

The Battle of Neighborhood

1. Introduction:

Immigration is defined as the movement of people to live from their homeland or region to another country they are not native to. There are specific economic factors contributing to immigration, including the desire to get higher wage rates, to improve living standards, to have better job opportunities and to gain education. There are also significant non-economic factors and these include Leaving home for persecution, ethnic cleansing, genocide, war, natural disasters and political control (such as dictatorship). Immigration has become increasingly common worldwide throughout history, with improved transportation and technology. In both the home country and the host country, immigration numbers affect.

a. Benefits of Immigration:

Immigration has many advantages to it. Immigrants primarily choose to leave their homeland to improve their quality of life. Economic factors for immigration include higher pay rates, improved work conditions, a higher standard of life and incentives for employment. Immigrants also frequently leave their homelands to escape poverty religious persecution, oppression, ethnic cleansing, genocide, wars, or a political structure (e.g. repressive dictatorship). Whatever the reasoning behind immigration is, it provides the immigrant with a new beginning in life and more opportunities for growth than previously available. Success in a new country is not guaranteed and often requires hard work and sacrifices, but many immigrants are willing to take risks for themselves to be able to have a better future.

2. Problem Description:

- a. The neighborhoods of New York City and the city of Toronto are compared in this project. Both cities are very diverse and are the financial capitals of their respective countries. The similarity or dissimilarity is compared.
- b. Both the cities are segmented and clustered their neighborhoods based on Borough in each city.
- c. A detailed overview of most common venues in each cluster are discussed to prove the similarity and dissimilarity

3. Data

- a. Data set for New York city is available in following link:

https://geo.nyu.edu/catalog/nyu_2451_34572

- b. Data set for Toronto city is available in following link:

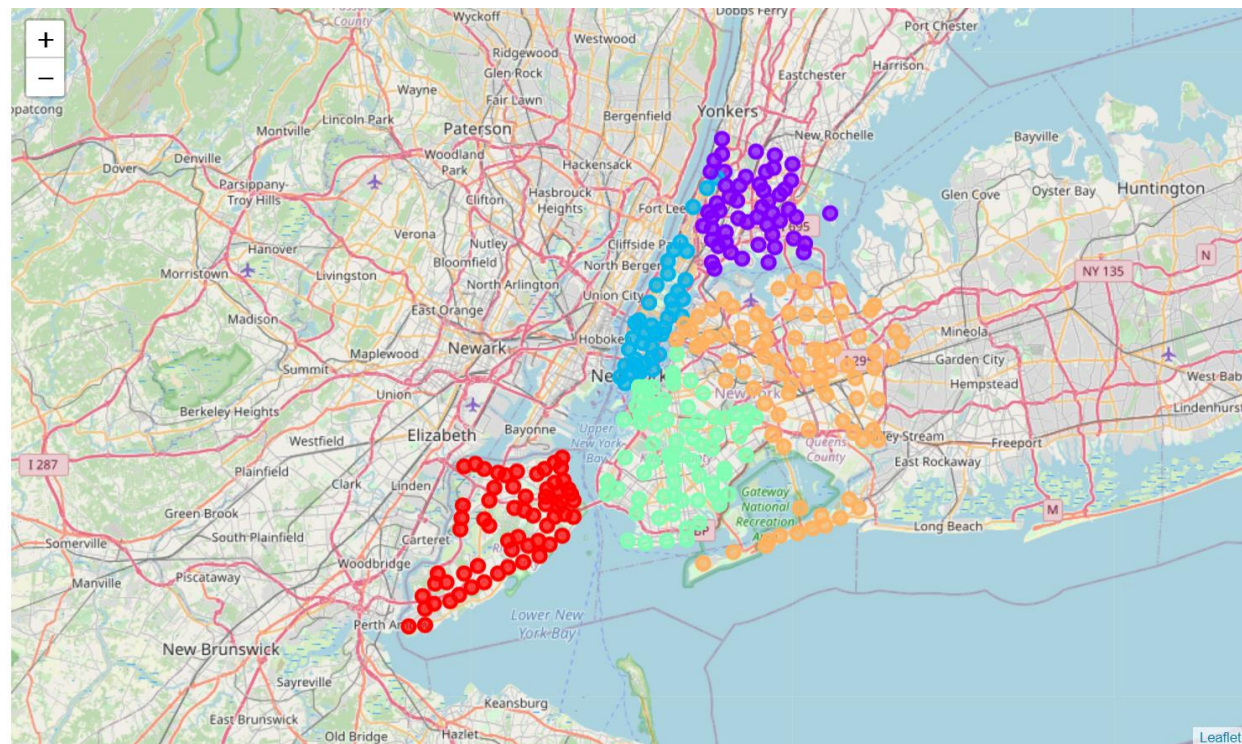
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_postal_codes_of_Canada:_M

4. Data Acquisition:

- a. The data for New York has all the information Neighbourhood name, location details (Latitude and longitude)
- b. Data for New York city has 5 boroughs and 306 neighborhoods.
- c. Table has Borough details of New York city

Borough
Bronx
Manhattan
Brooklyn
Queens
Staten Island

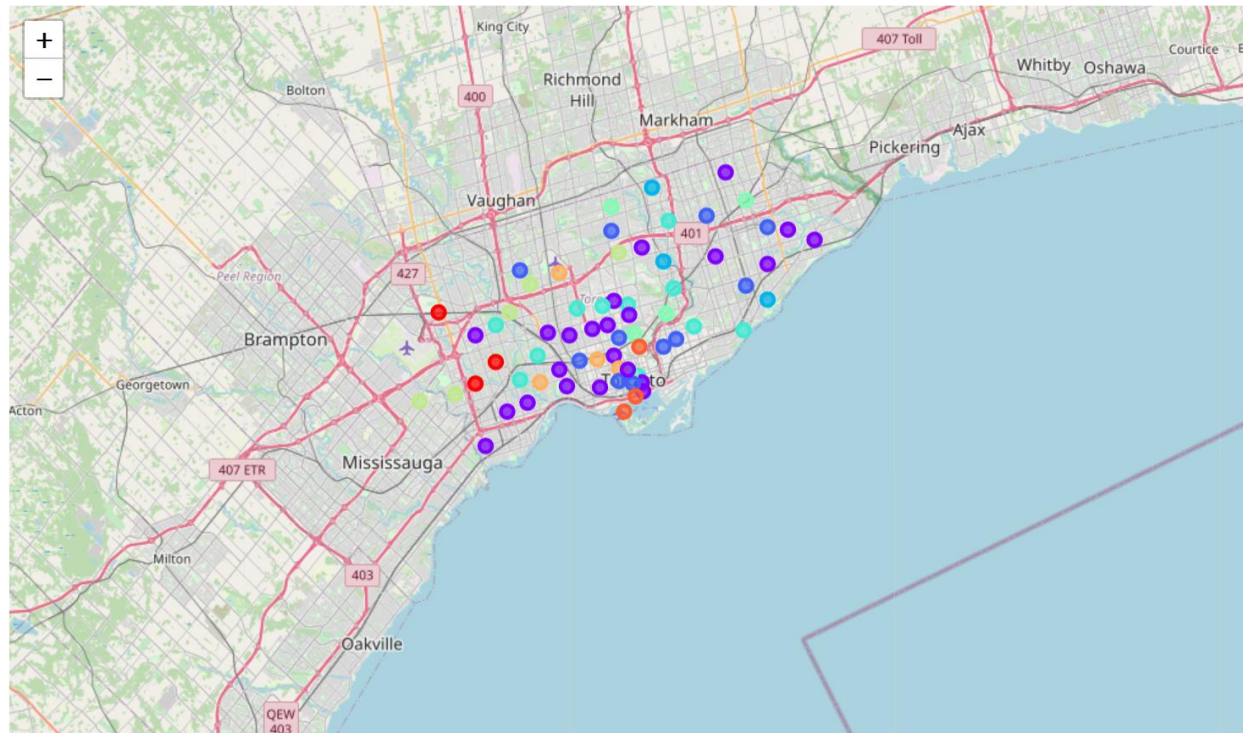
- d.
- e. New York city Map



f. The data of Toronto city has postal code, Neighbourhood name. I used Nominatim library from geopy to get the location details of Toronto City. Toronto city has 9 boroughs.

g. Map of Toronto City:

Borough
North York
Downtown Toronto'
Etobicoke
Scarborough
East York
York
East Toronto
West Toronto
Central Toronto



h.

i. Four-square API was used to search for near by venues in each neighbourhood of Toronto city and New York city in the radius of 1000 mt. The venue name and Venue category are extracted. The total number of venues in each category are counted and also the most frequent venue category for each neighbourhood is classified.