

Parking Policy-Making

Academic View of Practical Needs

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<http://geosimlab.tau.ac.il/>

Geosimulation and Spatial Analysis Lab

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following elements:

- Browser Tab:** The Laboratory of Geosimulat
- Address Bar:** geosimlab.tau.ac.il
- Search Engines:** iGoogle, Scopus, Scirus, ynet, HaAretz, MIGnews, DEBKA, MAPA, YouTube, IB, Lab, Geography
- Project Grid:**
 - Transportation model:** Shows a software interface with various buttons and sliders.
 - Urban Fringe Dynamics:** Displays satellite imagery and a 3D model of urban expansion.
 - Urban Accessibility:** Shows a map with a network of roads and a central point.
 - Vulnerability of the Negev:** Features a grid of maps showing different vulnerability levels.
 - Planning in Arab Settlements:** Shows a map of a settlement area with various colored zones.
 - PARKAGENT:** Displays a grid map with a central circular feature.
 - District Planning:** Shows a map with various colored zones and a legend.
 - Mali's Agriculture Model:** Displays a map with green and pink circular patterns.
 - Ariel urban runoff model:** Shows a map with a purple and green area representing runoff.
- Map Stack:** A large graphic on the right side of the page showing a stack of maps with a green circular highlight.
- Star Icon:** A small green icon with the word 'star' next to it, located on the left side of the page.

Establishing parking policy...

Parking
demand
and supply

Drivers'
parking
behavior

Parking
management
and policy
assessment

WE STUDY THE CURRENT STATE

WE AIM AT FORECASTING

Parking
spatial
pattern

Parking
dynamics
in space
and time



**Parking
demand
and supply**



**Parking
spatial
pattern**

BASIC ESTIMATES OF PARKING DEMAND AND SUPPLY: GIS + Aerial photos + Population Census

URBAN GIS and AERIAL PHOTOS



Estimation of demand:

Night:

Householders* car ownership rate

Day: Office area/20 or proportional to Shops' turnover

Estimation of supply:

Curb: Length of streets /5 m – prohibited places

Lots: Lots area /8 sq m * number of floors

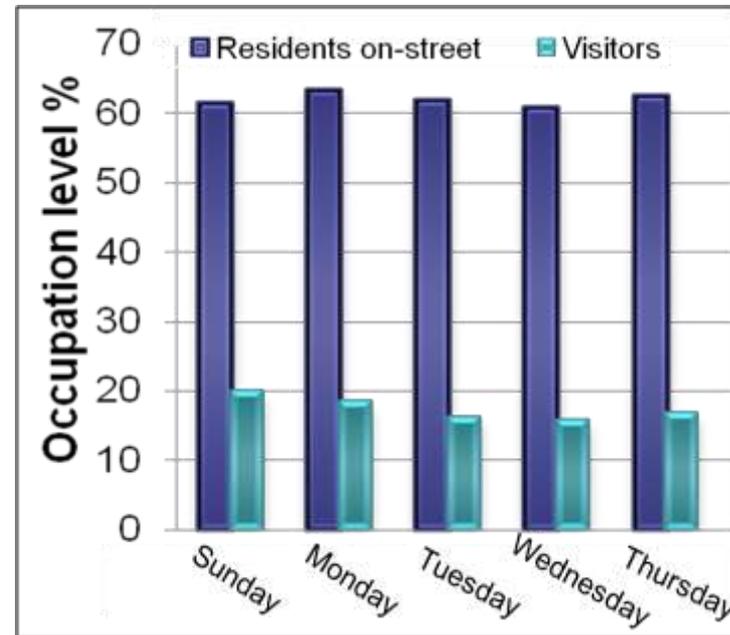
PARKING DEMAND BY TAZ



TURNOVER and DRIVERS' TYPES: Field surveys



For a certain day of the week and hour, parameters of the parking system are stable

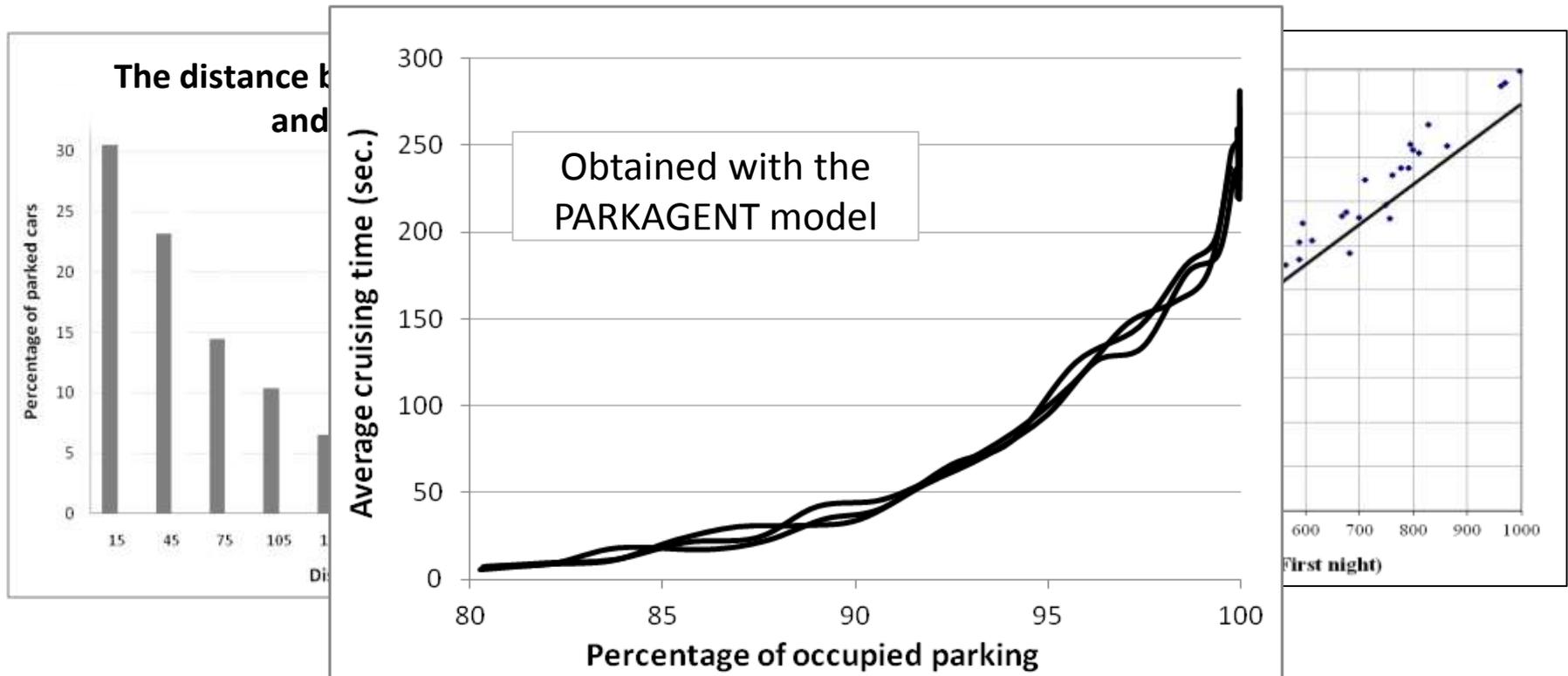


Residents		Visitors	
Average occupancy (weekdays)	STD	Average occupancy (weekdays)	STD
61.8%	0.94%	17.4%	1.77%

DESTINATION-PARKING PLACE DISTANCE: Field surveys + Population Census

Given the parking fees, driver's satisfaction is defined by

- *Duration of the parking search*
- *Distance between the parking place and destination*

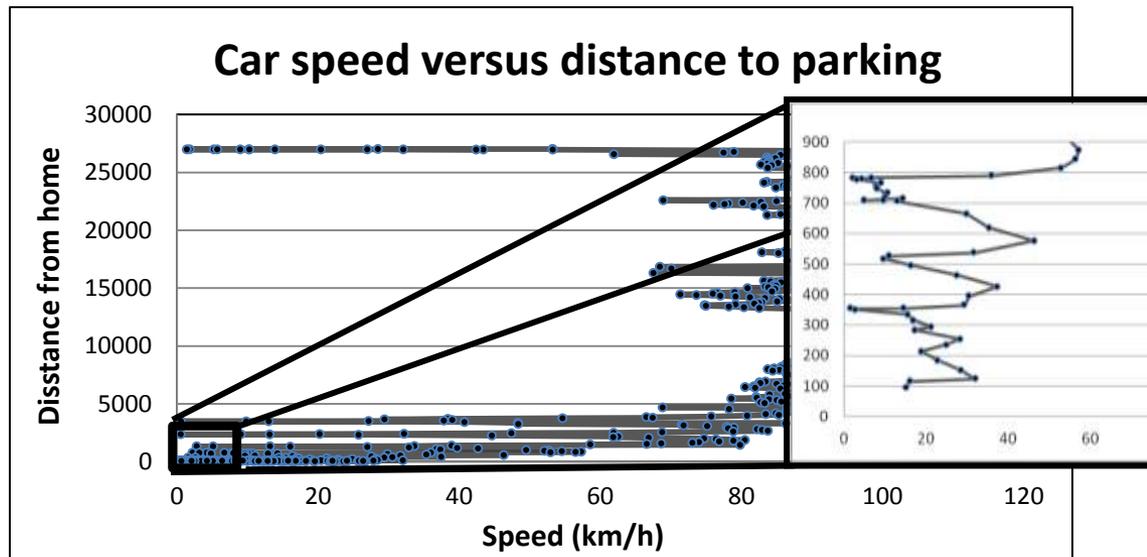
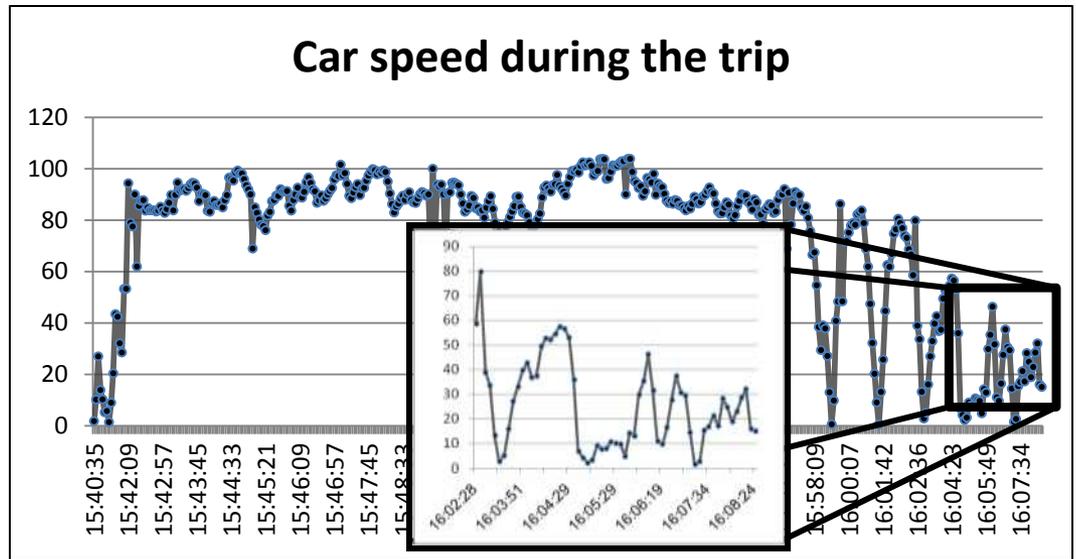


Standard GIS and census data together with the proper survey methodologies guarantee reliable estimates of parking demand, supply, and spatial patterns

**For typical Western city,
field surveys demand 20-40 person-weeks
and are performed in 2-4 weeks**

Drivers' parking behavior

DRIVERS' PREFERENCES DURING PARKING SEARCH: GPS data loggers and interviews with drivers



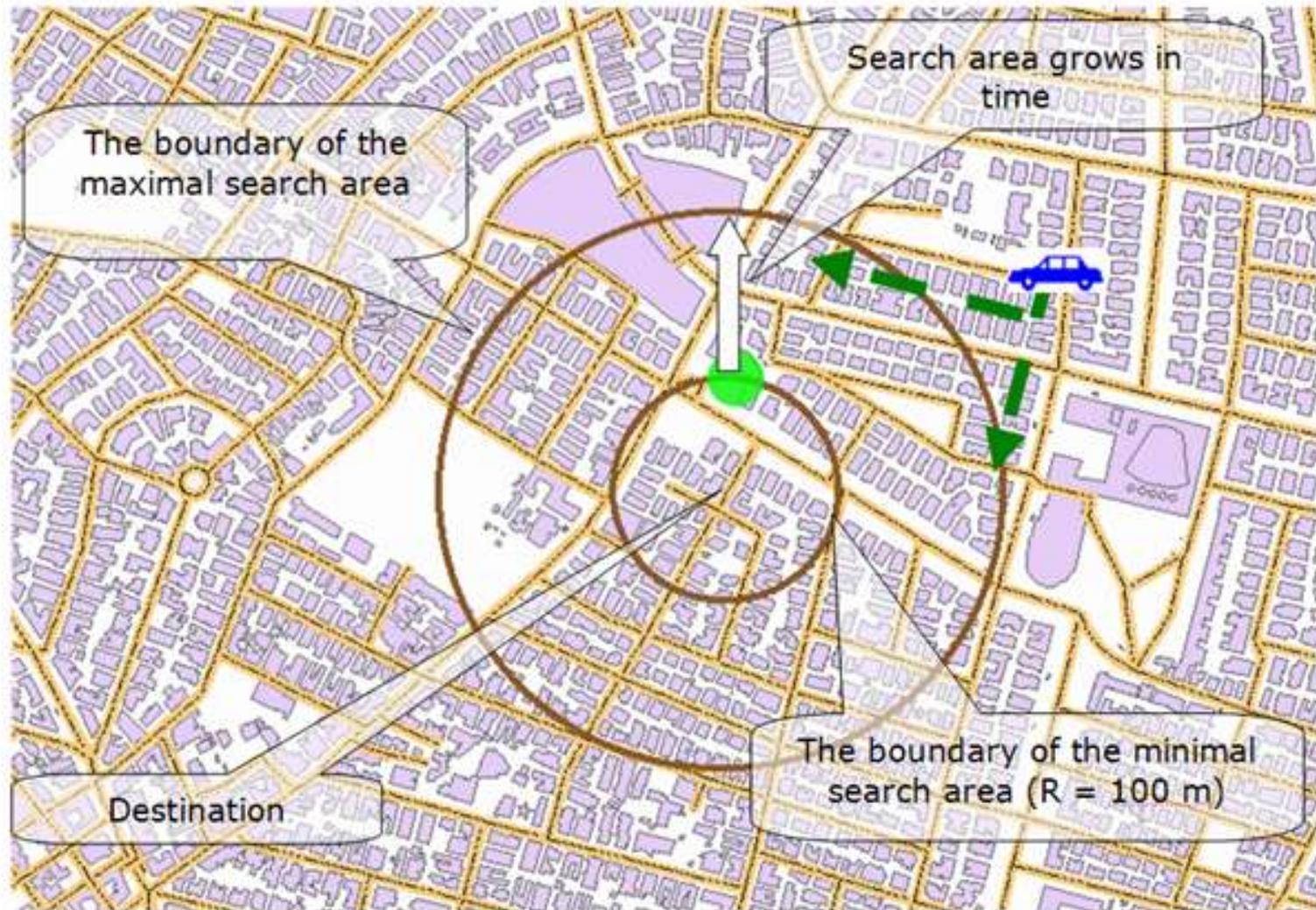
DRIVERS' BEHAVIOR ON THE WAY TO DESTINATION: GPS data logging + GIS + Heuristics



Drivers **do not** take the shortest path...



DRIVER'S BEHAVIOR AFTER MISSING THE DESTINATION: GPS data logging + GIS + Heuristics



**Analysis of drivers' parking trajectories,
as registered by the GPS,
provides adequate heuristic algorithms of
drivers' parking behavior**

**Parking behavior does not depend on gender and age.
The only meaningful feature is driver's experience of
parking in the area, and its effects are currently studied
by Geert Tasseron (Nijmegen)**



Parking dynamics in space and time

PARKING SPATIAL PATTERNS: PARKFIT algorithm

High-resolution data on parking demand and supply enable static estimate of the parking pattern for **constant (usually maximal) demand**

ID	Underground Parking	Residents demand	Workers demand
34	10	20	5

ID	Road ID	Curb Parking	Restrictions
4809	20394	10	Residents only



PARKING SPATIAL PATTERNS: PARKFIT algorithm

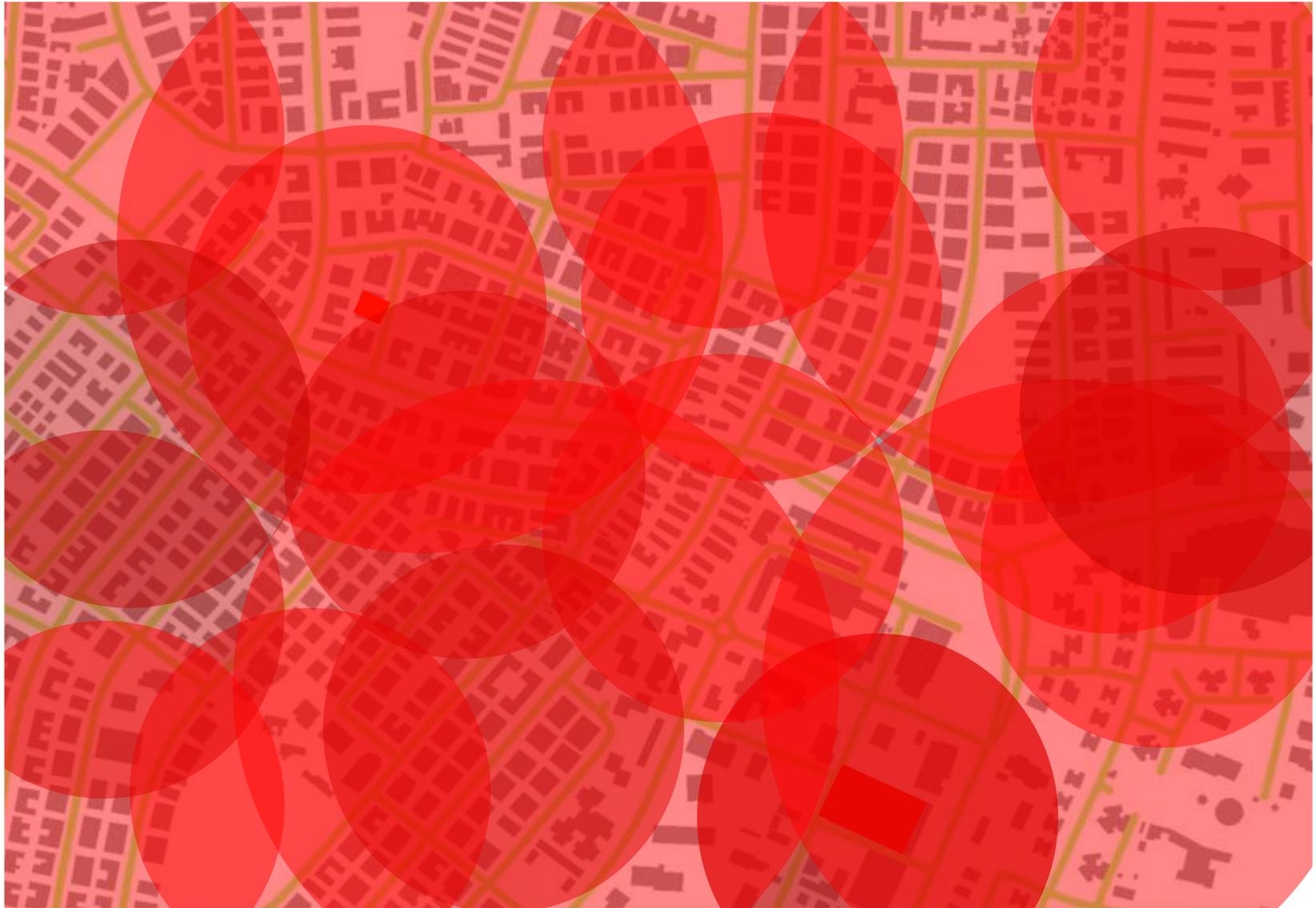


POLIS, HELSINKI, SEPTEMBER 20, 2012

PARKFIT: fixed distance to destination

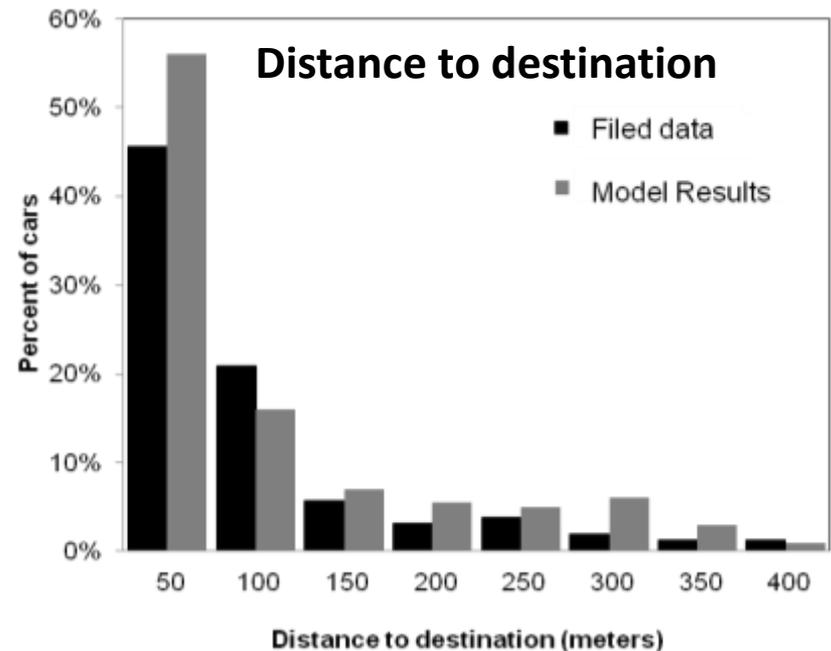
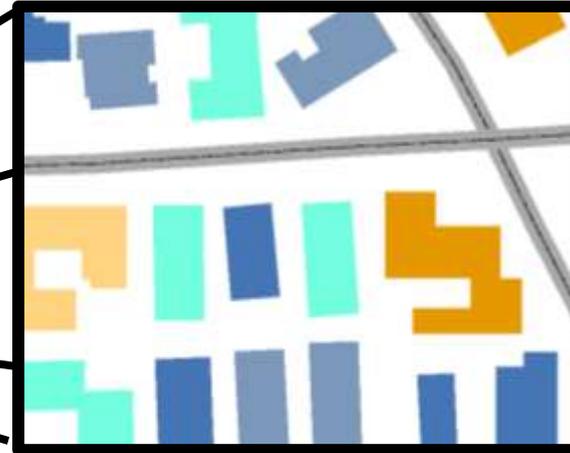
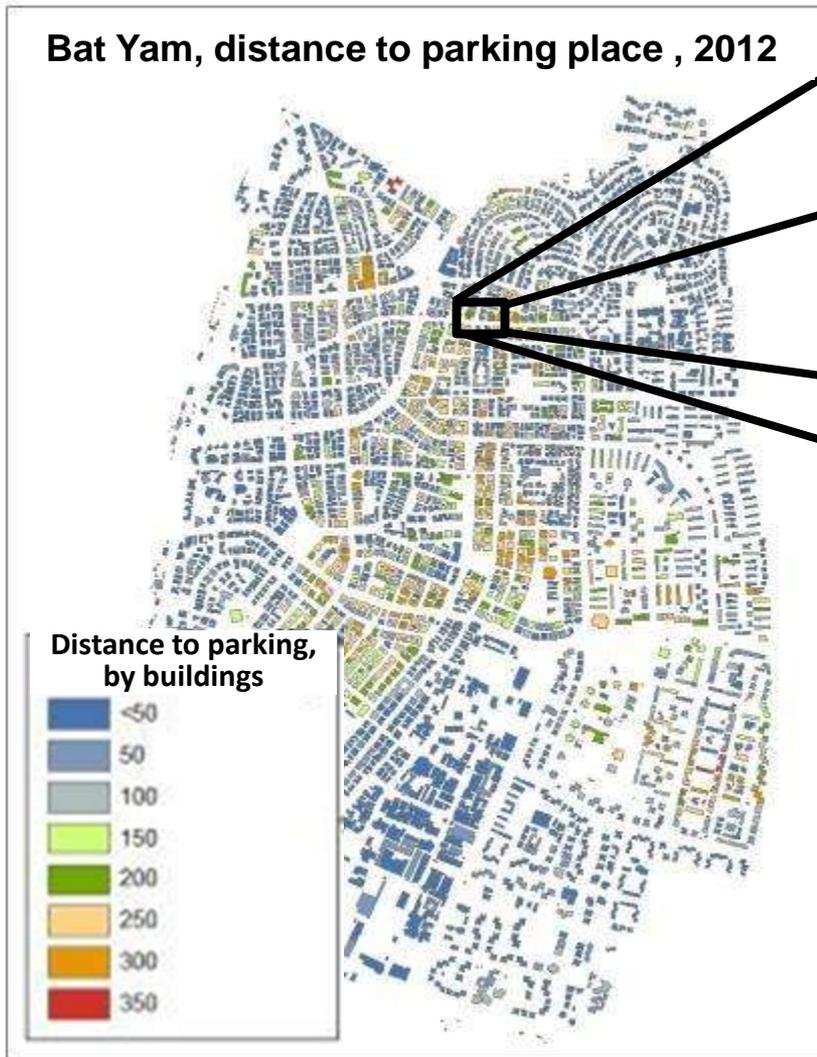


PARKFIT: varying distance to destination



PARKFIT outputs

Bat Yam, distance to parking place , 2012



PARKING *SPATIO-TEMPORAL* PATTERNS

Multi-Agent Simulation Model

PARKAGENT



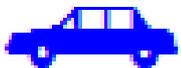
Residents



Commuters



Guests

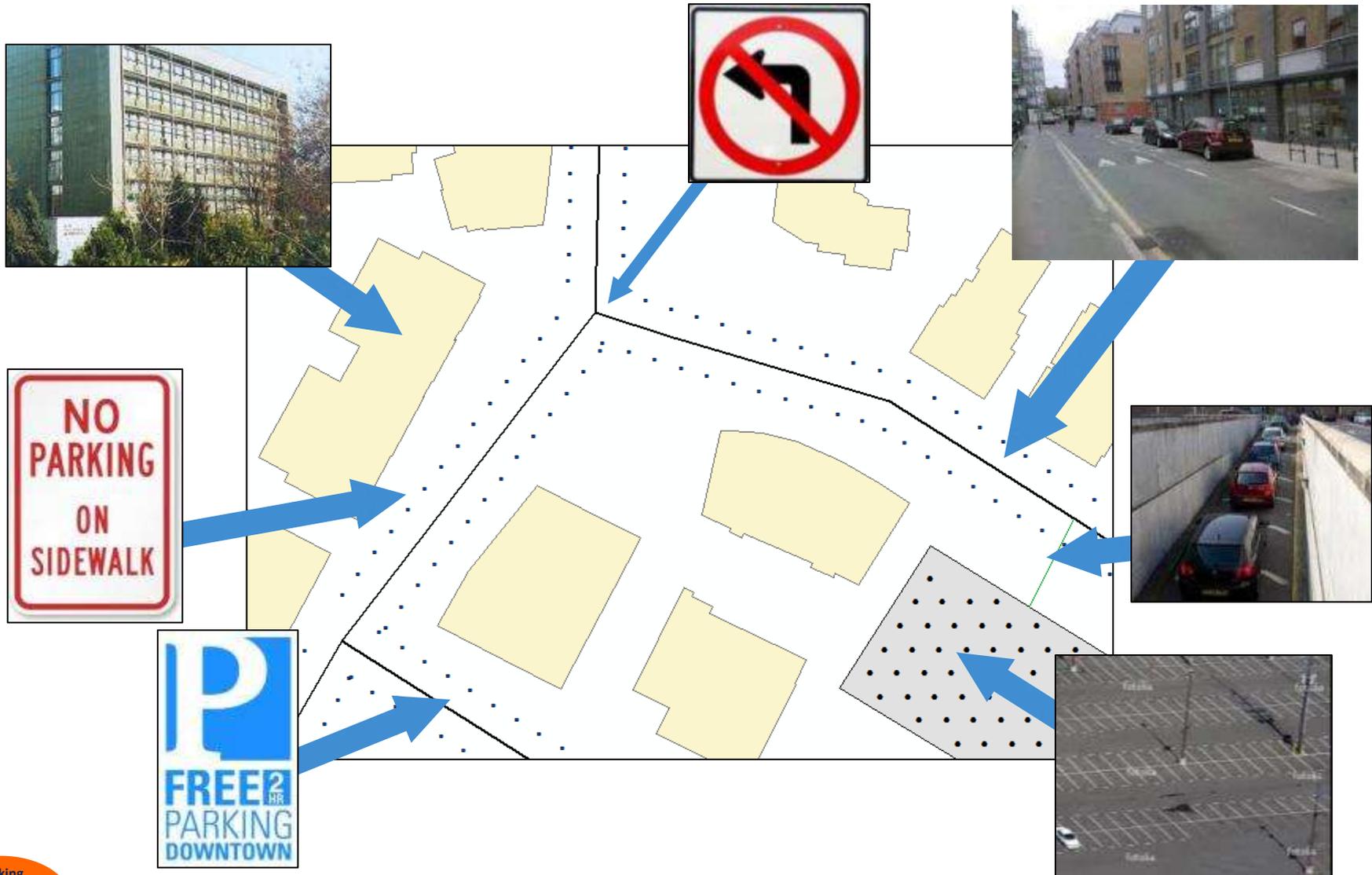


Customers

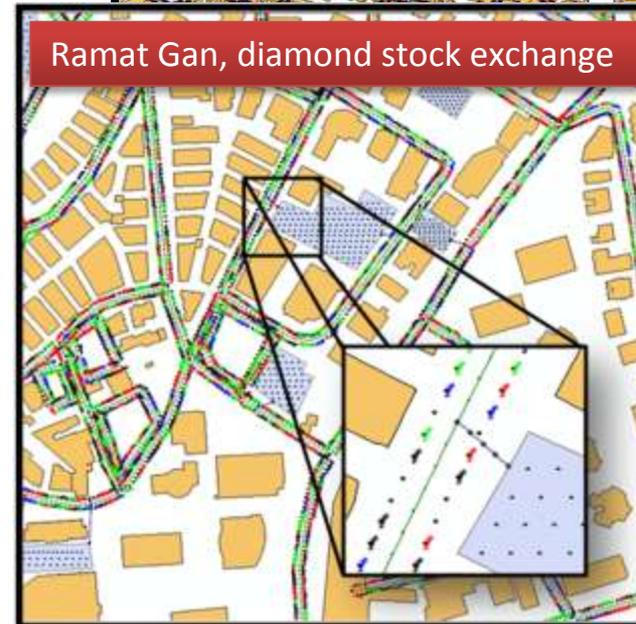
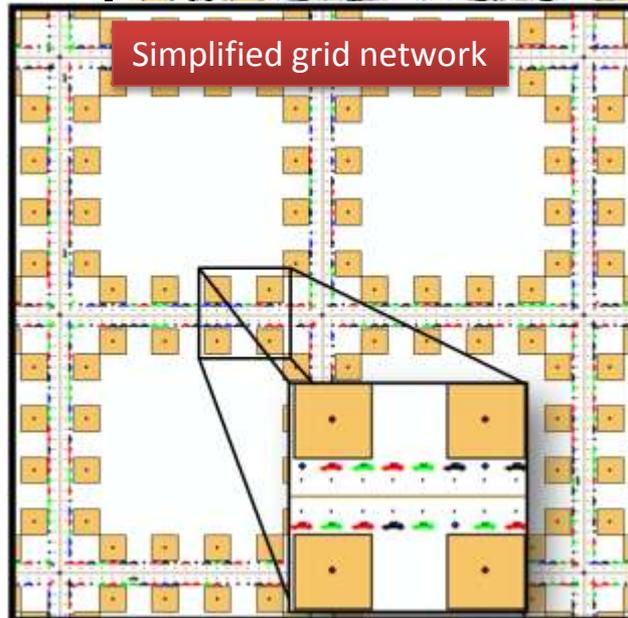
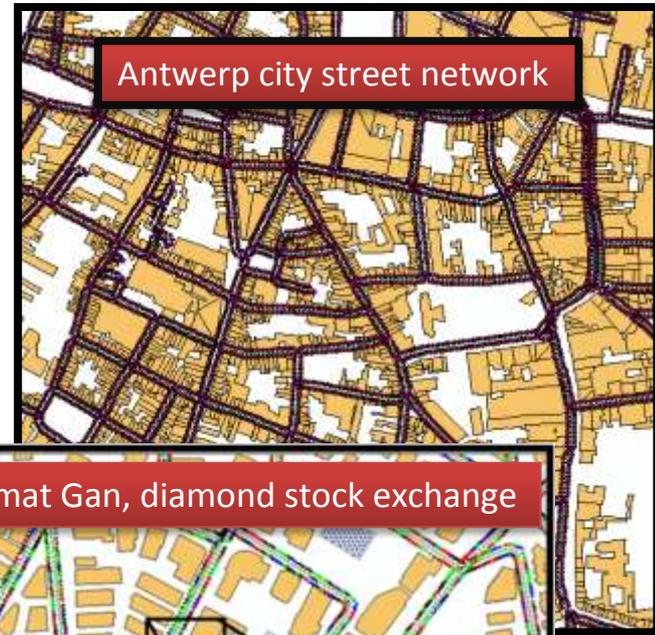
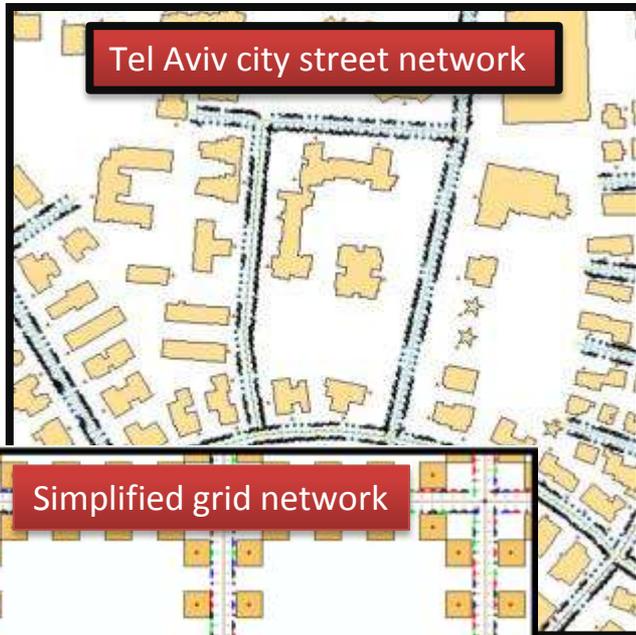
Every parking car is an agent
Every parking inspector is an agent



PARKAGENT is spatially explicit



PARKAGENT is easily adjustable to a new city



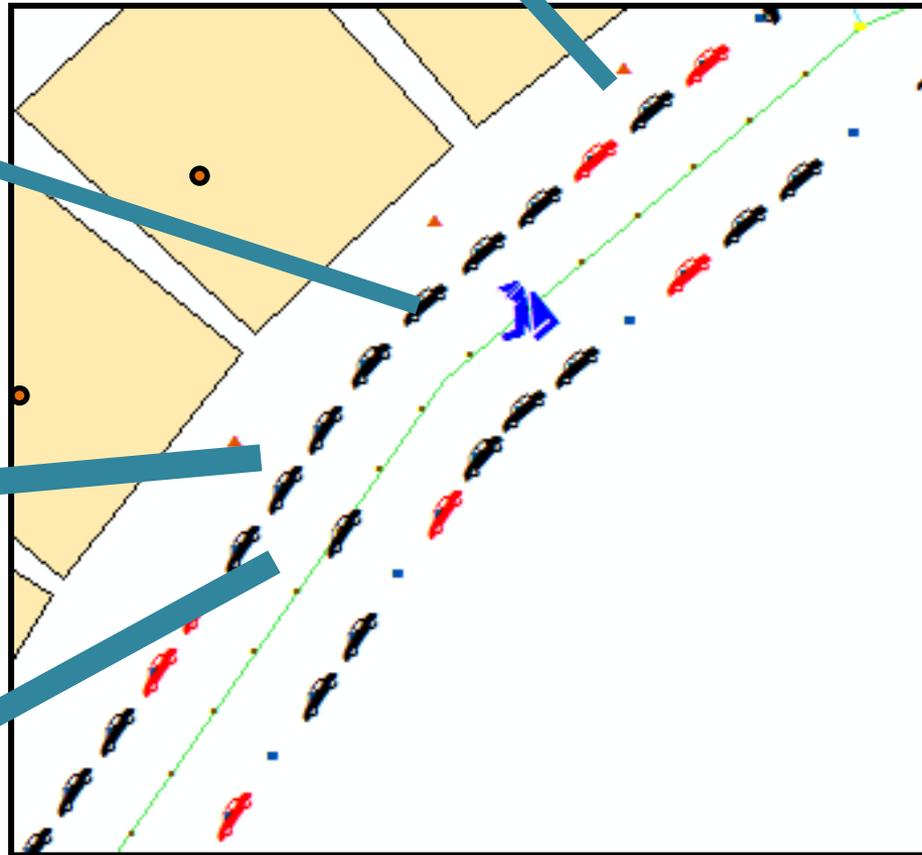
PARKAGENT generates great variety of parking statistics

Occupancy rate per street

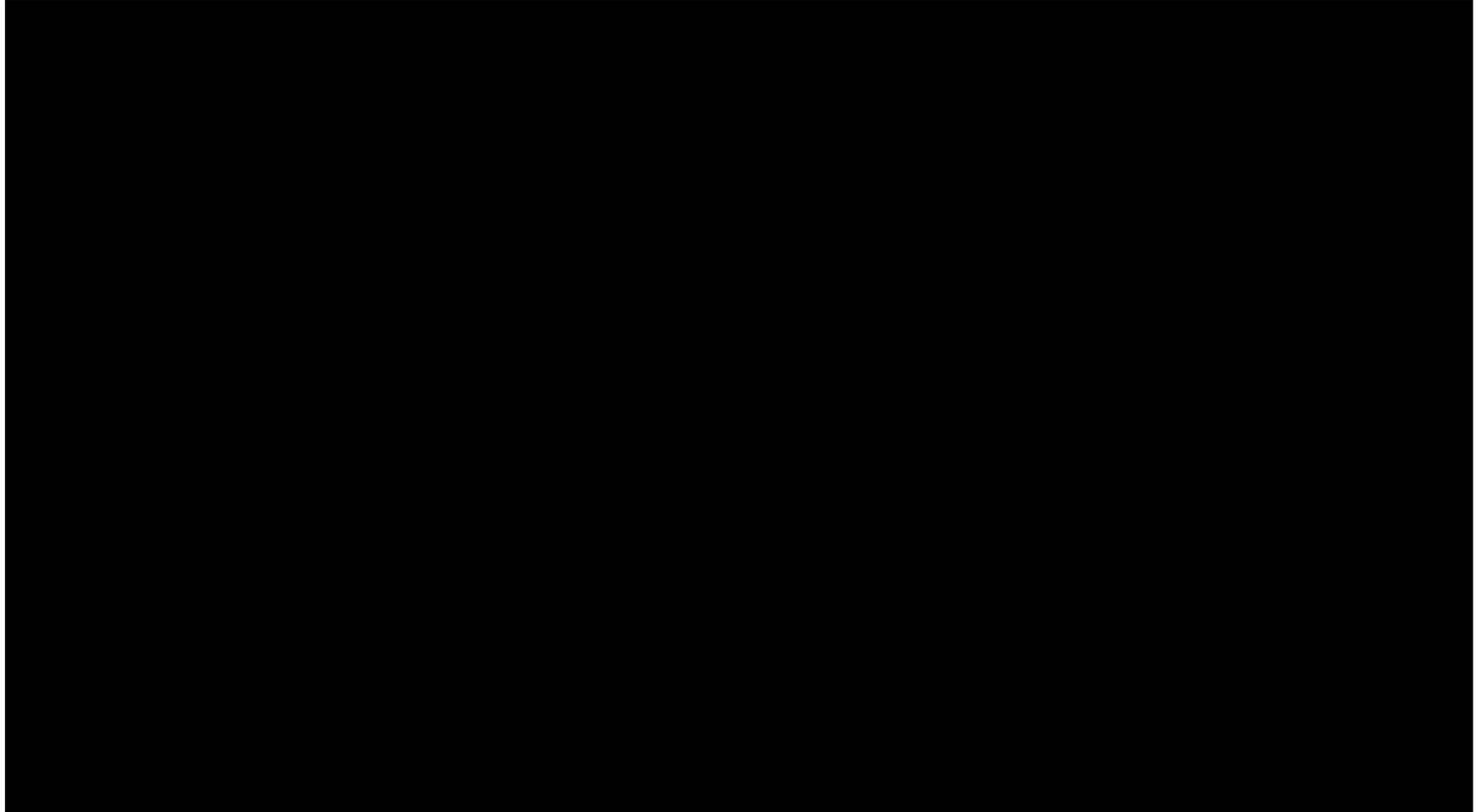
No of issued tickets

Distance to Destination

Cruising time

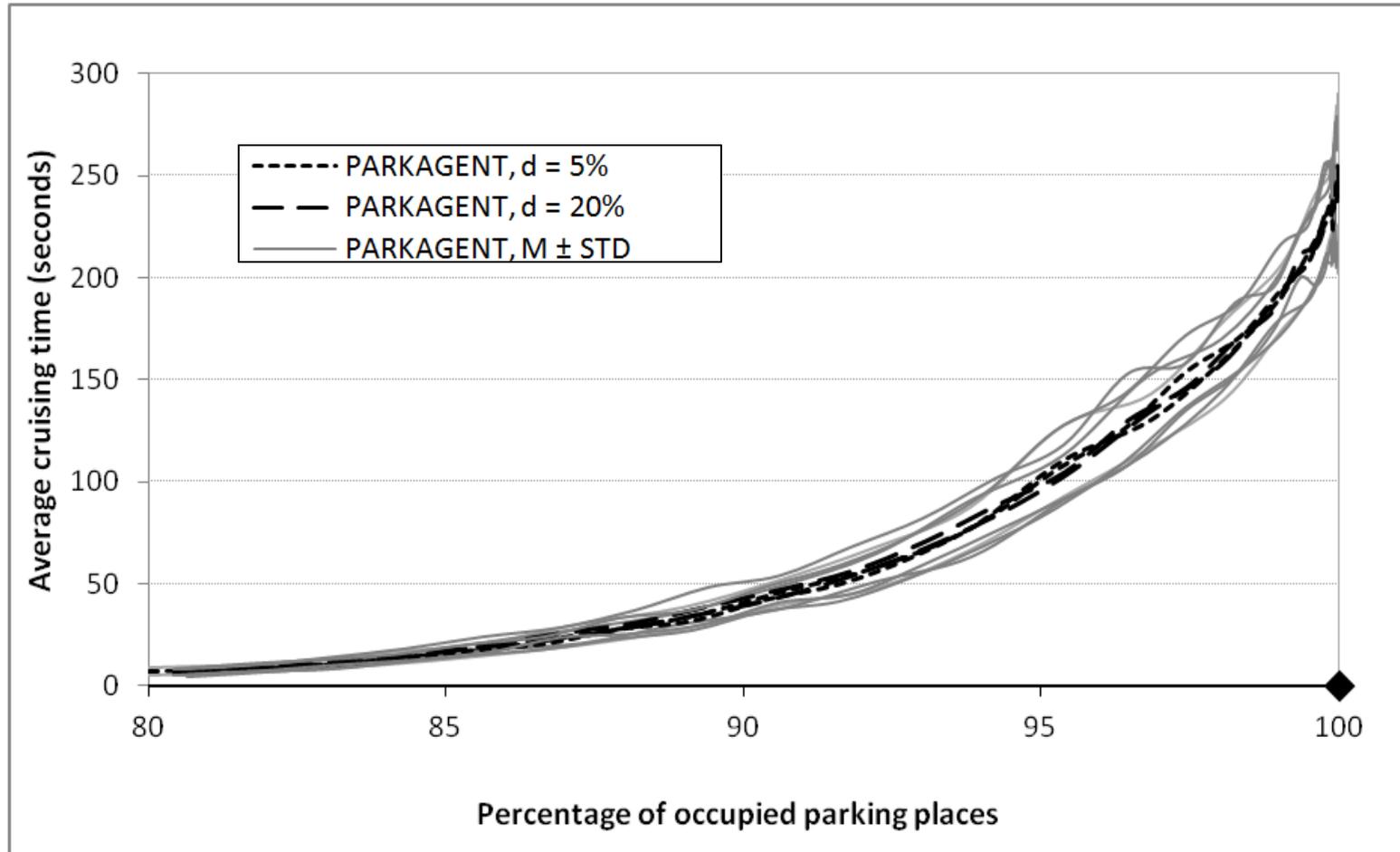


A closer look at the PARKAGENT



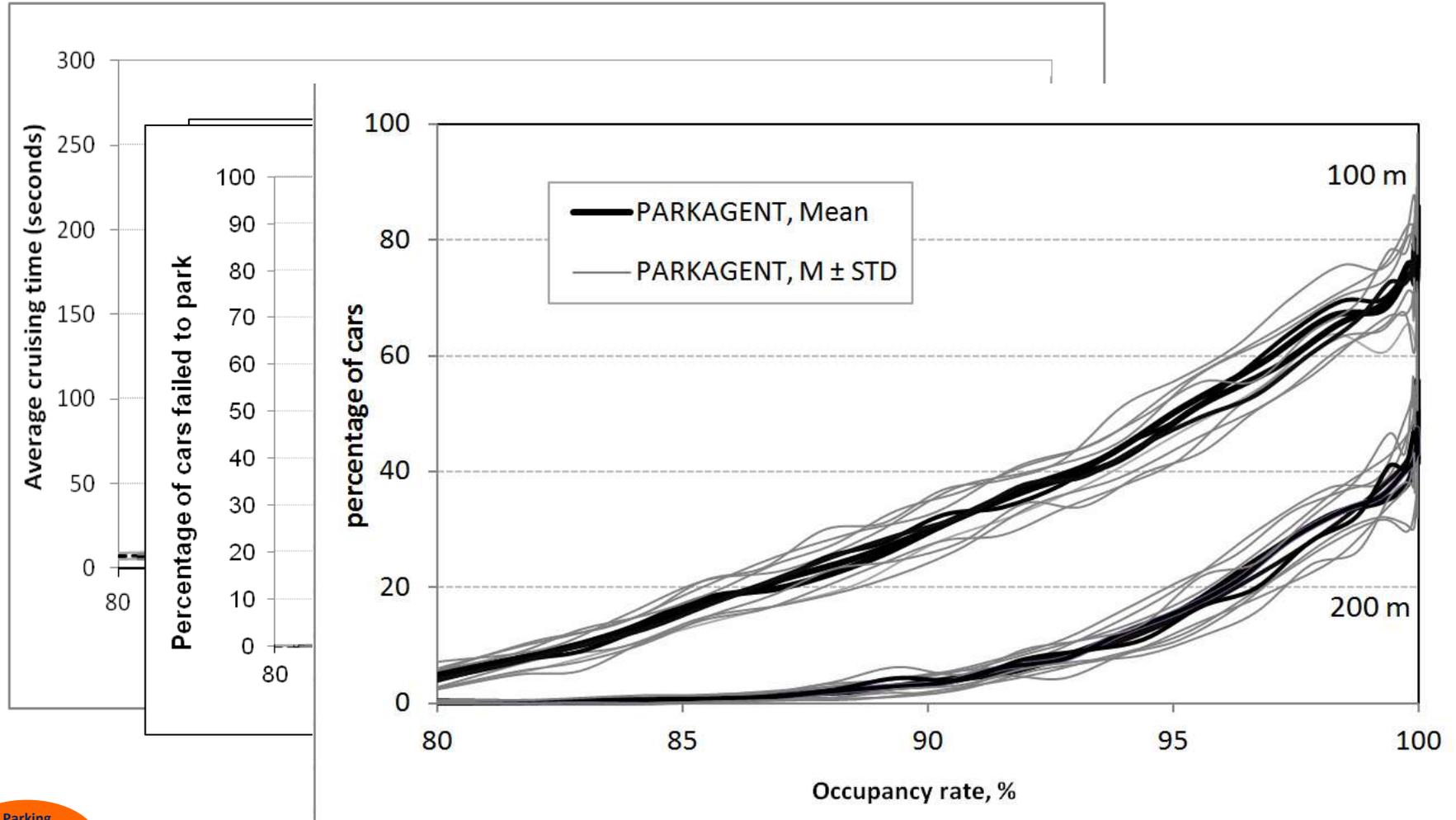
PARKAGENT REVEALS UNIVERSAL DEPENDENCIES

Driver's cruising time as a function of occupation rate



PARKAGENT REVEALS UNIVERSAL DEPENDENCIES

Average cruising time, fraction of drivers failed to park, fraction of drivers parking at a certain distance to destination as a function of OCCUPANCY RATE



Simulation models adequately describe parking dynamics in space and in time.

The models exploit data on parking demand, supply, turnover and on the drivers' parking behavior, and are easily adjusted to a new city

The models reveal several universal characteristics of the urban parking patterns. Model results fit very well to the survey data



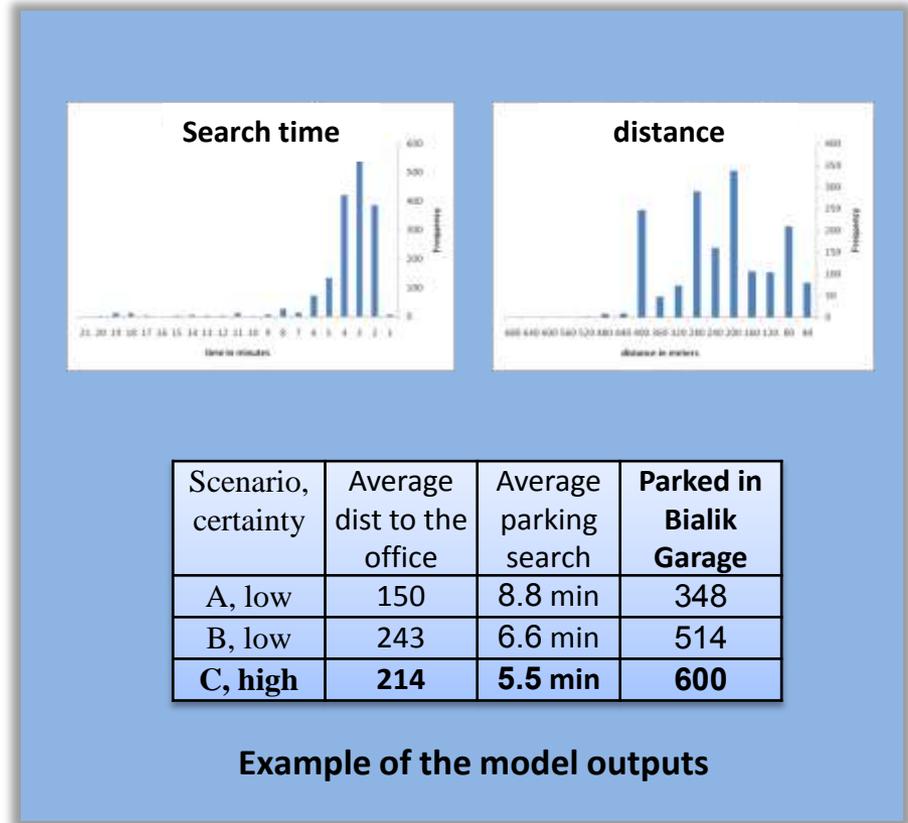
Parking management and policy assessment

PARKAGENT: Cost-benefit analysis of new parking facility

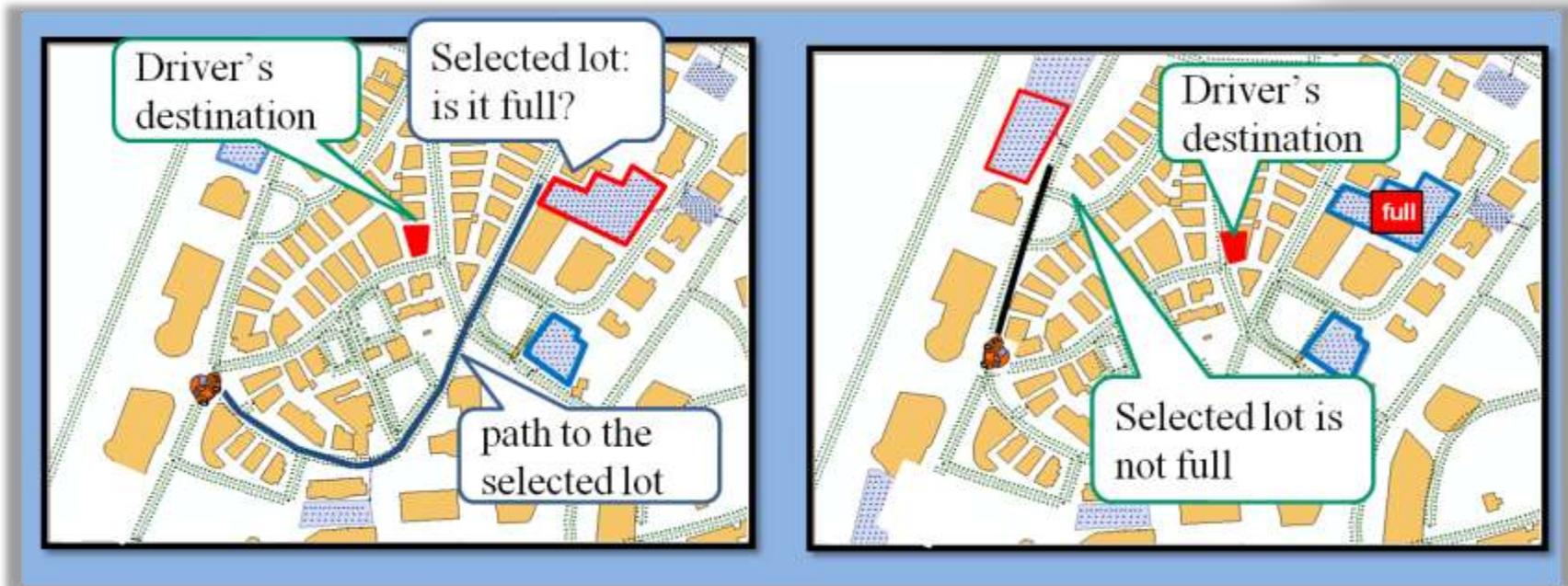
Different development plans were interpreted as the models scenarios:



For each scenario, estimates of occupancy rate, distance to destination, search time

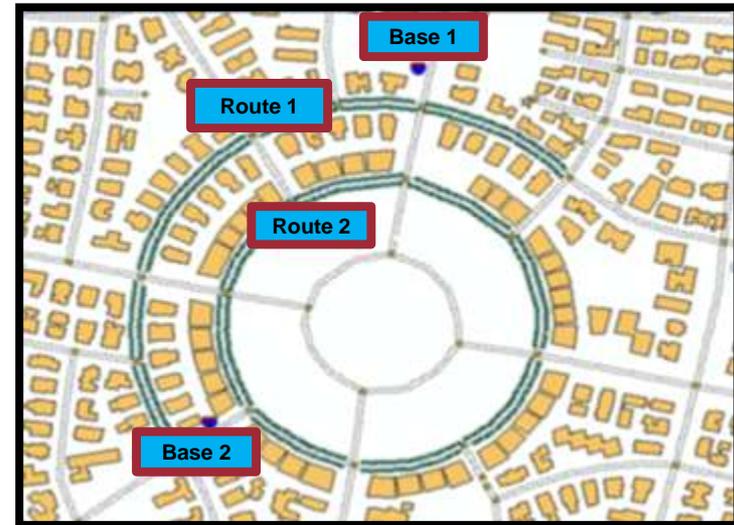
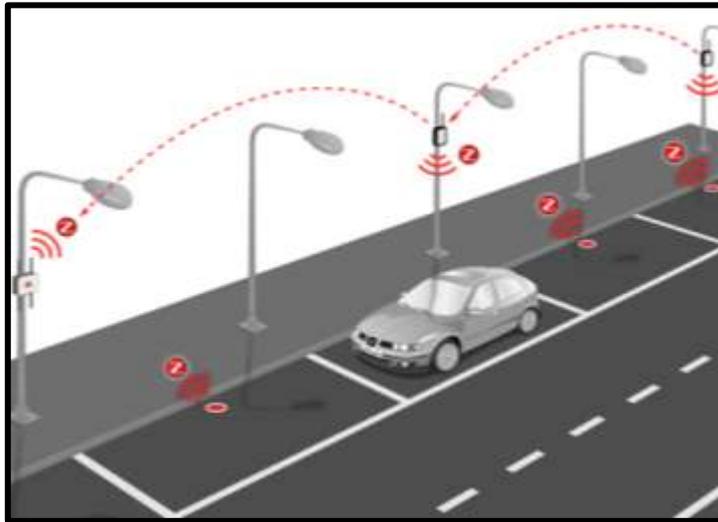


PARKAGENT: New garage will not justify itself unless signpost system will be introduced



The signpost system that directs drivers to the lots that have vacant places decreases search time by 30%

PARKAGENT: Estimating the necessary level of inspection for a new sensor technology



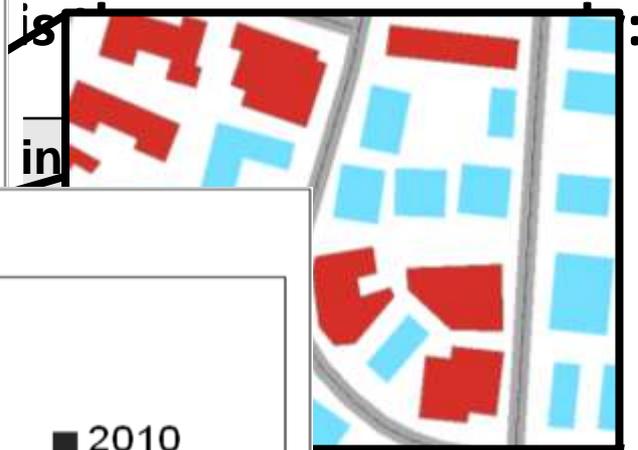
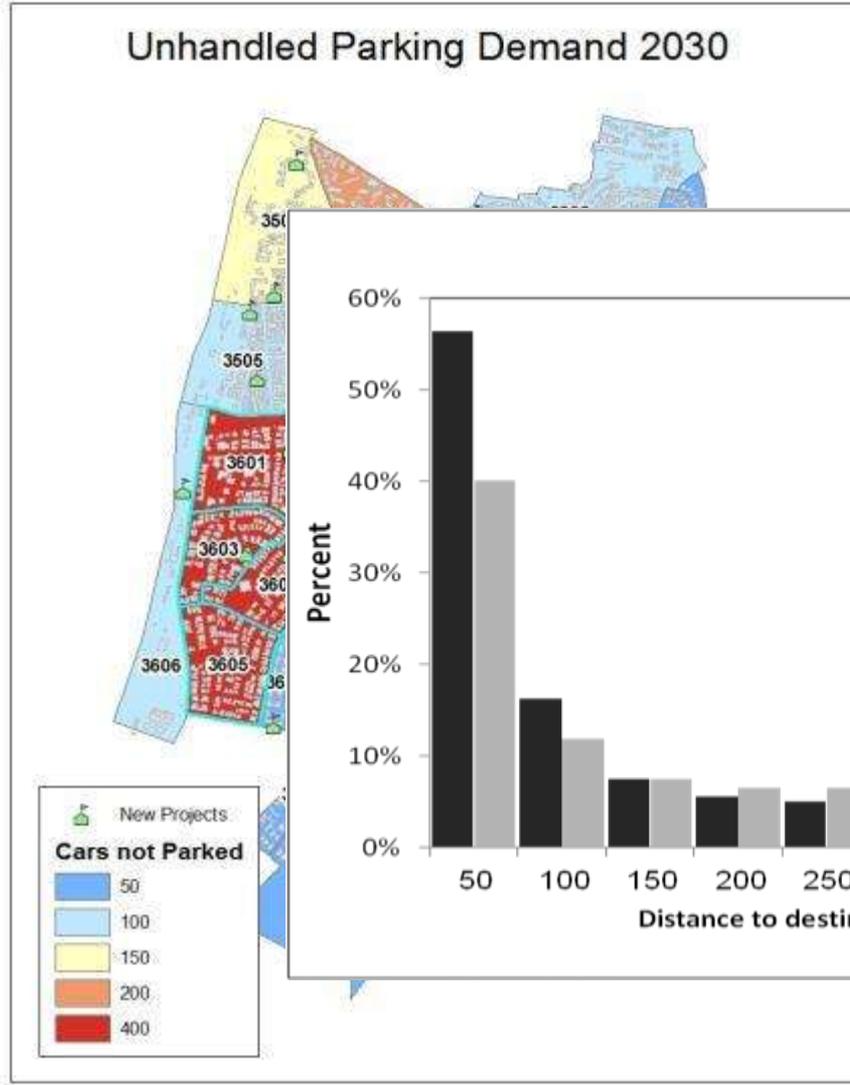
TYPE	Route	Base
Parking events	1268	1263
Parking violations	204	190
Number of empty parking's checked	278	0
Number of valid driver's checked	2373	0
Number of drivers that have a ticket	31	0
Number of tickets issued	313	180
Total number of parking checked	5281	180
Ticket / checks ratio	0.046	1

15% violations

TYPE	Route	Base
Parking events	1282	1222
Parking violations	365	362
Number of empty parking's checked	274	1
Number of valid driver's checked	1971	0
Number of drivers that have a ticket	35	0
Number of tickets issued	232	337
Total number of parking checked	1225	338
Ticket / checks ratio	0.09	0.99

30% violations

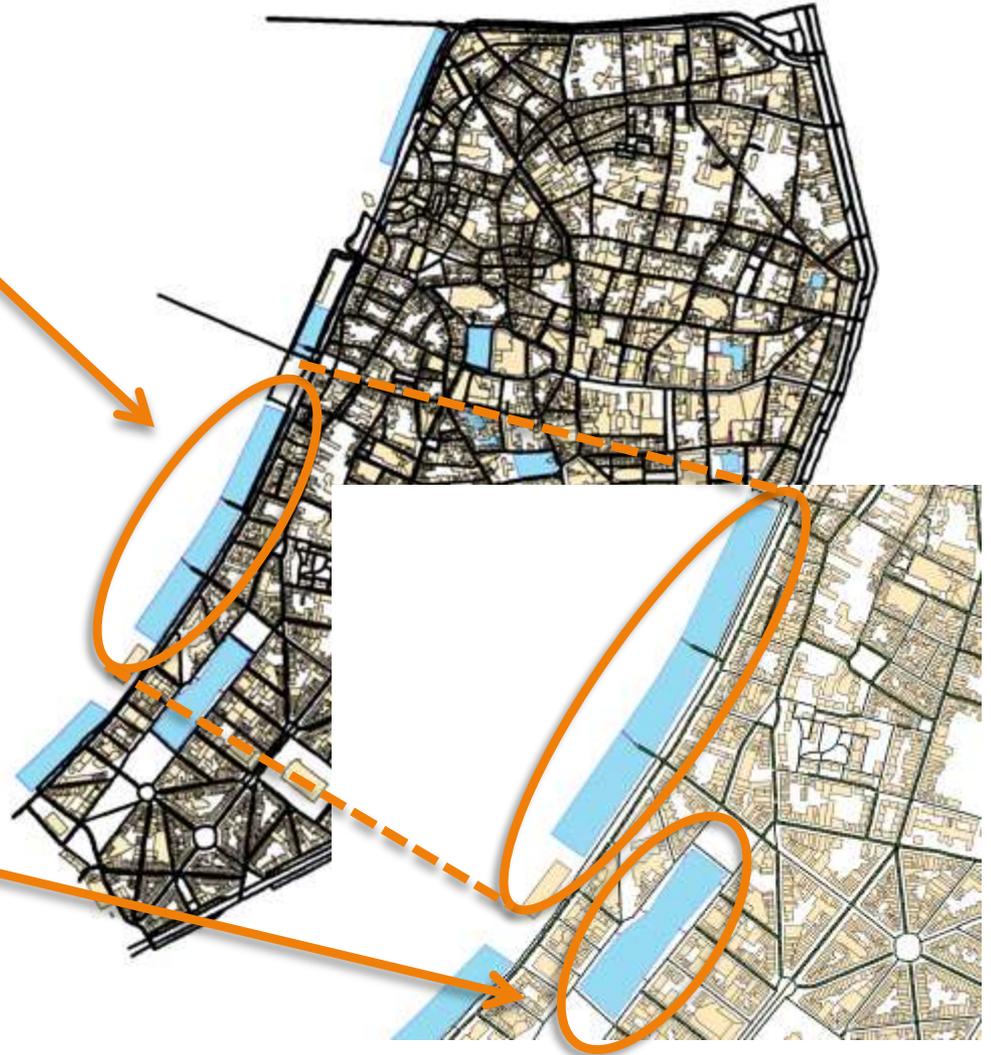
PARKFIT: Planning parking in Bat-Yam (200,000) in 2030



Year	Growth of parking supply	Parking deficit
	~100	~460
	0	~400
	50	~600
	0	~950
	0	~330
	0	~380
3703	360	~360
3704	0	~360
3705	0	~325

Antwerp application (Geert Tasseron, Nijmegen)

- Closure of huge free parking lot of 3000 places along the quay
- Use PARKAGENT to study the effects of new underground **paid** parking lot of 1000 pp
- Study on effects of closure of free parking lot Gedempte Zuiderdok



Our data and models are sufficient for the knowledge-based parking policy making at all levels, from assessment of local parking solutions to establishment parking policy for the neighborhood, region, or entire city

THANK YOU!