

Georgia Table 1. Impact of Health Insurance Gaps on Total COVID-19 Cases, from January 22, 2020 through August 31, 2020, and through February 1, 2021

| County | Cases through August 31, 2020 | | Cases through February 1, 2021* | | Percentage of Total Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Total Cases | Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | Total Cases | Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | |
| Georgia, statewide | 251,768 | 144,727 | 879,748 | 502,402 | 57%** |
| Appling | 886 | 558 | 2,012 | 1,266 | 63% |
| Atkinson | 406 | 298 | 941 | 690 | 73% |
| Bacon | 517 | 332 | 1,310 | 842 | 64% |
| Baker | 72 | 43 | 208 | 124 | 60% |
| Baldwin | 1,679 | 964 | 3,967 | 2,279 | 57% |
| Banks | 377 | 257 | 1,558 | 1,060 | 68% |
| Barrow | 1,734 | 1,060 | 8,069 | 4,931 | 61% |
| Bartow | 2,431 | 1,460 | 11,292 | 6,783 | 60% |
| Ben Hill | 619 | 350 | 1,961 | 1,109 | 57% |
| Berrien | 380 | 251 | 1,534 | 1,014 | 66% |
| Bibb | 5,404 | 3,092 | 13,328 | 7,626 | 57% |
| Bleckley | 352 | 190 | 1,316 | 710 | 54% |
| Brantley | 308 | 195 | 1,383 | 876 | 63% |
| Brooks | 478 | 313 | 1,182 | 773 | 65% |
| Bryan | 857 | 420 | 2,712 | 1,330 | 49% |
| Bulloch | 2,003 | 1,141 | 5,750 | 3,277 | 57% |
| Burke | 654 | 343 | 2,184 | 1,145 | 52% |
| Butts | 566 | 329 | 2,374 | 1,380 | 58% |
| Calhoun | 227 | 140 | 536 | 331 | 62% |
| Camden | 1,019 | 539 | 3,289 | 1,741 | 53% |
| Candler | 353 | 243 | 870 | 599 | 69% |
| Carroll | 2,320 | 1,284 | 9,646 | 5,340 | 55% |
| Catoosa | 860 | 449 | 4,814 | 2,512 | 52% |
| Charlton | 561 | 350 | 1,236 | 770 | 62% |
| Chatham | 7,065 | 4,121 | 18,277 | 10,662 | 58% |
| Chattahoochee | 1,152 | 489 | 2,675 | 1,135 | 42% |
| Chattooga | 558 | 339 | 2,377 | 1,443 | 61% |
| Cherokee | 4,856 | 2,558 | 24,291 | 12,796 | 53% |
| Clarke | 2,916 | 1,806 | 13,080 | 8,100 | 62% |
| Clay | 111 | 65 | 219 | 129 | 59% |

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| County | Cases through August 31, 2020 | | Cases through February 1, 2021* | | Percentage of Total Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps |
|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Total Cases | Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | Total Cases | Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | |
| Clayton | 6,478 | 4,051 | 19,768 | 12,361 | 63% |
| Clinch | 288 | 177 | 854 | 524 | 61% |
| Cobb | 16,966 | 8,980 | 62,974 | 33,331 | 53% |
| Coffee | 1,793 | 1,156 | 4,915 | 3,169 | 64% |
| Colquitt | 1,758 | 1,261 | 4,058 | 2,910 | 72% |
| Columbia | 3,142 | 1,313 | 14,264 | 5,962 | 42% |
| Cook | 510 | 321 | 1,594 | 1,003 | 63% |
| Coweta | 2,249 | 1,173 | 11,410 | 5,953 | 52% |
| Crawford | 151 | 92 | 568 | 346 | 61% |
| Crisp | 466 | 272 | 1,813 | 1,058 | 58% |
| Dade | 196 | 112 | 1,090 | 621 | 57% |
| Dawson | 670 | 382 | 2,529 | 1,441 | 57% |
| Decatur | 990 | 617 | 2,560 | 1,596 | 62% |
| DeKalb | 16,555 | 9,874 | 51,476 | 30,701 | 60% |
| Dodge | 325 | 180 | 1,977 | 1,094 | 55% |
| Dooly | 286 | 172 | 911 | 547 | 60% |
| Dougherty | 2,985 | 1,754 | 6,623 | 3,893 | 59% |
| Douglas | 3,167 | 1,731 | 11,818 | 6,458 | 55% |
| Early | 414 | 216 | 1,049 | 547 | 52% |
| Echols | 235 | 173 | 428 | 315 | 74% |
| Effingham | 1,068 | 546 | 3,604 | 1,843 | 51% |
| Elbert | 471 | 290 | 2,084 | 1,282 | 62% |
| Emanuel | 758 | 432 | 2,310 | 1,316 | 57% |
| Evans | 365 | 223 | 837 | 512 | 61% |
| Fannin | 446 | 285 | 1,983 | 1,267 | 64% |
| Fayette | 1,573 | 686 | 6,826 | 2,978 | 44% |
| Floyd | 2,277 | 1,363 | 9,941 | 5,950 | 60% |
| Forsyth | 3,091 | 1,339 | 16,690 | 7,230 | 43% |
| Franklin | 554 | 354 | 2,338 | 1,494 | 64% |
| Fulton | 24,891 | 12,859 | 77,629 | 40,105 | 52% |
| Gilmer | 750 | 548 | 2,518 | 1,839 | 73% |
| Glascoc | | | 228 | 123 | 54% |

Georgia Table 1. Impact of Health Insurance Gaps on Total COVID-19 Cases, from January 22, 2020 through August 31, 2020, and through February 1, 2021

| County | Cases through August 31, 2020 | | Cases through February 1, 2021* | | Percentage of Total Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps |
|------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Total Cases | Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | Total Cases | Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | |
| Glynn | 3,041 | 1,846 | 6,833 | 4,148 | 61% |
| Gordon | 1,527 | 1,015 | 6,381 | 4,242 | 66% |
| Grady | 667 | 446 | 1,882 | 1,258 | 67% |
| Greene | 435 | 282 | 1,541 | 999 | 65% |
| Gwinnett | 24,252 | 14,970 | 83,675 | 51,650 | 62% |
| Habersham | 1,341 | 877 | 4,509 | 2,949 | 65% |
| Hall | 7,714 | 5,169 | 23,954 | 16,052 | 67% |
| Hancock | 359 | 185 | 822 | 425 | 52% |
| Haralson | 332 | 188 | 2,275 | 1,286 | 57% |
| Harris | 725 | 339 | 2,093 | 980 | 47% |
| Hart | 412 | 252 | 2,060 | 1,259 | 61% |
| Heard | 171 | 93 | 729 | 398 | 55% |
| Henry | 4,417 | 2,282 | 19,197 | 9,918 | 52% |
| Houston | 2,629 | 1,238 | 12,012 | 5,658 | 47% |
| Irwin | 221 | 121 | 842 | 460 | 55% |
| Jackson | 1,497 | 839 | 8,274 | 4,639 | 56% |
| Jasper | 195 | 126 | 1,172 | 756 | 64% |
| Jeff Davis | 641 | 414 | 1,611 | 1,042 | 65% |
| Jefferson | 661 | 409 | 1,706 | 1,057 | 62% |
| Jenkins | 314 | 190 | 778 | 471 | 60% |
| Johnson | 336 | 191 | 1,008 | 574 | 57% |
| Jones | 452 | 237 | 1,671 | 876 | 52% |
| Lamar | 323 | 179 | 1,718 | 951 | 55% |
| Lanier | 247 | 140 | 684 | 387 | 57% |
| Laurens | 1,342 | 762 | 5,060 | 2,872 | 57% |
| Lee | 663 | 307 | 2,389 | 1,105 | 46% |
| Liberty | 930 | 466 | 2,738 | 1,372 | 50% |
| Lincoln | 196 | 116 | 676 | 399 | 59% |
| Long | 183 | 112 | 712 | 435 | 61% |
| Lowndes | 3,492 | 2,112 | 10,722 | 6,486 | 60% |
| Lumpkin | 701 | 444 | 2,601 | 1,647 | 63% |
| Macon | 204 | 132 | 696 | 450 | 65% |

Georgia Table 1. Impact of Health Insurance Gaps on Total COVID-19 Cases, from January 22, 2020 through August 31, 2020, and through February 1, 2021

| County | Cases through August 31, 2020 | | Cases through February 1, 2021* | | Percentage of Total Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps |
|------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Total Cases | Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | Total Cases | Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | |
| Madison | 535 | 337 | 2,743 | 1,726 | 63% |
| Marion | 170 | 100 | 461 | 270 | 59% |
| McDuffie | 517 | 279 | 2,089 | 1,126 | 54% |
| McIntosh | 248 | 152 | 658 | 403 | 61% |
| Meriwether | 484 | 292 | 1,654 | 997 | 60% |
| Miller | 212 | 125 | 720 | 425 | 59% |
| Mitchell | 710 | 432 | 1,840 | 1,121 | 61% |
| Monroe | 594 | 316 | 2,134 | 1,135 | 53% |
| Montgomery | 217 | 135 | 807 | 501 | 62% |
| Morgan | 415 | 227 | 1,604 | 876 | 55% |
| Murray | 713 | 483 | 4,113 | 2,785 | 68% |
| Muscogee | 5,466 | 2,934 | 13,164 | 7,065 | 54% |
| Newton | 2,306 | 1,319 | 8,385 | 4,798 | 57% |
| Oconee | 552 | 244 | 3,292 | 1,456 | 44% |
| Oglethorpe | 281 | 185 | 1,282 | 845 | 66% |
| Paulding | 2,269 | 1,172 | 12,752 | 6,588 | 52% |
| Peach | 567 | 328 | 2,166 | 1,254 | 58% |
| Pickens | 521 | 298 | 2,744 | 1,570 | 57% |
| Pierce | 519 | 311 | 2,184 | 1,307 | 60% |
| Pike | 277 | 145 | 1,841 | 960 | 52% |
| Polk | 1,216 | 768 | 4,784 | 3,020 | 63% |
| Pulaski | 223 | 126 | 807 | 454 | 56% |
| Putnam | 611 | 388 | 1,790 | 1,137 | 64% |
| Quitman | | | 147 | 94 | 64% |
| Rabun | 278 | 191 | 1,480 | 1,019 | 69% |
| Randolph | 312 | 181 | 550 | 320 | 58% |
| Richmond | 6,040 | 3,456 | 20,704 | 11,846 | 57% |
| Rockdale | 1,651 | 956 | 5,750 | 3,329 | 58% |
| Schley | 94 | 53 | 275 | 156 | 57% |
| Screven | 293 | 168 | 811 | 464 | 57% |
| Seminole | 285 | 172 | 849 | 512 | 60% |

Georgia Table 1. Impact of Health Insurance Gaps on Total COVID-19 Cases, from January 22, 2020 through August 31, 2020, and through February 1, 2021

| County | Cases through August 31, 2020 | | Cases through February 1, 2021* | | Percentage of Total Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps |
|------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Total Cases | Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | Total Cases | Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | |
| Spalding | 1,172 | 704 | 4,998 | 3,002 | 60% |
| Stephens | 845 | 497 | 2,778 | 1,633 | 59% |
| Stewart | 355 | 219 | 763 | 471 | 62% |
| Sumter | 856 | 511 | 2,236 | 1,334 | 60% |
| Talbot | 154 | 88 | 412 | 235 | 57% |
| Taliaferro | | | 107 | 68 | 63% |
| Tattnall | 676 | 438 | 1,996 | 1,294 | 65% |
| Taylor | 157 | 91 | 689 | 400 | 58% |
| Telfair | 348 | 203 | 1,135 | 662 | 58% |
| Terrell | 319 | 187 | 694 | 406 | 59% |
| Thomas | 1,407 | 836 | 3,964 | 2,356 | 59% |
| Tift | 1,501 | 973 | 4,485 | 2,908 | 65% |
| Toombs | 1,072 | 675 | 3,015 | 1,897 | 63% |
| Towns | 209 | 127 | 994 | 605 | 61% |
| Treutlen | 208 | 125 | 751 | 453 | 60% |
| Troup | 2,589 | 1,377 | 6,519 | 3,467 | 53% |
| Turner | 277 | 169 | 907 | 552 | 61% |
| Twiggs | 166 | 101 | 572 | 347 | 61% |
| Union | 480 | 303 | 1,892 | 1,194 | 63% |
| Upson | 661 | 356 | 3,011 | 1,623 | 54% |
| Walker | 1,025 | 558 | 5,614 | 3,054 | 54% |
| Walton | 1,466 | 818 | 8,359 | 4,667 | 56% |
| Ware | 1,340 | 754 | 4,299 | 2,420 | 56% |
| Warren | 117 | 64 | 468 | 257 | 55% |
| Washington | 614 | 337 | 1,813 | 995 | 55% |
| Wayne | 957 | 579 | 3,006 | 1,818 | 60% |
| Webster | | | 120 | 68 | 57% |
| Wheeler | 149 | 87 | 581 | 338 | 58% |
| White | 517 | 317 | 2,815 | 1,726 | 61% |
| Whitfield | 3,989 | 2,754 | 15,028 | 10,376 | 69% |
| Wilcox | 222 | 132 | 717 | 428 | 60% |

Georgia Table 1. Impact of Health Insurance Gaps on Total COVID-19 Cases, from January 22, 2020 through August 31, 2020, and through February 1, 2021

| County | Cases through August 31, 2020 | | Cases through February 1, 2021* | | Percentage of Total Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps |
|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Total Cases | Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | Total Cases | Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | |
| Wilkes | 225 | 145 | 928 | 600 | 65% |
| Wilkinson | 291 | 159 | 810 | 443 | 55% |
| Worth | 498 | 310 | 1,613 | 1,005 | 62% |

Sources: National Center for Coverage Innovation at Families USA (NCCI) analysis of COVID-19 cumulative case and death rates, by county, Johns Hopkins University, https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19/blob/master/csse_covid_19_data/csse_covid_19_time_series/time_series_covid19_confirmed_US.csv, https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19/blob/master/csse_covid_19_data/csse_covid_19_time_series/time_series_covid19_deaths_US.csv U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates using the American Community Survey, 2018, <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/sahie/datasets/time-series/estimates-acs/sahie-2018-csv.zip>

Notes: January 22, 2020, is the first date for which COVID-19 information for U.S. cases and deaths is available from Johns Hopkins University. These tables do not include county estimates where the number of cases or deaths is below 50.

*Projected impact of insurance gaps on cumulative cases if trends observed from January 22, 2020, through August 31, 2020, continued through February 1, 2021

**Statewide percentage is for the period ending on August 31, 2020.

Georgia Table 2. Impact of Health Insurance Gaps on Total COVID-19 Deaths, from January 22, 2020 through August 31, 2020, and through February 1, 2021

| County | Deaths through August 31, 2020 | | Deaths through February 1, 2021* | | Percentage of Total Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | Total Deaths | Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | Total Deaths | Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | |
| Georgia, statewide | 5,502 | 2,574 | 13,811 | 6,506 | 47%** |
| Appling | | | 53 | 28 | 52% |
| Atkinson | | | | | |
| Bacon | | | | | |
| Baker | | | | | |
| Baldwin | 50 | 23 | 94 | 44 | 47% |
| Banks | | | | | |
| Barrow | | | 95 | 48 | 50% |
| Bartow | 70 | 34 | 167 | 82 | 49% |

Georgia Table 2. Impact of Health Insurance Gaps on Total COVID-19 Deaths, from January 22, 2020 through August 31, 2020, and through February 1, 2021

| County | Deaths through August 31, 2020 | | Deaths through February 1, 2021* | | Percentage of Total Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps |
|---------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | Total Deaths | Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | Total Deaths | Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | |
| Ben Hill | | | 66 | 30 | 46% |
| Berrien | | | | | |
| Bibb | 121 | 56 | 326 | 152 | 47% |
| Bleckley | | | | | |
| Brantley | | | | | |
| Brooks | | | | | |
| Bryan | | | | | |
| Bulloch | | | 78 | 36 | 46% |
| Burke | | | | | |
| Butts | | | 62 | 29 | 47% |
| Calhoun | | | | | |
| Camden | | | | | |
| Candler | | | | | |
| Carroll | 61 | 27 | 174 | 78 | 45% |
| Catoosa | | | 53 | 22 | 42% |
| Charlton | | | | | |
| Chatham | 121 | 58 | 302 | 144 | 48% |
| Chattahoochee | | | | | |
| Chattooga | | | 58 | 29 | 50% |
| Cherokee | 78 | 33 | 209 | 89 | 42% |
| Clarke | | | 93 | 47 | 51% |
| Clay | | | | | |
| Clayton | 138 | 71 | 310 | 160 | 52% |
| Clinch | | | | | |
| Cobb | 391 | 167 | 747 | 319 | 43% |
| Coffee | | | 123 | 66 | 53% |
| Colquitt | | | 75 | 45 | 61% |
| Columbia | | | 147 | 48 | 33% |
| Cook | | | | | |
| Coweta | | | 117 | 49 | 42% |
| Crawford | | | | | |
| Crisp | | | 52 | 25 | 48% |

Georgia Table 2. Impact of Health Insurance Gaps on Total COVID-19 Deaths, from January 22, 2020 through August 31, 2020, and through February 1, 2021

| County | Deaths through August 31, 2020 | | Deaths through February 1, 2021* | | Percentage of Total Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps |
|------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | Total Deaths | Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | Total Deaths | Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | |
| Dade | | | | | |
| Dawson | | | | | |
| Decatur | | | 57 | 29 | 51% |
| DeKalb | 300 | 147 | 655 | 320 | 49% |
| Dodge | | | 87 | 39 | 45% |
| Dooly | | | | | |
| Dougherty | 179 | 86 | 251 | 121 | 48% |
| Douglas | 64 | 28 | 151 | 67 | 44% |
| Early | | | | | |
| Echols | | | | | |
| Effingham | | | | | |
| Elbert | | | | | |
| Emanuel | | | 69 | 32 | 46% |
| Evans | | | | | |
| Fannin | | | 53 | 28 | 53% |
| Fayette | | | 111 | 38 | 35% |
| Floyd | | | 163 | 80 | 49% |
| Forsyth | | | 112 | 38 | 34% |
| Franklin | | | | | |
| Fulton | 518 | 215 | 955 | 397 | 42% |
| Gilmer | | | 50 | 31 | 62% |
| Glascocock | | | | | |
| Glynn | 70 | 35 | 152 | 76 | 50% |
| Gordon | | | 84 | 47 | 55% |
| Grady | | | | | |
| Greene | | | | | |
| Gwinnett | 336 | 171 | 771 | 392 | 51% |
| Habersham | 63 | 34 | 122 | 66 | 54% |
| Hall | 125 | 70 | 328 | 183 | 56% |
| Hancock | | | 54 | 22 | 42% |
| Haralson | | | 64 | 29 | 46% |
| Harris | | | | | |

Georgia Table 2. Impact of Health Insurance Gaps on Total COVID-19 Deaths, from January 22, 2020 through August 31, 2020, and through February 1, 2021

| County | Deaths through August 31, 2020 | | Deaths through February 1, 2021* | | Percentage of Total Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps |
|------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | Total Deaths | Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | Total Deaths | Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | |
| Hart | | | | | |
| Heard | | | | | |
| Henry | 78 | 32 | 218 | 91 | 42% |
| Houston | 67 | 25 | 181 | 68 | 38% |
| Irwin | | | | | |
| Jackson | | | 106 | 48 | 46% |
| Jasper | | | | | |
| Jeff Davis | | | | | |
| Jefferson | | | | | |
| Jenkins | | | | | |
| Johnson | | | | | |
| Jones | | | | | |
| Lamar | | | | | |
| Lanier | | | | | |
| Laurens | | | 141 | 65 | 46% |
| Lee | | | | | |
| Liberty | | | | | |
| Lincoln | | | | | |
| Long | | | | | |
| Lowndes | 66 | 33 | 165 | 82 | 50% |
| Lumpkin | | | | | |
| Macon | | | | | |
| Madison | | | | | |
| Marion | | | | | |
| McDuffie | | | | | |
| McIntosh | | | | | |
| Meriwether | | | | | |
| Miller | | | | | |
| Mitchell | | | 71 | 36 | 50% |
| Monroe | | | 82 | 35 | 43% |
| Montgomery | | | | | |
| Morgan | | | | | |

Georgia Table 2. Impact of Health Insurance Gaps on Total COVID-19 Deaths, from January 22, 2020 through August 31, 2020, and through February 1, 2021

| County | Deaths through August 31, 2020 | | Deaths through February 1, 2021* | | Percentage of Total Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps |
|------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | Total Deaths | Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | Total Deaths | Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | |
| Murray | | | 53 | 30 | 57% |
| Muscogee | 134 | 58 | 265 | 115 | 43% |
| Newton | 61 | 28 | 164 | 76 | 47% |
| Oconee | | | | | |
| Oglethorpe | | | | | |
| Paulding | | | 148 | 62 | 42% |
| Peach | | | | | |
| Pickens | | | 51 | 24 | 47% |
| Pierce | | | | | |
| Pike | | | | | |
| Polk | | | 65 | 34 | 52% |
| Pulaski | | | | | |
| Putnam | | | | | |
| Quitman | | | | | |
| Rabun | | | | | |
| Randolph | | | | | |
| Richmond | 126 | 59 | 348 | 162 | 47% |
| Rockdale | | | 112 | 53 | 47% |
| Schley | | | | | |
| Screven | | | | | |
| Seminole | | | | | |
| Spalding | 50 | 25 | 130 | 64 | 49% |
| Stephens | | | 67 | 32 | 48% |
| Stewart | | | | | |
| Sumter | 59 | 29 | 85 | 42 | 49% |
| Talbot | | | | | |
| Taliaferro | | | | | |
| Tattnall | | | | | |
| Taylor | | | | | |
| Telfair | | | | | |
| Terrell | | | | | |
| Thomas | | | 99 | 48 | 49% |

Georgia Table 2. Impact of Health Insurance Gaps on Total COVID-19 Deaths, from January 22, 2020 through August 31, 2020, and through February 1, 2021

| County | Deaths through August 31, 2020 | | Deaths through February 1, 2021* | | Percentage of Total Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps |
|------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | Total Deaths | Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | Total Deaths | Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps | |
| Tift | | | 106 | 57 | 54% |
| Toombs | | | 85 | 44 | 52% |
| Towns | | | | | |
| Treutlen | | | | | |
| Troup | 84 | 36 | 164 | 70 | 43% |
| Turner | | | | | |
| Twiggs | | | | | |
| Union | | | 56 | 29 | 52% |
| Upson | 55 | 24 | 100 | 44 | 44% |
| Walker | | | 72 | 32 | 44% |
| Walton | | | 162 | 73 | 45% |
| Ware | | | 120 | 55 | 46% |
| Warren | | | | | |
| Washington | | | 54 | 24 | 44% |
| Wayne | | | 64 | 32 | 50% |
| Webster | | | | | |
| Wheeler | | | | | |
| White | | | 59 | 30 | 50% |
| Whitfield | 51 | 30 | 174 | 101 | 58% |
| Wilcox | | | | | |
| Wilkes | | | | | |
| Wilkinson | | | | | |
| Worth | | | 52 | 27 | 51% |

Sources: National Center for Coverage Innovation at Families USA (NCCI) analysis of COVID-19 cumulative case and death rates, by county, Johns Hopkins University, https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19/blob/master/csse_covid_19_data/csse_covid_19_time_series/time_series_covid19_confirmed_US.csv, https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19/blob/master/csse_covid_19_data/csse_covid_19_time_series/time_series_covid19_deaths_US.csv U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates using the American Community Survey, 2018, <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/sahie/datasets/time-series/estimates-acs/sahie-2018-csv.zip>

Notes: January 22, 2020, is the first date for which COVID-19 information for U.S. cases and deaths is available from Johns Hopkins University. These tables do not include county estimates where the number of cases or deaths is below 50.

*Projected impact of insurance gaps on cumulative deaths if trends observed from January 22, 2020, through August 31, 2020, continued through February 1, 2021

**Statewide percentage is for the period ending on August 31, 2020.