Explore Airbnb listings in Paris, France, as at 04 March 2024*

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1 Introduction

This report analyzes the Airbnb listings in Paris, France, as at 04 March 2024 using R (R Core Team (2022)). The dataset is read from the Inside Airbnb (Cox (2021)) website, and cleaned and explored using tidyverse (Wickham et al. (2019)), janitor (Firke (2023)), knitr (Xie (2023)), lubridate (Grolemund and Wickham (2011)), mice (van Buuren and Groothuis-Oudshoorn (2011)), modelsummary (Arel-Bundock (2022)), ggplot2 (Wickham (2016)) and naniar (Tierney and Cook (2023)). This report will explore distribution and properties of different variables and analyze the relationship between them.

2 Distribution and Properties

The raw dataset is cleaned and used to create a parquet file with selected variables for exploratory purposes. I first look at the price of the Airbnb and plot the distribution in Figure 1. There are outliers on regular scale, so I also use a log scale to plot the distribution. From the graph, we can see that most properties have have low prices, number of properties decreases as the price increases.

Then I turned my focus on price that less than \$1000, and the distribution contains more detailed. Figure 2a shows that there are some bunching in the price, so I choose to take a further look at prices between \$90 and \$250. Figure 2b also shows some bunching in the graph, which might due to the reason that prices around numbers ending in zero or nine.

Next I look at the superhosts in the Airbnb. After removing the NA value in superhost, I plot the distribution of review scores for all superhosts. Figure 3 shows that most of the superhosts' properties have 5 stars, they rarely get 1 or 2 stars.

^{*}Code and data are available at: https://github.com/YimiaoYuan09/Airbnb_EDA_Paris

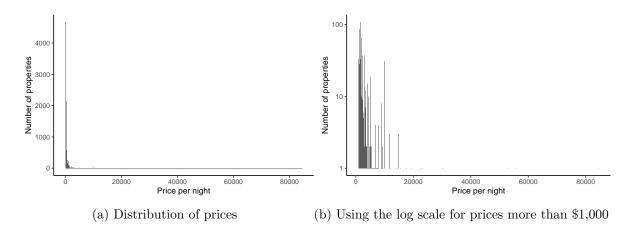
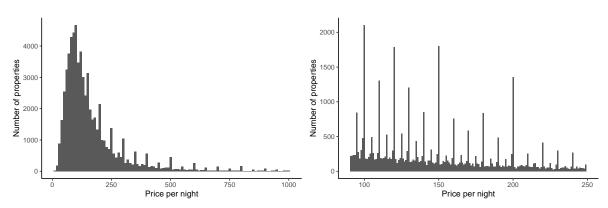


Figure 1: Distribution of prices of Paris Airbnb rentals in March 2024



(a) Prices less than \$1,000 suggest some bunching (b) Prices between \$90 and \$250 illustrate the bunching more clearly

Figure 2: Distribution of prices of Paris Airbnb rentals in March 2024

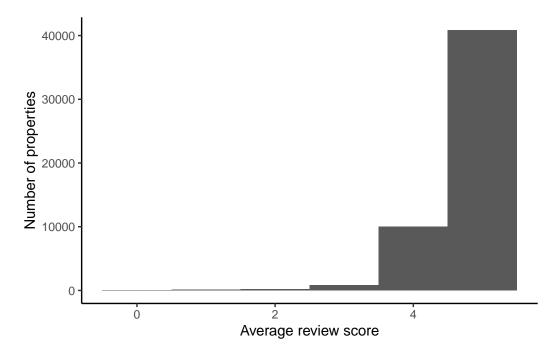


Figure 3: Distribution of review scores for Paris Airbnb rentals in March 2024

There are a lot of NA values in the review scores rating since they do not have enough reviews. For this report, I just remove NA values in review scores rating.

I also interested in the host response time, which is how quickly a host responds to an inquiry. There are also a lot of NAs in this variable, so I want to see that if there is a relationship with the review score. Figure 4 shows that most of properties get a rate over 4 stars. However, ggplot2 drops a lot of missing values, so I use geom_miss_point() from naniar to include them in the graph (Figure 5).

I also interested in how many properties a host has on Airbnb. From Figure 6, we can see that most hosts have 1 properties, some hosts have less than 10 properties. Few of them have more than 100 properties, which is a little bit strange.

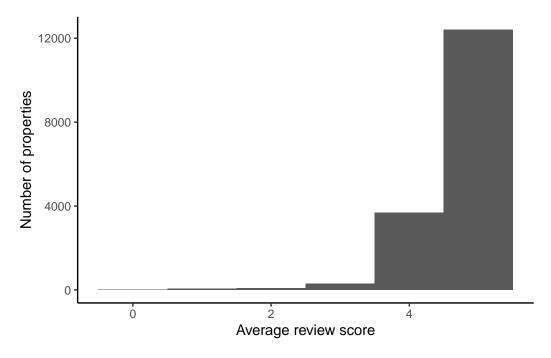


Figure 4: Distribution of review scores for properties with NA response time, for Paris Airbnb rentals in March 2024

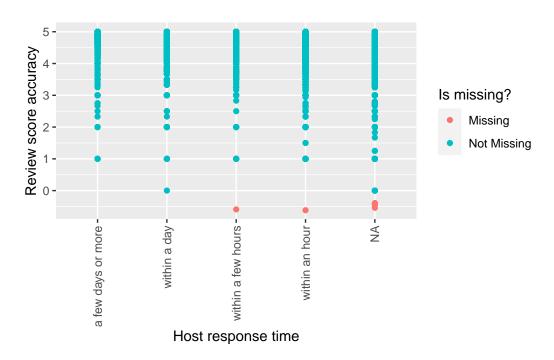


Figure 5: Missing values in Paris Airbnb data, by host response time

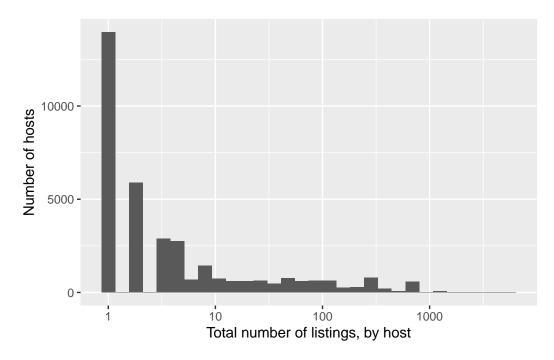


Figure 6: Distribution of the number of properties a host has on Airbnb, for Paris Airbnb rentals in March 2024

3 Relationship between variables

After explore distribution of individual variables, I also interested in relationship between variables. Figure 7 shows the relationship between price and review and whether a host is a superhost, for properties with more than 1 review. From the graph, we can see that most properties have price less than /\$250 and gain a 4 or 5 stars review. If the host is a superhost, the properties are more likely have higher price and have more 5 stars review. As the price increases, the average review score also increases.

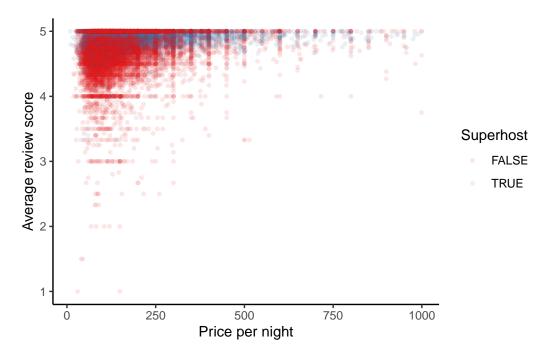


Figure 7: Relationship between price and review and whether a host is a superhost, for Paris Airbnb rentals in March 2024

4 Model

A model is run on the dataset to gain a better understanding of relationships between multiple variables. This model is going to predict whether someone is a superhost, using host response time and review scores rating. Since the output is a binary value, I use the logistic regression for this model. The result shows that each variable is positively associated with the probability of being a superhost.

	(1)
(Intercept)	-16.262
	(0.481)
host_response_time within a day	2.019
	(0.211)
host_response_timewithin a few hours	2.695
	(0.210)
host_response_timewithin an hour	2.972
	(0.209)
review_scores_rating	2.624
	(0.089)
Num.Obs.	22047
AIC	24165.0
BIC	24205.0
Log.Lik.	-12077.507
RMSE	0.43

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