The correlation data is more interesting, showing a positive correlation between each set of variables and outcome that we listed (Figure 5). This indicates that a higher GHSI score predicts lower deaths (per capita), a lower number of tests, and a lower number of hospitalizations. However, due to incomplete data, there is no correction or weighting of countries for population size, GDP, healthcare spending and healthcare capacity, but more data will increase our understanding of the role of health systems policies in affecting outcomes. As more data becomes available for all countries, the correlations were statistically significant, however, the correlation for the country subset was not significant, though it showed similar patterns.

One of the most interesting patterns is that the GHSI score for the United States is around 12, which is near the lowest score of Brazil, Italy, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, Sweden, and USA. The figures above are intended to give a broad overview of the actual response and outcomes. Some relevant baseline demographics are shown below.

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Statistical data from aggregate sources including the Global Health Security Index (GHSI), World Health Organization (WHO), Centers for Disease Control (CDC), and Johns Hopkins University was collected. From Oxford University, the Government Response Index by Country (Over time) calculated. The data was sourced from multiple news sources and aggregated by Wikipedia contributors. COVID-19 lockdowns. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. March 16, 2020. Accessed March 18, 2021.

The information gathered and learned from this comparative review of various countries disaster preparation and response plans indicate that more research needs to be done on disaster preparedness and response plans and also be on public perceptions in terms of leading a coordinated team approach. We intend to take this information to reflect on how we as global health physicians and educators can improve pandemic planning and response. Furthermore, funding toward public health education, train the trainer programs, and educational intervention that will build the capacity of healthcare workers to recognize, respond, and report in terms of their relationship to carrying out a coordinated pandemic response.

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