# AI-Based Ranking Model for MICE Tourism Destinations

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#### Abstract

MICE tourism (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, Exhibitions) is a key component of business travel, supporting global corporate networking, trade expos, and professional summits. This paper presents an AI-driven approach for ranking countries based on their MICE tourism potential. A multi-criteria decision-making framework is developed, integrating business, infrastructure, and travel-related parameters. We employ machine learning techniques such as **K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) Imputation**, **Normalization**, and **Weighted Score Computation** to dynamically rank destinations.

## 1 Introduction

MICE tourism destinations attract corporate visitors for business conferences and professional networking. Factors influencing a country's suitability include:

- Business-friendliness, ease of setting up operations.
- International accessibility and airport connectivity.
- Availability of high-end conference venues and hotels.
- Safety, security, and political stability.

To systematically evaluate countries, we propose a data-driven approach that integrates economic, business, and travel statistics.

### 2 Data Collection

Data is sourced from:

- World Bank API: Business environment scores, GDP per capita, air passenger traffic.
- International Air Transport Association (IATA): Global flight connectivity data.
- UNWTO (United Nations World Tourism Organization): International arrivals and tourism-related statistics.

Each country is represented by a feature matrix  $X \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times M}$ , where N is the number of countries and M represents the key indicators.

### 3 Mathematical Formulation

The **MICE Score** is derived from five primary factors:

#### 3.1 Weighted Score Function

Each country is assigned a score based on:

$$S_i = w_1 B_i + w_2 I_i + w_3 S_i + w_4 A_i + w_5 L_i$$

where:

- $B_i$  = Ease of Doing Business Score
- $I_i = \text{GDP per Capita (USD)}$
- $S_i =$ Safety Index (Low Homicide Rate)
- $A_i$  = International Air Passengers
- $L_i =$ Annual Tourist Arrivals (millions)

with weights:

$$w_1 = 0.3$$
,  $w_2 = 0.3$ ,  $w_3 = 0.2$ ,  $w_4 = 0.1$ ,  $w_5 = 0.1$ 

#### 3.2 Normalization

To ensure comparability, we apply min-max normalization:

$$X'_{ij} = \frac{X_{ij} - \min(X_j)}{\max(X_j) - \min(X_j)}$$

which rescales all values to a range of [0, 1].

# 4 Handling Missing Data Using AI

Missing values in country indicators are handled using:

#### 4.1 K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) Imputation

We estimate missing values using the k most similar countries:

$$X_{ij}^{(impute)} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{n \in \mathcal{N}(i)} X_{nj}$$

where  $\mathcal{N}(i)$  represents the k-nearest neighbors based on feature similarity.

## 4.2 Regression-Based Predictions

For critical missing values, we apply regression:

$$X_{ij} = \beta_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{M} \beta_k X_{ik} + \epsilon_i$$

where  $\beta_k$  are regression coefficients and  $\epsilon_i$  is the error term.

## 5 Implementation and Results

# 5.1 Algorithm Workflow

The AI-driven ranking process follows:

- 1. Retrieve global business, infrastructure, and travel indicators.
- 2. Apply KNN imputation for missing data.
- 3. Normalize all indicators via Min-Max Scaling.
- 4. Compute **MICE Score** for each country.
- 5. Rank countries and generate results.

#### 5.2 Top 5 MICE Tourism Destinations

Table 1 presents the highest-ranked MICE destinations based on our model.

Country	MICE Score	GDP per Capita	Ease of Business Score
Singapore	0.94	\$65,000	85.5
Dubai, UAE	0.91	\$42,000	78.2
United States	0.89	\$76,000	79.3
United Kingdom	0.87	\$49,000	81.2
Germany	0.85	\$52,000	80.1

Table 1: Top 5 MICE Tourism Destinations

#### 6 Conclusion and Future Work

This study presents an AI-based ranking system for MICE destinations, integrating multiple data sources and employing machine learning techniques. Key findings include:

- Countries with strong business environments, high safety scores, and good connectivity rank higher.
- Airport passenger volume plays a crucial role in MICE accessibility.
- GDP per capita is a strong predictor of infrastructure quality and business readiness.

#### **Future Enhancements:**

- Real-Time Data Integration: Use live API feeds to update rankings dynamically.
- AI-Based Forecasting Models: Use machine learning to predict MICE tourism growth.
- Customized Destination Suggestions: Develop a recommender system for business travelers.

### References

• World Bank API: https://data.worldbank.org

- UNWTO Tourism Statistics: https://www.unwto.org/statistics
- IATA Air Passenger Data: https://www.iata.org