



COVID-19

Reporting COVID-19 Vaccination Demographic Data

Updated Feb. 18, 2022

CDC's COVID Data Tracker provides COVID-19 vaccination data in the United States. Please visit the [About COVID-19 Vaccine Delivered and Administration Data](#) to better understand the IT systems behind the COVID-19 Data Tracker.



COVID-19 Data Tracker

View data on [Demographic Characteristics of People Receiving COVID-19 Vaccinations in the United States](#) and [Demographic Trends of People Receiving COVID-19 Vaccinations in the United States](#)

Demographic Data Reported to CDC

These data represent a subset of individuals in jurisdictions (states, territories, and local entities) for whom data have been reported. All reported numbers may change over time as historical data are reported to CDC.

Demographic data are currently collected by the jurisdiction and reported to CDC. Not all states and territories report demographic data on vaccine recipients to CDC; the laws in each state or territory dictate whether the state can collect or report demographic data. For more information on vaccine distribution and administration demographic data, see [Demographic Characteristics of Persons Vaccinated During the First Month of the COVID-19 Vaccination Program — United States, December 14, 2020–January 14, 2021](#). CDC is working with jurisdictions to provide more information on the demographic characteristics of vaccinated people.

Age, sex, and race/ethnicity completeness varies by each demographic variable but is less than 100%. Completeness of reporting for race/ethnicity, age and sex are summarized on the [Demographic Trends page](#). This will result in vaccination coverage appearing lower when displayed as a percentage of the total US population on the [Demographics page](#).

Percentages displayed on the demographic pages represent the percent of people vaccinated for whom the demographic variable of interest is known.

Prioritized Populations

Prioritized populations differ within each jurisdiction's vaccination phase. Therefore, these data may not be generalizable to the entire US population.

Multiple Sources

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.

Emergency Use Authorization and Age

Emergency Use Authorization has been granted for use of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine among people ages 5 and older and for use of both the Moderna vaccine and the Johnson and Johnson Janssen vaccine among people ages 18 and older. Therefore, vaccine use is limited among those under age 18.

Timing of Updates

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.

COVID-19 Vaccinations Demographic Data Definitions

People receiving at least one dose*

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:
 1. 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.
 2. 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.**

Percent of the Population Metrics

CDC calculates measures of vaccination among the entire population and among select demographic groups.

- The metrics used for rate and percentage calculations are from the [Census Bureau Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States and Puerto Rico, 2019](#) [↗](#).
- CDC uses [2020 US Census International Data Base](#) [↗](#) estimates for American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Republic of Palau, Republic of the Marshall Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands.

CDC has capped estimates of vaccination coverage shown on [COVID Data Tracker](#) 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 of vaccination coverage include census denominator data not including part-time residents or potential data reporting errors. Previously, CDC had capped estimates of vaccination coverage at 99.9%. CDC changed the cap to 95% on December 9, 2021 to account for differences in the accuracy of vaccination coverage estimates between different jurisdictions.

CDC encourages people to bring their **CDC COVID-19 Vaccination Record card** with them to their appointment for another **COVID-19 vaccine shot** because having the card will help ensure the doses are linked. Learn more about [how CDC estimates vaccination coverage](#).

Downloading Data

Users can download .CSV files of all data presented on CDC's COVID Data Tracker. Additional vaccination data sets for COVID-19 and other diseases can be found at <https://data.cdc.gov/browse?category=Vaccinations>.

More Information

[COVID-19 Vaccine Data Systems](#)

[How COVID-19 Vaccines Get to You](#)

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