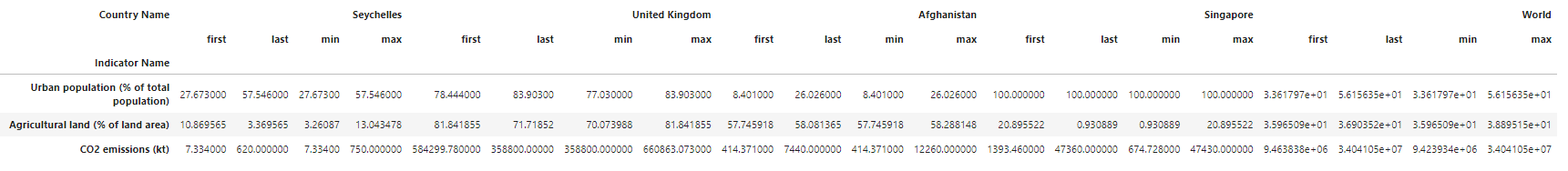
ANALYSIS OF WORLD BANK DATA WRT CLIMATE CHANGE

**Brief about Data:** Obtained the data regarding various indictors corresponding to climate change from the worldbank website. It contains data spanning from years 1960 to 2020 for different countries as well as the world. This data can be used to identify trends in various indictors, and compare the statistical factors between each country or the world.

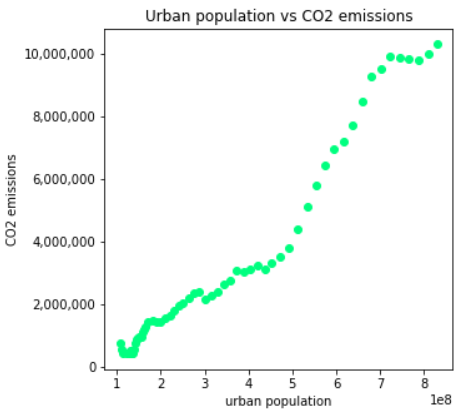
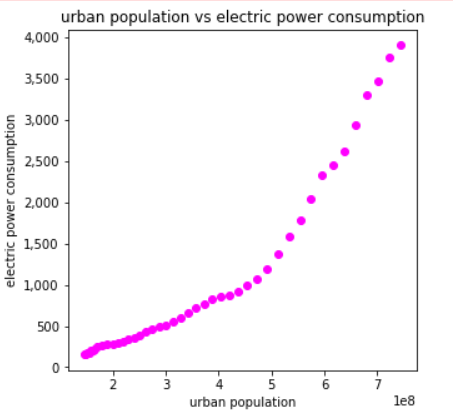
**Statistical Values Summary**



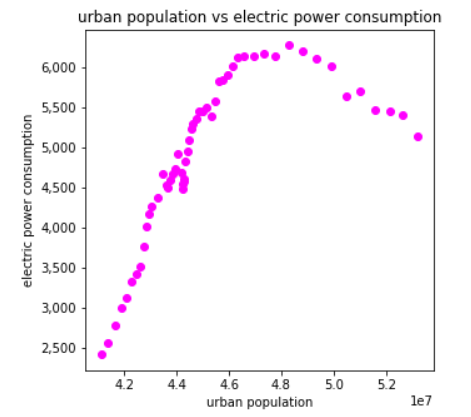
We observe few interesting patterns here. In case of Singapore, which belongs to High Income group is East Asian and Pacific Region, has a absolute urban population % since 1960. Seychelles has observed a 20% increase in the urban population % since 1960, on the other hand Agricultural Land % has been decreasing almost continuously with least values of only 3% in 2020. Comparing different income groups we see that high income countries have greater percentages of urban population, when compared to low income countries.

**Correlation between indicators**

For exploring correlations between indicators, considered the data corresponding to China.

We see that as the urban population increases the electric power consumption is increasing as well as the CO2 emissions. So, we can say that there is correlation between these indicators. If we consider the relation between agricultural land and GDP percentage corresponding to agriculture, they seem uncorrelated.

If we try to analyse the same for another country as United Kingdom, we can see that the CO2 emissions are reducing as the urban population is increasing, we can still say these are correlated but not positively. Hence we can confirm that the relation between indicators may not be similar for all the countries.