

Problem Statement

> Problem:

The research process for potential new-movers is daunting and a deep understanding of the character of each neighborhood in a new city is difficult to obtain.

> Target:

Potential new-movers to Toronto, Ontario.

Solution:

Simple visualization tools to highlight dimensions that are relevant in the new-mover's decision-making process.

Choropleth maps of Toronto developed to layer distributions of income, age, household sizes, unit sizes, and neighborhood 'character'.

Data Used

- > Toronto neighborhoods (by postal code) & coordinates
- > Toronto neighborhood coordinate boundaries (GeoJSON format)
- Venue type data per neighborhood (Foursquare API)
- > City of Toronto statistics: Age, income, household sizes, unit sizes (Census data)

Methodology

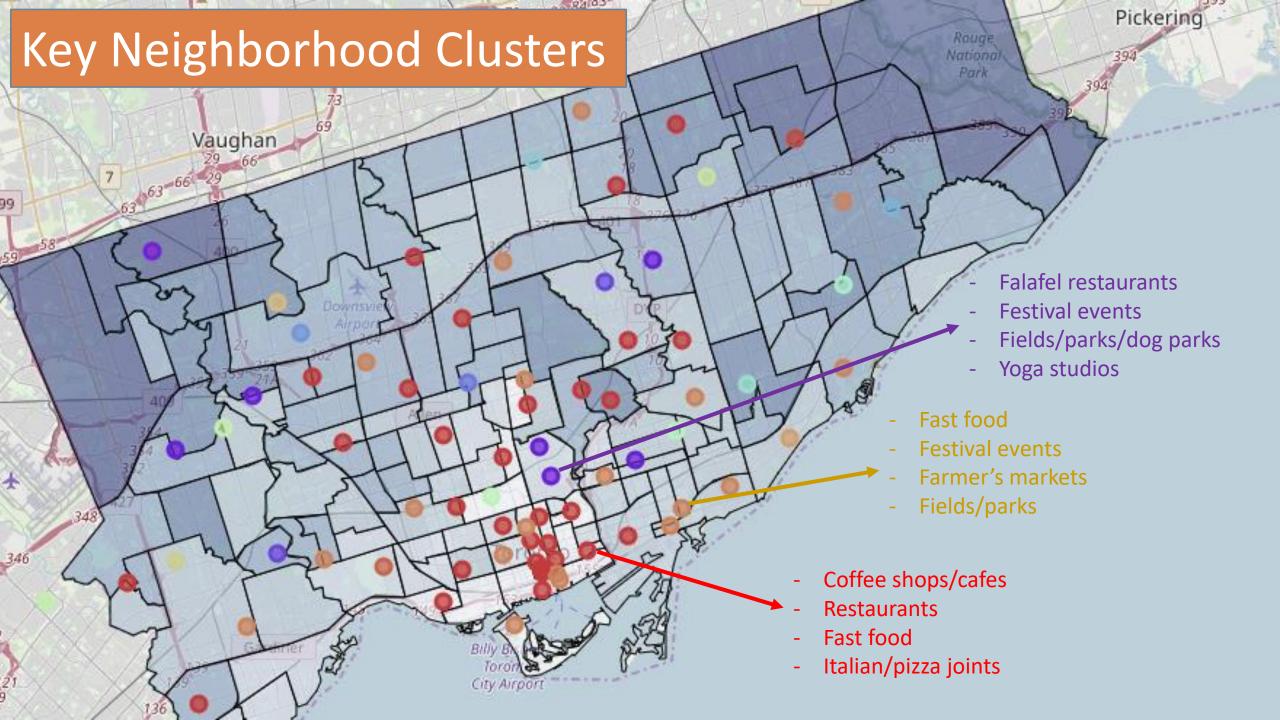
- **Key Dimensions for Consideration:** Per neighborhood, distribution of:
 - Average Age
 - Average Income
 - Average Household Sizes
 - Average Unit Sizes
 - Neighborhood 'character' (determined by most common venue types)

► Choropleth mapping:

> to visualize distributions of the quantitative dimensions (age, income, household size, unit size)

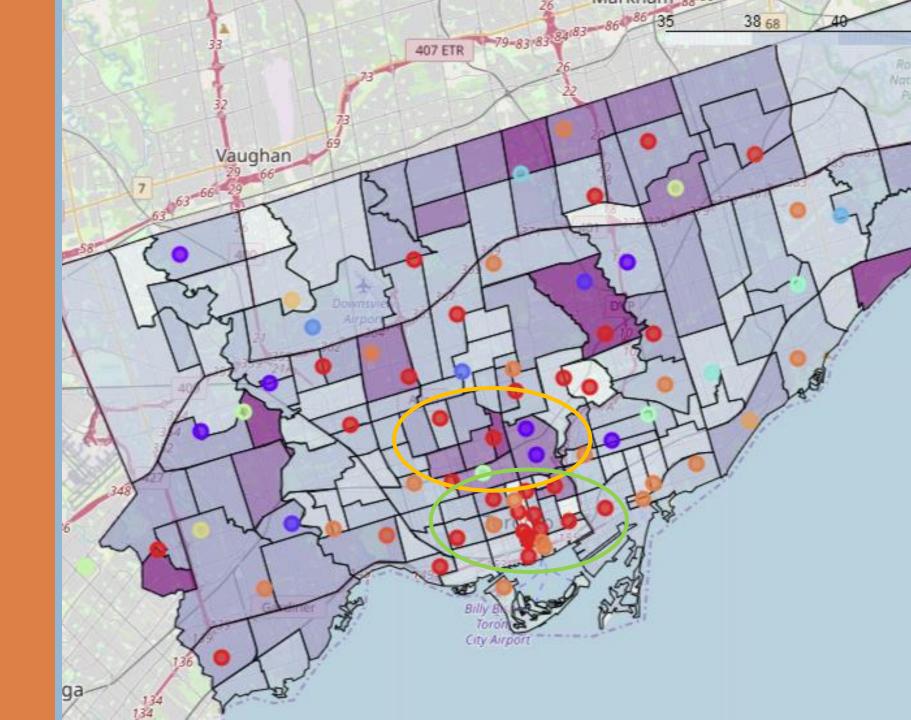
K-means Clustering:

- > to visualize clusters of neighborhoods based on most common venue types
- To perform k-means clustering, the occurrence of each unique venue type within each neighborhood was quantified using *one-hot encoding* and subsequently ranked (within a 250m radius from the 'center' of the neighborhood via its coordinates).



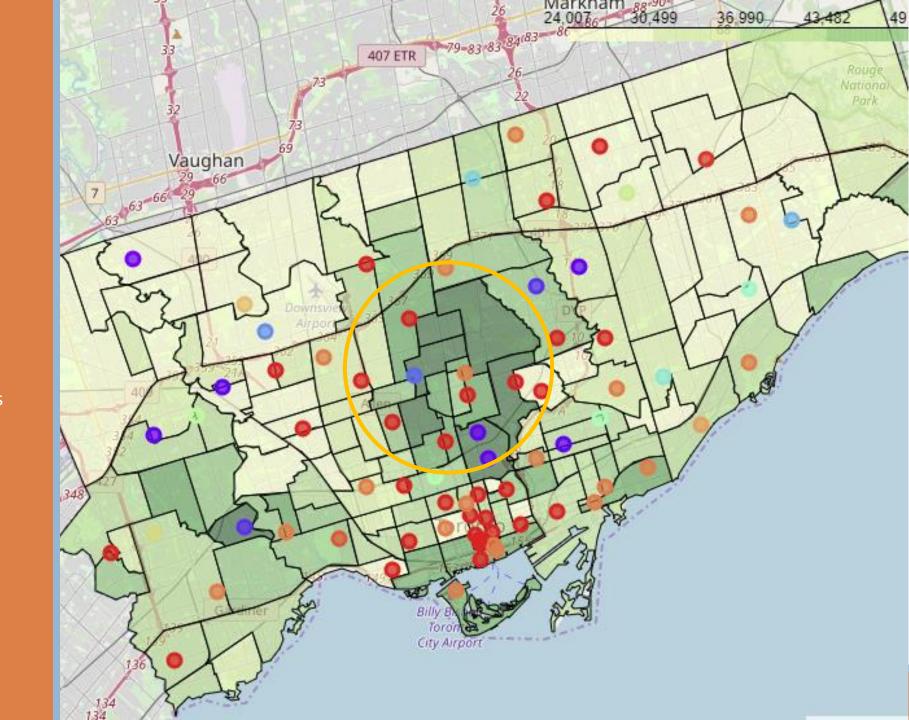
Results & Observations: Age

- Younger residents around the Downtown core (circled) and towards Vaughan (upper left)
- Average age increasing towards Midtown, Uptown (circled), and towards Markham (north region



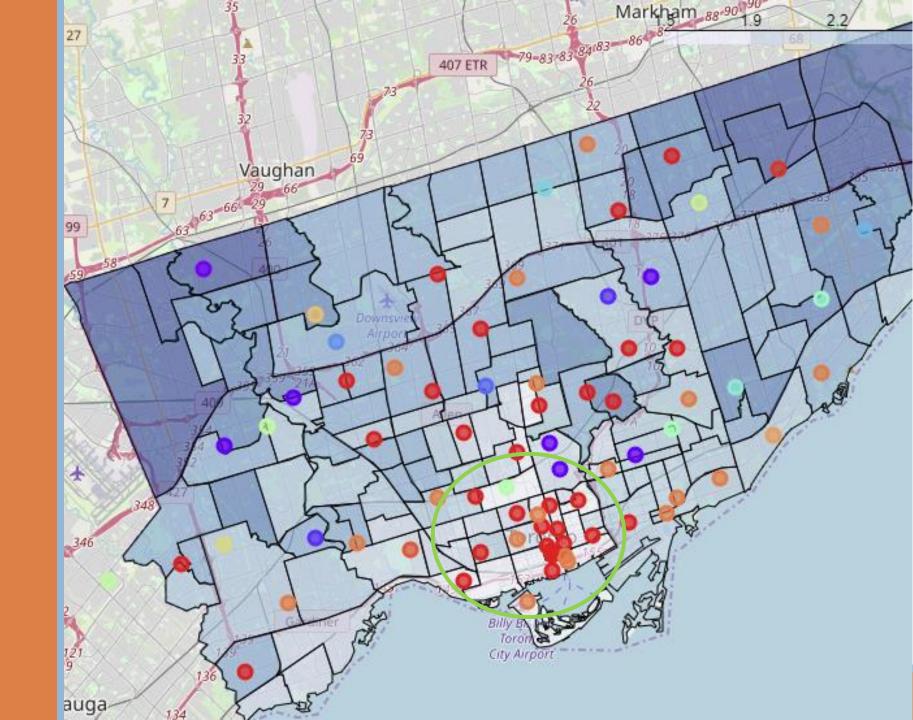
Results & Observations: Income

- Average income increases towards the Midtown & Uptown neighborhoods (circled)
- Average income decreases along outskirts of Toronto, but slightly less so in Mississauga area (Southwest region)



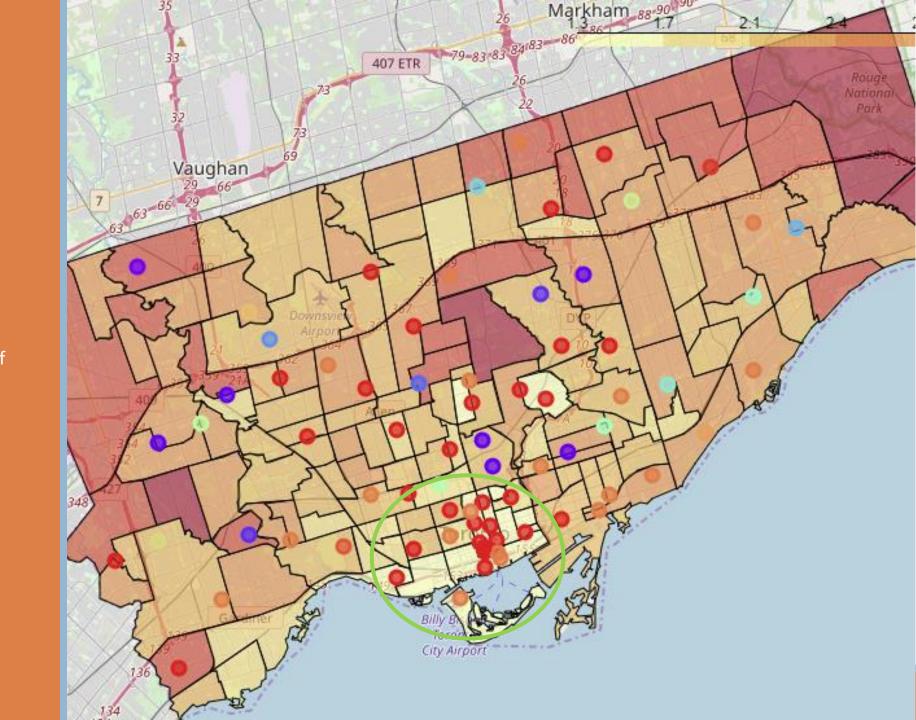
Results & Observations: Household Size

- Average number of individuals within a unit remains relatively low within the downtown core
- Average household size increases along outskirts of Toronto (regions of detached houses for larger families)



Results & Observations: Unit Size

- Similar distribution pattern to household size map; Fewer bedrooms per unit around the Downtown core, greater number of bedrooms around outskirts.



Conclusion

Limitations:

- In some neighborhoods, quantity of venue data points was low, potentially skewing the portrayed neighborhood character compared to those that returned many data points from the Foursquare API request.
- ➤ City of Toronto statistics for age, income, household size, and unit size sourced from the 2016 census.

Future:

- ➤ Plans to extend the analysis to include:
 - 1. Household/Rental price data
 - 2. Analysis of other major Canadian cities (e.g., Vancouver, Montreal)

References

- [1] Toronto Postal Code & Neighborhoods (Wikipedia), url: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_postal_codes_of_Canada:_M
- [2] Toronto GeoJSON Data (GitHub: Adamw523), url: http://adamw523.com/toronto-geojson/
- [3] Toronto Neighborhood Data (City of Toronto): Age, Income, Household Sizes, Unit Sizes, url: https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/neighbourhood-profiles/
- [4] Toronto Neighborhood Venue Data (Foursquare), url: https://foursquare.com/
- [5] Geospatial Data (Coursera), url: https://cocl.us/Geospatial_data
- [6] Final Visualization Maps (nbviewer), url: https://nbviewer.jupyter.org/github/Patrickdg/Toronto-Neighborhood-Visualization-for-Potential-Movers/blob/master/Neighborhood%20Visualization%20Maps.ipynb
- [7] Source code (GitHub), url: https://github.com/Patrickdg/Toronto-Neighborhood-Visualization-for-Potential-Movers

