

Worldwide Energy Consumption Metrics

By: Matthew Menon

Source: Our World in Data

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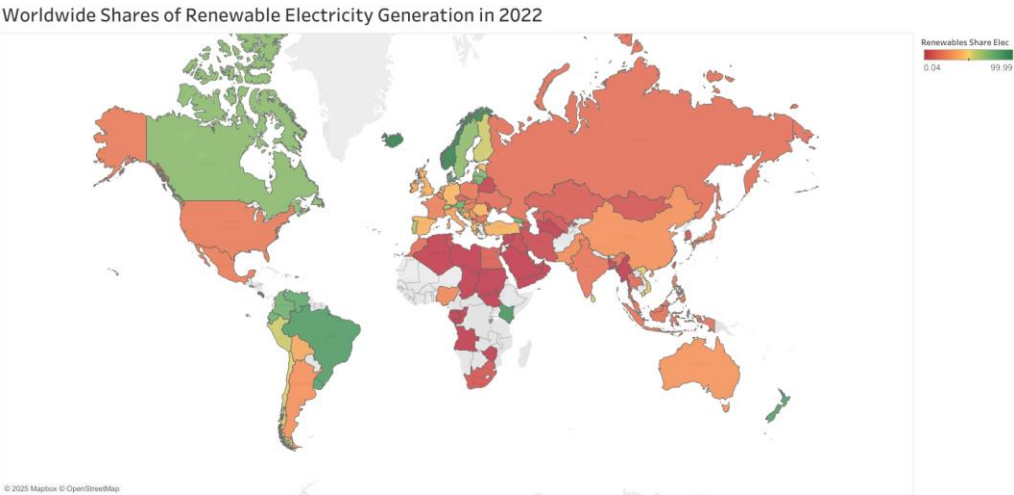


Figure 1: How much progress have different countries made in the shift to clean energy in recent years?

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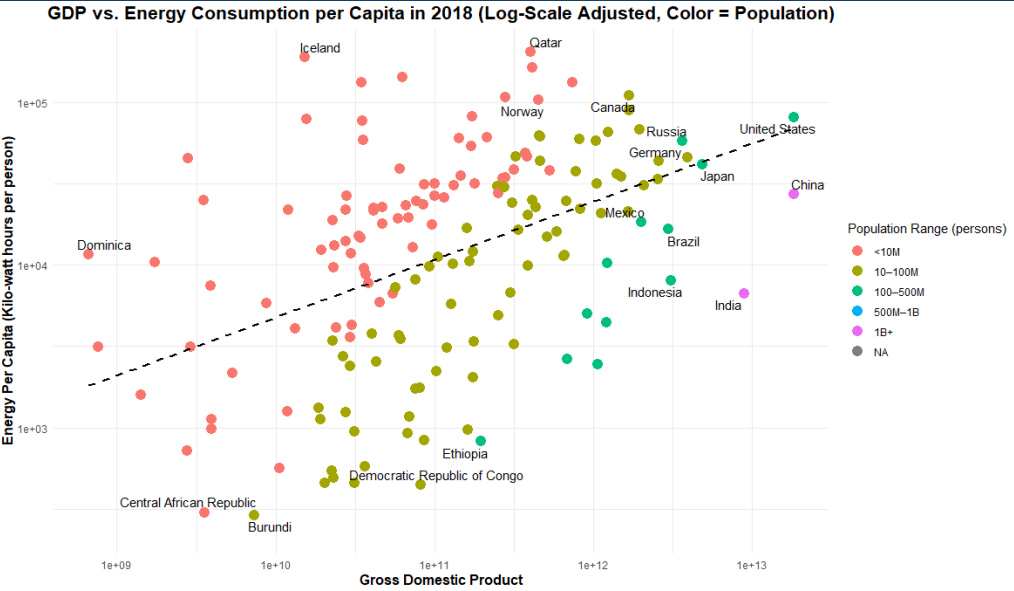


Figure 3: How does GDP and population affect energy consumption per-capita?

In **Figure 1**, African and middle eastern countries appear to have the lowest shares of renewable electricity generation in 2022 with the highest being from Nordic Countries, Canada, New Zealand, and Brazil.

In **Figure 2**, the world’s oil consumption has been historically highest in consumption from 1965 to 2022, with a steady increase in gas and leveling out of coal. All renewables appear substantially lower in worldwide consumption, with solar and wind having increased since 2007, as well as nuclear and hydroelectric power experiencing a level off.

In **Figure 3**, there is an upward trend between GDP and energy per capita consumption in 2018. The higher population countries also appear to have higher GDPs, however no apparent connection between population and energy per capita consumption.

In **Figure 4**, the countries that emitted the highest levels of carbon dioxide in megatons in 2022 were China, the U.S., and India. China emitted significantly more carbon dioxide than any other country, while countries such as Japan, Russia, and South Korea emit considerably less than the U.S. and India.

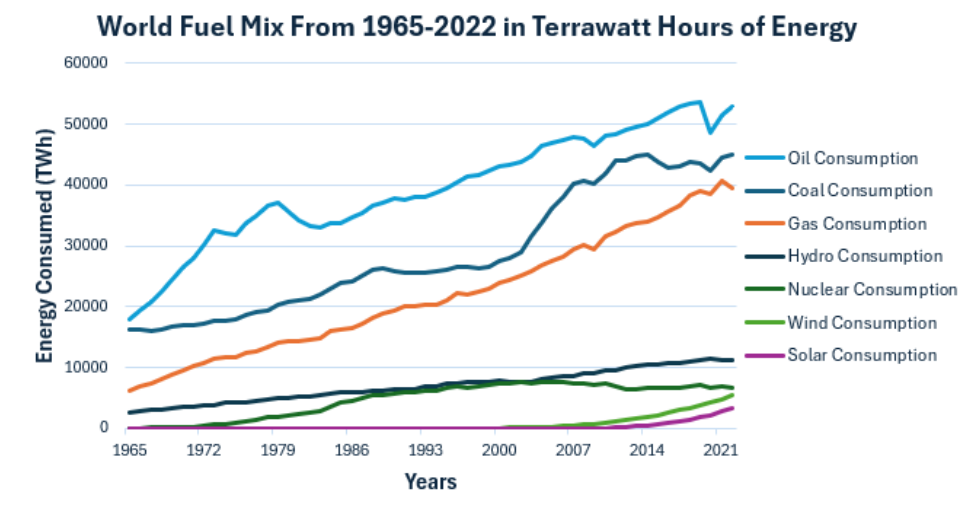


Figure 2: How has the world changed its use in certain types of energy over time?

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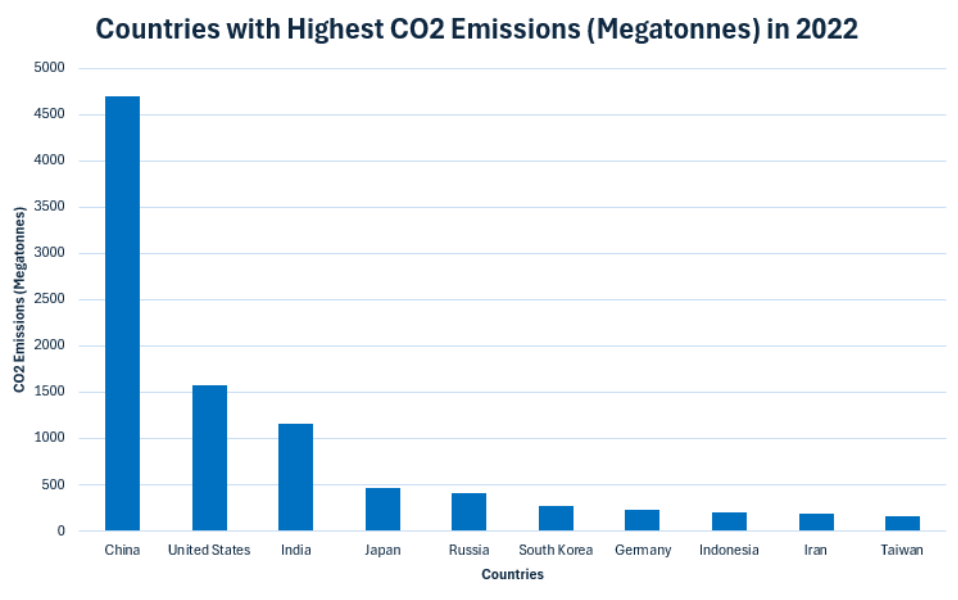


Figure 4: How have these shifts in energy consumption affect greenhouse gas emissions?