



Difference of Leisure behavior between sunny day and rainy day

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Introduction



If rainy, I guess leisure activity is...

- Go to a place near their house and not go to far place
- Change their means of transport

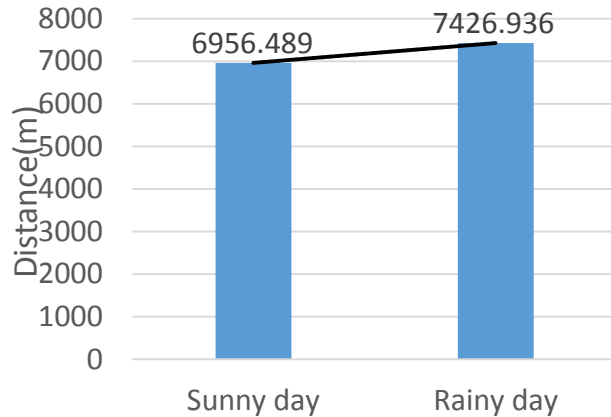
See the influence on distance for leisure activity caused by weather.



Basic Analysis

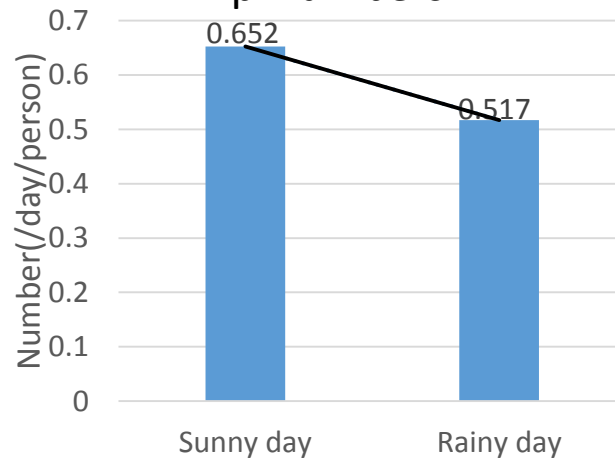


Trip Distance



Trip distance is almost equal

Trip Numbers



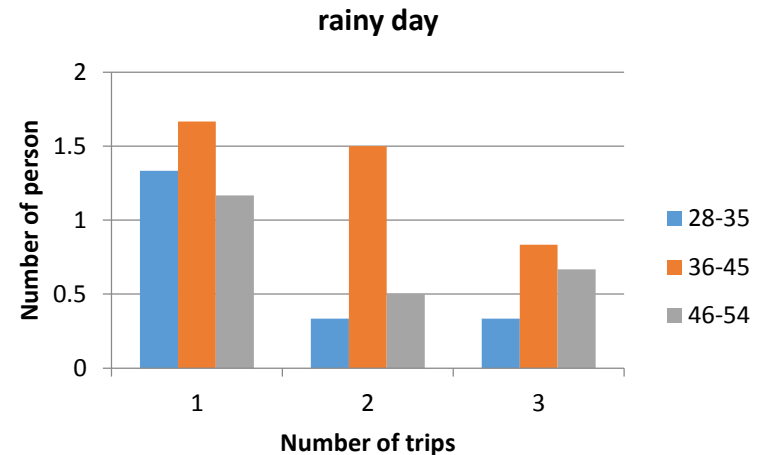
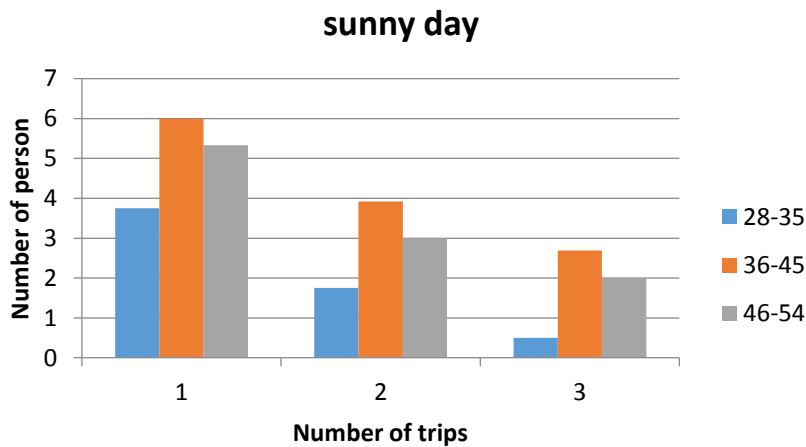
Sunny day: Trip numbers are large

Future works: Research the influence of leisure caused by weather

Suggest model



Age

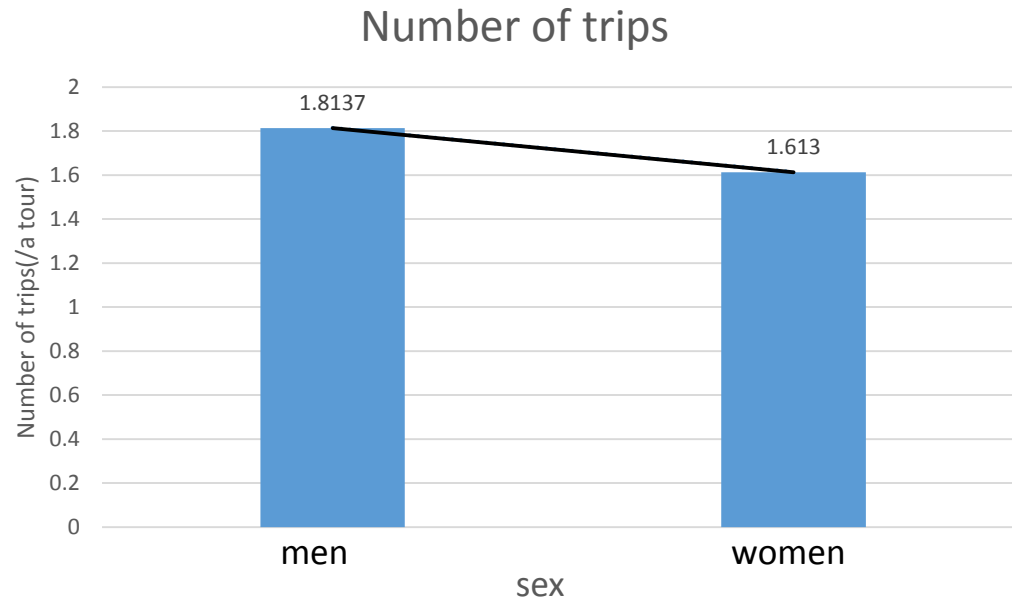


- Most of data are from the middle class(36-45).
- 6 people (20%) are unanswered.
→ Precision is low, and we cannot count them in variable.

Suggest model



Sex

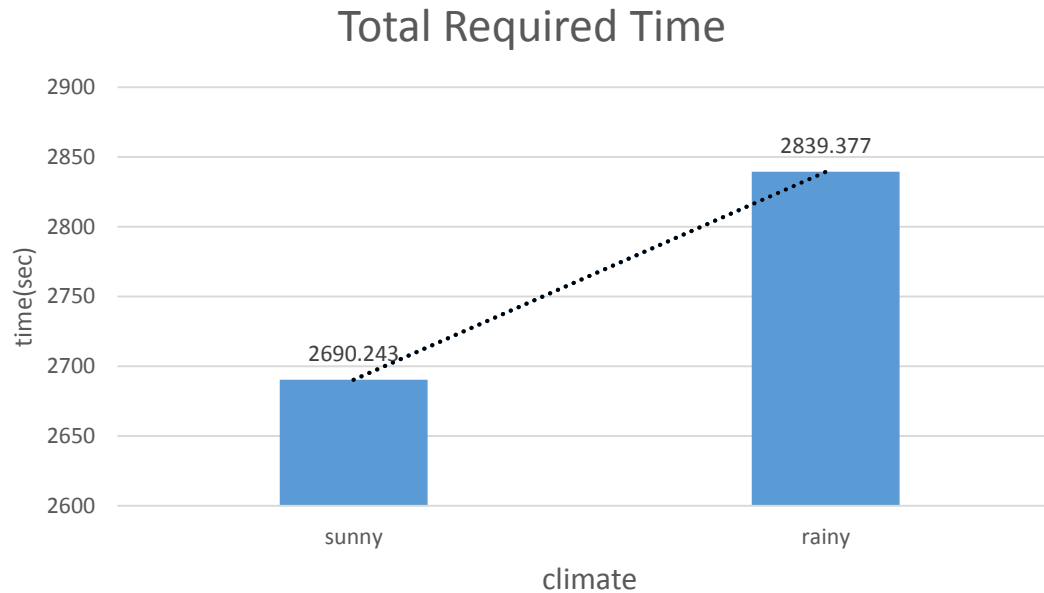


A man has more number of the trips per 1 tour than **a woman**.

Suggest model



Total Required Time to arrive at the destination

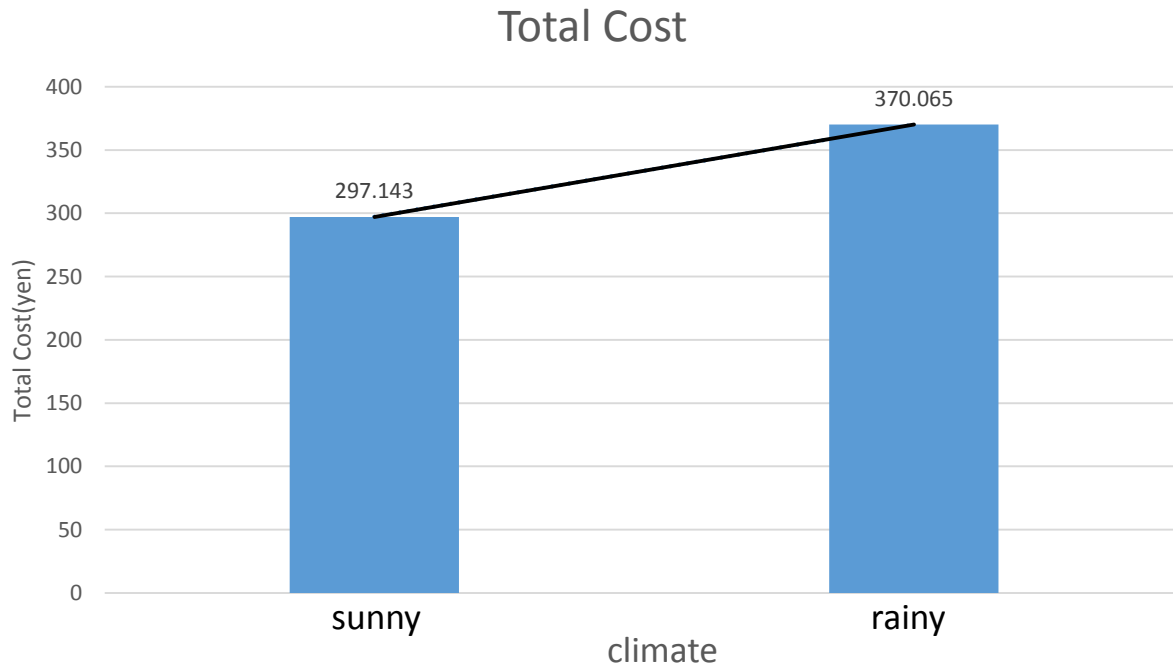


The destination is limited to the available place **even on a rainy day**.
→ Movement distance and total required time get longer.

Suggest model



Total Cost



On a rainy day, we use public transport to avoid rain even if we need to pay money.

→ More costly

Suggest model



- To utilize the 3 elements of the foregoing as an explanatory variable

Activities are different from weather

→ Introduction of “ R_n ” (Rain dummy) as a dummy variable.

$$U_1 = \beta_{SEX1} * S_1 + \beta_{TIME1} * T_1 + \beta_{COST1} * C_1 + \beta_{RAIN1} * R_1$$

$$U_2 = \beta_{SEX2} * S_2 + \beta_{TIME2} * T_2 + \beta_{COST2} * C_2 + \beta_{RAIN2} * R_2$$

$$U_3 = \beta_{SEX3} * S_3 + \beta_{TIME3} * T_3 + \beta_{COST3} * C_3 + \beta_{RAIN3} * R_3$$

List	Item
S_n	SEX (DUMMY)
T_n	TOTAL TRAVEL TIME
C_n	TOTAL COST
R_n	RAIN (DUMMY)

Result of estimation



	Value	Std err	t-test	P-value
β_{RAIN1}	0.854	0.397	2.15	0.03
β_{RAIN2}	-0.116	0.449	-0.26	0.80
β_{SEX1}	1.83	0.285	6.43	0.00
β_{SEX2}	1.18	0.293	4.04	0.00
β_{COST1}	0.000597	0.000305	1.96	0.05
β_{COST2}	0.000562	0.000246	2.28	0.02
β_{TIME2}	-0.0239	0.00532	-4.49	0.00
β_{TIME2}	-0.0157	0.00497	-3.15	0.00

In t-test,

RAIN1 is + and that of RAIN2 is - : The weather influences the first action
COST is + : It becomes easy to move so as to take cost

Policy



1.Shortening of the movement time :

- Increasing number of service of the public transport
- Increasing facilities which are available on a rainy day

2.Restrict of the movement expense

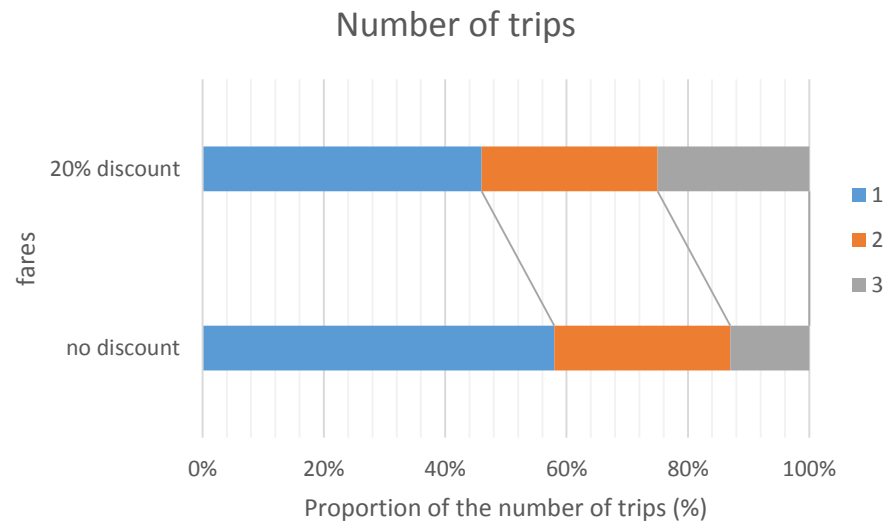
- Discounting in a destination and public transport

3.Environmental maintenance for women to be easy to go out

Simulation



- Will the number of the trips increase if they discount 20% of fares of the railroad?



If they discount 20% of fares of the railroad , the proportion of person with number of the trips per a tour more than 3 doubles.

Policy



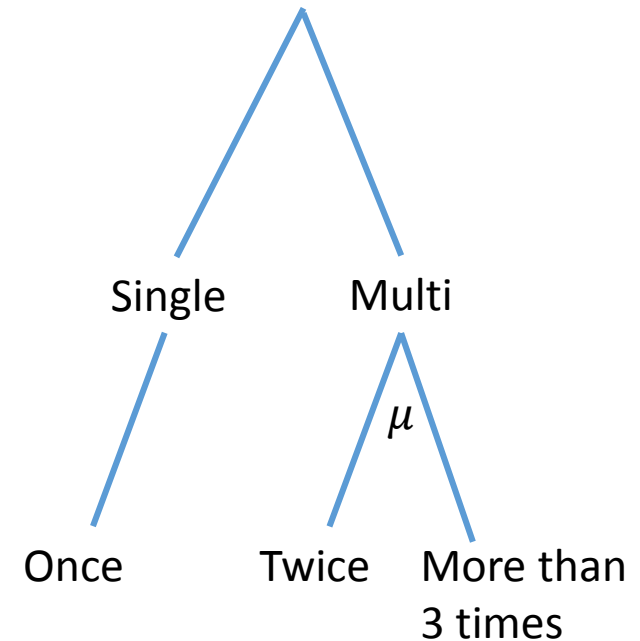
ex.) Increase flights of buses on a rainy day(遠州鉄道バス)

If the probability of rain tomorrow of the day before 11:00 is more than 50% , they increase flights buses at some routes.



APPENDIX: Results of Nested Logit

Name	Value	Std. Error	T-test
β_{rain1}	0.854	0.394	2.17
β_{rain2}	-0.116	0.448	-0.26
β_{rain3}	0	Const.	
$\beta_{sexdummy1}$	1.83	0.285	6.44
$\beta_{sexdummy2}$	1.18	0.293	4.04
$\beta_{sexdummy3}$	0	Const.	
$\beta_{totalcost1}$	0.000597	0.000305	1.96
$\beta_{totalcost2}$	0.000562	0.000246	2.28
$\beta_{totalcost3}$	0	Const.	
$\beta_{traveltime1}$	-0.0239	0.00532	-4.49
$\beta_{traveltime2}$	-0.0157	0.00497	-3.15
$\beta_{traveltime3}$	0	Const.	
μ	1.00	$1.8 \cdot 10^{308}$	0.00



← Parameter result is not appropriate