



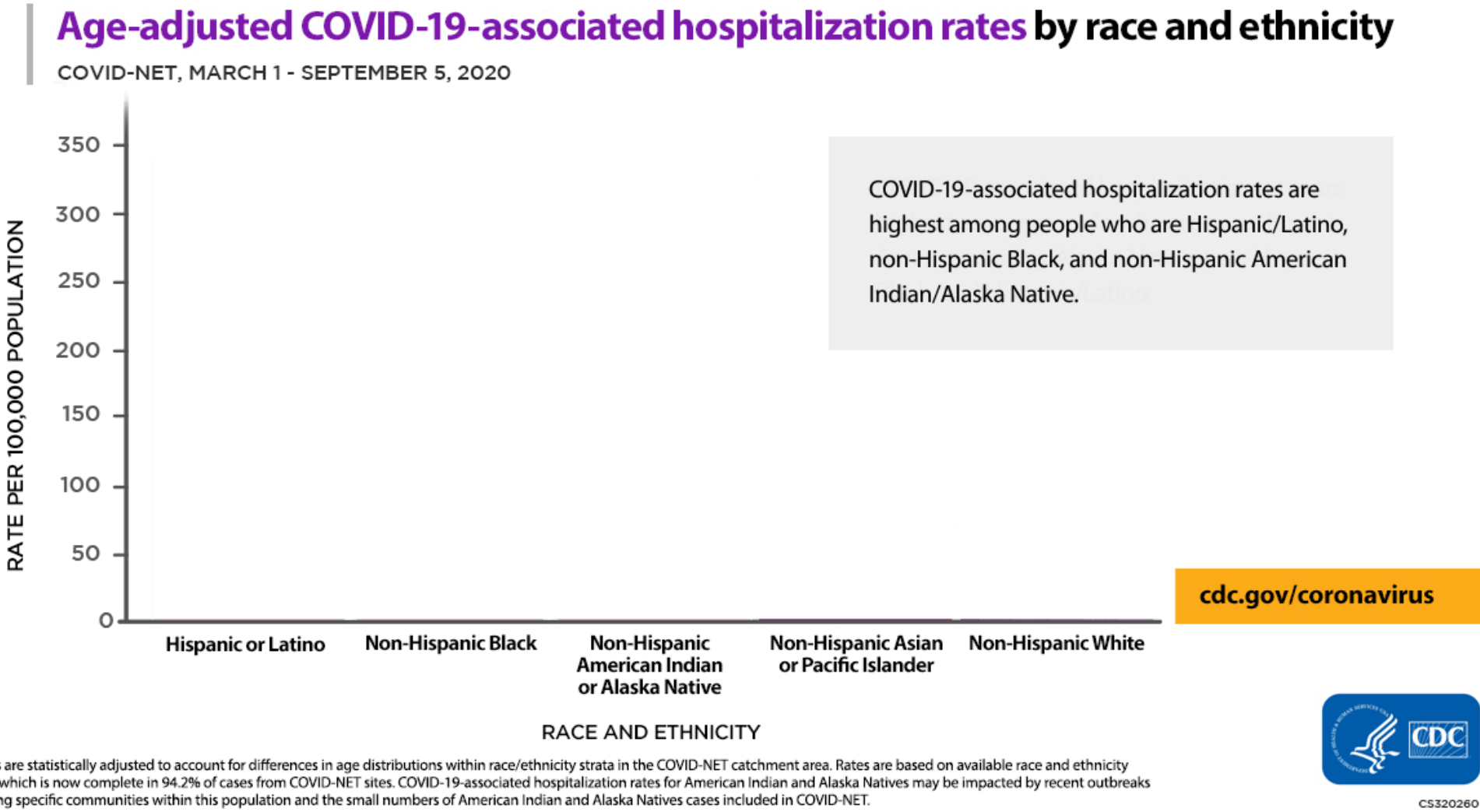
Coronavirus Disease 2019

Data Visualization

Data Visualization

Updated Sept. 11, 2020

Latest graphics associated with COVID-NET

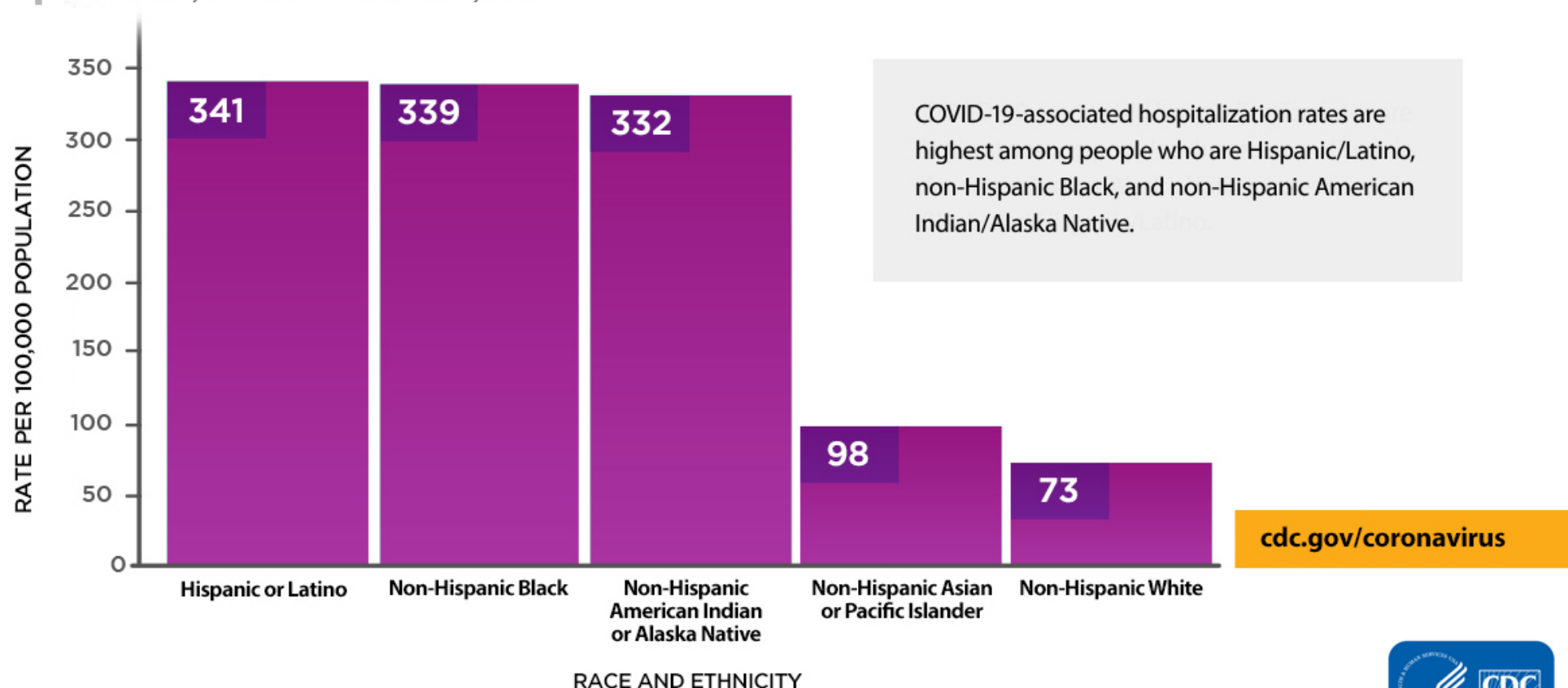


As of September 5, age-adjusted hospitalization rates are highest among certain racial and ethnic minority groups, according to [CDC's COVID-NET](#). More information available in [CDC's COVID-View Report](#).

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Age-adjusted COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates by race and ethnicity

COVID-NET, MARCH 1 - SEPTEMBER 5, 2020



Rates are statistically adjusted to account for differences in age distributions within race/ethnicity strata in the COVID-NET catchment area. Rates are based on available race and ethnicity data which is now complete in 94.2% of cases from COVID-NET sites. COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates for American Indian and Alaska Natives may be impacted by recent outbreaks among specific communities within this population and the small numbers of American Indian and Alaska Natives cases included in COVID-NET.



CS320260

As of September 5, age-adjusted hospitalization rates are highest among certain racial and ethnic minority groups, according to [CDC's COVID-NET](#). More information available in [CDC's COVID-View Report](#).

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Graphics from previous weeks are available under: [Archived COVID-NET graphics](#) below. Additional COVID-NET hospitalization data, including rates for different age groups and by surveillance site, are available on the [COVID-NET interactive data page](#).

Latest graphics associated with publications

What COVID-19 Seroprevalence Surveys Can Tell Us



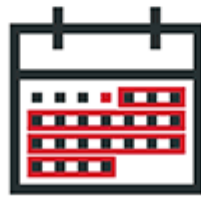
ANTIBODY
AGAINST
SARS-CoV-2

Serology, or **antibody**, testing checks a sample of a person's blood to look for antibodies against SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. Antibodies usually become detectable in the blood **1-3 weeks** after someone is infected.



PERSON
INFECTED

1 - 3 WEEKS



Person has
detectable level
of antibodies.*

*Some people may take longer than 3 weeks to develop antibodies, and some people

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[Seroprevalence surveys](#) are investigations that involve the use of serology test (also known as antibody tests) to better understand how many SARS-CoV-2 infections have occurred at different points in time, in different locations, and in different populations in the United States.

TRACKING MIS-C:

Multi-System Inflammatory Syndrome in U.S. Children

186 MIS-C
CASES

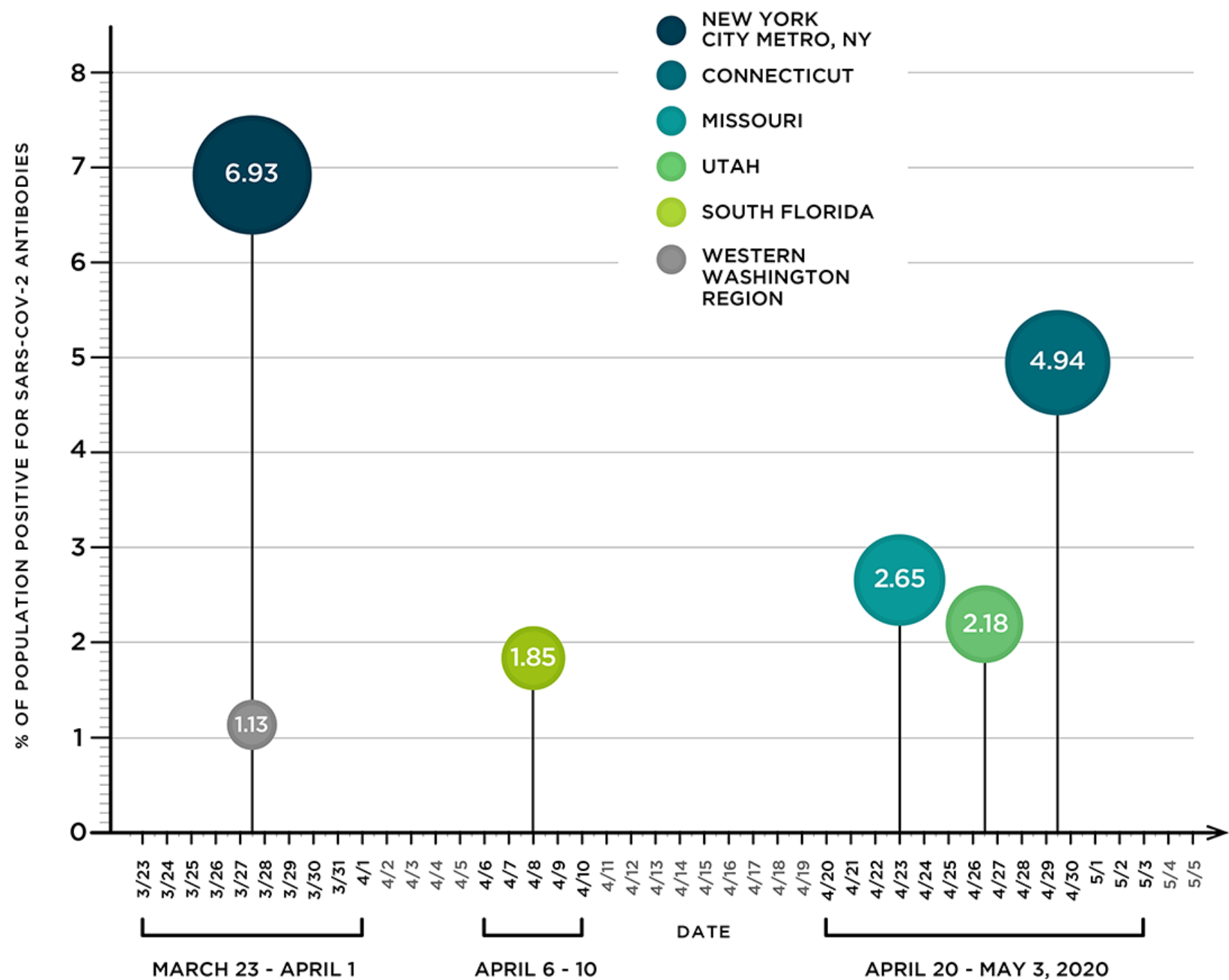
26 STATES

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A recently published study identified 186 cases of multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) across pediatric health centers in 26 states from March through May, 2020. Read the study online: <https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa2021680>

Percentage of Population Positive for SARS-CoV-2 Antibodies in Samples from Areas in 6 States

MARCH 23 - MAY 3, 2020



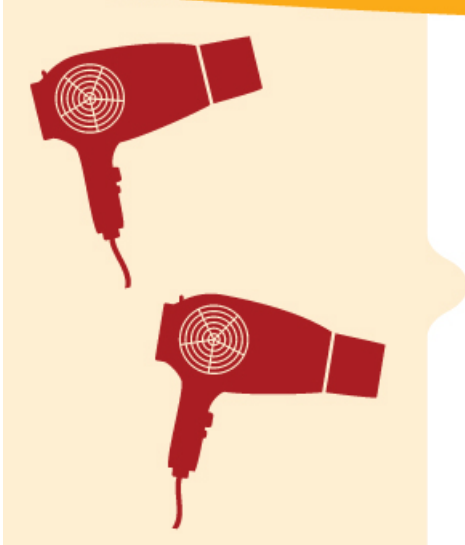
[View Larger](#)

CDC is partnering with commercial laboratories to conduct a large-scale geographic seroprevalence survey that has tested de-identified clinical blood specimens from 6 sites. Read more about this survey: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-updates/commercial-lab-surveys.html>

Latest graphics associated with [COVID MMWR Reports](#)

Two hair stylists with **COVID-19** spent at least 15 minutes with 139 clients

EVERYONE WORE FACE COVERINGS  **NO CLIENTS ARE KNOWN TO BE INFECTED***



WEAR CLOTH FACE COVERINGS CONSISTENTLY AND CORRECTLY TO SLOW THE SPREAD OF COVID-19

*No clients reported symptoms; all 67 customers tested had negative tests

[CDC.GOV](https://www.cdc.gov)

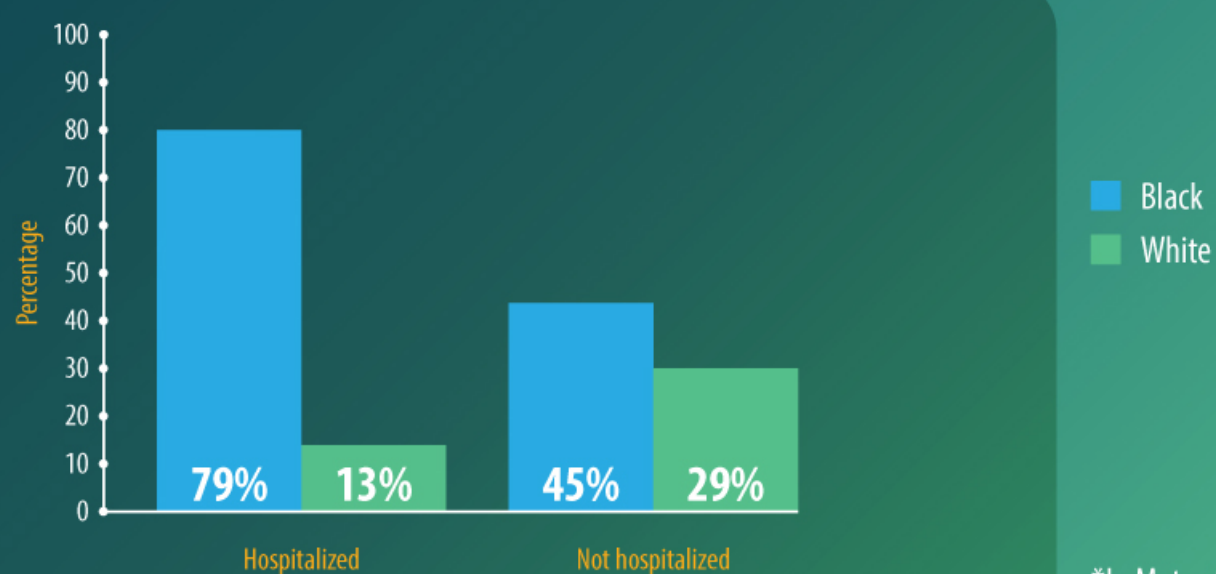
bit.ly/MMWR71420

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CDC report found that adherence to the community's and company's face-covering policy likely mitigated spread of SARS-CoV-2. Read the [full report](#).

In Atlanta, black patients with COVID-19 were more likely to be hospitalized than white patients*



*In Metro Atlanta, March-April, 2020

The federal government, public health professionals, community organizations, healthcare systems and providers, and individuals can take action to reduce health disparities

[CDC.GOV](https://www.cdc.gov)

bit.ly/MMWR61720

MMWR

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Data for 220 hospitalized and 311 nonhospitalized COVID-19 patients from six metropolitan Atlanta hospitals and associated outpatient clinics found that older age, black race, diabetes, lack of insurance, male sex, smoking, and obesity were independently associated with hospitalization. [Read the full report](#).

In the ten weeks following the declaration of the COVID-19 national emergency, emergency department visits declined

Heart attack

23%



Stroke

20%



Uncontrolled high blood sugar (hyperglycemic crisis)

10%



People who are experiencing life-threatening symptoms should **seek immediate emergency care**, even during the COVID-19 pandemic

CDC.GOV

bit.ly/MMWR61220

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In the 10 weeks following declaration of the COVID-19 national emergency, ED visits declined 23% for heart attack, 20% for stroke, and 10% for hyperglycemic crisis. [Read the full report.](#)

During April-May 2020, 16,233 workers in meat and poultry processing facilities were infected with COVID-19

Among infected workers with reported race and ethnicity, 87% were **racial or ethnic minorities***

Meat and poultry processing facilities should



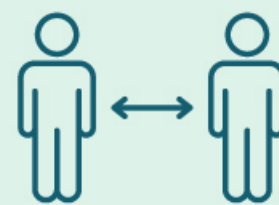
Provide culturally appropriate health education materials



Screen workers for possible infection



Encourage hand hygiene and use of face coverings



Increase space between workers



Encourage workers to take sick leave when needed

*Race/ethnicity reported for 61% of cases

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bit.ly/MMWR7720

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Among 23 states reporting COVID-19 outbreaks in meat and poultry processing facilities, 16,233 cases in 239 facilities occurred, including 86 (0.5%) COVID-19–related deaths. [Read the full report.](#)

Indiana survey found higher rates of COVID-19 infection among Hispanic/Latino participants in April*

Evidence of current or previous infection

All participants



Hispanic participants



To slow spread in minority communities:

Everyone should

- ✓ Social distance
- ✓ Wash hands frequently
- ✓ Wear cloth face coverings

*3,658 participants in a random sample survey in April; RT-PCR and serologic laboratory tests

Communities can

- ✓ Involve local leaders
- ✓ Provide language-appropriate education
- ✓ Increase testing and contact tracing
- ✓ Decrease workplace exposures

CDC.GOV

bit.ly/MMWR72120

MMWR

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In a random sample of Indiana residents aged ≥ 12 years, the estimated prevalence of current or previous COVID-19 infection in late April 2020 was 2.79%. Among persons with active infection, 44% reported no symptoms. [Read the full report.](#)

Recovery from COVID-19 can take a long time, even in young adults with no chronic conditions



1 in 5

previously healthy young adults* weren't back to usual health 14-21 days after testing positive

*ages 18-34
Random sample of adult outpatients with COVID-19 from 14 U.S. academic health care systems

CDC.GOV

bit.ly/MMWR72420

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To stay well and protect others...



Stay 6 feet away from others not living in your household



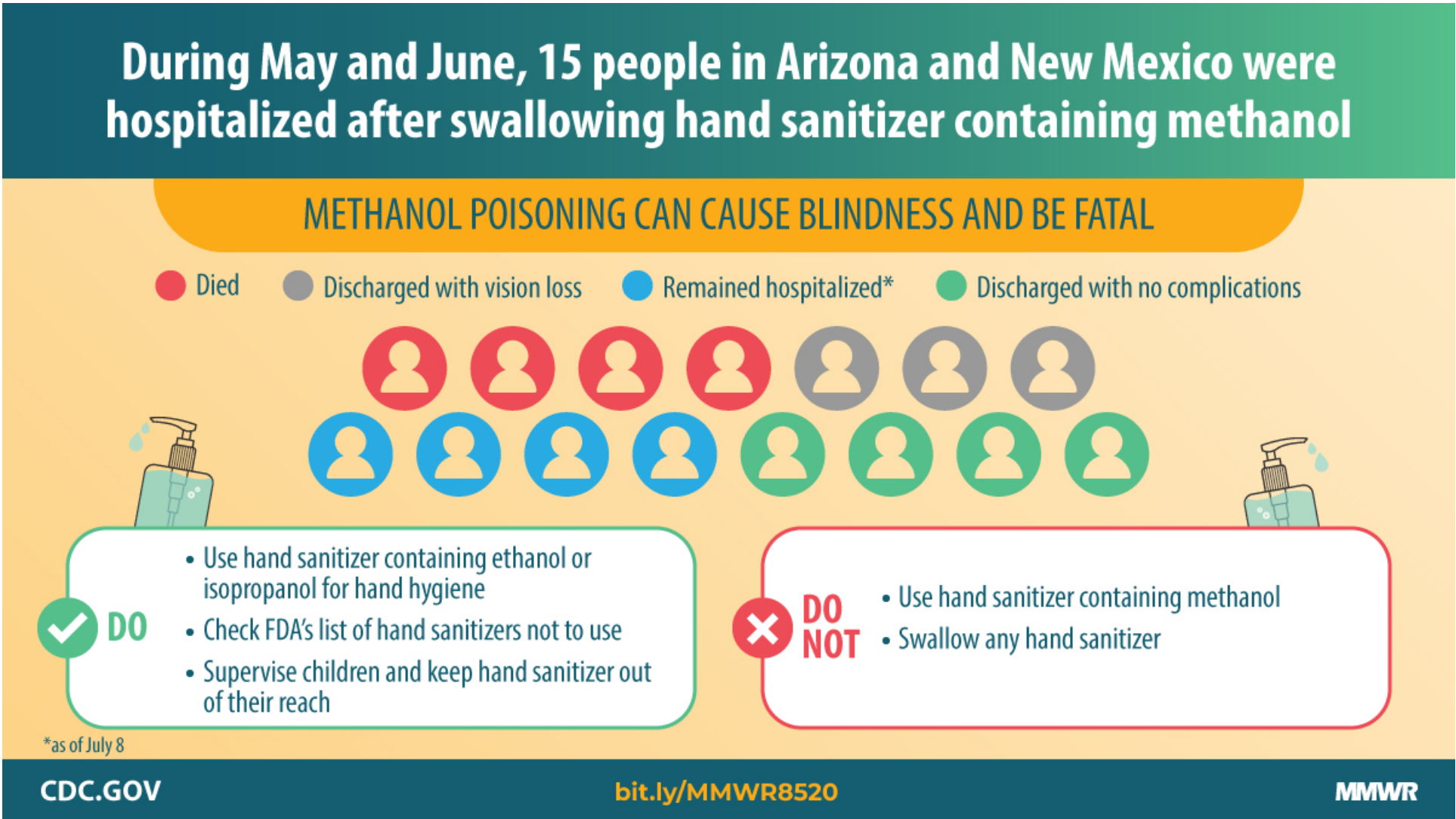
Wash hands often



Wear face coverings consistently and correctly in public

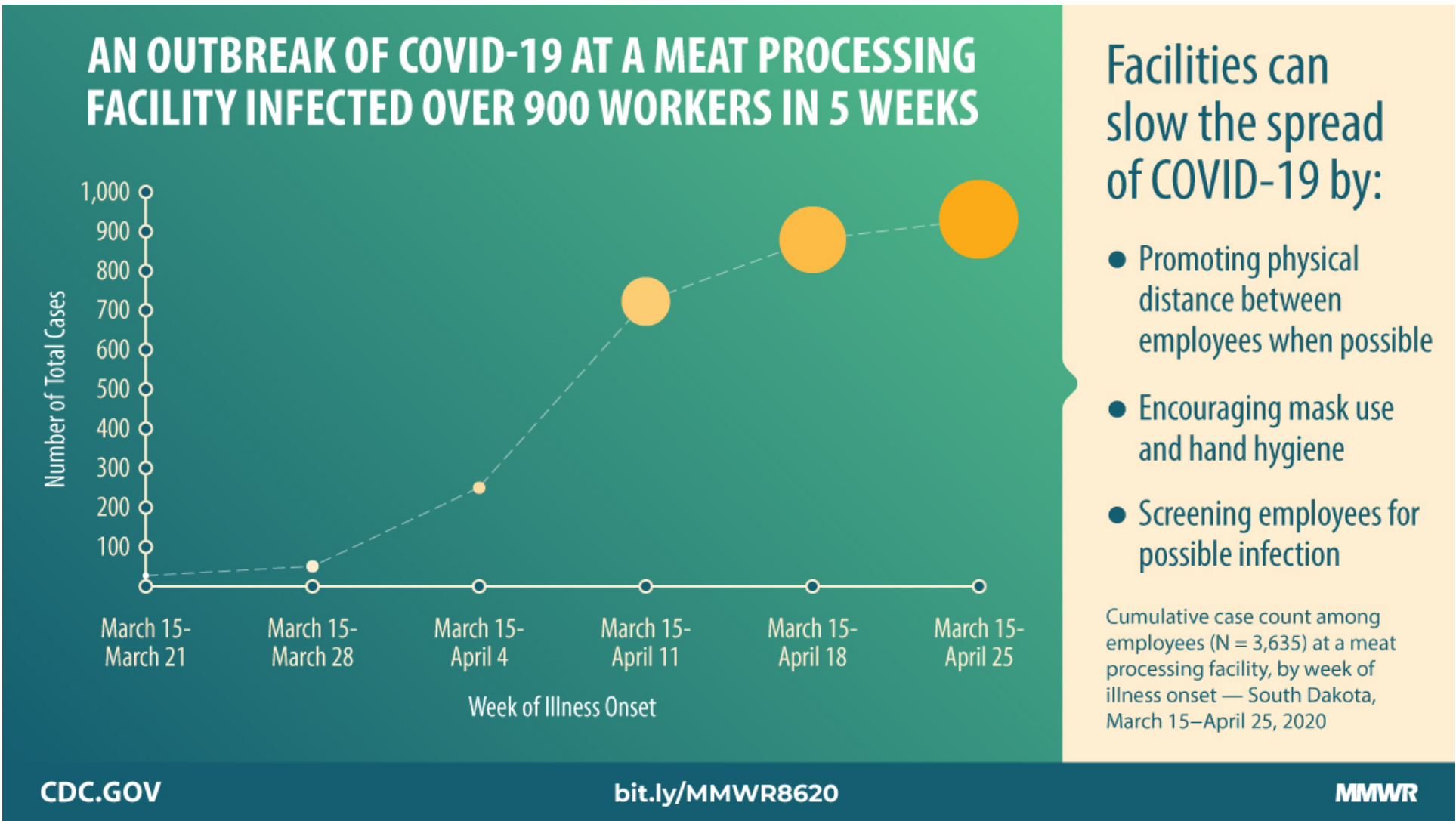
[View Larger](#)

In a multistate telephone survey of symptomatic adult outpatients who had a positive test result for COVID-19, one in five persons aged 18-34 years with no chronic medical conditions had not returned to their usual state of health 2-3 weeks after testing. [Read the full report.](#)



[View Larger](#)

From May 1 through June 30, 2020, 15 cases of methanol poisoning were reported in Arizona and New Mexico, associated with swallowing alcohol-based hand sanitizers. Four patients died, and three were discharged with visual impairment. [Read the full report.](#)



[View Larger](#)

During late June, 40% of U.S. adults reported struggling with mental health or substance use*

ANXIETY/DEPRESSION SYMPTOMS



STARTED OR INCREASED SUBSTANCE USE



TRAUMA/STRESSOR-RELATED DISORDER SYMPTOMS



SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED SUICIDE†



*Based on a survey of U.S. adults aged ≥18 years during June 24-30, 2020

†In the 30 days prior to survey

For stress and coping strategies: bit.ly/dailylifecoping

CDC.GOV

bit.ly/MMWR81320

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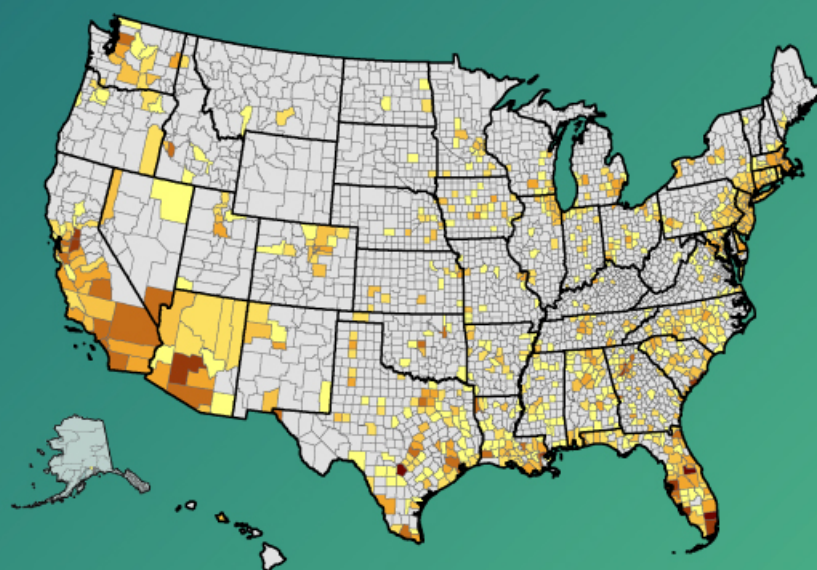
[View Larger](#)

During June 24–30, 2020, U.S. adults reported considerably elevated adverse mental health conditions associated with COVID-19. Younger adults, racial/ethnic minorities, essential workers, and unpaid adult caregivers reported having experienced disproportionately worse mental health outcomes. [Read the full report.](#)

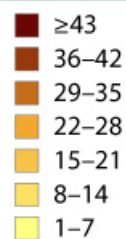
View this graphic in [Spanish](#) .

During March 8-July 15, 2020, 1 in 4 U.S. counties were considered “hotspots” for COVID-19 spread for at least 1 day

These counties included 80% of the U.S. population



Number of days of “hotspot” COVID-19 spread



✓ Avoid crowds

✓ Wear a mask in public

✓ Stay 6 feet away from others

✓ Wash hands frequently

CDC.GOV

bit.ly/MMWR81420

MMWR

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During March 8–July 15, 2020, 818 (26%) of 3,142 U.S. counties were identified as COVID-19 hotspots; these counties included 80% of the U.S. population. [Read the full report.](#)

View this graphic in [Spanish](#)  .



 [View Larger](#)

Mass testing finds widespread transmission of COVID-19 in prisons and jails. Twelve times more cases were found using mass testing compared with earlier symptom-based testing. Read the [full](#) report.

Archived COVIDView graphics

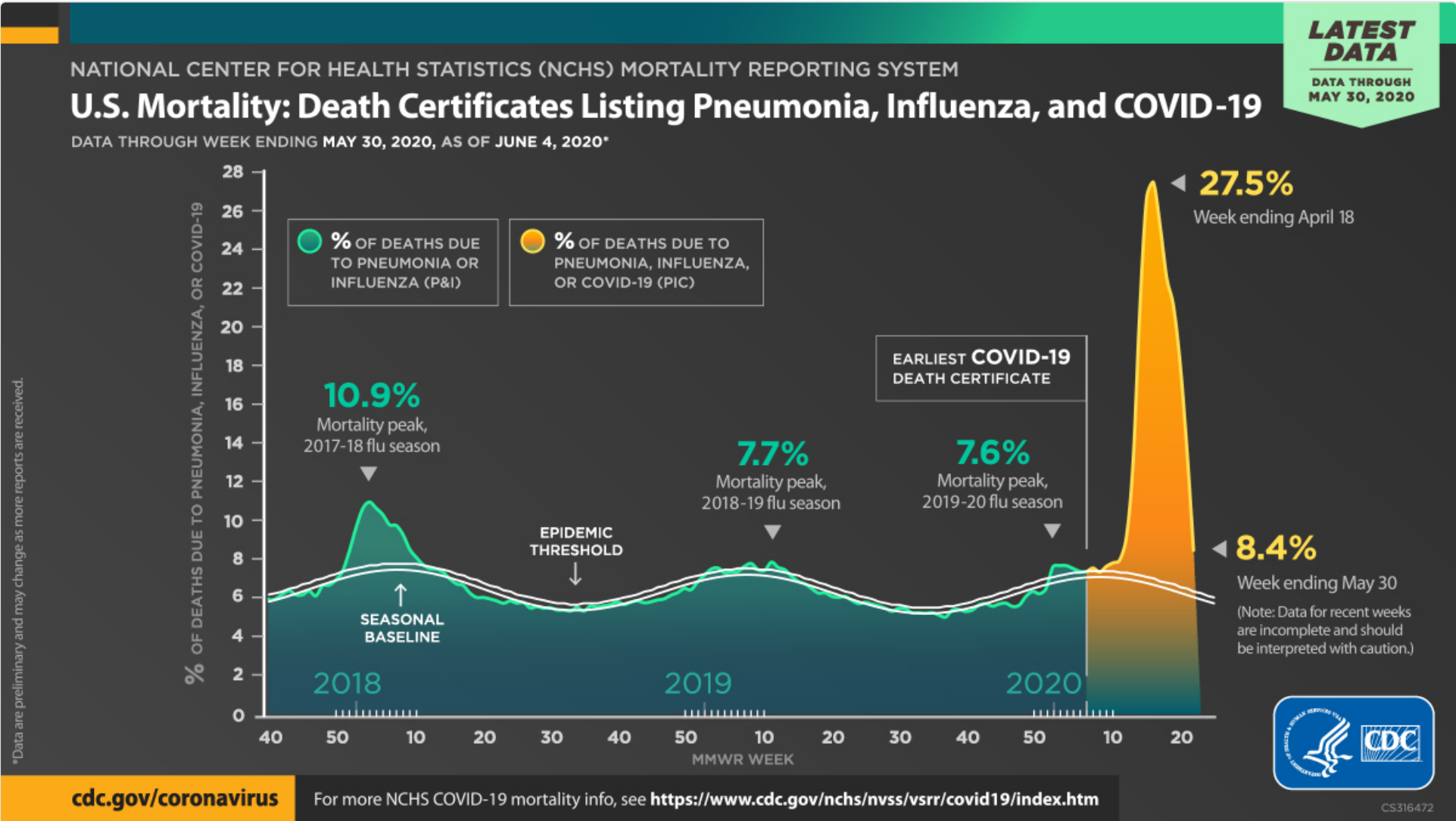
May 30, 2020

—



As of May 30, U.S. Mortality: Death Certificates Listing Pneumonia, Influenza, and COVID-19 (Animated GIF)

[View Larger](#)



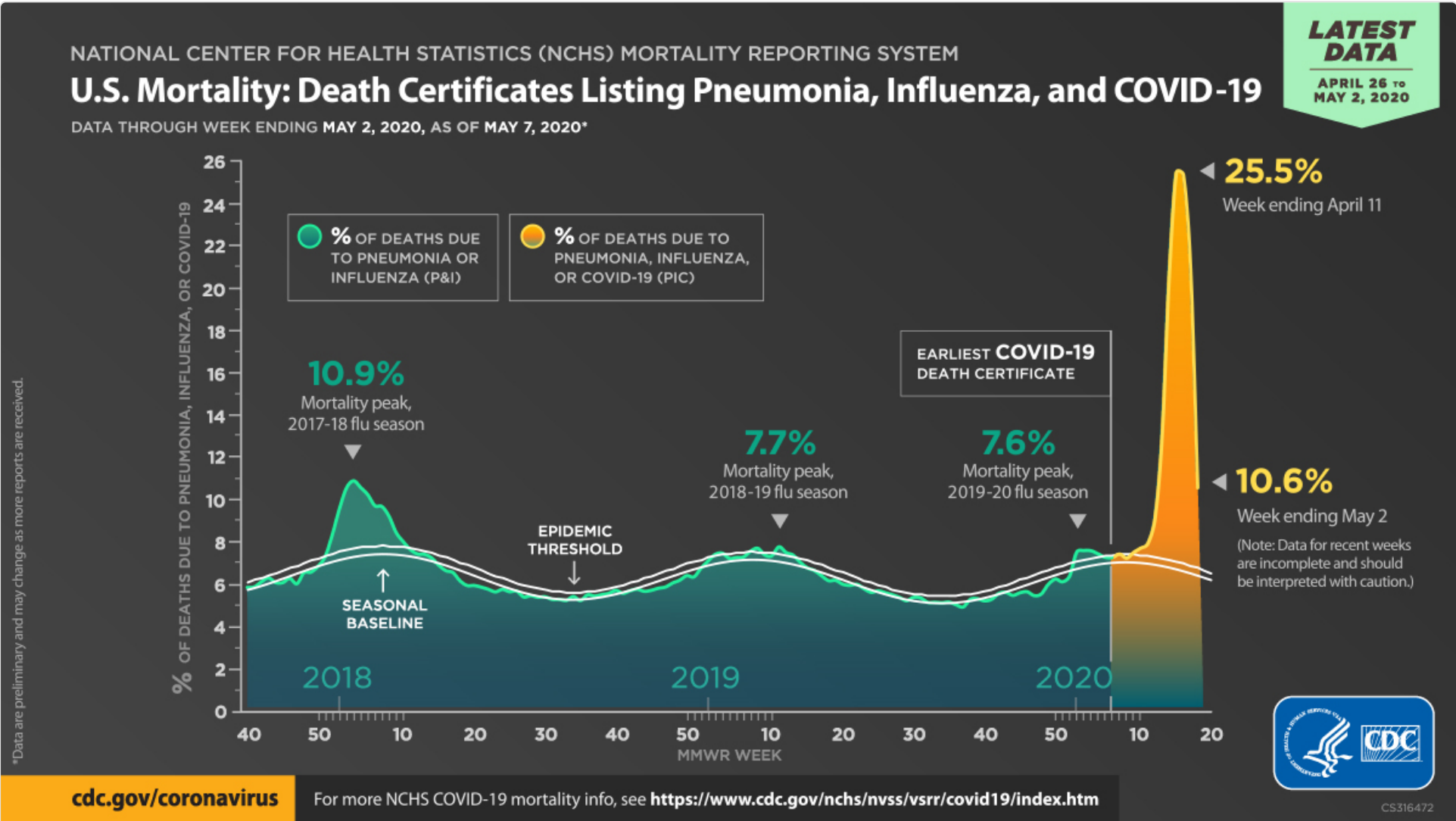
As of May 30, U.S. Mortality: Death Certificates Listing Pneumonia, Influenza, and COVID-19 (Static Image)

[View Larger](#)



As of May 2, U.S. Mortality: Death Certificates Listing Pneumonia, Influenza, and COVID-19 (Animated GIF)

[View Larger](#)



As of May 2, U.S. Mortality: Death Certificates Listing Pneumonia, Influenza, and COVID-19 (Static Image)

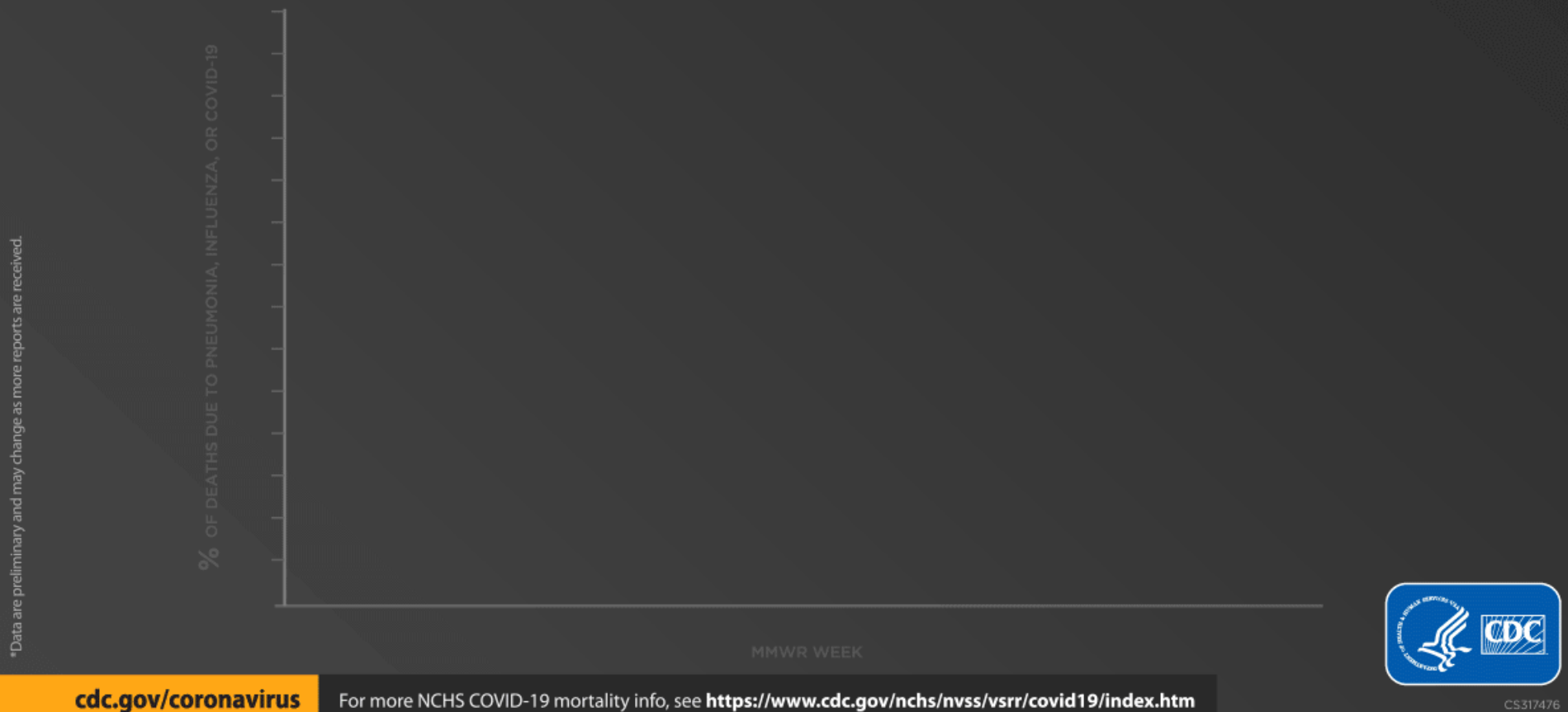
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U.S. Mortality: Death Certificates Listing Pneumonia, Influenza, and COVID-19

DATA THROUGH WEEK ENDING MAY 30, 2020, AS OF JUNE 4, 2020*

LATEST DATA

DATA THROUGH MAY 30, 2020



As of April 24, U.S. Mortality: Death Certificates Listing Pneumonia, Influenza, and COVID-19 (Animated GIF)

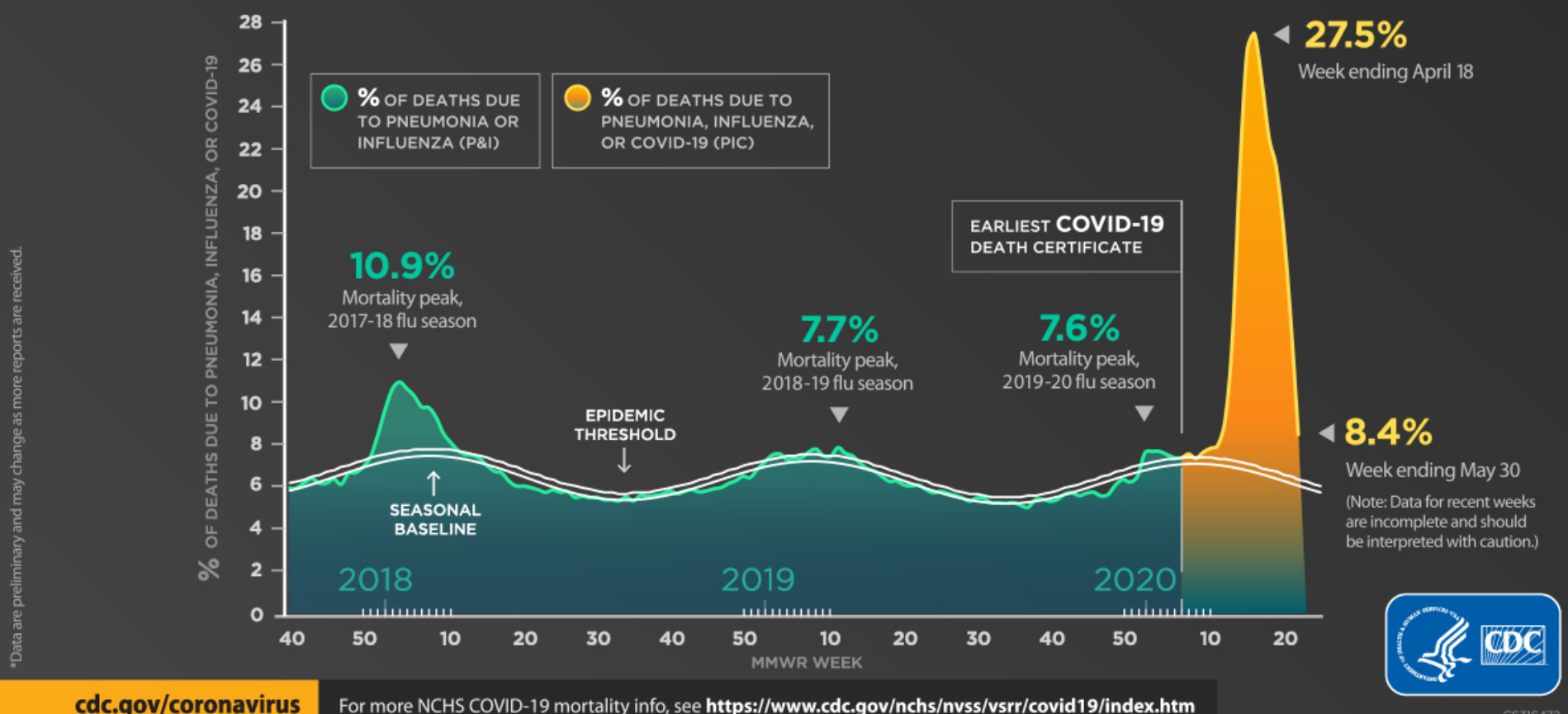
[View Larger](#)

U.S. Mortality: Death Certificates Listing Pneumonia, Influenza, and COVID-19

DATA THROUGH WEEK ENDING MAY 30, 2020, AS OF JUNE 4, 2020*

LATEST DATA

DATA THROUGH MAY 30, 2020

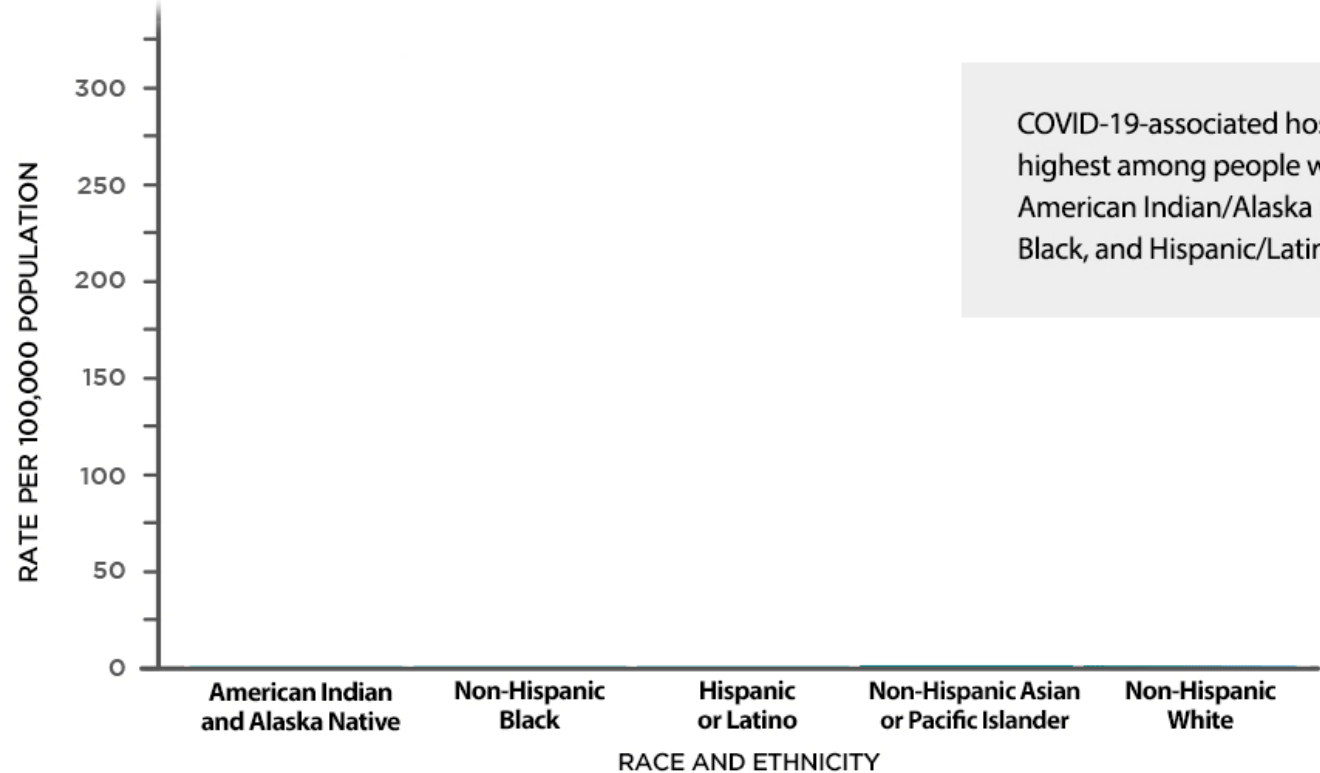


As of April 24, U.S. Mortality: Death Certificates Listing Pneumonia, Influenza, and COVID-19 (Static Image)

[View Larger](#)

Age-adjusted COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates by race and ethnicity

COVID-NET, MARCH 1 - AUGUST 8, 2020



COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates are highest among people who are non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic Black, and Hispanic/Latino.

cdc.gov/coronavirus



CS317869-A

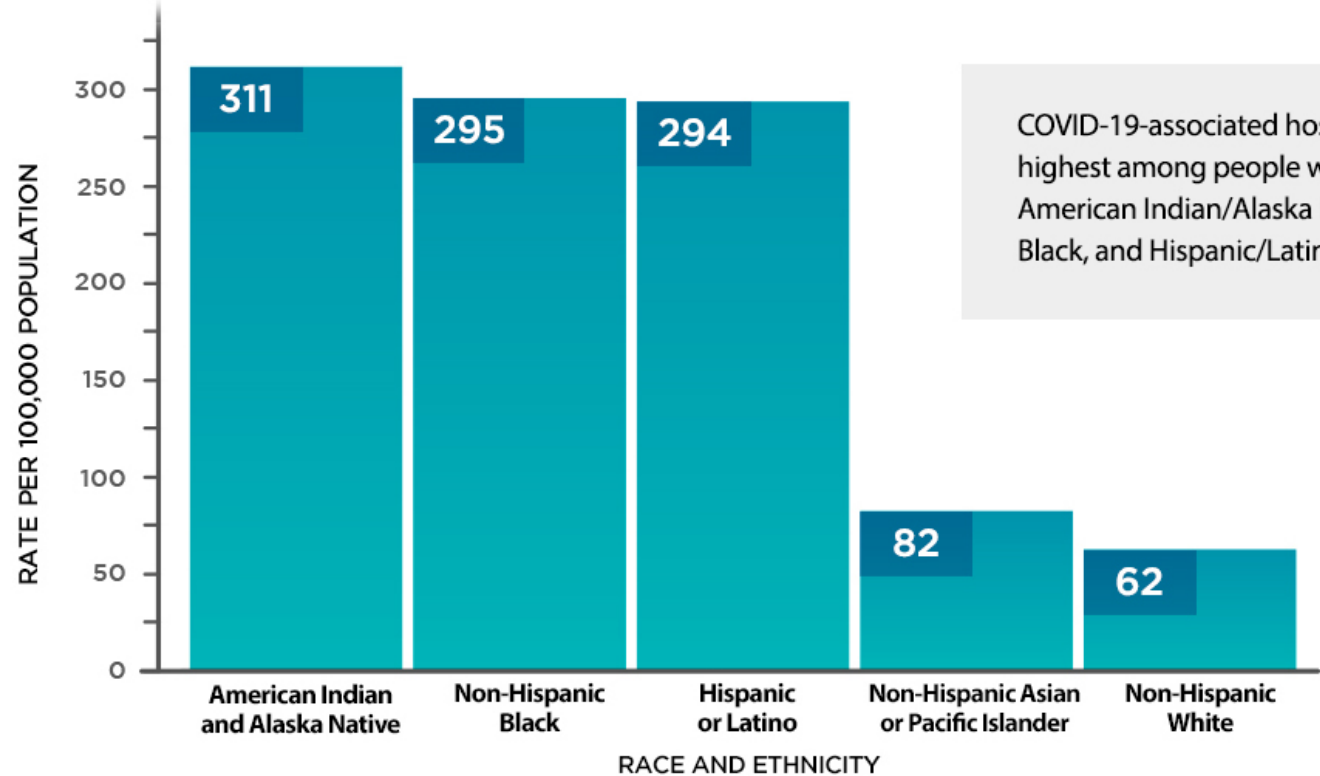
Rates are statistically adjusted to account for differences in age distributions within race/ethnicity strata in the COVID-NET catchment area. Rates are based on available race and ethnicity data which is now complete in 94.3% of cases from COVID-NET sites. COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates for American Indian and Alaska Natives may be impacted by recent outbreaks among specific communities within this population and the small numbers of American Indian and Alaska Natives cases included in COVID-NET.

[View Larger](#)

As of August 8, age-adjusted hospitalization rates are highest among certain racial and ethnic minority groups, according to [CDC's COVID-NET](#). More information available in [CDC's COVID-View Report](#).

Age-adjusted COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates by race and ethnicity

COVID-NET, MARCH 1 - AUGUST 8, 2020



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cdc.gov/coronavirus



CS317869-A

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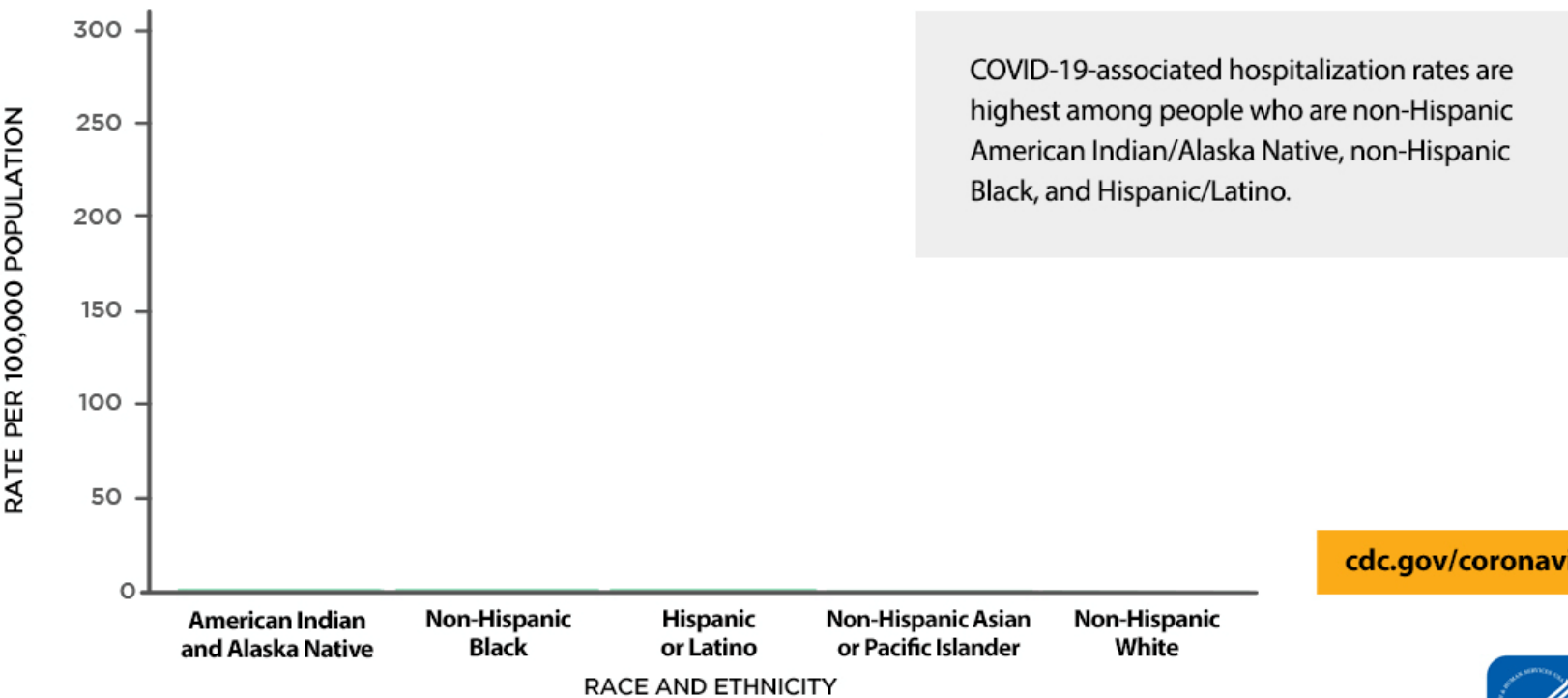
[View Larger](#)

As of August 8, age-adjusted hospitalization rates are highest among certain racial and ethnic minority groups, according to [CDC's COVID-NET](#). More information available in [CDC's COVID-View Report](#).

July 18, 2020

Age-adjusted COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates by race and ethnicity

COVID-NET, MARCH 1 - JULY 18, 2020



Rates are statistically adjusted to account for differences in age distributions within race/ethnicity strata in the COVID-NET catchment area. Rates are based on available race and ethnicity data which is now complete in 94.1% of cases from COVID-NET sites. COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates for American Indian and Alaska Natives may be impacted by recent outbreaks among specific communities within this population and the small numbers of American Indian and Alaska Natives cases included in COVID-NET.



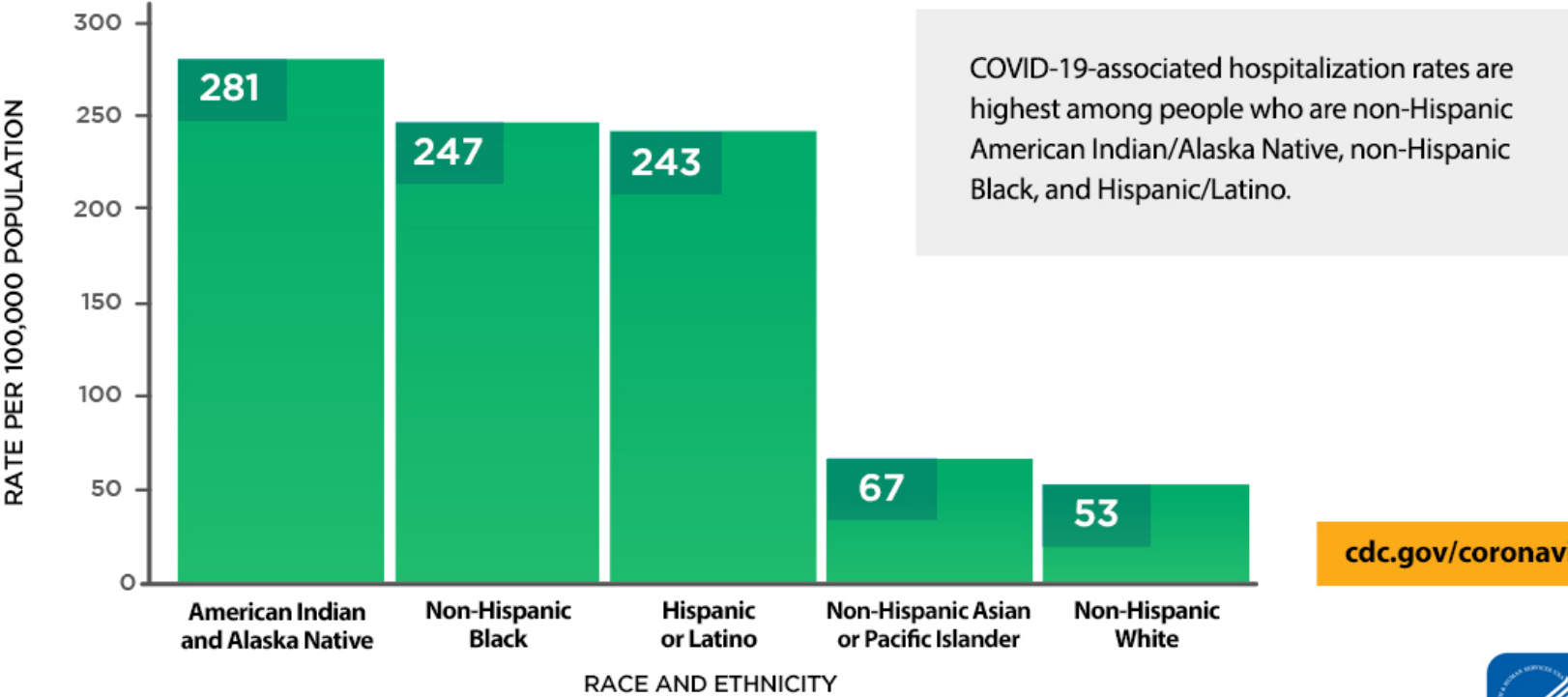
CS317869-A

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As of July 18, age-adjusted hospitalization rates are highest among certain racial and ethnic minority groups, according to [CDC's COVID-NET](#). More information available in [CDC's COVID-View Report](#).

Age-adjusted COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates by race and ethnicity

COVID-NET, MARCH 1 - JULY 18, 2020



Rates are statistically adjusted to account for differences in age distributions within race/ethnicity strata in the COVID-NET catchment area. Rates are based on available race and ethnicity data which is now complete in 94.1% of cases from COVID-NET sites. COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates for American Indian and Alaska Natives may be impacted by recent outbreaks among specific communities within this population and the small numbers of American Indian and Alaska Natives cases included in COVID-NET.

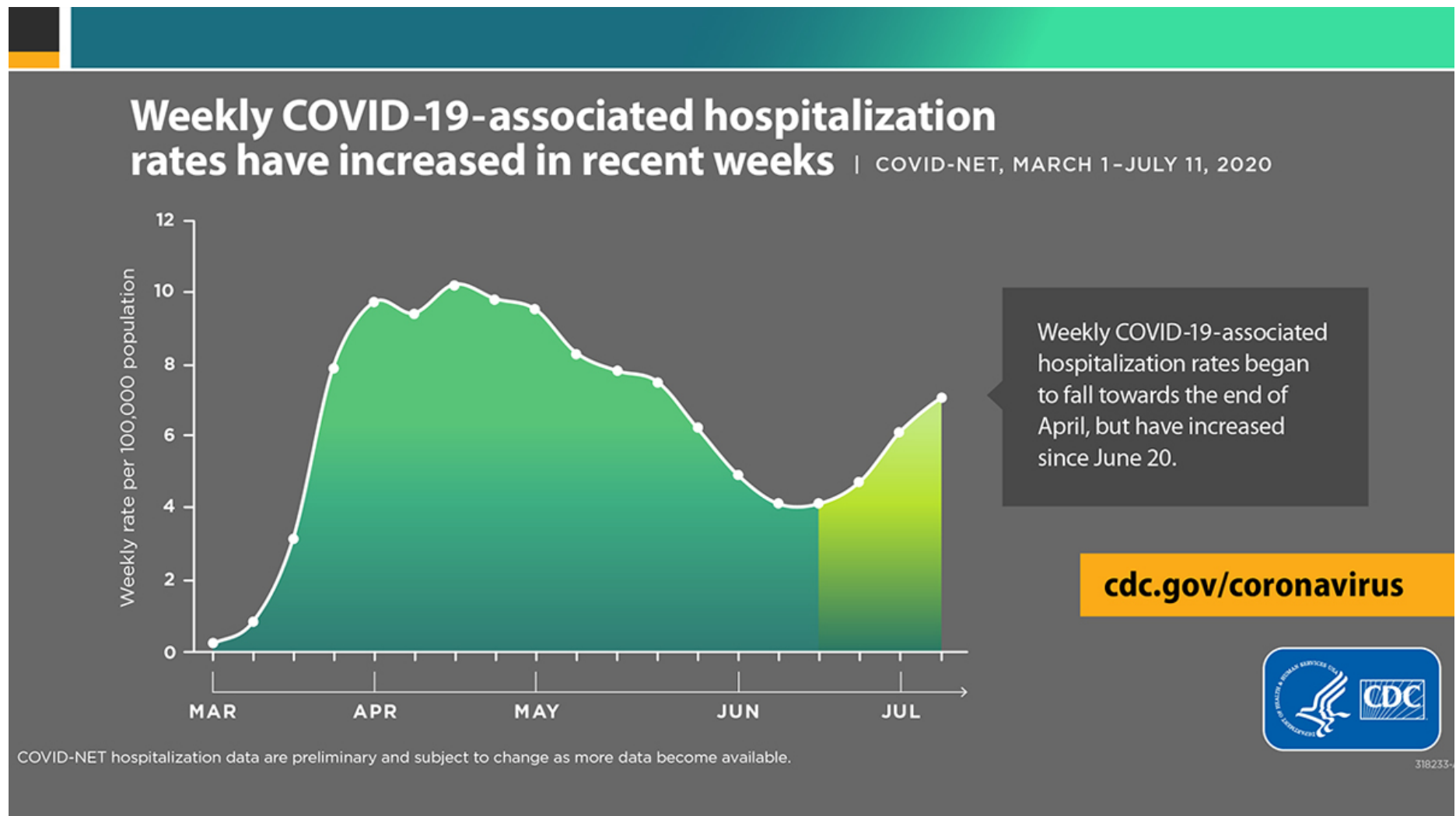


CS317869-A

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As of July 18, age-adjusted hospitalization rates are highest among certain racial and ethnic minority groups, according to [CDC's COVID-NET](#). More information available in [CDC's COVID-View Report](#).

July 11, 2020



 [View Larger](#)

Since July 20, weekly COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates have increased, according to [CDC's COVID-NET](#). More information available in [CDC's COVID-View Report](#).

June 27, 2020

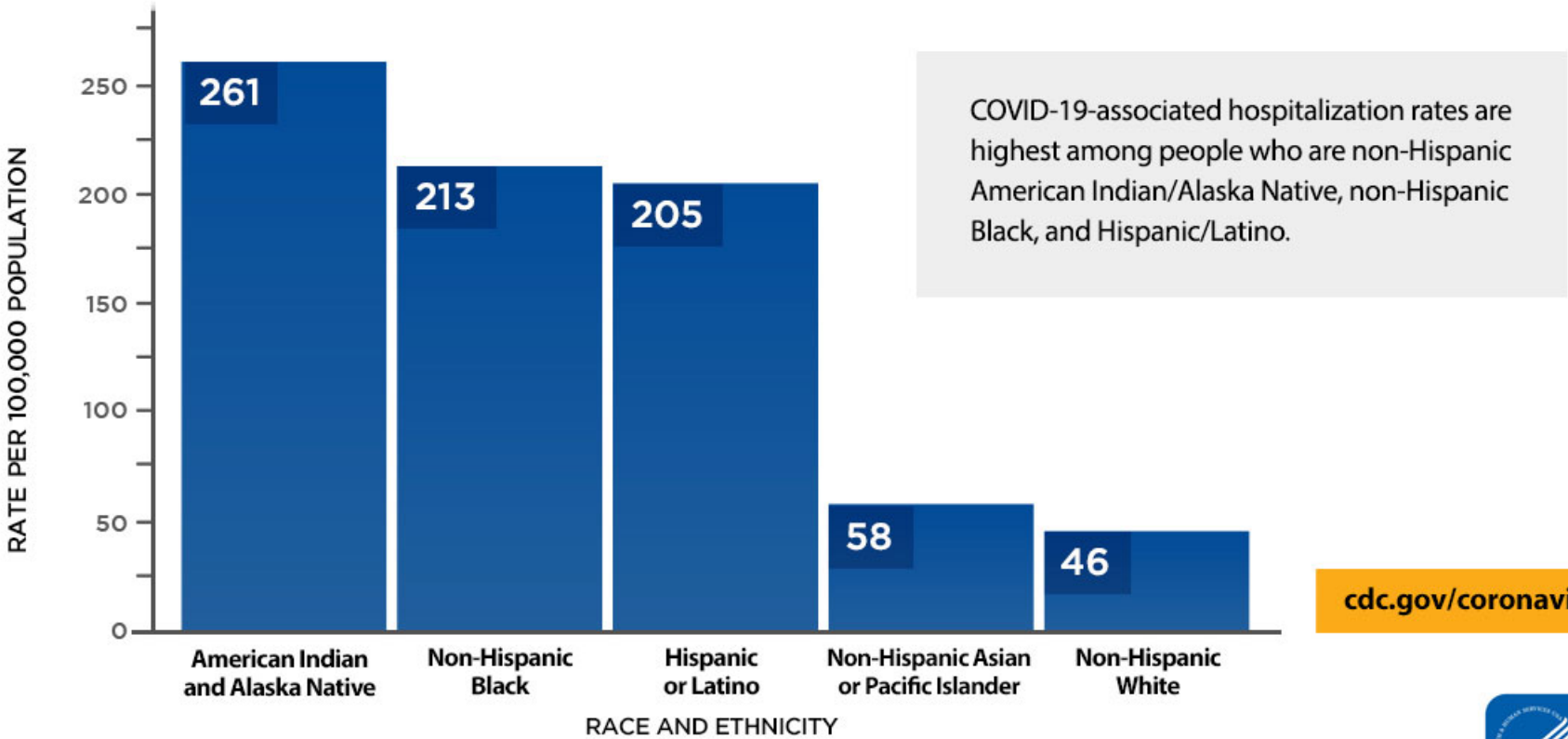
Age-adjusted COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates by race and ethnicity

COVID-NET, MARCH 1 - JUNE 27, 2020

As of June 27, age-adjusted hospitalization rates are highest among certain racial and ethnic minority groups, according to [CDC's COVID-NET](#). More information available in [CDC's COVID-View Report](#). (Animated GIF)

Age-adjusted COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates by race and ethnicity

COVID-NET, MARCH 1 - JUNE 27, 2020



Rates are statistically adjusted to account for differences in age distributions within race/ethnicity strata in the COVID-NET catchment area. Rates are based on available race and ethnicity data which is now complete in 94.6% of cases from COVID-NET sites. COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates for American Indian and Alaska Natives may be impacted by recent outbreaks among specific communities within this population and the small numbers of American Indian and Alaska Natives cases included in COVID-NET.



CS317869-A

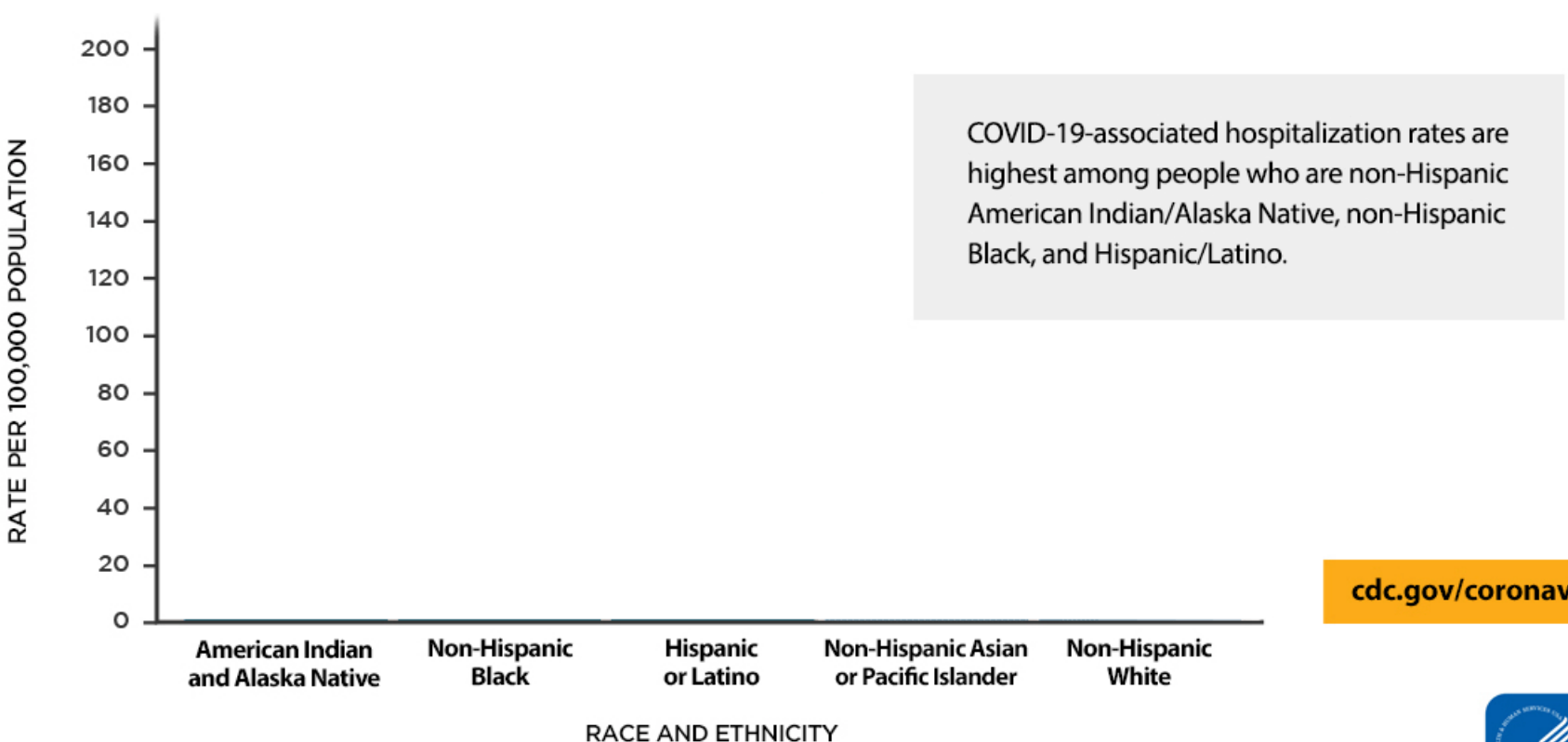
As of June 27, age-adjusted hospitalization rates are highest among certain racial and ethnic minority groups, according to [CDC's COVID-NET](#). More information available in [CDC's COVID-View Report](#). (Static image)

[View Larger](#)

June 6, 2020

Age-adjusted COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates by race and ethnicity

COVID-NET, MARCH 1 - JUNE 6, 2020



Rates are statistically adjusted to account for differences in age distributions within race/ethnicity strata in the COVID-NET catchment area. Rates are based on available race and ethnicity data which is now complete in 86% of cases from COVID-NET sites. COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates for American Indian and Alaska Natives may be impacted by recent outbreaks among specific communities within this population and the small numbers of American Indian and Alaska Natives cases included in COVID-NET.

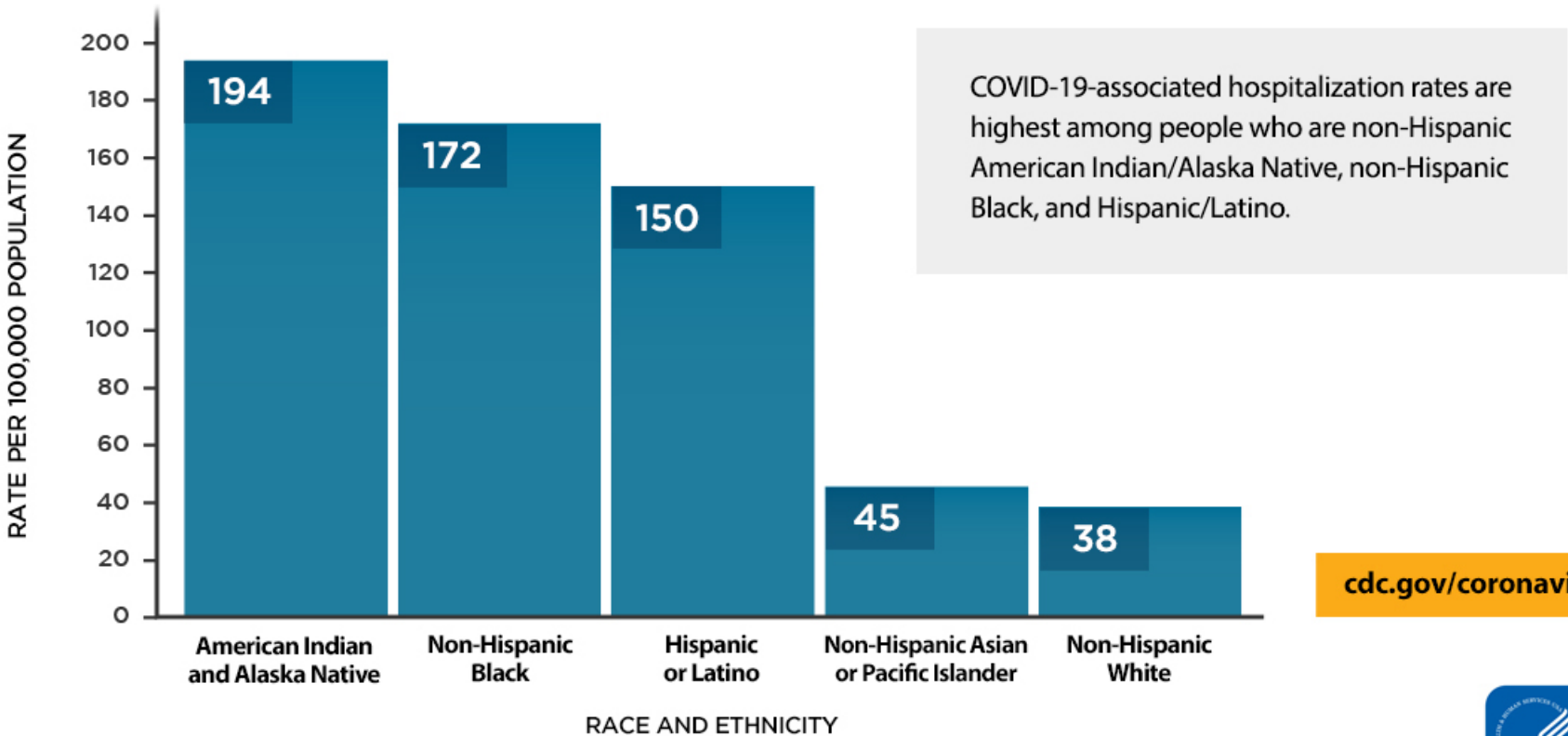


CS317587

As of June 6, age-adjusted hospitalization rates are highest among certain racial and ethnic minority groups, according to [CDC's COVID-NET](#). More information available in [CDC's COVID-View Report](#). (Animated GIF)

Age-adjusted COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates by race and ethnicity

COVID-NET, MARCH 1 - JUNE 6, 2020



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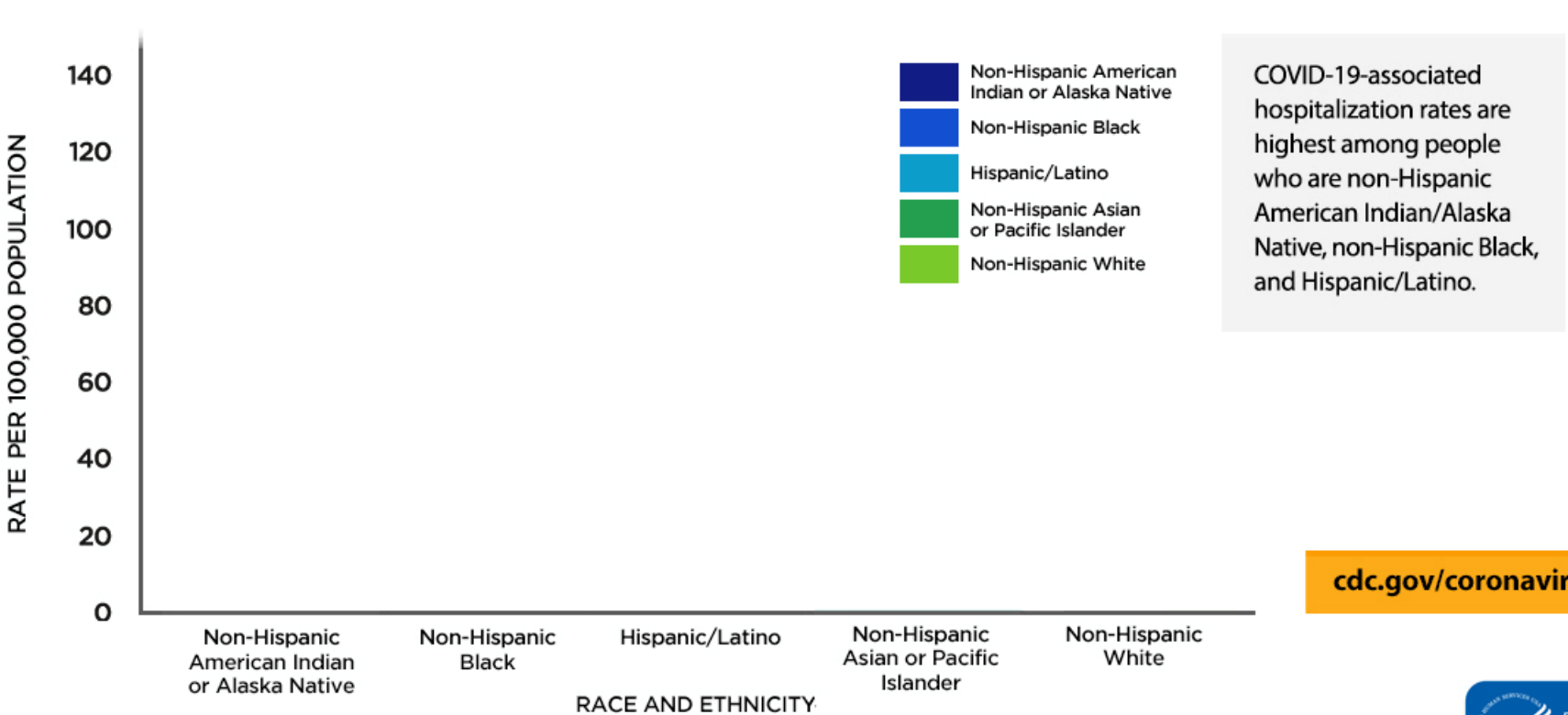
CS317587

As of June 6, age-adjusted hospitalization rates are highest among certain racial and ethnic minority groups, according to [CDC's COVID-NET](#). More information available in [CDC's COVID-View Report](#). (Static image)

May 23, 2020

Age-adjusted COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates by race and ethnicity

COVID-NET, MARCH 1 - MAY 23, 2020



Rates are statistically adjusted to account for differences in age distributions within race and ethnicity strata in the COVID-NET catchment area. Rates are based on available race and ethnicity data which is now complete in 83% of cases from COVID-NET sites. COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates for American Indian and Alaska Natives (AI/AN) may be impacted by recent outbreaks among specific communities within this population and the small numbers of AI/AN cases included in COVID-NET.

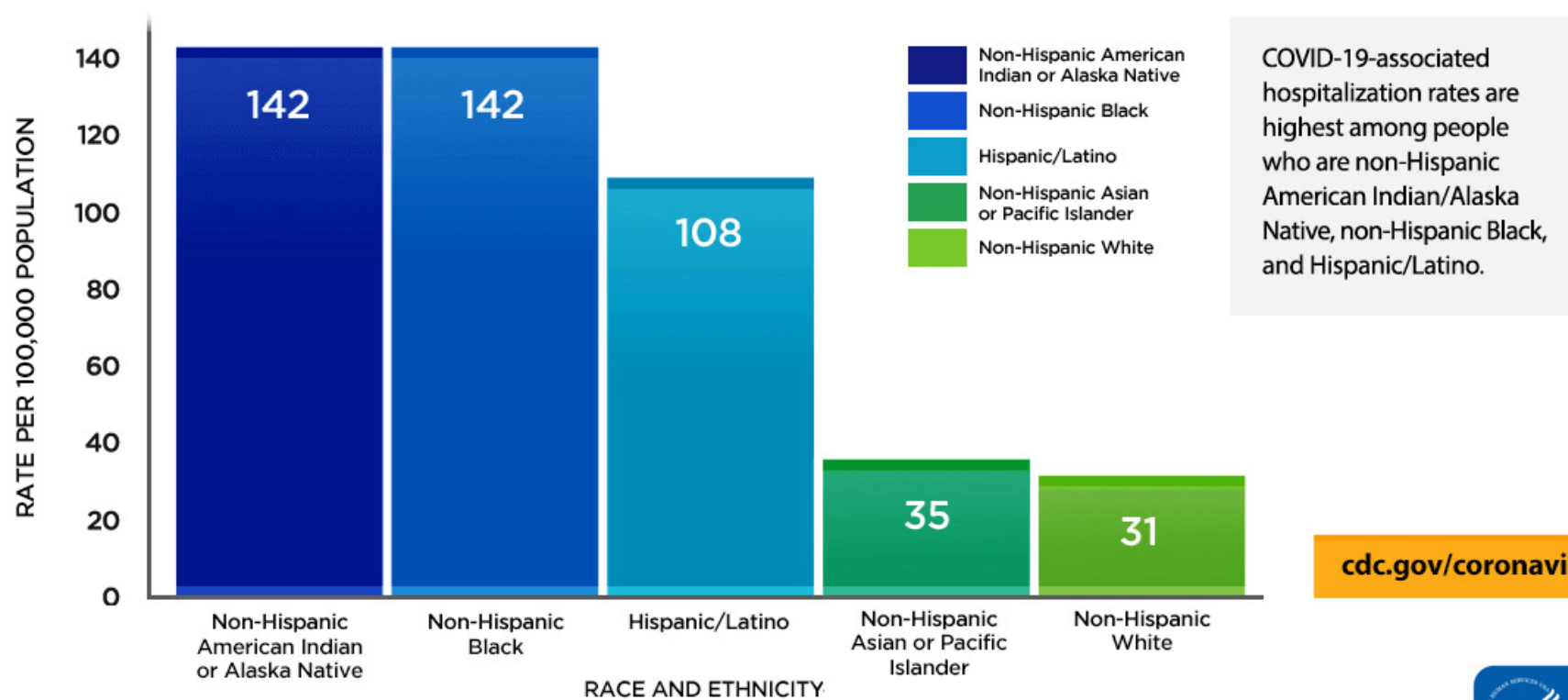


317130-A

As of May 23, age-adjusted hospitalization rates are highest among certain racial and ethnic minority groups, according to [CDC's COVID-NET](#). More information available in [CDC's COVID-View Report](#).

Age-adjusted COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates by race and ethnicity

COVID-NET, MARCH 1 - MAY 23, 2020



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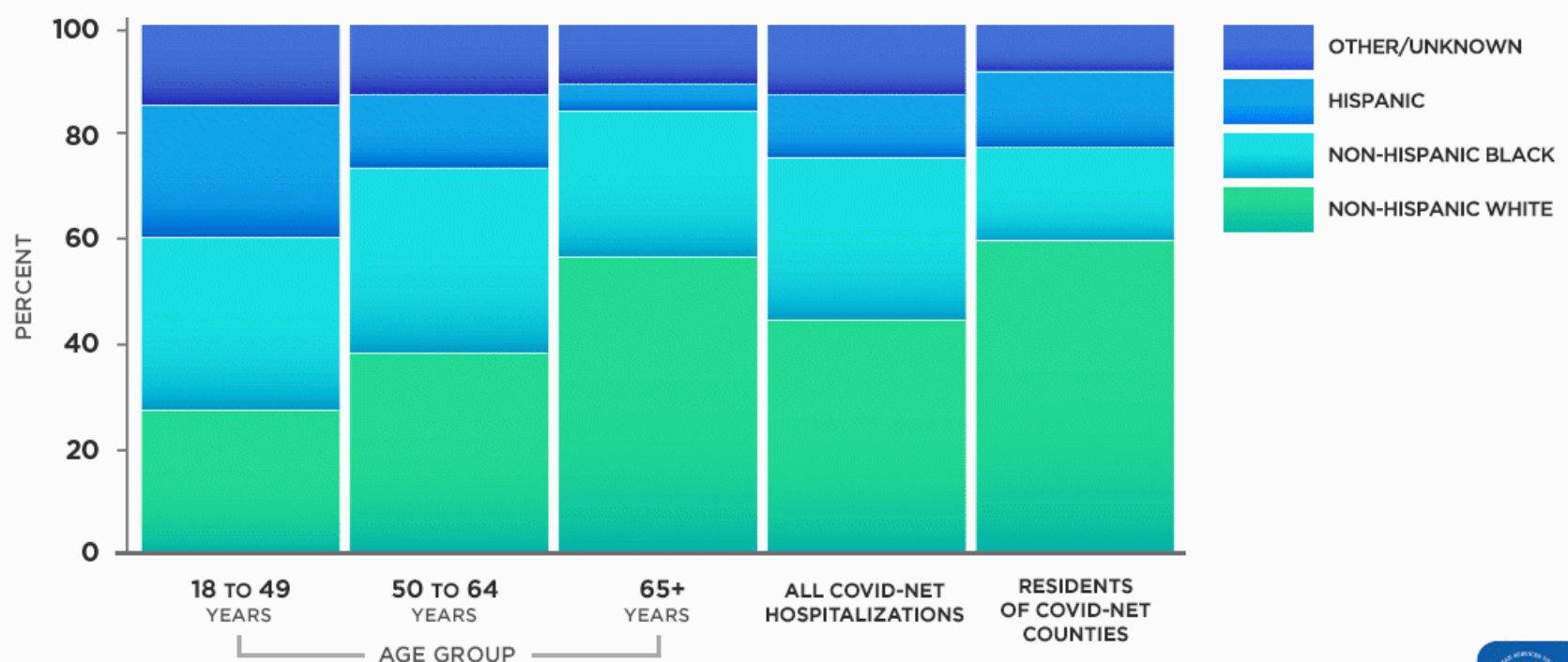


317130-A

As of May 23, age-adjusted hospitalization rates are highest among certain racial and ethnic minority groups, according to [CDC's COVID-NET](#). More information available in [CDC's COVID-View Report](#).

April 18, 2020

COVID-NET reported 2,803 hospitalizations with information on race/ethnicity.



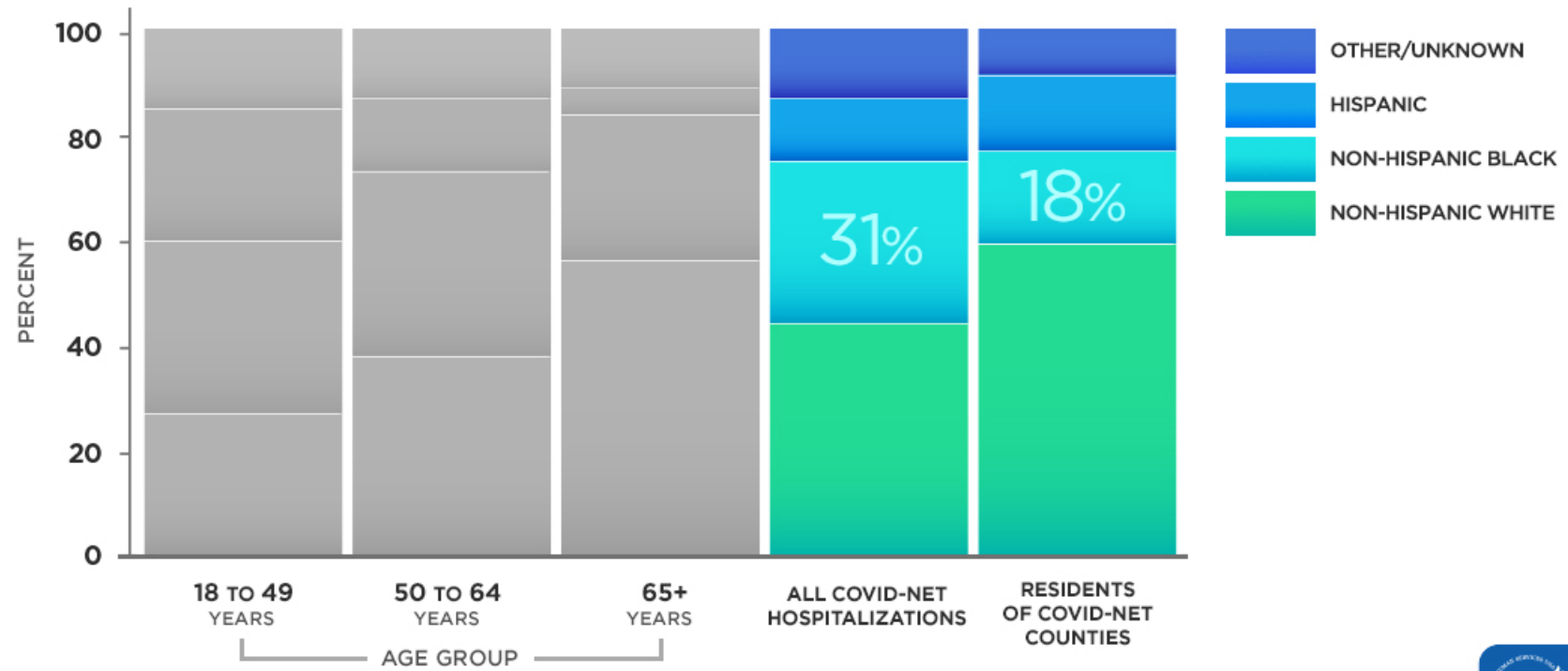
COVID-NET is a surveillance system that tracks COVID-19 hospitalizations in selected counties in 14 states. Data from March 1-April 18, 2020.
*Note: Data are currently insufficient to draw conclusions about race in hospitalized patients that are <18 years old.



CS316472

As of April 18, when comparing to residents who live in COVID-NET counties, non-Hispanic Black people were disproportionately hospitalized with COVID-19 (Animated GIF).

When comparing to residents who live in COVID-NET counties, non-Hispanic black people were disproportionately hospitalized with COVID-19.



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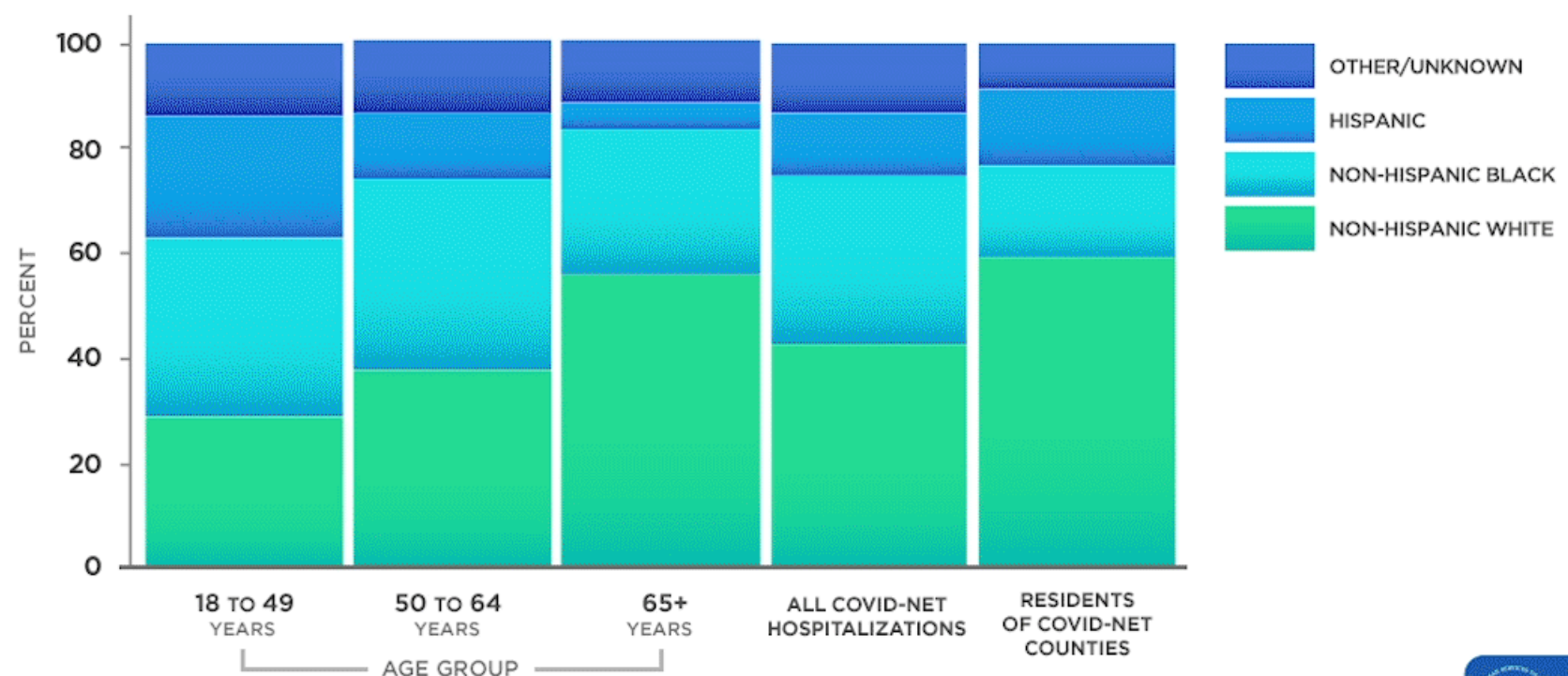


CS316472

As of April 18, when comparing to residents who live in COVID-NET counties, non-Hispanic Black people were disproportionately hospitalized with COVID-19 (Static Image).

April 11, 2020

COVID-NET reported 1,968 hospitalizations with information on race/ethnicity.



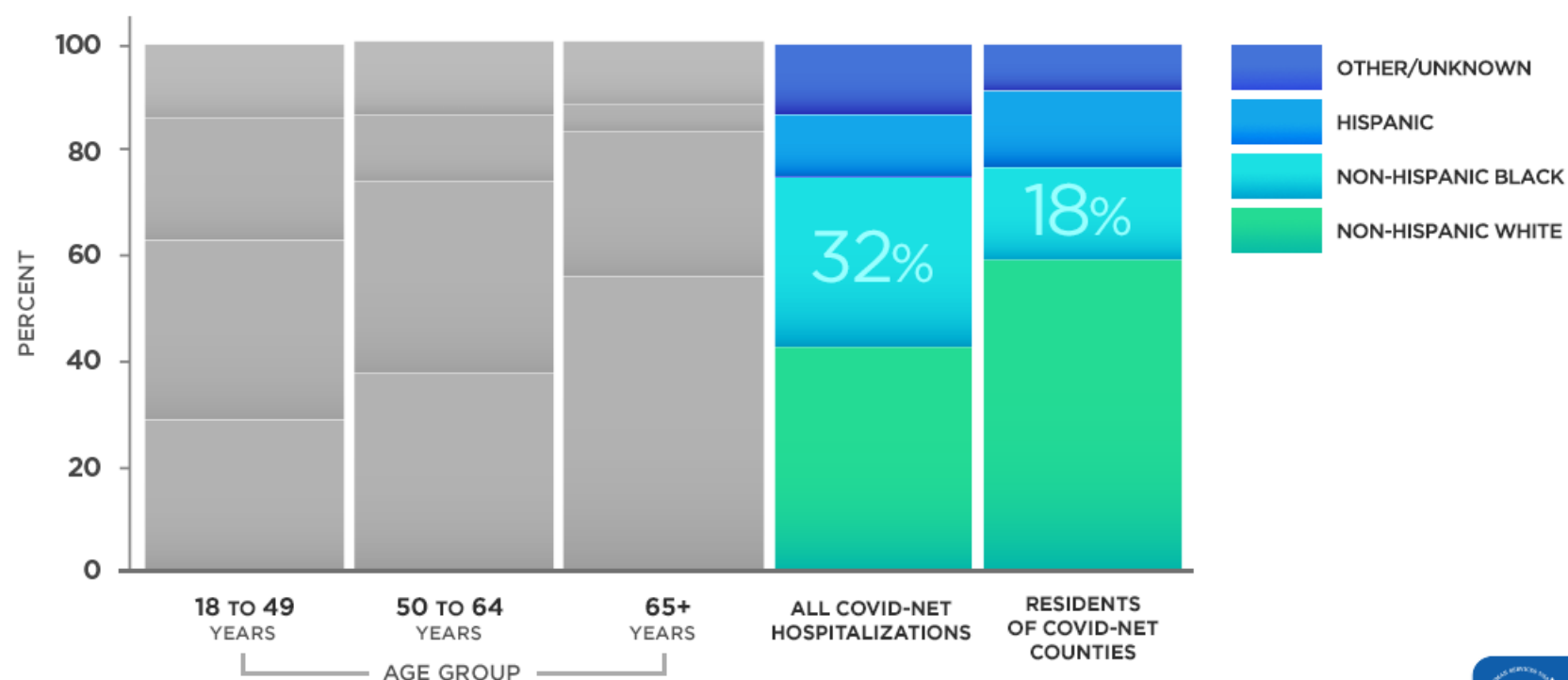
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CS316472

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When comparing to residents who live in COVID-NET counties, **non-Hispanic black people** were disproportionately hospitalized with COVID-19.



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 *Note: Data are currently insufficient to draw conclusions about race in hospitalized patients that are <18 years old.



CS316472

As of April 11, when comparing to residents who live in COVID-NET counties, non-Hispanic Black people were disproportionately hospitalized with COVID-19 (Static Image).

Archived COVID MMWR graphics

June 2020

**SOME PATIENTS MAY BE DELAYING
EMERGENCY CARE DURING THE PANDEMIC**

**Emergency department
visits declined**

42%*

**A decline in visits for serious conditions
might result in complications or death**

*U.S. emergency department visits March 29–April 25, 2020, compared with March 31–April 27, 2019

CDC.GOV

bit.ly/MMWR6320

MMWR

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Visits to emergency departments for non-COVID-19 reasons dropped significantly compared to the same time period last year. Read the [full report](#).

U.S. adults reported widespread support of public health measures to slow the spread of COVID-19*



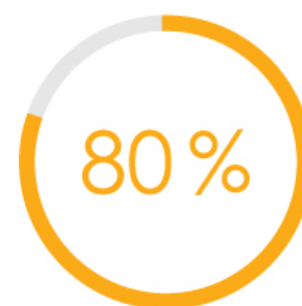
Agree people should always keep at least 6-feet apart

CDC.GOV



Agree groups of 10 or more people should not be allowed

bit.ly/MMWR61220



Support stay-at-home orders and nonessential business closures

*Online survey of 1,676 U.S. residents May 5-12, 2020

MMWR

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A May 2020 survey of public attitudes, behaviors, & beliefs regarding COVID-19 recommendations found widespread support of stay-at-home orders & nonessential business closures. Read the [full report](#).

Hospitalizations were 6 times higher and deaths 12 times higher for COVID-19 patients with reported underlying conditions*

MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED UNDERLYING CONDITIONS

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE



DIABETES



CHRONIC LUNG DISEASE



*compared to those with no reported underlying health conditions

CDC.GOV

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Surveillance data indicates that COVID-19 may lead to severe outcomes among those with underlying health conditions. Read the [full report](#).

NOT EVERYONE WITH COVID-19 FEELS SICK

New report: 238 young adult U.S. service members on a naval aircraft carrier tested positive for a current or previous infection of COVID-19

1 out of 5 reported no symptoms



Practice social distancing and wear face coverings to **slow** the spread

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Young, healthy adults with COVID-19 may have mild or no symptoms. Read the [full report](#).

About 1 in 3* adults used chemicals or disinfectants unsafely while trying to protect against COVID-19

Stay safe while using household cleaning and disinfectant products



Always read instructions



Wear protective gear



Do not mix chemicals

*According to a nationally representative survey of 502 U.S. adults—May 4, 2020

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Survey identifies gaps in knowledge about safe preparation, use and storage of cleaners and disinfectants. Read the [full report](#).

COVID-19 SPREADS EASILY IN GROUP GATHERINGS

PRIMARY CASES



2 symptomatic people attended church events March 6-8, later tested positive for COVID-19

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CHURCH CASES



At least 35 of 92 attendees acquired COVID-19, 3 deaths

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COMMUNITY



From contact with church cases, at least 26 additional cases were confirmed, 1 death

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COVID-19 spread easily at church events and then in the community in Arkansas. Read the [full report](#).

LESSONS LEARNED FROM A SKILLED NURSING FACILITY THAT **STOPPED** A COVID-19 OUTBREAK



After 2 symptomatic residents tested positive...

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All staff and residents were tested

- 8 staff tested positive
- 19 residents tested positive

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✓ Serial testing of residents performed until all were negative

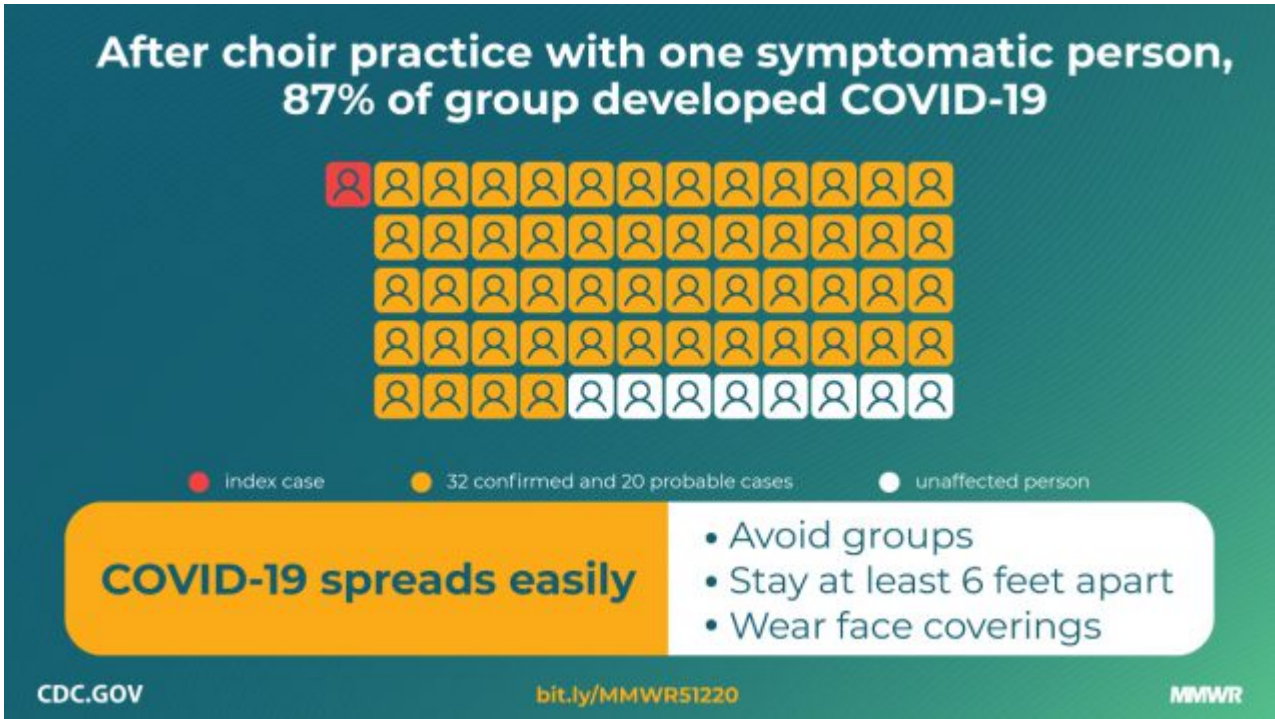


✓ All infected residents were transferred to isolation

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A skilled nursing facility in Los Angeles took action to stop a COVID-19 outbreak. Read the [full report](#).

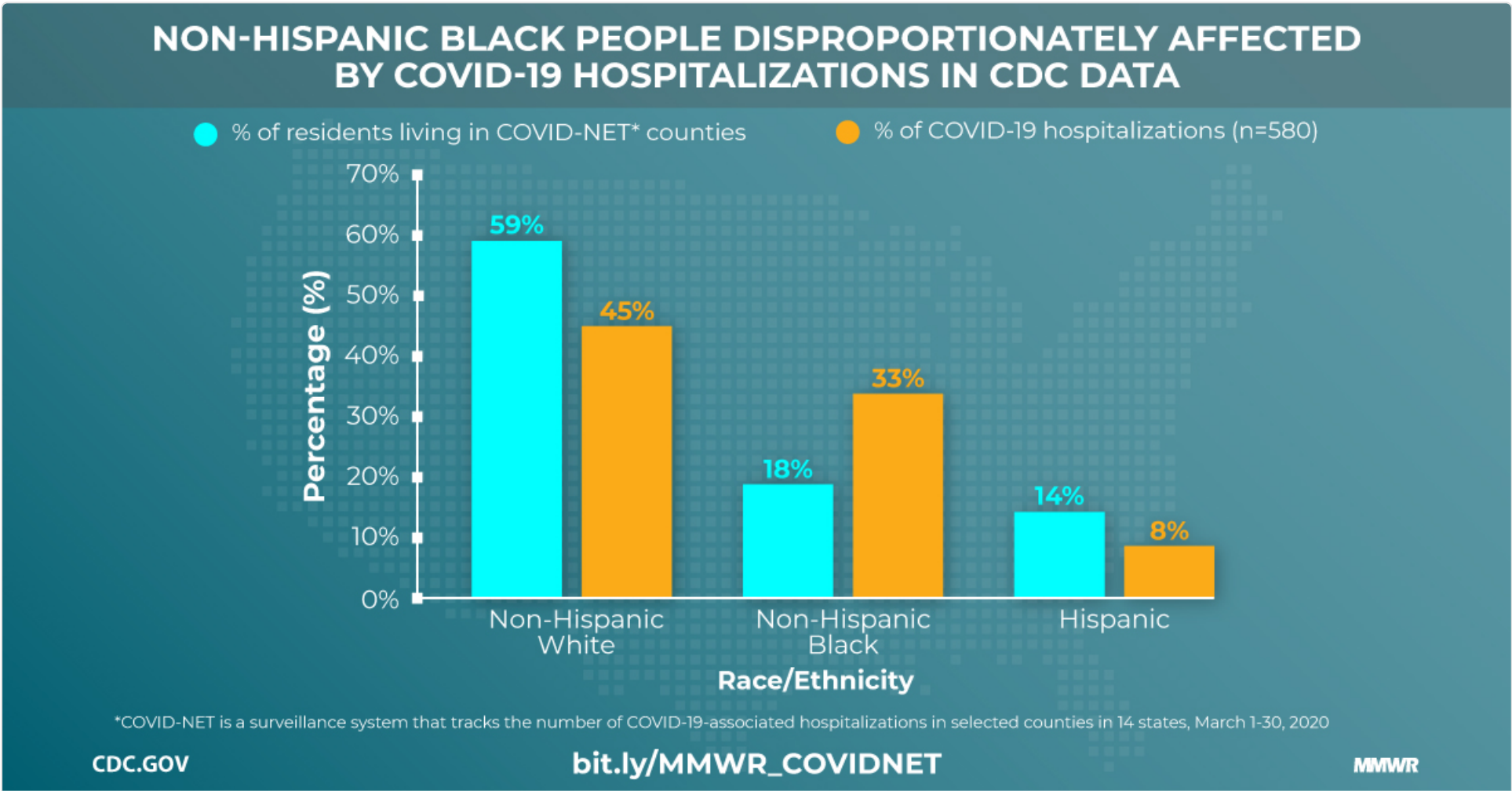


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COVID-19 Spreads Easily Following Exposure at a Choir Practice. Read the [full report](#).

April 2020

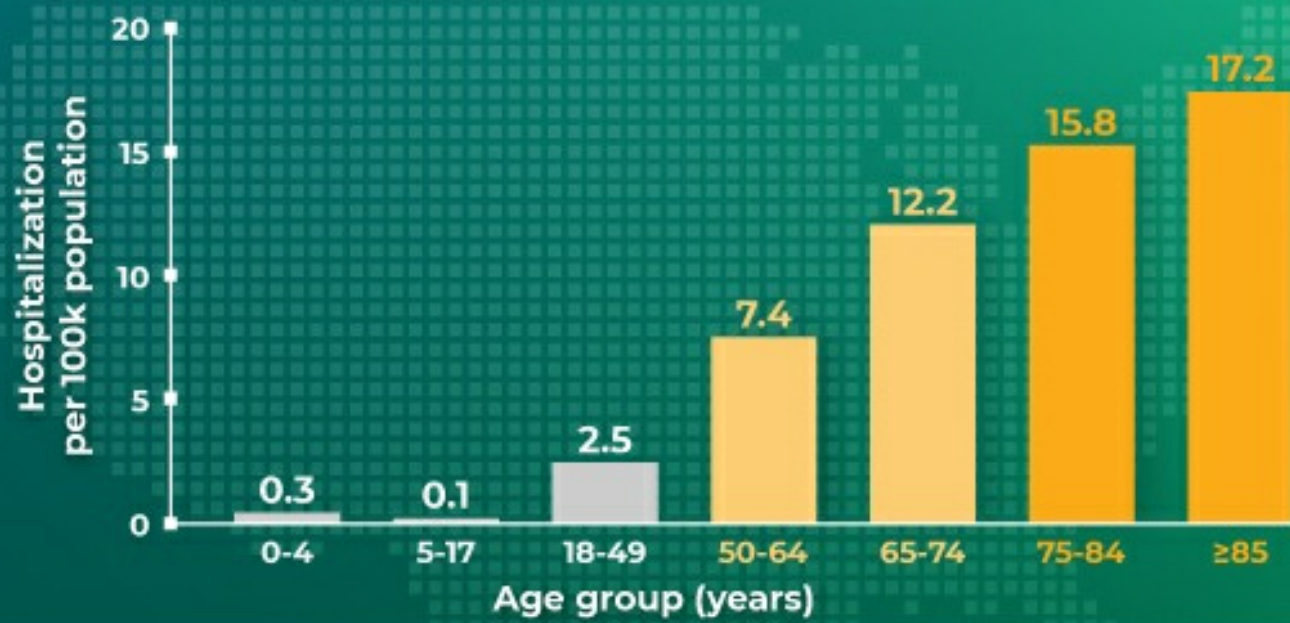
How COVID-19 can [spread in a community](#) (Video)



Non-Hispanic black people disproportionately affected by COVID-19 hospitalizations in CDC data.

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RATES OF HOSPITALIZATION FOR COVID-19 INCREASE WITH AGE



Everyone, especially older adults, should: ✓ stay home
✓ use face coverings in public settings ✓ wash hands frequently

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Rates of hospitalization for COVID-19 increase with age.

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Last Updated Sept. 11, 2020