

# What determines the spatial patterns of Airbnb rentals in Chicago?

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# Airbnb

- The rise of the sharing economy is having far reaching consequences in a variety of sectors
- Two of the biggest names are Uber and Airbnb
- Launched in 2008, Airbnb provided an online platform which radically simplified the process of arranging a short-term rental
- This gave consumers new accommodation options and property owners a new source of income



# In the beginning

- The idea was that people could rent out a sofa or a spare room
- This would generate extra income for hosts and give cheap accommodation to guests
- There was a strong social aspect which would allow guests to meet a resident of the city they were visiting

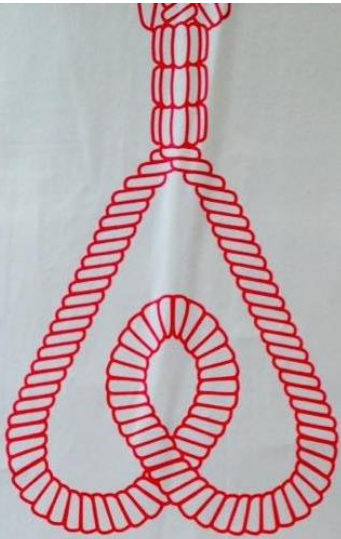


# Since then

- The platform became increasingly professional, with people renting out entire homes
- Some landlords have several properties which they rent out on Airbnb
- Companies have appeared to help hosts manage advertising, customer service, cleaning and so on







## Who pays for your holiday?

When you book an apartment, think about the rising rent prices for locals, an increase in touristification and people going through social displacement. For each holiday apartment a local tenant has to leave their home.

#boycottairbnb



## Castrate gentrification.

When you book an apartment, think about the rising rent prices for locals, an increase in touristification and people going through social displacement. For each holiday apartment a local tenant has to leave their home.

#boycottairbnb



## Stop milking it.

When you book an apartment, think about the rising rent prices for locals, an increase in touristification and people going through social displacement. For each holiday apartment a local tenant has to leave their home.





**LIES**

NEIGHBORHOODS ARE  
FOR NEIGHBORS  
**NOT VACATION RENTALS!**



**BIRCH THE PLAZA**  
**RESIDENTS SAY NO TO HOMESTAY**  
**AND SHORT STAY**  
**民宿不受欢迎**

**Illegal short-term rentals are a real problem for our neighborhoods.**

**FIRE SAFETY**

**EXCESSIVE NOISE**

**STRANGER DANGER**

**THREATENS AFFORDABLE HOUSING**

**SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING**

[illegalhotels.org](http://illegalhotels.org)





**ATT: AIRBNB COMMERCIAL OPERATORS**

**NYC HAS A NEW LAW  
TO IDENTIFY & TRACK  
LAWBREAKERS  
AND THEY'RE COMING FOR YOU**



**#sharebetter**

**illegalhotels.org**



# The accusations

- Gentrification
- Crowding out residents / pushing up rents
- Tax evasion
- Regulatory non-compliance
- Anti-social behavior
- Anticompetitive practices
- Racism
- Sexism
- Zionism
- Anti-Semitism





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# Policy

- Policy makers are left not knowing what to do and not having much evidence
- A variety of regulatory regimes are in place around the world
- These are enforced to differing extents
- In many places it is a legal grey area





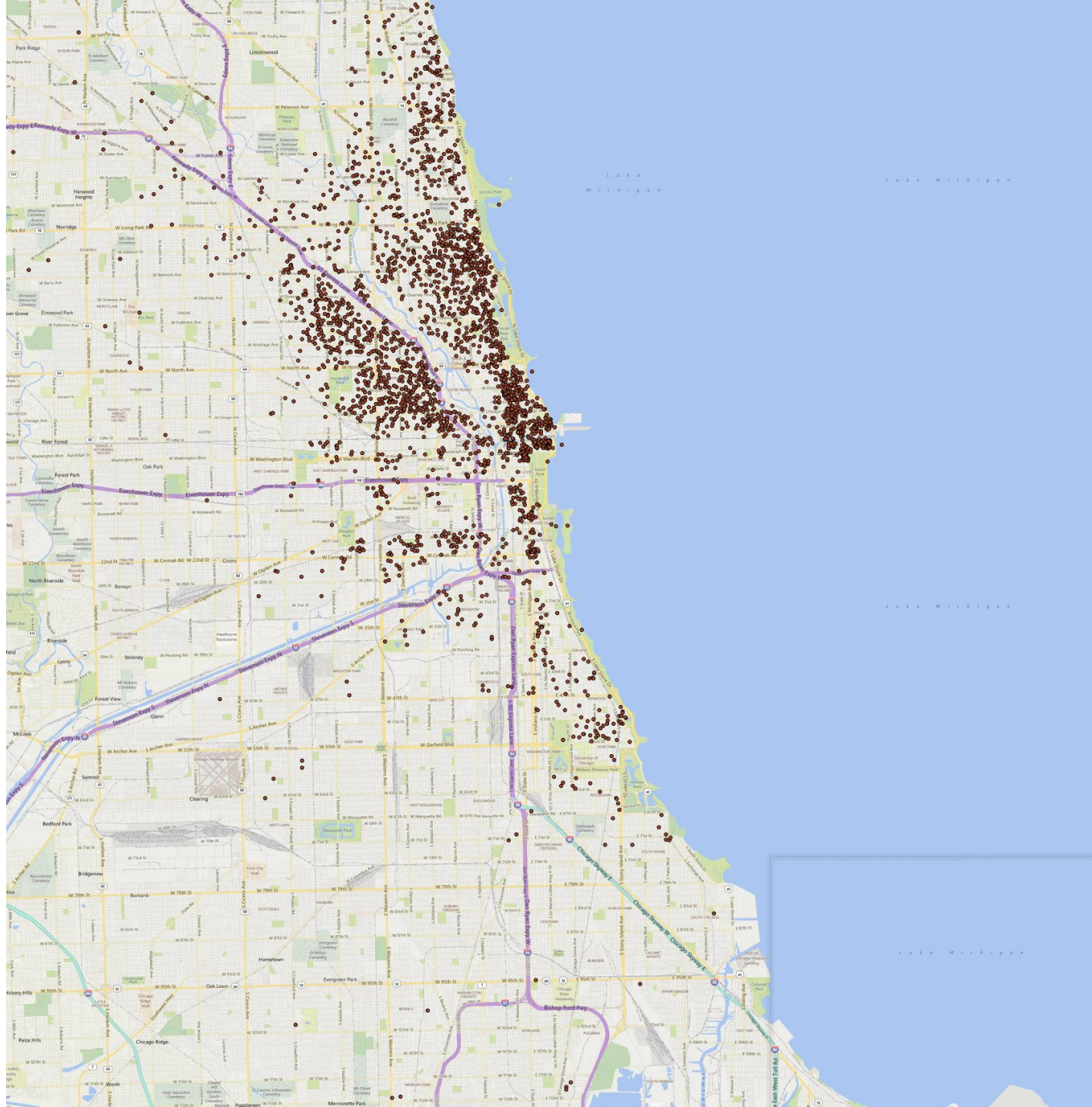
# Data

- Airbnb do not supply data, but publish their own analysis
- Companies such as AirDNA scrape data from Airbnb's website, augment it, and sell it on
- Inside Airbnb also scrapes the Airbnb website and makes it available free of charge



# Our preliminary work

- We have been playing with Airbnb data from Chicago
- We have used various regression models to explain
  1. What explains the distribution of rentals?
  2. What explains variation in price







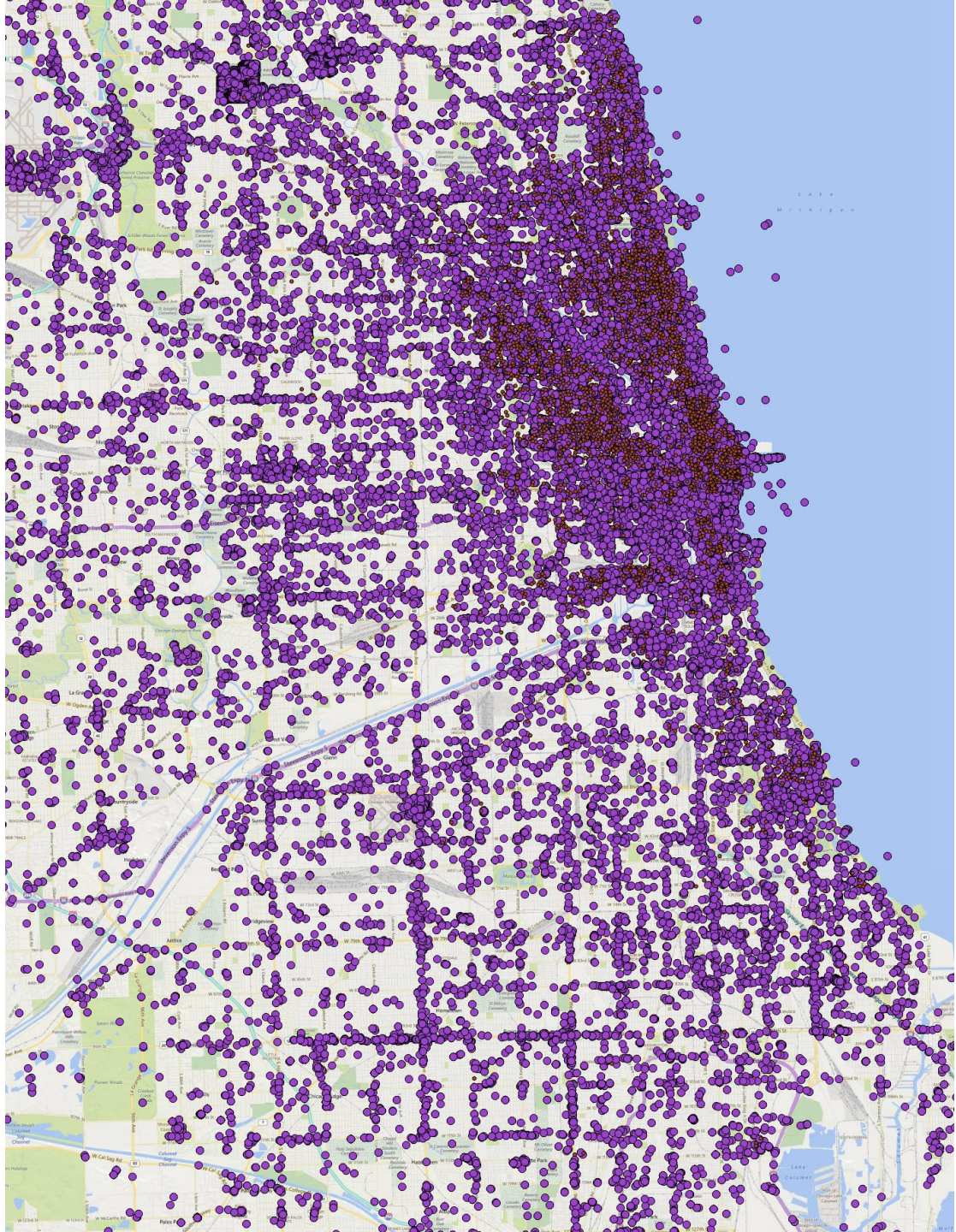
# Location

- Guests like to be close to amenities
- One approach to measuring the presence of urban amenities is to measure the distance to the city centre
- This doesn't seem to make sense for Chicago
- We want another measure of the density of urban amenities



- Some people like to tweet to show off being in an interesting location
- We gathered all geotagged tweets from Chicago over a period of several months



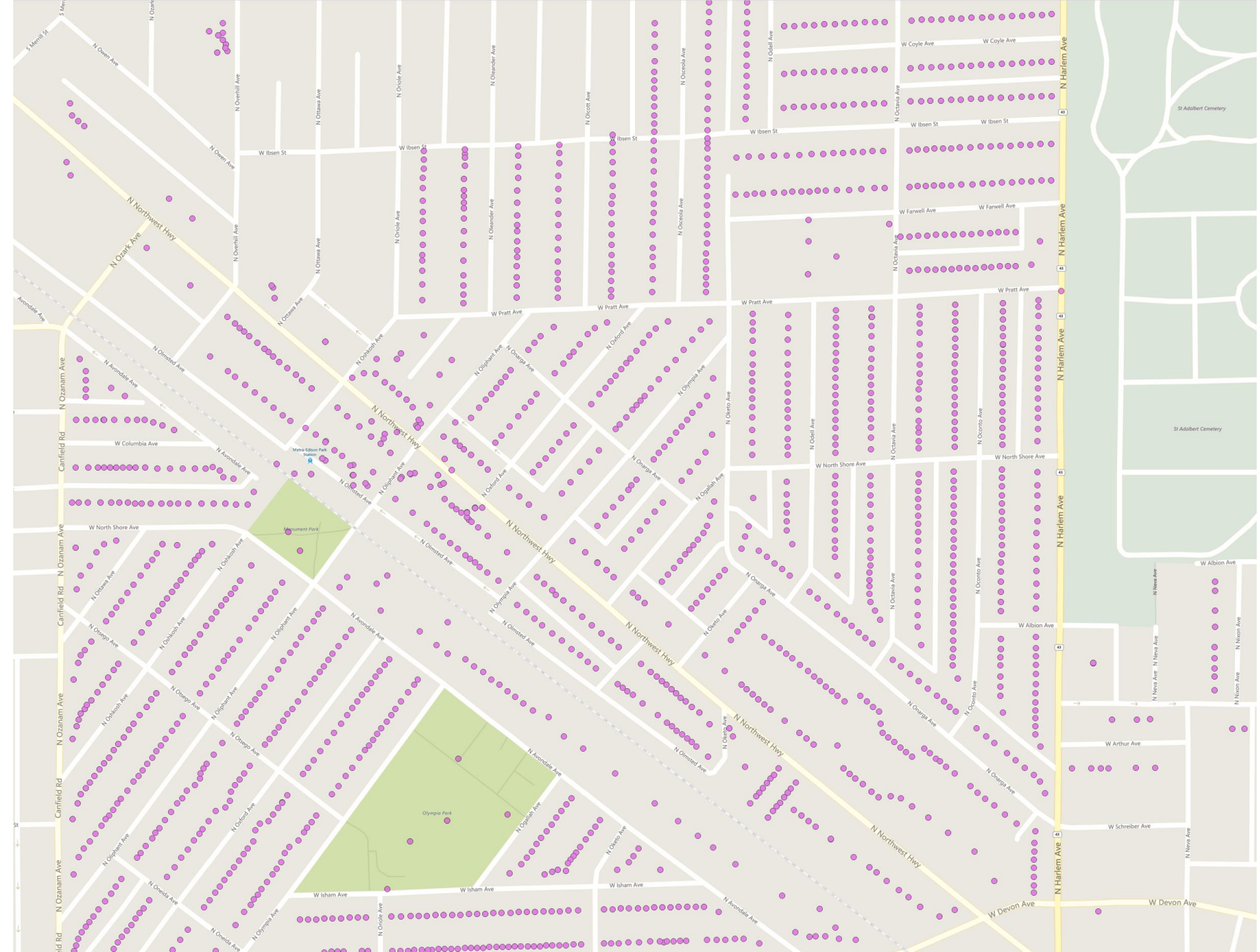


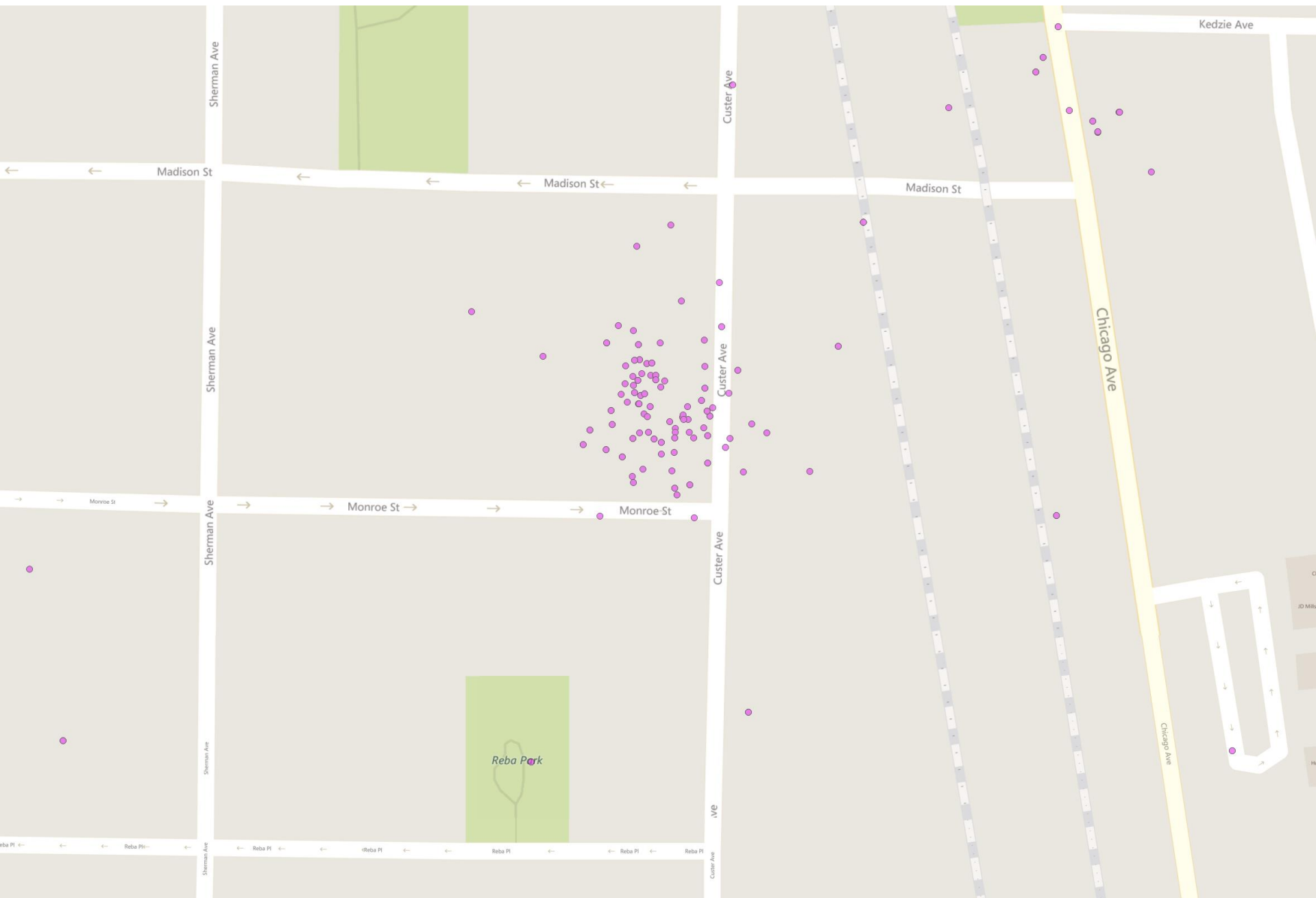


# Problems

- Interpreting the number of tweets as a measure of amenities is problematic









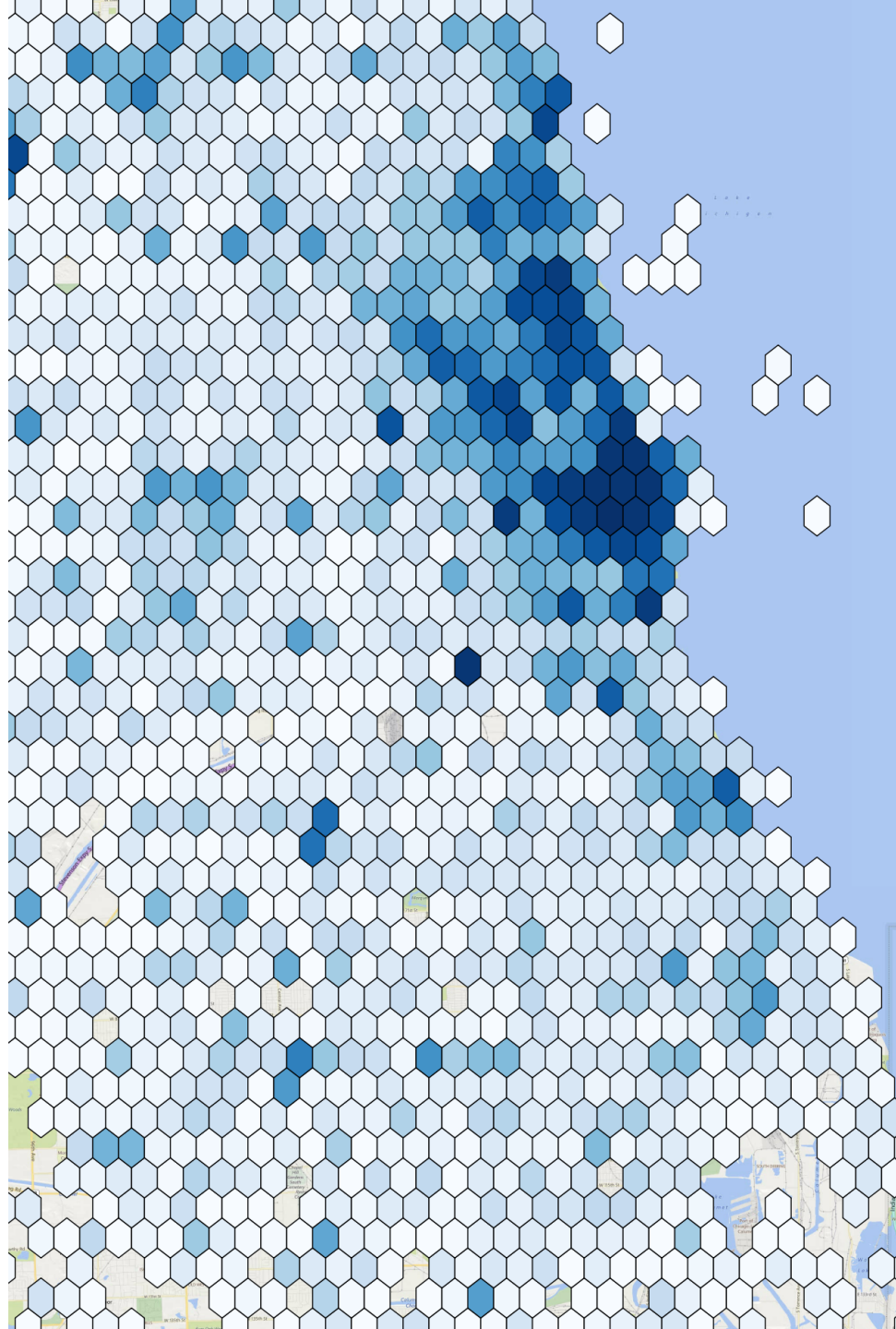
# Potential Solutions

- Number of unique users in an area
- The entropy of the tweets in an area

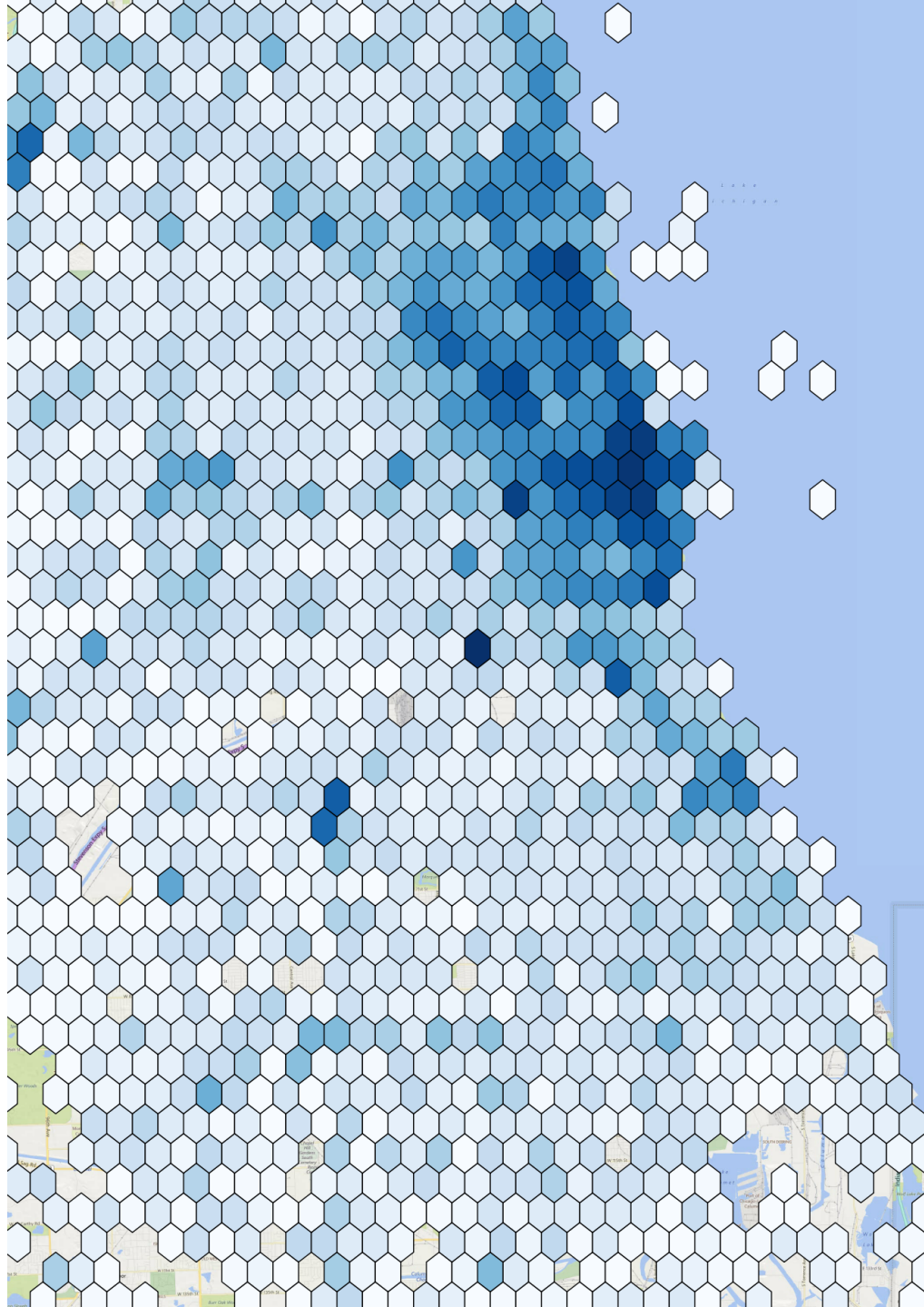
$$S = -\sum_i P_i \log_2 P_i$$

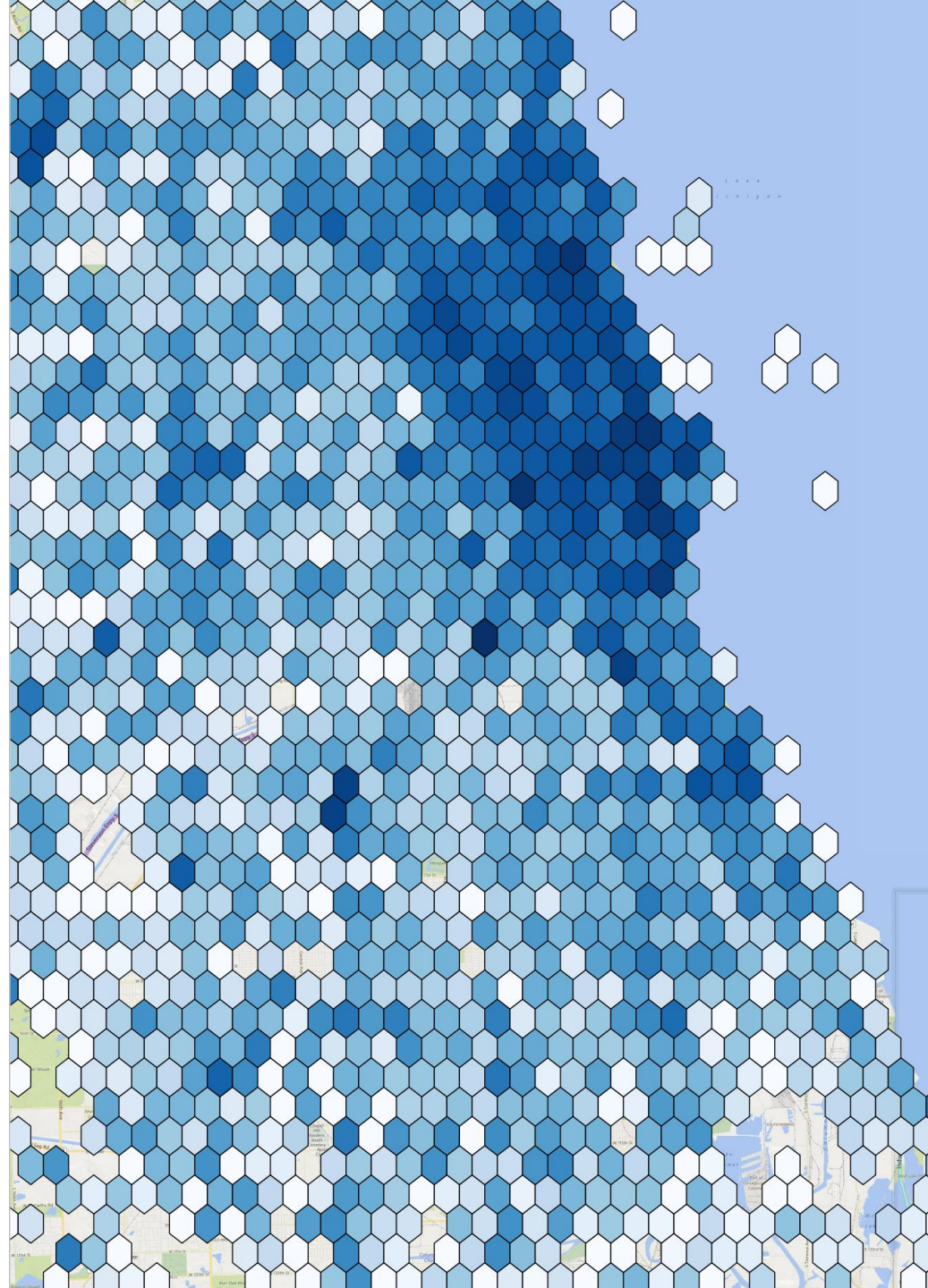
$$P_i = \frac{tweets_i}{\sum_i tweets_i}$$

- Quantifies the uncertainty involved in assigning a randomly selected tweet to a user
- Takes a maximum value of  $\log_2 n$

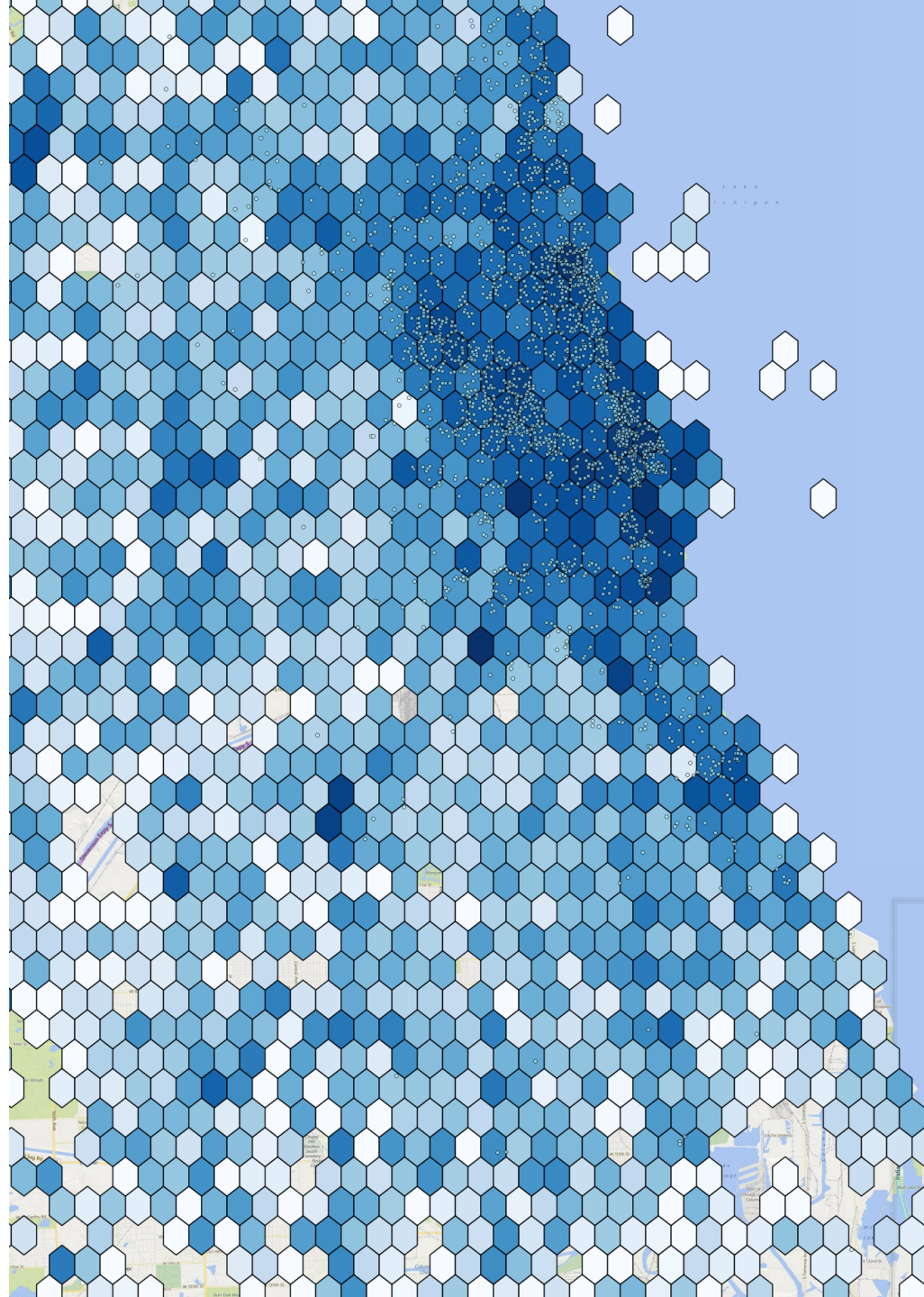












# Modelling

- We estimated several econometric models to look at the density of Airbnb rentals and the price
- We found that a spatially weighted average of the entropy of tweets gave the best fit in the model
- We also show that the use of the twitter data improves the model specification



	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
(Intercept)	4.5355*** (0.0575)	4.8262*** (0.0573)	4.4457*** (0.0560)	4.3763*** (0.0547)	4.0494*** (0.0556)
Accommodates	0.0523*** (0.0051)	0.0435*** (0.0048)	0.0468*** (0.0049)	0.0451*** (0.0048)	0.0432*** (0.0046)
One bedroom	0.1225*** (0.0284)	0.1619*** (0.0268)	0.1585*** (0.0275)	0.1736*** (0.0268)	0.1765*** (0.0257)
Two bedrooms	0.1958*** (0.0315)	0.2880*** (0.0301)	0.2658*** (0.0309)	0.3026*** (0.0301)	0.3141*** (0.0288)
Three bedrooms	0.2309*** (0.0404)	0.4070*** (0.0393)	0.3585*** (0.0401)	0.4194*** (0.0392)	0.4387*** (0.0374)
Four or more bedrooms	0.3451*** (0.0614)	0.5845*** (0.0594)	0.5104*** (0.0605)	0.5833*** (0.0590)	0.6029*** (0.0564)
Two bathrooms	0.3131*** (0.0221)	0.2374*** (0.0212)	0.2570*** (0.0217)	0.2308*** (0.0212)	0.2201*** (0.0203)
Three or more bathrooms	0.5975*** (0.0515)	0.5191*** (0.0488)	0.5558*** (0.0498)	0.5306*** (0.0485)	0.5096*** (0.0466)
Wireless	0.2222*** (0.0499)	0.1722*** (0.0471)	0.1915*** (0.0483)	0.1767*** (0.0469)	0.1675*** (0.0451)
Medium cancellation	-0.0570** (0.0179)	-0.0430* (0.0169)	-0.0519** (0.0173)	-0.0494** (0.0168)	-0.0308 (0.0162)
Difficult to cancel	-0.1702*** (0.0226)	-0.1535*** (0.0213)	-0.1575*** (0.0219)	-0.1543*** (0.0213)	-0.1498*** (0.0204)
Host time on platform	0.0264*** (0.0048)	0.0249*** (0.0045)	0.0297*** (0.0046)	0.0296*** (0.0045)	0.0208*** (0.0043)
Extra fee	-0.1216*** (0.0170)	-0.0870*** (0.0162)	-0.0956*** (0.0166)	-0.0781*** (0.0162)	-0.0675*** (0.0155)
Highly rated	0.1101*** (0.0170)	0.1110*** (0.0160)	0.1146*** (0.0164)	0.1107*** (0.0159)	0.1007*** (0.0153)
Distance to CBD		-0.0636*** (0.0056)			
Distance to CBD squared		0.0019*** (0.0004)			
Tweets			0.0115*** (0.0008)		
Twitter users				0.0974*** (0.0052)	
Twitter entropy squared					0.0025*** (0.0001)

R <sup>2</sup>	0.4238	0.4881	0.4620	0.4916	0.5308
Adj. R <sup>2</sup>	0.4210	0.4852	0.4592	0.4890	0.5284
Num. obs.	2676	2676	2676	2676	2676
$\ell$	-1344.991	-1186.654	-1253.324	-1177.467	-1070.121
RESET	0.07	0.65	7.21***	5.179***	1.60
Breusch-Pagan	32.41***	22.06	48.86***	34.55***	19.95
Mean VIF	1.68	1.68	3.03	1.66	1.65
RMSE	0.4010	0.3781	0.3876	0.3768	0.3620
Moran's I	0.24***	0.17***	0.20***	0.17***	0.10***
LM Error	2506.85***	1345.51***	1856.99***	1237.57***	427.71***
LM Lag	1279.15***	568.29***	853.12***	565.29***	168.85***
RLM Error	1229.55***	777.46***	1004.15***	673.78***	259.26***
RLM Lag	1.85	0.25	0.28	1.50	0.40

\*\*\* p < 0.001, \*\* p < 0.01, \* p < 0.05



# Future work

- Finish off our work on Chicago
- Compare Airbnb across 4 UK cities – are the patterns similar?
- Try to estimate the impact of Airbnb on prices and rents
- Does Airbnb affect the supply of rental accommodation?





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# Thank you for your attention

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