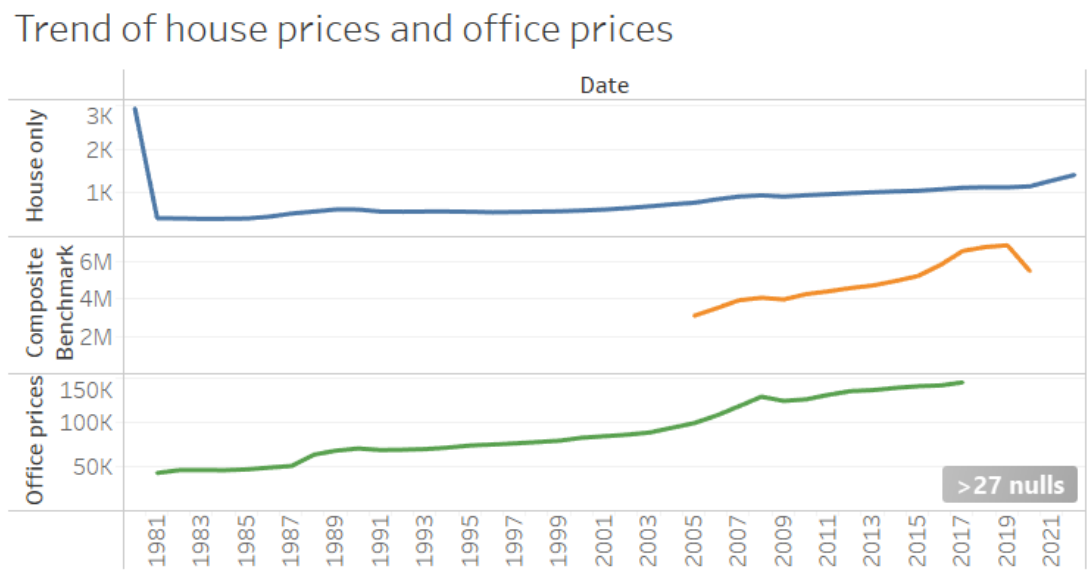
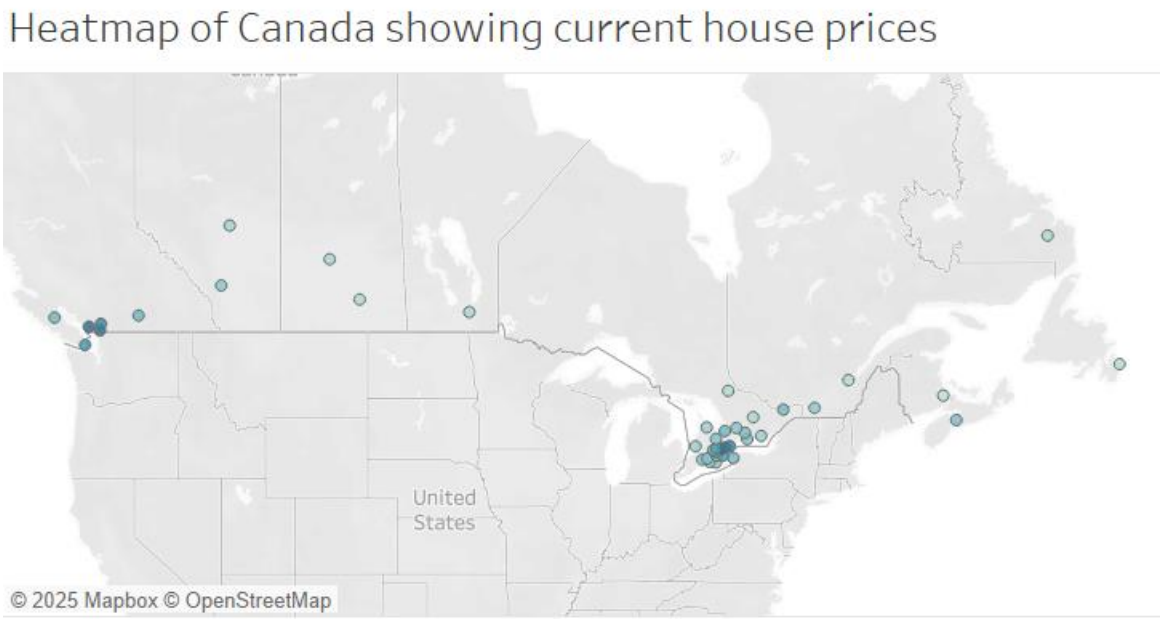
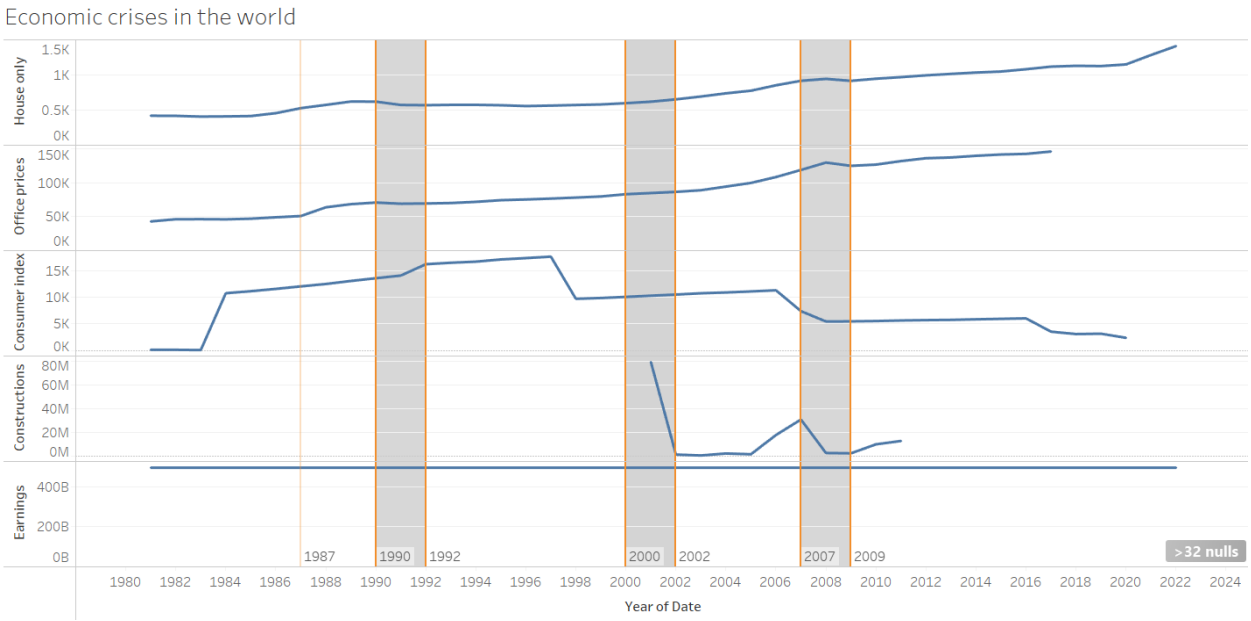
Tableau Project



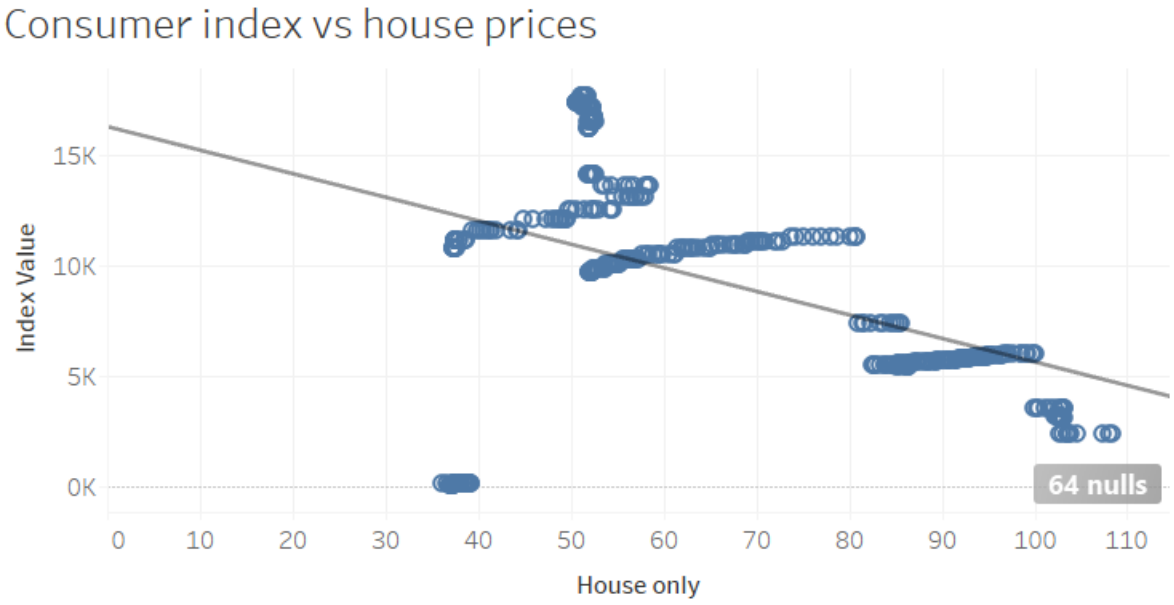
Comparing the trend of house prices, benchmark prices and office prices, we can see that house prices and office prices have gradually increased over the last few years. However, benchmark prices took a dip after 2019 which was due to COVID-19. Office prices are getting more expensive faster.



The districts of Greater Toronto, Mississauga, Oakville-Milton, Greater Vancouver and Lower Mainland are the most expensive and are expected to keep increasing in price.



This line chart shows the effects of the economic crises in the world during 1987, from 1990-1992, 2000-2002 and 2007-2009. The time periods have been highlighted on the chart.



This chart shows the regression model of consumer index vs house prices. The R squared value is approximately 0.2 and the p-value is less than 0.0001. To conclude, the R squared value is very low which means that the model does not explain the variation in the data. The p-value is also very low, less than 0.05, which means the relationship is statistically significant and therefore the null hypothesis can be rejected. Also, it is not feasible to

predict the consumer price index just from the house price index as seen in the model. The data from 1981 can be considered an outlier in this model.