

Price Estimation and Analysis for King County Houses

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Overview

Our objective is to identify key factors which affect house pricing in King County and use those factors in house price prediction.





How can we estimate a fair price in a growing Real Estate market?

Per Seattle Met Staff article (Jan 2022):

In 2012 an average price of a house in King County was \$424,000\$

By 2020, prices rose significantly—to \$880,000!\$

In 2021 it is \$1,055,632.

SeattleMet

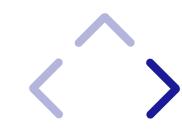


Knowing the average is not enough!

The Main Three Price Factors

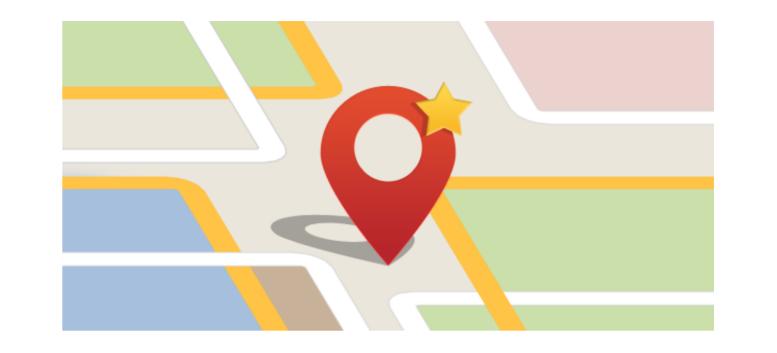


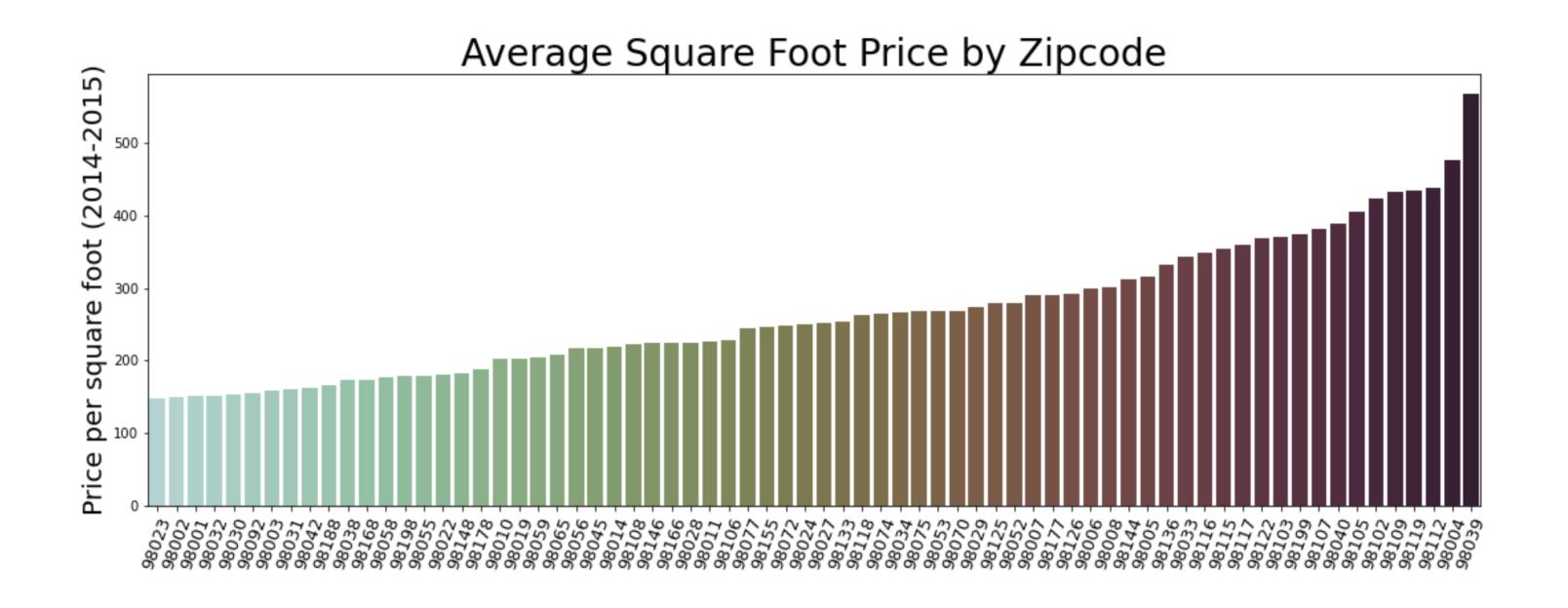
- Location (zipcode)
- Quality of materials, construction and design (grade)
- Square Footage (not counting a basement)



Location is important!

Based on a zipcode average sq. ft. price can increase 300%!



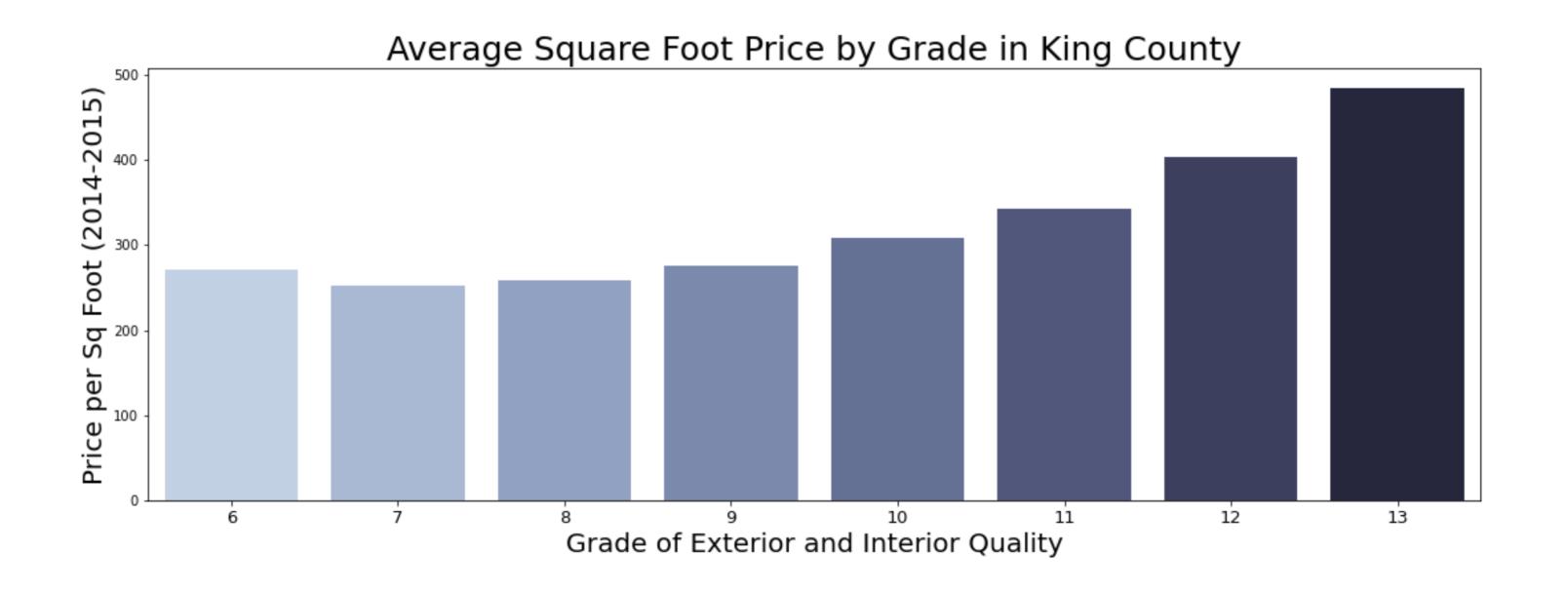


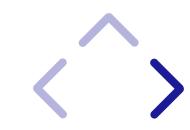


Quality is important!

Price per square foot doubles when comparing lowest and highest construction grades



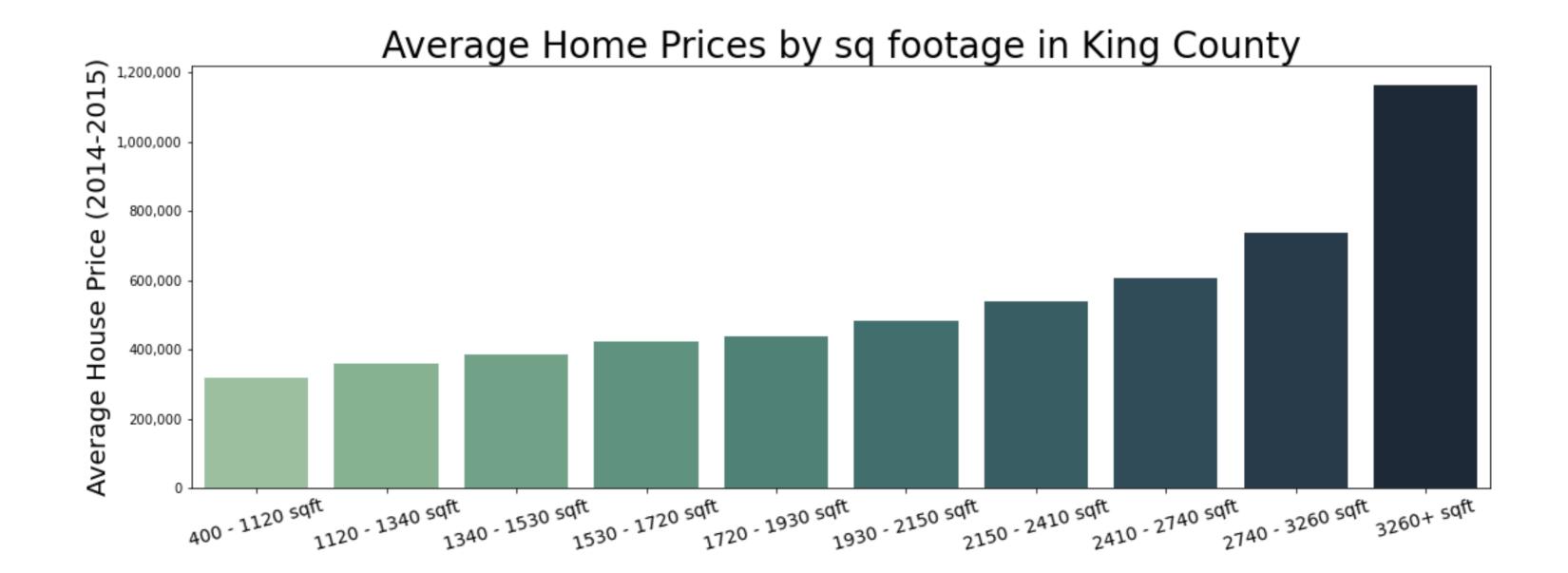




Size does matter!



• Larger houses as expected are sold for more money.



Other Important Features

View

Frontage along the water







Too many factors?

Challenges:



- How multiple features above work together?
- Quantifying joined features effect
- Building a predictive model
- Building a front end for a customer





Solution

- Analyzing 2014-2015 dataset with past sales
- Identifying individual and joined factors.
- Prepairing features for the model
- Calculate all the features coefficients
- Testing the results







Data

King County house sales dataset contains:

- details for 22,000 sold houses
- final sales prices

All the data is from 2014-2015





Features Identified

Main Features:

- House Sq footage
- Grade of design and materials quality
- Zipcode
- Waterfront
- View





Additional Features:

- Lot size
- Basement
- House Age

Only marginal effect from:

Number of bedrooms, bathrooms, and floors





Data Modeling

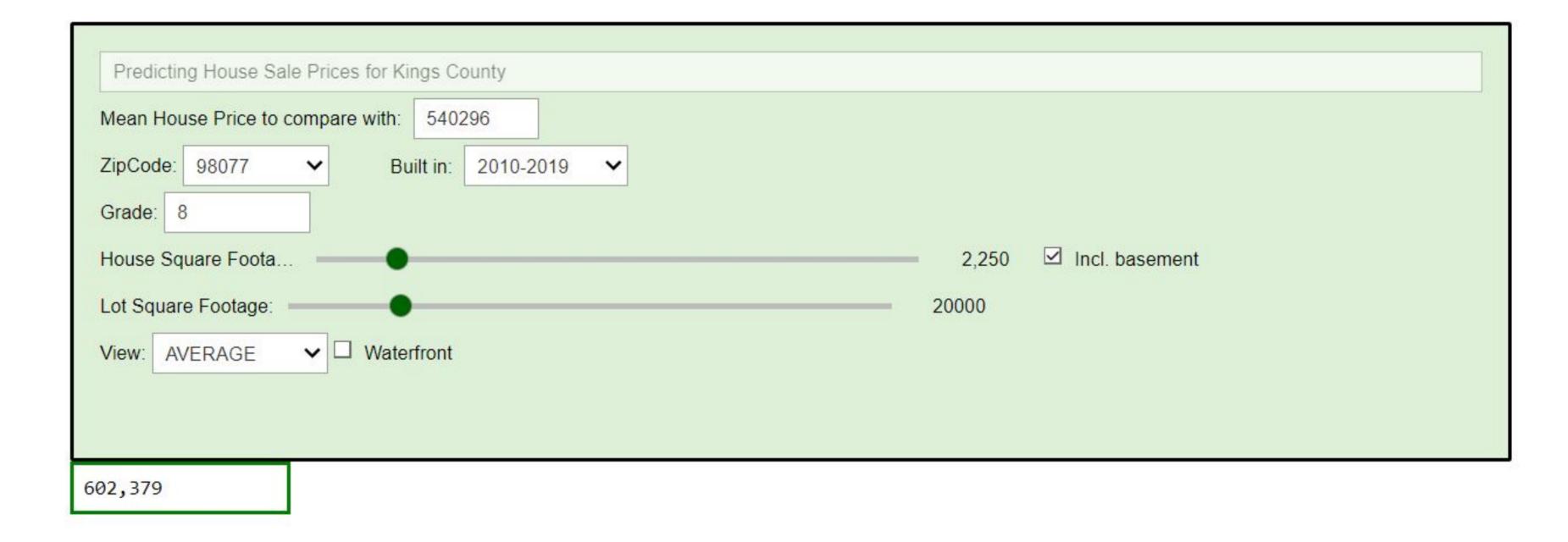
An iterative approach to data modeling

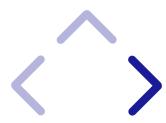
- Calculating Efficiency for basic features
- Prepairing model features
- Training multiple models
- Chosing the most efficient model
- Testing against different subset of data





Building a Front End Tool:





Testing

We made sure the tool works as expected:

- Multiple comparissons of predicted data against the actual data
- Predicted price is within 90-110% of actual price (houses newer than 1980)
- Predicted price is within 87-113% of actual price (houses older than 1980)





Conclusions

Considerations and Limitations:

- The tool can be effective to estimate base price for known features
- In the future a model should be re-trained with more up-to-date data
- The presented prototype will be greatly improved by more advanced modeling