TOPO SURVEY PROGRAM

A local public health survey initiative within our wider public health surveillance program
Why a local public health survey program?

- Administrative records can be used to obtain information on morbidity and mortality, but not risk factors.

- Provincial and federal health surveys fall short when we try to document key health issues and their determinants at the local level.

- The TOPO survey program:
  - Provides key missing data on risk factors needed for public health intervention.
  - Allows us to assess the health status of the population and document health inequalities often seen in large cities with greater precision and for smaller geographic areas.
  - Enables us to measure the impact of social and economic factors on our population’s health.
TOPO 2012

- The first survey of the TOPO program focused on chronic diseases and their associated risk factors
- 11,000 respondents aged 15 and over across Montreal
  - Around 900 respondents for each of the former 12 local health units
TOPO 2017

• Near-census of grade 6 students across the island of Montreal
• Parent component
• Currently in the last stages of the data collection phase

• 13,242 students
• 298 schools
• 753 classrooms
• 6,000 parents
TOPO 2017 Survey Questionnaire

Social and environmental determinants
- Sociodemographic characteristics
  - Sex (SQ + PQ)
  - Age (SQ + PQ)
  - Language(s) most often spoken at home (SQ + PQ)
  - Country of birth (child and parents) (PQ)
  - Date of arrival in Canada (PQ)
- Economic situation
  - Household characteristics and composition (SQ + PQ)
  - Parents’ level of education (PQ)
  - Employment status (PQ)
  - Income (PQ)
  - Family Affluence Scale (SQ)
  - Financial insecurity (PQ)
  - Home owner or tenant (PQ)
- Social environment: Family
  - Social support in the family environment (SQ)
  - Parents’ investment in educational success (PQ)
- Social environment: School
  - Social support in the school environment (SQ)
- Social environment: Friends
  - Social support from friends (SQ)

Risk and protective factors
- Social skills (resilience)
  - Self-control (SQ)
  - Overall personal effectiveness scale (SQ)
  - Empathy (SQ)
  - Problem solving (SQ)
- Self-esteem
  - Self-esteem scale [MARS] (SQ)
- Victimization during the school year
  - Violence at school or on the way to school (SQ)
  - Cyberbullying (SQ)
- Aggressive behaviours
  - Direct aggression (SQ)
  - Indirect aggression (SQ)
- Drop-out risk
  - Academic engagement (SQ)
  - Self-evaluation of academic performance (SQ)
  - Repeated a school year (SQ)

Lifestyle habits and behaviours
- Nutrition
  - Consumption of fruits and vegetables (SQ)
  - Consumption of sugary drinks, sweets and snacks (SQ)
  - Fast food (SQ)
  - Having breakfast (SQ)
- Physical activity and sedentariness
  - Physical activity (SQ)
  - Recreational activities (SQ)
  - Screen time (SQ)
- Tobacco and alcohol use
  - Initiation to cigarettes (SQ)
  - Alcohol in past 11 months (SQ)
  - Tooth brushing (SQ)
  - Use of dental floss (SQ)
  - Sleep
  - Sleep duration and quality (SQ)

Health status
- Overall health status
  - Perceived health status (SQ)
- Health conditions diagnosed by a doctor
  - Asthma (PQ)
  - Food allergies (PQ)
- Mental health status
  - Overall well-being index (SQ)
  - Diagnosed mental health conditions
    - Attention deficit / hyperactivity (PQ)
    - Anxiety (PQ)
    - Depression (PQ)
    - Pervasive developmental disorder (PQ)
    - Behaviour or conduct disorders (PQ)
    - Learning disabilities (PQ)
    - Medication for anxiety + concentration (PQ)
- Dental health status
  - Dental caries (SQ)
- Health services (access)
  - Family doctor (PQ)
- Health services (utilization)
  - Consultation with a health professional (PQ)
- Health and preventive services
  - Vaccination status (PQ)
  - Intention regarding HPV and meningococcal vaccination (PQ)
  - Sources of information about vaccination (PQ)
  - Attitudes toward vaccination (PQ)

Differences linked to social and environmental conditions

Risk and protective factors

Health disparities

Social inequalities in health

Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux du Centre-Sud-de-l’île-de-Montréal
Québec
Outcomes

• Over 50 surveillance products
  • Provide information for evidence-informed decision making at the local and city-wide level
  • Identify organizational priorities
  • Better target public health interventions
  • Build partnerships and mobilize partners

• From a public health surveillance perspective, the surveys should be repeated periodically
  • Trend analysis
MERCI!

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