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# Learning Exchange: Discussion on local socio-demographic data during COVID-19

24 June 2020

3:00 pm -4:00 pm

# Indigenous Land Acknowledgement

- This webinar is being hosted and recorded in Toronto on the traditional territory of many First Nations, including the Mississaugas of the Credit, the Anishnabeg, the Chippewa, the Haudenosaunee and the Wendat peoples.
- We also recognize the enduring presence of many diverse First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples across the regions to which this webinar is being delivered.

## Disclosure of conflicts and commercial support

- None of the presenters or facilitators for this session have received financial support or in-kind support from a commercial sponsor
- None of the presenters or facilitators have potential conflicts of interest to declare
- One of the facilitators Caroline Bennett AbuAyyash previously worked at Sinai Health System in the implementation of demographic data collection across the Toronto Central LHIN hospitals and Community Health Centres

# Disclaimer

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# AGENDA

- 7 minutes ● Overview & objectives
- 15 minutes ● Panel presentation:
  - Middlesex-London Health Unit
  - Toronto Public Health
  - Ottawa Public Health
- 15 minutes ● Key questions
- 15 minutes ● Q&A with participants
- 5 minutes ● Future training/education needs
- 3 minutes ● Wrap up

# POLL

- Where are you calling from?
- What is your role?

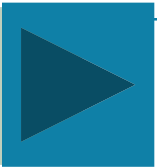


# Who are today's facilitators & presenters?

- Facilitators (PHO)
  - Pamela Leece, Public Health Physician
  - Samiya Abdi, Senior Program Specialist
  - Caroline Bennett AbuAyyash, Knowledge Exchange Specialist
- Panelists
  - Alex Summers, Associate Medical Officer of Health, Middlesex-London Health Unit
  - Liz Corson, Supervisor, Surveillance and Epidemiology Unit, Toronto Public Health
  - Aideen Reynolds, Supervisor, Population Health Approach, Ottawa Public Health

# Webinar Objectives

The goals of this webinar are:



Identify and share emerging data collection approaches & experiences



Share best practice tools & resources



Explore opportunities for future training & support

# Findings from Neighbourhood-level Data in Ontario


## Neighbourhoods with lowest income and greatest material deprivation

- Higher COVID-19 positive cases
- More likely to experience severe outcomes (i.e., hospitalizations, ICU admissions and deaths)

## Neighbourhoods with the highest ethnic concentration

- Higher percentage of confirmed positive COVID-19 tests
- Over 2x higher hospitalization rates

Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). COVID-19 in Ontario - a focus on diversity: January 15, 2020 to May 14, 2020 [Internet]. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2020 [cited 2020 Jun 22]. Available from: <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/epi/2020/06/covid-19-epi-diversity.pdf?la=en>



**Panel Presentation**

**Demographic Data Collection in  
Three Health Units: The Journey**

## Middlesex-London Health Unit

- Dr. Alex Summers

Associate Medical Officer of Health

# Why Gather Socioeconomic Data?

You cannot manage what you do not measure

- More likely to address disparities if data is present
- Cannot measure if change initiatives have impact without data

To improve quality of care

To provide client-centred care

To understand who we are and are not serving

To stand in solidarity

# Pre-Pandemic Preparation

- Joint effort of epidemiology and health equity teams at MLHU
- Objective was to develop standardized objectives, processes, and questions for collecting and analyzing socio-economic data at an individual and population level
- Utilized the learning of others, including:
  - “We Ask Because We Care” pilot project (CAMH, Sinai Health System, St. Michael’s Hospital, Toronto Public Health)
  - “Data Standards for the Identification and Monitoring of Systemic Racism” document from the Anti-Racism Directorate of the provincial government

# Possible Data Elements

- Indigenous identity
- Race
- Ethnic origin
- Religion
- Education level
- Preferred language
- Gender
- Sexual orientation
- Immigration status
- Level of social support
- Income
- Disability status
- Employment status
- Housing status



# Considerations

- **Ease of implementation**
- **Ease of collection**
- **Relevance for analysis**
  - Early evidence from other jurisdictions
- **Community interest**

# Data Elements collected during COVID-19

Data Element	Middlesex-London	Ottawa	Toronto
Race	X	X	X
Total family income	X	X	X
Occupation	X		
Homeless/underhoused	X		
Indigenous identity	X	X	X
Immigrant/length of time in Canada		X	
Disability		X	

# Toronto Public Health

- Liz Corson

Supervisor, Surveillance and Epidemiology Unit

# Training the Data Collectors

- Essential to train the data collectors to improve data quality

Comfort with the questions

Framing

Understanding how the data will be used

# Training the Data Collectors

- TPH's training plan
  - Webinar based on 'We Ask Because we Care' training materials
  - Live Webex Q&A sessions
  - Script and Q&A document for the data collectors

# Ottawa Public Health

- Aideen Reynolds

Supervisor, Population Health Approach

# Quality Assessment & Improvement

## Completeness

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- What is the response rate?

## Representativeness

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- How well does the data reflect infection in the community?
- How well do the data reflect unique groups?

# Engagement

## Internal –

### Case managers, others

- Ongoing feedback
- Quality improvement
- Builds understanding and buy-in

## External –

### Community partners

- Equity groups & access
- OCAP (Ownership, Control, Access, and Possession) principles\*
- Systemic collection
  - COVID-19 Testing
  - Ontario Health Teams (OHTs)

\*First Nations Information Governance Centre (FNIGC). The First Nations principles of OCAP® [OCAP® is a registered trademark of the First Nations Information Governance Centre (FNIGC)] [Internet]. Akwesasne, ON: First Nations Information Governance Centre; 2020 [cited 2020 Jun 23]. Available from: <https://fnigc.ca/ocap>



# Summary

- Collecting sociodemographic data is fundamental
- Need data to address inequities
- Importance of training and ongoing support
- Engagement internally and externally for knowledge exchange
- Momentum for broader systemic collection



## Discussion + Q&A

# Questions for Panelists

When preparing for implementing data collection....

When planning for data analysis, interpretation, and sharing....

When considering the sustainability of data collection beyond COVID-19...

What are key challenges and opportunities for engagement?

What are key steps in building an equitable data use framework?

What are some strategies and/or practices for ensuring continuity and expansion of demographic data collection?

# Q&A with Participants



Chat box:

Submit questions in chat box



## **Future webinar topics**

## POLL

I'd like another webinar to be on... (choose up to 3):

- Applying equity principles to data analysis/interpretation
- Community engagement around data collection and use
- Data collection methods and workflows
- Further knowledge exchange with health units
- How to respond to racism and harmful language during data collection
- Other (please specify)

# Thank you!

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