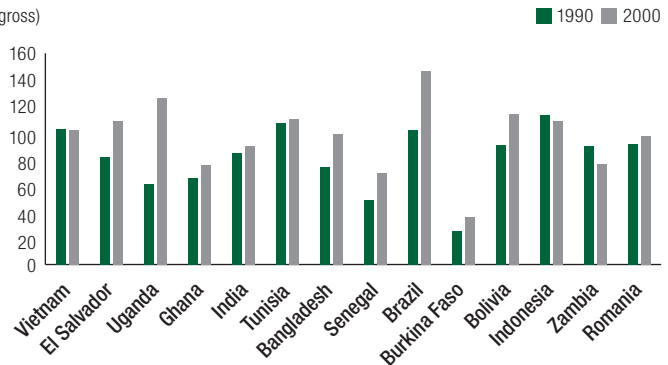
Primary school enrollment, male, 1990 and 2000 (% gross)

	1990	2000	Annual percent change
Vietnam	110.8	109.0	-0.2
El Salvador	80.7	113.9	3.4
Uganda	76.2	138.8	6.0
Ghana	78.5	92.1	0.5
India	114.4	107.4	-0.4
Tunisia	120.2	115.2	-0.4
Bangladesh	85.5	98.5	1.4
Senegal	66.4	78.5	1.7
Brazil	108.4	155.1	3.6
Burkina Faso	40.0	51.0	2.4
Bolivia	99.1	115.7	1.5
Indonesia	115.7	110.9	-0.4
Zambia	97.9	81.6	-1.8
Romania	91.2	99.8	0.9



Primary school enrollment, female, 1990 and 2000 (% gross)

	1990	2000	Annual percent change
Vietnam	102.9	102.2	-0.1
El Salvador	81.6	108.4	2.8
Uganda	61.1	126.1	7.2
Ghana	65.5	75.1	1.4
India	84.7	89.6	0.6
Tunisia	106.8	110.4	0.3
Bangladesh	73.5	99.2	3.0
Senegal	48.6	69.6	3.6
Brazil	102.1	146.2	3.6
Burkina Faso	25.0	36.2	3.7
Bolivia	90.5	114.0	2.3
Indonesia	112.9	108.5	-0.4
Zambia	89.4	76.0	-1.6
Romania	91.4	97.7	0.7

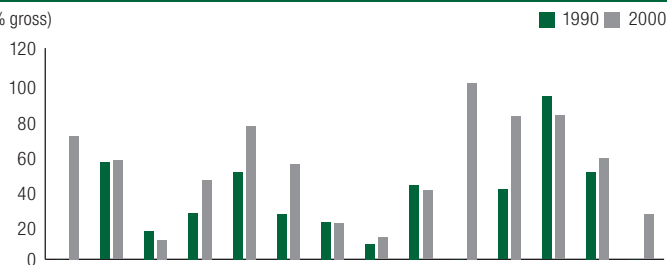


Source: World Development Indicators 2004 and 2005.

Statistical appendix 4 Country conditions that matter for pro-poor growth (continued)

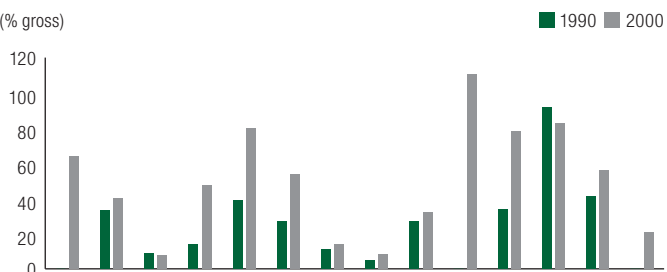
Secondary school enrollment, male, 1990 and 2000 (% gross)

	1990	2000	Annual percent change
Vietnam	—	70.1	—
El Salvador	25.6	54.1	7.5
Uganda	16.0	11.0	-3.7
Ghana	42.4	39.1	-0.8
India	55.1	56.2	0.2
Tunisia	49.5	75.6	4.2
Bangladesh	26.3	45.1	5.4
Senegal	21.3	20.8	-0.2
Brazil	—	100.3	—
Burkina Faso	8.8	12.4	3.5
Bolivia	39.6	81.6	7.2
Indonesia	49.7	57.4	1.4
Zambia	—	25.4	—
Romania	92.5	81.8	-1.2



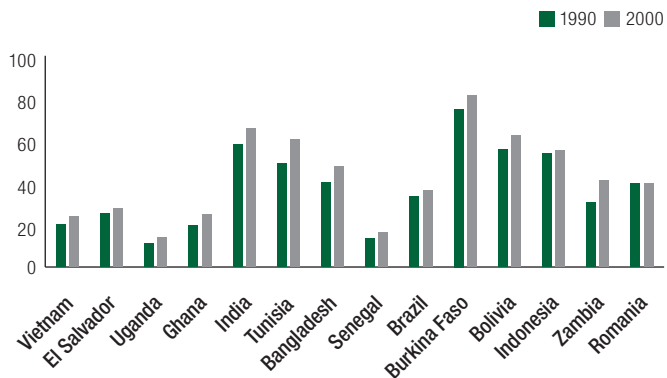
Secondary school enrollment, female, 1990 and 2000 (% gross)

	1990	2000	Annual percent change
Vietnam	—	64.0	—
El Salvador	27.2	53.7	6.8
Uganda	9.0	7.4	-2.0
Ghana	26.9	31.9	1.7
India	33.0	40.1	2.0
Tunisia	39.0	79.7	7.2
Bangladesh	13.7	47.2	12.4
Senegal	11.2	13.8	2.1
Brazil	—	110.5	—
Burkina Faso	4.6	8.0	5.6
Bolivia	33.8	78.3	8.4
Indonesia	41.1	56.1	3.1
Zambia	—	20.5	—
Romania	91.5	82.8	-1.0



Share of urban population, 1990 and 2000 (%)

	1990	2000	Annual percent change
Vietnam	20.3	24.1	1.7
El Salvador	49.2	60.3	2.0
Uganda	11.2	14.2	2.4
Ghana	33.5	36.1	0.7
India	25.5	27.7	0.8
Tunisia	57.9	65.5	1.2
Bangladesh	19.8	25.0	2.3
Senegal	40.0	47.4	1.7
Brazil	74.8	81.2	0.8
Burkina Faso	13.6	16.5	2.0
Bolivia	55.6	62.4	1.1
Indonesia	30.6	41.0	2.9
Zambia	39.4	39.6	0.1
Romania	53.6	55.1	0.3



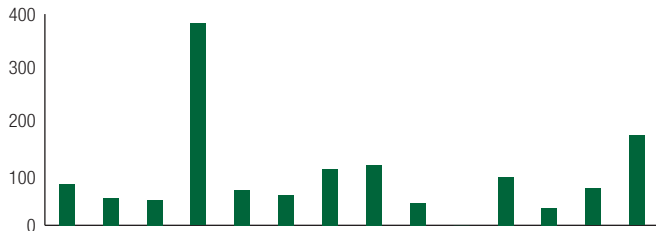
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Source: World Development Indicators 2004 and 2005.

Statistical appendix 5 Investment climate indicators

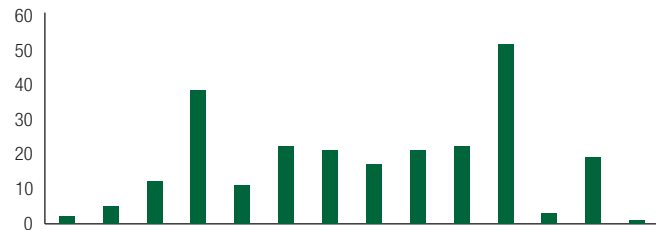
Time to register property, 2004 (days)

Vietnam	78
El Salvador	52
Uganda	48
Ghana	382
India	67
Tunisia	57
Bangladesh	107
Senegal	114
Brazil	42
Burkina Faso	—
Bolivia	92
Indonesia	33
Zambia	70
Romania	170



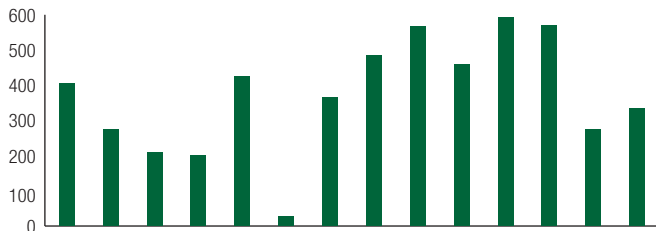
Cost to create collateral, 2004 (% of income per capita)

Vietnam	2
El Salvador	5
Uganda	12
Ghana	38
India	11
Tunisia	22
Bangladesh	21
Senegal	17
Brazil	21
Burkina Faso	22
Bolivia	51
Indonesia	3
Zambia	19
Romania	1



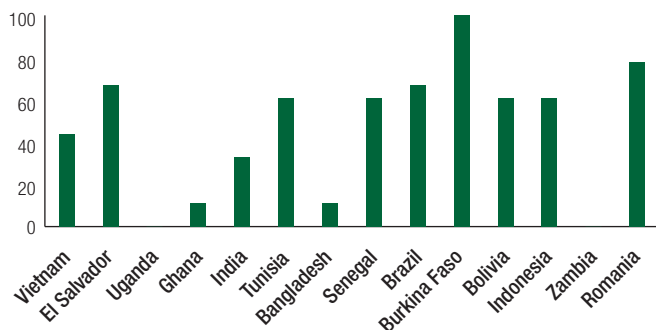
Time to enforce contract, 2004 (days)

Vietnam	404
El Salvador	275
Uganda	209
Ghana	200
India	425
Tunisia	27
Bangladesh	365
Senegal	485
Brazil	586
Burkina Faso	458
Bolivia	591
Indonesia	570
Zambia	274
Romania	335



Difficulty of hiring index, 2004

Vietnam	44
El Salvador	67
Uganda	0
Ghana	11
India	33
Tunisia	61
Bangladesh	11
Senegal	61
Brazil	67
Burkina Faso	100
Bolivia	61
Indonesia	61
Zambia	0
Romania	78



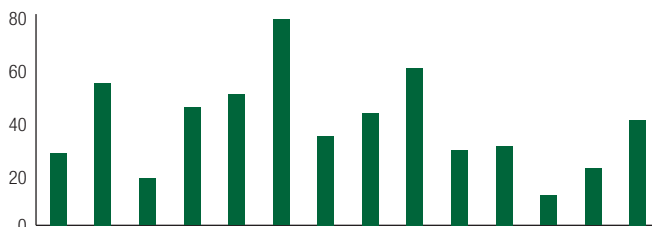
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Source: World Bank, Doing Business website (<http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness>).

Statistical appendix 6 Governance indicators

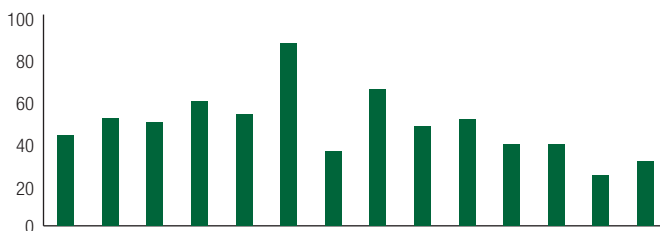
Control of corruption, 2000 (percentile rank)

	Percentile rank (0–100)	Estimate (–2.5 to +2.5)	Standard deviation
Vietnam	27.4	–0.7	1.4
El Salvador	53.8	–0.2	1.9
Uganda	17.7	–0.9	1.9
Ghana	44.6	–0.3	2.0
India	49.5	–0.3	1.5
Tunisia	78.0	0.7	1.9
Bangladesh	33.9	–0.6	1.6
Senegal	42.5	–0.4	2.0
Brazil	59.7	0.0	1.5
Burkina Faso	28.5	–0.7	3.1
Bolivia	30.1	–0.7	1.7
Indonesia	11.3	–1.0	1.3
Zambia	21.5	–0.8	1.9
Romania	39.8	–0.5	1.4



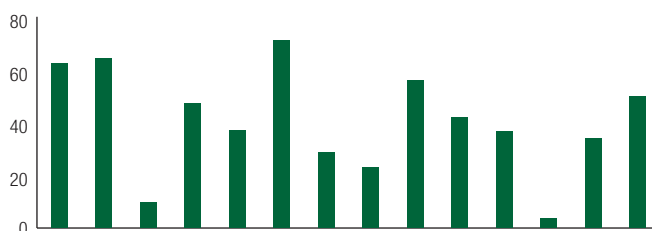
Government effectiveness, 2000 (percentile rank)

	Percentile rank (0–100)	Estimate (–2.5 to +2.5)	Standard deviation
Vietnam	43.0	–0.3	1.8
El Salvador	51.1	–0.1	2.1
Uganda	48.9	–0.2	2.0
Ghana	59.1	0.1	2.1
India	52.7	–0.1	1.7
Tunisia	86.6	1.2	2.0
Bangladesh	35.5	–0.5	1.9
Senegal	64.5	0.2	2.2
Brazil	47.3	–0.2	1.7
Burkina Faso	50.5	–0.1	2.8
Bolivia	38.7	–0.4	2.0
Indonesia	38.7	–0.4	1.6
Zambia	23.7	–0.7	2.0
Romania	30.6	–0.6	1.7



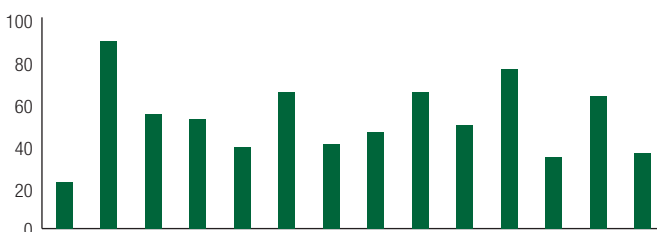
Political stability, 2000 (percentile rank)

	Percentile rank (0–100)	Estimate (–2.5 to +2.5)	Standard deviation
Vietnam	62.4	0.4	2.4
El Salvador	64.2	0.5	3.0
Uganda	9.7	–1.4	2.7
Ghana	47.3	0.0	2.8
India	37.0	–0.4	2.3
Tunisia	70.9	0.7	2.7
Bangladesh	28.5	–0.6	2.7
Senegal	23.0	–0.7	3.1
Brazil	55.8	0.2	2.3
Burkina Faso	41.8	–0.2	4.1
Bolivia	36.4	–0.4	2.7
Indonesia	3.6	–1.9	2.3
Zambia	33.9	–0.4	2.7
Romania	49.7	0.0	2.6



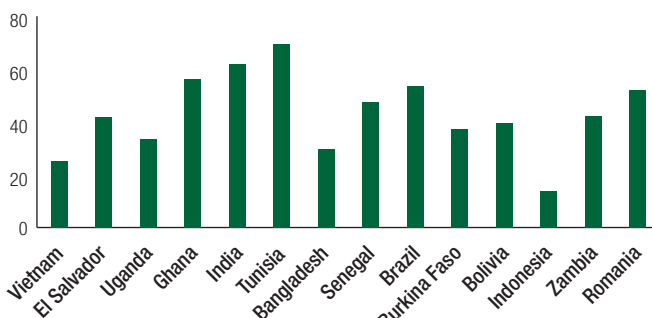
Regulatory quality, 2000 (percentile rank)

	Percentile rank (0–100)	Estimate (–2.5 to +2.5)	Standard deviation
Vietnam	21.9	–0.7	2.6
El Salvador	88.8	1.2	3.4
Uganda	54.0	0.2	2.6
Ghana	51.9	0.1	2.6
India	38.5	–0.2	2.4
Tunisia	64.7	0.4	2.6
Bangladesh	40.1	–0.2	2.7
Senegal	45.5	–0.1	2.9
Brazil	64.7	0.4	2.4
Burkina Faso	49.2	0.0	2.9
Bolivia	75.4	0.7	2.9
Indonesia	33.7	–0.3	2.3
Zambia	62.6	0.3	2.6
Romania	35.8	–0.3	2.6



Rule of law, 2000 (percentile rank)

	Percentile rank (0–100)	Estimate (–2.5 to +2.5)	Standard deviation
Vietnam	25.1	–0.7	1.5
El Salvador	41.7	–0.5	1.9
Uganda	33.7	–0.6	1.7
Ghana	56.1	–0.1	1.8
India	62.0	0.2	1.4
Tunisia	69.5	0.4	1.7
Bangladesh	29.9	–0.7	1.8
Senegal	47.6	–0.3	1.9
Brazil	53.5	–0.2	1.4
Burkina Faso	37.4	–0.5	2.4
Bolivia	39.6	–0.5	1.6
Indonesia	13.9	–0.9	1.4
Zambia	42.2	–0.4	1.7
Romania	51.9	–0.2	1.4

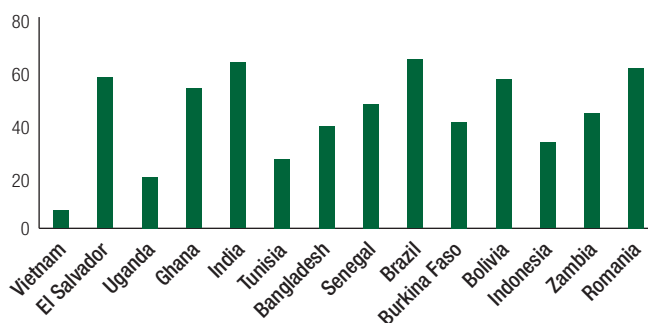


Source: D. Kaufmann, A. Kraay, and M. Mastruzzi, 2005, "Governance Matters IV: Governance Indicators for 1996–2004," World Bank, Washington D.C.

Statistical appendix 6 Governance indicators (continued)

Voice and accountability, 2000 (percentile rank)

	Percentile rank (0–100)	Estimate (–2.5 to +2.5)	Standard deviation
Vietnam	6.8	–1.5	2.2
El Salvador	57.1	0.2	2.2
Uganda	19.4	–0.9	2.2
Ghana	52.9	0.0	2.2
India	62.8	0.5	2.2
Tunisia	26.2	–0.7	2.3
Bangladesh	38.7	–0.3	2.2
Senegal	47.1	–0.1	2.2
Brazil	63.9	0.5	2.2
Burkina Faso	40.3	–0.3	2.5
Bolivia	56.5	0.2	2.2
Indonesia	32.5	–0.5	2.2
Zambia	43.5	–0.2	2.2
Romania	60.7	0.4	1.5

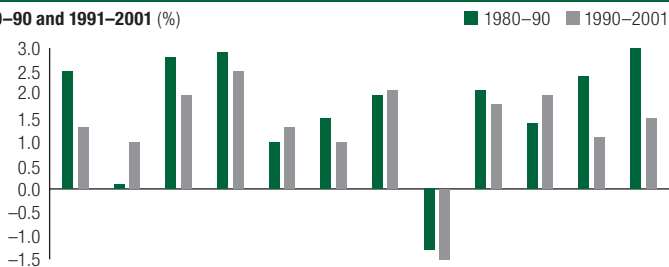


Source: D. Kaufmann, A. Kraay, and M. Mastruzzi, 2005, "Governance Matters IV: Governance Indicators for 1996–2004," World Bank, Washington D.C.

Statistical appendix 7 Agriculture and rural development indicators

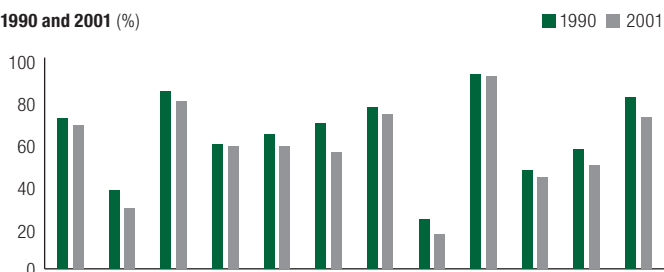
Annual growth rate in agricultural employment, 1980-90 and 1991-2001 (%)

	1980-90	1991-2001
Vietnam	2.5	1.3
El Salvador	0.1	1.0
Uganda	2.8	2.0
Ghana	2.9	2.5
India	1.0	1.3
Bangladesh	1.5	1.0
Senegal	2.0	2.1
Brazil	-1.3	-1.5
Burkina Faso	2.1	1.8
Bolivia	1.4	2.0
Indonesia	2.4	1.1
Zambia	3.0	1.5



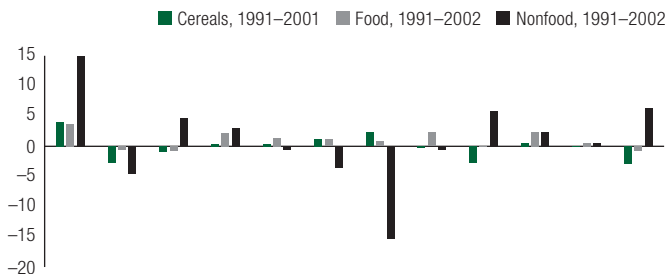
Share of agricultural employment in total labor force, 1990 and 2001 (%)

	1980-90	1991-2001
Vietnam	71.2	67.8
El Salvador	37.0	28.6
Uganda	84.0	79.5
Ghana	58.8	58.2
India	63.7	58.0
Bangladesh	68.8	55.1
Senegal	76.5	73.2
Brazil	23.3	16.1
Burkina Faso	92.1	91.0
Bolivia	46.8	43.4
Indonesia	56.5	49.0
Zambia	81.3	71.7



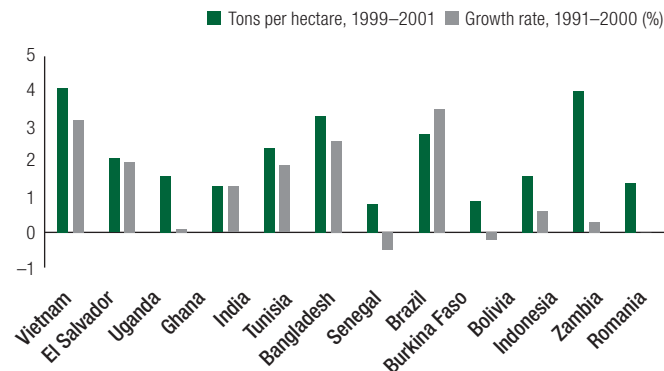
Growth rate of agricultural crops per capita (%)

	Cereals 1991-2001	Crops 1991-2002	Food 1991-2002	Nonfood 1991-2002
Vietnam	4.0	4.3	3.7	15.0
El Salvador	-2.7	-2.3	-0.5	-4.6
Uganda	-0.9	-0.4	-0.7	4.6
Ghana	0.4	2.6	2.2	3.0
India	0.4	0.8	1.4	-0.5
Bangladesh	1.2	0.8	1.1	-3.6
Senegal	2.3	0.3	0.8	-15.3
Brazil	-0.3	1.2	2.3	-0.6
Burkina Faso	-2.8	0.4	-0.1	5.8
Bolivia	0.5	3.1	2.4	2.4
Indonesia	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6
Zambia	-2.9	-0.2	-0.7	6.3



Cereal yield

	Tons per hectare 1999-2001	Growth rate 1991-2000
Vietnam	4.1	3.2
El Salvador	2.1	2.0
Uganda	1.6	0.1
Ghana	1.3	1.3
India	2.4	1.9
Bangladesh	3.3	2.6
Senegal	0.8	-0.5
Brazil	2.8	3.5
Burkina Faso	0.9	-0.2
Bolivia	1.6	0.6
Indonesia	4.0	0.3
Zambia	1.4	0.0



Source: World Bank, Doing Business website (<http://rru.worldbank.org/DoingBusiness>).

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