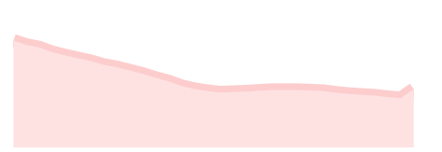
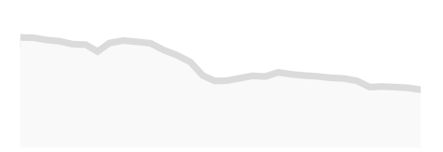
COVID Data Tracker

Cases in US	28,937,762	**Cases in US** Last 30 Days	
Total Vaccines Administered	93.7M		
Deaths in US	524,695	**Deaths in US** Last 30 Days	





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COVID-19 Vaccinations in the United States

Overall US COVID-19 Vaccine | Deliveries and Administration; Maps, charts, and data provided by the CDC, updated daily by 8 pm ET†
Represents all vaccine partners including jurisdictional partner clinics, retail pharmacies, long-term care facilities, Federal Emergency Management Agency and Health Resources and Services Administration partner sites, and federal entity facilities.

Total Vaccine Doses	
Delivered	123,232,775
Administered	93,692,598

Learn more about the distribution of vaccines.

People Vaccinated	At Least One Dose	Fully Vaccinated
Total	61,088,527	32,102,061
% of Total Population	18.4%	9.7%
Population ≥ 18 Years of Age	61,027,125	32,079,368
% of Population ≥ 18 Years of Age	23.9%	12.6%
Population ≥ 65 Years of Age	32,507,609	16,348,308
% of Population ≥ 65 Years of Age	60.1%	30.2%

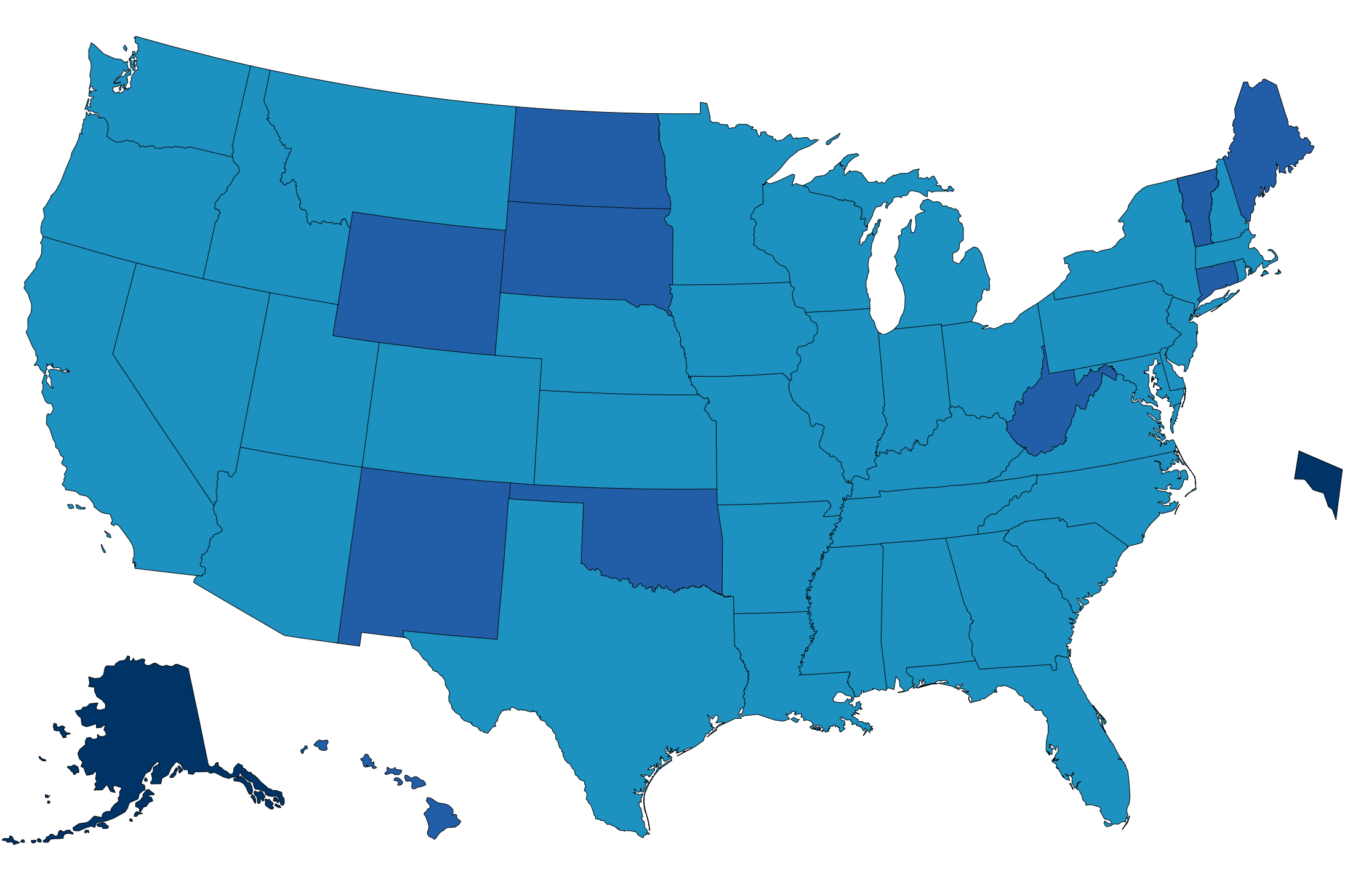
Read more about how these data are reported.

CDC | Data as of: Mar 09 2021 6:00am ET | Posted: Mar 9 2021 12:27PM ET

View:	**Show:**	**Metric:**	**Population:**
● Total Doses	○ Administered	○ Count	● Total Population
○ People	● Delivered	● Rate per 100,000	○ Population ≥ 18 Years of Age

This shows the number of doses delivered for every 100,000 people of the total population. The amount of vaccine made available for jurisdictions to order is based on their population size proportionate to the entire US population. However, rates for doses delivered can vary by state for multiple reasons (Learn more here).

Total Doses Delivered Reported to the CDC by State/Territory and for Select Federal Entities per 100,000 of the Total Population



Territories

GU AS RP FM MP PR MH VI

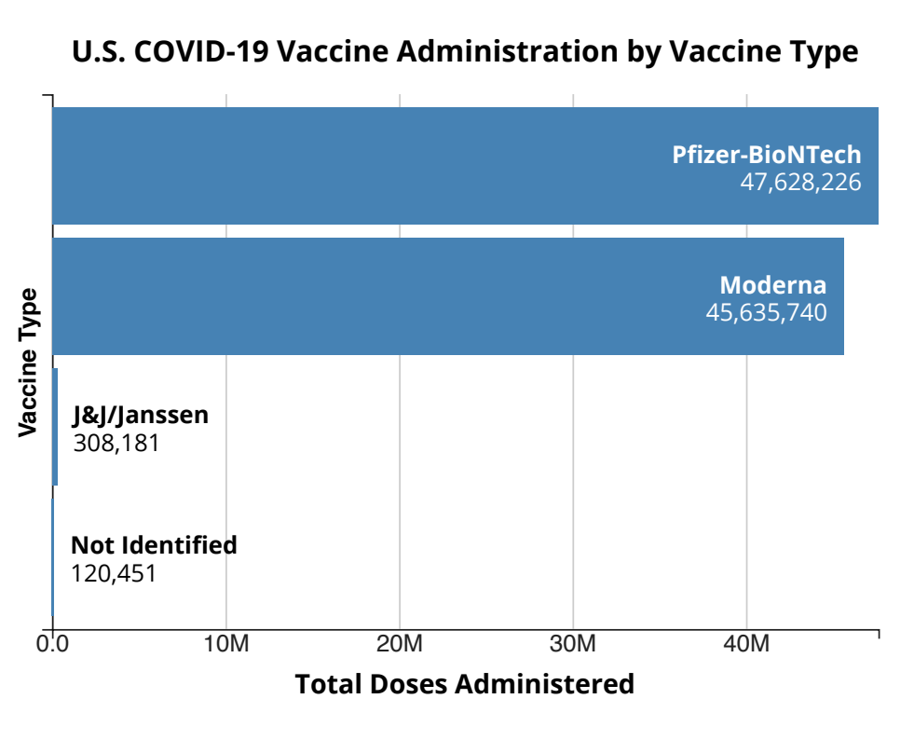
Federal Entities

BoP DoD IHS VHA

* Data for Federal Entities are presented here and are also incorporated into the respective jurisdictional totals

Total Doses Delivered per 100,000

○ No Data ● 0 ● 1 - 20,000 ● 20,001 - 30,000 ● 30,001 - 40,000 ● 40,001 - 50,000 ● 50,001+



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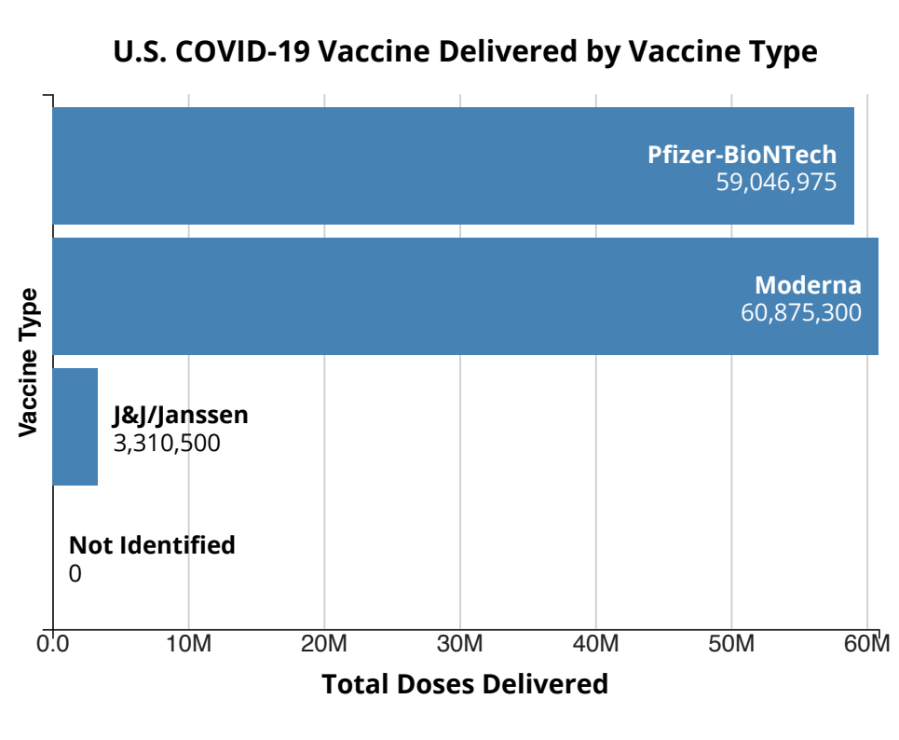

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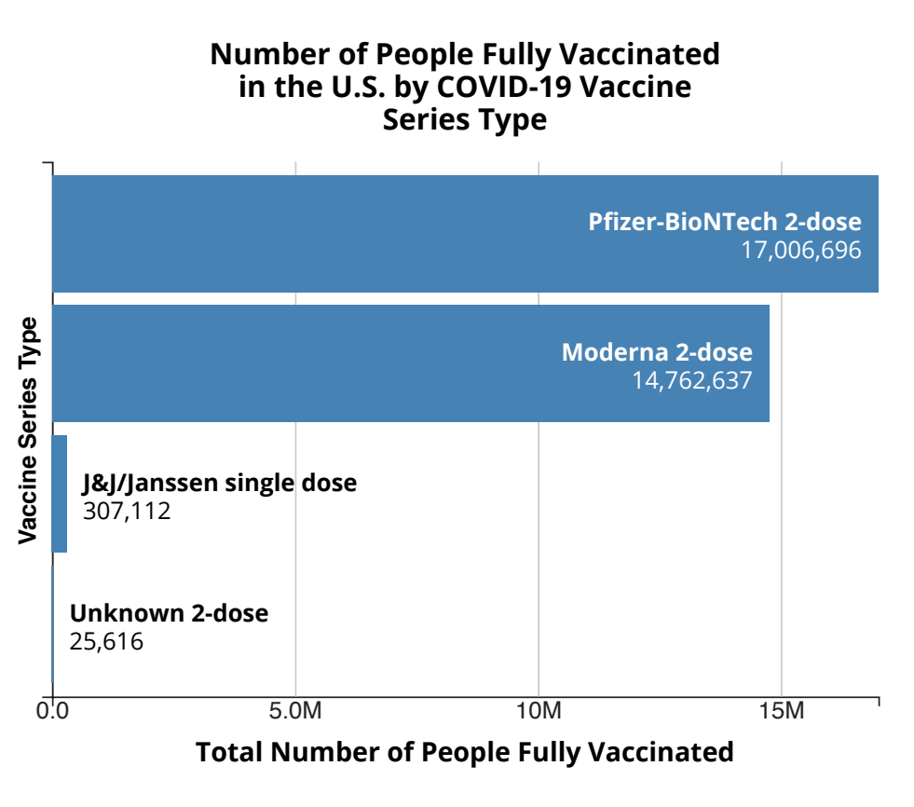

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Data Table for COVID-19 Vaccinations in the United States +

Want to know more about COVID-19 vaccinations?

Learn more about recommendations, product information, and more on CDC's COVID-19 Vaccination landing page.

Looking for Long-Term Care Facility vaccination data?

See the latest data for the Federal Pharmacy Partnership for Long-Term Care (LTC) Program.

Want to know more about trends in COVID-19 US vaccinations?

See the latest trends in the number of COVID-19 vaccinations given in the United States.

The content on this page is not accessible using Internet Explorer. Please use Google Chrome, Microsoft Edge, Mozilla Firefox, or Safari to access this page.

†Data will be updated after review and verification, usually before 8:00 pm ET.

Data on doses of vaccine distributed and administered include data received by CDC as of 6:00 am ET on the day of reporting. Vaccination data on CDC's COVID Data Tracker are updated daily between 1:30 pm and 8:00 pm ET. Updates will occur the following day when reporting coincides with a federal holiday. Note: Daily updates might be delayed due to delays in reporting.

Vaccination data reported on the CDC COVID Data Tracker might differ from data reported by jurisdictions (states, territories, tribes, and local entities) and federal entities for several reasons:

· Data can be updated on different schedules and reflect data "as of" different dates or times of day. There can be a delay between the time a vaccination record appears in a jurisdictional or federal system and when it is received by CDC.

· Occasionally, technical issues with data processing or transmission will occur. When technical issues arise, CDC works closely with states, territories, tribes, local entities, and federal entities to resolve them.

· Data on COVID-19 vaccine doses administered in the United States are collected by vaccination providers and reported to CDC through multiple sources, including jurisdictions, pharmacies, and federal entities, which use various reporting methods, including immunization information systems, Vaccine Administration Management System, and direct data submission. When CDC applies validation and business rules to prevent data duplication, data presented on the COVID Data Tracker might differ from data listed in jurisdictional immunization systems and dashboards. CDC makes every effort to reconcile doses administered that are reported through more than one system.

· Healthcare providers are expected to report to federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local agencies doses administered within 72 hours of administration. There could be additional lag for data to be transmitted from the federal, state, territorial, or local agency to CDC. During the 72 hours, users should expect to see a large difference between the number of doses distributed and the number of people who are vaccinated. This is due to several factors, including the time it takes for doses delivered to be administered, the time it takes for administered doses to be reported to CDC, and how jurisdictions and federal pharmacy partners manage available vaccine stock to meet local demands.

The "Rate per 100,000" metric displays as "n/a" for federal entities because population-based rates do not apply. Data for federal entities will display when the "Total counts" metric is selected. Veterans Health Administration (VHA) totals include employees, veteran patients, and other federal partners vaccinated by VHA.

On February 15, 2021, the COVID-19 Vaccine Tracker was updated to reflect the revised Pfizer-BioNTech emergency use authorization (EUA) to allow the use of a sixth dose, if present in a vial, as authorized by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) (https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/pfizer-biontech-covid-19-vaccine-frequently-asked-questions). Pfizer-BioNTech deliveries to a jurisdiction on or after February 15, 2021, will reflect this increase to six doses per vial compared to five doses; historical data will not be updated. The change to the Pfizer-BioNTech dosage increases the number of doses delivered relative to the number of doses administered.

On February 19, 2021, and February 20, 2021, the total numbers of national aggregate doses delivered were incorrect. That's because deliveries to federal entities were inadvertently counted twice; the totals should have been 74,108,895 and 74,979,165, respectively.

On February 28, 2021, CDC released an official recommendation to use the Johnson & Johnson's Janssen COVID-19 vaccine for people aged 18 and older. Shipments to jurisdictions began on March 2, 2021.

On March 5, 2021, doses were removed from the delivered doses totals for Maryland (98,475 doses), Pennsylvania (239,900 doses), and Virginia (91,950 doses) because it was determined that the doses, while delivered to federal facilities in those states, were not intended for vaccinating persons living in the region.

Dose counts for the state of Connecticut will be updated March 13, 2021 to correct for data transmission errors that began on February 20, 2021. Since that date, first doses have been slightly overcounted and second doses have been slightly undercounted.

Definitions:

Total doses delivered; total count is the total number of vaccine doses that have been delivered. Doses delivered include those that the jurisdiction (state, territory, tribe, or local entity), retail pharmacies, long-term care facilities, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) partner sites, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) partner sites, and federal entity facilities in that state or territory have delivered to vaccination providers. Data for each federal entity are also reflected at the national level in the agency callout boxes on the map; combining these data with jurisdiction-level doses delivered data will result in double counting.

As of February 23, 2021, the total numbers of national doses delivered show larger-than-typical daily increases. This is an accurate reflection of the data and is the result of recent weather events causing a backlog of vaccine delivery to many parts of the United States.

· For states, Washington DC, the US Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, total counts of COVID-19 vaccine doses include doses delivered since December 14, 2020.

· For the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, total counts of COVID-19 vaccine doses include doses marked as shipped in VTrckS since December 13, 2020.

Doses delivered; rate per 100,000 is the total number of vaccine doses delivered for every 100,000 people (overall, per the population aged 18 years and older and per the population aged 65 years and older). This allows comparison between areas with different population sizes.

Total doses administered; total count is the total number of vaccine doses that have been given to people in the United States since December 14, 2020, the date when the first dose was administered to a person in the United States under the Emergency Use Authorization as a non-clinical trial. Doses administered in a jurisdiction (state, territory, tribe, or local entity) include those administered in jurisdictional partner clinics, retail pharmacies, long-term care facilities, FEMA and HRSA partner sites, and federal entity facilities in that jurisdiction. Data for each federal entity are also reflected at the national level in the agency callout boxes on the map; combining these data with jurisdiction-level doses administered data will result in double counting. For this measure, CDC's COVID Data Tracker attributes each dose to the jurisdiction in which the person received the dose.

The total doses administered can be greater than the total doses distributed. This is because vials of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine officially contain at least five doses but can contain an additional sixth dose. Use of this sixth dose, if present, is authorized by FDA. Before February 15, 2021, the sixth dose was not reflected in the doses delivered totals; however, if administered, doses were reflected in the doses administered totals.

Total doses administered; rate per 100,000 is the total number of vaccine doses given for every 100,000 people (overall, per the population aged 18 years and older and per the population aged 65 years and older). This allows comparison between areas with different population sizes.

People receiving at least one dose (formerly "receiving 1 or more doses"); total count** represents the total number of people who received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine, including those who received one dose of the single-shot Johnson & Johnson's Janssen (J&J/Janssen) COVID-19 Vaccine. This metric includes everyone who has received only one dose and those who received more than one dose. For this measure, CDC's COVID Data Tracker attributes each dose to the jurisdiction (state, territory, tribe, or local entity) in which the person resides.

People receiving at least one dose; % of the population** represents the percent of people who received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine, including those who received one dose of the single-shot J&J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccine. This metric includes everyone who has received only one dose and those who received more than one dose. For this measure, CDC's COVID Data Tracker attributes each dose to the jurisdiction (state, territory, tribe, or local entity) in which the person resides. This includes doses administered by FEMA partner sites, HRSA partner sites, and federal entity facilities. Estimates for the total population, population of those aged 18 years and older, and population of those aged 65 years and older are used as the denominators to calculate percentages.

People who are fully vaccinated (formerly "receiving 2 doses"); total count ** represents the number of people who have received the second dose in a two-dose COVID-19 vaccine series or one dose of the single-shot J&J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccine. For this measure, CDC's COVID Data Tracker attributes each dose to the jurisdiction (state, territory, tribe, or local entity) in which the person resides. Estimates for the total population, population of those aged 18 years and older, and population of those aged 65 years and older are used as the denominators to calculate percentages.

People who are fully vaccinated; % of the population** represents the number of people who have received the second dose in a two-dose COVID-19 vaccine series or one dose of the single-shot J&J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccine. For this measure, CDC's COVID Data Tracker attributes each dose to the jurisdiction (state, territory, tribe, or local entity) in which the person resides. This includes doses administered by FEMA partner sites, HRSA partner sites, and federal entity facilities. Estimates for the total population, population of those aged 18 years and older, and population of those aged 65 years and older are used as the denominators to calculate percentages.

The number of people fully vaccinated by the J&J/Janssen vaccine does not equal the total number of J&J/Janssen doses administered because some persons were reported to have received one or more mRNA vaccines prior to receiving the single-dose J&J/Janssen vaccine. The algorithm CDC uses to determine whether a person is fully vaccinated is based on the manufacturer of the first dose a person received.

For reporting on CDC COVID Data Tracker, CDC counts people as being "fully vaccinated" if they received two doses on different days (regardless of time interval) of the two-dose mRNA series or received one dose of a single-dose vaccine. This definition differs from the current CDC Interim Clinical Considerations in two ways. First, according to the interim guidance, the second dose of Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna vaccines should be administered as close to the recommended interval as possible, but not earlier than recommended (i.e., 3 weeks [Pfizer-BioNTech] or 1 month [Moderna]). However, second doses administered within a grace period of 4 days earlier than the recommended date for the second dose are still considered valid. If it is not feasible to adhere to the recommended interval and a delay in vaccination is unavoidable, the second dose of Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines may be administered up to 6 weeks (42 days) after the first dose. Currently, only limited data are available on efficacy of mRNA COVID-19 vaccines administered beyond this window. Second, to ensure adequate time for an immune response to occur, a person is considered fully vaccinated =2 weeks after completion of a two-dose mRNA series or single dose of Janssen vaccine.

**CDC determined the number of people receiving at least one dose and the number of people who are fully vaccinated based on information that state, territorial, tribal, and local public health agencies and federal entities reported to CDC on dose number, dose manufacturer, administration date, recipient ID, and date of submission. Because the method used to determine dose numbers needs to be applied across multiple jurisdictions (states, territories, tribes, or local entities) with different reporting practices, CDC's dose number estimates might differ from those reported by jurisdictions and federal entities. People receiving doses are attributed to the jurisdiction in which the person resides.

When the vaccine manufacturer is not reported, the recipient is considered fully vaccinated with two doses.

Texas provides aggregate dose count data to CDC; therefore, we do not receive specific information at the individual level. This limits our ability to directly calculate certain age-based metrics.

As of February 24, 2021, to calculate age-based metrics, CDC assumes:

1) All people receiving vaccinations in Texas are considered residents of Texas,

2) The percentage of total doses that were administered to people aged 18 years and older is the same as both

a. The percentage of people who received at least one dose and

b. The percentage of fully vaccinated people who are aged 18 years and older

3) The percentage of total doses that were administered to people aged 65 years and older is the same as both

a. The percentage of people who received at least one dose and

b. The percentage of fully vaccinated people who are aged 65 years and older

Therefore, CDC estimated the one-dose metrics for the adult population (18 years and older) of Texas by multiplying the count for the total population receiving at least one dose in Texas by the percentage of total doses administered to adults in Texas. CDC estimated the fully vaccinated metrics for the adult population (18 years and older) of Texas by multiplying the total population who are fully vaccinated in Texas by the percentage of total doses administered to adults in Texas. CDC repeated the same calculations for the older adult population (65 years and older).

Residents of Texas who receive a vaccination in a different state or territory are not attributed to Texas in their population-based metrics but are still included in national-level metrics.

Rates per 100,000‡ represent the rate of total doses delivered, the rate of total doses administered, the rate of people receiving at least one dose, and the rate of people who are fully vaccinated per 100,000. The total population, population of those aged 18 years and older, and population of those aged 65 years and older are used as estimates to calculate rates for total doses delivered and total doses administered. In some limited circumstances, people might receive vaccinations outside the jurisdiction (state, territory, tribe, or local entity)where they live. These rates currently account for vaccinations that occur in the jurisdiction where the vaccination was administered.

Percent of the population‡ represents the percent of people receiving at least one dose and the percent of people who are fully vaccinated. The total population, population of those aged 18 years and older, and population of those aged 65 years and older are used as denominators to calculate the percent of the total population, the percent of the population aged 18 years and older, and the percent of the population aged 65 years and older who have received at least 1 dose or who are fully vaccinated. The percent of the total population was derived using the location of residence.

‡For the rate per 100,000 and percent of the population metrics, measures of vaccination are calculated among the entire population (i.e., all ages), the population who are aged 18 years and older, and the population who are aged 65 years and older. The metrics used for rate and percentage calculations use the US Census Bureau Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States and Puerto Rico, 2019 population. US Census Bureau 2018 population estimates and CIA World Factbook estimates are used for American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and US Virgin Islands.

EUA has been granted for use of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine among people aged 16 years and older and for use of both the Moderna vaccine and the J&J/Janssen vaccine among people aged 18 years and older. Therefore, vaccine use is limited among those younger than age 18 years, who represent approximately 22% of the US population. Inclusion of all age groups in these calculations helps to provide a better measure of community immunity. Jurisdictions may use more targeted population counts for the denominators in their rate calculations (e.g., people over age 18 years or over age 16 years), which would result in values different than those reported on the CDC COVID Data Tracker.