

US in the WORLD

CONNECTING PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES TO ENSURE A HEALTHY PLANET



Illinois



Comparison at same scale

Illinois
Area: 56,345 sq. miles
Population: 11.9 million

Zimbabwe
Area: 150,804 sq. miles
Population: 11.4 million



Zimbabwe

Largest metropolitan areas by population (1996):
Chicago (7,733,876), Rockford (352,369), Peoria-Pekin (346,501)

Largest urban area by population (1995): Harare (1,410,000)

Illinois and Zimbabwe are both landlocked, and each enjoys access to several rivers and a lake. People in Illinois have access to the Illinois River, the Mississippi River, and Lake Michigan, and people in Zimbabwe have access to the Zambezi River, the Limpopo River, and Lake Kariba. While Illinois comprises mostly prairies with open hills in the south, Zimbabwe is made up of high plateaus and woodland.

Agriculture plays a foremost role in both economies. Most of Illinois' original prairies have been converted into computer-run farms for hog rearing and corn and soybean cultivation. Seventy-five percent of the state's acreage is currently devoted to agriculture, and it has the third highest number of agricultural exports to other states. In Zimbabwe, although only 7 percent of the terrain is arable, much of the work force derives a living from agriculture

and agricultural products represent 40 percent of the country's exports.

Chicago, Ill., and Harare, Zimbabwe, differ in scale of activity but fulfill similar functions. Chicago is a key player in a number of U.S. industries such as banking, insurance, food processing, transportation, and services. It is also the trading center for most of the world's grain and boasts the busiest international airport in the world. Zimbabwe's capital, Harare, is the administrative, commercial, industrial, and transportation center of the country. Its rail connection to Beira, an Indian Ocean port city in Mozambique, provides a passage through which agricultural products, minerals, and hardwoods are shipped overseas. Both areas are experiencing growth. The urban agglomeration of Harare grew from 84,000 in 1950 to 615,000 in 1980, and to 1 million in 1995. While the city of Chicago has lost 27 percent of

its nearly 3 million people, Chicago's metro area of nearly 8 million has increased 4 percent.

Illinois and Zimbabwe each has about 11 million inhabitants, but their demographic profiles differ greatly. The growth rate for Illinois is currently 0.4 percent, compared with 1.3 percent in Zimbabwe. Though high, this rate is one of the lowest among sub-Saharan countries. Infant mortality and malnutrition in Zimbabwe are the lowest in eastern Africa, but as many as one-third of the country's children may be orphaned by the year 2010 as a result of the AIDS epidemic, which now affects 9 percent of the population and remains the largest cause of death for children under 5.

Zimbabwe relies on traditional fuels such as fuelwood and charcoal for 26 percent of its energy consumption. As a result, deforestation for slash and

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Demographic and Health Trends

- The population of Illinois grew by 4 percent between 1990 and 1997, nearly one-half the rate for the United States as a whole. About 465,000 people have been added to the state's population over the decade.
- Illinois can attribute its population gain to natural increase and net immigration from other countries. During the 1990s, the state added 606,000 persons through natural increase and 272,000 persons through net immigration. This increase more than offset the net loss of 436,000 people to other states.
- Chicago lost 2 percent of its population between 1990 and 1996, mainly to its surrounding areas. The fastest growing areas in Illinois are in Chicago's outer areas. McHenry, Kendall, Will, Boone, and Kane counties all grew at least 20 percent between 1990 and 1997.
- Most of the 15 counties that lost at least 2 percent of their population are in southern Illinois, which has been hit hard by a 24 percent decline in coal production in the state between 1990 and 1996.

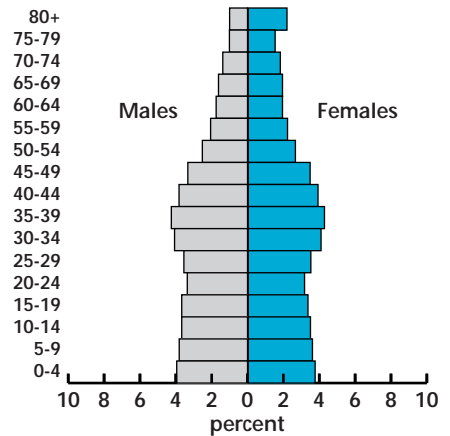
Natural Resources and Wildlife Issues

- In 1972, 18 percent of lakes and 35 percent of river miles were listed in "good" condition, meaning that they satisfied most of the standards necessary for a variety of uses, including supplying drinking water and supporting wildlife. Twenty-four years later, in 1996, 31 percent of inland lakes and 54 percent of river miles were classified as "good."
- Since 1987, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency has reported declines in the level of various atmospheric pollutants—including ozone (down 21 percent), carbon monoxide (down 49 percent), and sulfur dioxide (down 28 percent).
- Endangered and threatened animals in Illinois include two species of bats, the least tern, the bald eagle, and the American peregrine falcon. The lakeside daisy and the eastern prairie fringed orchid are among the endangered and threatened plants.

Socioeconomic Factors

- Illinois has one of the country's most diversified economies. Chicago is the Midwest's largest commercial and industrial center. Rockford and Peoria are also manufacturing centers, while many parts of southern Illinois remain farming country.
- Exports from Illinois totaled \$34.7 billion in 1996—\$2 billion more than in 1995 and the fifth highest total in the country. Although nearly 90 percent of these exports were manufactured products, the "Land of Lincoln" ranked third in agricultural shipments.
- DuPage and Lake counties are two of the 30 wealthiest counties in the country, with median household incomes greater than \$52,000 in 1993. By contrast, more than one-fourth of the residents of Pulaski and Alexander counties lived below the poverty line in 1993.

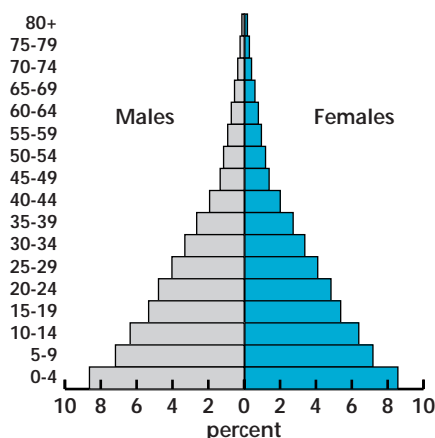
POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX



ILLINOIS FACTS

Population, 1997: 11.9 million
Projected population, 2025: 13.4 million
Annual growth rate: 0.4%
Doubling time (at current rate): 175 years
Average number of children per woman: 2.1
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births: 9.4
Life expectancy: 71 (male), 78 (female)
Persons per square mile: 214
Percent urban: 85
Endangered/threatened animals: 14 species
Endangered/threatened plants: 8 species
Percent of land protected: 2
Wetlands loss, 1780-1980: 85%
Daily water use per capita: 1,689 gallons
Water use for domestic purposes: 10%
Water use for agriculture: 1%
Water use for industry: 3%
Water use for energy production: 86%
Cropland per capita: 2.4 acres
Energy use per capita: 55.6 barrels of oil equiv.
Persons per motor vehicle: 1.3
Adults who are high school graduates: 83%
Elected officials who are women: 24%
Labor force in agriculture: 2%
Labor force in industry: 20%
Labor force in services: 78%
Gross State Product, 1994: \$28,366 per capita

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX



ZIMBABWE FACTS

Population, 1997:	11.4 million
Projected population, 2025:	11.3 million
Annual growth rate:	1.3%
Doubling time (at current rate):	53 years
Average number of children per woman:	4.4
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:	53
Life expectancy:	50 (male), 52 (female)
Persons per square mile:	76
Percent urban:	31
Threatened animals:	20 species
Threatened plants:	94 species
Percent of land protected:	7.9
Wetlands loss, through 1980s:	0%
Percent with access to safe water:	77
Percent with adequate sanitation:	66
Daily water use per capita:	98 gallons
Water use for domestic purposes:	14%
Water use for agriculture:	79%
Water use for industry:	7%
Cropland per capita:	0.7 acres
Energy use per capita:	3.1 barrels of oil equiv.
Persons per motor vehicle:	42
Percent of girls in secondary school:	40
Percent of boys in secondary school:	51
Women as % of national legislature:	15
Labor force in agriculture:	71%
Labor force in industry:	8%
Labor force in services:	21%
GDP per capita, 1995:	US\$577

Demographic and Health Trends

- One in every 11 Zimbabweans is infected by HIV/AIDS. In early 1998, approximately 100 people per day were dying from AIDS. It is anticipated that as many as one-third of all the country's children may be orphaned by the year 2010 as a consequence of AIDS. It is the largest cause of death for children under age 5.
- Sixteen percent of children under the age of 5 are moderately or severely underweight. This rate compares to 30 percent for sub-Saharan Africa.
- While urban growth has proceeded rapidly in recent years, more than two-thirds of the country's inhabitants still live in rural areas—mostly on communal lands.

Natural Resources and Wildlife Issues

- Forests are being cut for fuelwood and to clear land for slash and burn agriculture. Between 1990 and 1995, the total forest was reduced by 2.8 percent (about 965 square miles). Zimbabwe relies on traditional fuels (including fuelwood, charcoal, and animal waste) for 26 percent of total energy consumption—virtually the same percent as in the early 1970s.
- Soil erosion of both commercial and subsistence lands is one of the country's most critical problems. The majority of communal lands suffer from overstocking. Communal lands have the least productive potential to begin with, and the problem is most severe where marginal land has been overused.
- Deterioration of wildlife is widespread. Zimbabwe's threatened and endangered species include the cheetah, African wild dog, lion, black rhinoceros, Taita falcon, lesser kestrel, and wattled crane.

Socioeconomic Factors

- Seventy-six percent of Zimbabwe's primary school students reach the fifth grade—a slightly higher percentage than the 71 percent for sub-Saharan Africa overall. Fifty-one percent of secondary school age boys in Zimbabwe attend secondary school; for girls the figure is 40 percent. These proportions are about double the rates for sub-Saharan Africa as a whole, which are 26 percent for boys and 21 percent for girls.
- Most of the indigenous population lives on communal land and continues to rely on subsistence agriculture and occasional small sales of surplus crops, casual employment, and remittances from migrant laborers.
- Zimbabwe's agricultural sector is one of sub-Saharan Africa's most successful. Tobacco, corn, tea, sugar, and cotton are among the leading crops.
- Although agriculture provides employment for the majority of workers (about 70 percent), services and industry contribute more toward the country's gross domestic product.

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burn agriculture and firewood, soil erosion, and air and water pollution are the main environmental problems besetting Zimbabwe. With higher consumption rates of food, fuel, water, and other resources per capita than Zimbabwe, Illinois poses a greater threat to the environment. Despite declines in the level of various atmospheric pollutants, the major environmental issues facing Illinois are acid rain, greenhouse gas effects, and water pollution. Eighty-five percent of the state's wetlands were lost between 1780 and 1980.

Responding to Challenges

Both places have mounted efforts to preserve and restore natural resources. Illinois has created 262 state parks, but only 2 percent of the land is protected and 2.26 percent of the state budget goes to environmental protection. Seventy-five percent of the lakes and ponds in Illinois are man-made and angling represents a \$1.6 billion sector of the economy. Eighty-seven percent of the watersheds today present no problem of fish contamination. In 1990, Illinois introduced the Lake Management Program Act, a blueprint for comprehensive lake management that includes public education, techni-

cal assistance, monitoring and research, and financial incentives. The program involves various federal, state, and local partners.

In Zimbabwe, the government has set aside 8 percent of the territory under an extensive system of national parks such as the Hwange National Park, designated by UNESCO as a world heritage site for the diversity of its animal and bird life. The creation of Lake Kariba on the Zambezi River serves mostly recreational purposes but has also allowed the construction of the Hwange power station, which provides one-half the energy used in Zimbabwe and supports commercial state-run fisheries. Most environmental management, however, consists in policing natural resources and criminalizing illegal harvest. The U.S. Agency for International Development's CAMPIRE program (Community Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources)

tries to foster a different approach to natural resources by channeling funds from wildlife management to local communities and improving the quality of management. USAID's other programs have focused mostly on broadening land ownership, lowering

People in Illinois and Zimbabwe, along with all other living creatures, need clean and healthy air, water, and land, and a stable climate. But as people strive to meet these fundamental needs and improve their lives, they make demands on Earth's resources—and leave footprints. No species demands as much and leaves as many footprints as humans do. The number of people on the planet has a direct impact on the environment and how resources are used. But the level of consumption and the ways in which natural resources are used also directly affect the health of the planet—locally, regionally, globally.

No matter where one lives, the activities of *all* humans will ultimately determine the well-being of *all* humans.

fertility, and increasing the use of methods to prevent AIDS. The U.S. Peace Corps also supports the work of some 64 volunteers in Zimbabwe. ■

DEFINITIONS: **Doubling Time:** The number of years it will take for a population to double, assuming a *constant* rate of natural increase. **Average Number of Children Per Woman:** Known as the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) or the average number of children a woman would have in her lifetime, assuming that birth rates remained constant throughout her childbearing years. **Endangered Species:** Any species in danger of extinction throughout all, or a significant portion of its habitat. **Threatened Species:** Any species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all, or a significant portion of its habitat. **Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** The value of all goods and services produced within a nation in a given year. **Gross State Product (GSP):** The value of all goods and services produced within a state. It is the state counterpart of the nation's GDP.

SOURCES: Major sources are International Labour Organization; National Center for Health Statistics; UNICEF; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Department of Agriculture; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; U.S. Geological Survey; The World Conservation Union (IUCN); and World Resources Institute. For a complete list of sources, contact PRB.

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