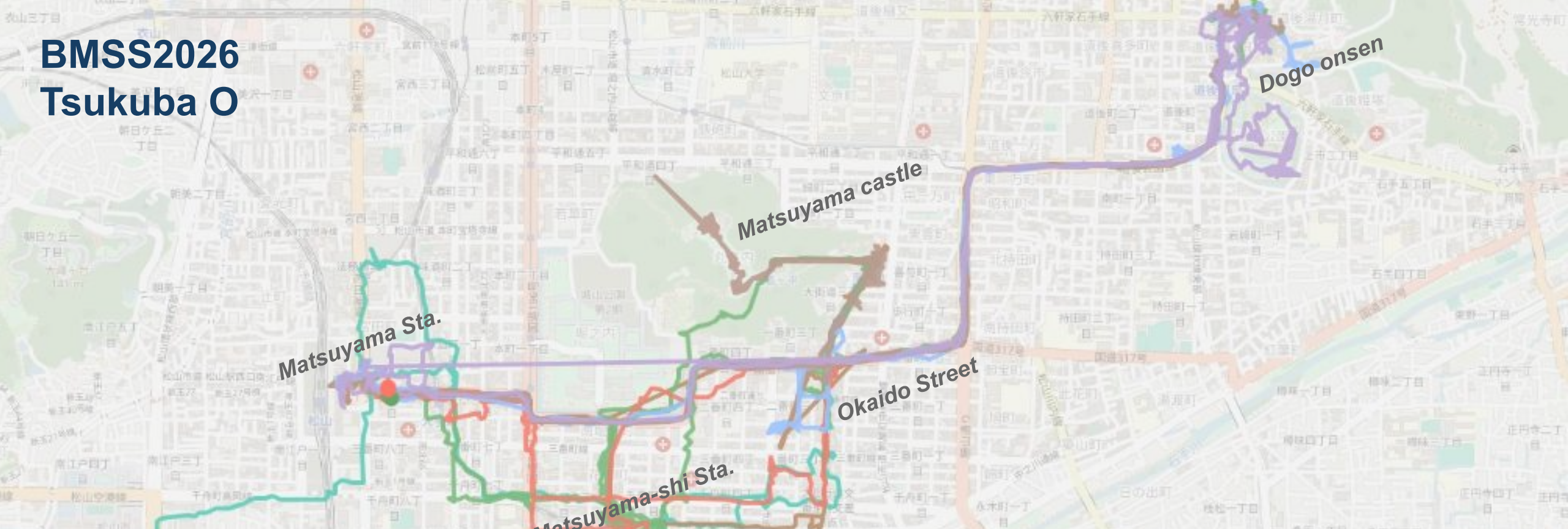


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時間制約下における逐次的観光地回遊モデルの構築 ～松山市の日帰り観光客を対象として～

A Sequential Tourist Destination Choice Model under Time Constraints
— A Case Study of Day-Trip Visitors in Matsuyama City —

Tomoka Uesugi, Ryusuke Ono, Seito Kawauchi, Tomohito Murakami, Shiyu Jiang, Yiyang Xiao

Background

2

Hypothesis of Tourists' Behavior

- Tourists **with a fixed departure time** for their return bus are **mindful of the remaining time**, and make **on-the-fly decisions about which facility to visit and how long to stay** at each within their limited timeframe;
- Since the places they can visit next and the time available to them **depend on how long they spend at each attraction**, **they adjust their stay duration and itinerary** based on their upcoming plans.

Former Approach

Considering Duration ► **RUM-based dynamic activity scheduling Model** Habib et al.(2011)

Even if we can handle the duration of a stay, we cannot represent the subsequent chain of location choices—that is, where to go in the future

Considering Expected Downstream Utility ► **Recursive Logit Model** Fosgreau et al.(2013)

When considering duration, it is necessary to decide whether to set it exogenously, specify an average duration time, or assign a fixed value for each location.

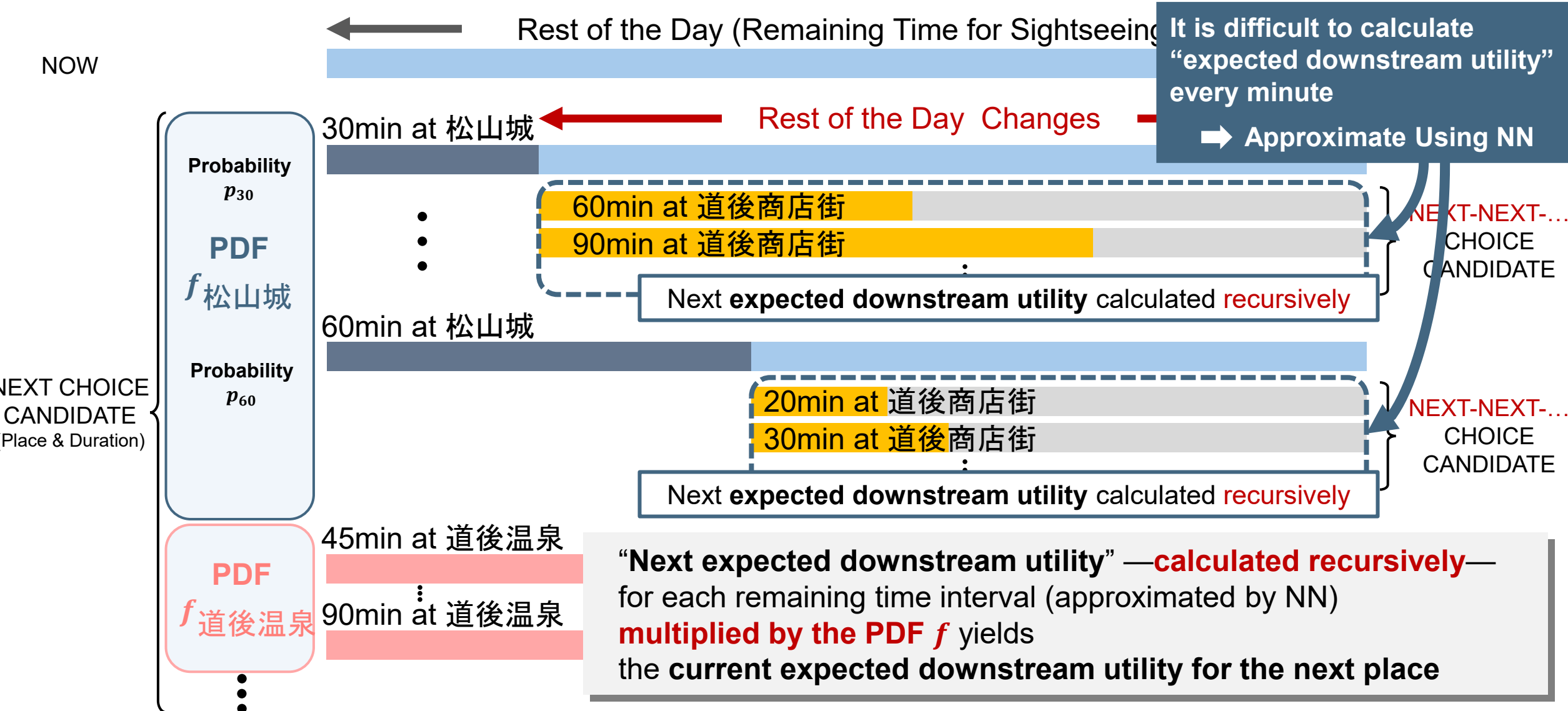
New Approach

Incorporating **the recursive value** derived from the RL model into the value of the **remaining time in the Habib model** and express the entire model as an RL

Habib's RUM-based dynamic activity scheduling Model + RL Model

You just finished touring 花園町通り.
Where should we go next, and how much time should we spend there?

いま、花園町通りでの観光を終えました。
次は、**どこで、何分**使いますか？



Model Building & Formula

Habib's RUM-based dynamic activity scheduling Model

Habib : Define time utility differences between activities

$$\Delta_j(\tau) = \frac{H_c(c) - H_j(\tau)}{\sigma_D} \quad (1)$$

Assume a logistic distribution

Final Probability Density Function of Stay Duration

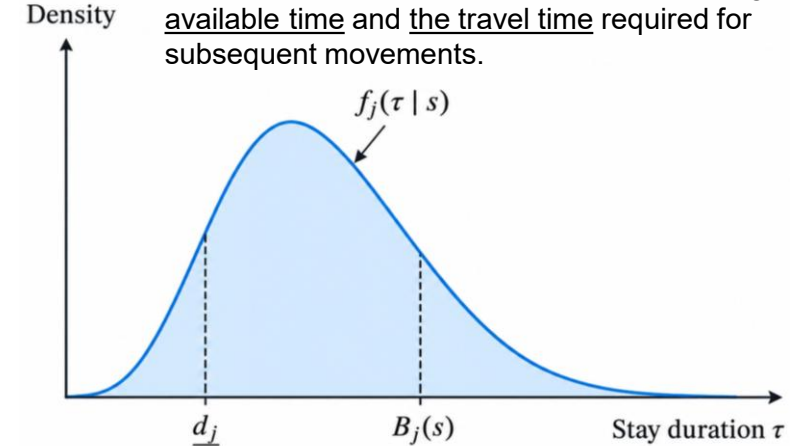
$$f_j(\tau|s) = \frac{f_{0,j}(\tau|s)}{Z_j(s)}, \quad \underline{d}_j \leq \tau < B_j(s) \quad (2)$$

j : Tourist Destination
 c : Other Activities
 τ : Stay Duration at the Tourist Destination
 H : Utility Derived from Activity Duration
 σ_D : Scale Parameter of the Time Utility Difference

s : Current State
 $B_j(s)$: Upper Limit of Available Time for Tourist Destination j in State s
 $\underline{d}_j$: Minimum Stay Duration at Tourist Destination j
 $f_{0,j}(\tau|s)$: Stay Duration Distribution before Considering Time Constraints
 $Z_j(s)$ Normalization Constant

Prism Constraint:

Defines the **maximum feasible stay duration** at the next destination based on the remaining available time and the travel time required for subsequent movements.



Recursive Logit Model (Fosgerau et al., 2013)

Value function

$$V(k) = \log \sum_{a \in A(k)} \exp\{v(a | k) + V(a)\} \quad (3)$$

k : Current State

a : Choice

$v(a | k)$: Instantaneous Utility of Choosing Link a in State k

$V(a)$: Future Utility

Proposed Model

Value function

$$V(i, r) = \log \sum_{j \in A(i, r)} \exp \left\{ u_{ij} + \delta \int_0^{B_j(s)} \underbrace{V(j, r - t_{ij} - \tau)}_{\text{NN-based approximation}} f_j(\tau | s) d\tau \right\} \quad (4)$$

i : Current Location

r : Remaining Available Time

j : Choice (Next Tourist Destination to Visit)

u_{ij} : Instantaneous Utility of Traveling to / Choosing Tourist Destination j

δ : Discount Factor ($0 < \delta < 1$)

Value Function Approximation Using a Neural Network (NN)

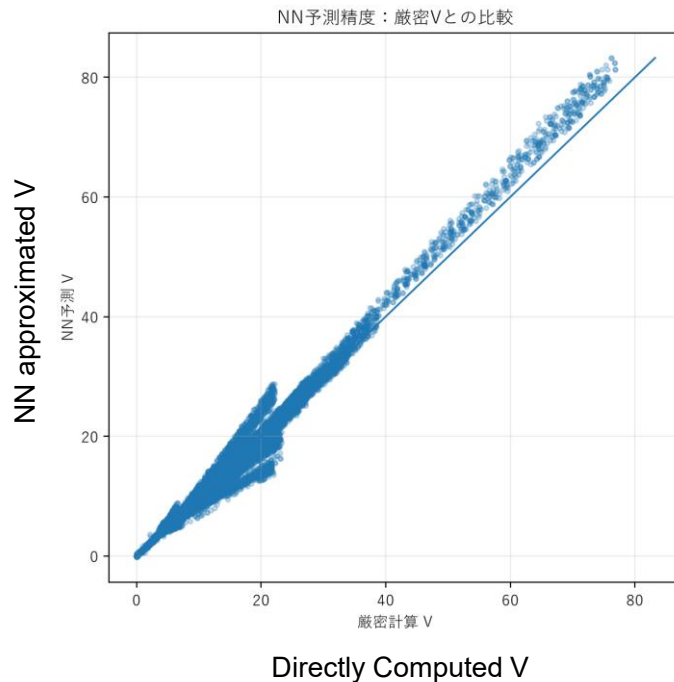
High Computational Cost

- The future utility V depends on the “remaining time after visiting the current destination.”
- Since the stay duration τ is probabilistic based on the Habib model, the future utility V must be recursively calculated for many possible values of the “remaining time after visiting the current destination,” computational complexity will increased.

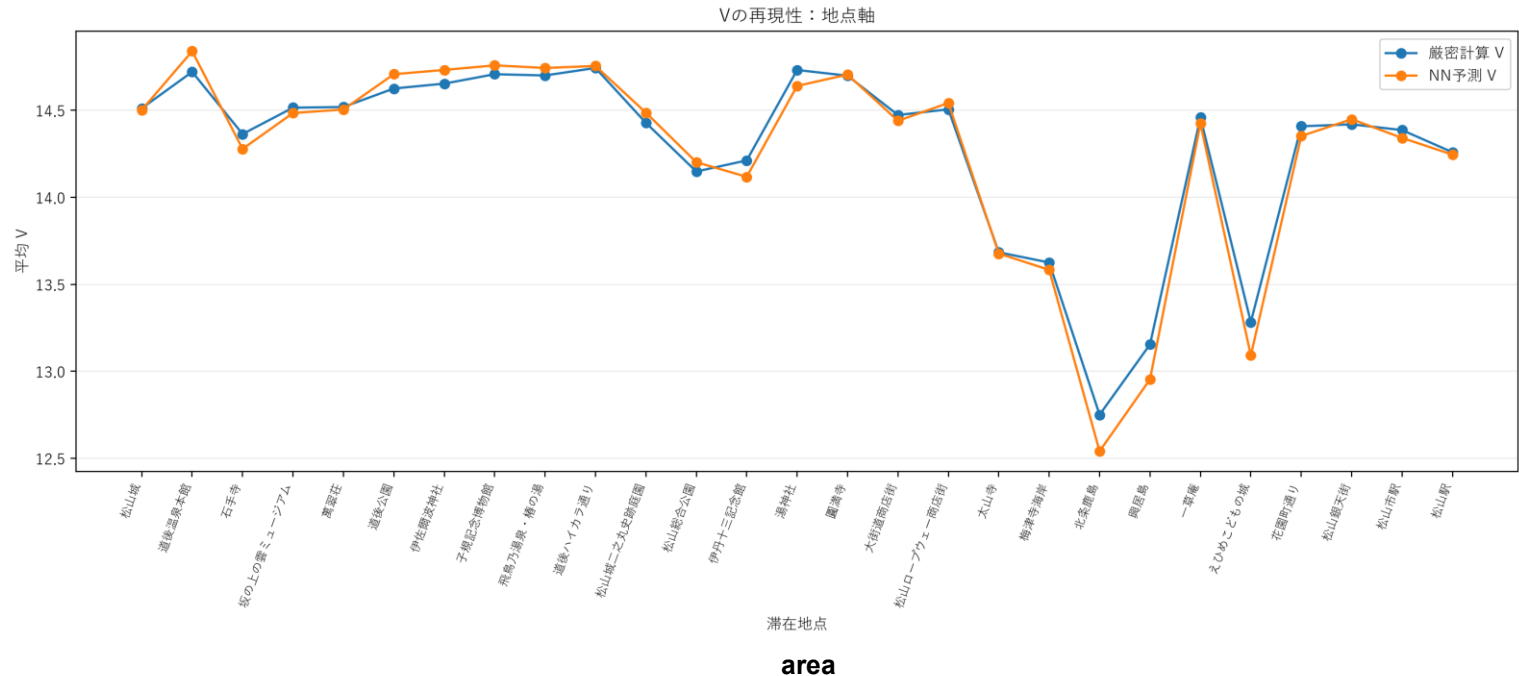
▶ NN-based value function approximation for faster computation of expected future utility

About 20h → 2h

Prediction Accuracy



Reproducibility



About Matsuyama City

What is the feature of Matsuyama City for tourists?



出典：松山観光コンベンション協会



松山城(2023年3/月撮影)

- A compact tourist town that tourists can explore in one day
- 松山城 and 道後温泉 are famous

Tourism Initiatives



道後ハイカラ通り(2026/6/26撮影)



飛鳥乃湯泉(2022年9/月撮影)

Renewal of 道後温泉本館

January 15th, 2018～July, 2024

-----under restoration; still can visit

※From June to July 2024 , temporarily closed

➡ 2017 飛鳥乃湯泉OPEN Creating attractive places in advance to boost the appeal of tourists

An attractive destination for short visits, continuously enhanced through tourism initiatives

Dataset Creation

① - 1 Generate daily movement trajectories from GPS data

Detect and correct anomalous points using adjacent-point speeds and linear interpolation

① - 2 Generate stay-area polygons

Extract the Top 30 locations based on AI-generated stay rankings

② Extract day-trip users

Observation time in Matsuyama City ≥ 8 hours. At least 10 observations within 30 km of Shinjuku Station during the 15 hours before and after both the start and end of observation

③ Define the trip duration in Matsuyama

The first continuous GPS observation within 5 km of JR Matsuyama Station is defined as the trip start time, and the last observation as the trip end time.

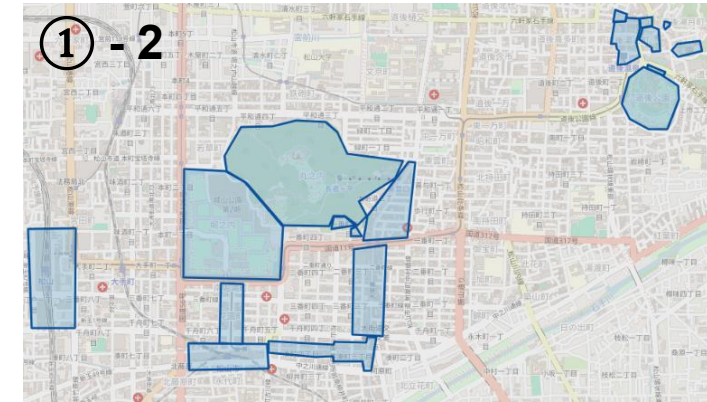
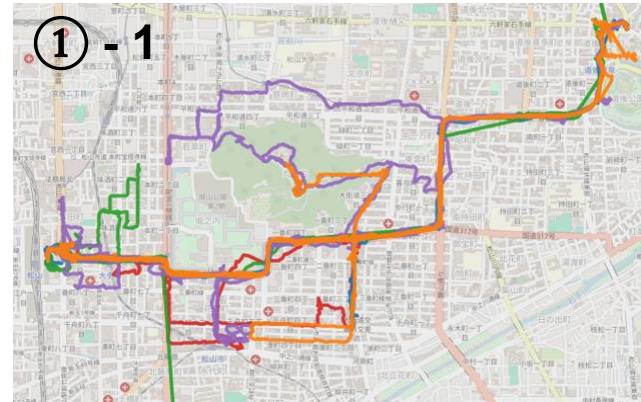
④ Count stay duration

Join GPS data with stay-area polygons and identify stays of ≥ 15 minutes. GPS missing periods are treated as part of the same stay, while temporary exits of ≤ 5 minutes are integrated into the same stay.

For GPS points outside the polygons, HDBSCAN is used to identify stays, and users with detected stays outside the polygons are excluded.

⑤ Validate the reliability of stay duration

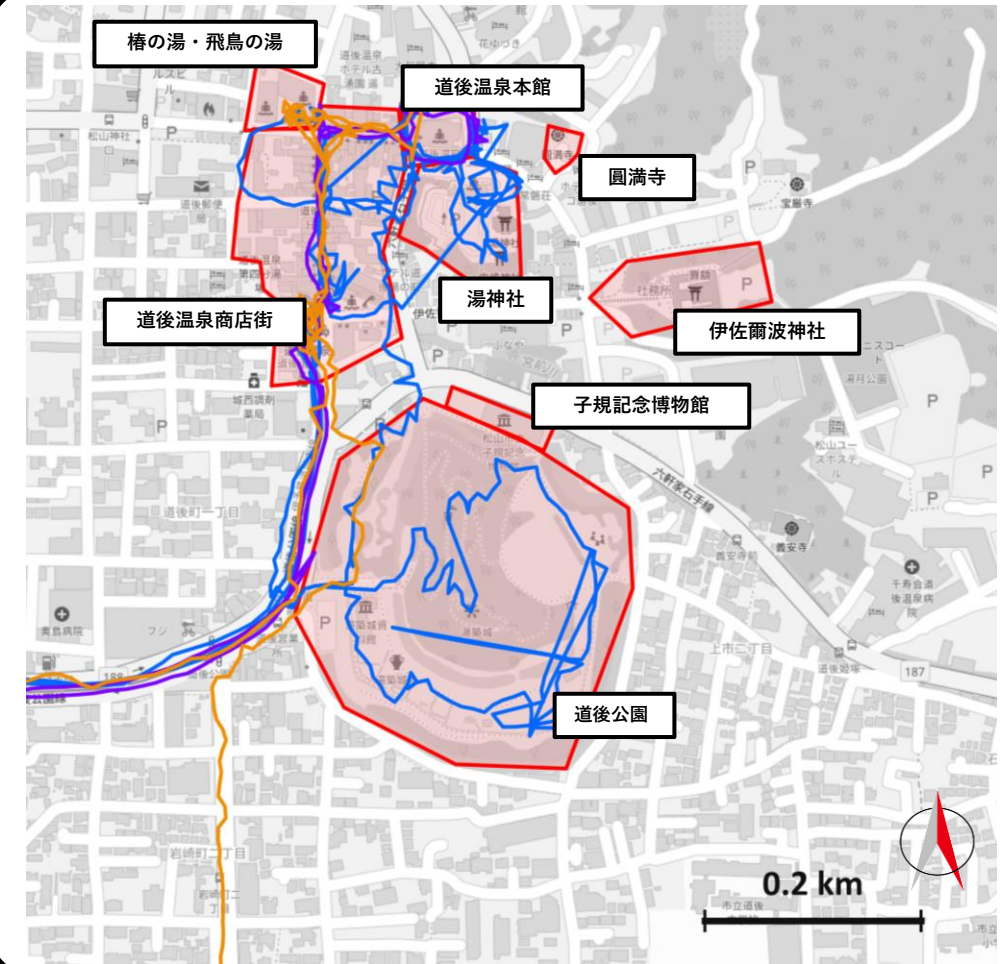
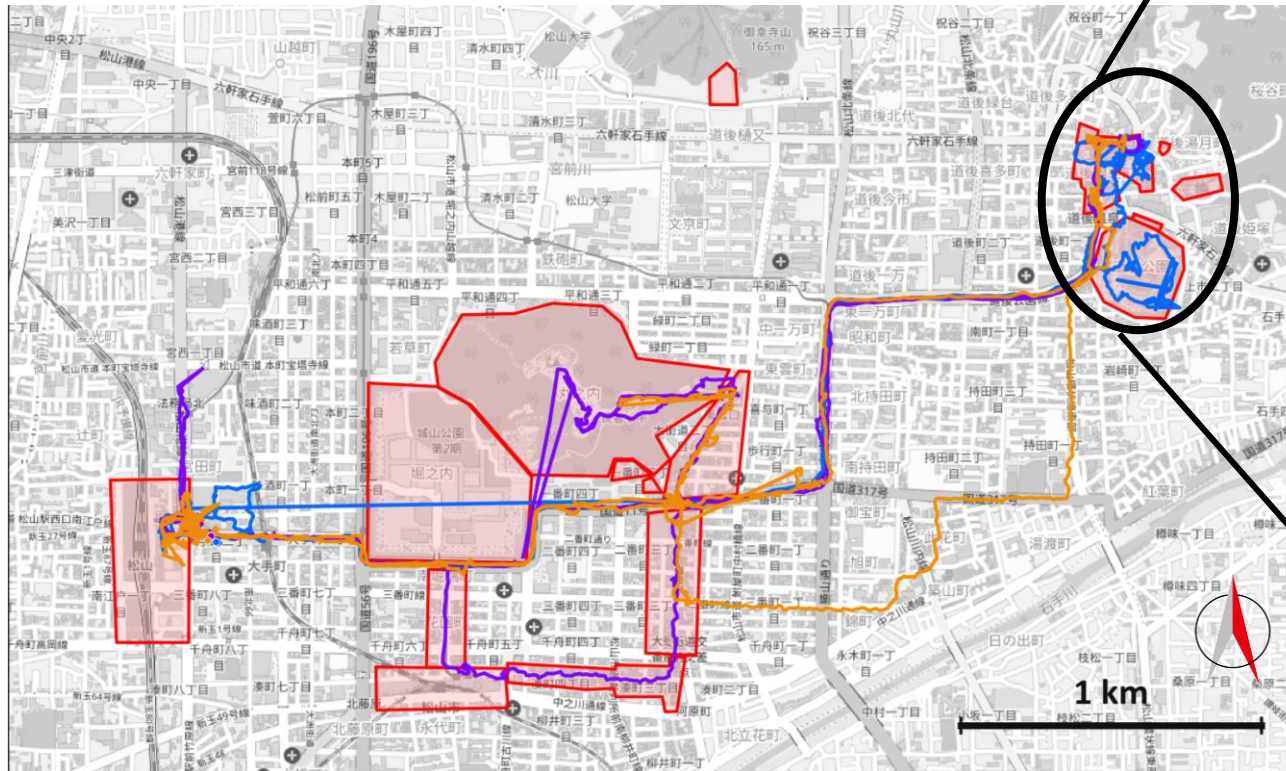
Estimate the end time of each polygon-based stay from the next GPS observation. A stay is considered low-reliability when the interval from the last GPS observation inside the polygon to the next observation exceeds 15 minutes and the next point is more than 100m from the polygon. Users with just one low-reliability stay are excluded (final sample: 34 users).



Why Represent Destinations as Polygons?

Main points

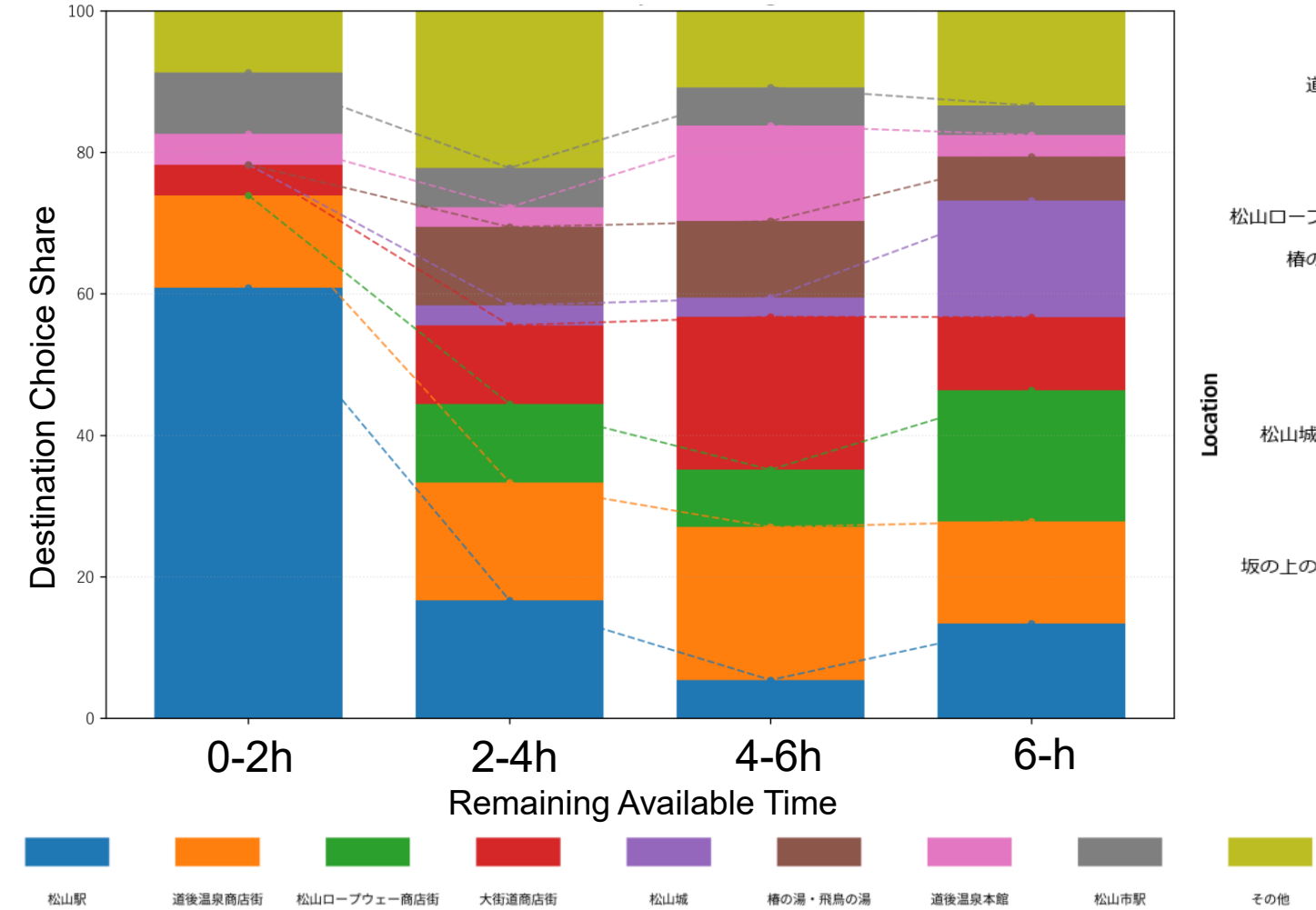
- Representing destinations as polygons **captures within-destination movements**, such as walking around Dogo Onsen and shopping streets, as part of the same stay.
- Polygons help **identify visit timing and stay duration from continuous GPS trajectories** and construct destination sequences.



- Colored lines: GPS trajectories of selected travelers
- Red polygons: Destination / 滞在地ポリゴン

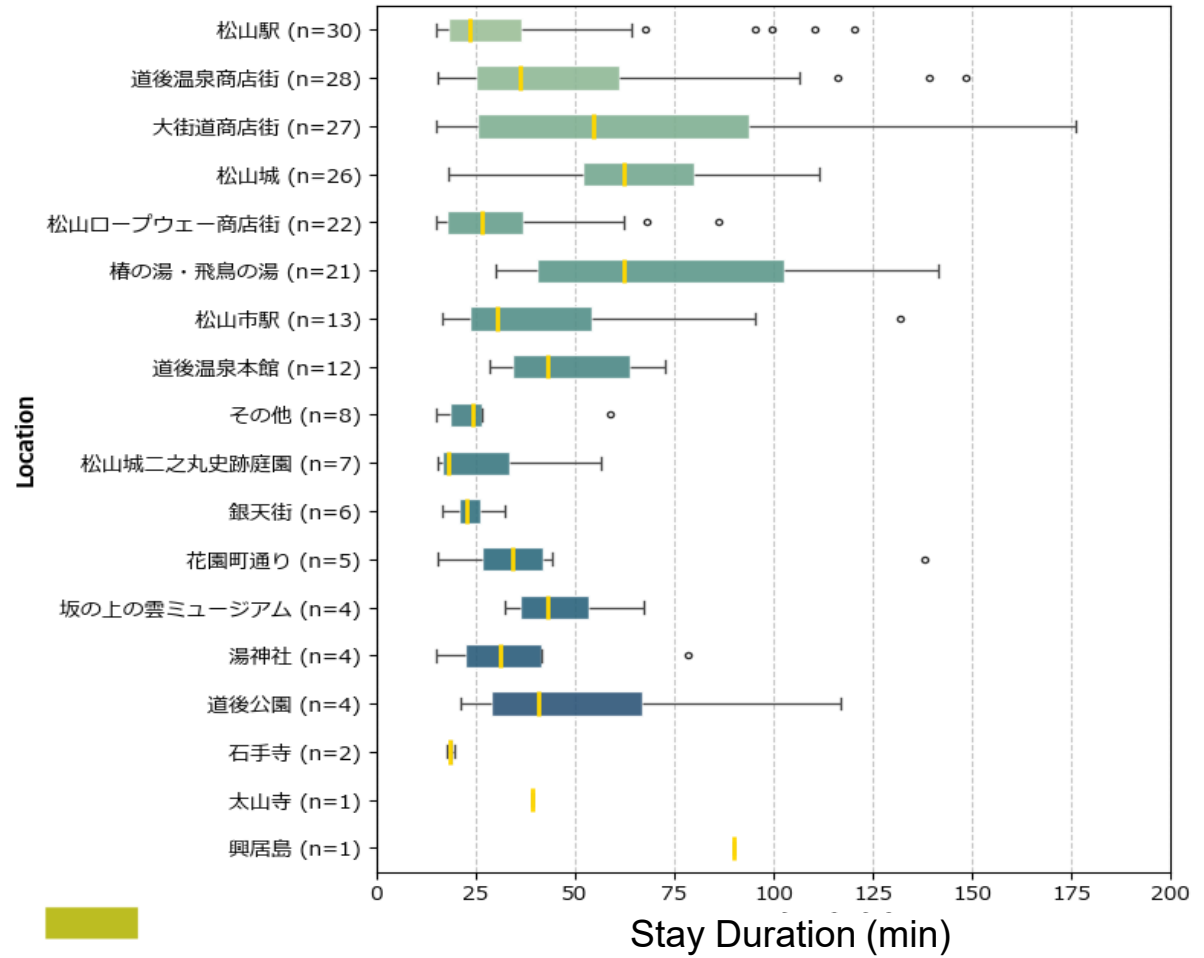
Characteristics of the data

Destination Choice Share by Remaining Available Time



Destination choices vary with the remaining available time.

Distribution of Stay Duration



Stay duration varies at the same destination.

Original variables that we made

- Dogo_area_dummy
- Island_dummy
- History_dummy
- Onsen_dummy
- Facility_tour_dummy
- Restaurants&shops_dummy
- The_area_of_polygon
- Average_google_rating
- Average_google_rating_3_dummy
- Average_google_rating_4_dummy
- Median_google_rating
- Median_google_rating_3_dummy
- Median_google_rating_4_dummy
- 1-Star Review Share
- 2-Star Review Share
- 3-Star Review Share
- 4-Star Review Share
- 5-Star Review Share
- Low-Rating Review Share
- High-Rating Review Share
- Number_of_instagram_posts
- Bus_station_distances
- Bus_station_within_50m_dummy
- Bus_station_within_100m_dummy
- Bus_station_within_300m_dummy
- Railway_station_distances
- Railway_station_within_50m_dummy
- Railway_station_within_100m_dummy
- Railway_station_within_300m_dummy
- Number_of_restaurants (inside polygon)
- Number_of_cafes (inside polygon)
- Number_of_shops (inside polygon)
- Number_of_restaurants&shops (inside polygon)
- Number_of_restaurants_per_ha
- Number_of_cafes_per_ha
- Number_of_shops_per_ha
- Number_of_restaurants&shops_per_ha
- Ticket Price
- Travel Time
- Multi-Function Facility Dummy (≥ 3)

Estimation Results 1

Variable	Estimate	t
Discrete		
Travel Time	-0.148	-1.58
Onsen_dummy	-0.320	-1.57
Restaurants&shops_dummy	0.580	2.41*
Low-Rating Review Share	-0.151	-2.10*
Number_of_instagram_posts	0.129	1.49
Continuous		
Ticket Price	3.600	7.16*
Dogo_area_dummy	0.022	0.10
Facility_tour_dummy	1.368	3.84*
Number_of_restaurants&shops_per_ha	0.073	0.53
Alpha_activity	0.030	0.63
Alpha_c	0.697	12.92*
Rho_dc	0.788	16.14*
Sample number	193	
Likelihood ratio ρ^2	-1611.4257	
Adjusted likelihood ratio ρ^2	-1508.95423	

→ The estimated coefficient has an unexpected sign

Many of the t-values are not statistically significant

*indicates significance at the 5% level.



Estimation Results 2

Variable	Estimate	t
Discrete		
Travel Time	-0.123	-1.21
Onsen_dummy	0.046	0.22
Restaurants&shops_dummy	0.384	1.76
Number_of_instagram_posts	0.058	0.71
Continuous		
Ticket Price	3.258	5.95*
Dogo_area_dummy	0.880	2.92*
Facility_tour_dummy	1.749	4.22*
Number_of_instagram_posts	-0.773	-4.34*
Number_of_restaurants&shops_per_ha	0.435	2.37*
Alpha_activity	0.067	0.99
Alpha_c	0.060	11.18*
Rho_dc	0.046	17.45*
Sample number	193	
Likelihood ratio ρ^2	-1611.4257	
Adjusted likelihood ratio ρ^2	-1502.519	

Interpretation

Destinations are more likely to be chosen if they have:

- Shorter travel time
- Hot spring facility
- Both dining and shopping opportunities
- More Instagram posts

Interesting findings

Although the number of instagram posts influences the choices of destination, it does not lead to longer stay duration.

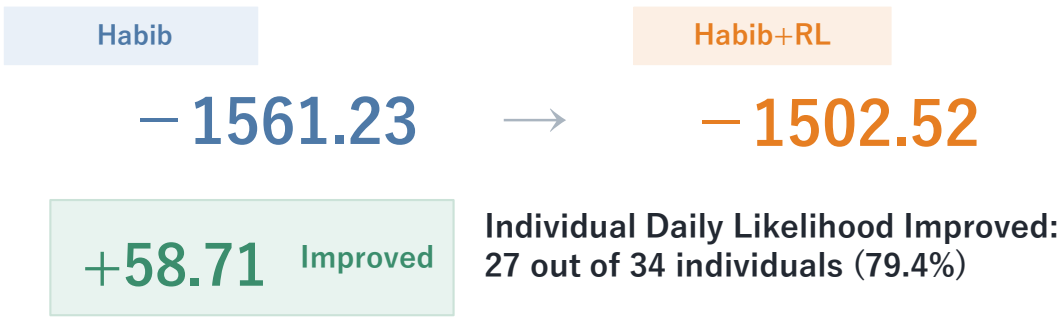
The best model that satisfies both a 5% significance level and sign consistency

*indicates significance at the 5% level.

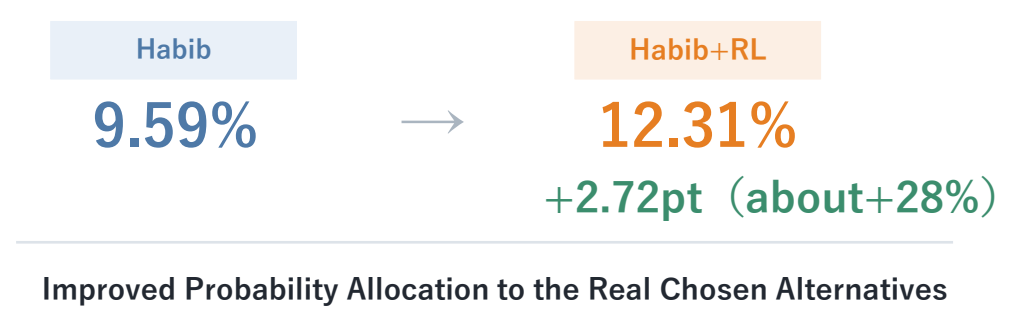
Model Evaluation

Fix the 12 parameters in Habib+RL model and compare with model without future utility in RL

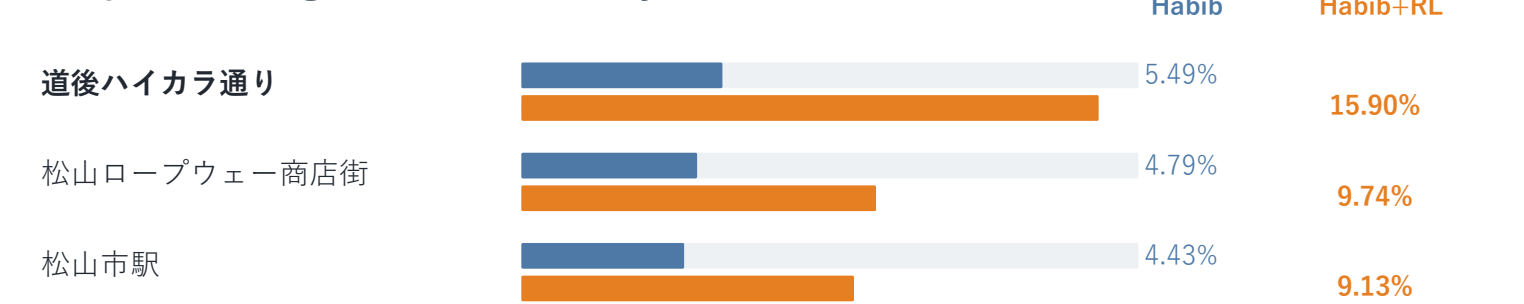
Final Log-Likelihood with Fixed Parameters



Average Probability Assigned to the Real Chosen Alternatives



Examples : Average Choice Probability in Chosen Situations



Explanation

- RL relatively increases the choice probability of destinations with greater subsequent sightseeing opportunities
- It allows the model to reflect the connectivity of subsequent activities starting from the current destination.

Considering future utility improves the explanatory power of the observed daily travel behavior.

Scenario Analysis: Comparison of Representative Routes and Time Allocation

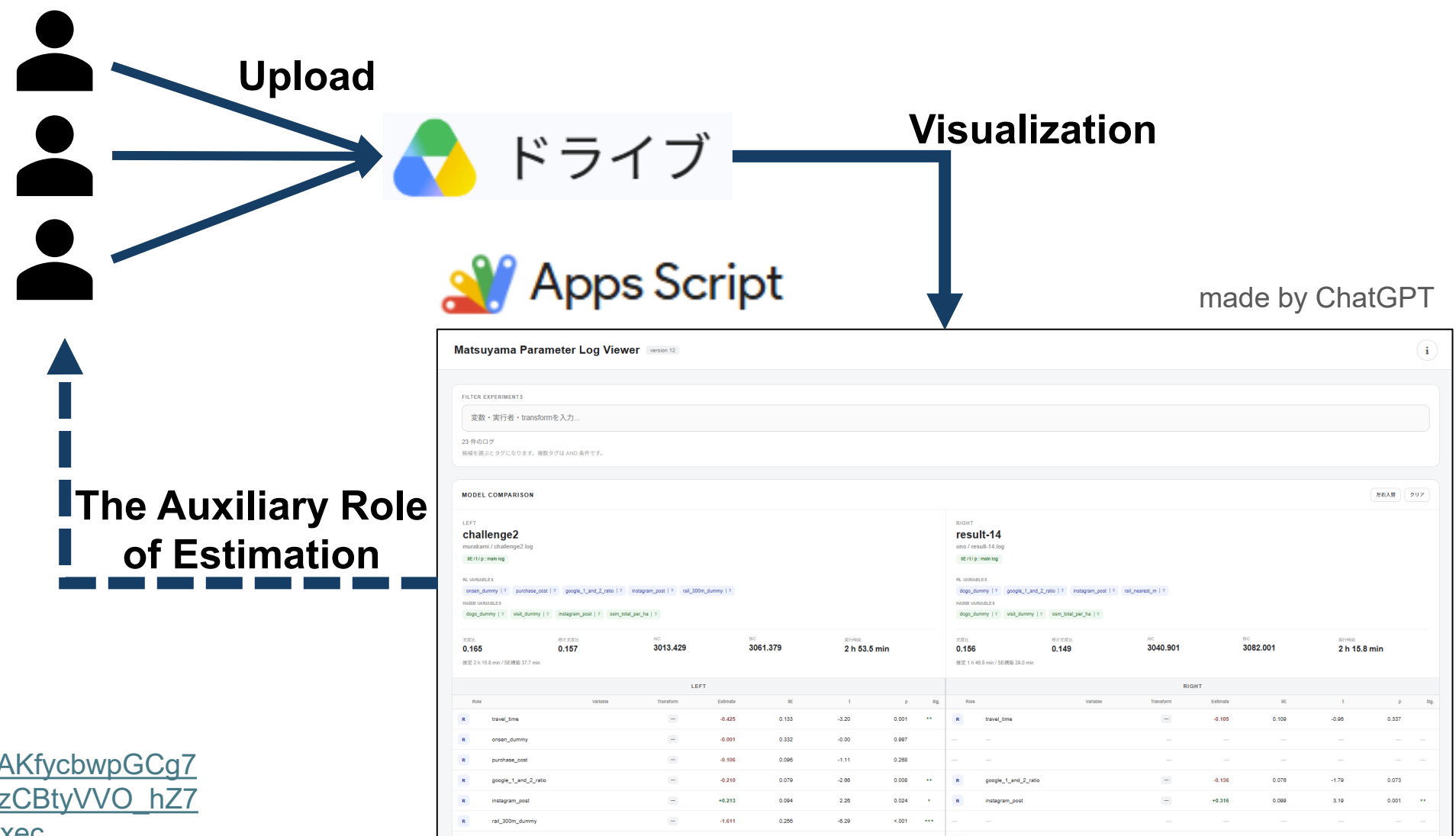
14



- Dogo Onsen, Asuka-no-Yu, and Tsubaki-no-Yu (道後温泉・飛鳥乃温泉・椿の湯) all increase the expected utility of the entire day
- Excluding Dogo Onsen Honkan (道後温泉本館) leads to the largest decrease in utility.
- Demand is not simply substituted to other hot springs, but is broadly redistributed toward Matsuyama Castle and the city center (松山城・中心市街地)

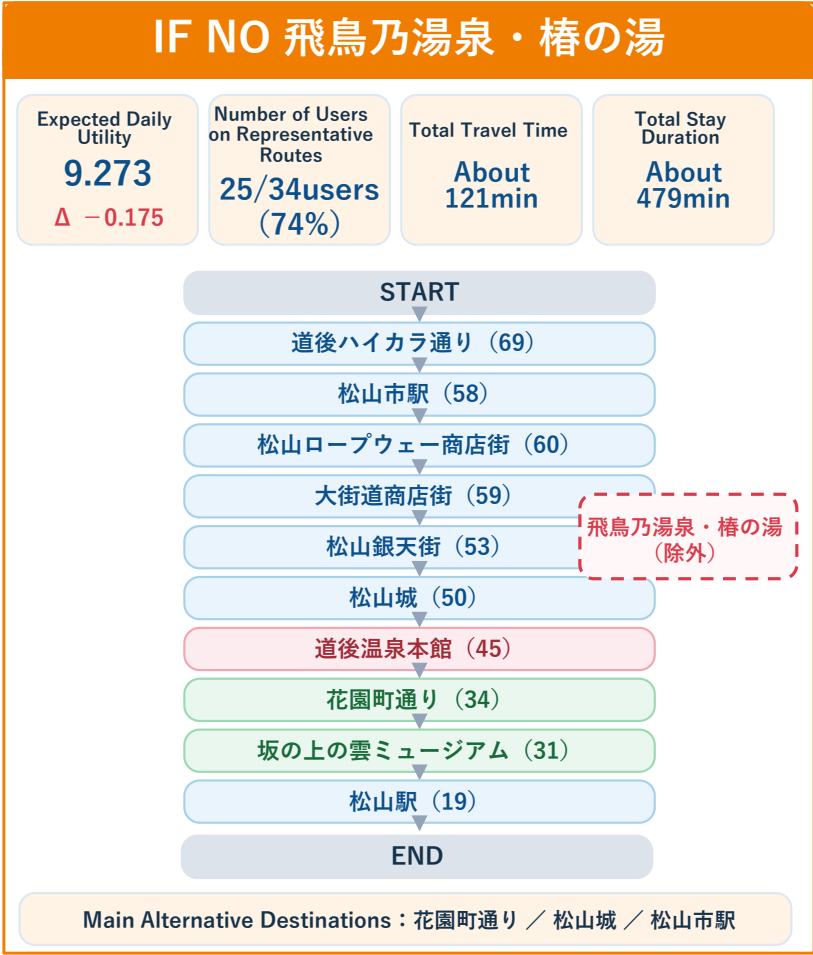
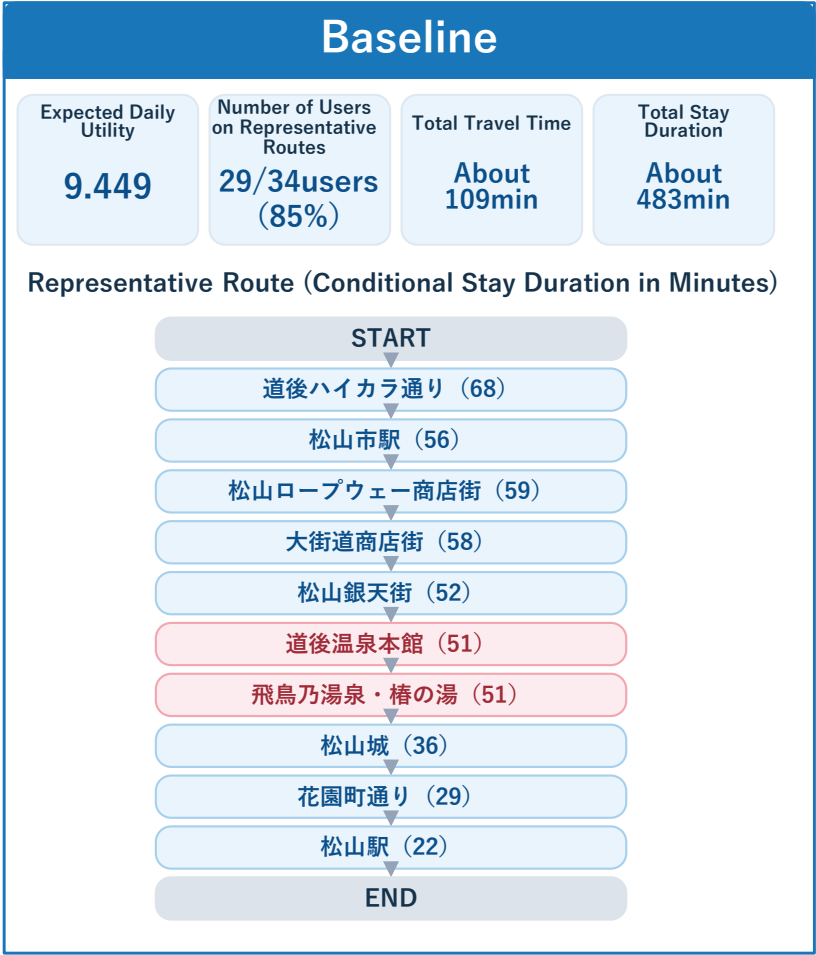
[and more...] Visualize the results of our collaborative estimation

Every team member estimates on their own PCs → We made a **platform** to gather & compare outputs



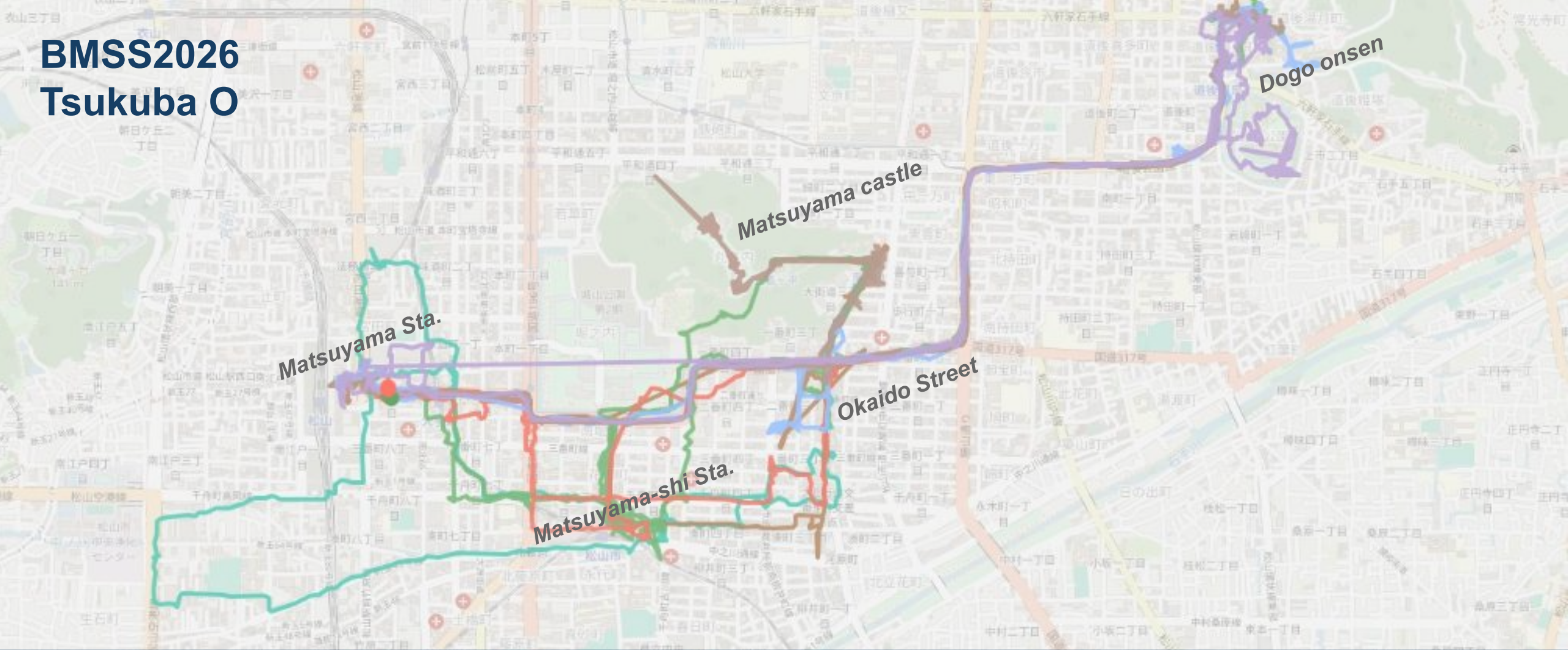
https://script.google.com/macros/s/AKfycbwpGCg7DNJ6lyrdW1DIQ5VCYKUOnGNPozCBtyVVO_hZ72-n3QpSMDoSXMlqZriCYSZDZ-Q/exec

Scenario Analysis: Comparison of Representative Routes and Time Allocation



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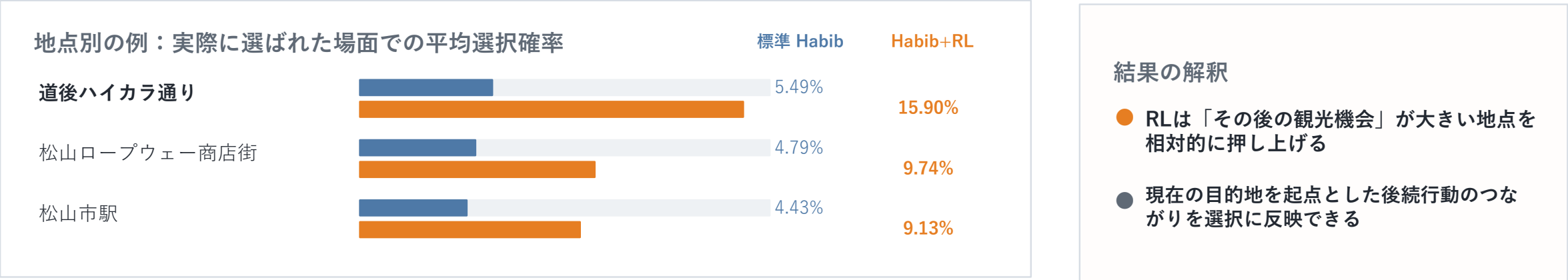
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Appendix



Habib+RLの12パラメータを両モデルに固定し、RLの将来効用の有無で比較



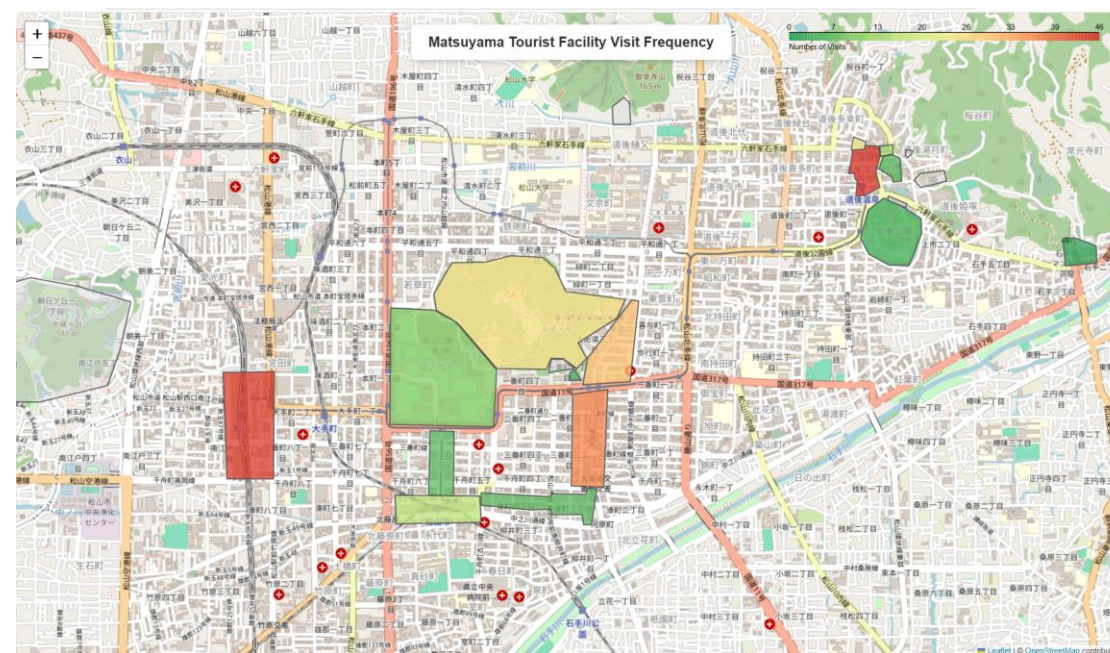
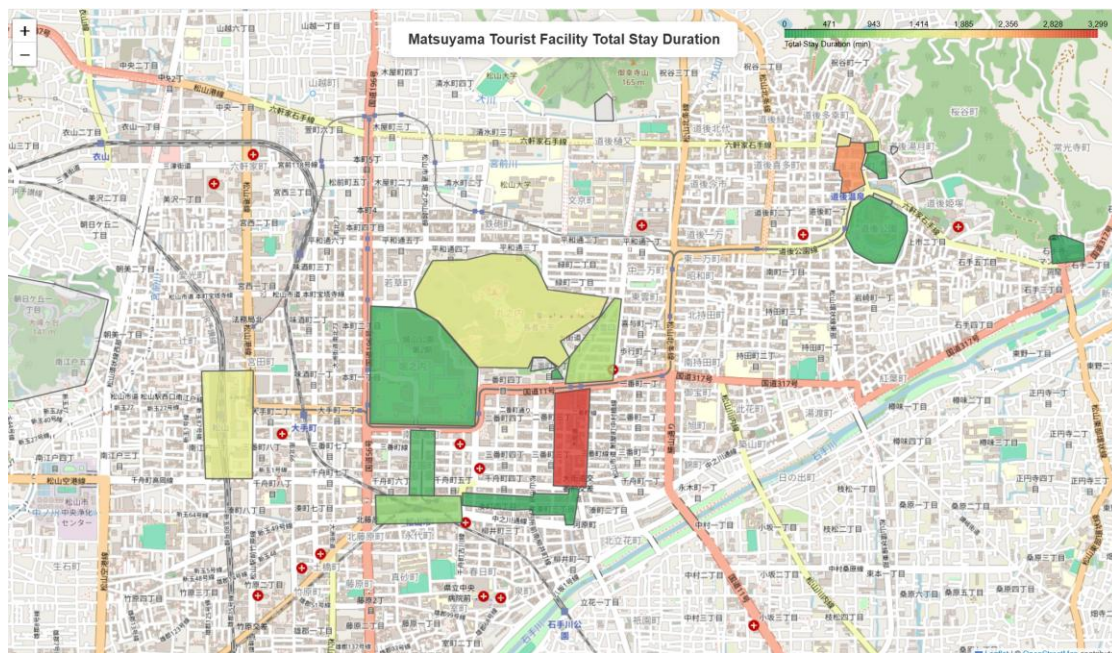
将来効用を考慮すると、観測された1日行動の説明力が向上

シナリオ分析：代表ルートと配分時間の比較



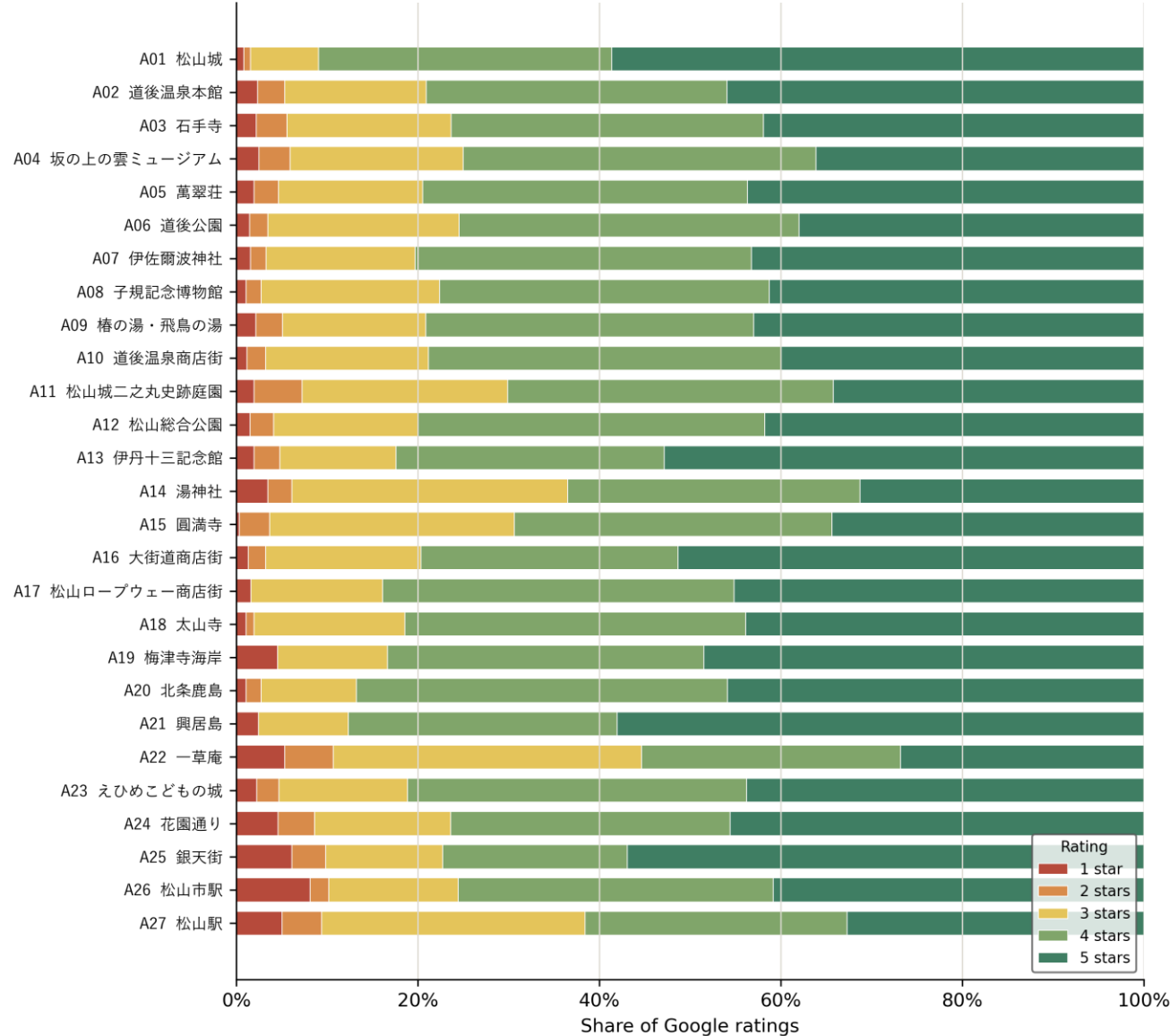
- ・ 道後温泉・飛鳥乃温泉・椿の湯はいずれも1日の期待効用を高める
- ・ 道後温泉本館を除外した方が効用低下が大きい
- ・ 需要は他の温泉へ代替せず、松山城・中心市街地へ広く再配分される

Heatmap 滞在時間（左） 访问人数（右）

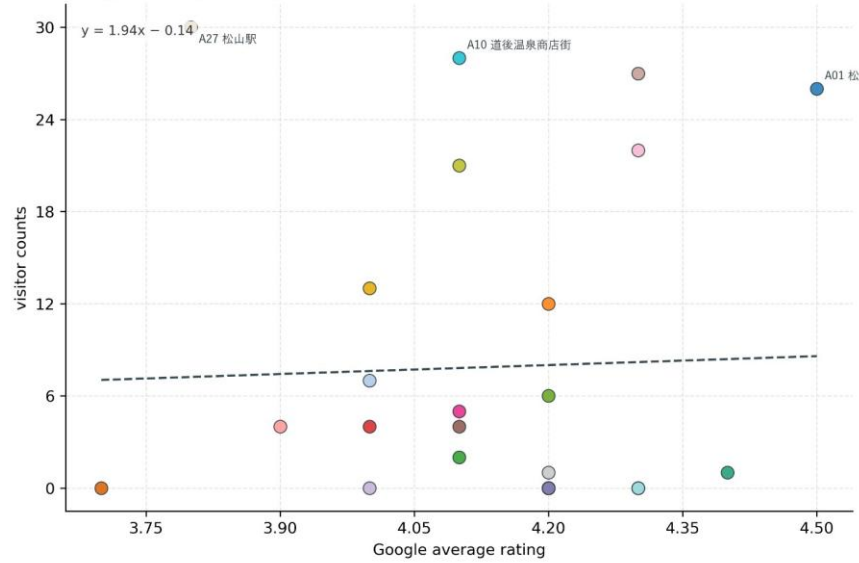


観光地の訪問状況とGoogleレビュー評価・Instagram投稿数の関連分析

Google rating composition by destination

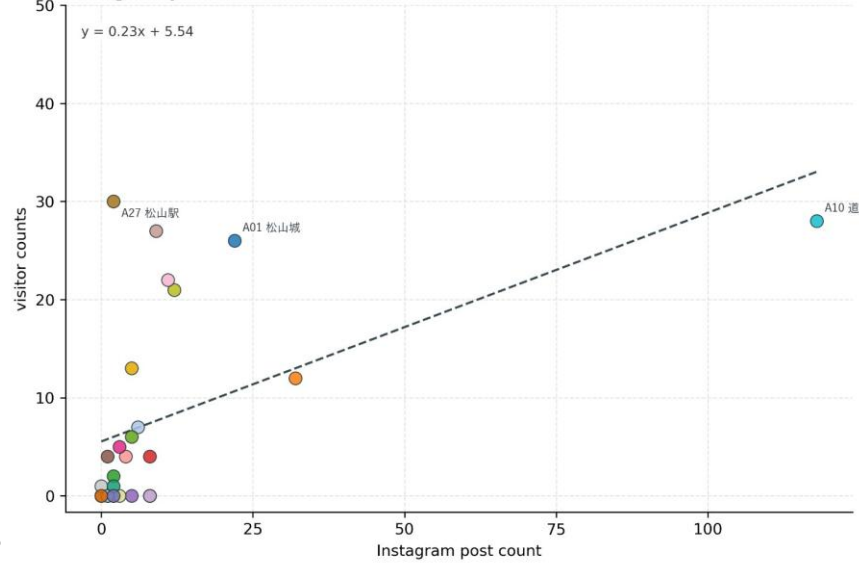


Google average rating and visitor counts



Day-trip visitors; each point is one target polygon; zero-visitor polygons are included.

Instagram post count and visitor counts



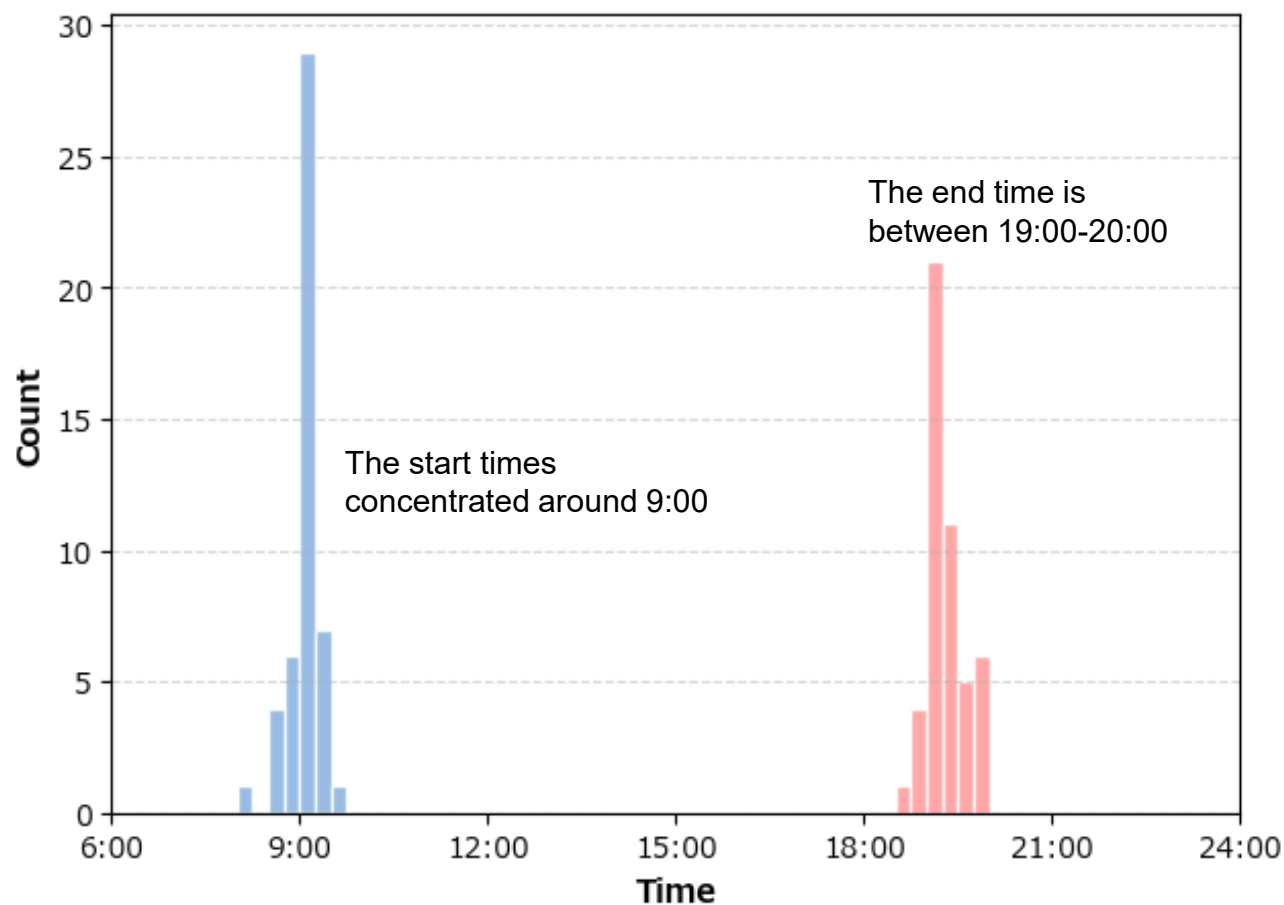
Day-trip visitors; each point is one target polygon; zero-visitor polygons are included.

- Destination
- A01 松山城
 - A02 道後温泉本館
 - A03 石手寺
 - A04 坂の上の雲ミュージアム
 - A05 萬翠荘
 - A06 道後公園
 - A07 伊佐爾波神社
 - A08 子規記念博物館
 - A09 椿の湯・飛鳥の湯
 - A10 道後温泉商店街
 - A11 松山城二之丸史跡庭園
 - A12 松山総合公園
 - A13 伊丹十三記念館
 - A14 湯神社
 - A15 圓滿寺
 - A16 大街道商店街
 - A17 松山ロープウェー商店街
 - A18 太山寺
 - A19 梅津寺海岸
 - A20 北条鹿島
 - A21 興居島
 - A22 一草庵
 - A23 えひめこどもの城
 - A24 花園通り
 - A25 銀天街
 - A26 松山市駅
 - A27 松山駅

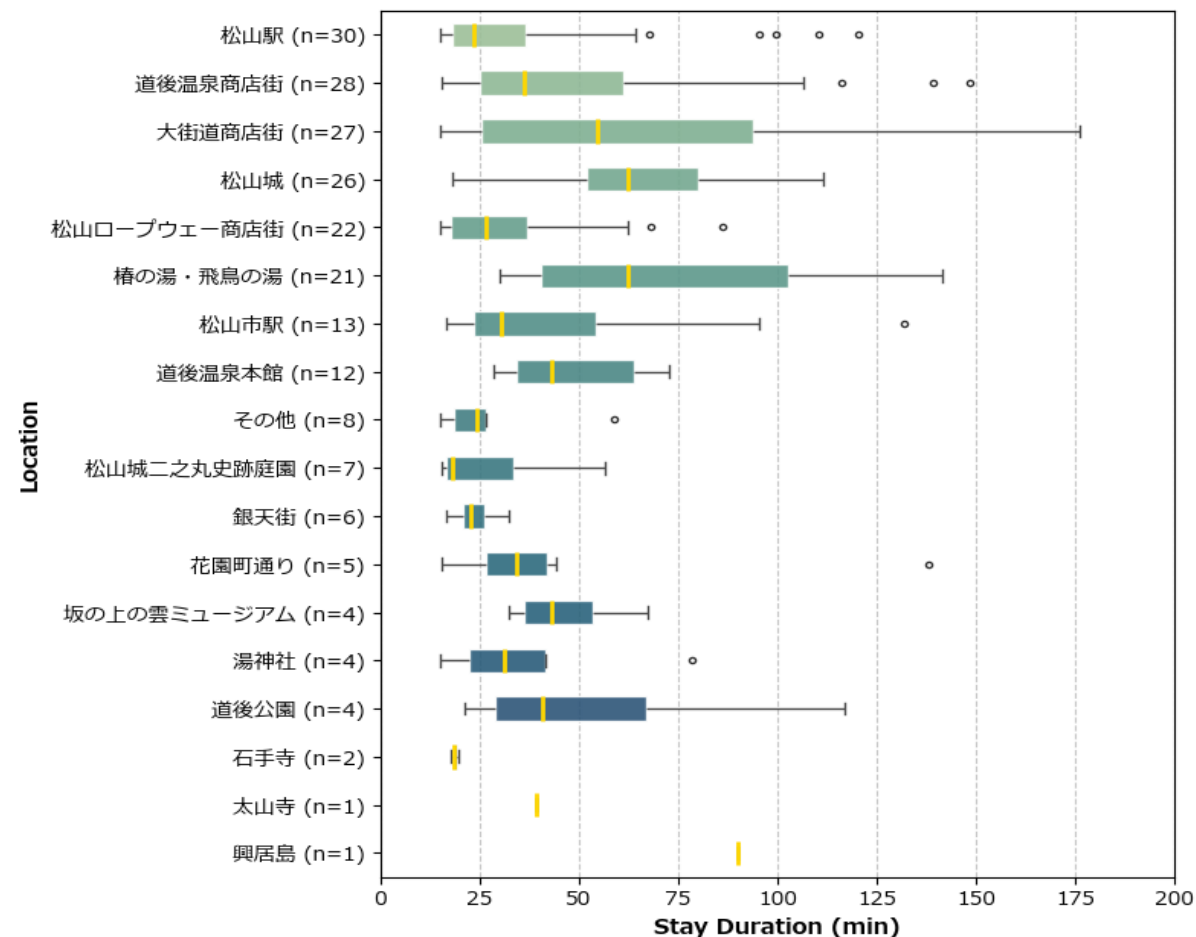
- Destination
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 - A23 えひめこどもの城
 - A24 花園通り
 - A25 銀天街
 - A26 松山市駅
 - A27 松山駅

Characteristics of the data

Distribution of Arrival and Departure Times



Duration of stay distribution



- Activity start and end times are concentrated in the same time periods.
- Consistent with the overnight bus schedule.

Stay durations at the same location vary.

滞在時間分布

Habib : 活動間の時間効用差を定義

$$\Delta_j(\tau) = \frac{H_c(c) - H_j(\tau)}{\sigma_D} \tag{1}$$

j : 観光地
 c : その他の活動
 τ : 観光地での滞在時間
 H : 活動時間から得られる効用
 σ_D : 時間効用差のスケールパラメータ

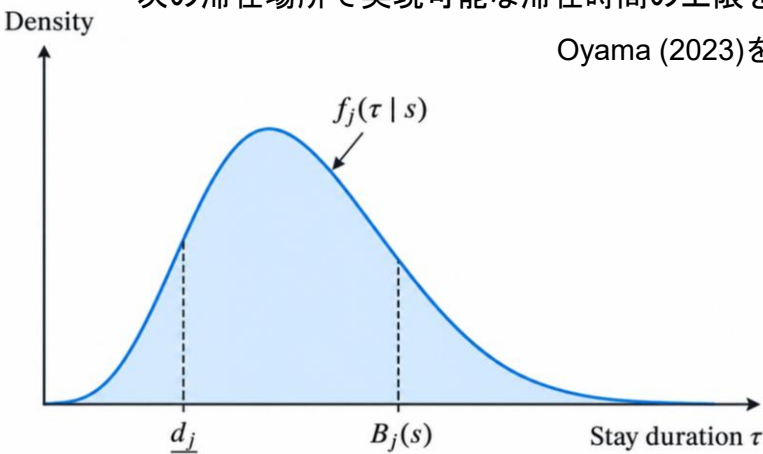
ロジスティック分布を仮定

最終的に得られる滞在時間の確率密度

$$f_j(\tau|s) = \frac{f_{0,j}(\tau|s)}{Z_j(s)}, \quad \underline{d}_j \leq \tau < B_j(s) \tag{2}$$

s : 現在の状態
 $B_j(s)$: 状態 s のもとで観光地 j に使える時間上限
 $\underline{d}_j$: 観光地 j における最小滞在時間
 $f_{0,j}(\tau|s)$: 時間制約を考慮する前の滞在時間分布
 $Z_j(s)$: 正規化定数

Prism制約 :
残り利用可能時間と今後必要な移動時間に基づき、
次の滞在所で実現可能な滞在時間の上限を規定
Oyama (2023)を応用



Recursive Logit Model (Fosgerau et al., 2013)

Value function

$$V(k) = \log \sum_{a \in A(k)} \exp\{v(a | k) + V(a)\} \tag{3}$$

k : 現在状態
 a : 選択肢
 $v(a | k)$: 状態 k でリンク a を選ぶ瞬間効用
 $V(a)$: 将来効用

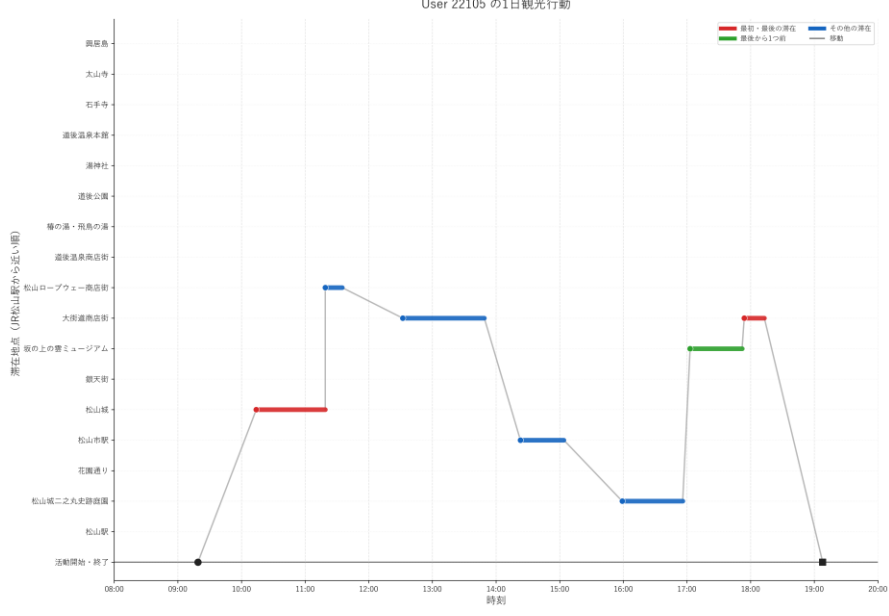
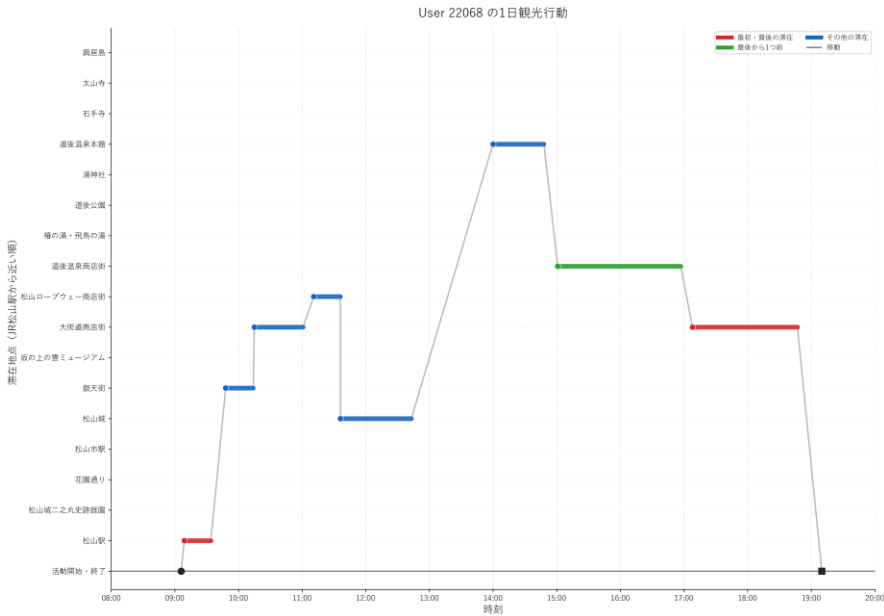
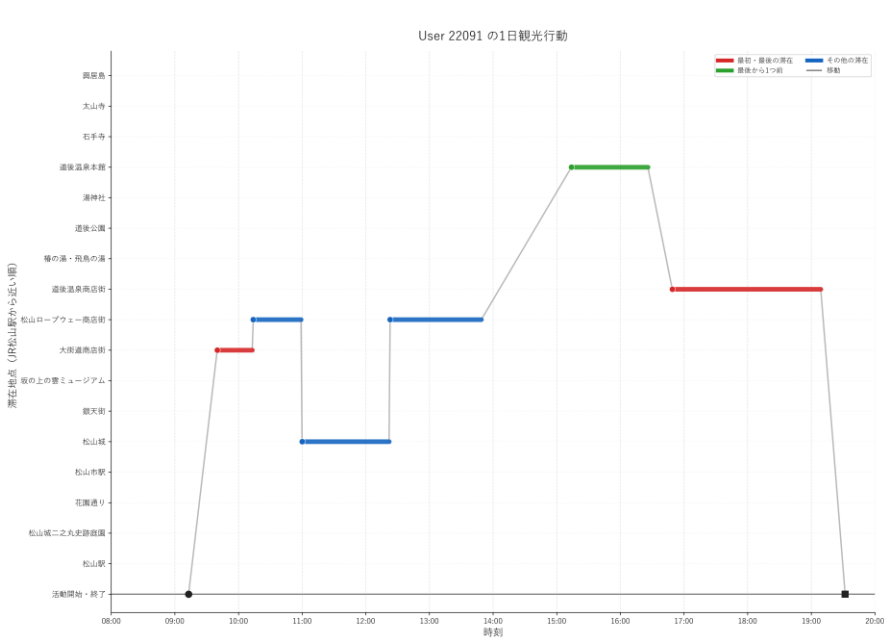
Proposed Model

Value function

$$V(i, r) = \log \sum_{j \in A(i, r)} \exp \left\{ u_{ij} + \delta \int_0^{B_j(s)} \underbrace{V(j, r - t_{ij} - \tau)}_{\text{NNで近似}} f_j(\tau | s) d\tau \right\} \tag{4}$$

現在地
 r : 残り利用可能時間
 j : 選択肢 (次に訪れる観光地)
 u_{ij} : 観光地 j への移動・選択の瞬間効用
 δ : 割引率 ($0 < \delta < 1$)

限られた時間の中で観光行動している



作成した変数

- ・ 道後エリアダミー
- ・ 島ダミー
- ・ 歴史ダミー
- ・ 温泉ダミー
- ・ 飲食・買物ダミー（独自定義）
- ・ 飲食・買物ダミー見学ダミー
- ・ ポリゴン面積
- ・ Googleレビュー平均値
- ・ Googleレビュー平均値3ダミー
- ・ Googleレビュー平均値4ダミー
- ・ Googleレビュー中央値
- ・ Googleレビュー中央値4ダミー
- ・ Googleレビュー中央値5ダミー
- ・ Googleレビュー1割合
- ・ Googleレビュー2割合
- ・ Googleレビュー3割合
- ・ Googleレビュー4割合
- ・ Googleレビュー5割合
- ・ Googleレビュー低評価割合
- ・ Googleレビュー高評価割合
- ・ インスタグラム投稿数
- ・ バス停距離
- ・ バス停50m以内ダミー
- ・ バス停100m以内ダミー
- ・ バス停300m以内ダミー
- ・ 鉄道駅距離
- ・ 鉄道駅100m以内ダミー
- ・ 鉄道駅300m以内ダミー
- ・ 鉄道駅500m以内ダミー
- ・ レストラン店数
- ・ カフェ店数
- ・ 買物店数
- ・ 飲食・買物店数
- ・ 1haあたりのレストラン店数
- ・ 1haあたりのカフェ店数
- ・ 1haあたりの買物店数
- ・ 1haあたりの飲食・買物店数
- ・ 入場料
- ・ 1つの施設で3つ以上の機能を有するダミー

