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Expressing the sense of the Senate that it is the duty of the Federal Government to dramatically expand and strengthen the care economy.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 1, 2021

Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate that it is the duty of the Federal Government to dramatically expand and strengthen the care economy.

Whereas the preamble of the Constitution of the United States cites the duty to “promote the general Welfare”, establishing care for the people of the United States as one of the pillars of our system of government;

Whereas, even before the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID–19) pandemic, and the recession it triggered—

(1) the United States was experiencing profound crises of care and well-being; and

(2) critical public services and programs in the United States were underresourced or nonexistent;

Whereas we are interdependent and, at various stages of life, everyone will give or receive care;

Whereas care work makes all other work possible, and the economy of the United States cannot thrive without a healthy and robust foundation of care for all people;

Whereas over 3,700,000 children are born every year in the United States, and about 10,000 people in the United States reach retirement age each day;

Whereas nearly 20,000,000 adults in the United States have long-term care needs arising from old age or a disability;

Whereas, in 2019, more than 1 out of 5 adults in the United States had been an unpaid caregiver for an adult family member or friend, or for a child with disabilities, in the preceding 12 months;

Whereas 60 percent of unpaid caregivers worked for pay outside the home, and most were women;

Whereas over 3,000,000 children and young people in the United States had also been caregivers for adults;

Whereas, in 2019, women in the United States spent an average of nearly 4 hours per day on unpaid care work and housework, 57 percent more hours than men;

Whereas just as our country's physical infrastructure is crumbling, the Federal and State programs constituting our care infrastructure are an outdated patchwork, and quality care is inaccessible for millions of people in the United States;

Whereas the United States does not guarantee paid time off to give and receive care, and is the only industrialized country in the world without a national paid family and medical leave program;

Whereas, in 2018, only 17 percent of the United States workforce had access to paid family leave through their employer;

Whereas the median cost of a private room in a nursing home facility is \$105,850 per year;

Whereas childcare is the highest household expense for families in much of the United States, and public childcare assistance is limited;

Whereas Medicaid—

(1) covers long-term care needs, but with strict income and asset eligibility requirements; and

(2) has an institutional bias, requiring State programs to cover care in congregate facilities, while home and community-based services are optional and limited;

Whereas Medicare generally does not cover long-term services and supports;

Whereas only 7 percent of individuals in the United States aged 50 or older are covered by private long-term care insurance, which is often prohibitively expensive;

Whereas, in 2019, nearly 30,000,000 people, including 4,400,000 children, did not have health insurance in the United States, over half of them people of color, and tens of millions more people were underinsured;

Whereas the median annual pay of childcare and home care workers is \$25,510 and \$17,200, respectively, leading to high turnover and reliance on public assistance;

Whereas childcare workers are 95 percent women, and home care workers are 87 percent women, both disproportionately people of color and immigrants;

Whereas, in 2020, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 8 percent of health care support workers and 3.6 percent of personal care and service workers were members of unions;

Whereas these conditions have historical roots, as—

(1) in the decades following the abolition of slavery in the United States, Black people primarily worked as domestic and agricultural laborers; and

(2) during the New Deal-era, domestic and agricultural workers were excluded from social programs and labor protections, particularly those created by—

(A) the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 301 et seq.);

(B) the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 151 et seq.); and

(C) the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.);

Whereas the COVID–19 pandemic has underscored that frontline work, including direct care, childcare, nursing, health care, public and community health, mental health, domestic, social assistance, education, service, retail, delivery, food, restaurant, agricultural, and other work, is essential to the functioning and flourishing of the United States, and to the care of all people;

Whereas, during the COVID–19 pandemic, it has been necessary for frontline workers to engage in numerous strikes and work stoppages to obtain safe workplaces, personal protective equipment, the right to shelter in place, and other basic protections;

Whereas domestic workers, mostly from the global South, were the most common victims of labor trafficking reported in the United States between 2007 and 2017;

Whereas care and domestic workers who are migrants or immigrants are especially likely to face wage theft, abuse, and other forms of exploitation;

Whereas hospitals in the United States are understaffed, and most of the country does not require minimum nurse-to-patient ratios that save lives;

Whereas health care and social assistance workers suffer from the highest rates of injuries due to workplace violence;

Whereas the closure of rural hospitals is accelerating, and 135 rural hospitals have closed since 2010;

Whereas Black, Latino, and Indigenous people have all been more than twice as likely to die of COVID–19 than White people;

Whereas adults receiving long-term care in institutional settings represent less than 1 percent of the United States population, but account for more than one-third of COVID–19 deaths in the United States as of the date of introduction of this resolution;

Whereas the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Olmstead v. L.C.*, 527 U.S. 581 (1999), established the right of people with disabilities to be independent and supported in their homes and communities;

Whereas lack of access to technology and broadband internet among people of color, low-income and rural communities, older adults, and people with disabilities has negatively impacted the well-being of those people, particularly during the COVID–19 pandemic;

Whereas, on any given night in 2019, well over 550,000 people were unhoused in the United States;

Whereas, in 2019, in the United States, 1 in 7 children, more than 1 in 4 Black children, and more than 1 in 5 Latino and Indigenous children lived in poverty;

Whereas youth suicide rates are rising, and suicide attempts by Black adolescents increased by 73 percent between 1991 and 2017;

Whereas the Federal Head Start program reaches only 36 percent of eligible low-income children, and Early Head Start reaches only 11 percent;

Whereas 14,000,000 students attend schools with a police officer but no counselor, nurse, psychologist, or social worker;

Whereas mental health professionals, such as school psychologists and counselors, are best equipped to maintain school safety without pushing children into the school-to-prison pipeline;

Whereas nearly 1 in 4 students, or up to 3,000,000 students, has been missing from school during the COVID–19 pandemic, and will need additional support both in and outside of school to accelerate learning;

Whereas the youth mental health crisis has been exacerbated by the climate crisis, and has worsened due to the COVID–19 pandemic and economic collapse;

Whereas Black, Brown, Indigenous, and low-income communities have borne the brunt of health impacts arising from fossil fuel use, industrial pollution, and crumbling infrastructure;

Whereas, increasingly, climate disasters and extreme weather events are leaving behind communities suffering from widespread trauma and in need of mental health care;

Whereas nurses, care and social assistance workers, and educators—

(1) have been first responders during climate disasters and extreme weather events;

(2) are essential for responding to other forms of environmental harm; and

(3) have taken grave personal risks to help the people they serve;

Whereas worsening climate impacts will make care work more necessary and care more difficult to administer, disproportionately impacting children, older adults, and people with disabilities, who risk being separated from their regular care workers and caregivers;

Whereas, despite the prevalence of low wages and difficult conditions, direct care jobs, including home care, residential care, and nursing assistant jobs, are already among the fastest growing in the the United States and represent the largest occupational group in the country;

Whereas communities devastated by deindustrialization and disinvestment are particularly reliant on care and social assistance work for employment;

Whereas many care, social assistance, and education jobs are relatively low-carbon occupations, and can quickly become green jobs as certain physical infrastructures decarbonize, especially transit systems, health care facilities, and public buildings;

Whereas a robust care workforce will also be required to support a just transition to a healthy, zero-carbon economy, as other workers shift to new industries, move across the country, and develop new care needs;

Whereas the multiple crises now facing the United States require not only unprecedented investments in physical infrastructure, but also similarly sized investments in social infrastructure, including care infrastructure;

Whereas public investment in care work supports care workers' increased economic activity, creating additional jobs throughout the economy;

Whereas we have a historic opportunity to finally build care infrastructure that is equitable and inclusive, and one in which all people can thrive, prosper, weather future disruptions, and age with dignity in their own homes and communities; and

Whereas, in the context of addressing and defeating the COVID–19 pandemic, economic crisis, systemic racism, and climate change, and taking seriously the mandate to “promote the general Welfare”, bold investments in care can anchor the rebirth of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

2 (1) it is the duty of the Federal Government to
3 dramatically expand and strengthen the care econ-
4 omy, healing and supporting the country as we
5 emerge from the COVID–19 pandemic and face the
6 challenges of the 21st century and beyond;

7 (2) the obligation described in paragraph (1)
8 can only be met with far-reaching public invest-
9 ments, designed to achieve the goals of—

10 (A) repairing the wrongs of history, includ-
11 ing by—

1 (i) acknowledging and addressing the
2 legacies of exclusion and oppression faced
3 by caregivers and care workers, particu-
4 larly women of color and immigrants;

5 (ii) acknowledging and addressing the
6 trauma of all those with unmet care needs,
7 such as people of color, including Black,
8 Brown, and Indigenous people and Asian
9 Americans and Pacific Islanders, immi-
10 grant, LGBTQIA+, older, low-income,
11 rural, and deindustrialized communities,
12 people with disabilities, the unemployed,
13 underemployed, unhoused, people who are
14 incarcerated or who were formerly incar-
15 cerated, veterans, survivors of abuse, and
16 children and young people coping with eco-
17 nomic and climate disruption; and

18 (iii) approaching care policy as part of
19 a broader agenda of dismantling systemic
20 racism, sexism, economic inequality, and
21 other forms of oppression, alongside efforts
22 to achieve truth and reconciliation, repara-
23 tions, decarceration, restorative justice, In-
24 digenous sovereignty, a fair and humane
25 immigration system, demilitarization, a

1 Federal jobs guarantee, and economic, en-
2 vironmental, and climate justice for all;

3 (B) raising pay, benefits, protections, and
4 standards for existing care workers, such
5 that—

6 (i) care jobs are family sustaining,
7 paying substantially more than \$15 an
8 hour and offering generous benefits;

9 (ii) all care workers have—

10 (I) the right, and have pathways,
11 to unionize;

12 (II) the ability to engage in col-
13 lective action; and

14 (III) full labor protections, in-
15 cluding those specified in the Domes-
16 tic Workers Bill of Rights Act;

17 (iii) all care workers who wish to form
18 worker-owned cooperatives have access to
19 resources and technical support with which
20 to do so;

21 (iv) all care workers have access to
22 ample training opportunities, apprentice-
23 ships, and career ladders leading to higher
24 compensation, along with other resources

1 and support, including funding to facilitate
2 those opportunities;

3 (v) all care workers have the man-
4 dated employer protections they need to
5 conduct their work safely in general, and
6 in the event of a pandemic, infectious dis-
7 ease outbreak, or other disaster, including
8 having optimal personal protective equip-
9 ment, optimal isolation protocols, testing
10 and contact tracing, and paid days off due
11 to exposure or illness;

12 (vi) all care workers are safe from
13 workplace violence, harassment, and
14 threats to health; and

15 (vii) all undocumented workers have
16 pathways to citizenship and full and equal
17 access to all public benefits, including
18 health, nutrition, and income support;

19 (C) creating millions of new care jobs over
20 the next decade, including as part of existing
21 and new public jobs programs, subject to the
22 same principles in subparagraph (B), in the
23 context of the COVID–19 pandemic recovery,
24 the Green New Deal, and any similar efforts to

1 meet the challenges and opportunities of the
2 21st century;

3 (D) building and expanding zero-carbon,
4 non-polluting, climate-safe infrastructure, in-
5 cluding physical infrastructure and social infra-
6 structure, to guarantee care to all people
7 throughout the life cycle, moving the United
8 States toward universal, public programs ensur-
9 ing—

10 (i) high-quality health care, including
11 comprehensive and noncoercive mental
12 health care coverage, substance use treat-
13 ment, and reproductive care, free at the
14 point of service;

15 (ii) free, high-quality home and com-
16 munity-based services, without income or
17 asset tests and without waiting lists, which
18 would fix the institutional bias of the cur-
19 rent system, and allow people with disabil-
20 ities and older adults to receive needed
21 support and live self-directed lives;

22 (iii) free, high-quality childcare and
23 early childhood education with a focus on
24 the first 1,000 days of life, and robust, cul-

1 turally responsive, and diverse care set-
2 tings to achieve healthy child development;

3 (iv) paid family and medical leave of
4 at least 6 months, with full wage replace-
5 ment; and

6 (v) additional support for unpaid care-
7 givers, people with disabilities, older
8 adults, and children, with the goal of eradi-
9 cating child poverty; and

10 (E) building and expanding other zero-car-
11 bon, non-polluting, climate-safe infrastructure
12 and jobs that are intimately connected to the
13 care infrastructure described in subparagraph
14 (D), to meet the fundamental material, develop-
15 mental, emotional, and social needs of all peo-
16 ple, including—

17 (i) clean air and water;

18 (ii) public, permanently affordable,
19 and dignified housing and transit systems,
20 integrated with adequate social services to
21 support residents of all ages and abilities;

22 (iii) safe, accessible infrastructure, in-
23 cluding public accommodations, schools,
24 workplaces, housing, transit, and streets
25 allowing for full mobility for all people;

1 (iv) public education, with a focus on
2 social and emotional learning, unleashing
3 creativity in the arts and sciences, and
4 educating and nurturing the whole child,
5 and including fully funded programs for
6 high-need students;

7 (v) healthy, nourishing, and sustain-
8 able food systems that provide affordable,
9 accessible, and culturally appropriate
10 foods;

11 (vi) comprehensive public health and
12 emergency preparedness infrastructure, in-
13 cluding equitable, democratic response and
14 recovery efforts during and after climate
15 disasters;

16 (vii) clear opportunities for, and the
17 removal of barriers to, unionization and
18 collective action in all economic sectors, in-
19 cluding the service, technology, and gig
20 work sectors;

21 (viii) a Federal minimum wage of at
22 least \$15 an hour, indexed to the cost of
23 living, and the elimination of subminimum
24 wages for people with disabilities, tipped
25 workers, and all other workers;

- 1 (ix) expanded leisure time, with no
2 loss in pay or benefits;
- 3 (x) generous, paid sick days and vaca-
4 tion time;
- 5 (xi) support for worker ownership,
6 worker-owned cooperatives, and safety and
7 democracy in the workplace, so that work-
8 ers have meaningful influence over their
9 conditions of work and the decisions that
10 affect their lives;
- 11 (xii) adequate public services and pro-
12 grams to support all people in navigating
13 economic and social challenges, including
14 navigating life on a rapidly warming plan-
15 et, and to help all people unleash their full
16 potential as human beings;
- 17 (xiii) public libraries, community cen-
18 ters, and other spaces that foster cre-
19 ativity, connection, mental health, and
20 human development;
- 21 (xiv) support for practicing and aspir-
22 ing artists, as well as institutions, venues,
23 and platforms that empower and fairly
24 compensate artists, bringing their work to
25 wider audiences, and integrating the arts

1 into community mental health, education,
2 and resilience efforts;

3 (xv) access to nature, public space, di-
4 verse forms of public recreation, and tech-
5 nology, including public broadband inter-
6 net; and

7 (xvi) mechanisms for democratic over-
8 sight of data, algorithmic, and techno-
9 logical systems, along with worker and
10 community participation in the develop-
11 ment and application of those systems, in
12 service of expanding and improving care
13 and social infrastructures;

14 (3) any COVID–19 relief and economic recovery
15 legislation must prioritize and invest in care infra-
16 structure as a down payment on building an inter-
17 connected, holistic caregiving system that—

18 (A) is the backbone of the economy and es-
19 sential to all people; and

20 (B) celebrates the interdependence of all
21 people;

22 (4) unpaid caregivers deserve support, care
23 workers deserve quality, high-paying, union jobs,
24 people with disabilities and older adults deserve
25 independence and self-determination, and every per-

1 son, at every stage of life, deserves to live, work,
2 play, and care with dignity; and

3 (5) our ultimate aim is to build an economy and
4 society based on care for people, communities, and
5 the planet we all share.

