

Airbnb: Price Prediction

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Business Objective



Problem

AirBnb wants to provide Seattle hosts with a pricing strategy to set competitive rates and maximize profits.

Solution

A model to predict Seattle
Airbnb prices with
transparent features.



Data



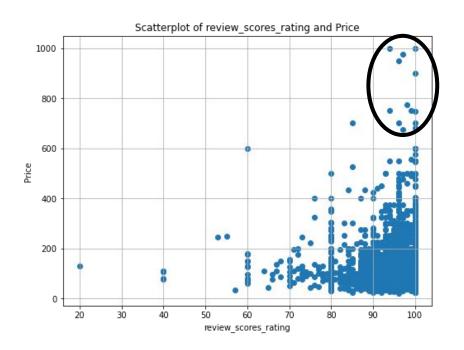
Data Cleaning

Non-unique variables (city, state) & only unique variables (id, lisiting_url)

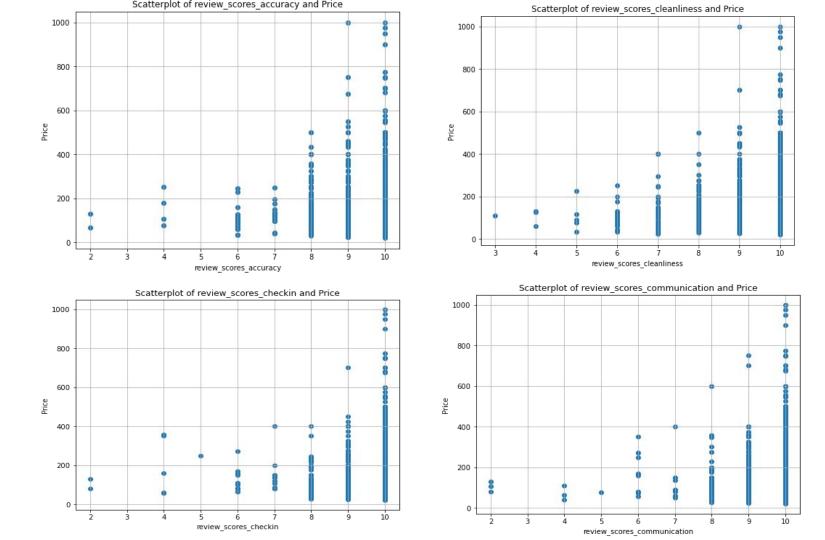
Missing values

Outliers

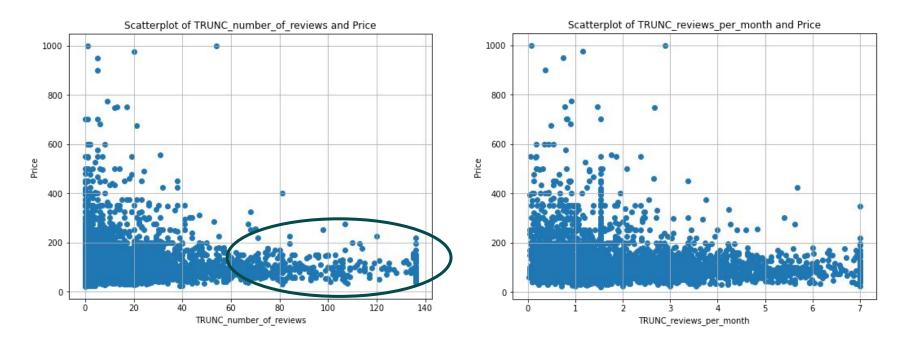
Review Scores vs. Price



- Listings with high review scores have higher prices
- Lower rated listings have lower range of prices

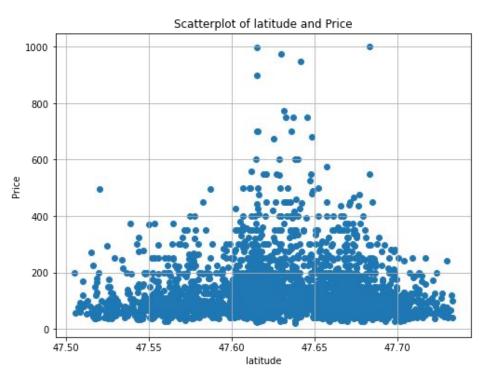


Number of Reviews vs. Price



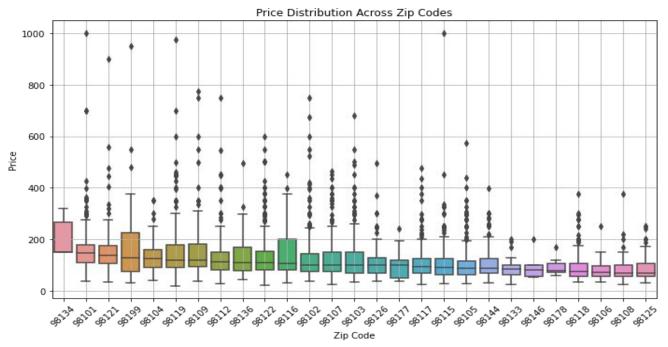
 Listings with higher number of reviews tend to have lower prices than the listings with lower number of reviews

Latitude vs. Price



• Higher priced listings are within the latitude of 47.60-47.65

Price Distribution Across Zip Codes

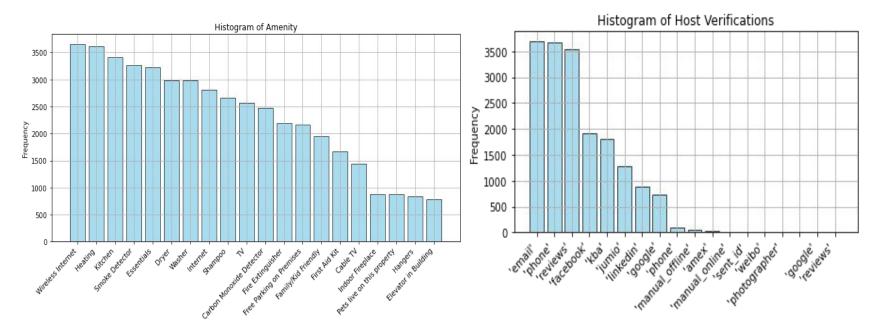


 98134 and 98101 zip codes have the highest median price at \$150 and \$149, respectively

Features: Calendar Updated

calendar_updated converted to days_ago

Features: Amenities and Host Verifications



 Took the top 15 amenities and top 9 host verifications and converted them into features

Further filtering of variables



Multicollinearity: Two or more features are highly related to each other, providing redundant information.

Statistical Significance: The variable does have an impact on the price.

Types of Models

Tree-based Models

Simple Decision Tree	Random Forest	Gradient Boosting
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Regression Model

Linear Regression

Results

Model	RMSE	Number of Variables
Gradient Boosting with Income	50.47	24
Gradient Boosting	52.33	25
Linear Regression with Random Forest Variables and Income	54.31	34
Random Forest	54.46	33
Linear Regression with Random Forest Variables	56.09	33
Linear Regression with Gradient Boosting Variables	56.21	25

Recommendation:

Linear Regression with Gradient Boosting Variables

LOSS AMOUNT

```
Total Variables: 26
INTERCEPT = -18377.15587176956
TRUNC_bedrooms = 22.186589518871884
TRUNC accommodates = 7.66286797694578
TRUNC bathrooms = 26.100763649437564
TRUNC cleaning fee = 0.3241751673044986
room\_type\_Entire\ home/apt = 35.17302348495243
latitude = -29.4042257179941
TRUNC_security_deposit = 0.050007768495403226
TRUNC reviews per month = -0.32734013531011075
neighbourhood_cleansed_Roosevelt = 27.85373644516014
availability_365 = 0.029985155743971204
TRUNC days ago = 0.1454742499394625
neighbourhood_cleansed_Southeast Magnolia = 85.44292363476133
0 bedrooms = 94.75780686137982
neighbourhood_cleansed_Belltown = 8.665022263554167
missing host acceptance rate = 17.582700956157264
neighbourhood group cleansed Downtown = 26.2512169640533
0 security deposit = 28.09248521502876
property_type_Boat = 136.55098947270224
longitude = -161.29162593652777
TRUNC extra people = 0.07987849915654932
zipcode 98101 = 4.292004253479025
neighbourhood_group_cleansed_Capitol Hill = 23.06621507971249
TRUNC_guests_included = 3.6825542581678854
neighbourhood_group_cleansed_Cascade = 27.85856132647873
0 bathrooms = 3.796372591013543
```

Future Work

- Explore deeper into the calendar dataset
- Explore the relationship between neighbourhoods and price as well as other relationships to confirm intuitiveness of model
- Build a linear regression model with gradient boosting variables and income
- Add more features



Thank You!

Q&A

