



Longitudinal Sales Responses with Online Reviews

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Outline

- **■**Motivation and Background
- Related Work
- Consumer Sentiment Metrics
- Experiments
- Conclusions

Background

Consumers share their experiences on the Web





Background

They rate in addition to comments/evaluation

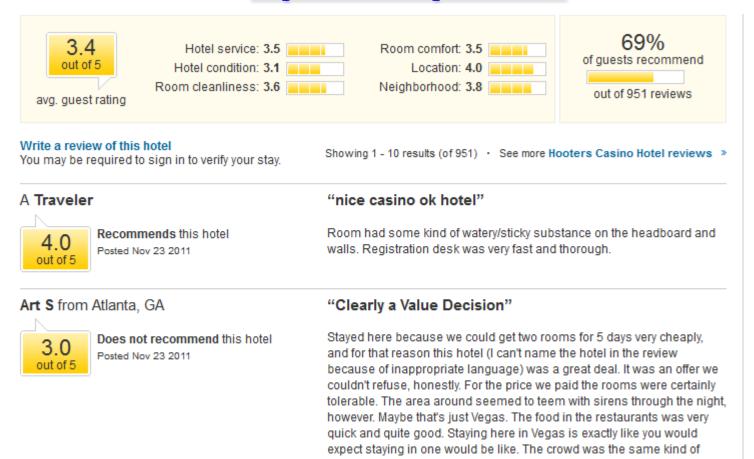
Rating	Number of Users				
****	26				
****	22				
***	16				
**	20				
*	80				



Background:

Ratings and Comments Co-exit

From http://www.expedia.com



crowd you might see at an MMA event.

Motivation: Impact of Comments/Ratings



Consumers usually seek advices from online reviews before purchasing.

These reviews significantly impact on consumers' purchasing behaviors.

Problem: Correlation of Comments and Sales

Study how online consumer reviews impact the sales of economic hotels.

- -Consider both ratings and comments
- -Measure sentiments in comments
- -Investigate correlations:
 - sentiments vs sales
 - ratings vs sales
 - sentiments vs ratings

Data Sets

- •From a leading travel service provider in China
 - Over 50 million registered members
 - Comprehensive services: hotel booking, flight ticketing, packaged tours and corporate travel management
- •Sales data of economic hotels
 - 1901 economic hotels
 - 137,568 booking records from 2006 to 2009
 - Each booking record includes selling price
 - 97,990 pieces of reviews with both ratings (1 ~ 5) and comments.

Sample of Consumer Review/Rating

TABLE I.

A SAMPLE OF CONSUMER REVIEWS.

Attribute	Rating	Comments. □						
sanitation.	4.0	The room was clean, shower is very						
service.	3.5₽	comfortable; in general, the environment						
environment.	4.5₽	and service of this hotel are good. I enjoyed						
facilities.	4.	it very much. ₽						

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Related Work

- Word-of-mouth (WOM) for movies (Liu, 2006)
 - Used WOM data collected from the Yahoo Movies Web site;
 - Examined the impact of the volume and polarity of reviews on movie sales;

Conclusions

- 1. WOM activities are most active during a movie's prerelease and opening week;
- 2. WOM information offers significant explanatory power for both aggregate and weekly box office revenue;
- 3. The power comes more from the volume of WOM than from the polarity.
 - This is also confirmed by our study in this paper.

Related Work

Mining and summarizing customer reviews (Hu&Liu)

- Attributes & opinion words appear frequently in nounadjective pairs
 - We use review pattern & classify attributes into 4 categories
- Identified opinion sentences and polarities
- Summarized all the customer reviews of a product:

```
Digital_camera_1:

Feature: picture quality

Positive: 253

<individual review sentences>
Negative: 6

<individual review sentences>
```

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Sentiments in consumer comments usually imply different feelings of consumers.

The key problem is to quantitatively measure the sentiments in consumer comments

Review Patterns

Structures frequently used by consumers to express their sentiments in review comments

- e.g., "the service (attribute) is excellent (adjective word)"
- Primary attributes
 - Explicitly listed for rating (basic attributes of a product)
 - 4 for hotel: sanitation, service, environment and facilities
- Associated attributes
 - E.g., "temperature", "hot water"
 - New attributes automatically extracted from review content
 - Classified and associated to a primary attribute (e.g., facilities).

Review Pattern Extraction

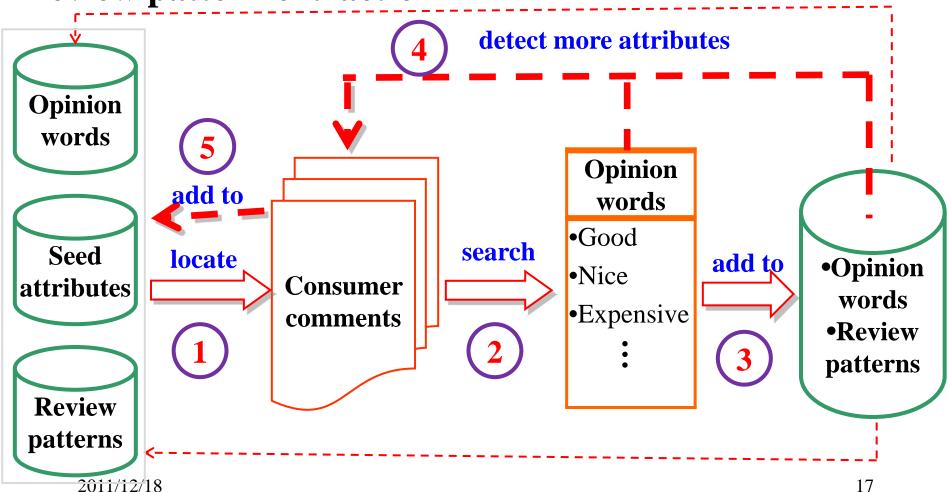
- 1. Locate seed attribute terms (4 primary attributes);
- 2. Find opinion word (usually adjective) around each attribute term to validate a review pattern;
- 3. The review pattern can be utilized to discover further more attributes/opinion-words **iteratively** and alternatively.

4. Finally, a set of 4-tuples as <attribute, opinion word, pattern, rating> is obtained

An Overall Workflow

(attributes, opinion words and review patterns)

•Review pattern extraction



ICDM SENTIRE workshop

Post-processing:

- Derived attributes will be removed if their occurrences are less than a threshold (e.g., 3);
- The corresponding 4-tuples are also removed;
- Each new associated attribute is labeled with its primary attribute based on classification.

Sentiment Metric of each opinion word (o):

$$R(o) = \frac{1}{|\{t \mid o \in t\}|} \sum_{t' \in \{t \mid o \in t\}} r_{t'}(o)$$

where $\{t \mid o \in t\}$ is the set of 4-tuples which contains opinion word o and $r_{t'}(o)$ is the rating in t'. The resulting score reflects the comprehensive sentiment when consumers use the opinion word to review product.

Sentiment Metrics of a review comment (m):

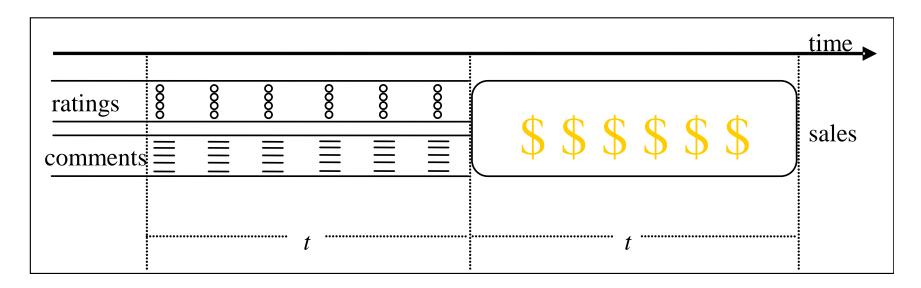
$$R(m) = \frac{1}{|\{x \mid x \in m\}|} \sum_{o \in \{x \mid x \in m\}} R(o)$$

which is an aggregative strategy, to measure multiple sentiments, positive or negative sentiments, in one review comment.

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Longitudinal Study of Sentiment & Sales



Schematic diagram of impact examination

h's Overall Rating and Sentiment in t

Overall consumer ratings

–Given a hotel h and a time span t, the aggregate consumer rating is

$$R_{h,t} = \frac{1}{|S|} \sum_{s \in S} \left(\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{4} r_{s,i} \right)$$

in which *S* is the set of consumer ratings for hotel *h* in period *t*.

•Overall sentiment metric (score)

$$T_{h,t} = \frac{1}{|Q_t|} \sum_{m \in Q_t} R(m)$$

where Q_t is the set of consumer comments for hotel h in period t and R(m) is the consumer sentiment score.

Dataset 1

- The hotels with at least 200 reviews are chosen;
- Results in 127 hotels;
- Use month as the time interval;
- 3,213 transactions.

Dataset 2

• The hotels with at least 400 reviews are chosen.

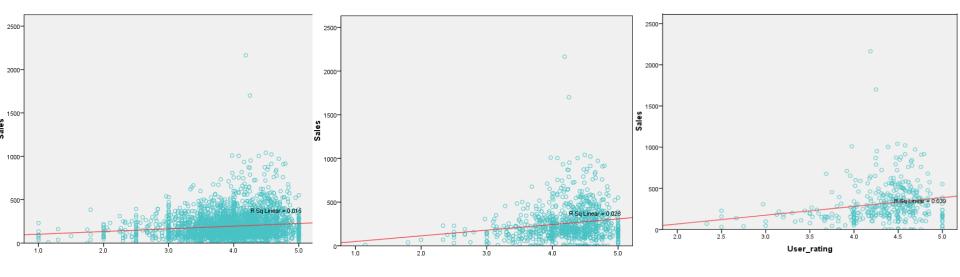
Dataset 3

• The hotels with at least 600 reviews are chosen.

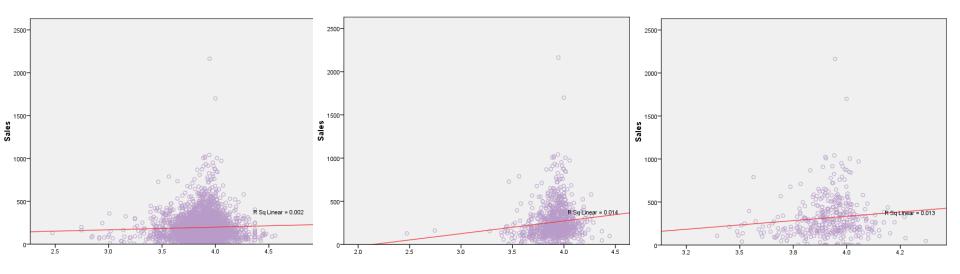
TABLE II.

SAMPLES OF RATING AND SALE TRANSACTION

Trans ID	Consumer rating	Sentiment rating	Sales
1	4.0833	3.9232	187
2	4.0833	3.8038	215
3	4.0636	3.9718	228
4	3.7956	3.8190	328
5	3.8647	3.8002	299
6	4.0153	3.9353	262
7	4.0666	3.8462	237
8	3.7411	3.8465	236
9	3.1200	3.9301	150
10	4.0000	3.6001	143



Sales changes with the increase of consumer ratings on the three datasets



Sales changes with the increase of **sentiment score** on the three datasets

TABLE III. FINAL RESULT OF CORRELATION ANALYSIS

		dataset1			dataset2			dataset3		
		consumer rating	sentiment rating	sales	consumer rating	sentiment rating	sales	consumer rating	sentiment rating	sales
consumer	Pearson Correlation	1.000	0.448	0.122	1.000	0.430	0.167	1.000	0.376	0.196
rating	Sig. (2-tailed)	N/A	0.000	0.000	N/A	0.000	0.000	N/A	0.000	0.000
sentiment	Pearson Correlation	0.448	1.000	0.040	0.430	1.000	0.118	0.376	1.000	0.115
rating	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	N/A	0.000	0.000	N/A	0.000	0.000	N/A	0.025
sales	Pearson Correlation	(0.122) >	0.040	1.000	(0.167) >	0.118	1.000	0.196	0.115	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	N/A	0.000	0.000	N/A	0.000	0.025	N/A

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Conclusions

- 1. Both consumer ratings and consumer comments have certain influence on hotel sales;
- 2. Sales has higher correlation with consumer ratings than with sentiment score;
- 3. There is certain correlation between consumer rating and sentiment, showing their relatedness; but the correlation is far smaller than 1, indicating their inconsistency.

Thanks you! csliuwy@cityu.edu.hk