

# Predicting California Home Values

What determines a home's value?

# The Problem:

MARKET REPORT

## With Mortgage Rates Soaring, the Housing Market Takes Another Hit

As the average 30-year mortgage rate eclipses 7 percent, home buyers and sellers are confronting sticker shock.

By JONAH  
PUBLISHED: March 20, 2022

gain.



# Relevance

## Home Buyers

- Narrow your search to find more affordable housing
- Avoid overpaying for homes less likely to increase in value

## Investors

- Identify homes that are most likely to increase in value

## Developers

- Identify locations where homes will sell for the most

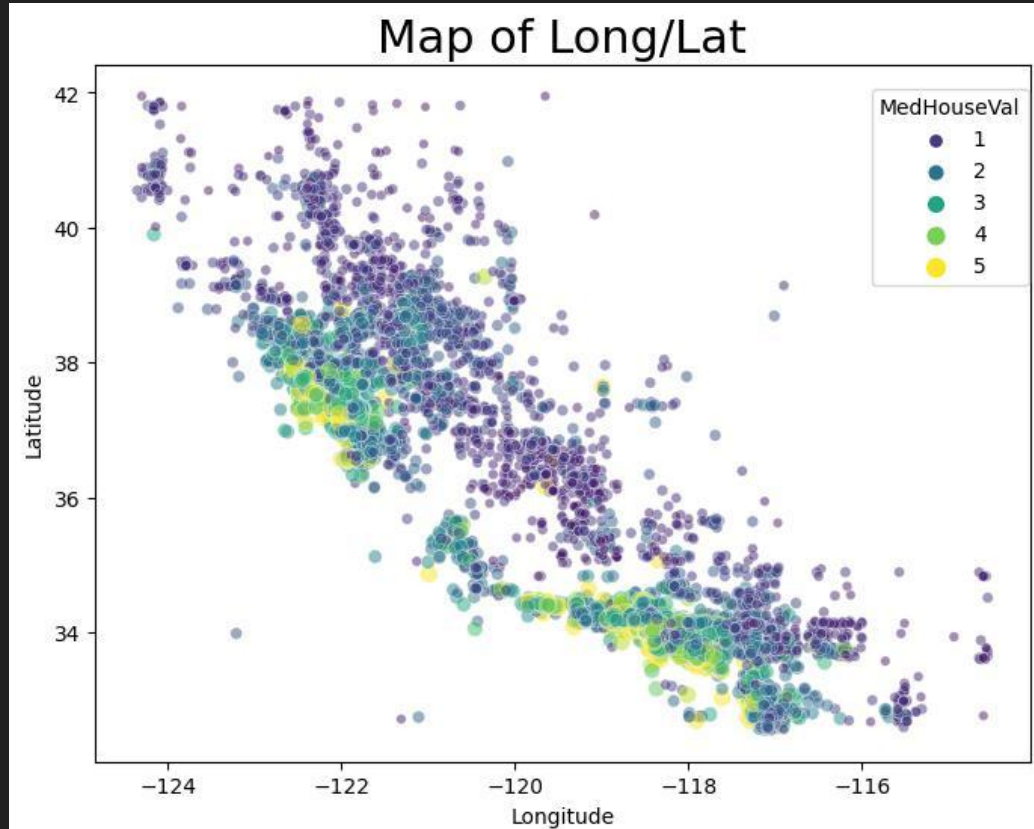
# California Housing Data Set

- Available on [scikit learn](#)
- Data from 1990 Census
  - Contains home information about blocks of housing in California
  - 37,000 rows
  - 8 Features
- Target Variable: Median Home Value (in each housing block)

# What Predicts Home Value?

- Owner Income
- Number of Rooms
- Number of Bedrooms
- Age of the House
- Occupancy or how crowded the neighborhood is
- Location (Coordinates)

# Exploring the Data: Location, Location, Location!



# More Features

```
housing.describe()
```

id	MedInc	HouseAge	AveRooms	AveBedrms	Population	AveOccup	Latitude	Longitude	MedHouseVal
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Bedrooms as a percentage of the total rooms

Number of occupants per bedroom

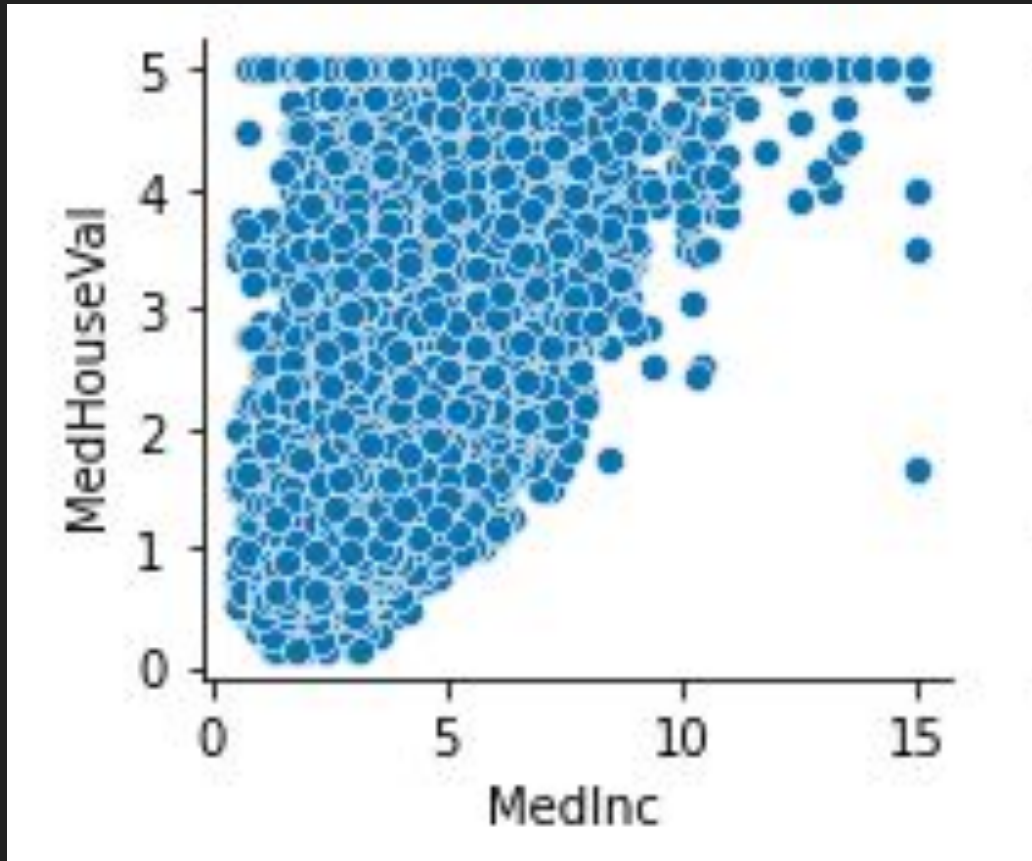
Distance to Coast

Nearest Major City

Distance to that City

Population & Income of City

## More Exploratory Analysis





# Modelling

- Linear Regression
- Random Forest
- XGBoost

# Scaling and Preprocessing

- Linear Regression Requirements
  - Scaling-Used Standard Scaler
    - Mean now equals 0
    - Standard Deviation now equals 1
  - One-Hot-Encoding of Categorical Variables

# Hyperparameter Tuning

```
▶ from xgboost.sklearn import XGBRegressor  
xgb = XGBRegressor()
```

```
[ ] param_grid = {  
    'max_depth': [3, 5, 7, 9],  
    'learning_rate': [0.1, 0.01, 0.001],  
    'n_estimators': [100, 500, 1000],  
    "objective": ['reg:squarederror']  
}
```

```
▶ grid_search = GridSearchCV(estimator=xgb, param_grid=param_grid, cv=4, n_jobs=-1)
```

```
[ ] grid_search.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

```
print(grid_search.best_params_)  
print(grid_search.best_score_)
```

```
{'learning_rate': 0.01, 'max_depth': 7, 'n_estimators': 1000, 'objective': 'reg:squarederror'}  
0.7563367488323011
```

## Results-RMSE

	<b>train rmse</b>	<b>test rmse</b>
<b>Linear Regression</b>	0.606803	0.678969
<b>Random Forest</b>	0.589095	0.584598
<b>XGBoost</b>	0.454229	0.567017

# Results-XGBoost

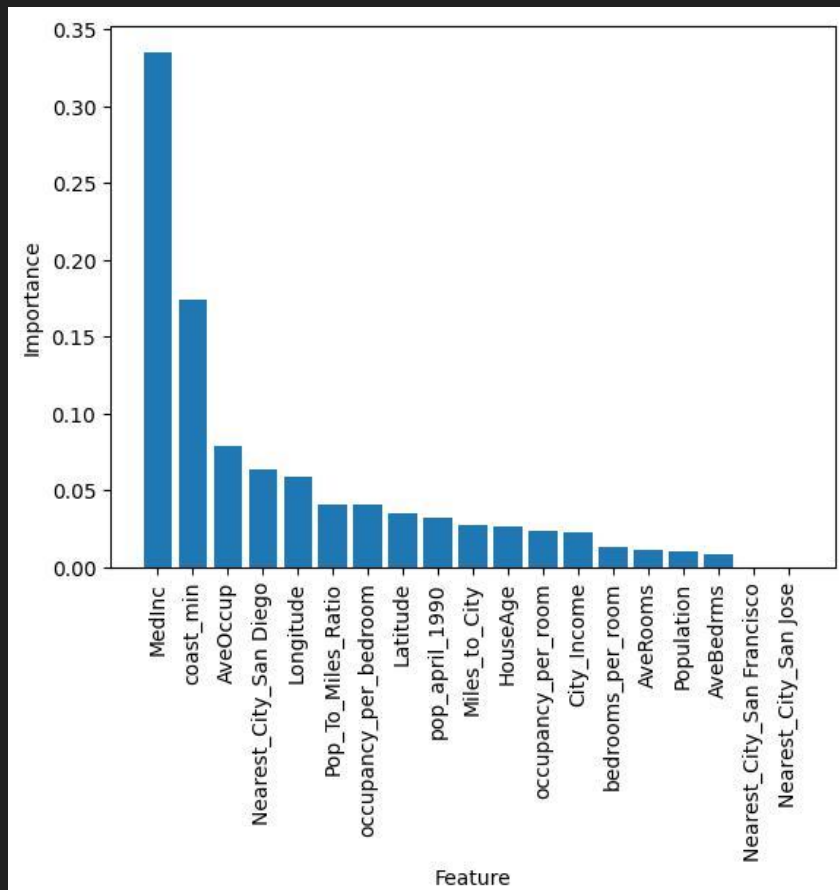
check\_df.describe()

	y_test	y_pred	error	pct_off
count	9285.000000	9285.000000	9285.000000	9285.000000
mean	2.086376	2.084903	0.398887	21.879171
std	1.163561	1.006168	0.403008	23.223362
min	0.149990	0.516695	0.000002	0.000089
25%	1.204000	1.324682	0.126587	7.283320
50%	1.813000	1.891137	0.275766	16.193310
75%	2.667000	2.638036	0.538325	29.224573
max	5.000010	5.184079	4.192177	485.319185

# Results-XGBoost

	pct_off	Just_ave_pct_off
count	9285.000000	9285.000000
mean	21.879171	38.480679
std	23.223362	29.121720
min	0.000089	0.000544
25%	7.283320	16.102621
50%	16.193310	33.031331
75%	29.224573	54.761539
max	485.319185	148.648418

# Best Features For XGBoost



# Conclusion & Next Steps

- Test model on more recent data
  - Review Outliers to improve model
- Do a similar study with rental prices. Are the same or similar features important to the price of rent?
- Does real estate follow similar patterns or are there other features that are important?