Methodology

The goal for this model is to find the regions within purchases from clientele in all socioeconomic classes. In order to optimize profits and overall business viability, the location for the potential quick service restaurants, with the areas of highest restaurant intensity, should be considered. Zoning ordinances rules must also be taken into consideration. Furthermore, the open retail facilities data likely generalizes the population over the entire group. The analysis methods utilized are somewhat outdated, however, they are still useful in assessing suitability of areas within the city, providing a framework to begin investigating individual sites. Though concerns regarding the demographic data are important, the portrayal of low income family density in the model provides useful information about income variation in Tulsa. The analysis of restaurant intensity in relation to low income density is relevant because it indicates areas within Tulsa that maximize the criteria for the location of the pilot program. While the model could be correlated by the listing contact. Investigation into other potential sites, including available land for development, should be considered. Zoning requirements may be a potential complication if building a facility is deemed appropriate. This is less likely to be a significant factor in areas where retail locations are currently up for rent. The analysis methods utilized are somewhat flawed, however, they are still useful in assessing suitability of areas within the city, providing a framework to begin investigating individual sites. Though concerns regarding the demographic data are important, the portrayal of low income family density in the model provides useful information about income variation in Tulsa. The analysis of restaurant intensity in relation to low income density is relevant because it indicates areas within Tulsa that maximize the criteria for the location of the pilot program. While the model could be consulted to assess the benefits of locations, it should be noted that other factors including city ordinance rules must also be taken into consideration. This information alone is not enough to base a decision about which facility to choose.

Introduction

Food waste has become a significant concern in the discussion of food access and diet’s impact on the environment. Grocery stores are a major contributor of waste due to company policies. Expiration dates are a large part of the controversy, as most sell by and use by dates listed on food items are arbitrarily selected based on grocer and manufacturer standards, leading to the disposal of substantial amounts of edible food. There have been several models developed throughout the United States to minimize waste from grocery stores, including the development of stores selling donated food provided by organizations with strict standard policies. Out of concerns that many families would be opposed to buying these items as groceries, investment in a food service operation selling reduced price, ready prepared meals from donated perishable items has become a significant and growing economic gap.

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Discussion

There are several concerns relating to the data, particularly the method utilized to describe low income families. This model would likely benefit by increasing the maximum income to $55,000 as including families that do not meet low income may be more beneficial than excluding families that do, like those with large household sizes. As the variation in density is low, there is some concern that this may alter the target population, resulting in significant changes to the focus areas within Tulsa city limits. Additionally, the data is presented as density per hectare in block groups, which generalizes the population over the entire group. The population data from the American Community Survey are statistical estimates developed from a small sample population, so there is some error in the overall density measures.

Information regarding restaurant locations was obtained from Reference USA, which purportedly is updated monthly. Though it is possible there are some locations listed that may no longer be in service, it is more likely this data omits restaurants that have newly opened or are not represented as food service operations.

Furthermore, the open retail facilities data likely includes locations that are not actually available, however, this information can be easily corroborated by the listing contact. Investigation into other potential sites, including available land for development, should be considered. Zoning requirements may be a potential complication if building a facility is deemed appropriate. This is less likely to be a significant factor in areas where retail locations are currently up for rent. The analysis methods utilized are somewhat flawed, however, they are still useful in assessing suitability of areas within the city, providing a framework to begin investigating individual sites. Though concerns regarding the demographic data are important, the portrayal of low income family density in the model provides useful information about income variation in Tulsa. The analysis of restaurant intensity in relation to low income density is relevant because it indicates areas within Tulsa that maximize the criteria for the location of the pilot program. While the model could be consulted to assess the benefits of locations, it should be noted that other factors including city ordinance rules must also be taken into consideration. This information alone is not enough to base a decision about which facility to choose.