



# LOCATION OF MANHATTAN'S NEXT NEIGHBORHOOD BREAKFAST SPOT

IBM Applied Data Science Capstone  
Capstone Project

Vineet Raichur  
May, 2020

# Business Problem

- Identify the location of Manhattan's next neighborhood breakfast spot
- Manhattan is one of the most expensive real estate market in the U.S.
- Choosing the right location will be critical to ensure profitability of the proposed breakfast spot
- To help narrow down the search, this analysis will aim to identify a few suitable neighborhoods
- The assumption here is that the ideal neighborhood will be one with
  - *No or very few breakfast spots*
  - *More residential buildings than offices*
  - *High number other food and beverage businesses (e.g., restaurants, coffee shops and bakeries)*
- Further research will help locate the buildings/spaces that meet the budget constraints

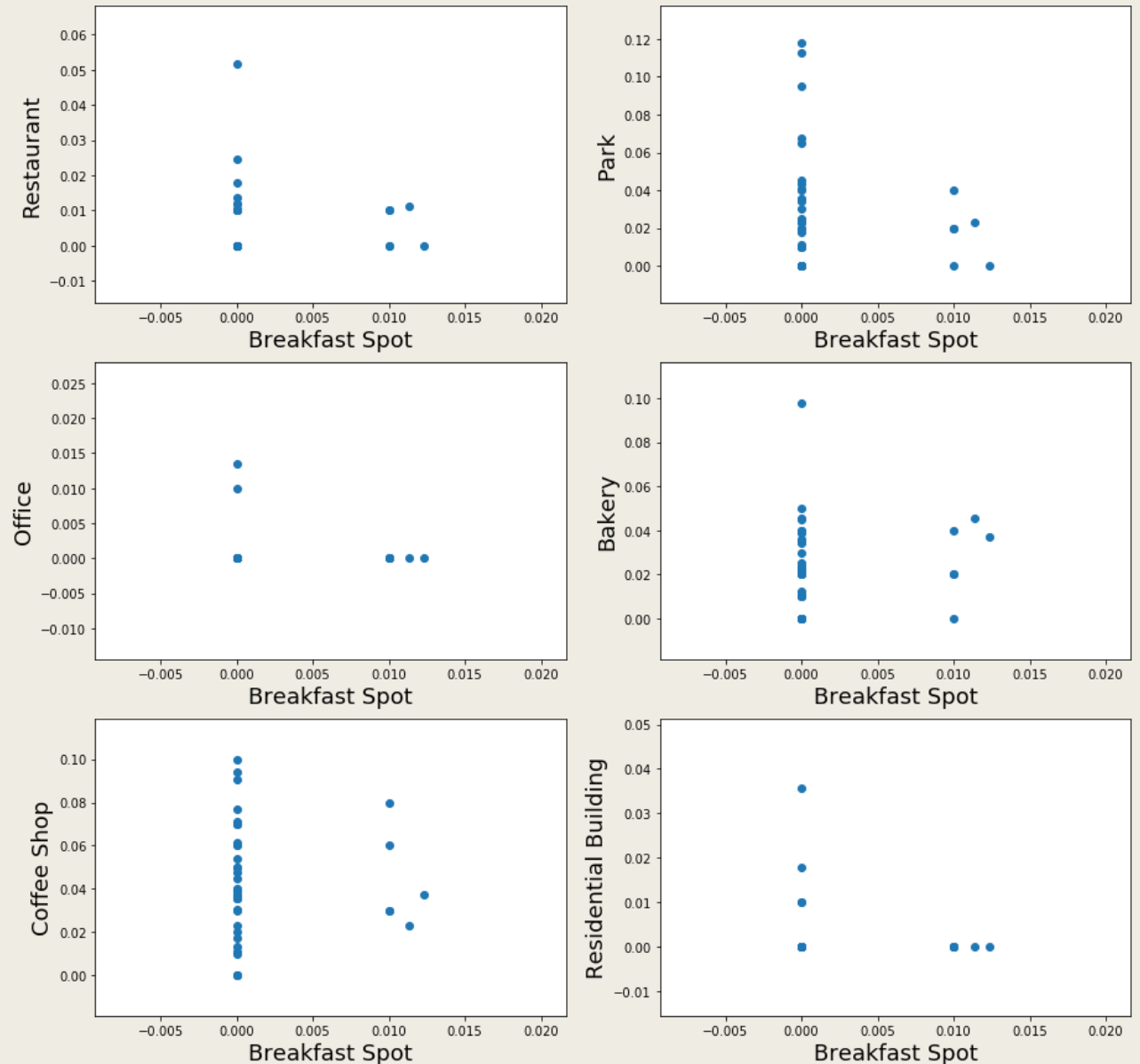
# Data Used

- List of neighborhoods in Manhattan
  - *Using dataset available from NYU Spatial Data Repository – [https://geo.nyu.edu/catalog/nyu\\_2451\\_34572](https://geo.nyu.edu/catalog/nyu_2451_34572)*
  - *Data contains list of neighborhoods and their latitude and longitude coordinates*
- Venue data
  - *Used Foursquare API to gather venues data*
  - *Gathered list of top 100 venues within a 500 meter radius of the neighborhood*
  - *Foursquare data contains venue name, category and geographical coordinates*
  - *List of venues was converted into quantitative frequency of occurrence of venues in each category in each neighborhood*
- Venue categories used
  - *Breakfast spot, Restaurants, Park, Office, Bakery, Coffee Shop and Residential Buildings*

# Exploratory Data Analysis

- Two clusters appear in the scatter plots - one with and one without breakfast spots
- Locations where no breakfast spots exist, there is a wide range in the frequency of occurrence of other venues

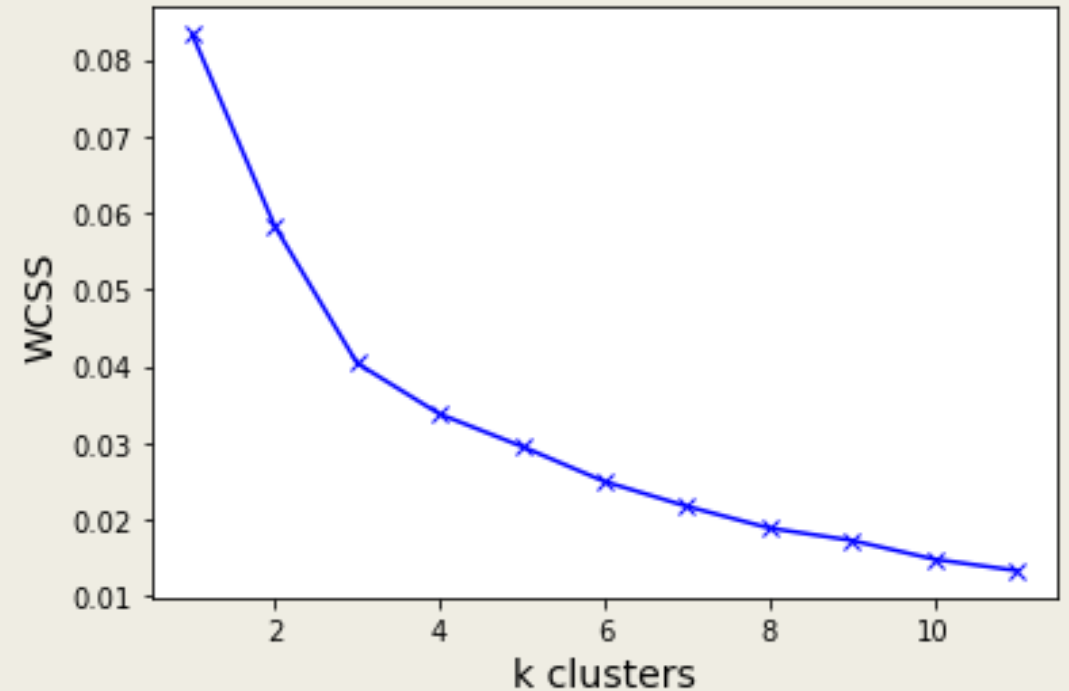
Figure: Scatter plots of frequency of occurrence of breakfast spots vs all other types of venues



# Analysis

- We performed clustering on the data using k-means clustering approach
- We used Within Cluster Sum of Squares (WCSS) measures to determine optimal number of clusters
- Decided to run the k-means clustering with 6 clusters

Figure: WCSS values at each clustering trial with k number of clusters



# Results

- Cluster 3 meets the requirement with
  - *No breakfast spots and no offices*
  - *High occurrence of residential buildings and parks*
  - *Occurrence of restaurants, bakeries and coffee shops*

Table: Average frequency of occurrence of each venue type in each cluster

| Cluster Labels | Breakfast Spot | Restaurant | Park   | Office | Bakery | Coffee Shop | Residential Building |
|----------------|----------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|----------------------|
| 0              | 0              | 0          | 0.1040 | 0      | 0      | 0.0709      | 0                    |
| 1              | 0.0017         | 0.0035     | 0.0140 | 0.0008 | 0.0186 | 0.0735      | 0.0008               |
| 2              | 0              | 0.0062     | 0.0393 | 0      | 0.0141 | 0.0429      | 0.0079               |
| 3              | 0.0036         | 0.0146     | 0.0278 | 0      | 0.0476 | 0.0154      | 0                    |
| 4              | 0              | 0.0068     | 0.0926 | 0.0068 | 0      | 0.0068      | 0                    |
| 5              | 0.0022         | 0.0020     | 0.0041 | 0      | 0.0282 | 0.0306      | 0                    |



# Recommendations

- All 8 neighborhoods in 3<sup>rd</sup> cluster have no breakfast spots and no offices, but only 3 of them have residential buildings
- Three neighborhoods – Hudson Yards, Roosevelt Island and Turtle Bay – are good candidates for the new breakfast spot

Table: Average frequency of occurrence of each venue type in each neighborhood in Cluster 3

| Cluster Labels | Neighborhood     | Breakfast Spot | Restaurant | Park   | Office | Bakery | Coffee Shop | Residential Building |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|----------------------|
| 2              | Civic Center     | 0              | 0          | 0.0430 | 0      | 0.0215 | 0.0538      | 0                    |
| 2              | Flatiron         | 0              | 0.01       | 0.03   | 0      | 0.01   | 0.02        | 0                    |
| 2              | Gramercy         | 0              | 0.0119     | 0.0238 | 0      | 0.0119 | 0.0476      | 0                    |
| 2              | Hudson Yards     | 0              | 0.0179     | 0.0357 | 0      | 0      | 0.0357      | 0.0179               |
| 2              | Roosevelt Island | 0              | 0          | 0.0357 | 0      | 0      | 0.0357      | 0.0357               |
| 2              | Sutton Place     | 0              | 0          | 0.0408 | 0      | 0.0204 | 0.0612      | 0                    |
| 2              | Tribeca          | 0              | 0          | 0.0649 | 0      | 0.0390 | 0.0390      | 0                    |
| 2              | Turtle Bay       | 0              | 0.01       | 0.04   | 0      | 0.01   | 0.05        | 0.01                 |

# Conclusion

- Our aim in this project was to help narrow down the search for the location of a new neighborhood breakfast spot in Manhattan
- We gathered location data on the neighborhoods in Manhattan and venue data for these neighborhoods from Foursquare
- We used the k-means clustering approach to cluster the neighborhoods based on the frequency of occurrence of certain types of venues
- Based on this analysis we found that Hudson Yards, Roosevelt Island and Turtle Bay would be ideal neighborhoods for the breakfast spot
- This analysis can be further refined for instance, by adding population densities and average commercial space rents in each neighborhood