Women and Work Two Years Into the Pandemic

March 2022
The research

• National mixed-mode survey, February 7 – February 25, 2022
  ➢ 1,000 nationally representative “base” sample (MOE +/- 3.1%)*
  ➢ 2,800 additional interviews across 9 oversamples, weighted to proportion
    ➢ 400 interviews among Black women; 400 among Latinas; 200 among AAPI women
    ➢ 300 interviews among women who lost or quit a job during the pandemic
    ➢ 300 interviews among women in low paid jobs making $15/hour or less
    ➢ 300 interviews in each of four states (Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, West Virginia)
  ➢ 50% of interviews conducted online; 29% by cell; 21% by landline

*MOE calculations assume this poll were conducted among a probability sample and are at the 95 percent confidence interval. MOE for oversampled groups range from +/- 3.3 to +/-6.1. Margin of error is higher among subgroups.

The data are statistically weighted to ensure the sample’s regional, age, and gender composition reflects that of the estimated general population of adults in the U.S. Some oversamples and demographics still need to be matched to known census figures.

In this report, results are expressed as percentages unless otherwise noted.
Highly Volatile Employment Landscape
Low-paid women most likely to have lost or quit job

Did you lose or quit your job during the COVID-19 pandemic?

% who said “Yes”

“Low paid” = $15/hour or less, includes:
- 48% of women
- 25% of men

23 Women
19 Men
41 Low-paid women
26 White women
15 Black women
20 Latina women
11 AAPI women
They are also much more likely to have had hours *reduced*

Did you or your employer reduce your hours during the pandemic?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>% who said “Yes”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-paid women</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White women</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black women</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latina women</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAPI women</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
More than 1 in 3 low-paid women *changed* jobs during pandemic

**Did you change jobs during the COVID-19 pandemic?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Low-paid women</th>
<th>White women</th>
<th>Black women</th>
<th>Latina women</th>
<th>AAPI women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% who said “Yes”
Women less likely than men to have returned to work

(IF LOST OR QUIT JOB) Did you get a new job since losing or quitting your job?

% who said “Yes”

Women: 42%
Men: 67%
Mothers: 41%
Fathers: 78%
Caregiver & mother: 46%
Caregiver & father: 83%
Low-paid women: 58%
White women: 38%
Black women: 59%
Latina women: 53%
AAPI women: 47%
COVID and related schedule shifts behind job status changes

(IF YES IN LOSEJOB, COVIDJOB, REENTER, OR LOSEHOURS) In just a few words, why did your job status change during the pandemic? (% women)

**COVID**
- General pandemic: 11%
- COVID health concerns: 11%
- COVID restrictions: 8%

**SCHEDULE CHANGES**
- Hours were cut: 3%
- Started WFH: 2%
- Working part-time: 2%
- Picked up extra work: 1%
- Job didn’t allow WFH: 1%

**LEFT/QUIT JOB**
- Let go from job: 14%
- Quit for more pay: 4%
- Stressful conditions: 3%
- Better opportunities: 2%
- Hard to find work: 1%
- I quit: 1%

**PERSONAL**
- Changed careers: 4%
- New caregiving responsibilities: 3%
- Retired: 2%
- Disabled: 2%
- Lack of childcare: 2%
- Promoted: 1%
- Had a child: 1%

35% either lost hours or were let go.

6% of all status changes driven by caregiving issues. Among moms who lost/quit jobs, 16% of changes driven by these reasons (23% for moms with kids under 5)
Men more likely than women to say new job status is better

[IF LOST/QUIT/REENTERED/CHANGED JOB] Thinking about your new job or employment status compared to your previous one, do you find it to be much better, somewhat better, somewhat worse, much worse, or about the same.

36% of women changed job status or job during pandemic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Better</th>
<th>Worse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White women</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black women</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latina women</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAPI women</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Women less likely than men to receive benefits from their job

(IF EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME) Which of the following benefits do you receive through your current or most recent employment, if any?

- Health insurance
- Paid family leave
- Paid medical leave
- Paid sick days
- Paid vacation
- Retirement benefits or a 401K
- None of the above

![Bar chart showing comparison between women, men, and low-paid women for each benefit category.]
Negative Effects on Mental Health and Financial Security
Mental health worsens most for women who lost jobs, are low paid

Would you say that the COVID-19 pandemic had a positive, a negative or no impact on your mental health, such as depression, anxiety, or sleep difficulties?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>% saying negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moms</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dads</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White women</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black women</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latina women</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAPI women</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women, no longer working</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-paid women</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Expenses and health are biggest stressors
Women also more likely to say they sought professional help

(IF NEGATIVE IN MENTHEAL) During the pandemic have you received treatment from a mental health professional, such as therapy or medication, for issues related to mental health?

% who said “Yes”

- Women: 34%
- Men: 20%
- Black Women: 24%
- Latina women: 35%
- AAPI women: 23%
- Women who left/quit job: 40%
- Low-paid women: 37%

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Majority of low-paid women and women who left jobs facing barriers for help on mental health

(If mental health worse, and have not received treatment) Which of these best describes why you did not receive treatment from a mental health professional for issues related to mental health?

- I can handle myself or do not need it
- I did not have the time or energy
- Not affordable
- Too hard to find a provider

Women

- 41% I can handle myself or do not need it
- 19% I did not have the time or energy
- 14% Not affordable
- 8% Too hard to find a provider

Men

- 64% I can handle myself or do not need it
- 14% I did not have the time or energy
- 10% Not affordable
- 5% Too hard to find a provider

Women who lost/quit job

- 43% I can handle myself or do not need it
- 24% I did not have the time or energy
- 17% Not affordable
- 10% Too hard to find a provider

Low-paid women

- 41% I can handle myself or do not need it
- 26% I did not have the time or energy
- 20% Not affordable
- 7% Too hard to find a provider
Women more likely to be worse off financially since pandemic

Compared to before the pandemic, is your family's financial situation today better, worse, or is it about the same?

- **Women**
  - Better: 15
  - Worse: 39

- **Men**
  - Better: 28
  - Worse: 26

- **Women who lost/quit job**
  - Better: 15
  - Worse: 66

- **Low-paid women**
  - Better: 17
  - Worse: 51
For those worse off, women more likely to have used up savings, experienced job loss, or reduced hours

(AMONG THOSE DOING WORSE) Which of the following explains why your family's financial situation is worse than it was before the pandemic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Used up savings</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You or a family member lost a job</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in pay or hours worked</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fell behind on rent or mortgage payments</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had more medical expenses</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fell behind on student debt or credit cards</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had to pay more for child or relative care</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Differing reasons for being financially worse off

(AMONG THOSE DOING WORSE) Which of the following explains why your family's financial situation is worse than it was before the pandemic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>White women</th>
<th>Black women</th>
<th>Latina women</th>
<th>AAPI women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You or a family member lost a job</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used up savings</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in pay or hours worked</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fell behind on rent or mortgage payments</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had more medical expenses</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fell behind on student debt or credit cards</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had to pay more for child or relative care</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Bar chart showing the percentage of women in different groups affected by each reason]
Higher pay for those better off; women more likely to be working more

(AMONG THOSE DOING BETTER) Which of the following explains why your family's financial situation is better than it was before the pandemic?

- Higher pay at work
- More working hours
- Stimulus checks, Child Tax Credit payments, or other benefits
- Lower expenditures
- More savings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher pay at work</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More working hours</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulus checks, Child Tax Credit payments, or other benefits</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower expenditures</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More savings</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Benefits received during the pandemic

I am now going to read a list of government programs and policies that may have helped you during the COVID-19 pandemic. For each, please say if you have received that benefit? (% saying yes)

- **Stimulus checks**: 79% (Women), 84% (Women who lost/quit job), 82% (Low-paid women), 82% (Mothers)
- **Unemployment benefits**: 23% (Women), 54% (Women who lost/quit job), 34% (Low-paid women), 32% (Mothers)
- **Expanded Child Tax Credit**: 26% (Women), 26% (Women who lost/quit job), 37% (Low-paid women), 33% (Mothers)
- **Rental assistance**: 14% (Women), 22% (Women who lost/quit job), 16% (Low-paid women), 20% (Mothers)
- **Pause on evictions**: 12% (Women), 22% (Women who lost/quit job), 17% (Low-paid women), 20% (Mothers)
- **Paused student loans**: 21% (Women), 21% (Women who lost/quit job), 26% (Low-paid women), 31% (Mothers)
- **COVID paid sick days**: 17% (Women), 22% (Women who lost/quit job), 22% (Low-paid women), 25% (Mothers)
- **COVID paid caregiving leave**: 11% (Women), 14% (Women who lost/quit job), 13% (Low-paid women), 15% (Mothers)
For low-paid/unemployed, stimulus more often went to food, utilities, and rent

(IF YES TO STIMULUS CHECKS) What did you and your household mostly spend your stimulus check or checks on? You may select up to two options.

- Food
- Utilities or cell phone bill
- Paying down debts
- Rent or mortgage
- Saving or investments
- Vehicle or transportation costs
- Health care expenses or medical debt
- Child care

Women
Women who lost/quit job
Low-paid women
Men
Similar story for unemployment benefits

(IF YES TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS) What did you and your household mostly spend your extended employment benefits on? You may select up to two options.
Barriers to re-entering the workforce
Most say they have taken on more responsibilities at home

Now I am going to read you some statements. After I read the statement please tell me whether you agree or disagree with that statement.

I have had to take a lot more responsibility for household chores and care of family members during this pandemic.

![Bar chart showing the percentage of agreement and disagreement among different groups.]

- Women: Agree 57%, Disagree 42%
- Men: Agree 53%, Disagree 45%
- Mothers: Agree 72%, Disagree 28%
- Fathers: Agree 68%, Disagree 32%
- Moms, kids <5: Agree 84%, Disagree 16%
- Dads, kids <5: Agree 74%, Disagree 26%
- Women who lost/quit job: Agree 74%, Disagree 26%
- Low-paid women: Agree 69%, Disagree 31%
Inability to work when children are home

(IF HAVE KIDS UNDER 18 AT HOME) When your child or children are not at school in person or when you do not have child care, does it affect your ability to work or look for work?

% who said “Yes”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who lost/quit job</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-paid women</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with kids &lt;5</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men with kids &lt;5</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Men more likely to keep the same hours when children are home

(IF HAVE KIDS UNDER 18 AT HOME) When your child or children are not at school in person or when you do not have child care, do you:

- Keep the same hours
- Reduce hours working or looking for work
- Spend more time on nights/weekends working/looking for work
- Stop working or looking for work altogether

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mothers</th>
<th>Fathers</th>
<th>Mothers with kids under 5</th>
<th>Fathers with kids under 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keep the same hours</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce hours working or</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>looking for work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spend more time on</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>nights/weekends working/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>looking for work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop working or looking</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for work altogether</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Women much less likely to keep same hours when kids are home

(IF HAVE KIDS UNDER 18 AT HOME) When your child or children are not at school in person or when you do not have child care, do you:

- Women
- Men
- Low-paid women
- White women
- Black women
- Latina women
- AAPI women

White and AAPI women more likely to be:
- married/living with partner
- not considered an essential worker
A quarter provide caregiving assistance for ill, disabled, elderly

Are you currently providing ongoing living or caregiving assistance to a family member who is ill, disabled, or elderly?

- **Women**: 75% Yes, 24% No
- **Men**: 77% Yes, 22% No
- **Women who lost/quit job**: 66% Yes, 34% No
- **Low-paid women**: 71% Yes, 28% No
Most are not using professional caregiving assistance

(IF YES) Have you used professional home or community based services to help with caregiving for an ill, elderly, or disabled family member?

- **Women**: 35% Yes, 64% No
- **Men**: 45% Yes, 53% No
- **Black women**: 38% Yes, 62% No
- **Latina women**: 42% Yes, 57% No
- **AAPI women**: 34% Yes, 63% No
- **Women who lost/quit job**: 32% Yes, 68% No
- **Low-paid women**: 35% Yes, 65% No

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More than 1 in 4 women not getting help due to high costs

(If NO) Which of these best describes why you did not use professional home or community based services to help with caregiving?

- I prefer to take care of them myself
  - Women: 49
  - Women who lost/quit job: 39
  - Low-paid women: 48

- Not affordable
  - Women: 26
  - Women who lost/quit job: 34
  - Low-paid women: 32

- Could not find the right service or provider
  - Women: 12
  - Women who lost/quit job: 13
  - Low-paid women: 11
Latinas and low-paid women most likely to be working in person

(IF EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME IN EMPLOY22) Are you currently:

- From home only
- Hybrid
- In person only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Black women</th>
<th>Latina women</th>
<th>AAPI women</th>
<th>Low-paid women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From home only</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In person only</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dads more likely than moms to have accommodating employer

(IF YES IN KIDS OR CAREGIVE) How likely is it that your employer will allow you to change your work schedule to accommodate your caregiving needs?

% who said very or somewhat likely

- Women: 52%
- Black women: 54%
- Latina women: 56%
- AAPI women: 41%
- Moms: 54%
- Dads: 66%
- Moms, kids under 5: 55%
- Dads, kids under 5: 75%

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Low-paid workers more likely to get 2 weeks or less notice on work schedule

(IF EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME IN EMPLOY20 OR EMPLOY22) In your current or most recent job, how many weeks in advance does your employer usually tell you what your work schedule will be? If your schedule is always the same or you set your own hours, please say so.

% who said 2 weeks or less notice:

- Women: 25%
- Men: 24%
- Working mothers: 26%
- Low-paid women: 35%
Getting back to, and thriving at, work
Almost half of those who left workforce are looking

In terms of your current job status, are you:

- **Unemployed, looking**: 46%
- **Retired**: 18%
- **Stay-at-home parent**: 18%
- **Unemployed, not looking**: 9%
- **Non-working student**: 4%

% among women who were working at beginning of pandemic, but no longer are
Women less likely than men to say there are good job opportunities

Now I am going to read you some statements. After I read the statement please tell me whether you agree or disagree with that statement.

I think there are good job opportunities available right now for someone like me.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who lost/quit job</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-paid women</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Low paid women and women who left jobs looking for new employment

Do you plan on changing jobs or finding new employment within the next 6 months?

% who said “Yes”

- Working women: 26%
- Working men: 21%
- Low-paid women: 41%
- Women who have not returned to work: 58%
- Women who re-entered workforce: 47%
Women who are no longer working are looking for salary and benefits, control of hours, and ability to work from home.

Which of the following is MOST important to you in a job?

- Salary and benefits
- Control over my hours
- Ability to work from home
- Opportunities for career growth
- Who my coworkers or managers are
- The length or costs of my commute

![Bar chart showing preferences for different job attributes by gender.]

Women: 48, 19, 22, 17, 10, 8
Women, no longer working: 43, 26, 32, 21, 8, 11
Men: 49, 21, 17, 22, 12, 9
Most popular polices support women’s ability to work

Here are some policies that Congress is considering. For each one, please indicate if you support or oppose that policy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Strongly support</th>
<th>Somewhat support</th>
<th>Total Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide workers with paid family/medical leave</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase funding for home care for seniors/disabled</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure access to high-quality, affordable child care</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant right to request work schedule change</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase wages for tipped workers</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund free Pre-K for ages 3-4</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide access to comprehensive health care w/o cost share</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase national minimum wage to $15 per hour</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect employees' right to discuss salaries</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure families can access expanded child tax credit</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require employers report pay data by demographics</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect access to reproductive health care</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here are some policies that Congress is considering. For each one, please indicate if you support or oppose that policy.

**Strong support from women for care infrastructure proposals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Strongly support</th>
<th>Somewhat support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide workers with paid family/medical leave</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase funding for home care for seniors/disabled</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure access to high-quality, affordable child care</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund free Pre-K for ages 3-4</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure families can access expanded child tax credit</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Strong support from men for care infrastructure proposals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
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<td>60</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>48</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>52</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure families can access expanded child tax credit</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank you

Canada
350-1 1st Canadian Place
Toronto Board of Trade Tower
Toronto, ON M5X 1C1
+1 647 526 6754

World Headquarters
1101 15th Street NW.
Suite 900
Washington, DC 20005
+1 202 478 8300

United Kingdom
2 Eastbourne Terrace
London W2 6LG, UK
+44 20 3740 9029