



COVID-19

Risk for COVID-19 Infection, Hospitalization, and Death By Age Group

Updated July 19, 2021 [Print](#)

Rate ratios compared to 18- to 29-year-olds¹

	0-4 years old	5-17 years old	18-29 years old	30-39 years old	40-49 years old	50-64 years old	65-74 years old	75-84 years old	85+ years old
Cases²	<1x	1x	Reference group	1x	1x	1x	1x	1x	1x
Hospitalization³	<1x	<1x	Reference group	2x	2x	4x	6x	9x	15x
Death⁴	<1x	<1x	Reference group	4x	10x	35x	95x	230x	600x

All rates are relative to the 18- to 29-year-old age category. This group was selected as the reference group because it has accounted for the largest cumulative number of COVID-19 cases compared to other age groups. Sample interpretation: Compared with 18- to 29-year-olds, the rate of death is four times higher in 30- to 39-year-olds, and 600 times higher in those who are 85 years and older. (In the table, a rate of 1x indicates no difference compared to the 18- to 29-year-old age category.)

References

¹ Rates are expressed as whole numbers, with values less than 10 rounded to the nearest integer, two-digit numbers rounded to nearest multiple of five, and numbers greater than 100 rounded to two significant digits.

² Includes all cases reported by state and territorial jurisdictions (accessed on July 12, 2021). The denominators used to calculate rates were based on the 2019 [Vintage population](#) [link](#).

³ Includes all hospitalizations reported through [COVID-NET](#) (from March 1, 2020 through July 3, 2021, accessed on July 12, 2021). Rates were standardized to the 2020 US standard COVID-NET catchment population.

⁴ Includes all deaths in National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) [provisional death counts](#) (accessed on July 12, 2021). The denominators used to calculate rates were based on the 2019 Vintage population.