Starting a pharmacy business in Buenos Aires

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Buenos Aires is the capital city of Argentina, the country where I was born and where I live. As the term "Buenos Aires" could represent different areas, the term "CABA" (stands for Ciudad Autonoma de Buenos Aires) is more accurate to differentiate the city from other places.

Large cities have a lot of diverse Neighborhoods and CABA is not an exception. If someone is interested in starting a business, location will be one of the most important factors for that business to be profitable.

1.2 Problem

The goal of this project is to, based on data, identify which are the most suitable neighborhoods in CABA to start a pharmacy business.

1.3 Target Audience

This report shall be of great interest for:

- Individual investors, especially those with background in the pharmacy business.
- Pharmacy chains interested in opening a new store

It should be useful for any organization or Specialists who perform demographic analysis.

2. Data acquisition and cleaning

2.1 Data targeting

To build a useful and neat dataframe that could lead into meaningful results, I thought about which features would be useful by asking some questions for each neighborhood.

- a. How many pharmacies already exist in the neighborhood? The rate of persons per existing pharmacies should be a very important input parameter for the decision. If there are too many persons per pharmacies in the neighborhood, a new pharmacy will probably have clients.
- b. How many persons live? How old are them? As mentioned in the point before, the rate of persons per existing pharmacies is very useful information, so these questions should be answered in order to calculate the rate. The age of the persons could be also valuable as older people tend to buy more medication.
- c. Are these persons consumers of pharmacy products?
 If people living in the neighborhood have a low income, they will probably avoid spending money in esthetic or cosmetic products.

2.2 Data collection and cleaning

2.2.1 How many pharmacies already exists in the neighborhood?

For question "How many pharmacies already exists in the neighborhood?", I used data from the search venue foursquare API. Although the API let you search only for pharmacies (by setting category ID) there's a limit of 50 results per request. Therefore, data for the complete CABA area had to be collected using multiple requests, where each request belonged to a unique geographic point inside CABA area.

A grid of points was defined with certain parameters:

- The grid must represent CABA area. This area was obtained from a geojson file that contains Argentinian provinces.
- The distance within points must be defined based on:
 - o Foursquare API radius parameter
 - o 50 results per request limit

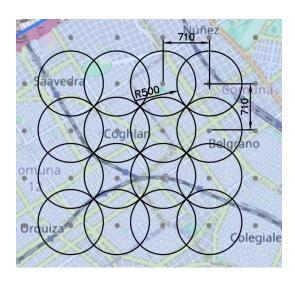


Figure 1: Shows chosen parameters for grid definition. With a radius of 500 meters and Longitude distance = Latitude distance = 710meters, the queries should find all the pharmacies in the target area. A radius of 500 meters doesn't exceed the 50 results per query limit.



Figure 2: Grid of points and CABA polygon.

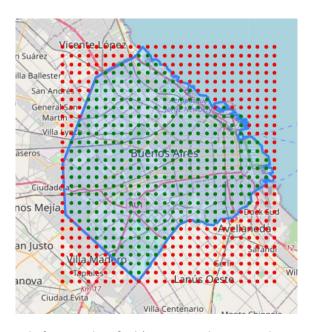


Figure 3: Grid of points classified (Green: inside CABA polygon – Red: outside CABA polygon)

Once the points inside CABA were defined, the foursquare API was tested with a few points to get familiar with the requested data.

I then created a function to obtain the data for every point inside CABA and compile the information into one single dataframe. After dropping repeated pharmacies (as showed in figure 1, intersection between circular areas were scanned twice), the dataframe looked like this:

	Point_number	Point Latitude	Point Longitude	Pharmacy name	Pharmacy Latitude	Pharmacy Longitude	Pharmacy distance to point	Pharmacy Adress	Pharmacy Address
0	2	-34.692071	-58.476496	Farmacia San Pedro	-34.690053	-58.481157	482	NaN	Cabildo
1	7	-34.685449	-58.476496	Farmacity	-34.686374	-58.476301	104	NaN	Cnel. Martiniano Chilavert 6461
2	7	-34.685449	-58.476496	Farmacia Belen	-34.685821	-58.475219	123	NaN	Cnel. Martiniano Chilavert 6364
3	7	-34.685449	-58.476496	Óptica Sacaria	-34.686685	-58.476368	138	NaN	Chilavert
4	9	-34.685449	-58.460790	Farmacia San Alberto	-34.686954	-58.461395	176	NaN	Cañada De Gomez 5201
5	14	-34.678828	-58.476496	Farmacia Inglesa	-34.676492	-58.476758	261	NaN	Somellera 5725
6	14	-34.678828	-58.476496	Optica De Betina	-34.677923	-58.474880	178	NaN	NaN
7	14	-34.678828	-58.476496	Farmacia Cientifica	-34.676375	-58.475732	281	NaN	NaN

Figure 4: Dataframe of unique pharmacies located in CABA area (total of 752 pharmacies).

Finally, I needed to find out in which neighborhood each pharmacy was located. Therefore, I decided to use a geojson file that contains CABA neighborhoods limits.



Figure 5: CABA neighborhoods geojson file.

After running a for loop, the mentioned dataframe was completed with the "Neighborhood" column, and using groupby function I finally got the answer of "How many pharmacies already exists in the neighborhood?"

	Neighborhood	counts
0	ALMAGRO	26
1	BALVANERA	52
2	BARRACAS	16
3	BELGRANO	43
4	BOCA	4
5	BOEDO	6
6	CABALLITO	42

Figure 6: A total of 45 unique neighborhoods were listed in this dataframe

2.2.2 How many persons live in the neighborhood? How old are them?

I explored several governmental websites to discover the answers. I finally found demographic statistical data of CABA with the desired information.

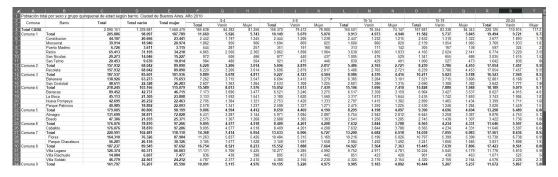


Figure 7: Excel file showing CABA population by sex, age group and neighborhood.

I then converted this excel file into a dataframe and performed cleaning operations. I also added a calculated column to get population above 65 years old. The desired dataframe was obtained:

	Neighborhood	Total	Total_more_65
0	CONSTITUCION	44107.0	6515.0
1	MONSERRAT	39914.0	5868.0
2	PUERTO MADERO	6726.0	490.0
3	RETIRO	65413.0	8336.0
4	SAN NICOLAS	29273.0	4325.0
5	SAN TELMO	20453.0	3590.0
6	RECOLETA	157932.0	31265.0
7	BALVANERA	138926.0	22096.0
8	SAN CRISTOBAL	48611.0	7932.0
9	BARRACAS	89452.0	9724.0
10	LA BOCA	45113.0	5661.0
11	NUEVA POMPEYA	42695.0	6617.0
12	PARQUE PATRICIOS	40985.0	6118.0
13	ALMAGRO	131699.0	23199.0
14	BOEDO	47306.0	7601.0

Figure 8: "Barrio" means Neigborhood in Spanish. "Total" represents the total population and "Total_more_65" represents the population aged more than 65.

2.2.3 Are these persons consumers of pharmacy products?

I searched online data of population income per neighborhood but unfortunately, I couldn't find well-ordered and reliable information. What I did find instead, is real state information of price per square meter of each neighborhood. For the matter of this project, income and price per square meter were considered correlated.

	Neighborhood	USD/m2
0	Puerto Madero	5786
1	Palermo	3313
2	Belgrano	3164
3	Nuðez	3039
4	Recoleta	2973
5	Retiro	2926
6	Colegiales	2888
7	Villa Urquiza	2801
8	Coghlan	2690
9	Chacarita	2643

Figure 9

2.3 Data sources

Multiple datasets and geodata where needed to perform section 2.2:

- How many pharmacies already exists in the neighborhood? (2.2.1)
 - Zip file containing CABA shape file:
 https://infra.datos.gob.ar/catalog/modernizacion/dataset/7/distribution/7
 https://infra.datos.gob.ar/catalog/modernizacion/dataset/7/distribution/7
 https://infra.datos.gob.ar/catalog/modernizacion/dataset/7/distribution/7
 https://infra.datos.gob.ar/catalog/modernizacion/dataset/7/distribution/7
 - o Existing Pharmacies in CABA: Foursquare API
 - CABA neighborhoods geojson file: https://cdn.buenosaires.gob.ar/datosabiertos/datasets/barrios/barrios.ge
 ojson
 https://cdn.buenosaires.gob.ar/datosabiertos/datasets/barrios/barrios.ge
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- How many persons live? How old are them? (2.2.2)
 - Statistics about neighborhood population:
 https://www.estadisticaciudad.gob.ar/eyc/?p=28008/PB_barrio_ARIP_CN
 P2010.xls
- Are these persons consumers of pharmacy products? (2.2.3)
 - Neighborhoods Price per Square meter: https://www.zonaprop.com.ar/noticias/zpindex/

2.4 Data preparation

In this section I will describe how dataframes obtained in section 2.2 where merged and modified so as to get the appropriate data needed to feed a model intended to answer the main question of this project.

At first, output data of section 2.2.2 was merged with output data of section 2.2.1. Since they had 48 and 45 neighborhoods respectively, a left join merge was performed.

Secondly, the obtained dataframe was merged with output data from section 2.2.3. After performing cleaning operations and adding calculated columns, the following table was obtained:

100	Neighborhood	Total_pop	Total_pop_+65	Pharmacies	USD/m2	pop_per_pharma	+65pop_per_pharma
0	CONSTITUCION	44107.00	6515.00	6.00	1960	7351.17	1085.83
1	MONSERRAT	39914.00	5868.00	30.00	2083	1330.47	195.60
2	PUERTO MADERO	6726.00	490.00	4.00	5786	1681.50	122.50
3	RETIRO	65413.00	8336.00	22.00	2926	2973.32	378.91
4	SAN NICOLAS	29273.00	4325.00	48.00	2163	609.85	90.10
5	SAN TELMO	20453.00	3590.00	8.00	2417	2556.62	448.75
6	RECOLETA	157932.00	31265.00	88.00	2973	1794.68	355.28
7	BALVANERA	138926.00	22096.00	52.00	2043	2671.65	424.92
8	SAN CRISTOBAL	48611.00	7932.00	6.00	2015	8101.83	1322.00
9	BARRACAS	89452.00	9724.00	16.00	2364	5590.75	607.75
10	LA BOCA	45113.00	5661.00	4.00	1781	11278.25	1415.25
11	NUEVA POMPEYA	42695.00	6617.00	5.00	1872	8539.00	1323.40
12	PARQUE PATRICIOS	40985.00	6118.00	7.00	2022	5855.00	874.00

Figure 10

Columns "pop_per_pharma" and "+65pop_per_pharma" formulas:

- pop_per_pharma=Total_pop/Pharmacies
- +65pop_per_pharma=Total_pop_+65/Pharmacies

As mentioned in section 2.1, the rate of persons per existing pharmacies is a very important feature. I decided to add +65pop_per_pharma as older people are more likely to make pharmacies purchases, especially medication. So, if neighborhood A has a similar "pop_per_phama" as neighborhood B but neighborhood A has a better "+65pop_per_pharma" than B Neighborhood A should be one step ahead than B to start a new pharmacy.