Economic Impact of Child Care on Business

Children's Movement Florida: Built to Thrive Summit

Professor Joseph Fuller

September 10, 2024

LinkedIn: /josephbfuller

Twitter: @JosephBFuller

#ManagingTheFutureOfWork

MFW Website: www.hbs.edu/managing-the-future-of-work/

Harvard Project on Workforce Website: https://www.pw.hks.harvard.edu/



HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL

Managing the Future of Work

Copyright © Joseph Fuller



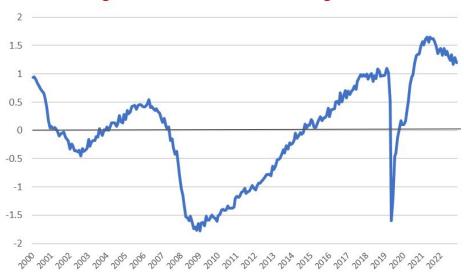


The Labor Market Is Historically Tight

Demographic trends indicate that tightness is here to stay

The working age population is shrinking. Further, workforce participation is historically low even as the pandemic has subsided Though tightness is subsiding somewhat, the labor market remains historically tight





Monthly Working Age Population Growth Rate - 12-Month Moving Median

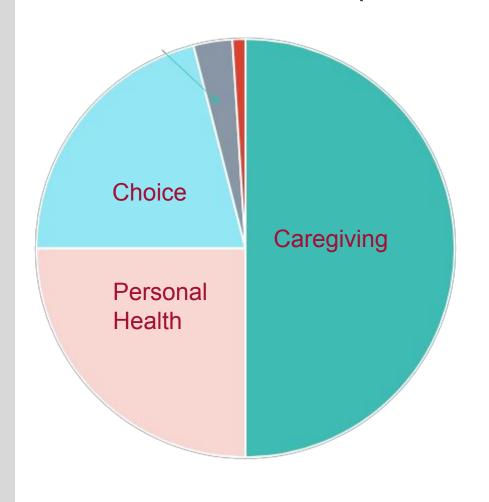


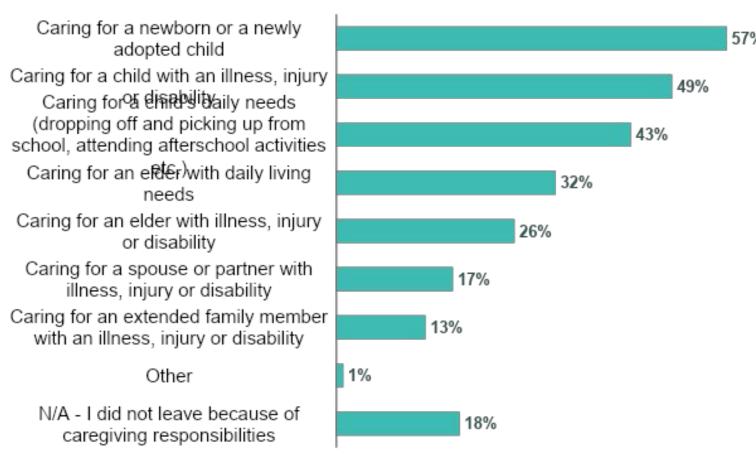
© 2024 Burning Glass Institute 2

Caregiving: The Driver of Women's Workforce Participation

Reason for non-Participation

Nature of Caregiving Obligation

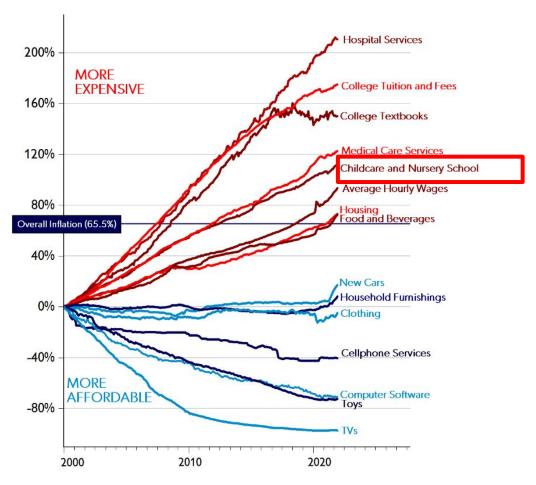




The costs of caregiving are skyrocketing for workers in the U.S....

Price changes for selected goods, services, and wages

United States, 2000 - 2021



As women make up a large share of the educated workforce, employers must support their caregiving needs

Women's share of advanced degrees

United States, 1976 – 2020

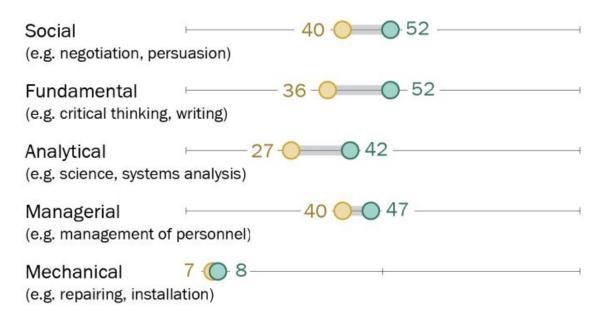


Amid a growing need for skilled workers, women lead in filling jobs in which social, fundamental and analytical skills are most important ...

Women's share in employment



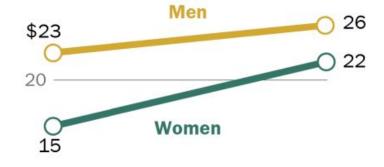
In jobs in which _____ *skills are MOST important*



... and it is one reason their earnings are growing faster than men's

Average hourly earnings, in 2018 dollars







HARVARD BUSINESS SCH

The result: significant voluntary turnover

Have you ever left a job because of caregiving responsibilities?



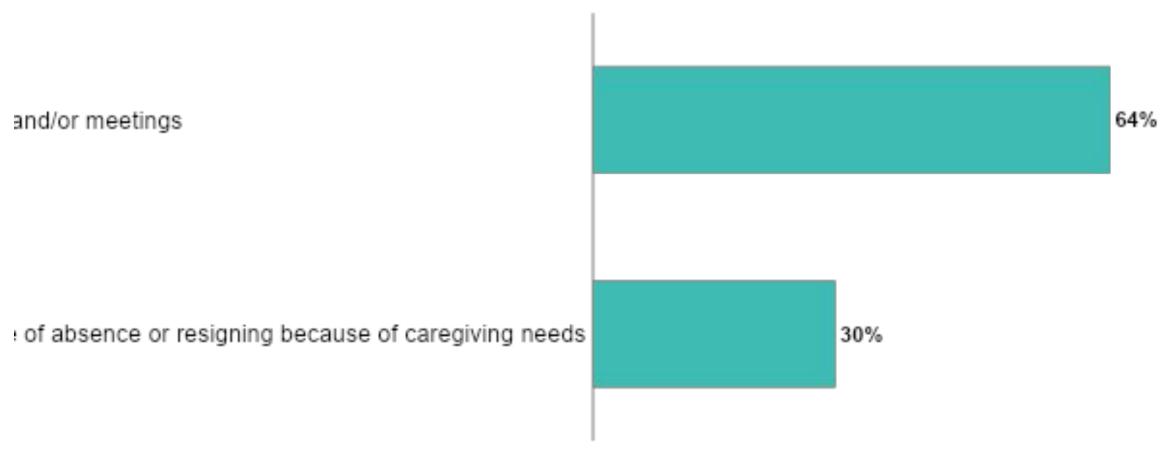
Difficulty Reconciling Demands of Work and Caregiving

National Caregivers

	racional	Mational Caregivers	
Biggest Challenges – Ranked by 1 st Choice	1 st Choice	Combined 1 st /2 nd Choices	
Emotional stress of handling both job and caregiving responsibilities	39%	62 %	
Too time-consuming handling both job and caregiving responsibilities	14%	24%	
Lack of time for self-care	13%	27%	
Difficulty with scheduling loved one's doctor's appointment/treatments around job	9%	20%	
Dealing with interruptions or distractions related to my loved one's care while at work	6%	16%	
Lack of a support system/assistance at home with caring for loved one	5%	12%	
Difficulty affording care for loved one	4%	10%	
Unable to get time off work or other accommodations from employer to care for your loved one	3%	9%	
Employer, supervisor, or co-workers not understanding your situation	3%	9%	
Unable to keep up with job demands or standards of performance at work	3%	8%	
Other	1%	2%	

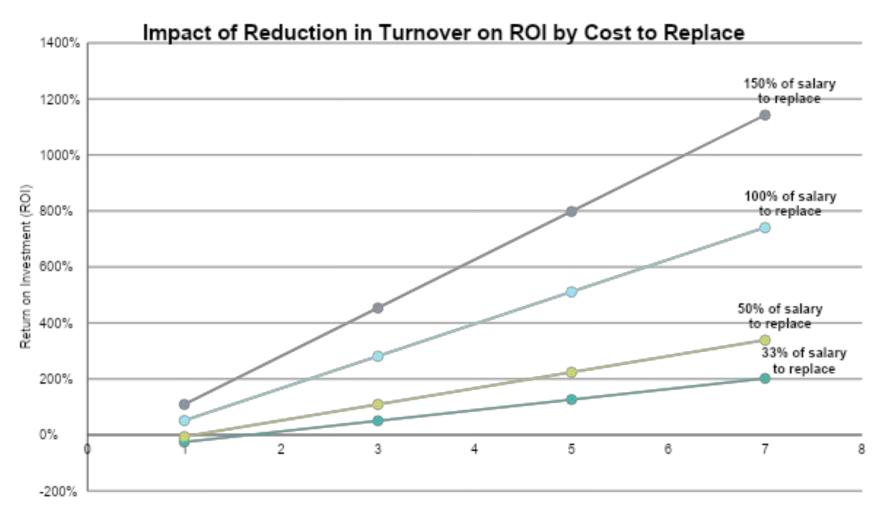
Caregiving benefits have real impact on employee retention and productivity...

Percentage of survey respondents reporting that caregiving benefits....



The average number of survey respondents per company is 56.

Significant ROI from reducing turnover



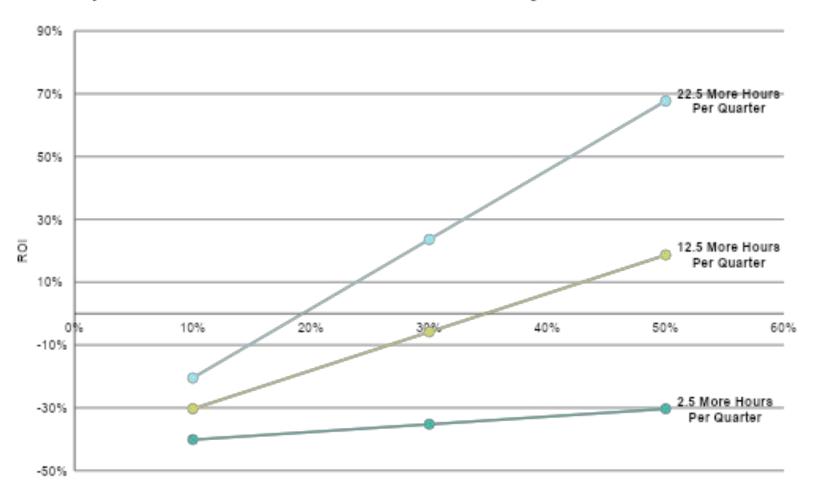
Average %
Of Workers
Reporting
Avoided
Quitting or
Leave: 29.7%

Percentage Point Reduction in Turnover

Reduction in absenteeism held at 30 pps; Increase in time at work held at 12.5 hours per quarter. Studies estimate the cost of replacing an employee to be anywhere from 33% to 200%. See Verasai, A., "Cost of Employee Turnover vs Retention Proposition." The HR Digest, March 16, 2018. https://www. thehrdigest.com/cost-of-employee-turnover-vs-retention-proposition/.

...and reducing absenteeism.

Impact of Reduction in Absenteeism on ROI by Increase in Time at Work



Average % of Workers
Reporting
Fewer
Absences
Or Missed
Commitments:
68.9

Percentage of Users For Whom Absenteelsm is Reduced

Reduction in turnover held at 1 pps; Cost to replace held at 50%.

In self-reported survey data from June 2022 through June 2023, care benefit users disclosed that the caregiving support saves them about 6 hours and 15 minutes per week, which equates to 81 hours per quarter. Even if only ¼ of this time is invested in work, care benefit users work 20 more hours per quarter.

Actual and Projected Uptake Rate of Benefits

National Caregivers - Ranked by %Offered Used/Would Have Used Data Shown Off Those Offered Benefit	Offered	Used	Would Have Used
Flexible scheduling	51%	90%	76%
Unpaid leave	50%	55%	43%
Paid family medical leave	43%	57%	74%
Mental/Behavior health coverage	41%	46%	55%
Remote work or telework	38%	88%	66%
Employee assistance program (EAP)	36%	45%	50%
Reducing from full-time to part-time	36%	78%	52%
Vacation/Leave donation sharing program	32%	61%	55%
Job sharing/Reduced worked load	25%	72%	49%
Specialized caregiver services	14%	71%	61%

Implications and recommendations

- Understand the systems-wide effect of caregiving costs and benefits.
- Gather more information about the workforce's care demographics.
- Revisit job descriptions, career paths, and managerial incentives.
- Monitor why workers are leaving or planning to leave.
- Foster a culture where caregiving is openly discussed.
- Audit current caregiving services and get feedback from employees who use them.

Looking forward to hearing about your Future of Work successes and challenges

Email: <u>jfuller@hbs.edu</u>
Twitter: @josephbfuller
Linkedin: /josephbfuller

HBS Managing the Future of Work Project

Project Website: www.hbs.edu/managing-the-future-of-work/

Podcasts: Podcast - Managing the Future of Work -

Harvard Business School (hbs.edu)

Harvard Project on Workforce

Project Website: https://www.pw.hks.harvard.edu/







