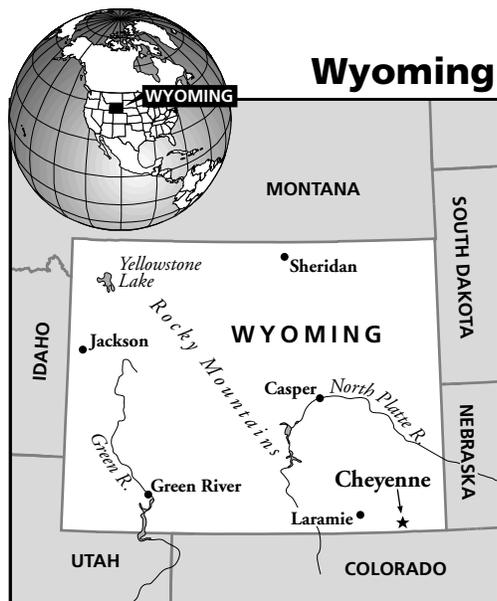
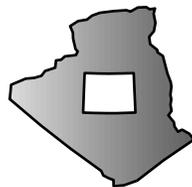


US in the WORLD

CONNECTING PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES TO ENSURE A HEALTHY PLANET



Wyoming



Comparison at same scale

Wyoming
Area: 97,818 sq. miles
Population: 0.5 million

Algeria
Area: 919,595 sq. miles
Population: 31.5 million



Algeria

Largest metropolitan areas by population (1998): Cheyenne (78,872), Casper (63,341)

Largest urban areas by population (2000): Algiers (1,885,000), Oran (895,000)

Wyoming and Algeria help power the world as major providers of energy. Wyoming is the largest coal producer in the United States, as well as the fourth largest producer of oil and the sixth greatest producer of gas. Algeria has the fifth largest of the world's natural gas reserves, nearly as much as the entire United States, and petroleum products account for 57 percent of its government revenues.

Although energy production forms the economic backbone of both regions, agricultural production—both farming and livestock—dominates the landscape. Wyoming the “Cowboy State,” is home to more than 9,000 farms and ranches, and the agricultural industry accounts for 17 percent of total employment in the state. In Algeria, where subsistence farming is common, some 26 percent of the country's workers are engaged in agriculture.

Geographically, both areas are sparsely settled with vast areas of desert and semi-desert punctuated by mountains. Wyoming's mountains are concentrated in the northwest corner of the state and include well-known mountain ranges such as the Tetons. Grand Teton National Park and Yellowstone National Park are located here, along with more than 8 million acres of national forests. Arid, wind-swept grassy plains dominate the eastern portion of the state.

Algeria is divided into three geographical regions. The Tell coastal plain, some 50 to 100 miles wide, lies along the Mediterranean coast. This is where most of the country's arable land is found and the majority of people reside. The Tell Atlas Mountains separate this coastal area from the vast, nearly uninhabited Sahara desert that covers 90 percent of the country.

Wyoming has the smallest population of any state, just 480,000 residents and a population density of only five people per square mile. A downturn in energy production during the 1990s has contributed to out-migration, making Wyoming the only western state that is not experiencing population growth. In contrast, Algeria's population of more than 31 million is growing at a rate of 2.3 percent annually, and it would double in 31 years at current rates. Although the population density of the country seems low at 34 people per square mile, this figure is deceptive since most people live along the productive but narrow coastal plain near the Mediterranean.

Recent energy discoveries in the Powder River Basin, along with a proposal for up to 11,000 new gas wells in the Green River region, will create new environmental challenges for Wy-

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WYOMING

Demographic and Health Trends

■ The country's least populous state, Wyoming has grown by 26,000 people (6 percent) since 1990. However, its increase—dwarfed by the 25 percent growth rate among other Rocky Mountain states—is the slowest in the West. In fact, Wyoming actually lost population between 1998 and 1999.

■ The area around the Grand Tetons is the fastest growing part of Wyoming. Teton County, home of Grand Teton National Park and part of Yellowstone, increased 30 percent

between 1990 and 1999. By contrast, four counties have lost population in the 1990s.

■ Wyoming has a low infant mortality rate—5.9 per 1,000 live births—compared with the national average of 7.2.

■ Wyoming's rate of violent teen deaths, 78 per 100,000 teens in 1997, was the sixth highest in the nation and 34 percent higher than the U.S. rate of 58.

Natural Resources and Wildlife Issues

■ Among Wyoming's 14 animals on the endangered and threatened list are the grizzly bear and the Wyoming road. The state's two plants on the list are the Ute ladies' tresses and the blowout penstemon.

■ Nearly half (49 percent) of Wyoming's land is owned by the federal government, a fact that has sometimes caused strained relations with the state. Policies to preserve Wyoming's environment, such as the

reintroduction of gray wolves into Yellowstone Park and proposed increases in grazing fees, have not been popular with many of the state's residents.

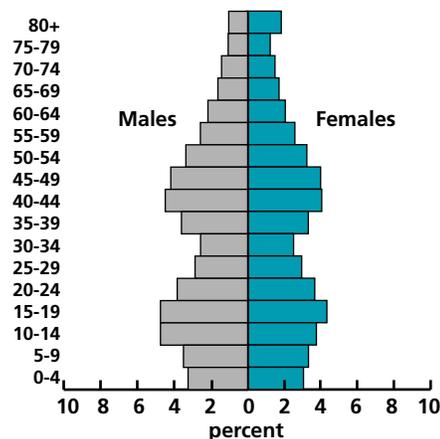
■ Wyoming's daily water use—14,700 gallons per capita—is the highest in the country. As in the case of many other Western states, more than 90 percent of its use is for agricultural purposes.

Socioeconomic Factors

■ Demand for its low-sulfur coal (the result of the 1990 Clean Air Act) has made Wyoming the nation's largest coal-producing state. Wyoming is also a top producer of other minerals (such as uranium), natural gas, and oil—though the state's oil industry has not fully recovered from a devastating collapse in 1986.

■ After mining, tourism and agriculture are Wyoming's second and third leading sectors. A combined 6.9 million people visited Grand Teton and Yellowstone national parks during 1998. The state ranks in the top 10 in wool, barley, and sugar beet production, and is among the top 15 states in the production of beef cattle.

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX



WYOMING FACTS

Population, 1999: 480,000

Projected population, 2025: 694,000

Annual growth rate: -0.1%

Doubling time (at current rate): n.a.

Average number of children per woman: 2.1

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births: 5.8

Life expectancy: 73 (male), 79 (female)

Persons per square mile: 5

Percent urban: 65

Endangered/threatened animals: 14 species

Endangered/threatened plants: 2 species

Percent of land protected: 9

Wetlands loss, 1780-1980: 38%

Daily water use per capita: 14,700 gallons

Water use for domestic purposes: 1%

Water use for agriculture: 94%

Water use for industry: 2%

Water use for energy production: 3%

Cropland per capita: 111.4 acres

Energy use per capita: 153.8 barrels of oil equiv.

Persons per motor vehicle: 0.9

Adults who are high school graduates: 91%

Elected officials who are women: 20%

Labor force in agriculture: 6%

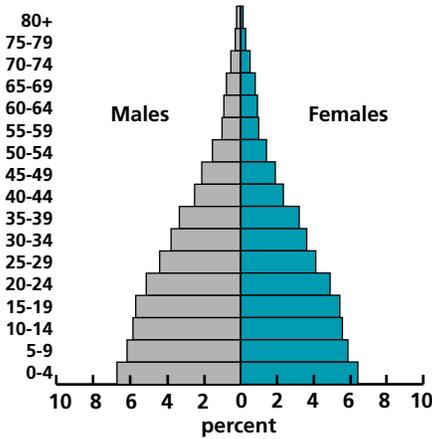
Labor force in industry: 17%

Labor force in services: 77%

Gross State Product, 1997: \$36,605 per capita

ALGERIA

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX



ALGERIA FACTS

Population, 2000:	31.5 million
Projected population, 2025:	46.6 million
Annual growth rate:	2.3%
Doubling time (at current rate):	31 years
Average number of children per woman:	3.8
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:	44
Life expectancy:	68 (male), 70 (female)
Persons per square mile:	34
Percent urban:	49
Threatened animals:	36 species
Threatened plants:	145 species
Percent of land protected:	2.5
Wetlands loss, through 1980s:	n.a.
Percent with access to safe water:	90
Percent with adequate sanitation:	91
Daily water use per capita:	130 gallons
Water use for domestic purposes:	25%
Water use for agriculture:	60%
Water use for industry:	15%
Cropland per capita:	0.7 acres
Energy use per capita:	7.9 barrels of oil equiv.
Persons per motor vehicle:	19
Percent of girls in secondary school:	62
Percent of boys in secondary school:	65
Women as % of national legislature:	17
Labor force in agriculture:	26%
Labor force in industry:	31%
Labor force in services:	43%
GDP per capita, 1998:	US\$1,648

Demographic and Health Trends

- Algeria's population increased from 13.7 million in 1970 to 31.5 million in 2000 and is projected to reach 46.6 million by 2025.
- The graph at left shows a young population where each five-year age group is larger than the one above it, indicating sustained high levels of fertility. From 1950 to 1980, Algerian women averaged more than seven children. The average fell very rapidly to about half that rate—just under four—in the late 1990s.
- The infant mortality rate of 44 in Algeria means one in 23 infants does not live to its first birthday. This rate compares with Northern Africa's infant mortality rate of 51 and likelihood that one in 20 infants will die before turning 1.
- Ninety-five percent of 1-year-olds are immunized against tuberculosis; 80 percent against polio, diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus; and 75 percent against measles.

Natural Resources and Wildlife Issues

- Algeria has 3,100 known species of higher plants, of which 250 are endemic to the country. The country has 192 known breeding species of birds; one is endemic. There are 92 known species of mammals in the country; two are endemic.
- Algeria's threatened species include the Northwest African cheetah, lion, slender-horned gazelle, Barbary sheep, Algerian nuthatch, long-fingered bat, and southern damselfly.
- Annual internal sources of renewable water provide 121,162 gallons per capita in Algeria—only 5 percent as much as in the United States. Algerians use about 10 percent as much water as do people in the United States.

Socioeconomic Factors

- The percent of Algerian adults who are literate is nearing three-quarters for men and one-half for women. The gap between men and women has declined since 1980; in 1980, less than half as many women were literate as men and today, the literacy rate for women is 63 percent as high as for men.
- In Algeria, public expenditures on health represent 3.3 percent of gross domestic product, compared with 2.3 percent for Northern Africa and the Middle East and 6.6 percent for the United States.
- Official development assistance from other countries accounts for 0.6 percent of Algeria's gross national product or US\$8 per capita.

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ming. Each well site requires a road and other associated development that destroys wildlife habitat and could block big game migration routes.

Water quality and aquatic habitat degradation resulting from agriculture are also problems in Wyoming. Water diversions for irrigation diminish the flow in streams, reducing the quality and amount of habitat available for fish. In addition, agricultural runoff has increased loads of sediments, nutrients, fertilizers, and pesticides that pollute waterways. One of the waterways significantly affected by agriculture is the Platte River. The Platte hosts a number of species, such as the whooping crane, piping plover, interior least tern and pallid sturgeon, that are affected by loss of habitat quality resulting from agricultural practices.

Energy development and agriculture also challenge Algeria's environmental quality. The production and refinement of oil products have polluted the country's water and air. The Mediterranean Sea, in particular, is being damaged by water-borne pollutants from oil production, as well as by sedimentation and fertilizer runoff from agriculture. Potable water supplies for domestic use have been compromised.

Responding to Challenges

A cooperative Platte River Basin agreement to improve habitat for target species was recently adopted by representatives of Wyoming, Nebraska, and Colorado and the federal government. A governing committee has been established that includes the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Wyoming's Water Development Director, major irrigator associations, the National Audubon Society, and the Environmental Defense Fund, among others. Other nongovernmental organizations such as the Whooping Crane Maintenance Trust and The Nature Conservancy are contributing land to protect 29,000 acres of wildlife habitat along the river.

The World Bank is financing a loan to support Algeria's US\$118 million Industrial Pollution Control Project to reduce petroleum-based pollution in the northeast city of Annaba. This port

city on the Mediterranean coast is considered to have the highest rate in the country of respiratory diseases related to industrial emissions. Another World Bank loan is being used by the Algerian government to improve potable water supplies through rehabilitation of sew-

People in Wyoming and Algeria, 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.

age stations and to fund studies of the nation's water supplies. There has been no U.S. Peace Corps volunteer program in Algeria. ■

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. **Commercial energy** includes energy from solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels, plus primary electricity. **Traditional energy** includes fuelwood, charcoal, bagasse, and animal and vegetal wastes.

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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