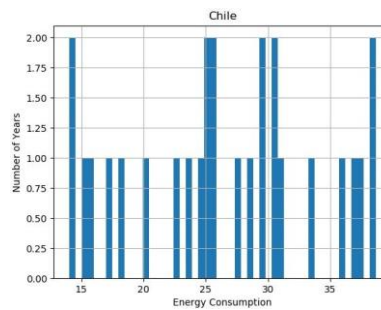
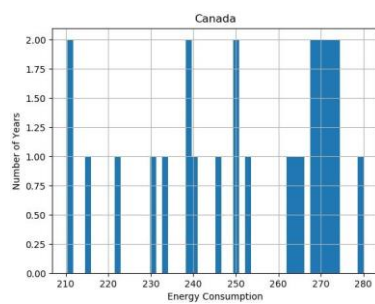
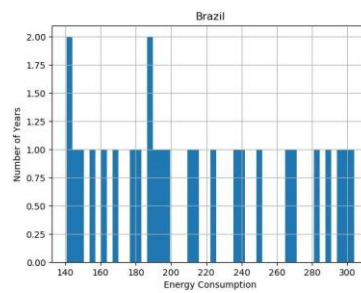
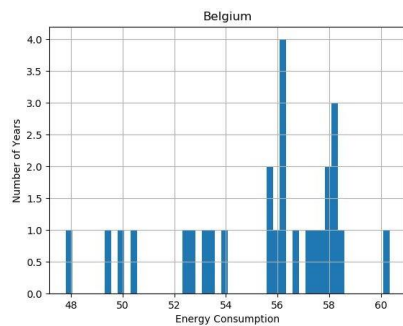
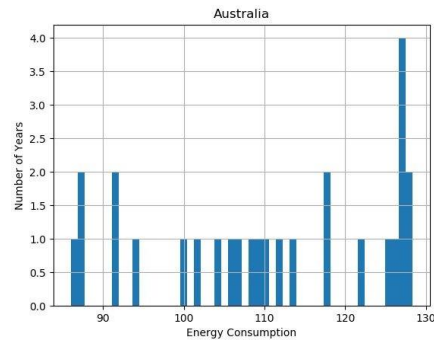
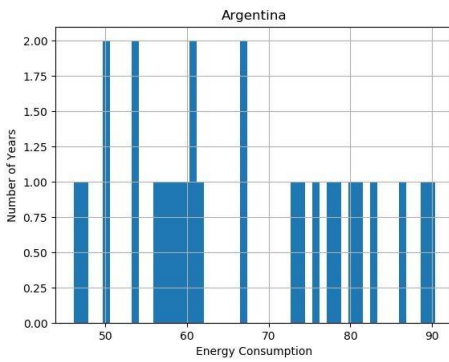
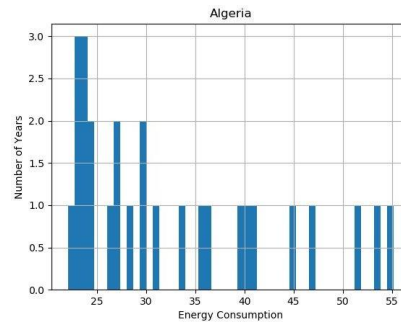
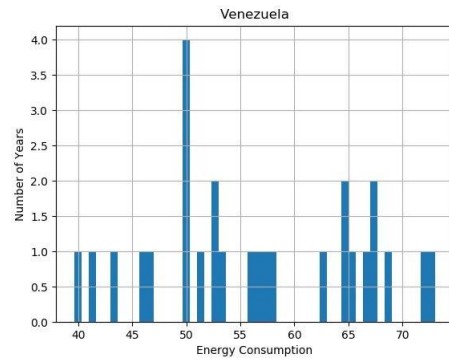


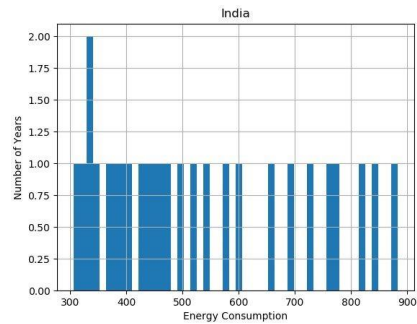
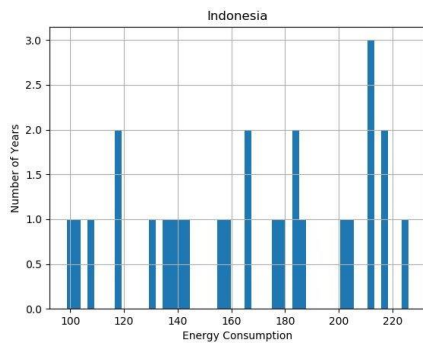
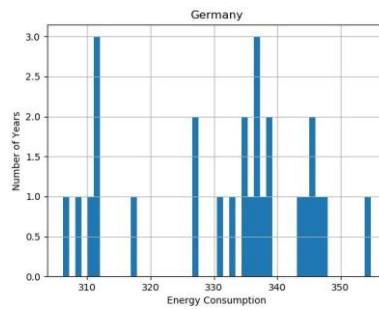
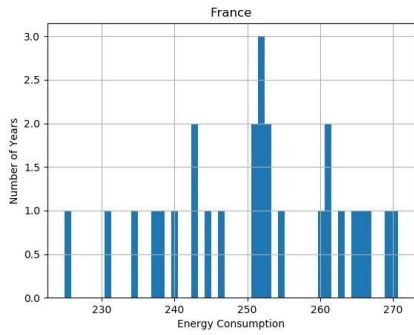
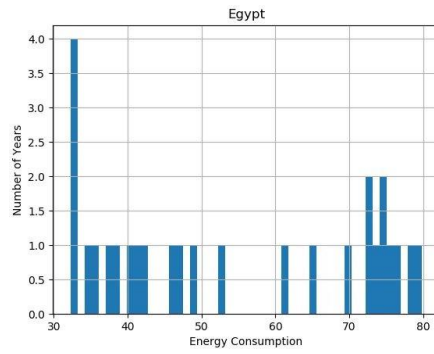
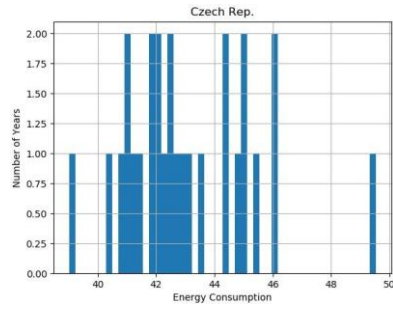
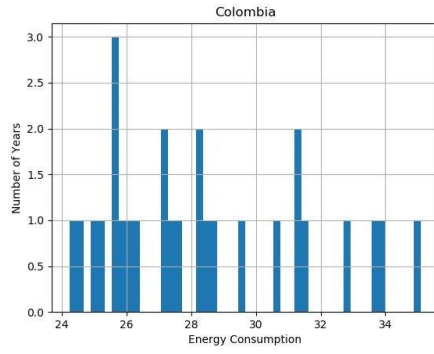
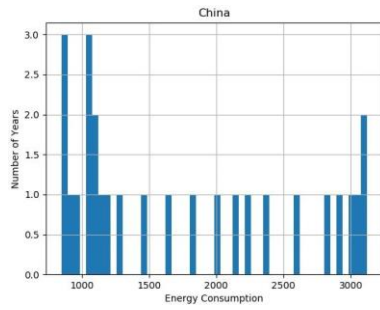
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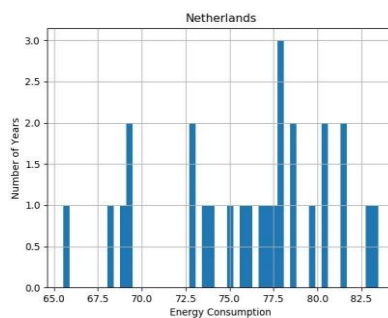
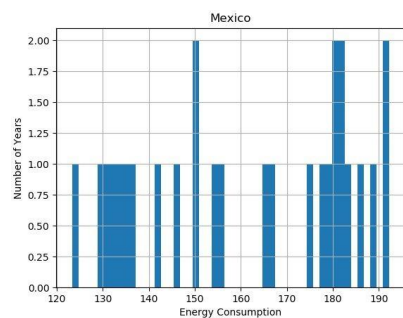
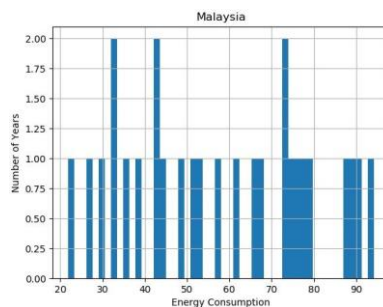
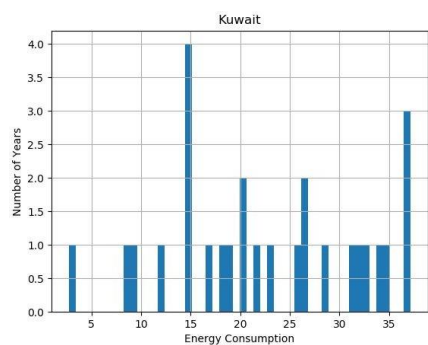
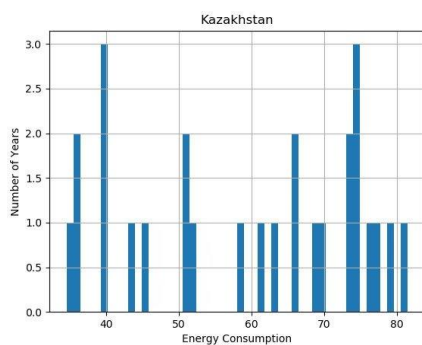
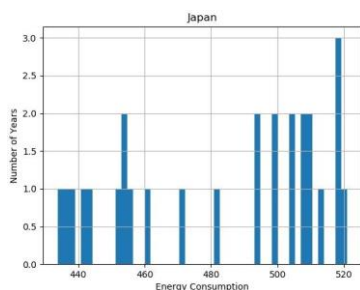
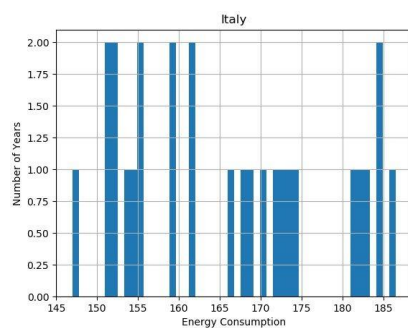
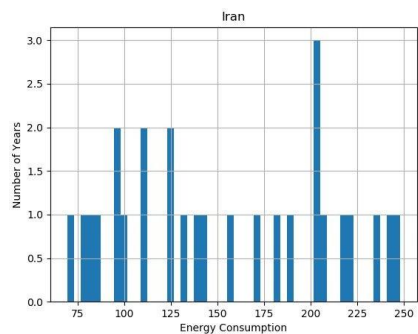
Looking at the data provided, Asia seems to have the relatively higher energy usage. North America has a high usage in regard to the United States being the major country of usage, followed by Canada. The distribution of energy consumption is clearly distributed unequally, with Africa, Middle East, and South America lagging behind. Brazil remains one of the countries with a high consumption than its neighbors. This is also highlighted by the large availability of electricity and natural gas within those countries. Also, there exists high carbon emissions within the United States, China, and India, which also exhibited high energy usage. What is also evident is that the population within these areas are higher, which may have led to the higher energy consumption and carbon emissions. The levels of carbon dioxide will for sure be impacted, and will have a variation of impact per region due to different energy levels. The need to use more energy to suffice a larger population is a major cause to high usage levels. Also, the multiple uses of these energies led to more carbon emissions. So, places of high emissions and high usage are more likely to have higher levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. In other words, places with generally higher populations are more likely to have higher levels of carbon dioxide within the atmosphere. As long as the population sizes differ a great deal, there will

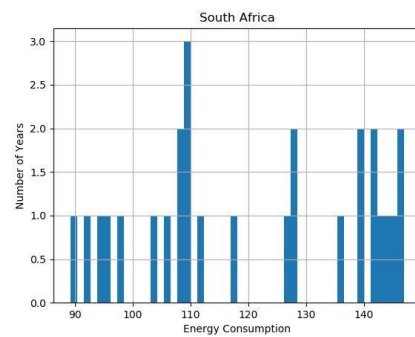
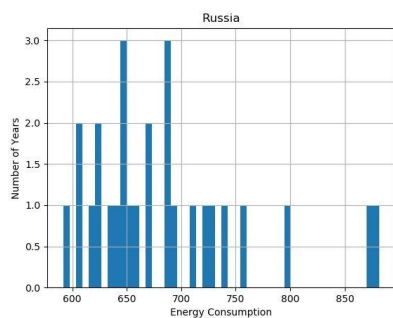
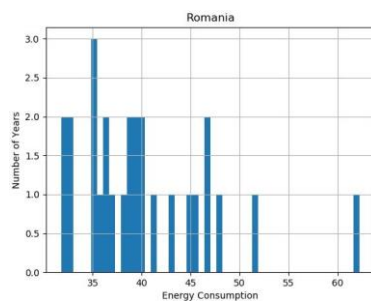
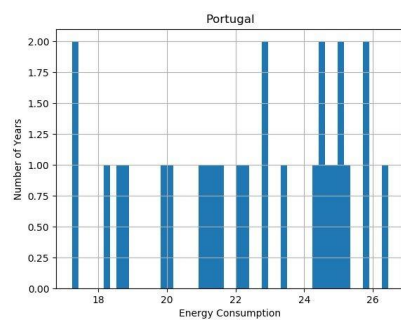
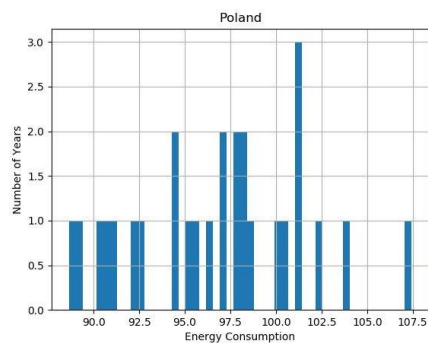
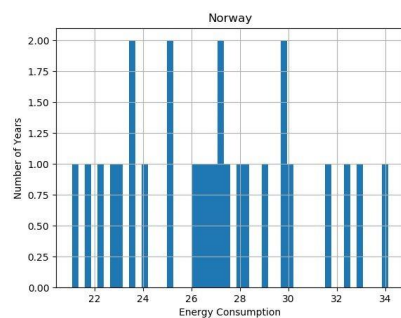
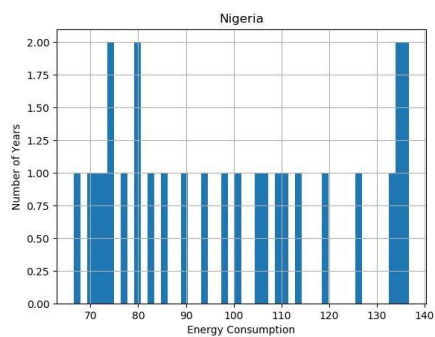
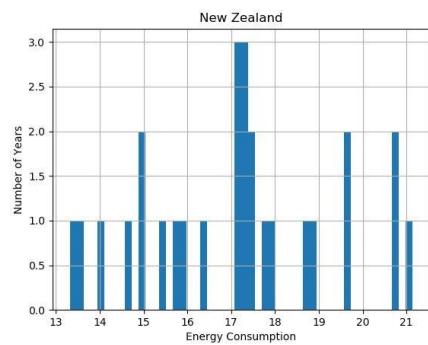
always be a variance to energy and carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere by region.

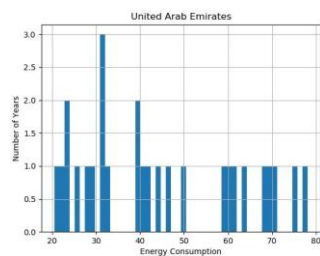
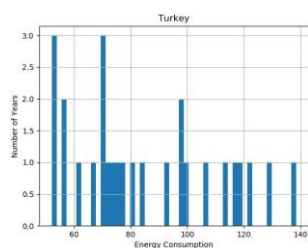
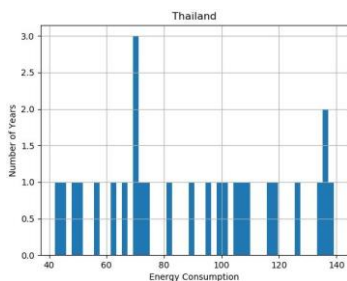
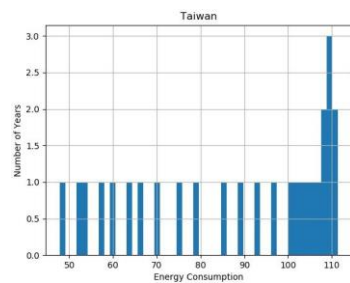
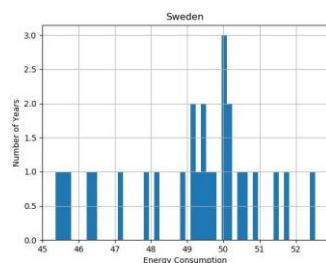
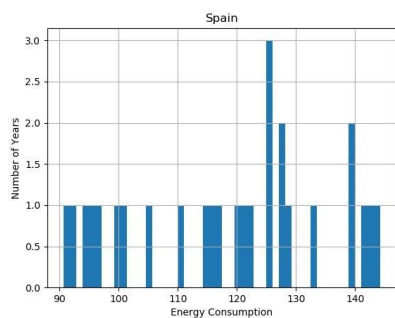
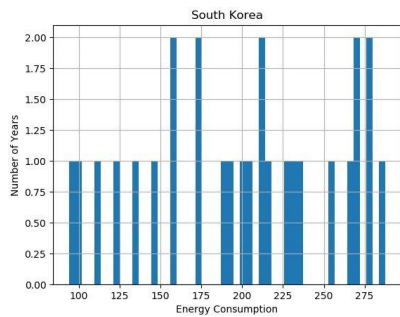
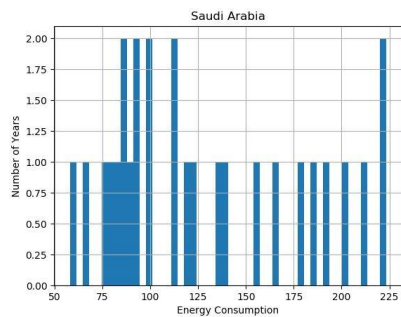
Consumption for each country with respect to years:

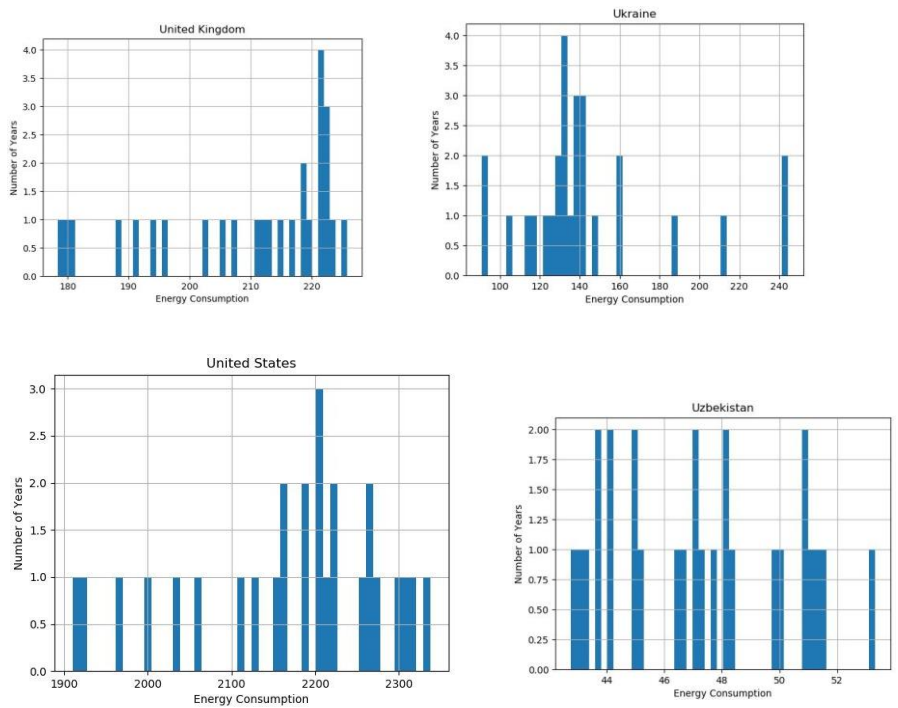




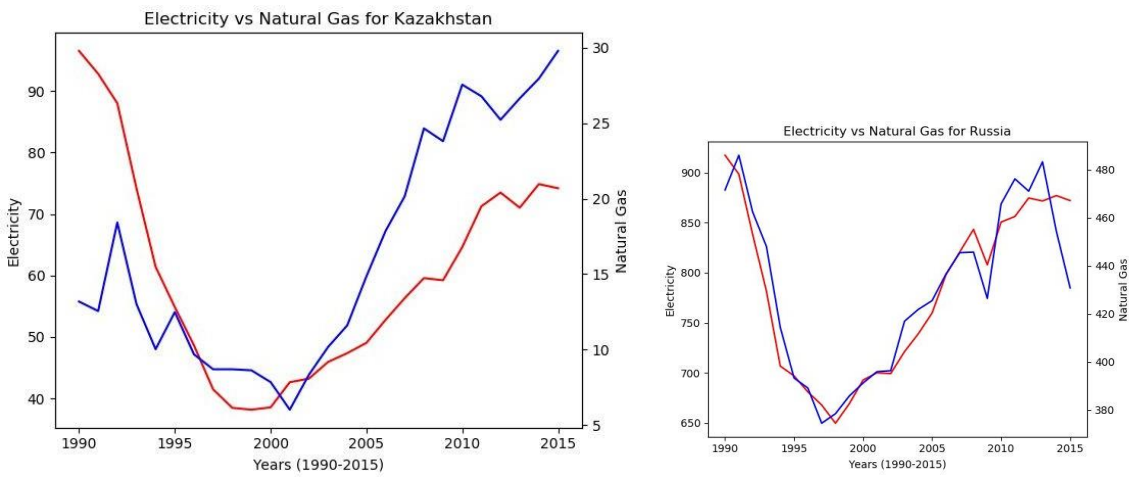


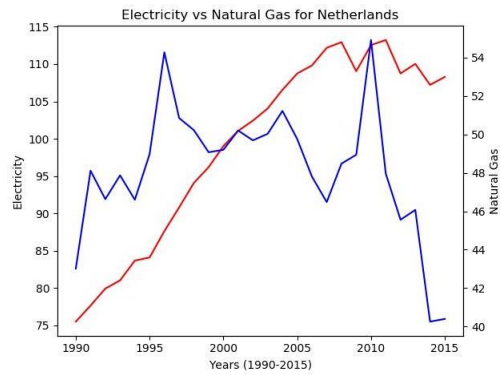
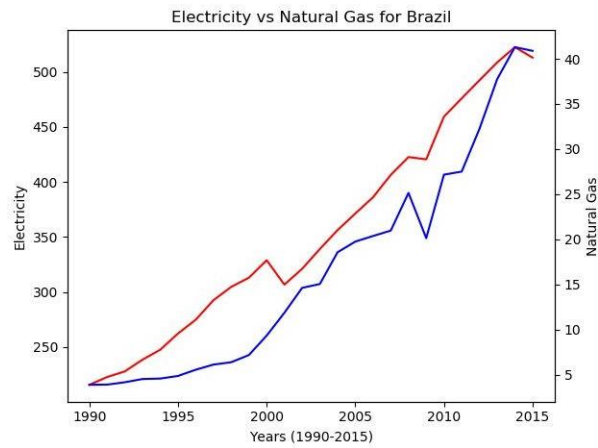
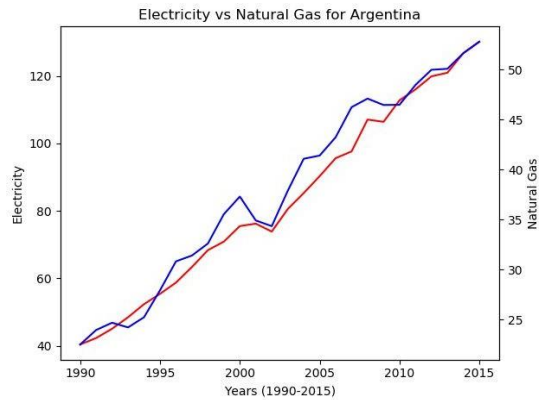
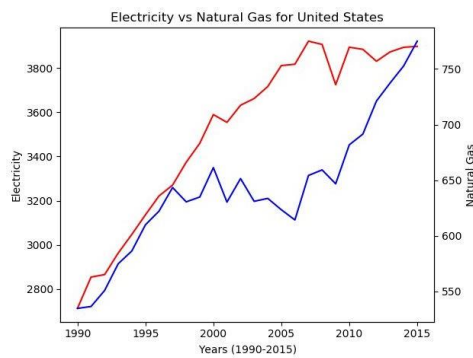
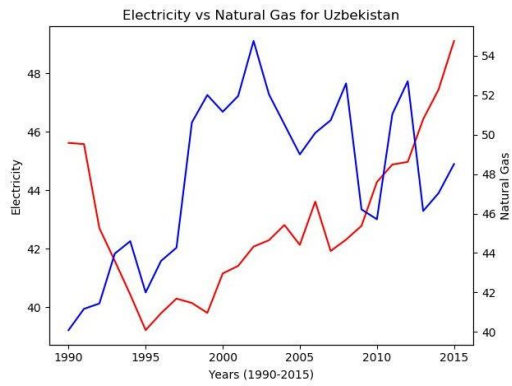
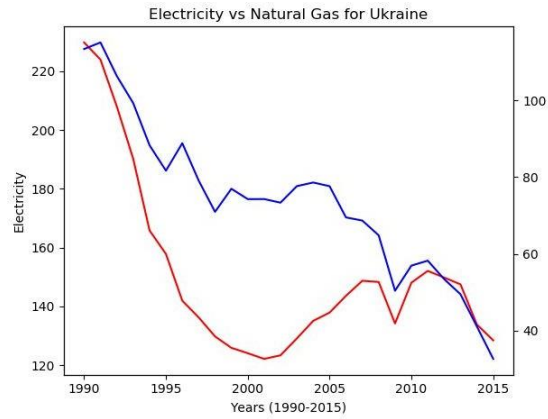


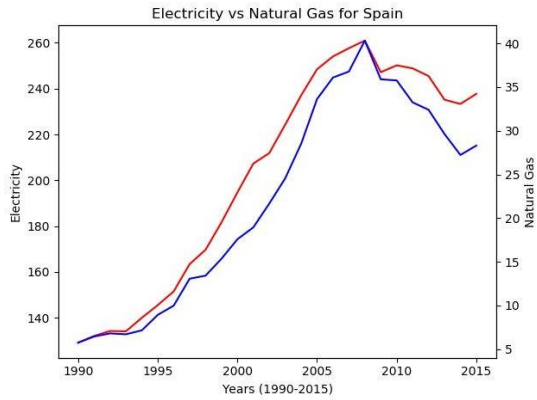
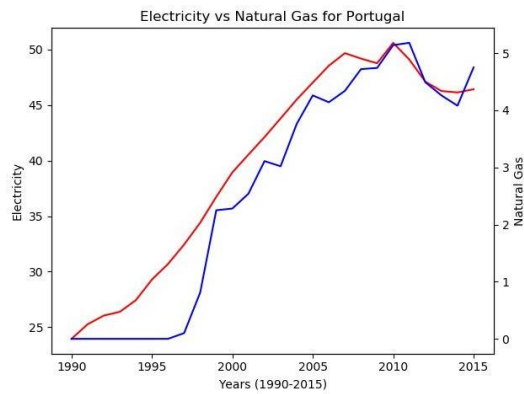
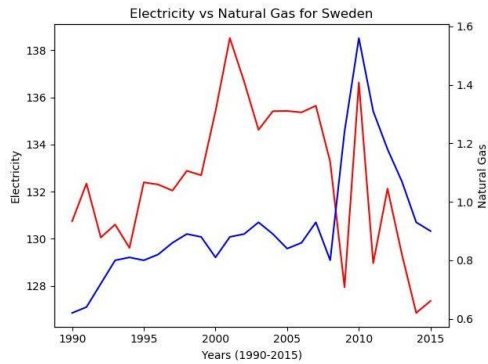
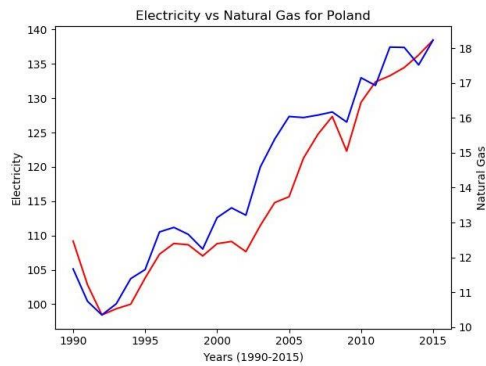
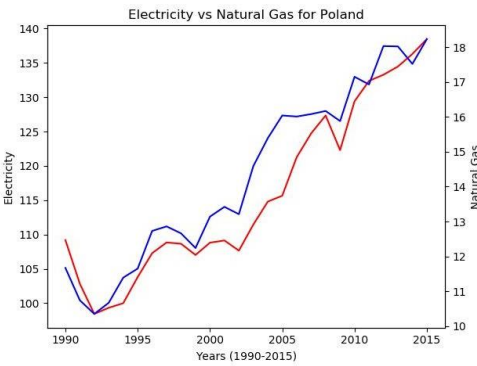
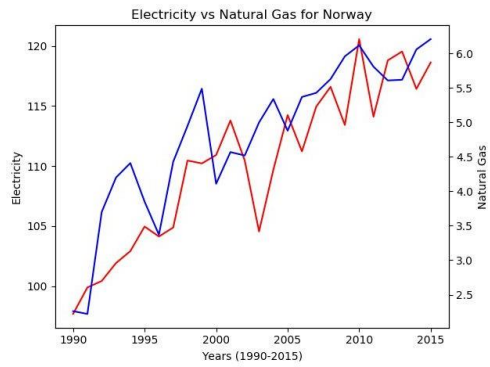
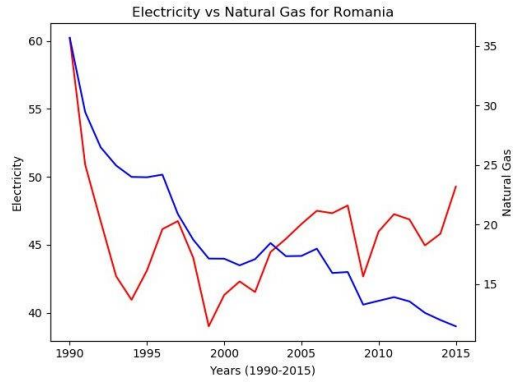
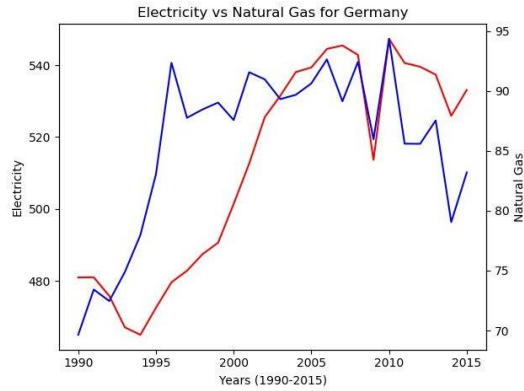


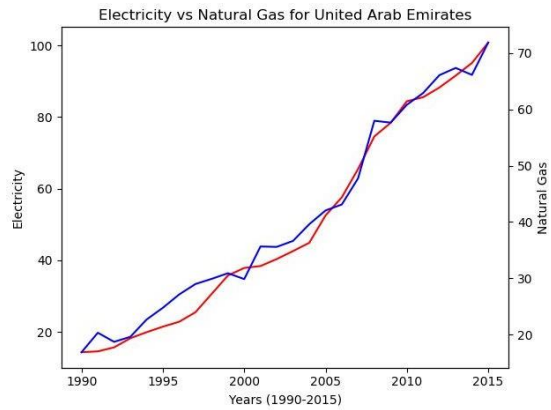
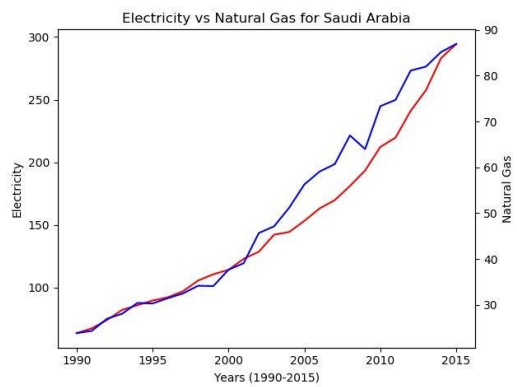
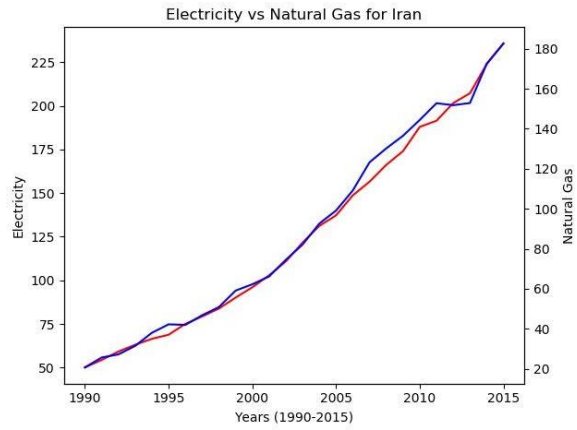
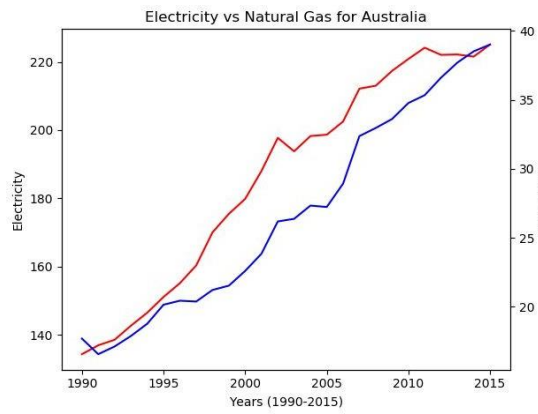
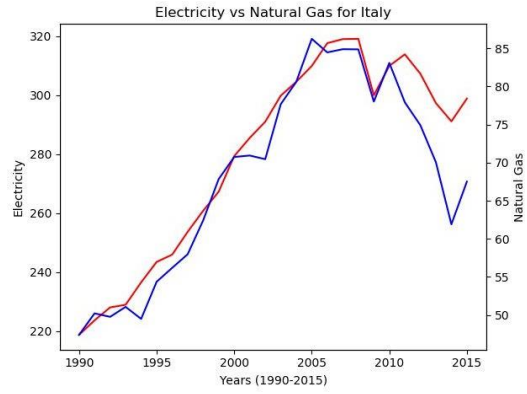
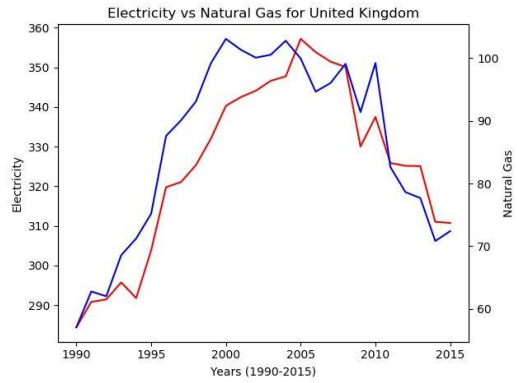


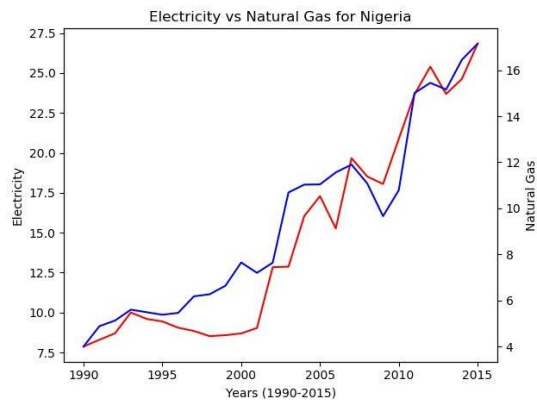
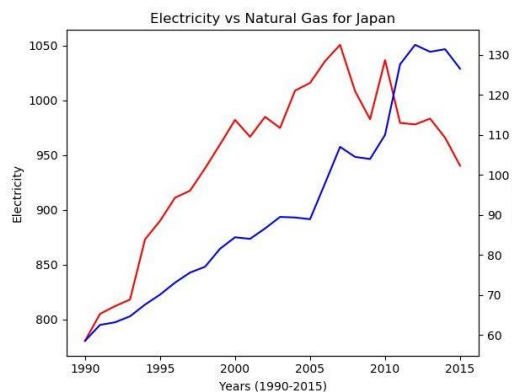
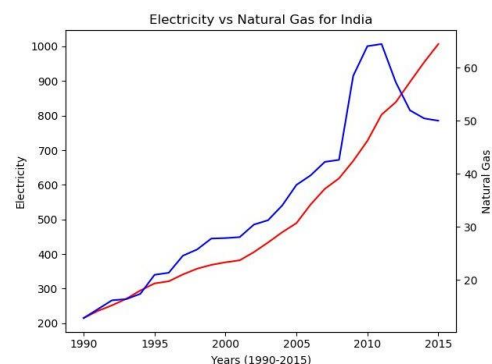
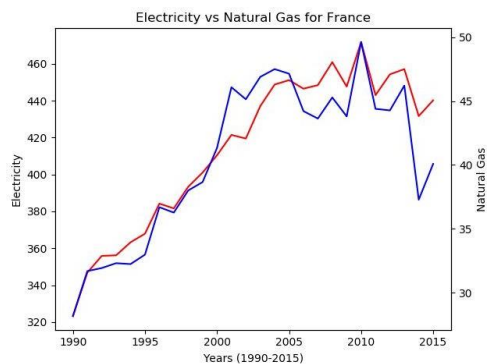
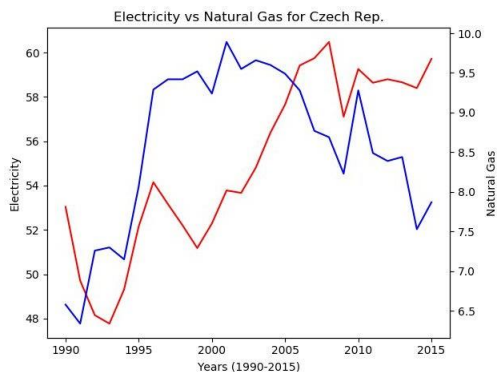
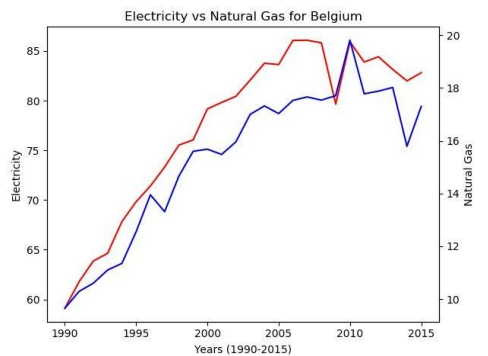
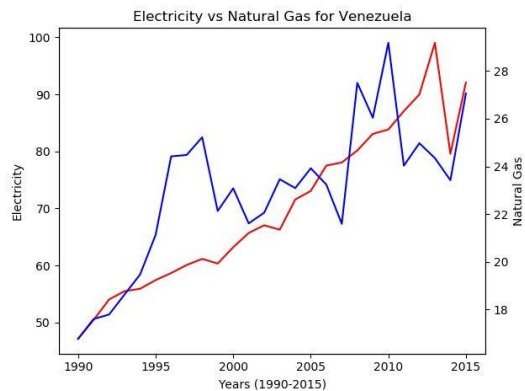
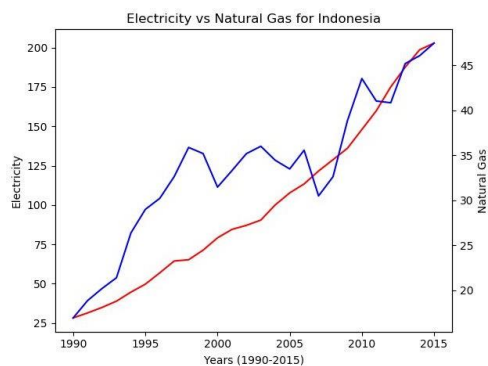
Electricity vs Natural Gas for each country in terms of years:

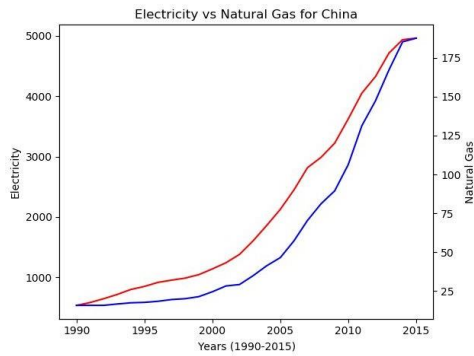
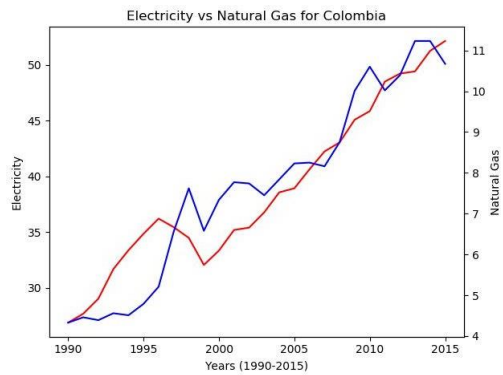
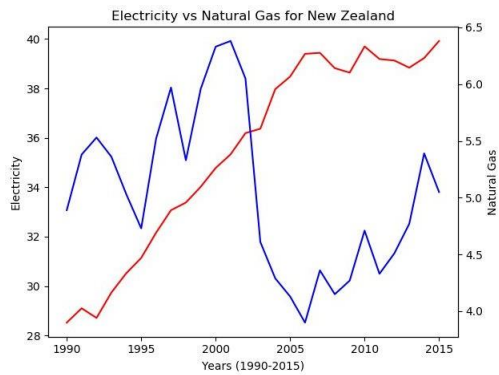
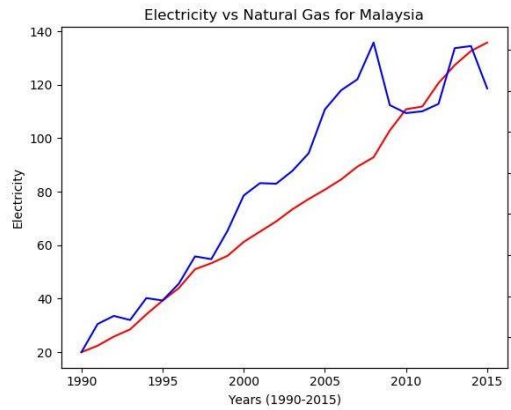
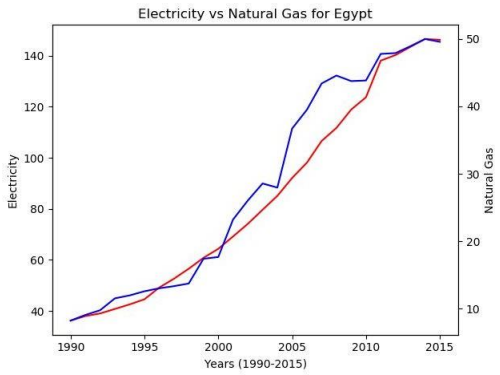
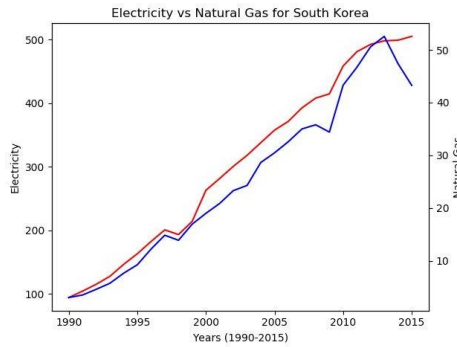
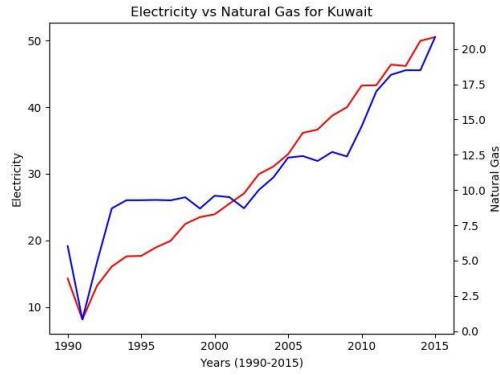
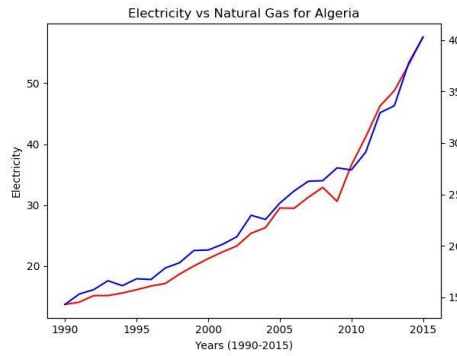


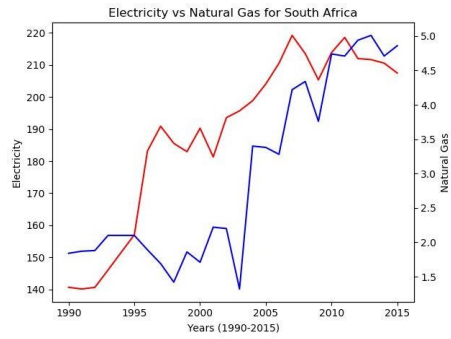
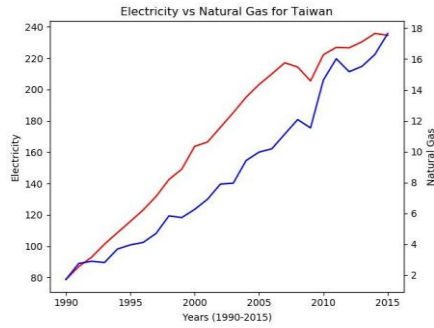
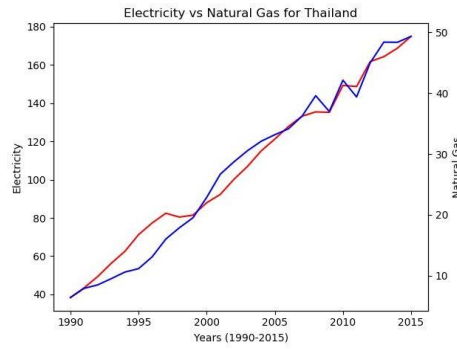




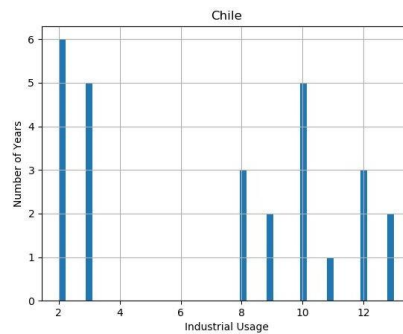
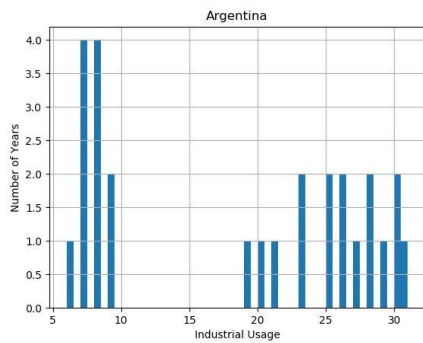
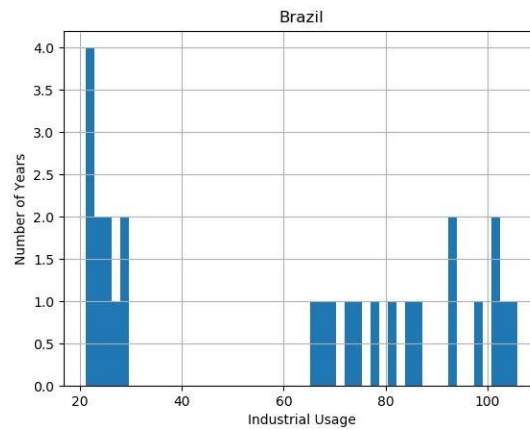
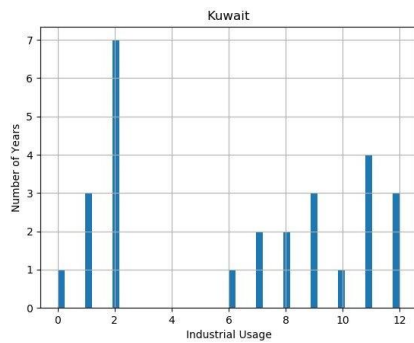


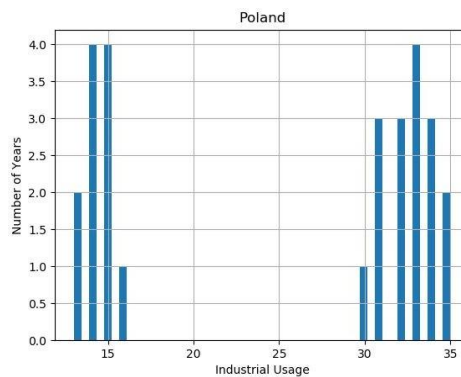
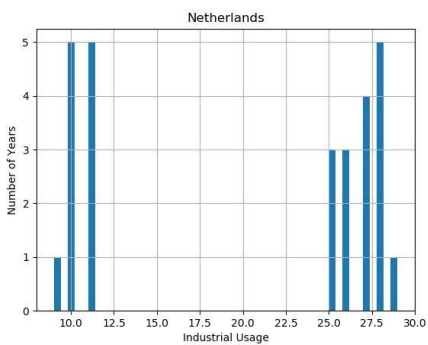
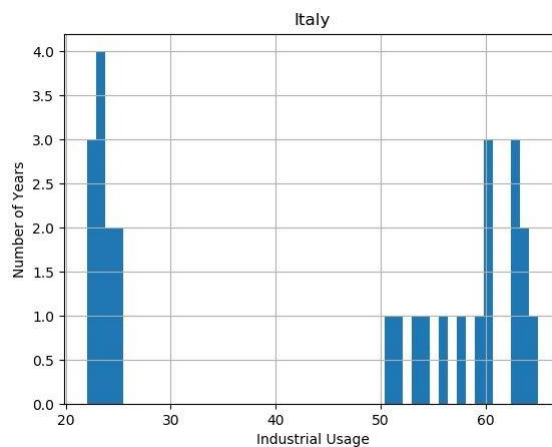
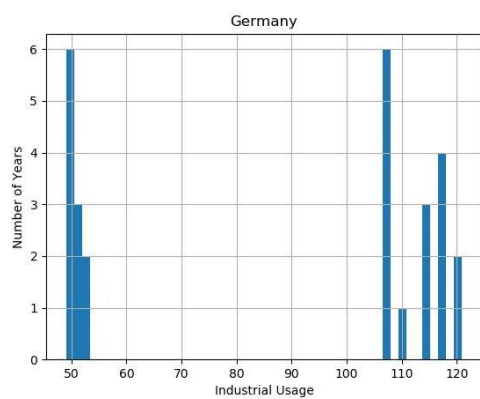
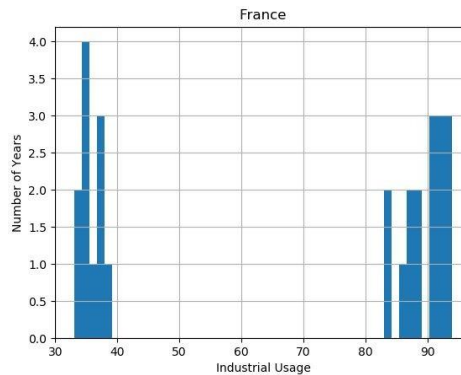
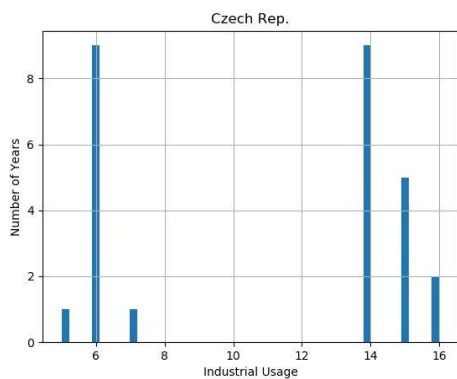


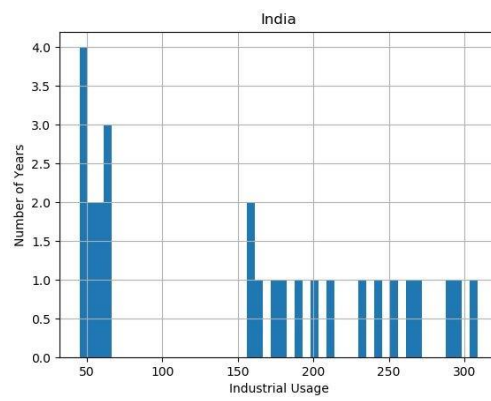
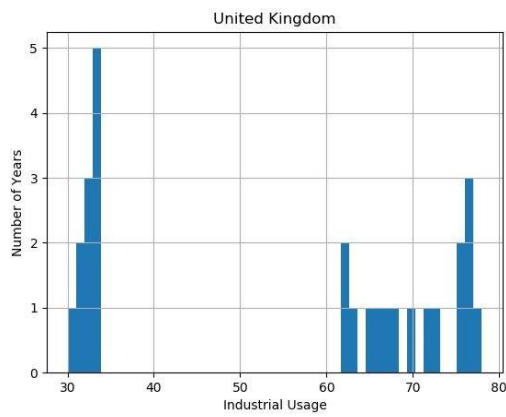
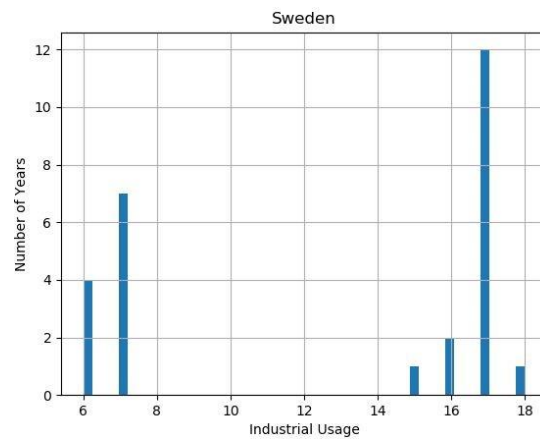
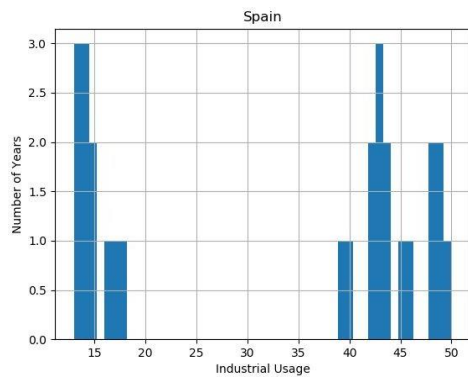
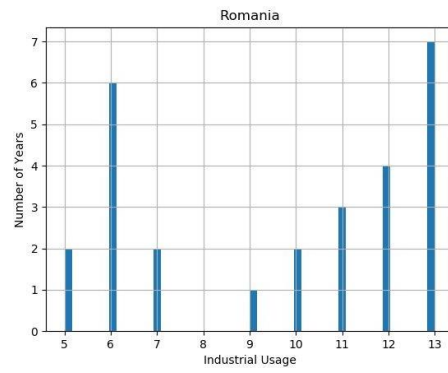
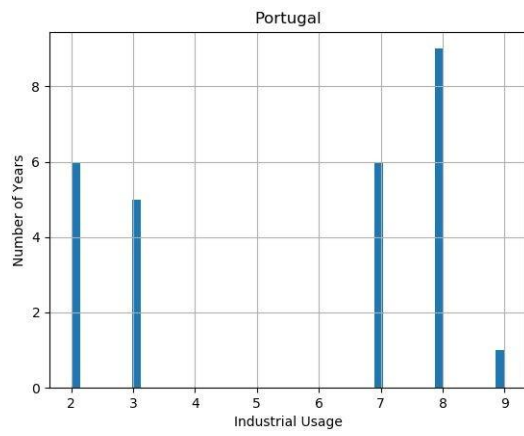


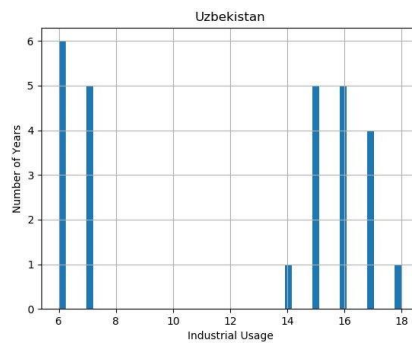
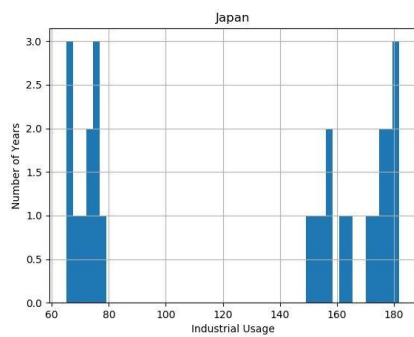
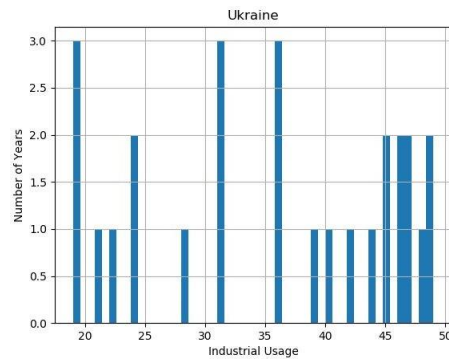
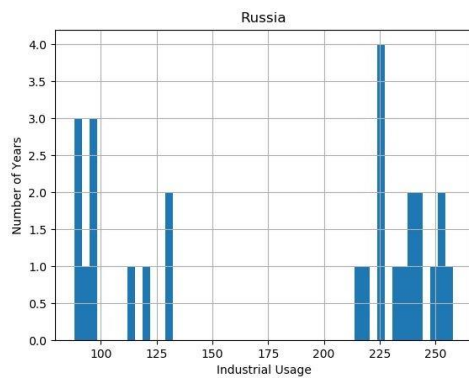
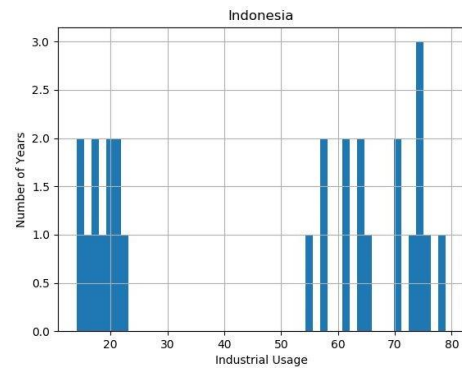
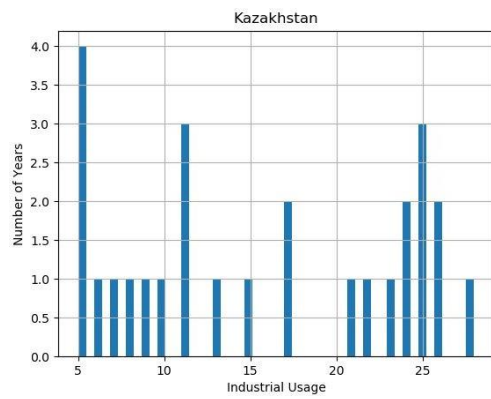
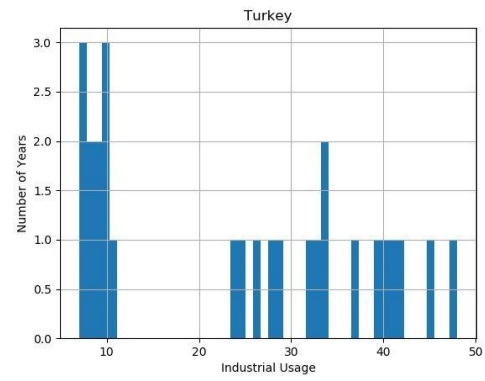
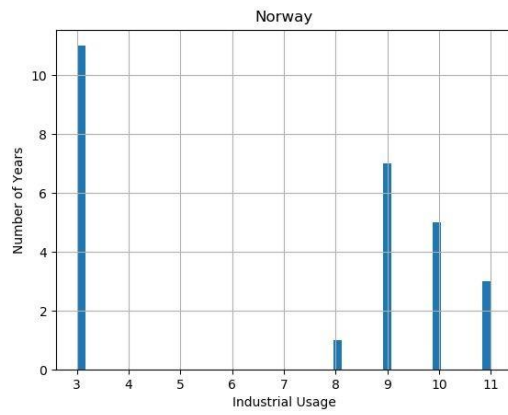


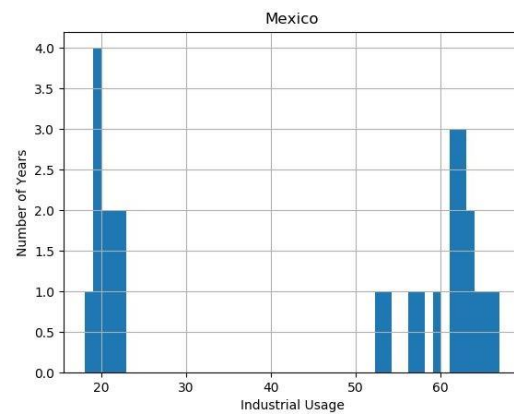
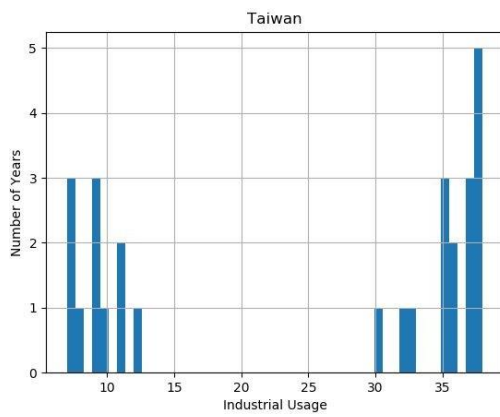
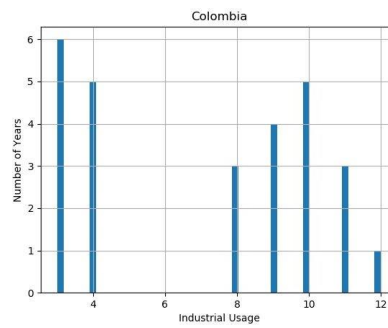
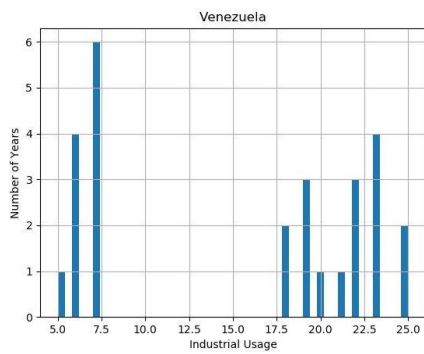
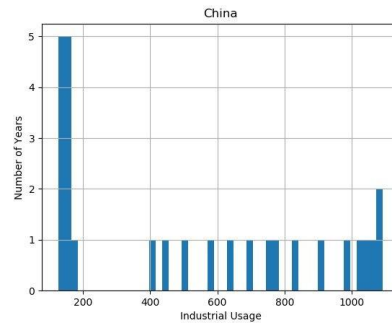
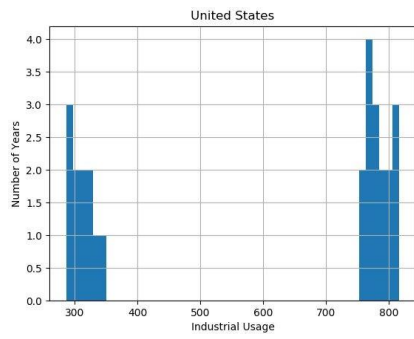
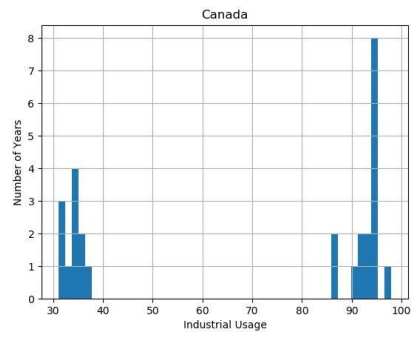
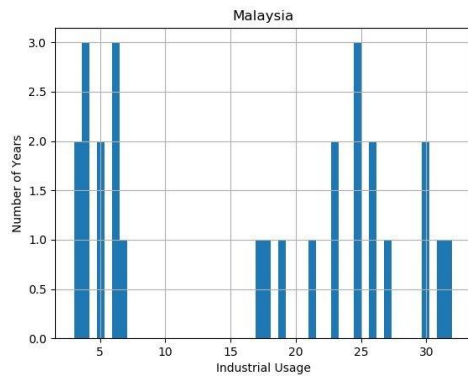
Industrial Usage for each country in terms of years:

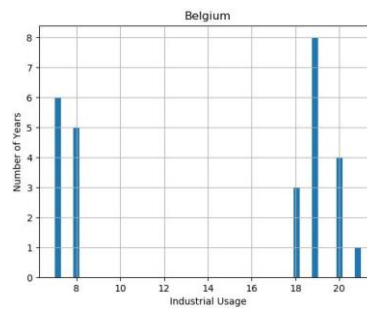
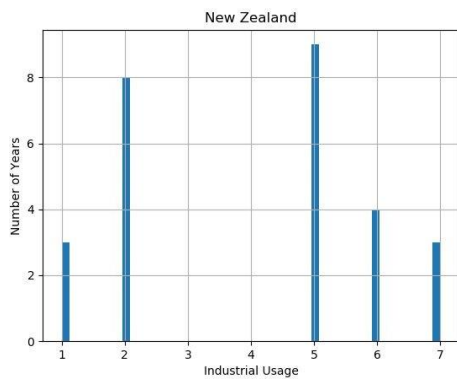
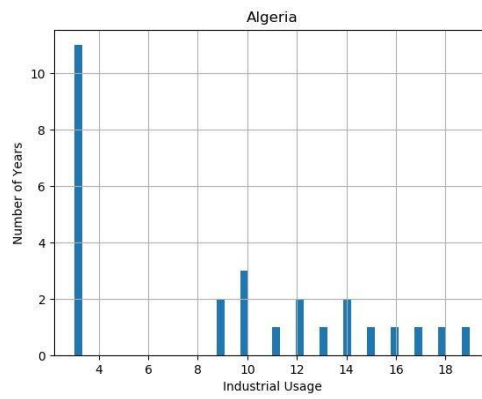
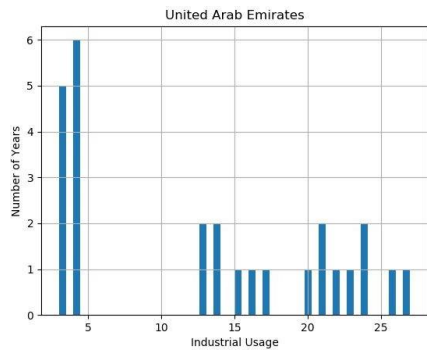
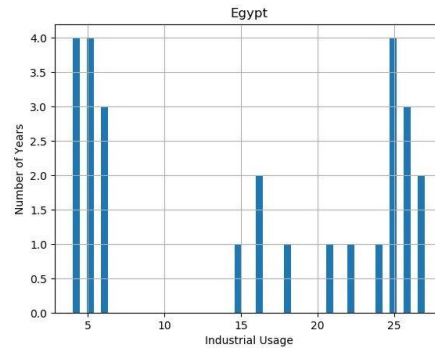
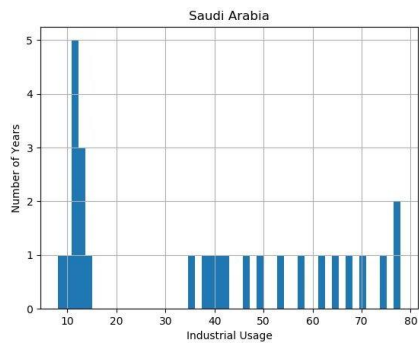
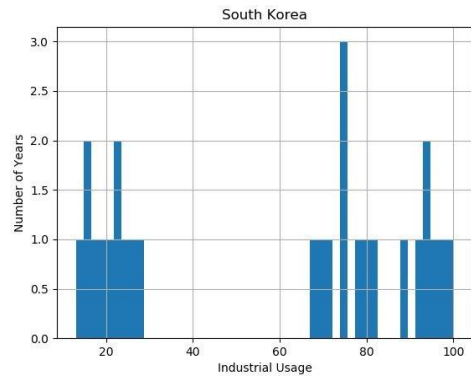
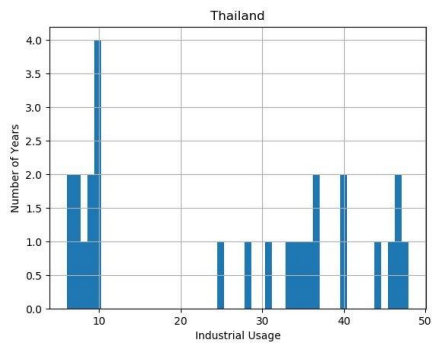


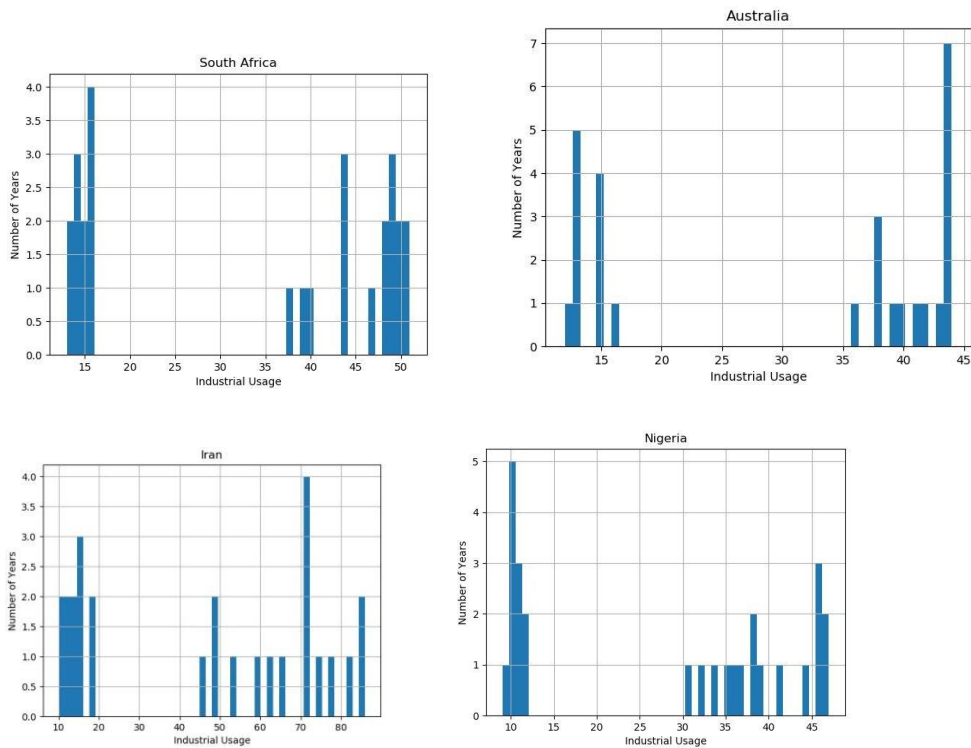




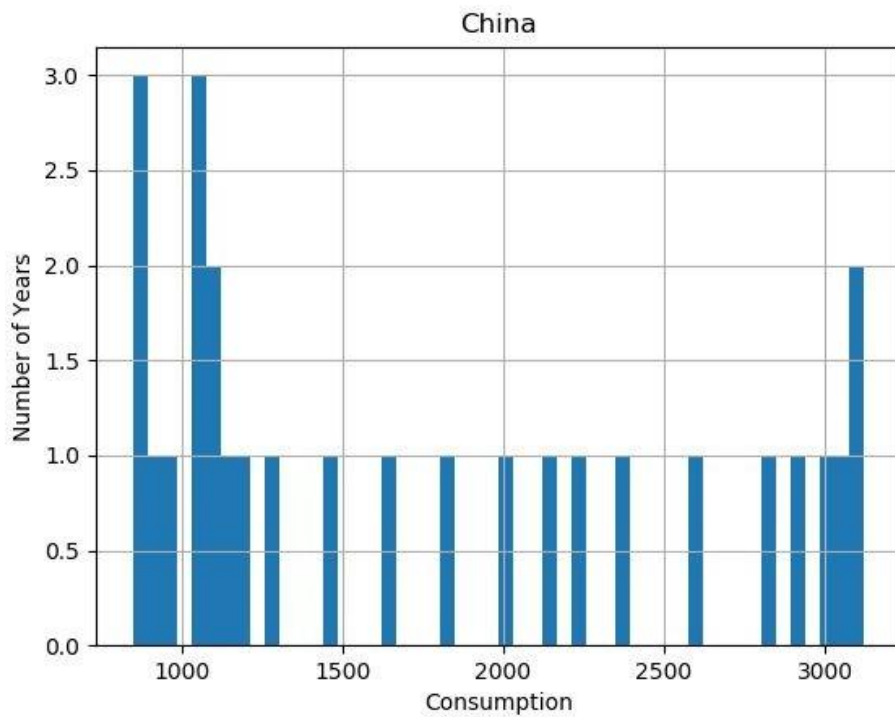




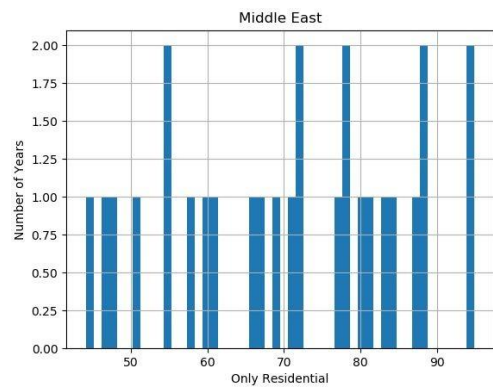
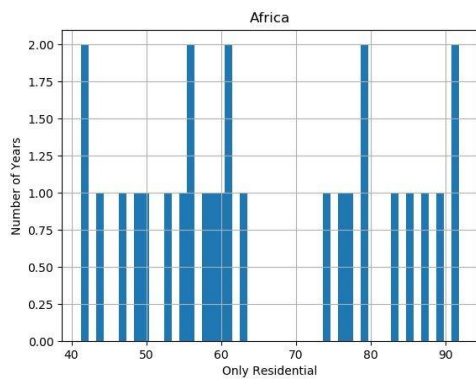
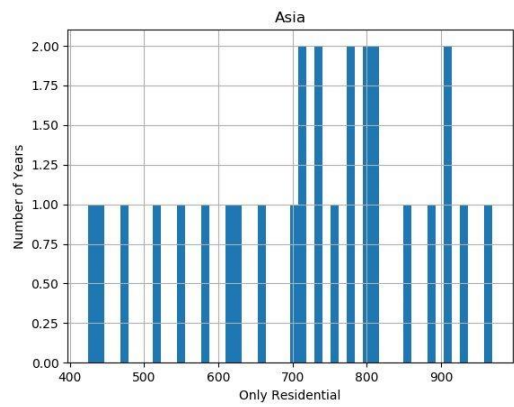
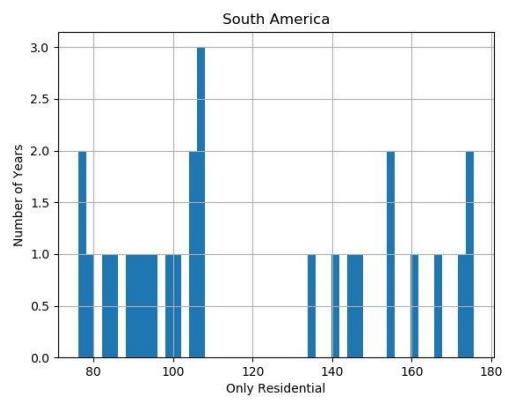
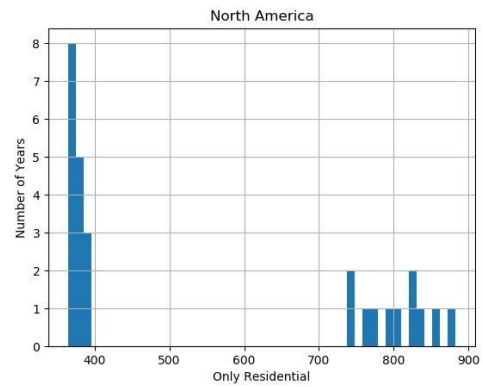
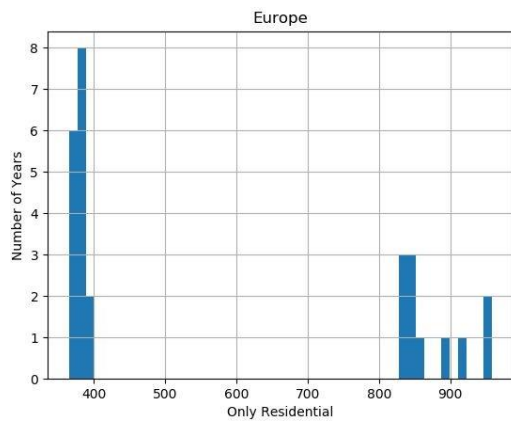




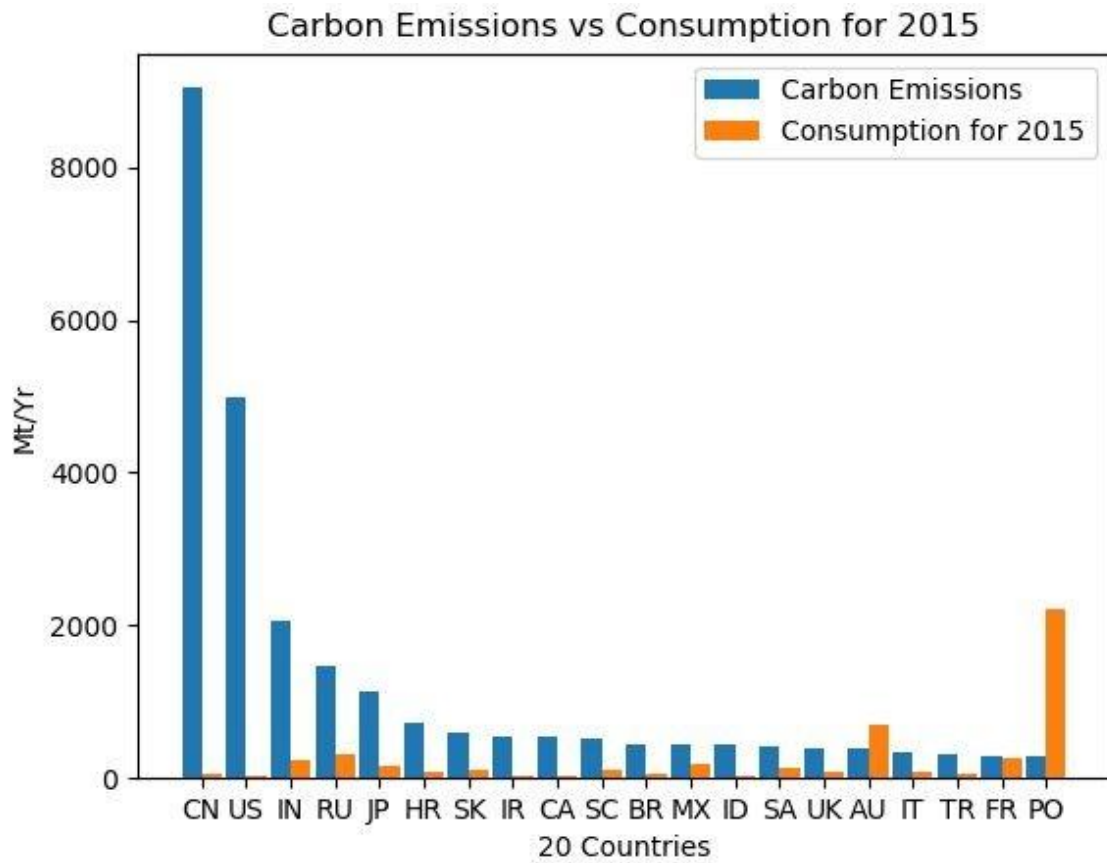
Consumption for China from Consumers:



Continents for Only Residential Usage:



Country Carbon Emission vs Consumption in year 2015:



Sources:

<https://www.ucsusa.org/global-warming/science-and-impacts/science/each-countrys-share-of-co2.html#.XAq4JmhKg2y>