

Continue



California voters have already received their mail-in ballots and the Nov. 8 general election is in its final stages. Amid rising prices and economic uncertainty — as well as deep partisan divides on social and political issues — Californians are processing vast amounts of information to help elect state officials and state legislatures and make policy decisions on state bills. The 2022 midterm elections also have a deeply divided Congress, with some races in California likely to decide which party controls the US House of Representatives. Here are some key findings from a statewide survey of state and national issues conducted Oct. 14-23 by the Public Policy Institute of California: Many Californians feel negatively about their personal finances and the U.S. economy. 76 percent rate the country's economy as "not very good" or "bad". 39 percent say their finances are "worse" today than they were a year ago. 47 percent say California is doing well and 33 percent think the United States is doing well; Partisans differ in their general views. Of likely voters, 55 percent would vote for Gavin Newsom and 36 percent for Brian Dahle if the gubernatorial election were held today. Partisans are deeply divided in their decisions. Sixty percent follow news about the governor's race very or fairly closely. 62 percent are satisfied with the selection of candidates in the gubernatorial elections. If likely voters read the ballot title and label, 34 percent would vote for Proposition 26 (tribal sports betting in casinos), 26 percent for Proposition 27 (online sports betting) and 41 percent 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 "wrong" if they did. California voters have now cast their ballots, and the Nov. 8 general election has entered its final phase. In a time of rising prices and economic uncertainty, as well as deep partisan divides on social and political issues, Californians are processing a lot of information to help elect state officials and legislators and make policy decisions on statewide proposals. Congress is also deeply divided in the 2022 midterm elections, with California holding several elections that will determine which party controls the United States House of Representatives. These are the key findings from a statewide survey of state and national issues conducted Oct. 14-23 by the Public Policy Institute of California. Many Californians have a negative view of their personal finances and the US economy. 76 percent rate the country's economy as "not so good" or "bad". 39 percent say their finances are "worse" today than they were a year ago. 47 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. The general attitude of the partisans is different." Among likely voters, 55 percent would vote for Gavin Newsom and 36 percent for Brian Dahl if the gubernatorial election were held today. Partisans are deeply divided in their decisions. Sixty percent follow news about the governor's race very or fairly closely. 62 percent are satisfied with the choice of candidate for the gubernatorial election." If likely voters read the ballot and labels, 34 percent would vote for Proposition 26 (tribal casino sports betting), 26 percent would vote for Proposition 27 (online gambling), . sports betting) voting games) and 41 percent would vote for Proposition 30 (reducing greenhouse gases). Voters are most likely to say they have no personal interest in sports betting, with 48% saying it would be "wrong" for them to do so legal in the state. Less than half of the likely voters say they care very much about the results of Proposition 26, 27, or 30. If the election were held today, 56 percent of likely voters would support the Democratic nominee in their race for the US House of Representatives. 61% say abortion rights issue is very important in this year's congressional vote; Democrats hold this view far more often than Republicans or independents. About half are "extremely" or "very excited" about this year's Congressional vote; 54% of Republicans and Democrats and 41% of independents are excited this year. 45% of Californians and 40% of likely voters are satisfied with the way democracy works in the United States. Republicans are much less likely to hold this positive view than Democrats and independents. There is a rare partisan consensus on one point: Most Democrats, Republicans and Independents are pessimistic that Americans with different political views can still come together and resolve their differences." Most adults and likely voters in California vote for Governor Gavin Newsom and President Joe Biden to . About four in ten or more California adults and likely voters agree with US Senator Dianne Feinstein and US Senator Alex Padilla. These approval ratings vary by party group. The approval of the state legislature is more important than the approval of the US Congress. Key midterm elections are less than two weeks away and adults in California are divided over whether the state as a whole is going in the right direction - recommendation (47%) or misleading (48%) - a majority of likely voters (54%) believe the state is going in the wrong direction (43% in the right direction); similar voters: right direction: 50% of adults, 48% of likely voters). Today there is a big partisan gap: seven inches Democrats are optimistic about the state's progress, while 91% of Republicans and 59% 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 the state is going in the right direction; adults elsewhere are separated. Among demographic groups, Californians 18 to 34 (60%), Asian Americans (52%), college students (52%), renters (52%) and women (52%) are the only groups where majorities are optimistic, towards California. Californians are much more pessimistic about the country's development than the state. A large majority of adults (62%) and likely voters (71%) say the United States is headed in the wrong direction, with a majority holding this view as of September 2021. One in three or fewer adults (33%) and likely voters (25%) believe . that the country is moving in the right direction. Majorities across all demographics, partisan groups and regions are pessimistic about the course in the United States. The state of the economy and inflation are likely to play a major role in the upcoming election, with roughly four in ten adults (39%) and likely voters (43%) saying they and their families are worse off financially than last year. rear. Similar stocks say they are in about the same financial situation (43% of adults, 44% of likely voters). Since May, the share of likely voters who believe they are at a disadvantage has increased slightly, but the share of adults is the same (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 divide, with most Democrats and independents saying their finances are about the same as a year ago, while overwhelming Republicans say they are worse. Regionally, about half of San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles residents say yes the same while half in the Central Valley say they are worse off; Residents of other countries are divided into worse and equal. Many demographics say they are similar or worse off financially than they were last year, except for 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 rise. With persistent inflation and fears of a possible future recession, an overwhelming majority of Californians believe the US economy is doing not well (43% of adults, 40% of likely voters) or badly (33% of adults, 36% of likely voters). likely voters). . . Around a quarter of adults (3% very good, 20% good) and possibly voters (2% very good, 23% good) are positive about the economy. Strong majorities regardless of party hold negative views, but Republicans and independents are far more likely than Democrats to say the economy is in bad shape. The vast majority in the state's major regions and all demographics say the economy is not so good or bad. In a recent ABC News/Washington Post poll, 24 percent (3% excellent, 21% good) of adults across the country have positive views of the US economy, while 74 percent (36% not very good, 38% bad) have negative views to express. Six in 10 likely voters say they are following the news about the 2022 gubernatorial election very closely (25%) or somewhat (35%), compared with half just a month ago (17% very, 33% somewhat). This result is roughly similar to October 2018, when 68 percent, said yes a month before the last gubernatorial election (28% very much, 40% quite likely). Today, most party, community and regional groups say they follow news of the gubernatorial election very or fairly closely. The percentage of people who say they follow the news very closely is highest among Republican residents(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 is one of the likely voters, ahead of Republican Brian Dahl (55% to 36%), while few say they won't vote, won't vote for any of them, or even know who they will vote for. for the governor. . with the race. A month ago there was similar support for re-election (58% Newsom, 31% Dale). Today, Newsom has the support of a majority of Democrats (91%), while a majority of Republicans (86%) support Dale; Newsom leads Dale among independent likely voters (47% Newsom, 37% Dale). Across the state, two out of three support Newsom in the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles, and almost half in the Inland Empire and Orange/San Diego; probably voters in the Central Valley are divided. Newsom leads every demographic except male (45% Newsom, 44% Dale) and only with a high school diploma (46% Newsom, 49% Dale). Newsom's supportive share increases as education levels increase (46% in high school only, 56% in some colleges, 60% college graduates), while it decreases as income increases (64% under \$40,000, 56% from 40,000 to 79,999 dollars, 52%, \$80,000 or more). The vast majority of likely voters (62%) are satisfied with the choice of candidates in the November 8 elections, while about three in ten (32%) are not. The satisfaction rate increased slightly from the previous month (53%) and remained at the same level until the 2018 gubernatorial election (56% 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 of the demographic say they are satisfied, especially women (68%) more than men (56%). Most regions of the state say yes with their choice of candidates for the upcoming gubernatorial elections. The state's seven proposals will be presented to voters in the upcoming November 8 elections. Due to time constraints in our survey, we only asked for three voting methods: Proposals 26, 27, and 30. For each of these, we read the proposal number, ballot paper, and voting tag. The September poll also included two state voting measures (Propositions 27 and 30), while Proposition 26 was not included. If the election were held today, 34 percent of likely voters would vote in favor, 57 percent would vote against, and 9 percent are unsure how they would vote for Proposition 26—allowing personal roulette, dice, games, and sports betting in the tribal areas. The measure would allow personal sports betting at racetracks and tribal casinos but requiring racetracks and sports betting casinos to 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. There is a consensus on Theorem 26: less than four in ten Democrats, Republicans, and independents would vote yes. % no) would have voted for. If the elections were held today, 26 percent are likely to vote in favor, 67 percent. for "no" and 8 percent. online and mobile sports betting outside the tribal lands. This civic initiative will allow Native American tribes and related businesses to place sports bets online and on mobile devices outside of tribal lands. An overwhelming majority in all guerrilla groups would have voted "no" to proposal 27. The "yes" share has dropped from last month (34% in September). Today, fewer than three out of ten guerrilla groups would vote in favor of Proposition 27. Moreover, fewer regions based on gender, race/ethnicity, education level and income would vote yes. Probable voters aged 18 to 44 (41%) are much more likely than older voters aged 45 and over (19%). %) said 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 were unsure how they would vote for Proposition 30 - which provides funding for programs to reduce air pollution and prevent fires by increasing over 2 million personal income tax dollars. This civic initiative will raise taxes for Californians who earn more than \$2 million a year and channel that tax revenue towards zero-emission car incentives, car charging stations, and fire prevention. The percentage of people who said "yes" to Proposition 30 is down from 55 percent in our September poll (note: Gov. Newsom has been featured in "No to Proposition 30" ads since September). Today, unlike Propositions 26 and 27, the supporters of Proposition 30 are divided: 61% of Democrats vote in favor, compared to much smaller numbers of Republicans (15%) and independents (38%). Within the regions, as well as between men and women, support does not reach the majority (36% of men, 45% of women). Less than half of racial/ethnic people say they would vote yes (39% white, 42% Hispanic, 46% other racial/ethnic groups). Just over half of the likely voters with incomes below \$40,000 (52%) would vote yes, compared to fewer voters with higher incomes (42% between \$40,000 and \$79,999, 36% with \$80,000 or more). Nearly half of likely voters aged 18 to 44 (49%) would vote yes, compared to 37% of likely older voters. Less than half of potential voters said they appreciated the outcome of each of these government proposals. Currently, 21 percent of likely voters believe that the results of Proposition 26 are very important, 31 percent believe that the results of Proposition 27 are very important, and 42 percent believe that the results of Proposition 30 are very important. in a warehouse the results they care about are the same as they were a month ago for Proposition 27 (29%) and Proposition 30 (42%). Today, when it comes to the importance of the results of Proposition 26, one in four or fewer guerrilla groups say it is very important to them. Approximately one in three guerrilla groups say that the outcome of Proposal 27 is very important to them. Less than half of the guerrilla groups say that the results of Proposal 30 are very important to them. When asked how they would vote if the 2022 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 toward the Republican candidate. In September, a similar proportion of likely voters preferred the Democratic nominee (60% Democrats/Medium Democrats, 34% Republicans/Medium Republicans). Today, supporters overwhelmingly support their party's nominee, while independents are divided (50% Democrats/Thin Democrats, 44% Republicans/Thin Republicans). Democratic candidates have a 26-point lead in Republican-controlled districts, and Republican candidates have a 23-point lead in Republican-controlled districts. In the 10 contending districts in California, the Democratic nominee scores 22 points (54% vs. 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 likely voters said the issue is very important in determining their vote in Congress, with another 20 percent saying it is somewhat 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. Most regions and all demographics except men (49% very important) say that the right to abortion is very important if their choice of candidates for Congress. With the party that controls Congress at stake, 51 percent of likely voters say they are very or very excited about voting for Congress this year; another 29 percent are somewhat excited, while 19 percent are less or not at all excited. In October 2018, before the last midterm election, a similar 53 percent of likely voters were very or very enthusiastic about voting for Congress (25% very, 28% very much, 28% somewhat, 10% not very much, 8% not). Today, Democrats and Republicans have about the same level of enthusiasm, while independents are much less 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, with the exception of voters most likely to make \$40,000 to \$79,999 a year (48%), women (47%), Latinos (43%), those with a high school diploma or less (42%). . , renters (42%) and people 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 how democracy is working in the United States, and few are very happy. Satisfaction was higher in our February survey 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 satisfied, compared to about one in five Republicans. It should be noted that four out of ten Republicans are not satisfied at all. Across all regions, half of residents in the San Francisco Bay Area (52%) and Inland Empire (50%) are satisfied, while elsewhere it is less. Less than half are satisfied across all demographics except Latinos (56%), those with a high school diploma or less (55%) and those making less than \$40,000 (53%). Except for the lack of satisfaction with the way democracy works, Californians argue about whether Americans from different political backgrounds can come together and settle their differences. 49% are optimists and 46% are pessimists. Optimism has been the same over the past few years, but has fallen 7 points since we first asked this question in September 2017 (56%). In September 2020, just before the 2020 general election, Californians were also divided (47% optimists, 49% pessimists). Today, in a rare moment of bipartisan unity, about four in ten Democrats, Republicans and Independents are optimistic that Americans of different political persuasions can unite. Regionally, about half are optimistic in Orange/San Diego, Inland Empire and San Francisco Bay Area. Among the demographics, only the following groups have a majority or more optimists: African Americans and Hispanics (61% each), those with a high school diploma or less (63%), and those with a family income of less than \$40,000 (61%).). Interestingly, in 2017, at least half of the representatives of parties, regions and the population were optimistic. Two weeks before Governor Newsom's re-election nomination, a majority of Californians (54%) and likely voters (52%) approve of the way he does his job, less so (33% of adults, 45% of likely voters). . In September, support was about the same (52% of adults, 55% of likely voters), and as of January 2020 it is 50% or higher. Currently, about eight in ten Democrats — compared with about half of independents and about one in ten Republicans — support Governor Newsom. Half or more of the regions support Newsom, with the exception of the Central Valley (42%). Across all demographics, roughly half agree with the way Governor Newsom does his job. With all 80 state legislature seats and half of the state Senate seats up for election, less than half of adults (49%) and probable voters (43%) approve of the election that the California legislature is doing its job. Opinion is deeply divided along party lines: San Francisco Bay Area has the highest approval and Orange/San Diego 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 how President Biden does his job, with less disapproval (43% adults, 47% likely voters). Approval is similar to September (53% of adults and likely voters), and Biden's adult rating is at least 50% since we first asked this 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. Approval 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 President Biden's demographic support, excluding those with a college education (44%). Congressional approval remains low, with fewer than four in ten adults (37%) and possibly voters (29%). Congressional acceptance among adults fell below 40 percent in 2022, after briefly rising above 40 percent in 2021. Democrats are much more likely than Republicans to approve Congress. Congress approves less than half of all regions and demographics. US Senator Alex Padilla is running from California twice in November - once for the remaining term of Vice President Harris and once for re-election. Senator Padilla was approved by 46 percent of adults and 48 percent of likely voters (adults: 26 percent disagree, 29 percent don't know; likely voters: 31 percent disagree, 22 percent don't know). In March, 44 percent of adults and 39 percent of probable voters supported it. Today, support for Padilla among Democrats is much higher than among independents and Republicans. by region, half in the San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles and Inland Empire support the U.S. senator, compared to four in ten in Orange/San Diego and one in three in the Central Valley. Across all demographic groups, about half or more approve of it among women, young adults, African Americans, Asian Americans and Hispanics. Opinions are similar across education and income groups, with just under half approving. U.S. Sen. Dianne Feinstein, absent in California in November, has the approval of 41% of adults and likely voters (adults: 42% disapprove, 17% don't know; likely voters: 52% disapprove, 7% disapprove, know). Approval in March was 41 percent for adults and 36 percent for likely voters. Currently, support for Feinstein is much higher among Democrats and independents than among Republicans. In all regions, only the San Francisco Bay Area achieves majority consensus. Across all demographic groups, it achieves majority approval only among African Americans.

