

REAL ESTATE
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Thao, Stepan & Kevin



BUSINESS PROBLEM & STAKEHOLDER UNDERSTANDING

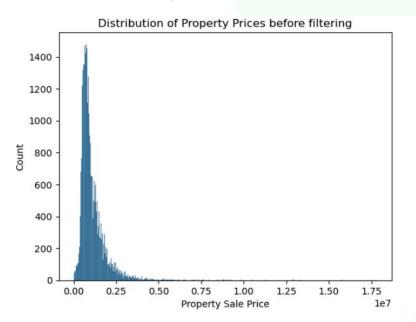
We represent a real estate development company based in King County, WA. For our purposes, we are interested in:

Q: How can we use our model to identify undervalued properties?



DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY PRICES

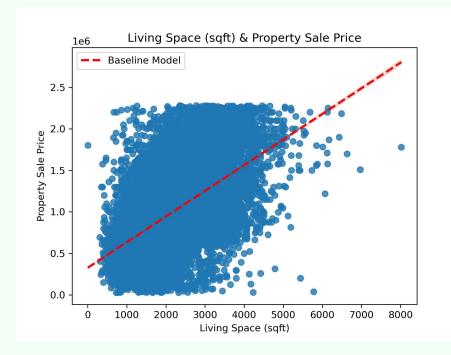
- Remove outliers: drop data outside IQR, plus group with few observations (~8%)
- Price < ~\$2.3 M USD





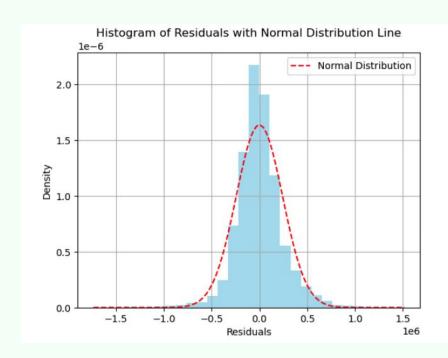
BASELINE MODEL: SIMPLE LINEAR REGRESSION

- Our baseline model uses 'living space (sqft)' as a predictor variable for our target variable, 'price'
- Only explains ~ 32 % of the variance in price
- Has an MAE of ~ \$281K when predicting price



MULTILINEAR REGRESSION MODEL

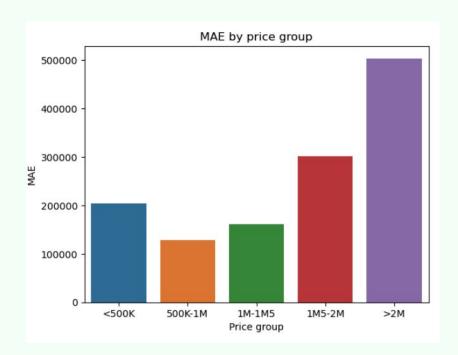
- Our best model considers several features in addition to living space such as:
 - Bathrooms
 - Property age
 - Patio size (sqft)
 - Grade
 - Property location (zipcode)
 - Property condition
- Explained ~ 70% of the variance in 'price'
- Has an MAE of ~ \$170,000 when predicting price
- Has a **normal** distribution of **residuals**





Q: How does our model perform at different price ranges?

Our model performs best when predicting property sale price between \$500,000 - \$1 M USD.

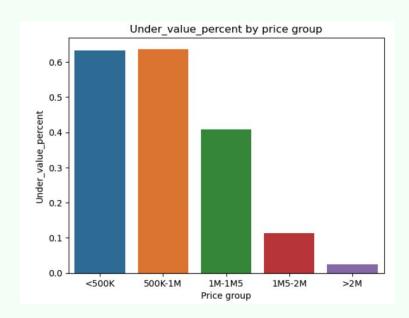


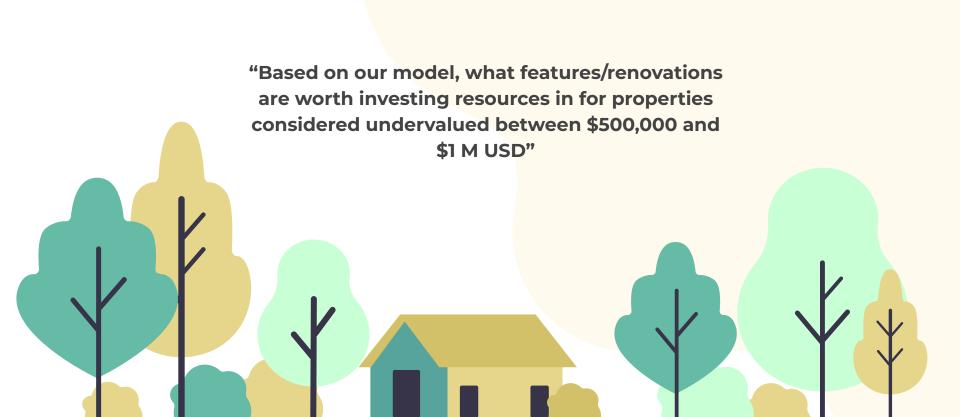


Q: Based on our model's predictions, what is the distribution of undervalued properties across different price groups?

A property is considered **undervalued** when our model's **predicted price** > **actual price**

Properties **sold < \$1 M USD** comprise the majority of undervalued assets.

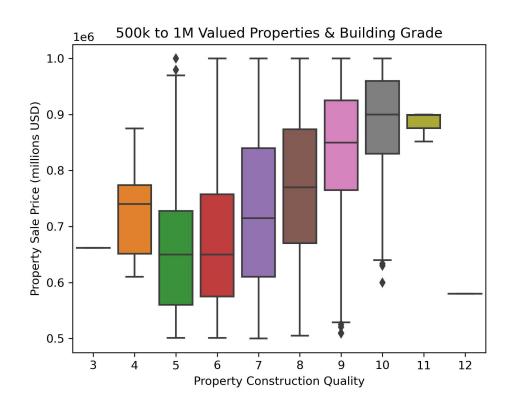




FEATURE #1: IMPROVING THE GRADE (QUALITY OF YOUR HOME)

The grade (construction quality and design of a property) matters!

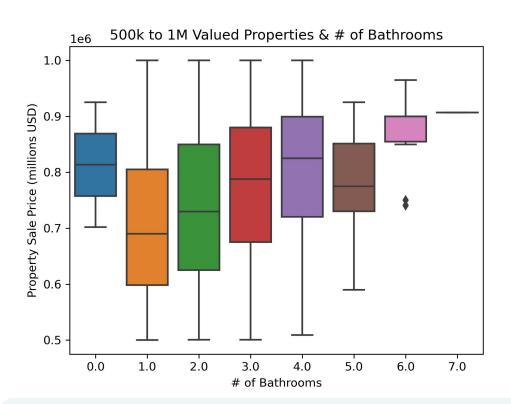
Improving the **grade** by 1 point showed an increase in sale price of **~ \$98,592 USD**.



FEATURE #2: NUMBER OF BATHROOMS

The number of bathrooms a property has affects its sale price.

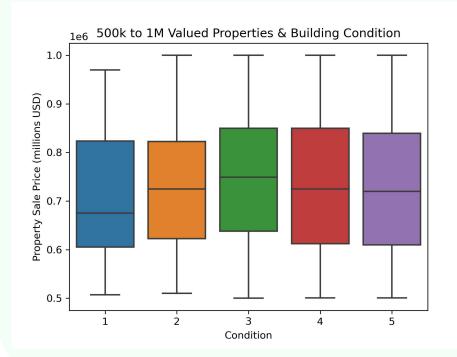
Constructing a **full** bathroom contributed to an increase in sale price of ~**\$7,300**



FEATURE #3: IMPROVING THE CONDITION (WEAR OF PROPERTY)

Improving the condition
(wear of a property
through repairs and
maintenance) can affect its
sale price

Improving the **condition** of a property by 1 point showed an increase in sale price of **~ \$44,051 USD**.



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROPERTIES SOLD BTWN \$500K - \$1M USD

RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY

BUILDING GRADE	Improving the overall quality and design of a property can increase its price (+\$98,592) when sold. This can look like the addition of amenities or using better materials in both exterior or interior finish work.
# OF BATHROOMS	Constructing an additional bathroom in a property can increase its price when sold(+\$7,300).
BUILDING CONDITION	Improving the condition of a property can increase its price when sold(+\$44,051). This can look like general repairs or maintenance which not only extend the lifespan of the property but its value.

LIMITATIONS & FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

LIMITATIONS & FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

SUMMARY

INTERACTION BTWN. I	PR	ED	ICT	OR
VARIABLES				

The interaction between predictor variables (e.g., bedrooms and bathrooms) could be useful to understand its weight when predicting the price of a property when sold.

NEIGHBORHOOD FEATURES

Understanding characteristics of a property's neighborhood such as schooling, food stores, distance to public transportation, etc. could be helpful in predicting the property price when sold.

PRICE WHEN BOUGHT

Future iterations could consider the price when bought of the property to better understand the effect size of different features.

QUESTIONS?

- Thao's Linkedin
- Stepan's Linkedin
- (in) Kevin's Linkedin
- Github

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