

Social Justice Watch 1119

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[Europeans approved of EU's handling of COVID-19 this summer – but much has changed since](#)

[I wrote songs for Beyonce. Now Biden can make my \(other\) American dream come true.](#)

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来源：[Social Justice Watch](#)

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**Trans women aren't
“becoming women”
- they ARE women.**

@theequalityinstitute

<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/photos/a.101087104719810/20900047392>



jadzia 🐋 deep sea cryptid
@swampflora

...

"Don't identify with your illness/disability" is deeply ableist nonsense. It keeps us from things that vastly improve our lives, like mobility aids & disabled community. It's based on the idea that being disabled is a bad thing & that limits don't exist unless we believe they do.

2:29 AM · Nov 17, 2020 · Twitter for Android

1K Retweets 61 Quote Tweets 4K Likes



jadzia 🐋 deep sea cryptid @swampflora · 14h
Replying to @swampflora

...

So many people, including doctors, think encouraging us to ignore our limits, needs, and the ways disability/chronic illness shapes our lives, will magically make us nondisabled. It doesn't. It makes us miserable, isolated, and often worse off.

"Don't identify with your illness/disability" is deeply ableist nonsense. It keeps us from things that vastly improve our lives, like mobility aids & disabled community. It's based on the idea that being disabled is a bad thing & that limits don't exist unless we believe they do."

"So many people, including doctors, think encouraging us to ignore our limits, needs, and the ways disability/chronic illness shapes our lives, will magically make us nondisabled. It doesn't. It makes us miserable, isolated and often worse off." [source](#)

Trans Awareness Week

It's Transgender
not Transgendered.
Transgendered is a
slur!!!

TRANS
PEOPLE
DON'T OWE
YOU
DISCLOSURE.

Being
Transgender
is NOT a
Choice

"Biological
sex" is
not Binary

Gender
Affirming
Healthcare
is a
Human Right.

MATIMBA

<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/photos/a.101087104719810/209794877182>

~~MAN UP~~

STAND UP FOR EQUALITY



Happy International Men's Day to all the male allies around the world who support women, defy gender roles, fight gender-based violence and stand up for equality! [#orangetheworld](#) [#GenerationEquality](#) [source](#)



Sukhnidh ⊙_⊙
@skhndh

...

'explain the gap in your resume' is
soooooo infuriating cos maybe i was
just vibing? maybe something
catastrophic happened? why do you
have to share intimate personal
details to justify non-productive/
non-labouring periods of your literal
human existence omg

<https://www.facebook.com/feministnews.us/photos/a.110598552620705/1374221>

**TRANSGENDER IS THE TERM
FOR A PERSON WHOSE
GENDER IDENTITY DOESN'T
CONFORM TO THE SEX THEY
WERE ASSIGNED AT BIRTH.**



GENDER IDENTITY AND SEXUAL ORIENTATION ARE NOT THE SAME THING. TRANS PEOPLE CAN IDENTIFY AS STRAIGHT, GAY, BI... OR ANYTHING ELSE.



SEXUAL ORIENTATION DESCRIBES PHYSICAL, ROMANTIC AND/OR EMOTIONAL ATTRACTION, INDEPENDENT OF A PERSONS GENDER IDENTITY.

BEING TRANSGENDER IS NOT A MENTAL ILLNESS.

TRANS PEOPLE DO EXPERIENCE HIGHER RATES OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION AS A RESULT OF REJECTION AND RIDICULE FROM THE PEOPLE AROUND THEM.



SOME PEOPLE CHOOSE TO TRANSITION (CLOTHING, HORMONES, SURGERIES, ETC) AND SOME DON'T.



THERE IS NOT ONE WAY TO BE TRANSGENDER AND THERE ARE MANY REASONS WHY SOMEONE DOES/DOESN'T TRANSITION THEIR APPEARANCE.

SOME TRANS PEOPLE CHOOSE TO CHANGE THEIR NAME, AND USING THEIR CHOSEN NAME IS A SIGN OF LOVE AND RESPECT.



AND NEVER
USE THEIR
“DEADNAME”
UNLESS THEY
ASK YOU TO.

ACCEPTANCE BY FAMILY AND FRIENDS IS VITAL TO THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF TRANSGENDER PEOPLE.

...JUST LIKE
ACCEPTANCE IS
VITAL FOR ALL OF
OUR HEALTH AND
WELL-BEING!



<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/posts/209904487171404> #transgender



Dealing With: **MICRO- AGGRESSION**

Microaggressions are described as "brief, common, and daily verbal, behavioural, or environmental abuses (unintentional or intentional), that display hostile, negative or derogatory insults towards any marginalized groups".





YOU MIGHT HAVE HEARD:

"So where are you **really** from?"

"They must be on their **period** right now."

"You're just being **sensitive** right now."

"You don't look like it. You seem **normal**."



How To Deal With Them:

1. THE IGNORANT ACT

Ask questions about what the aggressor just said. For instance, if they made a rude joke, ask why it was funny and act "ignorant". Continue asking questions to gain clarity. Watch as they stand perplexed and slowly begin to realise why their "joke" really wasn't all that humorous.





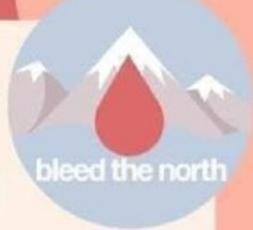
How To Deal With Them:

2. DELAYED CONFRONTATION

Whether it's through text, a phone call, or in person at a later time, you can let them know that what they said made you uncomfortable.

Fair warning: be prepared to receive responses such as, "Lighten up!" or, "I was just kidding". Really let them know why their microaggression is a serious problem and not just a "fun joke".





How To Deal With Them:

3. PLAY TEACHER

If you're feeling gracious (and you don't have to be), you could educate the aggressor. This can be done when the microaggression was made or after, but it may be worth your while to explain the problems behind a certain statement or action. Just don't waste your energy on doing this every single time, because it can become taxing. Ultimately, it's important to assess whether the aggressor is willing to learn or not. You could even send them links to resources if they're actively willing to learn.

<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/posts/209909033837616> micro-aggression

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telegra.ph/Europeans-approved-of-EUs-handling-of-COVID-19-this-summer--but-much-has-changed-since-11-17

Telegraph

Europeans approved of EU's handling of COVID-19 this summer – but much has changed since

Coronavirus cases are rising quickly in many parts of the world, and in October, the European Union surpassed the United States in average daily coronavirus cases per million people. Prior to the recent surge, however, new case rates across the EU were much...

telegra.ph/Majorities-in-European-Union-Have-Favorable-Views-of-the-Bloc-11-17

Telegraph

Majorities in European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc

This analysis focuses on cross-national views of the European Union, key European leaders and European political parties. The work builds on previous studies about views of global leaders – including German Chancellor Angela Merkel – and views of the economy....

A poignantly candid op-ed in [@NBCNews](#) about the importance of DACA, and why we must not stop short there. With the incoming administration, our eyes remain on key campaign promises, including re-instating DACA and providing a pathway to citizenship. <https://telegra.ph/I-wrote-songs-for-Beyonce-Now-Biden-can-make-my-other-American-dream-come-true-11-18> [link source](#)

Telegraph

I wrote songs for Beyoncé. Now Biden can make my (other) American dream come true.

Nov. 17, 2020, 12:18 AM UTCBy Nana O. Afriyie, Grammy-nominated singer, songwriter and actor My parents came to the United States from Ghana when I was 3 years old. They first settled in Greensboro, North Carolina, where my mother, a compassionate, hardworking...

Capitalism did not invent greed and fear: they are deep in human nature. But unlike its predecessor feudal civilisation, which had the grace to condemn greed, capitalism celebrates it. [source](#)

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Europeans approved of EU's handling of COVID-19 this summer – but much has changed since

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Students in masks pass the Euro sculpture in downtown Frankfurt, Germany, in March 2020. Restrictions had taken effect the week before to stem the spread of the coronavirus. (Thomas Lohnes/Getty Images)

Coronavirus cases are rising quickly in many parts of the world, and in October, the European Union surpassed the United States in average daily coronavirus cases per million people.

Prior to the recent surge, however, new case rates across the EU were much flatter than in the U.S., and most people in eight EU countries thought their own country – and the bloc as a whole – had done a good job dealing with the pandemic, according to a Pew Research Center survey conducted between June 10 and Aug. 3, 2020. Here's a closer look at findings from the survey, as well as

public health and economic data about how the EU has been faring during the pandemic.

This analysis focuses on cross-national views of the European Union's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. For this report, we used data from nationally representative surveys of 7,970 adults conducted June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020, in eight EU countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden. Here are the questions used for this analysis, along with responses, and its methodology.

While the pandemic has worsened substantially since these surveys were conducted, this analysis focuses primarily on public attitudes and experiences during the summer. It builds on previous Pew Research Center studies about people's perceptions of how their own country has handled COVID-19, as well as their views about the economy.

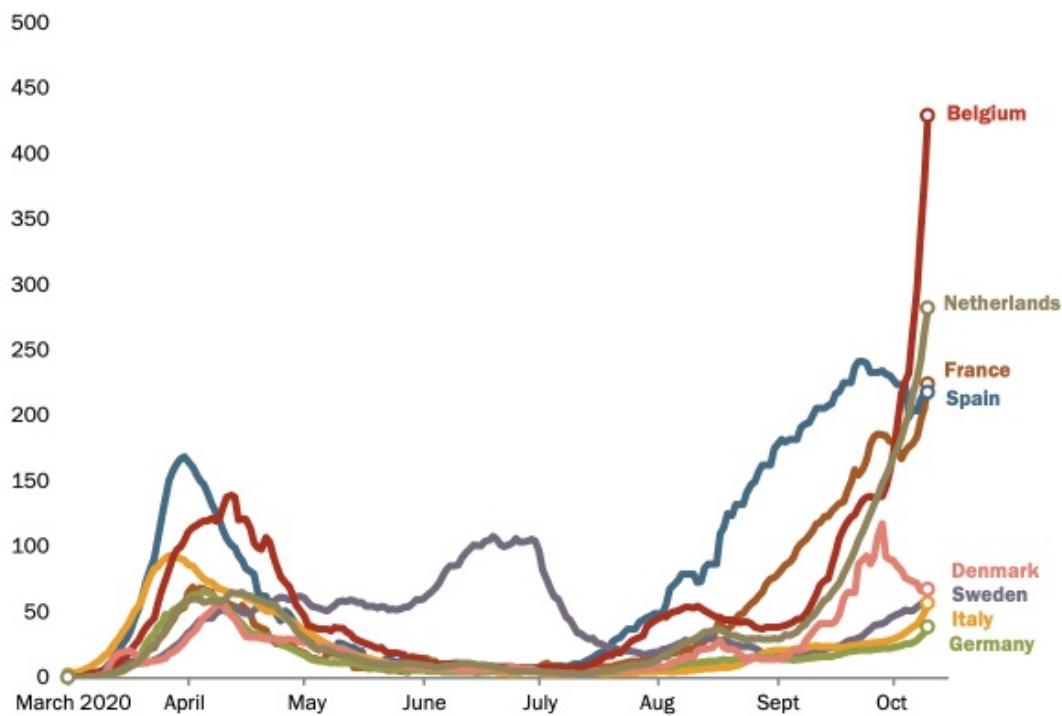
This study was conducted in countries where nationally representative telephone surveys are feasible. Due to the coronavirus outbreak, face-to-face interviewing is not currently possible in many parts of the world.

The post also draws largely from external data from the EU, its statistical office and the European CDC. Additional information about the EU's coronavirus recovery fund is drawn from Bruegel, a Belgium-based economic think tank.

In the summer, when new COVID-19 cases were relatively contained, around half or more in eight EU countries approved of their own nation's response to the virus. More than half of adults in every EU member nation surveyed said their country had done a good job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak, ranging from a low of 54% in Spain to a high of 95% in Denmark. At the time of the survey, most of these EU countries were recording relatively few COVID-19 cases each day compared to April. For example, Italy recorded 117 new cases per million people from July 1 to Aug. 1, down from 1,716 new cases per million residents between April 1 and May 1. Even Sweden, which did not participate in EU-wide lockdown measures initiated in March, saw around half as many cases per million people in July as in April (978 vs. 1,707, respectively).

COVID-19 cases have risen quickly in some EU countries after plateauing in summer

Total confirmed, daily COVID-19 cases per million people (7-day smoothed)

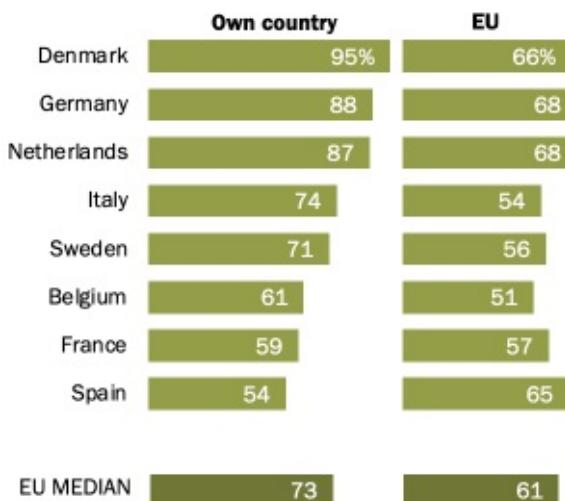


Source: European CDC, accessed via Our World in Data on Oct. 21, 2020.

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**In the summer, more Europeans
approved of their own country's
handling of COVID-19 than of EU's**

% who say __ has done a **good job** dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



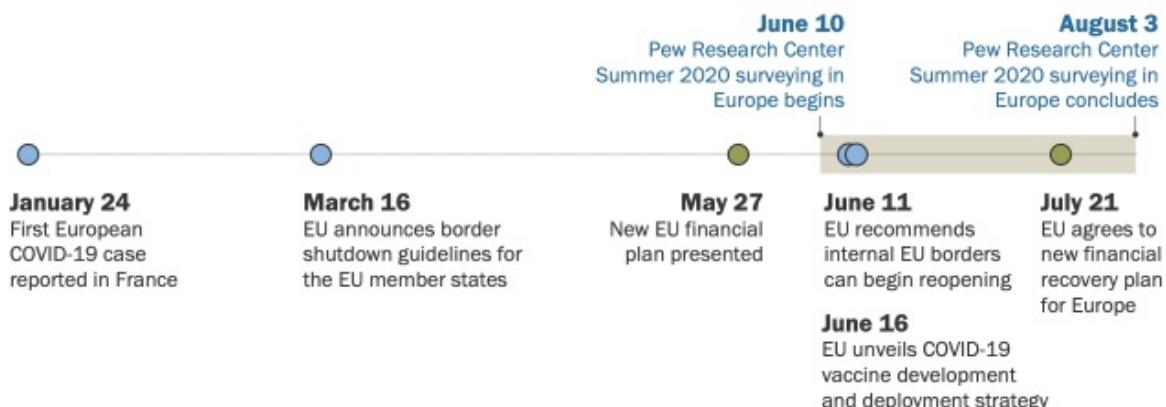
Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. 10c-d.

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Most people in the surveyed countries approved of how the EU was handling COVID-19. As of August, half or more in every country surveyed said the EU had done a good job handling the outbreak, including around two-thirds or more in Germany (68%), Denmark (68%), the Netherlands (66%) and Spain (65%). Spaniards, in fact, were more approving of the EU's response than of their own country's (65% vs. 54%).

As coronavirus cases grew exponentially across much of Europe in the spring, the EU closed external borders and began talks on a new financial recovery package. The Center's survey began shortly after this news was announced, and as surveying progressed, the EU recommended reopening borders, announced a comprehensive coronavirus vaccine development and deployment strategy and solidified the financial plan first announced in May.

Key EU actions to fight the coronavirus and Pew Research Center's survey dates

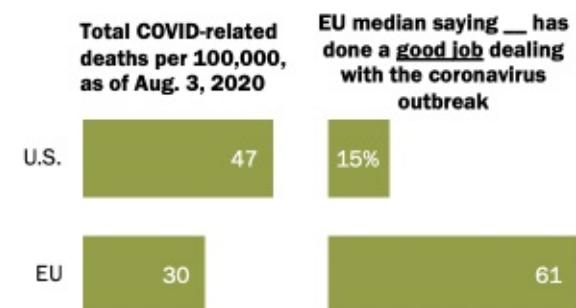


Source: European Commission, accessed Oct. 28, 2020.

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People in the EU rated the bloc's handling of COVID-19 more highly than that of the U.S. A median of 61% of adults in the eight countries surveyed said the EU had done a good job dealing with the outbreak, while a median of only 15% said the same about the U.S.

In the summer, Europeans were far more positive about EU's handling of COVID-19 than about America's



Note: Share of COVID-related deaths in the EU based on data from 27 EU member states. Medians are percentages based on eight EU member states surveyed.

Source: European CDC, accessed via Our World in Data on Oct. 21, 2020. European population figures taken from Eurostat, July 10, 2020. Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q10a, d.

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While the EU has now surpassed the U.S. in average daily coronavirus cases per capita, it still has significantly fewer COVID-related *deaths* per 100,000 people

– 41 vs. 71, respectively, as of Nov. 5. And in August, when the Center’s survey was conducted, the EU had 30 coronavirus-related deaths per 100,000 people, compared with 47 deaths per 100,000 in the U.S.

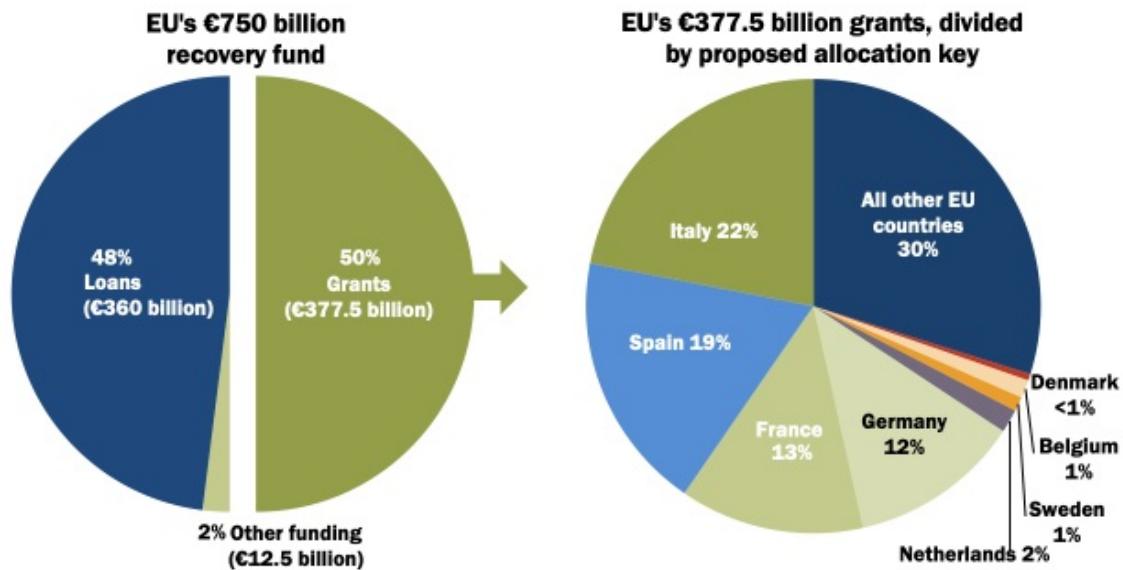
Around half or more in many EU countries surveyed said their nation’s economy was doing poorly in the summer. Economic data bears out that assessment. A median of 57% of adults in these eight countries said their economic situation was in bad shape over the summer. That included 90% of adults in Italy and 84% in Spain.

Gross domestic product in the EU shrank 11.7% between the first and second quarter of this year, according to the EU statistical office – a contraction nearly four times the size of the largest quarterly contraction measured during the global financial crisis of 2008-2009. Italy, France and Spain experienced some of the most severe changes, with their economies contracting 12.4%, 13.8% and 18.5%, respectively, between the first and second quarter.

Across the EU countries surveyed, people who were optimistic about their national economy were also more likely to approve of the bloc’s COVID-19 response. While fewer than half of adults in every surveyed country expected their national economy to get better over the ensuing 12 months, those who expected improvement were significantly more likely to say the EU had done a good job handling COVID-19, and to have more favorable views of the bloc overall.

In mid-July, the EU unveiled a 750 billion euro (\$857 billion) stimulus package to aid its 27 member nations. While specifics about how much money each country is expected to receive have not been released, it will likely be dispersed based on population, GDP per capita and average unemployment rates. Estimates suggest that Italy will receive around 22% of the grant-based funding (about 85 billion euros), while Spain will receive 19%, France 13%, Germany 12% and other countries significantly less.

EU's 'Next Generation EU' fund projected to allocate the most grants to Italy, Spain



Note: Because the European Union has yet to release its own figures on how much funding it plans to provide to each country, only estimates are available at this time. Country allocation estimates shown here are based upon a methodology that Bruegel, a European economic think tank, created based on the planned allocation framework provided by the EU.

Source: Bruegel, July 23, 2020.

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Note: Here are the questions used for this analysis, along with responses, and its methodology.

Share this link: Nicholas Kent

is a research assistant focusing on global attitudes research at Pew Research Center. POSTS BIO EMAIL

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I wrote songs for Beyoncé. Now Biden can make my (other) American dream come true.

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Nov. 17, 2020, 12:18 AM UTCBy Nana O. Afriyie, Grammy-nominated singer, songwriter and actor

My parents came to the United States from Ghana when I was 3 years old. They first settled in Greensboro, North Carolina, where my mother, a compassionate, hardworking woman, and my father, a headstrong disciplinarian, represented a sense of identity and heritage for me.

While my undocumented status prevented me from voting for change this fall, I urged everyone who could to cast a ballot.

By the time I was 6 and we'd relocated to Worcester, Massachusetts, I had already begun to realize the limitations I faced because I was undocumented. When I was 15 years old, my grandfather died, and I couldn't travel to Ghana to attend his funeral. A year later my grandmother died and eight years after that my aunt, both without my family there to bury them.

As a result, I felt more and more disconnected from family in Ghana and isolated from the world. Later on, I was forced to forgo my top choices for colleges because of federal and other aid limitations on undocumented students. I couldn't maintain long-term employment, own a car or rent an apartment.

Even so, against these odds, I was able to achieve major accomplishments. I graduated cum laude with a bachelor's degree in mass communications from Alcorn State University, an HBCU in Mississippi, and then obtained my master's degree in community development from Clark University in Massachusetts.

My sense of self-worth, however, diminished as I watched friends and colleagues from the sidelines as they reached milestones in their lives, like

career growth, homeownership, marriage, trips around the world. All the while, my growth and potential were limited by my inability to move legally through the world.

This all changed in 2012, when President Barack Obama instituted DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals). The program granted protections from deportation and two-year renewable work permits to roughly 700,000 people who had come to the U.S. as undocumented immigrants when they were children. The executive order also allowed DACA recipients like me to travel in and out of the country.



Biden addresses Obama shortcomings on immigration: 'I'll be president, not vice president'

Oct. 23, 2020 01:16

For the first time in years, I felt a sense of relief. I would finally be able to provide for myself, contribute to my community and, most of all, travel (relatively) freely.

Unfortunately, the safety and freedom were cut short in 2017, when the Trump administration terminated the DACA program, throwing DACA recipients, our families and our loved ones back into uncertainty, despite overwhelming support

for the DACA program across the political spectrum.

Though the courts have so far stalled the end of DACA, Trump spent the last three years trying to convince me that I am not a part of the fabric of this country. And yet, I have done what many undocumented (and documented) people do: started a family, worked hard and perfected my craft as a songwriter.

Motivated by a newfound appreciation for the music of my homeland, I set out to reconnect with it. I taught myself how to engineer vocals and improved my writing.



My efforts to define myself outside of my right to move freely proved fruitful in the spring of 2019, when I was afforded the chance to work with and write two songs for Beyoncé on her Grammy-nominated album "The Gift." This opportunity reminded me of who I am: an educated, diligent and talented African man. I work hard, like my father. And I love my family, like my mother.

While my undocumented status prevented me from voting for change this fall, I urged everyone who could to cast a ballot. I was cautiously optimistic when President-elect Joe Biden announced that one of his first acts in office would be to sign an executive order extending DACA so that Dreamers can stay in America and that a top priority of his administration will be to pass legislation to enshrine these protections permanently in the law.

But it is not just the Dreamers who need to be allowed to stay. There are 11 million undocumented people in the U.S. right now. Eleven million undocumented immigrants who have heard the speeches and promises of legislation in hope that the first 100 days of a new Biden administration will match those words with action. Eleven million people are praying for a solution that allows them to plan for the future without limitation.

It is no secret that our immigration system is antiquated for addressing the

challenges of the modern world. Biden and his vice president-elect, Kamala Harris, herself the daughter of immigrants, have an opportunity to re-establish the humanity of an entire generation of creatives like me, of doctors, lawyers, engineers, biochemists, change agents, politicians and philanthropists, of mothers and fathers, aunties and uncles, brothers and sisters, and friends.

Nana O. Afriyie

Nana O. Afriyie, who goes by the stage name Lord Afrixana, is a Grammy-nominated singer, songwriter and actor from Worcester, Massachusetts, who immigrated from Kumasi, Ghana, at the age of 3.

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Majorities in European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc

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This analysis focuses on cross-national views of the European Union, key European leaders and European political parties. The work builds on previous studies about views of global leaders – including German Chancellor Angela Merkel – and views of the economy.

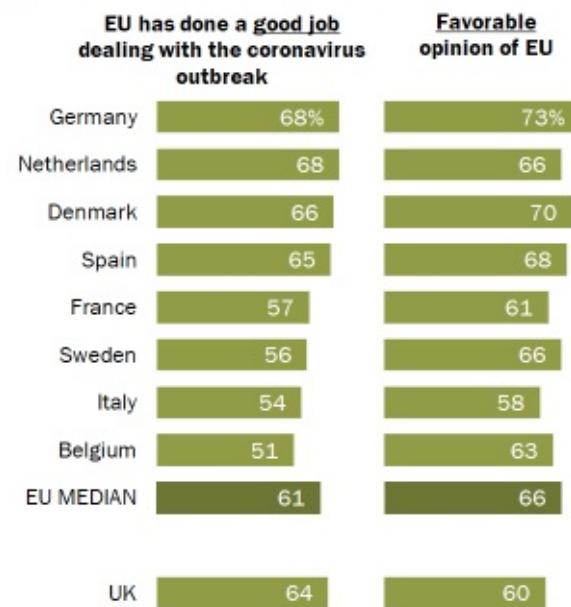
The analysis also includes views of how the EU handled the coronavirus outbreak. For this measure – as well as all others in the report – data is drawn from nationally representative surveys conducted June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020, in 14 advanced economies. Notably, the pandemic in Europe has worsened substantially since these surveys were conducted and thus this report focuses primarily on public attitudes and experiences during the summer, as well as how views of how the EU had handled COVID-19 at the time relate, more broadly, to views of the European Union.

This study was conducted in countries where nationally representative telephone

surveys are feasible. Due to the coronavirus outbreak, face-to-face interviewing is not currently possible in many parts of the world. For this report, we use data from nationally representative surveys of 14,276 adults conducted over the phone with adults in the U.S., Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the UK, Australia, Japan and South Korea.

Here are the questions used for the report, along with responses, and the survey methodology.

In the summer, most had positive views of the EU and its response to COVID-19



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d & 10d.

"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

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Outside of China, Europe was home to some of the first major coronavirus hotspots – as well as some of the most stringent early national quarantine requirements to curb the spread. Results of a summer survey – conducted before a second surge in cases began, in earnest, in September – indicate that people in most European Union nations approved not only of their national governments' response to COVID-19, but also of how the EU had handled the outbreak.

Across the eight EU member nations surveyed between June and August 2020, a median of 61% said the EU had done a good job dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic. Approval was highest in Germany and the Netherlands, where 68% in each country applauded the bloc’s efforts. At least half or more in every EU country surveyed approved of the EU’s response.

The state of the pandemic in Europe during the summer 2020 survey period

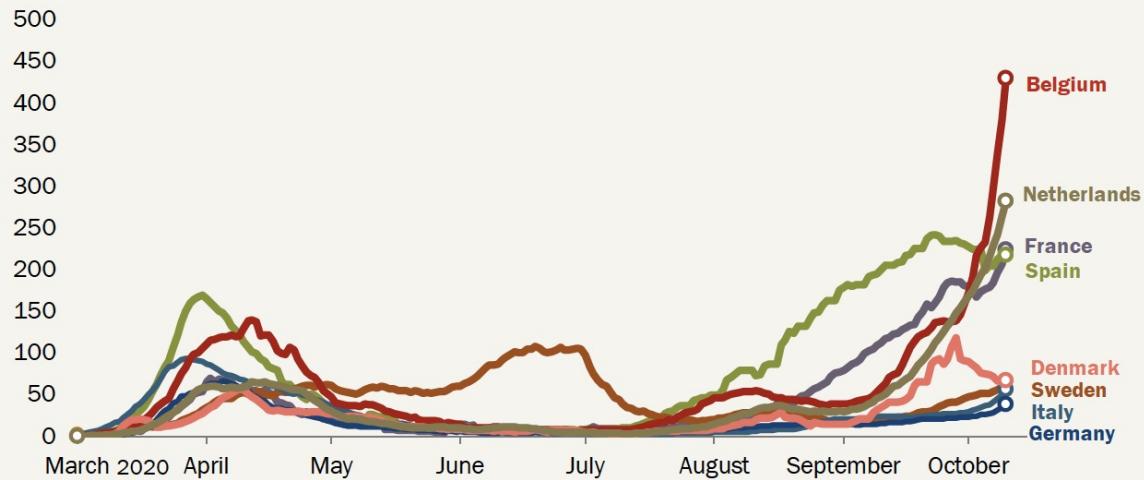
On Oct. 29, the World Health Organization’s Europe director declared, “Europe is at the epicenter of this pandemic again.” His concerns came as the region reached a new weekly record for confirmed coronavirus cases (more than 1.5 million the week before his announcement); hospitalizations rose to levels unseen since the spring, when Europe had been the epicenter of the disease; and test positivity rates once again ran high. As of early November, multiple European governments have imposed new and stringent lockdown procedures, and protests against these measures have broken out in some countries.

Pew Research Center’s survey, conducted June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020, not only preceded this major spike in cases, but it took place at a time when new COVID-19 cases were relatively contained in the European Union. At the time of the survey, these EU countries were recording fewer new cases per day – especially compared with some of the previous spikes in April. For example, Italy had a total of 117 new cases per million people between July 1 and Aug. 1, while part of the survey was fielding – down precipitously from a total of 1,716 new cases per million between April 1 and May 1.

The limited number of new cases over the summer months – and the cessation of some travel restrictions and lockdowns – may have contributed to the relatively positive views most European Union residents had toward the EU’s handling of COVID-19 when polled. These views may have shifted since then, and they may continue to evolve as the pandemic does. Nevertheless, the relationships discussed in this report, such as how views of the EU’s response to COVID-19 are related to overall opinion of the EU, are important to understand. As this report indicates, views of the European Union are related to people’s assessments of its response to the pandemic, as well as people’s economic attitudes.

COVID-19 cases have risen quickly in some EU countries after plateauing in summer

Total confirmed, daily COVID-19 cases per million people (7-day smoothed)



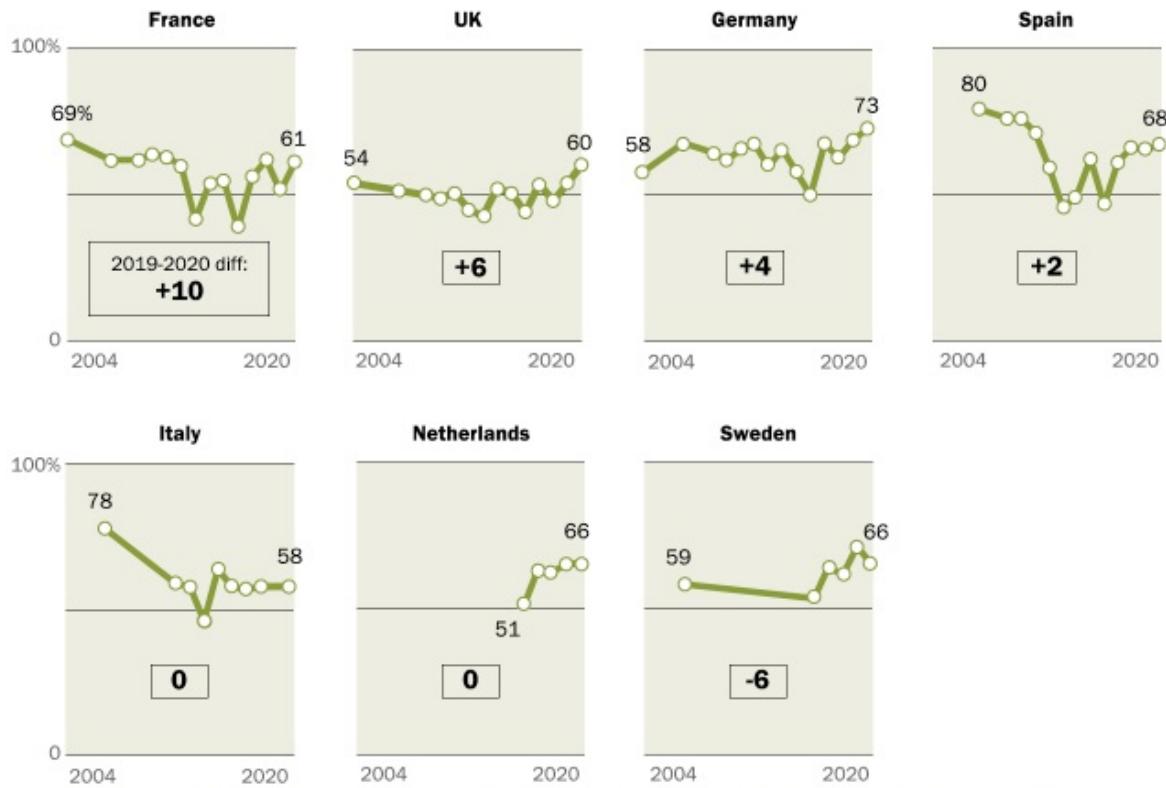
Source: European CDC, accessed via Our World in Data on Oct. 21, 2020.

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These positive evaluations also extended to the Brussels-based institution, more broadly, which a median of 66% rated favorably this summer. In Germany, EU favorability reached a record high in the more than 15 years Pew Research Center has been surveying on the topic, with 73% of Germans offering positive assessments of the bloc. In most other EU member states surveyed, ratings largely held steady or improved since last year. In the United Kingdom – in the Center’s first survey of the country since it formally left the EU on Jan. 31, 2020 – the 60% who said they had positive views of the EU is also a historic high, and up 6 percentage points since last year.

Approval of the EU has fluctuated over time but rose in some European countries over the last year

% who have a favorable opinion of the EU



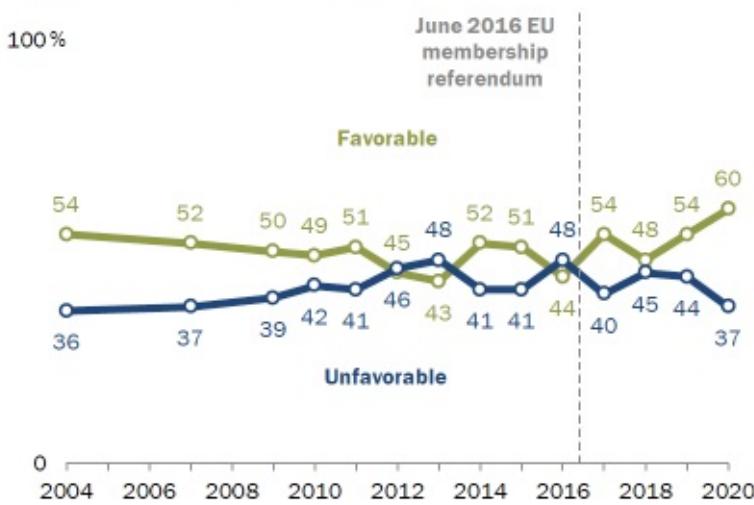
Note: Belgium and Denmark not surveyed prior to 2020. In Italy, 2020 data from telephone surveys; prior data from face-to-face surveys.
Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d.

"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

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British views of the EU reached a historic high

% of Britons who have a(n) __ opinion of the EU



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-July 28, 2020. Q8d.

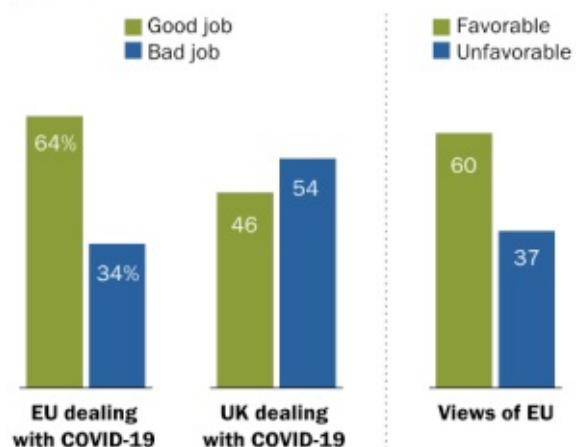
"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

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The United Kingdom is the only European country included in this survey that is not a member of the European Union, having left the EU on Jan. 31, 2020, three and a half years after the June 2016 Brexit referendum. But, in this first Pew Research Center survey since the country formally left the bloc, views of the European Union climbed to a new historic high, with 60% saying they had a favorable view of the Brussels-based organization.

More Britons said EU handled COVID-19 well than said the same of UK

% of Britons who say the EU or UK has done a ___ dealing with the coronavirus outbreak/have a ___ view of the EU



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-July 28, 2020. Q8d, Q10c-d.

"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

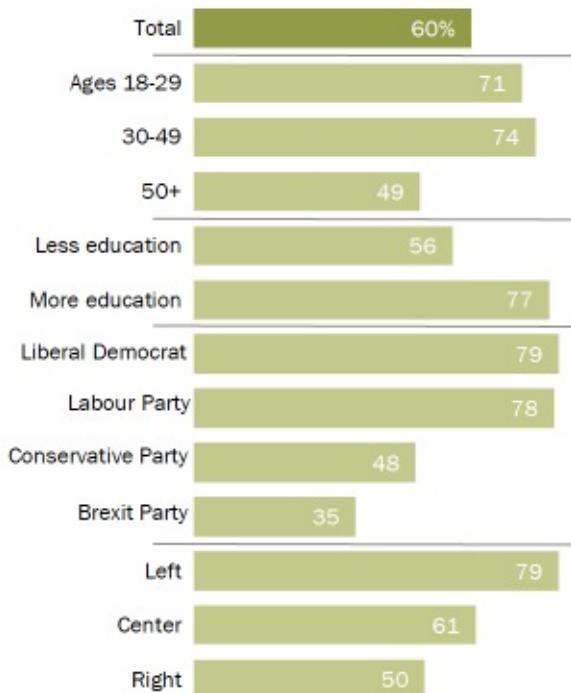
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Moreover, almost two-thirds in the UK (64%) said at the time of the survey – before the latest surge in European cases and new restrictions – that the EU had done a good job handling the coronavirus outbreak. This was significantly more than the 46% who said the UK itself did a good job dealing with the pandemic over the same period of time.

Indeed, across all nine European countries included in this survey, the British public stands apart for having the worst assessments of their own country's response to the pandemic – while simultaneously having one of the more positive evaluations of the EU's response. Britons who approved of the EU's handling of COVID-19 were significantly more likely to have a favorable view of the organization, overall, than those who thought the EU had handled the outbreak poorly – 72% vs. 42%, respectively.

Among British public, age, education, income and ideology shaped views of EU

% of Britons who have a *favorable* opinion of the EU



Note: For the purpose of comparing educational groups across countries, education levels are standardized based on the UN's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The "less education" category is secondary education or below and the "more education" category is postsecondary or above in the UK. The party labels represent attitudes toward the EU among those who have a favorable opinion of each party, respectively.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-July 28, 2020. Q8d.

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Britons were also very divided in their assessments of the EU. For example, 71% of Britons ages 18 to 29 expressed a favorable view of the EU, while only 49% of those 50 and older said the same. This 22 percentage point gap is the largest among the nine European countries surveyed. Similarly, Britons with a postsecondary education or more tended to have more favorable views of the EU than those with less education – and, once again, the 21-point educational gap is the largest across the European countries.

Britons who placed themselves on the left of the ideological spectrum were also

more likely to have a favorable opinion of the EU than those who were on the ideological right, and the 29-point gap between those on the left and those on the right was the largest in Europe.

Partisan preferences also shaped EU assessments. Britons with favorable views of the governing Conservative Party were less likely than those with unfavorable views of the party to express a positive opinion of the EU. The same was true of Britons who had a favorable view of the Brexit Party, which campaigned on the UK leaving the EU in a “clean break.” However, among supporters of the Labour and Liberal Democrat parties, the pattern was reversed: Those who had favorable opinions of each party were *more* likely to have a positive view of the EU than those with unfavorable opinions of the parties.

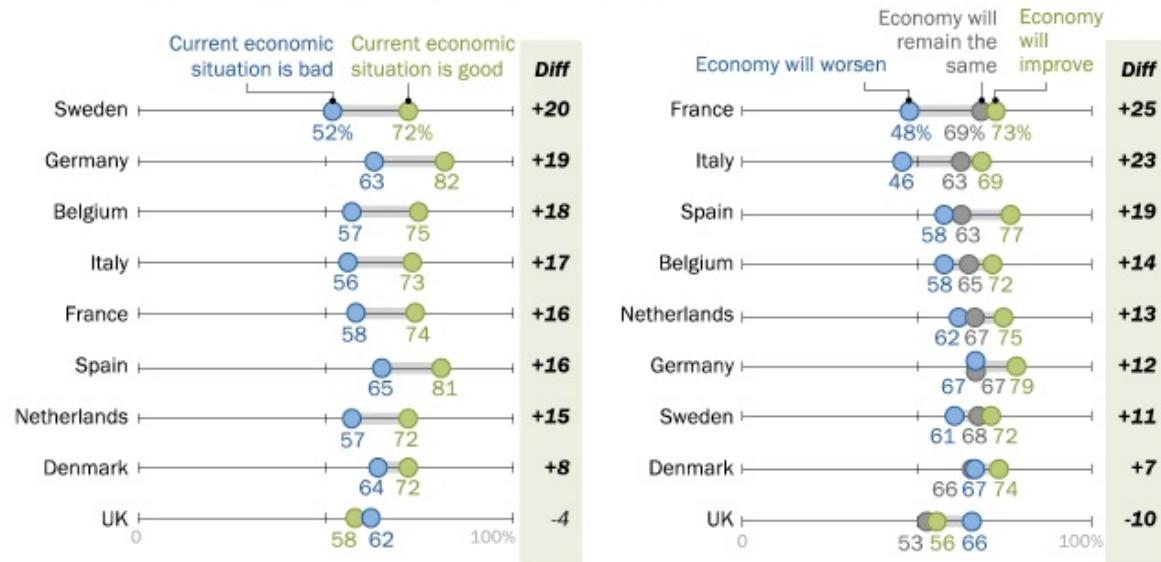
These deep divisions were also evident in assessments of Prime Minister Boris Johnson: 51% of Britons had confidence in him to do the right thing in world affairs while 49% lacked confidence. In fact, fewer Britons expressed confidence in him than Macron (64%) or Merkel (76%).

As has regularly been the case in these surveys, younger people and those on the ideological left tended to have more positive views of the European Union than older age groups or those on the ideological right, respectively. And people with favorable views of right-wing populist parties tended to have less positive views of the EU than others.

When polled over the summer, in every European country surveyed, people who said the EU did well in its response to the pandemic were much more likely to have a positive view of the EU than those who thought the EU did a poor job dealing with COVID-19. Perceptions of the economy at the time of the survey – as well as optimism about the economic future – also colored views of the bloc. Those who thought their domestic economy was in good shape and those who expected their country’s economy to improve were both more likely to have favorable views of the EU and to approve of its handling of COVID-19 than people who thought the economy was in bad shape or expected the economy to worsen.

Europeans who saw the economy in good shape and who expected economic improvement had more positive views of the EU

% who have a *favorable* opinion of the EU, among those who say ...



Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d.

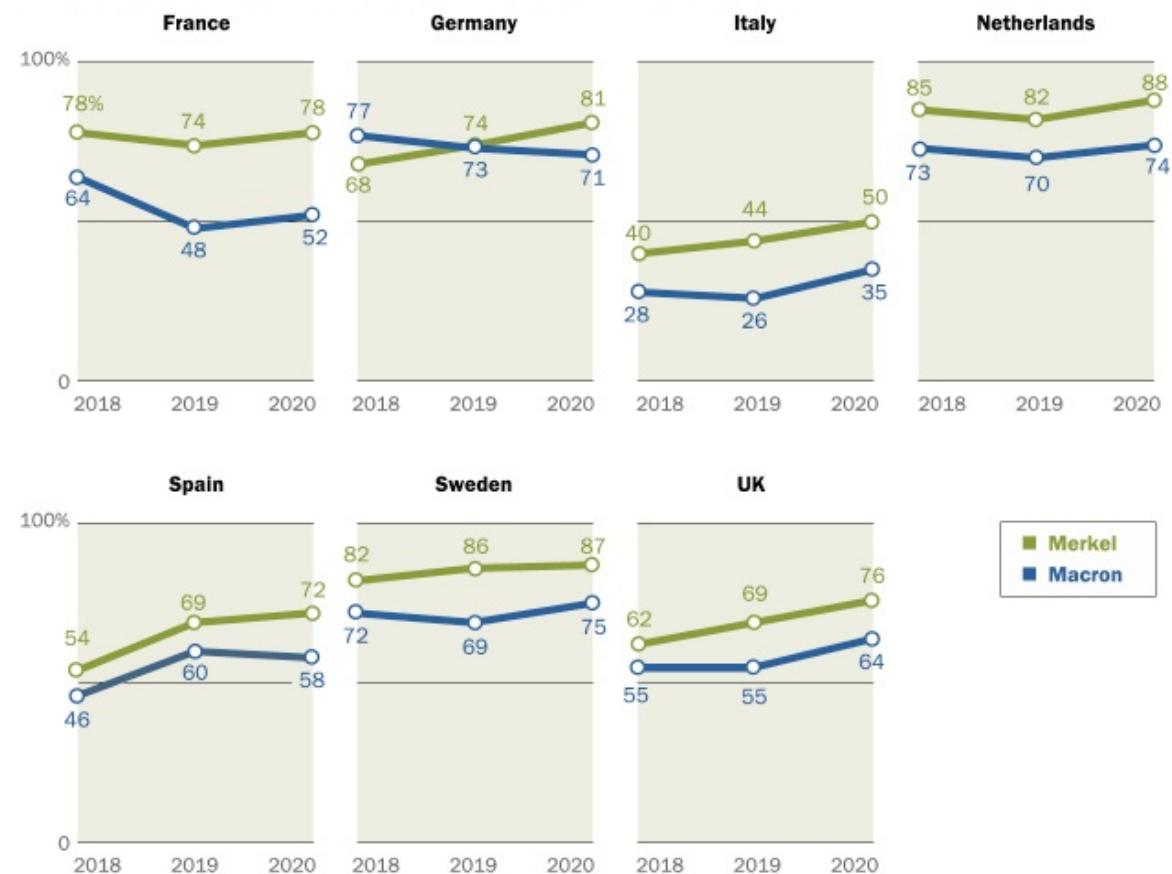
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When it comes to confidence in the two European leaders widely credited with compromising in order to pass a 750 billion euro recovery plan for the bloc – German Chancellor Angela Merkel and French President Emmanuel Macron – both were trusted to do the right thing regarding world affairs by around half or more in nearly every EU member state polled. In the case of Merkel, confidence in her leadership increased substantially since last year in Germany (up 7 percentage points), the Netherlands (+6) and Italy (+6) and stood at historic highs in Spain as well as several non-EU member states, including the UK, the United States, Canada, Australia and Japan.

Confidence in Merkel and Macron holding steady – or up – across much of Europe

% who have confidence in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: Belgium and Denmark not surveyed prior to 2020. In Italy, 2020 data from telephone surveys; prior data from face-to-face surveys.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q15d-e.

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Confidence in Macron also increased significantly over the past year in Italy (+9 points) and Sweden (+6) and among several non-EU states including the UK (+9), Japan (+9) and the U.S. (+6). As was the case with attitudes toward the EU, views of both Merkel and Macron were related to assessments of how well the EU had done handling COVID-19.

Trust in British Prime Minister Boris Johnson, who has overseen his country's Brexit transition out of the European membership organization, was much more limited. Across the eight EU countries surveyed, a median of 36% had confidence in him to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Even in the UK itself, confidence in Johnson (51%) was lower than confidence in Macron (64%) and Merkel (76%).

People in these EU countries largely approved of the job their own countries had done handling COVID-19 when they were surveyed between June and August of this year. And, in many countries, this was related to favorable views of political parties. For example, in Germany, people who said the country had done a good job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak were 50 percentage points more likely to have a favorable view of the ruling Christian Democratic Union (CDU).

Views of the ruling En Marche in France, too, were heavily colored by whether people thought the country had done a good job or bad job dealing with COVID-19.

The sense that the country had handled the pandemic well also colored views of some opposition parties. For example, in the Netherlands, those who thought their country had handled the pandemic well tended to have more positive views not only of the ruling People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD) and Democrats 66 (D66) but also of the Labour Party.

Favorable views of governing parties up in some European countries

% who have a *favorable* view of ...

| | | 2019 | 2020 | '19-'20 change |
|-------------|---|------|------|----------------|
| | | % | % | |
| UK | Labour Party | 33 | 48 | ▲ 15 |
| Germany | Christian Democratic Union (CDU) | 47 | 61 | ▲ 14 |
| Italy | Democratic Party (PD) | 23 | 36 | ▲ 13 |
| Germany | Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) | 42 | 54 | ▲ 12 |
| UK | Conservative Party | 30 | 41 | ▲ 11 |
| France | Socialist Party | 26 | 37 | ▲ 11 |
| France | Republicans | 26 | 36 | ▲ 10 |
| Spain | Vox* | 18 | 26 | ▲ 8 |
| Italy | Forza Italia* | 22 | 29 | ▲ 7 |
| Netherlands | People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD) | 55 | 61 | ▲ 6 |
| Sweden | Moderate Party | 51 | 57 | ▲ 6 |
| Sweden | Sweden Democrats** | 26 | 32 | ▲ 6 |
| France | La France Insoumise** | 25 | 31 | ▲ 6 |
| UK | Liberal Democrats | 47 | 40 | ▼ 7 |
| Netherlands | Forum for Democracy (FvD)* | 35 | 27 | ▼ 8 |
| Germany | The Greens/Alliance 90 | 63 | 54 | ▼ 9 |
| Italy | Lega* | 44 | 29 | ▼ 15 |

* Indicates right-wing populist party.

** Indicates center or left-wing populist party.

Note: Governing party or ruling coalitions in bold. Only statistically significant changes are shown. In Italy, 2020 data from telephone surveys; 2019 data from face-to-face surveys. Belgium and Denmark not prior to 2020. For more information on European populist parties, see Appendix A. For more information on governing parties, see Appendix B.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q9FRAa-b,e, Q9GERa-h,e, Q9ITAa-b,d, Q9NETa,e, Q9SPAe, Q9SWEb-c, Q9BRla-d.

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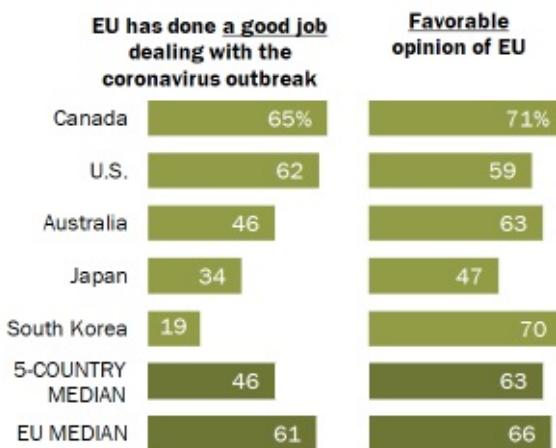
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Against this backdrop, approval of many political parties was up significantly in the summer in comparison with the previous year. In Germany, for example, positive views of two of the ruling parties, CDU and the Social Democratic Party (SPD), rose 14 and 12 percentage points over 2019, respectively. Ruling parties in Italy, the UK and the Netherlands also experienced significant bumps in approval. And opposition parties like the UK's Labour Party as well as the Socialist Party and the Republicans in France also gained in the polls.

Over this same period, views of some right-wing populist parties – Forum for Democracy (FvD) in the Netherlands and Lega in Italy – fell by 8 and 15 points, respectively.

These are among the findings of a Pew Research Center survey, conducted June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020, among 7,970 adults in eight European Union member nations: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden. Together, these eight European Union member states account for about 68% of the EU population and 79% of the EU economy, according to 2019 data from the World Bank. Additional findings come from a survey of the United Kingdom, conducted among 1,003 adults from June 10 to July 28, 2020.

Outside Europe, generally favorable views of EU, mixed opinion on how it handled COVID-19



Note: The EU median is based on eight EU countries surveyed (the UK is not included).

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d & Q10d.

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Results in this report also draw from surveys conducted June 11 to July 29, 2020, among 5,303 adults in the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan and South Korea.

Across these five non-European countries, evaluations of how well the European Union handled COVID-19 varied widely. In both Canada and the U.S., around six-in-ten or more said the EU had done a good job when surveyed this summer. In Australia, evaluations were mixed: 46% approved of the EU's handling of the global pandemic while 45% said it had done a poor job. And in Japan and South Korea, half or more said the EU had done a bad job dealing with the outbreak (52% and 78%, respectively). While overall favorability of the EU also varied

widely across these countries – from a low of 47% in Japan to a high of 71% in Canada – in each country, perceptions of how well the EU had done handling COVID-19 is related to favorability of the EU.

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