



*Marion County*  
OREGON  
Health & Human Services

# COVID-19 Data & Trends

January 31, 2022

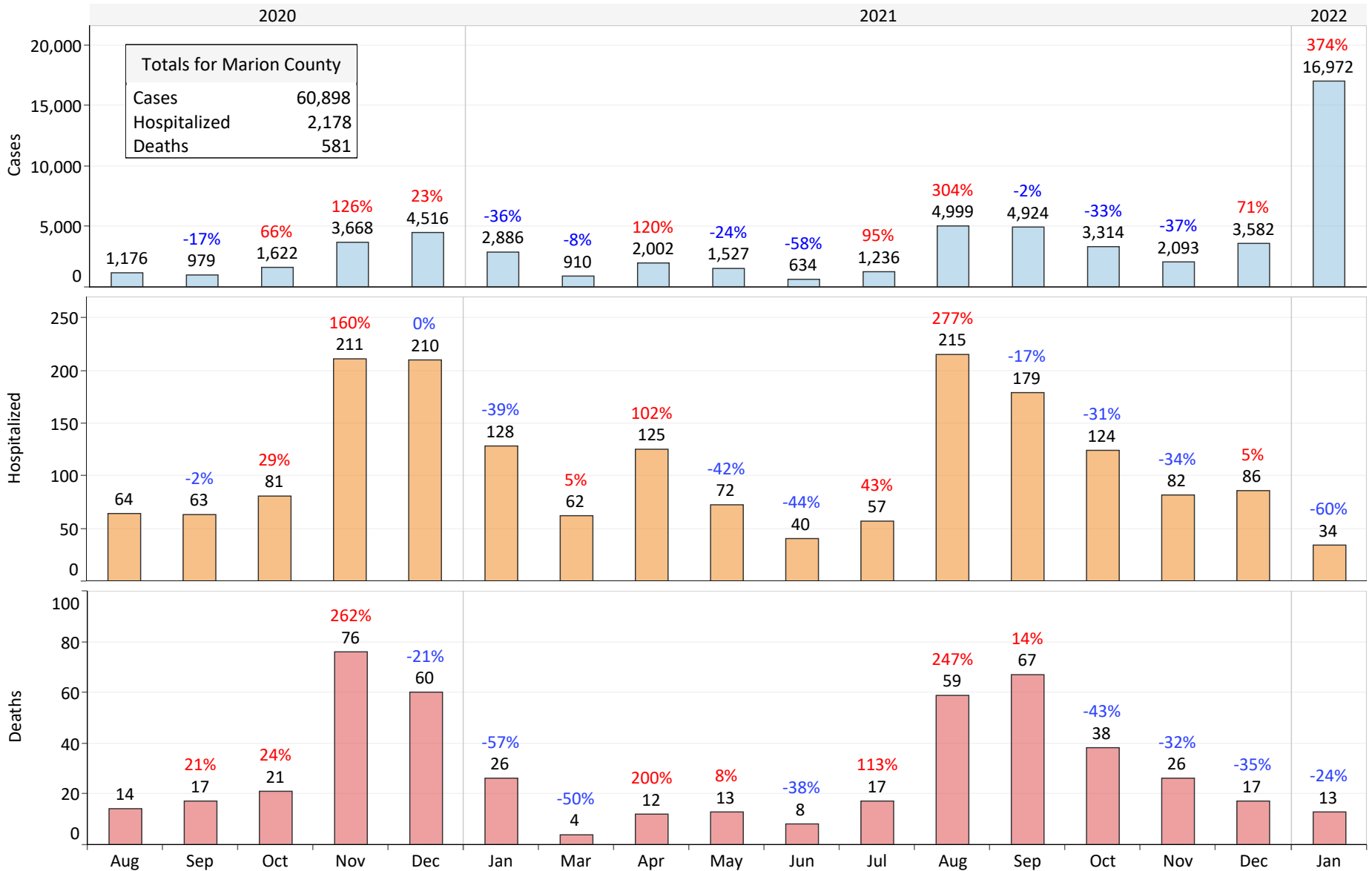
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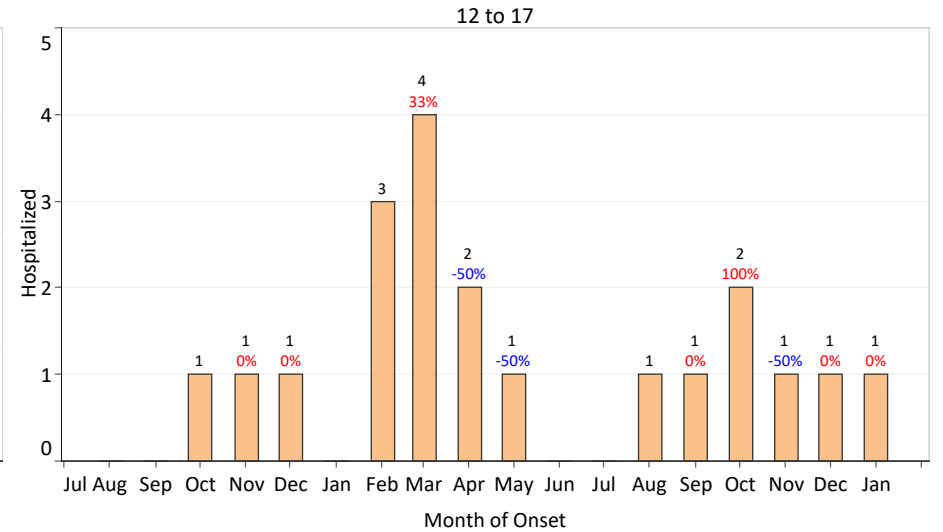
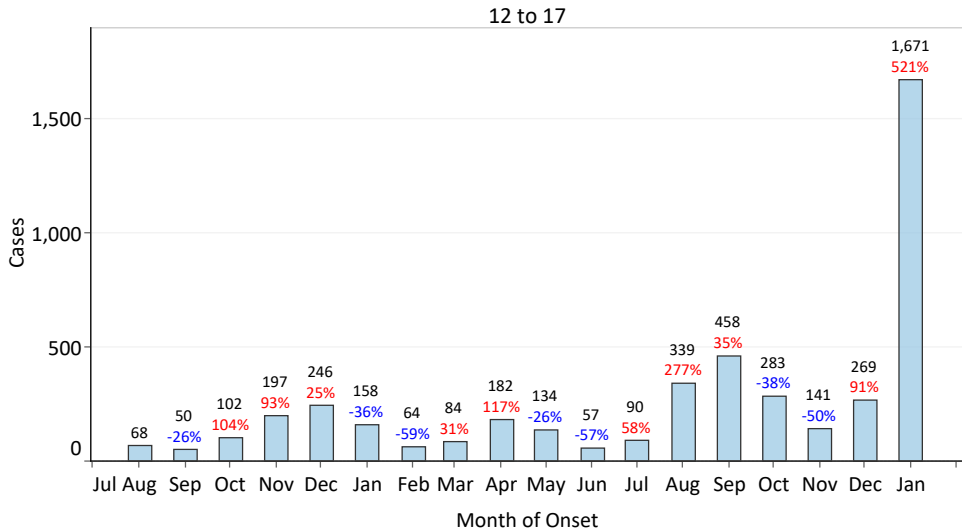
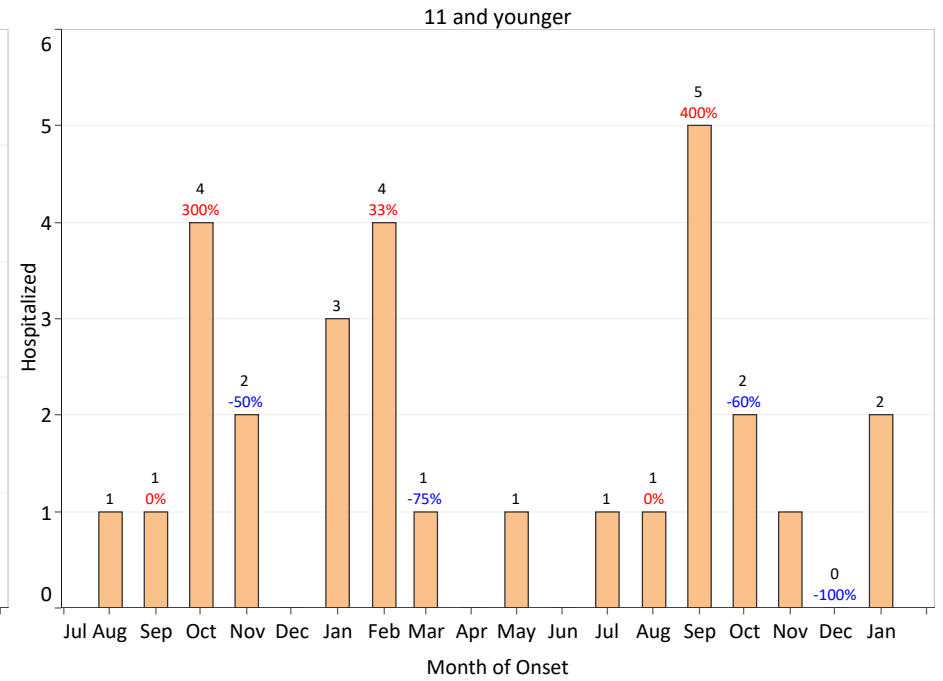
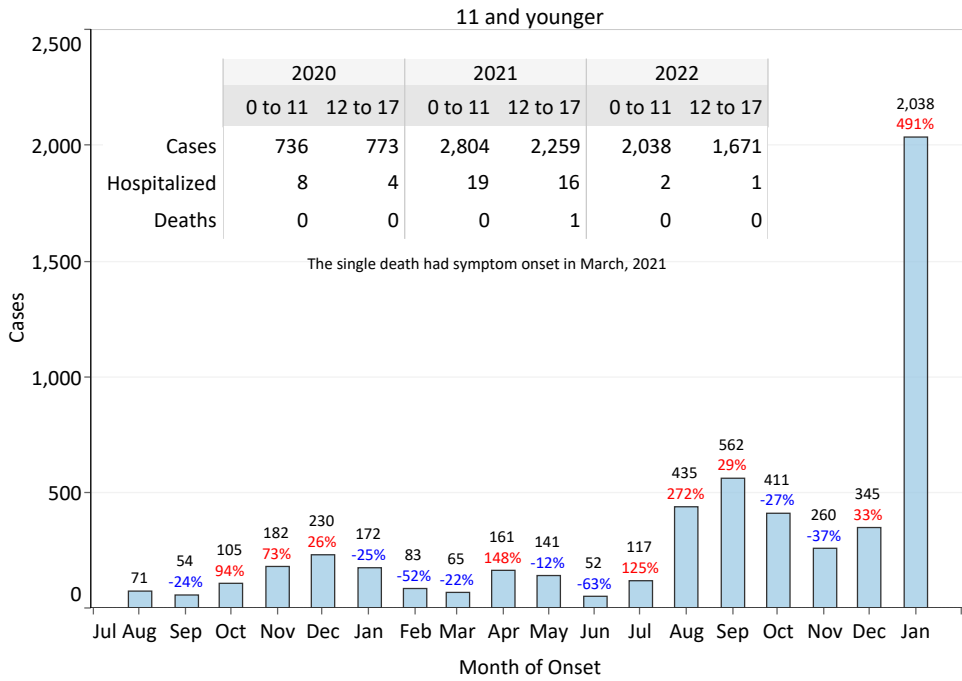
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## Monthly Infections, Hospitalizations & Deaths - last 18 months

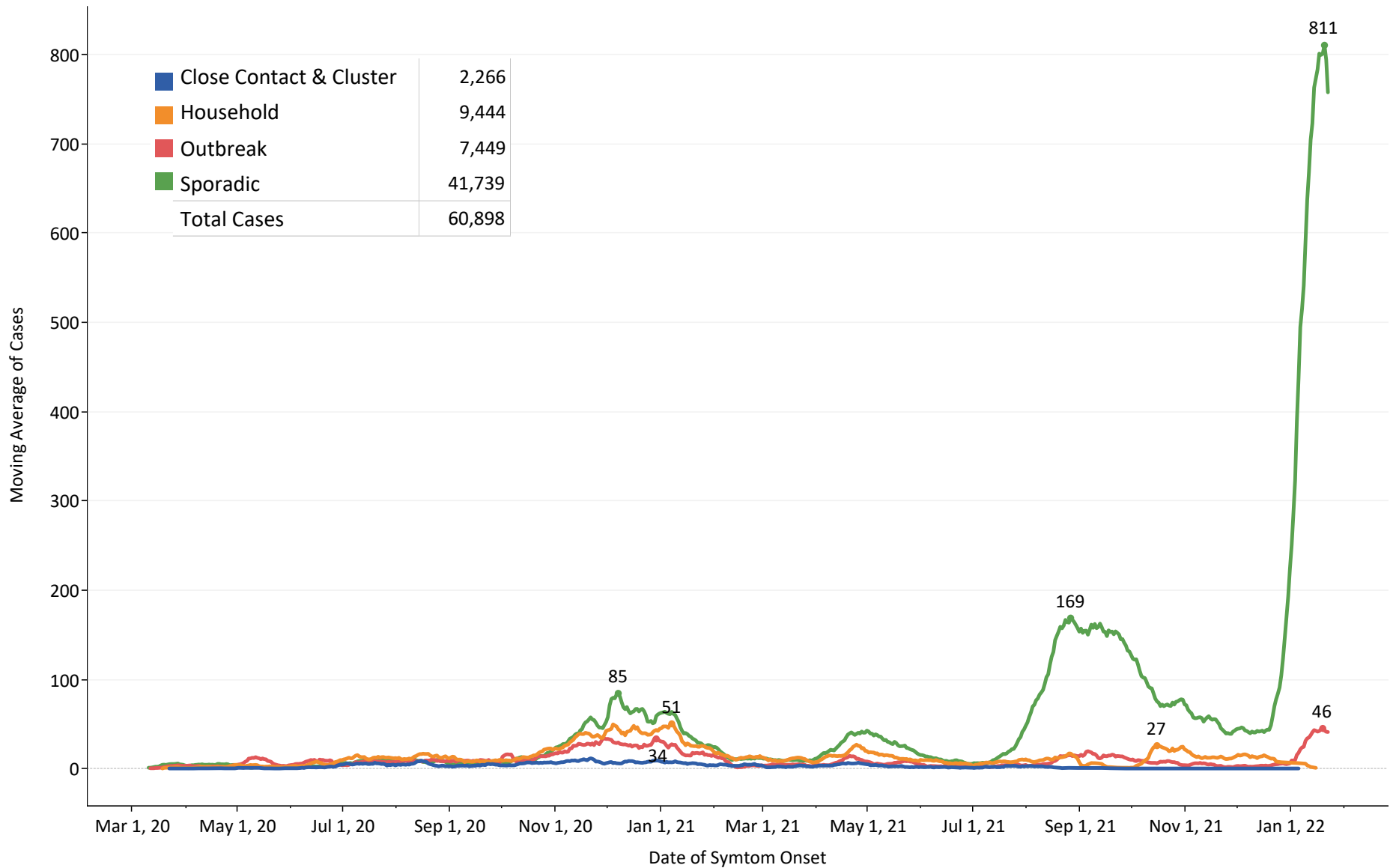
The charts below list the monthly counts for infections and cases with severe disease, along with the percent change on a month-to-month basis. Date used is the date of symptom onset. The impact of the Omicron variant is clearly seen in January's steep uptick in case counts. Please note that in-home testing and reduced case investigations will result in an underestimate of case counts and a lag in the reporting of hospitalizations and deaths.



# Monthly Infections, Hospitalizations & Deaths by Onset Date - last 18 months

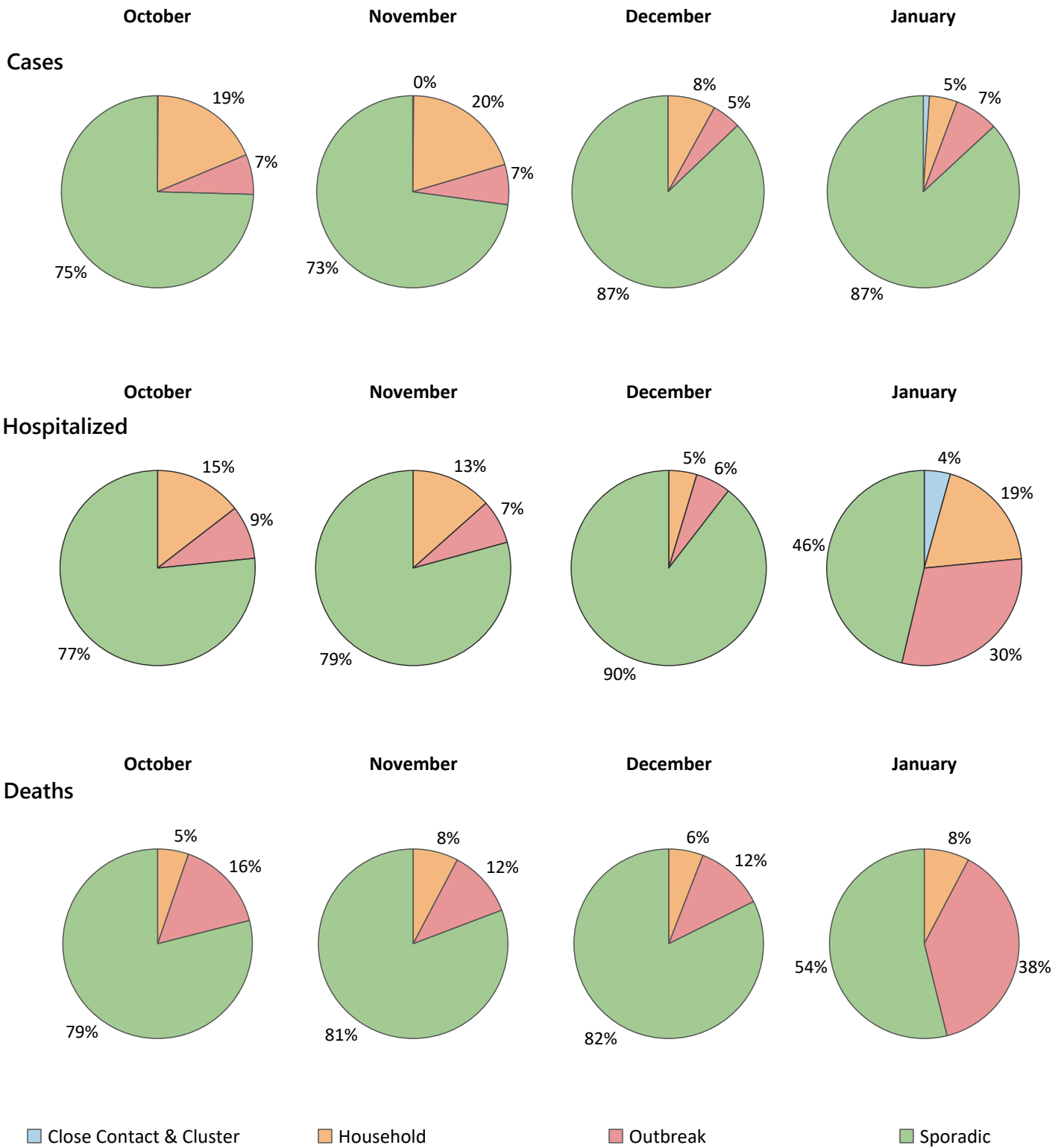


## Infection Trends by Source



This chart shows the four general sources of infection and their trends using a 7-day moving average, where the dates reflect the date of symptom onset. Sporadic transmission is high due to the high volume of cases and decrease in case investigation. Case investigations will now focus on congregate facilities and other specialized settings.

# Distribution of Cases, Hospitalizations and Deaths by Infection Source

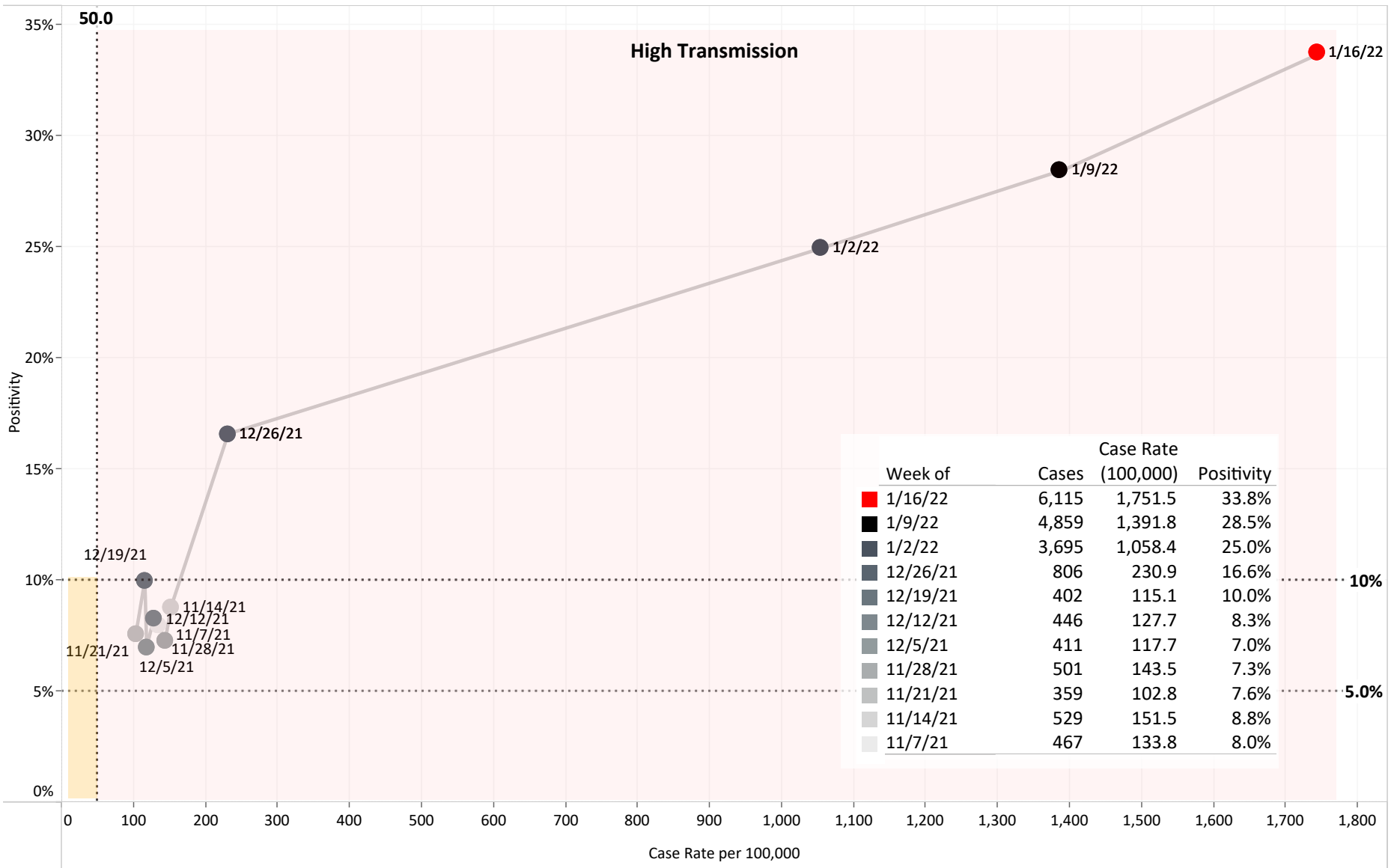


The above charts display the monthly distribution by infection source for cases, hospitalizations and deaths over the past four months. The month is assigned by date of symptom onset.

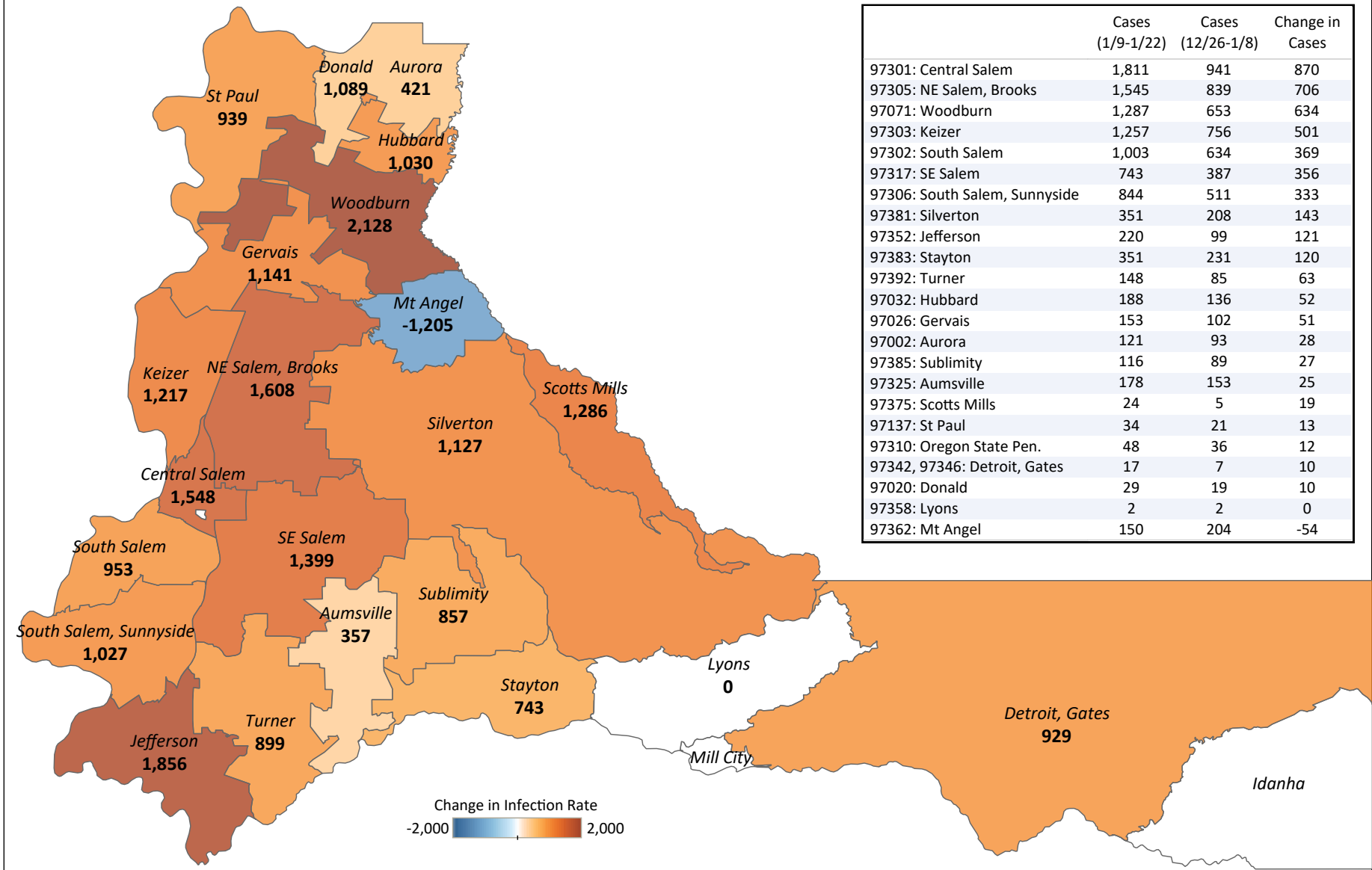
Data Updated: 1/28/2022

## CDC Level of Community Transmission

This diagram tracks the changes in the two metrics associated with the community spread of COVID-19: the test-based positivity and the number of cases per 100,000, both of which are calculated over a weekly period (Sunday-Saturday). Towards the end of November, cases due to the Delta variant were in decline, although the colder weather and holiday gatherings kept the case rate above 100. Now near the end of January, the impact of the highly transmissible Omicron variant on infection rates is apparent, with cases and positivity rising faster than at any other time during the pandemic.



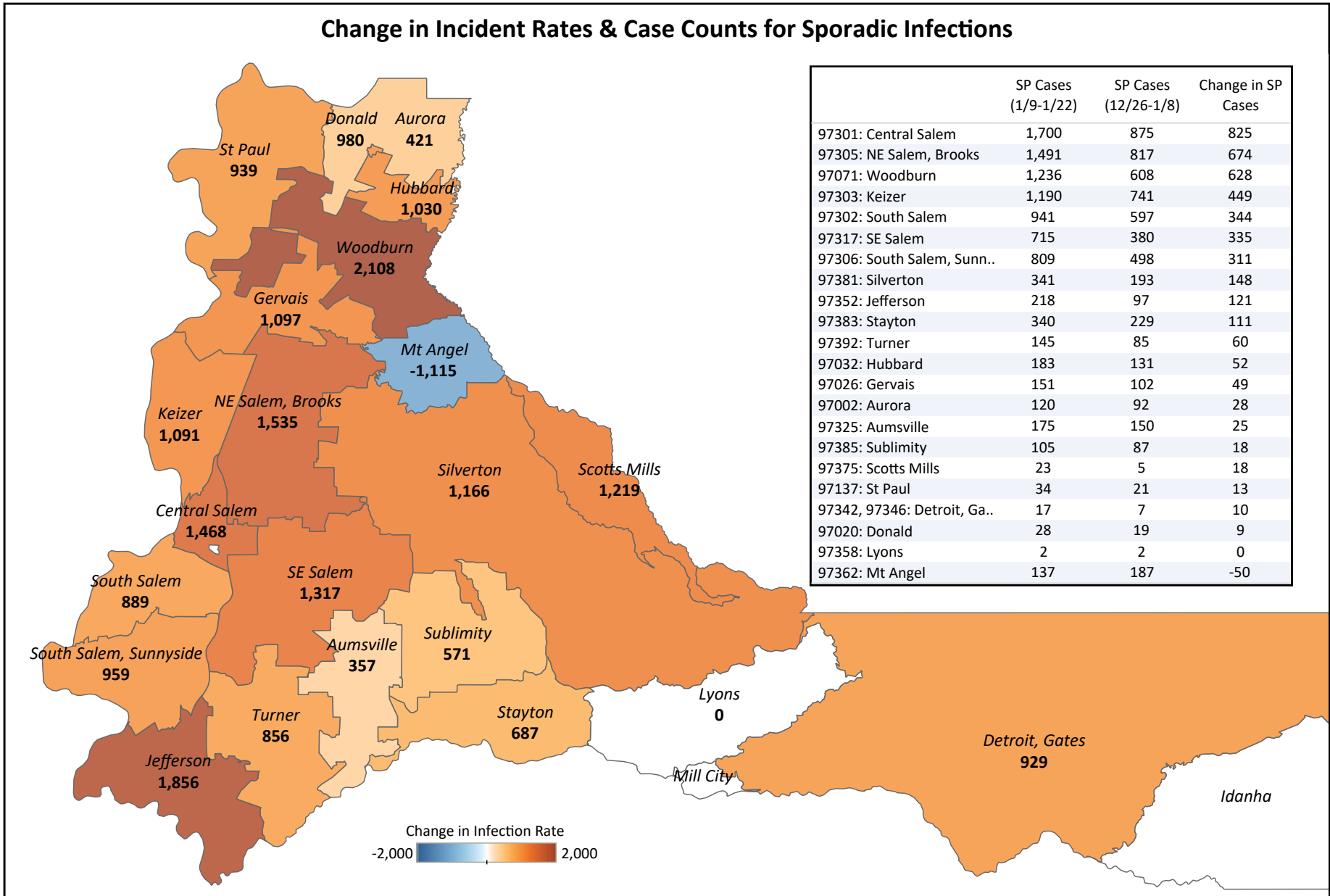
## Change in Incident Rates & Case Counts for All Infections



This map shows how case counts and rates due to all transmission sources have varied over the two most recent two-week periods. During this time case numbers have rapidly increased as the Omicron variant spreads throughout the population. Dates are date of symptom onset.

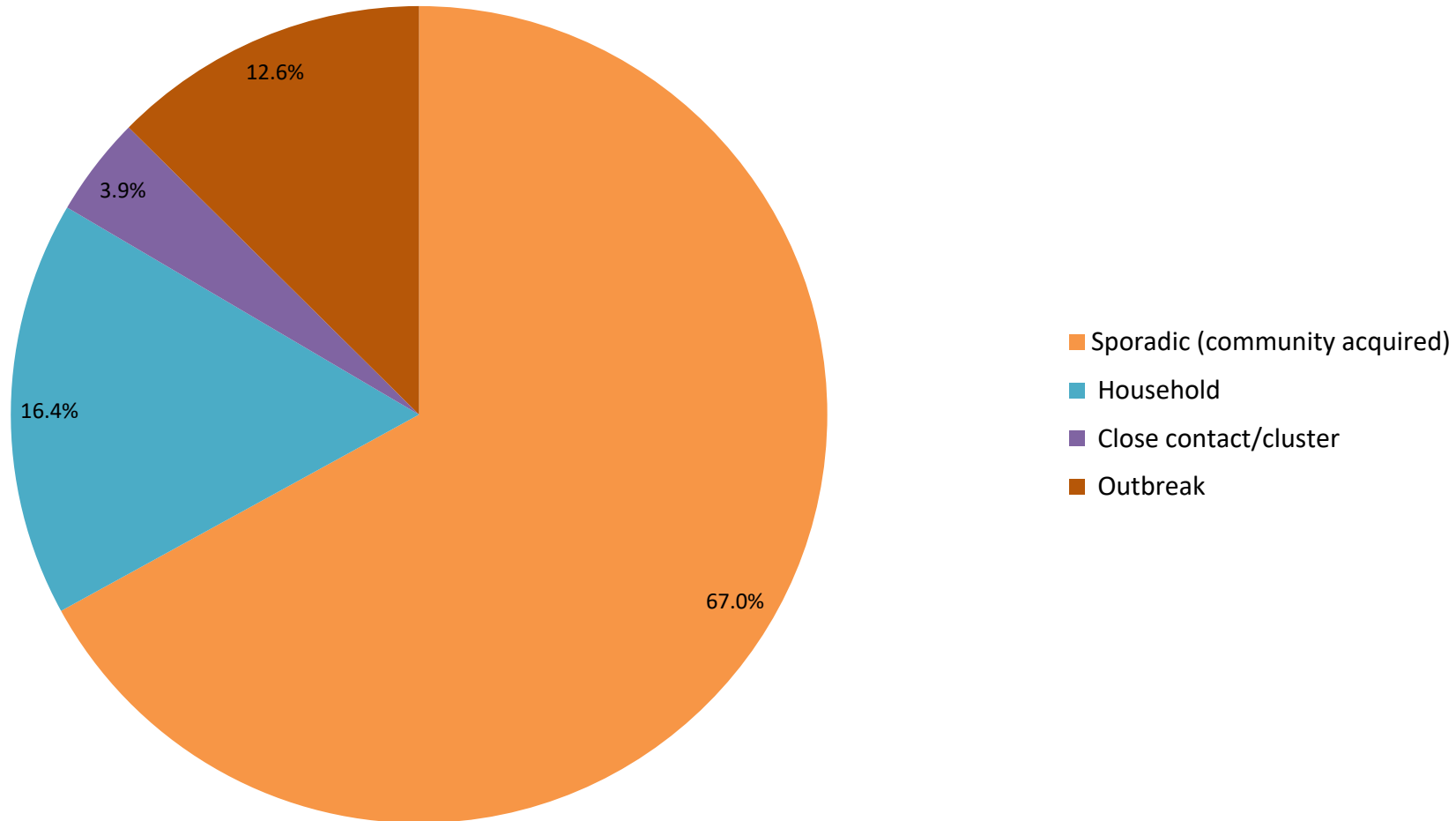


## Change in Incident Rates & Case Counts for Sporadic Infections



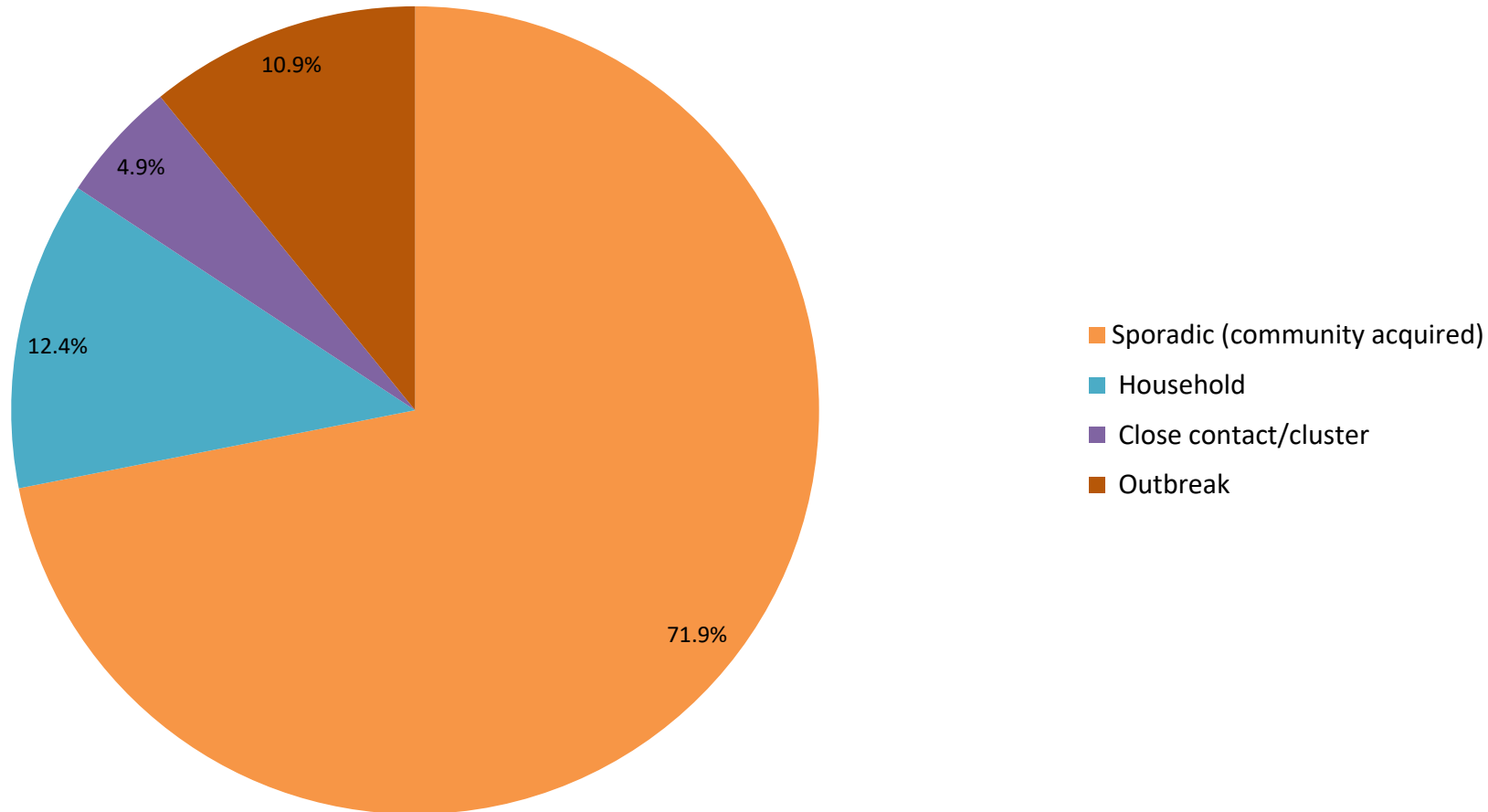
This map shows how sporadic case counts and rates have varied between the the two most recent two-week periods. The increase in cases and reduction in case investigation leads most cases now to be designated as sporadic. Dates are date of symptom onset.

# Percentage of COVID-19 cases in Marion County by source of infection, 3/1/20 - 1/24/22, OPERA



This slide shows the breakdown of infection source for COVID-19 cases in residents of Marion County. The most common type of infection source in Marion is sporadic transmission (community acquired) (67.0%), followed by household (16.4%). **\*\*It is important to note that this figure should not be directly compared to the state figure as they don't take into account differences in population size.\*\*** Close contact/cluster = contact between cases from different households not associated with a facility. These are typically referred to as social event outbreaks. Generated 1/24/22. **\*\*Updated bi-weekly\*\***

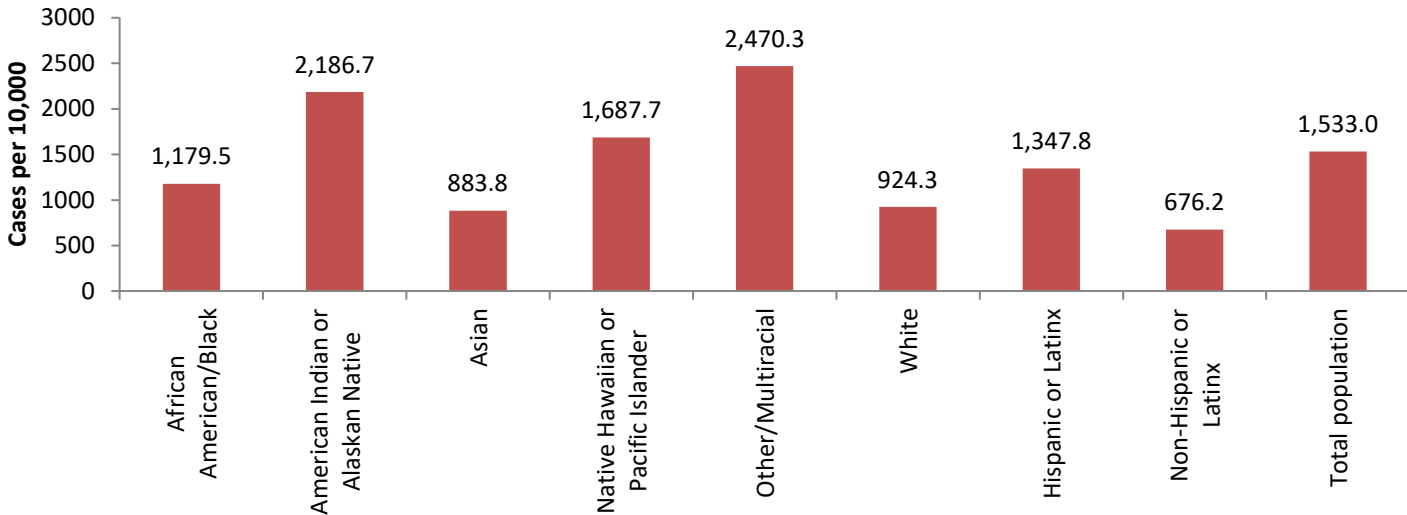
# Percentage of COVID-19 cases in Oregon by source of infection, 3/1/20 - 1/24/22, OPERA



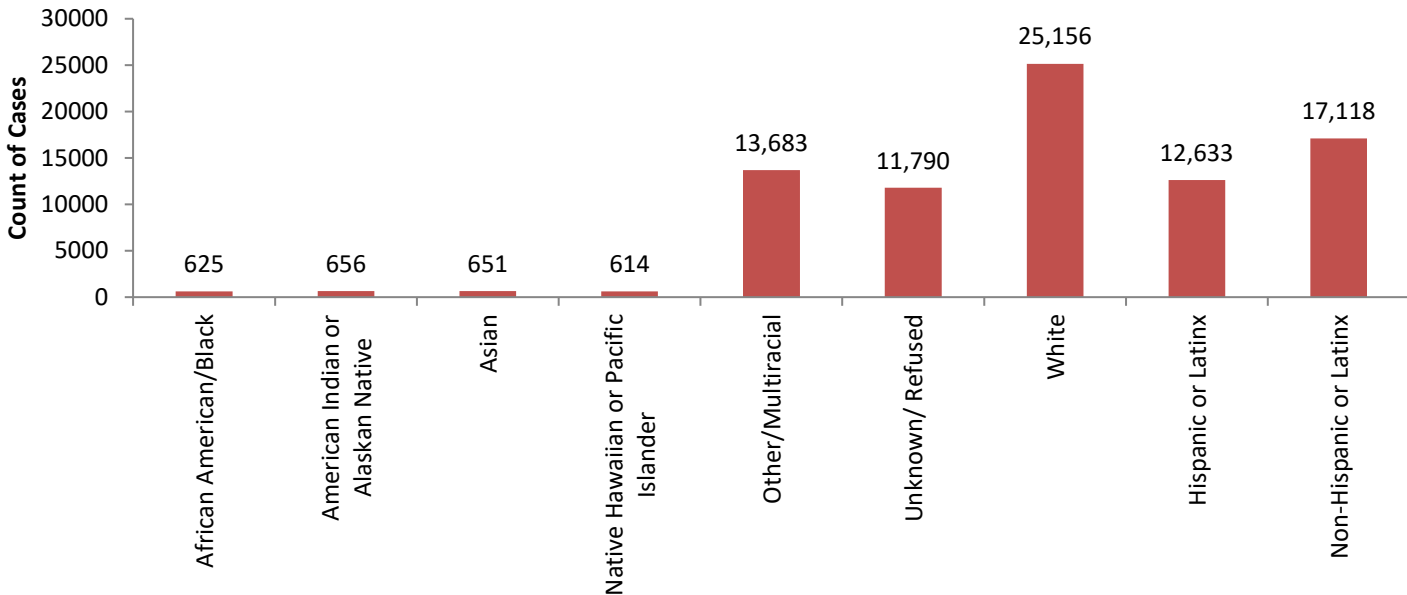
This slide shows the percentage of COVID-19 cases by the likely source of infection for residents in Oregon. In Oregon, the most common source of infection for COVID-19 cases are sporadic (71.9%), or that the source cannot be ascertained, these are said to be “community acquired”. The second most common source is households (12.4%), followed by outbreaks (10.9%). \*\*It is important to note that this figure should not be directly compared to the Marion figure as they don’t take into account differences in population size.\*\* Generated 1/24/22.

\*\*Updated bi-weekly\*\*

### Rate of COVID-19 cases by race & ethnicity in Marion County per 10,000 population, 3/1/20 - 1/18/22, OPERA & Census Bureau



### Count of COVID-19 cases (N=53,175) by race & ethnicity in Marion County, 3/1/20 - 1/18/22, OPERA & Census Bureau



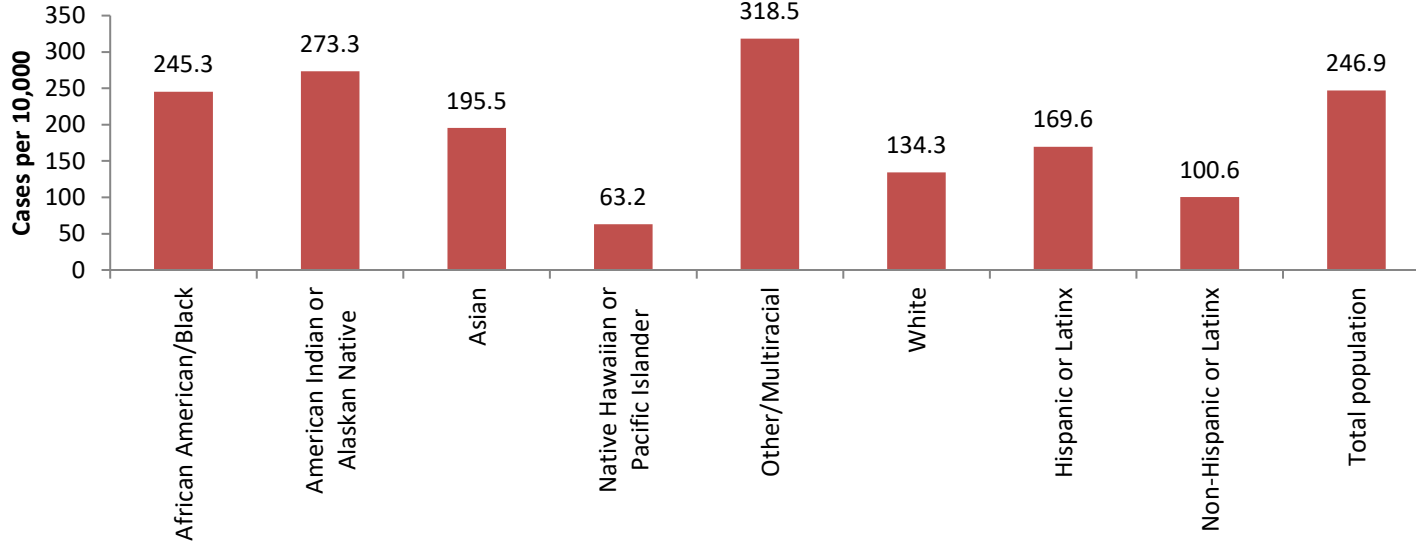
COVID-19 illness disproportionately affects communities of color. People who identified as Other or Multiracial had the highest case incidence rates of any racial group in Marion County. People who identified as Hispanic or LatinX had higher incidence rates than their Non-Hispanic or LatinX counterparts (1,347.8 per 10,000 Vs. 676.2 per 10,000). At this time, 12,633 people from the Hispanic or LatinX community have had COVID-19 illness. Generated 1/19/22. **\*\*Updated bi-weekly\*\***.

Race: refers to how a person identifies, typically in terms of physical characteristics such as skin color. (OHA – REALD) A person may identify as one single race or multiple races, in which case they are coded as “Other/Multiracial”.

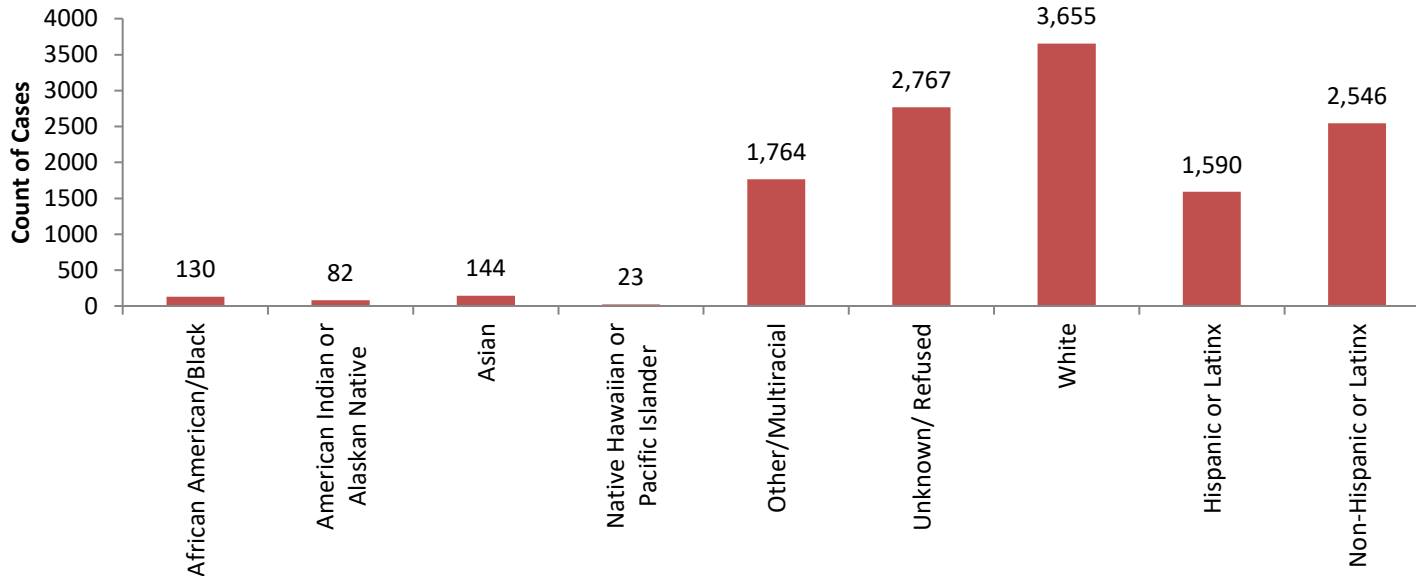
Ethnicity: refers to cultural factors such as nationality. In data collection efforts, “ethnicity” in the U.S. typically refers specifically to Hispanic ethnicity. (OHA – REALD)

Note – As cases are asked to provide their race and ethnicity, the total number of cases in the bottom figure will sum to more than the total number of cases reported (N).

### Rate of COVID-19 cases by race & ethnicity in Marion County per 10,000 population, 1/2/22 - 1/15/22, OPERA & Census Bureau

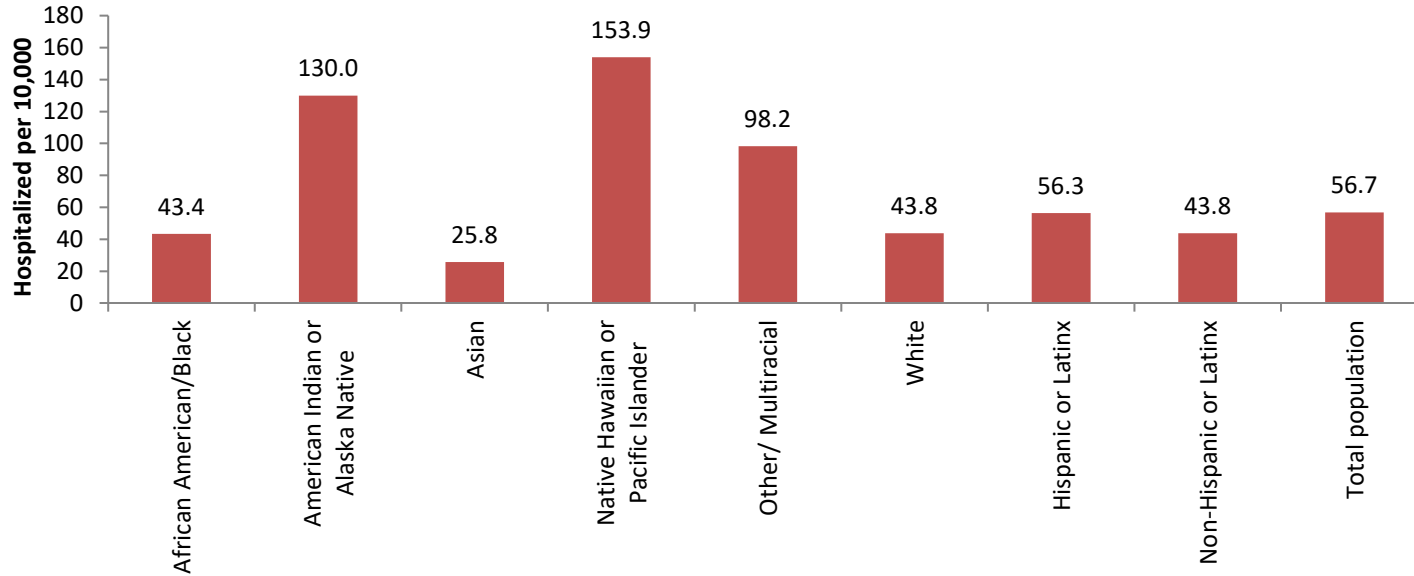


### Count of COVID-19 cases (N=8,565) by race & ethnicity in Marion County, 1/2/22 - 1/15/22, OPERA & Census Bureau

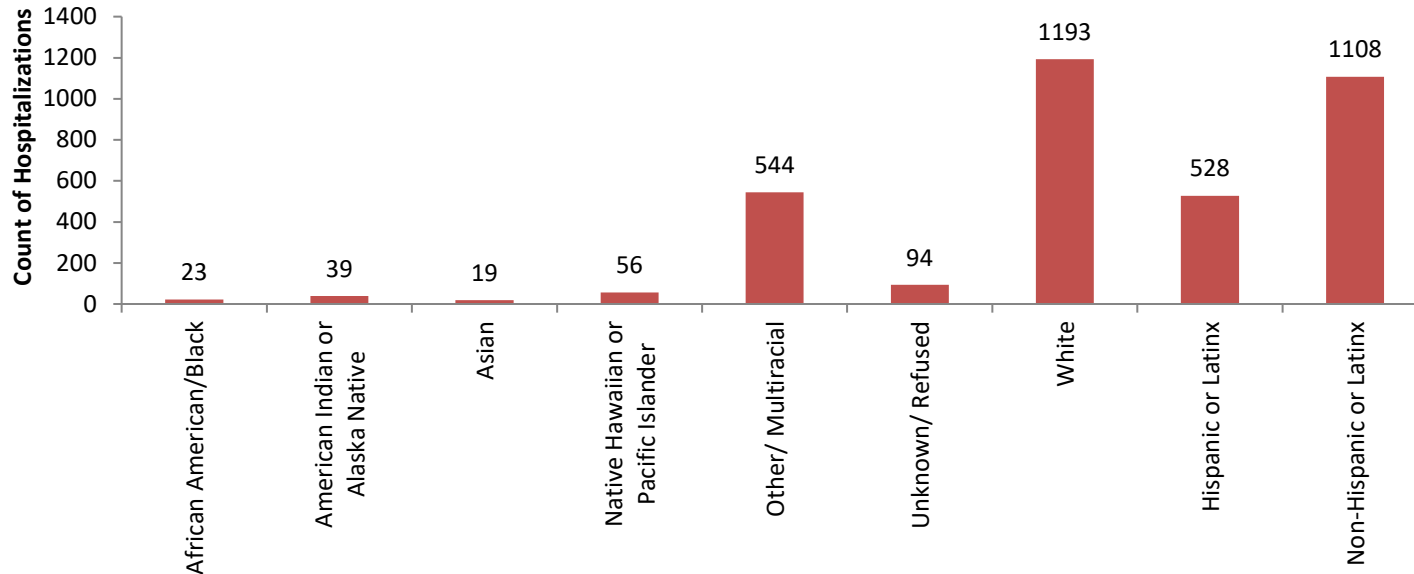


In the last two weeks, COVID-19 illness disproportionately affected communities of color in Marion County. People who identified as Hispanic or LatinX had lower incidence rates than their Non-Hispanic or LatinX counterparts (169.6 per 10,000 Vs. 100.6 per 10,000). Generated 1/19/22. **\*\*Updated bi-weekly\*\***. Race: refers to how a person identifies, typically in terms of physical characteristics such as skin color. (OHA – REALD) A person may identify as one single race or multiple races, in which case they are coded as “Other/Multiracial”. Ethnicity: refers to cultural factors such as nationality. In data collection efforts, “ethnicity” in the U.S. typically refers specifically to Hispanic ethnicity. (OHA – REALD) Note – As cases are asked to provide their race and ethnicity, the total number of cases in the bottom figure will sum to more than the total number of cases reported (N).

### Rate of COVID-19 hospitalizations by race & ethnicity in Marion County per 10,000 population, 1/1/20 - 11/12/21, ORPHEUS & Census Bureau



### Count of COVID-19 hospitalizations (N=1,968) by race & ethnicity in Marion County, 1/1/20 - 11/12/21, ORPHEUS & Census Bureau



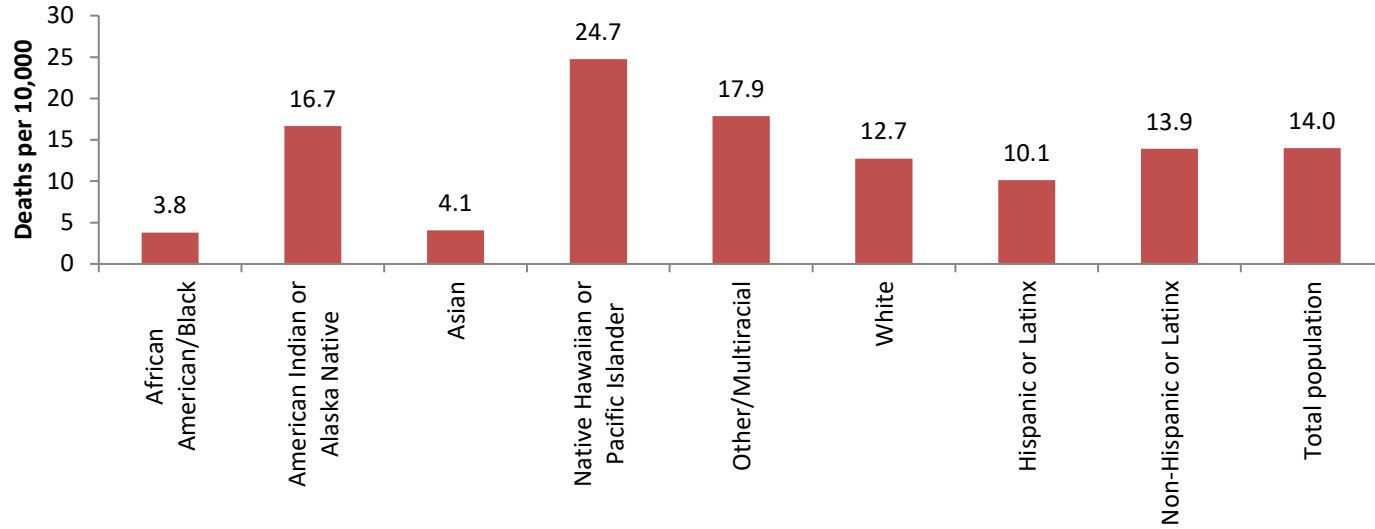
In the community, people who identified as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander had the highest rate of hospitalizations from COVID-19 of any racial group (153.9 per 10,000). People who identified as Hispanic or LatinX had higher hospitalization rates than their Non-Hispanic or LatinX counterparts (56.3 per 10,000 Vs. 43.8 per 10,000). At this time, 1,968 people in the community have been hospitalized with COVID-19. Generated 11/13/21. **\*\*Updated as needed\*\***

Race: refers to how a person identifies, typically in terms of physical characteristics such as skin color. (OHA – REALD) A person may identify as one single race or multiple races, in which case they are coded as “Other/Multiracial”.

Ethnicity: refers to cultural factors such as nationality. In data collection efforts, “ethnicity” in the U.S. typically refers specifically to Hispanic ethnicity. (OHA – REALD)

Note – As cases are asked to provide their race and ethnicity, the total number of cases in the bottom figure will sum to more than the total number of cases reported (N).

### Rate of COVID-19 deaths by race & ethnicity in Marion County per 10,000 population, 1/1/20 - 11/12/21, ORPHEUS & Census Bureau



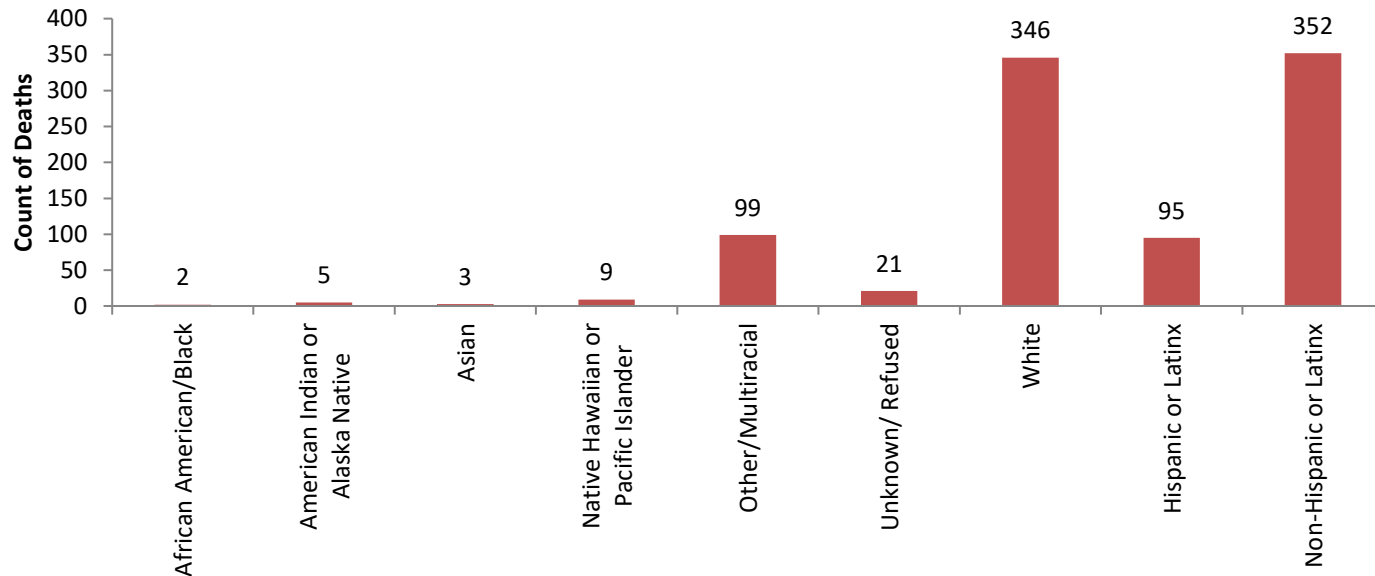
The COVID-19 mortality rate was highest amongst the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander community (24.7 per 10,000) in Marion County. People who identified as non-Hispanic or LatinX had higher mortality rates from COVID-19 than their Hispanic or LatinX counterparts (13.9 per 10,000 Vs. 10.1 per 10,000). At this time, 485 people in the community have died due to COVID-19. Generated 11/13/21. **\*\*Updated as needed\*\***

**Race:** refers to how a person identifies, typically in terms of physical characteristics such as skin color. (OHA – REALD)

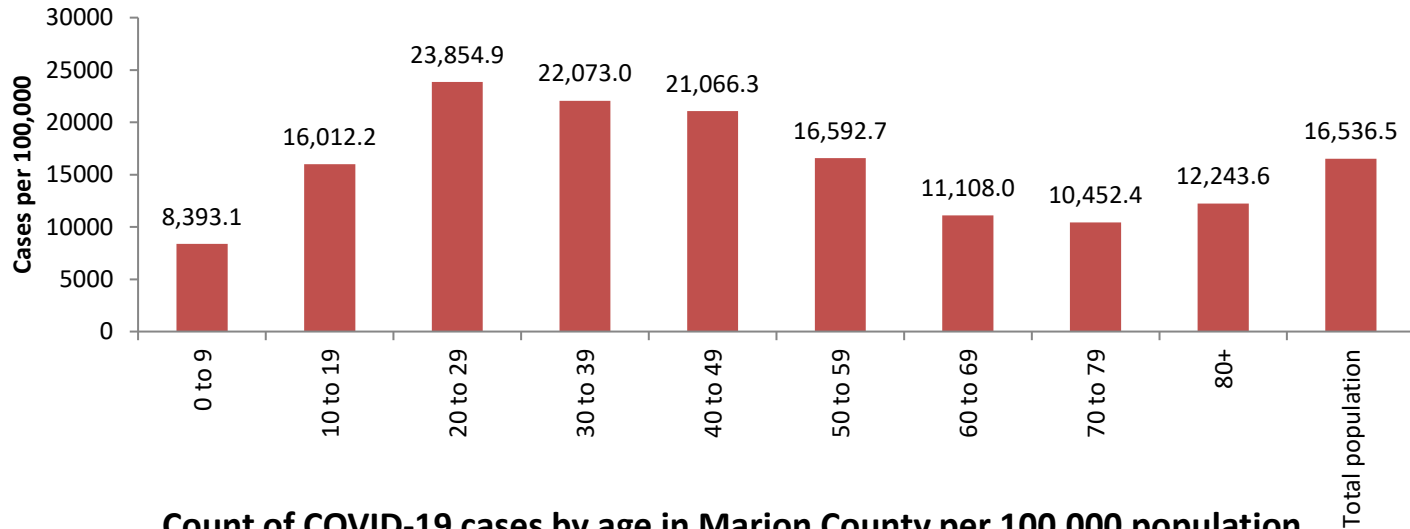
**Ethnicity:** refers to cultural factors such as nationality. In data collection efforts, “ethnicity” in the U.S. typically refers specifically to Hispanic ethnicity. (OHA – REALD)

**Note –** As cases are asked to provide their race and ethnicity, the total number of cases in the bottom figure will sum to more than the total number of cases reported (N).

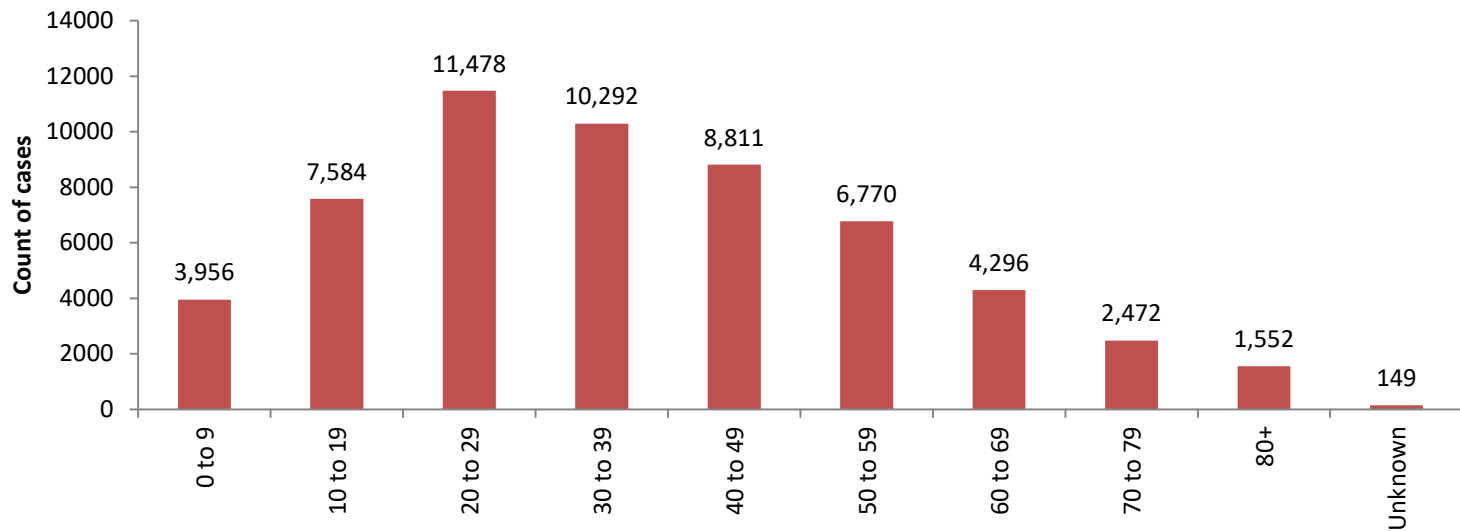
### Count of COVID-19 deaths (N=485) by race & ethnicity in Marion County, 1/1/20 - 11/12/21, ORPHEUS & Census Bureau



**Rate of COVID-19 cases by age in Marion County per 100,000 population,  
3/1/20 - 1/23/22, OPERA & Census Bureau**



**Count of COVID-19 cases by age in Marion County per 100,000 population  
(N=57,360), 3/1/20 - 1/23/22, OPERA & Census Bureau**

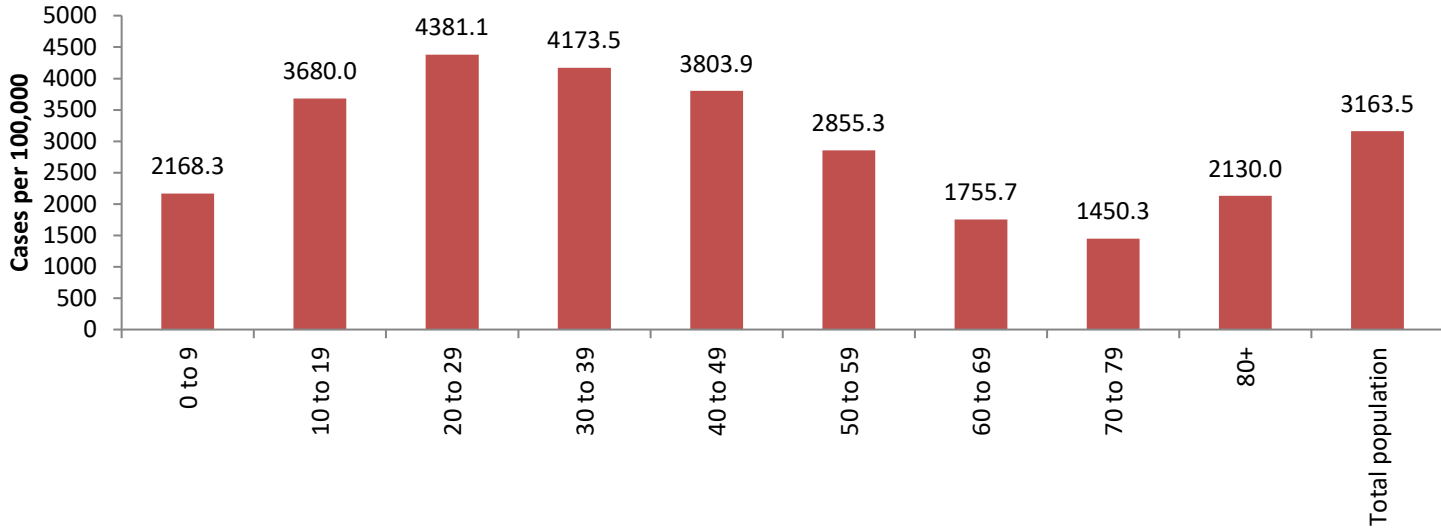


COVID-19 incidence rates have been higher in working age adults between the ages of 20-59 throughout the pandemic. Rates were highest for those between the ages of 20-29. Rates fell off after age 59 before rising again for those over the age of 80. Generated 1/24/22

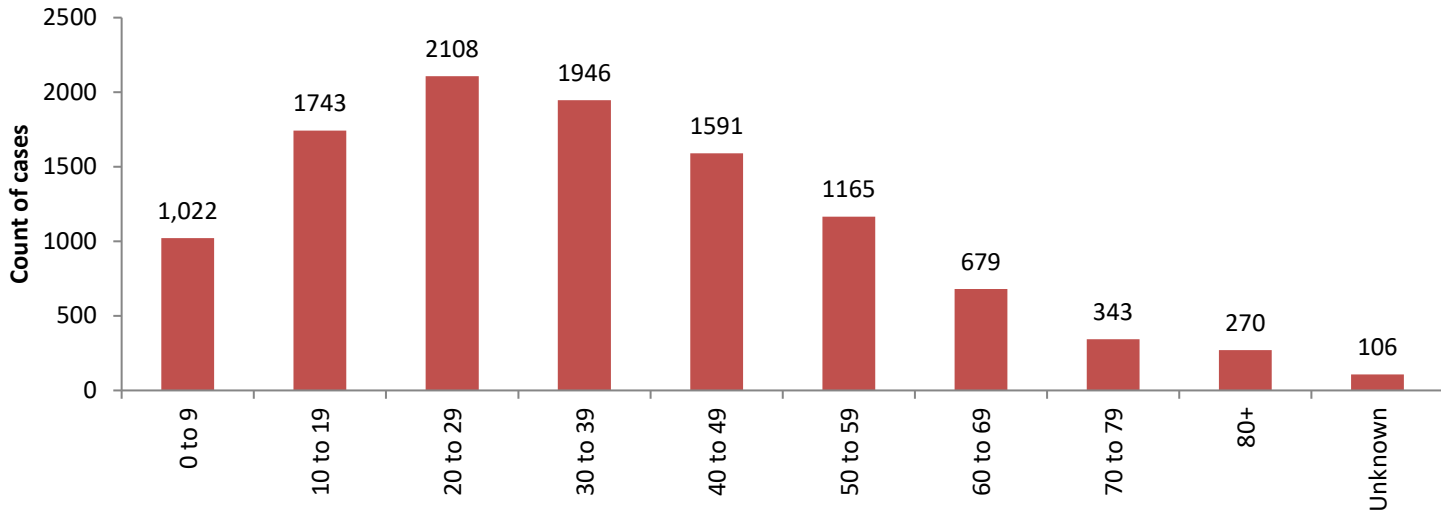
\*\*Updated bi-weekly\*\*



**Rate of COVID-19 cases by age in Marion County per 100,000 population, 1/9/22 - 1/22/22, OPERA & Census Bureau**

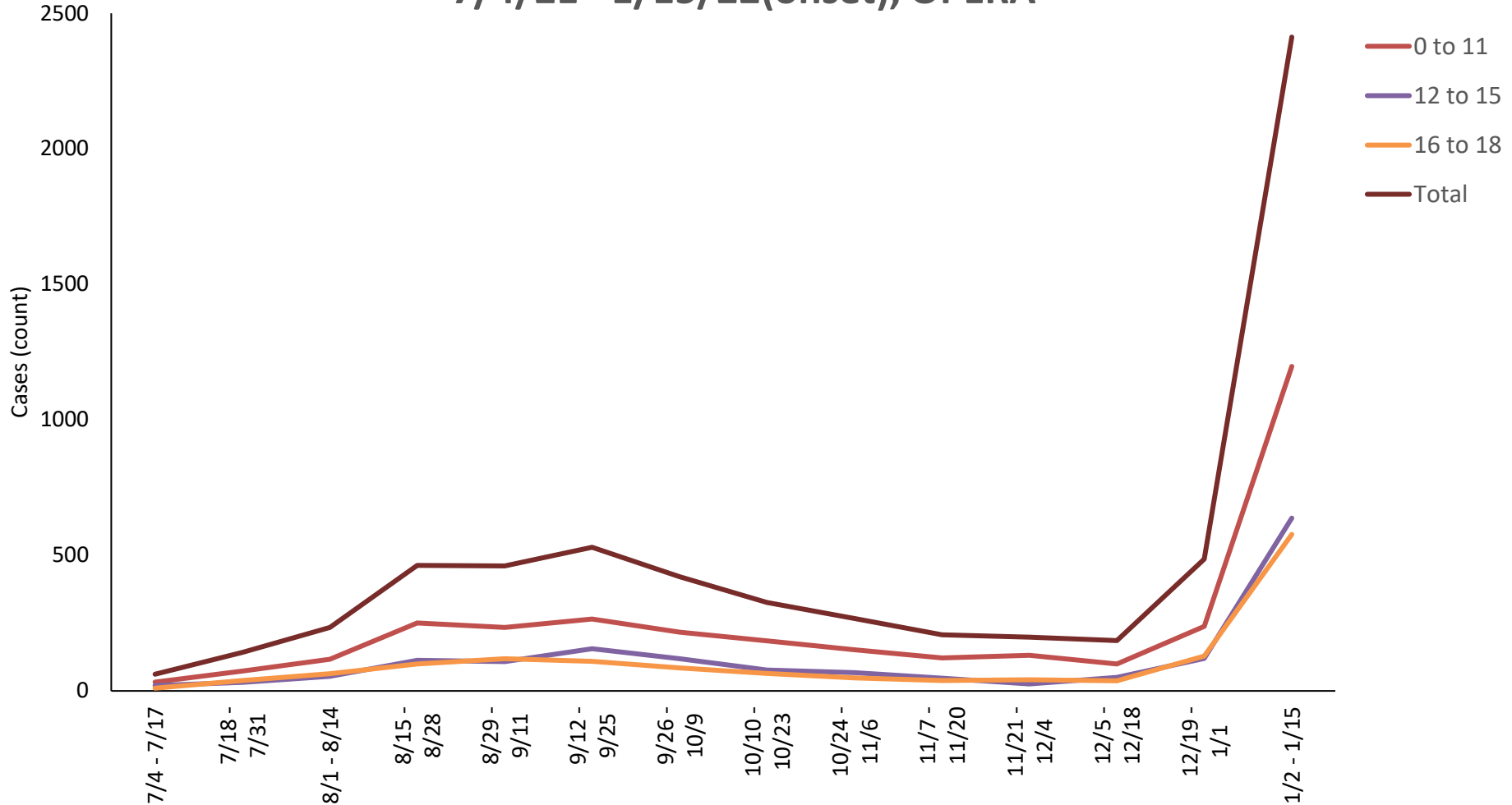


**Count of COVID-19 cases by age in Marion County per 100,000 population (N=10,973), 1/9/22 - 1/22/22, OPERA & Census Bureau**



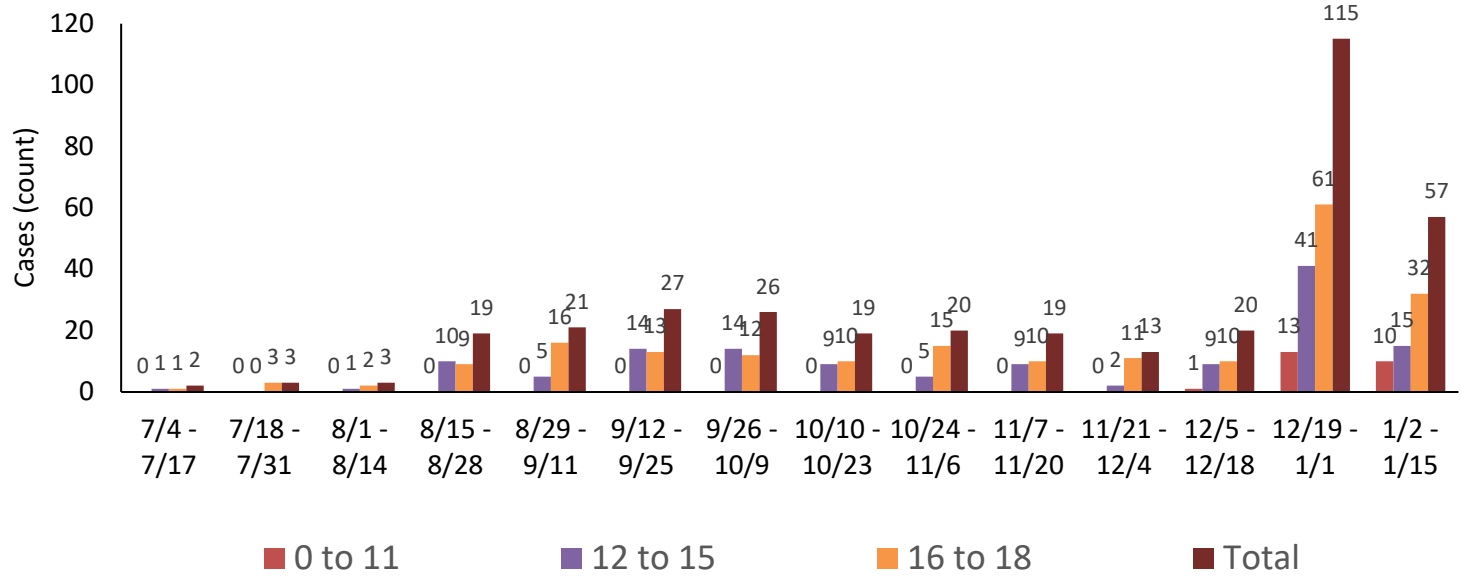
In the past two weeks, COVID-19 incidence rates were higher in working age adults between the ages of 20-49. Rates were highest for those between the ages of 30-39. Generated 1/24/22 \*\*Updated bi-weekly\*\*

# Cases in children (under 19) in Marion County by age group, 7/4/21 - 1/15/22(onset), OPERA



Cases in children under 19 surged in August and September due to the Delta variant and then decreased in early October through mid December before dramatically surging due to the Omicron variant in late 2021, early 2022. \*\*Please do not compare age groups to each other as they have not been adjusted for differences in their respective population sizes (i.e. per capita rates).\*\* Generated 1/24/22. \*\*Updated bi-weekly\*\*

## Cases in fully vaccinated children (under 19) years old in Marion County by age group, 7/4/21 to 1/15/22(onset), OPERA



Cases in fully vaccinated children (breakthrough) in Marion County increased in August through early October due to the Delta variant after a period of relative stability, which was followed by a subsequent decrease that aligned with overall County case trends before rising again due to the Omicron variant in late-December 2021. Additionally, child hospitalizations continue to remain low, as 14 children have been hospitalized between 7/4/21 to 1/15/22 after testing positive for COVID-19. **\*\*Note that vaccination and hospitalization data collected in 2022 has been degraded due to limited system capacity to obtain this information, therefore the data presented is likely an underestimate and not reflective of the true situation, interpret with caution\*\*** **\*\*Please do not compare age groups as they have not been adjusted for differences in their respective population sizes (i.e. per capita rates).\*\*** **\*\*Generated 1/24/22.\*\*** **\*\*Updated bi-weekly\*\***

## Cases in hospitalized children (under 19) in Marion County by age group, 7/4/21 to 1/15/22(onset), OPERA

