

1. Maternity Leave

Do you think that companies should be required to offer paid maternity leave to their female employees?

	Gender			Age - 4 Point				Race - 4 Point			
	Total	Male	Female	Under 30	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Yes	69%	63%	75%	82%	75%	64%	53%	64%	86%	73%	78%
No	19%	24%	14%	7%	15%	22%	32%	22%	7%	12%	17%
Not sure	12%	14%	11%	10%	10%	14%	15%	13%	7%	15%	5%
Totals (Unweighted N)	100% (1,000)	100% (495)	100% (505)	100% (181)	100% (252)	100% (393)	100% (174)	100% (683)	100% (120)	100% (128)	100% (69)

	Party ID - 3 Point				Family Income - 3 Point				Census Region			
	Total	Democrat	Independent	Republican	Under \$50K	\$50-100K	\$100K or more	Prefer not to say	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Yes	69%	77%	65%	64%	73%	64%	56%	75%	72%	66%	71%	66%
No	19%	12%	20%	26%	16%	22%	32%	14%	16%	24%	15%	22%
Not sure	12%	10%	15%	10%	11%	15%	12%	12%	12%	10%	14%	11%
Totals (Unweighted N)	100% (1,000)	100% (363)	100% (383)	100% (254)	100% (445)	100% (288)	100% (125)	100% (142)	100% (185)	100% (244)	100% (370)	100% (201)

2. Paternity

Do you think that companies should be required to offer paid paternity leave to their male employees?

	Gender			Age - 4 Point				Race - 4 Point			
	Total	Male	Female	Under 30	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Yes	49%	42%	56%	63%	57%	44%	29%	46%	47%	55%	71%
No	36%	41%	32%	20%	30%	40%	59%	40%	38%	21%	26%
Not sure	15%	18%	12%	17%	13%	16%	12%	14%	14%	24%	3%
Totals (Unweighted N)	100% (997)	100% (494)	100% (503)	100% (181)	100% (252)	100% (392)	100% (172)	100% (680)	100% (120)	100% (128)	100% (69)

	Party ID - 3 Point				Family Income - 3 Point				Census Region			
	Total	Democrat	Independent	Republican	Under \$50K	\$50-100K	\$100K or more	Prefer not to say	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Yes	49%	57%	48%	40%	48%	49%	48%	53%	53%	50%	45%	51%
No	36%	30%	35%	47%	35%	37%	43%	33%	31%	41%	39%	32%
Not sure	15%	13%	17%	13%	16%	14%	9%	14%	16%	10%	16%	16%
Totals (Unweighted N)	100% (997)	100% (363)	100% (382)	100% (252)	100% (444)	100% (287)	100% (124)	100% (142)	100% (183)	100% (243)	100% (370)	100% (201)

3. Gender Difference

If a company chooses to offer both maternity and paternity leave, do you think it should:

	Gender		Age - 4 Point				Race - 4 Point				
	Total	Male	Female	Under 30	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Give new mothers longer leave time than new fathers	50%	52%	48%	51%	42%	54%	53%	53%	41%	52%	40%
Give new mothers and new fathers equally long leave time	40%	36%	45%	43%	49%	37%	32%	38%	49%	38%	52%
Give new fathers longer leave time than new mothers	1%	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	—	0%	1%	4%	—
Not sure	9%	11%	7%	3%	9%	8%	15%	9%	9%	7%	8%
Totals (Unweighted N)	100% (999)	100% (495)	100% (504)	100% (181)	100% (252)	100% (393)	100% (173)	100% (682)	100% (120)	100% (128)	100% (69)

	Party ID - 3 Point			Family Income - 3 Point				Census Region				
	Total	Democrat	Independent	Republican	Under \$50K	\$50-100K	\$100K or more	Prefer not to say	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Give new mothers longer leave time than new fathers	50%	50%	48%	55%	54%	47%	46%	47%	55%	55%	46%	47%
Give new mothers and new fathers equally long leave time	40%	42%	41%	37%	36%	46%	46%	41%	40%	35%	42%	44%
Give new fathers longer leave time than new mothers	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	—	2%	1%	—	1%	1%
Not sure	9%	7%	11%	6%	9%	7%	8%	11%	4%	10%	11%	8%
Totals (Unweighted N)	100% (999)	100% (363)	100% (382)	100% (254)	100% (444)	100% (288)	100% (125)	100% (142)	100% (184)	100% (244)	100% (370)	100% (201)

4. Women's Choices

If they were free financially to choose, what do you think most women who work outside the home would prefer to do after having a baby?

	Gender		Age - 4 Point				Race - 4 Point				
	Total	Male	Female	Under 30	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Not take any maternity leave	1%	2%	0%	—	0%	3%	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%
Take 12 weeks or less of maternity leave	24%	30%	19%	22%	20%	26%	31%	22%	26%	34%	26%
Take more than 12 weeks of maternity leave	46%	36%	55%	53%	50%	41%	41%	44%	52%	46%	49%
Leave their job permanently	19%	18%	19%	19%	17%	20%	19%	22%	11%	12%	19%
Not sure	10%	13%	6%	6%	13%	11%	8%	11%	7%	6%	6%
Totals (Unweighted N)	100% (999)	100% (494)	100% (505)	100% (181)	100% (252)	100% (393)	100% (173)	100% (682)	100% (120)	100% (128)	100% (69)

	Party ID - 3 Point			Family Income - 3 Point				Census Region				
	Total	Democrat	Independent	Republican	Under \$50K	\$50-100K	\$100K or more	Prefer not to say	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Not take any maternity leave	1%	2%	0%	1%	2%	0%	—	—	1%	—	0%	3%
Take 12 weeks or less of maternity leave	24%	22%	26%	25%	28%	22%	21%	21%	32%	20%	23%	25%
Take more than 12 weeks of maternity leave	46%	52%	44%	41%	43%	47%	58%	45%	42%	51%	49%	40%
Leave their job permanently	19%	15%	18%	25%	18%	22%	19%	14%	16%	20%	18%	21%
Not sure	10%	8%	11%	9%	9%	8%	3%	20%	9%	10%	10%	11%
Totals (Unweighted N)	100% (999)	100% (363)	100% (383)	100% (253)	100% (444)	100% (288)	100% (125)	100% (142)	100% (185)	100% (243)	100% (370)	100% (201)

5. Men's Choices

If they were free financially to choose, what do you think most men who work outside the home would prefer to do after having a baby?

	Gender		Age - 4 Point				Race - 4 Point				
	Total	Male	Female	Under 30	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Not take any paternity leave	21%	21%	21%	13%	7%	28%	37%	21%	30%	18%	8%
Take 12 weeks or less of paternity leave	50%	47%	52%	49%	62%	45%	40%	51%	39%	49%	55%
Take more than 12 weeks of paternity leave	13%	11%	15%	17%	13%	13%	9%	12%	14%	14%	18%
Leave their job permanently	3%	4%	2%	4%	3%	2%	1%	2%	4%	2%	3%
Not sure	14%	17%	11%	18%	14%	13%	13%	13%	12%	17%	16%
Totals (Unweighted N)	100% (998)	100% (494)	100% (504)	100% (181)	100% (252)	100% (391)	100% (174)	100% (681)	100% (120)	100% (128)	100% (69)

	Party ID - 3 Point			Family Income - 3 Point				Census Region				
	Total	Democrat	Independent	Republican	Under \$50K	\$50-100K	\$100K or more	Prefer not to say	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Not take any paternity leave	21%	18%	24%	18%	25%	15%	18%	19%	21%	20%	22%	20%
Take 12 weeks or less of paternity leave	50%	53%	44%	53%	45%	56%	64%	40%	53%	46%	50%	50%
Take more than 12 weeks of paternity leave	13%	14%	13%	12%	15%	13%	11%	10%	11%	15%	12%	15%
Leave their job permanently	3%	3%	3%	2%	4%	1%	2%	2%	2%	4%	3%	1%
Not sure	14%	12%	15%	14%	11%	14%	5%	29%	14%	15%	14%	14%
Totals (Unweighted N)	100% (998)	100% (362)	100% (382)	100% (254)	100% (444)	100% (287)	100% (125)	100% (142)	100% (185)	100% (244)	100% (368)	100% (201)

6. Judgment

Would you think more or less highly of a man who chose to take twelve weeks of paternity leave from his job after the birth of his child?

	Gender			Age - 4 Point				Race - 4 Point			
	Total	Male	Female	Under 30	30-44	45-64	65+	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
More highly	24%	19%	28%	31%	33%	19%	11%	21%	23%	28%	39%
Less highly	14%	18%	11%	9%	10%	18%	19%	14%	16%	15%	14%
It wouldn't affect my views of him	55%	54%	55%	53%	50%	54%	65%	57%	52%	50%	38%
Not sure	8%	9%	6%	7%	7%	10%	4%	7%	9%	7%	9%
Totals (Unweighted N)	100% (1,000)	100% (495)	100% (505)	100% (181)	100% (252)	100% (393)	100% (174)	100% (683)	100% (120)	100% (128)	100% (69)

	Party ID - 3 Point			Family Income - 3 Point				Census Region				
	Total	Democrat	Independent	Republican	Under \$50K	\$50-100K	\$100K or more	Prefer not to say	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
More highly	24%	27%	24%	18%	23%	25%	26%	22%	25%	19%	26%	24%
Less highly	14%	12%	15%	17%	14%	16%	12%	14%	10%	15%	14%	18%
It wouldn't affect my views of him	55%	54%	53%	59%	55%	54%	58%	51%	57%	57%	54%	51%
Not sure	8%	7%	8%	7%	8%	4%	5%	13%	8%	9%	6%	7%
Totals (Unweighted N)	100% (1,000)	100% (363)	100% (383)	100% (254)	100% (445)	100% (288)	100% (125)	100% (142)	100% (185)	100% (244)	100% (370)	100% (201)

Interviewing Dates	November 24 - 30, 2015
Target population	U.S. adults, aged 18 and over.
Sampling method	Respondents were selected from YouGov's opt-in Internet panel using sample matching. A random sample (stratified by age, gender, race, education, and region) was selected from the 2010 American Community Study. Voter registration was imputed from the November 2010 Current Population Survey Registration and Voting Supplement. Religion, minor party identification, and non-placement on an ideology scale, were imputed from the 2008 Pew Religion in American Life Survey.
Weighting	The sample was weighted using propensity scores based on age, gender, race, education, voter registration, and non-placement on an ideology scale. The weights range from 0.127 to 4.104, with a mean of one and a standard deviation of 0.877.
Number of respondents	1000
Margin of error	± 4.1% (adjusted for weighting)
Survey mode	Web-based interviews
Questions not reported	20 questions not reported.