





Inclusive Leadership in Turbulent Times

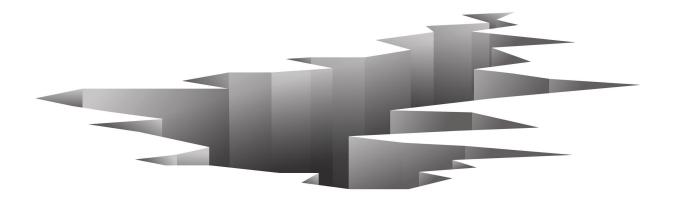
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July 9, 2020

Covid-19 has exacerbated and made visible existing inequalities.



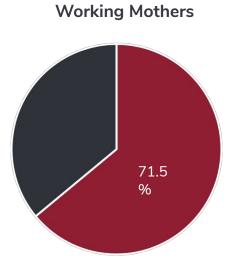
The gap has widened for many.



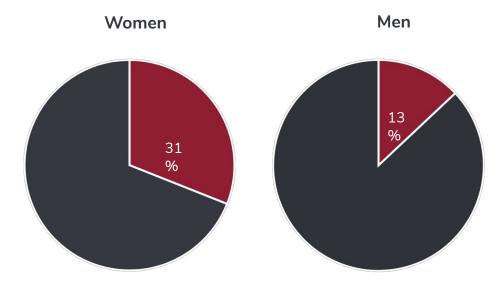


Gender

Some of the gendered effects of Covid-19



71.5% of mothers with children under age 18 are working (BLS, 2017-2018)



A recent LeanIn.org survey found that among heterosexual couples, **31%** of women with full-time jobs and families say they have more to do than they can possibly handle. Only **13%** of working men with families say the same.



Gender

Some of the gendered effects of Covid-19

Cognitive Labor

Anticipating the needs, identifying options for meeting them, deciding among options, monitoring the progress (Daminger 2019)

Increases in Domestic Violence

Economic Impact

Recession is hitting sectors with high proportions of women and care work (Kalev 2020)





Race

Intensified racialized patterns of race and violence

Xenophobia/Anti-Asian Incidents

Asian & Asian Americans are experiencing racist incidents, microaggressions, and violence (Shin Shin Tang 2020)

Anti-Black Racism

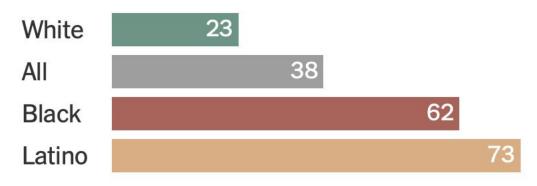
"We are living in a racism pandemic." (APA 2020)

Racist "Zoom-bombing" plagues schools, businesses and other organizations (NYT 2020)



Race, ethnicity and Covid-19

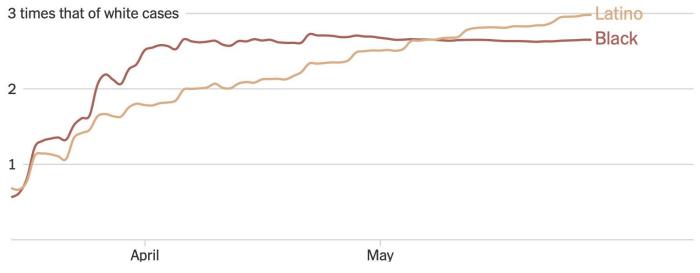
Coronavirus cases per 10,000 people





Race, ethnicity and Covid-19

Rate of Black and Latino coronavirus cases, compared with white cases

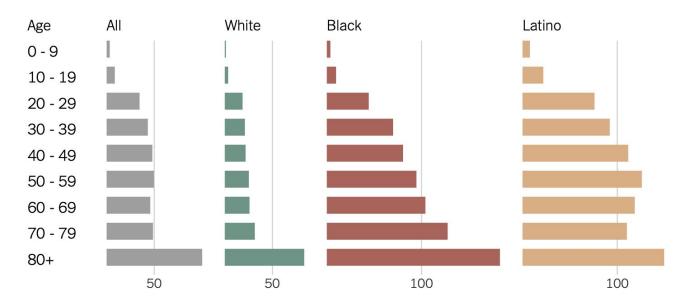


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention | Note: Data is through May 28.



Race, ethnicity, age and Covid-19

Coronavirus cases per 10,000 people, by age and race



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention | Note: Data is through May 28.

Source: The New York Times



Race

Racialized patterns exacerbate risks



Housing

Black and Latino families live in multigenerational homes at much higher rates (26% and 27%, respectively) than white families (16%) - Pew Research Center



Healthcare

Black Americans are known to have lower access to healthcare due to being underinsured (11% uninsured vs 7% national rate)

People of color also live in areas that may have lower access to healthcare resources and testing facilities



Jobs and Roles

Racialized and socio-economic patterns exacerbate risks



People of color in the US hold a higher % of essential jobs and jobs that can't be done remotely and safely (e.g. nursing, home care, restaurant workers)

Black Brazilians make deliveries, work in pharmacies and supermarkets, drive buses, and <u>clean apartments</u> – exposing them to more risk.

More than 70% of **Peruvians** work for cash in the informal sector, with little job security and no possibility of sick pay.

In **India**, 100 million migrant workers were affected by the lockdown



Education

Differential access to quality education exacerbated

Digital divide (lower access to technology and Internet) in the home

A recent UN report found that over 40% of learners across the globe do not have Internet at home

Public schools in lower income neighborhoods are under-resourced and less likely to have support and tools for distance learning

Parents from certain racial groups are more likely to be essential workers and therefore not at home to provide the extra support or supplemental education that more affluent parents can do when working from home





Crisis in Care Facilities

Risk and scarcity in care facilities exacerbate crisis conditions

Childcare

1 in 3 jobs in childcare sector were lost in April alone in the US

More than 100,000 providers have closed. And if a provider is open, they are operating at 50% or less capacity in the US

Elder Care

1 in 3 of all Covid-19 related deaths are Nursing Home related in the US



