To:	Interested Parties
Fr:	Celinda Lake, Alysia Snell, and Cate Gormley
Re:	LRP June Women Tracker Summary Points
Date:	June 24, 2021

Recent polling of women nationwide[1] finds high levels of support for both the American Jobs Plan and the American Family Plan driven by the inclusion of long-term care for seniors and people with disabilities and the inclusion of paid family and medical leave. There is widespread agreement that birth control should be available over the counter and many women would make this a voting issue, saying they would be more likely to support their member of Congress if they came out in support of birth control pills being available over the counter. Additionally, the threat to Roe v. Wade comes from a belief that it will be severely limited, rather than done away with, and women say that should either happen they would be more interested in voting in the 2022 elections.

Context Setting and the Economy

Women tend to think things have gotten better or stayed the same for them over the last 3-6 months. A third of women say things have gotten better over the past three months (36%) and past six months (34%). Similarly, a third say things have stayed about the same (34% and 35% respectively). Thinking about women specifically, they are slightly less likely to think things have gotten better for women (28% better for both the past three and six months) and slightly more likely to think things have stayed about the same (42% for both the past three and six months). A consistent quarter of women think things have gotten worse for them personally (26% past three months and 28% past six months) or for women in the country (25% worse for either three or six months).

- White non-college women, Native American women, and rural women are more likely to feel net negative about how things are going for themselves or women in general.

Women have mixed views of the nation's economy and a plurality think it has gotten worse over the past year. Over a third of women say it has gotten worse (37%), while 29% feel it has gotten better, and another 29% say it has stayed about the same. However, they are slightly optimistic about the future with 41% saying they expect the economy to get better (23% worse, 28% stay about the same).

- Most demographic groups are net negative about the state of the economy over the past year, except for Black and Asian American/Pacific Islander women, Democrats, post-graduates, single women, and urban women who are net positive. Similarly, most demographic groups are net positive about the future of the economy except for Republicans, non-college, and rural women who are net negative.

- Women say lack of childcare (52%), public schools not returning to full-time in person classes (43%), low pay (31%), and service and care sectors that many women work in are not yet hiring people (30%) are the top reasons that women are not gaining jobs back after being pushed out of the workforce by the pandemic. They are less likely to cite unemployment benefits being too high (24%) or women not wanting to go back to work outside the home

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[1] **Methodology**: Lake Research Partners designed and administered this online survey that was conducted from June 7 to June 14, 2021. The survey reached 1,000 women nationwide, with oversamples among African American women, Latinas, AAPI women, and Native American women (100 interviews among each) for a total of 1,400 interviews. Survey respondents were drawn from an online panel of adults. Oversamples were weighted down into the base to reflect their actual proportion. The margin of error is +/-3.1%.

(20%). Across demographic groups the lack of childcare leads as the top reason for women not gaining jobs back, except for women over 65, Republicans, white college women, and Latina mothers who split between lack of childcare and public schools not returning to full-time in person classes (women over 65 59% and 58% respectively; Republicans 40% and 39%; white college women 53% and 54%; Latina mothers 50% and 48%).

The American Jobs Plan

Women support the American Jobs Plan[2]. Seventy percent (70%) of women support the Plan with 40% in strong support. When we don't include language around how it will be paid for, still nearly seven out of ten women support the plan (68% support, 36% strong). Opposition is the same across both descriptions with less than two in ten expressing opposition (17%).

- Looking at the combined support (69% support, 38% strong) most groups net support the Plan by wide margins, with strong Republicans the only group that is net negative (-5). The groups that show the strongest support include Democrats (61% strong support), Black women (47%), urban women (46%), Native Americans (45%), Latinas (44%), college educated women (44%), and mothers (43%).
- **Women like best the inclusion of long-term care for seniors and people with disabilities in the American Jobs Plan (33% say they like that the best).** Most demographic groups indicate that long-term care is what they like best about the Plan, except for women under 30 who place clean drinking water (24%) at the top of their list. Women over 65 split between long-term care and roads and bridges (30% and 31% respectively), women in the West split between long-term care and clean energy technologies (23% and 22% respectively), and white college women split between long-term care, clean energy, and roads and bridges (23%, 22%, and 25% respectively).

The American Family Plan

Women show similar levels of support for the American Family Plan[3]. Seventy-two percent (72%) of women support the Plan with 41% in strong support. Again, when language around paying for the plan is not included support is similar (70% support, 39% strong).

- Looking at the combined support (71% support, 40% strong), all demographic groups net support the Plan. The groups that show the strongest support include Democrats (61% strong support), Black women (53%), Latinas (48%), mothers (48%) especially mothers with children under age 5 (58%), and urban women (47%).
- **The inclusion of paid family and medical leave stands out as what they like the best in the American Family Plan (32% say they like that the best).** Younger Independents (27% paid family leave, 23% child tax credit), younger Republicans (24% and 21%), and mothers (29%

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[2] The American Jobs Plan is a proposal to invest $2.25 trillion over eight years paid for by closing tax loopholes, so the wealthiest and big corporations pay their fair share in taxes. This will create millions of jobs and promote American manufacturing by funding physical infrastructure, like roads, bridges, schools, and clean drinking water systems, clean energy technologies, and the care economy, like long term care for seniors and people with disabilities. Do you support or oppose the American Jobs Plan? (Asked of half the sample)

[3] The American Family Plan is a proposal to invest $1.8 trillion in families, workers, and job creation paid for by closing tax loopholes, so the wealthiest and big corporations pay their fair share in taxes. This will provide paid family and medical leave to people, fund universal pre-kindergarten for 3- and 4-year-olds, make childcare more affordable for working-class and middle-class families, and reduce child poverty with a child tax credit for families. Do you support or oppose the American Family Plan? (Asked of half the sample)

and 28%) split between paid family and medical leave and the child tax credit. Mothers with children ages 5 to 11 like the child tax credit best (33%).

COVID-19 Vaccine

A solid majority of women say they have received at least one dose of a vaccine (57%). Older women over 45 (67%) are more likely than women under 45 (43%) to say they have received at least one dose. Women over 65 are most likely to have received at least one dose (79%).

- Looking at women across race and ethnicity, Asian American/Pacific Islander women are most likely to say they have received at least one dose (75%), followed by white women and Latinas (57% each), Black women (51%), and Native American women (47%).
- Across region, women in the Northeast are most likely to report receiving at least one dose (72%), while women in the South are less likely (46%), with solid majorities of women in the Midwest (57%) and West (65%) saying they have received at least one dose.
- Democrats are more likely to report receiving at least one dose (70%) compared to 45% of Republicans and 47% of Independents. Non-college educated women are less likely to have received one dose compared to college educated women (48% to 77%).
- Women with children under the age of 18 split on whether they will get their children ages 12-17 vaccinated right away (28%) or definitely not get them vaccinated (28%). Fourteen percent (14%) say their child aged 12-17 is already vaccinated, while 14% say they will only get their child vaccinated if their school or work requires it, and an additional 19% will wait to see how the vaccine is working.
- For women with younger children ages 0-11, they respond similarly with 26% saying they will get them vaccinated right away and 27% saying they will definitely not get them vaccinated. However, more women will wait to see how it is working for their younger children (30%).

More women have tried to convince family members, friends, or other acquaintances to get vaccinated (41%) than have tried to convince them to NOT get vaccinated (17%). Majorities of Democrats and college educated women have tried to convince others to get vaccinated (57% and 52% respectively), but at least three out ten Republicans and non-college educated women have also tried (30% and 37% respectively). Over a third of women (38%) have helped family members, friends, or others to get vaccinated. Latinas and Asian American/Pacific Islander women are more likely to have helped others get vaccinated (50% and 56% respectively).

Birth Control

Two-thirds (66%) of women agree that birth control pills should be available over the counter, with half of women strongly agreeing that they should be available (50%). Every demographic group net agrees that birth control pills should be available over the counter.

- While women under 45 show strong support (71% agree, 57% strong), women over 45 also agree (62% agree, 46% strong).
- Majorities of women across party agree with making birth control pills available over the counter: Democrats (77% agree, 60% strong), Independents (62%, 52%), Republicans (57%, 39%).
- There is also agreement across race: white women (66% agree, 50% strong), Black women (67%, 52%), Latinas (69%, 55%), Asian American/Pacific Islander women (65%, 47%), Native American women (63%, 57%). And across U/S/R lines with urban women the most supportive (71% agree, 57% strongly), followed by suburban women (68%, 47%), and rural women (60%, 48%).

- Pro-choice women show strong agreement (80% agree, 63% strong), while a majority of anti-choice women agree with making birth control pills available over the counter (58%, 41%).
- Women who agree with making them available over the counter volunteer they feel this way because they support accessibility (30%) and believe it will prevent unintended pregnancies (20%). While for those who disagree with making them available over the counter, it is because they think the pills should be prescribed by a health care professional (23%) or because of a desire to preserve safety and decrease health risks (21%).

Women would make over the counter birth control a voting issue, with nearly half (46%) saying if their member of Congress came out in support of birth control pills over the counter, they would be more likely to vote for them (16% less likely and 28% no difference).

- While Democrats are more likely to say this would be a voting issue (61% more likely), even a third of Independents and Republicans say they would be more likely to vote on this issue (33% and 36% respectively). Similarly, 52% of college educated women would be more likely to vote on this issue, as would 44% of non-college women (including 44% of white non-college educated women).
- Women across U/S/R lines say this could be a voting issue (53% more likely urban women, 44% suburban women, 41% rural women).
- Pro-choice women (62% more likely) and anti-choice women (36% more likely) would also make this a voting issue.

Roe v. Wade

Women are more likely to think Roe v. Wade, a person's right to abortion, will be severely limited in the next two years by the Supreme Court, than to think it will be done away with by the Court.[4] Forty percent (40%) of women say it is likely it will be severely limited (29% not likely), while 26% say it likely will be done away with (41% not likely). There is a significant number of women who are not sure under both scenarios (31% not sure severely limited, 33% not sure done away with).

- **Across most demographic groups, women are net unlikely to think Roe will be done away with, except for mothers (net +3 likely).**
- **Similarly, while most groups are net likely to think Roe will be severely limited,), weak Republicans (net -4), older Independents[5] (net -15), and older Republicans (net -5) do not think Roe will be severely limited.**
- Women across U/S/R lines are net likely to think Roe will be severely limited (urban net +15 likely; suburban net +11; rural net +5).

Women say if Roe were done away with or severely limited it would make them more interested in voting in the 2022 elections (43% more interested and 46% more interested respectively). Across demographic groups women are net likely to be more interested in the elections under either scenario.

- **Pro-choice women would be more motivated to vote if either outcome occurred (59% more interested) compared to anti-choice women (35%), as would Democrats (57%) compared to Republicans (39%).**

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[4] Half the sample heard severely limited and half the sample heard done away with.
[5] Note small sample size.