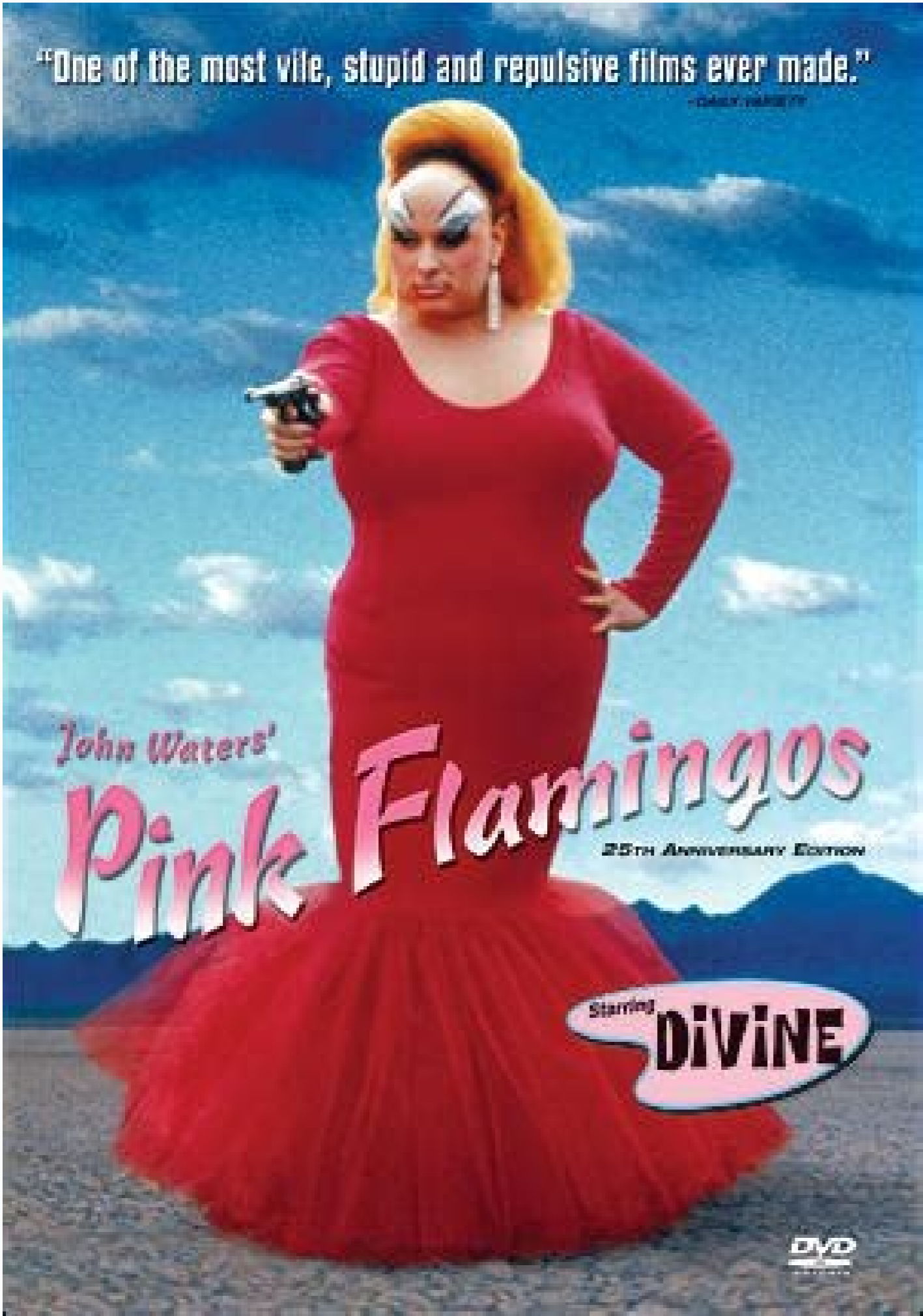
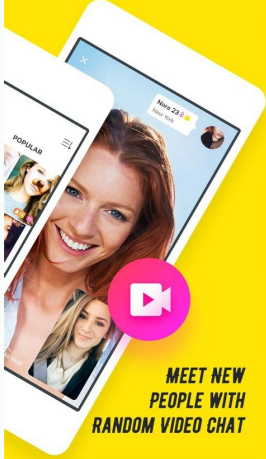


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California voters have already received their ballots in the mail and the general election ends on November 8. Faced with rising prices and economic uncertainty, as well as deep disagreements on social and political issues, Californians process a wealth of information to help them elect state legislators and 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 Gavin Newsom and 36 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 candidates in the gubernatorial election." When likely voters read the ballot title and label, 34% will vote yes on Proposition 26 (tribal sports betting in casinos), 26% will vote on Proposition 27 (online sports gambling) and 41% will vote for Proposition 30 (reducing greenhouse gas emissions). Voters are most likely to say they have no personal interest in sports betting, with 48% saying it would be "bad" if California voters have already received 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, Californians are processing vast amounts of information to help elect government officials and state legislators and make policy decisions on state proposals. The 2022 midterm elections are also heavily divided, with multiple races in California likely to decide which party controls the US House of Representatives. Here are the key findings from the October 14-23 California Institute for Public Policy National Research on

governments 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 Gavin Newsom and 36 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 quite closely, while 40 percent do not. Most Californians believe that the state's greenhouse gas emissions are too high, and 80 percent agree that the state needs to take action to reduce them. Voters are most likely to say they are not interested in sports betting, with 48% saying it would be "wrong" if legal 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 them." Sixty-one percent say the issue of abortion rights 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 Democrats and 41 percent of independents are very excited this year. 45 percent of Californians 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 are pessimistic that Americans have made a difference, they can come together and work out their differences. Most California adults and possibly voters support Gov. Gavin Newsom and President Joe Biden. About four in 10 or more adults and possibly California voters agree with U.S. Sen. Diane Feinstein and Sen. Alex Padilla. These approval ratings vary among partisan groups. The consent of state legislators 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 right direction (47%) or the wrong direction (48%); most likely voters (54%) believe the state is headed in the right direction (43%) in the right direction (43%). 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 guerrilla division: seven inches 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 guerrillas are pessimistic about the country's direction, while 42% of Orange/San Diego guerrillas are optimistic. Most Orange/San Diego guerrillas are optimistic, for the direction of California, Californians 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 direction. Majorities across all demographic and party groups 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%) saying 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, 44% of likely voters). The share of those who believe they are worse off has increased slightly among likely voters since May, but is flat among adults (37% of adults, 36% of likely 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 Republican adults say they are worse off. Regionally, about half of the residents of the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles say it's the same while half of 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. 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. Most Californians believe the U.S. economy is in bad shape. A large majority in the state's largest regions and across all demographics say the economy is neither 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 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 (25%) or somewhat (35%), compared with half just a month ago (17% very much, 33% rather). This result is somewhat similar to that of October 2018, when 68 percent said yes (28% very much, 40% rather) 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. The percentage of those who say they follow the news very closely is the highest 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 is among the likely voters, ahead of Republican Brian Dahl (55% vs. 36%), while few say they won't vote, won't vote for anyone, 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 Democrat (91%), while a majority Republican (86%) supports Dale. Newsom tops Dale among independent likely voters (47% Newsom, 37% Dale). Statewide, two out of three support 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 lists all demographics except males (45% Newsom, 44% Dale) and only high school graduates (46% Newsom, 49% Dale). Newsom's supportive share increases with age, from 40% for 18-29 year olds to 60% for 60+ year olds (and over \$40,000 USD or more). The vast majority of potential voters are identified with both major 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 yes with the choice of candidates in the upcoming gubernatorial elections. 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 two state election measures (Proposition 27 and 30), 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, Dice, Games, Tribal Sports Betting. The measure would allow in-person sports betting at racetracks and tribal casinos, requiring racetracks and sports betting 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 was 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 no and 8 percent were unsure how they would vote on Proposition 27, which would allow online and mobile sports betting outside of tribal lands. This citizen initiative would allow Native American tribes and affiliates to operate online and mobile sports betting outside of tribal lands. A large majority of likely voters would oppose Proposition 27, with 77% saying they would vote no and 23% saying they would vote yes. If the election were held today, 41 percent of likely voters would vote yes, 52 percent would vote no, and 7 percent would be unsure how they 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 "yes" has fallen from 55 percent in our September poll (note: Governor Newsom has appeared in non-Prop 30 ads since September). Unlike Prop 26 and Prop 27, opinion among 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 (52%) would vote yes, compared to fewer people in higher income brackets (42% from \$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 to them. Currently, 21 percent of likely voters say Prop 26 is very important, 31 percent say Prop 27 is very important, and 42 percent say Prop 30 is very important. action!The results are very important to them. 27th (29%) and 30th (42%) remained at a 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. About a third of all guerrilla groups say that the result of Prop 27 is very important to them. Less than half of guerrilla groups say the Prop 30 score is very important to them. When asked how they would vote on Proposition 26, 27 and 30, most likely voters said they would vote no. More than half of likely voters would vote no on Proposition 26, 27 and 30. In the 2018 gubernatorial election, 41% of likely voters would vote no, 52% would vote no, and 7% would be unsure how they 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 "yes" has fallen from 55 percent in our September poll (note: Governor Newsom has appeared in non-Prop 30 ads since September). Unlike Prop 26 and Prop 27, opinion among 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). 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About a third of all guerrilla groups say that the result of Prop 27 is very important to them. Less than half of guerrilla groups say the Prop 30 score is very important to them. When asked how they would vote on Proposition 26, 27 and 30, most likely voters said they would vote no. More than half of likely voters would vote no on Proposition 26, 27 and 30. In the 2018 gubernatorial election, 41% of likely voters would vote no, 52% would vote no, and 7% would be unsure how they 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. 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