# Summary of Findings

The analysis of London energy consumption and weather data (1970–2020) identified strong negative correlations between temperature, sunshine hours, and electricity use, while precipitation showed a weaker influence. The developed machine learning model demonstrated good predictive performance but relies entirely on historical data. Given London’s population growth of approximately 0.5–1.5 million since 2020, along with significant socioeconomic changes, the current model would likely underestimate demand if applied today. To ensure realistic forecasting, future work should incorporate updated demographic and economic data.

**More details:** A full discussion of data limitations, population impacts, and forecasting considerations is available in the project README file.