Crypto Attitudes in Swing States

Harris Poll Insights
May 7, 2024
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## Research Method

### Sample Size:

$n=1201$ registered voters

### Field Dates:

April 4-16, 2024

**Note:** Prior to field, one major crypto-related news item was the sentencing of Sam Bankman-Fried.

### Mode:

Online Survey

### Length:

10 Minutes

### Qualification Criteria:

1. Resides in the US
2. Aged 18+
3. Lives in Michigan, Nevada, Ohio, Montana, Pennsylvania, or Arizona
4. Is registered to vote in the state in which they live
Key Findings and Implications
Key Findings

The current financial system is broadly unpopular, with widespread voter agreement that that system is inequitable and that younger generations in particular, are disadvantaged.

- The current financial system garners negative reactions from voters, with the majority agreeing that the system favors elites over regular people (80%), lacks transparency (79%), is difficult to understand (67%), and that younger generations are set up to fail (63%).
- Conversely, few think that the current financial system is meant for people like me (38%) or fair for all (26%).
- Interestingly, the majority of (60-65%) are generally positive regarding their own current and future personal financial health (60-65%) and their understanding of the financial system (77%). However, this positivity does not translate into positive feelings towards the current financial system as a whole.

Among a sizeable contingent of voters, crypto attracts a level of interest that translates into pro-crypto sentiments across the board.

- Current crypto ownership among voters is relatively low (14%), and most do not feel knowledgeable about crypto (69%). About one-fifth of voters plan to own crypto in the next six months.
- Nonetheless, nearly a third of voters have positive feelings towards crypto (Crypto-Positive). This bloc of Crypto-Positive voters is consistently more enthusiastic about crypto than voters overall; most associate crypto with positive traits like innovative (62%), promising (50%), and accessible (45%).
- The majority of Crypto-Positive voters agree that crypto represents a new way towards financial security and prosperity (83%), is the future of transacting (79%), levels the playing field for financial health (77%), and is meant for people like me (70%).
- While skepticism towards crypto exists, about half of voters overall and the majority of Crypto-Positive voters would be more likely to purchase crypto if crypto assets were offered by an established or regulated firm (50% overall, 76% Crypto-Positive), or if the government has consumer and investor protection laws in place (48% overall, 69% Crypto-Positive).
Key Findings

Crypto as a voting issue could present a key opportunity for political candidates.

- The vast majority of voters overall and Crypto-Positive voters plan to vote in the upcoming 2024 elections (90%+) and are closely split in party lean.
- A sizeable number of voters (40%) wish political candidates talked more about digital currency.
- Most voters do not trust elected officials to understand innovative technology like crypto, and more than half are concerned about policymakers stifling innovation via overregulation. The vast majority want policymakers to be sure they understand crypto before regulating.
- Nearly half of voters do not trust political candidates that would interfere with crypto. One-quarter say that enthusiasm towards crypto would make them trust a political candidate more. 30% would be more likely to support a political candidate that is friendly to crypto.
- The Crypto-Positive bloc is even more strongly in favor of pro-crypto positions than overall voters.
- Of note, crypto regulation does have broad support – the majority of voters overall and nearly half of Crypto-Positive voters are in favor of an overhaul of crypto. Similarly, about 20-25% of voters and one-third of Crypto-Positive voters want elected officials to focus on crypto regulation or protections for crypto investors.

Some notable demographic groups are more open to crypto.

- Crypto-Positive voters are more likely to be male, younger, Black or Hispanic, and are less likely to have a four-year college degree compared to voters overall.
- Compared to the overall voting pool, Crypto-Positive voters do not show any major differences on household income and political party lean.
- Crypto-Positive sentiment is not limited only to crypto owners – about 40% of Crypto-Positive voters have never owned crypto.
- Of the states surveyed, Ohio voters are more negative towards crypto.
Implications

Crypto’s image among voters could potentially be improved with further education

• The majority of voters do not feel knowledgeable about crypto, and even most Crypto-Positive voters feel that crypto is difficult to understand.
• When probed on reasons for negative perceptions, some indicate they aren’t familiar or don’t have much experience with crypto, suggesting a possibility to be converted with more information or experience.

Voters disposed towards crypto represent an opportunity in the upcoming elections

• In a highly polarized political environment, crypto could be a relatively non-partisan issue with support among a portion of the electorate.
• The demographics of Crypto-Positive voters (younger and people of color) could be an attractive audience for Democratic candidates in particular.

Talking about crypto in an informed way could help candidates for office stand out

• There is substantial interest in having candidates talk about digital currency, but low trust in candidates to actually understand crypto. A politician who demonstrates an understanding of crypto could separate themselves from the pack.
• Voters who would support a pro-crypto candidate say they’d see the candidate as forward-thinking and open-minded, suggesting a possible halo effect.

Along with support of crypto, a candidate could also win favor by supporting sensible regulation

• Among both voters overall and Crypto-Positive voters, support for an overhaul of crypto is high. More would buy crypto if government protection laws were in place, suggesting that hesitancy towards crypto could be mitigated with a trusted authority.
• Measured suggestions to regulate crypto in an overall pro-crypto message could assuage voters who are skeptical of crypto, while simultaneously appealing to the Crypto-Positive segment.
Detailed Findings
Voter Profiles

Demographics & Attitudes
Voter Profile – Overview

**Gender**
- Men: 50%
- Women: 49%
- Other: 1%

**Age**
- 18-34: 23%
- 35-54: 31%
- 55+: 46%

Average Age: 51

**Race/Ethnicity**
- White Only: 74%
- Hispanic: 10%
- Black Only: 9%
- Asian Only: 4%
- All Other: 4%
- People of Color (NET): 26%

**State Composition**
- Arizona: 15%
- Michigan: 23%
- Montana: 2%
- Nevada: 7%
- Ohio: 26%
- Pennsylvania: 28%

**Income**
- <$100,000: 56%
- >$100,000: 45%

**Education**
- Less than 4-Year College degree: 64%
- 4-Year College Degree or higher: 36%

Base: Total Respondents (n=1201)
Voter Profile – Attitudes

**Party Lean**
- Republican/Lean Republican: 43%
- Democrat/Lean Democrat: 45%
- Independent: 11%

**Crypto Perception**
- Very/Somewhat Positive: 31%
- Very/Somewhat Negative: 69%

**Crypto Ownership**
- Currently Own: 14%
- Previously Owned but Not Currently: 12%
- Have Never Owned: 74%

**Crypto Investment Plan (Next 6 Months)**
- Will Invest or Increase Investment: 14%
- Will Not Invest/Will Maintain/Decrease/Sell Off: 70%
- Not Sure: 17%
When asked *In general, what is your perception of crypto?*, 31% of registered voters surveyed said that they had a very positive (7%) or somewhat positive (25%) perception of crypto.
Crypto-Positive Profile – Overview

**Gender**
- Men: 41%
- Women: 58%
- Other: 5%

**Age**
- 18-34: 42%
- 35-54: 41%
- 55+: 17%
- Average Age: 39

**Race/Ethnicity**
- White Only: 53%
- Hispanic: 20%
- Black Only: 18%
- Asian Only: 5%
- Other: 4%
- People of Color (NET): 47%

**Income**
- <$100,000: 54%
- >$100,000: 46%

**Education**
- Less than 4-Year College degree: 75%
- 4-Year College Degree or higher: 25%

**State Composition**
- Arizona: 18%
- Michigan: 26%
- Montana: 3%
- Nevada: 7%
- Ohio: 19%
- Pennsylvania: 28%

Base: Crypto-Positive Respondents (n=364)
Crypto-Positive Profile – Attitudes

Party Lean

- Republican/Lean Republican: 45%
- Democrat/Lean Democrat: 42%
- Independent: 13%

Crypto Ownership

- Currently Own: 37%
- Previously Owned but Not Currently: 24%
- Have Never Owned: 39%

Crypto Investment Plan (Next 6 Months)

- Will Invest or Increase Investment: 41%
- Will Not Invest/Will Maintain/Decrease/Sell Off: 32%
- Not Sure: 27%

Base: Crypto-Positive Respondents (n=364)
Current Financial System
Experiences & Perceptions
“The current financial system favors elites over regular people”

Four-in-five registered voters agree with this statement, with 44% strongly agreeing.
While most voters are knowledgeable about the financial system, a majority feel the system lacks transparency and is difficult to understand.

In particular, one-third “strongly agree” that the system lacks transparency.
The majority of voters say they have been let down by the current financial system

*A slight majority (53%) agree that “I don’t feel like I have control over my own money”.*

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**“I have been let down by the current financial system”**

- **60% Agree**
- **20%** Strongly agree
- **40%** Somewhat agree
- **29%** Somewhat disagree
- **11%** Strongly disagree

**“In the current financial system, I don't feel like I have control over my own money”**

- **53% Agree**
- **16%** Strongly agree
- **36%** Somewhat agree
- **35%** Somewhat disagree
- **13%** Strongly disagree

*Base: Total Respondents (n=1201)*
The current financial system is widely viewed as inequitable, as most voters agree the cost and rules are not designed to benefit the average person.

More than three-in-five agree that younger generations are set up to fail with the current financial system.

76% Agree
“The cost and rules for participating in the current financial system are NOT designed to benefit the average person”

63% Agree
“When it comes to the current financial system, younger generations are set up to fail”

Base: Total Respondents (n=1201)
14% of voters currently own crypto, while another 12% have previously owned crypto

Among voters in swing states, current crypto ownership is highest in Montana (23%), and overall past/present crypto ownership is highest in Nevada (36%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NET Past and Current Ownership</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Arizona (B)</th>
<th>Michigan (C)</th>
<th>Montana (D)</th>
<th>Ohio (E)</th>
<th>Nevada (F)</th>
<th>Pennsylvania (G)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I currently own crypto</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previously owned but do not currently</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have never owned crypto</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Highlighted cells represent data with significant differences at a 95% confident level

Base: Total (n=1201) and by state: Arizona (n=200); Michigan (n=200); Montana (n=201); Ohio (n=200); Nevada (n=200); Pennsylvania (n=200)
About one-fifth of voters plan to own crypto in the next six months

The vast majority (91%) of current crypto owners will increase or maintain their crypto portfolios. Only 7% of non-owners plan to invest although 19% are not sure, suggesting some room for being converted on crypto.
Most voters who have owned crypto (currently or previously) say it has positively impacted their financial well-being.

Almost half report having profited from crypto. One-fifth say they broke even, while one-third report a loss.

**Impact of Crypto on Financial Well-Being**

- 76% positive
- 62% very positive
- 19% somewhat positive
- 14% somewhat negative
- 5% negative
- 24% negative

**Investment Profits or Losses Experienced with Crypto**

- 47% profited
- 36% minor profits
- 21% broken even
- 26% minor losses
- 7% major losses

Base: Current and Previous Crypto-Owners (n=285)
Attitudes Toward Crypto
Although current crypto ownership among voters is relatively low, more than three-in-ten report positive feelings toward crypto. Ohio voters have more negative feelings towards crypto than other surveyed states.

Note: Highlighted cells represent data with significant differences at a 95% confident level.

Base: Total (n=1201) and by state: Arizona (n=200); Michigan (n=200); Montana (n=201); Ohio (n=200); Nevada (n=200); Pennsylvania (n=200)
Crypto-Positive voters mention monetary benefits, features like the ability to trade/invest or the digital form, or general appeal as reasons they like crypto.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What is Liked/Helpful About Crypto</th>
<th>26%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MONETARY BENEFITS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makes more money</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saves money</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nontaxable/Don’t need to pay taxes</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APPEAL</strong></td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe/Secure</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Futuristic</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New/Unique/Different</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINANCE/INVESTMENT</strong></td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good investment/Ability to invest</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trading/Ability to trade crypto with other assets/on different platforms</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital/online form of currency</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No government involvement/Not controlled by the government</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative to money/tangible currency</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decentralization/Decentralized banking system</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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31% have a positive perception of crypto
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“Everything in general is changing and so is money. Bitcoin and digital ways to receive and pay are going to only be that and paper money will be no more. So having bitcoin even if it’s just a little and being able to build it annually will be very beneficial in the future.”

33, Black/African American, Michigan

“Crypto is something that can be less prone to be taken from people by governmental system and it gives more universality and independence in payments and possible savings”

48, White, Montana

“I like the fact that you can put a little bit of money in and in time if the crypto that you choose is the right one or a good one, it’ll benefit you and you’ll have a lot of money later in time so it’s kind of like stock”

39, Asian, Pennsylvania

“I like that the media and public have a majority of the control on crypto. One major influencer can change the course of a crypto, like we saw with doge coin.”

27, White, Arizona
Crypto-Positive voters are particularly likely to agree that crypto is for people like them, and more equitable than the financial system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey Statement</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Crypto-Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Crypto is meant for people like me”</td>
<td>7% 20%  33%  40% 27% Agree</td>
<td>21%  48%  26%  4% Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Crypto is more equitable than the traditional financial system”</td>
<td>6% 20%  42%  32% 26% Agree</td>
<td>16%  51%  28%  5% Agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Most Crypto-Positive voters also agree that it’s easier to be financially successful with crypto

“It is easier for people to be financially successful with crypto than it is with more traditional financial avenues, like the stock market”
“Crypto levels the playing field for building financial health”

One-third of registered voters agree with this statement – rising to 77% among those who are Crypto-Positive.
About half of voters overall would be more likely to purchase crypto if it were offered by an established firm or if the government had protections in place.

“Personally, I would be more likely to purchase crypto if crypto assets were offered by an established and regulated firm.”

Total:
- 50% Agree
  - Strongly agree: 28%
  - Somewhat agree: 12%
  - Somewhat disagree: 23%
  - Strongly disagree: 38%

Crypto-Positive:
- 76% Agree
  - Strongly agree: 24%
  - Somewhat agree: 18%
  - Somewhat disagree: 6%
  - Strongly disagree: 24%

“Personally, I am more likely to invest in crypto if the government has consumer and investor protections laws in place.”

Total:
- 48% Agree
  - Strongly agree: 29%
  - Somewhat agree: 22%
  - Somewhat disagree: 9%
  - Strongly disagree: 53%

Crypto-Positive:
- 69% Agree
  - Strongly agree: 17%
  - Somewhat agree: 23%
  - Somewhat disagree: 11%
  - Strongly disagree: 38%

Base: Total Respondents (n=1201); Crypto-Positive Respondents (n=364)
While most voters are dissatisfied with the current financial system, only a minority think crypto is the future of transacting, or a new way to prosperity.

However, Crypto-Positive voters are far more optimistic, with about four-in-five agreeing with these statements.

Base: Total Respondents (n=1201); Crypto-Positive Respondents (n=364)
Crypto’s Impact on Voting
The majority of voters consider themselves politically engaged and plan to vote in the upcoming elections.

Notably, Crypto-Positive voters consider themselves as engaged and are as likely to vote as the overall voting pool.

Political Engagement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engaged</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Crypto-Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very engaged</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat engaged</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not very engaged</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all engaged</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plans to Vote

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Crypto-Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: Total Respondents (n=1201); Crypto-Positive Respondents (n=364)
Voters are somewhat more likely to describe themselves as conservative than liberal, but are evenly split between leaning Republican or Democrat.

Crypto-Positive voters are similarly split on party lean, with more than two-fifths leaning Democrat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Lean</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Crypto-Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican/Leans Republican</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democrat/Leans Democrat</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Philosophy</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Crypto-Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very liberal</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat liberal</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat conservative</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very conservative</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: Total Respondents (n=1201); Crypto-Positive Respondents (n=364)
Political engagement, intention to vote, and party lean are consistent across states

Montana voters are more likely to describe themselves as politically conservative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Engagement</th>
<th>Arizona (B)</th>
<th>Michigan (C)</th>
<th>Montana (D)</th>
<th>Ohio (E)</th>
<th>Nevada (F)</th>
<th>Pennsylvania (G)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NET Engaged</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plans to Vote</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party Lean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democrat/Lean Democrat</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican/Leans Republican</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent (Only)</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Philosophy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET Liberal</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NET Conservative</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>48%&lt;sup&gt;BFG&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>42%&lt;sup&gt;D&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Highlighted cells represent data with significant differences at a 95% confident level

Base: Total Arizona (n=200); Michigan (n=200); Montana (n=201); Ohio (n=200); Nevada (n=200); Pennsylvania (n=200)
Crypto as a Voting Issue
Crypto regulation and protections for crypto investors are supported by about 20-25% of voters.

Interestingly, Crypto-Positive voters are more in favor of crypto regulation than voters overall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Crypto-Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General consumer protection regulation</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking industry regulation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crypto regulation</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protections for crypto investors</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock market regulation</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: Total Respondents (n=1201); Crypto-Positive Respondents (n=364)
“I wish political candidates talked more about digital currency”

40% of registered voters agree with this statement – especially 64% of those who are crypto-positive.
Two-fifths of Crypto-Positive voters say crypto is a major issue for them in the next election; half pay attention to candidates’ crypto stances

“I pay attention to political candidates’ positions on crypto”

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

Base: Total Respondents (n=1201); Crypto-Positive Respondents (n=364)
The majority of voters do not trust their elected officials to understand innovative technologies like crypto.

Trust in Elected Officials to Understand Innovative Technologies like Crypto

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trust NET</th>
<th>34%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>28%</th>
<th>36%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distrust NET</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Completely trust**
  - President: 33%
  - Senate: 41%
  - House: 40%
  - State Govt.: 40%

- **Somewhat trust**
  - President: 29%
  - Senate: 27%
  - House: 25%
  - State Govt.: 25%

- **Somewhat distrust**
  - President: 5%
  - Senate: 3%
  - House: 3%
  - State Govt.: 4%

- **Completely distrust**
  - President: 66%
  - Senate: 70%
  - House: 72%
  - State Govt.: 64%

Base: Total Respondents (n=1201); Crypto-Positive Respondents (n=364)
A majority of voters want policymakers to understand crypto before regulating, and express concern about policymakers stifling innovation.
Similarly, almost half of voters overall do not trust political candidates who interfere with crypto.

A majority of crypto-positive voters do not trust political candidates who interfere with crypto and are also concerned about legislation that would interfere with crypto.

“I do not trust political candidates that interfere with crypto”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Crypto-Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat agree</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat disagree</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“I am concerned about legislation that would interfere with crypto”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Crypto-Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat agree</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat disagree</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Demographics
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Home Ownership</th>
<th>Urbanicity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed (NET)</td>
<td>A house that I/we own 66%</td>
<td>Urban 21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td>A house that I/we rent or lease 15%</td>
<td>Suburban 57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time</td>
<td>An apartment or condominium that I/we rent or lease 10%</td>
<td>Rural 22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>An apartment or condominium that I/we own 3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Employed (NET)</td>
<td>Looking for work 3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looking for work</td>
<td>Not looking for work 1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not looking for work</td>
<td>Unable to work due to disability or illness 3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay-at-home partner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Ownership</td>
<td>A house that I/we own 66%</td>
<td>Urban 21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Ownership</td>
<td>A house that I/we rent or lease 15%</td>
<td>Suburban 57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Ownership</td>
<td>An apartment or condominium that I/we rent or lease 10%</td>
<td>Rural 22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Ownership</td>
<td>An apartment or condominium that I/we own 3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Ownership</td>
<td>Another type of home that I/we own 2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Ownership</td>
<td>Another type of home that I/we rent or lease 2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Ownership</td>
<td>None of these 1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td>Household Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;$10,000-$49,999</td>
<td>Never married 27%</td>
<td>1 17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000-$499,999</td>
<td>Married/Living with partner 54%</td>
<td>2 38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500,000+</td>
<td>Divorced/Separated/Widowed 19%</td>
<td>3 17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5+ 12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>