



## Why was the study done?

This study examines the connection between the number of contacts that people have in a day and their willingness to receive the COVID-19 vaccines. We wanted to find out whether unvaccinated individuals who generally have more interpersonal contact are also more likely to be vaccine hesitant.

## What were the results of the study?

We found that among unvaccinated individuals living in British Columbia, individuals who have high contact rates seem to be more vaccine hesitant.

## How can these findings be used?

Findings from this study are useful to inform vaccine-acceptance messaging and communication. The findings also highlight the possibility of optimizing predictive COVID-19 transmission models by including the impact of vaccine hesitancy on transmission risk.

## What is the reference for this study?

Adu, P. A., Iyaniwura, S. A., Mahmood, B., Jeong, D., Makuza, J. D., Cua, G., Binka, M., García, H. A. V., Ringa, N., Wong, S., Yu, A., Irvine, M. A., Otterstatter, M., & Janjua, N. Z. (2022). Association between close interpersonal contact and vaccine hesitancy: Findings from a population-based survey in Canada. *Frontiers in Public Health*, 10. <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpubh.2022.971333>