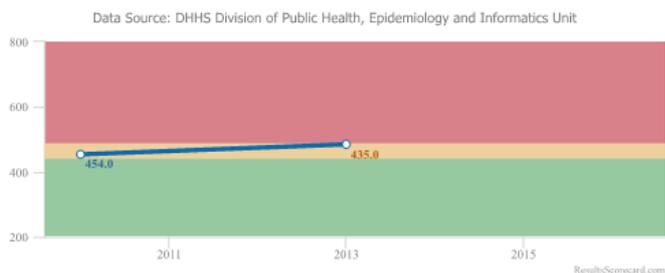## Why Is This Important?

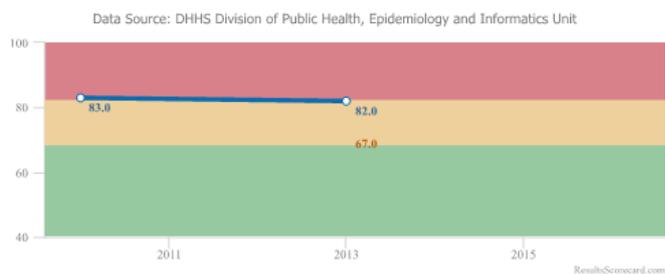**Nebraska Healthy People 2020: Food Safety**

Food-borne illnesses are a burden on public health and contribute significantly to the cost of healthcare. Though largely under-reported, each year millions of illnesses in the United States can be attributed to contaminated foods. According to HealthyPeople.gov, food-borne outbreaks (defined as two or more cases of a similar illness as a result of eating the same food) resulted in 27,634 cases of illness and 11 deaths in 2006.
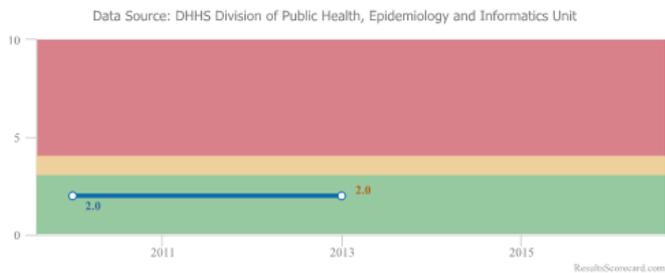
Indicators

	Time Period	Actual Value	Target Value	Current Trend	Baseline %Change
I HP2020 Number of cases of infection caused by Campylobacter species food-borne pathogens.	2013	485.0	435.0	↗ 1	7% ↑
	2010	454.0	—	→ 0	0% →

Data Source: DHHS Division of Public Health, Epidemiology and Informatics Unit

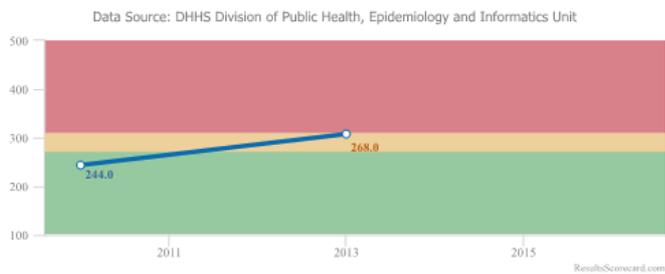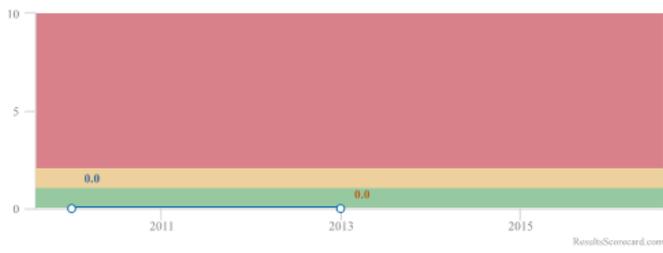|	Time Period	Actual Value	Target Value	Current Trend	Baseline %Change
I HP2020 Number of cases of infection caused by Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) O157 food-borne pathogens.	2013	82.0	67.0	↘ 1	-1% ↓
	2010	83.0	—	→ 0	0% →

Data Source: DHHS Division of Public Health, Epidemiology and Informatics Unit

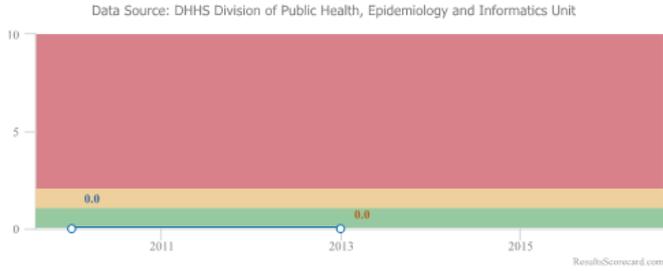|	Time Period	Actual Value	Target Value	Current Trend	Baseline %Change
I HP2020 Number of cases of infection caused by Listeria monocytogenes food-borne pathogens.	2013	2.0	2.0	→ 1	0% →
	2010	2.0	—	→ 0	0% →

Data Source: DHHS Division of Public Health, Epidemiology and Informatics Unit

	Time Period	Actual Value	Target Value	Current Trend	Baseline %Change
I HP2020 Number of cases of infection caused by Salmonella food-borne pathogens.	2013	308.0	268.0	↗ 1	26% ↑
	2010	244.0	—	→ 0	0% →

Data Source: DHHS Division of Public Health, Epidemiology and Informatics Unit

	Time Period	Actual Value	Target Value	Current Trend	Baseline %Change
I HP2020 Number of cases of infection caused by Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) O157 outbreaks food-borne pathogens.	2013	0.0	0.0	→ 1	0% →

| | | | 2010 | 0.0 | — | → 0 | 0% → |

HP2020 Number of cases of infection caused by Salmonella enteritidis outbreaks food-borne pathogens.

| | | | 2013 | 0.0 | 0.0 | → 1 | 0% → |
| | | | 2010 | 0.0 | — | → 0 | 0% → |

Data Source: DHHS Division of Public Health, Epidemiology and Informatics Unit

Definition

This scorecard is created to track performance, therefore the demonstration of data within color markers identifies the boundaries of what we define as success. In some instances, a trend may be moving in the wrong direction, but still may be within our 'Target for Success' area. The use of Color Bands and Color Arrows help to define the Target for Success and Current Progress.

Green, Black and Red arrows are used to reflect our 'Current Progress' status.

- GREEN Arrow = We're getting better!
- BLACK Arrow = We're maintaining our position.
- RED Arrow = We're going in the wrong direction.

Green, Yellow or Red color bands are used to reflect our 'Target for Success' zones.

- GREEN Color Band = We've reached our Target for Success!
- YELLOW Color Band = We're making progress, but not quite there yet.
- RED Color Band = We're below our Target for Success.

Data is described with the Time Period, Actual Value, Target Value, Current Trend and Baseline Change %. These mean:

- Time Period - The most current time period for which the data were available.
- Actual Value - The actual level of achievement, the most current data point for the indicator, also shown in a Color Band to reflect if that value is or is not within our Target for Success zone.
- Target Value - The desired level of achievement for the data indicator.
- Current Trend - The direction of progress is shown by a Color Arrow to reflect our Current Progress status, and also noting for how many data points the direction been occurring.
- Baseline Change % - The percentage of change between the baseline data point and the current data point (actual value); also shown with a Color Arrow to describe Current Progress status.

Actions

Name	Assigned To	Status	Due Date	Progress

File Attachments

File Name