

Intro

RQ

Data

Method

Timeline

When using a mobile map to navigate to a new place, where do you need to unlock the phone screen and check the map?





To understand where people check the map, we need to know why people check the map.

Related research: motivations behind checking map

Wayfinding behavioral actions are those linked to

- · orientation,
- route decision,
- · route monitoring,
- destination recognition

(Carpman & Grant, 2002)



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Checking map assists people in making decision during navigation.

Related research: decision making during navigation

Pedestrians tend to make decisions before reaching intersections.

People with higher spatial ability, earlier to make decisions.

(Brunyé et al., 2018)





Map use strategies help us understand where people check map.

Related research: types of map use strategies during navigation



constant support



independent and attentive



least effort and inattentive

(Webber et al., 2012)

Intro



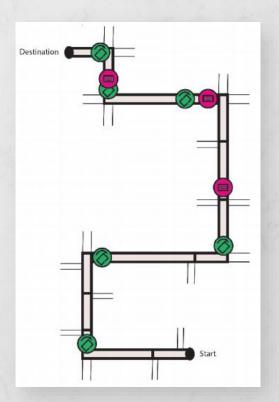


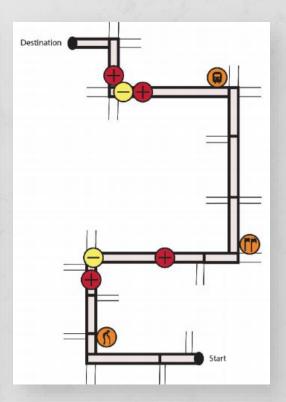
Map use strategies help us understand where people check map.

Related research: types of map use strategies during navigation

Taking specific map interaction types into consideration.

(Brügger, 2020)







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Research Gap:

The existing research on map checking primarily focuses on intersections, with fewer studies investigating other trajectory factors (e.g., road length, turns, landmarks, shortcuts etc.).

Most studies use predetermined route for research and seldom consider the impact of route variations. Example: The map checking behavior around intersections differs between first one and last one.

Little research explored how environmental changes such as traffic density affect people's mapchecking behavior.

Research Question:

1. What are factors (e.g., intersections, turns, length etc.) that influence pedestrian map checking behavior, and how these factors affect it?

2. What are the differences in map-checking behavior between heavy and light traffic density environments?

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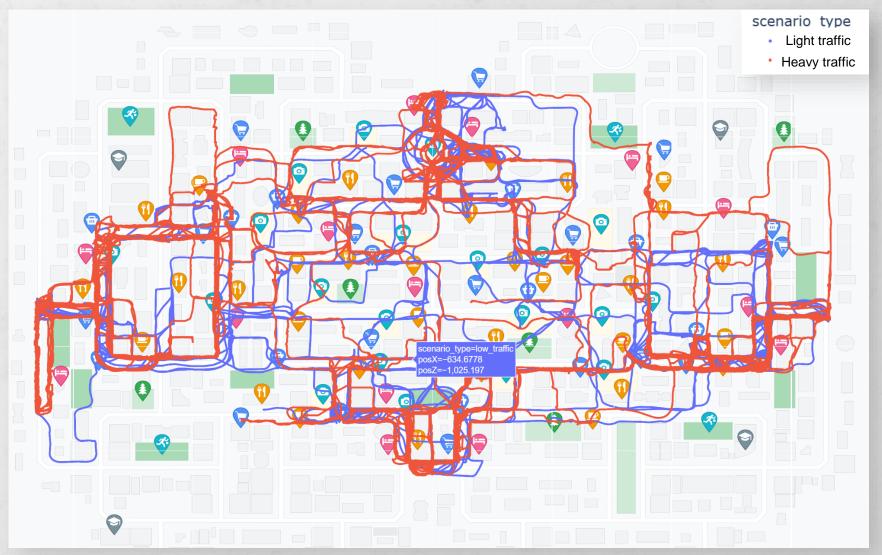
Data Resource: VR Experiment

- Study on mobile map assisted wayfinding
- Total study participants: 54
- Environmental conditions:
 Light and heavy traffic density
- Number of recorded wayfinding task trajectories: 863

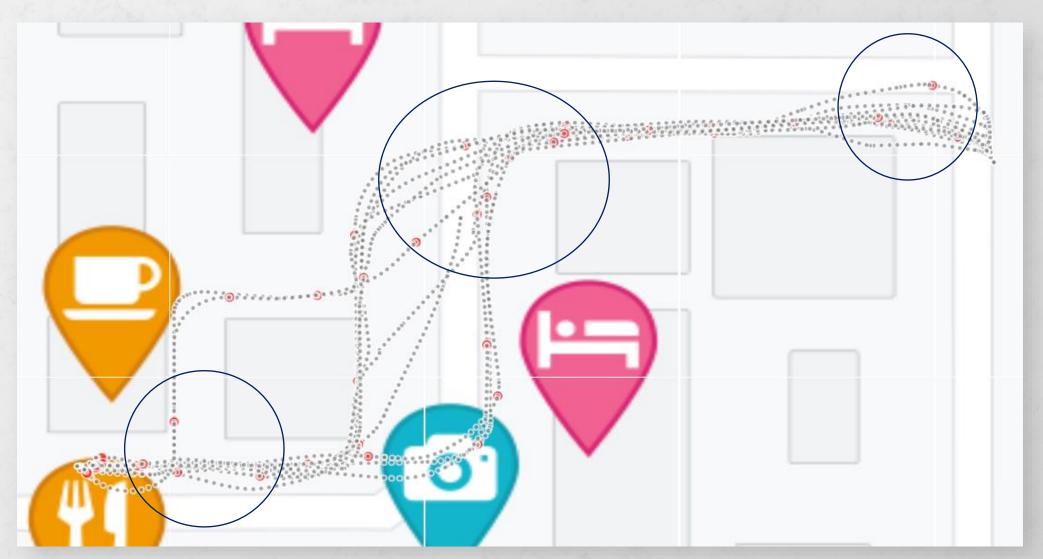


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Data Display:



Data Display:



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Method:

From the perspective of the number of map checking:



Length, number of turns, number of intersections, shortcut involvement, numbers of landmarks, etc.

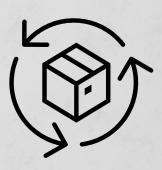
- · Regression analysis on potential factors against the number of map checking
- Build model to predict the number of map checking
- Comparative analysis

Comparing the differences between heavy traffic density and light traffic density.

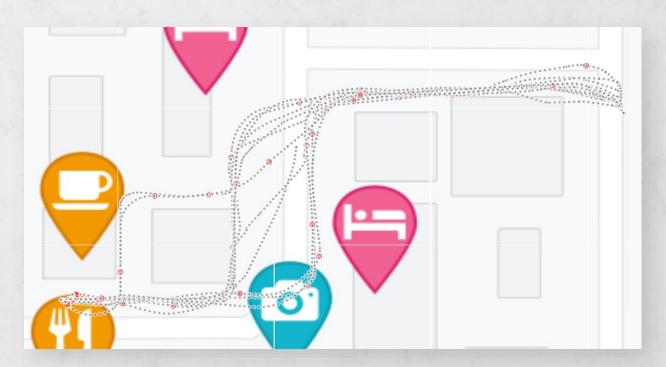


Method:

From the perspective of **spatial distribution**:



Abstracting trajectory





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Method:

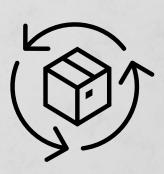
From the perspective of spatial distribution:

- Cluster the abstracted routes based on the distribution of key features.
- Visualize map checking points on the standardized routes



Comparative analysis

Compare and analyze the distribution of map checking across different types of trajectories and traffic density.



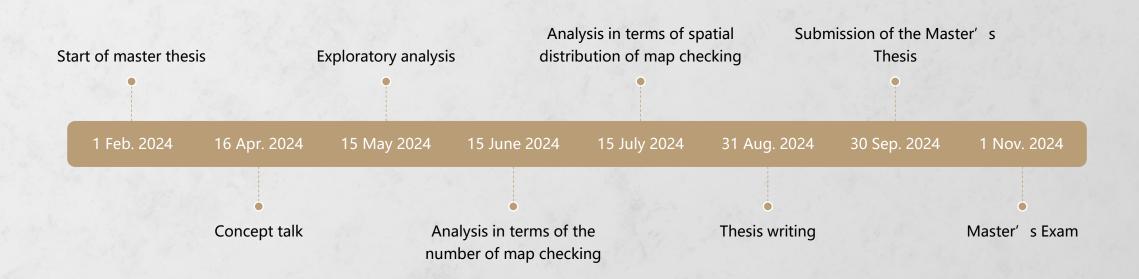
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