

# Do restaurants with higher average costs receive higher customer ratings?

Zomato Restaurants Dataset (Kaggle): 7000+ data

Key variables:

Rating (out of 5)

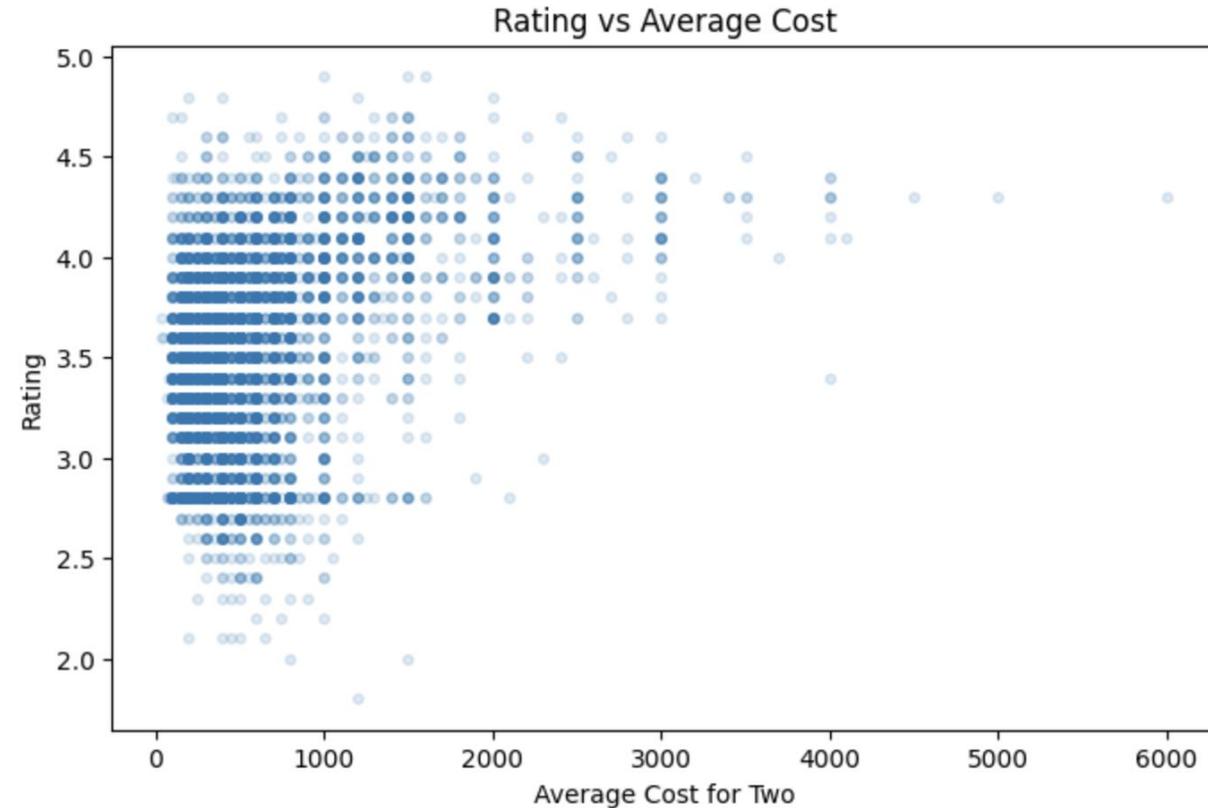
Average cost for two

## Zomato Restaurants Dataset

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Data Card Code (27) Discussion (2) Suggestions (0)

restaurant type	# rate (out of 5)	# num of ratings	# avg cost (two pe...)	✓ online_order
restaurant type	ratings average	number of people rate	avg cost	online facility
Quick Bites	40%			
Casual Dining	23%			
Other (2631)	37%	1	16.3k	
Quick Bites	3.4	7	200.0	No
Quick Bites	3.9	48	400.0	Yes
Other	3.7	37	400.0	Yes
Casual Dining	2.7	135	550.0	Yes
Casual Dining	2.8	40	700.0	Yes
Takeaway, Delivery	3.4	37	200.0	No
Casual Dining	4.1	305	700.0	Yes
Takeaway, Delivery	2.8	40	300.0	No
Quick Bites	3.2	49	300.0	Yes



Null Hypothesis:  $H_0: \text{Rating} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\text{Average Cost}) + \epsilon$

$H_0$  : Average cost has no relationship with rating

$H_1$  : Higher average cost is associated with higher ratings

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OLS Regression Results

**Dep. Variable:** rating                      **R-squared:** 0.141  
**Model:** OLS                                      **Adj. R-squared:** 0.141  
**Method:** Least Squares                      **F-statistic:** 1149.  
**Date:** Fri, 12 Dec 2025 **Prob (F-statistic):** 2.64e-233  
**Time:** 09:28:15                              **Log-Likelihood:** -4006.9  
**No. Observations:** 6984                      **AIC:** 8018.  
**Df Residuals:** 6982                              **BIC:** 8031.  
**Df Model:** 1

Covariance Type: nonrobust

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	3.3107	0.008	418.785	0.000	3.295	3.326
avg_cost	0.0004	1.11e-05	33.897	0.000	0.000	0.000

**Omnibus:** 114.742    **Durbin-Watson:** 1.907  
**Prob(Omnibus):** 0.000    **Jarque-Bera (JB):** 109.245  
**Skew:** -0.271              **Prob(JB):** 1.90e-24  
**Kurtosis:** 2.716              **Cond. No.** 1.10e+03

$p=0.000 < 0.05$ , reject  $H_0$ .

There's a relationship between average cost and ratings

The coefficient = 0.0004 is positive,

$P>|t| = 0.000$

$\beta_1$  is statistically different from zero

If a coefficient is positive and statistically significant, then the relationship is statistically significantly positive.