Local public health units increased vaccine coverage and provided vital protection against disease for residents across Ontario. The leadership provided by Ontario’s local public health agencies on an unprecedented number of vaccine campaigns has resulted in exceptional vaccine uptake. This fall, Ontario’s 34 local public health units intensified vaccine activities to combat the fall respiratory virus surge and other emerging public health issues.

**Public Health Units Prepared for, Coordinated, and Delivered 7 Vaccine Campaigns**

- COVID-19: pediatric, 5-17 booster, and bivalent
- Routine: influenza and student immunization and catch-up program
- Outbreak response: mpox & meningococcal B
- Promoted routine vaccines

**Communication and Public Education About Vaccine Campaigns**

- 3,300+ Social media posts
- 4,500,000+ Social media engagement and impressions
- 700+ Media releases, responses, and interviews

**More Clinics, Increased Capacity, Broader Outreach, Extraordinary Results**

Ontario’s 34 public health units led Ontario’s vaccination campaigns with a focus on increased access, data-driven action, integrated services, and amplified messages.

**Fall 2022 Vaccination by the Numbers**

- 1,100+ Fixed site clinics*
- 2,000+ Mobile clinics*
- 700+ Influenza clinics
- 1,000+ Student Immunization and catch-up clinics
- 400+ Mpox clinics
- 3,000+ Homebound vaccinations

* co-administration of multiple vaccines
ACCESS INCREASED

- Local public health units partnered with municipalities to run mobile vaccination buses. The buses aimed to decrease barriers to vaccination, services were offered at locations where people attend regularly (such as malls, grocery stores, local events, and parks), in remote locations, to at-risk communities, and in other underserved areas.

- Local public health units worked closely with Indigenous communities. For example, a local public health unit created and shared biweekly communication packages with local First Nations, urban Indigenous community groups and Métis partners to foster open communication, prompt sharing of public health guidance, and updates on vaccines.

DATA-DRIVEN ACTIVITIES

- Ontario’s 34 local public health units used data to optimize vaccine coverage. This is exemplified through a local public health unit who used equity indicators to identify their highest priority neighbourhoods to target outreach and support. This geographically mapped information was posted publicly on a COVID-19 dashboard and used internally for health system planning. Vaccine strategies were employed, using mobile clinics, fixed sites, and organization partnerships (such as Ontario Health Teams and community clinics) in order to increase vaccination.

INTEGRATED SERVICES AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH

- Ontario’s local public health units integrated services to have the greatest impact. For example, a local public health unit established 15 hubs throughout their community, offering services like dental screenings, mental health, addictions and substance use supports, COVID-19, flu and routine immunizations.

- Local public health units partnered with community agencies to enhance vaccine outreach and worked to help get residents vaccinated against COVID-19. In one local public health unit, this included the operation of Vaccine Engagement Teams comprised of over 150 health, community, and faith-based organizations and more than 700 community ambassadors reflecting the community’s diversity.

AMPLIFIED MESSAGES

- Ontario’s 34 local public health units employed traditional media tactics (such as news releases, media events, and social media) in addition to unique targeted local tactics. One example of this work is demonstrated by a local public health unit who worked with hospital partners to create a commercial that highlighted actions needed to reduce strain on hospital systems resulting from respiratory illnesses. The commercial plays before every movie at the local cinema, at hockey home games, and on local television.