Flamingo movie app











<image>



What is flamingo app. Why is flamingo cancelled. What is flamingo first video.

California voters have already received their ballots in the mail and the general election ends on November 8. Faced with rising prices and economic uncertainty, as well as deep disagreements on social and political issues, Californians process a wealth of information to help them elect state legislators and make policy decisions on state bills. The 2022 midterm elections also feature close congressional divisions, and there is a possibility that multiple races in California could decide which party controls the U.S. House of Representatives. Here are the main findings of a statewide and national survey conducted Oct. 14-23 by the Public Policy Institute of California: Many Californians have a negative view of their personal finances and the U.S. economy. Seventy-six percent rate the national economy as "not very good" or "bad". Thirty-nine percent say their financial situation is "worse" today than it was a year ago. 47% say things are moving in the right direction in California and 33% think they are in the US; Partisans differ in their general views. Of likely voters, 55 percent would vote for Brian Dale if the gubernatorial election were held today. Partisans are deeply divided in their choices. Sixty percent follow news about the governor's race very or fairly closely. 62% are satisfied with the selection of canting will vote yes on Proposition 26 (tribal sports betting in casinos), 26% will vote on Proposition 27 (noisen say their halpela, 34% will vote yes on proposition 27 (noisen say their ballots), and the November 8 general election has entered its final phase. Faced with rising prices and economic uncertainty, as well as deep divisions on social and political issues, Californian state legislators and state legislators

Government and National Issues: Many Californians view their personal finances and the US economy negatively. Seventy-six percent rate the country's economy as "not very good" or "poor." 39% say their financial situation is "worse" today than it was a year ago. 47% think things are going in the right direction in California and 33% 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 Brian Dale if the gubernatorial election took place today. The guerrillas are deeply divided in their choices. Sixty percent follow the governor's racing news very closely or fairly closely. 62 percent are satisfied with the choice of candidate in the gubernatorial elections. Once voters are likely to read the ballot title and label, 34 percent will vote for Proposition 26 (sports betting). games), and 41% would vote for Proposition 30 (reducing greenhouse gas emissions). Voters are most likely to say they are not interested in sports betting, with 48% saying it would be "wrong" iflegal in the state. Fewer than half of likely voters say the outcome of the vote on Propositions 26, 27 or 30 is very important to their vote in Congress this year, with Democrats agreeing much more Likely than Republicans or independents hold this view. About half are "extremely" or "very" excited about voting for Congress this year; 54 percent of Republicans and 40 percent of likely voters are satisfied, how democracy works in the U.S. Republicans are far less likely than Democrats and independents to hold this positive view. There is rare partisan agreement on one thing: Most Democrats, Republicans and independents to hold this positive view. differences. Most California adults and possibly voters support Gov. Gavin N ewsom and President Joe Biden. About four in 10 or more adults and possibly California voters agree with U.S. Sen. Dianne Feinstein and Sen. Alex Padilla. These approval ratings vary among partisan groups. The consent of state legislatures is greater than that of the United States Congress. With less than two weeks to go before a game-changing election, California adults are split on whether the state is generally headed in the wrong direction (43%) in the right direction). A similar share shared this view last month (wrong direction: 44% of adults, 49% of likely voters; right direction: 50% of adults, 48% of likely voters). Today there is a wide guerilla division: seven inchesDemocrats 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 where majorities are optimistic. for the direction of California. Californias are far more pessimistic about the state's direction than they are about the state. An overwhelming majority of adults (62%) and likely voters (71%) say the United States is headed in the wrong direction, with a majority as of September 2021. One in three adults (33%) and likely voters (25%) believe the country is headed in the right direction. Majorities across all demographic and party groups and in all regions are pessimistic about the future of the united States. The state of the economy and inflation are likely to play a role in the upcoming election, with about four in ten adults (39%) and likely voters (43%) saving their financial situation and that of their family is worse than it was in the past. year. . before. Similar stocks say they are in about the same financial situation (43% of adults, 36% of likely voters). The share of those who believe they are worse off has increased slightly among likely voters. The share of those who believe they are in about the same financial situation (43% of adults, 36% of likely voters). The share of those who believe they are worse off has increased slightly among likely voters. voters). Fewer than two in ten Californians say they are doing better than a year ago (17% of adults, 13% of likely voters). There is a wide partisan split, with most Democrats and independents saying their financial situation is about the same as it was a year ago, while an overwhelming majority of Republicans say they are worse off. Regionally, about half of the residents of the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles say it he same while half of the Central Valley say they are worse off and those who are the same. Across all demographics, many 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 decline as educational attainment increases. With inflation rising and fears of a possible future recession, most Californians believe the U.S. economy is not in good shape (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) view the country's economy positively. Strong majorities, regardless of party, hold a negative opinion, but Republicans and independents are far more likely than Democrats to believe that the economy is in bad shape. A large majority in the state's largest regions and across all demographics say the economy positively, while 74 percent (36% not very good, 38%). bad) expressed negative views. . Six out of 10 likely voters say they follow the news of the 2022 gubernatorial race very much, 33% rather). This result is somewhat (35%), compared with half just a month before the previous governor election. Today, most parties, demographics, and regional groups say they follow the news of the governor's election very or fairly closely is the highest among 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 is among the likely voters, ahead of Republican Brian Dahl (55% vs. 36%), while few say they won't vote, won't vote for any of them, or don't even know who they are. vote for the governor. . with the race. A month ago, support for gubernatorial re-election was similar (58% Newsom, 31% Dale). Today, Newsom has the support of a majority Republican (86%) support for gubernatorial re-election was similar (58% Newsom, 31% Dale). Newsom in the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles and nearly half in the Inland Empire and Orange/San Diego; probably voters in the Central Valley are divided. Newsom, 44% Dale). Newsom lists all demographics except males (45% Newsom, 44% Dale) and only high school graduates (46% Newsom, 49% Dale). Newsom lists all demographics except males (45% Newsom, 44% Dale) and only high school graduates (46% Newsom, 49% Dale). educational attainment (46% only high school, 56% some colleges, 60% college graduates), while it decreases with increasing income (64% under \$40,000 to \$79,999, 52% 80,000 USD or more). . The vast majority of potential voters (62%) are satisfied with the way their candidates were chosen for the 8 November elections, while around three in ten (32%) are not. The satisfaction rate increased slightly from last month (53%) and remained stable ahead of the 2018 gubernatorial election (60% in October 2018). An overwhelming majority of Democrats (79%) and Independents (61%) say they are happy today, compared to less than half of Republicans (44%). Most demographics say they are satisfied, with women in particular (68%) saying this more than men (56%). Most parts of the state say yeswith the choice of candidates in the upcoming nov. 8 election, voters will have seven state propositions. Due to time constraints, we only asked about three types of votes in our survey: propositions 26, 27 and 30. For each, we will read the proposition number, the ballot and the ballot. The September poll also included. If the election were held today, 34 percent of likely voters would vote no, and 9 percent are unsure how they would vote on Proposition 26... Personal Roulette, Dice, Games, Tribal Sports Betting at racetracks and tribal casinos to make certain payments to the state to cover state regulatory costs. 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 skewed consensus: fewer than four in ten Democrats, Republicans and independents would vote yes. Also, less than a majority in every region and demographic except likely voters aged 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 on Proposition 27, which would allow Native American tribes and affiliates to operate online and mobile sports betting outside of tribal lands. A large majority of all party groups would vote 'no' for proposal 27. The number of "Pro" votes is lower than a month ago (34% in September). Today, less than in ten regions gender, race/ethnicity, education and income would vote yes. %) to say that they would vote yes. If the election were held today, 41 percent of likely voters would vote on Proposition 30 -- the funding for programs to prevent air pollution and wildfires through increases in 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 use those tax revenues to incentivize zero-emission vehicle purchases, vehicle charging stations and fire safety. Prop 30 ads since September). Unlike Prop 26 and Prop 27, opinion among background for a set of the safety of the safety. Prop 30 ads since September poll (note: Governor Newsom has appeared in non-Prop 30 ads since September). Prop 30 supporters today is split: 61 percent of Democrats would vote yes, compared with far fewer Republicans (15 percent) and Independents (38 percent). In all regions, support is lower for both men and women than the majority (36% of men, 45% of women). Less than half of racial/ethnic groups said they would vote yes (39% White, 42% Hispanic, 46% Other racial/ethnic groups). Just over half of likely voters with an income below \$40,000 to \$79,999, 36% from \$80,000 or more). Almost half of likely voters aged 18-44 (49%) would vote yes, compared to 37% of older likely voters. Less than half of likely voters say the outcome of each of these government proposals is very important, and 42 percent say Prop 26 is very important, and 42 percent say Prop 30 is very important, and 42 percent say Prop 30 is very important. similar level as a month ago. Today, in terms of the importance of the Prop 26 result, a quarter or less of all guerrilla groups say it is very important to them. Less than half of guerrilla groups say the the result of Prop 27 is very important to them. they would vote if the 2022 U.S. House of Representatives election were held today, 56 percent of likely voters said they would vote or lean toward Republican candidate. In September, a similar proportion of likely voters supported the Democratic candidate (60% Democrat/Lean Democrat, 34% Republican/Lean Re Republican districts by a 23-point margin. In California's ten rival counties as outlined in the Cook Political Report, the Democratic nominee has a lead of 22 points (54% to 32%). Another important is use in this election is abortion. When asked about the importance of abortion rights, 61 percent of likely voters say the issue is very important in determining their congressional votes, and another 20 percent say it is quite important; only 17 percent say it is not that important or not important or not important, compared to 43% of Republicans. A majority in all regions and all population groups - with the exception of men (49% very important) - say that the right to abortion is very important iftheir choice among candidates for Congress on the line, 51 percent of likely voters say they are very or very excited about voting for Congress this year; another 29 percent are somewhat enthusiastic, while 19 percent are not very enthusiastic or not at all. In October 2018, before the last midterm elections, a similar 53 percent. likely voters were extremely or very, 8%). Today, Democrats and Republicans have about the same level of enthusiasm, while independents are much less enthusiastic or very enthusiastic. Half or more of 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 all demographics are very enthusiastic, except voters most likely to make between \$40,000 and \$79,999 a year (48%), women (47%), Hispanics (43%) and those with a high school diploma or less (42%). renters (42%). renters (42%). 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 happy. Satisfaction was higher in our February poll, when 53 percent of adults and 48 percent of likely voters were satisfied with American democracy. Right now, half of Democrats and about four in 10 independents are not happy at all. Across all regions, half of San Francisco Bay (52%) and Inland Empire (50%) residents are satisfied, compared to fewer residents in other regions. Across all demographics, less than half are satisfied except for Hispanics (55%) and those earning less than half are satisfied except for Hispanics (56%), those with a high school education or less (55%) and those earning less than half are satisfied except for Hispanics (56%). working, they are at odds over whether Americans of differing political persuasions can still come together and resolve their differences. 49 percent are optimistic and 46 percent pessimistic. Optimism has been similar over the past few years, but is down 7 points (56%) since September 2017, when we first asked the question. In September 2020, just before the 2020 general election, Californians were also divided (47% optimistic). Today, in a rare moment of bipartisan unity, about four in 10 Democrats, Republicans and independents are optimistic that Americans with different political views can come together. Across all regions, about half are bullish in Orange/San Diego, the Inland Empire, and the San Francisco Bay Area. Among all demographic groups, only the following groups have a majority or more optimists: African Americans and Hispanics (63%), and those with household incomes of less than \$40,000 (61st ). %). 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, a majority of Californians (54%) and likely voters). In September agreement was almost identical (52% of adults, 55% of likely voters) and in January 2020 it was at least 50%. confirms Governor Newsom, Half or more of regions support Newsom, except for the Central Valley (42%). Across all demographics, about half or more agree with the way Governor Newsom does his job. As all 80 seats in the state assembly and half of the seats in the senate are supported by less than half of adult (49%) and likely voters (43%).that the California legislature is doing its job. Views 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 agree, and agreement is highest in the San Francisco Bay Area and lowest in Orange/San Diego. (53%) and likely voters (52%) approve of the way President Biden is doing his job, while fewer disapprove (43% adults, 47% likely voters). Approval is similar to September (53% of adults, 47% likely voters). approve of Biden's work, compared to about 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. (44%). Congressional approval remains low, with fewer than four in 10 adults (37%) and likely voters (29%). Congressional approval among adults was below 40 percent in 2021. Democrats are much more accepting of Congress than Republicans. Congress than half across regions and demographics. US Senator Alex Padilla will stand for two elections in California in November - once for the remainder of Vice President Harris' term in office and once for re-election. Senator Padilla has the agreement of 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 among adults and 39 percent among likely voters. Today, Padilla enjoys much greater support among Democrats than it does among independents and Republicans. in the regionshalf in the San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles and the Inland Empire support the U.S. senator, compared to four in 10 in Orange/San Diego and one in three in the Central Valley. Across all demographic groups, about half or more of women, younger adults, African Americans, and Hispanics agree. Views are similar across education and income groups, with less than half agreeing. U.S. Sen. Dianne Feinstein, who is not in California in November, has the support of 41% of adults and likely voters: 52% disapprove, 17% don't know; likely voters: 52% disapprove, 7% no). knows). In March, approval was 41 percent of adults and 36 percent of likely voters. Currently, support for Feinstein is much higher among Democrats and independents than among Republicans. In all regions, the consensus reaches a majority only in the San Francisco Bay Area. Across all ethnic groups, approval reaches a majority only among African Americans