

NCRAAO Conference – June 17, 2025

# RYAN JANZEN, CAE, RMA



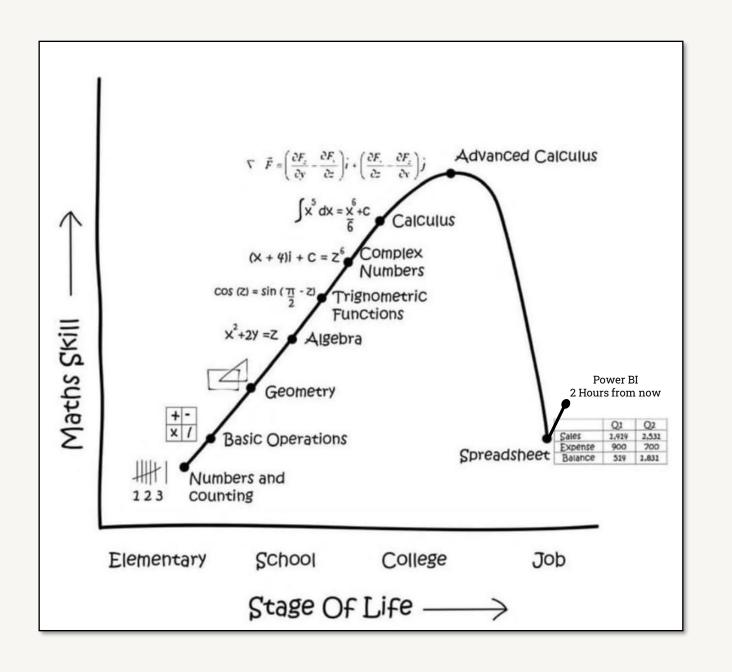


# EMPORIA, KANSAS



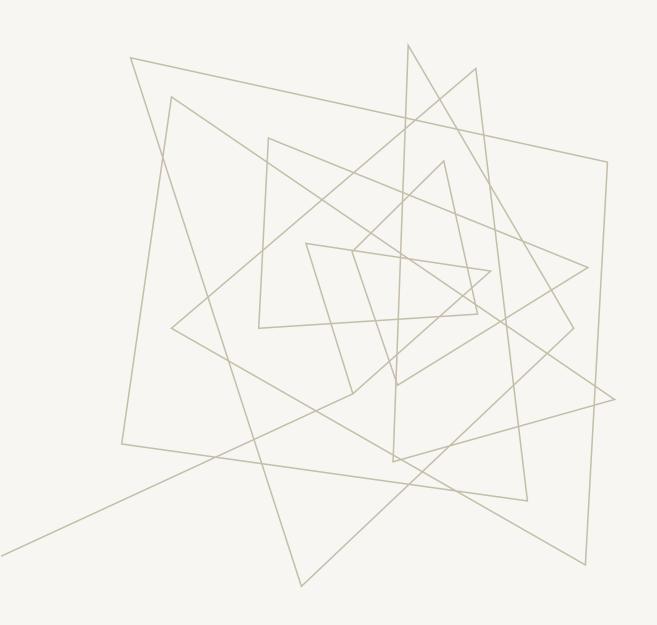


First Place in the Best Tasting Municipal Water Category for 2025



# **AGENDA**

- What is Power BI?
- The Basics
- DAX Functions for Appraisers
- Analysis Tool
- Other Applications



# WHAT IS POWER BI?

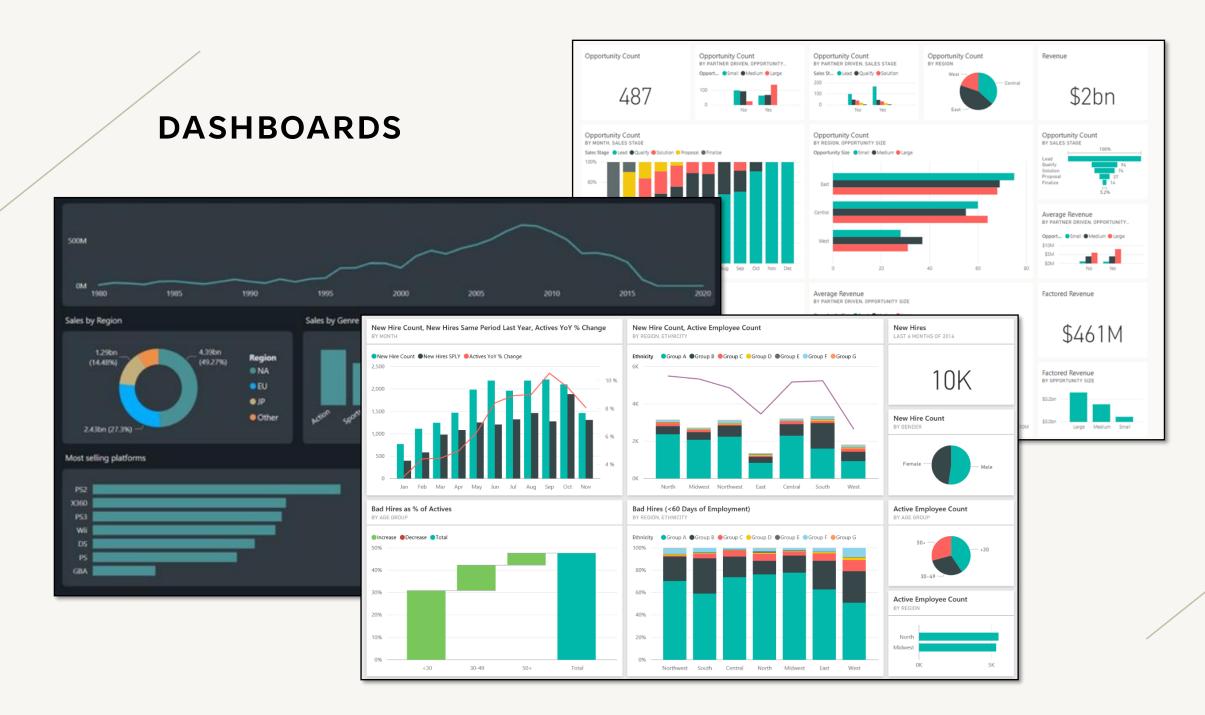
POWER BI IS A COLLECTION OF SOFTWARE SERVICES, APPS, AND CONNECTORS THAT WORK TOGETHER TO TURN YOUR UNRELATED SOURCES OF DATA INTO COHERENT, VISUALLY IMMERSIVE, AND INTERACTIVE INSIGHTS.

- Microsoft

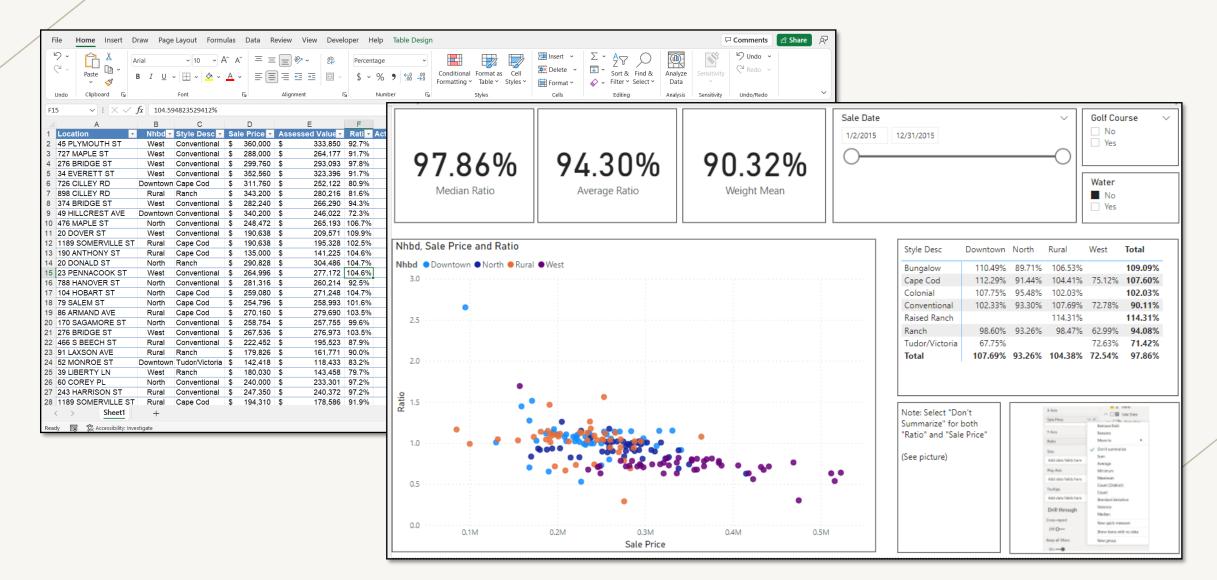


#### IN OTHER WORDS...

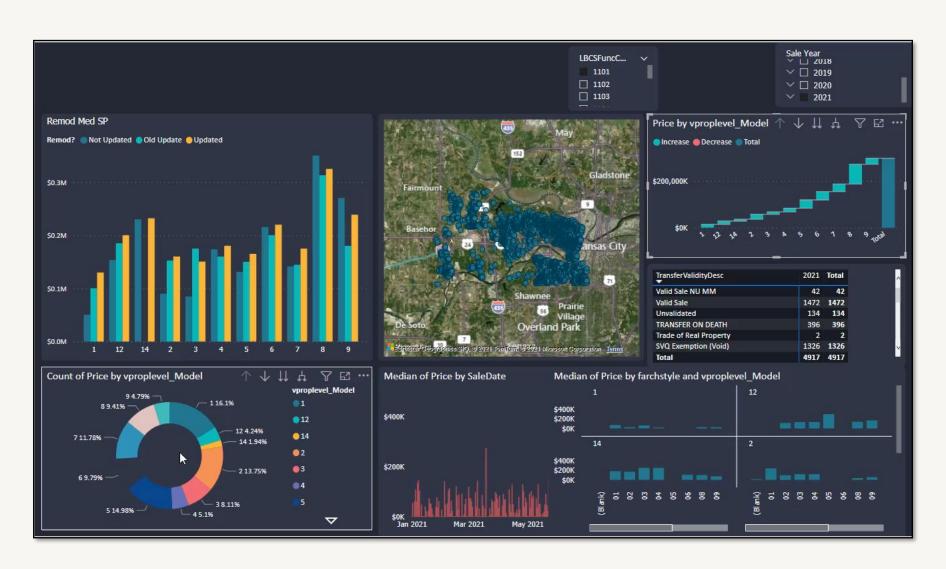
POWER BI UTILIZES DASHBOARDS
TO VISUALLY REPRESENT DATA.
IT CAN COMBINE MULTIPLE DATA
SOURCES IN TO ONE INTERACTIVE
FORMAT THAT ALLOWS THE USER
TO DRAW CONCLUSIONS MORE
QUICKLY.

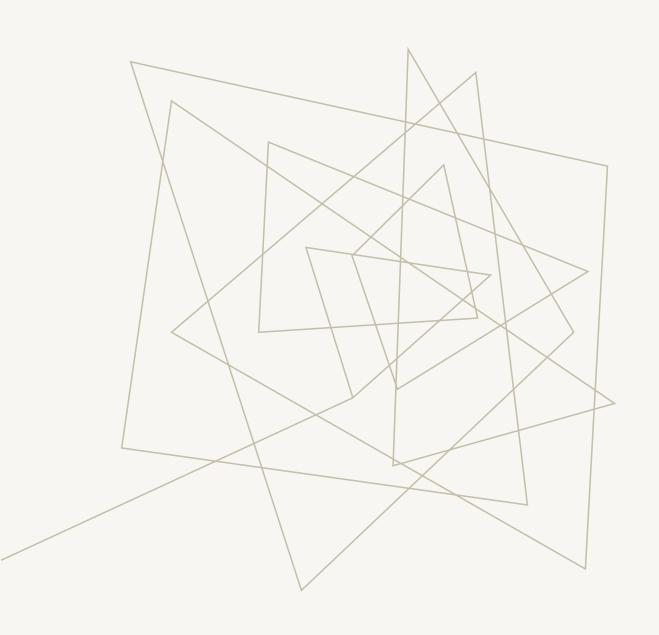


#### **VISUALIZATION**



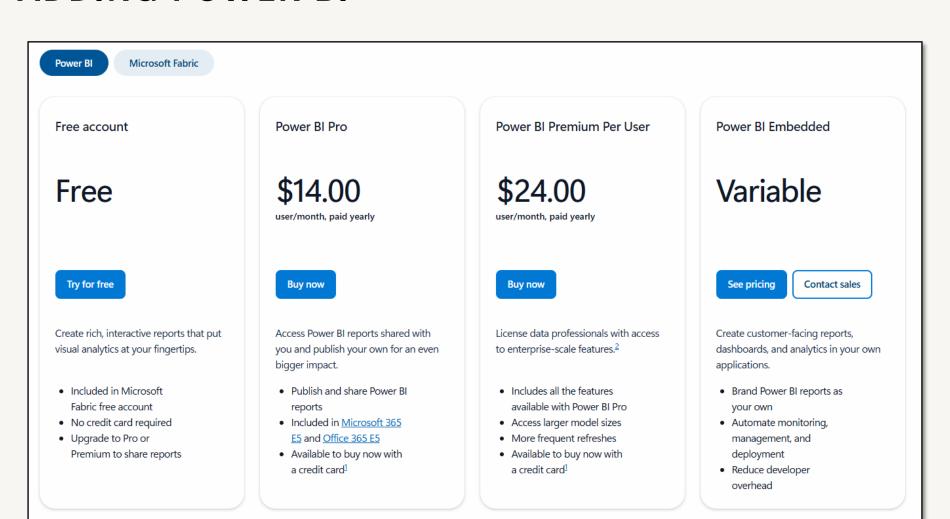
## **INTERACTIVE**



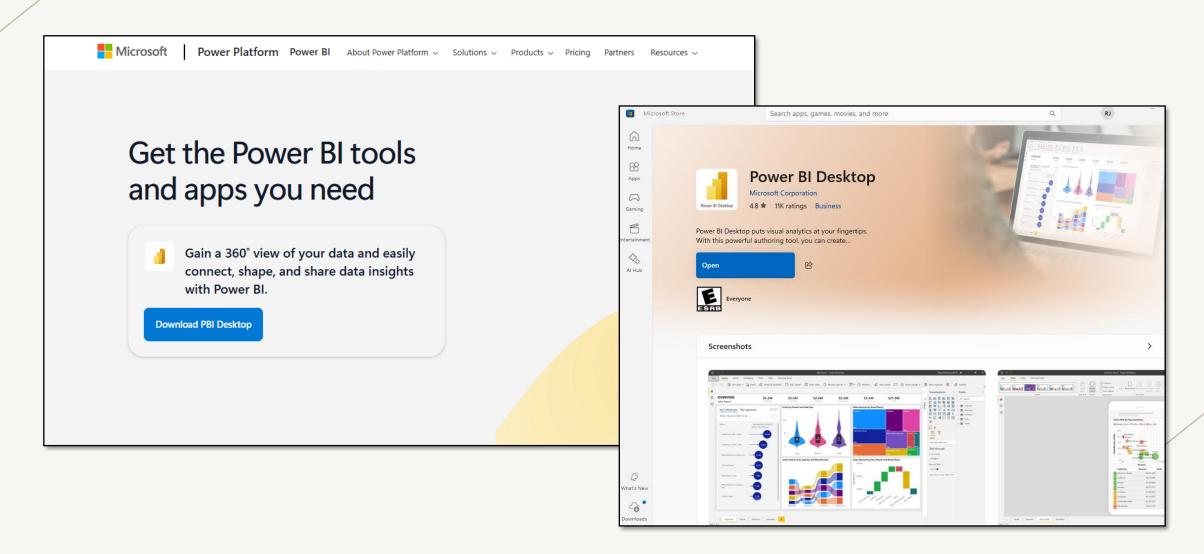


# WORKING WITH POWER BI

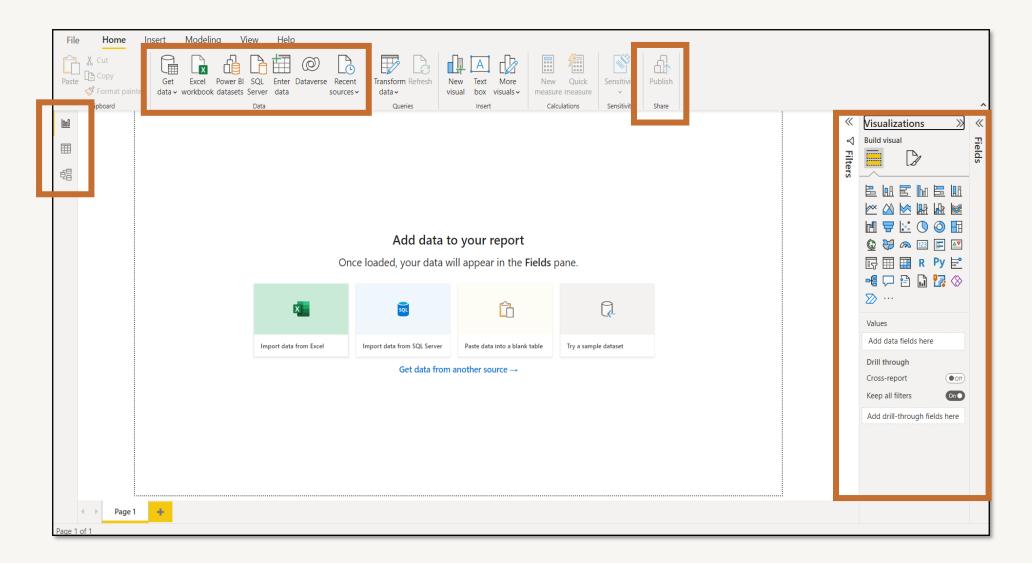
## **ADDING POWER BI**



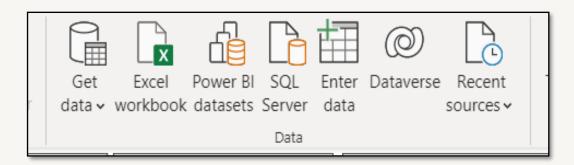
# **ADDING POWER BI**

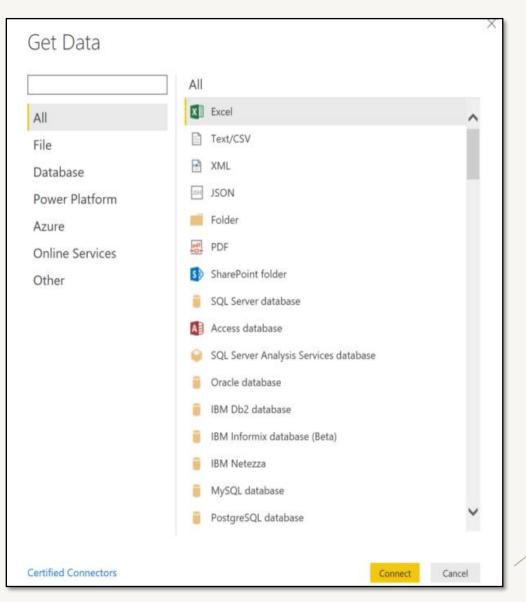


## **BUILDING A DASHBOARD**

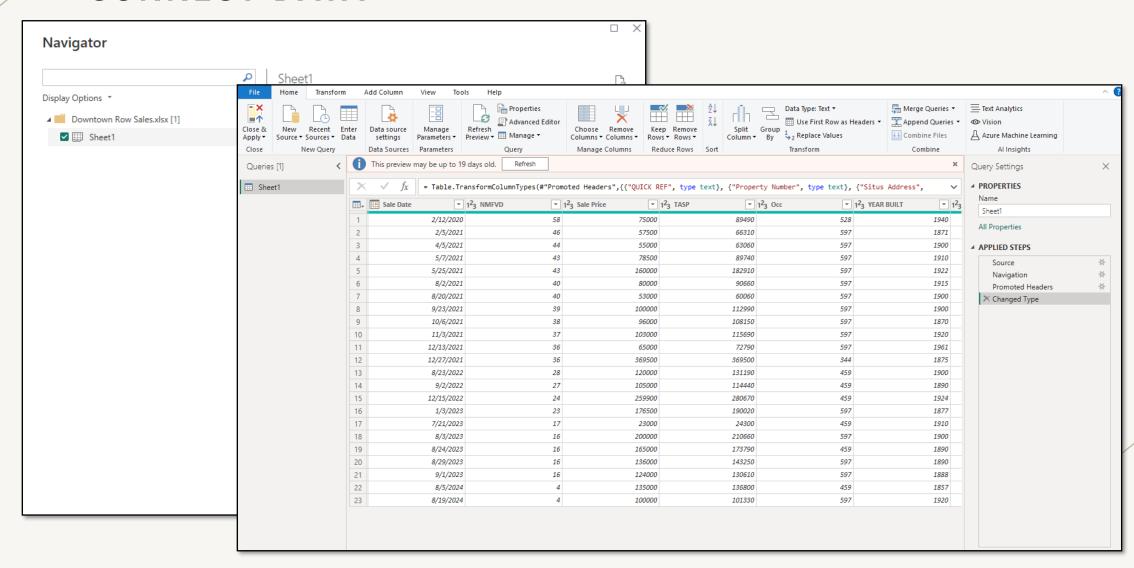


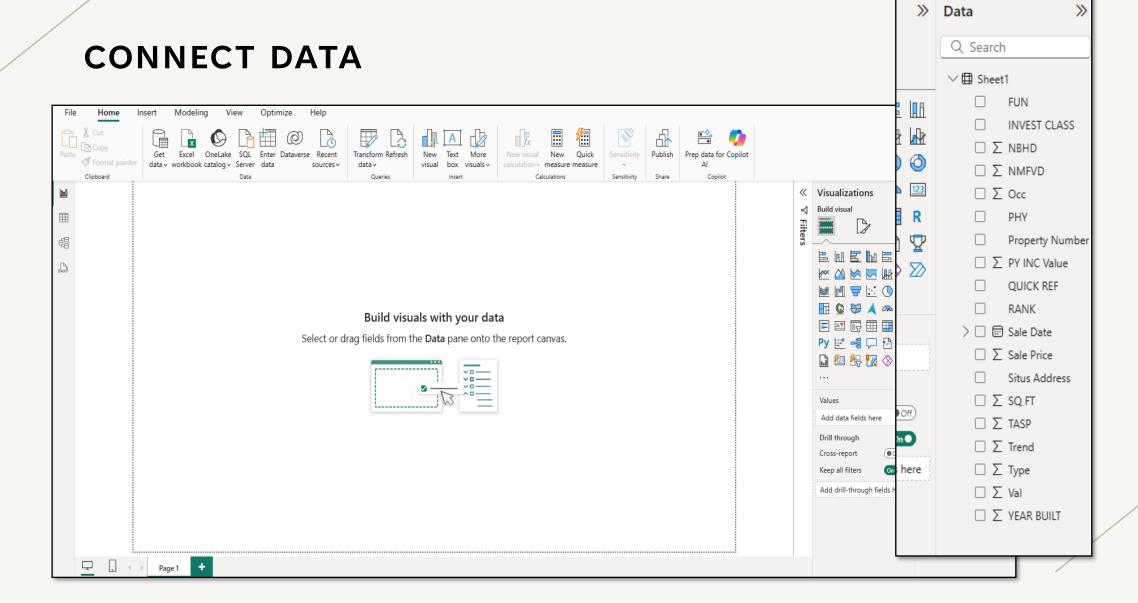
## **CONNECT DATA**





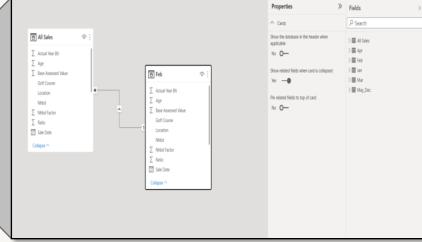
#### **CONNECT DATA**





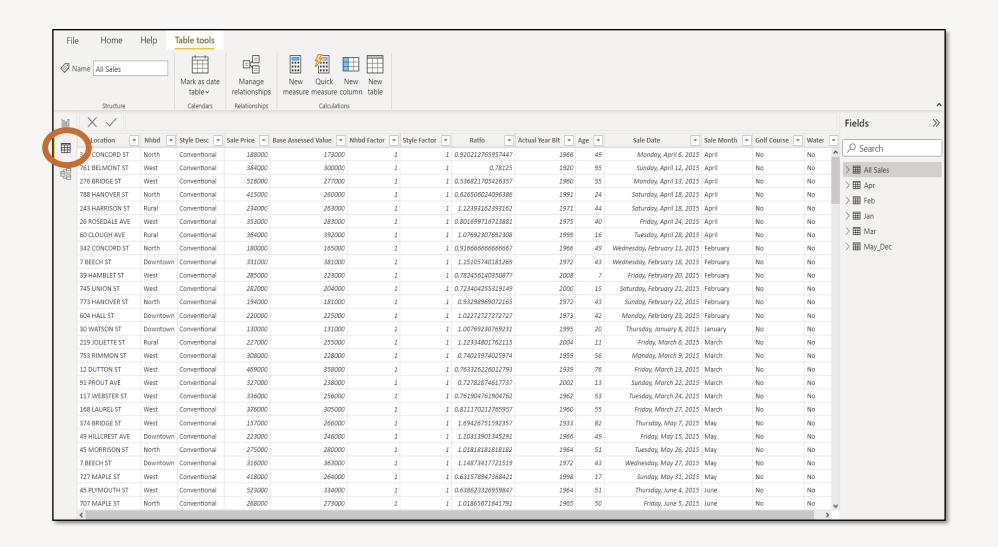
Location .	Nited .	Style Desc •	Sale Price •	Base Assessed Value *	Nhbd Factor -	Style Factor .	Ratio v	Actual Year Bit. •	Age +	Sale Date: *	Sale Month	Golf Course •	Water
42 CONCORD ST	North	Conventional	288000	173000	2		0.920212765957447	2966	.49	Monday, April 6, 2011	April	No	No
161 BELMONT ST	West	Convertional	384000	300000			0.78125	1920	95	Sunday, April 12, 2015	April	No	No
75 BRIDGE 5T	West	Conventional	526000	277000	1		0.536821705426357	1960	55	Monday, April 18, 2015	April	No .	No:
TER HANDVER ST	North	Convertional	425000	260000	1		0.626506024096386	2992	24	Saturday, April 18, 2015	April	No	No
43 HARRISON ST	Rural	Conventional	234000	263000	1	- 1	1.12393162393162	2972	44	Saturday, April 18, 2015	April	No	No
IS ROSEDALE AVE	West	Conventional	353000	283000	- 1	1	0.801699716713881	1979	40	Friday, April 24, 2015	April	No	No
SVA HOUGLO GI	Rural	Convertional	364000	392000	1		1.07692307692306	1999	16	Tuesday, April 28, 2015	April	No	No
42 CONCORD ST	North	Convertional	180000	255000			0.92666666666667	1966	49	Wednesday, February 11, 2015	February	No	No
BEECH ST	Downtown	Convertional	832000	381000	1	1	1.15105740181269	2972	43	Wednesday, February 18, 2011	February	No	No
9 HAMBLET ST	West	Convertional	285000	223000	1		0.782456140350877	2008	7	Friday, February 20, 2015	February	No	No
145 UNION ST	West	Convertional	282000	204000	- 1		0.723404255819149	2000	15	Saturday, February 21, 2015	February	No	No
773 HANOVER ST	North	Convertional	294000	282000			0.93298969072165	2972	43	Sunday, February 22, 2015	February	No	No
IO4 HALL ST	Downtown	Conventional	220000	225000			1.0227272727272727	2973	42	Monday, February 23, 2015	February	No	No
IO WATSON ST	Downtown	Conventional	130000	131000		1	1.00769230769231	1995	20	Thursday, January 8, 2015	January	No	No
129 JOUETTE ST	Rural	Conventional	227000	255000		1	1.12334801762115	2004	11	Friday, March 6, 2011	March	No	No
53 RIMMON ST	West	Conventional	308000	228000	1	3	0.74025974025974	1959	56	Monday, March 9, 2015	March	No	No
2 DUTTON ST	West	Conventional	469000	258000	1	1	0.763326226012793	1939	76	Friday, March 13, 2015	March	No	No
11 PROUT AVE	West	Convertional	327000	238000	1		0.72782874617737	2002	13	Sunday, March 22, 2015	March	No	No
117 WERSTER ST	West	Conventional	336000	256000	1	1	0.762904762904762	2962	53	Tuesday, March 24, 2015	March	No	No
168 LAUREL ST	West	Conventional	376000	305000		1	0.811170212765957	1960	55	Friday, March 27, 2015	March	No	No
74 BRIDGE ST	West	Conventional	157000	266000		1	1.69426751592357	2993	82	Thursday, May 7, 2015	May	No	No
9 HILLCREST AVE	Downtown	Conventional	223000	246000	2	1	1.10313901345291	1966	45	Friday, May 15, 2015	May	No	No
5 MORRISON ST	North	Conventional	275000	280000	1	1	1.0181818181818182	2964	51	Tuesday, May 26, 2011	May	No	No
BEECH ST	Downtown	Convertional	326000	363000	1	1	1.14879417721519	1972	4)	Wednesday, May 27, 2015	May	No	No
27 MAPLE ST	West	Conventional	418000	264000	1	1	0.631578947368421	2998	17	Sunday, May 31, 2015	May	No	No.
IS PLYMOUTH ST	West	Conventional	523000	334000			0.638623326959847	2964	52	Thursday, June 4, 2025	June	No.	No
07 MAPLE ST	North	Convertional	268000	273000	- 1		1.01865671641791	2965	50	Fridge, June 5, 2015	June	No	No



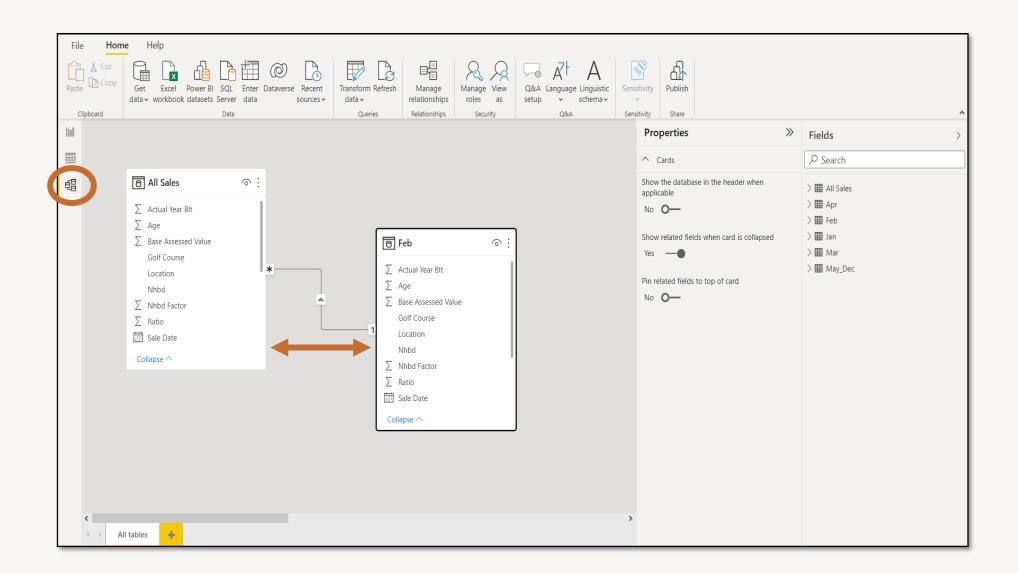


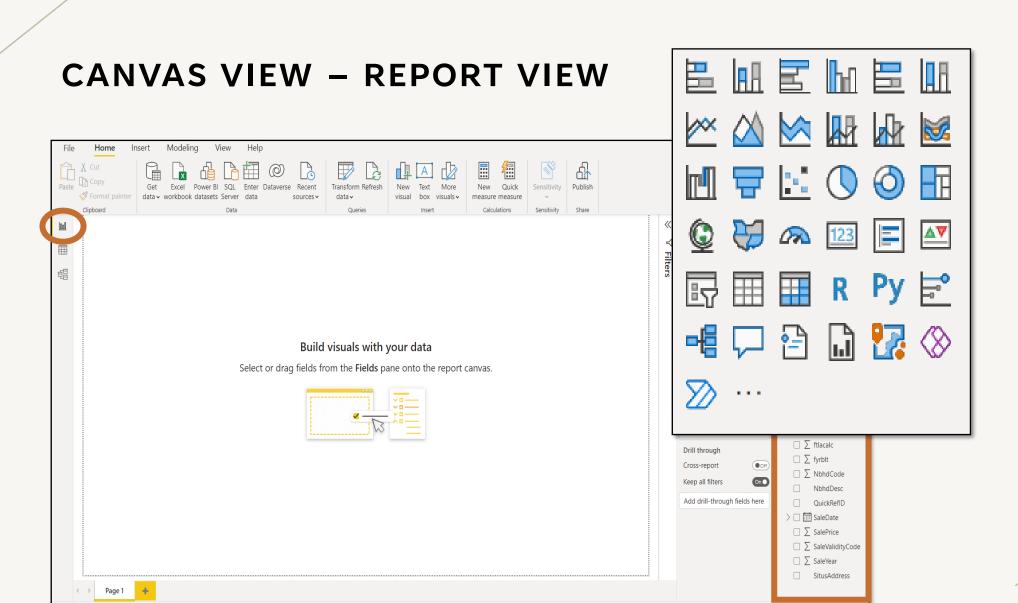


#### **CANVAS VIEW - DATA TABLE**



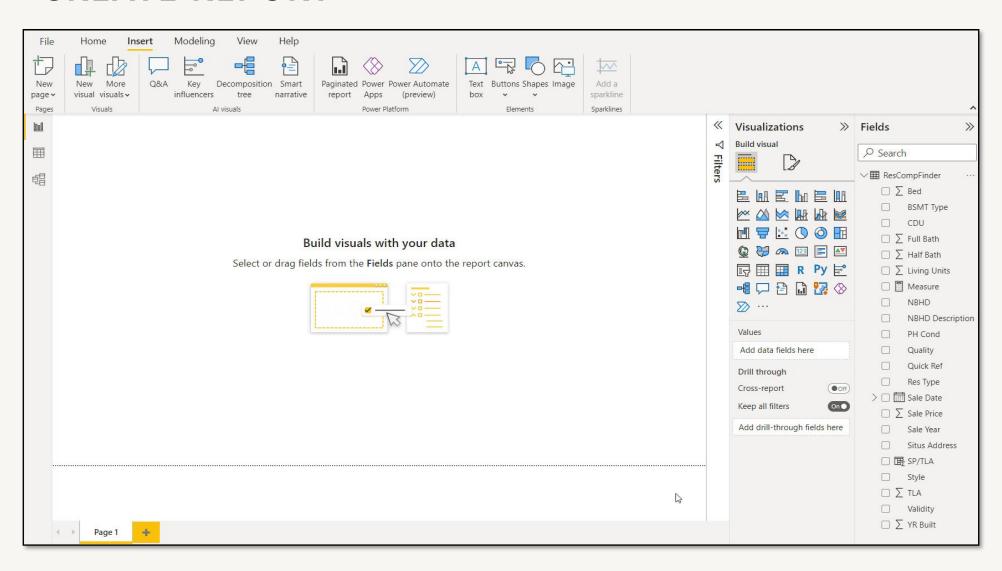
## **CANVAS VIEW - LINK DATA TABLES**



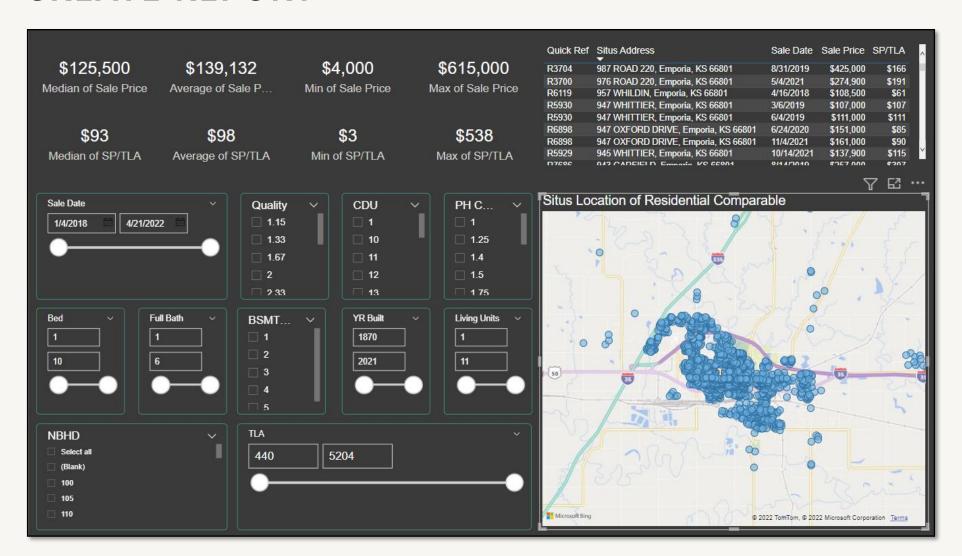


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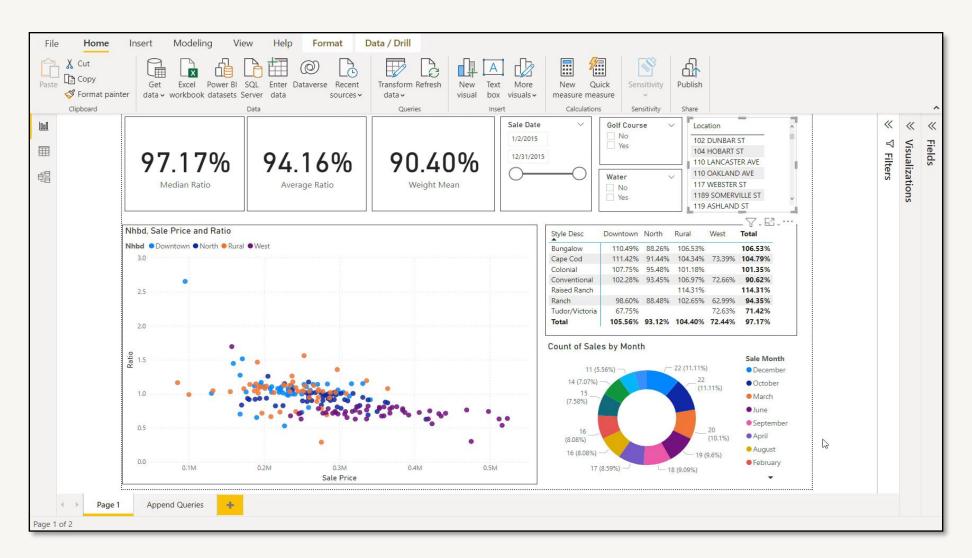
## **CREATE REPORT**



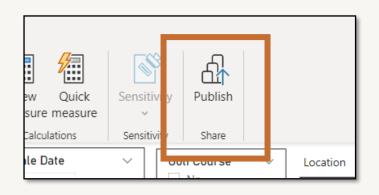
#### **CREATE REPORT**

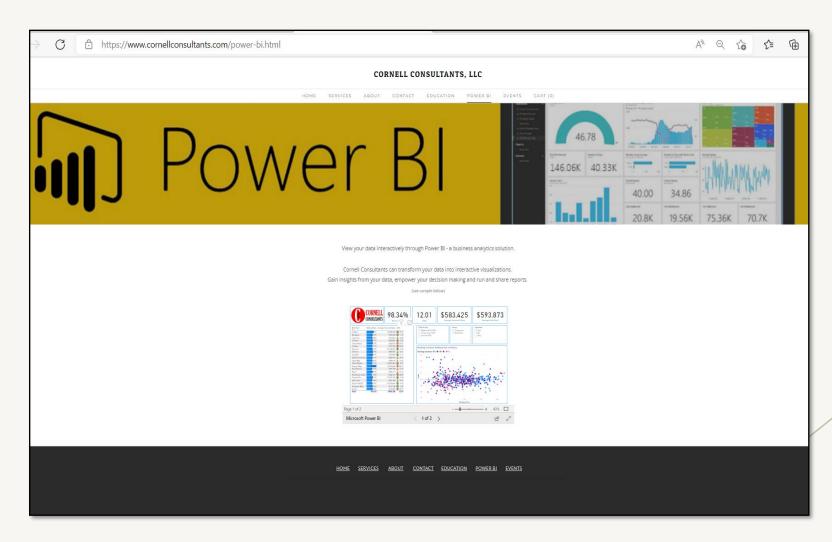


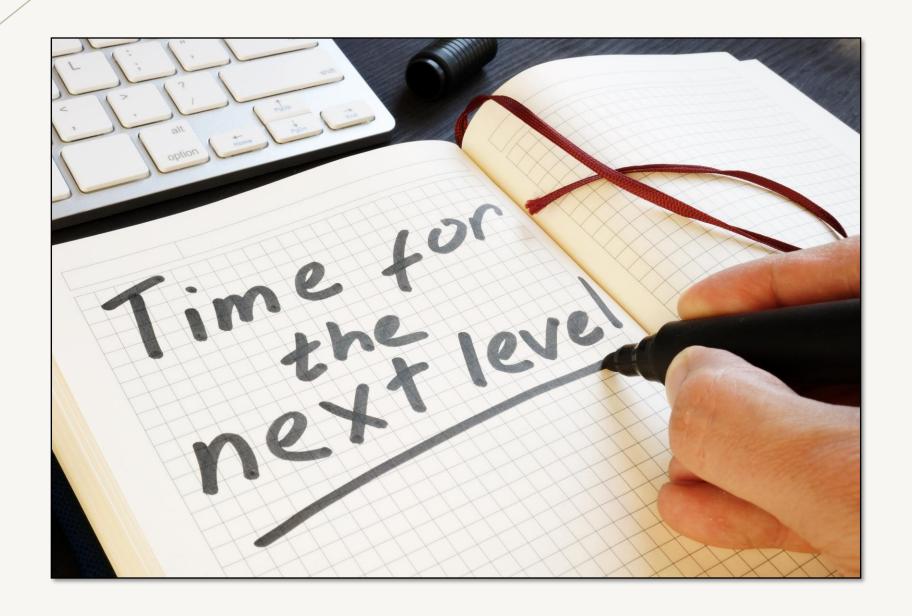
#### INTERACT AND SHARE

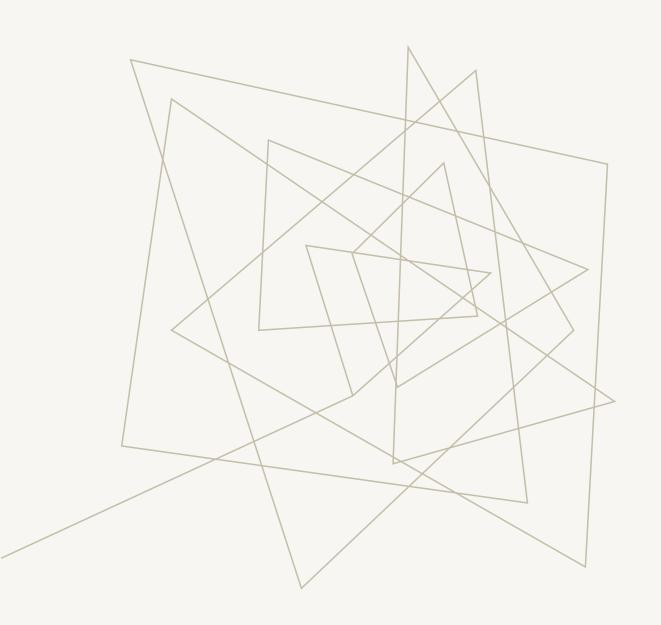


# INTERACT AND SHARE









# DAX FUNCTIONS

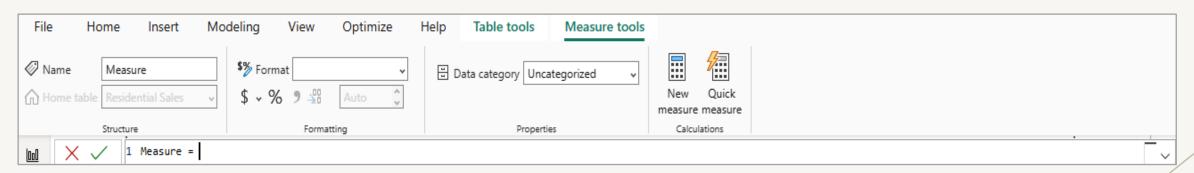
#### DAX

- DAX Data Analysis Expressions
- Set of functions, operators, and constants that can be used for data visualization, modeling and analysis
- Allows users to write efficient, flexible computations
- DAX Library includes over 250 functions that can be combined to create calculations
- Functions can be categorized in to various types, for example
  - Aggregation Functions SUM, AVERAGE, COUNT
  - Logical Functions IF, SWITCH, AND, OR
  - Statistical Functions LINEST, RANKEQ, PERCENTILE.EXC

#### CREATING A DAX MEASURE

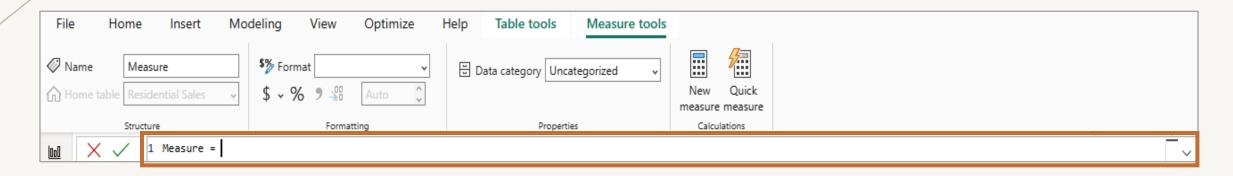


- On the Power BI Toolbar, click "New measure"
  - Can be found on "Home" or "Modeling" tabs

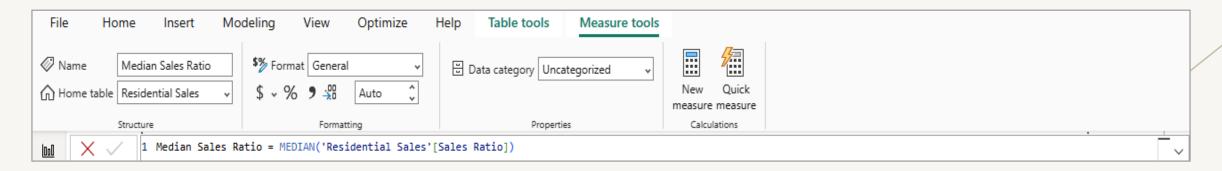


The "Measure tools" Tab will appear

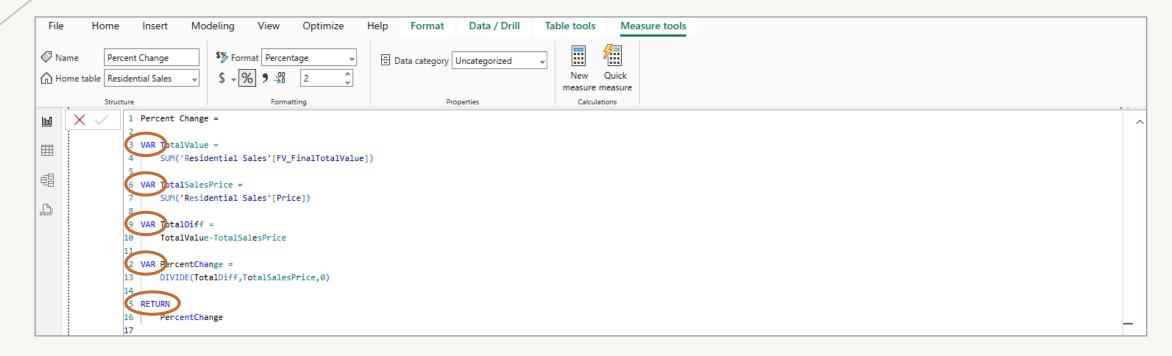
## **CREATING A DAX MEASURE**



- First Name the Measure
- Next Enter Function (i.e. SUM, AVERAGE, MEDIAN)
- Finally Follow prompts and enter related tables, column names, or constants



#### CREATING A COMPLEX DAX MEASURE



- More complex functions can be written with helper variables with the keyword VAR
- This can make complex functions more readable and efficient
- Each step in the calculation can be defined as new variable VAR
- Once the calculation is complete utilize the RETURN call to display the desired output

#### DAX FOR APPRAISERS

- Sales Ratio
  - Median and Average
  - Minimum and Maximum
- Coefficient of Dispersion (COD)
- Weighted Mean
- Price Related Differential (PRD)
- Standard Deviation
- Confidence Intervals and Confidence Levels
- Outlier Detection

#### RATIO FUNCTIONS

#### Sales Ratio

1 Sales Ratio = 'Residential Sales'[FV\_FinalTotalValue]/'Residential Sales'[Price]

Calculate Sales Ratio by Dividing Appraised or Market Value by Sales Price

This calculation can be made in the worksheet before it is imported into Power BI, but making the calculation with a measure in Power BI may save a step in prepping data for import

#### Median



#### Mean/Average

1 Average Sales Ratio = AVERAGE('Residential Sales'[Sales Ratio])

Calculate Average Sales Ratio

#### **RATIO FUNCTIONS**

#### Minimum

1 Minimum Sales Ratio = MIN('Residential Sales'[Sales Ratio])

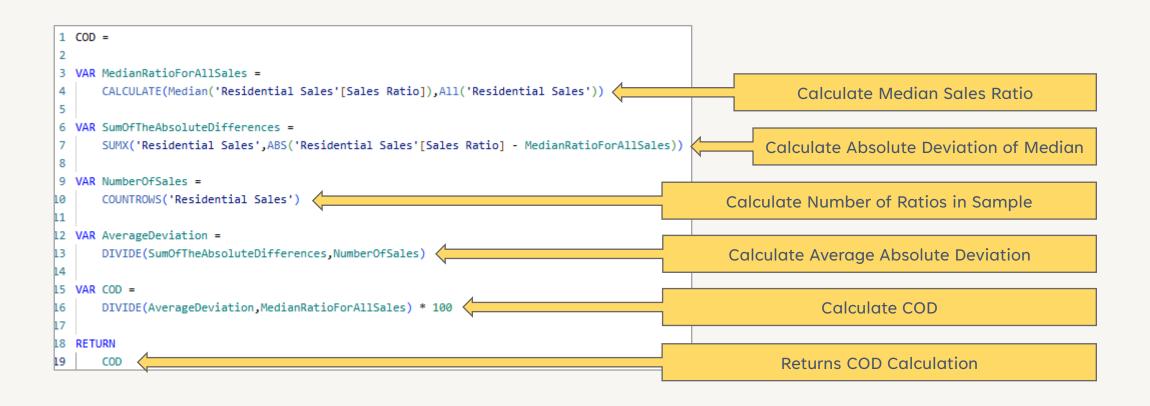
Calculate Minimum Sales Ratio

#### Maximum

1 Maximum Sales Ratio = MAX('Residential Sales'[Sales Ratio])

Calculate Maximum Sales Ratio

#### **COD FUNCTION**

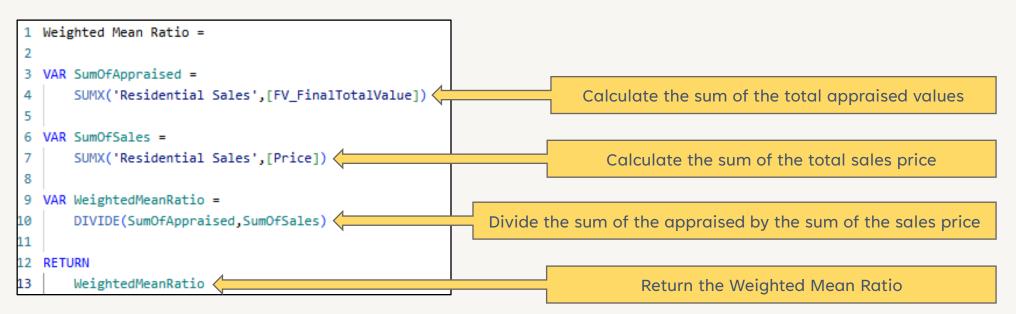


## WEIGHTED MEAN FUNCTION

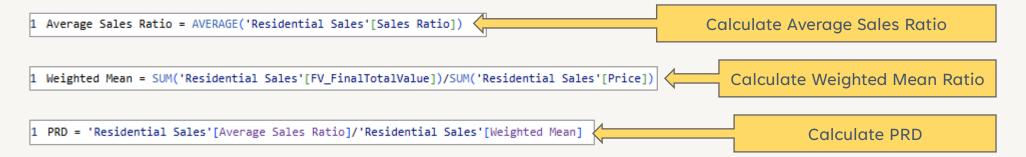
1 Weighted Mean = SUM('Residential Sales'[FV\_FinalTotalValue])/SUM('Residential Sales'[Price])

Calculate Weighted Mean Ratio as a single calculation, by dividing the sum of the total appraised values by the sum of the total sales price

#### OR



## PRD FUNCTION



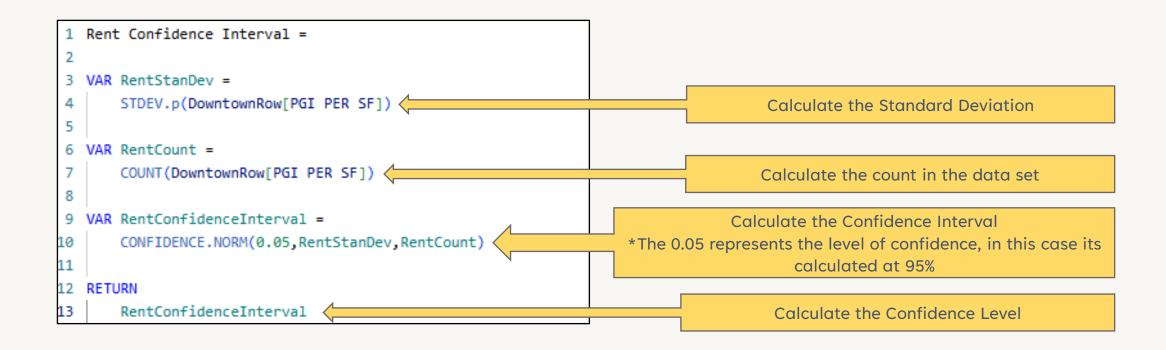
#### OR

#### STANDARD DEVIATION FUNCTION

```
1 Standard Deviation = STDEV.P('Residential Sales'[Sales Ratio])
                                                                    Calculate the Standard Deviation
  +2 Standard Deviation =
3 VAR TwoDev =
      CALCULATE([Standard Deviation] * 2)
                                                     Call Standard Deviation Measure and Multiply by 2
6 VAR PlusTwoDev =
      CALCULATE([Average Sales Ratio] + TwoDev)
                                                          Add 2 Standard Deviations to the Average
9 RETURN
      PlusTwoDev
                                             Return Result within +2 Standard Deviations of the Average
  -2 Standard Deviation =
3 VAR TwoDev =
      CALCULATE([Standard Deviation] * 2)
                                                    Call Standard Deviation Measure and Multiply by 2
6 VAR MinusTwoDev =
      CALCULATE([Average Sales Ratio] - TwoDev)
                                                       Subtract 2 Standard Deviations from the Average
8
9 RETURN
      MinusTwoDev
                                              Return Result within -2 Standard Deviations of the Average
```

\*When data is normally distributed, 95% of the results will fall within 2 standard deviations of the mean/average

## **CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FUNCTION**



## **CONFIDENCE LEVEL FUNCTION**

```
Lower Confidence Interval =
3 VAR AvgRent =
      AVERAGE(DowntownRow[PGI PER SF])
                                                                                          Calculate the Average
6 VAR LowerConf =
                                                                  <u>Subtract</u> the Confidence Interval from the Average
      CALCULATE(AvgRent-[Rent Confidence Interval])
8
9 RETURN
                                                                              Returns the Lower Confidence Level
      LowerConf
1 Upper Confidence Interval =
  VAR AvgRent =
      AVERAGE(DowntownRow[PGI PER SF])
                                                                                          Calculate the Average
6 VAR UpperConf =
                                                                     Add the Confidence Interval from the Average
      CALCULATE(AvgRent+[Rent Confidence Interval])
8
9 RETURN
      UpperConf
                                                                               Returns the Upper Confidence Level
```

## **OUTLIER DETECTION FUNCTION**

```
Outlier Detection =
3 VAR FirstQuartile =
       PERCENTILE.INC('Residential Sales'[Sales Ratio], 0.25)
                                                                                Calculate the First Quartile
6 VAR ThirdQuartile =
       PERCENTILE.INC('Residential Sales'[Sales Ratio], 0.75)
                                                                               Calculate the Third Quartile
9 VAR InnerQuartileRange =
                                                                     Find the Inner Quartile Range by Subtracting
       CALCULATE(ThirdQuartile - FirstQuartile)
                                                                       the First Quartile from the Third Quartile
12 VAR OutlierRange =
       CALCULATE(InnerQuartileRange * 1.5)
                                                                         Multiple the Inner Quartile Range by 1.5
  RETURN
       OutlierRange <
                                                                        Return the Outlier Boundary Differential
```

Refer to the IAAO Standard on Ratio Studies for more information on the 1.5  $\times$  IQR technique of identifying/trimming outliers

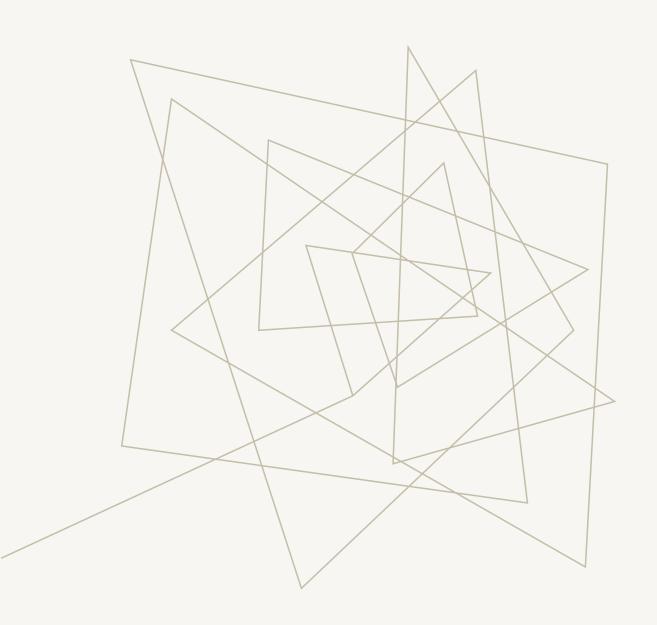
## **OUTLIER DETECTION FUNCTION**

```
1 Lower Outlier Trim =
3 VAR FirstQuartile =
      PERCENTILE.INC('Residential Sales'[Sales Ratio], 0.25)
                                                                                    Calculate the First Quartile
6 VAR LowerOutlier =
      CALCULATE(FirstQuartile - [Outlier Detection])
                                                                     <u>Subtract</u> the Outlier Differential from the First Quartile
8
9 RETURN
      LowerOutlier <
                                                                                 Return the Lower Outlier Range
1 Upper Outlier Trim =
3 VAR ThirdQuartile =
      PERCENTILE.INC('Residential Sales'[Sales Ratio], 0.75)
                                                                                   Calculate the Third Quartile
6 VAR UpperOutlier =
      CALCULATE(ThirdQuartile + [Outlier Detection]) 
                                                                         Add the Outlier Differential to the Third Quartile
8
9 RETURN
      UpperOutlier
                                                                                    Return the Upper Outlier Range
```



# CAN POWER BI BE MORE THAN A DATA VISUALIZATION TOOL?

CAN IT ALSO BE A DATA ANALYSIS AND VALUTION TOOL?



## REGRESSION ANALYSIS

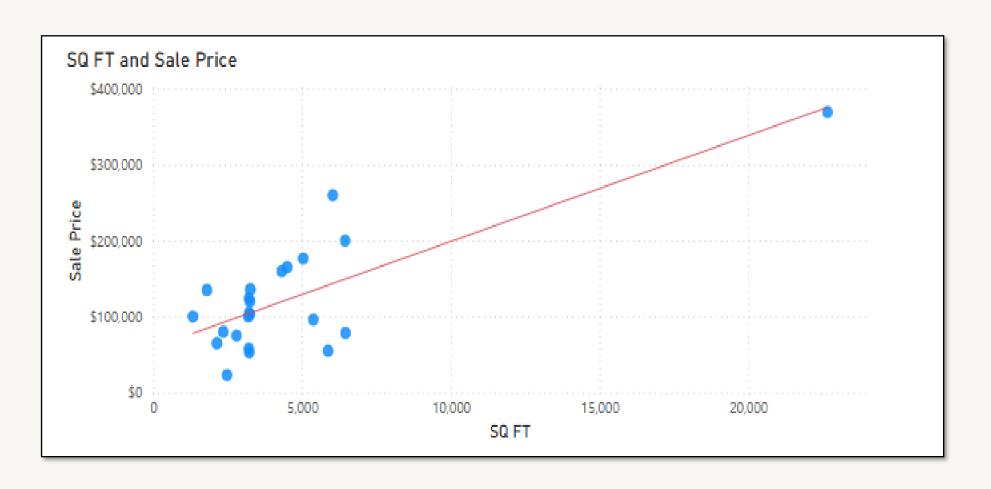
#### WHAT IS REGRESSION

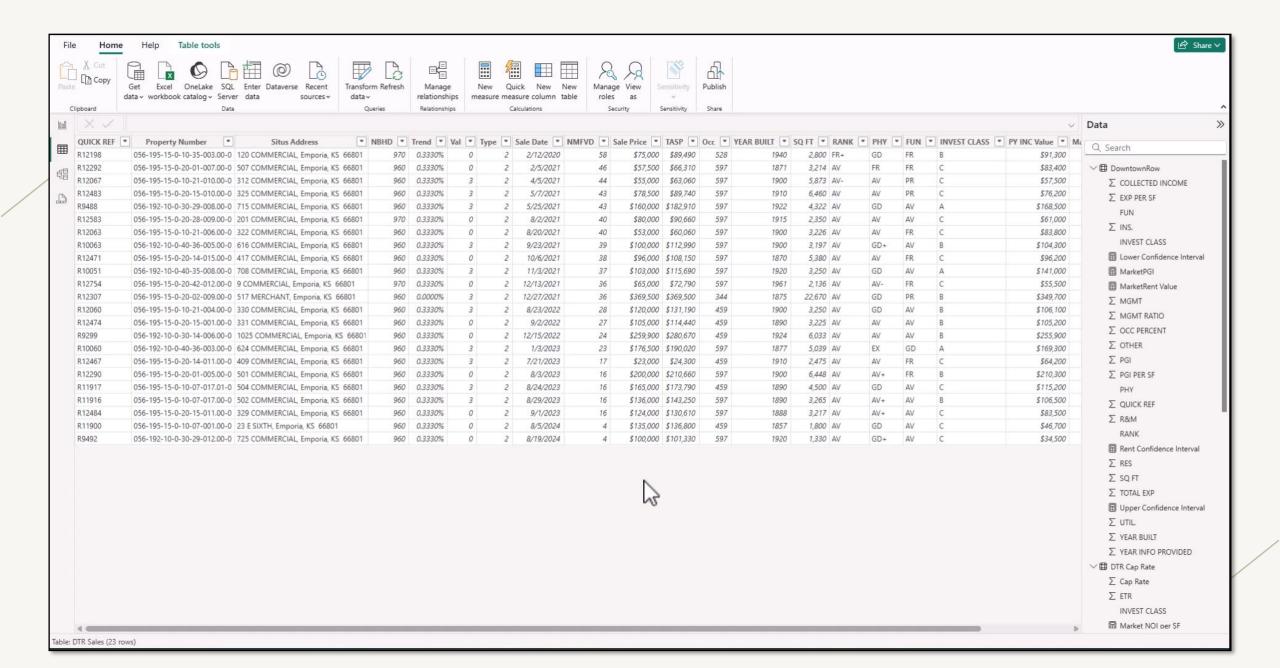
- Statistical model used to estimate the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables
- Liner Regression
  - Use one variable
  - Y = constant + (coefficient \* X), better known as <math>Y = MX + C
- Multiple Regression
  - Uses two or more variables
  - $Y = constant + (coefficient_1 * X_1) + (coefficeient_2 * X_2) + .... + (coefficient_n * X_n)$

#### REGRESSION IN POWER BI

- DAX Functions LINEST and LINESTX
- LINEST Function
  - Uses the Least Squares method to calculate a straight line that best fits the given data
  - Returns a table describing the line
  - The equation for the line is of the form:  $Y = Slope_1 * X_1 + Slope_2 * X_2 + ... + Intercept$
- LINESTX Function
  - Uses the Least Squares method to calculate a straight line that best fits the given data
  - Returns a table describing the line
  - The data result from expressions evaluated for each row in a table
  - The equation for the line is of the form:  $Y = Slope_1 * X_1 + Slope_2 * X_2 + ... + Intercept$

## LINESTX FUNCTION EXAMPLE





## LINESTX FUNCTION EXAMPLE

Linear = LINESTX('DTR Sales','DTR Sales'[Sale Price],'DTR Sales'[SQ FT])									
Slope1	▼ Intercept ■	StandardErrorSlope1	StandardErrorIntercept	CoefficientOfDetermination	StandardError •	FStatistic •	DegreesOfFreedom •	RegressionSumOfSquares 💌	ResidualSumOfSquares
13.95516757009	94 59356.001219883	4 2.50745341576387	15456.4872362893	0.595955742480078	49542.808889685	30.9745043003477	21	76026608355.4622	51544288166.2769

Slope 13.955

Intercept 59,356

Coefficient of Determination (R-Squared) 0.5959 or 59.59%

F Statistic 30.9745



#### LINESTX FUNCTION FOR TIME TREND

```
Monthly Time Trend =
3 VAR _linestx =
                                                                                                         Use the LINESTX Function to
       LINESTX('Residential Sales', 'Residential Sales'[SP per SF], 'Residential Sales'[NMFVD])
                                                                                                     establish the statistical linear table
5
6 VAR Slope =
                                                                                       Use the SELECTCOLUMNS Function to identify the
       SELECTCOLUMNS(_linestx, [Slope1])
                                                                                                 slope from the LINESTX table
8
9 VAR Intercept =
                                                                                   Use the SELECTCOLUMNS Function to identify the
       SELECTCOLUMNS(_linestx, [Intercept]
                                                                                           intercept from the LINESTX table
12 VAR MonthlyTrend =
                                                                   Divide the Slope by the Intercept to calculate the percentage change
       DIVIDE(Slope, Intercept)
                                                                         over one interval, this gives the indicated monthly trend
14
  RETURN
                                                                                              Return the monthly trend
       MonthlyTrend * -1
                                                                                *Multiple the monthly trend by -1 to help the end user
```

Market inflation indicates a negative market trend, market deflation indicates a positive market trend

By returning the MonthlyTrend \* -1 it allows for a more logical display of the market condition factor

#### LINESTX FUNCTION FOR TIME TREND

Annual Time Trend = [Monthly Time Trend] \* 12

Annualize Monthly Time Trend by multiplying by 12

0.25%
Monthly Time Trend

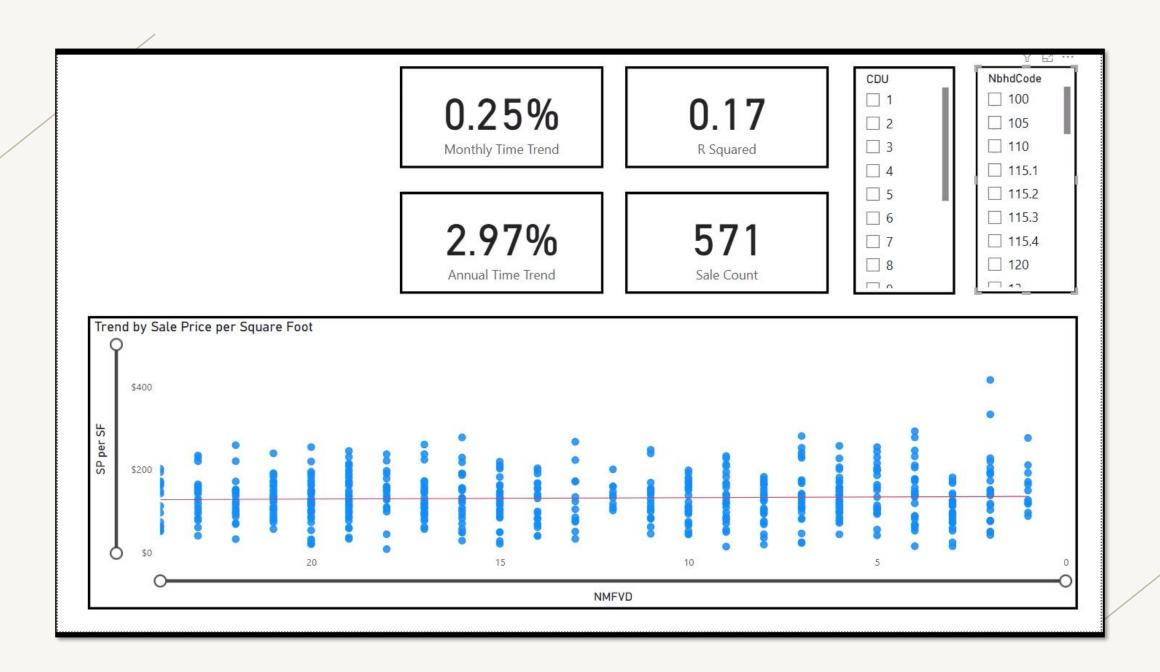
2.97%

Annual Time Trend

- The LINESTX Function allows for a dynamic dashboard that can be sliced in varying ways to determine the most applicable method of applying a time trend
- Furthermore, the nature of Power BI allows for this dashboard to be refreshed and updated regularly to more easily monitor the market

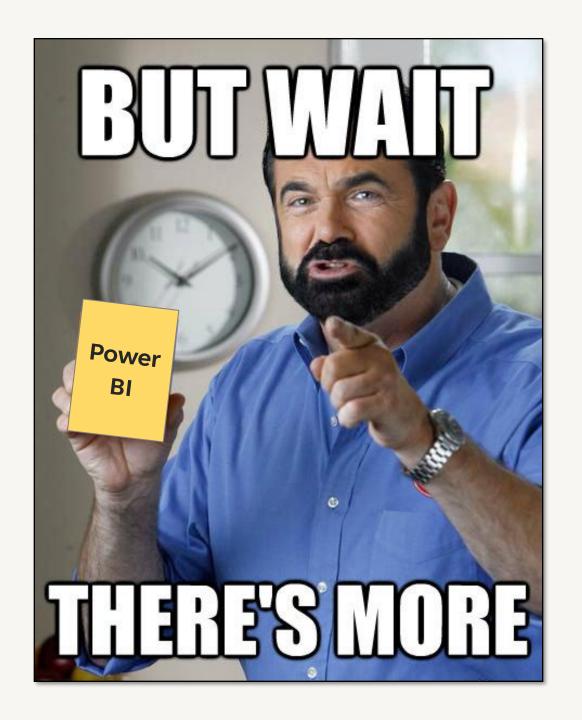
## COEFFICIENT OF DETERMINATION/R-SQUARED

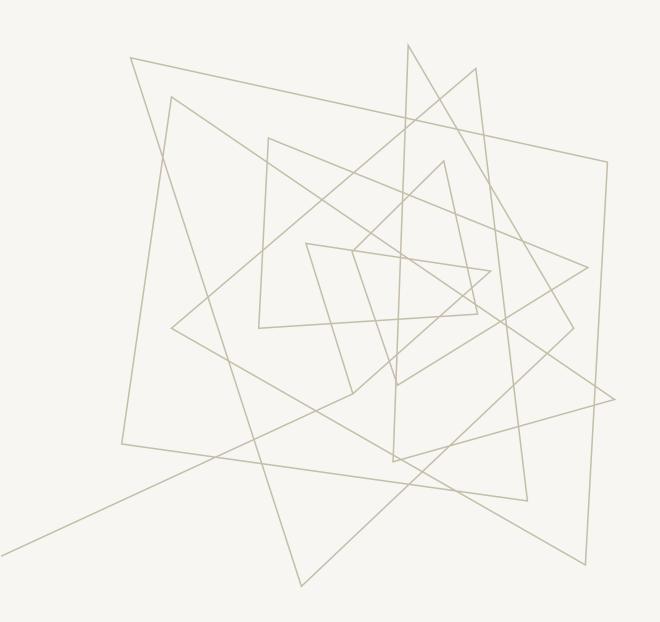
- The Coefficient of Determination is the same as the R-Squared Value
  - This value represents how well the trend line represents the data
  - Ideally, this value is 1.00 or 100%



## OTHER REGRESSION CAPABILITIES IN POWER BI

- Can Power BI handle other, nonlinear trend lines (exponential, logarithmic, etc.)?
  - YES!
    - By introducing more complex DAX functions other lines can be achieved
- Can Power BI handle Multiple Regression Analysis Functions?
  - YES!
    - By incorporating an R or Python script multiple regression can be completed in Power BI



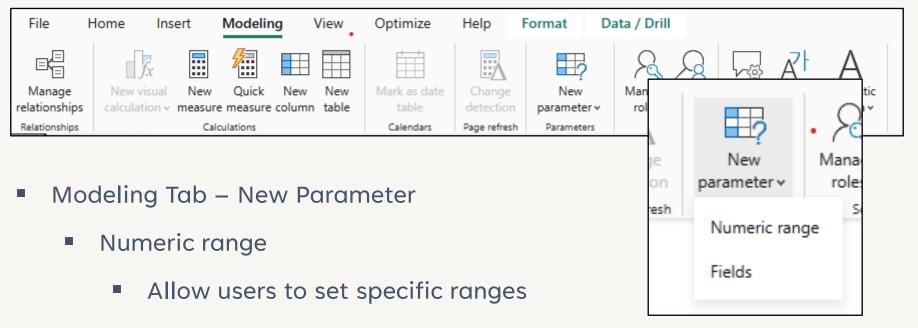


# PARAMETERS

## **PARAMETERS**

- Allows users to input variable values that can change how the data is presented in the reports
- This can be used to test conclusions and get results in real time
- This feature enhances the report and increases the its interactivity
   by making the platform more dynamic

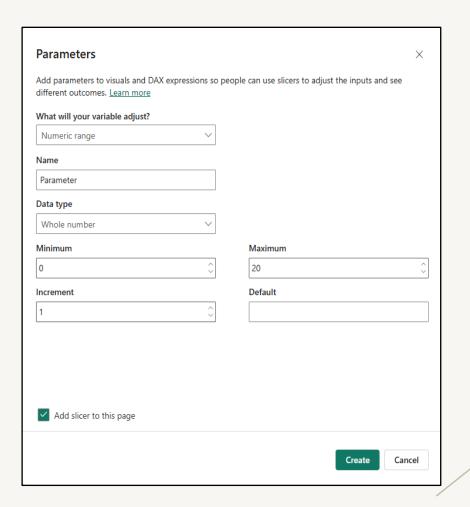
## **ADDING PARAMETERS**



- Fields
  - Allow user to change the measures analyzed in the report

## **ADDING PARAMETERS**

- Adding a "Numeric Range" Parameter
  - Name
    - Name the new measure
  - Data Type
    - Whole number or decimal number
  - Minimum/Maximum
    - Sets the range of the slicer
  - Increment
    - Amount lost or added as slicer is adjusted

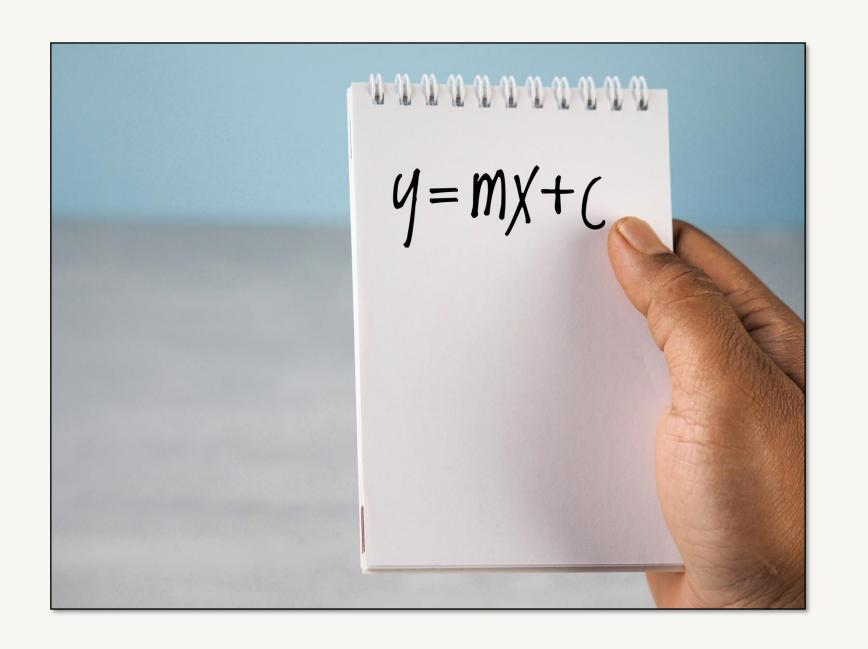


## **ADDING PARAMETERS**

- New Parameter measure is created
  - Minimum value range
  - Maximum value range
  - Increment
- Slicer can be adjusted to change parameter within range
- Its just a value, not tied to any specific data or measure

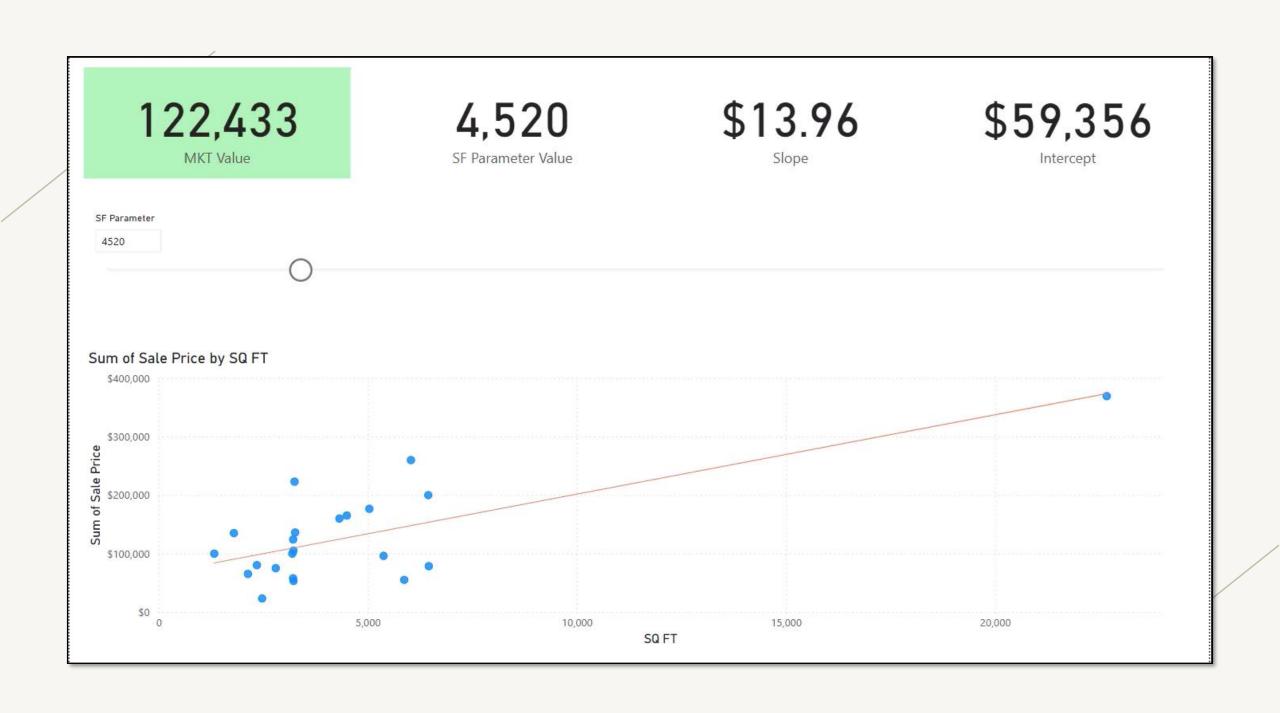


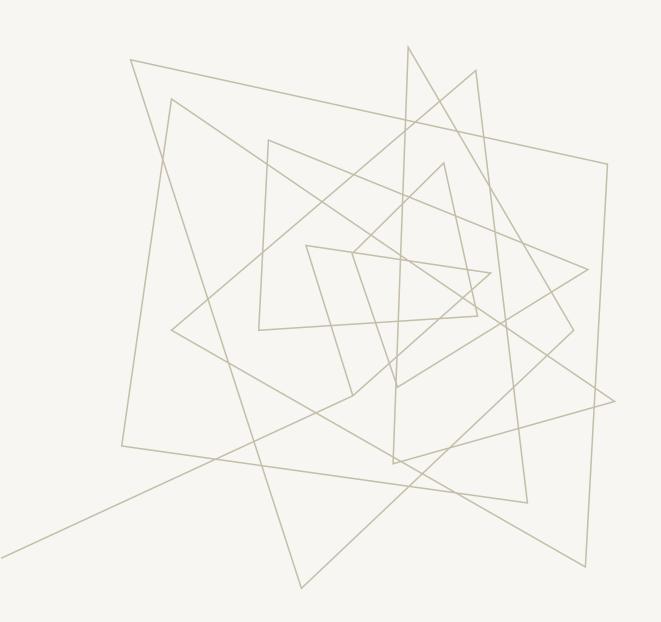




## **USE PARAMETER TO FIND VALUE**

```
1 MKT Value =
3 VAR Slope =
                                                                  Use the SELECTCOLUMNS Function to identify the Slope
      SELECTCOLUMNS('Linear SP/SF', [Slope1]) 
4
                                                                                 from the LINESTX table
5
6 VAR Intercept =
                                                                     Use the SELECTCOLUMNS Function to identify the
      SELECTCOLUMNS('Linear SP/SF', [Intercept])
                                                                             Intercept from the LINESTX table
  RETURN
                                                                           Use the parameter that was created and the
      Intercept + Slope * 'SF Parameter'[SF Parameter Value]
                                                                         formula Y=MX+C, where M is the Slope, C is the
                                                                                Intercept, and X is the Parameter
```





# FINAL THOUGHTS

#### WRAP IT UP

- Power BI is easy to work with drag-and-drop features
- As your comfort level grows, find more to use it for
- DAX functions don't need to be scary
- Using Power BI to help with simple regression can be helpful for visualizing and slicing data
- Power BI can be leveraged in analysis and valuation applications

## RESOURCES

- Generative AI and Large Language Models (LLMs)
  - Chat GTP
  - Copilot
- You Tube
  - Guy is Cube
  - Learnit Training
  - Leila Gharani
- Cornell Consultants, LLC
  - David Cornell, MAI, CAE



## THANK YOU

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