

Shopping for a change:

Using GIS to Measure the Food Security Impact of a New Downtown Grocery Store



Goal

- 1. Demonstrate how to use GIS to study a complex question.
- 2. Is downtown Winnipeg a food desert? Does SkyCity's proposed grocery store improve food access downtown?

Take home message

- Downtown has a mix of low and high income residents.
- Downtown residents are less likely to drive. This changes their shopping needs.
- For downtown to be a food oasis all areas need a combination of market based and community based solutions within walking distance.
- GIS is useful for answering this type of complex question.

Presentation Outline

1. Context

- 2. Data wants and needs
- 3. Data collection
- 4. Visualization
- 5. Analysis
- 6. Answer

1.0 What are Food Deserts?

Food deserts are:

- Low income areas.
- No large food retailers within walking distance.
- Poor access to affordable healthy food options.

1.1 Is Downtown a Food Desert?

"Access to healthy, affordable foods has plunged, forcing downtown residents to rely on stores with fewer healthy options, pay more for food, and travel long distances to access the food they need."

(Food Matters Manitoba, 2013)



2 Data Wants and Needs

- Local context
- 2. Data wants and needs
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2.1 Data Wants and Needs

Need:

- Store Locations
 - Type of store
 - Open or Close Date
- Measures of poverty and income
 - Market basket measure
- Proximity to stores
 - Census geography



Wants:

- Method of commute
- Price of healthy food at each location
- Interviews about shopping habits



Wants:

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3.0 Data Collection

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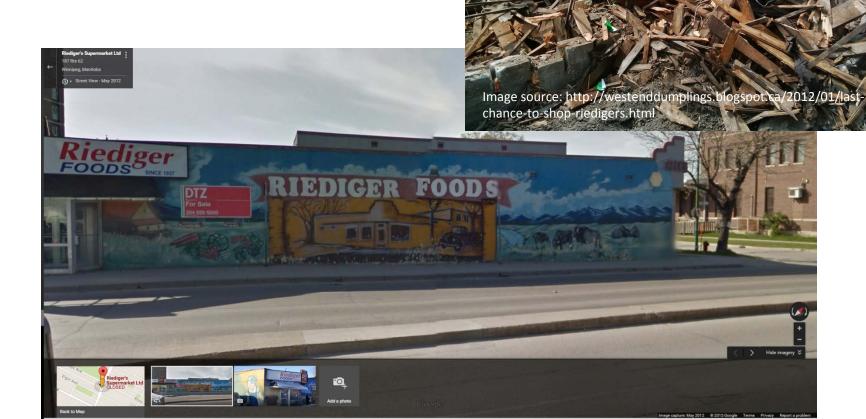
3.1 Data Collection and Sources

- Store Locations: Google, local knowledge, phone confirmation
- Type of store: phone calls, local visits, previous research



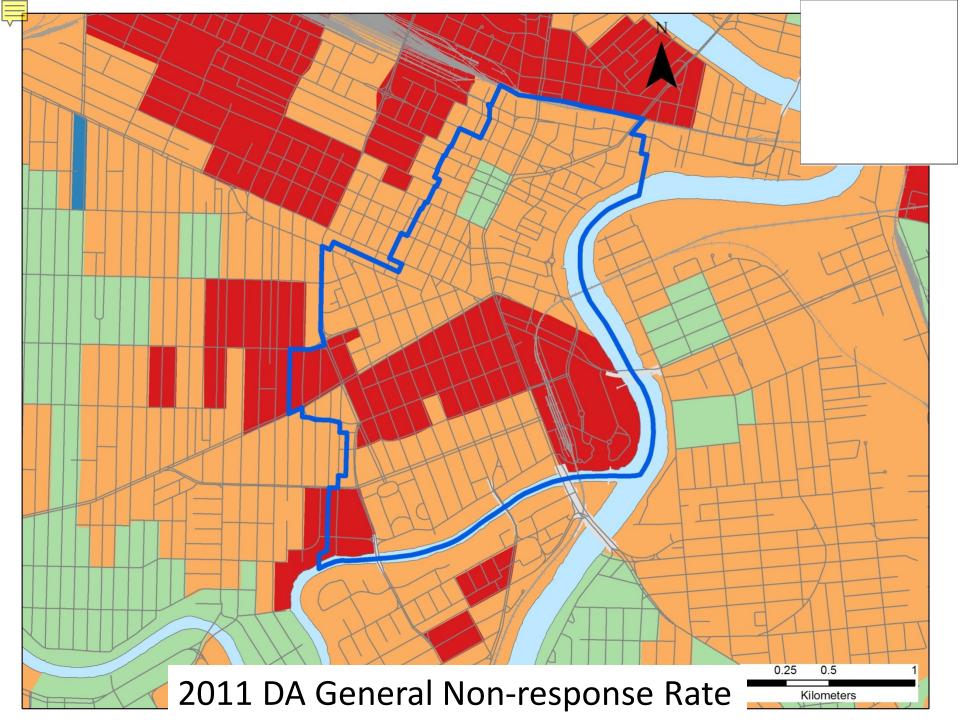
3.1 Data Challenges

Checking with Google can be outdated



3.1 Data Collection and Sources

- Measures of Poverty and Income:
 - 2006 Canadian Census
 - 2011 National Household Survey
- Proximity to Grocery Stores:
 - 2011 Dissemination Blocks
- Method of Commute:
 - 2011 NHS

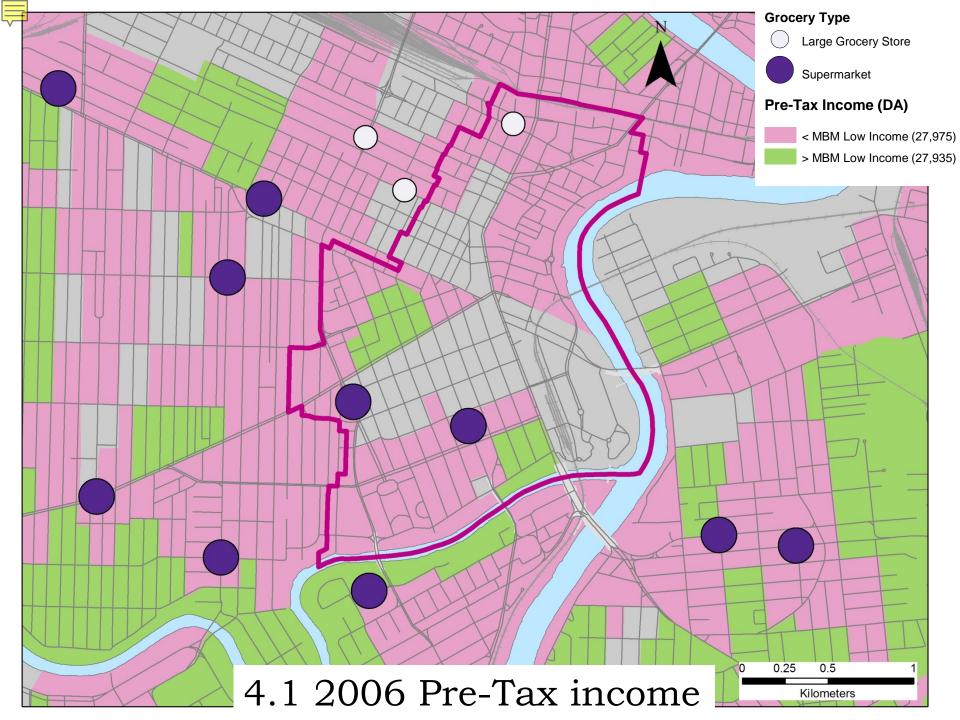


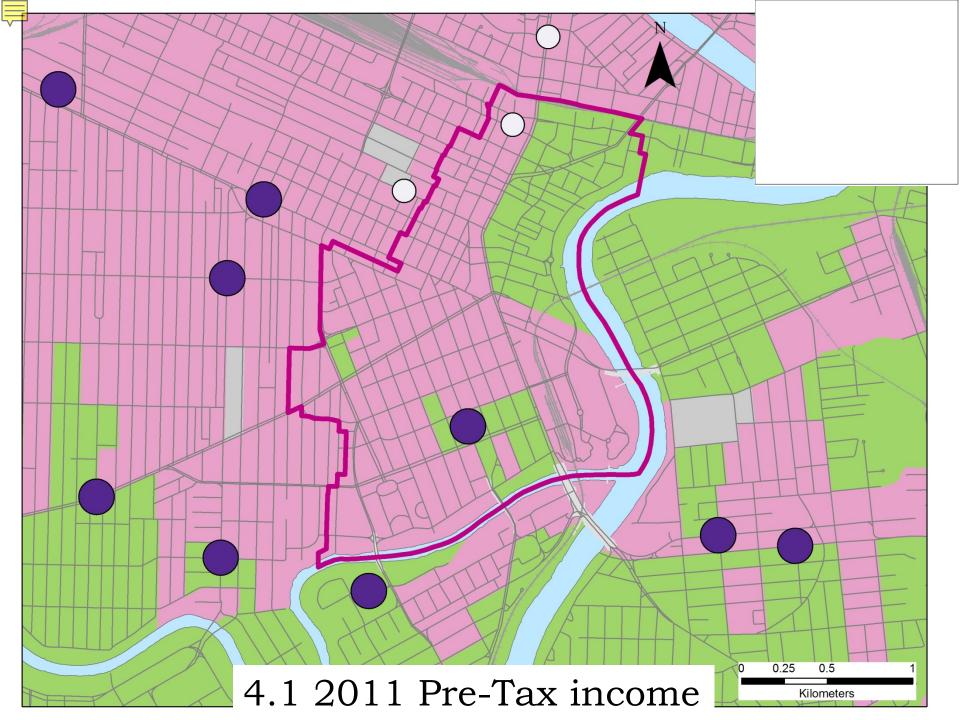
4.0 Visualization

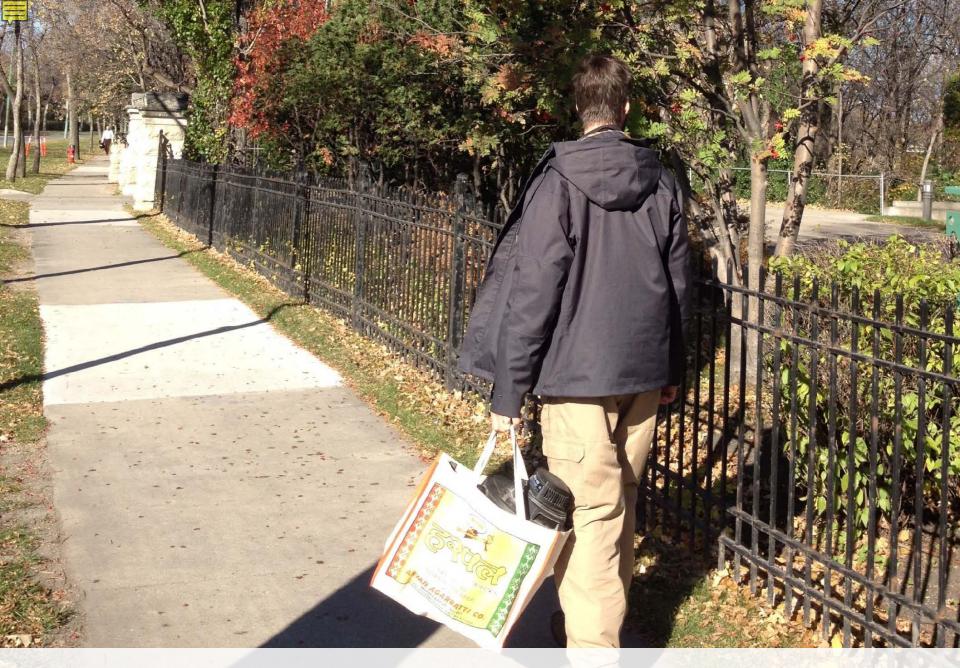
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- Data wants and needs
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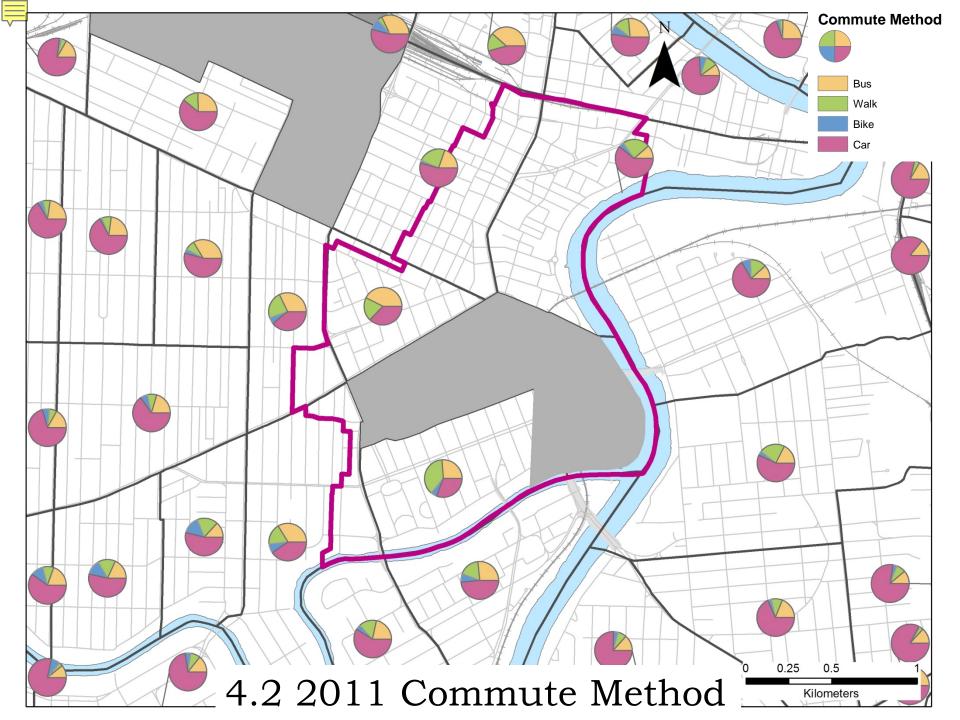
4.1 Income

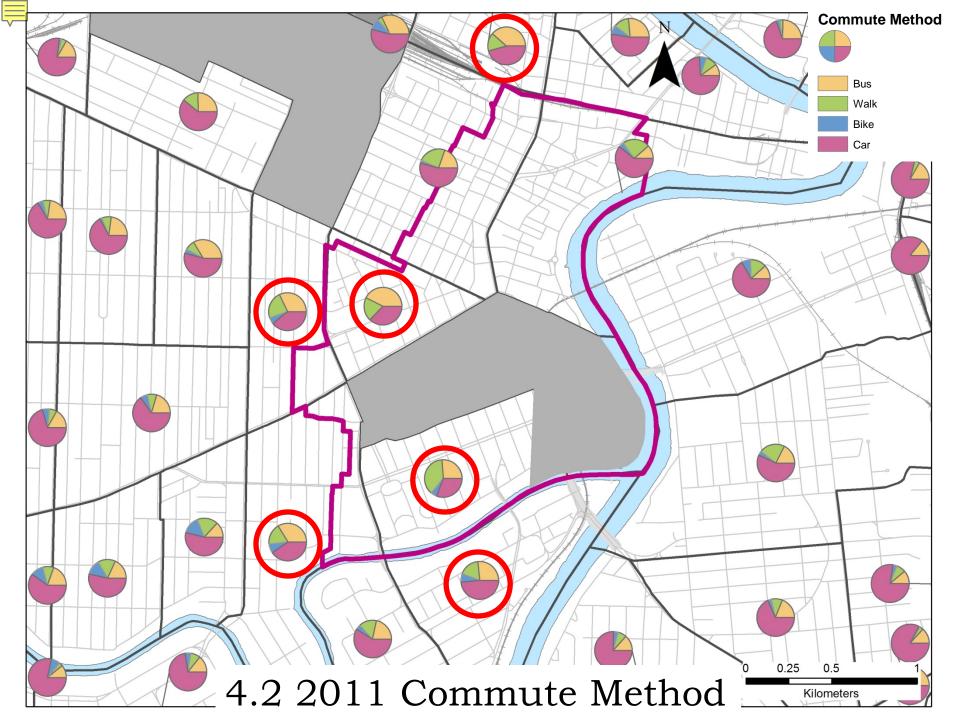


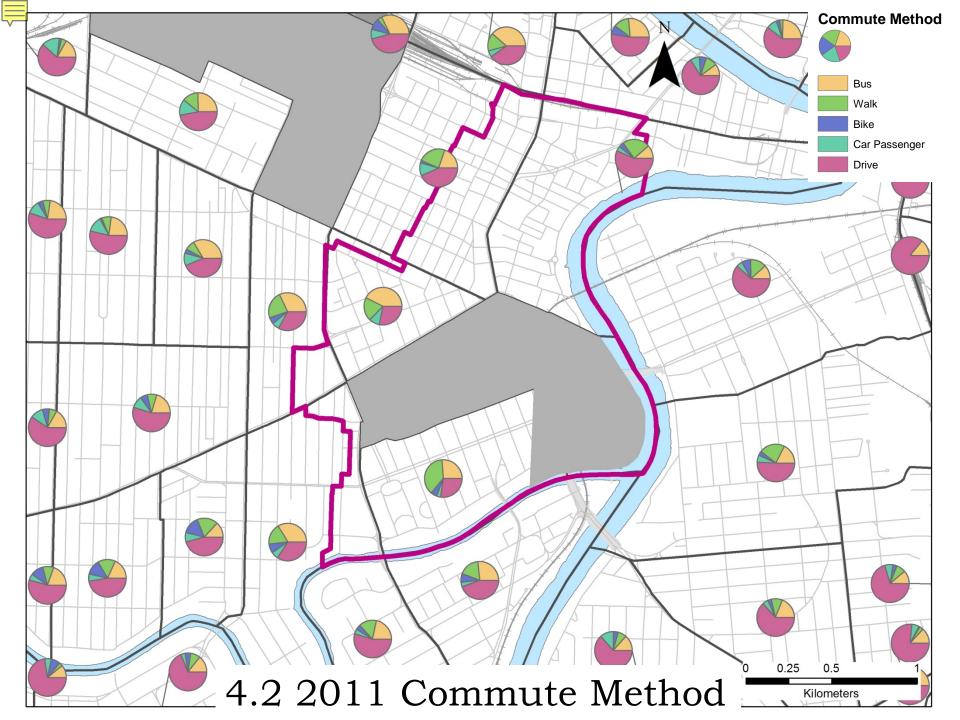


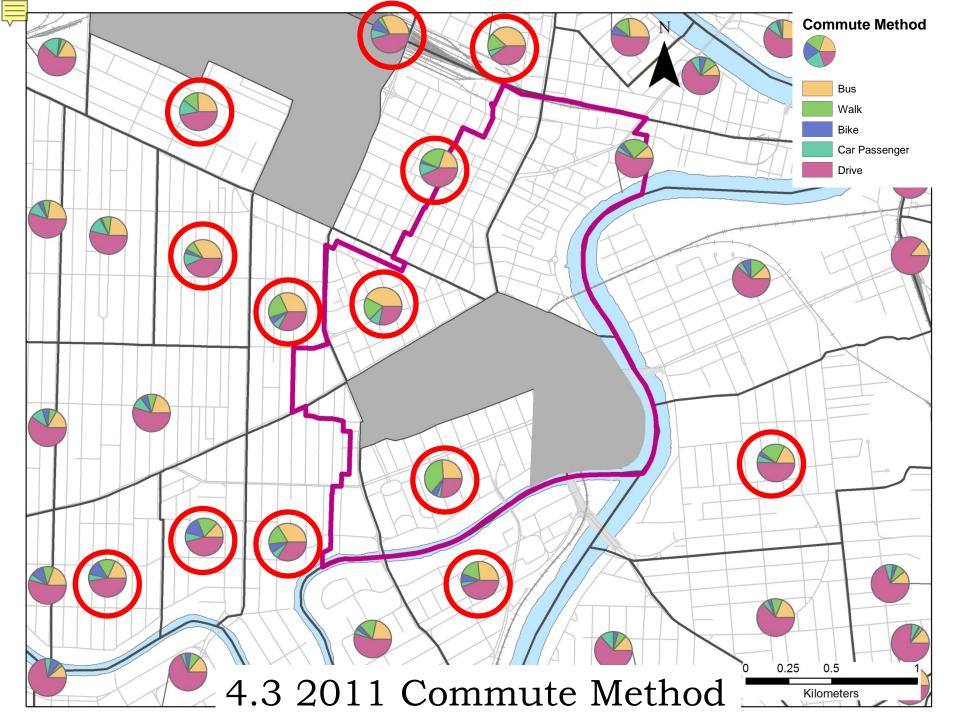


4.2 Method of Commute







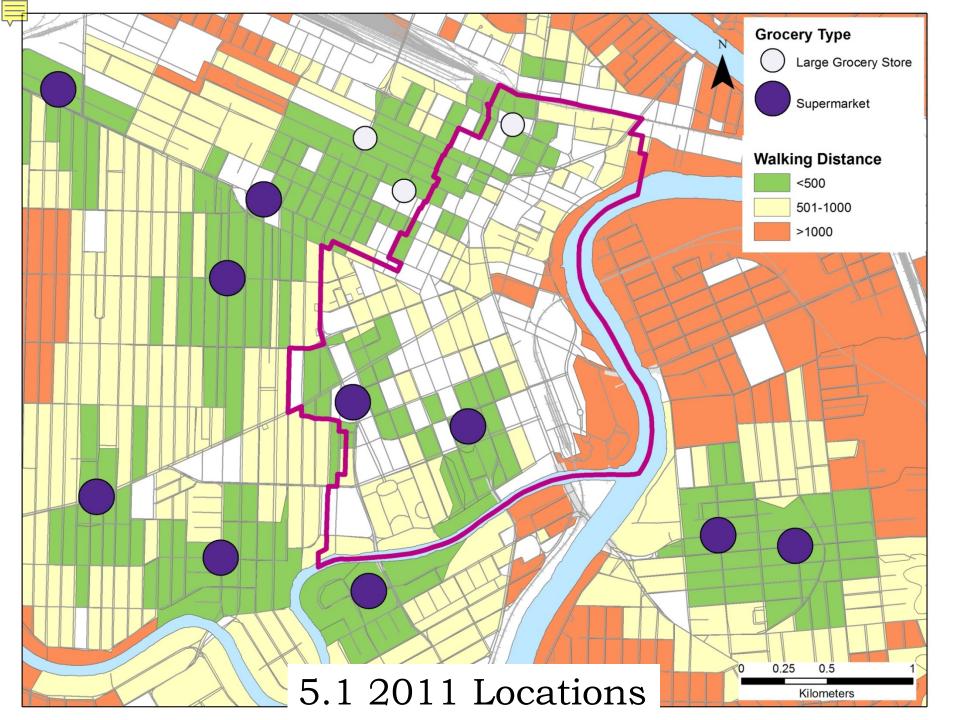


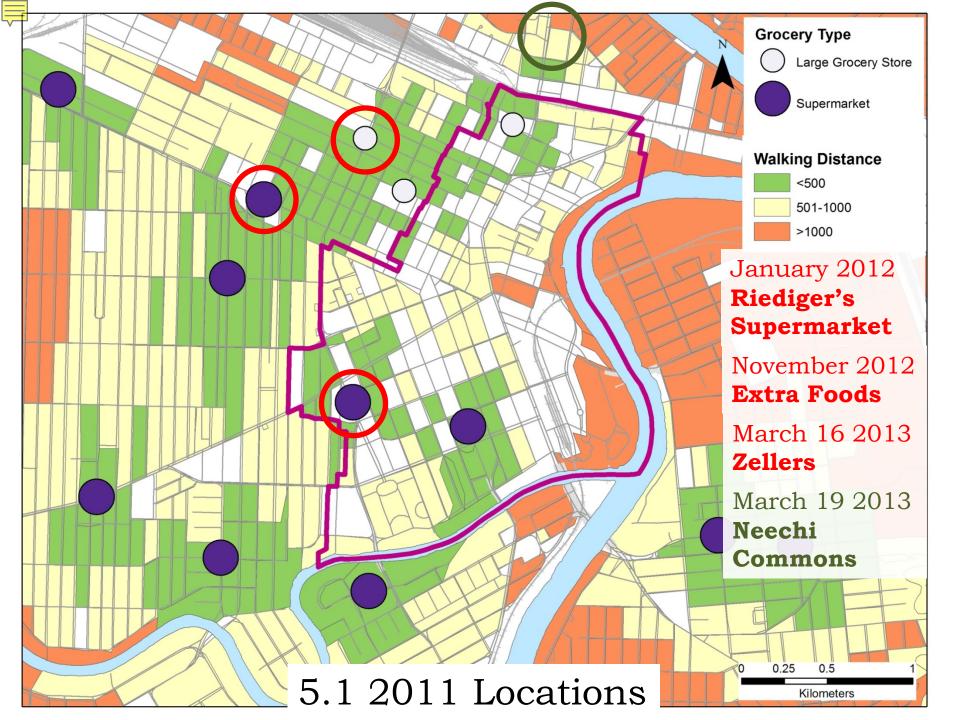
5.0 Analysis

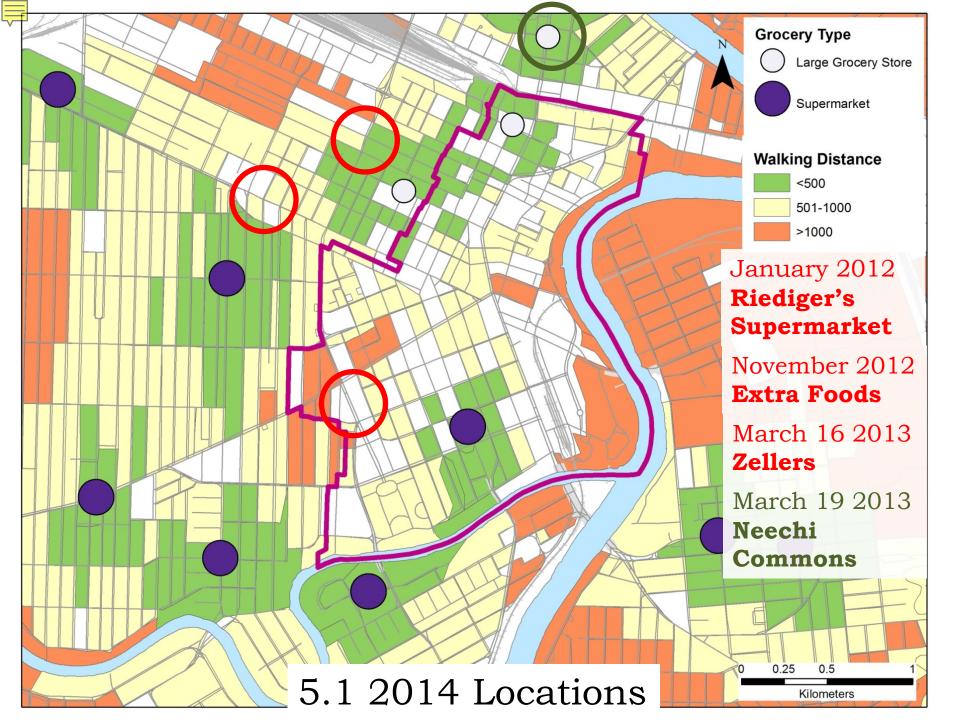
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5.1 Grocery Store Access



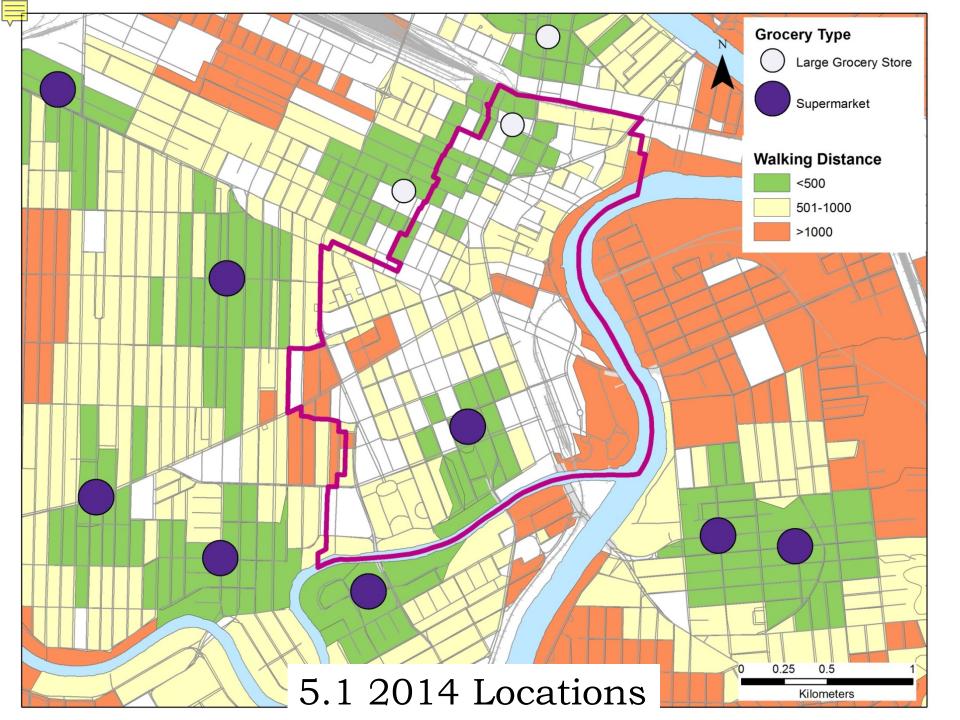


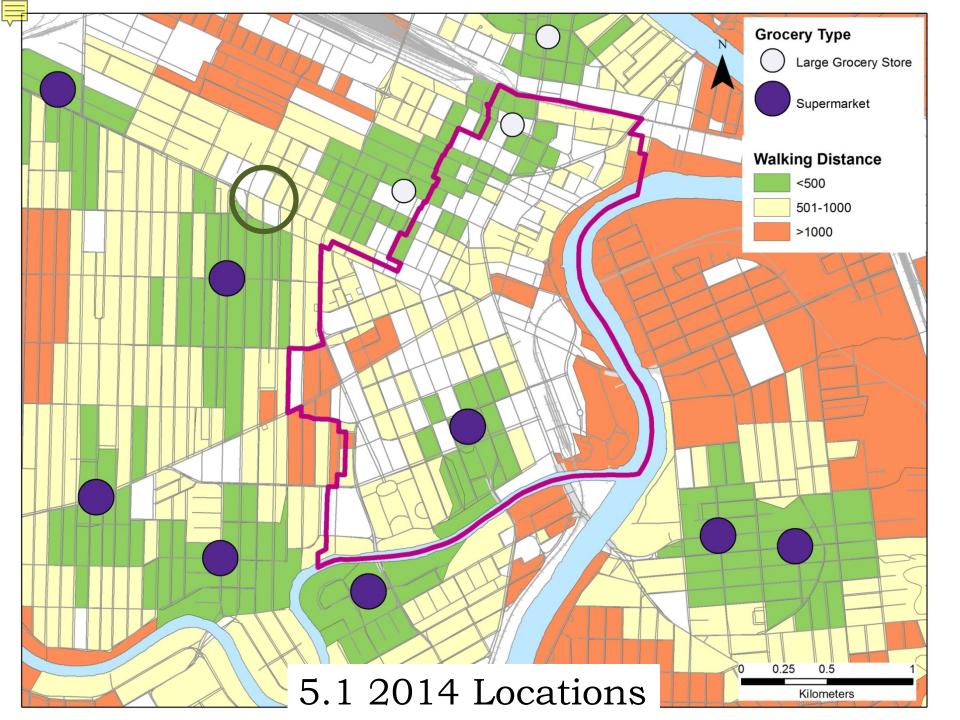


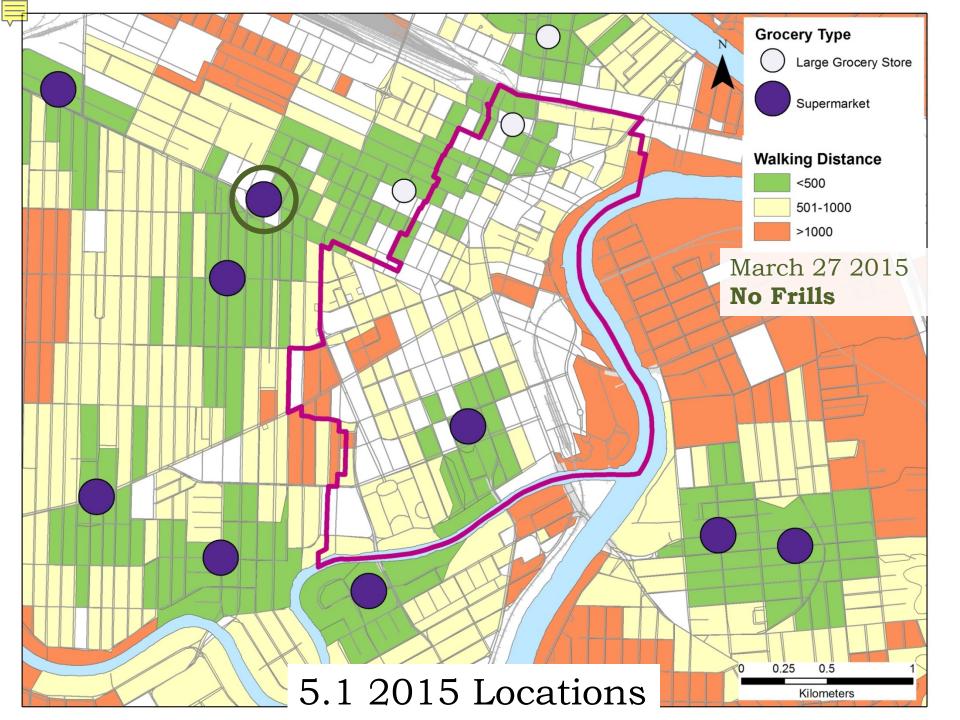


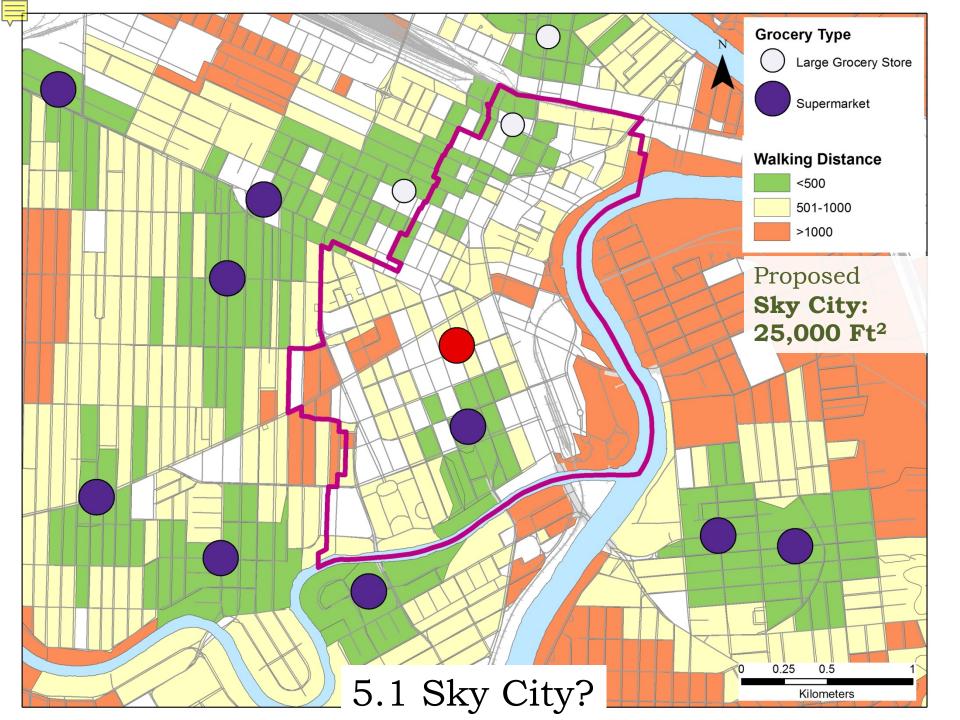
Findings (Kaufman 2013):

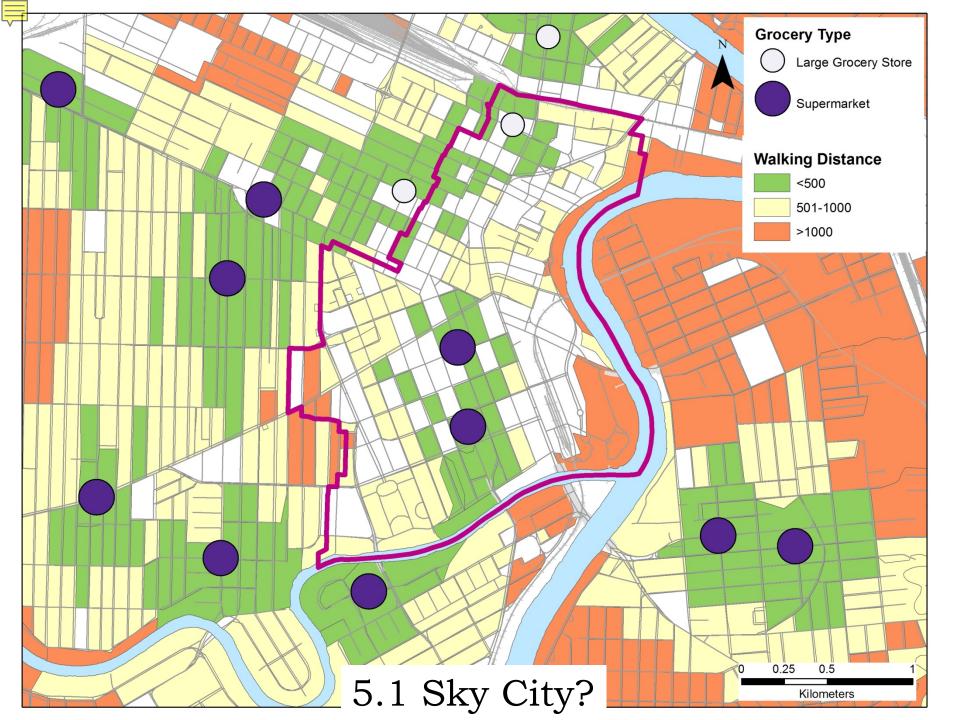
- Tax breaks, long-term lease needed for a conventional grocery store. Replacing Zellers could take years.
- More than one grocery store needed to serve all of downtown.







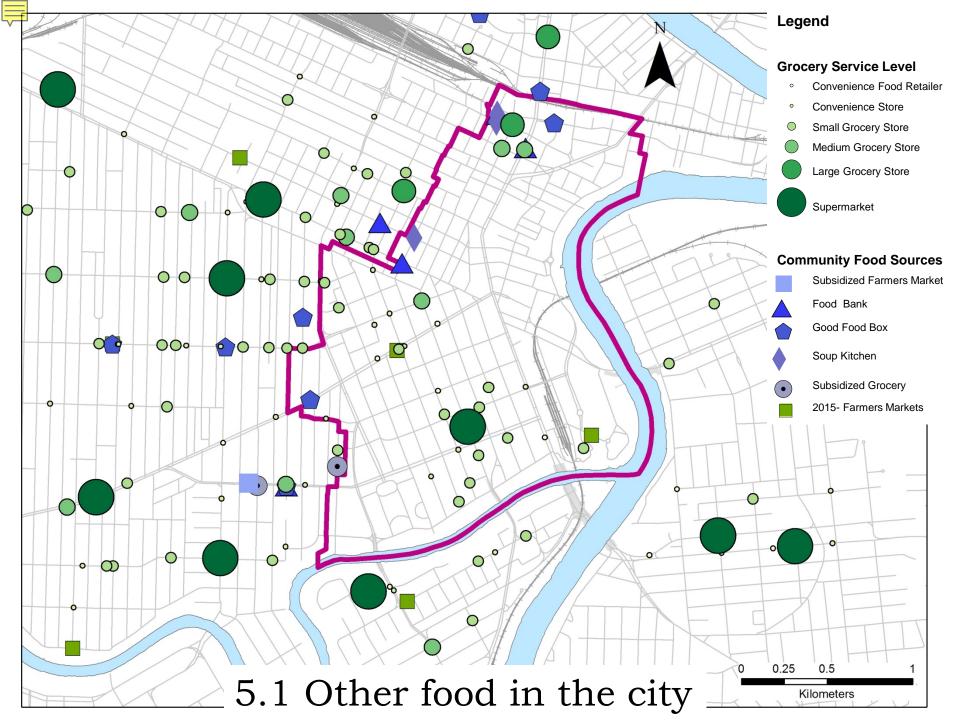




5.1 Smaller Retailers?

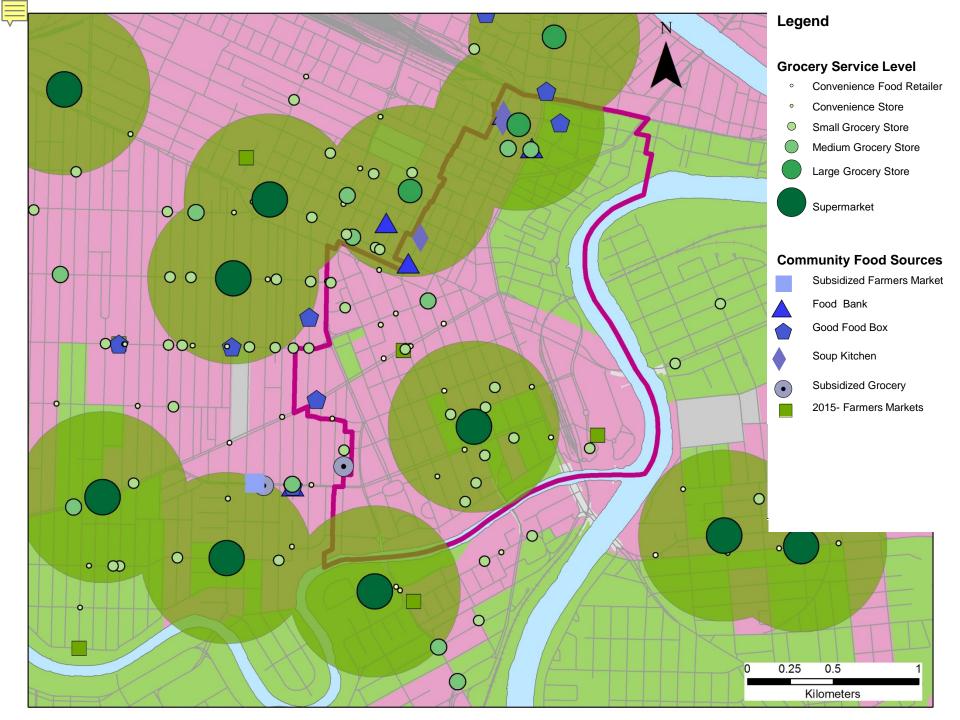
- All year indoor Farmers' market.
- Small specialty stores in the Exchange.
- Working with existing stores should be encouraged.

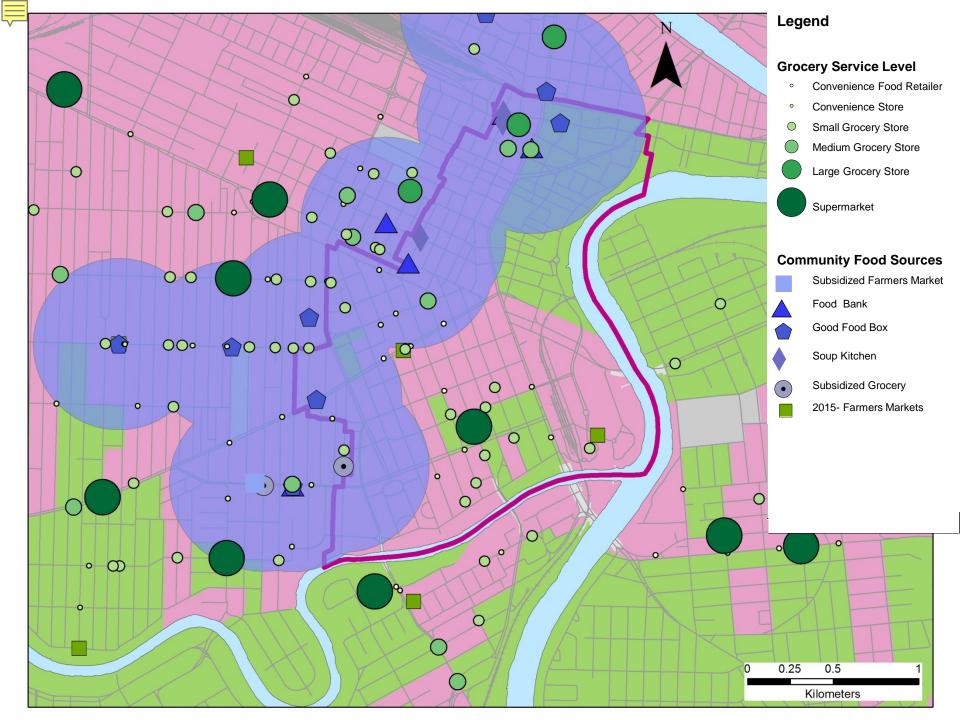


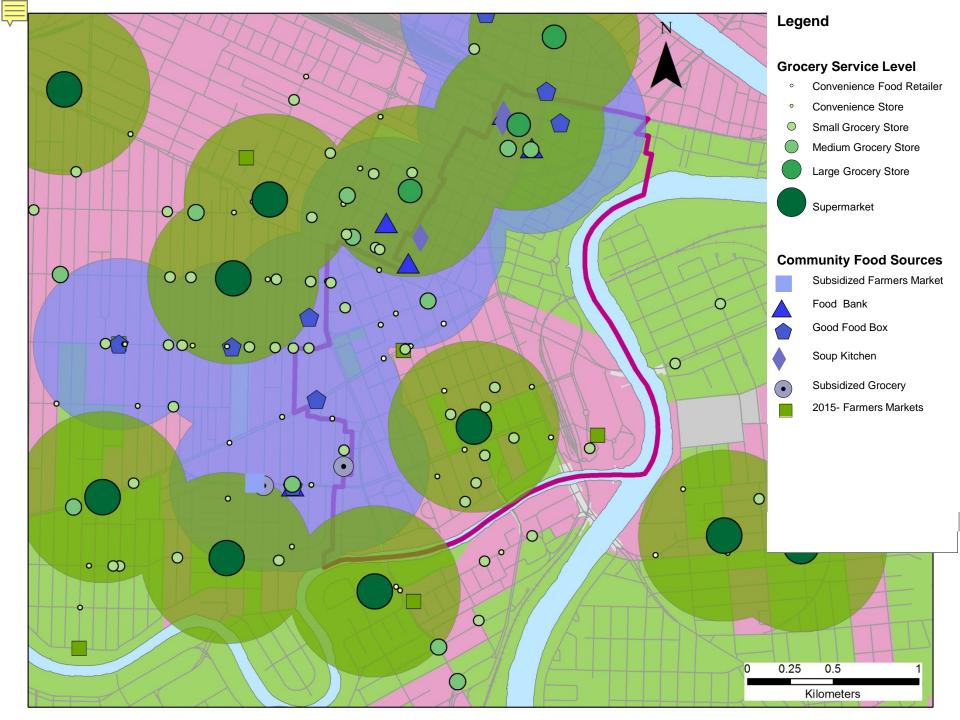


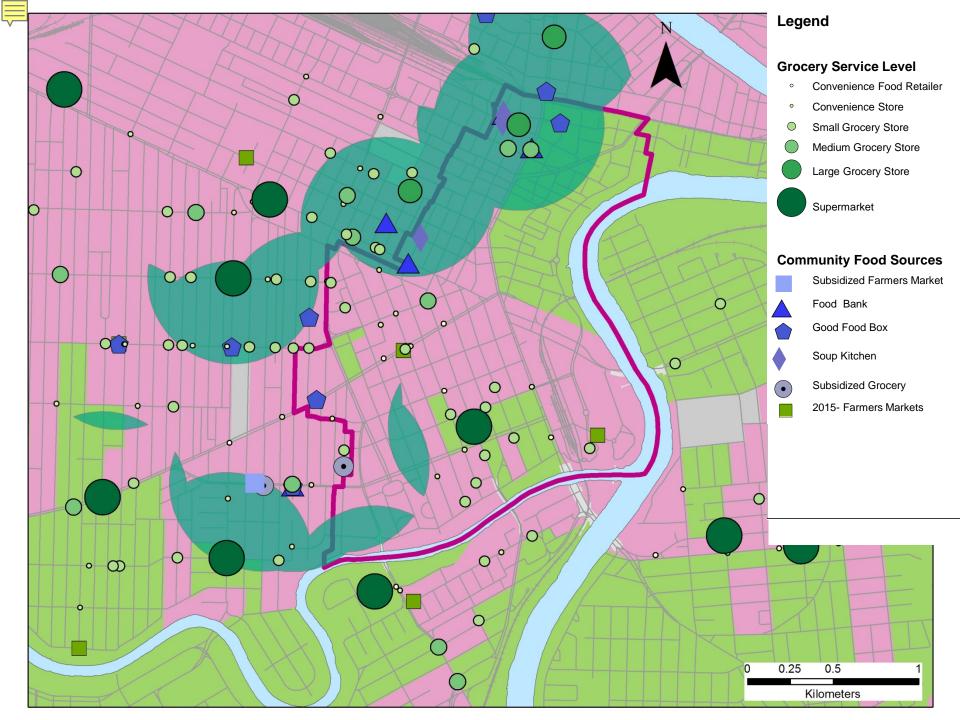


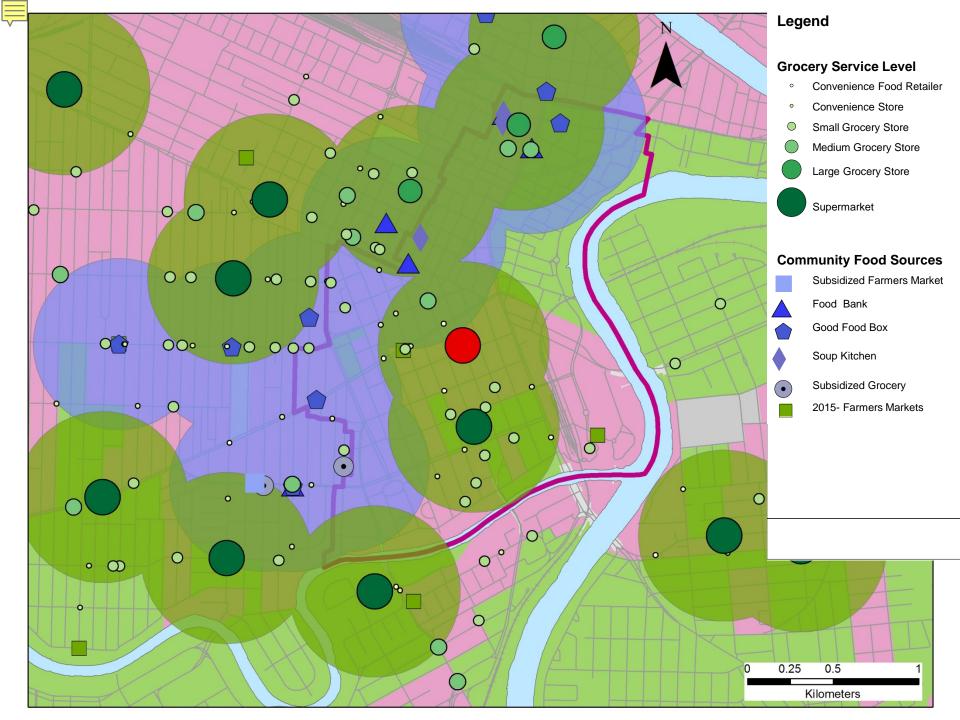
5.2 Service Areas

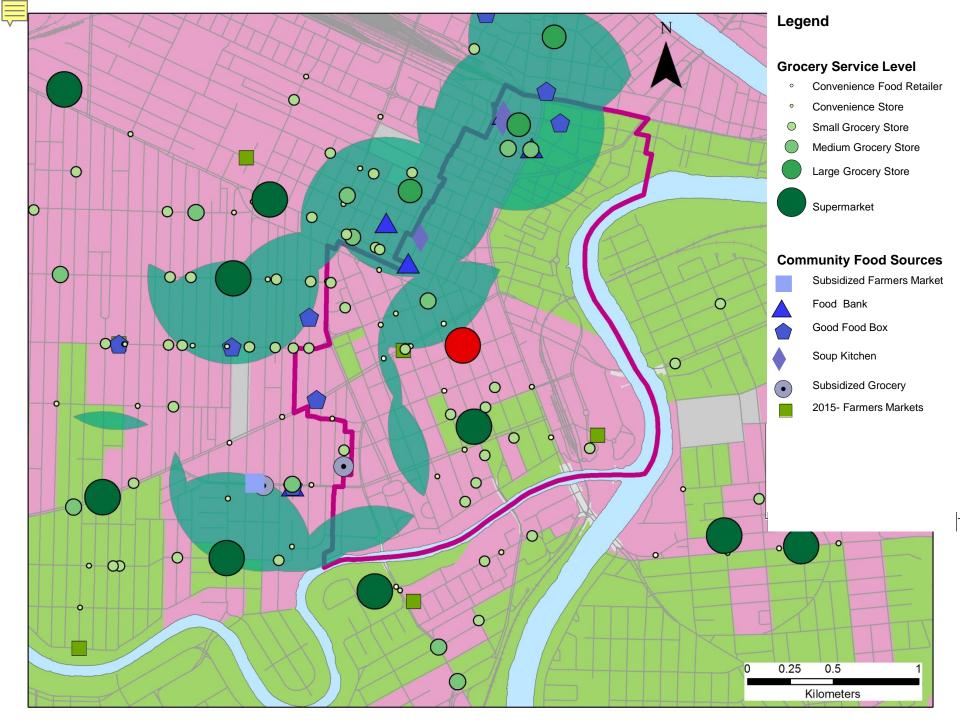














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6. Answer

6.0 Conclusion

- Food store closures have impacted food access in downtown making parts of it a food desert.
- Price may still an issue.
- Community food services play a vital part in filling in the gaps, but they are often missing from analyses.



- Downtown has a mix of low and high income residents.
- Downtown residents are less likely to drive. This changes shopping needs.
- For downtown to be a food oasis all areas need a combination of market based and community based solutions within walking distance.
- GIS useful for answering this type of complex question.



6.2 Acknowledgements









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