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Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Foreword; Acknowledgments; Abbreviations; Executive Summary; What Is the Trend in Shared Prosperity in the Region?; How Is Shared Prosperity Achieved? What Are Its Determinants?; Who Are the People in the Bottom 40 in the Region?; What Can We Do to Boost Shared Prosperity?; References; 1. Introduction; Notes; References; 2. Shared Prosperity in Europe and Central Asia: Recent Trends; Figures; 2.1 Rates of Growth of the Bottom 40 Were Heterogeneous, but, on Average, Good across Europe and Central Asia in 2005-10 2.2 Shared Prosperity in Europe and Central Asia Has Achieved Results Close to Those of the Top Performers 2.3 In Terms of Shared Prosperity, the Largest Countries Have Performed Particularly Well in Europe and Central Asia; 2.4 In Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and Central Asia, and East Asia and the Pacific, Income Growth among the Bottom 40 Has Been Stronger Than Mean Income Growth; 2.5 Growth of GDP Alone Does Not Explain the Growth in Bottom 40 Incomes; Boxes; 2.1 Comparing the Bottom 40 and the Top 60 in the

Microdata

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Sommario/riassunto

The World Bank has recently defined two strategic goals: ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity. Shared prosperity is measured as income growth among the bottom 40 percent of the income distribution in the population. The two goals should be achieved in a way that is sustainable from economic, social, and environmental perspectives. Shared Prosperity: Paving the Way in Europe and Central Asia focuses on the second goal and proposes a framework that integrates both macroeconomic and microeconomic elements. The macro variables, particularly changes in relative prices
