

CSE 847: Machine Learning—Final Report

An Exploration and Implementation of Automated Valuation Models to Learn and Predict the Value of Real Estate

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1 Problem Description

Automated Valuation Models (AVM) have become increasingly popular as the real estate market has embraced the World Wide Web as a source of accurate, up to the minute data.^[3] Banks have also shown great interest in using AVMs to help mitigate fraud by human appraisal.^[4] Our goal is to explore various machine learning techniques to implement an AVM and predict the true value of a house based on features commonly found on real estate listings. Our data will be drawn from the Nashville, TN housing market, using a dataset posted on Kaggle^[1].

We will begin by exploring linear regression models that take into account physical attributes of each house and location. Further work will be performed exploring nonlinear models, such as deep learning with neural networks and decision trees, which can be compared and contrasted. Additional work may be performed to explore missing feature estimation.

2 Related Work

An obvious and popular example is Zillow’s proprietary Zestimate[®]. Zillow uses a closed source AVM that takes into account special features of the home, location, and market conditions. Zillow admits to using features such as physical attributes, tax assessments, and prior transactions. Zillow claims to have data on 110 million homes and estimates on approximately 100 million homes.^[5]

Relevant papers include the doctoral dissertation of Lowrance which explores and compares various linear models on housing data for the Los Angeles County.^[6] Park and Bae explore machine learning algorithms such as C4.5, RIPPER, Naive

Bayesian, and AdaBoost.^[7] Bin performed a study that estimates a hedonic price function using a semi-parametric regression.^[8] This may be particularly useful for real estate listings that are incomplete or for data that is entered erroneously. Bourassa et al. consider the spatial dependence of house prices, which is intuitively an important factor.^{[9][10]} Kauko et al. research neural network models to help investigate segmentation in the housing market of Helsinki, Finland.^[11] Azadeh et al. present an algorithm based on fuzzy linear regression and a fuzzy cognitive map to handle uncertainty in the housing market and improve the analysis of housing price fluctuations.^[12] Fan et al. introduce a decision tree approach for modeling and predicting house prices.^[13]

3 Project Data

For this project we are working with multiple data sources pulled from real housing sales data.

Nashville Housing Data The Nashville housing data set is a list of home sales in the Nashville, Tennessee area, provided by Kaggle^[1]. This data set includes 29 fields of data for 56635 entries. However, nearly half of the entries have gaps in information, which will have to be accounted for. We further augmented this data set by using an geocoding service provided by the United State Census Bureau to add the zip code, latitude, and longitude for entries where a match could be found.

King County Housing Data The King County housing data set is a list of home sales in the King County, Washington area, provided by Kaggle^[2]. This data set includes 20 fields of data for 21614 entries, with none of the entries missing any data.

Advanced Regression Techniques Data The

Advanced Regression Techniques data is a list of home sales, provided by Kaggle. This data includes 79 features of housing data for 1460 homes. The data has no gaps, except for some N/A data.

Grand Rapids Data The Grand Rapids data is a list of home sales in the Grand Rapids area, provided by the real estate listing service Redfin. This data includes 16 fields for 9646 entries. The data set also has gaps in information for about half of the entries.

The different data sets provide a variety of input to test machine learning techniques against. Data with more features should provide more accurate results, if the additional features provide useful information for the prediction.

4 Preprocessing Data

For pre-processing the data, we will be normalizing the data set, by dividing each feature value by the difference between that feature's maximum and minimum values. Another problem being considered is how to properly manage fields containing categorical values. Our approach will be to treat a field with n categories as n binary features, indicating whether that entry is of the associated category or not. Finally we provide the ability to fill in holes in the input data using the feature mean, closest value, by way of Euclidean distance, or closest mean.

	Preprocessing Results
No Preprocessing	8.6e+1
Value Normalizing	2.4e-3
Normalize and Binary Features	2.0e-3

Table 1: Linear regression preprocessing results.

Table ?? shows the results of data preprocessing with a simple closed form linear regression, using the Advanced Regression Techniques Data. Note, the first row with no preprocessing does normalize the sale prices so the mean squared error can be compared between the results. The first row shows that without normalizing the data, there is very little accuracy in the predictions. Simply normalizing all of the data provides a significant increase in accuracy of the predictions. Finally, by splitting category fields into binary features, the error is improved by more than 15%.

	Hole Filling
None	NaN
Mean	7.4e-3
Closest Value	5.3e-3
Closest Mean	4.4e-3

Table 2: Linear regression preprocessing hole filling results.

Additionally we look at the best method of filling in holes in the input data. The Advanced Regression Techniques Data has no holes so we look at the Grand Rapids Data from Redfin for hole filling. Table ?? shows that with no holes filled, the basic closed form linear regression cannot be solved with Matlab. From the remaining methods, Closest Mean provides the most accurate predictions.

5 Models

Figure 1 shows our initial project milestones and timeline to completing them.

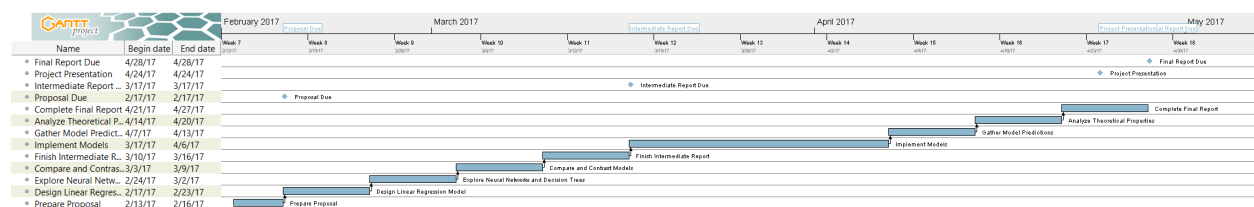


Figure 1: Gantt Chart showing our project milestones and expected completion dates.

5.1 Linear Regression

One model we are using to characterize the housing prices is a basic ridge regression using the closed form solution. The optimal regularization lambda is determined using cross training. Table 3 shows the results of the cross training, 1e-06 is producing the

best cross training results. The model is currently being trained using the first 50% of the training set

and tested against the second 50%.

	Cross Test MSE
1e-07	2.109e+10
1.5e-07	2.046e+10
1e-06	1.996e+10
1.5e-06	2.003e+10
1e-05	2.049e+10

Table 3: Linear regression lambda cross training.

In Figure 2 we show how our simple linear regression model performs when the data is sorted by price. The model performs best at lower prices, where the training data is the most dense. For higher value homes, the model estimates lower values. Additional work will be performed to improve this fit. Current plans are to train against the log of the home prices or see if splitting homes into a small number of categories and training a model for each category will be effective. Additional plans are see how an ensemble approach works, this will at least be an ensemble of linear regression models and may include combining other modelling techniques.

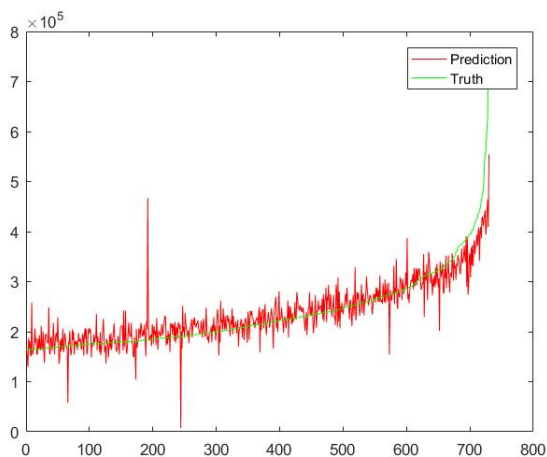


Figure 2: Linear regression predictions.

5.2 Classification

We are also approaching this problem as a classification problem for our linear regression and neural network models. The range of sale prices for the entire data set will be partitioned into k classes, each class can include the same range of values, or be variable in size to accommodate ranges with similar input data. The classification solutions will then be fitted to a training data set, and finally predict each entry in the test data set by fitting it into one of the k classes.

5.3 Logistic Regression

During initial logistic regression development, we have used two different approaches to perform classification.

The first approach attempt to classify which of the k class ranges the house most likely falls in based on input data. This model is composed of a matrix of independent regression models. It is trained for each input data point by setting the Y value corresponding with the class the house value falls under to 1 and all others to 0. The current training method uses stochastic gradient descent with a reducing step size. Once trained, the logistic regression class with the most confident result for the given input data is the one under which we classify a house.

The second approach also uses a matrix of independent regression models but instead the results classify if the house is worth more than the lower value of the class k of each model. The training method only differs from the first approach by setting the Y value corresponding with the class equal to 1 if the value of the current house is higher than the lower value of the class. Then classification is performed by summing up the range represented by each class with a confidence higher than 0.5.

Table 4 shows that the second approach for logistic regression, determining if the house is worth more than each class, works better than the first approach, determining which class the house would fall under. The second approach also produces a result much faster than the first approach. However, both approaches have a bit higher MSE when compared with the ideal linear regression model. At the same time, the logistic regression models appear to do a better job of classifying prices at the higher price range, where linear regression performed more poorly.

	Mean Squared Error
Linear Regression Mode	1.3e+09
Logistic Regression Model 2	1.4e+09
Logistic Regression Model 1	2.9e+09

Table 4: Observed performance from logistic regression model.

Moving forward in the project we are looking at attempting to combine the strengths of the two approaches. To do this we intend to use logistic regression to identify ranges where the test data can be represented by similar models. Then logistic regression can be used to model each section without being influenced by data in the other sections. However, a simpler solution might simply be to transform the training data to use the logarithm of the house prices.

5.4 Decision Tree

For our Decision Tree approach, we used a Classification Decision Tree and a Regression Decision Tree. For the Classification Tree, since the data was not already classified, it was split into k equally sized classes where each class represents a range of prices. The average value for every feature column is also calculated and used to substitute for any missing data points in the observations. A classification model was built for the KC data set, Redfin data set, and Nashville data set. For each data set, initially a classification tree model was built using crossfold validation with 10 folds using 90% of the data for training. This model used the default parameters for tree size, which are maximum number of splits of $n-1$, minimum leaf size of 1, and minimum parent size of 1.

Another classification model was built by using 10 fold cross validation and generating trees for many possible parameters and choosing the model that provides the best training MSE, again using 90% of the data for training. The results comparing these two models and their training and testing MSEs for the Nashville data set is shown in Table 5 below. The MSE indicates the average squared distance between the predicted class and the actual class, where the classes are represented by a range of integers from 1 to k . In the results below, the number of classes that are being classified is 8.

	Mean Squared Error
CTree Train Error	0.2890
CTree Test Error	0.5247
Optimized CTree Train Error	0.5052
Optimized CTree Test Error	0.4350

Table 5: Observed performance from Classification Tree models.

For the Classification Tree, the optimized parameters result in much higher testing error, but also a much better training error. This seems to indicate that default parameters with crossfold validation result in slight overfitting compared to crossfold validation with the optimized parameters.

Regression Tree models were generated following a similar pattern, creating one 10 fold cross validation Regression Tree model for each data set using default parameters and creating another Regression Tree model by varying the tree parameters to find the best MSE training error. Table 6 below shows a table of the MSE results for the Regression Tree

approach on the Nashville data set.

	Mean Squared Error
RTree Train Error	5.4526e+10
RTree Test Error	6.8929e+10
Optimized RTree Train Error	5.2162e+10
Optimized RTree Test Error	6.5855e+10

Table 6: Observed performance from Regression Tree models.

The Regression models perform similarly, with slightly better results using the optimized parameters for the regression tree compared to the default parameters. Our goal for the Decision Tree approach is to take the best approach and vary the feature selection to create a Random Tree Forest. Then use proximity trees to better estimate any missing values.

5.5 Neural Network

Our initial approach for implementing a neural network learning model is to use a simple feed-forward network with three hidden fully-connected layers. Each data point will have d features extracted from the data. Each feature in the input will have its value sent as input to each neuron in the first layer of the network, where each neuron has its own associated weight and activation function. Each neuron's output from the first layer will be sent as input to each neuron in the second layer, which will also have its own weight values and activation function. Finally, the output from each neuron in the second layer will be sent as input to each neuron in the third layer, again having its own weights and activation function. The final hidden layer will have k outputs, representing which class the data point falls into.

Our current method is to use a sigmoid function as the activation function for each layer, with k neurons in the third layer, $2k$ neurons in the second layer, and $4k$ neurons in the first layer. Further experimentation is being conducted with varying sizes and architectures.

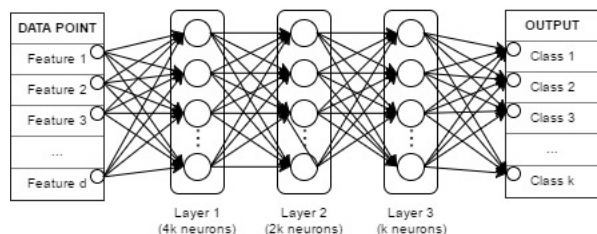


Figure 3: Architecture of our network.

The input data is randomly shuffled and split into training and testing data sets, with a ratio of 9 : 1.

The model is trained for 50 epochs, using an Adaptive Gradient Descent (Adagrad) algorithm to fit and optimize weights throughout the model, with an initial learning rate $\eta = 0.1$. Techniques are being considered that will decay the learning rate with relation to the loss calculated for each epoch.

Displayed in Table 7 and Figures 4 and 5 are the results of running the data sets through the current prototype network. Two different trials were run on each data set, with the first trial learning and predicting against 5 classes of target values, and the second trial against 10 classes of target values. Each target class represents an equally sized partition of the data's target values. Predictions of a target class indicate that the given data point's sale price will fall within the boundaries that define that class's partition.

	5 classes		10 classes	
	Train	Test	Train	Test
Nashville	61.53%	60.41%	39.80%	38.71%
King County	51.92%	51.92%	30.90%	29.94%
Grand Rapids	57.05%	56.34%	33.74%	32.75%

Table 7: Observed performance from neural network.

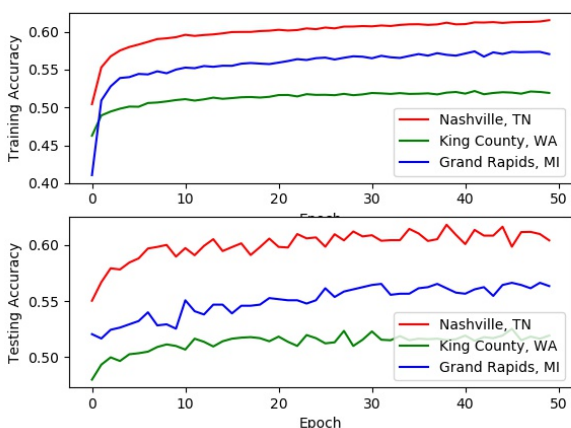


Figure 4: Results for classifying into 5 classes.

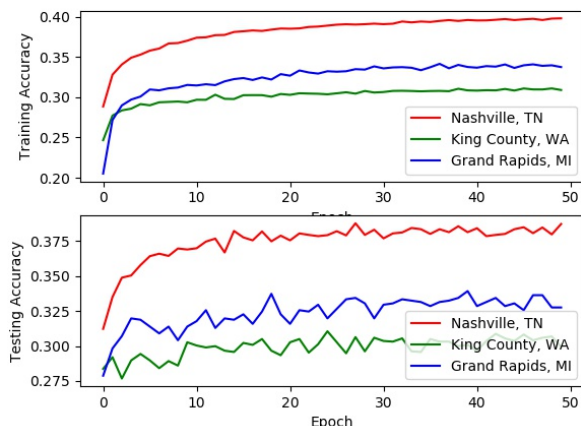


Figure 5: Results for classifying into 10 classes.

The results show that the network performs better when classifying data points into a smaller number of target classes. Our goal from this point forward is to attempt to improve accuracy by investigating further improvements on preprocessing the input data, experimenting with different hyper-parameters for the network, and experimenting with varying network architectures. When accuracy improves, the goal will then be to increase the number of target classes in order to provide a more valuable estimation of the sales price of any given data point.

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