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PROJECT OVERVIEW

Our collaboration with a local real estate agency in King County, WA, aims to uncover key factors influencing property values using extensive house sales data. Using multiple linear regression models, we overcome challenges like economic downturns and data scarcity to provide actionable insights for informed homeowner decisions

BUSINESS UNDERSTANDING

Business Problem

A King County real estate agency lacks a reliable system for data-driven insights on home prices, hindering stakeholders' ability to make informed decisions about property values.

Project Solution

We aim to empower homeowners, investors, and agents with insights to assess property values accurately, identify investment opportunities, and advise on pricing strategies effortlessly.



OBJECTIVES



Predicting Home Prices

Developing a model to estimate home value increases based on renovation factors



Identifying Important Features

Examining renovation variables to determine which ones have the greatest impact on increasing a home's estimated value.



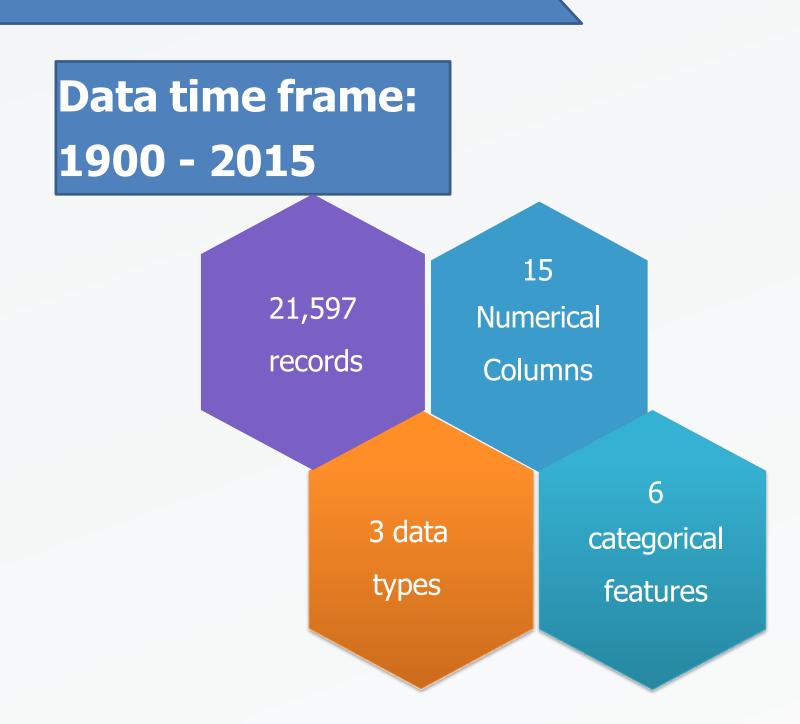
Monitoring Market Trends

Analyzing regions with highest and lowest average sale prices and identifying most indemand property types for market insights.

DATA UNDERSTANDING

This project is based on the dataset of a northwestern county. The dataset encompasses various features, including but not limited to:

- price
- bedrooms
- bathrooms
- sqft_living
- zipcode
- yr_built



The methods used in handling the data set given include:

Data Preparation

This process entails cleaning, transforming, and organizing raw data to make it suitable for analysis and modeling. Through it, we uncovered insights such as:

- Characteristics of dataset columns.
- Types of data present.
- Shape of the dataset itself

Data Cleaning

In this process, we decide how to address:

Missing values: Devising strategies to manage and fill in missing data.

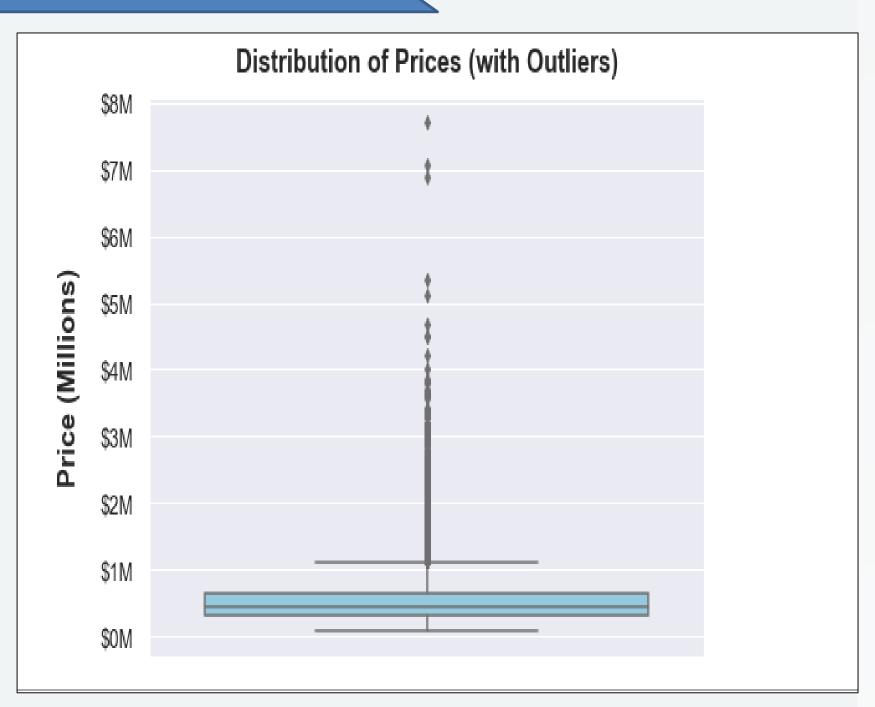
- Duplicated values: Identifying and resolving any repeated entries in the dataset.
- Wrong data types: Correcting any inconsistencies in the data formats.
- Outliers: Handling unusual or extreme data points appropriately.

Data Visualization

This process allows us to visually represent complex data and trends in easy-to-understand charts and graphs, helping everyone grasp important information and make informed decisions

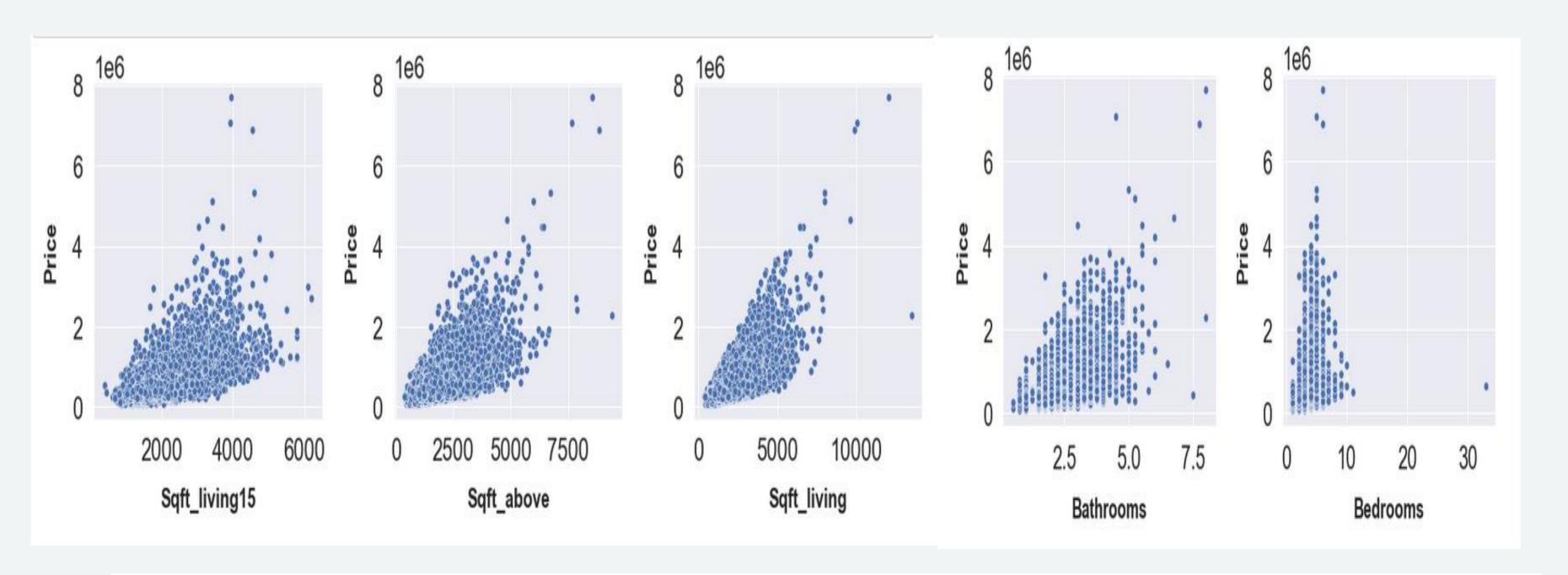
UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS



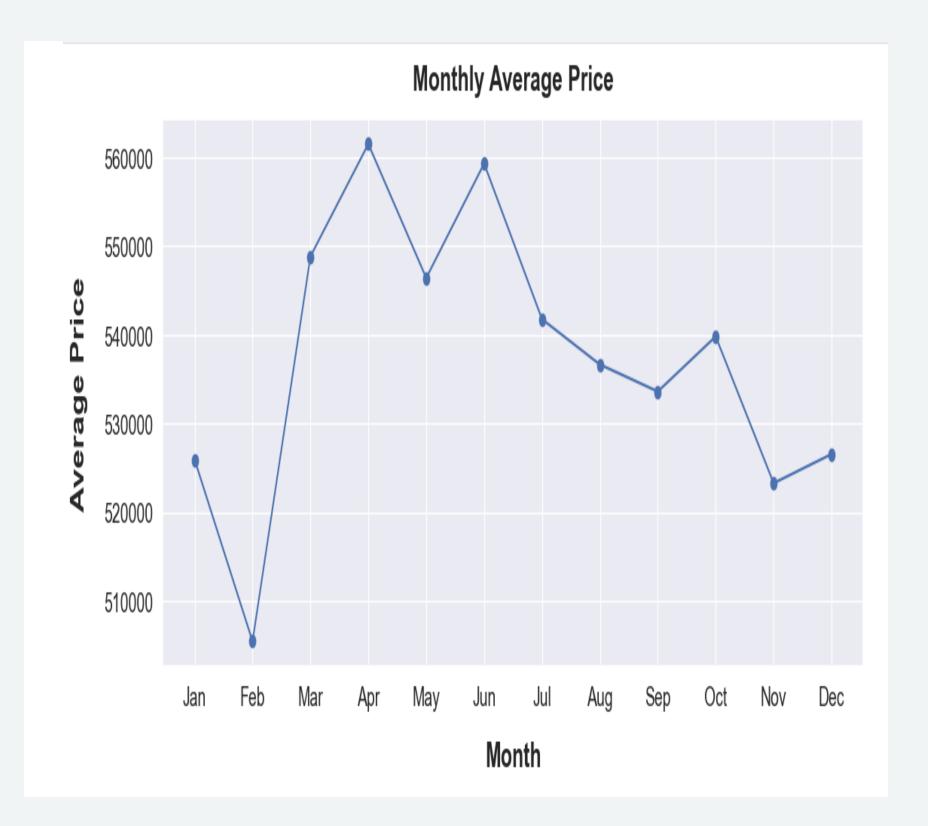


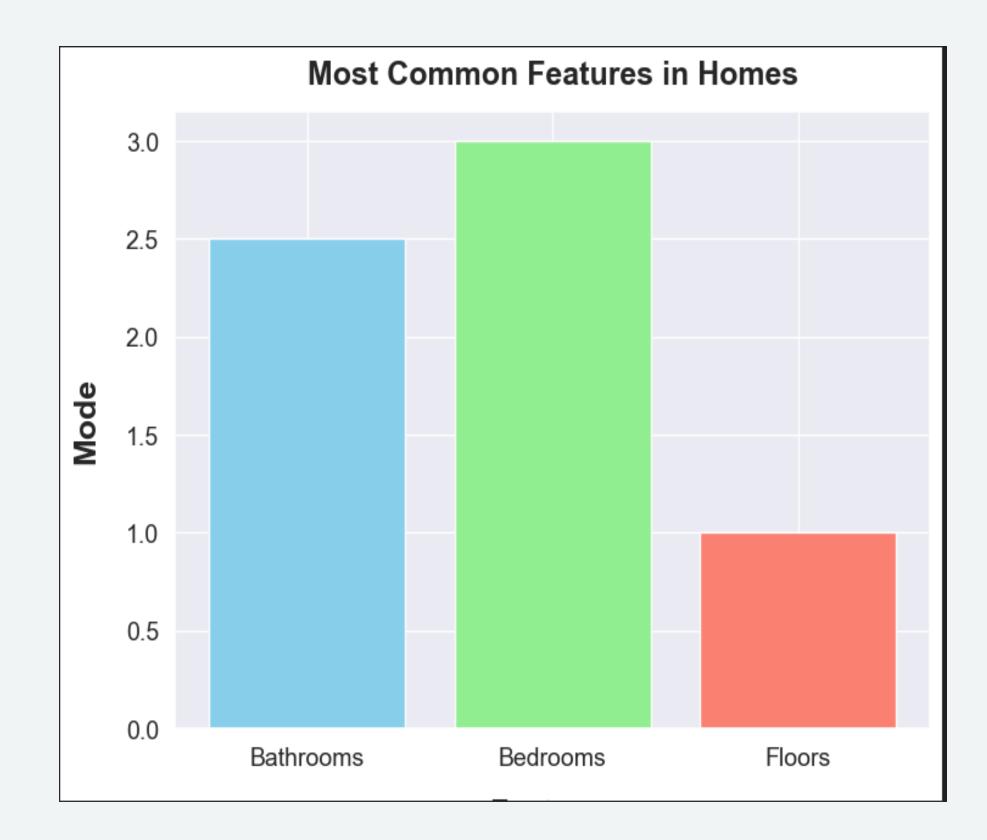
The histogram and box plot reveal skewed prices, predominantly below average, with a surplus of outliers contributing to peakedness.

BIVARIATE ANALYSIS



The plots show strong positive links between house prices and features like living space and bathrooms, with bedrooms having a moderate impact.





House prices fluctuate seasonally, offering strategic insights.

Analysis shows most homes have 3 bedrooms, 2.5 bathrooms, and 1 floor, aligning with buyer preferences.



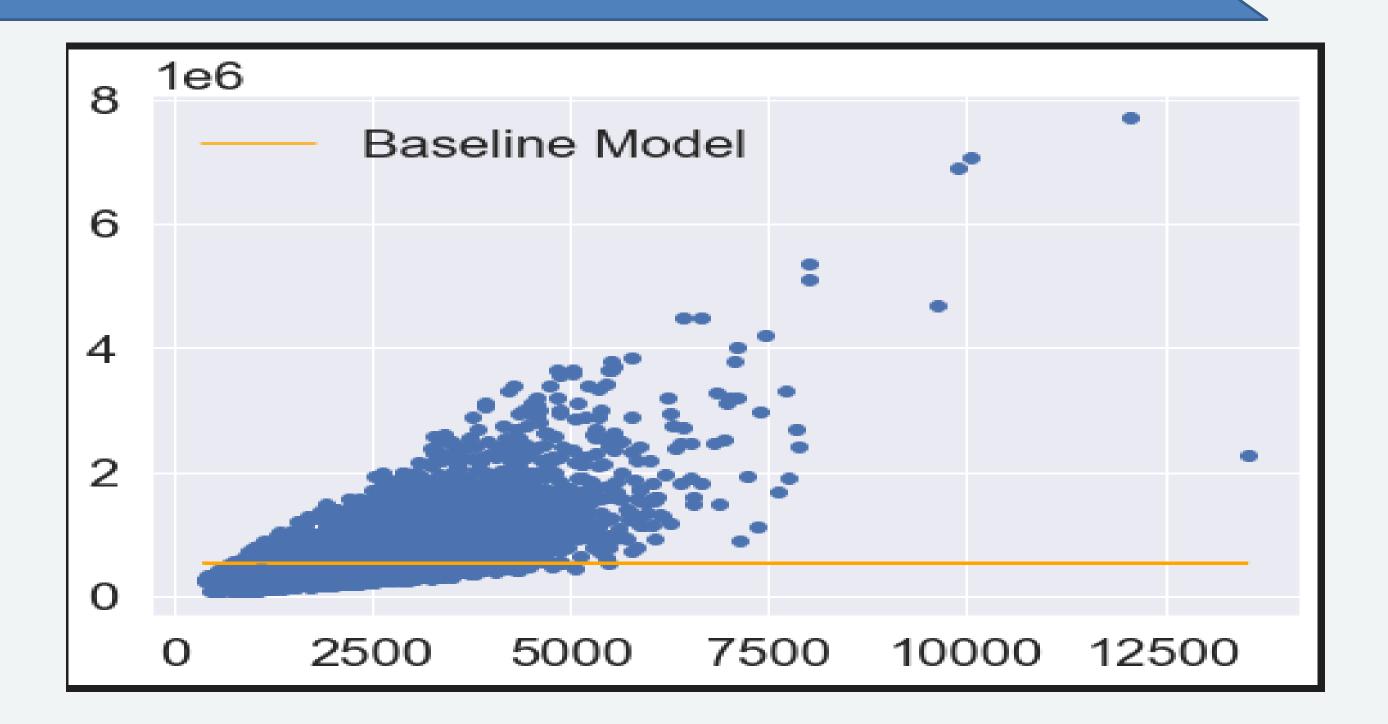
MODELLING

For the dataset provided, we are able to conduct regression modelling in order to draw conclusions and predictions from the data.



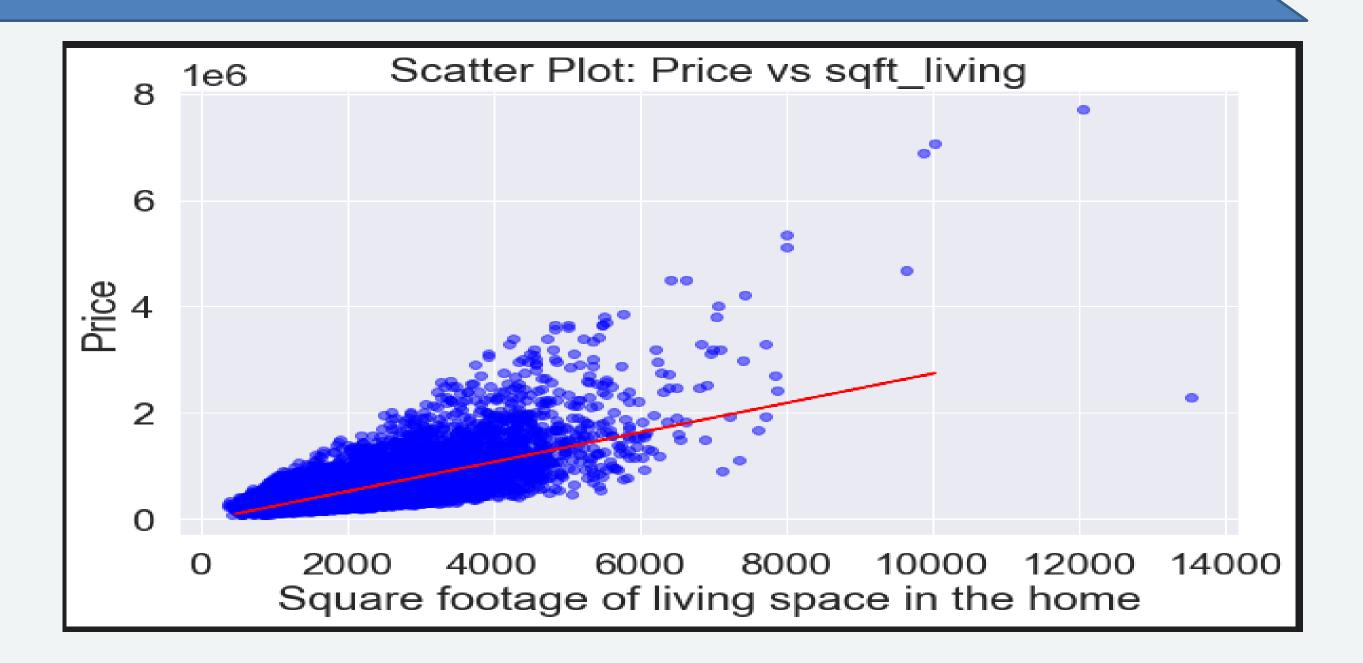
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RESULTS



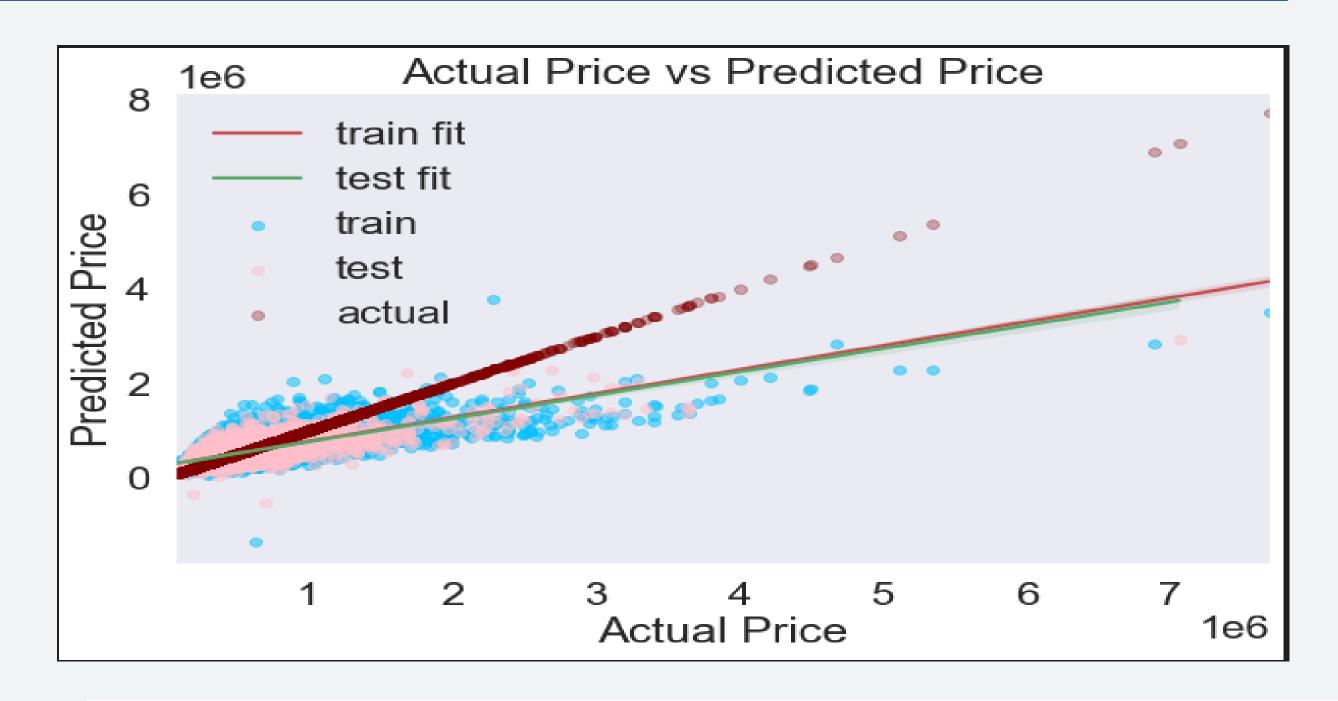
With a baseline Mean Absolute Error (MAE) of \$233,684.32, the model predicts house prices with an average deviation from actual prices of less than this amount.

SIMPLE LINEAR MODEL



This Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression model explains 48.6% of the variance in house prices (R-squared = 0.486). A significant positive coefficient of 277.2332 suggests that for each square foot increase in living area, the price increases by \$277.23.

MULTIPLE LINEAR MODEL



The model trained on the testing data explains 52.5% of the variance in house prices (R-squared = 0.525) with a Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) of approximately \$256,868.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Bathrooms**: More bathrooms typically correlate with higher house prices, indicating greater appeal to buyers and suggesting the need for strategic pricing and marketing.
- Living Area and Lot Size: Larger living areas positively impact house prices, while larger lot sizes have a negative effect, necessitating emphasis on living space in marketing efforts.
- **Floors**: Homes with multiple floors tend to command higher prices, prompting consideration of this factor in pricing and marketing strategies for multi-story properties

RECOMMENDATIONS

Condition and Grade: Houses with higher condition and grade ratings tend to be priced higher. The agency may want to emphasize these ratings in their marketing efforts and pricing strategy.

Age and Renovated: The age of the house and whether or not it has been renovated both have significant effects on the price of the house. The agency may want to consider these factors when pricing and marketing homes, particularly when comparing newer, renovated homes to older ones.

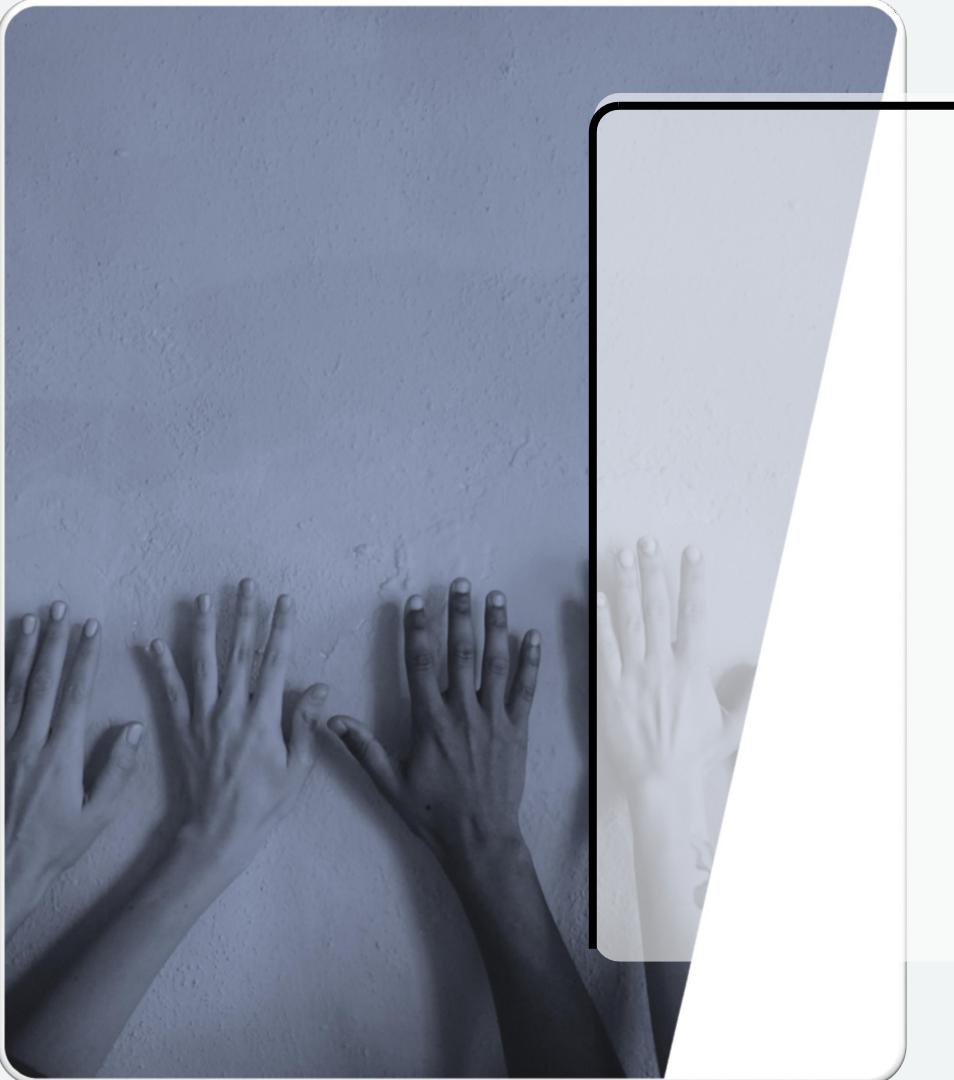
RECOMMENDATIONS

Waterfront View: Houses with a waterfront view are priced significantly higher than those without. The agency may want to emphasize this factor in their marketing efforts for waterfront properties.

Season: The season in which a house is sold can also affect the price, with spring selling for higher prices than fall. The agency may want to consider this factor when planning their marketing and pricing strategies throughout the year.

CONCLUSION

In summary, this endeavor effectively constructed a regression algorithm aimed at forecasting house values, leveraging diverse attributes including bedroom and bathroom counts, square footage, age, and location. The model demonstrated commendable precision in estimating house prices and shed light on the influential factors affecting housing costs. Such insights can prove invaluable to both real estate professionals and prospective buyers seeking precise assessments of property values based on their specifications.



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