# Statistical Programming for Data Science: An investigation on the Airbnb price per night in Amsterdam

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## 1 Dataset

#### 1.1 Introduction

As a sharing economy product, Airbnb experiences a rapid development in recent decades. It is an alternative hotel business that shares the accommodation with others, short period or long period. There are lots of research on the price per night that Airbnb costs.In Chen Yong and Xie [2017], a wide array of utility-bearing attributes of Airbnb listings and the effects of these attributes on consumers' valuation in United States are measured. It provides a comprehensive study on the pricing of Airbnb listed properties and the results explain how the factors, i.e., listing functionality, attributes of hosts, customers reviews and market conditions affect the price. Another research in Cai et al. [2019] focuses on the market of Hong Kong. Five groups' variables were collected, i.e., listing attributes, host attributes, rental policies, listing reputation, and listing location to investigate the determinant of Airbnb price. Some use ordinary least square regression with geographically-weighted. which is introduced in Voltes-Dorta and Sánchez-Medina [2020], to study the factors that affect the price for different room types, i.e., entire room or private room.

In this project, we are going to build a suitable model that can explain the relationship between rental price per night of apartment in Netherlands, mainly in city Amsterdam, posted in Airbnb and several characteristics related to the apartment. Specially, to find the determinants of the price from the room features, e.g., number of bathrooms, bedrooms; host response rate, and the ratings received from the customers.

#### 1.2 Description of dataset

The dataset to be analyzed is collected from https://data.world/cannata/gaairbnb and is named "AirBNB.csv". In the raw dataset, there are 7833 observations on 41 variables. The selected variables to be analyzed are price,accommodates,bathrooms,bedrooms,room\_type,host\_response\_rate, review\_scores\_rating. The description and type of each variable are listed as follows. - price: continuous variable, the price per night posted on website.

- accommodates: discrete variable, the number of guests that the property can accept.
- bathrooms: continuous variable, the number of bathrooms the property has.
- bedrooms: discrete variable, the number of bedrooms the property has.
- room\_type: nominal variable, the feature of the shared property, and there are three types, "Entire home/apt", "Private room" and "Shared room". host\_response\_rate: continuous variable, indicating the response frequency of the host when receiving message.
- review\_scores\_rating: discrete variable, indicating the reputation of the shared property.

The screenshot of dataset is displayed in Figure 1.

As for the data cleaning, we propose to filter out the observations related to property type "apartment" first, then select the necessary variables. At last removing the observations with missing values and changing the format or type of the variables.

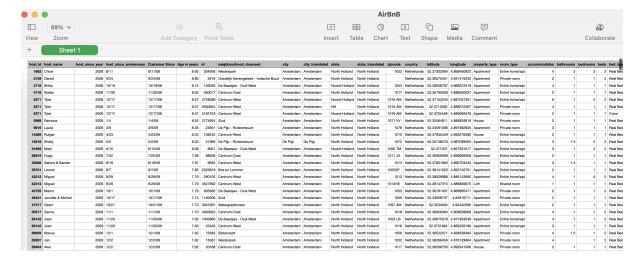


Figure 1: Screenshot of the dataset

## 1.3 Three proposed research questions

## 1.3.1 Q1

The first proposed question: "Are the average prices per night the same for different room type?"

## 1.3.2 Q2

The second proposed question: "Is the price per night related to acommodates and how is the effect?

#### 1.3.3 Q3

The third proposed question: "What are the other varibales having impact on the price per night of the apartment?

## 2 Data Import and Cleaning

## 3 Data Analysis/Report

## 3.1 Q1

The objective is to analyze whether the Airbnb posted price per night of apartment are different among different room types. Since the room type is a categorical variable, an one-way ANOVA approach is suitable. Before conducting any statistical analysis, a descriptive summary for the price is tabulated in Table 1. It is found that the average price (128.63) for the Entire home or entire apartment is much higher than that for private room (68.76) and shred room (55.96). Meanwhile the variability of the price for entire home is also the highest. The boxplot displayed in Figure 2 gives a direct comparison of the distribution of price for each room type.

The ANOVA analysis yields the p-value is below 0.05. And it is concluded that the average price are significantly different among different room types.

Table 1: Summary statistics for price per night for different room types

room_type	average	SD
Entire home/apt	128.63	60.62
Private room	68.76	28.86
Shared room	55.96	28.34

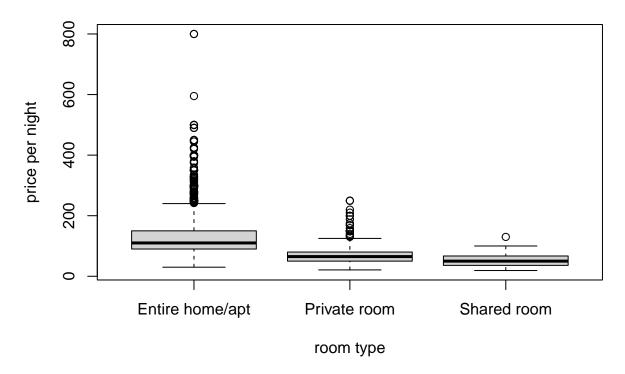


Figure 2: Boxplot for price per night

## 3.2 Q2

The object is to find the relationship between price per night and the number of guests that the shared property can hold. Figure 3 displays the scatter plot between the two variables. It is noted that there is a increasing trend for the price when accommodates value increases. And it seems the relationship is linear. Simple linear regression is a model that describes the relationship between one dependent and one independent variable using a straight line. Through the fitted model, the estimated coefficient on each variable indicates the association between response variable price and the predictor. The regression model is

$$price = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * accommodates + \epsilon$$
 (model 1)

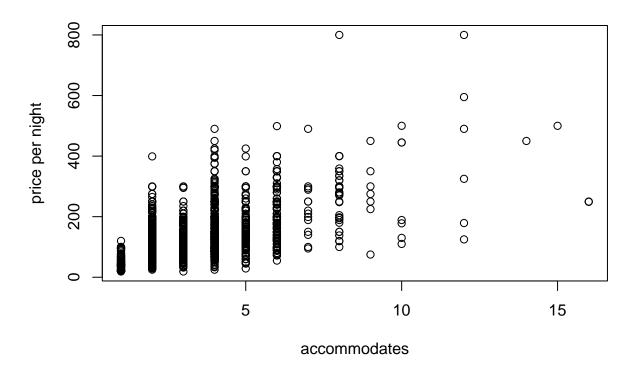


Figure 3: Scatter plot between price and accommodates

Table 2: Regression summary for model 1

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
(Intercept)	46.601	1.772	26.304	0
accommodates	24.605	0.541	45.496	0

Table 2 lists the regression summary. It is found that the accommodates has significant effect on the performance of price. The coefficient of determination is around 0.31, that about 31% variation of the price can be explained by variable accommodates.

## 3.3 Q3

The object is to add more independent variables to the simple model, and to find besides accommodates, what are the other determinants of the price. Table 3 presents the regression summary. We can notice that except the variable host response rate, all the other estimated coefficients are statistically significant at 5% level. In general, accommodates, bathrooms, bedrooms and review scores rating have positive effect on the prices. As for the categorical variable room type, there are three levels. In the model, entire room serves as the baseline level, therefore, the negative coefficients on private room and shared room means holding other variables constant, the entire rooms cost the highest price per night.

For the assumptions assessment for the linear regression, Figure 4 displays the residuals diagnostics. The left panel shows there is no obvious pattern of the points. But the right panel, the QQ plot tells majority of the points are align with the diagonal line but some deviations on both tails. Considering the large sample size, the normality assumption is considered moderately hold.

Table 3: Regression summary for model 2

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
(Intercept)	-18.095	10.000	-1.809	0.070
accommodates	13.249	0.675	19.630	0.000
bathrooms	38.141	2.811	13.568	0.000
bedrooms	20.127	1.344	14.976	0.000
room_typePrivate room	-37.469	2.041	-18.360	0.000
room_typeShared room	-47.818	9.664	-4.948	0.000
$host\_response\_rate$	7.209	4.505	1.600	0.110
review_scores_rating	0.317	0.096	3.302	0.001

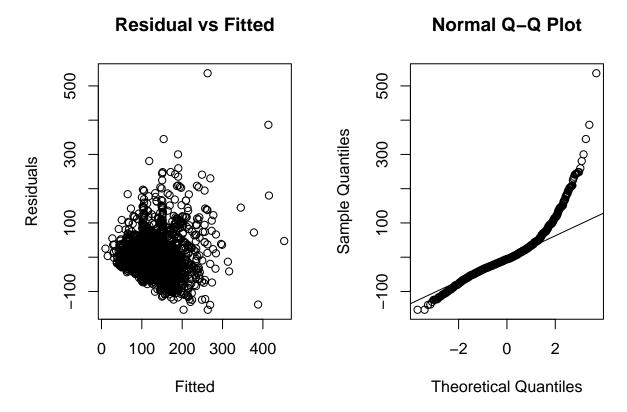


Figure 4: Residuals plots for model 2

## References

Yuan Cai, Yongbo Zhou, Noel Scott, et al. Price determinants of airbnb listings: evidence from hong kong. *Tourism Analysis*, 24(2):227–242, 2019.

Chen Yong Chen Yong and K Xie. Consumer valuation of airbnb listings: a hedonic pricing approach. 2017.

Augusto Voltes-Dorta and Agustín Sánchez-Medina. Drivers of airbnb prices according to property/room type, season and location: A regression approach. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 45:266–275, 2020.

# 4 Appendix: Individual Assignment Coversheet

## INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENT COVER SHEET

Faculty of Design and Creative Technologies



First Name		Family Name		Student ID No		
Paper Name		Paper Code:		Assignment Due Date		
Lecturer:		Tutorial Day		Date Submitted		
Tutor:		Tutorial Time		No.Words/Pages		
In order to ensure fair and honest assessment results for all students, it is a requirement that the work that you hand in for assessment is your own work. If you are uncertain about any of these matters then please discuss them with your lecturer.						
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2. I have signed and read the <b>Student's Statement below</b> . Yes No					☐ No	
	3. I understand that a software programme (Turnitin) that detects plagiarism Yes No and copying may be used on my assignment.					
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Student's Signature: Date:						
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	Author: Academic Office, Faculty of Design and Creative Technologies Page 1 of 1 Subject: DCT Individual Assessment Cover Sheet					

## 5 Appendix: R Environment

#### sessionInfo()

```
## R version 4.3.2 (2023-10-31)
## Platform: aarch64-apple-darwin20 (64-bit)
## Running under: macOS Sonoma 14.3
## Matrix products: default
          /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/4.3-arm64/Resources/lib/libRblas.0.dylib
## LAPACK: /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/4.3-arm64/Resources/lib/libRlapack.dylib
##
## locale:
## [1] en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8/C/en_US.UTF-8/en_US.UTF-8
## time zone: Asia/Shanghai
## tzcode source: internal
## attached base packages:
## [1] stats
                graphics grDevices utils
                                               datasets methods
                                                                   base
## other attached packages:
## [1] broom_1.0.5 readr_2.1.4 knitr_1.45 dplyr_1.1.4
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
## [1] vctrs_0.6.4
                          cli_3.6.1
                                            rlang_1.1.2
                                                              xfun_0.41
## [5] highr_0.10
                          purrr_1.0.2
                                            generics_0.1.3
                                                              glue_1.6.2
## [9] backports_1.4.1
                                                              fansi_1.0.5
                         htmltools_0.5.7
                                            hms_1.1.3
## [13] rmarkdown_2.25
                          evaluate_0.23
                                            tibble_3.2.1
                                                              tzdb_0.4.0
## [17] fastmap_1.1.1
                          yaml_2.3.7
                                            lifecycle_1.0.4
                                                              compiler_4.3.2
## [21] pkgconfig_2.0.3
                                            rstudioapi_0.15.0 digest_0.6.33
                         tidyr_1.3.0
## [25] R6_2.5.1
                         tidyselect_1.2.0 utf8_1.2.4
                                                              pillar_1.9.0
## [29] magrittr_2.0.3
                          withr_2.5.2
                                            tools_4.3.2
```