

# RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis

## Rural Data Update

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<http://www.public-health.uiowa.edu/rupri/>

### County-Level 14-Day COVID-19 Case Trajectories

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#### Background

This document updates maps and tables for the Rural Data Brief “County-Level 14-Day COVID-19 Case Trajectories” ([https://ruprihealth.org/publications/policybriefs/2020/County\\_COVID\\_Trajectories.pdf](https://ruprihealth.org/publications/policybriefs/2020/County_COVID_Trajectories.pdf)). This data brief looks at the new case counts in every US county between April 18, 2022, and May 1, 2022, to quantitatively evaluate 14-day trends in metropolitan, nonmetropolitan, and noncore counties. Previous versions of this document can be found at: [https://ruprihealth.org/publications/policybriefs/2020/COVID\\_Projects.html](https://ruprihealth.org/publications/policybriefs/2020/COVID_Projects.html)

Data on confirmed COVID-19 cases were obtained from the Johns Hopkins University COVID-19 Data Repository<sup>1</sup>. The number of cases in each county was aggregated for each week in the two-week period, and the totals for each week were compared. To minimize the impact of counties with very minor real variation in weekly counts, those with a change in case count of two or fewer (either increase or decrease) were coded as “Same number, both weeks.” Counties that saw more than a 25 percent increase or decrease in number of cases between the weeks were labelled “notable” (including counties that went from 3 or more to none [notable decrease] and counties that went from none to 3 or more [notable increase]). Counties in the 50 states and the District of Columbia were classified as metropolitan, nonmetropolitan, or noncore based on Urban Influence Codes<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 1. 14-day trends<sup>a</sup> in newly confirmed COVID-19 cases, by county geography: 4/18/2022 – 5/1/2022**

	<b>Metropolitan (n = 1,166)</b>	<b>Nonmetropolitan (n = 641)</b>	<b>Noncore (n = 1,335)</b>
No cases reported	44 (3.8%)	29 (4.5%)	168 (12.6%)
Decreasing, notable <sup>b</sup>	174 (14.9%)	110 (17.2%)	213 (16.0%)
Decreasing, not notable	81 (6.9%)	28 (4.4%)	7 (0.5%)
Same number, both weeks <sup>c</sup>	158 (13.6%)	147 (22.9%)	513 (38.4%)
Increasing, not notable	135 (11.6%)	30 (4.7%)	21 (1.6%)
Increasing, notable	574 (49.2%)	297 (46.3%)	413 (30.9%)

<sup>a</sup>Comparison of number of new cases in first week of 14-day period with new cases in second week.

<sup>b</sup>“Notable” trends indicate weekly changes in new cases exceeding (either increasing or decreasing) 25 percent.

<sup>c</sup>Includes counties with an absolute change in count of two or fewer.



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**Table 2. 14-day trends<sup>a</sup> in newly confirmed COVID-19 cases, in counties with any cases, by county geography: 4/18/2022 – 5/1/2022**

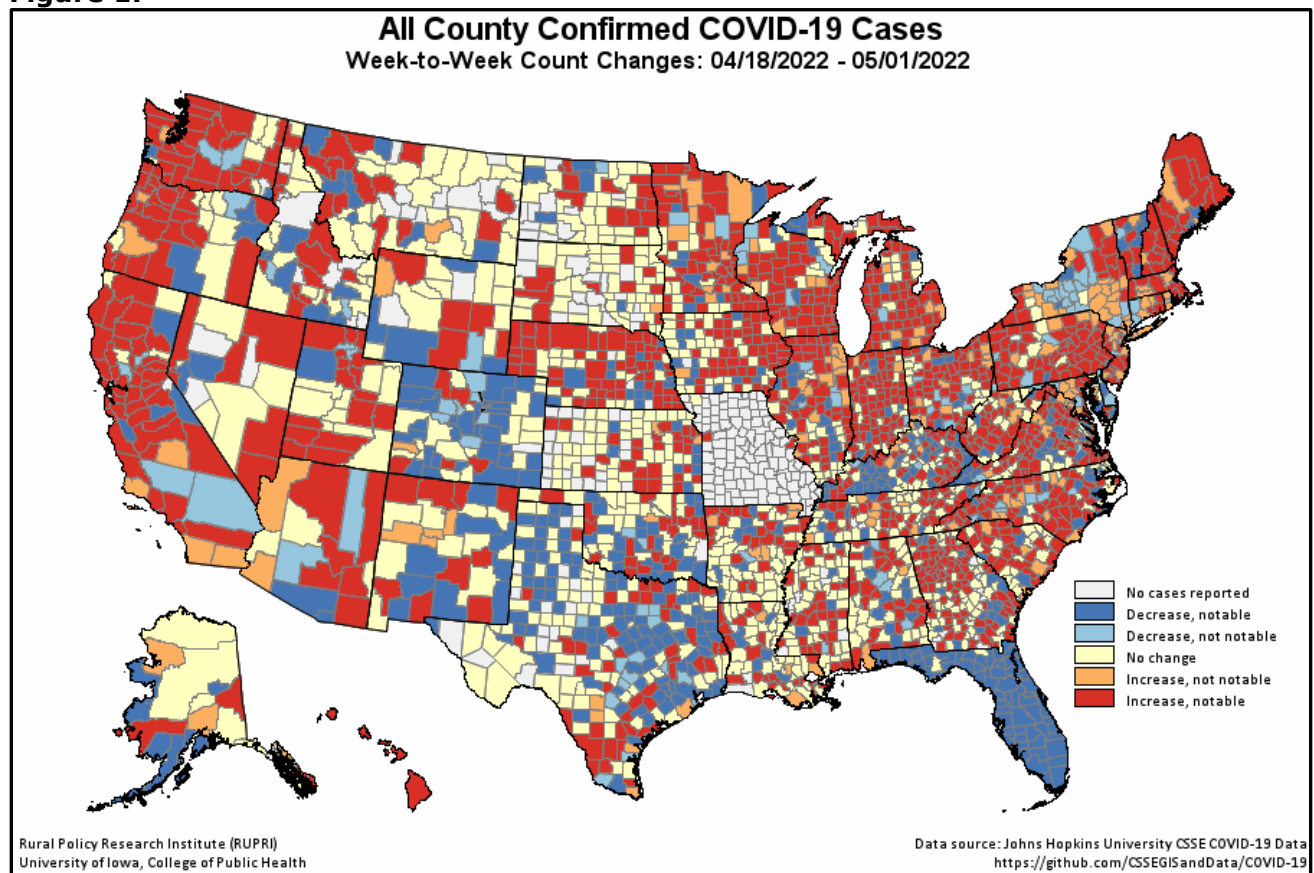
	<b>Metropolitan (n = 1,122 of 1,166)</b>	<b>Nonmetropolitan (n = 612 of 641)</b>	<b>Noncore (n = 1,167 of 1,335)</b>
Any decrease	255 (22.7%)	138 (22.5%)	220 (18.9%)
Notable decrease <sup>b</sup>	174 (15.5%)	110 (18.0%)	213 (18.3%)
Same number, both weeks <sup>c</sup>	158 (14.1%)	147 (24.0%)	513 (44.0%)
Any increase	709 (63.2%)	327 (53.4%)	434 (37.2%)
Notable increase <sup>b</sup>	574 (51.2%)	297 (48.5%)	413 (35.4%)
Increase of 100% or more	175 (15.6%)	138 (22.5%)	267 (22.9%)

<sup>a</sup>Comparison of number of new cases in first week of 14-day period with new cases in second week.

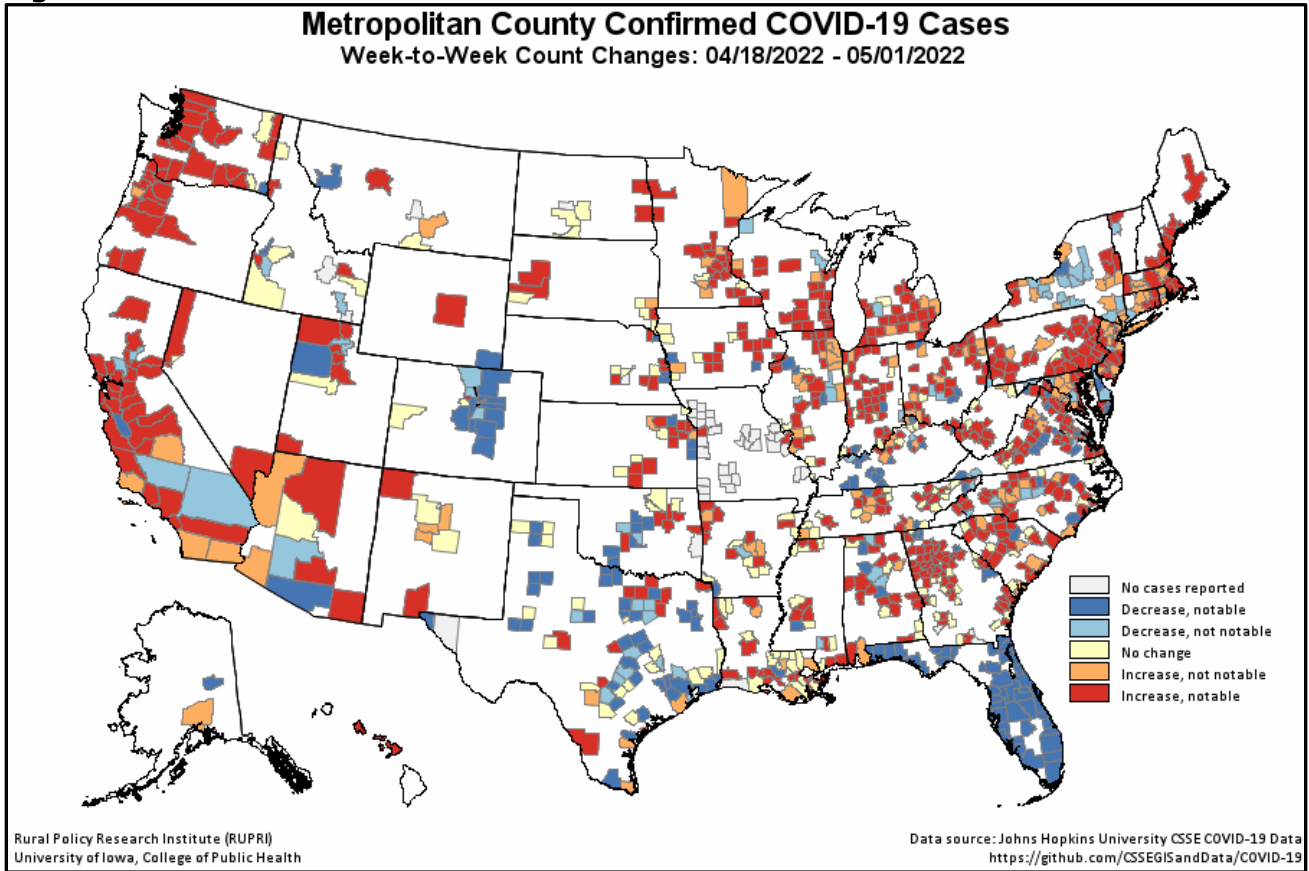
<sup>b</sup>“Notable” trends indicate weekly changes in new cases exceeding (either increasing or decreasing) 25 percent.

<sup>c</sup>Includes counties with an absolute change in count of two or fewer.

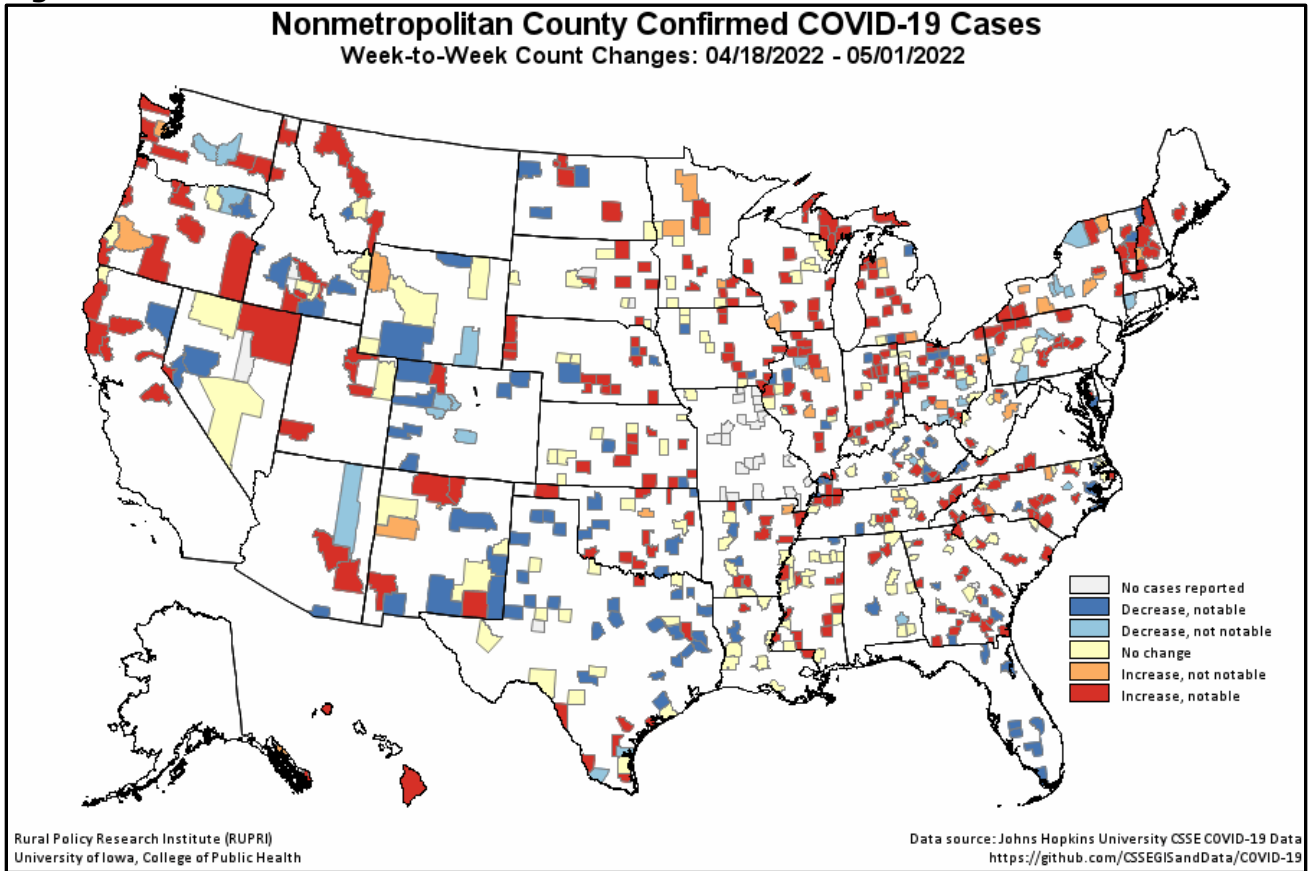
**Figure 1.**



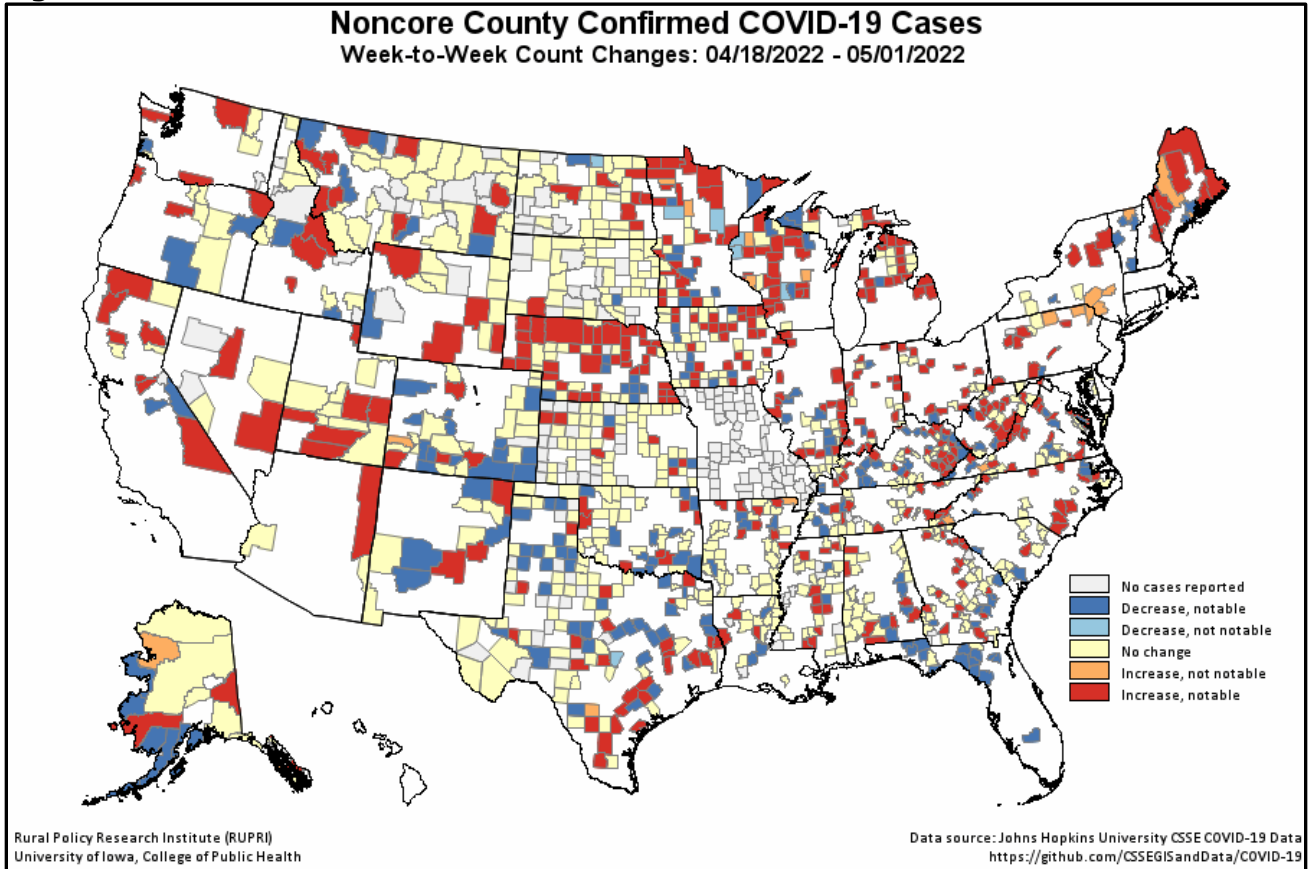
**Figure 2.**



**Figure 3.**



**Figure 4.**



<sup>1</sup> COVID-19 case and death data for this ongoing report were previously obtained from [USAFacts.org](https://usafacts.org). Reports after 8/15/2020 use data from the [COVID-19 Data Repository by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering \(CSSE\) at Johns Hopkins University](https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19). While both sources employ similar approaches and resources to produce their data, the Johns Hopkins data is released in a more timely fashion making it more suitable for use in these reports.

Additional changes were made to the report starting 4/26/2021 to better account for the Utah practice of providing aggregated incidence and mortality data for less populous counties.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service (2019). "Urban Influence Codes." Retrieved May 20, 2020 from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/urban-influence-codes/>.