

Jamila Taylor President and CEO IWPR

#### Welcome and Opening Plenary Exploring the Care Nexus: Intersections of Care, Gender, and Racial Inequality



**Chrishana Lloyd** Research Scholar Child Trends



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**Tiffany Boiman** Deputy Director US Department of Labor Women's Bureau

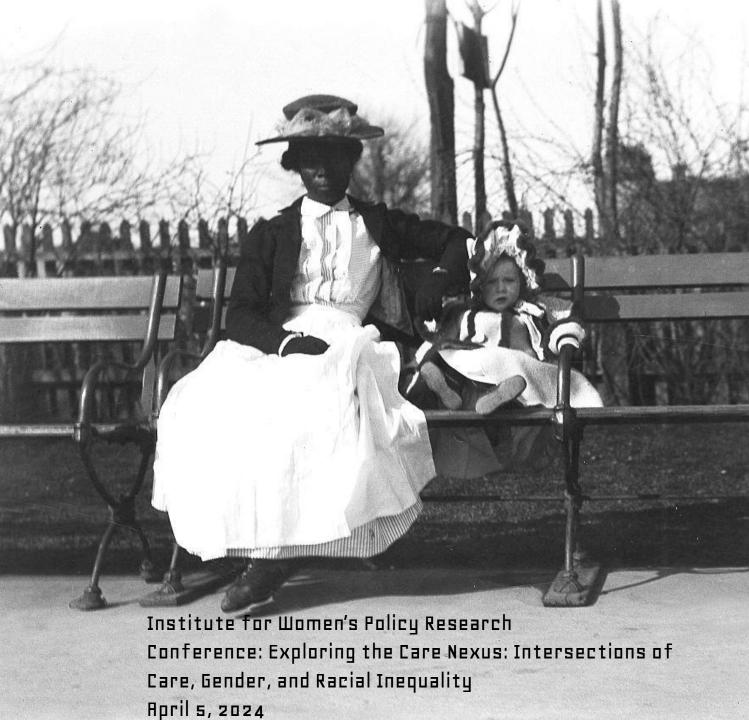






UNDERSTANDING THE WAYS IN WHICH EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION IS DEVALUED IN THE U.S. USING HISTORY AND POLICY AS A FRAMEWORK

Chrishana M. Lloyd Child Trends



## WHAT THINKING, RESEARCH, DATA AND FUNDING ARE INFORMING THIS CONVERSATION?

#### The Mary Pauper Papers



100-year Review of Research on Black Families

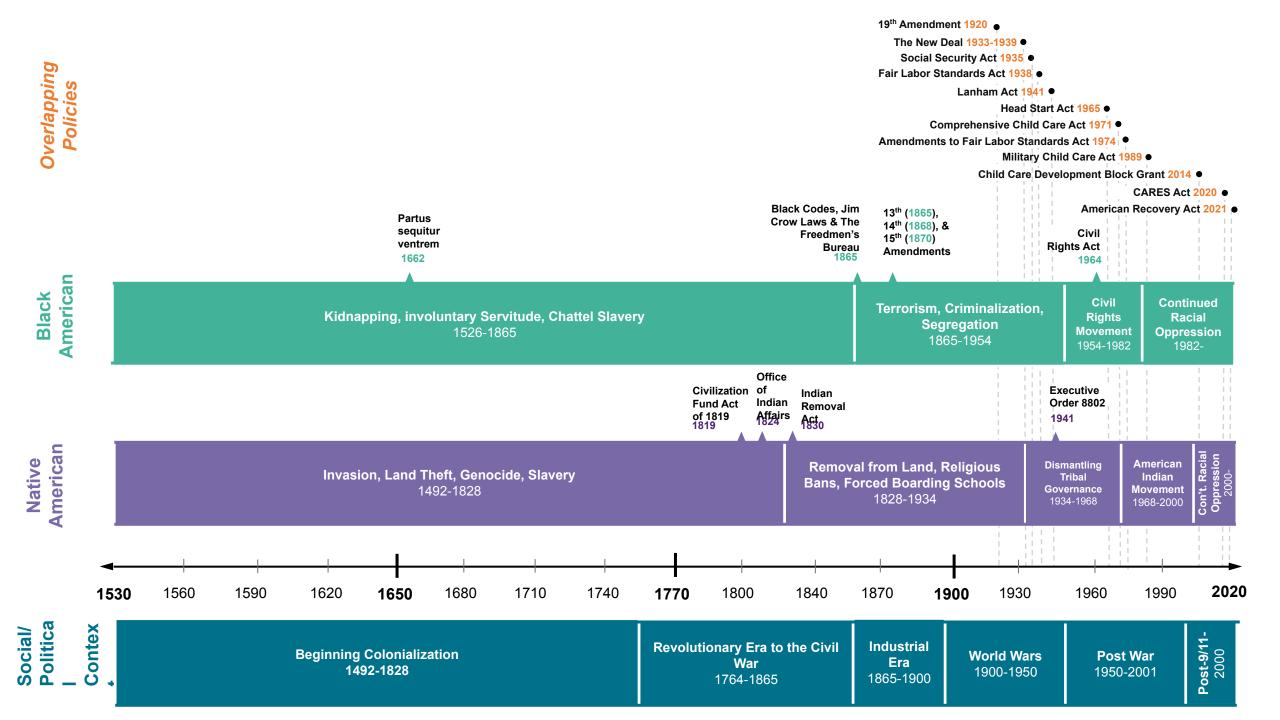


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## BACKGROUND

- The Mary Pauper Papers highlight the experiences of Native American and Black American people.
- The history of our country, particularly the institution of chattel slavery has played a key role in the ways in which care is perceived.
- As a result of this history, child care [as well as domestic and other care work] is associated with Black women.
  - In general, Black women in America are viewed negatively and disrespected.
  - These opinions and perspectives affect the child care field, which is rife with racialized and gendered discrimination and exploitation.
  - These issues affect all women.
- In-depth examinations of the experiences of Native, Hispanic, and Asian American women would be beneficial to the field.

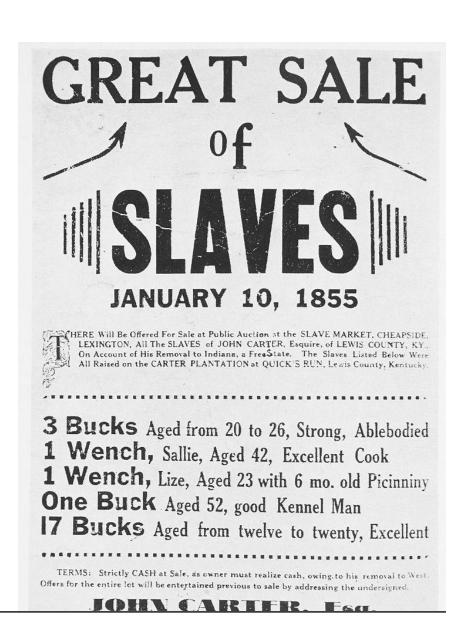


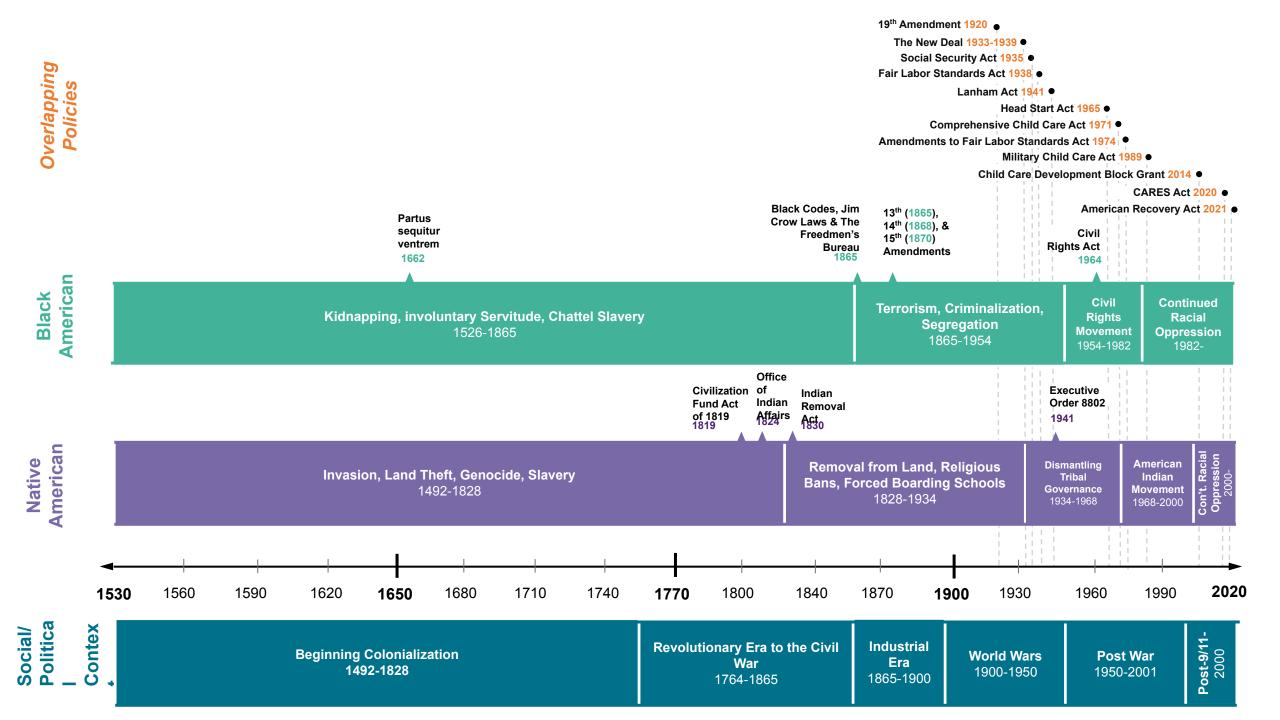


#### BEGINNING COLONIZATION & SLAVERY 1400-1860s

#### •Historical Context, Policies & Laws:

- Invasion and colonization of America by White settlers
- Genocide and theft of Native American land by White settlers
- Enslavement of Black people by White settlers
- Civil War and early Reconstruction





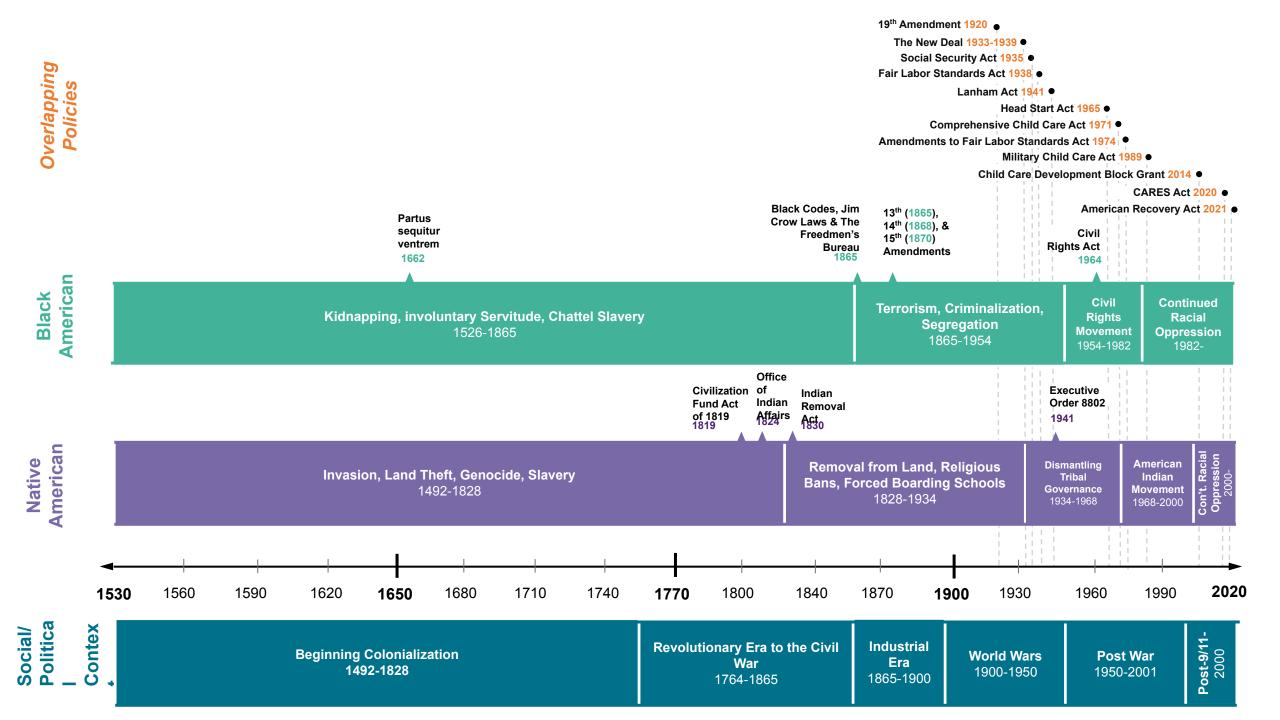




#### RECONSTRUCTION - WWII 1870s-1940s

#### Historical Context, Policies & Laws:

- Abolishment of slavery & Reconstruction
- Jim Crow laws, Black Codes
- Office of Indian Affairs, Indian Removal Act, and boarding schools
- Great Migration
- New Deal, Social Security, & Fair Labor Standards
- WWII and the Lanham Act of 1941



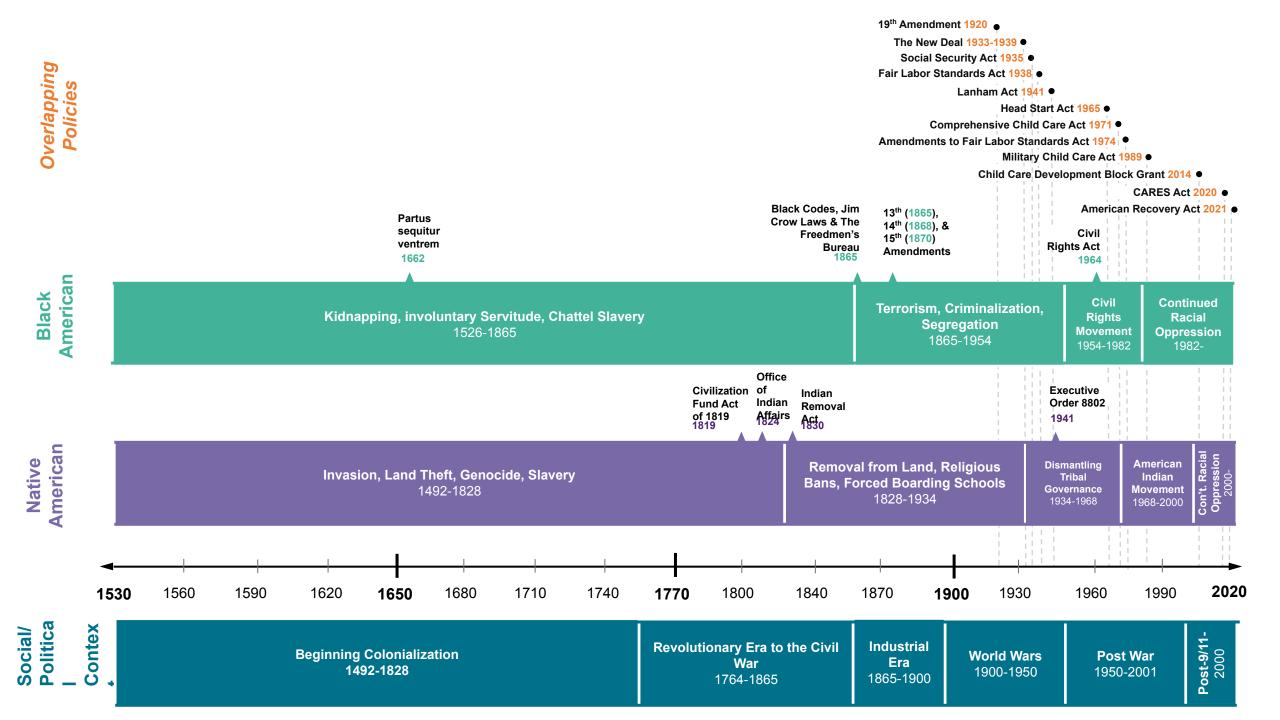
#### CIVIL RIGHTS - PRESENT 1945 - 2022

#### Historical Context, Policies & Laws:

- The 1964 Civil Rights Act
- Creation of Head Start (1965)
- Comprehensive Child Development Act of 1971
- Domestic Workers Union
- Child Care & Development Fund [1990]
- COVID-19 & child care relief







## KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Race, gender, and class are interconnected. They have shaped our perceptions about early care & education and care more generally.
- Care labor is undervalued and poorly compensated, especially for women of color.
- Racism and sexism are embedded in laws & policies.
- Geography plays a critical role.
- COVID-19 exposed many of these challenges but they are not new.



## THANK YOU!

Chrishana M. Lloyd, Julianna Carlson, Hannah Barnett, Sara Shaw, and Deja Logan

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## RECOMMENDATIONS

Center racial equity in policy and advocacy to support the compensation, preparation, and stability of the ECE workforce.

- 1. Policy solutions must address systemic barriers.
- 2. A diverse range of ECE professionals and families must be included in policymaking.
- 3. Increase public investment.
- 4. Draw on existing efforts to advance racial equity and help ECE professionals.
- 5. Consider policy solutions, like reparations, to increase economic opportunities for ECE professionals of color.
- 6. Ensure policies do not replicate existing inequities.
- 7. Invest in data to better understand inequities and progress.



### AGENDA

- Framing the work
- Process
- Timeline & historical context
- Policy Recommendations

## PROCESS/METHOD

- Types of literature reviewed
- Theoretical approach
- Focus on Native American and Black American people





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# Exploring the Care Nexus: Intersections of Care, Gender and Racial Inequality

IWPR Care Conference April 5, 2024 Tiffany Boiman Deputy Director



Advocating for working women

since 1920 🖬



### MISSION

Women in the workforce are vital to the nation's economic security. The Women's Bureau champions policies and standards that safeguard the interests of working women; advocates for the equality and economic security of women and their families; and promotes quality work environments.



since 1920

#### IMPACTS OF THE GENDER WAGE GAP



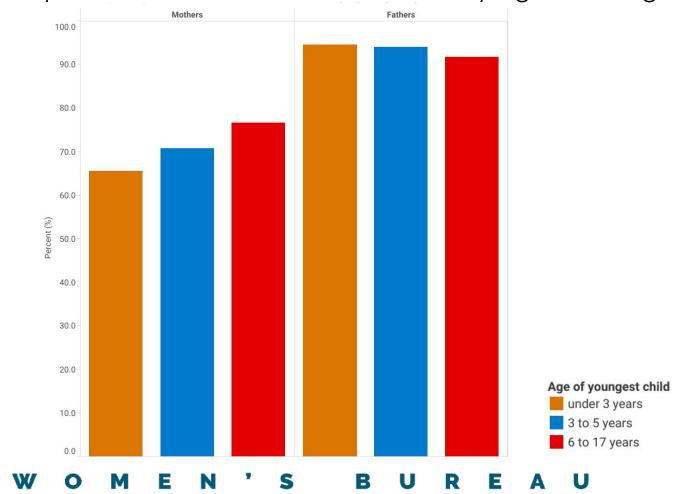
#### **Job Segregation**

In 2023, Black women lost \$42.7 billion and Hispanic women lost \$53.3 billion in wages compared to white men due to segregation by occupation and industry.

dol.gov/wb

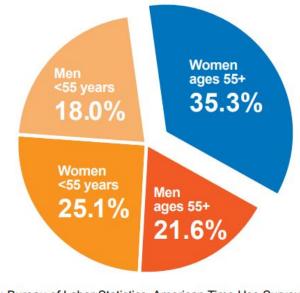
#### IMPACTS OF UNPAID CARE FOR CHILDREN

Labor Force Participation Rate of Mothers and Fathers by Age of Youngest Child



#### IMPACTS OF UNPAID CARE FOR ADULTS

Women 55+ Account for more than One-Third of All Unpaid Eldercare Providers



Share of unpaid eldercare providers who are:

Data: Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Time Use Survey 2017-2019 & 2021-2022 (IPUMS). Notes: Based on care provided on the prior day.

#### IMPLICATIONS FOR LIFETIME ECONOMIC SECURITY

### The Cost of Caregiving

The average mother (1981 to 1985 birth cohort) is projected to forego about \$237,000 in earnings and \$58,000 in savings and retirement benefits over her lifetime due to caregiving.



#### IMPLICATIONS FOR RETIREMENT

Taking time out of the labor force and cutting hours for caregiving reduces women's ability to save and contribute to Social Security for retirement. This increases women's likelihood of poverty, especially as they age.

**11.2% of women 65 and older are in poverty** compared to 9.0% of men.

## THANK YOU



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