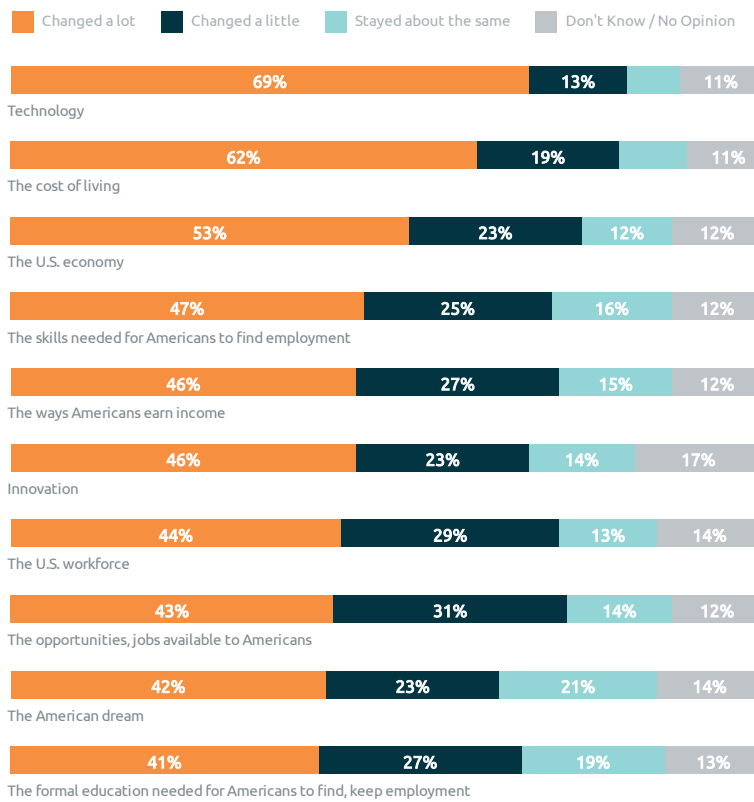


# NEW ECONOMY

## AUTOMATION, JOBS AND AMERICAN WORKERS

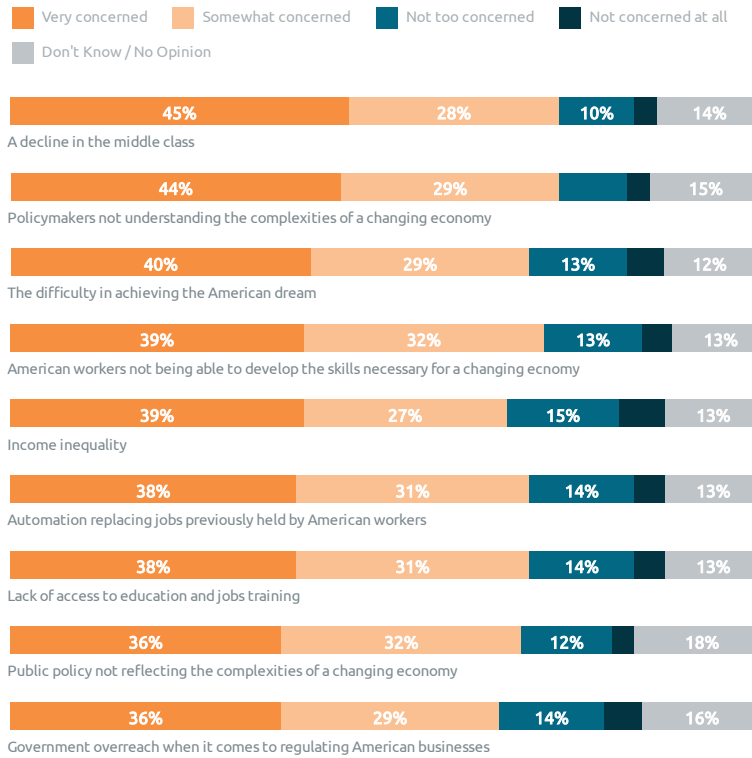
More than three in four adults say range of economic entities have changed over the past ten years, especially related to technology and the cost of living.

In thinking about the past ten years, would you say each of the following has changed a lot, changed a little, or stayed about the same?



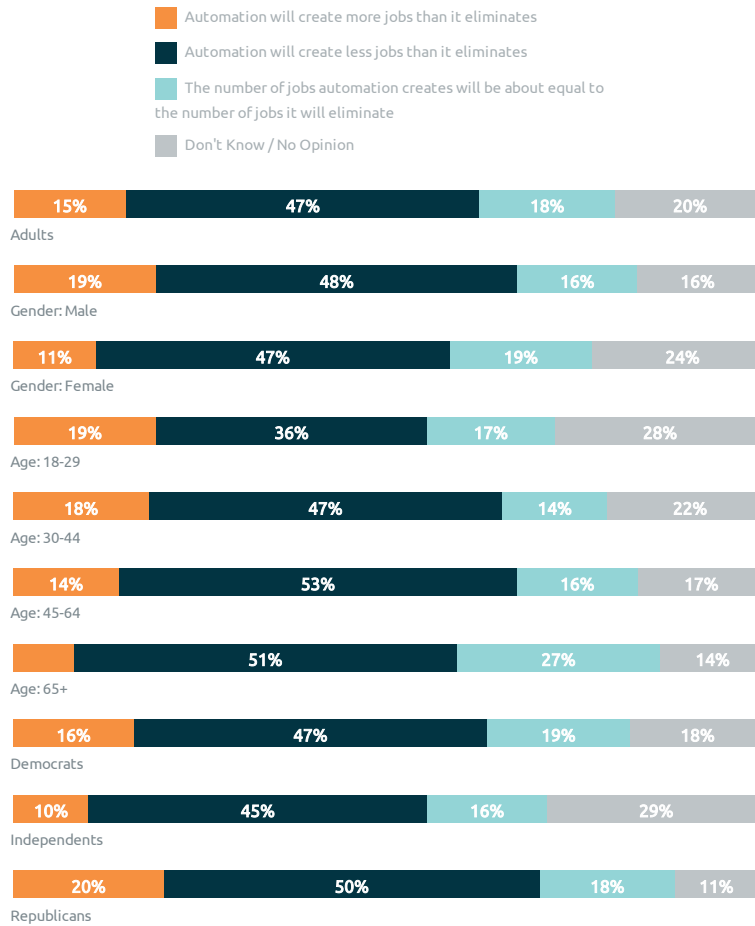
Such changes are of clear concern to adults: three in four (73%) are concerned policy makers do not understand the complexities of the changing economic landscape, while seven in ten (71%) worry American workers are not equipped with its required skills.

How concerned are you with each of the following?

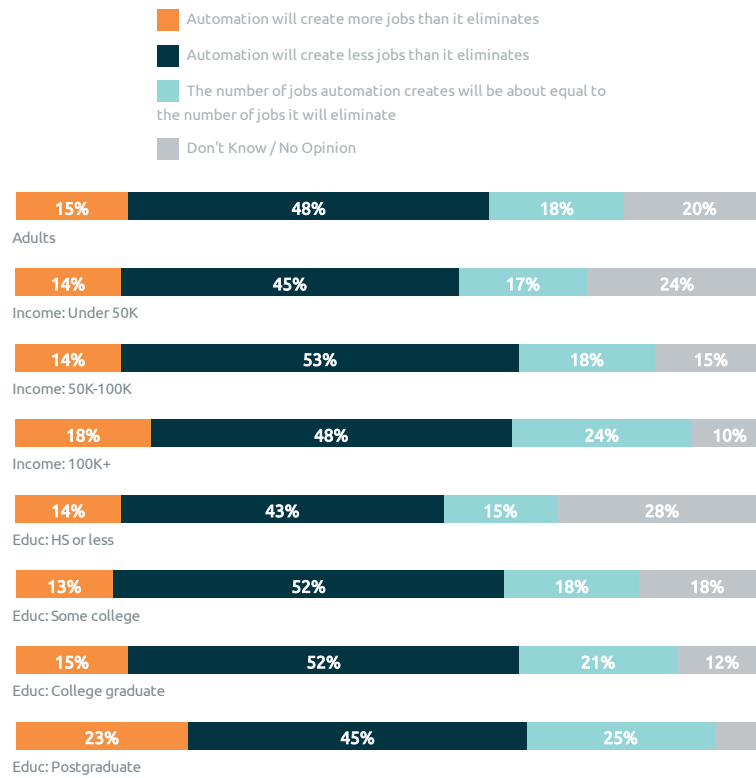


Americans generally view automation as detrimental to U.S. job creation. Nearly half (47%) say it will create less jobs than it will eliminate, while one in three (33%) say it will either create more or the same amount.

Which of the following statements do you agree with more, even if none are exactly right?

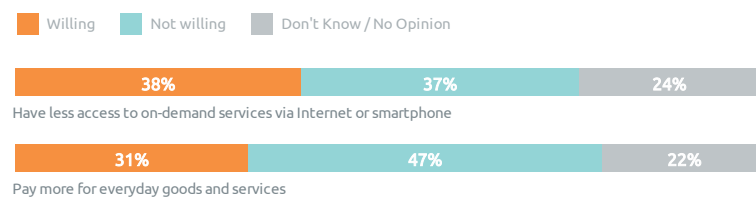


Highly-educated adults are also optimistic, with nearly half saying saying automation will create more or the same number of jobs it eliminates.



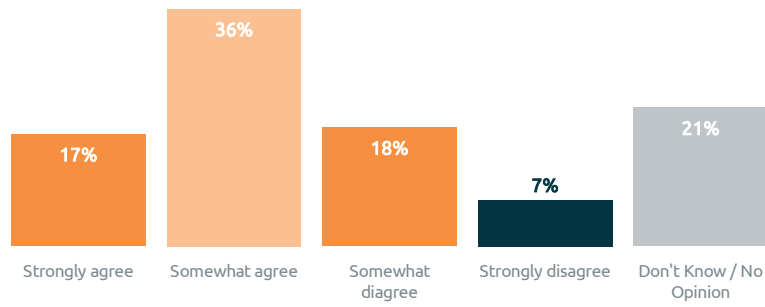
Despite concerns about automation, adults are unwilling to pay more for everyday goods and services in exchange for increased job creation, Only two in five would sacrifice its convenience.

If it meant more American jobs would not be replaced by automation, would you or would you not be willing to:



And, twice as many adults agree that automation affords Americans access to educational and professional opportunities they would not otherwise have.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: While automation and technological advancements may ultimately replace certain jobs, they also allow Americans access to educational and professional opportunities they would have not been able to afford otherwise.



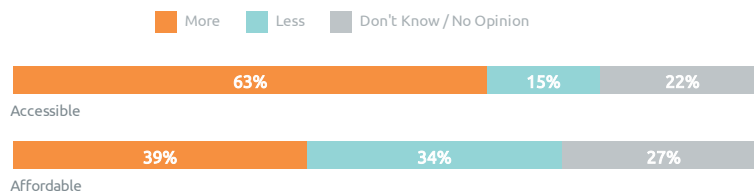
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### THE SKILLS AND EDUCATION GAP

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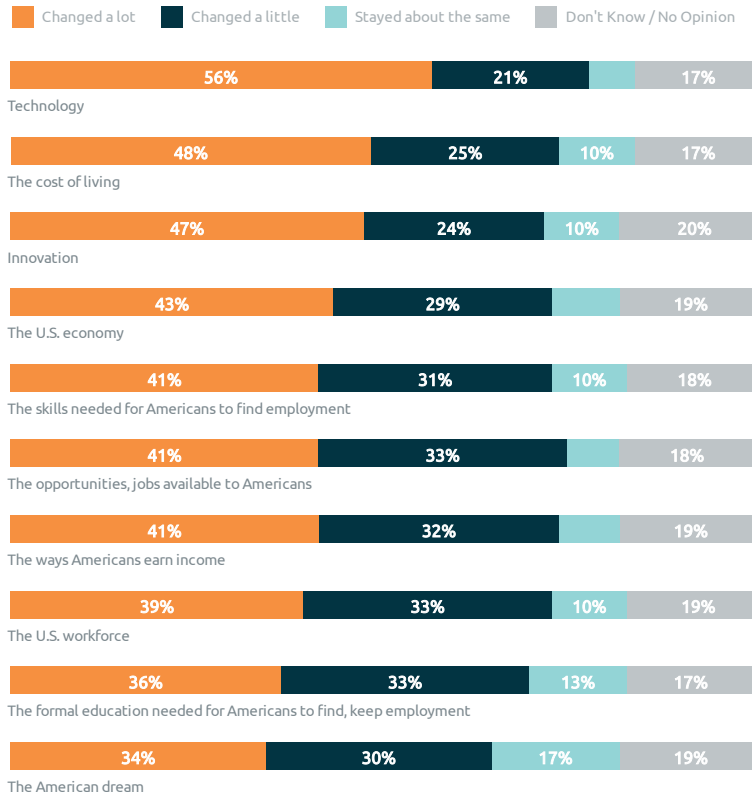
Nearly two in three (63%) say the new economy, defined as an economy increasingly based on innovation and peer-to-peer transactions, makes goods and services more accessible.

Now, thinking about American consumers, do you believe the new economy makes goods and services more or less:



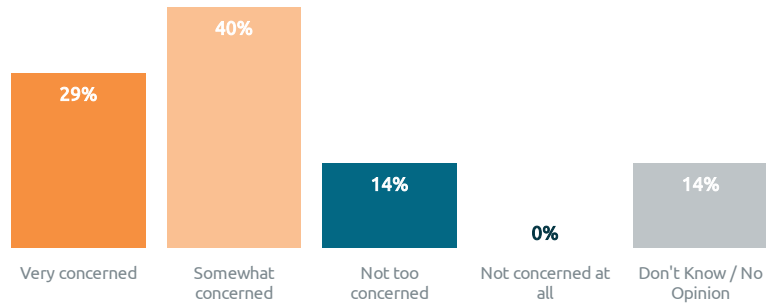
And they overwhelmingly recognize economic changes due to its emergence.

In thinking about the past few years, would you say the new economy has caused each of the following to change a lot, change a little, or has it not had much impact either way?



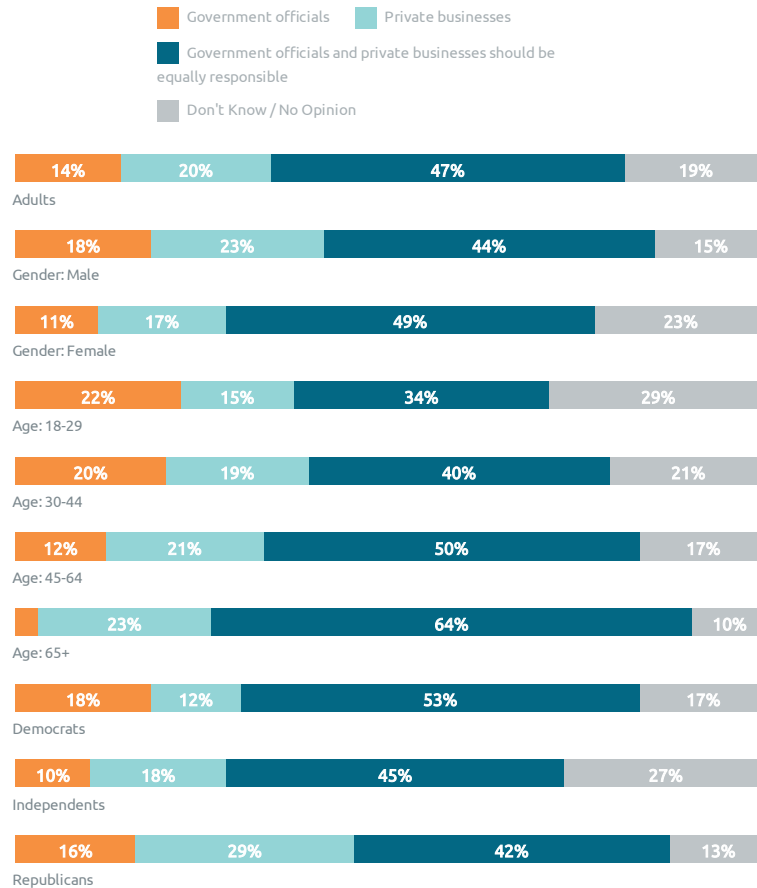
With such change comes the need for adaptation: 7 in 10 are concerned Americans will not have the skills necessary to find and keep employment due to automation and innovation.

As you may know, automation and innovation in technology will require workers to learn new skills and possibly find other areas of employment. How concerned are you that Americans will not have the skills necessary to find and keep employment due to automation and innovation in technology?



Adults agree businesses and government officials should be equally responsible for ensuring these programs are developed, with a majority of Democrats (53%) and a plurality Republicans (42%) in agreement.

Who should be most responsible when it comes to developing training programs to teach American workers the skills necessary to find and keep employment due to automation and innovation in technology?

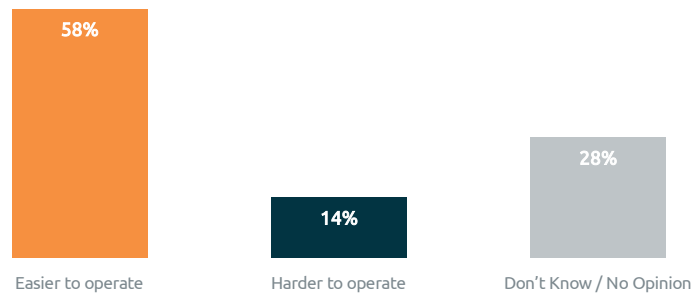




## NEW ECONOMY POLICIES

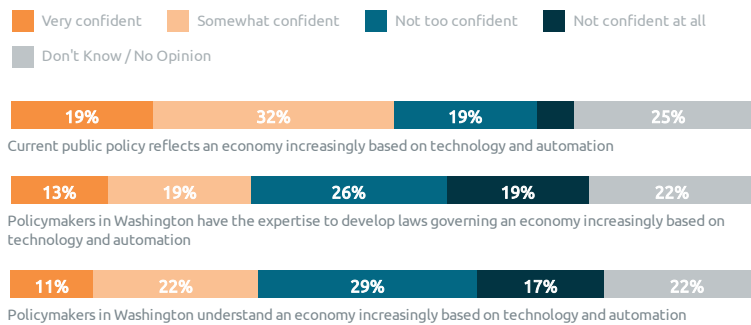
Three in five (58%) say government should promote policies that make it easier for new economy businesses to operate in their local area.

Generally, do you believe government should promote policies that make it harder or easier for new economy businesses to operate in your local area?



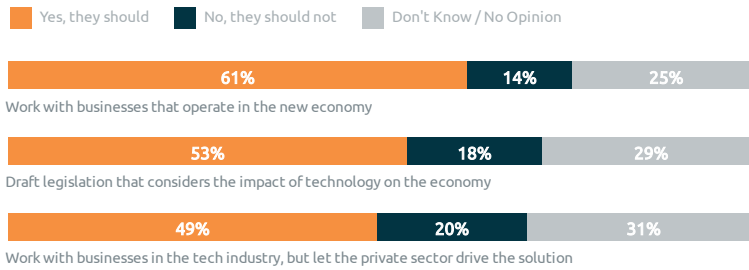
Nearly half of adults lack confidence that Washington policymakers understand or have the expertise to develop laws governing the new economy.

How confident are you in each of the following?



And majorities support public-private collaboration when it comes to drafting legislation that governs the changing economic landscape.

When it comes to writing rules and regulation, do you believe policymakers should:



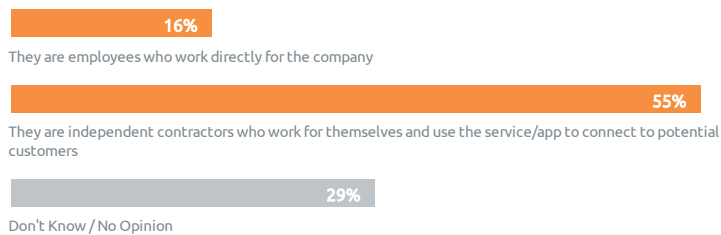
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## NEW ECONOMY EMPLOYMENT

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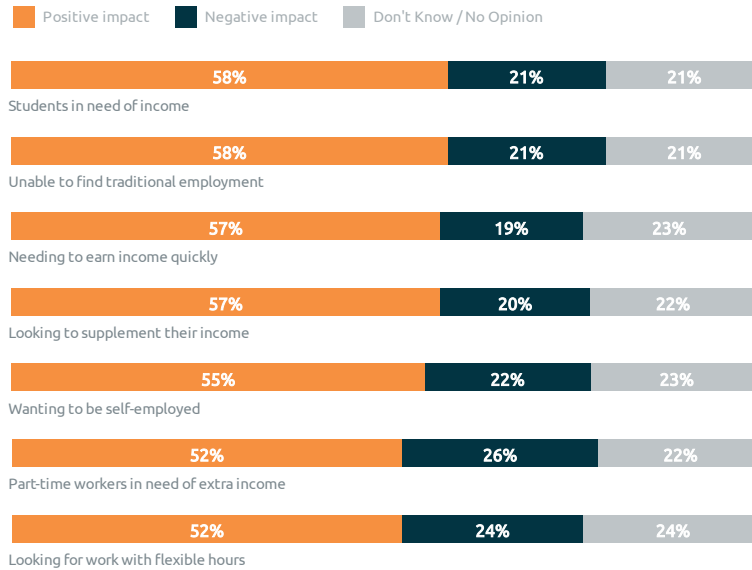
Strong majority of adults say new economy workers are independent contractors, rather than company employees.

Which statement best describes your view of the people who work for a new economy company such as Lyft, Uber, HomeAway, VRBO, Airbnb, Postmates, Instacart, or TaskRabbit?



Adults overwhelmingly recognize the positive impact new economy employment has on workers in need of a flexible work environment, especially students and those unable to find traditional employment.

Now, thinking about American workers, do you believe the new economy has a positive or negative impact on each of the following? Individuals who are:



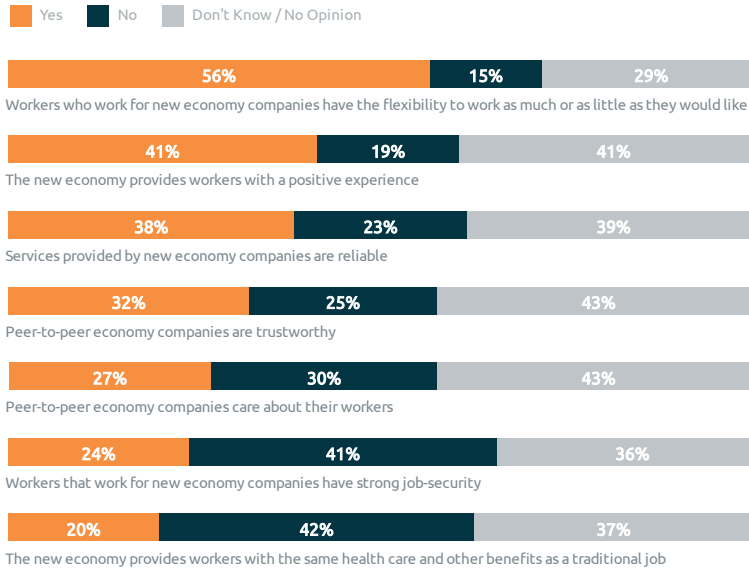
And, job opportunities in the new economy are overwhelmingly seen as a social safety net that allows individuals to earn income when they are in need.

Do you believe job opportunities in the new economy, which includes companies such as Lyft, Uber, HomeAway, VRBO, Airbnb, Postmates, Instacart, or TaskRabbit, provide an additional social safety net that allows individuals to earn income when they are in need, or not?



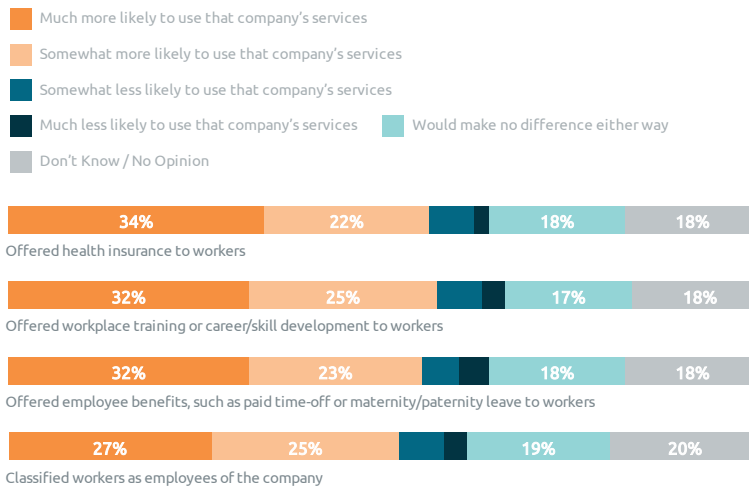
Despite recognition of flexibility and positive work experiences, pluralities say new economy opportunities do not provide job security or employee benefits.

Thinking more about the new economy, which includes companies such as Lyft, Uber, HomeAway, VRBO, Airbnb, Postmates, Instacart, or TaskRabbit, do you think the following statements describe the industry well or not?



Majorities say they are more likely to use a company's service if it offered benefits to their workers.

If companies in the new economy, such as Lyft, Uber, HomeAway, VRBO, Airbnb, Postmates, Instacart, or TaskRabbit, did each of the following, would that make you more or less likely to use the company's services, or would it make no difference either way?



One in three (33%) are say they're willing to pay at least 10% more for a company's service in order to provide workplace benefits, though one in four (24%) would not be willing to pay more at all.

If companies in the new economy did expand worker benefits how much more would you be willing to pay for that company's service? For example, how much more would you pay to ride in an Uber or accept a food delivery if that driver or delivery person were offered health insurance or workplace classification?

