

Parking supply and parking policies in european cities

An assesment based on public data



2

Space consumption of parking = ?

How much parking spaces exist in different cities? How much space is used for parking? What are the influencing factors on parking space supply? How does parking supply influence mobility behavior?



- Colder et. al 2016: few municipalities have a clear picture of their inventory of on- and off-street parking
 - European parking association 2013:

The European average is 30.5 spaces per 1000 inhabitants for regulated public use spaces, 22.9 for resident only, 2.1 for loading and unloading, 2.5 for motorbike spaces and 3.5 for other reserved spaces (handicapped, police, etc.)

• Palmier 2012:

0,34-1,73 parking stands/inhabitant in different Quarters of Lille, 2-10% of the area

- Pijanowski 2007: approximately three non-residential parking spaces per vehicle Tippecanoe County, a typical rural county.
- Scharnhorst 2018:

developed comprehensive parking inventories and cost estimates for New York, Philadelphia, Seattle, Des Moines, and Jackson, Wyoming.

• Davis et al. 2010:

Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin: 43 million parking spaces in these four states, 2.5 to 3.0 off-street, non-residential parking spaces per vehicle, 1260 km2 of land to parking lots, 4.97% of urban land, with higher rates in more sprawled areas.

• Colder et. al 2016:

total percentage of land area used for on and off street parking is 5.0% in Boston

• Hulme-Moir 2010:

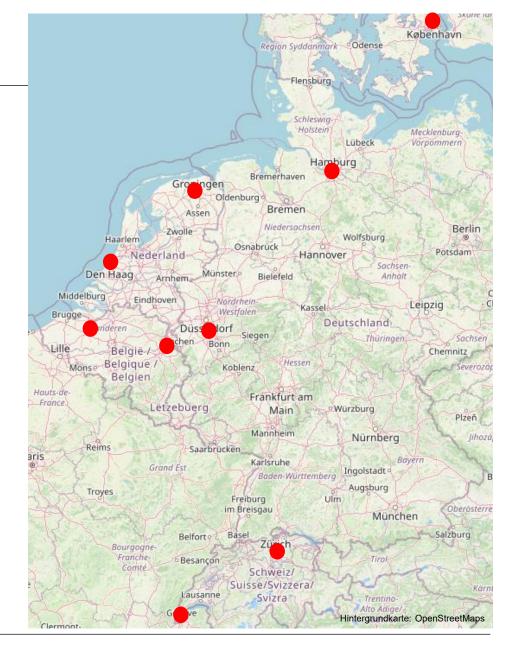
in Porirua, New Zealand, 24% of the central city land area is devoted to parking facilities, 7% to green space and 4% to recreation, using GIS datasets



Method

Data base

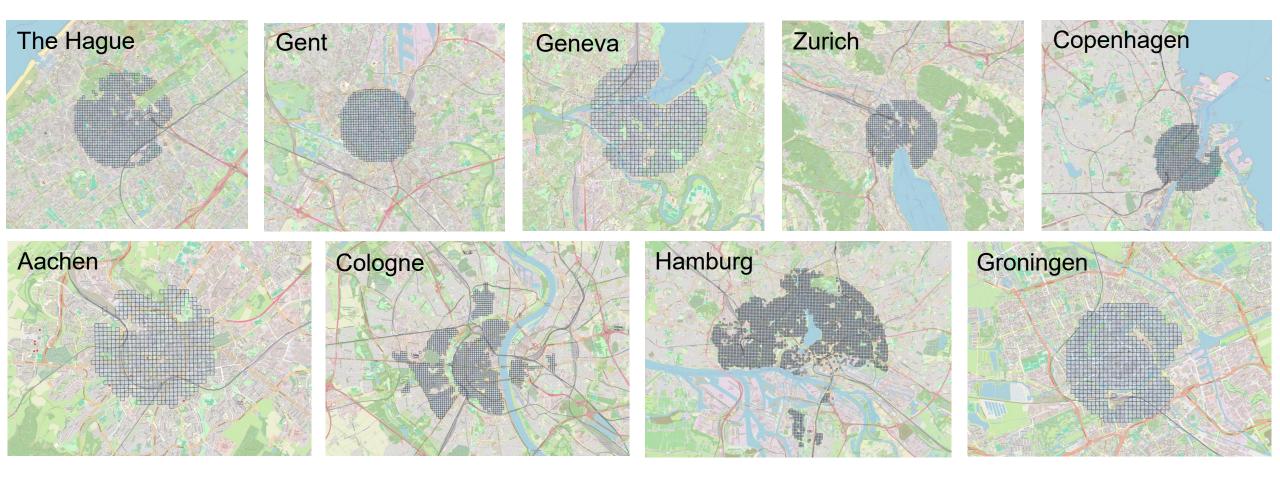
- Aachen
- Cologne
- Copenhagen
- Geneva
- Gent
- Groningen
- Hamburg
- The Hague
- Zurich





Method

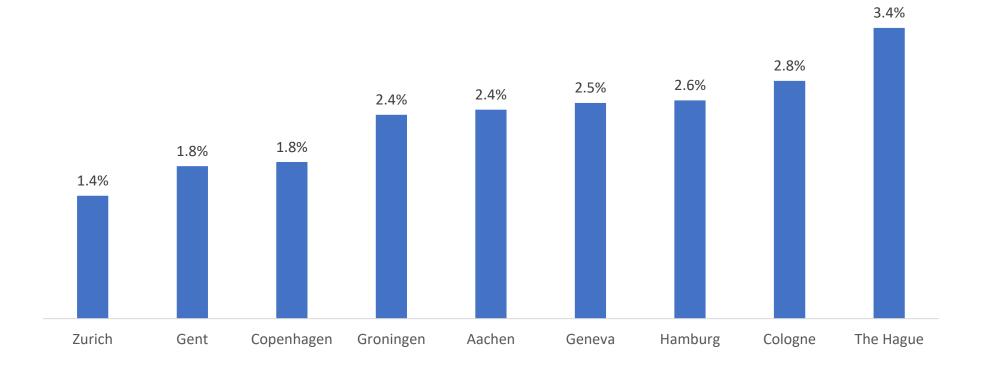
Data base





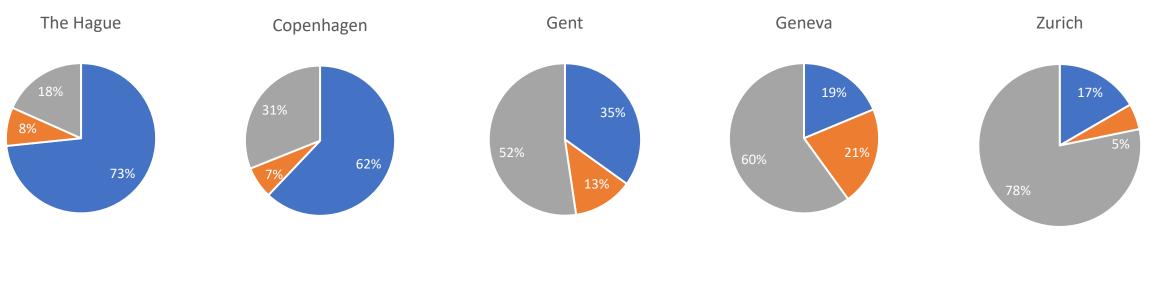
Space consumption of public parking spaces

Share of surface area occupied by public parking spaces [%]





Private parking space



share of public parking space

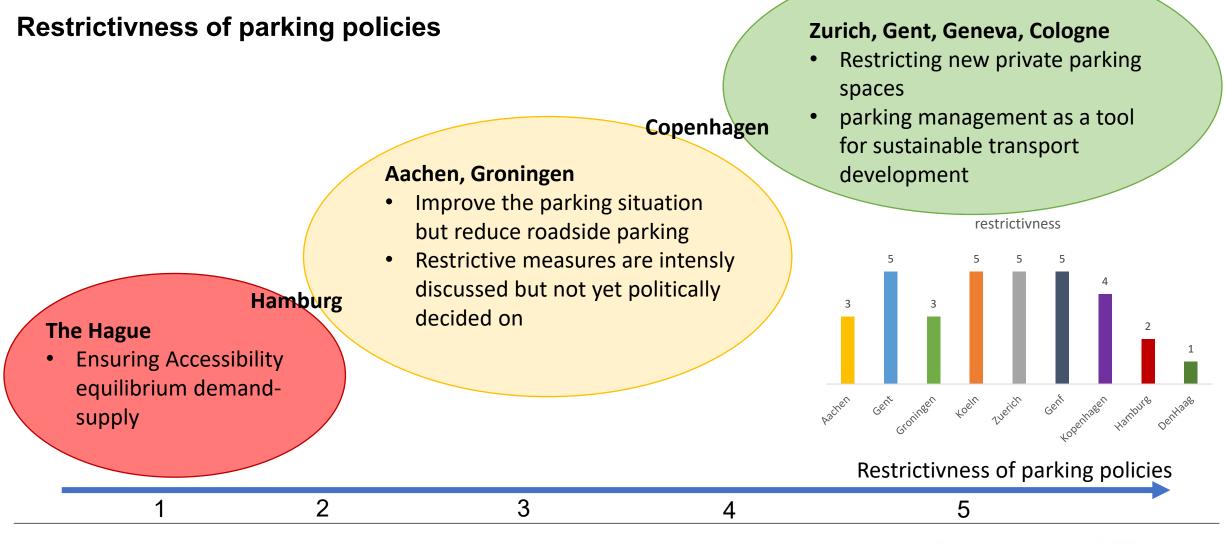
parking space in public parking garages

share of private parking space

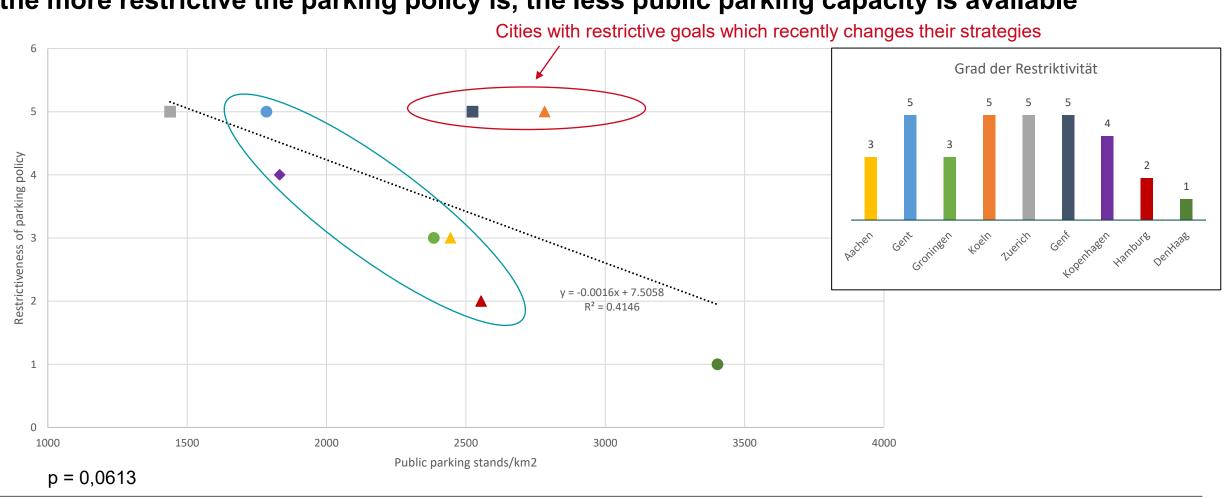
*own evaluation based on Canton de Genève, 2012; City of Basel et al., 2017; City of Den Haag, 2021; City of Gent, 2018; Rambøll, 2019; Willi, 2016



Parking strategies



Parking supply and restrictiveness of parking policies



the more restrictive the parking policy is, the less public parking capacity is available



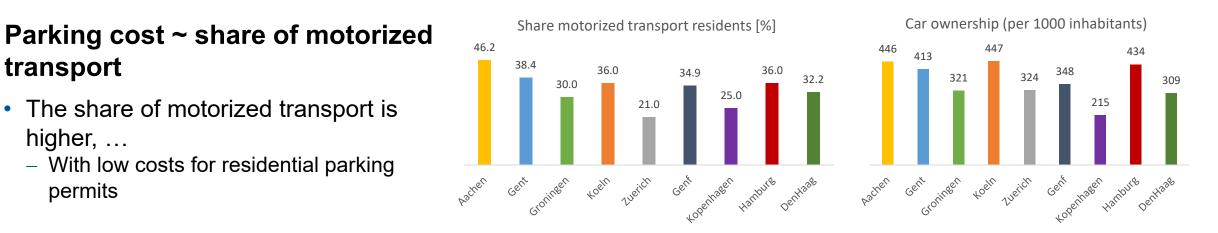
Parking cost and car use

transport

higher, ...

permits

•



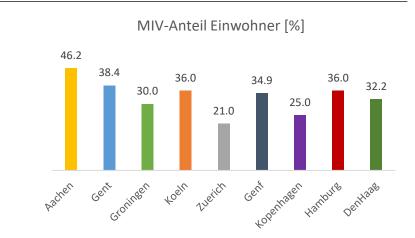
ownership/1000 inhabitants Share of motorized transport 27 00 52 00 28 00 •••••• Car p = 0,0027 ^{Cost resident} parking permit [€/Jahr] Cost residential parking permit [€/Jahr] p = 0,0208 ×



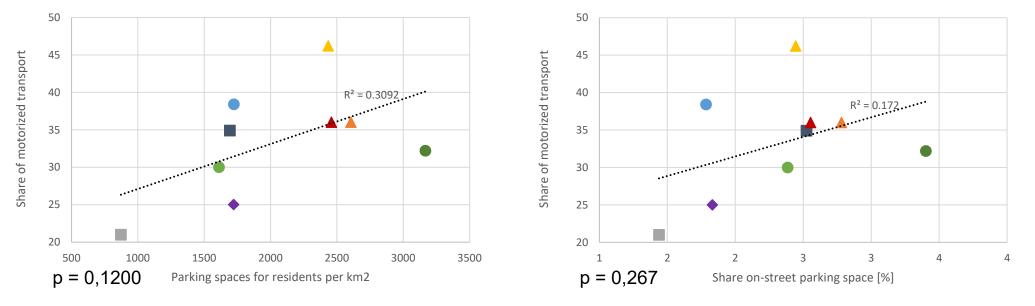
Space consumption of parking and car use

Parking supply ~ motorized transport

 No clear correlation between motorized transport use and parking supply



ind Stadtverkehr





conclusion

- First step analysing parking spaces land consumption
- Small city sample
- Not representative
- Analysed cities possibly pioneers for parking strategies?

To do

- Criteria-based categorization of restrictivness
- Better data on private parking spaces



Thank you for your attention

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