

# A Land Price Prediction Model using Multi-scale Data and UrbanSim in Seoul

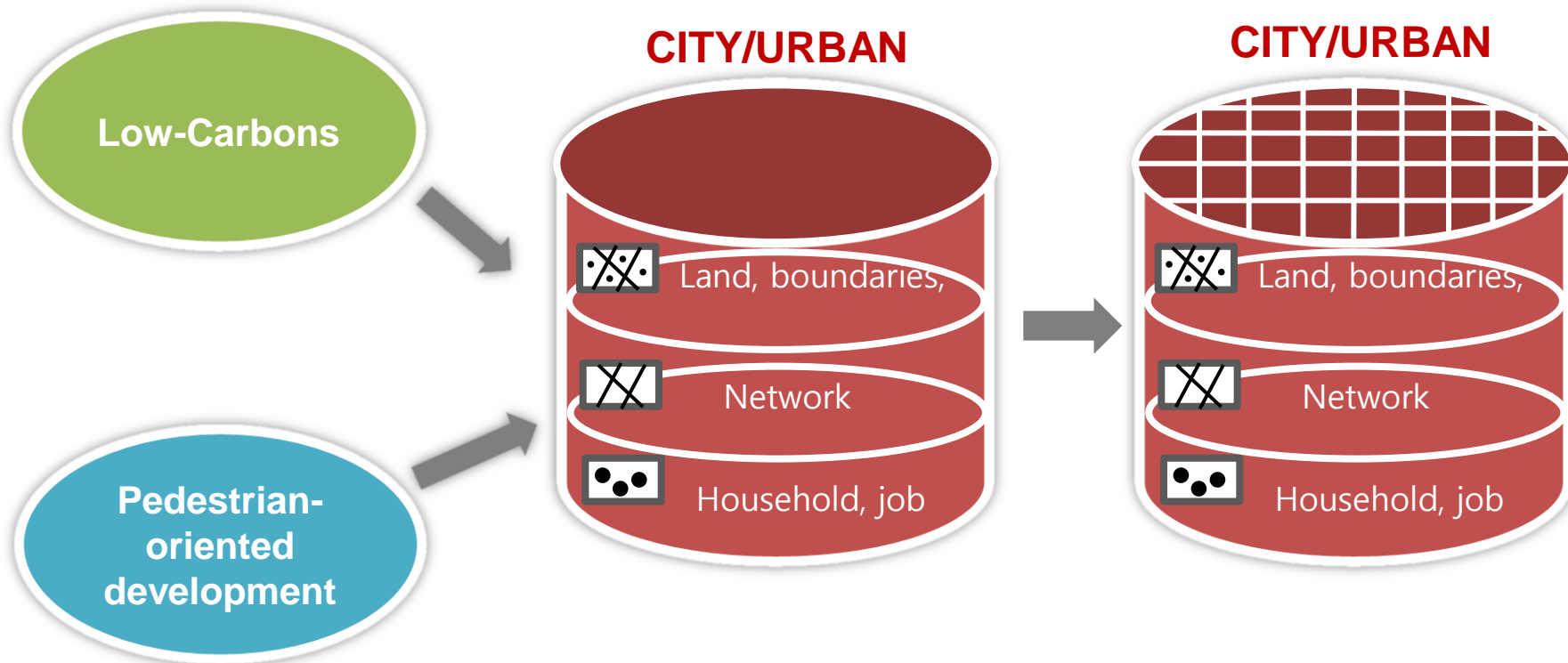
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# CONTENTS

- Introduction
- Data for UrbanSim
  - Available data of Seoul
  - Data preparation
- Analysis
- Summary

# 1. Introduction

- Low-carbons, pedestrian-oriented development is getting attention.
- Need urban analysis in more detailed units.



# 1. Introduction

- Key indicators for urban socio-economic analysis
  - Population
  - Land price
- Land price can be measured by estimation based on spatial data (i.e. buildings, land use and transportation network) and properties (i.e. population, employees) (Lin,2009/Kim,2007)
- Government regularly assesses land values
  - ➔ Important indicator in urban development

# 1. Introduction

- H. Kang (2004)
  - Used finely processed datasets for analysing co-relation among multiple variable of residential areas
- Z. Patterson (2010)
  - Used UrbanSim
  - Showed how to apply aggregate data to grid cells-based models



Need datasets in finer units for analyzing land price  
Need to integrate various forms of data into single unit  
Need to disaggregate data using aggregate data

# 1. Introduction

- UrbanSim is a planning support system and analyzes how urban planning and policy affects a city through the relation of land use and transportation
- We used UrbanSim to estimate land price of Seoul
- Spatial data of Seoul are integrated into cell units.

	Content
Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Grid-based(Eugene_gridcell), Parcel-based(Seattle_parcel), Zone-based(San_Antonio_zone)</li><li>• Simulation by 1 year</li><li>• GIS techniques to integrate input data</li></ul>
Developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Designed by Paul Waddell from University of California, Berkeley</li><li>• <a href="http://www.urbansim.org">www.urbansim.org</a></li></ul>

# Land price prediction model in UrbanSim

## Land price prediction model

### INPUT

Posted Land Price(PLP)

Real estate by zones

Seoul Basic Plan for 2020

Land-use survey

Survey on Household trip

Administrative zone

Building register

Road, Subway station

Airport, CBD

Digital topographic map

Cadastral map

Cell size  
(300m  
× 300m)

### DATA INTEGRATION

#### GRIDCELLS

Residential & Non-Residential Land Price  
Building price  
Distance to road & subway station  
Residential Unit

JOB

ANNUAL PLAN

HOUSEHOLD

BUILDING

BUILDINGTYPES

DEVELOPMENT

PLAN

ZONE

TRAVEL DATA

### OUTPUT

Land price

Population

Population density

# 2.1 Available data of Seoul

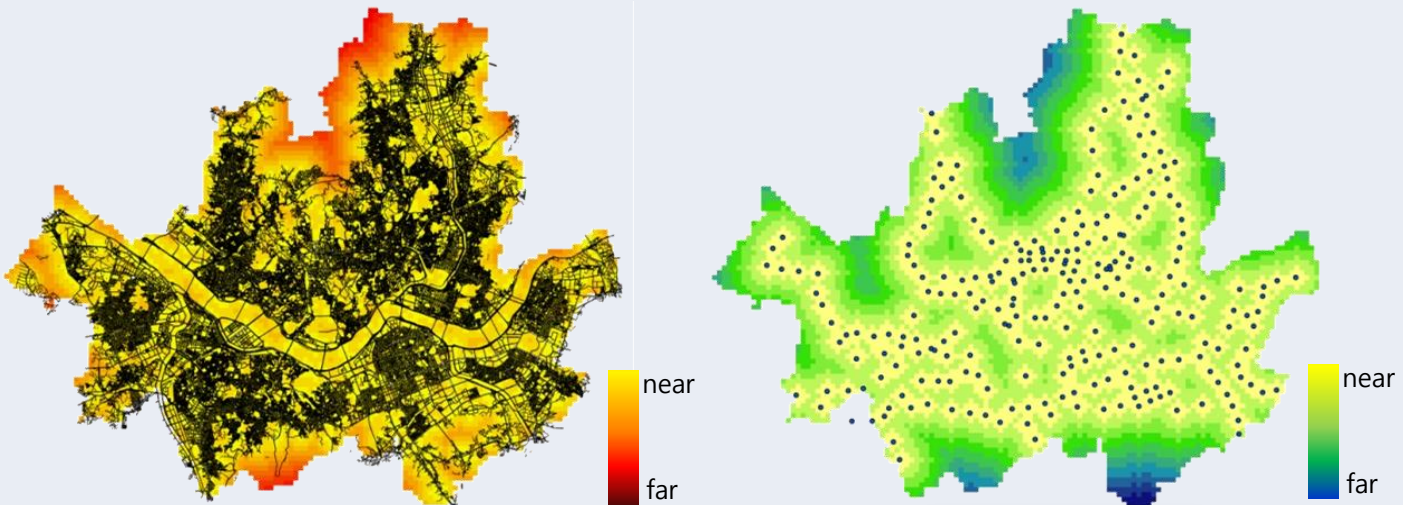
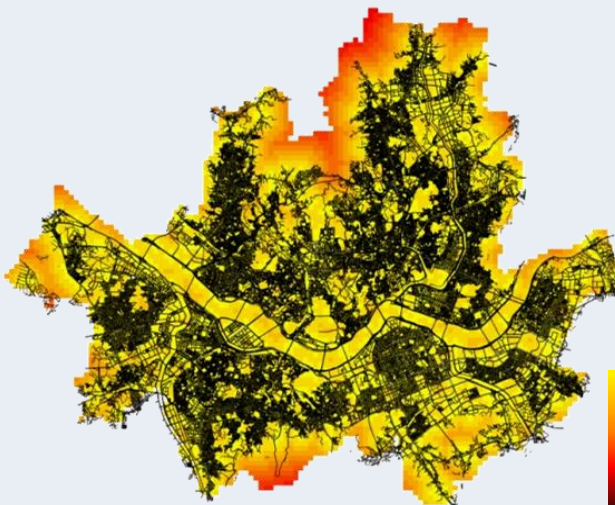
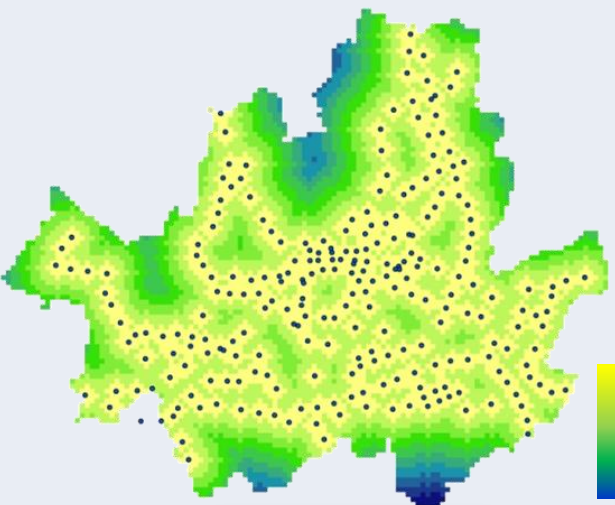
Table of UrbanSim		Available data of Seoul
<b>Gridcells</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Land price</li> <li>•Building price</li> <li>•Residential unit</li> <li>•Residential &amp; Non-residential area</li> <li>•Distance to transportation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Posted Land Price(Attribute data)</li> <li>•Real estate by zone(Attribute data)</li> <li>•Building (Table)</li> <li>•Road, Subway station(Spatial data)</li> <li>•Digital topographic map(Spatial data)</li> <li>•Cadastral map(Spatial data)</li> </ul>
<b>Household</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Children, Income, Persons, Workers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The Survey on Household Trip(Attribute data)</li> </ul>
<b>Annual plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Household</li> <li>•Employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Seoul Basic Plan for 2020 (Attribute data)</li> </ul>
<b>Building</b> <b>Building type</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Area, year of construction</li> <li>•Building type</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Digital topographic map(Spatial data)</li> <li>•Building register(Attribute data)</li> </ul>
<b>Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Plan type</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Seoul Basic Urban Plan for 2020 (Spatial data)</li> </ul>
<b>Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Development type</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Land-Use Survey(Spatial data)</li> </ul>
<b>Travel data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Single vehicle to work travel time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Administrative zones(Spatial data)</li> </ul>



## 2.2. Data preparation

Section	Content
Table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Households(Children, Income, Workers, Persons)</li> <li>Gridcells(Residential unit)</li> </ul>
Available data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digital topographic map, Cadastral map, Building register, Survey on Household Trip</li> </ul>
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residential building(Point), Spatial join, Average by cell</li> </ul>
Preparation	<p>The diagram illustrates the data preparation process. It shows three input maps: 'Person &amp; Children' (orange/yellow), 'Income' (blue/yellow), and 'residential building' (point data). These are combined via a 'Spatial Join' operation (indicated by a plus sign and an arrow) to produce a final 'Residential unit' map (pink grid cells). A legend for the final map shows five categories: 50 이하, 50 - 150 이하, 150 - 300 이하, 300 - 400 이하, and 400 초과.</p>

## 2.2. Data preparation

Section	Content
Table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gridcells(distance to road, distance to transportation)</li> </ul>
Available data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road, Subway station</li> </ul>
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Euclidean distance</li> </ul>
Preparation	 <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Road</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Subway station</p> </div> </div>

## 2.2. Data preparation

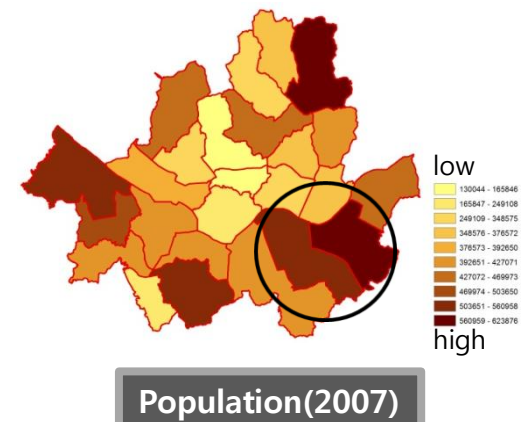
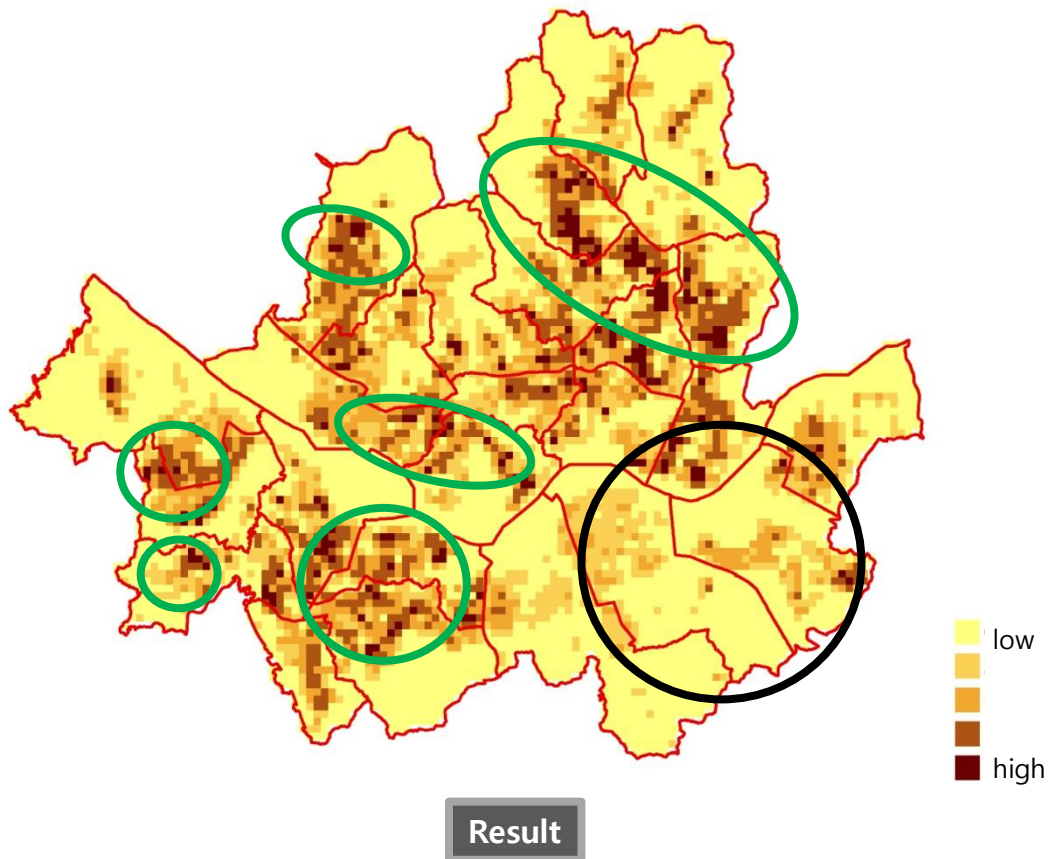
Section	Content
Table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gridcells(Plan type, Development type)</li> </ul>
Available data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seoul Basic Plan for 2020 (Spatial data), Land-use</li> </ul>
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based Urban Plan(Polygon) and Land-use(Polygon), Convert Raster(maximum area)</li> </ul>
Preparation	<p>Urban Plan</p> <p>Land-use</p> <p>Convert grid</p>

## 2.2. Data preparation

Section	Content
<b>Table</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gridcells(Land price, Residential &amp; Non-residential area)</li> </ul>
<b>Available data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land-use, Posted Land Price</li> </ul>
<b>Process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based Land-use(Parcel), Spatial Join, Dissolve. Average by cell</li> </ul>
<b>Preparation</b>	<p>The diagram illustrates the data preparation process. It begins with two input maps: 'Land-use' and 'Posted Land Price'. These are combined via a 'Spatial Join' operation, indicated by a plus sign and an arrow. The result is a single map showing 'Residential Land price &amp; area' and 'Non-residential price &amp; area'.</p>

# 3. Analysis

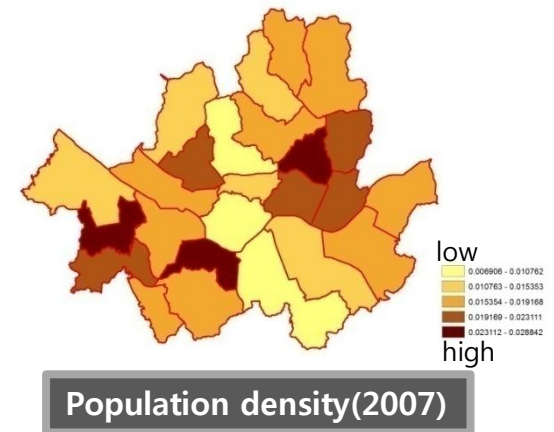
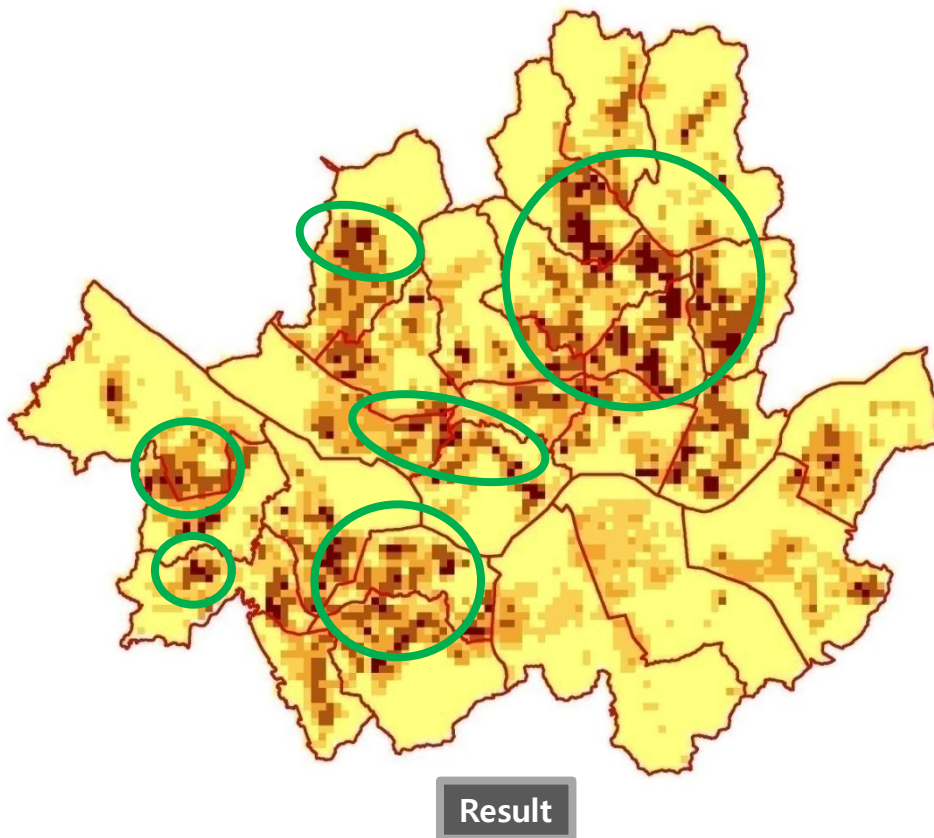
## Population(2007)





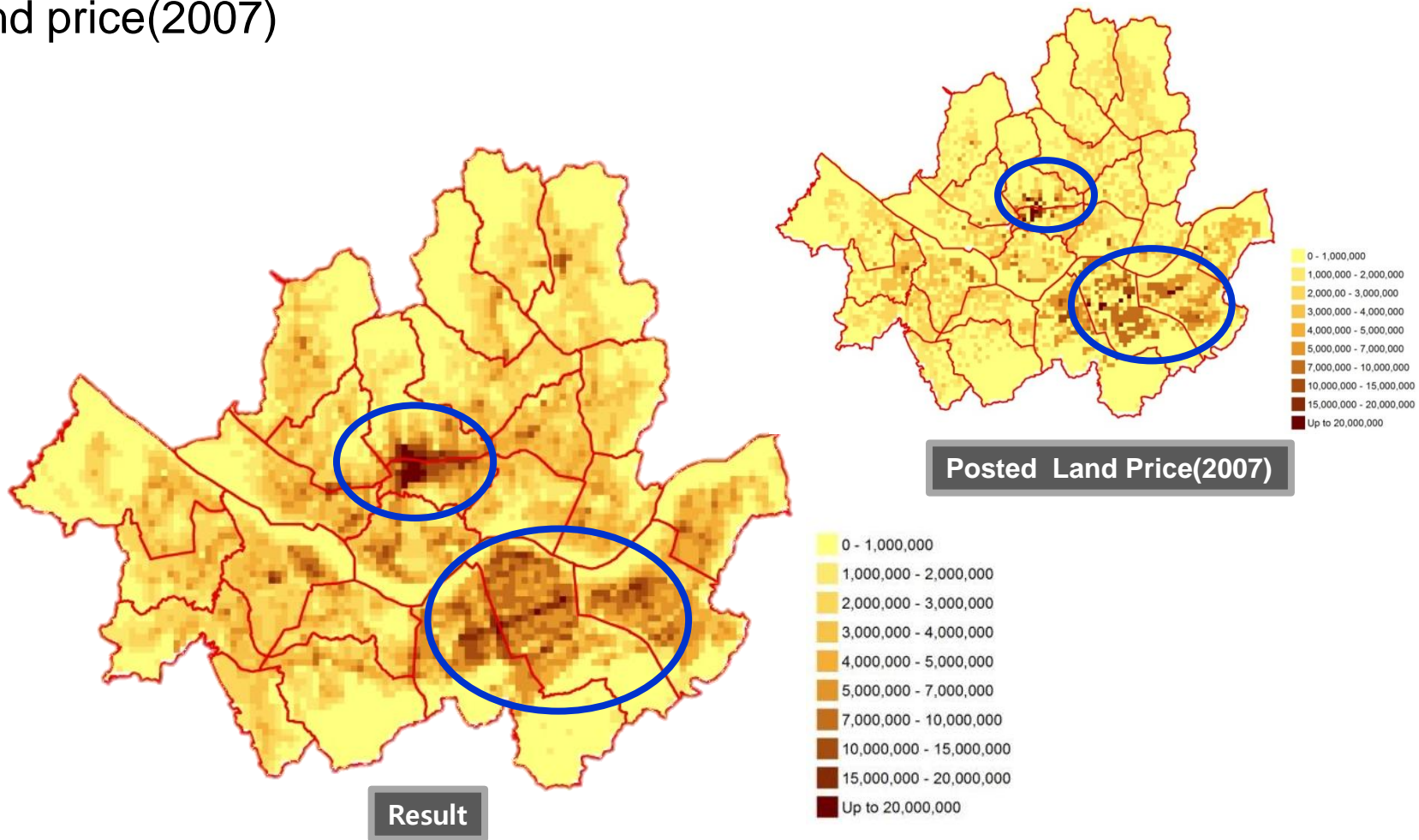
# 3. Analysis

## Population density(2007)



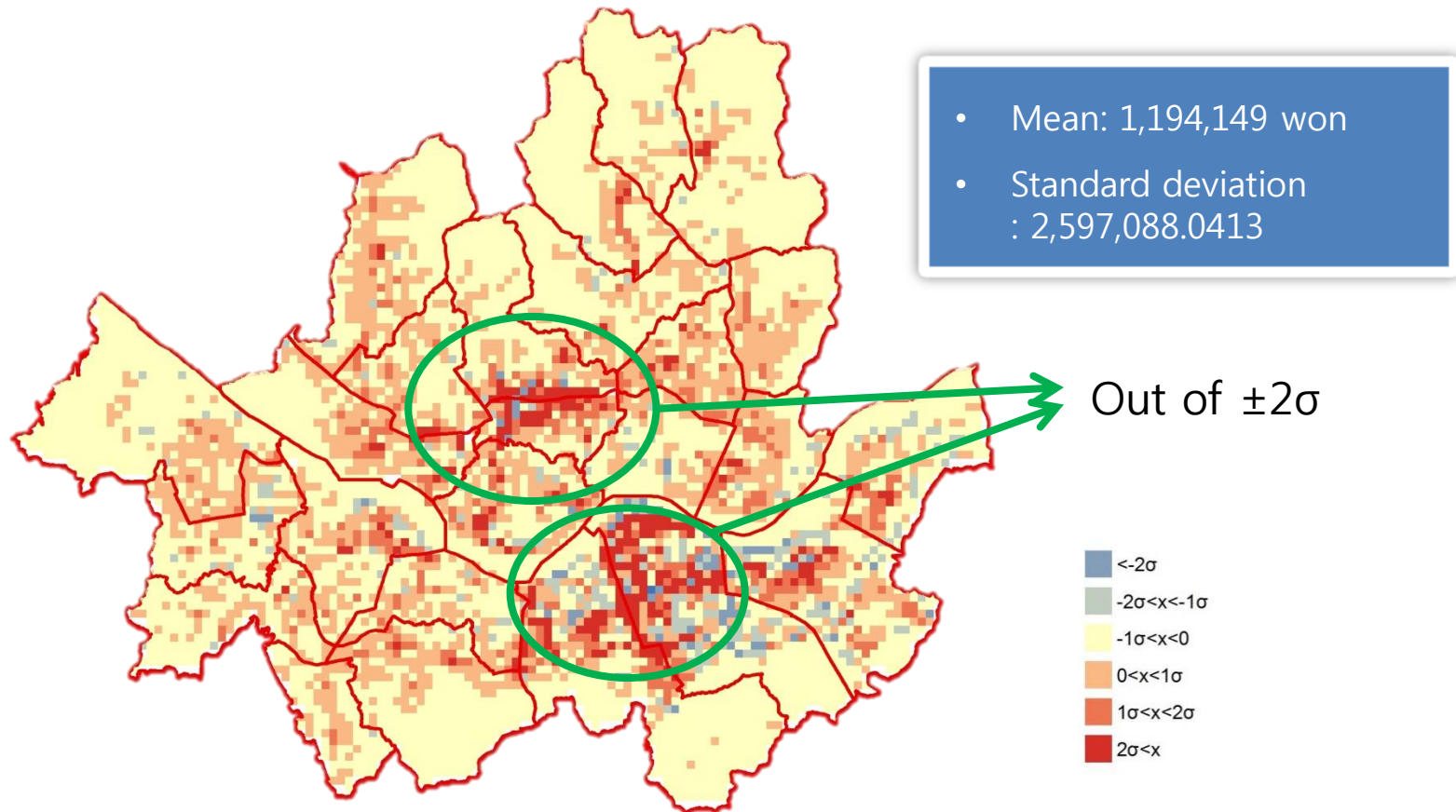
# 3. Analysis

## Land price(2007)



# 3. Analysis

- The difference between UrbanSim's result and PLP(2007)





# 4. Summary

- Adopted UrbanSim, a land price prediction model and applied to Seoul area
- Confirmed possibility of a detailed analysis using cell-based model in UrbanSim
- Further research:
  - Need better estimation methods for households in multi-story buildings
  - Need spatial data mining or data synthesizing techniques to process un-available data
  - To find the growth pattern of Seoul through more experiments

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# Thank you

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