



Prediction of Toronto Airbnb Prices

Capstone 1- Slide Deck Presentation

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Summary Data



Total listings 22,425



Mean Price is \$143.53



Median Price is \$99
(difference indicates
presence of outliers)



Maximum price is
\$14,008 per night
(Penthouse)

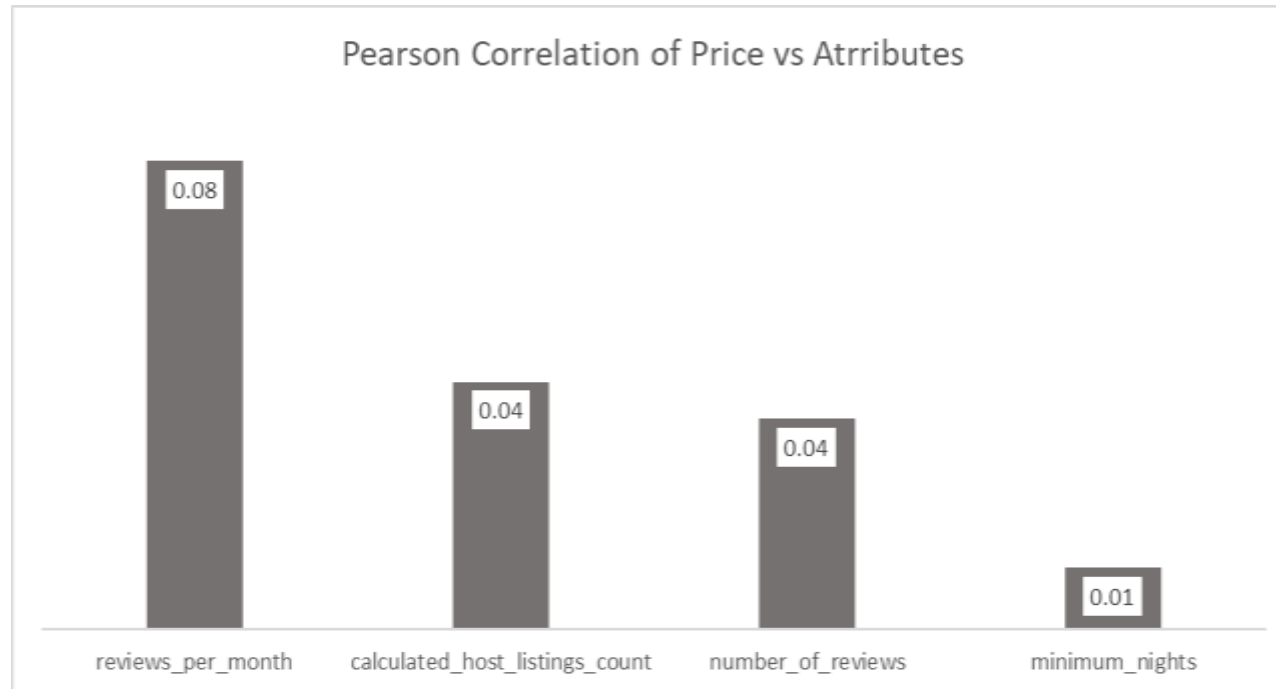


Minimum Price is \$0
(indicates property is
now unlisted)



Mean > Mode: Indicates
distribution of Price
data is right skewed

The model can only predict 1% variation in prices



Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.111697
R Square	0.012476
Adjusted R Square	0.012289
Standard Error	0.258321
Observations	21080

- The Summary Data released for analysis by our source insideairbnb.com has only 14 attributes
- Of this, there are only four numerical variables that we can consider for analysis
- Since this model is very weak, we will try considering the full raw data set from our source

Raw Data



Total listings 23,397



Mean Price is \$148.70



Median Price is \$99
(difference indicates
presence of outliers)



Maximum price is
\$13,244 per night
(Penthouse)



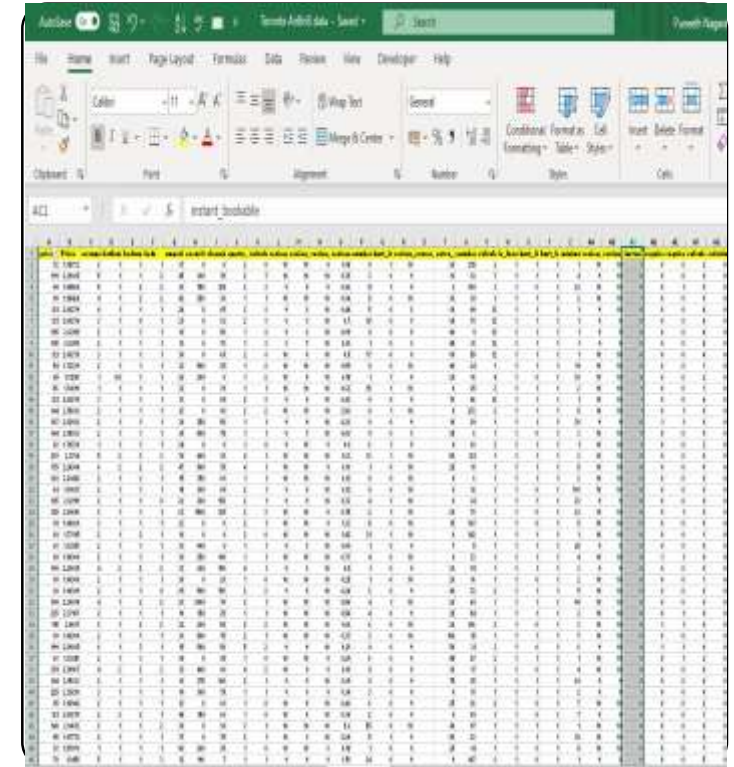
Minimum Price is \$0
(indicates property is
now unlisted)



Mean > Mode: Indicates
distribution of Price
data is right skewed

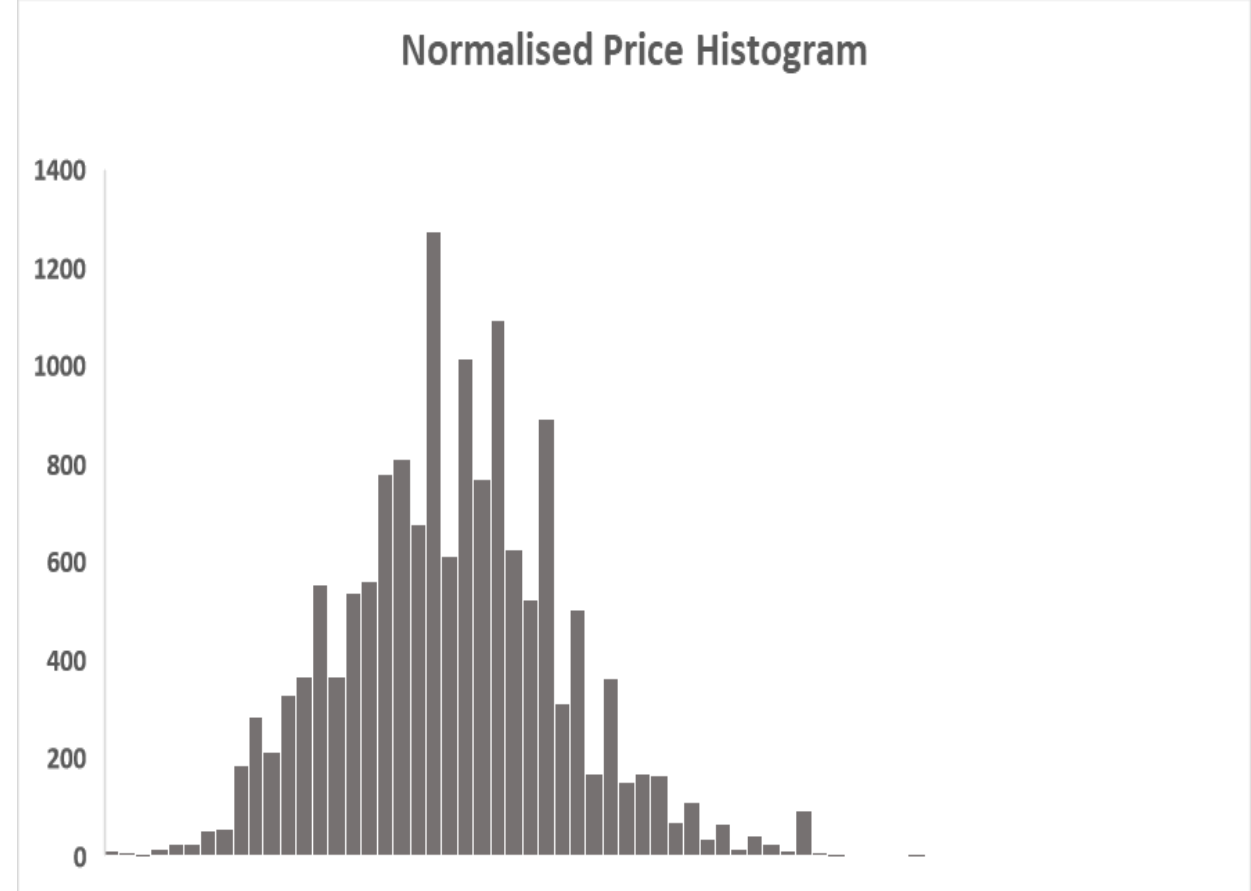
Data Cleaning

- Total attributes 72
- We will only consider numerical and categorical data with only t/f options
- sqft, weekly_price and monthly_price is mostly blank; availability, max_nights and other futuristic data will not be considered
- Blank rows will be deleted; imputation through mean/median or constant value could lead to bias
- We are now left with 31 attributes for analysis



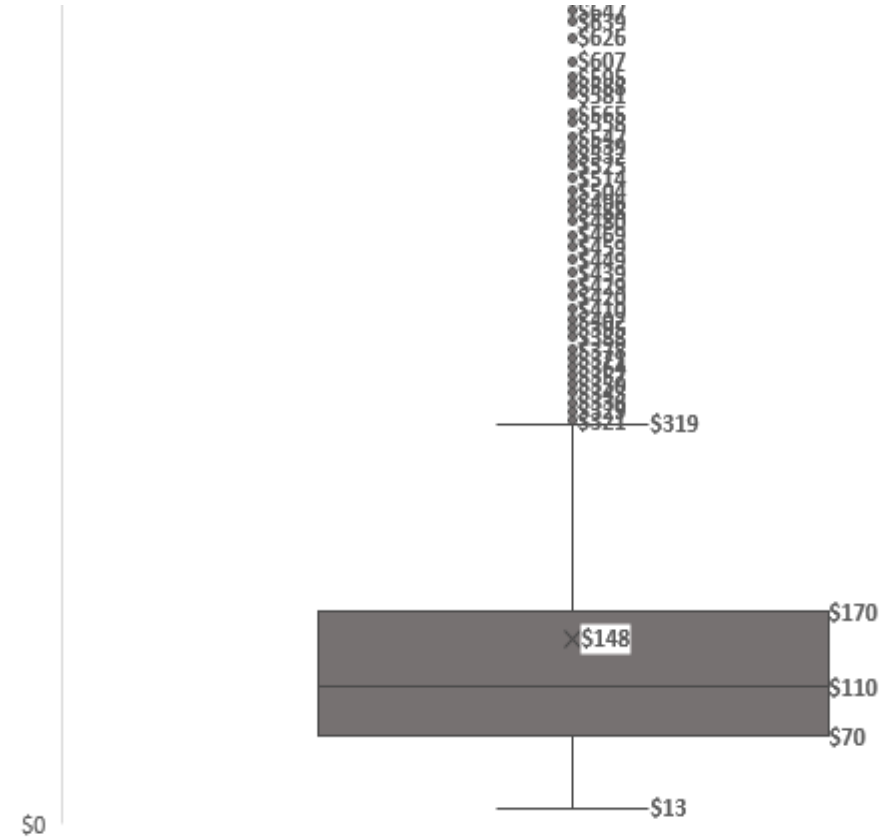
The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with a large dataset. The spreadsheet has a green header bar with the title 'Airbnb' and a search bar. The ribbon at the top includes tabs for Home, Insert, Page Layout, Formulas, Data, Review, and Developer. The Home tab is active, showing various formatting options like font, paragraph, and styles. The spreadsheet itself contains a large number of rows and columns, with data organized in a structured manner. The first few columns appear to contain identifiers or dates, followed by numerous columns of numerical and categorical data. The data is presented in a clear, organized format, typical of a large dataset in Excel.

'Price' data distribution



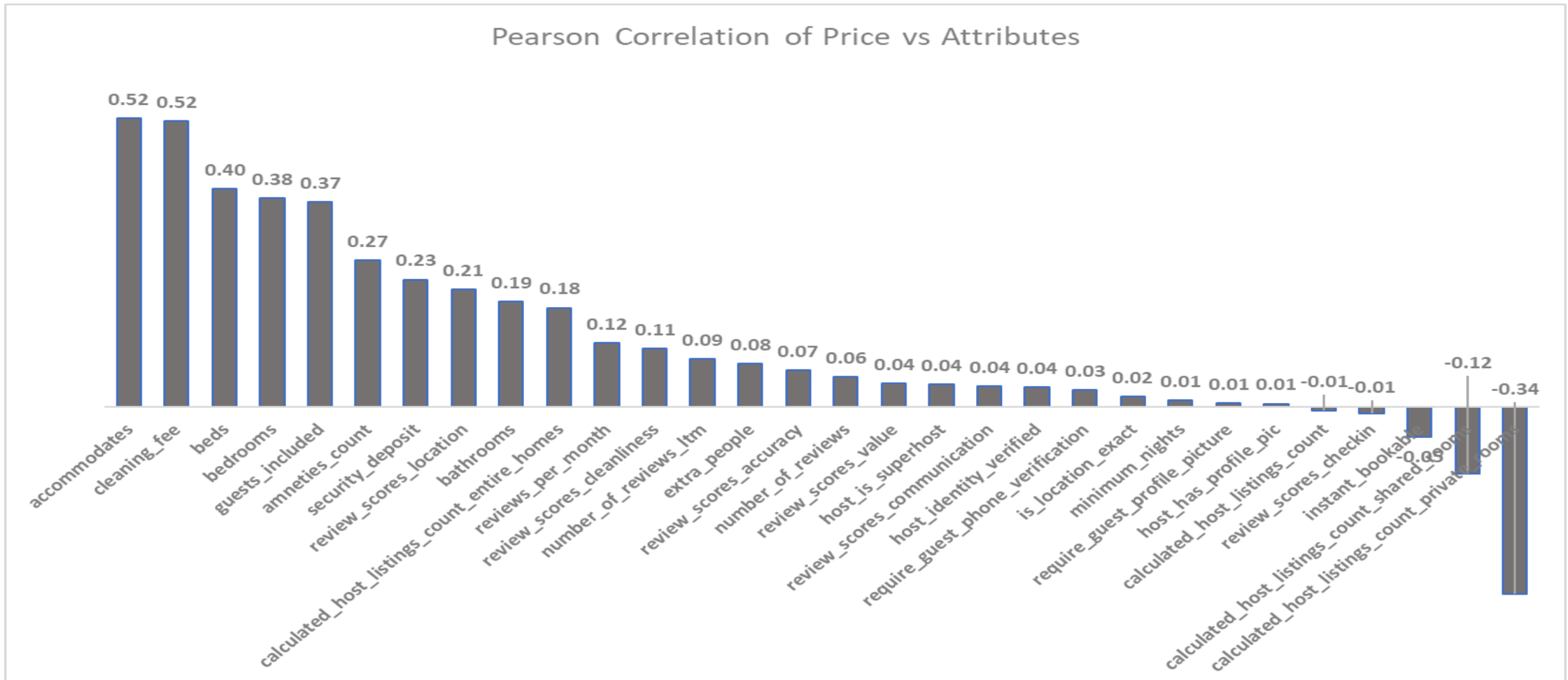
- From the chart on the left, we can observe that 'price' data is right skewed
- To Normalise the distribution, we take Log 10 of the values. This is represented in the chart on the right

Identifying 'Price' outliers



- For analysis we will not consider Listings with Price '0' – Total 4 listings
- From the Box Plot, it is evident that the Upper Bound is \$319
- All listings beyond this price point will be considered 'Outliers' and will not be included in our analysis – 1500 Listings

Pearson Correlation



- There is weak to no correlation between Price and the attributes
- For analysis we will consider those attributes which show linearity

The model can now predict prices with 42.39% accuracy

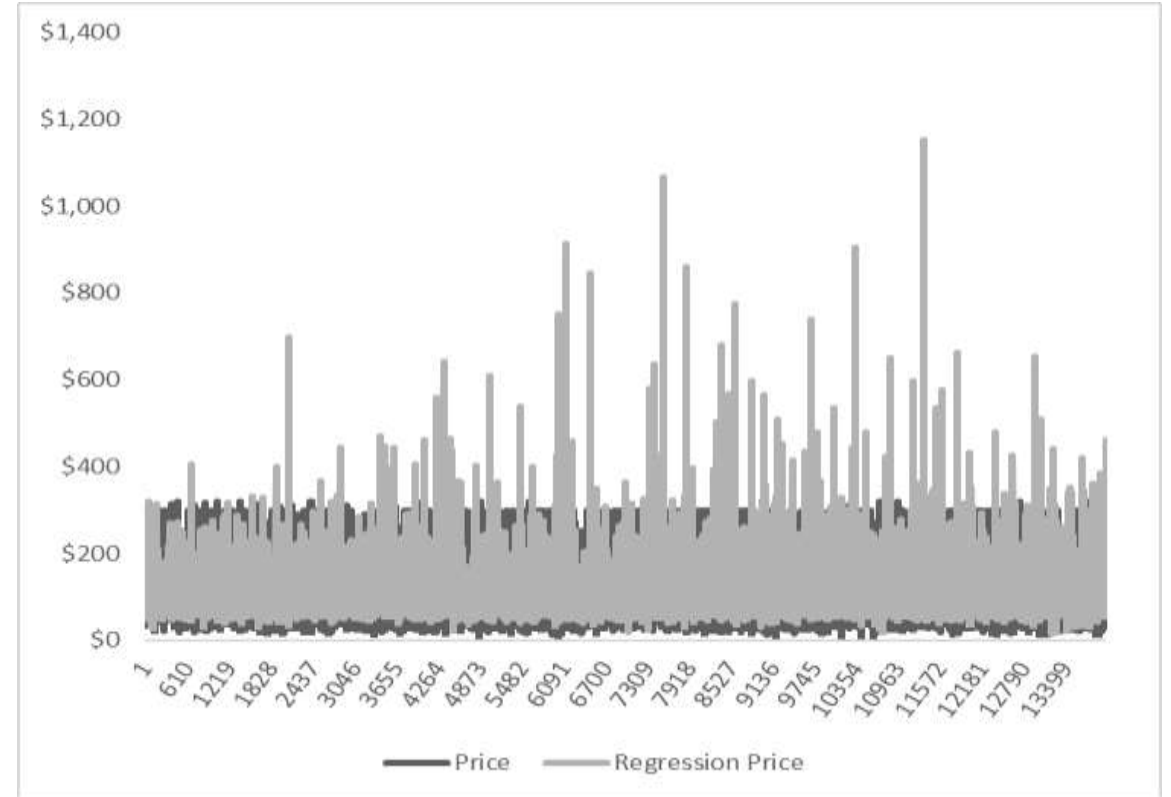
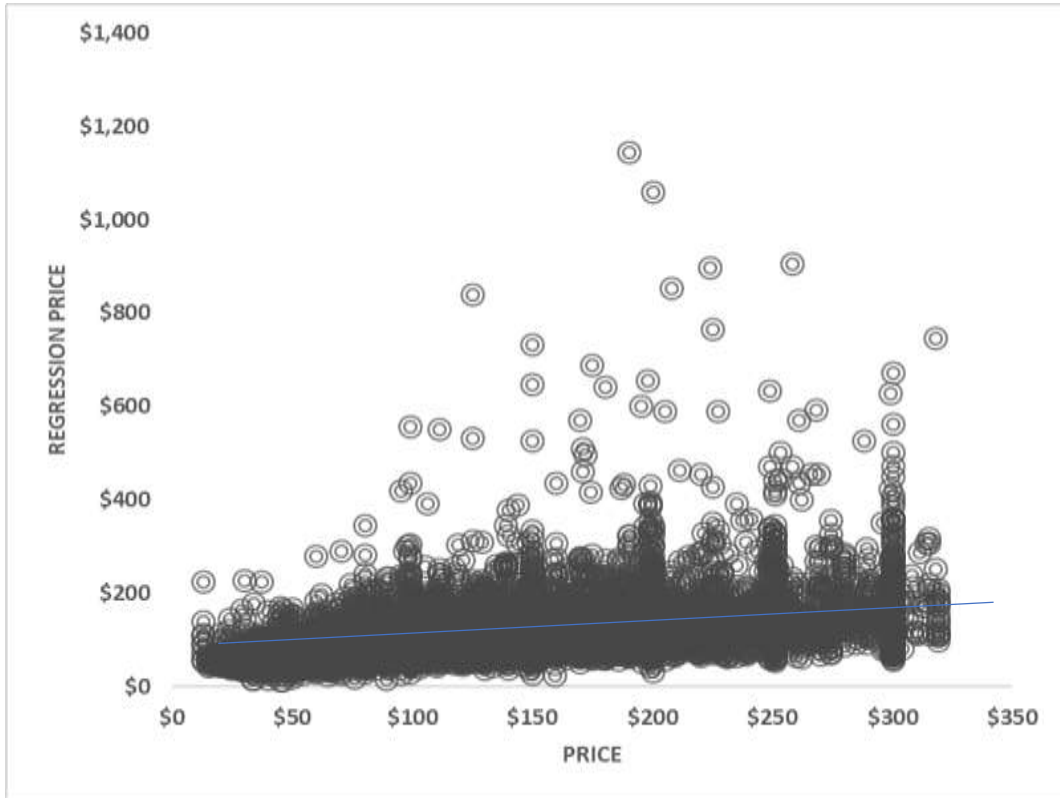
Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.111697
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Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.65159
R Square	0.42457
Adjusted R Square	0.42399
Standard Error	0.19163
Observations	13992

- After running Regression Analysis on Excel, we get a model with 42.3921% accuracy
- The model is optimized by excluding statistically insignificant attributes ($p > 0.05$) like extra_people and number_of_reviews
- accommodates, cleaning_fee and beds are the top three attributes

The model predicts mostly high values till price point \$33 and range of high to low values thereafter



- The model is only 42.39% accurate
- To increase accuracy, we could do the following:
 1. Use Python as a tool for Regression Analysis, as we can factor in more categorical data
 2. Use more sophisticated statistical techniques, like Decision Trees, Random Forest etc.,