

US in the WORLD

CONNECTING PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES TO ENSURE A HEALTHY PLANET

Minnesota



Minnesota
Area: 84,402 sq. miles
Population: 4.7 million

Philippines
Area: 115,831 sq. miles
Population: 73.4 million

Philippines



Largest metropolitan areas by population (1996):
Minneapolis-St. Paul (2,673,985), Duluth-Superior (196,414), St. Cloud (160,326)

Largest urban areas by population (1995): Manila (9,286,000), Davao (1,010,000)

In Minnesota, “land of 10,000 lakes,” and in the Philippines, a 7,100 island archipelago in the South China Sea, water and land resources play an important but vulnerable economic role. Both regions have suffered losses because of adverse weather conditions and indiscriminate exploitation. In 1997, the Upper Minnesota Valley was severely flooded; in the Philippines, irregular rain patterns and recurring calamities such as typhoons, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes reduced opportunities for agricultural development.

While Minnesotans have had control of their natural resources for over 100 years, the Philippines was under Spanish domination until the late 19th century and U.S. tutelage until 1946. The archipelago became increasingly dependent upon agricultural exports, and subsequent governments have

faced structural challenges such as dependence on imported goods and unequal distribution of wealth. Despite this historical difference, it is clear that the sustainable use of resources in both regions is key to sustaining a strong economy and high quality of life.

The central region in Minnesota, comprising hills and lakes, covers approximately half the state. Rocky ridges and deep lakes are found in the Northeast, flat plains in the Northwest and rolling plains in the South. The Twin Cities of Minneapolis and Saint Paul are the largest urban areas. Most Philippine islands have interior mountain ranges with narrow coastal lowlands. The capital city, Manila, located in one of the few extensive plains, has almost 1.9 million people, but lies at the heart of an urban area of 9 million inhabitants, including the almost 2 million people living in Quezon City.

Indiscriminate exploitation has depleted natural resources in both regions. Only 0.5 percent of the original 18 million acres of prairie remain in Minnesota, while less than 1 percent of the 15 million hectares (one hectare equals 10,000 square meters) of virgin forest found in the Philippines in 1945 are still standing. At the same time, population pressures have been increasing. The Philippines’ population of 73 million will double in 33 years if current growth rates persist. A net emigration of 700,000 Filipinos a year fails to counteract the effects of a high growth rate. The population density of 638 people per square mile, nearly double the Southeast Asia average, masks high concentrations in the few existing lowlands. In Minnesota, current population density is 59 persons per square mile, almost 11 times less than the Filipino density, while 57 percent of

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MINNESOTA

Demographic and Health Trends

■ Minnesota's population has grown 7 percent—about the U.S. average—since 1990, making it the fastest growing state in the Midwest. The state gained 310,000 residents between 1990 and 1997.

■ One-third of Minnesota's population growth has been the result of net migration—most of it from other states. Since 1990, the state has experienced a net gain of about 66,000 new residents from elsewhere in the country.

■ Minnesota's fastest growing areas are in counties around Minneapolis and St. Paul. Sherburne, Carver, Scott, and Washington counties all have grown more than 30 percent since 1990.

■ Sixteen rural Minnesota counties—mostly in the state's northern and western portions—have lost at least 3 percent of their population in the 1990s. Big Stone and Lac Qui Parle counties (along the South Dakota border) had the biggest losses, at 9 percent each.

Natural Resources and Wildlife Issues

■ The 1997 flood along the Red River has focused some attention on the extensive drainage system that crisscrosses the watersheds along the Red and Minnesota rivers. While the system made agriculture an economic mainstay of the region, many area residents claim that the system of ditches and underground pipes has increased the risk of flooding.

■ Minnesota has fewer than 150,000 acres of native prairie grasses remaining—less than 1 percent of the

amount that was present before the state was first settled. In an effort to preserve and restore prairie grasses, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources each burns thousands of acres annually.

■ Minnesota's endangered and threatened species include the bald eagle, the American peregrine falcon, the gray wolf, the Minnesota trout lily, and the western prairie fringed orchid.

Socioeconomic Factors

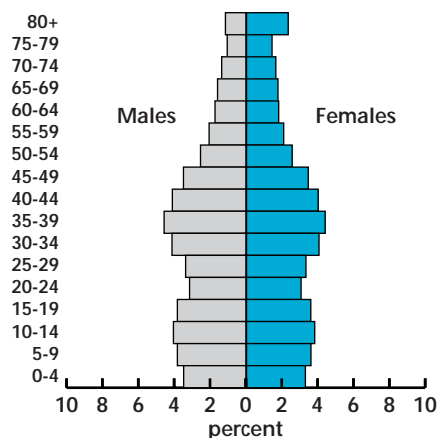
■ In the 1990s, Minnesota has added an average of 49,000 jobs annually—nearly double the number added per year in the economically robust 1980s. That phenomenon, as well as the state's low (3.5 percent to 4.0 percent) unemployment rate, has created an unusual problem—a shortage of workers in several sectors.

■ Minnesota has one of the nation's most diverse economies. Manufacturing; trade; finance insurance and real

estate; and services each contributed at least one-sixth of the state's \$110 billion gross state product in 1992.

■ The average income of Minnesota households between 1994 and 1996 period was \$38,600—10 percent higher than the national average and the 12th highest in the country. The state's poverty rate over the same period was 10.2 percent—significantly lower than the country's 14.0 percent rate.

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

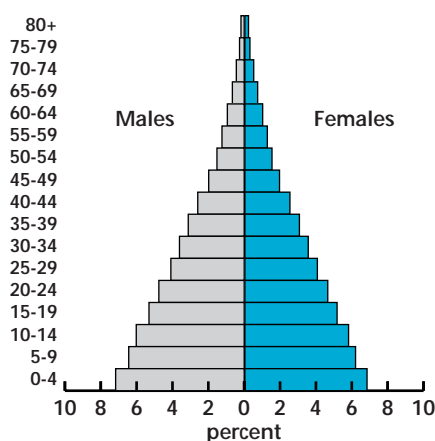


MINNESOTA FACTS

Population, 1997: 4.7 million
Projected population, 2025: 5.5 million
Annual growth rate: 0.8%
Doubling time (at current rate): 88 years
Average number of children per woman: 1.9
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births: 6.7
Life expectancy: 75 (male), 81 (female)
Persons per square mile: 59
Percent urban: 70
Endangered/threatened animals: 7 species
Endangered/threatened plants: 4 species
Percent of land protected: 6
Wetlands loss, 1780-1980: 42%
Daily water use per capita: 735 gallons
Water use for domestic purposes: 19%
Water use for agriculture: 6%
Water use for industry: 13%
Water use for energy production: 62%
Cropland per capita: 5.9 acres
Energy use per capita: 60.6 barrels of oil equiv.
Persons per motor vehicle: 1.2
Adults who are high school graduates: 88%
Elected officials who are women: 30%
Labor force in agriculture: 5%
Labor force in industry: 19%
Labor force in services: 76%
Gross State Product, 1994: \$27,260 per capita

PHILIPPINES

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX



PHILIPPINES FACTS

Population, 1997: 73.4 million

Projected population, 2025: 113.5 million

Annual growth rate: 2.1%

Doubling time (at current rate): 33 years

Average number of children per woman: 4.1

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births: 34

Life expectancy: 65 (male), 68 (female)

Persons per square mile: 638

Percent urban: 47

Threatened animals: 188 species

Threatened plants: 371 species

Percent of land protected: 2.0

Wetlands loss, through 1980s: n.a.

Percent with access to safe water: 86

Percent with adequate sanitation: 77

Daily water use per capita: 495 gallons

Water use for domestic purposes: 18%

Water use for agriculture: 61%

Water use for industry: 21%

Cropland per capita: 0.3 acres

Energy use per capita: 2.0 barrels of oil equiv.

Persons per motor vehicle: 89

Percent of girls in secondary school: 75

Percent of boys in secondary school: 71

Women as % of national legislature: 11

Labor force in agriculture: 46%

Labor force in industry: 16%

Labor force in services: 39%

GDP per capita, 1995: US\$1,085

Demographic and Health Trends

■ Filipino women today have 4.1 children on average—one-half the average number of the early 1950s. Yet nearly 40 percent of the population is under the age of 15, thereby providing momentum for continued population growth as large numbers enter their childbearing ages (see figure).

■ Childbearing does not typically begin earlier in the Philippines than in the United States, as might be expected given the higher level of fertility in the Philippines. In both countries, 5 percent of teens between ages 15 and 19 give birth each year.

■ An infant born today in the Philippines can expect to live 66 years; while life expectancy in the United States is 76 years. A Filipino infant is nearly five times more likely to die before the age of 1 than are U.S. infants. Thirty percent of Filipino children under age 5 are severely or moderately underweight.

■ Urban areas are home to nearly one-half of all Filipinos—nearly twice the proportion at mid-century, when just over one-fourth of the population lived in urban areas.

Natural Resources and Wildlife Issues

■ The forests of the Philippines were reduced by 38 percent between 1980 and 1995—by more than 16,000 square miles. Illegal logging, shifting cultivation, and inadequate reforestation have contributed to this loss. The government banned the logging of virgin forest at the start of 1991 but enforcement is difficult.

■ Mining activity, destructive fishing, and soil erosion have polluted coastal waters and coral reefs, significantly reducing their productivity.

■ Of the 153 mammal species in the Philippines, 49 are threatened. Among the threatened species are the flying lemur, golden-capped fruit bat, Palawan stink badger, Mt Isarog shrew-mouse, and giant bushy-tailed cloud rat.

■ There are 395 breeding species of birds found in the Philippines, of which 86 are threatened. Threatened species include the spot-billed pelican, Chinese egret, Philippine eagle, Palawan peacock-pheasant, and Worcester's buttonquail.

Socioeconomic Factors

■ Sixty-seven percent of primary school children reach the fifth grade. Adult literacy rates are 95 percent. Sixteen percent of central government expenditures are allocated to education in the Philippines, compared with 3 percent for South Asia overall.

■ Agriculture and industry contributed lower percentages to the gross domestic product in 1995 than in 1980. One part of industry that has not lost ground is manufacturing; in the mid-1990s manufacturers accounted for nearly 80 percent of exports.

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the 4.7 million inhabitants live in the Twin Cities area.

Filipinos' natural resources are under serious threat. Fishing represented 5 percent of the gross domestic product in the late 1980s and accounted for a large part of foreign exchange earnings, but productivity is down because of pollution. Forests are still a major source of earnings but have suffered severe depletion as the result of population pressure, shifting cultivation, and illegal logging. Agricultural outputs are also affected. The production of coconuts is declining due in part to aging of trees and felling for timber. Mining remains under-exploited (one-quarter of the land has not yet been surveyed). A 1995 law allowing 100 percent foreign ownership may increase extraction, but more exploitation could bring environmental and social ills.

Though Minnesota is a major agricultural producer and serves as headquarters for firms such as General Mills and Land O'Lakes, only 5 percent of the population derives its livelihood from the land. Access to a more educated work force (88 percent of the state population completed high school), high technology, and available capital have made the Twin Cities a

major draw for national and international business.

Responding to Challenges

In 1998, the Minnesota legislature approved a comprehensive environmental plan to address these challenges, including capital investment projects totaling \$130 million. The main objective is to sustain the integrity of ecosystems through ecosystem-based management, by building long-term alliances with local interest groups. Priority is being given to the maintenance or restoration of wildlife habitat, the mitigation of flood damage, and the repair of fish hatcheries.

The U.S. Agency for International Development has been helping the Filipino government adopt a 25-year, cooperative approach to forestry management that includes policy reform, resource protection, support services and combined monitoring, evaluation, and auditing services. The Foundation for the

Philippine Environment, established through the resource protection plan, is financing over 50 biodiversity conservation projects carried out by Filipino nongovernmental organizations. Upland communities are also beginning to secure management authority

People in Minnesota and Philippines, 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.

and responsibility for at least 500,000 hectares of the country's public forests. The U.S. government has provided additional forms of assistance, including the 105 Peace Corps volunteers who were working in the country as of April 1998. ■

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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