

# Linear Regression Case Study: Boston Housing Prices

## Background:

The data has 506 cases where each case is a location in Boston. The “median housing price” is a target variable. The data has 3 variables which are described in the table below

The objective is to identify significant factors affecting housing prices.

## Import data and display first 6 rows

```
hp<-read.csv("Housing Prices.csv",header=T)
head(hp,6)
```

	CRIM	NOX	MEDV
1	0.00632	0.538	24.0
2	0.02731	0.469	21.6
3	0.02729	0.469	34.7
4	0.03237	0.458	33.4
5	0.06905	0.458	36.2
6	0.02985	0.458	28.7

## Data Description

Column name	Column description
CRIM	Per Capita Crime Rate by town
NOX	Nitric Oxides concentration (parts per 10 million)
MEDV	Median value of owner-occupied homes in \$1000's

## Scatter plot matrix



## Simple Linear Regression: MEDV vs CRIM

```
modell<-lm(MEDV~CRIM,data = hp)
summary(modell)
```

Call:  
lm(formula = MEDV ~ CRIM, data = hp)

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-16.957	-5.449	-2.007	2.512	29.800

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	24.03311	0.40914	58.74	<2e-16 ***
CRIM	-0.41519	0.04389	-9.46	<2e-16 ***

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Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 8.484 on 504 degrees of freedom  
Multiple R-squared: 0.1508, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1491  
F-statistic: 89.49 on 1 and 504 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

The regression coefficient is negative and the model explains 15% of the variation.

## Generate Predicted values

```
hp$pred1<-fitted(modell)
head(hp)
```

	CRIM	NOX	MEDV	pred1
1	0.00632	0.538	24.0	24.03048
2	0.02731	0.469	21.6	24.02177
3	0.02729	0.469	34.7	24.02178
4	0.03237	0.458	33.4	24.01967
5	0.06905	0.458	36.2	24.00444
6	0.02985	0.458	28.7	24.02071

## Simple Linear Regression: MEDV vs NOX

```
model2<-lm(MEDV~NOX,data = hp)
summary(model2)
```

Call:  
lm(formula = MEDV ~ NOX, data = hp)

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-13.691	-5.121	-2.161	2.959	31.310

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	41.346	1.811	22.83	<2e-16 ***
NOX	-33.916	3.196	-10.61	<2e-16 ***

---  
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 8.323 on 504 degrees of freedom  
Multiple R-squared: 0.1826, Adjusted R-squared: 0.181  
F-statistic: 112.6 on 1 and 504 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

The regression coefficient is negative and the model explains 18.26% of the variation.

## Generate Predicted values

```
hp$pred2<-fitted(model2)
head(hp)
```

	CRIM	NOX	MEDV	pred1	pred2
1	0.00632	0.538	24.0	24.03048	23.09904
2	0.02731	0.469	21.6	24.02177	25.43924
3	0.02729	0.469	34.7	24.02178	25.43924
4	0.03237	0.458	33.4	24.01967	25.81232
5	0.06905	0.458	36.2	24.00444	25.81232
6	0.02985	0.458	28.7	24.02071	25.81232

## Multiple Linear Regression

```
model4<-lm(MEDV~CRIM+NOX,data=hp)
summary(model4)
```

Call:  
lm(formula = MEDV ~ CRIM + NOX, data = hp)

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-15.080	-5.005	-2.207	2.539	31.611

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	37.62994	1.86339	20.194	< 2e-16 ***
CRIM	-0.27084	0.04596	-5.893	6.95e-09 ***
NOX	-25.45261	3.41148	-7.461	3.80e-13 ***

---  
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 8.058 on 503 degrees of freedom  
Multiple R-squared: 0.2354, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2324  
F-statistic: 77.43 on 2 and 503 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

The regression coefficients are negative and the model explains 23.54% of the variation.

## Generate Predicted values

```
hp$pred4<-fitted(model4)
head(hp)
```

	CRIM	NOX	MEDV	pred1	pred2	pred4
1	0.00632	0.538	24.0	24.03048	23.09904	23.93473
2	0.02731	0.469	21.6	24.02177	25.43924	25.68527
3	0.02729	0.469	34.7	24.02178	25.43924	25.68528
4	0.03237	0.458	33.4	24.01967	25.81232	25.96388
5	0.06905	0.458	36.2	24.00444	25.81232	25.95394
6	0.02985	0.458	28.7	24.02071	25.81232	25.96456