

The Impact of COVID-19 on North Carolina

UNC Public Policy Graduates and Students

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10:00 am

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Sections

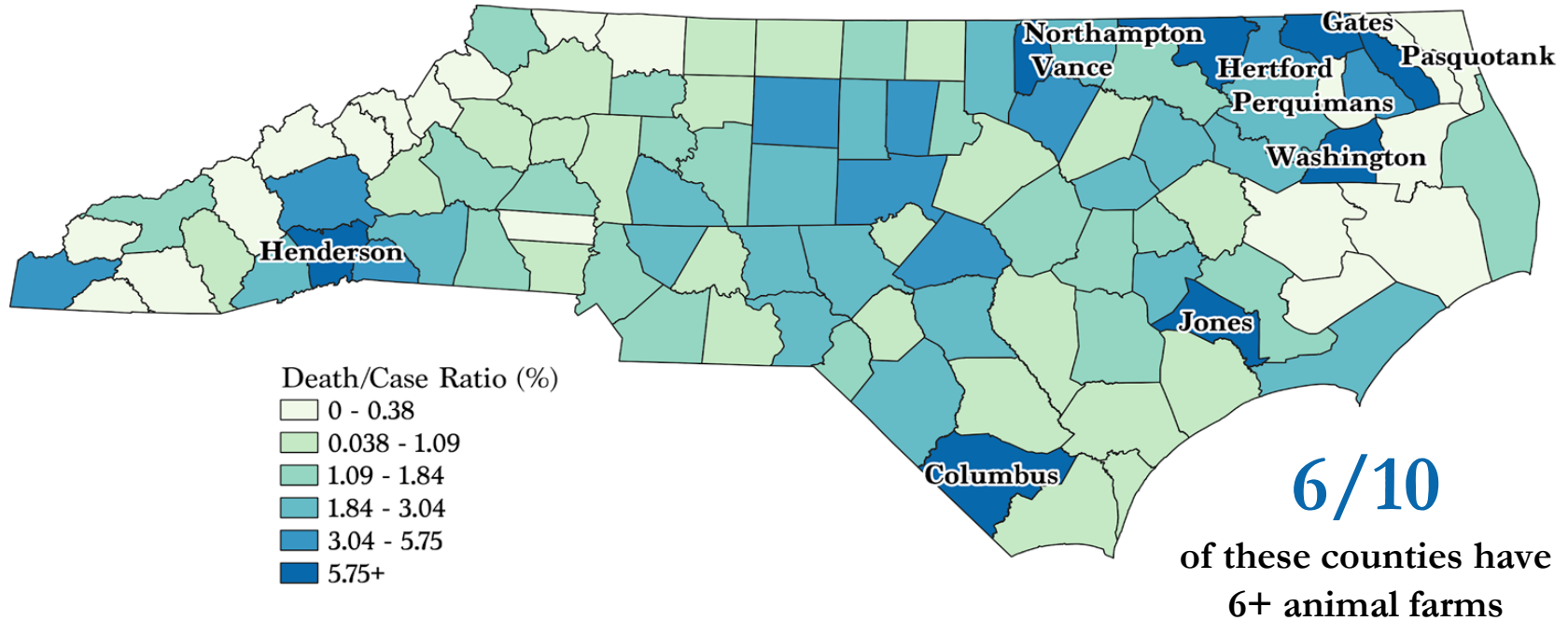
1. The Health Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic
2. The Economic Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic
3. The Pandemic and Government Assistance
4. The pandemic's impact is not equal for all North Carolinians.
5. Looking Ahead: The Challenge of Returning to K-12 Public School

Section 1

The Health Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic

- Probability of death once infected with COVID-19 is higher in counties with greater concentrations of animal farms or meat-processing plants
- Counties with greater probability of death once infected with COVID-19 tend to have higher poverty rates
- Urban areas followed stay-at-home order more closely than rural areas

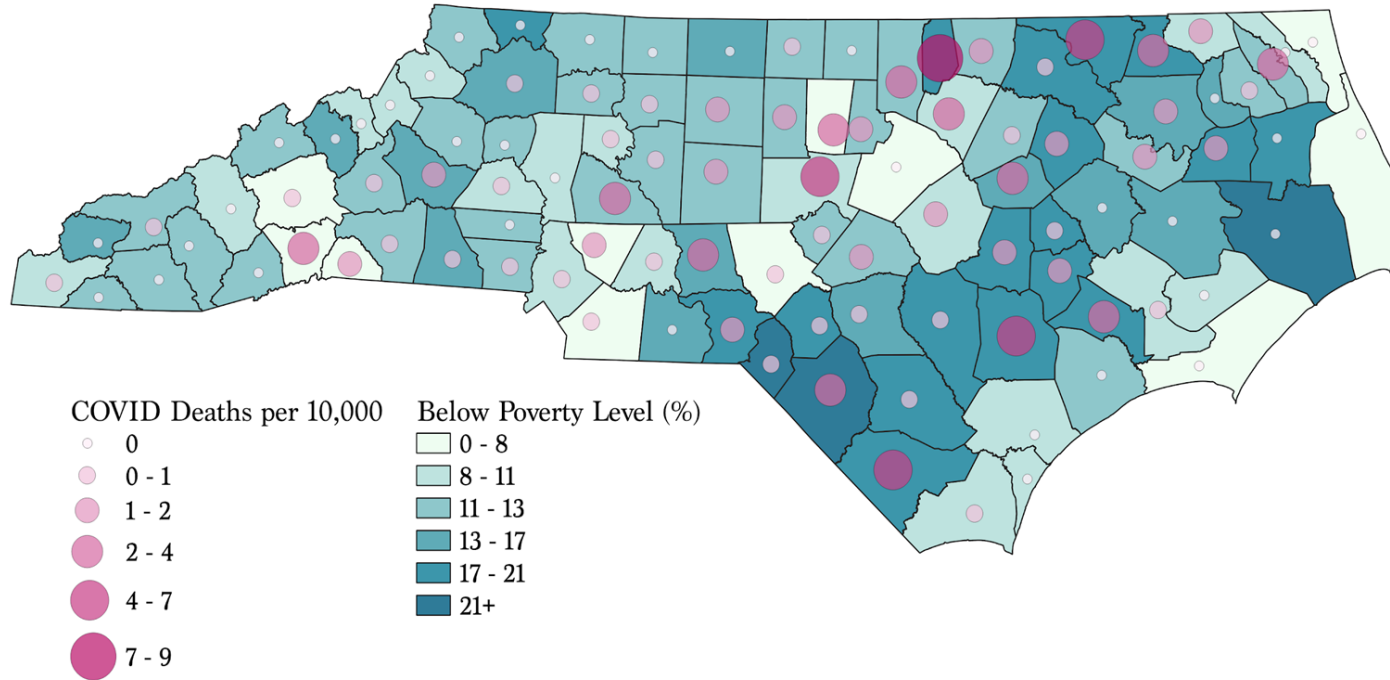
Figure 1: Top 10 Counties With Greatest Probability of Death Once Infected With COVID-19



Source: NC Department of Health and Human Services North Carolina COVID-19 Dashboard

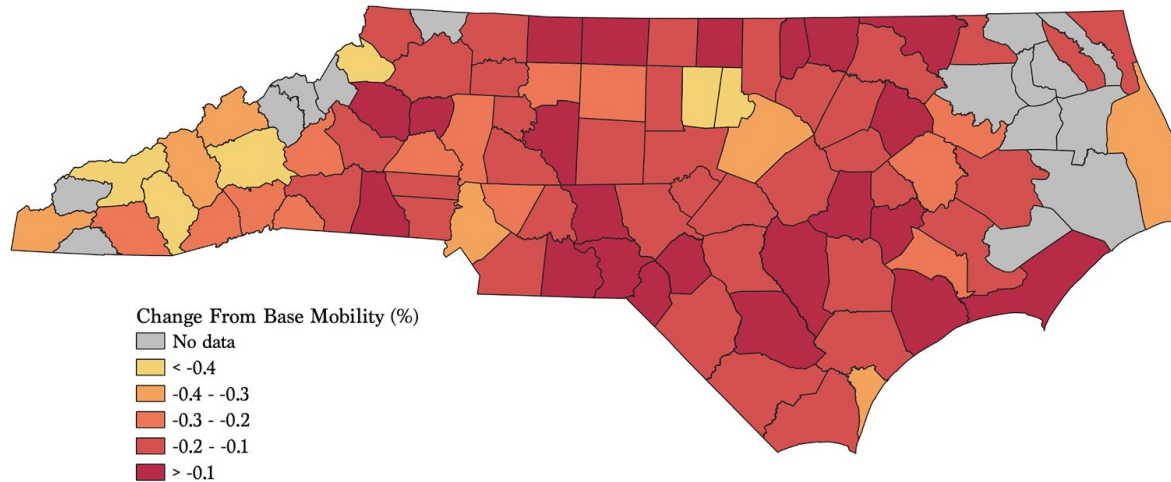
Data were updated as of July 7, 2020.

Figure 2: Correlation Between COVID-19 Deaths and Population Below Poverty Line



Source: NC Department of Health and Human Services North Carolina COVID-19 Dashboard and US Census American Community Survey 2018

Figure 3: Urban Areas Followed Stay At Home Order More Closely Than Rural Areas



Change in Mobility After Implementing Stay at Home Order

	% Change from Base
Raleigh	-38.8%
Charlotte	-33.1%
Greensboro	-32.1%
Urban Counties	-27.3%
North Carolina	-23.5%
Rural Counties	-15.6%

Source: Apple Maps Mobility Trends Reports, 2020

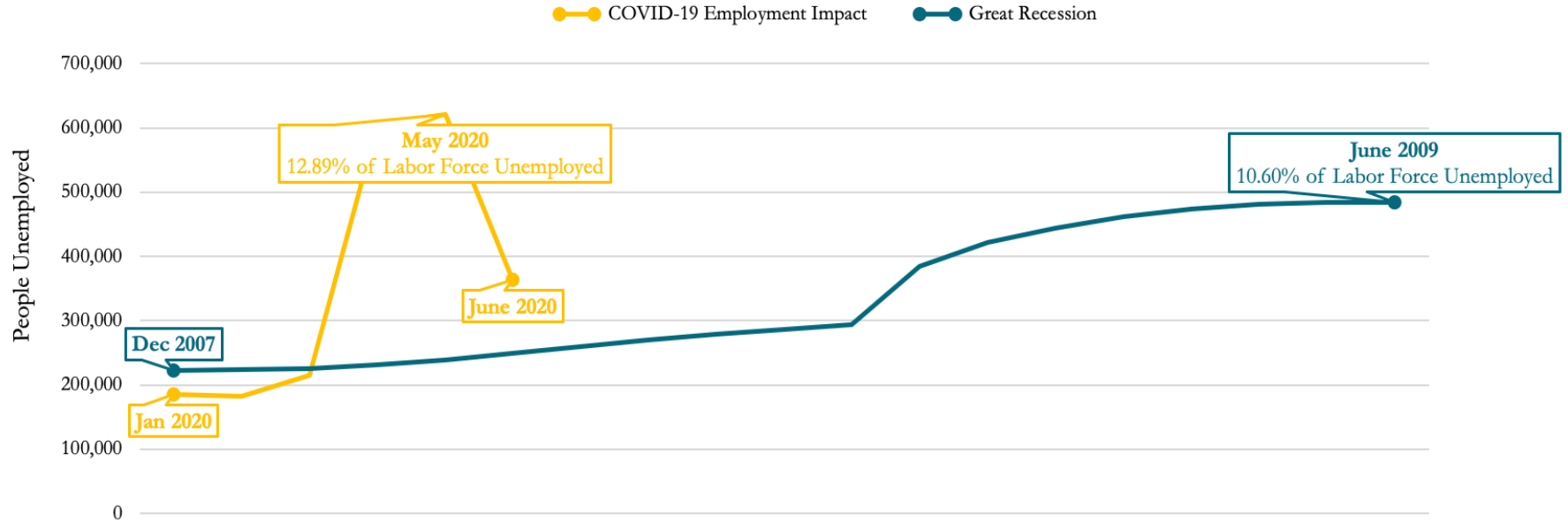
Notes: Baseline was calculated for each county as an average of all mobility data from 1/13-1/31/20. The average mobility during the state-mandated Stay At Home order (3/31-5/8/2020) was compared to baseline. Phase One began at 5 pm on 5/8/2020. This data is generated by counting the number of requests made to Apple Maps for directions in select countries, counties, and cities. Regional averages are weighted by county population. Only driving data is included at the county level. For Raleigh, Charlotte, and Greensboro, driving and walking data are equally weighted and transit data is excluded.

Section 2

The Economic Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic

- By May 2020, unemployment in N.C. was higher than at the height of the Great Recession
- Western N.C. suffered highest unemployment rates in April, with some recovery in May
- Long-term layoffs have soared and those 21,000+ jobs will not return to N.C. anytime soon

Figure 4: Unemployment in N.C. is higher than the Great Recession by May 2020

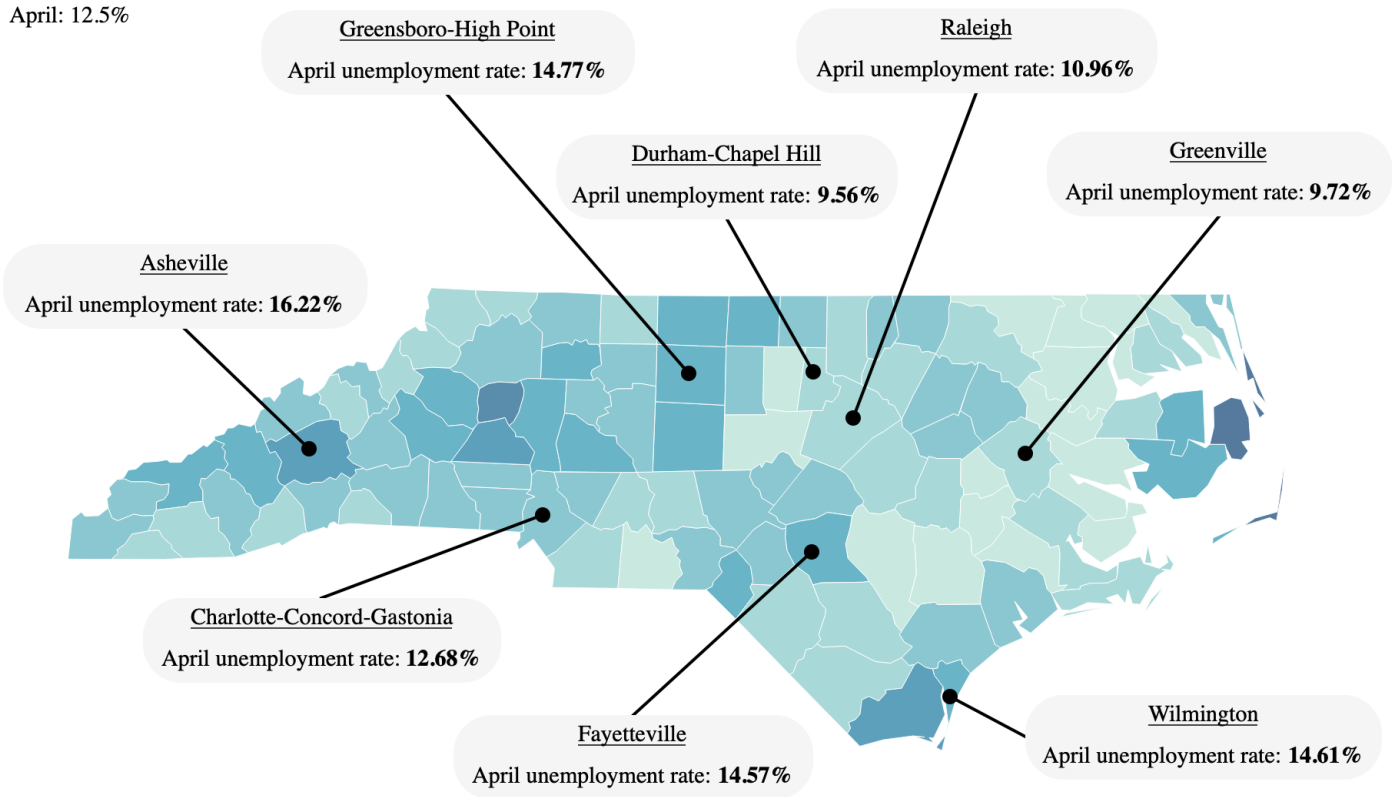


Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (Bureau of Labor Statistics) 2020.

Figure 5: Soaring Unemployment in April 2020, especially Western N.C.

NC unemployment rate

April: 12.5%



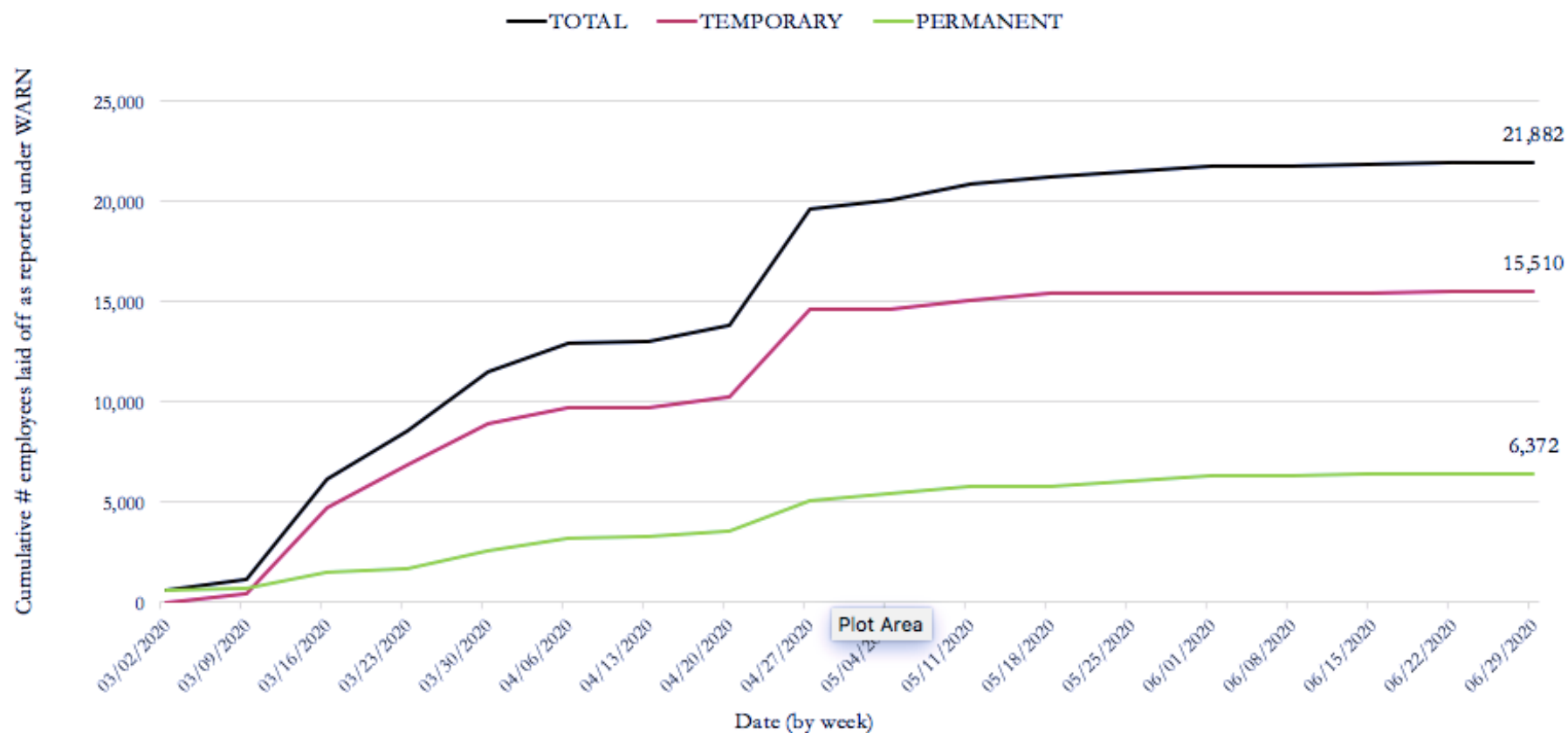
Highest		
County	Since Feb	April un-employment
Alexander	+17.10 pp	20.10%
Dare	+16.40 pp	24.50%
Catawba	+15.40 pp	18.80%

Recovery in May 2020 in some N.C. counties; Unemployment worsening in others

Table 1 IMPROVED Unemployment from April to May		
County	May Unemployment	Since April
Alexander	14.00%	6.4 percentage points DOWN
Dare	19.60%	4.9 percentage points DOWN
Catawba	16.00%	2.8 percentage points DOWN

Table 2 WORSENEDED Unemployment from April to May		
County	May Unemployment	Since April
Swain	19.70%	5.0 percentage points UP
Hyde	15.00%	3.4 percentage points UP
Hertford	14.40%	2.6 percentage points UP

Figure 6: Long-term Layoffs Expectations (Large Companies) for N.C.



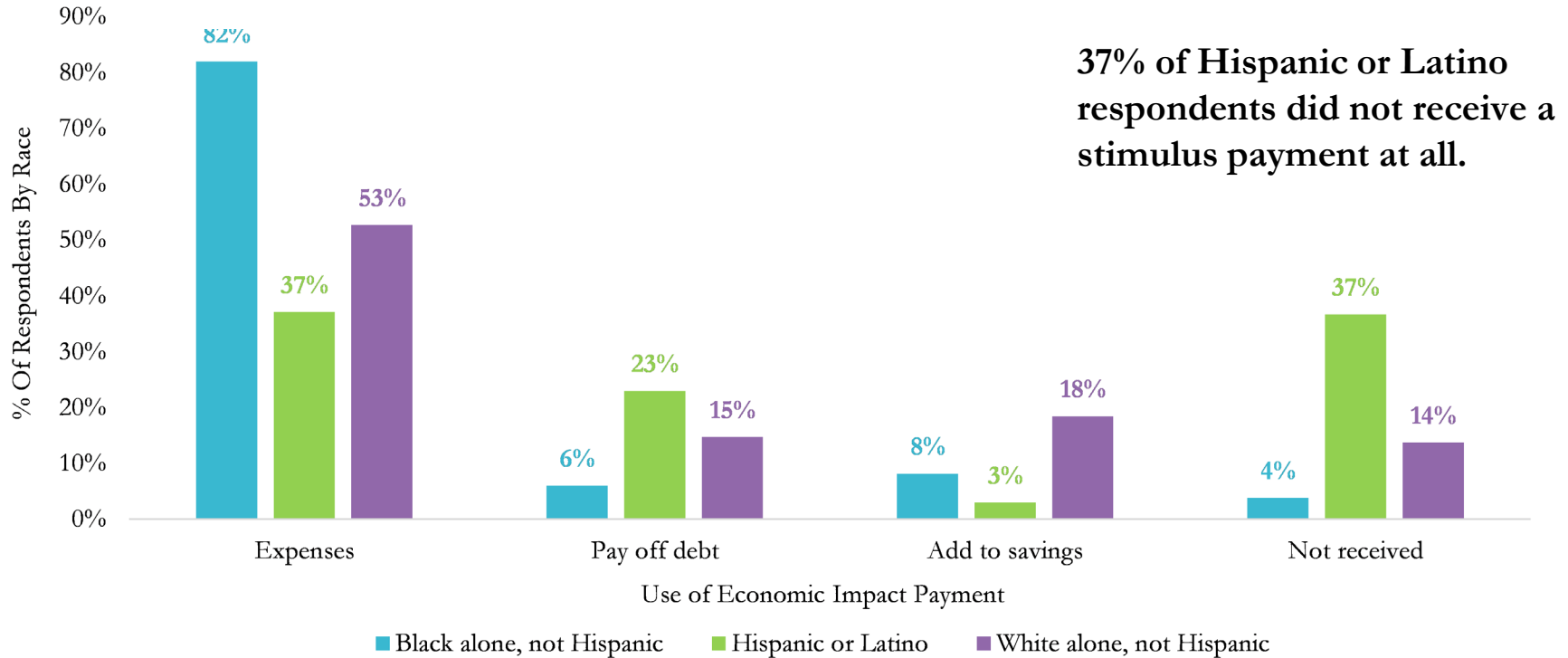
Source: North Carolina Department of Commerce, Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification (WARN) Report 2020.

Section 3

The Pandemic and Government Assistance

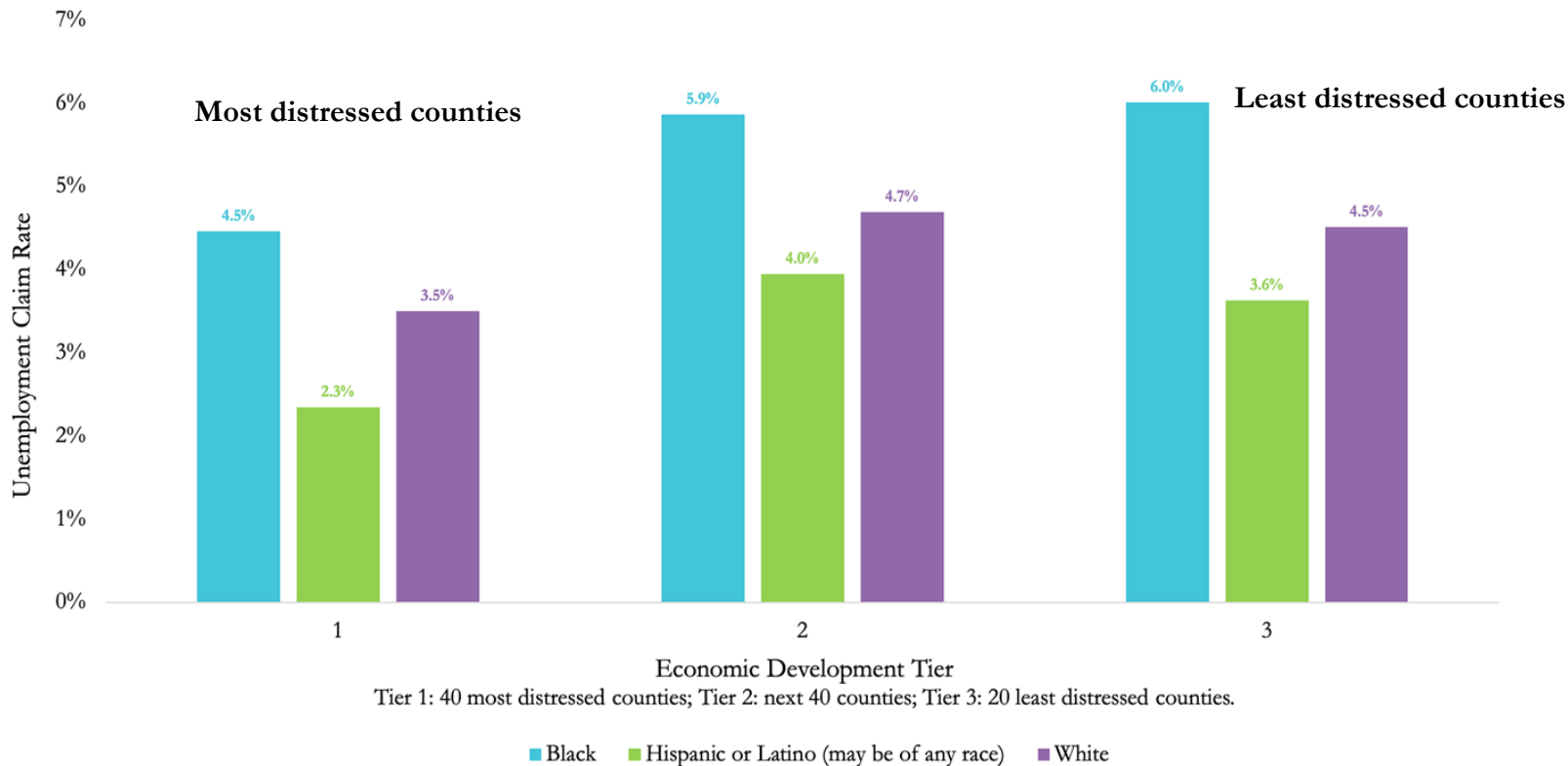
- More people are having to rely on government sponsored programs in order to protect themselves from the impact of the pandemic.

Figure 7: Racial disparities in Stimulus Payment Use in N.C. (June 25-30)



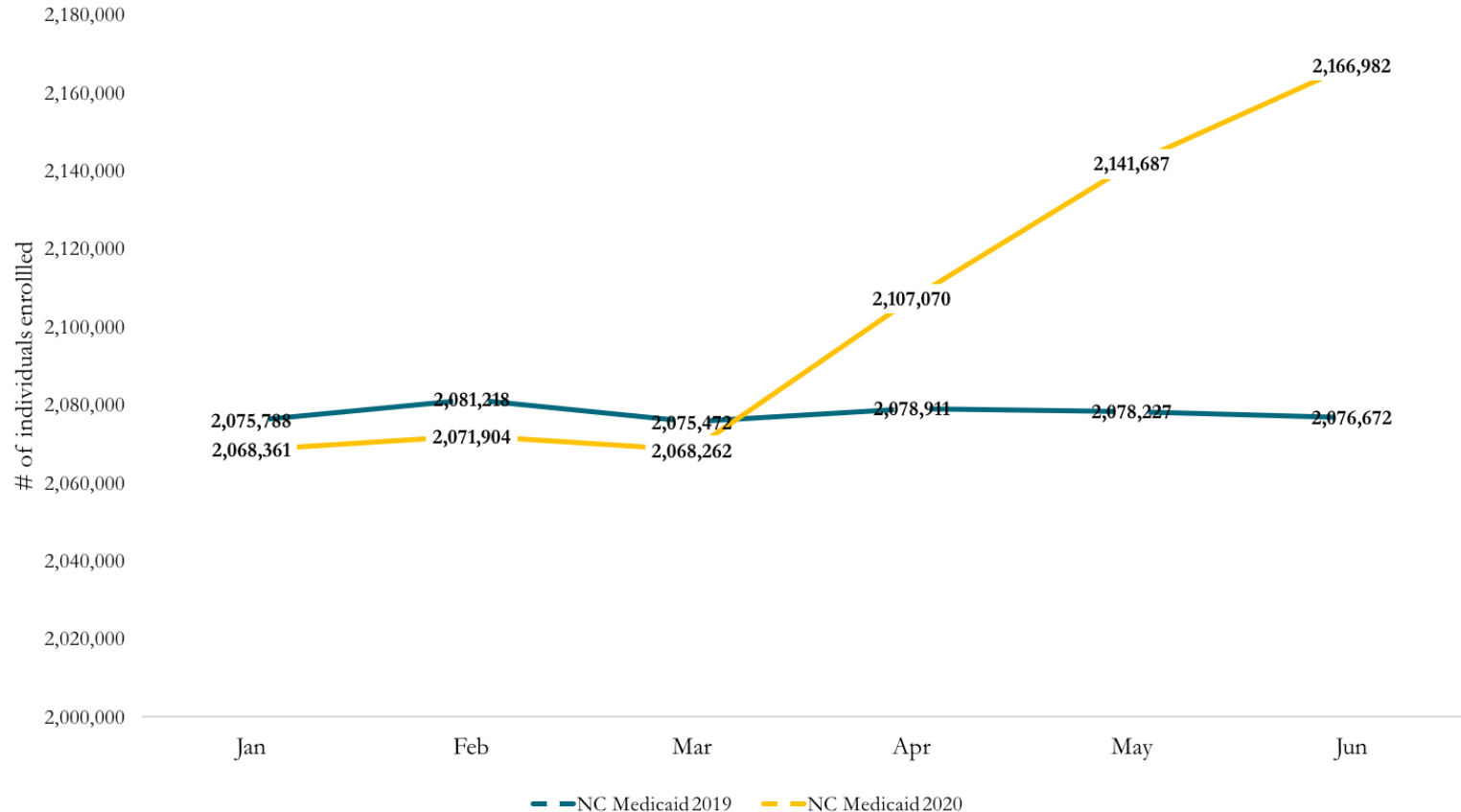
Source: U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey June 25 - June 30, Stimulus Table 1

Figure 8: Wealthier counties saw larger job loss in April 2020. Black residents filed most unemployment claims.



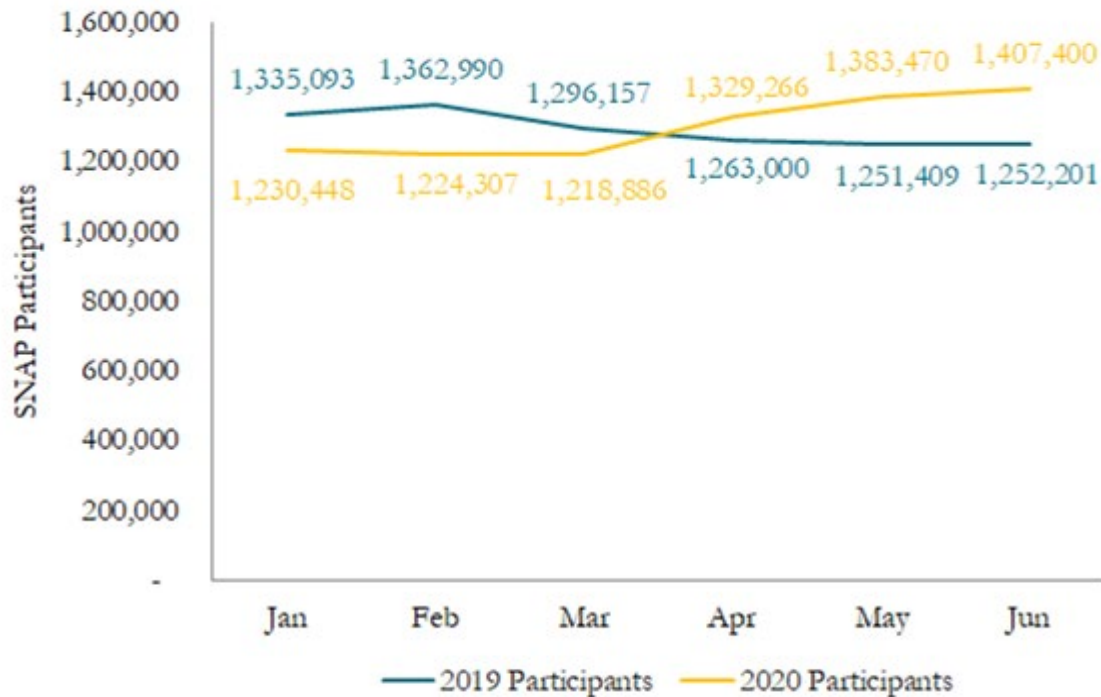
Source: NC Department of Commerce (derived from information supplied by the Division of Employment Security (DES) and reflects monthly information that DES reported to the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration (ETA) 2020.

Figure 9: Medicaid Enrollment Soars March-June 2020, compared to 2019



Source: NC Department of Health and Human Services Medicaid Enrollment Dashboard

Figure 10: SNAP Participation in N.C. extraordinarily high since March 2020.



Typically in the summer, SNAP participation goes **DOWN**.

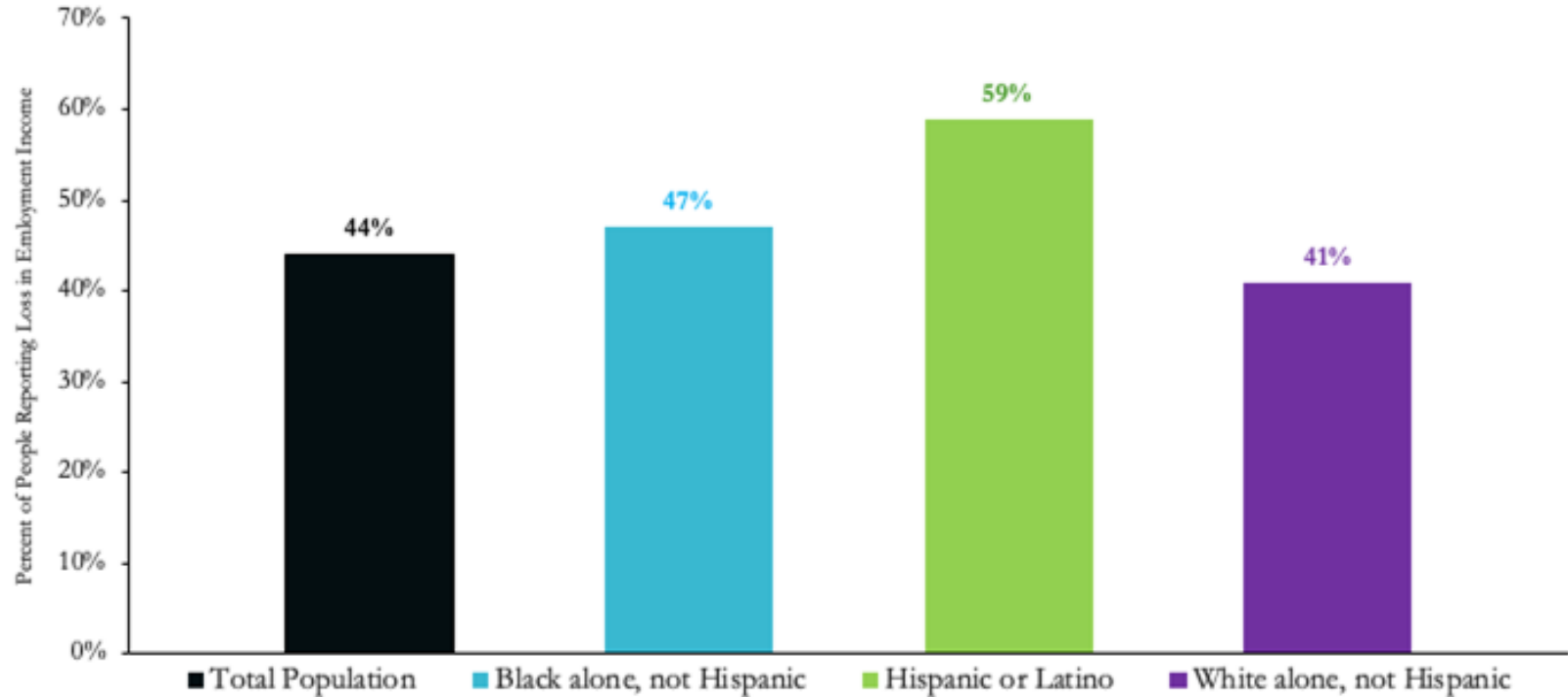
For 2020, we're seeing the **OPPOSITE**.

Section 4

The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic is not equal for all North Carolinians.

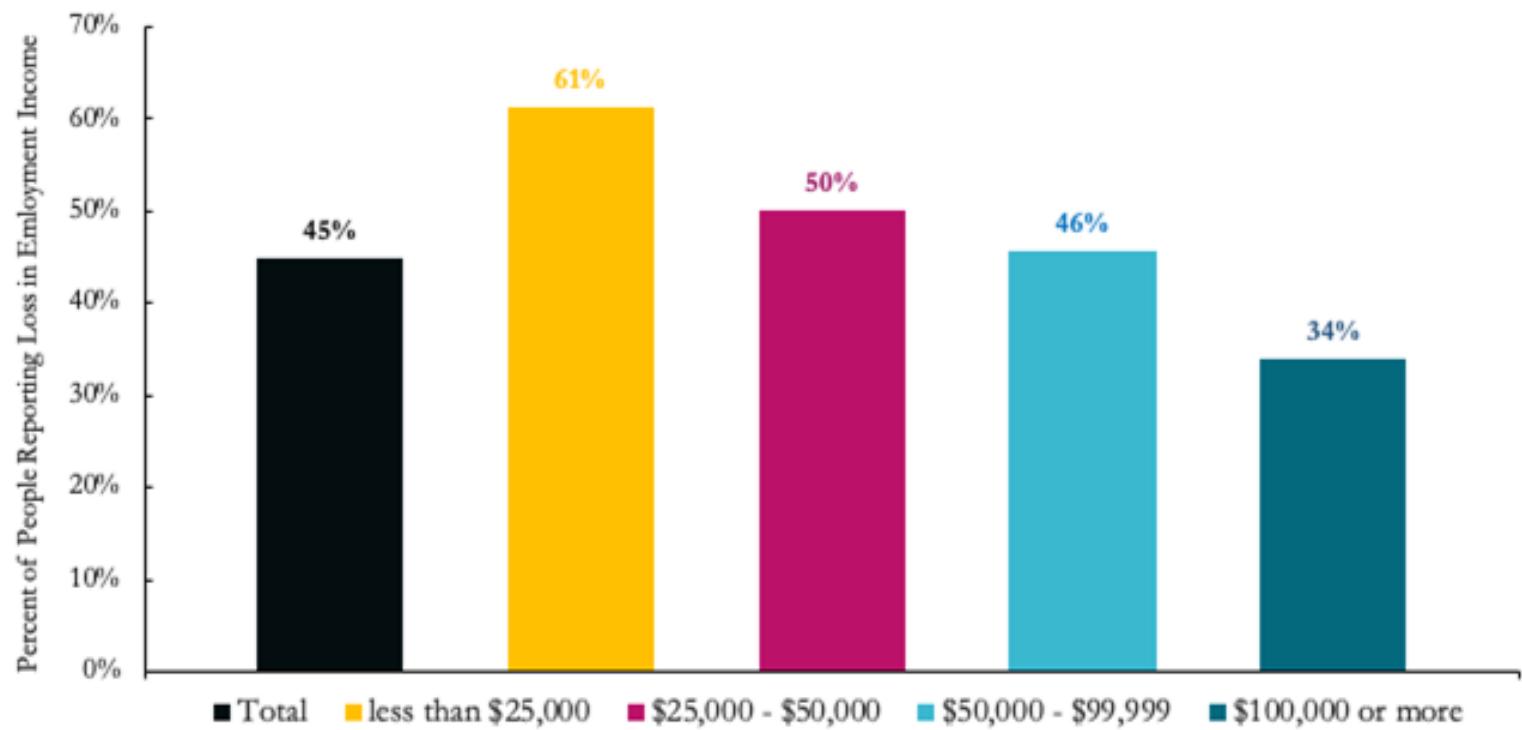
- Black and Hispanic or Latino households are more likely to have lost income, experience housing or food insecurity, or experience anxiety.
- Low-income households are more likely to have lost income group than comparatively wealthier households.

Figure 13: More Hispanic or Latino Households have lost employment income than any other racial or ethnic group since April 2020.



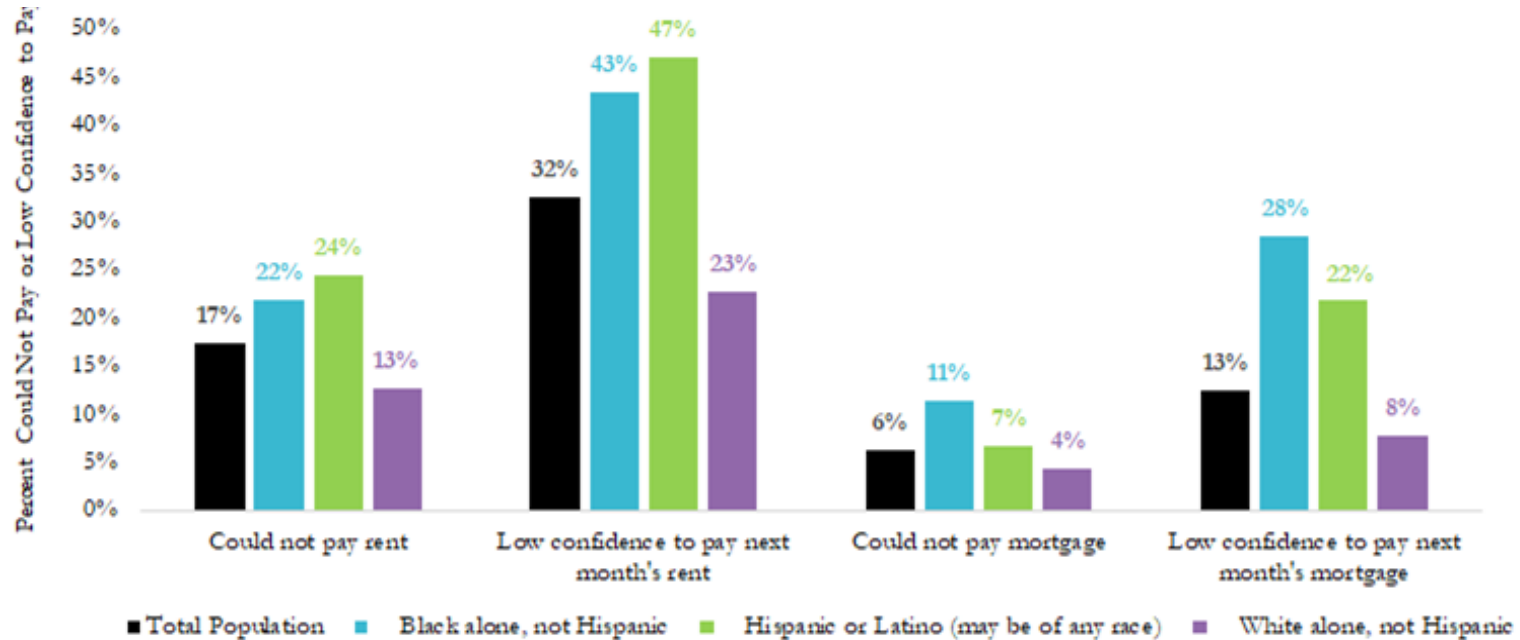
Source: Household Pulse Survey Data Tables, US Census Bureau, 2020

Figure 14: More low-income households have lost employment income than wealthier households since April 2020.



Source: Household Pulse Survey Data Tables, US Census Bureau, 2020

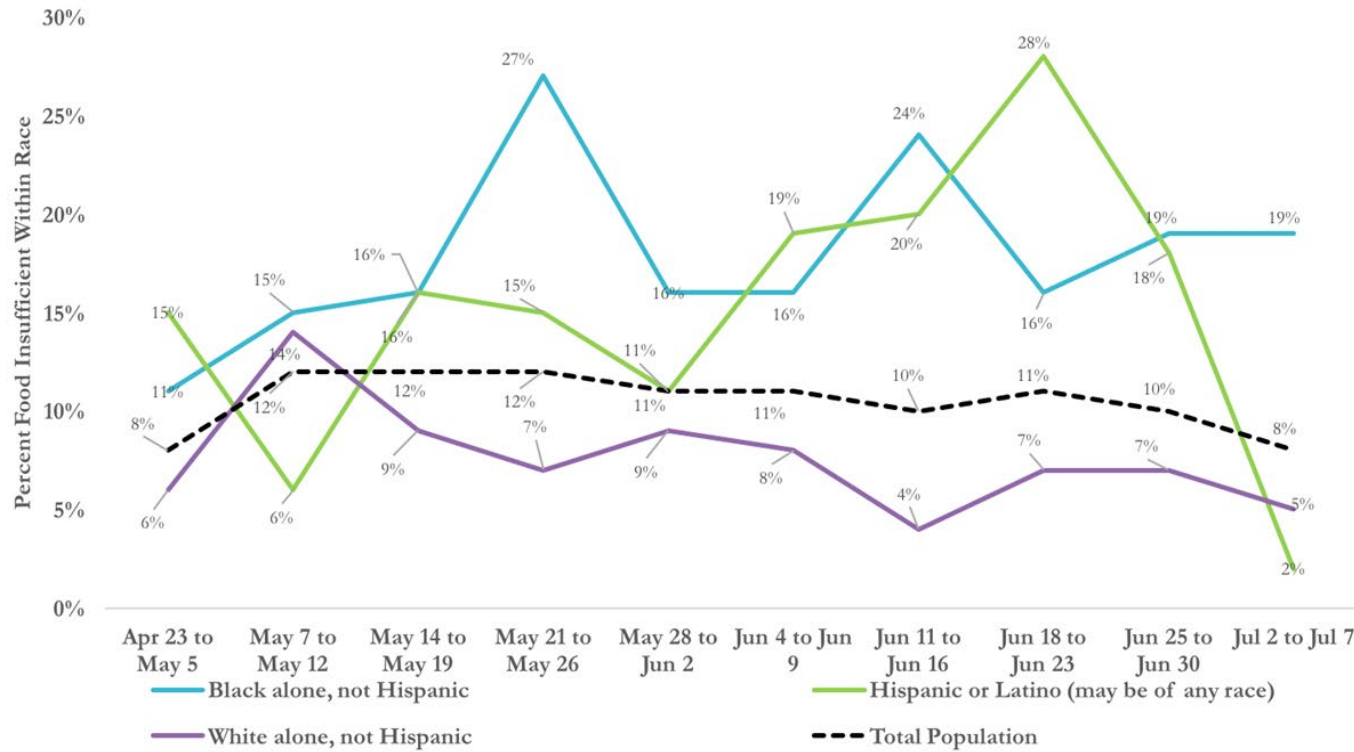
Figure 15: Black and Hispanic or Latino Renters could not pay their rent at higher rates than any other group since April 2020.



Source: Household Pulse Survey Data Tables, US Census Bureau, 2020.

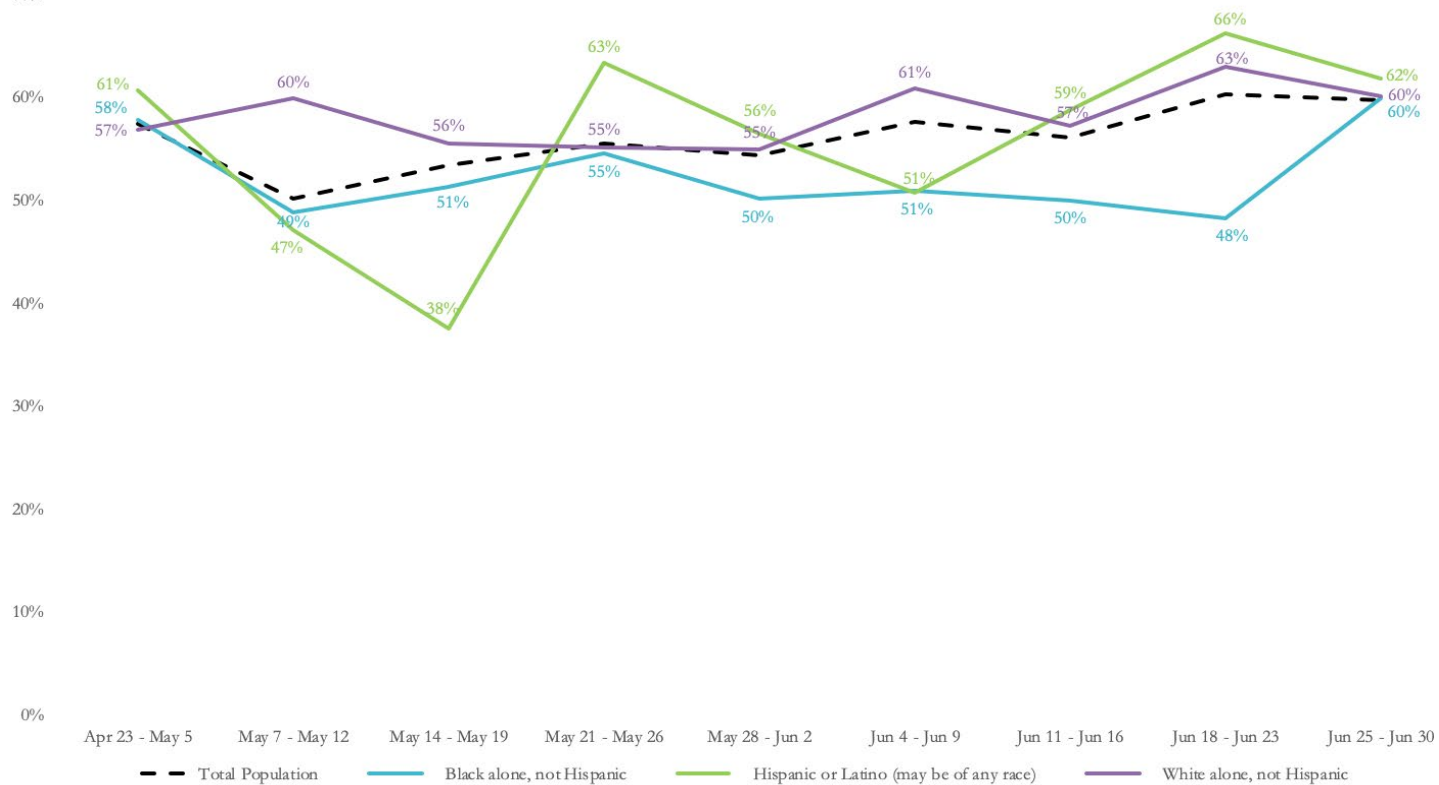
Renters are more affected than homeowners. The most affected are Hispanic or Latino renters.

Figure 16: Black and Hispanic or Latino Households have consistently reported high levels of food insufficiency since April 2020.



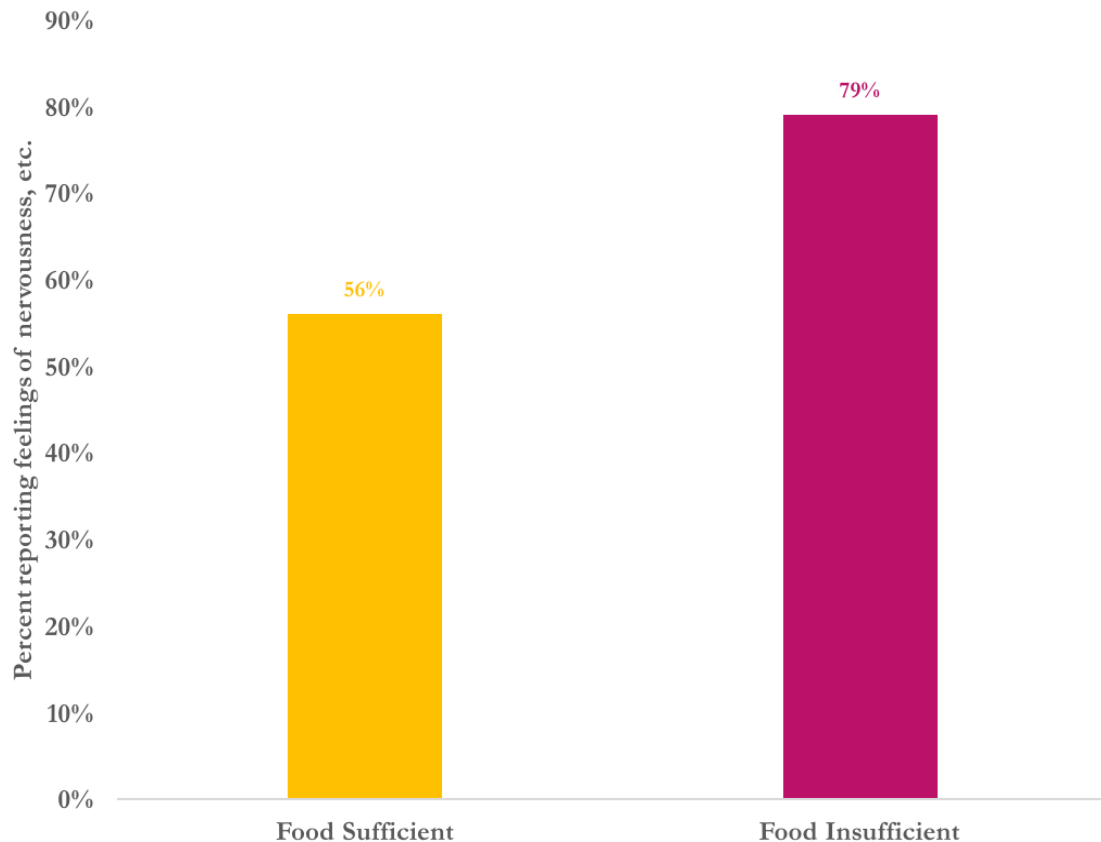
Source: Household Pulse Survey Data Tables, US Census Bureau, 2020

Figure 17: Black and Hispanic or Latino Households have consistently reported high levels of anxiety since April 2020.



Source: US Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey: Health Tables, 2020

Figure 18: Food-Insufficient Households report higher levels of anxiety than other households, on average, since April 2020.



Source: Household Pulse Survey Data Tables, US Census Bureau, 2020

Section 5

Looking Ahead: The Challenge of Returning to K-12 Public School

- The new Support Index reveals that North Carolina K-12 Public Schools fail to meet nationally recommended ratios for school support personnel.
- The districts which are experiencing the greatest concentration of COVID-19 cases are the least prepared to support students.

Creating School Support Personnel Support Index

- New measure is a **Support Index**.
- Data on school nurses, school counselors, and school psychologists provides a rough snapshot of districts' ability to support students during the upcoming school year.

Index Range

Minimum
1.5



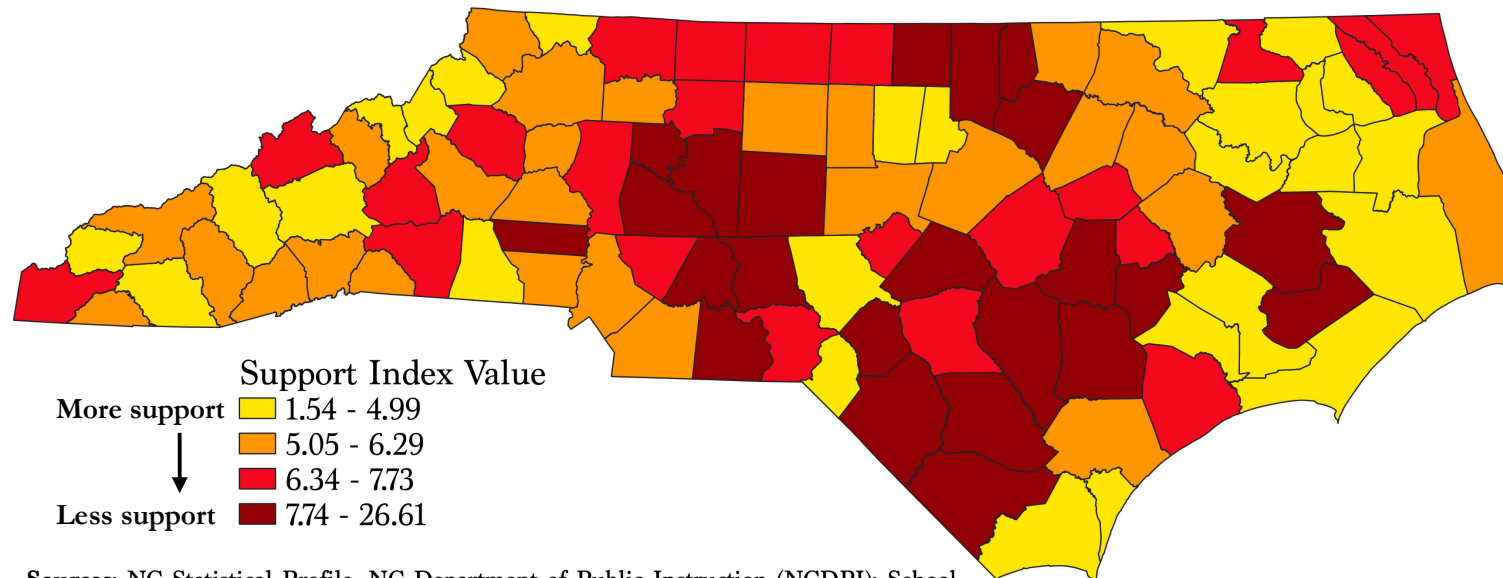
Maximum
26.6

More personnel support



Less personnel support

Figure 19: NC County School Support Index



Sources: NC Statistical Profile, NC Department of Public Instruction (NCDPI); School Psychologist/School Counseling Position Study, NC Department of Public Instruction (NCDPI); Student to Nurse Ratios, NC Department of Health and Human Services (NCDHHS); COVID-19 North Carolina Dashboard, NC Department of Health and Human Services.

Notes: The index creates a composite score from three support personnel ratios (psychologists, guidance counselors, and nurses) in relation to their respective national recommended ratios. It aims to provide a holistic understanding of personnel support when considering school reopening and resource allocation.

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Map Creator: Anwesha Nandi

Student Support in the Era of COVID-19

- As/if students return to school in 2020-21, they will have unique physical, mental, and behavioral health needs.
- Generally, the districts which are experiencing the greatest concentration of COVID-19 cases (per 100,000) are the least prepared to support student needs.

10 Counties with **most** COVID-19 cases per 100,000

COVID CASES PER 100,000 (7/7/20)	COUNTY LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCY (LEA)	SUPPORT INDEX	STUDENT : NURSE RATIO (750)	STUDENT : GUID RATIO (250)	STUDENT : PSYCH RATIO (500)
13,317	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools	5.55	869.01	335.50	1,526.93
6,299	Wake County Schools	5.10	1,755.11	295.62	789.56
4,148	Durham Public Schools	4.82	1,175.04	280.66	1,064.87
3,423	Forsyth County Schools	7.66	1,418.25	352.88	2,181.10
3,208	Guilford County Schools	6.17	1,578.77	332.62	1,368.32
1,926	Wayne County Schools	7.98	895.20	386.93	2,617.50
1,789	Johnston County Schools	6.93	1,765.27	407.27	1,474.32
1,595	Duplin County Schools	26.60	736.95	400.21	12,006.25
1,551	Union County Schools	5.71	957.42	364.75	1,485.07
1,443	Gaston County Schools	5.95	1,177.94	326.83	1,536.10

10 Counties with **fewest** COVID-19 cases per 100,000

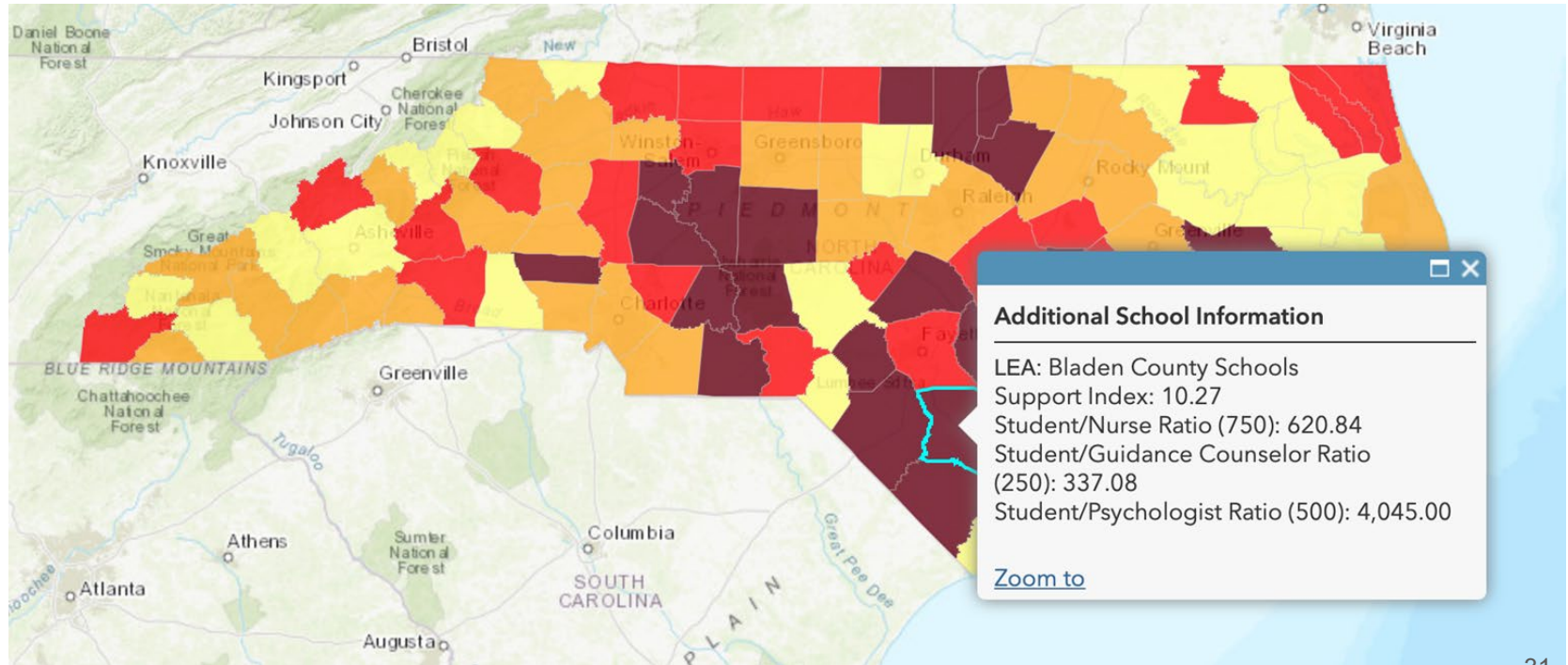
30	Edenton/Chowan Schools	4.00	477.25	373.20	933.00
27	Gates County Schools	4.81	527.67	256.50	NO PSYCH
26	Pamlico County Schools	7.81	325.50	1,229.00	1,229.00
21	Currituck County Schools	6.62	461.59	462.22	2,080.00
20	Hyde County Schools	2.50	551.00	176.67	NO PSYCH
19	Tyrrell County Schools	2.71	620.00	188.67	NO PSYCH
18	Avery County Schools	3.80	634.67	268.86	941.00
15	Madison County Schools	6.44	549.50	316.86	2,218.00
11	Clay County Schools	5.05	640.50	419.33	1,258.00
10	Graham County Schools	4.05	539.00	277.75	1,111.00

LEGEND
YELLOW = QUARTER 1 (4.99-0.00) = MORE SUPPORT
ORANGE = QUARTER 2 (6.29-5.05)
RED = QUARTER 3 (7.73-6.34)
MAROON = QUARTER 4 (26.61-7.74) = LESS SUPPORT

Sources: NC Statistical Profile, NC Department of Public Instruction (NCDPI) and NC Department of Health and Human Services (NCDHHS)

Interactive Map

See: <https://arcg.is/0GHfPD>



Questions?

- DATA: <https://publicpolicy.unc.edu/the-impact-of-covid-19-on-north-carolina/>
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