

Tokyo University of Science  
Yaginuma Laboratory

The 24<sup>th</sup> Behavior Modeling  
Summer School

2025/09/24 (Wed.)



# Back ground / Purpose (背景・目的)

In Koto Ward, where a railway gap existed between the north and south, construction is currently underway to extend the **Subway Toyosumi Line**.

南北に鉄道空白地帯が存在していた江東区では、現在「地下鉄豊住線」の延伸工事が進んでいる。

Estimation purposes:

- ① What are **the travel purposes** for which local residents use the Toyosumi Line, and **how many users** are expected.
- ② What is the level of user benefit along the Toyosumi Line.

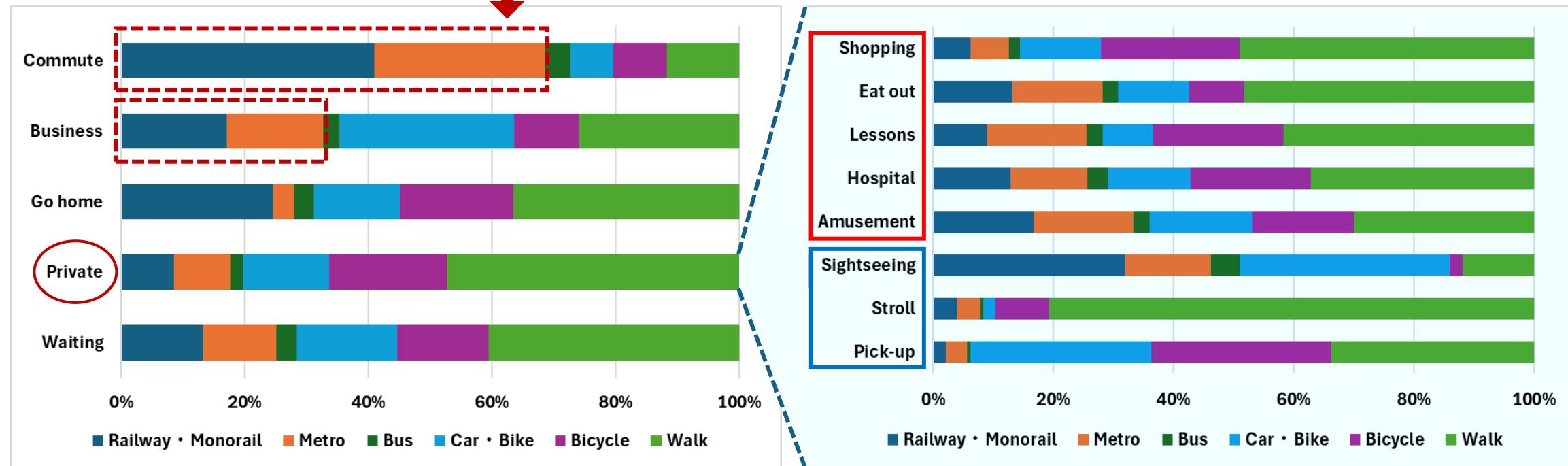
- ① 沿線住民が**どのような目的**で豊住線を利用し、**どれだけの利用者数**が見込まれるか
- ② 豊住線沿線に対する**利用者の効用**はどのくらいあるのか

## New Line Construction Section Map



# Basic Analysis (基礎集計)

Different for commute and business



Regarding travel purposes for private activities, the top five items in the table show scattered choices, while the bottom three items exhibit a skewed distribution of selections.



# Analysis (分析)

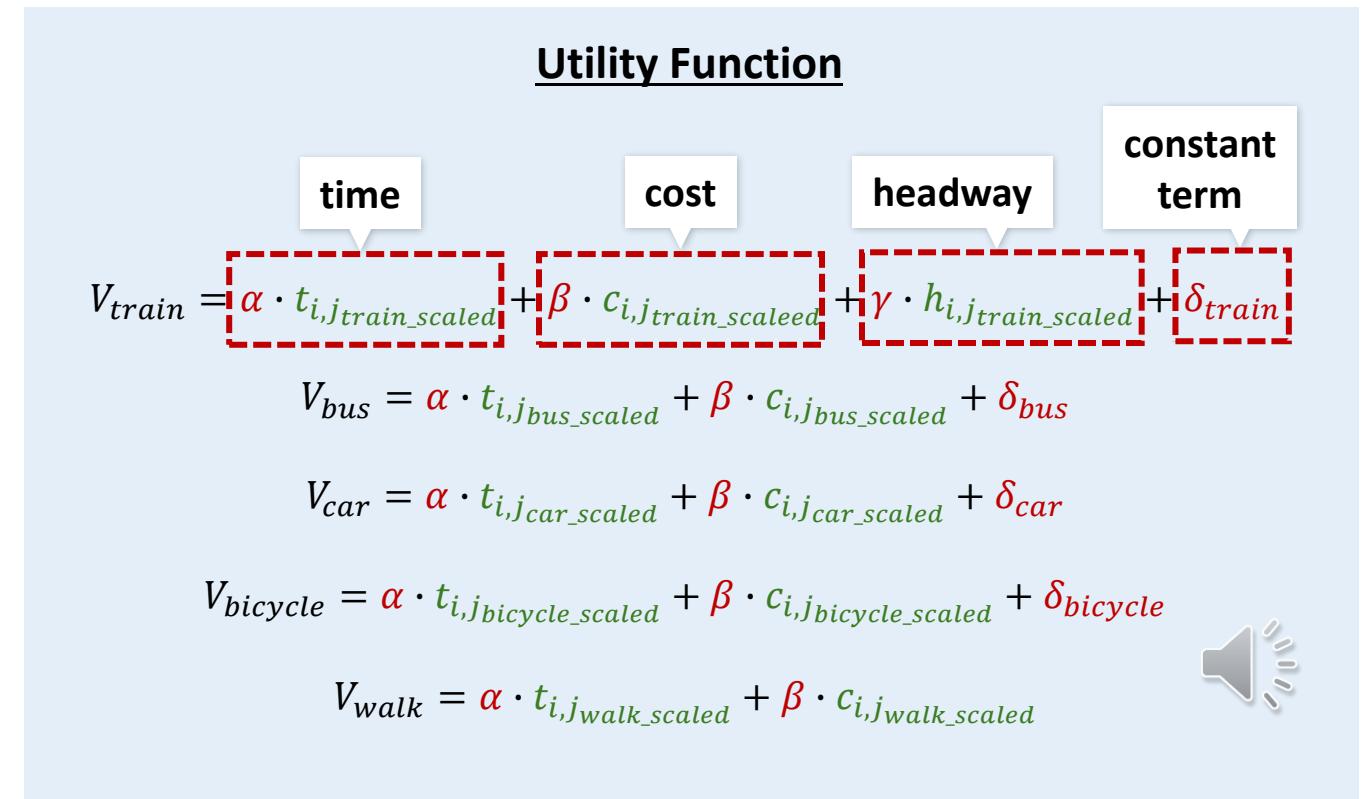
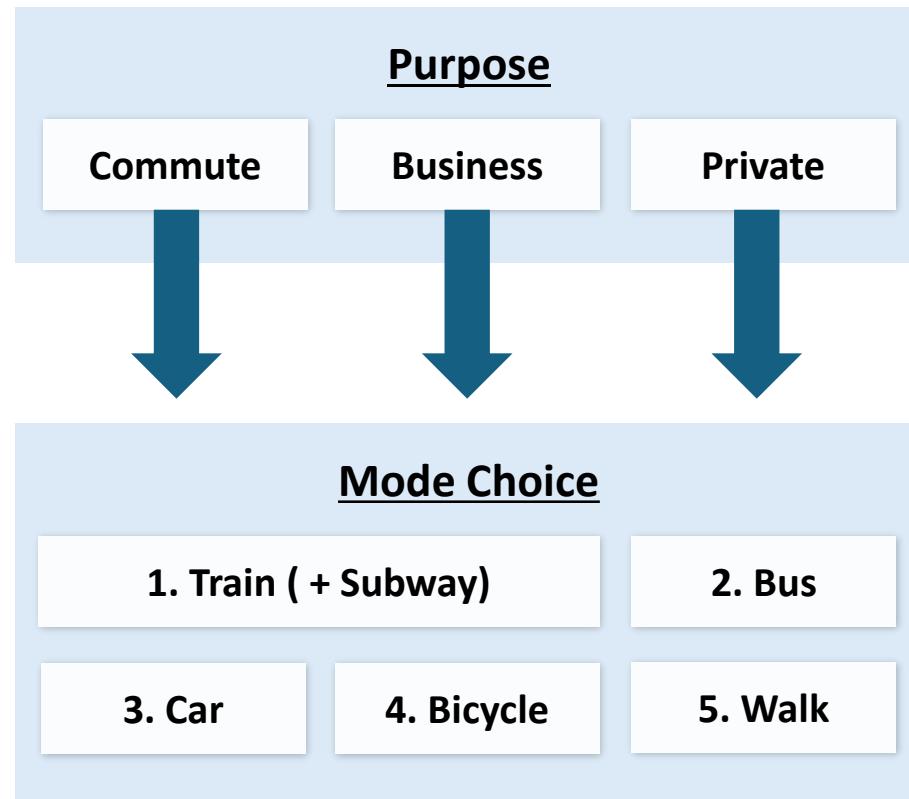
## Data Preprocessing

- **Toyosu PP Data (2018~2021)**
- **The processing applied to the data used is as follows.**
  - Combined PP Data from 2018 to 2021.
  - Travel purposes were narrowed down to three categories: **commute**, **business**, and **private**.
  - For transportation mode selection, train and subways were grouped together.
    - ✓ Considering **IIA** (Independence from Irrelevant Alternatives) **characteristics**.
  - Added column “**Price\_Car**” (“**Distance\_Car**” × 25 yen)
  - Added column “**Head Train**” (The number of trains was calculated using the average at Toyosu Station and Shinonome Station.)



# Analysis (分析)

## Estimation of Transportation Mode Choice Based on Extension of the Toyosumi Line (MNL : maximum likelihood estimation)



# Estimation Result (推定結果)

Name	Value	Std err.	T-stat.	P-value
$\alpha$	0.0431	0.00679	6.35	2.14E-10
$\beta$	-0.0401	0.0187	-2.13	3.29E-2
$\gamma$	11.0	0.966	11.4	0.00
$\delta_{train}$	16.4	0.626	26.1	0.00
$\delta_{bus}$	17.9	0.608	29.4	0.00
$\delta_{car}$	17.5	0.640	27.3	0.00
$\delta_{bicycle}$	16.2	0.590	27.5	0.00

## Estimated Results for **Commute** Purpose

- **Sample size = 11017**
- **Rho square = 0.877**
- **Rho bar square = 0.877**

### ● The consideration is as follows.

➤ First, let's look at the estimation results for people whose purpose of travel is commuting. The sample size was 11,017, and the adjusted likelihood ratio was 0.877.

# Estimation Result (推定結果)

Name	Value	Std err.	T-stat.	P-value
$\alpha$	0.00605	0.00490	1.23	0.217
$\beta$	0.103	0.0376	2.73	0.00627
$\gamma$	8.24	0.523	15.8	0.00
$\delta_{train}$	14.4	0.388	37.0	0.00
$\delta_{bus}$	19.3	0.124	156	0.00
$\delta_{car}$	17.0	0.135	125	0.00
$\delta_{bicycle}$	17.0	0.0954	178	0.00

## Estimated Results for **Business** Purpose

- Sample size = 2010
- Rho square = 0.838
- Rho bar square = 0.837

### ● The consideration is as follows.

➤ Next, we look at the estimation results for people whose travel purpose is work. The sample size for travel purpose is 2010, and the adjusted likelihood ratio is 0.837.

# Estimation Result (推定結果)

Name	Value	Std err.	T-stat.	P-value
$\alpha$	0.0493	0.0170	2.90	0.0370
$\beta$	0.120	0.0307	3.92	0.000090
$\gamma$	6.38	0.303	21.1	0.0
$\delta_{train}$	15.4	3.76	4.09	0.000042
$\delta_{bus}$	18.1	3.71	4.88	0.000001
$\delta_{car}$	17.4	3.79	4.58	0.000005
$\delta_{bicycle}$	16.7	3.67	4.55	0.000005

## Estimated Results for **Private** Purpose

- **Sample size = 5511**
- **Rho square = 0.796**
- **Rho bar square = 0.795**

### ● The consideration is as follows.

➤ We decided to focus on personal matters in this estimation because, compared to routine commuting and work, these tend to take place in different locations, which creates more diversity in movement.



# Estimation Result (推定結果)

## The consideration of the Estimation

- **Why were the rho bar squares over 0.4?**
  - A person did same trips, and they were duplicated.
- **Why was the value of headway coefficient too high?**
  - Different stations in Toyosu area is virtually aggregate into one station.
- **Why were the value of time coefficient and one of cost coefficient plus?**
  - Term of headway, which was low accuracy, might make them plus.



ありがとうございました



# Estimation Result (推定結果)

Name	Value	Std err.	T-stat.	P-value
$\alpha$	-0.0126	0.00598	-2.10	0.00
$\beta$	-0.107	0.0130	-0.818	0.00
$\delta_{train}$	18.6	0.195	95.6	0.00
$\delta_{bus}$	16.7	0.152	110	0.00
$\delta_{car}$	15.8	0.197	80.1	0.00
$\delta_{bicycle}$	14.5	0.174	82.9	0.00

## Estimated Results for **Commute** Purpose

- **Sample size = 11017**
- **Rho square = 0.635**
- **Rho bar square = 0.635**

### ● The consideration is as follows.

- Both  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are negative, meaning that utility increases as time and cost decrease. In other words, this result can be interpreted naturally.

# Estimation Result (推定結果)

Name	Value	Std err.	T-stat.	P-value
$\alpha$	6.45E-4	0.00278	0.232	0.817
$\beta$	-0.0158	0.0123	-1.28	0.200
$\delta_{train}$	17.8	0.0859	207	0.00
$\delta_{bus}$	17.6	0.0808	218	0.00
$\delta_{car}$	15.2	0.128	118	0.00
$\delta_{bicycle}$	14.9	0.117	128	0.00

## Estimated Results for **Business** Purpose

- Sample size = 2810
- Rho square = 0.416
- Rho bar square = 0.415

### ● The consideration is as follows.

- We speculated that the coefficient for the time component being slightly positive might be because travel time for work is actually rather pleasant for people.

# Estimation Result (推定結果)

Name	Value	Std err.	T-stat.	P-value
$\alpha$	0.00711	0.00213	3.35	0.000822
$\beta$	0.0338	0.00944	3.58	0.000339
$\delta_{train}$	17.9	0.0648	276	0.0
$\delta_{bus}$	16.8	0.0648	259	0.0
$\delta_{car}$	15.7	0.0846	186	0.0
$\delta_{bicycle}$	15.1	0.0782	194	0.0

## Estimated Results for **Private** Purpose

- **Sample size = 5511**
- **Rho square = 0.413**
- **Rho bar square = 0.413**

### ● The consideration is as follows.

- 時間・金額のパラメータが正なのでおかしい