
CONTROL FLU DATA INSIGHTS

REPORT 1 OF 3

ESTIMATING COUNTY-WIDE PEDIATRIC INFLUENZA IMMUNIZATION
UPTAKE

DISEASE CONTROL UNIT
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Context

This is the first in a three-part program evaluation of the "Control Flu" program using a combination of Alachua County Public Schools, Florida Shots, and Census data. This report deals with county-wide pediatric immunization rates from 2011-12 to 2013-14. The second report (mid-December 2014) will cover immunization uptake among Alachua's public school students, with a focus on assessing likelihood to immunize by sociodemographic traits (so as to assist with program targeting and identification of groups at greatest risk). The final report (January 2015) will cover the program's impact on absenteeism.

Summary

School-specific immunization rates are helpful in determining "Control Flu" program performance, and for tracking changes over time. However, school-specific rates (and changes over time) do not necessarily reflect community-wide immunization, since many families choose to get immunized outside of the "Control Flu" program. Additionally, given that (a) a number of schools do not participate in the "Control Flu" program and (b) a number of Alachua county youth residents are not enrolled in traditional schools (ie, homeschooled, institutionalized, etc.), a broader view is needed to fully understand pediatric immunization over time.

In order to provide this broader view, immunization was analyzed using Florida Shots data (instead of only "Control Flu" records). Though we have some data going through the beginning of the 2014-15 season, these are incomplete (and therefore not included in this analysis).

Details

Census data was used to provide a "denominator" by which yearly county-wide immunization rates could be calculated. This has the advantage of including young people who do not attend schools which participate in the "Control Flu" program. However, age groups ("Pre-K", "Elementary", "Middle", or "High") were *estimated* based on a child's age at the date of immunization, and are therefore not exact. For example, "Pre-K" includes all children younger than age 5 (which partially explains the very low rates).

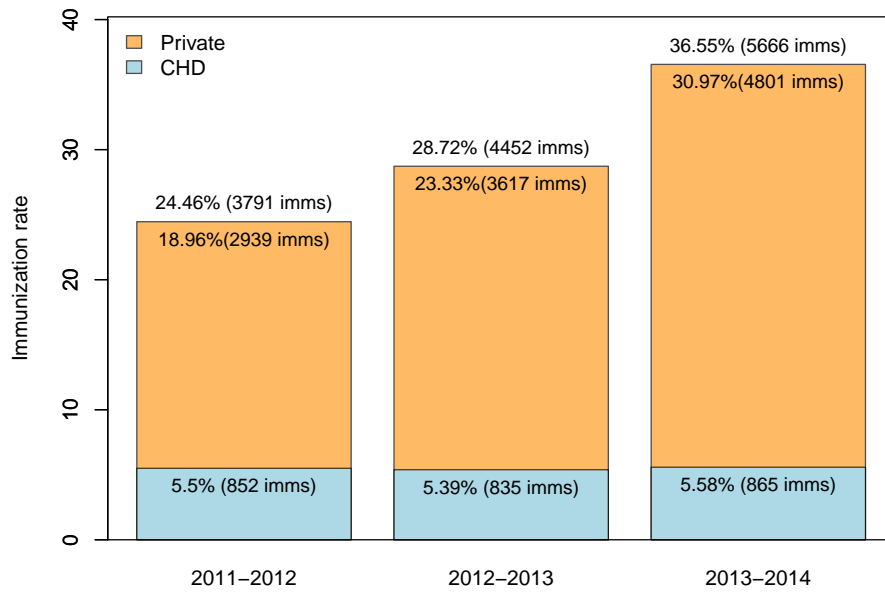
Understanding the charts

The charts on pages 3 and 4 show (a) the overall age-specific immunization rates and numbers (top of bar), (b) the number and percentage of immunizations administered by the County Health Department (CHD, blue), and (c) the number and percentage of immunizations administered by private practitioners (orange).

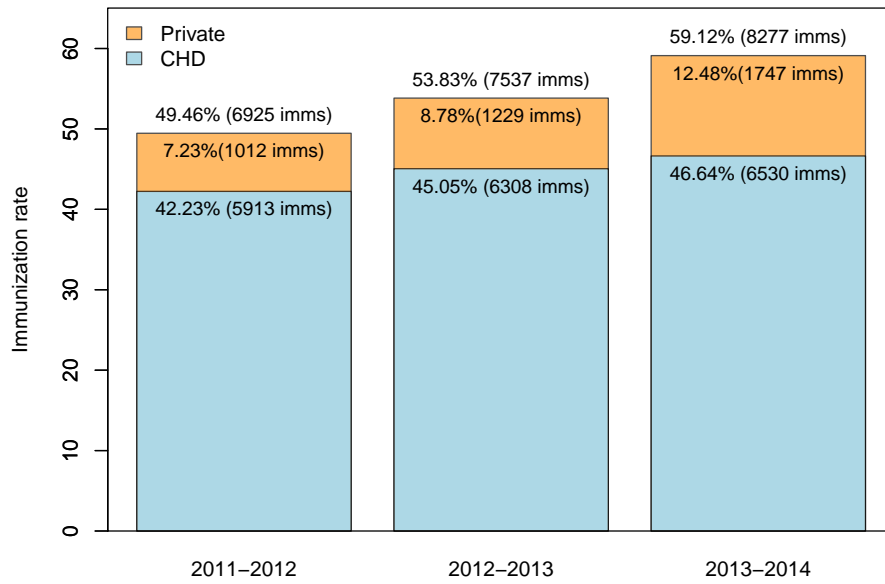
Trends and patterns

With the exception of the Pre-K age group (for whom the data are least reliable, given the age cut-offs), all age groups have seen both absolute and relative growth in immunization in the last 3 years. Of particular note is a slightly greater than expected jump in privately-administered vaccinations in the 2013-14 school year. The reasons for this are unknown, but could be related to local media attention paid to the severity of the flu season in December 2013 and January 2014.

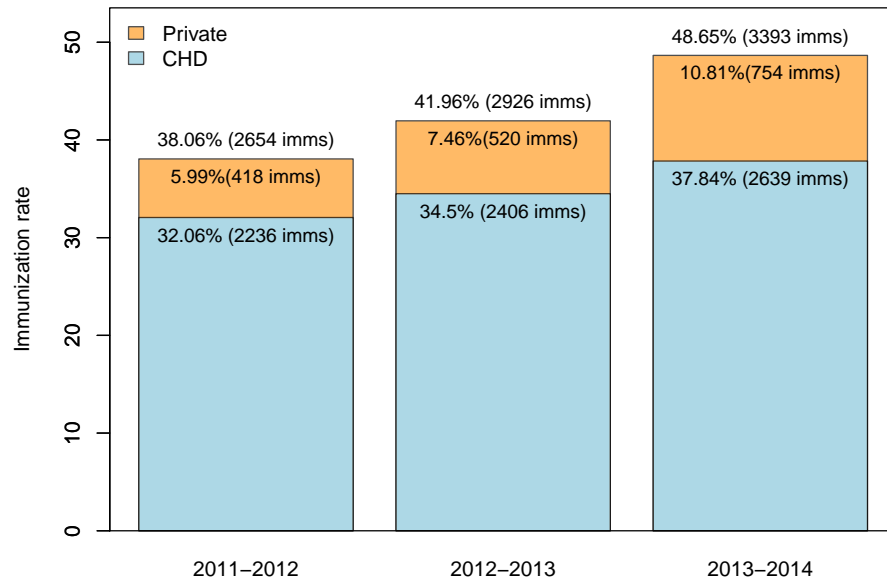
Pre-K



Elementary



Middle



High

