





turning questions into answers

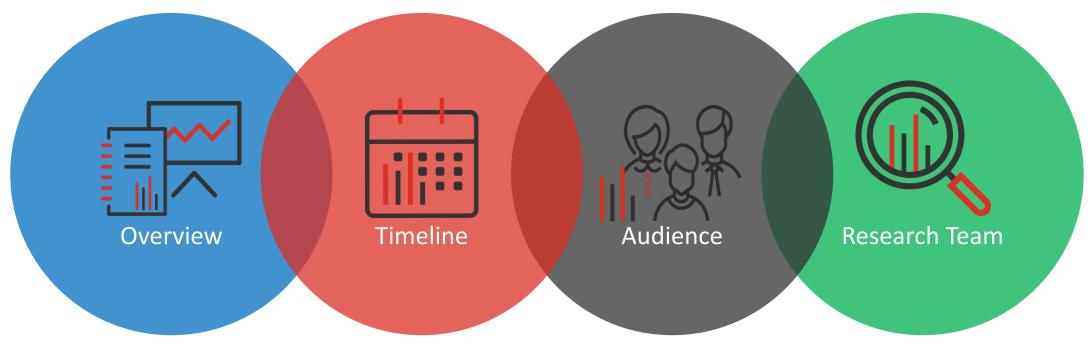
National Paid Leave Survey: Key Highlights

September 20, 2021

Methodology:







- Public Opinion
 Strategies & RG
 Strategies conducted a national online survey on behalf of ACLI.
- The survey was conducted August 17-31, 2021.
- The survey was conducted among N=1,000 registered voters.
- The confidence interval for a survey of N=1,000 is +/- 3.53%.
- Harrington, Will
 Gudelunas & Matt
 Rodriguez were the
 principal researchers on
 this project. Russ
 Brunner was the
 project director and
 Rob Frey provided
 analytical support.

Key Findings:





- Voters overwhelmingly say it is or would be important to them that their employer offer paid leave.
 - This is true of both voters who are currently employed as well as those voters who are not currently employed (retired, stay at home parents, students, unemployed).
- More than seven in ten voters say all employers should be required to offer paid extended leave benefits to all their employees who have worked for the employer for at least 12 months.
 - Majorities of voters support this premise across party affiliation.

Key Findings:





- Three out of four voters or more support paid leave policy approaches that focus on:
 - Creating a paid leave program via a partnership between government and private plans for employees working in small businesses or those who do not have employers
 - Modifying and expanding unpaid leave available through employers to also include paid leave
 - Providing tax credits or incentives to employers
- There is substantial support for these three approaches across party affiliation.

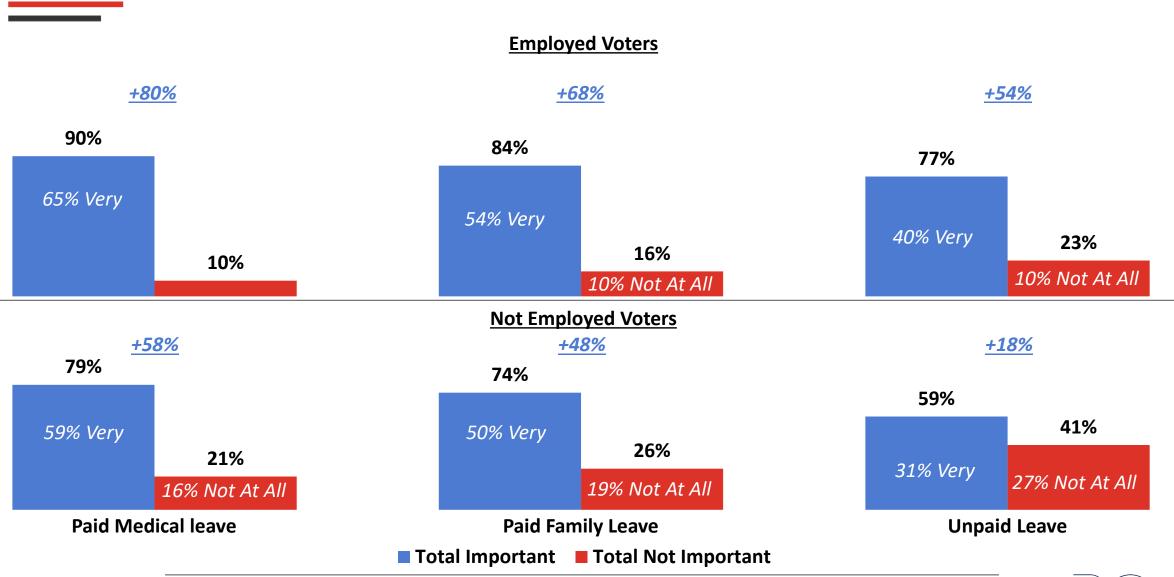
Key Findings:





- Voters overwhelmingly want paid leave to be accomplished by building on and expanding existing employer-based paid leave benefits not by creating a new national federal government program.
 - This is true across party affiliation.

Voters overwhelmingly say it is or would be important that their employer offer paid leave. This is true of voters who are currently employed as well as those voters who are not.





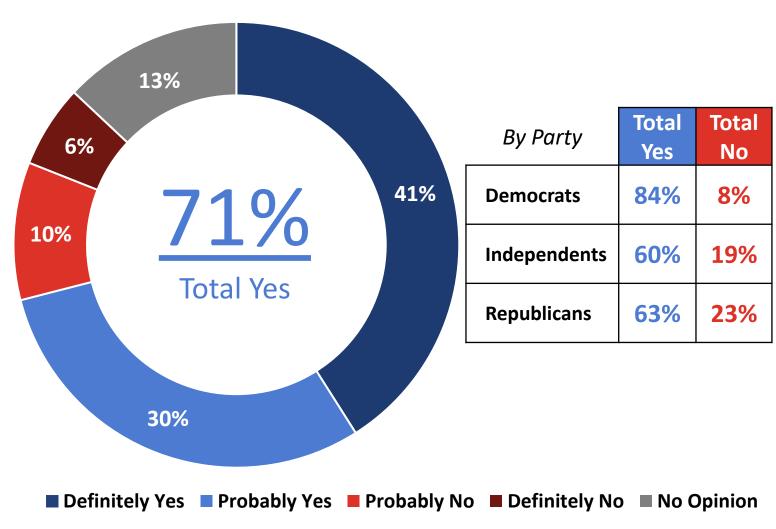


More than seven in ten voters say <u>all</u> employers should be required to offer paid extended leave benefits to <u>all their employees</u> who have worked for the employer for a year plus. There is support <u>across party</u> affiliation.

Thinking now about <u>paid</u> extended leave benefits that some employers offer to their employees to be able to care for a new child, or to recover from a serious illness, or to care for a seriously ill family member.

Today, these paid leave benefits are provided through employer-based plans either paid for by the employer, the employer and the employee, or just the employee in the form of monthly premiums or payroll taxes.

Do you think <u>all</u> employers should be required to offer <u>paid</u> extended leave benefits to all of their employees who have worked for the employer for at least 12 months or do you not have an opinion one way or the other about this?







Approaches To Increase Access To Paid Leave:





- Create a paid leave program via a partnership between the government and private plans for employees who work for small businesses unable to afford paid leave or workers that do not have employers (e.g. self-employed people, independent contractors, "gig" workers, etc.). The money and benefits would be provided through private paid leave plans with the government setting the standard benefits for the plans. Federal government support and funding would be provided to low-income workers to help them pay the monthly premium for coverage.
- Modify and expand the unpaid leave available through employers today to also include
 paid leave. Employers would be required to offer eligible employees guaranteed partial
 wages. The money and benefits would be provided through an employer-based system and
 coverage.
- Provide tax credits and incentives to employers and small businesses who offer paid leave benefits to their employees. Employers would receive a tax credit based on the percentage of partial wages they provide to an employee who uses paid leave. The tax credit would range from 12.5% to 25% for employers who pay 50% to 100% of employees' normal wages.

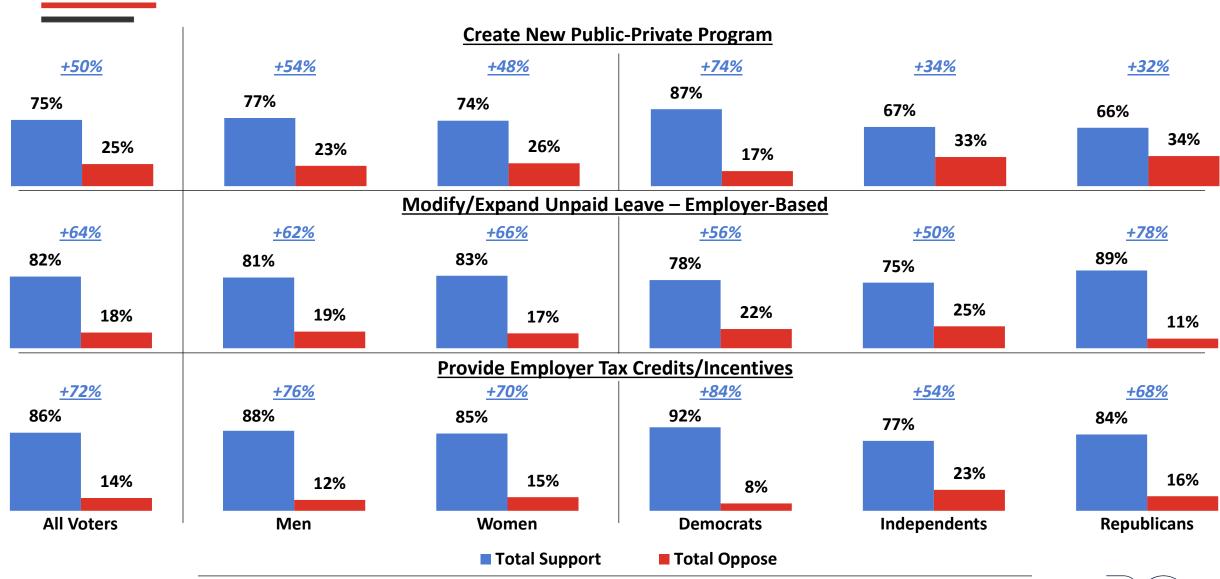
Three out of four voters or more support these policy approaches to increasing access to paid leave:

	Strongly Support	Total Support	Total Oppose	Strongly Oppose
Creating a paid leave program via a partnership between the government and private plans for employees who work for small businesses unable to afford paid leave or workers that do not have employers.	34%	75%	25%	11%
Modifying and expanding the unpaid leave available through employers today to also include paid leave.	36%	82%	18%	7%
Providing tax credits and incentives to employers and small businesses who offer paid leave benefits to their employees.	40%	86%	14%	6%





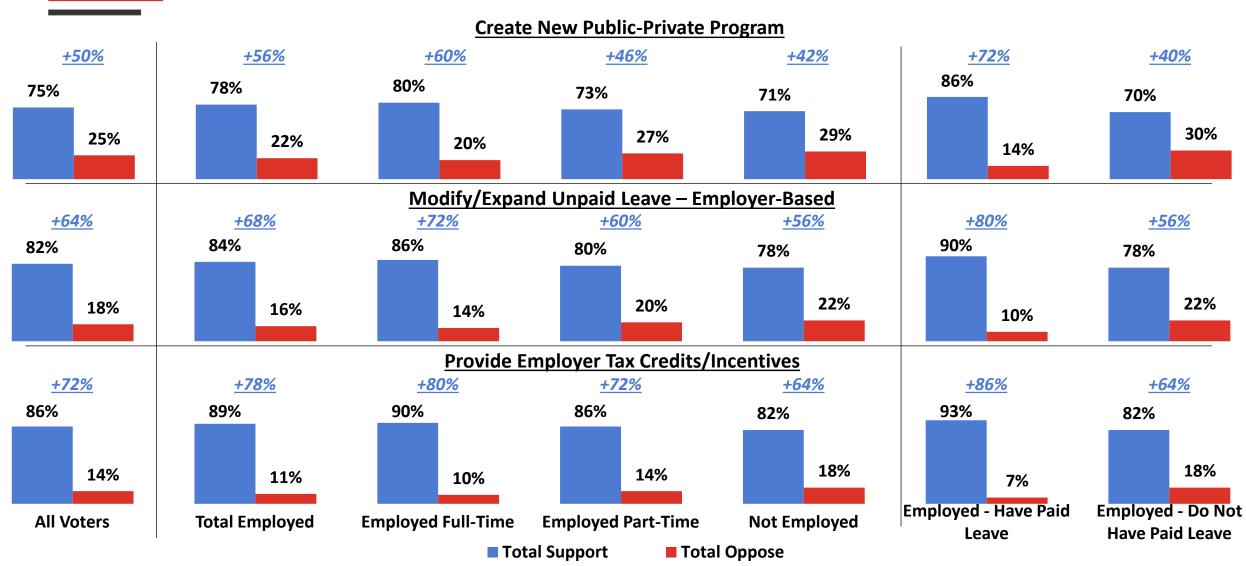
Support for Different Approaches to Increase Access to Paid Leave by Gender & Party







Support for Different Approaches to Increase Access to Paid Leave by Employment & Paid Leave Status







More than seven in ten voters want paid leave to be accomplished by building on and expanding the existing employer-based paid leave benefits. Majorities of voters across party affiliation agree.

Build on and expand existing employer-based paid leave benefits and create new partnerships between the government and the employer-based system so all employers can offer paid leave benefits to their employees.

All Voters	<u>Democrats</u>	<u>Independents</u>	Republicans
72 %	63%	76%	79%

Create a new national federal government program that provides paid leave benefits to all workers in the U.S. that is run by a government agency.





PUBLIC OPINION STRATEGIES

turning questions into answers

Bill McInturff

Elizabeth Harrington

Bill@pos.org

Elizabeth@pos.org



Will Gudelunas

Matt Rodriguez

will@rg-strategies.com

matt@rg-strategies.com