



Older Adults

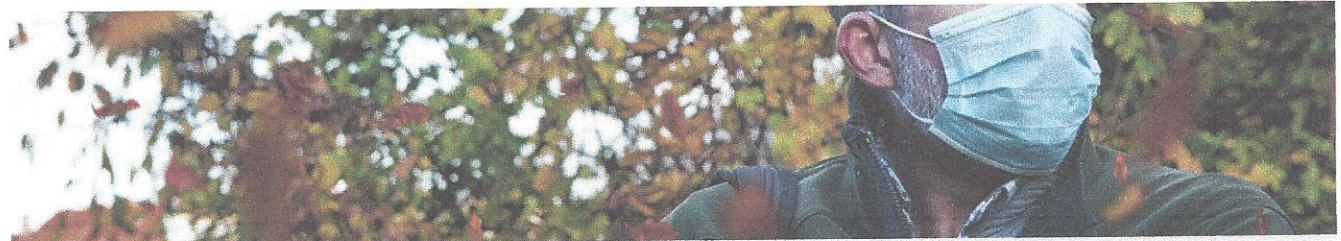
At greater risk of requiring hospitalization or dying if diagnosed with COVID-19

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Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

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Risk Increases With Age

The risk for severe illness with COVID-19 increases with age, with older adults at highest risk.

What you need to know

- Risk for severe illness with COVID-19 increases with age, with older adults at highest risk.
- Certain medical conditions can also increase risk for severe illness.
- People at increased risk, and those who live or visit with them, need to take precautions to protect themselves from getting COVID-19.

Increased Risk of Hospitalization or Death

Age Increases Risk for Severe Illness

The risk for severe illness with COVID-19 increases with age, with older adults at highest risk.

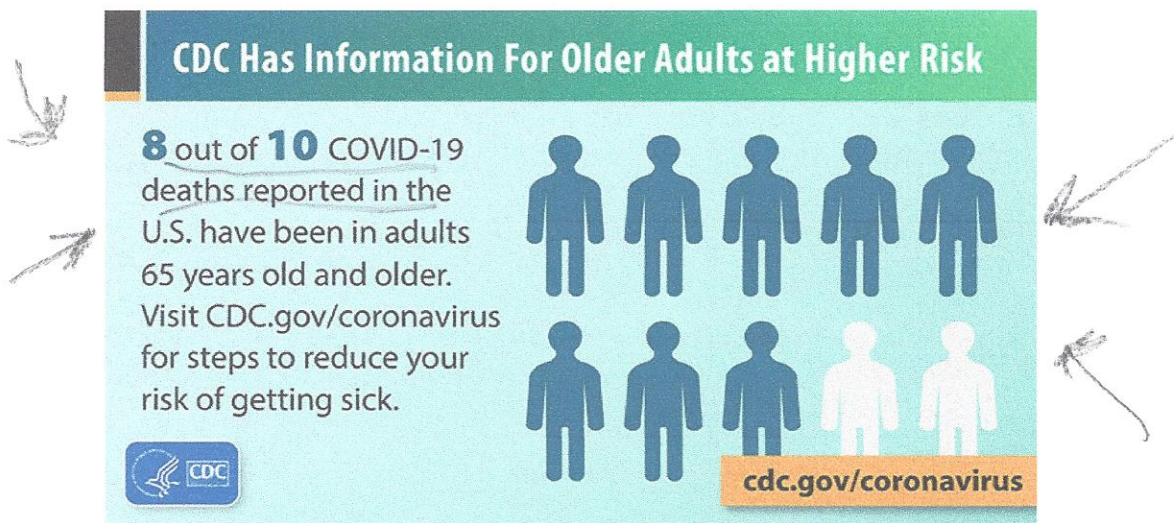
For example, people in their 50s are at higher risk for severe illness than people in their 40s. Similarly, people in their 60s or 70s are, in general, at higher risk for severe illness than people in their 50s. The greatest risk for severe illness from COVID-19 is among those aged 85 or older.

Severe illness means that a person with COVID-19 may require:

- hospitalization,
- intensive care, or a
- ventilator to help them breathe, or
- they may even die.

Age Increases Risk for Hospitalization

Older adults are at greater risk of requiring hospitalization or dying if they are diagnosed with COVID-19. As you get older, your risk of being hospitalized for COVID-19 increases.



Compared to younger adults, older adults are more likely to require hospitalization if they get COVID-19

	Hospitalization ¹	Death ²
18-29 years	Comparison Group	Comparison Group
30-39 years	2x higher	4x higher
40-49 years	3x higher	10x higher
50-64 years	4x higher	30x higher
65-74 years	5x higher	90x higher
75-84 years	8x higher	220x higher
85+ years	13x higher	630x higher

Certain Medical Conditions Can Increase Risk