



# The truth about data science in real estate

## From a classical use case to the everyday challenges

Quelle: Pexels

# Agenda

Introduction

Use Case: RIWIS Prospect

Challenges

Final remarks



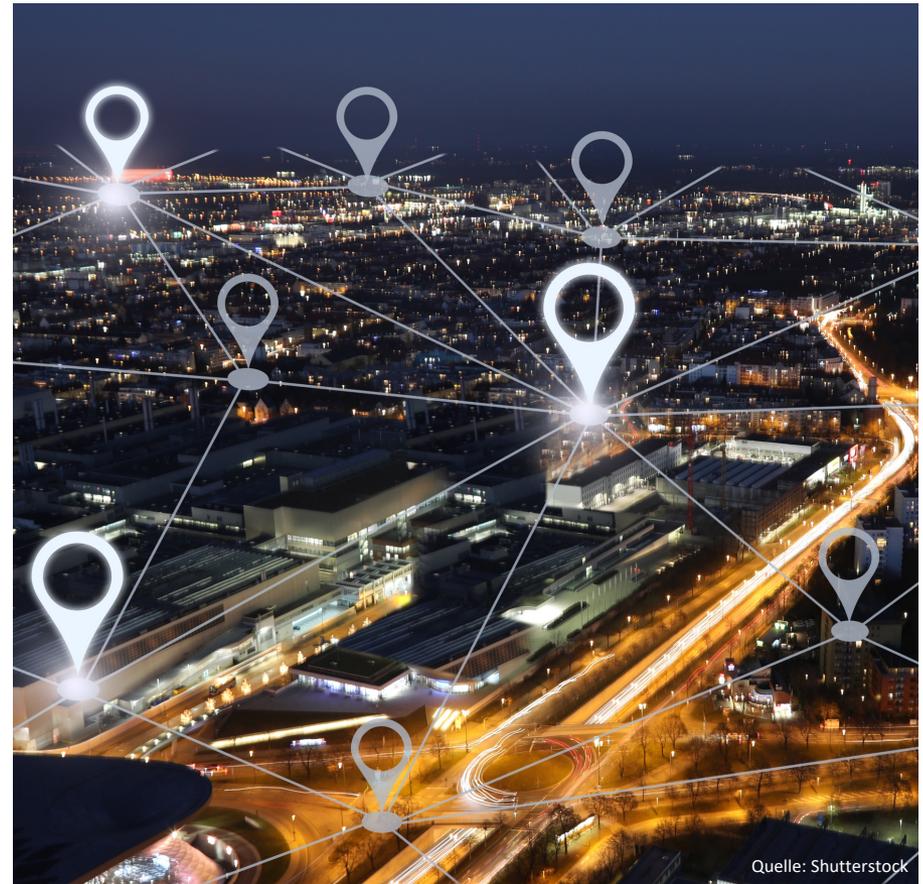
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# bulwiengesa inside.

In-depth data combined with experience, expertise and competence.  
Independent. Objective. Excellent.



**40 years** of experience  
covering 4 market cycles for  
all sectors



**More than 1000** variables  
from **over 30** sources



**Over 10 million** facts on  
more than **130,000** objects



**60** professional researchers plus  
a large network of market  
experts

**RIWIS** perfectly informed through all investment phases.

# Classical data science use cases



**Price – purchase/rent – prediction**



**Property valuation**



**Forecasting** (demographical and economical variables)



**Location analysis with GIS**

# Agenda

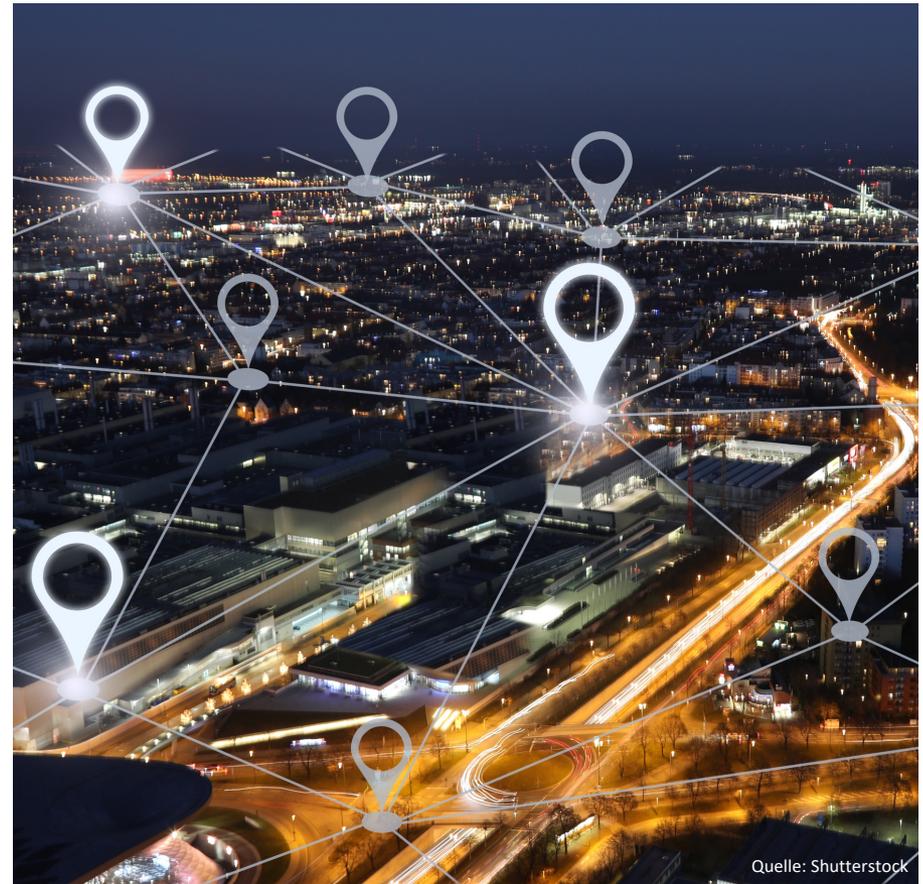
Introduction

## Use Case: RIWIS Prospect

1. Data
2. Model
3. Accuracy and limitations

Challenges

Final remarks



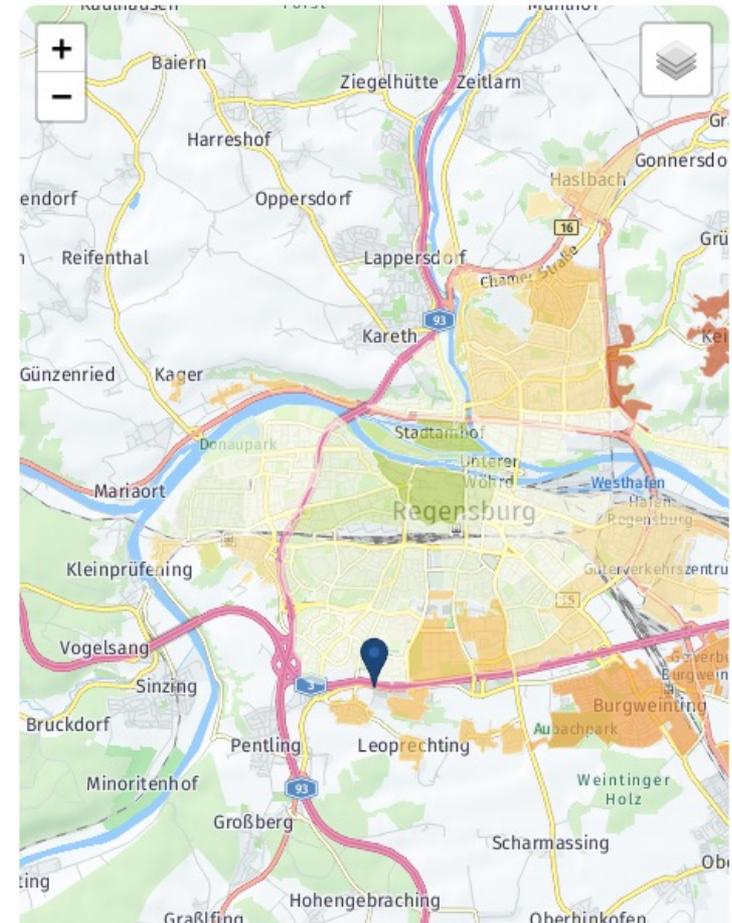
# RIWIS Prospect

RIWIS Prospect determines *rental and purchase prices* of flats and houses in just a few seconds.

With this tool we can also estimate very large portfolios.

Prospect is currently available for *residential and office segments*. Logistic is work in progress.

**Apartments** Houses Office



# RIWIS Prospect – Data and features

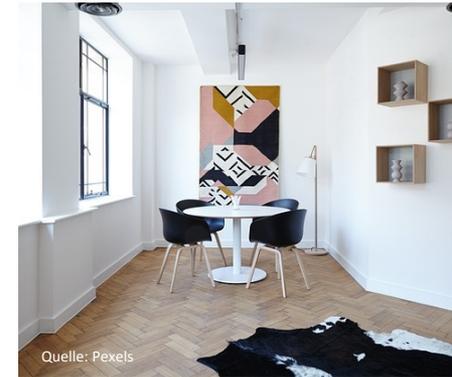
Riwis Prospect uses ca.  $10^6$  property listings/year.



- Address



- Year of construction
- ....



- Living space
- Floor
- ...

# Model

**Prospect** is a hedonic pricing GAM model

$$\log(\mathbf{Price}) = f(\mathbf{W}) * \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{Q} + \varepsilon$$

With:

- **X**: features
- **W**: weights
- **Q**: intercept

A separate model is calculated for each district (*Landkreis*) on a quarterly basis.

- *Hedonic model*:
  - used for heterogenous classes of goods, such as buildings
  - Assumption: the composite good can be reduced to its constituent parts
- *log model* to get normal (or at least symmetric) distributed price data
- *GeoGAM*:
  - allows for smooth results within a polygon
  - quick to train, easy to understand and explain.

# RIWIS Prospect

**Prospect**

**LOCATIONS** + Add

Franz-Josef-Strauß-Allee, 93053 Regensburg

**Rents** | **Prices**

**BUILDING**

Year of Construction: 1850 — 1984 — 2024

Number of Levels: 2 — 20

Lift

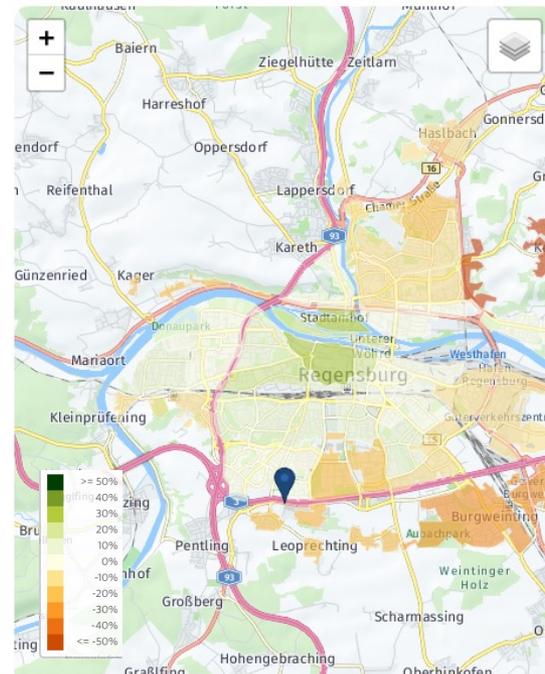
**UNIT** Standard Unit

Living Space: 20 — 82 — 200

Unit @ Floor: -1 — 0 — 2

Fittings: normal

**Apartments** | Houses | Office



**RENTS & PRICES FOR FLATS**

Rent **11.03** €/sqm      Price **4,184** €/sqm  
 904.08 € per Month      343,073 €

\*) small number of cases in the selected area, calculated on the basis of the mean values of neighbouring areas

\*) influence of the location on the price can not be derived for the selected area

**PRICE COMPONENTS**



**DEMAND ANALYSIS / MONITORING**

Geo polygons are *KGS12 entities* – within each of these the price cannot change.

# Limitations and improvements

## Limits of the model

- In areas with few listings, only aggregated statements are possible
- The current model has several *intrinsic* limitations, and it doesn't account for e.g., external factors, such as taxes and interest rates.

## Improvements

- Feature engineering, again and again...
- Expand features with other data we have available
- Introduce new models (*xgboost*), which might be harder to interpret and handle

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# Challenges



Stakeholders are **often skeptical** about data science and ML methods – make them easier to access through e.g., ExplainableAI – and are worried about **legal issues**.



Purchase value of the properties is *not accurate*. In addition, some input variables cannot be foreseen (*causal inference*).



Many data sources are still **not digitalized** (e.g., *Bodenrichtwerte*), hosted in outdated systems or no API is available.



Some variables are available at **different geographical** levels, e.g., the unemployment rate.

# Data science in real estate

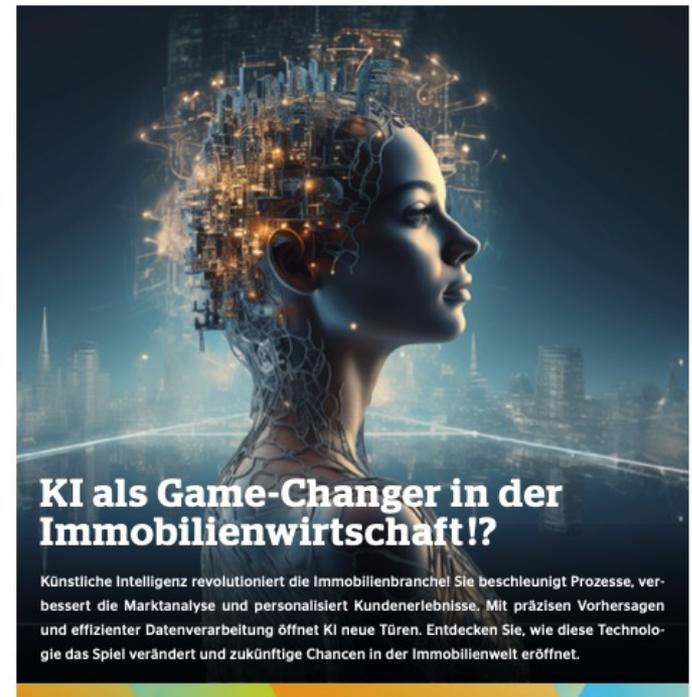
## The Role of Data Science in Deriving Greater Insights into Property Market Dynamics

- 2022, CoreLogic Survey
- Only 42% of PropTech companies actively use data science to generate valuable insights to improve their business
- Main issues:
  - Fragmented data sources
  - Integration challenges
  - Lack of internal maturity in DS/ML/AI
  - Data scientist lack domain knowledge
- But the trend is clearly going in the *right* direction



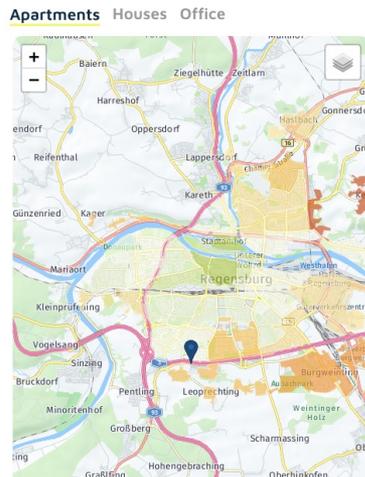
Gesellschaft für Immobilienwirtschaftliche Forschung e.V.  
Society of Property Researchers, Germany

1 / 2024



Quelle: gif im Fokus, 1/2024, KI als Game-Changer in der Immobilienwirtschaft, ISSN Print 2198-6894, Online 2198-8013

# Final remarks



## Riwis Prospect

The geoGAM in background was presented, with its advantages and disadvantages.



## Challenges

Data availability, data integration, acceptance of ML-methods



## Key takeaway

Explain, teach, communicate, mentor about data science!



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