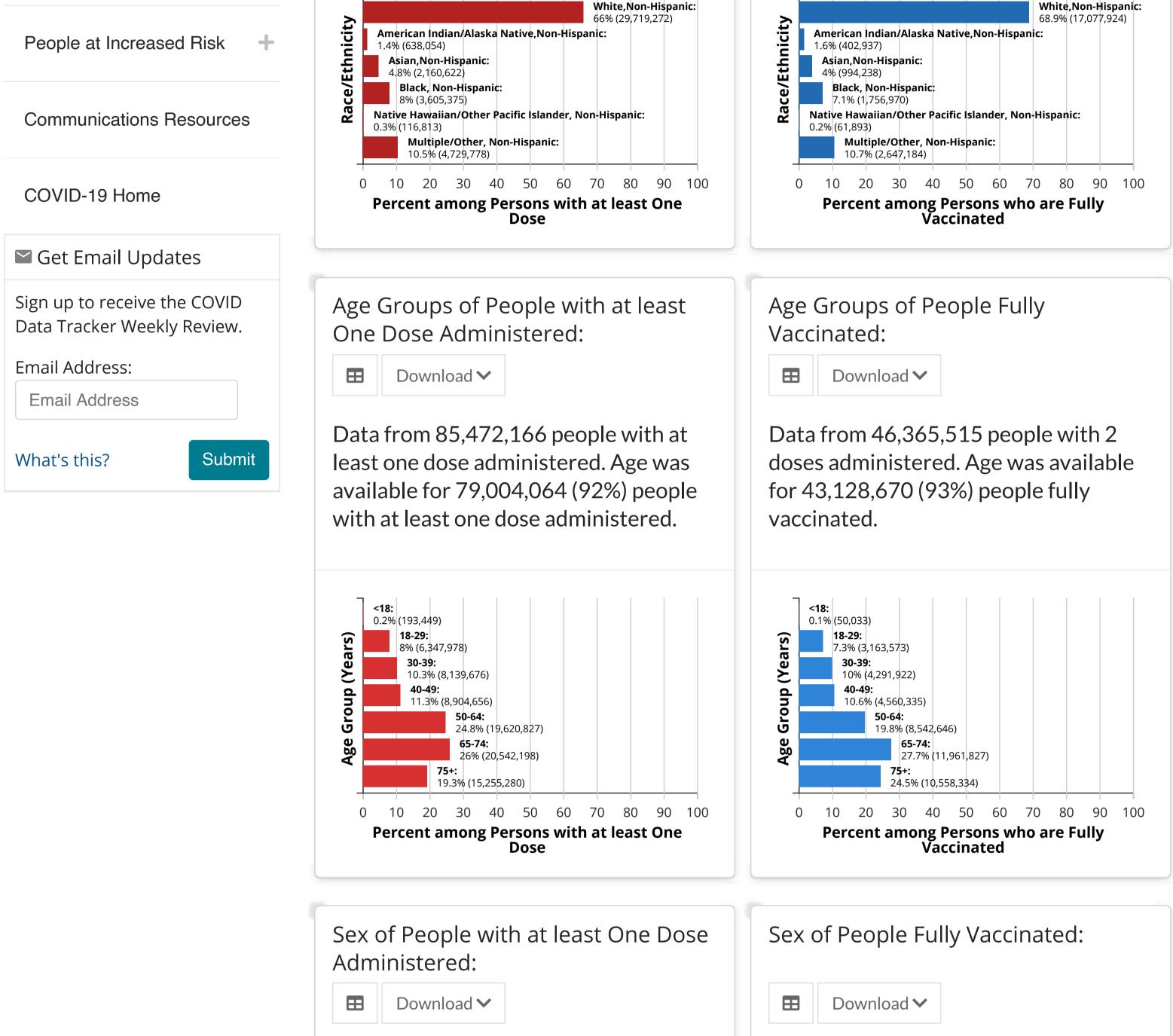


COVID Data Tracker

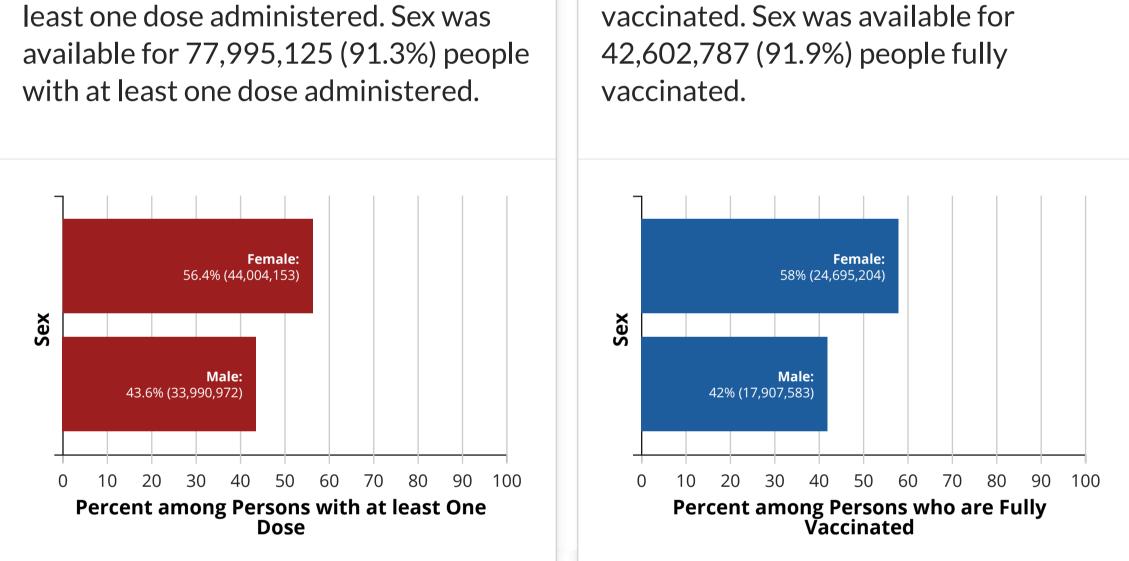
Cases in US	29,769,325 Last 30 Days	Total Vaccines Administered130MDeaths in US541,289Deaths in US Last 30 Days			
	Data Tracker Home	Demographic Characteristics of People Receiving			
		COVID-19 Vaccinations in the United States			
	COVID Data Tracker Weekly Review	Overall US COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution and Administration; Maps, charts, and data provided by CDC, updated daily by 8 pm ET [†]			
	Your Community	The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is working with states to provide more information on the demographic characteristics of vaccinated people.			
	Vaccinations -	These demographic data only represent the geographic areas that contributed data and might differ by populations prioritized within each state or jurisdiction's vaccination phase. Every geographic area has a different racial and ethnic composition, and not all are in the same vaccination phase. These data are thus not generalizable to the entire US population.			
	Vaccinations in the US	Percentages displayed in the charts below represent the percent of people vaccinated for whom the			
	Vaccinations in Long-Term Care Facilities	demographic variable of interest is known.			
	Vaccination Trends	CDC Updated: Mar 24 2021 1:10PM			
	Vaccination Demographics	Race/Ethnicity of People with at least One Dose Administered: Vaccinated:			
	Cases & Deaths	Image: Download v Image: Download v			
	Demographic Trends	Data from 85,472,166 people with at least one dose administered. Data from 46,365,515 people fully vaccinated. Race/Ethnicity was			
	Health Care Settings	Race/Ethnicity was available foravailable for 24,773,550 (53.4%) people45,011,479 (52.7%) people with at leastfully vaccinated.one dose administered.fully vaccinated.			
	Testing and Seroprevalence	Hispanic/Latino: 9% (4,041,565)			

Q



Data from 85,472,166 people with at

Data from 46,365,515 people fully



View and Download COVID-19 Case Surveillance Public Use Data

Timing: [†]Data will be updated as soon as they are reviewed and verified, often before 8:00 pm ET each day. However, daily updates may take longer if there are any delays in data reporting.

- Data on doses of vaccine administered included data received by CDC as of 6:00 am ET on the day of reporting.
- Vaccination data on the CDC COVID Data Tracker are updated daily (including weekends) between 1:30 pm and 8:00 pm ET.
- Updates will occur the following day when reporting coincides with a federal holiday.

Data Variation: These data represent a subset of individuals in jurisdictions (states, territories, and local entities) for whom data have been reported.

• The demographic data include people vaccinated through all parts of the program, including those vaccinated through pharmacies, the Federal Pharmacy Partnership for Long-Term Care (LTC) Program, and federal entities.

• **Missing Data:** The demographic data reported have varying degrees of missing data and are not generalizable to the entire population of individuals with COVID-19 vaccination. Missing data may be influenced by:

- inconsistent collection of race and ethnicity information at the time of vaccination,
- differences in jurisdictional electronic data programs,
- as well as some jurisdictional policies or laws that do not allow demographic data to be reported.

Updates:

• Age: As of March 12, 2021, the algorithm used to calculate the age of persons who have received vaccine has been updated to address variability in how jurisdictions report age-related information (e.g., report date of birth, year of birth, age).

• **Census:** As of **March 12, 2021**, to calculate national population estimates, CDC uses, as a denominator, a combination of:

• the National Census Population Estimates from the US Census Bureau Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States (including the District of Columbia [DC]) and Puerto Rico, 2019 population for the 50 states, DC, and Puerto Rico

• and the US Census Bureau 2018 population estimates and CIA World Factbook for US territories and freely associated states (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).

• To estimate the 18+ and 65+ populations for US territories, CDC assumes that the proportions of people aged 18 years and older and people aged 65 years and older in the territories are the same as in the aggregate of the 50 states, DC, and Puerto Rico (78% and 17%, respectively).

• **Delayed data syncing:** Due to a delay in data syncing on **March 13, 2021**, 4,575,496 new doses administered were initially reported, which included records that were reported after 6:00 AM ET (the regular cutoff time for daily reporting). The site has since been updated to reflect the totals reported as of March 13 at 6:00 AM ET. Totals for **March 14, 2021** reflect the number of doses reported through the regular daily reporting period.

Definitions:

• **People receiving at least one dose**** (formerly "receiving 1 or more doses") represents the total number of people who have received at least one dose of vaccine.

• **People who are fully vaccinated**** represents the number of people who received a second dose of a two-dose vaccine or one dose of a single-shot vaccine.

• 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 greater than or equal to 2 weeks after completion of a two-dose mRNA series or single dose of Janssen vaccine.

• **The number of people receiving at least one dose and the number of people who are fully vaccinated were determined based on information reported to CDC by jurisdictions (states, territories, and local entities) and federal entities on dose number, vaccine manufacturer, administration date, recipient ID, and date of submission. Because the method used to determine dose numbers needs to be applied across multiple jurisdictions 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 lives.

EUA by Age: Emergency Use Authorization has been granted for use of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine among people aged 16 and older and for use of both the Moderna vaccine and the Johnson and Johnson Janssen vaccine among people aged 18 and older. Therefore, vaccine use is limited among those under age 18.

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