



Global mega trends 2017

GLOBAL MEGA TRENDS 2017

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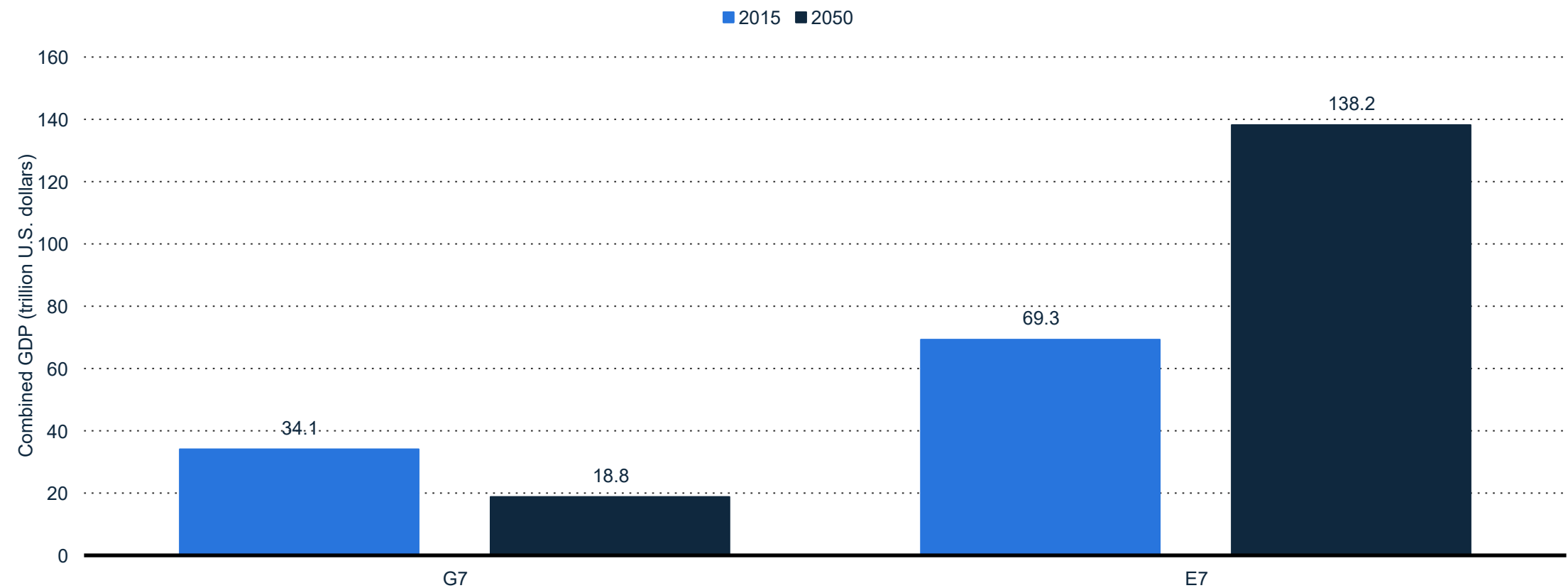
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Global Economy

Aggregate gross domestic product totals for G7 and E7 countries in 2015, and projections for 2050 (in trillion U.S. dollars)

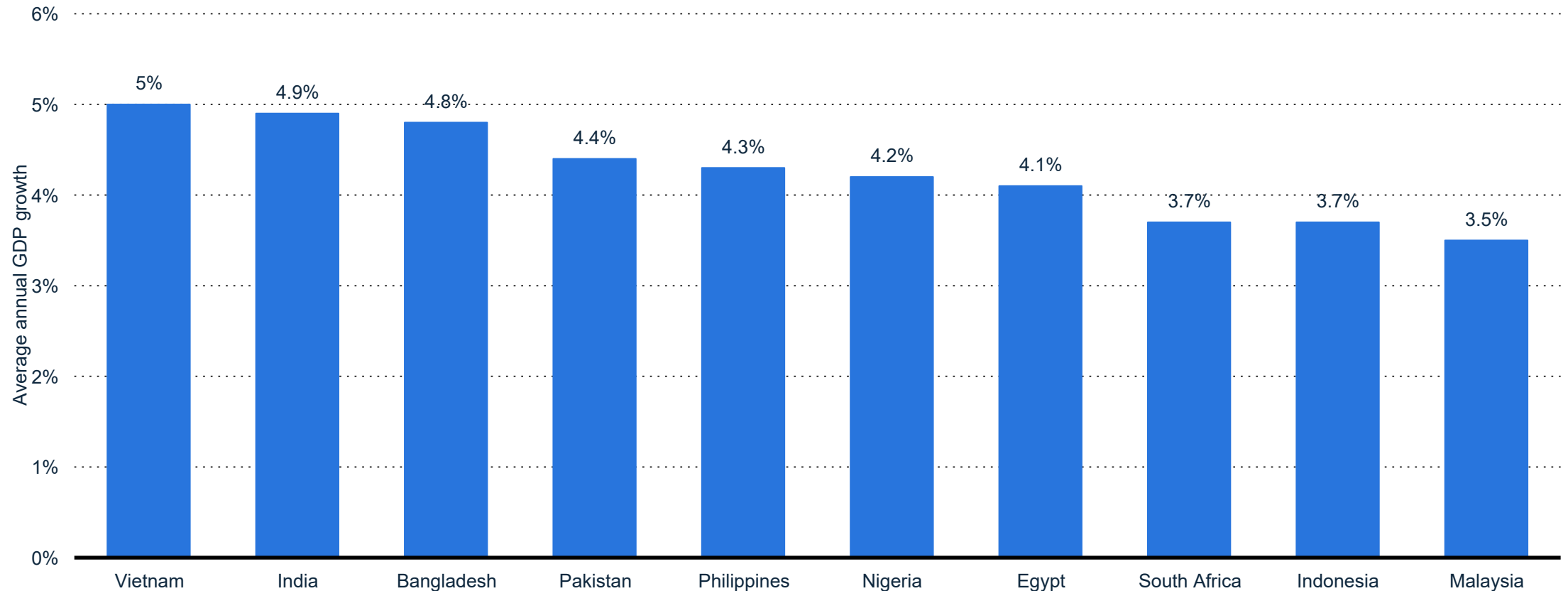
Combined GDP of G7 vs E7 countries in 2015 and 2050



Note(s): Worldwide; 2015
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 84](#).
Source(s): PwC; [ID 678707](#)

Top ten countries worldwide projected to have the greatest average annual GDP growth from 2016 to 2050

Top ten countries worldwide with greatest average annual GDP growth 2016-2050



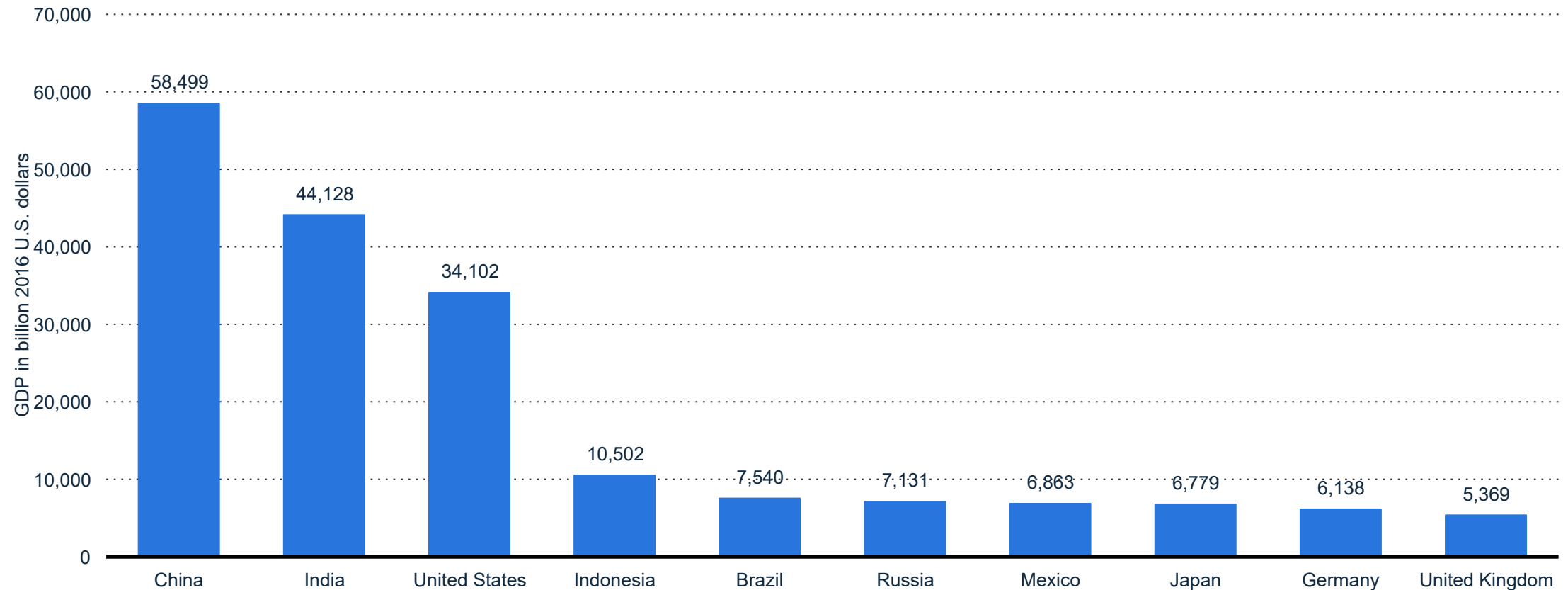
Note(s): Worldwide; 2016

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 85](#).

Source(s): PwC; [ID 674974](#)

Top ten countries worldwide projected to have the highest GDP in 2050 (in billion 2016 U.S. dollars)

Top ten countries worldwide with highest GDP in 2050



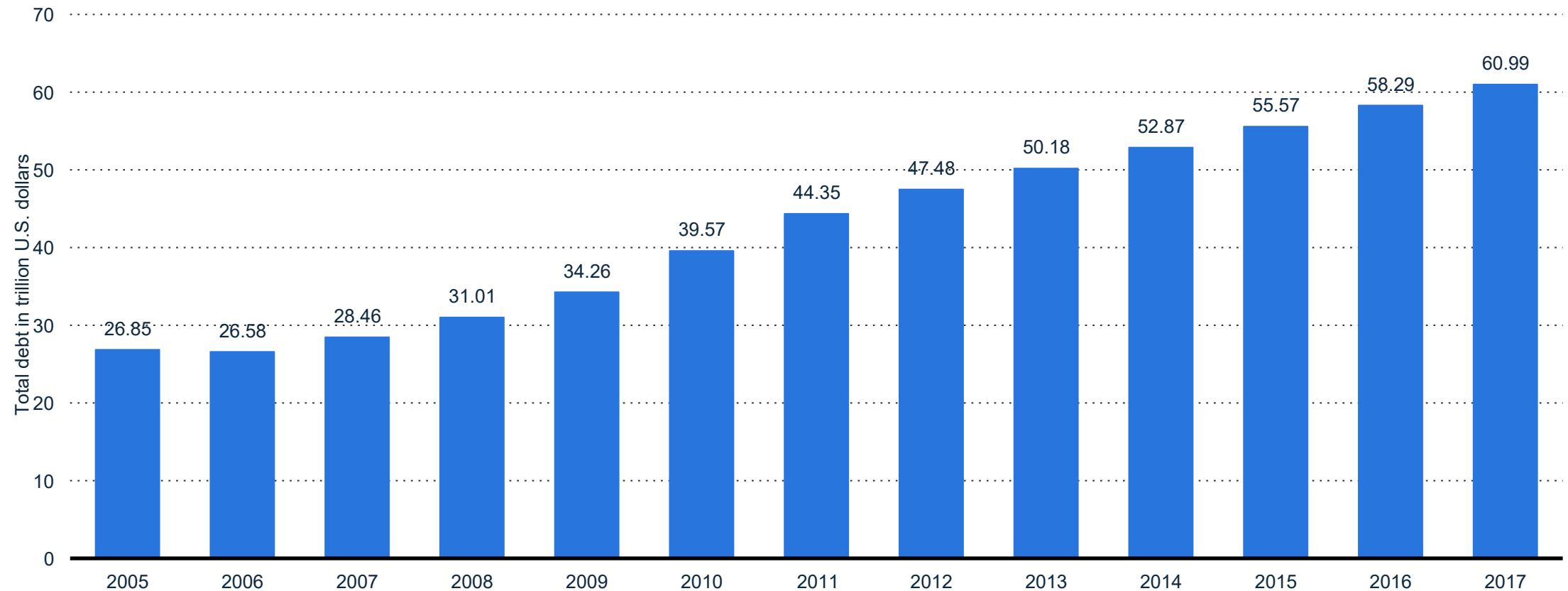
Note(s): Worldwide; 2016

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 86](#).

Source(s): PwC; [ID 674491](#)

Global public debt from 2005 to 2017 (in trillion U.S. dollars)

Total public debt worldwide, 2005-2017



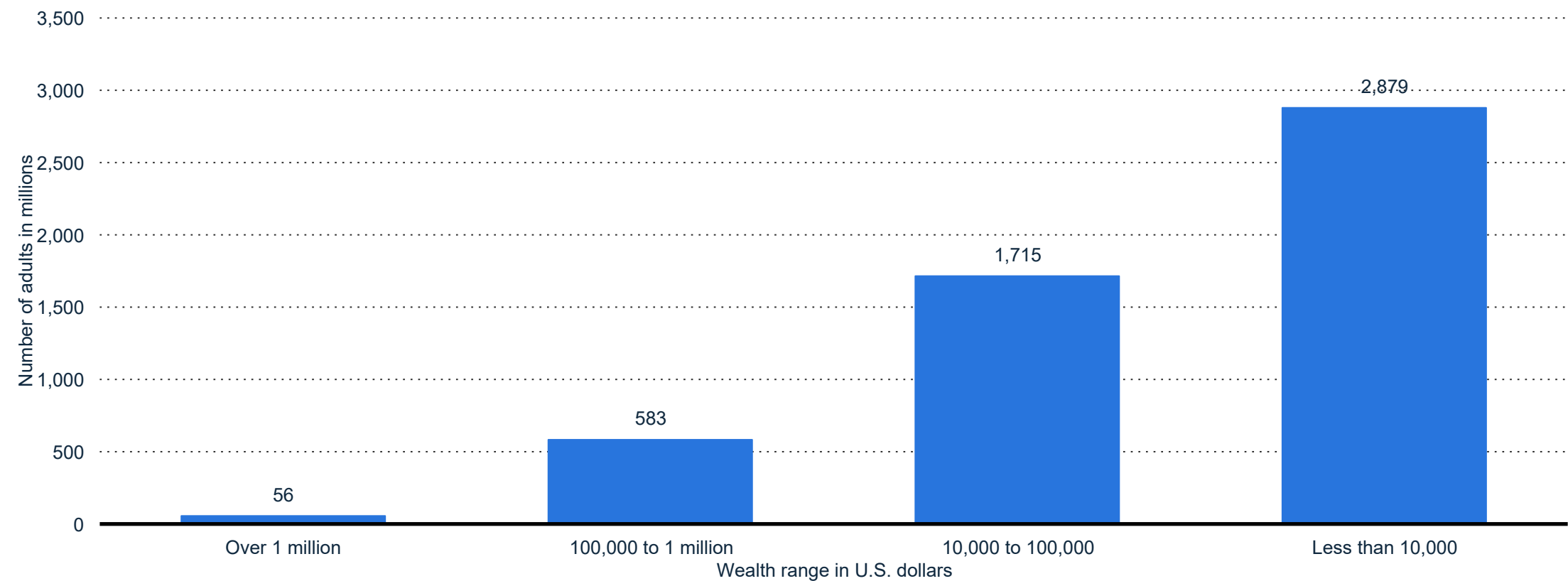
Note(s): Worldwide; 2005-2017

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 87](#).

Source(s): Economist Intelligence Unit; [ID 686067](#)

Global wealth distribution in 2020, by net worth of individuals (in millions)

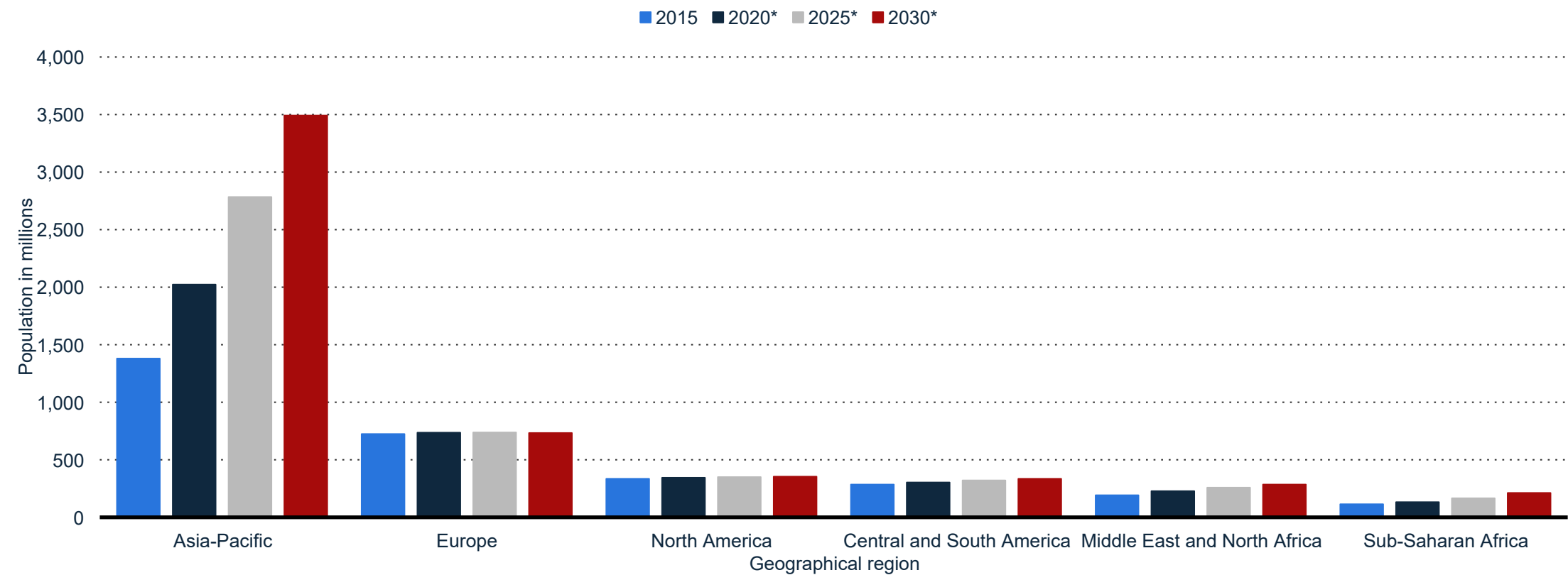
Worldwide wealth distribution by net worth of individuals 2020



Note(s): Worldwide; 2020
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 88](#).
Source(s): Credit Suisse; [ID 203930](#)

Forecast of the global middle class population from 2015 to 2030, by region (in millions)

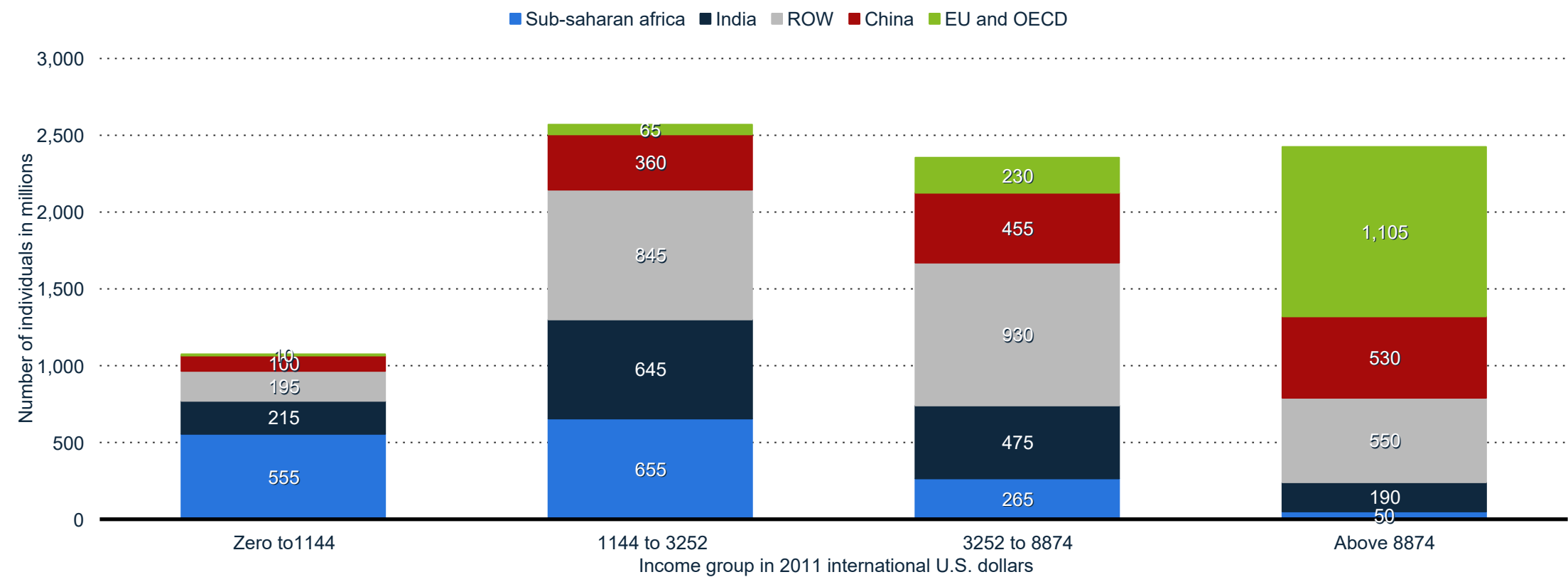
Forecast of the global middle class population 2015-2030



Note(s): Worldwide
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 89](#).
Source(s): Brookings Institution; [ID 255591](#)

Distribution of global income ranges in 2035, by region

Distribution of global income ranges in 2035, by region



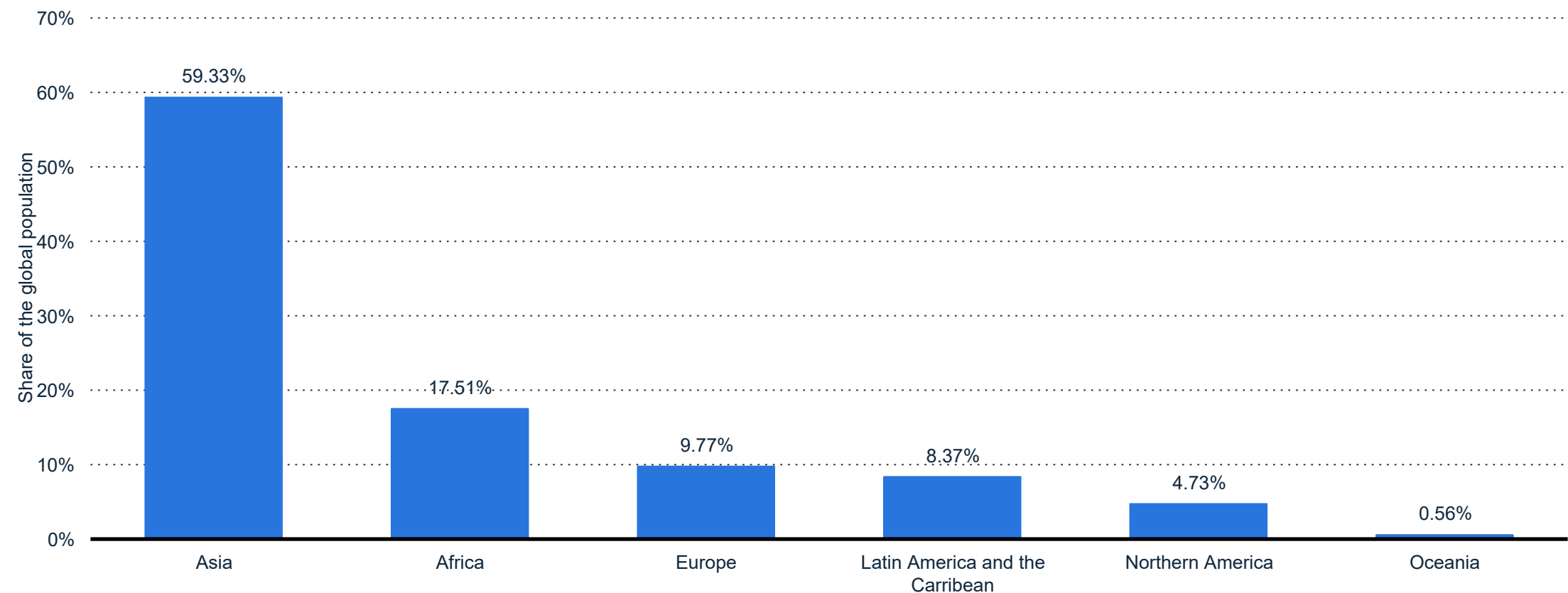
Note(s): Worldwide; 2015
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 90](#).
Source(s): Statista estimates; Peterson Institute; [ID 677212](#)

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Demographic shift

Distribution of the global population 2021, by continent

Distribution of the global population by continent 2021



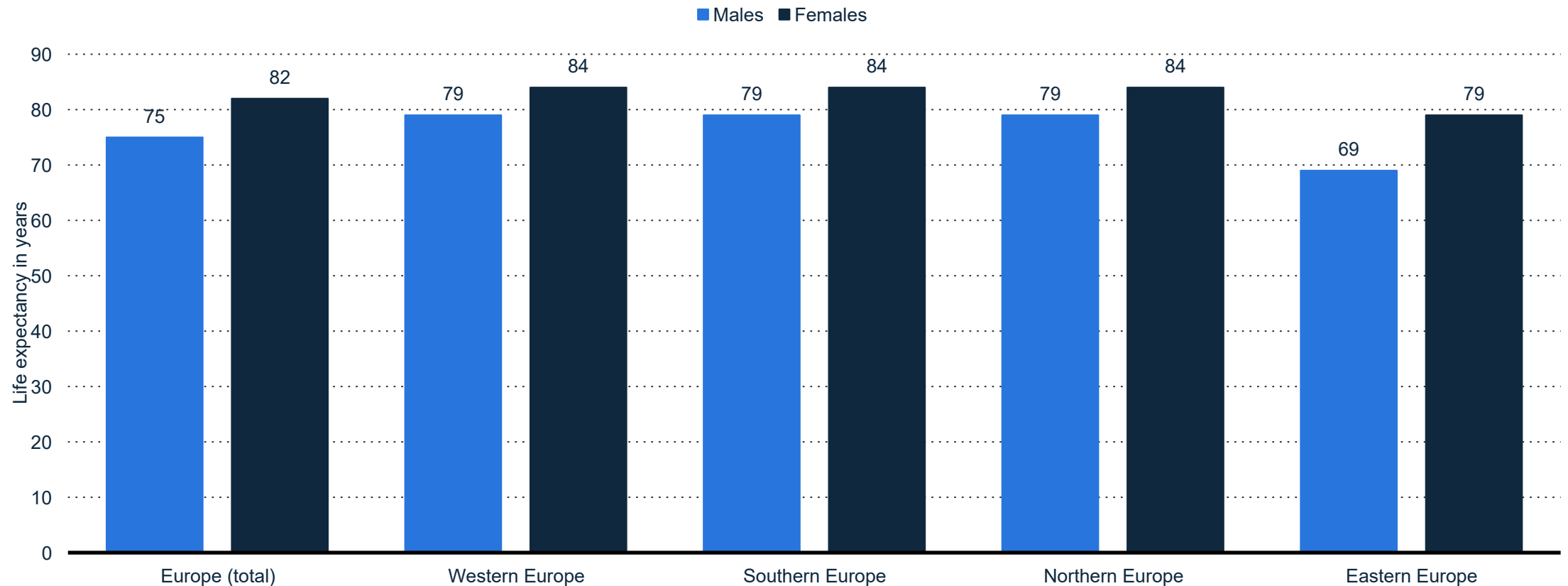
Note(s): Worldwide; mid-2021

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 91](#).

Source(s): Population Reference Bureau; [ID 237584](#)

Average life expectancy in Europe for those born in 2020, by gender and region (in years)

Life expectancy in Europe 2020



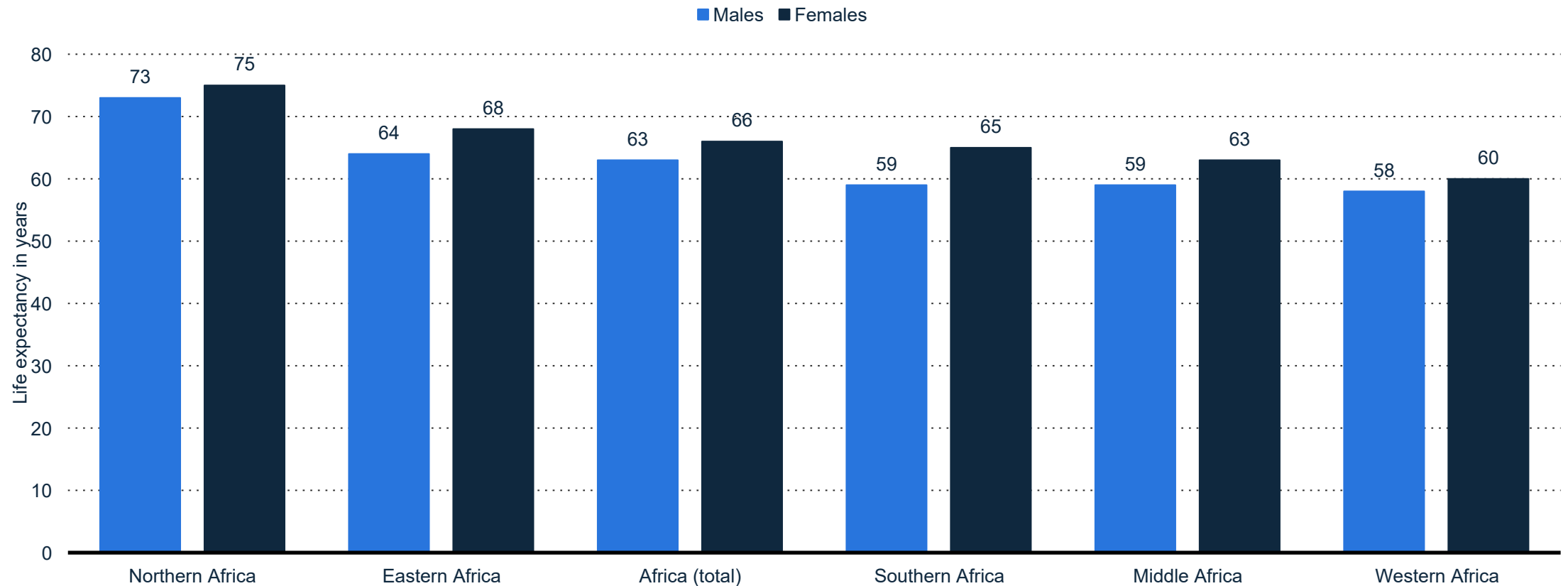
Note(s): Europe; mid-2020

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 92](#).

Source(s): Population Reference Bureau; [ID 274514](#)

Average life expectancy at birth in Africa for those born in 2021, by gender and region (in years)

Life expectancy in Africa 2021



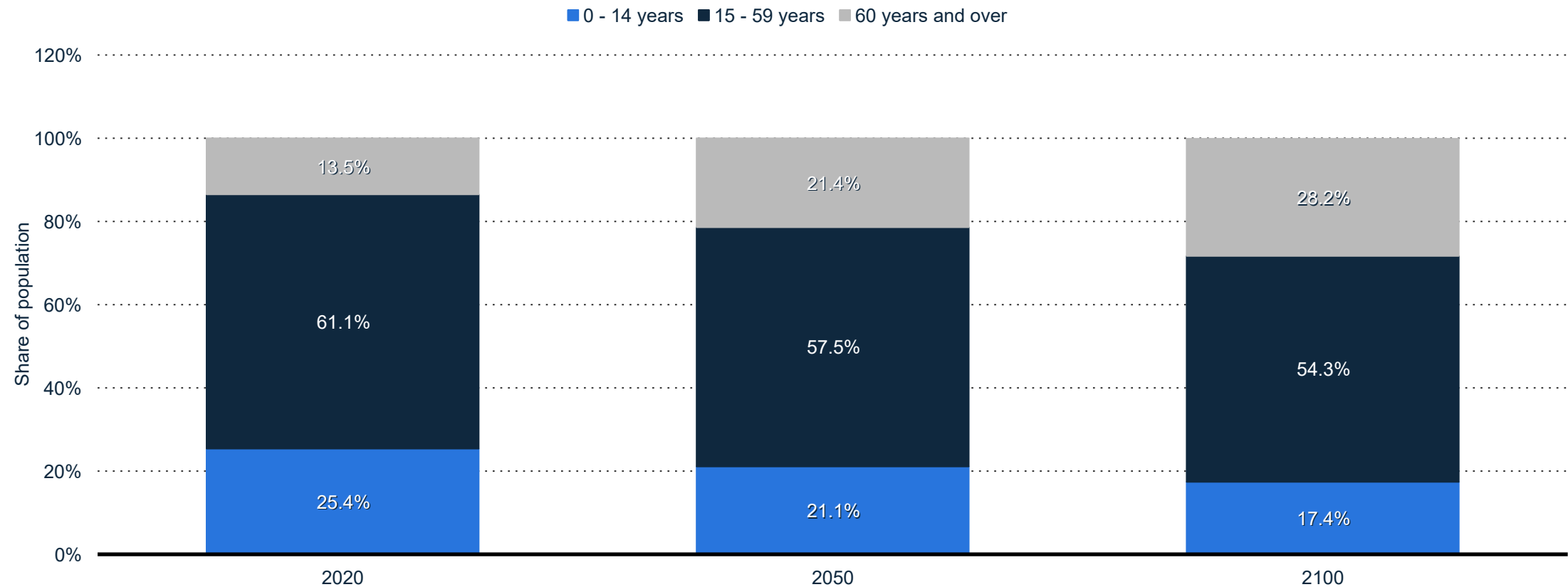
Note(s): Africa; 2021

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 93](#).

Source(s): Population Reference Bureau; [ID 274511](#)

Projected distribution of the world's population from 2020 to 2100, by age group

Projected world population distribution, by age group 2020-2100



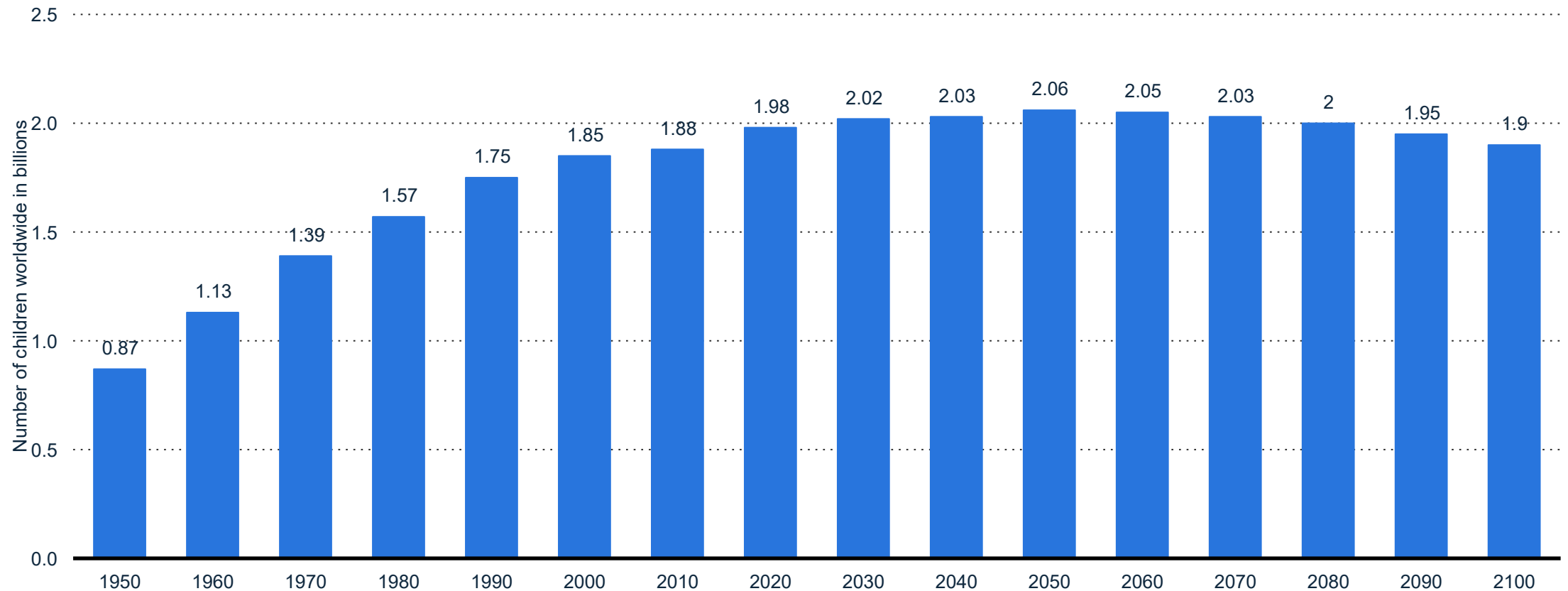
Note(s): Worldwide; 2019

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 94](#).

Source(s): UN DESA; [ID 672546](#)

Total number of people aged 0 to 14 worldwide from 1950 to 2100 (in billions)

Number of children aged 0-14 globally 1950-2100



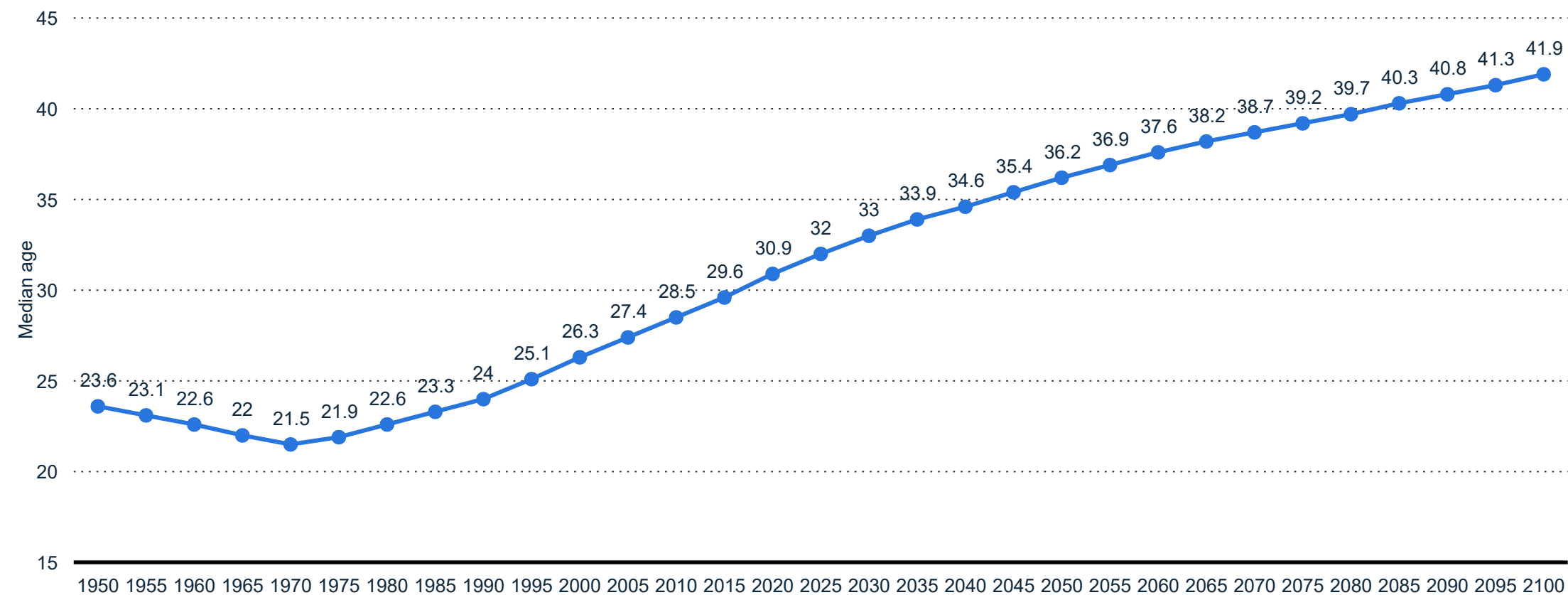
Note(s): Worldwide; 1950 to 2019; 0-14 years

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 95](#).

Source(s): United Nations; [ID 678737](#)

Projected global median age from 1950 to 2100

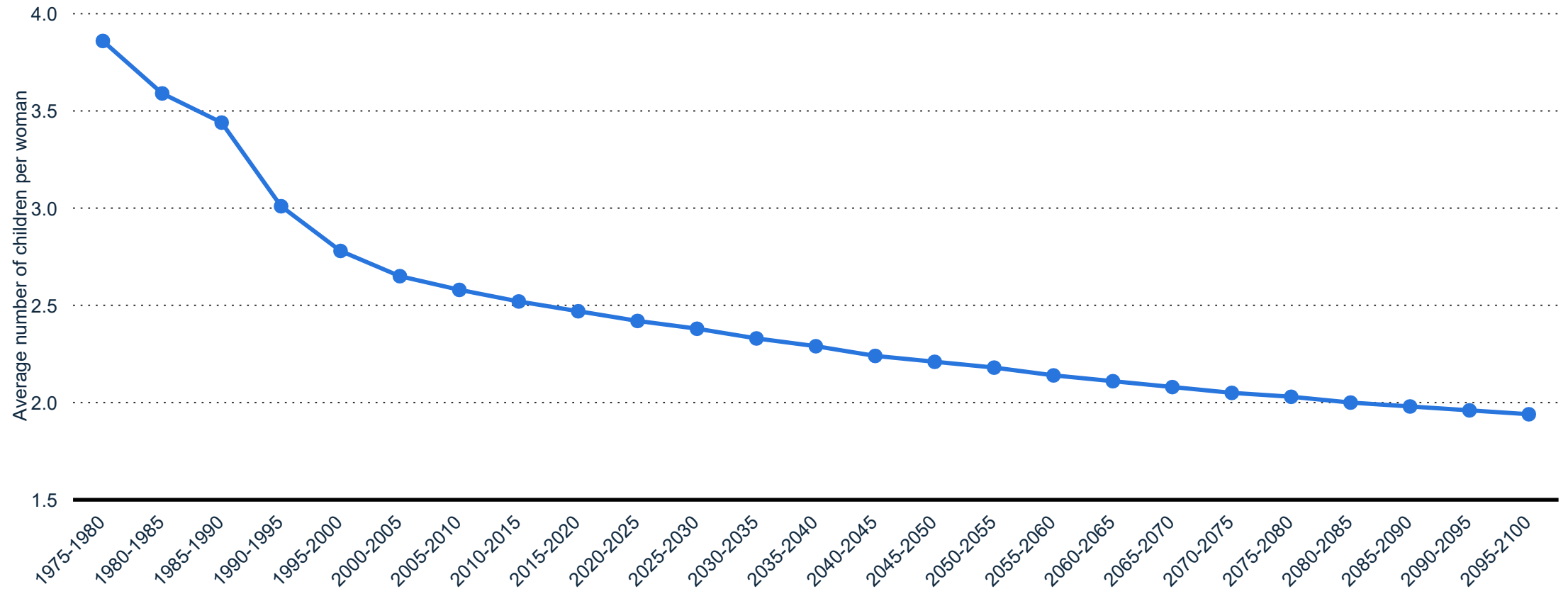
Projected global median age 1950-2100



Note(s): Worldwide; 2019
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 96](#).
Source(s): UN DESA; [ID 672669](#)

Projected global fertility from 1975 to 2100

Projected global fertility 1975-2100



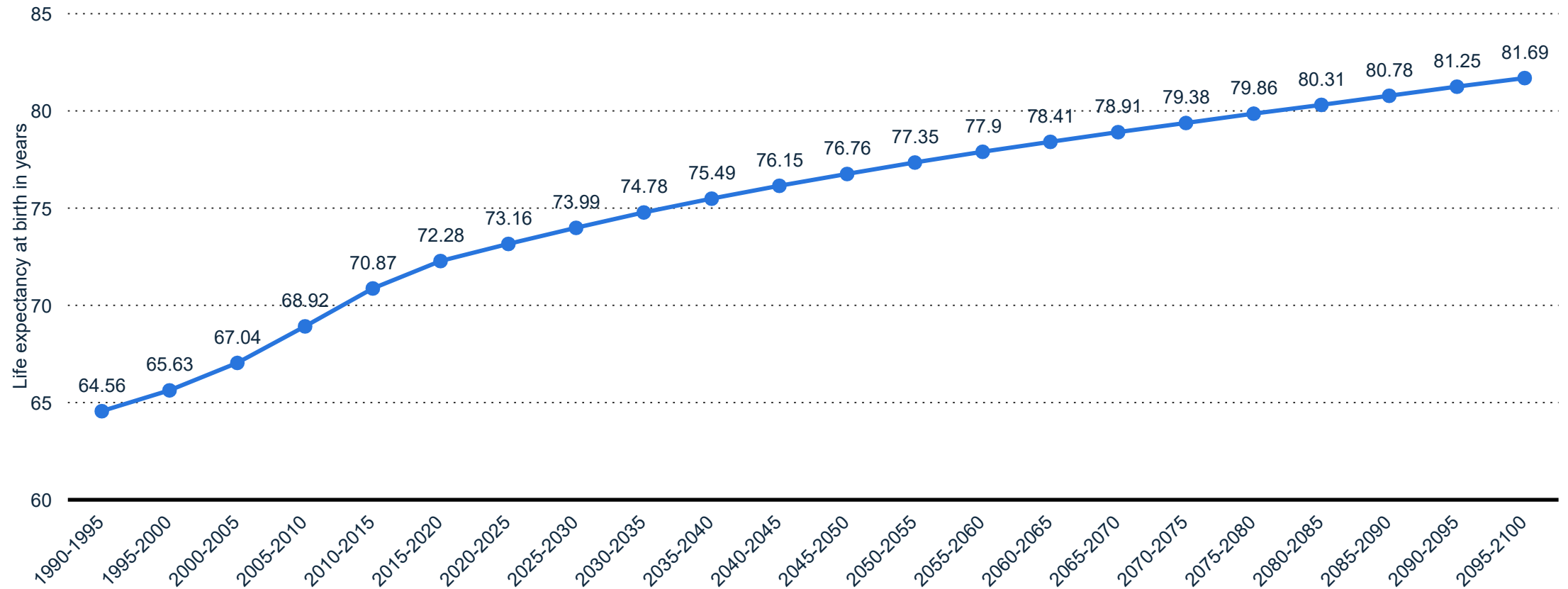
Note(s): Worldwide; 2019

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 97](#).

Source(s): UN DESA; [ID 672873](#)

Projected global life expectancy 1990 to 2100

Projected global life expectancy 1990-2100



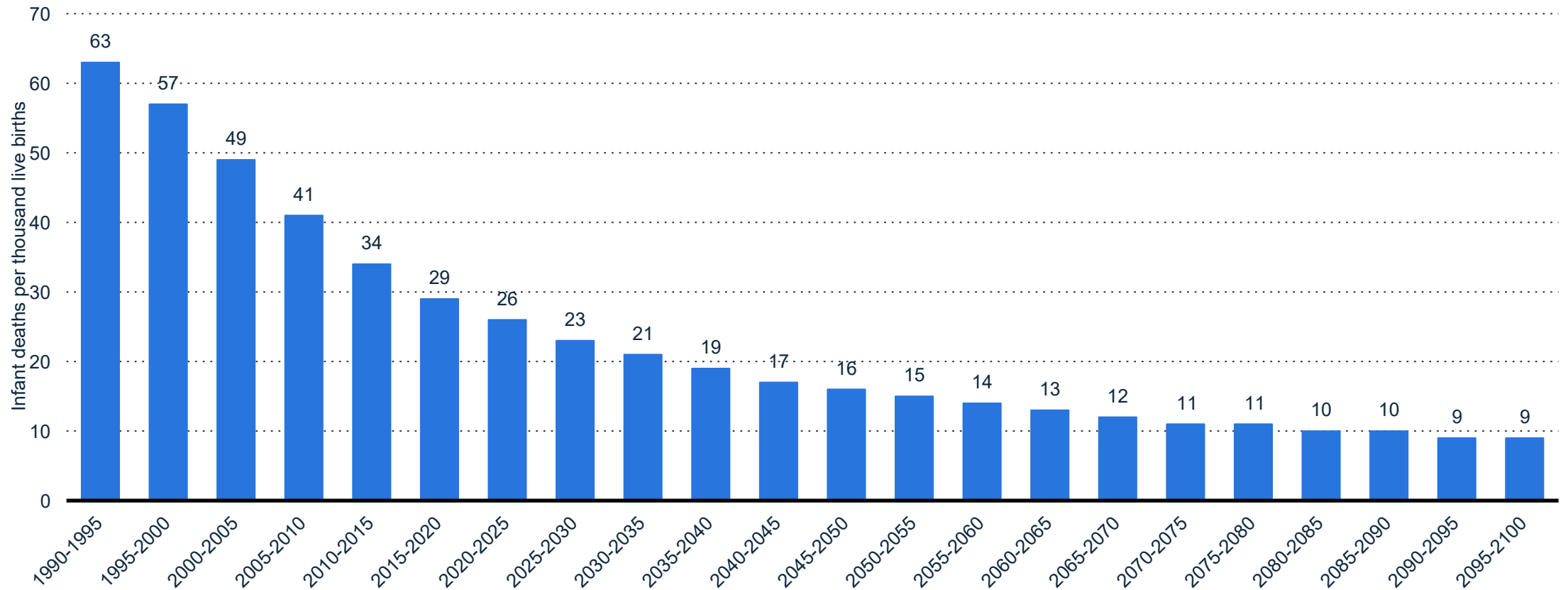
Note(s): Worldwide; 2019

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 98](#).

Source(s): UN DESA; [ID 673420](#)

Projected global infant mortality rate 1990 to 2100

Projected global infant mortality rate 1990-2100



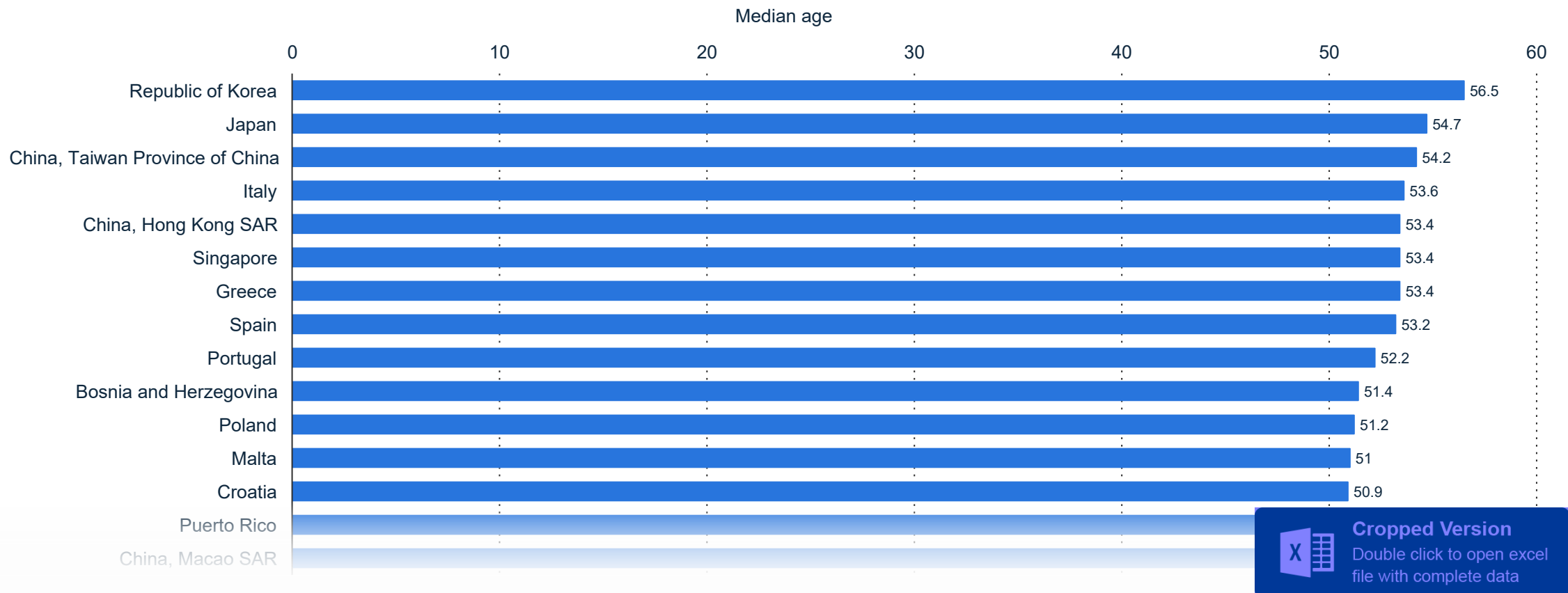
Note(s): Worldwide; 2019

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 99](#).

Source(s): UN DESA; [ID 673449](#)

Countries projected to have the highest median age in 2050

Countries with the highest median age 2050



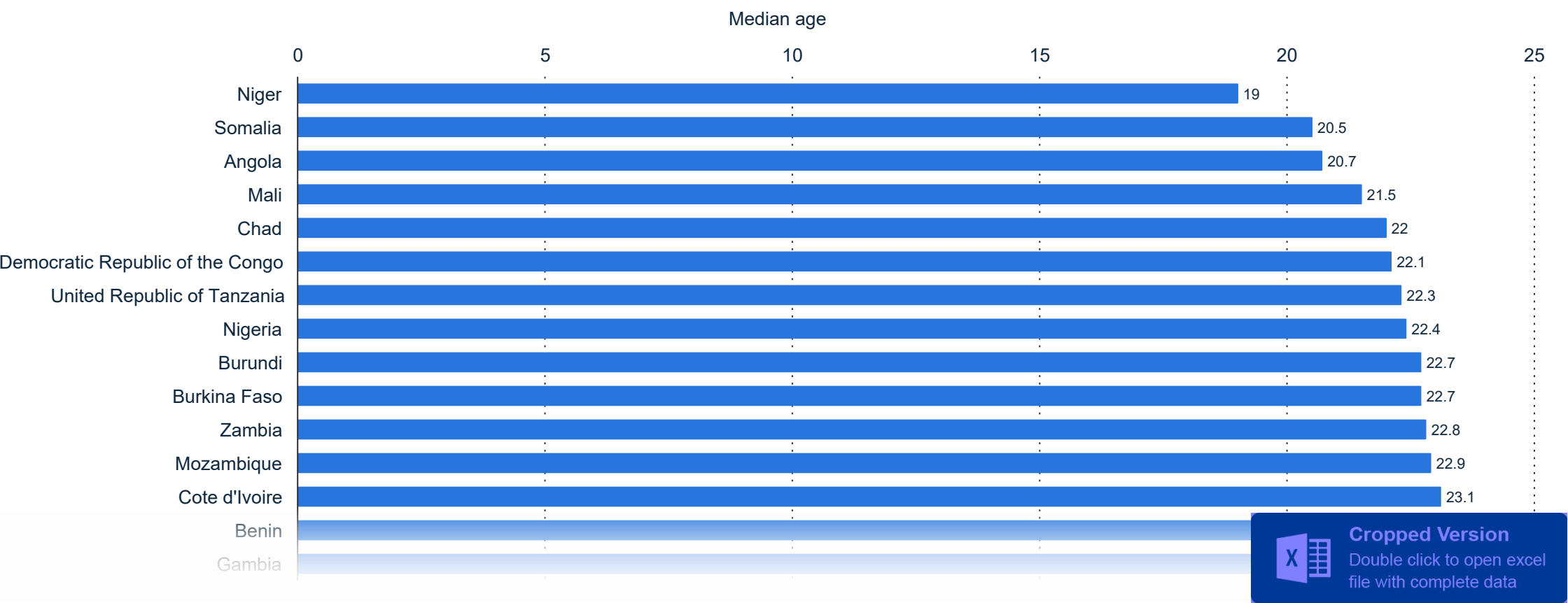
Note(s): Worldwide; 2019

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 100](#).

Source(s): UN DESA; [ID 673014](#)

Countries projected to have the lowest median age in 2050

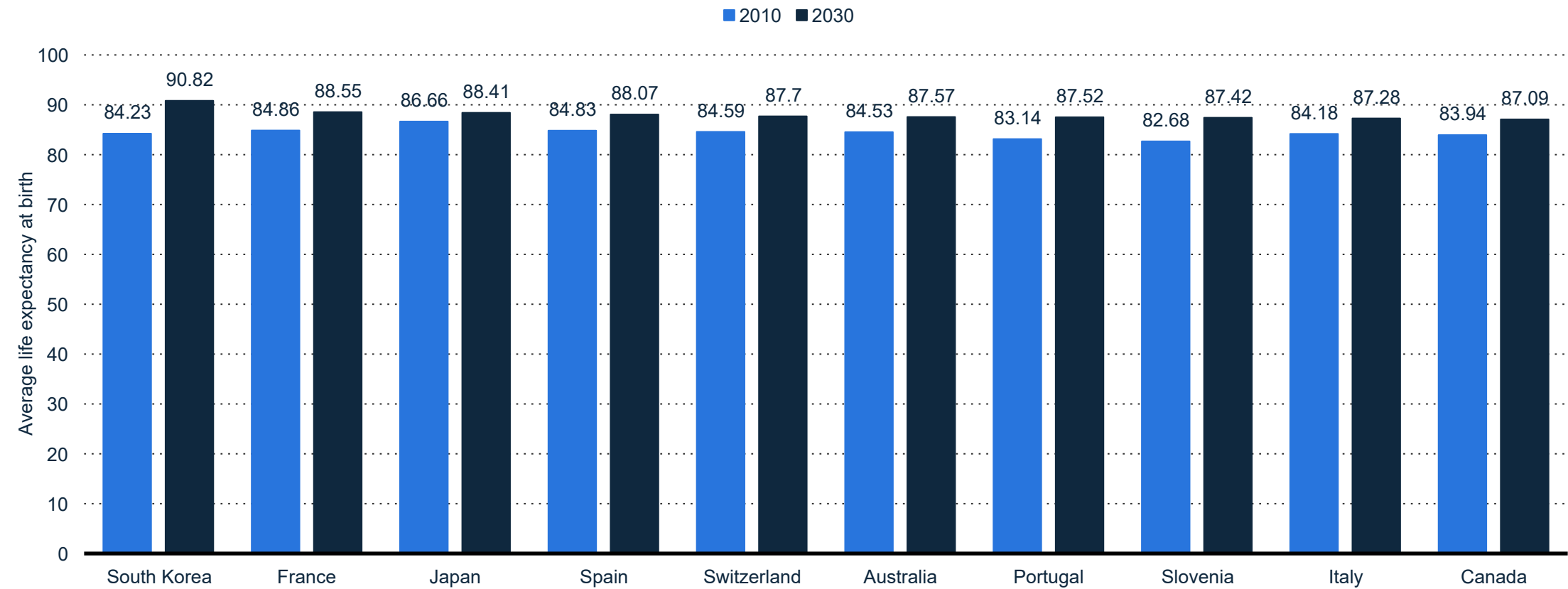
Countries with the lowest median age 2050



Note(s): Worldwide; 2019
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 101](#).
Source(s): UN DESA; [ID 673033](#)

Top ten countries worldwide with the longest average female life expectancy at birth in 2010 and 2030

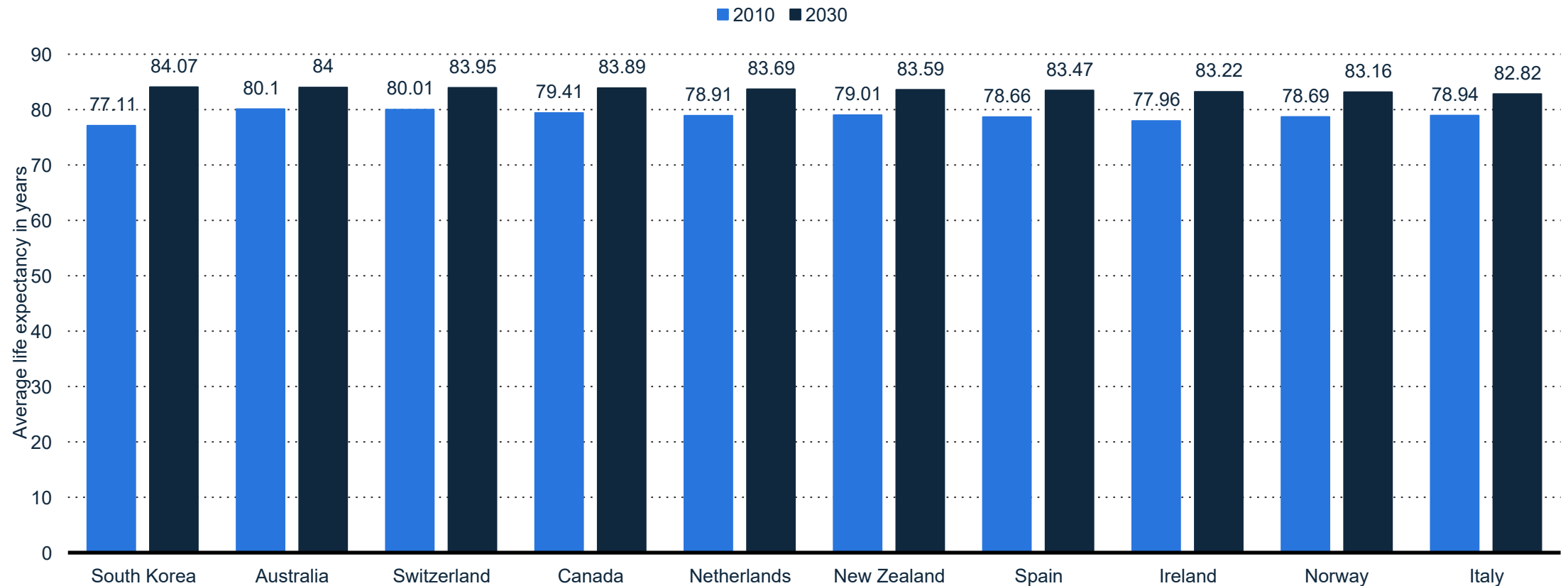
Countries with the longest life expectancy among females in 2010 and 2030



Note(s): Worldwide; 2017
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 102](#).
Source(s): Lancet; [ID 678331](#)

Top ten countries in the world with the longest average male life expectancy at birth in 2010 and 2030

Countries with the longest male life expectancy in 2010 and 2030



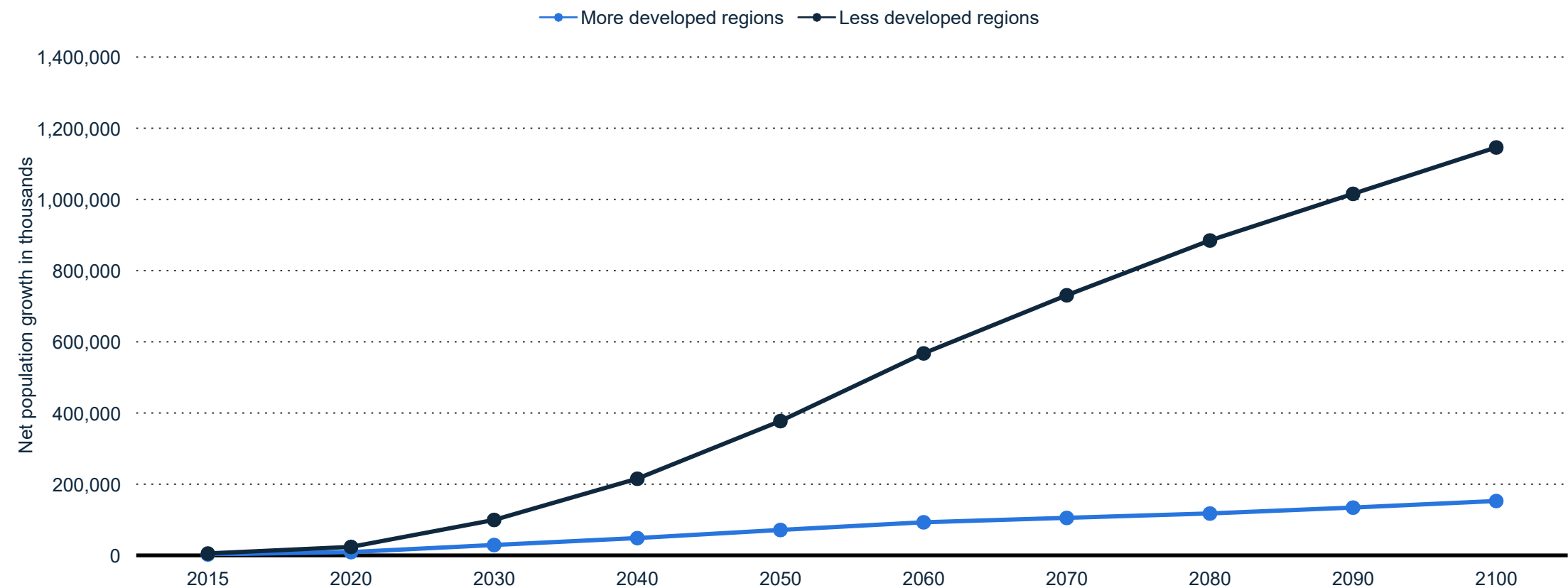
Note(s): Worldwide; 2017

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 103](#).

Source(s): Lancet; [ID 678444](#)

Estimated contribution of reduction in mortality to world population growth from 2015 to 2100, by regional development

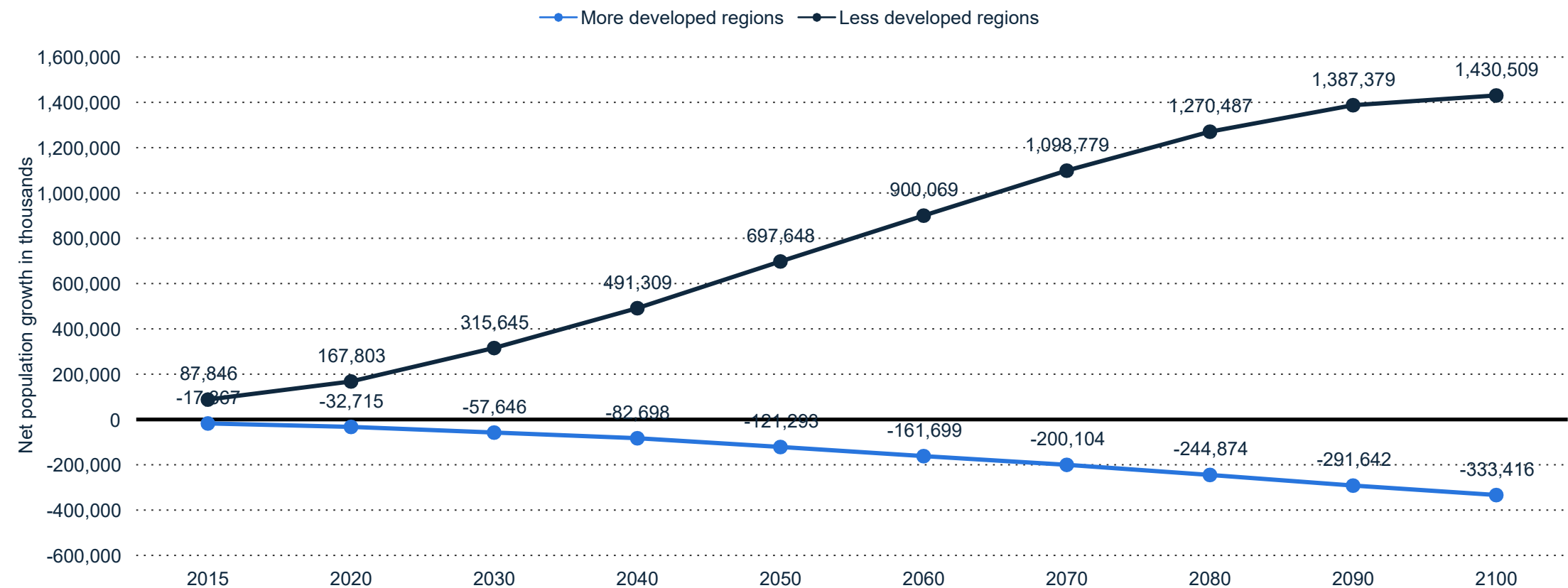
Global population growth from decrease in mortality 2015-2100 by regional development



Note(s): Worldwide; 2015
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 104](#).
Source(s): UN DESA; [ID 679341](#)

Estimated fertility contribution to world population growth from 2015 to 2100, by regional development

Global population growth due to fertility 2015 to 2100, by of regional development



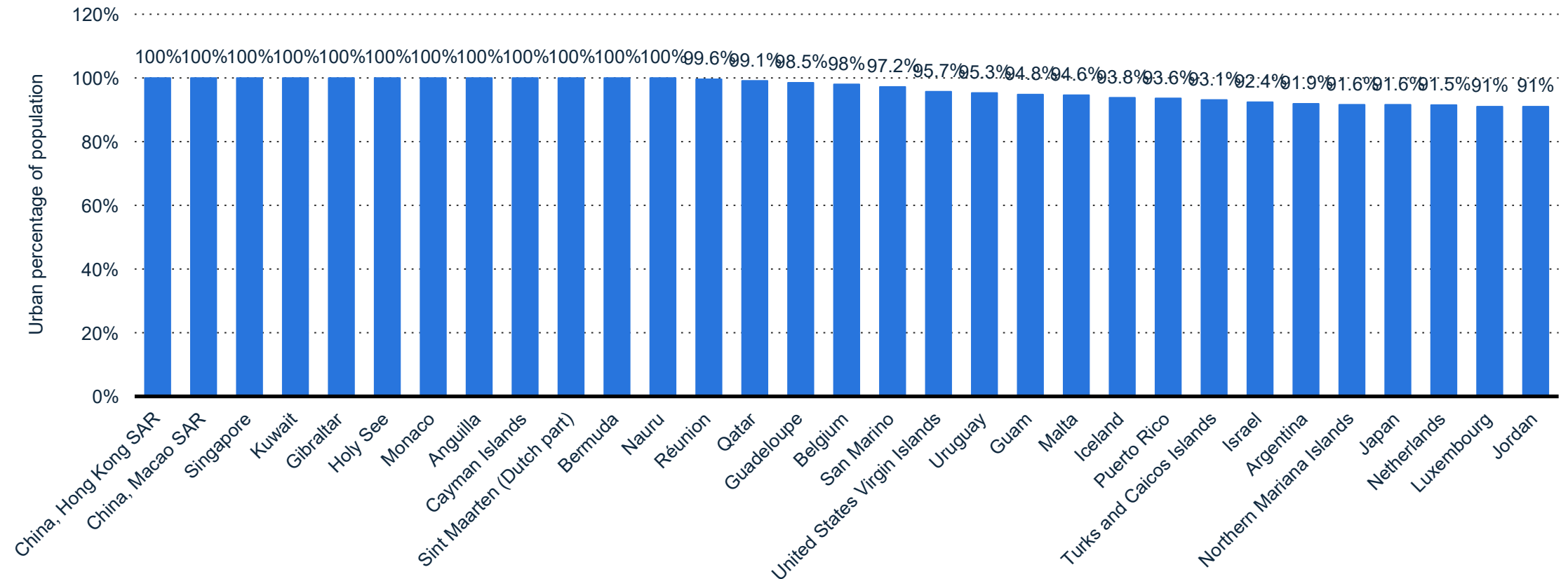
Note(s): Worldwide; 2015
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 105](#).
Source(s): UN DESA; [ID 679246](#)

GLOBAL MEGA TRENDS 2017

Urbanization

Top thirty most urbanized countries worldwide in 2018

Top 30 most urbanized countries worldwide in 2018



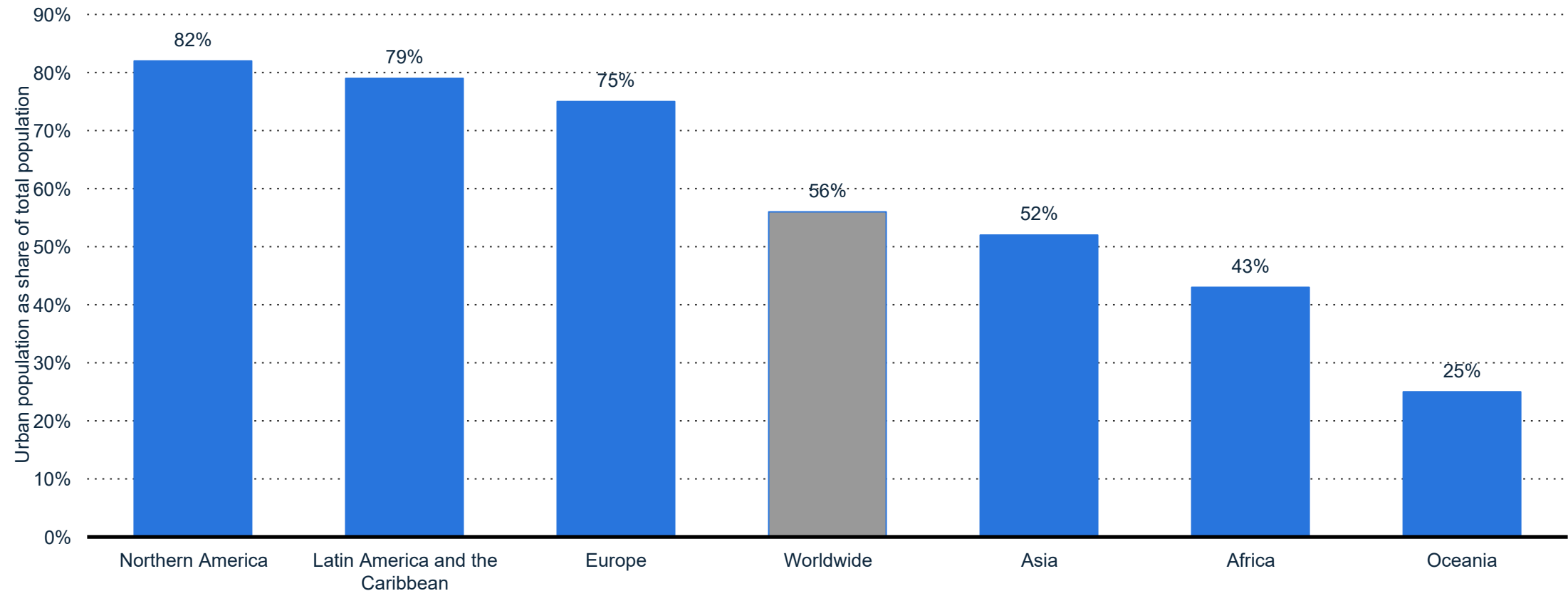
Note(s): Worldwide; 2018

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 106](#).

Source(s): Population Reference Bureau; [ID 672109](#)

Share of urban population worldwide in 2021, by continent

Degree of urbanization 2021, by continent



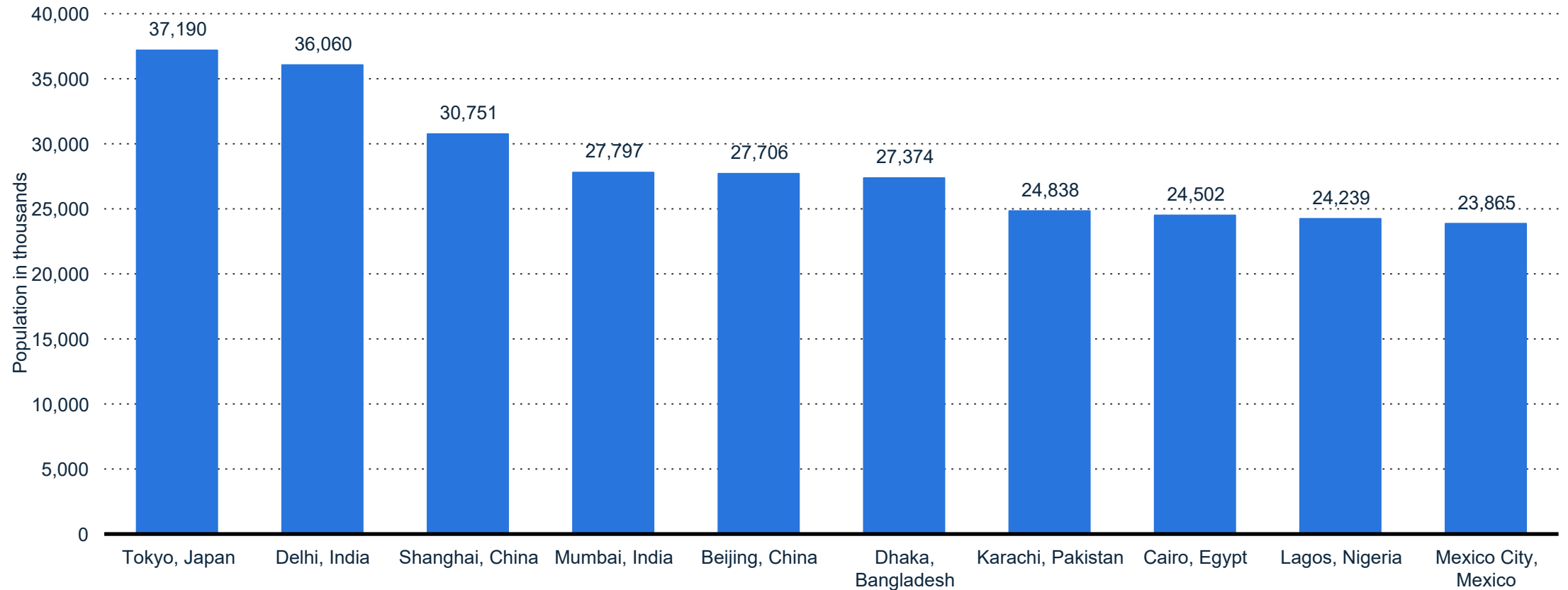
Note(s): Worldwide; December 2021

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 107](#).

Source(s): Population Reference Bureau; [ID 270860](#)

Projected population living in the top ten megacities in 2030 (in thousands)

Top 10 most populous megacities worldwide in 2030



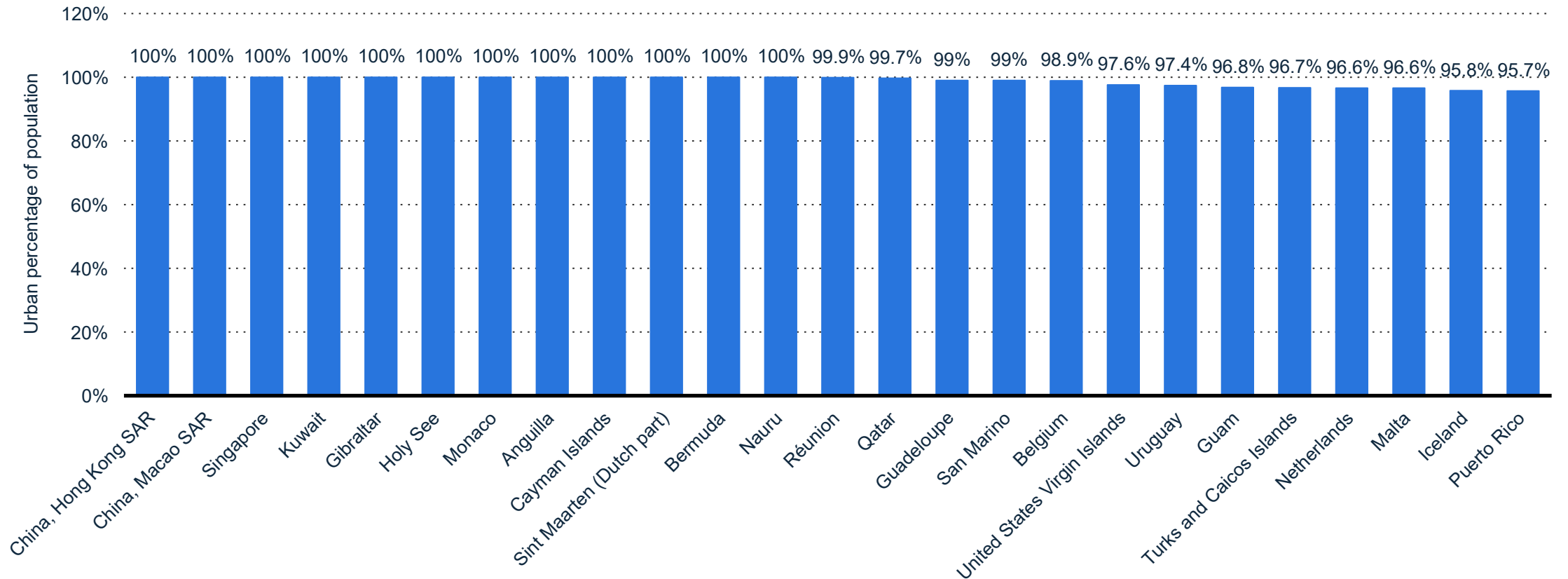
Note(s): Worldwide; 2016

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 108](#).

Source(s): UN DESA; [ID 672502](#)

Top 25 most urbanized countries worldwide in 2050

Top 25 most urbanized countries worldwide in 2050



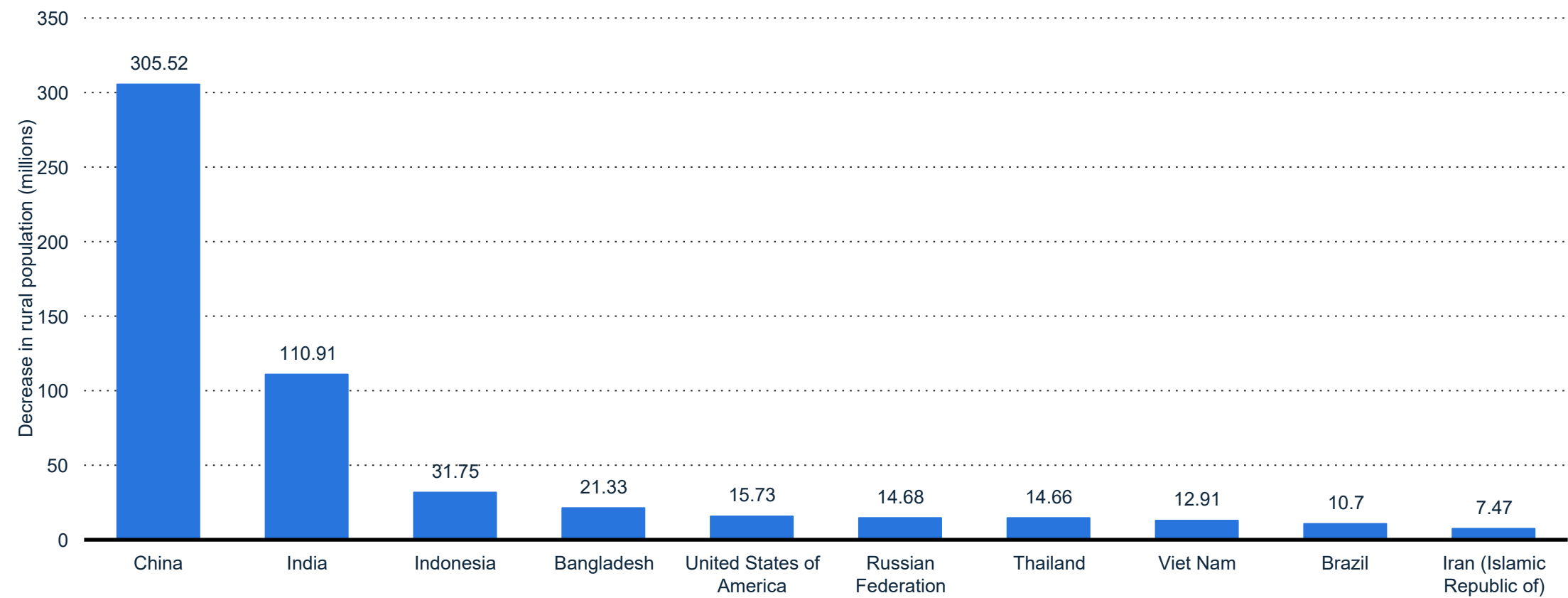
Note(s): Worldwide; 2018

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 109](#).

Source(s): UN DESA; [ID 670872](#)

Top ten countries worldwide with the largest projected decline in the rural population between 2018 and 2050 (in millions)

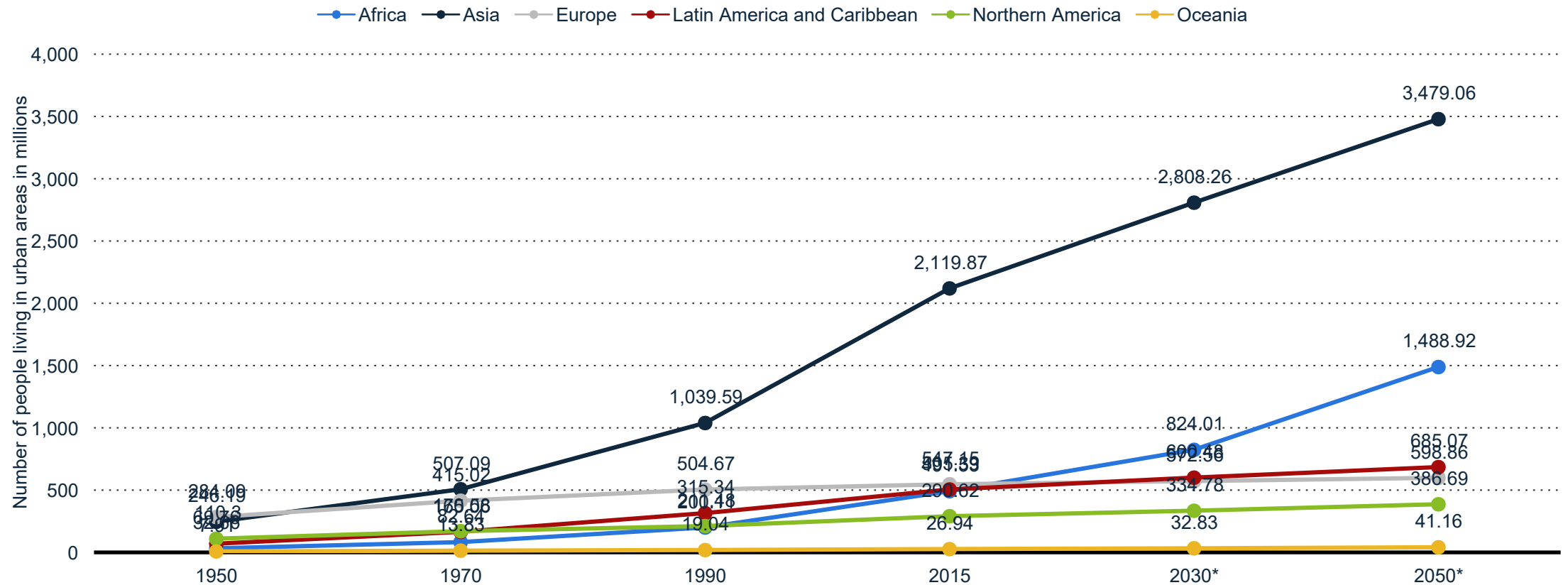
Top 10 countries with projected decline in rural population by 2050



Note(s): Worldwide; 2018
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 110](#).
Source(s): UN DESA; [ID 670958](#)

Population living in urban areas worldwide from 1950 to 2050, by region (in millions)

Change in urbanization worldwide, by region 1950-2050



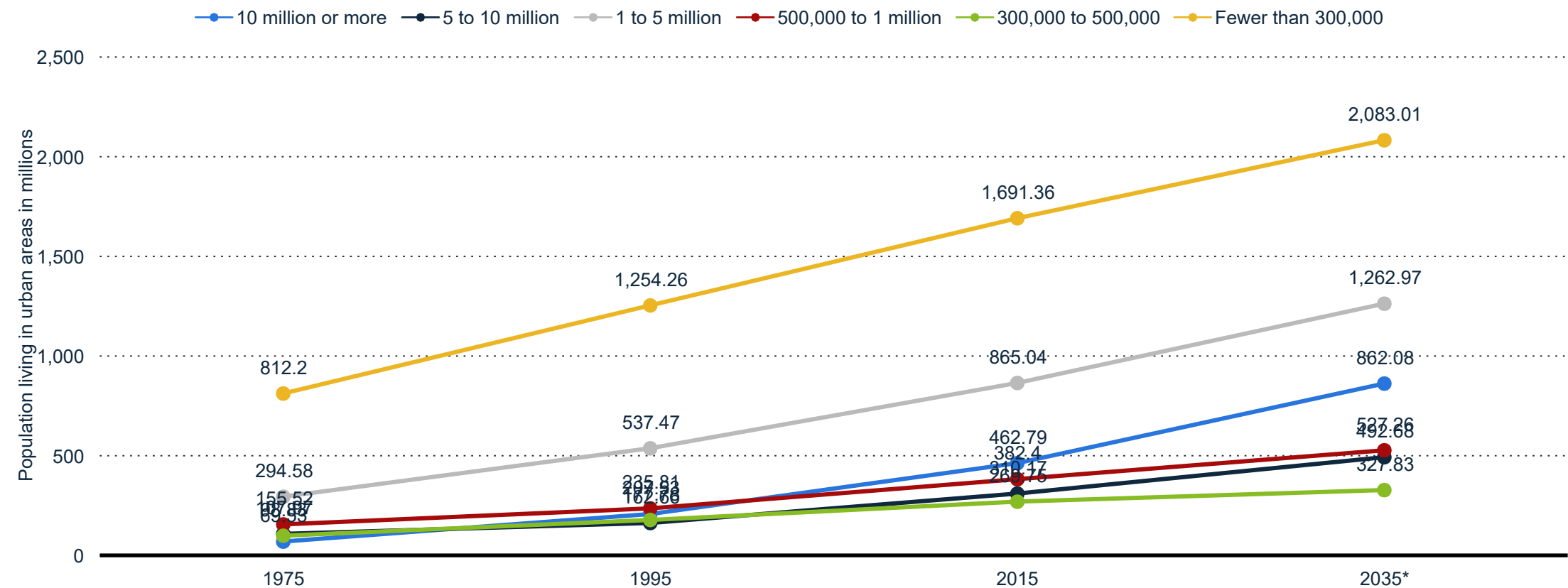
Note(s): Worldwide; 1950-2018

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 111](#).

Source(s): UN DESA; ID 672054

Population living in urban areas worldwide from 1970 to 2035, by urban area size (in millions)

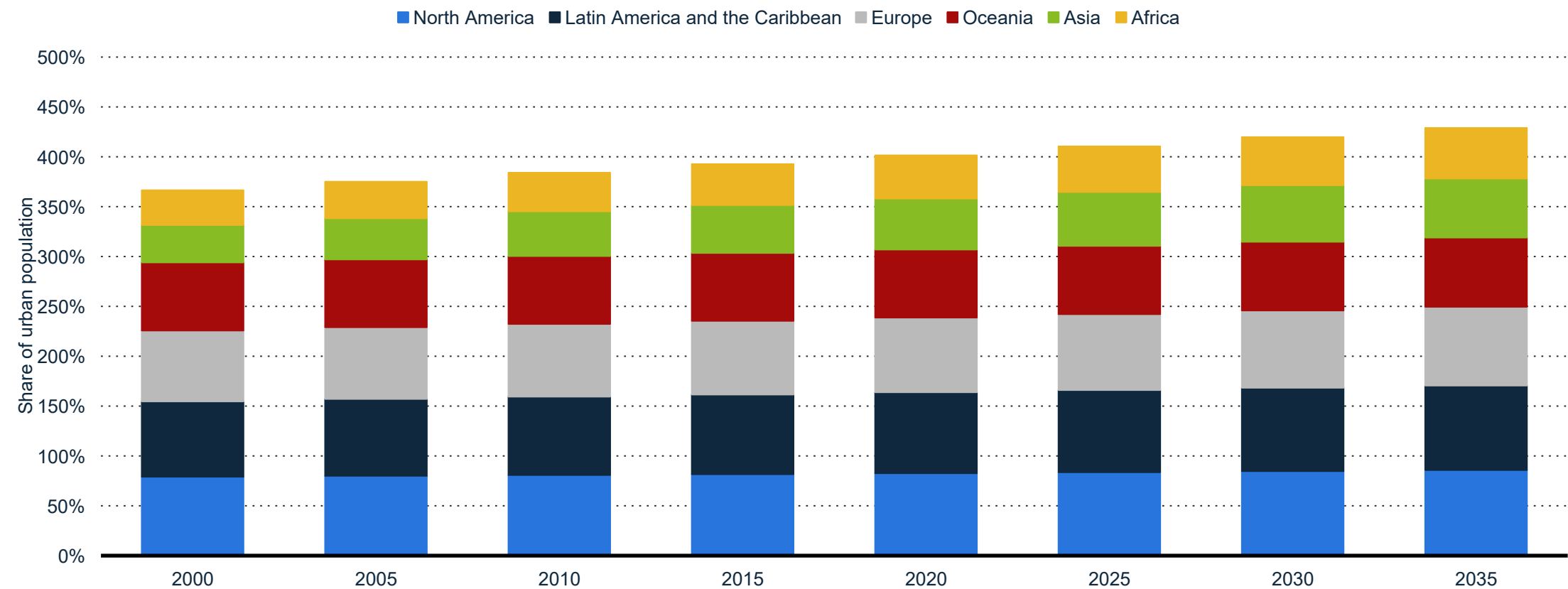
Change in urbanization worldwide, by urban area size 1970-2035



Note(s): Worldwide; 2018
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 112](#).
Source(s): UN DESA; [ID 672243](#)

Share of population living in urban areas from 2000 to 2035, by region

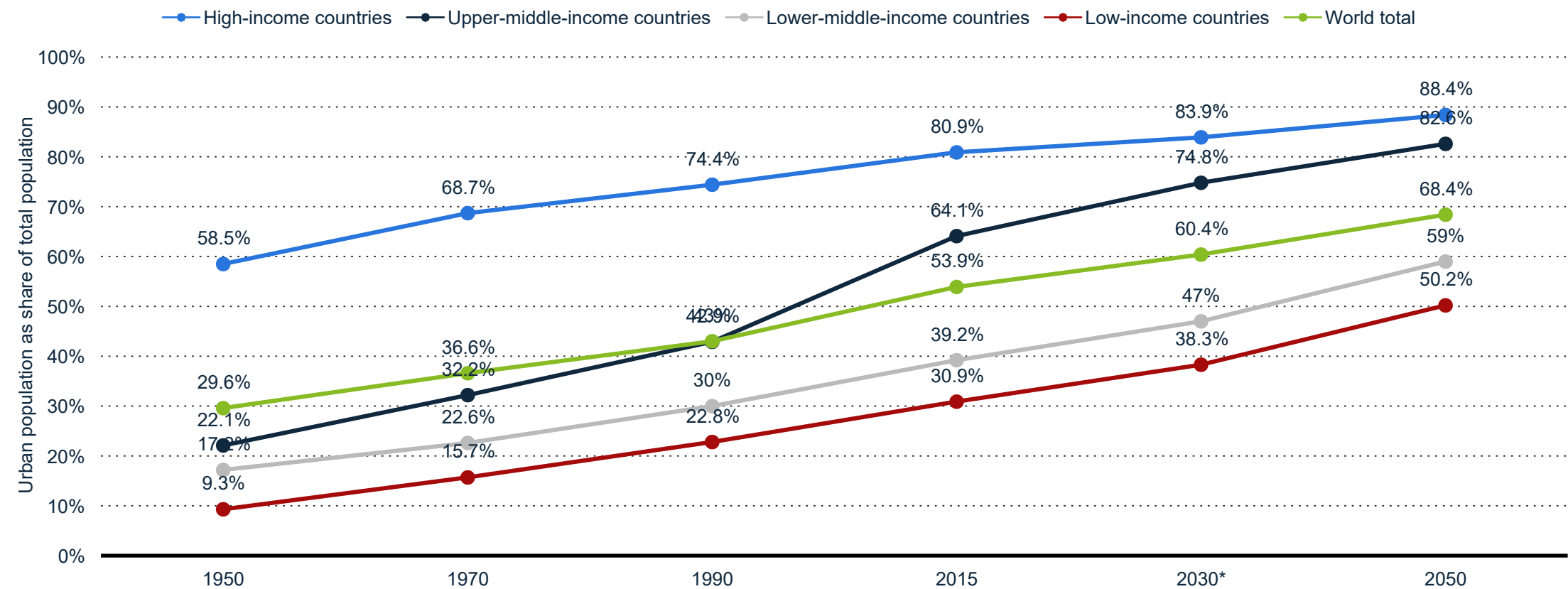
Share of urban population 2000-2035, by region



Note(s): Worldwide; 2000 to 2015
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 113](#).
Source(s): UN-HABITAT; [ID 234994](#)

Percentage of population living in urban areas worldwide from 1950 to 2050, by country income groups

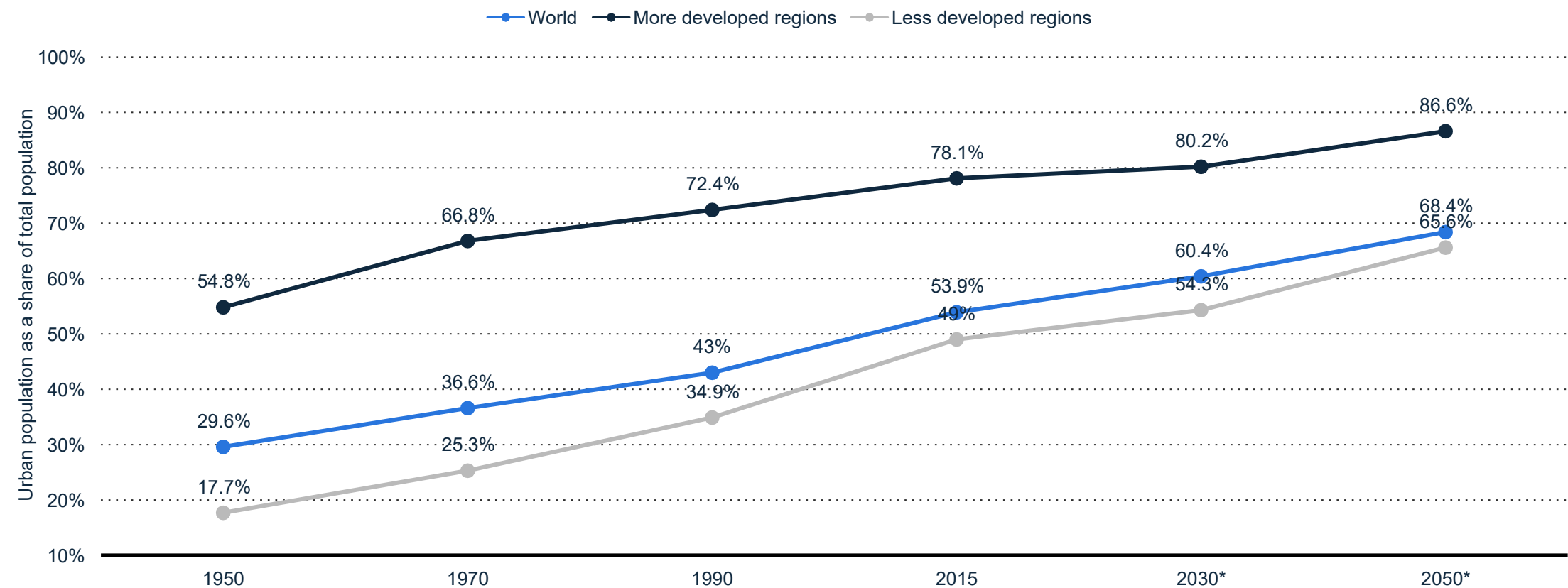
Urbanization rate of the worldwide, by development status 1950-2050



Note(s): Worldwide; 1950-2018
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 114](#).
Source(s): UN DESA; [ID 671044](#)

Percentage of population living in urban areas worldwide from 1950 to 2050, by regional development

Urbanization rate of the population worldwide, by regional development 1950-2050



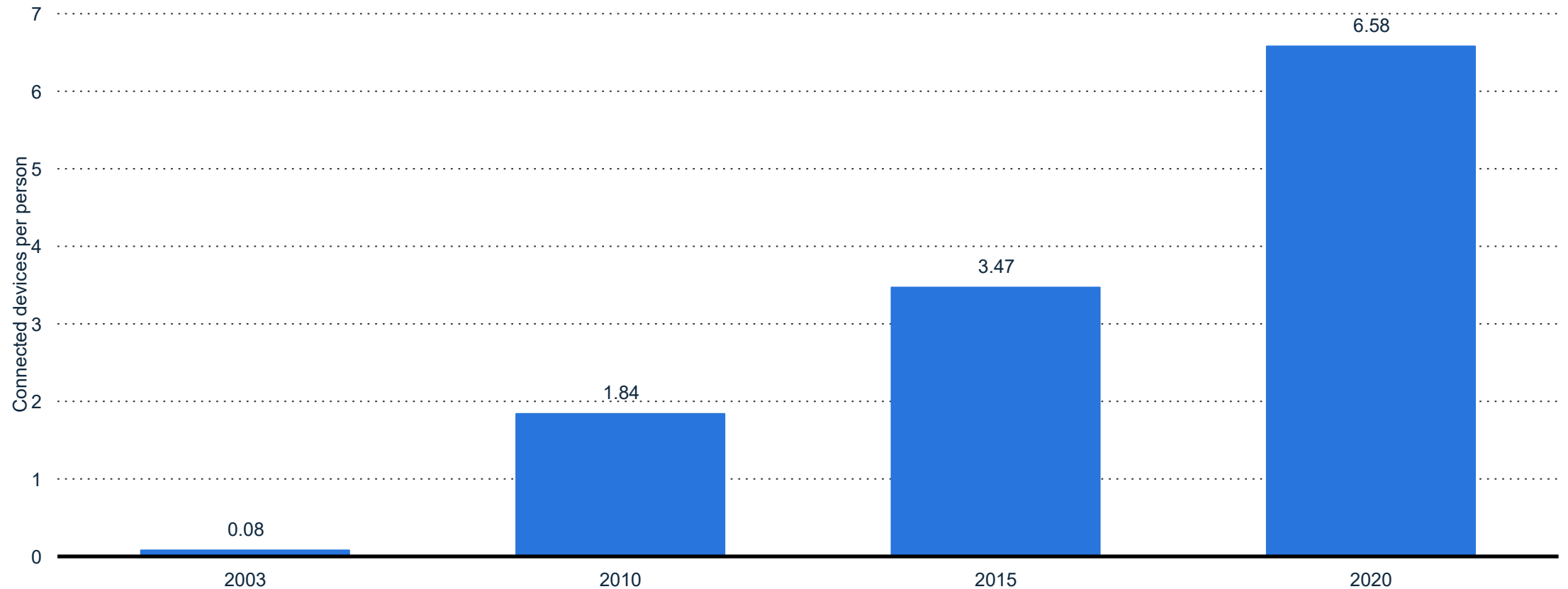
Note(s): Worldwide; 2018
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 115](#).
Source(s): UN DESA; [ID 671366](#)

GLOBAL MEGA TRENDS 2017

Technology

Number of network connected devices per person around the world from 2003 to 2020

Forecast on connected devices per person worldwide 2003-2020



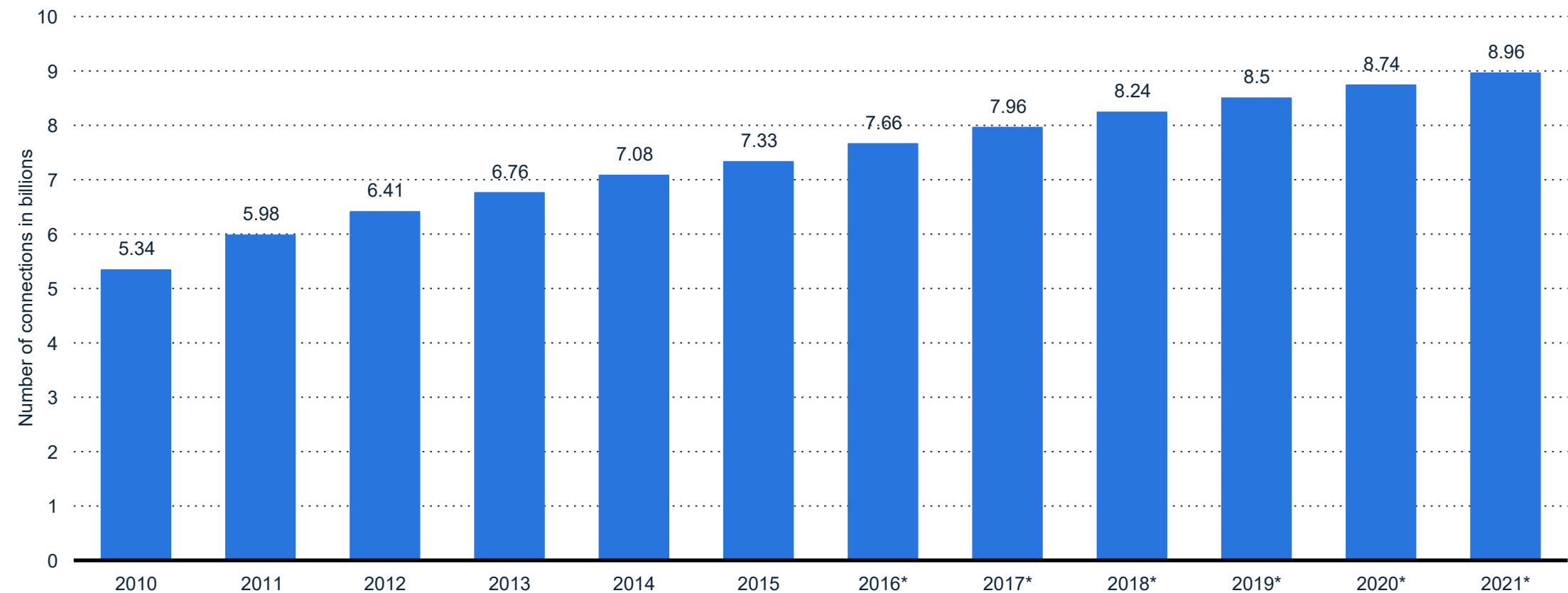
Note(s): Worldwide; 2015

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 116](#).

Source(s): PwC; [ID 678739](#)

Number of mobile connections worldwide from 2010 to 2021 (in billions)

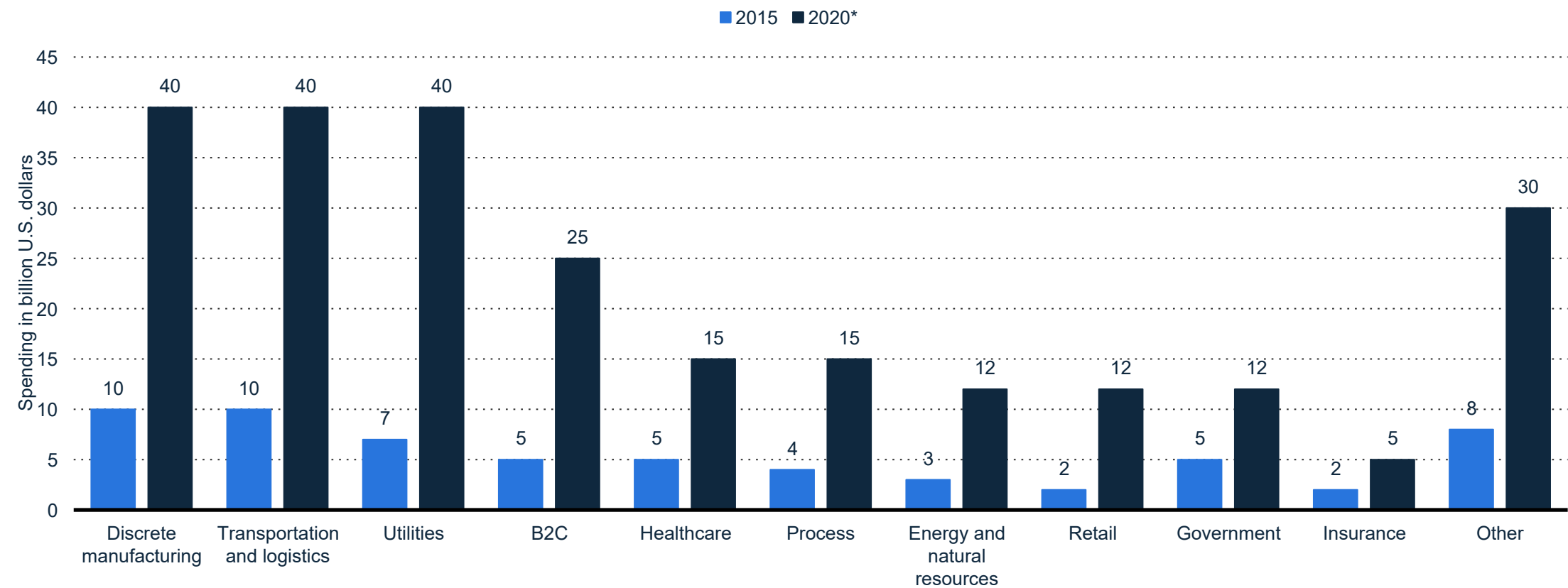
Number of mobile connections worldwide 2010-2021



Note(s): Worldwide; 2010 to 2016
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 117](#).
Source(s): eMarketer; [ID 622803](#)

Spending on Internet of Things worldwide by vertical in 2015 and 2020 (in billion U.S. dollars)

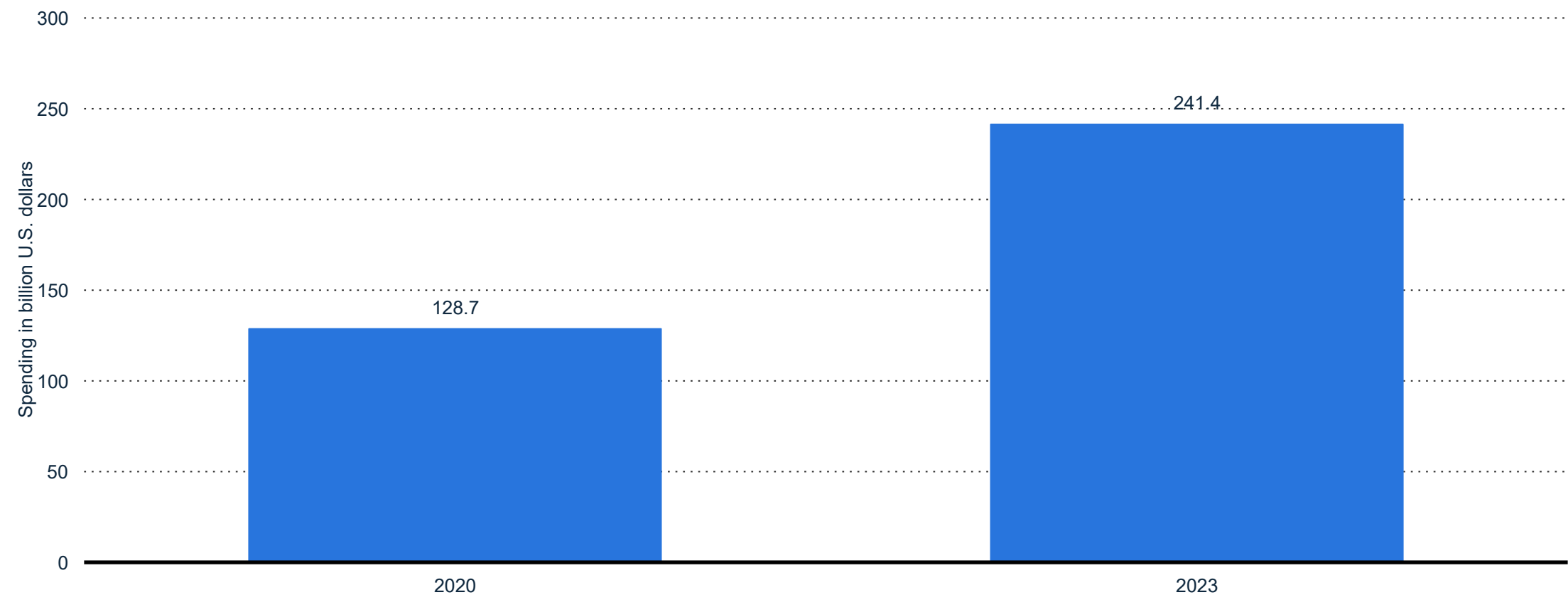
Internet of Things spending worldwide by vertical 2015 and 2020



Note(s): Worldwide; 2015
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 118](#).
Source(s): BCG; [ID 666864](#)

Global spending on robotics and drones in 2020 and 2023 (in billion U.S. dollars)

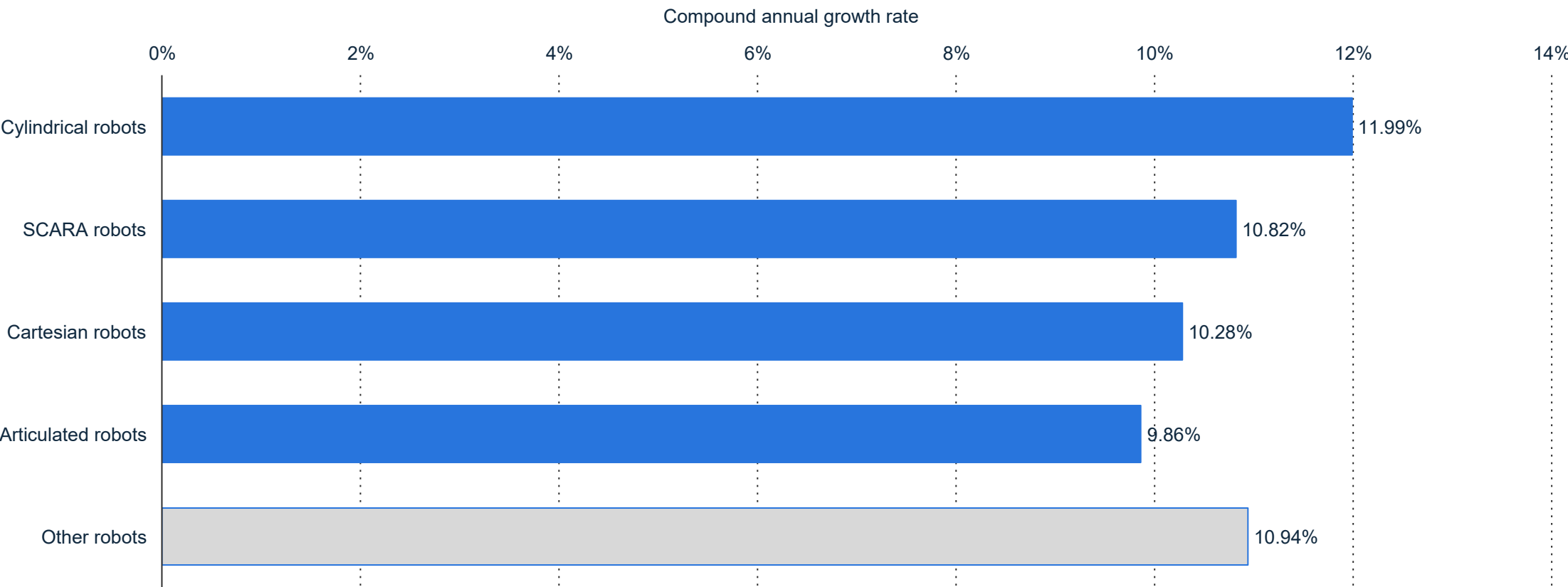
Spending forecast - global market for robotics and drones 2020/2023



Note(s): Worldwide; as of 2019
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 119](#).
Source(s): IDC; [ID 441948](#)

Projected compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of the global market for industrial robots between 2021 and 2028, by type of robot

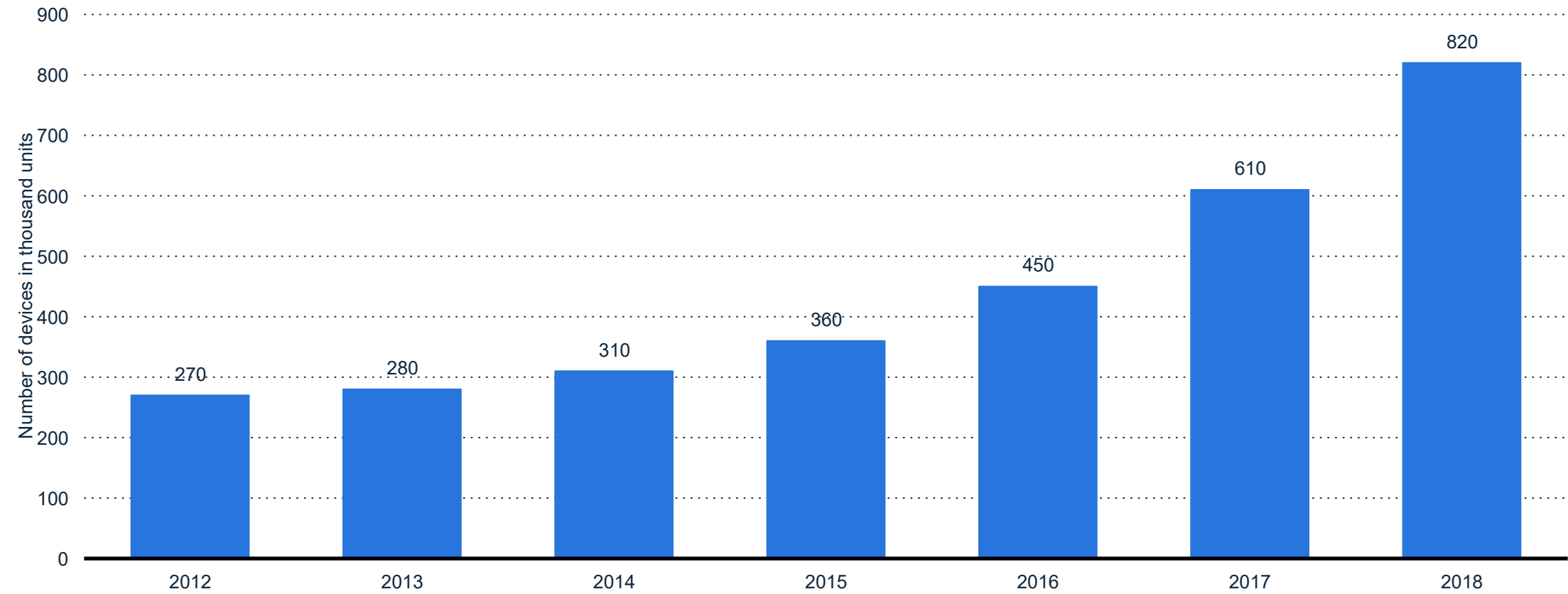
Global industrial robotics market - CAGR by robot type 2021-2028



Note(s): Worldwide; 2018 to 2020
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 120](#).
Source(s): Inkwood Research; [ID 257163](#)

Global number of cellular-enabled factory automation devices from 2012 to 2018 (in 1,000 units)

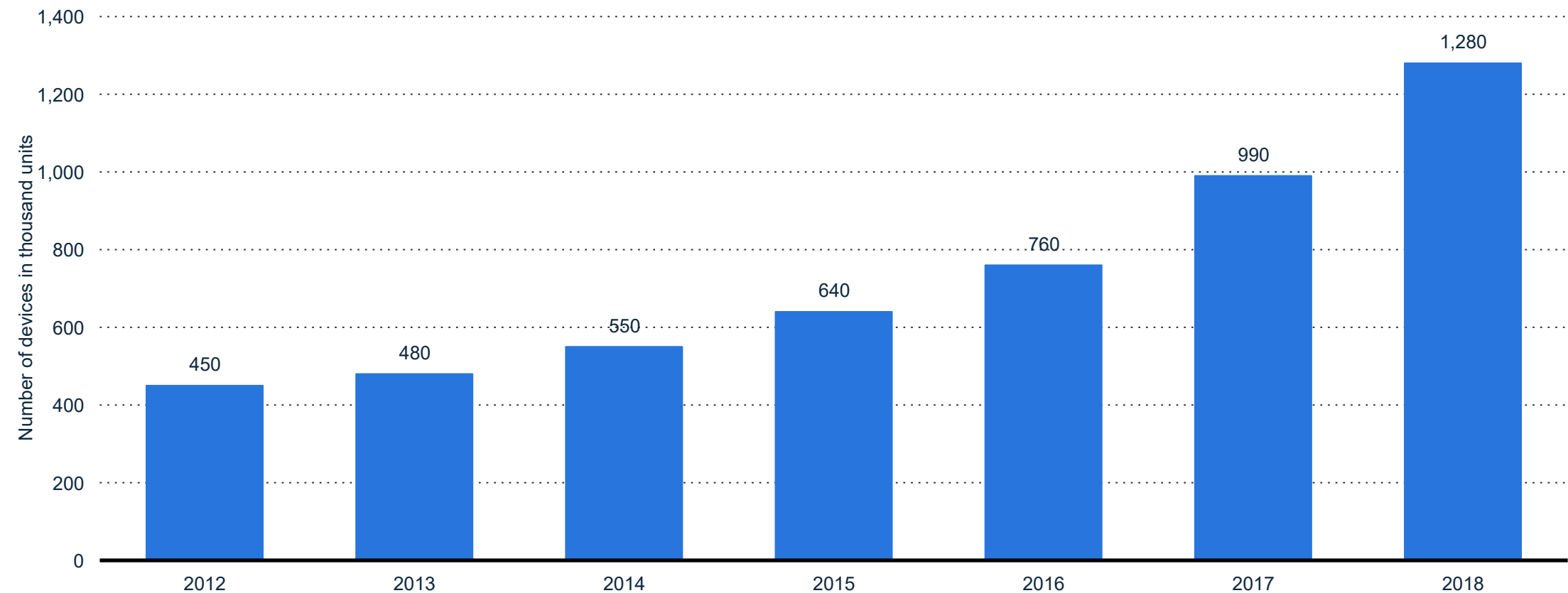
Number of factory automation devices worldwide 2012-2018



Note(s): Worldwide
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 121](#).
Source(s): Oracle; Berg Insight; [ID 480150](#)

Global number of process automation devices from 2012 to 2018 (in 1,000 units)

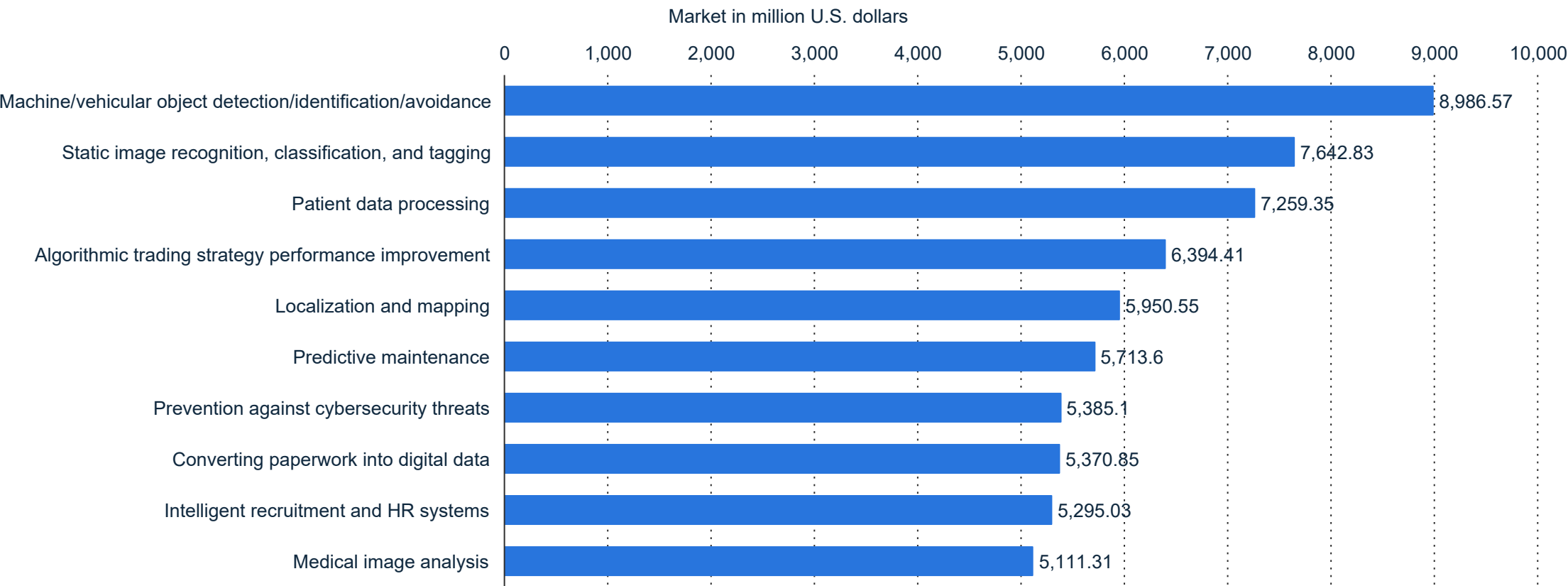
Number of process automation devices globally 2012-2018



Note(s): Worldwide
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 122](#).
Source(s): Oracle; Berg Insight; [ID 480194](#)

Cumulative revenue of top 10 use cases/segments of artificial intelligence (AI) market worldwide, between 2016 and 2025 (in million U.S. dollars)

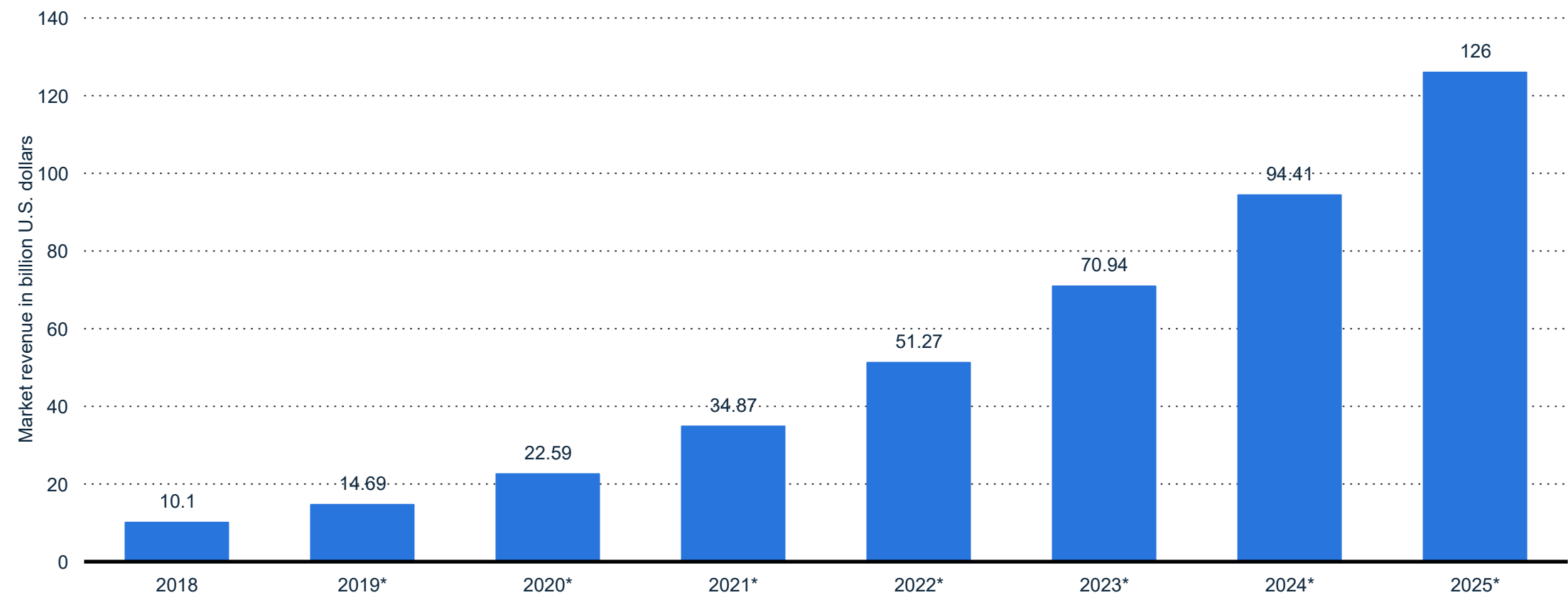
Top 10 artificial intelligence use cases by cumulative revenue worldwide 2016-2025



Note(s): Worldwide; 2016
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 123](#).
Source(s): Tractica; [ID 607835](#)

Revenues from the artificial intelligence (AI) software market worldwide from 2018 to 2025 (in billion U.S. dollars)

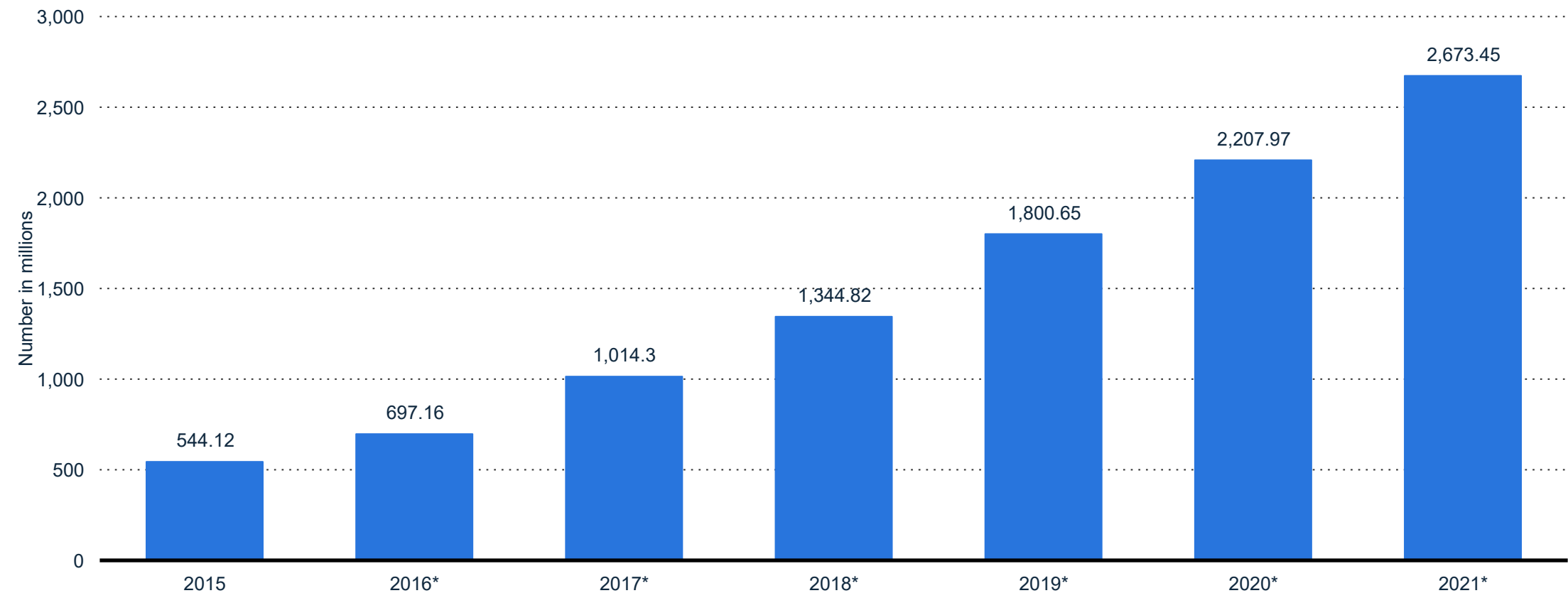
Artificial intelligence software market revenue worldwide 2018-2025



Note(s): Worldwide; 2018 to 2020
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 124](#).
Source(s): Omdia; [ID 607716](#)

Number of unique active virtual digital assistants (VDA) users worldwide, from 2015 to 2021 (in millions)

Unique active virtual digital assistants users worldwide 2015-2021



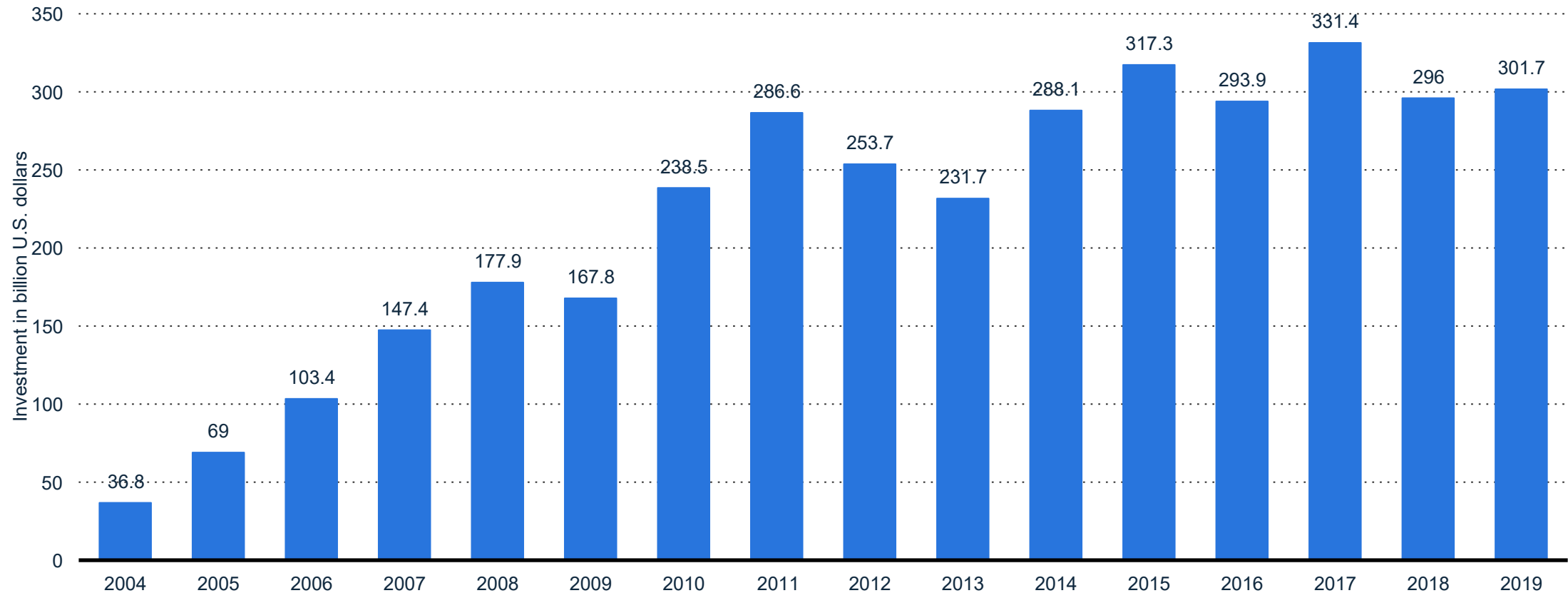
Note(s): Worldwide; 2015 to 3rd quarter 2016
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 125](#).
Source(s): Tractica; [ID 589071](#)

GLOBAL MEGA TRENDS 2017

Energy

New investment in clean energy worldwide from 2004 to 2019 (in billion U.S. dollars)

Worldwide investment in clean energy 2004-2019



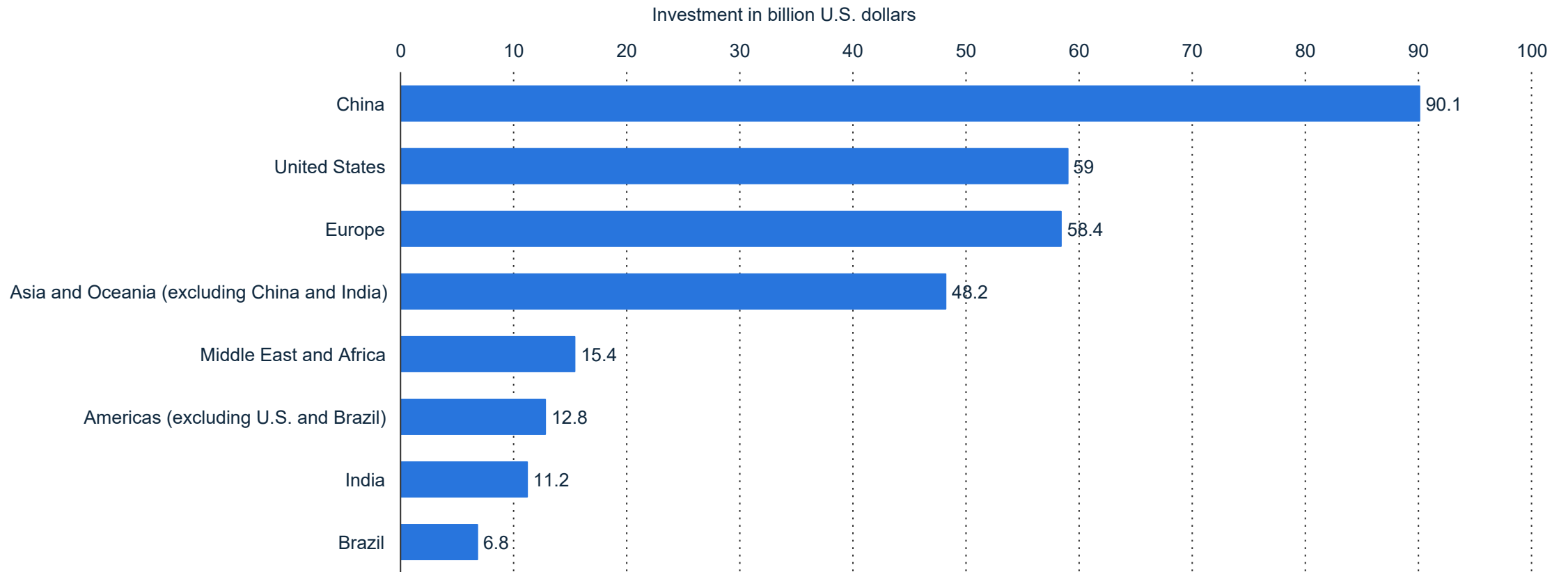
Note(s): Worldwide; 2004 to 2019

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 126](#).

Source(s): BloombergNEF; UNEP; FS-UNEP Collaborating Centre; [ID 186807](#)

New investments in renewable energy worldwide in 2019, by region (in billion U.S. dollars)

Global renewable energy investments 2019, by region



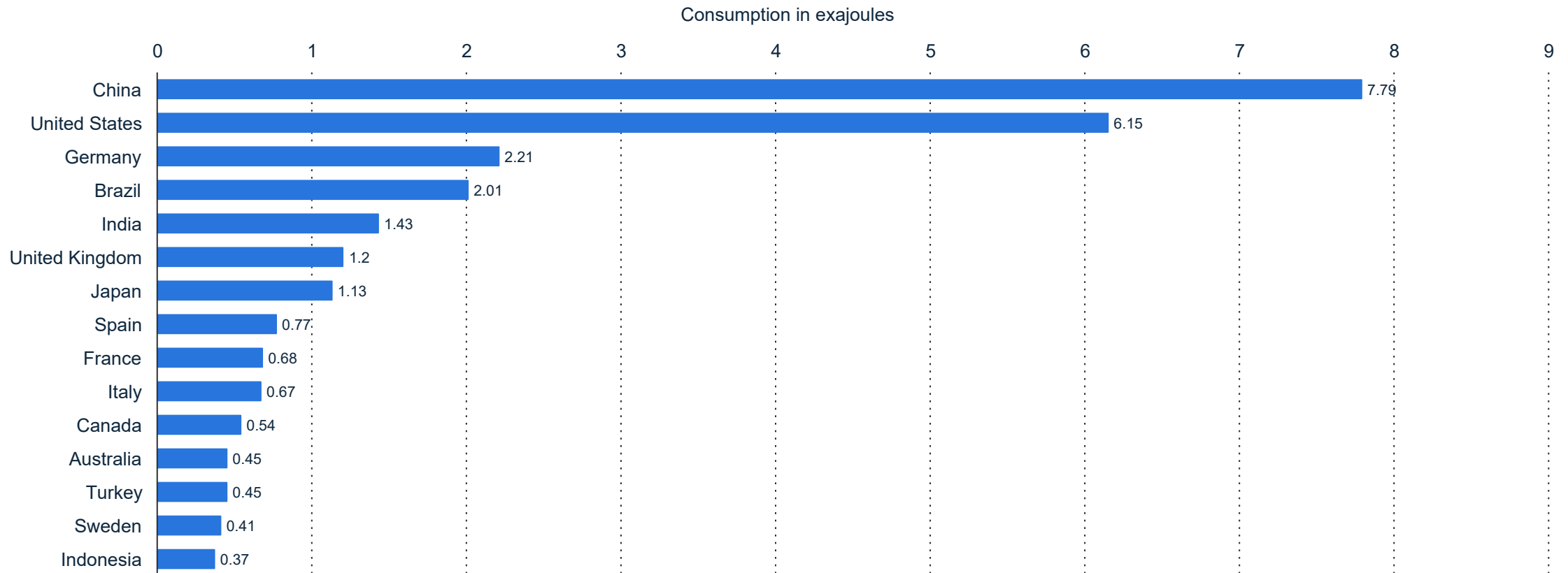
Note(s): Worldwide; 2019

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 127](#).

Source(s): Bloomberg; UNEP; FS-UNEP Collaborating Centre; [ID 186923](#)

Leading countries by renewable energy consumption worldwide in 2020* (in exajoules)

Global renewable energy consumption by country 2020



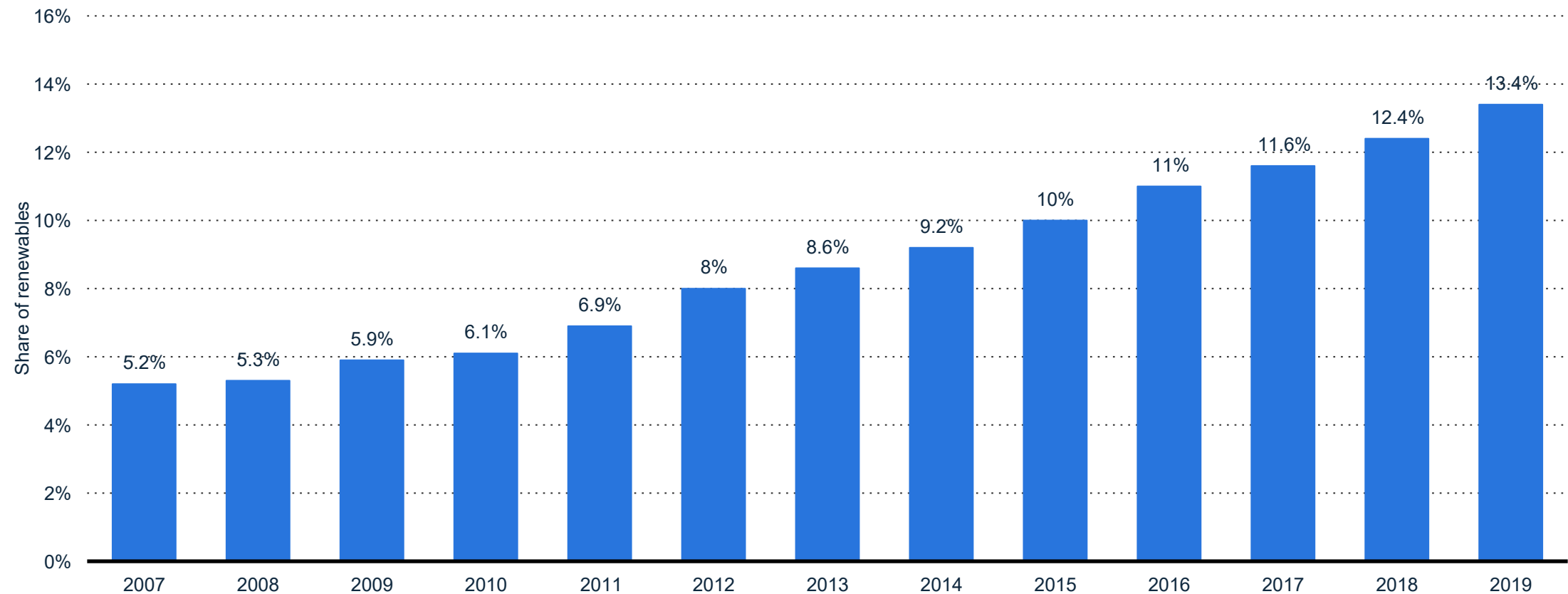
Note(s): Worldwide; 2020

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 128](#).

Source(s): BP; ID 237090

Share of renewable power in energy generation globally from 2007 to 2019*

Share of renewables in global power production 2007-2019



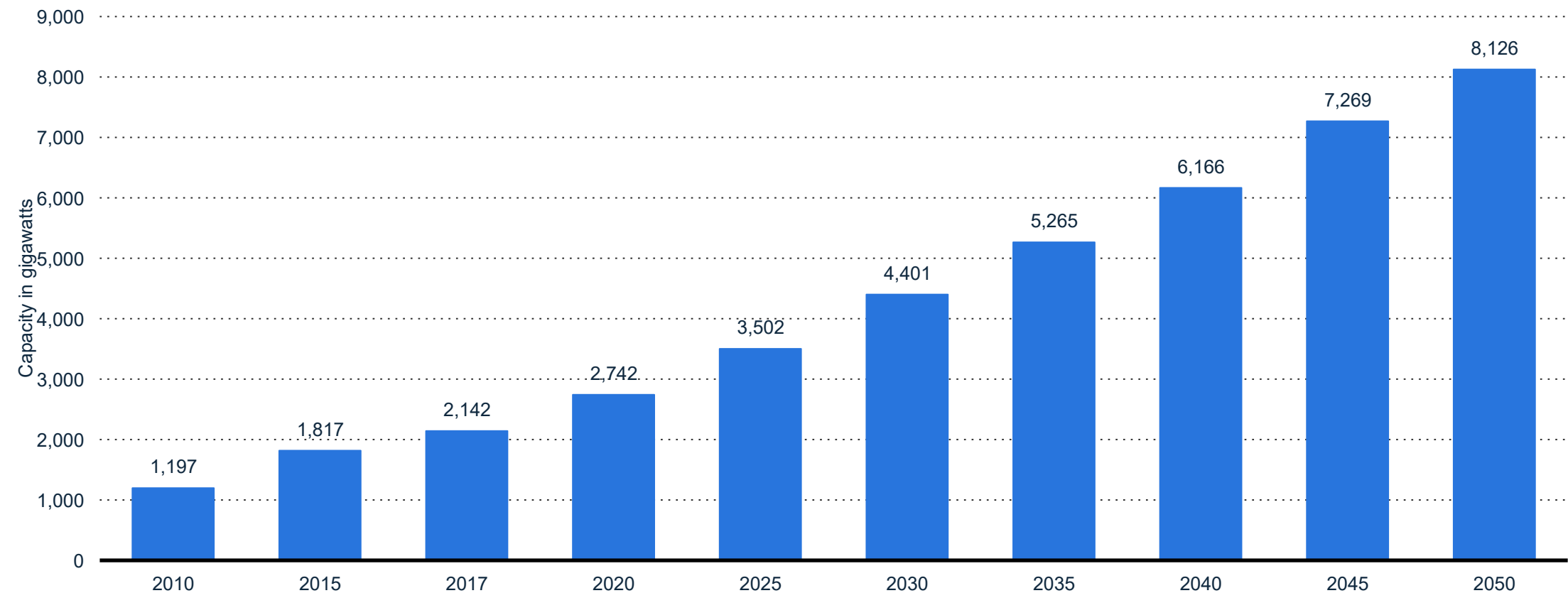
Note(s): Worldwide; 2007 to 2019

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 129](#).

Source(s): UNEP; BloombergNEF; FS-UNEP Collaborating Centre; [ID 489131](#)

Projected installed renewable energy generation capacity worldwide from 2010 to 2050 (in gigawatts)*

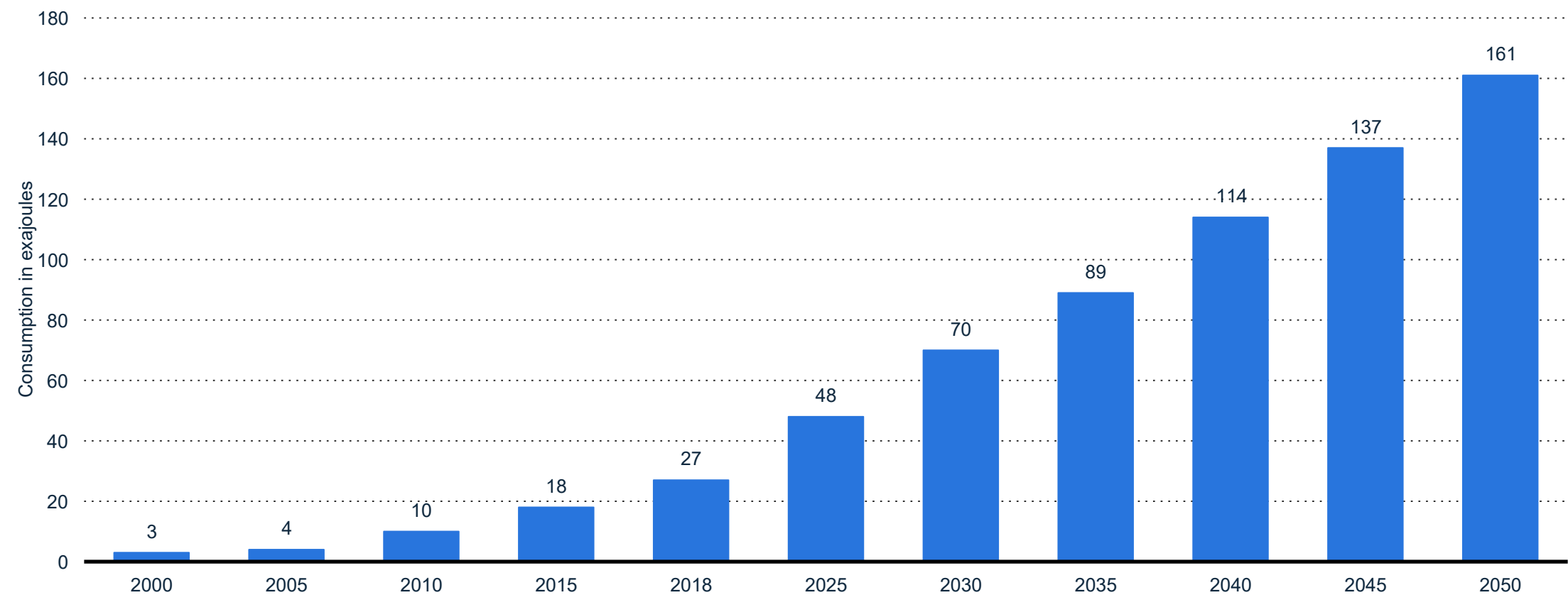
Renewables: global installed generation capacity outlook 2010-2050



Note(s): Worldwide; 2010 to 2017
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 130](#).
Source(s): EIA; [ID 217270](#)

Renewables consumption worldwide from 2000 to 2018, with a forecast until 2050* (in exajoules)

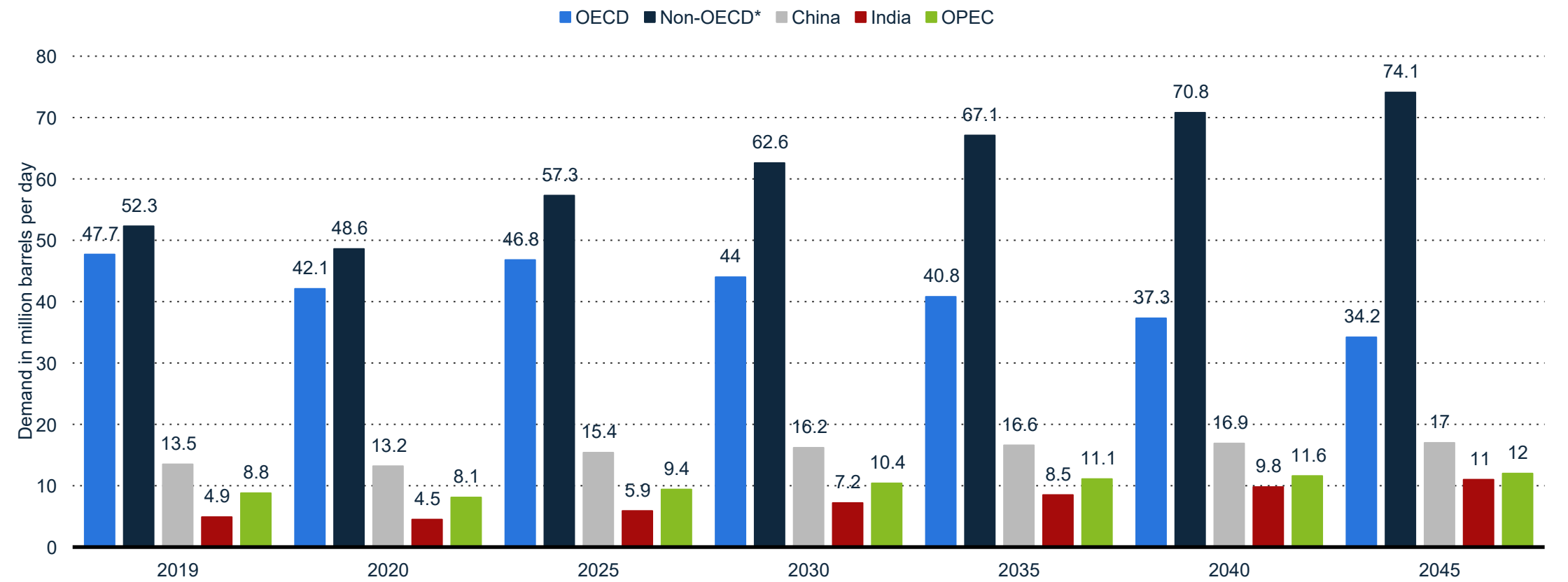
Global renewables consumption 2000-2050



Note(s): Worldwide; Forecast: 2000 to 2050
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 131](#).
Source(s): BP; [ID 218316](#)

Long-term oil demand worldwide in 2019 and 2020, with a forecast for 2045, by key region (in million barrels per day)

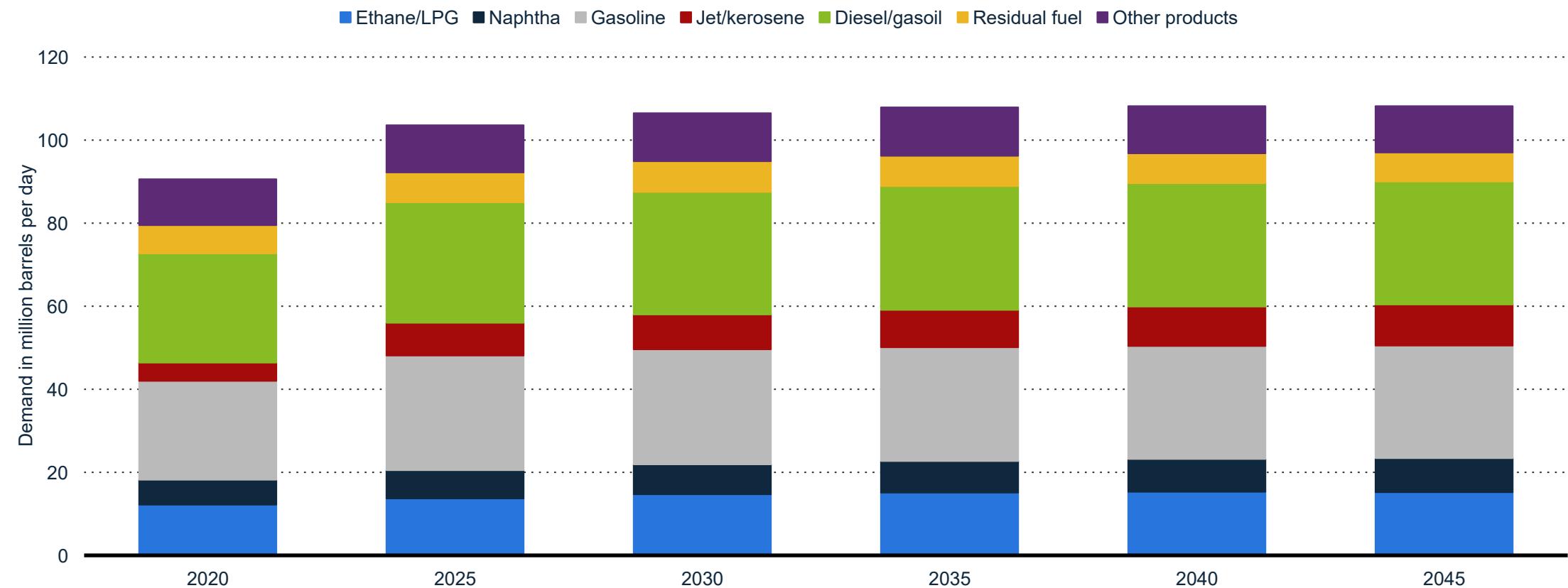
Global long-term oil demand outlook by region 2019-2045



Note(s): Worldwide; 2019
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 132](#).
Source(s): OPEC; [ID 282771](#)

Demand outlook for selected oil products worldwide from 2020 to 2045 (in million barrels per day)

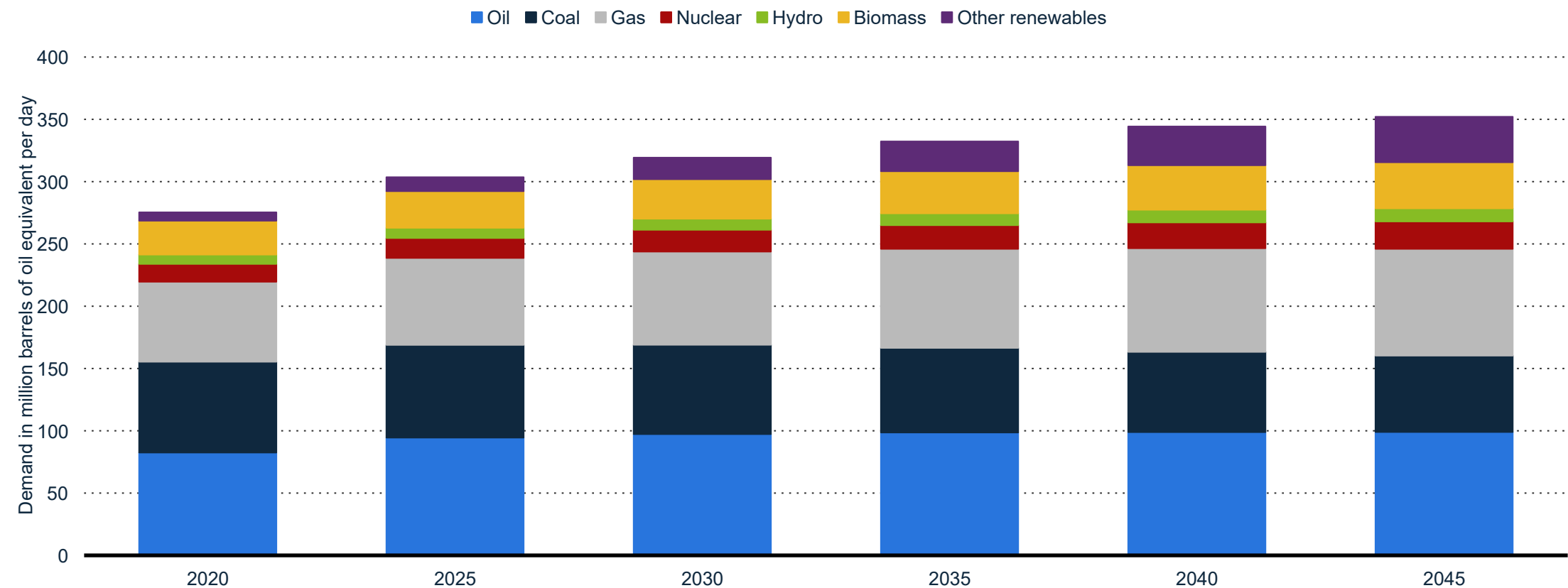
Global oil products demand outlook 2020-2045



Note(s): Worldwide; 2019
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 133](#).
Source(s): OPEC; [ID 282774](#)

Primary energy demand worldwide in 2020, with a forecast until 2045, by fuel type (in million barrels of oil equivalent per day)

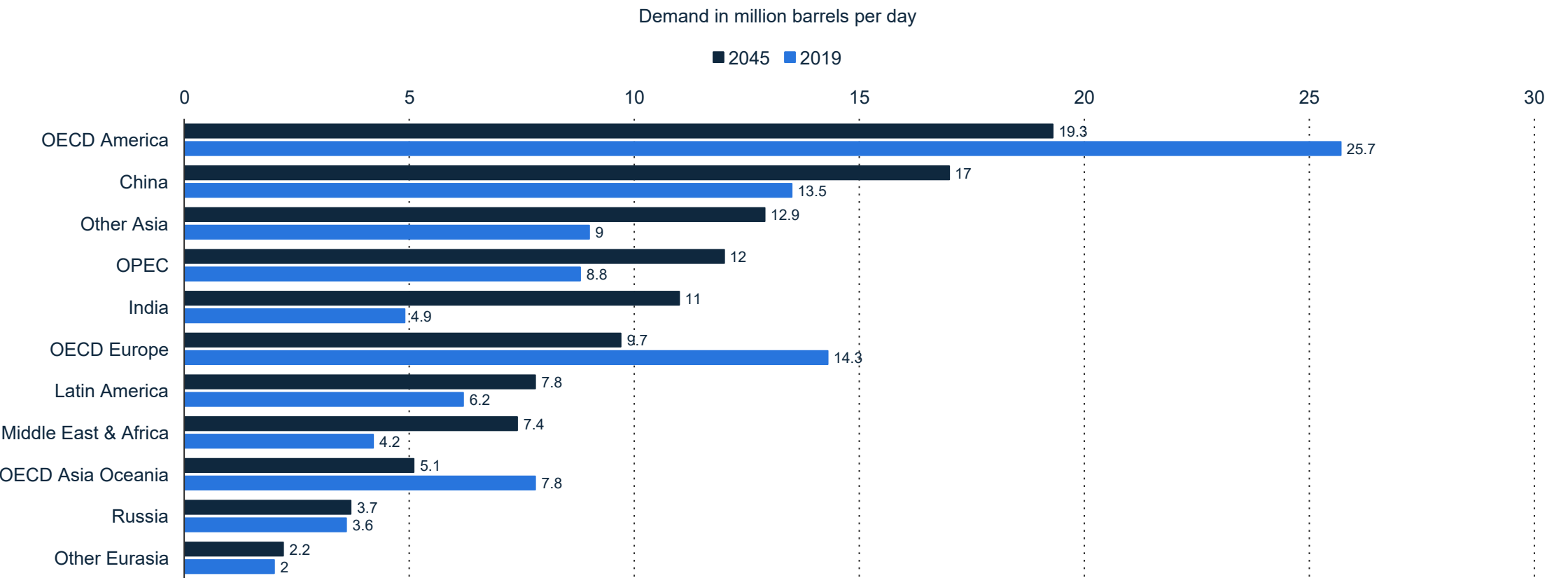
Global primary energy demand by fuel type 2020-2045



Note(s): Worldwide; 2020
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 134](#).
Source(s): OPEC; [ID 282801](#)

Long-term oil demand worldwide in 2019, with a forecast for 2045, by region (in million barrels per day)

Global long-term oil demand outlook by region 2019-2045



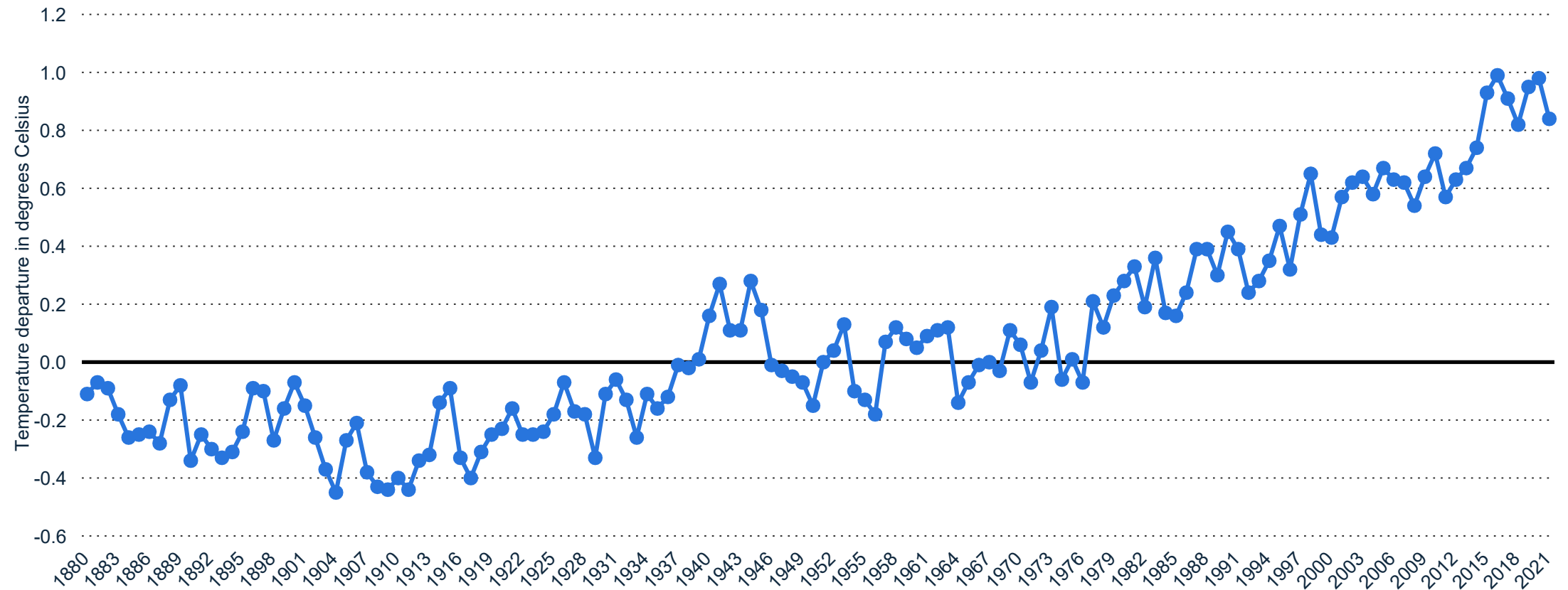
Note(s): Worldwide; 2019
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 135](#).
Source(s): OPEC; [ID 283443](#)

GLOBAL MEGA TRENDS 2017

Climate change, food and water scarcity

Annual anomalies in global land and ocean surface temperature from 1880 to 2021, based on temperature departure (in degrees Celsius)

Global land and ocean temperature anomalies 1880-2021



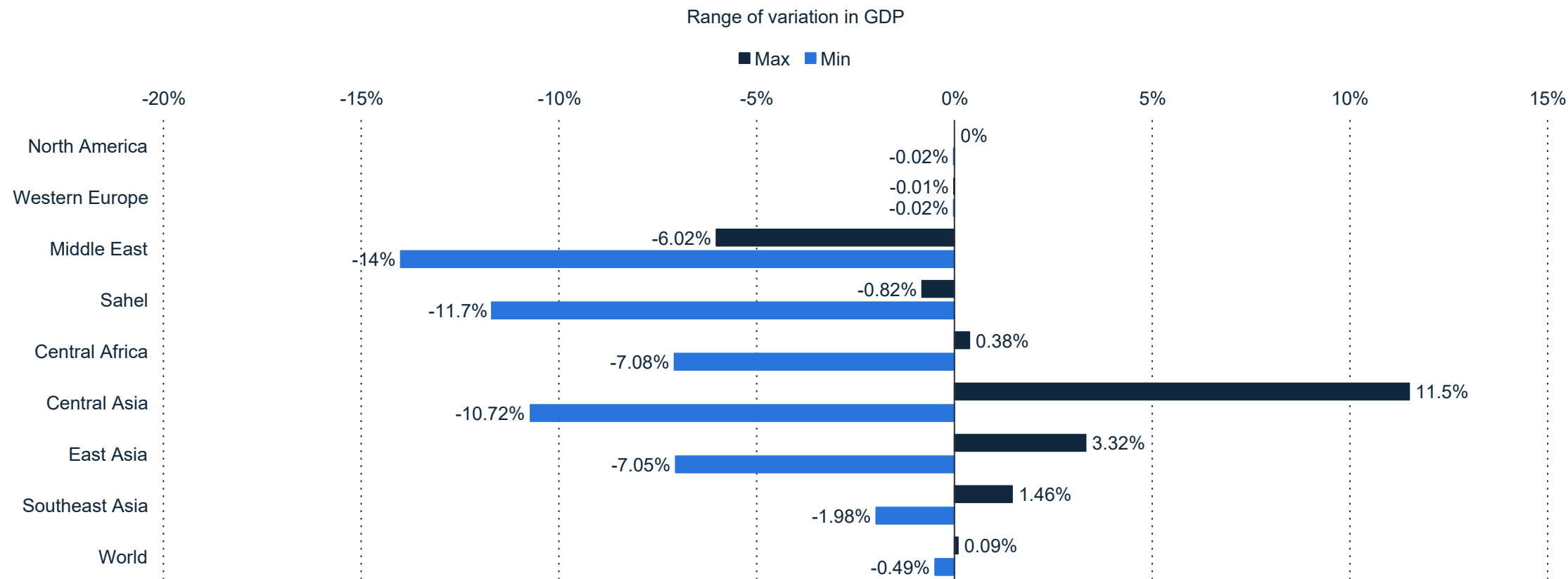
Note(s): Worldwide; 1880 to 2021; values are based on temperature difference from the 20th century average.

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 136](#).

Source(s): NOAA; [ID 224893](#)

Projected variation in gross domestic product due to climate-related impacts worldwide in 2050, by region

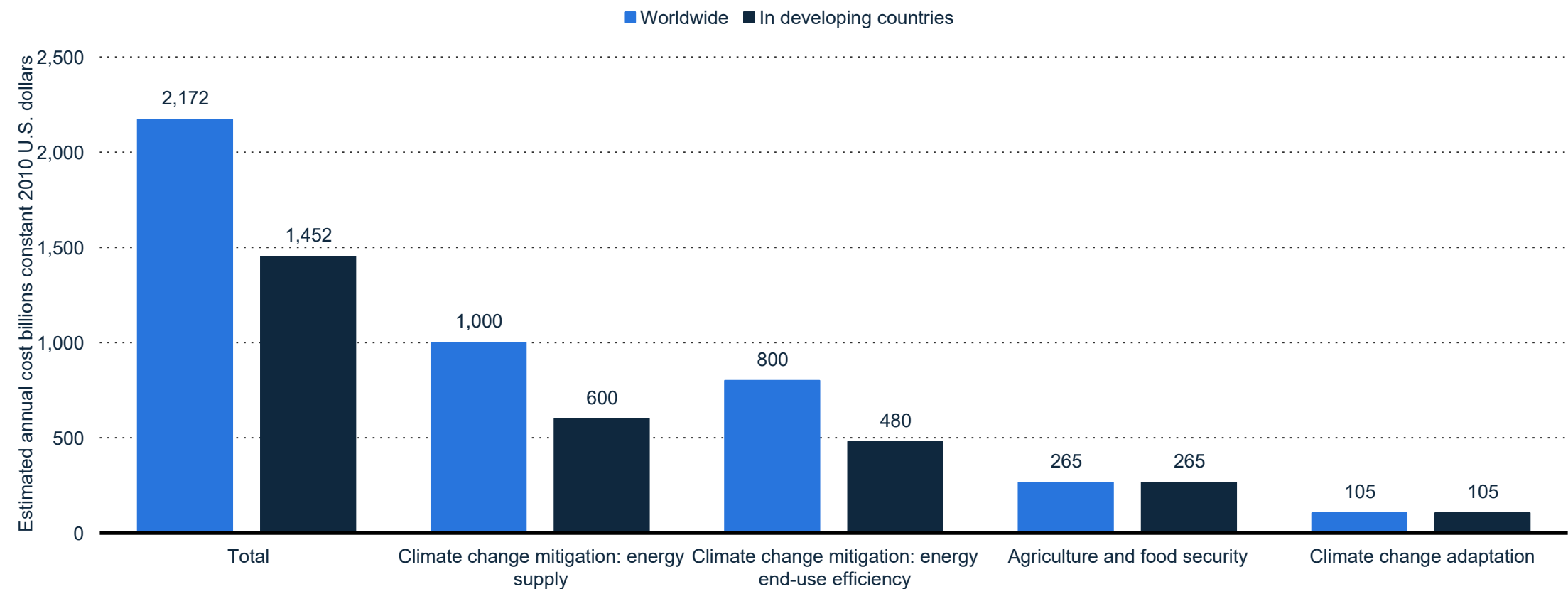
Global climate-related impacts on GDP by region 2050



Note(s): Worldwide; 2015
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 137](#).
Source(s): World Bank; [ID 670977](#)

Estimated annual cost for sustainable development in energy, agriculture and food security worldwide between 2000 and 2050 (in billion U.S. dollars)

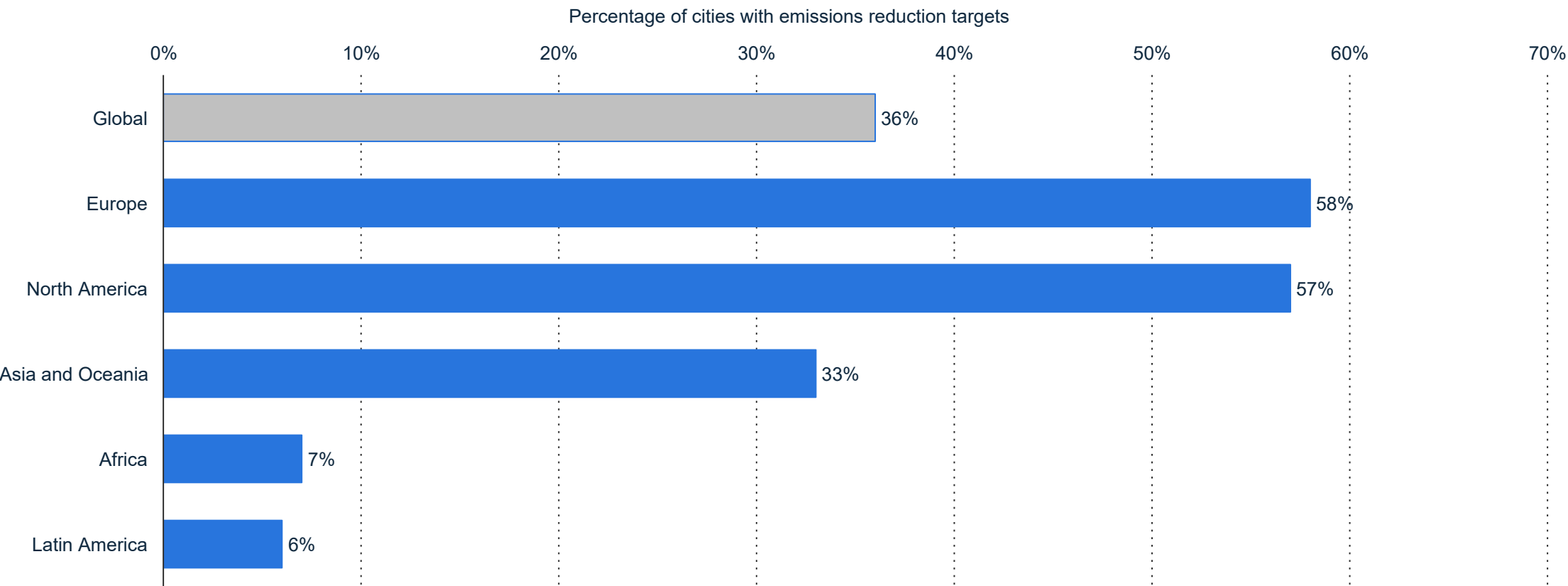
Annual global investment required to fund sustainable development from 2000 to 2050



Note(s): Worldwide; 2015
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 138](#).
Source(s): FAO; [ID 678743](#)

Share of cities with emissions reduction targets worldwide in 2016, by region

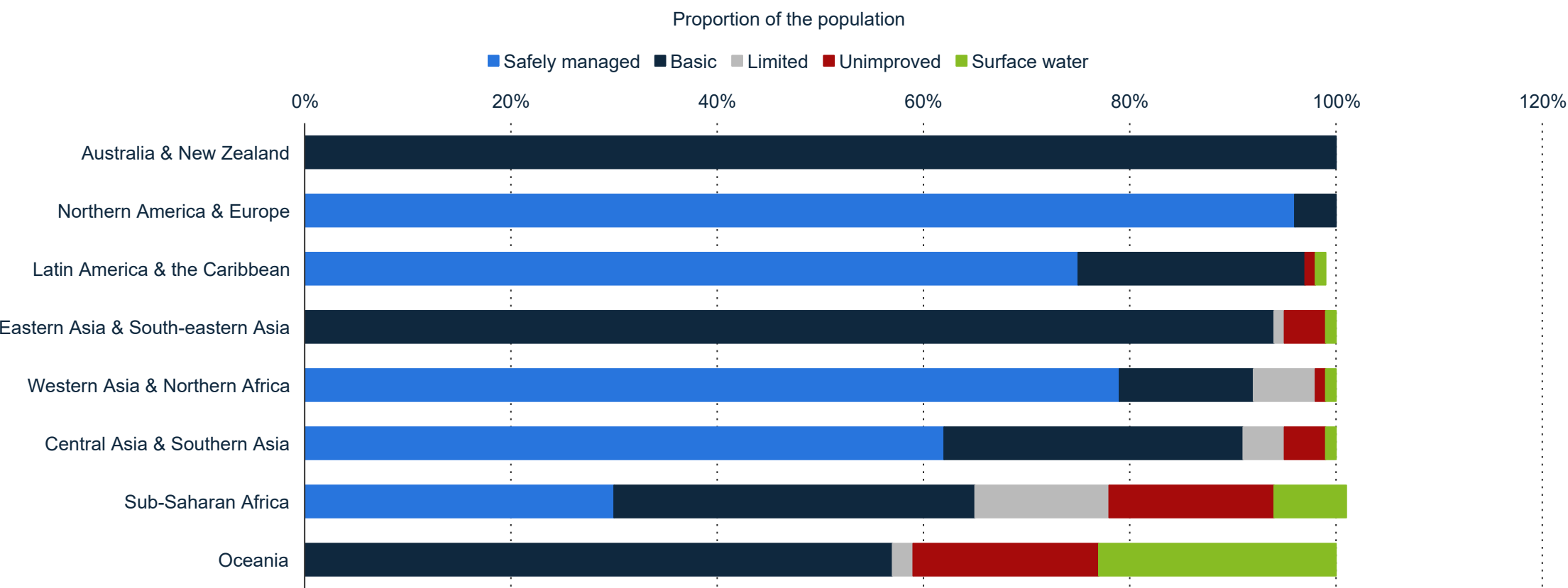
Cities with emissions reduction targets by region 2016



Note(s): Worldwide; 2016; 89 countries; 533 cities
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 139](#).
Source(s): CDP; [ID 623510](#)

Share of regional populations with access to various water sources worldwide in 2020

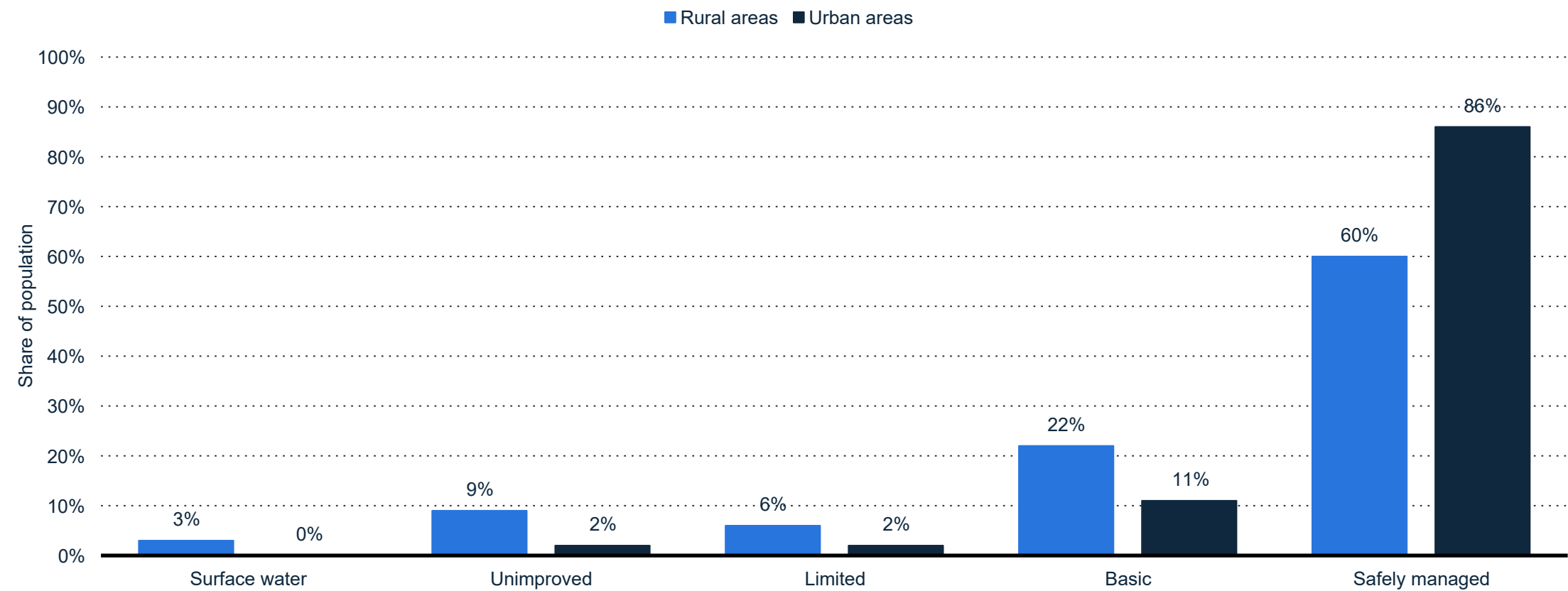
Regional drinking water coverage worldwide 2020, by water source



Note(s): Worldwide; 2020
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 140](#).
Source(s): WHO; UNICEF; [ID 278658](#)

Drinking water coverage of urban and rural populations worldwide in 2020, by water source

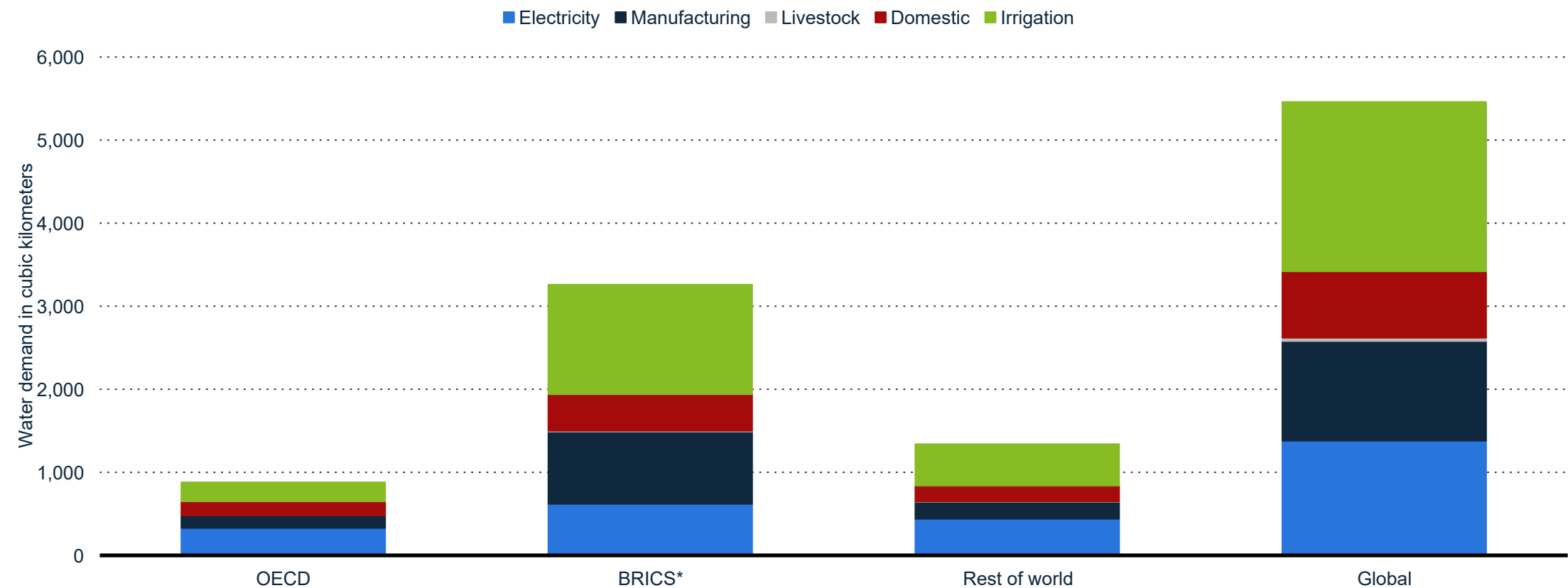
Global urban and rural drinking water coverage 2020, by water source



Note(s): Worldwide; 2020
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 141](#).
Source(s): WHO; UNICEF; [ID 278660](#)

Projection of regional water demand worldwide in 2000 and 2050, by sector (in cubic kilometers)

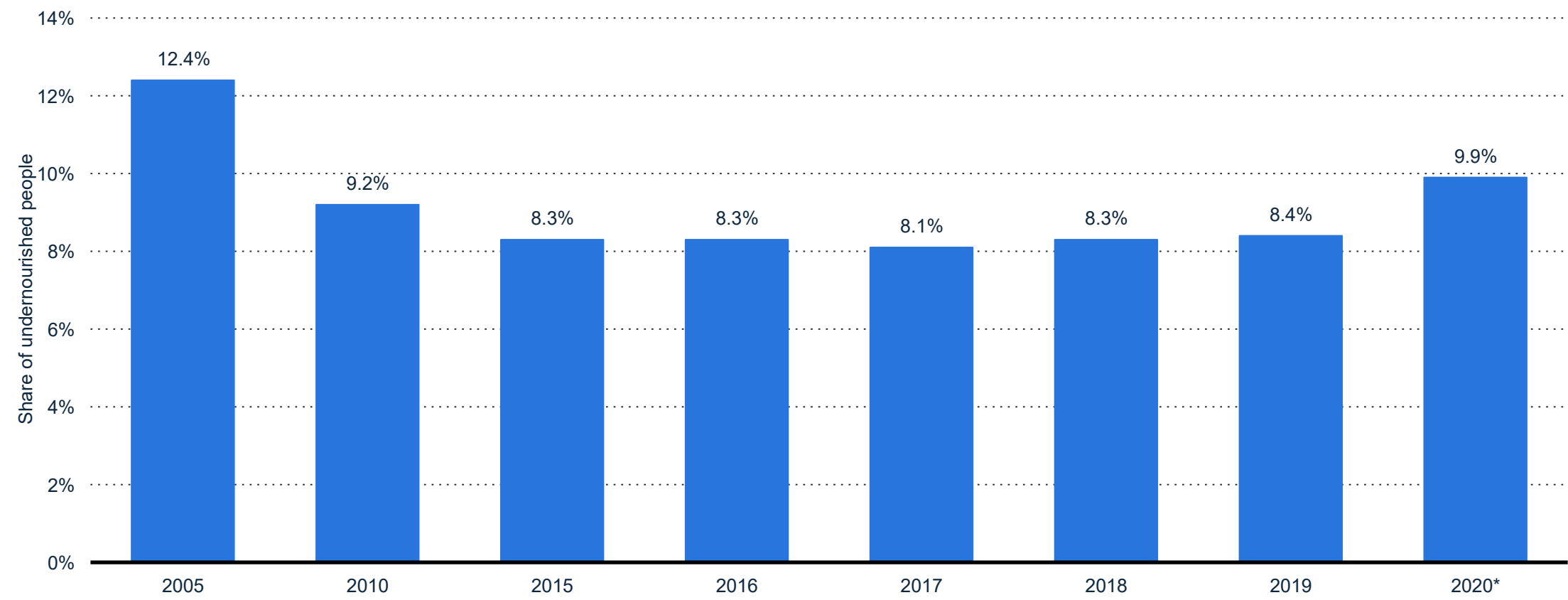
Global regional freshwater withdrawals forecast by sector 2050



Note(s): Worldwide; 2012
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 142](#).
Source(s): Statista estimates; UNESCO; OECD; [ID 676364](#)

Share of undernourished people in the world population from 2005 to 2020

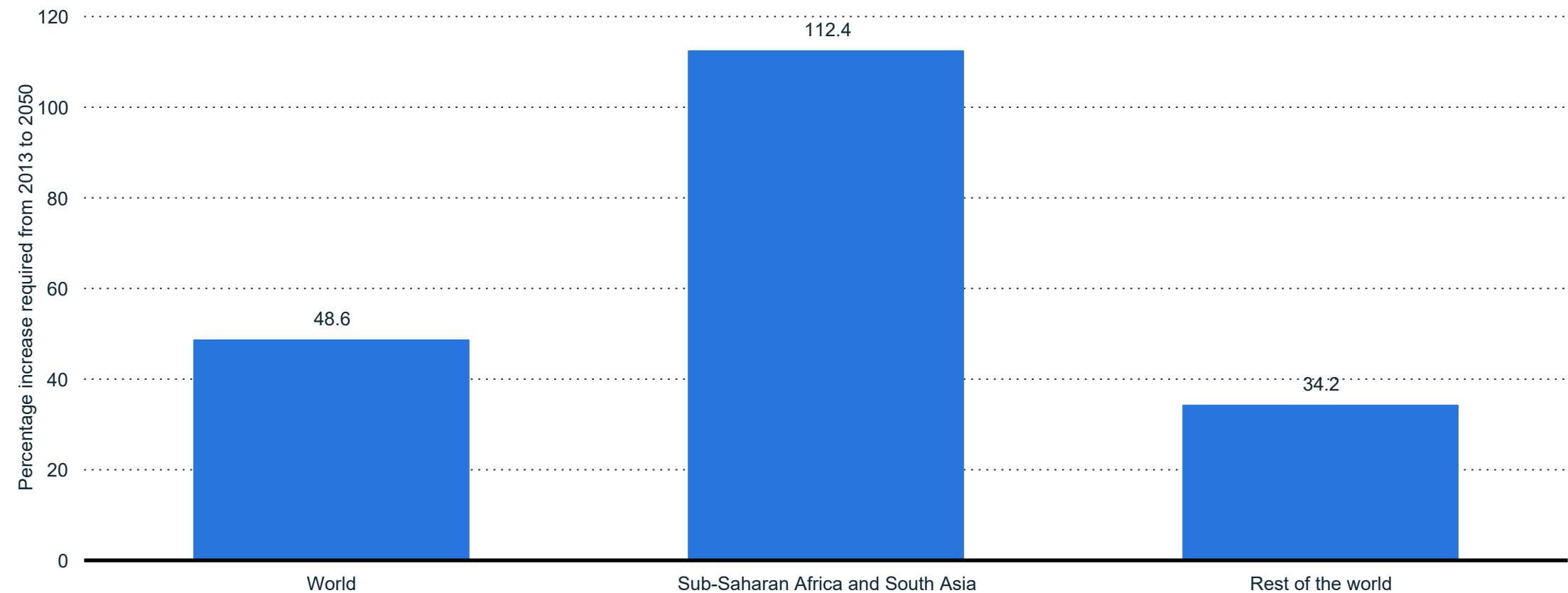
Prevalence of undernourishment worldwide 2005-2020



Note(s): Worldwide; 2000 to 2020
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 143](#).
Source(s): FAO; IFAD; WHO; World Food Programme; UNICEF; [ID 264901](#)

Percentage increase in agricultural production required to match projected food demand of the world population in 2050

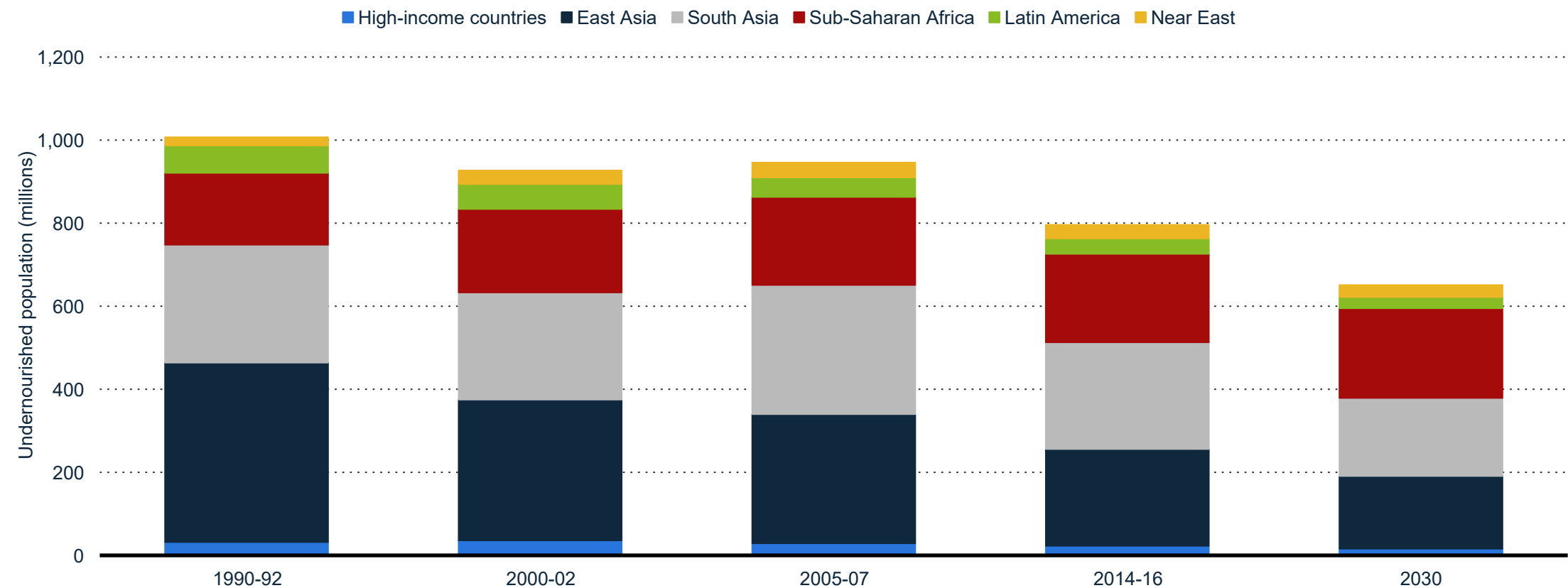
Increase in agricultural production required to meet world food demand in 2050



Note(s): Worldwide; 2012 to 2050
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 144](#).
Source(s): FAO; [ID 678740](#)

Forecast about the number of undernourished people worldwide from 1990 to 2030, by world region (in millions)

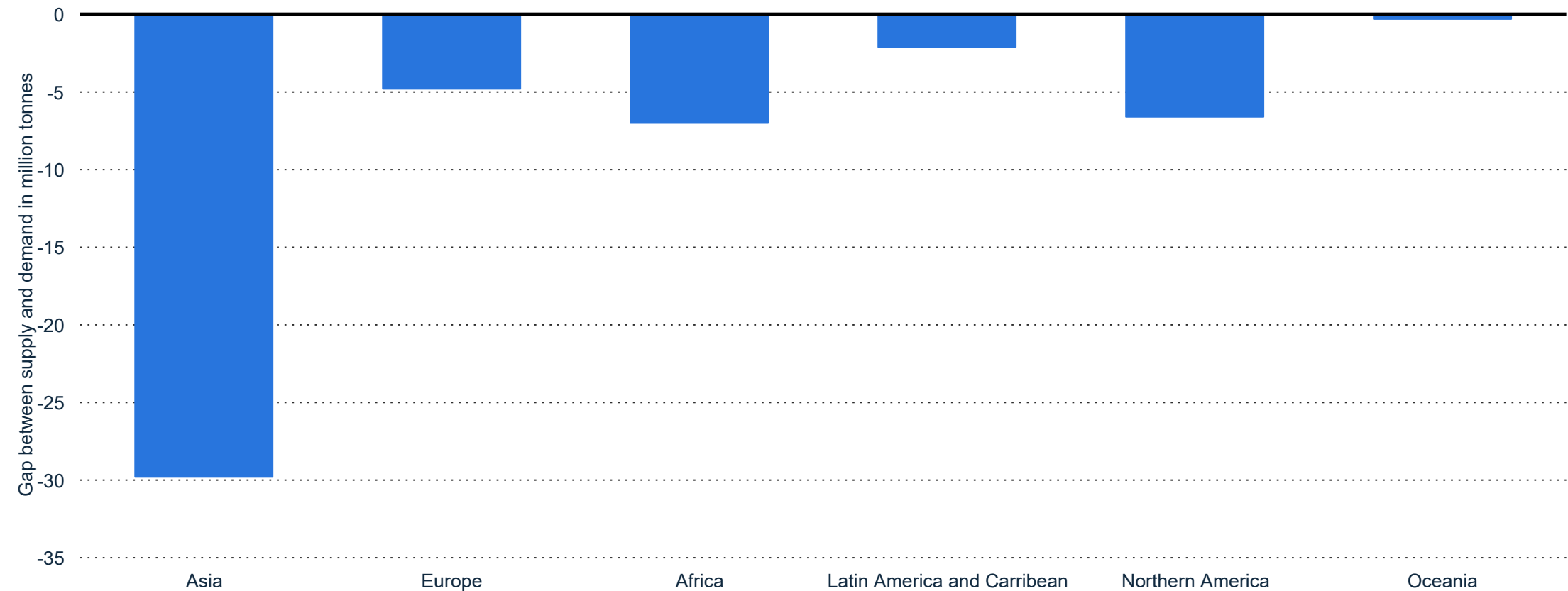
Undernourished population of the world, by region 1990-2030



Note(s): Worldwide; 2015
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 145](#).
Source(s): FAO; [ID 678742](#)

Forecasted gap between fish demand and supply worldwide in 2030, by region (in million tonnes)

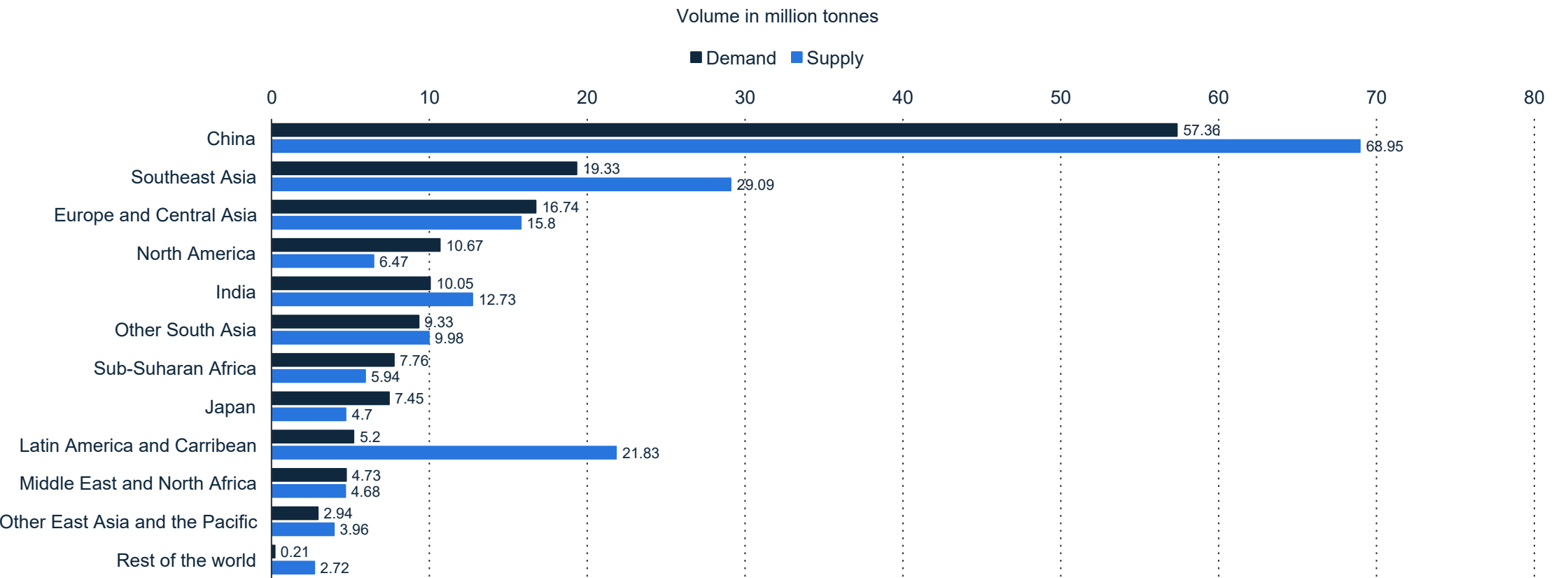
Forecasted fish demand and supply gap worldwide 2030, by region



Note(s): Worldwide; 2013
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 146](#).
Source(s): FAO; LinkedIn; [ID 670717](#)

Forecasted demand and supply volume of fish worldwide in 2030, by region (in million tonnes)

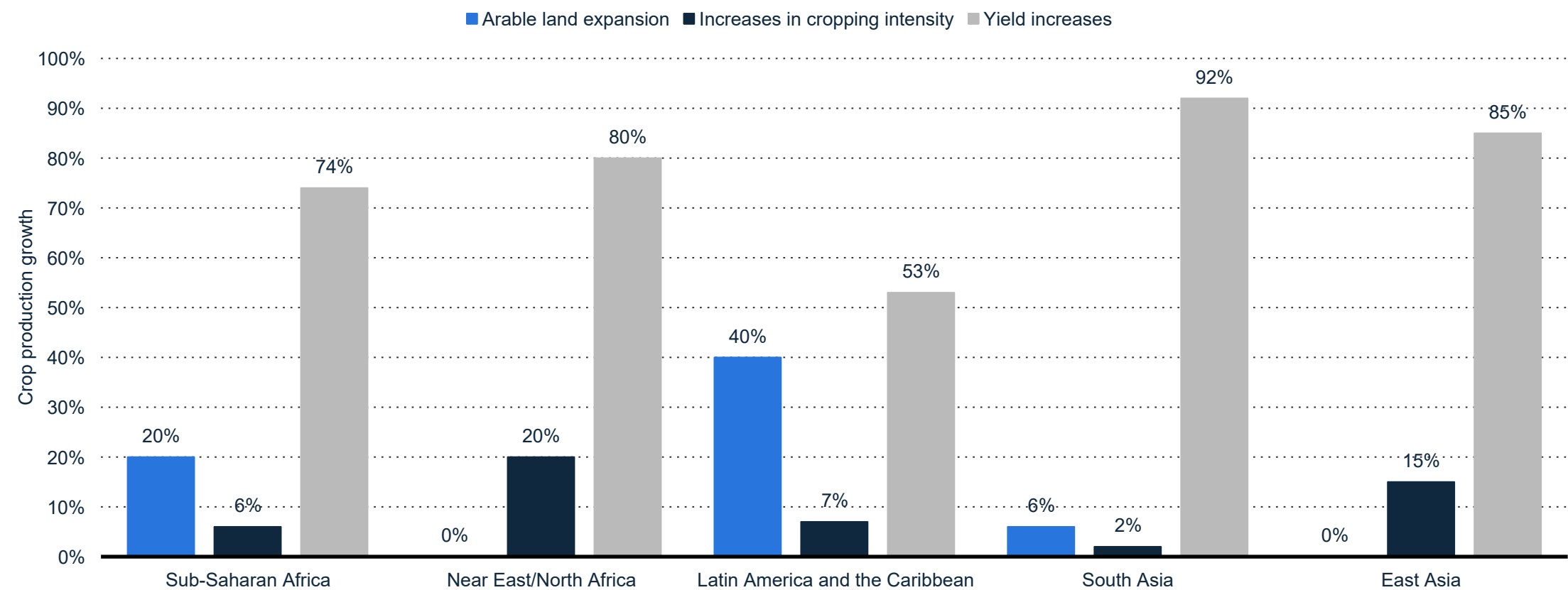
Forecasted demand and supply volume of fish worldwide 2030, by region



Note(s): Worldwide; 2013
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 147](#).
Source(s): FAO; World Bank; [ID 657950](#)

Projected sources of growth in crop production worldwide from 2005/07 to 2050, by region

Projected sources of global crop production growth 2005/07-2050, by region



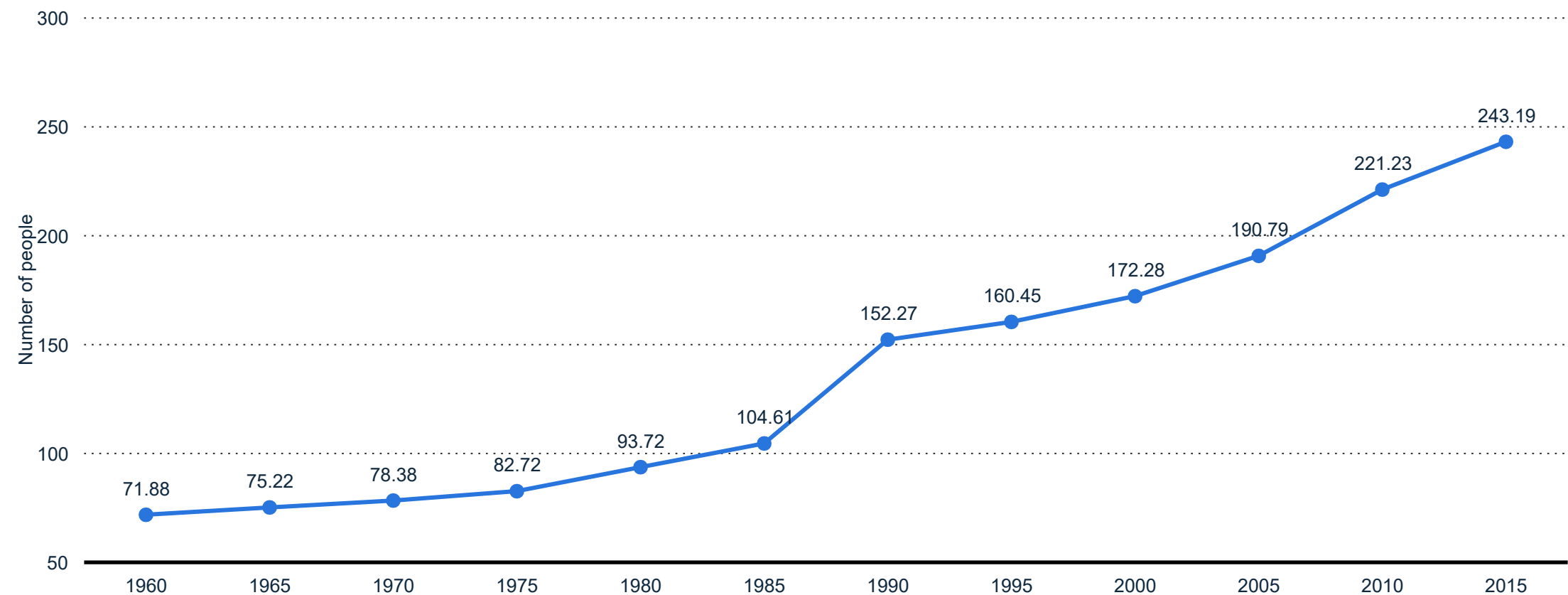
Note(s): Worldwide; 2012
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 148](#).
Source(s): FAO; [ID 659241](#)

GLOBAL MEGA TRENDS 2017

Geopolitical instability

International migrant stock worldwide from 1960 to 2015

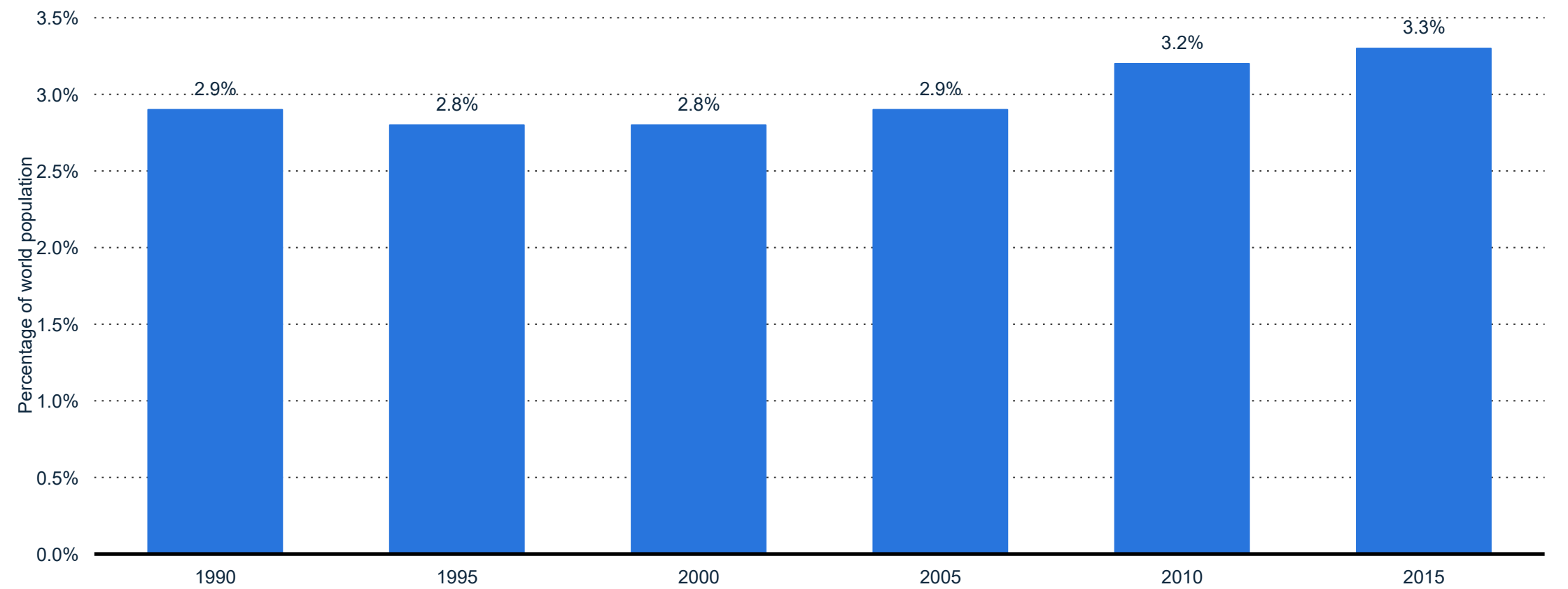
Population of people living outside their country of birth, 1960-2015



Note(s): Worldwide; 1960-2015
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 149](#).
Source(s): World Bank; United Nations; [ID 679702](#)

International migrant stock worldwide as a percentage of population from 1990 to 2015

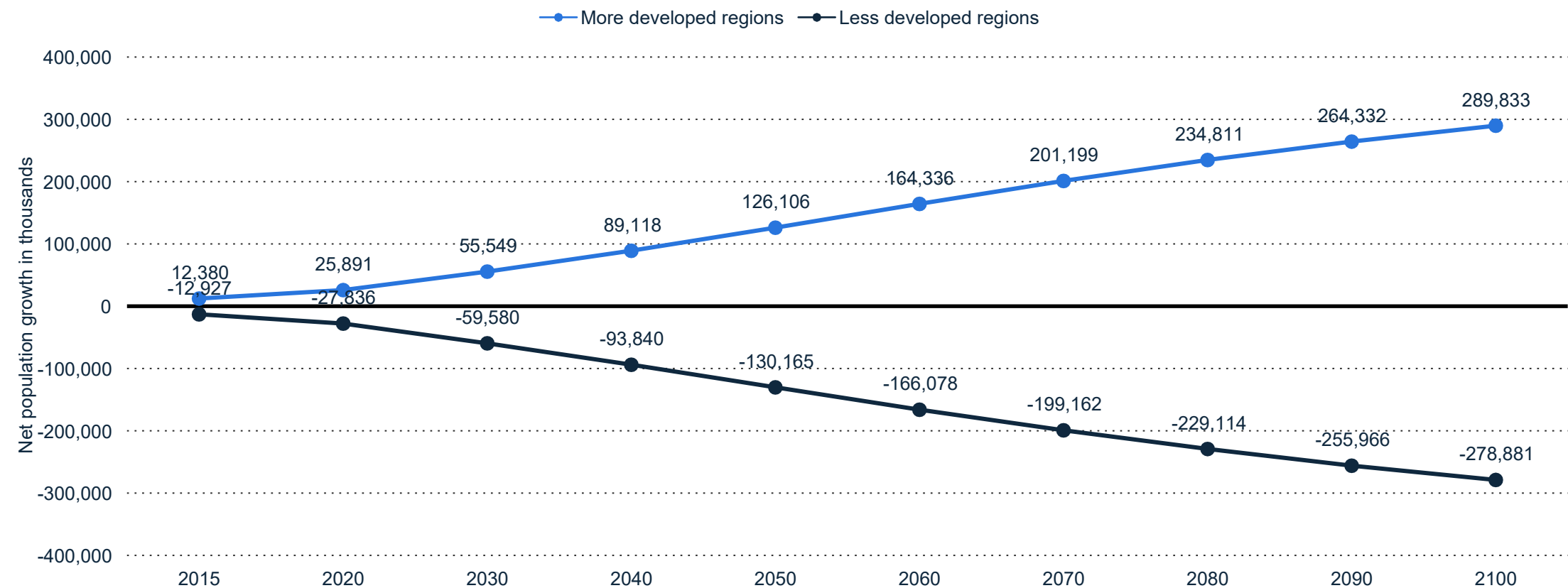
Percentage of people living outside their country of birth worldwide, 1990-2015



Note(s): Worldwide; 1960-2015
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 150](#).
Source(s): World Bank; United Nations; [ID 679787](#)

Estimated migration contribution to global population growth from 2015 to 2100, by regional development

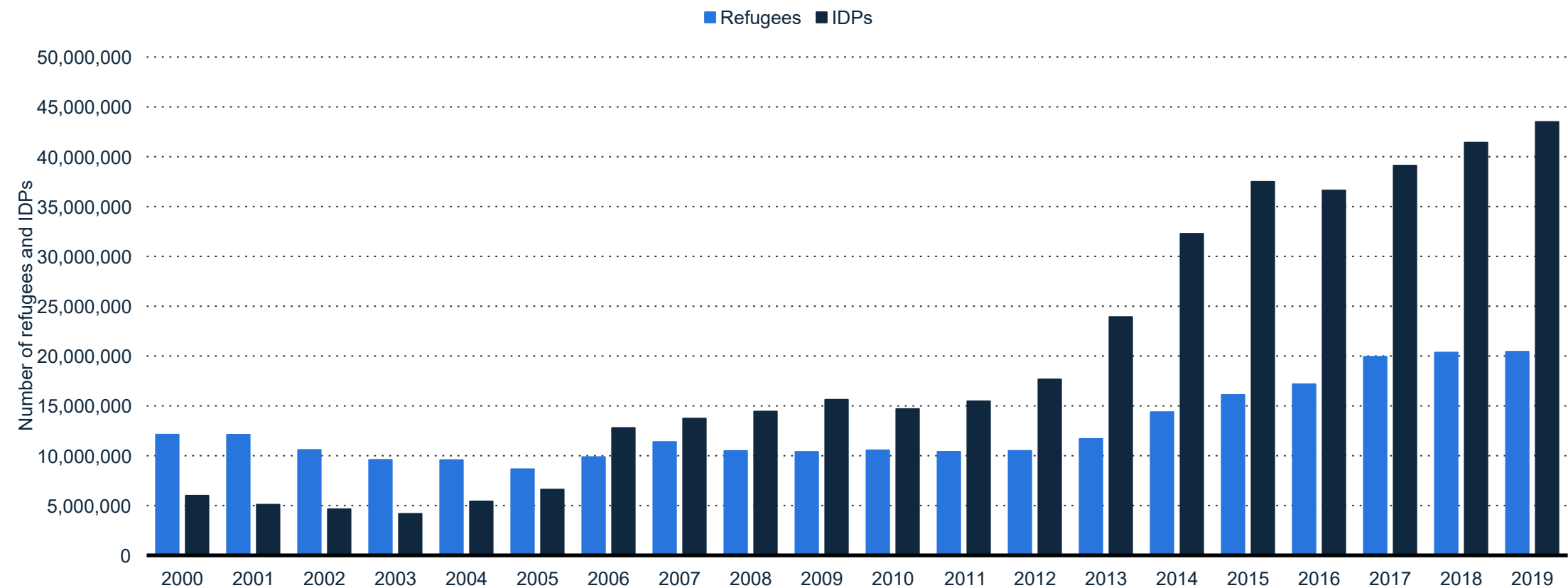
Global population growth due to migration from 2015 to 2100, by regional development



Note(s): Worldwide; 2015
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 151](#).
Source(s): UN DESA; [ID 679396](#)

Number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) worldwide from 2000 to 2019

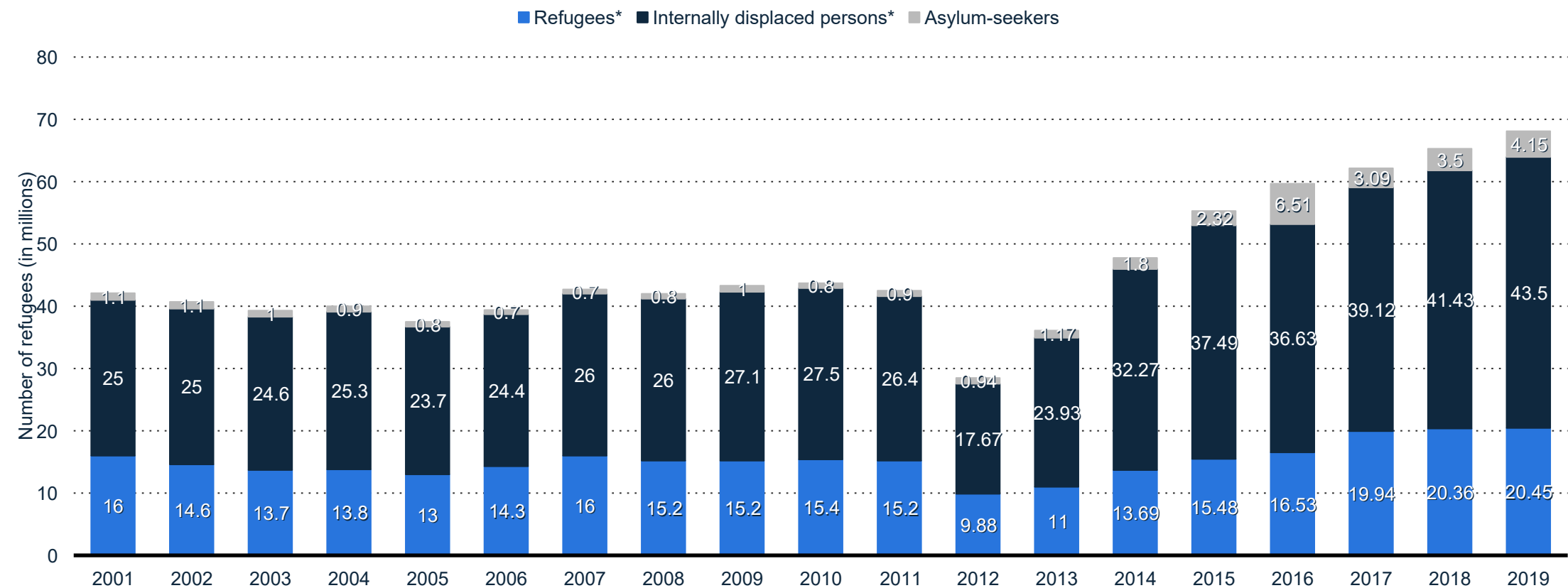
Refugees and IDPs - worldwide 2000-2019



Note(s): Worldwide; 2000 to 2019
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 152](#).
Source(s): UNHCR; [ID 268702](#)

Number of refugees worldwide from 2001 to 2019, by type (in millions)

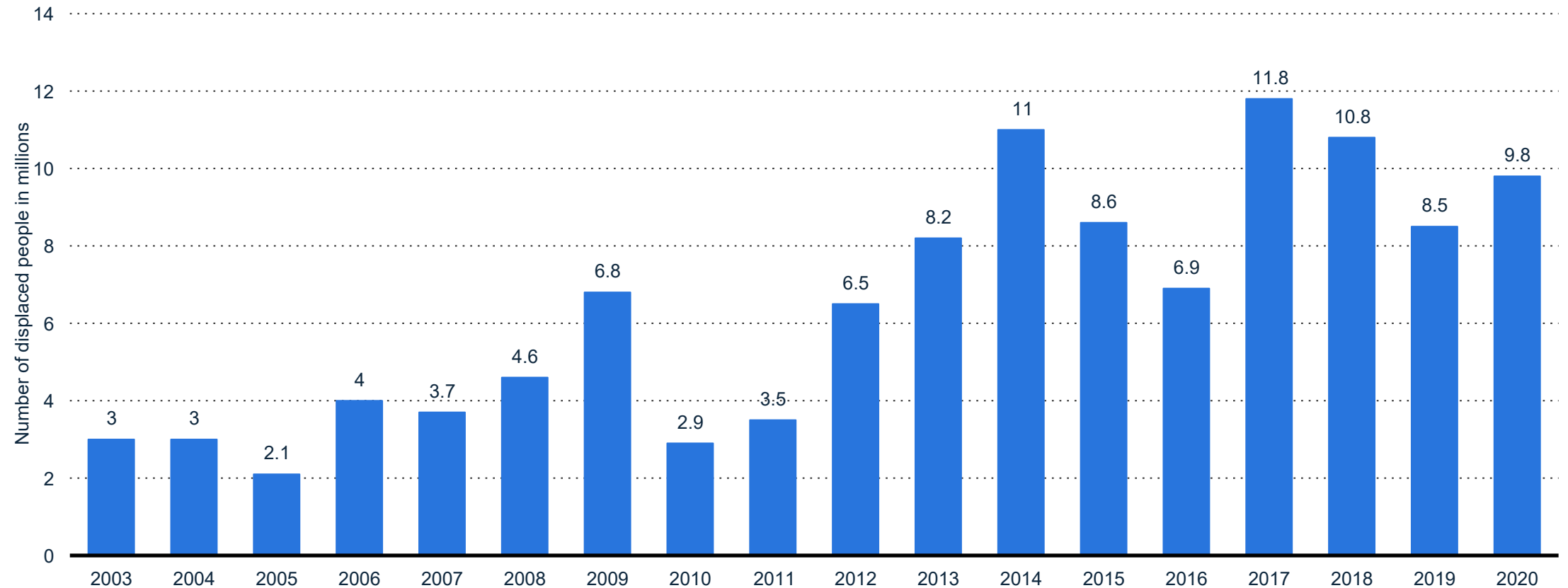
Refugees worldwide 2001-2019



Note(s): Worldwide; 2001 to 2019
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 153](#).
Source(s): UNHCR; [ID 268719](#)

Number of people displaced due to armed conflict and violence worldwide from 2003 to 2020 (in millions)

New displacements due to armed conflict and violence worldwide 2003-2020



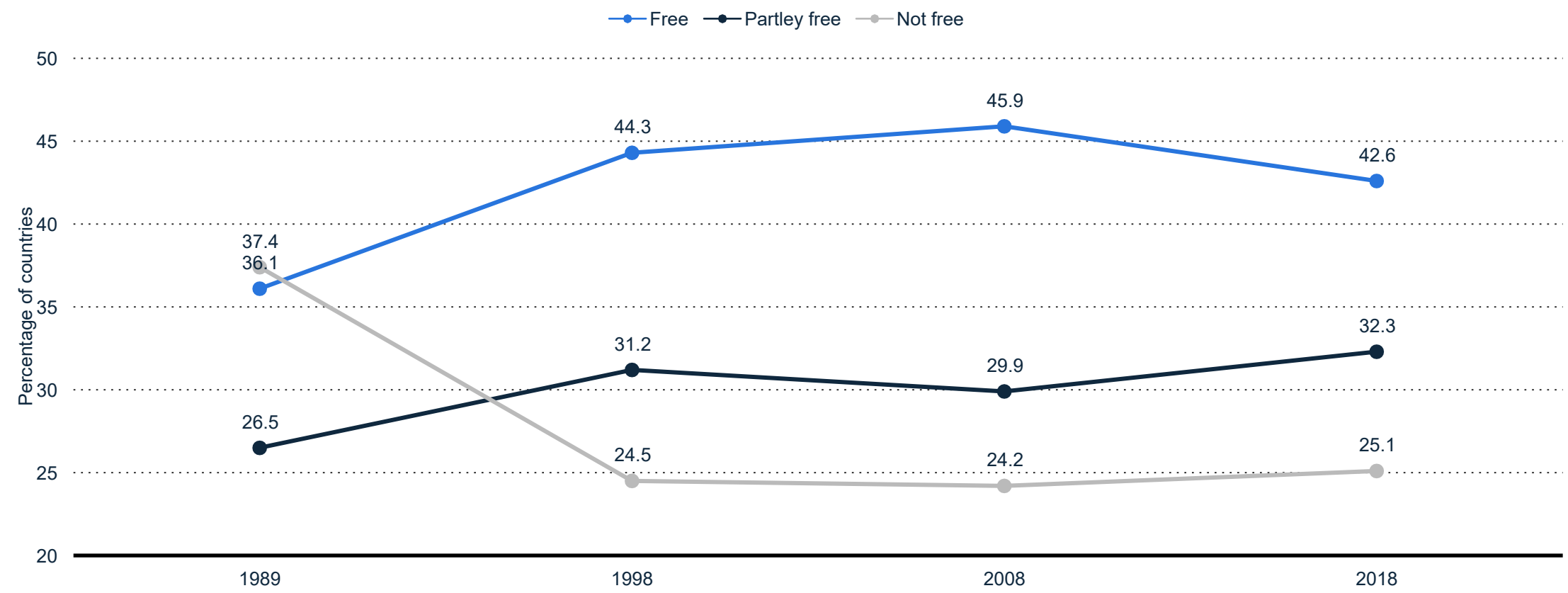
Note(s): Worldwide; 2003 to 2020

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 154](#).

Source(s): IDMC; [ID 545855](#)

Share of countries worldwide regarded as free countries from 1989 to 2019

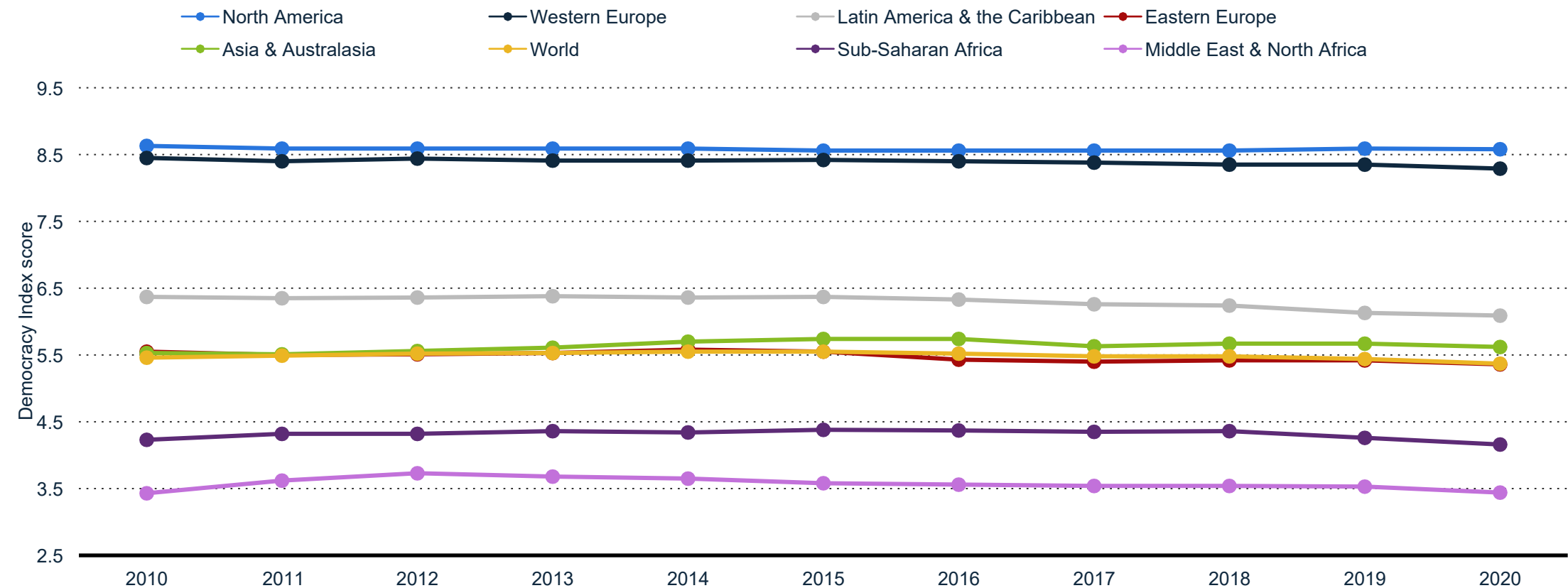
Percentage of countries regarded as free 1989-2020



Note(s): Worldwide; 1989 to 2019
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 155](#).
Source(s): Freedom House; [ID 681778](#)

Level of democracy around the world according to the Democracy Index from 2010 to 2020, by region

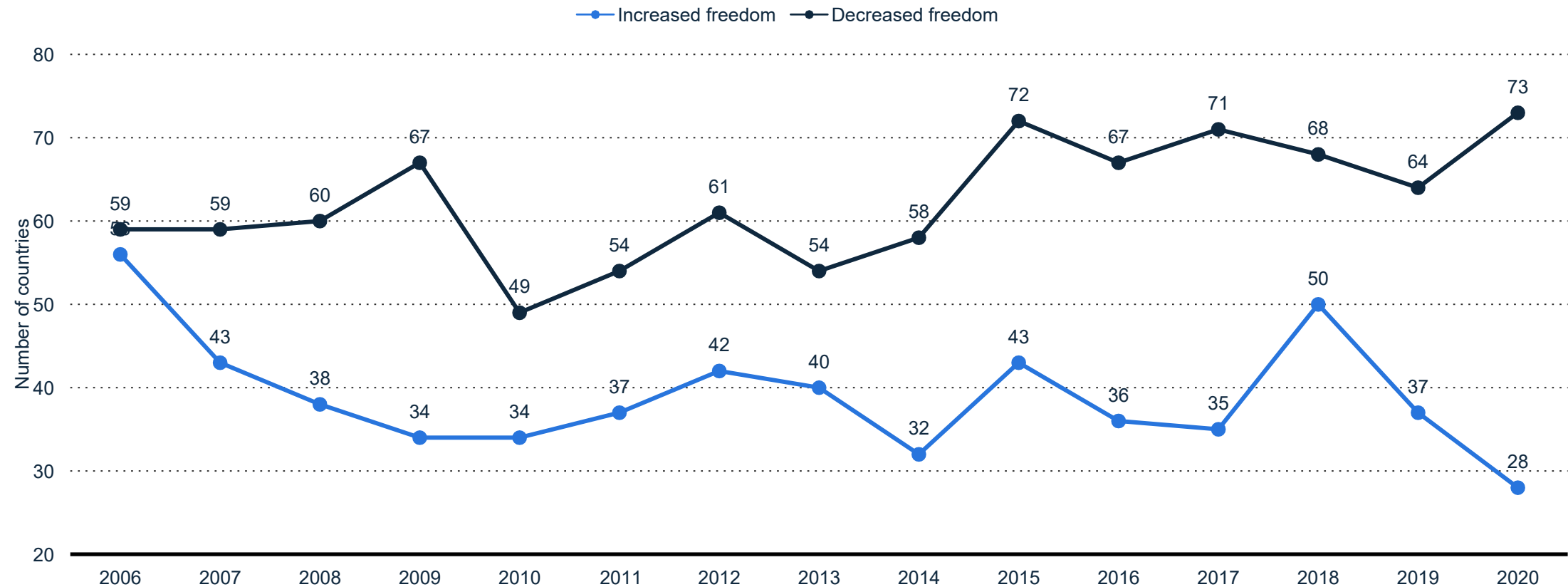
Democracy Index by region 2010-2020



Note(s): Worldwide; 2010 to 2020
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 156](#).
Source(s): Economist Intelligence Unit; [ID 681670](#)

Number of countries with increased or decreased freedom annually from 2006 to 2020

Annual count of countries with improved or worsened freedom 2006-2020



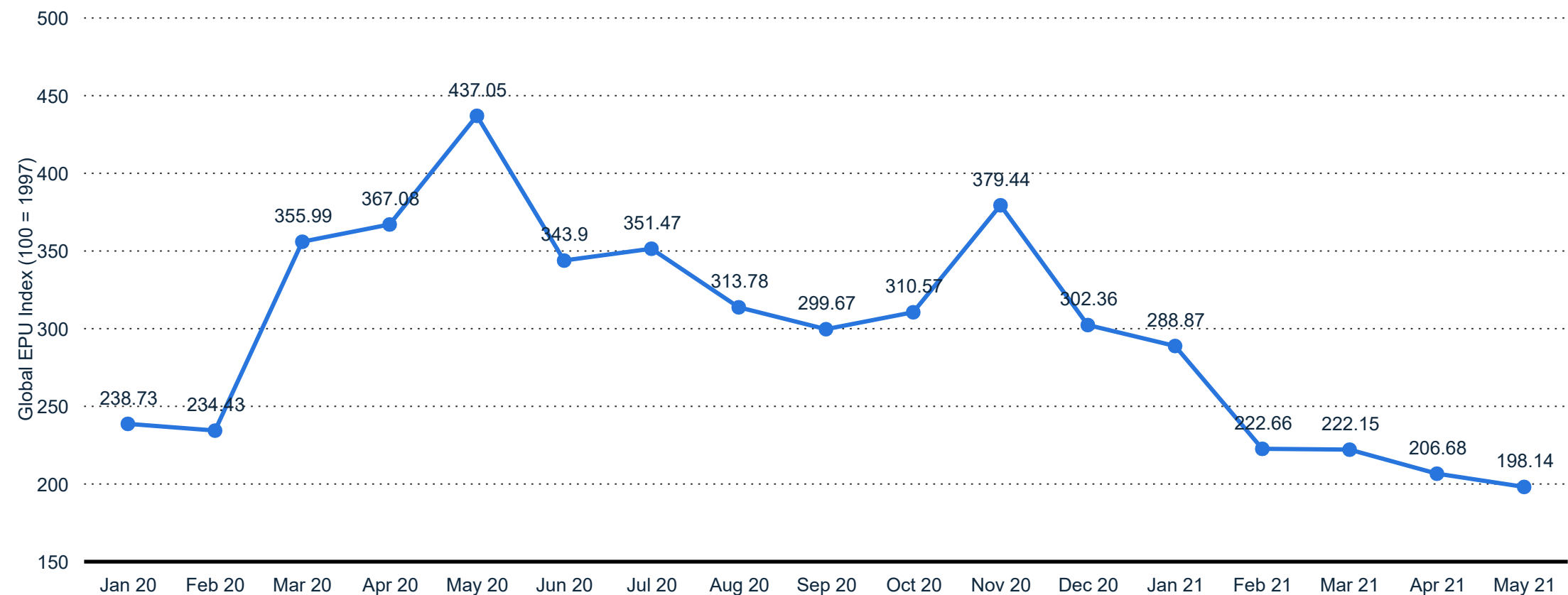
Note(s): Worldwide; 2006 to 2020

Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 157](#).

Source(s): Freedom House; [ID 681713](#)

Global Economic Policy Uncertainty Index from January 2020 to May 2021

Global EPU Index with monthly PPP GDP 2021



Note(s): Worldwide; January 2020 to May 2021
Further information regarding this statistic can be found on [page 158](#).
Source(s): Economic Policy Uncertainty; [ID 679039](#)

GLOBAL MEGA TRENDS 2017

References

Aggregate gross domestic product totals for G7 and E7 countries in 2015, and projections for 2050 (in trillion U.S. dollars)

Combined GDP of G7 vs E7 countries in 2015 and 2050

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	PwC
Conducted by	PwC
Survey period	2015
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	PwC
Publication date	November 2016
Original source	Five Megatrends and Their Implications for Global Defense & Security, page 4
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>The G7 includes the United States, Japan, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy and Canada. The E7 includes China, India, Brazil, Russia, Indonesia, Mexico and Turkey.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the total GDP of the countries who formed the G7 and the E7 in 2015, alongside a project for the year 2050. The G7 includes; the United States, Japan, Germany, The United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Canada. The E7 includes; China, India, Brazil, Russia, Indonesia, Mexico, and Turkey. The projected GDP total of the E7 countries for 2050 was 138.2 trillion U.S. dollars.

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Top ten countries worldwide projected to have the greatest average annual GDP growth from 2016 to 2050

Top ten counties worldwide with greatest average annual GDP growth 2016-2050

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	PwC
Conducted by	PwC
Survey period	2016
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	PwC
Publication date	February 2017
Original source	The World in 2050: 2017 update, page 33
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>Gross domestic product growth is measured in the domestic currency.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the top ten countries projected to have the greatest average annual growth in gross domestic product from 2016 to 2050. From 2016 to 2050, Vietnam is projected to have an average annual GDP growth rate of 5 percent.

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Top ten countries worldwide projected to have the highest GDP in 2050 (in billion 2016 U.S. dollars)

Top ten countries worldwide with highest GDP in 2050

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	PwC
Conducted by	PwC
Survey period	2016
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	PwC
Publication date	February 2017
Original source	The World in 2050: 2017 update, page 23
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>Gross domestic product (GDP) is measured at purchasing power parity (PPP).</i>

Description

This statistic shows the projected top ten largest national economies in 2050. By 2050, China is forecasted to have a gross domestic product of over 58 trillion U.S. dollars.

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Global public debt from 2005 to 2017 (in trillion U.S. dollars)

Total public debt worldwide, 2005-2017

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Economist Intelligence Unit
Conducted by	Economist Intelligence Unit
Survey period	2005-2017
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	The Economist
Publication date	March 2017
Original source	economist.com
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>Debt figures are derived from national definitions and therefore may vary from country to country.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the total amount of public debt held worldwide from 2005 to 2017. In 2015, the total public debt from all countries around the world was over 55 trillion U.S. dollars. Given the debt level of 26.85 trillion in 2005, global debt more than doubled between 2005 and 2015.

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Global wealth distribution in 2020, by net worth of individuals (in millions)

Worldwide wealth distribution by net worth of individuals 2020

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Credit Suisse
Conducted by	Credit Suisse
Survey period	2020
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Credit Suisse
Publication date	July 2021
Original source	Global Wealth Report 2021 page 17
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>The term net worth measures all assets, including homes.</i>

Description

In 2020, roughly 2.88 adults worldwide had a net worth of less than 10,000 U.S. dollars. By comparison, 56 million adults had a net worth of more than one million U.S. dollars in the same year.

Wealth distribution

The distribution of wealth is an indicator of economic inequality. The United Nations says that wealth includes the sum of natural, human, and physical assets. Wealth is not synonymous with income, however, because having a large income can be depleted if one has significant expenses. In 2019, 1,482 billionaires had a total wealth between one to two billion U.S. dollars . The rise of wealth across the world has had an impact on the lower income populations, since economic mobility has therefore become harder to achieve.

Wealth worldwide

China had the most billionaires in 2021, with the United States following closely behind. In that same year, within China and the world, Beijing was the city with the most billionaires . In 2018, North America was the region with the most amount of wealth , and in the United States, New York was the state with the greatest number of billionaires.

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Forecast of the global middle class population from 2015 to 2030, by region (in millions)

Forecast of the global middle class population 2015-2030

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Brookings Institution
Conducted by	Brookings Institution
Survey period	2017
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Brookings Institution
Publication date	February 2017
Original source	The Unprecedented Expansion of the Global Middle Class, page 14
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>* Forecast.</i>

Description

By 2030, the middle-class population in Asia-Pacific is expected to increase from 1.38 billion people in 2015 to 3.49 billion people. In comparison, the middle-class population of sub-Saharan Africa is expected to increase from 114 million in 2015 to 212 million in 2030.

Worldwide wealth

While the middle-class has been on the rise, there is still a huge disparity in global wealth and income. The United States had the highest number of individuals belonging to the top one percent of wealth holders , and the value of global wealth is only expected to increase over the coming years. Around 57 percent of the world's population had assets valued at less than 10,000 U.S. dollars ; while less than one percent had assets of more than million U.S. dollars. Asia had the highest percentage of investable assets in the world in 2018, whereas Oceania had the highest percent of non-investable assets.

The middle-class

The middle class is the group of people whose income falls in the middle of the scale. China accounted for over half of the global population for middle-class wealth in 2017. In the United States, the debate about the middle class “disappearing” has been a popular topic due to the increase in wealth to the top billionaires in the nation. Due to this, there have been arguments to increase taxes on the rich to help support the middle-class.

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Distribution of global income ranges in 2035, by region

Distribution of global income ranges in 2035, by region

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Statista estimates; Peterson Institute
Conducted by	Statista estimates
Survey period	2015
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Statista
Publication date	April 2015
Original source	<i>n.a.</i>
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the distribution of income worldwide in 2035 by region. By 2035, roughly 215 million people in India are projected to earn between zero and 1,144 U.S. dollars annually.

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Distribution of the global population 2021, by continent

Distribution of the global population by continent 2021

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Population Reference Bureau
Conducted by	Population Reference Bureau
Survey period	mid-2021
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	n.a.
Age group	n.a.
Special characteristics	n.a.
Published by	Population Reference Bureau
Publication date	July 2021
Original source	prb.org
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>The statistical data were calculated by Statista using the information provided in the source. The data originate from statistical yearbooks and bulletins from the respective countries. In addition to this, publications of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (Population Divi [...]) For more information visit our Website</i>

Description

In the middle of 2021, about 59 percent of the global population was living in Asia. The total world population amounted to 7.83 billion people on the planet. See figures for the total population by continent [here](#) .

Global population

Due to medical advances, better living conditions and the increase of agricultural productivity, the world population is expected to grow. Mortality rates are decreasing and the median age of the world population increased over the last few years from 24 years in 1995 to 30.9 years in 2020.

According to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the number of people is estimated to grow steadily and in 2100, the global population is estimated to be approximately at 10.87 billion people.

The countries with the highest population growth rate in 2017 were mostly African countries. Compared to the previous year, the South Sudan's population grew by about 3.83 percent in 2017. The country with the highest population decline rate in 2017 was the Cook Islands. In the Cook Islands, the population decreased by about 2.79 percent compared to the previous year.

Asia is the most populous continent on earth. China was the country with the largest population . In mid-2019, about 1.4 billion people lived in China.

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Average life expectancy in Europe for those born in 2020, by gender and region (in years)

Life expectancy in Europe 2020

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Population Reference Bureau
Conducted by	Population Reference Bureau
Survey period	mid-2020
Region(s)	Europe
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Population Reference Bureau
Publication date	July 2020
Original source	prb.org
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>Average life expectancy of a newborn according to the current mortality rate. According to the source the data from the above statistic originates from official statistical yearbooks and bulletins of the particular country. Moreover, publications of the United Nations, the Department of Economic and [...] For more information visit our Website</i>

Description

This statistic shows the average life expectancy in Europe for those born in 2020, by gender and region. The average life expectancy in Western Europe was 79 years for males and 84 years for females in mid-2020.

Additional information on European life expectancy

The difference in life expectancy seen between men and women across all European regions is in line with the global trends of women outliving men, on average. The average life expectancy at birth worldwide by income group shows that the gender life expectancy gap is not only a consistent trend across countries, but also income groups. Moreover, the higher life expectancy for those in high income groups may help to explain the lower average life expectancy for those born in Eastern Europe where average incomes are generally lower than other European regions. Although income and length of life are not directly correlated, higher income individuals are generally able to afford access to superior nutrition and healthcare as well as having leisure time for exercise.

That said, current trends in the increases in life expectancy worldwide by country between 1970 and 2017 suggest economic growth will lead to larger increases in life expectancy. Those increases are less likely to occur to such a degree in the more developed regions of Europe where Italy, Spain, France, Switzerland, Iceland and Austria all rank in the top 20 countries with the highest life expectancy .

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Average life expectancy at birth in Africa for those born in 2021, by gender and region (in years)

Life expectancy in Africa 2021

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Population Reference Bureau
Conducted by	Population Reference Bureau
Survey period	2021
Region(s)	Africa
Number of respondents	n.a.
Age group	n.a.
Special characteristics	n.a.
Published by	Population Reference Bureau
Publication date	August 2021
Original source	prb.org
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>Average life expectancy of a newborn according to the current mortality rate. According to the source the data from the above statistic originates from official statistical yearbooks and bulletins of the particular country. Moreover, publications of the United Nations, the Department of Economic and [...] For more information visit our Website</i>

Description

For those born in 2021, the average life expectancy at birth across Africa was 63 years for males and 66 years for females. The average life expectancy globally was 71 years for males and 75 years for females in mid-2021.

Additional information on life expectancy in Africa

With the exception of North Africa where life expectancy is around the worldwide average for men and women, life expectancy across all African regions paints a bleak picture. Comparison of life expectancy by continent shows the gap in average life expectancy between Africa and other continent regions. Africa trails Asia, the continent with the second lowest average life expectancy, by nearly 10 years for both males and females.

Moreover, countries from across the African regions dominate the list of countries with the lowest life expectancy worldwide. The Central African Republic had the lowest life expectancy of any country for those born in 2020. However there is reason for hope despite the low life expectancy rates in many African countries. Africa's Human Development index rating has increased dramatically from 0.375 to 0.498 between 1980 and 2011, demonstrating an improvement in quality of life and as a result greater access to vital services that allow people to live longer lives. One such improvement has been successful efforts to reduce the rate of aids infection and research into combating its effects. The number of new HIV infections across Africa has decreased from around 1.3 million in 2015 to 970,000 in 2019.

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Projected distribution of the world's population from 2020 to 2100, by age group

Projected world population distribution, by age group 2020-2100

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UN DESA
Conducted by	UN DESA
Survey period	2019
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UN DESA
Publication date	June 2019
Original source	World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the distribution of the projected world population from 2020 to 2100. By 2100, about 28.2 percent of the world population is estimated to be 60 years and older. This would be an increase from 13.5 percent in 2020.

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Total number of people aged 0 to 14 worldwide from 1950 to 2100 (in billions)

Number of children aged 0-14 globally 1950-2100

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	United Nations
Conducted by	United Nations
Survey period	1950 to 2019
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	0-14 years
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	United Nations
Publication date	August 2019
Original source	World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the population of children aged 0 to 14 worldwide from 1950 to 2100. In 2100, the population of children globally is expected to be about 1.9 billion.

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Projected global median age from 1950 to 2100

Projected global median age 1950-2100

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UN DESA
Conducted by	UN DESA
Survey period	2019
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UN DESA
Publication date	June 2019
Original source	World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the median age of the world population from 1950 to 2100. By 2100, the global median age is projected to be 41.9 years of age.

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Projected global fertility from 1975 to 2100

Projected global fertility 1975-2100

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UN DESA
Conducted by	UN DESA
Survey period	2019
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UN DESA
Publication date	June 2019
Original source	World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the fertility rate worldwide from 1975 to 2100. By 2100, the worldwide fertility rate is projected to be an average of 1.94 children per woman.

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Projected global life expectancy 1990 to 2100

Projected global life expectancy 1990-2100

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UN DESA
Conducted by	UN DESA
Survey period	2019
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UN DESA
Publication date	June 2019
Original source	World Population Prospects 2019
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the projected life expectancy worldwide from 1990 to 2100. By 2100, the worldwide life expectancy at birth is projected to be 81.69 years.

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Projected global infant mortality rate 1990 to 2100

Projected global infant mortality rate 1990-2100

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UN DESA
Conducted by	UN DESA
Survey period	2019
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UN DESA
Publication date	June 2019
Original source	World Population Prospects 2019
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic shows infant mortality worldwide from 1990 to 2100. By 2100, the worldwide infant mortality rate is projected to be nine deaths per 1,000 live births.

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Countries projected to have the highest median age in 2050

Countries with the highest median age 2050

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UN DESA
Conducted by	UN DESA
Survey period	2019
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UN DESA
Publication date	June 2019
Original source	World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>Data is a projection.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the leading countries with the highest projected median age in 2050. By 2050, the Republic of Korea is projected to have the population with the highest median age, at 56.5 years.

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Countries projected to have the lowest median age in 2050

Countries with the lowest median age 2050

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UN DESA
Conducted by	UN DESA
Survey period	2019
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UN DESA
Publication date	June 2019
Original source	World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the countries with the lowest projected median age in 2050. By 2050, Niger is projected to have the population with the lowest median age at 19 years old.

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Top ten countries worldwide with the longest average female life expectancy at birth in 2010 and 2030

Countries with the longest life expectancy among females in 2010 and 2030

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Lancet
Conducted by	Lancet
Survey period	2017
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Lancet
Publication date	February 2017
Original source	Future life expectancy in 35 industrialised countries
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the top ten countries worldwide with longest average female life expectancy at birth in 2010 and 2030. South Korea had the longest average life expectancy for females in 2030 at 90.82 years.

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Top ten countries in the world with the longest average male life expectancy at birth in 2010 and 2030

Countries with the longest male life expectancy in 2010 and 2030

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Lancet
Conducted by	Lancet
Survey period	2017
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Lancet
Publication date	February 2017
Original source	Future life expectancy in 35 industrialised countries
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the top ten countries worldwide with the longest average male life expectancy at birth in 2010 and 2030. South Korea had an average male life expectancy in 2030 of 84.07 years.

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Estimated contribution of reduction in mortality to world population growth from 2015 to 2100, by regional development

Global population growth from decrease in mortality 2015-2100 by regional development

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UN DESA
Conducted by	UN DESA
Survey period	2015
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UN DESA
Publication date	July 2015
Original source	Demographic components of future population growth: 2015 revision
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the contribution of the reduction in mortality to future global population growth from 2015 to 2100. Decreased mortality is projected to contribute over 1.1 billion people to the population growth of less developed regions of the world by 2100.

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Estimated fertility contribution to world population growth from 2015 to 2100, by regional development

Global population growth due to fertility 2015 to 2100, by of regional development

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UN DESA
Conducted by	UN DESA
Survey period	2015
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UN DESA
Publication date	July 2015
Original source	Demographic components of future population growth: 2015 revision
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the contribution of fertility to future global population growth from 2015 to 2100. Decreased fertility will reduce forecasted population growth in more developed regions of the world by over 333 million people by 2100.

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Top thirty most urbanized countries worldwide in 2018

Top 30 most urbanized countries worldwide in 2018

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Population Reference Bureau
Conducted by	Population Reference Bureau
Survey period	2018
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Population Reference Bureau
Publication date	May 2018
Original source	World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic shows a forecast of the top thirty most urbanized countries in the world in 2018. As of 2018, 100 percent of Singapore's population lived in urban areas.

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Share of urban population worldwide in 2021, by continent

Degree of urbanization 2021, by continent

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Population Reference Bureau
Conducted by	Population Reference Bureau
Survey period	December 2021
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Population Reference Bureau
Publication date	December 2021
Original source	prb.org
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>According to the source the data from the above statistic originates from official statistical yearbooks and bulletins of the particular country. Moreover, publications of the United Nations, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (Population Division) of the UN and the U.S. Census Bureau ser [...] For more information visit our Website</i>

Description

In 2021, the degree of urbanization worldwide was at around 56 percent. In Europe, urban population constituted 75 percent of the whole population.

Urban areas

The degree of urbanization basically defines the share of population living in areas that are defined as "cities". A definition of a city differs across various world regions - some countries count settlements with one hundred houses or more as urban, while others only include the capital of a country or provincial capitals in their count. According to the source, North America was the most urbanized continent worldwide, with 82 percent of the population living in cities. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the degree of urbanization stood at 79 percent. It is projected that the share of people living in urban areas globally will to increase from 56 percent in 2020 to 70 percent in 2050.

Largest agglomerations worldwide

Though North America is most urbanized continent, no U.S. city was among top ten urban agglomerations worldwide in 2021 . Tokyo-Yokohama, Japan, was the largest urban area in the world in that year, with 39.2 million inhabitants. New York ranked eleventh, with 20.9 inhabitants.

Connectivity

It may be hard to imagine how the reality will look like in 2050, with 70 percent of the global population living in cities, but some statistics illustrate the ways urban living differs from suburban and rural living. American urbanites may lead more "connected" (i.e. internet connected) lives than their rural and/or suburban counterparts. As of 2021, around 89 percent of people living in urban areas owned a smartphone . Internet usage was also higher in cities than in rural areas. On the other hand, rural areas always have, and always will attract those, who want to escape the rush of the city.

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Projected population living in the top ten megacities in 2030 (in thousands)

Top 10 most populous megacities worldwide in 2030

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UN DESA
Conducted by	UN DESA
Survey period	2016
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UN DESA
Publication date	October 2016
Original source	The World's Cities in 2016, page 4
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>A megacity has a population in excess of 10 million inhabitants.</i>

Description

This statistic shows a forecast of the top ten most populous megacities in 2030. By 2030, Tokyo will be the most populous city in the world, with a projected 37 million inhabitants.

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Top 25 most urbanized countries worldwide in 2050

Top 25 most urbanized countries worldwide in 2050

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UN DESA
Conducted by	UN DESA
Survey period	2018
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UN DESA
Publication date	May 2018
Original source	2018 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic shows a forecast of the top ten most urbanized countries in the world in 2050. By 2050, 98.9 percent of Belgium's population is forecasted to live in an urban area.

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Top ten countries worldwide with the largest projected decline in the rural population between 2018 and 2050 (in millions)

Top 10 countries with projected decline in rural population by 2050

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UN DESA
Conducted by	UN DESA
Survey period	2018
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	n.a.
Age group	n.a.
Special characteristics	n.a.
Published by	UN DESA
Publication date	May 2018
Original source	2018 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>Figures are calculated internally by Statista comparing the 2018 rural population figure with the forecasted 2050 figure. Projected 2050 figures based on calculations made in 2018.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the ten countries with the largest decline in the size of the rural population between 2018 and 2015. Based on forecasted population figures, the rural population of China is projected to be around 305 million less in 2050 than it was in 2018.

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Population living in urban areas worldwide from 1950 to 2050, by region (in millions)

Change in urbanization worldwide, by region 1950-2050

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UN DESA
Conducted by	UN DESA
Survey period	1950-2018
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UN DESA
Publication date	May 2018
Original source	2018 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>*Projected figures based on calculations made in 2018.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the number of people living in urban areas worldwide from 1950 to 2050. By 2050, roughly 1.49 billion people in Africa will be living in urban areas.

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Population living in urban areas worldwide from 1970 to 2035, by urban area size (in millions)

Change in urbanization worldwide, by urban area size 1970-2035

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UN DESA
Conducted by	UN DESA
Survey period	2018
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UN DESA
Publication date	May 2018
Original source	2018 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>*Projected figure based on calculations made in 2018.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the number of people living in urban areas worldwide from 1970 to 2035. By 2035, 812.2 million people worldwide will live in urban areas with populations of 10 million or more.

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Share of population living in urban areas from 2000 to 2035, by region

Share of urban population 2000-2035, by region

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UN-HABITAT
Conducted by	UN-HABITAT
Survey period	2000 to 2015
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UN-HABITAT
Publication date	November 2020
Original source	World Cities Report 2020: The Value of Sustainable Urbanization, page 12
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>*Forecast.</i>

Description

In 2015, 81.6 percent of the North American population lived in urban areas. According to the projections, this figure is going to increase to 85.8 percent in 2035.

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Percentage of population living in urban areas worldwide from 1950 to 2050, by country income groups

Urbanization rate of the worldwide, by development status 1950-2050

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UN DESA
Conducted by	UN DESA
Survey period	1950-2018
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UN DESA
Publication date	May 2018
Original source	2018 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>*Projected figures based on calculations made in 2018.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the share of the population living in urban areas worldwide from 1950 to 2050, by development status determined by income level. High-income countries are projected to have 88.4 percent of their populations living in urban areas by 2050.

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Percentage of population living in urban areas worldwide from 1950 to 2050, by regional development

Urbanization rate of the population worldwide, by regional development 1950-2050

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UN DESA
Conducted by	UN DESA
Survey period	2018
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UN DESA
Publication date	May 2018
Original source	2018 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>*Projected figures based on calculations made in 2018.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the percentage of the total population living in urban areas worldwide from 1950 to 2050, by regional development level. By 2050, more developed regions of the world will have 86.6 percent of their populations living in urban areas.

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Number of network connected devices per person around the world from 2003 to 2020

Forecast on connected devices per person worldwide 2003-2020

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	PwC
Conducted by	PwC
Survey period	2015
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	PwC
Publication date	November 2016
Original source	Five Megatrends and Their Implications for Global Defense & Security, page 18
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

By 2020, forecasts suggest that there will be around 6.58 network connected devices per person around the globe. With a total world population of over 7.5 billion people, this means that there could be nearly 50 billion network connected devices by 2020.

Internet of Things (IoT)

Growing shares of electronic devices are being manufactured with internet capability in order to have access to web resources, track data for their users and provide greater coordination between devices. The connected network of these devices is referred to as the Internet of Things (IoT), a rapidly growing industry which amasses tens of billions of dollars in sales each year . IoT technology is used across a variety of different subsystems , including connected homes, wearable devices, industrial internet, and even connected cities, and throughout a range of different industries, such as healthcare, transportation, and manufacturing . With the amount of benefits that network connectivity has to offer to devices, internet capability is becoming an increasingly standard feature on all types of consumer electronics and appliances.

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Number of mobile connections worldwide from 2010 to 2021 (in billions)

Number of mobile connections worldwide 2010-2021

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	eMarketer
Conducted by	Ericsson
Survey period	2010 to 2016
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	eMarketer
Publication date	July 2016
Original source	emarketer.com
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>* Forecast</i>

Description

This statistic shows the number of mobile connections worldwide from 2010 to 2021. In 2015, there were 7.33 billion mobile connections worldwide.

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Spending on Internet of Things worldwide by vertical in 2015 and 2020 (in billion U.S. dollars)

Internet of Things spending worldwide by vertical 2015 and 2020

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	BCG
Conducted by	BCG; IDC
Survey period	2015
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	BCG
Publication date	January 2017
Original source	bcbperspectives.com
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>* Forecast</i>

Description

This statistic shows spending on Internet of Things (IoT) by vertical worldwide in 2015 and 2020. In 2015, the IoT spending in discrete manufacturing amounted to 10 billion U.S. dollars.

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Global spending on robotics and drones in 2020 and 2023 (in billion U.S. dollars)

Spending forecast - global market for robotics and drones 2020/2023

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	IDC
Conducted by	IDC
Survey period	as of 2019
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	IDC
Publication date	January 2020
Original source	idc.com
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>The values have been rounded. The figures are projections.</i>

Description

This statistic displays the global spending on robotics and drones in 2020 and 2023. In 2020, spending on robotics and drones is expected to total about 128.7 billion U.S. dollars. Robots are now being used to improve efficiency and even replace human labor in a variety of industries. Robot technologies can improve productivity and offset differences in labor costs in different regions. China is expected to be one of the largest markets for robotics and drones by 2023.

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Projected compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of the global market for industrial robots between 2021 and 2028, by type of robot

Global industrial robotics market - CAGR by robot type 2021-2028

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Inkwood Research
Conducted by	Inkwood Research
Survey period	2018 to 2020
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Inkwood Research
Publication date	October 2021
Original source	inkwoodresearch.com
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

Cylindrical robots are projected to be the fastest growing segment in the global industrial robotics market between 2021 and 2028. In this period, the size of the market for cylindrical robots will grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of nearly 12 percent.

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Global number of cellular-enabled factory automation devices from 2012 to 2018 (in 1,000 units)

Number of factory automation devices worldwide 2012-2018

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Oracle; Berg Insight
Conducted by	Berg Insight
Survey period	2012 to 2014
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Oracle
Publication date	February 2015
Original source	Java and the Internet of Things: Automating the Industrial Economy, page 11
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic represents the number of factory automation devices worldwide from 2012 through 2018. Globally, the number of factory automation M2M devices with cellular communication technology built-in reached 270,000 in 2012.

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Global number of process automation devices from 2012 to 2018 (in 1,000 units)

Number of process automation devices globally 2012-2018

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Oracle; Berg Insight
Conducted by	Berg Insight
Survey period	2012 to 2014
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Oracle
Publication date	February 2015
Original source	Java and the Internet of Things: Automating the Industrial Economy, page 11
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic represents the number of process automation devices worldwide from 2012 through 2018. Globally, the number of process automation M2M devices with cellular communication technology built-in reached 450,000 in 2012.

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Cumulative revenue of top 10 use cases/segments of artificial intelligence (AI) market worldwide, between 2016 and 2025 (in million U.S. dollars)

Top 10 artificial intelligence use cases by cumulative revenue worldwide 2016-2025

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Tractica
Conducted by	Tractica
Survey period	2016
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Tractica
Publication date	September 2017
Original source	Artificial Intelligence Market Forecasts
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>* Forecast.</i>

Description

The statistic shows the cumulative revenues from the ten leading artificial intelligence (AI) use cases worldwide, between 2016 and 2025. Over the ten years between 2016 and 2025, AI software for vehicular object detection, identification, and avoidance is expected to generate 9 billion U.S. dollars.

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Revenues from the artificial intelligence (AI) software market worldwide from 2018 to 2025 (in billion U.S. dollars)

Artificial intelligence software market revenue worldwide 2018-2025

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Omdia
Conducted by	Omdia
Survey period	2018 to 2020
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Omdia
Publication date	March 2020
Original source	Artificial Intelligence Market Forecasts
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>*Forecast</i>

Description

The global artificial intelligence (AI) software market is forecast to grow rapidly in the coming years, reaching around 126 billion U.S. dollars by 2025. The overall AI market includes a wide array of applications such as natural language processing, robotic process automation, and machine learning.

What is artificial intelligence?

Artificial intelligence refers to the capability of a machine that is able to replicate or simulate intelligent human behaviours such as analysing and making judgments and decisions. Originated in the computer sciences and a contested area in philosophy, artificial intelligence has evolved and developed rapidly in the past decades and AI use cases can now be found in all corners of our society: the digital voice assistants that reside in our smartphones or smart speakers, customer support chatbots, as well as industrial robots.

Investments in AI

Many of the biggest names in the tech industry have invested heavily into both AI acquisitions and AI related research and development. When it comes to AI patent applications by company , Microsoft, IBM, Google, and Samsung have each submitted thousands of such applications, and funding for AI related start-ups are raking in dozens of billions of dollars each year.

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Number of unique active virtual digital assistants (VDA) users worldwide, from 2015 to 2021 (in millions)

Unique active virtual digital assistants users worldwide 2015-2021

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Tractica
Conducted by	Tractica
Survey period	2015 to 3rd quarter 2016
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Tractica
Publication date	August 2016
Original source	tractica.com
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>* Forecast. According to the source, the VDA market includes, "VDAs deployed by application players and platform providers (e.g., Apple, Google, Amazon), to serve consumers as a multi-purpose assistant with the ability to act as a conduit between consumers and a range of enterprises and services" - [...] For more information visit our Website</i>

Description

The statistic shows the number of unique, active virtual digital assistants (VDA) users worldwide, from 2015 to 2021. In 2015, there were some 544.1 million unique active virtual digital assistant users worldwide, from consumer and enterprise markets.

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New investment in clean energy worldwide from 2004 to 2019 (in billion U.S. dollars)

Worldwide investment in clean energy 2004-2019

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	BloombergNEF; UNEP; FS-UNEP Collaborating Centre
Conducted by	BloombergNEF; UNEP; FS-UNEP Collaborating Centre
Survey period	2004 to 2019
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	n.a.
Age group	n.a.
Special characteristics	n.a.
Published by	Bloomberg; UNEP; FS-UNEP Collaborating Centre
Publication date	June 2020
Original source	Global Trends in Renewable Energy Investment 2020, page 62
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>*According to the source, total values include corporate and government R&D, VC/PE, public markets, small distributed capacity and asset finance. Asset finance volume adjusts for re-invested equity. Total values include estimates for undisclosed deals. The figures do not include proceeds from acquisitions [...] For more information visit our Website</i>

Description

In 2019, the total new investment in renewable energy amounted to approximately 302 billion U.S. dollars worldwide. This was a two percent increase from the previous year. The amount of funding provided for clean energy worldwide has steadily increased over the last two decades. In 2004, clean energy investments totaled just under 37 billion U.S. dollars and increased to a peak of 331 billion U.S. dollars in 2017. The significant increase in investment funding indicates that the industry has matured greatly. Policy support for renewable sources, an accelerating industry, and the emergence of publicly listed companies that own renewable energy assets (also known as yieldcos) have driven the steady rise in clean energy investment.

Investment is highest for both solar and wind

There are many sources of renewable energy available these days, such as biomass and waste-to-energy, geothermal and marine. However, investment in solar and wind energy is by far the highest. Global investment in solar energy has soared since 2004, rising from just over 10 billion U.S. dollars to more than 140 billion U.S. dollars.

China leads the way

The countries with the highest investment in renewable energy are China and the United States, with investment in the former amounting to 90 billion U.S. dollars in 2019. However, this was a slight decrease from the previous year whilst investment in the United States experienced growth of 25 percent.

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New investments in renewable energy worldwide in 2019, by region (in billion U.S. dollars)

Global renewable energy investments 2019, by region

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Bloomberg; UNEP; FS-UNEP Collaborating Centre
Conducted by	UNEP; BloombergNEF
Survey period	2019
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UNEP; Bloomberg; FS-UNEP Collaborating Centre
Publication date	June 2020
Original source	Global Trends in Renewable Energy Investment 2020, page 62
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>Total values include estimates for undisclosed deals. New investment volume adjusts for re-invested equity.</i>

Description

In 2019, the largest regional investments into renewable energy came from China and the United States. China alone invested 90.2 billion U.S. dollars, while the U.S. contributed 59 billion to sustainable energy technologies. Investment in the United States was also significant on a global scale.

U.S. clean energy consumption

The United States is the second-largest consumer of renewable energy worldwide after China. Though hydroelectric power is currently that most common source of renewable electricity, increasing installed capacity has been coming from wind and solar in recent years. Investment in renewables in the United States has increased since the oil market became particularly turbulent during the 2008 financial crisis, and has also corresponded with the beginning of the Obama administration, which in 2009, called to double clean energy within three years.

Renewables in Europe

Germany holds a significant position as a leading consumer and producer of renewables worldwide, notable for its onshore wind capacity . Spain, the United Kingdom, and France are also among the largest installers of total wind power capacity in the world. Biomass is another major source of renewable energy for Europe, particularly in the heating and cooling sector.

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Leading countries by renewable energy consumption worldwide in 2020* (in exajoules)

Global renewable energy consumption by country 2020

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	BP
Conducted by	BP
Survey period	2020
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	BP
Publication date	July 2021
Original source	BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2021, page 55
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>* Based on gross generation from renewable sources including wind, geothermal, solar, biomass and waste, and not accounting for cross-border electricity supply. Converted on the basis of thermal equivalence assuming 38% conversion efficiency in a modern thermal power station. Excluding hydroelectric [...] For more information visit our Website</i>

Description

- In 2020, renewable energy consumption in China reached 7.8 exajoules, more than any other country in the world. Renewable sources such as geothermal, wind, solar, biomass, and waste were included in this measurement, while cross-border electricity trade was not taken into account.
- Hydropower in China

China is by far the leading consumer of hydropower , with nearly three times the consumption of other leading countries such as Brazil and Canada. Several of the world's hydroelectric dams with the highest generating capacity are located in China, many of which were constructed in the past two decades. The Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze River was completed in 2012 to become the largest in the world.
- Energy consumption in the United States

After China, the United States was the second-highest consumer of renewable energy in the world. Both countries also consumed the most primary energy overall. The United States strives to achieve energy independence in order to reduce imports of foreign energy sources. As renewable energy gains momentum in a fossil-fuel dominated industry, renewable production in the United States has slightly exceeded the country's consumption in recent years, and additionally, have both more than doubled since 1975.

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Share of renewable power in energy generation globally from 2007 to 2019*

Share of renewables in global power production 2007-2019

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UNEP; BloombergNEF; FS-UNEP Collaborating Centre
Conducted by	BloombergNEF; UNEP; FS-UNEP Collaborating Centre
Survey period	2007 to 2019
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UNEP; BloombergNEF; FS-UNEP Collaborating Centre
Publication date	June 2020
Original source	Global Trends in Renewable Energy Investment 2020, page 22
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>* Excludes large hydropower.</i>

Description

In recent years scrutiny over the environmental impact of more traditional energy sources has seen huge growth in renewables. The share of energy from sources such as wind and solar power used in global energy generation has been rising annually since 2007. When large hydropower is excluded, shares of renewable energy have more than doubled during this period to over 13 percent.

Increasing capacity and production

As renewable shares continue to grow, so does the installed capacity. Since 2009 the cumulative renewable energy capacity has risen from 1.14 terawatts to 2.36 terawatts in 2018. This in turn has seen renewable electricity production increase significantly, rising to 6.19 petawatts in 2017. Despite this impressive and steady growth, the consumption of renewable energy still pales in comparison when compared to fossil fuel consumption.

Consumption on the rise

In the past two decades global consumption of renewables has risen exponentially from just 2.7 exajoules in 1998, to almost 29 exajoules in 2019. Globally, both China and the United States are the leading consumers of renewable energy , with a combined consumption of 11.5 exajoules.

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Projected installed renewable energy generation capacity worldwide from 2010 to 2050 (in gigawatts)*

Renewables: global installed generation capacity outlook 2010-2050

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	EIA
Conducted by	EIA
Survey period	2010 to 2017
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	EIA
Publication date	September 2019
Original source	eia.gov
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>* Figures prior to 2017 are actual data. Figures have been rounded. Figures are compiled from several editions of the report.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the forecast installed renewable energy generation capacity worldwide between 2010 and 2050. It is estimated that the power generation capacity from renewables will be around 8,126 gigawatts by 2050.

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Renewables consumption worldwide from 2000 to 2018, with a forecast until 2050* (in exajoules)

Global renewables consumption 2000-2050

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	BP
Conducted by	BP
Survey period	Forecast: 2000 to 2050
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	BP
Publication date	September 2020
Original source	BP Energy Outlook 2020 Edition, summary tables, tab Renewables - EJ
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>* Includes wind, solar, geothermal, biomass, biofuels and biomethane. According to the source, projections were made based on a 'business as usual' scenario.</i>

Description

Global renewables consumption has continuously increased over the years, amounting to 27 exajoules in 2018. Between 2025 and 2050, figures are forecasted to rise further and peak at 161 exajoules in 2050.

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Long-term oil demand worldwide in 2019 and 2020, with a forecast for 2045, by key region (in million barrels per day)

Global long-term oil demand outlook by region 2019-2045

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	OPEC
Conducted by	OPEC
Survey period	2019
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	OPEC
Publication date	October 2021
Original source	OPEC - World Oil Outlook 2045, table 3.2
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>* also includes China, India, and OPEC.</i>

Description

Daily world oil demand is expected to reach 10.82 million barrels by 2045. Most of this growth is due to greater consumption by non-OECD countries such as India and China. In 2045, India's oil demand is forecast to climb to 11 million barrels per day.

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Demand outlook for selected oil products worldwide from 2020 to 2045 (in million barrels per day)

Global oil products demand outlook 2020-2045

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	OPEC
Conducted by	OPEC
Survey period	2019
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	OPEC
Publication date	December 2021
Original source	OPEC - World Oil Outlook 2021, table 3.14
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

The majority of oil demand is expected to be aimed towards light products, such as gasoline and ethane. In 2045, gasoline demand is forecast to climb to 27.1 million barrels per day. By comparison, daily diesel and gasoil demand is expected to reach 29.6 million barrels, the most of any oil product listed here. The consumption of liquid fuels was severely impacted by the coronavirus pandemic, declining by nearly twenty percent in the span of two months in early 2020. As many governments scrambled to implement travel restrictions, the aviation industry was hit particularly hard. Demand for jet fuel and kerosene is expected to have decreased by some 40 percent between 2019 and 2020.

The use of petroleum products in daily life

Crude oil serves as a feedstock for a great variety of industrial products. While transportation fuels such as gasoline and diesel are the most common examples used when referring to petroleum products, synthetic materials such as plastic packaging and many pharmaceutical drugs are also oil- and natural gas-based. In 2019, the global market value of petrochemicals stood at an estimated 441 billion U.S. dollars and was forecast to grow to over 650 billion U.S. dollars by 2027. In a world where convenience often trumps the more environmentally friendly choice, petroleum products, particularly of the non-heavy variety, are expected to continue being in high demand.

Oil production value by 2040

Depending on the content of stimulus packages following the pandemic, the oil and gas production value may look decidedly different in the coming years. In the “2020 stated policy scenario”, which followed governmental policies that had been decided up until that year, oil production would value at 12.8 trillion U.S. dollars by 2040. In the “2020 sustainable development scenario”, which would see governments adhering to sustainability and emission goals set by the UN, oil production would be worth only 8.7 trillion U.S. dollars.

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Primary energy demand worldwide in 2020, with a forecast until 2045, by fuel type (in million barrels of oil equivalent per day)

Global primary energy demand by fuel type 2020-2045

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	OPEC
Conducted by	OPEC
Survey period	2020
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	OPEC
Publication date	December 2021
Original source	OPEC - World Oil Outlook 2021, table 2.1
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>Demand reference scenario</i>

Description

Primary energy consumption is forecast to reach roughly 352 million barrels of oil equivalent per day by 2045. The source expects oil and gas to continue being the greatest contributing energy sources, at 99 and 85.7 million barrels, respectively.

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Long-term oil demand worldwide in 2019, with a forecast for 2045, by region (in million barrels per day)

Global long-term oil demand outlook by region 2019-2045

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	OPEC
Conducted by	OPEC
Survey period	2019
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	OPEC
Publication date	October 2021
Original source	OPEC - World Oil Outlook 2045, table 3.2
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

Daily oil demand in the OECD Americas is forecast to amount to 19.3 million barrels by 2045, a decrease of 6.4 million barrels compared with 2019 levels. The OECD Americas are nevertheless expected to remain the largest oil consuming region. This is followed by China, which is expected to see oil demand rise to 17 million barrels.

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Annual anomalies in global land and ocean surface temperature from 1880 to 2021, based on temperature departure (in degrees Celsius)

Global land and ocean temperature anomalies 1880-2021

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	NOAA
Conducted by	NOAA
Survey period	1880 to 2021
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	values are based on temperature difference from the 20th century average.
Published by	NOAA
Publication date	February 2022
Original source	ncdc.noaa.gov
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

Temperature anomalies represent the difference from an average or baseline temperature. Positive anomalies show that the observed temperature was warmer than the baseline, whereas a negative anomaly indicates that the observed temperature was lower than baseline. Since the 1980s, annual temperature departure from the 20th century has been consistently positive. In 2021, the land and ocean surface temperature anomaly stood at 0.84 degrees Celsius. Temperature anomalies are generally more important in the study of climate change than absolute temperature. This is because when calculating average absolute temperatures, factors like station location and elevation may have critical impacts on absolute temperatures, but be less significant in anomaly calculations.

A warming planet

The warmest years on record have been recorded over the past decade, where warming was driven largely by increased emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Climate change is also evident in the warming ocean surface temperatures as well as the extent of sea ice in the Northern Hemisphere, which usually reaches its peak in December . Weather dynamics can affect regional temperatures and thus, the level of warming can vary around the world. For example, warming trends are most obvious in the Arctic region with the continued loss of sea ice .

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Projected variation in gross domestic product due to climate-related impacts worldwide in 2050, by region

Global climate-related impacts on GDP by region 2050

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	World Bank
Conducted by	World Bank
Survey period	2015
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	World Bank
Publication date	May 2016
Original source	High and Dry: Climate Change, Water, and the Economy, page 13
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>The figures show the range of impact that climate change's effects on water will have on GDP for selected regions. It incorporates effects from different growth scenarios as well as different policy scenarios (e.g., business-as-usual policies and policies that encourage better water allocation).</i>

Description

This statistic indicates that range of variation in GDP, based on climate change impacts in 2050, broken down by region. It is predicted that in 2050 climate change impacts in the Middle East will lead to a decrease between 6 and 14 percent of the region's GDP.

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Estimated annual cost for sustainable development in energy, agriculture and food security worldwide between 2000 and 2050 (in billion U.S. dollars)

Annual global investment required to fund sustainable development from 2000 to 2050

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	FAO
Conducted by	FAO
Survey period	2015
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	n.a.
Age group	n.a.
Special characteristics	n.a.
Published by	FAO
Publication date	February 2017
Original source	The Future of Food and Agriculture 2017, page 127
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>The aims and assumptions for each category of required invested are as follows: Stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations to limit warming to <2°C (with at least 50 per cent probability); Significant end-use efficiency increase and greenhouse gas stabilization to < 2°C; Minimum investments in securing [...] For more information visit our Website</i>

Description

This statistic shows the estimated amount of investment required annually for the period between 2000 and 2050 in order for sustainability to be achieved in the areas of energy, agriculture and food security. According to estimates, the global amount of investment required for sustainable development is around 2.17 trillion U.S. dollars per year.

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Share of cities with emissions reduction targets worldwide in 2016, by region

Cities with emissions reduction targets by region 2016

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	CDP
Conducted by	CDP
Survey period	2016
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	89 countries; 533 cities
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	CDP
Publication date	October 2016
Original source	CDP - It Takes a City 2016, page 22
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic displays the share of cities with emissions reduction targets worldwide in 2016, broken down by region. That year, approximately 58 percent of the 126 reporting European cities had emissions reduction targets.

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Share of regional populations with access to various water sources worldwide in 2020

Regional drinking water coverage worldwide 2020, by water source

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	WHO; UNICEF
Conducted by	WHO; UNICEF
Survey period	2020
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	WHO; UNICEF
Publication date	July 2021
Original source	Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene - 2000-2020, page 8
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>*Figures may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding. SAFELY MANAGED - Drinking water from an improved source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemicalcontamination BASIC - Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is no [...] For more information visit our Website</i>

Description

In 2020, 100 percent of the populations in Europe, North America, Australia, and New Zealand had access to at least basic drinking water services. In comparison, almost 30 percent of the population of Sub-Saharan Africa has access to just limited or unimproved drinking water services. Limited drinking water comes from an improved source, for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip (including queuing). Unimproved, however, is drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.

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Drinking water coverage of urban and rural populations worldwide in 2020, by water source

Global urban and rural drinking water coverage 2020, by water source

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	WHO; UNICEF
Conducted by	WHO; UNICEF
Survey period	2020
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	WHO; UNICEF
Publication date	July 2021
Original source	Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene - 2000-2020, page 27
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>Unimproved water sources are those that are exposed to outside contamination, particularly faecal matter. Urban & rural drinking water coverage worldwide</i>

Description

In 2020, 86 percent of the world's urban population had access to safely managed drinking water services. In comparison, just 60 percent of the rural population had access to safely managed drinking water. 90 percent of the global population had access to at least basic drinking water services in the 2020.

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Projection of regional water demand worldwide in 2000 and 2050, by sector (in cubic kilometers)

Global regional freshwater withdrawals forecast by sector 2050

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Statista estimates; UNESCO; OECD
Conducted by	Statista estimates; UNESCO; OECD
Survey period	2012
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Statista
Publication date	March 2016
Original source	<i>n.a.</i>
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>Based on a baseline scenario. BRICS includes Brazil, Russia, India, Indonesia, China, and South Africa. OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</i>

Description

This statistic displays a projection of the global demand for water (as a measure of freshwater withdrawals) that will occur in 2050, broken down by major world region and sector. In 2050, it is projected that the water demand of the global manufacturing sector will be about 1,200 cubic kilometers of water.

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Share of undernourished people in the world population from 2005 to 2020

Prevalence of undernourishment worldwide 2005-2020

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	FAO; IFAD; WHO; World Food Programme; UNICEF
Conducted by	FAO; IFAD; WHO; World Food Programme; UNICEF
Survey period	2000 to 2020
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	FAO
Publication date	July 2021
Original source	The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021, page 11
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>* Projection.</i>

Description

In 2020, 9.9 percent of global population was undernourished. This is an increase of 1.5 percentage points in comparison to the previous year.

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Percentage increase in agricultural production required to match projected food demand of the world population in 2050

Increase in agricultural production required to meet world food demand in 2050

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	FAO
Conducted by	FAO
Survey period	2012 to 2050
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	FAO
Publication date	February 2017
Original source	The Future of Food and Agriculture 2017, page 46
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the required increase from 2013 levels in agricultural production in order for projected demand in 2050 to be met. In order to meet the global food demand in 2050, agricultural production has to increase by 48.6 percent worldwide.

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Forecast about the number of undernourished people worldwide from 1990 to 2030, by world region (in millions)

Undernourished population of the world, by region 1990-2030

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	FAO
Conducted by	FAO
Survey period	2015
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	FAO
Publication date	February 2017
Original source	The Future of Food and Agriculture 2017, page 77
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the number of undernourished people by world region from 1990 to 2030. In 2030, the expected number of undernourished people in Sub-Saharan Africa was 216 million.

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Forecasted gap between fish demand and supply worldwide in 2030, by region (in million tonnes)

Forecasted fish demand and supply gap worldwide 2030, by region

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	FAO; LinkedIn
Conducted by	FAO
Survey period	2013
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	LinkedIn
Publication date	August 2013
Original source	Promoting Responsible Aquaculture Through Science-based Technology and Knowledge, slide 14
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This timeline shows the forecasted gap between fish demand and supply worldwide in 2030, by region. The global demand and supply gap of fish in Asia is forecasted to reach 29.8 million tonnes in 2030.

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Forecasted demand and supply volume of fish worldwide in 2030, by region (in million tonnes)

Forecasted demand and supply volume of fish worldwide 2030, by region

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	FAO; World Bank
Conducted by	FAO; World Bank
Survey period	2013
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	FAO
Publication date	December 2013
Original source	Fish to 2030: Prospects for Fisheries and Aquaculture, pages 40 and 45
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>Figures were rounded to provide a better understanding of the statistic.</i>

Description

This timeline shows the forecasted demand and supply volume of fish worldwide in 2030, by region. The demand of fish in Japan is projected to reach 7.45 million tonnes by 2030.

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Projected sources of growth in crop production worldwide from 2005/07 to 2050, by region

Projected sources of global crop production growth 2005/07-2050, by region

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	FAO
Conducted by	FAO
Survey period	2012
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	FAO
Publication date	June 2012
Original source	World Agriculture Towards 2030/2050: The 2012 Revision, page 98
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic illustrates the projected sources of growth in crop production worldwide from 2005/07 to 2050, by region. During the time period considered, the crop yields in South Asia are projected to grow by 92 percent.

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International migrant stock worldwide from 1960 to 2015

Population of people living outside their country of birth, 1960-2015

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	World Bank; United Nations
Conducted by	World Bank; United Nations
Survey period	1960-2015
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	World Bank
Publication date	January 2017
Original source	databank.worldbank.org
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>The migrant stock refers to the number of people worldwide who reside in a country other than their country of birth. Refugees are included. No exact publication date given, date of access is used as released date.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the international migrant stock worldwide from 1960 to 2015. In 2015, the international migrant stock was around 243 million people.

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International migrant stock worldwide as a percentage of population from 1990 to 2015

Percentage of people living outside their country of birth worldwide, 1990-2015

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	World Bank; United Nations
Conducted by	World Bank; United Nations
Survey period	1960-2015
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	World Bank
Publication date	January 2017
Original source	databank.worldbank.org
Website URL	visit the website

Notes: *The migrant stock refers to the number of people worldwide who reside in a country other than their country of birth. Refugees are included. No exact publication date given, date of access is used as released date.*

Description

This statistic shows the international migrant stock worldwide as a percentage of the global population from 1990 to 2015. In 2015, the international migrant stock accounted for 3.3% of the world population.

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Estimated migration contribution to global population growth from 2015 to 2100, by regional development

Global population growth due to migration from 2015 to 2100, by regional development

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UN DESA
Conducted by	UN DESA
Survey period	2015
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UN DESA
Publication date	July 2015
Original source	Demographic components of future population growth: 2015 revision
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

This statistic shows the contribution of migration to projected global population growth from 2015 to 2100. Migration is projected to contribute over 289 million people to the population of more developed regions of the world in 2100 .

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Number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) worldwide from 2000 to 2019

Refugees and IDPs - worldwide 2000-2019

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UNHCR
Conducted by	UNHCR
Survey period	2000 to 2019
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UNHCR
Publication date	October 2020
Original source	unhcr.org
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>Release date is date the date was accessed. IDP values do not include Venezuelans displaced abroad, which amounted to: 2,592,947 people in 2018; and 3,582,202 people in 2019.</i>

Description

The statistic shows the number of refugees and internally displaced persons worldwide from 2000 to 2019. The United Nations registered about 20.44 million refugees worldwide and 41.48 million IDPs in 2019.

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Number of refugees worldwide from 2001 to 2019, by type (in millions)

Refugees worldwide 2001-2019

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	UNHCR
Conducted by	UNHCR
Survey period	2001 to 2019
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	UNHCR
Publication date	June 2020
Original source	UNHCR Global Trends - Forced Displacement in 2019, page 75
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>Data for each year is at year end. Data includes people in refugee-like situations or internally displaced persons-like situations. Data for previous years has been retrieved from previous publications.</i>

Description

The statistic shows the number of refugees worldwide from 2001 to 2019. At the end of 2019, 43.5 million people were internally displaced worldwide.

Internally displaced persons are people or groups of individuals who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, and who have not crossed an international border.

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Number of people displaced due to armed conflict and violence worldwide from 2003 to 2020 (in millions)

New displacements due to armed conflict and violence worldwide 2003-2020

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	IDMC
Conducted by	IDMC
Survey period	2003 to 2020
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	IDMC
Publication date	May 2021
Original source	2021 Global Report on Internal Displacement, page 7
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>n.a.</i>

Description

In 2020, about 95 million people around the world were forced to flee their homes due to conflict and violence, compared to 10.8 million in 2018.

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Share of countries worldwide regarded as free countries from 1989 to 2019

Percentage of countries regarded as free 1989-2020

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Freedom House
Conducted by	Freedom House
Survey period	1989 to 2019
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	n.a.
Age group	n.a.
Special characteristics	n.a.
Published by	Freedom House
Publication date	March 2020
Original source	Freedom in the World 2020, page 6
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>Freedom in the World 2020 evaluates the state of freedom in 195 countries and 15 territories during calendar year 2019. Each country and territory is assigned between 0 and 4 points on a series of 25 indicators, for an aggregate score of up to 100. The indicators are grouped into the categories of p [...] For more information visit our Website</i>

Description

This statistic shows the share of countries worldwide that were free, partly free, or not free from 1989 to 2019, according to the Freedom House Freedom Index. In 2019, about 42.6 percent of countries worldwide were classified as free.

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Level of democracy around the world according to the Democracy Index from 2010 to 2020, by region

Democracy Index by region 2010-2020

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Economist Intelligence Unit
Conducted by	Economist Intelligence Unit
Survey period	2010 to 2020
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	n.a.
Age group	n.a.
Special characteristics	n.a.
Published by	Economist Intelligence Unit
Publication date	February 2021
Original source	Democracy Index 2020, page 26
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>The Democracy Index is an index created by the Economist Intelligence Unit that seeks to rank the quality of select democracies around the world. Countries are given a score of 0 to 10 for the following categories; electoral process and pluralism, functioning of government, political participation, [...] For more information visit our Website</i>

Description

According to the 2020 Democracy Index, the most democratic region was North America with an average score of 8.59. Countries are given a score from 0 to 10 with scores closer to 10 meaning the country is more democratic. In 2020, the second most democratic region was Western Europe with an average score of 8.29.

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Number of countries with increased or decreased freedom annually from 2006 to 2020

Annual count of countries with improved or worsened freedom 2006-2020

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Freedom House
Conducted by	Freedom House
Survey period	2006 to 2020
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	n.a.
Age group	n.a.
Special characteristics	n.a.
Published by	Freedom House
Publication date	February 2021
Original source	Freedom in the World 2021, page 2
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>Freedom in the World 2021 evaluates the state of freedom in 195 countries and 15 territories during calendar year 2020. Each country and territory is assigned between 0 and 4 points on a series of 25 indicators, for an aggregate score of up to 100. The indicators are grouped into the categories of p [...] For more information visit our Website</i>

Description

According to the Freedom House Freedom Index 2021, 73 countries worldwide became less free in 2020, which was the highest number during the time under consideration. Naturally, fewer countries experienced increased freedom in 2020, counting 28 countries.

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Global Economic Policy Uncertainty Index from January 2020 to May 2021

Global EPU Index with monthly PPP GDP 2021

Source and methodology information

Source(s)	Economic Policy Uncertainty
Conducted by	Economic Policy Uncertainty
Survey period	January 2020 to May 2021
Region(s)	Worldwide
Number of respondents	<i>n.a.</i>
Age group	<i>n.a.</i>
Special characteristics	<i>n.a.</i>
Published by	Economic Policy Uncertainty
Publication date	June 2021
Original source	policyuncertainty.com
Website URL	visit the website
Notes:	<i>*The global EPU Index is measured based on purchasing power parity-adjusted GDP. PPP-adjusted GDP controls for different costs of living and price levels (usually relative to the U.S. dollar), enabling a more accurate depiction of a given nation's level of production. The index value is constructed [...] For more information visit our Website</i>

Description

In May 2021, the Global Economic Policy Uncertainty (GEPU) index stood at 198.14. This is the lowest value in the past year. The index is constructed by measuring how often the leading newspapers mention economic policy uncertainty in their articles.

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