

# Exploring the Influence of Demographic Factors on Public Support for a Single-Use Eating Utensil Bylaw in the City of Toronto\*

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## Abstract

Plastic pollution has become an increasingly serious issue, prompting governments to implement legal measures to address the problem. Public attitudes towards such bylaw, however, vary significantly. Using data collected by Solid Waste Management Services, this paper analyzes the relationship between individuals' support for a single-use plastic bylaw and their demographic factors. Our findings indicate that those with higher household incomes and education levels are more likely to strongly support the bylaw. Additionally, tailored educational interventions could be effective in swaying the opinions of respondents who neither support nor oppose the bylaw, potentially increasing overall support for the bylaw.

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\*Code and data are available at: <https://github.com/myraliym/single-use-and-takeaway-items-in-Toronto-.git>

# 1 Introduction

The pervasive presence of plastics in the marine environment has been a significant concern since the 1970s, with their detrimental effects on ecosystems and wildlife becoming increasingly apparent (Colton, Burns, and Knapp 1974). Despite growing awareness, a considerable number of individuals remain uninformed about the severity of this issue, leading to continued dependence on single-use plastic products. The overuse of plastics contributes to problems such as the accumulation of microplastics, the entanglement and ingestion of plastic debris by marine life, and the leaching of hazardous chemicals into the environment. These issues have far-reaching consequences for biodiversity and human health.

Given the seriousness of plastic pollution, governments are increasingly seeking ways to protect the environment through legislation. It is essential to understand people’s opinions on laws aimed at reducing single-use eating utensil consumption and identify which demographic groups may be less likely to support these measures. This knowledge will enable policymakers to tailor their decisions and campaigns accordingly.

In this study, we apply a logistic regression model to explore the relationship between demographic factors and an individual’s stance on a by-request/ask-first bylaw aimed at reducing single-use eating utensil consumption in the City of Toronto. By examining these factors, we can better comprehend public receptiveness to such a bylaw and devise targeted strategies to raise awareness and encourage behavioral changes that ultimately help mitigate the adverse effects of plastic pollution on our environment.

In our study, we focused on five primary demographic factors: 1) gender, 2) age, 3) education level, and 4) household income. We hypothesized that factors such as education level, age, and household income would have a more significant impact on individuals’ opinions regarding the reduction of single-use eating utensils, while other features, such as gender would have a lesser impact.

To provide readers with the necessary background information, the data section outlines the data collection methodology, along with visualizations and insights derived from analyzing the data. In the model section, we employ a logistic regression model to elucidate the relationship between demographic factors and an individual’s stance on a by-request/ask-first bylaw. The results section provides a summary of our findings and outlines plans for further exploration.

## 2 Data

### 2.1 Data Source and Collection

Our study utilizes data obtained from Open Data Toronto, specifically from Solid Waste Management Services. The data was collected through online surveys conducted in two phases: one in fall 2018 and another in fall 2019. For our analysis, we used the raw data from the fall 2019 survey.

The dataset comprises responses from both the public survey and independent polling. The public online survey was available from September 24, 2019, to November 11, 2019, garnering approximately 23,700 responses. In addition, an independent polling sample of 1,000 Toronto residents aged 16 or older was surveyed online between November 26 and December 3, 2019.

We obtained the dataset from OpenDataToronto (Gelfand 2022). This analysis will be performed in R (R Core Team 2022), using the tidyverse Wickham and Averick (2021), dplyr (Wickham et al. 2022), tidyr (Wickham 2021), haven (Wickham, Miller, and Smith 2022), readr (Wickham et al. 2021), knitr (Xie 2021). All tables in the report are generated by , and kableExtra (Zhu 2021). All figures in the report are generated using ggplot2 (Wickham 2016). And we used modelsummary (Larmarange 2021), nnet (Ripley and Venables 2021) for the model analyzing.

## 2.2 Strength and Weakness of Dataset

The strength of this online survey lies in its inclusiveness, as it is open to all interested stakeholders, enabling a diverse range of opinions to be gathered. Moreover, the survey benefits from a relatively large sample size, which enhances the statistical power and generalizability of the findings.

However, the survey also has some inherent weaknesses. One notable limitation is that it primarily attracts participants who are interested in the subject matter. Consequently, the respondents are more likely to be environmentally conscious individuals who are already concerned about pollution. This inherent bias in the participant pool may skew the data towards more positive responses, as those who are less concerned about pollution or do not view the issue as a priority may be underrepresented in the survey results. This potential bias should be taken into account when interpreting the findings and drawing conclusions based on the survey data. Further research, employing alternative sampling methods to reach a more diverse and representative audience, could help overcome this limitation and provide a more comprehensive understanding of public opinion on the by-request/ask-first bylaw.

## 2.3 Variables

We selected five variables from the raw data for our analysis, as detailed below:

Support for Bylaw: The respondents' level of support or opposition to a by-request/ask-first bylaw aimed at reducing single-use eating utensil consumption in the City of Toronto. The available response options include: Strongly support, Somewhat support, Neither support nor oppose, Somewhat oppose, Strongly oppose, and Don't know.

Gender: The respondents' gender, with available response options being Male and Female.

Age: The age of the respondents, recorded in numerical format.

Education: The highest level of education achieved by the respondents. Response options include: Graduated from college/CEGEP/Trade School, Graduated high school, Primary school or less, Some college/CEGEP/Trade School, Some high school, Some university but did not finish, University graduate degree, and University undergraduate degree.

Household Income: The respondents' household income, with response options ranging from "Less than \$5,000" to "\$250,000 or more" in various increments, as well as "Prefer not to answer."

## 2.4 Data Visualization

Figure 1 illustrates a subtle difference between genders regarding opinions on the single-use utensil bylaw. While the discrepancy is not substantial, females generally exhibit less support for the laws aimed at reducing single-use utensil consumption. It is essential to acknowledge that the available response options for gender are limited to female and male, which may not accurately represent the inclusivity and diversity of gender identities. Furthermore, the survey does not explicitly specify whether the gender options refer to biological sex or gender identity, which could potentially influence the interpretation of the results.

In light of these limitations, it is crucial to consider the potential impact of a more inclusive and comprehensive approach to capturing gender information in future surveys. By offering a wider range of gender options, including non-binary and transgender identities, as well as clearly defining whether the question pertains to biological sex or gender identity, researchers can obtain a more accurate and nuanced understanding of the relationship between gender and opinions on the single-use utensil bylaw. This, in turn, could help policy-makers and environmental advocates tailor their campaigns and communication strategies to engage different segments of the population more effectively and foster greater support for such environmental initiatives.

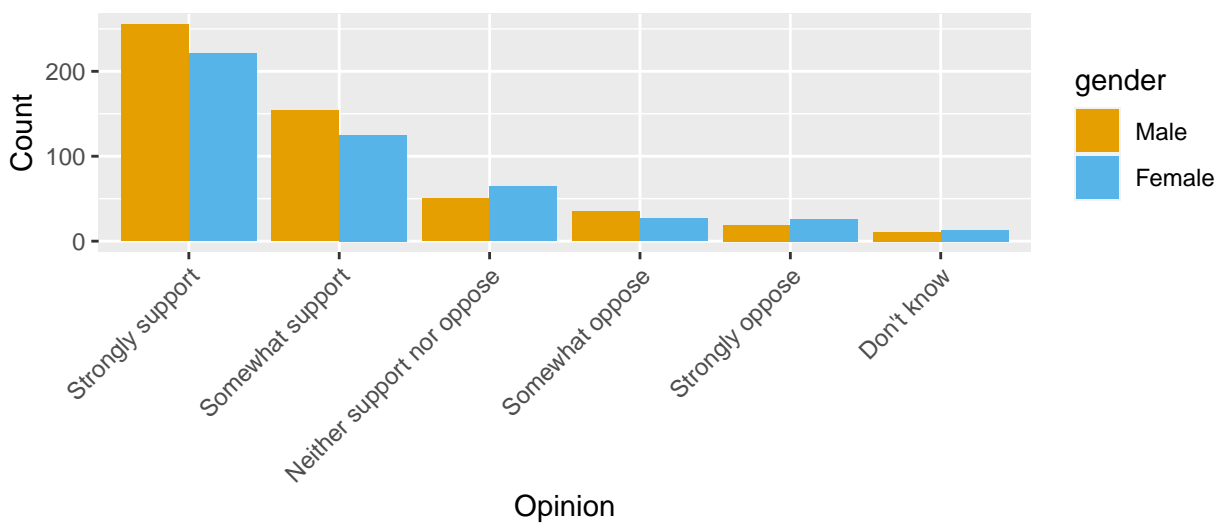


Figure 1: Opinions on Single-Use Utensil Bylaw by Gender

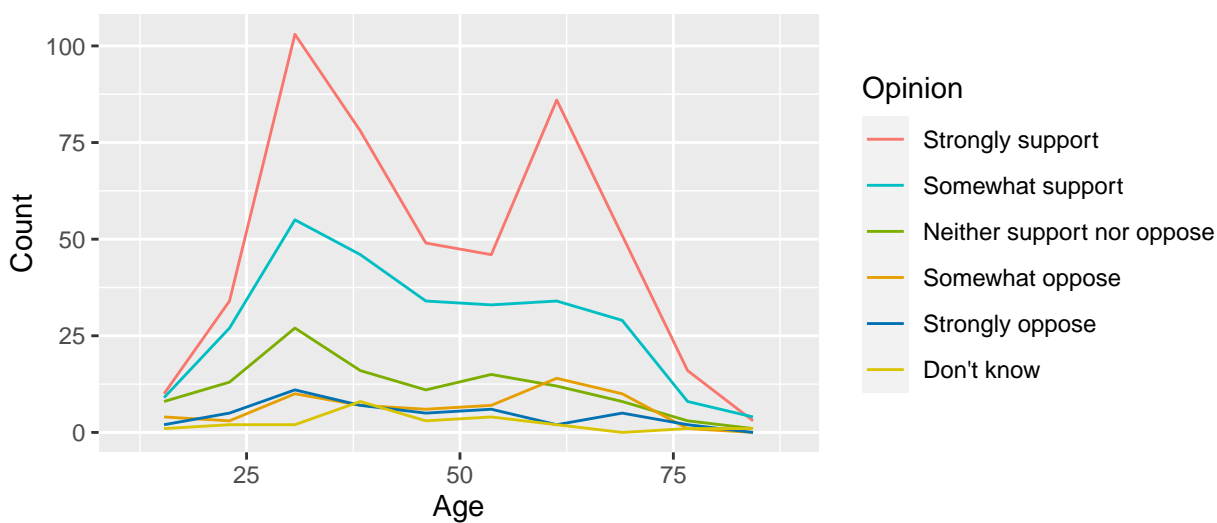


Figure 2: Opinions on Single-Use Utensil Bylaw by Age

Figure 2 reveals that the majority of respondents fall within the age brackets of around 30 and around 60 years old. Among these individuals, many express moderate support for the bylaw. A substantial portion of respondents strongly support the bylaw, while a smaller group somewhat supports it. In most cases, across different age groups, the pattern of choices appears to be similar.

However, we also observed an interesting trend among individuals aged 50-60 years old: there is an upward tendency for them to choose “somewhat oppose.” This trend may suggest that people in this age group might hold more conservative views or have specific concerns that influence their stance on the bylaw. To better understand the underlying reasons for this divergence in opinions, further research could be conducted to explore the factors that contribute to this particular age group’s less supportive outlook on the single-use utensil bylaw.

In summary, while the overall trend of support for the bylaw is consistent across most age groups, the notable exception of those aged 50-60 warrants further investigation. By examining the unique perspectives and concerns of individuals within this age bracket, policymakers and environmental advocates can better tailor their messaging and strategies to address potential reservations, ultimately fostering broader support for the bylaw among various age groups.

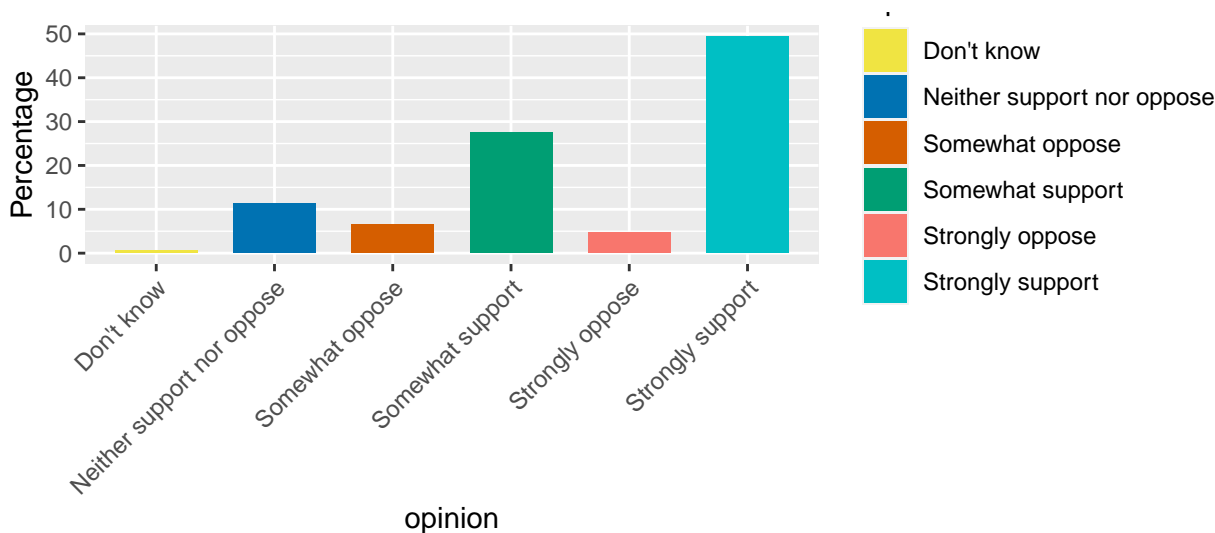


Figure 3: Opinions on Single-Use Utensil Bylaw Among University Undergraduate Degree Holders

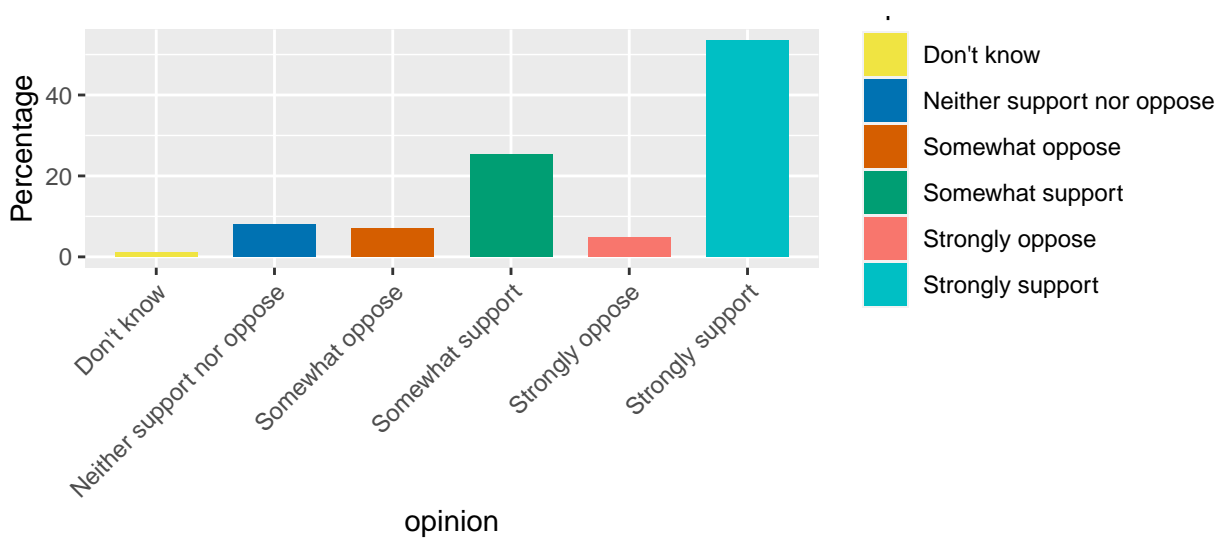


Figure 4: Opinions on Single-Use Utensil Bylaw Among University graduate degree Holders

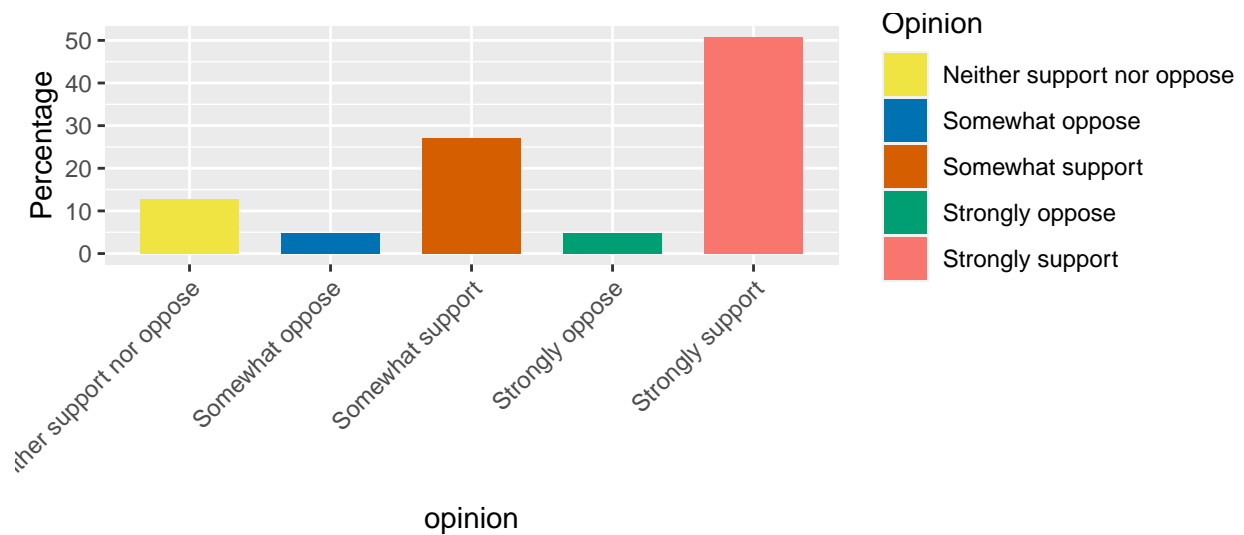


Figure 5: Opinions on Single-Use Utensil Bylaw Among people who completed Some university, but did not finish

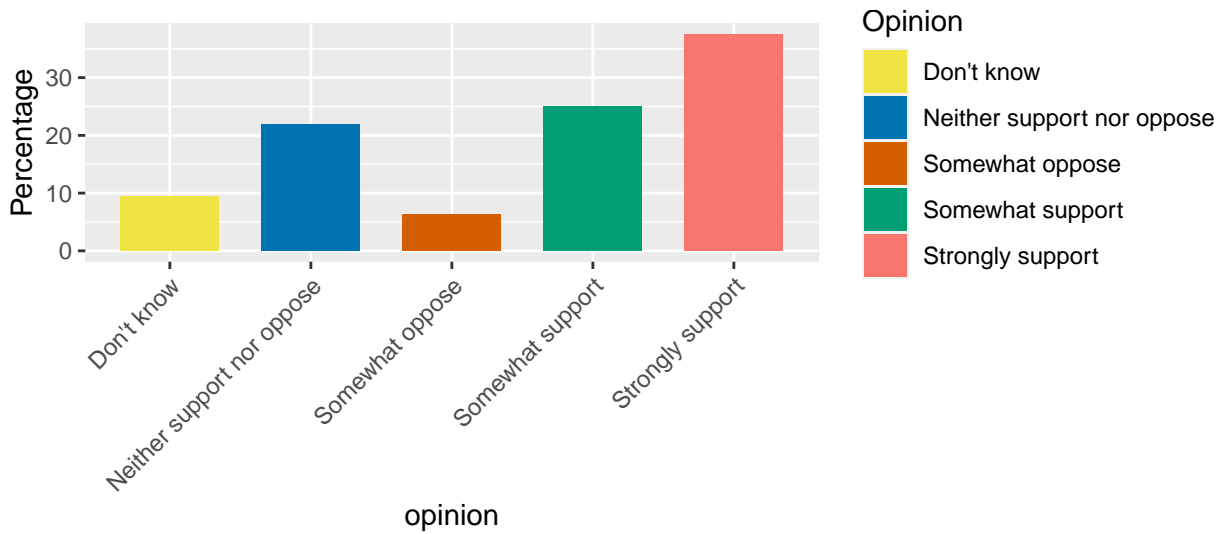


Figure 6: Opinions on Single-Use Utensil Bylaw Among people who completed Some high school

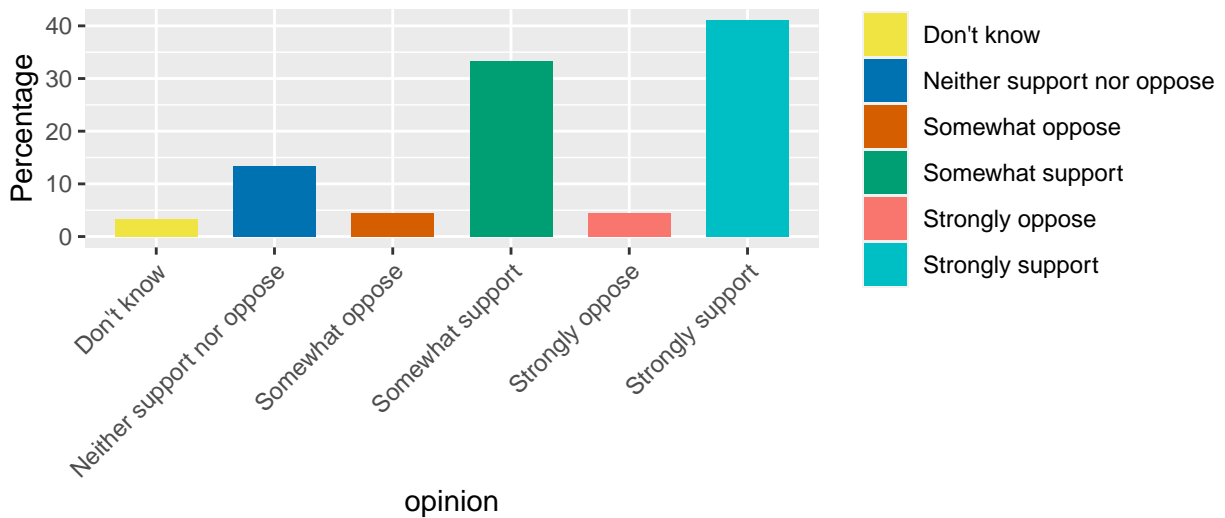


Figure 7: Opinions on Single-Use Utensil Bylaw Among people who completed Some college / CEGEP / Trade School

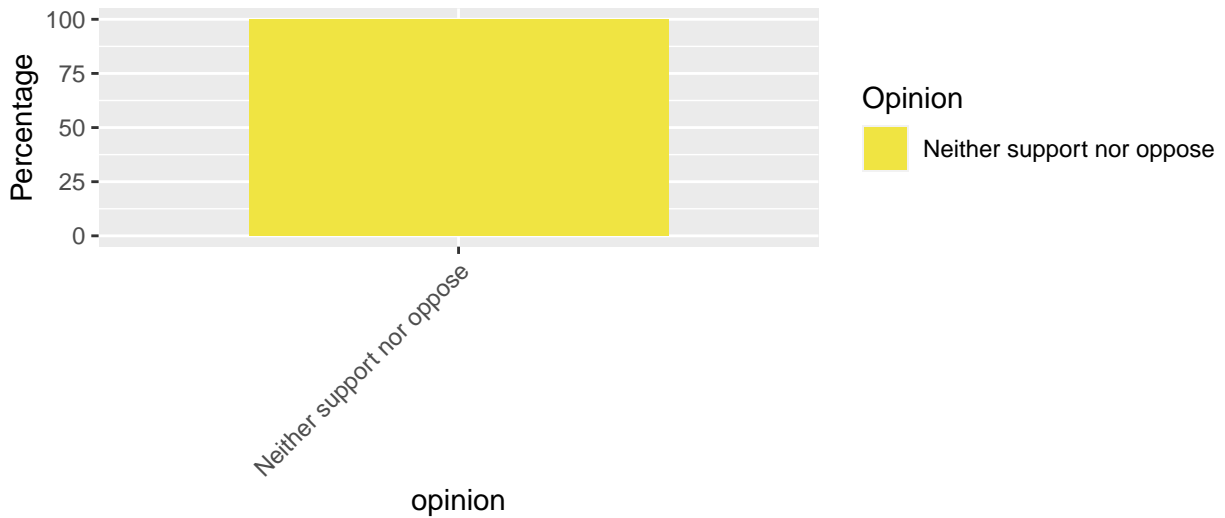


Figure 8: Opinions on Single-Use Utensil Bylaw Among people who completed Primary school or less

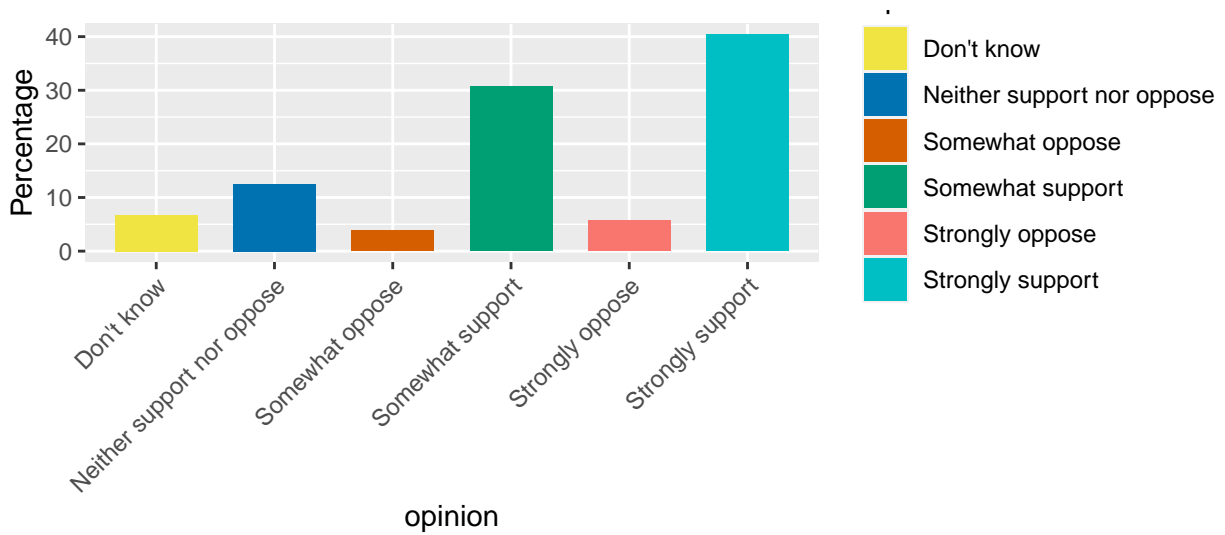


Figure 9: Opinions on Single-Use Utensil Bylaw Among people who graduated high school



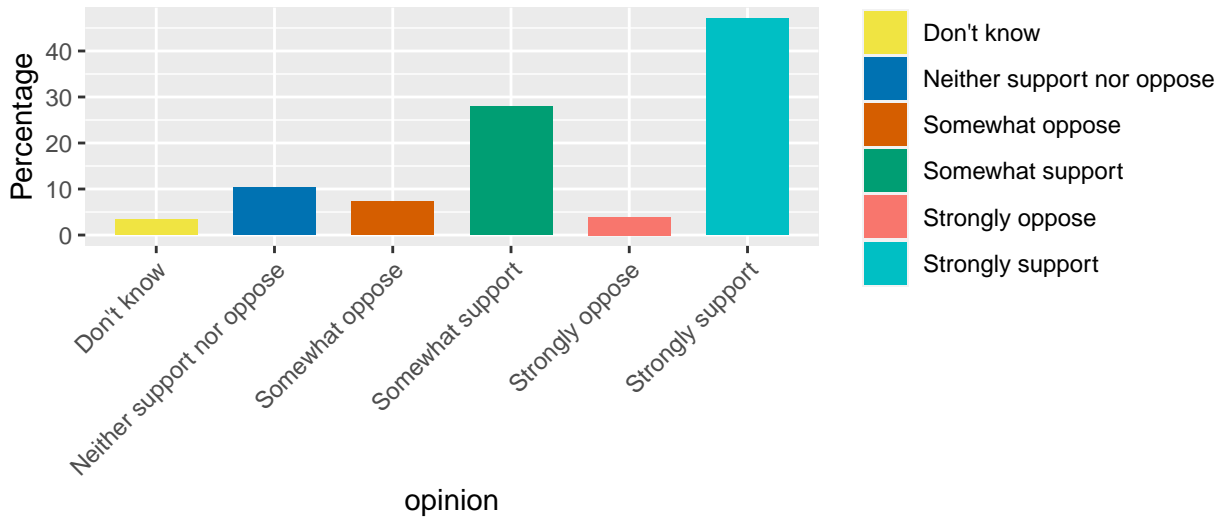


Figure 10: Opinions on Single-Use Utensil Bylaw Among people who Graduated from college / CEGEP / Trade School

Next, we conducted an analysis for each opinion on the single-use utensil bylaw, examining whether the respondents' education level had an impact on their opinion. As Figure 3 demonstrates, the majority of university undergraduate degree holders either strongly or somewhat support the single-use utensil bylaw. Similarly, Figure 4 shows that university graduate degree holders also overwhelmingly support the bylaw, with more than 70% of respondents either strongly or somewhat supporting it.

However, for those who completed some university education but did not finish (Figure 5), the proportion of respondents who neither support nor oppose the bylaw increased. This trend is even more pronounced for those who completed only some high school (Figure 6), with a significant increase in the “neither support nor oppose” category and about 10% of respondents choosing “don't know.” Interestingly, no respondents in these groups strongly opposed the bylaw, and fewer than 10% somewhat opposed it. This finding suggests that interventions or educational efforts may sway those who are undecided to support the bylaw.

Figure 7 shows that individuals who completed some college, CEGEP, or trade school had similar trends as university undergraduate and graduate degree holders. This observation indicates that those who completed education beyond high school are generally more supportive of the single-use utensil bylaw. In contrast, Figure 8, which represents respondents who completed primary school or less, reveals a 100% “neither support nor oppose” response. However, this result may not be particularly informative due to the small number of respondents in this category.

We also noted that for each education level, approximately 10% of respondents chose “neither support nor oppose.” It may be easier to persuade these individuals to support the bylaw than to change the minds of those who already oppose it.

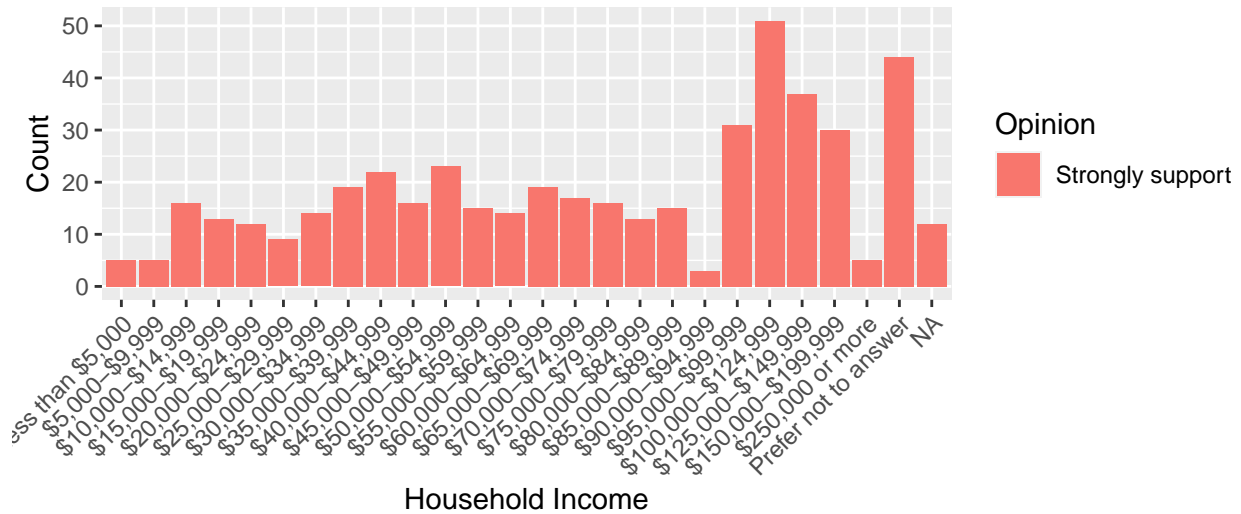


Figure 11: Strongly Support Opinions on Single-Use Utensil Bylaw by Household Income

We proceeded to investigate the association between household income and opinions on the single-use utensil bylaw by analyzing the distribution of household income across each opinion category. Our findings revealed intriguing trends, as illustrated in Figure 11. The data indicates that individuals with higher household incomes are generally more likely to strongly support the single-use utensil bylaw. However, when it comes to respondents with a household income of 250,000 cad or more, the number of those who strongly support the bylaw sees a decline.

This decline among the highest income group may be attributed to various factors, such as the perception that the bylaw might not directly impact their lifestyle or a lack of awareness about the severity of plastic pollution. It is also possible that these individuals have different environmental priorities or believe that other measures would be more effective in addressing the issue.

To address this gap in support, targeted communication and educational campaigns could be designed to emphasize the importance of reducing single-use plastics and the wider environmental benefits of adopting sustainable practices. For instance, appealing to the sense of social responsibility among this income group or highlighting the potential long-term savings associated with reusable alternatives could be effective strategies.



Figure 12: Somewhat Support Opinions on Single-Use Utensil Bylaw by Household Income

From Figure 12, we found that for those who somewhat support the bylaw, a large portion of respondents had a household income ranging from 100,000 cad to 124,999 cad. However, as the household income rose above this range, the number of people who somewhat supported the bylaw decreased.

Furthermore, we observed that individuals with a household income of 250,000 or more cad, as well as those with a household income of less than 10,000 cad, were the least likely to somewhat support the bylaw. This finding suggests that opinions on the bylaw may be influenced by socioeconomic factors. Individuals with higher incomes might have different priorities or concerns, while those with lower incomes might face more pressing financial challenges that overshadow environmental issues.

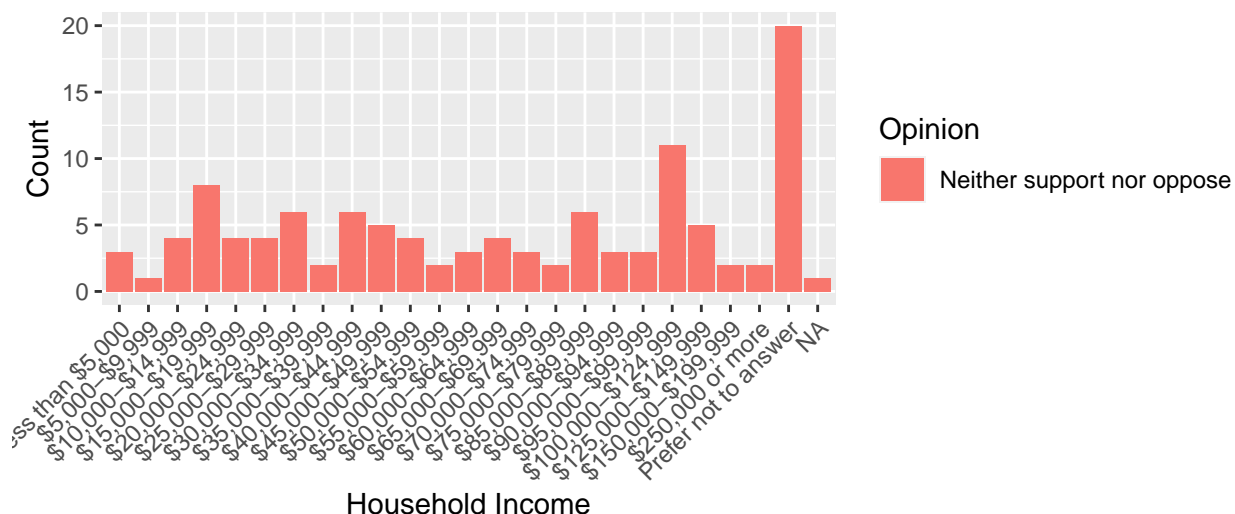


Figure 13: Neither Support Nor Oppose Opinions on Single-Use Utensil Bylaw by Household Income

In our analysis of individuals who hold a neutral stance, neither supporting nor opposing the single-use utensil bylaw, we discovered that a significant number of respondents prefer not to disclose their household income (Figure 13). Among those who did provide information about their household income, it appears that a higher proportion of people with lower incomes tend to adopt the “neither support nor oppose” viewpoint.

This trend may be attributed to several factors. People with lower household incomes might not prioritize environmental issues due to more pressing concerns, such as financial stability and meeting basic needs. Additionally, they may lack access to resources and information that could raise awareness about the detrimental effects of single-use plastics and the importance of reducing their consumption.

To engage this demographic and encourage them to support the bylaw, it may be beneficial to implement targeted educational and awareness campaigns. These initiatives could emphasize the potential cost savings associated with reusable utensils, as well as the positive environmental impact of reducing single-use plastics. By making the connection between personal financial benefits and environmental stewardship, it may be possible to sway the opinions of those who are currently neutral on the issue.

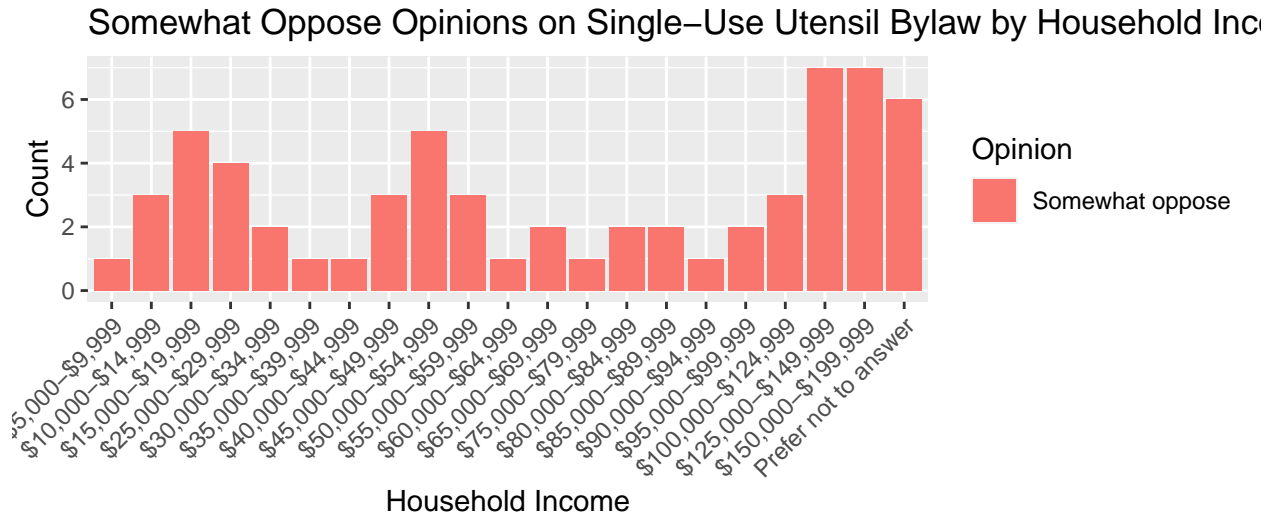


Figure 14: Somewhat Oppose Opinions on Single-Use Utensil Bylaw by Household Income

An intriguing observation we made in our analysis (Figure 14) is that no respondents with a household income higher than 199,999 cad expressed somewhat opposing views on the single-use utensil bylaw. Additionally, we found that a substantial proportion of individuals with household incomes ranging from 125,000 cad to 199,999 cad tended to somewhat oppose the bylaw.

This pattern may be attributed to various factors that are unique to this income bracket. Individuals within this income range may have different consumption patterns or lifestyle choices that make the transition to reusable utensils more challenging or less appealing. Alternatively, they may perceive the bylaw as an unnecessary restriction on their personal freedoms or have concerns about the practicality and effectiveness of the proposed measures.



Figure 15: Strongly Oppose Opinions on Single-Use Utensil Bylaw by Household Income

From Figure 15, we observed that individuals who strongly oppose the single-use utensil bylaw are distributed across various household income levels. However, it is important to note that very few people with household incomes exceeding \$199,999 hold this strongly opposing view.

This finding suggests that factors other than income may contribute to the strong opposition to the bylaw. These factors could include personal values, beliefs, or individual experiences that shape one's perspective on the issue. Additionally, this observation highlights that opposition to the bylaw is not limited to any

particular income bracket and that efforts to address concerns and raise awareness should be inclusive and reach out to diverse segments of the population.

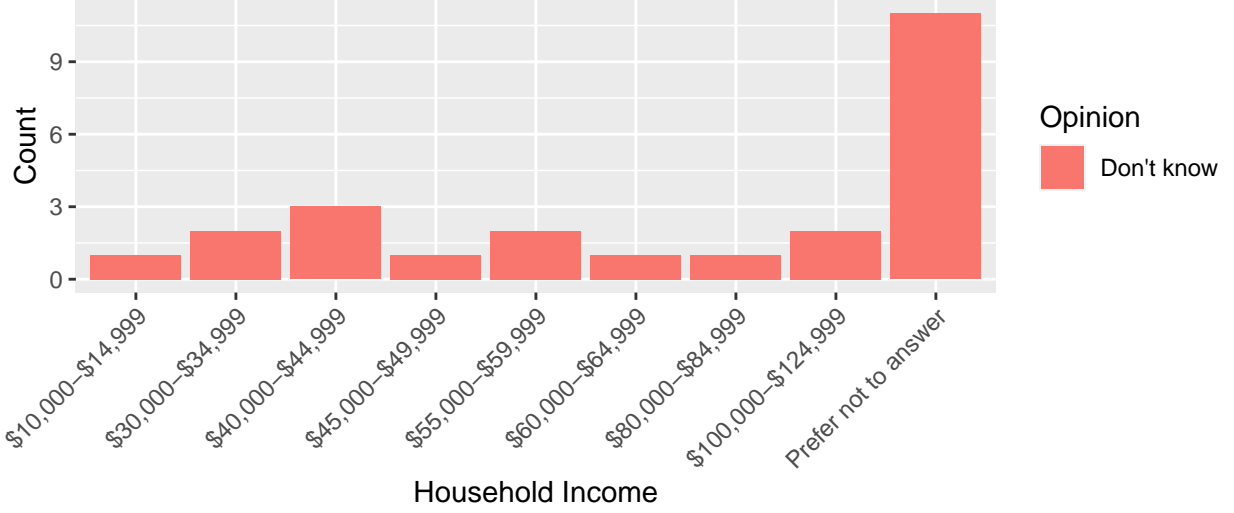


Figure 16: Don't know Opinions on Single-Use Utensil Bylaw by Household Income

In Figure 16, we observed that a significant number of respondents who selected “don't know” as their opinion on the single-use utensil bylaw also preferred not to disclose their household income. This finding suggests that this group of respondents may be less inclined to share personal information or are uncertain about their stance on the issue due to various reasons, such as lack of awareness or insufficient knowledge about the bylaw.

### 3 Model

Our final logistic regression model is as follows:

$$\log\left(\frac{\hat{p}_i}{\hat{p}_{ref}}\right) = \beta_{i0} + \beta_{i1}x_{gender} + \beta_{i2}x_{age} + \beta_{i3}x_{education} + \beta_{i4}x_{household\_income}$$

The multinomial logistic regression model estimates the probability of a person's opinion on a by-request/ask-first bylaw aimed at reducing single-use eating utensil consumption in the City of Toronto. The possible opinions include: Strongly Support, Somewhat Support, Neither Support nor Oppose, Somewhat Oppose, Strongly Oppose, and Don't Know. The model takes into account the following 5 predictor variables:

- 1) Age is a continuous numeric variable representing the individual's age.
- 2) Gender is a binary variable (female/male) indicating a person's gender.
- 3) Education is a categorical variable representing the highest level of education a respondent had at the time of taking the survey. Categories include Graduated from college/CEGEP/Trade School, Graduated high school, Primary school or less, Some college/CEGEP/Trade School, Some high school, Some university but did not finish, University graduate degree, and University undergraduate degree.
- 4) Household income is a categorical variable indicating the respondent's household income range. Categories encompass different income ranges and a “Prefer not to answer” option.

Table 1: Number and Proportion of people opinion on a by-request / ask first bylaw to reduce the use of single-use eating utensils in the City of Toronto

single_use_utensil_bylaw_opinion	count	percentage
Don't know	24	2.4
Neither support nor oppose	114	11.4
Somewhat oppose	62	6.2
Somewhat support	279	27.9
Strongly oppose	45	4.5
Strongly support	476	47.6

Table 2: Model Evaluation Metrics: Residual Deviance and Akaike Information Criterion (AIC)

Residual.Deviance	2482.852
AIC	2832.852

## 4 Results

Table 1 presented summarizes the choices made by respondents regarding single-use takeaway items. The results indicate that 47.6% of respondents showed strong support for a by-request/ask-first bylaw to reduce the use of single-use eating utensils in the City of Toronto. Additionally, 27.9% of respondents somewhat supported the bylaw, while 11.4% of them neither supported nor opposed it. However, 6.2% of respondents somewhat opposed the bylaw, and 4.5% strongly opposed it. These findings suggest that while there is a significant level of support for the bylaw, there are still some concerns or reservations that need to be addressed.

Overall, the analysis suggests that there is mixed support for the single-use utensil bylaw, with a slight majority of respondents showing strong support for it. It is interesting to note that a significant percentage of respondents are still on the fence, as they neither support nor oppose the bylaw. This could indicate a lack of awareness or understanding of the issues surrounding single-use utensils and their impact on the environment.

Table 2 shows that the logistic regression model has a statistically significant fit, as demonstrated by the significant difference between the null and residual deviance values. This suggests that the model has captured important information about the relationship between the predictors and the response variable. Furthermore, the AIC value of 2855.234 indicates that the model has some degree of complexity, but still performs reasonably well in terms of goodness-of-fit. These findings suggest that the model is a viable predictor of individual opinions towards a single-use utensil bylaw, based on their age, gender, education, and household income.

## 5 Discussion

In our findings, we did not observe a significant difference between genders. However, it is important to note the limitations of the gender data collected, as it only provided two options: female and male. This binary categorization may not accurately capture the inclusivity and diversity of gender identities. Our analysis also revealed that a significant proportion of the survey participants were within the age range of approximately 30 to 60 years old, consistent with the 2018 Gallup analysis (Stock et al. (2022)) findings that younger individuals tend to exhibit heightened concern for environmental issues.

In examining respondents' views on the bylaw, we observed that across all education levels, roughly 10% of the respondents selected "neither support nor oppose." We also found that individuals with lower household incomes tended to express somewhat opposing views on the single-use utensil bylaw, while those who strongly opposed the bylaw had household incomes ranging from low to high. This suggests that opposition to the

bylaw is not solely determined by income levels and that other factors may be influencing these strong opposing stances.

## 6 Next Steps

Considering the limitations in the representation of gender diversity and the potential impact of education on individuals' behaviors and opinions, further research is needed to better understand the potential differences and nuances in the results. To effectively persuade neutral respondents and address the concerns of different income groups, targeted outreach and education efforts should be tailored based on respondents' education levels and other demographic factors.

For instance, those with a higher education level might be more inclined to consider data-driven arguments, while individuals with a lower education level could be more responsive to emotive stories and testimonials. Delving deeper into the underlying reasons for opposition across different income groups may reveal additional factors or trends that contribute to these perspectives. By addressing the limitations in the data and understanding the nuances in the opinions of different demographics, we can better inform targeted outreach and education efforts aimed at building support for the bylaw and fostering a more comprehensive and inclusive environmental movement.

## 7 Reference



## 8 Appendix - DataSheet

1. For what purpose was the dataset created?  
This dataset was created to collect information on Reducing Single Use and Takeaway Items. The dataset was edited to evaluate the relationship between demographic factors and opinions on reducing the use of single-use eating utensils in the City of Toronto
2. Who created this dataset (e.g. which team, research group) and on behalf of which entity (e.g. company, institution, organization)?  
This dataset was created by the Solid Waste Management Services, and edited by Myra Li of the University of Toronto.
3. What support was needed to make this dataset?  
The project can be find at <https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/reducing-single-use-and-takeaway-items/>
4. Any other comments?  
No.
5. What do the instances that comprise the dataset represent (e.g. documents, photos, people, countries)?  
Each row of the main dataset is a person, and contains the information about that specific person.
6. How many instances are there in total (of each type, if appropriate)?  
There are about 61190 instances in the original dataset. The dataset used for the report contains about 7006 instances.
7. Does the dataset contain all possible instances or is it a sample (not necessarily random) of instances from a larger set?  
This dataset includes responses from this public survey and independent polling. A sample of 1,000 Toronto residents aged 16 or older was surveyed online as part of the independent polling from November 26 to December 3, 2019.
8. What data does each instance consist of?  
Each instance consists of demographic and choices regarding the question “To what extent would you support or oppose a by-request / ask first bylaw to reduce the use of single-use eating utensils in the City of Toronto?”  
The demographic information including: gender, age, education, household income and location.
9. Is there a label or target associated with each instance?  
Yes, there is a unique case ID for every individual.
10. Is any information missing from individual instances?  
Yes, there is some missing information in the dataset, particularly regarding the specific behaviors or actions that individuals have taken to reduce their use of single-use and takeaway items. This is most likely because these questions were not asked to all respondents.
11. Are relationships between individual instances made explicit (e.g. users’ movie ratings, social network links)?  
Yes, through the unique ID.
12. Are there recommended data splits (e.g. training, development/validation, testing)?  
No.

13. Are there any errors, sources of noise, or redundancies in the dataset?  
There may be, if respondents answered untruthfully. It is difficult to tell.
14. Is the dataset self-contained, or does it link to or otherwise rely on external resources (e.g. websites, tweets, other datasets)?  
It is self-contained.
15. Does the dataset contain data that might be considered confidential (e.g. data that is protected by legal privilege or by doctor-patient confidentiality, data that includes the content of individuals' non-public communications)?  
Yes.
16. Does the dataset contain data that, if viewed directly, might be offensive, insulting, threatening, or might otherwise cause anxiety?  
No
17. Does the dataset relate to people?  
Yes.
18. Does the dataset identify any subpopulations (e.g. by age, gender)?  
Yes.
19. Is it possible to identify individuals (i.e., one or more natural persons), either directly or indirectly (i.e., in combination with other data) from the dataset?  
No.
20. Does the dataset contain data that might be considered sensitive in any way (e.g. data that reveals racial or ethnic origins, sexual orientations, religious beliefs, political opinions or union memberships, or locations; financial or health data; biometric or genetic data; forms of government identification, such as social security numbers; criminal history)?  
No
21. Any other comments?  
No.
22. How was the data associated with each instance acquired?  
Through an online survey
23. What mechanisms or procedures were used to collect the data (e.g. hardware apparatus or sensor, manual human curation, software program, software API)?  
Not sure
24. If the dataset is a sample from a larger set, what was the sampling strategy (e.g. deterministic, probabilistic with specific sampling probabilities)?  
Probability based random Sampling.
25. Who was involved in the data collection process (e.g. students, crowdworkers, contractors) and how were they compensated (e.g. how much were crowdworkers paid)?

Toronto residents aged 16 or older

26. Over what timeframe was the data collected? from September 24, 2019 to November 11, 2019
27. Were any ethical review processes conducted (e.g. by an institutional review board)?  
Not mentioned
28. Does the dataset relate to people?  
Yes.
29. Did you collect the data from the individuals in question directly, or obtain it via third parties or other sources (e.g. websites)?  
Via opendatatoronto (<https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/reducing-single-use-and-takeaway-items/>)
30. Were the individuals in question notified about the data collection?  
Yes
31. Did the individuals in question consent to the collection and use of their data?  
Yes  
Link: <https://cms.wellcome.org/sites/default/files/2021-10/wgm2020-methodology.pdf>
32. If consent was obtained, were the consenting individuals provided with a mechanism to revoke their consent in the future or for certain uses?  
No.
33. Has an analysis of the potential impact of the dataset and its use on data subjects (e.g. a data protection impact analysis) been conducted?  
No.
34. Any other comments?  
No.
35. Was any preprocessing/cleaning/labeling of the data done (e.g. discretization or bucket- ing, tokenization, part-of-speech tagging, SIFT feature extraction, removal of instances, processing of missing values)?  
Yes, the data was cleaned but missing values were not processed.
36. Was the “raw” data saved in addition to the preprocessed/cleaned/labeled data (e.g. to support unanticipated future uses)?  
No.
37. Is the software used to preprocess/clean/label the instances available?  
No.
38. Any other comments?  
No.

39. Has the dataset been used for any tasks already?  
Yes
40. Is there a repository that links to any or all papers or systems that use the dataset? No.
41. What (other) tasks could the dataset be used for?  
It could also be used for analyzing how to efficiently reducing the use of single-use and takeaway items
42. Is there anything about the composition of the dataset or the way it was collected and preprocessed/cleaned/labeled that might impact future uses?  
No
43. Are there tasks for which the dataset should not be used?  
No
44. Any other comments?  
No.
45. Will the dataset be distributed to third parties outside of the entity (e.g. company, institution, organization) on behalf of which the dataset was created?  
No, the dataset is only available on opendatatoronto
46. How will the dataset be distributed (e.g. tarball on website, API, GitHub)?  
On opendatatoronto
47. When will the dataset be distributed?  
The dataset is already available.
48. Will the dataset be distributed under a copyright or other intellectual property (IP) license, and/or under applicable terms of use (ToU)?  
It is on the opendatatoronto website, and it is allowed for student to use the dataset for studying.
49. Have any third parties imposed IP-based or other restrictions on the data associated with the instances?  
No.
50. Do any export controls or other regulatory restrictions apply to the dataset or to individual instances?  
No.
51. Any other comments?  
No.  
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52. Who is supporting/hosting/maintaining the dataset?  
opendatatoronto

53. How can the owner/curator/manager of the dataset be contacted (e.g. email address)?  
Request to opendatatoronto
54. Is there an erratum?  
No.
55. Will the dataset be updated (e.g. to correct labeling errors, add new instances, delete instances)?  
No.
56. If the dataset relates to people, are there applicable limits on the retention of the data associated with the instances (e.g. were individuals in question told that their data would be retained for a fixed period of time and then deleted)?  
No.
57. Will older versions of the dataset continue to be supported/hosted/maintained?  
No.
58. If others want to extend/augment/build on/contribute to the dataset, is there a mechanism for them to do so?  
No.
59. Any other comments?  
No.

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