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Energy Supply		Transport		Land and Industry Emissions	
Coal Taxing reduces air and water pollution, improving community and ecosystem health. 	Renewables  Subsidizing reduces air & water pollution, improves health, productivity, savings, energy access, and job opportunities.	Energy Efficiency Increasing lowers energy costs. Improves public transit reduces traffic congestion & noise. Biking & walking increases physical activity & health savings. 	Electrification Increasing creates jobs in manufacturing & sales of electric batteries & engines. Improves air quality at the source, increasing health savings & worker productivity. 	Deforestation Reducing decreases erosion, protects biodiversity, ecosystems, & food sources. Preserves small-scale resource gathering & sustainable forestry livelihoods. 	Methane & Other Reducing improves water pollution & protects marine habitats. Plant-based diets are healthier for individuals and ecosystems. 
Oil Taxing reduces chance of harmful oil spills. Improves national security & lowers military costs. 	Nuclear Taxing reduces risk of exposure to radiation from nuclear meltdown or hazardous waste. Protects health of uranium miners. 	Buildings & Industry		Carbon Removal	
Natural Gas Taxing improves water security & quality, protects wildlife and biodiversity. 	New Zero Carbon Research advancements in new technologies can create jobs and may be useful for other applications. 	Energy Efficiency Increasing reduces energy demand & cost. Improves indoor air quality & health outcomes. Creates weatherization jobs. 	Electrification Increasing reduces noise pollution from motor engines, generators, & furnaces. Lowers energy costs. Improves indoor and outdoor air quality. 	Afforestation Increasing creates jobs in tree planting & care. Urban tree canopies reduce urban heat island effect which conserves energy. 	Technological Growth in nature-based carbon removal approaches like agricultural soil sequestration may help improve small-holder and farmer profits. 
Bioenergy Taxing frees land for food production. Improves water & air quality, protects habitats. 	Carbon Price Improves air quality, healthcare savings, & worker productivity. Makes renewable energy relatively cheaper. Funds can be earmarked for social programs. 	Growth			
		Population Low growth reduces global consumption. Access to family planning, reproductive services, & education enhances quality of life for women. 	Economic Growth Low growth shifts focus from material consumption to alternative measures of wellbeing such as gross national happiness. 		

Equity Considerations for En-ROADS

Energy Supply		Transport		Land and Industry Emissions	
<p>Coal Taxing raises energy costs. Low-income individuals rely on coal jobs yet suffer the most negative impacts of its production.</p> 	<p>Renewables Many developed countries limit subsidy programs to homeowners. Poorer communities remain unable to access the technology.</p> 	<p>Energy Efficiency High-quality pedestrian & cycling infrastructure is often concentrated in wealthier, white communities. Improved public transportation can improve social equity.</p> 	<p>Electrification Electric vehicles and charging stations are not affordable or available to everyone. Lithium and copper mining severely harms ecosystems.</p> 	<p>Deforestation Preservation efforts have restricted the access of Indigenous people who have lived sustainably on the land for generations. Policies to reduce deforestation need local stakeholder engagement.</p> 	<p>Methane & Other Cultural values attached to certain foods. Policies to reduce methane & other gases may decrease food security. Local economies and employment that rely on industrial agriculture can be threatened.</p> 
<p>Oil Industry protections must be eliminated. Essential to provide low skill and high skill workers new job pathways.</p> 	<p>Nuclear Plants, mines, & waste sites often located in low-income areas that lack resources to advocate for stricter regulations</p> 	<p>Buildings & Industry</p>		<p>Carbon Removal</p>	
<p>Natural Gas Poor communities & communities of color disproportionately experience negative impacts of drilling and burning.</p> 	<p>New Zero Carbon There are unknown consequences and risks associated with new energy sources.</p> 	<p>Energy Efficiency High up-front costs of efficiency improvements. Policies often directed to property owners, inhibiting low-income renters from accessing the benefits.</p> 	<p>Electrification High up-front costs of switching energy systems to electric. Household air pollution is unevenly distributed within and across countries</p> 	<p>Afforestation Large shifts in land can compromise historic land access. Policies to grow afforestation should avoid creating monocultures of trees that are all the same species & age.</p> 	<p>Technological Many approaches have not yet been developed at scale and growing technological removal poses unknown risks and consequences to the communities they are situated within.</p> 
<p>Bioenergy Subsidizing may accelerate deforestation and can negatively impact farmer livelihoods by shifting agriculture markets.</p> 	<p>Carbon Price Fossil fuel workers risk losing their jobs. Higher costs may be passed on to consumer. Companies can find loop holes or exemptions due to corruption & rent-seeking.</p> 	<p>Population Policies around limiting population growth should be voluntary, accessible, & empower women to make the choices that are best for them.</p> 	<p>Economic Growth Gains in growth have gone to the world's wealthiest in recent decades. Policies must be tailored to specific local and regional circumstances.</p> 