

INFLUENZA

Adults 65+ Who Received a Flu Shot in the Past Year (Percent) 2010

	Rate	Ratio*
FL	65.6	.97
U.S.	67.5	REF
HP2020	90.0	--
Rank	38	--
SEX		
Male	68.4	REF
Female	67.3	.98
RACE/ETHNICITY		
White	70.0	REF
Black	41.6	.59
Hispanic	44.1	.63
EDUCATION		
<HS	61.2	.85
HS	66.9	.93
HS+	68.0	.94
College Grad	72.1	REF

*Because a high rate for this indicator suggests a more favorable outcome, ratios will be below 1.0.

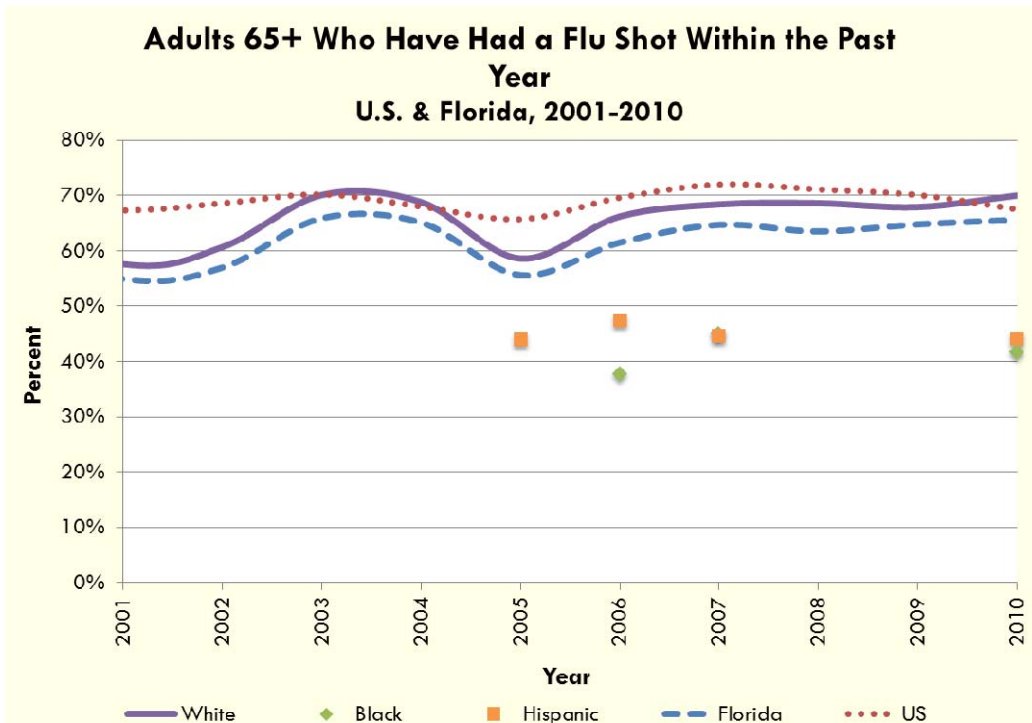
REF= Reference Group

Influenza, also known as the flu, is a contagious respiratory illness caused by the influenza virus. Influenza illness is typically characterized by symptoms such as fever, cough, and sore throat. Influenza illness normally resolves on its own, but it can lead to more severe outcomes such as hospitalization or death. Populations at highest risk of severe complications from influenza illness are adults aged 65 and over, children less than age 5, and people with underlying health conditions. Ways to prevent flu transmission include frequent handwashing, covering coughs and sneezes, and staying home when sick. One of the best ways to keep from getting the flu is by getting a yearly influenza vaccination.⁶⁰

All Americans older than 6 months should receive an influenza vaccination. Vaccination is especially important in adults age 65 and older because of their increased risk of severe illness.

The number of adults 65 and older who received a flu shot in the past year has increased slightly since 2005, but is still below the U.S. averages. Florida is still far from the Healthy People 2020 goal of 90% vaccinated each year, with a 2010 rate of 65.6%.

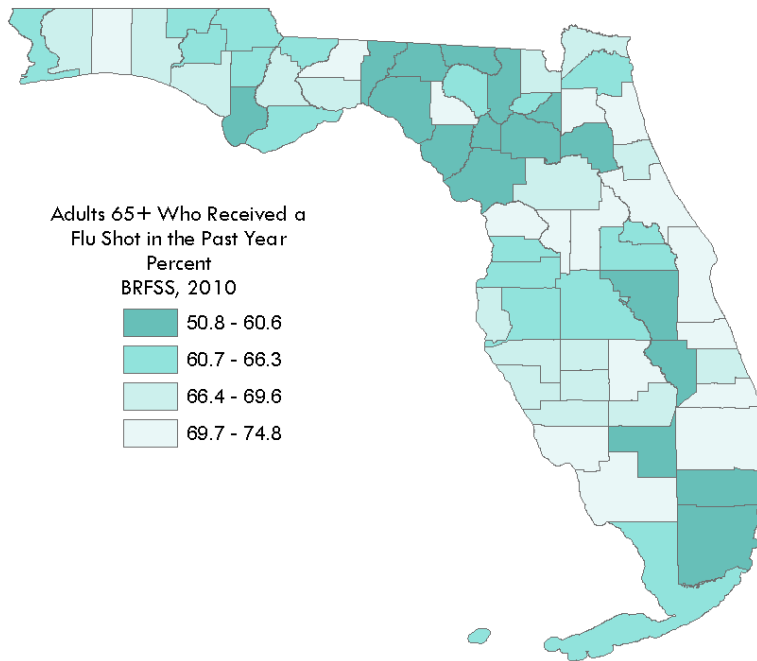
White Floridians over 65 years of age were much more likely to have had a flu shot than both blacks and Hispanics in 2010. Adults 65 and older with a college degree were also more likely than those with less than a high school diploma to have had a flu shot.



Note: Trend lines are not available for NH Black or Hispanic, because there was insufficient data for 2001-2005, 2008, and 2009

Source: BRFSS

INFLUENZA



Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

ADULTS 65+ WHO RECEIVED A FLU SHOT IN THE PAST YEAR BY COUNTY
(PERCENT; QUARTILE; 2010)
(1=LOWEST AND 4=HIGHEST)

Alachua	56.6	4	Flagler	67.0	2	Lake	71.9	1	Pinellas	68.1	2
Baker	67.7	2	Franklin	65.3	3	Lee	72.9	1	Polk	62.1	3
Bay	68.9	2	Gadsden	61.0	3	Leon	73.9	1	Putnam	54.9	4
Bradford	51.6	4	Gilchrist	57.4	4	Levy	51.9	4	Santa Rosa	66.9	2
Brevard	70.5	1	Glades	69.6	2	Liberty	68.5	2	Sarasota	69.6	2
Broward	60.6	4	Gulf	55.4	4	Madison	52.3	4	Seminole	61.3	3
Calhoun	63.4	3	Hamilton	56.4	4	Manatee	68.1	2	St. Johns	76.4	1
Charlotte	67.5	2	Hardee	67.2	2	Marion	68.1	2	St. Lucie	72.6	2
Citrus	72.4	1	Hendry	60.2	4	Martin	70.6	1	Sumter	74.6	1
Clay	69.9	1	Hernando	61.5	3	Monroe	66.3	3	Suwannee	61.3	3
Collier	74.8	1	Highlands	70.2	1	Nassau	66.8	2	Taylor	59.3	4
Columbia	60.3	4	Hillsborough	63.3	3	Okaloosa	70.7	1	Union	65.9	3
Miami-Dade	50.8	4	Holmes	62.6	3	Okeechobee	60.2	4	Volusia	74.5	1
DeSoto	67.5	2	Indian River	71.8	1	Orange	61.7	3	Wakulla	68.4	2
Dixie	51.7	4	Jackson	64.8	3	Osceola	56.0	4	Walton	68.3	2
Duval	60.9	3	Jefferson	53.6	4	Palm Beach	73.7	1	Washington	61.6	3
Escambia	62.4	3	Lafayette	72.3	1	Pasco	64.4	3			

Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

- According to the CDC, the best way to prevent the flu is to get vaccinated each year.
- The number of adults ages 65 and older who received a flu shot in the past year has increased slightly since 2005 but is still below U.S. averages and the Healthy People 2020 goal.
- White Floridians ages 65 and older were 1.7 times more likely than their black counterparts to get a flu shot in the past year.
- Adult Floridians ages 65 and older with college degrees were more likely than those with lower educational attainment to have gotten a flu shot.