CO2 emissions per person indexed against child mortality, 1940.

For the vast majority of the world’s people, CO2 emissions cluster under 0.5 ton per capita, and child mortality rates cluster between 200 and 400 deaths by age 5 per 1,000 born.

Higher emissions, lower child mortality rates, and income levels clearly correlate.
For the vast majority of the world’s people, CO2 emissions cluster between 2 and 10 tons per capita (4 to 40 times the 1940 levels) and child mortality rates cluster between 20 and 60 deaths by age 5 per 1,000 born (about one-twentieth to one-third 1940 rates). Higher emissions, lower child mortality rates, and income levels clearly correlate.
CO2 emissions per person indexed against life expectancy, 1940.

For the vast majority of the world’s people, CO2 emissions cluster under 0.5 ton per capita, and life expectancy clusters between 25 and 40 years.

CO2 emissions, life expectancy, and income clearly correlate.
CO2 emissions per person indexed against life expectancy, 2009.

For the vast majority of the world's people, CO2 emissions cluster between 2 and 10 tons per capita (4 to 40 times 1940 levels), and life expectancy clusters between 65 and 75 years (about 60 to 300 percent higher than in 1940).

Higher emissions, higher life expectancy, and income levels clearly correlate.
Hydrocarbon fuel use is crucial to overcoming poverty. World GDP per capita rises as global hydrocarbon fuel use rises.

The call to reduce our use of carbon-based fuels is by implication a call to reduce our wealth.

As of 2010, world GDP per capita was approaching $9,000—about one-fifth what it was in the United States at the time.

To return to the 1990 level of hydrocarbon fuel use would be to cut world GDP per capita by about two-fifths of that.

To return to the 1970 level would be cut it by about two-thirds.
Figure 1: Net GDP per capita, 1990-2200, after accounting for the upper bound estimates of losses due to global warming for four major IPCC emission and climate scenarios. For 2100 and 2200, the scenarios are arranged from the warmest (A1FI) on the left to the coolest (B1) on the right. The average global temperature increase from 1990 to 2085 for the scenarios are as follows: 4°C for A1FI, 3.3°C for A2, 2.4°C for B2, and 2.1°C for B1. For context, in 2006, GDP per capita for industrialized countries was $19,300; the United States, $30,100; and developing countries, $2,500. Source: Ref. 42.
Primitive energy from wood and dried dung, transported on the backs of poor women, inflicts disease and death on millions of the world's poor.
Modern electricity from nuclear and fossil fuels brings clean energy to billions at the cost of a few minutes' labor per day.
GET INVOLVED AND LEARN MORE ABOUT PROTECTING THE POOR FROM HARMFUL CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES

Visit www.CornwallAlliance.org, and
1. endorse An Open Letter to Pope Francis on ClimateChange,
2. endorse Protect the Poor: Ten Reasons to Oppose Harmful Climate Change Policies,
3. read our articles, and
4. subscribe to our free e-newsletter.

Visit and “Like” The Cornwall Alliance for the Stewardship of Creation on Facebook.