3rd November, 2019

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

'Chipotle Mexican Grill' is a casual restaurant chain in USA. Currently it operates less than 2,500 restaurants, most of which are in the U.S. This number is very small as compared to the 35000+ McDonald's restaurants in 119 countries or 42000+ Subways across many countries, which are similar in type of 'fast casual restaurant' chains. There are states in USA with very less or without Chipotle outlet!! Although Chipotle is closing some of its outlets, it is expanding business in some areas as well. There is a tremendous growth opportunity for Chipotle to expand both domestically and internationally.

1.2 Problem

Aim of this project is to find out the next probable location where there's a potential to open new 'Chipotle Mexican Grill' outlet. For which real data on every Chipotle is explored to identify their presence in the states of USA. Then to find out the next potential 'Chipotle' locations, based on several important factors, such as states with no or very less Chipotle outlets, state population, proximity to shopping centers, proximity to universities and the distance from tourist attractions.

This study is presently based on limited factors but can certainly be expanded to many other factors such as travelers who prefer Mexican food over other fast foods, areas where customers opt for vegetarian options (which is offered by Chipotle) adds value, user suggested locations for new stores (Chipotle website collects this information), cost effectiveness compared to other casual restaurant chains etc.

1.3 Interest

This analysis should interest Chipotle management to explore areas in which there's a potential to expand business. It is heard that Chipotle do not offer franchises but in future if management decides to change the policy then this analysis could also interest potential franchisees.

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2. Data Acquisition and Cleaning

2.1 Data Sources

Mainly two data sources are used in this analysis. Dataset giving details of US states is downloaded. This data has US states, cities with GPS coordinates (latitude and longitude) and city population. Foursquare location data is used to find the locations of 'Chipotle Mexican Grill' outlets in different cities. Locations data is also used to find Universities/Educational institutes and tourist attractions in those cities.

2.2 Data Cleaning

Subset of downloaded data with relevant features was created. I decided to consider states which has population > 100000 (i.e. >100K) for this study. Data is checked for missing values and outliers.

For each city based on its coordinates, number of Chipotle outlets are fetched using Foursquare API. This data is stored in a Data frame. Data is then filtered for the states having less than 3 Chipotle outlets. Tourist Attractions and Universities in these states are fetched using Foursquare API. Both these datasets were checked for missing values. Rows with location missing values were replaced by the city coordinates. Columns with all missing values were deleted.

2.3 Feature Selection

States, cities data frame with location coordinates and population, store outlets and tourist attractions and universities in the respective cities are the features selected for this exercise. Their proximity to the outlets, population of the state and their correlation is studied.

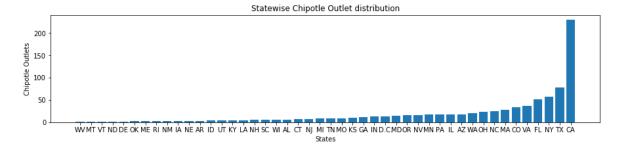
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3. Exploratory Data Analysis

Following data frames are created:

1. Dataframe for state, cities, latitude, longitude and population. Data is read from the available USA data source and then converted into pandas Dataframe. Data is filtered on the States with population >100,000



- 2. Using Foursquare API, chipotle outlets in different states of USA are fetched where population is >100,000 and store in pandas data frame. This data is filtered on states where there were no outlets or less than 3 outlets per state. Aim of this exercise is to find a city where Chipotle outlet can be set up.(Dataframe df_r)
- 3. Using Foursquare API, data on Universities and Tourist attractions is fetched for the cities where there are no outlets or less than 3 outlets (dataframes df_uni, df_ta)
- 4. For all these dataframes, columns with following features are retains and other columns are dropped
 - State, city, name, id
- 5. They are grouped to find total no of Outlets, total no of universities and total no of tourist attractions and population per state, per city
- 6. These data frames are then merged into a data frame to get following features:
- 7. Missing values are treated as follows:
 - 1. State id is replaced with state id of the city
 - 2. Population is replaced with average population of the state

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Data after cleaning (sorted on States):

	location.state	location.city	No_of_Outlets	No_of_Universities	No_of_attractions	population
0	DE	Dover	1.0	9.0	0.0	115352.0
1	ME	Portland	1.0	10.0	0.0	206023.0
2	ME	Westbrook	1.0	0.0	0.0	206023.0
3	MT	Billings	1.0	9.0	4.0	120800.0
4	ND	Fargo	1.0	9.0	0.0	204820.0
5	OK	Tulsa	2.0	10.0	1.0	672054.0
6	RI	Johnston	1.0	0.0	0.0	1206642.0
7	RI	Providence	1.0	9.0	2.0	1206642.0
8	VT	Burlington	1.0	8.0	0.0	108277.0
9	WV	Huntington	1.0	9.0	4.0	194155.0
10	MN	Moorhead	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
11	OK	Broken Arrow	0.0	5.0	1.0	108303.0
12	OK	Oklahoma City	0.0	9.0	1.0	955998.0
13	VT	South Burlington	0.0	2.0	0.0	108277.0
14	WV	Charleston	0.0	9.0	1.0	142858.0

4. Predictive Modeling

Hierarchical clustering is used to find the prospective location for the new /next outlet. I have used the 'AgglomerativeClustering' function from scikit-learn library to cluster the dataset. The AgglomerativeClustering performs a hierarchical clustering using a bottom up approach. The linkage criteria determines the metric used for the merge strategy.

featureset = [['No_of_Outlets', 'No_of_Universities', 'No_of_attractions', 'population']]

Using **MinMaxScaler** function of scikit learn, feature set is transforms by scaling each feature to a given range.

Clustering is performed using Scikit Learn. Using Scipy, distance matrix is calculated.

Choosing 5 clusters, cluster. Agglomerative Clustering algorithm is modelled. Model is fitted on the transformed featureset which placed tuples of the Dataframe into appropriate clusters.

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Dataframe after clustering:

	location.state	location.city	No_of_Outlets	No_of_Universities	No_of_attractions	population	cluster_
0	DE	Dover	1.0	9.0	0.0	115352.0	0
1	ME	Portland	1.0	10.0	0.0	206023.0	0
2	ME	Westbrook	1.0	0.0	0.0	206023.0	1
3	MT	Billings	1.0	9.0	4.0	120800.0	0
4	ND	Fargo	1.0	9.0	0.0	204820.0	0
5	OK	Tulsa	2.0	10.0	1.0	672054.0	4
6	RI	Johnston	1.0	0.0	0.0	1206642.0	3
7	RI	Providence	1.0	9.0	2.0	1206642.0	2
8	VT	Burlington	1.0	8.0	0.0	108277.0	0
9	WV	Huntington	1.0	9.0	4.0	194155.0	0
10	MN	Moorhead	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1
11	OK	Broken Arrow	0.0	5.0	1.0	108303.0	0
12	OK	Oklahoma City	0.0	9.0	1.0	955998.0	2
13	VT	South Burlington	0.0	2.0	0.0	108277.0	1
14	WV	Charleston	0.0	9.0	1.0	142858.0	0

Distribution of each cluster using scatter plot

Characteristics of each cluster

Cluster	No_of_Outlets	No_of_Universities	No_of_attractions	population
0	0.750000	8.5	1.250000	1.500735e+05
1	0.333333	1.0	0.333333	1.047667e+05
2	0.500000	9.0	1.500000	1.081320e+06
3	1.000000	0.0	0.000000	1.206642e+06
4	2.000000	10.0	1.000000	6.720540e+05

5. Result

The clustering distribution shows the data distributed into 5 clusters, based on the number of existing outlets, universities/ educational institutes, tourist attractions in the respective cities along with their respective city population.

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6. Discussion

The results are analyzed based on the current number of outlets, no of educational institutes (as students are good clients for fast casual food joints) and tourist attractions (Mexican food is a preferred choice for vegetarian tourists and also is a good alternative to the casual food served by restaurants like McDonalds and Subways). The additional influencing feature is the population of the city.

There are cities in cluster 0 (e.g. Portland and Charleston) which presently doesn't have Chipotle outlets and has 9+ educational institutes. However, there are hardly any tourist attractions and their respective city population is less than 0.2M

Cities in Cluster 1 and 3 have 1 or no outlets but very less educational institutes, tourist attractions and also less population.

Tulsa City in the state of OK which is in cluster 4 has large number of educational institutes, has a tourist attraction and a substantial population of .6M. However, it currently has 2 outlets.

Hence looking at the cluster distribution, there are two cities (Oklahoma City, OK and Providence, RI) in Cluster 2 which have a potential to open outlets. This is because Oklahoma City in the state of OK, presently doesn't have any outlet. However, it has 9 universities with 1 tourist attraction and has a population of 955,000+. Providence in the state of RI has presently 1 outlet with 9 universities and 2 tourist attractions. Its population is more than 1.2 M.

7. Conclusions

Looking at the graph and the result of predictive model, **Oklahoma City** is the most probable city to open a next Chipotle Outlets. The other next probable location could be **Providece**, **RI**.

