Zöllig, Christof (2010) Introducing developer agents, *UrbanSim* User Meeting, Zürich, May 2010.

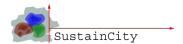


Introducing developer agents

Christof Zöllig

IVT ETH Zürich

May 2010





Institut für Verkehrsplanung und Transportsysteme Institute for Transport Planning and Systems



Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

Why focusing on building stock?

- People live in built environment
- Chance for sustainable development
 - Land consumption
 - Energy issues
 - Efficient buildings
 - Efficient distribution
- Redevelopment



Why focusing on real estate developers?

- Acting entities / Driving forces
- Reacting on
 - regulations
 - Interventions
 - Public authority as market player
- New opportunities for policy testing
- Supply side weakest point of modelling frameworks (Hunt 2005, 358)



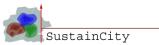
Development process Actors

Output

- Land
- Parcel (Regulations) Spatial planner Parcel, lot (Developer)
- Infrastructure

Real estate developer Infrastructure (builder)

- Maintenance
- Streets
- Buildings



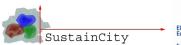


Differing aspects:

- Purpose
 - Commercial, public authority
- Size
 - Management strategy

Market supply structure

- Composition of different developers
- Different reaction and interaction dynamics





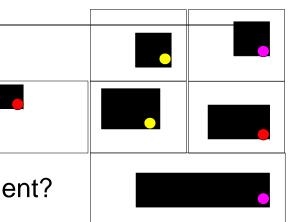
What is the market structure?

Is the consolidation going to foster redevelopment?

Can the prisoners dilemma be overcome by enough public investment?

→ Introduce developer agents





What is the market structure?

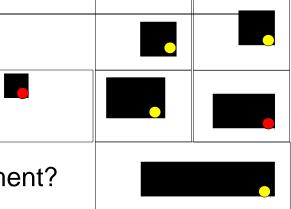
Is the consolidation going to foster redevelopment?

Can the prisoners dilemma be overcome by enough public investment?

→ Introduce developer agents







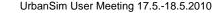
What is the market structure?

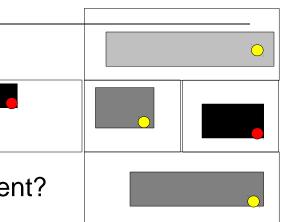
Is the consolidation going to foster redevelopment?

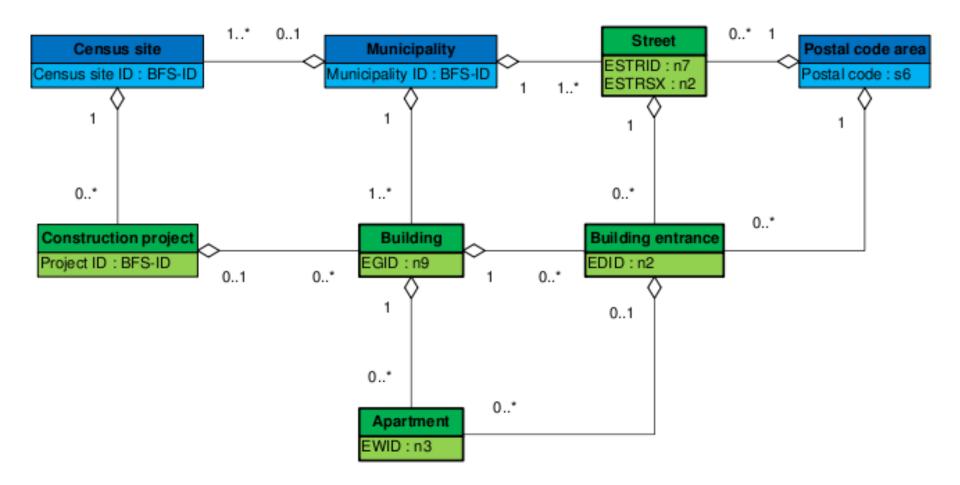
Can the prisoners dilemma be overcome by enough public investment?

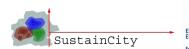
→ Introduce developer agents













National survey BAU

Entity construction project

- Private and public investors
- Requirement of permit
- Attributes:
 - Identifier
 - Parcel identifier
 - Community



- City as complex system (Batty, 2007)
 - Emergence
 - Non-ergodicity
 - Phase transition
 - Universality
- Path dependence
- Constructive research tool



Reasons to use micro-simulation

- Based on behavioural theories
- Quantitative results
- Aggregation on desired levels
- Various modelling approaches can be combined
- Increased computational power



Reasons to choose UrbanSim

- Explicit representation of real estate market
- Parcel level
- Composite structure (Integration with MATSim)
- Open source
- Dynamic equilibrium
- Experience
- Support



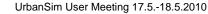
Description of real estate developers

Develop a behavioural model of portfolio optimisation

Implementation of parcel level UrbanSim

Implementation of prototype UrbanSim model with real estate developer agents



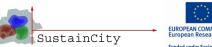


Identify real estate developers

Describe market conditions and trends

Acquire data on real estate developments

Analyse developments

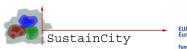




Literature review

Sample of in depth personal interviews

Conceptual model of portfolio optimisation





Perform first simulations

Obtain and prepare parcel level data

Migration to parcel level implementation

Initial validation





Estimate submodels

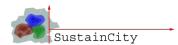
Integrate real estate developer agents

Synthesise developer population

Test and refine the implementation

Perform simulations with real estate developer agents

Analyse and validate model results

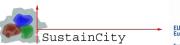




Data collection

Long time span of processes

Validation





Scientific community:

- Developers with different strategies
- Improve understanding of land use and transport interaction

Non-scientific (real estate) community:

- Decisions support system
- Risk assessment tool



Thanks for listening!

