# **House Pricing Prediction Model**

## Patricia Attah

## **Contents**

Introduction	2
Analysis Question #1	2
Problem Statement	2
Checking Assumptions	3
Comparing Competing Models	4
Confidence Intervals	5
Analysis Question #2	5
Problem Statement	5
Comparing Competing Models	5
Conclusion	7
Appendices	8
Appendix A – Analysis 1	8
Appendix B – Analysis 2	10

#### Introduction

Ask a home buyer to describe their dream house, and they probably won't begin with the height of the basement ceiling or the proximity to an east-west railroad. But this Kaggle competition's dataset proves that much more influences price negotiations than the number of bedrooms or the presence of a white-picket fence. With 1460 houses in the dataset and 79 explanatory variables describing (almost) every aspect of residential homes in Ames, Iowa, the goal of this project is to predict the final price of each home.

## **Data Description**

The data in this analysis is from Kaggle's House Prices: Advanced Regressions Techniques competition. The full training dataset, test dataset, and explanation of variables is available here: https://www.kaggle.com/c/house-prices-advanced-regression-techniques

- There are 1460 houses in the dataset with 79 explanatory variables and 1 response variable (SalePrice).
- The first analysis uses two explanatory, Neighborhood and Above grade/ground living area (GrLivArea), in relationship to sale price.
- The second analysis focuses on variable selection from all the explanatory variables to predict the SalePrice. The output of this analysis will be submitted to Kaggle for scoring.

## Analysis Question #1

#### Problem Statement

Century 21 Ames only sells houses in the NAmes, Edwards and BrkSide neighborhoods and would like to get an estimate of how the SalePrice of the house is related to the square footage of the living area of the house (GrLIvArea) and if the SalesPrice (and its relationship to square footage) depends on which neighborhood the house is located in.

#### Build and Fit the Model

```
Predicted Sale Price = \beta_0 + \beta_1(GrLivArea) + \beta_2Neigh_{BrkSide} + \beta_3Neigh_{Edwards} + \beta_4(Neigh_{BrkSide} * GrLivArea) + \beta_5(Neigh_{Edwards} * GrLivArea)

Predicted (Sale Price | Neighborhood = NAmes) = \beta_0 + \beta_1(GrLivArea)

Predicted (Sale Price | Neighborhood = BrkSide) = \beta_0 + \beta_2 + (\beta_1 + \beta_4(GrLivArea))

Predicted (Sale Price | Neighborhood = Edwards) = \beta_0 + \beta_3 + (\beta_1 + \beta_5(GrLivArea))

Predicted (Sale Price | Neighborhood = NAmes) = 74,676 + 54.32(GrLivArea)

Predicted (Sale Price | Neighborhood = BrkSide) = 19,971 + 87.17(GrLivArea)

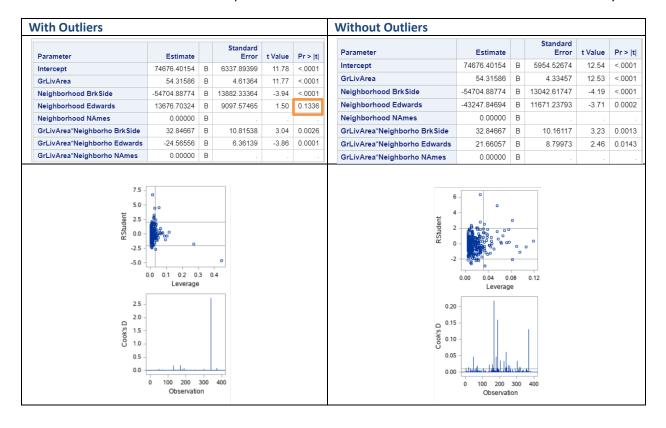
Predicted (Sale Price | Neighborhood = Edwards) = 31,429 + 75.98(GrLivArea)
```

Parameter	Estimate		Standard Error	t Value	Pr >  t	95% Confidence Limits		
Intercept	74676.40154	В	5954.52674	12.54	<.0001	62967.95510 86384.8479		
GrLivArea	54.31586	В	4.33457	12.53	<.0001	45.79276	62.83896	
Neighborhood BrkSide	-54704.88774	В	13042.61747	-4.19	<.0001	-80350.71900	-29059.05648	
Neighborhood Edwards	-43247.84694	В	11671.23793	-3.71	0.0002	-66197.12068	-20298.57320	
Neighborhood NAmes	0.00000	В				-		
GrLivArea*Neighborho BrkSide	32.84667	В	10.16117	3.23	0.0013	12.86665	52.82669	
GrLivArea*Neighborho Edwards	21.66057	В	8.79973	2.46	0.0143	4.35757	38.96358	
GrLivArea*Neighborho NAmes	0.00000	В	-					

## **Checking Assumptions**

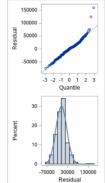
## **Addressing Outliers**

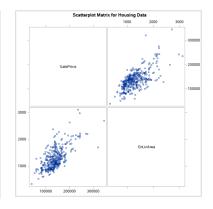
There are two outliers in the dataset in the Edwards neighborhood. Both houses list over 4600 square feet of above ground living area with unusually low sales prices. Upon further investigation, both homes are listed with a sales condition of "partial." These observations have been excluded from the analysis.



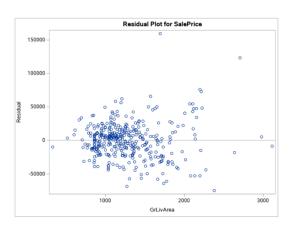
- **Linearity:** Checking pairwise scatter plots indicates a strong linear trend between GrLivArea and Sales Prices.
- Constant Variance: There is little evidence from the residual plots of heteroscedasticity.
- **Normality:** Judging from scatter plot, q-q plot, and histogram of residuals, there is not strong evidence against normality.
- **Independence:** The samples are from 381 houses after removing the two outliers. We will assume the observations are independent.

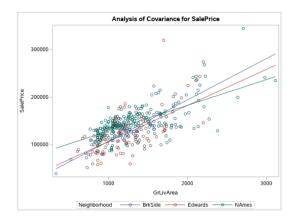






#### **Residual Plots**





## **Comparing Competing Models**

See Appendix A

## Interpretation

For every 100 square foot increase in living area, the increase in mean estimated sales price is \$5,430 for houses in North Ames (p-value < 0.0001). While the mean sale prices of houses in Brookside is estimated to be \$54,704 less than mean sale prices in the North Ames, for every one hundred square

foot increase in living area in Brookside, the mean sale price is estimated to be \$3,285 more than North Ames (p-value = 0.0013). The mean sale prices of houses in Edwards is estimated to be \$43,248 less than mean sale prices in the North Ames, but for every one hundred square foot increase in living area, the mean sale price is estimated to be \$2,166 more than North Ames (p-value = 0.0143).

#### **Confidence Intervals**

95% confidence interval for the increase in sale price from North Ames to Brookside (\$1,287, \$5,283) when the living area increases 100 square feet.

95% confidence interval for the increase in sale price from North Ames to Edwards (\$436, \$3,896) when the living area increases 100 square feet.

#### Conclusion

The evidence suggests that the sales price increases for additional living area in the Brookside and Edwards neighborhoods compared to additional living area in the North Ames area. Because the sales prices are significantly higher in NAmes than Brkside (p-value = < 0.001) as well as Edwards (p-value = 0.0002), a variable other than living area may be associated with the overall estimated difference in mean prices.

## Analysis Question #2

#### **Problem Statement**

With 1460 houses in the dataset and 79 explanatory variables describing (almost) every aspect of residential homes in Ames, Iowa, the goal of this project is to predict the final price of each home.

#### **Model Selection**

This analysis includes the following variable selection techniques for the models: Stepwise, Forward, Backward, and Custom.

## **Checking Assumptions**

See Appendix B.

## **Comparing Competing Models**

<b>Predictive Models</b>	Adjusted R2	CV PRESS	Kaggle Score
Forward	0.8380	9.67 E11	0.16847
Backward	0.8419	8.86 E11	0.19454
Stepwise	0.8186	9.72 E11	0.20957
CUSTOM	0.7892	1.03 E12	0.19188

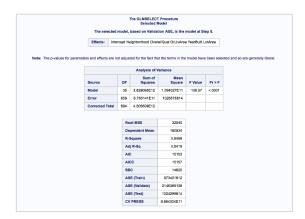
#### Forward selection model variables:

Neighborhood BldgType OverallQual GrLivArea YearBuilt BsmtUnfSF



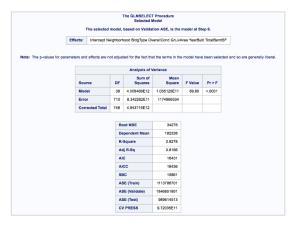
#### **Backward selection model variables:**

Neighborhood OverallQual GrLivArea YearBuilt Lot



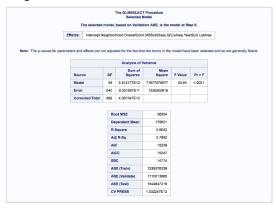
## **Stepwise selection model variables:**

Neighborhood BldgType OverallCond GrLivArea YearBuilt TotalBsmtSF



## **Custom Selection model variables:**

Neighborhood OverallCond MSSubClass GrLivArea YearBuilt LotArea



## Conclusion

Forward selection with the variables below gave us the best score for SalePrice predictions: Neighborhood BldgType OverallQual GrLivArea YearBuilt BsmtUnfSF.

## **Appendices**

## Appendix A - Analysis 1

## **Comparing Competing Models**

GrLivArea and Neighborhood With Interactions					GrLivArea and Neighborhood Without Interactions										
Parameter	Estimate		Standard Error	t Value	Pr >  t	95% Confid	lence Limits	Parameter	Estimate		Standard Error	t Value	Pr >  t	95% Confide	ence Limits
Intercept	74676.40154	В	5954.52674	12.54	<.0001	62967.95510	86384.84798	Intercept	62577.22112	В	4985.940829	12.55	<.0001	52773.48340	72380.95885
GrLivArea	54.31586	В	4.33457	12.53	<.0001	45.79276	62.83896	GrLivArea	63.54969		3.543770	17.93	<.0001	56.58165	70.51772
Neighborhood BrkSide	-54704.88774	В	13042.61747	-4.19	<.0001	-80350.71900	-29059.05648	Neighborhood BrkSide	-14197.82366	В	4029.477402	-3.52	0.0005	-22120.88993	-6274.75739
Neighborhood Edwards	-43247.84694	В	11671.23793	-3.71	0.0002	-66197.12068	-20298.57320	Neighborhood Edwards	-15464.83732	В	3301.412173	-4.68	<.0001	-21956.32612	-8973.34852
Neighborhood NAmes	0.00000	В						Neighborhood NAmes	0.00000	В					
GrLivArea*Neighborho BrkSide	32.84667	В	10.16117	3.23	0.0013	12.86665	52.82669								
GrLivArea*Neighborho Edwards	21.66057	В	8.79973	2.46	0.0143	4.35757	38.96358								
GrLivArea*Neighborho NAmes	0.00000	В													

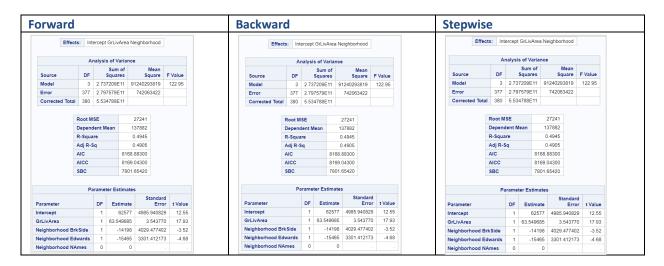
## Adj R<sup>2</sup>

Adj R<sup>2</sup> is slightly better with interactions

GrLivArea and Neighborhood With Interactions	GrLivArea and Neighborhood Without Interactions						
Observations 381	Observations 381						
Parameters 6	Parameters 4						
Error DF 375	Error DF 377						
MSE 7.2E8	MSE 7.42E8						
R-Square 0.5125	R-Square 0.4945						
Adj R-Square 0.506	Adj R-Square 0.4905						

#### **Internal CV Press**

No difference in variable selection with these variables



## **Parameters & Estimates**

Parameter	Estimate		Standard Error	t Value	Pr >  t	95% Confidence Limits		
Intercept	74676.40154	В	5954.52674	12.54	<.0001	62967.95510	86384.84798	
GrLivArea	54.31586	В	4.33457	12.53	<.0001	45.79276	62.83896	
Neighborhood BrkSide	-54704.88774	В	13042.61747	-4.19	<.0001	-80350.71900	-29059.05648	
Neighborhood Edwards	-43247.84694	В	11671.23793	-3.71	0.0002	-66197.12068	-20298.57320	
Neighborhood NAmes	0.00000	В						
GrLivArea*Neighborho BrkSide	32.84667	В	10.16117	3.23	0.0013	12.86665	52.82669	
GrLivArea*Neighborho Edwards	21.66057	В	8.79973	2.46	0.0143	4.35757	38.96358	
GrLivArea*Neighborho NAmes	0.00000	В						

```
/* Analysis #1 Code */
/* Import data and sort it*/
proc import OUT=WORK.TR
DATAFILE= "/home/u47487140/sasuser.v94/Bridge/train.csv"
DBMS=CSV REPLACE;
GETNAMES=YES;
DATAROW=2;
/* Subset the data */
data tr2;
set WORK.TR;
keep Neighborhood SalePrice;
where (Neighborhood in ('NAmes', 'BrkSide', 'Edwards'));
if GrLivArea > 4600 then delete;
/* Scatterplot */
title1 "House Data";
title2 "Living Room Area & Sale Price by Neighborhood";
axis1 label=(angle=90 "Sale Price") minor=(n=3);
axis2 label=("Living Room Area (Square Feet)") minor=(n=3);
proc gplot data = tr2;
plot SalePrice * GrLivArea = Neighborhood /vaxis=axis1 haxis=axis2;
run;
quit;
/* Matrix */
proc sgscatter data=tr2;
 title "Scatterplot Matrix for Housing Data";
 matrix SalePrice GrLivArea;
run;
title;
/* Proc GLM with Interactions */
proc glm data = tr2 plot = all;
class Neighborhood (ref='NAmes');
model SalePrice = GrLivArea | Neighborhood / solution clparm;
/* Proc GLM without Interactions */
proc glm data = tr2 plot = all;
class Neighborhood (ref='NAmes');
model SalePrice = GrLivArea Neighborhood / solution clparm;
/* P value on 2 and 375 df */
data pval;
pvalue = 1-PROBF(6.89, 2, 375);
run;
/* Forward Selection */
proc glmselect data = tr2;
class Neighborhood;
model saleprice log = grlivarea log Neighborhood / selection = forward;
run;
/* Backward */
proc glmselect data = tr2;
class Neighborhood;
model saleprice log = grlivarea log Neighborhood / selection = backward;
/* Stepwise */
proc glmselect data = tr2;
class Neighborhood;
model SalePrice = GrLivArea Neighborhood / selection = stepwise;
run;
```

## Appendix B – Analysis 2

- **Linearity:** Checking pairwise scatter plots indicates some linear trend between Sales Prices and the continuous variables.
- Constant Variance: There is some evidence from the residual plots of heteroscedasticity.
- **Normality:** Judging from scatter plot, q-q plot, and histogram of residuals, there is not strong evidence against normality.
- **Independence:** The samples are from 1460 houses. We will assume the observations are independent.

