TS02E-3D Modelling

Using 3D Geographic Information System to Improve Sales Comparison Approach for Real Estate Valuation

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Outline





Introduction



Sales Comparison Approach

- Widely adopted approach for real estate valuation
- For certain types of properties
- Expert knowledge
- Data quantity and quality requirements
- Field survey work

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Introduction



Challenges: Data

- Inadequate (real time update)
- Data integrity and data fusion (multi-subject, multi-source, multi-scale, multi-structure...)

Challenges: Technology

- Vulnerable in analysis, lack of spatial analysis
- Subject to personal judgment

Challenges: Informatization

- Manual work
- Lack of valuation standardization & unified platform

Introduction





- Computer Science (CS)
- Geographic Information System (GIS)
- Database Management System (DBMS)
- Virtual Reality (VR)
- Internet/Intranet

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Modelling







Modelling



3D GIS valuation model Impact factors determination Regional planning Plot ratio Regional Quantitative table prosperity Project scale formulation Transportation convenience Impact factors analysis Ages based on SA Individual Regional Landscape factors **Related service** factors Performance matrix facility Environmental formulation condition Rest land use **Fundamental** term Similarity calculation infrastructure Decoration **Public facility** conditions Comparable sales determination

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3D GIS valuation model

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Impact factors determination

Quantitative table formulation

Impact factors analysis based on SA

Performance matrix formulation

Similarity calculation

Comparable sales determination

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Modelling

3D GIS valuation model

Impact factors		Impact factors	Data involved	Analysis methods		
determination		Regional planning	Urban master planning and detailed planning documents, maps, planning data	Spatial query, spatial overlay		
Quantitative table formulation		Regional prosperity	Business area data	Spatial measurement, network analysis		
Impact factors analysis		Transportation convenience	Bus stop, subway station, MRT, airport, train station, port and pier, and road network data with carriage information	Spatial measurement, network analysis, road network accessibility analysis, spatial statistics		
based on SA		Landscape	Ocean, lake, mountain, green, forest park and golf course data	Visibility analysis, spatial measurement, spatial statistics		
Performance matrix formulation	Regional factors	Environmental	Environmental monitoring data, road network, traffic, pollution monitoring data, waste yard,			
Similarity calculation		condition	incineration plant, power station, high-voltage power lines, and 3D buildings and so on			
		Fundamental	Under ground water pipe, electricity			
Comparable sales determination		Fundamental infrastructure	line, gas pipe, communications, cable, internet, wireless local area network and so on	Spatial query, spatial statistics		
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Directly adopt analysis results, or

· Utilize comprehensive measurement

index system, and scores the results.

through simple transformation;

Utilize Likert scale;

3D GIS valuation model

Impact factors determination	Performance matrix		Refer		>	Dimensionless treatment	
Quantitative table formulation	A_0				$q_{ij}^{'}=rac{q_{ij}}{q_{i0}}$		
Impact factors analysis based on SA	-	A_0	A_1	A_2	•••	A_n	
Performance matrix formulation	$egin{array}{c} B_1\ B_2\end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} q_{10} \ q_{20} \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} q_{11} \ q_{22} \end{array}$	$egin{array}{ll} q_{12} \ q_{22} \end{array}$	•••	$\left(\begin{array}{c} q_{1n} \\ q_{2n} \end{array} \right)$	
Similarity calculation		•••	•••	•••	•••		
Comparable sales determination	B_m	q_{m0}	q_{m1}	q_{m2}	•••	q_{mn})	

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Modelling

3D GIS valuation model



 $\delta_{j} = \prod_{i=1}^{m} q_{ij}$

Comparable sales determination









Modelling

Property sales data set ↓ Direct comparable sales set ↓ Impact factors determination ↓ Quantitative table formulation ↓ Impact factors analysis based on SA ↓ Performance matrix formulation ↓ Similarity calculation ↓ Comparable sales determination ↓ Sales comparison value ↓ Subject property value yuhc@lreis.ac.cn



Valuation essential data

- Real estate sales records data

 real estate attribute data & real estate price data
- Valuation parameters data

 parameters, coefficients, indices and interest rates

Spatial data

- Land data
- Building data
- Road data
- Multilevel administration zone
- Remote sensing image
- Topographic map
- Land benchmark price
- Point of interests

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Real Estate Valuation Database



Valuation thematic data

- Building attribute: stores name, structure, corresponding cost and pictures
- Structures & fixtures attribute: stores name, type, engineering calculation rules, corresponding price and pictures
- Plants & trees: records different species, name, pricing and pictures
- Decoration: stores name, engineering calculation rules, and corresponding prices and pictures
- Construction cost: records construction cost and related technical and economic indicators

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標地面	地面	大理石		水泥砂浆	平方米	当周长 = 320 + (150/0.87 当周长 >3200 + (240/0.87	10mm 时 主材 1) =207.17 Nam 时 主村 1) =219.11	3和公式:35 料公式:35	A	(2014)
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L					建筑物数据					
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Case Study

Valuation Functions

1.Compariable sales selection

3. Valuation Report Generation

2. Parameters Setting

4. Valuation Results Comparison









Conclusions

- Real estate relevant spatial and non-spatial data can be well collected and managed for valuation through GIS database
- A 3D GIS sales comparison approach improved the traditional sales comparison approach in many ways
- The application of 3DGISSPV system improves the working efficiency and the valuation accuracy

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