

Strategy • Precision • Impact

AFR/CRL

1000 Likely voters nationwide online

+ 400 likely Democratic Primary voters (100 each in IA, NH, SC, NV) July 15-23, 2019

FINAL WEIGHTED

Q1. Are you	N=	TOTAL 1000	DEM 449	IND /DK 129	REP 392
Male		48	41	57	55
Female		52	59	43	45
Other		0	0	0	0
Q2. In which state do you live? [INSERT DROPDOWN]					
Northeast		18	19	23	15
Midwest			23	32	21
South		37	38	21	42
West		22	20	24	22
New England		5	7	4	3
Middle Atlantic		13	12	19	13
East North Central		16	16	25	14
West North Central		7	7	7	7
South Atlantic		21	23	11	22
East South Central		6	7	3	7
West South Central		10	8	7	13
Mountain		7	6	8	8
Pacific		15	14	16	13
Q3. Are you registered to vote in [LIST APPROPRI	ATE STA	TE]?			
Yes		100	100	100	100
No	.[TERMIN	ATE]			
Not sure	-	-			
Prefer not to answer	-	-			
	-	-			

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		TOTAL	DEM	/DK	REP
N	=	1000	449	129	392
Q4. What is your age? [TERMINATE IF UNDER 18]					
18-29 years		16	21	14	12
30-39 years			17	21	11
40-49 years		16	15	7	20
50-64 years		29	26	33	31
65 and older		24	21	25	27
18-24 years		9	11	11	7
25-29 years		7	10	3	5
30-34 years		9	10	10	7
35-39 years		6	7	11	4
40-44 years		6	6	0	8
45-49 years		10	9	7	12
50-54 years		7	6	9	7
55-59 years		11	10	16	10
60-64 years		11	10	9	13
65-69 years		11	10	10	13
70-74 years		8	8	9	9
75 and older		5	3	6	6
(Don't know /Refused)		0	0	0	0
Q5. What is your race or ethnicity?					
White		74	63	85	84
Black/African American			20	4	5
Hispanic/Latino (Puerto Rican, Mexican, etc.)			11	6	7
Asian American			3	3	2
Native American		0	0	0	1
Pacific Islander American			0	0	0
Arab American			0	0	0
Other		2	2	2	1
Q6. What is the last year of schooling that you have comp	lete	ed?			
1 - 11th Grade		1	1	1	1
High School Graduate			18	15	16
Vocational or technical school			4	3	5
Some college but no degree			24	23	25
Associate degree			11	14	10
4-year college graduate or bachelor's degree			25	25	29
Graduate School or advanced degree			17	19	13
Prefer not to answer			0	0	1

		IND			
	TOTAL	DEM	/DK	REP	
N=	1000	449	129	392	

Q7. [ASK OF BASE SAMPLE] How likely are you to vote in the general election for President, Congress, and other offices in 2020 -- are you almost certain to vote, will you probably vote, are the chances about 50-50, are you probably not going to vote, or are you definitely not going to vote?

Almost Certain	90	91	89	89
Probably	10	9	11	11
50 - 50				
Probably not	[TERMINATE]			
Definitely not	[TERMINATE]			
Not sure	[TERMINATE]			

Q7a. [**ASK OF DEM PRIMARY SAMPLE: NH AND SC**] How likely are you to vote in the 2020 Democratic primary election for President in your state – are you almost certain to vote, will you probably vote, are the chances about 50-50, are you probably not going to vote, or are you definitely not going to vote?

Q7b. [**ASK OF DEM PRIMARY SAMPLE: IA AND NV**] How likely are you to participate in the 2020 Democratic caucuses for President in your state – are you almost certain to participate, will you probably participate, are the chances about 50-50, are you probably not going to participate, or are you definitely not going to participate? Select one

Q8. [T] Do you think Wall Street's influence in Washington is too high, too low, or about right?

Too high	52	60	52	42
Too low	4	5	3	3
About right	27	22	25	35
Not sure	17	14	20	20

Q9. [T] How important is it to regulate financial services and products to make sure they are fair for consumers?

Very important	62	74	58	51
Somewhat important	27	20	30	34
A little important	6	3	5	9
Not at all important	1	0	4	2
Not sure	4	2	3	5
Important	89	95	88	85
Not important	7	3	8	11

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Q10. [T*] Should Wall Street financial companies be held accountable with tougher rules and enforcement for the practices that caused the financial crisis in 2008, or have their practices changed enough that they don't need further regulation?

Should be held accountable	73	80	72	65
Don't need further regulation	11	7	10	17
Neither	4	3	4	6
Not sure	12	10	14	12

Q11. **[T]** Generally speaking, do you think there should be more government regulation of financial companies, such as Wall Street banks, mortgage lenders, payday lenders, debt collectors, and credit card companies, or less regulation of these companies?

Much more regulation	31	41	26	22
Somewhat more regulation		40	32	38
Somewhat less regulation	10	6	13	14
Much less regulation	5	2	5	7
Neither more nor less regulation	8	4	12	12
Not sure	9	7	12	8
More regulation	69	81	58	60
Less regulation	15	8	18	21

Q12. When you think about the economy overall, do financial companies have too much control and influence, or is the amount about right, or are you not sure?

Too much		70 17	57 14	44 38
Not sure	17	13	29	17

		IND		
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Q13. [T*] Now here are two statements:

- A. _Some people say that Wall Street and the financial industry are too powerful and engaged in reckless practices that pose a continuing threat to the economy and people's financial well-being. [28 WORDS]
- B. _ Other people say that government has intervened too much in changing the financial system and that more intrusive regulation would hinder innovation and slow down economic growth. [25 WORDS]

Please indicate which one is closer to your own view, even if neither is exactly right.

Statement A	49	64	47	35
Statement B		14	13	30
Both	20	14	26	24
Neither	4	2	6	3
Not sure	7	6	8	8

Q14. [T] Now here is a description of the Wall Street reform law that was passed after the financial crisis.

In addition to requiring federal oversight of a larger range of financial companies, this law also prohibits banks from certain risky practices, and created the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to fight against abusive financial practices that hurt consumers. It also bans taxpayer-funded bailouts of large banks and financial companies and, instead, sets up a system where investors rather than taxpayers bear the losses of bank failures.

Please indicate whether, overall, you favor or oppose this law.

Favor - strongly44	54	45	33
Favor - somewhat37	31	31	44
Oppose - somewhat7	6	7	9
Oppose - strongly2	1	6	1
Not sure10	8	10	12
Favor81	85	77	78
Oppose9	7	13	10

			IND	
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Q15. [T] Now here are a pair of statements about Wall Street reform:

A. _ [PRO-REFORM] Some people say that families are struggling to make ends meet. We need to make sure we don't give more power and profits to CEOs and big corporations at the expense of the rest of us. We don't need more people to be ripped off by payday lenders, big banks, and Wall Street. We need tough regulation of the industry that caused the financial crisis and has made it harder and harder for families to get by. [74 WORDS]

B._ [ANTI-REFORM] Other people say the so-called Wall Street reform law is a job killer that created a brand-new federal agency that has already cost taxpayers billions of dollars, and has done more harm than good for our economy. Excessive government regulation and bureaucracy discourage businesses from creating jobs, limit consumer choice, and are hurting small businesses that had nothing to do with the financial crisis. [61 WORDS]

Of the two, please indicate which statement is closer to your own view, even if neither is exactly right.

Statement A - much closer41	53	44	28
Statement A - somewhat closer19	22	16	18
Statement B - somewhat closer14	9	9	20
Statement B - much closer6	2	7	9
Neither4	2	3	7
Both7	5	7	8
Not sure10	7	13	9
A- Pro-reform60	74	60	46
B- Anti-reform20	12	17	29

Q16. [T*] The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, or CFPB, is the first federal agency whose mission is protecting consumers when they use mortgages, credit cards, bank accounts, and other financial products and services. Its mission includes preventing deceptive, unfair and abusive lending and collection practices by banks and other companies.

From what you know about the mission of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, or CFPB, would you say you favor or oppose the CFPB?

Favor - strongly41	55	38	28
Favor - somewhat36	30	35	43
Oppose - somewhat8	5	4	11
Oppose - strongly3	1	5	3
Not sure	9	18	15
Favor	85	73	70
Oppose11	6	9	15

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Q17. [T*] Now, here are a pair of statements about the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, or CFPB:

A._ [NEED RULES] (Some people/other people say) We have rules to guard against unsafe meat, appliances, and automobiles. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau should be there to provide similar rules for financial products. Just as it's against the rules to sell dangerous toys, it should be against the rules to sell dangerous loans and mortgages and have Wall Street interests put our savings and homes at financial risk. [61 WORDS]

B._ [UNACCOUNTABLE BUREAUCRACY] (Some people/other people say) The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau is another unaccountable, expensive, federal bureaucracy we don't need. The bureau imposes harsh regulations on small financial businesses lacking resources to manage intrusive government oversight and cuts access to credit. This costs jobs, and impedes economic growth. The CFPB is yet another example of out of control, big federal government. [55 WORDS]

Of the two, please indicate which statement is closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right.

Statement A - much closer36	49	33	22
Statement A - somewhat closer25	27	25	23
Statement B - somewhat closer12	8	8	19
Statement B - much closer7	2	10	10
Neither3	2	4	5
Both7	5	10	9
Not sure10	7	10	11
A- Need rules61	76	58	46
B- Unaccountable bureaucracy	10	18	29

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Q18. Now here are some actions the leadership of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has taken or proposed recently. For each, please indicate if the statement is very concerning, somewhat concerning, a little concerning, or not at all concerning

[RANDOMIZE]

Sorted by "Very concerning"

18a.Ending the enforcement of rules that protect people in the military from abuse by payday lenders	7	55	50	38
18d.Reducing efforts to protect students from abusive				
student loans and student loan servicers4 18c.Ending public access to the database of	ю	59	47	30
complaints filed against banks and other financial firms4	5	55	44	36
18e.Ending efforts to curb discrimination in lending that are based on data showing that borrowers of color pay more for loans4	.3	58	44	25
18g.Removing consumer protection rules for companies if they say they want to offer innovative services online	9	48	36	29
18f.Curbing the collection of mortgage lending data that would help law enforcement detect racial discrimination in lending	16	48	42	20
18b.Stopping new protections for people who take out payday loans and car title-loans		44	35	23
Ending the enforcement of rules that protect people in the	e military	from abus	se by payd	lay lend

ders a.

Very concerning	47	55	50	38
Somewhat concerning	24	21	16	28
A little concerning	16	14	18	19
Not at all concerning	7	6	10	7
No opinion/Not sure	6	4	7	8
Concerning		76	65	66
Not concerning	24	20	28	26

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b.	[T*] Stopping new protections for people who ta	ake ou	ut payday	loans and	car title-lo	oans	
	Very concerning		34	44	35	23	
	Somewhat concerning			25	22	26	
	A little concerning			20	22	26	
	Not at all concerning			7	11	14	
	No opinion/Not sure			4	11	11	
	THE OPINION/NOT SUITE		0	7		11	
	Concerning		59	69	57	49	
	Not concerning		33	27	33	40	
	•						
C.	[T] Ending public access to the database of con	nplair	nts filed a	gainst banl	ks and oth	er financial fir	ms
	Very concerning		45	55	44	36	
	Somewhat concerning			24	20	24	
	A little concerning			13	19	24	
	Not at all concerning			4	8	7	
	No opinion/Not sure			5	10	9	
	No opinion/Not sure			3	10	9	
	Concerning		69	79	63	60	
	Not concerning		24	17	27	30	
d.	[T] Reducing efforts to protect students from ab	usive	student l	oans and s	student loa	an servicers	
	Very concerning		46	59	47	30	
	Somewhat concerning			22	20	28	
	A little concerning			11	15	20	
	Not at all concerning			5	10	13	
				3	8	8	
	No opinion/Not sure		3	3	0	0	
	Concerning		69	81	67	58	
	Not concerning			16	25	34	
e.	[T*] Ending efforts to curb discrimination in lendinger for loans			sed on data	a showing	that borrower	s of color pay
	Very concerning		43	58	44	25	
	Somewhat concerning			21	16	23	
	A little concerning			13	19	24	
	Not at all concerning			3	12	18	
	No opinion/Not sure		/	4	9	10	
	Concerning		64	79	60	48	
	Not concerning			17	31	42	
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f. Curbing the collection of mortgage lending data that would help law enforcement detect racial discrimination in lending

Very concerning	36	48	42	20
Somewhat concerning		27	20	25
A little concerning		14	16	27
Not at all concerning		6	11	18
No opinion/Not sure		5	11	11
Concerning	60	75	62	45
Not concerning		20	26	45

g. Removing consumer protection rules for companies if they say they want to offer innovative services online

Very concerning	39	48	36	29
Somewhat concerning		24	28	27
A little concerning		18	17	25
Not at all concerning	7	5	8	9
No opinion/Not sure		5	11	10
Concerning	64	72	64	56
Not concerning		23	25	35

Q19. [T*]: The current total amount of outstanding student loan debt in the U.S. is one point five trillion dollars (\$1,500,000,000,000), owed by more than 40 million Americans. Do you agree or disagree that the amount of student loan debt represents a crisis?

Agree - strongly	54	65	49	43
Agree – not so strongly		25	31	31
Disagree – not so strongly		5	10	10
Disagree - strongly		1	6	8
Not sure		4	5	8
Agree	82	90	80	74
Disagree	12	6	15	18

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Q20. Now, here are two statements about a proposal to end student debt:

_A. Some people say that cancelling debt will cost billions and that's just money we don't have, leading to increased taxes and cuts in other programs. People with college degrees make much more over their lifetime, allowing them to pay back their loans over time. We should focus on getting more students into college rather than cancelling debt or making public colleges and universities free to attend. [66 WORDS]

_B. Other people say the more America puts into its people, the more it gets back. Providing free public K-12 education to all and providing soldiers with a college education after World War II helped build the middle class. We need to give everyone the option of going to college or post high school training, and essential to that is a pathway to get that education without having to go into debt. [68 WORDS]

Please indicate which one is closer to your own view, even if neither is exactly right.

Statement A - much closer	22	14	21	32
Statement A - somewhat closer	15	14	11	17
Statement B - somewhat closer	22	26	25	16
Statement B - much closer	19	30	16	10
Neither	_	3	6	9
Both		7	12	8
Not sure	7	5	8	8
Statement A		29	33	49
Statement B	41	56	42	26

Q21. Should taxpayer-backed student loans be available to pay tuition at all universities including for-profit colleges and universities, or should they only be used at public and private, non-profit colleges and universities?

Any school including for-profit private colleges and universities	29	31	22	30
Only public and non-profit private colleges and				
universities	37	45	33	29
Neither	16	6	25	24
Not sure	19	18	21	17

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Q22. Now here are some actions taken in recent years by the federal Department of Education, which provides loans to students and oversees companies who collect on those loans. For each, please indicate if the action is very concerning, somewhat concerning, a little concerning, or not at all concerning:

[RANDOMIZE]

Sorted by "Very concerning"

22c.Permitted higher penalty fees to be charged to borrowers struggling to repay their loans	48	59	50	35
22d.Made it harder for state and federal law enforcement agencies to pursue wrong-doing by student loan servicers	47	56	50	37
22e.Blocked debt relief for thousands of student borrowers who were defrauded by for-profit colleges or whose schools closed while they were				
enrolled	45	56	51	32
22i.Ended affordable loans for low-income students that didn't charge interest until the students left				
school	44	56	50	29
B22g.Removed penalties on for-profit colleges that left students with unaffordable debt loads relative to the incomes they were able to achieve after				
graduating	44	52	56	30
A22f.Removed penalties on for-profit colleges that left students with unaffordable debt loads	43	52	50	31
22a.Weakened oversight and standards for the federal office that oversees federal grants and loans to cover student tuition, fees, and other				
expenses	40	50	39	28
22h.Proposed eliminating a loan forgiveness program for public service workers with student debt	38	46	42	28
22b.Proposed extending federal student aid availability to very short-term training programs,				
often run by for-profit companies, such as 6-week coding boot camps	30	34	35	21

a) Weakened oversight and standards for the federal office that oversees federal grants and loans to cover student tuition, fees, and other expenses.

Very concerning	26 18 6	50 25 14 3 7	39 25 17 4 14	28 27 24 8 12
Concerning Not concerning		75 18	64 21	56 32

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b) Proposed extending federal student aid availability to very short-term training programs, often run by forprofit companies, such as 6-week coding boot camps.

Very concerning	30	34	35	21
Somewhat concerning	22	22	17	23
A little concerning		21	18	25
Not at all concerning		13	13	19
No opinion/Not sure		10	17	12
Concerning	52	56	51	45
Not concerning		34	31	43

c) Permitted higher penalty fees to be charged to borrowers struggling to repay their loans.

Very concerning	48	59	50	35
Somewhat concerning		21	16	28
A little concerning		10	15	20
Not at all concerning		5	7	9
No opinion/Not sure		5	12	8
Concerning	71	80	66	63
Not concerning		14	22	29

d) Made it harder for state and federal law enforcement agencies to pursue wrong-doing by student loan servicers.

Very concerning	.22 .18 5	56 19 16 3 6	50 20 15 3 12	37 27 21 7 8
Concerning Not concerning	.70	75 19	70 18	64 28

e) Blocked debt relief for thousands of student borrowers who were defrauded by for-profit colleges or whose schools closed while they were enrolled.

Very concerning	45	56	51	32
Somewhat concerning		23	16	31
A little concerning		11	18	17
Not at all concerning		6	3	9
No opinion/Not sure		5	12	11
2	70	70	07	00
Concerning	70	79	67	63
Not concerning	21	17	20	26

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f) [SSA] Removed penalties on for-profit colleges that left students with unaffordable debt loads.

Very concerning43	52	50	31
Somewhat concerning25	26	17	27
A little concerning15	9	18	20
Not at all concerning8	5	6	12
No opinion/Not sure9	8	9	10
Concerning68	78	67	58
Not concerning23	14	24	32

g) **[SSB]** Removed penalties on for-profit colleges that left students with unaffordable debt loads relative to the incomes they were able to achieve after graduating.

Very concerning	44	52	56	30
Somewhat concerning		25	8	25
A little concerning	16	13	11	23
Not at all concerning	9	4	11	13
No opinion/Not sure	8	6	13	10
Concerning	66	77	65	55
Not concerning		17	22	35

h) Proposed eliminating a loan forgiveness program for public service workers with student debt.

Very concerning	24 18 12	46 27 15 7 5	42 17 19 11 12	28 22 22 19 9
Concerning Not concerning		73 22	59 30	50 41

i) Ended affordable loans for low-income students that didn't charge interest until the students left school.

Very concerning	44	56	50	29
Somewhat concerning		21	17	25
A little concerning		13	16	25
Not at all concerning		6	4	12
No opinion/Not sure		5	13	10
Concerning	66	77	67	53
Not concerning	27	19	20	37

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Q23. **[SSA]** Moving on, do you have a favorable or unfavorable impression of private equity firms, such as KKR, Blackstone, and Bain Capital, which take over companies in hopes of making money from operating them for a few years, and then profiting by selling them? If you have no opinion, or have you never heard of them, just indicate so.

Very favorable	10	6	12	13
Somewhat favorable		10	12	20
Somewhat unfavorable	14	13	22	13
Very unfavorable	18	24	9	14
No opinion	20	20	18	20
Never heard	25	27	27	21
	0.4	4-	0.4	00
Favorable	24	15	24	33
Unfavorable	32	38	31	27

Q24. **[SSB]** Moving on, do you have a favorable or unfavorable impression of private equity firms, or do you have no opinion, or have you never heard of them?

Very favorable	7	7	3	9
Somewhat favorable		11	10	15
Somewhat unfavorable	19	23	21	13
Very unfavorable	7	11	13	1
No opinion	38	32	40	45
Never heard	16	15	14	17
Favorable	20	19	13	24
Unfavorable	26	34	34	14

Q25. Now here are two statements about private equity. [ROTATE]

_(Some people/Other people say) that private equity often lets a handful of rich Wall Street investors get richer by buying companies and taking money out of them to pay themselves. That leaves companies unable to pay people fairly, or to adapt to changes in the market. This is what happened to companies like Toys R Us, Sears, and Gymboree. Companies bought by private equity go bankrupt more often than others, and workers lose their jobs as a result. [74 WORDS]

_(Some people/Other people say) that private equity injects much-needed capital into struggling businesses. They are an important part of economic growth and have rescued companies that were on the verge of collapse and made them more valuable in the long run. Without private equity to restructure them, these companies would have no chance to save jobs, and help communities. Private equity is good for the economy. [62 WORDS]

After reading this information, do you have a favorable or unfavorable impression of private equity?

Very favorable	11	9	6	15
Somewhat favorable		16	19	31
Somewhat unfavorable	30	38	33	20
Very unfavorable	16	19	21	12
No opinion	21	19	21	21
Favorable	33	25	25	47
Unfavorable	46	57	55	32

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Q26. Wall Street investors involved in private equity use various tactics to make money off of the companies they buy. For each of these tactics, please indicate whether you have a favorable or unfavorable impression. **[RANDOMIZE]**

Sorted by "Very favorable"

26d.Relying on loopholes to avoid paying their fair share of taxes9	7	11	11
26b.Using borrowed money to make payouts to the Wall Street investors when that debt puts at risk the future of the company and the people who work there9	9	8	9
26a.Doing things that hurt the long-term viability of the companies they buy, like selling assets the business needs, in order to generate money for the Wall Street investors	7	12	9
26e.Charging pension funds exorbitant fees that profit Wall Street executives at the expense of retirees and working people	8	11	9
26f.Misleading pension funds and other investors about returns in order to raise the money to buy these companies in the first place8	8	8	9
26c.Paying themselves outsized fees for very limited – or even nonexistent – services that they provide to the company8	8	9	8

a. Doing things that hurt the long-term viability of the companies they buy, like selling assets the business needs, in order to generate money for the Wall Street investors

Very favorable8	7	12	9
Somewhat favorable9		4	11
Somewhat unfavorable18	17	12	21
Very unfavorable52	57	58	44
No opinion	10	13	15
Favorable	16	16	20
Unfavorable70	74	71	65

b. Using borrowed money to make payouts to the Wall Street investors when that debt puts at risk the future of the company and the people who work there.

Very favorable	9	9	8	9
Somewhat favorable		9	2	11
Somewhat unfavorable		15	23	19
Very unfavorable	53	57	56	47
No opinion		8	11	13
Favorable	18	19	10	20
Unfavorable	71	73	79	67

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c. Paying themselves outsized fees for very limited – or even nonexistent – services that they provide to the company.

Very favorable8	8	9	8
Somewhat favorable10	11	4	10
Somewhat unfavorable13	11	15	15
Very unfavorable57	62	61	51
No opinion12	8	12	16
Favorable17	19	13	18
Unfavorable71	73	75	66

d. Relying on loopholes to avoid paying their fair share of taxes.

Very favorable	9	7	11	11
Somewhat favorable		11	2	11
Somewhat unfavorable		12	21	19
Very unfavorable	55	63	57	46
No opinion	11	8	10	14
Favorable	18	18	13	22
Unfavorable	70	74	77	65

e. Charging pension funds exorbitant fees that profit Wall Street executives at the expense of retirees and working people.

Very favorable8	8	11	9
Somewhat favorable9		3	10
Somewhat unfavorable13	11	13	16
Very unfavorable58	63	62	51
No opinion12	8	13	15
Favorable17	19	13	18
Unfavorable71	73	74	67

f. Misleading pension funds and other investors about returns in order to raise the money to buy these companies in the first place.

Very favorable	8	8	8	9
Somewhat favorable			0	8
Somewhat unfavorable		14	14	16
Very unfavorable	.57	59	63	54
No opinion		10	15	13
Favorable	16	17	0	17
	-	17	0	17
Unfavorable	.72	73	77	70

			IND	
	TOTAL	DEM	/DK	REP
N=	1000	449	129	392

Q27. Some people are proposing new laws to curb abuses like those described previously. Here are some of the proposals that have been made. For each one, please indicate whether you would support or oppose the proposal to curb these abuses.

Sorted by "Strongly support"

27a.A law that would make it harder for private equity executives to take money out of a company for their own benefit	64	60	47
27c.A law that would eliminate loopholes in the current laws that let private equity executives avoid paying their fair share of taxes55	64	61	44
27e.A law that requires Wall Street private equity executives to act in the best interests of the savers whose money they are investing54	61	59	47
27d.A law that would make private equity firms or CEOs legally liable for the firm's obligations to workers and for legal violations when they drive a	5 7	50	40
company into bankruptcy49	57	50	40
27b.A law that would require private equity firms to	56	40	27
pay severance to laid-off workers47	96	49	37

a. A law that would make it harder for private equity executives to take money out of a company for their own benefit

Strongly support56	64	60	47
Somewhat support23	18	20	28
Somewhat oppose8	7	9	10
Strongly oppose3	3	0	4
Not sure10	7	11	11
Support79	83	80	75
Oppose	10	9	14

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			IND	
	TOTAL	DEM	/DK	REP
N=	1000	449	129	392

b. A law that would require private equity firms to pay severance to laid-off workers

Strongly support	47	56	49	37
Somewhat support		26	21	33
Somewhat oppose		9	11	11
Strongly oppose		1	6	6
Not sure		9	14	14
Support	75	82	70	70
Oppose	13	10	16	16

c. A law that would eliminate loopholes in the current laws that let private equity executives avoid paying their fair share of taxes

Strongly support	.55	64	61	44
Somewhat support		18	13	30
Somewhat oppose	7	6	9	9
Strongly oppose		5	4	6
Not sure		7	12	11
Support	.77	82	75	74
Oppose	.13	11	14	15

d. A law that would make private equity firms or CEOs legally liable for the firm's obligations to workers and for legal violations when they drive a company into bankruptcy.

Strongly support	49	57	50	40
Somewhat support	28	25	23	33
Somewhat oppose		7	10	9
Strongly oppose		3	5	4
Not sure		8	11	14
Support		83	73	73
Oppose	12	10	15	14

e. A law that requires Wall Street private equity executives to act in the best interests of the savers whose money they are investing

Strongly support	54	61	59	47
Somewhat support		22	23	29
Somewhat oppose		7	7	9
Strongly oppose		2	1	3
Not sure		8	11	12
Support	70	83	81	76
Oppose		9	8	12

			IND	
	TOTAL	DEM	/DK	REP
N=	1000	449	129	392

Now here are some questions about payday loans, or short term small dollar loans.

Q28. [T*] The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau wrote rules for payday lending.

Before issuing a loan, payday lenders must consider the borrower's current expenses and income, and only issue loans to those likely to be able to repay their loans. Before this rule was issued, there was no requirement that payday lenders make any effort to verify borrowers' abilities to repay loans.

Do you support or oppose this rule to require payday lenders to check a borrower's ability to repay a loan?

Strongly support	49	51	52	47
Somewhat support	30	30	29	31
Somewhat oppose		9	7	8
Strongly oppose	4	3	3	4
Not sure		8	9	10
Support	79	81	80	78
Oppose	11	11	10	12

Q29. [T] Now here are two statements about payday lenders. Please read both and indicate which statement is closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right.

A._ Some people say payday lenders prey on the elderly on Social Security, on working families making minimum wage, on military families, and on single parents. In this economy, it's hard enough for families living paycheck to paycheck to make ends meet, without having to resort to 300 and 400 percent interest rate loans – that's just too much. **[54 WORDS]**

B. _ Other people say payday lenders are an important resource for those who can't get credit any other way. If people can't afford to pay the interest, they shouldn't borrow the money. As long as the terms of the loan are clearly posted, people can make their own decisions and not have the government controlling what they do with their own money. **[58 WORDS]**

Statement A - much closer37	42	47	32
Statement A - somewhat closer19	21	13	18
Statement B - somewhat closer15	15	8	19
Statement B - much closer7	6	4	9
Both4	2	6	5
Neither10	9	13	10
Not sure7	5	9	9
Statement A57	63	60	49
Statement B23	21	13	27

			IND	
	TOTAL	DEM	/DK	REP
N=	1000	449	129	392

Q30. **[T]** Currently, mortgage lenders are always required to verify a borrower's ability to repay before issuing the mortgage. Some people have suggested increasing flexibility and adding exceptions to this requirement, so that lenders can issue some mortgages without having to determine a borrower's ability to repay.

Which would you favor: FLEXIBLE requirements, so some mortgages can be issued without verifying ability to repay, or TIGHTER requirements so that lenders must fully verify the ability to repay for ALL mortgages?

Flexible requirements – strongly11	12	8	12
Flexible requirements – somewhat24	27	22	22
Tighter requirements – somewhat31	28	37	34
Tighter requirements – strongly20	20	20	20
Not sure	13	13	12
Flexible35	39	30	34
Tighter51	48	57	54

Q31. Now here are some statements about debt collection. For each, please indicate whether you find the statement concerning or not concerning.

[RANDOMIZE]

Sorted by "Very concerning"

31g.Allowing debt collectors to leave general messages for people in places that are not private, such as at the workplace61	65	69	54
31f.Allowing debt collectors to contact people by private direct messaging on social media platforms like Twitter and Facebook58	63	67	49
31a.Allowing debt collectors to call people as many as seven times a week for each debt they are collecting53	57	63	45
31b.Allowing debt collectors to send text messages to people without the person's permission52	56	57	44
31c.Allowing debt collectors to send an unlimited number of emails to collect debts52	57	55	44
31d.Allowing debt collectors to collect very old debts, by permitting debt collectors to collect payments to restart the collectors' ability to sue on those debts after the time to sue has expired	56	62	43
31e.Allowing debt collectors to send collection notices by email or text without verifying that the email address or phone number is still active or			
accessible51	54	56	45

			IND	
	TOTAL	DEM	/DK	REP
N=	1000	449	129	392

a. Allowing debt collectors to call people as many as seven times a week for each debt they are collecting

Very concerning	53	57	63	45
Somewhat concerning	20	21	11	23
A little concerning		11	11	14
Not at all concerning	7	6	8	9
Not sure		5	8	8
Concerning	72	70	74	60
Concerning		70	74	00
Not concerning	20	17	19	24

b. Allowing debt collectors to send text messages to people without the person's permission

Very concerning52Somewhat concerning17A little concerning15Not at all concerning9Not sure8	17 15 6	57 16 13 5 9	44 18 16 13 9
Concerning		73 18	62 29

c. Allowing debt collectors to send an unlimited number of emails to collect debts

Very concerning	52	57	55	44
Somewhat concerning		18	21	18
A little concerning		12	13	19
Not at all concerning	8	8	2	10
Not sure		5	9	8
Concerning	70	75	76	62
		13	. 0	02
Not concerning	23	20	15	30

d. Allowing debt collectors to collect very old debts, by permitting debt collectors to collect payments to restart the collectors' ability to sue on those debts after the time to sue has expired

Very concerning	51	56	62	43
Somewhat concerning		22	8	21
A little concerning	13	10	13	16
Not at all concerning	5	3	4	9
Not sure	10	9	12	11
Concerning	71	78	70	64
Not concerning		13	17	25

			IND	
	TOTAL	DEM	/DK	REP
N=	1000	449	129	392

e. Allowing debt collectors to send collection notices by email or text without verifying that the email address or phone number is still active or accessible

Very concerning	51	54	56	45
Somewhat concerning		21	12	19
A little concerning		14	16	20
Not at all concerning		6	6	8
Not sure		6	10	9
Concerning	69	75	68	63
Not concerning		19	22	28

f. Allowing debt collectors to contact people by private direct messaging on social media platforms like Twitter and Facebook

Very concerning	58	63	67	49
Somewhat concerning		17	9	18
A little concerning		11	8	15
Not at all concerning	6	3	5	9
Not sure	8	6	11	9
Concerning	74	80	76	66
Not concerning		14	13	24

g. Allowing debt collectors to leave general messages for people in places that are not private, such as at the workplace

Very concerning61	65	69	54
Somewhat concerning15		9	16
A little concerning12	10	14	14
Not at all concerning4	3	0	7
Not sure7	5	8	9
Concerning76	81	78	71
Not concerning16		14	20

TOTAL DEM /DK REP
N= 1000 449 129 392

The remaining questions are for statistical purposes only.

Q32. Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a Democrat, a Republican, an independent or something else?

Q32a. {IF DEMOCRAT:} Do you consider yourself a strong or a not-so-strong Democrat?

Q32b. {IF REPUBLICAN:} Do you consider yourself a strong or a not-so-strong Republican?

Q32c. {IF INDEPENDENT:} Would you say you lean more towards the Republicans or more towards the Democrats?

Strong Democrat25	56	0	0
Not-so-strong Democrat12	27	0	0
Independent - lean Democrat7	17	0	0
Democrat45	100	0	0
Independent11	0	85	0
Republican39	0	0	100
Independent - lean Republican7	0	0	18
Not-so-strong Republican12	0	0	30
Strong Republican20	0	0	52
(Other)1	0	0	0
(Don't know)2	0	15	0
(Refused)2	0	0	0

Q33. Did you vote in the November 2016 election for president, U.S. Congress, and other offices, or like many people, were you not able to vote in this election?

Yes, voted89	90	88	91
No, did not vote		10	8
Not sure		0	1
Prefer not to answer.	1 0	2	0

Q34. [IF RESPONDENT VOTED IN NOVEMBER 2016 ELECTION Q33=1] In the election for president, did you vote for

[RANDOMIZE1-4]

	N=	894	403	113	357
Hillary Clinton		46	86	32	7
Donald Trump		43	8	34	87
Gary Johnson			3	7	2
Jill Śtein		2	2	7	0
Other			1	12	3
Prefer not to answer		3	0	9	1

			IND	
	TOTAL	DEM	/DK	REP
N=	1000	449	129	392

Q35. Are you an active duty service member, a veteran of the armed forces, or are you a dependent or immediate family member of an active duty service member or veteran? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]

Yes - self active duty4	3	2	6
Yes - self veteran11	9	7	14
Yes - family member or dependent of active duty			
service member or veteran11	12	7	12
All yes, combined24	22	16	29
No74	77	82	69
Not sure1	0	1	0
Prefer not to answer1	1	1	1

Q36. In which of the following ranges does your total annual household income fall, before taxes?

Q37. [IF Q36 = 10 OR 11] Could you indicate if your annual household income is below or above 50 thousand dollars?

Below 20 thousand9	9	9	9
	_	•	•
Between 20 and 30 thousand9	9	13	8
Between 30 and 40 thousand8	9	11	7
Between 40 and 50 thousand7	8	8	5
Between 50 and 75 thousand22	27	10	21
Between 75 and 100 thousand16	17	17	17
Between 100 and 150 thousand14	11	18	17
Between 150 and 200 thousand6	4	6	8
More than 200 thousand4	3	1	5
Not sure1	0	3	1
Prefer not to answer4	4	3	2
Below 50 Thousand34	36	42	29
Above 50 Thousand63	62	52	69
Not sure0	0	1	0
Prefer not to answer3	2	5	1
o you currently have any student loan debt?			

Q38. Do y

Yes18	23	15	14
No80	75	83	85
Not sure1	0	2	1
Prefer not to answer0	1	0	0

Q39. Have you been contacted by a debt collector in the past 12 months about a past due debt?

Yes	20	24	15	18
No	77	73	83	80
Not sure	1	2	3	1
Prefer not to answer	1	1	0	1