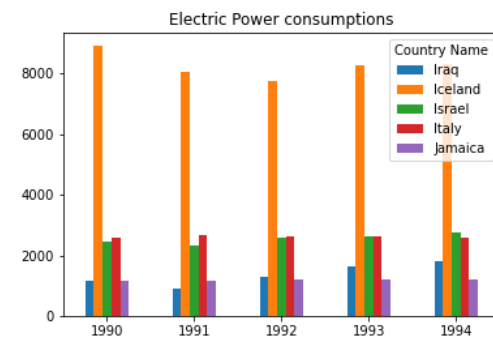
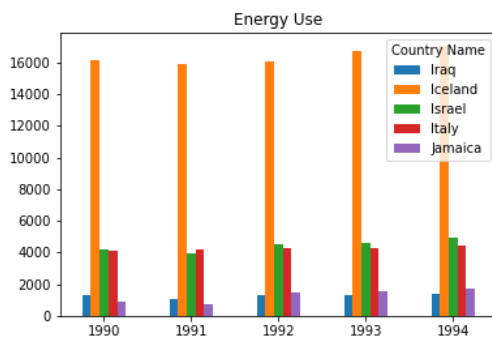


Climate Change Data Analysis based on World Bank Data

The interrelationships of the following elements on climate change were looked into for this analysis, which chose 11 countries from various continents. The factors are total energy use, total electric power consumption, total population growth and total renewable energy consumption.

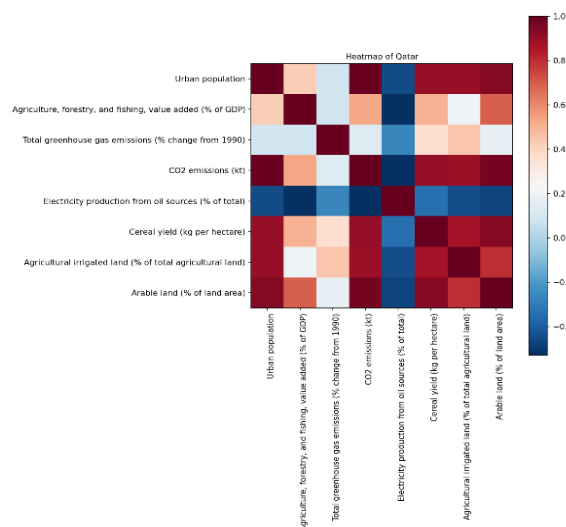
The analysis into the causes revealed several correlations between the variables after the study.



The bar graph above on energy use by the countries was constructed with available data from the year 1990 to 1994.

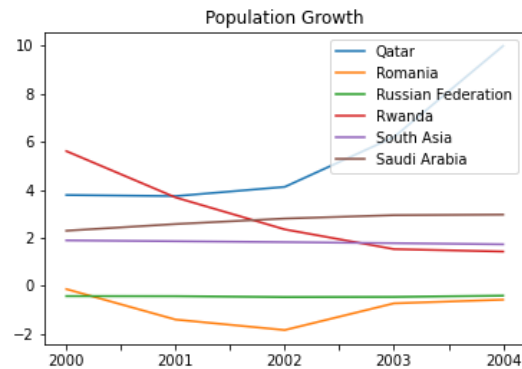
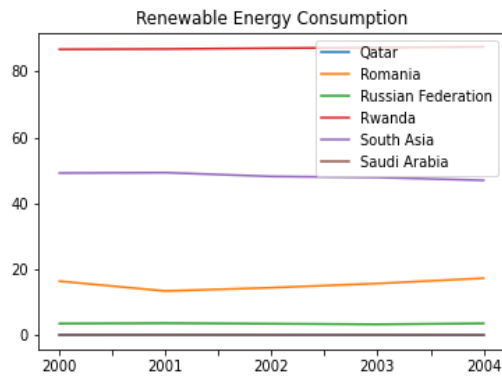
As can be observed by their high electric power consumption, which is shown on the plot to the top right, Iceland utilises the most energy and has been doing so at an accelerated rate since the beginning of time.

The energy use of Iceland has a steady increase which resulted in the increase in electric power consumption as shown in the plot. Iraq shows a stable energy usage along with the increasing use of electric power consumption.



There is a positive correlation between CO2 emissions and Urban Population as they are the result in climate change. The increase in arable land has led to the increase in cereal production resulting in deforestation and climate change.

The increase in arable land has led to deforestation resulting in increase in co2 emissions.



Qatar has negative renewable energy consumption but there is a steady increase in the population as shown in the plot on the right side. Romania has the highest dependency on renewable energy with a steadily declining population.

The population growth of Qatar has steadily increased over the years and their non dependency on the renewable energy will have adverse effects on the climate leading to climate change.

Whereas Romania increasing use of renewable energy and a gradual decrease in population could reverse negative impact of climate change.