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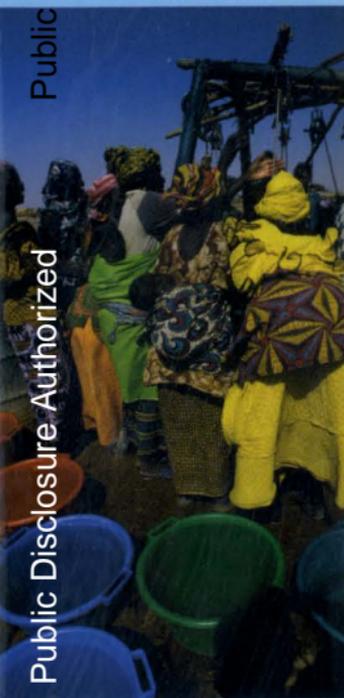
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of Millennium Development Goals

BUILDING A BETTER WORLD



THE WORLD BANK

Millennium Development Goals

Goals and targets adopted by the United Nations, 2001

Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day
- Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education

- Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Goal 3 Promote gender equality and empower women

- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Goal 4 Reduce child mortality

- Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Goal 5 Improve maternal health

- Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases

- Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
- Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability

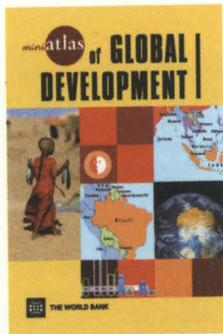
- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources
- Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation
- Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development

- Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally)
- Address the special needs of the least developed countries (includes tariff- and quota-free access for exports, enhanced program of debt relief for and cancellation of official bilateral debt, and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction)
- Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (through the Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and 22nd General Assembly provisions)

- Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term
- In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth
- In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries
- In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies

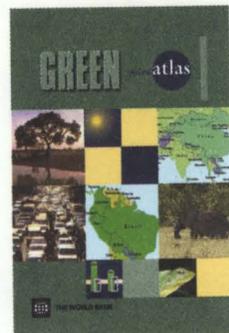
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*mini*atlas of Millennium Development Goals

BUILDING A BETTER WORLD



THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C.

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Copyright © 2005
The International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development /
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1818 H Street, NW
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Internet www.worldbank.org
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ISBN: 0-8213-6175-9 978-0-8213-6175-7
e-ISBN: 0-8213-6176-7

Published for the World Bank by
Myriad Editions Limited
6-7 Old Steine, Brighton BN1 3EJ, UK
www.MyriadEditions.com

Printed and bound in Hong Kong

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Library of Congress cataloging-in-publication data has been applied for.

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Preface

The Millennium Development Goals are a challenge the global community has set for itself. They are a challenge to poor countries to demonstrate good governance and a commitment to poverty reduction. And they are a challenge to wealthy countries to make good on their promise to support economic and social development. The Millennium Development Goals have captured the world's attention, in part because they can be measured, as this little book demonstrates. More important, the goals address our most human concerns for the welfare of everyone with whom we share this planet.

We are now one third of the way to the target date of 2015, and there are 100 million fewer people living in extreme poverty than in 1990. By 2015, 500 million more will have achieved at least a minimally acceptable standard of living – the greatest decrease in poverty since the beginning of the industrial revolution. But progress has been uneven, and many of the poorest countries, especially in Africa, lag behind.

Extreme poverty means having less than \$1 to meet your daily needs. But poverty is not measured in money alone. Poor people lack education, they lack health care, and they often live on wasted lands or in city slums. Solving these problems will require a substantial investment in people as well as in physical assets. Wealthy countries can help, not only through their aid programs – which are important – but also by opening their markets and by sharing knowledge. Most important of all, developing countries must unleash the potential of their citizens, empowering them to create a place for themselves and their children in the world.

François Bourguignon
Senior Vice President and Chief Economist
The World Bank Group

THE WORLD BY REGION

Low- and middle-income economies

- East Asia and Pacific
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- Latin America and Caribbean
- Middle East and North Africa
- South Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa

High-income economies

- OECD
- other
- no data



The World by Region

The World Bank's main criterion for classifying economies is gross national income (GNI) per capita. Every economy is classified as low income, middle income, or high income. Low-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of \$765 or less in 2003. Middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of more than \$765 but less than \$9,386. High-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of \$9,386 or more. Low- and middle-income economies are sometimes referred to as developing economies.



Geographic regions used in this atlas include only low- and middle-income economies

Eradicating Poverty and Hunger

The Millennium Development Goals call for a reduction in the proportion of people living on less than \$1 a day to half the 1990 level by 2015. There has been remarkable progress. Since 1990 extreme poverty in developing countries has fallen from 28 percent to 21 percent in 2001.

If current projections of economic growth are met, global poverty will fall to 10 percent by 2015. And while poverty would not be eradicated, that would bring us much closer to the day when we can say that all the world's people have at least the bare minimum to meet their daily needs.

The Goals also call for a halving of the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. Hunger and malnutrition often go with poverty, but even where poverty rates are falling, hundreds of millions of people do not obtain enough food to meet their daily needs, and millions more children are malnourished. Poverty and hunger will remain wherever poor health and lack of education deprive people of productive employment; environmental resources have been depleted or spoiled; and corruption, conflict, and misgovernance waste public resources and discourage private investment.

Child malnutrition
This is not only the result of poor diet, but of disease, lack of care, and poverty.



EXTREME POVERTY

% of people living on less than \$1 a day

PPP\$

1995-2003



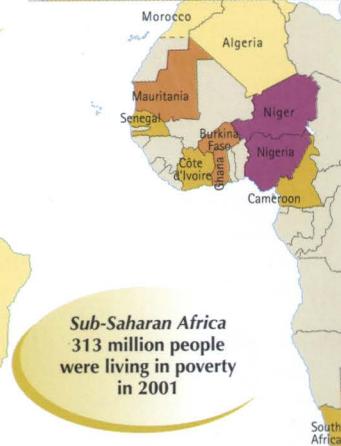
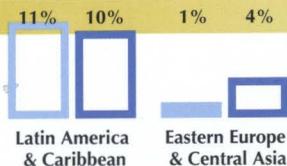
Worldwide
1.1 billion people
were living on
less than \$1 a day
in 2001

Sub-Saharan Africa
313 million people
were living in poverty
in 2001



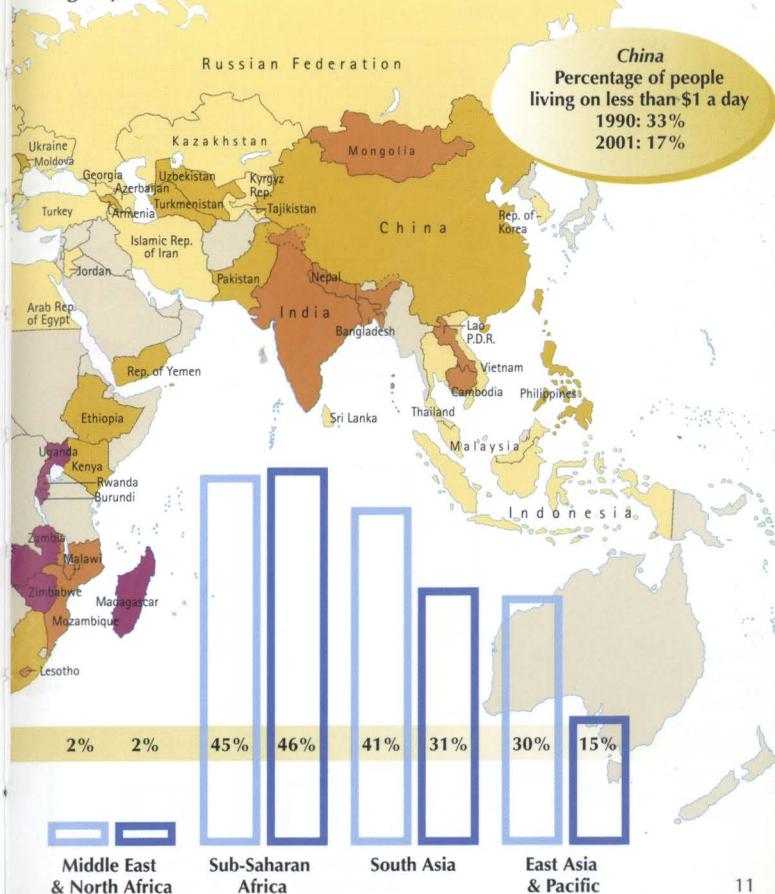
POVERTY TRENDS

% of people living on less than \$1 a day PPP\$ 1990-2001



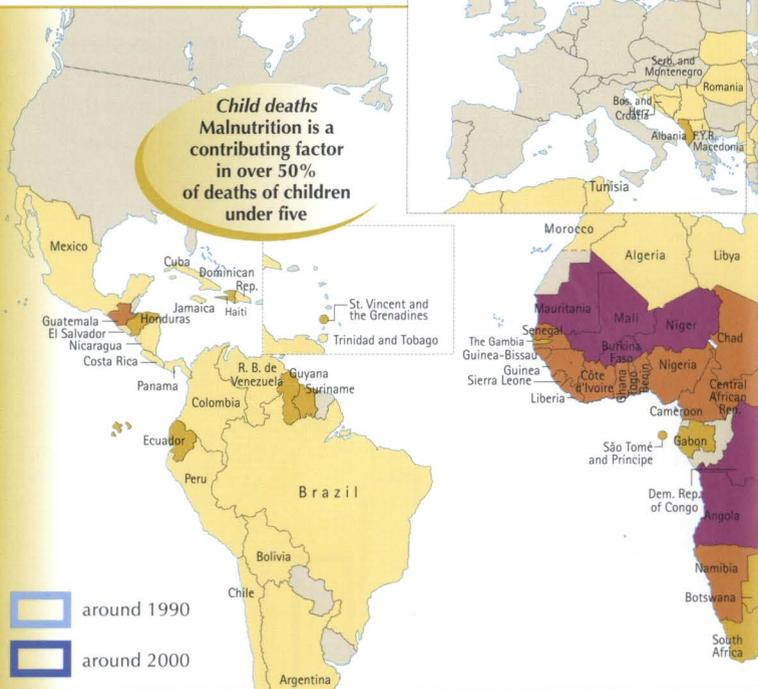
The percentage of people living in extreme poverty has fallen fastest in Asia, notably in China and India. In the rest of the developing world, poverty rates have increased or fallen only slightly.

China
Percentage of people living on less than \$1 a day
1990: 33%
2001: 17%



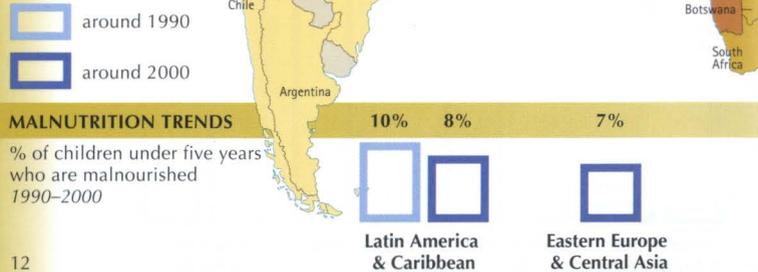
MALNOURISHED CHILDREN

% of children under five years who are malnourished
1995–2003



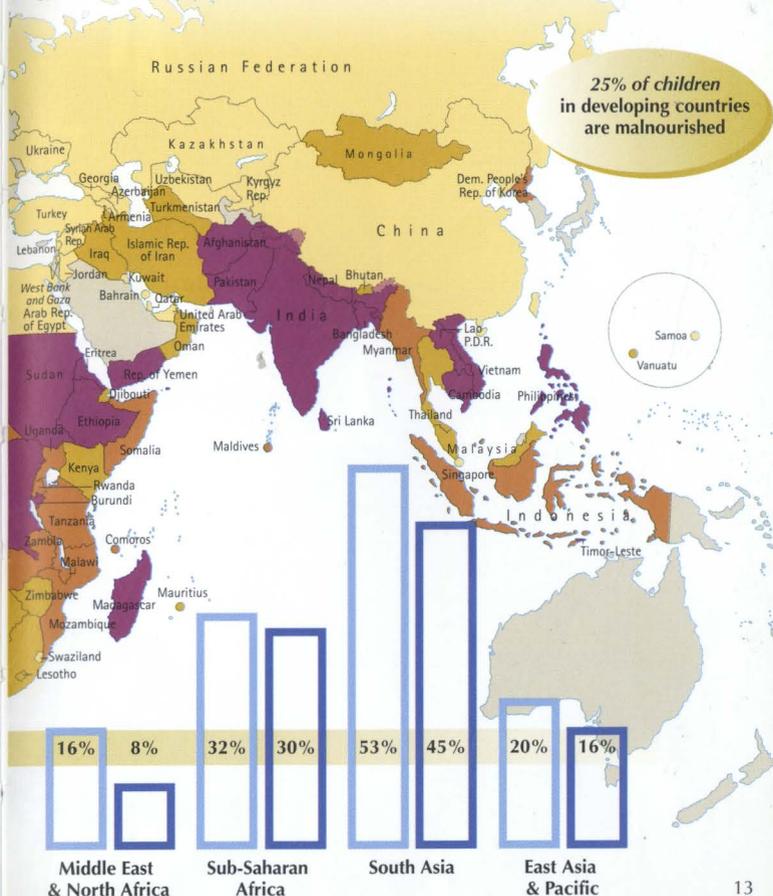
MALNUTRITION TRENDS

% of children under five years who are malnourished
1990–2000



Malnutrition

Malnutrition rates among children under five years of age in the developing world fell from 47 percent in 1970 to 27 percent in 2000. Even so, 150 million children in low- and middle-income economies are still malnourished.

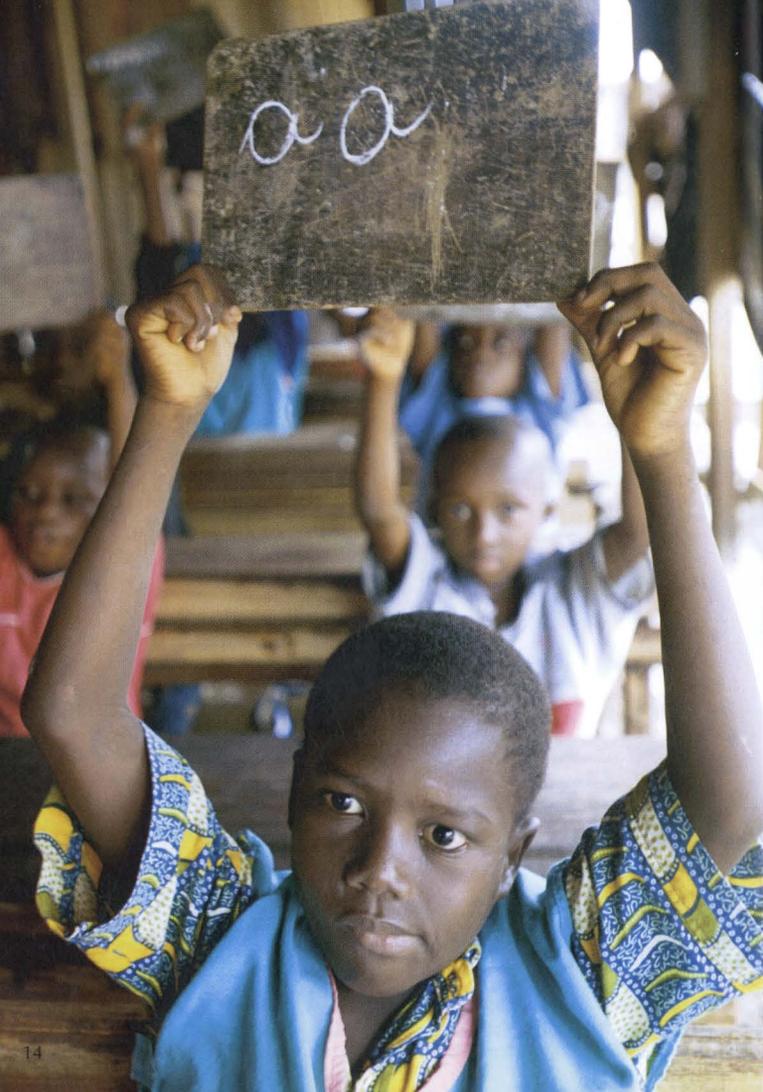


Achieving Universal Primary Education

Education is the foundation of democratic societies and globally competitive economies. It is the basis for reducing poverty and inequality, improving health, enabling the use of new technologies, and creating and spreading knowledge. In an increasingly complex, knowledge-dependent world, primary education, as the gateway to higher levels of education, must be the first priority.

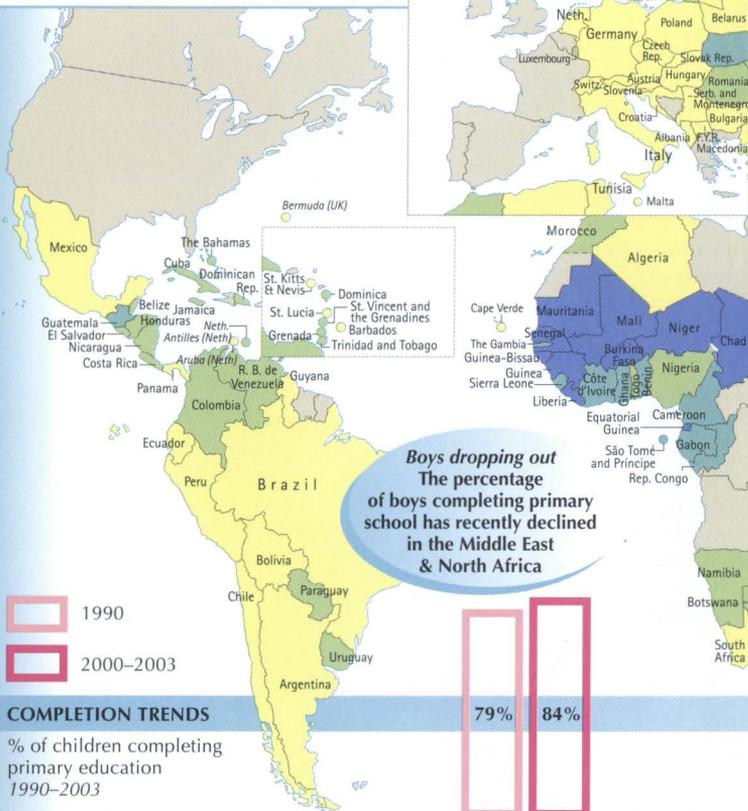
Since 1990 the countries of the world have called for all children to be able to complete primary school, but more than 100 million children of primary-school age remain out of school, most of them in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, and the majority of them are girls. To reach the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, school systems with low completion rates will need to start now to train teachers, build classrooms, and improve the quality of education. They will also have to remove barriers to attendance, such as fees and lack of transportation, and address parents' concern for the safety of their children.

Universal enrollment
50 developing countries had met the goal by 2003;
7 were on track to meet the goal by 2015;
58 risk missing the goal;
39 lack adequate data to monitor progress.



PRIMARY EDUCATION

% of children completing primary education
2000–2003



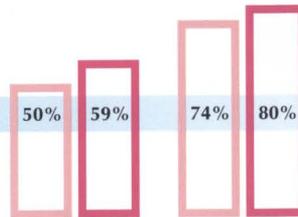
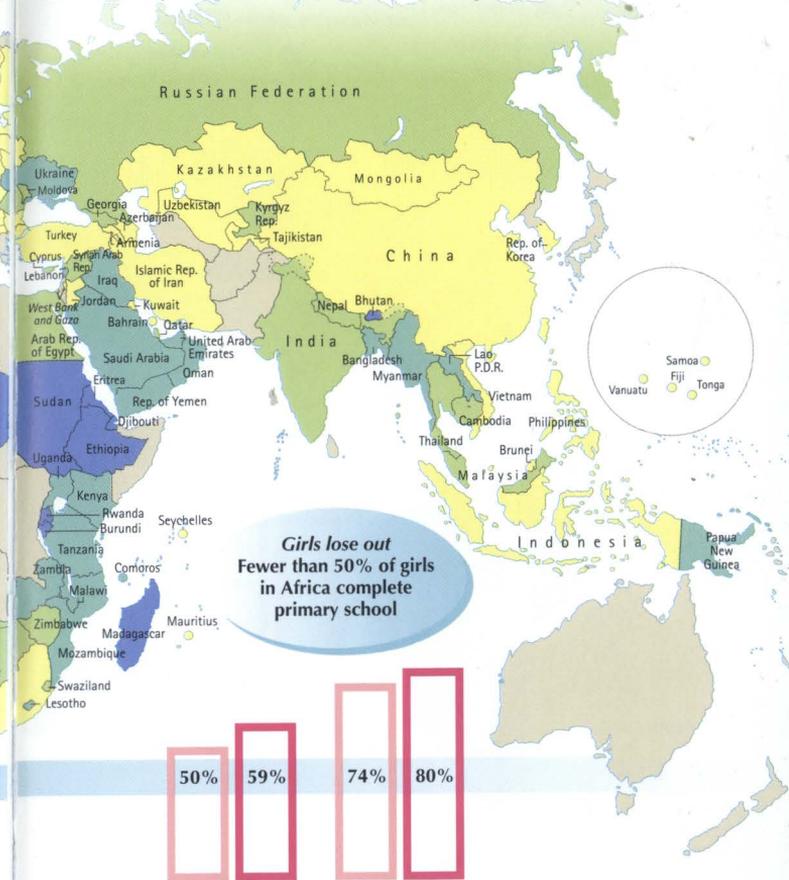
COMPLETION TRENDS

% of children completing primary education
1990–2003

Middle East & North Africa

School Attendance

In many areas of the world more than 90 percent of all children complete primary school. In the Middle East, Africa, and South Asia, rates are lower but have improved since 1990.

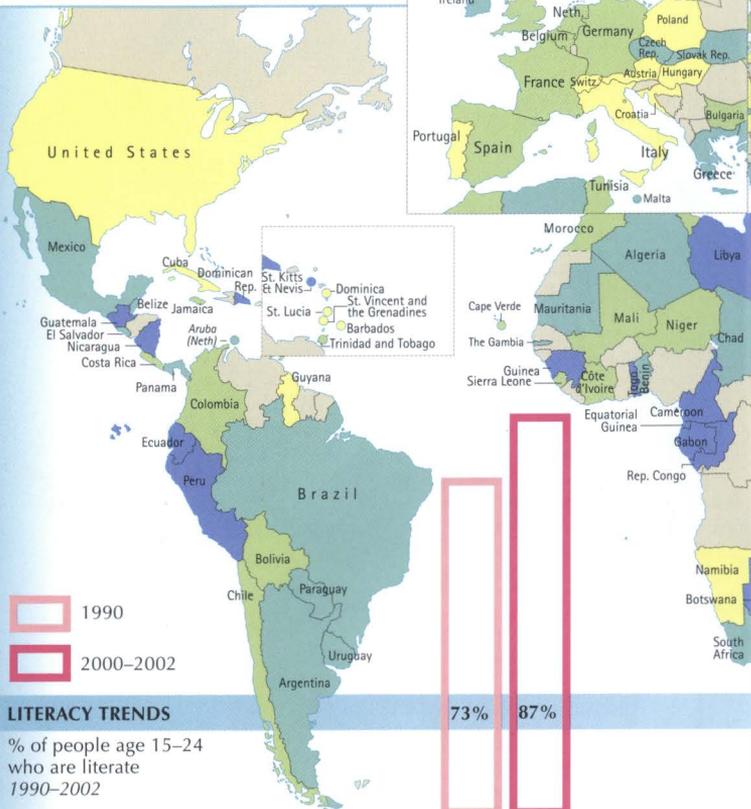


Sub-Saharan Africa

South Asia

SPENDING ON EDUCATION

Public expenditure per student
as % of GDP per capita
1998–2002

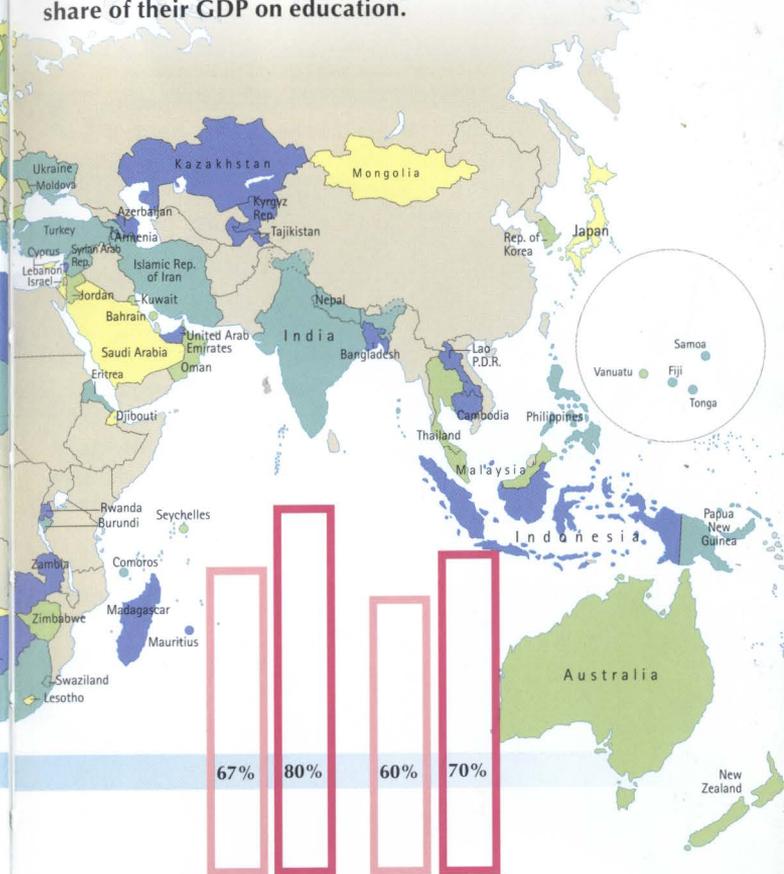


Middle East & North Africa

73% 87%

Education Expenditure

To increase enrollment and provide better education, school systems have to invest in training teachers and improving facilities. But many poor countries already spend a substantial share of their GDP on education.



Sub-Saharan Africa

67% 80%

South Asia

60% 70%

LITERACY TRENDS

% of people age 15–24
who are literate
1990–2002



Promoting Gender Equality

Gender inequality starts early and keeps women at a disadvantage throughout their lives. In some countries, infant girls are less likely to survive than infant boys because of parental discrimination and neglect. Girls are more likely to drop out of school and to receive less education than boys because the economic value of their work at home exceeds the perceived value of schooling. But when a country educates both its boys and its girls, economic productivity tends to rise, maternal and infant mortality rates usually fall, fertility rates decline, and the health and education prospects of the next generation improve.

Three regions lag behind in providing girls full access to primary and secondary school: South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East and North Africa. But countries with the widest gender gaps have made progress, and renewed efforts to get all children into school will create more opportunities for girls. That is not all that is needed. Empowering women means having an equal voice in all decisions which affect their lives: in the family, in the marketplace, and in government.

Seats in national governments

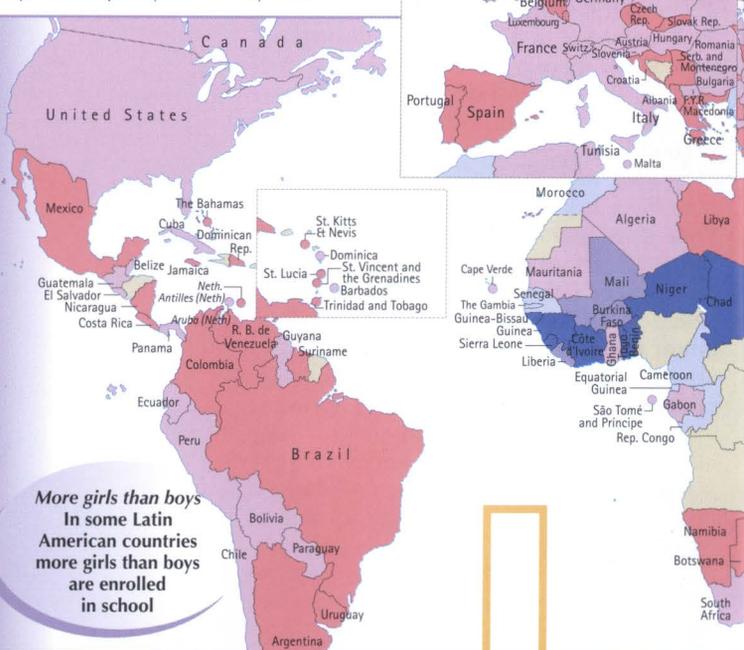
Only 15% were held by women in 2003, hardly any improvement on the 13% in 1990.

GIRLS IN SCHOOL

Gender parity index in primary and secondary education 2002 or latest available data

- over 100
- 91 – 100
- 81 – 90
- 71 – 80
- 70 and under
- no data

A value less than 100 indicates that girls are underrepresented in primary and secondary school.



GIRLS IN SCHOOL

Gender parity index in primary and secondary education 2000–2001 or latest available data

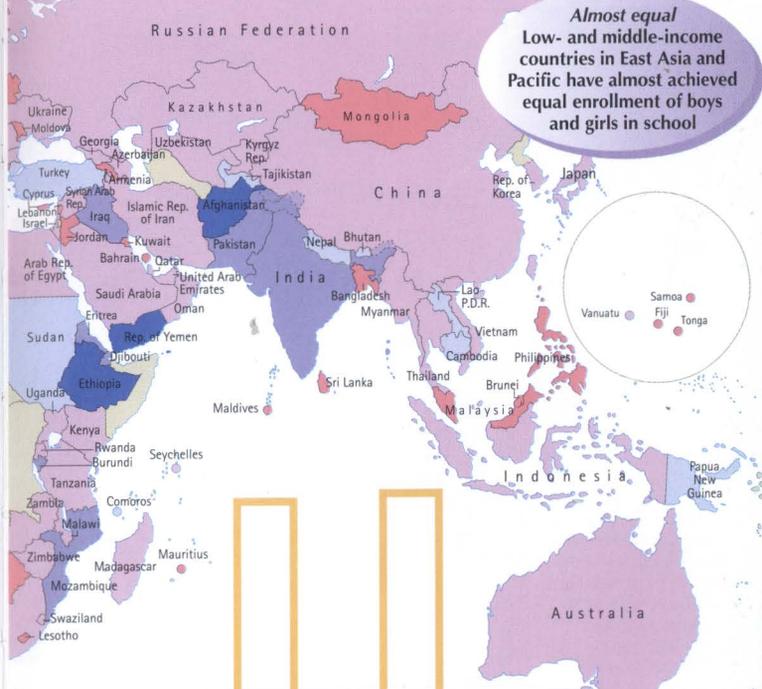
A value less than 100 indicates that girls are underrepresented in primary and secondary school.

84
Low-income economies

Equality in Education

Over the past decade, gender difference in school attendance has been greatly reduced, but many girls still do not have equal access to education. The difference is greatest in regions with the lowest overall primary completion rates and the lowest incomes.

Almost equal Low- and middle-income countries in East Asia and Pacific have almost achieved equal enrollment of boys and girls in school

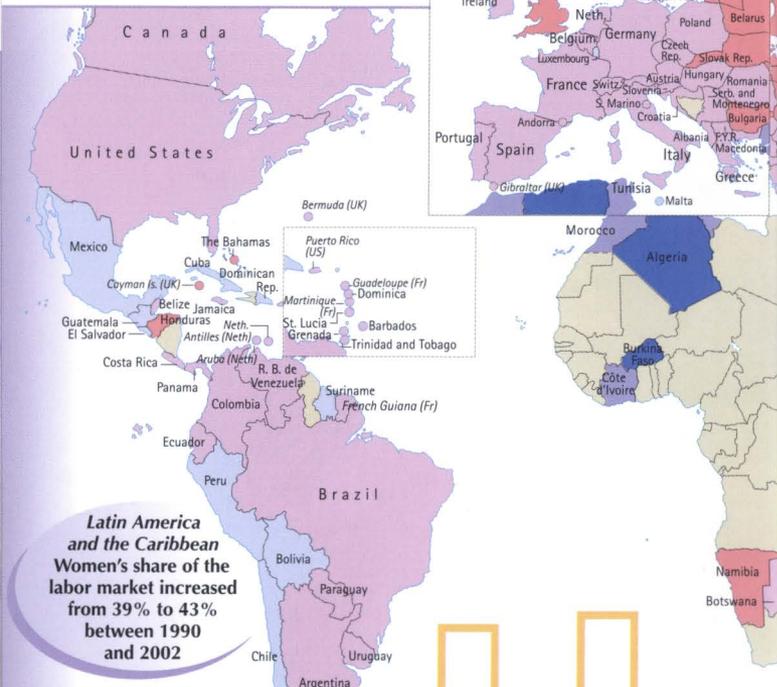


98
Middle-income economies

101
High-income economies

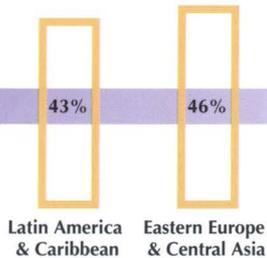
WAGE EMPLOYMENT

Women in wage employment in non-agricultural sector as % of men 2000–2003



WAGE EMPLOYMENT

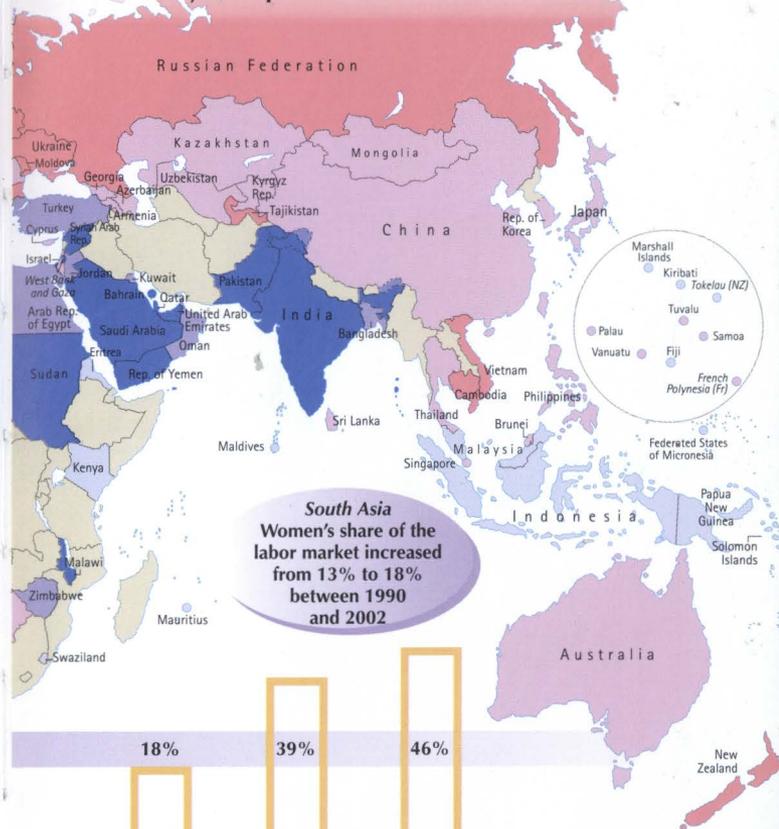
Women in wage employment in non-agricultural sector as % of men 2000–2003



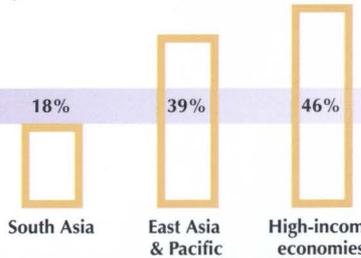
Latin America & Caribbean Eastern Europe & Central Asia

Equality in Employment

Wage employment in modern sectors of the economy offers greater security and access to other social and economic benefits. Women typically occupy low-paid, low-status jobs, or work in family enterprises.



South Asia Women's share of the labor market increased from 13% to 18% between 1990 and 2002



South Asia East Asia & Pacific High-income economies

Reducing Child Mortality

Every year almost 11 million children in developing countries die before the age of five, most from causes that are readily preventable in rich countries: acute respiratory infections, diarrhea, measles, and malaria. Rapid improvements before 1990 gave hope that mortality rates for infants and children under five could be cut by two-thirds in the following 25 years.

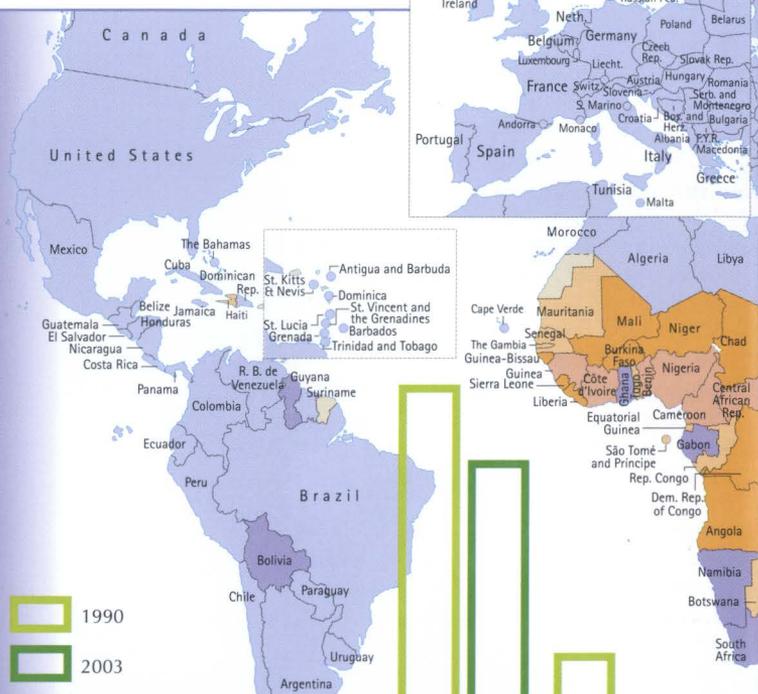
Progress slowed almost everywhere in the 1990s. Only two regions – Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eastern Europe and Central Asia – may be on track to achieve the target. Progress has been particularly slow in Sub-Saharan Africa, where civil disturbances and the HIV/AIDS epidemic have driven up rates of infant and child deaths. According to the most recent data, only 33 countries are making enough progress to reduce under-five mortality rates to one-third of their 1990 level and save the lives of millions of children. Improvements in water supply, sanitation, and access to health services are needed to make faster progress.

Child mortality
Almost half of all deaths of children under five occur in Sub-Saharan Africa.



CHILD DEATHS

Expected number of deaths of children under five per 1,000 children
2002–2003



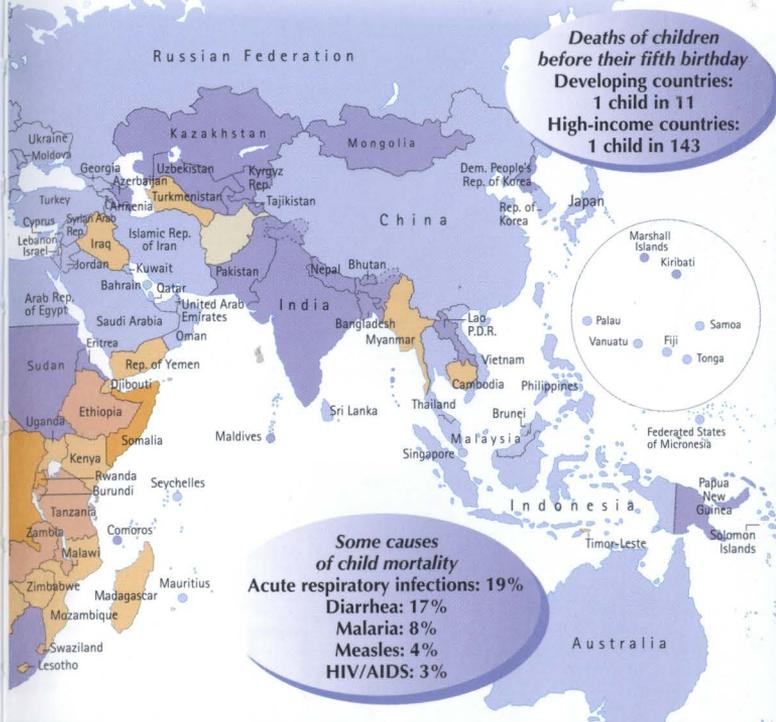
MORTALITY TRENDS

Expected number of deaths of children under five per 1,000 children
1990–2003



Child Mortality

Mortality rates for children under five in developing countries have dropped by 16 percent since 1990. Yet 30,000 children die each day, most from preventable causes, and almost half of them in Sub-Saharan Africa.



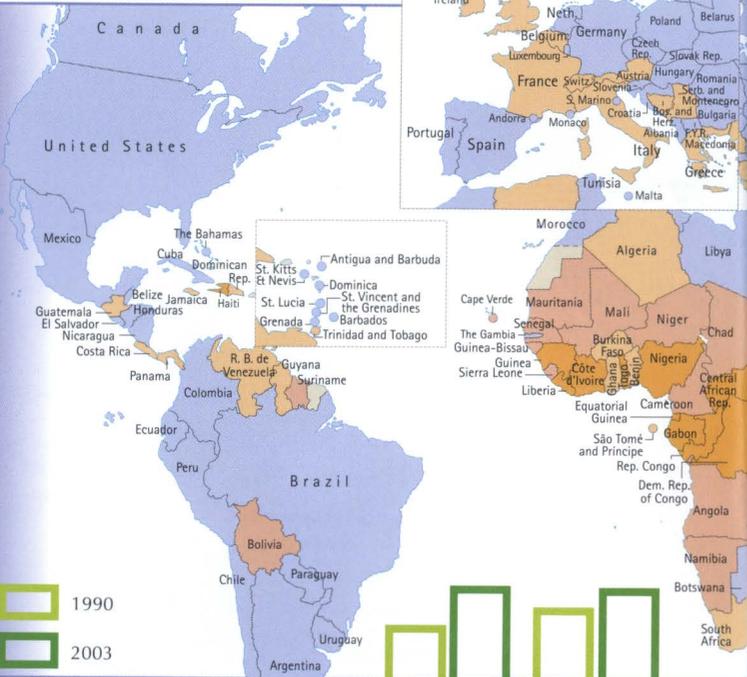
Deaths of children before their fifth birthday
Developing countries: 1 child in 11
High-income countries: 1 child in 143

Some causes of child mortality
Acute respiratory infections: 19%
Diarrhea: 17%
Malaria: 8%
Measles: 4%
HIV/AIDS: 3%

IMMUNIZATION

% of children under 12 months immunized against measles 2003

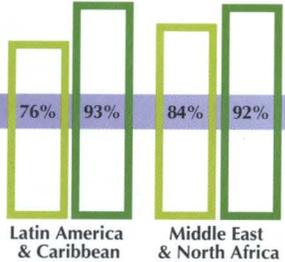
- 90% and over
- 75% – 89%
- 60% – 74%
- under 60%
- no data



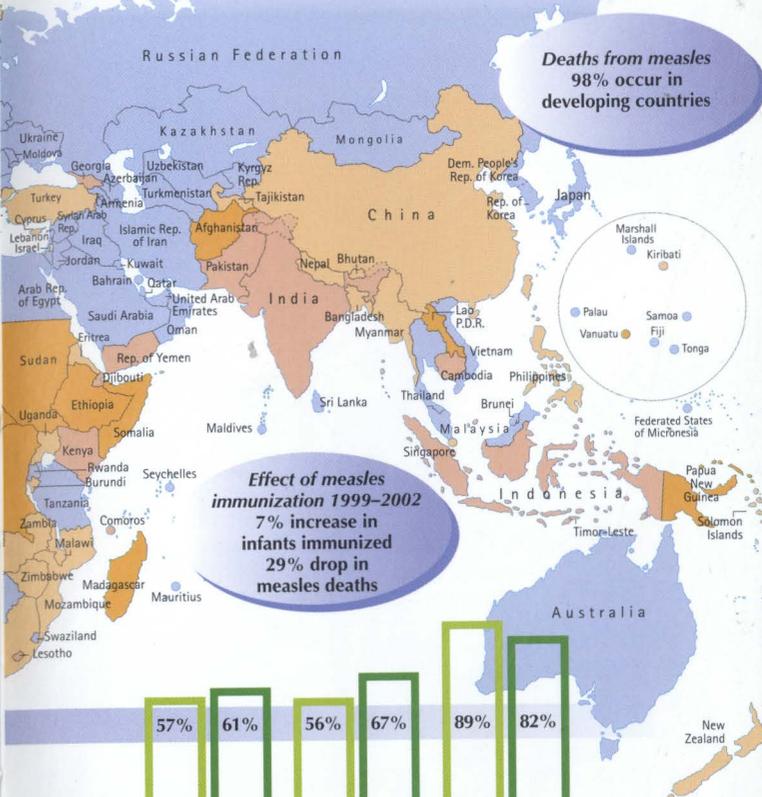
IMMUNIZATION TRENDS

% of children under 12 months immunized against measles 1990–2003

- 1990
- 2003



The incidence of measles is on the decline in developing countries. Yet measles continues to strike 30 million children a year, killing more than 600,000, and sometimes resulting in blindness or deafness.



Improving Maternal Health

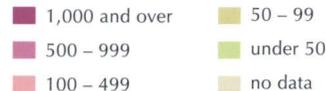
Worldwide, more than 50 million women suffer from serious pregnancy-related illness and disability. And every year more than 500,000 women die from complications of pregnancy and childbirth. What makes maternal mortality such a compelling problem is that it strikes young women experiencing a natural function of life. They die because they are poor, malnourished, or weakened by disease, and exposed to multiple pregnancies. And they die because they lack access to trained health care workers and modern medical facilities.

Death in childbirth is a rare event in rich countries, where there are typically fewer than 15 maternal deaths for every 100,000 live births. But in the poorest countries of Africa and Asia the rate may be 100 times higher. And because women in poor countries have more children, their lifetime risk of maternal death may be more than 200 times greater than that for women in rich countries. There is some evidence of progress. More women have access to reproductive health services, and in many places births are more likely to be attended by trained health staff. But few countries are now on track to achieve this Millennium Development Goal.

A woman's risk of death from pregnancy
Sub-Saharan Africa:
1 in 16
North America:
1 in 3,500

MATERNAL DEATHS

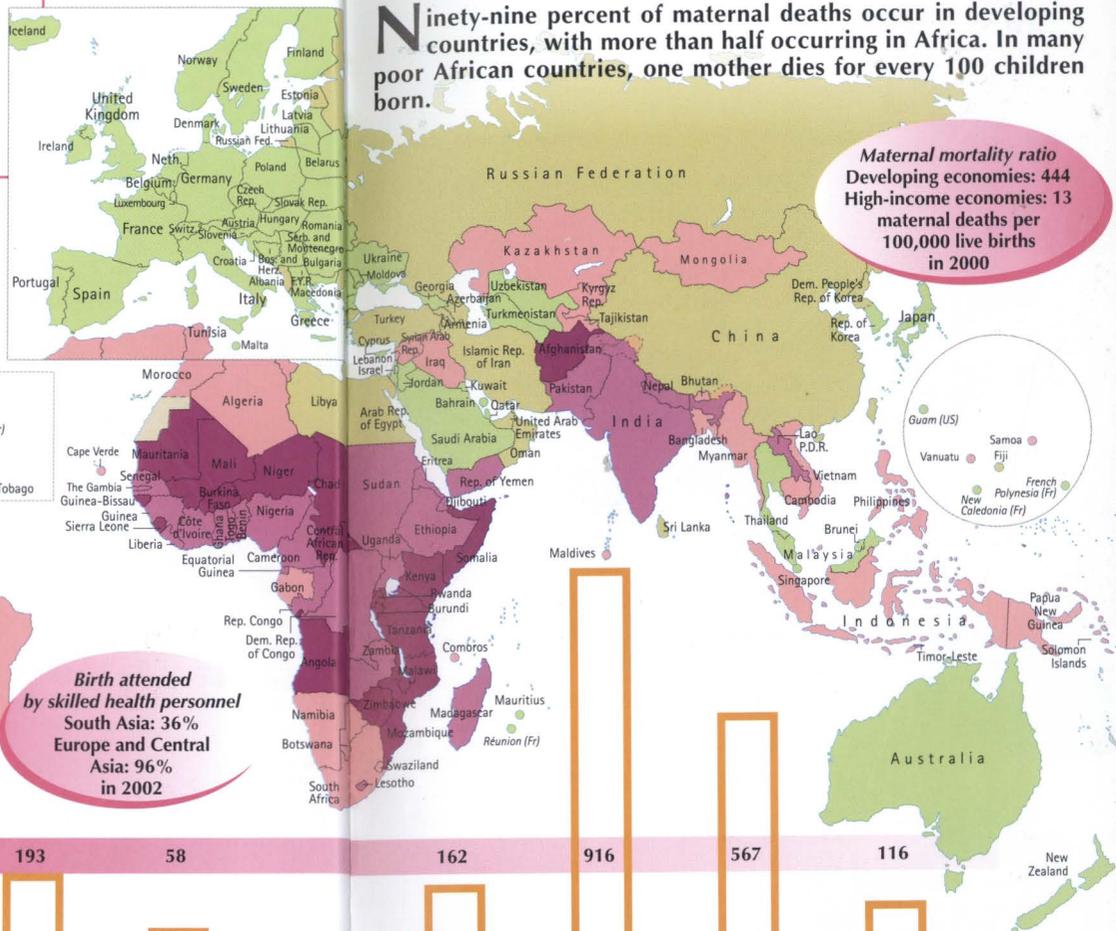
Number of women who die in pregnancy or childbirth per 100,000 live births 2000



Birth attended by skilled health personnel
South Asia: 36%
Europe and Central Asia: 96%
in 2002

Ninety-nine percent of maternal deaths occur in developing countries, with more than half occurring in Africa. In many poor African countries, one mother dies for every 100 children born.

Maternal mortality ratio
Developing economies: 444
High-income economies: 13
maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000



MATERNAL DEATHS

Number of women who die in pregnancy or childbirth per 100,000 live births 2000



Combating Disease



Epidemic diseases exact a huge toll in human suffering and lost opportunities for development. Poverty, armed conflict, and natural disasters contribute to the spread of disease and are made worse by it. HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria are among the world's biggest killers. Effective prevention and treatment programs will save lives, reduce poverty, and help economies develop.

In Africa the spread of HIV/AIDS has reversed decades of improvements in life expectancy and left millions of children orphaned. It is draining the supply of teachers and eroding the quality of education.

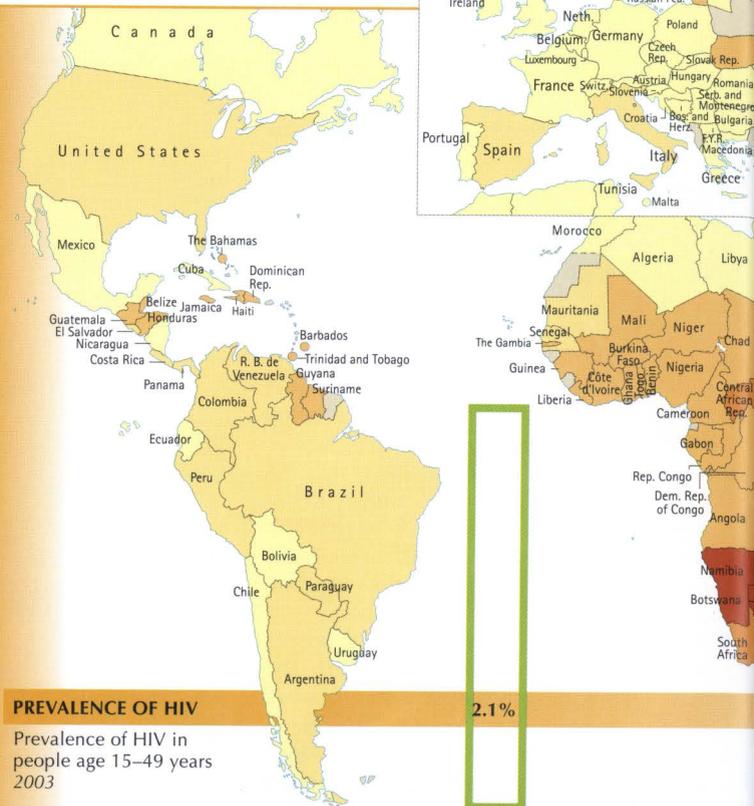
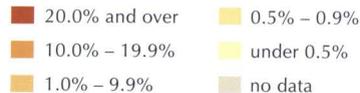
There are 300–500 million cases of malaria each year, leading to more than 1 million deaths. Nearly all the cases (almost 90 percent) occur in Sub-Saharan Africa, and most deaths from malaria are among children younger than five years old.

Tuberculosis kills some 2 million people a year, most of them 15–45 years old. The disease is spreading more rapidly because of the emergence of drug-resistant strains of tuberculosis; the spread of HIV/AIDS, which reduces resistance; and the growing number of refugees and displaced people.

Economic impact
Malaria is estimated to slow economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa by 1.3 percentage points a year.

PREVALENCE OF HIV

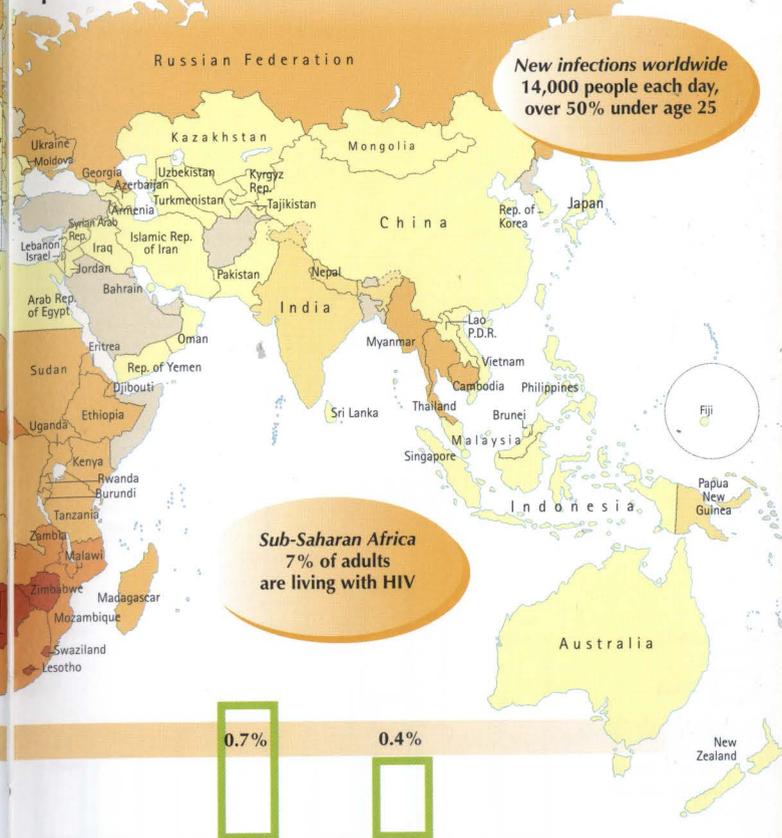
Prevalence of HIV in adult population ages 15–49 years
2003



Low-income economies

AIDS is the leading cause of death in Sub-Saharan Africa and the fourth-largest killer worldwide. Almost 40 million people are living with HIV/AIDS, and the disease poses an unprecedented public health, economic, and social challenge.

New infections worldwide
14,000 people each day,
over 50% under age 25



Middle-income economies

High-income economies

Tuberculosis kills around 1.7 million people a year. It is the main cause of death from a single infectious agent among adults in developing countries. The rate of new cases is highest in Africa, where TB attacks those infected with HIV.

New cases each year
8 million worldwide;
3 million of them in
South and East Asia

TUBERCULOSIS

Incidence of disease per 100,000 people 2003

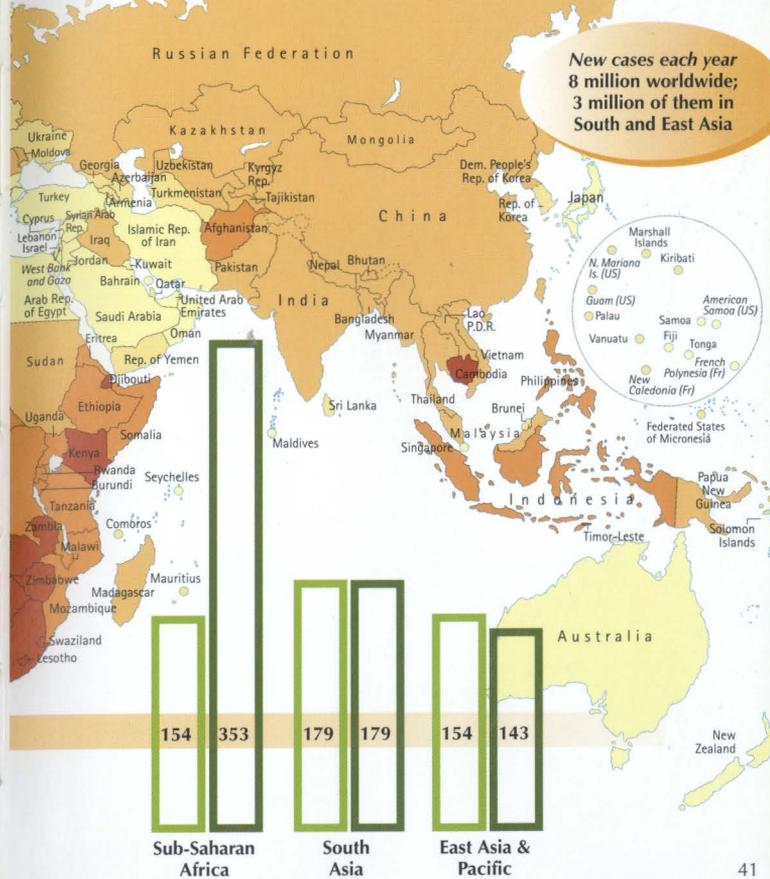
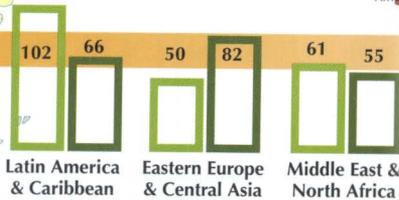


On the increase
The number of new TB cases is increasing by about 1% each year



TUBERCULOSIS TRENDS

Incidence of disease per 100,000 people 1990–2003



Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

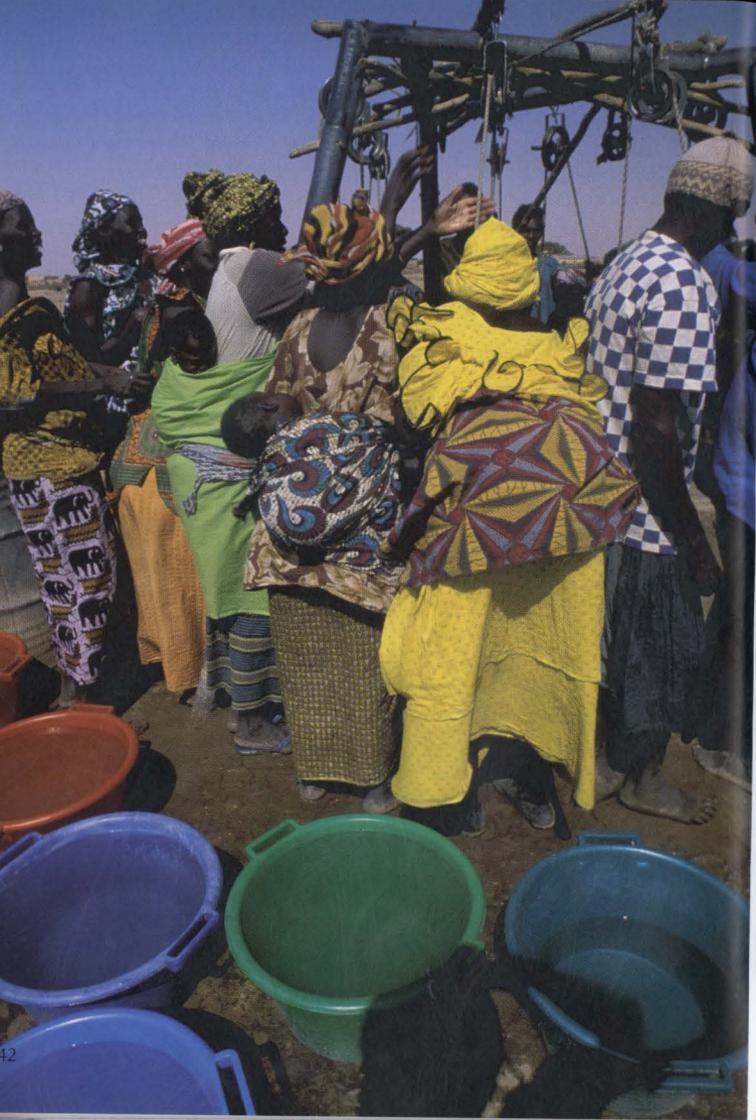
Sustainable development can be ensured only by protecting the environment and using its resources wisely. Poor people, often dependent on natural resources for their livelihood, are the most affected by environmental degradation and natural disasters, the effects of which are worsened by environmental mismanagement.

Although many countries have adopted principles of sustainable development and agreed to international accords on protecting the environment, land is still being degraded. Forests are being lost and fisheries overused, plant and animal species are becoming extinct, and carbon emissions are leading to climate change.

Rich and poor countries alike have a stake in using environmental resources wisely. Good policies and economic growth, which improve people's lives, can improve the environment.

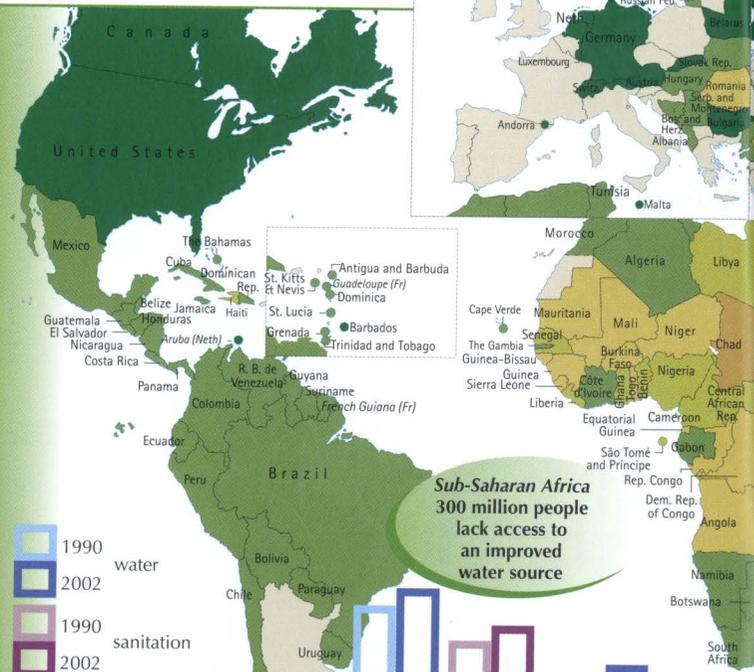
The MDGs also call for improvements in the built environment. The world may achieve the target for access to water services, but improvement in basic sanitation services has been slow, and slums are growing as more people move into urban areas.

Improved water supplies in developing countries
 Percentage of people with access:
 1990: 72%
 2002: 79%



WATER ACCESS

% of population with access to improved water source
2002

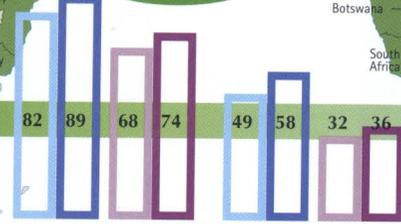


Sub-Saharan Africa
300 million people lack access to an improved water source



IMPROVING ACCESS

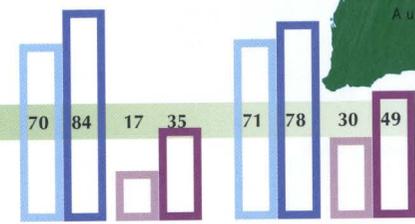
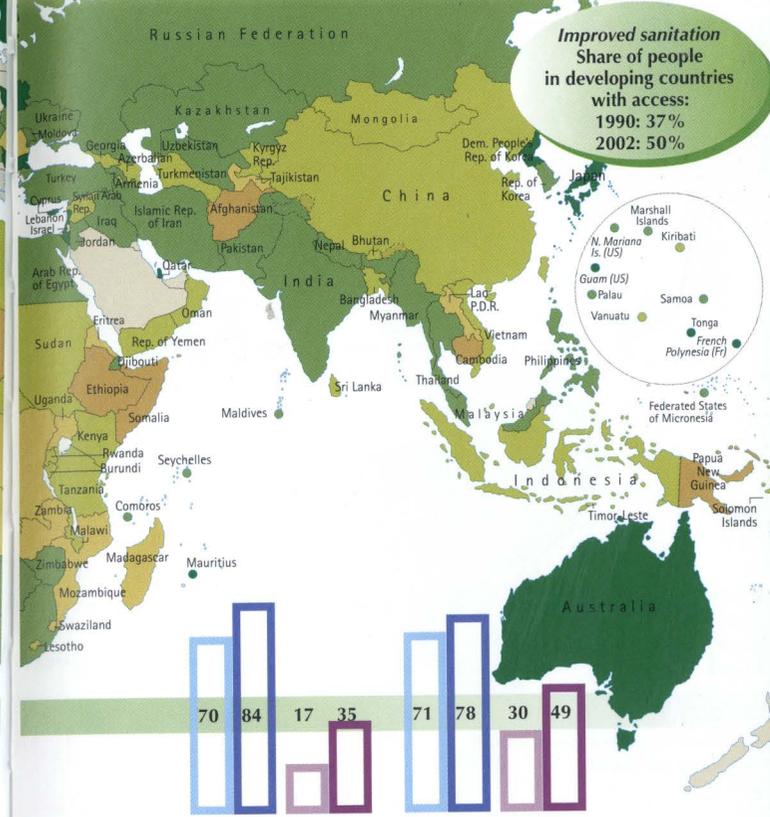
% of population with access to improved water source and sanitation
1990–2002, 1990–2002



Water and Sanitation

Access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation has increased, but in 2002 1.1 billion people still lacked access to a reliable source of water that was reasonably protected from contamination, and 2.4 billion people were still in need of improved sanitation services.

Improved sanitation
Share of people in developing countries with access:
1990: 37%
2002: 50%



EMISSIONS

Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂)
metric tons per capita
2000

- 15.0 and over
- 10.0 – 14.9
- 5.0 – 9.9
- 1.0 – 4.9
- under 1.0
- no data



CO₂ emissions by United States are equal to the total emissions of Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, and East Asia



TRENDS IN EMISSIONS

Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂)
metric tons per capita
1990–2000

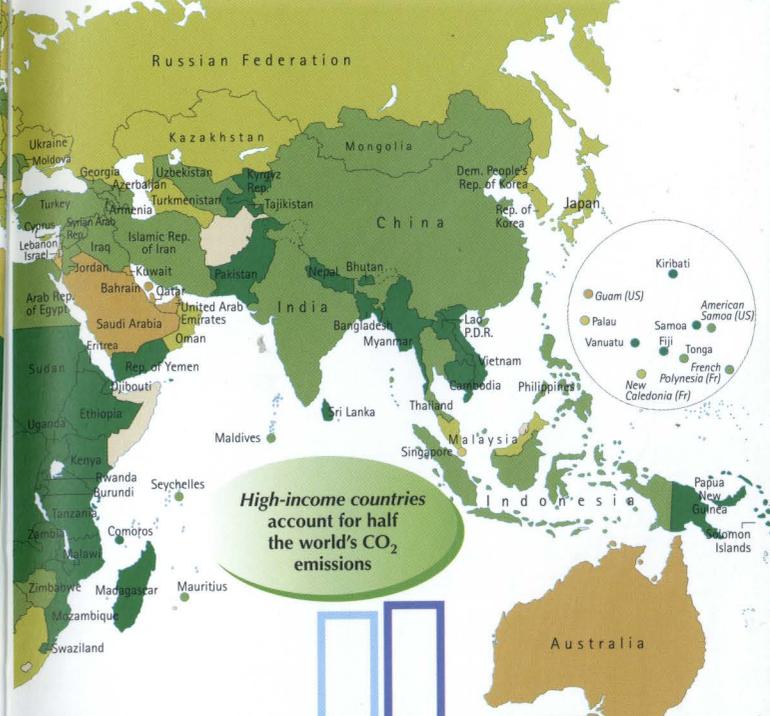
0.8 0.8



Low-income economies

Carbon Dioxide

Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), a greenhouse gas that contributes to global climate change, have increased in most developing regions. But high-income economies remain the largest emitters of carbon dioxide.



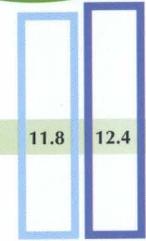
High-income countries account for half of the world's CO₂ emissions

3.6 3.2



Middle-income economies

11.8 12.4



High-income economies



Goal 8

Developing a Global Partnership

What will it take to achieve the Millennium Development Goals? A lot. Economies need to grow to provide jobs and incomes for poor people. Health and education systems must deliver services to everyone: men and women, rich and poor. Infrastructure has to work and be accessible to all. And policies need to empower people to participate in the development process. While success depends on the actions of developing countries, which must direct their own development, there is also much that rich countries must do to help. This is what Goal 8 is for – it complements the first seven.

Goal 8 calls for an open, rule-based trading and financial system, more generous aid to countries committed to poverty reduction, and relief for the debt problems of developing countries. It draws attention to the problems of the least developed countries and of landlocked countries and small-island developing states, which have greater difficulty competing in the global economy. It also calls for cooperation with the private sector to address youth unemployment, ensure access to affordable, essential drugs, and make available the benefits of new information and communication technologies.

Official development assistance to developing countries reached \$78.6 billion in 2004, its highest level ever. This represents a 4.6% increase over 2003.

GIVING AND RECEIVING

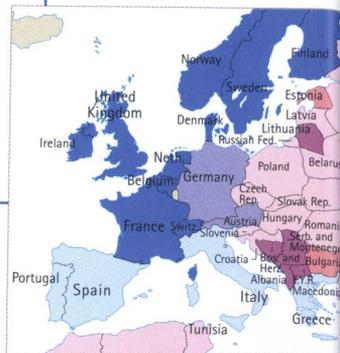
Net value of aid and development assistance
US\$ per capita 2003

Aid received:

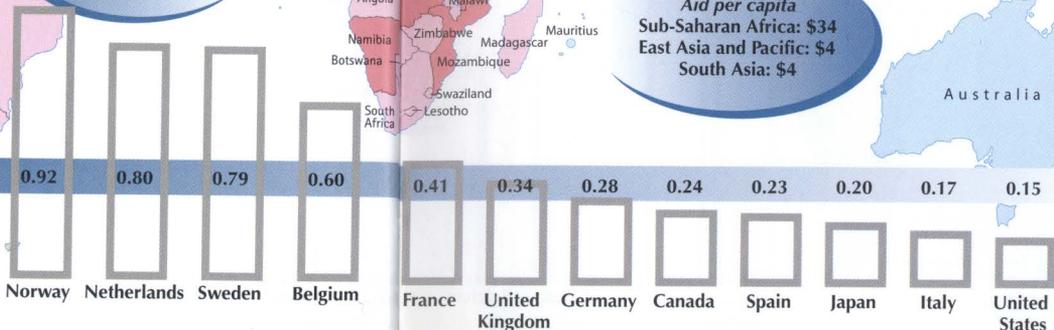
- over \$100
- \$51 - \$100
- \$50 and under

Aid donated:

- over \$100
- \$51 - \$100
- \$50 and under
- no data or no aid



**Donations
as percentage of GNI**
Average: 0.25%
UN target: 0.7%

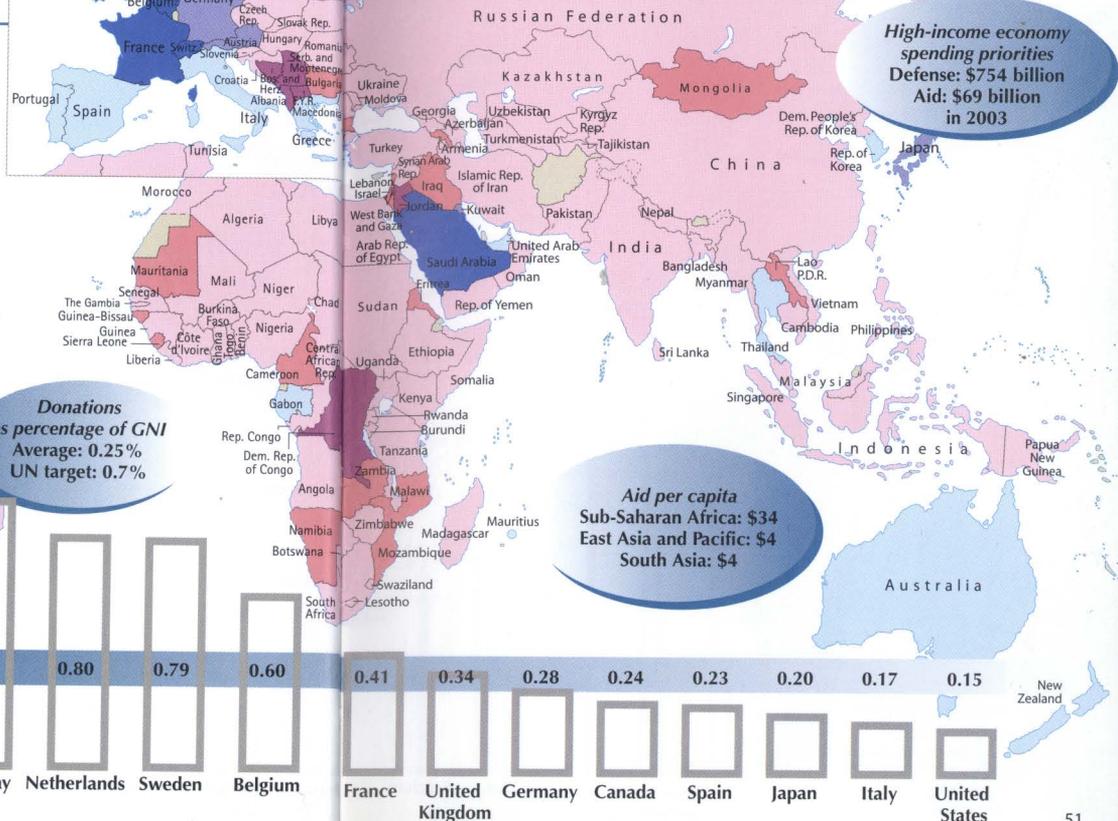


International Aid

Official development assistance (ODA) is provided by the richest countries to the poorest. Through much of the 1990s ODA levels fell. Since 2002 donors have pledged to increase aid by \$20 billion a year in 2006 and to provide more than \$100 billion a year by 2010. But new commitments will meet only a fraction of the need.

**High-income economy
spending priorities**
Defense: \$754 billion
Aid: \$69 billion
in 2003

Aid per capita
Sub-Saharan Africa: \$34
East Asia and Pacific: \$4
South Asia: \$4



DONOR EFFORT

Net ODA as a % of GNI
2003

Foreign Debt

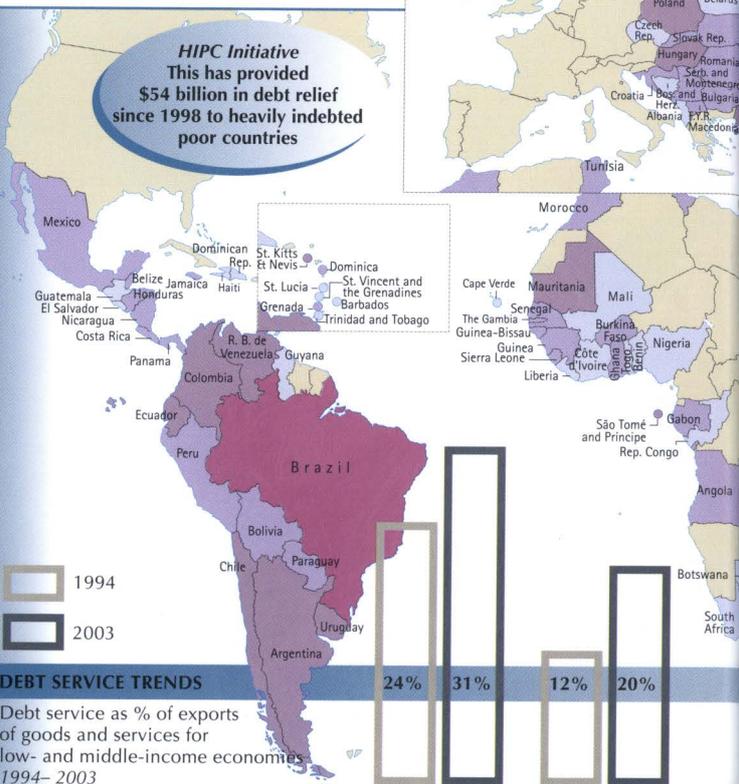
Debt service measures the relative burden on developing countries of their external debt. In many countries, export earnings, by which debtor countries acquire the currencies to pay their creditors, have been rising, while debt service has grown more slowly, reducing their debt burdens.

FOREIGN DEBT

Debt service as % of exports of goods and services for low- and middle-income economies
2003 or latest available data

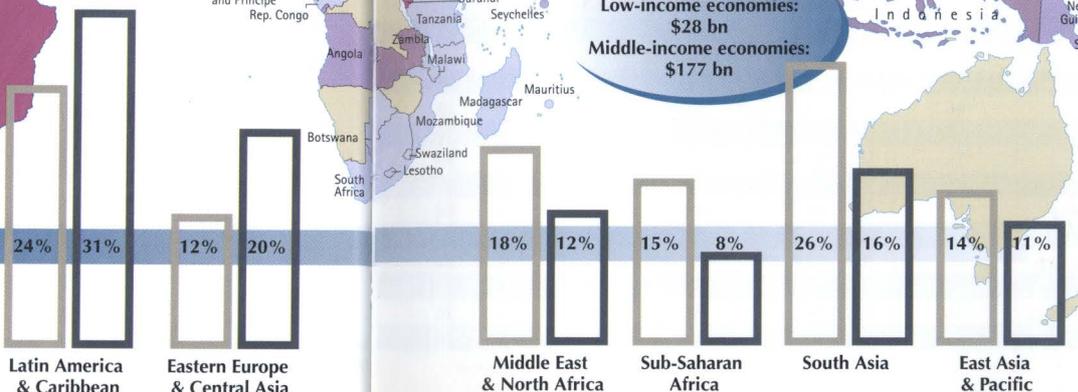


HIPC Initiative
This has provided \$54 billion in debt relief since 1998 to heavily indebted poor countries



DEBT SERVICE TRENDS

Debt service as % of exports of goods and services for low- and middle-income economies 1994-2003



Total debt service 2003
Low-income economies: \$28 bn
Middle-income economies: \$177 bn

Countries	COUNTRY PROFILE		POVERTY AND HUNGER		PRIMARY EDUCATION	GENDER EQUALITY	CHILD MORTALITY	MATERNAL HEALTH	DISEASE	ENVIRONMENT	GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
	Population 2003 millions	GNI per capita Atlas method 2003 US\$	Under \$1 per day % of pop. 1995-2003	Malnourished children under 5 years as % of total 1995-2003	% of children completing 2000-2003	Gender parity index 1998- 2002	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 2002-2003	Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births 2000	HIV prevalence in adult pop. ages 15-49 2003	Access to improved water source % of pop. 2002	Debt service as % of goods and services 2003 or latest
Afghanistan	-	-	-	49	-	52	-	1,900	-	13	-
Albania	3.2	1,740	<2	14	101	102	21	55	-	97	3
Algeria	31.8	1,930	<2	6	96	99	41	140	0.1	87	-
Angola	13.5	740	-	31	-	-	260	1,700	3.9	50	15
Argentina	36.8	3,810	3	5	103	103	20	82	0.7	-	38
Armenia	3.1	950	13	3	110	101	33	55	0.1	92	9
Australia	19.9	21,950	-	0	-	99	6	8	0.1	100	-
Austria	8.1	26,810	-	-	101	97	6	4	0.3	100	-
Azerbaijan	8.2	820	4	7	106	97	91	94	<0.1	77	8
Bangladesh	138.1	400	36	52	73	107	69	380	-	75	6
Belarus	9.9	1,600	<2	-	99	102	17	35	-	100	2
Belgium	10.4	25,760	-	-	-	107	5	10	0.2	-	-
Benin	6.7	440	-	23	51	66	154	850	1.9	68	-
Bolivia	8.8	900	14	8	101	98	66	420	0.1	85	21
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.1	1,530	-	4	-	-	17	31	<0.1	98	6
Botswana	1.7	3,530	-	13	91	102	112	100	37.3	95	1
Brazil	176.6	2,720	8	6	112	103	35	260	0.7	89	64
Bulgaria	7.8	2,130	5	-	97	98	17	32	0.1	100	11
Burkina Faso	12.1	300	45	38	29	72	207	1,000	1.8	51	11
Burundi	7.2	90	55	45	31	79	190	1,000	6.0	79	66
Cambodia	13.4	300	34	45	81	85	140	450	2.6	34	1
Cameroon	16.1	630	17	22	70	85	166	730	6.9	63	-
Canada	31.6	24,470	-	-	-	100	7	6	0.3	100	-
Central African Republic	3.9	260	-	23	-	-	180	1,100	13.5	75	-
Chad	8.6	240	-	28	25	59	200	1,100	4.8	34	-
Chile	15.8	4,360	<2	1	104	100	9	31	0.3	95	31
China	1,288.4	1,100	17	10	98	97	37	56	0.1	77	7
Hong Kong, China	6.8	25,860	-	-	101	100	-	-	0.1	-	-
Colombia	44.6	1,810	8	7	88	104	21	130	0.7	92	44
Congo, Dem. Rep.	53.2	100	-	31	-	-	205	990	4.2	46	-
Congo, Rep.	3.8	650	-	-	59	87	108	510	4.9	46	4
Costa Rica	4.0	4,300	<2	5	94	101	10	43	0.6	97	10
Côte d'Ivoire	16.8	660	11	21	51	69	192	690	7.0	84	9
Croatia	4.4	5,370	<2	1	96	101	7	8	<0.1	-	21

Countries	COUNTRY PROFILE		POVERTY AND HUNGER		PRIMARY EDUCATION	GENDER EQUALITY	CHILD MORTALITY	MATERNAL HEALTH	DISEASE	ENVIRONMENT	GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
	Population 2003 millions	GNI per capita Atlas method 2003 US\$	Under \$1 per day % of pop. 1995-2003	Malnourished children under 5 years as % of total 1995-2003							
Cuba	11.3	-	-	4	94	97	8	33	0.1	91	-
Czech Republic	10.2	7,150	<2	-	106	101	5	9	0.1	-	9
Denmark	5.4	33,570	-	-	107	103	6	5	0.2	100	-
Dominican Republic	8.7	2,130	<2	5	93	108	35	150	1.7	93	8
Ecuador	13.0	1,830	18	14	100	100	27	130	0.3	86	28
Egypt, Arab Rep.	67.6	1,390	3	9	91	93	39	84	<0.1	98	12
El Salvador	6.5	2,340	31	10	89	96	36	150	0.7	82	9
Eritrea	4.4	190	-	40	40	76	85	630	2.7	57	14
Estonia	1.4	5,380	<2	-	104	99	9	63	1.1	-	17
Ethiopia	68.6	90	23	47	39	69	169	850	4.4	22	7
Finland	5.2	27,060	-	-	101	106	4	6	0.1	100	-
France	59.8	24,730	-	-	-	100	6	17	0.4	-	-
Gabon	1.3	3,340	-	12	74	96	91	420	8.1	87	-
Gambia, The	1.4	270	-	17	68	90	123	540	1.2	82	-
Georgia	5.1	770	3	3	82	100	45	32	0.1	76	12
Germany	82.5	25,270	-	-	101	99	5	8	0.1	100	-
Ghana	20.7	320	45	22	62	91	95	540	3.1	79	15
Greece	11.0	13,230	-	-	-	101	5	9	0.2	-	-
Guatemala	12.3	1,910	16	23	66	93	47	240	1.1	95	7
Guinea	7.9	430	-	23	41	69	160	740	3.2	51	15
Guinea-Bissau	1.5	140	-	25	-	65	204	1,100	-	59	16
Haiti	8.4	400	-	17	-	-	118	680	5.6	71	4
Honduras	7.0	970	21	17	79	-	41	110	1.8	90	12
Hungary	10.1	6,350	<2	-	102	100	7	16	0.1	99	29
India	1,064.4	540	35	47	81	80	87	540	0.9	86	18
Indonesia	214.7	810	8	27	95	98	41	230	0.1	78	26
Iran, Islamic Rep.	66.4	2,010	<2	11	107	96	39	76	0.1	93	4
Iraq	24.7	-	-	16	-	80	125	250	<0.1	81	-
Ireland	4.0	27,010	-	-	-	104	7	5	0.1	-	-
Israel	6.7	16,240	-	-	-	99	6	17	0.1	100	-
Italy	57.6	21,570	-	-	101	97	6	5	0.5	-	-
Jamaica	2.6	2,980	<2	4	85	101	20	87	1.2	93	16
Japan	127.6	34,180	-	-	-	100	5	10	<0.1	100	-
Jordan	5.3	1,850	<2	4	98	101	28	41	<0.1	91	16

Countries	COUNTRY PROFILE		POVERTY AND HUNGER		PRIMARY EDUCATION	GENDER EQUALITY	CHILD MORTALITY	MATERNAL HEALTH	DISEASE	ENVIRONMENT	GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
	Population 2003 millions	GNI per capita Atlas method 2003 US\$	Under \$1 per day % of pop. 1995-2003	Malnourished children under 5 years as % of total 1995-2003							
Kazakhstan	14.9	1,780	<2	4	110	100	73	210	0.2	86	35
Kenya	31.9	400	23	20	73	94	123	1,000	6.7	62	16
Korea, Dem. Rep.	22.6	-	-	28	-	-	55	67	-	100	-
Korea, Rep.	47.9	12,030	<2	-	97	100	5	20	<0.1	92	-
Kuwait	2.4	17,960	-	2	96	104	9	5	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	5.1	340	<2	6	93	100	68	110	0.1	76	16
Lao PDR	5.7	340	26	40	74	83	91	650	0.1	43	10
Latvia	2.3	4,400	<2	-	101	100	12	42	0.6	-	18
Lebanon	4.5	4,040	-	3	68	102	31	150	0.1	100	66
Lesotho	1.8	610	36	18	67	105	110	550	28.9	76	9
Liberia	3.4	110	-	27	-	72	235	760	5.9	62	0
Libya	5.6	-	-	5	-	103	16	97	0.3	72	-
Lithuania	3.5	4,500	<2	-	102	99	11	13	0.1	-	68
Macedonia, FYR	2.0	1,980	<2	6	100	99	11	23	<0.1	-	13
Madagascar	16.9	290	61	33	47	97	126	550	1.7	45	6
Malawi	11.0	160	42	25	71	92	178	1,800	14.2	67	8
Malaysia	24.8	3,880	<2	19	92	104	7	41	0.4	95	8
Mali	11.7	290	-	33	40	71	220	1,200	1.9	48	-
Mauritania	2.8	400	26	32	43	94	107	1,000	0.6	56	-
Mauritius	1.2	4,100	-	15	105	101	18	24	-	100	7
Mexico	102.3	6,230	10	8	99	102	28	83	0.3	91	21
Moldova	4.2	590	22	-	83	102	32	36	0.2	92	10
Mongolia	2.5	480	27	13	108	110	68	110	<0.1	62	32
Morocco	30.1	1,310	<2	9	75	88	39	220	0.1	80	24
Mozambique	18.8	210	38	26	52	79	147	1,000	12.2	42	7
Myanmar	49.4	-	-	28	73	99	107	360	1.2	80	4
Namibia	2.0	1,930	-	24	92	104	65	300	21.3	80	-
Nepal	24.7	240	39	48	78	83	82	740	0.5	84	6
Netherlands	16.2	26,230	-	-	98	98	6	16	0.2	100	-
New Zealand	4.0	15,530	-	-	-	103	6	7	0.1	-	-
Nicaragua	5.5	740	45	10	75	104	38	230	0.2	81	12
Niger	11.8	200	61	40	26	69	262	1,600	1.2	46	-
Nigeria	136.5	350	70	29	82	-	198	800	5.4	60	-
Norway	4.6	43,400	-	-	-	101	5	16	0.1	100	-

Countries	COUNTRY PROFILE		POVERTY AND HUNGER		PRIMARY EDUCATION	GENDER EQUALITY	CHILD MORTALITY	MATERNAL HEALTH	DISEASE	ENVIRONMENT	GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
	Population 2003 millions	GNI per capita Atlas method 2003 US\$	Under \$1 per day % of pop. 1995-2003	Malnourished children under 5 years as % of total 1995-2003							
Oman	2.6	-	-	18	73	97	12	87	0.1	79	10
Pakistan	148.4	520	13	35	-	71	98	500	0.1	90	16
Panama	3.0	4,060	7	8	98	100	24	160	0.9	91	11
Papua New Guinea	5.5	500	-	-	53	88	93	300	0.6	39	12
Paraguay	5.6	1,110	16	-	93	98	29	170	0.5	83	10
Peru	27.1	2,140	18	7	102	97	34	410	0.5	81	22
Philippines	81.5	1,080	15	32	95	102	36	200	<0.1	85	22
Poland	38.2	5,280	<2	-	98	98	7	13	0.1	-	25
Portugal	10.4	11,800	-	-	-	102	5	5	0.4	-	-
Puerto Rico	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
Romania	21.7	2,260	<2	3	89	100	20	49	<0.1	57	17
Russian Federation	143.4	2,610	<2	6	93	100	21	67	1.1	96	12
Rwanda	8.4	220	52	24	37	95	203	1,400	5.1	73	14
Saudi Arabia	22.5	9,240	-	-	61	93	26	23	-	-	-
Senegal	10.2	540	22	23	48	87	137	690	0.8	72	10
Serbia and Montenegro	8.1	1,910	-	2	96	101	14	11	0.2	93	14
Sierra Leone	5.3	150	-	27	56	70	284	2,000	-	57	12
Singapore	4.3	21,230	-	3	-	-	5	30	0.2	-	-
Slovak Republic	5.4	4,940	<2	-	99	101	8	3	<0.1	100	13
Slovenia	2.0	11,920	<2	-	95	100	4	17	<0.1	-	-
Somalia	9.6	-	-	26	-	-	225	1,100	-	29	-
South Africa	45.8	2,750	11	12	99	100	66	230	15.6	87	9
Spain	41.1	17,040	-	-	-	103	4	4	0.7	-	-
Sri Lanka	19.2	930	8	33	-	103	15	92	<0.1	78	7
Sudan	33.5	460	-	41	49	86	93	590	2.3	69	1
Swaziland	1.1	1,350	-	10	75	94	153	370	38.8	52	2
Sweden	9.0	28,910	-	-	101	112	4	2	0.1	100	-
Switzerland	7.4	40,680	-	-	99	96	6	7	0.4	100	-
Syrian Arab Republic	17.4	1,160	-	7	88	93	18	160	<0.1	79	4
Tajikistan	6.3	210	7	-	100	88	95	100	<0.1	58	9
Tanzania	35.9	300	-	29	58	99	165	1,500	8.8	73	5
Thailand	62.0	2,190	<2	18	86	95	26	44	1.5	85	16
Togo	4.9	310	-	25	78	69	140	570	4.1	51	2
Trinidad and Tobago	1.3	7,790	-	6	91	102	20	160	3.2	91	4

Countries	COUNTRY PROFILE		POVERTY AND HUNGER		PRIMARY EDUCATION	GENDER EQUALITY	CHILD MORTALITY	MATERNAL HEALTH	DISEASE	ENVIRONMENT	GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
	Population 2003 millions	GNI per capita Atlas method 2003 US\$	Under \$1 per day % of pop. 1995-2003	Malnourished children under 5 years as % of total 1995-2003	% of children completing 2000-2003	Gender parity index 1998- 2002	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 2002-2003	Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births 2000	HIV prevalence in adult pop. ages 15-49 2003	Access to improved water source % of pop. 2002	Debt service as % of goods and services 2003 or latest
Tunisia	9.9	2,240	<2	4	101	100	24	120	<0.1	82	13
Turkey	70.7	2,800	<2	8	95	85	39	70	-	93	38
Turkmenistan	4.9	1,120	12	12	-	-	102	31	<0.1	71	-
Uganda	25.3	250	85	23	63	96	140	880	4.1	56	7
Ukraine	48.4	970	3	3	59	99	20	35	1.4	98	13
United Arab Emirates	4.0	-	-	7	71	100	8	54	-	-	-
United Kingdom	59.3	28,320	-	-	-	116	7	13	0.2	-	-
United States	290.8	37,870	-	-	-	100	8	17	0.6	100	-
Uruguay	3.4	3,820	<2	-	92	105	14	27	0.3	98	26
Uzbekistan	25.6	420	17	8	103	98	69	24	0.1	89	21
Venezuela, RB	25.7	3,490	14	4	90	104	21	96	0.7	83	30
Vietnam	81.3	480	<2	34	95	93	23	130	0.4	73	3
West Bank and Gaza	3.4	1,110	-	4	106	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen, Rep.	19.2	520	16	46	66	61	113	570	0.1	69	3
Zambia	10.4	380	64	28	69	91	182	750	15.6	55	28
Zimbabwe	13.1	-	56	13	81	95	126	1,100	24.6	83	-
World	6,272.5	5,510	-	-	-	93	86	407	1.1	82	-
Low income	2,311.9	440	-	-	71	84	123	689	2.1	75	12
Middle income	2,988.6	1,930	-	-	95	98	37	115	0.7	83	18
Lower middle income	2,655.5	1,490	-	-	95	97	39	121	0.7	82	18
Upper middle income	333.1	5,440	-	-	93	102	22	67	0.6	-	18
Low & middle income	5,300.5	1,280	21	-	84	91	87	444	1.2	79	17
East Asia & Pacific	1,854.6	1,070	15	16	97	97	41	116	0.2	78	11
Europe & Central Asia	472.2	2,580	4	7	90	97	36	58	0.7	91	20
Latin America & Caribbean	532.7	3,280	10	8	96	102	33	193	0.7	89	31
Middle East & North Africa	311.6	2,390	<2	8	84	91	53	162	0.1	88	12
South Asia	1,424.7	510	31	45	80	82	92	567	0.8	84	16
Sub-Saharan Africa	704.5	500	46	30	59	84	171	916	7.2	58	8
High income	972.1	28,600	-	-	-	101	7	13	0.4	99	-

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Definitions, Notes, and Sources

Definitions

Aid: refers to grants and disbursements of concessional loans (net of repayments) provided for development purposes by official agencies of members of the OECD's Development Committee, by some other countries, and by multilateral institutions such as the World Bank. Military assistance is not included in aid.

AIDS: acquired immune deficiency syndrome

Carbon dioxide emissions: emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring. (Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center)

Child malnutrition: the percentage of children whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. (Source: WHO)

CO₂: carbon dioxide

Debt service as a share of exports: the ratio of public and publicly guaranteed debt service (after debt relief) to the exports of goods and services and net income from abroad. (Source: IMF and World Bank)

Extreme poverty: the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices. (Source: World Bank)

Gender parity index in primary and secondary: the ratio of girls' to boys' gross enrollment rates in primary and secondary school. A value less than 100 indicates that girls are under represented in primary and secondary school. (Source: UNESCO)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the value of the products. It is calculated using purchaser prices and without deductions for the depreciation of fabricated assets or for the depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Gross National Income (GNI): gross national income (formerly called gross national product or GNP) is the sum of gross value added by all

resident producers plus any taxes (less subsidies) that are not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (employee compensation and property income) from nonresident sources. GNI per capita is in current US dollars converted using the World Bank Atlas method.

Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)

Initiative: an initiative by official creditors designed to help the poorest, most heavily indebted countries escape from unsustainable debt.

HIV: human immunodeficiency virus

HIV, prevalence of: refers to the percentage of people age 15-49 who are infected with HIV. (Source: UNAIDS and WHO)

Immunization, measles: the percentage of children ages 12-23 months at the time of the survey who received a dose of measles vaccine by the age of 12 months, or at any time before the interview date. A child is considered adequately immunized against measles after receiving one dose of vaccine. (Source: WHO and UNICEF)

Maternal mortality ratio: the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births. Data are based on modeled estimates. (Source: WHO and UNICEF)

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): eight goals for sustainable development contained in the Millennium Declaration adopted unanimously by the 189 members of the United Nations in September 2000. (See inside front cover for a list of the MDGs.)

Mortality rate, under-five: the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching the age of five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. (Source: UN, UNICEF)

Net aid per capita: receipts refer to official development assistance and official aid received from members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee and other official donors net of repayments and aid donated. Countries whose repayments and donations exceed their receipts are shown as net aid donors. (Source: OECD DAC)

Population: all residents of a country or territory regardless of legal status or citizenship – except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin.

Primary completion rate: the proportion of children of graduation age who successfully complete the last year of primary school. (Source: World Bank)

Primary education, expenditure per student: current public spending on education divided by the total number of students, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita. (Source: UNESCO)

Purchasing power parity (PPP): a method of measuring the relative purchasing power of different countries' currencies over the same types of goods and services.

Sanitation, access to improved: the percentage of the population with access to adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. (Source: WHO and UNICEF)

Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector: the share of female workers in the nonagricultural sector (industry and services), expressed as a percentage of total employment in the nonagricultural sector. (Source: ILO)

Tuberculosis, incidence of: the estimated number of new tuberculosis cases (pulmonary, smear positive, extra-pulmonary). (Source: WHO)

Water source, access to improved: the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within 1 km of the dwelling. (Source: WHO and UNICEF)

World Bank Atlas method: the Atlas method of calculating gross national income (GNI) per capita. It converts national currency units to US dollars using a three-year average exchange rate. The purpose is to reduce the effect of exchange rate fluctuations in the cross-country comparison of national incomes.

Data Notes

The aggregate measures for regions include only low- and middle-income economies. The country composition of regions is based on the World Bank's analytical regions and may differ from common geographic usage. For definitions of income groups, see page 6.

The term *country* (used interchangeably with *economy*) does not imply political independence or official recognition by the World Bank but refers to any economy for which the authorities report separate social or economic statistics. When data are not available, the name of that country is not reported in the map.

When dates are shown as a range (for example, 1995–2003), the data are selected from the most recent year available.

Only countries with populations greater than 1 million appear in the Data Table on pp 54–63.

Data and Text Sources

The data and indicators presented in the *miniAtlas*, unless otherwise indicated, are derived primarily from *World Development Indicators 2005*

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For more information about the Millennium Development Goals, visit www.developmentgoals.org

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The greatest challenge of the 21st century is to provide every human being on the planet with a long, healthy, and fulfilling life, free of poverty and full of opportunities to participate in the life of their community. The Millennium Declaration – signed by 189 countries in 2000 – set clear targets for reducing poverty and other causes of human deprivation and promoting sustainable development. But how far are we towards meeting these goals? And what resources are needed to help those countries that are not on track?

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ISBN 0-8213-6175-9