

The background of the slide features a city skyline. On the right side, a tall, modern skyscraper with a distinctive top section is under construction, set against a sky with soft pink and blue hues. The rest of the background is a faded, light-colored image of a dense urban area with various buildings.

# **HOUSE PRICE PREDICTION PROJECT.**

**PRESENTED BY: SAMMY WARAH  
GROUP 11**





# CONTENT

**01**

Introduction

**02**

Problem  
Statement

**03**

Project  
Objective.

**04**

Data  
Understanding

**05**

Data  
Modeling  
Results

**06**

Recommendations

**07**

Conclusion



# PROBLEM STATEMENT



The goal of this project is to provide valuable insights to a real estate agency, which aims to offer data-driven recommendations to homeowners regarding home renovations and their potential impact on the estimated value of their properties.



# OBJECTIVES.

01

Utilize multiple linear regression modeling to analyze the King County House Sales dataset and identify key factors influencing home prices.

02

Offer personalized recommendations to homeowners regarding the types of renovations or improvements that could potentially increase the estimated value of their homes.





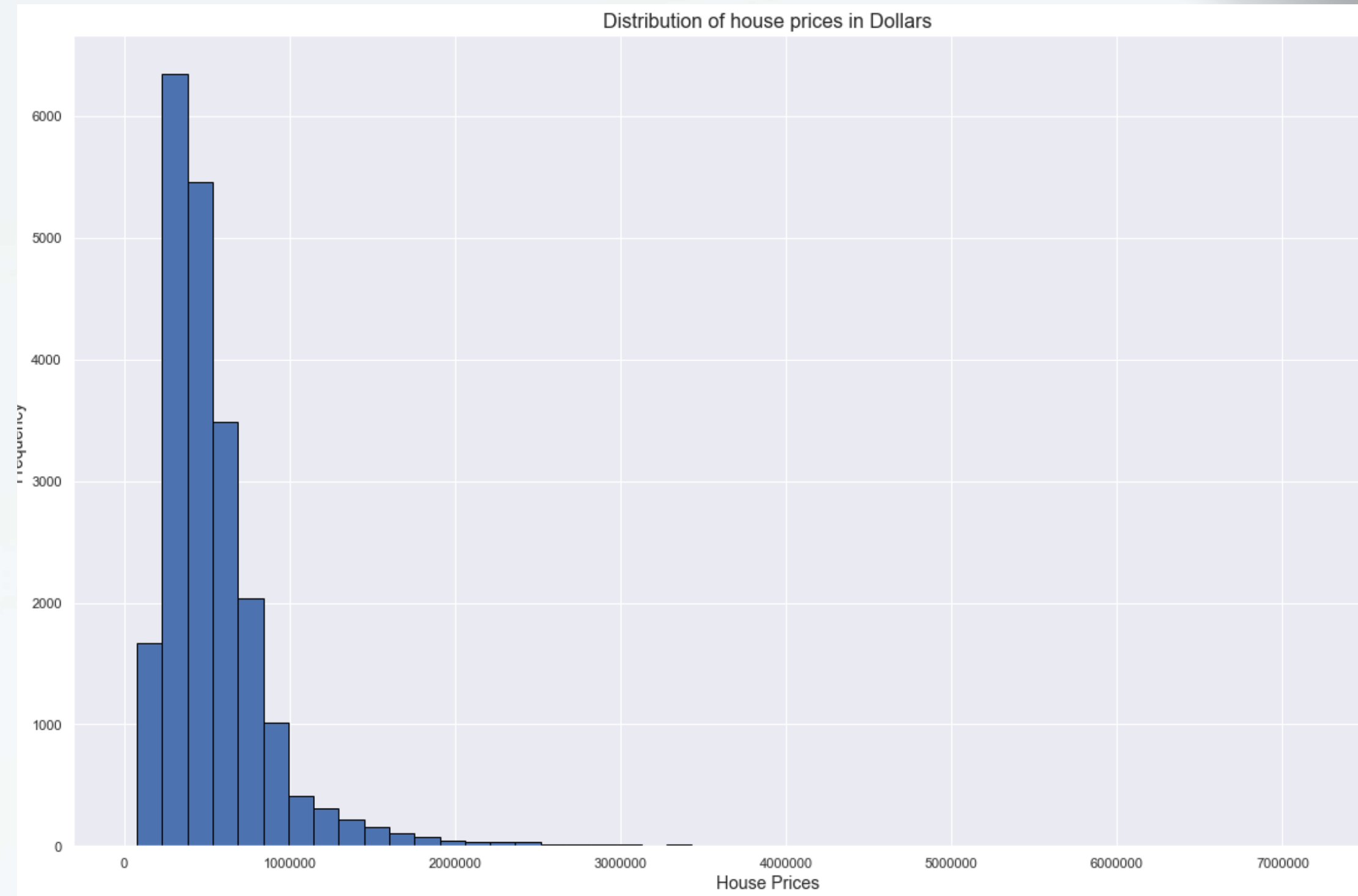
# OUR DATA.



This project uses the King County House Sales dataset

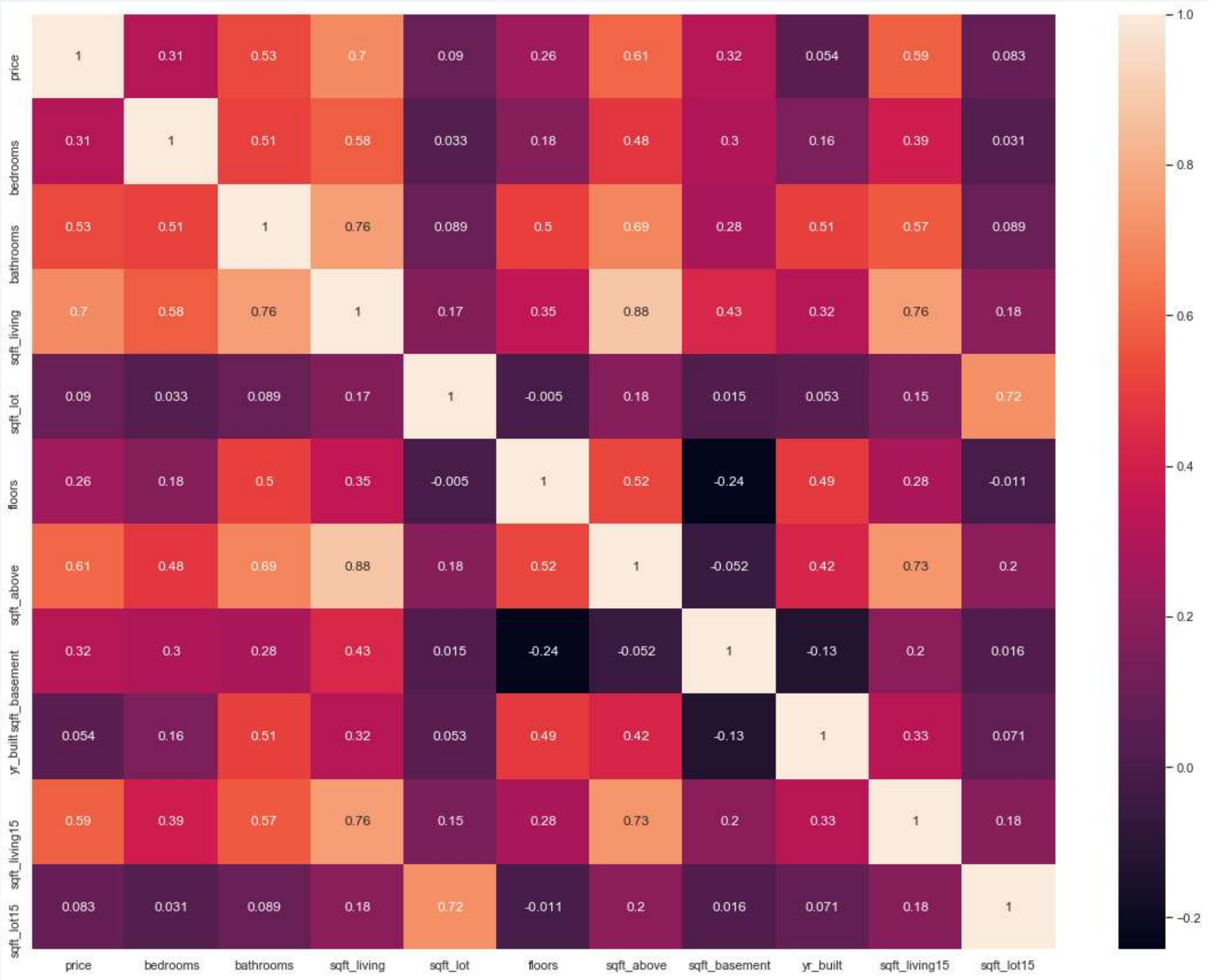


# DATA UNDERSTANDING



Based on our data and the Histogram above, House Prices are positively skewed, meaning that:  $\text{Mode} < \text{Median} < \text{Mean}$

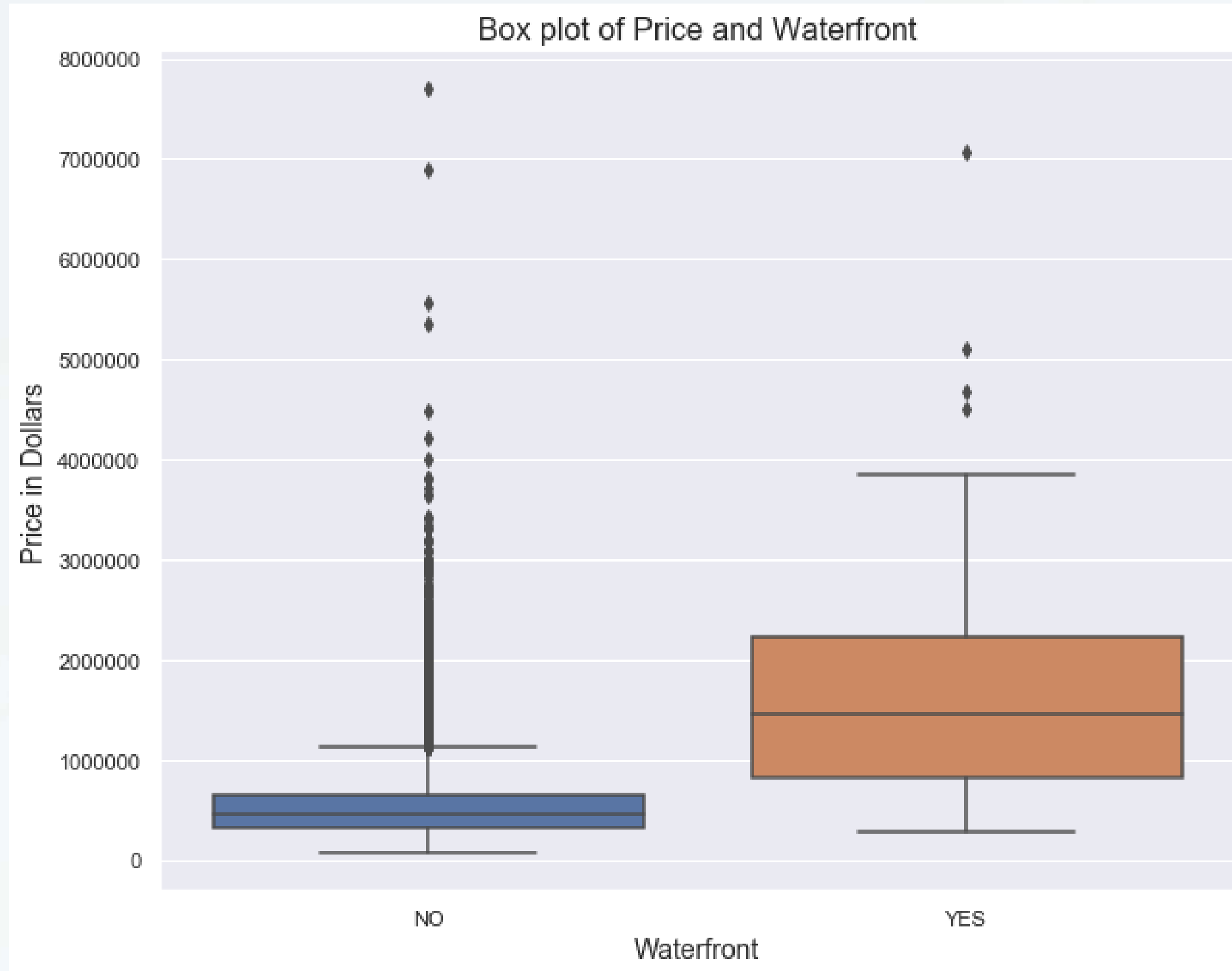
# CORRELATION MATRIX.



Based on the correlation matrix, it can be observed that the Square footage of living space other than the basement has the highest positive correlation to the price of 0.70. Which is a strong correlation.

Additionally, the yr\_built variable had the least correlation of 0.054

# PRICE VS WATERFRONT

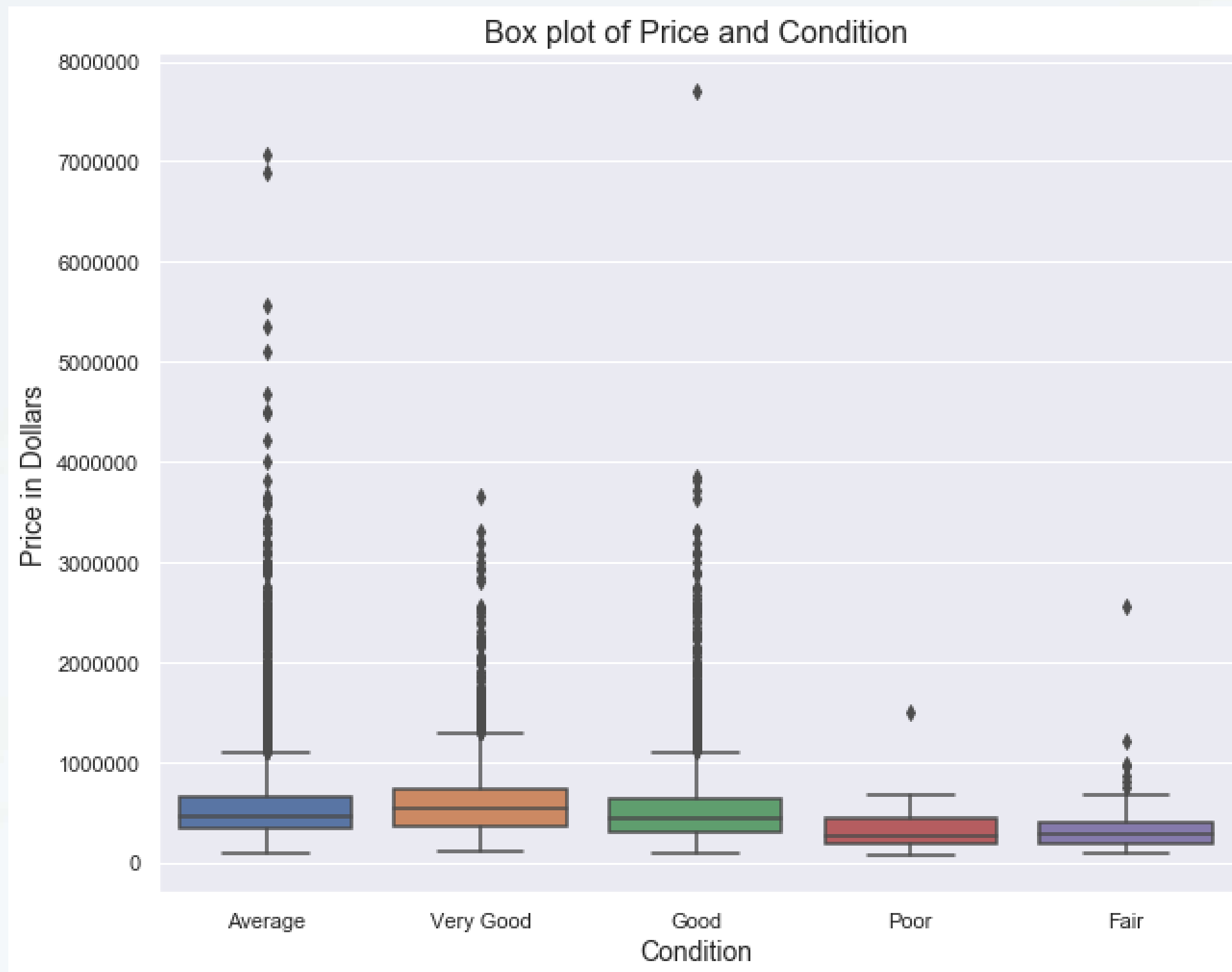


From the Box plot above, we can observe that the price of a house tends to be higher when the house has a waterfront.

Additionally, houses that do not have a waterfront tend to have more outliers than those with waterfronts



# PRICE VS CONDITION.

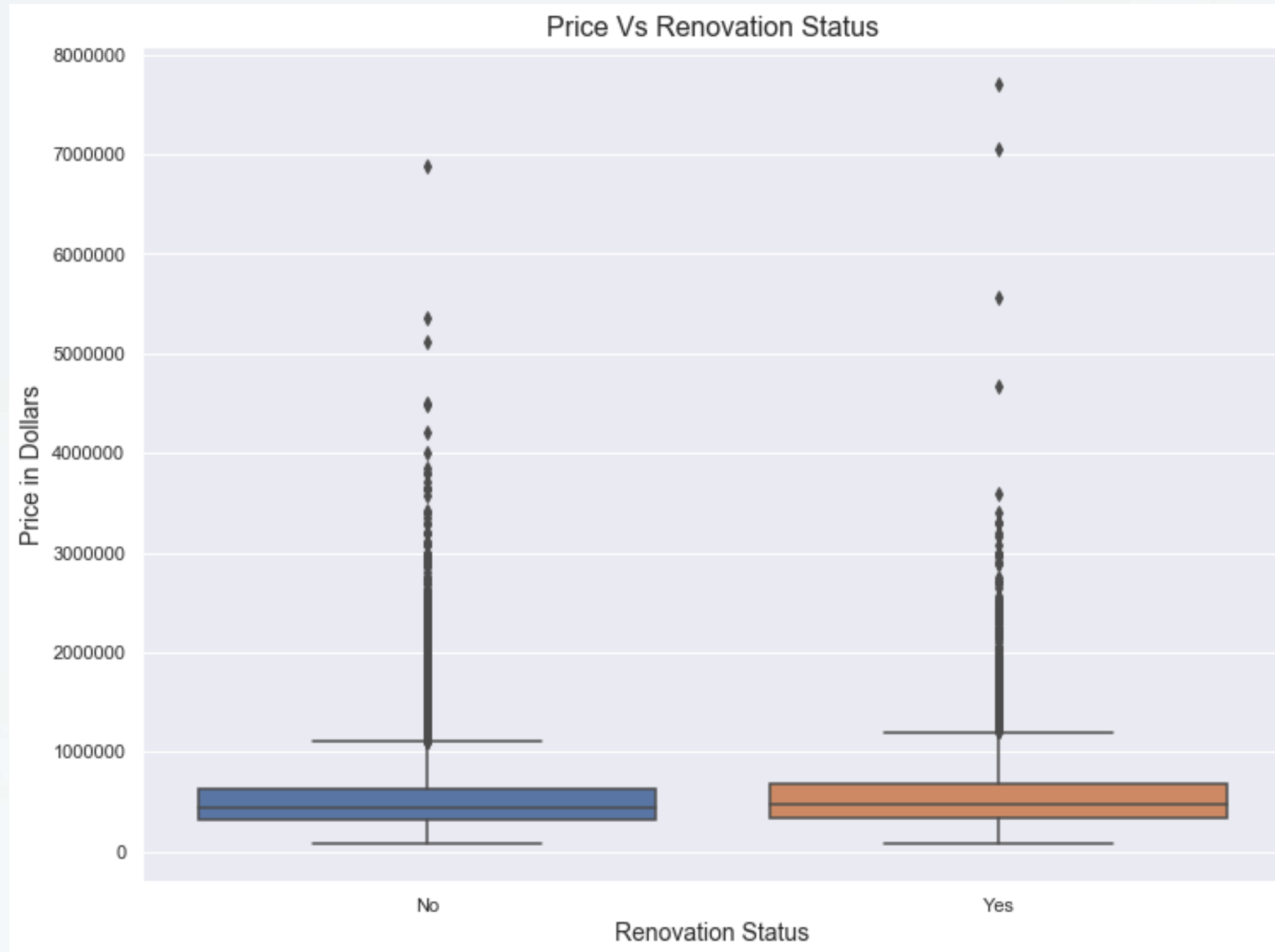


Based on the correlation matrix, it can be observed that the Square footage of living space other than the basement has the highest positive correlation to the price of 0.70. Which is a strong correlation.

Additionally, the yr\_build variable had the least correlation of 0.054



# PRICE VS RENOVATION STATUS



Based on the correlation matrix, it can be observed that the Square footage of living space other than the basement has the highest positive correlation to the price of 0.70. Which is a strong correlation.

Additionally, the yr\_build variable had the least correlation of 0.054



# REGRESSION MODELING



## Simple Linear Regression

We model our price against the independent variable with the highest correlation



## Multiple Linear Regression

Through an iterative process, we include as many predictive variables to the model.



# SIMPLE LINEAR MODEL

## OLS Regression Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:          price    R-squared:                0.492
Model:                  OLS      Adj. R-squared:            0.492
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:          2.087e+04
Date:                  Tue, 09 Apr 2024    Prob (F-statistic):      0.00
Time:                  19:29:40    Log-Likelihood:        -2.9912e+05
No. Observations:      21534    AIC:                  5.982e+05
Df Residuals:          21532    BIC:                  5.983e+05
Df Model:               1
Covariance Type:       nonrobust
=====
               coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const      -4.215e+04    4404.521     -9.570     0.000    -5.08e+04    -3.35e+04
sqft_living    279.9321      1.938    144.473     0.000     276.134     283.730
=====
Omnibus:            14582.265    Durbin-Watson:           1.981
Prob(Omnibus):       0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):        516142.289
Skew:                2.781    Prob(JB):                0.00
Kurtosis:            26.331    Cond. No.                5.63e+03
=====
```

## Comments.

- Our Model and coefficient are statistically significant because the F-value is less than our assumed alpha of 0.05.
- Our Adjusted R Squared is 0.493, hence the model explains 49.2% of the variance in price, the target variable.
- For a square foot living of 0, our model would predict a price of -0.0004399 dollars. An increase of 1 square-feet living, would increase the price by 280.



# MULTIPLE LINEAR MODEL

## OLS Regression Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:      price      R-squared:      0.676
Model:              OLS       Adj. R-squared:    0.675
Method:             Least Squares      F-statistic:    1867.
Date:               Tue, 09 Apr 2024    Prob (F-statistic): 0.00
Time:               19:29:41           Log-Likelihood: -2.9430e+05
No. Observations:   21534            AIC:           5.886e+05
Df Residuals:       21509            BIC:           5.888e+05
Df Model:           24
Covariance Type:    nonrobust
=====
```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	7.138e+06	1.31e+05	54.692	0.000	6.88e+06	7.39e+06
bedrooms	-2.803e+04	2003.856	-13.987	0.000	-3.2e+04	-2.41e+04
bathrooms	5.024e+04	3383.670	14.848	0.000	4.36e+04	5.69e+04
sqft_living	113.9033	3.916	29.089	0.000	106.228	121.578
floors	4.771e+04	3704.509	12.879	0.000	4.04e+04	5.5e+04
sqft_basement	48.5041	4.359	11.126	0.000	39.959	57.049
yr_built	-3394.7148	66.588	-50.981	0.000	-3525.233	-3264.196
sqft_living15	40.2369	3.481	11.559	0.000	33.414	47.060
sqft_lot15	-0.5212	0.054	-9.623	0.000	-0.627	-0.415
waterfront_YES	7.098e+05	1.76e+04	40.273	0.000	6.75e+05	7.44e+05
condition_Fair	-3.051e+04	1.63e+04	-1.874	0.061	-6.24e+04	1405.416
condition_Good	1.709e+04	3541.776	4.826	0.000	1.01e+04	2.4e+04
condition_Poor	-4.659e+04	3.91e+04	-1.191	0.234	-1.23e+05	3.01e+04
condition_Very Good	5.669e+04	5715.896	9.918	0.000	4.55e+04	6.79e+04
grade_11 Excellent	2.749e+05	1.24e+04	22.120	0.000	2.5e+05	2.99e+05
grade_12 Luxury	7.384e+05	2.37e+04	31.099	0.000	6.92e+05	7.85e+05
grade_13 Mansion	1.993e+06	5.93e+04	33.626	0.000	1.88e+06	2.11e+06
grade_3 Poor	-5.795e+05	2.09e+05	-2.773	0.006	-9.89e+05	-1.7e+05
grade_4 Low	-5.393e+05	4.15e+04	-12.998	0.000	-6.21e+05	-4.58e+05
grade_5 Fair	-5.463e+05	1.67e+04	-32.712	0.000	-5.79e+05	-5.14e+05
grade_6 Low Average	-4.917e+05	1.06e+04	-46.574	0.000	-5.12e+05	-4.71e+05
grade_7 Average	-4.148e+05	8740.474	-47.460	0.000	-4.32e+05	-3.98e+05
grade_8 Good	-3.275e+05	7890.605	-41.510	0.000	-3.43e+05	-3.12e+05
grade_9 Better	-1.824e+05	7682.676	-23.738	0.000	-1.97e+05	-1.67e+05
renovated_Yes	1.18e+04	3516.495	3.355	0.001	4905.392	1.87e+04

```
=====
Omnibus:           12581.221      Durbin-Watson:      1.976
Prob(Omnibus):     0.000          Jarque-Bera (JB):    446759.374
Skew:              2.224          Prob(JB):           0.00
Kurtosis:          24.866          Cond. No.           4.43e+06
=====
```

## Comments.

1. Our Model and coefficient are statistically significant because the F-value is less than our assumed alpha of 0.05.

2. Our Adjusted R Squared is 0.676, hence the model explains 67.6% of the variance in price, target variable.



# OBSERVATIONS

- 01 R-Squared Value. The R-squared value of 0.676 indicates that the model explains approximately 67.6% of the variance in the target variable (price). This suggests that the model has a moderate level of explanatory power.
- 02 Significance of Predictors. Several predictors have statistically significant coefficients. That is the calculated P-values are less than the assumed alpha of 0.05 indicating that they have a significant impact on the price of houses
- 03 Coefficient Interpretation: The coefficients represent the change in the target variable (price) for a one-unit change in the predictor variable, holding all other variables constant.
- 04 Intercept: The intercept term (const) represents the expected price of a house when all predictor variables are zero.

# OBSERVATIONS

- 05 Positive/Negative Coefficients: Positive coefficients indicate a positive relationship between the predictor variable and the price of houses, while negative coefficients indicate a negative relationship.
- 06 Waterfront Variable: The coefficient for the waterfront variable is particularly large, suggesting that houses with waterfront views have a substantial impact on price.
- 07 Grade Variable: The grade variable includes multiple categories, each representing different levels of house quality. Higher-grade categories have positive coefficients, indicating that houses with higher quality grades tend to have higher prices.
- 08 Renovated Variable: The coefficient for the renovated variable (renovated\_Yes) is positive and statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ), suggesting that renovated houses tend to have higher prices compared to non-renovated houses.



# RECOMMENDATIONS

## 01

### Consider Waterfront Properties.

Given the significant impact of waterfront properties on price, buyers interested in premium properties may prioritize houses with waterfront views.

## 02

### Focus on Grade

Buyers seeking high-quality houses should pay attention to the grade variable, as higher-grade categories tend to command higher prices

## 03

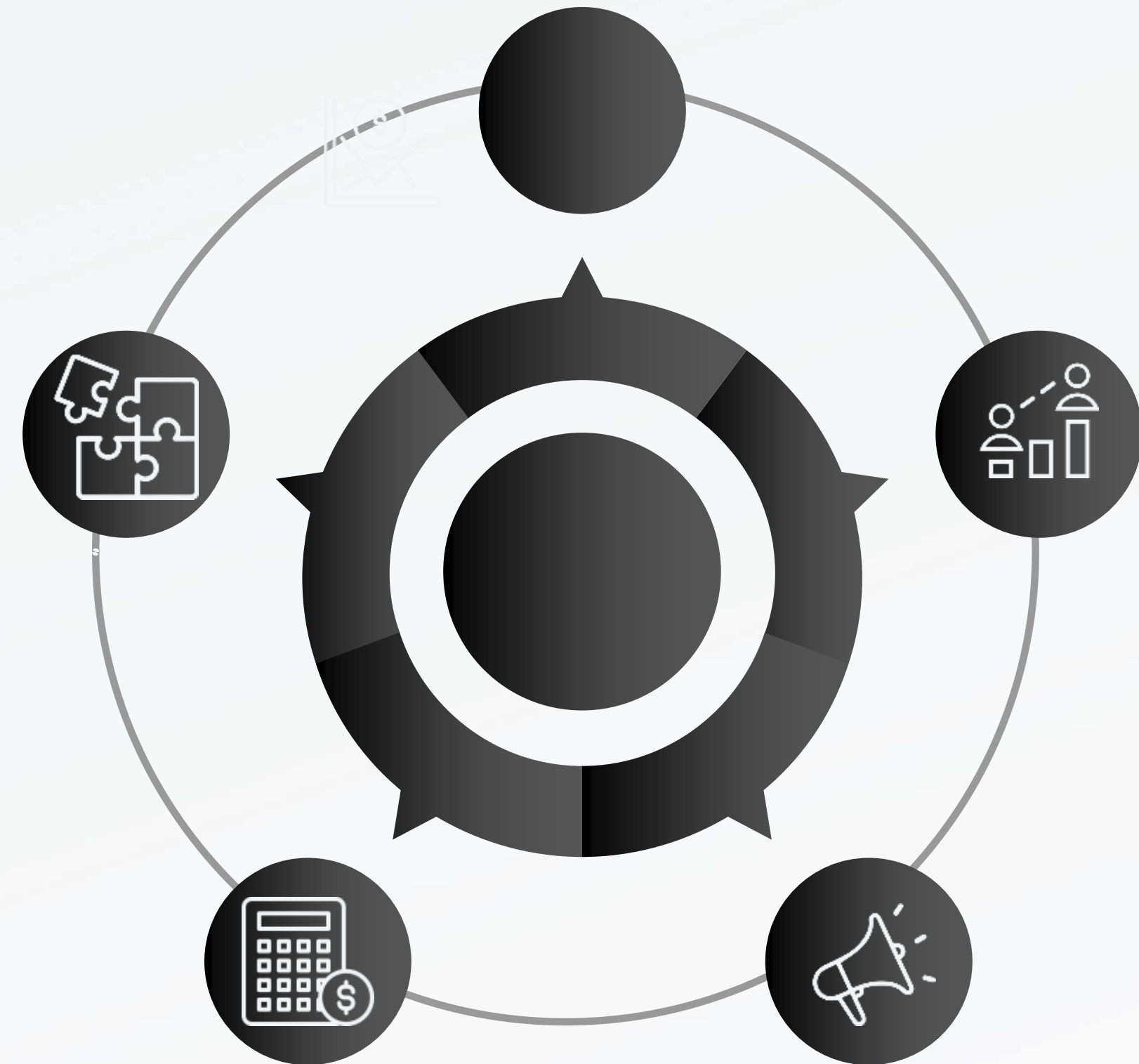
### Evaluate Renovated Properties

Sellers may benefit from renovating their properties, as renovated houses tend to have higher prices. Buyers should also consider renovated properties when looking for houses with increased value potential.

## 04

### Further Analysis

Conduct further analysis to explore potential interactions between predictor variables and identify any additional factors that may influence house prices.





# OUR TEAM

**Sammy Warah**

🌐 sammy.warah@student.moringaschool.com

**James Kimani**

🌐 james.irungu1@student.moringaschool.com

**Dorothy Chomba**

🌐 dorothy.chomba@student.moringaschool.com

**Wilfred Likishorumingi**

🌐 wilfred.lekishorumongi@student.moringaschool.com



