

# 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 May 19, 2022, and June 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: 5/19/2022 – 6/1/2022**

	<b>Metropolitan (n = 1,166)</b>	<b>Nonmetropolitan (n = 641)</b>	<b>Noncore (n = 1,335)</b>
No cases reported	5 (0.4%)	8 (1.2%)	62 (4.6%)
Decreasing, notable <sup>b</sup>	267 (22.9%)	154 (24.0%)	308 (23.1%)
Decreasing, not notable	315 (27.0%)	105 (16.4%)	61 (4.6%)
Same number, both weeks <sup>c</sup>	119 (10.2%)	119 (18.6%)	487 (36.5%)
Increasing, not notable	188 (16.1%)	70 (10.9%)	40 (3.0%)
Increasing, notable	272 (23.3%)	185 (28.9%)	377 (28.2%)

<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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[www.ruralhealthresearch.org](http://www.ruralhealthresearch.org)

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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: 5/19/2022 – 6/1/2022**

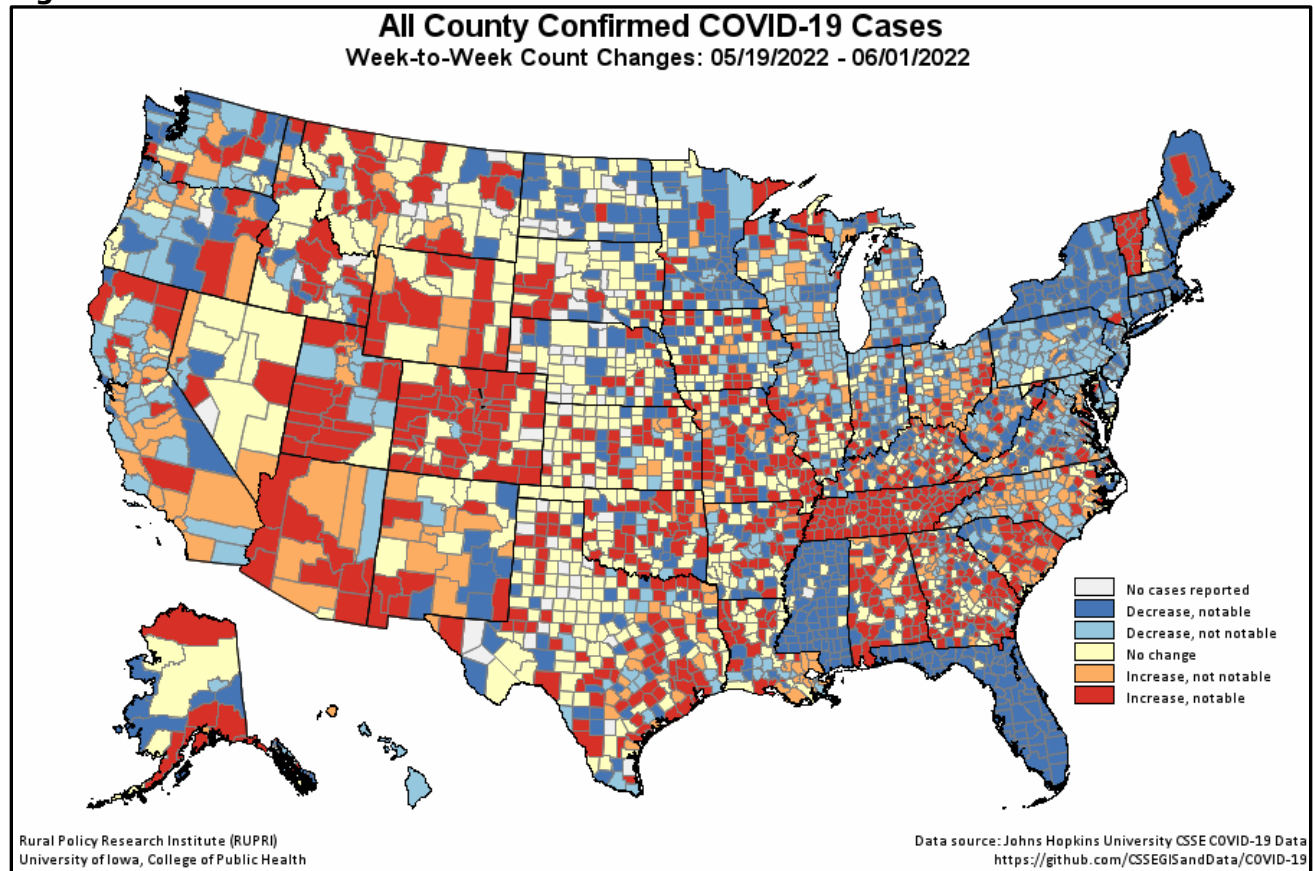
	<b>Metropolitan (n=1,161 of 1,166)</b>	<b>Nonmetropolitan (n=633 of 641)</b>	<b>Noncore (n=1,273 of 1,335)</b>
<i>Any decrease</i>	582 (50.1%)	259 (40.9%)	369 (29.0%)
Notable decrease <sup>b</sup>	267 (23.0%)	154 (24.3%)	308 (24.2%)
Same number, both weeks <sup>c</sup>	119 (10.2%)	119 (18.8%)	487 (38.3%)
<i>Any increase</i>	460 (39.6%)	255 (40.3%)	417 (32.8%)
Notable increase <sup>b</sup>	272 (23.4%)	185 (29.2%)	377 (29.6%)
Increase of 100% or more	114 (9.8%)	64 (10.1%)	226 (17.8%)

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

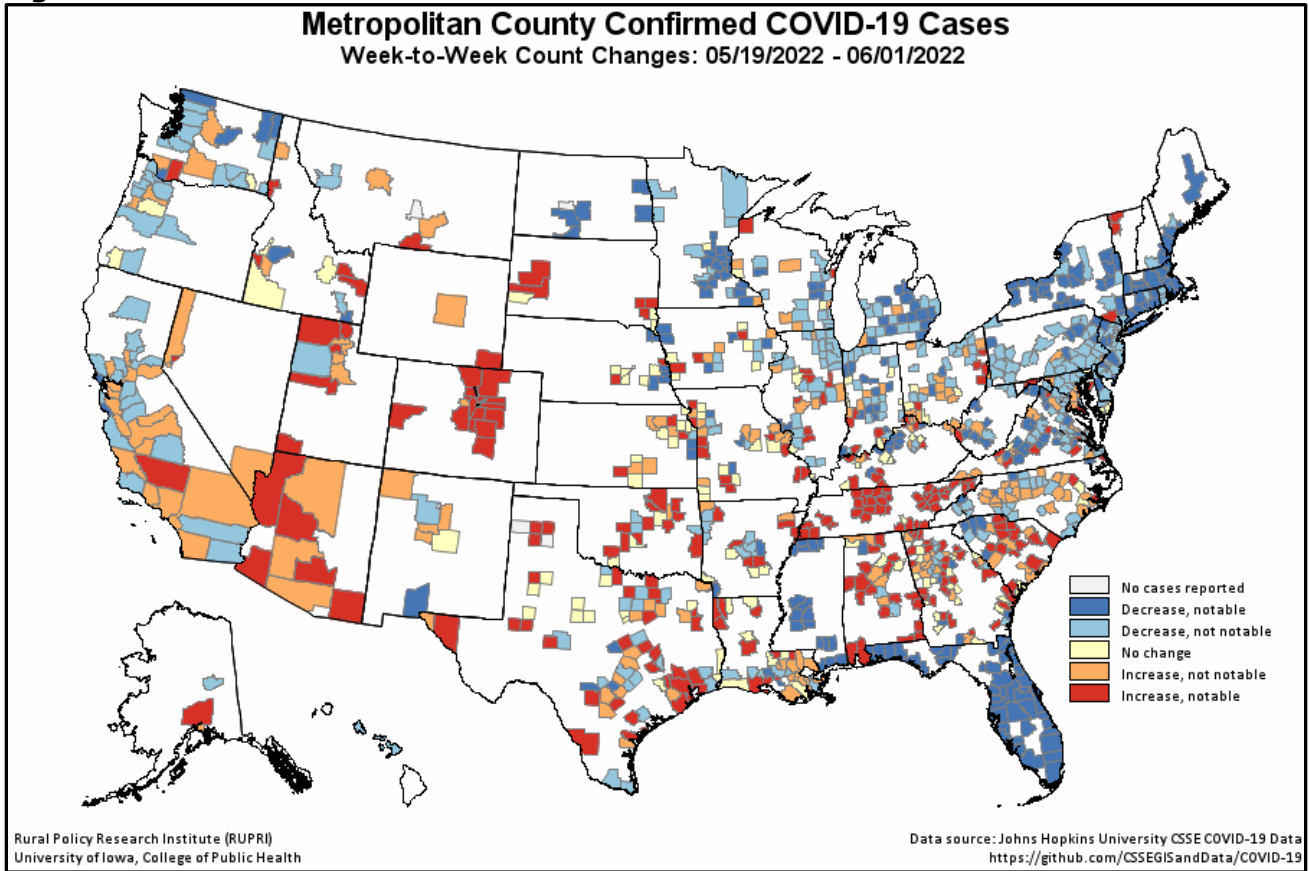
<sup>b</sup>"Notable" trends indicate weekly changes in new cases exceeding (either increasing or decreasing) 25 percent.

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

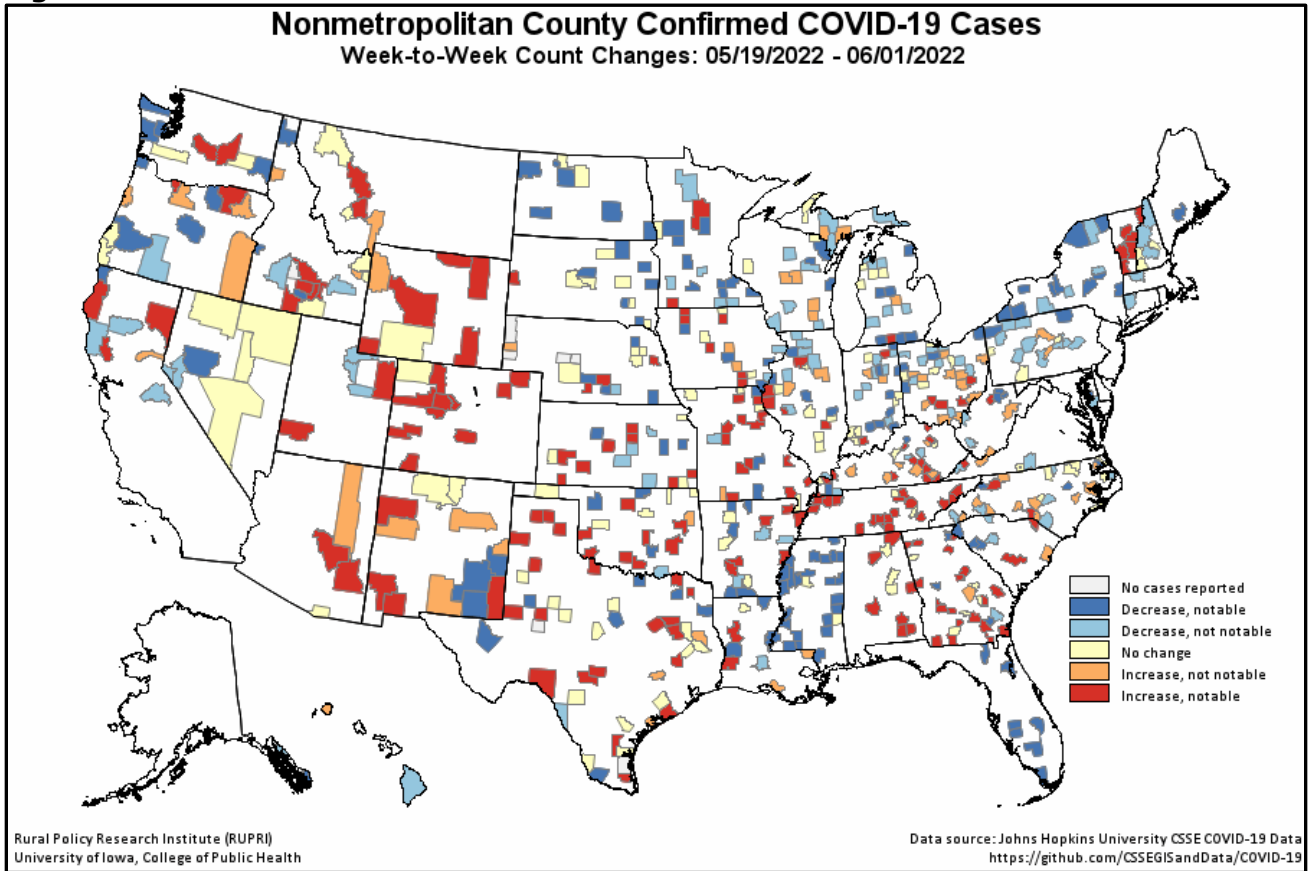
**Figure 1.**



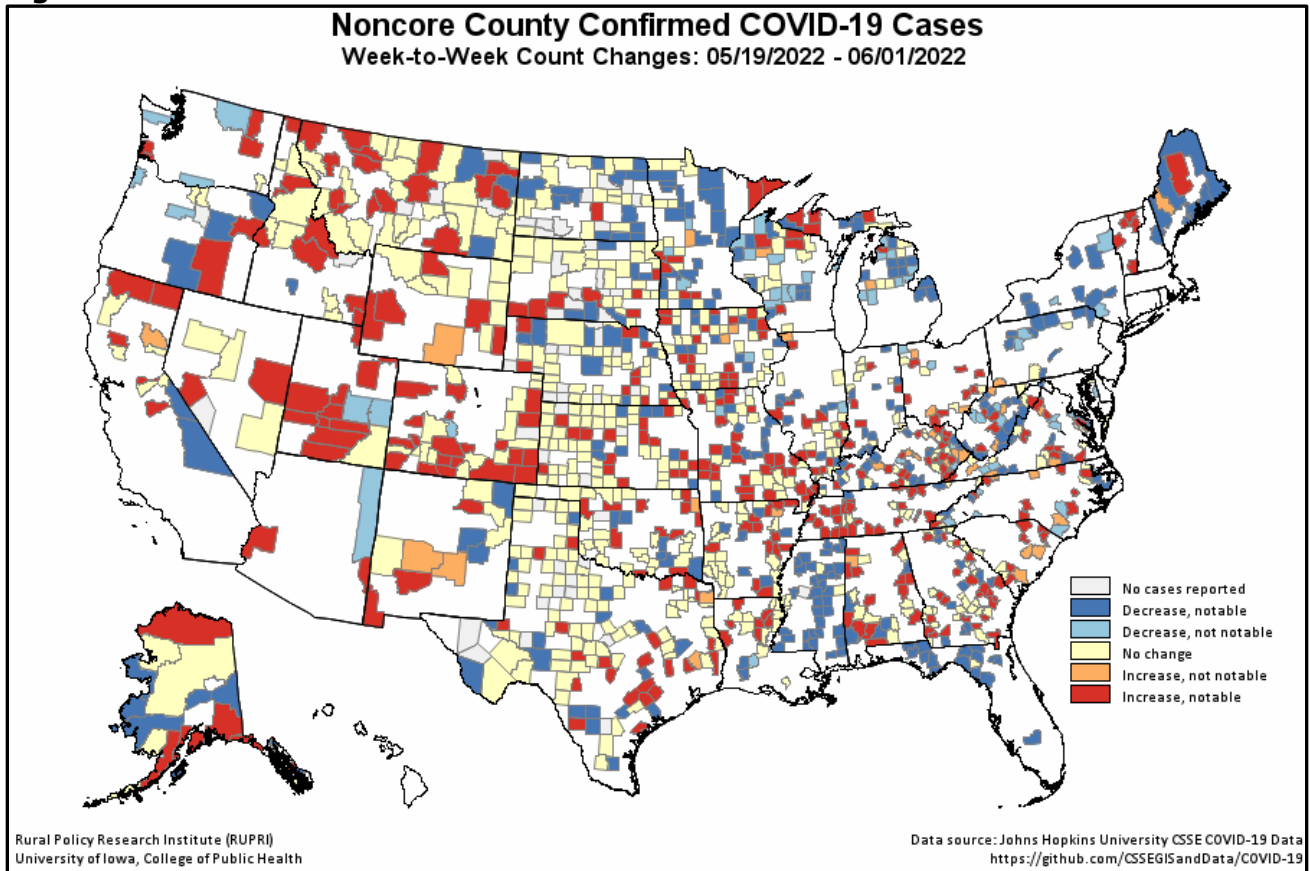
**Figure 2.**



**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/>.