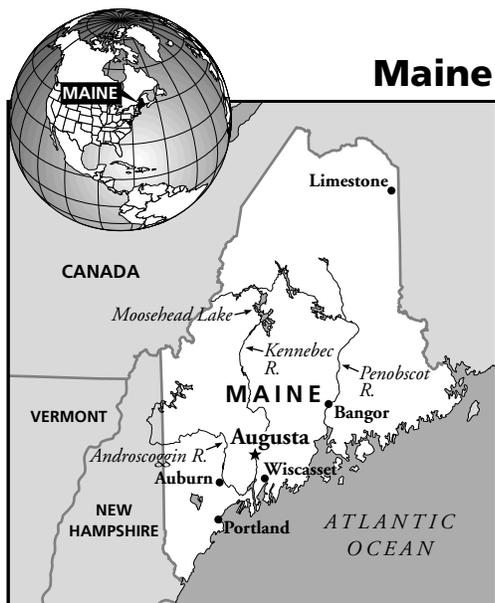


US in the WORLD

CONNECTING PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES TO ENSURE A HEALTHY PLANET



Maine



Comparison at same scale

Maine
 Area: 33,741 sq. miles
 Population: 1.3 million
Peru
 Area: 496,225 sq. miles
 Population: 27.1 million



Peru

Largest urban area by population (2000): Lima (7,443,000)

Largest metropolitan areas by population (1998): Portland (231,858), Lewiston-Auburn (89,014), Bangor (87,001)

In Maine and Peru, natural topography—a rugged and heavily forested interior that gives way to fertile coastal lowlands and bountiful seas—has fostered the development of prosperous fishing and forest industries. Today, the natural resources that these industries depend on are threatened by overharvesting, uneven population growth and distribution, and management challenges.

In both places, the populations are diverse and share similar densities. The composition of Maine's population reflects that of the state's settlers, who were of English, Scottish, Irish, and French-Canadian stock. Almost half of Peru's population is of indigenous descent, with a third of mixed origin. Low overall population density—41 people per square mile in Maine, 55 in Peru—masks large discrepancies in the distribution of inhabitants between

mountainous and coastal areas. In Maine, for example, two coastal counties account for one-third of the population; in Peru, three out of four people reside in cities.

These discrepancies correspond with socioeconomic inequalities. Northern Maine suffers from unemployment verging on 9 percent, while its southern counties are virtually unemployment-free. Similarly in Peru, despite progress made in curbing extreme poverty in the 1990s, chronic malnutrition still affects almost half of the children in urban areas and almost three-quarters of children in rural areas. In Peru half the population is considered poor, compared with Maine's rate of 12 percent.

Both places have experienced economic growth. This growth, however, does not appear likely to raise people out of poverty in the short term. Half of the new jobs created during Maine's

economic boom of the 1980s are located in the service economy, which employs three-quarters of the workforce but offers lower salaries and less job security. The boom also had unforeseen environmental consequences, such as the overfishing of the Grand Banks and lobster grounds. In Peru, despite progress in the service sector, which accounts for almost one-half of the gross domestic product, 9 percent of the population is still unemployed and almost one-half is underemployed.

The livelihoods of people in Maine and in Peru are further threatened by stresses on natural resources. In 1998, 247 million pounds of shellfish and fin fish (including 47 million pounds of lobster) were harvested in Maine, adding \$277 million to the state's economy. Overharvesting, however, could reduce future earnings. And

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Demographic and Health Trends

■ Since 1990, Maine's population has increased by 2 percent. Although this was well below the national rate of 9.7 percent, it was about the same as the rate for other states in the Northeast.

■ Like many other states, Maine would have lost population were it not for an increase in births over deaths. The state's excess of 30,000

births over deaths between 1990 and 1999, as well as the immigration of 3,000 people, more than offset the loss of 8,000 people to other states.

■ In Maine, infant mortality has declined 18 percent since 1990. The state's infant mortality rate of 5.1 deaths per 1,000 live births is one of the lowest in the country and 30 percent lower than the national rate.

Natural Resources and Wildlife Issues

■ Maine leads the nation in acres of commercial forest land (17 million) and in the percentage of land area covered by forests (89 percent).

■ Among Maine's 13 endangered or threatened species (10 animals, three plants) are the bald eagle, the roseate tern, and the Furbish lousewort.

■ In a 1997 survey by the state's Department of Inland Fisheries and

Wildlife, respondents identified a need for greater dissemination of knowledge about Maine's fish and wildlife. They expressed concerns about improving water quality for fishing and about efforts to deal with problem wildlife. There was little support for increasing (or decreasing) the deer population or for active efforts to reintroduce wolves in Maine.

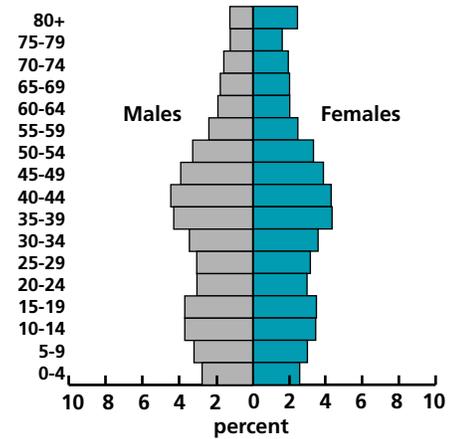
Socioeconomic Factors

■ Maine leads the country in blueberry production and is among the top 10 states in potato production.

■ Forestry has been an important industry to Maine. The state's lumber, paper, and wood products industries generate nearly \$5 billion annually. In 1995, these sectors employed 26,000 people—30 percent of the total manufacturing employment.

■ Northern Maine has experienced economic setbacks in the 1990s. For example, potato production fell to less than half its 1980 level, and the region lost jobs and businesses when Loring Air Force Base in Limestone closed in 1994.

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

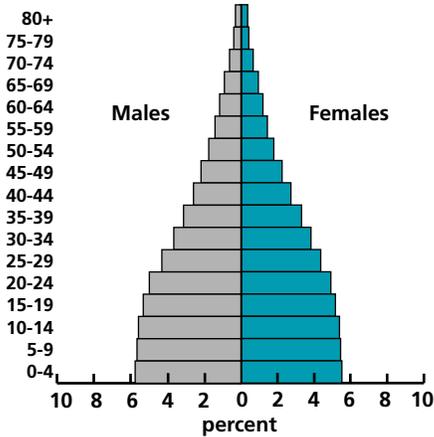


MAINE FACTS

Population, 1999: 1.3 million
Projected population, 2025: 1.4 million
Annual growth rate: 0.4%
Doubling time (at current rate): 175 years
Average number of children per woman: 1.8
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births: 5.1
Life expectancy: 73 (male), 80 (female)
Persons per square mile: 41
Percent urban: 45
Endangered/threatened animals: 10 species
Endangered/threatened plants: 3 species
Percent of land protected: 1
Wetlands loss, 1780-1980: 20%
Daily water use per capita: 263 gallons
Water use for domestic purposes: 45%
Water use for agriculture: 9%
Water use for industry: 5%
Water use for energy production: 42%
Cropland per capita: 0.6 acres
Energy use per capita: 76.8 barrels of oil equiv.
Persons per motor vehicle: 1.3
Adults who are high school graduates: 89
% Elected officials who are women: 28%
Labor force in agriculture: 4%
Labor force in industry: 20%
Labor force in services: 76%
Gross State Product, 1997: \$24,279 per capita

PERU

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX



PERU FACTS

Population, 2000: 27.1 million
Projected population, 2025: 39.2 million
Annual growth rate: 2.0%
Doubling time (at current rate): 35 years
Average number of children per woman: 3.4
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births: 43
Life expectancy: 66 (male), 71 (female)
Persons per square mile: 55
Percent urban: 72
Threatened animals: 122 species
Threatened plants: 377 species
Percent of land protected: 5.3
Wetlands loss, through 1980s: n.a.
Percent with access to safe water: 67
Percent with adequate sanitation: 72
Daily water use per capita: 216 gallons
Water use for domestic purposes: 19%
Water use for agriculture: 72%
Water use for industry: 9%
Cropland per capita: 0.4 acres
Energy use per capita: 2.6 barrels of oil equiv.
Persons per motor vehicle: 24
Percent of girls in secondary school: 64
Percent of boys in secondary school: 72
Women as % of national legislature: n.a.
Labor force in agriculture: 35%
Labor force in industry: 18%
Labor force in services: 47%
GDP per capita, 1995: US\$2,586

Demographic and Health Trends

- The stair-step shape of the graph at left depicting Peru's population by sex and age indicates a long history of high birth rates. However, the more nearly equal sizes of the bars representing the youngest members of the population indicate that the birth rate has declined recently.
- In the 1950s Peruvian women averaged between six and seven children, and by the early 1970s the

number was still at six. But the subsequent three decades saw much more dramatic decline, and women now average between three and four children.

- Immunization rates for 1-year-olds are 90 percent or above for tuberculosis, polio, measles, diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus. Yet of every 1,000 infants born in Peru, 43 die before their first birthday.

Natural Resources and Wildlife Issues

- The number of breeding species of birds in Peru is nearly the highest in the world, second only to Colombia. Peru provides habitat for 1,538 bird species, of which 109 are endemic. Sixty-four of the species are threatened. Among them are: Andean flamingo, ochre-bellied dove, red-faced parrot, and golden-plumed parakeet.
- Peru has less than 20 percent of the annual internal renewable water

resources per capita that the United States has. Annually Peruvians use 15 percent of their water resources, compared with the U.S. rate of 19 percent and the South American rate of just 1 percent.

- Although Peru's use of commercial forms of energy has increased 31 percent since 1985, it now equals less than 1 percent (0.4 percent) of the U.S. level.

Socioeconomic Factors

- Peru receives 0.8 percent of its gross national product (GNP) from official development assistance from other countries. This amounts to US\$20 per capita. The average for Latin America and the Caribbean is 0.3 percent.
- Ninety-three percent of Peruvian men can read and write, as can 83 percent of women. These levels are similar to those for Latin America and the Caribbean overall. Public ex-

penditures on education in Peru are 3 percent of GNP; the United States spends about 5 percent.

- In Peru those with the highest 20 percent of income receive over half of the country's income. Similarly, in the United States, the top 20 percent receive 45 percent. The lowest 20 percent of people in Peru and in the United States receive about the same percentage: 4.4 percent in Peru and 4.8 percent in the United States.

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Maine continues to provide most of the lobster consumed in the United States, but the harvesting of other species could be limited in the future; this is especially true for the Atlantic salmon, if its reduced numbers qualify it to be listed as an endangered species. Fishing was once a prime economic earner in Peru, but unchecked withdrawal rates could threaten the recovery of species such as the anchovy.

Clearing of forests for urban development, housing projects, and agricultural expansion—together with unsustainable management—jeopardizes forests in both places. In Maine, habitat loss, along with other factors, has already contributed to 10 animals and three plants being listed as threatened or endangered. Many more Peruvian species are threatened by high annual deforestation. This is of particular concern because the country ranks second in the world for bird diversity, third for mammal diversity, and fifth for plant diversity.

Population growth presents additional challenges. Maine boasts one of the lowest infant mortality rates in the country, but its slow population growth could result in a labor shortage that may adversely affect the economy.

Peru, on the other hand, must manage a high birth rate—the third highest in South America—and an infant mortality rate twice as high as in some neighboring countries.

Responding to Challenges

In the largest single private land protection project in U.S. history, the New England Forestry Foundation bought the development rights on over 750,000 acres of privately held land in northern Maine. This area, 20 percent larger than the state of Rhode Island, provides crucial habitat for many neotropical migrant songbirds, several of which are threatened or endangered.

In Peru, the government has encouraged collaboration with international partners to manage natural reserves sustainably. The U.S.-based Wildlife Conservation Society, for example, is providing technical and managerial assistance over eight years

for the Punta San Juan reserve. The U.S. Agency for International Development earmarked US\$4.5 million in 2000 to improve environmental management and reduce health risks associated with industrial and urban pollutants. From 1962 until the pro-

People in Maine and Peru, 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.

gram closed in 1975, the U.S. Peace Corps sent 2,646 volunteers to Peru. ■

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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