Barclays Center On-Street Parking Impact Study

New York City Department of Transportation

September 26, 2013
Study Purpose

• To determine the extent and nature of parking demand induced by event-goers to the Barclays Center

• A follow up to a 2011 on-street parking data collection that examined parking conditions around the arena site
Study Area

- Areas in Brooklyn roughly ½ mile from Barclays Center
  - Bounded by Dekalb, Vanderbilt, Union, and 3rd Avenue
  - Includes parts of Boerum Hill, Clinton Hill, Ft. Greene, Park Slope, and Prospect Heights
  - Over 9,000 total parking spaces
Study Methods

• Time-lapse camera data collection (17 locations):
  – Parking occupancy: a measure of the percentage of spaces occupied on any given block
  – Turnover: a measure of how long, on average, a vehicle spends parked

• License Plate Readers (390 blockfaces):
  – Determines if parked vehicles are registered locally

• Data collected From April 6th-13th, 2014
Data Collection Locations

- **Close Zone** (4 locations)
- **Intermediate Zone** (5 locations)
- **Far Zone** (8 locations)
Sample Time-Lapse Images

Atlantic Avenue – 4/6/2013 10:14am

Carlton Avenue 4/6/2013 7:44am
Parking occupancy rose during arena events:

**Weekdays**

- Mon (No Event)
- Tues (Nets Game)
- Weds (No Event)

**Weekends**

- Sat 4/16 (Jordan Classic)
- Sat 4/9 (Nets Game)
Timelapse: Fulton Street

Fulton St 4/8/2013 7:00 pm 12% occupancy
Timelapse: Fulton Street

Fulton Street – 4/9/2013 7:00pm 100% Occupancy
Timelapse: Fulton Street

Fulton Street – 4/10/2013 7:00pm 12% Occupancy
Event Day Parking

Bergen St 4/8/2013 7:05pm 91% Occupancy
Event Day Parking

Bergen St 4/9/2013 7:26pm 92% Occupancy
Study Findings

The increase in parking occupancy is observed throughout the study area:

Weekday Evenings:
Weeknight Occupancy – No Event
The increase in parking occupancy is observed throughout the study area:

Weekday Evenings:
Weeknight Occupancy – During Event
Study Findings

The increase in parking occupancy is observed throughout the study area:

Weekday Evenings:
Change in Occupancy During Events
Data indicates that more blocks “fill up” on event days, but most blocks still have available spots.

Proportion of block faces at high occupancy (>85%) between 6pm and 7pm
Study Findings

The increases in parking occupancy on metered blocks is significantly higher than on non-metered blocks:

Weekdays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupancy</th>
<th>Metered</th>
<th>Unmetered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Nets Game</td>
<td>+26%</td>
<td>+9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nets Game</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Proportion of out-of-area parkers does not change significantly on event days.

**Gameday (3,155 reads)**

- Brooklyn Study Area: 44%
- Brooklyn - Other: 14%
- NYC: 27%
- Long Island: 9%
- North Suburbs: 2%
- Upstate/Out-of-state/No Data: 4%

**No Event (3,493 reads)**

- Brooklyn Study Area: 45%
- Brooklyn - Other: 13%
- NYC: 27%
- Long Island: 9%
- North Suburbs: 3%
- Upstate/Out-of-state/No Data: 4%

Proportion of parkers with local registration is higher than found in the 2011 survey.
Summary

- Parking occupancy increased on event days; however, most sampled blocks still had available spaces.
- Occupancy was highest closer to the arena and diminished away from the arena, both on event and non-event days.
- Data indicates that parking impact of arena events was more significant on metered blocks.
  - Metered spaces become free at 7 pm, near the start of most arena events.
  - These blocks typically have overnight street cleaning regulations that discourage overnight parking.
  - Adjusting meter turn-off time to later in the evening may shift event parkers to non-metered spaces.