Joydeep Roy, Phuong Nguygen-Hoang (2020). School enrollments during the COVID-19 pandemic: The case of New York: Science Direct

In their article, School enrollments during the COVID-19 pandemic, Roy states base evidence on their conducted research such as remote and hybrid learning grew more popular as the pandemic continued and how it affected more low income families and children of lower grade levels. As we all know society and our country's economy were affected but what many tend to look past is the effect it had in our schools. Unenrollment grew as the pandemic lingered but to Roy`s surprise the unenrollment became even larger afterwards when students returned to school. Our base year is pre-covid school year, SY2019, and numbers from the SY2022 show that primarily white elementary students were those most affected and did not return to public schools. Middle school students were also affected in some high needs districts but as time went on the enrollment rate only got worse. In conclusion we are starting to see many effects from the COVID-19 outbreak but it's still too early to tell on a macroscale what the full effects will be. Schools in the state of New York receive funding based on the amount of students enrolled, as the enrollment drops we can expect to see a cut in government funding and see an even larger effect on our children's education.

Hang Zhou, Mei Yu (2021). Rare disasters, exchange rates, and macroeconomic policy: Evidence from COVID-19: Science Direct

In their article, Rare disasters, exchange rates, and macroeconomic policy: Evidence from COVID-19, Zhou states that COVID-19 had a dramatic effect on our lives that will forever leave its mark, but this is not the first time that we've been faced with such adversity. This study looks carefully into other disastrous events and examines what approach society had. The effects of Covid are still undiscovered and will eventually reveal itself but something we do know was the effect it has on our financial markets. Using past disasters could be a key way to make a quick nánd easy recovery. However each situation may vary during the period of crisis so we look at all aspects to make the best decision. For example, using expansionary monetary policy might seem to be a great idea but it may lead to a depreciation of local currency which is not what a country wants to do. Looking into the data we found that unconventional monetary policy significantly appreciates the local currency, which might sound more enticing for a country who's trying to avoid any unwanted effects. We found the COVID-19 was a leading factor for many currencies to depreciate but not in advanced countries.

Giovanni Caggiano, Efrem Castelnuovo (2020). The global effects of Covid-19-induced uncertainty: Science Direct

In their article, The global effects of Covid-19-induced uncertainty, Caggiano states that during the early moments of the pandemic we all felt the same way, uncertain of what was to come. Whether we worried about jobs to provide for our families, our education we have worked so hard for or the well-being and family and friends we all had moments of uncertainty. This article states they used research from Dr. ANthony Fauci who states this could be one of the most detrimental courses of events in human history. After collecting data they are trying to calculate the overall effect covid-19 had on the world, such as loss in production and OECD countries. Data shows a cumulative loss of about 14% and a high of 22% falling which about 90% is attributed to the outbreak. One major impact happened in the USA which had an output loss of over 12% in a 10 month period. There was a production loss of about 15% in September 2020 and 19% in December 2020, with a rebound to pre-crisis levels happening between May and August 2021. In conclusion this overall sudden change brought uncertainty to all and we aim to reach our pre-covid status.