

The background features a scenic view of a mountain range with snow-capped peaks under a warm, orange-hued sky at sunset. This image is framed by several overlapping geometric shapes: a large light blue diamond, a smaller white diamond with a thin grey border, and various other triangles and polygons in shades of blue, grey, and yellow. The text is centered within the white diamond.

# Big Mountain Resort

Pricing Model

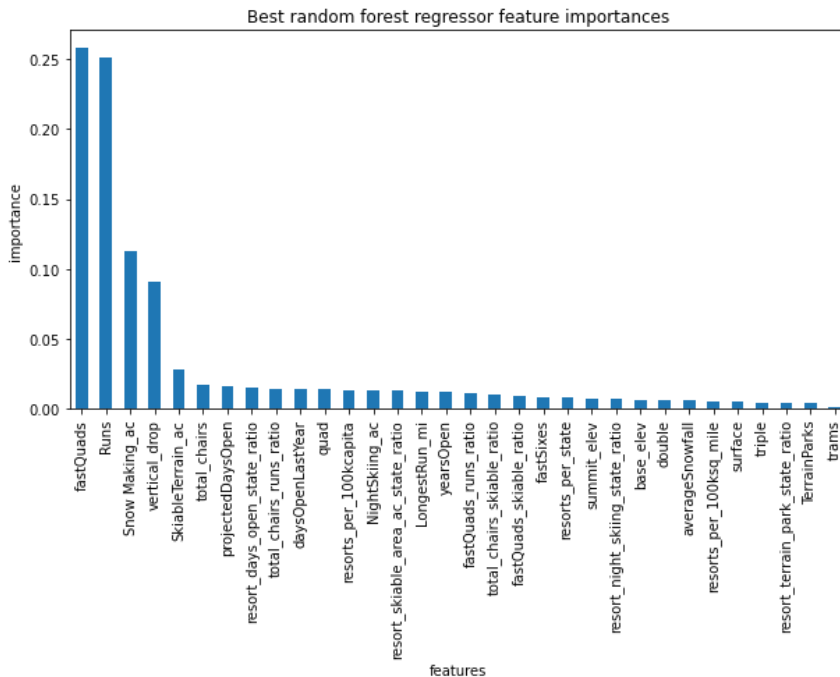
# Problem Identification

- GOAL - Increase revenue by \$1,540,000 within the season to pay for new chairlift that was installed
- Current strategy - Charge higher prices than competitors
  - How do you justify the new prices?
  - Potential for missed opportunity
- New Strategy – Build predictive model for ticket price based on resort facilities
  - Use data on US resorts to identify features that would support higher ticket prices
  - Predict prices based on free market valuation of those facilities

# Recommendations and Key Findings

**Recommendation:** Increase vertical drop, add a run and a chairlift:

- Increase per ticket - \$1.99
- Revenue increases (one season) - \$3,474,638
- Big Mountain ranks high among many features high in importance in our model:
  - Snow making area (3<sup>rd</sup> in our model)
  - Fast quads (1)
  - Runs (2)
  - Longest run
  - Skiable terrain area (5)
- Vertical Drop (4<sup>th</sup> in our model) is relatively high for Big Mountain resort but not among the highest

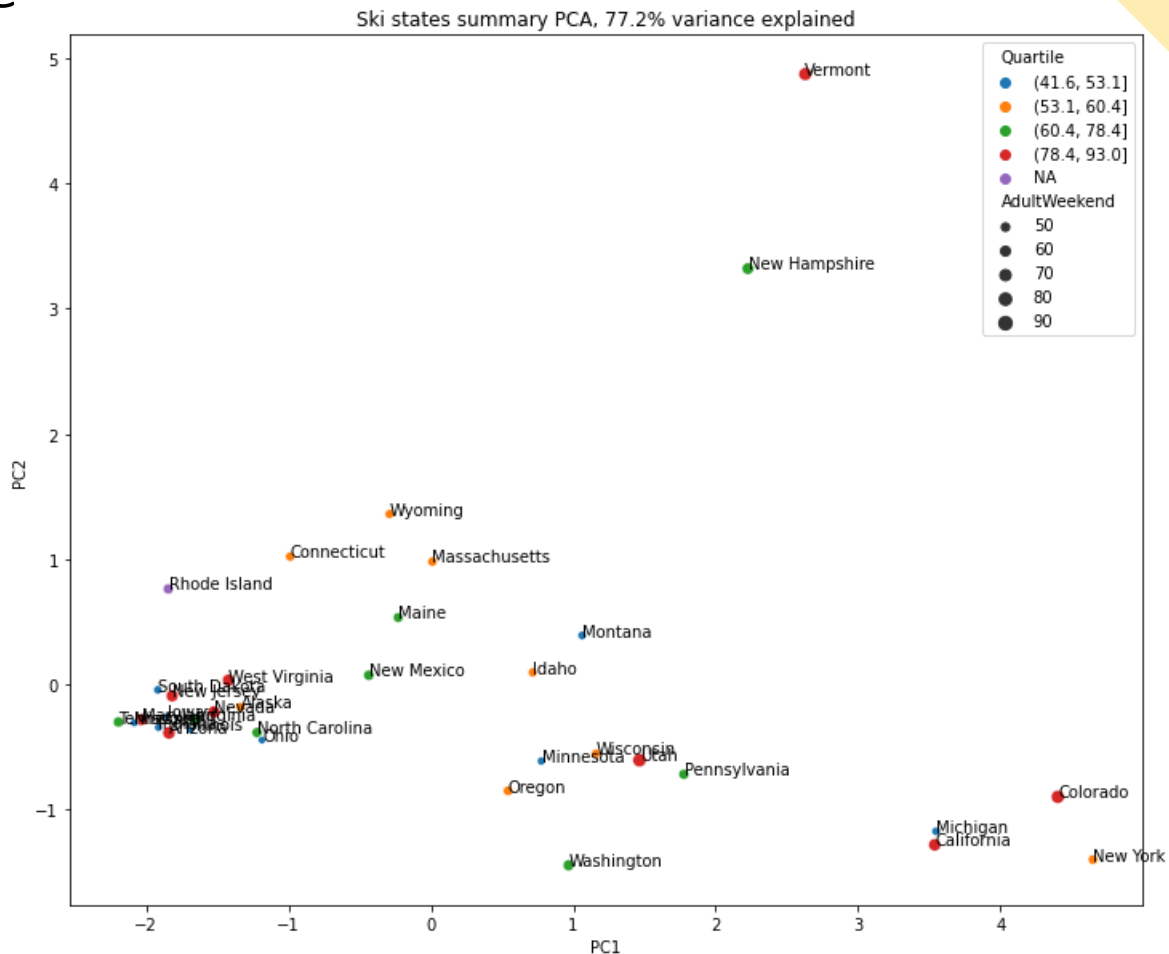


# Target Value and State Labels

Target value: Adult weekend price

Treat states equally:

- Big spread of states across 1<sup>st</sup> component
- Vermont/New Hampshire are outliers of 2<sup>nd</sup> components: high resort density
- Big spread of average price and quartiles



# EDA - Feature Correlation

Features highly correlated with ticket price:

- Vertical drop
- Fast quads
- Number of runs
- Snow making acers



# Building Model

- Baseline Model
  - Use mean to predict the value
  - Error - \$19
- Linear regression model:
  - Impute missing features with the median
  - Explains 80% of train set's variance and 70% on the test set – Overfitting?
  - Estimates the price to within \$9
- Random forest model (chosen model):
  - Lower cross-validation mean absolute error by almost \$1 with less variability

# Modeling Scenarios

- Scenario 1 - Close up to 10 of the least used runs: This model results in a price drop or no change in price at all
- Scenario 2 and 3 - Add a run, increase the vertical drop by 150 feet, and install an additional chair lift (with or without adding 2 acres of snow making): Supports an increase in ticket price by \$1.99 and a revenue increase of \$3,474,638
- Scenario 4 - Increase the longest run by 0.2 miles and add 4 acres of snow making capability: No difference in ticket price

# Conclusion and Summary

- Modelled price (using all features) - \$95.87 (MAE of \$10.39) vs. current price - \$81
- Big Mountain is doing well for vertical drop (4<sup>th</sup> important in model), but there are still quite a few resorts with a greater drop
- Big mountain resort already ranks very high for the top 3 features of importance, fast quads, runs and snow making area
- The scenario with a 150 feet vertical drop increase (and adding a run and a chairlift) resulted in an extra revenue of \$3,474,638 while only increasing ticket price by \$1.99