

Place and Health

CDC COVID Data Tracker

The Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program (GRASP) works with partners across CDC/ATSDR in support of the COVID-19 response. GRASP is engaging in multiple geographic information systems (GIS), spatial analysis, cartographic, and web application development projects to support the response. Since March 2020, GRASP has provided geospatial expertise for the development and improvement of a new interactive website called CDC COVID Data Tracker. The tracker displays a variety of essential and timely domestic and international data on COVID-19. CDC has been reporting COVID-19 cases and testing data on its website, but now the COVID Data Tracker provides an interactive reporting format that is easy-to-use and navigate.

CDC COVID Data Tracker features interactive maps, charts, and other visuals. Users can track and understand COVID-19 data, as pages are continuously updated and released. Popular data featured include:

- Cases of COVID-19 in the United States and internationally (using World Health Organization data),
- Laboratory testing results from public health labs and commercial companies,
- Trends in emergency department visits, and
- Data on the social impacts of disease, including for example, school closures.



Interested? Check out the CDC COVID Data Tracker.



Public Health Impact:The data allows users to monitor COVID-19 spread in the United States and support a better understanding of the effects of this virus on U.S. illnesses, severity of disease, and social disruptions. This is the first in a multi-phase roll-out of a comprehensive and detailed surveillance system for COVID-19. Additional surveillance systems and data sources will be added over time.

Partner(s): CDC Center for Preparedness and Response (CPR)

Geospatial Expertise Provided: Geographic Information Systems (GIS), spatial analysis, cartographic, and web application development



Number of CDC COVID Data Tracker page views from April to August 2020

*Overall weekly website views prior to 30 August may have been over-reported somewhere between 10 to 40%.

