



Marion County
OREGON
Health & Human Services

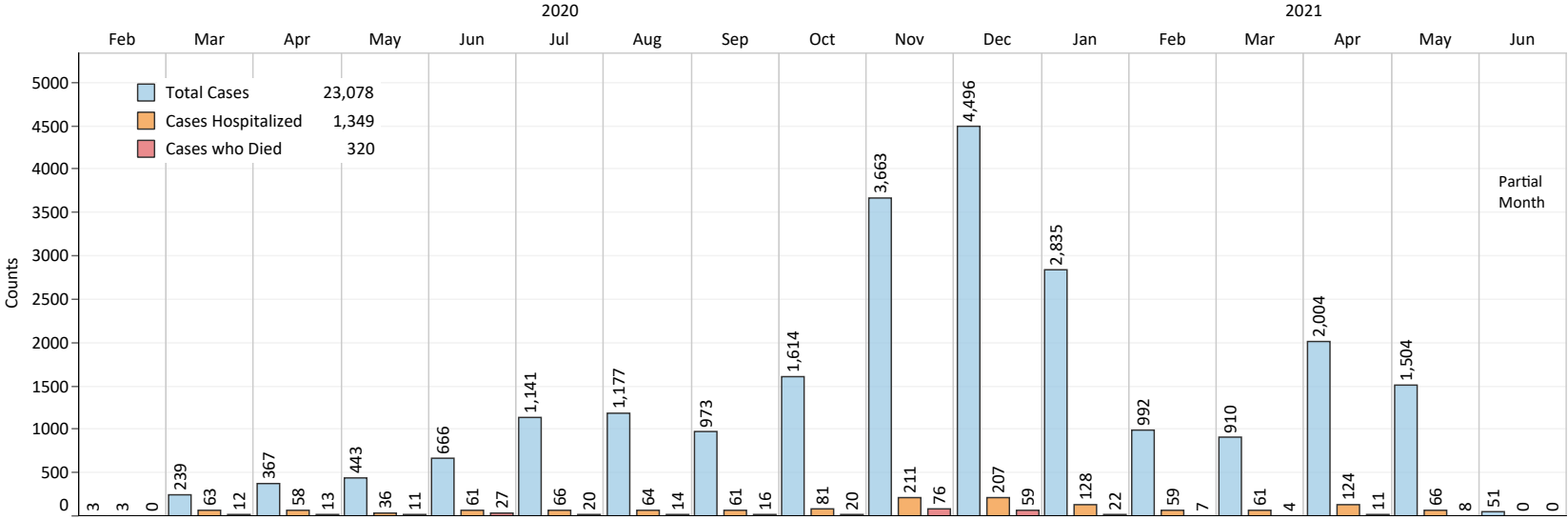
COVID-19 Data & Trends

June 8, 2021

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Infections, Hospitalizations & Deaths by Onset Date - Monthly Summary



Proportion of cases that result in severe outcomes (hospitalizations or deaths), by month and over the course of the pandemic.

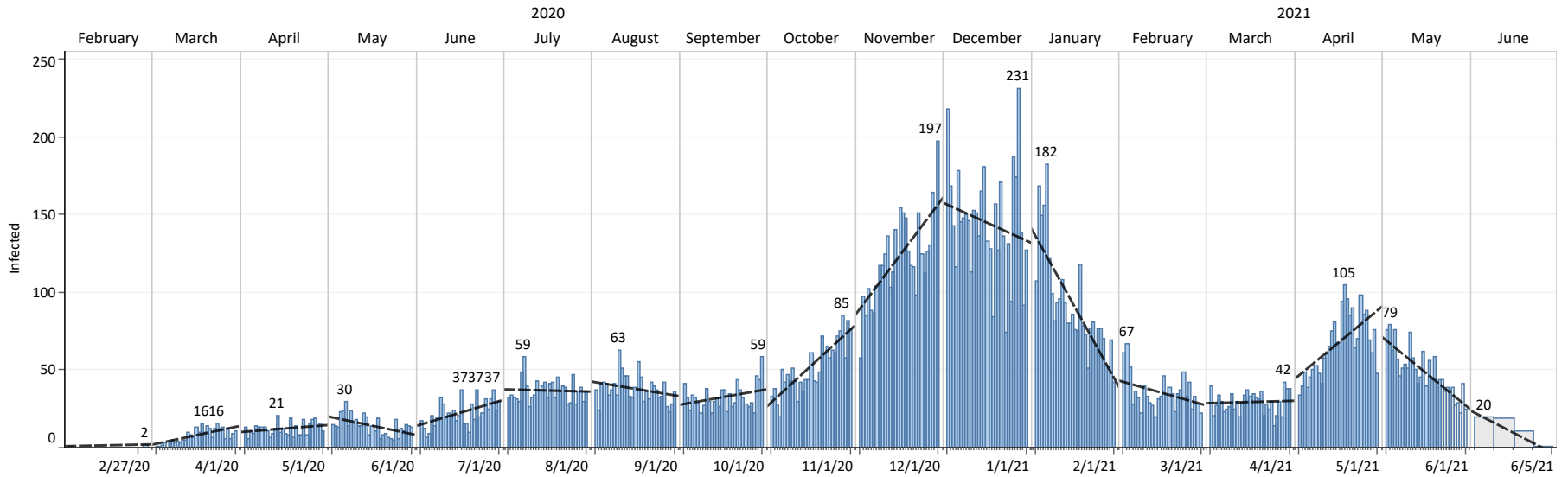
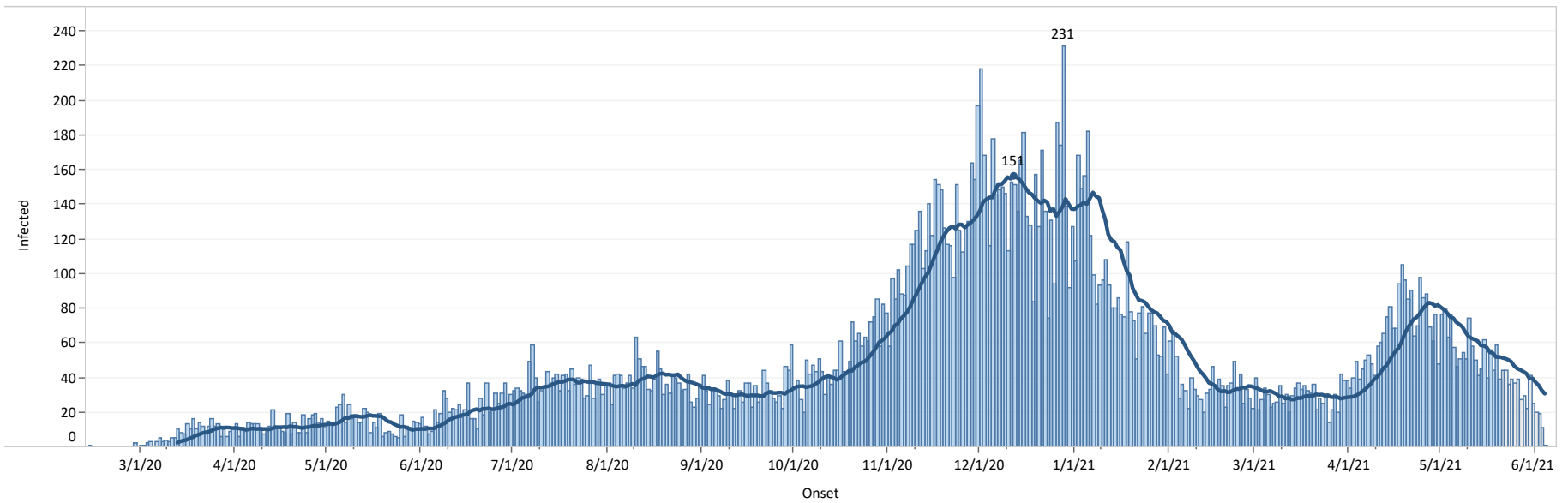
	2020												2021					Grand Total
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Case Hospitalized Rate	100.0%	26.4%	15.8%	8.1%	9.2%	5.8%	5.4%	6.3%	5.0%	5.8%	4.6%	4.5%	5.9%	6.7%	6.2%	4.4%	0.0%	5.8%
Case Fatality Rate	0.0%	5.0%	3.5%	2.5%	4.1%	1.8%	1.2%	1.6%	1.2%	2.1%	1.3%	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%

Proportion per month of infections, hospitalizations, and deaths across the course of the pandemic.

	2020												2021					Grand Total
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Cases	0%	1%	2%	2%	3%	5%	5%	4%	7%	16%	19%	12%	4%	4%	9%	7%	0%	100%
Hospitalized	0%	5%	4%	3%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	16%	15%	9%	4%	5%	9%	5%	0%	100%
Deaths	0%	4%	4%	3%	8%	6%	4%	5%	6%	24%	18%	7%	2%	1%	3%	3%	0%	100%

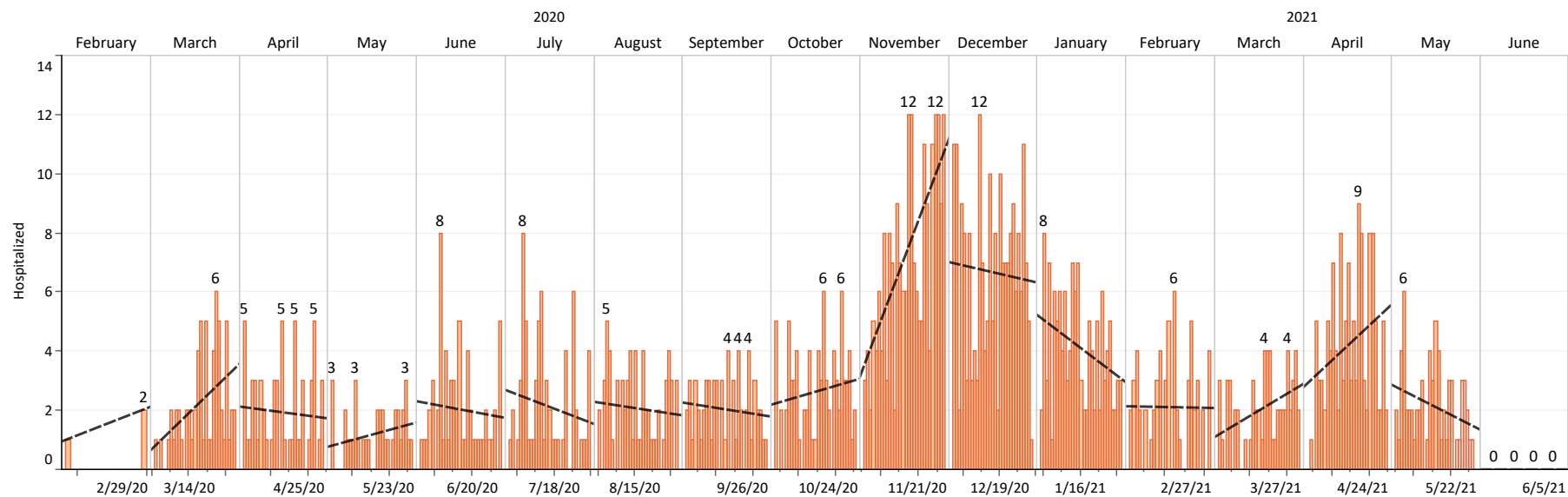
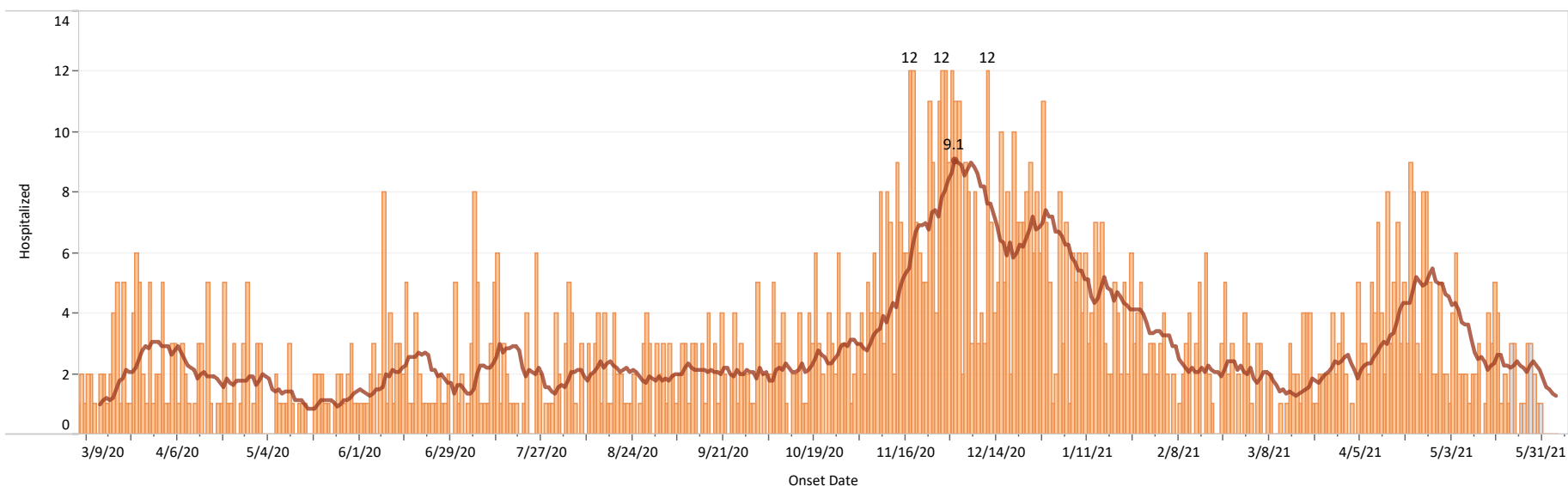
This page shows how the level of infection and severity of COVID-19 is progressing in the county, summarized by month, so as to show broad trends.

Cases: Numbers and Trends



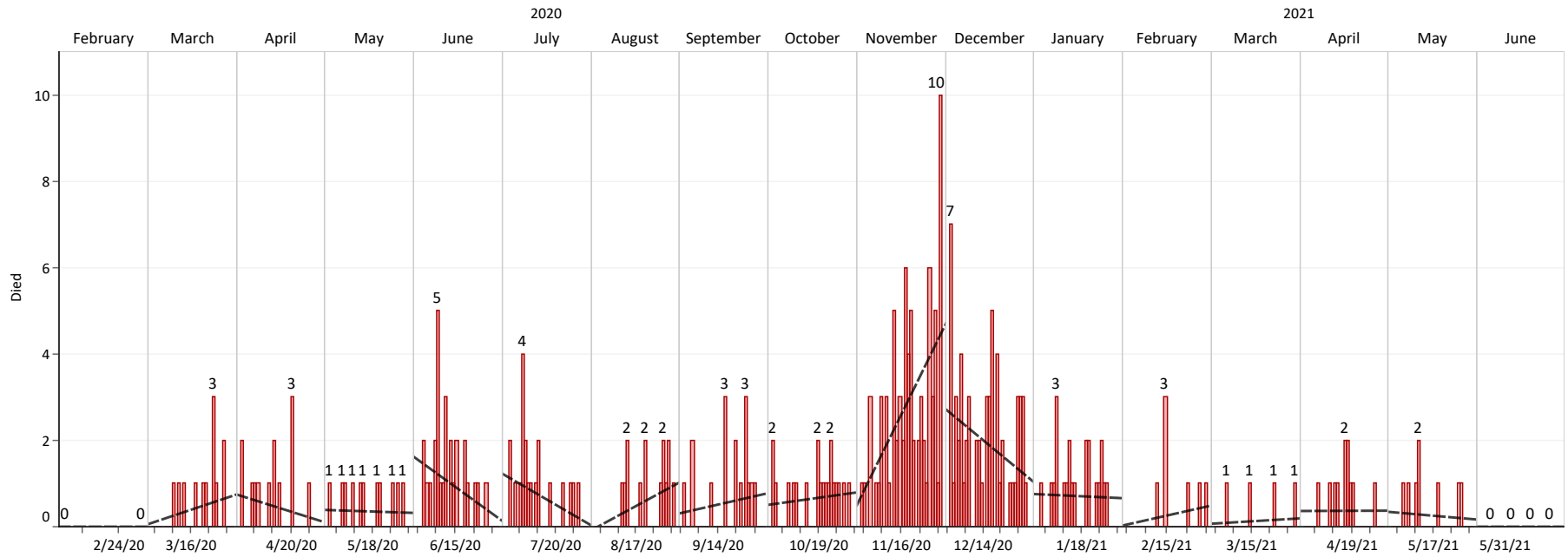
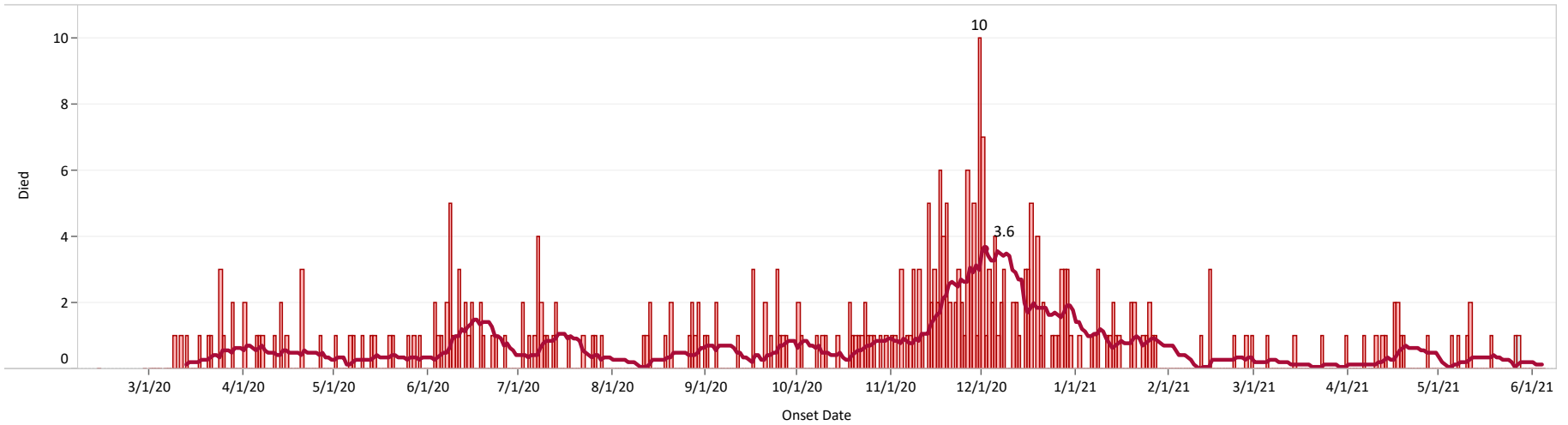
Two views of the number of infections over time by date of symptom onset: the top chart show the number of infections for each day and the 14-day moving average. Counts of infections over the last week are provisional and are denoted by shading. The bottom chart shows how the trend changes by month.

Hospitalizations: Numbers and Trends



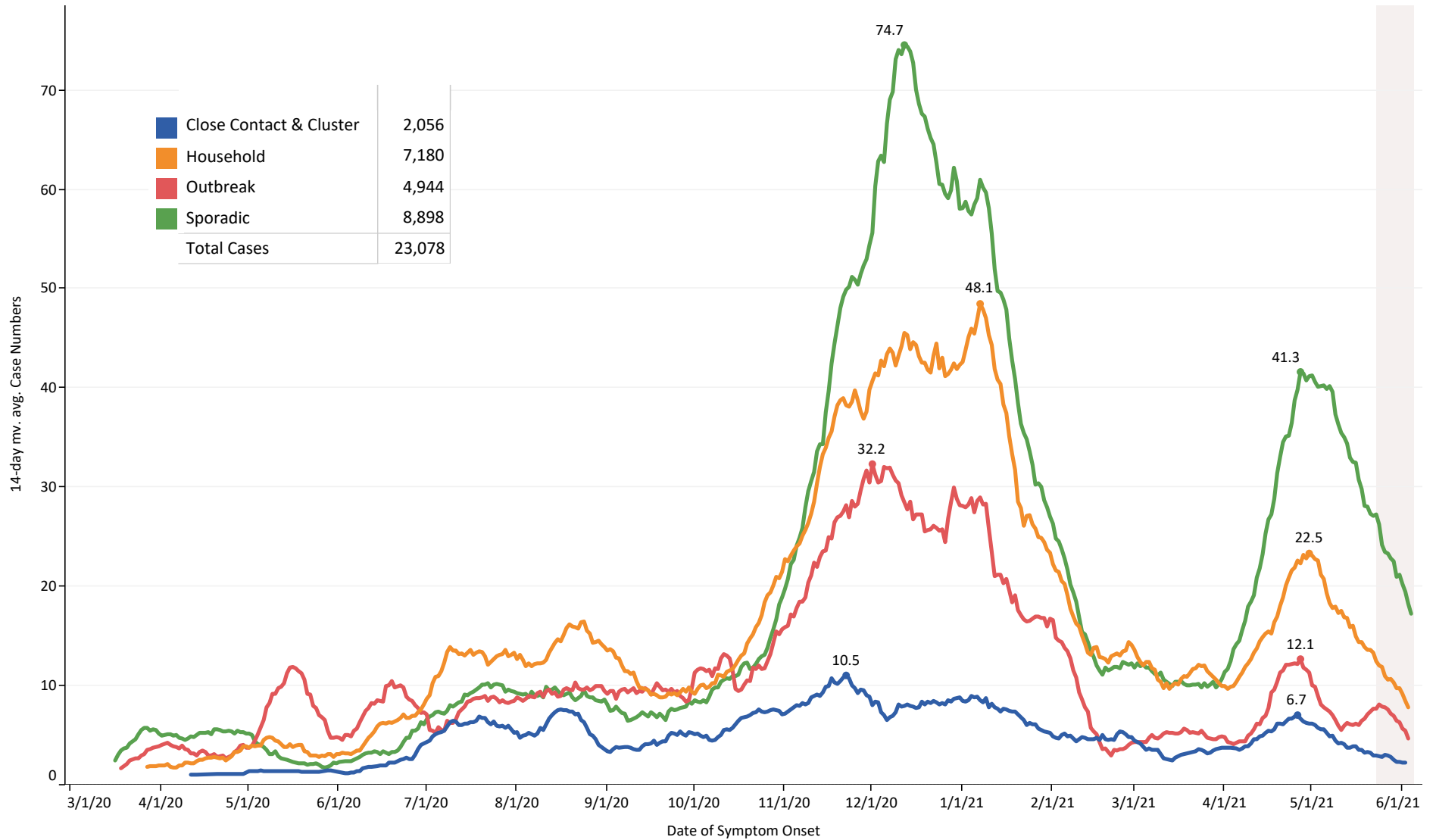
Two views of the number of hospitalizations over time by date of symptom onset: the top chart show the number of cases hospitalized and the 14-day moving average. The grey bars indicate the dates where data is likely incomplete. The bottom chart shows how the trend changes by month.

Deaths: Numbers and Trends



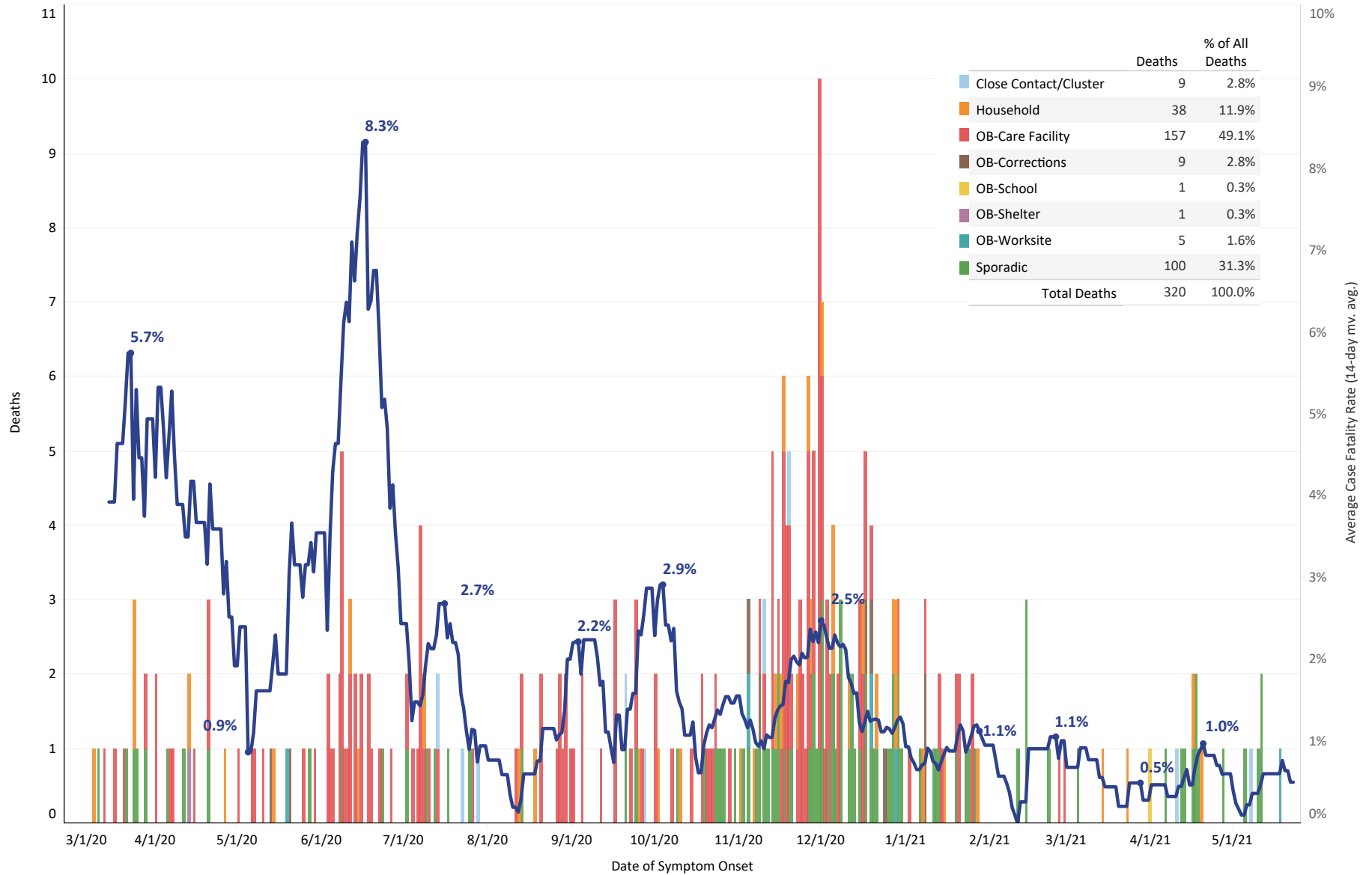
Two views of the number of fatal cases over time by date of symptom onset: the top chart show the number of cases who died each day and the 14-day moving average. The grey bars indicate the dates where data is likely incomplete. The bottom chart shows how the trend changes by month.

Infection Trends by Source



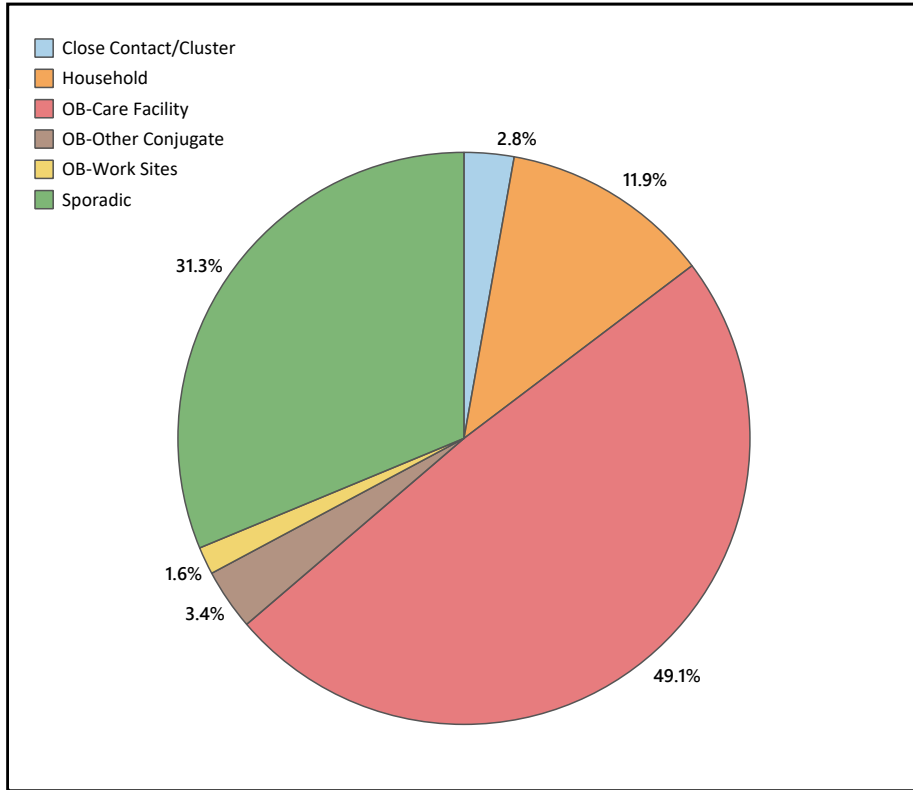
This chart shows the four general sources of infection and their trends using a 14-day moving average, where the dates reflect the date of symptom onset. The shaded bar indicates the date interval where data is likely incomplete.

Deaths by Infection Source and Case Fatality Rate

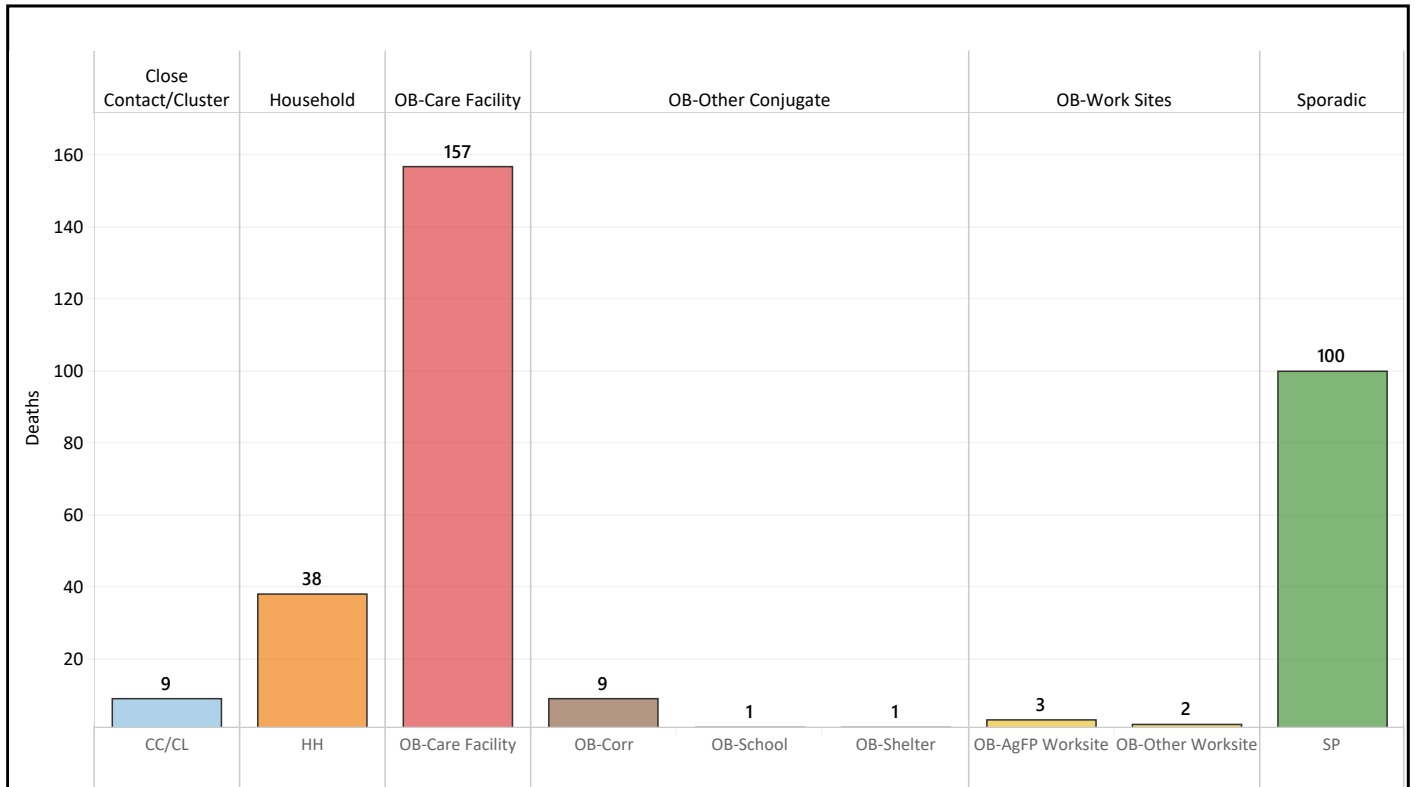


This chart shows the relationship between cases and deaths via the case fatality rate and the infection source of deaths over time. The table displays the number of deaths from each infection source and its share of fatalities. In the last two months, deaths due to COVID-19 have decreased dramatically, with outbreaks at long-term care facilities (in red) no longer eclipsing other causes.

Distribution and Number of Deaths by Infection Source-Cumulative

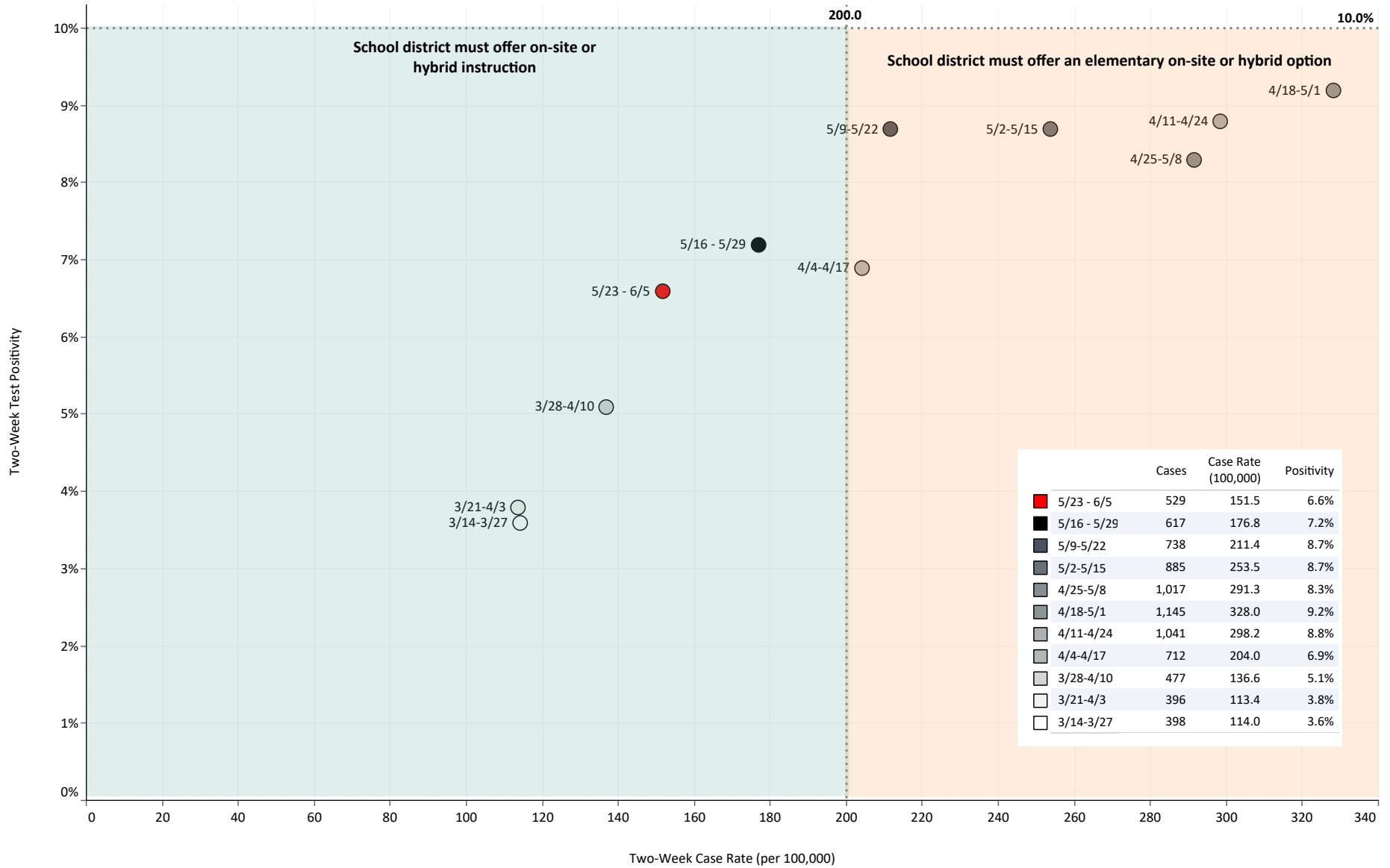


Place of Death		
Close Contact/Cluster	Hospital	8
	Private residence	1
Household	Care Facility	1
	Hospital	28
OB-Care Facility	Private residence	9
	Care Facility	104
OB-Other Conjugate	Hospital	52
	Private residence	1
OB-Work Sites	Correctional	3
	Hospital	8
Sporadic	Hospital	4
	Private residence	1
Sporadic	Care Facility	3
	Hospital	76
Sporadic	Private residence	21
	Grand Total	320



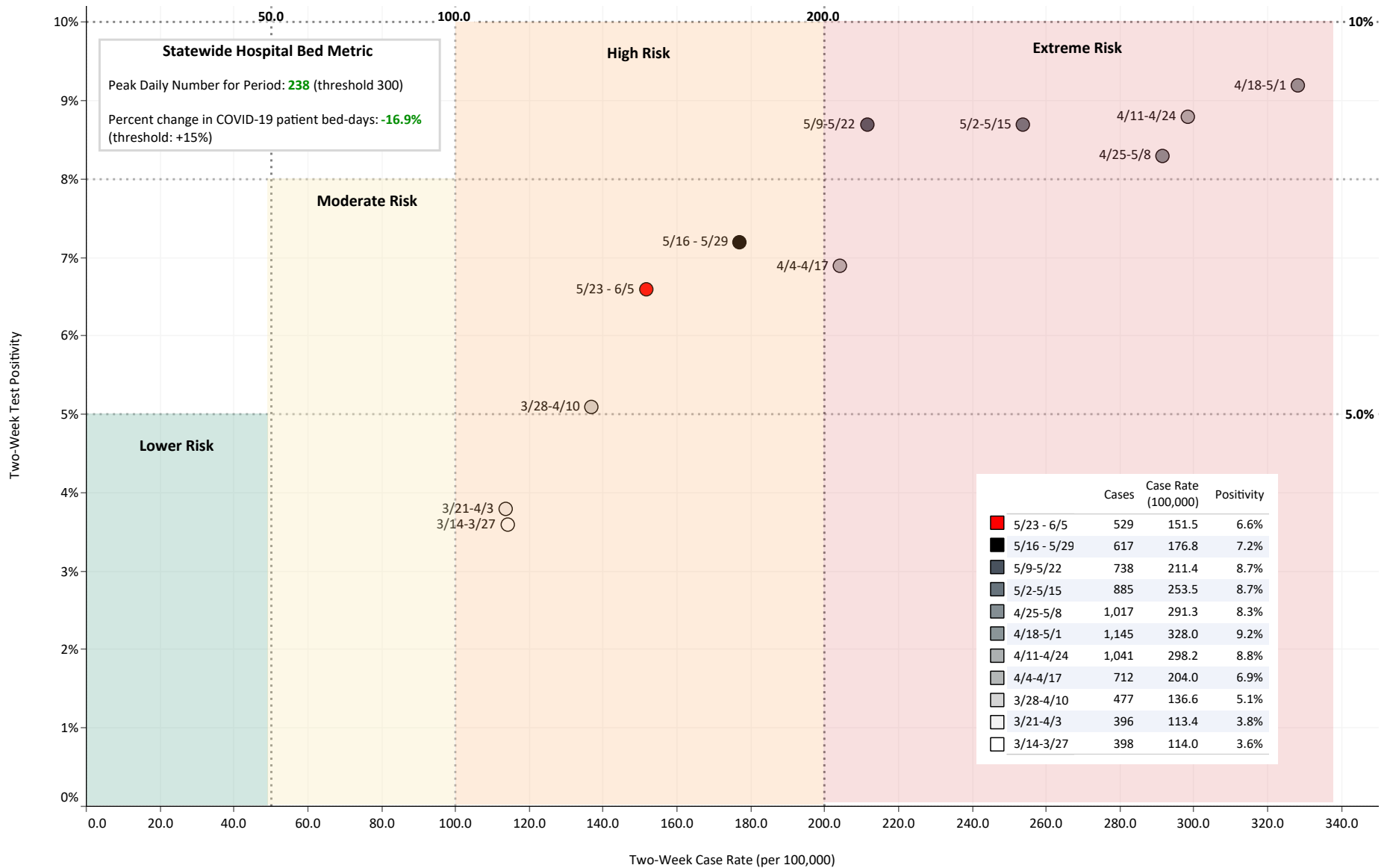
These two charts display the cumulative counts and percentages of deaths by source of infection. The table lists the number of deaths, by place of death, for each source.

Metrics for Returning to In-Person Instruction



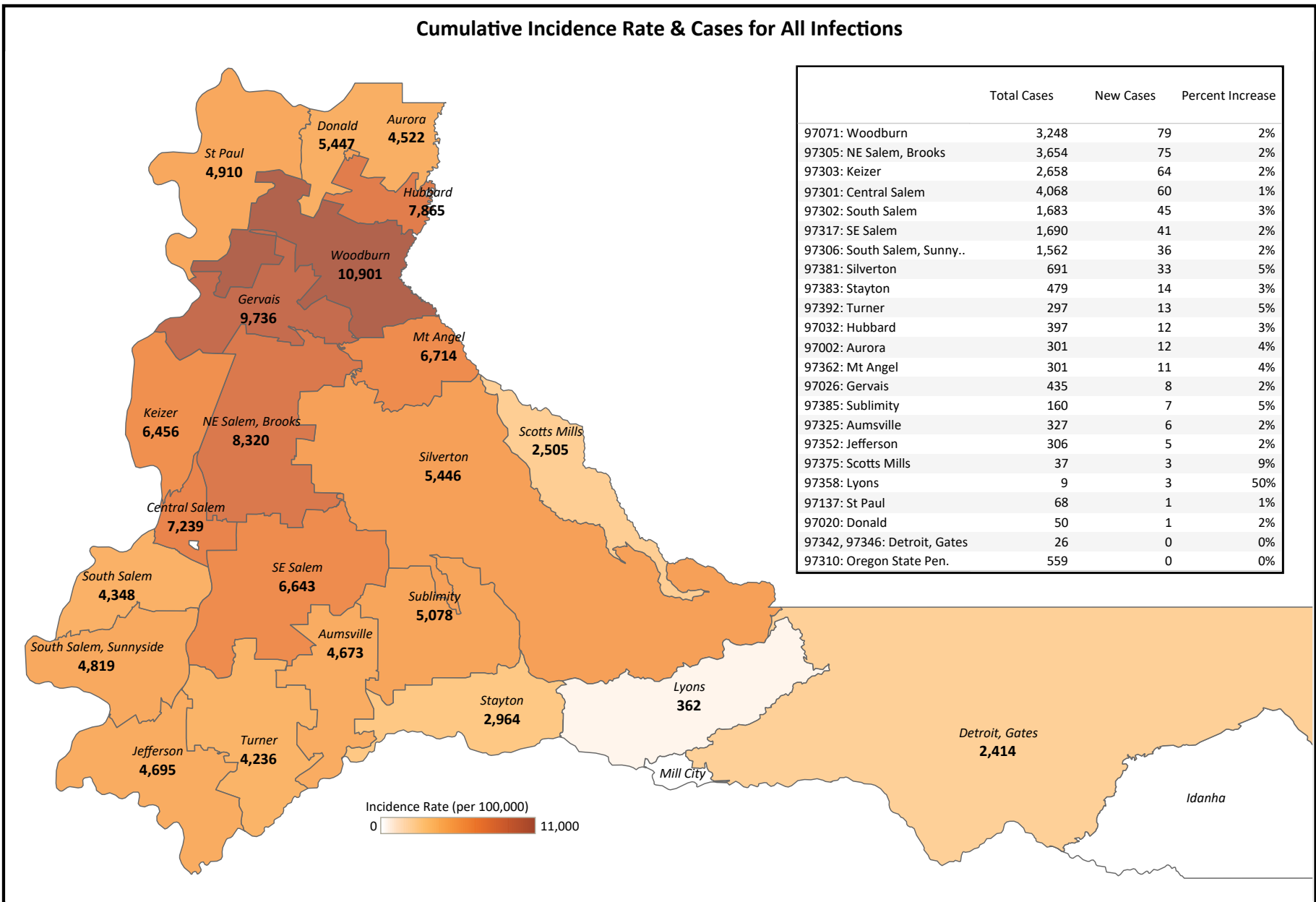
This diagram tracks the changes in the two metrics associated with a school district's determination to return to some form of in-person learning: the test-based positivity and the number of case per 100,000, both of which are calculated over a two week period (Sunday-Saturday). Shaded areas correspond to case rate and positivity thresholds defined in Exe Order No. 21-06, March, 2021. Note that current guidance does not require a change back to distance learning if the school can demonstrate the ability to limit transmission.

County Risk Level Metrics



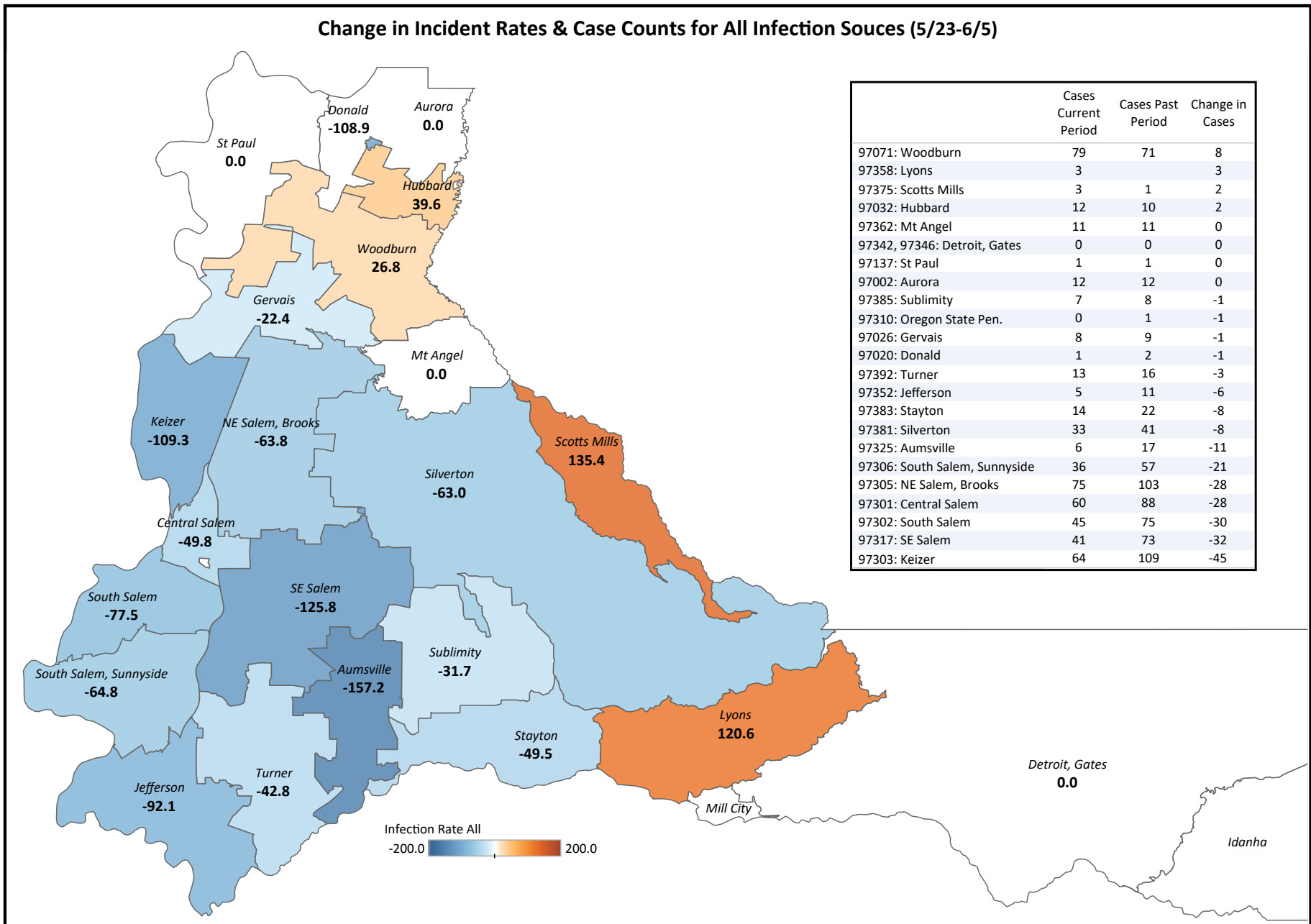
This diagram tracks the changes in the two metrics associated with County Risk Level determinations: the test-based positivity and the number of case per 100,000, both of which are calculated over a two week period (Sunday-Saturday). This period the number of infections continues its decline (-14%) as does positivity (-8%). In addition to county-level metrics, risk level assignment also depends on state-wide hospitalization metrics, noted in the box (upper left) and the percentage of people 16 and older who have been vaccinated (at least one dose).

Cumulative Incidence Rate & Cases for All Infections



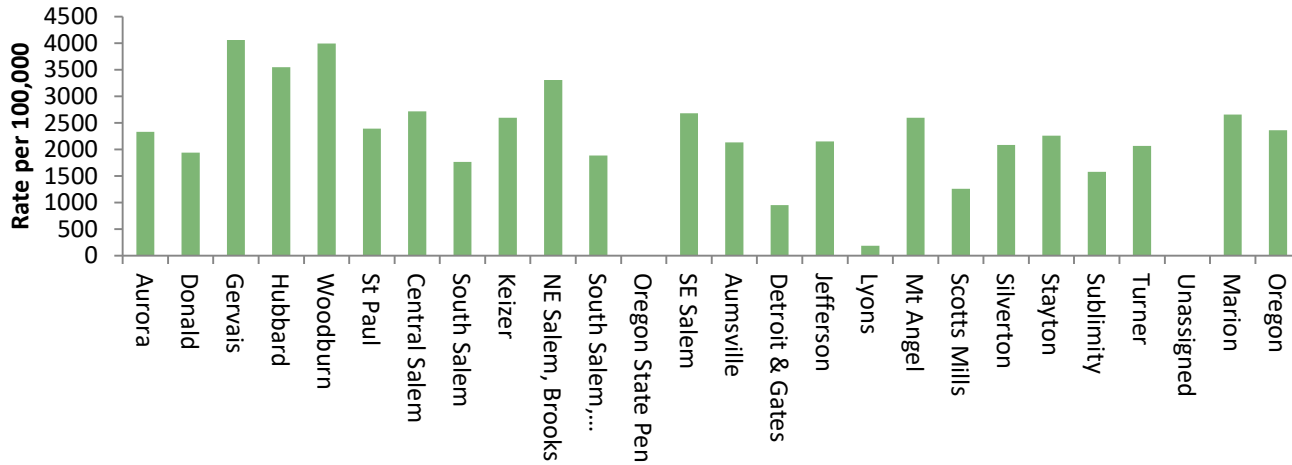
This map displays the cumulative number of cases per 100,000 by geographic area, highlighting areas of high infection rates. The table lists total case counts, and the new cases and percent increase over the past 14-days for each area. Table is sorted by new cases.

Change in Incident Rates & Case Counts for All Infection Sources (5/23-6/5)



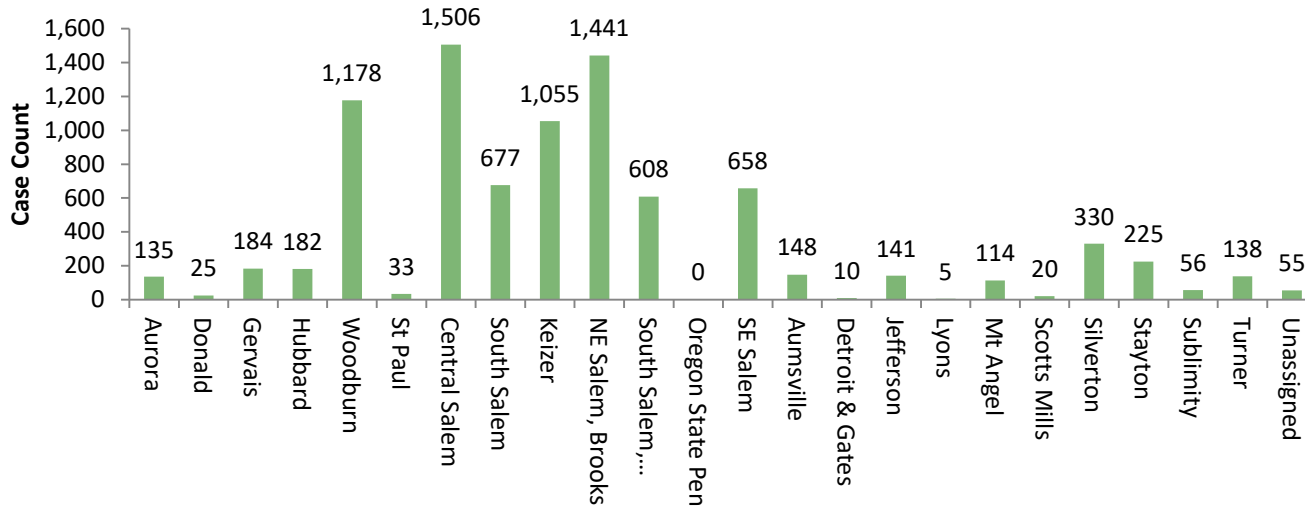
This map is a companion to the watch metrics, showing how case counts and rates during the current watch period (5/23-6/5) varied geographically and how these values compare with those of 5/9-5/22. Dates reflect true case date.

Rate of COVID-19 sporadic cases by zip code in Marion County per 100,000 population, 1/1/20 - 6/7/21, ORPHEUS & Census Bureau

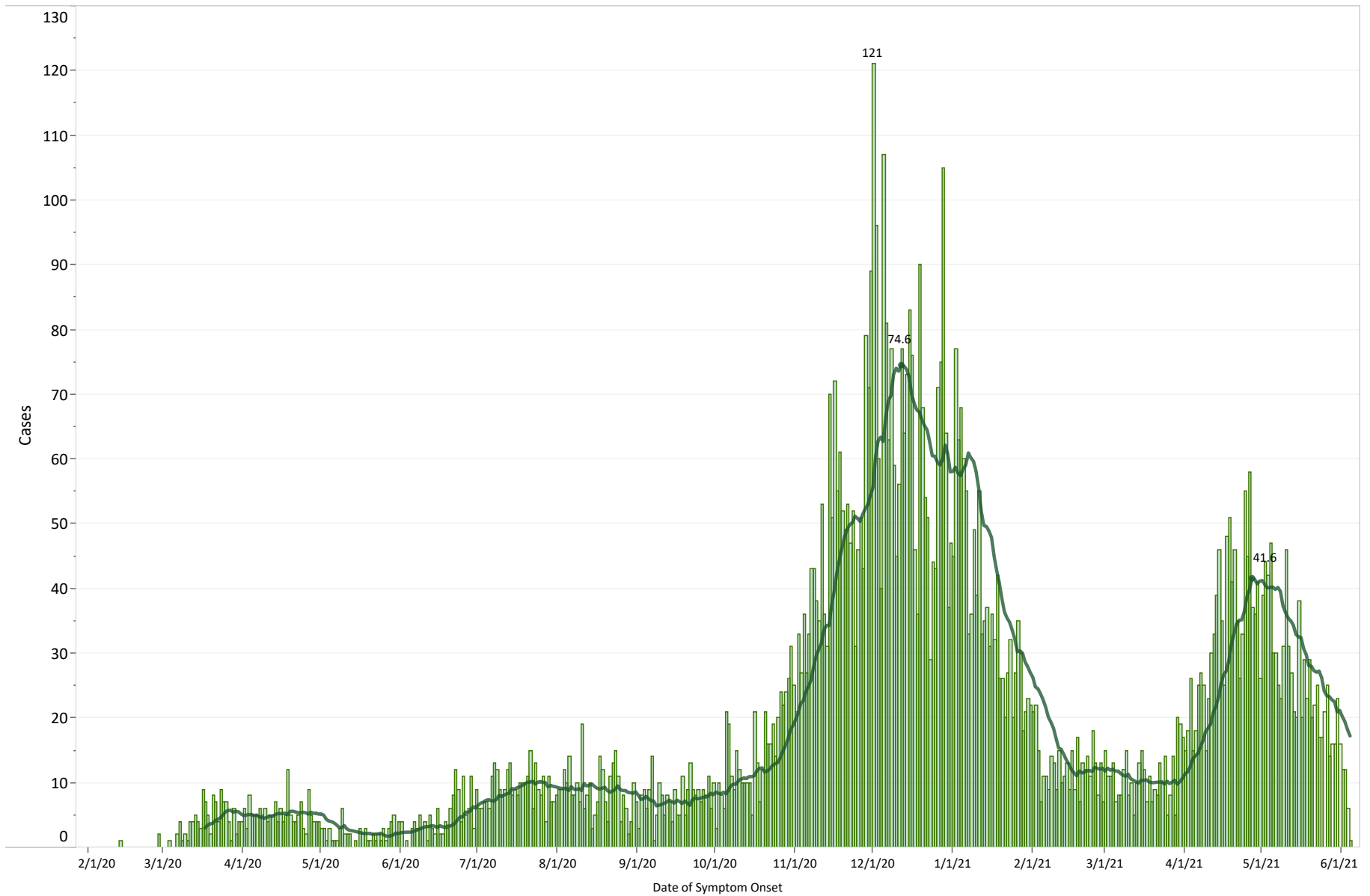


This slide shows the rate of sporadic (community acquired) COVID-19 illness per 100,000 amongst cases in Marion County. When taking population size into account, sporadic COVID-19 illness was highest in “North County” zip codes (Woodburn, Gervais, Hubbard, and NE Salem/Brooks). Of note, the sporadic case rate is higher in Marion County than Oregon, suggesting that more cases per capita became infected from an unknown source in Marion than Oregon cases as a whole. The bulk of sporadic cases by count are coming from Woodburn, Central Salem, Keizer, and NE Salem Brooks zip codes. Generated 6/7/21. ****Updated bi-weekly****

Count of COVID-19 sporadic cases by zip code in Marion County (N=8,924), 1/1/20 - 6/7/21, ORPHEUS & Census Bureau

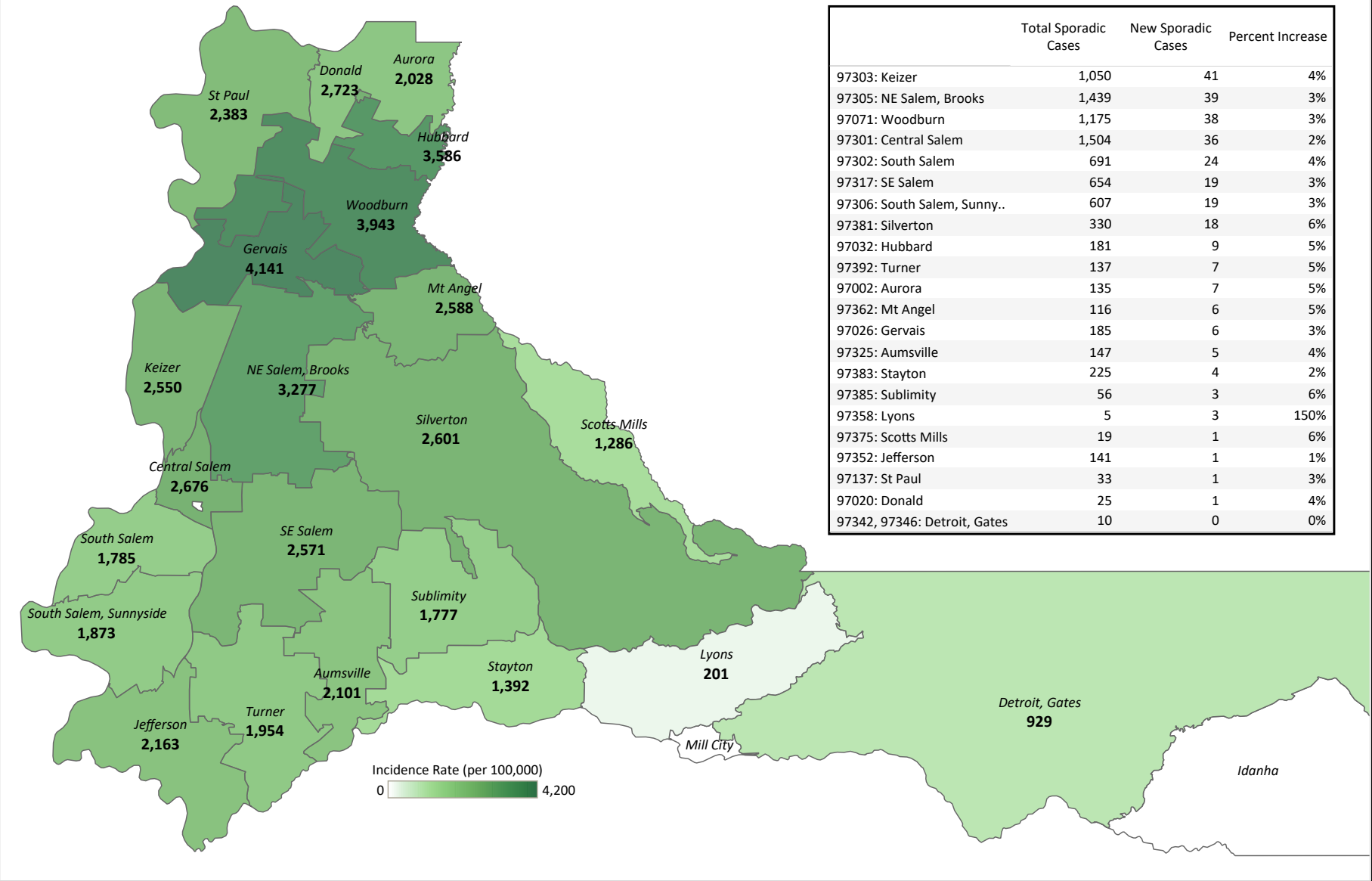


Infections Due to Sporadic Transmission



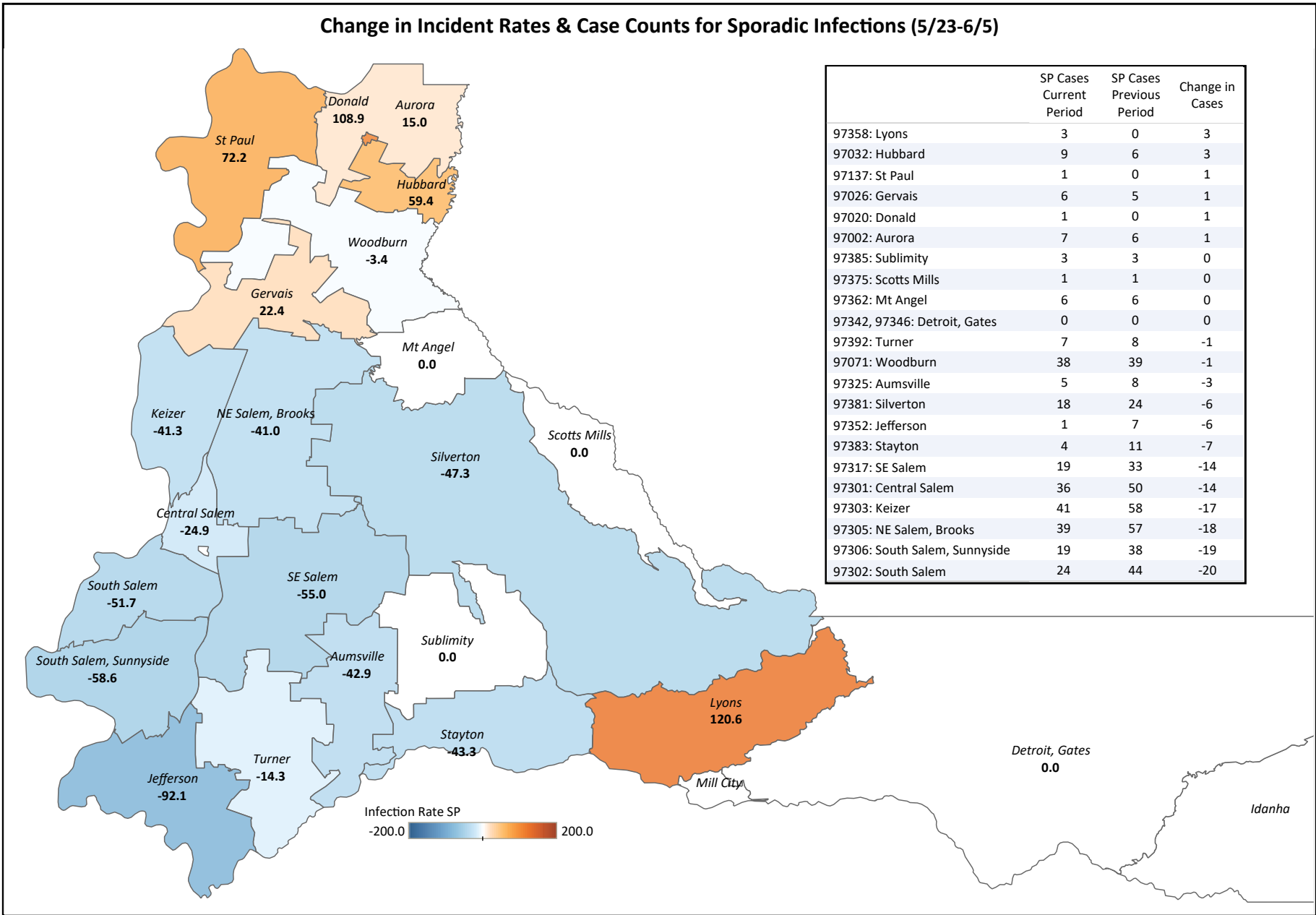
Sporadic cases are infections that have *not* been traced to a source. This chart shows the number of cases due to sporadic infection by symptom onset date over the period of the pandemic and the 14-day moving average of these counts. The grey bars indicates the date interval where case investigation will likely reduce the sporadic counts by identifying an infection source.

Cumulative Incidence Rate & Cases for Sporadic Infections



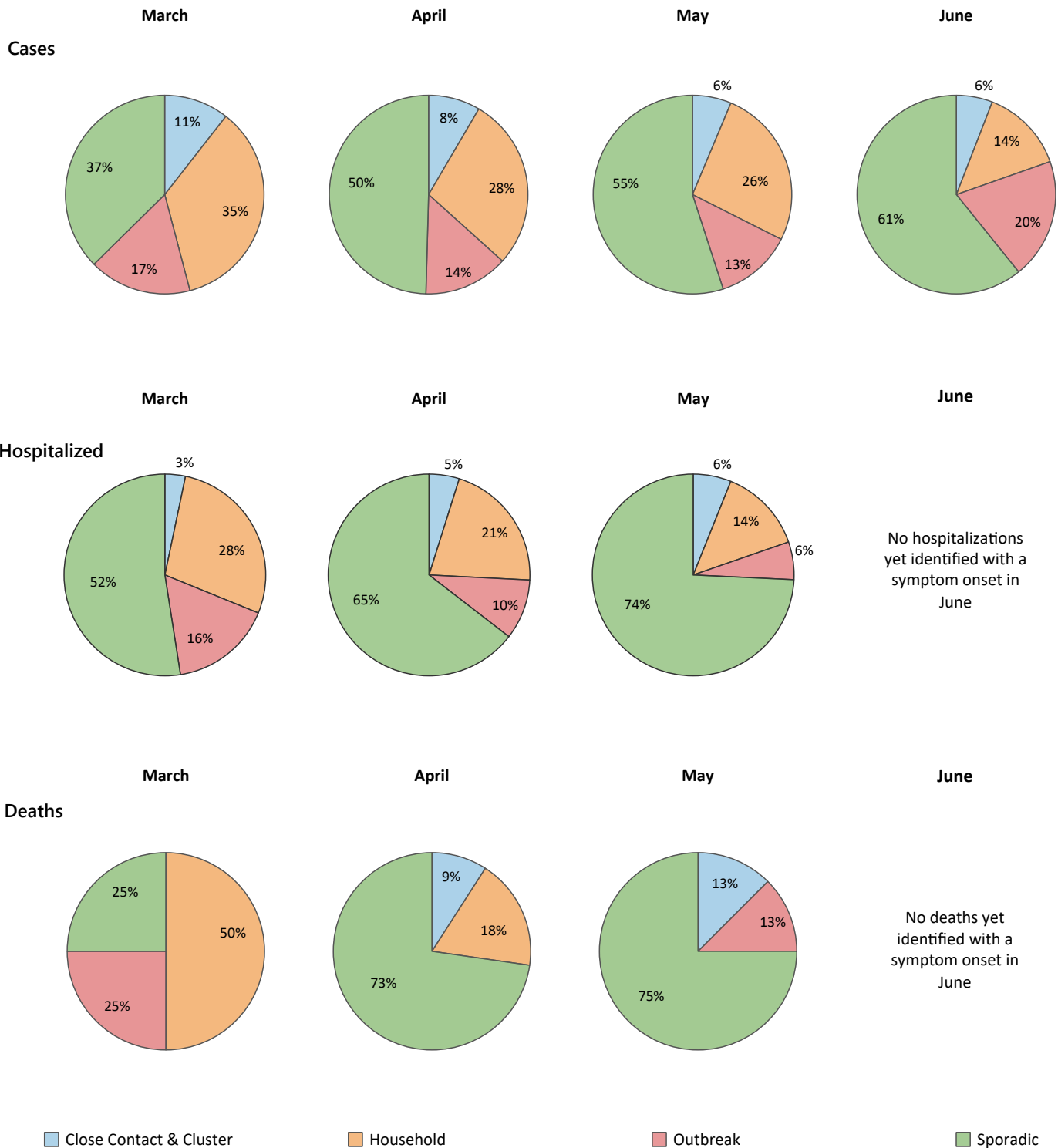
This map displays the cumulative number of sporadic cases per 100,000 by geographic area, highlighting areas of high infection rates that have not yet been traced to a source. The table lists total sporadic case count, and the number of new sporadic cases and percent increase over the past 14-days for each area. Table is sorted by new cases.

Change in Incident Rates & Case Counts for Sporadic Infections (5/23-6/5)



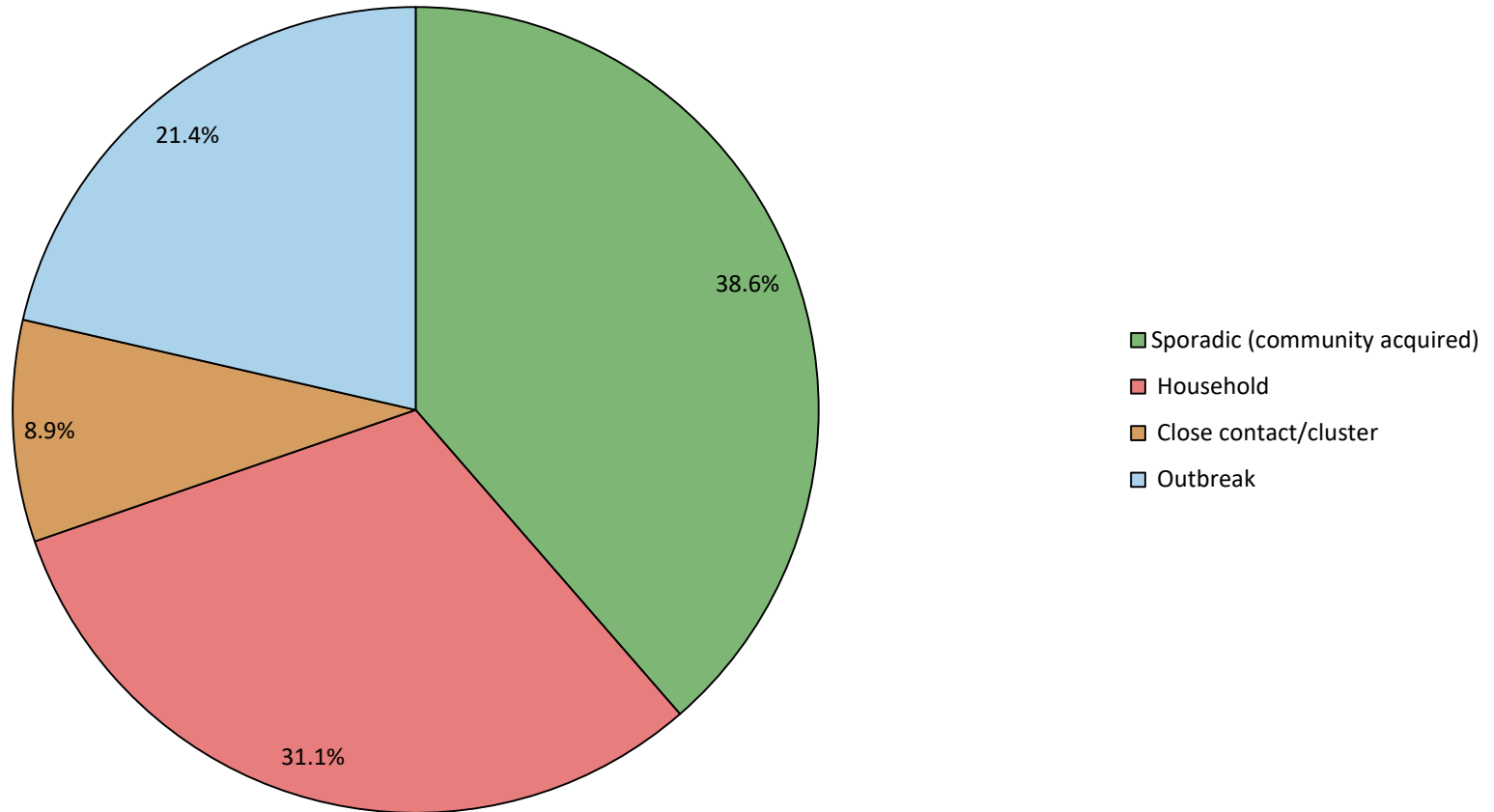
This map is a companion to the watch metrics, showing how sporadic case counts and rates during the current 14-day watch period (5/23-6/5) varied geographically and how these values compare with those of the previous (non-overlapping) watch period (5/9-5/22). The number of sporadic cases continues to decline throughout most of the county. Dates reflect true case date.

Distribution of Cases, Hospitalizations and Deaths by Infection Source



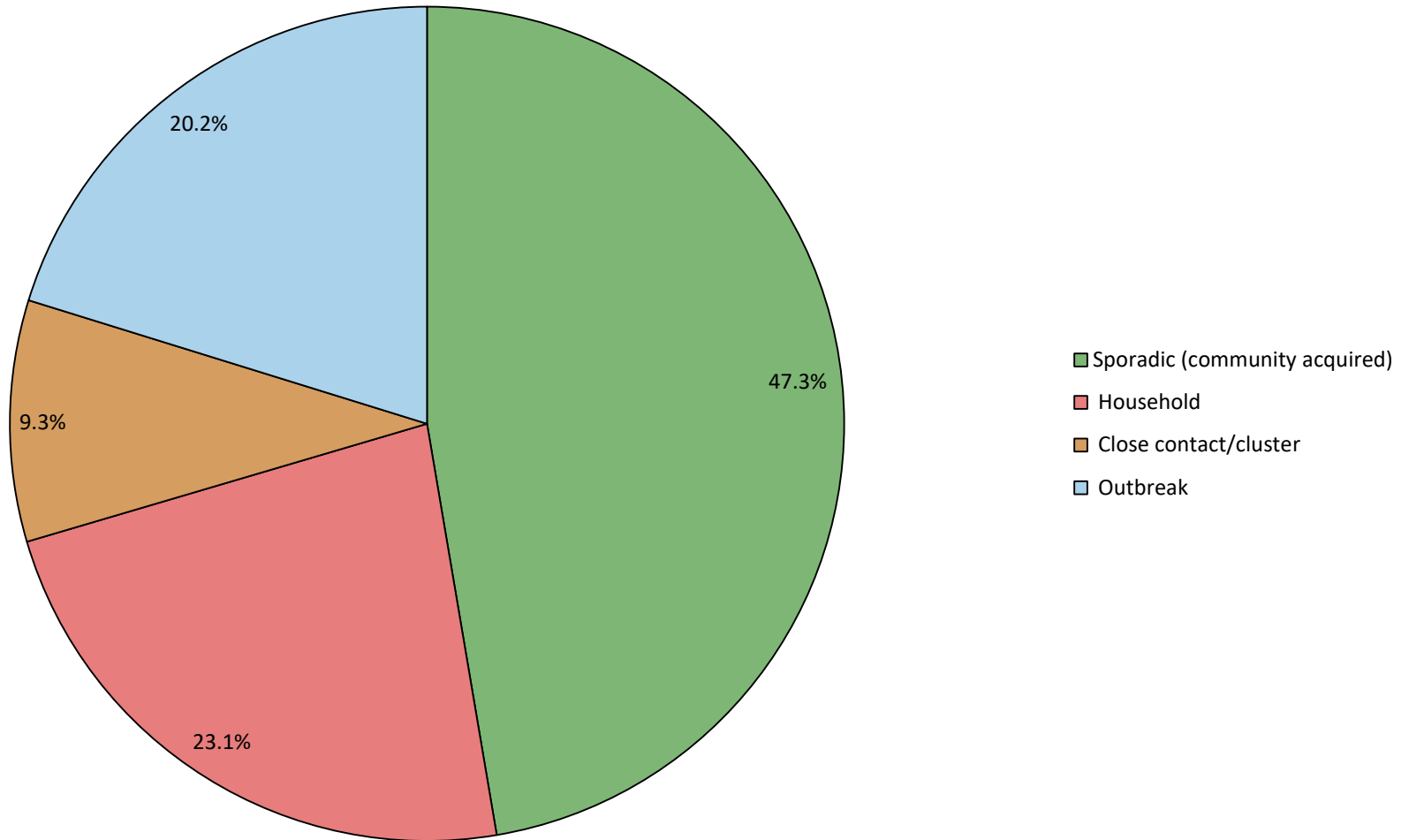
Charts display the monthly distribution by infection source for cases, hospitalizations and deaths, over the last four months, by date of symptom onset. With the ending of May, we see a second full month where the majority of severe disease was associated with sporadic infections. There has not yet been enough time in June to ascertain if this tendency will become a trend.

Percentage of COVID-19 cases in Marion County by source of infection, 1/1/20 - 6/7/21, ORPHEUS



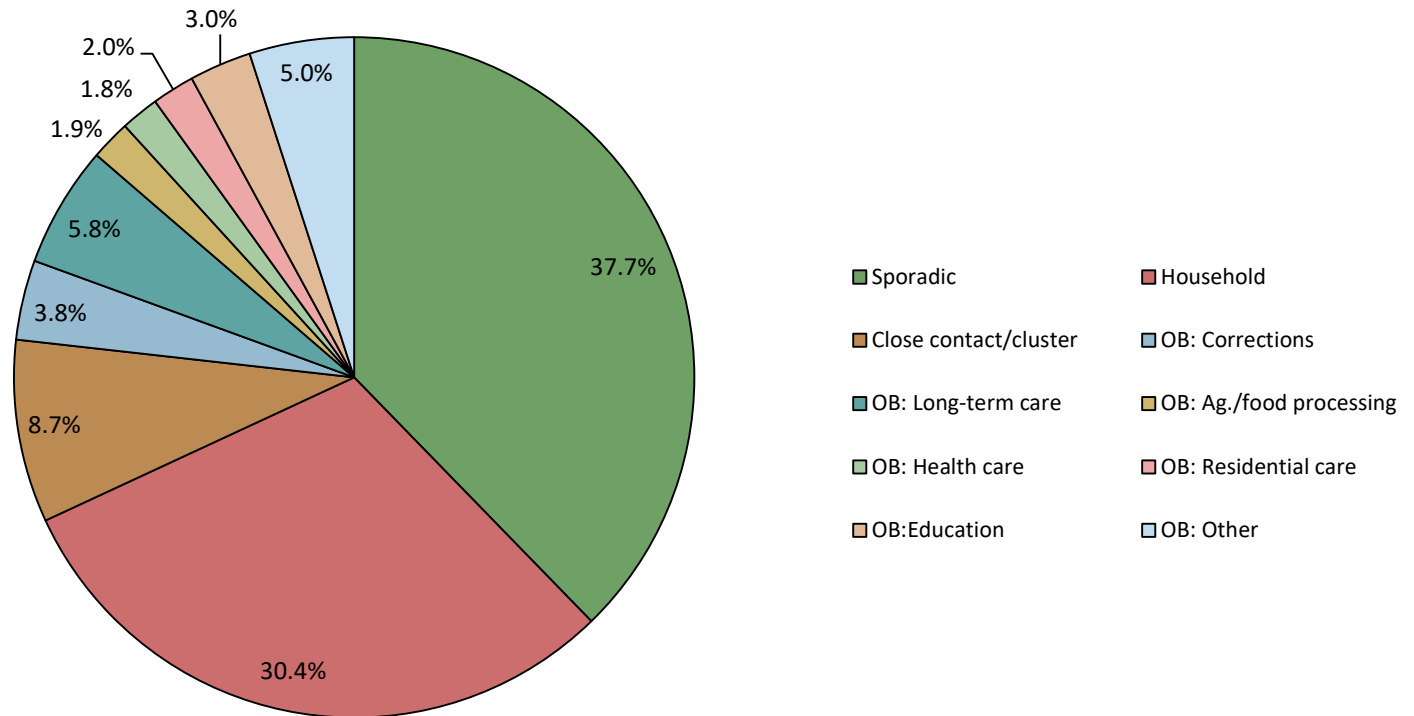
This slide shows the breakdown of infection source for COVID-19 cases in Marion County. The most common type of infection source in Marion is sporadic transmission (community acquired) (38.6%), followed by household (31.1%). **It is important to note that this figure should not be directly compared to 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 6/7/21. **Updated bi-weekly**

Percentage of COVID-19 cases in Oregon by source of infection, 1/1/20 - 6/7/21, ORPHEUS



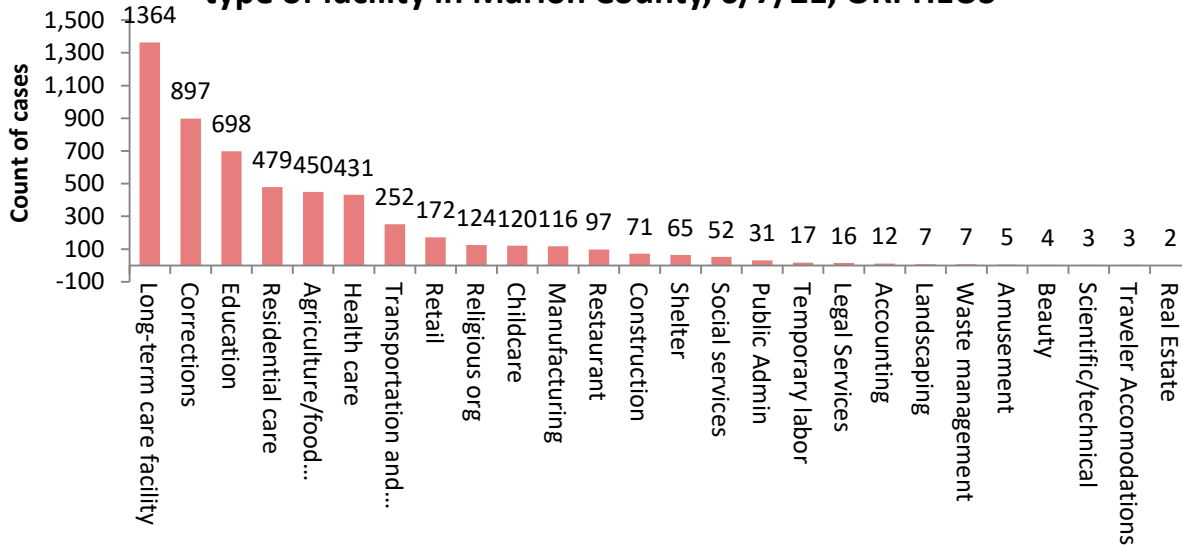
This slide shows the percentage of COVID-19 cases by the likely source of infection in Oregon. In Oregon, the most common source of infection for COVID-19 cases are sporadic (47.3%), or that the source cannot be ascertained, these are said to be “community acquired”. The second most common source is households (23.1%), followed by outbreaks (20.2%). **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 6/7/21. 18
Updated bi-weekly

Percentage of COVID-19 cases associated with an outbreak by type of facility in Marion County, 1/1/20 - 6/7/21, ORPHEUS

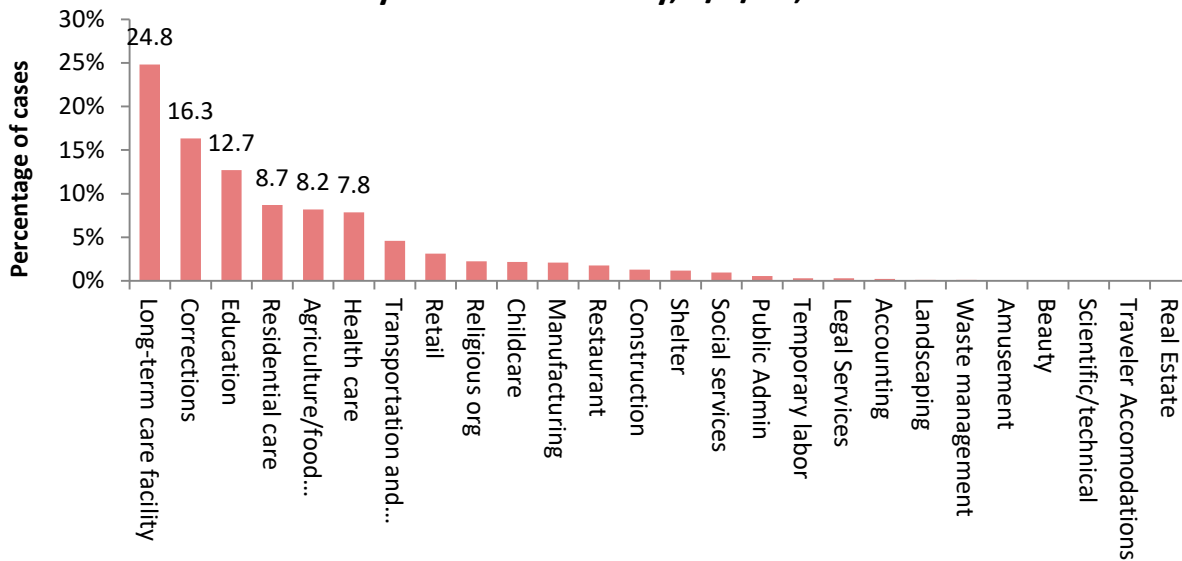


This slide shows the overall summary of source of COVID-19 illness in Marion County with a further breakdown of outbreaks. OB = outbreaks. Generated 6/7/21. **Updated bi-weekly**

Count of COVID-19 cases (N=5,495) associated with an outbreak by type of facility in Marion County, 6/7/21, ORPHEUS

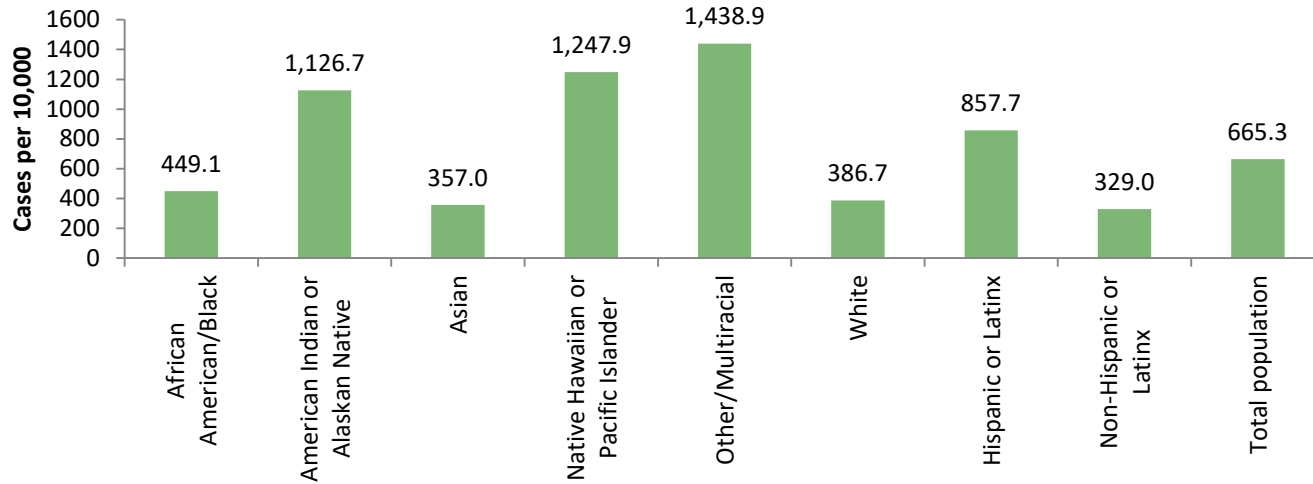


Percentage of COVID-19 cases associated with an outbreak by type of facility in Marion County, 6/7/21, ORPHEUS



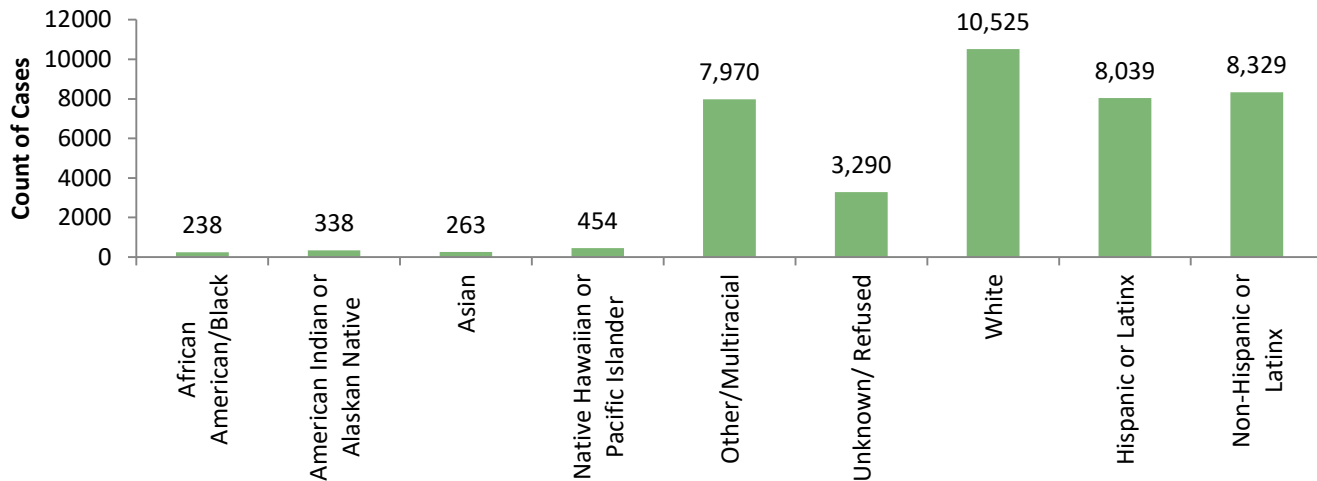
This slide shows the percentage and count of COVID-19 cases by type of outbreak facility in Marion County. The most common source of outbreaks were at long-term-care-facilities (LTCF) (24.8%), followed by corrections (16.3%), and education (12.7%). Of note, education facilities recently passed up residential care facilities in terms of count and the overall percentage of cases associated with outbreaks. Generated 6/7/21. **Updated bi-weekly**

Rate of COVID-19 cases by race & ethnicity in Marion County per 10,000 population, 1/1/20 - 6/7/21, ORPHEUS & 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 (857.7 per 10,000 Vs. 329.0 per 10,000). At this time, 8,039 people from the Hispanic or LatinX community have had COVID-19 illness. Generated 6/7/21. **Updated bi-weekly**.

Count of COVID-19 cases (N=23,078) by race & ethnicity in Marion County, 1/1/20 - 6/7/21, ORPHEUS & Census Bureau

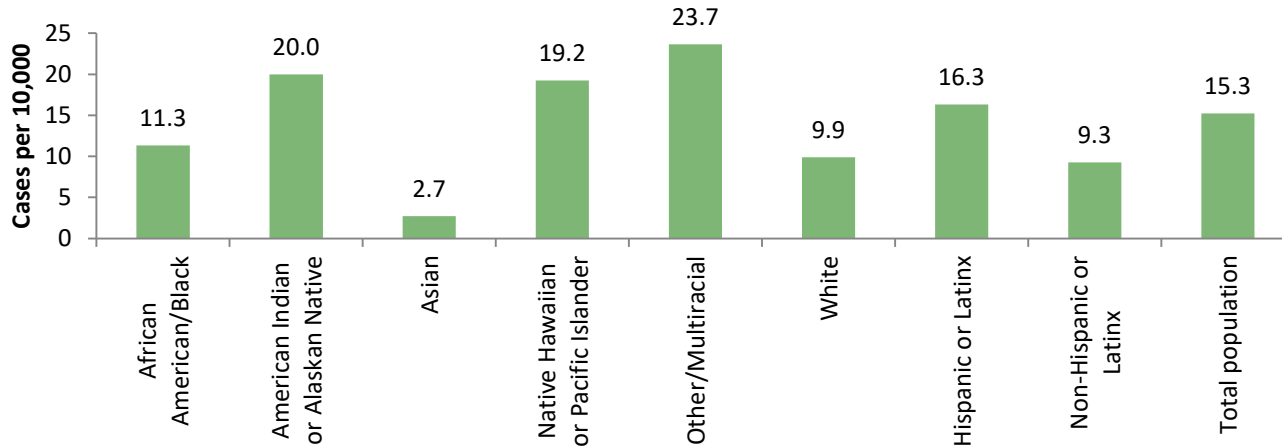


Race: refers to how a person identifies, typically in terms of physical characteristics such as skin color. (OHA – REALD) A person may identify as one single race or multiple races, in which case they are coded as “Other/Multiracial”.

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)

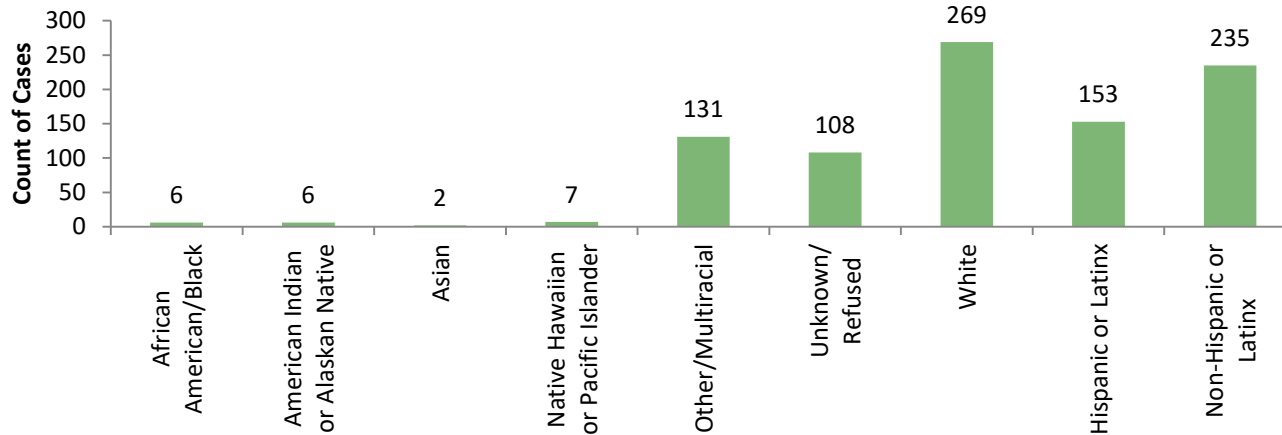
Note – As cases are asked to provide their race and ethnicity, the total number of cases in the bottom figure will sum to more than the total number of cases reported (N).

Rate of COVID-19 cases by race & ethnicity in Marion County per 10,000 population, 5/23/21 - 6/5/21, ORPHEUS & 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 higher incidence rates than their Non-Hispanic or LatinX counterparts (16.3 per 10,000 Vs. 9.3 per 10,000). Generated 6/7/21. **Updated bi-weekly**.

Count of COVID-19 cases (N=529) by race & ethnicity in Marion County, 5/23/21 - 6/5/21, ORPHEUS & Census Bureau

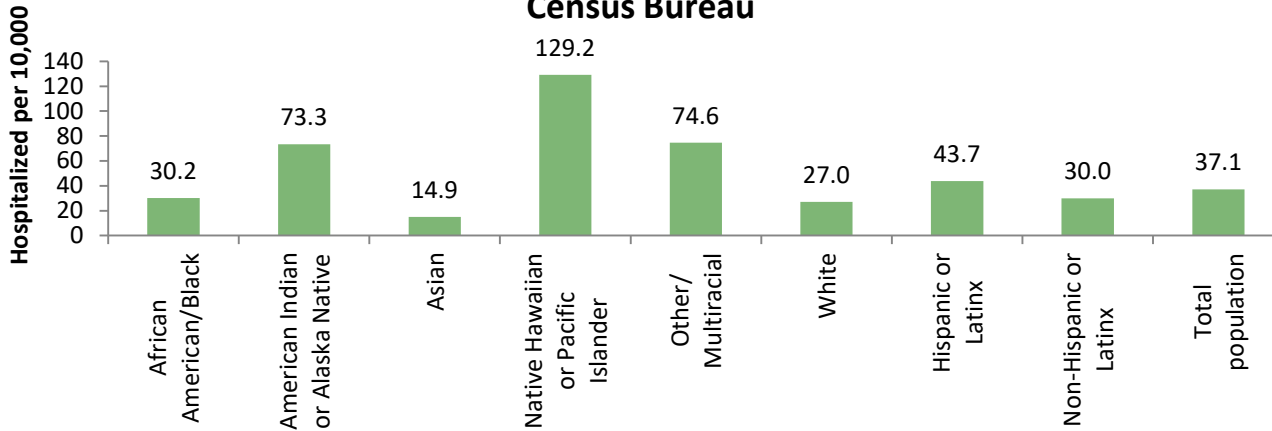


Race: refers to how a person identifies, typically in terms of physical characteristics such as skin color. (OHA – REALD) A person may identify as one single race or multiple races, in which case they are coded as “Other/Multiracial”.

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)

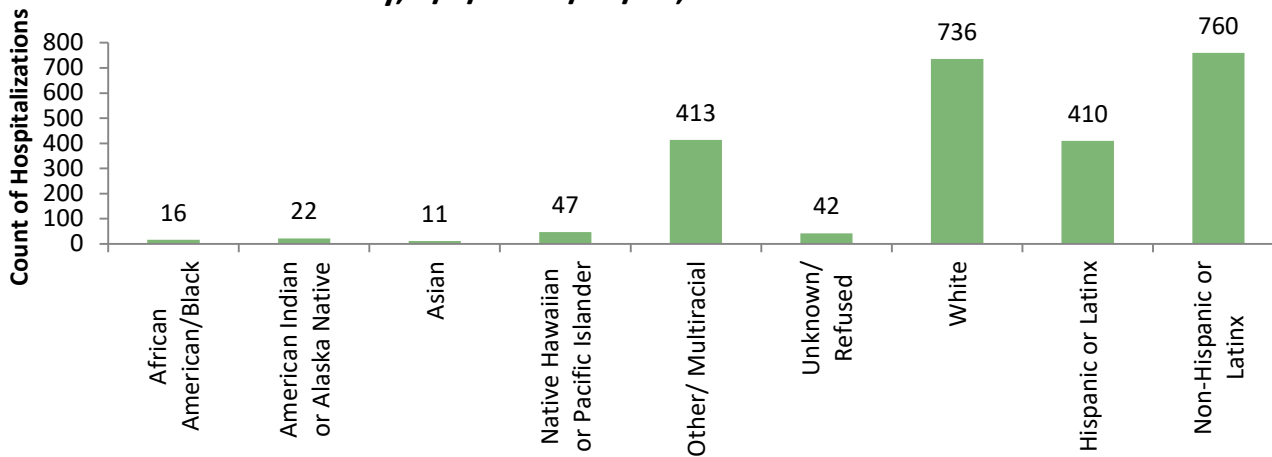
Note – As cases are asked to provide their race and ethnicity, the total number of cases in the bottom figure will sum to more than the total number of cases reported (N).

Rate of COVID-19 hospitalizations by race & ethnicity in Marion County per 10,000 population, 1/1/20 - 5/10/21, 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 (129.2 per 10,000). People who identified as Hispanic or LatinX had higher hospitalization rates than their Non-Hispanic or LatinX counterparts (43.7 per 10,000 Vs. 30.0 per 10,000). At this time, 1,287 people in the community have been hospitalized with COVID-19. Generated 5/10/21. **Updated as needed**

Count of COVID-19 hospitalizations(N=1,287) by race & ethnicity in Marion County, 1/1/20 - 5/10/21, ORPHEUS & Census Bureau

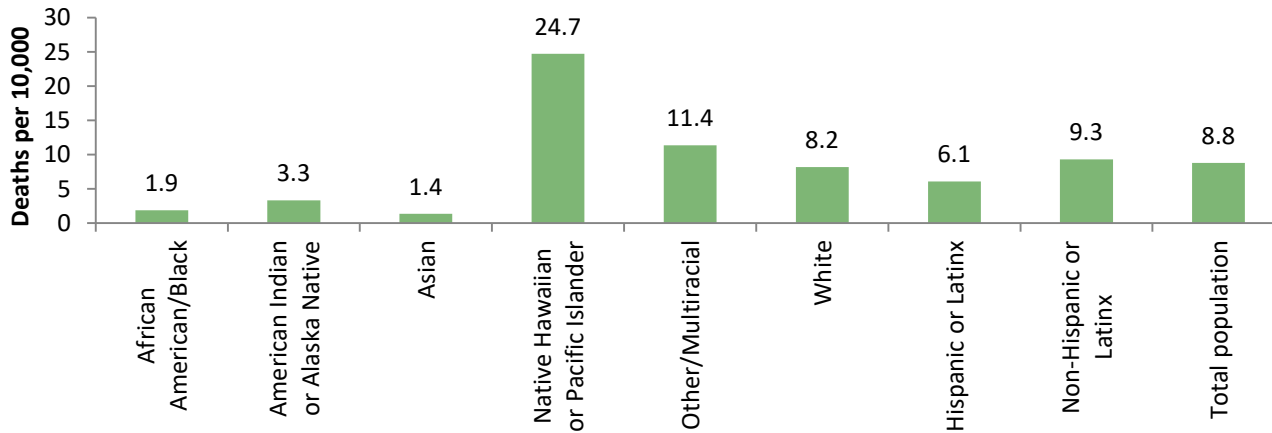


Race: refers to how a person identifies, typically in terms of physical characteristics such as skin color. (OHA – REALD) A person may identify as one single race or multiple races, in which case they are coded as “Other/Multiracial”.

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)

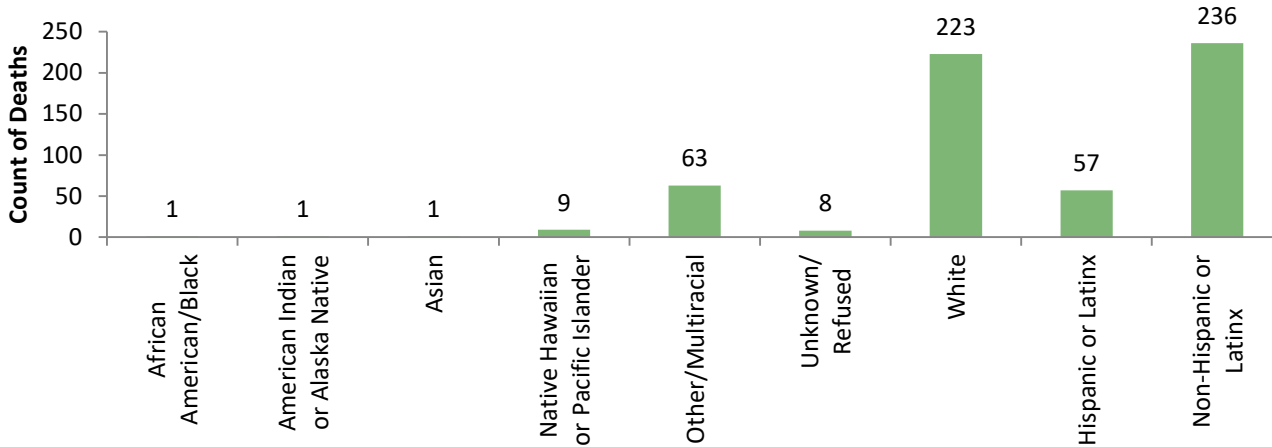
Note – As cases are asked to provide their race and ethnicity, the total number of cases in the bottom figure will sum to more than the total number of cases reported (N).

Rate of COVID-19 deaths by race & ethnicity in Marion County per 10,000 population, 1/1/20 - 5/10/21, 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 (9.3 per 10,000 Vs. 6.1 per 10,000). At this time, 306 people in the community have died due to COVID-19. Generated 5/10/21. ****Updated as needed****

Count of COVID-19 deaths (N=306) by race & ethnicity in Marion County, 1/1/20 - 5/10/21, ORPHEUS & Census Bureau

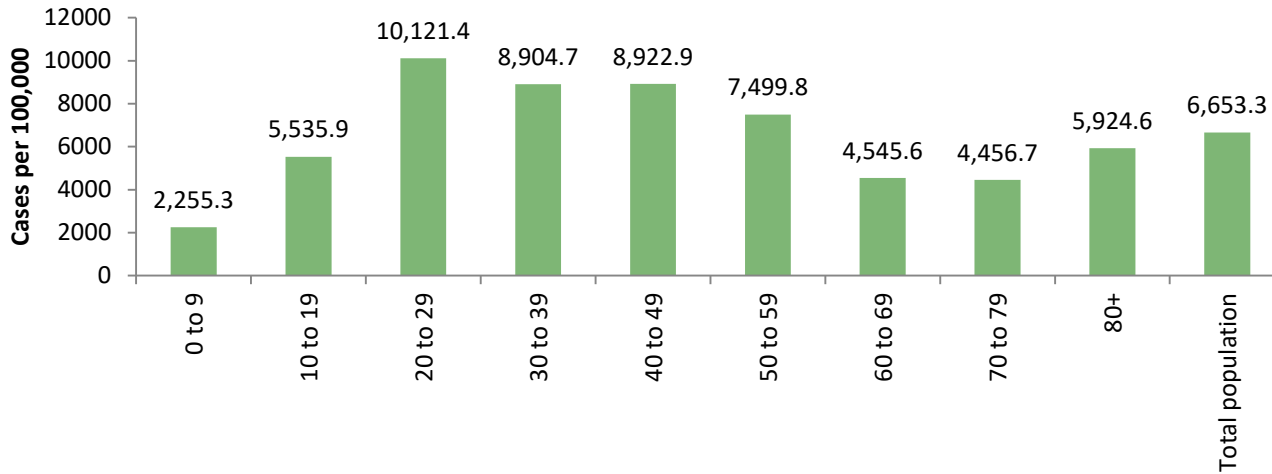


Race: refers to how a person identifies, typically in terms of physical characteristics such as skin color. (OHA – REALD) A person may identify as one single race or multiple races, in which case they are coded as “Other/Multiracial”.

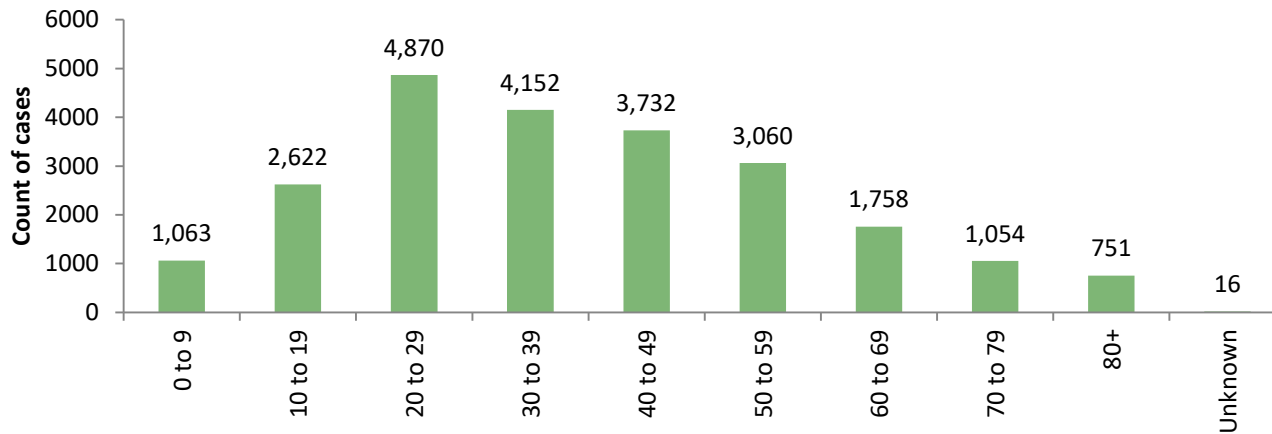
Ethnicity: refers to cultural factors such as nationality. In data collection efforts, “ethnicity” in the U.S. typically refers specifically to Hispanic ethnicity. (OHA – REALD)

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 age in Marion County per 100,000 population, 1/1/20 - 6/7/21, ORPHEUS & Census Bureau

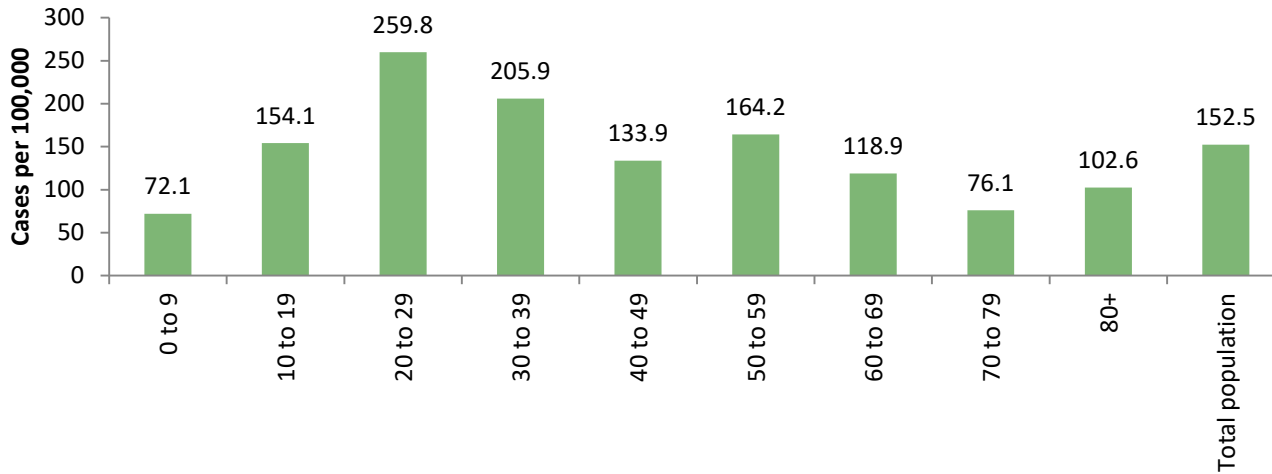


Count of COVID-19 cases by age in Marion County per 100,000 population (N=22,584), 1/1/20 - 6/7/21, ORPHEUS & Census Bureau

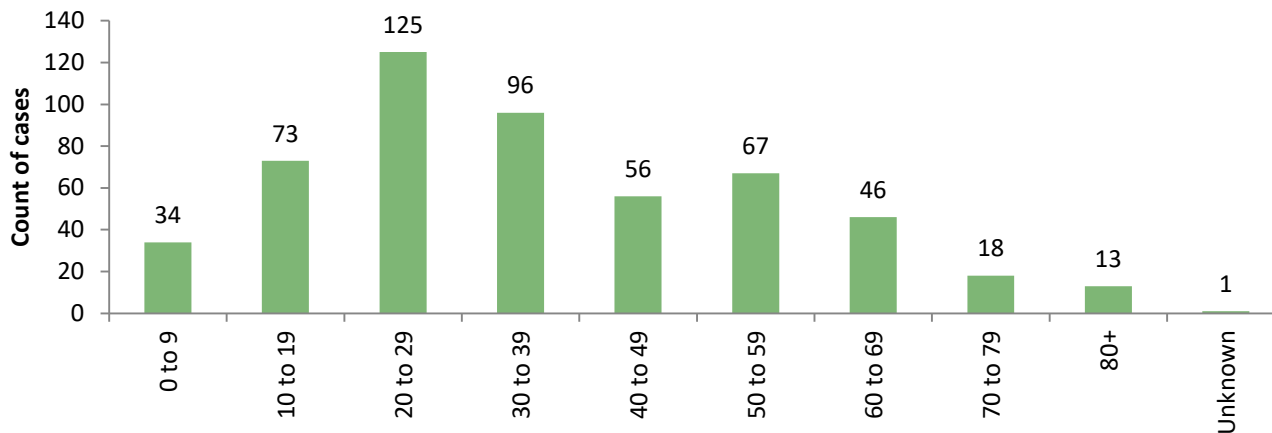


COVID-19 incidence rates have been higher in working age adults between the ages of 20-59 throughout the pandemic. Rates were highest for those between the ages of 20-29. Rates fell off after age 59 before rising again for those over the age of 80. Generated 6/7/21
****Updated bi-weekly****

Rate of COVID-19 cases by age in Marion County per 100,000 population, 5/23/21 - 6/5/21, ORPHEUS & Census Bureau

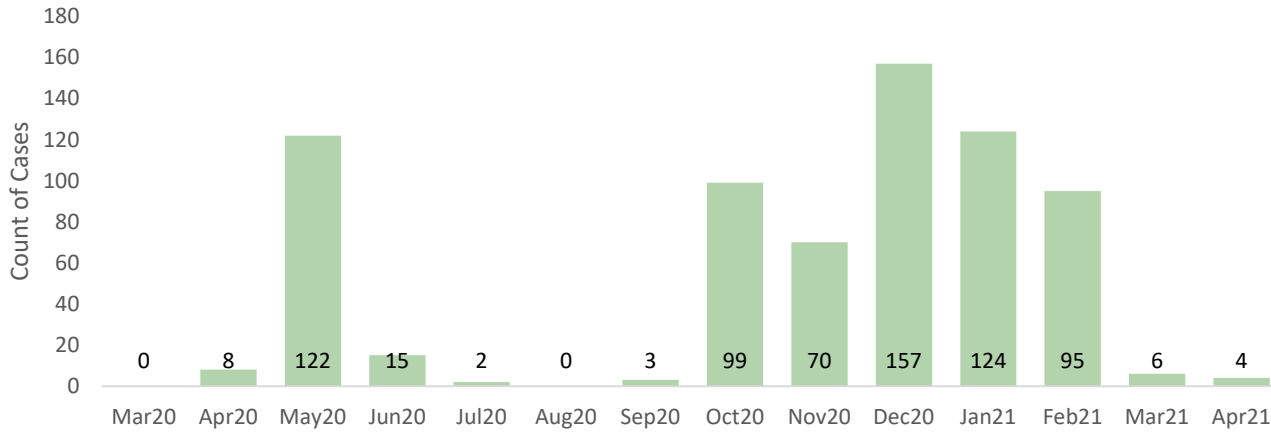


Count of COVID-19 cases by age in Marion County per 100,000 population (N=529), 5/23/21 - 6/5/21, ORPHEUS & Census Bureau

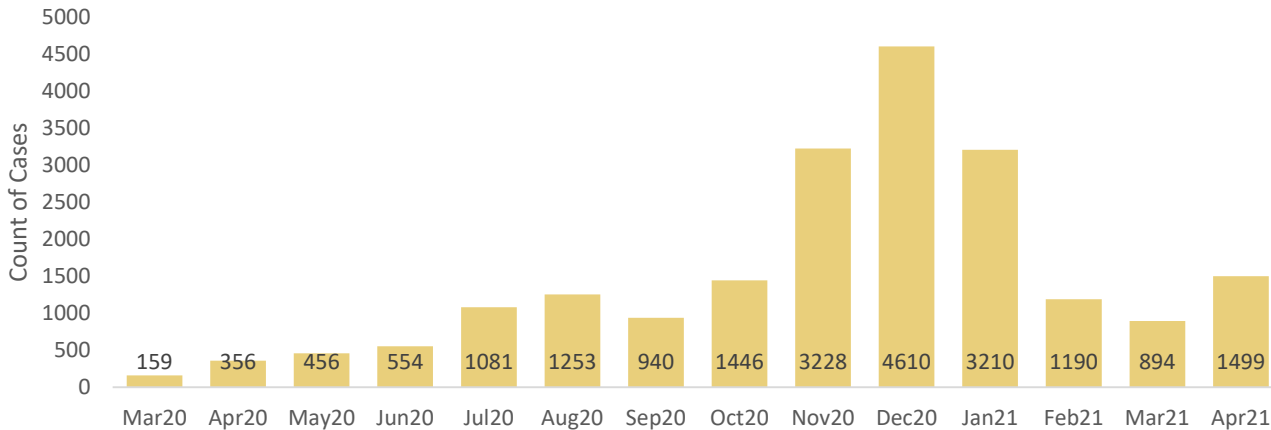


In the past two weeks, COVID-19 incidence rates have been higher in working age adults between the ages of 20-59. Rates were highest for those between the ages of 20-29. Generated 6/7/21 **Updated bi-weekly**

Count of COVID-19 cases for adults in custody (AIC) in Marion County (N=705), OPERA, 3/1/20 to 4/26/21

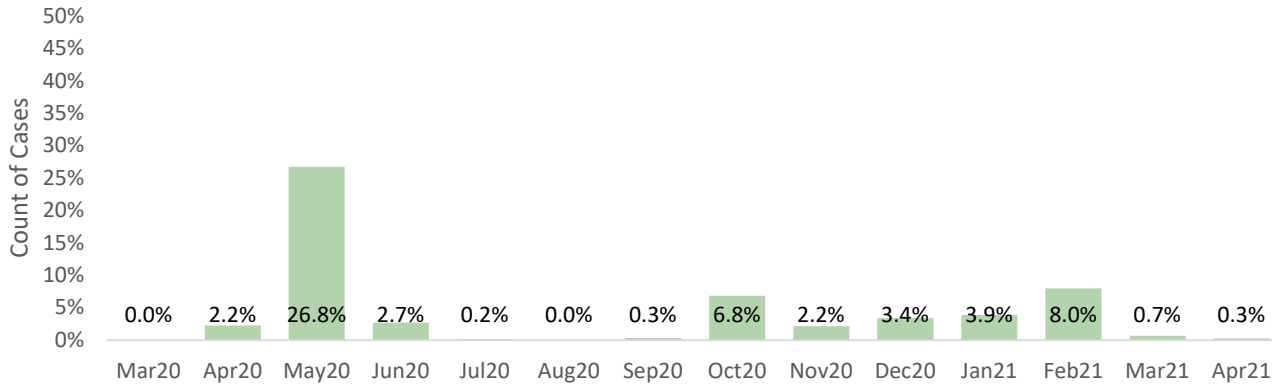


Count of all COVID-19 cases in Marion County (N=20,876), OPERA, 3/1/20 to 4/26/21

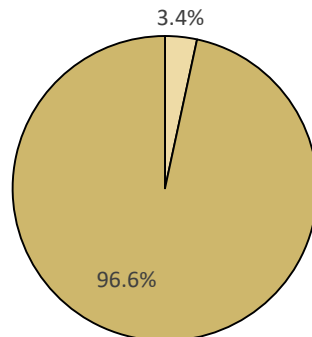


As of 4/26/21, 705 adults in custody (AIC) in Marion have had COVID-19. In May 2020, a large outbreak occurred at the Oregon State Pen, which followed a period of relative calm before becoming elevated again in the Fall/Winter of 2020. AIC cases fell off sharply beginning in March 2021. There have been 20,876 total cases in Marion County as of 4/26/21, with an increasing trend of cases that peaked in Dec 2020 before falling off sharply in February 2021 and then rising again in April 2021. Generated 4/26/21. ****Update monthly****

Percentage of COVID-19 cases by month and year for adults in custody (AIC) vs. non-AIC in Marion County, OPERA, 3/1/20 to 4/26/21



Percentage of COVID-19 cases for adults in custody (AIC) vs. non-AIC in Marion County, OPERA, 3/1/20 to 4/26/21



Since the beginning of the pandemic, the percentage of cases that were adults in custody (AIC) was a relatively low proportion of the total cases reported, with the exception of May 2020, where 26.8% of all cases were AIC. Of all cases reported, AIC represent 3.4% of the total cases in Marion County. Generated 4/26/21. **Update monthly**