

US in the WORLD

CONNECTING PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES TO ENSURE A HEALTHY PLANET



New Jersey



NEW JERSEY — 9
Comparison at same scale

New Jersey
Area: 7,787 sq. miles
Population: 8.1 million
Indonesia
Area: 741,101 sq. miles
Population: 204.3 million

Indonesia



INDONESIA

Largest urban areas by population (1995): Jakarta (8,621,000), Bandung (2,896,000), Surabaya (2,253,000)

Largest metropolitan areas by population (1996): Newark (1,940,470), Bergen-Passaic (1,311,331), Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon (1,091,097)

Thousands of acres of New Jersey's forests and agricultural lands are being lost each year to residential, commercial, and industrial development, putting pressure on natural resources and the ecosystem. Far east, in the Pacific archipelago of Indonesia, rainforest destruction is degrading more than 1 million acres of the world's second largest rain forest, threatening the health and safety of people in and outside of Indonesia. Forest conservation has become one of the common challenges to both New Jersey and Indonesia.

New Jersey and Indonesia, the world's fourth most populous country, share other characteristics, such as ethnic diversity. One of the top six destination states of immigrants, New Jersey ranks above the national average in its share of minorities and of the foreign-born population. Indonesia, the world's largest island group, embraces

over 300 ethnic groups speaking 200 distinct languages and dialects. Indonesia and New Jersey were both once colonized by the Dutch.

New Jersey is the state with the highest population density. Although Indonesia as a whole is not as densely populated, 62 percent of its population is concentrated on just three islands, Java, Madura, and Bali. Though its growth rate is declining, Indonesia's population is growing more than three times as fast as New Jersey's. Population growth and distribution in both places has had a direct impact on natural resource consumption.

Economic development also contributes to environmental concerns in the two areas. New Jersey's diverse economy—ranging from chemical plants to vegetable gardens to outdoor tourism and casinos—has made it prosperous. But this development, coupled with high population density,

has also led to forest decline, polluted beaches, poor water quality, damaged watersheds, and polluted air. Of special concern is the release of pollutants from the chemical industry into the air, land, and water. Rapid industrialization and urbanization are placing great pressure on the country's natural resources, resulting in depletion of the resource base by the extractive sectors and degradation of the quality of water and air resources by the industrial sector, power generation plants and urban center. Indonesia's urban environment is degrading rapidly, because of the size of the Indonesian population, the speed with which it is concentrating in cities, and the adverse impacts of rapid industrialization.

Indonesia has a wealth of natural resources, including one of the world's richest array of animals and plants, but it has not yet attained New Jersey's

continued on back page

Demographic and Health Trends

- With a growth rate of about one-half of the national average, New Jersey's population has grown from 7.7 million to 8.1 million since 1990. Between 1996 and 1997, the "Garden State" added 51,000 persons, as natural increase and net immigration offset the net loss of 40,000 residents to other states.
- New Jersey is the most densely populated state in the United States, with 1,085 persons for every square mile of land.

Natural Resources and Wildlife Issues

- According to the EPA, New Jersey had 108 hazardous waste sites on the Superfund program's National Priorities List. This is the most of any state.
- Efforts to reduce smog by controlling emissions at major factories have reduced the amount of nitrogen oxide released into the atmosphere by more than one-half—from 46,500 tons in 1990 to just over 21,000 tons in 1995.
- Environmentalists have fought to protect New Jersey's Sterling Forest from development. In 1997 two environmental groups contracted to

Socioeconomic Factors

- New Jersey is the home of Revolutionary War sites, beaches along the shoreline, hotels and casinos in Atlantic City, the Miss America pageant, and major league sports. As a result, the state ranks among the nation's leaders in tourism, generating revenues of \$22.9 billion in 1995.

- Nearly 60 percent of New Jersey's residents live in counties immediately adjacent to New York City and Philadelphia.
- In the 1990s, much of the state's growth has been in interior counties or along the Jersey shore. Somerset, Hunterdon, and Ocean counties all have grown at least 9 percent since 1990.

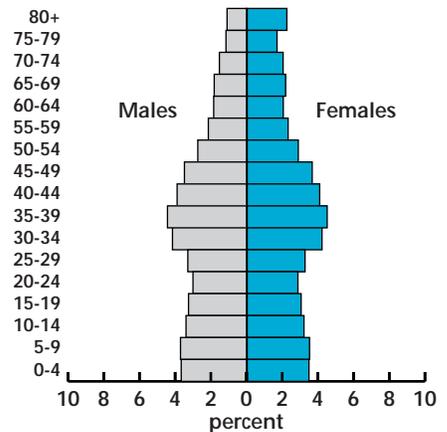
purchase 15,280 acres of the 17,500-acre property in southern New York state, on the New Jersey border.

- The watershed area in Sterling Forest provides nearly one-fifth of the clean water flow to the Wanaque/Monksville Reservoir System, which delivers drinking water to 86 cities and towns in northern New Jersey, representing one-quarter of the state's population.
- New Jersey's endangered and threatened species include the bald eagle, peregrine falcon, and the roseate tern.

- The state's economy has rebounded from the recession of the early 1990s. The number of jobs in 1995 was more than 3.6 million—just short of the 1990 level.

- Median household income in New Jersey (\$45,800 from 1994 to 1996) is second behind Alaska. Three New Jersey counties (Hunterdon, Somerset, and Morris) ranked among the nation's 10 wealthiest in 1993.

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

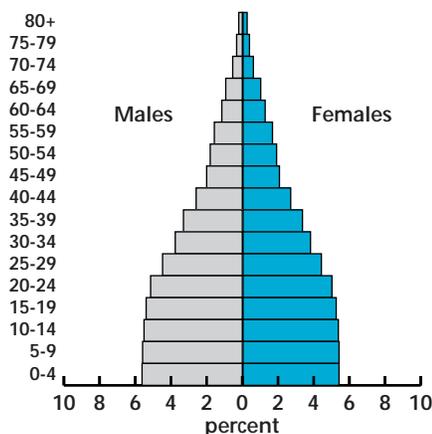


NEW JERSEY FACTS

- Population, 1997: 8.1 million
- Projected population, 2025: 9.6 million
- Annual growth rate: 0.6%
- Doubling time (at current rate): 117 years
- Average number of children per woman: 1.9
- Infant deaths per 1,000 live births: 6.6
- Life expectancy: 72 (male), 78 (female)
- Persons per square mile: 1,085
- Percent urban: 89
- Endangered/threatened animals: 6 species
- Endangered/threatened plants: 5 species
- Percent of land protected: 12
- Wetlands loss, 1780-1980: 39%
- Daily water use per capita: 770 gallons
- Water use for domestic purposes: 19%
- Water use for agriculture: 2%
- Water use for industry: 8%
- Water use for energy production: 71%
- Cropland per capita: 0.1 acres
- Energy use per capita: 55.2 barrels of oil equiv.
- Persons per motor vehicle: 1.3
- Adults who are high school graduates: 85%
- Elected officials who are women: 15%
- Labor force in agriculture: 1%
- Labor force in industry: 16%
- Labor force in services: 82%
- Gross State Product, 1994: \$32,248 per capita

INDONESIA

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX



INDONESIA FACTS

Population, 1997: 204.3 million

Projected population, 2025: 276.4 million

Annual growth rate: 1.5%

Doubling time (at current rate): 46

Average number of children per woman: 2.9

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births: 66

Life expectancy: 60 (male), 64 (female)

Persons per square mile: 290

Percent urban: 31

Threatened animals: 340 species

Threatened plants: 281 species

Percent of land protected: 9.7

Wetlands loss, through 1980s: 39%

Percent with access to safe water: 62

Percent with adequate sanitation: 51

Daily water use per capita: 69 gallons

Water use for domestic purposes: 13%

Water use for agriculture: 76%

Water use for industry: 11%

Cropland per capita: 0.3 acres

Energy use per capita: 2.3 barrels of oil equiv.

Persons per motor vehicle: 56

Percent of girls in secondary school: 39

Percent of boys in secondary school: 48

Women as % of national legislature: n.a.

Labor force in agriculture: 55%

Labor force in industry: 14%

Labor force in services: 31%

GDP per capita, 1995: US\$998

Demographic and Health Trends

■ Indonesia's 204.3 million people make it the world's fourth most populous country. It is projected to retain this position through 2025.

■ On average, women in Indonesia are having just under three children—a steady decline from the late 1960s, when women had 5.6 children on average.

■ The population is unevenly distributed. Only 35 percent of Indonesia's islands are inhabited. Over 60 percent of the population

lives on three islands: Java, Madura, and Bali, constituting about 22 percent of the country's land.

■ Thirty-four percent of Indonesia's population is under age 15.

■ Maternal mortality is high. One woman dies of pregnancy or child-birth-related causes for about every 150 babies born alive. This rate is 41 percent higher than the overall rate for Southeast Asia and 81 times the U.S. rate.

Natural Resources and Wildlife Issues

■ Indonesia, one of the world's most richly endowed countries, has substantial deposits of minerals, natural gas and petroleum, and rich volcanic soils in eastern Java and Bali.

■ Selective logging and the conversion of forest to plantations are degrading rainforests, while human migration from the densely settled inner islands to the outer islands has opened large areas of previously undisturbed forest.

■ Jakarta, Indonesia's capital, experiences serious urban concerns: groundwater depletion, inadequate

sewage facilities, lack of solid waste collection, poor sanitation, and air pollution.

■ Between 1973 and 1993, Indonesia's consumption of commercial energy almost quadrupled.

■ The number of known bird species in Indonesia (1,531) is the highest of any country outside South America. The number of known mammal species (436) is second in the world only to Mexico. Threatened species include the clouded leopard, tiger, and Asian elephant.

Socioeconomic Factors

■ While 92 percent of Indonesian children reach the fifth grade, less than 50 percent attend secondary school. Sixteen percent of adults are illiterate.

■ Low proportions of Indonesians have access to safe water and ad-

equated sanitation, while 93 percent have access to health facilities.

■ Between 1970 and 1990, the proportion of the population living in poverty declined from 56 percent to 15 percent.

continued from page 1

level of economic prosperity. Though classified by The World Bank as “middle income,” it remains relatively poor by global standards. Its natural wealth is also being depleted. With most of its labor force employed in agriculture and manufacturing activities becoming more significant, Indonesia’s watershed lands are being threatened by industrial waste. This problem is aggravated by runoff from deforested lands. Moreover, rain forests—damaged by destructive logging, clearing for oil palm and rubber plantations, and slash-and-burn agriculture—were devastated by fires in July 1997, further destroying protected areas once home to a variety of wildlife.

Although at different stages, the environmental concerns of Indonesia and New Jersey are similar, with the need for forest conservation at the forefront.

Responding to Challenges

Though one of the most urban states in the nation, New Jersey owns the largest tract of open space on the mid-Atlantic Coast—the country’s first National Reserve. With vast forests of pine, oak, and cedar, the Pinelands was designated a Biosphere Reserve by the United States Man and the Biosphere Program and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The New Jersey Pinelands

Commission administers the Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan in cooperation with local, state, and federal governments, protects the Pinelands, and plans its future development. Recently, New Jersey’s environmental efforts were marked by another major victory. Through collaboration with New York, federal support was generated to save New Jersey’s Sterling Forest from being cut for development.

To protect its natural resources, the government has begun testing policies and providing guidance to accelerate the devolution of forest resources management to the local level. Indonesia is also leading the effort to support marine resources management under the Biodiversity Treaty Conference of Parties by pledging to promote decentralized and strengthened marine resource management, by enacting laws to prohibit the export of endangered marine species and by limiting fishing practices that destroy coral reefs. The Indonesian government is also partnering with the U.S. Agency for

International Development to decentralize and strengthen Indonesia’s natural resources management. In addition to policy analysis, this work supports field programs that address the management of forests, protected areas, and industrial pollution, while encouraging

People in New Jersey and Indonesia, 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.

private sector involvement and community participation. A number of other U.S.-based organizations have been working with Indonesia to address its environment and population concerns. These organizations include Florida State University, The Ford Foundation, and Rainforest Action Network. ■

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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: In 1998, the Population Reference Bureau (PRB) produced the *US in the World* fact sheet series in collaboration with the Population and Habitat Campaign of the National Audubon Society and the Population Coalition of local Leagues of Women Voters. The *US in the World* project, funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation, is designed to help Americans explore how a shared concern for the environment links us to people of the world.

FACT SHEETS PRODUCED BY:

PRB Population Reference Bureau, 1875 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 520, Washington, DC 20009; Phone: 202-483-1100; Fax: 202-328-3937; Web site: <http://www.prb.org>

National Audubon Society, Population and Habitat Campaign; Phone: 303-442-2600; Web site: <http://www.earthnet.net/~popnet>

Population Coalition of local Leagues of Women Voters; Phone: 909-625-5717; Web site: <http://popca.org>