Food Uniqueness and Quality

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Introduction/Business Problem

- Uniqueness and quality of food can vary geographically
 - cities have a plethora of unique tastes
 - rural areas often have fewer options
- Should be taken into consideration by chefs and restaurateurs
 - Should a chef open a restaurant in a city, or a small town
 - Could there be demand for my food here

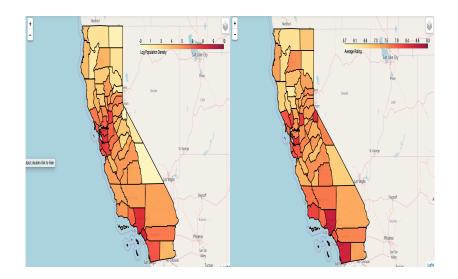
Data

- Demographic data on all counties in California
 - Median income, population density, voter registration data
- Restaurant data from the county seat of each county
 - Price, rating, type, location
- New metric: Uniqueness
 - Measures how unique a given county seat's cuisine is, relative to other county seats

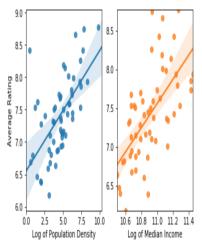
Exploration/Methodology

- Look at how the variables of interest vary by county
- Use linear regression to quantify relationships between average rating, and demographic factors
- Use economic and demographic theory to put the data and trends into context

Results: Geographic Trends



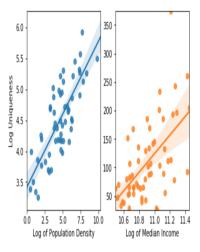
Results: Average Rating



OLS Regression Results

			<i>.</i>				
Dep. Variable: y				R-squ	ared:		0.550
Model:	OLS				R-squared:		0.549
Method:		Least Squa	res	F-sta	tistic:		1391.
Date:	Th	u, 08 Nov 2	018	Prob	(F-statistic):		0.00
Time:	16:05:12			Log-I	ikelihood:		-1000.5
No. Observations:		2	280	AIC:			2007.
Df Residuals:		2	277	BIC:			2024.
Df Model:			2				
Covariance Type:		nonrob	ust				
CC	ef	std err		t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
utput; double click to hide 36	41	0.460	 0-	.791	0.429	-1.267	0.539
x1 0.19	27	0.006	31	.815	0.000	0.181	0.205
x2 0.36	75	0.044	8	.350	0.000	0.281	0.454
Omnibus:		292.405		Durbin-Watson:			0.053
Prob(Omnibus):		0.000			e-Bera (JB):		99.489
Skew:		0.	269	Prob(JB):			2.49e-22
Kurtosis:		2.	129	Cond.	No.		707.

Results: Uniqueness



OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:			у	R-sq	ared:		0.612
Model:		OLS Least Squares			R-squared:	0.611 1793.	
Method:					tistic:		
Date:		Thu, 08 Nov 2018			(F-statistic):	0.00	
Time:		13:16	:27	Log-l	ikelihood:		-997.66
No. Observatio	ns:	2	280	AIC:			2001.
Df Residuals:		2	277	BIC:			2019.
Df Model:			2				
Covariance Typ	e:	nonrob	ust				
	coef	std err		t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	1.4893	0.460	3	.238	0.001	0.587	2.391
x1	0.2152	0.006	35	.586	0.000	0.203	0.227
х2	0.4462	0.044	10	.152	0.000	0.360	0.532
Omnibus: 174.49		===== 490	Durb:	n-Watson:		0.086	
Prob(Omnibus):		0.000		Jarque-Bera (JB):			215.930
Skew:		0.	711	Prob	JB):		1.29e-47

707.

Discussion

- Demographics related to rating and uniqueness
 - Urban areas have higher average rating and uniqueness scores
 - ▶ The above is also true for high income areas
- These relationships make economic sense
 - Chefs and restaurateurs serve high quality cuisine to customers who are likely to purchase their food
 - Urban areas are also going to have markets where there is demand for unique cuisines
- They also make demographic sense
 - Urban areas tend to me more ethnically diverse
 - ▶ Leads to more unique food choices, relative to rural areas

Conclusion

- Because these results are based in economics and demography, they generalize to places outside California
 - ► For example, we'd expect New York to have high quality, unique tastes (and it does)
- Recommendation: Chefs and restaurateurs should look at the demographics and economic state of the market they are considering entrance to, and make decisions based off of that
 - Also look at similar restaurants in that area, if there are any