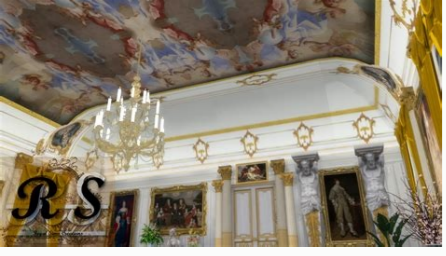


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Jun 19, 2012 3.1. . 2021 Offline Joker Sports 2.3.3 Maverick January 25, 2019 Offline At The Fix 5.0.8.9 Maverick February 8, 2019 Offline The Lab 3.1.1 Golden Gun December 17, 2019 Offline Supremacy June 19, 2019 Offline Fen Tikkipeter April 5, 2022 Offline Ghost 3.5 Golden Gun December 17, 2019 Offline Deception 1.2.2 OneNation Offline NiteCrawler 1.6 JewRepo July 8, 2019 Offline WatchNixToons2 0.4.10 Doko June 6, 2020 Offline Reality 2.0.1 Maverick May 28, 2019 2020 Offline Maverick TV 9.1.5.8 Maverick February 4, 2019 Offline Magic Magic October 16, 2018 Offline SportsDevil 2017-11-15 NL1115 Golden Gun May 31, 2020 Offline May 31, 2020 Offline May 31, 2018 Offline Fun Time 1.0.1 Army Stream April 2, 2019 Offline Venom 5.1.9 Venom 04/10/2022 Offline Numbers 2.0.3.2 CellarDoorTV 12/09/2021 Offline PureSoccer Blamo Fork 7 02/14, 02/14 0 fline IT 5.0.38 12k Offline Supremacy Sports California Vote Offline Ealrady received postal ballots, and the parliamentary elections entered the final phase on November 8. Faced with soaring prices and economic uncertainty, as well as deep divisions on social and political issues, Californians process a wealth of information to help elect government officials and state legislators and make policy decisions on state proposals. Congress is also deeply divided in the 2022 midterm elections, with several races in California likely to decide which party controls the U.S. House of Representatives. Here are the key findings from the Public Policy Institute of California's statewide survey of state and national issues from Oct. 14-23: Many Californians have negative views of their personal finances and the U.S. economy. Seventy-six 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 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. " If the gubernatorial election were held today, 55 percent of likely voters would vote for Gavin Newsom and 36 percent would vote for Brian Dahl. Partisans are deeply divided in their preferences. Sixty percent follow the governor's race very closely or fairly closely. 62 percent are satisfied with the candidate's choice in the gubernatorial election Once voters are likely to read the ballot title and label, 34 percent will vote for Proposition 26 (tribal casino sports betting), 26 percent will vote for Proposition 27 (online sports betting games), and 41 percent would vote for Proposition 30 (reducing greenhouse gas emissions).Voters are most likely to say they have no personal interest in sports betting, and 48 percent say it would be "wrong" if it became legal in the state.more than half of likely voters say they care deeply about the outcome of Propositions 26, 27, or 30. Fifty-six percent of likely voters would support the Democratic nominee in their race for the House of Representatives if the election were held today. 61% say the abortion rights issue is very important to their congressional vote this year; Democrats are much more likely to share this view than Republicans or independents. About half are "extremely" or "very" excited about this year's congressional vote. This year, 54% of Republicans and Democrats and 41% of independents are very satisfied. " 45% of Californians and 40% of likely voters are satisfied with how democracy works in the United States. Republicans hold this positive view far less than Democrats and independents. There is a rare partisan consensus on one issue: most Democrats, Republicans, and independents are pessimistic that politically diverse Americans can still unite and resolve their differences. " Most adults and possibly California voters approve of Governor Gavin Newsom and President Joe Biden. . About four out of ten or more California adults and likely voters approve of US Senator Dianne Feinstein and Senator Alex Padilla. These approval ratings vary by party group. The approval rating of the state legislature is higher than that of the US Congress. " Less than two weeks before a fierce mid-term election, California adults are divided over whether the state is moving far to the right, referral (47% or misrepresentation (48%); most likely voters (54%) believe that the state is moving in the wrong direction (43% - in the right direction). Similar proportions held 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 party divide: seven out of ten Democratsabout the direction of the state, and only 91 percent of Republicans and 59 percent of independents are pessimistic. Most Central Valley and Orange/San Diego residents say the state is headed in the wrong direction, while most San Francisco Bay Area residents say the state is headed in the right direction; Adults elsewhere are segregated. Among the demographics, these are the only groups where the majority is optimistic about California. Californians are much more pessimistic about the country's development than 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 holding this view as of September 2021. One in three or fewer adults (33%) and likely voters (25%) believes the country is moving in the right direction. Majorities in every demographic and party group, and in every region, are pessimistic about the direction the United States is heading. The state of the economy and inflation are likely to play a decisive 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 were before a year ago. Similar stocks claim to be in roughly the same financial position (43% of adults, 44% of likely voters). The proportion of people who feel worse has increased slightly among likely voters since May, but is similar among adults (37% of adults, 36% of likely voters). Fewer than two in ten Californians say they are doing better than they were a year ago (17% of adults, 13% of likely voters). There is a large split between the parties, with most Democrats and independents saying their finances are about the same as a year ago, while the vast majority of Republicans say they are worse off. Regionally, about half of San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles residents say they are about the samein the Central Valley, they say they have it worse; The population elsewhere is divided into worse and equal. Majorities of all demographic groups say they are doing about the same or worse financially than they were 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). Stocks that claim to be worse off decrease 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 so good (43% of adults, 40% of likely voters) or bad (33% of adults, 36% of likely voters) . The constitution is. About a quarter of adults (3% very good, 20% good) and voters (2% very good, 23% good) rate the country's economy positively. Strong majorities across factions feel negatively, but Republicans and independents are much more likely than Democrats to think the economy is in bad shape. Large majorities in major regions of the state and in various communities say the economy is not in such good or bad shape. In a recent ABC News/Washington Post poll, 24 percent (3% excellent, 21% good) of adults nationwide have a positive view of the U.S. economy, while 74 percent (36% not so good, 38% poor) have a negative view. the view . Six in 10 likely voters say they are following news about the 2022 gubernatorial race very (25%) or fairly closely (35%), up from half a month ago (17% very, 33% fairly). This result is somewhat similar to the October 2018 result, when 68 percent said so a month before the last gubernatorial election (28% very accurate). Today, most partisan, demographic and regional groups say they follow the governorship news very or fairly closely. The share of people who say they follow the news very closely is highest among residents of Republican counties (39%),(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 leads Republican Brian Dahl (55% to 36%) among likely voters, while some say they won't vote, won't vote for anyone, or don't know who they will vote for governor. race. A month ago, the share of supporters of the governor's re-election was the same (58% Newsom, 31% Dahl). Today, a majority of Democrats (91%) support Newsom, while a majority of Republicans (86%) support Dahl; Newsom leads Dahl among independent likely voters (47% Newsom, 37% Dahl). Across the state, two out of three in the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles support Newsom, as do nearly half in the Inland Empire and Orange/Sand Diego; Central Valley voters may be divided. Newsom leads across all demographics except men (45% Newsom, 44% Dale) and those with only a high school diploma (46% Newsom, 49% Dale). Newsom's share of support increases with education level (46% in high school only, 56% in some colleges, 60% for college graduates) but decreases with income (64% to \$40,000, 56% from \$40,000 to \$79,999, 52% or \$80,000). ). Still). A large number of potential voters (62%) are satisfied with the choice of candidates in the November 8 elections, and about three in ten (32%) are dissatisfied. Satisfaction levels are up slightly from a month earlier (53%) and are similar to the 2018 pre-election governor (60% in October 2018). Today, the vast majority of Democrats (79%) and independents (61%) say they are satisfied, compared to less than half of Republicans (44%). Most demographics say they are satisfied, especially women (68% more often than men 56%). Most regions of the state say they are happy with their number of candidates in the upcoming gubernatorial election. In the upcoming Nov. 8 election, voters will have seven state propositions. Due to time constraints, only three ballot measures were specified in our survey: Propositions 26, 27, and 30. For each, we read the proposition number, ballot, and ballot tag. Two statewide campaign events (Propositions 27 and 30) were also included in the September poll, but Proposition 26 was not. If the election were held today, 34 percent of likely voters would vote yes, 57 percent would vote no, and 9 percent did not know how they would vote on Proposition 26. Personal roulette, dice, games, sports betting on tribal lands. The measure would allow in-person sports betting at racetracks and tribal casinos by requiring racetracks and sports betting casinos to make certain payments to the state to cover the state's regulatory costs. It also lets you play roulette and craps at tribal casinos and adds a new way to enforce certain state gambling laws. There is a cross-party consensus on Proposition 26: fewer than four in ten Democrats, Republicans and independents would vote yes. It is also smaller than most in all regions and demographics, except for the age of likely voters. 18% to 44 (51% yes, 44% no) would vote yes. If the election were held today, 26 percent of likely voters would vote yes and 67 percent would vote. voted no and 8 percent were unsure how they would vote on Proposition 27, which allows online and mobile sports betting outside of tribal lands. This civic initiative will allow Native American tribes and their affiliates to bet on sports online and on mobile devices outside of tribal lands. The vast majority of party groups would vote "no" for Proposition 27. The share of "yes" votes has fallen since the beginning of the month (34% in September). Today, fewer than three out of ten party groups would vote for Proposition 27. At the same time, less than four out of ten in all party divisionsGender, race/ethnicity, education, and income level will vote yes. Likely voters ages 18 to 44 (41%) are much more likely than older likely voters age 45 and older (19%) to say 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 — providing funding for programs to reduce air pollution and wildfires. Prevention by increasing the personal income tax by more than 2 million dollars. This citizens' initiative will raise taxes on Californians who make more than \$2 million a year and use that tax revenue to incentivize the purchase of zero-emission cars, car charging stations and wildfire prevention. The share saying yes to Proposition 30 is down from 55 percent in our September poll (note: Gov. Newsom has been appearing in No Proposition 30 ads since September). Unlike Propositions 26 and 27, supporters of Proposition 30 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 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. Actions tell resultsimportant for them remained the same for prop 27 (29%) and prop 30 (42%) as a month ago. Today, in terms of the importance of the results of Proposition 26, a quarter or less in guerrilla groups say it is very important to them. About a third of guerrilla groups say the outcome of Proposition 27 is very important to them. Less than half of guerrilla groups say the outcome of Proposition 30 is very important to them. When asked how they would vote if the 2022 U.S. House of Representatives 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 percentage of likely voters favored the Democratic candidate (60% Democrat/Central Democrat, 34% Republican/Central Republican). Today, supporters overwhelmingly support their party's candidate, while independents are split (50% Democrat/Central Democrat, 44% Republican/Central Republican). Democratic candidates have a 26-point lead in Democratic-controlled counties, while Republican candidates have a 23-point lead in Republican-controlled counties. In California's ten running districts, the Democratic candidate has a 22-point lead (54% versus 32%), according to Cook's Political Report. Another important issue in this election is abortion. When asked about the importance of abortion rights, 61 percent of potential voters said the issue was very important in determining their congressional votes, and another 20 percent said it was quite important; only 17% say it matters little or not at all. Among supporters, the vast majority of Democrats (78%) and 55% of Independents say it is very important, compared to 43% of Republicans. A majority in regions and all demographics - with the exception of men (49% very important) - say the right to abortion is very important when it comes to choosing between Congress. As the party that controls Congress hangs in the balance, 51 percent of likely voters say they are very or very excited about voting for Congress this year; another 29% are somewhat encouraged, and 19% are not enthusiastic or not at all enthusiastic. In October 2018, before the last midterm elections, a similar 53% of likely voters were more or more enthusiastic about voting for Congress (25% very much, 28% very much, 28% some way, 10% not so much), . 8% - no). Today, Democrats and Republicans show about the same level of enthusiasm, while independents show much less or very much enthusiasm. 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 most likely to earn between \$40,000 and \$79,999 a year (48%), women (47%), Hispanics (43%), and those who have 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 dissatisfaction with the typewriters, Californians are at odds over whether Americans with differing political views can still come together and resolve their differences. 49 percent are optimistic and 46 percent pessimistic. Optimism has been similar in recent years, but has fallen by 7 points since we first asked the 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 agreement, about four in 10 Democrats, Republicans and independents are optimistic that Americans of different political views can get along. Across all regions, about half are optimistic 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 (61% each), those with a high school diploma or less (63%), and those with a household income of less than \$40,000 (61%). ). It's worth noting that half or more of the parties, regions and demographics were bullish in 2017. About two weeks before Governor Newsom's re-election bid, a majority of Californians (54%) and likely voters (52%) approve of the way he is doing his job, while fewer disapprove (33% of adults, likely 45%). voters). In September, support was almost identical (52% of adults, 55% of likely voters), and in January 2020 it was 50% or more. Currently, about eight in 10 Democrats — compared to about half of independents and about one in 10 Republicans — approve of ... Gov. 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 Senate seats up for grabs, less than half of adults (49%) and likely voters (43%) approve of California's legislature.My job. Opinions are deeply divided along party lines; San Francisco Bay Area has the highest agreement and Orange/San Diego the lowest. About half of racial/ethnic groups agree, with much higher agreement among younger Californians. A majority of California adults (53%) and likely voters (52%) approve of how President Biden does his job, while fewer (43% of adults, 47% of likely voters) disagree. Approval is similar to September (53 percent of adults and likely voters), and since we first asked the question in January 2021. Biden's adult approval rating has been at or above 50 percent. Today, about eight in 10 Democrats approve of Biden's labor performance, 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. About half or more demographics support President Biden, excluding those with some college education (44%). Congressional approval remains low at less than four in 10 adults (37%) and likely voters (29%). Congress' adult approval rating stayed below 40 percent for all of 2022 after seeing a brief 40 percent approval rating for all of 2021. Democrats are more likely to support Congress than Republicans. Congress approves less than half of all regions and populations. US Senator Alex Padilla is on the ballot twice in California this November -- once for the remainder of Vice President Harris' term in office and once for re-election. Sen. 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 likely voters agreed. Today, Padilla has far more support among Democrats than it does among independents and Republicans. In all regions, about half of the San Francisco Bay Area, Losand the Inland Empire endorses a U.S. 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 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 independents than among Republicans. Nationally, consensus reaches a majority only in the San Francisco Bay Area. Across all demographics, approval reaches a majority only among African Americans



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