





Temporal trends in COVID-19 vaccine uptake among social housing residents compared to the general population in Ontario, Canada:

a population-based panel study

Study Overview



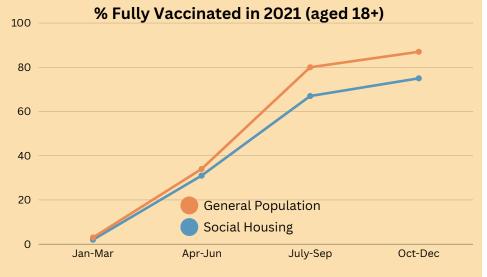
Aim: Assess temporal trends in the quarterly percentage of COVID-19 vaccination among individuals in social housing during the first year of vaccine availability (2021)



Design: Retrospective longitudinal population-based panel study, using administrative data

Key Findings

Rates of being fully vaccinated were **consistently** lower in social housing residents, compared to the general population





Gaps persisted across age and sex.

Participants

Social Housing Population

- **328,276** individuals
- 42.8% male
- **81.6%** aged 18 or older

General Population

- 14,842,488 individuals
- 49.6% male
- **81.2%** aged 18 or older

Implications

- Delayed uptake increased risk of poorer outcomes due to COVID-19
- Barriers to vaccination reinforced existing health inequities
- Limited fully vaccinated status restricted participation in public spaces
- Prioritize social housing populations in future pandemics



Agarwal, G., Keshavarz, H., Angeles, R., Pirrie, M., Marzanek, F., Nguyen, F., Brar, J., & Paterson, JM. (2025). Temporal trends in COVID-19 vaccine uptake among social housing residents compared to the general population in Ontario, Canada: A population-based panel study. Annals of Epidemiology. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annepidem.2025.08.024

