What’s a Fair Share of Energy?

Equitable resource distribution requires the world’s affluent countries to reduce their ecological impact while low-income nations gain greater access to resources until there is convergence. And where should that convergence happen? For energy distribution, researchers at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis say the minimum global energy flow required to achieve universal decent living standards could be as low as 500 watts per capita. Less draconian, the International Energy Agency projects that the U.N.’s Sustainable Development Goals can be achieved worldwide with an energy flow of about 1,300 watts per capita—about what Cuba uses.

Energy use in watts per capita, by country

- Under 1,300
- Over 1,300

Data source: World Bank, latest International Energy Agency data available for each country.

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Increase Needed
Countries with energy use falling below the dotted line need increased access to resources to reach 1,300 watts per capita.

Decrease Needed
Countries with energy use above the dotted line need to reduce energy use until they get to 1,300.

Proposed Line of Convergence

United States: 9,029

20,000 watts per capita

15,000

10,000

5,000

1,300
What’s a Fair Share of Water?


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What’s a Fair Share of Housing?
A solidly built home with adequate floor space, electric lighting, thermal comfort, and good indoor toilets. How much? For a household of up to three people, a minimum of **323 square feet** plus 107 additional square feet per occupant beyond three.


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What’s a Fair Share of Food?
An adequate daily consumption of protein, vitamins, and minerals. How much? For optimal health, **2,353 calories** daily for an average adult.

Sources: World Health Organization; U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization. Note: Food supply data measures the food available for consumption at the household level but does not account for food wasted or not eaten at the consumption level.