

# RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis

## Rural Data Update

Brief No. 2020-6

JULY 2021

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

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

Fred Ullrich, BA; and Keith Mueller, PhD

#### 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 June 27, 2021, and July 10, 2021, 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: 6/27/2021 – 7/10/2021**

	<b>Metropolitan (n = 1,166)</b>	<b>Nonmetropolitan (n = 641)</b>	<b>Noncore (n = 1,335)</b>
No cases reported	29 (2.5%)	39 (6.1%)	232 (17.4%)
Decreasing, notable <sup>b</sup>	141 (12.1%)	126 (19.7%)	185 (13.9%)
Decreasing, not notable	65 (5.6%)	20 (3.1%)	8 (0.6%)
Same number, both weeks <sup>c</sup>	230 (19.7%)	176 (27.5%)	553 (41.4%)
Increasing, not notable	101 (8.7%)	24 (3.7%)	15 (1.1%)
Increasing, notable	600 (51.5%)	256 (39.9%)	342 (25.6%)

<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.



Rural Health Research  
& Policy Centers

Funded by the Federal Office of Rural Health Policy  
[www.ruralhealthresearch.org](http://www.ruralhealthresearch.org)

#1U1GRH07633 and #U1C RH20419. The information, conclusions and opinions expressed in this policy brief are those of the authors and no endorsement by FORHP, HRSA, HHS is intended or should be inferred.

This project was supported by the Federal Office of Rural Health Policy (FORHP), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) under cooperative agreement/grant



RURAL POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Riverside Dr., Iowa City, IA 52242-2007, (319) 384-3830

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

E-mail: [cph-rupri-inquiries@uiowa.edu](mailto:cph-rupri-inquiries@uiowa.edu)

RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis,  
University of Iowa College of Public Health, Department of Health Management and Policy, 145

**Table 2. 14-day trends<sup>a</sup> in newly confirmed COVID-19 cases, in counties with any cases, by county geography: 6/27/2021 – 7/10/2021**

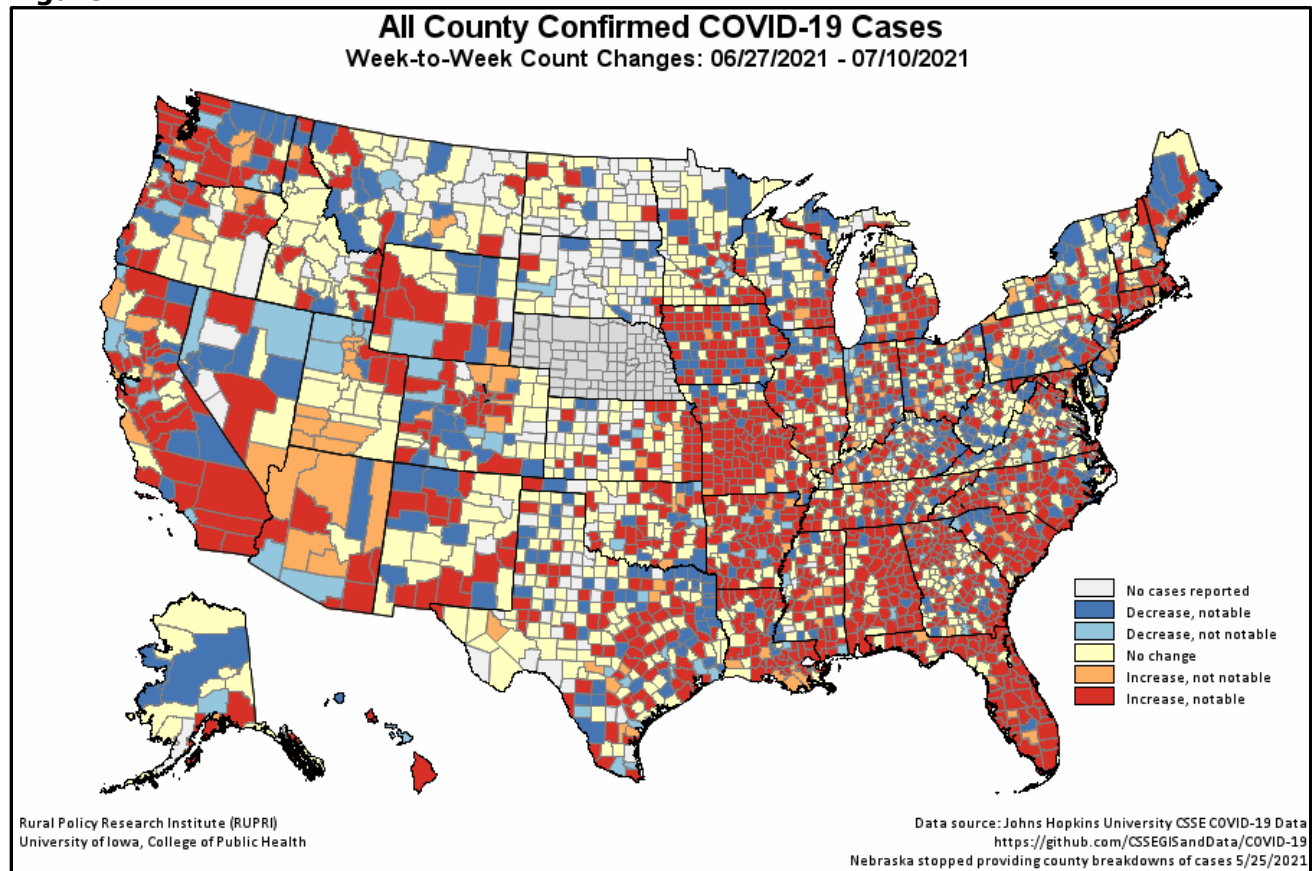
	<b>Metropolitan (n = 1,137 of 1,166)</b>	<b>Nonmetropolitan (n = 602 of 641)</b>	<b>Noncore (n = 1,103 of 1,335)</b>
Any decrease	206 (18.1%)	146 (24.3%)	193 (17.5%)
Notable decrease <sup>b</sup>	141 (12.4%)	126 (20.9%)	185 (16.8%)
Same number, both weeks <sup>c</sup>	230 (20.2%)	176 (29.2%)	553 (50.1%)
Any increase	701 (61.7%)	280 (46.5%)	357 (32.4%)
Notable increase <sup>b</sup>	600 (52.8%)	256 (42.5%)	342 (31.0%)
Increase of 100% or more	242 (21.3%)	151 (25.1%)	235 (21.3%)

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

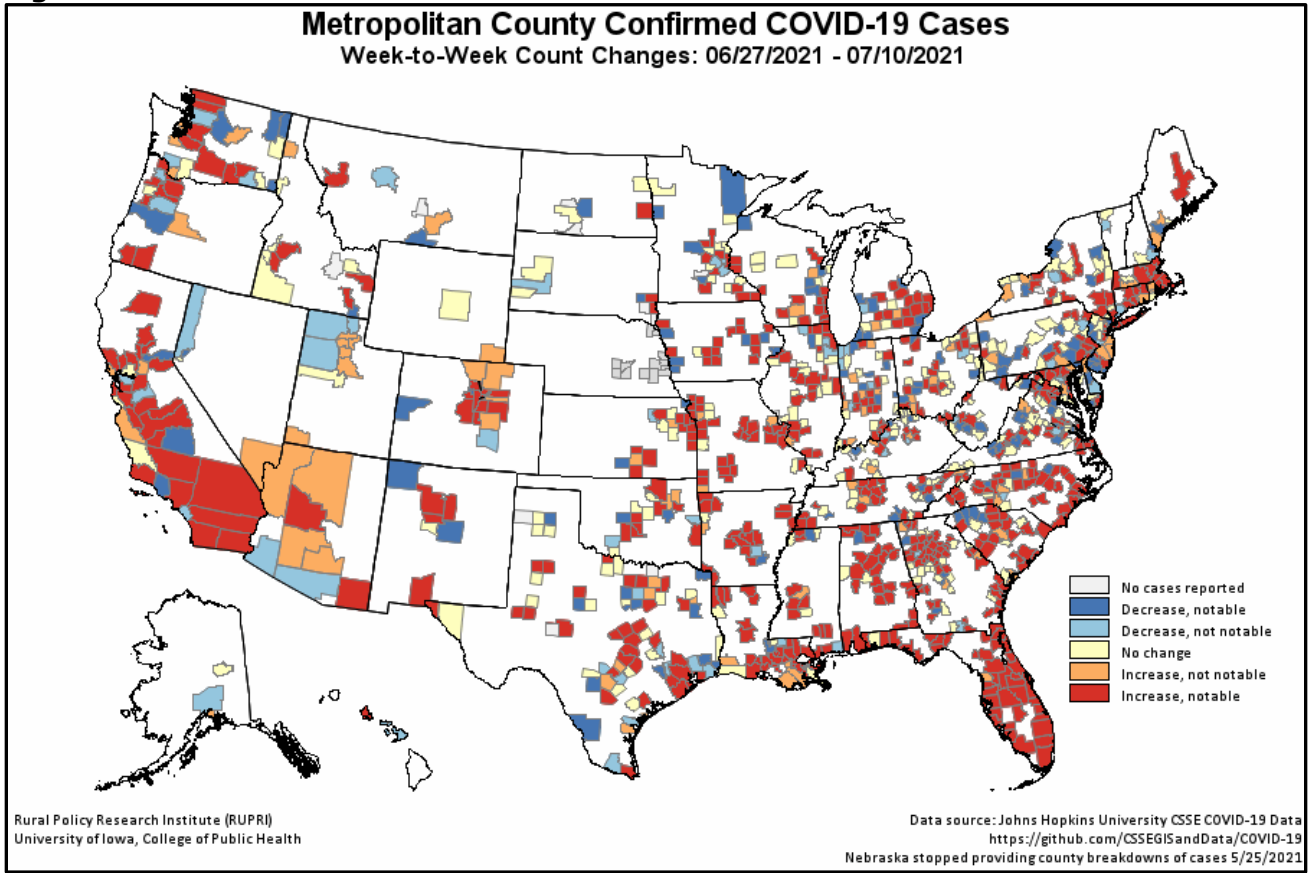
<sup>b</sup>"Notable" trends indicate weekly changes in new cases exceeding (either increasing or decreasing) 25 percent.

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

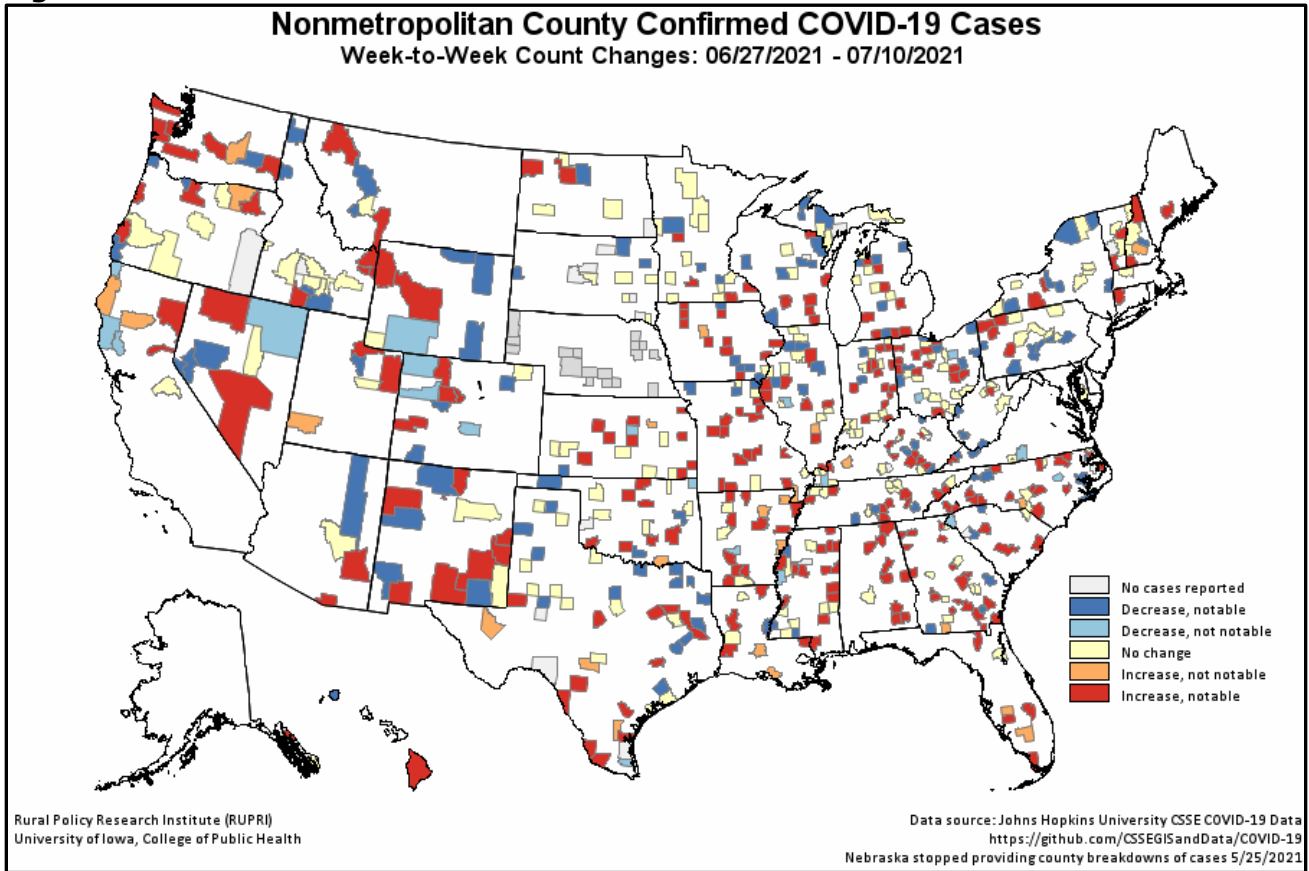
**Figure 1.**



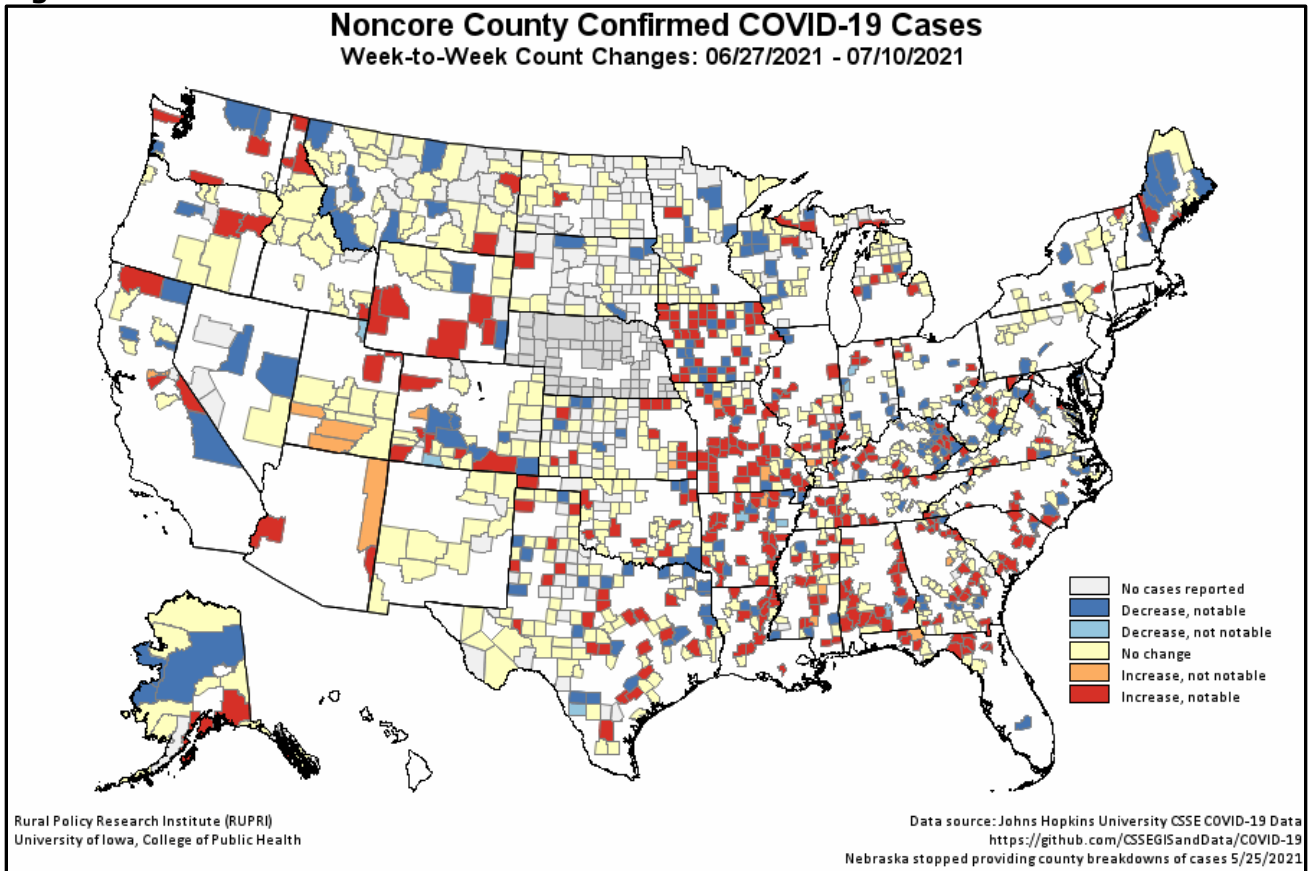
**Figure 2.**



**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.

Nebraska stopped reporting county-level case and mortality data on 5/25/2021. Therefore, total cases/deaths for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counts are undercounts.

<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/>.