

A Quality Score Based Algorithm for House Price Prediction

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Mar. 12. 2021

Code: <https://github.com/ywang110/HouseAssessment>

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Motivation

- Problem Statement
 - Predict the market price of a property given historical sells and features.
 - Build a market value index for every property style per zip code/school code.
- Expected deliverables
 - a *real time* online house pricing system to guide the listing price (*suggested, low and high* range) for the online house seller
 - A market value index to track the market change of every house style per zip code/school code
- Business impact
 - Able to use it for either individual e-market seller/buyer (opendoor, zillow, redfin) or a business real estate investment
 - For individual seller/buyer: improve online customer retention rate, indirectly or indirectly boost business revenue
 - For business investment: Market value index can be used to evaluate/track the market

Challenging

- House price is sensitive to the real life market value (time)
- Historical transaction data does not fully represent the current market
- Most data are categorically based, features spaces could be large to build a good model
- Model complexity & interpretation for business use

Problem Formulation

- A house price is formulated as

$$Price^{(style)}(t) = \beta^T features + \gamma_{zipcode}(t) + \gamma_{schoolcode}(t) + \alpha_{intercept}(t) + \epsilon$$

Quality score

Non-quality score

Flutuation

- $Price^{style}(t)$: train one model **per style** (e.g. townhouse, single family, condo, etc)
- $\beta^T features$: **quality score** of a house
 - Not sensitive to the market change, e.g.
 - #bedrooms, #bathrooms, size, lot area, house condition, stories, years built
 - Include the seasonality feature, e.g. sell month, sell quarter

Problem Formulation

- A house price is formulated as

$$Price^{(style)}(t) = \beta^T features + \gamma_{zipcode}(t) + \gamma_{schoolcode}(t) + \alpha_{intercept}(t) + \epsilon$$

Quality score

Non-quality score

Flutuation

- $\gamma_{zipcode}(t) + \gamma_{schoolcode}(t) + \alpha_{intercept}(t)$: **Non-quality score (market score)** of a house
 - Sensitive to the market change t , e.g.
 - market in a particular zip code, market in a particular school zone
 - Include the intercept $\alpha_{intercept}(t)$
- ϵ : individual fluktuation
 - Follows a Gaussian $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ distribution
 - Indicate a house is either overpriced or underpriced comparing to the average

Quality score estimation

$$Price^{(style)}(t) = \beta^T features + \gamma_{zipcode}(t) + \gamma_{schoolcode}(t) + \alpha_{intercept}(t) + \epsilon$$

- $\beta^T features$:
 - quality score coefficients β are **trained offline**
 - The model assumes the quality of a house does not change much in training period
- *features* used in model
 - House features:
#bedrooms, #bathrooms, size, lot area, house condition (good, bad, ...), stories, years built, roof materials, grade (A, B, C, ...), condition (good, bad, ...), CDU, basement, garage, fireplace, years to sell
 - Seasonality features: sale month, sale quarter

Non-quality score estimation

- Let non-quality score $\gamma(t) = \gamma_{zipcode}(t) + \gamma_{schoolcode}(t) + \alpha_{intercept}(t)$, we **online estimate** non-quality score coefficients $\hat{\gamma}(t)$ using **KNN**

1. Choose the k most recent sold houses on the market ($k=10$) for the same **style, zipcode, schoolcode**.

2. For each sold house $i=1$ to k , compute its non-quality score by

$$\gamma_i(t) = PriceSold_i^{(style)}(t) - \beta^T features_i$$

3. Rank and removal the first and last 10% percentile of $\gamma(t)_i$, so we have $k-2$ left.

4. Calculate the estimated non-quality scores as

$$\hat{\gamma}_{suggest}(t) = median(\gamma(t)_i), i = 1, 2, \dots, k-2$$

$$\hat{\gamma}_{low}(t) = max(\gamma(t)_i), i = 1, 2, \dots, k-2$$

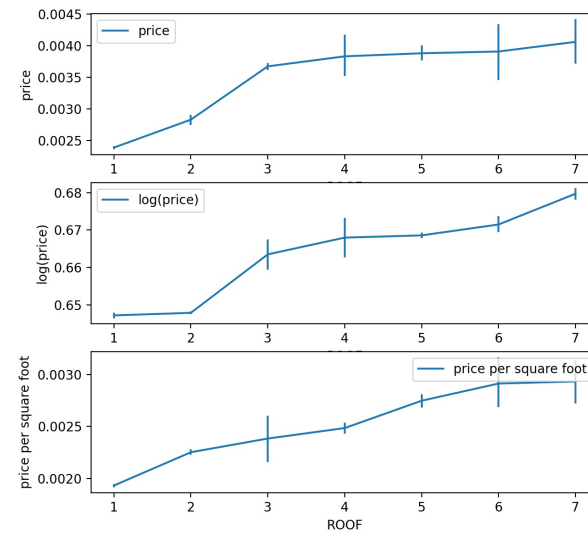
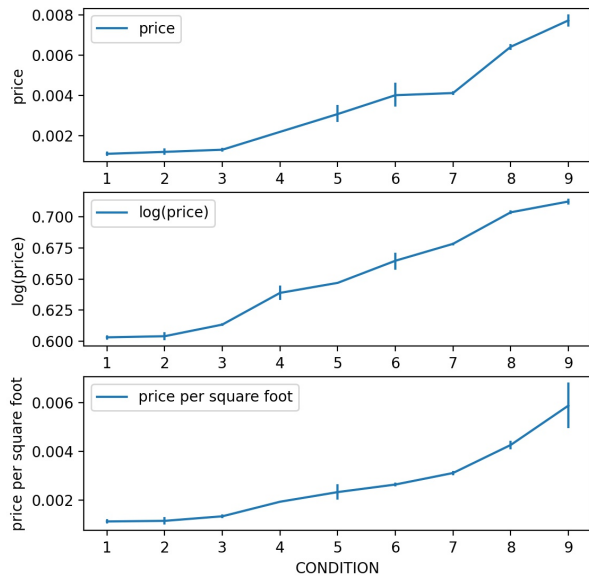
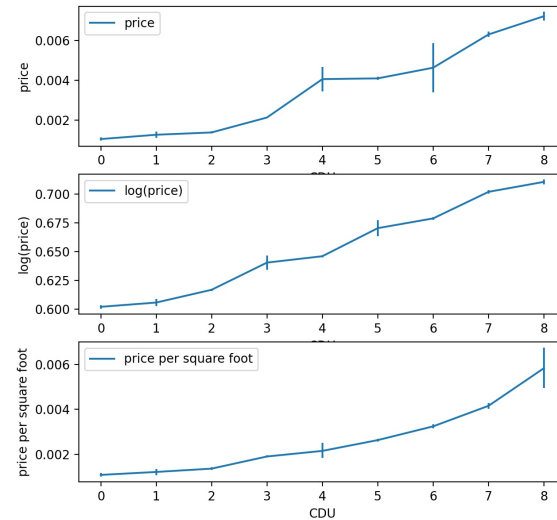
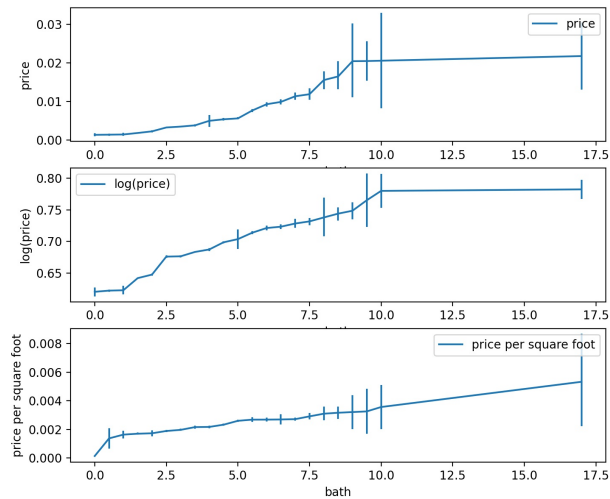
$$\hat{\gamma}_{high}(t) = min(\gamma(t)_i), i = 1, 2, \dots, k-2$$

5. Use three scores $\hat{\gamma}_{suggest}(t)$, $\hat{\gamma}_{lower}(t)$, $\hat{\gamma}_{high}(t)$ to compute **suggested, low** and **high** price range.

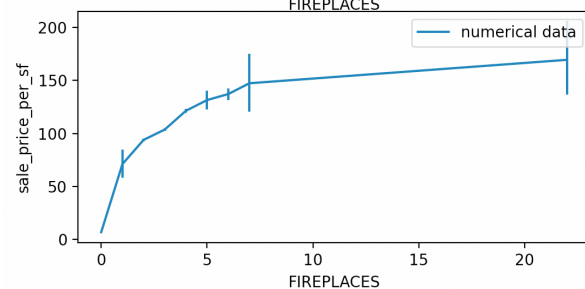
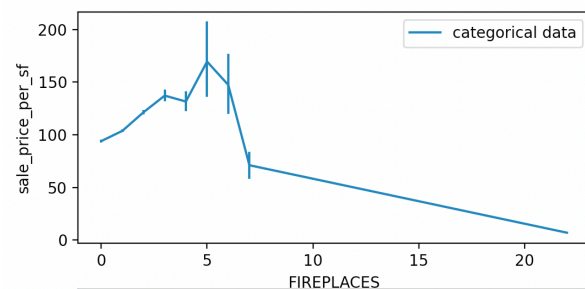
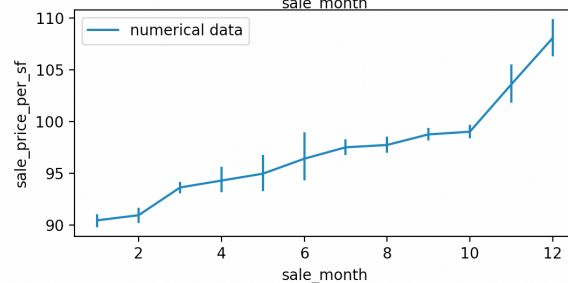
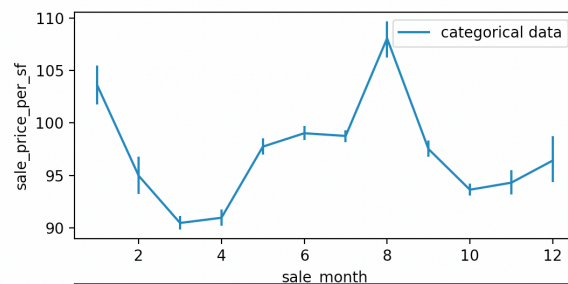
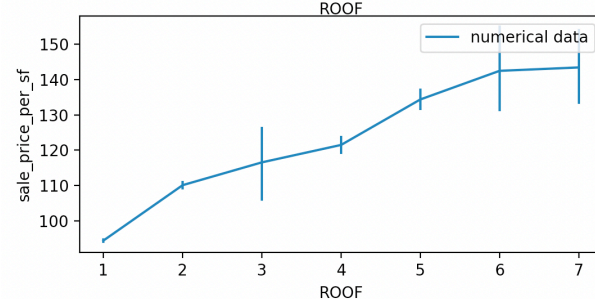
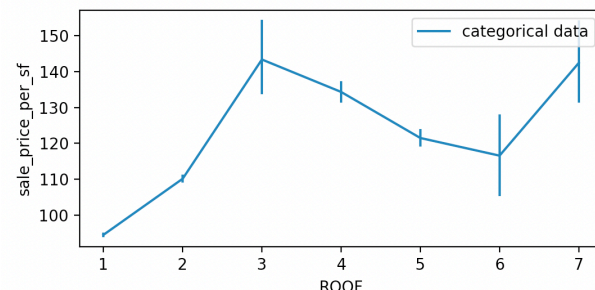
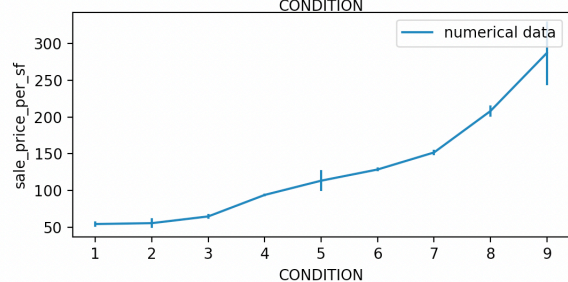
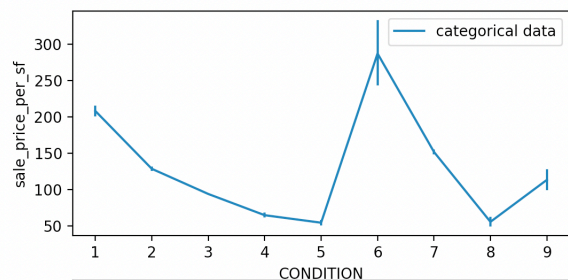
Data Preprocessing

- Categorical data level reduction
 - Example Categorical data levels:
 - “Grade”: 22 categories
 - “CDU”: 9 categories
 - “Roof”: 10 categories
 - “Sale Month”: 12 categories
 - Covert some categorical data into numeric data (redo encoding)
 - Reduce the feature dimension, model variance (overfitting)
- Noise removal, e.g.
 - Remove the first and last 5% percentile of price for each style
 - Remove houses with sold price < \$20k
 - Fill missing data
- Log transformation
 - An unit increase of some features result in proportional increase of price

- Response choose: model price per square feet, instead of price or log(price)



- Convert categorical data to numerical data and redo encoding after sorting



Feature Engineering

- Feature selection is built in our 3 regression models
 - Lasso regression
 - Random Forest regression
 - Xgboosting tree regression
- Dummy variable are created for our non-quality score features
 - $\gamma_{zipcode}(t)$
 - $\gamma_{schoolcode}(t)$

Evaluation Data & Metrics

- Evaluation Data

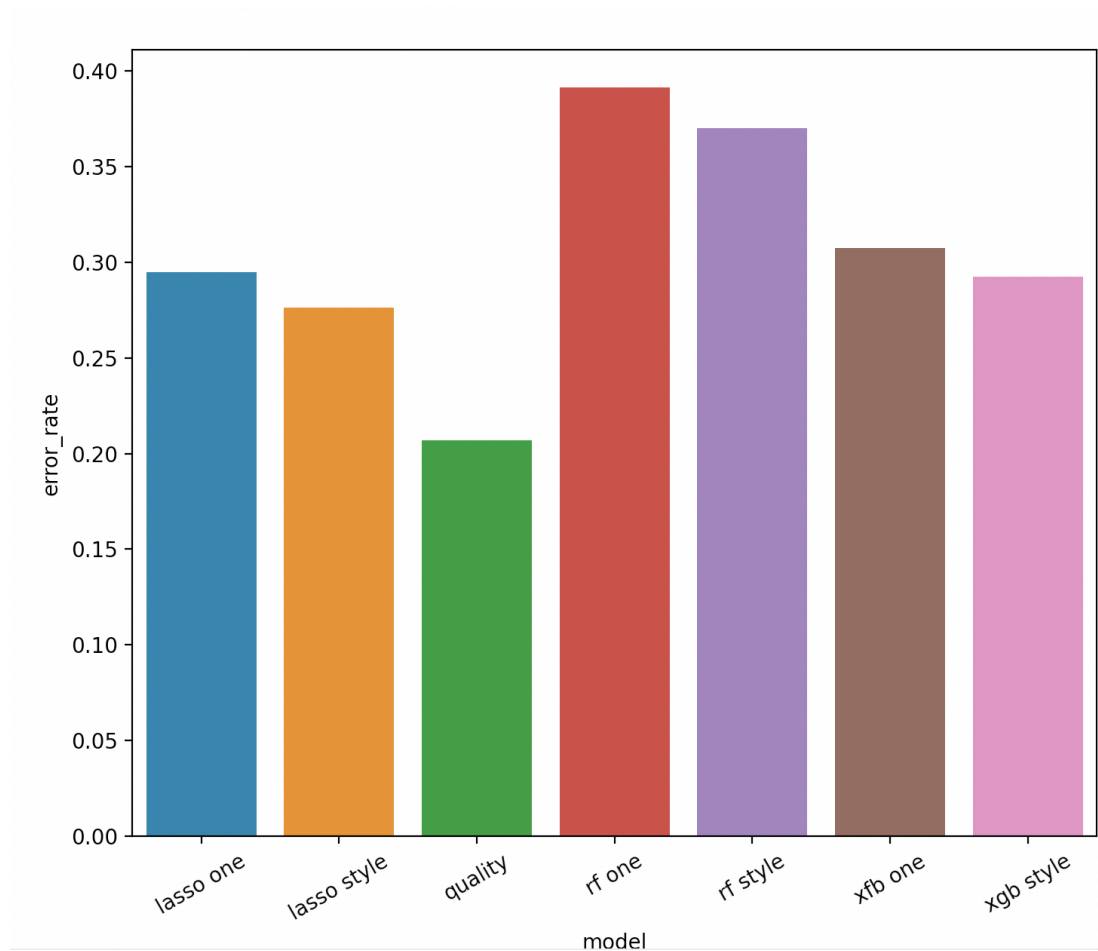
- 20 years data, 340532 properties, 29 styles, 127 zip codes, 46 school codes
- Training year: 2000-2015
 - 234365 properties
- Testing year: 2016 - 2021 (recent 5 years)
 - 106167 properties

- Evaluation Metrics

- median absolute error rate

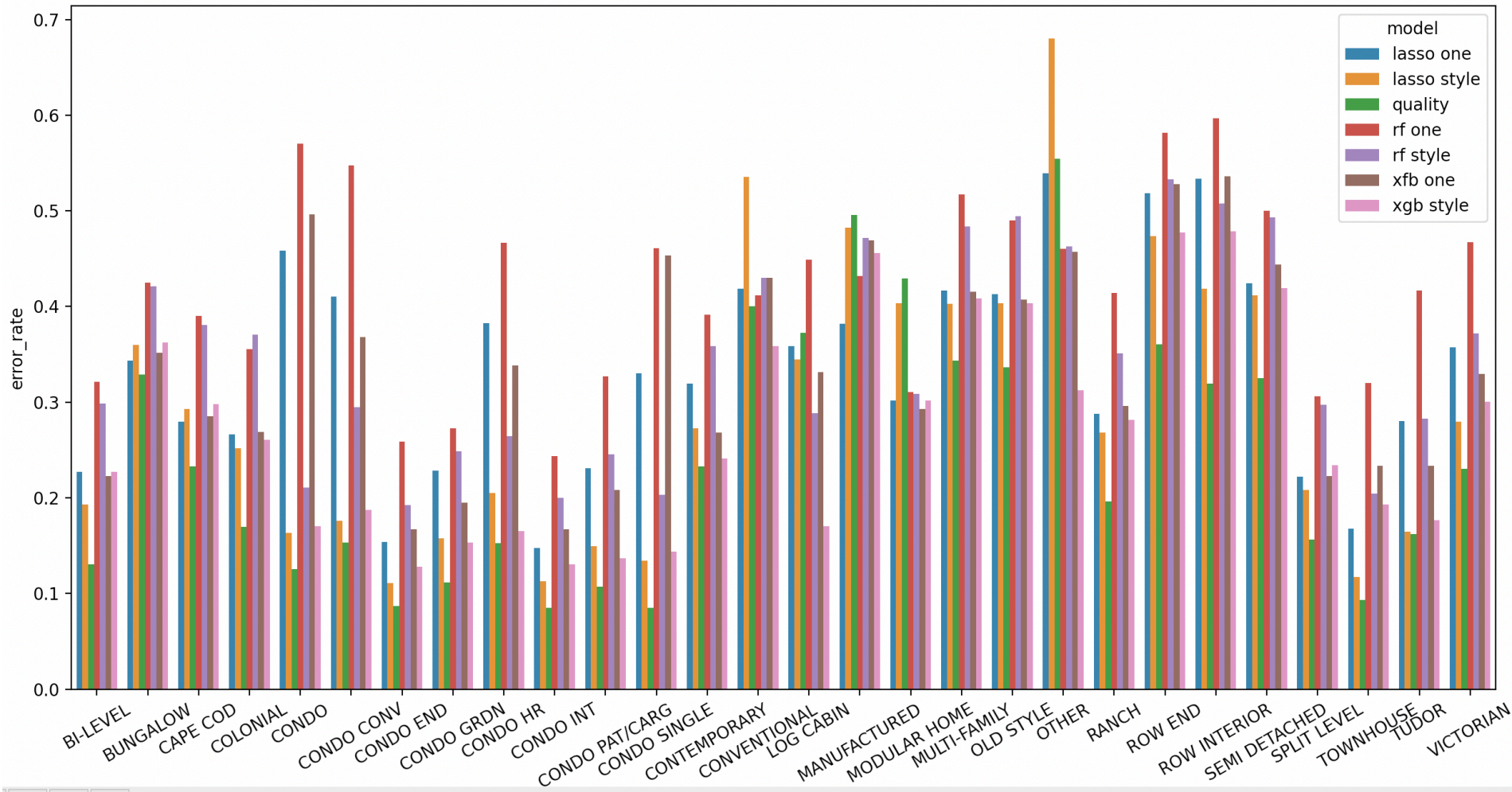
$$\text{median}\left(\frac{|Price^{(style)}(t) - \hat{Price}^{(style)}(t)|}{Price^{(style)}(t)}\right)$$

Performance



- “quality”: quality model
- “lasso one”: a single lasso model
- “lasso style”: one lasso model per style
- “rf one”: a single random forest model
- “rf style”: one random forest model per style
- “xgb one”: a single xgb model

Performance



Lasso Model's Interpretation

- Positively contribute to price per square feet:
 - Grade, Condition, CDU, Fireplaces, Garage, Sale month, Sale quarter
- Negatively contribute to price per square feet:
 - Stories, Living Area, Years built, Years to sell
- Features not selected:
 - Roof material, Basement, Bedrooms, Lot Area, Bath

Selected Feature	Lasso Coeff
Stories	-1.304
Grade	3.232
Condition	0.000659
CDU	4.095
Fireplaces	5.695
Garage	3.829
Living Area	-0.01067
Years built	-0.07906
Sale month	0.08816
Years to sell	-1.2994
Sale quarter	3.57002

School Ranks

- Use the model school quality score $\hat{\gamma}_{schoolcode}(t)$ to buy a house?

rank	School ID by Model Score	School ID by Price per Sqft	Model Score	Price per Sqft
0	3	26	16.901005	112.27125
1	26	17	10.705427	111.20941
2	32	27	6.849829	110.05766
3	27	28	6.565823	109.65551
4	17	8	4.1878069	109.19439
5	42	32	3.9063721	107.5653
6	2	20	3.3590302	103.5131
7	20	5	2.9442477	101.81237
8	5	24	2.7791844	95.510712
9	24	3	2.5594571	95.204031
10	8	43	0.4851836	95.044302
11	25	34	0.2660076	94.745909

Recommend a market deal

- A deal is the ranked list of properties whose listing price is relative low comparing to the predicted price.

$$deal = Min(\frac{ListingPrice^{style}(t)}{\hat{Price}^{style}(t)})$$

Market value index

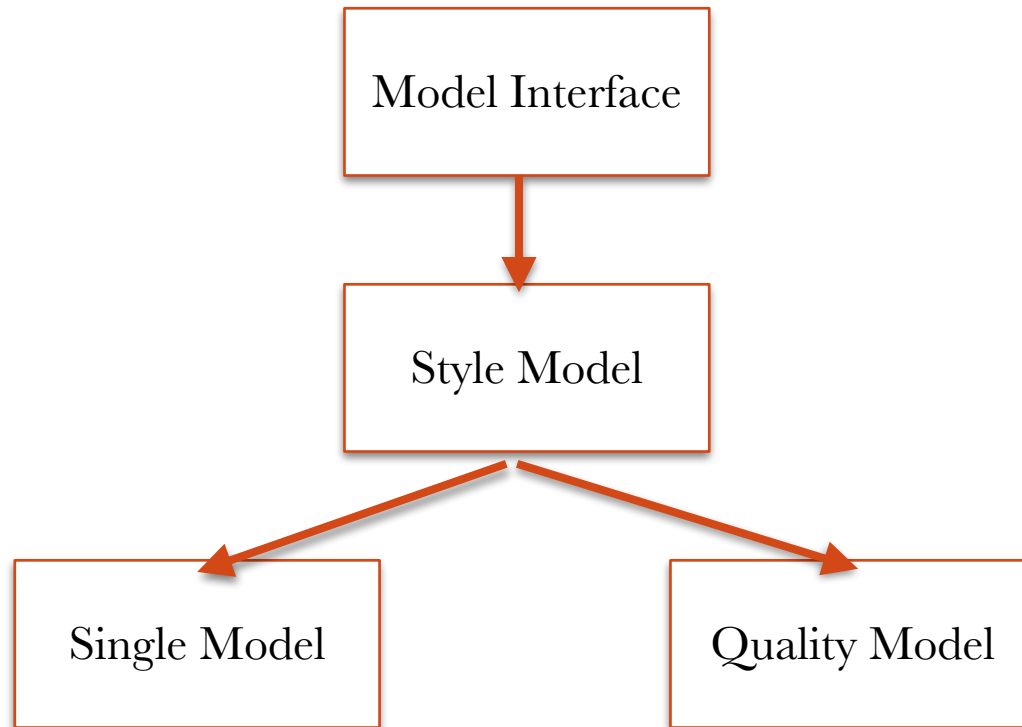
- Non-quality score can be considered as a **market score** which does not depend on the house quality.
- The estimation of non-quality score based on recent sold house prices within a short time window is actually the **market value index** (similar to Zillow Home Value Index (ZHVI)) for the same zip and school code.

$$\gamma_i(t) = PriceSold_i^{(style)}(t) - \beta^T features_i$$

- A real-time pricing system:
 - The quality score can be periodically trained offline and saved into database
 - The real-time market value index can be estimated online based on recent transactions to guide the market

Code Structure

- Python + OOP



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