Predicting AirBnB Rental Prices

Group 11: Trevor Isaacson, Jonathan Olavarria, Jasmine DeMeyer

12/10/2021

Motivation

- You are looking for some additional income and decide renting on AirBnB is the best option
- ▶ How much should you rent your extra space for?

Data

- ▶ In general, AirBnB data is very open and be easily accessed
- ▶ The original dataset is from a past Kaggle competition
 - Contained over 74,000 individual listings between 2011-2018
- ► For sake of time and processing power, we took a random sample of 17,500 from those 74,000 listings
- They also provided a testing file
- ➤ Since the competition is over, we will compile our final predictions on that file using our best model

Data

- Original data consists of 30 variables
- Variables are about the property, property location, the host and host reviews
- After cleaning and eliminating variables, our data consisted of 22 variables
- Property:
 - property_type, room_type, accommodates, bedrooms, beds, bed_type, bathrooms
- Location:
 - latitude, longitude, city
- ► Host:
 - cancellation_policy, cleaning_fee, host_has_profile_pic, host_identify_verified, etc

Baseline Regression

```
linear = lm(price ~ ., data = training)
## [1] "MSE of Testing Set: 0.165"
```

Regression Splines/Generalized Additive Models

- ➤ 20 Fold Cross-Validation was performed for different degrees of freedom ranging usually between 3 and 6
- Cross-Validation MSE used to pick degrees of freedom for splines

Splines

- Splines fit to variables Accommodates, review_scores_rating, bathrooms, and bedrooms
- Best performing spline based on Cross-Validation MSE was the spline on review_scores_rating with degrees of freedom = 4
- Use these splines with their optimal degrees of freedom in my general additive model

GAM Model

- Performed the GAM on the training data set using all of the predictors plus splines on Accommodates, review_scores_rating, bathrooms, and bedrooms with their optimal degrees of freedom
- Not a great fitting model, $R^2 = 0.6388$
- Decent MSE when fit on the test data set

```
## [1] "Test MSE of GAM: 0.1612"
```

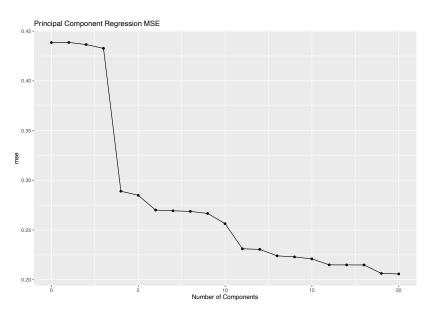
Future Modeling with Splines

- Received errors when using degrees of freedom larger than 6 or so
- Want to look into these errors and figure out if I could try larger degrees of freedom in my splines to get a better model.

PCR and PLS

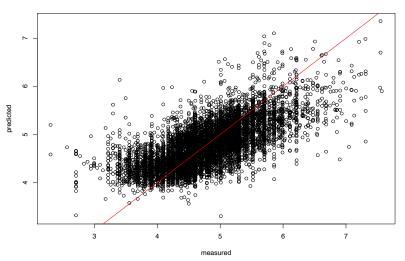
- ▶ 10 Fold Cross-Validation was performed for number of components ranging from 1 to 20.
- The Cross-Validation MSE was used to pick optimal number of components for both models.

PCR

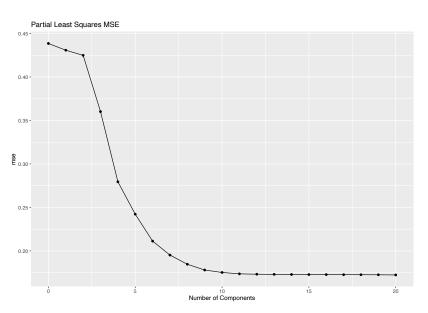


PCR Predictions



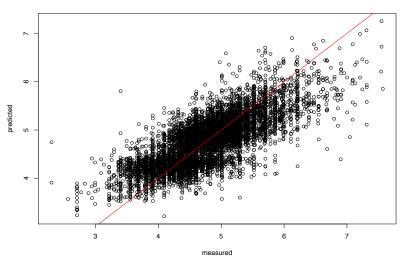


PLS



PLS Predictions





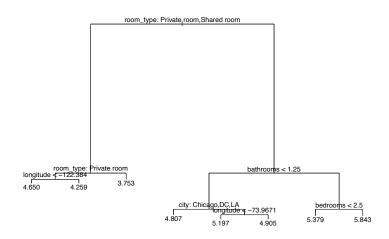
PCR and PLS Summary

```
## PCR PLS
## Components 15.0000 10.0000
## Test MSE 0.1765 0.2192
## % Variance Explained 99.7000 99.9000
```

Regression Trees

```
##
## Regression tree:
## tree(formula = price ~ ., data = training)
## Variables actually used in tree construction:
## [1] "room_type" "longitude" "bathrooms" "city"
## Number of terminal nodes: 8
## Residual mean deviance: 0.1885 = 1695 / 8992
## Distribution of residuals:
     Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
##
## -2.5050 -0.2999 -0.0196 0.0000 0.2558 2.8310
## [1] "Test MSE of Initial Tree: 0.1926"
```

Regression Trees

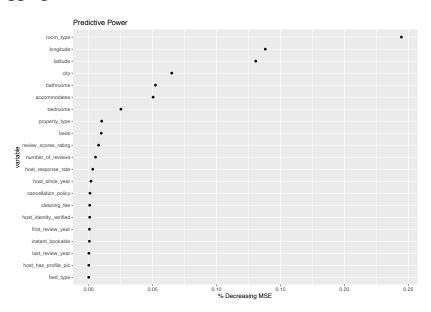


Bagging

```
bag_fit <- randomForest(price ~ ., data = training, mtry =
bag_predict = predict(bag_fit, testing, type = "response")
bag_MSE = round(mean((testing$price - bag_predict)^2), 4)
print(paste("Test MSE of Bagging: ", bag_MSE))</pre>
```

[1] "Test MSE of Bagging: 0.1292"

Bagging

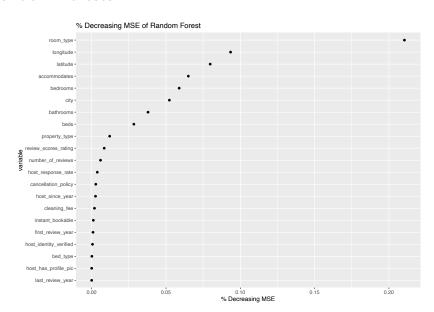


Random Forests

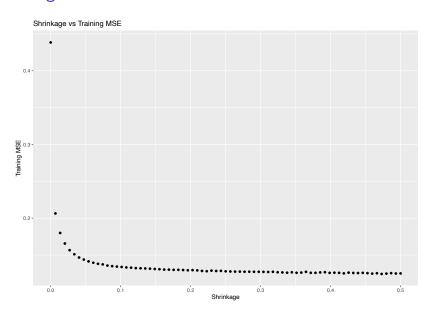
```
rf_fit <- randomForest(price ~ ., data = training, mtry = s</pre>
```

[1] "Test MSE of Random Forest: 0.1299"

Random Forests



Boosting



Boosting

cancellation policy

instant bookable

```
## [1] "Testing MSE for Boosted Model: 0.131"
##
                                                       rel.in
                                              var
                                    property_type 21.8431150
## property_type
                                        room type 20.4914154
## room type
## bedrooms
                                         bedrooms 13.5380988
                                        bathrooms 9.7906620
## bathrooms
## longitude
                                        longitude 8.0095709
                                     accommodates 7.9834933
## accommodates
## latitude
                                         latitude 7.3532396
## beds
                                             beds 4.190458
                            review_scores_rating 2.247604
## review_scores_rating
                                             city 2.1601495
## city
## number_of_reviews
                                number_of_reviews
                                                   0.5952030
## host_response_rate
                               host_response_rate
                                                   0.5349263
                                                   0.3479078
## bed type
                                         bed type
```

cancellation_policy 0.3113388

0.1584258

instant bookable

MSE Table

##		Methods	MSE	${\tt MSE_Dollars}$
##	1	Linear Regression	0.1652	1.18
##	2	PCR	0.2192	1.25
##	3	PLS	0.1765	1.19
##	4	Splines	0.4423	1.56
##	5	GAM	0.1612	1.17
##	6	Trees	0.1926	1.21
##	7	Bagging	0.1292	1.14
##	8	Random Forest	0.1299	1.14
##	9	Boosting	0.1310	1.14

Going Forward

- Our data has listings from multiple cities across the country
- ► Can we apply this to a certain city and see similar results?
- Is this accurate enough to help AirBnB hosts in selected cities?
 - Using current data, can this model help hosts correctly adjust their rates?

