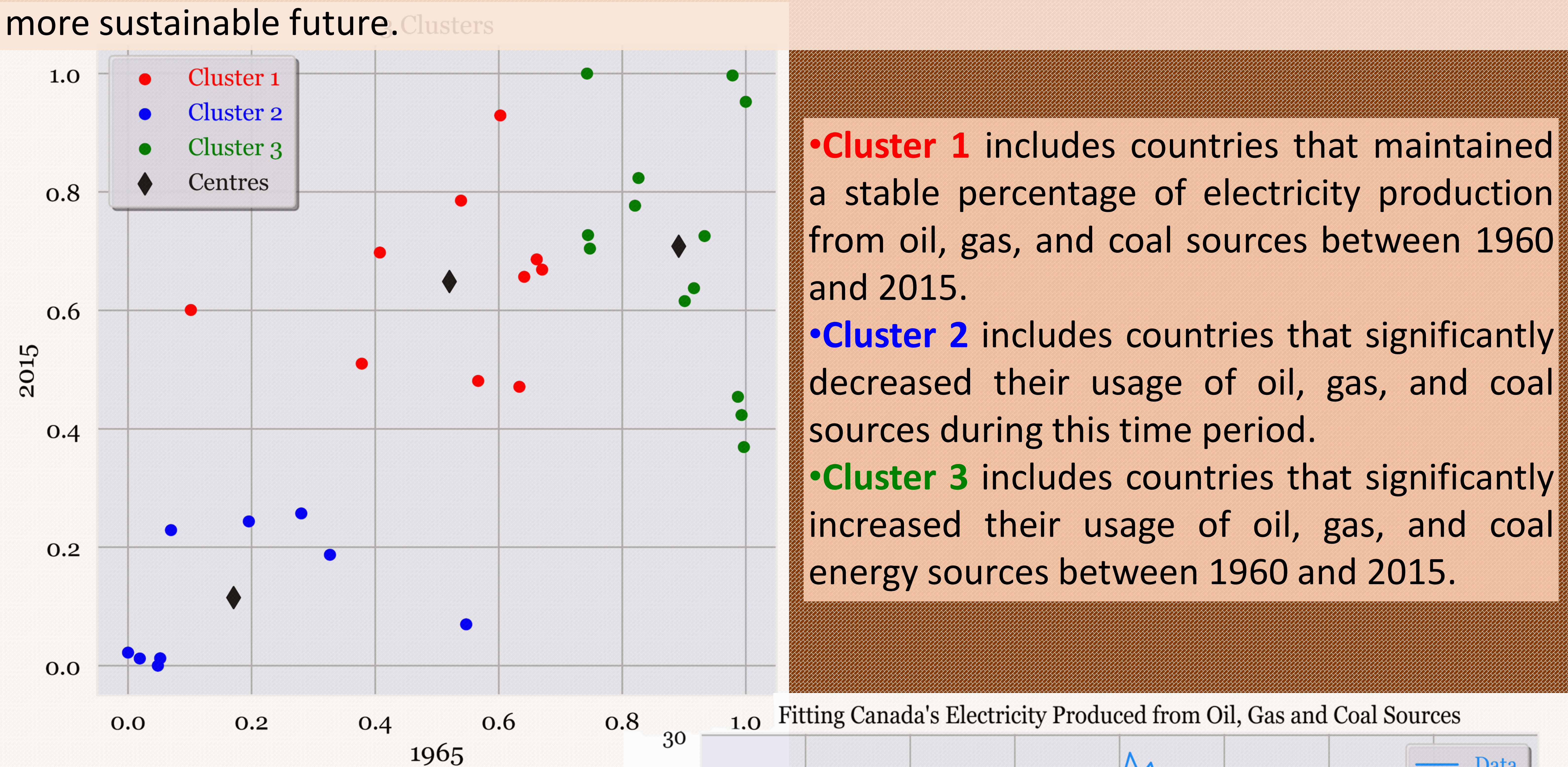
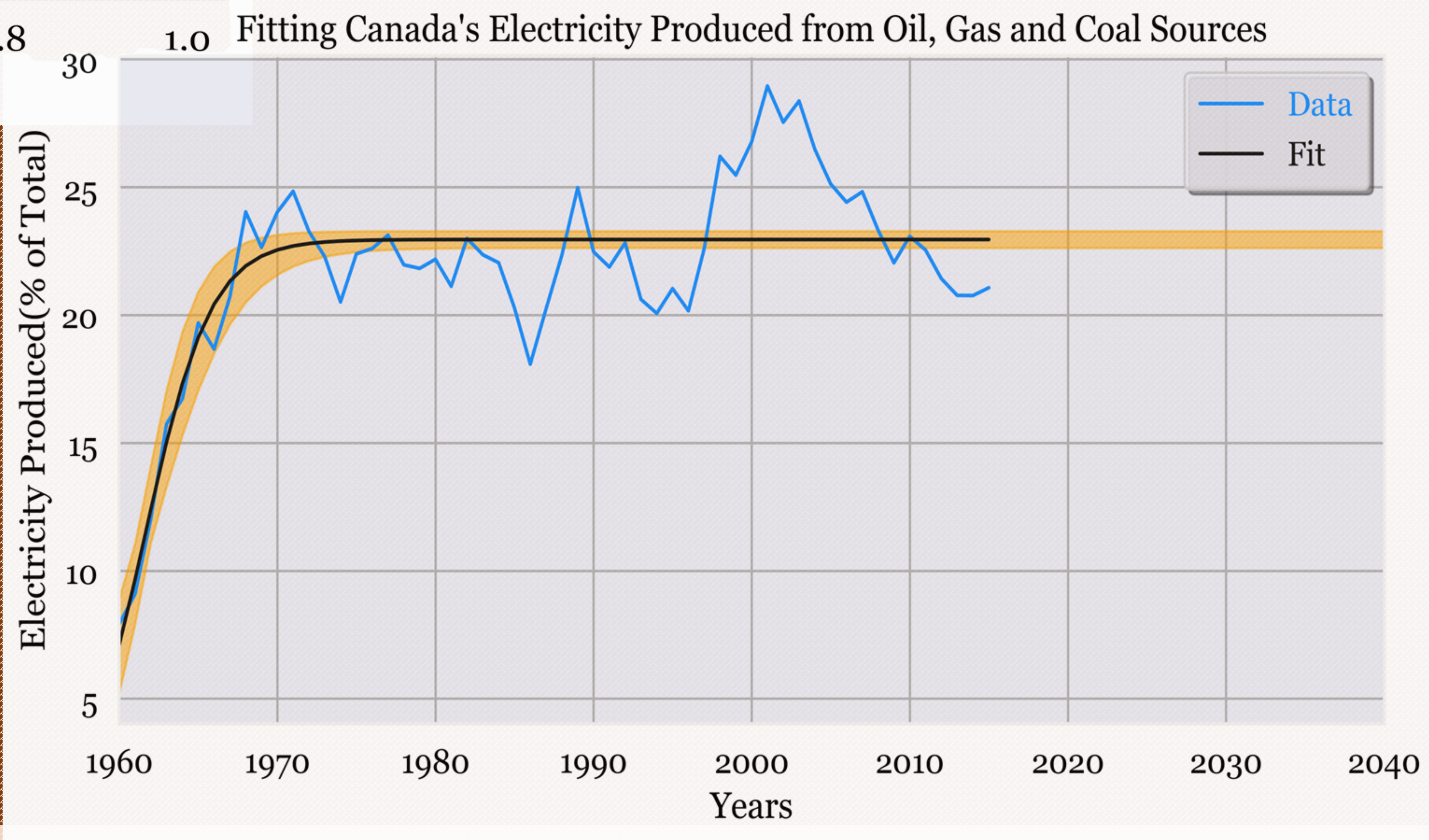


**Abstract:** The aim of this analysis was to examine the percentage of electricity production from non-renewable energy sources in different countries between 1960 and 2015. The cluster graph revealed that some countries have reduced their reliance on these sources, while others have struggled to do so. The predicted steady usage of non-renewable energy sources in Canada and other countries highlights the need to prioritize and invest in sustainable energy solutions to mitigate climate change and reduce dependence on finite resources.

**Introduction:** As our reliance on electronic devices and vehicles grows, it's crucial to consider the environmental impact of the sources of electricity that power them. Fossil fuels like oil, gas, and coal have negative effects on the environment. Analyzing the percentage of electricity production from these sources can help identify countries that are making progress towards cleaner and more sustainable energy sources, and inform policy decisions to move towards a more sustainable future.



The graph shows a steep increase in fossil fuel usage in the 1960s, followed by fluctuations but an overall steady trend. The fitted graph predicts a relatively constant percentage of electricity production from fossil fuels at around 22.95, with a margin of error of plus or minus 0.33.



**Conclusion:** Analyzing non-renewable energy usage provides insights into countries' energy patterns. Some countries reduced reliance on these sources, while others struggled. Industrialization and economic growth have led some countries to increase usage. To mitigate climate change and reduce dependence on finite resources, we must transition to sustainable energy sources. The steady usage of non-renewable energy sources in Canada and other countries highlights the need for investment in renewable energy technologies. Policymakers and individuals must prioritize clean and sustainable energy solutions for a more sustainable future.