## COVID-19 and North Carolina's Shifting Demography

James H. Johnson, Jr., Ph.D.
Kenan-Flagler Business School
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill


## Key Demographic Drivers of Change

## Moving \& Grooving

## "Browning" \& "Graying"

## Disappearing \& Rebelling

## Moving and Grooving

The South Rises-Again!

## The South's Share of U.S. Net Population Growth 1910-2020



Net Regional Migration Flows, 2010-2015


Net Migration Trends by Region and Major Demographic Group, 2010-2015

|  | Northeast | Midwest | South | West |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | -622 | -331 | $+1,147$ | -193 |
| White | -402 | -267 | +733 | -64 |
| Black | -89 | -69 | +220 | -62 |
| Asian | -58 | -23 | +58 | +23 |
| Hispanic | -51 | +13 | +122 | -84 |
| Elderly | -43 | -72 | +124 | -9 |
| Native born | -528 | -304 | +994 | -161 |
| Foreign born | -94 | -27 | +153 | -32 |
| (numbers in thousands) |  |  |  |  |

# Absolute \& <br> Percent <br> Population <br> Change, 2010-2020 

| Area | 2020 <br> Population | Absolute <br> Population <br> Change, <br> $2010-2020$ | Percent <br> Population <br> Change, <br> $2010-2020$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :---: |
| United <br> States | $331,499,281$ | $22,703,743$ | 7.4 |
| Northeast | $57,609,148$ | $2,291,908$ | 4.1 |
| Midwest | $68,985,454$ | $2,058,453$ | 3.1 |
| South | $126,266,107$ | $11,710,363$ | 10.2 |
| West | $78,588,572$ | $6,643,019$ | 9.2 |

## State Shares of South's Net Growth, 2010-2020



Top 10 Net Exporters and Net Importers of Population, U.S. States,

| Net Exporters |  |  | Net Importers |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Absolute |  | Migrants/Day | State | Migrants/Day |  | Absolute |
| Number |  |  |  |  |  | Number |
| -167,328 | -458 | \il 11 il 11 | New York |  |  |  |
| -144,343 | -395 | 111111 | Illinois |  |  |  |
| -137,895 | -378 | 219090 | California |  |  |  |
| -72,855 | -200 |  | New Jersey |  |  |  |
| -29,376 | -80 |  | Louisiana |  |  |  |
| -26,734 | -73 |  | Massachusetts |  |  |  |
| -20,140 | -55 |  | Hawaii |  |  |  |
| -18,246 | -50 |  | Maryland |  |  |  |
| -15,646 | -43 |  | Connecticut |  |  |  |
| -13,506 | -37 |  | Kansas |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Florida | 2010 | 326 | 118,890 |
|  |  |  | Arizona |  | 270 | 98,513 |
|  |  |  | North Carolina |  | 194 | 70,628 |
|  |  |  | Washington |  | 170 | 61,974 |
|  |  |  | Texas |  | 157 | 57,173 |
|  |  |  | Oregon |  | 110 | 40,059 |
|  |  |  | South Carolina |  | 103 | 37,776 |
|  |  |  | Tennessee |  | 99 | 36,244 |
|  |  |  | Nevada |  | 95 | 34,848 |
|  |  |  | Colorado |  | 89 | 32,637 |

[^0]
## Net Migration to North Carolina, 2010-2018



## Origins of North Carolina Migration Flows, 2013-2017



# Per Capita Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) of <br> North Carolina In-Migrants, Out-Migrants and Non-Migrants by Age, 2017-2018 



|  | Census <br> Period | Absolute <br> Change | Percent <br> Change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| North Carolina <br> Population Change, <br> $1990-2020$ | $1990-2000$ | $1,420,676$ | 21.4 |
|  | $2000-2010$ | $1,486,170$ | 18.5 |
|  | $1990-2020$ | $3,810,751$ | 59.2 |

## Demographic Winners \& Losers



North Carolina's Growth Magnets, 2010-2020

| County |  | Percent of Growth (Net Growth: g03,965) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wake | 228,417 | 77\% |  |  |  |
| Mecklenburg | 195,854 | - |  |  |  |
| Durham | 57,246 |  | 64\% |  |  |
| Guilford | 52,893 |  |  |  |  |
| Cabarrus | 47,793 |  |  | 84\% |  |
| Johnston | 47,121 |  |  |  |  |
| Union | 36,975 |  |  |  |  |
| Forsyth | 31,920 |  |  |  | 95\% |
| Buncombe | 31,134 |  |  |  |  |
| Brunswick | 29,262 |  |  |  |  |
| Iredell | 27,256 |  |  |  |  |
| Onslow | 26,804 |  |  |  |  |
| New Hanover | 23,035 |  |  |  |  |
| Gaston | 21,857 |  |  |  |  |
| Alamance | 20,284 |  |  |  |  |

# New York City, NY - Out Migration Fields in North Carolina, 2017-2018 



## Demographic Change Typology, North Carolina Counties, 2010-2019


$\square$ Balanced Growth
$\square$ Natural Growth
$\square$ Migration Magnet
$\square$ Emptying Out
$\square$ Biologically Declining
$\square$ Dying

# By the Numbers 

April 1, 2020 - July 1, 2021

Cumulative Population Change by Region, April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021


# Components of Population Change, April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021 



Absolute and Percent Population Change, April 1, 2020 - July 1, 2021

| Area | Tota1 <br> Population <br> 2021 | Absolute <br> Change <br> 2020-2021 | Percent <br> Change <br> 2020-2021 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| United <br> States | $331,893,745$ | 444,464 | 0.1 |
| Northeast | $57,159,838$ | $-449,310$ | -0.8 |
| Midwest | $68,841,441$ | $-144,013$ | -0.2 |
| South | $127,225,329$ | 959,222 | 0.8 |
| West | $78,667,134$ | 78,562 | 0.1 |

## Net Migration Trends By Region and Major Demographic Group, 2017-2021

|  | Northeast | Midwest | South | West |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | -982 | -209 | 1,398 | -206 |
| White | -519 | -67 | 628 | -40 |
| Black | -101 | -85 | 271 | -85 |
| Asian | -44 | -87 | 141 | -9 |
| Hispanic | -270 | -62 | 342 | -10 |
| Elderly | -55 | -25 | 26 | 29 |
| Native born | -783 | -141 | 961 | -206 |
| Foreign born | -200 | -69 | 269 | 0 |

## State Shares of South's Net Growth, April 1, 2020April 1, 2021



Net Exporters \& Net Importers of Population,
April 1, 2020-July 1, 2021

| Net Out-Migration |  |  | Net In-Migration |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Migration |  | Migrants/Day | $\begin{gathered} \text { Top } \\ \text { Origin States } \end{gathered}$ | Top <br> Destination States | Migrants/Day |  | Total <br> Migration |
| -415,522 | -923 |  | California | Florida |  | 678 | 305,218 |
| -387,397 | -861 |  | New York | Texas |  | 532 | 239,792 |
| -145,656 | -324 |  | Illinois | Arizona |  | 276 | 124,295 |
| -40,686 | -90 |  | Massachusetts | North Carolina |  | 253 | 114,020 |
| -34,074 | -76 |  | Louisiana | South Carolina |  | 182 | 82,142 |
| -29,149 | -65 |  | New Jersey | Tennessee |  | 167 | 75,259 |
| -22,143 | -49 |  | \% D.C. | Georgia |  | 150 | 67,437 |
| -19,312 | -43 |  | if Maryland | Idaho |  | 126 | 56,851 |
| -15,059 | -33 |  | Hawaii | Utah |  | 83 | 37,304 |
| -11,734 | -26 |  | \% Minnesota | Nevada |  | 81 | 36,605 |
| -10,254 | -23 |  | \# Michigan | Oklahoma |  | 65 | 29,129 |
| -6,828 | -15 |  | \% North Dakota | Alabama |  | 59 | 26,717 |
| -6,356 | -14 |  | \% Kansas | Montana |  | 49 | 22,062 |
| -5,365 | -12 |  | \% Alaska | Colorado |  | 48 | 21,750 |
| -3,378 | -7 |  | 中 Nebraska | Washington |  | 43 | 19,195 |
|  |  |  |  | Missouri |  | 41 | 18,604 |
|  |  |  |  | Arkansas |  | 41 | 18,458 |
|  |  |  |  | Maine |  | 40 | 17,912 |
|  |  |  |  | New Hampshire |  | 35 | 15,977 |
|  |  |  |  | Delaware \% |  | 33 | 15,039 |
|  |  |  |  | Oregon ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  | 31 | 14,080 |
|  |  |  |  | Kentucky \% |  | 25 | 11,496 |

## Percent of Population Growth Due to Net Migration, Top Destinations

 April 1, 2010 - July 1, 2021Absolute Population Change


## Absolute \& Percent Population Change April 1, 2020-July 1, 2021

| Area | Total Population <br> July 1, 2021 | Absolute Change <br> April 1, 2020-July 1, <br> 2021 | Percent Change <br> April 1, 2020-July 1, <br> 2021 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| United States | $331,893,745$ | 444,464 | 0.1 |
| Northeast | $57,159,838$ | $-449,464$ | -0.8 |
| Midwest | $68,841,441$ | $-144,013$ | -0.2 |
| South | $127,225,329$ | 959,222 | 0.7 |
| West | $78,667,134$ | 78,562 | 0.1 |
| North Carolina | $10,551,162$ | 111,774 | 1.1 |

NC County Growth Poles, April 1, 2010 - July 1, 2021 (NC=111,774)

| Wake | 20,794 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Johnston | 10,505 |  |  |  |
| Brunswick | 7,522 | $50,5 \%$ |  |  |
| Mecklenburg | 6,794 |  |  |  |
| Cabarrus |  |  |  |  |
| Union | 5,474 |  |  |  |
| Franklin | 5,381 |  |  |  |
| Moore | 3,130 |  | $74.2 \%$ |  |
| Forsyth | 3,036 |  |  |  |
| Gaston | 2,933 |  |  |  |
| Lincoln | 2,913 |  |  |  |
| Pender | 2,860 |  |  |  |
| Alamance | 2,612 |  |  |  |
| Harnett | 2,462 |  |  |  |
| Buncombe | 2,398 |  |  |  |
| Pitt | 2,082 |  |  |  |
| Davidson | 1,926 |  |  |  |
| Chatham | 1,707 |  |  |  |
| Onslow | 1,607 |  |  |  |
| Currituck | 1,584 |  |  |  |
| Durham | 1,533 |  |  |  |
| Rowan | 1,293 |  |  |  |
| Catawba | 1,275 |  |  |  |
| Guilford | 1,113 |  |  |  |
| Hoke | 1,032 |  |  |  |
| Randolph | 1,001 |  |  |  |

## NC Metropolitan and Micropolitan Growth Poles April 1, 2010 - July 1, 2021



## Pandemic Refugees Driving NC Growth

- "...wow, do we need affordable housing...with people fleeing the city, every house that's for sale [in this community] is gone. They're [outsiders] are buying these houses sight unseen; they're coming here. They don't even go in the home; they're buying them online, and they're fleeing the city. I've got people from New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Florida. They're all coming here. There's no affordable housing. That was a problem before the pandemic, now it is a real problem" (western NC key informant).
- "We had a billion dollars-one billion dollars in residential real estate sales in the high-country region for the year 2020. A lot of those folks are relocating from Charlotte, Raleigh, Atlanto, wherever they come from, driving up the property values as well as they come, to the point that any parcel that we could have ever thought about for some sort of [affordable] housing project is so astronomically priced now that it mokes it not cost effective."
He concluded,
* "So, while in the short-term we've got some economic flow in our county, if you were a real estate agent or a construction worker you were doing ok. But long-term, that's just going to make a hard issue [affordable housing] even worse" (another western NC key informant).


## Pandemic Refugees Driving Growth

- "What l've seen...our population changed. We're a population of 17,800 people...but... we're eight golf courses and two ski resorts. So, all these people that are normally not here chose to flee the city and come to their homes in the mountains [during the pandemic]. So, our population is probably 27,000 people. And that did put a strain ...on services that the county provided" (western NC key informant)


## The Latest Numbers

## April 1, 2020 - July 1, 2022

## Cumulative Population Change by Region, April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022



## State Shares of South's Net Growth, April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022



## Absolute \& Percent Population Change April 1, 2020-July 1, 2022

| Area | Total Population 2022 | Absolute Population <br> Change 2020-2022 | Percent Population <br> Change <br> $2020-20212$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| United States | $333,287,557$ | $1,838,037$ | 0.5 |
| Northeast | $57,040,406$ | $-567,750$ | -1.0 |
| Midwest | $68,787,595$ | $-197,942$ | -0.3 |
| South | $128,716,192$ | $2,449,930$ | 1.9 |
| West | 78,743364 | 154,799 | 0.2 |
| North Carolina | $10,698,973$ | 259,559 | 2.5 |

## Components of Population Change, April 1, 2020-July 1, 2022

| Area | Absolute <br> Population Change | Natural <br> Change | Net <br> Migration |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| U.S. | $1,838,037$ | 431,192 | $1,406,845$ |
| Northeast | $-568,750$ | $-5,705$ | $-553,194$ |
| Midwest | $-197,942$ | $-19,096$ | $-192,192$ |
| South | $2,449,930$ | 125,506 | $2,316,894$ |
| West | 154,799 | 330,487 | $-164,663$ |
| North Carolina | 248,898 | 37,031 | 211,867 |

## Two 'colorful' Demographic Processes are Drivers of Change

## Browning and Graying of America!


U.S. Immigrant Population, 1900-2018

The "Browning" of America<br>Immigration-Driven Population Change



## U.S. Foreign Born Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

| Race/Ethnicity | Foreign Population | Share of Total (\%) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Total | $44,728,721$ | 100.0 |
| Hispanic | $19,814,823$ | 44.3 |
| White Alone, not Hispanic | $7,916,984$ | 17.7 |
| Black Alone, not Hispanic | $4,249,228$ | 9.5 |
| Asian Alone, not Hispanic | $12,121,483$ | 27.1 |
| Other Alone, not Hispanic | 626,203 | 1.4 |

U.S. Population Change by Race and Ethnicity, 2000-2010

| Race | 2010 Population | Absolute Change <br> $2000-2010$ | Percentage Change <br> $2000-2010$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Total | $308,745,538$ | $27,323,632$ | $9.7 \%$ |  |
| Non-Hispanic | $258,267,944$ | $12,151,856$ | $4.9 \%$ |  |
| White | $196,817,552$ | $2,264,778$ | $1.2 \%$ |  |
| Black | $37,685,848$ | $3,738,011$ | $11.0 \%$ |  |
| Al/AN | $2,247,098$ | 178,215 | $8.6 \%$ |  |
| Asian | $14,465,124$ | $4,341,955$ | $42.9 \%$ |  |
| NH/PI | 481,576 | 128,067 | $36.2 \%$ |  |
| 2 or More Races | $5,966,481$ | $1,364,335$ | $29.6 \%$ |  |
| Hispanic | $50,477,594$ | $15,171,776$ | $43.0 \%$ |  |

## U.S. Population Growth by Nativity, Race, and Ethnicity, 2010-2017



## Non-White and Hispanic Shares of Population Growth, 2010-2020

| Area |  | Absolute Popul Change | Hispanic Share | Area |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U.S. | 100.0 | 22,703,743 | 51.1 | U.S. |
| South | 100.0 | 11,710,363 | 46.9 | South |
| TX | 95.3 | 3,999,944 | 49.5 | TX |
| FL | 92.1 | 2,736,877 | 53.8 | FL |
| GA | 100.0 | 1,024,255 | 26.3 | GA |
| NC | 90.3 | 903,905 | 35.2 | NC |
| VA | 100.0 | 630,369 | 43.9 | VA |

## Intermarriage in the U.S., 1967-2015



## Intermarriage Types - Newly Married Couples in 2015



## Multi-Racial Population Growing Rapidly

- Increased by 276\% between 2010 (9 million) and 2020 (33.8 million).



## U.S. Population Change by Race/Ethnicity, April 1, 2020 - July 1, 2021

| Race/Ethnicity | July 1, 2021 <br> Population | Absolute Population Change <br> April 1, 2020-July 1, 2021 | Percent Change <br> April 1, 2020-July 1, 2021 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Total | $331,893,745$ | 444,464 | 0.1 |
| Not Hispanic | $269,245,701$ | $-792,181$ | -0.2 |
| - White | $196,833,431$ | $-1,091,282$ | -0.5 |
| - Black | $41,858,536$ | 154,164 | 0.4 |
| - Al/AN | $2,451,916$ | 9,187 | 0.4 |
| - Asian | $19,685,901$ | 218,012 | 1.1 |
| - NH/PI | 626,246 | 9,309 | 1.5 |
| - 2 or more races | $7,790,671$ | 208,429 | 2.7 |
| Hispanic | $62,647,044$ | 936,642 | 1.5 |

## NC Population Change by Race/Ethnicity April 1, 2020-July 1, 2021

| Race/Ethnicity | Total Population <br> July 1, 2020 | Absolute Change <br> April 1, 2020-July 1, 2021 | Percent Change <br> April 1, 2020-July 1, 2021 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| Total | $10,551,162$ | 111,774 | 1.1 |
| Not-Hispanic | $9,472,938$ | 73,331 | 0.8 |
| White | $6,528,578$ | 30,951 | 0.5 |
| Black | $2,248,971$ | 20,343 | 0.9 |
| AI/AN | 115,825 | 522 | 0.4 |
| Asian | 346,359 | 11,661 | 3.5 |
| NH/PI | 7,473 | 287 | 4.0 |
| 2 or more Races | 225,732 | 9,567 | 4.4 |
| Hispanic | $1,078,224$ | 38,443 | 3.7 |

## The "Graying" of America

## The Silver Tsunami is about to Hit!



## Key Drivers

## Changes in Longevity

Declining Fertility

Aging of Boomer Cohort

## U.S. Life Expectancy at Birth

| YEAR | AGE |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1900 | 47.3 |
| 1930 | 59.7 |
| 1960 | 69.7 |
| 1997 | 76.5 |
| 2007 | 77.9 |
| 2010 | 78.3 |
| 2030 | 101.0 |

## Centenarians in the U.S. \& Worldwide

| Year | Number |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1950 | 2,300 |
| 2010 | 79,000 |
| 2016 | 82,000 |
| 2060 | 589,000 |

## Centenarians Are Becoming More Common

Number of people worldwide who are 100 years or older


## Key Drivers of Fertility Declines

```
Increasing Labor Force
Participation \&
Career
Orientation of Women
```

> Women delaying childbearing

Some women opting not to have childrenvoluntary childlessness.

Women aging out of the childbearing years

## U.S. Population Change by Age




## Absolute \& Percent Change in U.S. Population by Age, 2010-2019

|  |  | $\frac{\text { Absolute Change }}{\underline{2010-2019}}$ <br> All Ages <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> $18-64$ <br> $3.3 \%$ | $19,493,985$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $65+$ | $34.2 \%$ | $6,846,023$ |  |

## Greying of U.S. \& North Carolina

| U.S. Population Change by Age, April 1, 2020 July 1, 2021 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | July 1, 2021 <br> Population | Absolute <br> Change <br> April 1, 2020= <br> July 1, 2021 | Percent Change April 1, 2020July 1, 2021 |
| <18 | 73,566,433 | -818,779 | -1.1 |
| 18-64 | 202,479,359 | -448,081 | -0.2 |
| $65+$ | 55,847,953 | 1,711.324 | 3.2 |


| North Carolina Population Change by Age, April 1, 2020-July 1, 2021 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | July 1, 2021 <br> Population | Absolute <br> Change <br> April 1, 2020 = <br> July 1, 2021 | Percent Change April 1, 2020July 1, 2021 |
| <18 | 2,301,503 | --6,215 | -0.3 |
| 18-64 | 6,456,345 | 54,320 | 0.8 |
| $65+$ | 1,793,314 | 63,699 | 3.7\% |

## The Multigenerational Workforce



Five Generations in the Workplace

| Generation | Birth Years | Current Ages | Percent of U.S. <br> Workforce in 2017 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Silent Generation <br> (Pre-Boomers) | $1922-1945$ | $74-99$ | $2 \%$ <br> $(3 \mathrm{~m})$ |
| Baby Boomers <br> (Boomers) | $1946-1964$ | $57-75$ | $25 \%$ <br> $(41 \mathrm{~m})$ |
| Generation X <br> (Baby Busters) | $1965-1980$ | $41-56$ | $33 \%$ <br> $(53 \mathrm{~m})$ |
| Generation Y <br> (Millennials) | $1981-1995$ | $26-40$ | $35 \%$ <br> $(56 \mathrm{~m})$ |
| Generation Z <br> (Gen Next) | $1996-2017$ | $4-25$ | $5 \%$ |

Succession Planning and Accommodations for Elder Care

## Organizational Game

 Changers!

## Disappearing \& Rebelling





## Absolute \& Percent Population Change, United States, 1990-2020

Total

| Census Period | Absolute <br> Change | Percent <br> Change |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| $1990-2000$ | $32,712,033$ | 13.2 |
| $2000-2010$ | $27,323,632$ | 9.7 |
| $2010-2020$ | $22,703,743$ | 7.4 |

Foreign Born

| Census Period | Absolute <br> Change | Percent <br> Change |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $1990-2000$ | $11,340,573$ | 57.4 |
| $2000-2010$ | $7,567,123$ | 24.3 |
| $2010-2019$ | $5,336,858$ | 13.7 |
| 2016-2019 <br> (Trump Years) | $1,193,556$ | 2.7 |

## U.S. Non-Hispanic White Population Change, 1990-2020

Absolute \& Percent Change

| Census Period | Absolute Change | Percent Change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1990-2000$ | $6,424,478$ | 3.4 |
| $2000-2010$ | $2,264,778$ | 1.2 |
| $2010-2020$ | $-5,119,905$ | -2.6 |

Share of Net Growth

| Census Period | Percent |
| :--- | :---: |
| $1990-2000$ | 19.6 |
| $2000-2010$ | 8.2 |
| $2010-2020$ | 0.0 |

## Absolute \& Percent Change in U.S. White Population by Region, 2010-2020

| Area | 2020 <br> White <br> Population | Absolute White <br> Population Change, <br> $2010-2020$ | Percent White <br> Population Change, <br> $2010-2020$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| United States | $196,697,647$ | $-5,119,905$ | -2.6 |
| Northeast | $35,752,998$ | $-2,255,096$ | -5.9 |
| Midwest | $50,082,552$ | $-2,014,081$ | -3.9 |
| South | $65,754,358$ | $-1,229,817$ | -1.8 |
| West | $37,468,662$ | $-537,701$ | -1.4 |

States Losing and Gaining White Population, 2010-2020



## Female Workforce Participation




## The Plight of Men

- Selective withdrawal from labor market
- Skills mismatches, disabilities, incarceration
- Median wage declined
- College completion rates unchanged over the past 35 years

College Enrollment in the U.S. by Gender, Selected Years, 1947-2019



Number of Students Enrolled in Post-Secondary Institutions by Region and Gender, 2018-2019

| Region | Total Enrollment | Male Enrollment | Percent Male |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| All Regions | $26,321,518$ | $11,191,430$ | 43 |
| New England | $1,369,170$ | 566,697 | 41 |
| Mid-East | $3,685,029$ | $1,586,569$ | 43 |
| Great Lakes | $3,622,549$ | $1,567,727$ | 43 |
| Plains | $1,916,908$ | 801,441 | 42 |
| Southeast | $6,007,419$ | $2,495,832$ | 42 |
| Southwest | $3,541,772$ | $1,463,214$ | 41 |
| Rocky Mountains | $1,293,206$ | 551,285 | 43 |
| Far West | $4,869,888$ | $2,146,888$ | 44 |
| North Carolina | 709,602 | 290,021 | 41 |

## UNC System Total Enrollment by Type of Institution and Gender, 2019



## Degrees Awarded by Gender, UNC System, 2014-2019

| Year | Male | Female | Difference |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $2018-19$ | 24,167 | 34,245 | 10,078 |
| $2017-18$ | 23,513 | 32,797 | 9,284 |
| $2016-17$ | 22,940 | 32,362 | 9,422 |
| $2015-16$ | 22,682 | 30,979 | 8,297 |
| $2014-15$ | 22,025 | 30,204 | 8,179 |
| $5-$ Year Total | 115,327 | 160,587 | 45,260 |

## Declining Fertility



| Total Fertility | Race/Ethnicity | Total Fertility Rate |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rate in the | Native Hawaiian/Other <br> Pacific Islander | 2.2 |
| United States | Hispanic | 1.7 |
| in 2019, by | Black (non-Hispanic) | 1.8 |
| American Indian/Alaskan | 1.6 |  |
| Mthnicity of | Native | White (non-Hispanic) |
| Mother | 1.6 |  |

Figure 1: Difference Between Actual Births and Births if 2008 Fertility Rates Had Persisted, 2009-2019


## Impact of Shifts in Fertility Behavior of Women

- Deaths exceed births among whites nationally for the first time in U.S. history in 2016.
- Deaths outnumbered births among whites in more than half of the nation's fifty states in 2018.



## States Where Deaths Exceeded Births, April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021



## North Carolina Vital Statistics, Total Population, 2019



## North Carolina Vital Statistics, White Population, 2019




# Deaths of Despair \& Declining Life Expectancy 

Suicide, alcohol, drug,
and coronavirus-related
deaths creating a
demographic depression

- CDC data indicate there were 90,000 drug overdose deaths in 2020, representing a $\mathbf{2 1 , 0 0 0}$ or $\mathbf{3 0 \%}$ increase over the 2019 death toll.


## Drug

## Overdose

Deaths Soar During the Pandemic

- Commenting on these recently released statistics, a Stanford University expert on addiction and drug policy is quoted as saying,

It's terrifying. It's the biggest increase in overdose deaths in the history of the United States, it's the worst overdose crisis in the history of the United States, and we're not making progress. It's really overwhelming.

- For far too many individuals struggling with drug addiction, the pandemic-induced forced isolation combined with the shutdown of in-person drug treatment and counseling services proved to be deadly.
- According to the CDC the 2020 causalities brings the total to more than 900,000 overdose deaths since the U.S. drug epidemic began in the late 1990s.


## U.S. Drug Overdose Deaths Spike Amid the Pandemic

Number of drug overdose deaths in the United States*


* Estimates for 2020 and 2021 are based on provisional data
$\star * 2021$ estimate refers to 12 -month period ending April 2021
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention


## North Carolina Opioid Statistics, 2019 \& 2021

| Indicator | 2021 | 2019 | Absolute <br> Change | Percent <br> Change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Deaths | 3,759 | 2,352 | 1,407 | 59.8 |
| Emergency <br> Department <br> Visits | 15,724 | 12,155 | 3,596 | 29.4 |
| Naloxone <br> Reversals | 4,154 | 2,960 | 1,194 | 40.3 |

## Reduced Life Expectancy Due to Covid-19 Pandemic



| Group | Years <br> Shortened | Life <br> Expectancy <br> at Birth |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| All Races | 1.13 years | 77.48 |
| Blacks | 2.10 years | 72.78 |
| Latinos | 3.05 years | 78.77 |
| Whites | 0.68 years | 77.84 |

## COVID-19's

40,000 "missing births" in the final month and a half of 2020

Impact on U.S. Fertility

## Children's Lives Upended by "Orphanhood"

- COVID-19 Drove an estimated 15\% increase in
Orphaned Children

| COVID-19 <br> Deaths | Number of <br> Children <br> Orphaned |
| :--- | :--- |
| Primary <br> Caregiver | 122,000 |
| Secondary <br> Caregiver | 22,000 |

Up to 5 Million Children Have Lost Parents During the Pandemic. Here's How They've Coped


Ebony James, 50, poses with Adin, 8, and Madison, 16, at home in Fresno, Texas. In February, her husband, Terrence James, died from COVID-19 related illness. Calaghan O'Hare for TIME
By Jeffrey Kluger
November 1, 2021 12:54 PM EDT

## Declining Female Labor Force Participation \& Involuntary Retirements

Women's COVID-19 Burden
"And no offense to all the guys on this [Zoom], but it's [the pandemic] really been detrimental to women. The majority of the burden has been placed on not only the schooling, the childcare, the nutrition-it's a lot. I've seen women cry just like, I'm just so tired I don't know what to do" (Western NC key informant)

1.7 million workers 55 and older reportedly forced into involuntary retirement (Davis, et al, 2021).

## COVID-19 <br> Causalities

Black workers withouta college degree were more likely than other groups to involuntarily retire during the pandemic.

Involuntary retirees' median savings of $\$ 9,000.00$.

[^1]
## Invisible

 Overtime: Making Matters Worse"One in 5 workers are balancing paid work with part-time care duties, putting them at heightened risk of resigning..."(Lerner, 2022).

## Growing Labor Activism

Women and
people of color are fired up for change



Source: Engagement and Retention Report, Achievers Workforce Institute,
February 2021.

## Growing Labor Activism—Walkouts \& Strikes



WHY MILLIONS OF WORKERS ARE QUITTING


## Growing Labor Activism Cont'd

The Great Resignation

Number of people quitting their jobs in the United States,


## Growing Labor Activism Contd

## THE GREAT RESIGNATION

Are you ready to join the movement?


$54 \%$ are tired of foeling


39\% authentic selves at work

of the
global workforce is ready to


Figures shown are from the 2021
Microsoft Work Microsoft Work Index

Industries feeling it the most
(1) - Retail


THE GREAT RESIGNATION
COVIDI9 and the Changing American Workforce he massive migration from office to remote work during the pandemic has had a profound impact on how people think about their jobs. The result is a societal shift in what workers now consider the career status quo.
 MILION QUIT THEIR JOBS from MILLION January to May 2021

WHY WORKERS ARE QUITTING
No childcare
Fear of COVIDI9
Time with family

## (ृु) Low wages

F.) Fear of COVIDI9 Long commutes

T Time with family Inflexible hours
(c) New career goals L Values changed

of workers whose positions became because of COVID 19 say that the


## Return to Office Mandates (RTOs)



Three Groups Disadvantaged by RTOs

Women with young children

## Workforce Challenges

## Commitment to Diversity in the Midst of the Great Resignation?

- One Chief Talent Officer is quoted as saying:
- In this hiring climate, we are going to struggle to find qualified candidates for our roles, much less meet our diversity hiring goals. Most of our leaders are hiring the first qualified person they can find, without any consideration of diversity." (quoted in Woods, 2021).


## The Grand Reckoning

- "How can we design a workplace where employees feel valued, connected, and with a good work-life balance? It's clear that the old "normal" is never returning. It's up to all of us to create a new normal that makes workers excited to stay." (Lisa Curtis, Founder \& CEO, KULI KULI Foods, 2021)


## Key Takeaways

- Manage the simultaneous "browning" and "graying" of America
- Lobby for immigration reforms
- Advocate for family friendly business policies
- Attack the childcare crisis
- Aggressively address deaths of despair
- Promote encore entrepreneurs \& create HR policies for encore careers
- Practice empathy and compassion


# Practice Empathy \& Compassion 

HOW?

## Iceberg Model of Diversity



## THE END




[^0]:    Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey

[^1]:    COVID-19 reportedly has forced more than 2 million women out of the workforce (Barry \& Gupta, 2021).

