

# Catching Signals in RM

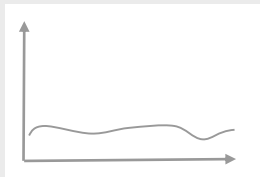
Augment predictive Revenue  
Management models with  
contextual data

JAN 20, LHG Revenue Management & Migacore  
Tabea Hasler & George Brova

Internal

# Background: Peaks & Trends influence Customer Behavior significantly

Peaks & Trends



# Background: Peaks & Trends influence Customer Behavior significantly

## Peaks & Trends



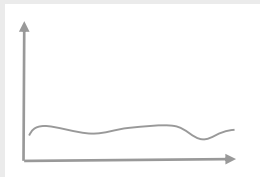
# Background: Peaks & Trends influence Customer Behavior significantly

## Peaks & Trends



# Background: Peaks & Trends influence Customer Behavior significantly

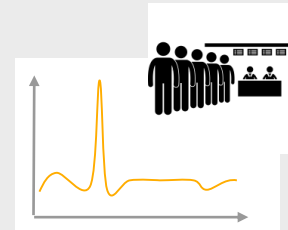
Peaks & Trends



**AMLD**EPFL



AMLD at EPFL  
25.01.-29.01.20



Today



Human expert  
(Sales/RM)



Historical bookings

- Manual peak and trend detection
- Manual adjustment of forecast and steering
- No use of additional sources of information

# Background: Peaks & Trends influence Customer Behavior significantly

Peaks & Trends



Today



Human expert  
(Sales/RM)



Historical bookings

- Manual peak and trend detection
- Manual adjustment of forecast and steering
- No use of additional sources of information

PAIN



Limited information leads to **lagging behind** rather than **knowing in advance**

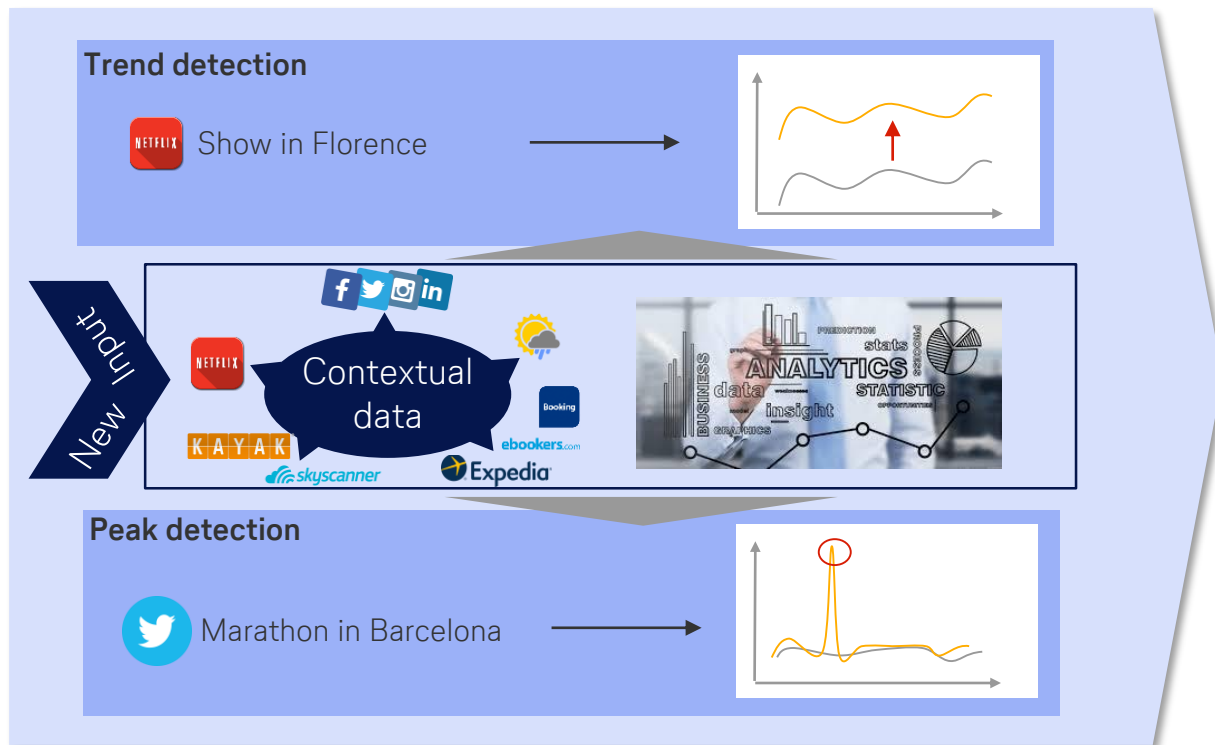
# Idea: Include Contextual Data in our Models to detect Travel Patterns



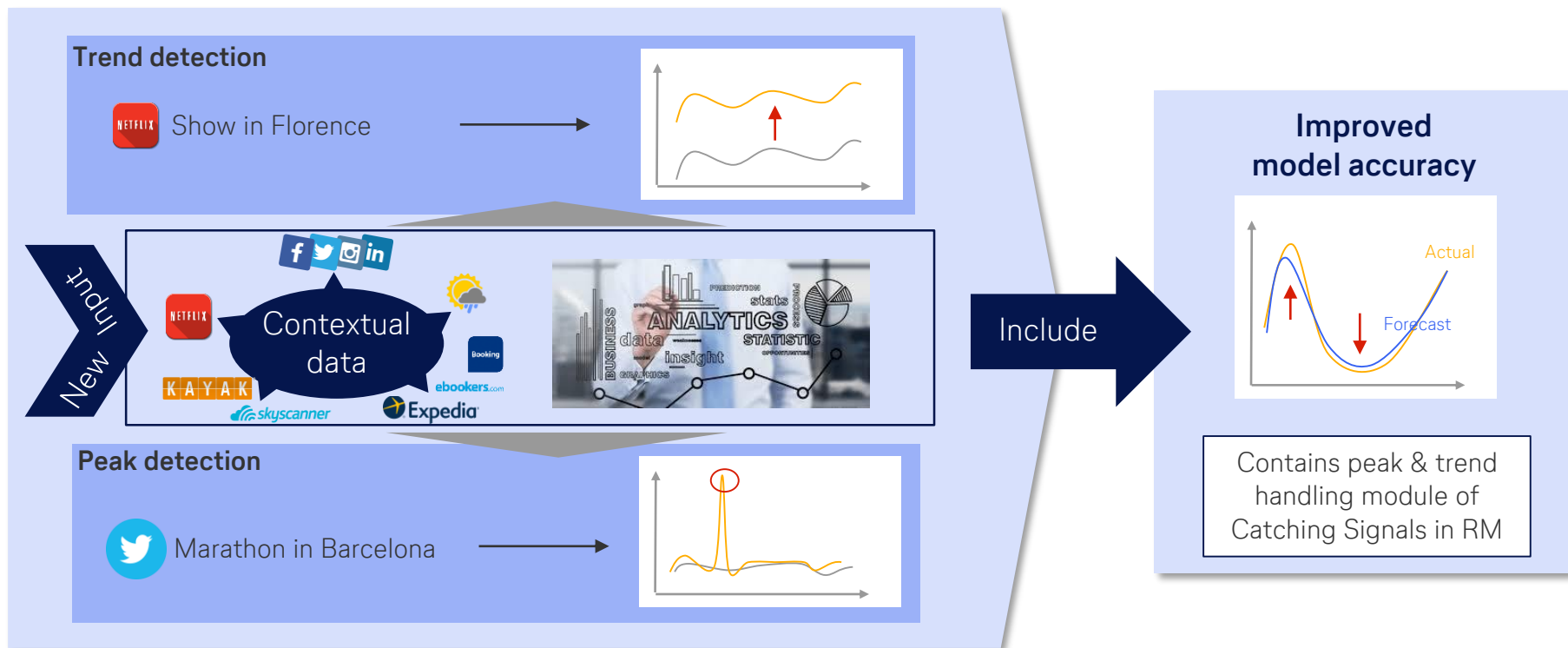




# Idea: Include Contextual Data in our Models to detect Travel Patterns



# Idea: Include Contextual Data in our Models to detect Travel Patterns



# Application: Create Data Signals for direct incorporation in Models

## Create Signals



Search Engines

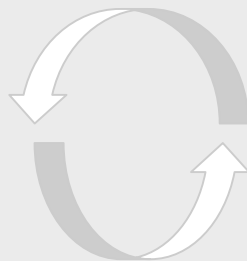


Events / News, ...



Social media

## Train Signals



## Add signals to model

$$\begin{aligned} \log \left( \lambda(\mathbf{x}_{i,t}, t) \right) = & \beta_0 + \beta_{\xi} \hat{\xi}_{i,t} + \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbf{1}_{\text{BDAY}_{i,t}=j} \beta_{1,j} + f_p(p_{i,t}) \\ & + f_{p,t}(p_{i,t}, t) + f_{p,1}(p_{i,t}, \text{DIME}_{i,t}) + f_{p,2}(p_{i,t}, \text{YDAY}_{i,t}) \\ & + f_t(t) + f_1(\text{DIME}_{i,t}) + f_2(\text{YDAY}_{i,t}) \\ & + f_{t,1}(t, \text{DIME}_{i,t}) + f_{t,2}(t, \text{YDAY}_{i,t}) + f_{1,2}(\text{DIME}_{i,t}, \text{YDAY}_{i,t}) \\ & + f_{p,a}(p_{i,t}, \text{INDEX}_{1,i,t}) + f_{p,b}(p_{i,t}, \text{INDEX}_{2,i,t}) + \dots \\ & + f_{p,l}(p_{i,t}, \text{SIGNAL}_{1,i,t}) + f_{p,li}(p_{i,t}, \text{SIGNAL}_{2,i,t}) + \dots \\ & + \dots \end{aligned}$$

+ additional Indexes/Signals

Regression Model

GLM/GAM

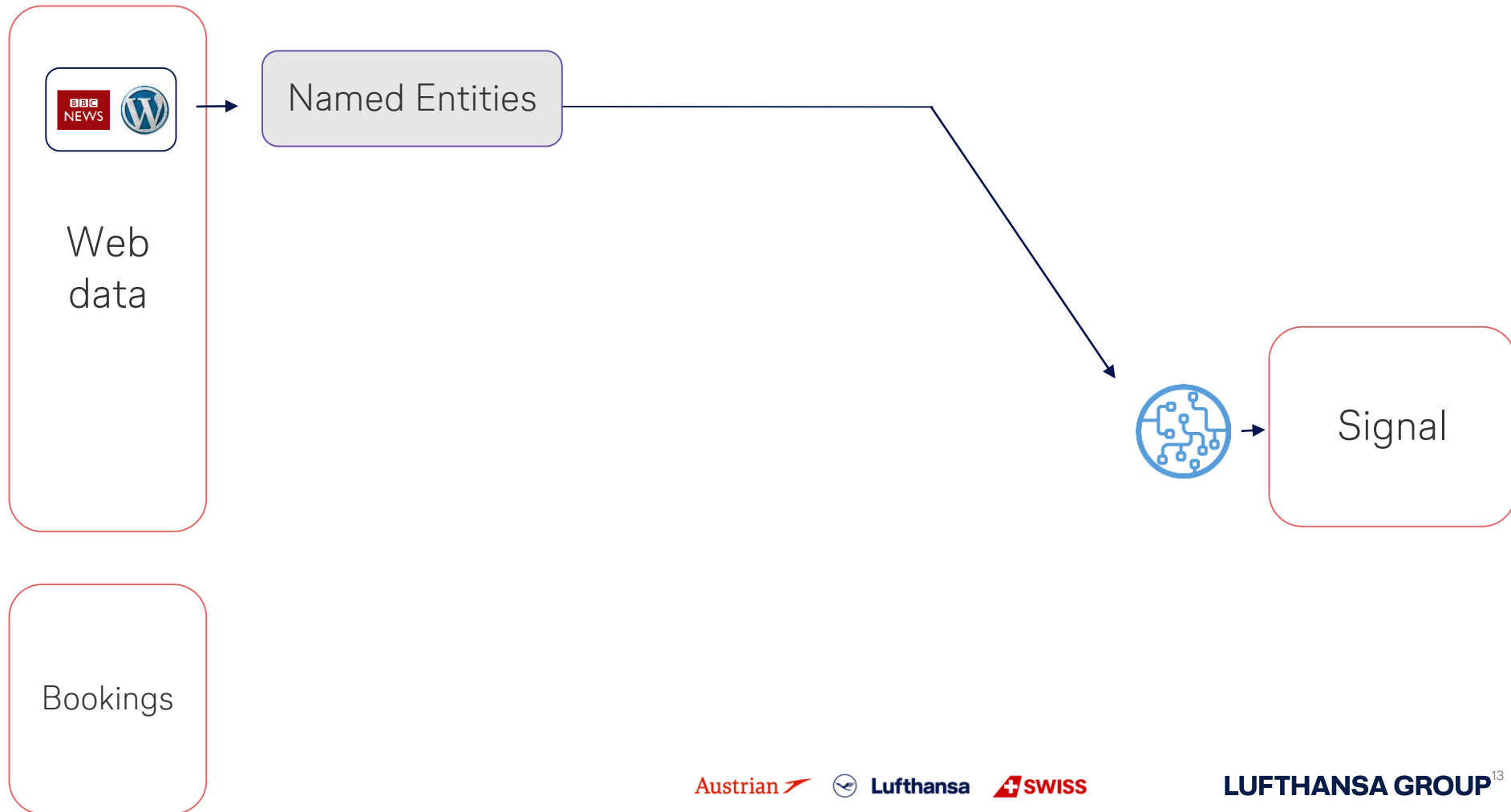
Count Data, Bookings

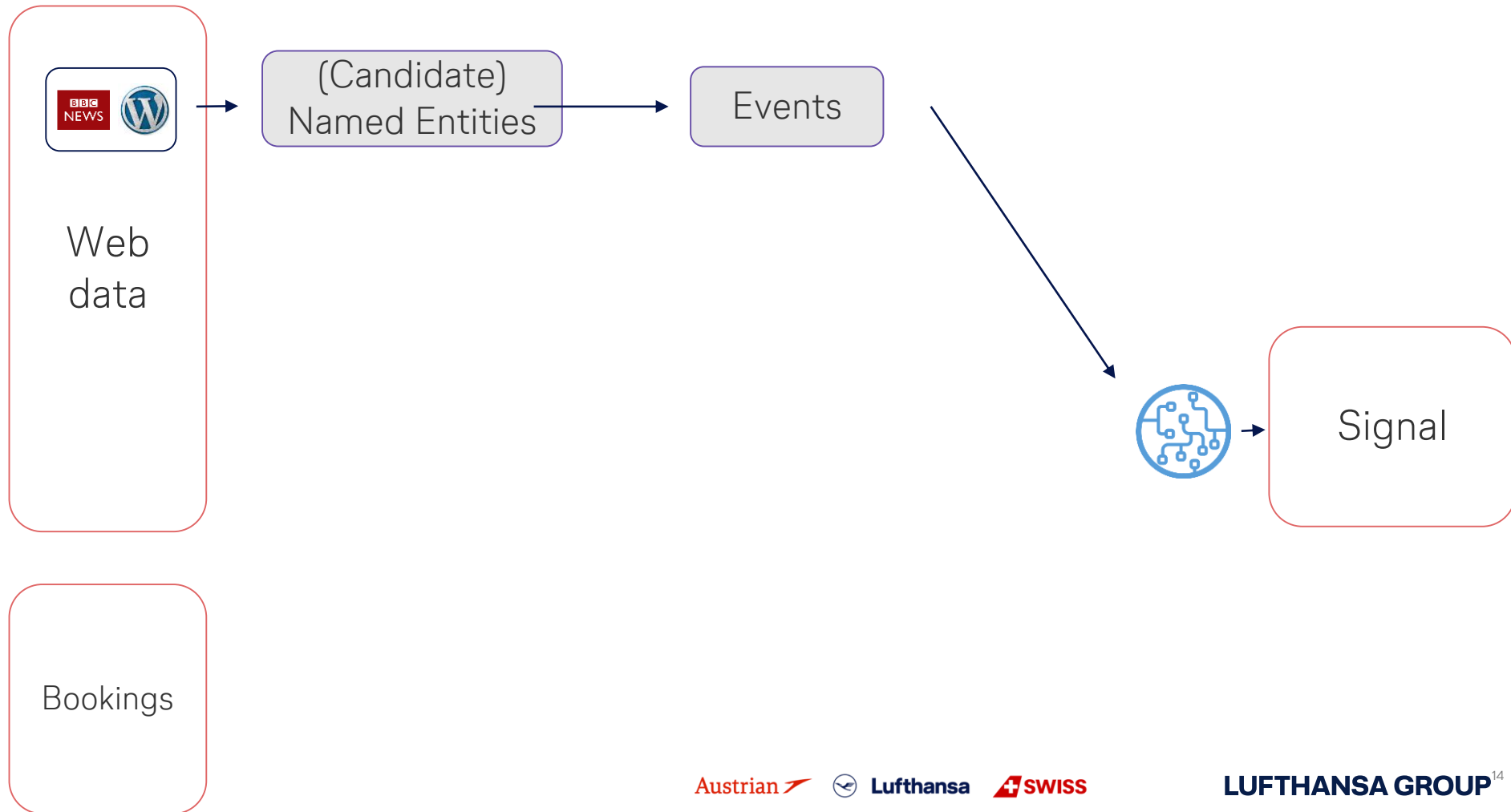
Web  
data

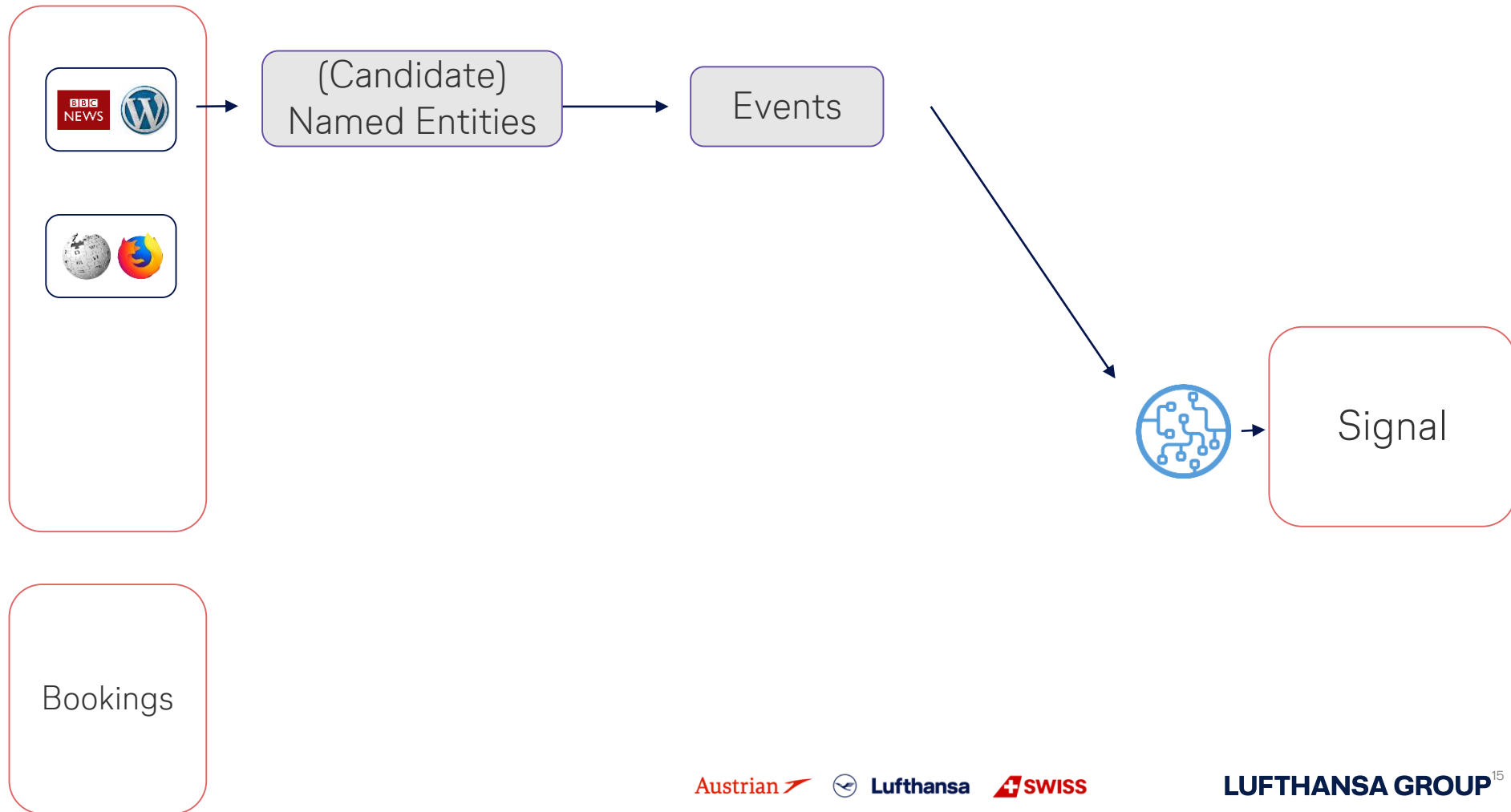
Events

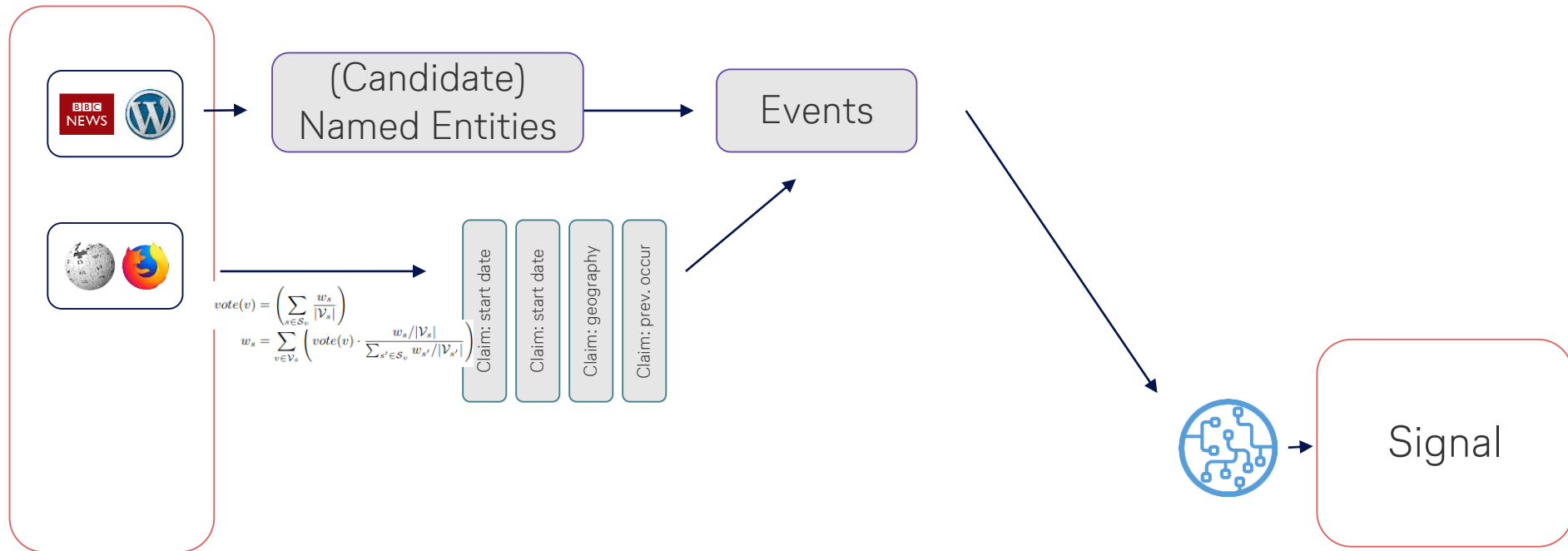
Signal

Bookings



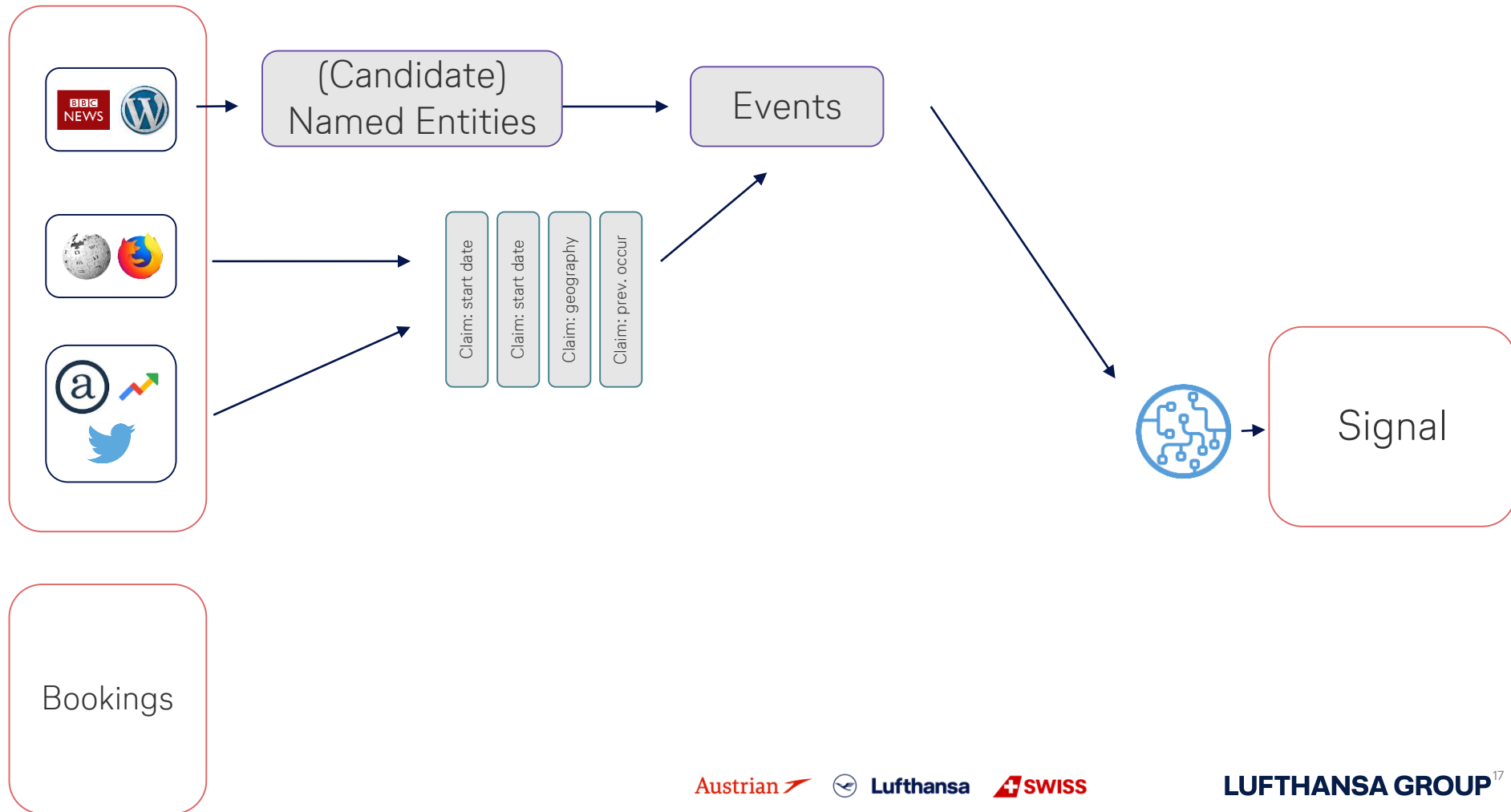


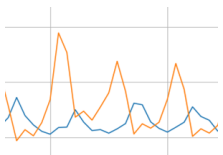
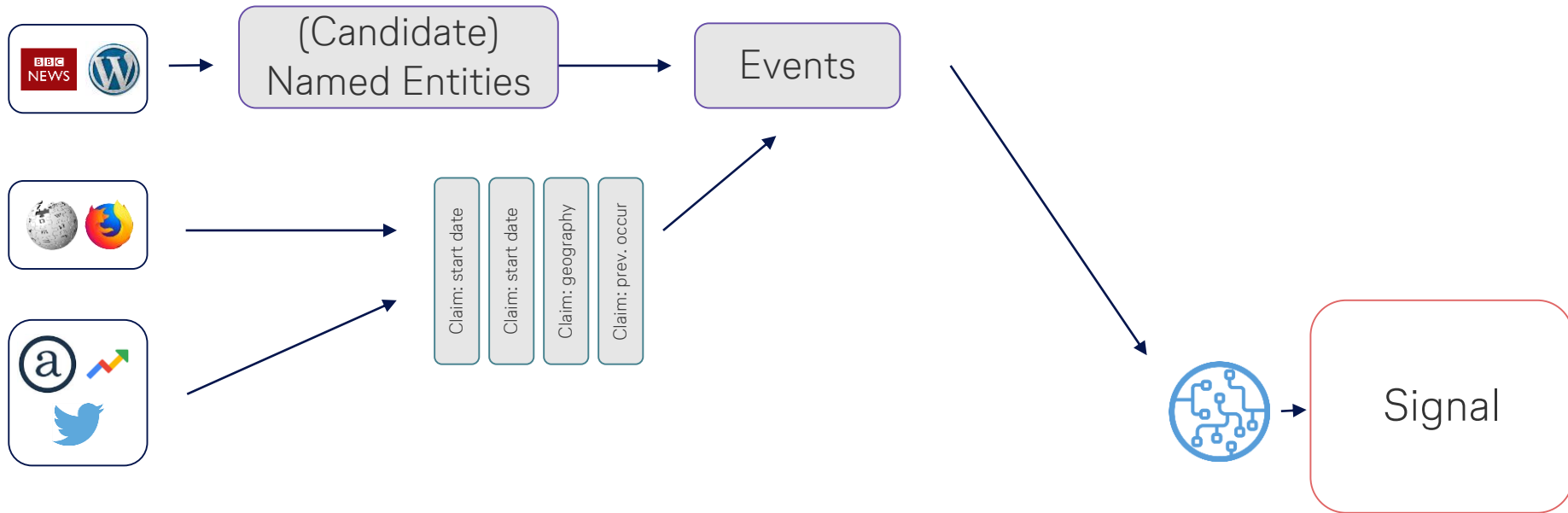


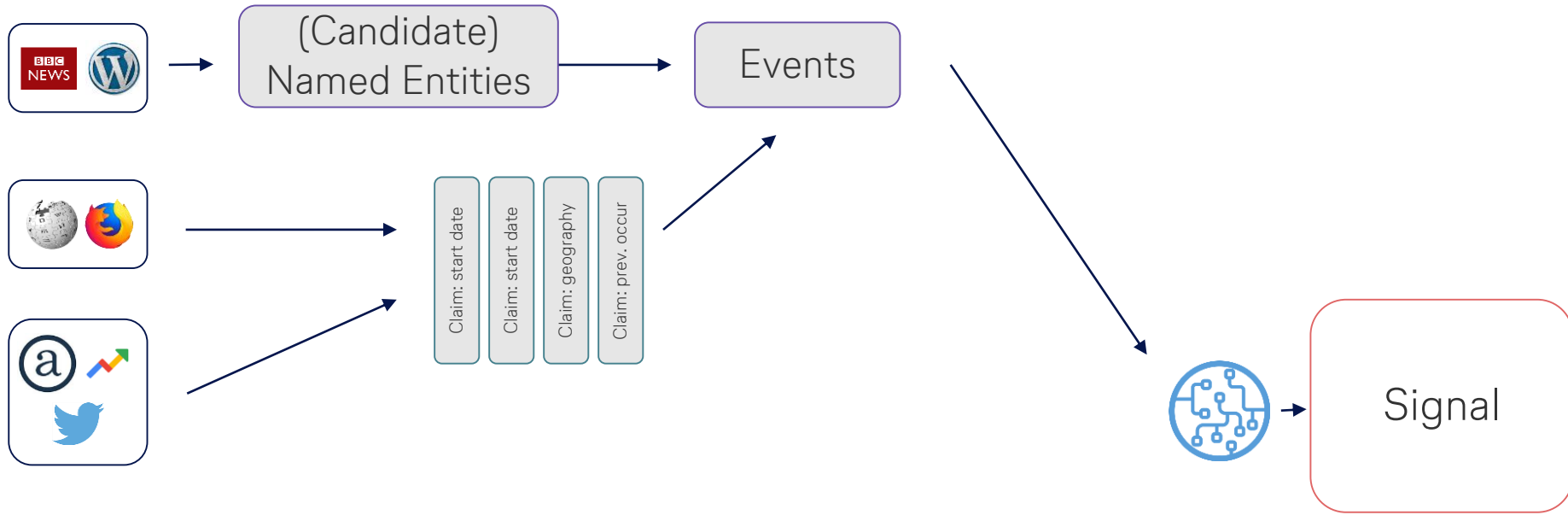


Bookings

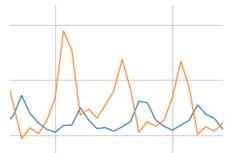




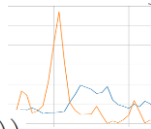
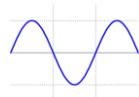


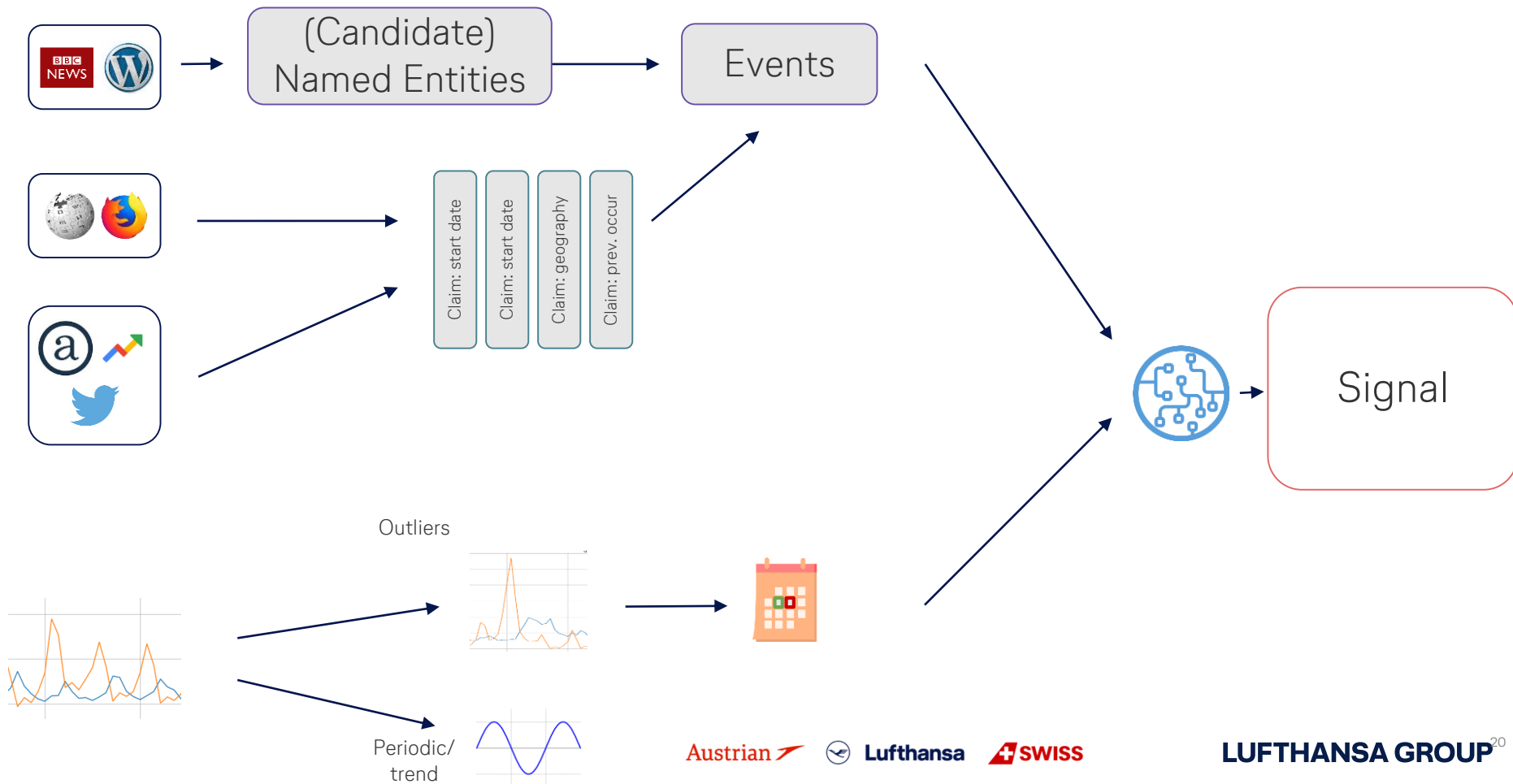


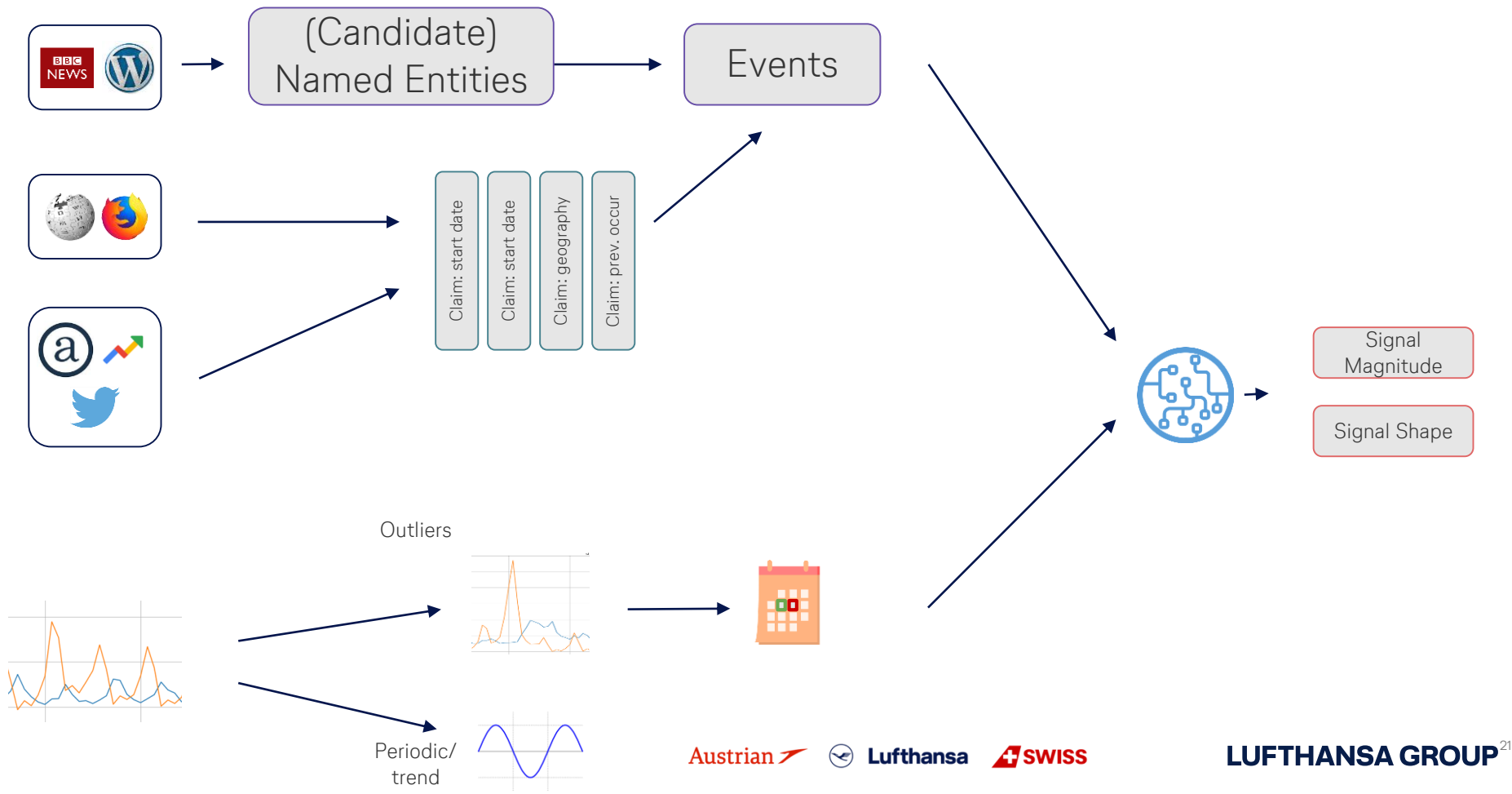
Outliers

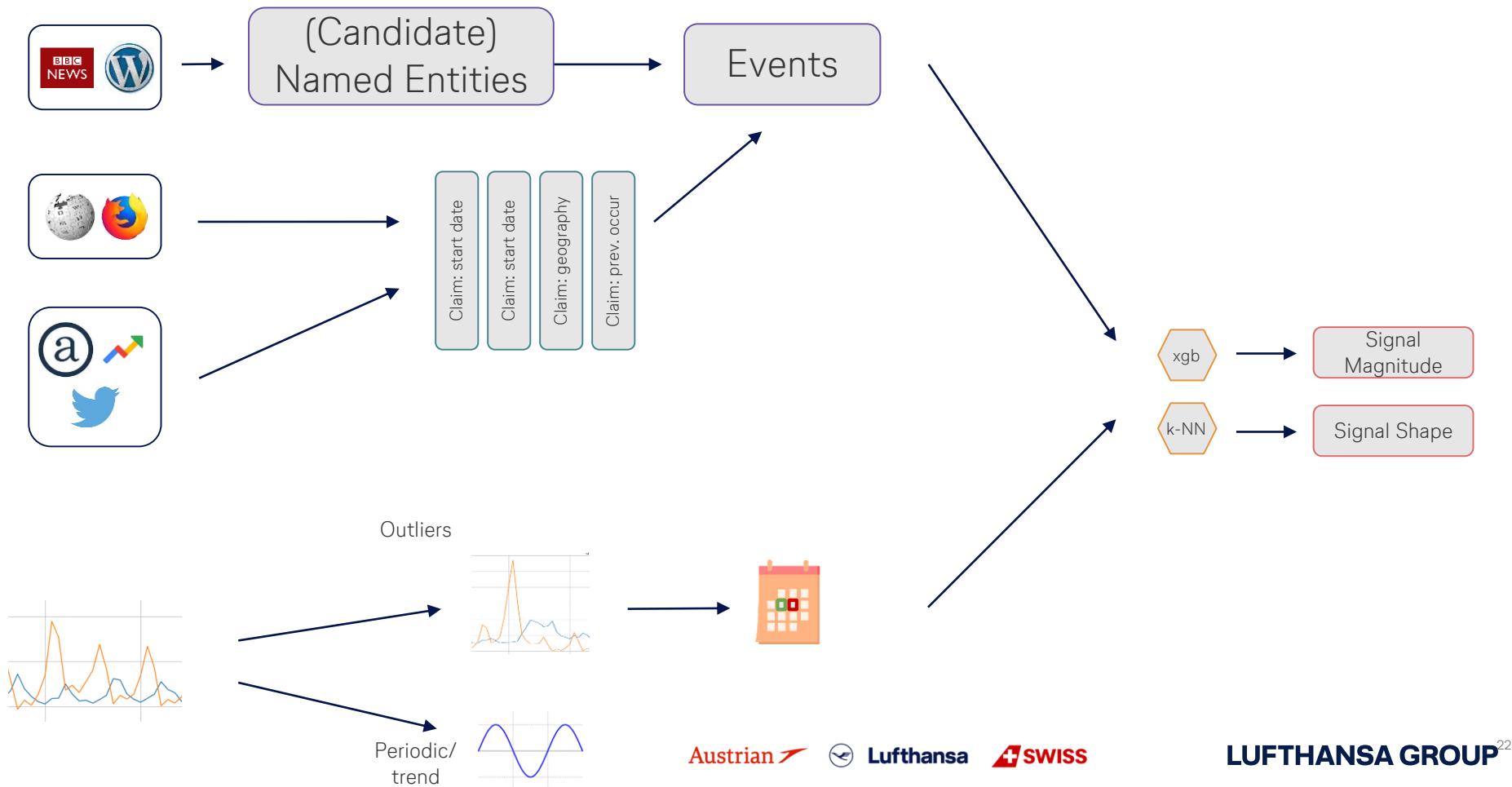


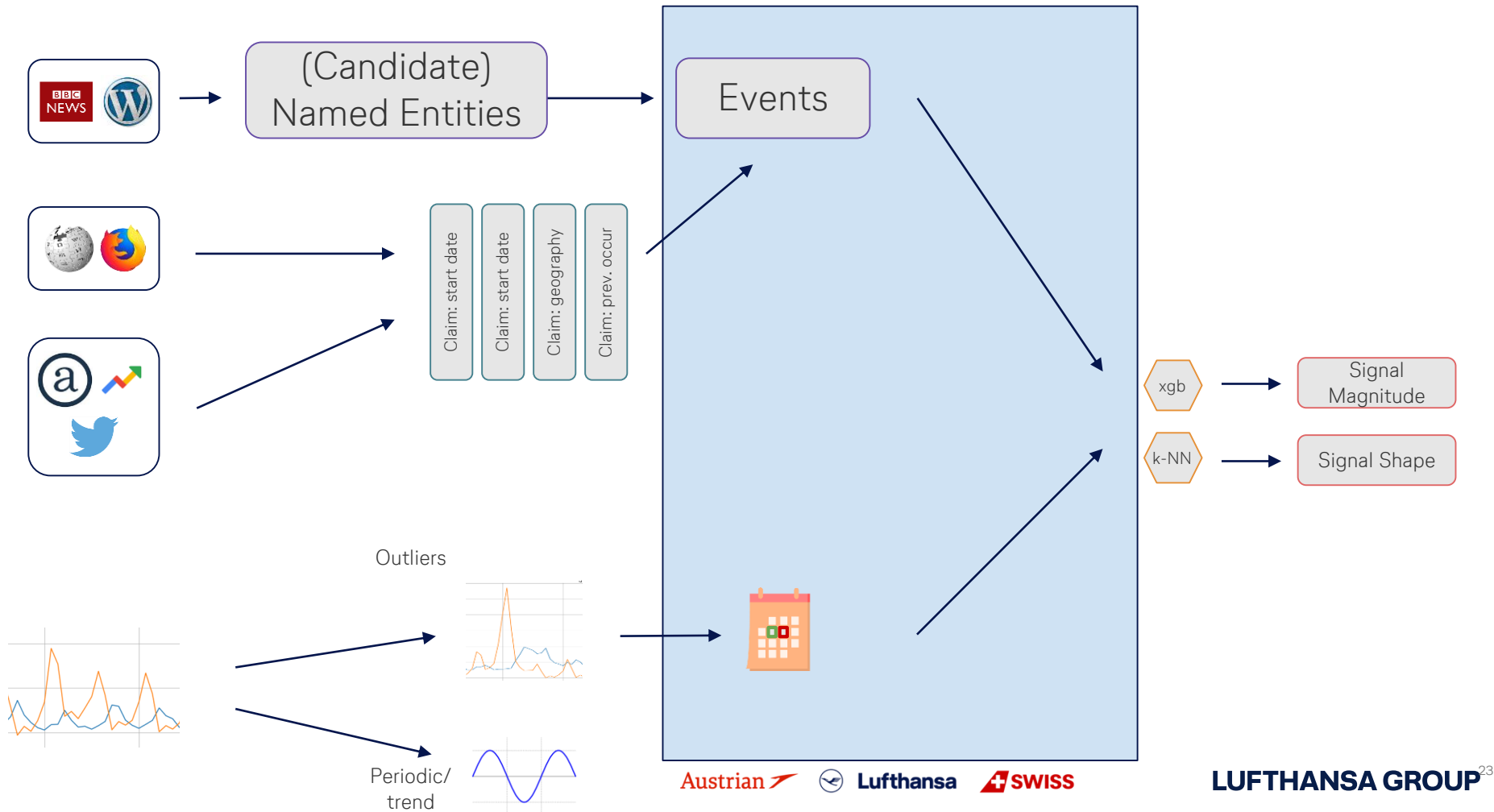
$$s(t) = \sum_{n=1}^N \left( a_n \cos\left(\frac{2\pi nt}{P}\right) + b_n \sin\left(\frac{2\pi nt}{P}\right) \right)$$

Periodic/  
trend

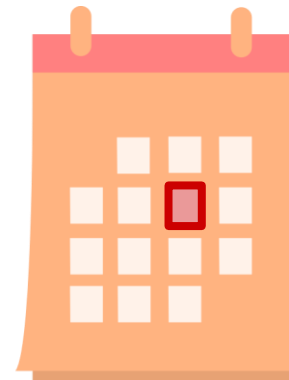




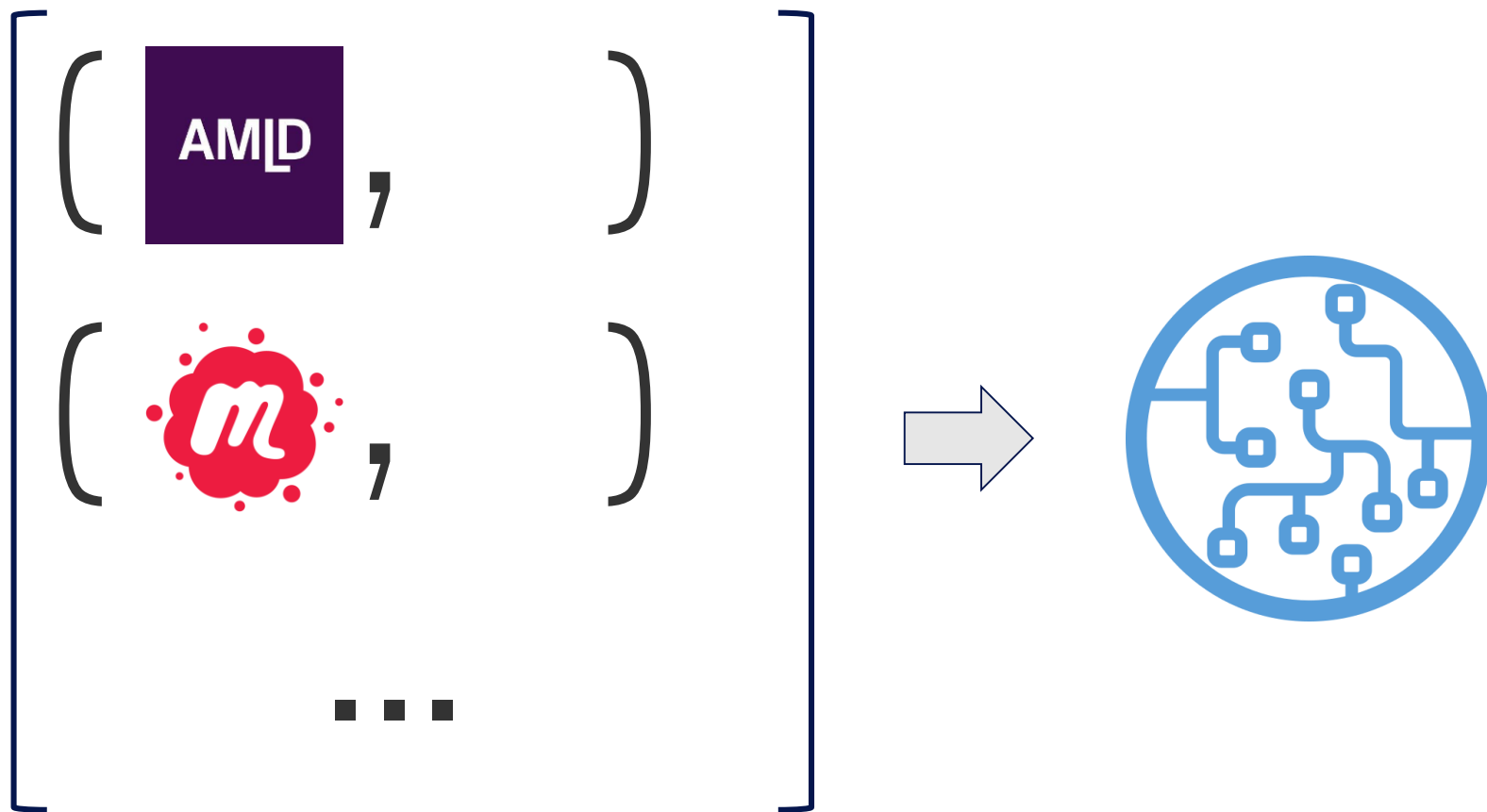


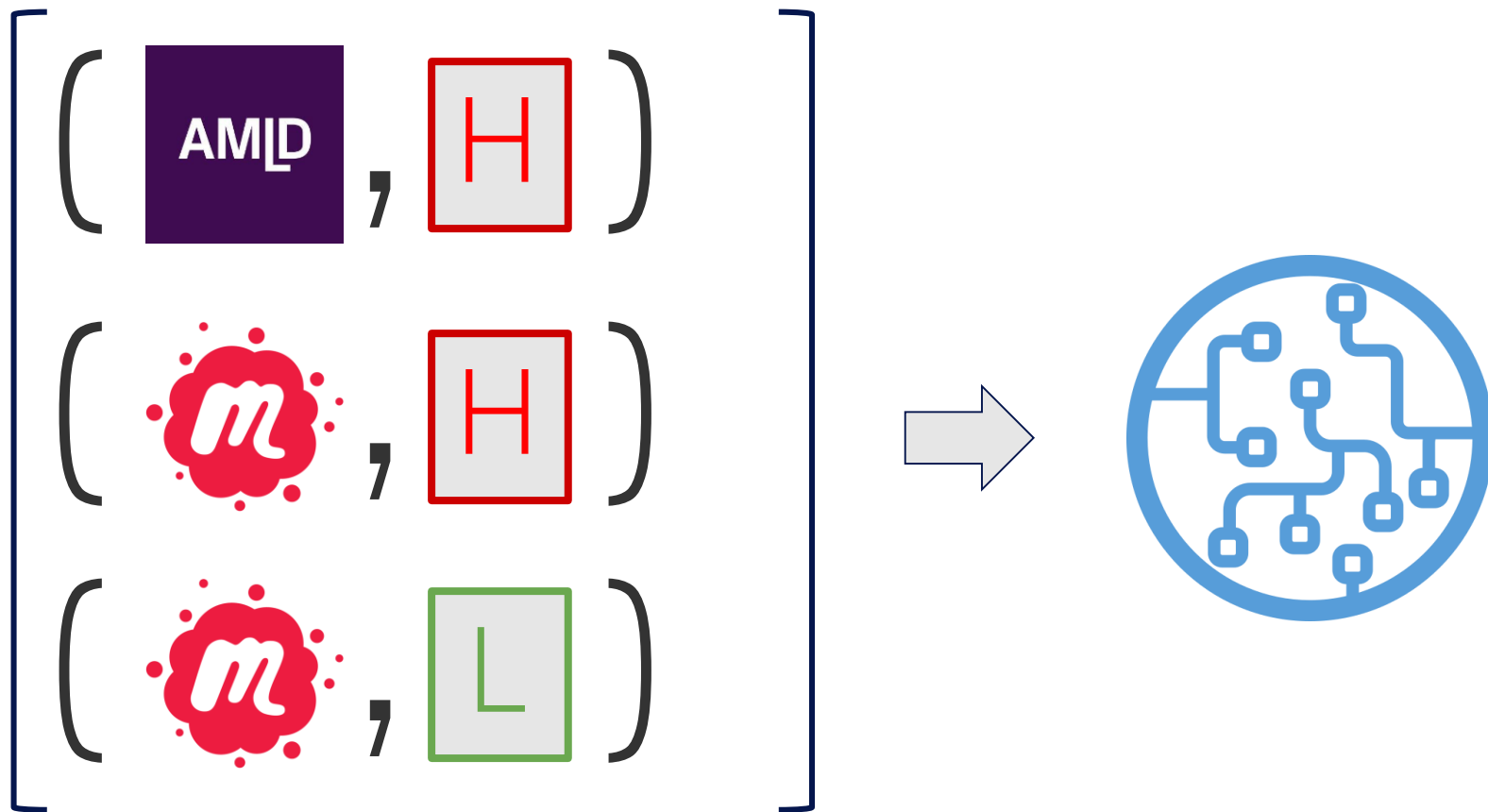


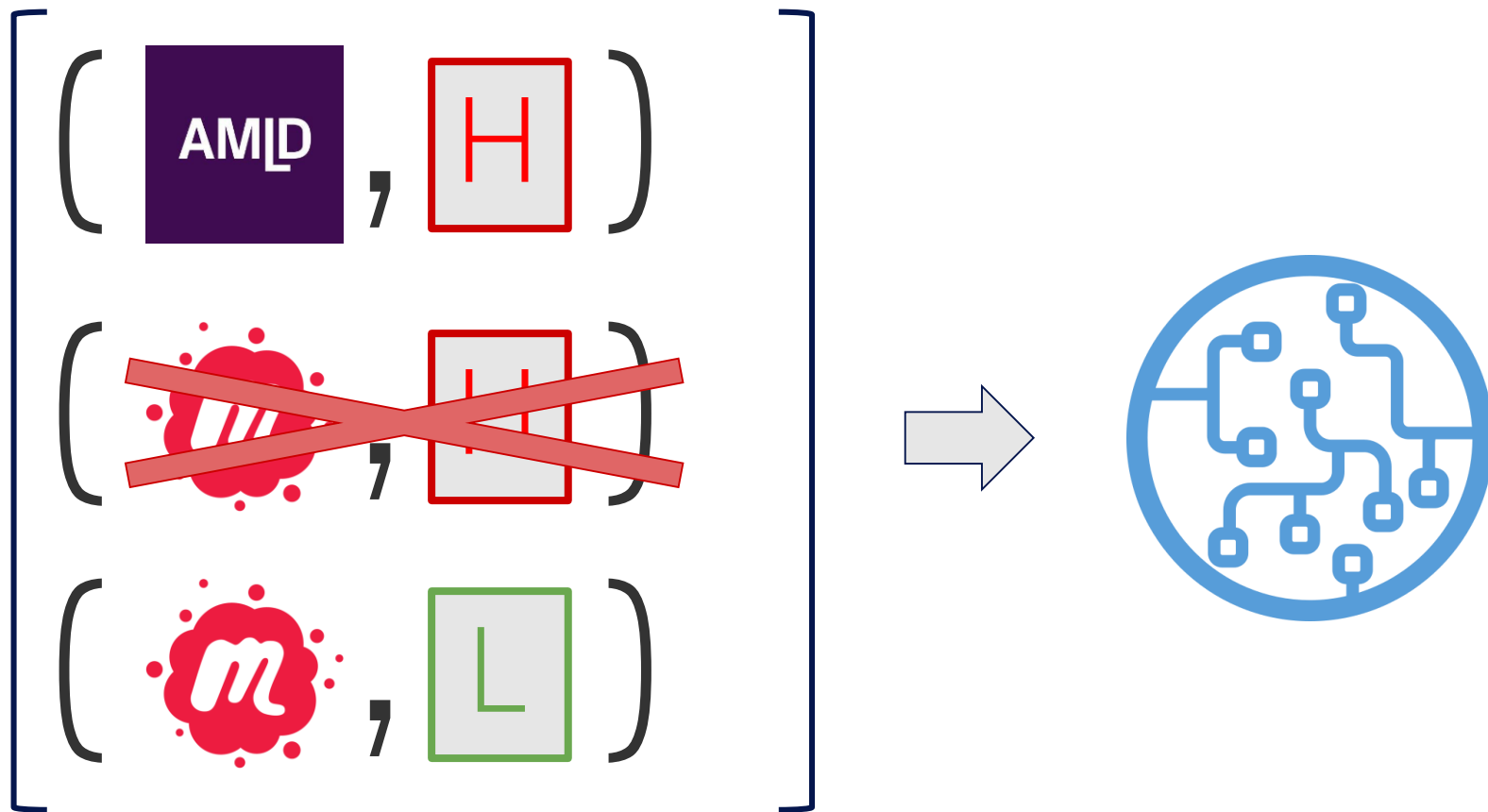
## Deep dive: how do same-day events interact?











## Alternative approach

Events have (independent) probability to cause impact



Set up as maximum likelihood

$$P(\text{Calendar}) = P(L) \cdot P(H) \cdot \dots$$

Set up as maximum likelihood

$$P(\text{calendar}) = P(\text{L}) \cdot P(\text{H}) \cdot \dots$$

$$P(\text{data}) = \prod_{D \in \mathcal{D}} P(D) \prod_{\bar{D} \in \bar{\mathcal{D}}} P(\bar{D}) \quad \text{where } P(\bar{D}) = \prod_{e_i \in \bar{D}} (1 - p_{e_i})$$

$$P(D) = 1 - \prod_{e_i \in D} (1 - p_{e_i})$$

If two events are similar, their impact probabilities should be similar





If two events are similar, their impact probabilities should be similar



subject to 
$$\sum_{i,j} (p_i - p_j) \cdot \text{sim}(e_i, e_j) < C$$

## Putting it all together

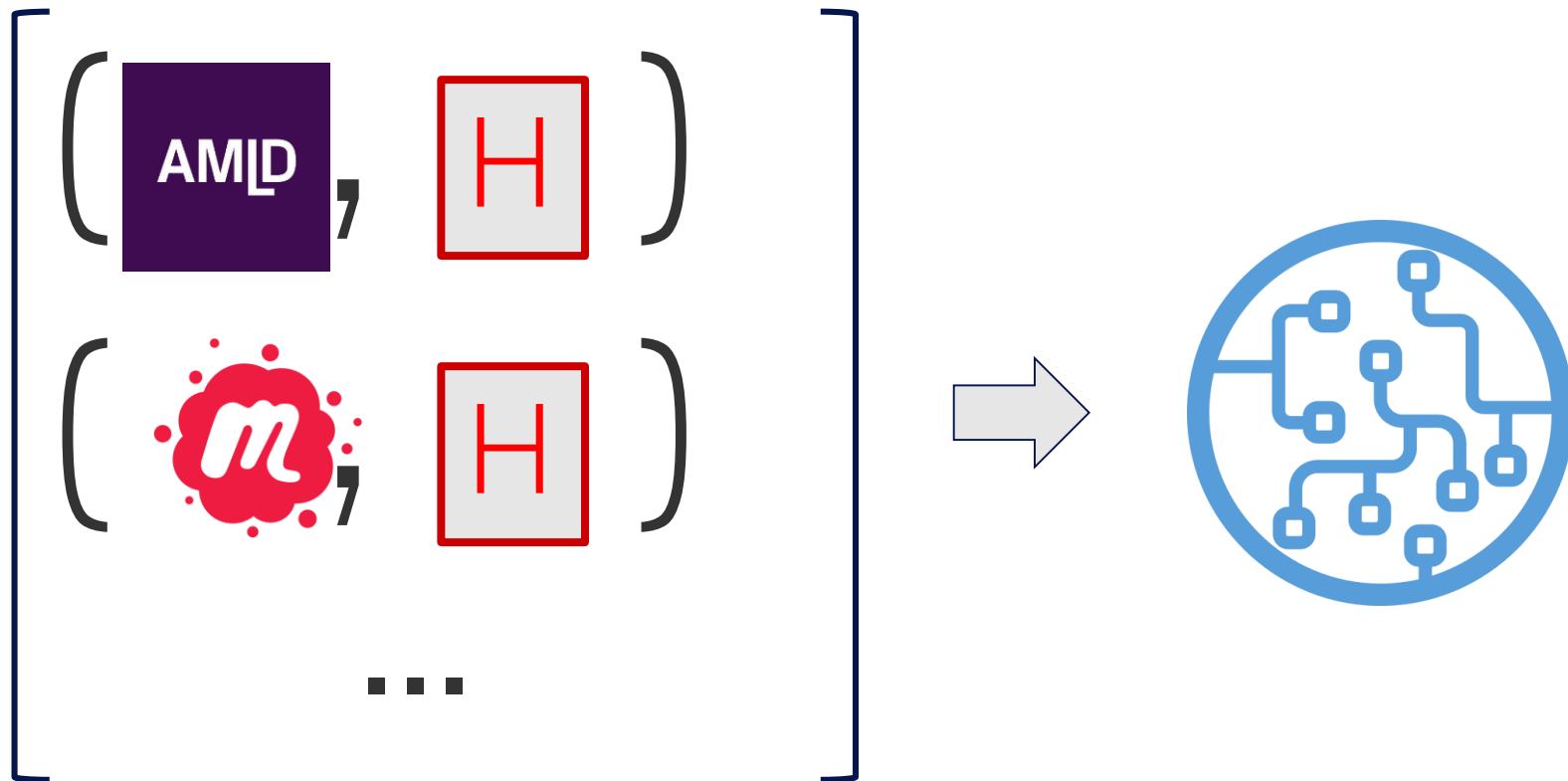
Maximize

$$P(\text{data}) = \prod_{D \in \mathcal{D}} P(D) \prod_{\overline{D} \in \overline{\mathcal{D}}} P(\overline{D}) \quad \text{where } P(\overline{D}) = \prod_{e_i \in \overline{D}} (1 - p_{e_i})$$

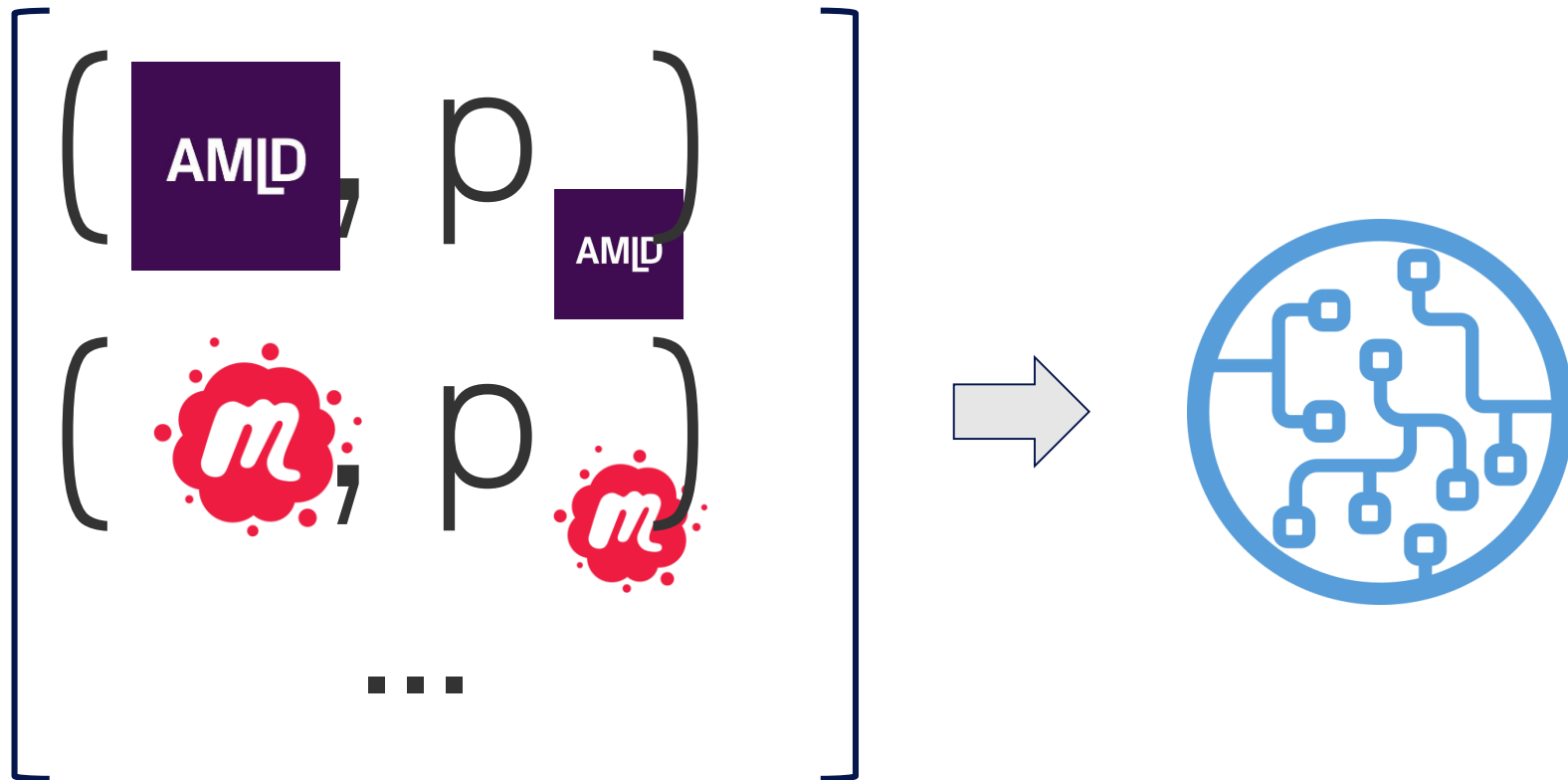
$$P(D) = 1 - \prod_{e_i \in D} (1 - p_{e_i})$$

subject to  $\sum_{i,j} (p_i - p_j) \cdot \text{sim}(e_i, e_j) < C$

So instead of this...

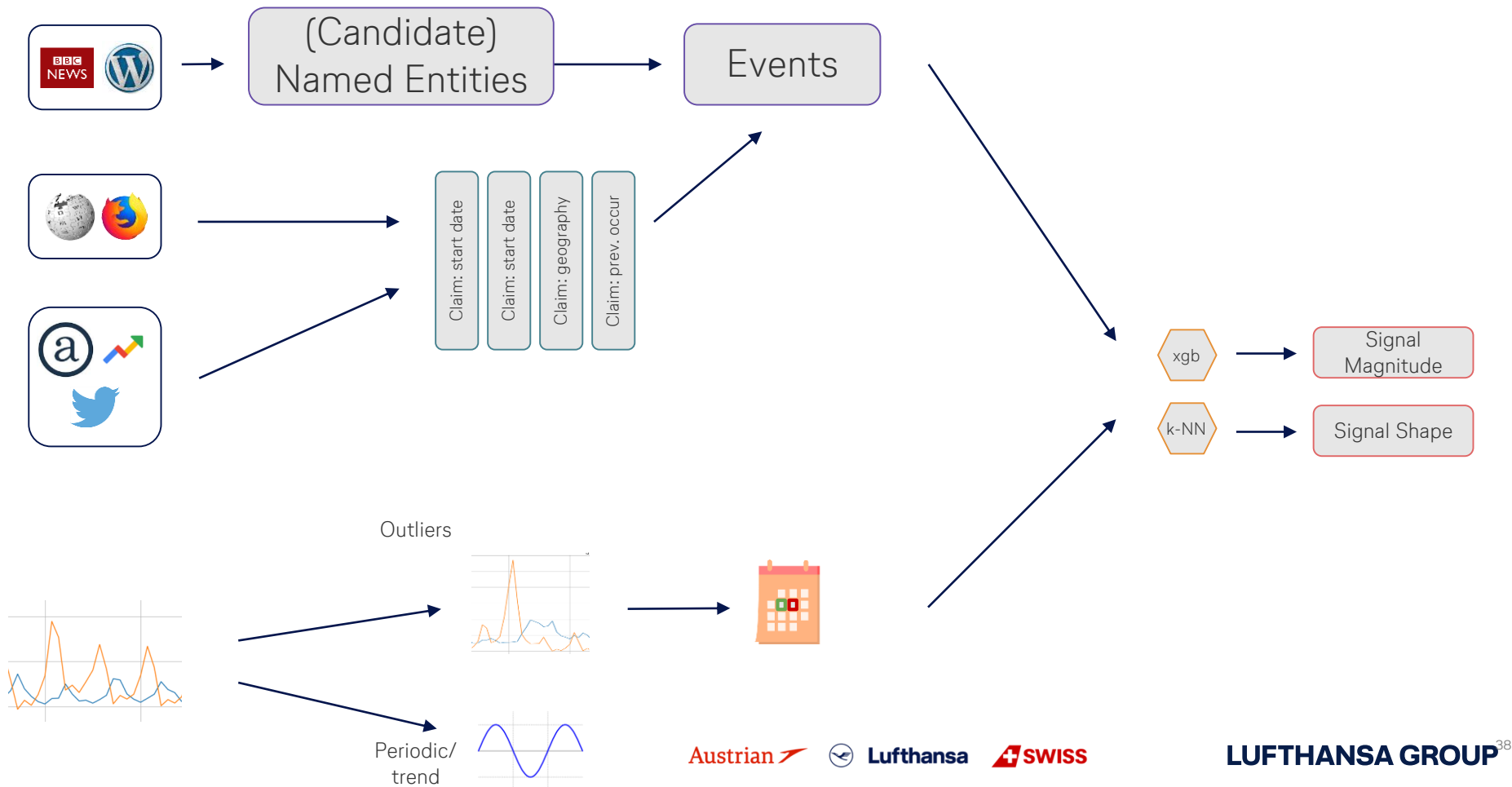


... we can have this!



... we can have this!





# Results: Event Information reveals significant Forecasting Improvement

## Current Forecast



# Results: Event Information reveals significant Forecasting Improvement

## Current Forecast



## Data Signal



## Contextual Data



Triennial trade fair in **Stuttgart**  
 Categorization: **Expo**  
 Estimated attendance: **65,603**  
 Online + News presence: **medium**  
 Social media presence: **medium**



# Results: Event Information reveals significant Forecasting Improvement

## Current Forecast



## Data Signal

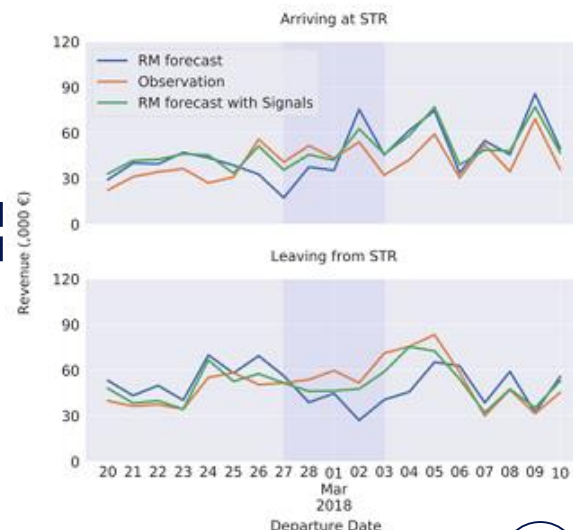


## Contextual Data



Triennial trade fair in **Stuttgart**  
 Categorization: **Expo**  
 Estimated attendance: **65,603**  
 Online + News presence: **medium**  
 Social media presence: **medium**

## Improved Forecast



KPI

RMSE: -4.3%

Events: +792 detected

# Outlook: Prove potential for Catching Signals in price elasticity estimation, vision to use additional data sources in all models and further departments

## Done: Demand

**Model:** Demand Volume Forecast

**Timeline:** 3-month test case up to MAR 2019

**Scope:** 14 routes, 1.5 years training and 3 months validation data

**Evaluation:** Forecast vs. observed demand (RMSE)

**Result:** Significantly lower forecasting error of 4.3%

**Limitation:** No technical implementation so far

## Ongoing: Price Elasticity

**Model:** Demand Volume Forecast

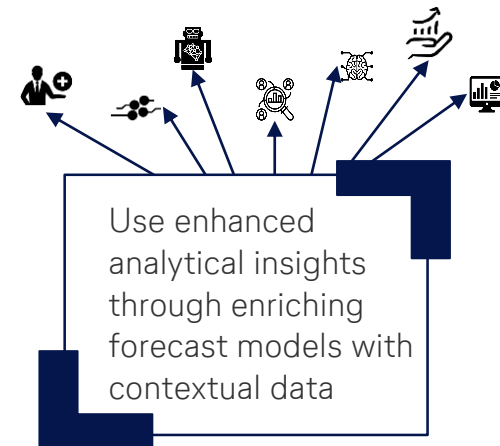
**Timeline:** 3-month test case up to APR 2020 incl. 6+ weeks of testing

**Scope:** 6+ ODs, 2 years training and 6+ weeks of validation data

**Evaluation:** Observed revenue during live test

**Result:** Clear potential detected in simulation, test evaluation awaited

**Limitation:** No proven revenue increase so far



## Vision: All Models

- Revenue Management
- Sales
- Marketing
- ...



Thank you  
for your attention