

US in the WORLD

CONNECTING PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES TO ENSURE A HEALTHY PLANET

Wisconsin



Comparison at same scale

Wisconsin
Area: 56,153 sq. miles
Population: 5.2 million

Uganda
Area: 91,134 sq. miles
Population: 20.6 million

Uganda



Largest metropolitan areas by population (1996):
Milwaukee-Waukesha (1,457,655), Madison (395,366),
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah (340,564)

Largest urban area by population (1995): Kampala
(954,000)

For both Wisconsin and Uganda, the environment has brought new opportunities and challenges. The lead industry put Wisconsin on the map, influencing its establishment as a state and paving the path for its current economic development. Historically, Wisconsinites were nicknamed “Wisconsin badgers” after the first rugged lead miners who, like the strong animal native to Wisconsin’s prairies, lived in burrowed earthen shelters. To this day, Wisconsin is known as the “Badger State” and a miner appears on its state seal. In present-day Uganda, another natural resource is helping to forge a new development path. Perched on a 4,000-foot plateau in the center of equatorial Africa, Uganda is home to one-half of the 630 mountain gorillas alive today in the world. Gorilla tourism, targeted at high-spending, low-impact ecotourists, provides jobs and profit-

able spin-off projects for locals as well as conserves the environment.

Wisconsin and Uganda are strikingly similar in other ways. Though landlocked, both border three significant bodies of water. Lake Victoria, the second largest lake in the world, is to the south of Uganda, while Lakes Albert and Edward lie to its west. Wisconsin also shares its borders with two Great Lakes—Lake Superior and Lake Michigan—which hem the North and East. The Mississippi River outlines the West. Their interiors also parallel each other. Wisconsin boasts some 15,000 inland lakes, 44 state parks, and almost 2 million acres of national and state forests. Meanwhile Uganda has over 21,000 square miles of forest and woodlands with just over 8 percent of the total in protected areas.

Wisconsin’s strong reliance on dairy farming is matched by Uganda’s dependence on agriculture. Often called

“America’s Dairyland,” Wisconsin boasts 1.6 million dairy cows, which makes the state first in the nation in butter, total cheese, and milk production. In Uganda, agriculture accounts for 90 percent of all export earnings and 57 percent of its gross domestic product. As a result, over 90 percent of the labor force works in agriculture, mainly in subsistence farming.

Tourism is the third income earner for the Ugandan government, after coffee and cotton, and represents a \$6.1 million sector in Wisconsin. About 26 percent of Wisconsinites and almost 50 percent of Ugandans are under 18 years of age. The combination of a reliance on tourism and a young population that is eager to learn how to sustainably improve economic outputs on a local scale could translate into major changes for the future of these two regions. Each area, however, must *continued on back page*

Demographic and Health Trends

- Wisconsin's population growth rate—nearly 6 percent since 1990—made it one of the fastest growing states in the Midwest. The “Badger State” has grown by about 278,000 people in the 1990s.
- About one-third of Wisconsin's growth from 1990 to 1997 is the result of net migration, mostly from other states.
- Four areas in Wisconsin have demonstrated high growth in the

1990s—Fox Valley, areas along the Wisconsin River, the Madison area, and the southeastern part of the state. Waukesha and Dane counties added the most people (44,000 and 30,000 respectively). Among counties with a population of at least 25,000, Washington County had the fastest rate of growth with an increase of 18.2 percent. By contrast, the city of Milwaukee lost 6 percent of its population between 1990 and 1996.

Natural Resources and Wildlife Issues

- Northern Wisconsin has undergone a construction boom in recent years because of increasing numbers of vacationers who purchase property for summer homes. This development, however, affects the water quality of nearby lakes and alters shoreline habitats.
- A coalition of environmentalists, farm leaders, business people, public officials, and union members have formed a campaign to contain Wisconsin's urban sprawl. The group stated that more compact development patterns could save the state

more than \$25 million annually in services such as roads.

- Implemented in 1990, Wisconsin's Stewardship Program has allowed the state to acquire more than 150,000 acres of land for recreation and conservation. Efforts are underway to renew the initiative beyond its expiration in the year 2000.
- Wisconsin's endangered and threatened species include the gray wolf, Kirtland's warbler, the dwarf lake iris, and the prairie bush-clover.

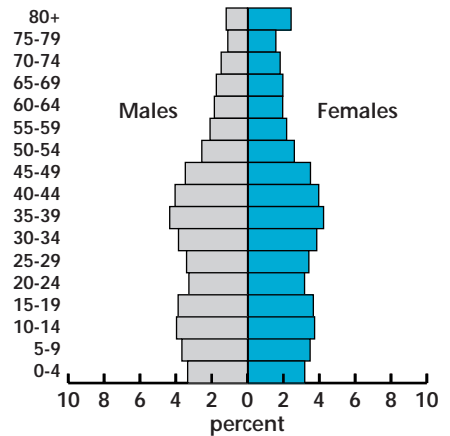
Socioeconomic Factors

- Wisconsin has one of the nation's more diversified economies. This includes high-skill manufacturing in Milwaukee, paper production in the central part of the state, a major insurance company in Wausau, and some of the nation's premier dairy land.
- Wisconsin has more dairy cattle than any other state in the nation—1.5 million in 1994, or about one-sixth of the national total. The dairy

industry, however, has run into trouble in recent years. Demand for milk products has declined, partly due to an increase in the percentage of adults who are lactose-intolerant.

- Wisconsin's median household income from 1994 to 1996 was nearly \$39,900—the highest in the Midwest and the eighth highest in the country. The state also had one of the nation's lowest poverty rates over this period, 8.8 percent.

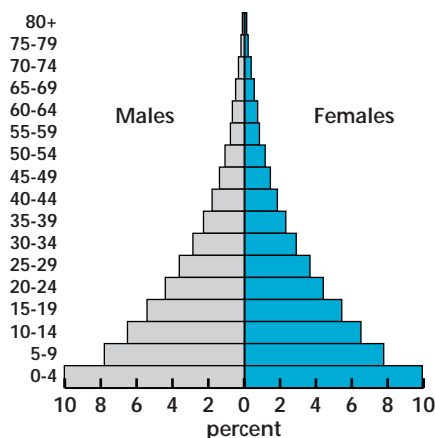
POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX



WISCONSIN FACTS

Population, 1997: 5.2 million
Projected population, 2025: 5.9 million
Annual growth rate: 0.5%
Doubling time (at current rate): 140 years
Average number of children per woman: 1.9
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births: 7.3
Life expectancy: 74 (male), 80 (female)
Persons per square mile: 95
Percent urban: 66
Endangered/threatened animals: 9 species
Endangered/threatened plants: 6 species
Percent of land protected: 3
Wetlands loss, 1780-1980: 46%
Daily water use per capita: 1,422 gallons
Water use for domestic purposes: 10%
Water use for agriculture: 4%
Water use for industry: 6%
Water use for energy production: 80%
Cropland per capita: 2.7 acres
Energy use per capita: 58.9 barrels of oil equiv.
Persons per motor vehicle: 1.3
Adults who are high school graduates: 89%
Elected officials who are women: 21%
Labor force in agriculture: 5%
Labor force in industry: 25%
Labor force in services: 71%
Gross State Product, 1994: \$24,648 per capita

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX



UGANDA FACTS

Population, 1997:	20.6 million
Projected population, 2025:	33.5 million
Annual growth rate:	2.1%
Doubling time (at current rate):	33 years
Average number of children per woman:	6.9
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:	81
Life expectancy:	40 (male), 42 (female)
Persons per square mile:	267
Percent urban:	11
Threatened animals:	67 species
Threatened plants:	6 species
Percent of land protected:	8.1
Wetlands loss, through 1980s:	n.a.
Percent with access to safe water:	38
Percent with adequate sanitation:	64
Daily water use per capita:	14 gallons
Water use for domestic purposes:	32%
Water use for agriculture:	60%
Water use for industry:	8%
Cropland per capita:	0.9 acres
Energy use per capita:	0.2 barrels of oil equiv.
Persons per motor vehicle:	461
Percent of girls in secondary school:	8
Percent of boys in secondary school:	14
Women as % of national legislature:	18
Labor force in agriculture:	93%
Labor force in industry:	5%
Labor force in services:	n.a.
GDP per capita, 1995:	US\$265

Demographic and Health Trends

- Uganda has the world's third lowest life expectancy (41 years), after Sierra Leone and Rwanda.
- Uganda also has one of the world's highest fertility levels. Since the early 1950s, Ugandan women have been giving birth to seven children on average.
- The preference for large families is decreasing. While women ages 45 to

49 consider seven children an ideal number, women between the ages of 20 and 24 desire between four and five children.

- The large number of young people in the population ensures continued high population growth as these individuals move into their childbearing years.

Natural Resources and Wildlife Issues

- Sources of water pollution in Uganda include untreated discharges from breweries, textile industries, leather tanning, and sugar industries. These pollutants degrade the ecosystem, reduce the productivity of water resources, and threaten human health.

■ Overfishing has long threatened fisheries in Uganda. Moreover, traditional methods of fish processing (hot-smoking and frying) increase deforestation because they rely on fuelwood.

- Surface runoff from the tailings produced by copper mining introduces toxic wastes into rivers. This poses a threat to people who rely on these rivers as a water source, because they may ingest iron, cobalt, copper, cadmium, or zinc.

■ Threatened mammals in Uganda include the cheetah, Jackson's mongoose, African elephant, gorilla, and Carruther's mountain squirrel. Ten species of birds are threatened, including the forest ground-thrush, the Kibale ground-thrush, Grauer's swamp-warbler, and Chapin's fly-catcher.

Socioeconomic Factors

- Fifty percent of Ugandan women and 75 percent of Ugandan men are literate. These percentages are slightly higher than those for sub-Saharan Africa overall (47 percent and 70 percent respectively).
- Fifty-five percent of primary school children in Uganda reach the fifth grade—much lower than the 71 percent for sub-Saharan Africa.

■ Agriculture is the most important sector of Uganda's economy, accounting for 90 percent of export earnings and contributing 54 percent to gross domestic product. Coffee is the most important export crop followed by cotton and tea.

■ Nineteen percent of Uganda's gross national product is dedicated to official development assistance.

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front different challenges in implementing their goals.

Demographic pressures remain a constant threat to the environment in Uganda, where 20 million people struggle to make a living on less than \$1 per day. Due to limited access to safe drinking water and to health facilities, one in five children under the age of 5 dies, and life expectancy is just 40 years. High mortality rates, low educational attainment, and the effects of the AIDS epidemic have placed severe strains on the country's ability to develop its potential.

At first sight, Wisconsin seems to share few of the demographic and environmental challenges facing Uganda. A majority of its population enjoys low infant mortality rates, long life expectancy, and high educational attainment. Energy consumption represents 58.1 barrels of oil equivalent per capita in Wisconsin, nearly 300 times greater than Uganda. Nevertheless, both countries have yet to grapple with the production of sustainable, nonpolluting energy. In Uganda, 90 percent of residential needs are met with fuelwood, often harvested unsustainably. Additionally, in Wisconsin, the heavy reliance on automated transport systems, small engine machines such as lawnmowers, and outboard motors for leisure and business activities has

meant high energy consumption at the expense of air quality. Until recent times, wetlands in both regions were cleared for the development of pastures, and, in the case of Uganda, for the prevention of diseases such as malaria. Uganda is facing the rapid disappearance of such ecosystems while, from 1790 to 1980, Wisconsin lost 46 percent of its wetlands.

Responding to Challenges

In Wisconsin, a nonpartisan project named Southeast Wisconsin Dialogue on Ozone and Global Climate Change was launched in November 1992 to address greenhouse gas emissions and implement a state-wide plan for reducing ozone pollution. Phase one included the drafting of recommendations, while phase two focused on the definition of a multisector, least-cost package of measures.

In Uganda, several international programs focus on increasing hydroelectric output, preserving the environment, and empowering the local rural

population. These have ranged from the building of new hydroelectric dams and the banning of logging in the East in 1991 to the creating of ecological reserves for the remaining 315 mountain gorillas. The U.S. Agency for International Development is supporting

People in Wisconsin and Uganda, 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.

a program to reduce fertility, HIV transmissions, and maternal and child mortality by improving the availability and quality of health services and changing attitudes related to reproductive, maternal, and child health. The U.S. Peace Corps also currently supports the work of 46 volunteers in Uganda. ■

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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