



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™



COVID-19



WEAR A MASK



STAY 6 FEET APART



AVOID CROWDS



GET A VACCINE

Key Things to Know About COVID-19 Vaccines

Updated Apr. 22, 2021

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It is important that people with disabilities get the COVID-19 vaccine. Everyone 16 years of age and older is now eligible to [get a COVID-19 vaccination](#). Get a COVID-19 vaccine as soon as you can. Widespread vaccination is a critical tool to help stop the pandemic.

Johnson & Johnson's Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine: CDC and FDA have recommended a pause in the use of Johnson & Johnson's J&J/Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine in the United States out of an abundance of caution, effective Tuesday, April 13. The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) will hold its second emergency meeting to discuss J&J/Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine on April 23, 2021. People who have received the J&J/Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine within the past three weeks who develop severe headache, abdominal pain, leg pain, or shortness of breath should seek medical care right away.

Key Things to Know

- COVID-19 vaccines are [safe and effective](#).
- You may have [side effects](#) after vaccination, but these are normal.
- It typically takes two weeks after you are fully vaccinated for the body to build protection (immunity) against the virus that causes COVID-19.
- COVID-19 vaccines are more widely accessible. Everyone 16 years is now eligible for a COVID-19 vaccination. [Find a COVID-19 vaccine](#).
- People [who have been fully vaccinated](#) can start to do some things that they had stopped doing because of the pandemic.



What We are Still Learning

- We are still learning how well vaccines prevent you from spreading the virus that causes COVID-19 to others, even if you do not have symptoms.
- We're also still learning how long COVID-19 vaccines protect people.
- We are still learning how many people have to be vaccinated against COVID-19 before most people can be considered protected (population immunity).
- We are still learning how effective the vaccines are against new variants of the virus that causes COVID-19.

Effectiveness

What We Know

- COVID-19 vaccines are effective at keeping you from getting COVID-19.
- [After you are fully vaccinated](#), you may be able to start doing some things you had stopped doing because of the pandemic.

Studies show that COVID-19 vaccines are effective at keeping you from getting COVID-19. Getting a COVID-19 vaccine will also help keep you from getting seriously ill even if you do get COVID-19.

COVID-19 vaccination is an important tool to help us get back to normal. Learn more about the [benefits of getting vaccinated](#).

[Find a COVID-19 vaccine](#) if you are among those currently recommended to get vaccinated.

COVID-19 vaccines teach our immune systems how to recognize and fight the virus that causes COVID-19. It typically takes two weeks after vaccination for the body to build protection (immunity) against the virus that causes COVID-19. That means it is possible a person could still get COVID-19 before or just after vaccination and then get sick because the vaccine did not have enough time to provide protection. People are considered fully protected two weeks after their second dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine, or two weeks after the single-dose Johnson & Johnson's Janssen COVID-19 vaccine.

You should keep using all the tools available [to protect yourself and others](#) until you are fully vaccinated. After you are fully vaccinated, you may be able to start doing some things you had stopped doing because of the pandemic. Learn more about what you can do [when you have been fully vaccinated](#).



Get the
Vaccine



Wear a Mask



Stay 6 Feet
Away



Wash Hands
Often

What We Are Still Learning

- Scientists are still learning **how well vaccines prevent you from spreading the virus.**
- We're also still learning **how long COVID-19 vaccines protect people.**

Although COVID-19 vaccines are effective at keeping you from getting sick, scientists **are still learning** how well vaccines prevent you from spreading the virus that causes COVID-19 to others, even if you do not have symptoms. Early data show the vaccines do help keep people with no symptoms from spreading COVID-19, but we are learning more as more people get vaccinated.

We're also still learning **how long** COVID-19 vaccines protect people.

For these reasons, people who have been fully vaccinated against COVID-19 should keep taking precautions in public places, until we know more, like wearing a mask, staying 6 feet apart from others, avoiding crowds and poorly ventilated spaces, and washing your hands often.

Safety

What We Know

- COVID-19 vaccines are [safe and effective](#).
- These vaccines cannot give you COVID-19.
- You may have side effects after vaccination, but these are normal.

Millions of people in the United States have received COVID-19 vaccines, and these vaccines have undergone the most intensive safety monitoring in U.S. history. This monitoring includes using both established and new safety monitoring systems to make sure that COVID-19 vaccines are safe. These vaccines cannot give you COVID-19. Learn more [facts about COVID-19 vaccines](#).

CDC has developed a new tool, v-safe, to help us quickly find any safety issues with COVID-19 vaccines. V-safe is a smartphone-based, after-vaccination health checker for people who receive COVID-19 vaccines. Learn how the federal government is [working to ensure the safety of COVID-19 vaccines](#).



You may have side effects after vaccination, but these are normal

After COVID-19 vaccination, you may have some side effects. These are normal signs that your body is building protection. The side effects from COVID-19 vaccination, such as chills or tiredness, may affect your ability to do daily activities, and they should go away in a few days. Learn more about [what to expect after getting vaccinated](#).

Availability of Vaccines

What We Know

- Vaccines are now more widely accessible in the U.S.
- Everyone 16 years of age and older is eligible to [get a COVID-19 vaccination](#).

Vaccines more widely accessible in the U.S. The federal government continues to work toward making vaccines **widely available for everyone at no cost**. Learn more about [how COVID-19 vaccines get to you](#).

Many doctors' offices, retail pharmacies, hospitals, and clinics are now or will soon be able to offer COVID-19 vaccinations. Your doctor's office or local pharmacy may contact you with information about their vaccination plans. [Find a COVID-19 vaccine](#).

Cost of Vaccines

What We Know

The federal government is providing the vaccine **free of charge** to all people living in the United States, regardless of their immigration or health insurance status.

COVID-19 vaccination providers cannot:

- Charge you for the vaccine
- Charge you any administration fees, copays, or coinsurance
- Deny vaccination to anyone who does not have health insurance coverage, is underinsured, or is out of network
- Charge an office visit or other fee to the recipient if the only service provided is a COVID-19 vaccination
- Require additional services in order for a person to receive a COVID-19 vaccine; however, additional healthcare services can be provided at the same time and billed as appropriate

COVID-19 vaccination providers can:

- Seek appropriate reimbursement from the recipient's plan or program (e.g., private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid) for a vaccine administration fee
- However, providers cannot charge the vaccine recipient the balance of the bill
- Providers may also seek reimbursement for uninsured vaccine recipients from the Health Resources and Services Administration's COVID-19 Uninsured Program.

Population Immunity

What We Know

Population immunity means that enough people in a community are protected from getting a disease because they've already had the disease or because they've been vaccinated.

Population immunity makes it hard for the disease to spread from person to person. It even protects those who cannot be vaccinated, like newborns or people who are allergic to the vaccine. The percentage of people who need to have protection to achieve population immunity varies by disease.

What We Are Still Learning

We are still learning **how many people** have to be vaccinated against COVID-19 before most people can be considered protected.

As we know more, CDC will continue to update our recommendations for both vaccinated and unvaccinated people.

New Variants

What We Are Still Learning

We are still learning how effective the vaccines are against new variants of the virus that causes COVID-19.

Early data show the vaccines may work against some variants but could be less effective against others. We are learning more each day about the characteristics of new variants. CDC will share updates as soon as they are available. Learn more about [COVID-19 vaccines and new variants of the virus](#).



For Healthcare Workers

[Clinical Resources](#): Toolkits and resources for handling, storing and administering the vaccine, including patient education materials.

How can I find a vaccine? To find a COVID-19 vaccine near you:

[Use VaccineFinder](#) 

- OR -

Check your local health
department

[Select State / Territory](#) 

Related Pages

- › [When You've Been Fully Vaccinated](#)
- › [Facts about COVID-19 Vaccines](#)
- › [Frequently Asked Questions about COVID-19 Vaccination](#)
- › [Benefits of Getting a COVID-19 Vaccine](#)

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