

US in the WORLD

CONNECTING PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES TO ENSURE A HEALTHY PLANET

Texas



Largest metropolitan areas by population (1996): Dallas-Ft. Worth (4,574,561), Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (4,253,428), San Antonio (1,490,111)

India



Largest urban areas by population (1995): Mumbai (15,138,000), Calcutta (11,923,000), Delhi (9,948,000)

Big, growing, diverse—these are words that describe the populations, land, and economies of Texas and India.

Both areas have an abundance of people and land. Texas ranks second among states in both land area and population. India has the second largest population in the world and ranks among the largest in land area. Both are also leaders in annual population growth. Gaining about 18 million people annually, India leads the world in population growth, adding far more people each year than any other country, even China. Between 1990 and 1996, Texas gained more people than any other state.

The people living in these places are diverse. Texans are as diverse as their state's past. The climate and terrain are equally diverse, including plains, fertile valleys, forested areas, coastal marshes, mountains, and deserts. India's climate

and terrain are similarly diverse. Its cultural diversity, however, sets it apart from the world's other countries. Modern India has at least six major religions; a multitude of racial, cultural, and ethnic groups speaking 15 official languages; and a caste system that still wields considerable power.

Texas and India share the challenge of providing for their diverse and growing populations while maintaining the varied natural resource base that supports them. Although at different stages of development, both economies are shifting from agriculture to diversified industry. Texas still has more farms, farmland, and cattle than any other state and is renowned for its oil production. Newer industries include chemicals, food products, electronics, and natural gas production.

Agriculture is the most important economic activity in India and provides the livelihood for more than 50

percent of Indians. Food production soared during the Green Revolution of the 1960s when higher yield varieties of crops together with the intensive use of fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation, and machinery ended periodic famines, raised nutritional standards, and moved the country toward food self-sufficiency. New technologies led to the consolidation of land, forcing people from rural areas. As a result, India's urban population grew from 62 million to 250 million people between 1950 and 1995. Since the 1950s, India has become one of the world's leading industrial nations; its diversified industries include machinery, transportation, textiles, and steel production.

As Texas and India progress, they must also contend with the social and environmental costs of intensive agriculture, industrial growth, and urbanization. Soil erosion is a major problem

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Demographic and Health Trends

■ Between 1990 and 1997, the population of Texas increased by 2.45 million—more than any other state except California. In 1993, Texas passed New York to become the second most populous state. The state's annual growth rate of 1.8 percent is double the national rate.

■ More than half (55 percent) of Texas' population growth is from the excess of births over deaths. International migration accounts for 23 percent of the growth, whereas 22 percent is from in-migration of people from other states.

■ A burgeoning high-tech industry, growing universities, and the relocation of corporate headquarters (such as American Airlines, GTE, and JCPenney) have contributed to a population boom in many of Texas' metropolitan areas. Dallas-Fort

Worth and Houston are among the country's ten largest metro areas.

■ With 29 percent of its population younger than age 18, Texas is the fifth youngest state in the nation.

■ Pesticide residue and toxic waste from nearby industries in northern Mexico have helped make the Rio Grande in South Texas one of the country's most polluted rivers. Health problems for the region's economically vulnerable population—particularly from infectious diseases—have also resulted.

■ Between 1980 and 1994, death rates for lung cancer were higher in the more urbanized counties of eastern Texas than in the rural counties of the west. Areas with higher death rates tended to have the greatest release of toxins from industrial activity.

Natural Resources and Wildlife Issues

■ The rate of wetlands loss has declined in recent years. Nevertheless, the loss of wetlands along Texas' Gulf Coast threatens resources that have helped make tourism the third largest industry in the state.

■ As a leader in energy production, industry, and cattle and rice production, Texas is the largest producer of greenhouse gases in the United States.

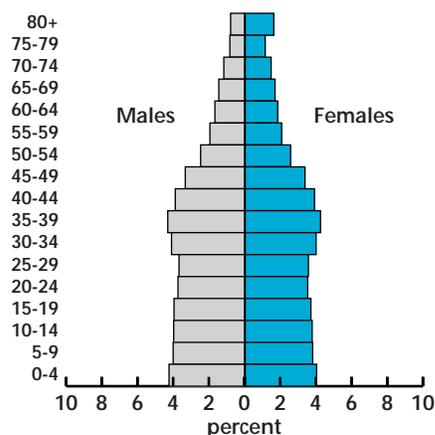
■ Endangered and threatened species in Texas include the ocelot, brown pelican, golden-cheeked warbler, Louisiana black bear, two species of falcons, and nine species of cacti. Texas ranks third in the United States in the number of threatened or endangered species.

Socioeconomic Factors

■ Texas' Gulf Coast houses more than half of the total chemical and petroleum production in the United States.

■ Of the 20 counties in the United States with the lowest household incomes, four are located in Texas.

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

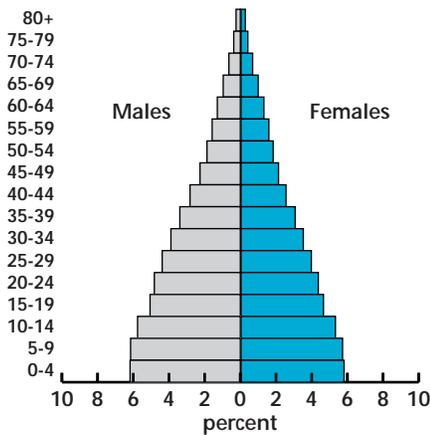


TEXAS FACTS

Population, 1997:	19.4 million
Projected population, 2025:	27.2 million
Annual growth rate:	1.8%
Doubling time (at current rate):	39 years
Average number of children per woman:	2.3
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:	6.5
Life expectancy:	71 (male), 79 (female)
Persons per square mile:	74
Percent urban:	80
Endangered/threatened animals:	42 species
Endangered/threatened plants:	27 species
Percent of land protected:	1
Wetlands loss, 1780-1980:	52%
Daily water use per capita:	1,582 gallons
Water use for domestic purposes:	12%
Water use for agriculture:	33%
Water use for industry:	10%
Water use for energy production:	45%
Cropland per capita:	8.3 acres
Energy use per capita:	96.4 barrels of oil equiv.
Persons per motor vehicle:	1.4
Adults who are high school graduates:	76%
Elected officials who are women:	17%
Labor force in agriculture:	4%
Labor force in industry:	19%
Labor force in services:	78%
Gross State Product, 1994:	\$26,027 per capita

INDIA

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX



INDIA FACTS

Population, 1997: 969.7 million

Projected population, 2025: 1,384.6 million

Annual growth rate: 1.6%

Doubling time (at current rate): 43 years

Average number of children per woman: 3.5

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births: 75

Life expectancy: 59 (male), 59 (female)

Persons per square mile: 845

Percent urban: 26

Threatened animals: 193 species

Threatened plants: 1,256 species

Percent of land protected: 4.4

Wetlands loss, through 1980s: 79%

Percent with access to safe water: 81

Percent with adequate sanitation: 29

Daily water use per capita: 442 gallons

Water use for domestic purposes: 3%

Water use for agriculture: 93%

Water use for industry: 4%

Cropland per capita: 0.5 acres

Energy use per capita: 1.6 barrels of oil equiv.

Persons per motor vehicle: 149

Percent of girls in secondary school: 38

Percent of boys in secondary school: 59

Women as % of national legislature: 7

Labor force in agriculture: 64%

Labor force in industry: 16%

Labor force in services: n.a.

GDP per capita, 1995: US\$348

Demographic and Health Trends

■ With a population nearly 80 percent the size of China's, and a growth rate almost twice as high, India's population is projected to surpass China's by 2035.

■ High fertility in India has produced a population with a large proportion in the youngest age groups. Despite the decline in average number of children per family from 5.9 in 1960 to 3.5 today, the population is projected to increase 43 percent by 2025 as large numbers of young people enter their childbearing years.

■ With 17 percent of the world's people residing on 2 percent of the

world's land, India is one of the world's most densely populated countries.

■ Throughout the rest of the world, life expectancy is greater for women than for men. Yet life expectancies for males and females in India are the same, reflecting the low status of women in India.

■ The government considers the birth rate too high and has supported family planning since 1952. Still, only 41 percent of women use contraception.

Natural Resources and Wildlife Issues

■ Current environmental concerns include deforestation, soil erosion, overgrazing, desertification, air pollution from industrial effluents and vehicle emissions, and water pollution from raw sewage and runoff of agricultural pesticides.

■ India has lost at least half of its forest since 1950.

■ The amount of commercial energy used, on average, per person in Asia is nearly three times the level used in India. The use of traditional fuels dropped from 41 percent to 23 per-

cent of fuel consumption between the early 1970s and the early 1990s.

■ Even with low per capita energy consumption, India is one of the world's top emitters of carbon dioxide.

■ China and Indonesia are the only Asian countries with more known species than India. India's threatened species include the cheetah, the tiger, the snow leopard, the Asiatic black bear, the great Indian rhinoceros, the spot-billed pelican, and the spoon-billed sandpiper.

Socioeconomic Factors

■ In the Indian subcontinent couples prefer to have boys because they are believed to provide economic security in old age. As a result, women may bear more children than they desire in an effort to produce boys.

■ India has one of the world's largest pools of scientific and technical experts. Yet 35 percent of men and 65 percent of women are illiterate.

■ India is one of the few developing countries that has sustained a multi-party democracy following independence. It is the world's largest democracy.

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in both places. Other legacies of intensified agriculture include decline in water quality, poor management of irrigation systems, and pollution from pesticides and fertilizer. Inadequate infrastructures of the urban centers must grow rapidly to deal with overcrowding, urban sprawl, water shortages, and urban pollution in India. Urban sprawl in Texas places great demands on transportation systems. Dwindling oil resources in Texas and increasing fuel costs in India have raised energy concerns that will influence their development choices.

Both areas have adopted innovative projects to address the demographic, socioeconomic, and natural resources challenges in their communities.

Responding to Challenges

The 2,050-acre Galveston Bay Prairie Preserve in Texas, supported by the Mobil Oil Corp., provides habitat for one of three remaining populations of Attwater's prairie chicken. The Nature Conservancy of Texas will manage this preserve as a model of multiple compatible uses including limited cattle grazing and continued oil and gas production. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Texas A&M University, Houston Zoological Society, Fossil

Rim Wildlife Center, and the Galveston Bay Foundation will share the management.

Although India has 970 million people and only about 9 million homes had refrigerators in the early 1990s, the number of refrigerators is growing rapidly. Even with its minimal use of commercial energy, India is already a world leader in carbon dioxide emissions. It is also pursuing increased trading opportunities with foreign companies. Given these trends, concern is growing about increasing greenhouse gas emissions in India. In an effort to provide more environmentally friendly refrigerators for the Indian market, the U.S. Department of Energy joined the Tata Energy Research Institute in India to identify and implement cost-effective approaches for improving efficiency. The project is viewed as a major success in India.

Local communities, the Indian government, international development agencies, and a variety of international nongovernmental organizations sup-

port similar development projects in India. From 1961 to 1976 the U.S. Peace Corps had 4,800 volunteers working in India. In 1998, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) budgeted about \$160 million for humanitarian and economic assis-

People in Texas and India, 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.

tance to India. This assistance supports agriculture, health, education, family planning, and other programs. In addition to international agencies such as The World Bank and UNICEF, U.S.-based nongovernmental organizations working in India also include CARE and the Heifer Project International. ■

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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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>