

Tokyo Airbnb: What do we have here among millions of observations?

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Short Bio

- Undergraduate in forensic anthropology
 - Bayesian Statistics
 - Predictive Shotgun Spread Pattern Analysis with RCMP
- Pharmacy Assistant for Shoppers Drug Mart
- Master's candidate in Human-centred Data Science
 - Experimental Design
- Github:
https://github.com/roax888/Tokyo_AirBnB_Analysis

Tokyo, Japan



Background - Tokyo

- Peak travel season in Tokyo:
 - March & April – Sakura season
 - October & November – autumn foliage season.
- Wide range of accommodation
 - Airbnb, rustic guesthouses, luxury hotels, capsule hotels and more.
- International Olympic Committee partnered up with Airbnb in providing accommodation and experiences through to 2028 ^[2].
- Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 (Olympics and Paralympic) was postponed to 2021
 - July 24 - August 9, 2020 to 23 July - 8 August 2021
 - 25 August - 6 September 2020 to 24 August - 5 September 2021
- How would Olympic games affect Airbnb listing prices during the Olympic year?

^[2] IOC, "IOC and Airbnb announce major global Olympic partnership," Olympic News, 19 April 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://www.olympic.org/news/ioc-and-airbnb-announce-major-global-olympic-partnership>. [Accessed 8 July 2020].

Airbnb

From <https://news.airbnb.com/fast-facts/>




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Fast Facts

7M+

Airbnb listings worldwide

100K+

cities with Airbnb listings

220+

countries and regions with Airbnb listings

About Airbnb data

- [Inside Airbnb](#)^[1] by Murray Cox
- 83 major cities across North America, Latin America, Europe, Africa, Asia/Pacific
- Scraped and publish every month
- Earliest data scraped varies between cities
- Data types:
 - Calendar (detailed)
 - Listing csv (detailed & summary)
 - Review (detailed & summary)
 - Neighbourhood (csv & geojson)

25 March, 2019	Tokyo	listings.csv.gz	Detailed Listings data for Tokyo
25 March, 2019	Tokyo	calendar.csv.gz	Detailed Calendar Data for listings in Tokyo
25 March, 2019	Tokyo	reviews.csv.gz	Detailed Review Data for listings in Tokyo
25 March, 2019	Tokyo	listings.csv	Summary information and metrics for listings in Tokyo (good for visualisations).
25 March, 2019	Tokyo	reviews.csv	Summary Review data and Listing ID (to facilitate time based analytics and visualisations linked to a listing).
N/A	Tokyo	neighbourhoods.csv	Neighbourhood list for geo filter. Sourced from city or open source GIS files.
N/A	Tokyo	neighbourhoods.geojson	GeoJSON file of neighbourhoods of the city.

^[1] M. Cox, "About Inside Airbnb," Inside Airbnb, [Online]. Available: <http://insideairbnb.com/>.

Dataset – calendar.csv

-- Data Summary -----

```

Name          Values
Number of rows 9241800
Number of columns 7

```

Column type frequency:

```

character 4
numeric 3

```

```
Group variables      None
```




-- Variable type: character -----

```
# A tibble: 4 x 8
```

	skim_variable	n_missing	complete_rate	min	max	empty	n_unique	whitespace
*	<chr>	<int>	<dbl>	<int>	<int>	<int>	<int>	<int>
1	date	0	1	10	10	0	709	0
2	available	0	1	1	1	0	2	0
3	price	0	1	0	13	1305	45792	0
4	adjusted_price	0	1	0	13	1305	45974	0

-- Variable type: numeric -----

```
# A tibble: 3 x 11
```

	skim_variable	n_missing	complete_rate	mean	sd	p0	p25	p50	p75	p100	hist
*	<chr>	<int>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<chr>
1	listing_id	0	1	28628629.	8933420.	35303	23534981	29663636	34791234.	42573746	
2	minimum_nights	0	1	3.41	9.35	1	1	1	2	365	
3	maximum_nights	0	1	742.	472.	1	360	1125	1125	3000	

- Retrieved 2 datasets from Inside Airbnb: Tokyo
 - Calendar data from March 2019 and February 2020 (~ 1 year)
 - Overlapping period March 25 to December 31
- Using `skimr::skim()` on the merged calendar data before filtering
- A total of 9,241,800 observations (rows) and 7 variables

Dataset – Cleaning

- Data cleaning:
 - Add treatment group as 0 and 1
 - lubridate()
 - price format from str to int (and removing all the “,”)
 - One listing was ¥1,000,000.00, equivalent to \$12609.09.
 - drop_na (1305 with missing prices)
 - group_by(listing_id, treatment, as.numeric(format(date, "%j")))
 - summarize (mean_price = mean(adjusted_price))
- Trick: Run data analysis with a super computer or occupy yourself during downtime

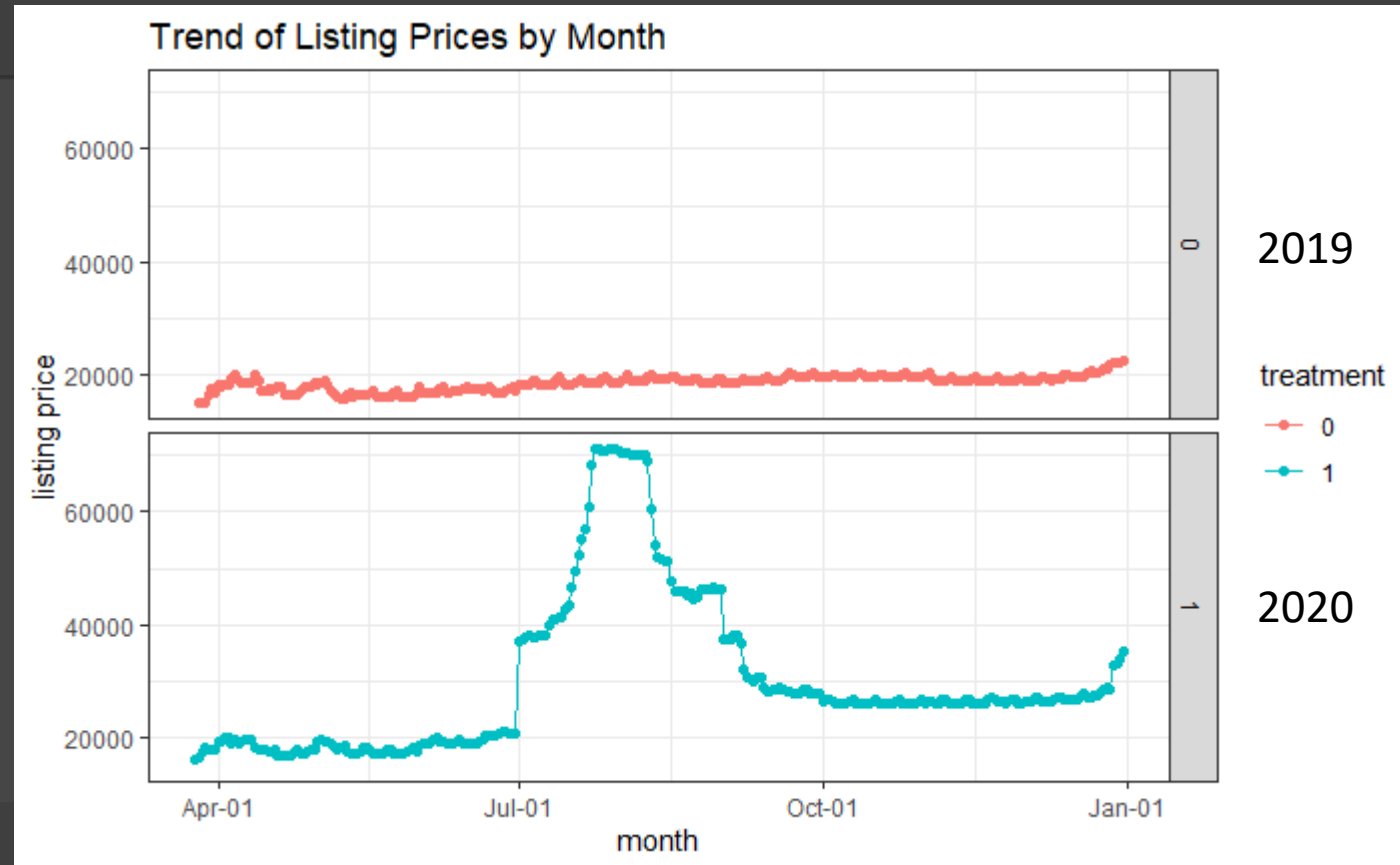
Dataset – ggplot()

```

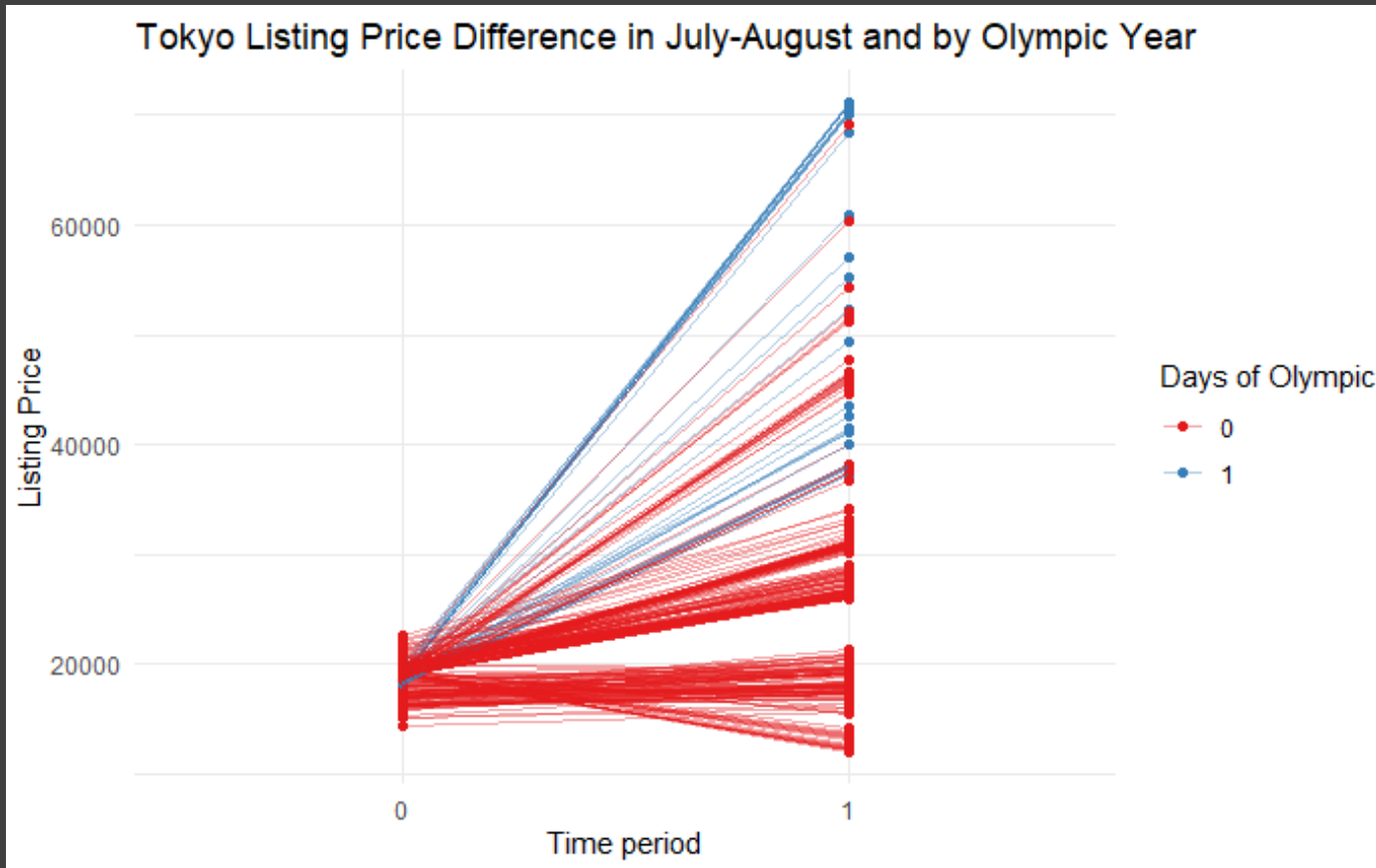
```{r echo=FALSE}
Average Price
By month

tokyo_calendar %>%
 filter(day_of_year >= 85) %>%
 ggplot(aes(x = no_year,
 y = mean_price,
 color = treatment)) +
 geom_point() +
 geom_line() +
 labs(title = "Trend of Listing Prices by Month",
 x = "month",
 y = "listing price",
 fill = "Treatment") +
 facet_grid(facets = treatment ~ .) +
 scale_x_date(labels = function(x) format(x, "%b-%d")) +
 theme_bw()
```

```



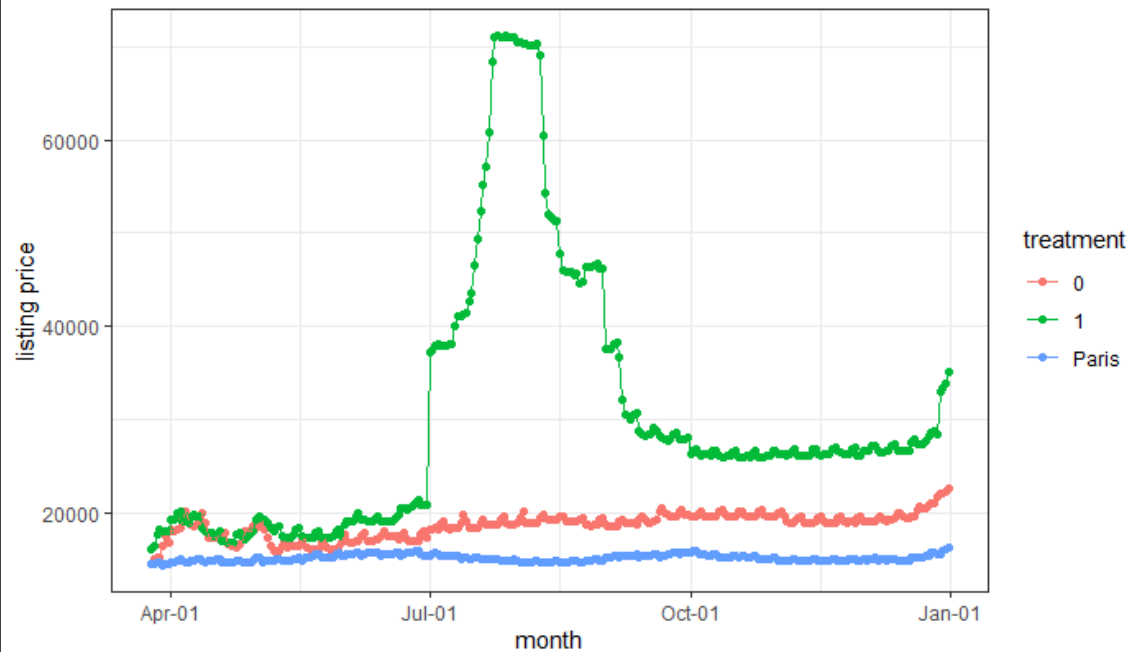
Analysis 1 – Difference-in-Difference^[3]



- Compare differences of average listing prices of 2019 and 2020 during Olympic days
 - estimate for the average price difference between July to August in 2020 (blue) and July to August in 2019 (red)
 - ¥ 29,126.01 (\$366.78).

^[3] "Difference in differences," Wikipedia, [Online]. Available: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Difference_in_differences. [Accessed 8 July 2020].

Difference between Treated and Control Group by Month



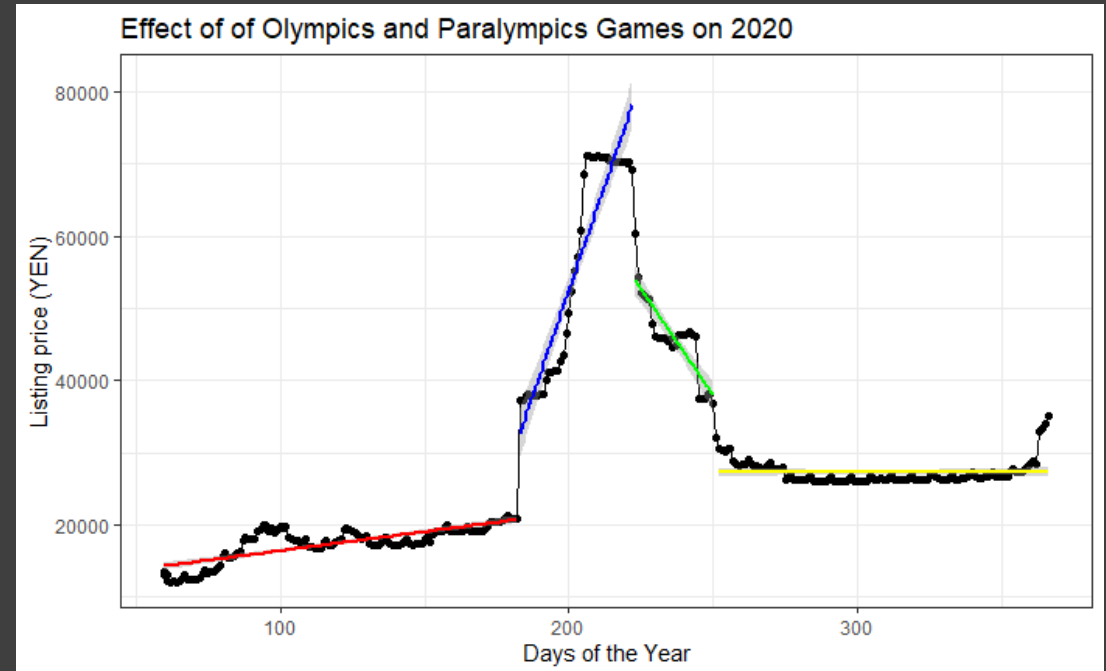
| term | Paris 2020 estimate | Tokyo 2019 estimate | Tokyo 2020 estimate |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (Intercept) | 14784. | 18196. | 24338. |
| day_of_year | 1.40 | 3.38 | 25.9 |

Analysis 1 – Difference-in-Difference

- 2024 Paris Olympics
- Further compare with average listing prices with Paris 2020 (next Olympic games host)
- Intercept and slope for Paris 2020 are lower than Tokyo 2019 and much lower than Tokyo 2020
- Trend of listing price in Paris for 2020 (blue) is more similar to 2019 Tokyo (red) than 2020 Tokyo (green)

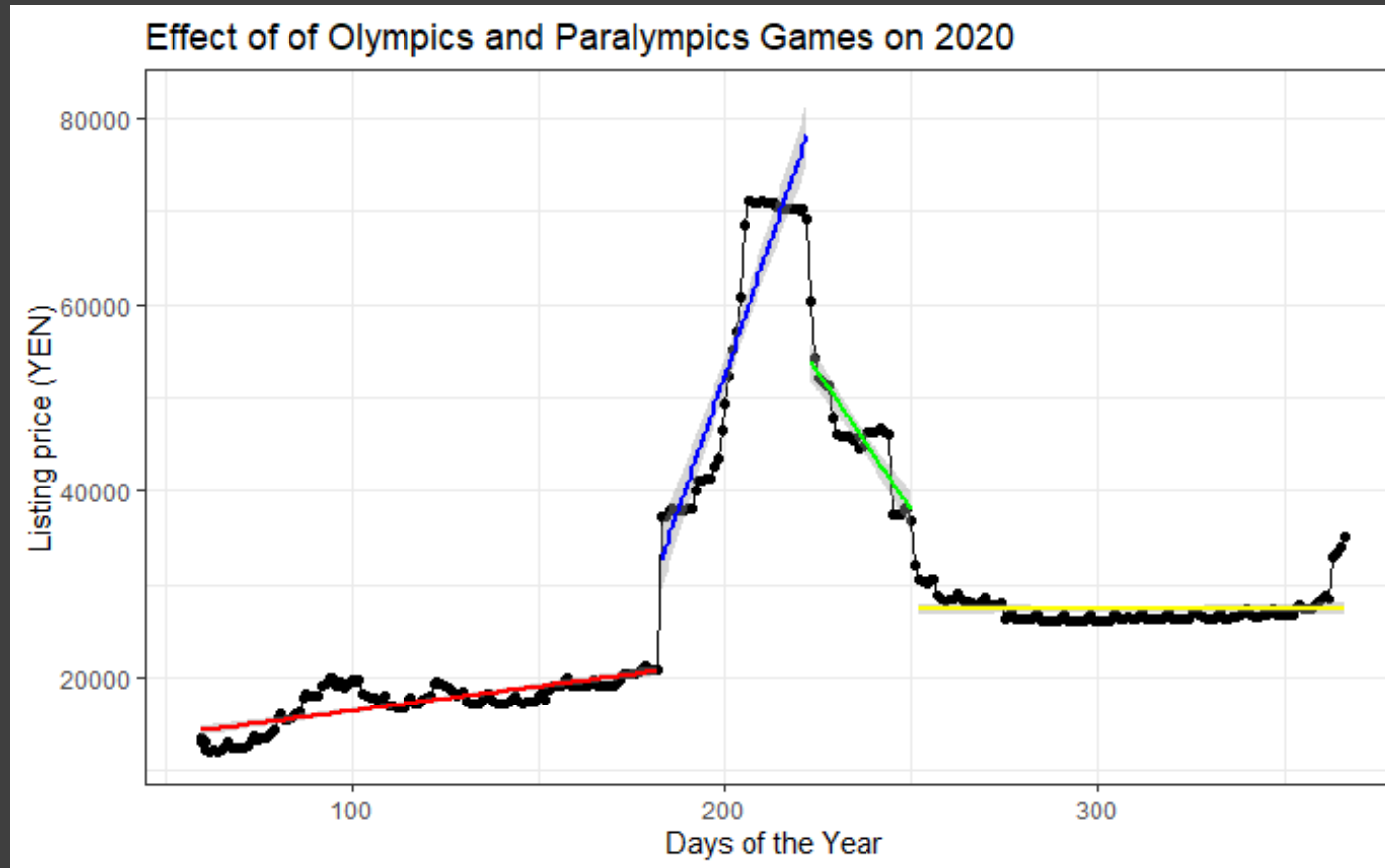
Analysis 2 – Regression Discontinuity^[4]

- Focus on the Feb 2020 calendar data
- Multiple cuts of discontinuity in 2020 price trend
- 3 Methods of Regression Discontinuity in the Year 2020
 - 3 Cut-offs and 4 Periods
 - 3 Cut-offs and 3 Periods
 - 1 cut-off and 2 Periods



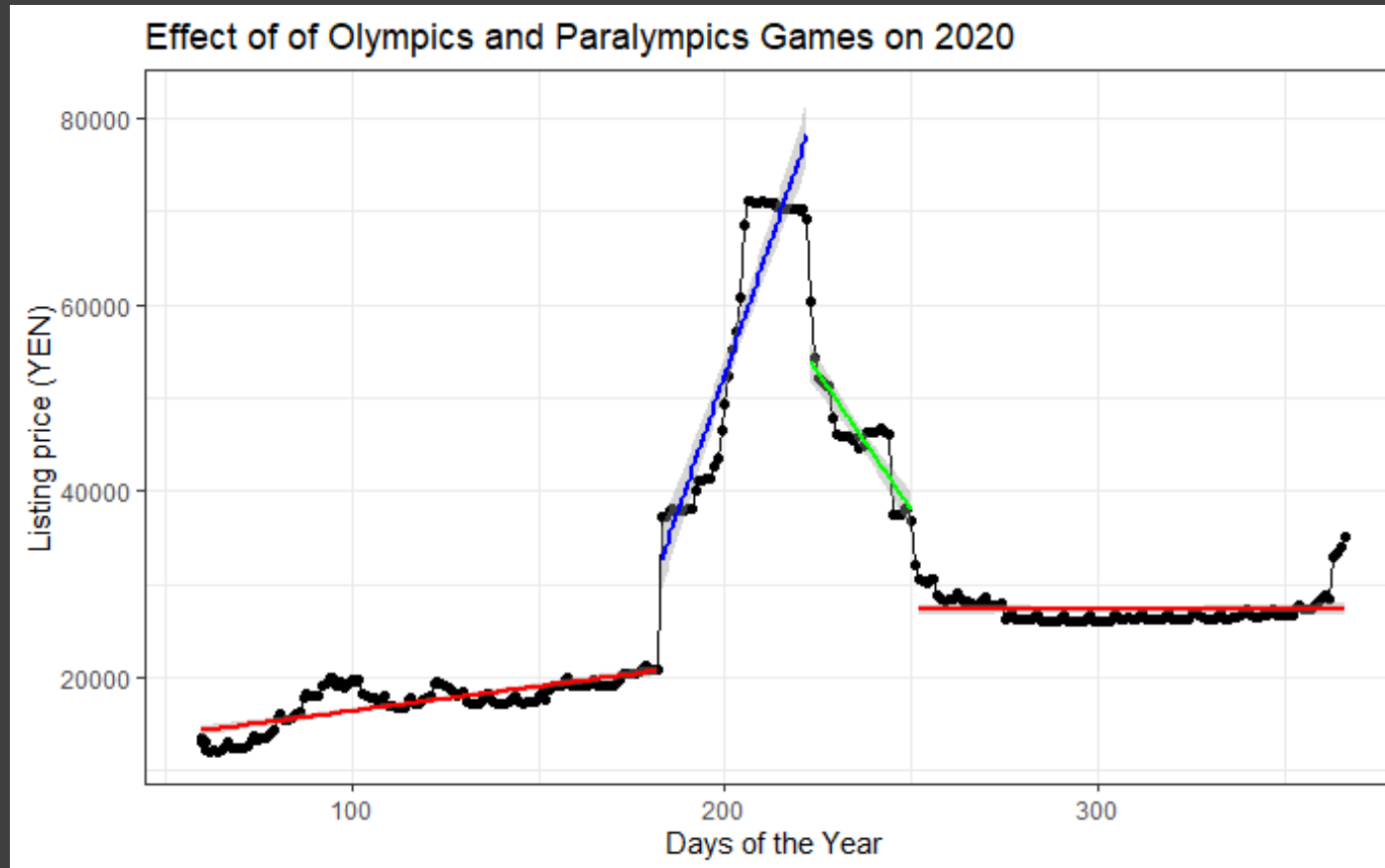
^[4] "Regression discontinuity design," Wikipedia, [Online]. Available: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regression_discontinuity_design. [Accessed 8 July 2020].

Regression Discontinuity Method 1



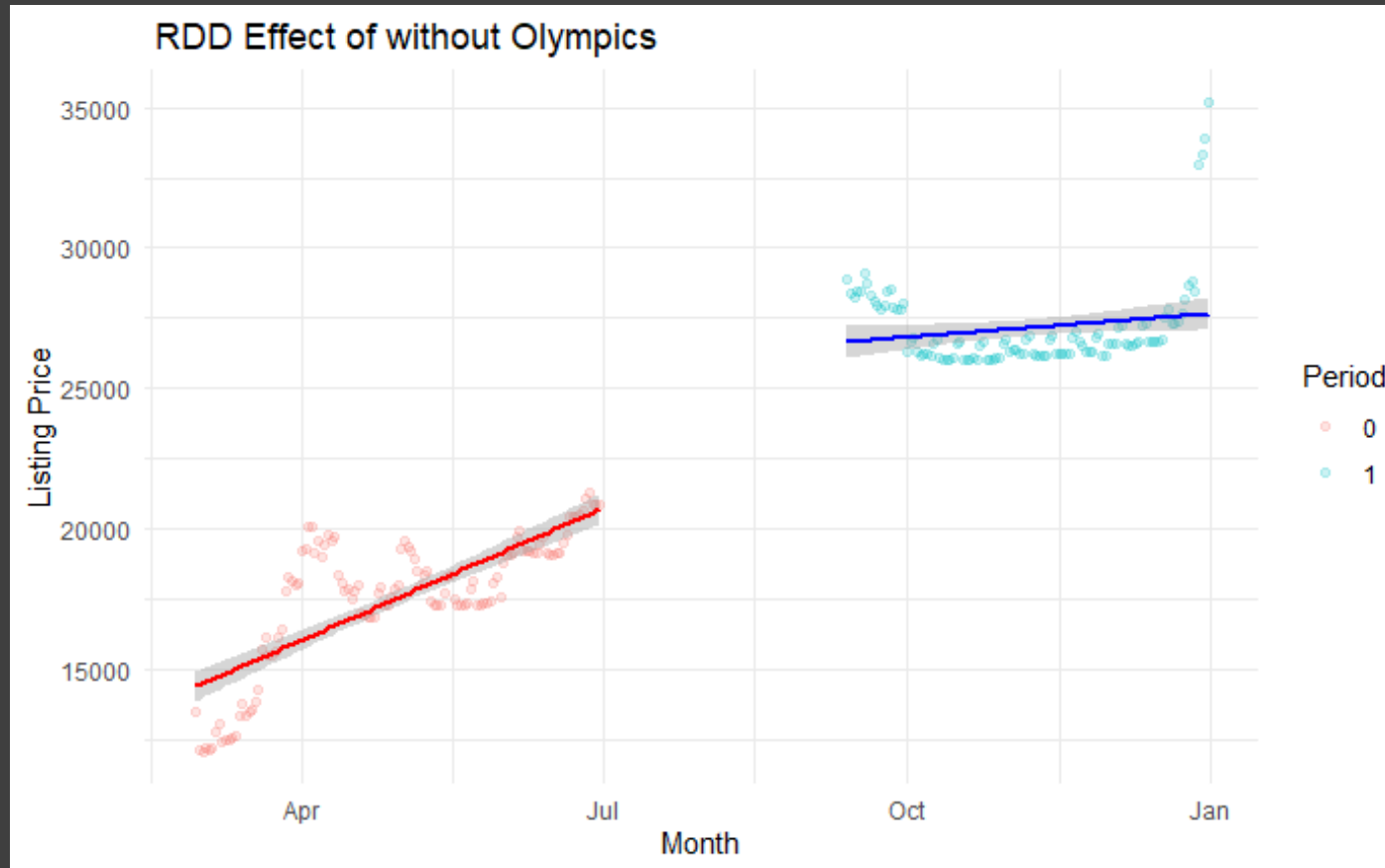
- 3 Cut-offs and 4 Periods
 - Before Day 183 – before the month of the Olympic Games
 - ↑ ¥ 52.7 (\$0.66)
 - Day 183 to 222 – during the Olympic events
 - ↑ ¥1,165 (\$14.66)
 - Day 223 to 250 – during the Paralympic events
 - ↓ ¥589 (\$7.41)
 - Day 251 onwards – after the Olympic Games
 - ↑ ¥16 (\$0.20)

Regression Discontinuity Method 2



- 3 Cut-offs and 3 Periods
 - no Olympics (rest of the year)
 - ↑ ¥52 (\$0.66)
 - Olympics to no Olympics
 - ↑ ¥ 33,731 (\$424.59)
 - Paralympics to no Olympics
 - ↑ ¥22,295 (\$280.64)

Regression Discontinuity Method 3



- 1 cut-off and 2 Periods
 - Period 0 – before July 1
 - Period 1 – after Sept 3
- 2020: ↑¥3,147 (\$39.61)
- 2019: ↑¥2,226 (\$28.02)
- Difference ¥921 (\$11.59)

Linear Regression Models & Weakness

- Linear regression models performed individually to produce a better and accurate representation of the trend of 2020 listing prices than performing a multivariant linear regression model.
- Improvement on RDD weakness
 - multiple slopes across the periods
 - different thresholds
 - different methods of "dissecting" the period

Bivariant LRM:
2019 and 2020

| term | estimate | std.error | statistic | p.value |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| (Intercept) | 18196. | 963. | 18.9 | 4.32e-65 |
| day_of_year | 3.38 | 4.56 | 0.740 | 4.60e-01 |
| treatmentTreatment | 6142. | 1357. | 4.53 | 7.01e-06 |
| day_of_year:treatmentTreatment | 22.5 | 6.43 | 3.50 | 4.97e-04 |

RDD Method 1:
3 Cut-offs and 4 Periods

| term | estimate | std.error | statistic | p.value |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| (Intercept) | 12275. | 1361. | 9.02 | 2.21e-17 |
| day_of_year | 43.2 | 10.5 | 4.11 | 5.07e-05 |
| period2 | 34183. | 1361. | 25.1 | 3.70e-76 |
| period3 | 24175. | 1699. | 14.2 | 1.42e-35 |
| period4 | 1732. | 2113. | 0.820 | 0.413 |

RDD Method 2:
3 Cut-offs and 3 Periods

| term | estimate | std.error | statistic | p.value |
|--------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| (Intercept) | 11411. | 856. | 13.3 | 3.16e-32 |
| day_of_year | 51.3 | 3.65 | 14.0 | 7.25e-35 |
| period Olympics | 33731. | 965. | 35.0 | 2.50e-108 |
| period Paralympics | 22295. | 1131. | 19.7 | 3.16e-56 |

RDD Method 3:
1 Cut-offs and 2 Periods

| term | estimate | std.error | statistic | p.value |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| (Intercept) | 13423. | 424. | 31.7 | 7.73e-86 |
| day_of_year | 33.9 | 3.27 | 10.4 | 5.92e-21 |
| period | 3147. | 661. | 4.76 | 3.40e-06 |

Text Analysis

```
-- Data Summary -----
Name                               Values
Number of rows                     15551
Number of columns                   106
```

- Tokyo 2020 Listing data: 15,551 observations and 106 variables
- Merged listing data with my summarized calendar data by listing_id
 - Before filter: 11,352,230 observations and 114 variables
 - Host bio, host since, neighbourhood
 - Types of hosts adjust their price during Olympic period
 - tidytext::unnest_tokens()
- Japanese characters became unrecognized letters
 - Cannot just filter English letters and numbers

| | word | n |
|----|------|-------|
| 1 | ä | 50254 |
| 2 | ï | 19189 |
| 3 | å | 13597 |
| 4 | æ | 10588 |
| 5 | ā | 6496 |
| 6 | è | 6044 |
| 7 | ç | 5241 |
| 8 | é | 3899 |
| 9 | ì | 3429 |
| 10 | œā | 2255 |
| 11 | ē | 2142 |
| 12 | šā | 2119 |
| 13 | æœ | 1971 |
| 14 | žī | 1822 |
| 15 | čš | 1719 |
| 16 | ȳā | 1681 |
| 17 | ā° | 1346 |
| 18 | åœ | 1330 |
| 19 | °ā | 1296 |
| 20 | ê | 1094 |
| 21 | ȳī | 979 |
| 22 | °ā | 952 |
| 23 | í | 936 |
| 24 | œī | 809 |
| 25 | šī | 803 |
| 26 | å^ | 758 |
| 27 | œå | 710 |
| 28 | žā | 667 |
| 29 | œ | 614 |
| 30 | šā | 604 |

Issue with Text Analysis on host_bio

[illegible]

Bio from Inside Airbnb file

初めまして。嘉手納知幸(かてなともゆき)です。

私は、フットボール(Football)というスポーツの日本代表のキャプテンをしていました。国際大会を通じて、ヨーロッパ、アメリカ、アジアなど20か国以上を訪れ、いろいろな外国の人達と出会い、国際交流の素晴らしさや楽しさを知りました。

そして、子どもたちの国際教育や英語教育のために、2013年ごろからホストファミリーを始めました。ホストファミリーを通じてもっと国際交流をしていき、少しでも日本の文化や伝統や良さを伝えていくことができたらいいなと考えています。

そして、あなたの国の文化や歴史も積極的に学びたいとも考えているので、ぜひいろいろと教えてください。

私の家族は、妻と息子2人の4人家族です。家族みな国際交流が大好きで、ノルウェー、フィンランド、カナダ、シンガポールの友人が泊まりに来てくれて、日本のガイドしたりもしています。ぜひ日本に来たときには、私の家に泊まりに来てくださいね。

私も妻も英語は少しですが話することができますし、私の父も英語は得意なので、日本語が上手く話せなくても大丈夫です。

あなたにお会いできるのを楽しみにしています。

Bio from Airbnb

Data Science Opportunities

- Kaggle Competition
- Airbnb recruitment in 2016: Airbnb New User Bookings
 - Predict in which country a new user will make his or her first booking
- Topics ^[4]:
 - Occupancy Model
 - Demand and Price Analysis
 - Sentiment analysis on Reviews
 - Spatial Data Analysis
 - What makes a superhost?

^[5] A. Peshin, S. Gupta and A. Ankita, "Exploratory Data Analysis and Visualization of Airbnb Dataset," Columbia University, 10 December 2018. [Online]. Available: http://www.columbia.edu/~sg3637/airbnb_final_analysis.html. [Accessed 8 July 2020].

Personal Lessons

- Airbnb dataset provides a fantastic source to better understand human pattern in a hosting landscape across the world.
 - Interaction between people and between information
 - Ethics considerations and limitation
- Find data projects that you find interesting
 - Inspired from experience, from current events, from media
 - You learn more about data during EDA
- Expect slower computer performance for large data when using R
 - More CPU & RAM, faster analytical speed
 - Filter and output to a small dataset

Reference

- [1] M. Cox, "About Inside Airbnb," Inside Airbnb, [Online]. Available: <http://insideairbnb.com/>.
- [2] IOC, "IOC and Airbnb announce major global Olympic partnership," Olympic News, 19 April 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://www.olympic.org/news/ioc-and-airbnb-announce-major-global-olympic-partnership>. [Accessed 8 July 2020].
- [3] "Difference in differences," Wikipedia, [Online]. Available: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Difference_in_differences. [Accessed 8 July 2020].
- [4] "Regression discontinuity design," Wikipedia, [Online]. Available: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regression_discontinuity_design. [Accessed 8 July 2020].
- [5] A. Peshin, S. Gupta and A. Ankita, "Exploratory Data Analysis and Visualization of Airbnb Dataset," Columbia University, 10 December 2018. [Online]. Available: http://www.columbia.edu/~sg3637/airbnb_final_analysis.html. [Accessed 8 July 2020].