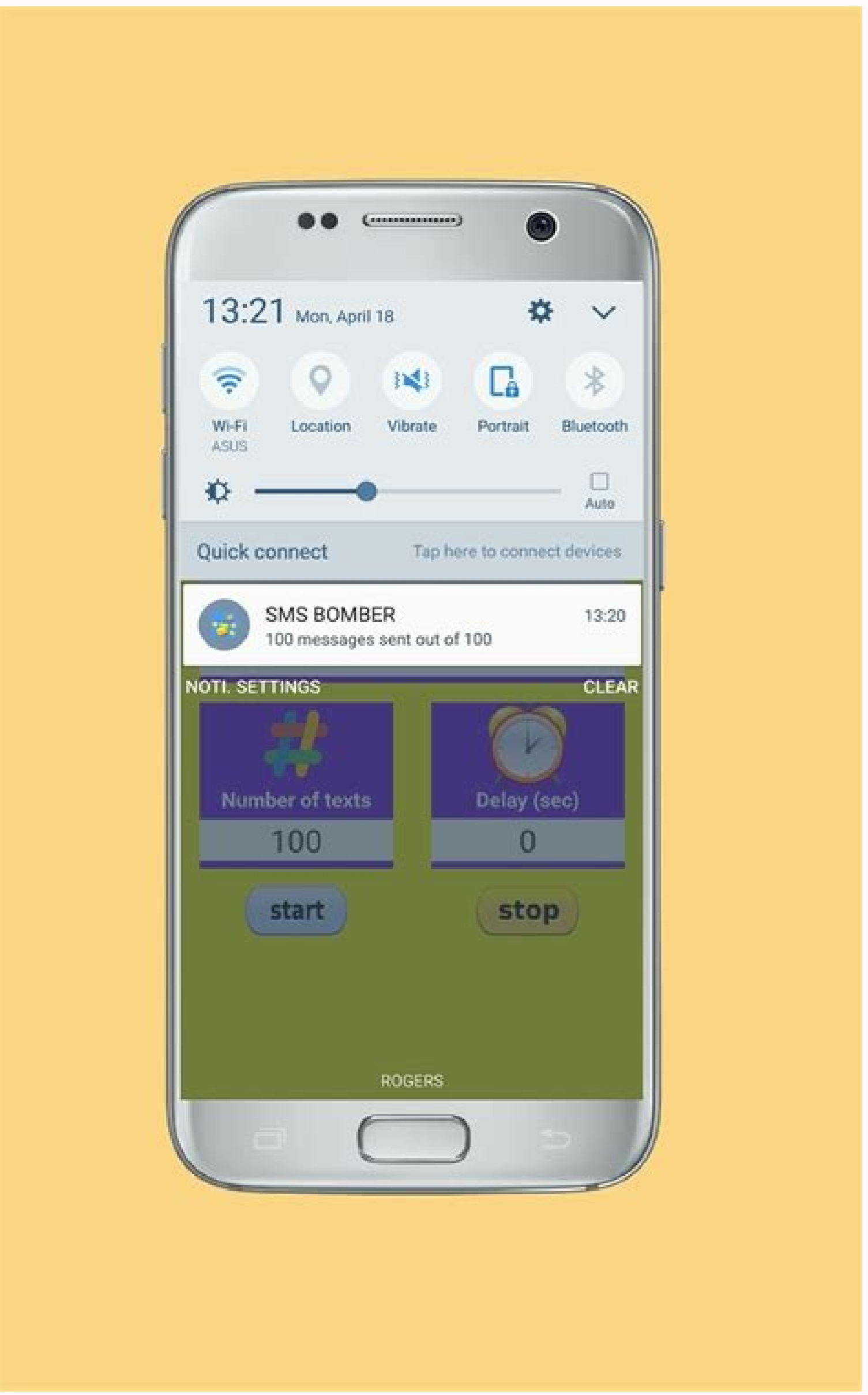
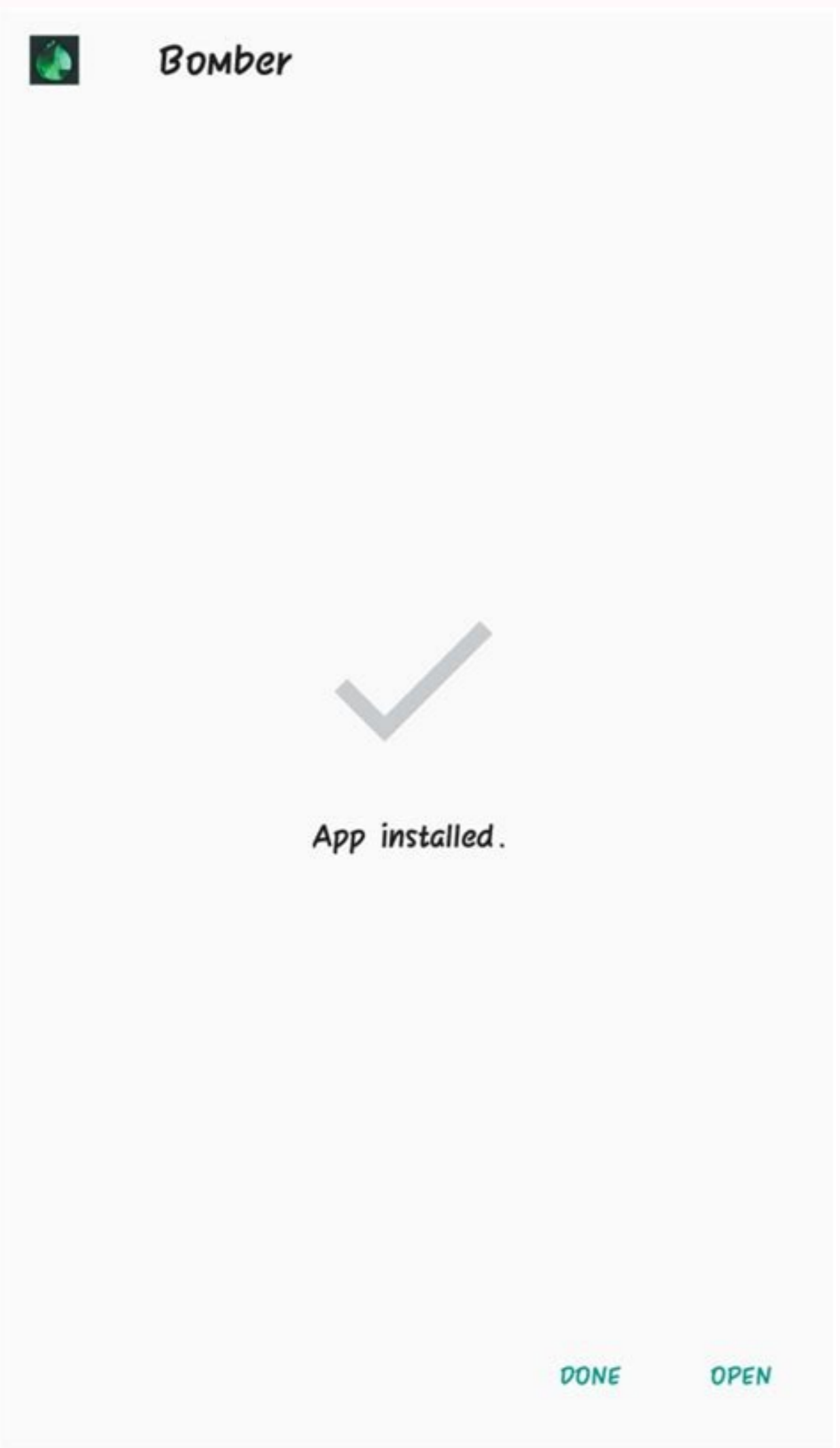
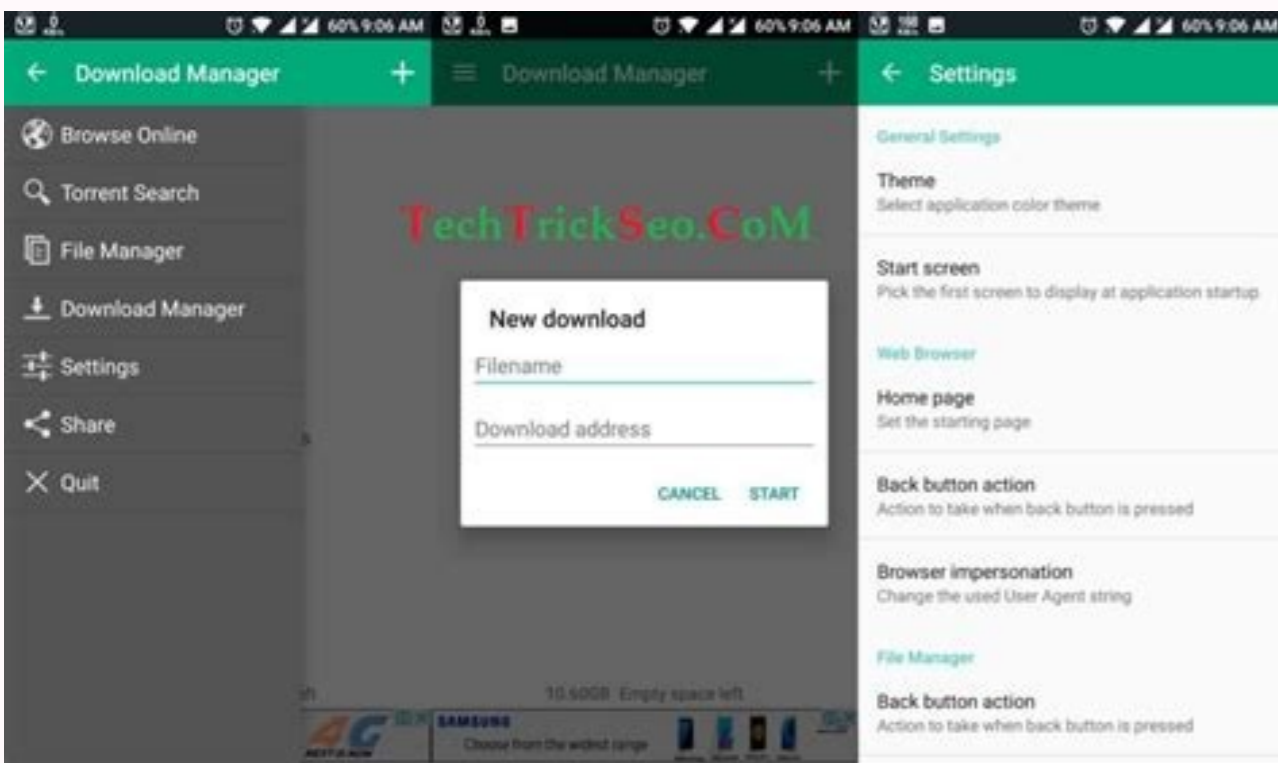


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California voters have already received their ballots in the mail and the Nov. 8 general election has entered its final stages. At a time of rising prices and economic uncertainty, as well as deep divisions on social and political issues, Californians are processing a wealth of information to help elect state legislators and state legislators and make policy decisions on statewide proposals. Congress is also deeply divided in the 2022 election, and there's a chance some races in California could determine which party controls the U.S. House of Representatives. Here are some of the key findings from the Public Policy Institute of California's 14-23 statewide survey of state and national issues. October: Many Californians have a negative view of their personal finances and the US economy. 76 percent rate the country's economy as "not very good" or "bad". 39 percent say their finances are "worse" now than a year ago. one percent say things are going in the right direction in California, while 33 percent think things are going in the right direction in the US; partisans differ in their general perspectives. If the gubernatorial election were held today, 55 percent of likely voters would vote for Gavin Newsom and 36 percent would vote for Brian Dahl. Partisans are deeply divided in their choices. Sixty percent follow news about the governor's race very or fairly closely. 62 percent are satisfied with the choice of candidates in the gubernatorial elections. When voters read the title and ballot label, 34 percent would vote for Proposition 26 (tribal sports betting casinos), 26 percent would vote for Proposition 27 (online sports gambling) and 41 percent would vote for Proposition 30 (reducing greenhouse gas emissions). .). Voters are most likely to say they have no personal interest in sports betting, with 48 percent saying it would be "bad" if it became legal in the state. Less than half of the likely voters believe that the outcome of the vote on propositions 26, 27 or 30 is very important to them. Democrats are much more likely than Republicans or independents to share this view. About half are "extremely" or "very" excited about voting for Congress this year. This year, 54 percent of Republicans and Democrats and 41 percent of independents are very enthusiastic. 45 percent of Californians and 40 percent of likely voters are satisfied with how democracy works in the United States. Republicans have much less of this positive view than Democrats and independents. There is rare partisan consensus on one point: Most Democrats, Republicans and independents are pessimistic. People with different political views can still meet and resolve their differences." Most California adults, and possibly voters, support Governor Gavin Newsom and President Joe Biden. About four in 10 or more California adults and likely voters support US Senator Dianne Feinstein and US Senator Alex Padilla. These approval ratings vary between guerrilla groups. The state legislature's rating is higher than that of the US Congress." With less than two weeks to go before the important midterm elections, California adults are divided on whether the state as a whole is on track. Direction (47% or wrong direction (48%); a majority of likely voters (54% believe the country is moving in the wrong direction (43% right). A similar proportion last month supported this view (wrong direction: 44% of adults, 49 % of likely voters; right direction: 50% of adults, 48% of likely voters). Meanwhile, there is a wide party divide: Seven in 10 Democrats are optimistic about the country's direction, while 91 percent of Republicans and 59 percent of the Independents are pessimistic Majorities in the Central Valley and Orange/San Diego say the state is moving in the wrong direction, while most in the San Francisco Bay Area say it's moving in the right direction; Adults elsewhere are divided. Among all demographic groups, the only groups feeling optimistic are Californians 18-34 (60%), Asian Americans (52%), college graduates (52%), renters (52%) and women (52%). for the California direction. Californians are much more pessimistic about state direction than state direction. A large majority of adults (62%) and likely voters (71%) say the US is moving in the wrong direction, most in September 2021. A third of adults (33%) and likely voters (25%) believe the country is going in the right direction. majority in all population groups and guerrilla groups and in various regions are pessimistic about the direction of the United States. The state of the economy and inflation are likely to play a key role in the upcoming election, with around four in ten adults (39%) and likely voters (43%) saying they and their families are worse off financially than they are. a year ago. Similar stocks show they are about equal financially (43% of adults, 44% of probability voters). Since May, the percentage of people who feel disadvantaged has increased slightly among likely voters but is similar among adults (37% of adults, 36% of likely voters). Less than two in 10 Californians say they are better off than they were a year ago (17% of adults, 13% of likely voters). There's a big gap between the parties: Most Democrats and Independents say they're about the same financial position they were a year ago, while most Republicans say they're worse off. Regionally, about half in the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles say they are about the same, while half in the Central Valley say they are worse off; the people of other countries share the worst and the same. Many demographics report their financial situation is about the same or worse than last year, except for African Americans (51% same, 33% worse, 16% better) and Asian Americans (51% same, 27% worse, 20% better). As the level of education increases, the proportion of disadvantaged people decreases. With inflation lingering and fears of a possible future recession, a majority of Californians believe the US economy is either not doing well (43% of adults, 40% of likely voters) or badly (33% of adults, 36th percentile) % of likely voters) is voters). . About a quarter of adults (3% very good, 20% good) and eligible voters (2% very good, 23% good) rate the economy positively. Most partisan groups are negative, but Republicans and Independents are much more likely than Democrats. is in bad shape. The vast majority in the largest regions of the country and in all communities say that the economy is neither very good nor bad. In a recent ABC News/Washington Post poll, 24 percent (3% excellent, 21% good) of adults nationwide view the US economy positively, while 74% (36% not very good, 38% bad) have negative views. . Six out of ten voters say they follow the news about the 2022 gubernatorial race very closely (25%) or fairly closely (35%) (17% very much, 33% rather). This result is somewhat similar to the result from October 2018, when a month before the last governor's election, 68 percent said yes. (28% very accurate, 40% very accurate). Today, most guerrilla, demographic, and regional groups say they follow government news very or fairly closely. The percentage of people who say they follow the news very closely is highest among Republicans (39%), Republicans (30%), Whites (29%), and adults with incomes between \$40,000 and \$79,999 (29%). Older voters (27%) are slightly more likely than younger voters (21%) to say they follow the news closely. Democratic incumbent Gavin Newsom is ahead of Republican Brian Dahl (55% to 36%) among likely voters, while some say they won't vote, won't vote for anyone, or don't know who they would vote for in the governorship race. A similar percentage of supporters of re-election for governor was also a month ago (53% Newsom, 31% Dahl). Today, a majority of Democrats (91%) support Newsom while a majority of Republicans (86%) support Dahl; Newsom has an advantage over Dahl among possibly independent voters (47% Newsom, 37% Dahl). Statewide, two out of three in the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles support Newsom, as do nearly half in Inland Empire and Orange/San Diego; Central Valley voters may be divided. Newsom leads every demographic except men/Newsom, 44% Dale) and only high school graduates (46% Newsom, 49% Dale). Newsom's share of support increases with education (46% high school only, 56% some college, 60% college graduates), while it decreases with income (64% under \$40,000, 56% between \$40,000 and \$79,999, 52 % .). \$80,000 or more). The vast majority of potential voters (62%) are satisfied with the choice of candidates in the November 8 election, while approximately three out of ten (32%) are not satisfied. The satisfaction score increased slightly from the month before (53%) and remained at the same level until the 2018 gubernatorial elections (60% in October 2018). Majorities of Democrats (79%) and independents (61%) now say they are satisfied, compared to less than half of Republicans (44%). Most demographics say they are satisfied, with women (68% more likely than men (56%) to say so. Majority of the regions in the state say they are satisfied with the selection of candidates in the upcoming gubernatorial elections. In the upcoming elections on November 8, seven state proposals will be presented to the voters. Due to time constraints, we only asked for three voting methods in our survey: Proposals 26, 27 and 30. For each of them, we read the proposition number, the ballot paper, and the ballot paper. The September survey also included two state ballot measures (Propositions 27 and 30), while Proposition 26 was not included. If the election were held today, 34 percent of likely voters would vote yes, 57 percent would vote no, and 9 percent are unsure how they would vote on Proposition 26, which allows personal roulette, craps, gaming and sports betting on tribal lands. The measure would allow in-person sports betting at racetracks and tribal casinos, requiring racetracks and sportsbook casinos to make certain payments to the state to cover state regulatory costs. It also allows you to play roulette and craps in tribal casinos and adds a new type of certain state gambling laws. Partisan consensus on Proposition 26: Fewer than four in ten Democrats, Republicans and independents would vote yes. Also, less than a majority in every region and demographic except for likely voters ages 18-44 (51% yes, 44% no) would vote yes. If the election were held today, 26 percent of likely voters would vote yes, 67 percent would vote no, and 8 percent were unsure about Proposition 27 — Allowing online and mobile sports betting outside of campus tribal areas. This citizens' initiative would allow Native American tribes and affiliated businesses to conduct online and mobile sports betting outside of tribal territories. Most partisan groups would vote against Proposition 27. Today, less than three in ten cross-party groups would vote for Proposition 27. Moreover, less than four in ten would vote yes regardless of region, gender, race, / ethnicity, education and income groups. "Likely voters aged 18-44 (41%) are significantly more likely than older voters aged 45 and over (19%) to say they would vote yes." would vote yes, 52 percent would vote no, and 7 percent were unsure how they would vote on Proposition 30. Prevent wildfires by raising taxes on residents. This citizens' initiative would raise taxes on Californians who earn more than \$2 million a year and use those tax revenues to promote the purchase of zero-emission vehicles, vehicle charging stations and fire prevention. The percentage approving of Prop 30 is down from 55 percent in our September poll (note: Governor Newsom has been featured in "No Prop 30" ads since September). Today, unlike Prop 26 and Prop 27, opinions are biased Under Proposition 30, 61 percent of Democrats would vote yes, compared to far fewer Republicans (15%) and independents (38%). Across regions and between men and women, support is lower than most (36% of men, 45% of women). Less than half of the racial/ethnic groups say they would vote yes (39% whites, 42% Hispanics, 46% other racial/ethnic groups). Slightly more than half of likely voters with incomes below \$40,000 (52%) would vote yes, compared to fewer voters with higher incomes (42% from \$40,000 to \$79,999, 36% from \$80,000 and above). Nearly half of likely voters aged 18 to 44 (49%) would vote yes, compared to 37% of older voters. Less than half of likely voters believe that the outcome of each of these government proposals is very important to them. Today, 21 percent of likely voters think the outcome of Proposition 26 is very important, 31 percent think the outcome of Proposition 27 is very important, and 42 percent think the outcome of Proposition 30 is very important. Stocks that say results are very important to them were unchanged for Offer 27 (29%) and Offer 30 (42%) from the previous month. Today, when it comes to the meaning of Proposition 26, one in four or fewer guerrilla groups say it is very important to them. Approximately one in three in guerrilla groups say that the outcome of Proposition 27 is very important to them. Less than half of the guerrilla groups say that the results of Proposition 30 are very important to them. When asked how they would vote if the 2022 US House of Representatives elections were held today, 56 percent of likely voters said they would vote for or against the Democratic candidate, and 39 percent would vote for or lean towards the Republican candidate. . In September, a similar proportion of likely voters supported the Democratic nominee (60% Democrats/Thin Democrats, 34% Republicans/Thin Republicans). Today, supporters overwhelmingly support their party's nominee, while independents are divided (50% Democrats/Small Democrats, 44% Republicans/Thin). In Democratic districts, Democratic candidates are favored by 26 points, while Republican candidates are favored by 23 points in Republican districts. In 10 competitive California counties listed in the Cook Political Report, the Democratic candidate has a 22-point lead (54% to 32%). Another important topic of this election is abortion. When asked about the importance of abortion rights, 61 percent of likely voters said the issue was very important in determining their vote for Congress, and another 20 percent said it was somewhat important; only 17 percent say it is not very important or not important at all. Among partisans, overwhelmingly Democrats (78%) and 55% independents versus 43% Republicans. Majorities across regions and across all demographics — except men (49% very important) — say abortion rights are very important to electing a candidate for Congress. With control of Congress hanging in the balance, 51 percent of likely voters say they are very or very excited about voting for Congress this year; another 29 percent are fairly enthusiastic, and 19 percent are not very enthusiastic or not at all. In October 2018, before the last midterm elections, a similar 53 percent of likely voters were very or very enthusiastic about voting for Congress (25% very much, 28% rather, 10% not very much, 8% not). Today, Democrats and Republicans show about the same level of enthusiasm, while independents are much less vocal or very enthusiastic. Half or more in the regions are at least very enthusiastic, with the exception of likely voters in Los Angeles (44%) and the San Francisco Bay Area (43%). At least half of the demographics are very enthusiastic, except for likely voters who earn between \$40,000 and \$79,999 a year (48%), women (47%), Hispanics (43%), high school diploma or less (42%), renters (42%), and aged 18-44 (37%). As Californians head to the polls in the upcoming midterm elections, less than half of adults and likely voters are satisfied with the way democracy works in the United States, and some are very satisfied. Satisfaction was higher in our February poll, when 53 percent of adults and 48 percent of likely voters were satisfied with American democracy. Today, half of Democrats and about four in ten independents are happy, compared to about one in five Republicans. It is worth noting that four out of ten Republicans are completely dissatisfied. Across all regions, half of San Francisco Bay Area (52%) and Inland Empire (50%) residents are satisfied, compared to lower numbers in other regions. Across all demographics, less than half are satisfied, except for Hispanics (56%), those with high or low education (55%), and those earning less than \$40,000 (53%). In addition to dissatisfaction with how democracy works, Californians disagree about whether Americans with different political views can come together and resolve their differences. 49% are optimistic, 46% are pessimistic. Optimism has been the same in recent years, but has fallen by 7 points (56% since September 2017, when we first asked the question. In September 2020, shortly before the 2020 general election, Californians were also divided (47% optimistic, 49% pessimistic). Today, in a rare moment of bipartisan agreement, about four in 10 Democrats, Republicans and independents are optimistic that Americans of diverse political views will be able to come together. Across all regions, about half in Orange/San Diego, the Inland Empire and the San Francisco Bay Area are optimistic. Among demographics, only the following groups have the greatest or greater optimism: African-Americans and Hispanics (61% each), those with a high school or high school education (63%), and those with a college degree. Earnings under \$40,000 (61%). Notably, at least half of all parties, regions and demographics were optimistic in 2017. About two weeks before Gov. Newsom's re-election bid, Californians (54%) and likely voters (52%) approve of how he's doing his job, while fewer (33% of adults, 45% of likely voters) approve. Approval was nearly identical in September (52% of adults, 55% of likely voters) and is at 50% or higher in January 2020. Today, that's about eight in 10 Democrats, compared to about half of independents and about one in 10 Republicans. Governor Newsom approves. Half or more of all regions support Newsom, except for the Central Valley (42%). Across the demographic, about half or more approve of how Governor Newsom is doing his job. With all 80 state Assembly seats and half of the state Senate seats up for election, less than half of adults (49%) and likely voters (43%) approve of the way California's legislature is doing its job. Opinions are sharply divided along party lines; The highest deal is in the San Francisco Bay Area and the lowest in Orange/San Diego. About half of all racial/ethnic groups agree, with agreement much higher among younger Californians. A majority of California adults (53%) and likely voters (52%) approve of how President Biden is doing his job, while fewer disapprove (43% of adults, 47% of likely voters). Approval is similar to September (53% of adults and likely voters), and Biden's adult approval rating has been at or above 50% since we first asked the question in January 2021. Today, about eight in 10 Democrats are voting for Biden because of jobs, performance compared to four in 10 independents and one in 10 Republicans. Approval is higher in the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles than in the Inland Empire, Orange/San Diego, and the Central Valley. About half or more of the demographic groups support President Biden, except for this oneigher education (44%). Congressional support remains low, with fewer than four in ten adults (37%) and likely voters (29%) agreeing. Adult congressional support has been below 40 percent throughout 2022, after briefly rising above 40 percent throughout 2021. Democrats are much more likely to approve Congress than Republicans. Less than half of all regions and populations agree with Congress. US Senator Alex Padilla is on the ballot twice in California this November — once for the remainder of Vice President Harris' term and once for re-election. Senator Padilla was approved by 46 percent of adults and 48 percent of likely voters (adults: 26% disagree, 29% don't know; likely voters: 31% disagree, 22% don't know). Approval in March was 44 percent for adults and 39 percent for probable voters. Today, support for Padilla is much higher among Democrats than among independents and Republicans. Across all regions, about half in the San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles, and Inland Empire agree with the U.S. Senator, compared to four in 10 in Orange/San Diego and one in three in the Central Valley. Across all demographics, roughly half or more of women, young adults, African Americans, Asian Americans, and Latinos agree. Opinions are the same across all education and income groups, with less than half agreeing. US Senator Dianne Feinstein, who will not run in California this November, was approved by 41% of adults and likely voters (adults: 42% disagree, 17% don't know; likely voters: 52% disagree, of which 7% don't know). Approval in March was 41 percent for adults and 36 percent for probable voters. Today, support for Feinstein among Democrats and independents is much higher than among Republicans. Nationally, approval reaches a majority only in the San Francisco Bay Area. Among demographics, approval reaches a majority only among African Americans.

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