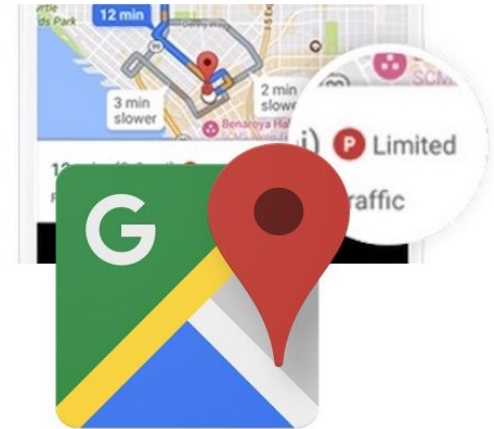
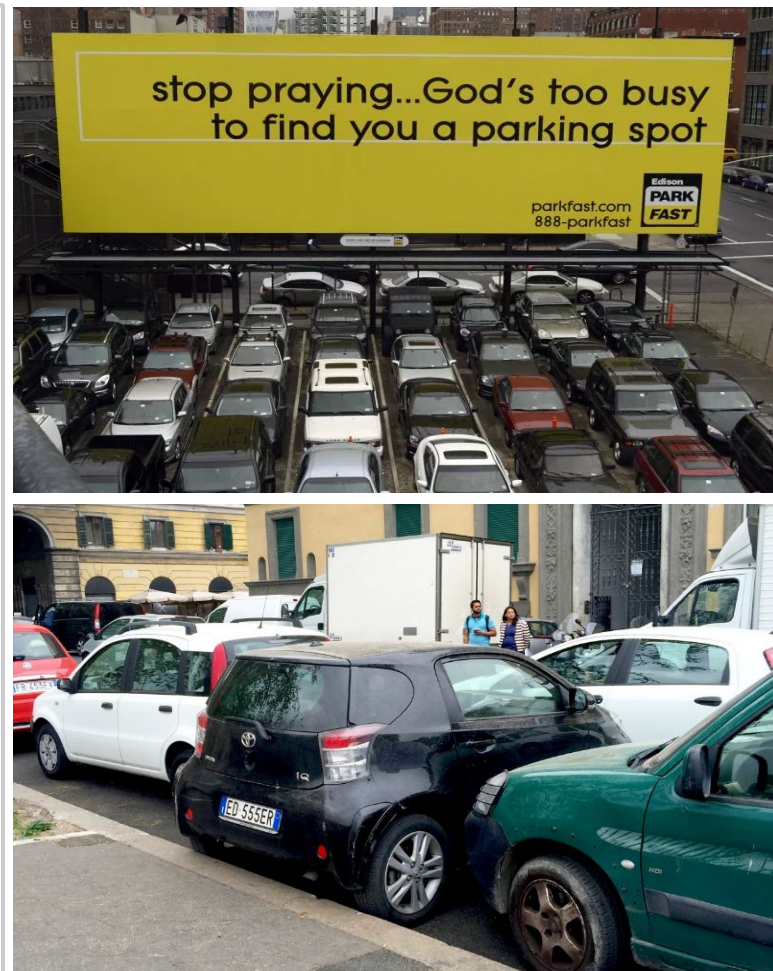
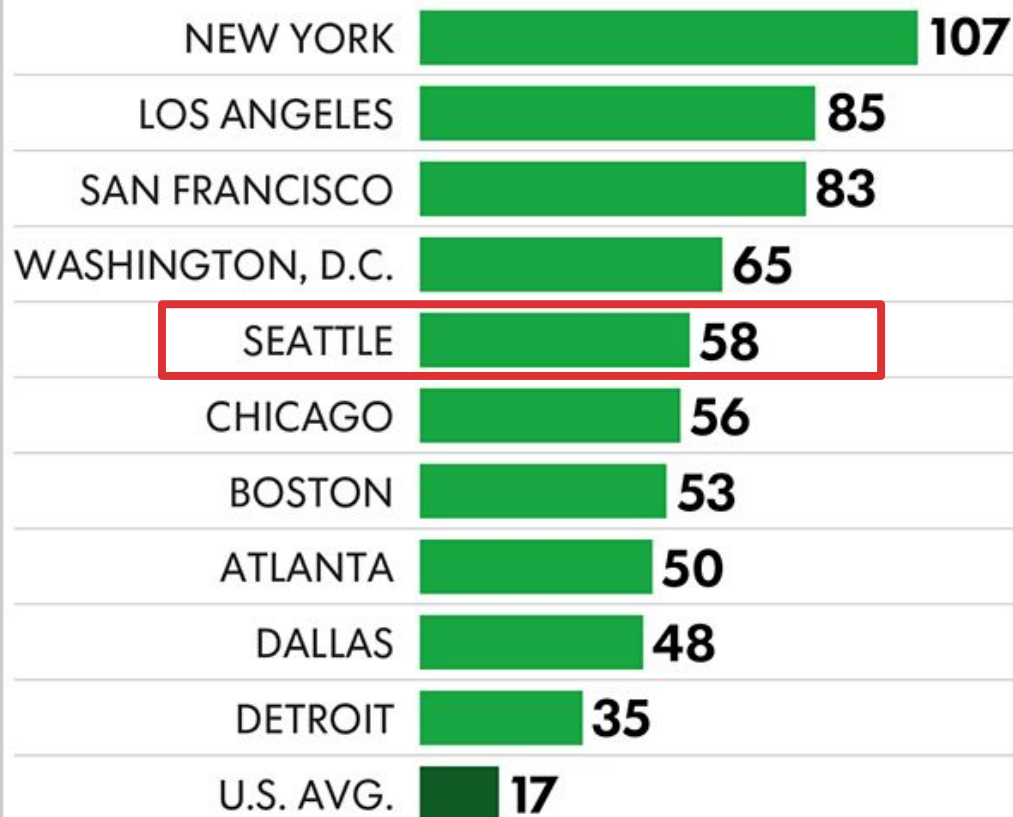


# Google Maps: Predicting Parking Difficulty

Jessica Hudiono  
Investigation #1  
July 23, 2018



Top 10 cities and U.S. average for annual search time, hours per driver:

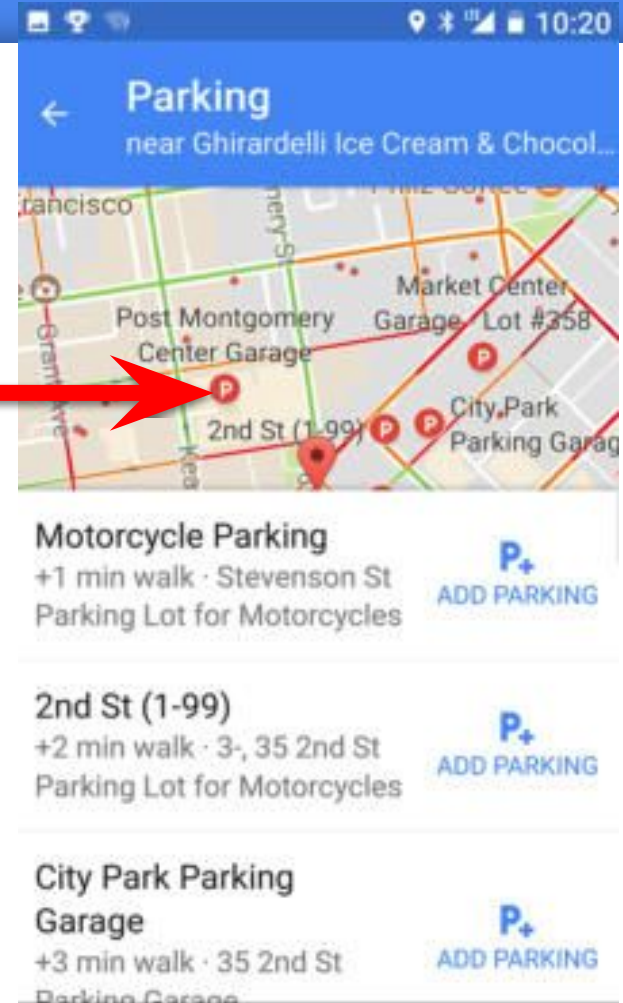
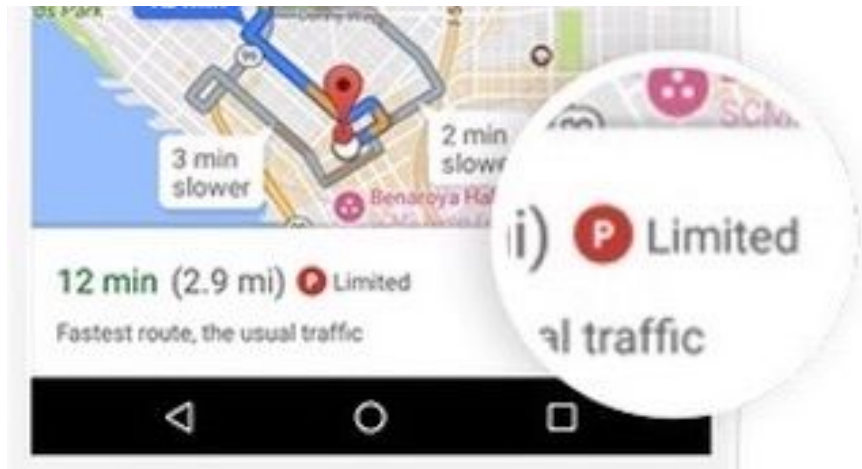


# Why this problem is hard

- Highly variable based on time, day of week, weather, holidays, etc.
- No real time information
  - illegal parking
  - permit parking
  - cars that leave early
- Risk being outdated as soon as it's built since change is so rapid

# Can Google Maps help?

- Released for Android in 2017
- Classified “**Limited**”, “**Medium**”, or “**Easy**”
- Show parking spots near location and walking direction
- USA = 25 cities + 25 more globally







# 3 Components:

Ground Truth Data

ML Model

Robust Features

# Ground Truth Data

## Where are the parking spots?

- Sidewalk Labs, Coord = APIs for data on tolls, curbs, parking, bikeshare...
- Manual process, employees are actually walking around taking photos
  - Software can map photos to a 3D map in minutes

# Ground Truth Data

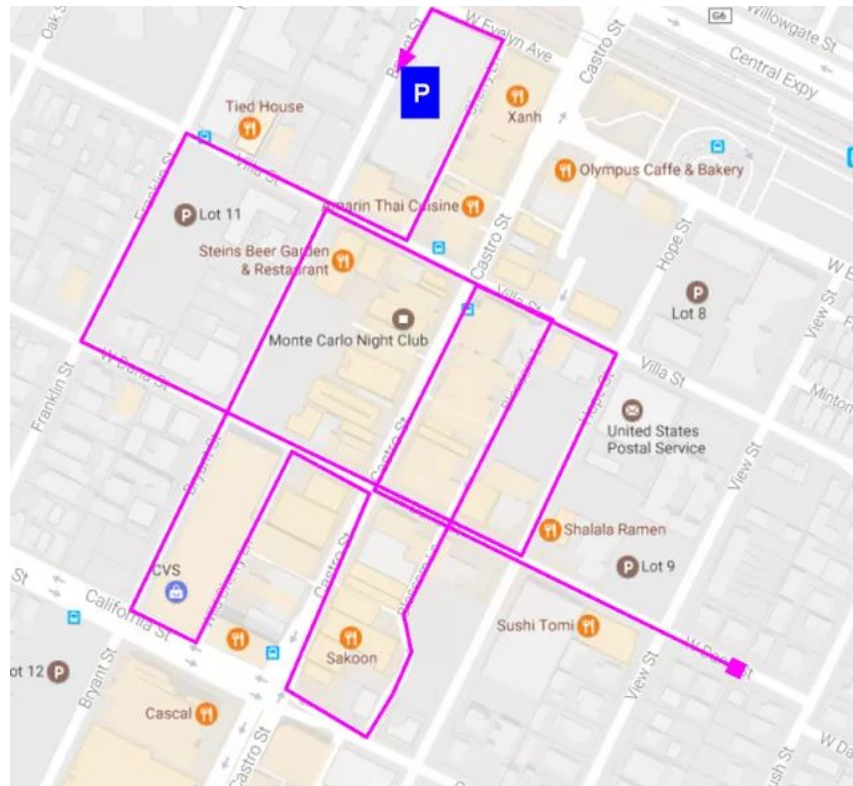
How many parking spots were available?

- Asked individuals if parking was difficult
  - “How long did it take to park at 12 PM?”
  - ~ 100k responses
- Anonymous location data from users
  - Phone-based GPS
  - Drivers’ location, relative speed, itinerary
- Millions of data points



# Features

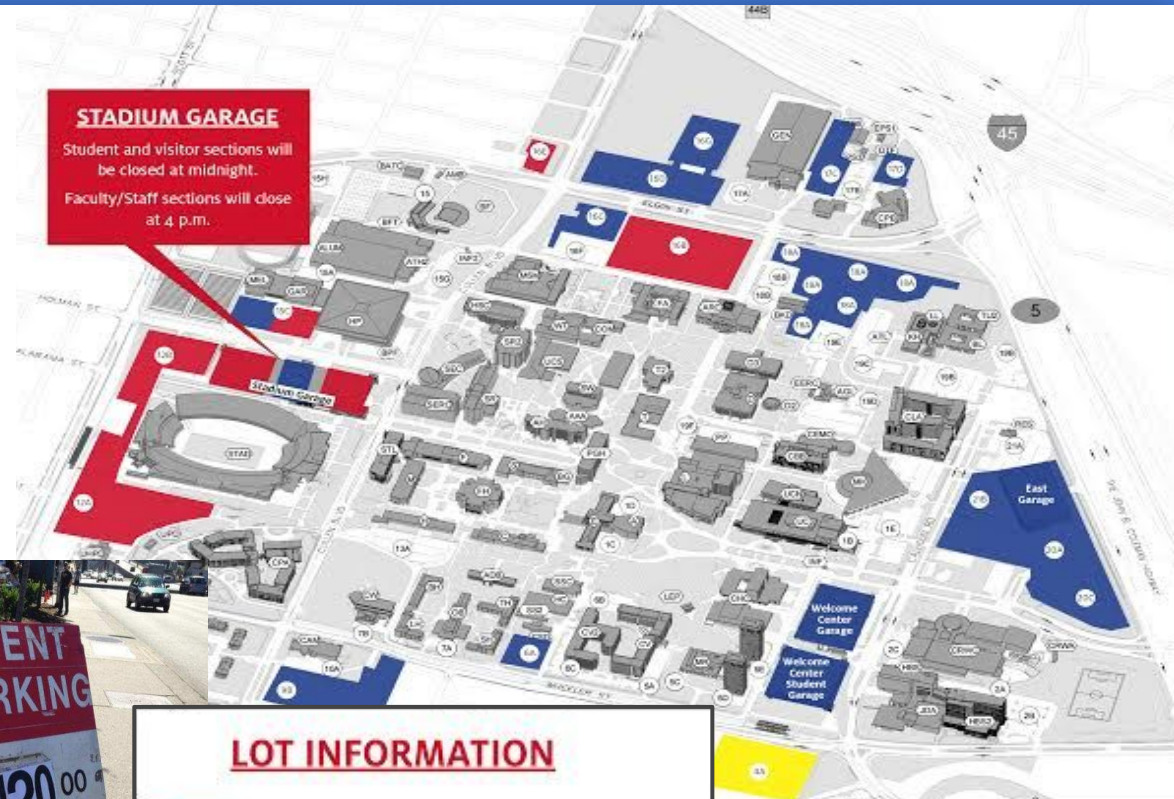
- Circling behavior indicates difficult parking  
⇒ Time the difference between predicted arrival and actual arrival.



# Other Features

- Time of day
- Date
- Historical data
- More...

~ 20 features



## STADIUM GARAGE

Student and visitor sections will be closed at midnight.  
Faculty/Staff sections will close at 4 p.m.

## LOT INFORMATION

- Red = closed at midnight
- Blue = converts to cash lot at 4 p.m.
- Yellow = available all day

# Model → Logistic Regression

$$Y(x) = e^x + e^{-x}$$

- Behavior is well understood
- Resilient to noise (good for complicated response variables)
- Easy to understand influence of each feature
- Interpret output as probability that parking is hard and map onto categories like “easy”, “medium”, “hard”

**Data**



**Logistic  
Regression**

**Easy**

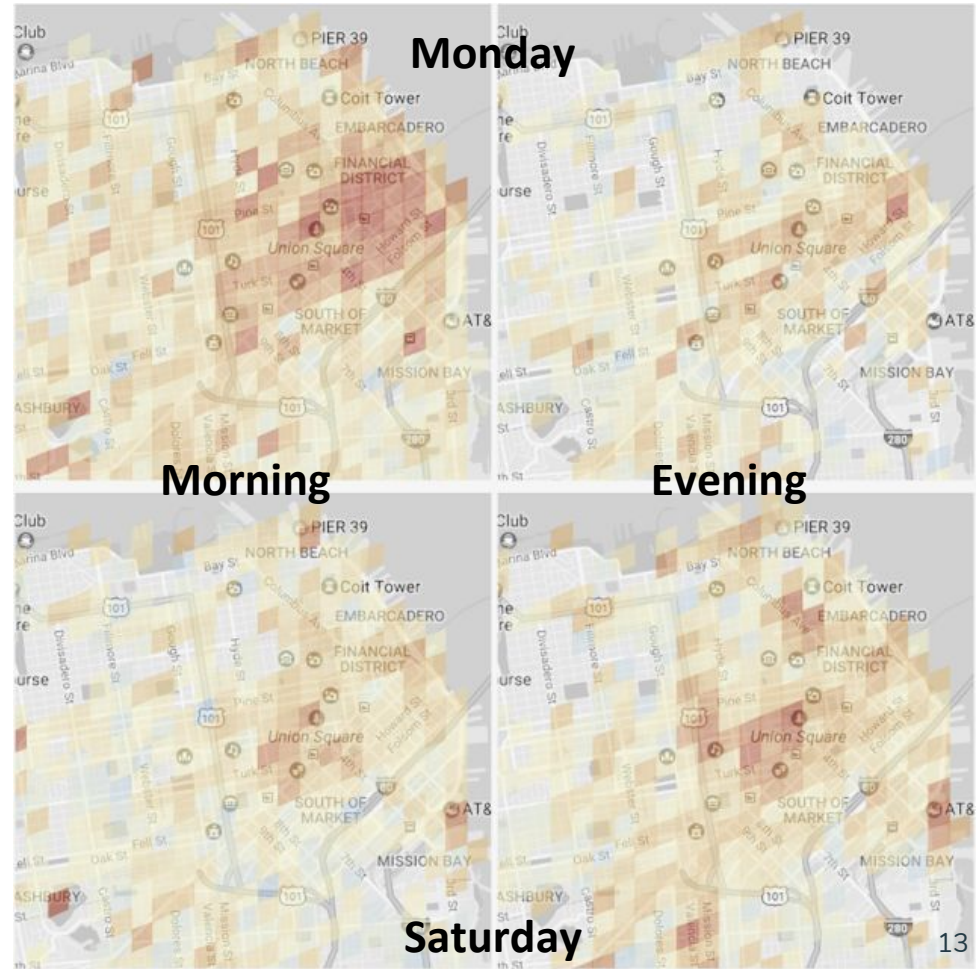
**Medium**

**Features**

**Limited**

# Results

- Estimates for any date, time, and location
- Features based on dispersion of parking locations turned out to be most influential



# Conclusions

- Crowdsourcing + ML
- Inferred data from indirect source
- Value of simpler algorithms, don't always need neural networks
- Pre-launch experiment showed significant increase in clicks on transit mode button





Questions?

# Sources

- <https://ai.googleblog.com/2017/02/using-machine-learning-to-predict.html>
- <http://geoawesomeness.com/google-maps-machine-learning-parking/>
- <http://geoawesomeness.com/google-maps-will-soon-showing-parking-availability-data/>
- <http://ltd.edc.org/big-data-driving-google-maps>
- <https://www.iotforall.com/machine-learning-application-predicting-parking-difficulty/>
- <https://www.blog.google/products/maps/put-it-park-new-features-google-maps/>
- <http://observer.com/2017/08/google-maps-parking-privacy/>
- <https://www.usatoday.com/story/money/2017/07/12/parking-pain-causes-financial-and-personal-strain/467637001/>
- [https://cntk.ai/pythondocs/CNTK\\_103B\\_MNIST\\_LogisticRegression.html](https://cntk.ai/pythondocs/CNTK_103B_MNIST_LogisticRegression.html)

Top 10 cities and U.S. average for annual search time, total cost per city, in billions:

NEW YORK **\$4.3**

LOS ANGELES **\$3.7**

SAN FRANCISCO **\$0.66**

WASHINGTON, D.C. **\$0.33**

SEATTLE **\$0.49**

CHICAGO **\$1.3**

BOSTON **\$0.26**

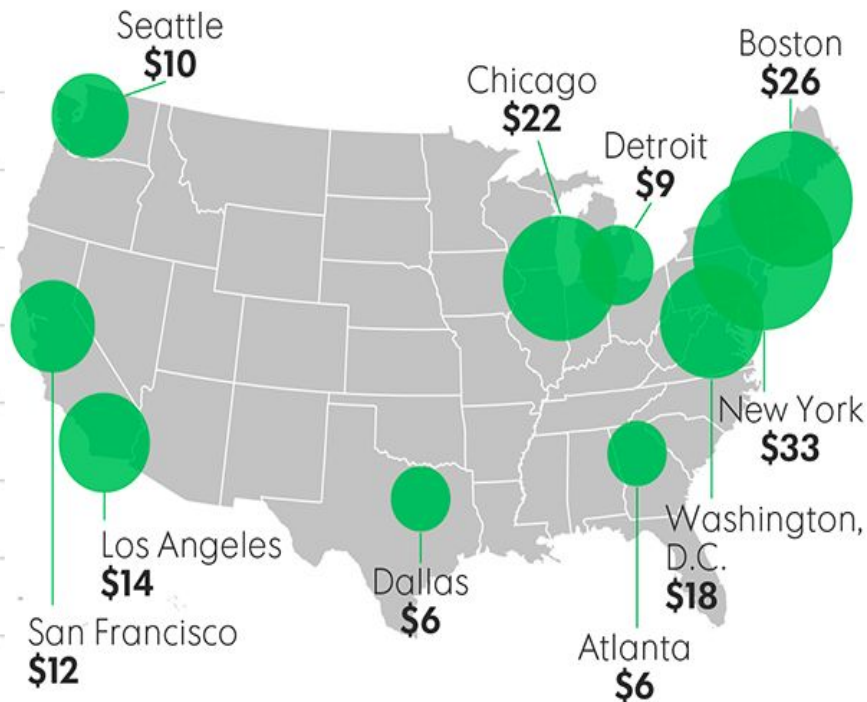
ATLANTA **\$0.25**

DALLAS **\$0.73**

DETROIT **\$0.21**

U.S. AVG. **\$72.7**

Top 10 cities for average parking cost, at two-hour rate:



# Parking in largest U.S. cities

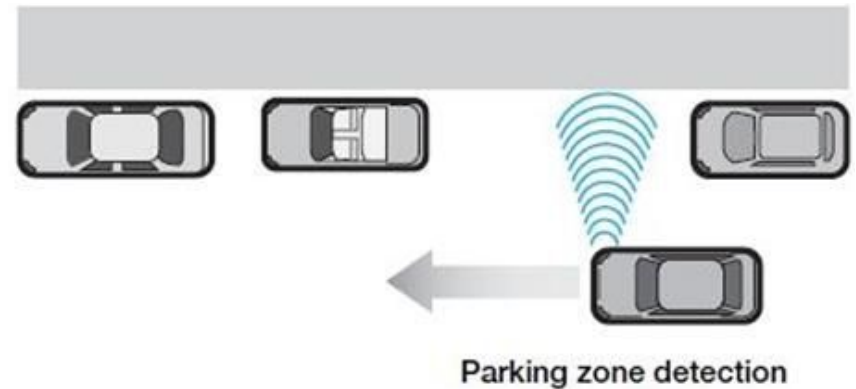
A new study ranked Seattle No. 5 for most time it takes drivers to find a parking spot.



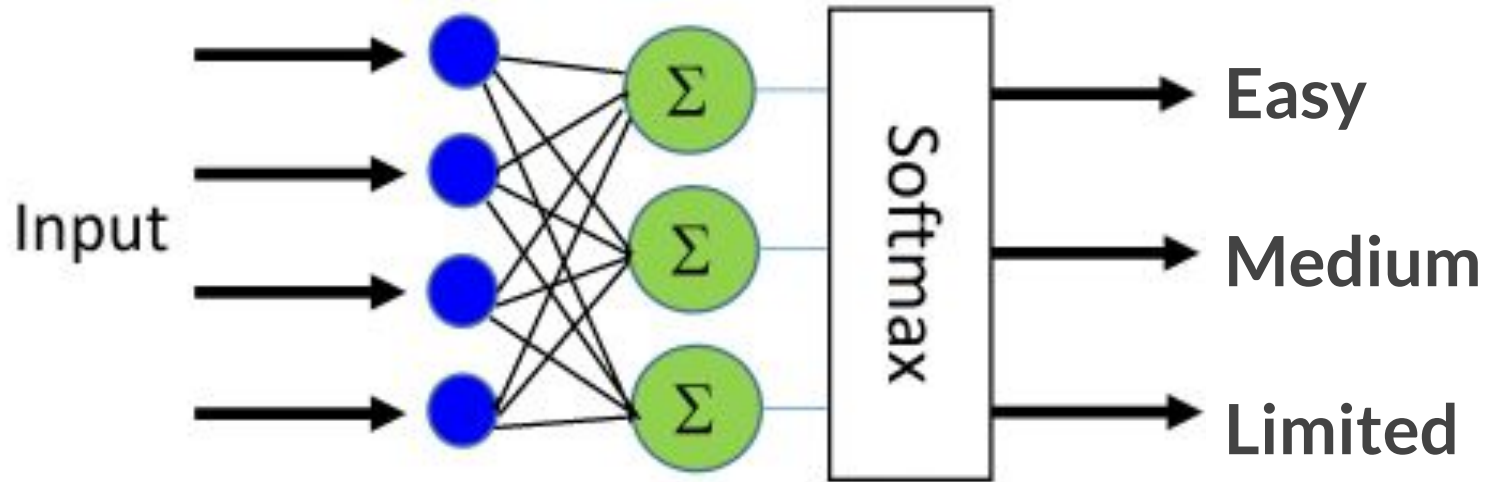
RANK	CITY	SEARCH TIME (mins/trip)		ANNUAL SEARCH TIME Hours/driver/year	AVERAGE 2-HOUR PARKING COST One mile of city center
		ON-STREET	OFF-STREET		
1	New York	15	13	107	\$33
2	Los Angeles	12	11	85	\$14
3	San Francisco	12	11	83	\$12
4	Washington, D.C.	10	9	65	\$18
5	Seattle	9	8	58	\$10

# Solutions?

- Sensors for each parking spot
  - who pays and maintains them?
- Car sensors, ex. built-in cameras
  - not enough cars yet
  - merge data from car brands... if they are willing to share



## Model → Logistic Regression



$$Y(x) = e^x + e^{-x}$$