

COVID Data Tracker

79,198,539 81.4% of People 5+ with At **United States** At a Glance **Cases** Total **Deaths** Total **959,533** Last **Least** One Vaccination 30 Days Last 30 Days

Use CDC's COVID-19 Community Levels to determine the impact of COVID-19 on communities and take action. Community Transmission levels are provided for healthcare facility use only. Check back soon for COVID Data Tracker updates incorporating COVID-19 Community Levels.

CLICK TO VIEW OTHER PAGES: By Race/Ethnicity, Age, and Sex

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^{T} 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.

About these data **f** How Do I Find a COVID-19 Vaccine?

CDC | Data as of: March 9, 2022 6:00am ET. Posted: Wednesday, March 9, 2022 3:35 PM ET View Footnotes and Download Data

Booster Eligibility* and Receipt by Race/Ethnicity Show:

Hispanic/Latino

N=22.96M

updated to align with the current recommendations.

dark red/blue/purple bars would be the same length as the gray bars.

Show:

Hispanic/Latino

Black, Non-Hispanic

18-24 yrs

40-49 yrs

25-39 yrs

Age Group (Years)

Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic

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

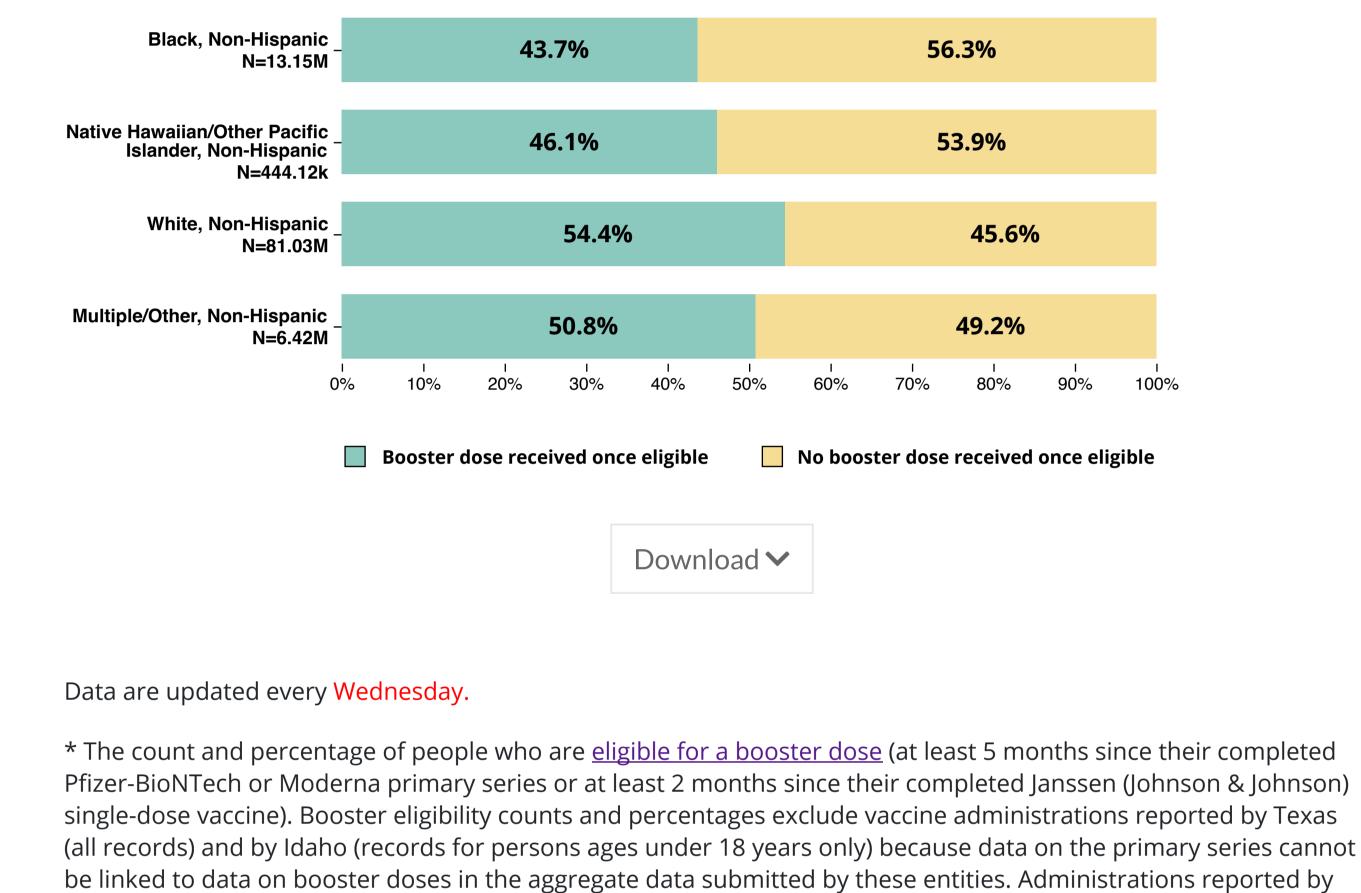
 \bigcirc Population \geq 12 Years of Age \bigcirc Population \geq 18 Years of Age \bigcirc Population \geq 65 Years of Age

40.0%

Percentages of Booster Eligible* Population with and without** a Booster Dose, by Race/Ethnicity Data from 177.03M people ages 12 years and older who are eligible for a booster dose*. Race/ethnicity was available for 134.44M (75.9%) people ages 12 years and older who are eligible for a booster dose.

American Indian/Alaska 54.8% 45.2% Native, Non-Hispanic N=1.20M Asian, Non-Hispanic 59.6% 40.4% N = 9.24M

60.0%



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

Idaho for persons ages 18 and older are included. Criteria for booster eligibility may change over time; data will be

**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 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

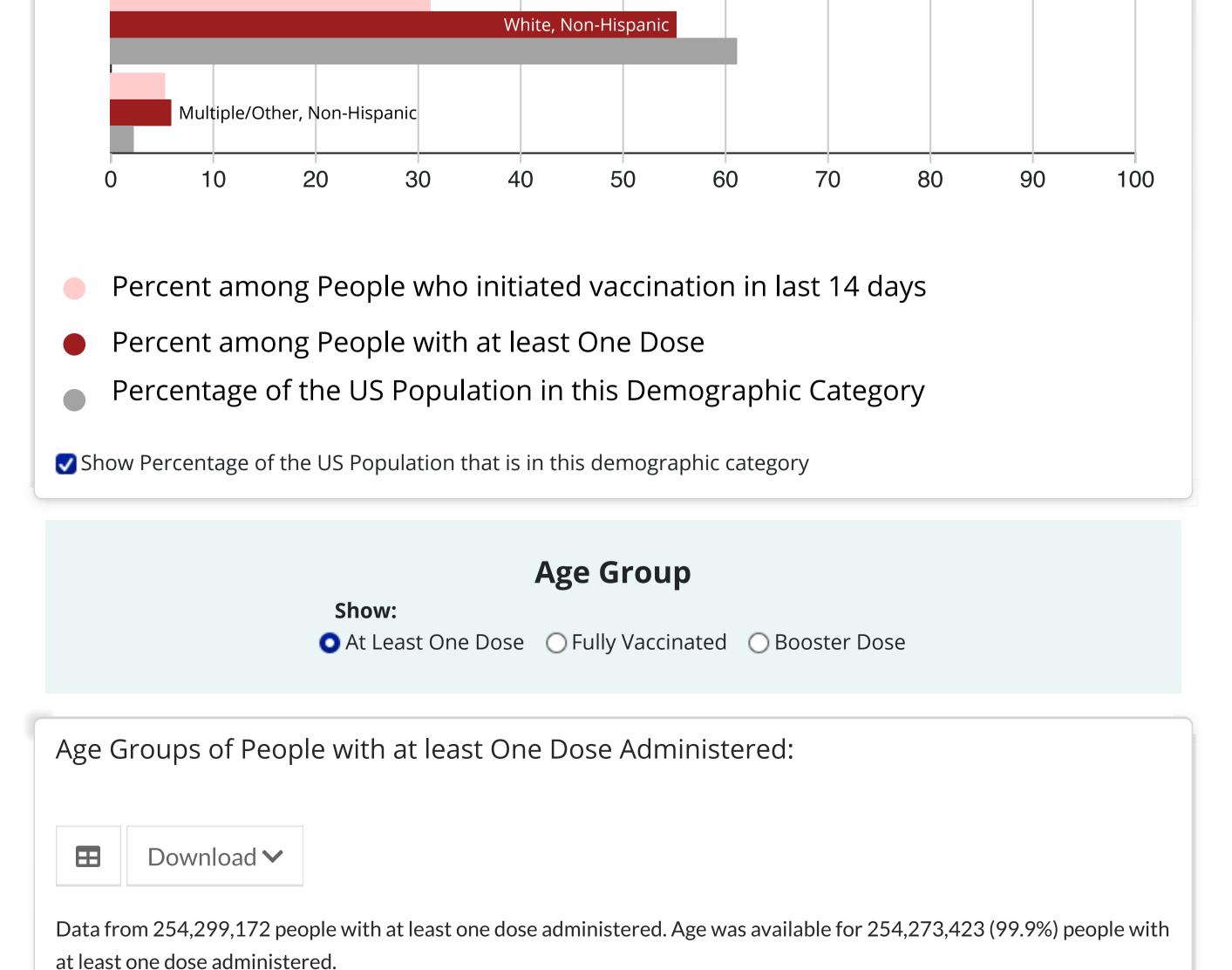
• Instances where the dark red bar is shorter than the gray bar indicate that the number of people in that

group who received at least one shot is lower than would be expected based on the number of people in

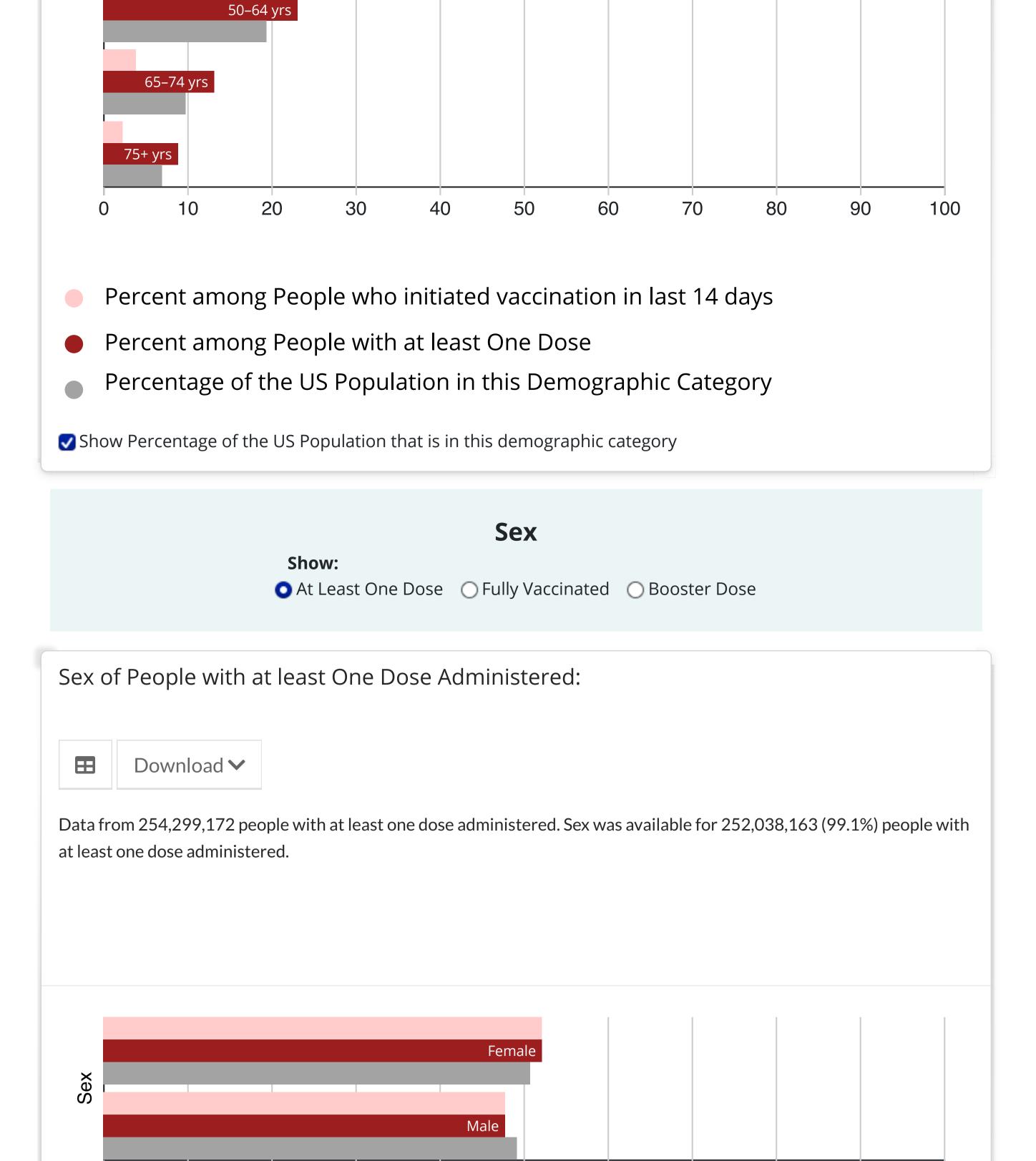
U.S. population. • Instances where the dark purple bar is shorter than the gray bar indicate that the number of people with a booster dose in that group is lower than would be expected based on the number of fully vaccinated people in that group in the U.S. population. Race/Ethnicity

Download **✓** Data from 254,299,172 people with at least one dose administered. Race/Ethnicity was available for 189,045,596 (74.3%) people with at least one dose administered.

American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic Asian, Non-Hispanic Race/Ethnicity



5–11 yrs 12-17 yrs



30

Percent among People with at least One Dose

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

40

Percent among People who initiated vaccination in last 14 days

Percentage of the US Population in this Demographic Category

50

60

70

80

90

100

10

Data Downloads and Footnotes

characteristics of vaccinated people.

Vaccination Data Updates:

by Report Date, National.

COVID Data Tracker.

historical updates.

Footnotes

20

Expand each accordion to view data table and download data

View Historic Vaccination Data

View Historic Booster Dose Eligibility Data

in reporting. • Data on doses of vaccine distributed and administered include data received by CDC as of 6:00 am ET on the day of reporting. • Vaccination data on CDC's COVID Data Tracker are updated daily 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. * The count and percentage of people who are eligible for a booster dose (at least 5 months since their completed Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna primary series or at least 2 months since their completed Janssen (Johnson & Johnson) single-dose vaccine). Booster eligibility counts and percentages exclude vaccine administrations reported by Texas (all records) and by Idaho

(records for persons ages under 18 years 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 Idaho for persons ages 18 and older are included.

Criteria for booster eligibility may change over time; data will be updated to align with the current recommendations.

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

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

• Criteria for booster eligibility may change over time; data will be updated to align with the current recommendations.

BioNTech or Moderna primary series or at least 2 months since their completed Janssen (Johnson & Johnson) single-dose vaccine.

• Beginning **December 9, 2021**, adolescents ages 16 and 17 years were authorized and recommended to get a Pfizer-BioNTech

• Beginning January 4, 2022, people ages 16 years and older who have completed the Pfizer-BioNTech primary series can get a

• Beginning January 5, 2022, adolescents ages 12-15 years who have completed the Pfizer-BioNTech primary series can get a

• Beginning January 7, 2022, adults ages 18 years and older who have completed the Moderna primary series can get an mRNA

• CDC counts people as being "eligible to get a booster dose" if it has been at least 5 months since their completed Pfizer-

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

Timing:[†] Data will be updated after review and verification, usually before 8:00 pm ET. Note: Daily updates might be delayed due to delays

Percentages displayed in the charts represent the percent of people vaccinated for whom the demographic variable of interest is known. All reported numbers may change over time as historical data are reported to CDC. **Booster Dose Eligibility:**

booster dose at least 6 months after completing the Pfizer-BioNTech primary series.

Pfizer-BioNTech booster dose at least 5 months after completing the primary series.

Pfizer-BioNTech booster dose at least 5 months after completing the primary series.

was reported to CDC as the timeline measure by which the metrics are presented.

• **November 18, 2021:** Vaccination demographic data now include Texas.

for different jurisdictions or providers to a single person.

appropriately interpret vaccination coverage data.

What's this?

booster dose (Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna) at least 5 months after completing the primary series.

• The booster eligibility metric excludes fully vaccinated people who received an "Other" primary series vaccine type.

Beginning July 14, 2021, entities have the ability to update or delete their previously submitted records. Click here to view

same vaccination phase. These data are thus not generalizable to the entire US population.

• **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. • **November 18, 2021:** CDC updated these charts to use the date of vaccine administration instead of the date when the vaccination

• Data prior to these updates have been archived and are available here: <u>Archive: COVID-19 Vaccination Demographic Trends</u>

• **Texas** has historically provided aggregate vaccination data to CDC, which impacted the ability to report metrics requiring

• New Hampshire lifted its national COVID-19 emergency response declaration in May 2021, which allows vaccine recipients to opt

• Due to a data processing issue on February 27, 2022, vaccination data were not updated on CDC COVID Data Tracker and reflect

out of having their COVID-19 vaccinations included in the state's Immunization Information System registry. As such, data submitted

data as of February 26, 2022. On February 28, 2022, CDC resolved the data processing issue and updated vaccination data on CDC

for improved reporting of Texas on CDC COVID Data Tracker at the national, state, and county levels.

by New Hampshire since May 2021 may not be representative of all COVID-19 vaccination occurring in the state.

information at the individual dose level. Texas and CDC collaborated to update how Texas submits aggregate vaccination data

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

• 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.

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.

• CDC has capped the percent of population coverage metrics at 95%. This cap helps address potential overestimates of vaccination

• Another issue that poses challenges to estimating doses administered is that different jurisdictions and providers use different

These issues can cause CDC's dose number estimates to differ from those reported by jurisdictions and federal entities.

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

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https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker

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