Navigating the 2021 NCACC County Map Book:

A Guide to Help Inform Decisions and Set Direction
Brenden Lucas, NCACC GIS Intern
Paige Worsham, Assoc. Gen. Counsel

About the County Map Book

Applying Maps to Experience

Opportunities for Growth & Change

Potential Plans
About the NCACC County Map Book

- Annual publication sharing data visualizations on education, economic, human services, and demographic indicators
- Goal is to help inform decision makers and the public on how some county funding is spent and how policies impact everyday lives
- Consecutive look over years
Applying Maps to Experience

- What did you learn over the past year about your community? Residents? Businesses?

- What are strengths and weaknesses that you could help address or build on?
FIGURE 1

Consumer spending was hit hard by the pandemic, although goods fared better than services

Index of real PCE and components (Feb 2020=100)

- PCE
- Durable goods
- Nondurable goods
- Services

Note: The index is created from actual figures (seasonally adjusted annual rate) by rebasing February 2020 values to 100.

Sources: United States Department of Commerce (sourced through Haver Analytics); Deloitte Services LP economic analysis.
Percent Change in All Consumer Spending*

In North Carolina, as of July 18, 2021, total spending by all consumers increased by 6.8% compared to January 2020.

Week ending
Jul 18, 2021

+15.8%
Grocery

+6.8%
Total Spending

-6.6%
Entertainment & Rec.

*Change in average consumer credit and debit card spending, indexed to January 4-31, 2020 and seasonally adjusted. The dashed segment of the line is provisional data, which may be subject to non-negligible revisions as newer data is posted. This series is based on data from Affinity Solutions.

last updated: July 27, 2021    next update expected: August 13, 2021
Year-to-Year Percentage Change in Sales Tax Distributions, Statewide March 2020 - July 2021
Claims Filed March 15, 2020 – Aug. 2, 2021: 3,786,738

Unemployment Claims
Top Industry Employer

Note: This map reflects the industry of the top employer in each county for 2020, as ranked using Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data. The local school system is the largest employer in the majority of counties.

Source: N.C. Dept. of Commerce Labor & Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics QCEW data, 2020
Unemployment Rate

Note: These rates reflect the county unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) in May 2021. The unadjusted statewide rate was 4.5%.

Sources: N.C. Dept. of Commerce Labor & Economic Analysis, BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics, May 2021
Note: The map shows the net change in county unemployment rates between May 2020 and May 2021. The state experienced its highest unemployment rate during the COVID-19 pandemic in May 2020.

Paycheck Protection Program Loans Per Capita

Note: These figures reflect the Total Initial Approval Amount of Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans per capita in each county. The amounts are dependent on the number of eligible small businesses, nonprofits, and other entities that applied for and received funding.

Source: Paycheck Protection Program Loans, U.S. Small Business Administration
Year-to-Year Percent Change

- 1.60%
- 1.03%
- 1.25%
- 0.75%
- 1.15%
- 1.84%
- 1.79%
- 1.81%
- 0.77%
- 0.54%
- 0.55%
- 0.85%
- 0.26%
- -0.01%
- -0.38%
- -0.23%
- -0.44%
- -1.62%
- -4.00%

Statewide Public School Enrollment

- 1,226,060
- 1,258,607
- 1,283,924
- 1,321,203
- 1,345,469
- 1,369,493
- 1,405,455
- 1,430,848
- 1,441,203
- 1,474,326
- 1,483,924
- 1,506,153
- 1,521,203
- 1,545,469
- 1,569,493
- 1,605,455
- 1,630,848
- 1,641,872
- 1,643,162
- 1,646,330
- 1,649,852
- 1,650,949
- 1,641,167
- 1,612,852
- 1,601,656

PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS,
STATEWIDE ENROLLMENT

- 3.47%
- 0.045
- 0.035
- 0.025
- 0.015
- 0.005
- 0.000
- -0.005
- -0.015
- -0.025
- -0.035
- -0.045
**Local Current Expense Per Student**

Note: Local County-Contributed Current Expense Per Student is the amount of money reportedly allocated to be spent on each individual student from local current expense by the county over the course of the school year. The unweighted average per-pupil local current expense spending, which includes charter school students, is $1,829.

Source: As calculated from data self-reported by the county for the NC A\CC Budget and Tax Survey, 2018-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Name</th>
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<td>Moore</td>
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<td>Dare</td>
<td>$4,057.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** All data is self-reported by the county for the NC A\CC Budget and Tax Survey, 2018-2021.
Note: These figures reflect the additional number of individuals in each county that need to attain a postsecondary credential or degree by 2030 to meet the state goal of 2 million. myFutureNC used a multi-step process to calculate these figures. Read more in the Setting Local Attainment Goals report: www.myfuturenc.org
Extra Credit Grants Per Children Aged 16 & Younger

Note: This map reflects the amount of Extra Credit Grants distributed per individuals aged 16 and younger in each county. Under the 2020 state law, North Carolina families with qualifying children aged 16 and younger were eligible to receive or apply for a $335 Extra Credit Grant funded by the CARES Act. The application deadline was extended several times, and the data on the map may not include final applications.

Source: N.C. Dept. of Revenue; N.C. Pandemic Recovery Office
Data Usage & Video Conferencing

Average broadband consumption per household

Gigabytes consumed, downstream and upstream

% Increase in Video Conferencing Traffic (a US ISP)

Videoconference traffic surged when COVID-10 stay-at-home orders arrived in March 2020, as shown in these figures from one internet service provider.

Broadband Internet Technical Advisory Group
Broadband Internet Subscription Rates

Note: A "Broadband" internet subscription refers to having at least one type of internet subscription other than dial-up. In ACS, it specifically refers to households that respond "Yes" to having one more of the following types of subscriptions: Broadband (high speed) such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; cellular data plan for a smartphone or other mobile devices, satellite, or fixed wireless. This data is used, along with other data, by several government agencies, such as the FCC, to assess broadband internet coverage.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 (5-year estimates)
Persons Without A Computing Device

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 (5-year estimates)

Note: This map indicates the percentage of respondents answering they do not own any of the following types of computing devices: desktop or laptop; smartphone; tablet; or other portable wireless computer; or some other type of computer.
Figure 1: Average Share of Adults Reporting Symptoms of Anxiety Disorder and/or Depressive Disorder, January-June 2019 vs. January 2021

NOTES: Percentages are based on responses to the K6-2 and PHQ-2 scales. Pulse findings (shown here for January 6 – 18, 2021) have been stabilized since data collection began in April 2020.


Figure 2: Younger Adults, Women—Including Mothers—Most Likely To Say Worry Or Stress Has Had A Negative Impact On Their Mental Health

Percent who say they feel that worry or stress related to coronavirus has had a major or minor negative impact on their mental health:

- Major impact
- Minor impact

18-29 year olds: 31% major, 30% minor
Mothers: 29% major, 29% minor
Women: 31% major, 24% minor
HH income $40K-$89.9K: 25% major, 29% minor
30-49 year olds: 27% major, 23% minor
Chronic condition in HH: 27% major, 22% minor
Black adults: 31% major, 18% minor
White adults: 23% major, 25% minor
Total: 25% major, 22% minor
HH income <$40K: 25% major, 22% minor
HH income $90K+: 26% major, 20% minor
50-64 year olds: 26% major, 18% minor
Hispanic adults: 25% major, 18% minor
Men: 18% major, 20% minor
Fathers: 17% major, 15% minor
65 and older: 14% major, 18% minor

NOTE: See topline for full question wording.
SOURCE: KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor (March 15-22, 2021) • Download PNG
Mental Health Providers Ratio

Note: Mental Health Providers is the ratio of the population to mental health providers. The ratio represents the number of individuals served by one mental health provider in a county, if the population were equally distributed across providers. In Rutherford County, for example, there is 1 mental health provider for every 670 individuals in the county.

Source: 2021 NC County Health Rankings, University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, CMS, National Provider Identification Registry, 2020
Percent Change in Time Spent Outside Home*

In North Carolina, as of August 02, 2021, total time spent away from home decreased by 4.5% compared to January 2020.

*Change in the average time spent outside of residential locations indexed to the period between Jan 3-Feb 6 2020. This series uses data from Google’s COVID-19 Community Mobility reports.

last updated: August 06, 2021 next update expected: August 10, 2021
Opportunities for Growth & Change

- What is your county already doing differently?
- What are priorities for your community?
- How could the investment of Fiscal Recovery Funds prove impactful?
Federal Coronavirus Relief

American Rescue Plan Act of 2021

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund: County Focus

$65.1 billion allocated to counties according to population; sent directly from U.S. Treasury to counties

Counties will receive half of the allocation within 60 days of enactment, and the 2nd installment one year after the 1st

Eligible uses:
(1) To respond to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts;
(2) To provide premium pay to eligible employees for essential work ($13/hour; may not exceed $25,000)
(3) To address certain revenue reductions;
(4) To make infrastructure investments in water, sewer, or broadband

Restrictions:
- Cannot deposit into pension fund
- States also cannot directly or indirectly offset the reduction of revenues due to tax decrease made after March 3, 2021

Reporting is required; Funds must be obligated by Dec. 31, 2024 and spent by Dec. 31, 2026
Federal Coronavirus Relief

American Rescue Plan
(also includes; not complete list)

- Economic Impact Payments
  - $1,400 for 89% of adults in NC
  - $1,600 Child Tax Credit for ~ 2 million children

- Unemployment Benefits
  - $300 supplement through Sept.6, 2021; tax waiver

- Food Assistance
  - Extends 15% benefits increase for SNAP (food stamps)
  - $4 billion for food assistance; loans for supply chain

- Public Health, Vaccines, and Testing
  - $7.5 billion in CDC vaccine distribution funds
  - $3.9 million in block grant funding for MH treatment

- Small Business Assistance
  - $28.6 billion Restaurant Revitalization Fund
  - $7 billion to expand PPP eligibility; $15 billion for EIDL grants

- Education Funding
  - $3.6 billion for K-12 schools in NC
  - Higher Education; Child Care; Head Start

- Rental and Utility Assistance
  - New $21 billion in ERA (in addition to CAA); similar allocation structure
  - Mortgage assistance; transit funding; homelessness assistance

- Education Funding
  - $3.6 billion for K-12 schools in NC
  - Higher Education; Child Care; Head Start
Office of Recovery Programs

Treasury Guidance: Eligible Uses

- **Support Public Health Response**
  Fund COVID-19 mitigation efforts, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, and certain public health and safety staff.

- **Replace Public Sector Revenue Loss**
  Use funds to provide government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the pandemic.

- **Water and Sewer Infrastructure**
  Make necessary investments to improve access to clean drinking water and invest in wastewater and stormwater infrastructure.

- **Address Negative Economic Impacts**
  Respond to economic harms to workers, families, small businesses, impacted industries, and the public sector.

- **Premium Pay for Essential Workers**
  Offer additional support to those who have and will bear the greatest health risks because of their service in critical infrastructure sectors.

- **Broadband Infrastructure**
  Make necessary investments to provide unserved or underserved locations with new or expanded broadband access.
Prioritization; Regionalization; Leveraging Funds

- How can local governments plan strategic investment of Local Fiscal Recovery funds?

Governor’s Proposals to Spend Portion of State Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Funds in Partnership with Local Governments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affordable Housing &amp; Rehabilitation</th>
<th>Broadband Infrastructure and Affordability</th>
<th>Water and Wastewater Infrastructure</th>
<th>Rural Downtown Transformation Grants</th>
<th>Site Development &amp; Strategic Industry Development</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Includes $460 million for new housing development and rehabilitation projects</td>
<td>Includes $350 million for GREAT grants; $150 million for competitive bidding funds for county infrastructure; $100 million for targeted local government infrastructure projects</td>
<td>Includes $800 million for local government water, sewer, and stormwater projects</td>
<td>Includes almost $200 million for variety of neighborhood revitalization projects; environmental hazard cleanup; other transformation projects</td>
<td>Includes $20 million competitive local government grant program for megasite development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matching requirement: Tier 1 and 2 counties (80/20); Tier 3 (60/40)</td>
<td>Also includes funding to help with affordability and adoption</td>
<td>Proposal includes both grants for distressed and at-risk units, and matching opportunities for at-risk units and all others</td>
<td>Eligible recipients are rural local governments in communities disproportionately impacted</td>
<td>$10 million for competitive local government grant program for certification process in distressed communities</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>118 distressed units; currently 120 at-risk units</td>
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<td>$5 million for competitive local government grant program to support green infrastructure</td>
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<td>$50 million to help local governments attract strategic employers and industry</td>
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Note: Food insecurity refers to the USDA’s measure of lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods. Food-insecure households are not necessarily food insecure all the time. Food insecurity may reflect a household’s need to make trade-offs between important basic needs, such as housing or medical bills, and purchasing nutritionally adequate foods. These 2019 figures do not reflect the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The statewide rate was 13.5%.
Children Living In Poverty

Note: Children in Poverty is the percentage of children under 18 living in poverty. The characteristics of family used to determine the poverty threshold are: number of people, number of related children under 18, and whether or not the primary householder is over age 65. Family income is then compared to the poverty threshold; if that family's income is below that threshold, the family is in poverty. The 2021 poverty threshold for a family of four is $26,500.

Source: 2021 NC County Health Rankings, University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 SAHIE State and County Estimates
Property Tax Rates

Note: All 2021-22 property tax rates are per $100 valuation. 37 counties had a tax rate change in 2021-22, with 11 counties increasing and 26 counties decreasing their rate. 25 counties had revaluations, and the average property tax rate dropped slightly to .6681.

Source: N.C. Dept. of Revenue, Local Government Division, 2021-22 Rates
Nearly 1 in 5 Renters Not Caught Up on Rent During Pandemic, With Renters of Color Facing Greatest Hardship

Share of adult renters saying their household is not caught up on rent

- All adults: 19%
- Black, not Latino: 33%
- Other/Multiracial, not Latino: 22%
- Latino (any race): 20%
- Asian, not Latino: 16%
- White, not Latino: 13%

Note: Other/Multiracial, not Latino = people identifying as American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, or more than one race. Chart excludes renters who did not respond to the question.

Source: CBPP analysis of Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey tables for February 17 - March 1, 2021
Total Taxable Property Per Capita

Note: The taxable property per capita figures reflect the assessed property valuation in each county, divided by the number of people in the county.

Source: As calculated from data self-reported by the county for the NCACCG Budget and Tax Survey, 2020-2021
Average Weekly Wage

Note: Employment data under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program represent the number of covered workers who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excluded are members of the armed forces, the self-employed, proprietors, domestic workers, unpaid family workers, and railroad workers covered by the railroad unemployment insurance system. Wages represent total compensation paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when services were performed. Included in wages are pay for vacation and other paid leave, bonuses, stock options, tips, the cash value of meals and lodging, and in some cases, contributions to deferred compensation plans (such as 401k plans).

Source: N.C. Dept. of Commerce Labor & Economic Analysis, BLS QCEW data, 2020
Projected Population Change

Note: These figures reflect the estimated population change in each county between 2020 and 2040. The statewide population is projected to increase by 21% over the same period.

Source: N.C. Office of State Budget and Management, State Demographer; Projected Population Estimates 2020-2040

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Potential Plans

- What new directions do you want your county to pursue?
- What types of plans are you making?
Thank you

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