

1 The French Covid-19 vaccination policy did not 2 solve vaccination inequities: a nationwide 3 longitudinal study on 64.5 million individuals

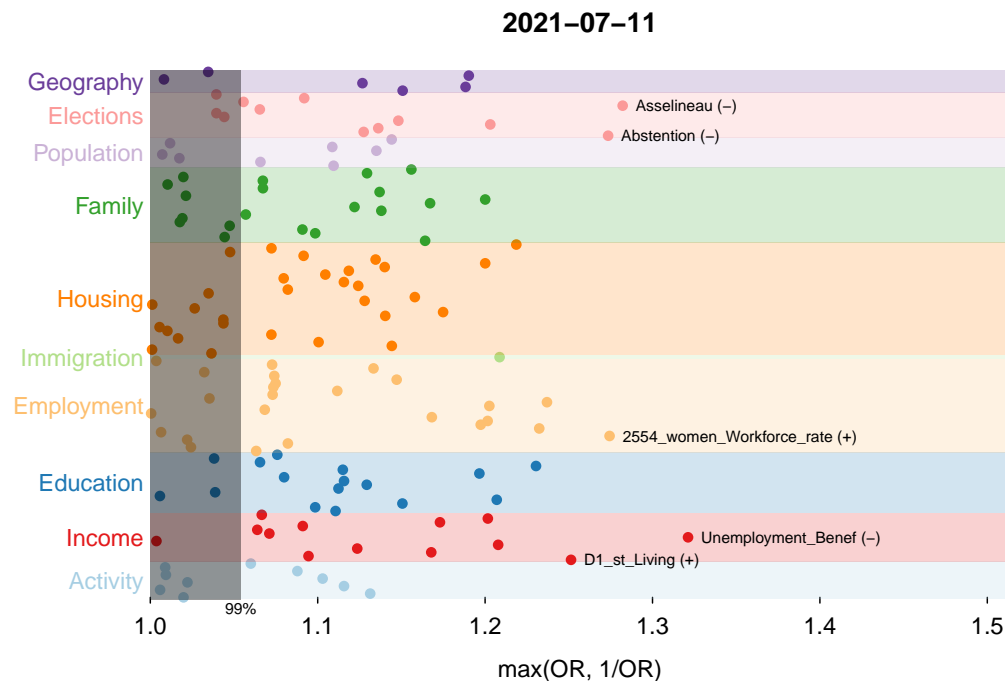
4 F. Débarre, E. Lecoecur, L. Guimier, M. Jauffret-Roustide, A.-S. Jannot

```
# Done only once

# Extract only key columns
tmp <- outLR[, c("varPred", "typePredFull", "thedata", "OR", "OR.CI.min", "OR.CI.max")]
# Rename the columns
names(tmp) <- c("predictor", "class of predictor", "date", "OR", "OR CI min", "OR CI max")

# Save as csv
write.csv(tmp, file = "../ms/SuppTable_OR.csv", row.names = FALSE)

plotManhattan(outLR, ntop = 5)
```



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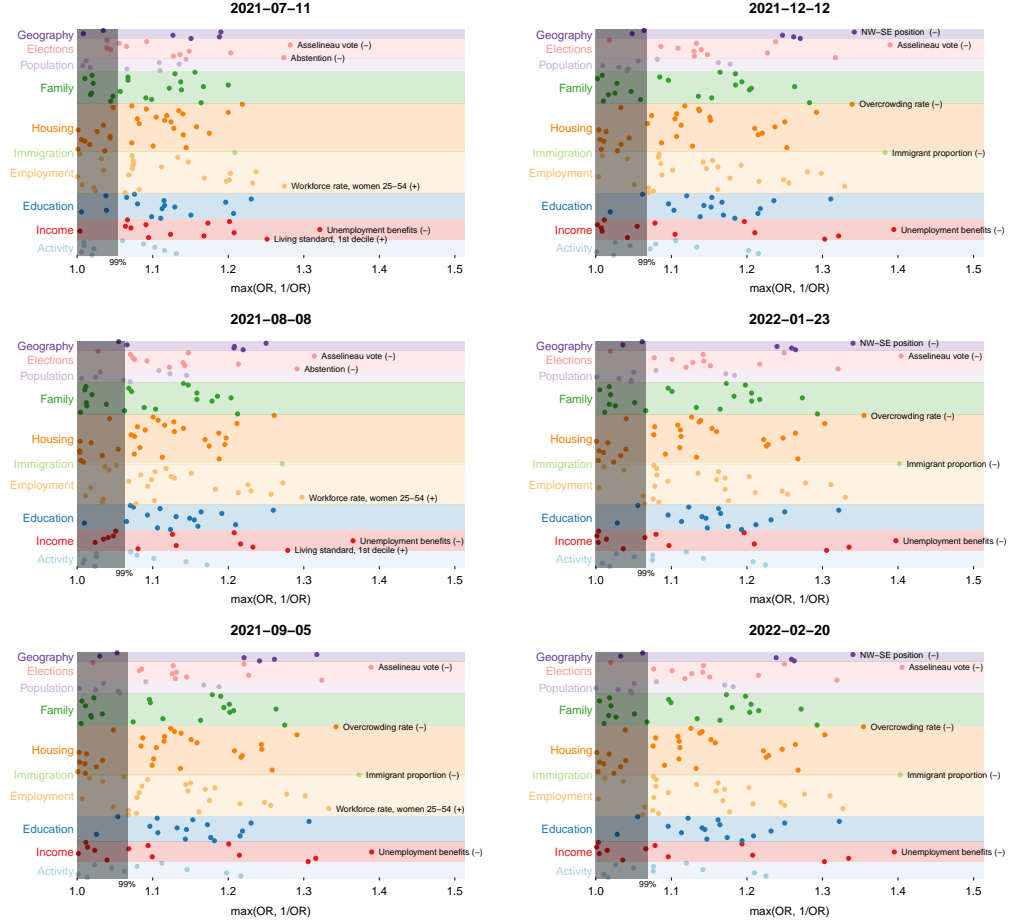
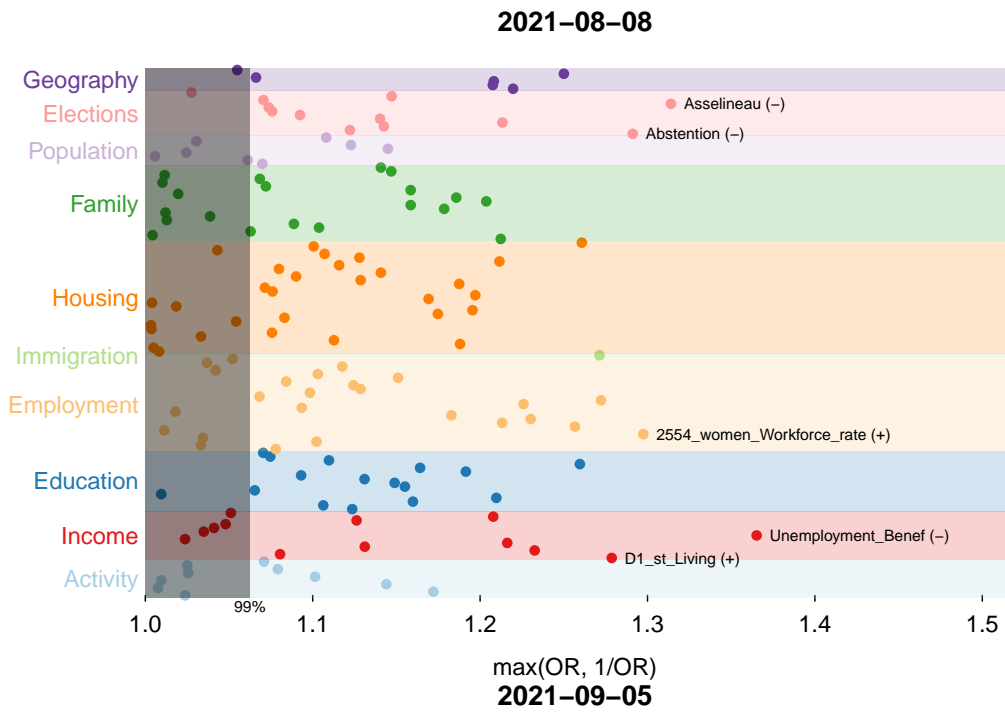
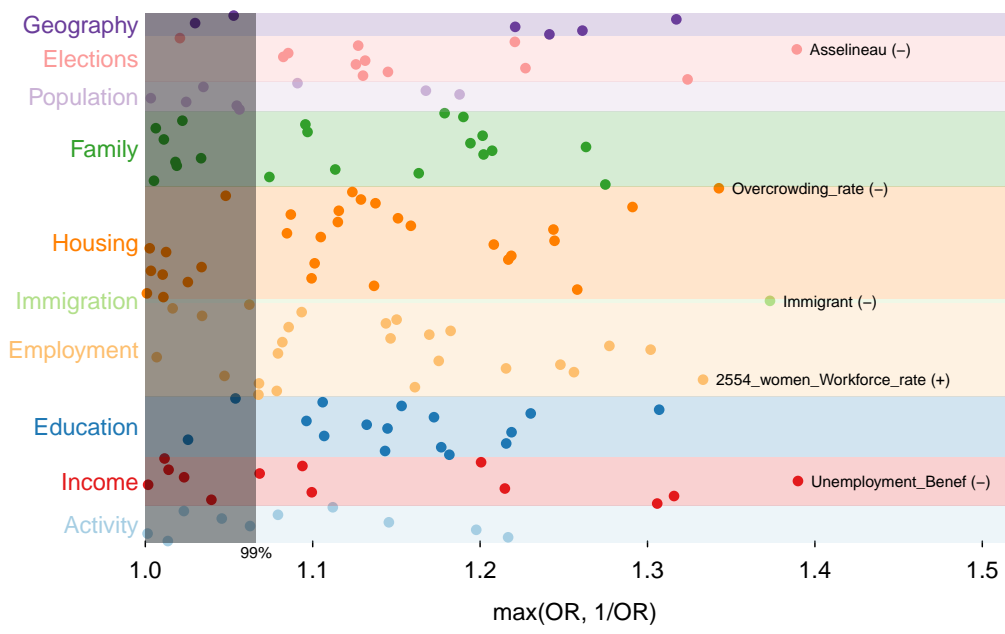


Figure 1: Manhattan plots of the Odds ratios for each of the indicator of our dataset, by date. Left column: around the Sanitary Pass implementation; right column: around the Vaccine Pass implementation. The top odds ratios are labelled at each time point; the symbol next to the name indicates the direction of the effect. The gray rectangle corresponds to the 99% percentile of odds ratios in the permuted data; points falling in the rectangle are considered as non-significant.

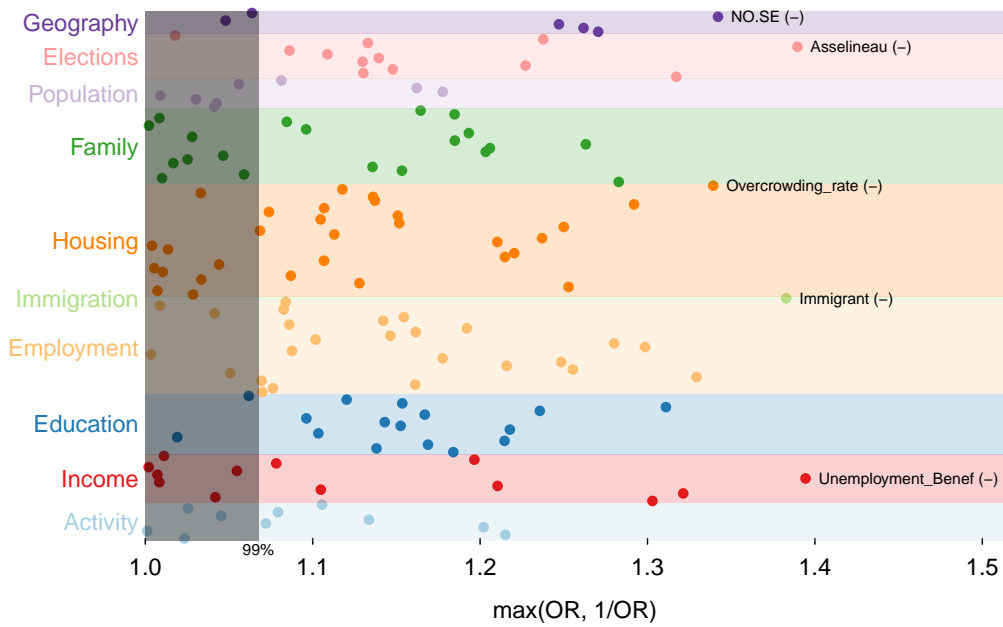


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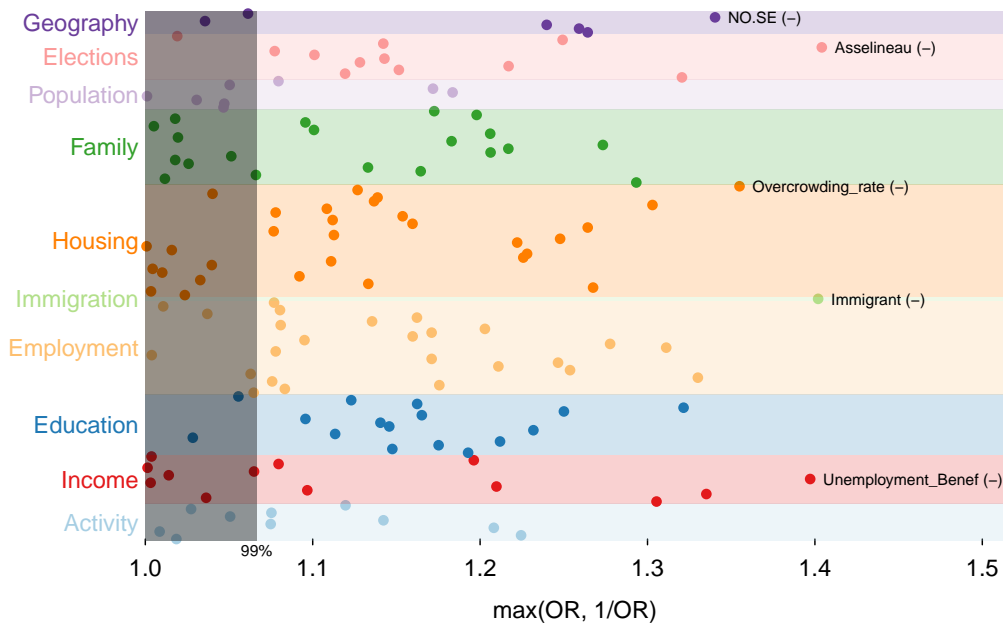
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2021-12-12

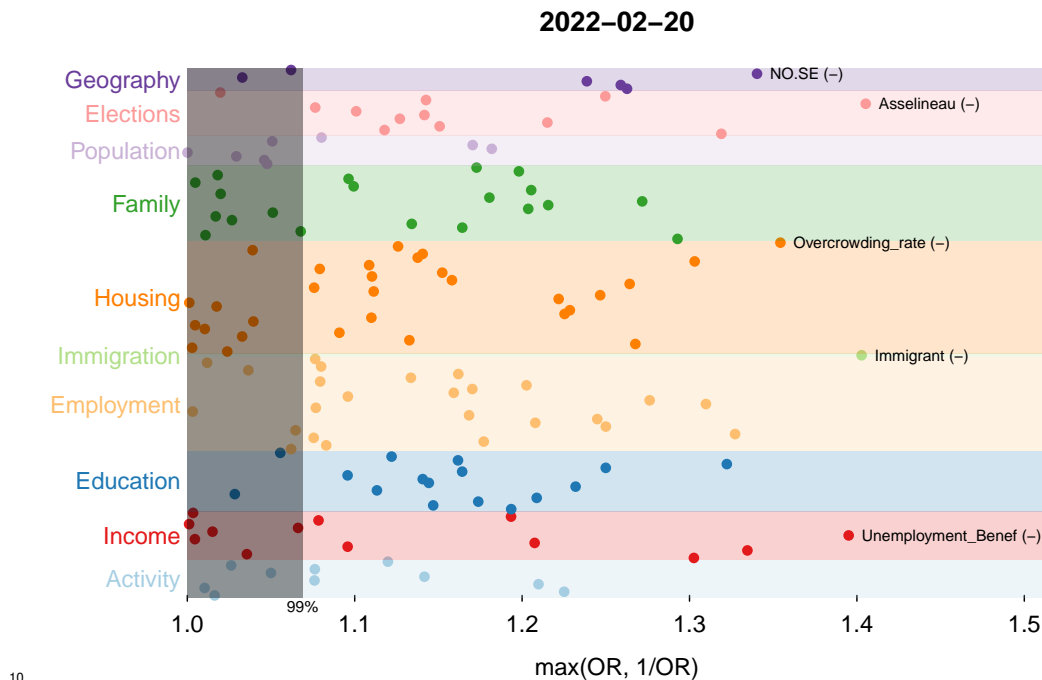


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2022-01-23

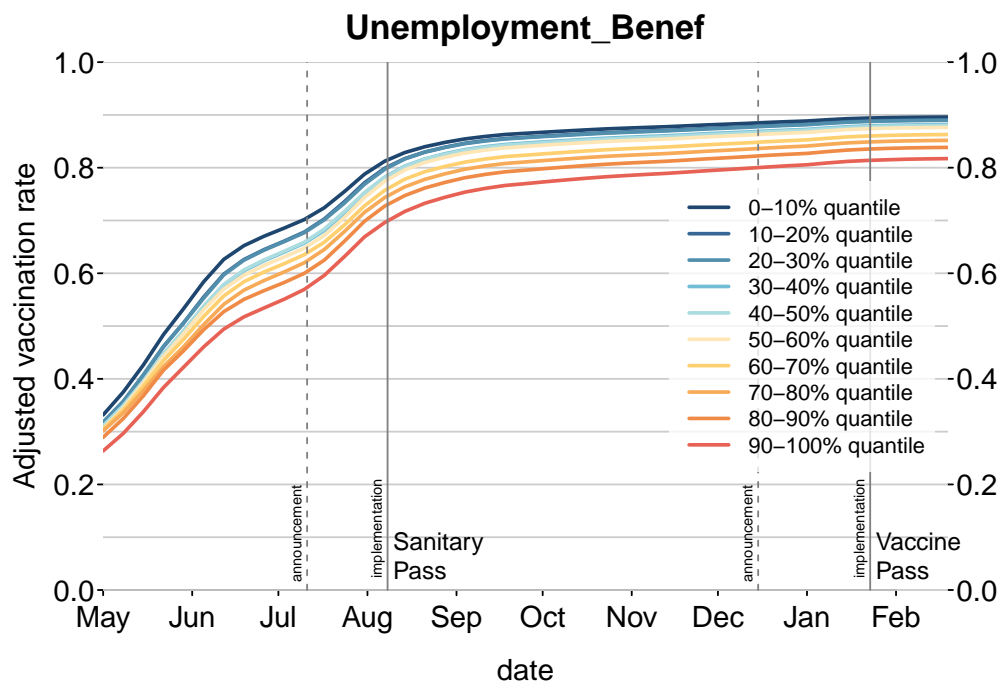


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```
plotPropTime(outA, plotDates = TRUE, plotGraduations = TRUE)
```



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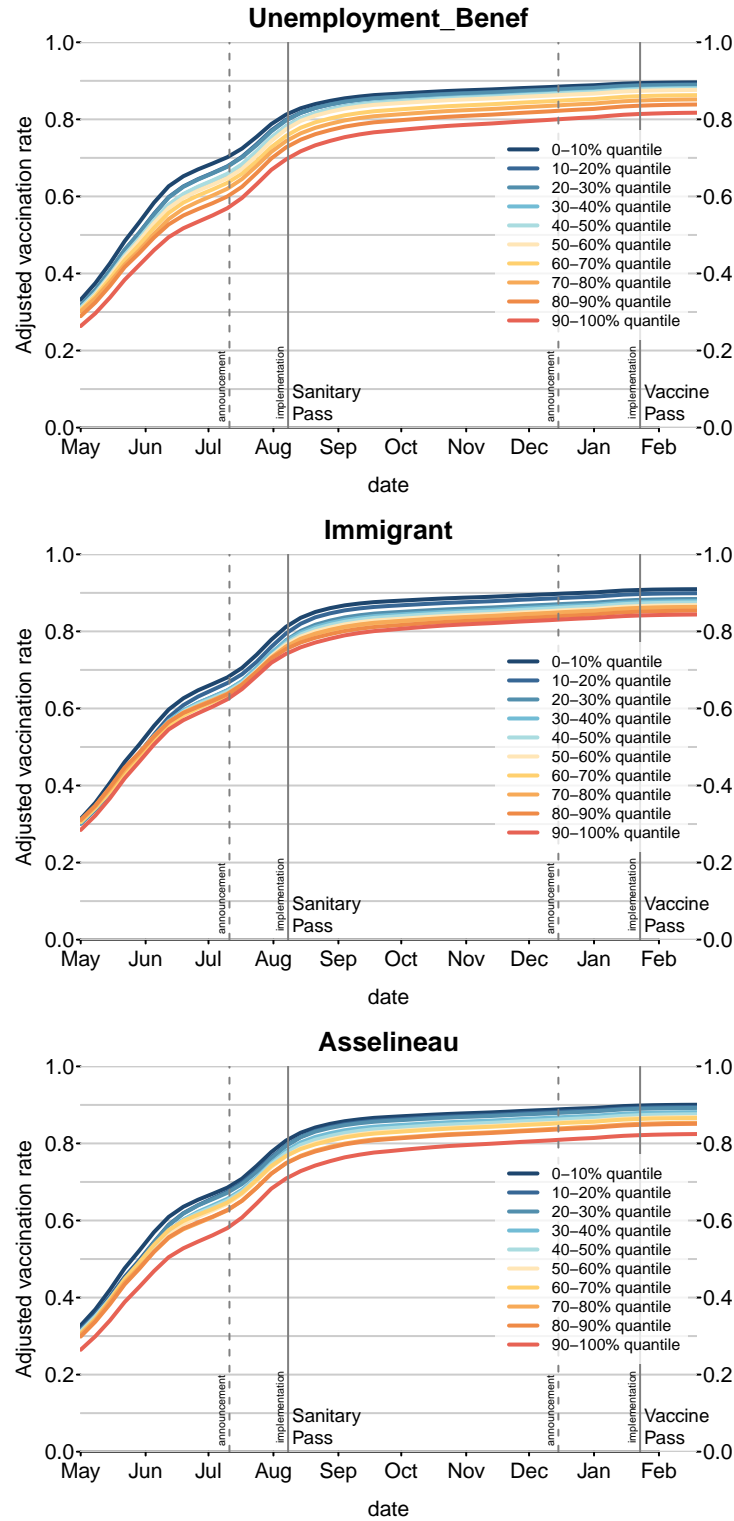
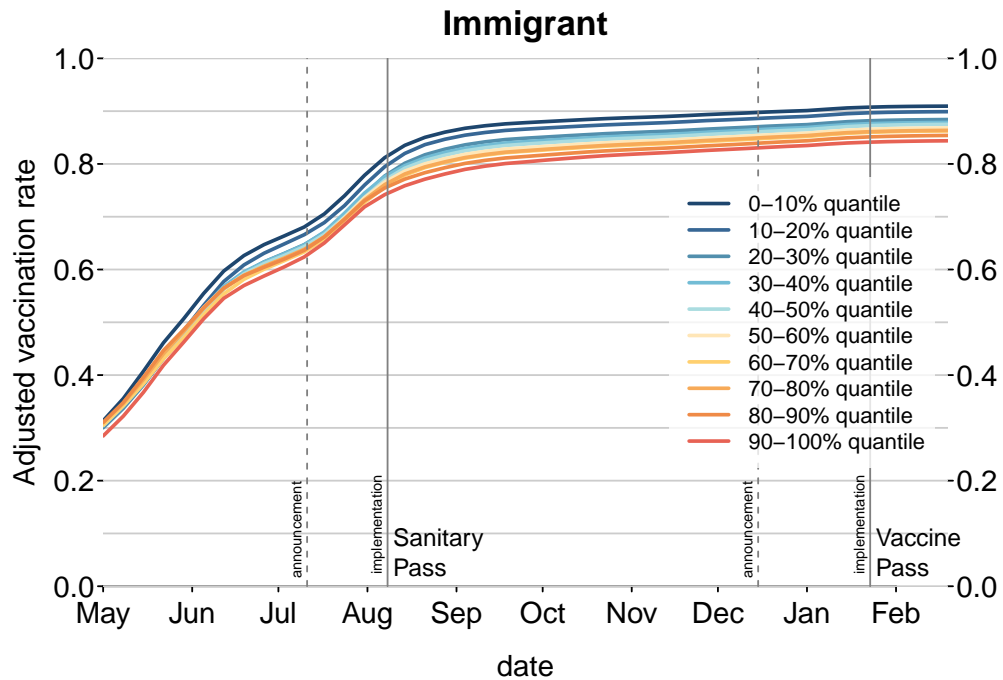
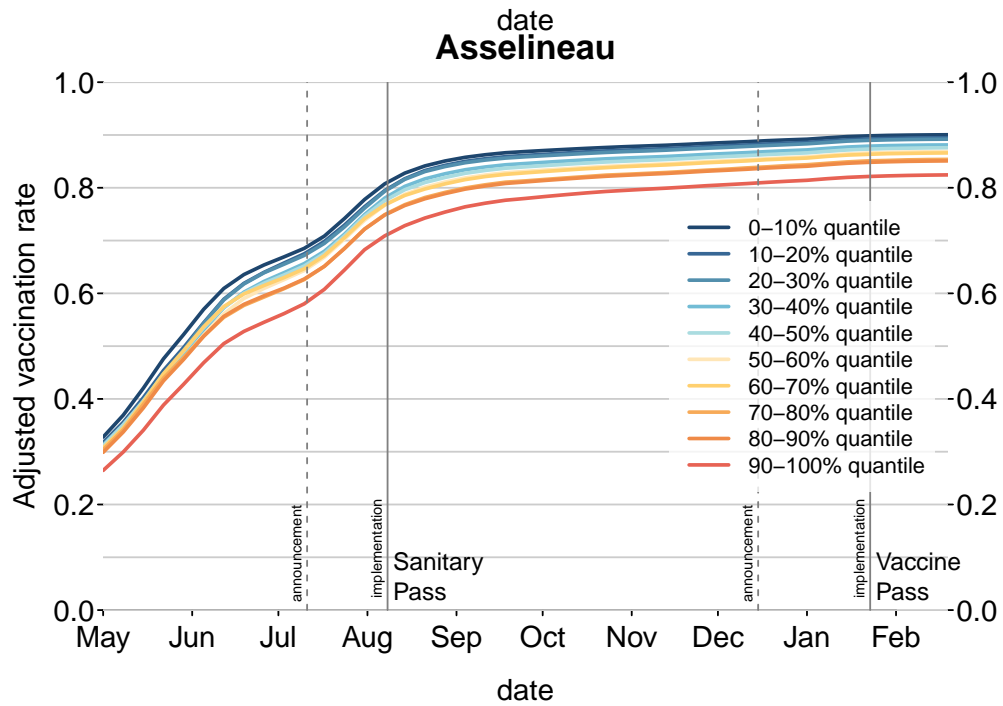


Figure 2: Age-adjusted vaccination rates among adults, over time, by decile of each indicator (presented by a color gradient). The vertical lines indicate the dates of announcements and implementations of the sanitary and vaccine passes.



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Adult vaccination rates on 2022-02-20

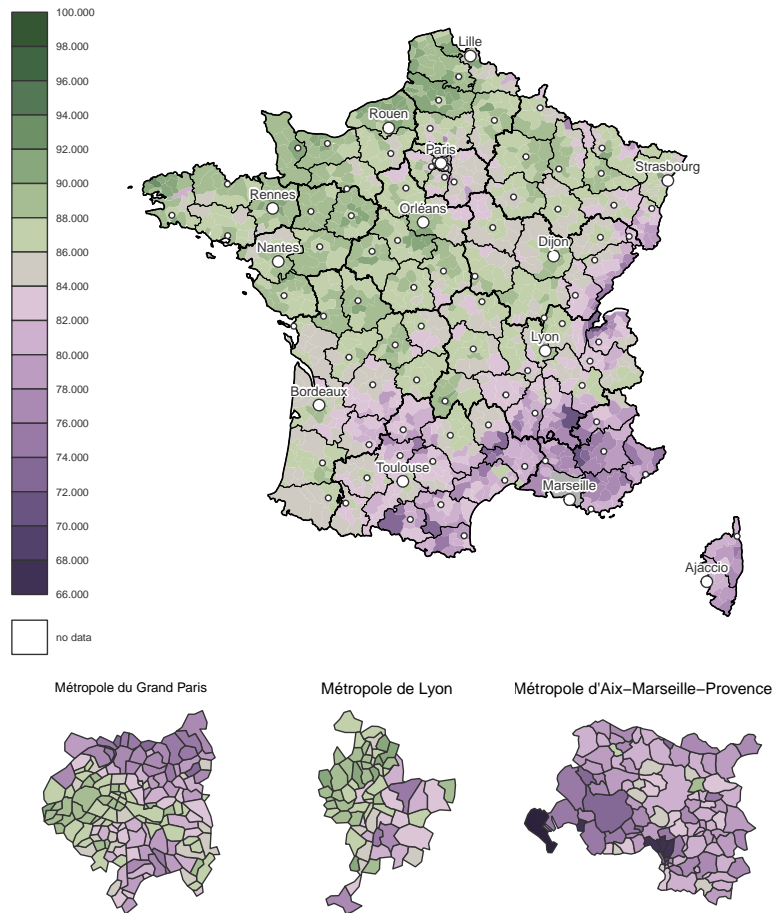


Figure 3: Adult vaccination rates by district of mainland France