COVID Data Tracker

United States At a Glance

Cases Total 78,518,045 Last 30 Days

Deaths Total 936,162 Last 30 Days

81.1% of People 5+ with At Least One Vaccination

Community Transmission High

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

Maps, charts, and data provided by CDC, updates daily by 8 pm ET[1]

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 demographic areas that contributed data and might differ by populations prioritized within each state or jurisdiction's vaccination phase. Every geographic area has a different age 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.

About these data

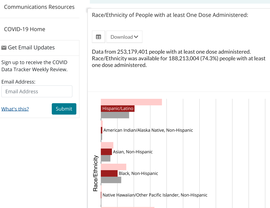
How Do I Find a COVID-19 Vaccine?

CDC | Data as of February 23, 2022 6:00am ET. Posted: Wednesday, February 23, 2022 5:21 PM ET

View Footnotes and Download Data

Booster Eligibility* and Receipt by Race/Ethnicity

Show: Population ≥ 12 Years of Age / Population ≥ 18 Years of Age / Population ≥ 65 Years of Age



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Percentages of Booster Eligible* Population with and without a Booster Dose, by Race/Ethnicity

Data last updated every Wednesday.

* The count and percentage of people who are eligible for a booster dose (at least 5 months after completing the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna primary series, or at least 2 months after completing their single-dose vaccination). Booster eligibility counts and percentages exclude vaccine administrations reported by Texas (all records) and by Idaho (records for persons ages 65 years and older only) because data on the primary series cannot be linked to data on booster doses in the aggregate data submitted by these entities. Administrations reported by these entities in the past 5 months (Texas) or past 2 months (Idaho) may change over time, data will be updated to align with the current recommendations.

**People who are eligible for a booster dose and have or have not received a booster or an additional dose.

In the figures below, the dark red/blue/purple bars represent the percentage of all vaccinated persons 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 people who received a booster dose 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.

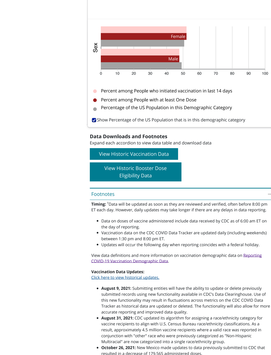
Race/Ethnicity

Show: At Least One Dose / Fully Vaccinated / Booster Dose

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

Download

Data from 253,179,401 people with at least one dose administered. Race/Ethnicity was available for 188,213,004 (74.3%) 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 253,179,401 people with at least one dose administered. Age was available for 253,153,779 (99.9%) 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 253,179,401 people with at least one dose administered. Sex was available for 250,926,182 (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

View Historic Booster Dose Eligibility 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 also 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 on 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:
Click here to view historical 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 the methodology 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 25, 2021:** New Mexico made updates to data previously submitted to CDC that resulted in a decrease of 179,565 administered doses.
- **November 3, 2021:** Pennsylvania made updates to counties and protectorates (excluding Puerto Rico) have been updated using the 2020 US Census Information System.
- **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 16, 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 to present vaccination trends.
  - 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 CDC's ability to report metrics requiring information at the individual level. Texas and CDC collaborated to update how Texas submits aggregate vaccination data for improved reporting of Texas on CDC COVID Data Tracker in 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** filed its national COVID-19 emergency response declaration in May 2020 to receive federal reimbursement for costs incurred. The COVID-19 vaccination data provided 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 fully vaccinated, and the number of people receiving a booster dose. These 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 each vaccination. Each record of a dose has a unique person identifier. Each jurisdiction or provider uses a unique person identifier to identify each vaccine recipient. The unique person identifier is a unique number that 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 each dose. 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 (e.g., different states) or providers. CDC is working with jurisdictions to improve information de-identify data) process to protect people's 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, and those doses are given within just a few weeks of each other. Therefore, CDC can more confidently link doses that are received close together in a new location and time. The person with a booster dose is more likely to be given them their initial doses may no longer offer vaccination. This difference 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 estimate vaccination 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 to over-estimate or under-estimate first dose, second dose, booster dose, or additional dose vaccination.
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- 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 will continue to refine its methods 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.

Booster Dose Eligibility:

- **Criteria for booster eligibility may change over time; data will be updated to align with the current recommendations.**
- **CDC counts people as being "eligible to get a booster dose"** if it has been at least 5 months since their completion of their Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna primary series or at least 2 months since their single-dose Janssen (Johnson & Johnson) vaccination.
  - Beginning **December 9, 2021**, adolescents ages 16 and 17 years were authorized and recommended to get a Pfizer-BioNTech booster dose at least 6 months after completing the Pfizer-BioNTech primary series.
  - Beginning **January 5, 2022**, people ages 16 years and older who have completed the Pfizer-BioNTech primary series can get a Pfizer-BioNTech booster dose at least 5 months after completing the Pfizer-BioNTech primary series.
  - Beginning **January 5, 2022**, adolescents ages 12-15 years who have completed the Pfizer-BioNTech primary series can get a Pfizer-BioNTech booster dose at least 5 months after completing the Pfizer-BioNTech primary series.
  - Beginning **January 7, 2022**, adults ages 18 years and older who have completed the Moderna primary series can get an mRNA booster dose (Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna) at least 5 months after completing the primary series.
- The booster eligibility metric includes fully vaccinated people who received "other" primary series vaccine type.

Cite COVID Data Tracker
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. COVID Data Tracker. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services; CDC; 2022. February 24. https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker