

Surveillance Advances  
Progrès dans le domaine de la surveillance

# Vision 2030: Moving Data to Public Health Action

## Vision 2030 : Utiliser les données pour de meilleures interventions en santé publique

February 25, 2025

12:00 – 1:00pm CT / 1:00 – 2:00pm ET

### Speaker

**Dr. David Buckeridge**

Executive Scientific Director  
Data, Surveillance & Foresight Branch  
Public Health Agency of Canada



National Collaborating Centre  
for Infectious Diseases  
Centre de collaboration nationale  
des maladies infectieuses



Public Health  
Agency of Canada

Agence de la santé  
publique du Canada



# Land Acknowledgment:



Both moderators are located in the City of Hamilton, Ontario.

Situated upon the traditional territories of the Erie, Neutral, Huron-Wendat, Haudenosaunee and Mississauga Peoples, this land is covered by the Dish With One Spoon Wampum Belt Covenant, an agreement between the Haudenosaunee and Anishinaabek to share and care for the resources around the Great Lakes.

Today, Hamilton is home to many Indigenous Peoples from across the Turtle Island. We honour the Indigenous Peoples who have lived on and cared for these lands for generations. We are grateful for the opportunity to share and call this place home.

# Housekeeping



- Seminar recording and presentation slides will be available shortly after the seminar at the NCCID website: <https://nccid.ca/>
- If you have technical problems with Zoom, please email us at [nccid@umanitoba.ca](mailto:nccid@umanitoba.ca)
- The chat box for participants has been disabled for this session. We will use the chat box to share additional information.
- Please use the Q&A tab to submit your questions for our speakers. You can “like” other people’s questions to push them up in priority



# Accreditation



Surveillance Advances is a self-approved group learning activity (Section 1) as defined by the Maintenance of Certification Program of the **Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada**.

The seminar series is also approved by the Council of Professional Experience for professional development hours for members of the **Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors**.

If you would like a letter of participation, please complete the survey which will be shared after the seminar.



# Today's speaker



**Dr. David Buckeridge**

## **Executive Scientific Director**

Data, Surveillance and Foresight Branch,  
Public Health Agency of Canada

## **Professor**

Department of Epidemiology, Biostatistics  
and Occupational Health;  
Division of Clinical Epidemiology,  
Department of Medicine;  
School of Population and Global Health,  
McGill University

## **Chief Digital Health Officer**

McGill University Health Centre



# Vision 2030: Moving data to public health action

February 25, 2025

**Dr. David Buckeridge**  
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Canada 

# Conflicts of Interest

- I, David Buckeridge, declare the following conflicts of interests in the context of the subject of this presentation:
  - Employee:
    - McGill University
    - McGill University Health Centre
    - Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)
  - Research Support:
    - Canadian Institute of Health Research (CIHR)
    - Institut national d'excellence en santé et en services sociaux
    - Fonds de Recherche du Québec – Santé
    - Ministère de l'Économie, de l'Innovation et de l'Énergie
    - PHAC

# Learning Objective

- Gain insights into the methodology and efforts involved in developing a collaborative vision for public health surveillance in Canada by 2030
- Understand the vision components, including the desired states and characteristics of a high-functioning public health surveillance “system of systems”
- Recognize opportunities for actions that address the persistent challenges identified through the consultations and ongoing efforts that contribute to advancing Vision 2030



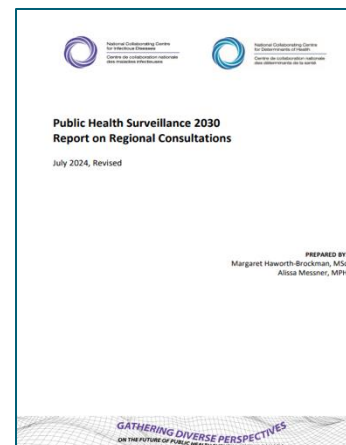
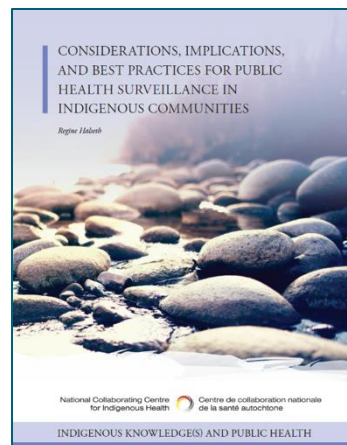
# Background

- Vision 2030 is a PHAC-led initiative to produce an aspirational, non-binding vision for public health surveillance in Canada. It is one of the three initiatives approved in the Agency's 2023-25 Surveillance Strategic Plan.
- The goal of this initiative is to develop a vision for public health surveillance in Canada that is:
  - Aspirational, to help set our sights on a path forward
  - Inclusive, to reflect views from stakeholders at all levels of the public health system
  - Non-binding, to respect the rights of stakeholders to make decisions according to their priorities, and
  - Action-oriented, so that interested parties can identify meaningful ways to begin working toward the Vision
- Vision 2030 was advised by a purpose-built Surveillance Expert Round Table (SERT), supported by the National Collaborating Centres (NCCs), and involved regular engagement with provinces and territories (PTs) through existing governance tables.

# Consultation Process and Products

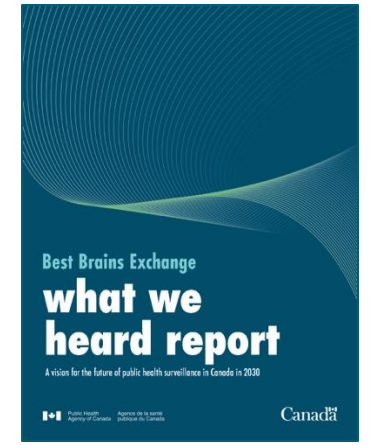
- Vision 2030 adopted a variety of methods and engaged ~1,800 participants to inform the development of this report, including [public](#) and [technical](#) discussion guides for the [online public consultation](#), in-person and virtual consultations, literature reviews and development of commission papers.

Commissioned papers by NCCs

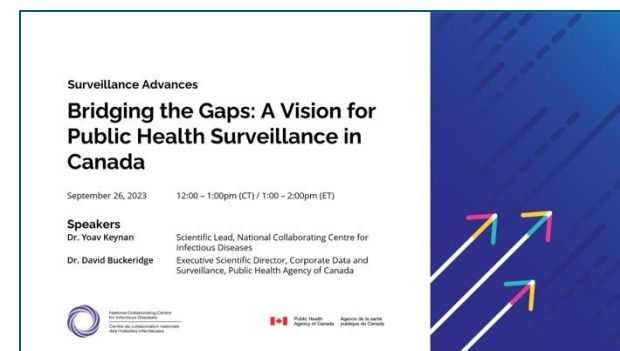


*Manuscript in preparation by NCCIH:*  
Key informant interviews with Indigenous Peoples and communities on surveillance

Co-hosted an International Best Brains Exchange with CIHR




Dedicated sessions at Canadian Public Health Association (CPHA) conferences and the Surveillance Advances series



Additional planned sessions



# Persistent Challenges




**1.** Purpose and governance of surveillance




**2.** Partnerships, collaboration, and engagement



**3.** Build respectful partnerships with First Nations people, Inuit, and Métis people, communities, and organizations



**4.** Workforce competencies, training, and resources



**5.** Data quality, access, and use



**6.** Strategic use of technology, tools, platforms, and methods



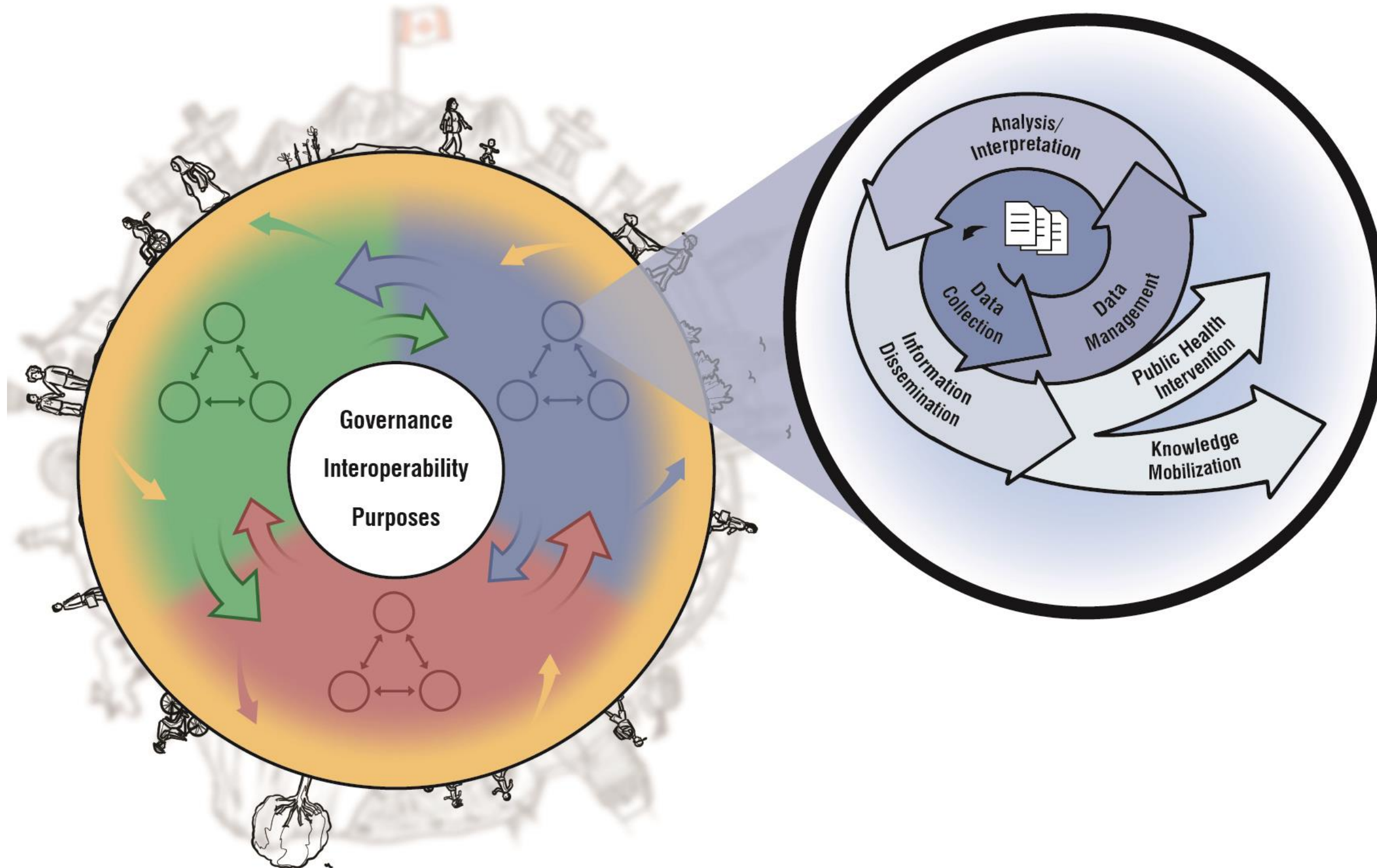


**What does Vision 2030 include?**

# Vision Statement

*An adaptable and collaborative public health surveillance 'system of systems' able to provide timely insights for actions that improve health and reduce inequities for all people in Canada.*

# Public Health Surveillance 'System of Systems'



## Desired States

- Unified purpose and governance
- Inclusive partnerships
- Well-supported workforce
- Integrated health information
- Operational efficiency

## Characteristics

- Agile
- Collaborative
- Connected
- Coordinated
- Equitable
- High-quality



# Opportunity for Action #1:



*Develop and share governance frameworks, including example data sharing agreements, which can be adapted by surveillance programs to clearly describe roles and alignment with public health goals.*

Addressing  
challenge:



**1.**

**Purpose and  
governance  
of surveillance**

# Opportunity for Action #2:



*Adapt and develop public health surveillance systems to routinely collect, incorporate, and analyze data on social determinants of health to deepen the understanding of health inequities across specific populations and enable targeted actions that expand access to opportunities and create environments supportive of health for all.*

Addressing challenges:



**1.**

**Purpose and governance of surveillance**



**5.**

**Data quality, access, and use**

# Opportunity for Action #3:



*Build trust with community leaders and organizations as the foundation of meaningful partnerships for public health surveillance.*

Addressing challenges:



**2.**

**Partnerships, collaboration, and engagement**



**3.**

**Build respectful partnerships with First Nations people, Inuit, and Métis people, communities, and organizations**

# Opportunity for Action #4:



*Create the conditions to implement First Nations, Inuit, and Métis health data sovereignty by working together with Indigenous health monitoring experts to advance effective health information systems.*


## Addressing challenges:



**1.** Purpose and governance of surveillance

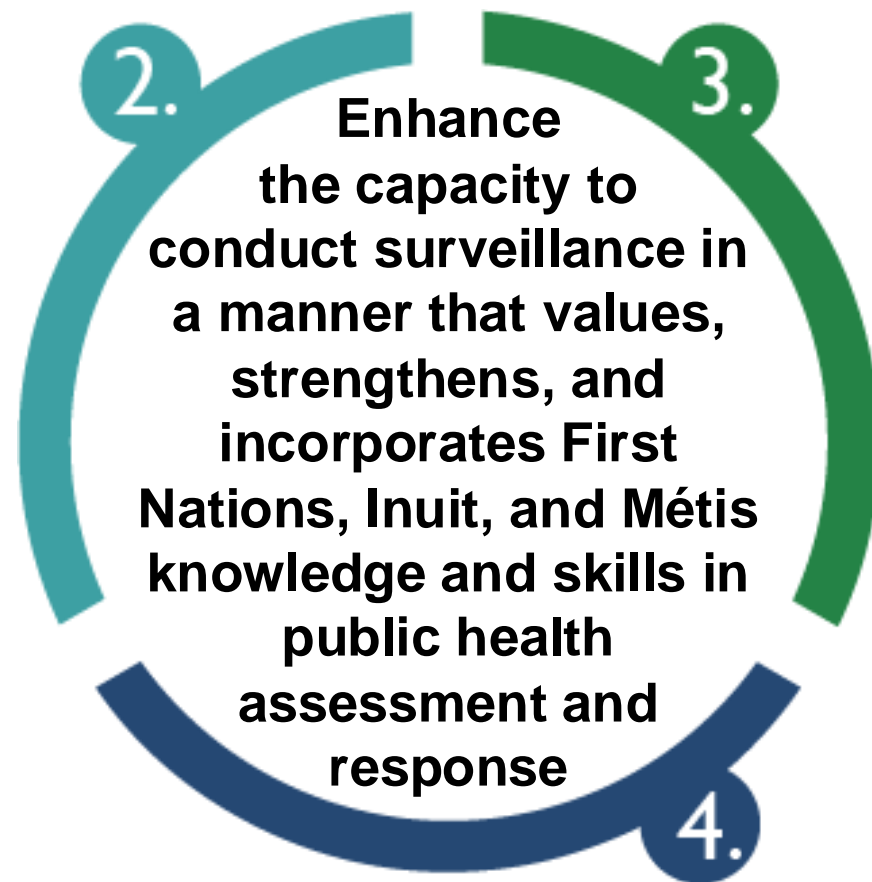


**3.** Build respectful partnerships with First Nations people, Inuit, and Métis people, communities, and organizations



**5.** Data quality, access, and use

# Opportunity for Action #5:



*Enhance the capacity for public health surveillance by First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities in a manner that recognizes and builds on their existing strengths while in turn expanding First Nations, Inuit, and Métis expertise in public health assessment and response throughout the public health surveillance ecosystem.*

## Addressing challenges:



**2.** Partnerships, collaboration, and engagement



**3.** Build respectful partnerships with First Nations people, Inuit, and Métis people, communities, and organizations



**4.** Workforce competencies, training, and resources



# Opportunity for Action #6:



*Solidify commitment to First Nations, Inuit, and Métis streams of public health assessment and response to well-being, including the development of distinctions-based health information systems, infrastructure, and indicators.*

## Addressing challenges:

**3.** Build respectful partnerships with First Nations people, Inuit, and Métis people, communities, and organizations

**5.** Data quality, access, and use

**6.** Strategic use of technology, tools, platforms, and methods



# Opportunity for Action #7:



*Support public health workforce development to improve access to training opportunities including in rural and remote communities and populations, and support a modernized, skilled and diversified public health surveillance workforce.*

Addressing  
challenge:



**Workforce**  
**4. competencies, training,  
and resources**

# Opportunity for Action #8:



*Enhance interoperability among surveillance data systems, devices, and programs across jurisdictions and local partners by establishing collaboratively developed data standards.*

Addressing challenges:



**1.**

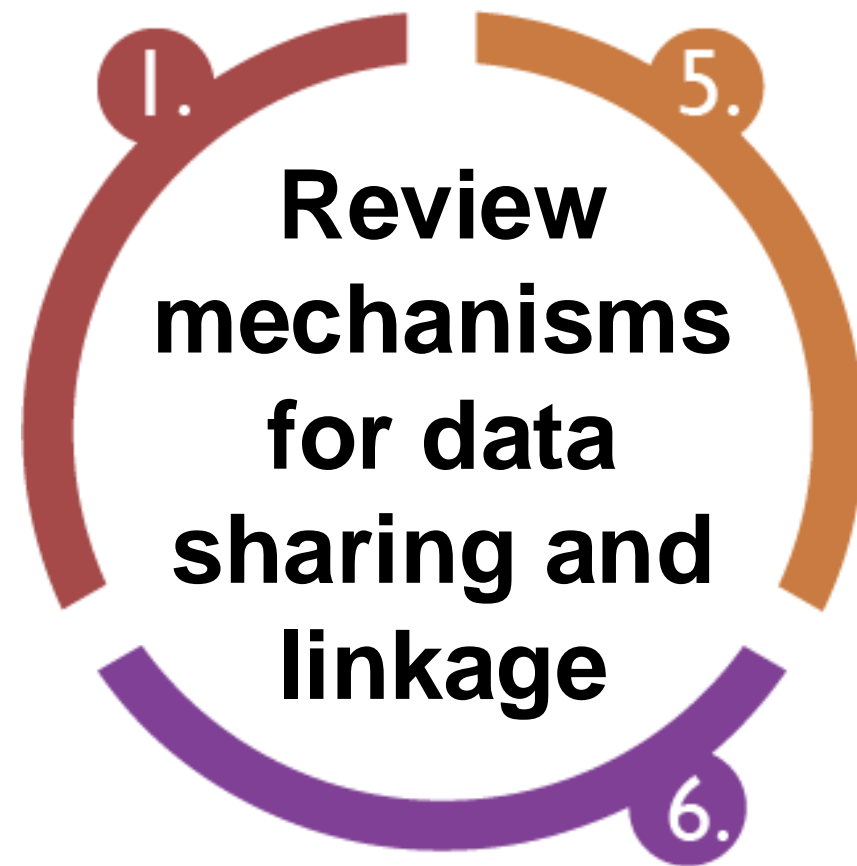
**Purpose and governance of surveillance**



**5.**

**Data quality, access, and use**

# Opportunity for Action #9:



*Review and revise existing mechanisms for data sharing and linkage, both legal (e.g., legislation and multilateral agreements) and technological (e.g., protocols for automated data exchange), to encourage agile and responsible use of granular data to address health inequities.*

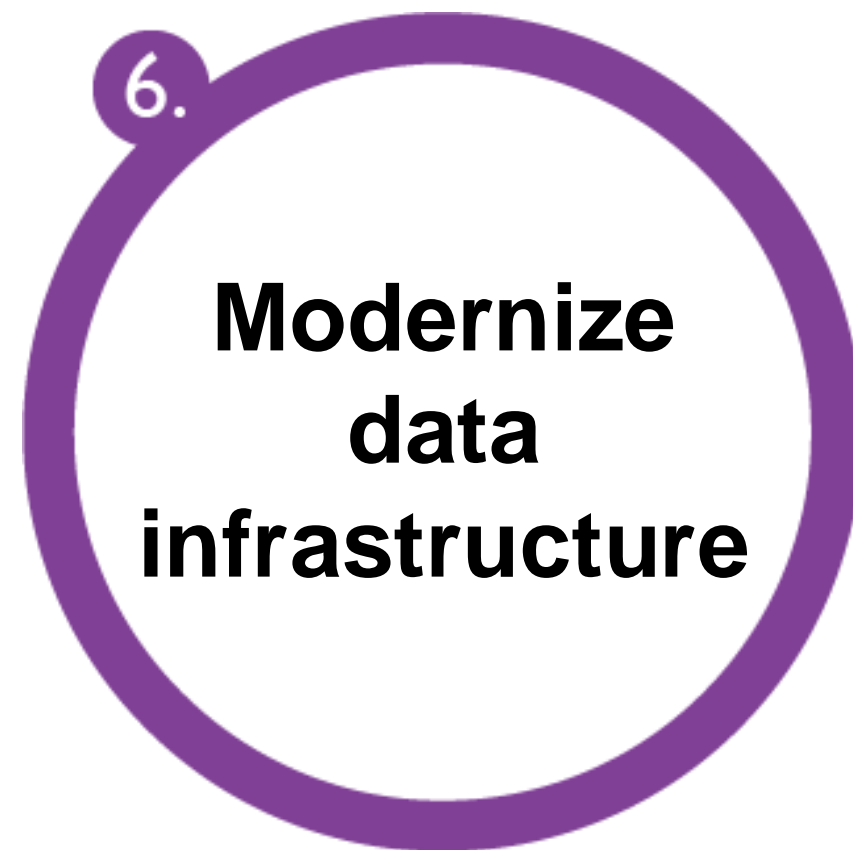
Addressing challenges:

 **1.** Purpose and governance of surveillance

 **2.** Partnerships, collaboration, and engagement

 **6.** Strategic use of technology, tools, platforms, and methods

# Opportunity for Action #10:



*Continue to modernize, maintain, and upgrade data infrastructure (e.g., innovative technology with proper updates and maintenance) to transform surveillance processes across public health partners.*

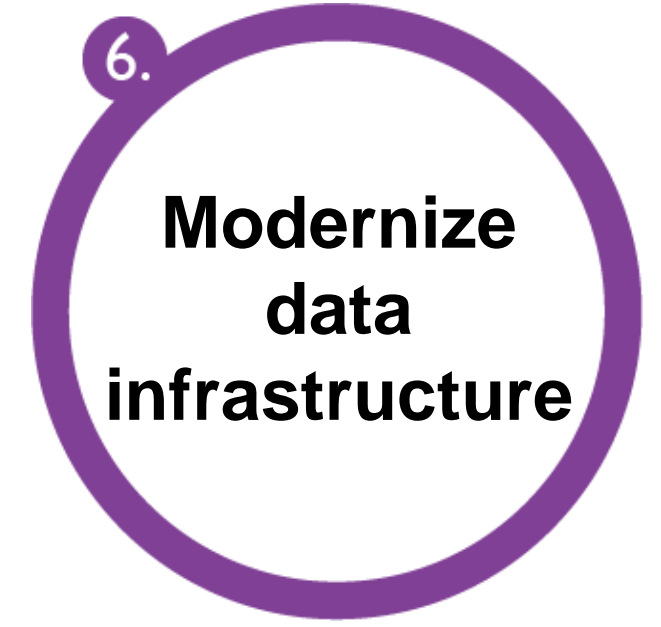
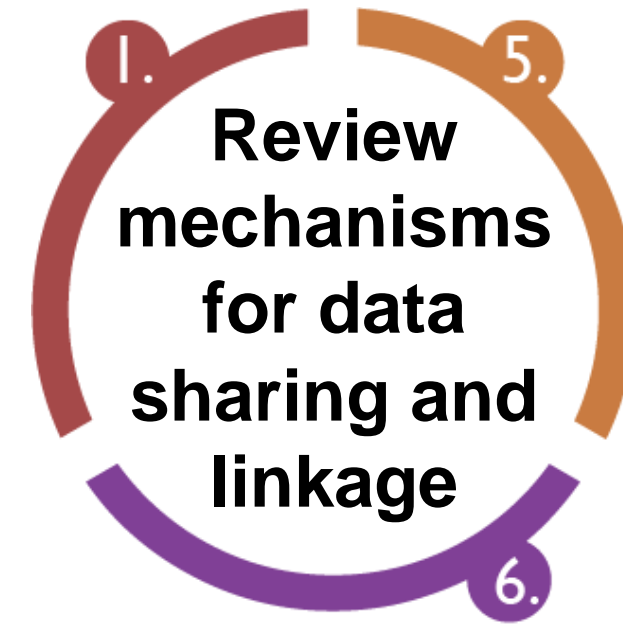
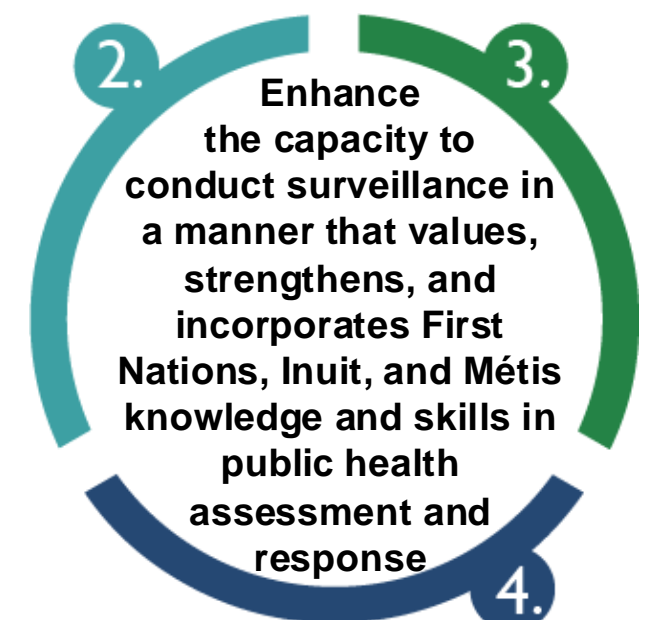
Addressing  
challenge:



**6.**

**Strategic use of  
technology, tools,  
platforms, and methods**

# Opportunities for Action





# Next Steps for Vision 2030

## 1. Knowledge mobilization activities underway

- Presenting at CPHA 2025 and other relevant fora
- Preparing manuscripts for the academic and scientific community

## 2. Operational planning is underway to continue alignment with Opportunities for Action

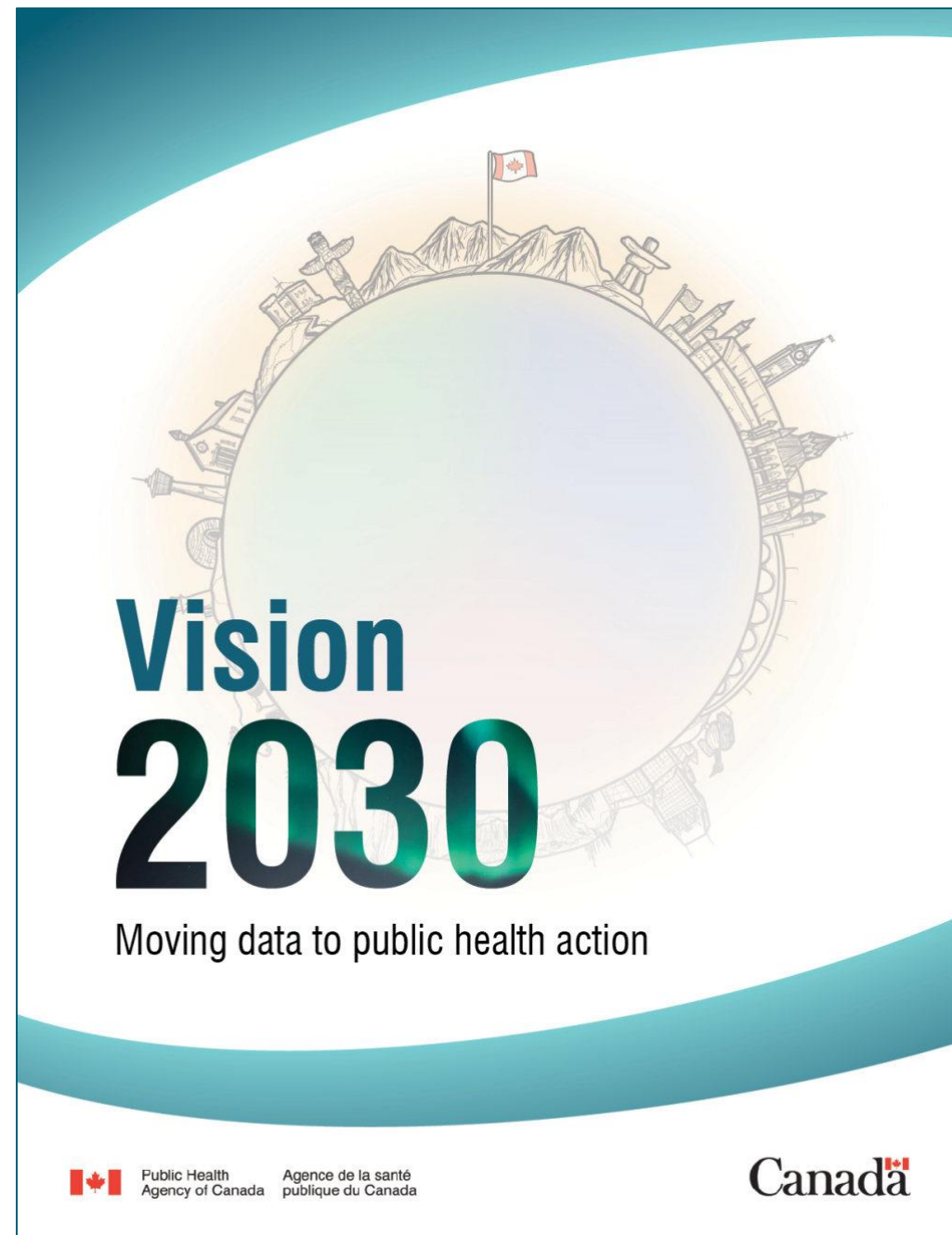
- PHAC is continuing to assess the alignment of its activities against Vision 2030, as well as to identify gaps and opportunities for collaboration

## 3. Identifying ways to continue to engage with PTs on Opportunities for Action

- Engaging with existing FPT tables such as PHDSC and PHN to share initial directions and identify relevant impacts and needs from PT perspectives
- Providing periodic updates at FPT tables to increase operational transparency and demonstrate progress against goals



# Final report and infographic



## Vision 2030

### Moving Data to Public Health Action

*An adaptable and collaborative public health surveillance 'system of systems' able to provide timely insights for actions that improve health and reduce inequities for all people in Canada.*

#### System of Systems

...an envisioned high-functioning public health surveillance 'system of systems'

#### Desired States

...the aspirational conditions of the envisioned public health surveillance 'system of systems'

- Unified purpose and governance
- Well-supported workforce
- Inclusive partnerships
- Integrated health information
- Operational efficiency

#### Characteristics

...the defining qualities or attributes that shape the overall 'system of systems' in public health surveillance

- Agile
- Connected
- Equitable
- Collaborative
- Coordinated
- High-quality

#### Challenges

...capture a distinct facet of the ideas, desires and frustrations that emerged from the qualitative analysis of consultation results

**1.** Purpose and governance of surveillance

**2.** Partnerships, collaboration and engagement

**3.** Build respectful partnerships with First Nations people, Inuit, and Métis people, communities, and organizations

**4.** Workforce competencies, training, and resources

**5.** Data quality, access, and use

**6.** Strategic use of technology, tools, platforms, and methods

#### Opportunities for Action

...to make progress against the challenges in public health surveillance identified through the consultation and expert validation

**1.** Develop governance frameworks

**2.** Enhance surveillance systems by integrating social determinants of health

**3.** Foster collaboration and build trust with communities

**4.** Create the conditions to implement First Nations, Inuit, and Métis health data sovereignty

**5.** Enhance the capacity to conduct surveillance in a manner that values, strengthens, and incorporates First Nations, Inuit, and Métis knowledge and skills in public health assessment and response

**6.** Invest in First Nations, Inuit, and Métis health information systems, infrastructure, and indicators

**7.** Support workforce development

**8.** Promote interoperability through data standards

**9.** Review mechanisms for data sharing and linkage

**10.** Modernize data infrastructure

# Acknowledgements

We extend our gratitude to everyone who dedicated their time and effort to contribute their insights and experiences to the development of Vision 2030.

## Discussion Period

### Any questions?

Please use the **Q&A tab** to submit your questions for our speaker. You can “**like**” other people’s questions to push them up in priority.



# Closing Remarks



# Thank You!

The seminar recording and presentation slides will be posted on <https://nccid.ca/> in the coming weeks.

Join us on **Tuesday, March 25, 2025** (1:00-2:00pm ET) for the next seminar.

Visit <https://nccid.ca/surveillance-advances-seminar-series/> for more information about the Surveillance Advances seminar series.





# You might also be interested in...



The National Collaborating Centre for Infectious Diseases (NCCID) in partnership with Canadian Water Network (CWN) presents:

## **From Sewers to Solutions: Transforming Public Health Through Wastewater Surveillance Success Stories**

February 25, 2025, 1:30 pm - 2:30 pm CT / 2:30 pm - 3:30 pm ET



**Dr. Natalie Prystajeky**



**Dr. Robert Delatolla**





# Your feedback is important to us!



Please complete our **post-seminar evaluation survey** by scanning its QR code. Today's post-seminar survey will also be distributed to you shortly after the seminar.

**Survey for today's seminar:**

