

I'm forever plotting bubbles

Visualizing the growth in global consumption

Jannik Gieseckam - University of Leeds - 28th June 2012

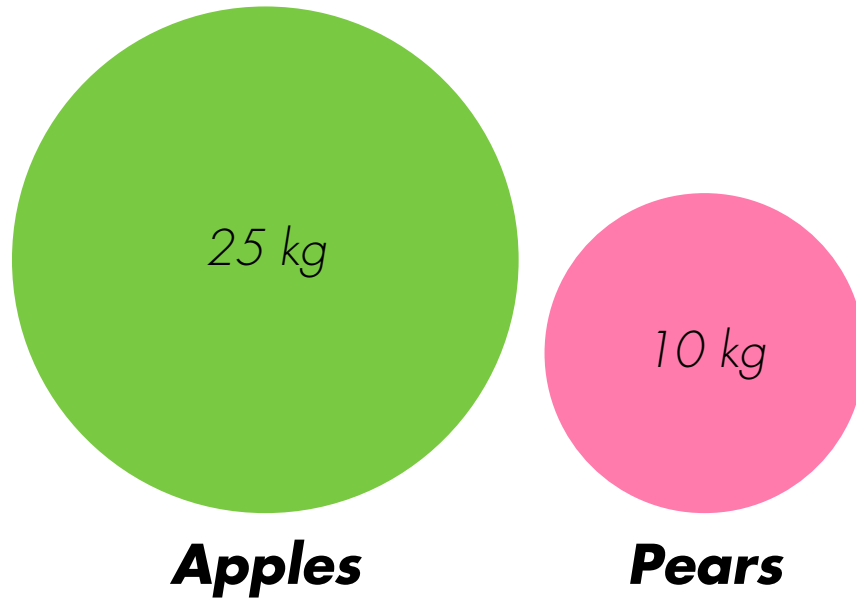
A quick guide to bubbles

Most bubble graphs are of two types:

Scale
e.g. 10kg

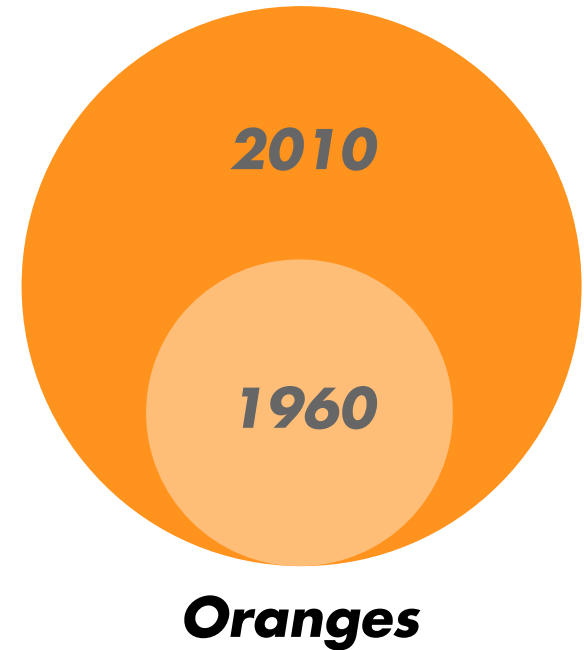
bubbles

showing relative scale of consumption



bubbles within bubbles

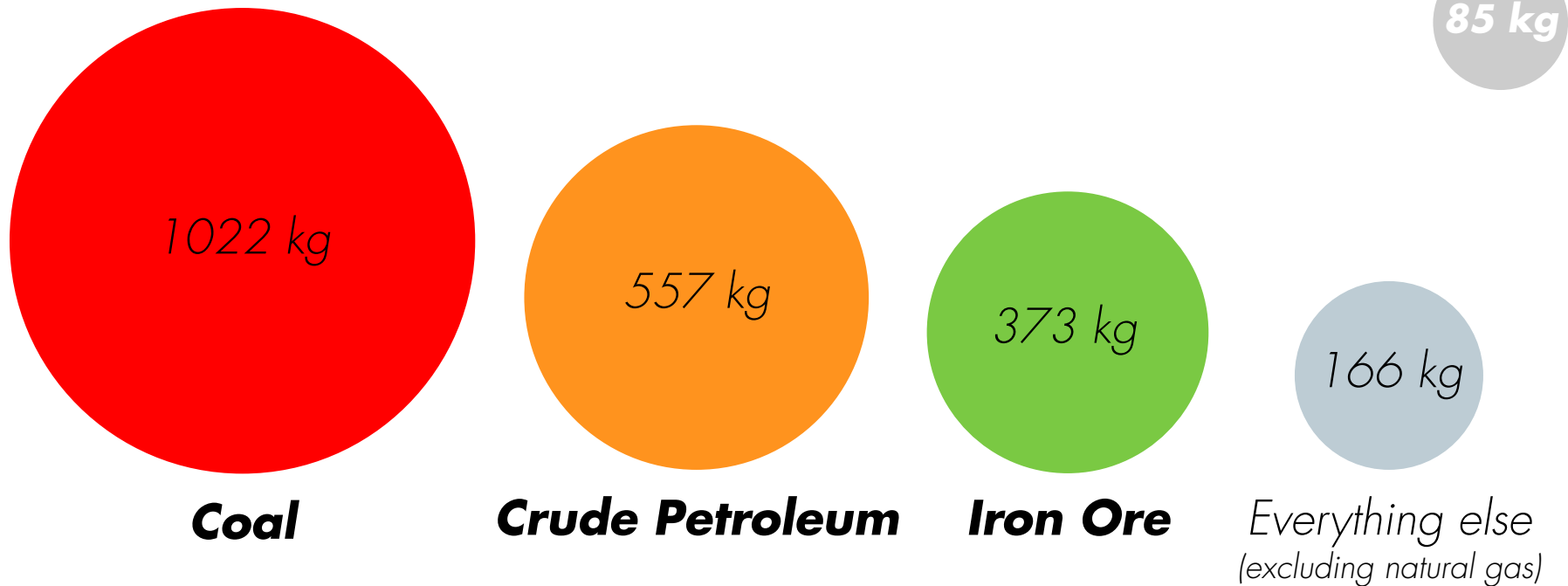
showing changes over time



Source: when and where the figures came from

Global Mineral Production

*All the things we mine in kg/person/year
(assuming an even split between 7 billion people)*



Source: BGS World Mineral Statistics 2010

What makes up 'everything else?'

Other things we mine in kg/person/year
(assuming an even split between 7 billion people)

10 kg



Salt



Bauxite



Phosphate Rock



Gypsum



Estimate for minerals where figures are unavailable



Manganese



Potash

(K₂O content)



Chromium



Kaolin



Feldspar



Magnesite



Minerals < 1 kg



Copper
(Mined metal content)



Bentonite



Zinc
(Mined metal content)



Refined Lead



Barytes



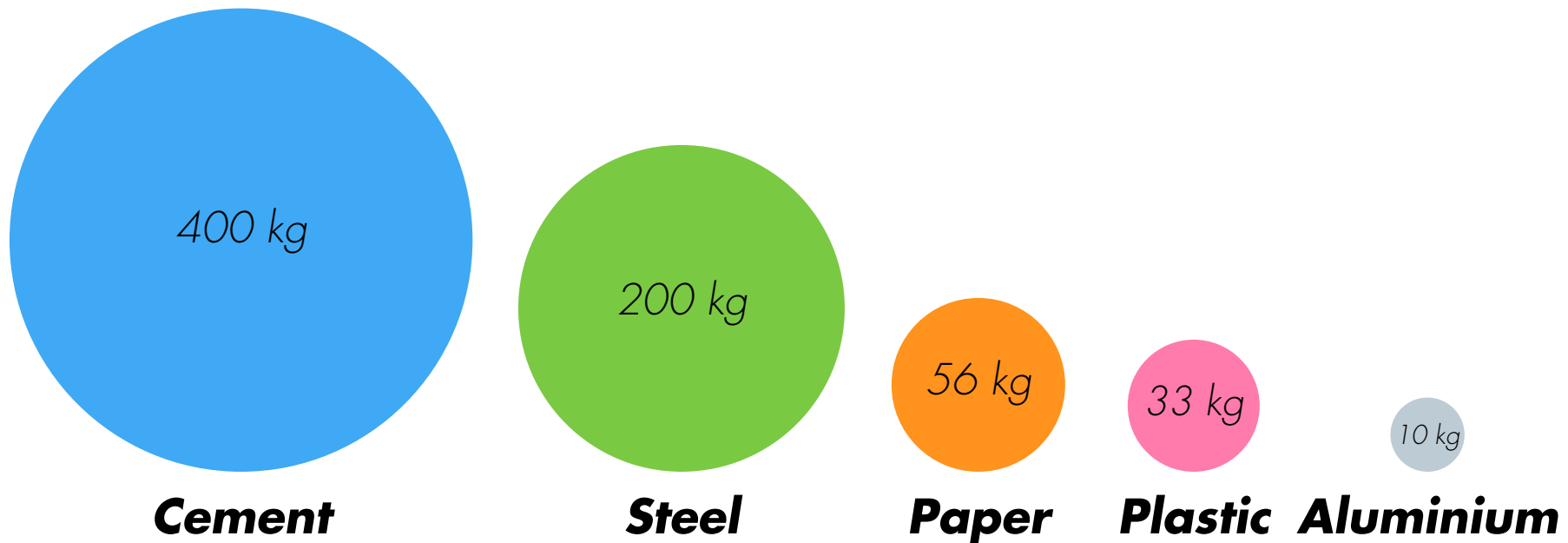
Strontium

Source: BGS World Mineral Statistics 2010

Production of Stock Materials

All minerals are converted by energy-intensive processes into stock materials from which final products are made (figures in kg/person/yr assuming an even split between 7 billion people)

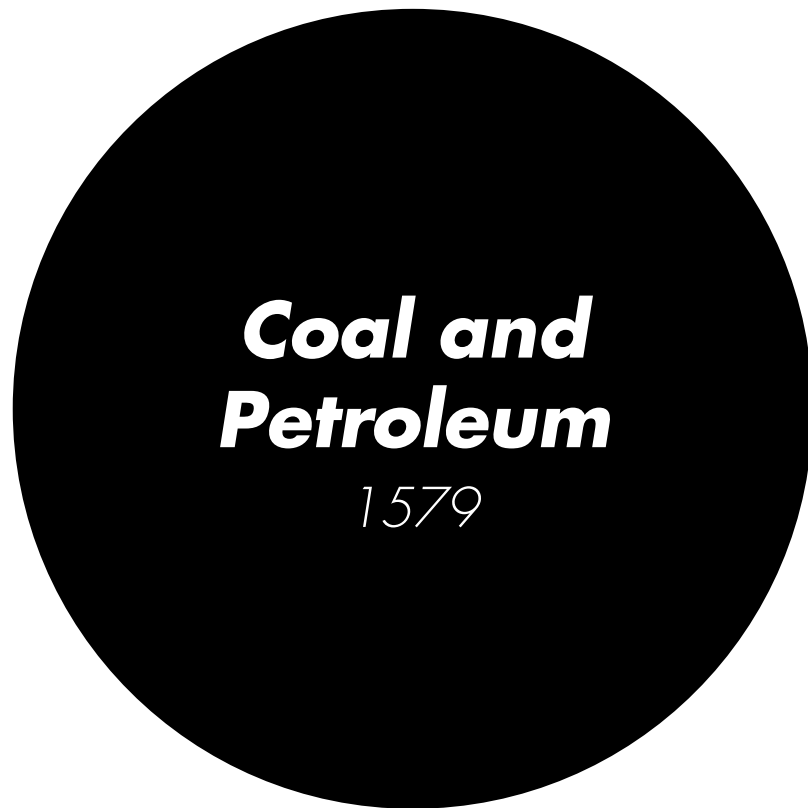
100 kg



Source: Sustainable Materials with Both Eyes Open // Allwood & Cullen 2012

Global Mineral Production

*All the things we mine in kg/person/year
(assuming an even split between 7 billion people)*



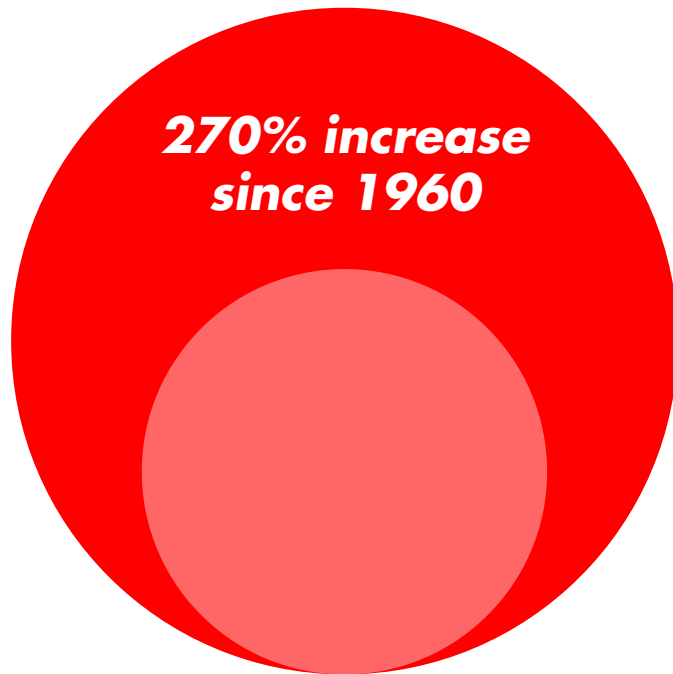
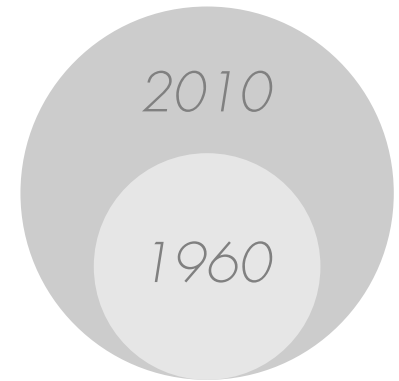
** excluding natural gas*

Source: BGS World Mineral Statistics 2010

Global Mineral Production

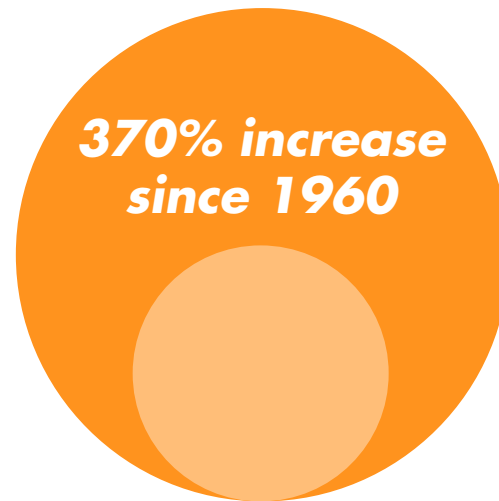
Production of most minerals has increased substantially over the last 50 years

1 bn tonnes



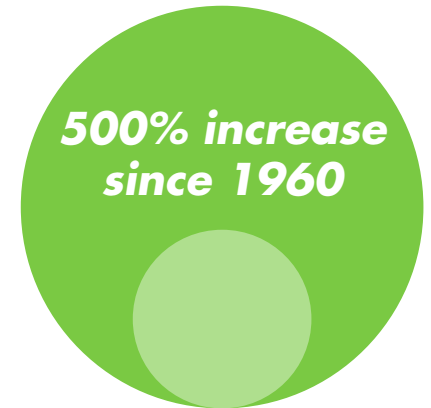
270% increase since 1960

Coal



370% increase since 1960

Crude Petroleum



500% increase since 1960

Iron Ore

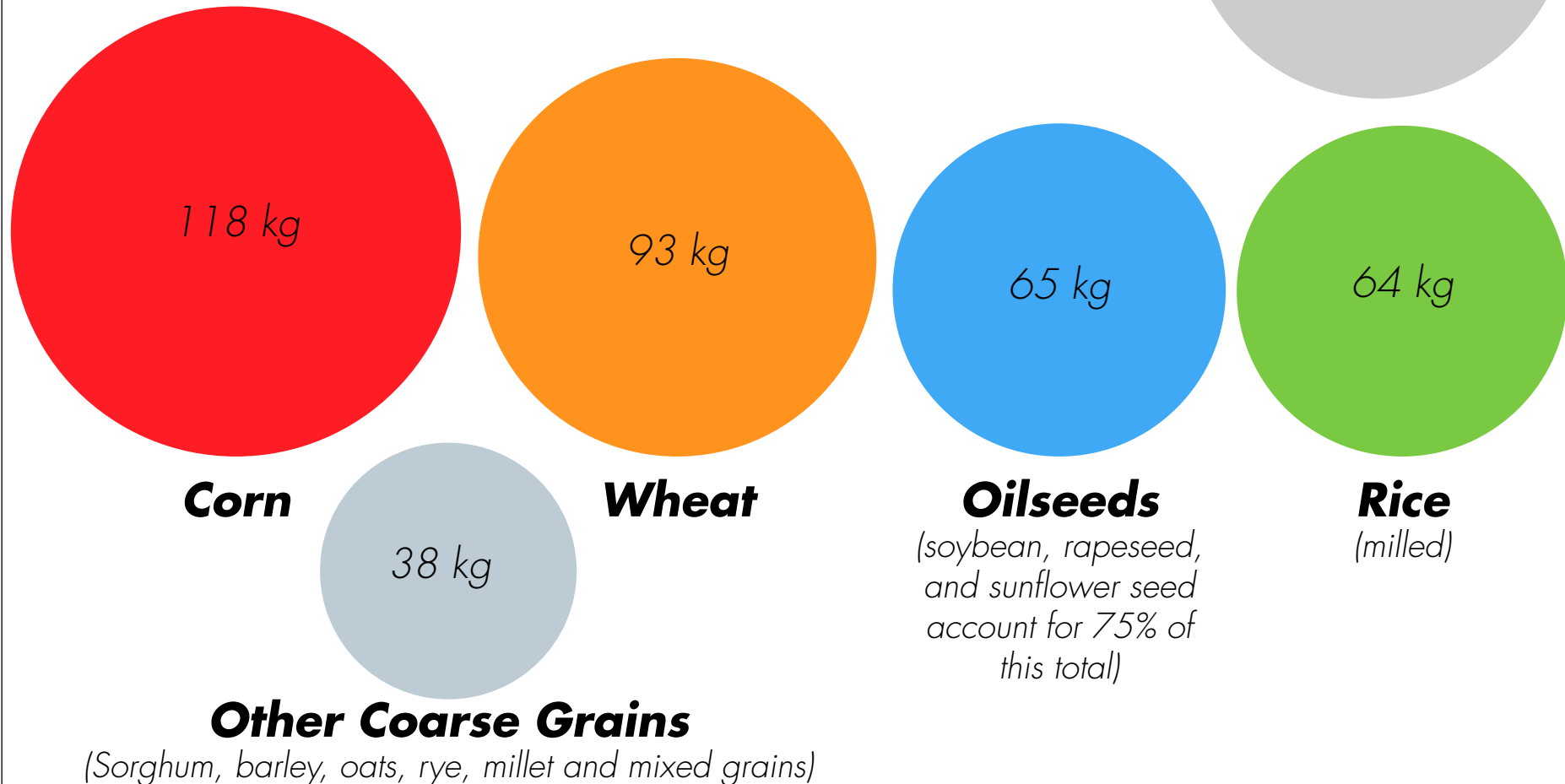


Bauxite

Sources: BGS World Mineral Statistics 2010

Global Agricultural Production

*Selected agricultural products in kg/person/year
(assuming an even split between 7 billion people)*



Source: US Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service 2010/11

Global Agricultural Production

Selected agricultural products in kg/person/year
(assuming an even split between 7 billion people)

85 kg



Sugar



Cotton



Pork

(carcass weight
equivalent)



Chicken

(ready-to-cook
equivalent)



Apples



Beef & Veal

(carcass weight
equivalent)



Grapes



Coffee

(green)



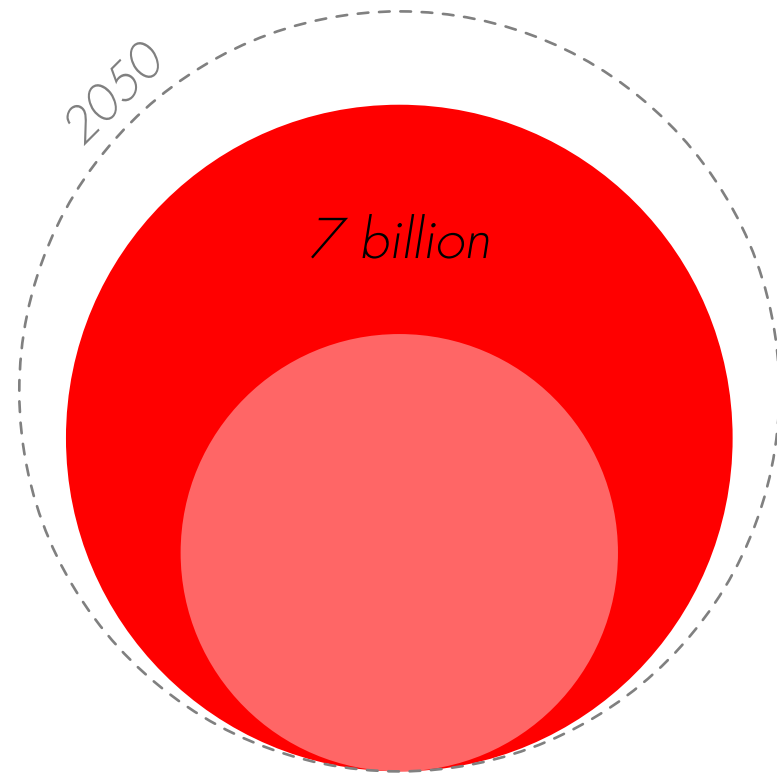
Turkey

(ready-to-cook
equivalent)

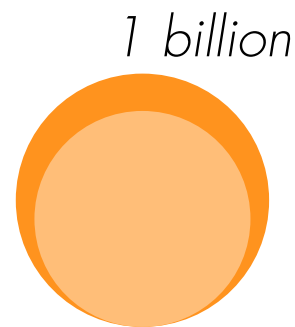
Source: US Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service 2010/11

Global Population

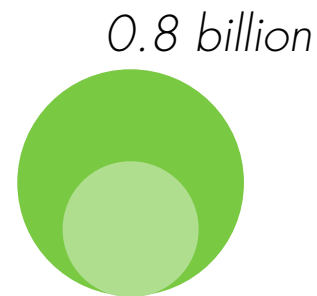
Has more than doubled in the last 50 years



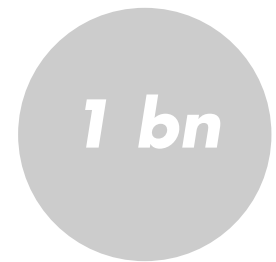
Humans



Cattle



Swine

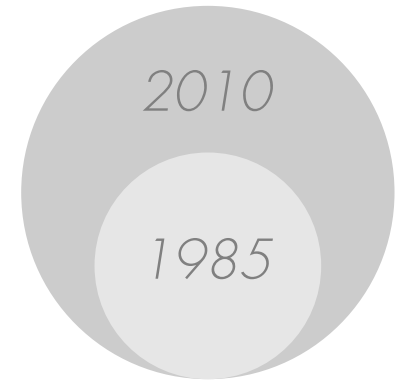
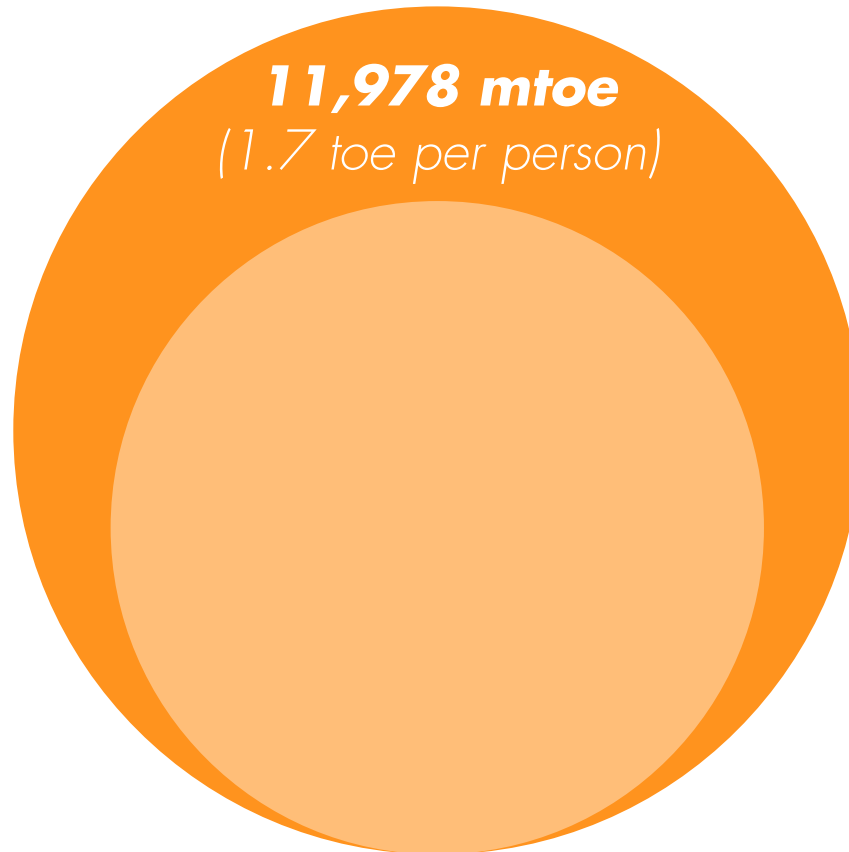


1600
Giant Pandas

Sources: UN & USDA Foreign Agricultural Service 2010/11

Primary Energy Consumption

Has increased by two thirds in the last 25 years

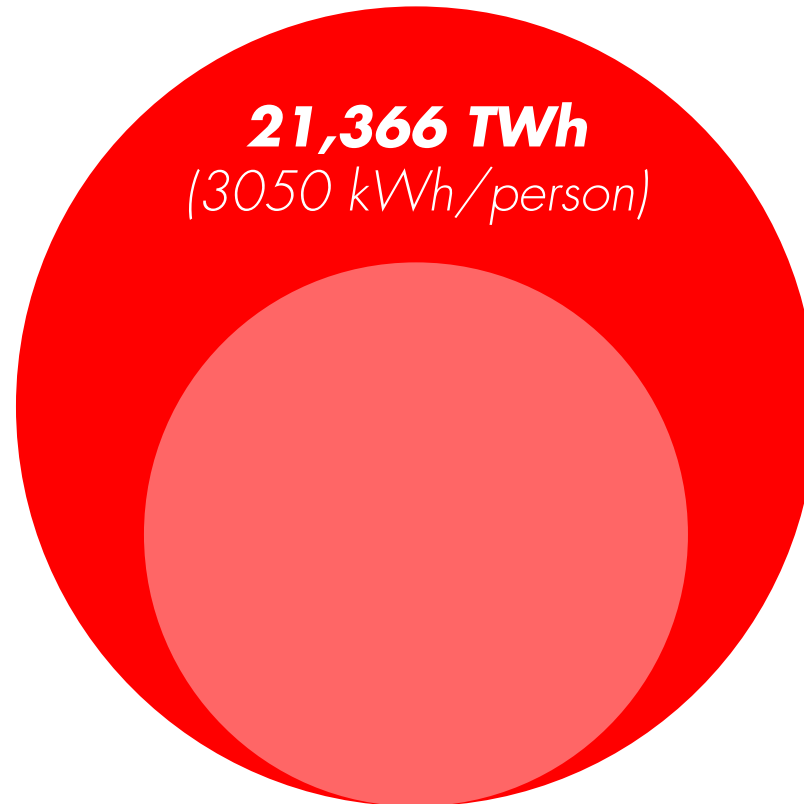
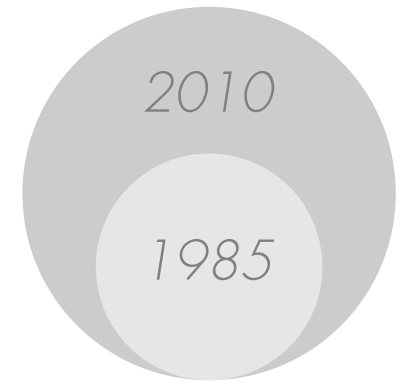


Global Primary Energy Consumption

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2012

Electricity Production

Global electricity production has more than doubled in the last 25 years

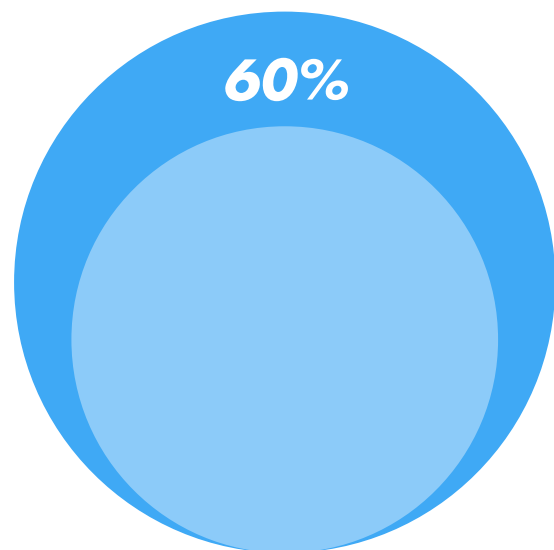


All Sources

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2012

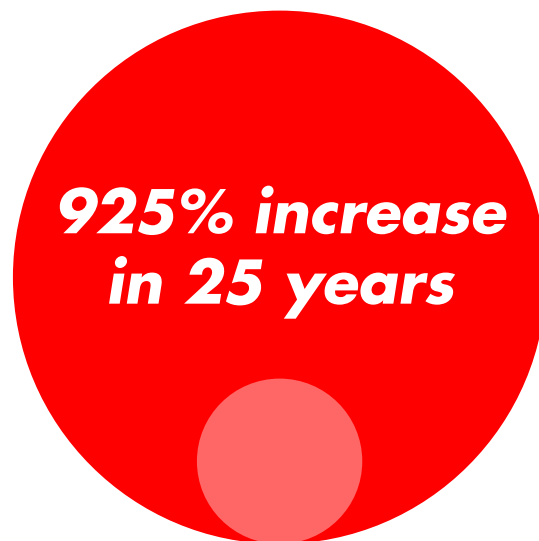
Electricity Production

These six countries accounted for two thirds of global growth in the last 25 years



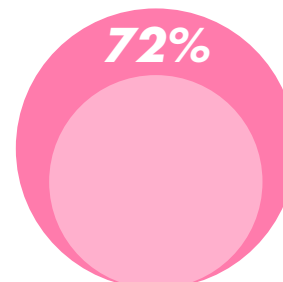
United States

4331 TWh



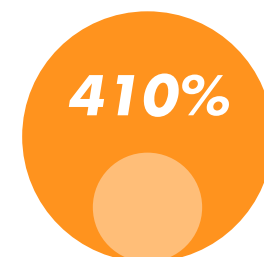
China

4207 TWh



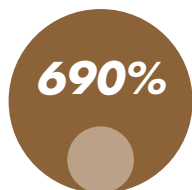
Japan

1156 TWh



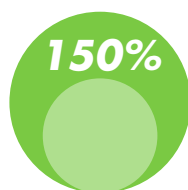
India

922 TWh



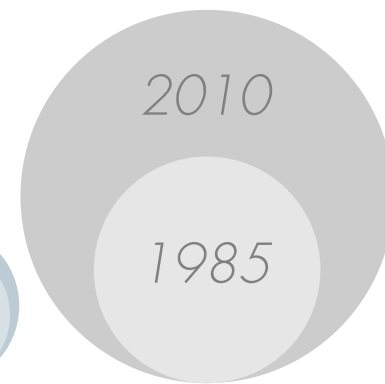
South Korea

496 TWh



Brazil

485 TWh

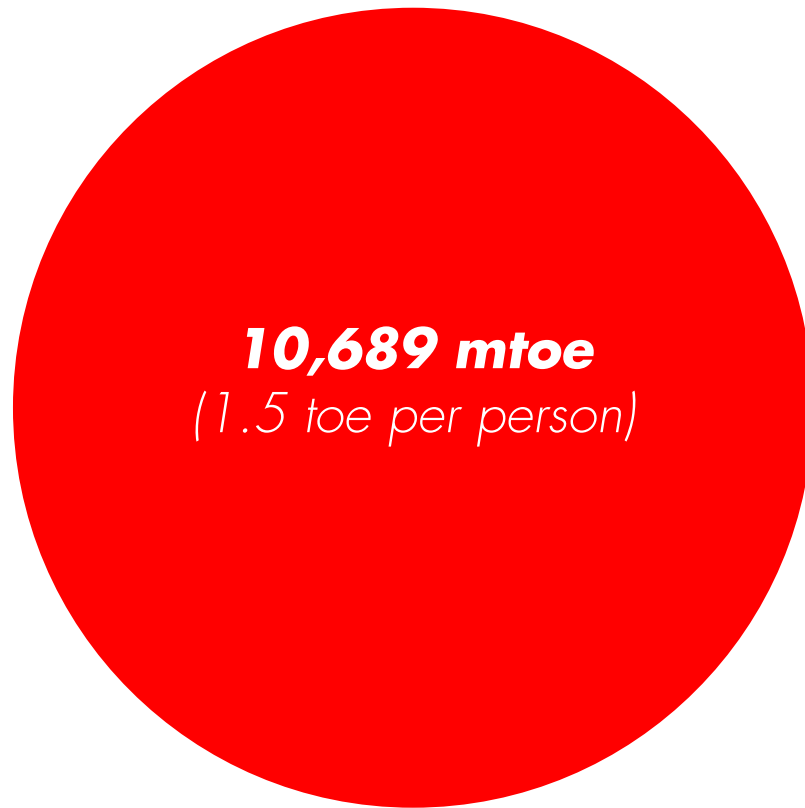


Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2012

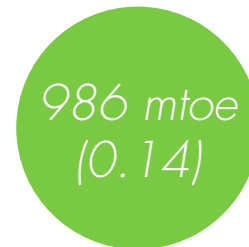
Primary Energy Consumption

Fossil fuels still account for 86% of primary energy consumption

1000
mtoe

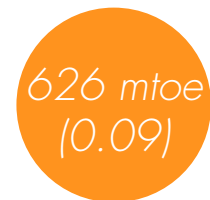


Fossil Fuels



Renewables

(including hydropower)



Nuclear

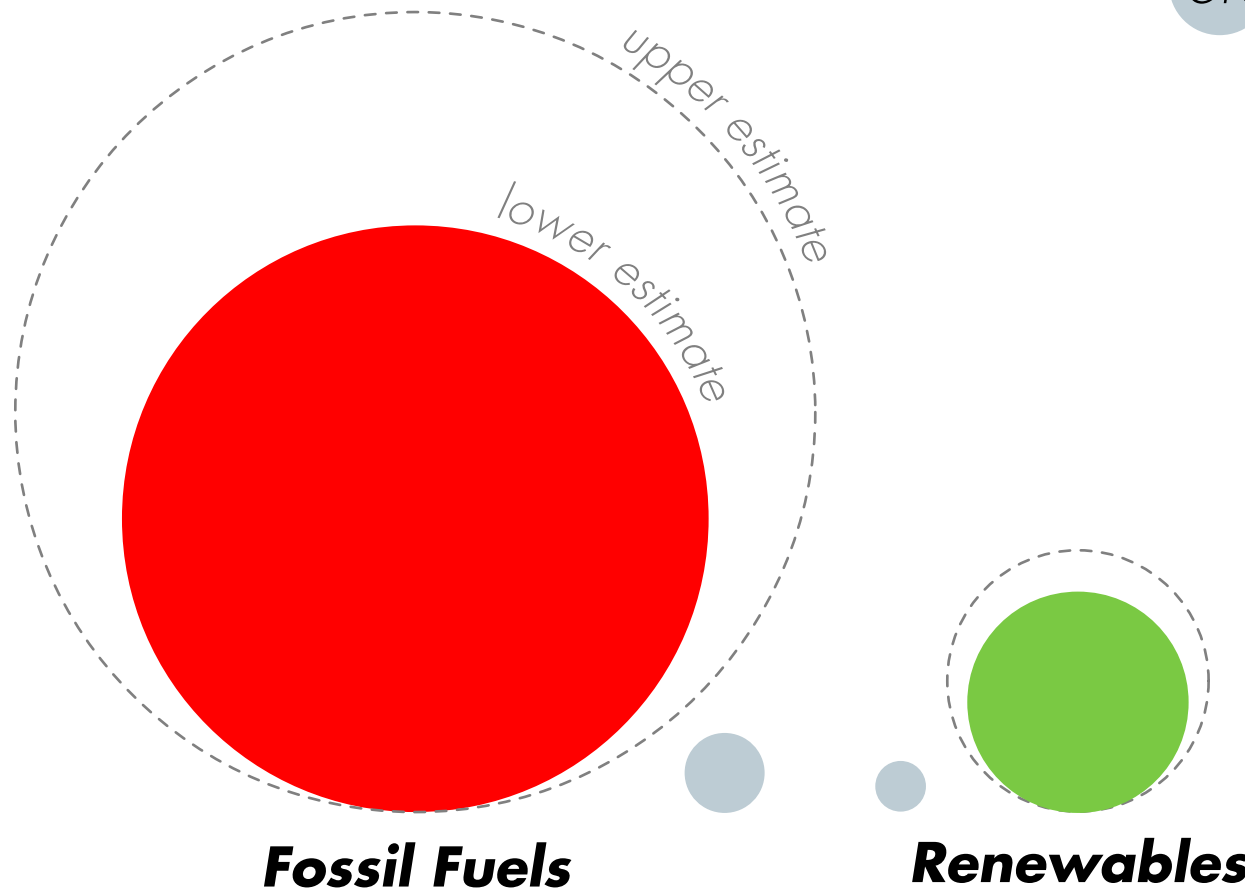
Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2012

Global Energy Subsidies

Fossil fuels still receive 5 to 12 times the subsidy of renewables

\$100 bn

UK

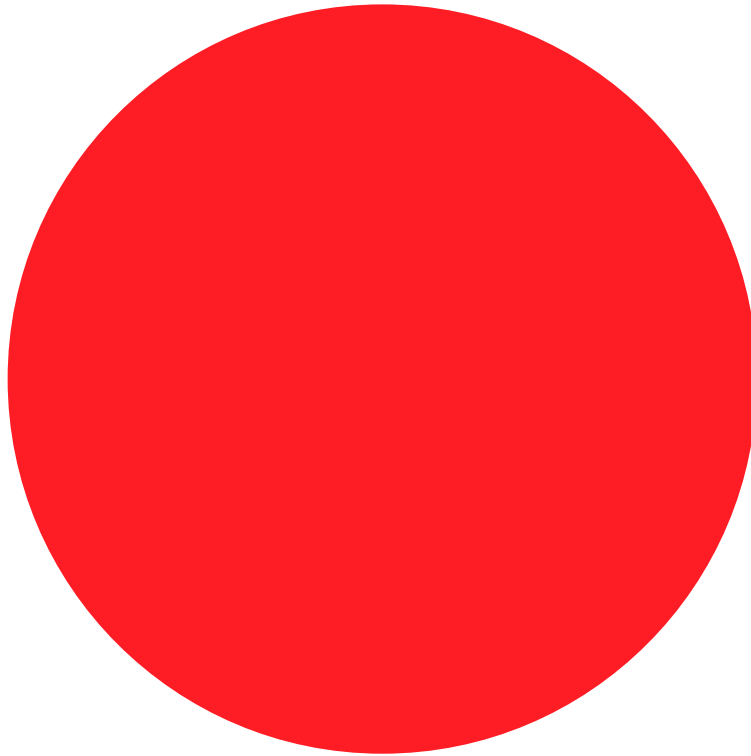


Sources: OECD, IEA & Bloomberg New Energy Finance 2011

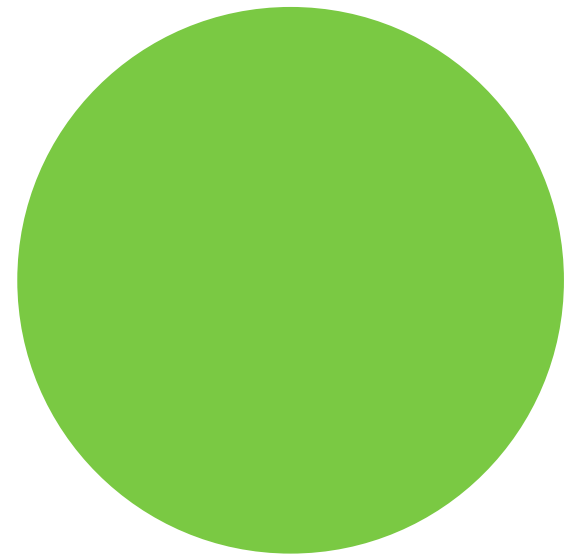
New Energy Spending

Global expenditure on developing new oil and gas fields still outweighs investment in renewables

\$100 bn



**Oil and Gas Exploration
and Production Spending**



**Annual Investment
in Renewables**

Sources: Barclays & Bloomberg New Energy Finance 2011

**Gapminder Section of Presentation
Not Available Online**



**Thank you
for listening**



Any questions?

For more graphs check out www.jannikgiesekam.co.uk/research