

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**

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



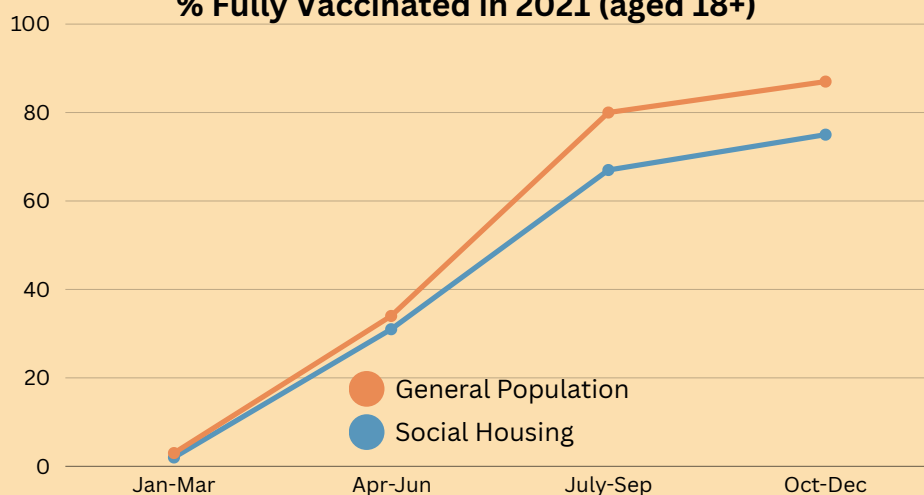
81.2% aged 18 or older

Key Findings



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

% Fully Vaccinated in 2021 (aged 18+)



Gaps persisted across age and sex.

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>