

Predicting Private Market Twin Cities Rents

Final Presentation

Housing**Link** 

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Today's Discussion

- ❑ **Final Project Scope**
 - ❑ Brief overview of the project definition process
- ❑ **Dashboard**
 - ❑ A walkthrough, use case of the rental prediction dashboard
- ❑ **Model Review**
 - ❑ Data quality, model selection, model validation
- ❑ **Deployment**
 - ❑ Hosting the dashboard and transferring the tool
- ❑ **Potential Future Work**
 - ❑ Refreshing the data, adding features
- ❑ **Appendix**

How project scope has evolved over time

Kickoff
2/1/2019

Follow-Up
2/7/2019

Discussion
3/20/2019



- ❑ Project proposal and kickoff meeting
- ❑ Model impact of investments in predicting rents

- ❑ Requirements gathering meeting
- ❑ Model demographic changes based on changes to number of housing units in a location for next 3 years
- ❑ Dashboard for what-if scenarios; line graph for each prediction

- ❑ Concerns with misinterpretation of dashboard; causal vs. predictive
- ❑ Model rent prices in a location for next 3 years
- ❑ Dashboard displaying 3 year rent predictions; line graph displaying multiple locations and heat map animating rent changes over time



How we're helping HousingLink and advocates achieve their mission

Solution

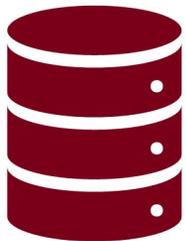
- Aggregation of multiple private and public data sources to create:
 - **Historical rents** for location of interest
 - **Predicted rents** for next 3-year period
- **Interactive dashboard** with multiple visualizations for different analyses and geographies
- Focus on maintenance (e.g., updating with future data)

Predictions are built from user and fixed inputs

User Input



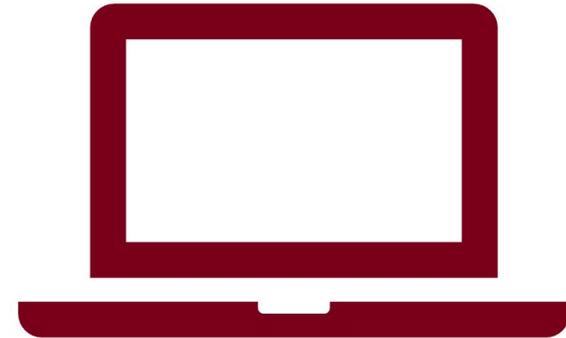
Fixed Inputs



Predictive Model



Dashboard Visuals



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Benefits

- Rent prices can **inform policy discussions and investment decisions**
- Robust & accurate 3-year predictions
- A centralized dataset to explore further



Dashboard Demonstration



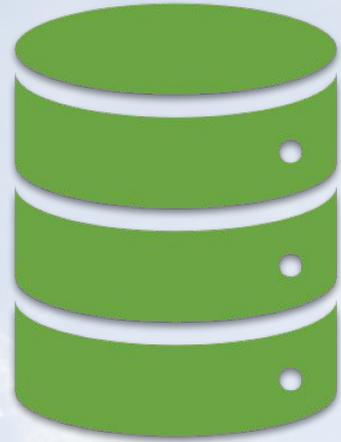


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Understanding the Process



Research



Data



Model

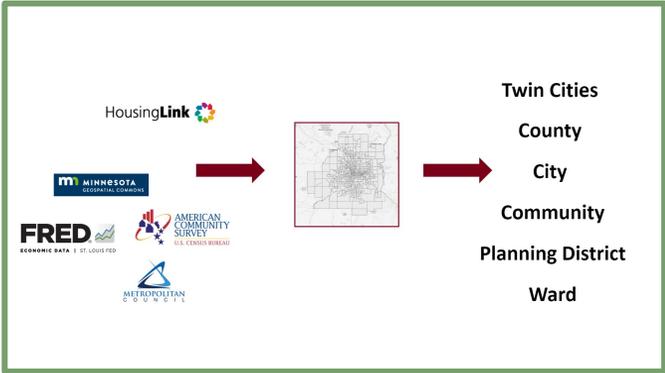


Dashboard

The process is sequential as each stage relies on the last to produce robust results



Variable Name	Source
Average Annual Household Income	American Community Survey
Percent Bachelor's Attained	American Community Survey
Population Growth Rate	American Community Survey
Weighted Median Rent	HousingLink
Subsidized Units at Different AMI Levels	HousingLink
Annual Residential Permit Value (\$)	Metropolitan Council
Annual Non-Residential Permit Value (\$)	Metropolitan Council
Small Area Housing Estimates	Metropolitan Council
U3 Unemployment Rate	St. Louis Federal Reserve
S&P 500 Index Value	St. Louis Federal Reserve



Learning Model Error

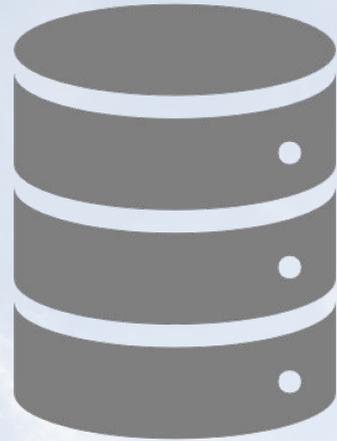
Baseline	143.88
K-Nearest Neighbors Regression	129.53
Lasso Regression	138.13
Random Forest Regression	121.51
Support Vector Regression	110.22

Variable Name	Source
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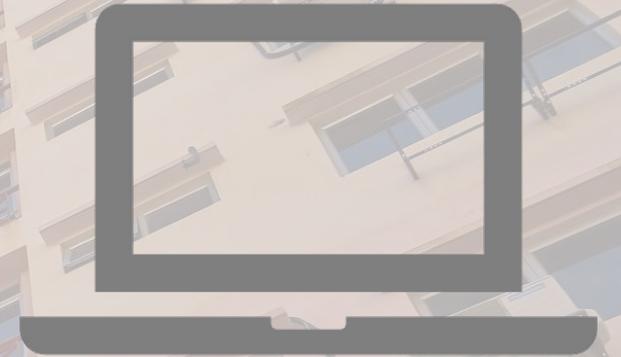
Research



Data



Model



Dashboard

We hypothesized education, population, macroeconomics and investment drive rents



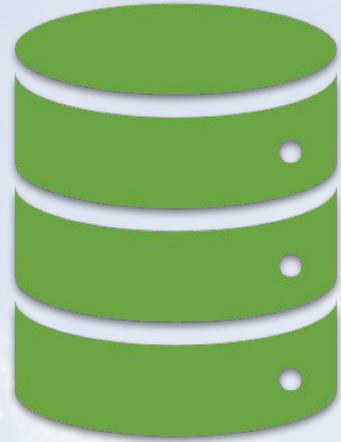
Of those influential factors we collected these variables as proxies

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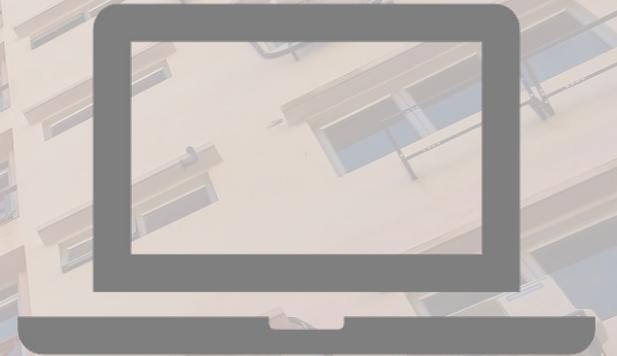
Research



Data

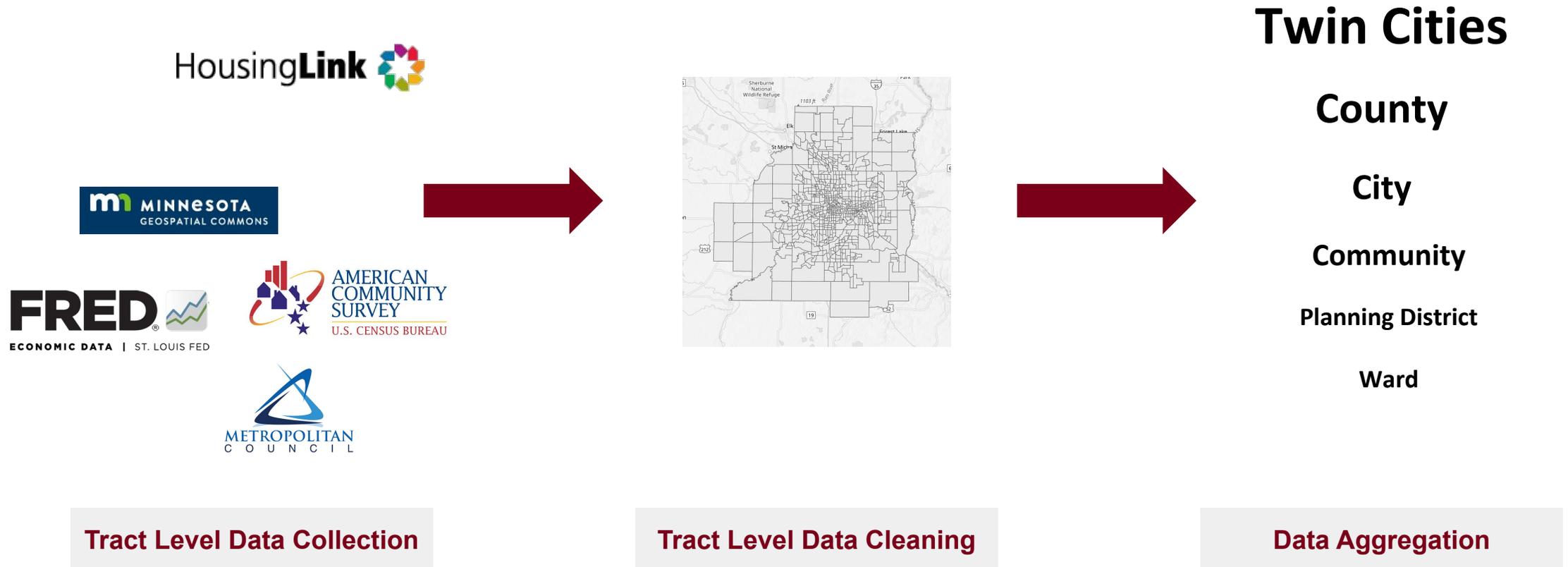


Model



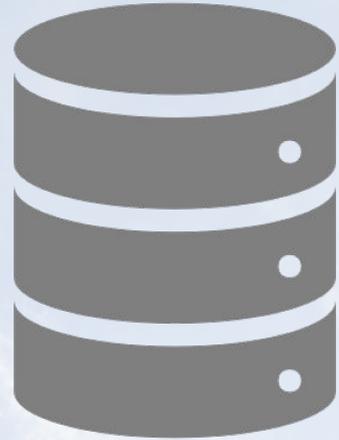
Dashboard

We collected, cleaned and then aggregated the data from the tract level





Research



Data

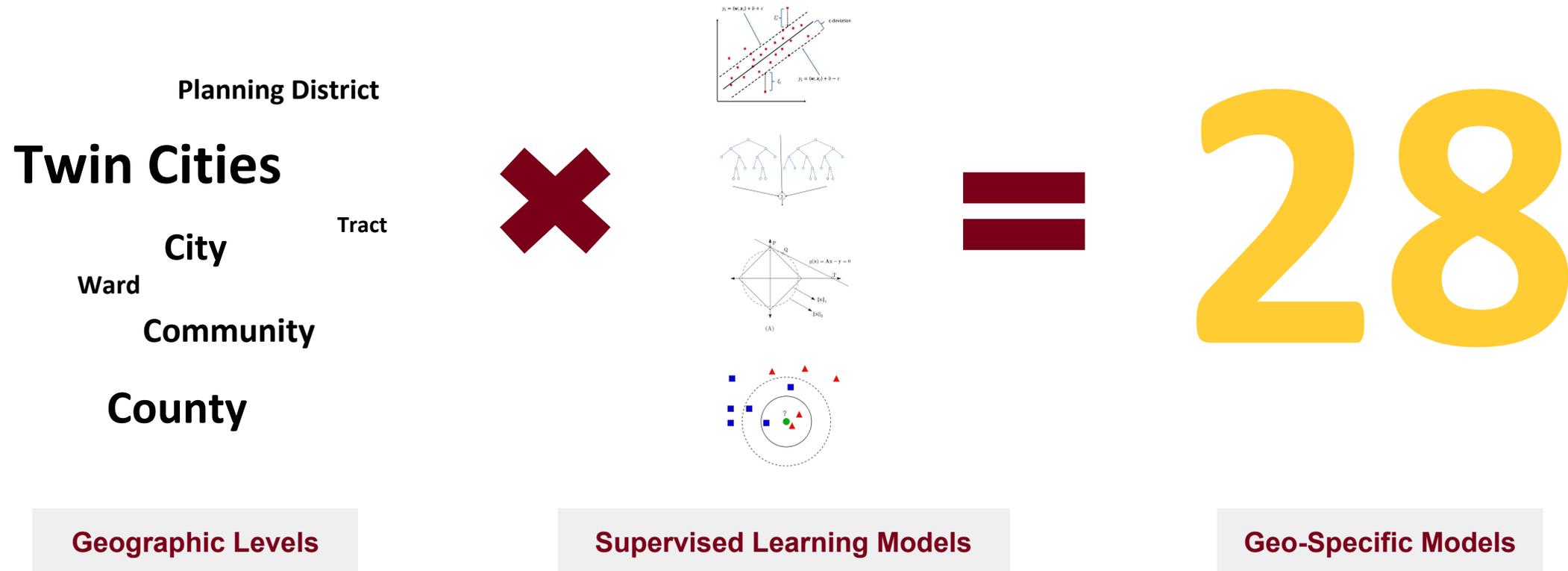


Model



Dashboard

We tested 4 different learning models across 7 different geographies to find the best model



Support vector regression minimizes error across different geographic levels

Supervised Learning Model	Avg. Difference from Actual	
Baseline	\$143.88	24% better than baseline
Lasso Regression	\$138.13	
K-Nearest Neighbors Regression	\$129.53	
Random Forest Regression	\$121.51	10% better than next best learning model
Support Vector Regression	\$110.22	

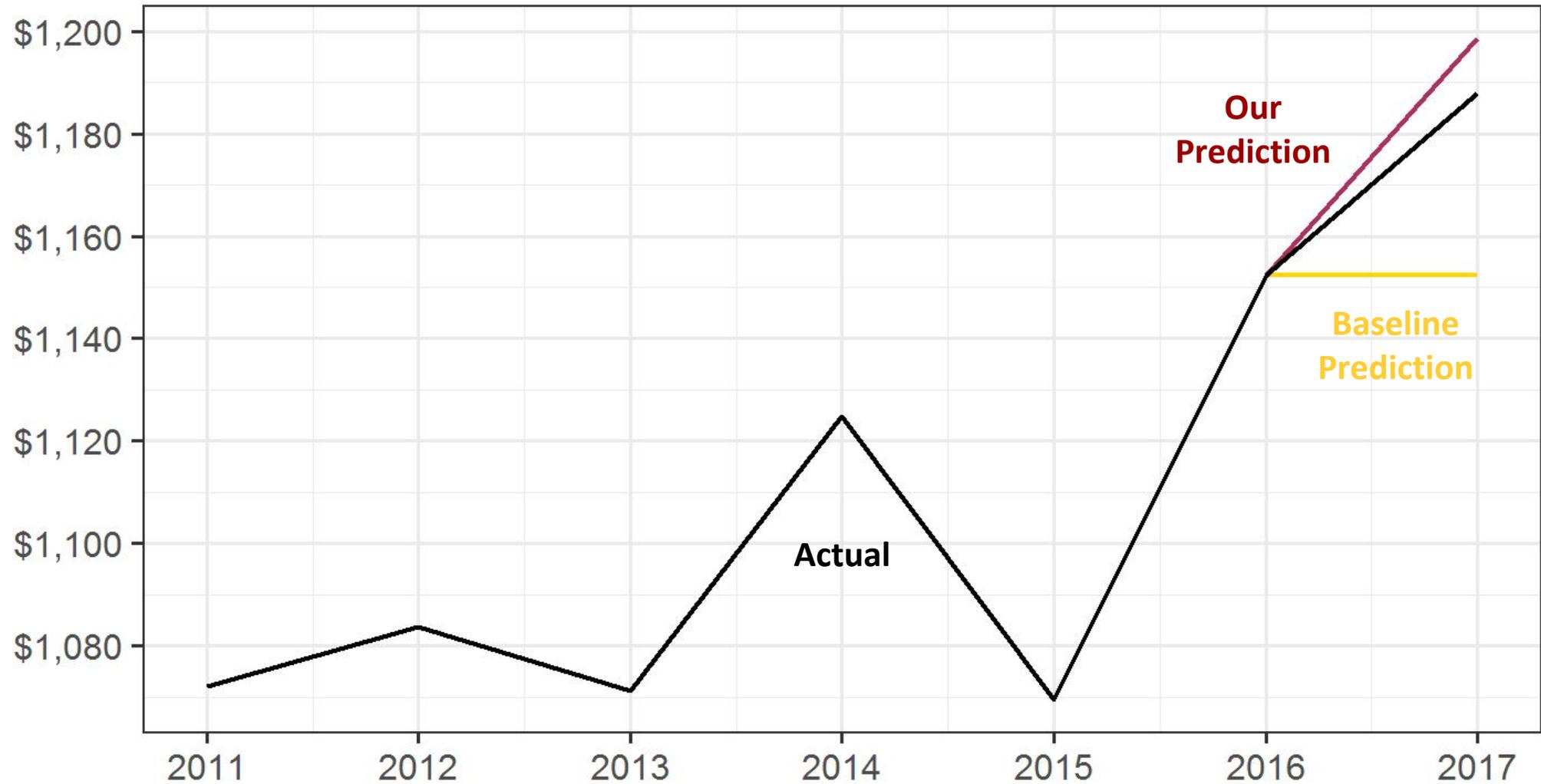


Rent and education give the most predictive power while keeping the model simple

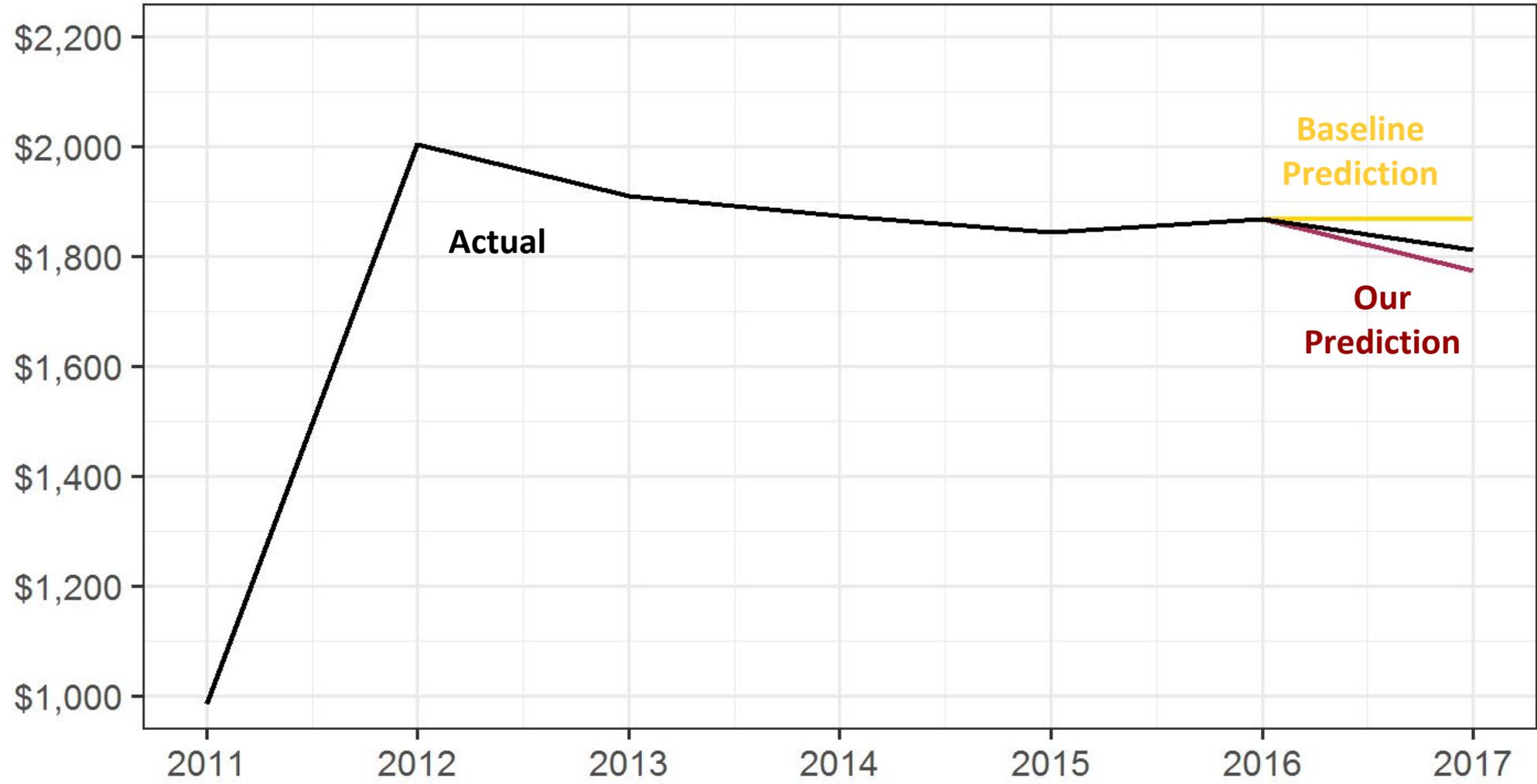
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Model performance in Longfellow illustrates potential future accuracy

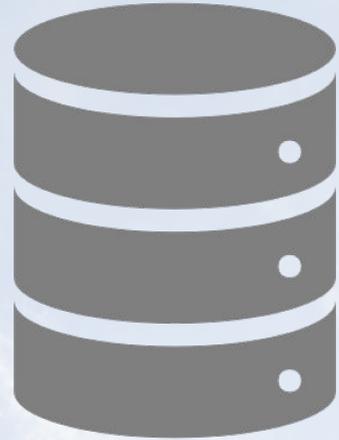


Downtown illustrates that predictions are not linear extrapolation





Research



Data



Model



Dashboard

Our dashboard is driven by R Studio and hosted by R Shiny



Benefits

Free tier, 25 hours per month

Fast, responsive performance

Refresh without altering code

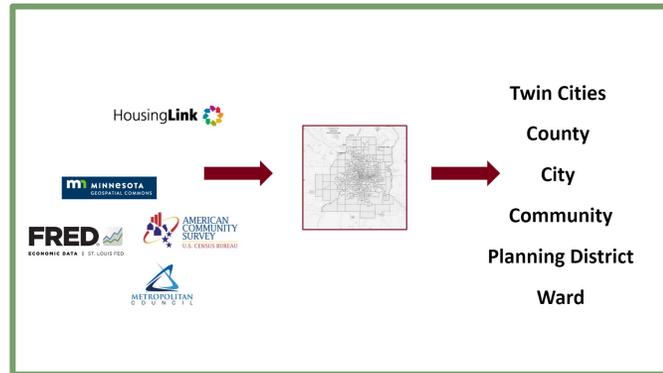
User metrics and system up time

The opportunity to increase resources and available hours at any time

The tool works because each step is carefully built off the last



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Learning Model	Error
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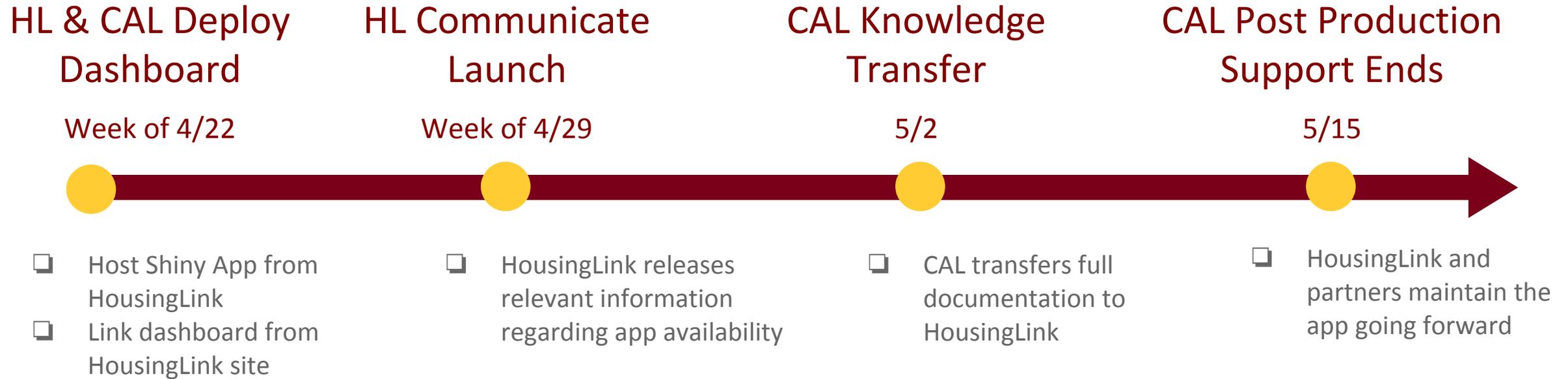




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Final Logistics and Next Steps

Deployment Plan



Possible future enhancements

Enhancement	Difficulty
Refresh data with 2018 values	Moderate
Handle 2020 census tract redefinitions	High
Allow users to export data from dashboard	Moderate
Embed the app within a website	Moderate
Explore causal relationship between affordable housing and market units in relation to rent further	High



Thank You





Appendix

How does a simple predictive model work?

We fit a line on the values of education and rent that we have observed

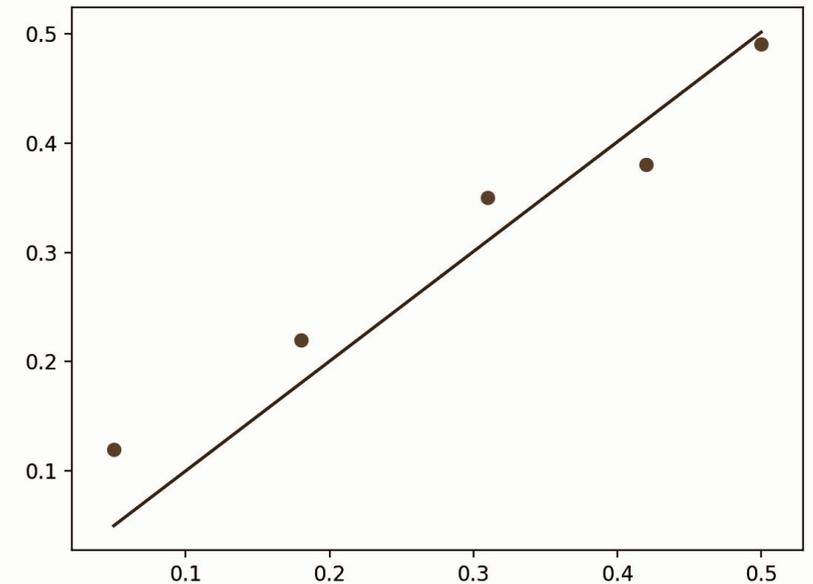
This gives us slopes or “effects” for the values

*education = \$200 “for every 1% increase in education rent increases by 200 * 1% dollars”*

rent = \$1.2 “for every \$1 increase in previous rent, future rent increases by \$1.2”

When we get an unseen data point e.g. education = 90% and rent = \$800 we just multiply each value by its slope and add them together:

$$200 * (0.9) + 1.2 * (800) = \$1,140 \text{ (prediction)}$$



Dashboard User Guide [Video]

A brief walkthrough of the dashboard and its features

<https://youtu.be/9RixO5p2n9c>

