Post-pandemic Office Real Estate

A pilot study of using scenario planning to develop scenarios with quantitative office space demand for corporate real estate

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PHILIPS

	Overview	 Research questions
	Story	 Findings & research methods
\bigcirc	Recap	 Answers to research questions
000	Discussion	 Evaluation, limitations & recommendations





 Proposed a scenario planning methodology that incorporates an office space demand forecasting formula.



 Applied this methodology to a pilot study case to develop quantitative office space demand scenarios on a corproate level Main research question:

How can scenario planning give quantitative outputs on post-pandemic office space demand for corporate real estate?

Sub-RQ1: What is a suitable methodology of scenario planning that can develop quantitative office space demand scenarios on the corporate level?

Sub-RQ2: What is a suitable mathematical formula of office space demand forecasting for corporate real estate in the post-pandemic context?

Sub-RQ3: How can the proposed scenario planning methodology and office space demand forecasting formula be applied for corporate real estate?







 $D = \sum \Delta D_i =$ Workplace implementation plan $\times i$

Where:

D = Total demand of office space

 D_i = Demand every person

i = Headcount



1000 Employees

$$D = \sum \Delta D = \sum \Delta \gamma \times \Delta \theta$$

Where:

D = Total demand of office space

 γ = Workplace **implementation plan**

 θ = The **employment headcount** classified by task groups



$$D = \sum \Delta D = \sum \Delta \gamma \times \Delta \beta \times \Delta \theta$$

Where:

- D = Total demand of office space
- γ = ABW workplace implementation plan
- $\beta = 1$ / share-ratio
- θ = The **employment headcount** classified by different employee groups

Share-ratio = employee headcount / individual seat count

Persona Group Task Group	Adaptive	Assigned	Desk	Mobile
Confidential				
Individual				
Location Dependent				
Team				





Hey I'm Dwight

and I'm working

from home today









Hybrid working

$$D = \sum \Delta D = \sum \Delta \gamma \times \Delta \beta \times \Delta \theta$$

Where:

- D = Total demand of office space
- γ = ABW workplace implementation plan
- β = 1 / share-ratio = 1 / δ

 θ = The **employment headcount** classified by different employee groups

Share-ratio = employee headcount / individual seat count = δ

Modified share-ratio =
$$\frac{5 * \delta * \eta}{\alpha}$$

Where:

- δ = current share-ratio sheerly based on ABW group = employees/seats,
- α = average number of days employees work in the office in a week,
- η = desk occupancy rate

$$D = \sum \Delta D = \sum \Delta \gamma \times \Delta \beta \times \Delta \theta$$

Where:

- D = Total demand of office space
- γ = ABW workplace implementation plan
- β = 1 / share-ratio
- θ = The **employment headcount** classified by different employee groups

Four independent variables of the formula are:

- (1) ABW implementation plan,
- (2) the average number of days employee work in the office in a week,
- (3) desk occupancy rate,
- (4) employment structure.

Scenario planning

Appropriate to be used to develop corporate real estate demand when the external strategic environment has low predictability and the internal data of the organisation has high reliability (O'Mara, 2000)

'A disciplined method for imagining possible futures in which organisational decisions may be played out' (Schoemaker, 1995)

Forecast of a relatively unsurprised prediction / Visions that describe the desired future Vivid descriptions of plausible futures (Lindgren & Bandhold, 2003)

Research gap

A suitable scenario planning methodology that can develop quantitative office space demand scenarios on a corporate level does not yet exist.

Scenario generation steps

The topic	1. Defining the issue and time period of analysis
Key decision	2. Identifying key indicators
Influencing factors	3. Identifying the possible future trends
Cross-impact analysis	4. Identifying impacts of trends on trends and key indicators5. Establishing cross-impact analysis model
Initial scenarios	6. Developing initial scenarios by 2x2 impact matrix approach or morphological analysis.
Detailed scenarios	 Projecting bandwidths of key indicators Preparing office space demand forecasts
Implications	9. Studying implications

Pilot study

Step 1	 Defining the issue and time period of analysis
Step 2	
Step 3	
Step 4	
Step 5	
Step 6	
Step 7	
Step 8	
Step 9	



Philips Center, Amsterdam Global headquarter of Royal Philips

- Lease of the property expiring by the end of 2024
- A typical and representative corporate real estate
- High reliability of internal data required for forecasting
- Facing low predictability of external strategic environment

Step 1	
Step 2	 Identifying key indicators
Step 3	
Step 4	
Step 5	
Step 6	
Step 7	
Step 8	
Step 9	

$$D = \sum \Delta D = \sum \Delta \gamma \times \Delta \beta \times \Delta \theta$$

Where: D = Total demand of office space γ = **ABW workplace implementation plan** β = **1 / share-ratio** θ = The **employment headcount** classified by different employee groups

Four key indicators = Independent variables =

(1) ABW implementation plan,

(2) the average number of days employee work in the office (or work from home) in a week,
(3) desk occupancy rate,
(4) employment structure.

Step 1		Trend A	Trend B	Trend C
Step 2				
Step 3	 Identifying the possible future trends 			
Step 4	 Identifying impacts of trends on trends and key indicators 	Irena D	ire	
Step 5	 Establishing cross-impact analysis model 			
Step 6		Key indicator A	Key indicator B	Key indicator C
Step 7		Legends		
Step 8		Possible Future T	rends Key Indicato	rs nt virables) with
Step 9		Impacts from tre trends/key indica	nds to bandwidths ators	





Step 1	
Step 2	
Step 3	
Step 4	
Step 5	
Step 6	
Step 7	
Step 8	
Step 9	

Corporation's performance of implementing and applying technology in the office has impacts on (1) ABW implementation plan, and (2) desk occupancy rate

Employees' adaptation of hybrid working and ABW working has impacts on
(1) employment structure, and
(2) the average number of days employees work in the office per week





	Example of employment structure at baseline scenario
Step 1	
Step 2	
Step 3	Persona group
Step 4	Adaptive Assigned Desk Mobile Task group Adaptive Assigned Desk Mobile
Step 5	Confidential
	Individual
Step 6	Location Dependent
Step 7	Team
Step 8	
Step 9	

Employment structure





ABW implementation plan Example of ABW implementation plan at baseline scenario Step 1 Number of worksettings Worksettings **Confidential tasks** Location dependent Individual tasks Team tasks tasks Step 2 **Open Worksetting** (within Seat Count) Step 3 **Focus Room** (soms within Seat Count) Step 4 **Touch Down Worksetting** (soms within Seat Count) **Phone Booth** Step 5 **Break Out Area** Step 6 **Small Meeting Room Medium Meeting Room** Step 7 Large Meeting Room **Collaboration Space** Step 8 **Collaboration Room Training Room** Step 9

TSC = Total Seat Count of the task group



Step 1	Key indicator	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Summary
Step 2	Total office space	5426 <u>+</u> 272 sqm	7114 ± 356 sqm	8417 <u>+</u> 421 sqm	6375 ± 319 sqm	5154 ~ 8838 sqm
Step 3	Office demand	Demand is lower than	Demand is lower than	Demand is lower than	Demand is lower than	Demand is lower than
Step 4	compared with current space area	supply by 34% - 31%	supply by 22% - 15%	supply by 10% - 2%	supply by 28% - 22%	supply by 34% - 2%
Step 5	• The tota	I office space a	demand in all sc	enarios are lov	ver than the cu	rrent office
Step 6	space ai	rea.				

- Step 8• Preparing
office space
demandStep 9• Preparing
office space
forecasts

Step 7

• Studying implications

• In terms of the influence on *adjusting office space demand*

Clustered trends:

Employees' adaptation of conducting hybrid working and ABW > Corporation's performance of implementing and applying technology in the office

Key indicators (independent variables):

The number of days employees work in the office in a week > desk occupancy rate > employment structure > ABW implementation plan



Main research question:

How can scenario planning give quantitative outputs on post-pandemic office space demand for corporate real estate?

Sub-RQ1: What is a suitable methodology of scenario planning that can develop quantitative office space demand scenarios on the corporate level?

Sub-RQ2: What is a suitable mathematical formula of office space demand forecasting for corporate real estate in the post-pandemic context?

Sub-RQ3: How can the proposed scenario planning methodology and office space demand forecasting formula be applied for corporate real estate?

Sub-RQ1: What is a suitable methodology of scenario planning that can develop quantitative office space demand scenarios on the corporate level?

Scenario generation steps				
The topic	1. Defining the issue and time period of analysis			
Key decision	2. Identifying key indicators			
Influencing	3. Identifying the possible future trends			
factors				
Cross-impact	4. Identifying impacts of trends on trends and key			
analysis	indicators			
	5. Establishing cross-impact analysis model			
Initial scenarios	6. Developing initial scenarios by 2x2 impact matrix			
	approach or morphological analysis.			
Detailed	7. Projecting bandwidths of key indicators			
scenarios	8. Preparing office space demand forecasts			
Implications	9. Studying implications			

Sub-RQ2: What is a suitable mathematical formula of office space demand forecasting for corporate real estate in the post-pandemic context?

$$D = \sum \Delta D = \sum \Delta \gamma \times \Delta \beta \times \Delta \theta$$

Where:

- D = Total demand of office space
- γ = ABW workplace implementation plan

 $\beta = 1$ / share-ratio

 θ = The **employment headcount** classified by different employee groups

Sub-RQ3: How can the proposed scenario planning methodology and office space demand forecasting formula be applied for corporate real estate?





Key indicator	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Summary
Total office space	5426 ± 272 sqm	7114 ± 356 sqm	8417 ± 421 sqm	6375 ± 319 sqm	5154 – 8838 sqm
Office demand compared with current space area	Demand is lower than supply by 34% - 31%	Demand is lower than supply by 22% - 15%	Demand is lower than supply by 10% - 2%	Demand is lower than supply by 28% - 22%	Demand is lower than supply by 34% - 2%

Main research question:

How can scenario planning give quantitative outputs on post-pandemic office space demand for corporate real estate?



Scenario planning *can* give quantitative output on (post-pandemic) office space demand for corporate real estate.



By applying the methodology to cases, scenarios can be developed. However, flaws exist in the current office space demand forecasting formula, it needs to be improved.



Different scenarios will be developed when applying the proposed scenario planning methodology in different scopes. While the same methodology can be applied to different scopes, specific research must be done to apply the methodology and develop credible outputs.



Research evaluation

- Expert panel
- Interview of PACT model

- Replicability
- External validity
- Internal validity
- Measurement validity

Research limitations

- The limitation in research methodology
- Design process cycle is run only once
- Data collection and analytics
- The completeness of literature study
- Confidentiality-related issue during interviews

Research recommendations

For future research

- Strengthening the methodology of scenario planning
- Improving office space demand forecasting formula
- Research on future personnel change
- Research regarding productivity change
- Research regarding possible revenue and expenditure

For practice

- Applying the proposed scenario planning methodology for CRE
- Evaluating strategies based on scenarios

Thank you