COVID Data Tracker will not update on Friday, December 24, 2021, Saturday, December 25, 2021, and Sunday, December 26, 2021. Updates will resume on Monday, December 27, 2021.

CLICK TO VIEW OTHER PAGES:

Demographic Characteristics of People Receiving COVID-19 Vaccinations in the United States

Overall US COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution and Administration; Maps, charts, and data provided by CDC, updates daily by 8 pm ET†

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is working with states to provide more information on the demographic characteristics of vaccinated people.

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.

Percentages displayed in the charts below represent the percent of people vaccinated for whom the demographic variable of interest is known.

The percent of the population coverage metrics are capped at 95%. Learn how CDC estimates vaccination coverage.

About these data

How Do I Find a COVID-19 Vaccine?

CDC | Data as of: December 23, 2021 6:00am ET. Posted: Thursday, December 23, 2021 6:30 PM ET

View Footnotes and Download Data

In the figures below, the dark red/blue/purple bars represent the percentage of all vaccinated people who fall into each demographic group, and the gray bars represent the percentage of all people in the U.S. population who fall into each demographic group. If all groups got vaccinated according to their share of the population, the dark red/blue/purple bars would be the same length as the gray bars.

- Instances where the dark red bar is shorter than the gray bar indicate that the number of people in that group who received at least one shot is lower than would be expected based on the number of people in that group in the U.S. population.
- Instances where the dark blue bar is shorter than the gray bar indicate that the number of fully vaccinated people in that group is lower than would be expected based on the number of people in that group in the U.S. population.
- Instances where the dark purple bar is shorter than the gray bar indicate that the number of people with a booster dose in that group is lower than would be expected based on the number of fully vaccinated people in that group in the U.S. population.

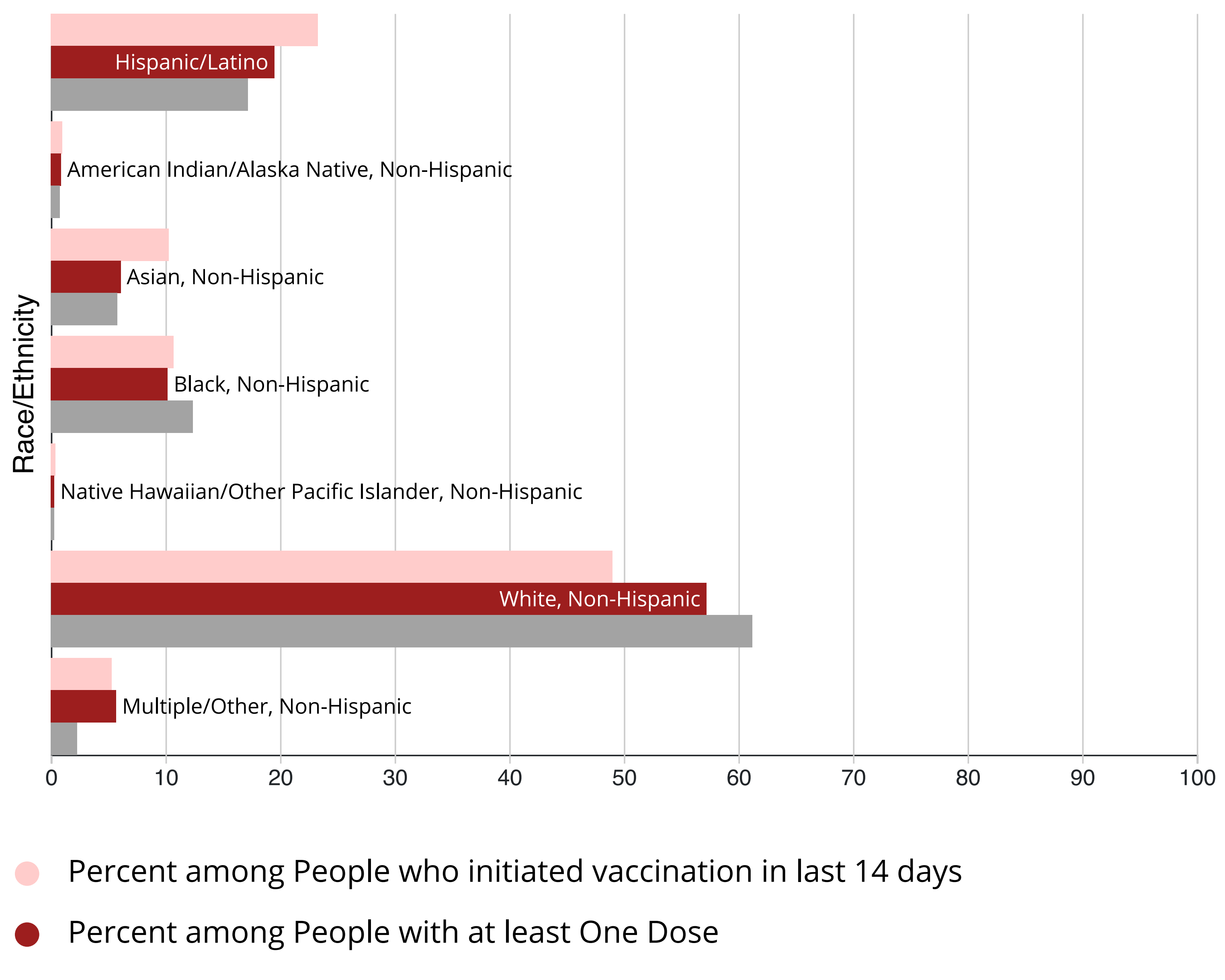
Race/Ethnicity

Show:
● At Least One Dose ○ Fully Vaccinated ○ Booster Dose

Race/Ethnicity of People with at least One Dose Administered:

Download

Data from 241,520,561 people with at least one dose administered. Race/Ethnicity was available for 169,817,416 (70.3%) people with at least one dose administered.



☑ Show Percentage of the US Population that is in this demographic category

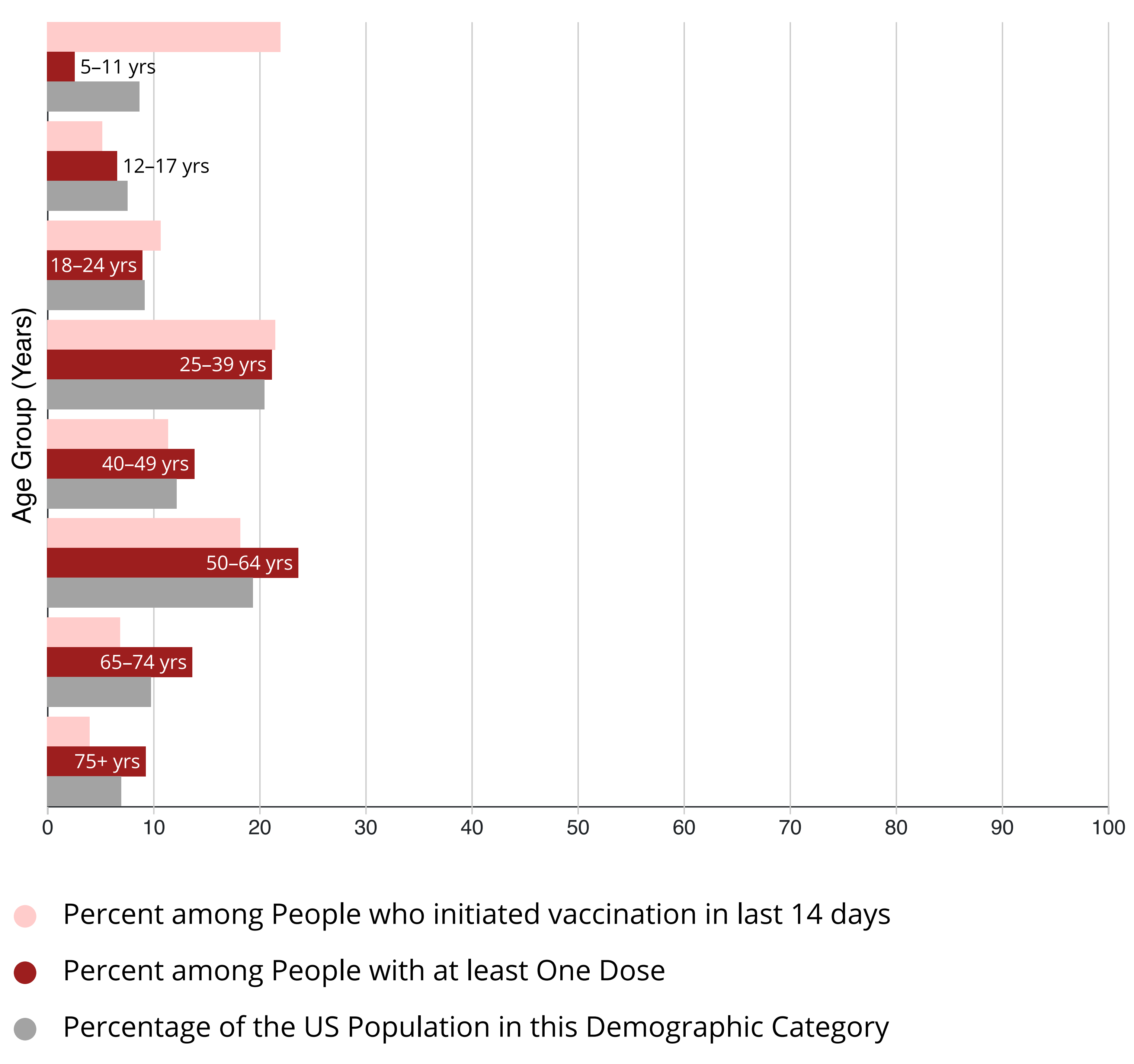
Age Group

Show:
● At Least One Dose ○ Fully Vaccinated ○ Booster Dose

Age Groups of People with at least One Dose Administered:

Download

Data from 241,520,561 people with at least one dose administered. Age was available for 241,495,676 (100%) people with at least one dose administered.



☑ Show Percentage of the US Population that is in this demographic category

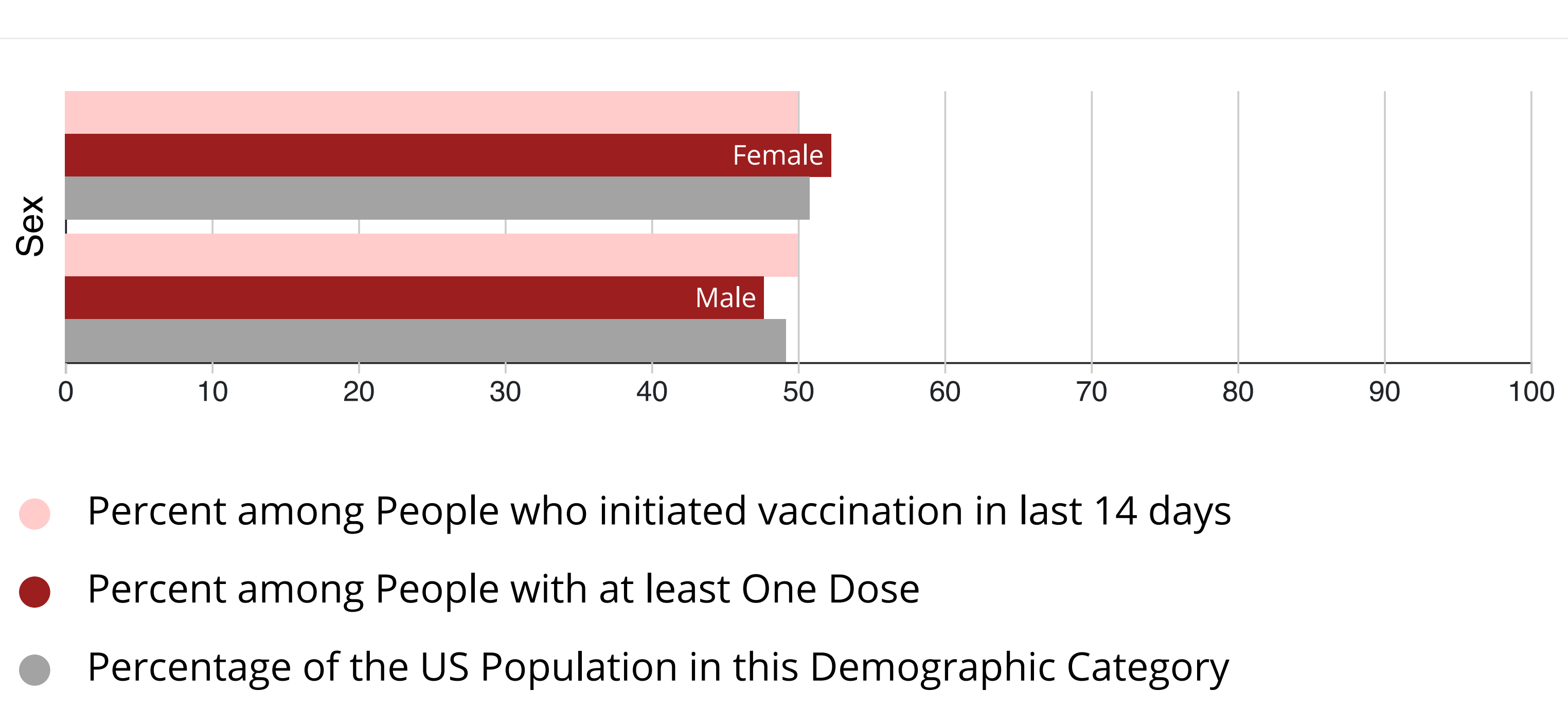
Sex

Show:
● At Least One Dose ○ Fully Vaccinated ○ Booster Dose

Sex of People with at least One Dose Administered:

Download

Data from 241,520,561 people with at least one dose administered. Sex was available for 239,290,090 (99.1%) people with at least one dose administered.



☑ Show Percentage of the US Population that is in this demographic category

Data Downloads and Footnotes

Expand each accordion to view data table and download data

View Historic Vaccination Data

Footnotes

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 include 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.

View data definitions and more information on vaccination demographic data on Reporting COVID-19 Vaccination Demographic Data.

Vaccination Data Updates:

- **August 9, 2021:** Submitting entities will have the ability to update or delete previously submitted records using new functionality available in CDC's Data Clearinghouse. Use of this new functionality may result in fluctuations across metrics on the CDC COVID Data Tracker as historical data are updated or deleted. The functionality will also allow for more accurate reporting and improved data quality.
- **August 31, 2021:** CDC updated its algorithm for assigning a race/ethnicity category for vaccine recipients to align with U.S. Census Bureau race/ethnicity classifications. As a result, approximately 4.5 million vaccine recipients where a valid race was reported in conjunction with "other" race who were previously categorized as "Non-Hispanic Multiracial" are now categorized into a single race/ethnicity group.
- **October 26, 2021:** New Mexico made updates to data previously submitted to CDC that resulted in a decrease of 179,565 administered doses.
- **November 5, 2021:** Population estimates for all territories and protectorates (excluding Puerto Rico) have been updated using the 2020 US Census International Data Base.
- **November 8, 2021:** CDC identified and corrected an issue in its calculations of metrics based on the last 14 days.
  - From November 5-7, these metrics did not take into account a 14-day timeframe.
- **November 18, 2021:** CDC updated these charts to use the date of vaccine administration instead of the date when the vaccination was reported to CDC as the timeline measure by which the metrics are presented.
  - Data prior to these updates have been archived and are available here: Archive: COVID-19 Vaccination Demographic Trends by Report Date, National.
- **November 18, 2021:** Vaccination demographic data now include Texas.
  - **Texas** has historically provided aggregate vaccination data to CDC, which impacted the ability to report metrics requiring information at the individual dose level. Texas and CDC collaborated to update how Texas submits aggregate vaccination data for improved reporting of Texas on CDC COVID Data Tracker at the national, state, and county levels.
- **November 23, 2021:** Pennsylvania made updates to data previously submitted to CDC that resulted in a decrease of 1,151,719 doses administered.
- **New Hampshire** lifted its national COVID-19 emergency response declaration in May 2021, which allows vaccine recipients to opt out of having their COVID-19 vaccinations included in the state's Immunization Information System registry. As such, data submitted by New Hampshire since May 2021 may not be representative of all COVID-19 vaccination occurring in the state.

How CDC estimates vaccination coverage

- CDC estimates the number of people receiving at least one dose, the number of people who are fully vaccinated, and the number of people with a booster dose. CDC estimates are based on data that includes a dose number (first, second, booster or additional dose). However, the dose number may be incorrect because the data that CDC receives does not have personally identifiable information.
- To protect the privacy of vaccine recipients, CDC receives data without any personally identifiable information (de-identified data) about vaccine doses. Each record of a dose has a unique person identifier. Each jurisdiction or provider uses a unique person identifier to link records within their own systems. However, CDC cannot use the unique person identifier to identify individual people by name. If a person received doses in more than one jurisdiction or at different providers within the same jurisdiction, they could receive different unique person identifiers for different doses. CDC may not be able to link multiple unique person identifiers for different jurisdictions or providers to a single person.
- There are challenges in linking doses when someone is vaccinated in different jurisdictions or at different providers because of the need to remove personally identifiable information (de-identify) data to protect peoples' privacy. This means that, even with the high-quality data CDC receives from jurisdictions and federal entities, there are limits to how CDC can analyze those data.
  - For example, most people receive their first and second dose of a 2-dose vaccine from the same provider because those doses are given within just a few weeks of each other. As they receive their booster dose months later, it's possible they will go to a new location for that dose. The person may have moved or the provider who gave them their initial doses may no longer offer vaccination. This often happens for people who went to mass vaccination clinics that have since closed. In such a scenario, the person's booster dose may appear to be their first dose when reported. This is just one example of how CDC's data may over-estimate first doses and under-estimate booster doses.
- Another issue that poses challenges to estimating doses administered is that different jurisdictions and providers use different reporting practices, which can affect estimates for people who relocate to another jurisdiction or do not use the same provider for their second dose, booster dose, or any additional dose they receive. Also, CDC may lack information about a person's residence. These issues can cause CDC's dose number estimates to differ from those reported by jurisdictions and federal entities.
- CDC has capped the percent of population coverage metrics at 95%. This cap helps address potential overestimates of vaccination coverage due to first, second, and booster doses that were not linked. Other reasons for overestimates include census denominator data not including part-time residents or potential data reporting errors.
  - Previously, CDC had capped estimates of vaccination coverage 99.9%. CDC changed the cap to 95% to account for differences in the accuracy of vaccination coverage estimates between different jurisdictions.
- CDC is also updating COVID Data Tracker and the CDC website with prominent statements to better explain the limitations of vaccination coverage estimates shown in Data Tracker's "Vaccination Delivery and Coverage" grouping. This change will help people appropriately interpret vaccination coverage data.