

Article 1: Food Safety Inspections and Storefront Grade Posting: The Case of NYC and LA

Tarca, S., & Murphy, K. (2014). Food safety inspections and storefront grade posting: The case of NYC and LA. International CHRIE. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781529710588>

“A foodborne outbreak can cost a restaurant up to \$100,000 in medical charges, lost wages, and lawyer fees.” (Tarca & Murphy, 2014, p. 1)

“Furthermore, violations can result in a 30% reduction in sales.” (Grover & Dausch, 2000, as cited in Tarca & Murphy, 2014, p. 1)

“A successful program requires an honest reflection of how the operation is performing, a sharing with the public to both inform and evaluate, and calling the management of the site into action to improve or remedy any violations found during the inspection.” (Tarca & Murphy, 2014, p. 5)

“In fact, a statistician found through observing Los Angeles sales tax reports that restaurants with an A letter grade would cause revenue increases of up to 6%, B grades would cause a revenue increase of 1–2%, and C grades would cause a revenue decrease at an average of 1%” (Jennings, 2008, as cited in Tarca & Murphy, 2014, p. 6)

“During the first year, food-borne illness hospitalizations were reduced by 18.6%. The following years revealed a 4.8% and a 5.4% decline, respectively” Simon et al., 2005, as cited in Tarca & Murphy, 2014, p. 6)

“The study “concluded that the county’s grading system had contributed to a sustained 13-percent reduction in hospitalizations for foodborne illnesses” (Jennings, 2008, p. 93, as cited in Tarca & Murphy, 2014, p. 6)

Article 2: Community Health Map: A geospatial and multivariate data visualization tool for public health datasets

Sopan, A., Noh, A. S.-I., Karol, S., Rosenfeld, P., Lee, G., & Shneiderman, B. (2012). Community Health Map: A geospatial and multivariate data visualization tool for public health datasets. *Government Information Quarterly*, 29(2), 223–234. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2011.10.002>

“Data visualization has been used as an important tool to gain insights into healthcare data sets, which are typically multivariate, discrete, and at different granularity levels.” (Sopan et al., 2012, p. 224)

“While designing visual analytics tools for healthcare data, it is crucial to maintain simplicity as the targeted users need not have technical expertise.” (Sopan et al., 2012, p. 224)

Website 1: California Department of Public Health - Foodborne illnesses and Outbreaks

California Department of Public Health. (n.d.). *Foodborne diseases and outbreaks*. Retrieved December 8, 2024, from <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/FoodborneDiseasesandOutbreaks.aspx#:~:text=Outbreaks%20in%202023&text=The%20U.S.%20Centers%20for%20Disease,death%20from%20a%20foodborne%20illness>

“The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has estimated that every year in the United States: 48 million (or 1 in 6) people get sick from a foodborne illness, 128,000 people are hospitalized because of a foodborne illness, [and] 3,000 people die from a foodborne illness.” (California Department of Public Health, n.d., para. 2)