

# Livability Analysis for Neighbourhoods in Toronto through Web-GIS

**Group 2**

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**TORONTO LIFE**

You define your livability.

# OUTLINE

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# Introduction

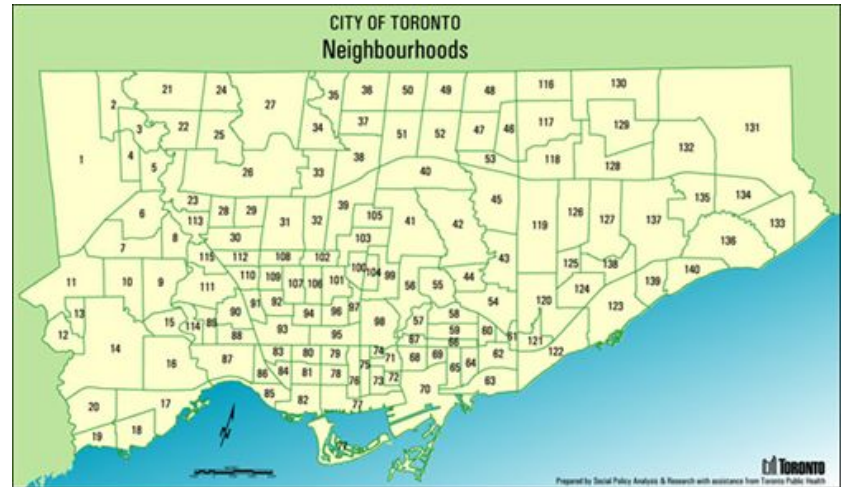
- Livability - A people-oriented concept
- High livability means:
  - Cities: new business, investment, more prosperous and proud
  - Citizens: higher living standard, quality of life
- Problems:
  - Constant weights
  - Static model
  - Considering factors unfairly
  - Cannot meet variable needs
  - Large scale (city, country)

# Objective

- To assess the relative livability of the 140 neighbourhoods in Toronto
- Web application for users to determine their unique livability scores depending on their preferences and lifestyle
- Specific goals for the web application:
  - Near-instantaneously
  - Visual communication
  - User-friendly
  - Interactive

# Study Area: City of Toronto

- Population of 2,956,024 (Statistics Canada 2016 Census)
- 51.5% visible minorities and 51.2% immigrants
- 4th in the world and 2nd in Canada for Livability
- 140 neighbourhoods in the City of Toronto

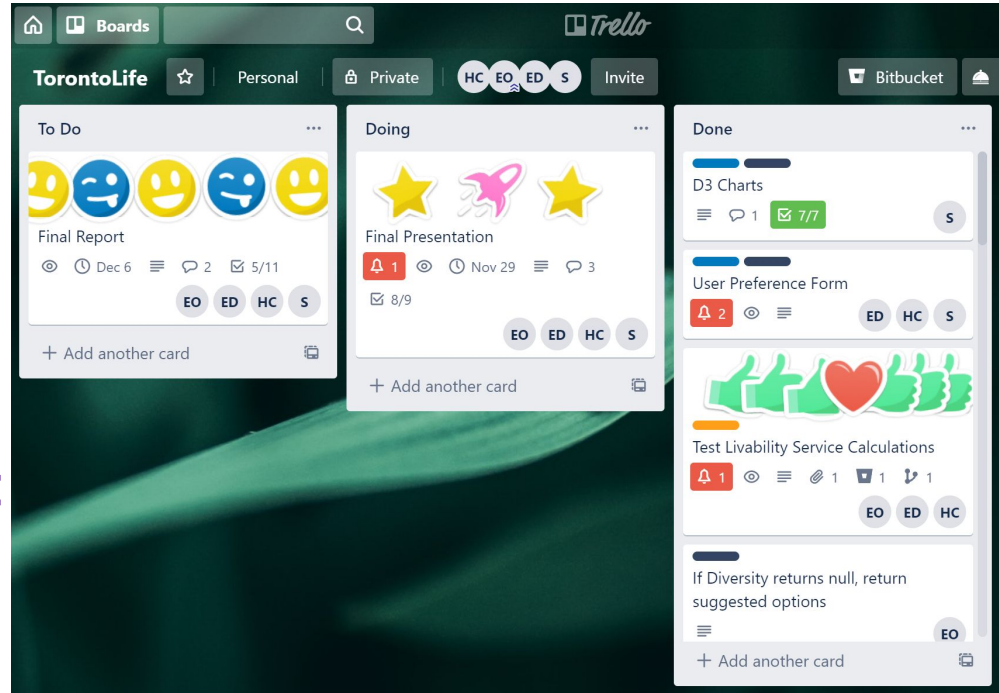


# Data Sources

- Source: City of Toronto Open Data
- Extent/Scale: City of Toronto
- Layers:
  - Neighbourhood boundaries
  - 9 factors: Census, schools, fire stations, fire incidents, police stations, ambulance stations, parking lots, bicycle parking, parks and community area, places of worship, retirement homes, transportation wellbeing, health wellbeing
- Data Type:
  - SHP
  - CSV, GeoJSON, JSON

# Work Plan

- General steps:
  - Gather Datasets
  - Process Data
  - Develop Ranking System
  - Build Application
  - Deploy
- Helpful productivity tools:
  - Trello
  - SourceTree



# Methodology

## Goal:

*Calculate the suitability of neighbourhoods based on a user's preference.*

## How?

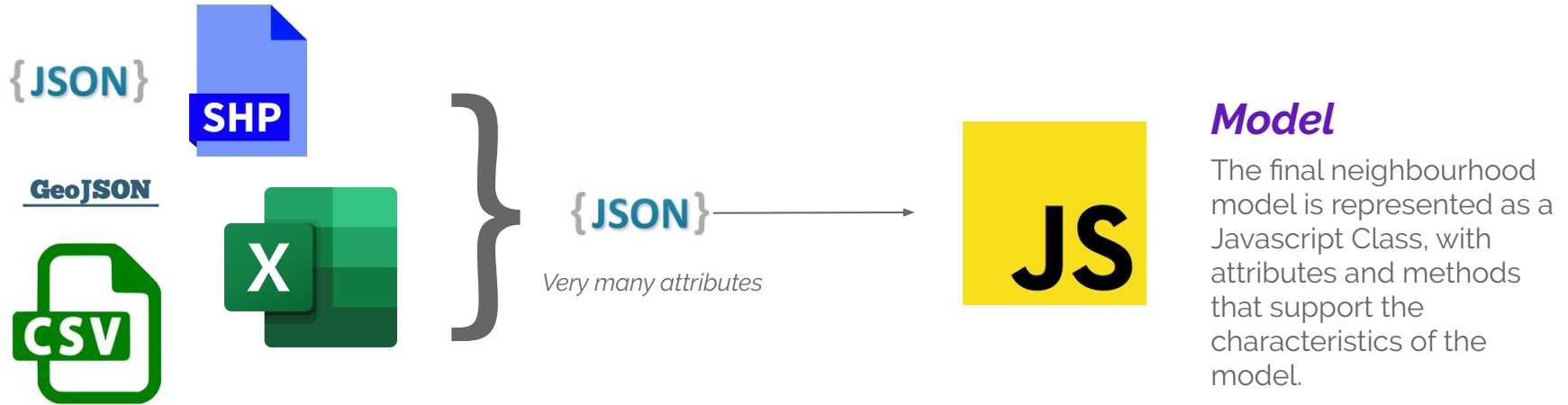
1. Gather lots of data about Toronto
2. Reshape data into standard format
3. Create neighbourhood models
4. Generate vector representation of models
5. Generate vector based on user preferences
6. Calculate similarity between user vector and neighbourhood vectors

```
preferences: {  
  parks: 10,  
  wealth: 7,  
  housing: 10,  
  family: 8,  
  population: 9,  
  transit: 8,  
  culture: 2  
}
```

```
[  
  'Cabbagetown',  
  'Forest Hill',  
  'Yorkville',  
  'Liberty Village',  
  'Danforth'  
]
```

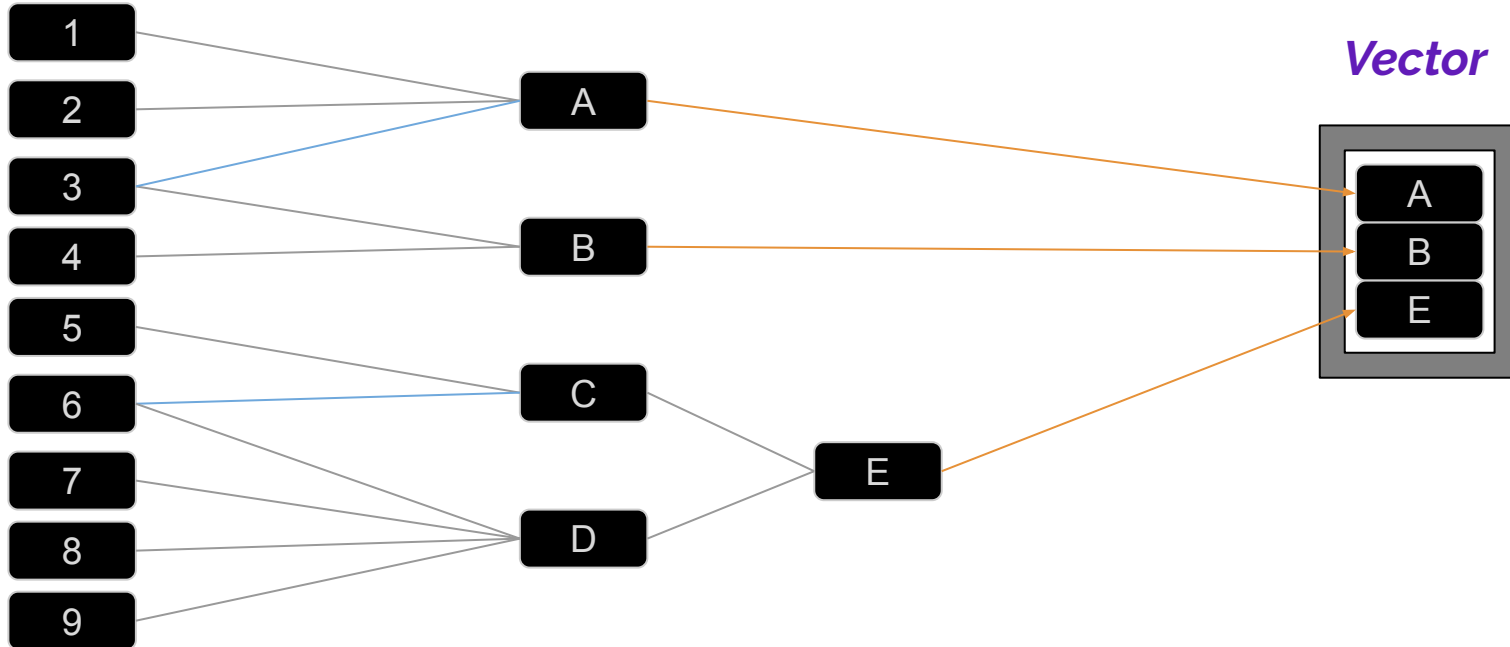


# Methodology - Creating the Model



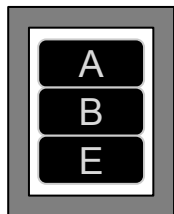
# Methodology - Generating the Vector

*Model*

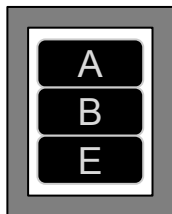


# Methodology - Similarity

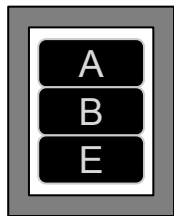
Vector  
A



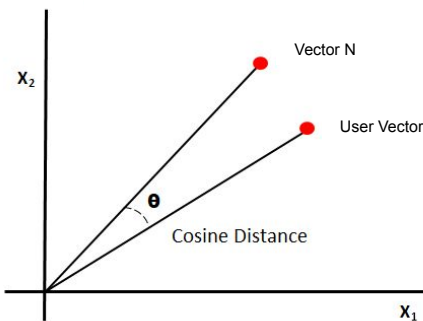
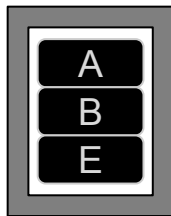
Vector  
B



Vector  
C

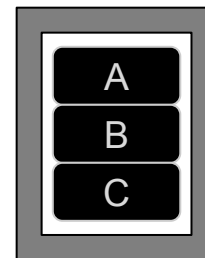


Vector  
D



$$\text{similarity} = \cos(\theta) = \frac{\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}}{\|\mathbf{A}\| \|\mathbf{B}\|} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i B_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n B_i^2}},$$

User Vector



# Methodology - Testing

- Backend Testing - algorithm
  - Created a test file for backend algorithm testing
  - Designed more than 60 test cases
  - Compared the results with original data

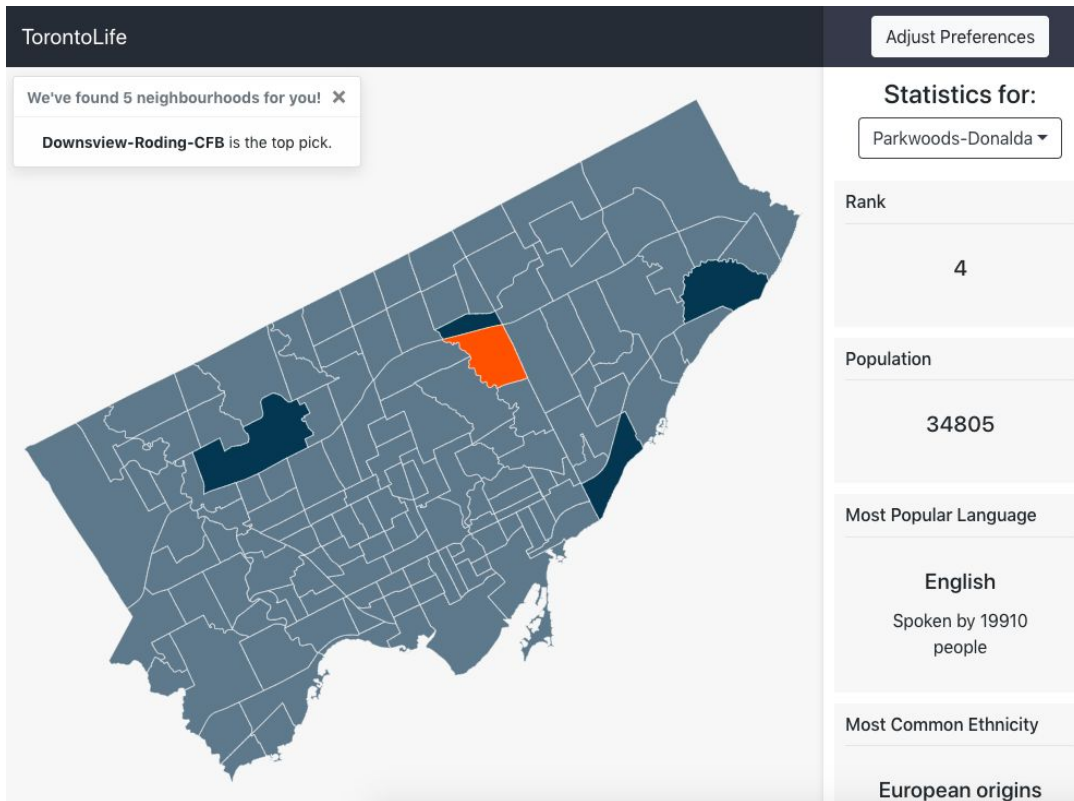
```
{  
  input: [10,9,2,8,9,5,10,9,5,5],  
  desc: 'Wealthy neighbourhood with high park coverage and great transit, great services and good family life, prefer own',  
  result: null,  
},
```

```
Wealthy neighbourhood with high park coverage and great transit, great services and good family life, prefer own  
{ couldFilterByDiversity: true,  
  neighbourhoods:  
    [ { id: '136', name: 'West Hill', similarity: 0.9718229470169674 } ] }
```

- Whole App Testing - user experience

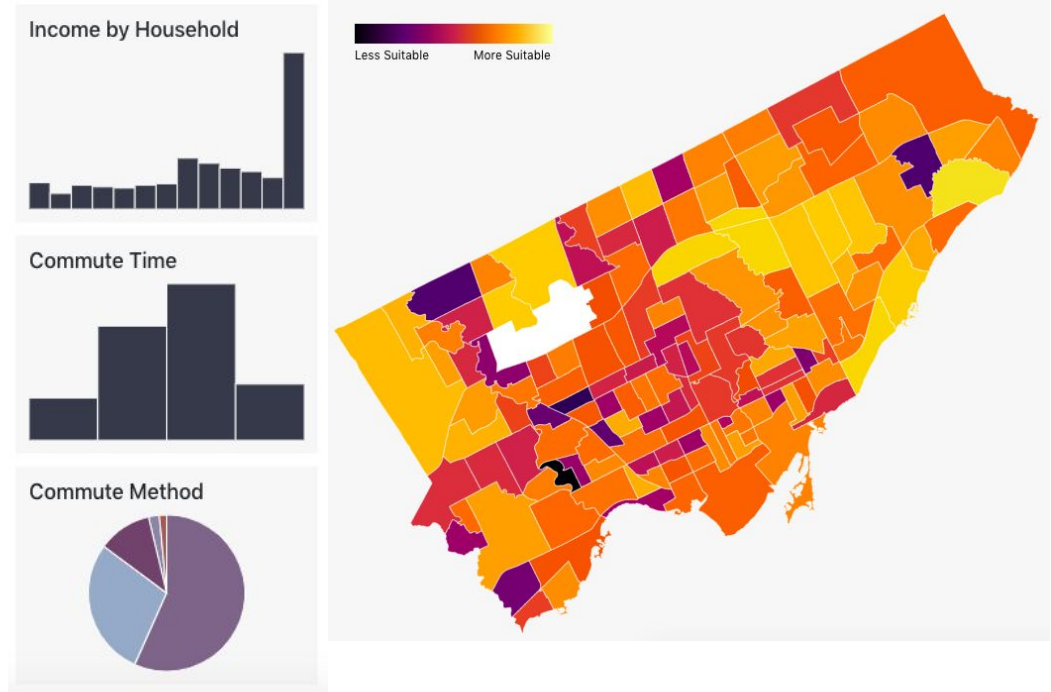
# Result

- Working web application deployed
- Is accessible to all
- Interactive neighbourhood map page
- Statistics sidebar
- Responsive web page built on React and D3



## Result (cont.)

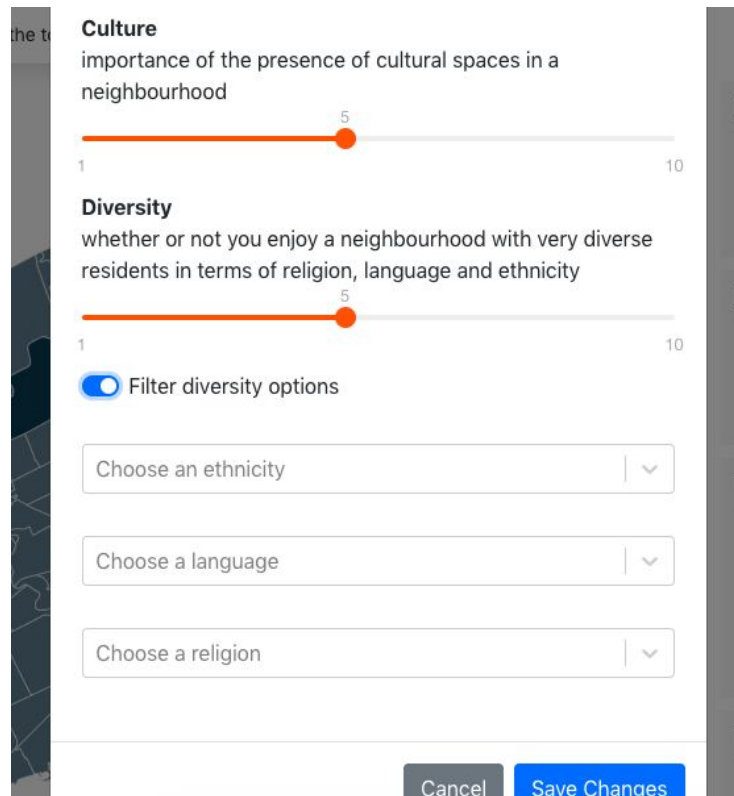
- Neighbourhood stats such as income and commute time
- Toggleable heat map to represent livability values



# Result (cont.)

- User preference form
- Filterable diversity options
- 1 to 10 user rating for factors

<https://torontolife-481.web.app>



The screenshot shows a user preference form with two main sections: 'Culture' and 'Diversity'. Each section has a description and a slider for rating from 1 to 10. The 'Culture' slider is set to 5. The 'Diversity' slider is also set to 5. Below the sliders, there is a toggle switch for 'Filter diversity options' which is turned on. Underneath the toggle, there are three dropdown menus for 'Choose an ethnicity', 'Choose a language', and 'Choose a religion'. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Save Changes' buttons.

**Culture**  
importance of the presence of cultural spaces in a neighbourhood

1 5 10

**Diversity**  
whether or not you enjoy a neighbourhood with very diverse residents in terms of religion, language and ethnicity

1 5 10

☒ Filter diversity options

Choose an ethnicity | v

Choose a language | v

Choose a religion | v

Cancel Save Changes

# Future Directions

- Algorithms

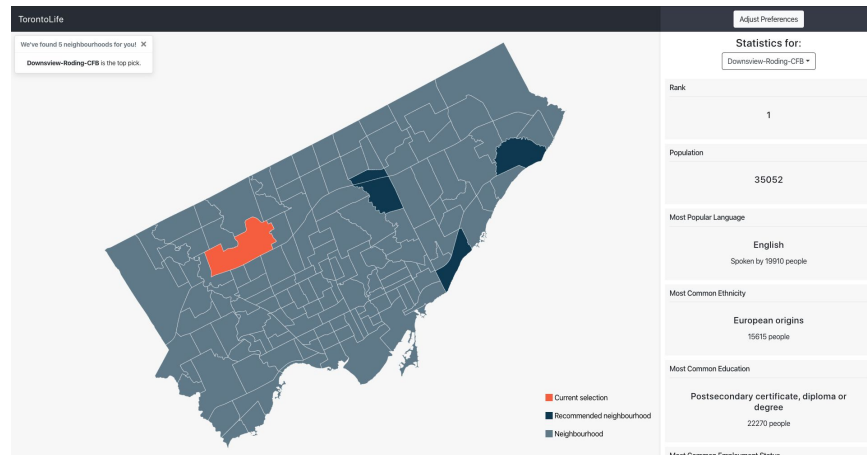
- Improvement on livability ranking.
- Tuning preference matching

- Data

- More data points to be considered for neighbourhood profiles
- Evolving database - Data which can grow and update

- Product/Deliverable

- Improvements to preference options
- Displaying statistics based on user preferences
- Narrowing the scale of results (e.g. recommendation on specific property)





Thanks for your attention.



**Question Time!**