



# AIRBNB PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

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# Getting to Know the Data

## Data Summaries

### listings

- 3 Sets of 'listings' data collected at quarterly intervals on 25/6/2023, 21/9/2023, and 23/12/2023.
- The 23/12/2023 data set will be our primary data set and is what we'll use.
- Contains 12521 listings with 75 features.

### Reviews

- One set of data, collected 23/12/2023
- Contains 651460 reviews with 6 Features.

## Important Feature Definitions

- **Price:** Price per night
- **Minimum Nights:** Minimum number of nights a listing can be booked
- **Reviews Per Month:** Number of reviews a listing receives per month on average since its first review.

### Example Listings Entry

```
id 27258607
name Home in Broadwater · ★4.97 · 2 bedrooms · 4 be...
neighbourhood_cleansed BUSSELTON
latitude -33.6599
longitude 115.26768
room_type Entire home/apt
accommodates 4
bedrooms 2.0
beds 4.0
bathrooms 2.0
price 227.0
minimum_nights 2
number_of_reviews 79
reviews_per_month 1.24
first_review 2018-10-04 00:00:00
last_review 2023-11-16 00:00:00
description * Sleeps 5 + Baby * Kid Friendly * 500m to bea...
Name: 0, dtype: object
```

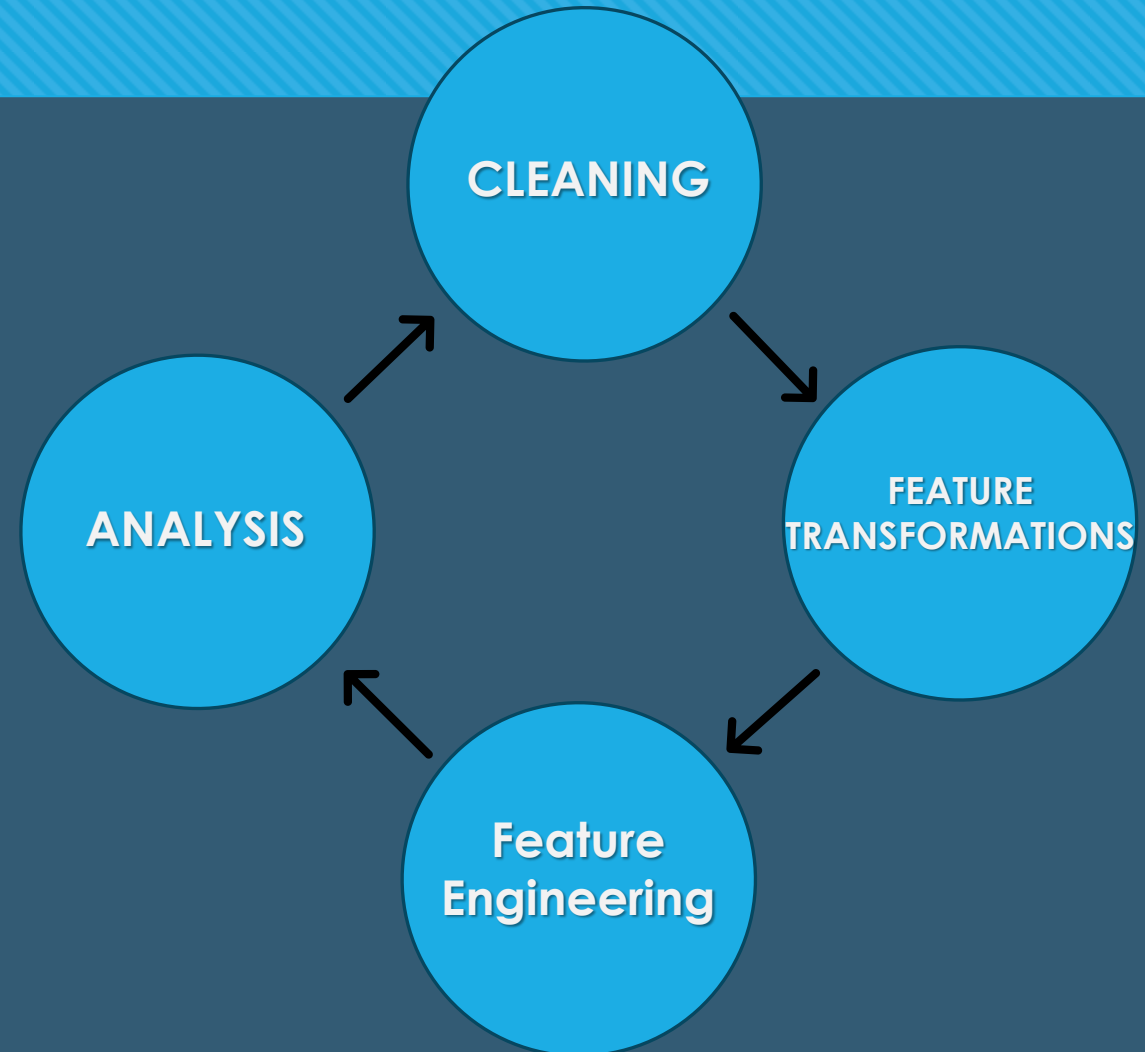
### Example Reviews Entry

```
id 2115
review_id 330769301
date 2018-10-01 00:00:00
reviewer_id 217478601
reviewer_name Dave
comments Helen's B and B was so private, modern and spa...
```

# Roadmap

The data will undergo a repeated cycle of cleaning, transformations, and analysis until sufficiently cleaned.

- **Cleaning:** Cleaning will be the primary focus of the project and will ultimately determine its success.
- **Feature Transformations:** Key features like 'reviews per month' will need to undergo transformations to improve the accuracy of the data for our purpose.
- **Feature Engineering:** estimating the success of a listing will be the primary component in our feature engineering stage.
- **Analysis:** The model's results will be analyzed to detect flaws, outliers, or anomalies to be fixed before a final analysis.



# Data Cleaning

The initial data cleaning stage consisted of basic data cleaning practices, with the following additional choices:

- Minimum nights of a listing was set to its lowest historical minimum nights value
  - Recent increases to minimum nights would introduce inaccuracy in our results
- Listings with fewer than 25 reviews were removed
  - Results from these listings are more prone to noise and bias.
- Listings made within 6 months of 23/12/2023 were removed
  - More prone to noise and bias
- Listings inactive for over a year were removed.
  - Likely to have been removed; only interested in listings that currently exist
- Listings with minimum nights greater than 6 were removed.
  - Too small of a sample size, irrelevant to our objective

More in depth explanations can be found in the python notebook.

# Feature Transformation

In its original state, the 'reviews per month' feature is a faulty measurement to determine a listings success.

- Figure 1 shows two listings with a similar number of reviews, but drastically different behaviours.
- Listing 29316059 (orange) received reviews consistently, implying the listing was active throughout most of the date range.
- Listing 21004260 (blue) received reviews within two distinct periods with a 659-day break in between.
- 'Reviews per month' is penalized heavily for listings with large gaps in activity, as these breaks aren't taken into consideration.

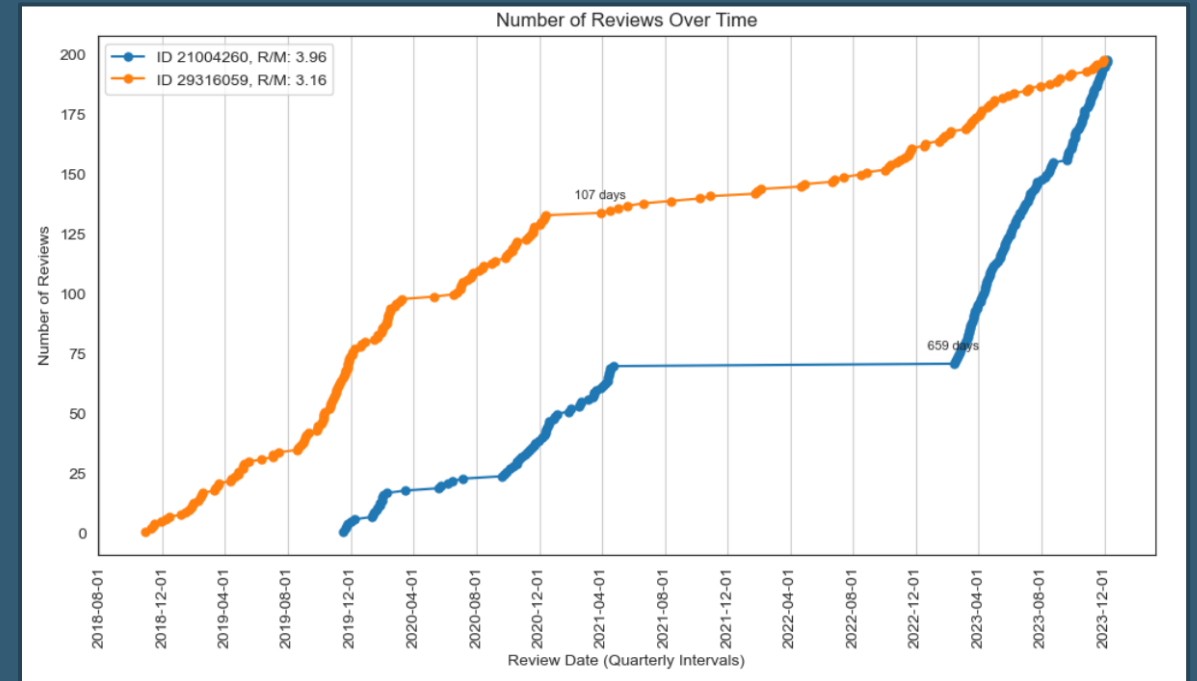


Figure 1. Number of reviews over time, gaps > 100 days labelled.

## Transformation Strategy

We'll create a function to calculate how long a listing has existed and remove any periods with more than  $\alpha$  days between successive reviews (defined as 'gap values'), where an appropriate  $\alpha$  value is to be determined.

```
gap_value_range = range(20, 150, 10)
def calculate_days_and_gaps(data):
    dates = sorted(data['date_list'])
    total_days = (dates[-1] - dates[0]).days + 1
    gaps = [(dates[i] - dates[i - 1]).days for i in range(1, len(dates))]
    total_days_excluding_gaps = {}
    for gap_value in gap_value_range:
        total_days_excluding_gaps[f'total_days_excluding_gaps_{gap_value}'] = (
            total_days - sum(gap for gap in gaps if gap > gap_value))
    output = {'total_days': total_days}
    output.update(total_days_excluding_gaps)
    return pd.Series(output)
```

### Formula

$$days = d_{max} - d_{min} + 1$$

$$days_a = d_{max} - d_{min} + 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \begin{cases} d_{i+1} - d_i + 1 & \text{if } d_{i+1} - d_i > \alpha \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$days_r = \frac{days}{days_a}$$

$$RPM_T = RPM \times days_r$$

Where  $RPM_T$  is our transformed reviews per month

# Transformation Results

- Figure 2. shows the ratios between total days and total days with gaps removed, for gap values 20 – 100.
- Gap values between 20-40 are clearly too small, all with ratios surpassing 40
- Figure 3. filters for gap values > 40, allowing us to better see the ratio distributions.

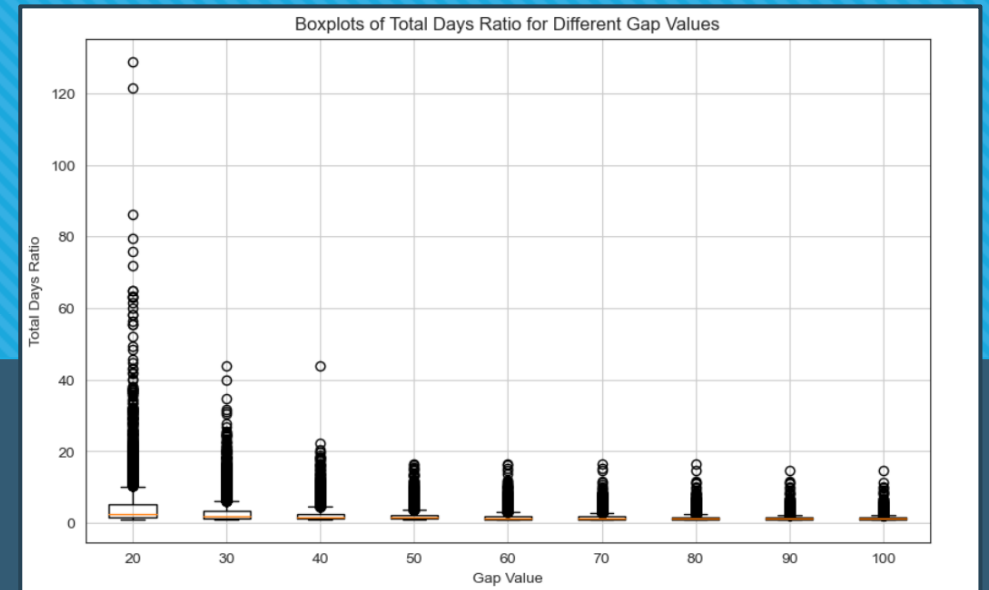


Figure 2.

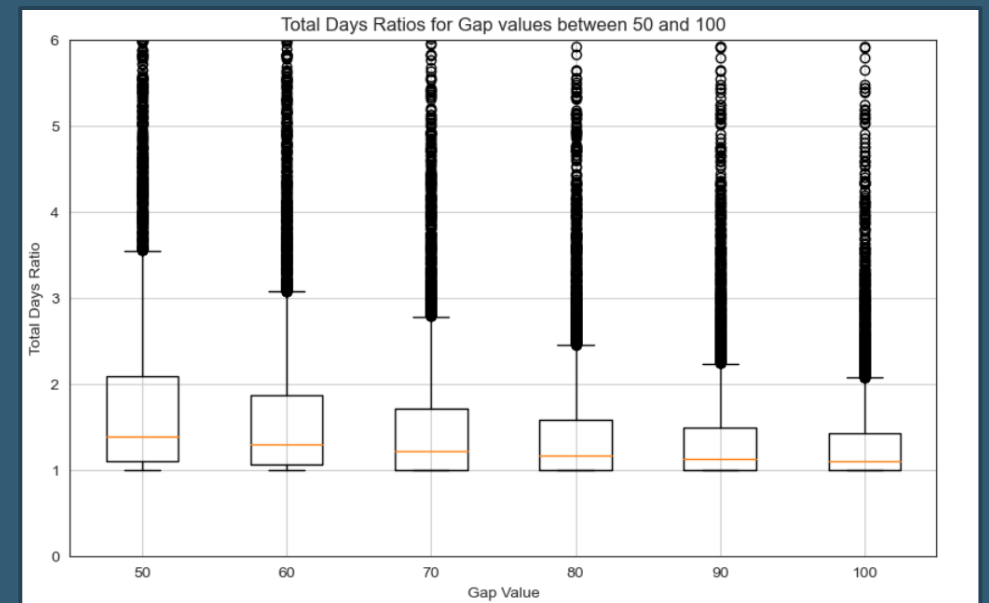


Figure 3.

# Feature Engineering

Estimating The income/performance of a listing will take the following features into account:

1. Price
2. Minimum Nights
3. Reviews per Month (transformed)
4. Review capture rate scaler

To take minimum nights into account, we'll introduce a scaler unique to the minimum nights value. In addition, not everyone will leave a review: We'll scale our value on the assumption of a 70% review rate.

$$Performance = \beta_n \times price \times RPM_T \times \delta$$

$\beta_n$  is our scaler for n nights

$\delta$  is our review rate scaler.



# Final Results

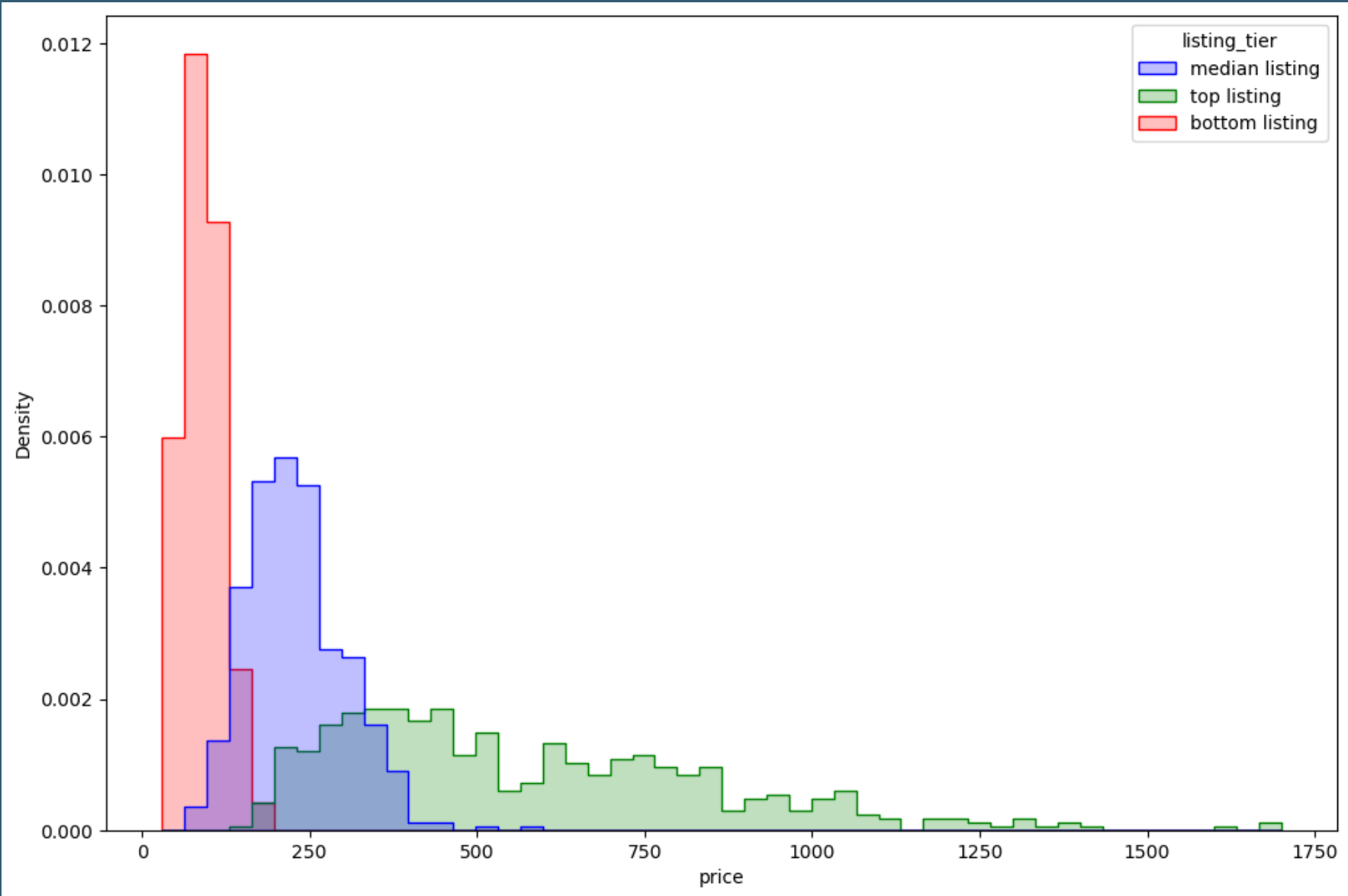
To compare our listings, we'll create 3 categories:

- Top Listings
- Median Listings
- Bottom Listings

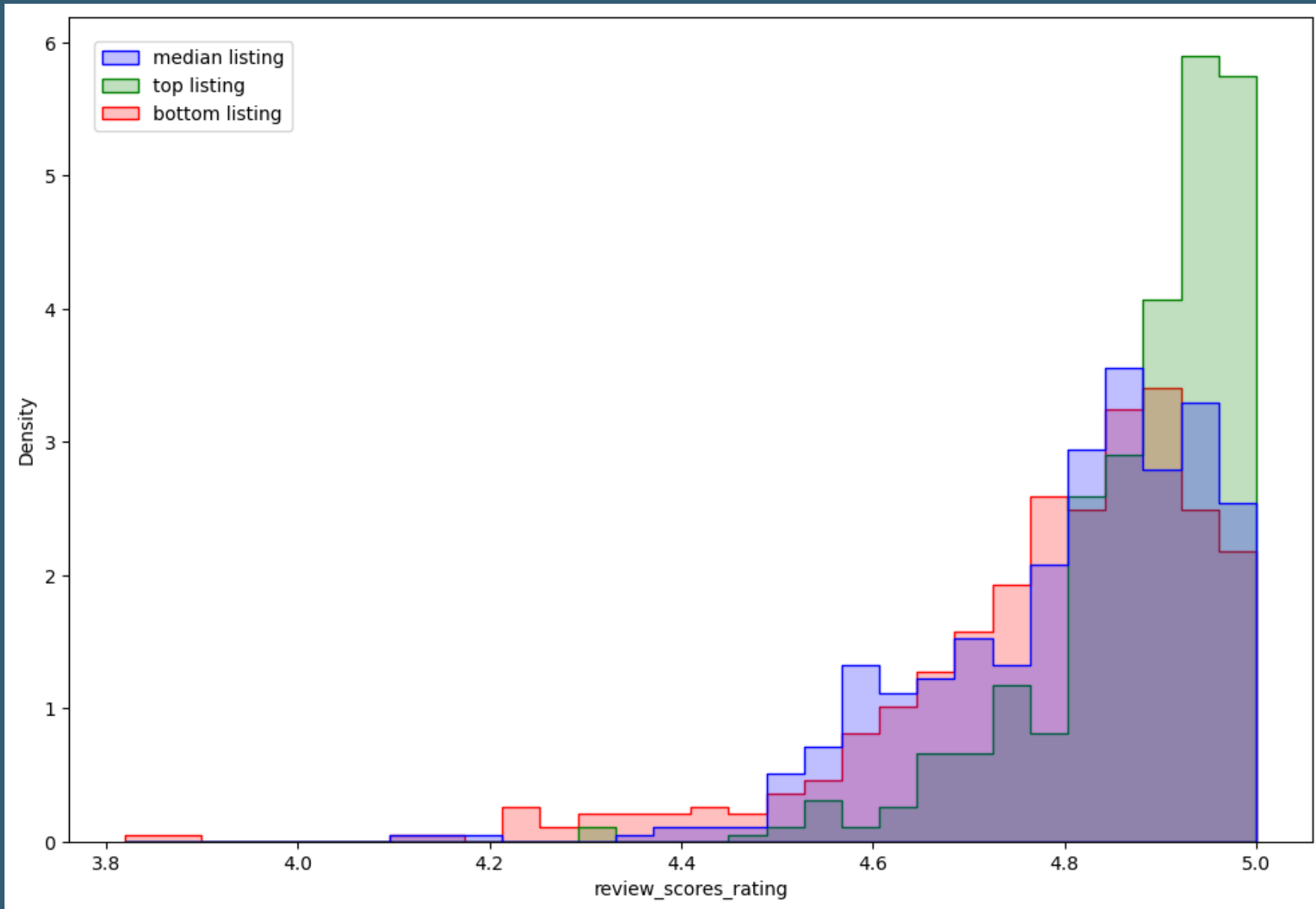
Each category will consist of 500 listings

The full process of data preparation can be found in the python notebook.

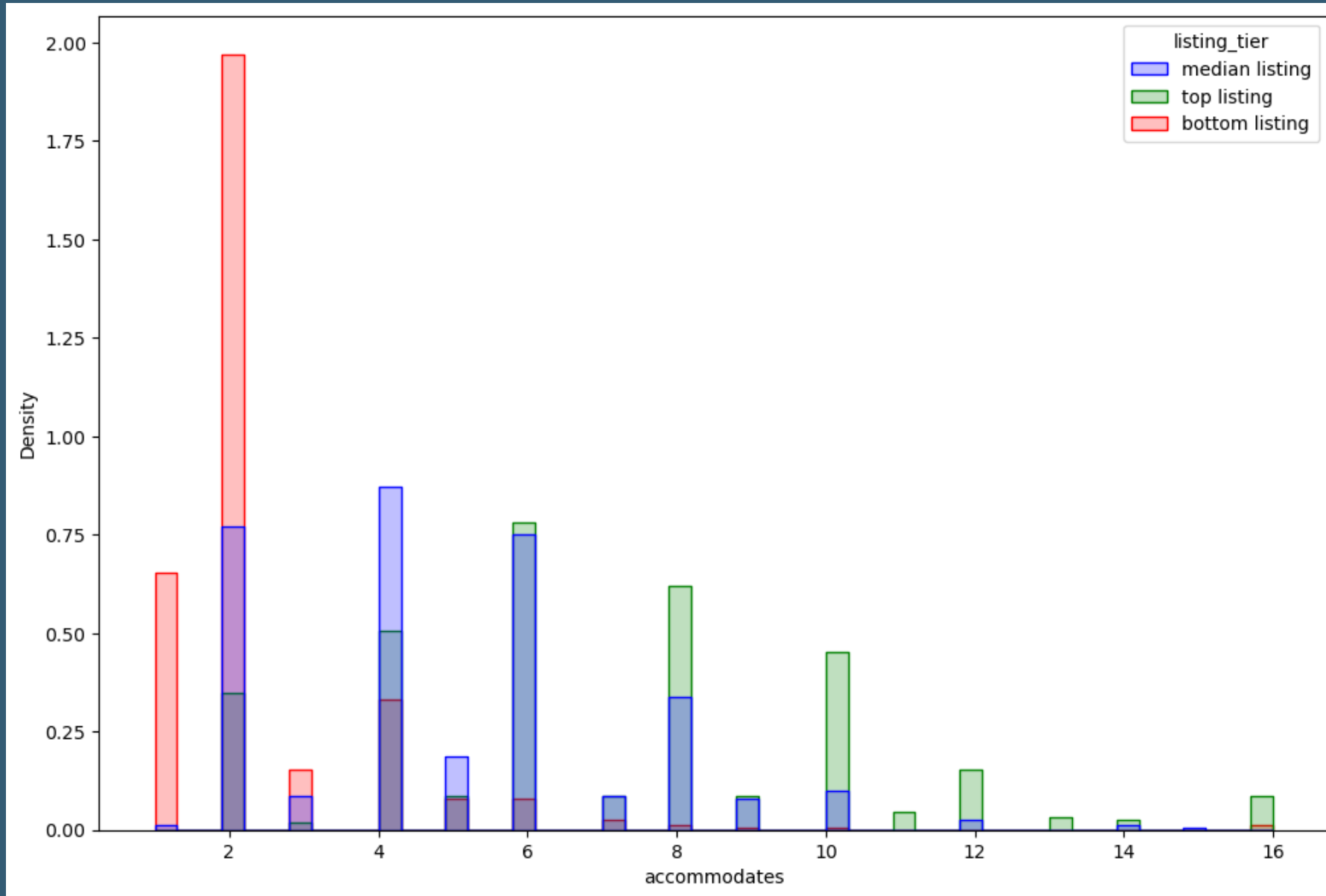
## Prices



## Review Scores

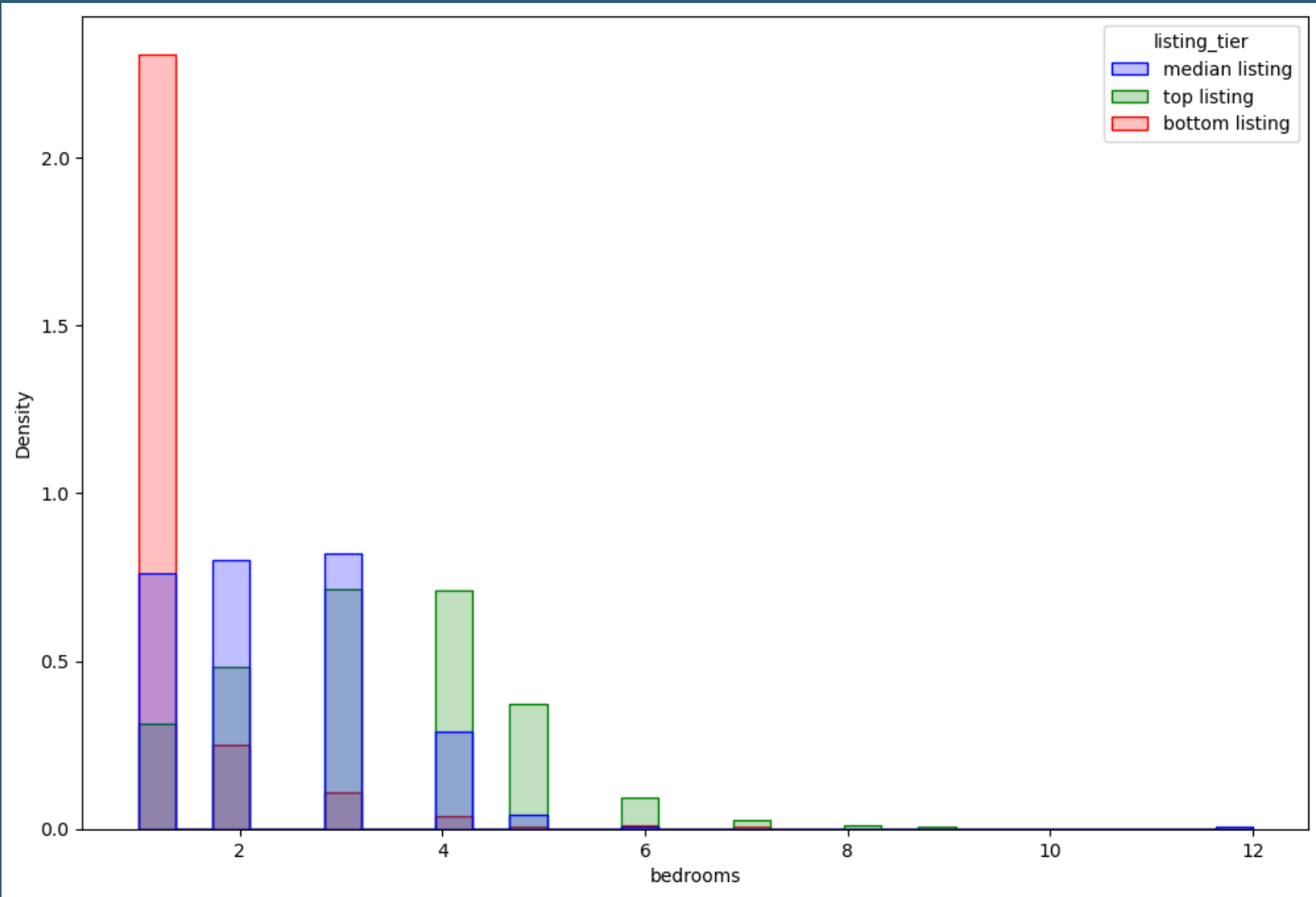


# Accommodates

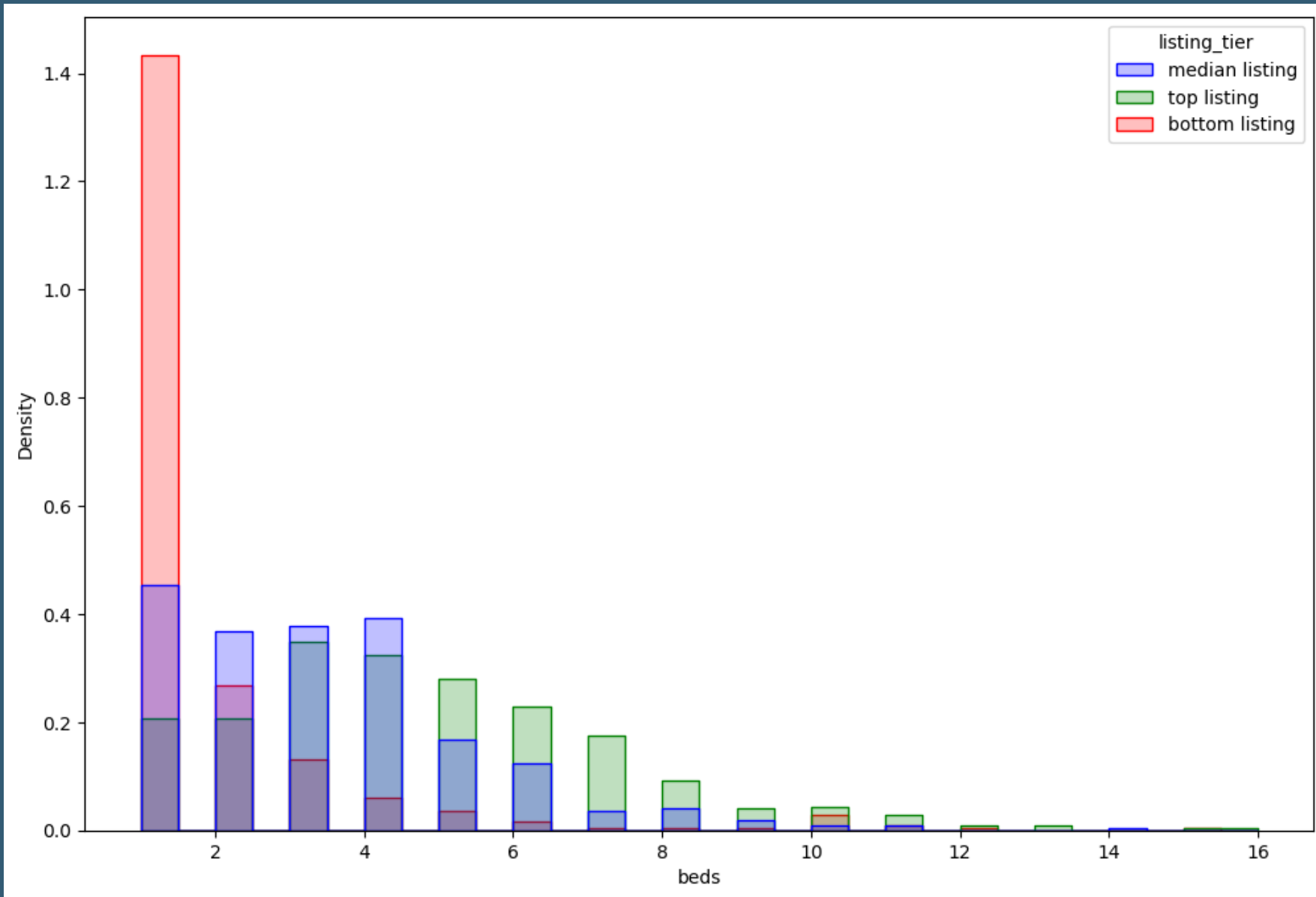




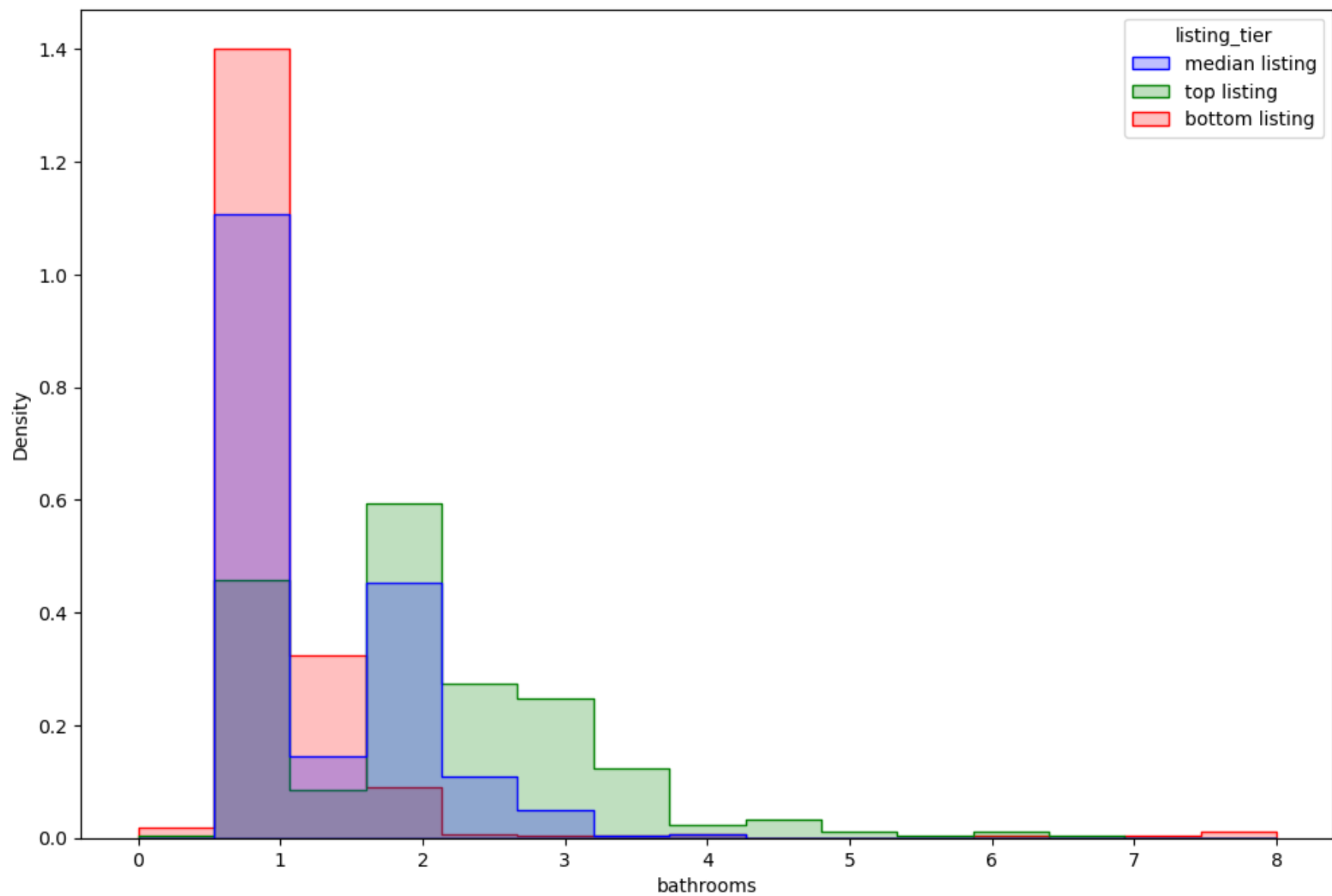
## Bedrooms



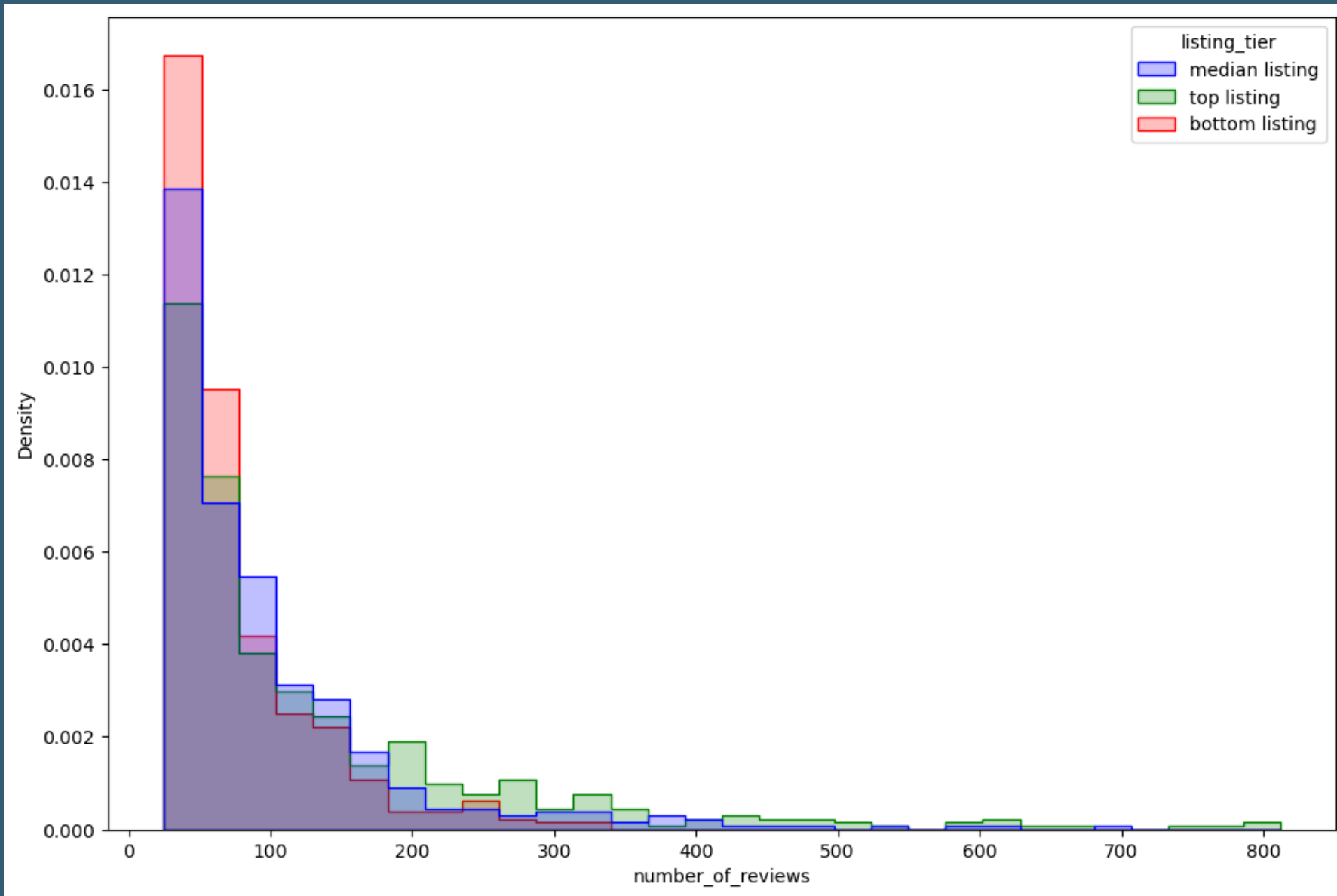
## Beds



## Bathrooms

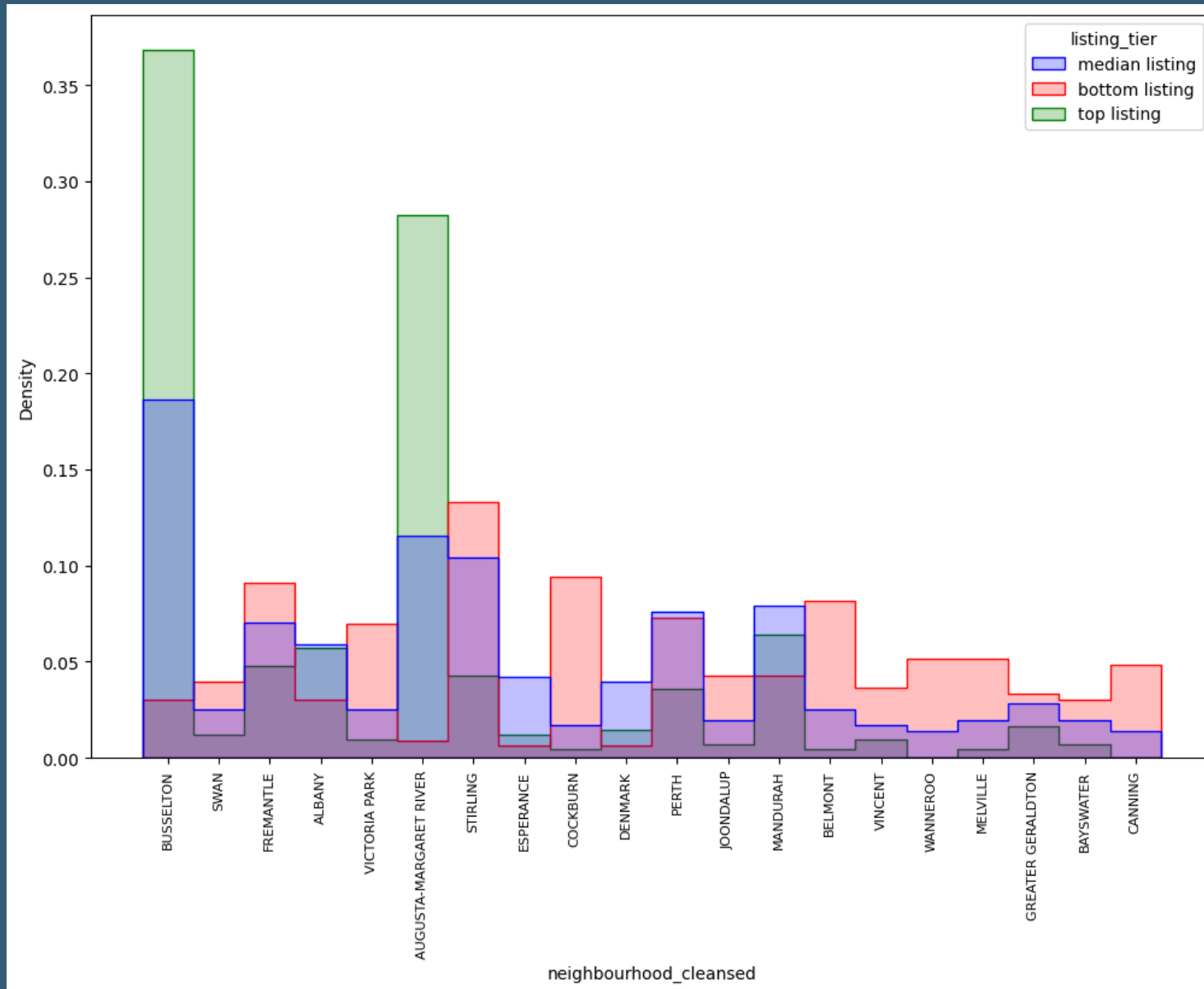


## Number of Reviews

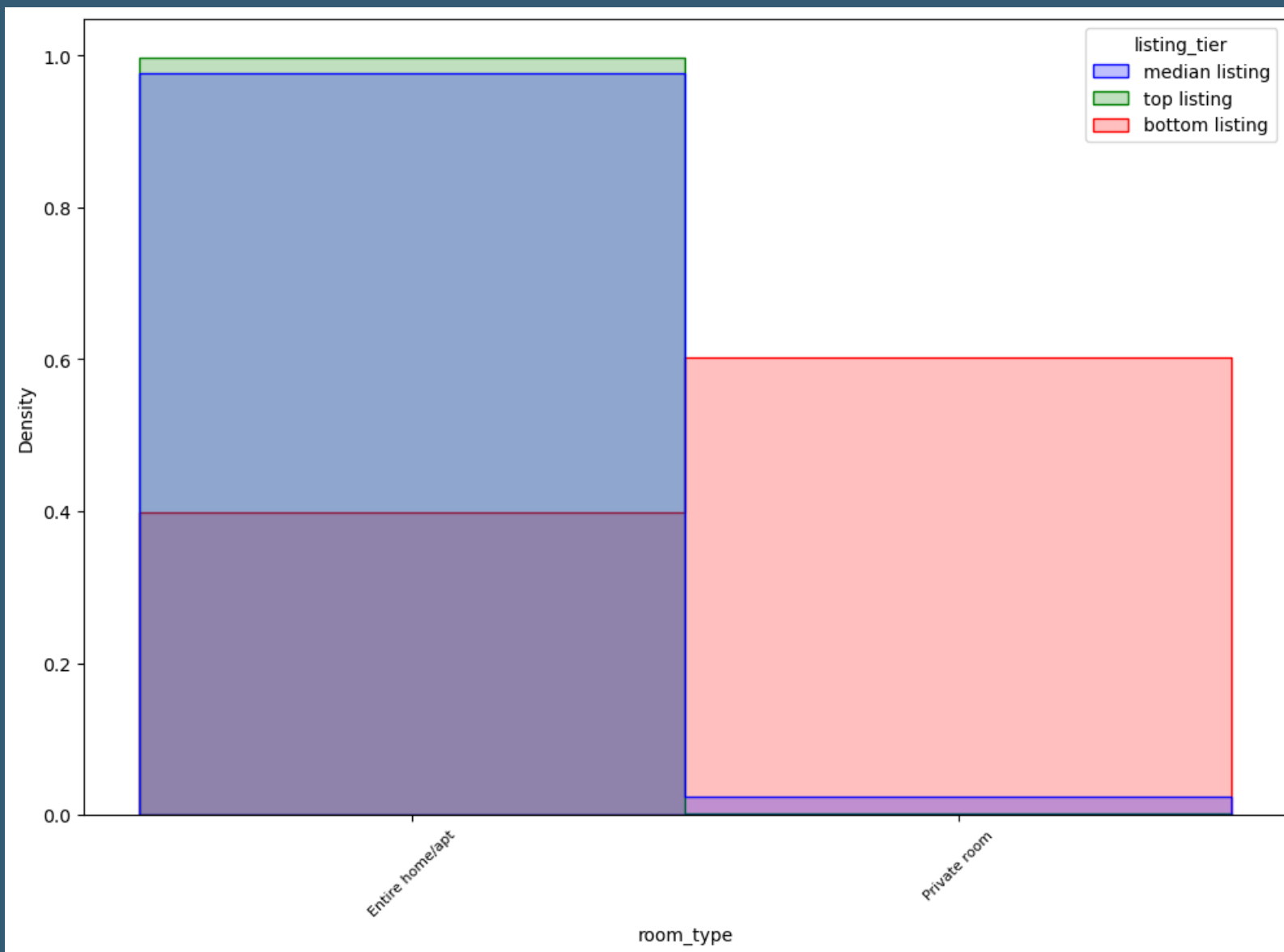




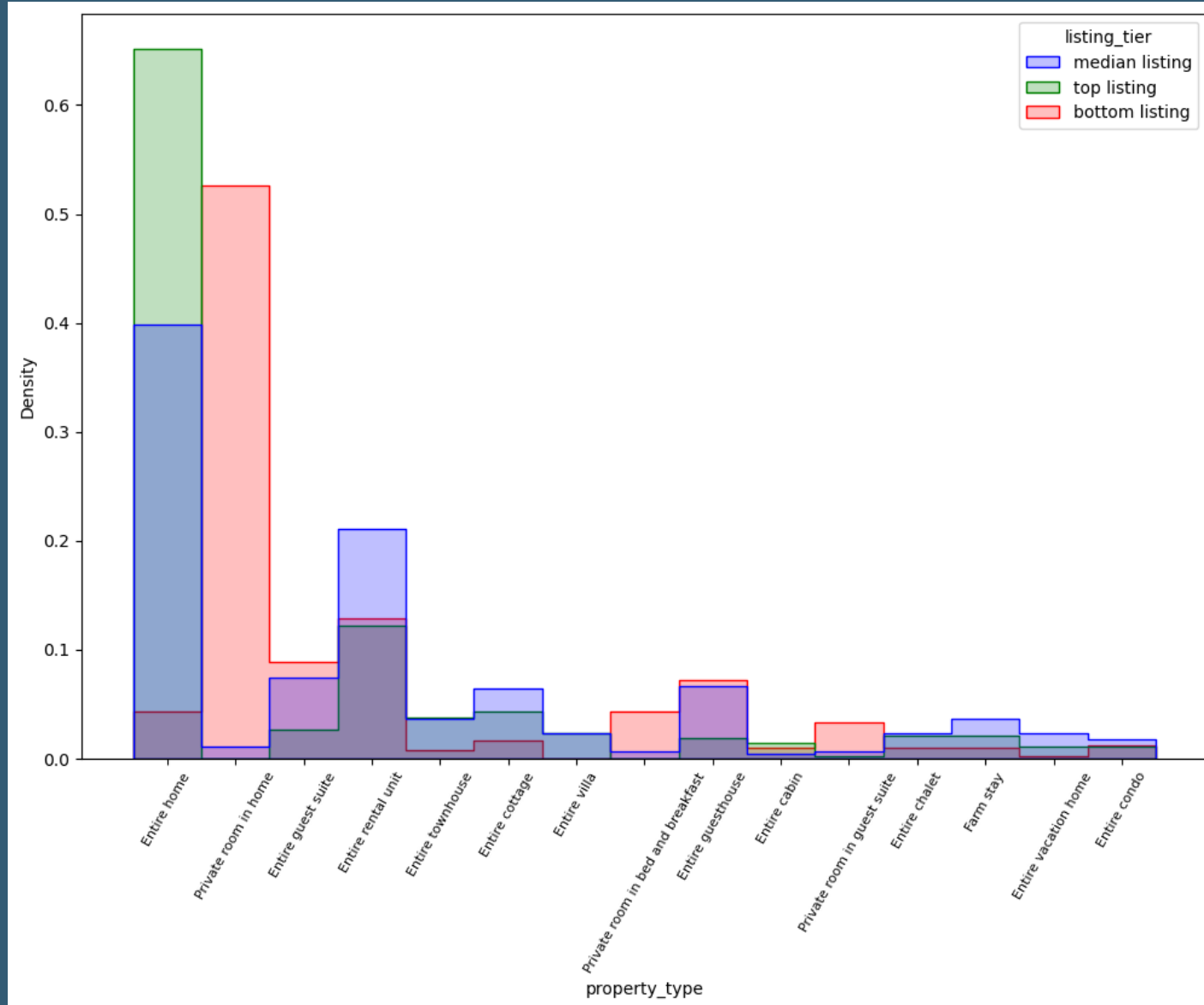
## Neighbourhood



## Room Type



## Property Type

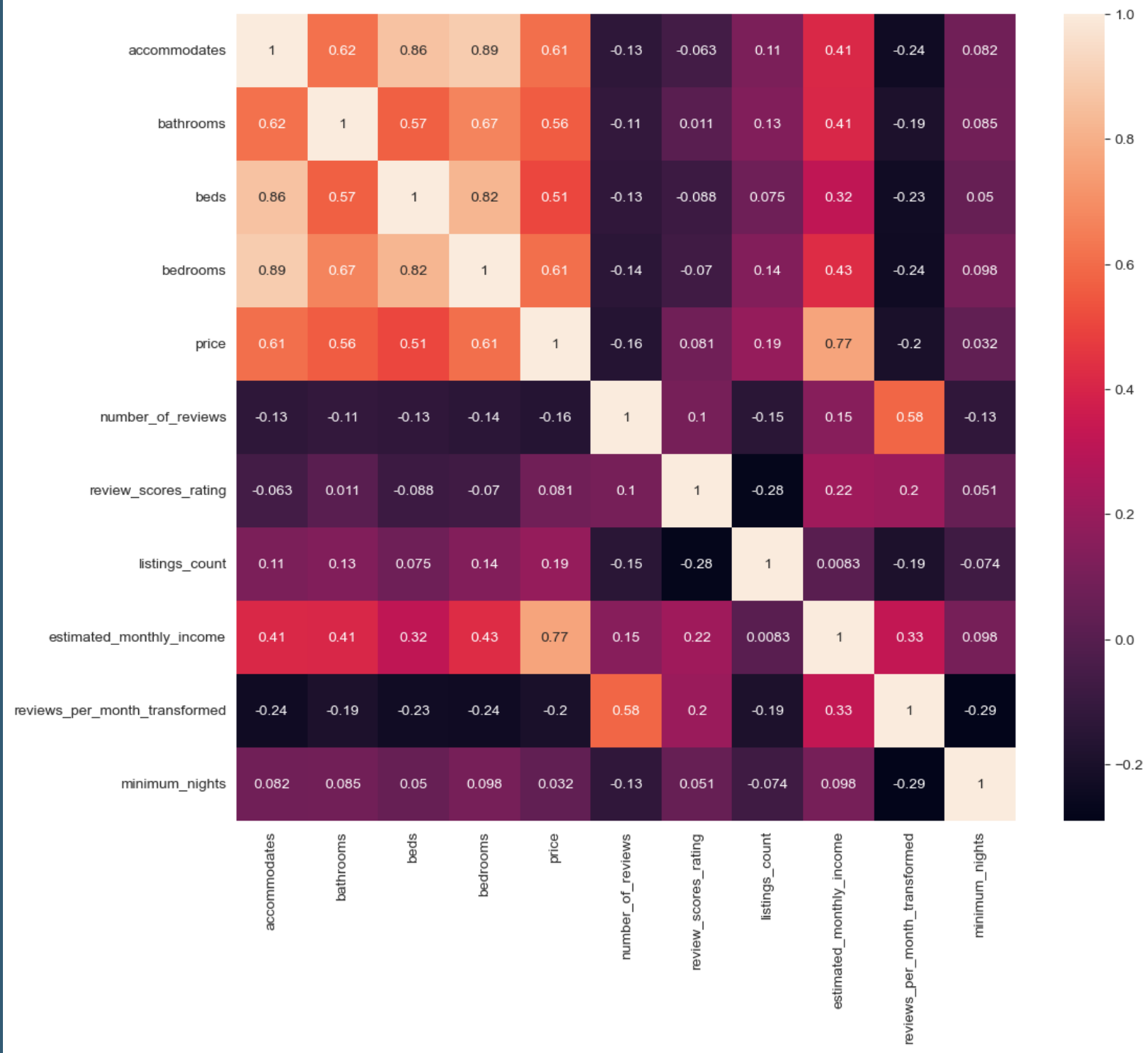


## Correlation Matrix

Estimated income is positively correlated with:

- Accommodates
- Bathrooms
- Beds
- Bedrooms

This is also true for price, with correlation values being higher.

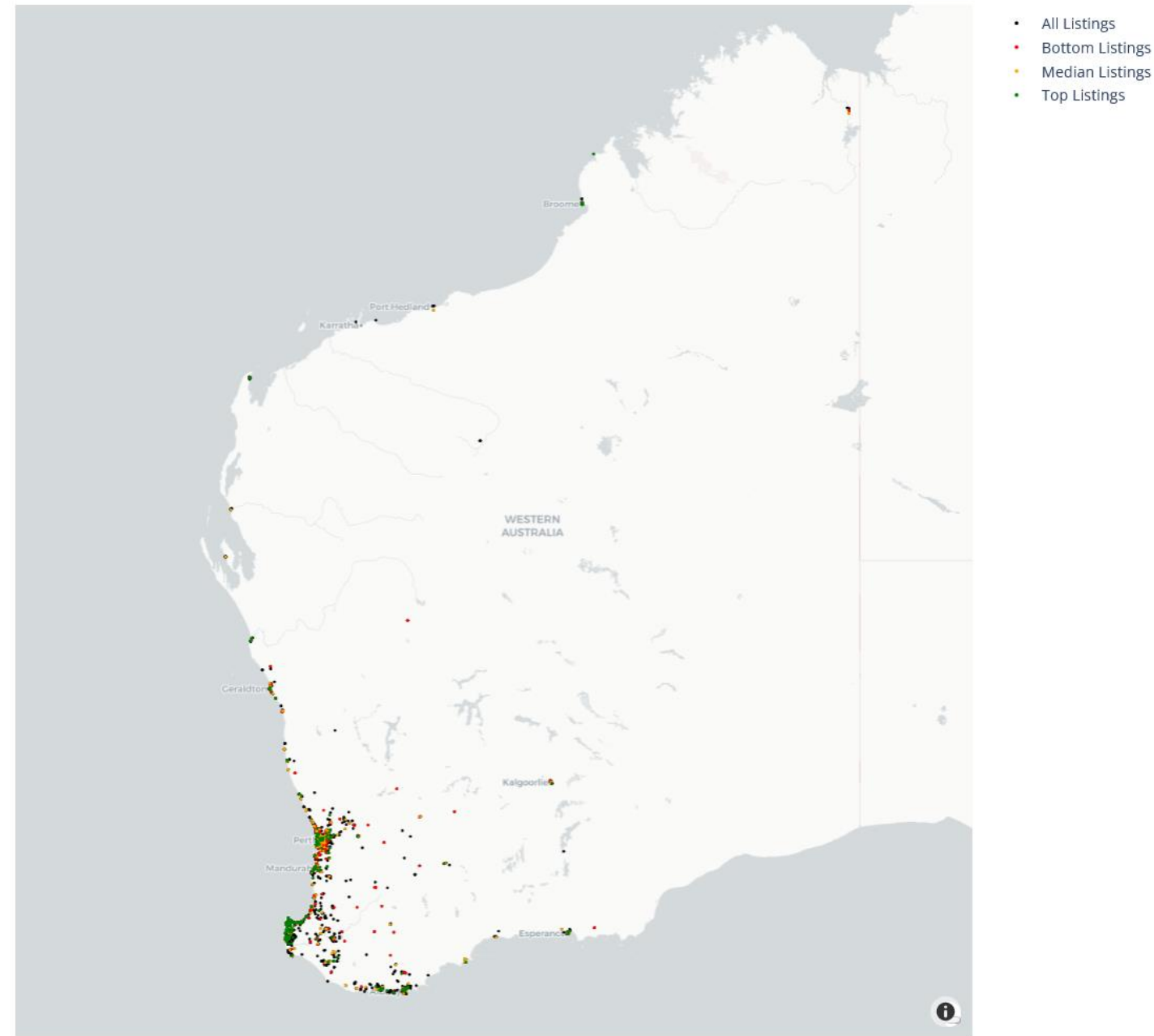




## Visualizing The listings

We can map and filter our listings by performance to visualize and better understand our data.

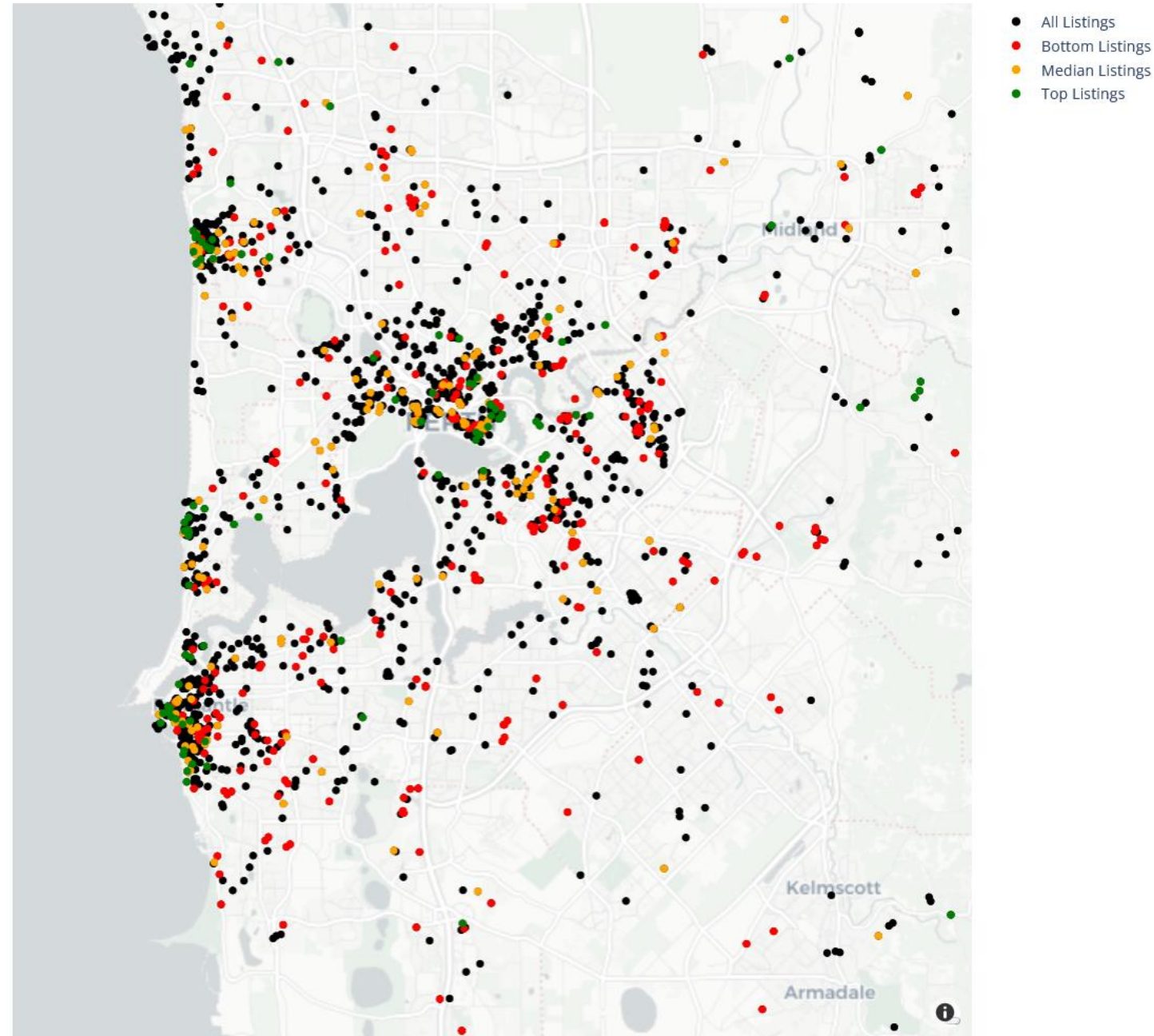
Listing Locations



## Mapped Listings (Perth)

The area around Perth shows a high density of listings, with areas around Fremantle, Scarborough, Cottesloe, the CBD, and suburbs along the river having the highest densities.

Listing Locations

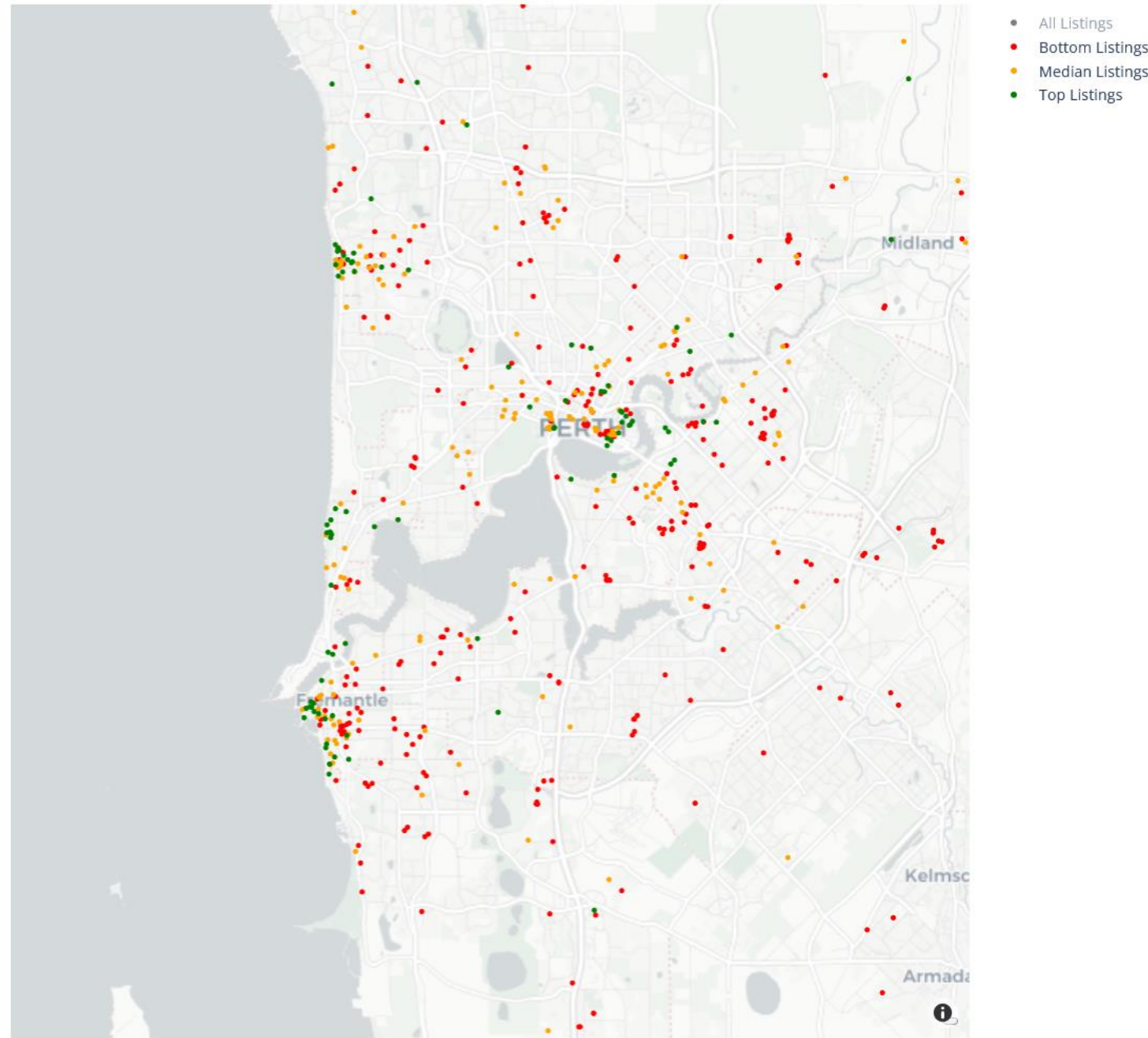


## Mapped Listings (filtered) - Perth

Filtering the listings gives us a better picture of what we're working with.

- Top listings are generally situated around Fremantle, Scarborough, Cottesloe and east Perth.
- Bottom listings follow little to no pattern and are located all throughout the region.
- Median listings show an increased density in the same locations as top listings, with more spread throughout the region.

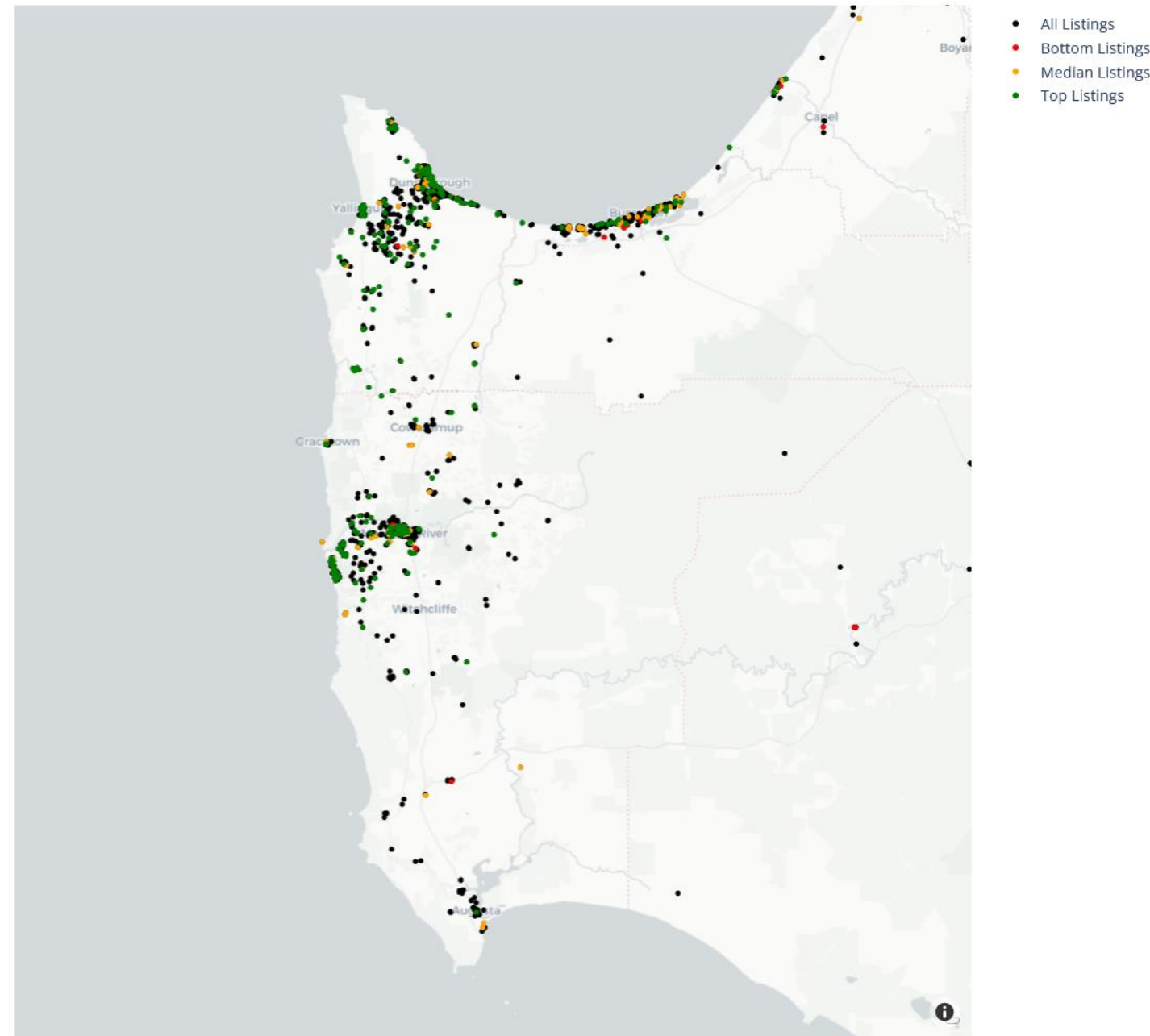
Listing Locations



## Mapped Listings (Margaret River/Busselton Region)

Down south, we find a high density of listings near popular holiday locations such as Margaret River, Dunsborough and Busselton.

Listing Locations



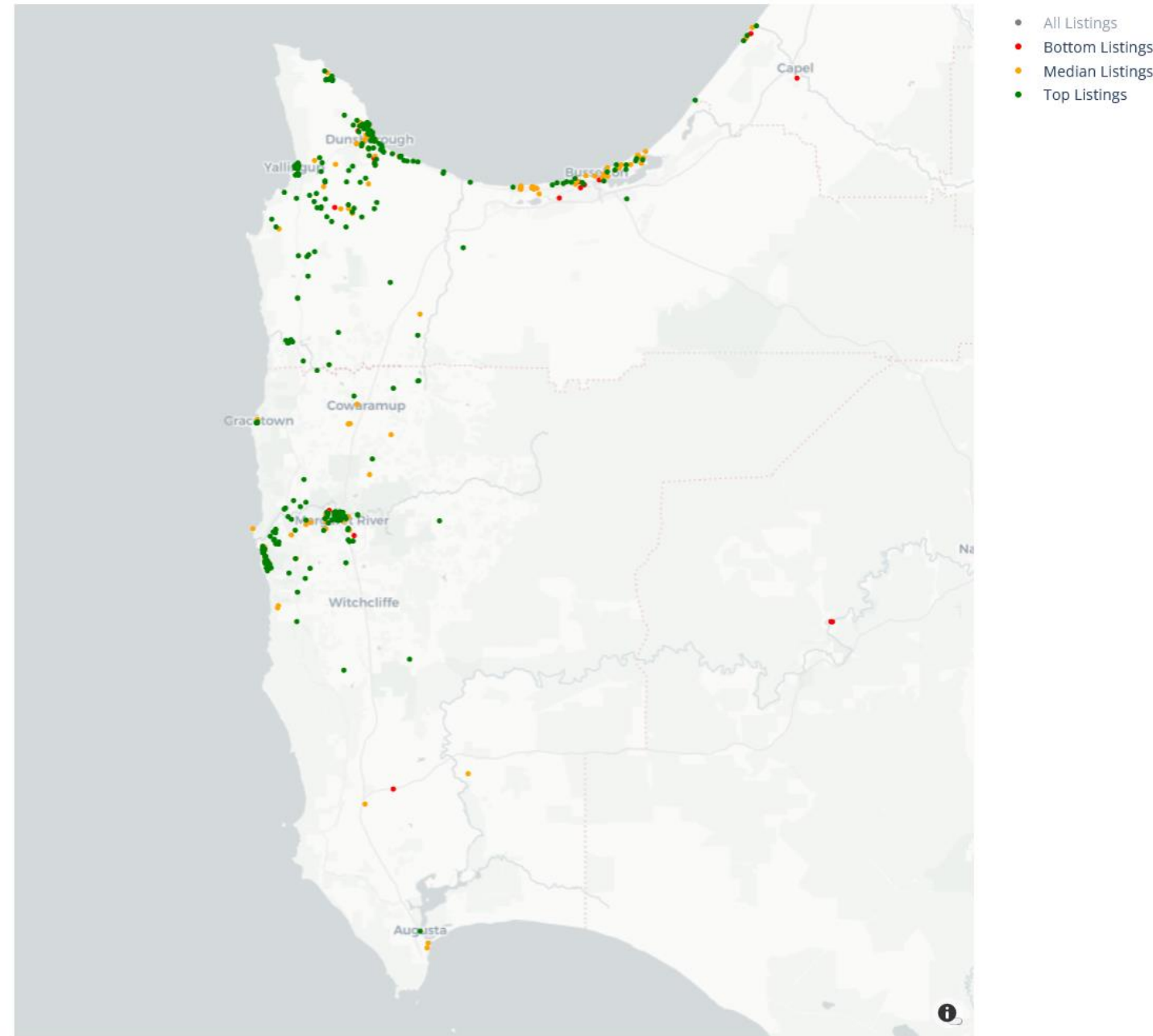


## Mapped Listings (filtered) - Margaret River/Busselton Region

We can Filter the listings again for  
a better look.

- A very high density of top listings near Dunsborough and Margaret river.
- Very few bottom listings in the region.
- Few median listings, with the area around Busselton being the exception.

Listing Locations

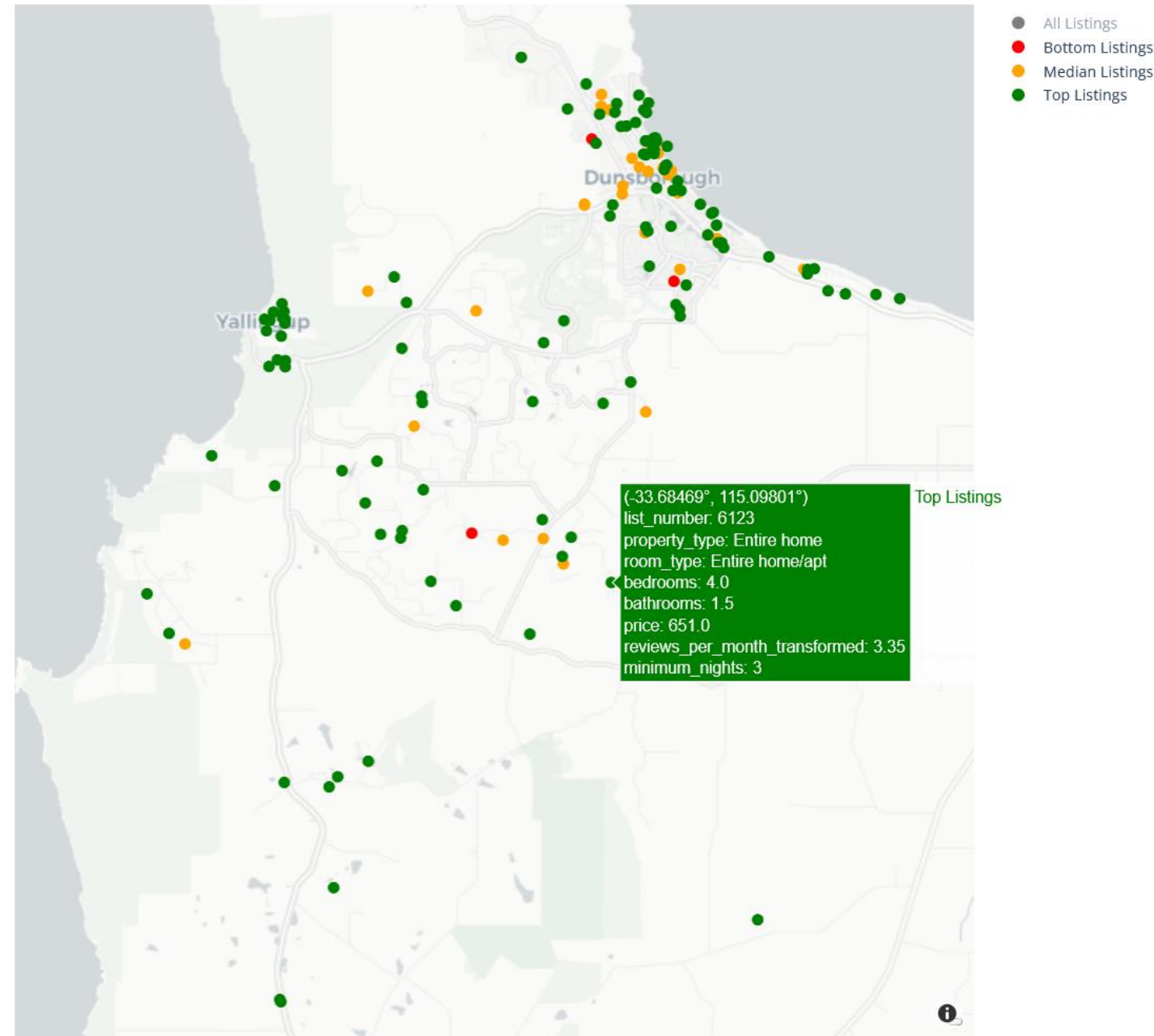


## Analysing Individual Listings

We're also able to analyse the features of individual listings and better understand why a listing may or may not perform well.

- Many listings that appear to underperform are shared house/room listings
- Listings that perform well are often larger and accommodate more people.

Listing Locations



# Limitations

- Not enough historical data; limited to 9 months.
- Multiple approximations; could lead to inaccuracy.
- Recent changes to features can alter results.
- Data collected quarter yearly, more frequent collections would allow for more accurate results.
- Limited features (house size, suburb house prices)
- Listings priced too high for what they offer will perform poorly