

Predicting Home Prices

By: Corina Lentz



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Problem Statement

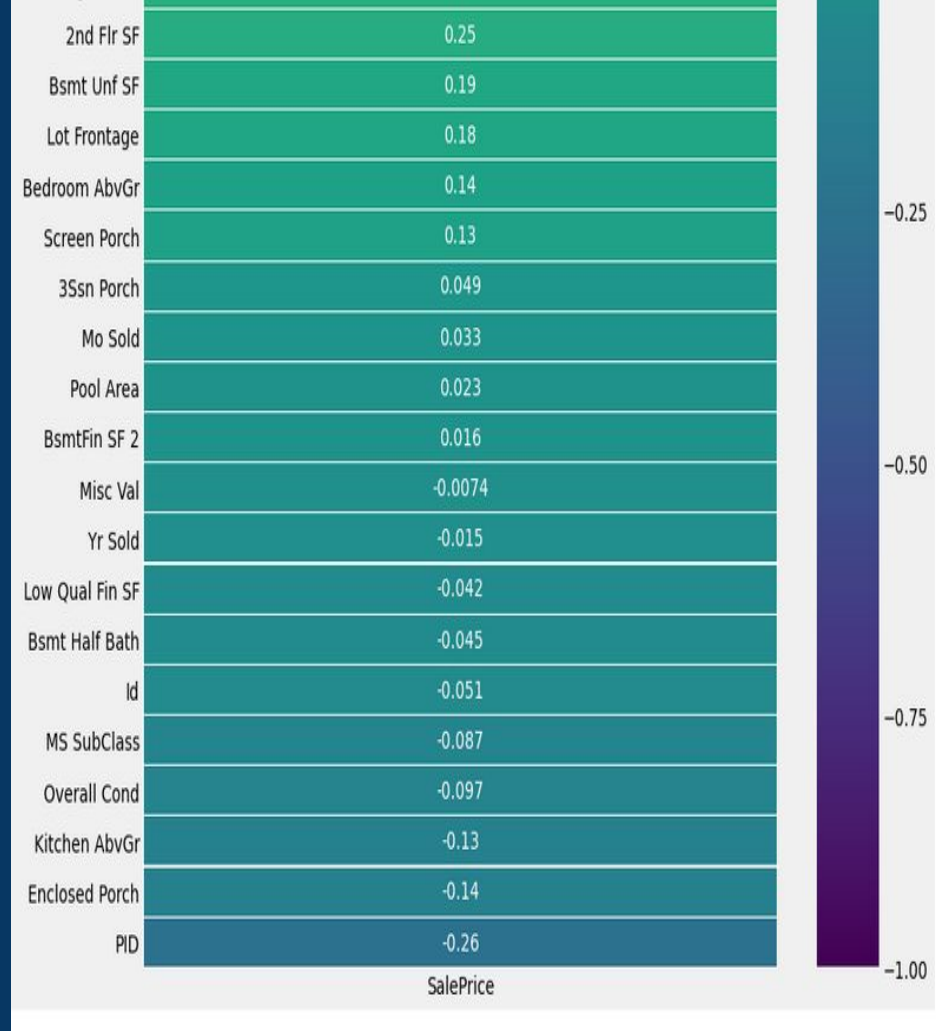
The real estate market climbed to \$36.2 trillion in 2020 [1]. In 2021 the demand for homes has only increased [2]. With this booming real estate market, predicting how much a home will sell for with a reasonable level of accuracy is more important than ever. That is where Lentz Data Analysis comes in. We will use the Ames Iowa Housing dataset to build a multiple linear regression model that can predict the sale price of homes. We believe the most accurate model will include the overall quality of the home, the home type, and the number of bedrooms/bathrooms, along with measurements of the size and quality of any basement or garage features the home might have.

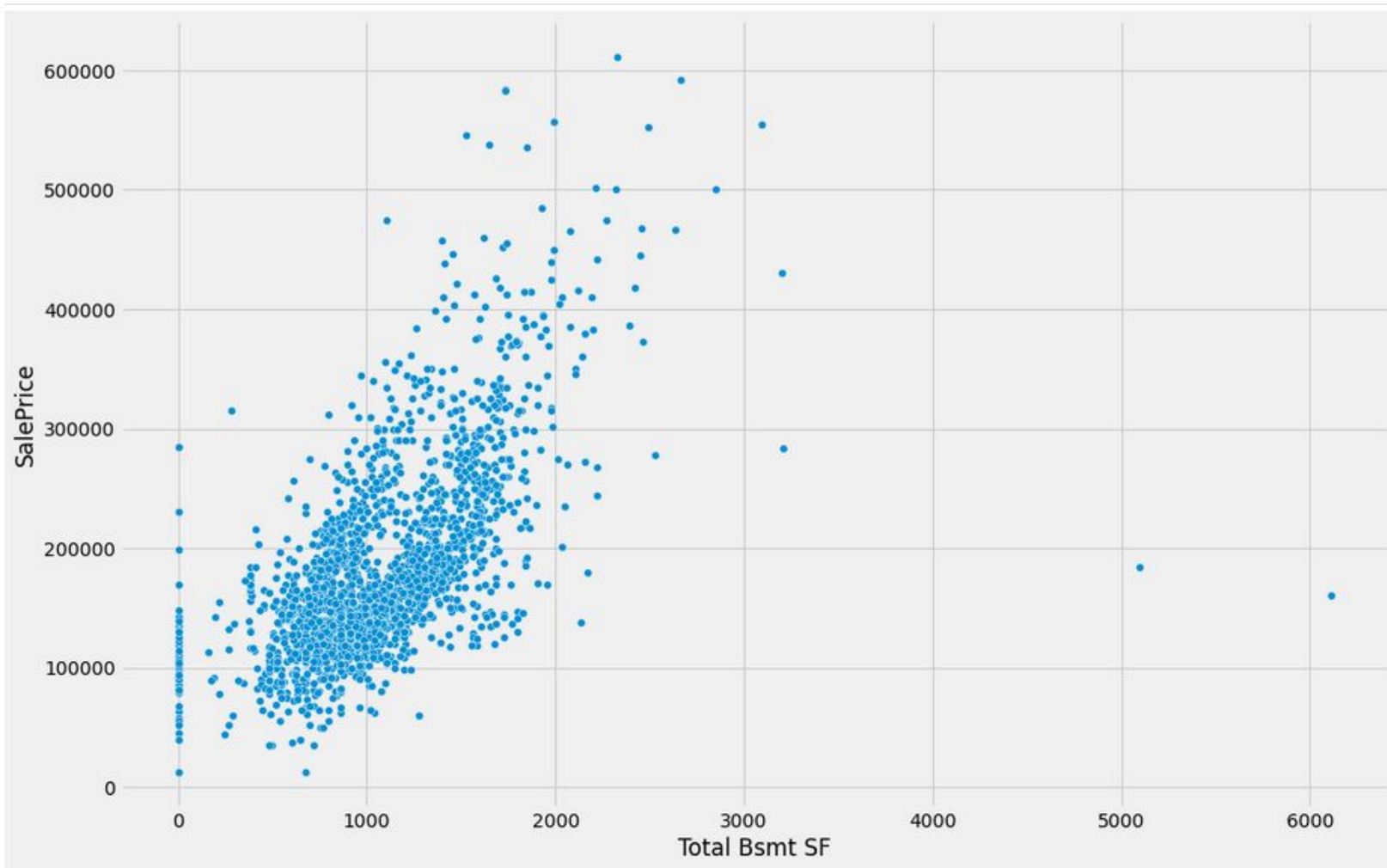
Cleaning & Processing

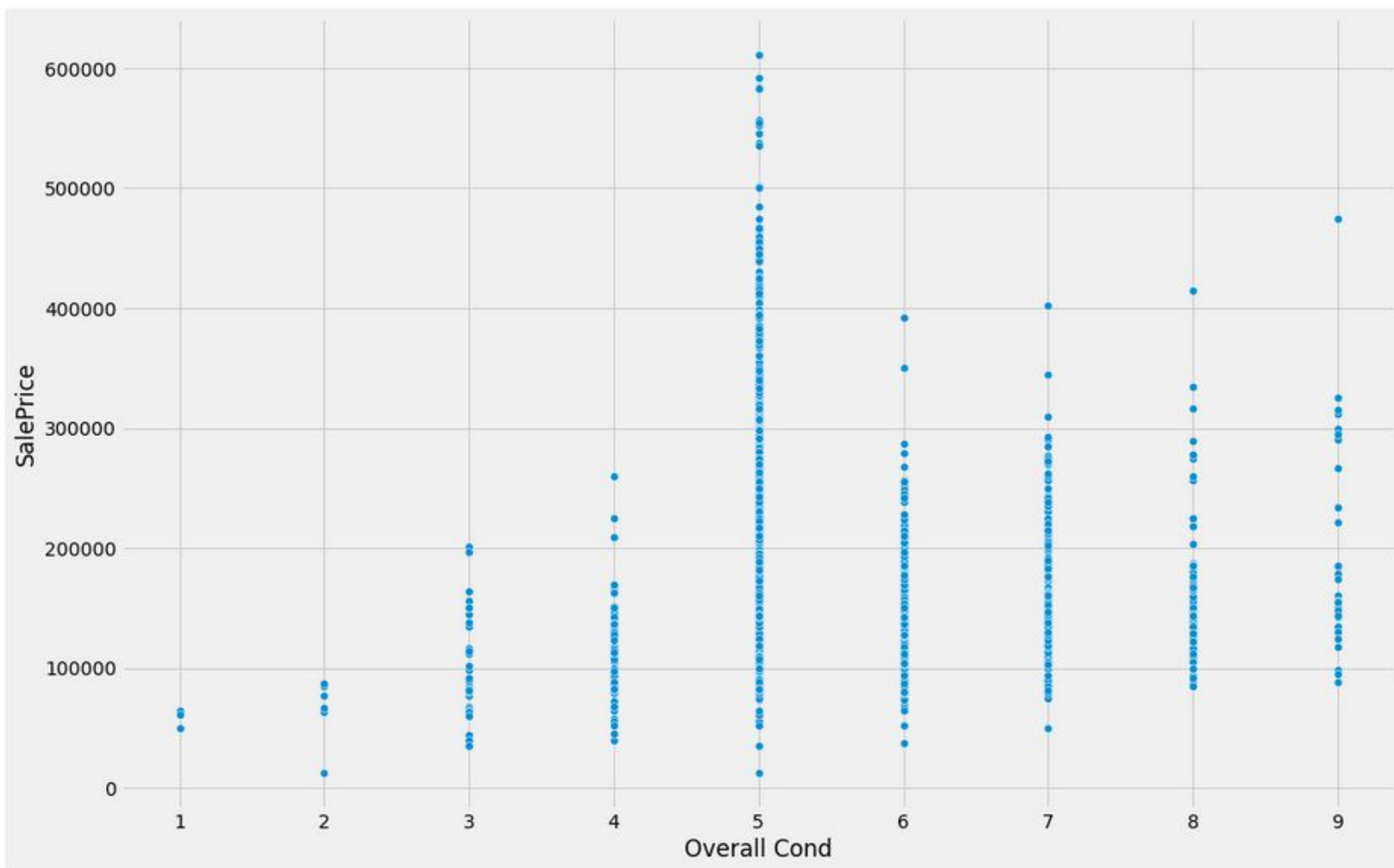
- Updated missing values to indicate that the home doesn't have the given feature (where appropriate).
- Dropped columns that had less than 20% of non-null values ('Alley', 'Pool QC', 'Fence', and 'Misc Feature').
- Changed the 'Central Air' column to binary.
- One-hot encoded categorical columns for the model ('Overall Qual', 'Bsmt Cond', 'BsmtFin Type 1', 'BsmtFin Type 2', 'Fireplace Qu', 'Garage Type', 'Garage Finish', 'Garage Cond', and 'Garage Qual')

Exploratory Data Analysis

The background of the slide is composed of two solid-colored regions separated by a diagonal white line. The upper-left region is a light beige color, and the lower-right region is a slightly darker, muted beige color. The diagonal line starts from the bottom-left corner and extends towards the top-right corner, creating a simple, modern geometric design.







In choosing the variables for our model, we used the relationships we discovered during EDA (particularly through the heatmap) to select features that would have the most impact; while also focusing on features that aligned with our initial hypothesis. We selected features that:

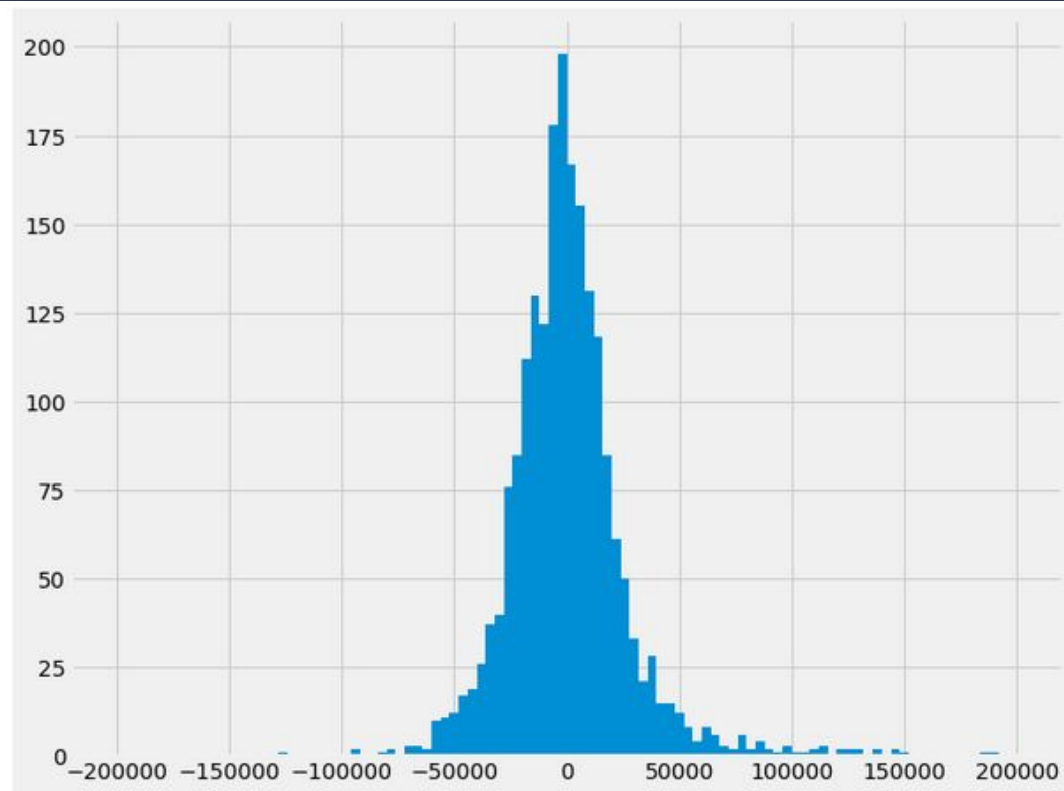
- Measure the overall quality of the home
- Indicate the home type
- Measure the number of bathrooms/bedrooms
- Measure the overall size of the home
- Measure any additional home features (garage, basement, etc)
- Measure the quality of any additional home features

In the end we had 18 numerical features and 9 categorical features (that we processed through one-hot encoding), for a total of 68 feature columns that were used in our multiple linear regression model.

The Model

The Results

- Train Score- 0.8492
- Test Score- 0.8734
- R²- 0.85501
- RMSE- 30172.34



Conclusion & Recommendations

- The features that we included in our model do have measurable impact on the sale price of the home, however they do not provide the most complete or accurate calculations of the home sale price.
- We recommend using this model to develop an even more accurate model by dropping outliers from the data, possibly removing some of the redundant features (such as 'Total Bsmt SF' when we have 'Bsmt Fin SF') and adding in other features that may offer better insight such as measurements of the masonry and decks included in the home.

Resources

1. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/brendarichardson/2021/01/26/housing-market-gains-more-value-in-2020-than-in-any-year-since-2005/>
2. <https://www.cnn.com/2021/06/16/homes/us-housing-market-offers/index.html>

Data Dictionary: <https://www.kaggle.com/c/dsir-524-project-2-regression-challenge/data>