



Oakland Airbnb Pricing Analysis

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Agenda



1 Introduction & Motivation

2 Data Details

3 Methodology

4 Models & Performance

5 Conclusion

Section 1

Introduction & Motivation

Our Achievements So Far



“ ‘Airbnb’ has become synonymous with one of a kind travel on a global scale.”

\$38 Billion

in gross booking value
(GBV) in 2019

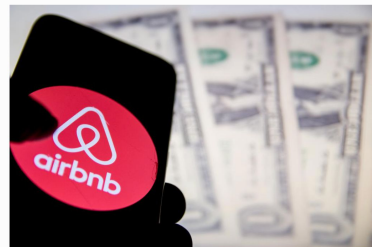
4 Million+ hosts

+7.4 Million+ listings

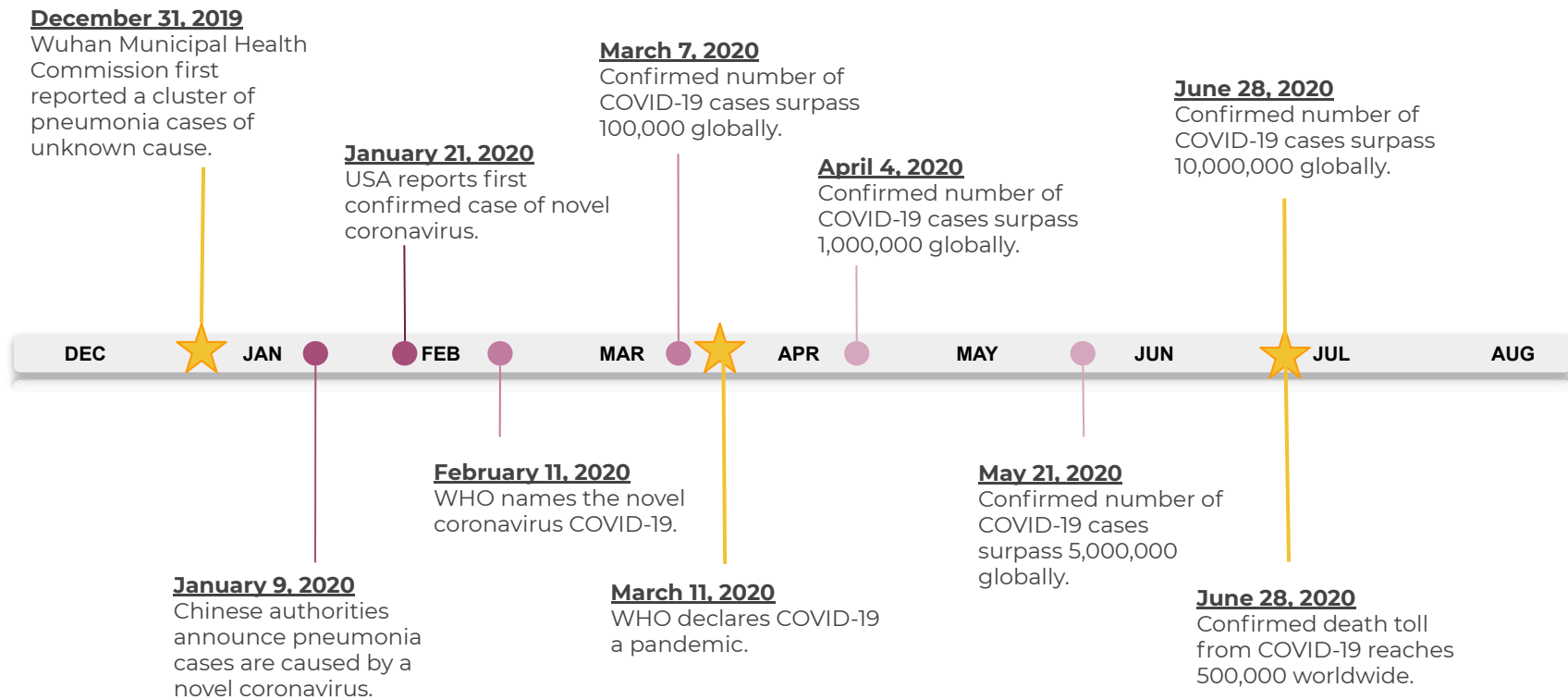
At \$30 Billion Valuation,
Airbnb Stock Will Pop On Its
IPO

Pete.
Cohan

Peter Cohan Contributor @
Markets



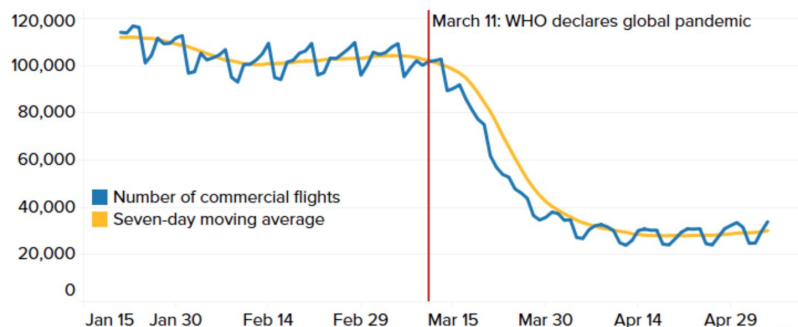
Timeline of COVID-19



- 1 Understand the **historical patterns** of the Airbnb average listing price
- 2 **Assess the impact of COVID-19** on Airbnb average listings price using various time-series methods
- 3 Generate a **30-day average price forecast**
- 4 Develop **insights and recommendations** that can help Airbnb stakeholders in planning and strategy

Coronavirus pandemic hit global travel

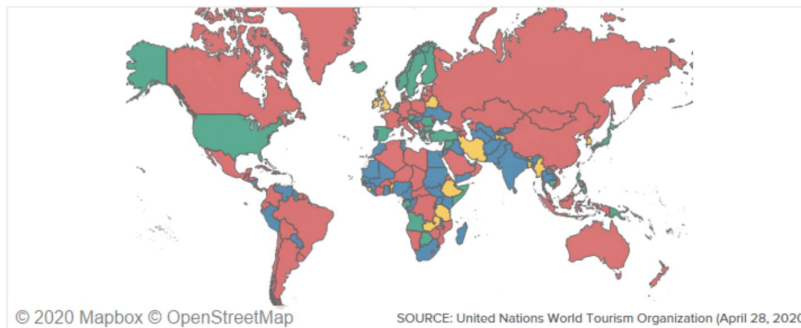
The number of commercial flights has been falling since the start of 2020



SOURCE: Flightradar24. Data as of May 5, 2020



Travel restrictions around the world



- Full or partial border closures
- Restrictions on specific travelers
- Full or partial flight suspensions
- Other measures

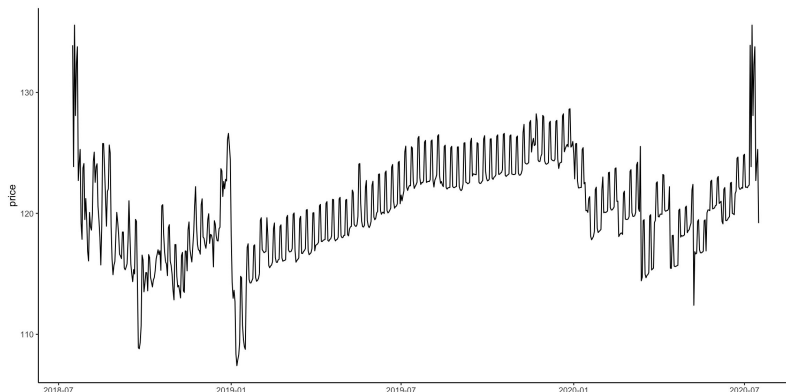


Section 2

Data Details

DATA DESCRIPTION

DATASET	Inside Airbnb (7/16/2018 - 7/16/2020)
SOURCE	http://insideairbnb.com/get-the-data.html
CONTEXT	Inside Airbnb is an independent, non-commercial set of tools and data that allows you to explore how Airbnb is being used in cities around the world.
CONTENT	Data frequency is on daily-basis from July 16, 2018 to July 16, 2020 (722 data points). Cleaned data includes average listing price of all available properties in Oakland, CA.]



Data Details - External Data Source



We considered **three** potential **alternative** data sources :



GDP
(Nationwide)



Unemployment
(Nationwide)



Housing Data
(Oakland, CA)

Section 3

Methodology

The year of 2020 has been a disruptive one because of the outbreak of coronavirus, COVID-19.

A test was performed to find the dropping point of the data in 2020, and the date was identified as 1/13/2020. To examine the impact of the pandemic, two functions are designed:

- 1. Only using Pre-COVID Data**

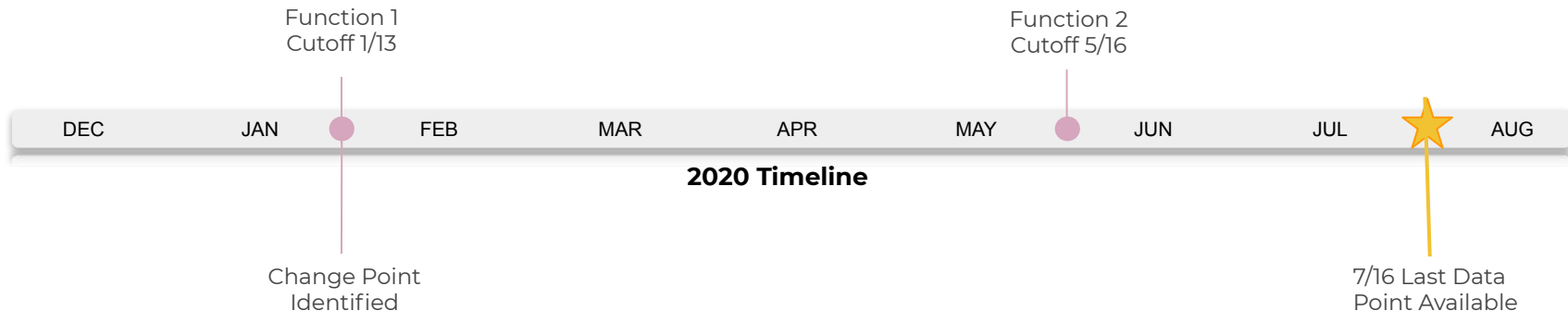
- a. Data is identified to be data from 8/16/2018 to 1/13/2020

- 2. Using all data available**

- a. Data is identified to be all data available from 8/16/2018 to 7/16/2020

For two functions, the same analysis method is applied:

- A 60 days validation window is reserved to slide and test model performance
- Forecast the next 30-day average listing prices as final deliverables



1

6 Methods Were Developed as Candidate Models

Naive Forecast (baseline)
Holt Winters Exponential Smoothing
ARIMA
Neural Net
Linear Regression
Decision Tree

2

Cross-Validation of Prediction Errors

A sliding window for cross validation

Enhance the credibility and reliability of
the models

3

Deployment of the Predictive Models

Compare patterns of the two staging
methods (pre-covid v.s. covid)

Occurrence of the emergency
pandemic not aligns with previous
historic patterns

Section 4

Models & Performance

Naive Model



Naive Model

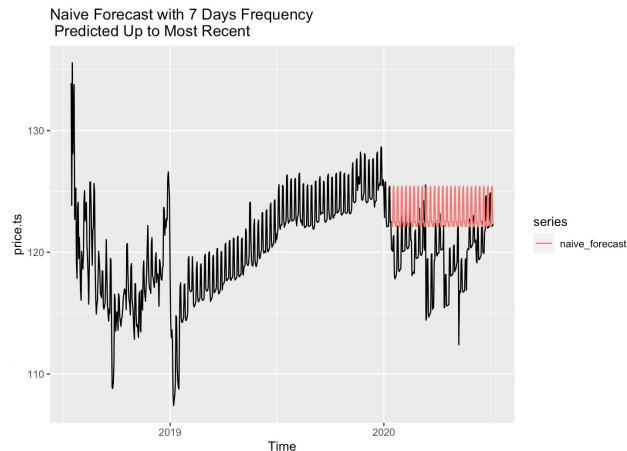
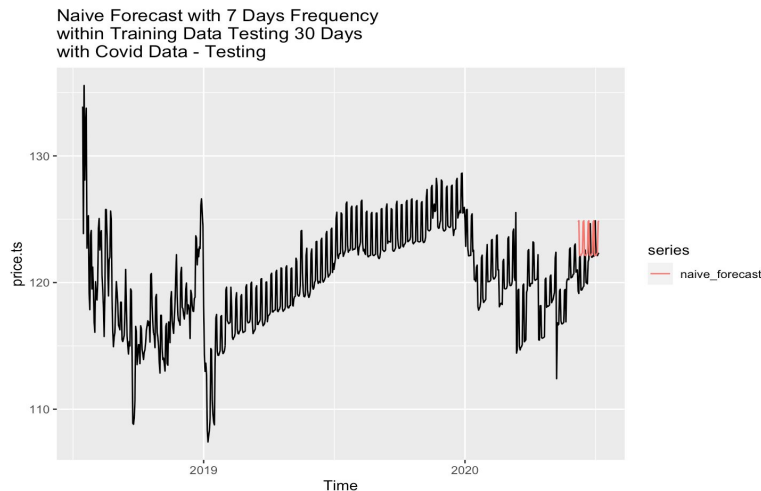
Uses previous actual data as the prediction of future prices. The rationale behind this method is that the future data will have a similar pattern as historical data.

Only using Pre-COVID Data

Training MAPE - 1.8, Testing MAPE - 3.03

Using all data available

Training MAPE - 2.26, Testing MAPE - 1.77



Holt Winters Exponential Smoothing



Holt Winters

The most optimal one with the multiplicative error, a damped-additive trend, and additive seasonality (MAdA)

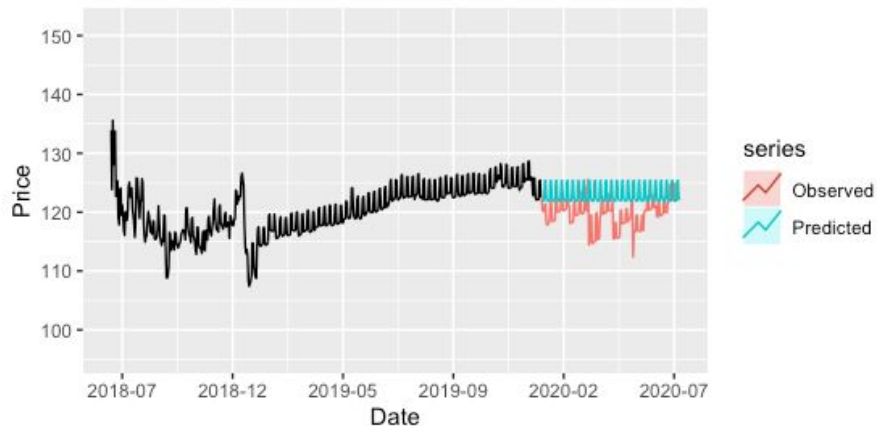
Only using Pre-COVID Data

Training MAPE - 0.52, Testing MAPE - 1.52

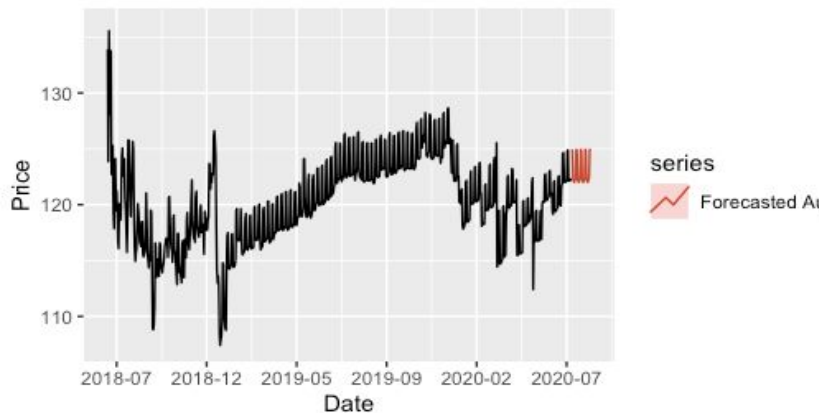
Using all data available

Training MAPE - 0.68, Testing MAPE - 1.91

Observed v.s. Predicted Pre-Covid Data



Observed v.s. Forecasted Airbnb Price



Arima

The PACF graph cuts off and the ACF graph slowly tails off. According to the ACF and PACF graph, we have tried:

Only using Pre-COVID Data

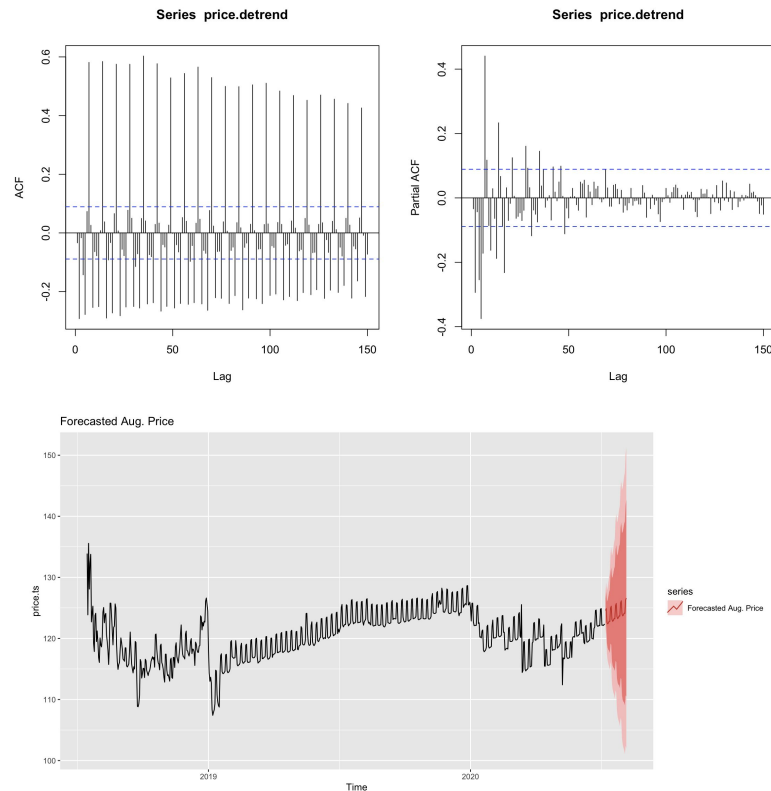
Training MAPE - 0.54, Testing MAPE - 1.51

- **SARIMA(0,1,1)(0,1,1)[7]**
- SARIMA(0,1,0)(1,1,0)[7]
- SARIMA(0,1,0)(1,1,1)[7]
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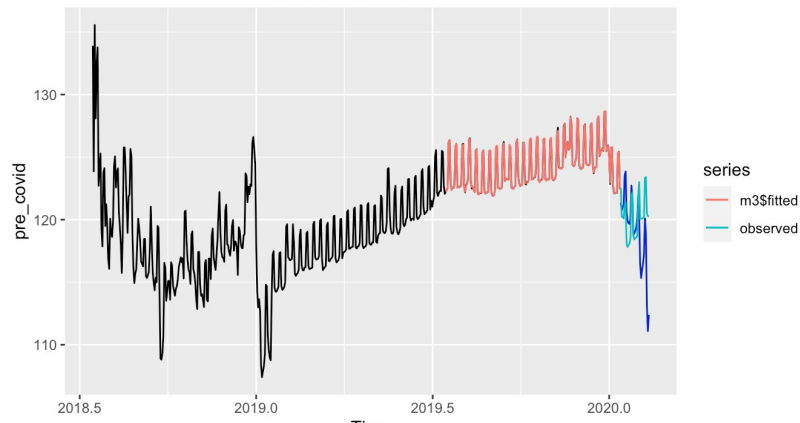
Using all data available

Training MAPE - 0.62, Testing MAPE - 1.16

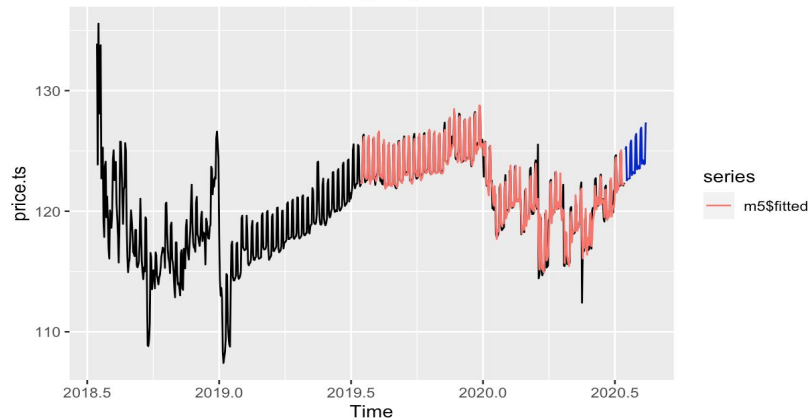
- SARIMA(0,1,1)(0,1,1)[7]
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- SARIMA(0,1,0)(1,1,1)[7]
- **SARIMA(1,1,1)(1,1,1)[7]**



Forecasts from NNAR(27,1,15)[365]



Forecasts from NNAR(8,1,5)[365]



NNAR

NNAR is equivalent to an ARIMA model but without stationarity restrictions.

Only using Pre-COVID Data

Training MAPE - 0.1, Testing MAPE - 1.42

- NNAR(27,1,14)[365] without external variable
- **NNAR(27,1,15)[365]** with external variables national GDP
- NNAR(27,1,15)[365] with external variables unemployment rate
- NNAR(27,1,16)[365] with GDP and unemployment rate
- NNAR(8,1,5)[365]

Using all data available

Training MAPE - 0.31, Testing MAPE - 4.77

- NNAR(28,1,15)[365] without external variable
- NNAR(28,1,16)[365] with external variables national GDP
- NNAR(28,1,16)[365] with external variables unemployment rate
- NNAR(28,1,16)[365] with GDP and unemployment rate
- **NNAR(8,1,5)[365]**

Linear Regression & Decision Tree



Linear Regression

Use external variables (GDP & Unemployment rate) as X to build linear regression model:

Only using Pre-COVID Data

MAPE - 2.15

- `tslm(price~trend+ur+gdp)`
- `tslm(price~ur+gdp)`
- `tslm(price~ur)`
- `tslm(price~gdp)`

Using all data available

MAPE - 1.97

- `tslm(price~trend+ur+gdp)`
- `slm(price~ur+gdp)`
- `slm(price~ur)`
- `tslm(price~gdp)`

Decision Tree

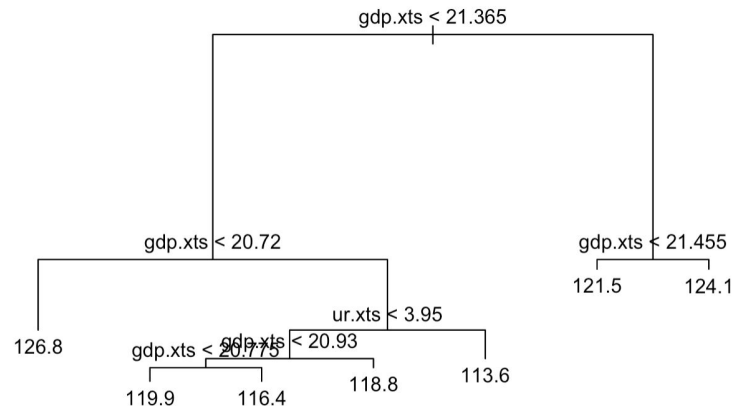
Decision trees partition all possible values of the attributes into different subcategories or regions and each subcategory is assigned a value. By splitting variables we can predict the Airbnb price through a decision tree model.

Only using Pre-COVID Data

Training MAPE - 1.82
Testing MAPE - 2.07

Using all data available

Training MAPE - 1.69
Testing MAPE - 1.78



Section 5

Conclusion

Two functions

Assess the impact of COVID-19 pandemic & Predict future values on a 30-day forecasting horizon
Cross-validation to smooth out variability and give a more accurate evaluation

Multiple Methods

Price-only - Naive forecasting, Holt Winters, ARIMA
With external variables (GDP and Unemployment Rate) - NN, Linear Regression, Decision Tree

Best model for Forecasting

SARIMA(0,1,0)(1,1,1)[7]

A robust and accurate result with a training MAPE of 0.61% and a validation MAPE of 1.16%

Scalable, Valuable and Multipurpose

Externally



Collaboration with government



Listers & Travellers

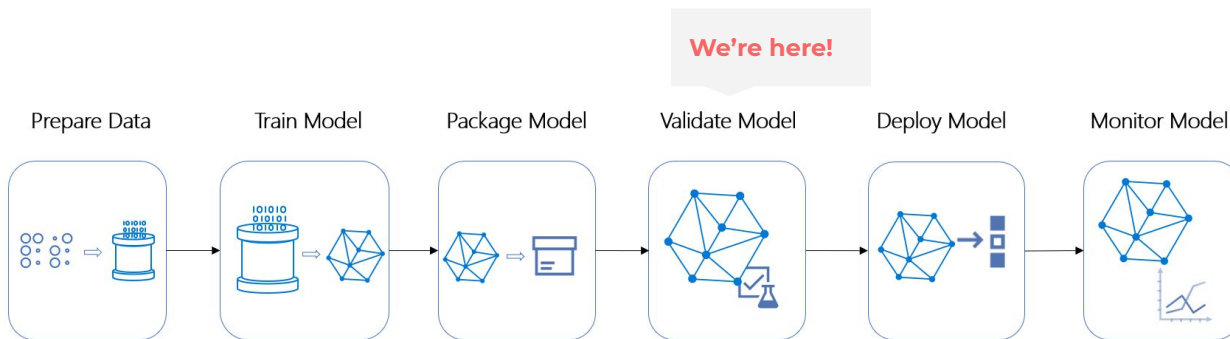
Internally



Executives & Managers



Business Development



Deploying the forecasting model & **Architecturing** a pipeline

- 1 Data storage and retrieval
- 2 Frameworks and tools
- 3 Feedback and iteration

Thank You!

