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Faced with rising prices and economic uncertainty, as well as deep disagreements over social and political issues, Californians process a wealth of information to help them elect state constitutional officials and state legislators and make policy decisions about state bills. The 2022 mid-term elections are also marked by tight divisions in Congress, and there is the possibility that several races in California could determine which party controls the US House of Representatives. Here are the main findings from a statewide state and country survey conducted by the California Institute of Public Policy for 14-23 year olds. October: Many Californians have a negative opinion of them Finance and the American economy. 76 percent rate the country's economy as "not very good" or "bad". 39 percent say their finances are "worse" today than a year ago. 47 percent say things are going in the right direction in California and 33 percent think things are going in the right direction in the United States; Partisans differ in their general views. Of the likely voters, 55 percent would vote for Gavin Newsom and 36 percent for Brian Dahle if the gubernatorial election were held today. The partisans are deeply divided in their decisions. Sixty percent follow the governor's race news very closely or fairly closely. 62 percent are satisfied with their choice of candidate in the governor's election. If likely voters read the ballot title and label, 34 percent would vote for Proposition 26 (tribal casino sports betting), 26 percent would vote for Proposition 27 (online sports gambling voting), and 41 percent would vote for Proposition 30 (reducing emissions greenhouse gases). Voters are most likely to say they have no interest in sports betting, with 48 percent saying it would be "wrong" if it became legal in the state. Less than half of likely voters say they care a great deal about the outcome of a vote on Propositions 26, 27 or 30. 56 percent of likely voters would support the Democratic nominee in their House campaign if the election were held today. Sixty-one percent say the abortion rights issue is very important to their congressional vote this year. Democrats hold this view much more often than Republicans or independents. About half are "extremely" or "very" excited about voting for Congress this year; 54 percent of Republicans and Democrats and 41 percent of independents are very happy this year. Forty-five percent of Californians and 40 percent of likely voters are satisfied with the way democracy works in the United States. republicannuch less likely than Democrats and independents to hold this positive view. There is rarely agreement on a single issue: most Democrats, Republicans and independents are pessimistic that politically diverse Americans can still come together and resolve their differences. A majority of adults and likely voters in California support Gov. Gavin Newsom, and President Joe Biden. About four in ten or more California adults and likely voters support U.S. Sen. Dianne Feinstein and U.S. Sen. Alex Padilla. These approval ratings vary by party group. The state legislature is rated higher than the US Congress. Less than two weeks away from key midterm elections, California adults are divided over whether the state as a whole is on the right track, referral (47%) or misdirection (48%); most likely voters (54%) believe the country is headed in the wrong direction (43% in the right direction). Similar events last month supported that view (wrong direction: 44% of adults, 49% of likely voters; right direction: 50% of adults, 48% of likely voters). Today, there is a wide partisan divide: Seven in 10 Democrats are optimistic about the country's direction, while 91 percent of Republicans and 59 percent of independents are pessimistic. Most Central Valley and Orange/San Diego residents say the state is going in the wrong direction, while most San Francisco Bay Area residents say it's going in the right direction; adults elsewhere are separated. Among all demographic groups, Californians 18-34 (60%), Asian Americans (52%), college students (52%), renters (52%) and women (52%) are the only groups in which majorities are optimistic. For the direction of California, Californians are far more pessimistic about the state's direction than they are about the state. A majority of adults (62%) and likely voters (71%) think the US is doing the wrong thing, and most hold this view as of September 2021. One in three or fewer adults (33%) and likely voters (25%) believe the country is moving in the right direction. Majority in all demographic and party groups and in all regions are pessimistic about the direction in which the United States is moving. The state of the economy and inflation are likely to play a key role in the upcoming elections, with about four in ten adults (39%) and likely voters (43%) saying they and their families are in worse financial shape than they were, a year ago. Similar shares say they are in roughly the same financial position (43% of adults, 44% of likely voters). The percentage of people who believe they are at a disadvantage has increased slightly among likely voters since May, but is the same among adults (37% of adults, 36% of likely voters). Fewer than two in 10 Californians say they are doing better than they did a year ago (17% of adults, 13% of likely voters). There is a wide party split, with most Democrats and independents saying their finances are about the same as they were a year ago, while the vast majority of Republicans say they are worse. Regionally, about half of the residents of the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles say they are about the same, and half in the Central Valley say they live worse; inhabitants of other countries are divided into the worst and equal. Many demographics report that their financial situation is about the same or worse than last year, with the exception of African Americans (51% about the same, 33% worse, 16% better) and Asian Americans (51% about the same, 27% worse, 20% better). The share of those who say that they live worse decreases with the level of education. With ongoing inflation and fears of a possible recession in the future, the vast majority of Californians believe that the US economy is not so good (43% of adults, 40% of likely voters) or bad (33% of adults, 36% of likely voters). About a quarter of adults (3% excellent, 20% good) and probably 2% very good, 23% good) have a positive attitude towards the national economy. Strong partisan majorities are negative, but Republicans and independents are much more likely than Democrats to say the economy is in bad shape. Majorities in the country's core regions, as well as across all demographic groups, say the economy is not in very good or bad shape. In a recent ABC News/Washington Post poll, 24% (3% excellent, 21% good) of adults nationwide had a positive view of the U.S. economy, while 74% (36% not very good, 38% poor) had a negative view. Six in 10 voters say they are following news about the 2022 gubernatorial election very (25%) or somewhat closely (35%), up from half just a month ago (17% a lot, 33% a lot). This conclusion is somewhat similar to that of October 2018, when 68% (28% very, 40% somewhat close) said so a month before the last gubernatorial election. Today, most parties, popular and regional groups claim to follow the governors' messages very or fairly closely. Shares that say they follow the news very closely are among Republicans (39%), Republicans (30%), whites (29%), and adults with incomes between \$40,000 and \$79,999 (29%). Older voters, who are highly likely (27%), are slightly more likely than younger voters (21%) to say they follow the news closely. Incumbent Democrat Gavin Newsom lists Republican Brian Dale among likely voters (55% to 36%), while some say they won't vote, won't vote for anyone or don't know who would vote for governor. Run. A similar proportion of supporters of the re-election of the governor was also a month ago (Newsom - 58%, Dale - 31%). Today, a majority of Democrats (91%) support Newsom, while a majority of Republicans (86%) support Dale; Newsom has an edge over Dale among likely independent voters (47% Newsom, 37% Dale). Nationwide, two out of three in San FranciscoThe county and Los Angeles support Newsom, as do nearly half of the Inland Empire and Orange/Sand Diego; probably voters in the Central Valley are divided. Newsom leads in every demographic except men (45% Newsom, 44% Dale) and only those with a high school education (46% Newsom, 49% Dale). Support for Newsom increases with education level (46% with only high school, 56% with some degree, 60% with college degree), while it decreases with income (64% under \$40,000, 56% under \$40,000 to 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, and about three out of ten (32%) are not satisfied. The satisfaction score increased slightly from a month earlier (53%) and remained at the same level before 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. Seven state proposals will be offered to the voters in the upcoming elections on November 8. 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... Personal roulette, craps, games, sports betting on tribal lands. This event will allow in-person sports betting at racetracks and tribal venues, a requirement that racetracks and sports betting casinos make certain payments to the state to cover the state's costs of regulation. It also lets you play roulette and craps at tribal casinos and adds a new way to enforce some state gambling laws. Proposition 26 has a one-sided consensus: less than four in ten Democrats, Republicans, and independents would vote yes. In addition, less than a majority in every region and demographic, except for likely voters aged 18 to 44 (51% yes, 44% no), would vote yes. If the election were held today, 26% of likely voters would vote yes, 67% would vote no, and 8% didn't know how they would vote for Proposition 27, which would allow online and mobile sports betting outside tribal lands. This civic initiative will allow Native American tribes and their affiliates to place online and mobile sports betting outside of tribal lands. The overwhelming majority of party groups would have voted against Proposition 27. The number of "yes" votes decreased from the previous month (34% in September). Today, less than three in ten party groups would vote for Proposition 27. In addition, less than four in ten by region, gender, racial/ethnic group, education group, and income group would vote yes. Likely voters aged 18 to 44 (41%) were much more likely than older voters aged 45 and older (19%) to say they would vote yes. If the election were held today, 41% of likely voters would vote yes, 52% would vote no, and 7% did not know how they would vote for Proposition 30, which would fund programs to reduce air pollution and prevent forest fires through higher taxes. . worth more than 2 million US dollars. This civic initiative will raise taxes for Californians who make more than \$2 million a year and funnel those tax revenues into zero-emission car incentives, car charging stations, and fire prevention. action verbless than 55 percent favor Proposition 30 in our September poll (note: Gov. Newsom has been appearing in "No to Proposition 30" ads since September). Unlike Propositions 26 and 27, supporters are now split on Proposition 30: 61 percent of Democrats would vote yes, compared to far fewer Republicans (15 percent) and independents (38 percent). In all regions, neither men nor women support the majority (36% of men, 45% of women). Less than half of all racial/ethnic groups said they would vote yes (39% white, 42% Hispanic, 46% other racial/ethnic). Slightly more than half of likely voters with incomes under \$40,000 (52%) would vote yes, compared to fewer in higher income groups (42% \$40,000-\$79,999, 36% \$80,000 or more). Almost half of likely voters aged 18 to 44 (49%) would vote yes, compared to 37 percent of likely 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. The shares that say the results are very important to them are unchanged for the month-old Proposition 27 (29%) and Proposition 30 (42%). Today, when it comes to the importance of Proposition 26, one in four or fewer across all partisan groups say it is very important to them. About a third of all party groups say the outcome of Proposition 27 is very important to them. Fewer than half of partisan groups say the results of Proposition 30 are very important to them. When asked how they would vote if the 2022 House elections were held today, 56 percent of likely voters said they would vote for or lean toward the Democratic nominee, and 39 percent would vote for or lean toward the Republican nominee . In September, a similar share of likely voters supported the Democratic candidate.Democrat/Thrift Democrat, 34% Republican/Thrift Republican). 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 districts, while Republican candidates have a 23-point lead in Republican-controlled districts. In the ten contending California counties listed in Cook's Political Report, the Democratic nominee has a 22-point lead (54% to 32%). Another important issue in these elections is abortion. When asked about the importance of the right to abortion, 61% of likely voters answered that the issue is very important in determining their vote in Congress, and another 20% answered that it is quite important; only 17% say it's not very important or not important at all. Among the partisans, the vast majority of Democrats (78%) and 55% of independents are very important compared to 43% of Republicans. Majorities in regions and across all demographics - with the exception of men (49% very important) - say abortion rights are very important when choosing congressional candidates. Given party control in Congress, 51 percent of potential voters say they are very or very excited about voting for Congress this year; another 29% have some enthusiasm, and 19% have little or no enthusiasm. In October 2018, before the last mid-term elections, the same 53 percent, probably voters were more or more enthusiastic about voting for Congress (25% very, 28% very, 28% rather, 10% not very, 8% not very much). Currently, Democrats and Republicans show about the same level of enthusiasm, while independents are much less prone to extremes or great enthusiasm. Half or more in different regions, at least with great enthusiasm, with the exception of the 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 are most likely to earn between \$40,000 and \$79,999 a year (48%), women (47%), Hispanics (43%), those who has a high school diploma or less (42%).) . tenants (42%) and persons aged 18 to 44 (37%). As Californians head to the polls in the upcoming midterm elections, less than half of adults and likely voters are satisfied with how democracy works in the United States, and few are very satisfied. Satisfaction was higher in our February poll, when 53 percent of adults and 48 percent of likely voters were satisfied with America's democracy. Now half of the Democrats and about four out of 10 independents are satisfied, while about one in five Republicans are satisfied. It should be noted that four out of ten Republicans are not at all satisfied. In all regions, half of the residents of the San Francisco Bay Area (52%) and the Inland Empire (50%) are satisfied, while the figure is less elsewhere. Across all demographics, less than half are satisfied, with the exception of Hispanics (56%), those with a high school or low education (55%), and those making less than \$40,000 (53%). In addition to frustration with how democracy works, Californians are divided over whether Americans of all political persuasions can come together and resolve their differences. 49 percent are optimistic and 46 percent are pessimistic. Optimism has been the same in recent years, but has fallen 7 points (56% since we first asked the question in September 2017. In September 2020, just before the 2020 general election, Californians were also divided (47% optimists, 49% pessimists). Today, in a rare moment of bipartisan agreement, about four in ten Democrats, Republicans and independents are optimistic that Americans of all political persuasions can unite. All regions, about half in Orange/San Diego, Inland Empire and San Francisco.The region is optimistic. Among all demographics, only the following groups have the most or more optimists: African Americans and Hispanics (61% each), those with a high school or high school education (63%), and those with family incomes of less than \$40,000 (61%).) . It is worth noting that in 2017, half or more of the parties, regions and demographics were optimistic. About two weeks before Governor Newsom's re-election, most Californians (54%) and likely voters (52%) approve of the way he does his job, and disapprove less (33% of adults, 45% of likely voters). voters). In September, support was almost the same (52% of adults, 55% of likely voters), and in January 2020 it was at least 50%. confirms Governor Newsom. Half or more of the regions support Newsom, with the exception of the Central Valley (42%). Across all demographics, about half or more approve of the way Governor Newsom does his job. With all 80 state assembly seats and half the state senate seats, less than half of adults (49%) and likely voters (43%) approve of how the California legislature does its job. Opinions are deeply divided along party lines; The San Francisco Bay Area has the highest approval rate, while Orange/San Diego has the lowest. About half of the racial/ethnic groups approve of it, and approval is much higher among younger Californians. A majority of California adults (53%) and likely voters (52%) approve of the way President Biden does his job, with fewer disapproving (43% of adults, 47% of likely voters). Support is the same as in September (53% of adults and likely voters), and Biden's adult approval rating is at least 50% since we first asked the question in January 2021. Currently, about eight out of ten Democrats support Biden. Labor productivity compared to about four in ten independents and one in ten Republicans.is higher in the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles than in the Inland Empire, Orange/San Diego and Central Valley. About half or more of the demographic supports President Biden, excluding those with a college education (44%). Support for Congress remains low, with fewer than four in 10 adults (37%) and likely voters (29%) agreeing. Adult support for Congress has been below 40 percent throughout 2022, after briefly rising above 40 percent in 2021. Democrats are more likely to approve Congress than Republicans. Less than half of all regions and population groups agree with Congress. US Senator Alex Padilla votes twice in California this November - once for the remaining term of Vice President Harris and once for re-election. Senator Padilla is supported by 46% of adults and 48% of likely voters (adults: 26% disagree, 29% don't know; likely voters: 31% disagree, 22% don't know). In March, 44 percent of adults and 39 percent of probable voters supported it. Today, Democratic support for Padilla is much greater than that of independents and Republicans. Across all regions, about half in the San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles and Inland Empire support a US senator, compared to four in ten in Orange/San Diego and one in three in the Central Valley. Across all demographics, roughly half of women, younger adults, African Americans, Asian Americans, and Hispanics agree. Opinions are similar across education and income groups, with less than half agreeing. U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein, who is not running in California this November, has the support of 41 percent of adults and likely voters (adults: 42% disagree, 17% don't know; likely voters: 52% disapprove, 7% don't I know). In March, the support was 41 percent of adults and 36 percent of probable voters. Today, support for Feinstein is much higher among Democrats and independentsRepublican. Across all regions, only the San Francisco Bay Area achieves majority consensus. Across all ethnic groups, only African Americans achieve majority approval



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