Global Health (GH)

Lead Agencies
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Office of Global Affairs, Office of the Secretary

Contents
Goal 16–2
Status of Objectives 16–2
Figure 16–1. Midcourse Status of the Global Health Objectives 16–2
Selected Findings 16–2
More Information 16–3
Footnotes 16–3
Suggested Citation 16–3
Table 16–1. Global Health Objectives 16–4
Table 16–2. Midcourse Progress for Measurable Global Health Objectives 16–5
Map 16–1. Reported Cases of Malaria, by State: 2013 16–6
**Goal:** Improve public health and strengthen U.S. national security through global disease detection, response, prevention, and control strategies.

This chapter includes objectives that monitor selected global infectious diseases and capacity to respond to infectious disease threats through Global Disease Detection Centers. The Reader’s Guide provides a step-by-step explanation of the content of this chapter, including criteria for highlighting objectives in the Selected Findings.

### Status of Objectives

**Figure 16–1. Midcourse Status of the Global Health Objectives**

All five of the objectives in the Global Health Topic Area were measurable\(^1\) (Figure 16–1, Table 16–1). The midcourse status of these objectives was as follows (Table 16–2):

- 4 objectives were improving,\(^3\) and
- 1 objective was getting worse.\(^4\)

### Selected Findings

- **The number of reported cases of malaria in the United States** (GH-1) increased from 1,298 in 2008 to 1,727 in 2013, moving away from the baseline and 2020 target (Table 16–2).
  - In 2013, the number of reported malaria cases varied by state (Map 16–1, GH-1).\(^5\) Thirty-two states and the District of Columbia reported twenty-three or fewer cases in 2013.

- **Tuberculosis cases among foreign-born persons living in the United States** (GH-2) declined from 20.4 cases per 100,000 population in 2008 to 15.4 in 2014, moving toward the 2020 target (Table 16–2).

- Between 2009 and 2014, the number of **countries with a Global Disease Detection Center** (GH-3) increased from 7 to 10; the number of **public health professionals trained by Global Disease Detection Center programs** (GH-4) increased from 37,221 to 97,687; and the number of **pathogen-specific tests that Global Disease Detection Centers had the capacity to perform** (GH-5) increased from 156 to 289, moving toward their respective 2020 targets (Table 16–2).
More Information

Readers interested in more detailed information about the objectives in this topic area are invited to visit the HealthyPeople.gov website, where extensive substantive and technical information is available:

- For the background and importance of the topic area, see: http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/global-health
- For data details for each objective, including definitions, numerators, denominators, calculations, and data limitations, see: http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/global-health/objectives
  Select an objective, then click on the “Data Details” icon.
- For objective data, including rates, percentages, or counts for multiple years, see: http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/global-health/objectives
  Select an objective, then click on the “Data2020” icon.

Data for the measurable objectives in this chapter were from the following data sources:


Footnotes

1The Technical Notes provide more information on Healthy People 2020 statistical methods and issues.
2Measurable objectives had a national baseline value.
3Improving—One of the following, as specified in the Midcourse Progress Table:
   » Movement was toward the target, standard errors were available, and the percentage change relative to the baseline was statistically significant.
   » Movement was toward the target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had achieved 10% or more of the targeted change.
4Getting worse—One of the following, as specified in the Midcourse Progress Table:
   » Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were available, and the percentage change relative to the baseline was statistically significant.
   » Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had moved 10% or more relative to the baseline.
5The state data shown in Map 16–1 are for the number of cases of malaria with onset of illness in 2013 among persons in the United States reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention by state and local health departments. The national target may not be applicable to individual states because the measure is a count.

Suggested Citation

## Table 16–1. Global Health Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective Number</th>
<th>Objective Statement</th>
<th>Data Sources</th>
<th>Midcourse Data Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GH-1</td>
<td>Reduce the number of cases of malaria reported in the United States</td>
<td>National Malaria Surveillance System (NMSS), CDC/CGH; National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC/CSELS</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Midcourse Data Availability" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GH-2</td>
<td>Reduce the tuberculosis (TB) case rate for foreign-born persons living in the United States</td>
<td>National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC/CSELS; Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Midcourse Data Availability" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GH-3</td>
<td>Increase the number of Global Disease Detection (GDD) Regional Centers worldwide to detect and contain emerging health threats</td>
<td>Global Disease Detection Program (GDD), CDC</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Midcourse Data Availability" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GH-4</td>
<td>Increase the number of public health professionals trained by Global Disease Detection (GDD) programs worldwide</td>
<td>Global Disease Detection Program (GDD), CDC</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Midcourse Data Availability" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GH-5</td>
<td>Increase diagnostic testing capacity in host countries and regionally through the Global Disease Detection (GDD) Regional Centers</td>
<td>Global Disease Detection Program (GDD), CDC</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Midcourse Data Availability" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 16–2. Midcourse Progress for Measurable Global Health Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective Description</th>
<th>Baseline Value (Year)</th>
<th>Midcourse Value (Year)</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Movement Toward Target</th>
<th>Movement Away From Baseline</th>
<th>Movement Statistically Significant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GH-1</strong> New cases of malaria in the United States (number)</td>
<td>1,298 (2008)</td>
<td>1,727 (2013)</td>
<td>999</td>
<td></td>
<td>33.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GH-2</strong> Cases of tuberculosis among foreign-born persons</td>
<td>20.4 (2008)</td>
<td>15.4 (2014)</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>78.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GH-3</strong> Countries with a Global Disease Detection Center (number)</td>
<td>7 (2009)</td>
<td>10 (2014)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GH-4</strong> Public health professionals trained by Global Disease Detection programs</td>
<td>37,221 (2009)</td>
<td>97,687 (2014)</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GH-5</strong> Pathogen-specific tests for which Global Disease Detection Centers build capacity (number)</td>
<td>156 (2009)</td>
<td>289 (2014)</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES**

See [HealthyPeople.gov](http://HealthyPeople.gov) for all Healthy People 2020 data. The Technical Notes provide more information on the measures of progress.

**FOOTNOTES**

1 Measurable objectives had a national baseline value.

**Target met or exceeded:**

1 At baseline the target was not met or exceeded and the midcourse value was equal to or exceeded the target. (The percentage of targeted change achieved was equal to or greater than 100%.)

2 The baseline and midcourse values were equal to or exceeded the target. (The percentage of targeted change achieved was not assessed.)

**Improving:**

3 Movement was toward the target, standard errors were available, and the percentage of targeted change achieved was statistically significant.

4 Movement was toward the target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had achieved 10% or more of the targeted change.

**Little or no detectable change:**

5 Movement was toward the target, standard errors were available, and the percentage of targeted change achieved was not statistically significant.

6 Movement was toward the target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had achieved less than 10% of the targeted change.

7 Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were available, and the percentage change relative to the baseline was not statistically significant.

8 Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had moved less than 10% relative to the baseline.

9 There was no change between the baseline and the midcourse data point.

**Getting worse:**

10 Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were available, and the percentage change relative to the baseline was statistically significant.

11 Movement was away from the baseline and target, standard errors were not available, and the objective had moved 10% or more relative to the baseline.

12 Baseline only: The objective only had one data point, so progress toward target attainment could not be assessed.

13 Informational: A target was not set for this objective, so progress toward target attainment could not be assessed.

14 For objectives that moved toward their targets, movement toward the target was measured as the percentage of targeted change achieved (unless the target was already met or exceeded at baseline):

   \[
   \text{Percentage of targeted change achieved} = \frac{\text{Midcourse value} - \text{Baseline value}}{\text{HP2020 target} - \text{Baseline value}} \times 100
   \]

15 For objectives that moved away from their baselines and targets, movement away from the baseline was measured as the magnitude of the percentage change from baseline:

   \[
   \text{Magnitude of percentage change from baseline} = \left| \frac{\text{Midcourse value} - \text{Baseline value}}{\text{Baseline value}} \right| \times 100
   \]

16 Statistical significance was tested when the objective had a target and at least two data points, standard errors of the data were available, and a normal distribution could be assumed. Statistical significance of the percentage of targeted change achieved or the magnitude of the percentage change from baseline was assessed at the 0.05 level using a normal one-sided test.

**DATA SOURCES**

- **GH-1** National Malaria Surveillance System (NMSS), CDC/GH; National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC/CSELS
- **GH-2** National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC/CSELS; Current Population Survey (CPS), Census and DOL/BLS
- **GH-3** Global Disease Detection Program (GDD), CDC
- **GH-4** Global Disease Detection Program (GDD), CDC
- **GH-5** Global Disease Detection Program (GDD), CDC
NOTES: Data are for the number of cases of malaria with onset of illness in 2013 among persons in the United States reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention by state and local health departments. In 2013, the national total (1,727) included 1 case in Puerto Rico and 1 case in the U.S. Virgin Islands, not shown on the map. The national target may not be applicable to individual states because the measure is a count. Data are displayed by a Jenks classification for U.S. states which creates categories that minimize within-group variation and maximize between-group variation. The Technical Notes provide more information on the data and methods.

DATA SOURCES: National Malaria Surveillance System (NMSS), CDC/CGH; National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC/CSELS