

Donna Heydar
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Individual Assignment - Adam Millard-Ball

I chose to read the parking paper, and I found this article particularly interesting because I never considered how much pollution or traffic congestion is correlated with the time spent looking for parking. I liked how the research defined excess search and cruising because this gave me insight into what they are specifically measuring; typically, when looking for parking, I start looking when I'm about a half mile away from my destination, and their definition for excess search is what I would categorize my type of search as. I liked their illustration demonstrating the definition of cruising; I find it to be a useful visual aid for their research. I also found it interesting that previous cruising research has defined cruising as the percentage of cars looking for parking, however this paper introduced a different definition for the research question.

What differences in excess search/cruising have you seen in cities with transportation systems? For example, in NYC, thousands of people take the subway per day, however it's such a congested city that parking typically takes a while. Do other cities with popular transportation systems see the same results?

Now that Uber has (or had, not active during the pandemic) a carpool option, can we expect to see lower cruising rates, or as mentioned in the paper, will drop offs/pickups continue to cause greater congestion?