On-Street Parking Choice Models Based on a Stated Preference Game Simulation Survey





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- Introduction and Motivation
- Survey Design
- Model Results and Discussion
- Conclusions

iCity Park - incentives

- 1. parking policy significance
- Parking policies have great impacts on drivers' parking choice, and even travelling behaviours
- 2. ITS parking technology impact analysis

ITS applications for parking:

- Parking Guidance and Information (FGI) system
 Parking Policies
- Parking reservation system



Policy Impacts

iCity Park – Survey types

Stated preference (SP) and revealed preference (RP) survey Discrete choice modelling requires data collection through surveys, and the two types of surveys are:

- 1. RP survey: collect data about drivers' parking spot choices made in real life
 - Complex to define choice set
 - Difficult to obtain attribute values of all available alternatives
- 2. SP survey: collect data about drivers' parking spot choices in different hypothetical scenarios with designed alternatives and attributes
 - Defined alternatives and attributes
 - Large choice set

iCity Park Methodology1. Survey designThe SP survey is designed as a parking game, iCity ParkThe application includes three sections:

- Survey introduction
- Game instruction and game scenarios
- Socioeconomic question survey

- 1. Survey design game settings
- Road network:

a five-by-five square grid network, with a block side-length of 300 meters

Initial location:

one of four intersections that are four block-distance away from the destination

Destination location:

a corner of the central block



1. Survey design – game settings

Parking spot distribution (per block face):

Eight legal spots (green) Two illegal spots (red)

- Vehicle driving speed: 25 km/hr
- Walking speed: 1 m/sec



iCity Park Methodology1. Survey design – parking choice alternativesParking spots are grouped into 5 alternatives:

- Legal parking spots in read region
- Illegal parking spots in red region
- Legal parking spots in grey region
- Illegal parking spots in grey region
- Other parking spots



iCity Park Methodology1. Survey design – game assistance levelsConventional parking

- Can view parking spots around current vehicle location
- Players direct the vehicle in the network to cruse for parking
- Simulate conventional parking behaviour



iCity Park Methodology1. Survey design – game assistance levelsAssisted parking

- Can view all parking spots in the network
- Players zoom into the map and select available parking spots
- Simulate parking behaviour with intelligent parking systems

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ve to destination by 1:15	5 4 /hr	\$ 4 /hr	5 4 /hr	5 4 /hr	5 4 /hr
for 30 mins	\$ 4 /hr	\$ 4 /hr	\$ 4 /hr	\$ 4 /hr	\$ 4 /hr
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Round

Park

On Time

1. Survey design – questionnaire and database

Questionnaire is design to collect respondents' socioeconomic information

 Collected information includes age, gender, occupation status, education level, household information, travel mode, parking frequency, etc.

The database records game setting and all decisions made by respondents Gameplay:

- Game settings (all parking spot location coordinates, attributes)
- Player decisions (driving routes, viewed spots, selected spots, parking cost, ontime performance, scores)

2. Discrete choice model formulation and estimation

Discrete choice modelling is used to capture and evaluate the influential factors for parking choices

- Model structures
 - Multinomial logit (MNL) model
 - Nested logit (NL) model
 - Mixed logit (MXL) model

iCity Park Findings - Parking Strategies

Parking Spot Attributes	Preference	Relative Sensitivity		
		Conventional parking	Assisted Parking	
Parking Location	Close to destinations	Low	High	
Parking Type	Legal parking alternatives	Low	High	
Legal Parking Rate	Low parking rate	Low	High	
Illegal Parking Hourly Citation Probability	Low citation probability	Low	High	

iCity Park Findings - Parking Strategies

Respondents with different demographic attributes have different parking choice behaviours only in assisted parking.

- The respondents in older group is less sensitive to legal parking cost and illegal parking citation probability increase than younger respondents
- Female drivers are shown to be more sensitive to illegal citation probability than males

iCity Park Findings – Panel Effects

The captured respondents' perception and preference heterogeneity of the alternatives.

 Outer illegal parking alternative shows significant preference heterogeneity only in assisted parking





iCity Park Conclusions

- 1. Conclusions on iCity Park as a data collection tool for on-street parking
- It is capable of including a range of the most important factors and expose respondents to simulated hypothetical scenarios
- It is useful in testing respondents' parking preferences, as well as their differences across different assistance levels
- It leads to high data quality and rich data

iCity Park Conclusions

- 2. Conclusions on the estimated parking choice models
- The model results contribute toward a more profound understanding of drivers' parking processes and behaviours
- The model results provide insights for future parking policymaking regrading driver's parking behavioural changes due to different levels of parking-information availability

iCity Park Conclusions

- 2. Survey limitations and Recommendations for future work
- Some respondents require help for a computer-based survey
- The aged may be less motivated by gamification incentives
- Utilize additional unused data in the database to explore respondents' feedback learning and habituation of parking strategies

Thanks,

any questions?

