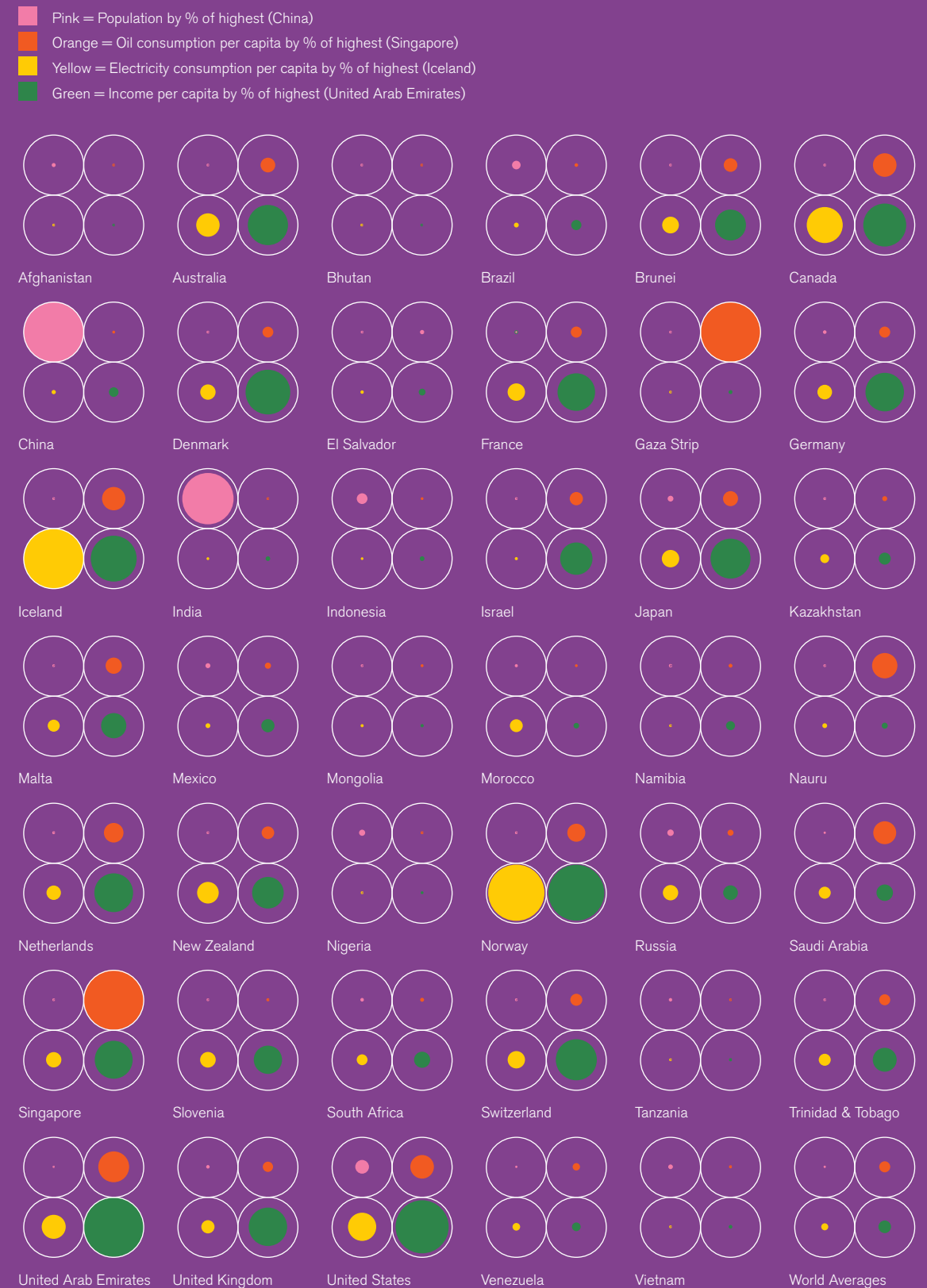




We produce 22% of the world's total carbon emissions. We consume 27% of the world's total energy and 25% of its total petroleum. We control 19.6% of the world's total income. We own 48.6% of the world's cars and trucks. We make up 4.5% of the world's population.

Energy Quality of Life

Different countries use different amounts of different kinds of energy for different reasons. The graph on the facing page depicts population, oil consumption, electricity consumption and income per person. This information is presented, in each case, as a percentage of the total consumption of the country with the highest ranking in each category. Understanding this, a country with all four circles filled in would have the most money and use the most oil to create the most electricity for the largest population. Four almost empty circles would indicate a country that barely makes a difference to the world total in any of the categories. While a number of countries are the latter, few, if any, are the former. Most are more complicated. For example, looking at the graph, a country like the U.S. has a small-to-medium-sized population, a large amount of wealth, and a significant amount of electricity coming from oil consumption. A place like Norway is also wealthy and uses a significant amount of electricity, yet has a very small population and generates power from sources other than oil. Different still are countries like China and India, where tiny consumption circles contrast with large population circles. There, huge masses use a relatively large amount of energy, but divide it into many tiny parts.





Scarcity & Abundance

Different countries have different energy surpluses and deficits. This chart tallies the consumption of different countries with regard to how much coal, oil, natural gas, nuclear and hydropower is used to create electricity, and then compares a country's total resource usage to its total population. This graph should be read as an energy scarcity or energy abundance meter, as it places energy consumption (energy used) alongside population (people around to use it).

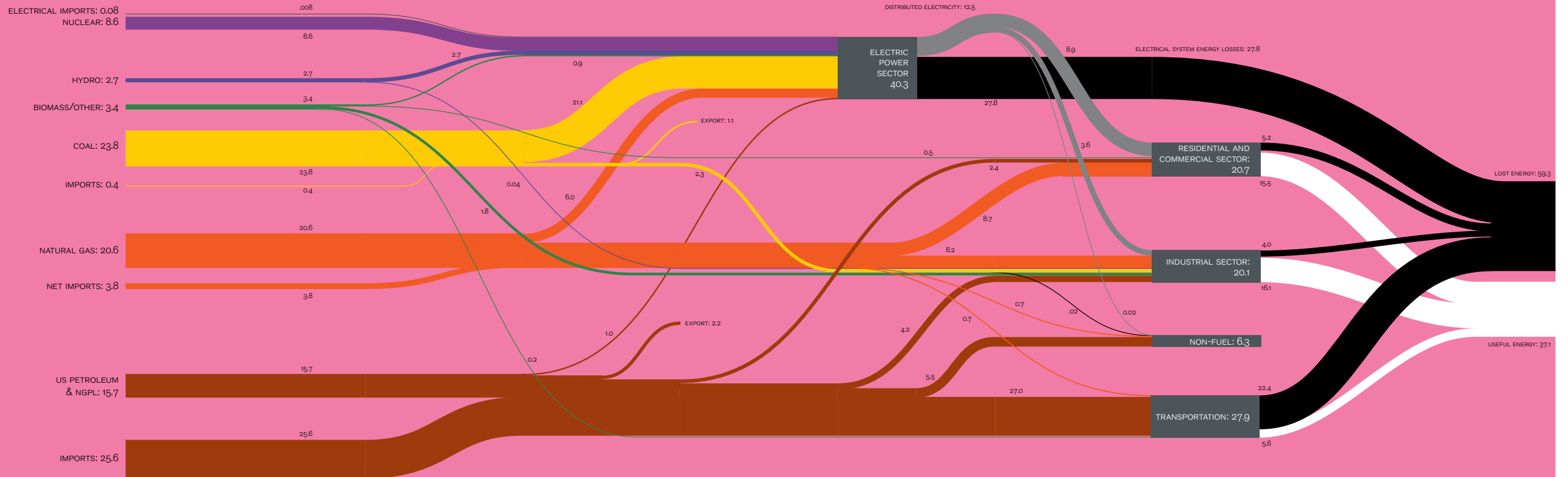
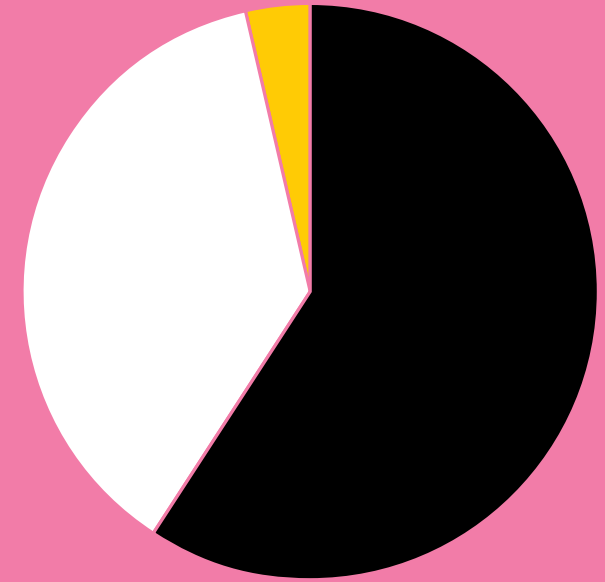
Energy Usage, U.S., By Type

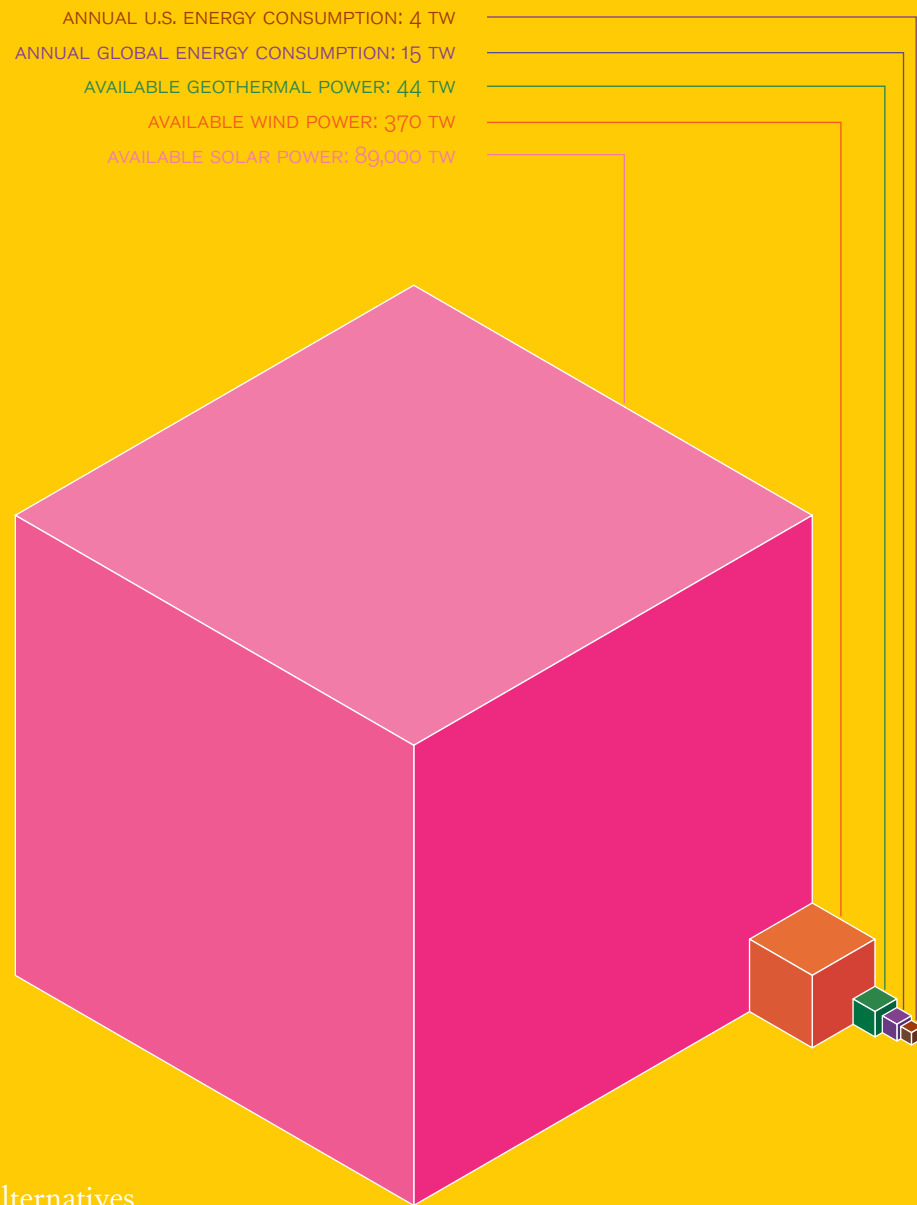
Our country uses different types of energy differently. This chart catalogues all of the sources of energy used in the U.S., as well as how much of each kind we use, what each kind is used for, how much of each is bought and sold, and how much of it is lost through inefficiency.

WASTED ENERGY:
59.3

USEFUL ENERGY:
37.1

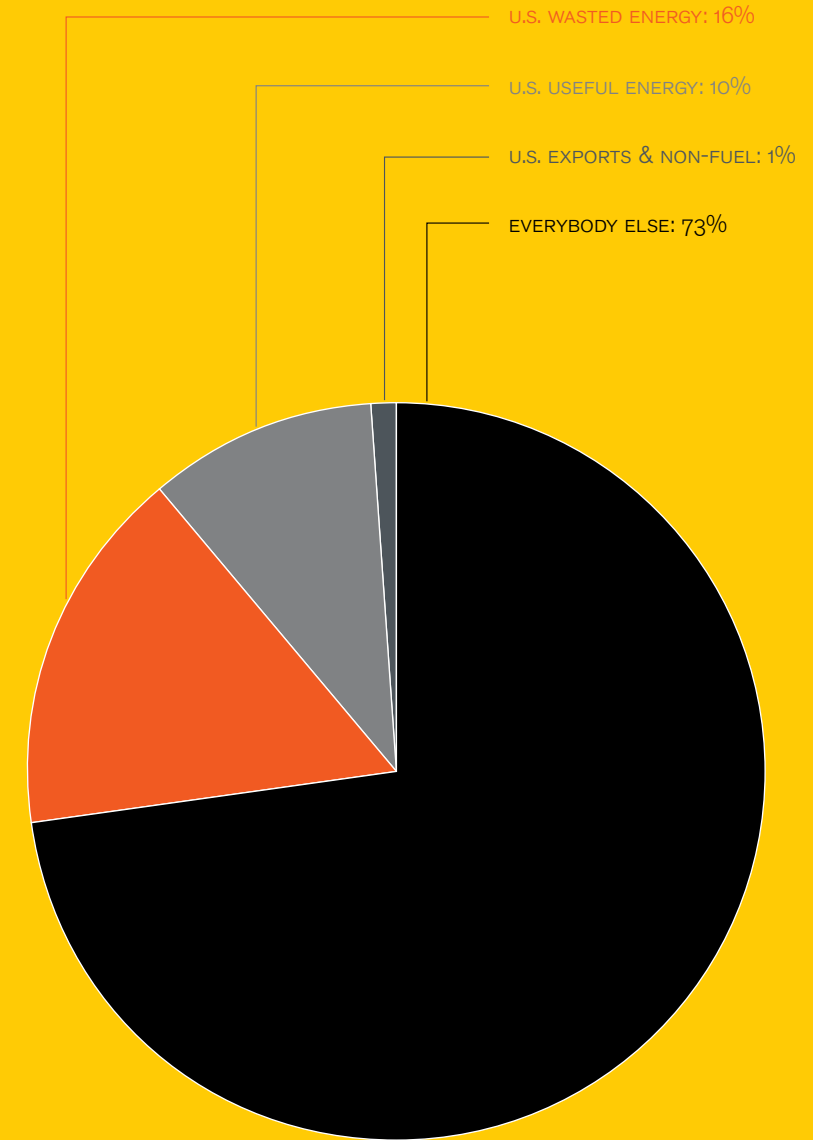
EXPORTED ENERGY:
3.6





Energy Alternatives

There are many different clean energy alternatives available to us. This chart shows world and U.S. energy consumption compared with three viable clean energy sources.



Wasted Energy

The United States uses 27 percent of the world's energy. And for every two units of energy we use, three more units are lost through inefficiency, carelessness, and simple waste. Further, most of our energy comes from non-sustainable, polluting sources such as fossil fuels, so, a large amount of the energy we produce is eventually turned into pollution. Twenty-seven percent of the world's total isn't the most we will ever consume. As reliance on technology increases, energy consumption will likely increase as well—it has so far. And if consumption of polluting energy increases, then other things will decrease. The breathability of the world's air. The drinkability of its water. The edibility of its crops. The stability of its economies. The alternatives—cleaner, more efficient energy sources—are readily available, inexpensive over the life of the system, and technologically feasible. They are ready right now.

Are we ready for them?