# Title

Greater venue diversity might be required as Ottawa gets ‘Ready for Rail’

# Introduction

With the eminent opening of the new light rail transit system - The Confederation Line - Canada's capital, Ottawa, Ontario, is set to complete its largest transportation infrastructure project since the building of the Rideau Canal. With an expected increase in commuter traffic at rail stations along the Confederation Line it would be of interest to know how the venues around the stations might change. For example, is there a need for more Food venues.

We can gain some insight into how venues might change by comparing the relatively new Ottawa stations on the Confederation Line, to stations on a much older and more developed rail line. Line 1 in Toronto, Ontario was opened in 1954 and is one of the busiest lines in North America.

Around each station we can assess the current proportion of each venue type (e.g., Food, Arts & Entertainment, Professional) and then compare each stations proportion to see if any differences exist, specifically between the Ottawa stations and the Toronto stations. Any major differences in the proportions of venue types could represent valuable targets for small business owners or companies to establish new ventures near Ottawa stations.

# Data Description

The Confederation Line is comprised of twelve stations while Line 1 has thirty-eight stations. I chose a subset of fourteen Line 1 stations, representing the original line opened in 1954 from Yonge to Spadina.

The Foursquare API was used to find all venues within a five-minute walking distance (416 m) of each station and collect the venue category (e.g., Food, Arts & Entertainment, College & University).

The Foursquare API uses over 900 subcategories for venues, which would make it difficult to do a general comparison between stations as some categories can be quite specific and not found at all stations. A category key was needed that translated all categories returned by the Foursquare API to one of the ten parent categories.

Using the venue category data and the category key proportions of each venue type (parent category) were generated for each station. This was then used for statistical analyses.

# Methodology

After selecting the stations that would be part of the study, I created a list of station names including their city. I used the Geopy library to retrieve the coordinates of our stations from OpenStreetMap Nominatim. This was formatted into a dataframe containing Station Name, City, Latitude and Longitude.

Foursquare has a very detailed venue category labeling scheme containing ten parent categories and 900 subcategories. In order to compare the proportion of different venue types it was necessary to use a standardised venue category convention. I decided to only use the parent category classification. When calling the Foursquare API only one category for the venue is listed, and it is often a subcategory. Thus, I needed a category key that could translate a subcategory back to its parent category. The full category tree was collected using the Foursquare API. This tree included ten parent categories and all sub-categories. A dataframe listing every category and its corresponding parent category was used as the category key.

A call to the Foursquare API referencing the dataframe of station coordinates was used to collect all venues within a five-minute walking distance (416 m) of the stations. For each station, I converted the venue category to the parent category using the category key. Next, I grouped the venues by category and counted the number of venues for each parent category. The category counts for each station were merged into a single dataframe containing station information, category counts and total venues. I removed the ‘Residence’ and ‘Event’ categories since more than 25% of the stations did not have venues of these types.

To correct for differences in the total number of venues found at each station, I converted the category counts to percentages. Next, I investigated the distributions of each category using box plots. This was used to look for outliers and examine which categories provided the greatest amount of variation.

I performed hierarchical clustering (i.e., complete linkage) on the category counts dataset. Counts were converted to percent and then converted to an array prior to being transformed into a distance matrix. The distance matrix was used for the analysis.

Finally, a decision tree model was fitted to the category count dataset using the Sklearn library. This provided additional insight into how the stations might be divided into groups based on the proportions of their venue types.

# Results

Table 01 lists all the train stations including their location (City, Latitude, Longitude) and the number of each type of venue (i.e., parent category) within a five-minute walk (416 m). A total of 4331 venues were returned. There were 1825 venues associated with Ottawa stations (n = 12) and 2506 venues associated with Toronto stations (n = 14). Toronto stations had a greater number of venues on average (179) compared to Ottawa stations (152). Toronto stations had on average a greater (close to one standard deviation) number of “Food” and “Professional & Other Places” venues than Ottawa stations. Ottawa stations had a greater number of “Outdoor & Recreation” venues.

For Figure 1 venue counts for each station were converted to percent and grouped by category. Four categories did not exceed 10% (apart from outliers) at any station: “Outdoor & Recreation”; “Nightlife Spot”; “College & University”; and “Arts & Entertainment”. Both “Professional & Other Places” and “Shop & Service” venues had the greatest range of values, followed by “Travel & Transport” and “Food”. Several outliers were identified (black circles), but the majority fall within the range of other category distributions, apart from two extreme outliers in “Shops & Service” and “College & University”. Those two outlying stations were the only ones to exceed 55% in a single venue category.

Figure 02 shows the dendrogram of our complete linkage cluster analysis of the station venue category counts. The dashed grey line marks the cut-off resulting in seven clusters, three of which contain only a single member. Two of the single member clusters represent the two extreme outliers identified by the box plots.

Table 02 shows the venue counts for each station converted to percent and sorted by cluster and city. Table 03 is a summary of Table 02, showing the total number of stations in each cluster, the number of Ottawa and Toronto stations and the mean values for each venue category. More than 50% of Toronto stations are found in Cluster 0 (n = 7), while only two Ottawa stations are found in Cluster 0. Ottawa stations are found in most clusters, apart from Cluster 6, while Toronto stations are missing from Clusters 3 and 5. Based on the averages I have highlighted the characteristic venue categories for each cluster. For example, Cluster 0 is defined by higher percentages of “Professional & Other Places”, while Cluster 5 is defined by very high “Shop & Service”.

Figure 3 shows the decision tree output. Node 0 is made up of eight (out of nine) members of Cluster 0 that have “Professional & Other Places” greater than 34.5%. Node 1 is made up of all five members of Cluster 4 having “Travel & Transport” greater than 15.5%. Node 2 is comprised of six members of Cluster 2 with “Travel & Transport” greater than 6.5%. Node 3 is comprised of one member from each of Cluster 0, 2, 3, and 6 having “College & University” greater than 2%. Node 4 is comprised of one member from Cluster 5 and two members from Cluster 1 having “College & University” less than 2%.

# Discussion

For the most part the hierarchical cluster analysis and the decision tree model arrived at similar groupings. Some differences existed as the decision tree grouped several stations together based on their percentage of “College & University” venues, forming Node 3.

Node 0 / Cluster 0 contained Stations with high percentages “Professional & Other Place” venues. Toronto stations formed the majority of Node/Cluster 0, with only two Ottawa stations present. This might highlight an area of needed development for Ottawa stations in having a greater amount of “Professional & Other Place” venues located in proximity to them.

An even mix of Ottawa and Toronto stations was found in Node 2 / Cluster 2, characterised by an even spread of “Food”, “Professional & Other Places” and “Shop & Service” venues. A significant portion of Toronto Stations (n = 10) fall within Cluster 0 and 2 highlighting that these proportions of venue types are characteristic of well-established metro stations.

Two extreme outliers that were comprised of a single dominant venue category type were seen in the box plots and the cluster analysis. Seventy-three percent of St-Laurent Station venues are “Shops & Services” while 64% of uOttawa Station venues are “College & University”. These outliers are not surprising as St-Laurent is one of Ottawa’s larger shopping malls and the University of Ottawa is Ottawa’s largest University. Yet this lack of diversity in venue category types at these stations may highlight an opportunity for an increase in other venue category types (e.g., Food, Professional & Other Services) so that the proportion of venue types approaches those of Cluster 0 and 2, in which the majority of Toronto Stations cluster into.

The hierarchical cluster analysis also identified another station that formed its own cluster, Museum Station in Cluster 6. It is characterised by relatively high percentages of “Arts & Entertainment” venues. The closest Ottawa station is Pimisi Station with 15% of its venues being “Arts & Entertainment”. The lack of an Ottawa Station fitting this profile highlights the potential need for such a stop, perhaps during later phases of the light rail expansion a station could be placed closer to “Arts & Entertainment” venues.

# Conclusion

The assumption of this study is that Toronto Stations, representing an older and more established metro system, have had time to develop and showcase the typical configuration of venue types at metro stations. Indeed, most Toronto Stations were characterised by even levels of “Food”, “Professional & Other Services” and “Shops & Service” venues, with one cluster having elevated percentages of “Professional & Other Services”. By comparing Ottawa stations to the Toronto stations, we can investigate whether there is room for development in the venue types. In a few cases, Ottawa stations showed a lack of diversity of venue types, being dominated by a single type. This represents an opportunity to increase other types of venues at these stations. Representing a valuable target for entrepreneurs looking for suitable business locations.