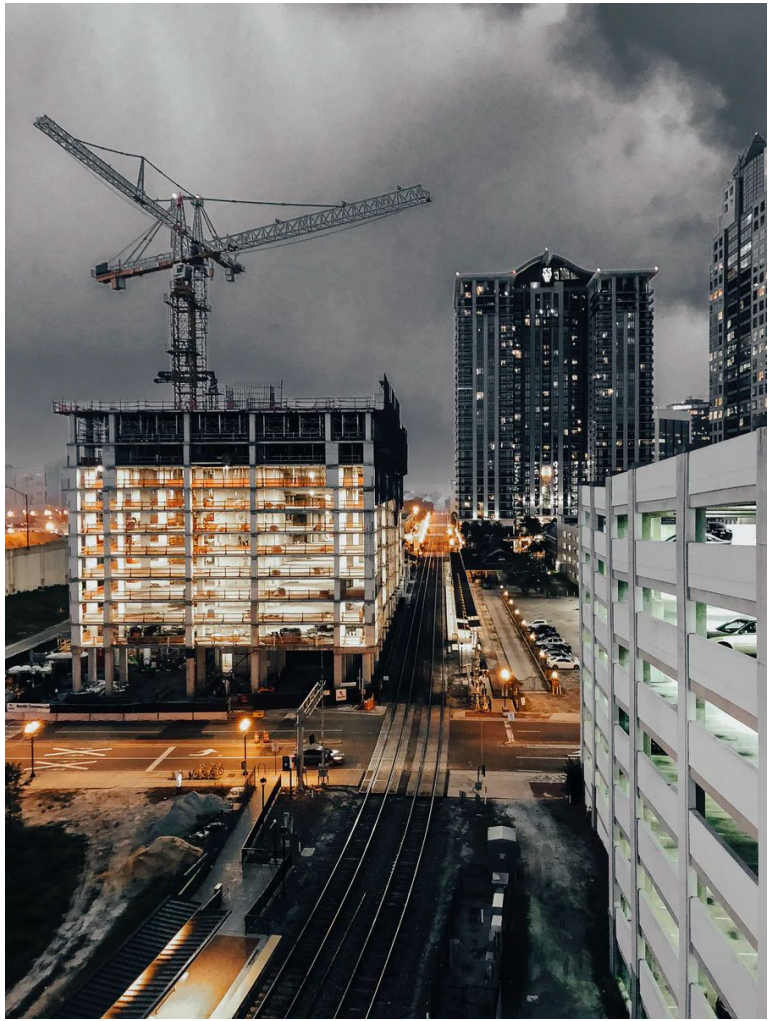
Predicting Median Housing Prices for Chicago Zip Codes Three Years in Advance

Problem Statement

- Old and neglected neighborhoods can quickly transform into a popular and trendy neighborhood

- This causes high real estate demand and sharp increase in the real estate prices.

- If detected early, these areas can be a good real estate investment opportunity. The property will see the highest rise in housing price compared to other neighborhoods in the same city.



Data Sources

- Some factors that can affect housing prices in neighborhood are crime rate and increase newly built and renovated buildings.

- building permits
  - City of Chicago Data Portal
- crime rate
  - City of Chicago Website
- historical housing prices
  - Zillow

Goal

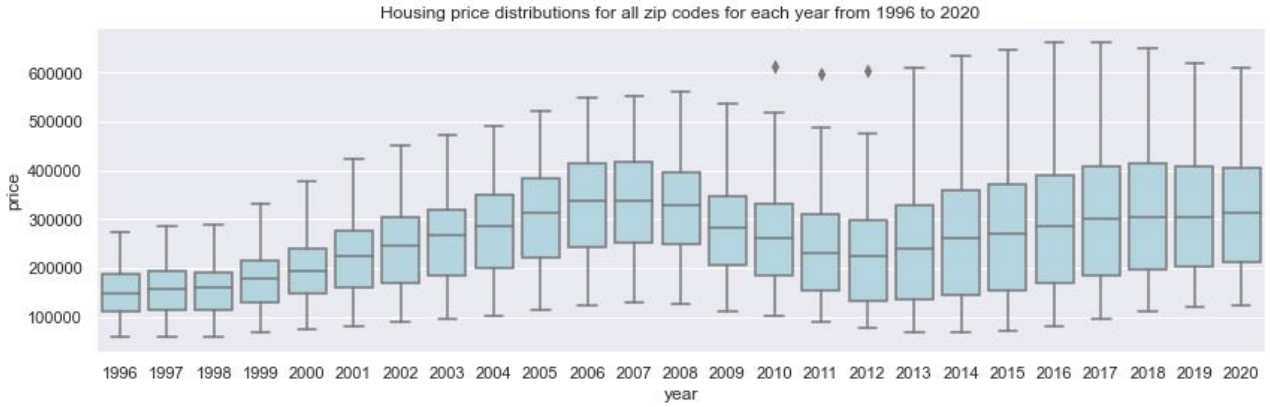
- Build a model that predicts housing prices three years in advance for each zip code.

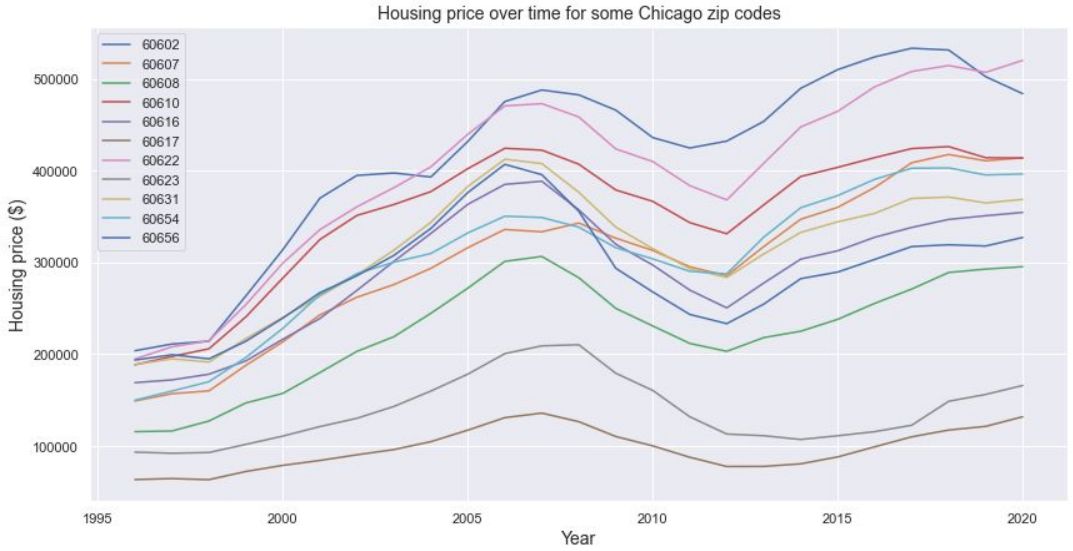
  Approach 1:
  - Univariate time series forecasting using ARIMA. Used historical housing prices since 2006

  Approach 2:
  - multivariate time series forecasting using arima models. Used Crime rate and construction count as exogenous variables

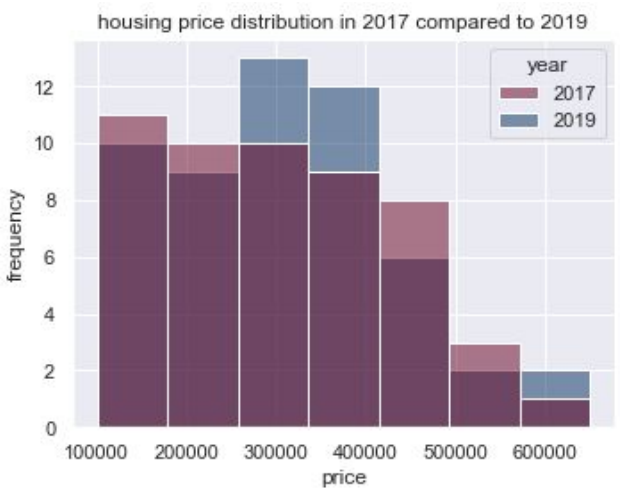
Housing Price Over Time

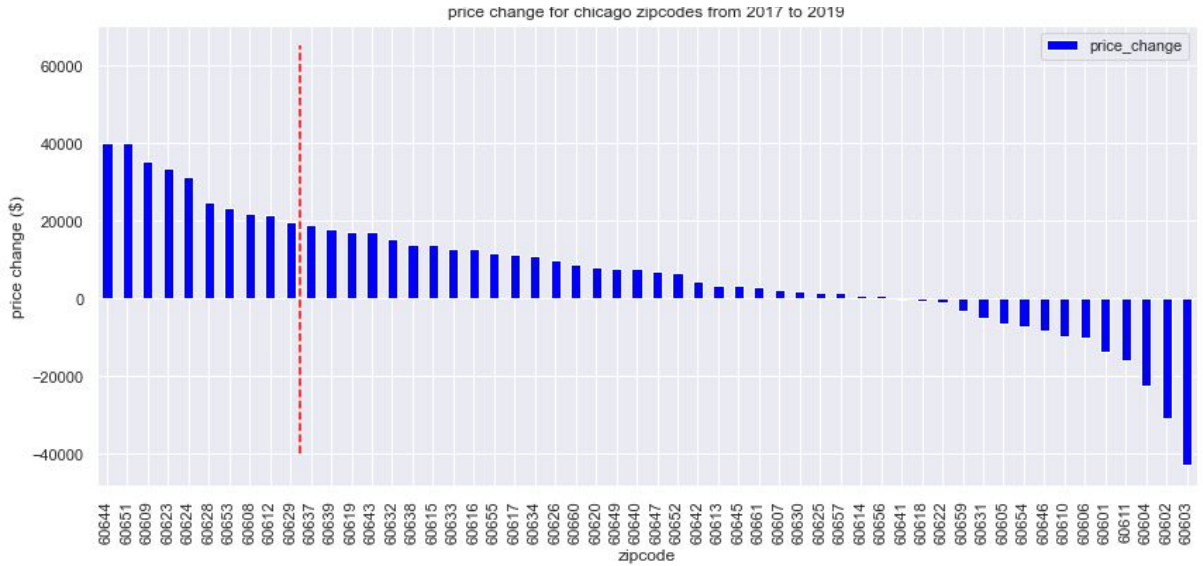
- The gap between the least and most expensive housing prices has increased over time.
- Some zip codes has seen increase in real estate value while some lost value over time.





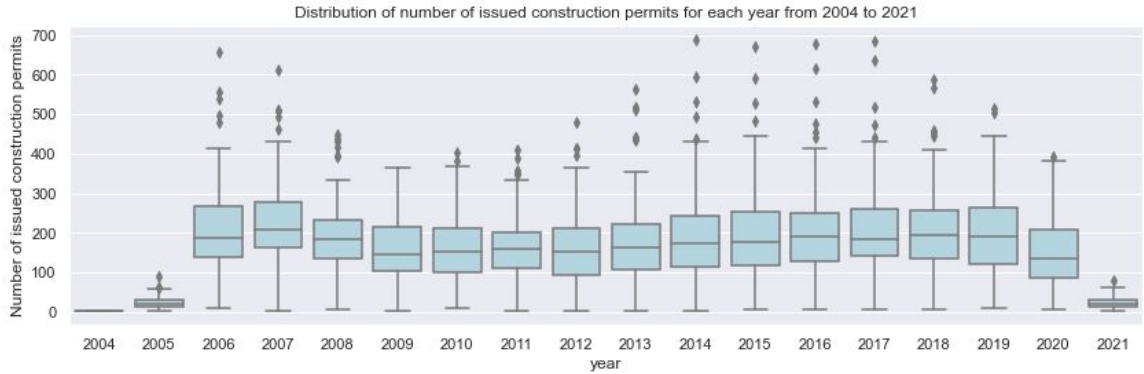
Housing Price Over Time

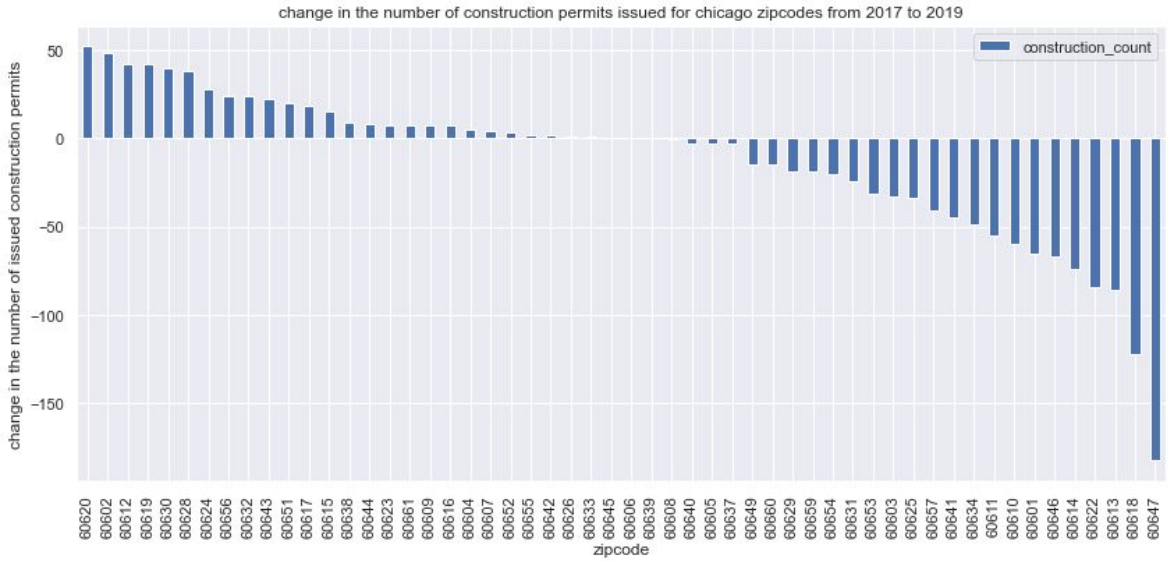




Construction and Renovation Permits Data

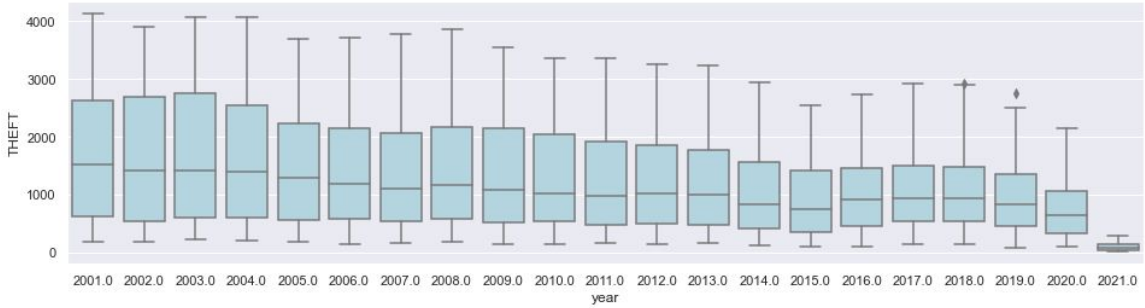
- The median construction count dropped during the housing market crises but slowly increased afterwards.
- In each year there are few zip codes that are outliers and have much more construction counts compared to other zip codes.



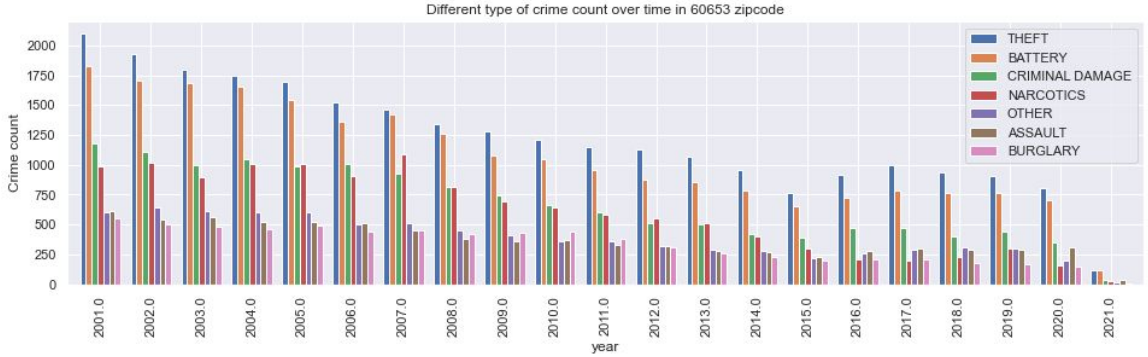


Crime

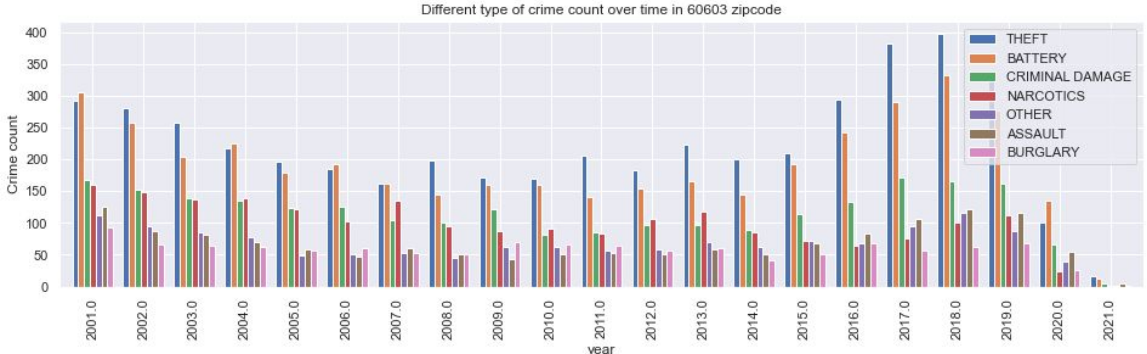
- Crime rate has decreased in Chicago over time.



- Zip codes 60653 saw the highest increase in housing value over this time period and we can see that the crime rate has decreased for this zip code.



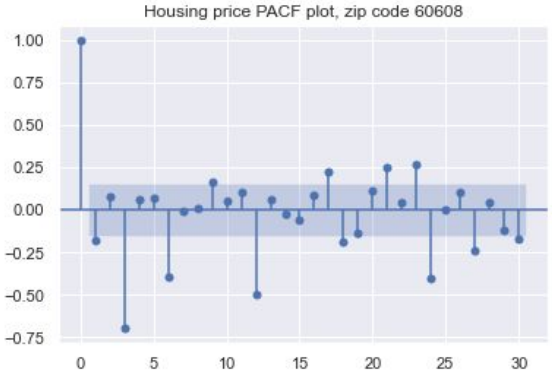
- Zip code 60603 has seen a decrease in housing value over the last 5 years. Crime rate has increased in this zip code over this time period.



Checking for Stationarity

- Estimate the number of differences required to make a given time series for a zip code stationary.
- Used max diff term recommended by python ndiffs function with
  - Kwiatkowski–Phillips–Schmidt–Shin (KPSS) tests
  - Dickey–Fuller test

- ACF and PACF plots for 60608 zip code after two times differencing



Auto-ARIMA

- Used Auto-ARIMA to find the best model for each zip code instead of manually finding the model parameters.

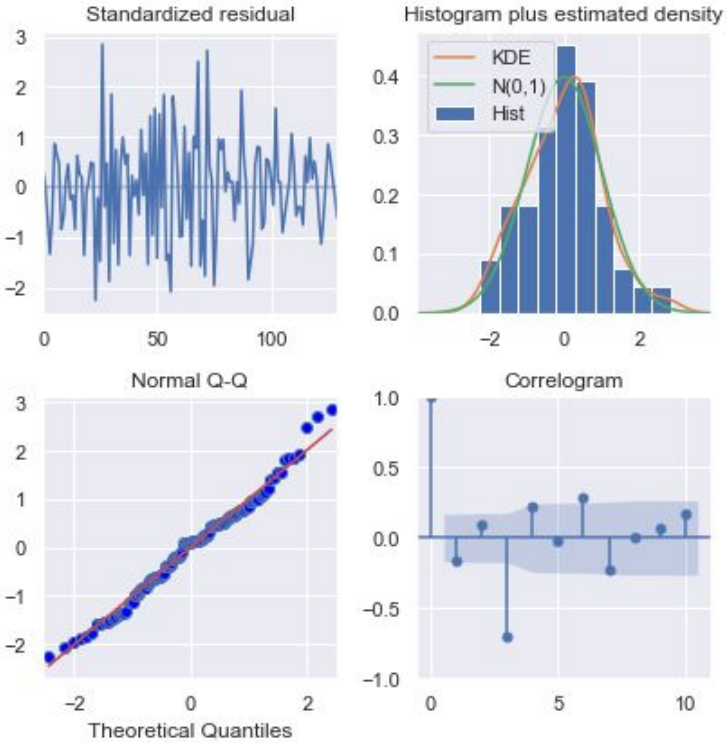
- Model parameters
  - **p**: number of lagged observation considered in the model
  - **d**: degree of differencing
  - **q**: the order of moving average

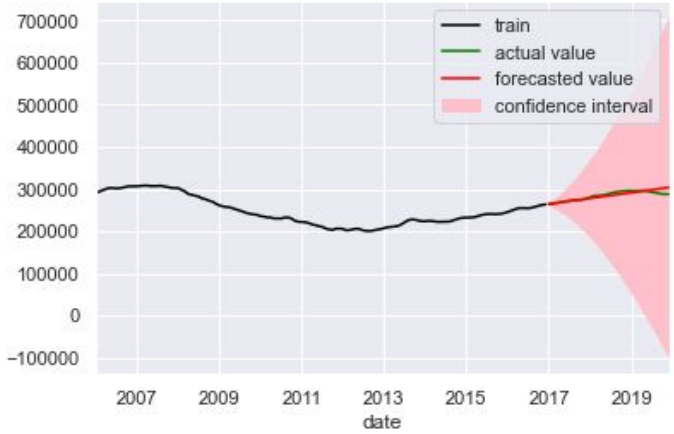
- Auto-ARIMA steps:
  - Conducts differencing tests (i.e., Kwiatkowski–Phillips–Schmidt–Shin, Augmented Dickey-Fuller or Phillips–Perron) to determine the order of differencing, d,
  - Fits models within ranges of defined start_p, max_p, start_q, max_q ranges.
  - Finds the best model by that provides the least Akaike Information Criterion value

Model 1 - Housing Price Prediction

Zip Code 60608

date	forecast	actual_price
2019-12-31	303927.0	288059.0





SARIMAX Results

Dep. Variable:	y	No. Observations:	132
Model:	SARIMAX(0, 2, 0)	Log Likelihood	-1145.805
Date:	Fri, 25 Jun 2021	AIC	2293.609
Time:	11:52:33	BIC	2296.477
Sample:	0	HQIC	2294.774
	- 132		
Covariance Type:	opg		

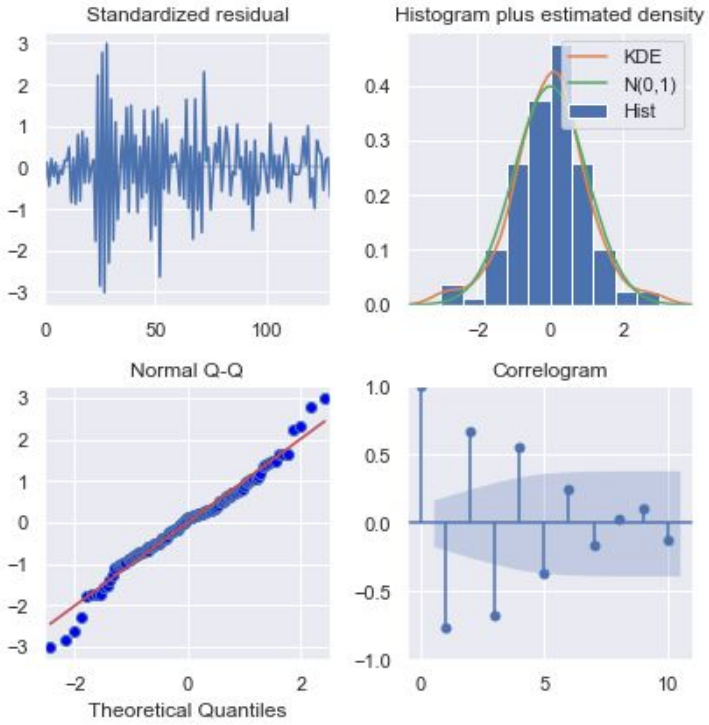
	coef	std err	z	P>|z|	[0.025	0.975]
sigma2	2.609e+06	3.16e+05	8.248	0.000	1.99e+06	3.23e+06

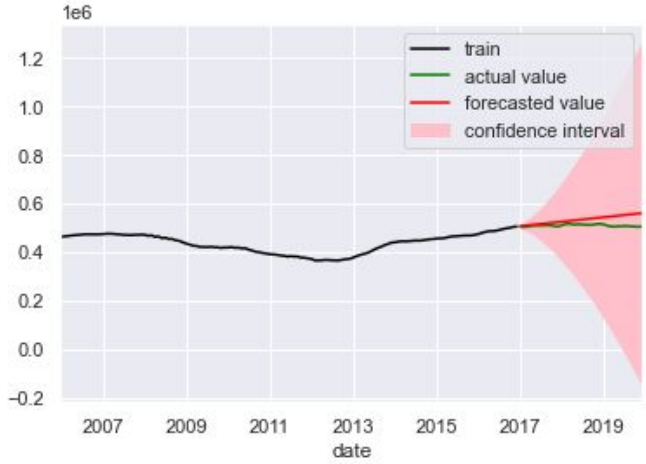
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):	3.61	Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.53
Prob(Q):	0.06	Prob(JB):	0.77
Heteroskedasticity (H):	0.64	Skew:	0.16
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.15	Kurtosis:	3.03

Model 1 - Housing Price Prediction

Zip Code 60612

date	forecast	actual_price
2019-12-31	338748.0	285758.0





SARIMAX Results

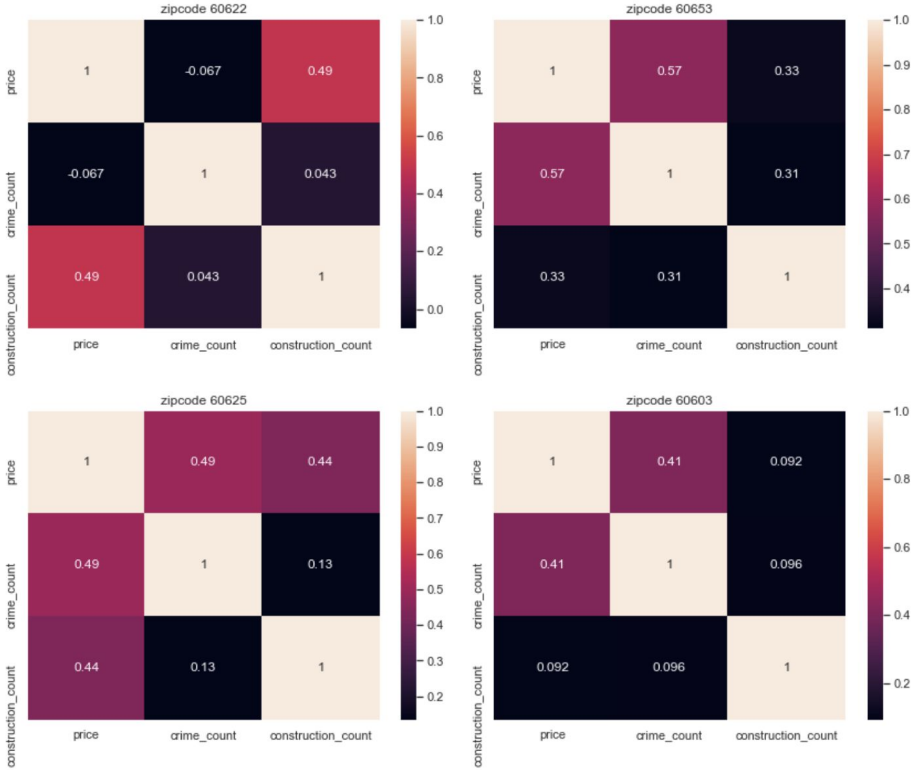
Dep. Variable:	y	No. Observations:	132
Model:	SARIMAX(0, 2, 0)	Log Likelihood	-1218.981
Date:	Fri, 25 Jun 2021	AIC	2439.961
Time:	09:26:23	BIC	2442.829
Sample:	0	HQIC	2441.127
	- 132		
Covariance Type:	opg		

	coef	std err	z	P>|z|	[0.025	0.975]
sigma2	8.043e+06	7.98e+05	10.081	0.000	6.48e+06	9.61e+06

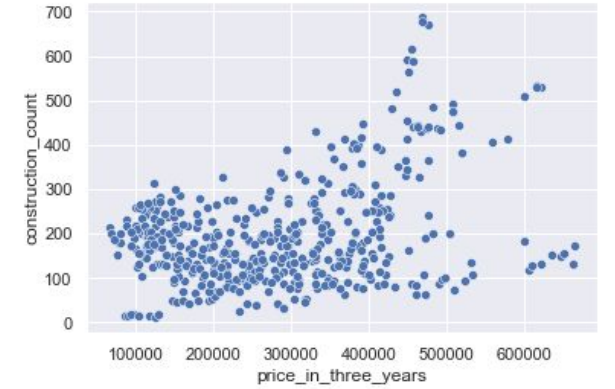
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):	79.15	Jarque-Bera (JB):	5.97
Prob(Q):	0.00	Prob(JB):	0.05
Heteroskedasticity (H):	0.22	Skew:	-0.10
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.00	Kurtosis:	4.03

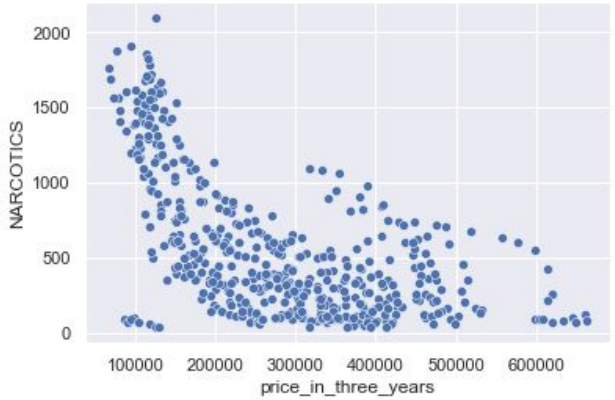
Crime and Construction Count Analysis

- Correlation plot for various zip codes



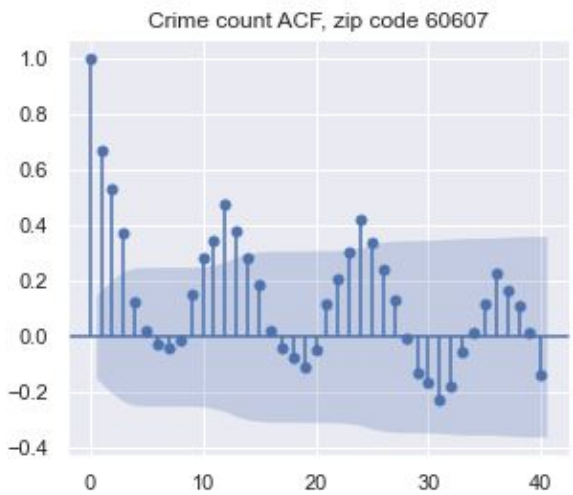
- Scatter plot showing price vs. construction count and price vs. narcotics relationships

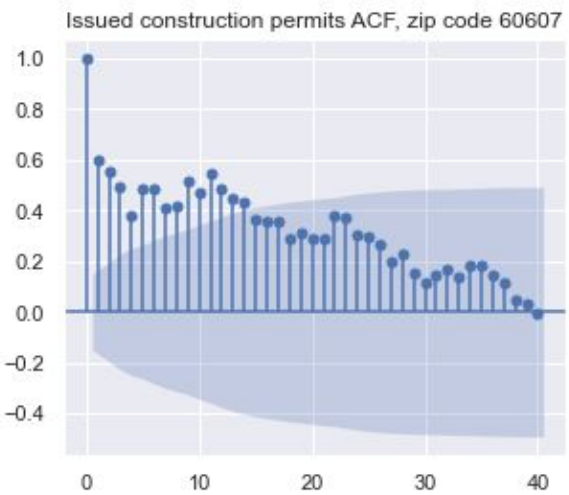




Autocorrelation Function Plots

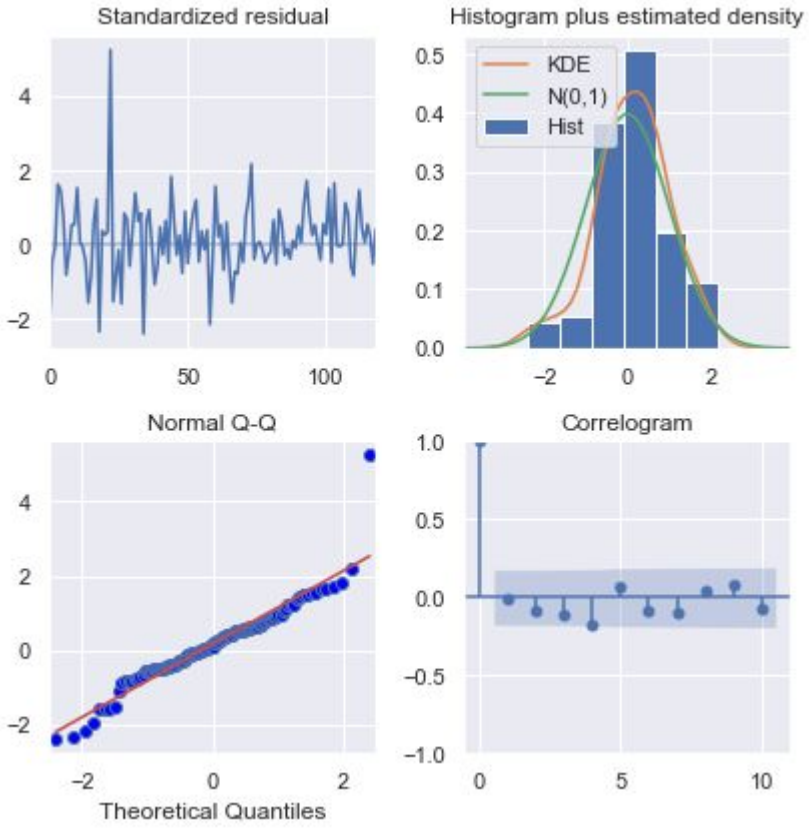
- ACF Plots for housing price, crime, and construction count

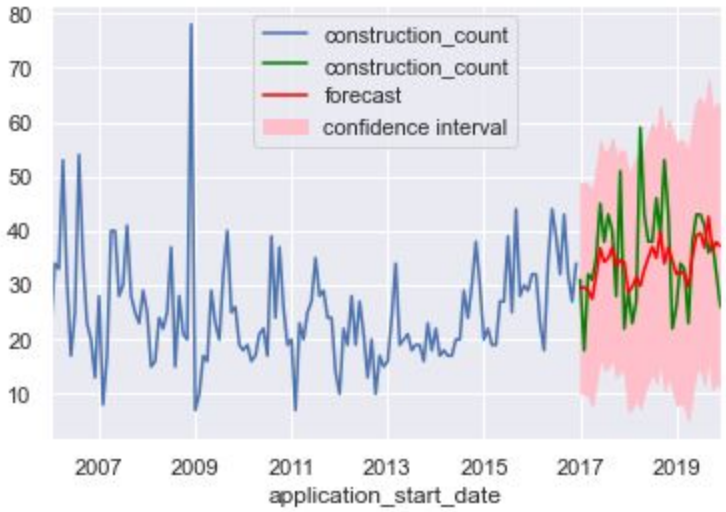




Building Construction Count Prediction

Zip code 60608





SARIMAX Results

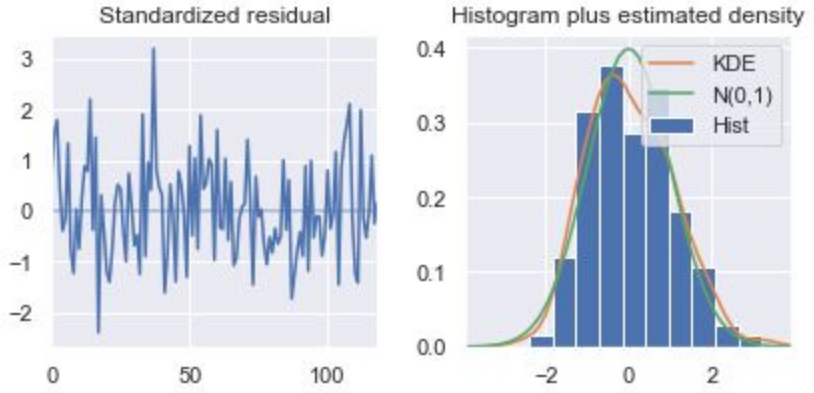
Dep. Variable:	y	No. Observations:	132
Model:	SARIMAX(0, 1, 1)x(0, 1, [1, 2, 3], 12)	Log Likelihood	-447.628
Date:	Fri, 25 Jun 2021	AIC	905.257
Time:	11:58:08	BIC	919.152
Sample:	0 - 132	HQIC	910.899
Covariance Type:	opg		

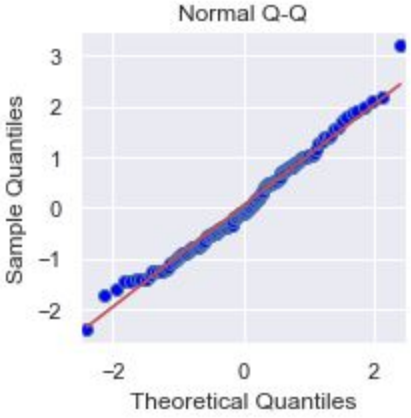
	coef	std err	z	P>|z|	[0.025	0.975]
ma.L1	-0.8944	0.070	-12.736	0.000	-1.032	-0.757
ma.S.L12	-0.6851	0.136	-5.024	0.000	-0.952	-0.418
ma.S.L24	-0.2460	0.109	-2.264	0.024	-0.459	-0.033
ma.S.L36	0.1930	0.090	2.155	0.031	0.017	0.368
sigma2	96.5617	13.125	7.357	0.000	70.837	122.287

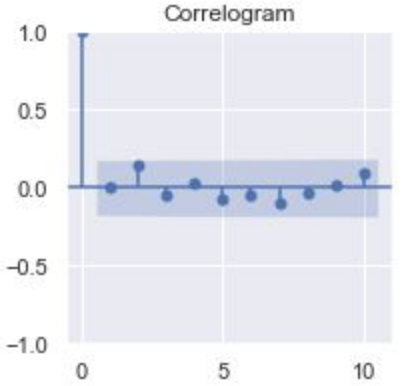
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):	0.00	Jarque-Bera (JB):	138.48
Prob(Q):	0.97	Prob(JB):	0.00
Heteroskedasticity (H):	0.28	Skew:	0.77
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.00	Kurtosis:	8.05

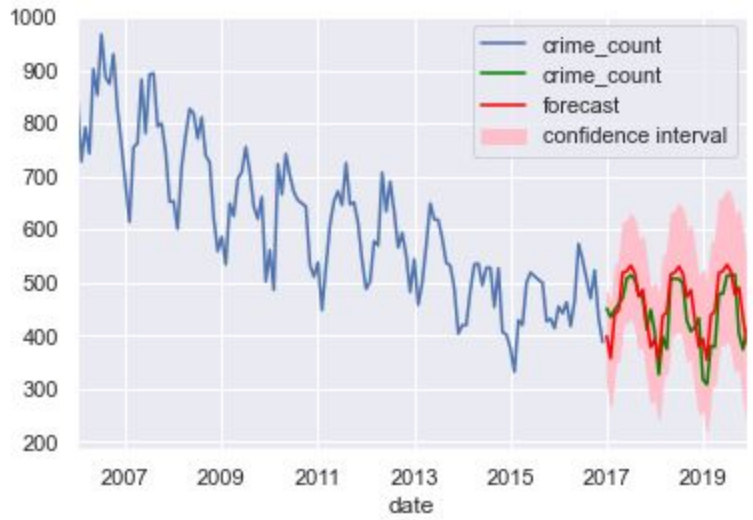
Crime Prediction

Zip code 60608









SARIMAX Results

Dep. Variable:	y	No. Observations:	132
Model:	SARIMAX(1, 1, 1)x(0, 1, 1, 12)	Log Likelihood	-622.478
Date:	Fri, 25 Jun 2021	AIC	1254.955
Time:	12:59:37	BIC	1268.851
Sample:	0	HQIC	1260.598
	- 132		
Covariance Type:	opg		

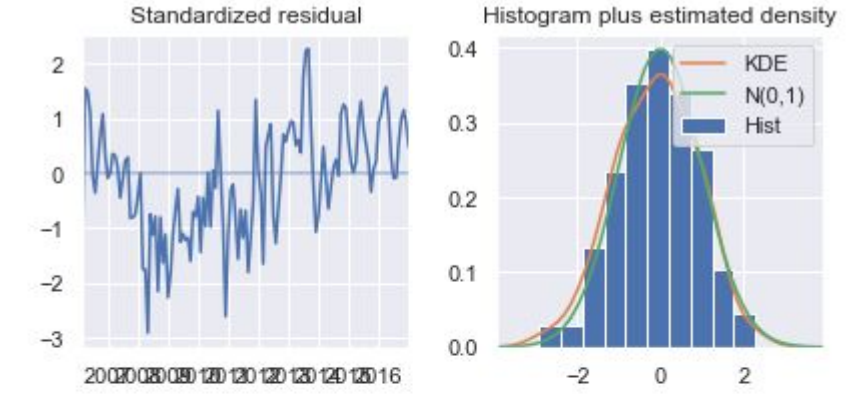
	coef	std err	z	P>|z|	[0.025	0.975]
intercept	0.3481	0.233	1.491	0.136	-0.109	0.806
ar.L1	0.2187	0.116	1.886	0.059	-0.009	0.446
ma.L1	-0.8538	0.069	-12.328	0.000	-0.989	-0.718
ma.S.L12	-0.8175	0.153	-5.341	0.000	-1.117	-0.517
sigma2	1819.6517	278.096	6.543	0.000	1274.593	2364.710

Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):	0.00	Jarque-Bera (JB):	2.61
Prob(Q):	0.97	Prob(JB):	0.27
Heteroskedasticity (H):	0.74	Skew:	0.36
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.34	Kurtosis:	2.87

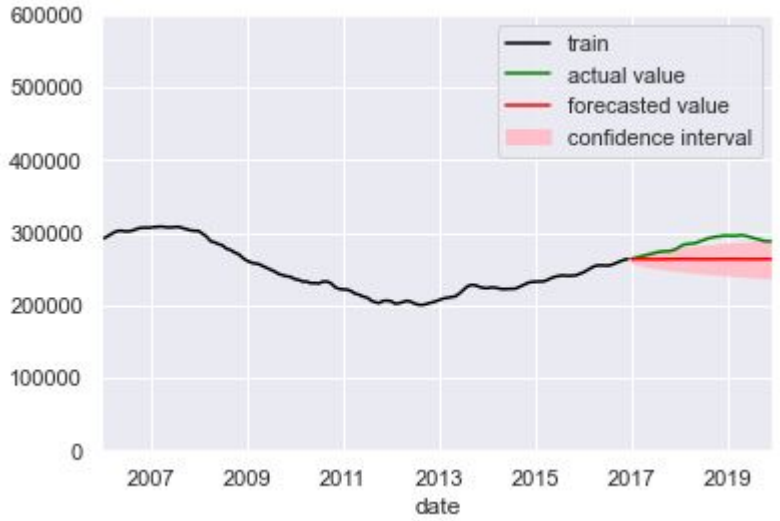
Warnings:
[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

Model 2 - Housing Price Prediction

Zip code 60608



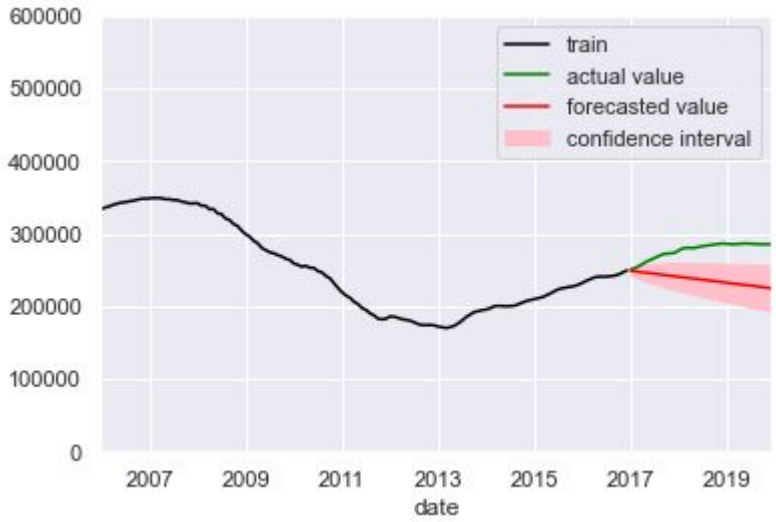
date	forecast	actual_price
2019-12-31	263631.32876	288059.0

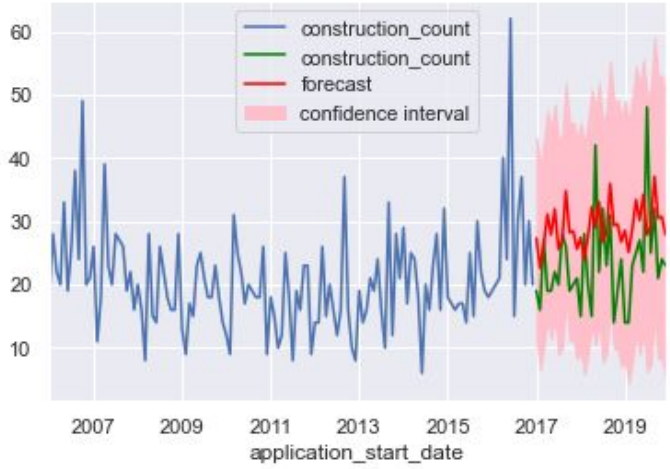


Model 2 - Housing Price Prediction

Zip code 60612

date	forecast	actual_price
2019-12-31	224710.572487	285758.0





Comparing model 2 and model 1 performances

Models performance for all zip codes:

	RMSE	MAE	squared
Model 1	45169	37834	0.87
Model 2	37290	30369	0.91

Model 2 has a better performance compare to model 1

Results

Home buyer can decide based on the model results as well as other factors such as the

- budget,
- type of real estate (house, condo,..)
- number of schools in the area,...

to make a more informed decision

http://www.aag.com/

Improvements

- Trying different exogenous variables :
    - Zip code specific data such as demographics and population over time
    - Adding other type of data (economy, GDP...)