GDP

The dashed line displays the **average GDP per capita across the world**. This average GDP per capita is projected to be around 28.000 USD per person (in 2017 USD) and assumes a global future that features high levels of sustainability, wealth and equality. This GDP per capita is comparable to today’s GDP of Spain and Saudi Arabia and would mean more than doubling current global average GDP per capita (13.000 USD) [1].

This estimate is taken from the Shared-Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs), a set of socio-economic scenarios often used in climate mitigation modelling. More specifically, this global average is based on SSP1 (“Taking the Green Road”).

[1]: <https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/NGDPDPC@WEO/OEMDC/ADVEC/WEOWORLD>

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Let’s now envision a different future! The dashed line still shows the **average GDP per capita across the world**, but now marks a threshold of 20.000 USD per capita. This can be vaguely assumed to be a universal threshold required for a **decent life**. It symbolises a life without consuming luxury goods, but where all basic needs are satisfied. Today countries like Greece, the Seychelles and Uruguay have similar GDP per capita.

This rough estimate is taken from the apparent decoupling of the Human Development Index (HDI) and GDP, which can be observed in a simple visual analysis.

Mobility

Below, we present future trajectories for mobility across different world regions. Mobility is assessed using **passenger kilometres per year**, which includes all modes of transport except air travel. This indicator provides insights into the overall level of mobility within a population or region and is used to estimate energy consumption and environmental impacts in climate scenarios. To provide a benchmark, the dashed line refers to the **Japanese mobility system**, which is often considered an efficient and effective role model. The average Japanese individual travels approximately 22km per day (8.000km per year). This means, next to daily traveling the distance from the Vienna International Airport to the Hofburg (20km), it is possible to have a shorter additional trip to the gym or a grocery store every day. This threshold also allows for longer trips over some weekends and an annual long-distance trip to the sea side.

To satisfy human **mobility needs for a decent life**, an estimate are 3.500 passenger kilometer a year, which translate to a little less than 10km per day. This is about double the length of Vienna’s Ring Road (5.3km). Living within this limit would mean that everybody would be able to commute to their work place in maximum 15 minutes by bike. Groceries and leisure activities are pursued in the neighbourhood.

22km per day: A bit more than the distance from Vienna International Airport to Hofburg (around 20km) plus a shorter additional trip to go to the gym or doing groceries. 8.000 km a year also allow for longer trips over the weekends and likely allow for one long-distance trip to the sea side.

Let’s now assume a future in which we strive to ensure that everybody can live a decent life with the mobility allocated. An estimate are 3500 pkm a year, which translates to less than 10km per day. That’s about double the distance of Vienna’s Ring Road (5.3 km) [2]. This mean everybody is able to commute to work by bike in maximum 15 minutes and pursues groceries and leisure activities in the neighborhood.

<https://www.wien.info/en/sightseeing/ringstrasse>

Housing

Below, we present future trajectories for housing across different world regions. **Floor space per capita** is used to assess the level of living or working space available to individuals. In climate scenarios, this indicator helps calculate heating and cooling needs, which are essential for determining energy demands. The dashed line symbolizes a floor space of 45m² (or 480ft²) per person, which is the **estimated average of floor space per person across European countries** in 2014. This is approximately the area covered by 5 average car. For a family of three, this would mean living in a spacious single family house with a kitchen, a children’s rooms and a living room large enough to host family parties.

Now let’s consider a dashed line that marks 10m² per person, which can again be considered a lower limit a **decent life**. The family of three has now 30m² at their disposal, which allows one medium-sized room and a small kitchenette.