

# Chronic Disease Prevalence and Preventive Care Among Ontario Social Housing Residents Compared to the General Population: A Population-Based Cohort Study

Social housing residents often self-report poor health, yet limited data exists on the prevalence of chronic diseases and their engagement in preventive care behaviours.



**Data Source:** Ontario Administrative Health Data

**Cohorts:** Adults, aged 40 and older, who were alive on January 1, 2020



**Social Housing Residents**

n = 191,375  
61% Female  
14% 80+ years




**General Population**

n = 7,165,735  
52% Female  
8% 80+ years

## Comparing Social Housing Residents to the General Population



Respiratory diseases were more prevalent among social housing residents 

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease by **10%**



Asthma by **6%**



Cardiometabolic diseases were more prevalent among social housing residents 

Hypertension by **12%**




Diabetes by **12%**



Congestive Heart Failure by **4%**



% of preventive care was lower for social housing residents 

Colorectal Screening by **7%**



Mammography by **11%**



Pap Screening by **7%**



These findings may be used to inform future health programs and policies to improve the high chronic disease and poor cancer screening rates among the growing population of older adults in social housing in Ontario, Canada.