

The COVID recession has put domestic workers under a double pressure. Already underpaid, many have lost their jobs, or lost hours on the job, putting them under added financial stress. Even when on the job, however, domestic workers find themselves under added physical and psychological stress, acting as “essential workers” during a pandemic at some risk to their own health as they protect the health of others.

Domestic workers include house cleaners, nannies, and home care aides who care for people with disabilities or who are elderly or infirm.

- Black workers are disproportionately likely to be domestic workers in New York State. While Black workers are only **13 percent** of the labor force in New York, they make up **30 percent** of all domestic workers and **35 percent** of all home care aides.
- Of the six regions in New York, New York City has the highest share (**32 percent**) of Black domestic workers.
- Black domestic workers are continuing to put their lives at risk despite knowing that COVID-19 is most fatal for Blacks and Hispanics. The disparate racial impact of the virus is deeply rooted in the historic and ongoing racial disparities in health care, economic and social injustices.
- These are growing occupations. Over the next 10 years the Bureau of Labor Statistics projects the number of jobs for domestic workers will increase three times as fast as other occupations.

Despite Representing Only 13 percent of the Workforce, Black Workers are 30 percent of all Domestic Workers

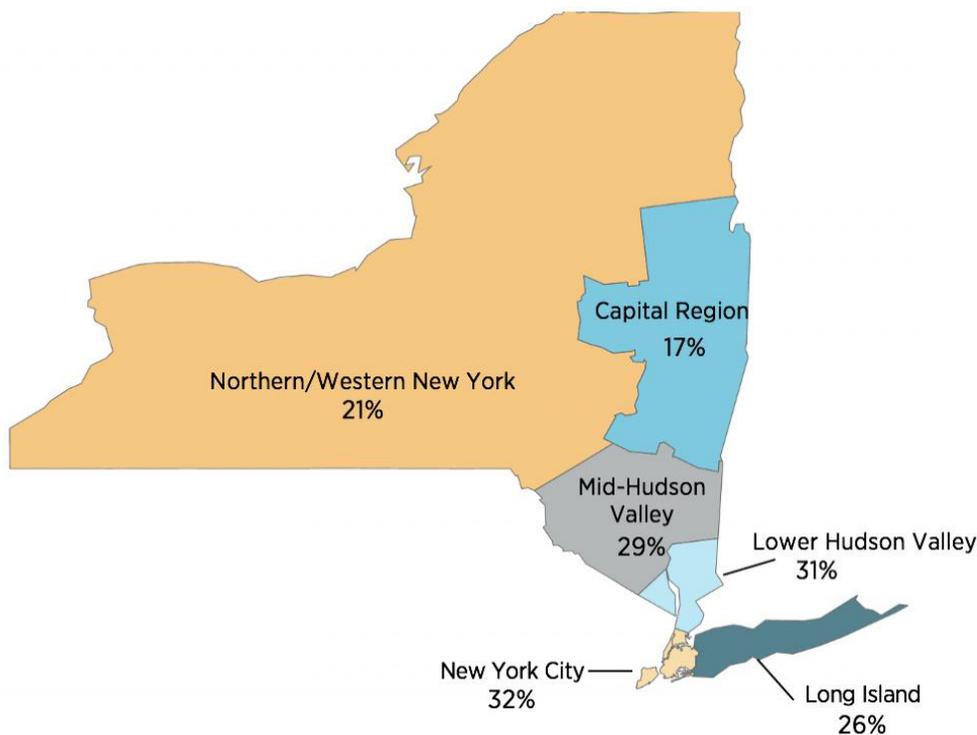


FIG. 1 Source: Fiscal Policy Institute analysis of data provided by the Economic Policy Institute, based on the 2018 American Community Survey 5-year data. *Preliminary data from a forthcoming report by the Fiscal Policy Institute.*