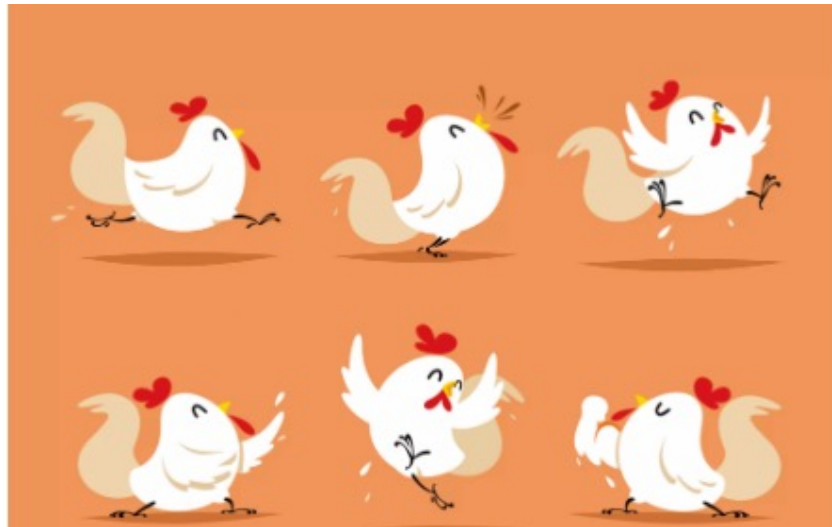


## ➤ Market research for poultry export projects



Hani Cherid

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- 1 Data Collection and Cleaning
- 2 Classification of Countries by Hierarchical Clustering
- 3 Statistical Tests
- 4 Conclusion

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- 1 Data Collection and Cleaning**
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## › Data Collection

Collected 4 kinds of data in each country:

### 1. Poultry demand and supply

- Import (kg/capita year)
- Production (kg/capita year)
- Food intake (kcal/capita day)
- Protein intake (g/capita day)
- Fat intake (g/capita day)

### 3. Population

- Growth rate between 2016 and 2018 (%)

### 2. Diet conditions (Calories and animal proteins)

- Total food intake (kcal/capita day)
- Total protein intake (g/capita day)
- Proportion of animal proteins to the total(%)

### 4. Number of KFC restaurants

- Numbers (/ capita)
- Growth rate between 2016 and 2018 (%)



\* 1-3 are available from [FAO Stat](#)

# › Data Cleaning - Data from FAO Stat

## Data from FAO stat

### 1. Poultry demand and supply

Domain Code	Domain	Area Code (FAO)	Area	Element Code	Element	Item Code	Item	Year Code	Year	Unit	Value	Flag	Flag Description
0	FBS	Food Balances (2010-)	2 Afghanistan	5511	Production	2734	Poultry Meat	2018	2018	1000 tonnes	29.00	Im	FAO data based on imputation methodology
1	FBS	Food Balances (2010-)	2 Afghanistan	5611	Import Quantity	2734	Poultry Meat	2018	2018	1000 tonnes	25.00	Im	FAO data based on imputation methodology

### 2. Diet conditions

Domain Code	Domain	Area Code (FAO)	Area	Element Code	Element	Item Code	Item	Year Code	Year	Unit	Value	Flag	Flag Description
0	FBS	Food Balances (2010-)	2 Afghanistan	664	Food supply (kcal/capita/day)	2901	Grand Total	2018	2018	kcal/capita/day	2270.00	Fc	Calculated data
1	FBS	Food Balances (2010-)	2 Afghanistan	674	Protein supply quantity (g/capita/day)	2901	Grand Total	2018	2018	g/capita/day	57.62	Fc	Calculated data

### 3. Population

Domain Code	Domain	Area Code (FAO)	Area	Element Code	Element	Item Code	Item	Year Code	Year	Unit	Value	Flag	Flag Description
0	FBS	Food Balances (2010-)	2 Afghanistan	511	Total Population - Both sexes	2501	Population	2016	2016	1000 persons	35383.0	*	Unofficial figure
1	FBS	Food Balances (2010-)	2 Afghanistan	511	Total Population - Both sexes	2501	Population	2018	2018	1000 persons	37172.0	*	Unofficial figure

- Pivot
- Join
- Null Imputations

area_code	area	fat_gcapitaday	food_kcalcapitaday	import	production	protein_gcapitaday	country_code	total_food_kcalcapitaday	animal_prot_rate	pop_2018	pop_growth_rate
1	Armenia	3.12	50.0	33.0	12.0	5.01	051	2270.00	49.034709	2952000.0	0.544959
2	Afghanistan	0.31	5.0	25.0	29.0	0.51	004	2270.00	18.552586	37172000.0	5.056100
3	Albania	3.83	50.0	12.0	16.0	3.52	008	2270.00	53.910887	2883000.0	-0.103950
4	Algeria	1.59	23.0	0.0	286.0	2.08	012	2270.00	26.913279	42228000.0	4.135533
7	Angola	2.58	41.0	335.0	41.0	4.16	024	2270.00	30.985130	30810000.0	6.823383

$['animal\_protein\_gcapitaday'] / ['total\_protein\_gcapitaday'] * 100$

$(['pop\_2018'] - ['pop\_2016']) / ['pop\_2016'] * 100$

## ➤ Data Cleaning - KFC

### 4. Number of KFC restaurants

	Country	Company	Franchise & License	Total
0	Albania	0	2	2
1	Angola	0	9	9
2	Antigua	0	3	3
3	Argentina	0	6	6
4	Armenia	0	7	7

	Country	Company	Franchise & License	Total
0	Albania	0	2	2
1	Algeria	0	0	0
2	Andorra	0	0	0
3	Angola	0	9	9
4	Antigua	0	2	2



- Join
- Null Imputations

area	kfc_2016	kfc_2018	kfc_growth_rate	country_code
Albania	2	2	0.0	008
Algeria	0	0	0.0	012
Andorra	0	0	0.0	020
Angola	9	9	0.0	024
Antigua	3	2	-33.333333	028

$$\frac{['kfc\_2018'] - ['kfc\_2016']}{['kfc\_2016']} * 100$$

Converted from country names in 'area' using "pycountry"

# › Data Cleaning - final step

1-3

area_code	area	fat_gcapitaday	food_kcalcapitaday	import	production	protein_gcapitaday	country_code	total_food_kcalcapitaday
1	Armenia	3.12	50.0	33.0	12.0	5.01	051	3074.0
2	Afghanistan	0.31	5.0	25.0	29.0	0.51	004	2270.0
3	Albania	3.83	50.0	12.0	16.0	3.52	008	3296.0
4	Algeria	1.59	23.0	0.0	286.0	2.08	012	3382.0
7	Angola	2.58	41.0	335.0	41.0	4.16	024	2451.0

4

area	kfc_2016	kfc_2018	kfc_growth_rate	country_code
Albania	2	2	0.0	008
Algeria	0	0	0.0	012
Andorra	0	0	0.0	020
Angola	9	9	0.0	024
Antigua	3	2	-33.333333	028

- Join
- Null Imputations

area	import_kgcapita	production_kgcapita	food_kcalcapitaday	protein_gcapita	pop_growth_rate	kfc_2018_capita	kfc_growth_rate
Armenia	11.178862	4.065041	50.0	5.01	0.544959	3.048780e-06	28.571429
Afghanistan	0.672549	0.780157	5.0	0.51	5.056100	0.000000e+00	0.000000
Albania	4.162331	5.549775	50.0	3.52	-0.103950	6.937218e-07	0.000000
Algeria	0.000000	6.772757	23.0	2.08	4.135533	0.000000e+00	0.000000
Angola	10.873093	1.330737	41.0	4.16	6.823383	2.921130e-07	0.000000

Converted to per capita values

Converted to per capita values

11 variables, 179 countries

Data columns (total 11 columns):			
#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	import_kgcapita	179 non-null	float64
1	production_kgcapita	179 non-null	float64
2	food_kcalcapitaday	179 non-null	float64
3	protein_gcapitaday	179 non-null	float64
4	fat_gcapitaday	179 non-null	float64
5	total_food_kcalcapitaday	179 non-null	float64
6	total_protein_gcapitaday	179 non-null	float64
7	animal_prot_rate	179 non-null	float64
8	pop_growth_rate	179 non-null	float64
9	kfc_2018_capita	179 non-null	float64

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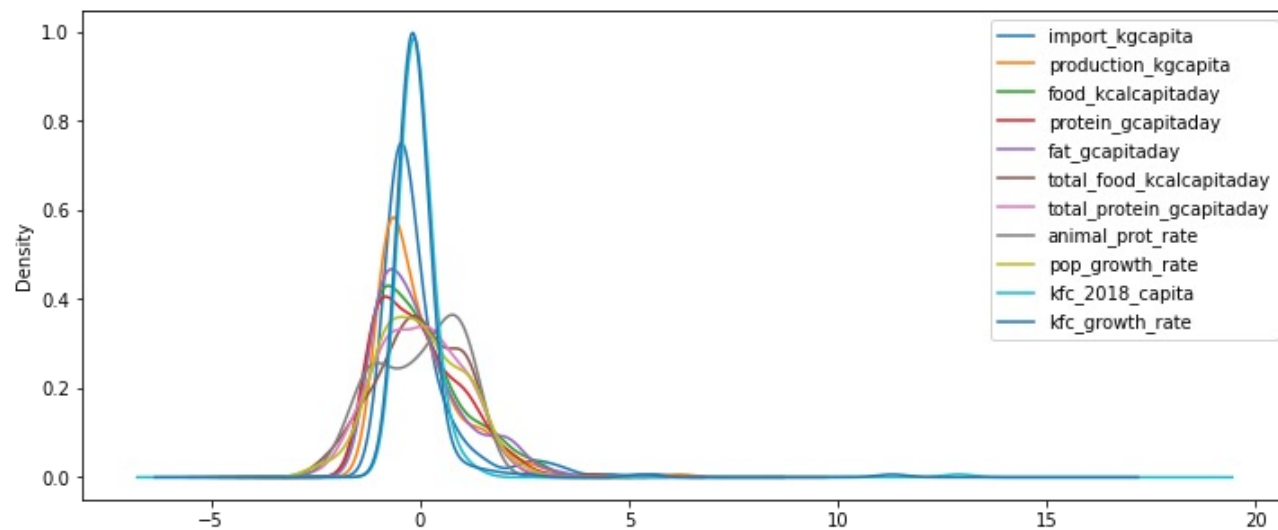


## ➤ Hierarchical Clustering

Cleaned data



- Exclude qualitative variables
- Scaling

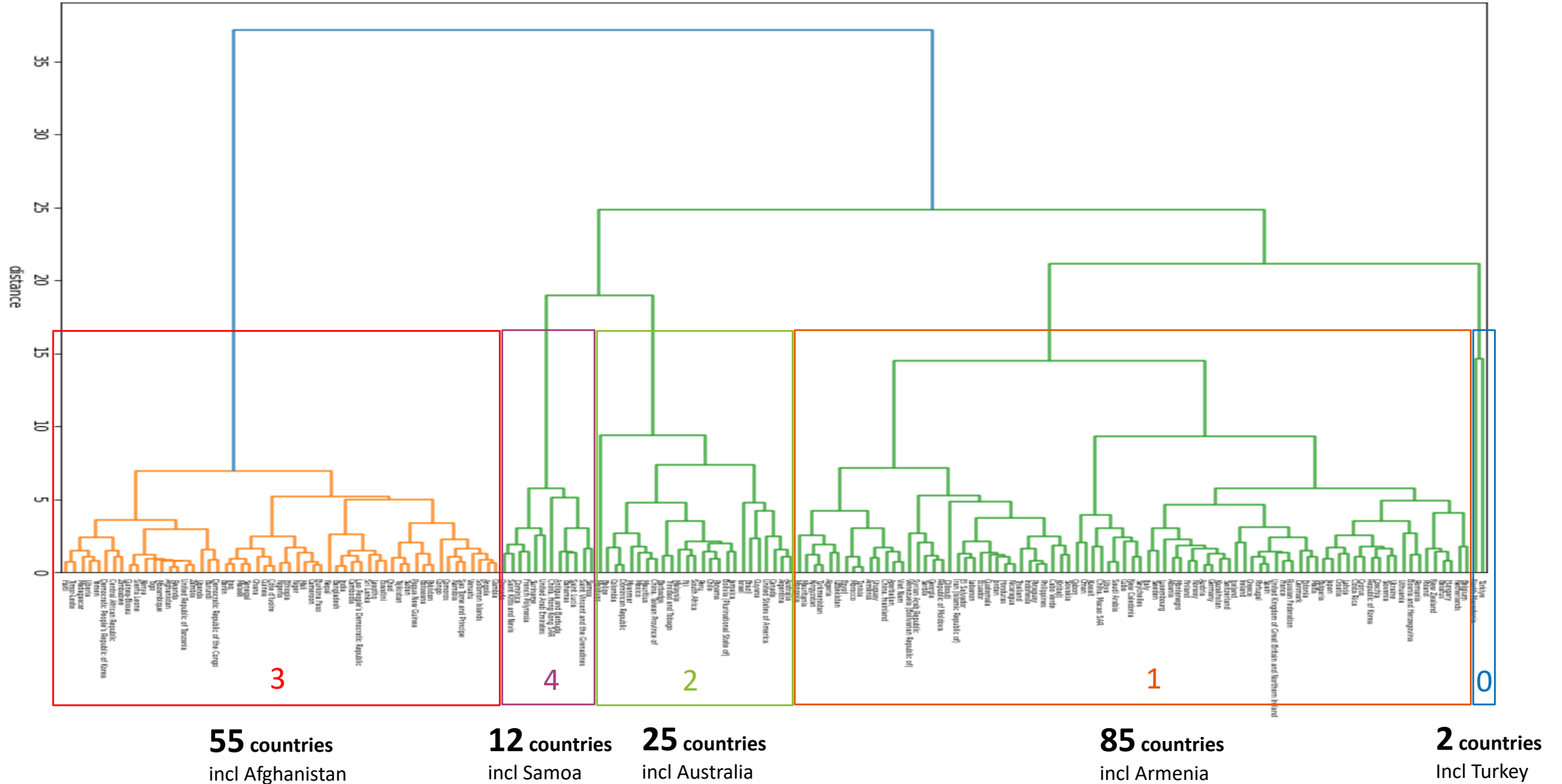


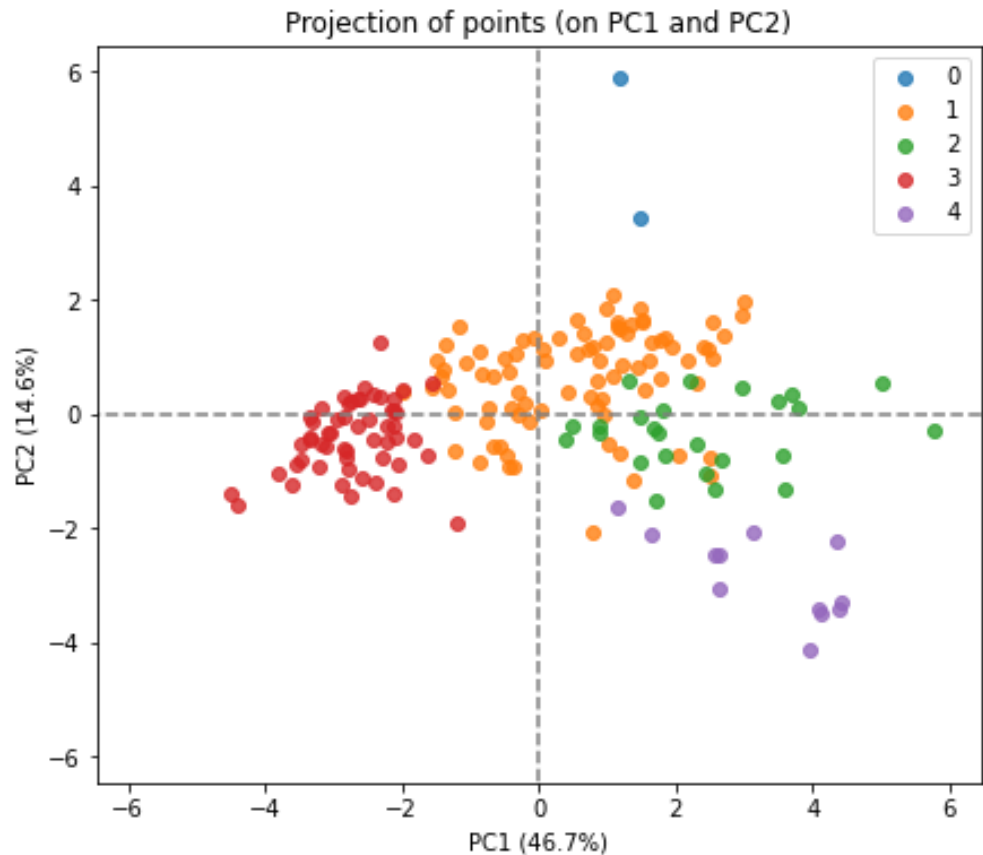
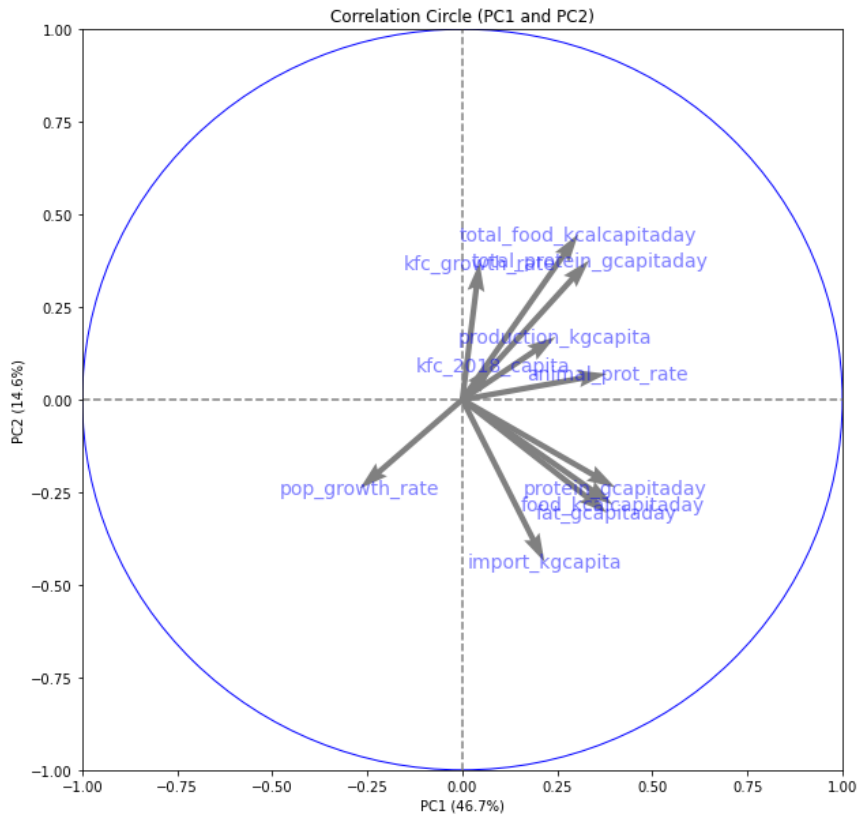
```
# Import the hierarchical clustering algorithm
from sklearn.cluster import AgglomerativeClustering

# Create a hierarchical clustering model
hiercluster = AgglomerativeClustering(affinity='euclidean', linkage='ward',

hiercluster.set_params(n_clusters=5)
clusters = hiercluster.fit_predict(X_scaled)
```

## › Dendrogram – Definition of countries clusters

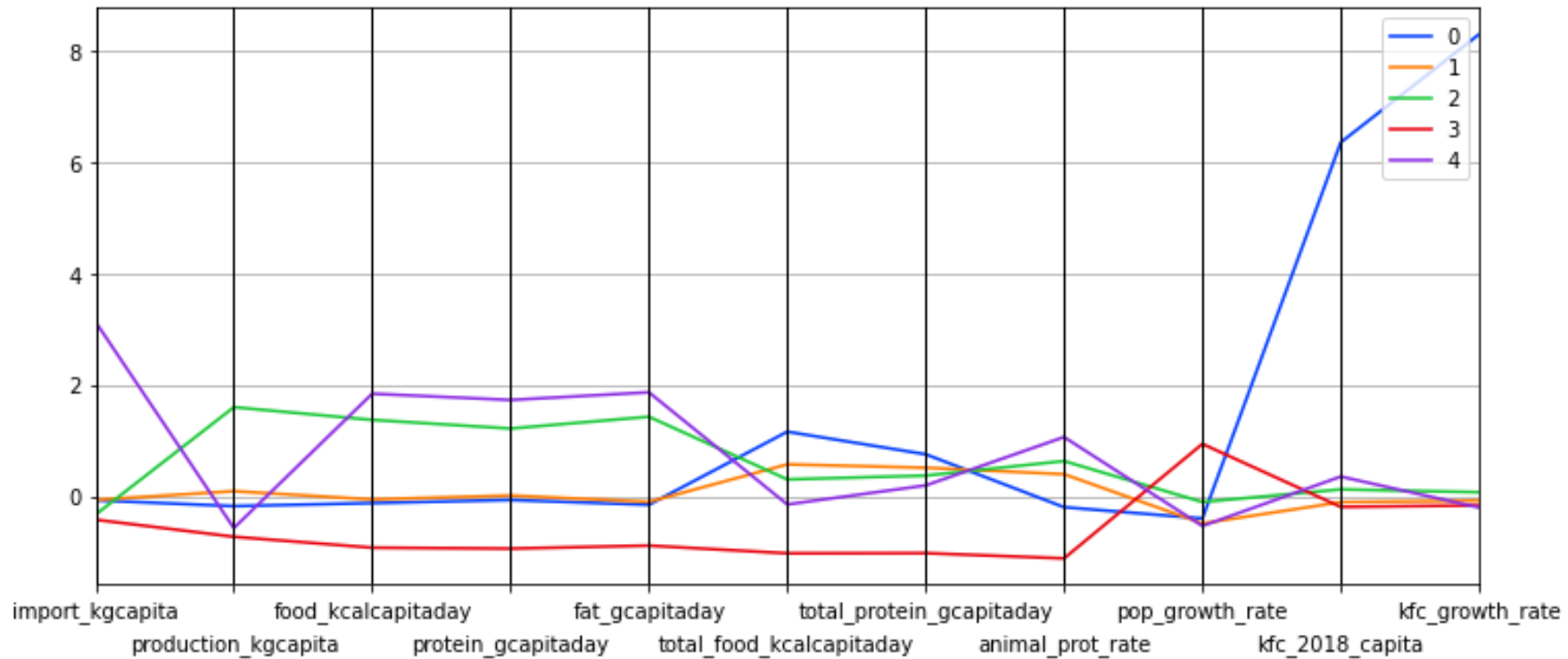




PC1(46.7%) and PC2(14.6%) **explain** about **60% of the total data**.

- Group 0 is prominently higher in PC1
- Group 2 and Group 3 do not differ in PC1 but are opposite in PC2
- Group 4 is high in PC1 but low in PC2
- Group 1 is located around the center of both PC1 and PC2 axes and appears less distinctive

## ➤ Parallel Coordinates Plot



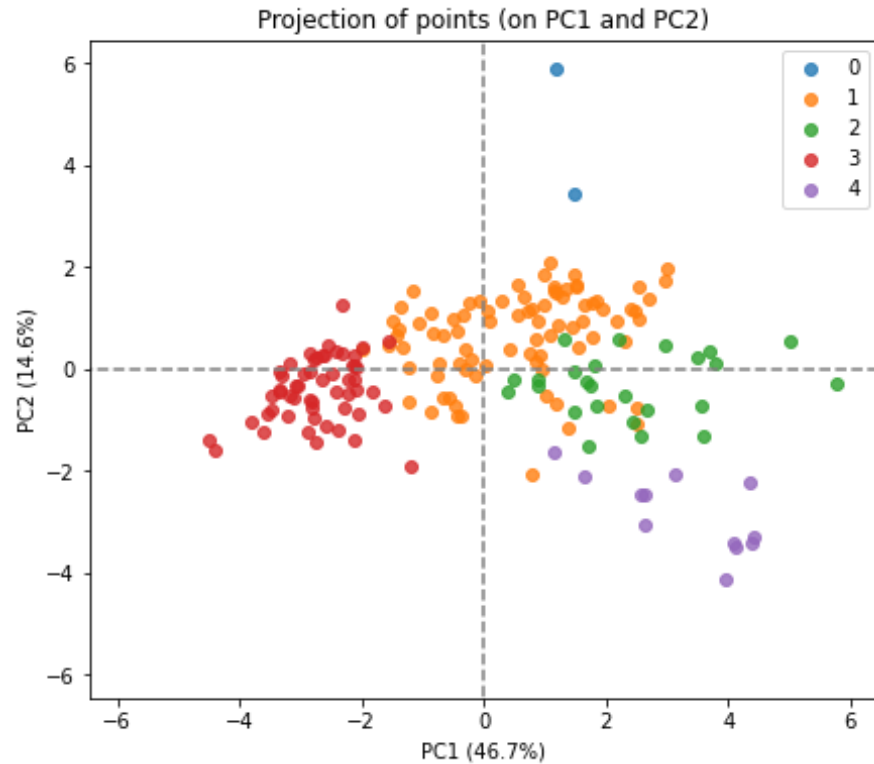
**Which group can we expect as our targets? :**

Group 0 (2 countries) : Extremely high scores of KFC per capita and its growth

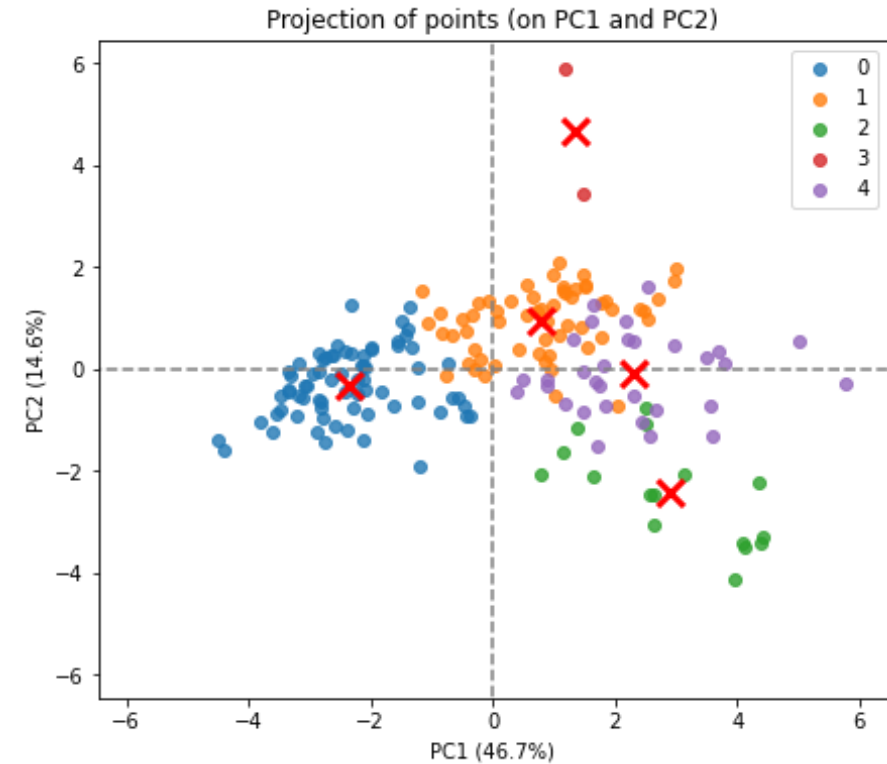
Group 4 (12 countries) : High levels of poultry meat intake but low domestic production, dependent on imports

## ➤ Comparison between Hierarchical- and K-Means Clustering

- Hierarchical



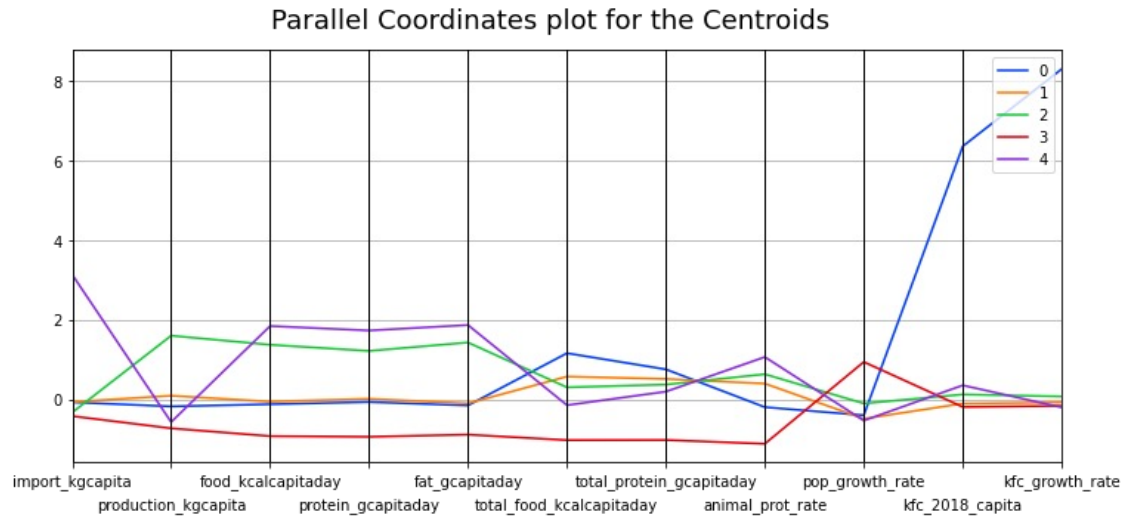
- K-Means



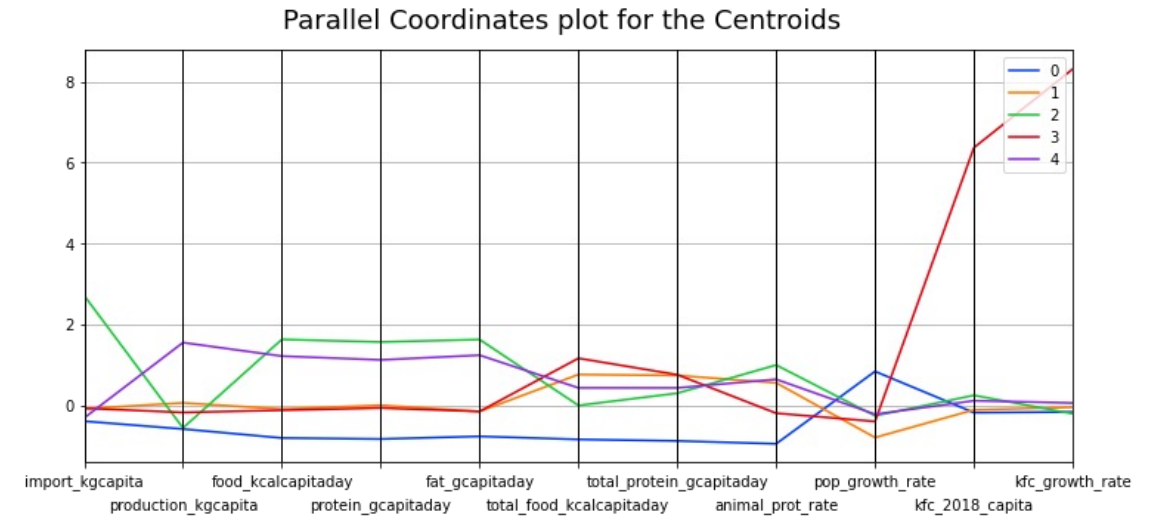
**Partitions of clusters are very similar to each other**

## ➤ Comparison between Hierarchical- and K-Means Clustering

- Hierarchical



- K-Means



Also looks similar



Compare using set()

- Group 0 countries in Hierarchical = Group 3 countries in K-means
  - Group 4 countries in Hierarchical = Group 2 countries + 4 more in K-means
- > **The results of hierarchical and K-means clustering are consistent**

## ➤ Conclusions

Country list of Group 0 and 4:

Group	Country	Poultry import (kg/capita)	Poultry production (kg/capita)	Population	Pop_growth (%)	KFC_growth (%)
0	Turkey	0.1	27.1	82,340,000	3.1	1,675
	North Macedonia	19.2	0.5	2,083,000	0.1	807
4	United Arab Emirates	63.2	4.9	9,630,960	2.9	7
	Hong Kong	111.4	3.4	7,372,000	1.8	11
	Suriname	38.2	19.1	576,000	1.9	50
	Bahamas	67.4	18.1	386,000	2.1	8
	French Polynesia	57.6	3.6	278,000	1.1	0
	Samoa	91.8	0.0	196,000	0.5	0
	Saint Lucia	54.9	11.0	182,000	1.1	0
	Grenada	63.1	9.0	111,000	0.9	0
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	72.7	0.0	110,000	0.9	0
	Antigua and Barbuda	72.9	0.0	96,000	1.1	-33
	Dominica	55.6	0.0	72,000	1.4	0
	Saint Kitts and Nevis	57.7	0.0	52,000	0.0	0



**Target areas:**  
**Group 0: Turkey and North Macedonia**

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## › Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) Test

Validate sample size by the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) Test

```
from factor_analyzer.factor_analyzer import calculate_kmo  
  
kmo_all, kmo_model = calculate_kmo(X)  
print(kmo_all, kmo_model)
```

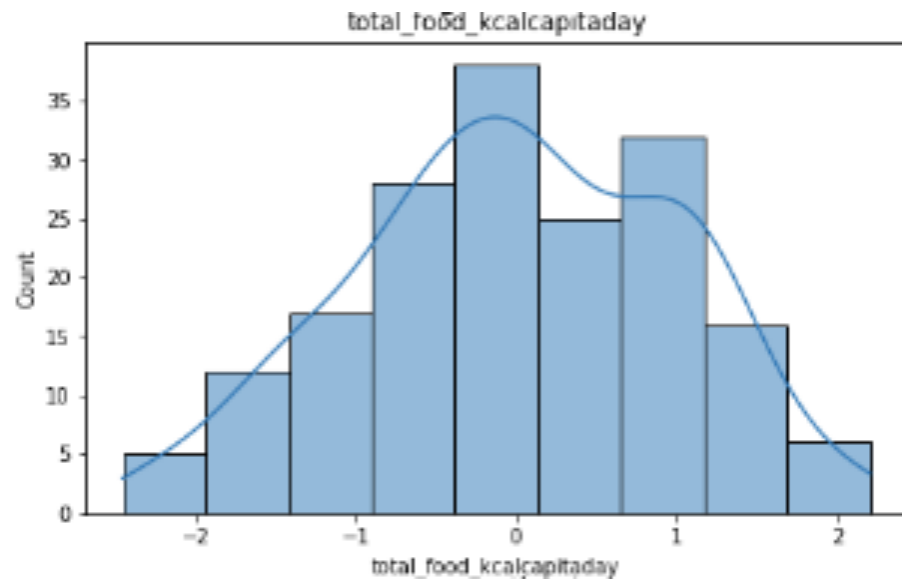
```
[0.72845188 0.78681264 0.62399797 0.62857465 0.60528642 0.74971941  
0.7501516 0.86196514 0.87453552 0.5827879 0.53659464] 0.6969610497399634
```



Value of overall dataset: 0.70  
-> **Sample size is adequate**

- 0.00 to 0.49 unacceptable.
- 0.50 to 0.59 miserable.
- 0.60 to 0.69 mediocre.
- 0.70 to 0.79 middling.
- 0.80 to 0.89 meritorious.
- 0.90 to 1.00 marvelous.

## › Normality Test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov test)



**total\_food\_kcalcapitaday**

H0: Null hypothesis, the variable follows a normal distribution

H1: Alternative, the variable does not follow a normal distribution

If p value is < .05 REJECT the Null hypothesis.

↓  
kstest()

```
KstestResult(statistic=0.056383272781445615, pvalue=0.5995940995280229)
```

p value = 0.6 : CANNOT reject the null hypothesis  
-> **The variable is normally distributed**

## › Comparison test of two populations (t-test)

Cluster	Avg of 'total_food_Kcalcapi today'
Group 0	1.15911546
Group 4	-0.149666229

H0: Null hypothesis

No significant difference in average of 2 groups

H1: Alternative

There is a significant difference in average of 2 groups

If p value is < .05 REJECT the Null hypothesis.



ttest\_ind()

```
Ttest_indResult(statistic=2.775538078535637, pvalue=0.01678868248048485)
```

p value = 0.02: CAN reject the null hypothesis

-> **The difference of 2 groups is statistically significant**

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## › Conclusion

- ◆ Divided the country list into 5 groups by the hierarchical clustering, resulting in the selection of a target countries:
  - Turkey and North Macedonia (high scores of KFC per capita and its growth)
- ◆ Results of K-means clustering were confirmed to be consistent with the above results.
- ◆ KMO test confirmed the validity of the sample size.
- ◆ Normality tests confirmed that one variable 'total\_food\_kcalcapitaday' (represents total calorie intake (kcal/capitaday)) in the sample was normally distributed.
- ◆ T-test proved that there is a significant difference between the two selected groups of total calories intake.