

Recruiting New Workers to the Home Care Workforce

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We believe that caring, committed relationships between direct care workers and their clients are at the heart of quality care. Those relationships work best when direct care workers receive highquality training, living wages, and respect for the central role they play.



Our Strategy

Learn what works – and what doesn't.

Share lessons and implement best practices through hands-on coaching, training and consulting.

Support employers, policymakers and advocates to craft evidence-based policies and practices.



Overview

- Why does recruitment matter?
- What does effective recruitment look like?
- How can we recruit new populations?
- Coda: then what?



Why does recruitment matter?



"Number one issue"

"Terrifying."

"Untenable."

"Using every means available."

"Everyone is having difficulty finding someone."





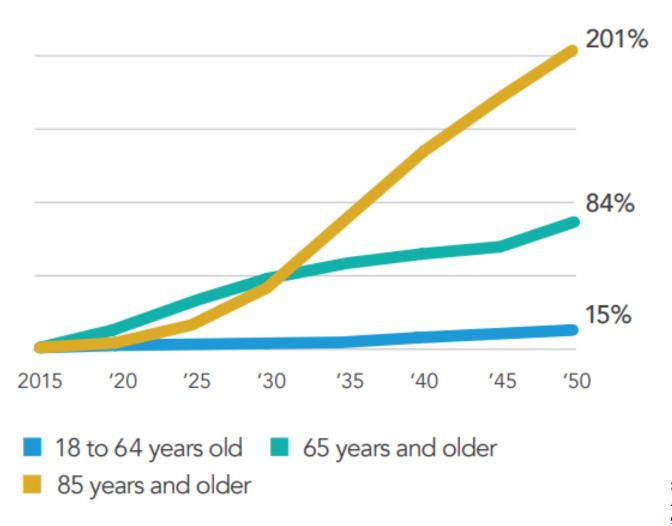


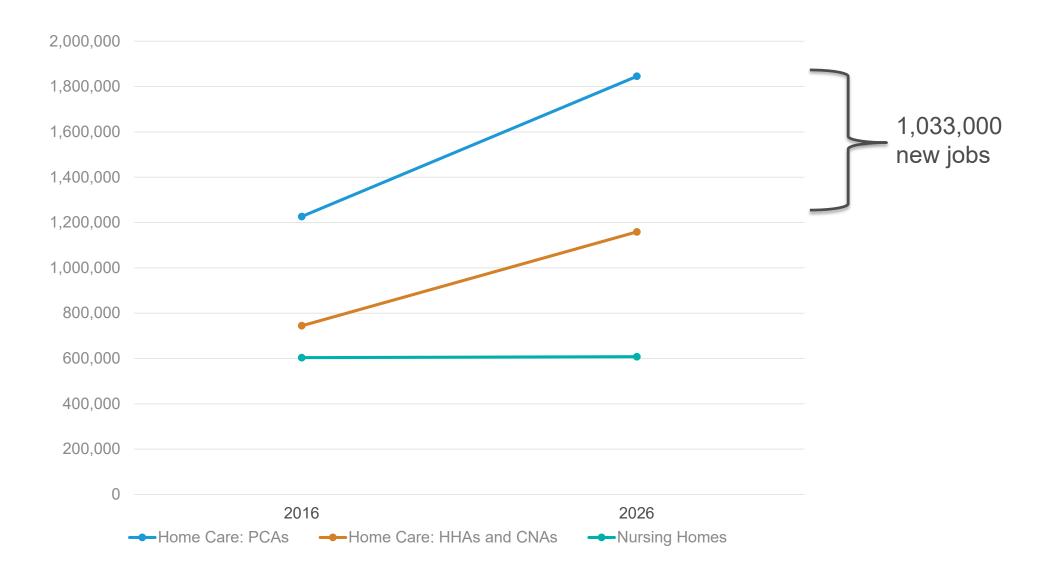
\$15.00



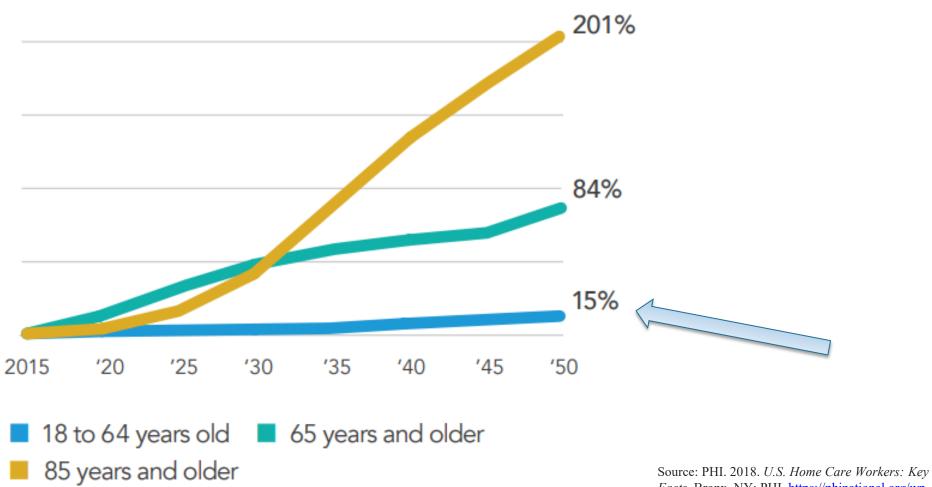
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PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH BY AGE GROUP, 2015 TO 2050



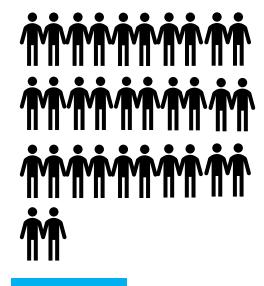


PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH BY AGE GROUP, 2015 TO 2050



Facts. Bronx, NY: PHI. https://phinational.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/U.S.-Home-Care-Workers-2018-PHI.pdf.

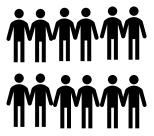
Ratio of People Aged 18-64 to 85+



32:1

2015





12:1

2050





What does effective recruitment look like?



Develop a recruitment plan



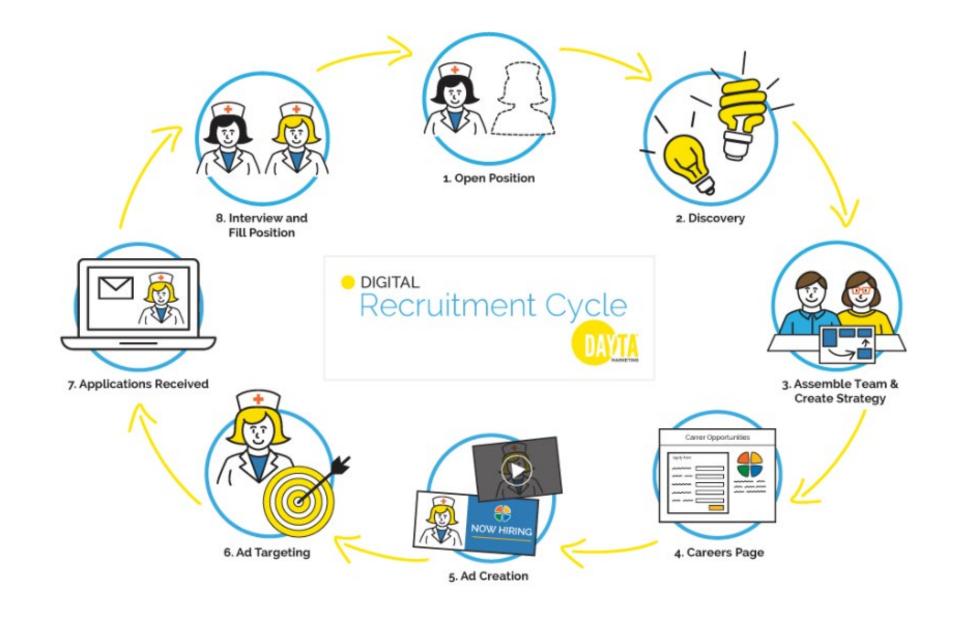
Create mission-driven materials



Identify a range of potential applicants



Use targeted outreach strategies





Between 2016 and 2017, the number of **new** applicants increased by 33%, the number of **hires** increased by 46%, and the number of vacant positions decreased by 45%.



How can we recruit new populations?



INCREASE IN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION BY GENDER AND AGE, 1996 TO 2026

(In Thousands)

Women 20 to 64 Years

1996 to 2006

7,686

2006 to 2016

3,210

2016 to 2026

3,544

Men 20 to 64 Years

1996 to 2006

8,669

2006 to 2016

2,153

2016 to 2026

2,173

All Genders 65 Years and Over

1996 to 2006 1,656

2006 to 2016 3,788

2016 to 2026

5,345

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Men comprise 53% of the labor force and 40% of family caregivers, but just 14% of the paid home care workforce.

> Recruit family caregivers



Accius, Jean. 2017. *Breaking Stereotypes: Spotlight on Male Family Caregivers*. Washington, DC: AARP Public Policy Institute. https://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/ppi/2017-01/Breaking-Stereotypes-Spotlight-on-Male-Family-Caregivers.pdf.



"We need to talk ... about caring as a gender-neutral idea, but also as something that's rooted in skills, in expertise."

Highlight direct care skills and competencies



Miller, Claire Cain and Ruth Fremson. 2018. "Forget About the Stigma': Male Nurses Explain Why Nursing Is a Job of the Future for Men." *New York Times*, January 4, 2018. https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2018/01/04/upshot/male-nurses.html? r=0.



"Many unemployed men who did manual labor say they can't take the time and make the effort to train for a new career because they have bills to pay."

Integrate training and job opportunities



Miller, Claire Cain. 2017. "Why Men Don't Want the Jobs Done Mostly by Women." *New York Times*, January 4, 2017. https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/04/upshot/why-men-dont-want-the-jobs-done-mostly-by-women.





68% of workers plan to keep working after retirement.

Promote home care as an "encore career"



Employee Benefit Research Institute (EBRI). 2018. 2018 Retirement Confidence Survey. Washington, DC: EBRI. https://www.ebri.org/pdf/surveys/rcs/2018/2018RCS_ReportV5MGAchecked.pdf.



Almost 60% of workers aged 45 and over report that they are "actively investing in their skills."

Integrate ongoing learning opportunities



Gratton, Lynda and Andrew Scott. 2016. "Our Assumptions About Old and Young Workers Are Wrong." *Harvard Business Review,* November 14, 2016. https://hbr.org/2016/11/our-assumptions-about-old-and-young-workers-are-wrong.



Nearly two-thirds of those aged 65+ work part time.

Promote flexible schedules



U.S. Census Bureau. 2016. *American Community Survey* (ACS), 2015 1-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data/pums.html; analysis by PHI (February 15, 2018).





51% of younger people in the labor force are also enrolled in education.

Recruit through schools and colleges



U.S. Census Bureau. 2016. American Community Survey (ACS), 2015 1-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data/pums.html; analysis by PHI (February 15, 2018).



Job satisfaction is higher among younger workers (18-34) who see their current position as a <u>career</u> rather than a stepping stone or "just a job."

Promote home care as a career entry point



Taylor, Paul et al. 2012. Young, Underemployed, and Optimistic: Coming of Age, Slowly, in a Tough Economy. Washington, DC: Pew Research Center. http://www.pewresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2012/02/young-underemployed-and-optimistic.pdf.



"Young adults ... need to mix work and learning at earlier stages to accelerate their launch into full-time careers."

Integrate training and job opportunities



Carnevale, Anthony P., Andrew R. Hanson, and Artem Gulish. 2013. *Failure to Launch: Structural Shift and the New Lost Generation*. Washington, DC: Georgetown University Public Policy Institute. https://cew-7632.kxcdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/FTL FullReport.pdf.



Coda: then what?



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