Car Data Results

We know that key vairbales in determining the price of a car are:

1) The year it was made.

2) How many seats it has.

3) The insurance number.

3) The amount of CO2 or Fuel Eco.

4) Whether it is in Group E.

5) If it is a Diesel or Petrol.

6) The make of the car, with some makes having greater affect then others. With Audi adding the most value and Fiat decreasing the value the most. Less common brands couldn’t be valuated but had an overall positive affect.

With the other vairbles having a slightly smaller affect Fiats and being in Group U also corrispond to lower prices.

The current model could only explain 65% of the price and so is not accurate enough to predict prices of cars, more data would be necessary. Some data points that would be useful would be the colour, size (though this may have high correlation with seats), the model, engine power, additional features and safety rating.

Chart, histogram

Description automatically generated

The prices have a clear left skewed.  
The majority of cars are manuals, 923 to 75. Petrol is also more popular than diesel, with diesel cars on average being slightly older by about 0.7 years.

The popularity of cars are as follows:

Vauxhall 183

Ford 105

Fiat 86

Citroen 86

Peugeot 84

Renault 69

Volkswagen 52

Nissan 42

Toyota 31

Kia 30

Skoda 30

Suzuki 25

Mini 24

Seat 21

DS 20

Smart 18

Audi 16

Hyundai 14

Dacia 12

Abarth 11

Honda 9

BMW 8

Volvo 5

Jeep 4

Mazda 4

MG 3

Mitsubishi 2

Dacier 1

Ssangyong 1

Mercedes-Benz 1

CHEVROLET 1

Petrol produces 115.348 g/km while doing 54.998 mpg

Diesel produces 103.208 g/km while doing 71.113 mpg

Petrol hybrids produces produce 106.182 g/km while doing 56.273 mpg

This is on average. From this if the owner of the car is not doing many miles it is better for the environment of, they used a petrol or petrol hybrid car.   
If they are doing a lot of miles, it maybe be more environmentally friendly to use a diesel car as it will not need as much fuel.