

Understanding Airbnb listings in Australia

Louelle Teo Fengmin
Singapore Management University
louelle.teo.2020@mitb.smu.edu.sg

Jason Tey Shou Heng
Singapore Management University
jason.tey.2020@mitb.smu.edu.sg

Wong Kian Hoong
Singapore Management University
kh.wong.2020@mitb.smu.edu.sg

ABSTRACT

(abstract of not more than 300 words)

The abundance of Airbnb data provides great opportunity to conduct a variety of data analyses to understand the residential short-lease rental market. Most publicly available analysis tools of Airbnb data do not have much interactive features and are therefore, by design, are narrow in their scope of analysis. This Shiny application provides an analytics platform for interested parties such as analysts to conduct exploratory spatial data, text and sentiment, cluster, and regression analysis on the Australia Airbnb dataset use simple and user-friendly interactive dashboards that does not require programming knowledge in an interactive environment that allows them to customise their scope of analysis.

1. INTRODUCTION

[The actual research paper itself should not more than 6 pages excluding figures, tables, formula and references.]

Airbnb is an online marketplace platform for accommodation rental. Founded in 2008 by Brian Chesky and Joe Gebbia who had the idea to put an air mattress in their living room and offered bed & breakfast[2] (thus “Airbnb”), the company has grown to be one of the most popular short-term accommodation rental platforms in multiple countries around the world.

With millions of listings in 220 countries and over 100,000 cities[1], Airbnb has a rich store of data from transactions between hosts and guests. Such data includes structured data like price, number of facilities (e.g. bedrooms, bathrooms), minimum and maximum number of nights’ stay; and unstructured text data like description of the accommodation, and reviews by guests.

2. MOTIVATION

(Motivation of the application)

Given the proven potential of the Airbnb model for hosts to offer their accommodations for rental, hosts would be keen to know how the potential for their listing to be successful in turning a profit.

However, analysts keen to delve into such data sets might not have the requisite knowledge in scraping Airbnb listing data from the web, nor the skills to develop their own analysis tools. This application aims to bridge this gap by providing a publicly available analysis dashboard that provides various analysis techniques such as Exploratory Data Analysis of the characteristics of listings, statistical clustering and spatial clustering analyses, sentiment analysis and multi-linear regression analysis.

The target users of this application are analysts with some knowledge of statistical techniques but lack the coding skills to develop their own tools.

It is hoped that this application would provide the target users with useful statistical knowledge to be able to apply to their Airbnb listings, that they may advise hosts on how to maximise the potential of their listings.

3. REVIEW OF PAST WORKS

(Review and critique on past works) There are currently a number of analyses that have been conducted on the Airbnb dataset. While most of them are focused on one particular country, given that the datasets made available by Inside Airbnb are rather consistent across different geographical space, it is reasonable to assume that the analytical methodologies adopted by these other studies can be easily replicated and reproduced with data from other countries.

One of most prominent and recent study on Airbnb data is by Steve Deane from Stratos, who wrote a blogpost in January 2021 on the topic (which also inspired this project). In his post, Deane provides descriptive statistics (e.g. total number of hosts, most popular destination, number of guests) focusing on the global distribution with a slight inclination towards the United States of America. While some of the statistics were provided, Deane’s analysis is heavily weighted towards the economic aspects of Airbnb (e.g. whether Airbnb affects property values and rents - “Airbnb effect,” whether Airbnb is cheaper than hotels, and economic impact of Airbnb in each country). However, Deane does not pro-

vide any higher level data analysis beyond the descriptive ones. He did present one segment explaining the factors that host should consider when purchasing a property to use as an Airbnb - reflecting some form of explanatory analysis (and perhaps even predictive) but the content was scarce with no elaboration on how these factors were derived. The major 'flaw,' though, remains the fact that Deane's blog post is heavy on qualitative write-up with minimal (or no) meaningful visualization of the statistics he has quoted.

Several blog posts on medium.com provided basic guides on data analysis on the Airbnb dataset. Kwon et. al. (2018), Chen (2019), and Gedik (2020) are some recent examples.

Kwon et. al. (2018) used the Inside Airbnb listing data from Austin, Texas with around 12,000 listings, and utilized the numerical features to apply Linear Discriminant Analysis, Outliers were detected and removed using the Cook's distance before a Box-Cox transformation was conducted to normalize the data, and the dependent variable (review score) binned to wrangle into categorical data type. Backward Elimination, Ordinal Logistic Regression, and LASSO Regression methods were employed to conduct explanatory analysis - with all three models turning number of bathrooms as significant predictor for customer ratings. Principal Component Analysis was then conducted with no good result after the model fail to meaningfully provide separation of classes (three classes). The Latent Discriminant Analysis was then conducted on each of the three classes resulted from the PCA. The study concluded that number of listings by hosts and having more bathrooms are crucial in securing higher review score. The advantage of this study is the depth, with detailed discussion on the methodology and results. However, the analysis focuses only on predictive/explanatory model, and is one-dimensional, studying only one dependent variable. The study does not offer interactive features to allow other forms of data exploration (e.g. other clustering methods, geographical influence) or changing of dependent variable (e.g. to examine factors affecting price of listing).

Chen (2019) on the other hand provides an analysis that emphasized on the geographical distribution of listings, and provided more data visualizations (playing to the advantage of using Tableau) that allow viewers to make quick noticeable trends. Chen analyzed the 2019 New York City listing data with the objective to predict future Airbnb performance in the city. However, while a predictive model was envisioned, there was little predictive analysis going on in her study - a greater emphasis was placed on qualitative inferences made via the visualization without proper data analytics methodologies. Chen was also limited in her methods of data visualization - for example, when presenting the geospatial distribution of areas by price, she had used a proportional dot map, without a convincing argument of its strength as compared to other visualization methods (such as a choropleth). In fact, the proportional size between the different dots are difficult to be differentiated based on her viz. There are also major flaws with other visualization choice (e.g. showing Average Price by Locations with equal-length bar differentiated by colors on a continuous scale), and the usefulness of some of the viz is also questionable (why might we be interested to know who are the Top 10

Busy Host, and indeed, what is the definition of 'business' here). All in all, while Chen presented some simple visualization to expose the potential of data viz using the Airbnb data, more is left desired from the analysis.

Comparatively, Gedik (2020) did a fair job in answering the questions set out by his objective. Using the Seattle listing dataset (via Kaggle), he aimed to find out the common amenities, and top features attracting guests and higher prices. In a Question-and-Answer format, Gedik presented visualizations to help answer each of the question he asked in a simple and succinct manner. In his third question, Gedik also presented the result table of a linear regression model he had ran, showing that `property_type_Boat` has the largest effect on price of listing. Gedik's post, however, suffers from the limitation of scarce discussion in the technical methodology aspect. Similar to earlier studies, there is also no interactivity offered to allow viewers autonomy in changing parameters.

Amongst all, Gupta (2019) provided the most well-rounded discussion and presentation using the Airbnb listing data. Gupta aimed to provide an exploratory analysis of Airbnb's data to understand the rental landscape in New York City. Gupta first employed descriptive time-series statistics to map out the increasing trends in number of listings and reviews in the city, before moving on to present an interactive Shiny App that provides information on individual listing based on sets of filters (e.g. max budget, number of people, minimum rating). While Gupta offered some form of interactivity, the Shiny does not provide any meaningful insights, and is essentially a replica of the user interface offered by Airbnb via the official website.

While non-interactive, Gupta's subsequent discussion provides a preliminary view of the analytical methodologies that could be employed using the Inside Airbnb listing data. Firstly, he mapped out a geographical spread of the ratings and price by area using a Choropleth map (subsequent discussion in this paper will also conclude that it is indeed one of the better geospatial visualization option for this application). He also provided a quick bar-chart viz of the breakdown in terms of property types, before moving on to discuss the temporal nature and seasonality effect of price in New York City (using both a time series dot plot to analyse monthly patterns and a boxplot for each day of the week. He even employed a calendar heat map of occupancy within the city. After geospatial and temporal analysis, Gupta moved on to conduct text analytics on the reviews dataset to find words most commonly mentioned - an attempt to distil aspects that play important roles in shaping the Airbnb experience. A Shiny app was also developed to allow user to find similar word vectors based on a query word. Lastly, Gupta set out to find out whether there are any correlation between the host response rate, the average ratings, and whether the host is a Superhost. While no predictive model was used, the scatter plot presented provides a quick viz on the explanatory analysis he desired to conduct.

Within the industry, there exists interactive tools that allow analysts or potential hosts to analyze rental data using attributes and past performance. One such example is AIRDNA. Notwithstanding the fact that the platform only

offers paid services, the results are also provided in a prescriptive manner with little analytical value-add.

4. DESIGN FRAMEWORK

(A detail description of the design principles used and data visualisation elements built (Refer to Section IV: Interface of this paper.)

The application makes use of the R statistical language which is open-source and offers many tried-and-tested packages for the type of analysis that the application will feature. The design considerations are as follows: 1. Reproducibility of results by performing calculations within the application itself. 2. Adoption of common R packages in the Comprehensive R Archive Network[5] (CRAN) for supportability. 3. Use of the R Shiny package for interactivity and easy deployment. 4. Offer interactive features for easy use.

4.1 Data Preparation

All data preparation was performing using R in the RStudio IDE. This included dropping columns from the data set that were irrelevant for the scope of our research, converting columns into the appropriate data types, and imputing NA values where appropriate.

4.2 Exploratory Data Analysis

(Can refer to Raymond Teo's paper: https://wiki.smu.edu.sg/1920t2isss608/Group11_research_paper and how they write this portion.)

4.3 Cluster Analysis

(Can refer to Raymond Teo's paper: https://wiki.smu.edu.sg/1920t2isss608/Group11_research_paper and how they write this portion.)

4.4 Spatial Cluster Analysis

(Can refer to Raymond Teo's paper: https://wiki.smu.edu.sg/1920t2isss608/Group11_research_paper and how they write this portion.)

4.5 Sentiment Analysis

(Can refer to Raymond Teo's paper: https://wiki.smu.edu.sg/1920t2isss608/Group11_research_paper and how they write this portion.)

4.5.1 Word Cloud

Word clouds are an effective way to represent the frequency that a word appears in a particular corpus (a collection of texts). For this application, the size of the word represents the relative frequency of the word in the description section of Airbnb listings. The word in the largest font is the most common word.

The first step to clustering is to create the corpus. This is done by scraping all the text from the desired column in the Airbnb data set - in this case, the description field. Once the corpus is created, tokenisation is done to clean up the words or terms and create a tibble of single terms in a column. Tokenisation includes removing extra white spaces from between terms, removing numbers (number do not have any meaning in a textual word cloud), punctuation

symbols, and removing *stop words* (which refer to words that have no meaning like “I,” “a,” “this,” “and,” etc), and stemming words (reducing words to their root like “walking” to “walk”). This cleaning process ensures that only valuable terms are included.

After tokenisation is performed, the corpus of words are transformed into a Document Term Matrix (DTM), which is a matrix of the frequency of each term in the corpus. Based on the DTM, the word cloud will generate the words according to their frequency.

Word Cloud



Figure 1: Word Cloud

4.5.2 Topic modelling using Latent Dirichlet Allocation

Topic modelling is a statistical model to identify topics in textual data. It is an unsupervised machine learning technique that detects word and phrase patterns in documents and clusters them into groups known as topics. The concept behind topic modelling is that different topics would have certain words appear together frequently. Based on this, topics can be discovered based on the words that appear frequently together.

The 2 common approaches to topic modelling are Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA) and Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)[3].

As described by Cvitanic, et al. [3], LSA is a text analysis method that makes use of a semantic space (representations of natural language meant to identify meaning in language) to calculate or compute the similarity between words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, or even whole documents. Similar to the word cloud, LSA makes use of a document term matrix to weight the words in terms of the frequency that they appear in the corpus.

LDA, according to Cvitanic, et al. [3] was a topic modelling technique that evolved from LSA. The basic idea of LDA is that “documents are represented as random mixtures over latent topics, where each topic is characterized by a distribution over words.”[3] To be able to identify the topics in a corpus, a “generative process whereby the documents are

created” is done so as to infer the topics[4]. This inference is done by imagining documents being random mixtures of terms with latent topics underlying them, where each topic has a unique distribution across all the words in the corpus[4]. LDA requires a defined number of topics as an input parameter.

In other words, LDA assumes that all words in the document can be assigned a probability of belonging to a topic. As such, the goal of LDA is to determine the mixture of topics that a document contains.

LDA was chosen as the topic modelling technique to implement in this application.

Latent Dirichlet Allocation

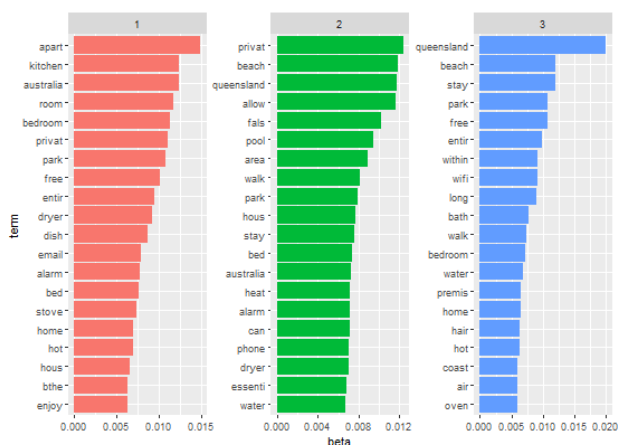


Figure 2: Topic Modelling using LDA

4.6 Multi-linear Regression Analysis

(Can refer to Raymond Teo’s paper: https://wiki.smu.edu.sg/1920t2isss608/Group11_research_paper and how they write this portion.)

5. DEMONSTRATION

(Use case)

5.1 Sentiment Analysis

Sentiment analysis with this app consists of a word cloud and topic modelling using Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA). This demonstration, the region of Victoria, Australia, is selected. The review scores range of 91 to 100 is also selected.

5.1.1 Word Cloud

With the above filter selections, the word cloud created is shown below.



Figure 3: Word Cloud

It is not unexpected that the word “victoria” is the most common word in this word cloud, since the region in question here is Victoria. Some other common words are “kitchen,” “park,” “privat” (private), “bed,” “bedroom,” and “walk”.

This would suggest that these words are common in the descriptions that hosts write about their listings, and these listings garner review score ratings of 91 and above, which is the highest decile of review scores. Thus for an Airbnb host who aims to obtain review score ratings within that range, they should include these words into their descriptions. Of course, the accommodation itself should actually offer these facilities so as not to dissappoint the guest, which would expectedly lead to lower rating scores.

5.1.2 Topic Modelling

Similar to the word cloud, the region of Victoria, Australia, is selected with the review scores range of 91 to 100. The number of topics to be identified is three, with the top ten words of each topic presented in the visualisation.

With the above filter selections, the topic model is shown below.

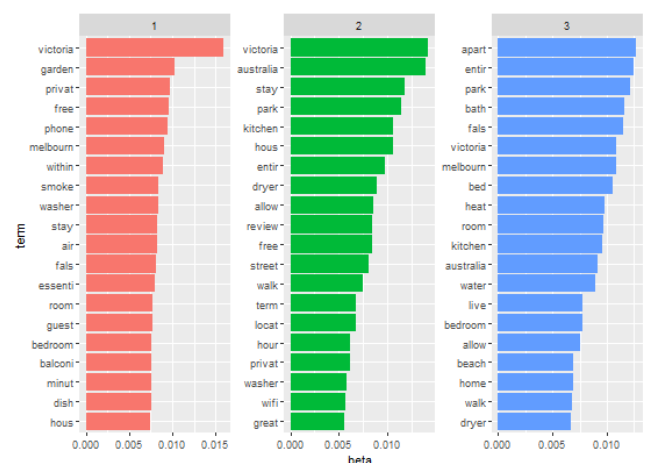


Figure 4: Topic Modelling using LDA

The bar beside the corresponding word represents the proba-

bility (beta) of that word appearing in that particular topic. The longer the bar, the higher the probability.

Based on the top words in each topic we can identify the following topics:

- Topic 1: The word “garden” is very common in this topic (other than the word “victoria” which is the region in question). Along with “garden,” other words like “phone,” “washer,” “essenti” (essentials), “room,” “bedroom,” “balconi” (balconies), “minut” (minutes) feature in the top 20 most common words in this cluster. This suggests that listing descriptions with these words tend to appeal to guests who stay in the accommodation more often, and enjoy facilities such as a garden, washer, balconies, etc. Such guests may be older persons who enjoy staying in the comforts of the house.
- Topic 2: Words common to topic 2 are “park,” “kitchen,” “dryer,” “street,” “walk” “washer,” “wifi.” These are the words in the list of top 20 most common words in this topic. This type of accommodation description may appeal more to younger guests who want Wi-Fi access in the accommodation, and also who might enjoy going outdoors to the park for a walk.
- Topic 3: The common words in this cluster are “park,” “bath,” “bed,” “heat,” “bedroom,” “beach,” “walk,” “dryer”. These terms may appeal to those who are looking to visit the beach during their stay.

6. DISCUSSION

(What has the audience learned from your work? What new insights or practices has your system enabled? A full blown user study is not expected, but informal observations of use that help evaluate your system are encouraged.)

From the sentiment analysis, it was observed that most guests only gave a review score if they had a positive experience staying at the accommodation. As such, most of the review scores were in the range of 91 - 100. This caused a lack of data that could have highlighted what words in a listing description might cause a low review score (claims of accommodation facilities that were not actually available, for example), or what topics might receive the same (these topics might reveal unpleasant sentiments for guests). However, it was still valuable to know what terms and topics were common in listings that garnered high review scores. Such insight would advise a potential host on what kind of words or accommodation facilities would appeal more to guests. In addition, different regions in Australia yielded different results. For example, the word cloud for Queensland yielded the terms “Beach” and “park” as the 2nd and 3rd most common terms, while the word cloud for Queensland yielded only “park.” This indicates that Queensland listings that garner high review scores are likely near a beach and made that explicit in the listing description, whereas listings in Victoria do not seem to have that, but still can highlight their proximity to parks.

7. FUTURE WORK

(A description of how your system could be extended or refined.)

Future versions of such an application could include other countries to provide more comprehensive analysis of different regions and markets. For example, Airbnb listings in South Africa may provide different insight into what hosts provide and what guests want, compared to Australia or other countries.

Other sentiment analysis techniques such as LSA could be included, to provide the analyst with a more comprehensive suite of statistical analysis tools with which to perform their analysis.

Deeper analysis could also be done on the profile of hosts as well as guests, for example what type of hosts were more likely to have listings that gained good reviews, or what type of guests were more likely to match a certain type of listing and give good reviews.

References

- [1] 2020 Airbnb Update: 2020. <https://news.airbnb.com/2020-update/>.
- [2] Airbnb Inc: 2019. <https://brand.education/airbnb-inc/>.
- [3] Cvitanic, T. et al. 2016. LDA v. LSA: A Comparison of Two Computational Text Analysis Tools for the Functional Categorization of Patents.
- [4] Latent Dirichlet allocation: 2021. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latent_Dirichlet_allocation.
- [5] The Comprehensive R Archive Network 2021. The Comprehensive R Archive Network.