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Modeling and Case Study of Land Transaction Mechanism with Gale-Shapley Algorithm

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My Research Scope and Purpose

> Purpose = Proposing landholding behavior empirical analysis framework

Landholding behavior Landowners' data Time series data = Trajectory data Model Landholding pattern choice Land transaction



Land Transactions Model

> Purpose : Propose a micro land-transportation interaction model consisting of three agents



Land Transactions Model

Consider interaction between selling and buying transaction



Visit Volume per Link from behavior survey

Land Selling Choice Model

Choice behavior

Seller chooses to "sell the set of plots $\{i\}$ " " and "keep the set of plots $\{i\}^-$ "

Choice set

Choice set is owned land combination.



Deterministic term of utility function



- / refers to link
- $\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{Buy}$ is estimates of the buy model
- Parameter is $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{Sell} = (\boldsymbol{\theta}_{sell}, \alpha_{sell}, \gamma_{sell})$

Land Buying Choice Model

Choice behavior

Buyer chooses to buy the plot j

<u>Choice set</u>
<u>randomly sampled</u> from <u>sold land</u>



Deterministic term of utility function



- / refers to link
- $\widehat{oldsymbol{ heta}}_{Sell}$ is estimates of the sell model
- Parameter is $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{Buy} = (\boldsymbol{\theta}_{buy}, \alpha_{buy}, \gamma_{buy})$

Matching Algorithm: Summary

- Formulate matching of selling and buying using the estimation results of a land transaction model.
- Using the estimation results, it is possible to determine the order of preference of the two economic agents, the seller and the buyer.
- Aim for "stable matching" by applying **Gale-Shapley's DA algorithm**

 Assume that the seller and the buyer are either in a state in which both are not matched or in a state in which matching is tentatively established

Matching Algorithm: Detail

- 1. The free buyer makes an offer for the land with the highest probability of selection among his choices.
- 2. Next, if the seller who owns the land is free, he or she accepts the offer, and a tentative match is established.
- 3. If the seller who owns the land is already provisionally matched, the selection probabilities of the provisionally matched buyer and the newly offered buyer are compared, and the buyer with the higher selection probability is provisionally matched.
- 4. If the provisional matching with the seller is resolved, the buyer removes the resolved seller's land from his preference list and becomes free.
- 5. The above procedure is repeated until there are no more buyers who are not tentatively matched.

Digitize Method for Real Estate Registration Data

> Two types of data converted for disaggregated and network data

• Owner and land attributes for each lot number per year for disaggregated data

• **Transaction graph list** for the clarification of transaction



Case Study Area : Dōgo Onsen District

- Dogo held some major urban development in 2004-2009, 2013-2017.
- Both land-related and travel-related data exist.



Model Specification

Parameter	Variable Name	Description			
$oldsymbol{ heta}_{sell}^T,oldsymbol{ heta}_{buy}^T$	Cluster Size (/10m)	Average distance from the center of gravity of clusters obtained be clustering already owned plot by Ward's method to the center of gravity maintained/purchased plot polygons			
	Length of Frontage (/10m)	Average length of the plot boundary that intersects the perpendicular line from the center of gravity of the maintained/purchased plot polygon to the road link. If the perpendicular line intersects another plot polygon, it is assumed to be 0m as it is not tangent to the road.			
$lpha_{sell}$, $lpha_{buy}$	Volume of Visits	Number of visitors per link revealed by migratory behavior data			
Ysell	Estimated Selling Volume	Estimated sale volume per link calculated from the sold land choice model			
γ_{buy}	Estimated Buying Volume	Estimated purchases per link calculated from the purchased land choice model			

Estimation Result

		2004-2009		2009-2013		2013-2017		2017-2021	
		Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy
Cluster Size	Est.	-1.974	-0.684	-2.341	-1.175	-0.528	-0.894	-0.243	-1.496
	t-value	-5.184**	-5.608**	-4.678**	-4.130**	-6.240**	-4.147**	-0.310	-2.507**
Length of Frontage	Est.	0.459	0.382	1.680	0.695	-3.818	1.047	1.690	0.381
	t-value	5.064**	3.505**	10.801**	2.514**	9.066**	3.001**	8.772**	1.751*
Volume of Visits	Est.	3.023	-0.306	2.894	-0.737	1.486	4.183	2.127	-1.875
	t-value	3.096**	-0.566	2.651**	-0.419	1.803*	0.632	2.440**	-0.622
Estimated Buying Volume	Est.	-0.308	-	-0.565	-	0.708	-	-0.907	-
2.6	t-value	-14.872**	-	-10.714**	-	-10.484**	-	-8.760**	-
Estimated	Fat		0.000		0 167		0.063		0.026
Selling Volume	t-value	-	-0.308	-	-2.731**	-	-0.916	-	-0.322
LL(0)		-1393.707	-220.606	-1275.413	-136.680	-980.078	-122.293	-718.381	-100.712
LL		-894.267	-160.307	-643.540	-71.166	-508.008	-83.927	-357.748	-66.255
ρ^2		0.355	0.269	0.492	0.472	0.478	0.306	0.496	0.332
Number of Sample		1717	92	1607	57	1230	51	884	42

Estimation Result

		2004-2	2009	2009-2013		2013-2017		2017-2021		
		Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy	
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Estimated Buying Volume	Est.	-0.308	-	-0.565	-	2009-2013 shows buying				
Duying volume	t-value	-14.872**	-	-10.714**	-	⁻¹⁰ behavior with an eye on				
Estimated	Eat		0.000		0 167	selling	0.062	-	0.026	
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Matching Result

2004-2013 results are best matched

• 2013-2017 results show an overselling and an increase in unmatched links



Conclusion and Future works

Conclusion

- Modeling interaction of landowners by discrete choice model
- Proposing the specific methods for efficient land matching
 - Using DA algorithm and estimation results
 - Matching computation time was less than 0.1 second: practical
 - Matching result shows seller's dissatisfaction

Future works

- Seller's dissatisfaction \rightarrow Implementation of seller-proposed matching algorithm
- Introduction of indicators of matching efficiency