

DS8007-Advanced Data Visualization Project

Toronto Housing Market



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INTRODUCTION

In many cities around the world, including Toronto, housing affordability and availability are major issues. Over the past decade, the city of Toronto has experienced rapid growth in real estate prices, making it increasingly difficult for many residents to find affordable housing. In this data visualization project, I aim to provide insights and understanding into the trends and patterns in the Toronto housing market over the past decade, using publicly available dataset.

PROBLEM DEFINITION

The rising housing prices in Toronto pose a significant challenge for businesses and individuals looking to invest in the real estate market, as well as for those looking to find affordable housing. This project aims to explore and visualize the trends and patterns in the Toronto Housing Market, with the goal of providing valuable insights to stakeholders and the public.

RESEARCH QUESTION

To achieve this goal, we will explore the following questions:

1. How has the average price of a home in Toronto changed over the past decade?
2. Are there any patterns or trends in the housing market that can be observed over time?

3. How do different neighbourhoods in Toronto compare in terms of housing prices and trends?
4. What factors are driving changes in the Toronto housing market, such as economy, population growth?
5. How has pandemic affected the Toronto housing market, and what are the long term implications?

MOTIVATION

The motivation for this project is to contribute to ongoing conversation around housing affordability and availability in Toronto by visualising the data I aim to provide insights and understanding to public.

PUBLICLY AVAILABLE DATASET

For this project, I will be using the Toronto Home Price Index dataset from

Kaggle(<https://www.kaggle.com/ahnaafalfarisi/toronto-home-price-index>). This dataset includes monthly home price indices for the city of Toronto, broken down by neighbourhood and dwelling type, from January 2005 to August 2021. By using a publicly available dataset, we aim to provide transparency and accessibility to our analysis and findings.

DATA DESCRIPTION

VARIABLE	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Neighborhood	Categorical	The name of the neighborhood where the property is located
Dwelling_Type	Categorical	The type of dwelling, such as single-family home, condo, or townhouse
Date	Date	The date of the home price index observation
Home_Price_Index	Numeric	Numeric The home price index for the given observation
Year	Numeric	The year of the observation
Month	Numeric	The month of the observation
Quarter	Numeric	The quarter of the observation
Avg_Home_Price_Index	Numeric	The average home price index for the given neighborhood
Above_Median	Binary	Whether the home price index is above or below the median for the dataset
Price_Change_Percent	Numeric	The percentage change in the average home price index for the given neighborhood over the past decade

Data Cleaning and Preprocessing of Data

Clean and preprocess the data, such as handling missing values converting data types. After completing these cleaning and preprocessing steps, the datasets was ready for exploratory data analysis.

Python code for checking null,missing values and data set description

```

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# Read the CSV file and store it in a DataFrame
file_path = 'mls.csv'
df = pd.read_csv(file_path)

def check_df(dataframe, head=5):
    print(" SHAPE ".center(70, '#'))
    print('Rows: {}'.format(dataframe.shape[0]))
    print('Columns: {}'.format(dataframe.shape[1]))
    print(" INFO ".center(70, '#'))
    print(dataframe.info())
    print(" MISSING VALUES ".center(70, '#'))
    print(dataframe.isnull().sum())
    print(" DUPLICATED VALUES ".center(70, '#'))
    print(dataframe.duplicated().sum())
    print(" DESCRIBE ".center(70, '#'))
    print(dataframe.describe().T)

check_df(df)

#####
##### SHAPE #####
Rows: 5091
Columns: 17
#####
##### INFO #####
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5091 entries, 0 to 5090
Data columns (total 17 columns):
 #   Column            Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   Location          5091 non-null   object 
 1   CompIndex         5076 non-null   float64
 2   CompBenchmark    5076 non-null   float64
 3   CompYoYChange   5076 non-null   float64
 4   SFDetachIndex   5076 non-null   float64
 5   SFDetachBenchmark 5076 non-null   float64
 6   SFDetachYoYChange 5075 non-null   float64
 7   SFAttachIndex   4949 non-null   float64
 8   SFAttachBenchmark 4949 non-null   float64
 9   SFAttachYoYChange 4951 non-null   float64
 10  THouseIndex     3803 non-null   float64
 11  THouseBenchmark 3803 non-null   float64
 12  THouseYoYChange 3804 non-null   float64
 13  ApartIndex       4010 non-null   float64
 14  ApartBenchmark  4010 non-null   float64
 15  ApartYoYChange  4008 non-null   float64
 16  Date             5091 non-null   object 
dtypes: float64(15), object(2)
memory usage: 676.3+ KB

```

```
#####
MISSING VALUES #####
Location          0
CompIndex         15
CompBenchmark    15
CompYoYChange   15
SFDetachIndex    15
SFDetachBenchmark 15
SFDetachYoYChange 16
SFAttachIndex    142
SFAttachBenchmark 142
SFAttachYoYChange 140
THouseIndex      1288
THouseBenchmark  1288
THouseYoYChange  1287
ApartIndex       1081
ApartBenchmark   1081
ApartYoYChange   1083
Date             0
dtype: int64
```

```
#####
DUPLICATED VALUES #####
62
#####
DESCRIBE #####

```

	count	mean	std	min \
CompIndex	5076.0	244.871592	41.374120	135.00
CompBenchmark	5076.0	772049.881797	272588.169295	257000.00
CompYoYChange	5076.0	10.222695	9.186082	-19.58
SFDetachIndex	5076.0	246.021277	41.829704	126.00
SFDetachBenchmark	5076.0	948100.059102	376586.547562	259100.00
SFDetachYoYChange	5075.0	9.329878	10.411804	-21.32
SFAttachIndex	4949.0	247.290139	43.124667	137.20
SFAttachBenchmark	4949.0	718284.198828	243377.690928	273300.00
SFAttachYoYChange	4951.0	9.311238	10.105563	-100.00
THouseIndex	3803.0	245.168393	55.364090	0.00
THouseBenchmark	3803.0	582943.965291	221250.438808	0.00
THouseYoYChange	3804.0	9.466312	14.473397	-100.00
ApartIndex	4010.0	236.428279	52.340839	106.00
ApartBenchmark	4010.0	483821.970075	145759.334129	171400.00
ApartYoYChange	4008.0	11.521093	9.079515	-10.60
	25%	50%	75%	max
CompIndex	217.600	247.10	2.705000e+02	409.90
CompBenchmark	589000.000	726500.00	9.033000e+05	2162900.00
CompYoYChange	4.380	9.39	1.538250e+01	46.78
SFDetachIndex	220.300	246.70	2.720000e+02	415.60
SFDetachBenchmark	682200.000	873450.00	1.137150e+06	2536900.00
SFDetachYoYChange	2.245	8.54	1.571500e+01	49.10
SFAttachIndex	220.700	246.70	2.699000e+02	709.00
SFAttachBenchmark	542900.000	671600.00	8.399000e+05	1677200.00
SFAttachYoYChange	2.715	8.76	1.537000e+01	43.71
THouseIndex	210.500	246.40	2.783000e+02	466.80
THouseBenchmark	439450.000	555000.00	6.731000e+05	1750500.00
THouseYoYChange	4.080	9.63	1.560250e+01	56.49
ApartIndex	196.625	239.60	2.722000e+02	395.30
ApartBenchmark	381925.000	477600.00	5.692500e+05	1005500.00
ApartYoYChange	5.640	9.74	1.529000e+01	64.32

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

The goal of EDA is to explore the data, identify patterns and relationship, and generate insights that can inform further analysis and modeling.

```
# 1. Handle missing values
# Drop missing value fill with mean, median, or mode)
df.dropna(inplace=True)

# 2. Convert data types if necessary
# In this case, we will convert the 'Date' column to a datetime object
df['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Date'])

# 3. Handle outliers (example: IQR method for 'CompIndex')
Q1 = df['CompIndex'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = df['CompIndex'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1
lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

# Remove outliers from the dataset
df = df[(df['CompIndex'] >= lower_bound) & (df['CompIndex'] <= upper_bound)]
print(df)

# 4. Normalize or scale features (if necessary)
# we will normalize the 'CompIndex' column using Min-Max normalization
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler

# Select the feature(s) to normalize
feature_to_normalize = ['CompIndex']

# Instantiate the scaler object
scaler = MinMaxScaler()

# Fit and transform the data
df[feature_to_normalize] = scaler.fit_transform(df[feature_to_normalize])
```

	Location	CompIndex	CompBenchmark	CompYoYChange	SFDetachIndex	\
69	Ajax	0.175214	444300.0	16.00	178.8	
70	Ajax	0.178063	445800.0	16.31	179.2	
71	Ajax	0.189459	451700.0	15.55	181.4	
72	Ajax	0.194207	454200.0	15.74	182.3	
73	Ajax	0.186135	450000.0	12.69	180.3	
...	
5086	York Region	0.684236	970300.0	11.76	292.0	
5087	York Region	0.696106	978700.0	12.56	295.2	
5088	York Region	0.721747	997000.0	13.34	301.7	
5089	York Region	0.792972	1047700.0	17.16	318.6	
5090	York Region	0.860399	1095700.0	19.82	334.4	
	SFDetachBenchmark	SFDetachYoYChange	SFAttachIndex	SFAttachBenchmark	\	
69	478900.0	17.86	187.1	402400.0		
70	480000.0	15.76	187.6	403500.0		
71	485800.0	15.10	190.1	408800.0		
72	488300.0	14.51	191.2	411200.0		
73	482900.0	11.99	190.3	409300.0		
...	
5086	1112000.0	12.65	293.2	847300.0		
5087	1124200.0	13.89	296.3	856200.0		
5088	1148900.0	15.20	302.9	875300.0		
5089	1213300.0	20.23	322.6	932200.0		
5090	1273400.0	23.49	337.2	974400.0		
	SFAttachYoYChange	THouseIndex	THouseBenchmark	THouseYoYChange	\	
69	15.64	170.5	311600.0	18.16		
70	16.81	170.4	311400.0	15.76		
71	15.99	172.3	314900.0	14.33		
72	15.95	177.1	323700.0	17.13		
73	13.14	173.1	316300.0	12.99		
...	
5086	12.73	271.3	704100.0	11.28		
5087	13.66	270.4	701800.0	10.28		
5088	14.78	272.6	707500.0	10.14		
5089	20.15	280.7	728500.0	11.04		
5090	22.48	294.0	763000.0	14.75		
	ApartIndex	ApartBenchmark	ApartYoYChange	Date		
69	148.7	252500.0	5.61	2015-07-01		
70	151.5	257200.0	8.99	2015-08-01		
71	154.3	262000.0	10.53	2015-09-01		
72	152.4	258800.0	8.70	2015-10-01		
73	151.2	256700.0	5.00	2015-11-01		
...		
5086	252.2	562700.0	6.91	2020-11-01		
5087	253.2	564900.0	6.84	2020-12-01		
5088	254.7	568200.0	5.86	2021-01-01		
5089	260.2	580500.0	5.39	2021-02-01		
5090	268.7	599500.0	6.00	2021-03-01		

[3641 rows x 17 columns]

1 HousingData.Location.unique()

```
array(['Adjala-Toronto', 'Ajax', 'Aurora', 'Barrie', 'Bradford West',
       'Bradford West Gwillimbury', 'Brampton', 'Brock', 'Burlington',
       'Caledon', 'City of Toronto', 'Clarington', 'Dufferin County',
       'Durham Region', 'EGwellsallimbury', 'East Gwillimbury', 'Essa',
       'GEswsallimbury', 'Georgina', 'Halton Hills', 'Halton Region',
       'Innisfil', 'King', 'Markham', 'Milton', 'Mississauga',
       'New Tecumseth', 'Newmarket', 'Oakville', 'Orangeville', 'Oshawa',
       'Peel Region', 'Pickering', 'Richmond Hill', 'Scugog',
       'Simcoe County', 'TREB Total', 'Toronto C01', 'Toronto C02',
       'Toronto C03', 'Toronto C04', 'Toronto C06', 'Toronto C07',
       'Toronto C08', 'Toronto C09', 'Toronto C10', 'Toronto C11',
       'Toronto C12', 'Toronto C13', 'Toronto C14', 'Toronto C15',
       'Toronto E01', 'Toronto E02', 'Toronto E03', 'Toronto E04',
       'Toronto E05', 'Toronto E06', 'Toronto E07', 'Toronto E08',
       'Toronto E09', 'Toronto E10', 'Toronto E11', 'Toronto W01',
       'Toronto W02', 'Toronto W03', 'Toronto W04', 'Toronto W05',
       'Toronto W06', 'Toronto W07', 'Toronto W08', 'Toronto W09',
       'Toronto W10', 'Uxbridge', 'Vaughan', 'Whitby',
       'Whitchurch-Stouffville', 'York Region'], dtype=object)
```

GENERATE SUMMARY STATISTICS OF DATA(MEAN,STD,MAX)

```

1 # Generate summary statistics
2 summary_stats = df.describe()
3 print(summary_stats)

      CompIndex  CompBenchmark  CompYoYChange  SFDetachIndex \
count  3641.000000    3.641000e+03  3641.000000    3641.000000
mean   0.500849    7.972443e+05   9.806894    249.818923
std    0.186450    2.618999e+05   8.431952    39.304269
min    0.000000    3.099000e+05  -19.580000   126.300000
25%   0.374159    6.220000e+05   4.630000   228.000000
50%   0.514890    7.517000e+05   9.160000   250.800000
75%   0.624400    9.154000e+05  14.250000   275.500000
max   1.000000    2.162900e+06  38.990000   380.500000

      SFDetachBenchmark  SFDetachYoYChange  SFAttachIndex  SFAttachBenchmark \
count  3.641000e+03     3641.000000  3641.000000  3.641000e+03
mean   1.023623e+06     8.573197    248.359324  7.653170e+05
std    3.633570e+05     9.996615    38.818005  2.318607e+05
min    3.455000e+05  -21.320000   137.200000  2.868000e+05
25%   7.679000e+05     2.090000   223.000000  6.042000e+05
50%   9.470000e+05     8.020000   248.800000  7.206000e+05
75%   1.205400e+06    14.100000   271.800000  8.781000e+05
max   2.536900e+06    45.690000   385.400000  1.677200e+06

      SFAttachYoYChange  THouseIndex  THouseBenchmark  THouseYoYChange \
count  3641.000000    3641.000000  3.641000e+03  3641.000000
mean   8.563227    245.432601   5.859174e+05   9.383057
std    9.449906    53.588073   2.220566e+05  14.404316
min   -21.470000    0.000000   0.000000e+00  -100.000000
25%   2.450000    212.800000   4.455000e+05   4.010000
50%   8.150000    247.300000   5.582000e+05   9.640000
75%  14.210000    278.900000   6.727000e+05  15.470000
max  38.700000    407.600000   1.750500e+06  56.490000

      ApartIndex  ApartBenchmark  ApartYoYChange
count  3641.000000    3641.000000  3641.000000
mean   235.368223  473605.657786   11.776416
std    51.128247  137680.059889   9.185079
min   106.000000  171400.000000  -7.450000
25%  195.400000  376100.000000   5.810000
50%  239.500000  469100.000000   9.950000
75%  271.700000  555000.000000  15.710000
max  395.300000  975100.000000  64.320000

```

Correlation matrix is useful for identifying patterns and relationships between variables.

```

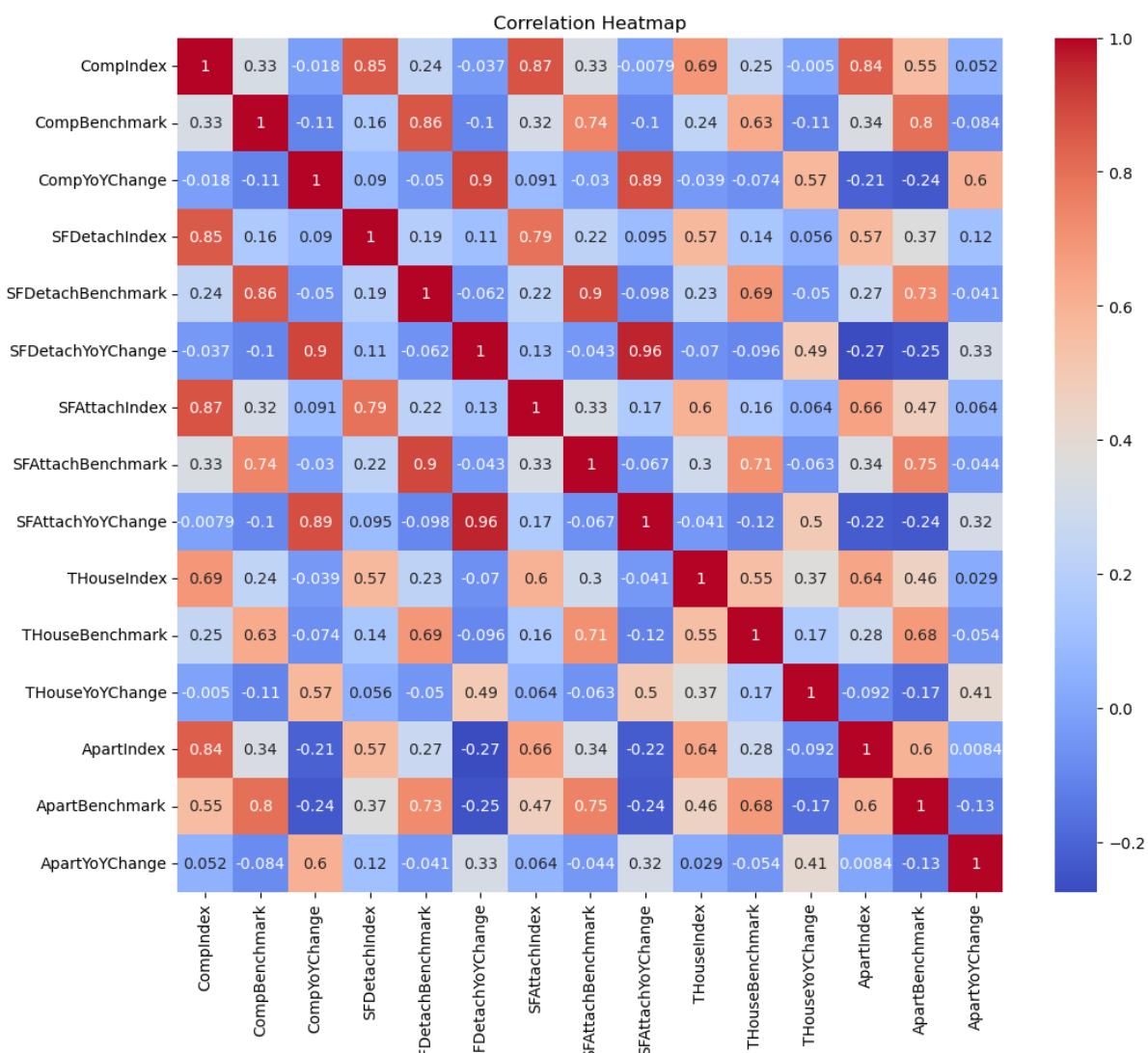
1 # Compute the correlation matrix
2 correlation_matrix = df.corr()
3
4 # Display the correlation matrix
5 print(correlation_matrix)
6

```

	CompIndex	CompBenchmark	CompYoYChange	SFDetachIndex	\
CompIndex	1.000000	0.328066	-0.018261	0.852718	
CompBenchmark	0.328066	1.000000	-0.107641	0.159185	
CompYoYChange	-0.018261	-0.107641	1.000000	0.090013	
SFDetachIndex	0.852718	0.159185	0.090013	1.000000	
SFDetachBenchmark	0.238686	0.864591	-0.049742	0.190061	
SFDetachYoYChange	-0.036574	-0.104853	0.903644	0.110729	
SFAttachIndex	0.867531	0.320635	0.091051	0.793545	
SFAttachBenchmark	0.334586	0.744551	-0.030471	0.224755	
SFAttachYoYChange	-0.007899	-0.099701	0.885183	0.095199	
THouseIndex	0.691185	0.237763	-0.039156	0.570696	
THouseBenchmark	0.248319	0.625719	-0.073597	0.144254	
THouseYoYChange	-0.005035	-0.108694	0.574262	0.056310	
ApartIndex	0.843132	0.339658	-0.214379	0.566165	
ApartBenchmark	0.552933	0.799227	-0.235054	0.366750	
ApartYoYChange	0.051782	-0.084088	0.603070	0.117378	
	SFDetachBenchmark	SFDetachYoYChange	SFAttachIndex	\	
CompIndex	0.238686	-0.036574	0.867531		
CompBenchmark	0.864591	-0.104853	0.320635		
CompYoYChange	-0.049742	0.903644	0.091051		
SFDetachIndex	0.190061	0.110729	0.793545		
SFDetachBenchmark	1.000000	-0.062388	0.218774		
SFDetachYoYChange	-0.062388	1.000000	0.125918		
SFAttachIndex	0.218774	0.125918	1.000000		
SFAttachBenchmark	0.895961	-0.042564	0.328836		
SFAttachYoYChange	-0.097731	0.961786	0.170163		
THouseIndex	0.227162	-0.070166	0.597840		
THouseBenchmark	0.688486	-0.096282	0.161061		
THouseYoYChange	-0.049854	0.494568	0.063663		
ApartIndex	0.272749	-0.274423	0.656046		
ApartBenchmark	0.725649	-0.252473	0.470998		
ApartYoYChange	-0.041279	0.327214	0.064424		

CORRELATION HEATMAP

This is a correlation matrix showing's correlation coefficients between each pair of variables in the dataset. The correlation coefficient ranges from -1 to 1, with -1 indicating a perfect negative correlation, 0 indicating no correlation, and 1 indicating a perfect positive correlation. The darker colors in the heatmap indicate a stronger correlation between the variables. We can see that the highest positive correlation (dark red color) exists between the ComplIndex and SFDetachIndex (0.85) and SFAttachIndex (0.87). On the other hand, the highest negative correlation (dark blue color) exists between CompYoYChange and SFDetachYoYChange (-0.903) and SFAttachYoYChange (-0.885).

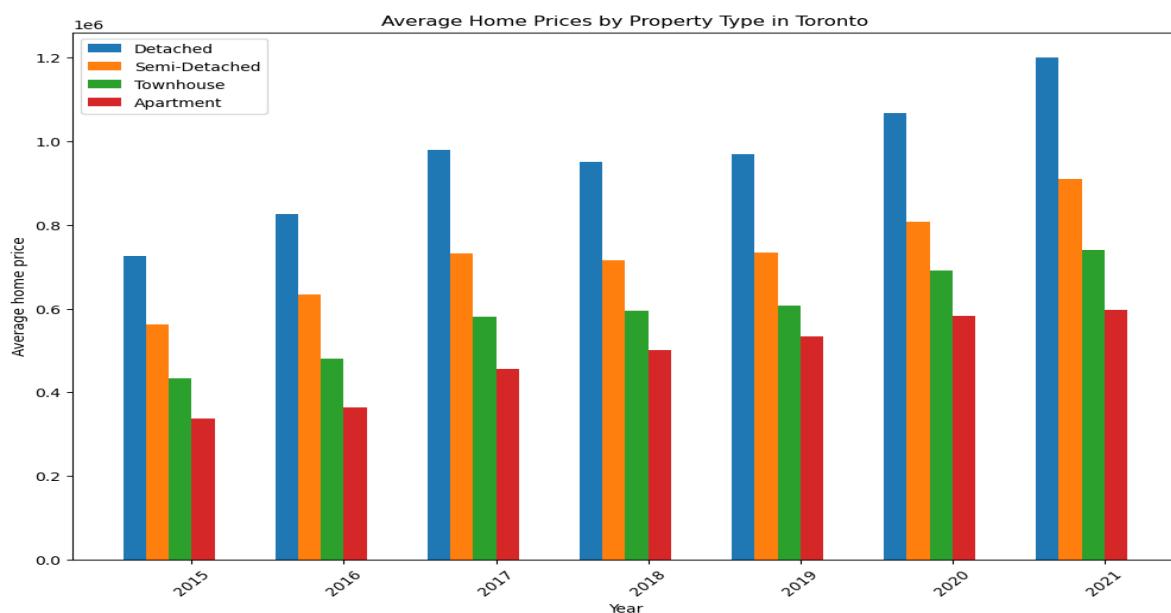
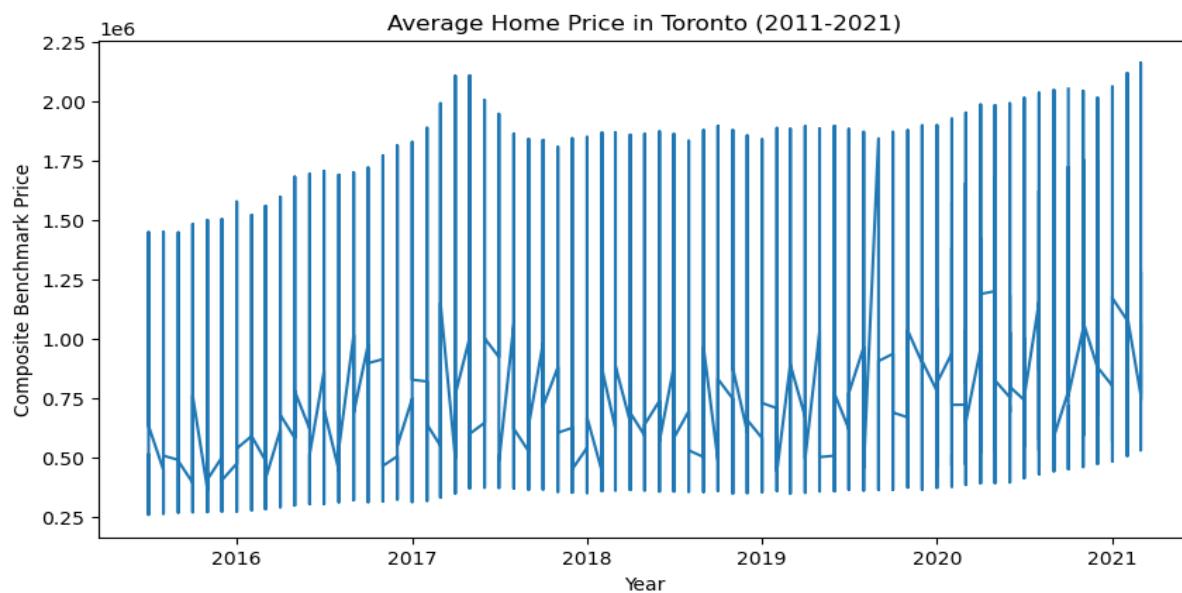


FINDING AND RESULTS

1. How has the average price of a home in Toronto changed over the past decade?

Visualization: Time series plot, For all property types comparison-bar graph

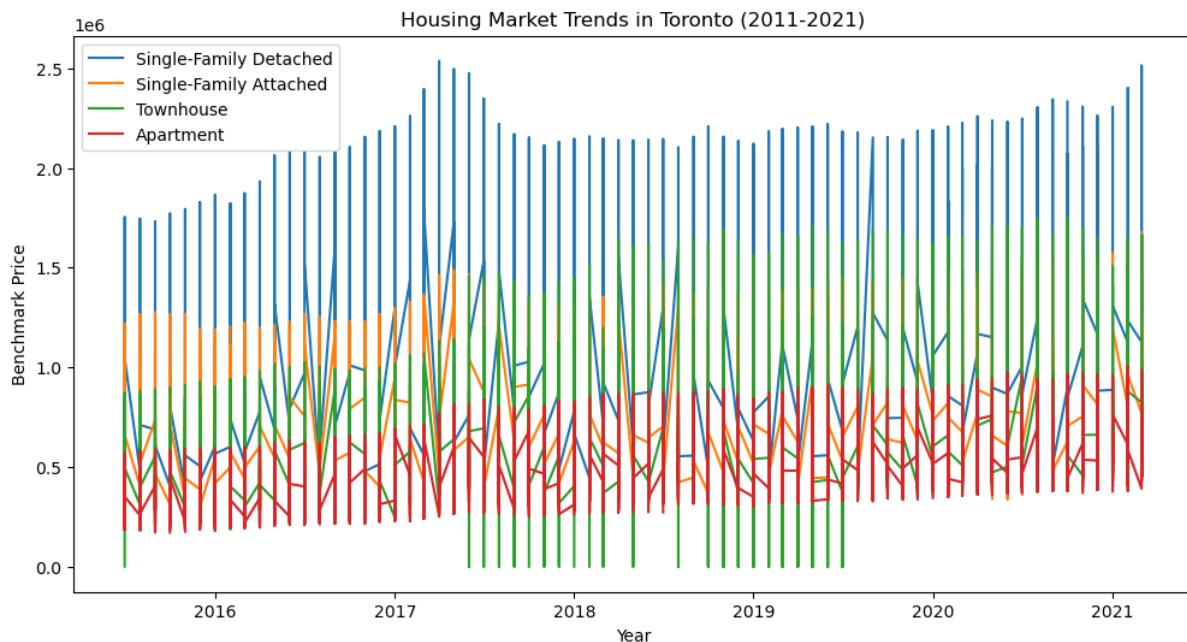
Variables: Date (x-axis) and CompBenchmark or a specific property type benchmark (y-axis) or all property types in the dataset (Single-Family Detached, Single-Family Attached, Townhouse, and Apartment). The composite benchmark price provides a comprehensive view of the overall housing market by taking into account The price trends across different property types.



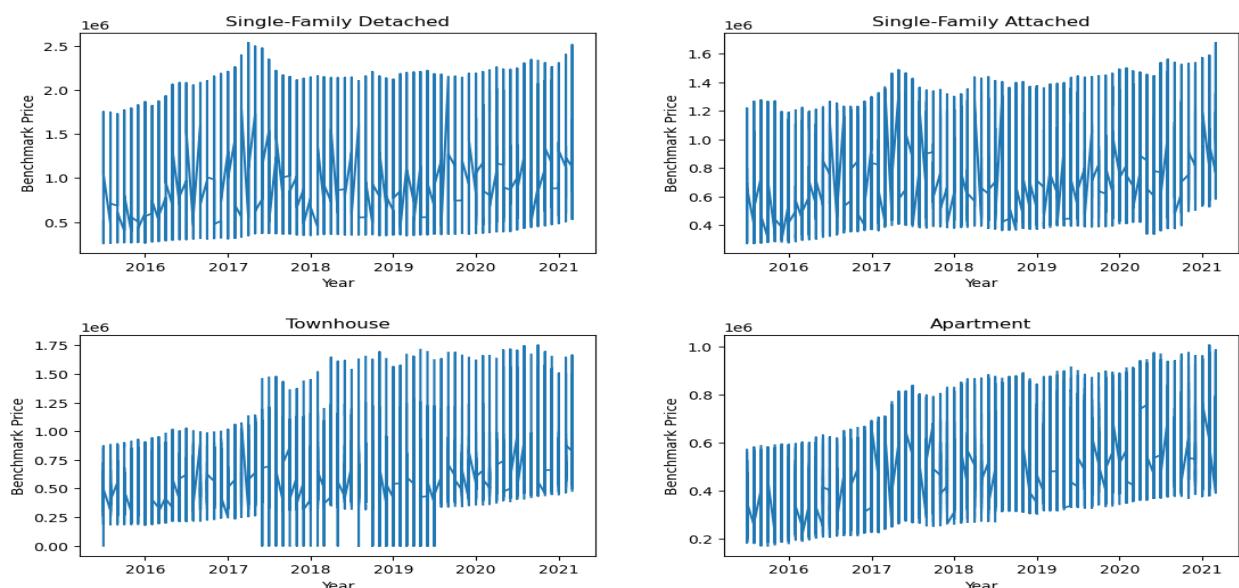
2. Are there any patterns or trends in the housing market that can be observed over time?

Visualization: Multiple time series plots on the same graph for different property

Variables: Date (x-axis), SFDetachBenchmark, SFAttachBenchmark, THouseBenchmark, and ApartBenchmark (all on the y-axis) Some potential factors that can cause patterns or trends in the housing market include:



Over the past decade, the Toronto housing market has experienced significant fluctuations. In 2017, the market saw a steady increase in home prices, with some years experiencing double-digit growth. This was fueled by low interest rates, a growing economy, and high demand for housing.

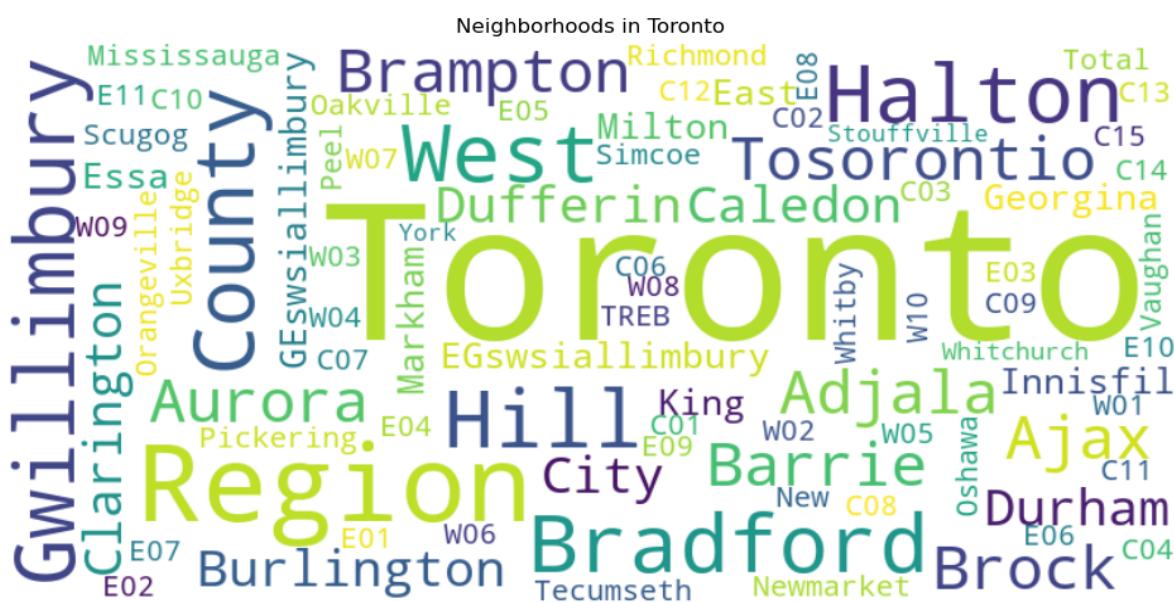


3. How do different neighbourhoods in Toronto compare in terms of housing prices and trends?

Variables: COMPEBENCHMARK, NEIGHBORHOOD

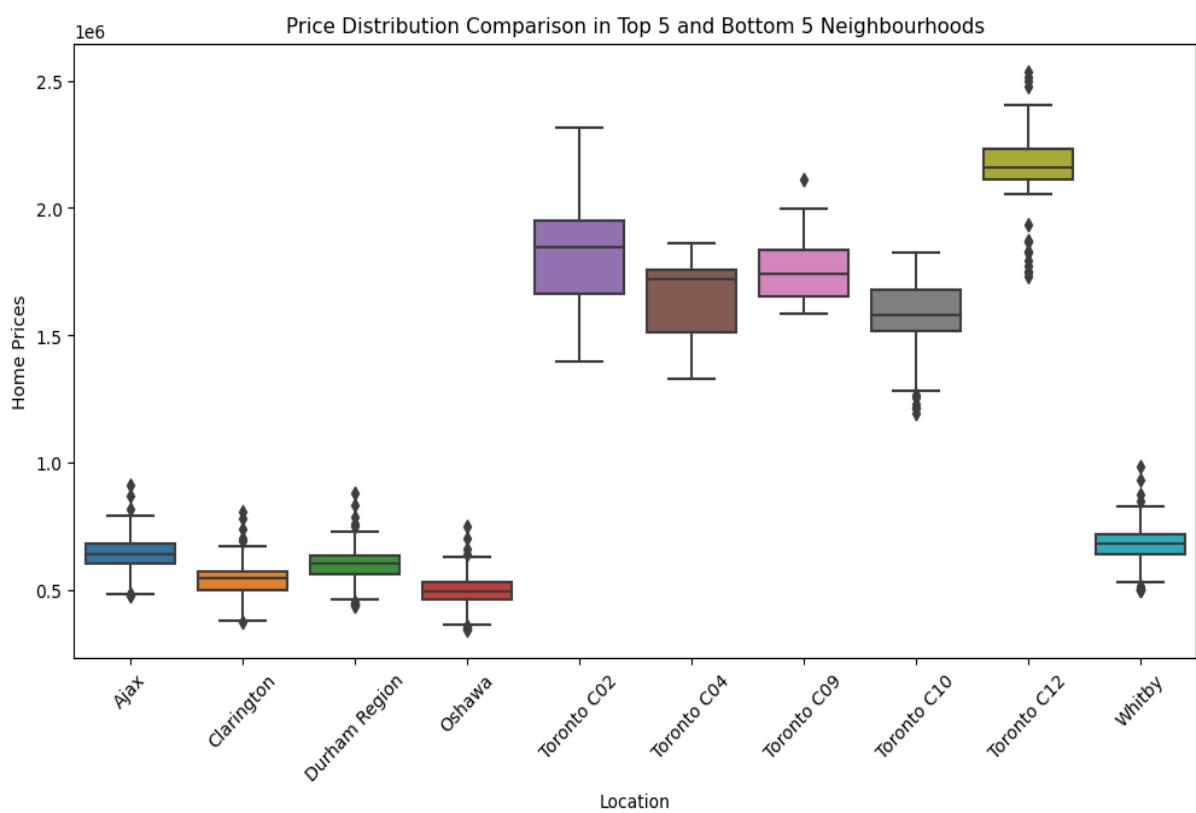
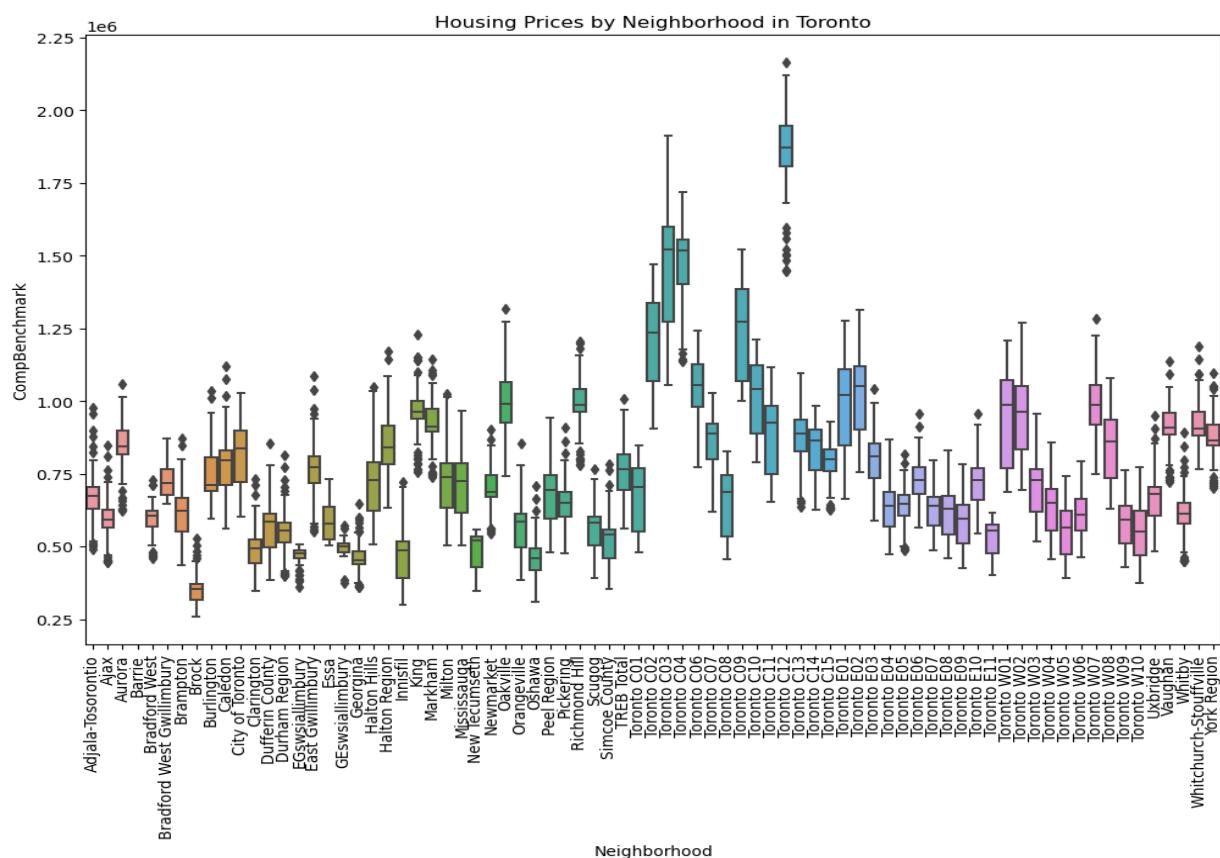
VISUALIZATION: world cloud for popular neighbourhood around Toronto area. By looking at the **box plot**, we can gain several insights about the Toronto housing market. There is a wide range of housing prices across different neighborhoods in Toronto. Some neighborhoods have higher housing prices than others, which suggests that the demand for housing varies depending on the location.

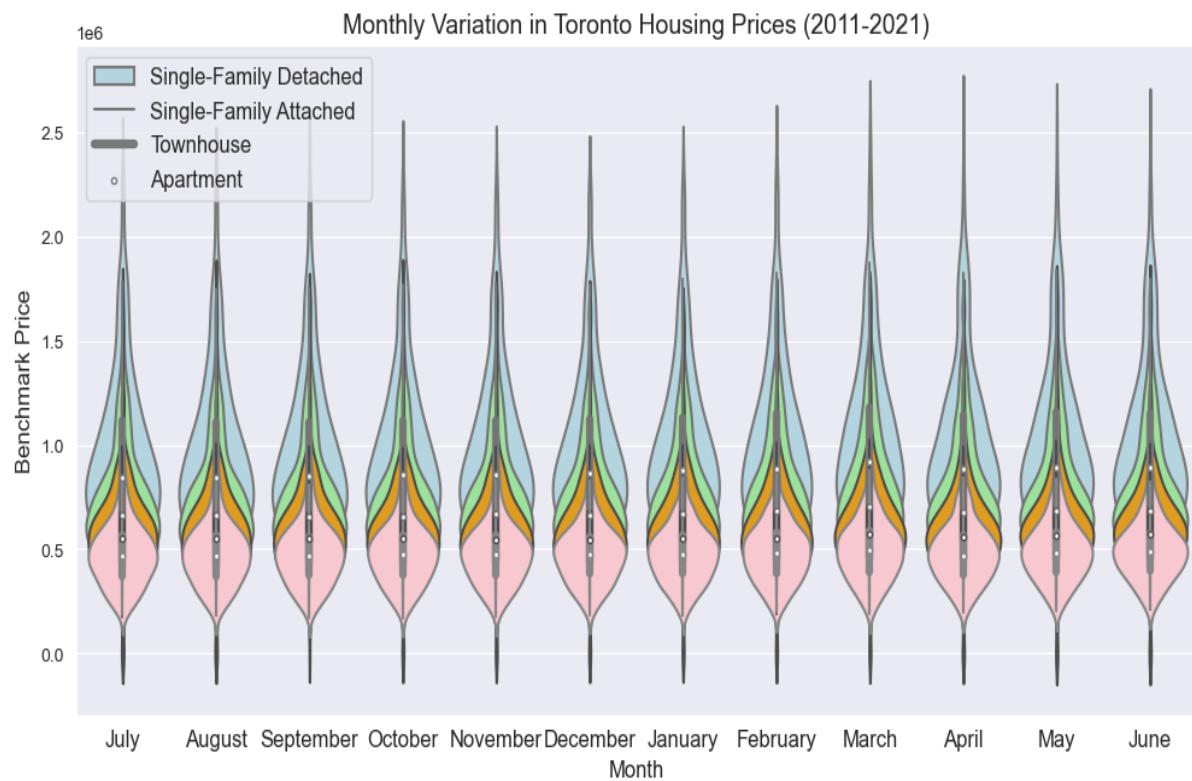
There are several outliers in the box plot, which represent individual data points that fall outside of the range of typical values for that neighborhood. These outliers could be due to a variety of factors, such as unique features or amenities of a property, or other market conditions that are not representative of the overall trend in that neighborhood.



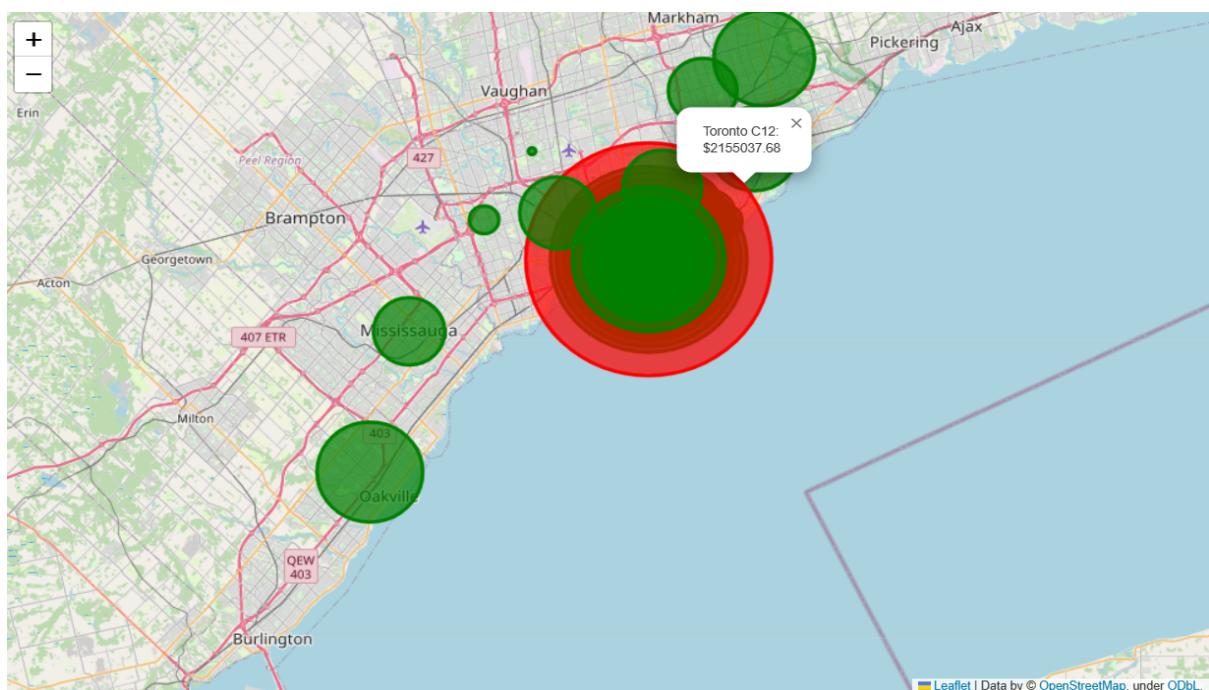
The first letter in the code indicates the district (e.g., "C" for the old city of Toronto, "E" for the former city of East York) C12 includes neighborhoods such as Rosedale, Summerhill, and Moore Park, which are known for their luxury homes, exclusive clubs, and high-end shopping. The average home prices in C12 are among the highest in Toronto, with single detached homes selling for over \$3 million and luxury condos selling for over \$1 million.

it has a mix of older and newer housing options, ranging from historic homes to newer condos and townhouses. Prices tend to be more affordable in Oshawa compared to the more expensive neighborhoods in Toronto.





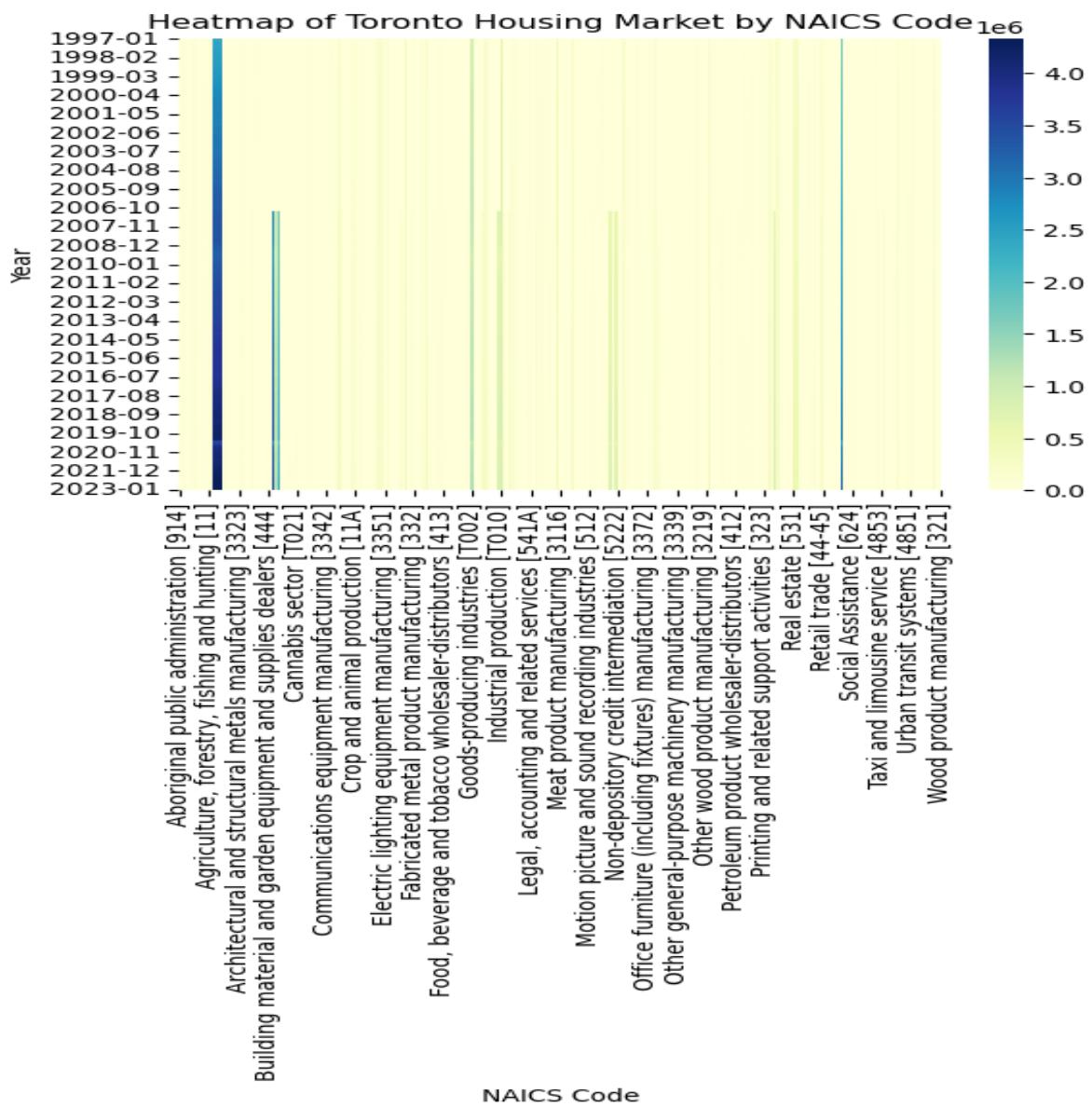
Neighborhood Map



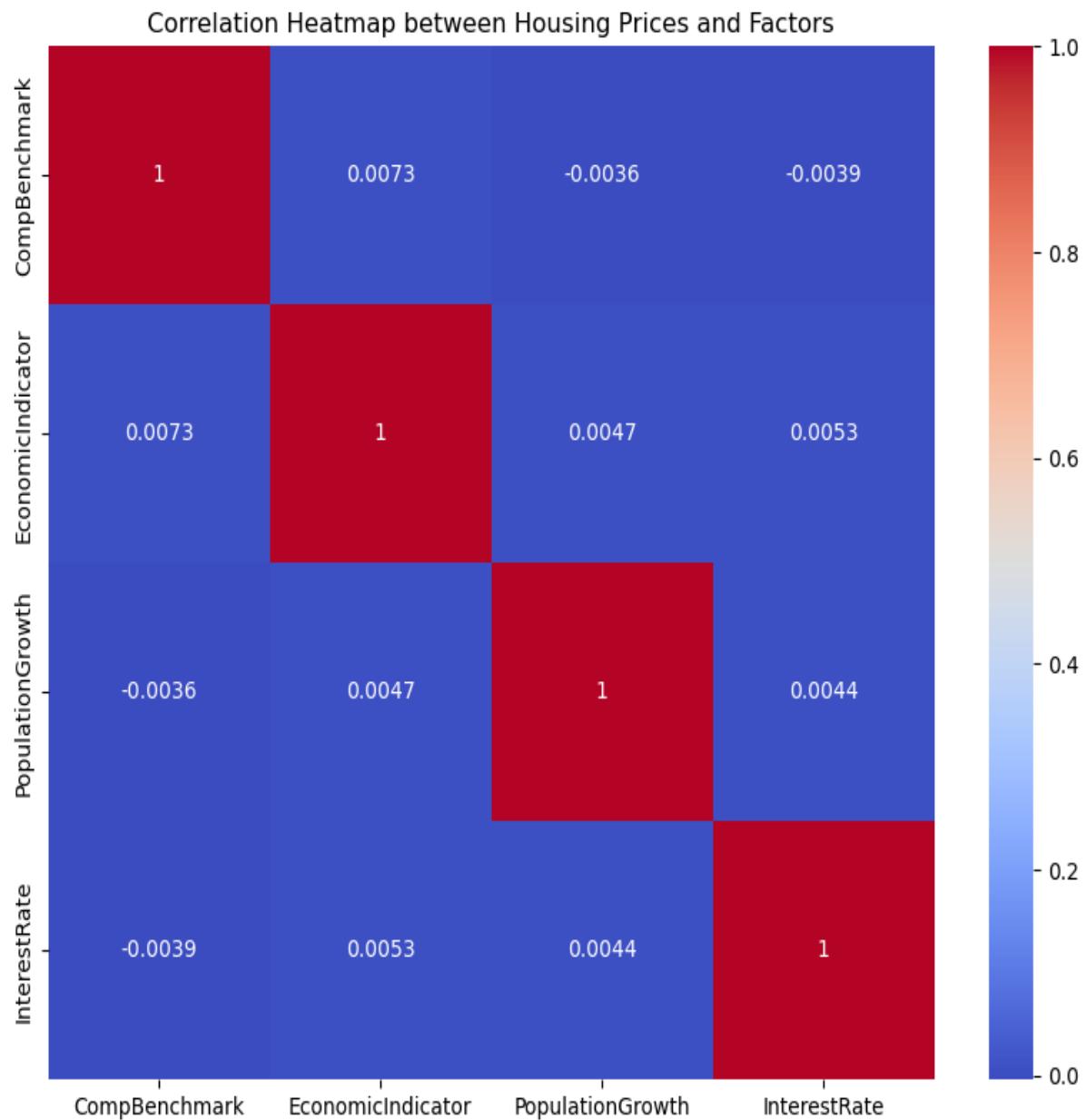
4.What factors are driving changes in the Toronto housing market,such as economy,population growth?

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing industries often require large amounts of land for their operations. If the cost of land in Toronto is high, then the value of properties used for these industries could also be high, which would contribute to the overall value of the Toronto housing market.

Social assistance has high contribution of Toronto housing market because it is related to affordable housing market. I have taken data from **North AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM**.



Correlation Heatmap between Housing prices with factors



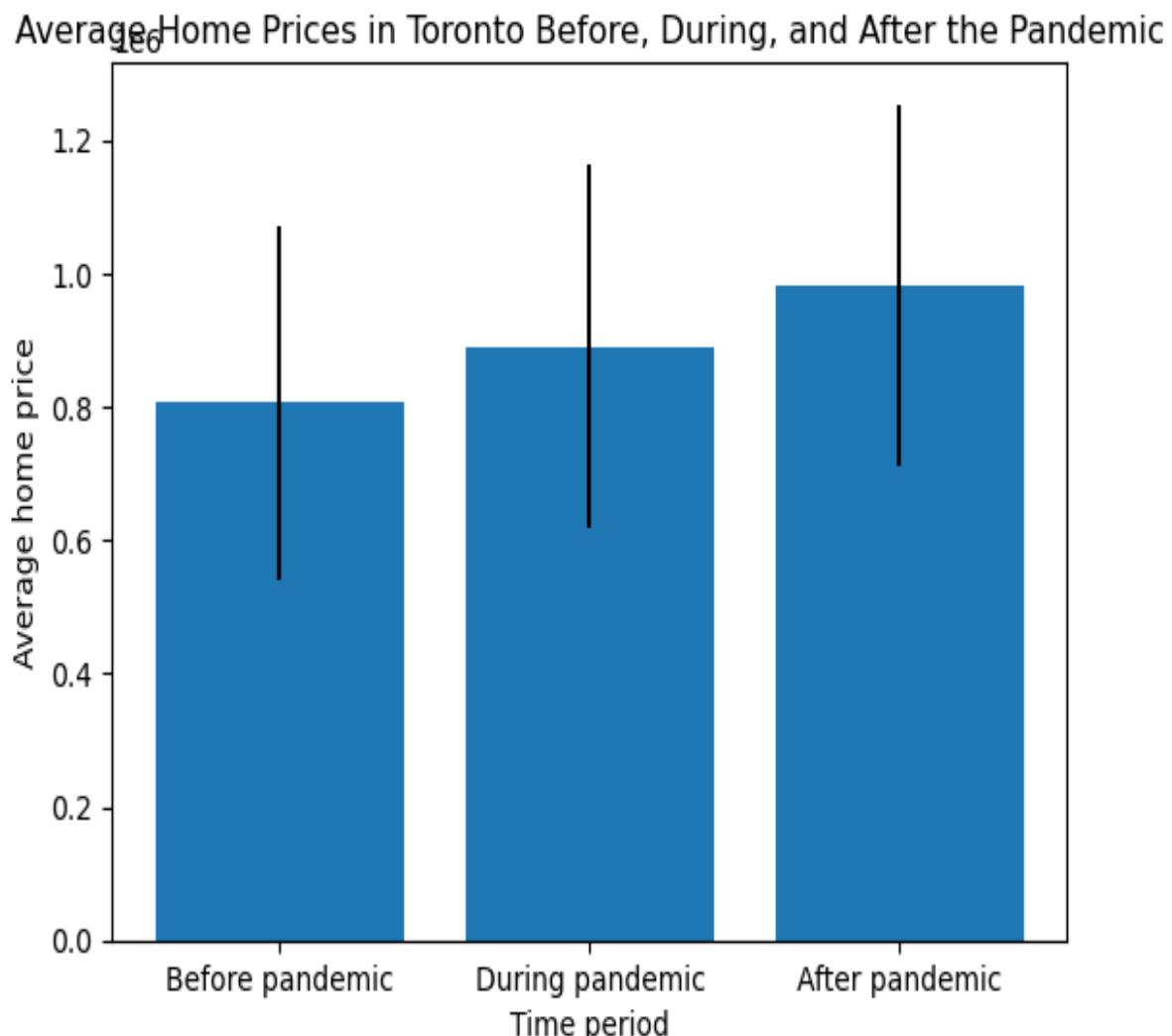
5. How has pandemic affected the Toronto housing market, and what are the long term implications?

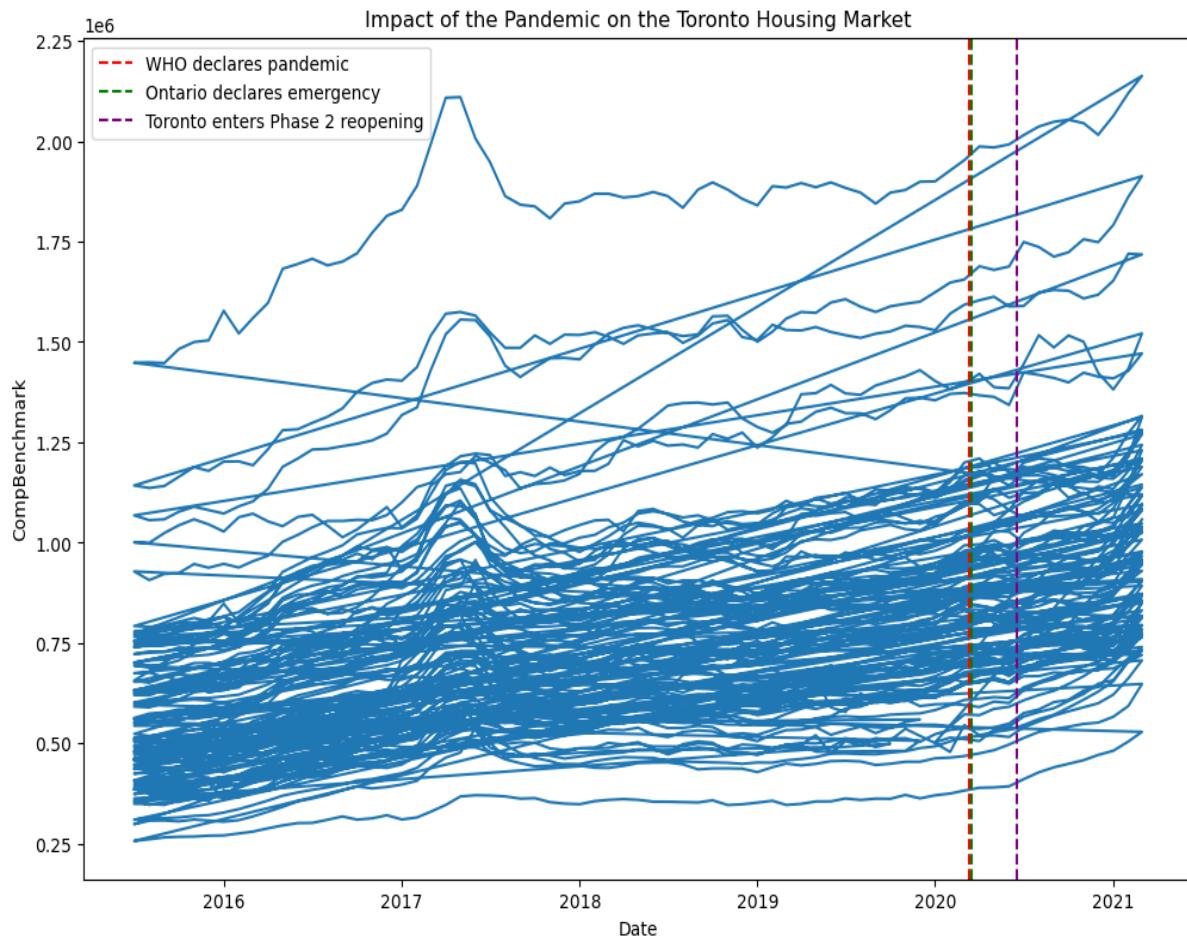
According to the Toronto Regional Real Estate Board (TRREB), the average selling price for all home types in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) reached \$1,097,565 in 2020, an increase of 13.5% compared to the previous year. The price increase was particularly pronounced in the suburban areas surrounding Toronto, where buyers were looking for larger properties with more outdoor space.

Pandemic

- 0 The pandemic has caused many people to reassess their housing needs, with some looking for larger homes or more outdoor space due to spending more time at home. This has led to increased demand for certain types of properties, such as single-family homes with yards or outdoor space.

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CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Based on the analysis of the Toronto housing market, it can be concluded that the average price of a home in Toronto has increased significantly over the past decade based on the clear patterns and trends of housing market. There are factors such as changes in the economy, population growth, and policy changes have played a significant role in driving changes in the Toronto housing market.

The market has also experienced periods of instability and uncertainty, such as during the 2008 financial crisis and the current COVID-19 pandemic. These events have had a significant impact on the Toronto housing market, causing fluctuations in prices and demand.

FUTURE WORK

- Toronto market is complex and multifaceted, and there is still much to be learned and understood about its patterns and trends.
- By continuing to analyze and study the market, we can better understand its dynamics and make more informed decisions about the future of housing in Toronto.

References

[Toronto Home Price Index | Kaggle](#)

[TRREB - MLS Home Price Index Archive](#)

[Plotly graphing library for matlab® in MATLAB](#)

[North American Industry Classification System \(NAICS\)
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