

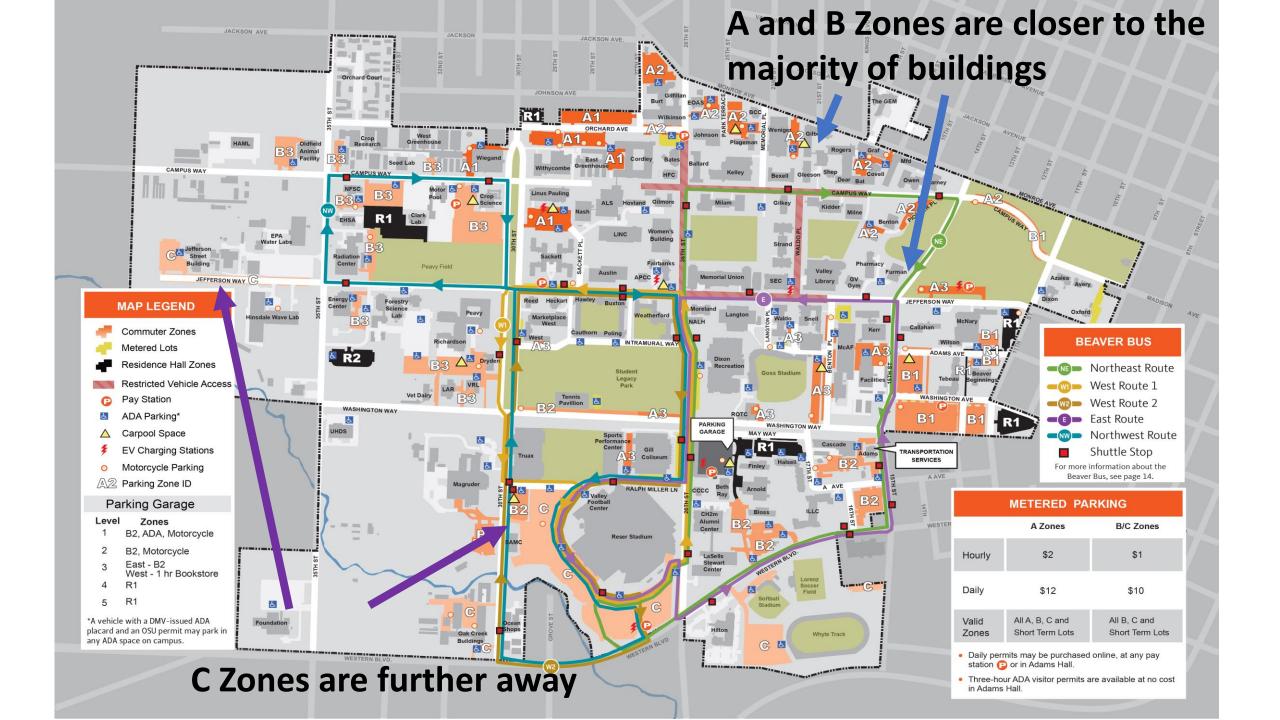
Background

 All parking lots on the OSU campus have been grouped into zones based on parking use patterns, and total permit sales in each zone are limited to improve parking availability.





https://transportation.oregonstate.edu/parking/parking-guidelines



Background

• The price of an annual commuter permit varies by zone.

Figure 1: Prices of Commuter Parking Permits at OSU in 2018

Valid Sept. 20, 2018 through Sept. 24, 2019	A Zones (1, 2, 3)	B Zones (1, 2, 3)	C Zone
August 14 - October 31, 2018	\$522	\$351	\$108
November 1, 2018	\$479	\$322	\$99
December 1, 2018	\$436	\$293	\$90
January 1, 2019	\$393	\$264	\$81
February 1, 2019	\$350	\$235	\$72
March 1, 2019	\$307	\$206	\$63
April 1, 2019	\$264	\$177	\$54
May 1, 2019	\$221	\$148	\$45
June 1, 2019	\$178	\$119	\$36
July 1, 2019	\$135	\$90	\$27

Background

- A-zone permit holders may also park in the B and C zones
- B-zone permit holders may also park in the C zone
- C-zone permit holders may not park in any other zones

Figure 2: Rules for parking between zones

If you purchased this permit:	You may park in these zones:
A1	A1, B1, B2, B3, C
A2	A2, B1, B2, B3, C
A3	A3, B1, B2, B3, C
B1	B1, C
B2	B2, C
В3	В3, С
С	С

Research Question

Someone interested in buying an annual commuter permit may ask: is it worth it to pay for the more expensive permit?

REASONING FOR YES

- A and B zones are closer to the majority of buildings on campus

 may allow the driver to get to class faster.
- Occupancy of A and B Zones may be lower, since they can park in lower zones, but not vice versa.

REASONING FOR NO

- Occupancy of A and B Zones may be higher → would have to spend extra time driving from lot to lot looking for a space.
- More expensive pass may not guarantee convenience.

Project Goals

1) Estimate percent occupancy of commuter parking lots on the OSU campus on Monday at noon.

2) Determine whether significant differences exist in percent occupancy between zones.

Sampling Design

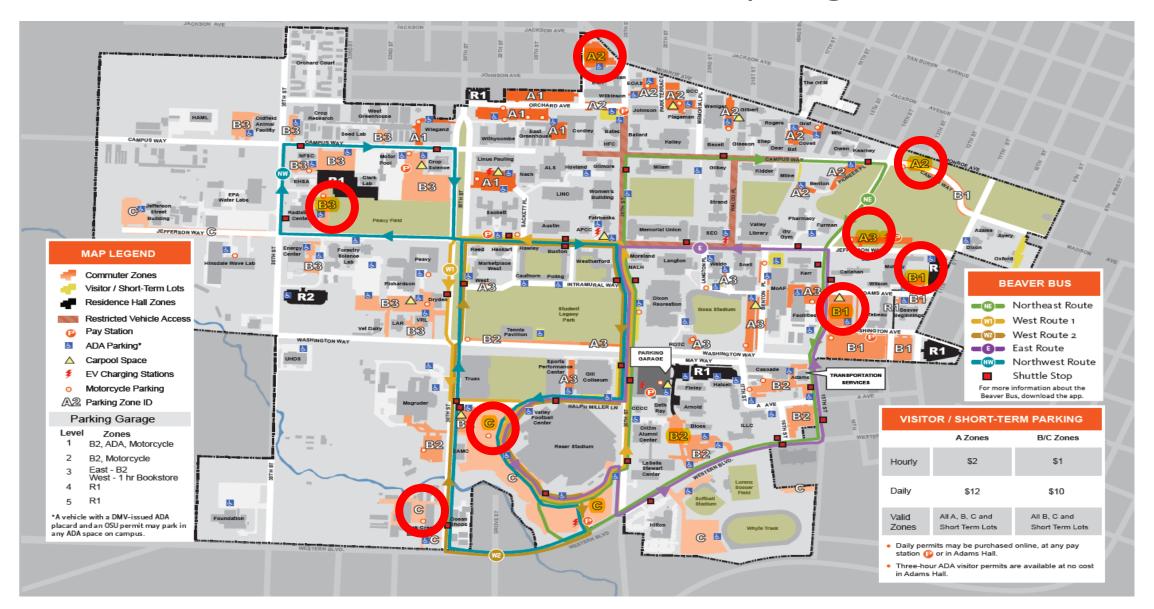
- Stratified sampling design with zones A, B, and C as strata.
- How many lots per zone?
 - \circ We'd like to sample many lots to achieve good precision (<10%)
 - Want to sample all lots at the same time on the same day to reduce temporal variation.
 - But we only have 4 group members! (Budget constraints)
 - → Proportional allocation of 8 lots total

Sampling Methods – Selection of lots

- 1. The map of parking lots was obtained from the University website (https://transportation.oregonstate.edu/parking/maps).
- 2. Parking zones were divided into 3 sections with various sub-sections (A A1, A2 & A3, B-B1,B2 & B3 and C)
- 3. Parking zones were listed by 3 group members and randomly selected by the 4th member to prevent bias.
 - **Zone A:** 3 lots out of 19
 - Zone B: 3 lots out of 23
 - **Zone C:** 2 lots out of 10*

^{*} Broke up stadium lot into 6 separate "sublots" so the size of the sublot was comparable to lots in A and B zones

Selected lots for sampling

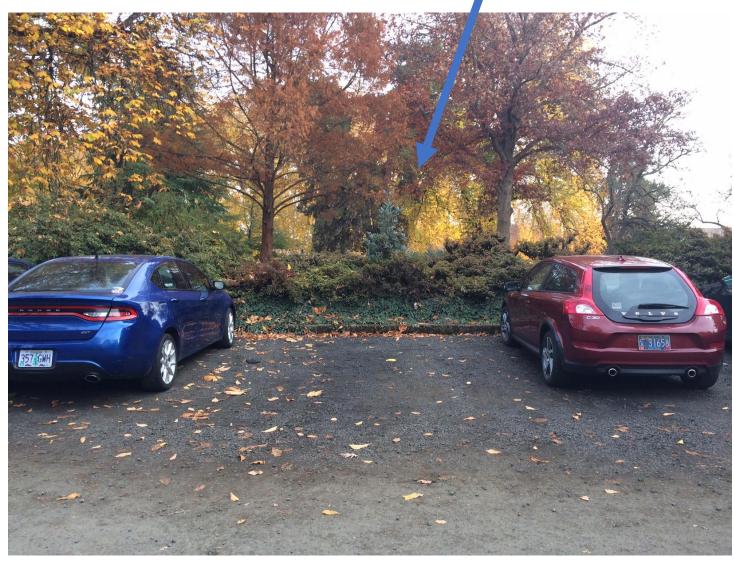


- All group members surveyed one lot together (November 20)
- Agreed on rules for sampling

One space

Sampling Methods – Pilot survey









Handicapped and motorcycle spaces → not counted

Service Vehicle spaces and Loading Zones → not counted





Semi-permanent objects in spaces → not counted





- If car arrives or leaves in uncounted area ahead of you -> count
- If car pulls out behind you → ignore



Basic rules:

- 1. Pretend you are someone searching for a parking space in an average sized sedan.
- 2. Systematically walk or drive up and down rows in the parking lot.
- 3. If you would be allowed to park there with a commuter parking pass, and there is nothing semi-permanent obstructing the space, and one average-sized sedan could fit in the space, count it as a parking space.
- 4. Count the number of occupied vs. unoccupied spaces.
 - 1. If car leaves in front of you \rightarrow unoccupied
 - 2. If a car arrives in front of you \rightarrow occupied
 - 3. Anything that happens behind you \rightarrow ignore

Sampling Methods – Measuring Occupancy

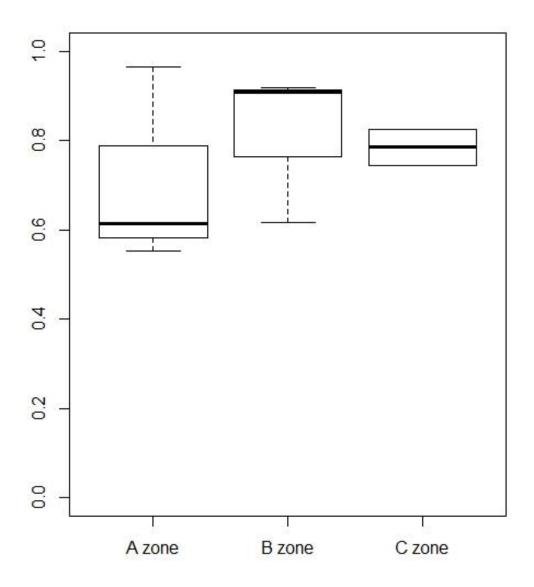
- 1. Data was collected on November 26 between 12 and 12:45 pm
- 2. Number of spaces occupied in each parking lot were counted according to agreed upon protocol.
- 3. Each person sampled 2 lots.





Preliminary Results

Occupancy rates do not appear to be significantly different between zones.



Preliminary Results

$$\widehat{y_a} = 0.71$$

$$\widehat{y_b} = 0.81$$

$$\widehat{y_c} = 0.79$$

$$var(y_a) = 0.50$$

$$var(y_b) = 0.03$$

$$var(y_c) = 0.0033$$

$$y_{str} = 0.77$$

$$var(y_{str}) = 0.06$$

OSU commuter parking lots are **77%** occupied on Mondays at noon.

Tentative Conclusions

- ➤ You should be able to find parking in A, B, or C lots reliably on Mondays at noon without having to drive between multiple lots.
- Occupancy does not seem to be significantly different between zones (though the estimate for C was lower than A and B).
- You should select a commuter parking pass based on your budget and desire for proximity to buildings, and not be concerned with differences in occupancy between zones.

Limitations of Study

- Parking occupancy may vary by time of day.
 - ➤ We sampled at the lunchtime hour, occupancy may be biased low if people leave campus for lunch.
- Parking occupancy may vary by day of the week.
 - Classes generally run on a MWF, TH schedule.