

The Voter Mandate: Digital Finance, Privacy, and the 2026 Battleground

Prepared by The Harris Poll

June 2026



Continuing and expanding on DCG's 2024 battleground state research, this iteration of research uncovers sentiment around a variety of topics in the digital financial space.

This research creates policy roadmaps across key battleground states, including voter engagement with and perspectives on digital privacy and regulation.

Fielded: May 8th-May 18th, 2026

Captured: 2,005 U.S. gen pop respondents 18+, of whom 1,874 are registered voters in their state of residence
- Throughout the report, data is reported among registered voters

Battleground State Oversample: This research also captures oversamples in key battleground states: Arizona, Georgia, Michigan, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas

Voters are signaling support for digital finance innovation, but policymakers face a credibility gap

Key Stats:

Crypto ownership has risen from **26% to 37%** among voters in key battleground states since 2024, and 43% of voters say crypto is a major issue they are considering in future elections

81% of voters support a clear regulatory framework for digital assets once the goal is explained

Voters don't want regulation that stifles innovation, though – in fact **51%** say they're willing to accept less regulation in exchange for more innovation

88% want policymakers to understand crypto before regulating it, yet only 44% trust that policymakers actually understand the technologies they are regulating

Why it matters

Digital finance is becoming a mainstream political issue. Voters are signaling support for digital asset innovation and regulation, but they expect policymakers to demonstrate competence before acting.

The digital trust gap is increasingly a question of privacy, ownership, and control

Key Stats:

84% say individuals - not companies - should own their personal data

66% say people should have the right to make legal financial transactions without permanent identity linkage

86% believe companies misuse personal data at least sometimes – only **3%** believe this never happens

Why it matters

Voters increasingly view data ownership and financial privacy as fundamental rights, creating growing pressure for policies that prioritize individual control.

AI is intensifying concerns about personal data and who can be trusted to use it

Key Stats:

Only **12%** of voters feel they have full control over whether their personal data is used to train AI systems

61% have limited confidence that companies developing AI are using people's personal data responsibly, and AI companies are among the least trusted institutions to handle personal data.

55% would be more likely to use a financial or AI service that works without collecting personal data

And while only **38%** are familiar with privacy-preserving tech, **50%** of voters already express support for them once introduced

Why it matters

The challenge is no longer awareness of AI. Voters are questioning whether existing institutions can be trusted to use personal data responsibly and are actively seeking alternatives that provide greater transparency and control.

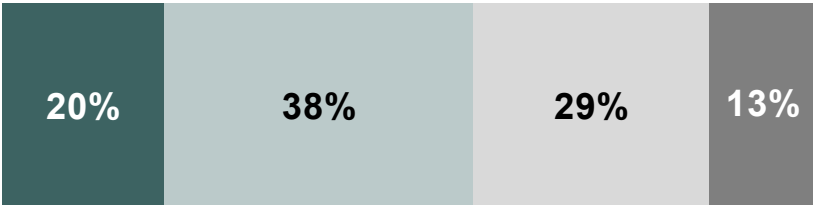
In 2026, the public mood continues to shift further into a trust gap with the financial system at large

Voters overwhelmingly believe the system is built for someone else.

How Well Voters Think The Financial System Works For Them

Very well Somewhat well Not very well Not working at all

Registered Voters, 2026



58% well

Battleground States in 2024

Battleground States in 2026

46%

50%

“The current financial system favors elites over regular people”

80% of Registered Voters Agree



Battleground States in 2024

Battleground States in 2026

80%

78%

“The people in power within the current financial system don’t have my best interests in mind”

77% of Registered Voters Agree



Battleground States in 2024

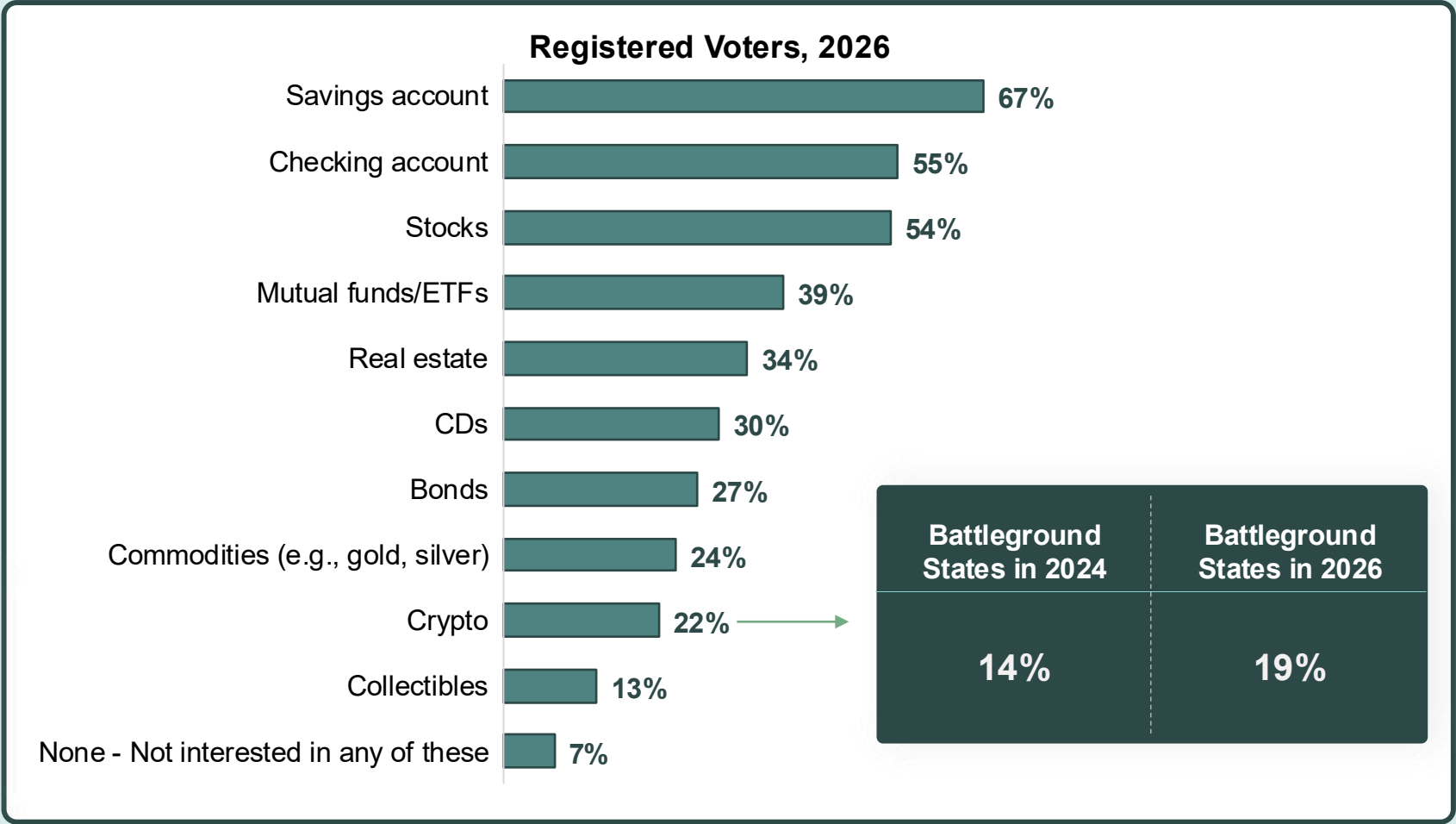
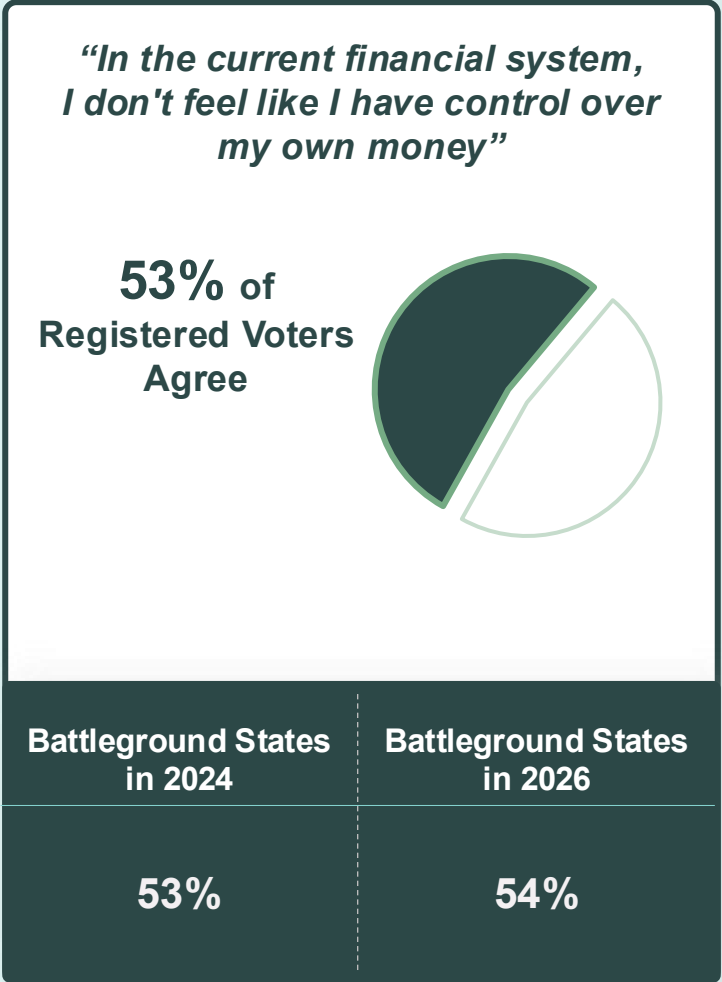
Battleground States in 2026

78%

77%

Financial distrust is driving greater openness to alternative wealth-building tools, including crypto

Paths for Building Wealth That Voters Are Interested In



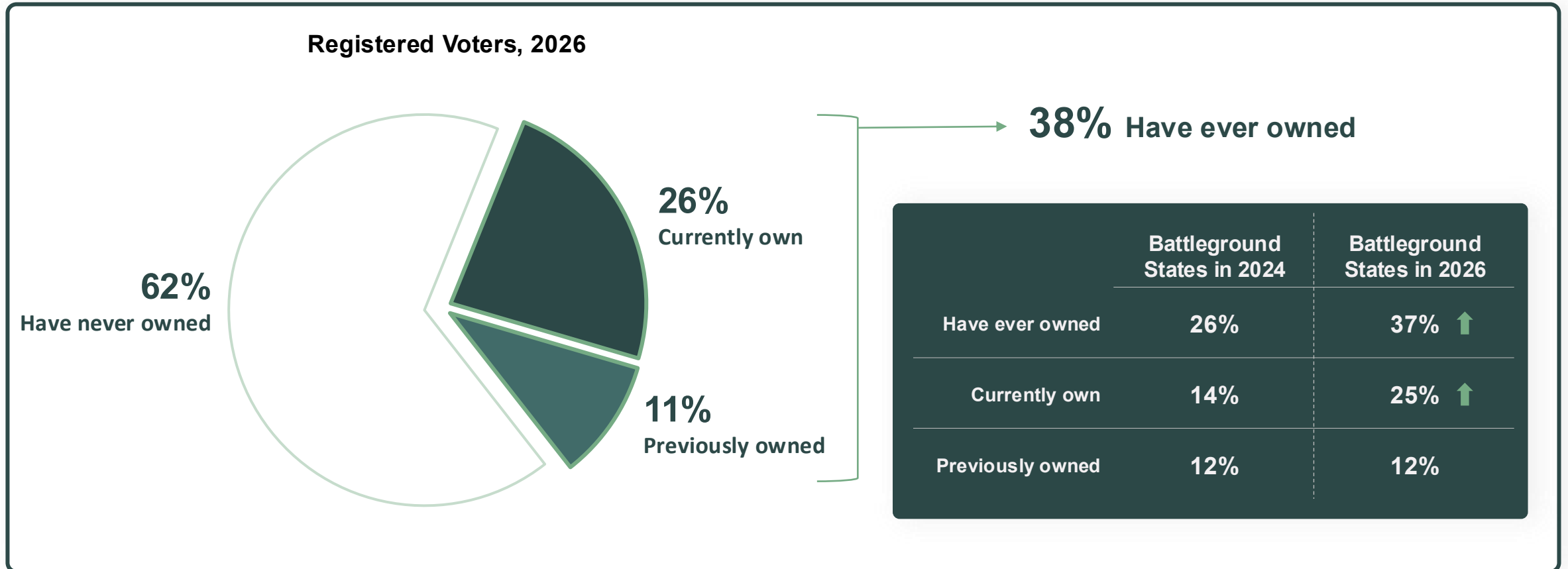
**Crypto is no longer fringe,
and is becoming a more
practical political
consideration**

We saw the early indicators in 2024:

crypto ownership, crypto political salience, and concern about policymaker competence were already emerging — and all have intensified since

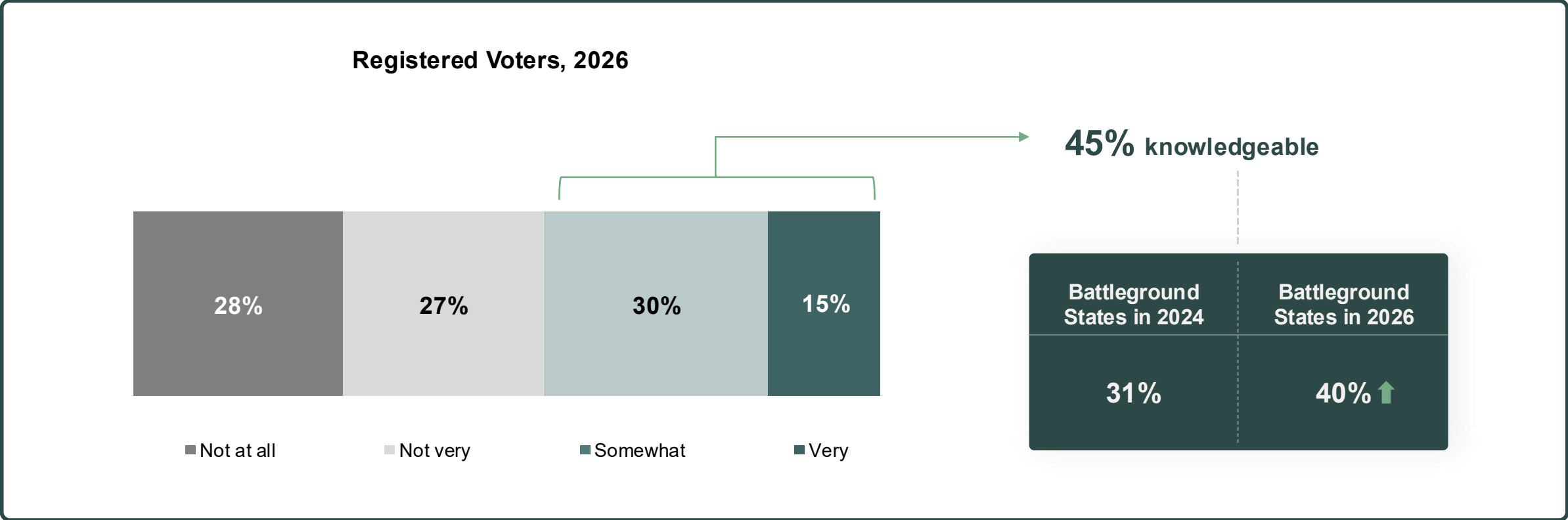
Crypto ownership continues to rise as digital assets enter the mainstream

Voters' Current Involvement in Crypto



General knowledge of these digital assets also shows progress since 2024

Voters' Stated Knowledge of Crypto



And while crypto is still seen as a riskier investment path, negative sentiments are declining since 2024

Top Five Descriptors of Cryptocurrency

Registered Voters, 2026

RISKY 61%
CONFUSING 41%
VOLATILE 39%
INNOVATIVE 32%
MISLEADING 26%

Battleground States in 2024		Battleground States in 2026	
Risky	71%	Risky	57% ↓
Confusing	50%	Confusing	41% ↓
Volatile	47%	Volatile	39% ↓
Misleading	31%	Innovative	29%
Innovative	28%	Misleading	27% ↓

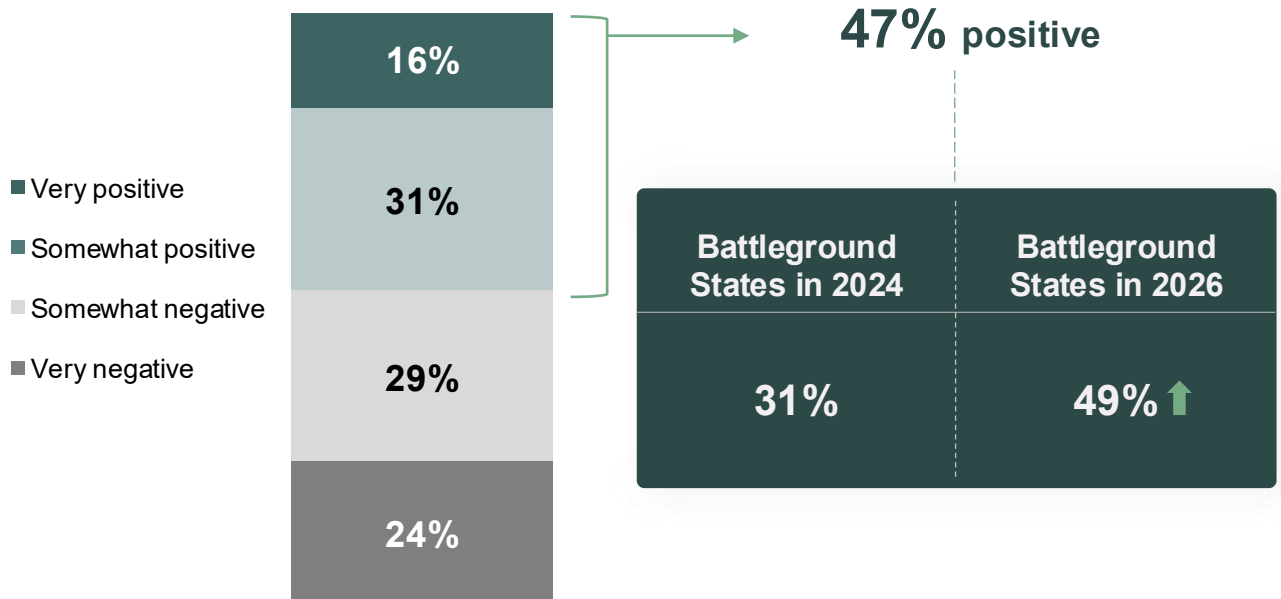
Consistent with recent POLITICO polling showing that 45% of Americans say crypto investing is not worth the risk, risk remains the dominant descriptor of cryptocurrency. However, crypto ownership, familiarity, and support for clear regulation continue to show positive progress in key battleground states since 2024.

↑↓ Arrows represent significant differences from the previous year at a 95% confidence interval

Even as they see the risks, voters think more positively of crypto, particularly when safeguards and transparency are visible

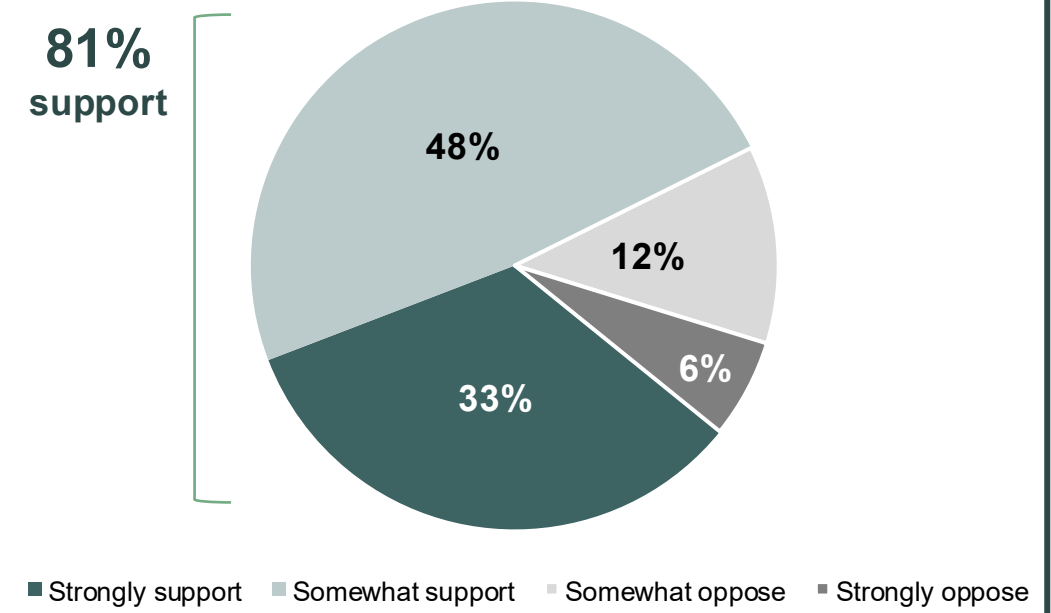
Voters' Perception of Crypto

Registered Voters, 2026



Voters' Support Toward Legislation That Creates A Clear Framework for Digital Assets

Registered Voters, 2026



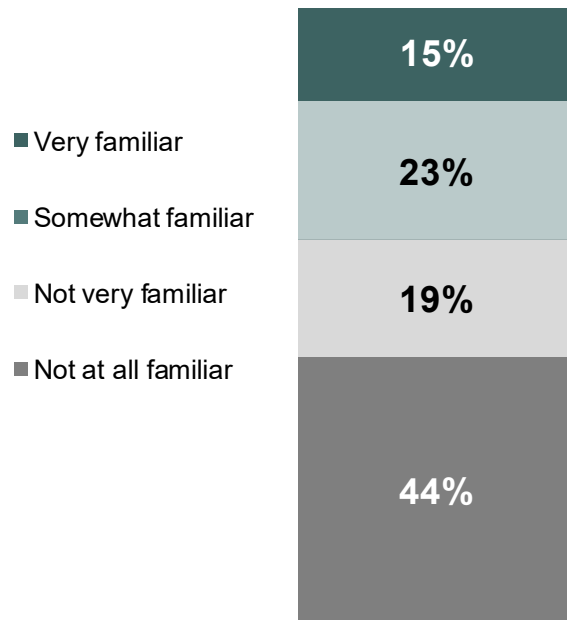
↑↓ Arrows represent significant differences from the previous year at a 95% confidence interval

Education appears as the biggest hurdle to broader digital dollar adoption via stablecoins

Familiarity with Digital Dollars

Registered Voters, 2026

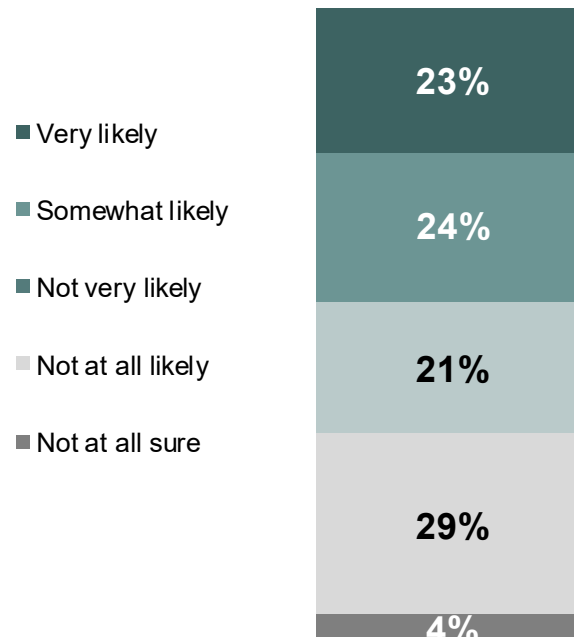
38% familiar



Likelihood to Use Digital Dollars

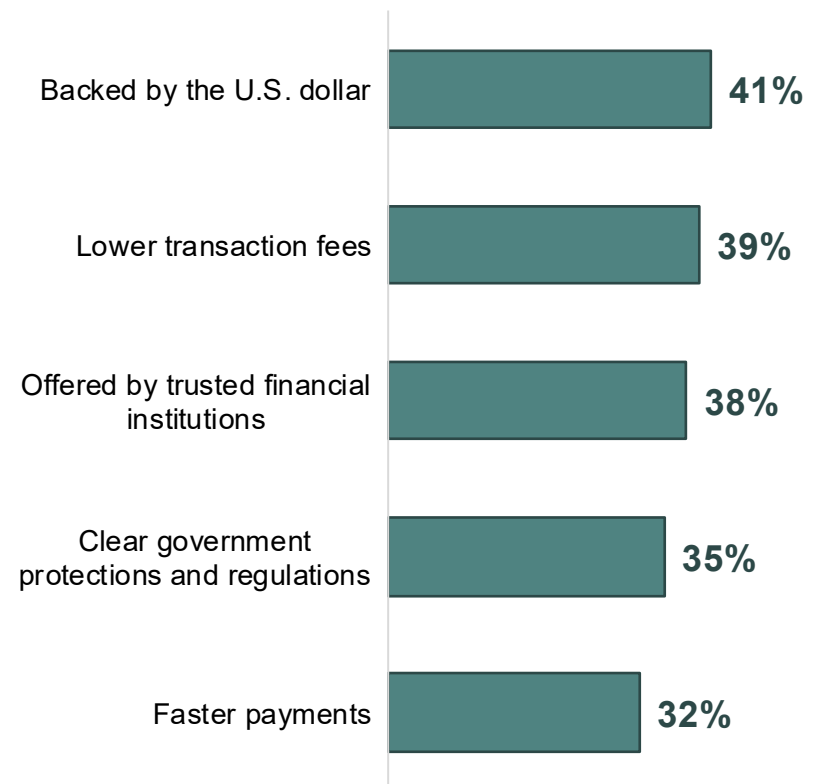
Registered Voters, 2026

46% likely



Top Five Interest Drivers for Digital Dollars

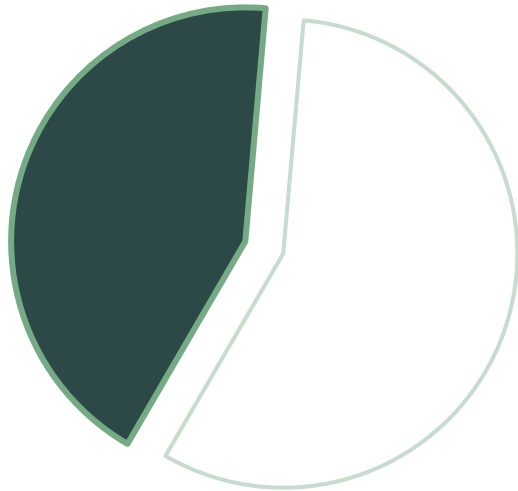
Registered Voters, 2026



Digital currency has moved from a niche policy issue to an expected candidate conversation

“Crypto is a major issue I’m considering during the next election”

43%
of Registered Voters
Agree



Battleground States in 2024

20%

Battleground States in 2026

40% ↑

“I wish political candidates talked more about digital currency”

59%
of Registered Voters
Agree



Battleground States in 2024

40%

Battleground States in 2026

53% ↑

Voters are likely to reward candidates who demonstrate competence in digital finance

A recent HarrisX survey showed that:

70%

of voters say the U.S. should have already passed crypto legislation

47%

would consider crossing party lines for a candidate supporting the CLARITY Act - a proposed framework intended to establish clearer rules and oversight for digital assets and crypto markets in the U.S.

Support for the CLARITY Act is associated with a **20-point** net electoral benefit.

Voters are nearly twice as likely to say it would make them more likely rather than less likely to support a candidate (37% vs. 17%)

There is political risk in not understanding digital finance innovation

While recent POLITICO polling highlights voter skepticism toward crypto and AI industries, our findings suggest voters distinguish between industry perceptions and policy competence.

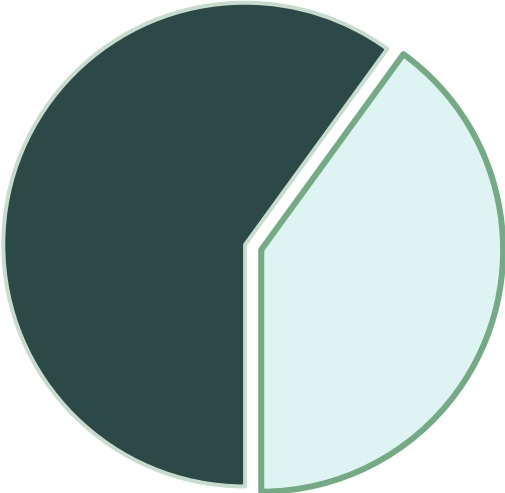
Voters overwhelmingly want policymakers to understand these technologies before regulating them and reward candidates who demonstrate that understanding.

Voters support guardrails, but not uninformed regulation

Voters' Views on Congressional Regulation

Registered Voters,
2026

60%
Congress should pass clear rules for digital assets now, even if those rules need to be updated later as the technology evolves

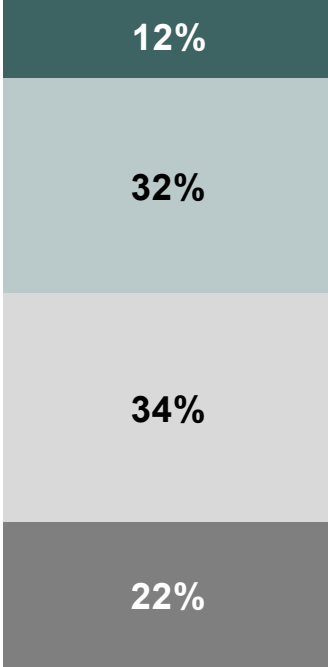


40%
Congress should wait until it fully understands digital asset technology before passing any new laws

Voters' Trust in Congress' Understanding of What They Are Regulating

Registered Voters,
2026

- A lot
- Somewhat
- Not much
- Not at all



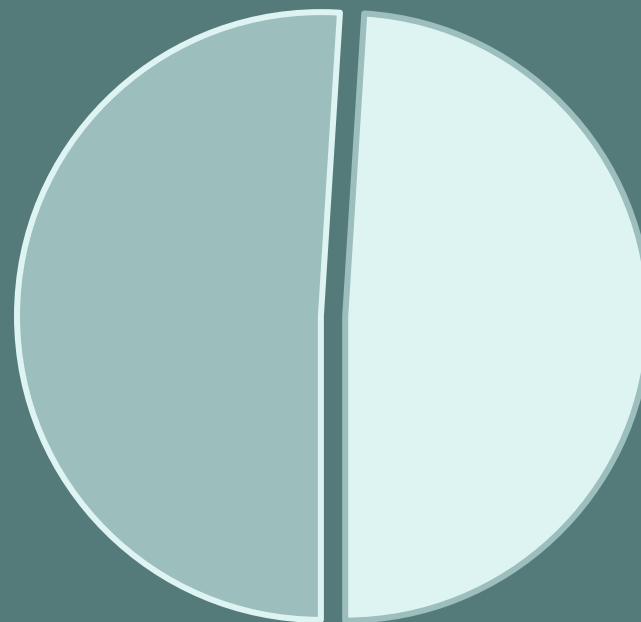
56%
don't trust

**Innovation
holds a slight
edge when
voters weigh
regulation
against
progress**

Views on Tracking Financial Transaction Data

Registered Voters, 2026

51%
I am willing to live with
less regulation if it
means more innovation.



49%
I am willing to live with
less innovation if it
means more regulation.

Policymakers face growing pressure to understand digital finance

“I am concerned about policymakers stifling innovation via over-regulation”

63%
of Registered Voters
Agree



Battleground States in 2024

55%

Battleground States in 2026

61%

“I want policymakers to be sure they understand crypto before regulating”

88%
of Registered Voters
Agree



Battleground States in 2024

83%

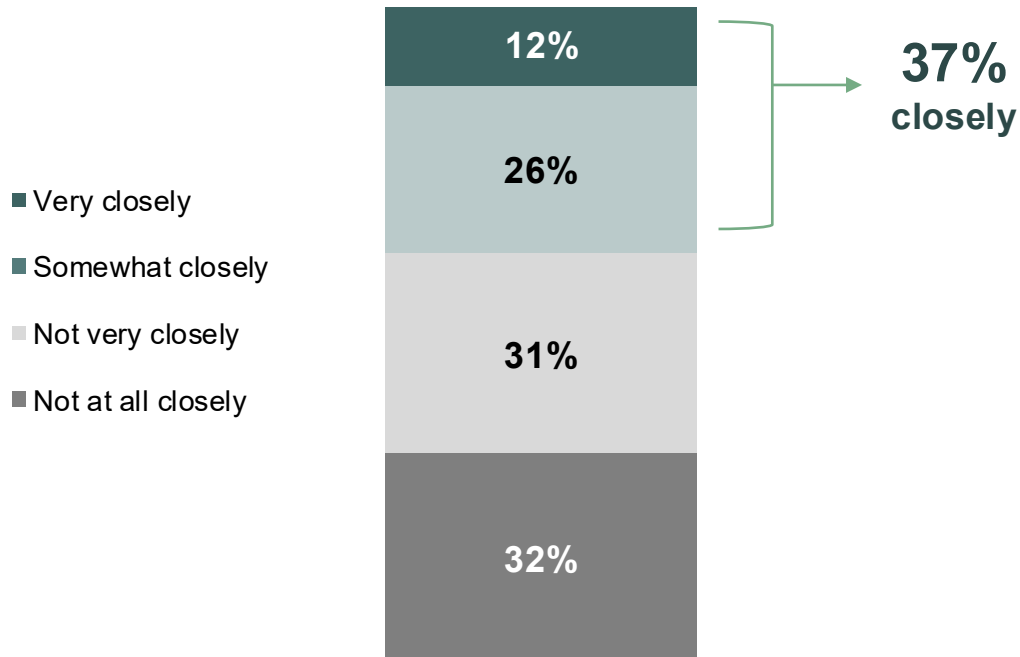
Battleground States in 2026

91% ↑

Most voters don't follow the details, but they support clear rules once the goal is explained

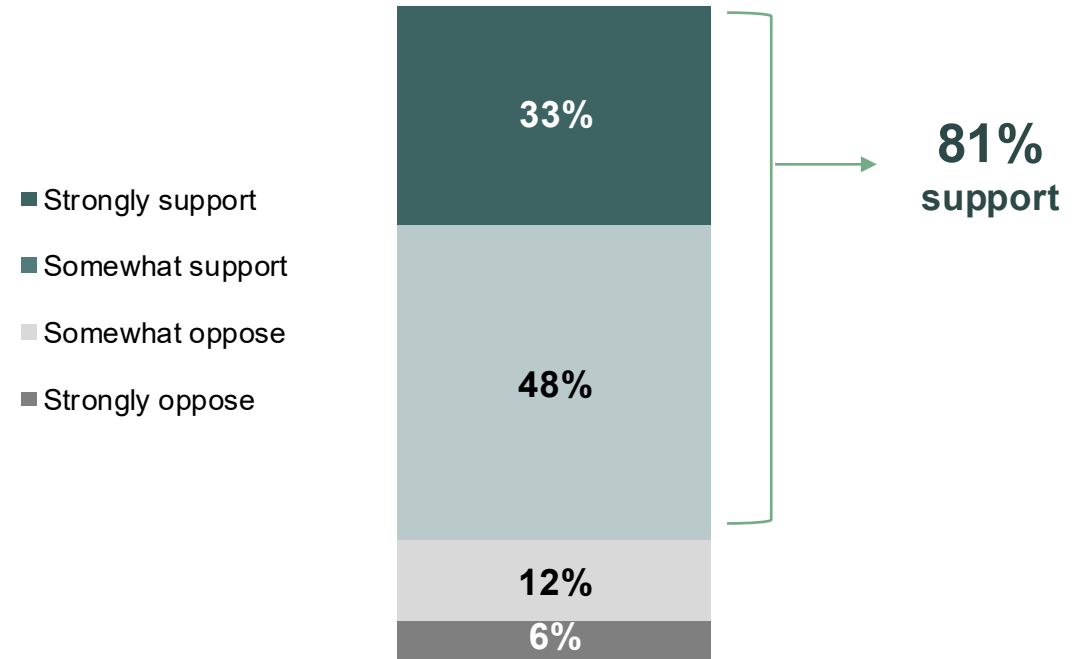
How Closely Voters Are Following Digital Asset Regulation

Registered Voters, 2026



Support or Opposition for Regulatory Legislation Once Goal Explained

Registered Voters, 2026

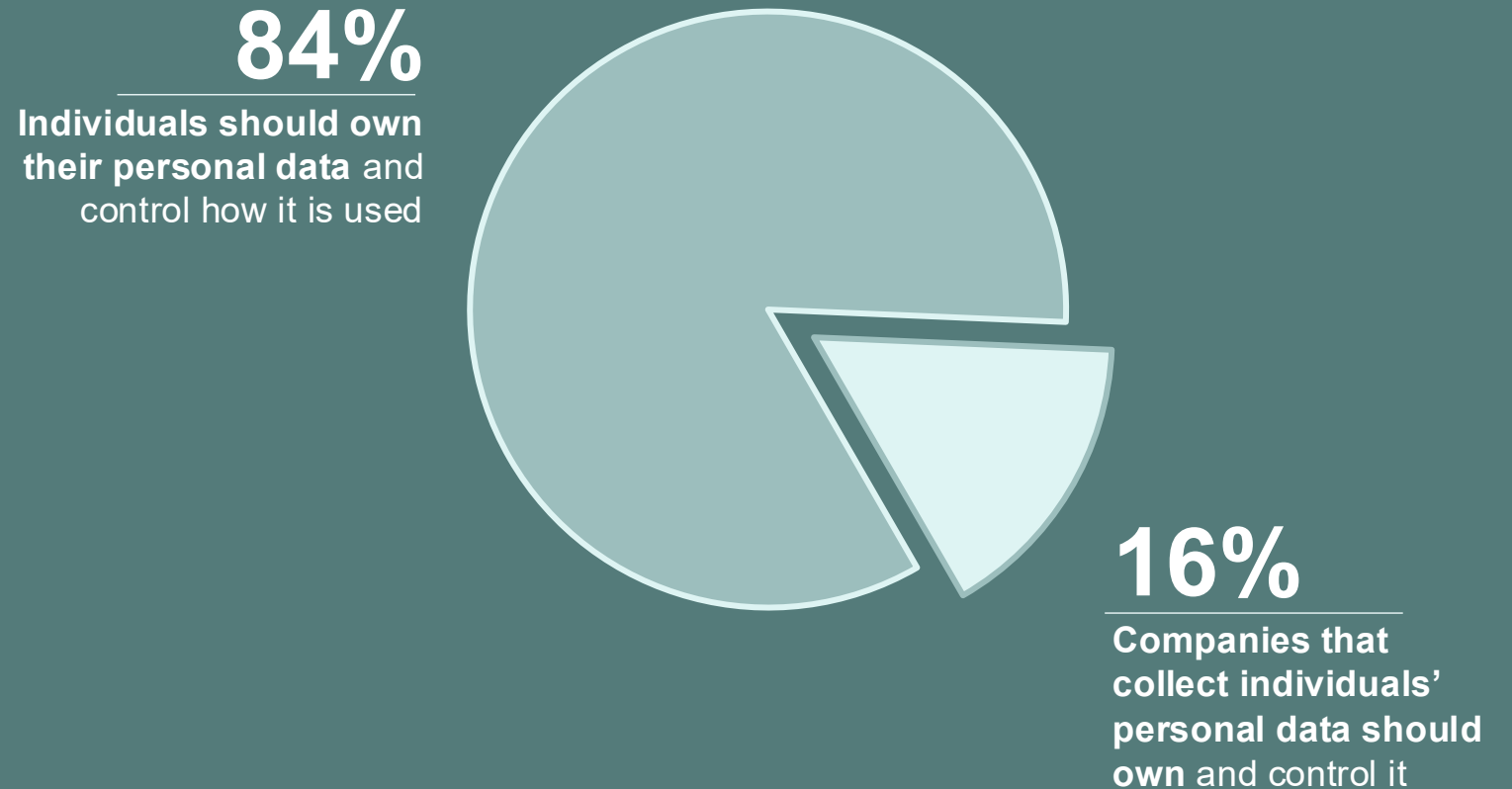


**Digital privacy has
expanded from a tech
issue to a rights issue**

Voters overwhelmingly believe personal data belongs to individuals, not the companies that collect it

Views on Personal Data Ownership

Registered Voters, 2026



Voters want data ownership because they do not feel in control

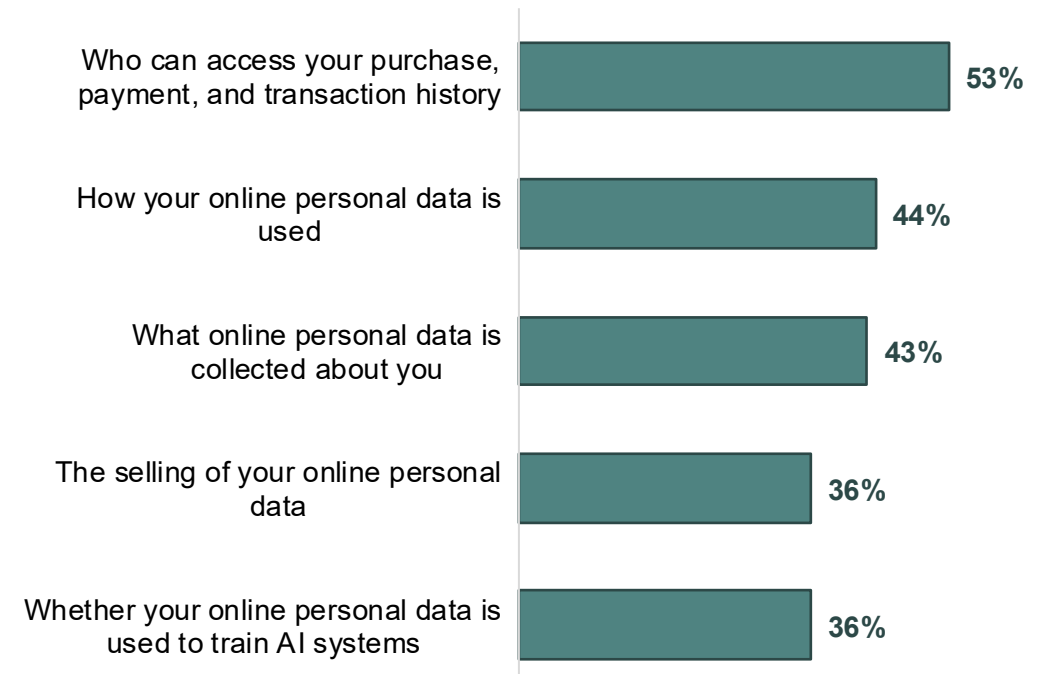
Relative Concern Over Components of Online Personal Data (% Concern)

Registered Voters, 2026



How Much Control Voters Feel They Have Over Components of Online Personal Data (% Control)

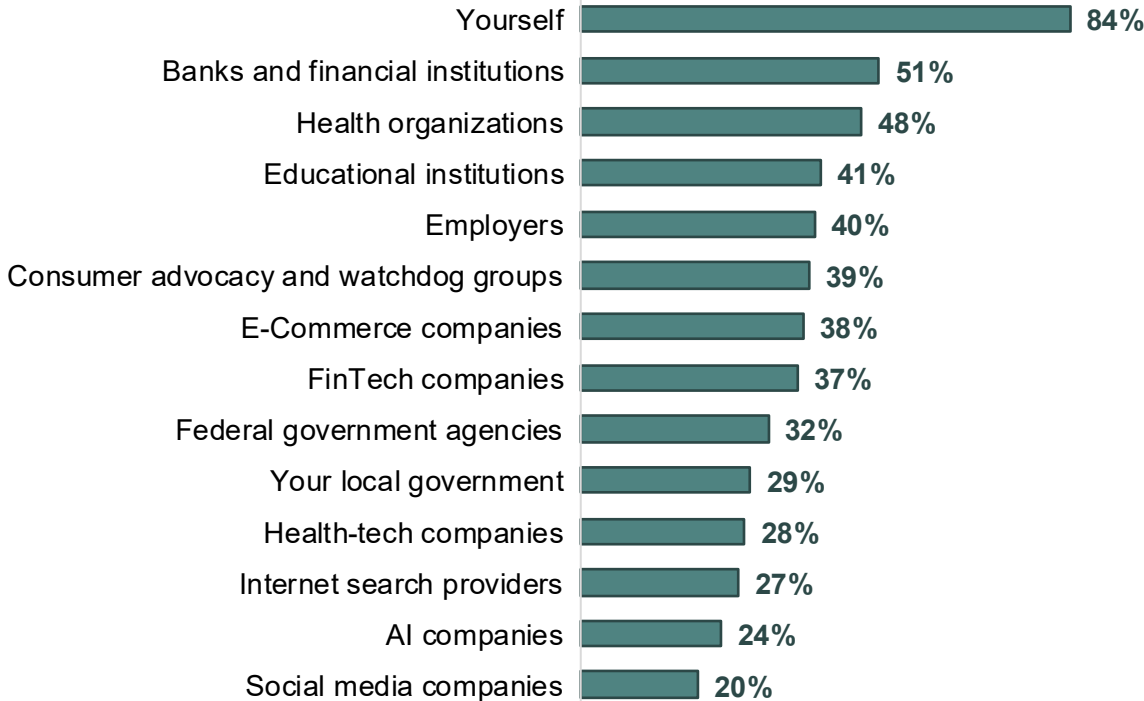
Registered Voters, 2026



Further, trust in institutions to handle personal data is fragile

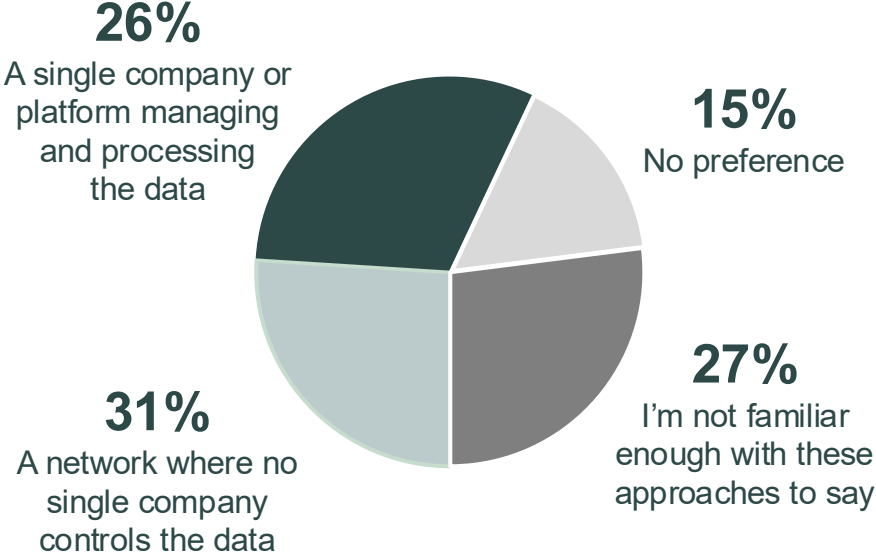
Trust In Each To Responsibly Handle Online Personal Data (% Trust)

Registered Voters, 2026



Comfortability With Ways of Processing Voters' Data

Registered Voters, 2026



Voters are drawing a line between financial security and financial surveillance

Views on Tracking Financial Transaction Data

Registered Voters, 2026

66%

People should have the right to make legal financial transactions **without those transactions being permanently recorded and linked to their identity**



34%

Permanent records of financial transactions are a **necessary part of modern financial systems**

89%

of Registered
Voters agree:

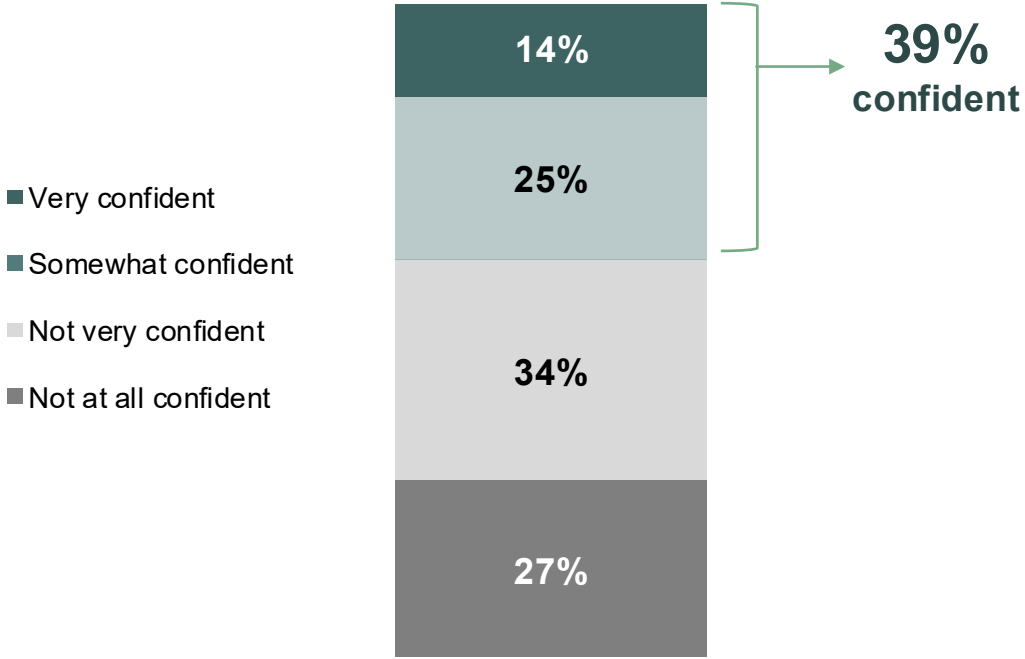
*“I expect my elected
officials to focus on
ensuring my personal
data is safely and
properly used”*

AI is raising the stakes of the privacy paradox

AI is accelerating public concern around data use, privacy, and consent

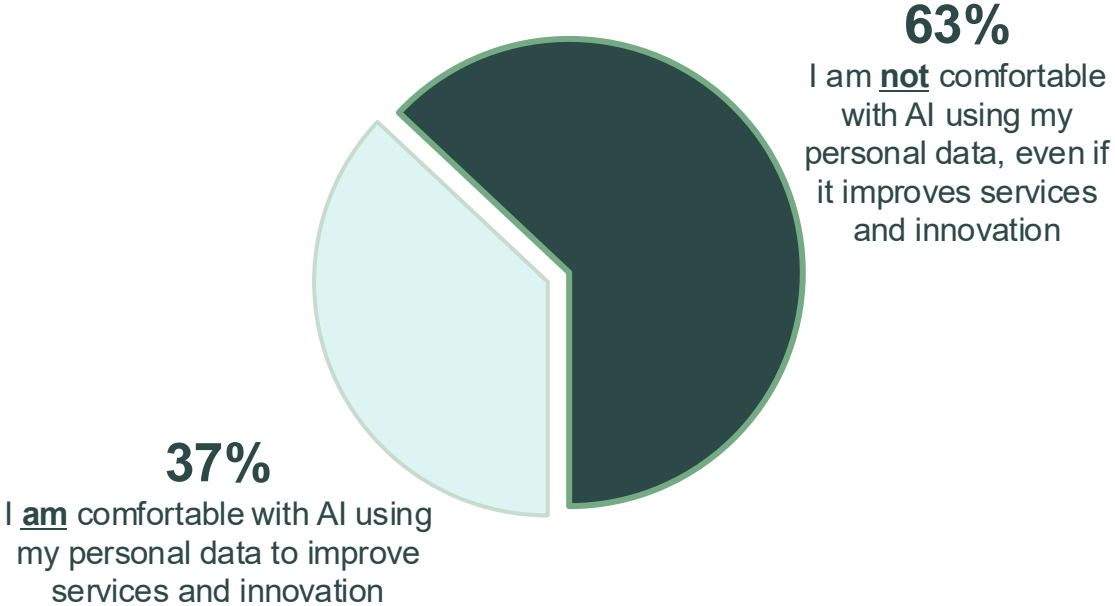
Confidence in Companies' Responsible Practices

Registered Voters, 2026



Comfortability with AI Using Personal Data

Registered Voters, 2026



Why does this matter now?

The 2026 Axios/Harris Poll 100 found a political divide around AI:

Republicans are becoming more favorable toward AI while Democrats are more skeptical. The data frames AI as a major cultural and political issue comparable to the economy, immigration, and climate change.

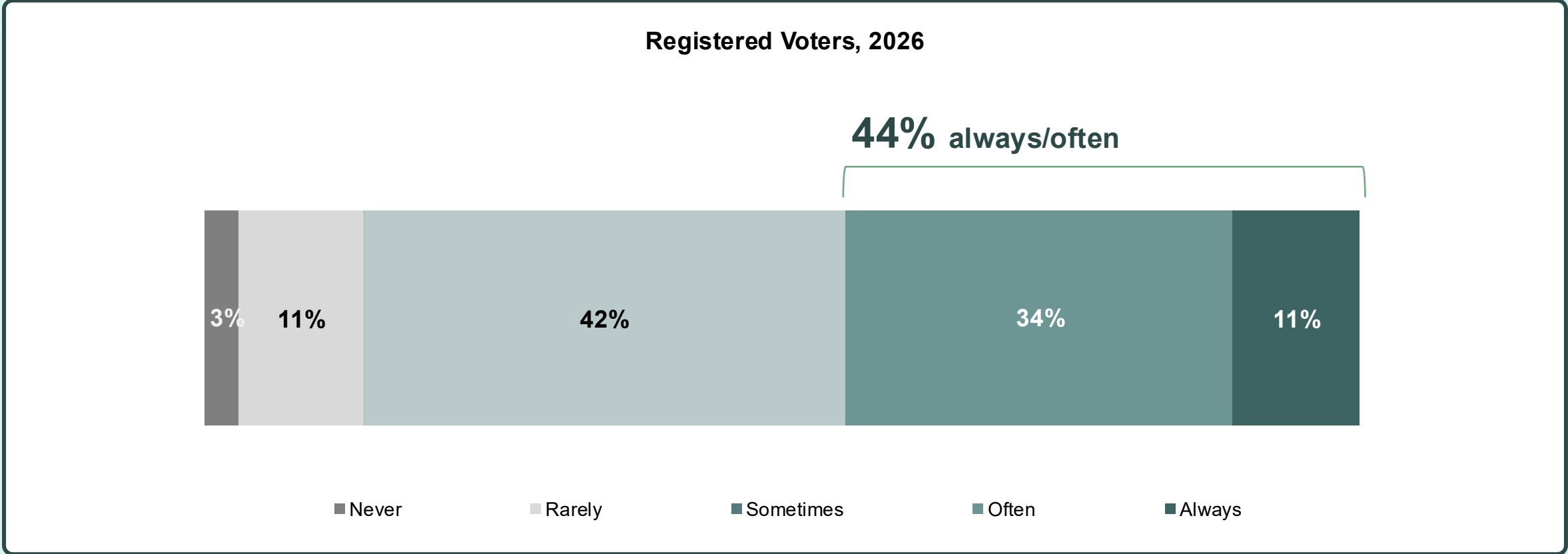
Recent POLITICO polling similarly found that:

44% of Americans believe AI is developing too quickly, underscoring broader concerns around privacy and transparency.

**Privacy-preserving
technology is the
solution bridge**

Nearly all Voters believe that their data is being misused by companies in some way

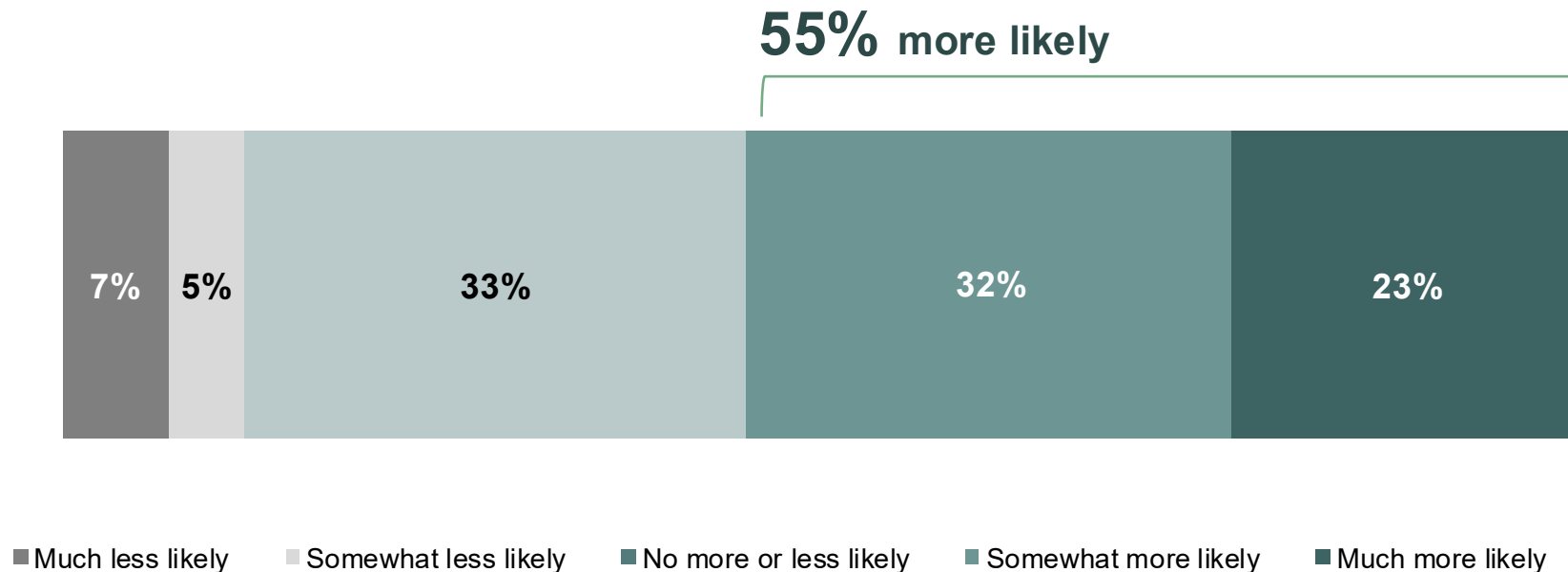
Frequency That Voters Believe Companies Misuse Their Personal Data



Many are likely to change behaviors to protect against misuse if privacy-protecting services were available

Likelihood to Use Service That Doesn't Use Personal Data

Registered Voters, 2026

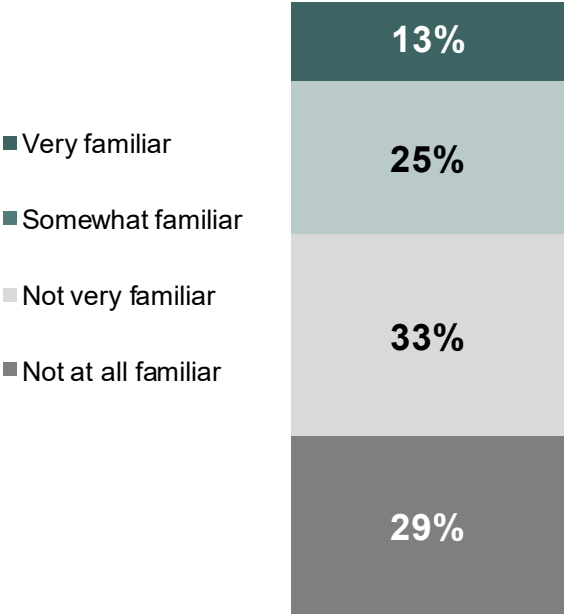


The education gap around these emerging tech may also signal a policy gap

Familiarity with Privacy-Preserving Tech

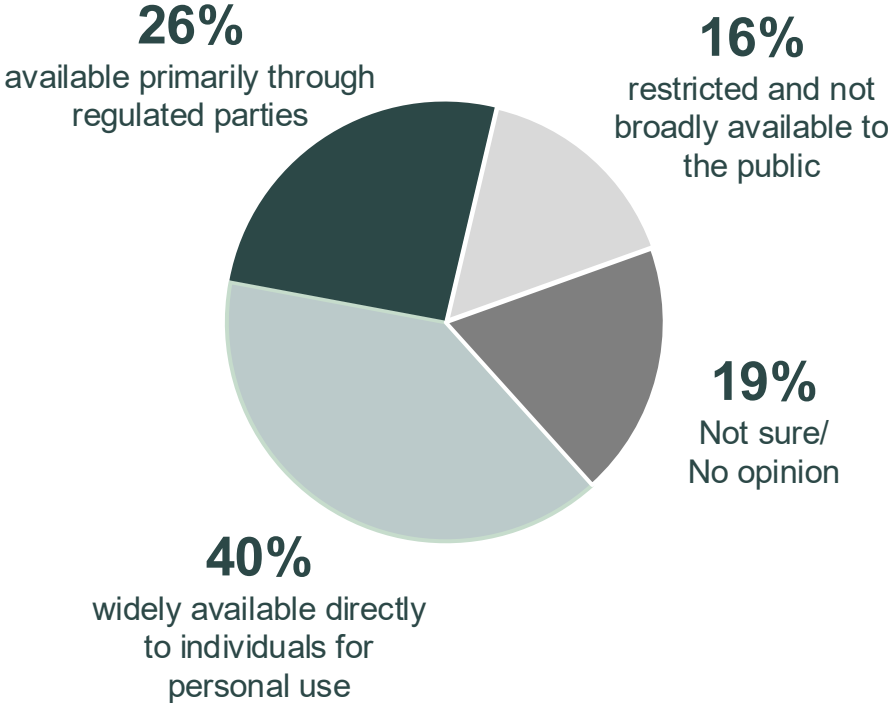
Registered Voters, 2026

38% familiar



View on Access to Privacy-Preserving Tech

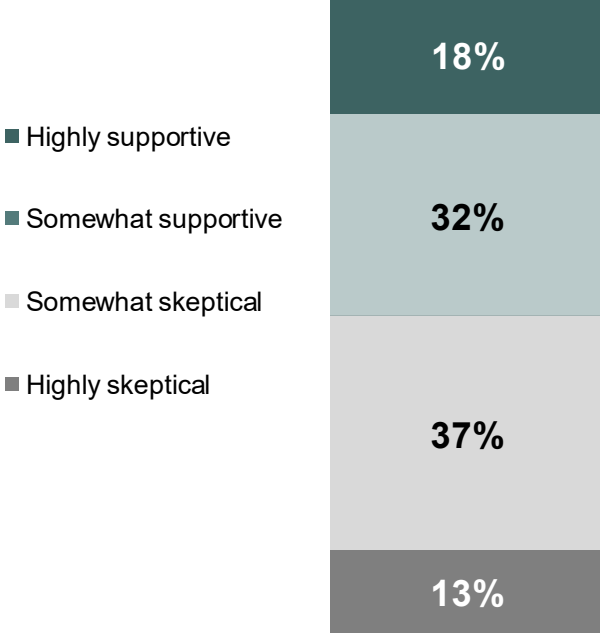
Registered Voters, 2026



Relative Support for Privacy-Preserving Tech

Registered Voters, 2026

50% supportive



State Spotlights

Eight battleground states, eight distinct voter mindsets

While support for digital finance is broad across battleground states, voters arrive at the issue from different perspectives—from regulation and economic growth to privacy, control, and data rights.

The State	The Case	The Context
Arizona	The smart regulation case	Don't stifle innovation
Georgia	The growth case	Digital finance as economic opportunity
Michigan	The competence case	Act now, but earn trust
Nevada	The control case	Personal control in a digital world
North Carolina	The data rights case	Personal data as an individual right
Ohio	The normalization case	Digital assets in the mainstream
Pennsylvania	The permission case	Innovation needs guardrails
Texas	The adoption case	From financial tool to political turning point

Arizona

Arizona remains one of the country's clearest swing-state battlegrounds, with closely contested House races and a fast-growing population that has become increasingly influential in shaping conversations around technology, innovation, and economic policy.

Arizona voters worry more about slowing innovation than regulating too little.

74% are **concerned policymakers could stifle innovation** through over-regulation (Q315).

Just 37% trust **Congress to understand the technologies it is regulating** (Q310) — among the lowest levels across battleground states.

At the same time, 92% **believe policymakers should understand crypto** before regulating it (Q315).

Arizonans are **among the most familiar with privacy-preserving technologies**, suggesting greater awareness of emerging digital finance tools (Q435).

Skepticism extends to emerging technologies more broadly, with **relatively low confidence in AI companies using personal data responsibly** (Q445).

68% are **uncomfortable with AI companies using their personal data**, even if it improves products and services (Q450).

Why this matters for policymakers

Arizona is the smart-regulation case. Residents are not anti-regulation — they are anti-poor regulation. The opportunity for policymakers is to position themselves as informed stewards of innovation who can protect consumers without slowing technological progress or narrowing personal freedoms.

Georgia

Georgia has emerged as one of the defining political battlegrounds of the cycle, with a nationally watched Senate race and growing relevance in financial and technology policy conversations.

Georgian voters view digital assets as an innovation and economic growth issue.

More likely than most battleground states to **view crypto as a tool for wealth building** (29%) (Q125).

A **majority have positive perceptions of crypto** (53%, Q205), and 46% are already familiar with stablecoins (Q220).

61% wish candidates **talked more about digital currency** (Q315).

Half (48%) say **crypto is a major issue they're considering in the next election** (Q315).

But, 84% worry policymakers **could stifle innovation through over-regulation** (Q315) — the highest level of concern across battleground states.

Compared to many battleground states, Georgians show **greater confidence in technology companies' ability to innovate responsibly**, including more comfort with AI and data-driven innovation (Q445/Q450).

Why this matters for policymakers

Georgia is a growth case. Residents are signaling strong openness to innovation, but they still want policymakers who can balance growth, competitiveness, and consumer choice. The best message in Georgia ties digital finance to economic leadership while showing that the rules are strong enough to earn confidence.

Michigan

Michigan combines Senate and House competitiveness with a voter base that is increasingly engaged in questions around innovation, regulation, and economic modernization.

Michiganian voters want policymakers to move on digital asset policy—but aren't convinced they fully understand them.

69% say Congress **should pass clear rules for digital assets now**, even if those rules need to be refined later (Q306).

69% wish candidates **talked more about digital currency** (Q315).

95% say policymakers **should understand crypto before regulating it** (Q315).

Yet just 43% trust **Congress to understand the technologies it is regulating** (Q310).

Concerns extend beyond crypto, with **heightened worries about personal data misuse, surveillance, and foreign access** to personal information (Q415).

65% are **uncomfortable with AI companies using their personal data**, even if it improves products and services (Q450).

Michiganians broadly support privacy-preserving technologies that **give individuals greater control over their data** and financial activity (Q440).

Why this matters for policymakers

Michigan is the competence case. Residents are not rejecting innovation, but they are demanding competence. The political opportunity lies in pairing innovation-forward policies with clear expertise, visible accountability, and consumer protections that feel practical rather than abstract.

Nevada

Nevada combines a highly competitive political environment with one of the strongest histories of crypto engagement among battleground states, making it an important testing ground for how issues of privacy and financial independence resonate with voters.

Nevada voters are skeptical first and persuadable second.

Nevadans express some of the **highest levels of distrust toward institutions** and people in power (Q400).

That skepticism extends to crypto itself, with Nevadans **more likely to associate it with volatility and risk** than other, more positive perceptions (Q210).

95% believe **individuals should own and control** their personal data (Q410).

At least 2 in 3 feel they **have little to no control over how companies collect, sell, and use** their personal information (Q420).

Support for financial privacy rights is especially strong, including 81% believing that **people should be able to make transactions without permanent identity linkage** (Q425).

Nevadans are the **least confident that AI companies will use personal data responsibly** (Q445) and among the **most uncomfortable with AI companies** using personal data to improve products and services (Q450).

Why this matters for policymakers

Nevada is the control case. The conversation is larger than crypto alone. Residents are responding to a broader message around personal control, institutional distrust, and data ownership. Policies framed around transparency, consumer choice, and financial privacy are likely to resonate more strongly than innovation messaging alone.

North Carolina

North Carolina continues to grow in national political importance as a rapidly changing battleground state where technology, economic growth, and privacy concerns increasingly intersect.

North Carolina voters see personal data ownership as a fundamental right.

9 in 10 (94%) believe elected officials should **prioritize the safe and responsible use of personal data** (Q315).

9 in 10 (89%) believe individuals **should own and control how their personal data is used** (Q410).

Concerns about **companies using personal information without consent are widespread** (Q415).

North Carolina voters show **strong support for privacy-preserving financial technologies**, particularly when framed around individual rights and consumer protection (Q440).

Financial privacy is **viewed as part of a broader conversation** about personal freedom, ownership, and control in the digital age.

Why this matters for policymakers

North Carolina is the data-rights case. Voters are not rejecting innovation, but they are filtering it through control, consent, and responsible use of personal information. Policymakers who can connect innovation with stronger protections around privacy, transparency, and individual control may have a meaningful opening with voters.

Ohio

Ohio remains one of the country's most important political bellwethers, offering a window into how mainstream American voters are thinking about digital finance, economic opportunity, and institutions.

For many Ohioan voters, digital assets are already part of the financial mainstream.

Crypto ownership is **among the highest across battleground states** (45%, Q215), suggesting digital assets are already part of many voters' financial lives.

44% want elected officials to **focus on crypto and digital asset issues** (Q305) and 46% say **crypto will be a major issue** they consider in future elections (Q315).

Over four in five (85%) Ohio residents **support establishing clearer regulatory frameworks** for digital assets (Q308).

Compared to several other battleground states, Ohioans show **greater confidence that Congress understands the technologies it is regulating** (57%, Q310).

That said, there is broad agreement (89%) that **policymakers should understand crypto before regulating it** (Q315).

Why this matters for policymakers

Ohio is the normalization case. Digital finance is no longer fringe here. The opportunity is no longer simply about introducing crypto - it is showing that policymakers can regulate and integrate these technologies responsibly, in ways that build rather than asking voters to take it on faith.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania sits at the center of the 2026 battleground map, with multiple competitive House races making it one of the clearest tests of how swing voters think about digital assets, regulation, and the financial system.

Pennsylvanian voters want digital finance governed—not left alone.

Nearly half (49%), **want elected officials to focus on crypto issues**, including 44% who specifically want policymakers focused on crypto regulation (Q305).

Nine in 10 (91%) say policymakers **should understand crypto before regulating it**, signaling support for action—but informed action (Q315).

Compared to other battleground states, Pennsylvanians are **more likely to favor stronger oversight and regulation** of digital finance (57%) and less concerned about regulation slowing innovation (Q300).

41% say **crypto is a major issue they are considering** heading into the next election, suggesting these debates are increasingly politically relevant (Q315).

That regulatory mindset extends beyond crypto: 44% say **companies regularly misuse consumers' personal data** (Q405).

Skepticism extends to emerging technologies more broadly, with **over a third (36%) expressing no confidence in AI companies using personal data responsibly** (Q445).

Why this matters for policymakers

Pennsylvania is a permission state. Residents are open to digital asset innovation, but they expect policymakers to lead with accountability, transparency, and consumer protection. In this state, the strongest message is not deregulation, it is proving the rules of the road are credible and the people writing them understand technology.

Texas

Texas has emerged as one of the country's most influential centers for digital finance, technology investment, and innovation — making it a critical state for understanding where the broader national conversation may be heading.

Texan voters is where digital finance has the deepest roots and the highest political salience.

Digital assets have moved into the financial mainstream, with the **highest crypto ownership among battleground states** (58%, Q215).

Interest in **crypto as a wealth-building tool is especially elevated**, with 40% viewing it as a way of building long-term financial security (Q125).

Texans are also **leading the way on stablecoins**, reporting the highest familiarity (58%, Q220) and likelihood to use them (60%, Q225).

Texans are **more likely** than those in other battleground states to **follow crypto and digital asset developments** in the news — with 62% saying they follow these closely (Q307).

There is **strong demand for policymakers to engage on these issues**, with 67% wanting elected officials focused on crypto and digital assets (Q305).

Crypto has become a meaningful political issue in Texas, with 60% saying it is a major issue they are considering in the next election—the highest level across battleground states (Q315).

Why this matters for policymakers

Texas is the adoption case, representing the leading edge of the digital finance conversation. Texans are signaling strong support for innovation, but they also expect meaningful protections around privacy, data ownership, and consumer control. The policy opportunity in Texas is proving that innovation at scale can still come with privacy, control, and trusted consumer protections.

Appendix

Full 2026 Research Method

Fielded: May 8th-May 18th, 2026

Mode: online

Length of survey: 15 minutes

Total Sample: 2,005 U.S. gen pop respondents 18+, of whom 1,874 are registered voters in their state of residence

Battleground State Oversamples: 18+ residence of -

- Arizona (n=109)
- Georgia (n=104)
- Michigan (n=101)
- Nevada (n=104)
- North Carolina (n=103)
- Ohio (n=107)
- Pennsylvania (n=113)
- Texas (n=106)

A Note On Comparisons Across Reports

Across this report, you will see data comparisons between 2024 and 2026 registered voters in ‘Key Battleground States’. These states are Arizona, Michigan, Nevada, Ohio, and Pennsylvania – this does not include the full breadth of battleground states for 2026, in order to most accurately compare data across research iterations.

Where data is compared across waves, arrows are utilized to denote significant differences across time ().

Method Statement

The research was conducted online in the USA by The Harris Poll on behalf of Digital Currency Group, Inc. among 2,005 US Residents Aged 18+, as well as approximately n=100 residents 18+ in each of the following states Nevada (n=104), Pennsylvania (n=113), Michigan (n=107), Arizona (n=111), Georgia (n=105), North Carolina (n=107), Ohio (n=107), and Texas (n=105). The survey was conducted from 8th May to 18th May, 2026.

Data for the national sample are weighted where necessary by age by gender, race/ethnicity, region, education, marital status, household size, employment, household income, and political party affiliation to bring them in line with their actual proportions in the population.

Data for the state samples were weighted by state where necessary by age by gender, education, race/ethnicity, marital status (excluded for Nevada and Texas) and household income.

Respondents for this survey were selected from among those who have agreed to participate in our surveys.

The sampling precision of Harris online polls is measured by using a Bayesian credible interval. For this study, the sample data is accurate to within the percentage points shown below using a 95% confidence level.

- National ± 2.7 percentage points
- Nevada ± 14.58 percentage points
- Pennsylvania ± 12.96 percentage points
- Michigan ± 14.61 percentage points
- Arizona ± 14.29 percentage points
- Georgia ± 11.30 percentage points
- North Carolina ± 11.08 percentage points
- Ohio ± 12.08 percentage points
- Texas ± 14.61 percentage points

State-level results are based on approximately 100 interviews per state; as a result, credible intervals are wider than for the national sample given the smaller populations of interest.

All sample surveys and polls, whether or not they use probability sampling, are subject to other multiple sources of error which are most often not possible to quantify or estimate, including, but not limited to coverage error, error associated with nonresponse, error associated with question wording and response options, and post-survey weighting and adjustments.

2024 Research Method

Fielded: April 4th-16th, 2024

Mode: online

Length of survey: 10 minutes

Gen-Pop Sample: 1,201 U.S. respondents 18+, who are residents and registered voters in Arizona, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, Ohio, or Pennsylvania

	Arizona	Georgia	Michigan	Nevada	North Carolina	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Texas
Crypto Ownership Status								
Have Ever Owned Crypto (NET)	36%	47%	30%	44%	38%	45%	32%	58%
Currently Owns	26%	27%	23%	23%	19%	35%	22%	42%
Previously Owned	10%	20%	7%	21%	20%	10%	10%	16%
Has Never Owned	64%	53%	70%	56%	62%	55%	68%	42%
Paths For Building Wealth								
Crypto	17%	29%	23%	12%	22%	25%	19%	40%

	Arizona	Georgia	Michigan	Nevada	North Carolina	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Texas
Issues That Voters Think Elected Officials Should Focus On								
General consumer protection regulation	43%	51%	57%	69%	61%	60%	67%	62%
AI regulation	54%	57%	43%	64%	48%	54%	43%	52%
Banking industry regulation	51%	51%	39%	42%	48%	36%	40%	67%
Crypto regulation	24%	31%	25%	34%	32%	28%	44%	57%
Protections for crypto investors	20%	34%	27%	23%	23%	30%	24%	61%
Other	1%	0%	2%	1%	5%	1%	0%	<1%
None	11%	5%	13%	7%	9%	10%	14%	3%
View on Congress Passing Digital Assets Legislation								
Congress should pass clear rules for digital assets now, even if those rules need to be updated later as the technology evolves	44%	45%	69%	61%	53%	61%	55%	52%
Congress should wait until it fully understands digital asset technology before passing any new laws	56%	55%	31%	39%	47%	39%	45%	48%

	Arizona	Georgia	Michigan	Nevada	North Carolina	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Texas
Views on Technology Regulation vs. Innovation								
I am willing to live with <u>less regulation</u> if it means more innovation.	58%	52%	65%	57%	58%	60%	43%	42%
I am willing to live with <u>less innovation</u> if it means more regulation.	42%	48%	35%	43%	42%	40%	57%	58%
How Closely Voters Follow News About Legislation To Regulate Digital Assets								
% Closely	31%	44%	36%	25%	34%	41%	30%	62%
Support or Oppose Congress Passing Legislation That Creates a Clear Regulatory Framework								
% Support	67%	89%	75%	80%	85%	85%	82%	87%
% Oppose	33%	11%	25%	20%	15%	15%	18%	13%
How Much Voters Think Members of Congress Understand Technologies They Are Trying to Regulate								
% Somewhat/A lot	37%	56%	43%	31%	43%	57%	45%	67%

	Arizona	Georgia	Michigan	Nevada	North Carolina	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Texas
Perceptions on Politics Around Digital Technology (% Agreement)								
Crypto is a major issue I'm considering during the next election	32%	48%	44%	38%	33%	46%	41%	60%
I wish political candidates talked more about digital currency	46%	61%	69%	51%	52%	51%	49%	69%
I am concerned about policymakers stifling innovation via over-regulation	74%	84%	68%	57%	66%	57%	49%	62%
I want policymakers to be sure they understand crypto before regulating	92%	93%	95%	88%	94%	89%	91%	93%
I expect my elected officials to focus on ensuring my personal data is safely and properly used	94%	95%	96%	93%	94%	90%	91%	86%

	Arizona	Georgia	Michigan	Nevada	North Carolina	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Texas
Views on Permanent Records of Financial Transactions								
People should have the right to make legal financial transactions without those transactions being permanently recorded and linked to their identity	68%	69%	69%	81%	71%	74%	64%	86%
Permanent records of financial transactions are a necessary part of modern financial systems	32%	31%	31%	19%	29%	26%	36%	14%
Familiarity with Privacy-Preserving Technologies								
% Familiar	40%	53%	45%	18%	34%	41%	22%	45%
Support or Skepticism Toward Privacy-Preserving Technologies								
% Support	46%	55%	58%	46%	52%	53%	44%	57%
% Skeptical	54%	44%	41%	53%	48%	46%	56%	43%