



Data Analysis of Foodborne Illnesses

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CS301 - Final Project Presentation



Project Overview

Elimination of Foodborne Illnesses

- ❖ Analyze trends of foodborne illnesses.
- ❖ Correlation between food production & illnesses?
- ❖ Have illness numbers increased?
- ❖ Used a variety of research methods.
- ❖ Policy ideas to eliminate foodborne illnesses.

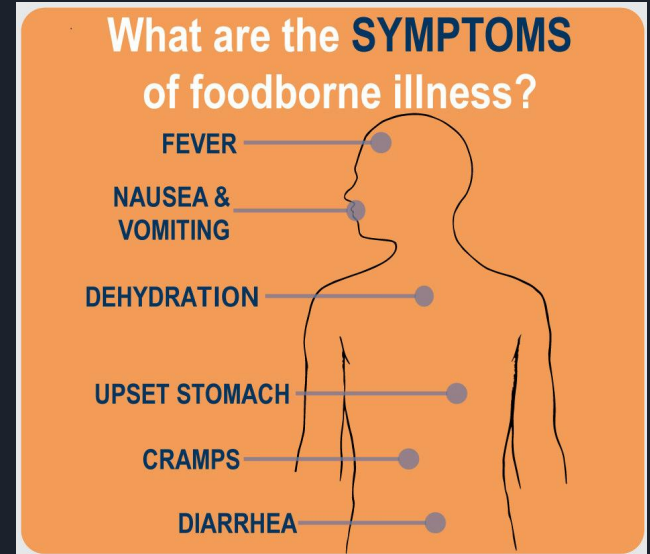
Project Motivation

- ❖ Foodborne illnesses are quite common.
 - Everyone has to eat!
- ❖ Background research showed they have widespread effects.
 - Cause around 1300 deaths each year.
 - Around 56000 hospitalizations each year.
- ❖ General interest in the effects of foodborne illnesses.
- ❖ We all eat in restaurants -- foodborne illnesses originate in restaurants.
- ❖ *Scallan says, "estimates of foodborne illnesses can be used to direct food safety policy and interventions."*



Definition

- ❖ **Foodborne Illness** = Illness caused by food contaminated with bacteria, viruses, parasites, or toxins.
- ❖ Includes:
 - Norovirus
 - Salmonella
 - Clostridium perfringens
 - Campylobacter
 - Staphylococcus aureus
 - Clostridium botulinum (botulism)
 - Listeria
 - Escherichia coli (E. coli)
 - Vibrio



Challenges

- ❖ Finding data.
 - At times it was hard to find data for specific ideas.
 - Sometimes when we found data it was strewn throughout different datasets.
 - Created extra work in combining datasets.
- ❖ Actually getting found data into a correct format.
 - PDF to CSV presented challenges.
- ❖ Choosing the best ways to analyze data in RStudio.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----|----------------------|------------|-------------|-----|----|---------------|----|
| * The denominator for the location percentages is the single location total. The denominator for the single location, multiple locations, and unknown location is the total. Because of rounding, numbers might not add up to the single location total or the total. | | | | | | | | | |
| Surveillance: | 9 | | 2016 Annual Report | | | | | | |
| Table 3b: Foodborne disease outbreaks and outbreak-associated illnesses, by confirmed etiology* and location of food preparation—Foodborne Disease Outbreak Surveillance System, United States, 2016. | | | | | | | | | |
| Catering or | | | | Other | Hospital or | | | | |
| banquet | Restaurant | | | commercial | nursing | | | Institutional | |
| facility | | | | location | home | | | location | |
| Etiology | NO | NI | NO | NI | NO | NI | NO | NI | NO |
| Bacterial | | | | | | | | | |
| Salmonella | 6 | 255 | 53 | 794 | 11 | 363 | 3 | 11 | 10 |
| Clostridium | 3 | 106 | 9 | 255 | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ |
| Escherichia | 1 | 10 | 7 | 46 | 4 | 60 | â€ | â€ | â€ |
| Campylobact | 2 | 20 | 8 | 85 | 4 | 37 | â€ | â€ | â€ |
| Bacillus cerei | 1 | 39 | 2 | 187 | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | 2 |
| Staphylococ | 2 | 157 | 1 | 4 | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ |
| Vibrio paraha | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | | 1 | 2 | â€ | â€ |
| Vibrio cholera | â€ | | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | â€ | â€ |
| Shigella | 2 | 21 | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ |
| Clostridium t | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ |
| Listeria moni | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ |
| Escherichia c | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ |
| Staphylococ | â€ | | | 1 | 16 | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ |
| Escherichia c | â€ | â€ | â€ | â€ | | 1 | 10 | â€ | â€ |

Conversion led to strange symbols (â€) and non-data text.



Approaches

- ❖ Compare all information over the years.
- ❖ Create a breakdown of the types of illnesses and the locations that they occur in.
- ❖ Determine the main cause of contamination.
- ❖ Use RStudio to do this!

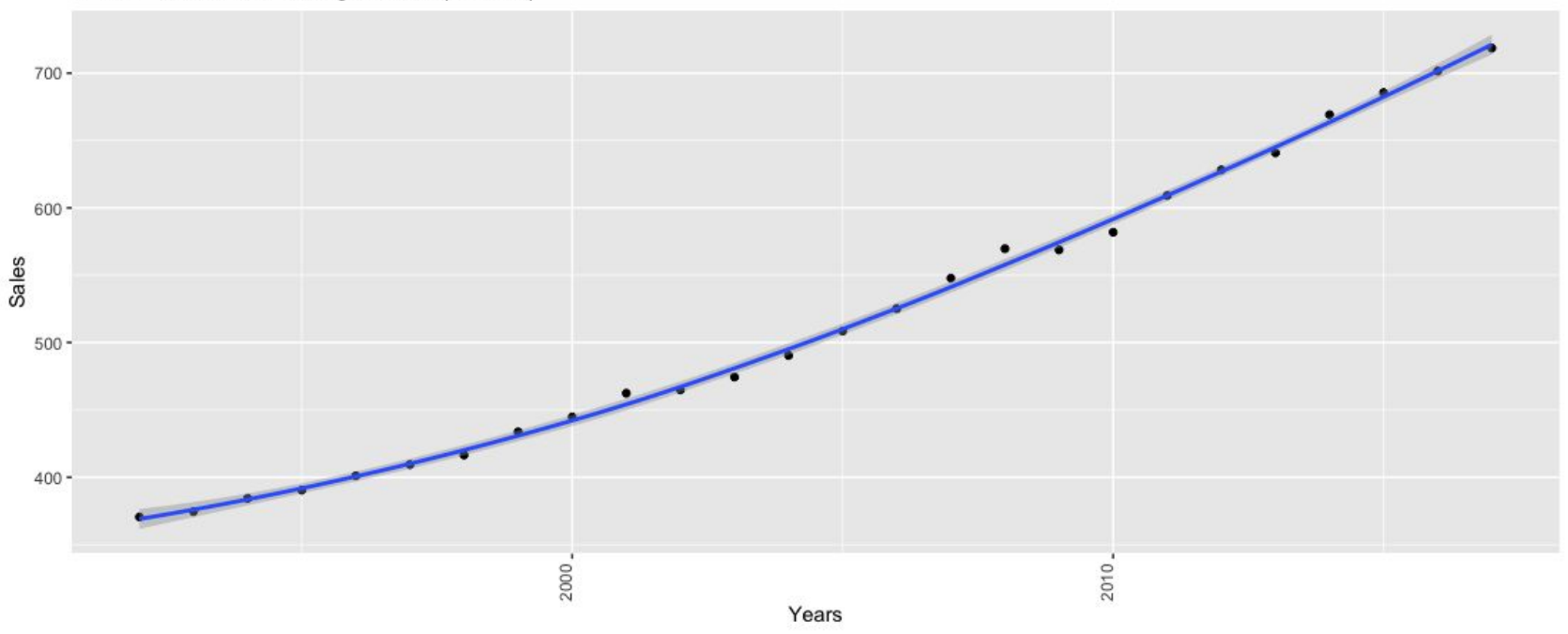


Results

Restaurants are filthy.

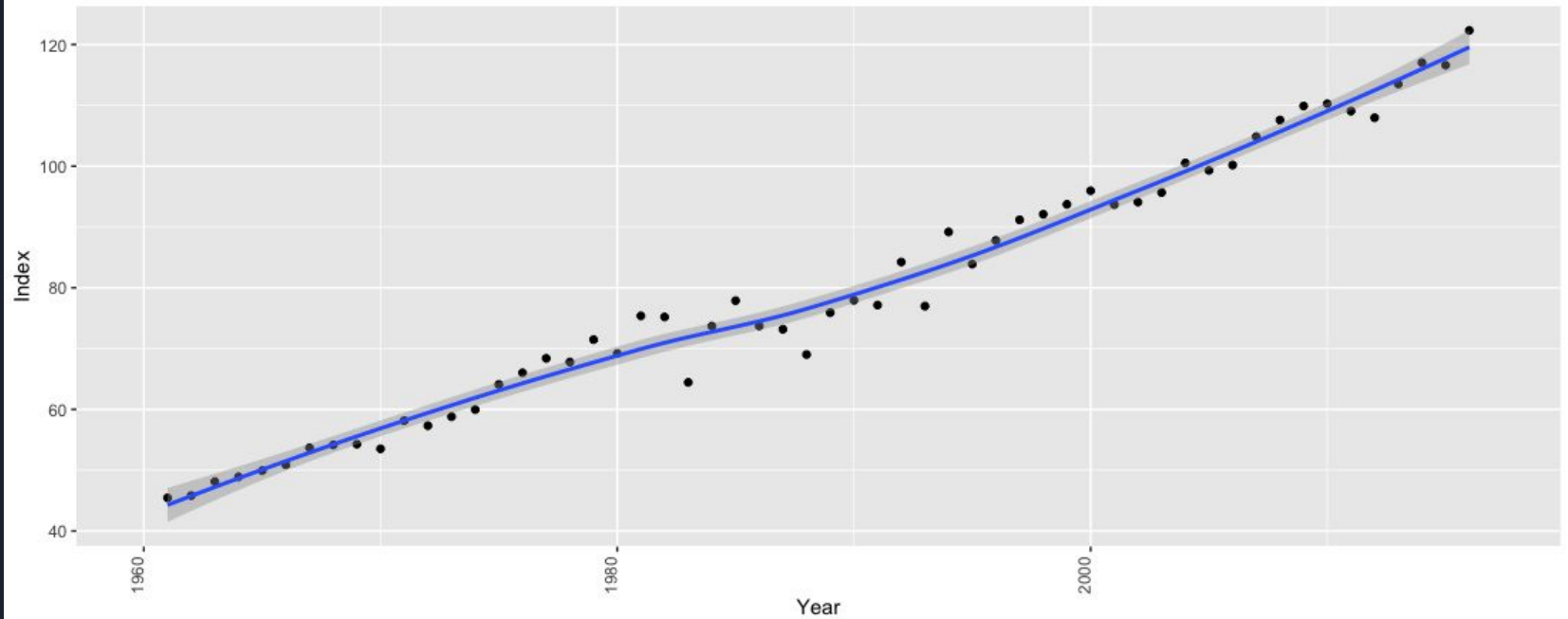


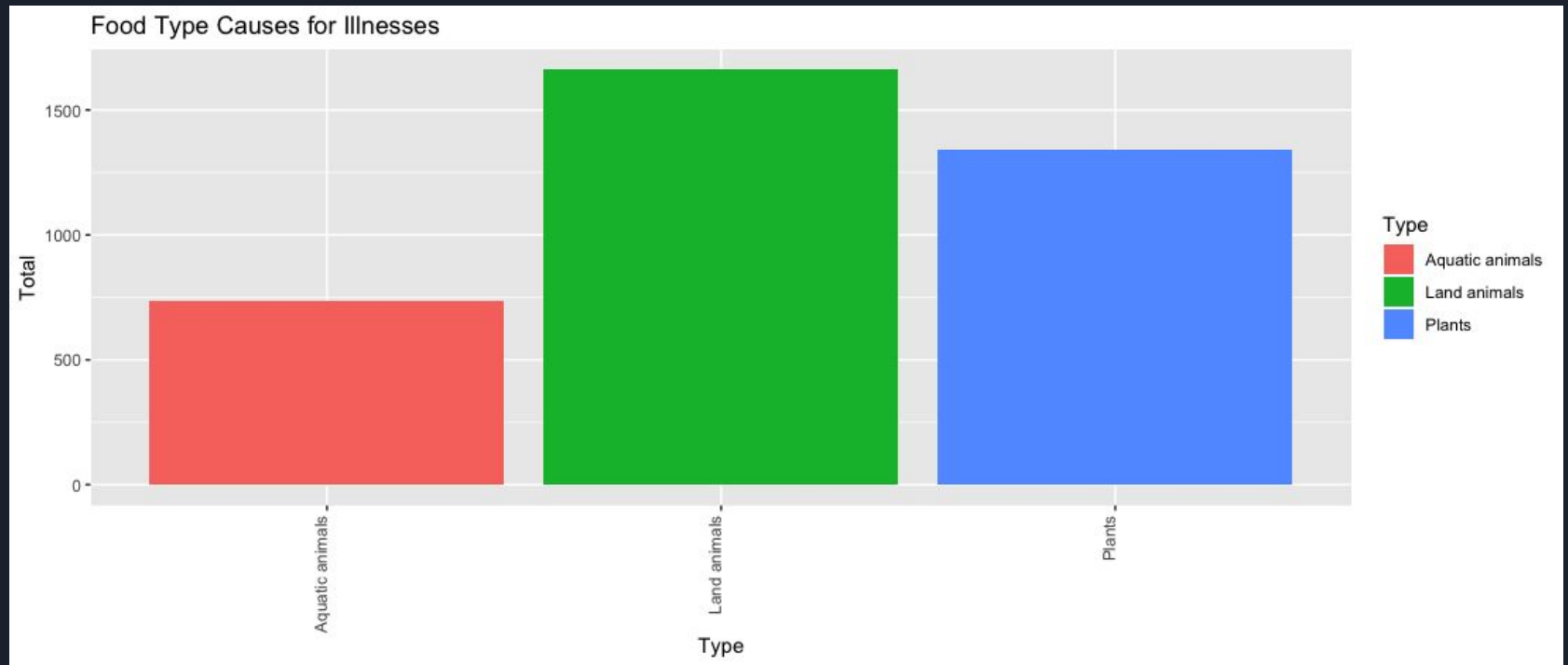
Retail Food and Beverage Sales (Billions)

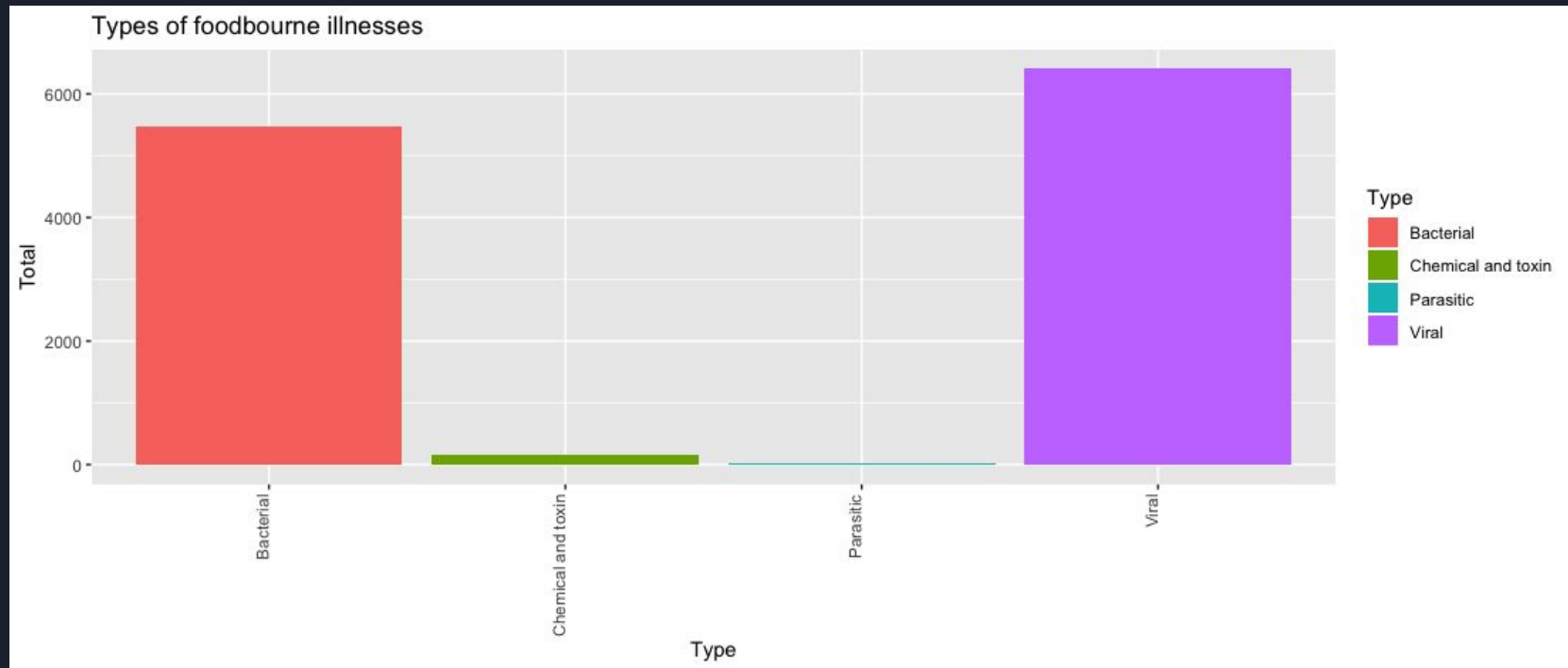




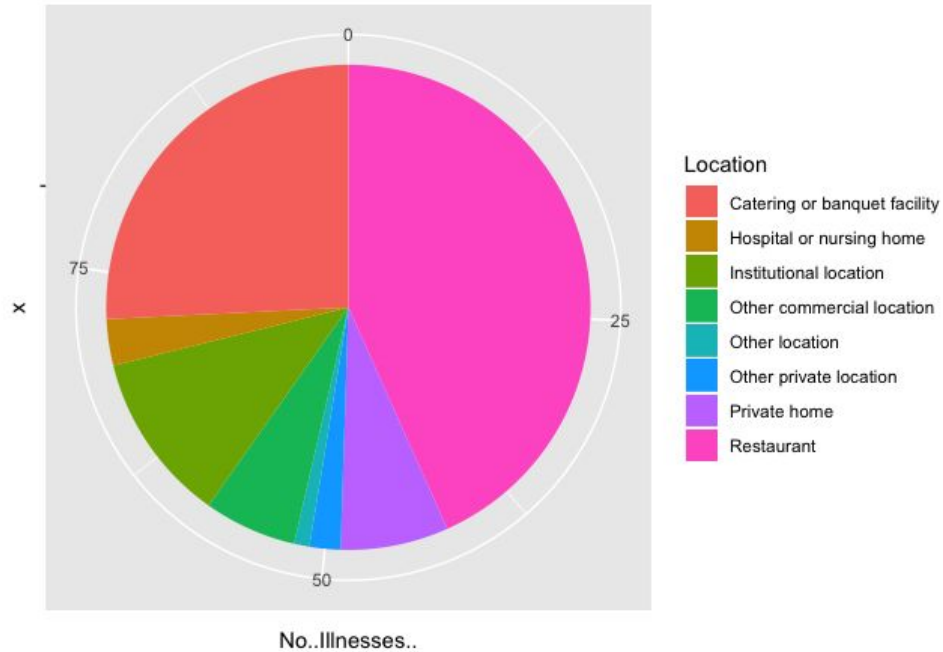
United States Food Production





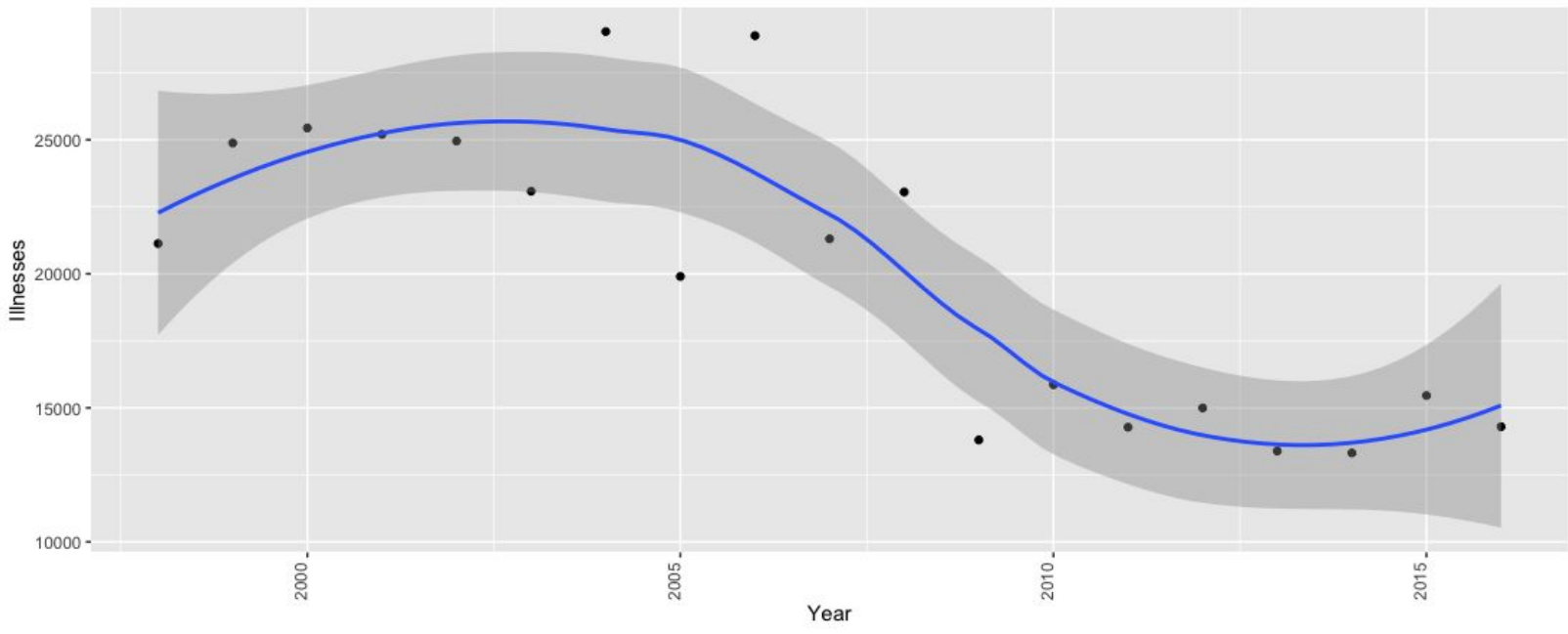


Locations of Foodborne Illnesses

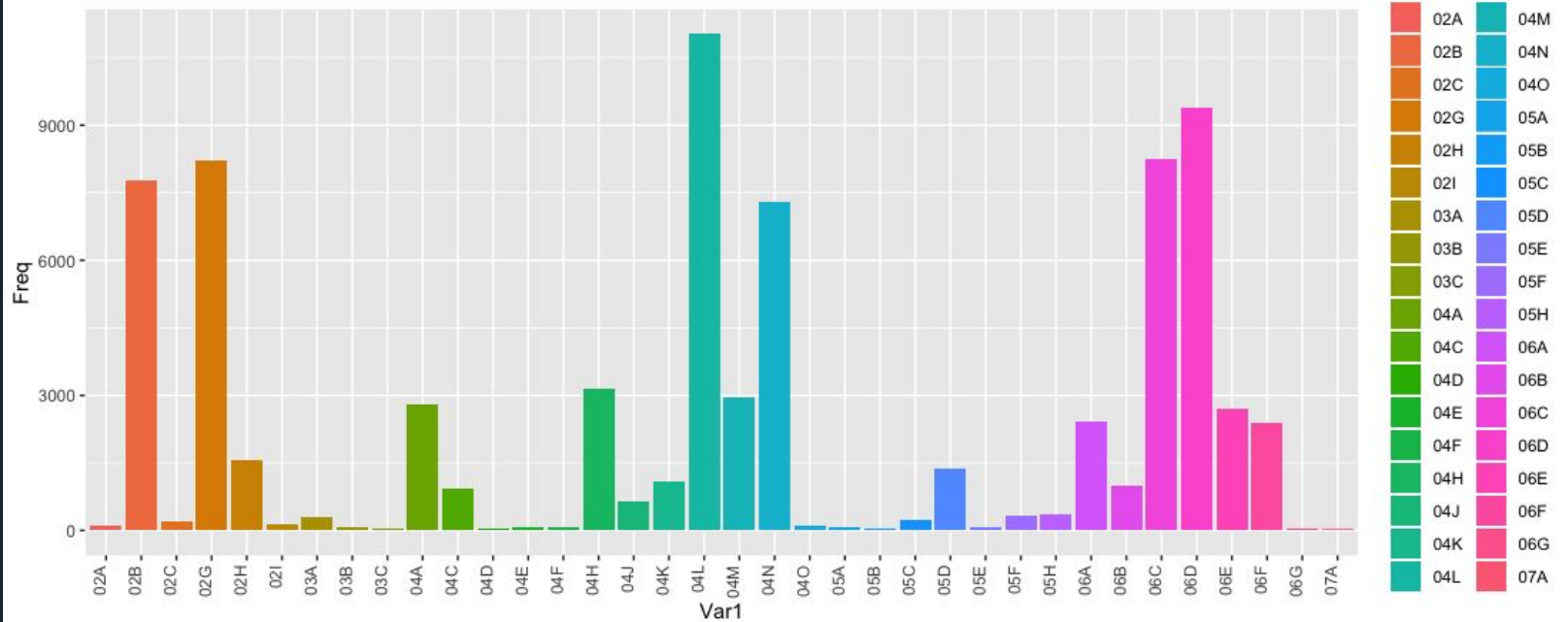




Number of foodborne illnesses (United States)



Number of Food Violations in 2018 (New York City)



Thank You!
Questions?

The background features a series of overlapping, three-dimensional geometric shapes in shades of dark blue, green, and blue, creating a sense of depth and movement. The shapes are arranged in a way that suggests a staircase or a series of steps, with some shapes appearing to be in the foreground and others receding into the background. The overall effect is a modern, abstract design.