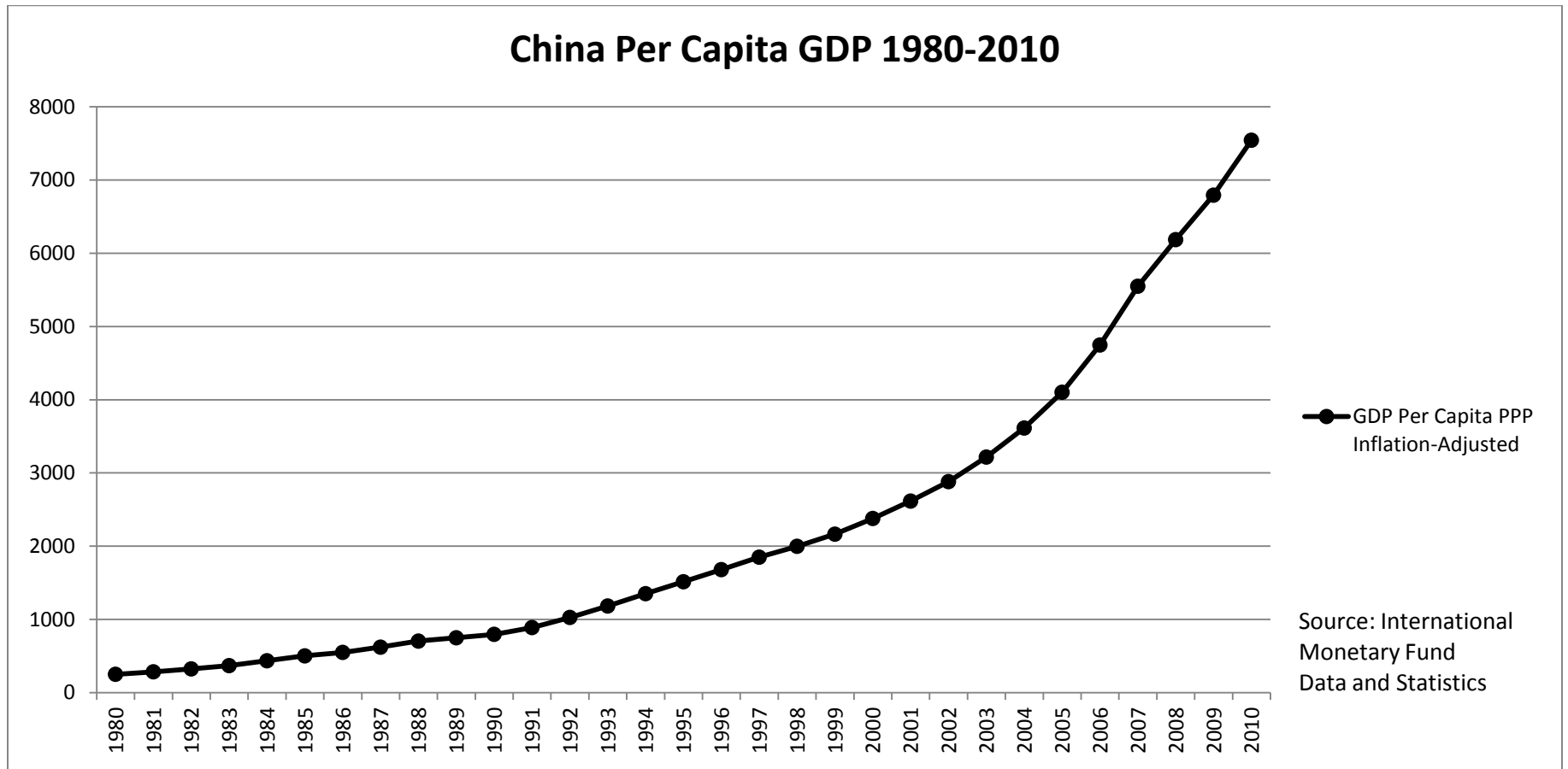


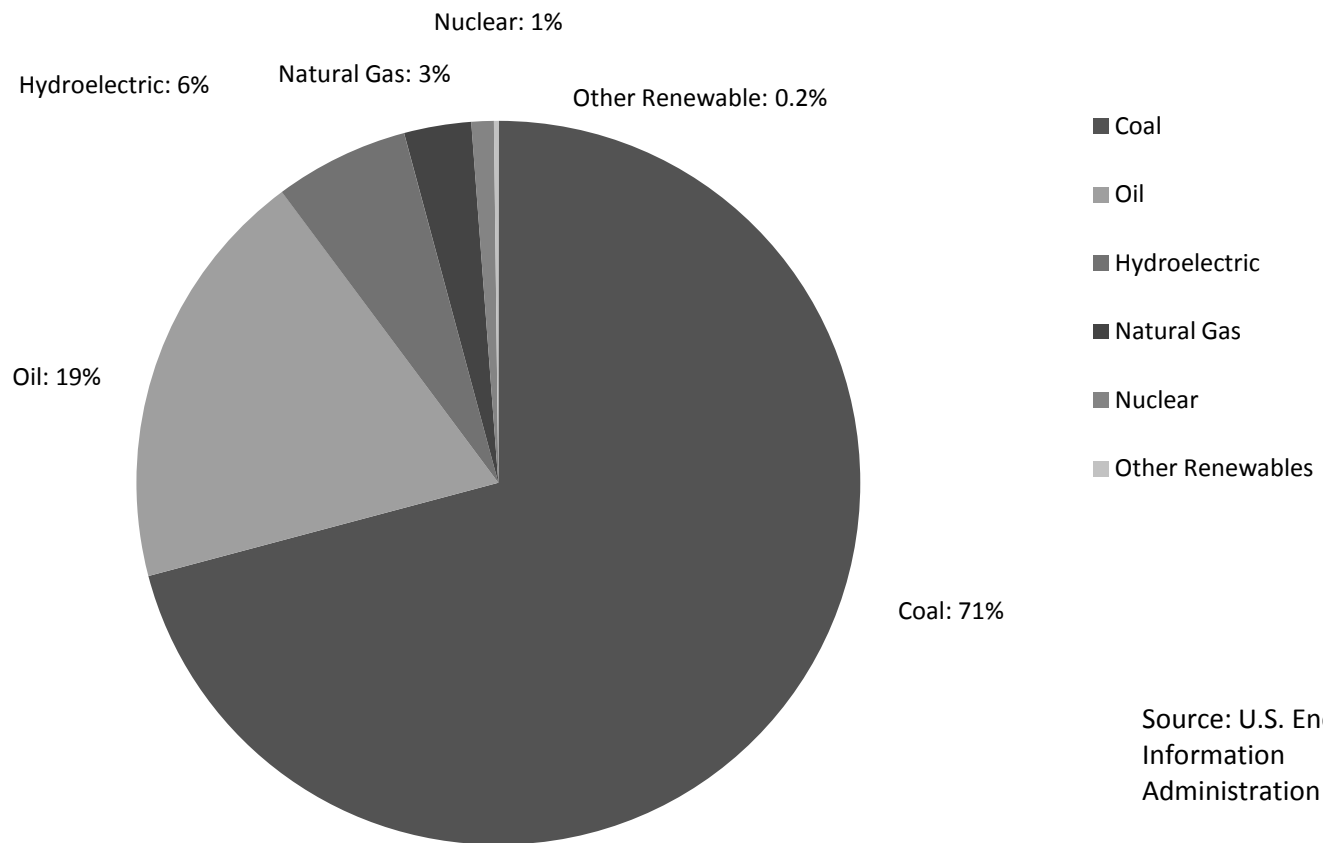
### Using Graphs to Tell a Story:

China has seen an unprecedented rate of economic growth since the Reform and Opening up in the late 1970's and early 1980's. While China's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is still relatively low on a per capita basis when compared to developed nations, the overall growth in GDP over the past 30 years has brought over **500 million** people out of poverty. However, what these graphs don't show is that China also suffers from growing inequality in wealth and a large divide in urban-rural income.

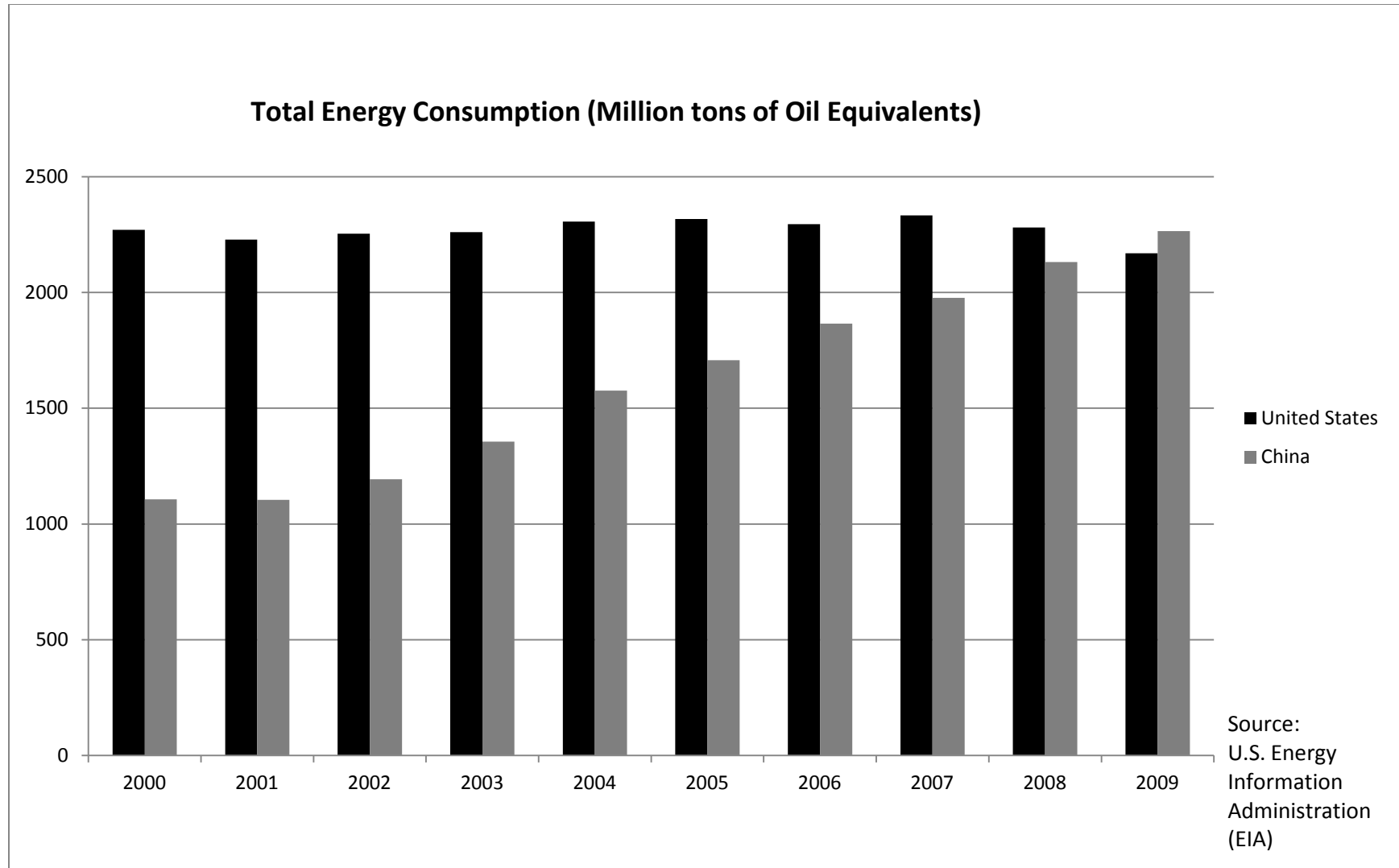


China's economic success has been accompanied by a dramatic growth in energy consumption. While China has committed tens of billions of dollars to the development of renewable energy technologies (such as hydroelectricity) and has invested heavily in the building of dams, such as the Three Gorges dam, it is still extremely reliant on non-renewable and greenhouse emitting energy sources such as coal and oil (90% in 2008 on the eve of the completion of the Three Gorges Dam according to EIA).

### Energy Consumption in China by Type 2008



China's total energy consumption surpassed that of the U.S. for the first time in 2009, faster than many commentators had predicted and sparking even more concern about China's increasing demand for oil and other natural resources.



Broken down on a per capita basis, the total energy consumed by each individual in the U.S. still dwarfs that of China. Chinese officials often use these numbers to call attention to what they see as hypocritical behavior on the part of developed nations who criticize China's increasing greenhouse emissions.

