

House Price Analysis

Insights and Predictions



Agenda

1. Introduction

2. Data Overview

4. Causal Analysis

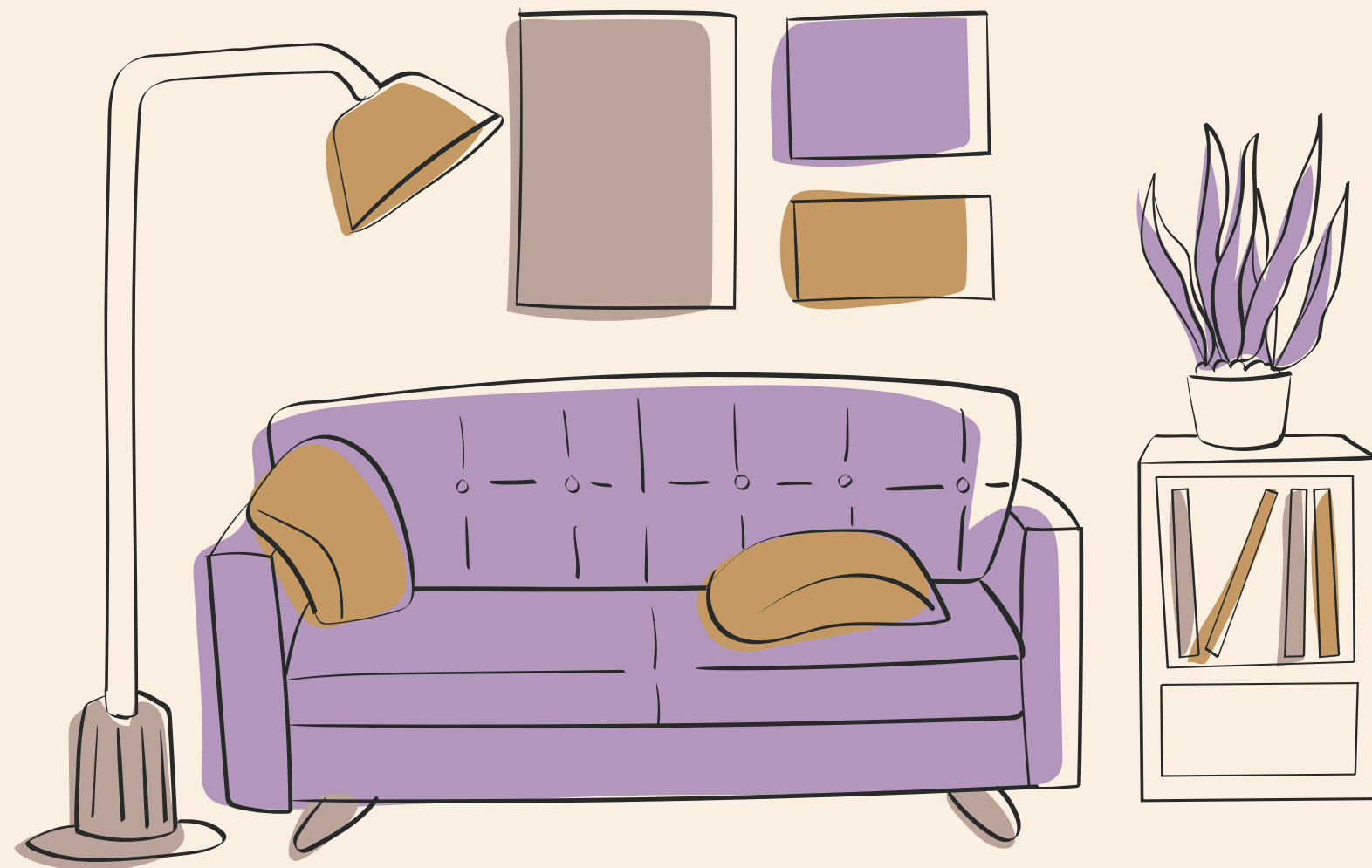
5. Data Challenges

6. Predictive Model

7. Results & Conclusion



Introduction



Project Overview

Purpose: build a predictive model for home sale prices

Dataset: 1,460 homes sold in Ames, Iowa (2006–2010)

Key Goals

- Analyze data structure
- Pre-process dataset
- Explore causal effect
- Select important predictors
- Train and evaluate models

Data Overview

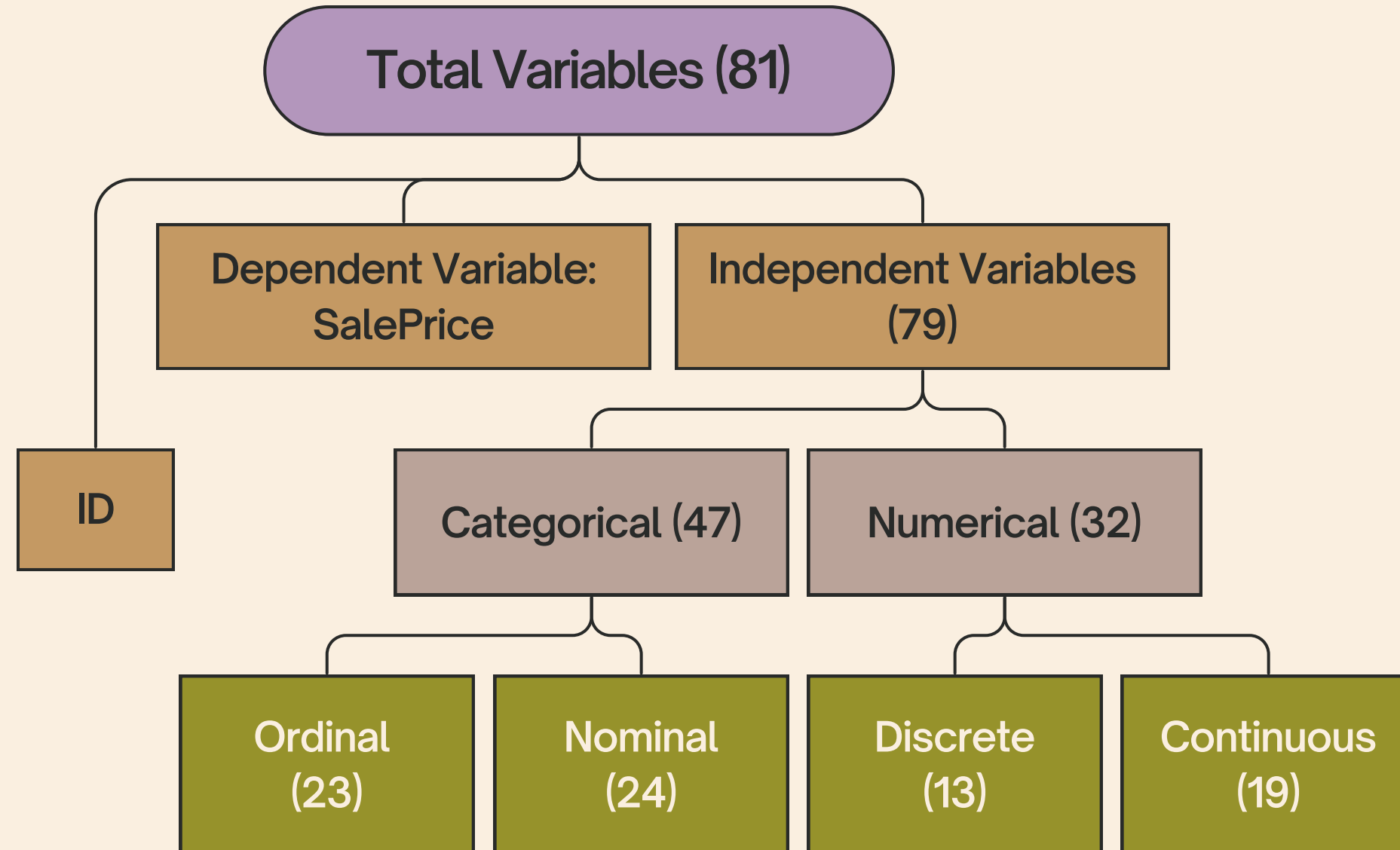
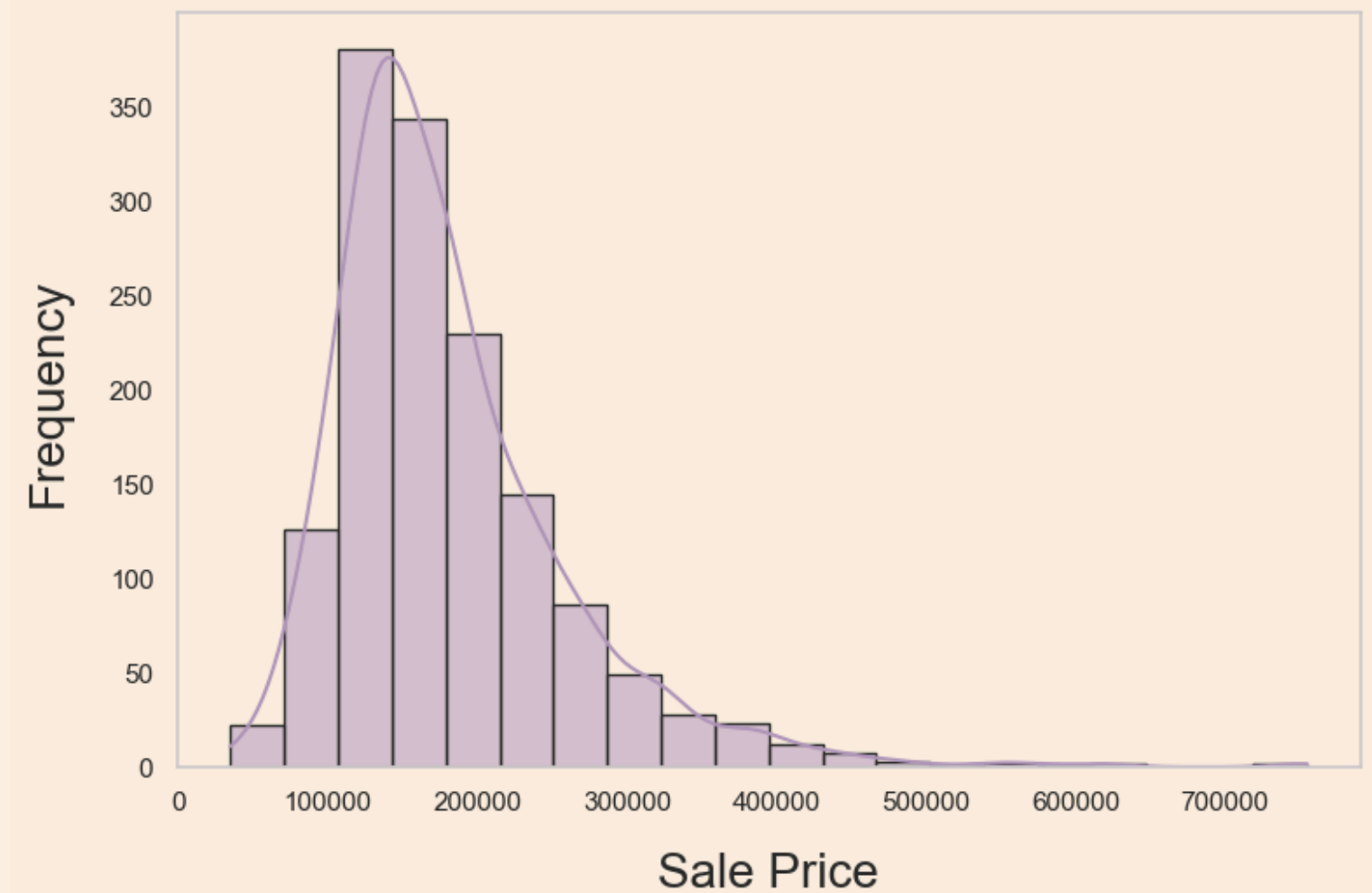


Fig. 1 - Histogram of Sale Price



Exploratory Data Analysis

Correlation to SalesPrice

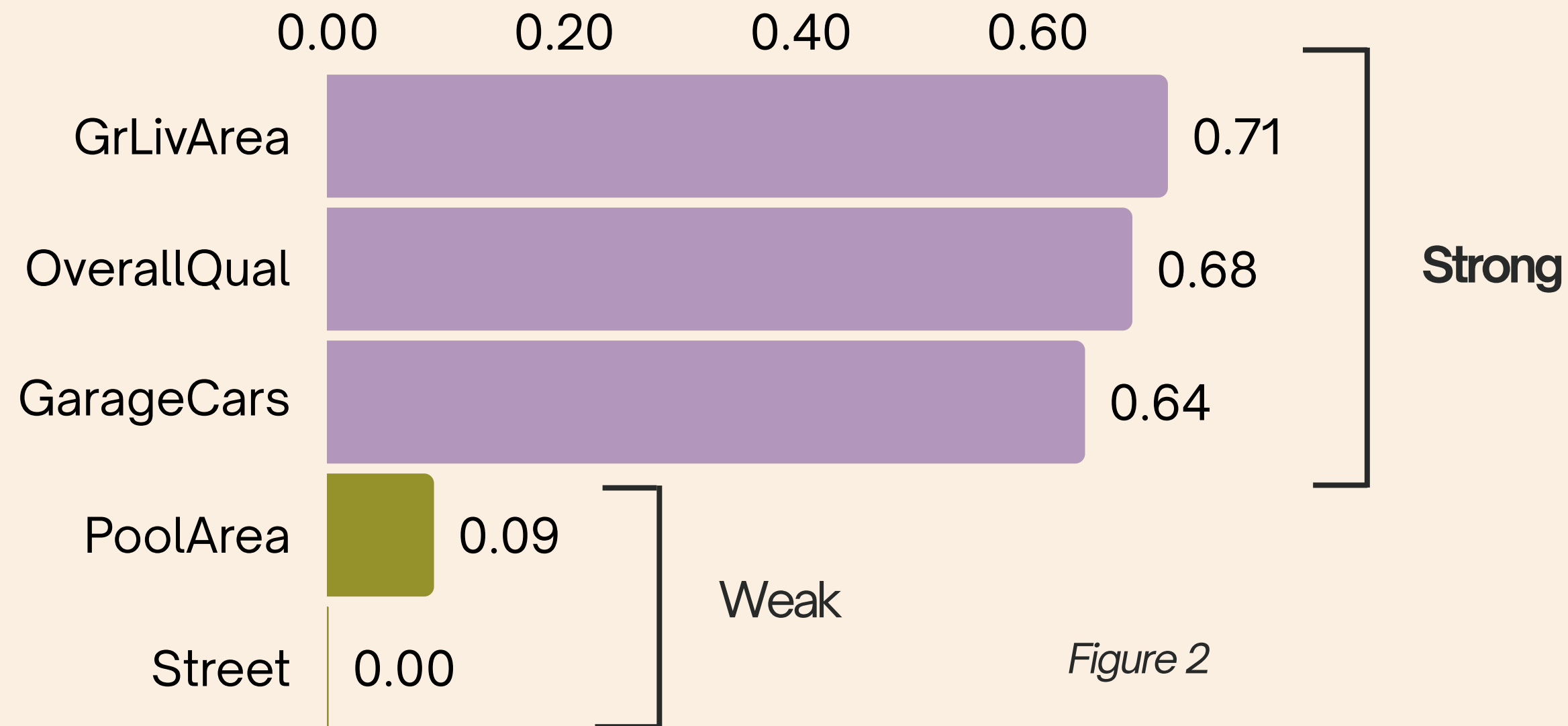


Figure 2

Figure 3. GrLivArea vs SalePrice

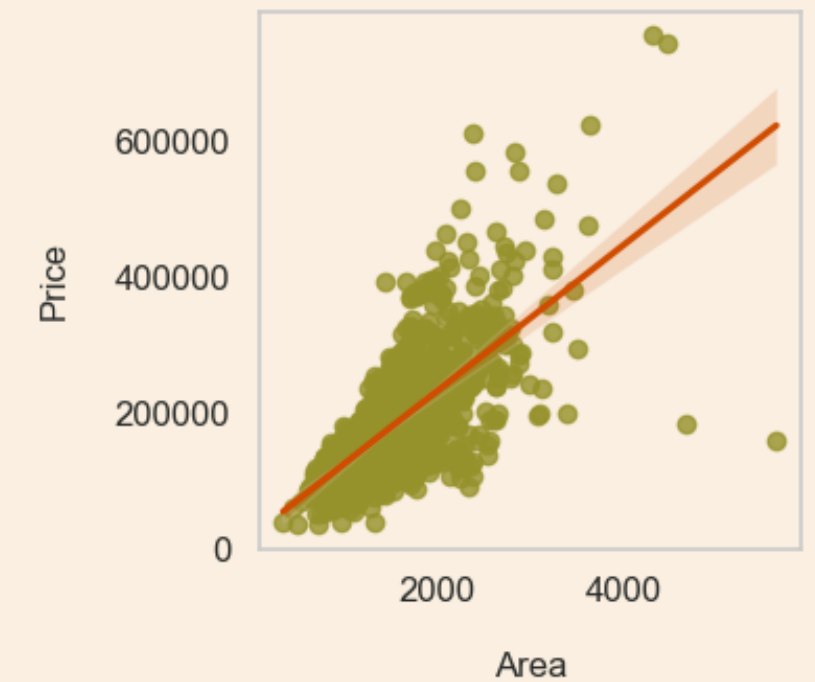
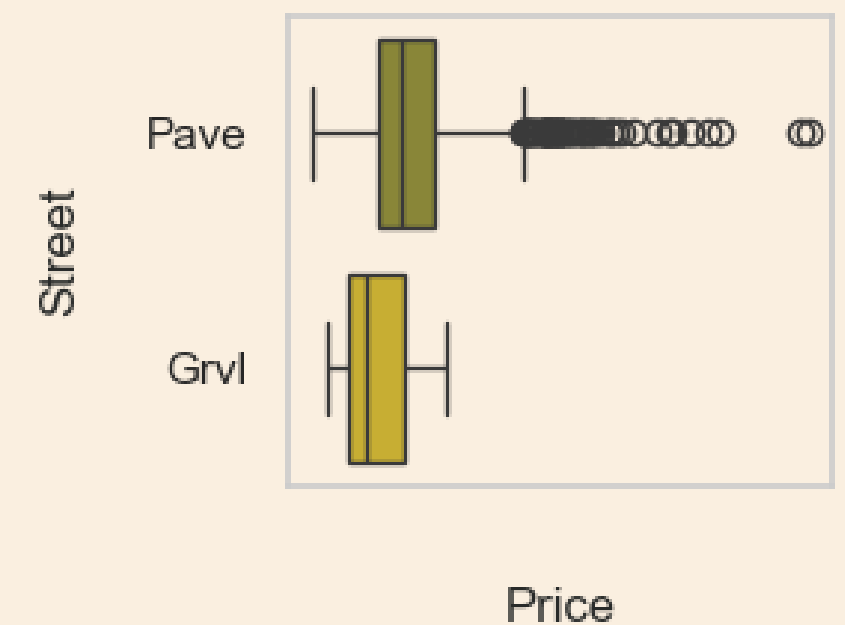


Figure 4. Street vs SalePrice

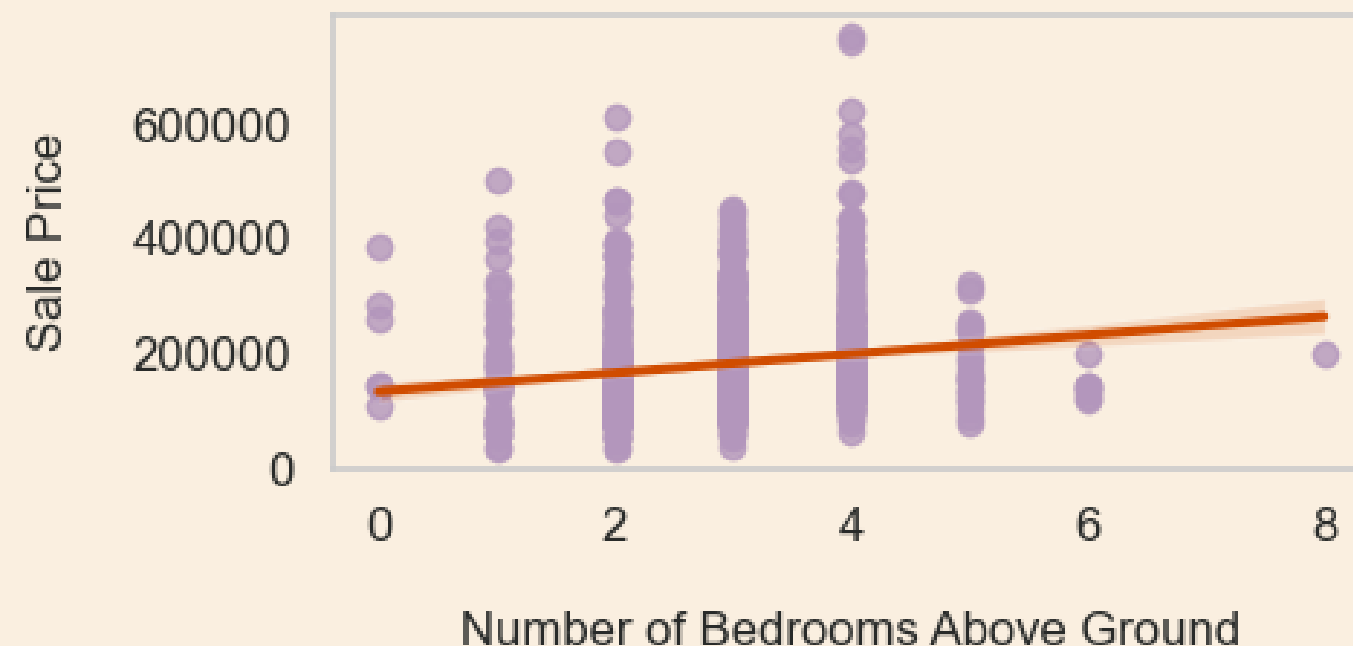


Causal Analysis

What is the estimated *causal effect* of each additional **bedroom** on **price**?



Figure 5. BedroomAbvGr vs SalePrice



Univariate Regression

Dependent Variable: Sale Price

Independent Variable: Number of Bedrooms

Result: $\beta = \$16,381.02$

Limitations

- Adding a bedroom increases Sales Price by \$16,381.02 on average? Incorrect
- Cannot infer causality due to **omitted variable bias**
- Estimation is biased

Causal Analysis

Confounding Variables

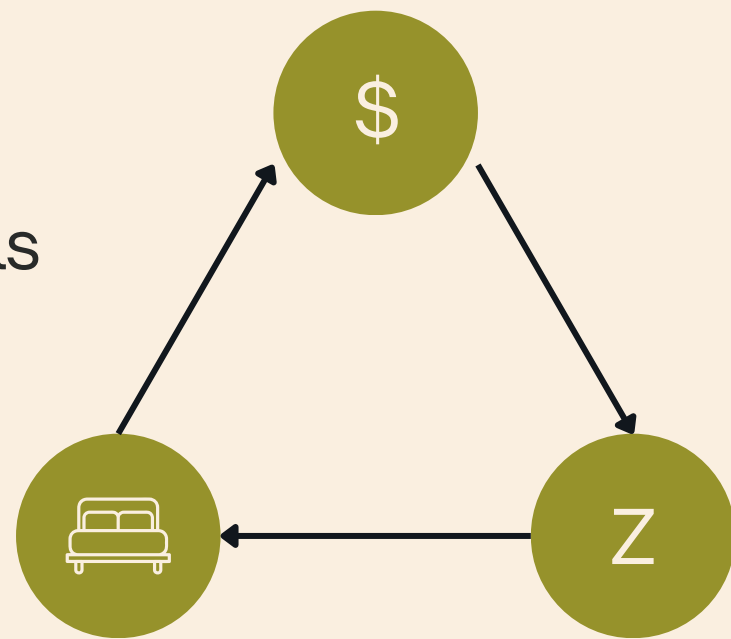
- Univariate regressions with both price and bedrooms
- Statistically significant predictors ($p < 0.05$) for both

Multivariate Regression

Dependent Variable: Sale Price
Independent Variables: Bedrooms + Controls
Result: $\beta = -\$7,430.70$

Takeaways

- Less biased but still not definitive
- Potential for unmeasured confounding variables



	SalePrice I	SalePrice II
Intercept	133966.0205*** (7492.2548)	31060.9272*** (10659.0919)
BedroomAbvGr	16381.0170*** (2514.0228)	-7430.6989*** (1757.2625)
OverallQual		18128.6260*** (1175.2134)
GrLivArea		48.2381*** (3.8373)
KitchenAbvGr		-35424.0553*** (5370.1247)
GarageArea		50.3414*** (5.7950)
TotFullBath		14516.8363*** (1711.8463)
TotRmsAbvGrd		3420.6855*** (1295.8893)
BsmtQual[T.Fa]		-69357.6864*** (7885.9219)
BsmtQual[T.Gd]		-51927.5413*** (4069.3174)
BsmtQual[T.TA]		-57026.8335*** (4884.9256)
R-squared	0.0283	0.7891
R-squared Adj.	0.0276	0.7876

Standard errors in parentheses.
* $p < .1$, ** $p < .05$, *** $p < .01$

Data Challenges



Figure 6

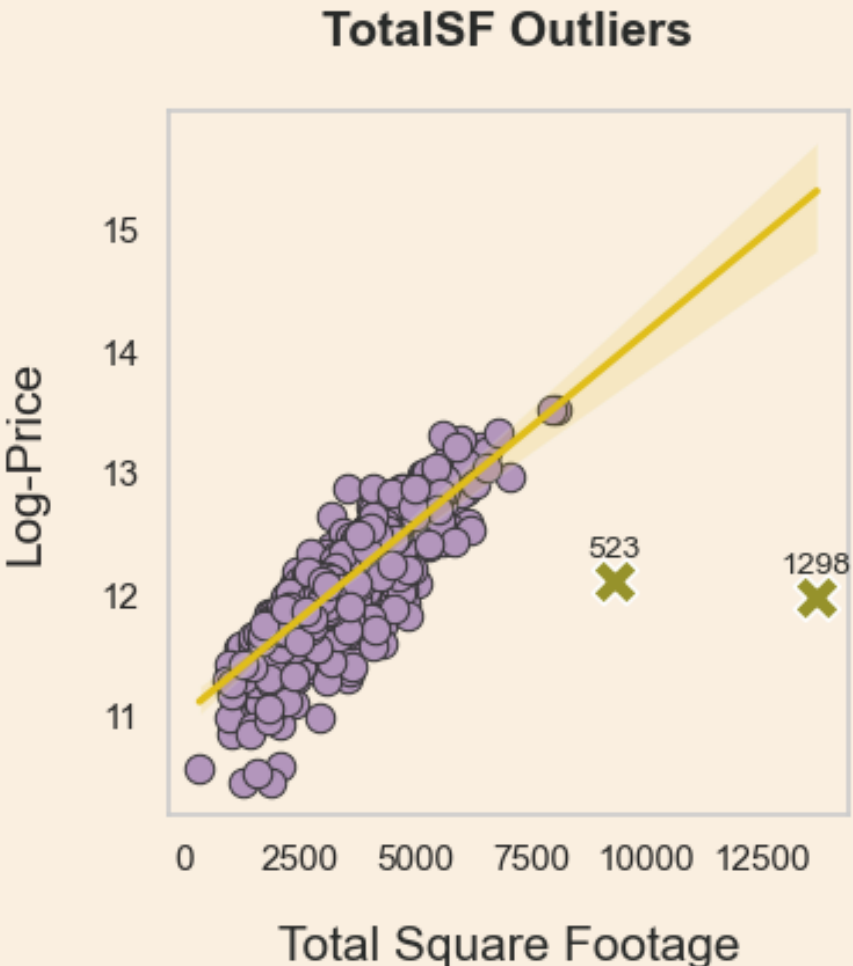


Figure 7

Key Issues	Solution
Missing data - unusually high amount of null values	Replacing with '0' for numerical data, 'None' for categorical data
Price distribution - skewed right	Log transformation
Categorical variables - ill-equipped for regression analysis	Recoding data with dummy columns and numerical scales
Outliers - anomalies that are potentially influential	Identifying and removing data points using scatterplots
Redundant variables - several columns pertaining to one metric	Aggregating features

Predictive Model Process

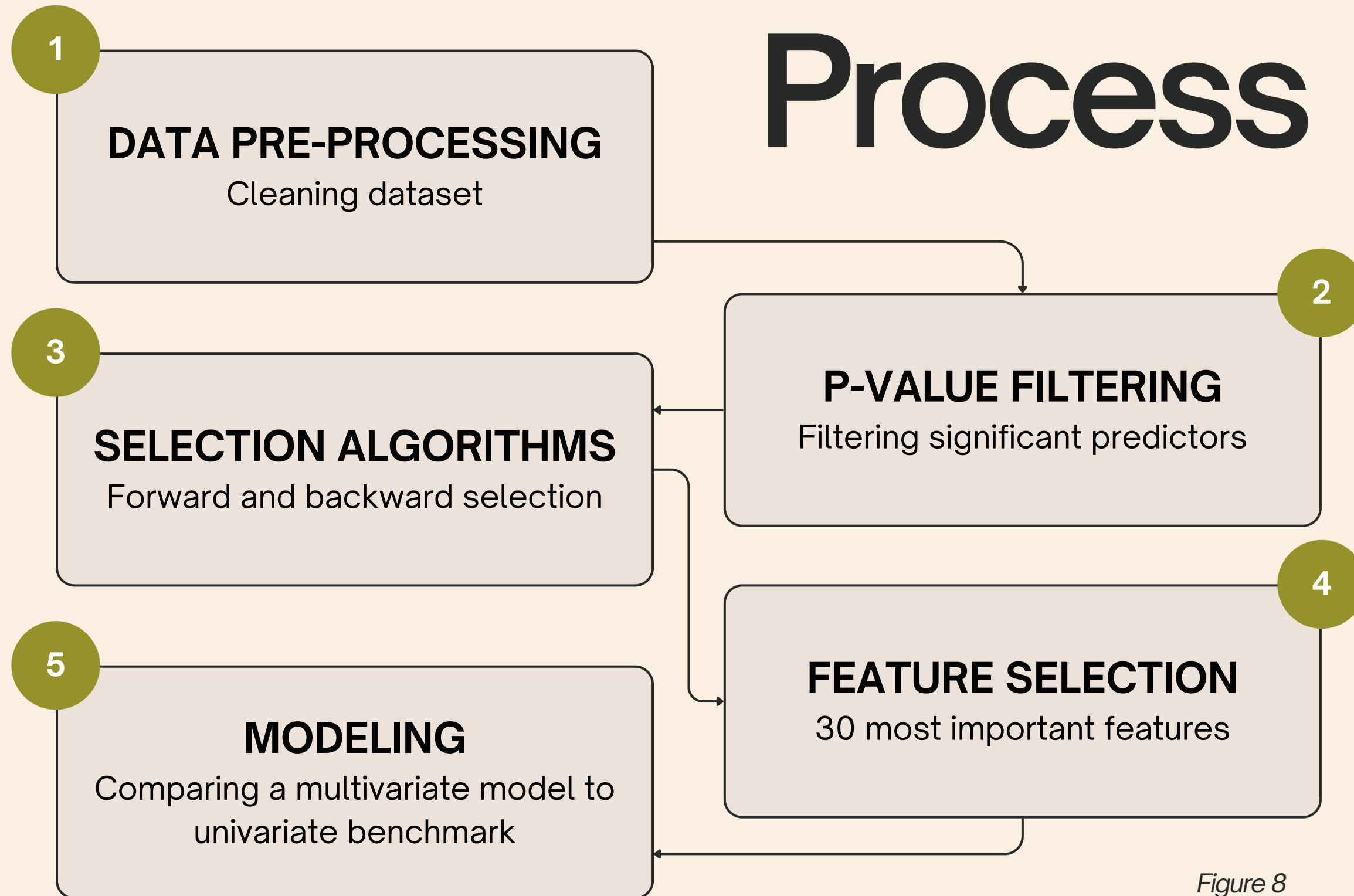


Figure 8

BI-DIRECTIONAL ELIMINATION

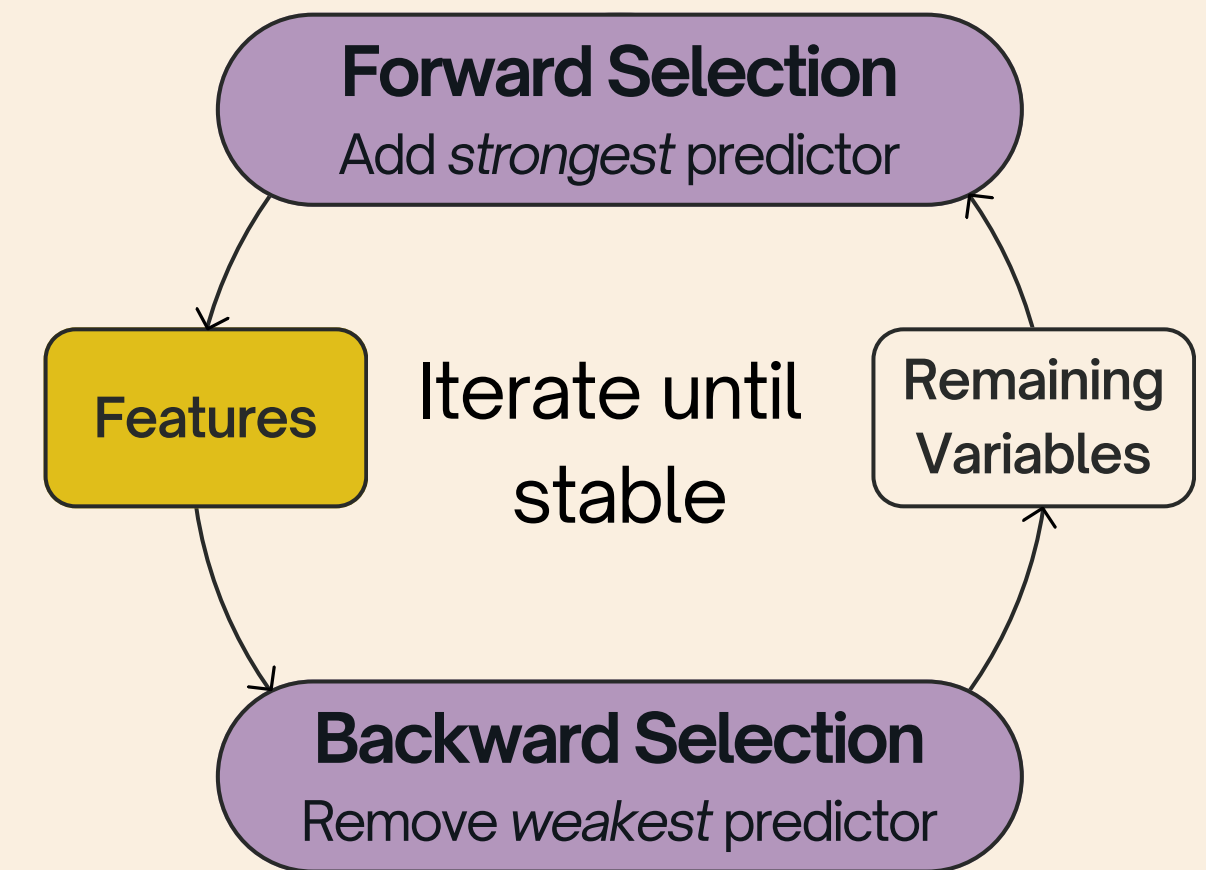


Figure 9

Criteria to finalize features

- ✓ Commonality across methods
- ✓ Non-redundancy
- ✓ Data structure relevance

Results

PREDICTIVE MODEL

30 Predictors / 79 Possible Features

Continuous - area, year

Discrete - bathrooms, fireplaces

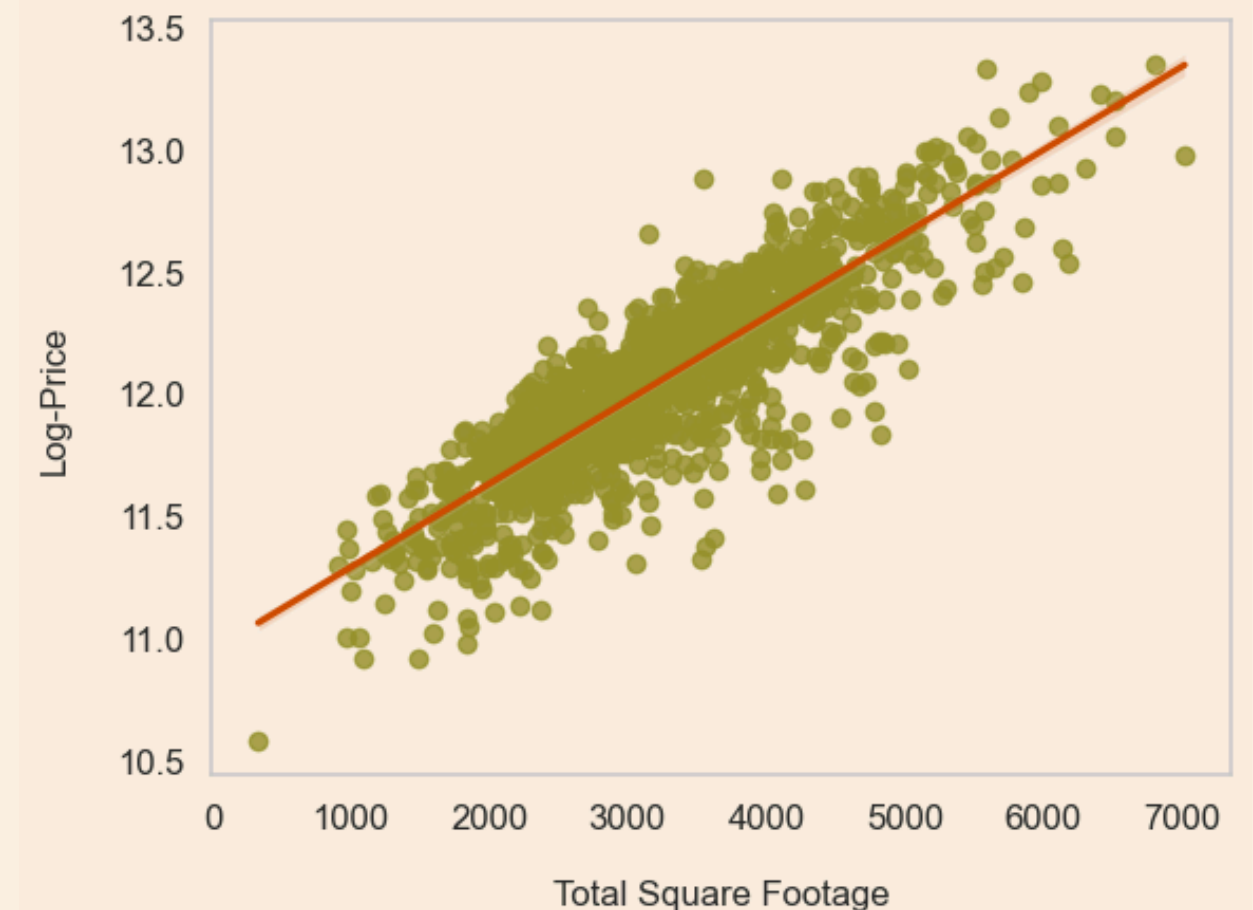
Ordinal - quality and condition related variables

Nominal - structural attributes, zoning, land configurations

R^2 Adj.
 $0.93 > 0.75$

BENCHMARK

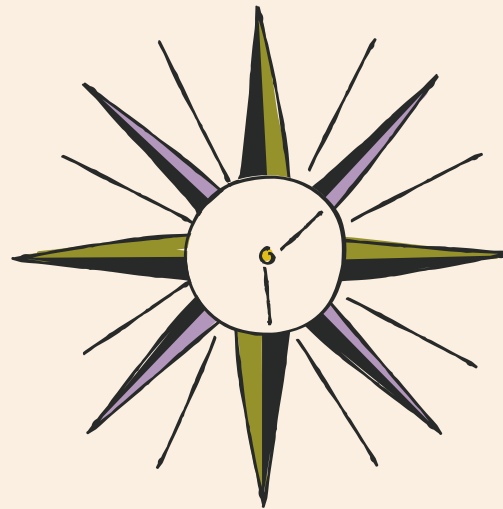
Figure 10 TotalSF vs Log Price



Our Takeaways



Understanding Causal
Relationships



Data Challenges and
Effective Solutions



Importance of Feature
Selection

THANK YOU

For Your Attention



Any Questions?