

The background of the slide is an abstract digital artwork. It features a series of overlapping, wavy lines in shades of red, orange, yellow, and green. These lines create a sense of depth and movement, resembling a stylized landscape or a complex data visualization. A bright, circular light source is positioned in the upper center, casting a soft glow across the scene. The overall color palette is warm and vibrant, with a gradient from light yellow at the top to deep red and purple at the bottom.

# Analysis of housing prices

A large orange shape on the left side of the slide, consisting of a rectangle with a quarter-circle cutout on its right side.

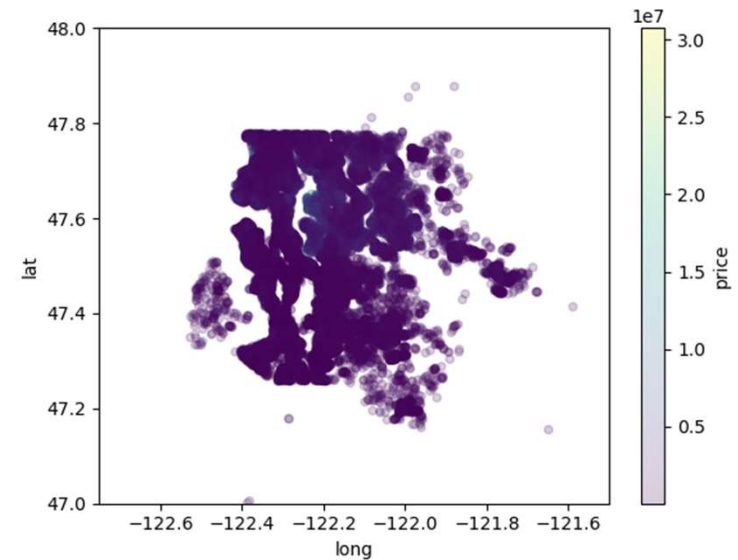
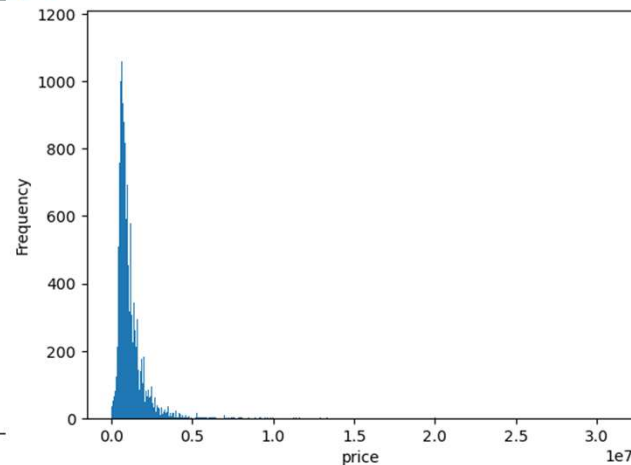
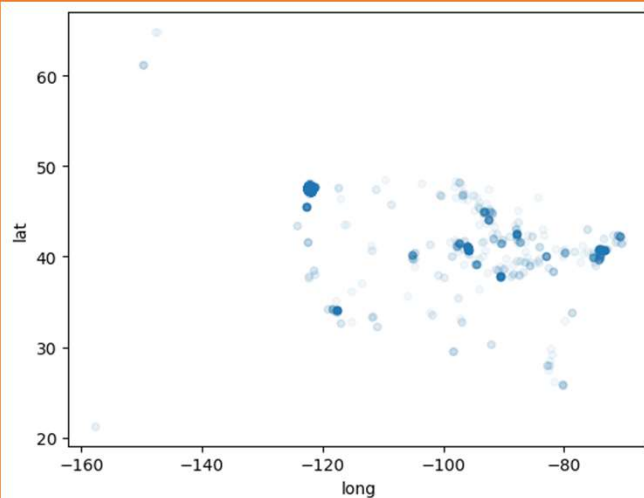
## Business understanding

- The client is a housing planner
  - Must set prices and wants to use market data
  - It is necessary to know the impact on the housing price of various real estate metrics



## Data understanding

- Housing data from a Northwestern county.
- Key variables: price, square footage and quality.
- Each row of data represents a different house sold.
  - Within past few years
  - About 30,000 in data set.
- nearly all observations within Greater Seattle, outliers cut.
  - high price center zone

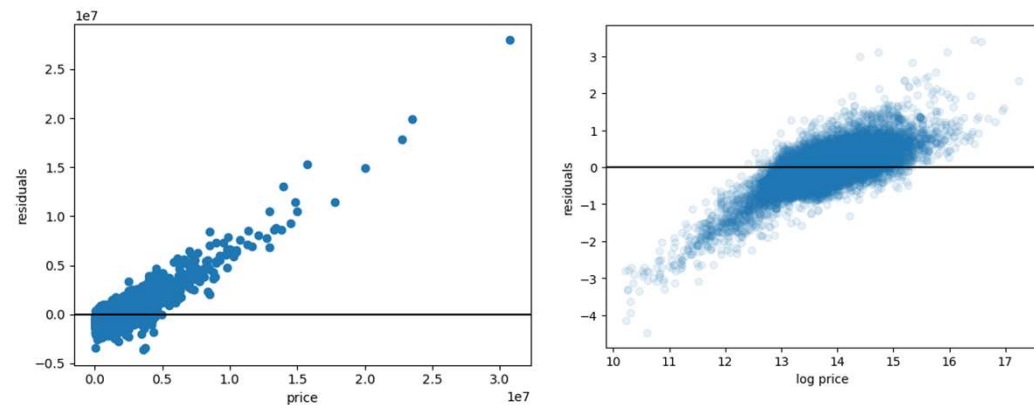


# Modelling Overview

- Baseline model
  - 'sqft\_living'
- Second model:
  - Add to previous, variables with price correlation greater than .25 and sqft\_living correlation less than .75 to increase rsquared
- Third Model:
  - Log price/sqft living variables
  - Based on non-linearity issues (in residual plots and part regress) and non-normal issues in histograms
- Fourth Model:
  - More log transformed variables (sqft\_patio, sqft\_garage)
  - to improve on linearity issue and heteroskedasticity issues and non-normality issues and to improve rsquared.
- Final model:
  - Log all numerical variables from prior model
  - Add categorical variables Waterfront and Jumbo to increase rsquared.
  - to improve on non-normality (despite improvement) and some heteroskedasticity

## Results of iterative model process

- Final model heteroskedacities, linearity, and normality of residuals are improved from the baseline model.



- Residual plot appears normally distributed, and is improved from previous model, however J-B test still failed suggesting non-normality.
- Multicollinearity is low, all correlations below .75.

Final model

OLS Regression Results			
Dep. Variable:	y_drop_X4	R-squared:	0.514
		Adj. R-squared:	0.514
		F-statistic:	2396
		Prob (F-statistic):	0
	coef	P> t	
const	7.0719	0	
sqft_living_log	0.4832	0	
sqft_garage_log	-0.1035	0	
sqft_patio_log	0.0355	0	
WaterFront_Yes	0.3019	0	
grade_num_log	1.6657	0	
view_num_log	0.1033	0	
Jumbo	0.5701	0	
Skew:	-1.084	Jarque-Bera (JB):	37618.359
Kurtosis:	10.233	Prob(JB):	0



# Results

- Model Evaluation
  - **Rsq is 0.51** compared to baseline of 0.38 and previous model of 0.46. This means the model accounts for **51% of the variation** in the dependent variable.
  - The mean squared error of the model is about **0.41**. This is a measure of how far off the predictions of  $\log(\text{price})$  are from the actual  $\log(\text{price})$ .
- Interpretation of coefficients: All seven predictor variables significant
  - Jumbo area: **76.84% in price**
  - WaterFront properties: **39.68% in price**
  - For each 1% increase in `grade_num_log`: **1.78% in price**
  - For each 1% increase in `sqft_living_log`: **0.50% in price**

## Next Steps

- Establish a better interpretation of the mean squared error.
- Further analyze the negative coefficient of garage size variable.
- Testing interaction variables (e.g. differing lot sizes and house sizes for different geographic areas.)



Thank you/Questions?