

COVID-19 Indicator Dashboard

May 12, 2020

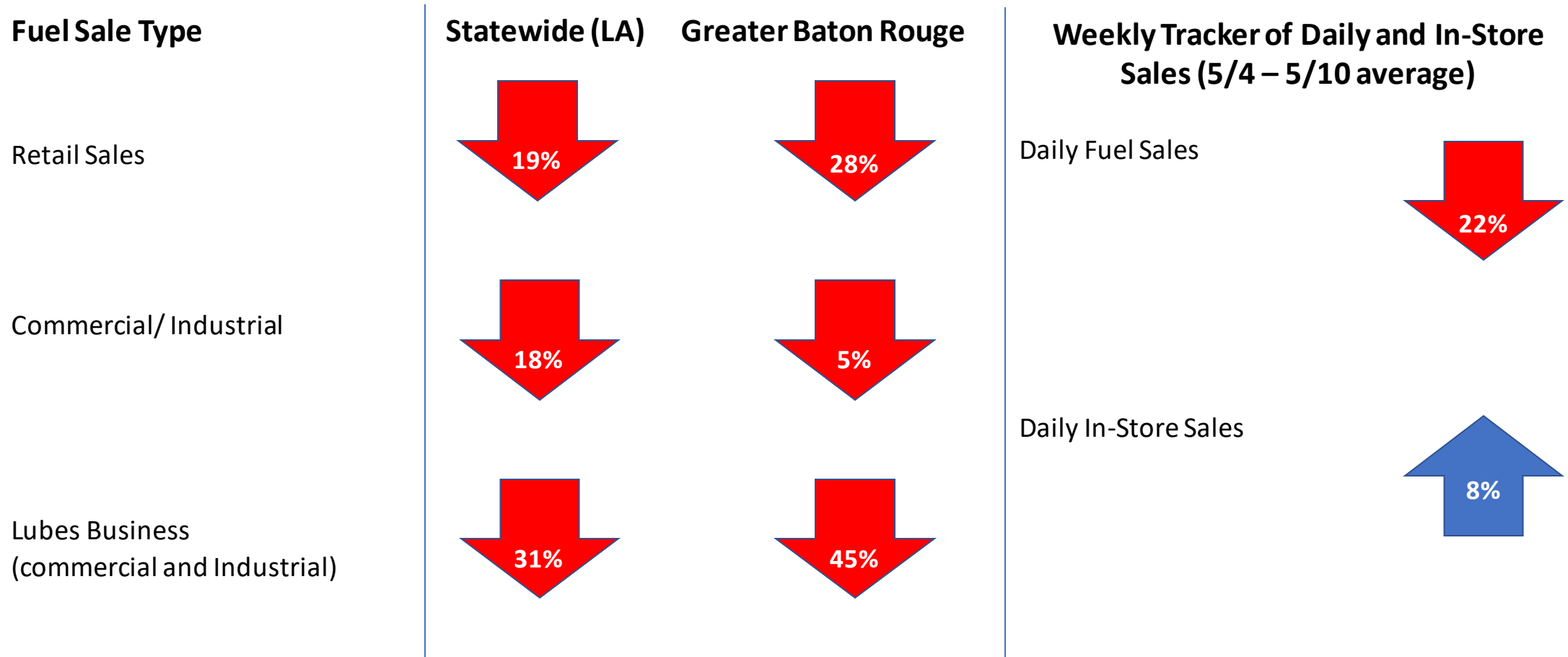
Lead Researchers: Andrew
Fitzgerald and Margaret Higgins



Baton Rouge Area Chamber®

Capital Region COVID-19 Indicator Dashboard

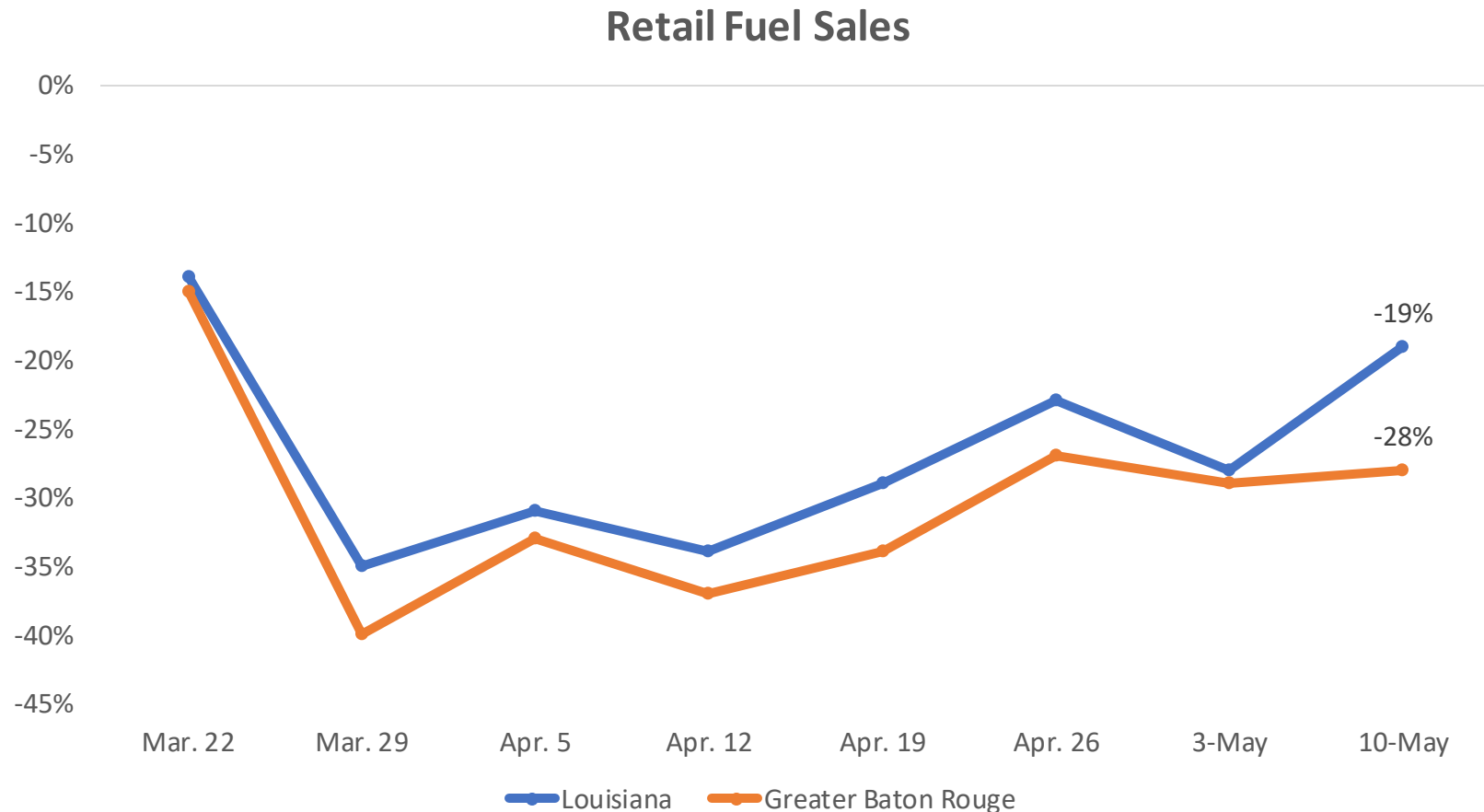
How have fuel sales (gas stations) been impacted during the Pandemic?



Fuel sales reflect change in year over year from May 4th to May 10th, 2020 to similar week in 2019.

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Retail Fuel Sales progression in Louisiana and Greater Baton Rouge during the Pandemic.



- Fuel sales have begun to recover from their low point of -40% in Greater Baton Rouge as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic, but sales are still lagging from 2019.
- While the Capital Region has seen steady slow sales, the state as a whole saw a significant uptick in retail sales over the week.

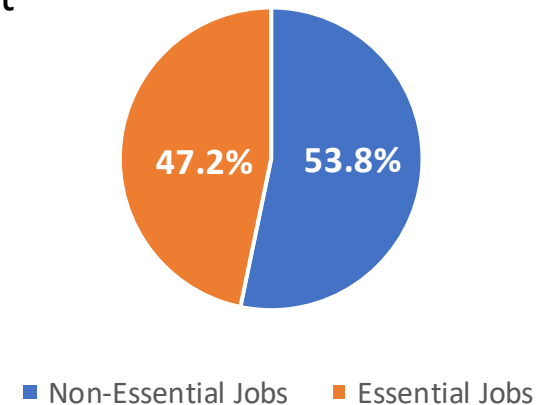
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How has unemployment been impacted during the Pandemic?

Parish	05-02-2020	Weeks Ending 3-21 to 5-02	Unemployed - Feb. 2020
Ascension	1,206	14,708	2,325
East Baton Rouge	5,564	58,357	8,716
East Feliciana	157	1,567	304
Iberville	358	3,473	780
Livingston	1,317	16,520	2,397
Point Coupee	181	2,035	447
St. Helena	95	1,030	230
West Baton Rouge	243	3,039	525
West Feliciana	76	808	201
BR MSA total	9,197	101,537	15,925

- Initial unemployment claims dropped by 22% from the prior week, and are down 52% from the highest week at the outset of April.
- Assuming that a large majority of initial claims are valid and non-duplicative, it is likely that 20% of the regional workforce is out of work.

Baton Rouge MSA Job Breakdown



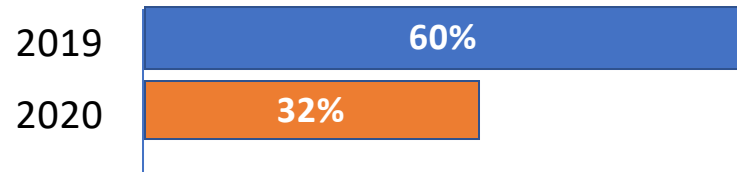
Sources: Louisiana Workforce Commission, Emsi, BRAC Analysis.
 Dates signify initial claims for week ending in that day.

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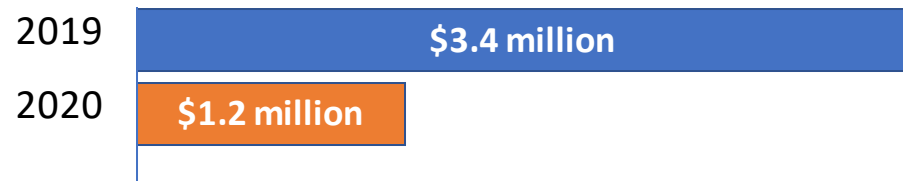
How has travel been impacted during the Pandemic?

Hotel Occupancy

April 26 – May 3



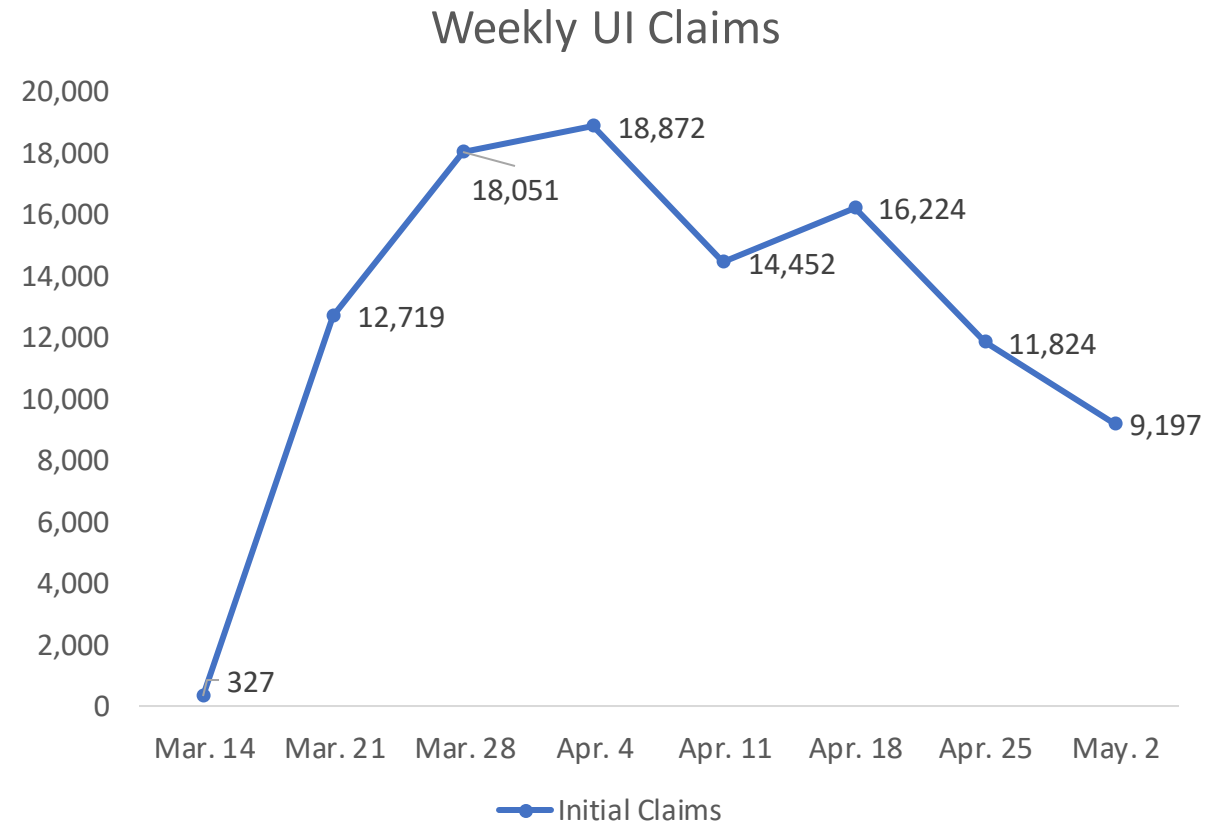
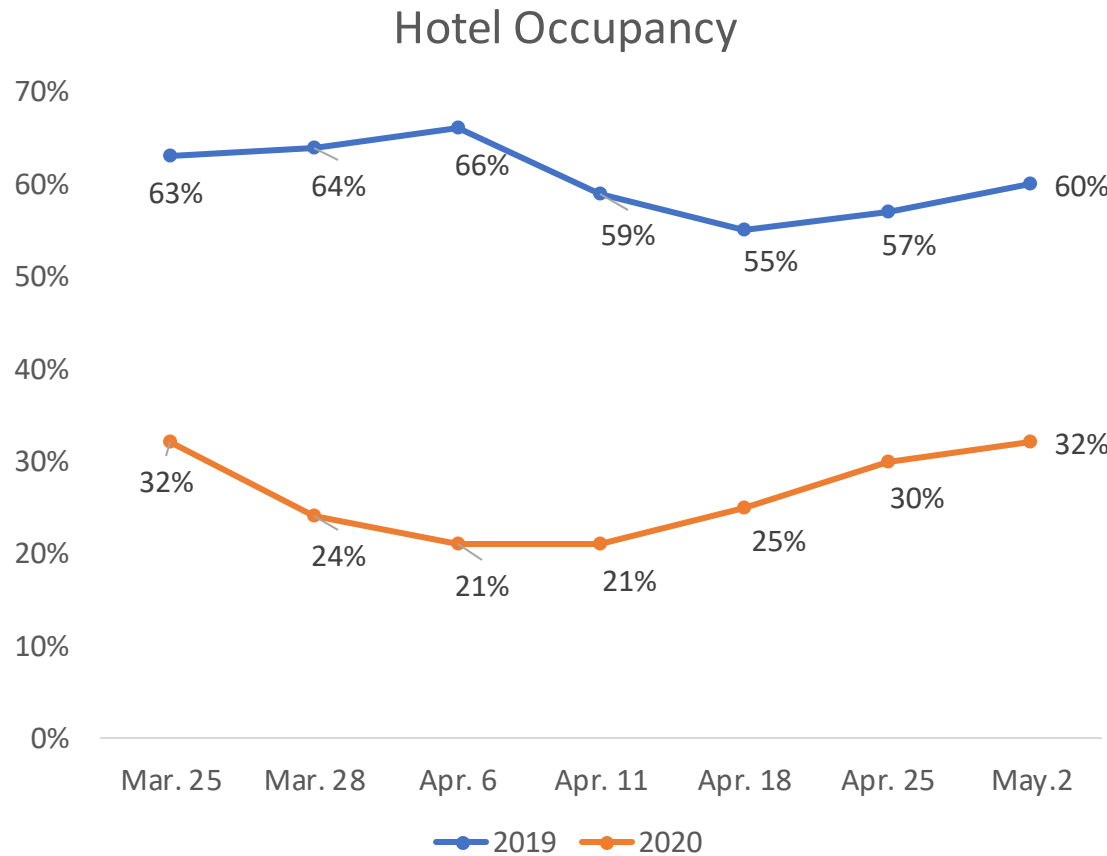
Revenue from April 26 – May 3



- Hotel occupancy was down by roughly 47% the week of May 3rd compared to the same week last year as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic.
- Revenue is down 65% for the week of the 3rd. However, many of the rooms were occupied by governmental employees during this time period so the rates were tax exempt, meaning the true impact on local tax revenues is hard to determine.

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Drastically reduced hotel occupancy has translated into accommodation workers being among the highest percentage of initial unemployment claimants since the pandemic began.



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How has travel been impacted during the Pandemic?

Residential Travel Since Stay at Home Order

Parish	Retail and Recreation	Grocery and Pharmacy	Parks	Transit Stations	Workplace	Residential
Ascension	-32%	+5%	-58%	-	-20%	+9%
East Baton Rouge	-36%	-1%	-14%	-25%	-27%	+10%
East Feliciana	-23%	-3%	-	-	-28%	-
Iberville	-24%	+0%	-	-31%	-22%	-
Livingston	-22%	+9%	+2%	-1%	-20%	+7%
Point Coupee	-18%	-3%	-	-	-10%	-
St. Helena	-	-20%	-	-	-34%	-
West Baton Rouge	-21%	+15%	-	-33%	-22%	-
West Feliciana	-69%	-19%	-	-	-44%	-
Baton Rouge MSA	-31%	-2%	-23%	-23%	-25%	+9%

CATS Ridership

Week Ending	2019 Ridership	2020 Ridership	%age Change
April 4th	48,774	21,358	-56%
April 11th	49,303	17,395	-65%
April 18th	43,072	16,363	-62%
April 25th	46,838	15,846	-66%
May 2nd	49,631	18,080	-64%

Source: Google Mobility Change Report, May 2nd, 2020, Capital Area Transit System

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Parish-wide case and mortality breakdown.

Parish	COVID Cases	Cases/100k	COVID Deaths	Mortality Rate	Mortality/100k
Ascension	672	530.2	46	6.8%	36.3
East Baton Rouge	2,256	511.5	179	7.9%	40.6
East Feliciana	132	687.1	19	14.4%	98.9
Iberville	492	1,506.4	33	6.7%	101.0
Livingston	268	190.4	19	7.1%	13.4
Point Coupee	120	548.0	17	14.2%	77.6
St. Helena	32	313.8	1	3.1%	9.8
West Baton Rouge	118	441.1	24	20.3%	89.7
West Feliciana	174	1,126.2	17	9.8%	110.0
BR MSA Totals	4,264	497.6	355	8.3%	41.4

- Almost all parishes saw an increase in mortality since last week.
- The number of new cases in the Capital Region has plateaued ahead of the gradual reopening beginning on May 15th.

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The COVID-19 Pandemic disrupts many markets which play a factor in oil prices.

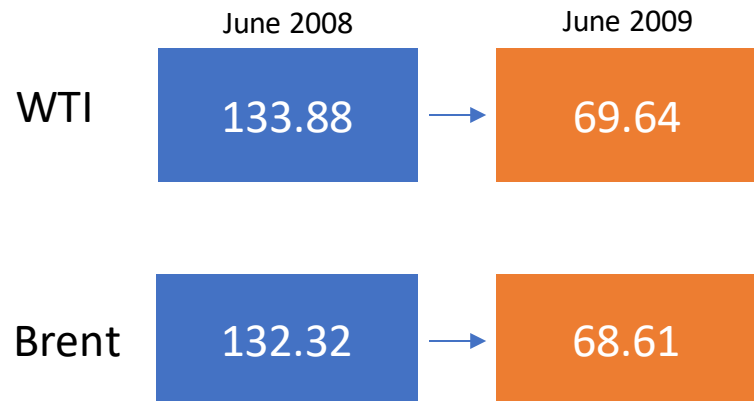
Great Recession (Dec. 2007-Jun. 2009)

- While oil prices continued to increase during the early stages of the Great Recession through June, the long-term economic impact can be observed one year later where the prices of WTI and Brent crude oil fell by almost 50%.
- Over time, travel and other factors affecting oil prices slowed down as a result of economic downturn, whereas for COVID-19 pandemic, effects can be observed earlier as a result of strict travel ban/ limiting policies.

COVID-19 Pandemic

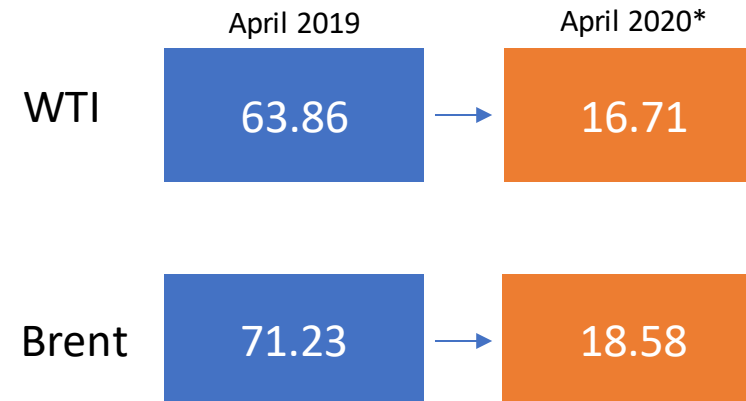
- During the COVID-19 pandemic, the price of crude oil has dipped due to several international factors. Talks about overproduction were already affecting the market before the pandemic.
- Crude Oil is at an alarmingly low price. Average prices for both WTI and Brent are over 50% less than the prior year so far.
- As of April 20th, WTI crude oil closed in the negative territory for the first time in history, leading to a low average price for the month of April.

Average Spot Prices For The Month



Source: EIA, BRAC Analysis

Average Spot Prices For The Month



*April 2020 numbers are an average of available data.