Table J1. World carbon dioxide intensity of energy use by region, Low Economic Growth case

metric tons per billion British thermal units

| Region | 2022 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 | Average annual percentage change, 2022–2050 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| Americas | 45.8 | 44.2 | 39.7 | 38.2 | 37.8 | 37.1 | 36.9 | -0.8% |
| United States | 49.0 | 46.5 | 40.4 | 38.6 | 38.0 | 37.1 | 36.6 | -1.0% |
| Canada | 37.4 | 36.8 | 33.8 | 32.4 | 31.8 | 31.4 | 31.2 | -0.6% |
| Mexico | 54.1 | 54.9 | 52.3 | 51.0 | 51.2 | 50.6 | 49.7 | -0.3% |
| Brazil | 29.4 | 29.9 | 29.8 | 28.6 | 27.8 | 27.2 | 27.5 | -0.2% |
| Other Americas | 45.4 | 45.7 | 44.2 | 43.9 | 44.4 | 44.9 | 45.2 | 0.0% |
| Europe and Eurasia | 48.9 | 48.2 | 46.7 | 45.6 | 44.7 | 43.9 | 44.2 | -0.4% |
| Western Europe | 45.2 | 44.3 | 42.3 | 40.8 | 39.3 | 38.0 | 38.4 | -0.6% |
| Russia | 54.1 | 54.3 | 53.8 | 53.3 | 52.9 | 52.8 | 52.7 | -0.1% |
| Eastern Europe and Eurasia | 60.3 | 58.9 | 57.5 | 57.2 | 57.8 | 57.9 | 57.8 | -0.1% |
| Asia Pacific | 63.9 | 61.8 | 60.0 | 58.3 | 56.3 | 54.3 | 52.6 | -0.7% |
| Japan | 55.9 | 54.9 | 50.9 | 48.4 | 47.0 | 46.2 | 45.4 | -0.7% |
| South Korea | 49.2 | 48.0 | 47.3 | 46.7 | 46.3 | 45.9 | 45.4 | -0.3% |
| Australia and New Zealand | 56.4 | 54.6 | 55.0 | 54.5 | 52.9 | 51.8 | 50.6 | -0.4% |
| China | 66.7 | 64.0 | 61.2 | 59.3 | 57.0 | 54.8 | 52.9 | -0.8% |
| India | 63.9 | 62.5 | 62.2 | 58.4 | 55.8 | 53.1 | 50.0 | -0.9% |
| Other Asia Pacific | 62.0 | 60.7 | 60.7 | 61.3 | 60.0 | 58.2 | 58.3 | -0.2% |
| Africa and Middle East | 57.7 | 56.5 | 54.9 | 53.6 | 53.3 | 52.8 | 52.5 | -0.3% |
| Africa | 54.8 | 53.2 | 51.6 | 49.9 | 49.8 | 49.2 | 49.1 | -0.4% |
| Middle East | 59.5 | 58.6 | 57.1 | 56.3 | 56.0 | 55.8 | 55.6 | -0.2% |
| World | 55.9 | 54.5 | 52.3 | 50.9 | 49.7 | 48.4 | 47.6 | -0.6% |

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, World Energy Projection System (2023), run lm_230821.151939 and Annual Energy Outlook 2023 (March 2023), www.eia.gov/aeo; Oxford Economics, Global Economic Model (February 2023), www.oxfordeconomics.com (subscription site)

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table J2. World energy intensity by region, Low Economic Growth case

thousand British thermal units per 2015 dollar of GDP (PPP)

| | | | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | | Average annual percentage change, 2022–2050 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| Parier | 2022 | 2025 | | | | | 2050 | |
| Region | 2022 | 2025 | | | | | | |
| Americas | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 | -1.1% |
| United States | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | -1.4% |
| Canada | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.0 | -0.6% |
| Mexico | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | -0.2% |
| Brazil | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | -0.1% |
| Other Americas | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | -1.1% |
| Europe and Eurasia | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | -0.6% |
| Western Europe | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | -0.6% |
| Russia | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 0.1% |
| Eastern Europe and Eurasia | 7.3 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.9 | -2.2% |
| Asia Pacific | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 | -1.7% |
| Japan | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | -0.7% |
| South Korea | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | -0.5% |
| Australia and New Zealand | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | -1.0% |
| China | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.5 | -2.2% |
| India | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | -0.8% |
| Other Asia Pacific | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | -1.3% |
| Africa and Middle East | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | -0.5% |
| Africa | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | -0.1% |
| Middle East | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | -0.6% |
| World | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.3 | -1.2% |

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, World Energy Projection System (2023), run lm_230821.151939 and Annual Energy Outlook 2023 (March 2023), www.eia.gov/aeo; Oxford Economics, Global Economic Model (February 2023), www.oxfordeconomics.com (subscription site)

 $Note: Totals\ may\ not\ equal\ sum\ of\ components\ due\ to\ independent\ rounding.\ PPP=purchasing\ power\ parity.$

Table J3. Gross domestic product per capita expressed in purchasing power parity, Low Economic Growth case 2015 dollars per person (PPP)

| | | | | | | | | Average annual |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|
| Pasies | 2022 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 | percentage change, 2022–2050 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Americas | \$30,968 | \$30,799 | \$32,150 | \$33,550 | \$35,395 | \$37,709 | \$40,478 | 1.0% |
| United States | \$61,470 | \$60,758 | \$64,025 | \$67,660 | \$72,587 | \$78,660 | \$85,832 | 1.2% |
| Canada | \$46,012 | \$45,828 | \$47,596 | \$48,497 | \$49,618 | \$50,792 | \$52,045 | 0.4% |
| Mexico | \$18,504 | \$18,734 | \$19,097 | \$19,332 | \$19,599 | \$19,935 | \$20,378 | 0.3% |
| Brazil | \$14,748 | \$14,994 | \$15,442 | \$15,552 | \$15,574 | \$15,658 | \$15,686 | 0.2% |
| Other Americas | \$13,336 | \$13,641 | \$14,447 | \$15,333 | \$16,358 | \$17,594 | \$19,048 | 1.3% |
| Europe and Eurasia | \$34,500 | \$35,471 | \$36,768 | \$37,907 | \$39,212 | \$40,580 | \$41,977 | 0.7% |
| Western Europe | \$41,487 | \$42,397 | \$43,834 | \$45,035 | \$46,421 | \$47,853 | \$49,270 | 0.6% |
| Russia | \$26,045 | \$27,283 | \$27,789 | \$27,676 | \$27,656 | \$27,706 | \$27,817 | 0.2% |
| Eastern Europe and Eurasia | \$11,953 | \$13,011 | \$14,887 | \$17,219 | \$19,680 | \$22,230 | \$24,862 | 2.7% |
| Asia Pacific | \$13,694 | \$15,133 | \$17,462 | \$19,486 | \$21,217 | \$22,913 | \$24,313 | 2.1% |
| Japan | \$42,134 | \$43,763 | \$45,258 | \$45,588 | \$46,097 | \$46,617 | \$47,372 | 0.4% |
| South Korea | \$44,198 | \$46,561 | \$49,654 | \$51,798 | \$53,272 | \$55,088 | \$57,233 | 0.9% |
| Australia and New Zealand | \$48,913 | \$49,933 | \$53,177 | \$54,918 | \$55,940 | \$56,590 | \$57,186 | 0.6% |
| China | \$18,438 | \$20,861 | \$24,538 | \$27,796 | \$30,321 | \$32,817 | \$34,690 | 2.3% |
| India | \$7,066 | \$8,126 | \$10,252 | \$12,311 | \$14,235 | \$16,132 | \$17,825 | 3.4% |
| Other Asia Pacific | \$10,768 | \$11,776 | \$13,473 | \$14,929 | \$16,373 | \$17,770 | \$19,031 | 2.1% |
| Africa and Middle East | \$7,740 | \$7,864 | \$7,871 | \$7,823 | \$7,723 | \$7,608 | \$7,498 | -0.1% |
| Africa | \$5,089 | \$5,160 | \$5,227 | \$5,239 | \$5,220 | \$5,189 | \$5,153 | 0.0% |
| Middle East | \$21,212 | \$21,898 | \$22,164 | \$22,458 | \$22,577 | \$22,644 | \$22,755 | 0.3% |
| World | \$17,131 | \$17,899 | \$19,238 | \$20,343 | \$21,311 | \$22,277 | \$23,109 | 1.1% |

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, World Energy Projection System (2023), run lm_230821.151939 and Annual Energy Outlook 2023 (March 2023), www.eia.gov/aeo; Oxford Economics, Global Economic Model (February 2023), www.oxfordeconomics.com (subscription site)

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. PPP=purchasing power parity.

Table J4. World population by region, Low Economic Growth case

million persons

| | | | | | | | | Average annual |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|
| Region | 2022 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 | percentage change, 2022–2050 |
| | | | | | | | | 0.4% |
| Americas | 1,036 | 1,056 | 1,087 | 1,113 | 1,134 | 1,148 | 1,159 | |
| United States | 333 | 336 | 342 | 348 | 351 | 354 | 356 | 0.2% |
| Canada | 39 | 40 | 43 | 45 | 47 | 48 | 50 | 0.9% |
| Mexico | 128 | 130 | 135 | 138 | 141 | 143 | 144 | 0.4% |
| Brazil | 216 | 219 | 224 | 228 | 230 | 231 | 231 | 0.2% |
| Other Americas | 320 | 330 | 343 | 355 | 364 | 372 | 378 | 0.6% |
| Europe and Eurasia | 920 | 923 | 929 | 932 | 934 | 935 | 933 | 0.1% |
| Western Europe | 633 | 636 | 639 | 641 | 642 | 641 | 638 | 0.0% |
| Russia | 144 | 143 | 141 | 138 | 136 | 134 | 132 | -0.3% |
| Eastern Europe and Eurasia | 142 | 144 | 149 | 152 | 156 | 160 | 162 | 0.5% |
| Asia Pacific | 4,287 | 4,358 | 4,474 | 4,568 | 4,640 | 4,690 | 4,712 | 0.3% |
| Japan | 126 | 124 | 121 | 117 | 114 | 110 | 106 | -0.6% |
| South Korea | 52 | 52 | 51 | 51 | 49 | 48 | 46 | -0.4% |
| Australia and New Zealand | 31 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 39 | 40 | 42 | 1.1% |
| China | 1,427 | 1,424 | 1,415 | 1,399 | 1,377 | 1,349 | 1,312 | -0.3% |
| India | 1,422 | 1,456 | 1,516 | 1,569 | 1,613 | 1,647 | 1,671 | 0.6% |
| Other Asia Pacific | 1,229 | 1,270 | 1,335 | 1,396 | 1,449 | 1,496 | 1,535 | 0.8% |
| Africa and Middle East | 1,658 | 1,772 | 1,968 | 2,169 | 2,373 | 2,578 | 2,780 | 1.9% |
| Africa | 1,386 | 1,486 | 1,661 | 1,843 | 2,031 | 2,221 | 2,410 | 2.0% |
| Middle East | 273 | 286 | 307 | 325 | 342 | 357 | 370 | 1.1% |
| World | 7,901 | 8,110 | 8,458 | 8,782 | 9,081 | 9,351 | 9,584 | 0.7% |

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, World Energy Projection System (2023), run lm_230821.151939 and Annual Energy Outlook 2023 (March 2023), www.eia.gov/aeo; Oxford Economics, Global Economic Model (February 2023), www.oxfordeconomics.com (subscription site)

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.