**Terminologies Used In Data**

**Fields Used in Data**

**Country:**

* **Purpose:** The Country column is a unique identifier for each geographical or political entity in the dataset. It includes individual countries, as well as aggregated regions and economic groups.
* **Use for Analysis:** This field is the primary key for grouping, filtering, and comparing data. It allows for analysis at both the national level (e.g., "Canada") and the regional/global level (e.g., "Total North America", "Total World").

**Year Columns (1965 to 2023):**

* **Purpose:** Each column from 1965 to 2023 represents a specific year. The value within each cell under these columns indicates the total primary energy consumption for that entity in that year.
* **Unit:** The data is measured in **Exajoules (EJ)**. An exajoule is a standard unit of energy equal to 10^18 joules. It is commonly used to measure large-scale energy consumption at a national or global level.
* **Use for Analysis:** These columns are essential for time-series analysis. They are used to track consumption trends, calculate growth rates over different periods, and compare performance between entities at specific points in time.

**Special Row Entities:**

**Total North America / Total Europe / etc.:**

* **Purpose:** These rows represent the aggregated sum of energy consumption for all countries within a specific geographical continent or region.
* **Use for Analysis:** These are useful for high-level analysis to understand which continents or regions are the dominant energy consumers and to track broad regional trends without focusing on individual country performance.

**Total World:**

* **Purpose:** This row represents the sum of global energy consumption across all entities for a given year.
* **Use for Analysis:** It serves as the primary benchmark for understanding the overall growth of global energy demand over the 59-year period.

**of which: OECD:**

* **Purpose:** This row represents the aggregated energy consumption for member countries of the **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**. The OECD is a group of generally high-income, developed economies.
* **Use for Analysis:** This entity allows for a direct comparison between the energy consumption patterns of developed nations versus the rest of the world. It is a key indicator for analyzing economic and industrial trends.

**Non-OECD:**

* **Purpose:** This row represents the aggregated energy consumption for all countries that are **not** members of the OECD. This group typically includes emerging, developing, and less-developed economies.
* **Use for Analysis:** Comparing Non-OECD consumption with OECD consumption highlights the shift in global energy demand from traditionally industrialized nations to rapidly growing economies.

**European Union #:**

* **Purpose:** This row represents the aggregated energy consumption for the member countries of the **European Union (EU)**. The "#" symbol often indicates that the composition of this group has changed over the years due to the EU's expansion.
* **Use for Analysis:** This allows for a focused analysis of the energy policies, efficiency measures, and consumption trends within this major economic bloc.