

Amanda Rago, Mohammed Alshlash, Micky Sun, Wanlin Chen, Jianian Hua, Peiyao Li

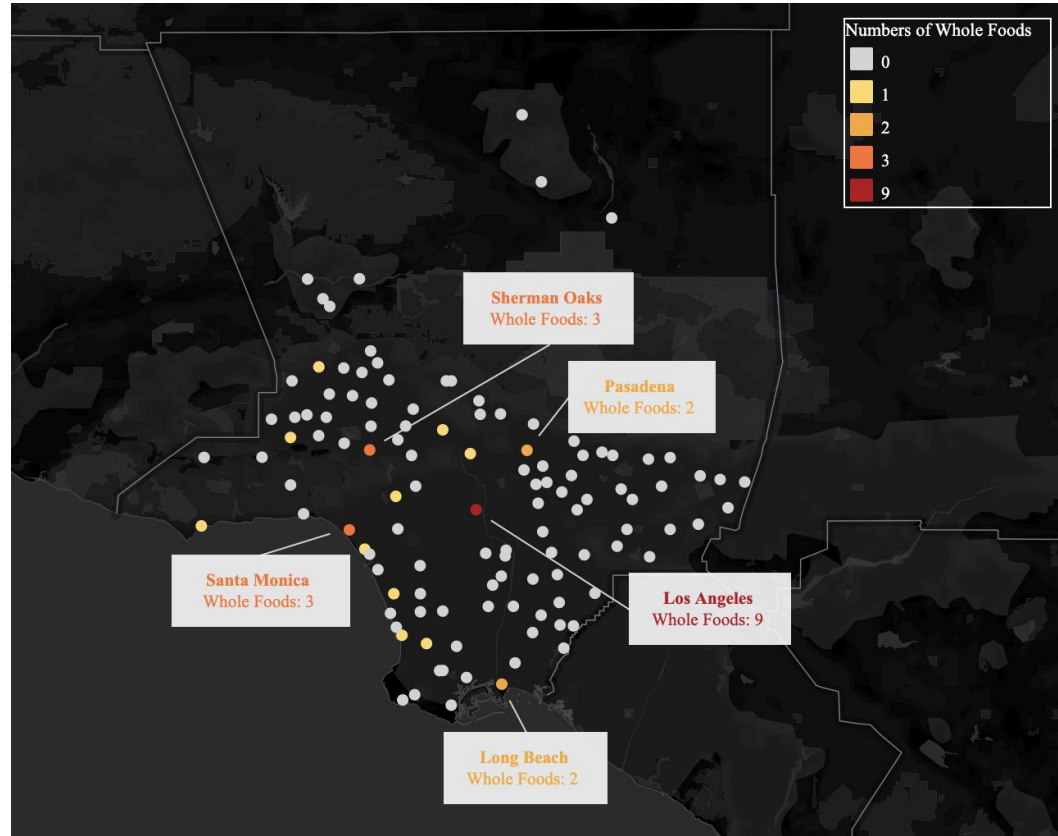


Background and Purpose

- Whole Foods is a chain of grocery stores that focuses on selling natural, organic, and 'healthy' food
- Questions:
 - What factors go into Whole Foods' decision when opening a new store?
 - What neighborhood would be best suited for a new Whole Foods?
- Utilized a logistic regression model to understand what factors were correlated with Whole Foods existence in a location
 - Took these results and forecasted future locations

Study Area

- Originally analyzed at the zip code level in Los Angeles County
- Pivoted to major neighborhoods and cities
 - Sherman Oaks, Studio City, Santa Monica, etc.
- Analyzed 116 major neighborhoods and cities; 29 Whole Foods total
- Average number of Whole Foods is 0.25
- Minimum is 0, maximum is 9, standard deviation is 0.98



Literature Review

Theme 1: Demographic factors are significant for retail stores' success

- Income level and population size are important in marketing analyzation
(Assessment of business potential at retail sites: empirical findings from a US supermarket chain)
- Food deserts has high correlation with ethnicity, worsening the health problems of residents in South Dallas.
(Demand Metric for Supermarket Site Selection: A Case Study)

Literature Review

Theme 2: Spatial factors affect retailers' decision making of opening new grocery stores

- Perception of location deeply affects retailers to open retail stores
(Demand Metric for Supermarket Site Selection: A Case Study)
- Spatial factors like land price affect the decision making
(Geomarketing models in supermarket location strategies)

Literature Review

Theme 3: Competitors' characteristics play two-side role in the assessment process of the possible implementation of grocery stores

- Accessibility and size of competitive stores affect consumer purchasing decisions
(Assessment of business potential at retail sites: empirical findings from a US supermarket chain)
- Lack of competitors intensifies “food deserts”
(Demand Metric for Supermarket Site Selection: A Case Study)

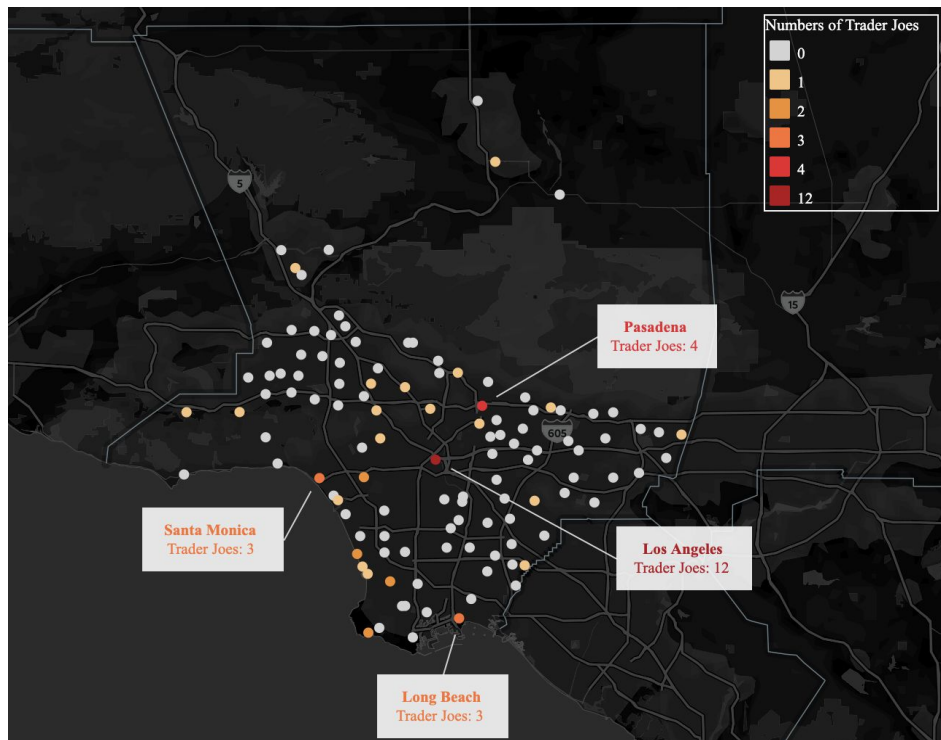
Data

- Dependent variable: Whole Foods dummy
- Four categories are comprised of 12 independent variables: competitors level, demographic information, socioeconomic condition, and community safety and accessibility.
- Position strategy:
 - Whole Foods and Trader Joe's both offer a unique shopping experience that caters to health-conscious consumers.
 - Ralphs and Trader Joe's both offer lower prices than Whole Foods, which appeal to budget-conscious consumers.
- Cross-sectional data is examined spatially. (116 observations: city/neighborhood)

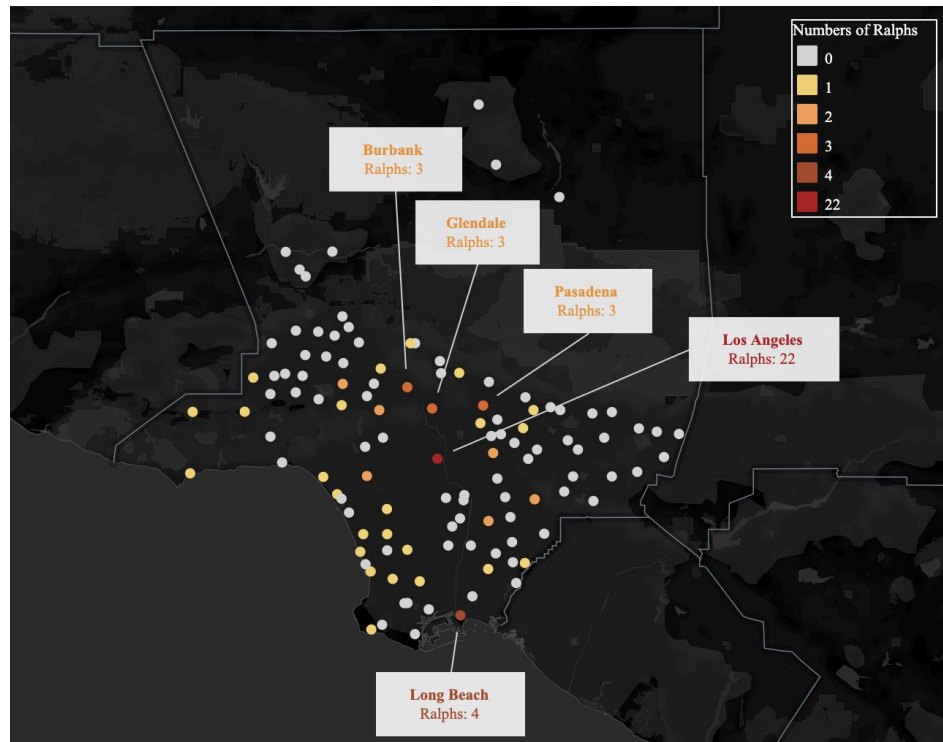
Variable	Description	Minimum	Mean	StDev	Maximum
Dependent Variable					
Whole Foods	Binary variable: whether a city/neighborhood has a Whole Foods or not, 2023	0	0.25	0.98	9
Competitors Level					
Ralphs	Number of Ralphs in a city/neighborhood, 2023	0	0.61	2.15	22
Trader Joes	Number of Trader Joes in a city/neighborhood, 2023	0	0.41	1.29	12
Demographic Information					
Population	Total population in a city/neighborhood, 2021	5,114	85,579	226,351	2,420,705
Age	Median age in a city/neighborhood	31	40	4	51
Education	Percentage of population with bachelor's degrees or higher, 2020	4.20%	35.09%	19.71%	78.54%
Socioeconomic Condition					
Households Income	Households median income in a city/neighborhood, 2021	\$49,554	\$93,458	\$31,766	\$212,115
Unemployment Rate	Unemployment rate in a city/neighborhood	2.85	6.48	1.47	9.92
Housing Price	Average housing price in a city/neighborhood	\$89,705	\$1,175,492	\$769,734	\$4,623,281
Apartment Price	Average apartment price in a city/neighborhood	\$1,942	\$2,439	\$439	\$3,244
Community Safety and Accessibility					
Violent Crimes	Number of violent crimes in a city/neighborhood	14	28,838	151,968	1,632,191
Traffic Volume	Average annual daily traffic of freeway/highway segment in a city/neighborhood, 2016	28,000	2,157,306	8,037,348	86,666,500
Public Transit Ridership	Percentage of population using public transit service in a city/neighborhood, 2019	0.40%	3.71%	2.68%	13%

Data (Competitors Level)

Trader Joes (48)

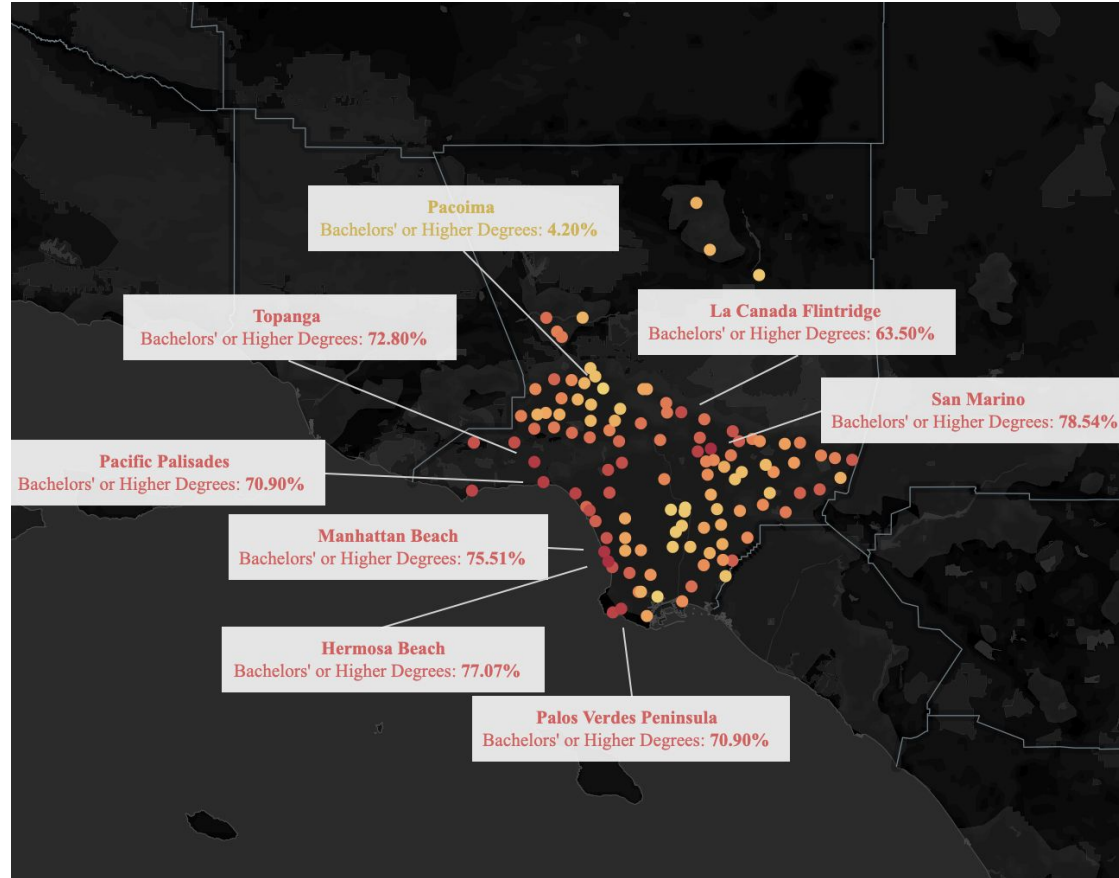


Ralphs (71)



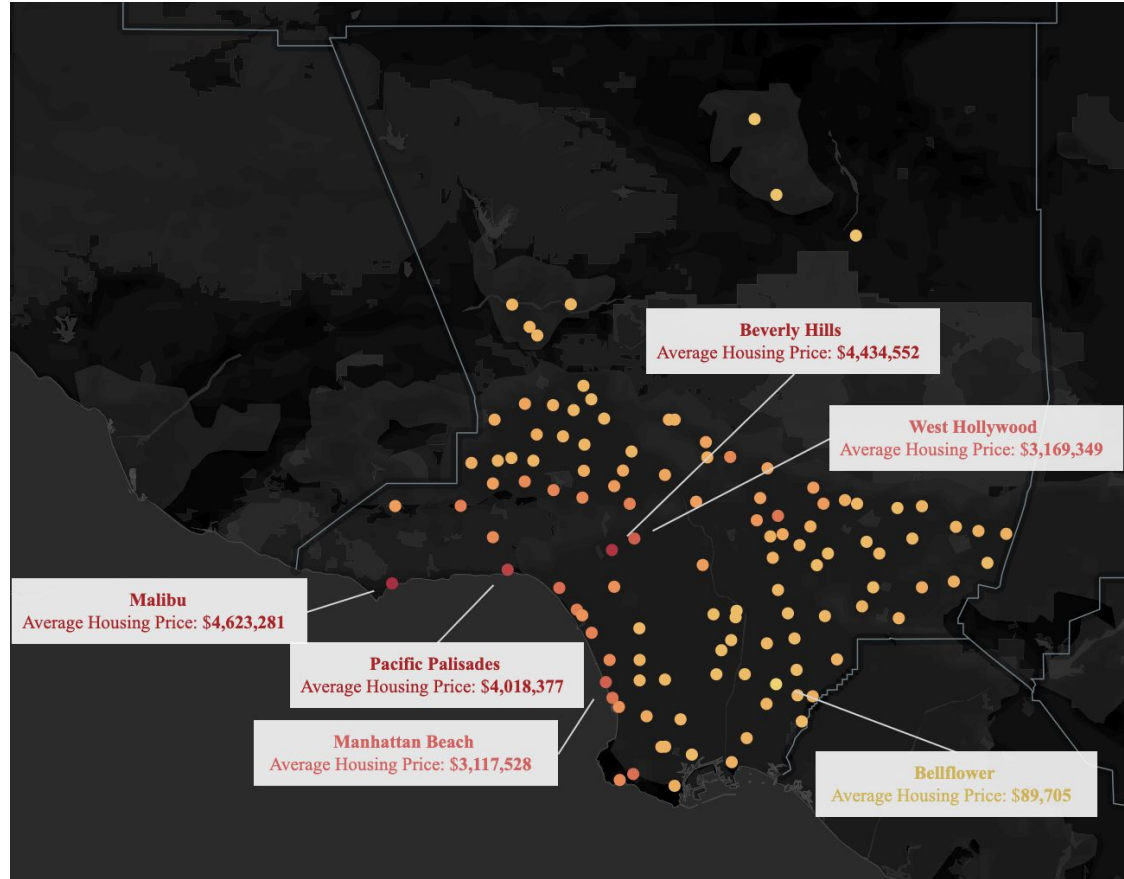
Data (Demographic Information)

- % Population with bachelor's degree or higher:
 - Higher in Coastal cities



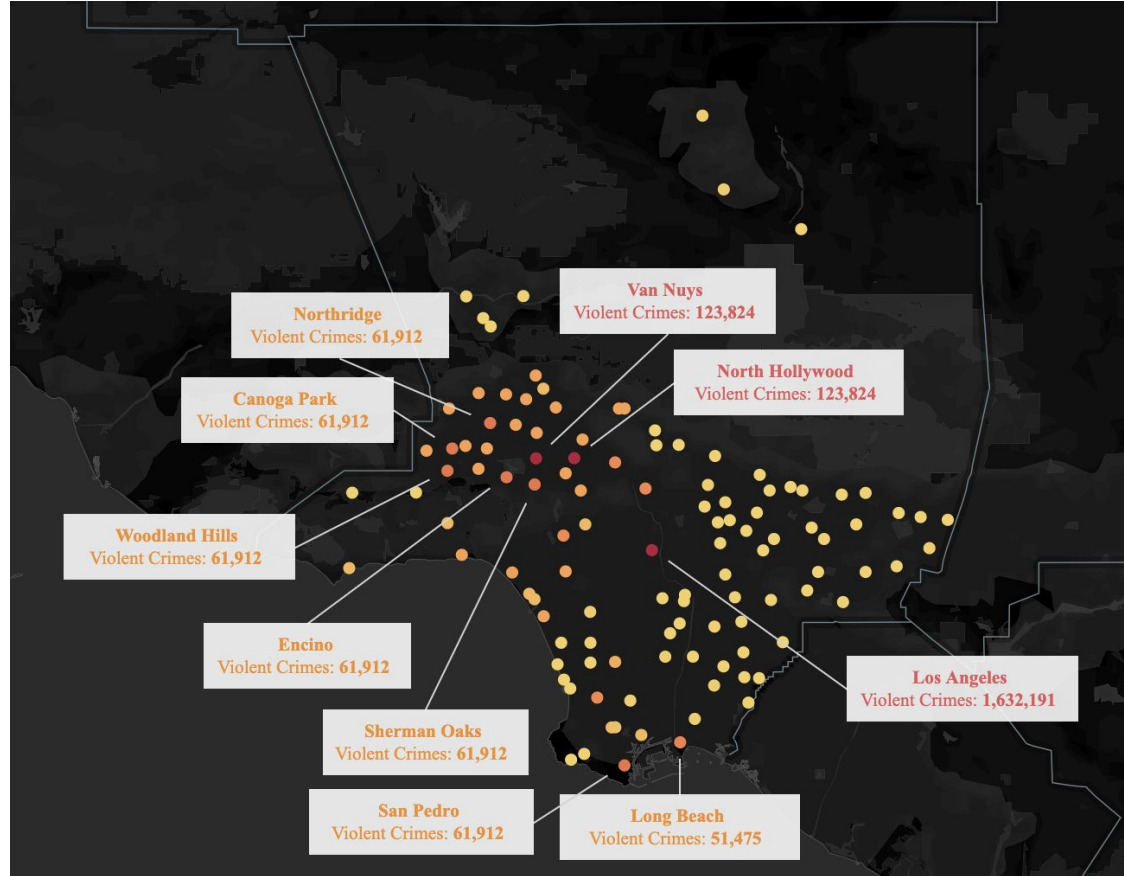
Data (Socioeconomic Condition)

- Average housing prices:
 - Coastal cities are more expensive



Data (Community Safety and Accessibility)

- Incidence of violent crimes:
 - Cluster in the northwestern part of Los Angeles county



The Model

Logistic regression model in zip code level:

$$\text{Whole Foods} = \beta X + e$$

❖ Significant Coefficients:

- Log of Number of Households **
- Four Years Population Growth **
- Ralphs Presence *
- Log of Average Housing Price *

❖ RMSE = 0.26

❖ Pseudo R-squared = 0.345

Logit Regression Results

		Dependent variable:
		Whole Foods presence
const	-61.7317 (-24.23)	
Ralphs	0.6993* (0.421)	
Trader Joes	-0.2578 (0.524)	
Bristol Farms	0.4608 (0.879)	
Log(Total population)	-2.4703 (1.812)	
Log(Median Age)	0.6537 (2.978)	
Log(Number of Households)	4.0652** (1.947)	
Log(Households Median income)	0.5616 (1.58)	
Unemployment Rate	-0.1689 (0.178)	
Log(Violent Crime)	0.1192 (0.14)	
Log(Average Apartment Rent)	2.7122 (3.144)	
Log(Average Housing Price)	1.1887* (0.707)	
Four Years Population Growth	0.0939** (0.046)	
Four Years Income Growth	-0.0046 (0.027)	
Pseudo R-squared	0.3454	
Observations	263	
Log Likelihood	-56.969	
Note		*P<0.1; **P<0.05; ***P<0.01

The Model

Logistic regression model in city level:

$$\text{Whole Foods} = \beta X + e$$

❖ Significant Coefficients:

- Log of Total Population **
- Ralphs Presence *
- Trader Joes Presence *
- Log of Total Violent Crimes *
- Education *

❖ Pseudo R-squared = 0.697

❖ RMSE= 0.19

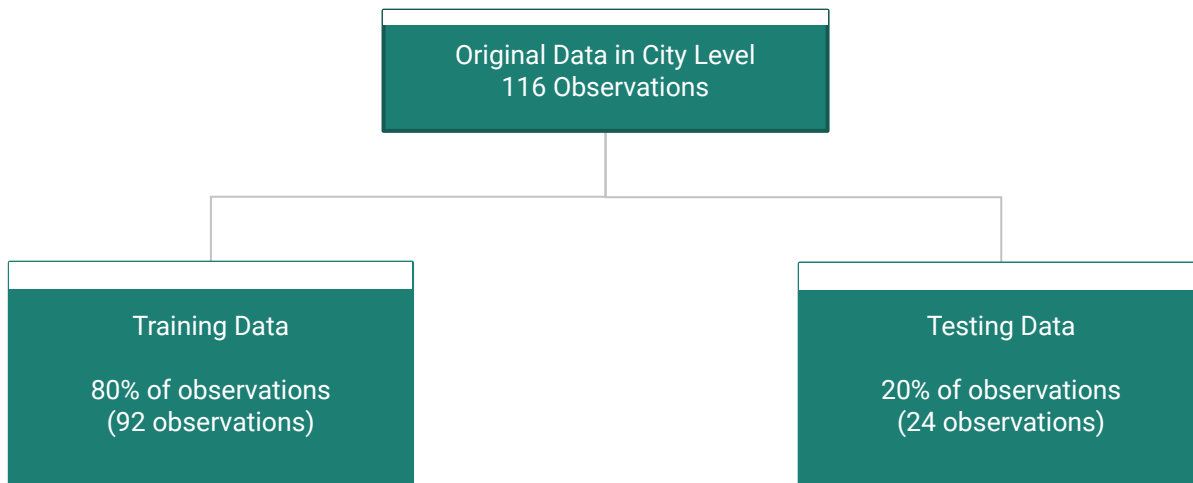
Logit Regression Results

Dependent variable:	
Whole Foods presence	
const	-22.917 (74.811)
ralphs	2.296* (1.21)
Trader Joes	-2.5036* (1.318)
Bristol Farms	0.9176 (2.195)
Log(Total population)	3.0199** (1.543)
Log(Median age)	-12.3676 (10.841)
Log(Households Median income)	-4.3858 (5.352)
Unemployment Rate	-0.0772 (0.604)
Log(Violent Crime)	0.5955* (0.321)
Log(Average apt price)	6.7631 (7.654)
Log(Average housing price)	1.0547 (2.544)
Education	0.2536* (0.13)
Public transportation traffic	-0.5517 (0.511)
Total traffic volume	5.93E-07 (4.48E-07)
Pseudo R-squared	0.6971
Observations	116
Log Likelihood	-13.53
Note	
*P<0.1; **P<0.05; ***P<0.01	

Model Validation

Final Model to predict potential locations:

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{Whole Foods} = & \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log(\textit{Total Population}) + \beta_2 \textit{Ralphs} + \beta_3 \textit{Tader Joes} \\ & + \beta_4 \log(\textit{violent crime}) + \beta_5 \textit{Education} \end{aligned}$$



Training data results

- R-squared = 0.66
- RMSE = 0.28

$$\beta_{\log Pop} = 3.92$$

$$e^{\beta_{Ralphs}} = 5.94$$

$$e^{\beta_{TraderJoes}} = 0.12$$

$$\beta_{\log crime} = 0.42$$

$$e^{\beta_{Education}} = 1.26$$

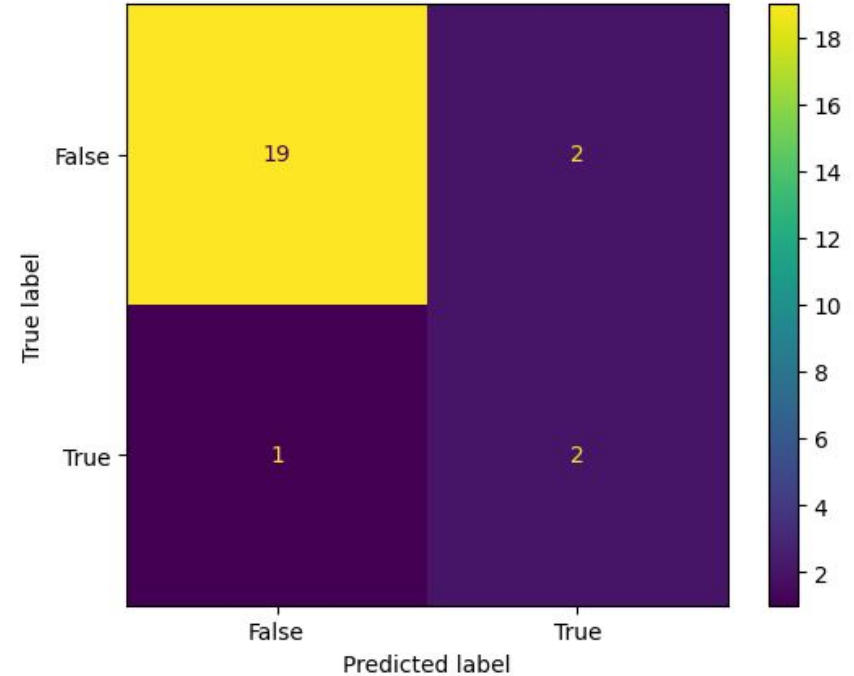
Log total population (+)	1%	3.92% ↑
Ralphs (+)	1 unit	494% ↑
Trader Joes (-)	1 unit	88% ↓
Log violent crime (+)	1%	0.42% ↑
Education rate (+)	1 unit	26% ↑

Logit Regression Results

Dependent variable:	
Whole Foods presence	
const	-59.1578 (22.048)
Log(Total population)	3.9247** (1.683)
Ralphs	1.7822* (1.00)
Trader Joes	-2.0878* (1.133)
Log(Violent Crime)	0.4249* (0.219)
Education	0.2327*** (0.083)
R-squared	0.6566
Observations	116
Log Likelihood	-13.53
Note	*P<0.1; **P<0.05; ***P<0.01

Model Accuracy

True positive rate (TPR) (Sensitivity)	$\frac{TP}{\text{Actual positive}}$	0.67
True negative rate (TNR) (Specificity)	$\frac{TN}{\text{Actual negative}}$	0.90
Accuracy	$\frac{TN + TP}{\text{Total}}$	0.88



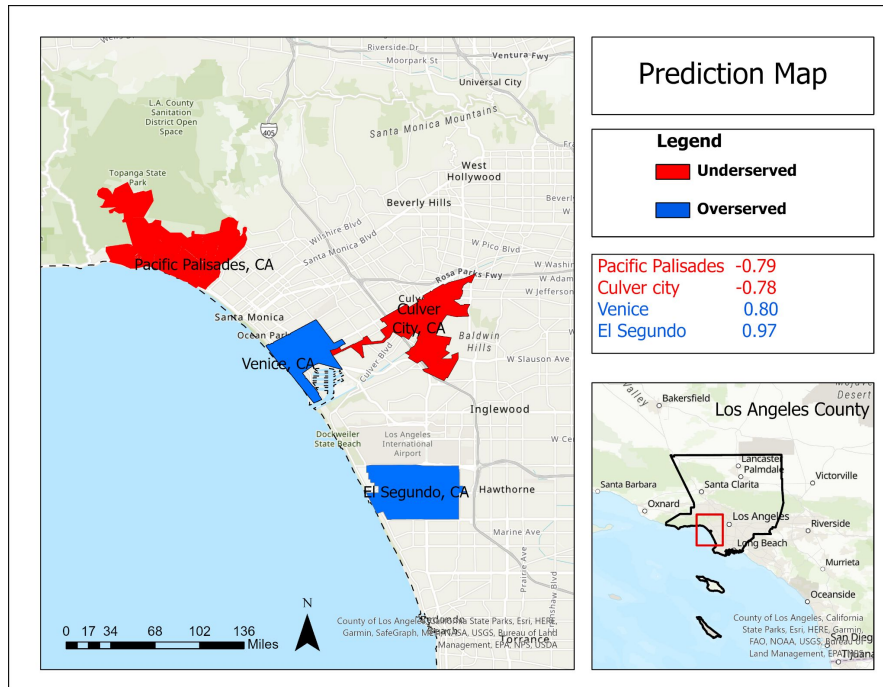
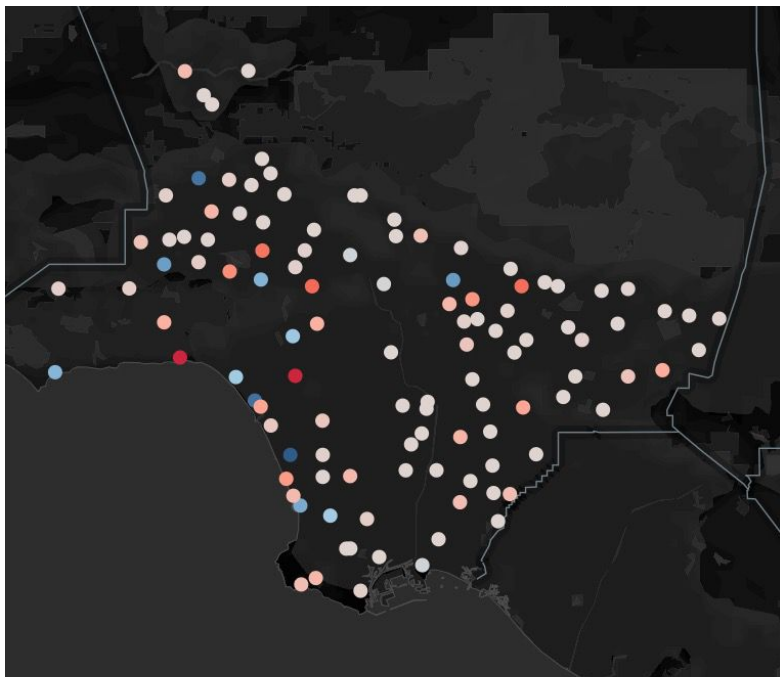
Prediction evaluation

Strategy Comparison

	Whole Foods	Trader Joe's	Ralphs
Constant	-45.4359 (.002)	-36.7858 (.001)	-11.9961 (.052)
Log of Total Population	2.6472 (.013)	2.6540 (.003)	0.8609 (.096)
Log of Violent Crime Number	0.5823 (.003)	0.0012 (.993)	-0.0013 (.990)
Percentage of Bachelor's Degree or Higher	0.2028 (.001)	0.1492 (.000)	0.0314 (.151)
Number of Whole Foods		-.1.2180 (.128)	1.5884 (.073)
Number of Trader Joe's	-1.4932 (.058)		1.3735 (.024)
Number of Ralphs	1.5521 (.051)	0.9473 (.035)	

Where to expand

The underserve level: Whole Foods presence dummy - model predicted probability



Further Studies and Conclusions

- Two potential locations for a new store: Pacific Palisades and Culver City
- The model predicts the closure the Venice and El Segundo location
 - This decision would be best made with sales data
- Expand study area to West Coast (California, Oregon, Washington) with neighborhood level of aggregation
 - More data
 - Reliable & detailed results
 - More meaningful results for a corporate client
- Include more competitors and commercial rent data

Thank you!

References

Rincón, & Tiwari, C. (2020). Demand Metric for Supermarket Site Selection: A Case Study. *Papers in Applied Geography*, 6(1), 19–34. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23754931.2020.1712555>

Smith, & Sanchez, S. (2003). Assessment of business potential at retail sites: empirical findings from a US supermarket chain. *The International Review of Retail, Distribution and Consumer Research*, 13(1), 37–58. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0959396032000051684>

Baviera-Puig, Buitrago-Vera, J., & Escriba-Perez, C. (2016). Geomarketing models in supermarket location strategies. *Journal of Business Economics and Management*, 17(6), 1205–1221. <https://doi.org/10.3846/16111699.2015.1113198>

The economics of supermarket and grocery store location - USDA. (n.d.). Retrieved April 19, 2023, from https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/42711/12705_ap036f_1_.pdf?v=0