



Comparing job accessibility in diverse spatial patterns in the Greater Golden Horseshoe area, Ontario, Canada

Bruno Dias dos Santos

McMaster University

School of Earth, Environment and Society (SEES)

1280 Main Street West, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, L8S 4K1

Comparing job accessibility in diverse spatial patterns in the Greater Golden Horseshoe area, Ontario, Canada

This work aims to analyze job accessibility across diverse spatial patterns in the Greater Golden Horseshoe area, Ontario, Canada. Focusing on walking, cycling, and public transit during peak and off-peak hours, we identified six distinct spatial patterns with variations in building density, land use, and street layout. Results show that higher building density spatial patterns exhibit elevated accessibility across transportation modes. Despite the region's low overall density, accessibility is concentrated in approximately 10% of the GGH, posing challenges for spatial planners to devise a transportation system that accommodates these territorial differences. Statistical analyses confirm significant differences in job accessibility among spatial patterns.

Contents

Introduction3

Greater Golden Horseshoe3

Methods3

Results.....4

 Principal Components Analysis.....4

 Clustering result4

 Differences in job accessibility5

Conclusion.....6

References.....7

Introduction

Accessibility is defined as the potential to reach spatially distributed places and opportunities (Páez et al., 2012), such as jobs, parks, cultural activities, health, and education services. The accessibility to these diverse opportunities is directly dependent on the transportation network and the geographical distribution of activities, making it a key output of spatial planning.

A survey conducted by Palm et al. (2023) revealed that labor force participation ranks among the top five most compelling topics for expanding the applications of accessibility studies. The survey included over 50 participants from five Canadian provinces, with half representing the government, the majority of whom were employed in local government. Job accessibility serves as a crucial tool for comprehending urban form, the spatial mismatch between jobs and housing, and the balance between job and housing locations.

With the general context presented, this work is guided by the following question: **How does job accessibility levels vary considering diverse spatial patterns?** We posit the following hypothesis: job accessibility differs among various spatial patterns, even when different transportation modes are considered. The primary objective of this study is to analyze and compare job accessibility levels across different spatial patterns, focusing on the Greater Golden Horseshoe area (GGH) in Ontario, Canada. We compared the transportation modes: walking, cycling, public transportation off peak and on peak.

Greater Golden Horseshoe

The GGH constitutes the urban region centered around the City of Toronto, positioned at the

western terminus of Lake Ontario (Figure 1). It extends northward to Georgian Bay, southward to Lake Erie, westward to Wellington County and Waterloo Region, and eastward to the counties of Peterborough and Northumberland. With a population of 10 million people and accommodating 4.9 million jobs in an area of 26,804 km², the GGH serves as the economic hub of Ontario and stands out as one of the rapidly advancing regions in North America (Ontario, 2020).



Figure 1 - Greater Golden Horseshoe Study Area. Source: Ontario, 2020.

Methods

Our methodology comprises four primary steps. The initial step involves feature extraction and dataset creation, where urban form attributes are extracted from satellite imagery and road network data, subsequently mapped onto a hexagonal grid. The second step employs Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to reduce dataset dimensionality. Utilizing only the principal components, we conduct a non-supervised classification to identify

clusters representing the distinct spatial patterns within the GGH.

In the final step, we compare job accessibility levels among the identified spatial patterns. Two statistical tests, the Kruskal-Wallis test and the pairwise Wilcoxon test, are employed to evaluate variations in job accessibility levels. For this work, we used already processed and classified satellite images provided by the Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL) (European Commission, 2023) and the Copernicus Global Land Service (CGLS) (Buchhorn et al., 2018); Spatial Access Measures (SAM) dataset (Statistics Canada, 2023), which measures accessibility to different opportunities, considering different modes of transportation; and a road network (OpenStreetMap, 2023).

This work research introduces an approach that integrates remote sensing data, metrics for urban morphological evaluation, and accessibility indicators to characterize job accessibility within spatial patterns in the GGH. In line with best practices in spatial data science and to promote collaboration and further analysis, we have made both our data product and analysis code accessible through the **RSACC** R Package on our GitHub page (<https://github.com/dias-bruno/rsacc>).

Results

Principal Components Analysis

For the clustering analysis, thirty-five principal components were selected, collectively explaining over 90% of the total variance. Table 1 highlights the three most significant variable contributions to the first four principal components. Across all components, variables related to neighbor relations demonstrated the most substantial loadings. Component 1 exhibits higher absolute loadings in the neighbor mean of built-up type variables, predominantly associated with more

densely built-up areas in the study area; Component 2 displays higher absolute loadings in variables related to the fraction of water on neighboring cells, indicating a correlation with waterfront areas; Component 3 focuses on the presence of built-up areas and residential use in neighboring cells; and Component 4 correlates with the presence of trees in neighboring cells.

Table 1 - Higher variables contributions to the first four Principal Componentes (PC).

Variable	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4
Built-up sum (NM)	0.12	-0.03	-0.03	0.02
Built-up mean (NM)	0.12	-0.03	-0.03	0.02
Comercial area (NM)	-0.11	0.02	0.01	-0.03
Water mean (NM)	-0.01	0.19	-0.02	-0.11
Water sum (NM)	-0.01	0.19	-0.02	-0.11
Water median (NM)	-0.01	0.19	-0.03	-0.11
Built-up mean (DNM)	-0.06	0.03	-0.23	0.04
Built-up sum (DNM)	-0.06	0.03	-0.23	0.04
Residential area (DNM)	-0.06	0.02	-0.23	0.03
Tree mean (DNM)	0.07	-0.04	0.05	-0.16
Tree sum (DNM)	0.07	-0.04	0.05	-0.16
Tree median (DNM)	0.06	-0.03	0.02	-0.16
Proportion of Variance	35%	9%	6%	5%
Cumulative Proportion	35%	45%	51%	56%

Clustering result

Only one-quarter of the study area was analyzed to perform the clustering classification, as only these cells had the sum of residential and commercial areas exceeding ten percent of the cell area. A series of experiments and visual analyses were conducted to determine the optimal number of clusters. After several experiments and visual analyses, we settled on six final clusters, considering the best trade-off between identifying meaningful clusters and their quantity (Figure 2).

Each final cluster can be interpreted as a distinct spatial pattern with unique levels of built-up area density, land use, and street layout. We named the spatial patterns according to their

features. The first cluster, "Cluster 1 - High Building Density," corresponds to 17% of the analyzed clusters and exhibits the highest building density (in area, height, and volume) among all clusters. It also has the highest number of intersections per road, suggesting more connections between its streets.

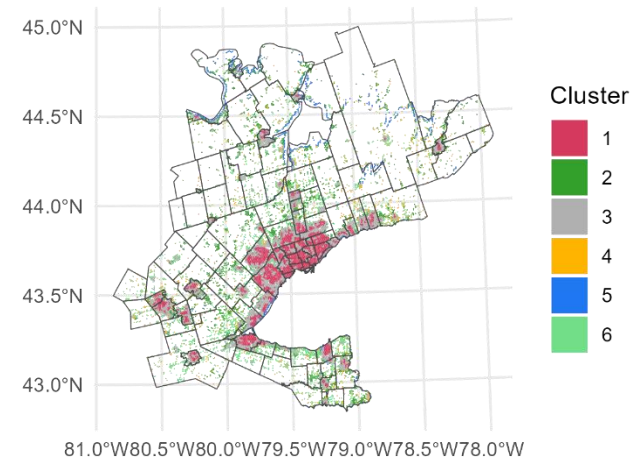


Figure 2 - Study area spatial patterns.

In turn, "Cluster 2 - Tree-lined Neighborhoods" is mainly characterized by the highest presence of trees, with about 20% of its area dedicated to residential use, no commercial areas, and a low inclination for farms. Eighteen percent of the clusters belong to this class, located at the periphery of urban areas. The third cluster, "Cluster 3 - Medium Building Density," is the largest, accounting for 28% of the analyzed area. Situated at the border of the first clusters, it features the second most residential and commercial areas. "Cluster 4 - Mixed Rural Use" represents 10% of the analyzed area and, as the name suggests, has a mosaic of rural use, including forests, grasslands, shrubs, and crop areas. The least represented cluster, with only 6% of the clusters classified in this category, "Cluster 5 - Waterfront Housing," is located in front of the Ontario, Sinkoe, Erie, and Huron lakes, in neighborhoods with very low building density. Finally, "Cluster 6 - Farms and Rural Neighborhoods" represents 21% of the study area,

scattered throughout the study area, sometimes close to major roads, and sometimes in the interior. It exhibits the highest presence of crop land.

Differences in job accessibility

Figure 3 illustrates job accessibility by mode in the Greater Golden Horseshoe study area. Notably, the region around downtown Toronto exhibits the highest levels of accessibility, with a decrease in accessibility as you move away from Toronto, a trend particularly noticeable on the walking map. Table 2 presents job accessibility by spatial patterns and modes. Notably, "Cluster 1 - High Building Density" and "Cluster 3 - Medium Building Density," characterized by the presence of commercial areas, demonstrate the highest mean job accessibility values. In contrast, the remaining clusters display considerably lower job accessibility indices, posing challenges in distinguishing them based solely on average values.

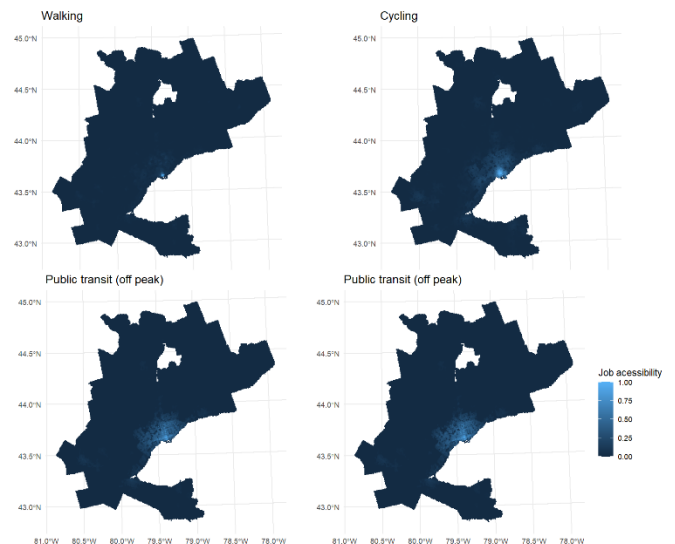


Figure 3 - Job accessibility by mode in the Greater Golden Horseshoe Study Area.

The spatial patterns exhibit differences in their median values of job accessibility for all transportation modes: walking, cycling, public transportation (off-peak), and public

transportation (peak) (see Table 3). The Kruskal-Wallis test results for all transportation modes yield p-values $< 2.2e-16$, suggesting that there is significant statistical evidence against the null hypothesis of no difference in job accessibility between spatial patterns in the GGH.

Table 2 - Mean values for job accessibility by spatial pattern and mode of transport.

Cluster	Walking	Cycling	Public transit	Public transit (peak)
1	0.0478	0.1694	0.2097	0.2244
2	0.0023	0.0098	0.0044	0.0046
3	0.0176	0.0711	0.0797	0.0862
4	0.0016	0.0076	0.0029	0.0031
5	0.0046	0.0174	0.0157	0.0167
6	0.0021	0.0107	0.0042	0.0044

Table 3 - Comparisons of job accessibility between spatial patterns.

Mode	Statistically different	No statistical difference
Walking	1, 2, 3	4 e 5; 5 e 6
Cycling	1, 2, 3, 6	4 e 5
Public transit	1, 3, 4, 5	2 e 6

Additionally, we observed that the spatial patterns "Cluster 1 - High Building Density" and "Cluster 3 - Medium Building Density" exhibit statistical differences in terms of job accessibility compared to the other clusters. "Cluster 4 - Mixed Rural Use" and "Cluster 6 - Farms and Rural Neighborhoods" show no statistical difference for walking when compared to "Cluster 5 - Waterfront Housing". Cluster 4 also shows no statistical difference for cycling when compared to Cluster 5. On the other hand, "Cluster 2 - Tree-lined Neighborhoods" and Cluster 6 show no statistical

difference across both public transit modes (off-peak and on-peak).

Conclusion

The main objective of this study was to analyze and compare the levels of accessibility to work in various spatial patterns in the Greater Golden Horseshoe (GGH) region in Ontario, Canada. The comparison involved four modes of transportation: walking, cycling and public transit during peak and off-peak hours.

Initially, we identified six distinct spatial patterns in the study area, characterized by differences in building density, land use, location and street layout. Our analysis revealed that accessibility to work varies across the study area, with spatial patterns that exhibit higher building density also demonstrating high values of accessibility to work, regardless of the mode of transport considered.

Notably, the study area has a low overall density, with less than 25% of cells containing more than 10% residential and/or commercial area. In addition, accessibility to work is concentrated in approximately 45% of the area analyzed, which corresponds to around 10% of the GGH. This concentration represents a complex challenge for spatial planners, as employment opportunities are confined to a small part of the territory. This scenario can lead to housing shortages in urban areas and require complex strategies to develop a transportation system capable of dealing with these territorial differences.

References

- Buchhorn, M., Smets, B., Bertels, L., Roo, B.D., Lesiv, M., Tsendbazar, N.-E., Herold, M., Fritz, S., n.d. Copernicus Global Land Service: Land Cover 100m: collection 3: epoch 2018: Globe. doi:[10.5281/ZENODO.3518038](https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.3518038)
- Dos Santos, B.D., De Pinho, C.M.D., Oliveira, G.E.T., Korting, T.S., Escada, M.I.S., Amaral, S., 2022. Identifying Precarious Settlements and Urban Fabric Typologies Based on GEOBIA and Data Mining in Brazilian Amazon Cities. Remote Sensing 14, 704. doi:[10.3390/rs14030704](https://doi.org/10.3390/rs14030704)
- European Commission. Joint Research Centre., 2023. [GHSL data package 2023](#). Publications Office, LU.
- Ontario, 2020. [Planning transportation for the Greater Golden Horseshoe | ontario.ca](#).
- OpenStreetMap, 2023. [OpenStreetMap Dataset](#).
- Páez, A., Scott, D.M., Morency, C., 2012. Measuring accessibility: Positive and normative implementations of various accessibility indicators. Journal of Transport Geography, Special section on accessibility and socio-economic activities: Methodological and empirical aspects 25, 141–153. doi:[10.1016/j.jtrangeo.2012.03.016](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtrangeo.2012.03.016)
- Palm, M., Teel, S., Tiznado-Aitken, I., Soukhov, A., Paez, A., Farber, S., Hain, M., 2023. [Developing data driven equity standards: Stakeholder perspectives](#).
- Ringnér, M., 2008. What is principal component analysis? Nature Biotechnology 26, 303–304. doi:[10.1038/nbt0308-303](https://doi.org/10.1038/nbt0308-303)
- Statistics Canada, n.d. Spatial Access Measures.