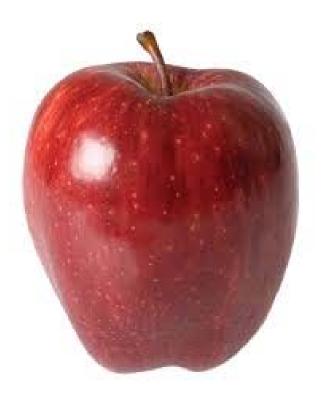
# Technology and Apartments

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Homer Hoyt Institute
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IBM 4381







### \_atest Uses of Technology, Big Data

#### Revenue Management

- Algorithms to set optimal rent
- Uses own historical data, data from market and competitors

#### **Resident Screening**

- Uses "big data" to find predictors of bad tenant behavior
  - Late payment
  - Skipping
  - Poor care of unit
  - Disturbances

## Companies Offering Revenue Management for Apartments

Rainmaker LRO



RealPage YieldStar



Yardi RENTmaximizer



**Property Solutions PricingPortal** 



Spherexx.com RentPush



#### Quantitative Factors

			Heat Source									
Property Name	Age	Square Footage	Number of Baths	Number of Units	Gas	Electric	Building Height	Covered Parking	Security System	Security Deposit		
Schaumburg Villas: No. 1	20	850	1.00	224	0	0	1	0	1	1		
Schaumburg Villas: No. 2	20	1,000	2.00	110	0	0	1	0	1	1		
Stonebridge	17	1,200	2.00	370	0	0	3	0	0	0		
Tree House	12	1,000	2.00	200	0	0	2	0	0	1		
Twelve Oaks	20	1,200	2.00	287	0	0	3	1	0	0		

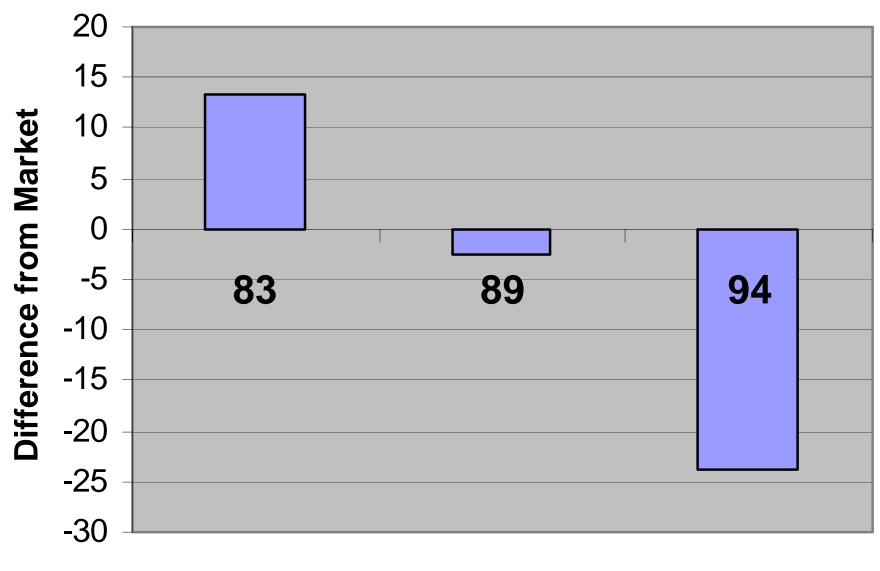
#### Quantitative Factors

		Qual	Rent x Occupancy					
	Location/ Viability\ Access	Quality of Management	Amenity Package	Curb Appeal	Construction/ Sound Transmission	Monthly	Estimated Occupancy (%)	Effective Monthly Rent (\$)
Schaumburg Villas: No. 1	4	1	1	1	4	658	89.0	586
Schaumburg Villas: No. 2	4	1	1	1	4	686	89.0	611
Stonebridge	8	8	7	9	7	785	90.0	787
Tree House	9	7	9	8	8	793	82.0	650
Twelve Oaks	7	9	7	10	8	912	91.0	830

Pagliari and Webb

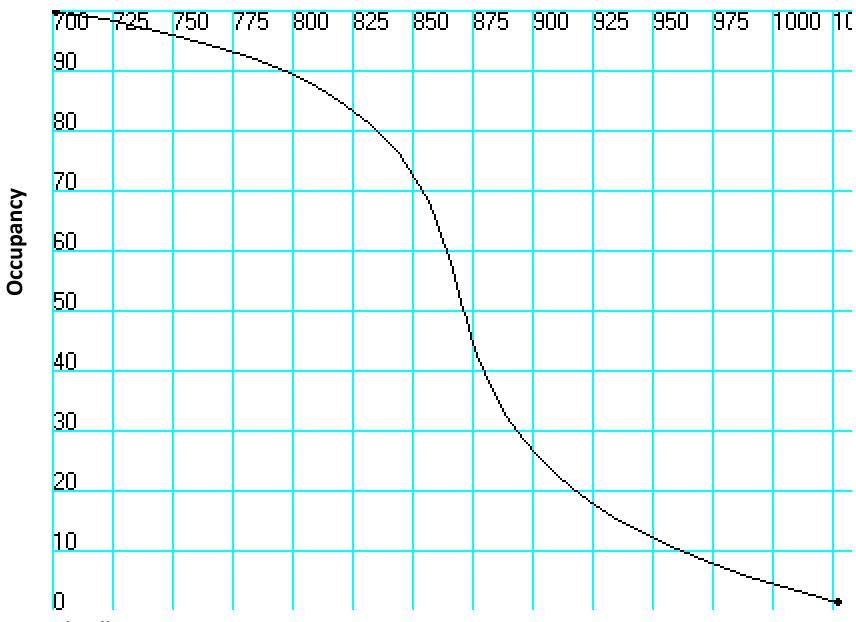
On Setting Apartment Rental Rates: A Regression-Based Approach

Journal of Real Estate Research v12, n1 (1996): 37-61

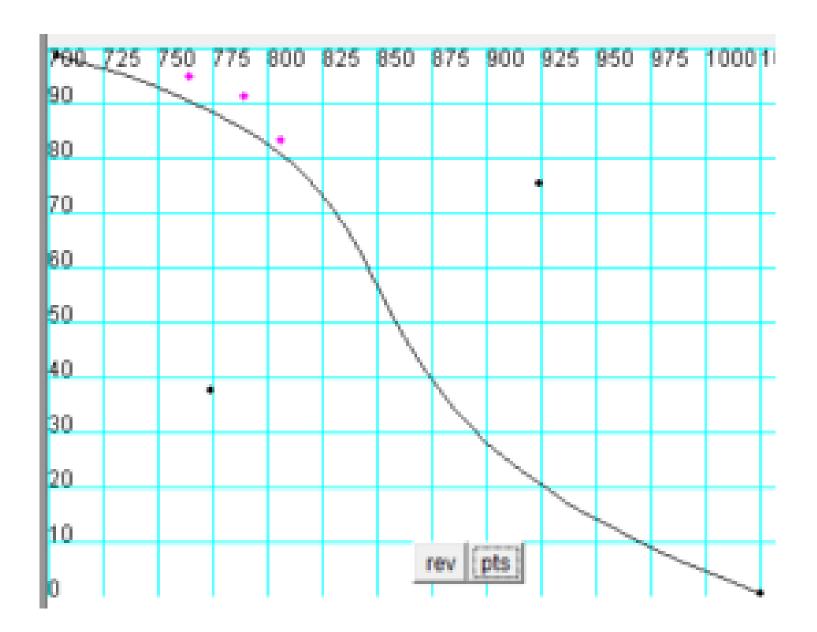


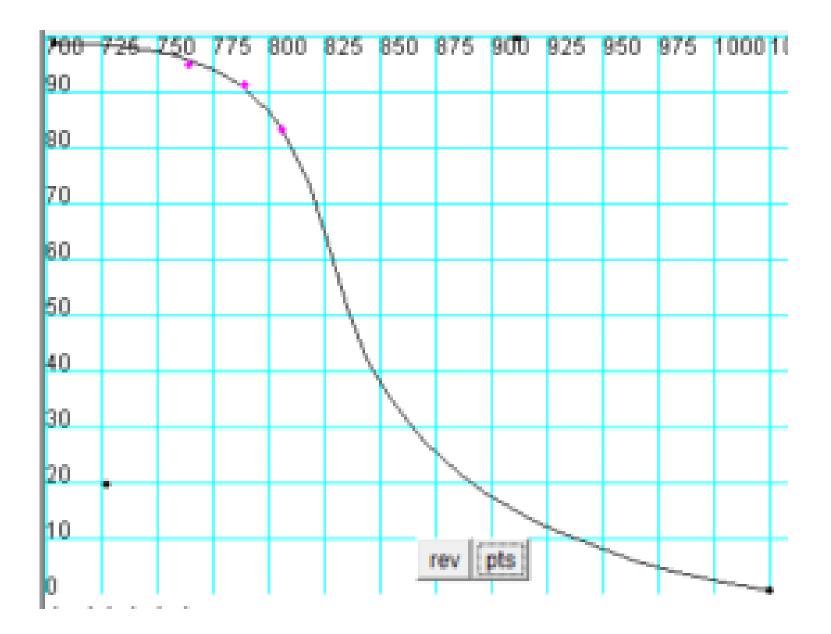
Occupancy (%)

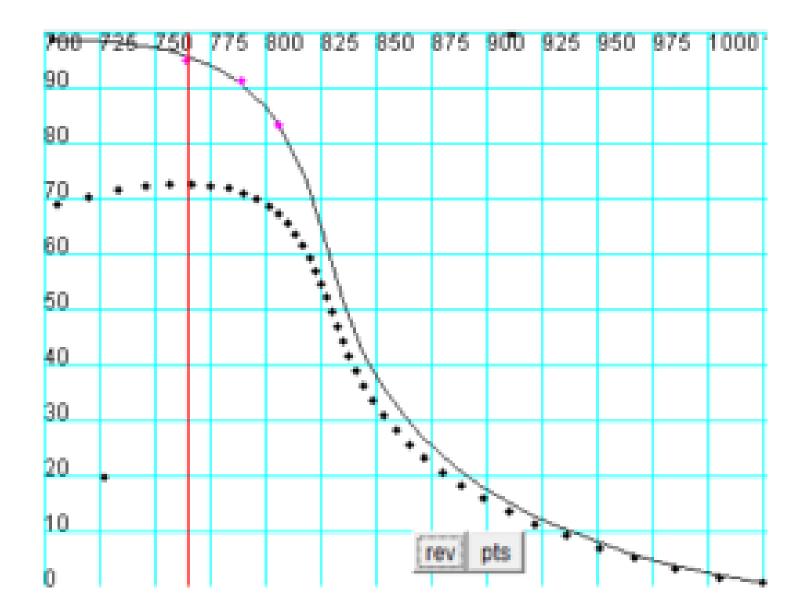
Rent



Colwell, Vacancy Management
Journal of Property Management May/June 1991







### Elasticity Estimation

Early discussion, Weimer & Hoyt, Principles of Urban Real Estate, 193 Hicks 1935, "I cannot but feel skeptical about this." (application of monopoly theory to "practical economic problems.")

- Too difficult to estimate demand curves
- General Motors, 1938 conference on demand estimation
- "no exact answer to the question has been obtained."
- Deliberate to avoid regulation?
- Early estimates for apartments, Hanushek & Quigley, 1980
- Wide range of estimates
- Often fixed parameter in apartment RM systems
- Might vary during recession

### Perishability



### If a seat on a flight isn't filled, it is lost forever

Same for hotel rooms, rental cars, apartments

### Greatly complicates pricing

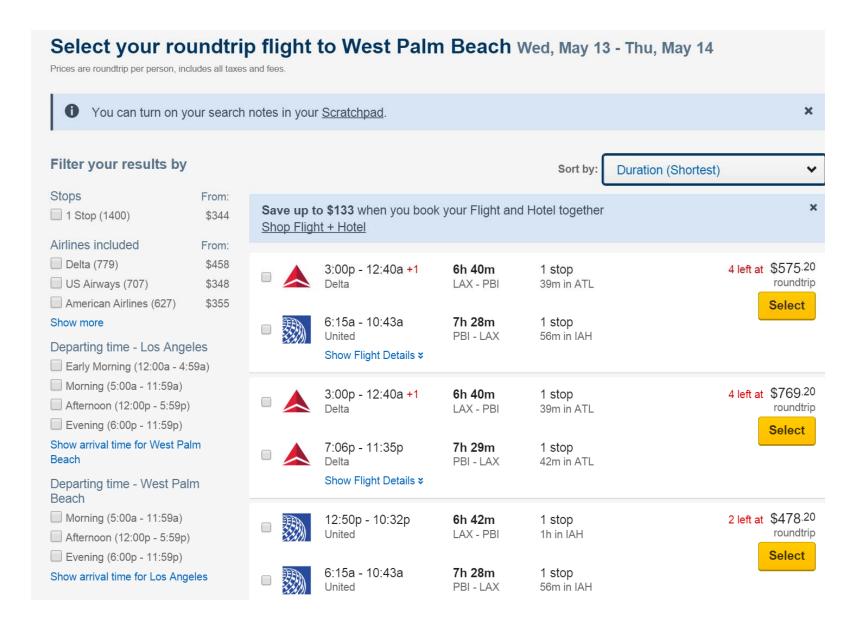
- Marginal value of inventory changes over time
- Modification of capacity occurs over different timescale than pricing dynamics
- True "revenue management" optimizes pricing given constraints

### Airlines

"Where did RM come from? In short, the airlines. There are few business practices whose origins are so intimately connected to a single industry."



Talluri & Van Ryzin, Theory and Practice of Revenue Management, 2004



Airline Revenue Managemer

#### Optimization began with overbooking

- Mathematics, Edgeworth, 1888
   Arrow, Harris, Marschak, 1951
   Airlines, Littlewood, 1972
- CAB acknowledged 1961, tolerated until 1972
  - Julian Simon's idea of volunteer auction adopted 1977

#### AA started Super Saver fares, 1977

- UA, others sued, CAB (Alfred Kahn) let stand
- Deregulation, 1978

#### People Express, 1981

- \$60 million profit 1984
  - Year before DINAMO (Dynamic Inventory Allocation and Maintenance Optimizer)
    - Dynamic programming
- \$160 million loss 1986
  - Year after DINAMO

RM now boosts revenue by 4-5% (roughly all industry profit)





### Apartment Example

At equilibrium, charging optimal rent of \$800 Unexpected move-outs in 20 apartments

- At current price will take 6 months to rent
- Cutting rent by \$100 will rent units in 3 months

#### **Results:**

- 12 month revenue at current rents: 20 x (3 x 800 + 6 x 800) = \$144,000
- 12 month revenue with cut:  $20 \times (1.5 \times 700 + 9 \times 700) = $147,000$
- 2% revenue increase
- After 12 months, raise rent to \$800 plus

2% revenue increase could be 4% increase in NOI & property value



### Apartment Example

#### Complications/constraints:

- Availability forecast from lease expirations
- Seasonal, stochastic demand
  - Estimate price elasticity
  - Estimate demand using time series analysis
- Requests for blocks of apartments from corporate clients
- Different unit types, with some cross-product elasticity
- Surveys of competitor rents, occupancy
- Traffic statistics

### Maximize revenue given constraints

• Stochastic linear/non-linear programming problem



### ndicators of Short-Term Demand

#### **Availability**

- Time on market
- Renewal percentage
- Seasonality
- Expiration schedule

#### Traffic

- # of guest cards
- Closing ratio
- Acceptance ratio

#### Competitors

- Rents
- Occupancy

Long-term demand sets basic rent level

Short-term indicators say raise or lower rent

### Lease Expiration Management

### Moving dates are random, but correlated

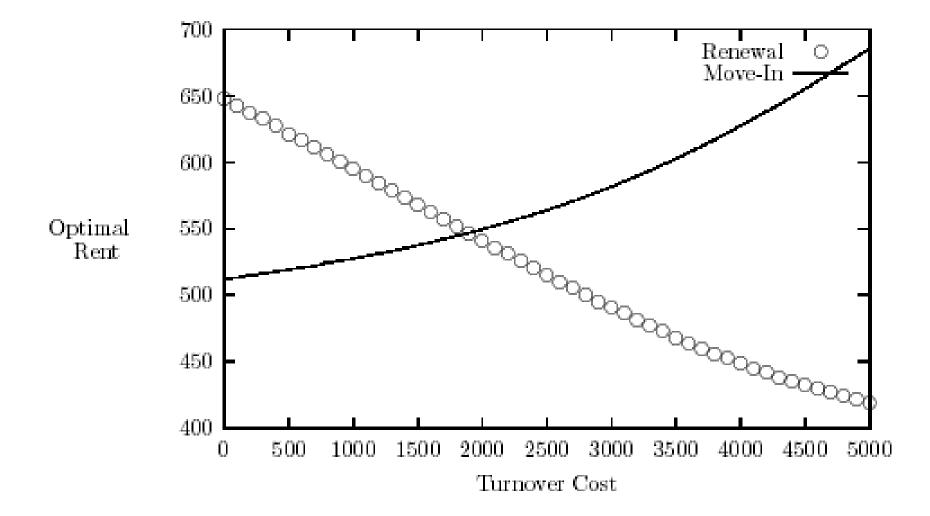
- More move-outs and move-ins during summer
- Student housing, all move at same time
  - Cruise ship leaving once per year

### Incentivize tenants to move in and out at convenient time

- Result is pricing matrix
- Month-to-month
- renewals

				Move in									
Term	T	oday	+1	Week	+2	Weeks	+3	Weeks	+4V				
2	\$	1,105	\$	1,126	\$	1,147	\$	1,168	\$				
3	\$	1,094	\$	1,115	\$	1,136	\$	1,157	\$				
4	\$	1,083	\$	1,104	\$	1,125	\$	1,145	\$				
5	\$	1,072	\$	1,093	\$	1,113	\$	1,134	\$				
6	\$	1,062	\$	1,082	\$	1,102	\$	1,123	\$				
7	\$	1,051	\$	1,071	\$	1,091	\$	1,112	\$				
8	\$	1,041	\$	1,061	\$	1,081	\$	1,101	\$				
9	\$	1,030	\$	1,050	\$	1,070	\$	1,090	\$				
10	\$	1,020	\$	1,040	\$	1,059	\$	1,079	\$				
11	\$	1,010	\$	1,029	\$	1,049	\$	1,068	\$				
12	\$	1,000	\$	1,019	\$	1,038	\$	1,058	\$				
13	\$	990	\$	1,009	\$	1,028	\$	1,047	\$				
14	\$	980	\$	999	\$	1,018	\$	1,037	\$				
<b>1</b> 5	\$	970	\$	989	\$	1,008	\$	1,026	\$				

Figure 1: Yardi RENTmaximizer Pricing Matrix Example



### Yield Management in Practice

#### Frequent changes

- Some systems emphasizes trends, changes to minimize volatility
  - Cost is lack of true model of demand, true optimization
  - Some systems more volatile (30% of changes > 5%)
    - Optimize more frequently

#### Illogical decisions

Pricing one-bedrooms higher than two-bedrooms

#### Complex options for prospects

#### Managers often override software

- Yardi uses "business rules" so manager preferences are built in
- Example: "If there is an increase recommendation, and the Leased % is between 95 and 101, Then Multiply by 1.50 \* \$10 = \$15.00 or if my availability is 12% or greater then Multiply by 0.50 \* \$10 = \$5.00"
- Too many, program is useless
- Too few means managers not paying attention

### Yield Management in Practice

Providers claim yield management improves sales force understanding of pricing

Latest improvement is mobile RevMan

- YieldStar
- LRO
- Traveling managers can make, implement decisions

YieldStar uses MPF data

Might cause PR problems

- Passengers dislike RM
- Renewals feel betrayed
- Affordable housing (NMHC note on rents)

#### Management Worksheet

Total Units: 300

6.52

14.29

25.00

8.33

1047.50

1121.79

1405.83

1331.88

1047.50

1121.79

1405.83

1331.88

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

100.00

92.86

66.67

100.00

100.00

92.86

75.00

100.00

y Id: 105-167

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1.00	740	1x1	15	1_740r		16	3	18.79	966.13	970.13					1	1	1 R	aise Agg	gressive
1.00	660	1×15		1_660		50	2	4.00	803.10	803.10	0.0	100.00	100.00	1 1		1		old Price	
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Total SQFT: 272,468



Lower Price

Lower Price

Lower Price

Lower Price



2.00

2.00

2.00

2.00

987 2x2s

987 2x2s

1206 3x2

1206 3x2

2x2\_987

2x2\_987r

32\_1206r

3x2\_1206

46

14

12

24

### Performance Claims

YieldStar: "proven to deliver a sustained revenue premium of two to five percent over properties not using the system.

LRO: "So far, we beat national rent averages every month from January through June, with year to date results as high as 7.2%."

Yardi: "Average return of 2 to 5% above market"

#### Controversy:

- Controlled studies show no improvement for some packages?
- Implement in Houston after Katrina?

### Resident Screening

Renting apartment is a long-term commitment with externalities

- 12 month leases
- Eviction process takes time (differs by state)
- Non-paying tenant occupies unit that paying tenant can't

#### **Externalities**

- Noise
- Crime
- Trash
- Pests



### Resident Screening

### Typical process:

- Report from credit screening agency
- Call past landlords
- Verify employment
- Compare to rules to accept/deny

### Growing use of specialized tenant scoring companies

- Some provided by property management software
  - Yardi, RealPage, etc.
    - RealPage, federal suit filed this month for providing expunged arrest data
- Screening specialists, such as CoreLogic's SafeRent
  - Frank Nothaft, Chief Economist
  - All factors reduced to 200-800 scale score
  - Data from Expirion, Equifax, TransUnion, and Teletrack
    - Plus default, income, rent data from users



### Resident Screening

#### Rule based or score based

- Score gives single number
  - Based on logistic regression of factors on late payments, evictions
    - Fraud detection uses neural network, antibody models
  - Landlord sets threshold
    - Can vary with market conditions
- Rules written by landlord
  - Data from provider or gathered by landlord
  - SafeRent scores credit, landlord has own rules for background, references

### Resident Screening and Fair Housing

### Apartments are not allowed to discriminate based on:

- Race, color, national origin
- Religion
- Sex
  - Sexual orientation in some jurisdictions
- Disability
  - "hearing, mobility and visual impairments, chronic alcoholism, chronic mental illness, AIDS, AIDS Related Complex and mental retardation"
  - Expanded to include need for companion animals, hoarders
- Presence of children
  - Sometimes "familial status"

### Resident Screening and Fair Housing

Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs v. The Inclusive Communities Project, Inc.

Supreme Court might decide whether FHA allows disparate impact claims

FHA means owners want distance from screening decisions

- Third party firms
- But disparate impact might affect ability to use background, other information

### Resident Screening and Fair Credit Reporting Act

Requires data providers to take reasonable steps to achieve "maximum possible accuracy."

Negative information cannot be retained for excessive period Landlords must inform tenants if credit information is used for adverse decision

### Automated Screening in Practice

### Adjustments are made depending on occupancy

Managers often forget to reset when occupancy improves

### Overrides occur when managers disagree with decision

- Mitigating factors
  - Trust funds
  - Experience with employers, schools
  - References
  - Cosigners
  - Past residents
  - "Creeps"
- Danger of FHA vulnerability