

Effective usage of short-term parking zones by offering real-time information on the utilisation of parking lots

REAL CORP 2013
20-23 May 2013 Rome, Italy

Dipl.-Geogr. Tina Uhlmann, Institute for Transport Studies BOKU Vienna
Dr. Reinhard Hössinger, Institute for Transport Studies BOKU Vienna,
DI Peter Wiedhalm, Austrian Institute of Technology

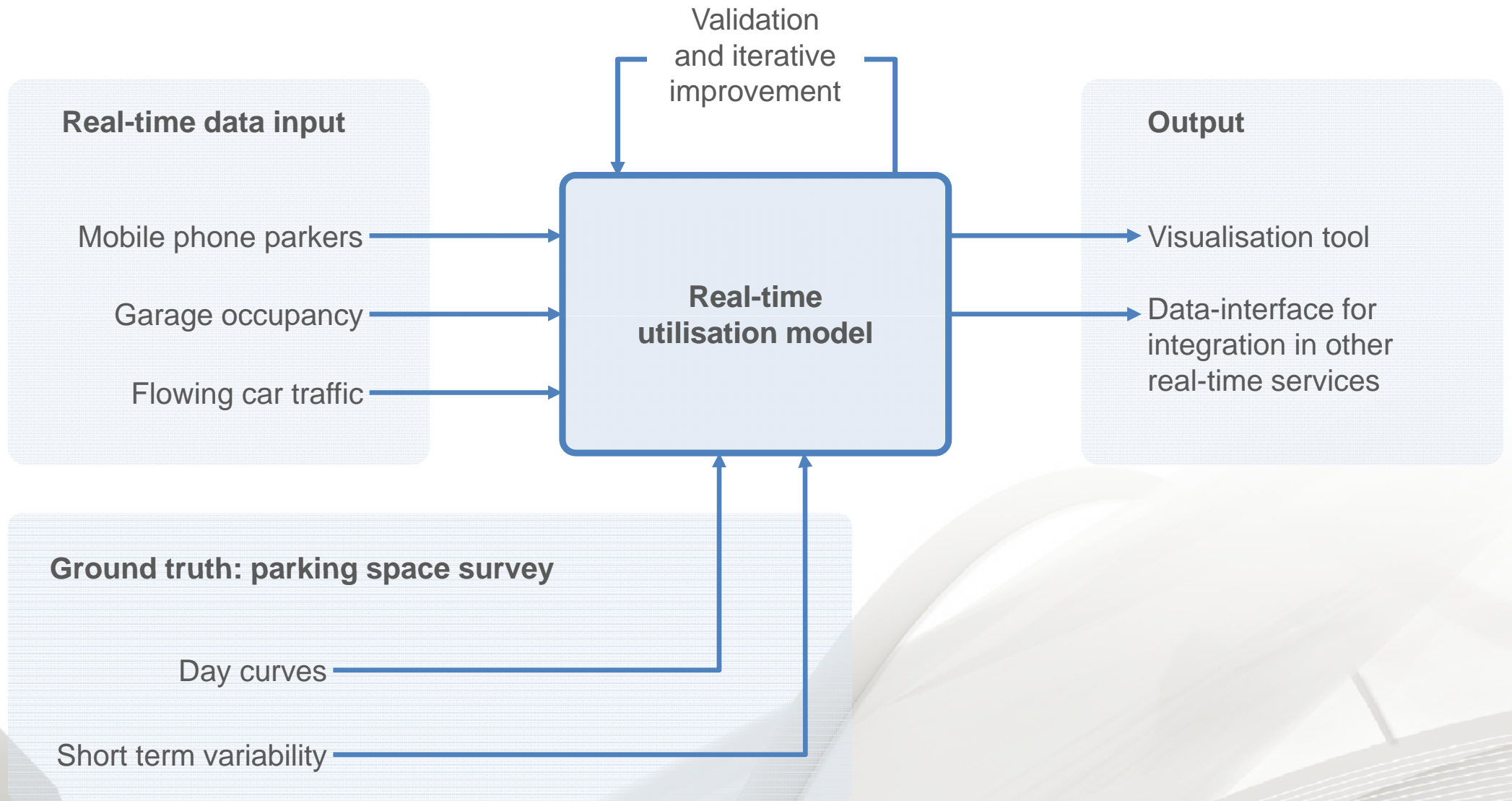
Introduction

- ➔ **Short-term parking zones** introduced in many European cities
- ➔ Still **parking search traffic** is a reason for high traffic volume
- ➔ Existing real time systems showing on-street occupancy of parking spaces are **expensive** and **controversial discussed**
- ➔ **Forecast** of the occupancy rates is preferred to reduce parking search traffic at the destination

Objectives

- ➔ Development of a **real-time information service for the utilisation of short-term parking zones**
- ➔ Usage of three existing **real-time data sources**:
 - ⇒ counts and location of electronically purchased parking tickets
 - ⇒ counts of short term parkers in car parks
 - ⇒ counts of flowing car traffic
- ➔ No indication of occupancy of single parking lots

Data flow in the real-time information system



Real time data sources

- ➔ Cooperation with mobile network operator to get information on the cell-IDs, from which electronic parking tickets are booked
- ➔ Due to data protection concerns data is not available in real-time, but for the model calibration
- ➔ Data from 3 parking garage operators available
- ➔ Traffic flow data available for the whole city

Parking space survey

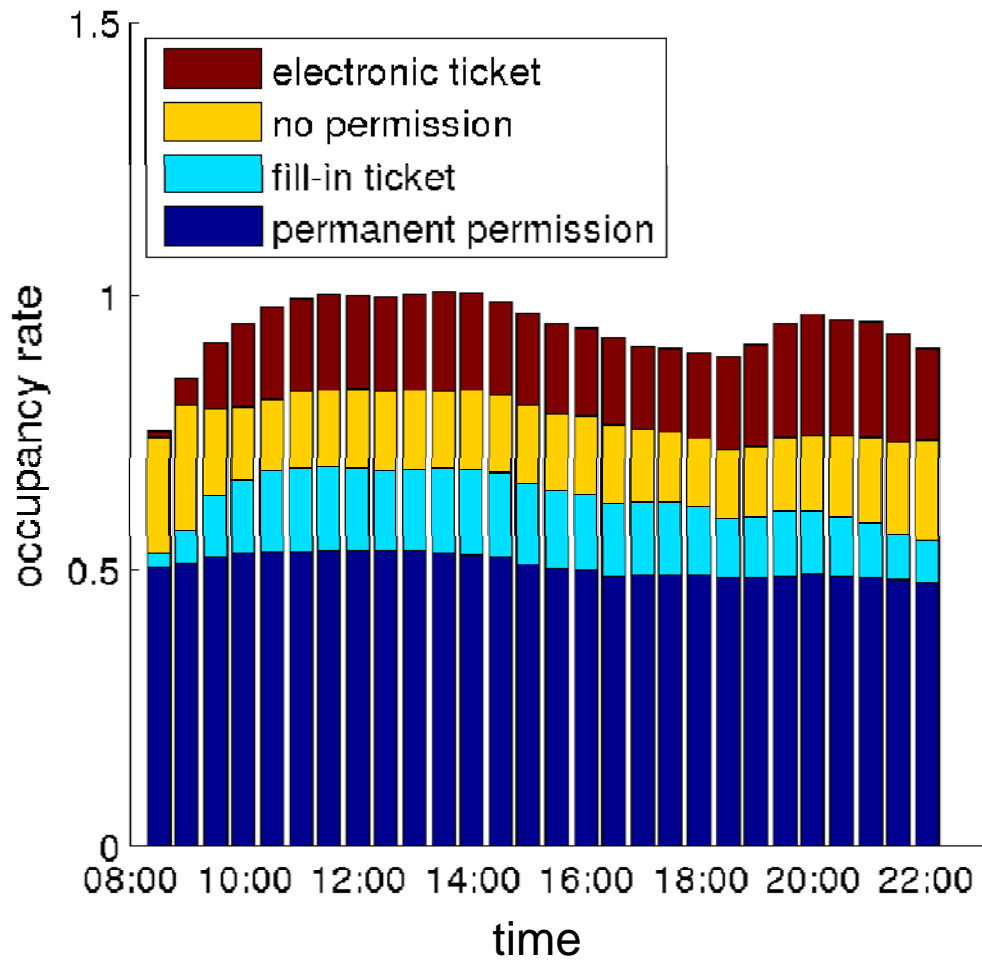
- ➔ Aim of the survey: ground truth for calibrating and validating the occupancy model
- ➔ Two test areas with 3.000 on-street parking spaces and 2.400 parking spaces in garages
- ➔ Three observation periods between February and April 2012 each including 3 days from 8.00 am to 10.00 pm.

Parking space survey

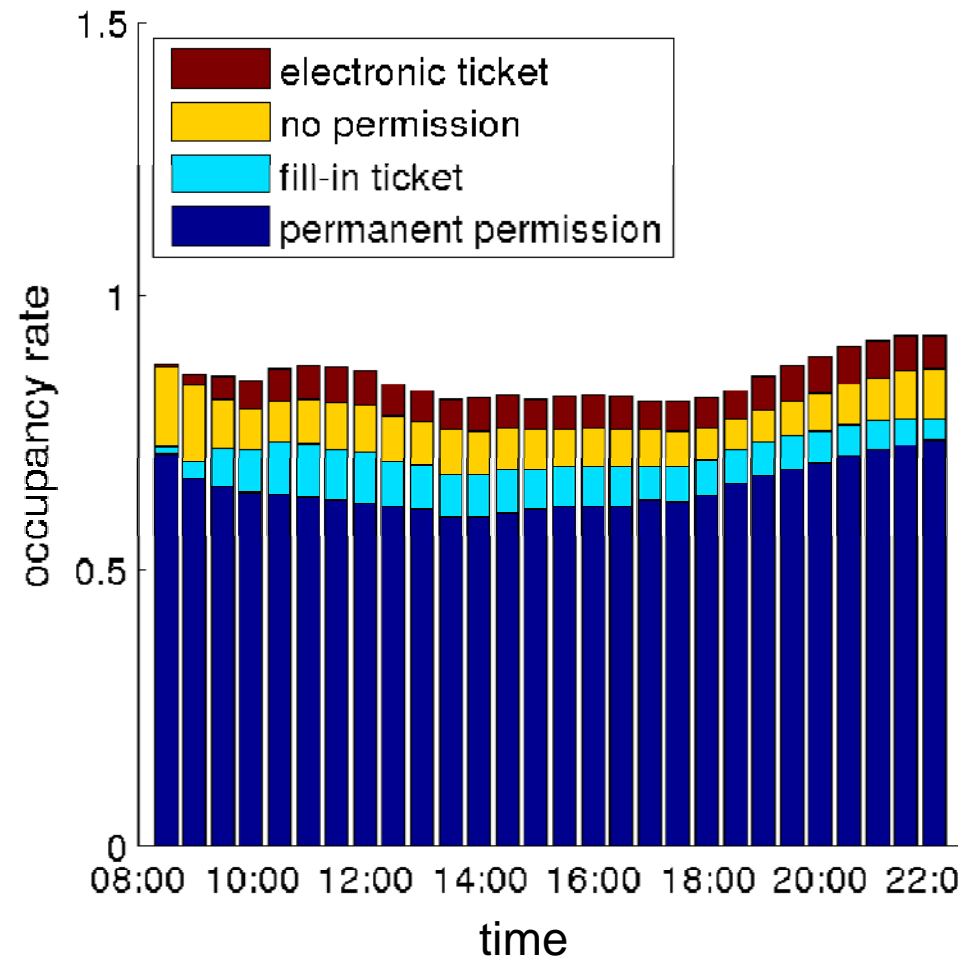


Parking space survey

1. district



6. district



Correlation between occupancy rate and real time data

- ➔ No systematic relationship between car park inflow and parking space occupancy
- ➔ No significant correlation between traffic flow data and utilisation of on-street parking spaces
- ➔ These two real-time data sources were not integrated in the model

Correlation between occupancy rate and real time data

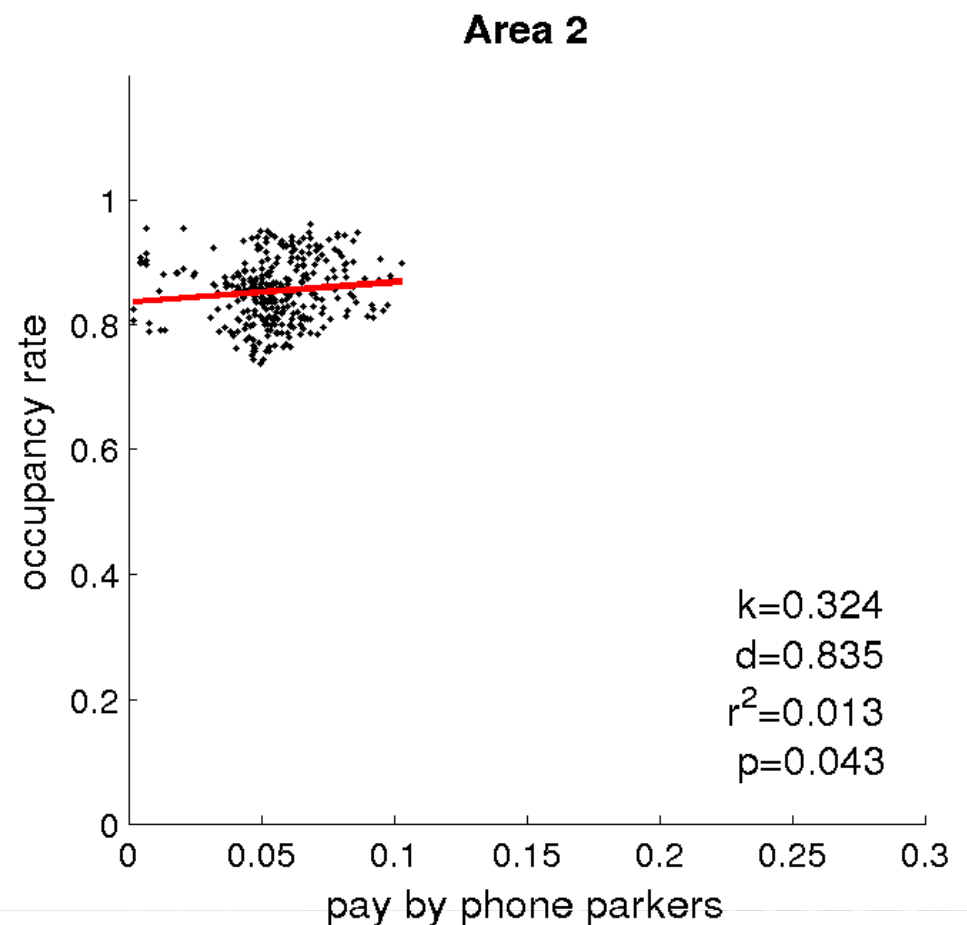
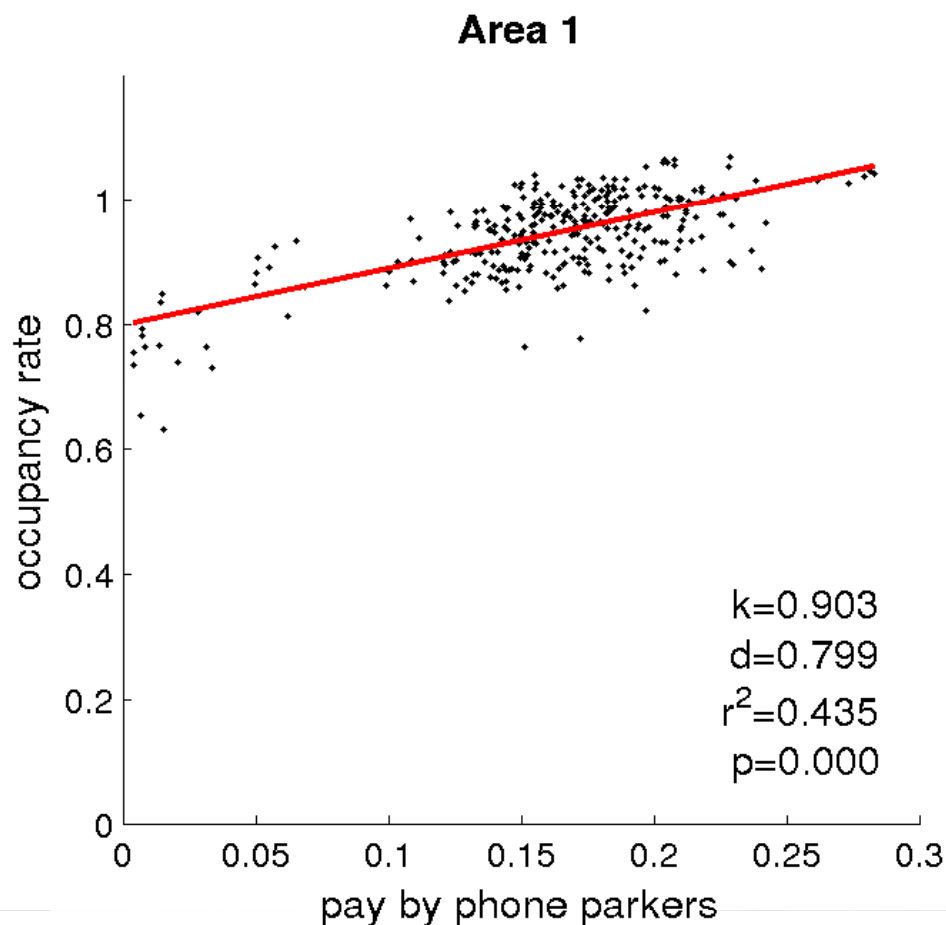
➔ Correlation between mobile phone parking data and occupancy rates

Kind of permission	Area 1		Area 2	
	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i>
fill-in tickets	0.515	0.000	0.503	0.000
permanent permissions	-0.259	0.000	-0.269	0.000
cars without permission	-0.372	0.000	-0.418	0.000
all other permissions	-0.067	0.241	-0.238	0.000
total occupancy rate	0.659	0.000	0.115	0.043

Correlation coefficients (*r*) and significance (*p*)

Correlation between occupancy rate and real time data

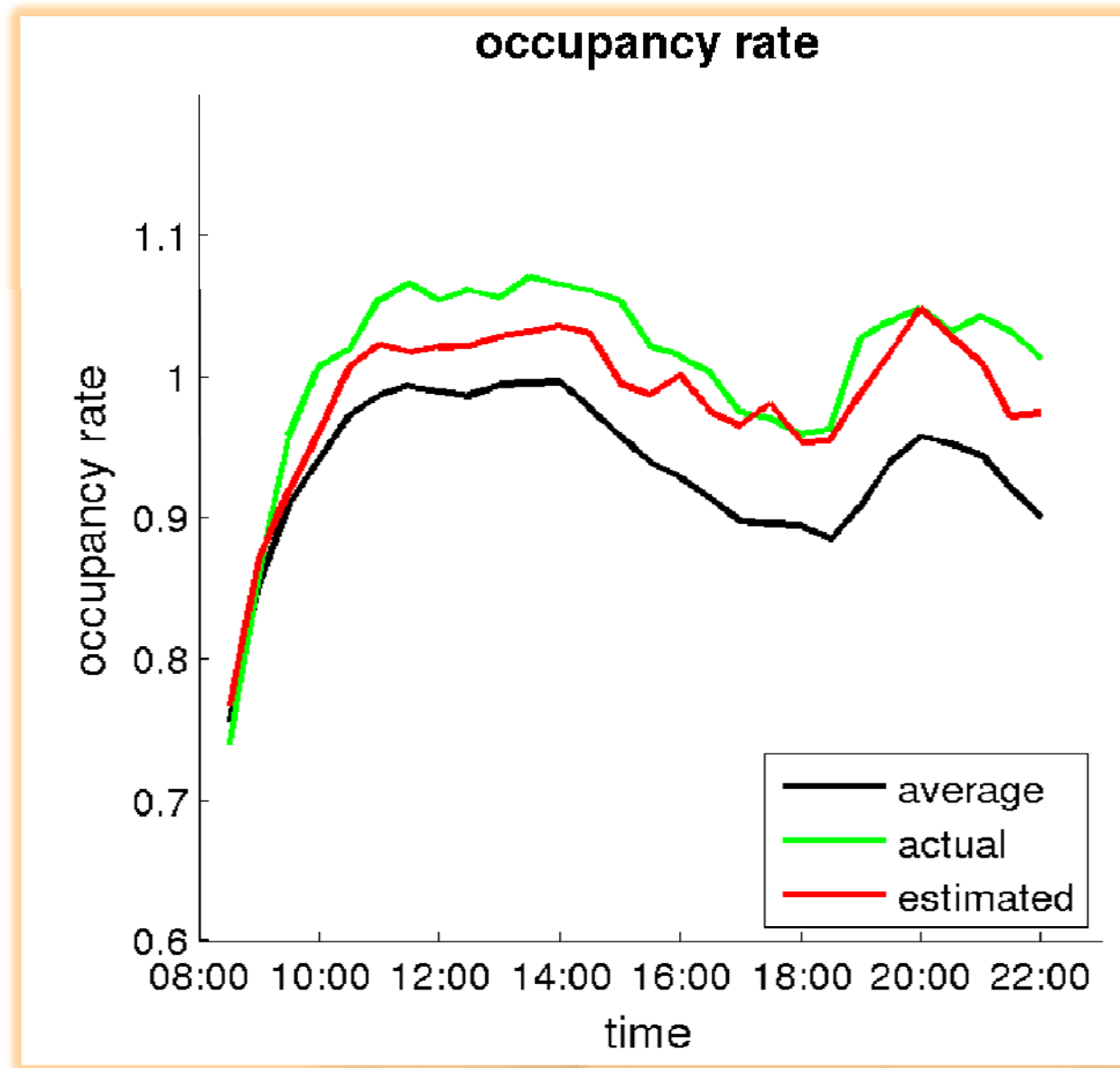
- ➔ A linear regression model given the number of electronic tickets explains $r^2 = 43.5\%$ of the occupancy rate variance in area 1 and only $r^2 = 1.3\%$ of the variance in area 2



Real-time model

- ➔ An average day curve model was defined to measure the improvement in prediction accuracy gained from the real-time information
- ➔ Usage of real-time mobile phone parking data in the model can:
 - ⇒ slightly increase the fraction of explained variance in the **current time interval**
 - ⇒ not reduce the prediction error for **future time intervals**
 - ⇒ increase the accuracy of the model in **exceptional situations**

Real-time model



Visualisation

Mozilla Firefox

http://80.123.167.215:37254/compass/app/

80.123.167.215:37254/compass/app/#

suche in Wikipedia

CoMPASS

Home | Animationen | Über CoMPASS

Karte Satellit

8:00 8:30
9:00 9:30
10:00 10:30
11:00 11:30
12:00 12:30
13:00 **13:30**
14:00 14:30
15:00 15:30
16:00 16:30
17:00 17:30
18:00 18:30
19:00 19:30
20:00 20:30
21:00 21:30

Google Maps

Kartendaten ©2013 Google - Nutzungsbedingungen Fehler bei Google Maps melden

Conclusion and outlook

- ➔ Mobile phone parking data can help to indicate and predict the occupancy rate in short term parking zones
- ➔ The day curve model predicts the occupancy very well and can hardly be outperformed by a real-time model
- ➔ Unusual deviations from the day curve due to exceptional events can only be predicted by the real-time model
- ➔ To further develop the model data protection concerns have to be tackled



Thank you for your attention!

**University of Natural Resources and
Life Sciences Vienna**
**Department of Landscape, Spatial and
Infrastructure Sciences**
Institute for Transport Studies

Dipl.-Geogr. Tina Uhlmann



Ing. Dr. iur.
Eike WOLF

