

**TO:** *Interested Parties*

**FROM:** *YWCA USA and FINN Partners*

**DATE:** August 26, 2022

**RE:** YWomenVote 2022 – Midterm Election Study

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In the summer of 2022, YWCA USA commissioned a survey with Finn Partners to understand the concerns and priorities of women in the United States as the nation draws closer to the midterm election. This is the 5<sup>th</sup> national survey that YWCA USA has conducted since 2012, and is based on a survey fielded from June 21 to August 2, 2022, which reached a representative sample of 3,354 women nationwide.

Overall, the YWomenVote 2022 – Midterm Election Study sheds light on American women’s current state of mind when it comes to the upcoming midterms, the personal worries they have about their own lives and communities, and the policies they believe Congress should act on in the areas of gender-based violence, child care, women’s economic security, women’s health and community well-being, and racial justice and civil rights. This study also includes data and findings related to recent high profile social concerns, specifically: abortion rights and reproductive health, mass shootings and gun violence, the mental health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the rise in white nationalism, and racial violence.

Consistent with YWCA USA’s intersectional mission to eliminate racism and empower women, the reach of this survey (see Survey Methodology below) enabled YWCA USA and Finn Partners to examine the perspectives of women overall; four distinct racial and ethnic subgroups of women (Black, Hispanic/Latina, Asian American and Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaska Native); generational subgroups (Gen Z, Millennial, Gen X, Baby Boomer, and +75); younger women from racial and ethnic subgroups; and taking into consideration factors such as party identification, socioeconomic and disability status, and motherhood.

YWCA has long centered women and girls of color in its work precisely because they experience overlapping injustices due to their race, gender, and many times, socioeconomic backgrounds. Their perspectives are also frequently overlooked as policy decisions are made. While YWCA recognizes that race is a social construct, this study analyzes survey results through the lens of race and gender in order to deepen understanding of the concerns and priorities of women, and because it is an essential step in dismantling systemic and structural racism in public policy and practice. Similarly, the perspectives of young women, particularly Gen Z and millennial women of color, are highlighted throughout this report in keeping with YWCA’s generations-long commitment to cultivating young women’s leadership, engagement, and advocacy.

The concerns and policy solutions tested in this survey reflect long-standing priorities of YWCA USA that relate both to advancing YWCA’s mission and to the community-based programs and services YWCA provides. Consistent with YWCA USA’s mission and practices, use of “women” in this report is intended to be as inclusive as possible, to include cis, trans, gender non-conforming, and gender queer individuals. Data presented in this study is based on the responses of any individuals who self-identified as female.

## Key Findings

As detailed more fully in the sections below on women’s concerns, women’s policy preferences, and demographic snapshots, notable findings from this study include the following:

### **Election Enthusiasm:**

- About half of women are very enthusiastic about voting in the midterms and two-thirds recognize that both federal and state elections will have an impact on their personal lives.
- Women of color and younger women however, express lower levels of enthusiasm to vote.

### **Women’s concerns are increasing, particularly with respect to economic security, gender-based violence, racial justice, mental health, child care, and reproductive rights.**

- Women nationwide – especially women of color and younger women of color – are reporting high levels of anxiety related to a host of issues. Eight concerns top the list of 18 concerns tested: cost of living (86% of women overall are very or somewhat worried), mass shootings and gun safety (76%), family income (68%), affording rent or mortgage (62%), white nationalism (54%), abortion rights (51%), access to affordable mental health services (51%), and earning equal pay (50%).
- Notably, women’s anxiety has increased when compared to our previous study which concluded in January of 2022: 12 out of 13 concerns tested in both studies saw increases in the level of women saying they were somewhat or very worried for themselves and their families.
  - The biggest increases in worry among women overall between January 2022 and June 2022 include: being able to meet family expenses (+14), experiencing gender-based violence (+13), being able to afford rent or mortgage (+13), keeping one’s family safe from police violence (+11), the rise in white nationalism (+10), and having access to affordable mental health services (+10)
- Younger generations are more likely to feel higher levels of worry for a majority of concerns tested, and younger women of color expressed even greater levels of anxiety about women’s top concerns. Notably:
  - Gen Z women of color expressed much higher levels of concern about acts of hate and racial violence (+33 percentage points higher than women overall and +22 higher than Gen Z women overall), safety from police violence (+31 and +18), and access to contraception (+31 and +10).
  - Millennial women of color expressed much higher levels of concern about acts of hate and racial violence (+27 percentage points higher than women overall and +21 higher than Gen Z women overall), child care (+22 and +6), and safety from police violence (+18 and +13).

**Women’s support for policy solutions is strong, particularly those that respond to their top concerns.**

- Strong majorities of women view each of 27 potential policy solutions as very important for Congress to act on, particularly those that are responsive to their top concerns. Notably, the following ten policy solutions garnered the most support among women overall:
  - Prevent gun violence and mass shootings (82% say it is one of the most important things Congress can do, or is a very important thing Congress can do)
  - Ensure workplaces are free from sexual violence, harassment, and discrimination (79%)
  - Protect and expand health care coverage for preexisting conditions, birth control, and preventative health services like mammograms and annual check-ups (78%)
  - Expand the availability of services to address the mental health impact of stress and trauma on children, young adults, women, and survivors of gender-based violence (77%)
  - Strengthen equal pay laws for women (76%)
  - Pass legislation that provides emergency shelter services for domestic violence victims and their children and strengthens investments in local prevention programs to end this cycle (76%)
  - Increase federal funding for domestic violence, childcare, job training, housing, and other needed community services provided by nonprofits (75%)
  - Protect access to contraception (74%)
  - Improve maternal health care and eliminate maternal health disparities for women of color (73%)
  - Pass legislation to ensure access to paid leave to welcome a new child or care for a family member or oneself during a medical crisis (73%)
  
- All of the policies tested have broad, cross-demographic, and, perhaps most importantly, bipartisan support:
  - A majority of Republicans, Democrats, and independents said that 20 of the 27 were either “very important” or “one of the most important things Congress can do.”
  - Looking at subgroups by region, race and ethnicity, age, party identification, urbanicity, income, education level, employment status, and parental status, each one of these top ten policies are supported by no fewer than 56% of women in any subgroup (and typically are supported by considerably more).

**Women overwhelmingly call for action to prevent gun violence and mass shootings.**

During the 40 days this survey was fielded, [126 mass shootings](#) (defined as 4 or more people shot in a single shooting spree) took place in the United States—continuing a years-long trend of gun violence in the U.S. This includes the 4<sup>th</sup> of July shooting in Highland Park, Illinois, which killed 7 people and injured 48 more. Mass shootings in Buffalo, NY, and Uvalde, TX, took place in the 6 weeks prior to this survey and also received national press coverage. Against this backdrop:

- 76% of women overall indicated they are very or somewhat worried about mass shootings and/or gun violence.
  - This concern is higher among women of color, with 82% of Hispanic women (+6) and 81% of Black women (+5) expressing this concern
  - Among younger women, 80% of Gen Z women (+5) expressed this concern, as did Gen Z women of color and Millennial women of color.
- Most notably, 82% of women overall rated preventing gun violence and mass shootings as at least very important for Congress to do, and nearly 6-in-10 (59%) indicated it is one of the most important things for Congress to do.
  - This is the highest rated policy tested in this survey, and the only policy solution for which more than 50% of women said it was “one of the most important things Congress can do”.
  - Women of color and younger women supported this policy solution at or near the same levels as women overall.

**Women’s concerns about and support for reproductive rights are increasing.**

In the aftermath of the Supreme Court’s decision on June 21 (3 days into the fielding of this survey) in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, which resulted in the overturning of *Roe v. Wade*, women’s access to abortion care and reproductive rights has moved front-and-center in the mid-term elections. Against this backdrop, this study found that women’s concerns about and support for reproductive rights is increasing. Younger women voiced significant concerns and strong policy preferences with respect to abortion care and other reproductive rights. Notably:

**Abortion:**

- Women nationwide showed an increase in worry about their right to access an abortion where they lived: 44% indicated such concern in January compared with over half (51%) saying the same today.
  - This increase was especially strong among Gen Z women, 50% of whom expressed that they were at least somewhat worried in January and 69% expressed the same today (+19).
- Among women overall, 62% indicate support for Congress taking action to protect access to abortion, with 39% saying it is one of the most important things Congress can do.
  - Among younger women of color, support for Congressional action to protect abortion rights is even higher: 81% of Gen Z women of color indicate such action is very important or one of the most important things Congress can do (+19) and the same is true for 67% of Millennial women of color (+7).

**Contraception:**

- Access to contraception is a rising concern among younger women, with 52% of Gen Z women overall and 41% of Millennial women overall indicating they are somewhat or very concerned about being able to access contraception (+21 and +10 respectively in comparison to women overall).
  - This concern is even higher for Gen Z women of color (62%) (+31 in comparison to women overall) and Millennial women of color (46%) (+15 in comparison to women overall).

- Women with disabilities were also more likely to express concerns about access to contraception (38%) (+7 in comparison to women overall).
- Almost 3-in-4 women overall (74%) indicate support for Congress taking action to protect access to contraception, with 42% saying it is one of the most important things Congress can do.
  - Support for this policy solution is relatively consistent across demographic subgroups. Notably, 51% of Gen Z women of color said protecting access to contraception is one of the most important things Congress can do (+9 in comparison to women overall at 42%).

**Women continue to call for Congressional action on child care and paid family and medical leave.**

Although expanding access to child care and paid family and medical leave were cornerstones of the Biden Administration’s “Build Back Better” agenda and the legislative platforms of the Democratic majority party in Congress, these policies were excluded from the bipartisan Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 that was signed into law on August 16, 2022. Against this backdrop, women’s concerns about economic issues and child care are notable, as is their strong support for Congressional action on child care and paid family and medical leave.

**Economic Concerns and Paid Family and Medical Leave:**

- Women overall expressed tremendous anxiety about the high cost of living (86% of women overall very or somewhat worried, a level that is relatively consistent across demographic groups) and heightened worries about family income and expenses (68%, +14 percentage points since January 2022), affording rent or mortgage (62%, +13), and earning equal pay to men (50%, +9).
  - Women of color – particularly Black women, Hispanic women/Latinas, Gen Z women of color, and millennial women of color – shared economic concerns with women overall, often at greater levels of intensity. In particular, Black and Hispanic women expressed higher levels of anxiety (from +3 to +11 percentage points, respectively) about each of the top economic concerns of women overall.
- Not having access to paid family and medical leave was a significant concern among women of color, younger women, and mothers of school-aged children.
  - Black, Hispanic/Latina, AAPI, and AI/AN women each expressed higher levels of worry than women overall about not being able to take longer periods of paid time off to care for a new child, family member, or personal medical needs (paid family and medical leave) (+3 to +17 percentage points higher than women overall), as well as shorter periods of paid sick leave.
  - Gen Z and millennial women of color expressed even higher levels of worry than women overall about not having access to paid family and medical leave (+18 and +15 for Gen Z and Millennial women of color, respectively), as well as paid sick leave (+23 and +14), equal pay (+15 and +8), and affording rent or mortgage (+9 and +7).

- Mothers of school-aged children expressed higher levels of concern about paid family and medical leave (+10), paid sick leave (+10 percentage points compared to women overall), family income and expenses (+9), and affording rent or mortgage (+8).
- Paid family and medical leave was one of the top 10 policy solutions most supported by women overall as very important or one of the most important things for Congress to take action on.
  - 73% of women overall support paid family and medical leave to welcome a new child or care for a family member or oneself during a medical crisis.
  - Moreover, 62% of Republican women, 81% of Democratic women, and 71% of independent women expressed support for paid family and medical leave.
  - These and other economic policy solutions also garnered significant support from Black, Hispanic/Latina, AAPI, and AI/AN women, as well as Gen Z women of color and millennial women of color, some at even higher levels of support

**Child Care Concerns and Priorities:**

- Gen Z women, millennial women, and women of color expressed much higher levels of worry about having high quality childcare that is affordable, dependable, and accessible:
  - 54% of Gen Z women and 52% of millennial women were very or somewhat worried about child care (+18 percentage points and + 16 percentage points higher than for women overall, respectively).
  - Black, Hispanic, and AAPI women overall shared similar levels of worry about child care (52%, 51%, and 49%, respectively) as younger women.
  - Concerns about child care were most pronounced for young women of color: 59% of Gen Z women of color (+23 percentage points compared to women overall and +5 compared to Gen Z women) and 58% of millennial women of color (+22 and +6) expressed this worry.
  - Child care was also of greater concern for mothers of school-aged children (52% very or somewhat worried, +16 in comparison to women overall).
- Women’s demand for the three child care policies tested in both January 2022 and in this study is strong and persistent:
  - Expanding access to high quality child care that is affordable dependable, and accessible is supported by 70% of women overall (+3 percentage points since January 2022).
    - Notably, expanding access to child care is supported by 79% of Gen Z women of color (+9 percentage points in comparison to women overall)
  - Living wages and skills-based training for childcare professionals is supported by 72% of women overall (+3 percentage points since January 2022).
    - Notably, this policy solution was supported by 76% of AI/AN women (+4 percentage points in comparison to women overall).
  - Providing robust funding for child care in the federal budget is supported by 65% of women overall (+7 percentage points since January 2022).

- All three policies enjoy relatively strong bipartisan support, with Democrat support ranging between 75% and 79%, independent support ranging between 62% and 73%, and Republican support ranging between 53% and 60%.

**Amidst rising concerns about white nationalism, police violence, barriers to voting, and racial violence, women are steadfast in their support for Congressional action on racial justice priorities.**

- Women’s concerns about white nationalism, racial violence, voting barriers, and police violence have increased significantly since the start of 2022.
  - Among women overall, 54% are worried for themselves and their families about the rise in white nationalism (+10 percentage points since January 2022), 44% about being able to cast their ballot without interference or obstacles (+9), 40% about keeping themselves and their families safe from police violence (+11), and 37% about racially or ethnically motivated acts of hate directed toward themselves and their family (+8).
  - Higher levels of concern were seen among Black women (66% concerned about white nationalism, 69% about police violence, 51% about voting barriers, and 67% about racial violence), Hispanic women/Latinas (57%, 53%, 48%, and 54%), and AAPI women (59%, 53%, 50%, and 55%).
  - Gen Z women of color were the most likely of all demographic groups to be worried about racial justice concerns, with 70% indicating they were very or somewhat worried about racial violence (+33 in comparison to women overall), 72% about police violence (+31), 66% about the rise in white nationalism (+12), and 47% about voting barriers (+3).
  - Millennial women of color also expressed heightened level of worry, with 64% very or somewhat worried about racial violence (+27 percentage points in comparison to women overall), 62% about the rise in white nationalism (+8), 59% about safety from police violence (+18), and 51% about voting barriers (+7).
- At least 6-in-10 women overall supported each of 7 racial justice and civil rights policies tested in this survey, with support ranging from 61% to 71%. Most women of color subgroups were especially likely to support racial justice and civil rights policy solutions.
  - At least 3-in-4 Black women expressed support for each racial justice policy, with 84% supporting safeguarding people of color from police violence (+18 percentage points in comparison to women overall) and addressing racism as a public health crisis (+23).
  - AAPI women were especially likely to note the importance of dismantling the rise in white nationalism (79%, +12 percentage points in comparison to women overall).
  - Hispanic women/Latinas also expressed strong support for addressing racism as a public health crisis (68%, +7 percentage points in comparison to women overall).
  - Strong support for action to end voter suppression and discriminatory voting practices was remarkably strong among women +75, who were the most likely generational group to support this policy solution (79%, +8 percentage points from women overall).

## Survey Methodology

This online survey was designed and conducted by Finn Partners. It reached a total of N=3,354 women nationwide between June 21, 2022 and August 2, 2022. This sample is inclusive of oversamples of women in six states (N=400 in each of Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Texas), younger women of color (N=200 Gen Z, N=200 millennial), and American Indian/Alaska Native[1] (AI/AN) women (N=81), all of which were weighted down to the appropriate size nationwide. The combined reach of this survey and additional oversamples enabled examination of demographic subgroups by race and ethnicity (Black women, Hispanic women/Latinas, Asian American and Pacific Islander women, and American Indian/Alaska Native women) and by generation.

## Survey Questions

### Election Impact and Enthusiasm

“Using a scale from ZERO to TEN, please tell us how enthusiastic you are to vote in November for the following offices. TEN means you are VERY enthusiastic to vote and ZERO means you are NOT AT ALL enthusiastic to vote. You can use any number in between.

- For U.S. Representatives and Senators in Congress.
- For Governor and/or State Legislators”

“What impact do you think the results of the following elections will have on you and your family – a big impact, somewhat of an impact, a little impact, or no impact at all?

- Federal congressional elections
- State and local elections”

### Open-Ended Response Question

“What is the most important thing elected officials could do to improve life for you and your family?”

### Women’s Concerns

“Thinking of yourself and your family, are you personally very worried, somewhat worried, a little worried, or not worried at all about each of these concerns?”

Concern Category	Concern Short Name	Verbatim Survey Text <sup>1</sup>
Child Care	Child Care	*Having high quality child care that is affordable, dependable and accessible
Economic	Afford Rent or Mortgage	*Being able to afford your rent or mortgage

<sup>1</sup> \* indicates that concern was also measured in January 2022 survey

	Family Income & Expenses	*That your total family income will not be enough to meet your family's expenses and pay your bills
	Cost of Living	High cost of living/Inflation
	Equal Pay	*Earning equal pay – equal to what a man would earn for the same work
	Paid Family & Medical Leave	Not being able to take paid time off from work for longer periods of time (weeks or months) to care for a new child, family member, or your own medical needs
	Paid Sick Leave	Not being able to take paid time off from work for shorter periods of time (hours or days), such as when sick
	Discrimination/Harassment at Work	*Experiencing discrimination or harassment at work
<b>Gender-Based Violence</b>	Gender-Based Violence	*Experiencing domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other gender-based violence
<b>Gun Violence</b>	Mass Shootings and Gun Violence	Mass shootings and/or gun violence
<b>Mental Health</b>	Stress, Anxiety, Trauma from COVID-19	*Stress, anxiety, or trauma from COVID-19
	Affordable Mental Health Services	*Having access to affordable mental health services
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Acts of Hate / Racial Violence	*Acts of hate directed toward you or your family because of your race or ethnicity
	Rise in White Nationalism	*The rise in white nationalism in the U.S.
	Safety from Police Violence	*Keeping you and your family safe from police violence
	Ability to cast vote without interference	*Being able to cast your vote without interference or obstacles
<b>Reproductive Rights</b>	Abortion & Reproductive Health	*That reproductive health services including the right to have an abortion remain legal where I live
	Access to Contraception	The ability to access contraception where I live

## Policy Solutions

“Below are proposed solutions that some have suggested Congress do when it comes to [fighting gender-based violence] [child care] [racial justice and civil rights] [women’s economic security] [women’s health and community well-being]. Please indicate how important it is for Congress to pass legislation and enact policies to address the following.”

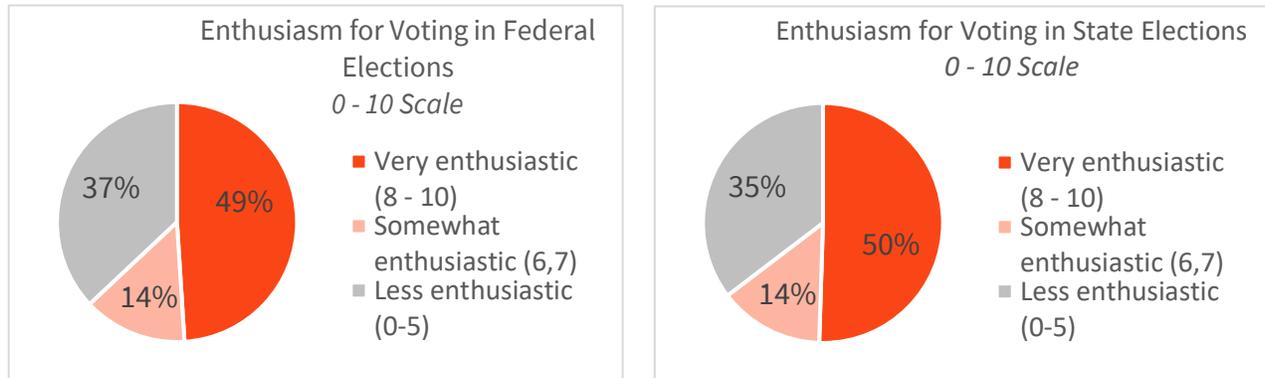
Policy Category	Policy Short Name	Verbatim Survey Text <sup>2</sup>
<b>Gender Based Violence</b>	Domestic Violence Prevention & Services	Pass legislation that provides emergency shelter services for domestic violence victims and their children and strengthens investments in local prevention programs to end this cycle.
	Community Services to Address COVID-19 Stress	*Strengthen community services to address the impact of stress and trauma on children and young adults, especially following the COVID-19 pandemic.
	Federal Funding for Gender-Based Violence Services	*Provide robust funding in the federal budget for programs and services that support survivors and prevent domestic violence, sexual assault, and other gender-based violence.
<b>Child Care</b>	High Quality Child Care	*Pass legislation to expand access to high quality child care that is affordable, dependable, and accessible.
	Living Wages & Training for Child Care Sector	*Support living wages and skills-based training for child care professionals.
	Child Care in Federal Budget	*Provide robust funding for child care in the federal budget.
<b>Racial Justice and Civil Rights</b>	Address Racism as a Public Health Crisis	*Pass legislation that addresses racism as a public health crisis by strengthening health and well-being in communities of color.
	Protect People of Color from Police Violence	Safeguard people of color from police violence by increasing police accountability and eliminating racial disparities in policing.
	End Racial & Religious Profiling	Pass legislation to end racial and religious profiling.
	Voting Rights: End Voter Suppression and Discriminatory Practices	Ensure all persons have equal access to the ballot box by ending voter suppression laws and discriminatory voting practices.
	Dismantle White Nationalism	Strengthen efforts to dismantle the rise in white nationalism and domestic terrorism
	Strengthen Hate Crimes Legislation	Strengthen and enforce protections that recognize and address racial and religiously motivated acts of hate

<sup>2</sup> \* indicates that policy solution was also measured in January 2022 survey

	LGBTQ+ Rights	Prevent discrimination in health care, housing, and workplaces for the LGBTQ community
<b>Economic Security</b>	Workforce Training for Non-Traditional Jobs	*Expand workforce training programs that increase women’s access to high-skill, high wage jobs non-traditional to their gender
	Equal Pay	Strengthen equal pay laws for women
	Prohibit use of Salary History	*Prohibit the use of salary history in job interviews and negotiations
	End Workplace Harassment & Discrimination	Ensure workplaces are free from sexual violence, harassment and discrimination
	End Pregnancy Discrimination	End workplace discrimination against persons who are pregnant
	Paid Family & Medical Leave	Pass legislation to ensure access to paid leave to welcome a new child or care for a family member or oneself during a medical crisis.
	Paid Sick & Paid Safe Leave	Pass legislation to ensure paid sick leave and paid safe leave are available to all workers so they can heal from illness or seek safety from gender-based violence.
<b>Women’s Health and Community Well-Being</b>	Abortion Rights	Protect access to safe, legal abortion care
	Access to Contraception	Protect access to contraception
	Comprehensive Health Coverage	Protect and expand health care coverage for preexisting conditions, birth control, and preventative health services like mammograms and annual check-ups
	Improve Maternal Health Care	Improve maternal health care and eliminate maternal health disparities for women of color
	Prevent Gun Violence & Mass Shootings	Prevent gun violence and mass shootings
	Expand Mental Health Services for Survivors of Trauma	Expand the availability of services to address the mental health impact of stress and trauma on children, young adults, women, and survivors of gender-based violence
	Federal Funding for Nonprofit Community Services	*Increase federal funding for domestic violence, child care, job training, housing, and other needed community services provided by nonprofits

## Women’s Enthusiasm for the 2022 Elections

Women say the 2022 midterms are of critical importance to their lives, though the degree to which that translates to describing themselves as enthusiastic to vote varies. About half of women rate their enthusiasm about voting in the federal 2022 elections as an 8, 9, or 10 (49% overall) on a 0-10 scale; similarly, 50% say the same for voting at the state level. Noticeably, this is consistent with levels of enthusiasm in January, where 51% of women rated their enthusiasm about voting in the federal 2022 elections as an 8, 9, or 10.



Age correlates directly with enthusiasm for voting in this mid-term election, with enthusiasm increasing with age – and younger women express lower levels of outright enthusiasm. This is seen clearly in looking at women who identified “10” as their level of enthusiasm for voting in the federal elections. Overall, 31% of women described their enthusiasm as a “10” with respect to voting in federal elections –but 54% of those age 75+ and 44% of Boomers expressed this highest level of enthusiasm (+23 percentage points and +13 percentage points, respectively, in comparison to women overall). Just 28% of Gen Xers, 20% of millennials, and 14% of Gen Zers say the same (-3, -11, and -17, respectively). A similar pattern emerges in looking at those who rate their enthusiasm to vote in the mid-terms as an 8, 9, or 10. While 49% of women overall rated their enthusiasm in this category, 76% of women age 75+, 63% of Boomers, 43% of Gen Xers, 37% of millennials, and 36% of Gen Zers did so (+27, +14, -6, -12, and -13, respectively).

Race/ethnicity and party identification also correlate with enthusiasm to vote in the mid-term federal election. Women of color report lower levels of enthusiasm, with 39% of Black women, 38% of Hispanic women/Latinas, 43% of AAPI women, and 44% of AI/AN women rating their enthusiasm as an 8, 9, or 10 (-10, -11, -6, and -5 in comparison to women overall), and all hovering around 20% when giving a “10”. With respect to party identification, 38% of Democratic women and 37% of Republican women rate their enthusiasm for voting in the federal midterms as a “10” in comparison to 20% of independents.

Despite enthusiasm lagging among some demographic groups, this election is seen as highly impactful for women. Around two-thirds (67%) of women believe the results of the federal election will have at least somewhat of an impact on their lives and their families’ lives, including 35% who say it will have a big impact. (In January, while 69% said the federal election would have at least somewhat of an impact, just 30% said a big impact.) Close to three-in-four (72%) say that state elections will have a big impact (40%) or somewhat of an impact (32%) as well.

## Women’s Top Concerns in 2022

Anxieties around the economy, threats to personal rights, gun violence, and the rise in white nationalism dominate women’s top concerns as the midterm election draws near. Our study asked women to rate the degree to which they were worried about 18 different concerns. There were eight concerns where a majority of women – at least half, and up to 86% - described themselves as very or somewhat worried.

Women’s Top Concerns Sorted by Very/Somewhat Worried Combined							
Concern Category	Concern	Very/Some what combined	Very worried	Some-what worried	A little worried	Not worried at all	Don’t know
<b>Economic</b>	Cost of Living	<b>86%</b>	66%	20%	10%	3%	1%
<b>Gun Violence</b>	Mass Shootings and Gun Violence	<b>76%</b>	54%	22%	15%	8%	2%
<b>Economic</b>	Family Income & Expenses	<b>68%</b>	45%	23%	19%	12	2%
<b>Economic</b>	Afford Rent or Mortgage	<b>62%</b>	40%	21%	16%	21%	2%
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Rise in White Nationalism	<b>54%</b>	34%	20%	15%	23%	8%
<b>Reproductive Rights</b>	Abortion & Reproductive Health	<b>51%</b>	34%	17%	13%	30%	6%
<b>Mental Health</b>	Affordable Mental Health Services	<b>51%</b>	27%	24%	19%	27%	3%
<b>Economic</b>	Equal Pay	<b>50%</b>	27%	23%	17%	28%	5%

### Women’s Concerns Increased Significantly Since January 2022

The study indicates that anxiety around nearly all concerns is *increasing* among women nationwide. Out of 13 concerns that were tested in both January and this most recent study, every single concern – with the exception of concerns related to the stress and anxiety of COVID, which declined just slightly (-2 pct points) – increased in the intervening 7 months.

Six concerns increased by double digits: being able to meet family expenses (+14), experiencing gender-based violence (+13), being able to afford rent or mortgage (+13), keeping one’s family safe from police violence (+11), the rise in white nationalism (+10), and having access to affordable mental health services (+10).

Notably, in the aftermath of the Supreme Court’s decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, which resulted in the overturning of *Roe v. Wade*, women’s concerns about the right to have an abortion remaining legal where they lived (among other reproductive rights) increased to a majority, from 44% in January to 51% today. This increase is especially high among Gen Z women (+19), 50% of whom expressed that they were at least somewhat worried in January and 69% expressed the same today.

Women's Concerns Since January 2022 % Very/Somewhat Worried; Sorted by Net Gain				
Concern Category	Concern	January '22	July '22	Net Gain
<b>Economic</b>	Family Income & Expenses	54%	68%	<b>+14</b>
<b>Gender-Based Violence</b>	Gender-Based Violence	29%	42%	<b>+13</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Afford Rent or Mortgage	48%	61%	<b>+13</b>
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Safety from police violence	29%	40%	<b>+11</b>
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Rise in White Nationalism	44%	54%	<b>+10</b>
<b>Mental Health</b>	Affordable Mental Health Services	41%	51%	<b>+10</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Equal Pay	41%	50%	<b>+9</b>
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Ability to cast vote without interference	35%	44%	<b>+9</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Discrimination or Harassment at work	22%	31%	<b>+9</b>
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Acts of hate/Racial Violence	29%	37%	<b>+8</b>
<b>Reproductive Rights</b>	Abortion & Reproductive Health	44%	51%	<b>+7</b>
<b>Child Care</b>	Child Care	29%	36%	<b>+7</b>
<b>Mental Health</b>	Stress, Anxiety, Trauma from COVID-19	49%	47%	<b>-2</b>

When reviewing responses after having asked women to describe their concerns in their own words – by asking “What is the most important thing elected officials could do to improve life for you and your family?” – the depth of women’s passion and anxiety behind many of these concerns becomes clear. For example, some women said the following:

*“Cap the max amount of money for rent. Rent is crazy expensive right now and does not reflect or mirror typical compensation. It is very hard for young adults who are going to school and cannot afford rent.” – Gen Z woman of color in the West*

*“Pay much more attention to the various needs of seniors in their districts and allocate sufficient funds to help meet those needs.” – 75+ white woman in the Northeast*

*“Preserve democracy, keeping our elections fair and free.” -Gen X white woman in the West*

*“Control gun violence so that kids got better education & feel safe in schools.” Gen X woman of color in the Northeast*

*“Treat everyone equally and with respect, and stop racism.” – Millennial white woman in the South*

*“Get rid of the AR-15. Do not allow people to carry guns and stop anyone under 21 from being able to purchase a gun.” – 75+ white woman in the Midwest*

*“Provide more funding for low income houses and help assist with down payment.” – Gen X woman of color in the West*

*“Make more resources available for all people who are struggling with food insecurity and utility payments.” – Boomer white woman in the South*

*“Return women’s rights to women. Protect rights to privacy and stop going back to the 1950s. Impeach all the justices that voted to overturn Roe Vs. Wade.” – Millennial white woman in the Northeast*

*“To fight for equality amongst women, people of color, and the LGBTQ+ community.” –Gen Z white woman in the South*

*“Work on a better health plan for everyone. Something affordable and has good coverage.” – Boomer white woman in the Midwest*

*“Support the right to child care, medical care, and early childhood education.” – Gen Z woman of color in the Northeast*

*“I don’t have time to de-construct and analyze everything that’s wrong. That would take days.” – Millennial woman of color in the Midwest*

While these quotes are just a sample of the expressions of concerns by women nationwide, they touch on nearly every area tested.

### Concerns Among Women of Color

Across the top eight concerns for women overall, women of color report heightened levels of concern. In many cases, the intensity and breadth of concerns among Black and Hispanic women is striking; both groups average about 6 points higher in their levels of worry than women overall.

Top Concerns Among Women of Color % Very/Somewhat Worried, Sorted by Overall							
Concern Category	Concern	Overall	White	Black	Hispanic	AAPI	AI/AN
<b>Economic</b>	Cost of Living	<b>86%</b>	87%	82%	84%	84%	87%
<b>Gun Violence</b>	Mass Shootings and Gun Violence	<b>76%</b>	74%	81%	82%	77%	62%
<b>Economic</b>	Family Income & Expenses	<b>68%</b>	66%	71%	75%	67%	69%
<b>Economic</b>	Afford Rent or Mortgage	<b>62%</b>	59%	67%	73%	61%	62%
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Rise in White Nationalism	<b>54%</b>	51%	66%	57%	59%	49%
<b>Reproductive Rights</b>	Abortion & Reproductive Health	<b>51%</b>	49%	58%	55%	61%	55%
<b>Mental Health</b>	Affordable Mental Health Services	<b>51%</b>	49%	60%	55%	47%	54%
<b>Economic</b>	Equal Pay	<b>50%</b>	47%	60%	61%	56%	47%

Beyond the top eight concerns overall, women of color were also overwhelmingly more likely to worry about a range of additional issues. Black women were +30 percentage points more likely to be at least somewhat worried about acts of hate and racial violence, as were Hispanic women (+17) and AAPI women (+18) to a lesser extent. Black, Hispanic, and AAPI women were +19, +13, and +18 pct points, respectively, more concerned about discrimination or harassment at work; they were also +16, +14, and +13 pct points, respectively, more concerned about having access to high quality, affordable, dependable child care. Black women were also +20 points more likely to be worried about having paid sick leave; Hispanic women (+12) and AAPI women (+13) also felt this to a lesser extent.

Other Concerns Among Women of Color % Very/Somewhat Worried, Sorted by Overall							
Category	Concern	Overall	White	Black	Hispanic	AAPI	AI/AN
<b>Health</b>	Stress, Anxiety, Trauma from COVID 19	<b>47%</b>	44%	61%	56%	50%	45%
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Ability to cast vote without interference	<b>44%</b>	42%	51%	48%	50%	40%
<b>Gender-Based Violence</b>	Gender-Based Violence	<b>42%</b>	38%	54%	52%	51%	34%
<b>Economic</b>	Paid Sick Leave	<b>42%</b>	38%	51%	58%	45%	45%
<b>Economic</b>	Paid Family & Medical Leave	<b>41%</b>	37%	53%	54%	58%	45%
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Safety from Police Violence	<b>40%</b>	33%	69%	53%	53%	33%
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Acts of Hate/Racial violence	<b>37%</b>	28%	67%	54%	55%	38%
<b>Child Care</b>	Child Care	<b>36%</b>	31%	52%	51%	49%	35%
<b>Reproductive Rights</b>	Access to Contraception	<b>31%</b>	27%	39%	46%	35%	35%
<b>Economic</b>	Discrimination/Harassment at Work	<b>31%</b>	26%	50%	44%	49%	22%

## Generational Concerns

Younger generations are more likely to feel higher levels of worry for a majority of concerns tested. Notably, younger generations are more concerned with access to contraception: Gen Z is +22 and Millennial women are +10 percentage points more likely to be worried than women overall. Concern around both high cost of living and ability to cast a vote without interference is shared equally across age cohorts.

Concerns by Generation							
% Very/Somewhat Worried; Sorted by Overall							
Concern Category	Concern	Overall	Gen Z	Millennial	Gen X	Boomer	+75
<b>Economic</b>	Cost of Living	<b>86%</b>	85%	86%	87%	89%	77%
<b>Gun Violence</b>	Mass Shootings and Gun Violence	<b>76%</b>	80%	75%	74%	78%	72%
<b>Economic</b>	Family Income & Expenses	<b>68%</b>	67%	75%	70%	66%	47%
<b>Economic</b>	Afford Rent or Mortgage	<b>62%</b>	73%	70%	64%	57%	32%
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Rise in White Nationalism	<b>54%</b>	64%	54%	48%	55%	53%
<b>Health</b>	Affordable Mental Health Services	<b>51%</b>	69%	59%	54%	40%	29%
<b>Reproductive Rights</b>	Abortion & Reproductive Health	<b>51%</b>	69%	55%	51%	47%	37%
<b>Economic</b>	Equal Pay	<b>50%</b>	66%	56%	50%	43%	37%
<b>Mental Health</b>	Stress, Anxiety, Trauma from COVID 19	<b>47%</b>	58%	51%	51%	41%	29%
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Ability to cast vote without interference	<b>44%</b>	43%	43%	44%	44%	46%
<b>Gender-Based Violence</b>	Gender-Based Violence	<b>42%</b>	63%	47%	44%	32%	28%
<b>Economic</b>	Paid Sick Leave	<b>42%</b>	61%	58%	44%	28%	9%
<b>Economic</b>	Paid Family & Medial Leave	<b>41%</b>	62%	57%	42%	26%	17%
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Safety from Police Violence	<b>40%</b>	54%	46%	45%	33%	19%
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Acts of Hate/Racial violence	<b>37%</b>	48%	43%	40%	30%	19%
<b>Child Care</b>	Child Care	<b>36%</b>	54%	52%	36%	22%	15%
<b>Reproductive Rights</b>	Access to Contraception	<b>31%</b>	52%	41%	31%	19%	15%
<b>Economic</b>	Discrimination or Harassment at Work	<b>31%</b>	51%	40%	34%	17%	13%

### Concerns Among Young Women of Color

Young women of color – specifically Gen Z women of color and millennial women of color – were much more likely to be concerned about many of the top concerns of women overall. This is especially true when it comes to concerns around civil rights and racial justice (racial violence, safety from police violence, discrimination or harassment at work, white nationalism), women’s health, rights and safety (access to contraception, gender-based violence, reproductive health services including the right to an abortion, affordable mental health services), and economic security and caregiving (paid time off for sickness or family care, equal pay, and dependable child care).

Gen Z women of color were, on average, +16 points more likely to describe being worried about these concerns:

Concerns among Gen Z Women of Color					
% Very/Somewhat Worried, Sorted by Net Increase of Gen Z Women of Color Compared to Overall					
Concern Category	Concern	Overall	Gen Z	Gen Z Women of Color	Net Increase from Overall
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Acts of Hate/Racial violence	37%	48%	70%	<b>+33</b>
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Safety from Police Violence	40%	54%	72%	<b>+31</b>
<b>Reproductive Rights</b>	Access to Contraception	31%	52%	62%	<b>+31</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Discrimination or Harassment at Work	31%	51%	58%	<b>+27</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Paid Sick Leave	42%	61%	65%	<b>+23</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Child Care	36%	54%	59%	<b>+23</b>
<b>Gender-Based Violence</b>	Gender-Based Violence	42%	63%	64%	<b>+22</b>
<b>Reproductive Rights</b>	Abortion & Reproductive Health	51%	69%	70%	<b>+19</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Paid Family & Medical Leave	41%	62%	59%	<b>+18</b>
<b>Mental Health</b>	Affordable Mental Health Services	51%	69%	68%	<b>+17</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Equal Pay	50%	66%	65%	<b>+15</b>
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Rise in White Nationalism	54%	64%	66%	<b>+12</b>
<b>Mental Health</b>	Stress, Anxiety, Trauma from COVID 19	47%	58%	56%	<b>+9</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Afford Rent or Mortgage	62%	73%	70%	<b>+9</b>
<b>Gun Violence</b>	Mass Shootings and Gun Violence	76%	80%	80%	<b>+4</b>
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Ability to cast vote without interference	44%	43%	47%	<b>+3</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Family Income & Expenses	68%	67%	63%	<b>-5</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Cost of Living	86%	85%	80%	<b>-6</b>

Millennial women of color were, on average, +11 percentage points more likely to describe being worried about these concerns:

<b>Concerns Among Millennial Women of Color</b>					
<b>% Very/Somewhat Worried, Sorted by Net Increase of Millennial Women of Color Compared to Overall</b>					
<b>Concern Category</b>	<b>Concern</b>	<b>Overall</b>	<b>Millennial</b>	<b>Millennial Women of Color</b>	<b>Net Increase from overall</b>
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Acts of Hate / Racial violence	37%	43%	64%	<b>+27</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Child Care	36%	52%	58%	<b>+22</b>
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Safety from Police Violence	40%	46%	59%	<b>+18</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Discrimination or Harassment at Work	31%	40%	46%	<b>+16</b>
<b>Reproductive Rights</b>	Access to Contraception	31%	41%	46%	<b>+15</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Paid Family & Medical Leave	41%	57%	56%	<b>+15</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Paid Sick Leave	42%	58%	56%	<b>+14</b>
<b>Gender-Based Violence</b>	Gender-Based Violence	42%	47%	54%	<b>+12</b>
<b>Mental Health</b>	Stress, Anxiety, Trauma from COVID 19	47%	51%	55%	<b>+8</b>
<b>Reproductive Rights</b>	Reproductive Health Services	51%	55%	60%	<b>+8</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Equal Pay	50%	56%	58%	<b>+8</b>
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Rise in White Nationalism	54%	54%	62%	<b>+8</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Afford Rent or Mortgage	62%	70%	69%	<b>+7</b>
<b>Rights</b>	Ability to cast vote without interference	44%	43%	51%	<b>+7</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Family Income and Expenses	68%	75%	75%	<b>+7</b>
<b>Health</b>	Affordable Mental Health Services	51%	59%	57%	<b>+6</b>
<b>Gun Violence</b>	Mass Shootings and Gun Violence	76%	75%	80%	<b>+4</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Cost of Living	86%	75%	83%	<b>-3</b>

### Concerns Among Women with Disabilities

Women who indicated in their survey response that they regularly or sometimes have a physical, mental, or emotional condition that causes them to have difficulty with their daily tasks at work or home that require accommodations, or that they receive SSI because of a disability, reported higher levels of concern across the board.

Similar to women overall, top concerns among women with disabilities include high cost of living (90%) and mass shootings and/or gun violence (79%). However, they show higher levels of concern surrounding issues of mental health and economic concerns. Women with disabilities are more likely than women overall to indicate that access to affordable mental health services cause worry (+11 percentage points) and are +10 percentage points more likely to be worried about stress, anxiety, and trauma from COVID-19. Additionally, women with disabilities are +9 percentage points more likely to be concerned than women overall about getting time off to care for their family, as well at +9 percentage points more concerned about being able to pay their rent or mortgage.

Concerns Among Women with Disabilities				
% Very/Somewhat Worried, Sorted by Net Increase Compared to Women Overall				
Concern Category	Concern	Overall	Women with Disabilities	Net Increase from Overall
<b>Mental Health</b>	Affordable Mental Health Services	51%	62%	<b>+11</b>
<b>Mental Health</b>	Stress, Anxiety, Trauma from COVID 19	47%	57%	<b>+10</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Paid Family & Medical Leave	41%	50%	<b>+9</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Family Income and Expenses	68%	77%	<b>+9</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Paid Sick Leave	42%	50%	<b>+8</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Afford Rent or Mortgage	62%	70%	<b>+8</b>
<b>Gender-Based Violence</b>	Gender-Based Violence	42%	49%	<b>+7</b>
<b>Child Care</b>	Child Care	36%	43%	<b>+7</b>
<b>Reproductive Rights</b>	Access to Contraception	31%	38%	<b>+7</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Discrimination or Harassment at Work	31%	38%	<b>+7</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Equal Pay	50%	56%	<b>+6</b>
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Acts of Hate/Racial violence	37%	43%	<b>+6</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Cost of Living	86%	90%	<b>+4</b>
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Ability to cast vote without interference	44%	48%	<b>+4</b>

**Concerns among Mothers of School-Aged Children**

Mothers with at least one child under the age of 18 felt caregiving concerns in particular more acutely than women overall: they were +16 percentage points more likely to be worried about having access to high quality, affordable child care, and +10 percentage points more likely to be worried about having access to paid leave from work due to sickness or caring for family members over longer periods of time. Moreover, mothers expressed higher levels of economic concern about affording rent or mortgage (70%, compared to 62% overall) and having enough income to pay bills (77%, compared to 68% overall), as well as greater concern about access to affordable mental health services (+9 percentage points) and access to contraception (+6 percentage points).

<b>Top Concerns Among Mothers of School-Aged Children</b>				
<b>% Very/Somewhat Worried, Sorted by Net Increase Compared to Women Overall</b>				
<b>Concern Category</b>	<b>Concern</b>	<b>Overall</b>	<b>Mothers</b>	<b>Net Increase from Women Overall</b>
<b>Child Care</b>	Child Care	36%	52%	<b>+16</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Paid Sick Leave	42%	52%	<b>+10</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Paid Family & Medical Leave	41%	51%	<b>+10</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Family Income and Expenses	68%	77%	<b>+9</b>
<b>Mental Health</b>	Affordable Mental Health Services	51%	60%	<b>+9</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Afford Rent or Mortgage	62%	70%	<b>+8</b>
<b>Racial Justice</b>	Safety from Police Violence	40%	46%	<b>+6</b>
<b>Reproductive Rights</b>	Access to Contraception	31%	37%	<b>+6</b>
<b>Economic</b>	Discrimination or Harassment at Work	31%	36%	<b>+5</b>

## Women’s Policy Preferences

When it comes to specific policy solutions, women have high expectations for Congress to take action by passing legislation that responds to their concerns. Our study asked women to identify whether each of 27 potential policy solutions across five subcategories – gender-based violence, health and community well-being, women’s economic security, Child Care, and racial justice and civil rights – was “one of the most important things Congress can do,” “very important,” “somewhat important,” “only a little important,” or “not important at all.”

Notably, **every single policy tested** garners a strong majority of women who say it is either “very important” OR “one of the most important things Congress can do”; women’s support of these policies as at least “very important” ranges from 59% to 82%. This often holds broadly across all demographic subgroups. The ten policy solutions which were most supported by women overall include:

Top Policies: Women Overall							
Sorted by One of the Most Important/Very Important Combined							
Policy Category	Policy	Combined Most + Very Important	One of the most important	Very important	Somewhat important	Only a little/ Not at all	Don’t know
Health & Community Well-Being	Prevent Gun Violence & Mass Shootings	82%	59%	23%	9%	6%	3%
Economic Security	End Workplace Harassment & Discrimination	79%	41%	37%	13%	6%	3%
Health & Community Well-Being	Comprehensive Health Coverage	78%	45%	33%	11%	6%	4%
Health & Community Well-Being	Expand Mental Health Services for Survivors of Trauma	77%	41%	36%	14%	5%	3%
Economic Security	Equal Pay	76%	39%	37%	14%	7%	3%
Gender-Based Violence	Domestic Violence Prevention & Services	76%	32%	43%	15%	4%	5%
Health & Community Well-Being	Federal Funding for Nonprofit Community Services	75%	40%	36%	15%	6%	3%
Health & Community Well-Being	Access to Contraception	74%	42%	32%	13%	8%	5%

<b>Health &amp; Community Well-Being</b>	Improve Maternal Health Care	<b>73%</b>	38%	36%	14%	8%	5%
<b>Economic Security</b>	Paid Family & Medical Leave	<b>73%</b>	36%	38%	15%	8%	3%

### Bipartisan Support for Policy Solutions

One especially notable feature of these policies is that, even in extremely polarized times, most have broad, bipartisan appeal. Of the 27 policy solutions we tested, a majority of Republicans, Democrats, and independents said that 20 of them were either “very important” or “one of the most important things Congress can do.” In a political context where there is so often national disagreement based on partisanship, it is especially striking how similar priorities are for women when looked at through the preferences of Democratic women, Republican women, and independent women.

The following 14 policy solutions were identified as either very important or the most important thing Congress can do by an average of 70% or more of respondents who identified as Republican, Democrat, or independent (excluding respondents who indicated “other” or “don’t know” when asked about party identification). These policy solutions were supported by at least 59% of women who identified as Republican, Democrat, or independent.

<b>Top Policies by Party Identification</b>					
<b>% One of the Most Important/Very Important, Sorted by Average</b>					
<b>Policy Category</b>	<b>Policy</b>	<b>GOP</b>	<b>Dem</b>	<b>Ind</b>	<b>Avg.</b>
<b>Health &amp; Community Well-Being</b>	Prevent Gun Violence & Mass Shootings	73%	90%	79%	<b>81%</b>
<b>Economic Security</b>	End Workplace Harassment & Discrimination	70%	84%	79%	<b>78%</b>
<b>Health &amp; Community Well-Being</b>	Comprehensive Health Coverage	67%	87%	78%	<b>77%</b>
<b>Health &amp; Community Well-Being</b>	Expand Mental Health Services for Survivors of Trauma	67%	84%	76%	<b>76%</b>
<b>Gender-Based Violence</b>	Domestic Violence Prevention & Services	68%	82%	74%	<b>75%</b>
<b>Economic Security</b>	Equal Pay	62%	84%	76%	<b>74%</b>
<b>Health &amp; Community Well-Being</b>	Federal Funding for Nonprofit Community Services	63%	85%	72%	<b>73%</b>
<b>Health &amp; Community Well-Being</b>	Access to Contraception	59%	84%	73%	<b>72%</b>
<b>Health &amp; Community Well-Being</b>	Improve Maternal Health Care	59%	84%	72%	<b>72%</b>
<b>Economic Security</b>	Paid Family & Medical Leave	62%	81%	71%	<b>71%</b>
<b>Childcare</b>	Living Wages & Training for Childcare Sector	60%	79%	73%	<b>71%</b>
<b>Gender-Based Violence</b>	Federal Funding for Gender-Based Violence Services	62%	80%	69%	<b>70%</b>
<b>Economic Security</b>	End Pregnancy Discrimination	60%	78%	71%	<b>70%</b>
<b>Economic Security</b>	Paid Sick Leave	60%	81%	68%	<b>70%</b>

## Policies Related to Women’s Health and Community Well-Being

Looking at the policy subcategories, policy solutions surrounding women’s health and community well-being resonate most strongly.

Women’s Health and Community Well-Being Among All Women Sorted by One of the Most Important/Very Important combined			
Policy	Combined Most + Very Important	One of the most important things Congress can do	Very important
Prevent Gun violence & Mass Shootings	<b>82%</b>	59%	23%
Comprehensive Health Coverage	<b>78%</b>	45%	33%
Expand Mental Health Services for Survivors of Trauma	<b>77%</b>	41%	36%
Federal Funding for Nonprofit Community Services*	<b>75%</b>	40%	36%
Access to contraception	<b>74%</b>	42%	32%
Improve Maternal Health Care	<b>73%</b>	38%	36%
Abortion Rights	<b>62%</b>	39%	23%

Additional notes of interest within the health and community well-being subcategory include:

- **By race/ethnicity:** Black women are the most likely to support increasing federal funding for domestic violence (87%) and improving maternal health disparities (72%); American Indian/Alaska Native women are the most likely to support expanding health care coverage for preexisting conditions (85%)
- **By age:** Access to abortion care and contraception is especially supported by Gen Z women
- **By party ID:** With one exception, all policies are supported by at least 59% of Republicans, 63% of independents, and 78% of Democrats. Protecting access to safe, legal abortion care is supported by a strong majority of independents and Democrats, though only by 39% of Republicans.
- **By socioeconomic status:** There are few major differences by category here, but access to contraception is more highly supported by women who earn over \$100K in annual household income.
- **Comparison with January 2022:** Due to changes in the survey language, federal funding for nonprofit community services is the only women’s health and community well-being policy solution for which a comparison can be made. Notably, women’s overall support for this policy solution increased +7 percentage points, from 68% in January 2022 to 75% in the current study.

**Policies Related to Women’s Economic Security**

Policies surrounding women’s economic security also tended to be among those most widely supported. This is especially true when discussing the importance of equal pay laws, discrimination-free workplaces, and reasonable access to paid leave.

Women’s Economic Security Among All Women Sorted by One of the Most Important/Very Important combined			
Policy	Combined Most + Very Important	One of the most important things Congress can do	Very important
End Workplace Harassment & Discrimination	79%	41%	37%
Equal Pay	76%	39%	37%
Paid Family & Medical Leave	73%	36%	38%
Paid Sick & Paid Safe Leave	71%	36%	35%
End Pregnancy Discrimination	71%	31%	40%
Workforce Training for Non-Traditional Jobs*	67%	27%	40%
Prohibit Use of Salary History *	59%	24%	35%

Additional notes of interest within the women’s economic security subcategory include:

- **By race/ethnicity:** Black women and AAPI women are the most likely to support these policies, with Black women on average 10 percentage points higher than women overall and AAPI women on average 8 percentage points higher than women overall.
- **By age:** Gen Z women are far more likely to support these policies – especially those regarding paid leave – though even among those least likely to support these policies (women 75+), a majority indicate each policy is at least very important
- **By party ID:** Six out of seven policies are supported by a majority across each party, though only half of Republicans support prohibiting the use of salary history in job negotiations. On average, 79% of Democrats support each policy, 70% of independents support each policy, and 60% of Republicans support each policy.
- **By socioeconomic status:** There is less disparity by socioeconomic status than one might expect; women of all income levels tend to support these policies (with only prohibiting the use of salary history in job interviews and negotiations receiving less support).
- **By parental status:** Mothers are a little more likely to support increasing women’s access to high-skill, high wage jobs non-traditional to their gender (71% compared to 65% among non-mothers) and ending discrimination against persons who are pregnant (74% compared to 70%).

**Policies Related to Racial Justice and Civil Rights**

Policies relating to racial justice and civil rights were especially salient among women of color – younger women of color in particular – though at least three-in-five women overall found each of these to be at least very important.

Racial Justice and Civil Rights Among All Women Sorted by One of the Most Important/Very Important Combined			
Policy	Combined Most + Very Important	One of the most important things Congress can do	Very important
Voting Rights: End Voter Suppression and Discriminatory Practices	71%	40%	31%
End Racial & Religious Profiling*	68%	33%	34%
Dismantle White Nationalism	67%	35%	31%
Strengthen Hate Crime Legislation	67%	29%	39%
Protect People of Color from Police Violence	66%	34%	32%
LGBTQ+ Rights	62%	29%	33%
Address Racism as a Public Health Crisis*	61%	28%	33%

Additional notes of interest within the racial justice and civil rights subcategory include:

- **By race/ethnicity:** Most women of color subgroups were especially likely to support the policy solutions in this subcategory. Black women’s support for each policy solution was between 76% (for preventing LGBTQ+ discrimination) and 84% (both addressing racism as a public health crisis, and safeguarding people of color from police violence). AAPI women were especially likely to note the importance of dismantling the rise in white nationalism and domestic terrorism, while addressing racism as a public health crisis was also important among Hispanic women/Latinas. Even though white women’s support lagged behind women of color, their support for each policy solution was between 56% and 68%, demonstrating the breadth of support that exists for these policies among women.
- **By age:** Gen Z supported racial justice and civil rights policies at higher levels than women overall, though Millennial women of color were strong supporters as well. However, women aged 75+ were the most likely generational group to support ensuring all persons have equal access to the ballot box by ending voter suppression and discriminatory voting practices (79%, +8 percentage points from women overall).
- **By party ID:** All policies were supported by between 76% and 83% of Democrats and 60% and 70% of independents. Ensuring equal access to the ballot box and ending racial and religious profiling were also supported by a majority of Republicans.
- **By socioeconomic status:** Differences by socioeconomic status were minor, though those who earned less than \$100K in annual household income were slightly more likely to support nearly all policies than those who earned \$100K+.

**Policies Related to Gender-Based Violence**

Gender-based violence is seen by women as something Congress can easily act on; three-in-four women think it is at least very important to pass legislation which would provide emergency shelter services for domestic violence victims and their children, and women’s support for federal funding for such services has increased since January 2022.

<b>Gender-Based Violence Among All Women</b>			
<b>Sorted by One of the Most Important/Very Important Combined</b>			
<b>Policy</b>	<b>Combined Most + Very Important</b>	<b>One of the most important things it can do</b>	<b>Very important</b>
Domestic Violence Prevention & Services	<b>76%</b>	32%	43%
Federal Funding for Gender-Based Violence Services*	<b>72%</b>	30%	42%
Community Services to Address COVID-19 Stress*	<b>66%</b>	24%	42%

Additional notes of interest within the gender-based violence subcategory include:

- **By race/ethnicity:** Black women and American Indian/Alaska Native women were more likely to support passing legislation that provides emergency shelter services for domestic violence victims as well as to support providing robust funding in the federal budget for programs and services that support survivors and prevent domestic violence, assault, and other gender-based violence. Black women and AAPI women were more likely to support legislation which would address the impact of stress and trauma of the COVID-19 pandemic on children and young adults.
- **By age:** Boomer women tended to be more likely to support addressing COVID-trauma (69%) and were second only to Gen Z (79%) in supporting legislation to provide emergency shelter services and prevention programs related to domestic violence (78%). Four-in-five Gen Z women support providing robust federal funding to support domestic violence survivors (81%).
- **By party ID:** All three of these policies were supported by between 73% and 82% of Democrats, between 62% and 74% of independents, and between 59% and 68% of Republicans.
- **By socioeconomic status:** Higher economic status led to a slight decrease in support for these policies, though even those making \$100K+ supported them between 61% and 72%.
- **By parental status:** These are issues that are important both to parents and non-parents.
- **Comparison with January 2022:** Women’s support increased +7 percentage points between January 2022 and the current study (from 65% to 72%) with respect to providing robust federal funding for programs and services that support survivors and prevent gender-based violence.

**Policies Related to Child Care**

There is broad support for policies that would make child care more affordable, more accessible, and higher quality.

Child Care Among All Women Sorted by One of the Most Important/Very Important combined			
Policy	Combined Most + Very Important	One of the most important things it can do	Very important
High Quality Childcare*	70%	32%	38%
Living Wages & Training for Childcare Sector*	72%	31%	41%
Childcare in Federal Budget*	65%	27%	38%

Additional notes of interest within the child care subcategory include:

- **By race/ethnicity:** Around four-in-five Black women thought each policy was at least very important when it comes to child care; in each case they were the most likely to support these among racial and ethnic subgroups. American Indian/Alaska Native women matched Black women’s support for robust funding for child care in the federal budget (79% for both subgroups).
- **By age:** Those who are most likely to be in the age range for needing child care are the most likely to support these policies. Notably, Gen Z women are +12 percentage points more likely to say federal funding for child care is one of the most important or a very important thing Congress can do, as well as +9 percentage points more likely to say the same regarding high quality child care and living wages and training for the child care sector.
- **By party ID:** The 3 child care policies tested enjoy relatively strong bipartisan support, with Democrat support ranging between 75% and 79%; independent support ranging between 62% and 73%; and Republican support ranging between 53% and 60%.
- **By socioeconomic status:** Those with a higher socioeconomic status are less likely to support these policies. For example, while 73% women with an annual household income of \$50K USD or below support living wages and training for the child care sector, only 66% of women with an annual household income of \$100k USD or more say the same.
- **By parental status:** Mothers are, on average, 7 percentage points more likely to support these policies than non-mothers. This is especially true for providing funding for child care in the federal budget; mothers support this at 72%, while non-mothers support this at 62%.
- **Comparison with January 2022:** Women’s support increased +7 percentage points between January 2022 and the current study (from 58% to 65%) with respect to providing robust federal funding for child care.

## Demographic Snapshots

Women have been a driving force in recent elections but are not monolithic in their views. This section provides brief overviews of the concerns, priorities, and electoral enthusiasm of key demographic constituencies as the midterms draw nearer. Specifically, this section highlights the perceptions and viewpoints of Black women, Hispanic women and Latinas, Asian American and Pacific Islander women, and American Indian and Alaska Native women, as well as Gen Z women of color and millennial women of color.

### SNAPSHOT: BLACK WOMEN

Black women are one of the largest voting constituencies in the U.S. electorate. Not only do Black women show up, some research suggests that – despite voter suppression efforts targeted at voters of color across the nation – they are also the most determined to cast their vote. And, current findings suggest that Black women will continue to be key influencers in the 2022 elections.

### ENTHUSIASM AND IMPACT

More than two-thirds of Black women (67%) surveyed believe the midterm federal election results in 2022 will have at least somewhat of an impact on their lives and their families’ lives. This matches women overall at (67%). And when asked about the 2022 election, 39% of Black women surveyed reported high enthusiasm to vote in the upcoming federal elections (scoring importance as an “8”, “9”, or “10” on a scale of 0 - 10, with ten being most important). Notably, however, Black women’s enthusiasm for the 2022 election is significantly lower than the enthusiasm of women overall (49%)(- 10 percentage points). Black women are more intensely concerned about being able to cast their vote without interference or obstacles (51% somewhat or very worried) than women overall (44%).

### CONCERNS

Black women share core concerns with all women across a range of racial justice, economic, and health issues, but at higher levels of intensity. The concerns that rank highest for Black women are:

<b>Top Concerns: Black Women</b> <i>Ranked by Very/Somewhat Worried Combined</i>	
Economic	Cost of Living (82%) (-4 compared to women overall)
Gun Violence	Mass Shootings and Gun Violence (81%) (+5)
Economic	Family Income and Expenses (71%) (+3)
Racial Justice	Safety from Police Violence (69%) (+29)
Economic	Afford Rent or Mortgage (67%) (+5)
Racial Justice	Acts of Hate / Racial violence (67%) (+30)
Racial Justice	Rise in White Nationalism (66%) (+30)
Racial Justice	Ability to cast vote without interference (51%) (+7)
Economic	Earning Equal Pay (60%) (+10)
Mental Health	Affordable Mental Health Services (60%) (+9)

Of these top concerns, Black women express acute concerns regarding racial justice issues related to police violence (+29), acts of racially motivated hate (+30), and white nationalism (+30) in comparison to women overall.

**POLICY SOLUTIONS**

Intensity of support for racial justice, childcare, economic, and community service issues is notably higher among Black women. Their highest ranked policy solutions are:

<b>Top Policies: Black Women</b> <i>Ranked by One of the Most Important/Very Important Combined</i>	
Health and Community Well-Being	Federal Funding for Nonprofit Community Services (87%) (+12 compared to women overall)
Health and Community Well-Being	Prevent gun violence and mass shootings (85%) (+3)
Economic Security	End Workplace Harassment & Discrimination (84%) (+5)
Racial Justice & Civil Rights	Address Racism as a Public Health Crisis (84%) (+23)
Economic Security	Strengthen equal pay laws for women (84%) (+8)
Racial Justice & Civil Rights	Protect People of Color from Police Violence (84%) (+18)
Racial Justice & Civil Rights	Pass legislation to end racial and religious profiling. (83%) (+15)
Economic Security	Workforce Training for Nontraditional Jobs (83%) (+16)
Racial Justice & Civil Rights	Voting Rights: End Voter Suppression and Discriminatory Practices (83%) (+12)

Of these top policy solutions for Black women, their support for racial justice legislation is between 12 percentage points and 23 percentage points higher than women overall.

**SNAPSHOT: HISPANIC WOMEN / LATINAS**

Hispanic women and Latinas are a voting constituency that is only growing in power. In 2020, turnout for Hispanic/Latino voters across the board increased by **31%** compared to 2016, and women made up the **majority** of this demographic. Levels of voter participation among Hispanic/Latino communities, in fact, reached historic highs, with **more than 50%** of eligible voters in that group casting a vote. In part, this is due to a sizable increase in eligible voters from the Hispanic/Latino community – in 2020, **1 in 4 newly eligible voters were from the Hispanic/Latino community.**

**ENTHUSIASM AND IMPACT**

About three-in-five Hispanic women/Latinas (60%) surveyed believe the midterm federal election results in 2022 will have at least somewhat of an impact on their lives and their families’ lives. This is lower than women overall (67%). Still, just 38% of Hispanic women and Latinas surveyed reported high enthusiasm to vote in the upcoming federal elections (scoring importance as an “8”, “9”, or “10” on a scale of 0 - 10, with ten being most important), which is notably lower than the enthusiasm of women overall (49%) (-11 percentage points).

**CONCERNS**

Hispanic women and Latinas share core concerns with all women across a range of economic, health, and societal issues, but at higher levels of intensity. The concerns that rank highest for Hispanic women and Latinas are:

<b>Top Concerns: Hispanic Women and Latinas</b> <i>Ranked by Very/Somewhat Worried Combined</i>	
Economic	Cost of Living (84%) (-2) <i>(compared to women overall)</i>
Gun Violence	Mass Shootings and Gun Violence (82%) (+6)
Economic	Family Income and Expenses (75%) (+7)
Economic	Afford Rent or Mortgage (73%) (+11)
Economic	Earning Equal Pay (61%) (+11)
Economic	Paid Sick Leave (58%) (+16)
Racial Justice	Rise in White Nationalism (57%) (+3)
Mental Health	Stress, Anxiety, Trauma from COVID-19 (56%) (+9)
Reproductive Rights	Abortion and Reproductive Health Services (55%) (+4)
Mental Health	Affordable Mental Health Services (55%) (+4)

Notably, the concerns of Hispanic women and Latinas related to affording rent or mortgage, equal pay, and paid sick leave were between 11 percentage points and 16 percentage points higher than for women overall.

**POLICY SOLUTIONS**

Intensity of support for childcare, economic, and community service issues is notably higher among Hispanic women and Latinas. Their highest ranked policy solutions include:

<b>Top Policies: Hispanic Women and Latinas</b> <i>Ranked by One of the Most Important/Very Important Combined</i>	
Health and Community Well-Being	Federal Funding for Nonprofit Community Services (80%) (+5 compared to women overall)
Health and Community Well-Being	Prevent gun violence and mass shootings (79%) (-3)
Economic Security	End Workplace Harassment & Discrimination (79%) (+0)
Economic Security	Strengthen equal pay laws for women (78%) (+2)
Health and Community Well-Being	Expand Mental Health Services for Survivors of Trauma (77%) (+0)
Economic Security	End Pregnancy Discrimination (76%) (+5)
Health and Community Well-Being	Comprehensive Health Coverage (76%) (-2)
Economic Security	Paid Medical & Family Leave (76%) (+3)
Economic Security	Paid Sick & Paid Safe Leave (75%) (+4)

**SNAPSHOT: ASIAN AMERICAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER WOMEN**

Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) voters accounted for the [largest increase in voter turnout](#) in 2020 – jumping from 56% in 2016 to 64% in 2020, and, compared to AAPI men, AAPI women made up the majority of those who went to the polls in the last election. In fact, this voting constituency is considered to be the [fastest growing](#) in the nation.

**ENTHUSIASM AND IMPACT**

Just under two-thirds of AAPI women (64%) surveyed reported that they believe the midterm federal election results in 2022 will have at least somewhat of an impact on their lives and their families’ lives. This is slightly under women overall (67%). Additionally, 43% of AAPI women surveyed reported high enthusiasm to vote in the upcoming federal elections (scoring importance as an “8”, “9”, or “10” on a scale of 0 - 10, with ten being most important), which is slightly lower than the enthusiasm of women overall (49%) (-6 percentage points).

**CONCERNS**

AAPI women share core concerns with all women across a range of economic, health, and societal issues, most at higher levels of intensity. The concerns that rank highest for AAPI women are:

<b>Top Concerns: AAPI Women</b> <i>Ranked by Very/Somewhat Worried Combined</i>	
Economic	Cost of Living (84%) (-2 compared to women overall)
Gun Violence	Mass Shootings and Gun Violence (77%) (+1)
Economic	Family Income and Expenses (67%) (-1)
Reproductive Rights	Abortion and Reproductive Health Services (61%) (+10)
Economic	Afford Rent or Mortgage (61%) (-1)
Racial Justice	Rise in White Nationalism (59%) (+5)
Gender-Based Violence	Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, other Gender based Violence (51%) (+9)
Economic	Earning Equal Pay (56%) (+6)
Racial Justice	Acts of Hate / Racial violence (55%) (+18)
Racial Justice	Safety from Police Violence (53%) (+13)

**POLICY SOLUTIONS**

Intensity of support is higher among AAPI women for a number of policies, particularly in the area of economic security. Notably, AAPI women’s support for workforce training is 13 percentage points higher than women overall, and their support for dismantling white nationalism is 12 percentage points higher than for women overall. Their highest ranked policy solutions include:

<b>Top Policies: AAPI Women</b>	
<i>Ranked by One of the Most Important/Very Important Combined</i>	
Economic Security	Strengthen equal pay laws for women (83%) (+7 compared to women overall)
Economic Security	End Workplace Harassment & Discrimination (82%) (+3)
Economic Security	Paid Medical & Family Leave (81%) (+8)
Economic Security	Workforce Training for Nontraditional Jobs (80%) (+13)
Health and Community Well-Being	Prevent gun violence and mass shootings (80%) (-2)
Health and Community Well-Being	Comprehensive Health Coverage (80%) (+2)
Health and Community Well-Being	Expand Mental Health Services for Survivors of Trauma (80%) (+3)
Gender-Based Violence	Domestic Violence Prevention and Services (79%) (+3)
Racial Justice & Civil Rights	Dismantle White Nationalism (79%) (+12)
Economic Security	Prohibit Use of Salary History (79%) (+20)

**SNAPSHOT: AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKAN NATIVE WOMEN**

Despite gaining citizenship status in 1924, American Indians and Native Alaskans did not gain the right to vote in the U.S. until the 1970s, and while the U.S. Census releases voter turnout statistics broken down by some racial and ethnic groups, it does not release data specific to the American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) community. Despite this gap in data, AI/AN communities’ work to educate, organize, and register voters was reported as highly influential in critical states that impacted overall election results in 2020. As AI/NA populations galvanize around the issues and policies that impact their daily lives, the influence of this voting constituency will likely grow in influence.

**ENTHUSIASM AND IMPACT**

Just under two-thirds of AI/AN women (63%) surveyed believe the midterm federal election results in 2022 will have at least somewhat of an impact on their lives and their families’ lives. This falls just short of the numbers among women overall (67%). Additionally, 44% of AI/AN women surveyed reported high enthusiasm to vote in the upcoming federal elections (scoring importance as an “8”, “9”, or “10” on a scale of 0 - 10, with ten being most important), which is only slightly lower than the level of enthusiasm for women overall (49%) (-5 percentage points).

**CONCERNS**

AI/AN women share core concerns with all women across a range of economic, health, and societal issues, but at higher levels of intensity. The concerns that rank highest for AI/AN women are:

<b>Top Concerns: AI/AN Women</b> <i>Ranked by Very/Somewhat Worried Combined</i>	
Economic	Cost of Living (87%) (+1 compared to women overall)
Economic	Family Income and Expenses (69%) (+1)
Economic	Afford Rent or Mortgage (62%) (+0)
Gun Violence	Mass Shootings and Gun Violence (62%) (-14)
Reproductive Rights	Abortion and Reproductive Health Services (55%) (+4)
Mental Health	Affordable Mental Health Services (54%) (+3)
Racial Justice	Rise in White Nationalism (49%) (-5)
Economic	Earning Equal Pay (47%) (-3)
Economic	Paid Sick Leave (45%) (+3)
Economic	Family Paid Time-Off (45%) (+4)
Mental Health	Stress, Anxiety, and Trauma from COVID-19 (45%) (-2)

Of these top concerns, AI/AN women expressed acute concern with respect to specific health and caregiving concerns (between 3 percentage points and 4 percentage points higher in comparison to women overall).

**POLICY SOLUTIONS**

Intensity of support is higher among AI/AN women for a number of policies, notably in the areas of economic security and childcare. Their highest ranked policy solutions include:

<b>Top Policies: AI/AN Women</b>	
<i>Ranked by One of the Most Important/Very Important Combined</i>	
Health and Community Well-Being	Comprehensive Health Coverage (85%) (+7 compared to women overall)
Gender-Based Violence	Domestic Violence Prevention & Services (84%) (+8)
Economic Security	Paid Medical & Family Leave (83%) (+10)
Economic Security	End Workplace Harassment & Discrimination (83%) (+4)
Health and Community Well-Being	Prevent gun violence and mass shootings (82%) (+0)
Health and Community Well-Being	Protect access to contraception (81%) (+7)
Childcare	Provide robust funding for childcare in the federal budget. (79%) (+14)
Health and Community Well-Being	Expand Mental Health Services for Survivors of Trauma (79%) (+2)
Health and Community Well-Being	Federal Funding for Nonprofit Community Services (79%) (+4)
Economic Security	Strengthen equal pay laws for women (79%) (+3)

Of these top policy solutions for AI/AN women, their support for caregiving legislation is between 10 and 14 percentage points higher than for women overall.

**SNAPSHOT: GEN Z WOMEN OF COLOR**

Young voters of Generation Z now make up a third of the voting electorate and represent the largest, most racially diverse group of voters in the nation—and their influence in elections is poised to continue to grow. [Gen Z voters overall made up 4% in 2016, 10% of voters who cast their votes in 2020](#) and, based on the steady rise in this population of voters, that trend is expected to continue.

**ENTHUSIASM AND IMPACT**

About two-thirds of Gen Z women of color (66%) surveyed believe the midterm federal election results in 2022 will have at least somewhat of an impact on their lives and their families’ lives. This nearly matches women overall (67%). However, just 37% of Gen Z women of color surveyed reported high enthusiasm to vote in the upcoming federal elections (scoring importance as an “8”, “9”, or “10” on a scale of 0 – 10, with ten being most important). This is -12 percentage points lower compared to women overall (49%).

**CONCERNS**

With a few notable exceptions, Gen Z women share core concerns with all women across a range of economic, health, and societal issues, but at higher levels of intensity.

<b>Top Concerns: Gen Z Women of Color</b> <i>Ranked by Very/Somewhat Worried Combined</i>	
Economic	Cost of Living (80%) (-6 compared to women overall)
Gun Violence	Mass Shootings and Gun Violence (80%) (+4)
Racial Justice	Safety from Police Violence (72%) (+32)
Economic	Afford Rent or Mortgage (70%) (+8)
Reproductive Rights	Abortion and Reproductive Health Services (70%) (+19)
Racial Justice	Acts of Hate / Racial violence (70%) (+33)
Mental Health	Affordable Mental Health Services (68%) (+17)
Racial Justice	Rise in White Nationalism (66%) (+12)
Economic	Earning Equal Pay (65%) (+15)
Economic	Paid Sick Leave (65%) (+23)

Of these top concerns, Gen Z expressed acute concern with respect to specific racial justice, safety and caregiving concerns (between 23 percentage points and 33 percentage points higher than for women overall).

**POLICY SOLUTIONS**

Overall, Gen Z women of color indicated strong support for action by Congress on a range of economic, racial justice, childcare, gender-based violence, and nonprofit community service policy solutions. The following policy solutions ranked highest for Gen Z women of color.

<b>Top Policies: Gen Z Women of Color</b> <i>Ranked by One of the Most Important/Very Important Combined</i>	
Health and Community Well-Being	Federal Funding for Nonprofit Community Services (83%) (+8 compared to women overall)
Health and Community Well-Being	Prevent gun violence and mass shootings (82%) (+0)
Health and Community Well-Being	Protect access to safe, legal abortion care (81%) (+19)
Economic Security	Strengthen equal pay laws for women (81%) (+5)
Economic Security	Paid Sick & Paid Safe Leave (80%) (+9)
Gender-Based Violence	Federal Funding for Gender-Based Violence Services (80%) (+8)
Health and Community Well-Being	Expand Mental Health Services for Survivors of Trauma (79%) (+2)
Childcare	High Quality Childcare that is Affordable, Dependable, and Accessible (79%) (+9)
Racial Justice & Civil Rights	Dismantle White Nationalism (78%) (+12)
Health and Community Well-Being	Improve Maternal Health Care (78%) (+5)
Economic Security	Workforce Training for Nontraditional Jobs (78%) (+12)
Racial Justice & Civil Rights	Address Racism as a Public Health Crisis (78%) (+17)

Of these top policy solutions for Gen Z women of color, their support for safe, legal abortion care, racial justice legislation, and workforce training is between 12 percentage points and 19 percentage points higher than for women overall.

**SNAPSHOT: MILLENNIAL WOMEN OF COLOR**

Together with voters from Generation Z, Millennial voters now make up a third of the voting electorate and part of the largest, most racially diverse group of voters in the nation—and their influence in elections is poised to continue to grow. Between 2016 and 2020, millennial voter turnout, alone, increased by 36%.

**ENTHUSIASM AND IMPACT**

More than two-thirds of millennial women of color (66%) surveyed believe the midterm federal election results in 2022 will have at least somewhat of an impact on their lives and their families’ lives. This nearly matches women overall (67%). However, just 38% of millennial women of color surveyed reported high enthusiasm to vote in the upcoming federal elections (scoring importance as an “8”, “9”, or “10” on a scale of 0 - 10, with ten being most important). This is -11 percentage points lower compared to women overall (49%).

**CONCERNS**

Millennial women share core concerns with all women across a range of economic, racial justice, health, and societal issues, but at higher levels of intensity. The concerns that rank highest for Millennial women are:

<b>Top Concerns: Millennial Women of Color</b> <i>Ranked by Very/Somewhat Worried Combined</i>	
Economic	Cost of Living (83%) (-3 compared to women overall)
Gun Violence	Mass Shootings and Gun Violence (80%) (+4)
Economic	Family Income and Expenses (75%) (+7)
Economic	Afford Rent or Mortgage (69%) (+7)
Racial Justice	Acts of Hate / Racial violence (64%) (+27)
Racial Justice	Rise in White Nationalism (62%) (+8)
Reproductive Rights	Abortion and Reproductive Health Services (60%) (+9)
Racial Justice	Safety from Police Violence (59%) (+19)
Economic	Earning Equal Pay (58%) (+8)
Child Care	High Quality Affordable, Accessible, Dependable Childcare (58%) (+22)

Of these top concerns, Millennial women of color expressed acute concern with respect to certain racial justice and caregiving concerns (between 19 percentage points and 27 percentage points higher in comparison to women overall).

**POLICY SOLUTIONS**

Intensity of support is higher among Millennial women of color for a number of policies, racial justice and civil rights, and women’s economic security. Their highest ranked policy solutions include:

<b>Top Policies: Millennial Women of Color</b> <i>Ranked by One of the Most Important/Very Important Combined</i>	
Health and Community Well-Being	Federal Funding for Nonprofit Community Services (80%) (+5 compared to women overall)
Health and Community Well-Being	Prevent gun violence and mass shootings (80%) (-2)
Racial Justice and Civil Rights	Voting Rights: End Voter Suppression and Discriminatory Practices (80%) (+9)
Economic Security	End Workplace Harassment & Discrimination (79%) (+0)
Health and Community Well-Being	Expand Mental Health Services for Survivors of Trauma (79%) (+2)
Economic Security	Strengthen equal pay laws for women (77%) (+1)
Economic Security	Paid Medical & Family Leave (77%) (+4)
Health and Community Well-Being	Improve Maternal Health Care (77%) (+4)
Racial Justice and Civil Rights	Pass legislation to end racial and religious profiling (77%) (+9)
Economic Security	Paid Sick & Paid Safe Leave (77%) (+6)
Economic Security	End Pregnancy Discrimination (77%) (+6)