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"extremely" or "very" concerned about this year's congressional vote; 54% of Republicans and Democrats and 41% of independents are enthusiastic about the country and 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. Partisan consensus on any issue is rare: Most Democrats, Republicans and independents are pessimistic that politically diverse Americans can still come together and resolve their differences. About four in ten or more California adults and likely voters agree with U.S. Sen. Dianne Feinstein and U.S. Sen. Alex Padilla. These confirmation values vary by batch group. Approval by the state legislature is more important than approval by the U.S. Congress. With less than two weeks to go before the big midterm elections, California adults are split on whether the state as a whole is headed in the right direction (47 May 2019) or the wrong direction (48%); most likely voters (54%) believe the country is headed in the wrong direction (43% in the right direction). Similar actions maintained that view last month (wrong direction: 44% of adults, 49% of likely voters; right direction: 50% (adults, 48% of likely voters). The parties are now deeply divided, with seven in 10 Democrats optimistic about the state's course, while 91 percent of Republicans and 59 percent of independents are pessimistic. Majorities in the Central Valley and Orange/San Diego say state is headed in the wrong direction, while most San Francisco Bay Area residents say it's headed in the right direction in that direction; Adults are separated elsewhere. Abovegroups, Californians 18-34 (60%), Asian American (52%), college students (52%), tenants (52%), and women (52%) are the only groups where the majority are optimistic heading towards California. Californians are much more pessimistic about the direction of the state than the direction of the state. A large majority of adults (62%) and likely voters (71%) believe the US is heading in the wrong direction, the majority in September 2021. One in three adults (33%) and likely voters (25%) believe that the country is moving in the right direction. Majorities across all demographics and guerrilla groups and regions are pessimistic about the direction the United States is heading. The state of the economy and inflation are likely to play a 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 have been in a year. before. Similar shares say they are roughly in the same place financially (43% of adults, 44% of likely voters). The share of those who feel worse among likely voters has increased slightly since May, but is similar among adults (37% of adults, 36% of likely voters). Fewer than two in 10 Californians say they are better off than they were a year ago (17% of adults, 13% of likely voters). There is a wide partisan divide, with most Democrats and independents saying their financial situation is about the same as a year ago, while an overwhelming majority of Republicans say they are 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; elsewhere the population is divided between those who are worse off and those who are the same. Most demographics say they are doing about the same or worse financially than last year, with the exception of African Americans (51% about the same, 33% worse, 16% better) and Asian Americans.about the same, 27% worse, 20% better). Stocks that claim to be at a disadvantage fall as education levels increase. Amid continued inflation and concerns about a possible future recession, a majority of Californians believe the U.S. economy is either not very good (43% of adults, 40% of likely voters) or bad (33% of adults, 36% of likely voters).) health. About a quarter of adults (3% excellent, 20% good) and likely voters (2% excellent, 23% good) rate the economy positively. The vast majority of party groups are negative, but Republicans and independents are much more likely than Democrats to think the economy is in bad shape. Majorities in the state's central regions, as well as across all demographic regions, say the economy is not in very good or bad shape. In a recent ABC News/Washington Post poll, 24% (3% very good, 21% good) of adults had a positive view of the US economy, while 74% (36% not very good, 38% bad) had a negative view. Six in 10 likely voters say they follow news about the 2022 governor very closely (25%) or fairly closely (35%), up from half just a month ago (17% very, 33% extremely). This conclusion is somewhat similar to the conclusion of October 2018, when 68 percent a month before the previous gubernatorial election, said yes (28% very much, 40% close). Today, most parties, demographics and regional groups say they follow the governor's messages very or fairly closely. Shares saying they follow the news very closely are 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. Incumbent Democrat Gavin Newsom edges Republican Brian Dale 55% to 36% among likely voters, though few say he won't vote they don't vote for anyone or don't know who they would vote for in the race for governor. The gubernatorial re-election was similar a month ago (58% to Newsom, 31% to Dale). Today, Newsom has the support of a majority of Democrats (91%), while a majority of Republicans (86%) support Dale; Newsom has an edge over Dale among independent likely voters (47% Newsom, 37% Dale). In the state's regions, two-thirds in the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles support Newsom, as do nearly half in the Inland Empire and Orange/San Diego: The likely voters in the Central Valley were divided. Newsom leads all demographics except men (45% Newsom, 44% Dale) and those with only a college education (46% Newsom, 49% Dale). Newsom's support increases with education level (46% high school only, 56% some colleges, 60% college graduates) but decreases with income (64% under \$40,000, 56% between \$40,000 and \$79,999, 52% \$80,000 dollars or more). The vast majority of potential voters (62%) are satisfied with how their candidates were elected in the November 8 elections, while about three in ten (32%) are dissatisfied. The share of those satisfied has increased slightly over the past month (53%) and was about the same before the 2018 gubernatorial election (60% in October 2018). Now the vast majority of Democrats (79%) and independents (61%) say they are satisfied, compared to less than half of Republicans (44%). Most across all demographics say they are satisfied, especially women (68%) more than men (56%). The majority in all regions of the country are satisfied with the selection of their candidates for the upcoming gubernatorial elections. In the upcoming November 8 elections, voters will be offered seven state proposals. Due to time constraints in our survey, we only requested three ballots: proposals 26, 27, and 30. For each of these, we read the application number, the ballot, and the ballot label. Two state elections were also included in the September study (proposals 27 and 30), while proposal 26 was not included. If the election were held today, 34 percent of likely voters would vote yes, 57 percent no, and 9 percent are unsure how they would vote for Proposition 26. This measure would enable personal sports betting at racetracks and tribal casinos, requiring racetracks and betting casinos make certain payments to the state to cover the state's regulatory costs. It also allows you to play roulette and craps at tribal casinos and adds a new ability to enforce certain state gambling laws. Partisan consensus on Proposition 26: Fewer than four in ten Democrats, Republicans and Independents would vote yes, aged 18 to 44 (51% yes, 44% no) would vote yes. If the election were held today, 26 percent of likely voters would vote yes, 67 percent no, and 8 percent are unsure how they would vote for Proposition 27: "Allow online and mobile sports betting outside of tribal lands." This civic initiative will enable Native American tribes and their associations to conduct online and mobile sports betting outside tribal areas. The vast majority of factions would vote against Proposition 27. The percentage of votes that voted "yes" was lower than a month earlier (34% in September). Today, less than three in ten party factions would vote "yes" to Proposition 27. In addition, less than four in ten would vote yes in all regions, in terms of gender, race/ethnicity, education level and income. "Probable voters aged 18 to 44 (41%) are much more likely than potential older voters aged 45 and over (19%) to say they would vote yes. If the election were held today, 41 percent of likely voters would vote yes, 52 percent no, and 7 percent are not sure how they will vote on Proposition 30, which would fund programs to reduce air pollution and prevent wildfires by raising personal income taxes by more than \$2 million. This citizens' initiative will increase taxes on Californians who earn more than \$2 million a year and direct those tax revenues to zero-emission cars, car charging stations and wildfire prevention. The percentage of people who said yes to Proposition 30 is down from 55 percent in our September poll (note: Gov. Newsom has appeared in "No to Proposition 30" ads since September). Unlike Propositions 26 and 27, supporters of Proposition 30 are divided today, with 61% of Democrats voting yes, compared to far fewer Republicans (15%) and independents (38%). In regions and among men and women, support does not reach a majority (36% of men, 45% of women). Fewer than half of racial/ethnic groups say they would vote yes (39% white, 42% Hispanic, 46% other race/ethnicity). Slightly more than half of likely voters with incomes under \$40,000 (52%) would vote yes, compared to fewer voters in the higher income bracket (42% between \$40,000 and \$79,999, 36% with \$80,000 or more). Almost half of likely voters aged 18-44 (49%) would vote yes, compared to 37% of older voters. Less than half of potential voters say they value the outcome of each of these government proposals. Today, 21 percent of likely voters think the results of Proposition 26 are very important, 31 percent think the results of Proposition 27 are very important, and 42 percent think the results of Proposition 30 are very important. Proposal 27 (29%) and Proposal 30 (42%). Today, when it comes to the importance of the results of Proposition 26, one in four or fewer partisan groups say it is very important to them. About one in three partisan groups say the outcome of Proposition 27 is very important to them. LessHalf of all partisan groups say their Prop 30 score is very important to them. When asked how they would vote if the 2022 U.S. House of Representatives elections were held today, 56 percent of likely voters said they would vote for the Democratic candidate or lean toward him, and 39 percent would vote for the Republican nominee or lean toward him rather than him. In September, a similar percentage of likely voters supported the Democratic nominee (60% Democrats/Medium Democrats, 34% Republicans/Medium Republicans). Today, the partisans overwhelmingly support their party's candidate, while the independents are divided (50% Democrat/Democratic leaning, 44% Republican/Republican leaning). Democratic candidates have a 26-point lead in Democratic-controlled districts, while Republican candidates have a 23-point lead in Republican-controlled districts. In California's ten contending counties, the Democratic nominee has a 22-point lead (54% to 32%), according to Cook's Political Report. Another important issue in these elections is abortion. When asked about the importance of abortion rights, 61 percent of potential voters said the issue is very important in determining their votes in Congress, and another 20 percent said it was very important, only 17% say it's not that important or not important at all. Among supporters, a vast majority of Democrats (78%) and 53% of independents consider it very important compared to 43% of Republicans. Majority in all regions and all demographic groups - except for men (49% very important) - say that the right to abortion is very important when electing congressional candidates. Given the dominant party in Congress, 51% of likely voters say they are very or very excited about voting for Congress this year; another 29% are rather inspired, and 19% are either not inspired or not inspired at all. In October 2018, the penultimate the same 53% of likely voters were more or more enthusiastic about voting for Congress (25% very much, 28% very much, 28% rather, 10% rather not, 8% not at all). Today, Democrats and Republicans are about as enthusiastic, while independents are far less enthusiastic or very enthusiastic. Half or more of the regions are at least enthusiastic, with the exception of likely voters in Los Angeles (44%) and the San Francisco Bay Area (43%). At least half of all demographics are enthusiastic, with the exception of voters who can earn \$40,000 to \$79,999 a year (48%), women (47%), Hispanics (43%), those with a high school diploma schools or less (42%).), tenants (42%) and people aged 18-44 (37%). As Californians prepare to vote in the upcoming midterm elections, less than half of adults and likely voters are happy with the way democracy works in the United States, and few are very happy. 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. Interestingly, four out of ten Republicans are completely dissatisfied. Across all regions, half of San Francisco Bay Area residents (52%) and Inland Empire residents (50%) are satisfied, compared to fewer in other countries. Less than half are satisfied across all demographics except Hispanics (56%), those with a high school diploma or less (55%), and those making less than \$40,000 (53%). In addition to dissatisfaction with the way democracy works, Californians disagree about whether Americans with different political views can meet and resolve differences. 49% are optimists, 46% are pessimists. Optimism has been the same for the past few years, but has dropped 7 points since our first question in September 2017 (56%). In September 2020, just before the 2020 general election, Californians were also split (47% optimistic, 49% pessimistic). Today, in a rare moment of bipartisan unity, about four in 10 Democrats, Republicans and independents are optimistic that Americans of diverse political views can come together. Regionally, about half are optimistic in Orange/San Diego, the Inland Empire and the San Francisco Bay Area. Among demographics, only the following groups are majority or more optimistic: African-Americans and Hispanics (61% each), those with a high school diploma or less (63%), and those with family incomes of less than \$40,000 (61%).). It should be noted that in 2017, at least half of the representatives of parties, regions and residents were optimistic. Two weeks before Governor Newsom is up for re-election, a majority of Californians (54%) and likely voters (52%) approve of how he is doing his job, and fewer (33% of adults, 45% of likely voters). Approval was roughly the same in September (52% of adults, 55% of likely voters) and has been at 50% or higher since January 2020. Today, about eight in 10 Democrats, compared to about half of independents and about one in 10 Republicans, support Governor Newsom. Half or more of the 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 deeply divided along party lines; Agreement is highest in the San Francisco Bay Area and lowest in Orange/San Diego. About half of racial/ethnic groups approve, and approval is much higher among younger Californians. Majorities of California adults (53%) and likely voters (52%) agreePresident Biden continues his job, but less disapprove (43% of adults, 47% of likely voters). Support is similar to September (53% of adults and likely voters), and since we first asked this question in January 2021, Biden has an adult approval rating of at least 50%. Currently, about eight in ten Democrats support Biden, labor productivity, compared to about four in ten independents and one in ten 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 approve of President Biden, excluding those with a college degree (44%). Congressional approval remains low at less than four in ten adults (37%) and likely voters (29%). Congress's approval rating among adults fell below 40 percent in 2022 after briefly above 40 percent in 2021. Democrats are much more likely to support Congress than Republicans. Less than half support Congress across regions and demographics. U.S. Sen. Alex Padilla is on the ballot twice in California in November — once for the remainder of Vice President Harris' term and once for re-election. Sen. Padilla is supported by 46% of adults and 48% of likely voters (adults: 26% disapprove, 29% don't know; likely voters: 31% disagree, 22% don't know). In March, 44 percent of adults and 39 percent of likely voters approved. Currently, support for Padilla is much higher among Democrats than among independents and Republicans. Across all regions, about half support the U.S. senator in the San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles and the Inland Empire, compared to four in 10 in Orange/San Diego and one in three in the Central Valley. Across all demographic groups, women, younger adults, African Americans, Asian Americans and Hispanics support it by about half or more. Attitudes about education and income are similarwith less than half agreement. US Senator Dianne Feinstein, who is absent from California this November, was supported by 41 percent of adult and likely voters (adults: 42% disagree, 17% don't know; likely voters: 52% disagree, 7% know Not).). In March, support was 41 percent among adults and 36 percent among likely voters. Today, support for Feinstein is much higher among Democrats and independents than it is among Republicans. Across all regions, consensus reaches a majority only in the San Francisco Bay Area. Across all ethnic groups, approval reaches a majority only among African Americans and Americans

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