

# Social Justice Watch 0824

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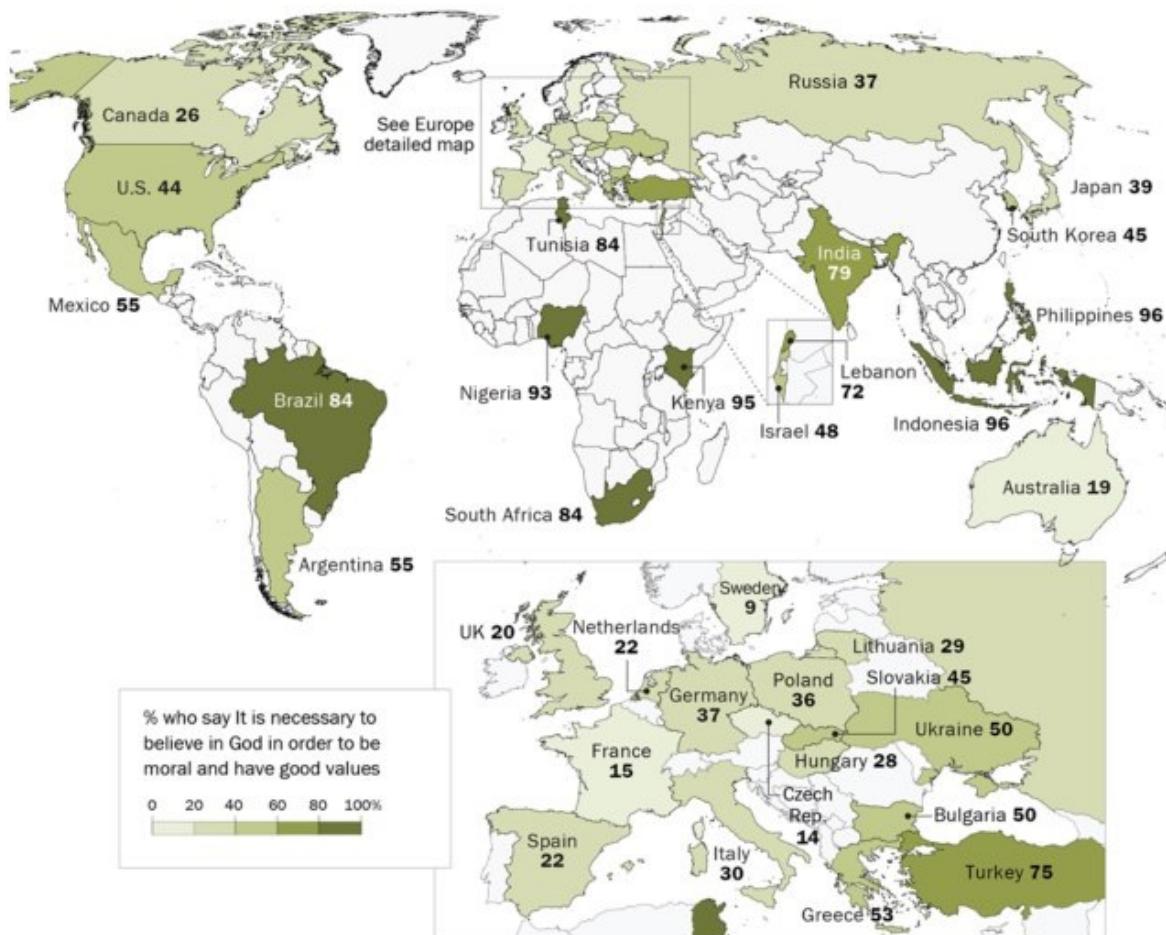
# 图集精选

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## Majorities in emerging economies connect belief in God and morality

% who say it is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values



Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey, Q30.

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## Many say religion is important and God plays an important role in their lives, less consensus on belief in God and morality

% who say ...



% who \_\_ with the statement ...



% who say ...



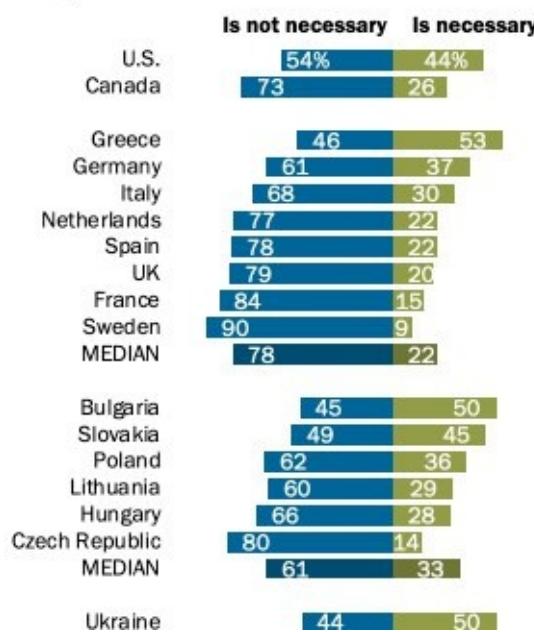
Note: Percentages are medians based on 34 countries.

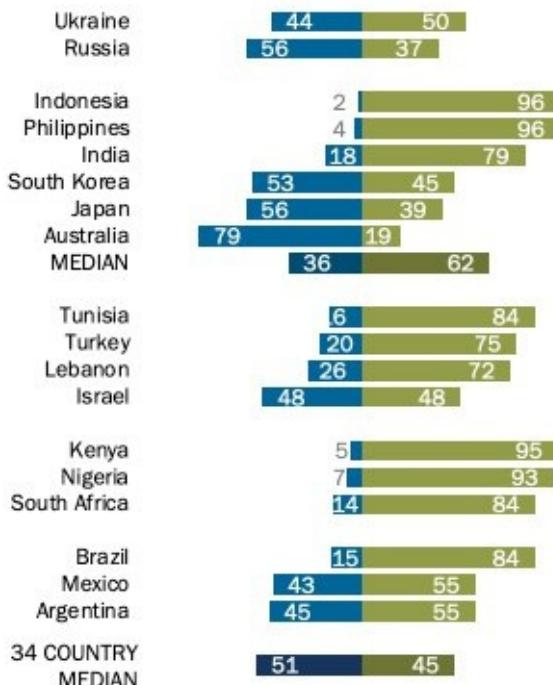
Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey, Q30, Q66a-b & Q85.

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## Most in Western Europe say belief in God not needed to be moral

% who say belief in God \_\_ in order to be moral and have good values





Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey, Q30.

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## Connection between belief in God and morality over time

% who say it is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values

	2002	2019	Change
	%	%	
Bulgaria	33	50	+17
Russia	26	37	+11
Japan	29	39	+10
Mexico	61	55	-6
Turkey	84	75	-9
Ukraine	61	50	-11
South Korea	56	45	-11
U.S.	58	44	-14

Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.

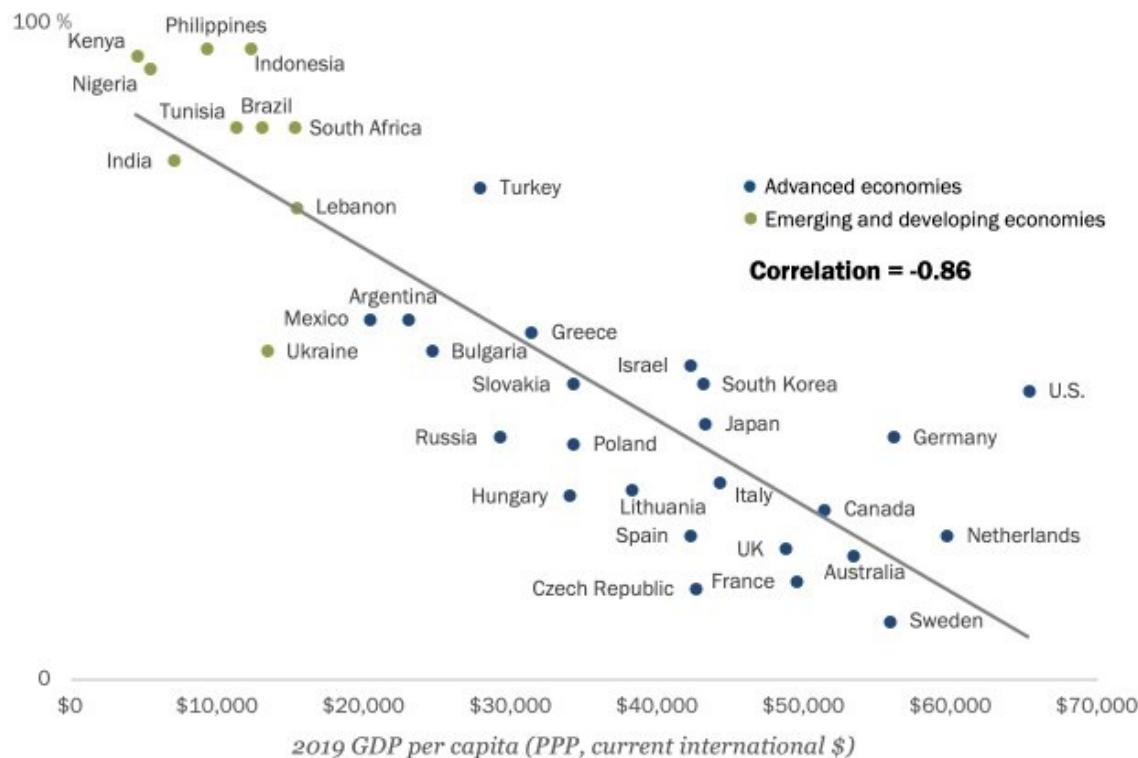
Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey, Q30.

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## Countries with higher GDP per capita less likely to tie belief in God to morality

% who say it is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values



Note: Figures for gross domestic product per capita, measured by purchasing power parity (PPP) in current international \$ from the World Development Indicators database, World Bank. Data accessed July 6, 2020. For more details, see Appendix B.  
Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey, Q30.

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## Those with higher incomes less likely to see belief in God as necessary

% who say it is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values

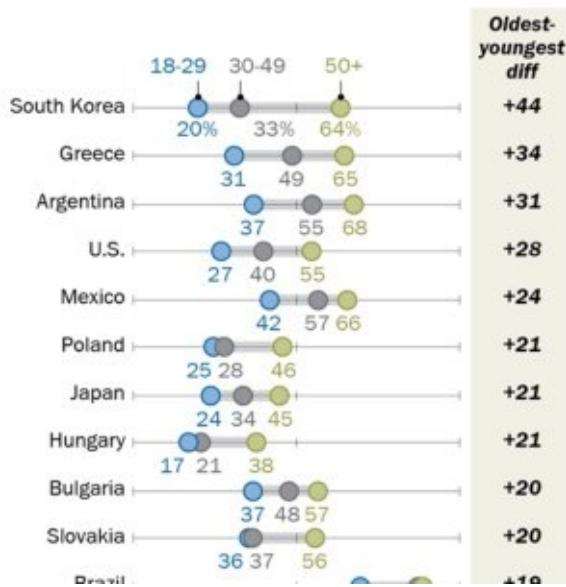
	Lower income %	Higher income %	Diff
U.S.	56	32	<b>-24</b>
Israel	64	42	<b>-22</b>
Argentina	68	48	<b>-20</b>
Bulgaria	58	39	<b>-19</b>
Hungary	37	18	<b>-19</b>
Lebanon	79	65	<b>-14</b>
Poland	43	29	<b>-14</b>
Canada	33	20	<b>-13</b>
Slovakia	56	44	<b>-12</b>
Germany	43	31	<b>-12</b>
Spain	28	16	<b>-12</b>
Australia	25	13	<b>-12</b>
Mexico	60	48	<b>-12</b>
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Mexico	60	48	<b>-12</b>
Tunisia	91	80	<b>-11</b>
Russia	43	32	<b>-11</b>
Italy	35	24	<b>-11</b>
Netherlands	27	16	<b>-11</b>
UK	25	14	<b>-11</b>
Greece	59	49	<b>-10</b>
Ukraine	57	47	<b>-10</b>
Sweden	14	4	<b>-10</b>
Turkey	80	71	<b>-9</b>
South Korea	49	40	<b>-9</b>
Lithuania	34	25	<b>-9</b>
Czech Rep.	22	13	<b>-9</b>
France	19	10	<b>-9</b>

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. Respondents with a household income below the approximate country median are considered lower income. Those with an income at or above the approximate country median are considered higher income.  
Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey, Q30.

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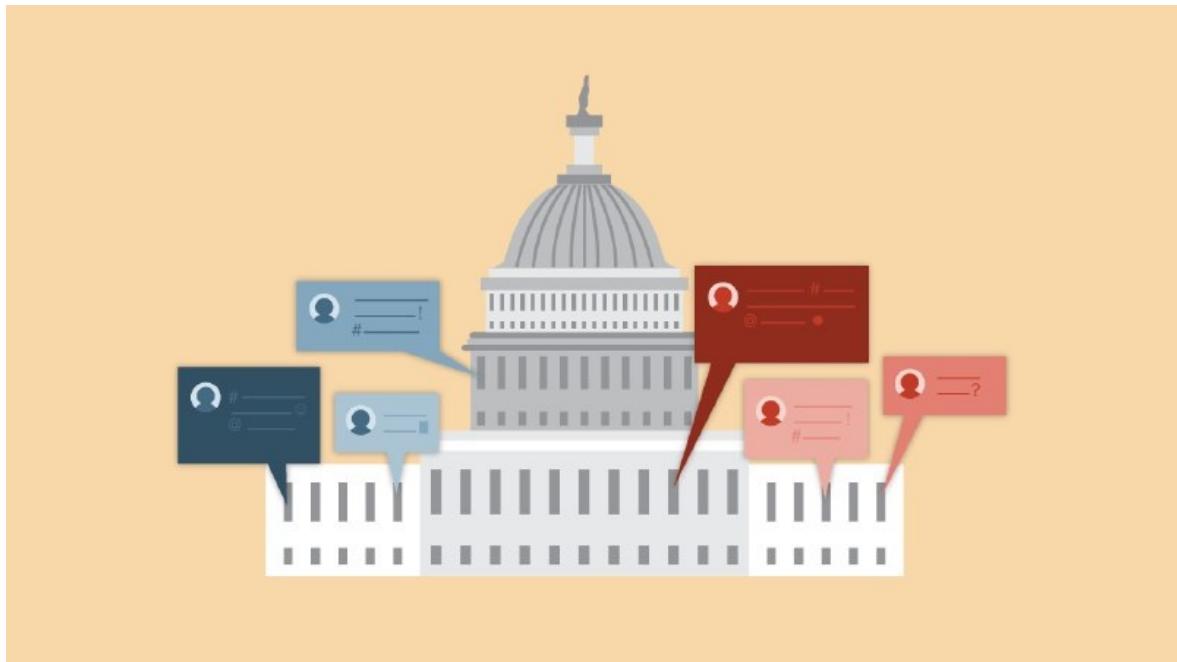
## **Wide age gaps in most countries on whether belief in God is morally necessary**

*% who say it is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values*



Is Belief in God Necessary for Good Values? Global Survey on Religion and Morality | Pew Research Center [source](#)

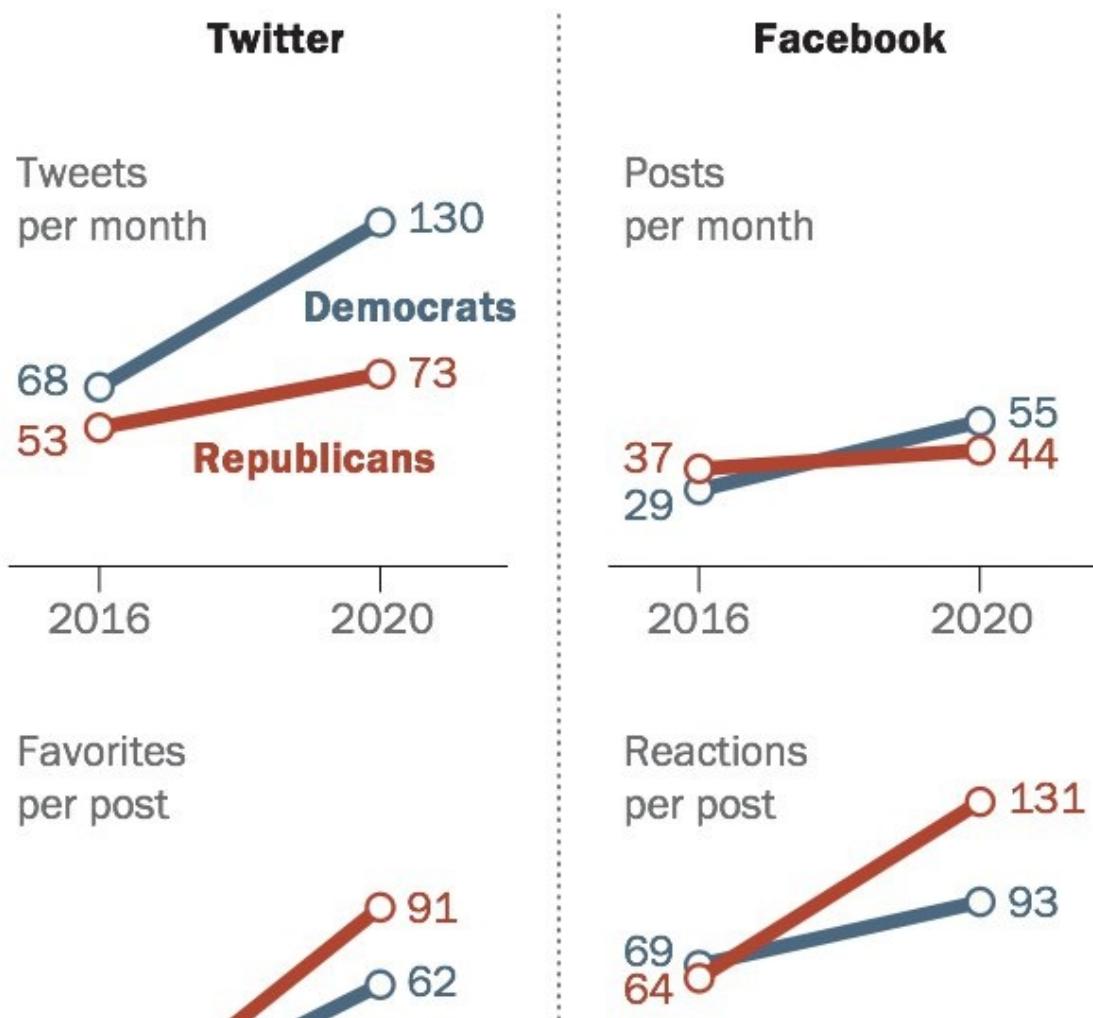
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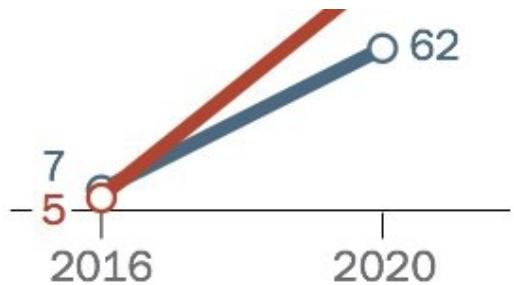


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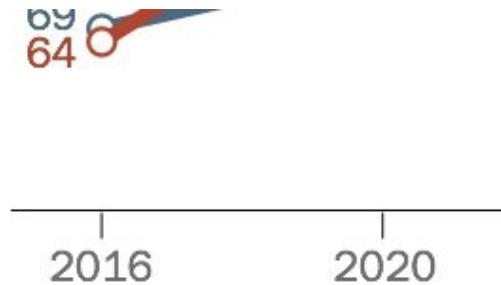
## **Median GOP lawmaker now gets more audience engagement than median Democrat on both Facebook and Twitter**

*Median member of Congress' average \_\_\_\_ in the first five months of 2016 and 2020*

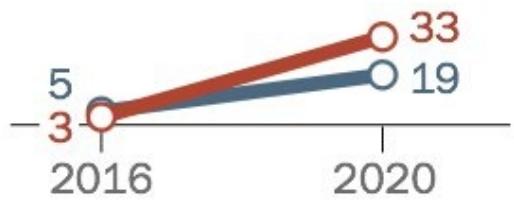




Retweets  
per post



Shares  
per post



Note: “Reactions” on Facebook include likes and other reactions (“love,” “angry,” etc.). Retweets from other accounts not included in analysis of favorites or retweets.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of congressional social media data from the Twitter API, Facebook Graph API and CrowdTangle, Jan. 1, 2015-May 31, 2020.

“Congress Soars to New Heights on Social Media”

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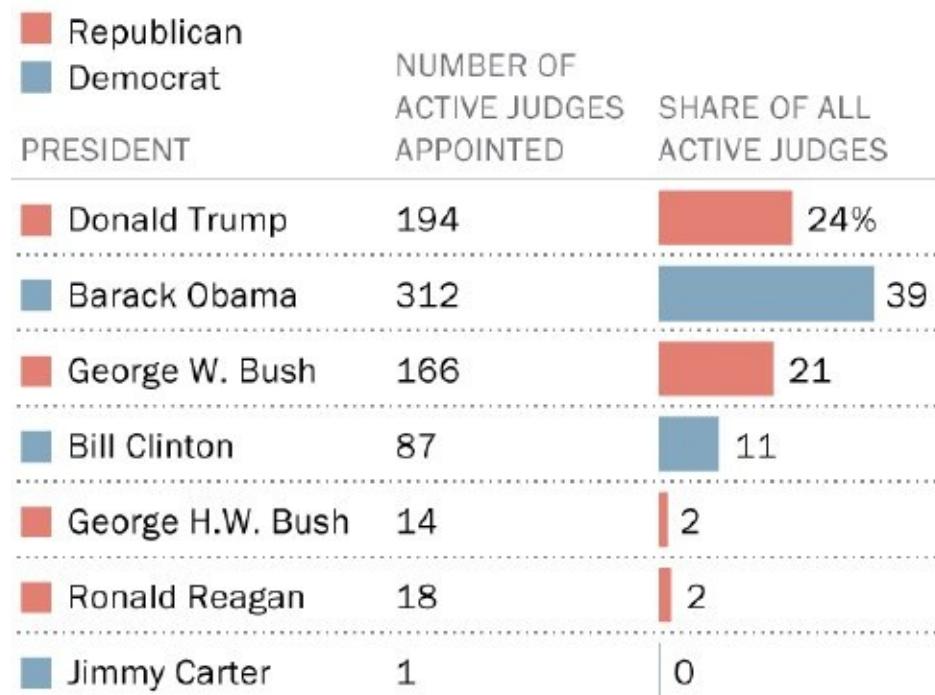
How Congress Uses Facebook and Twitter | Pew Research Center [source](#)

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## Trump has appointed nearly a quarter of all active federal judges

*Active federal judges appointed by each president as of July 7, 2020*



Note: Excludes judges confirmed to certain specialized or territorial courts. One federal appeals court judge, Roger Gregory, received a recess appointment from Bill Clinton and was reappointed to the same position by George W. Bush. He is counted under Bush's total only.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of Federal Judicial Center data.

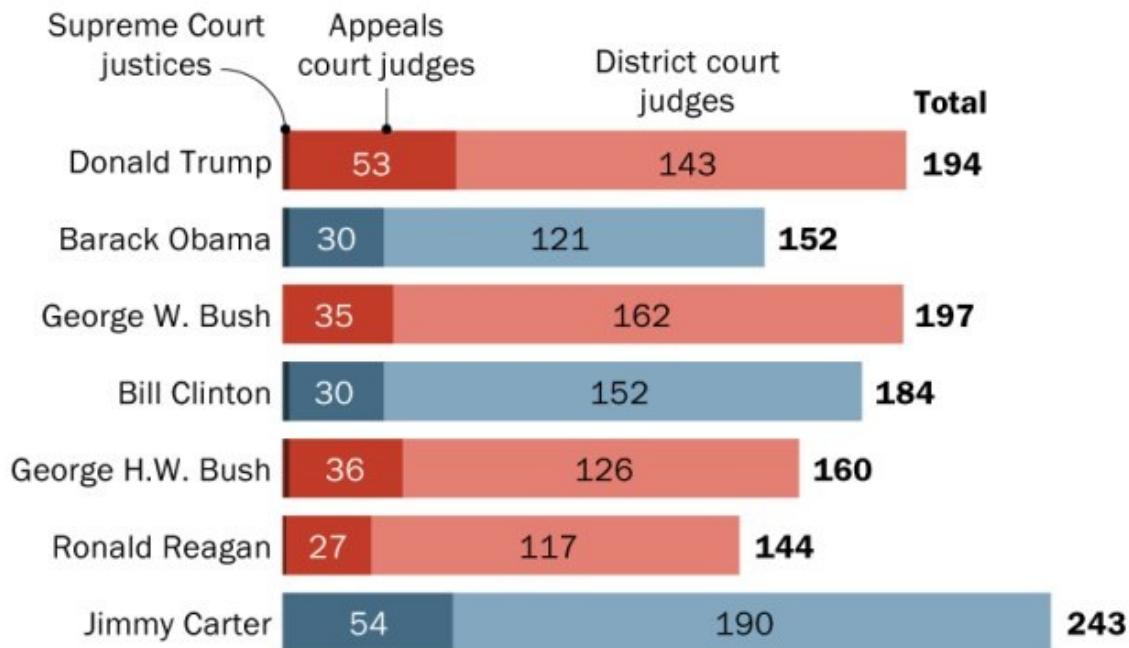
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## **Trump has appointed more appeals court judges so far in his tenure than any president since Carter**

*Federal judges confirmed by Senate through July 7 of each president's fourth year in office*



Note: Data as of July 7, 2020. Excludes judges confirmed to certain specialized or territorial courts. Judges confirmed to multiple positions, such as those first appointed to a district court and later elevated to an appeals court, are counted separately for each position, but only once in each president's total.  
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of Federal Judicial Center data.

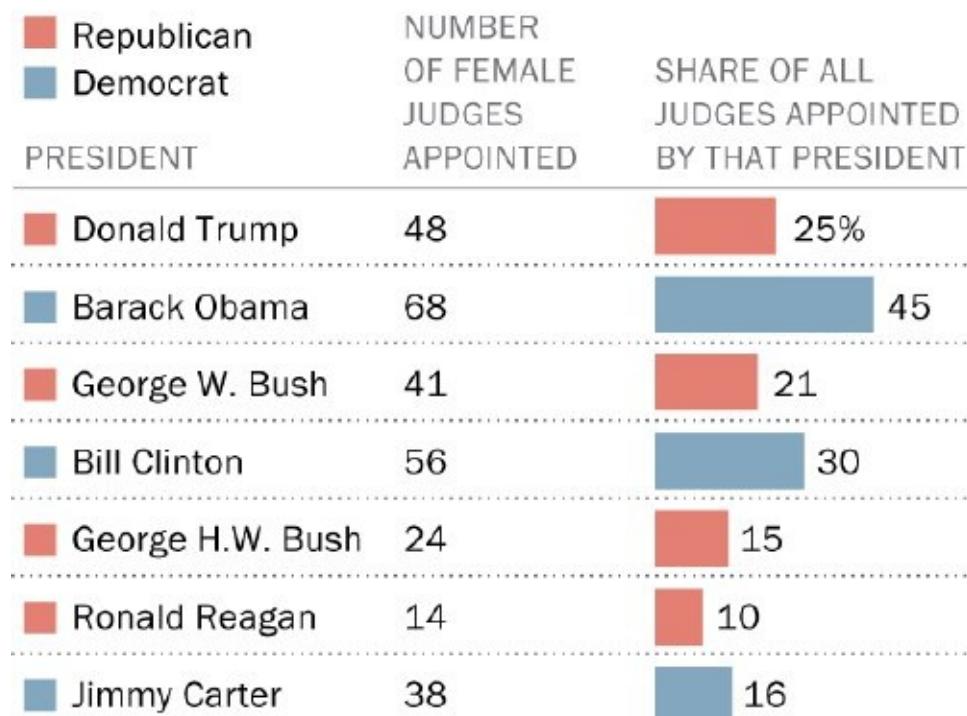
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## **Women account for one-in-four federal judges appointed by Trump**

*Female federal judges confirmed by Senate through July 7 of each president's fourth year in office*



Note: Data as of July 7, 2020. Excludes judges confirmed to certain specialized or territorial courts.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of Federal Judicial Center data.

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## Trump trails recent predecessors in appointing nonwhite federal judges

Federal judges confirmed by Senate through July 7 of each president's fourth year in office, by race/ethnicity

PRESIDENT	JUDGES	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	ASIAN	OTHER	TOTAL NONWHITE	% NONWHITE
Donald Trump	194	165	8	8	12	1	29	15%
Barack Obama	152	98	27	17	9	1	54	36
George W. Bush	197	161	15	20	1	0	36	18
Bill Clinton	184	133	35	12	3	1	51	28
George H.W. Bush	160	145	10	5	0	0	15	9
Ronald Reagan	144	134	2	7	1	0	10	7
Jimmy Carter	243	193	32	15	2	1	50	21

Note: Data as of July 7, 2020. Totals exclude judges confirmed to certain specialized or territorial courts. White, Black and Asian Americans include only single-race non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race. "Other" includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders and those who are multiracial or multiethnic.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of Federal Judicial Center data.

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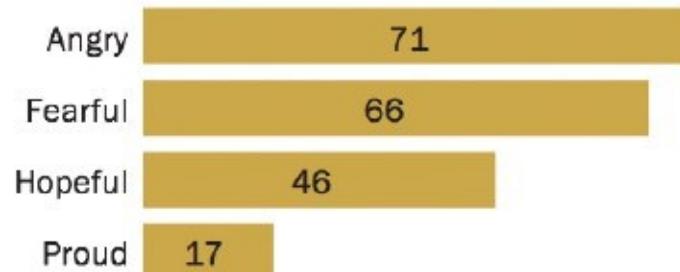
How Trump compares with other recent presidents in appointing federal judges  
[source](#)

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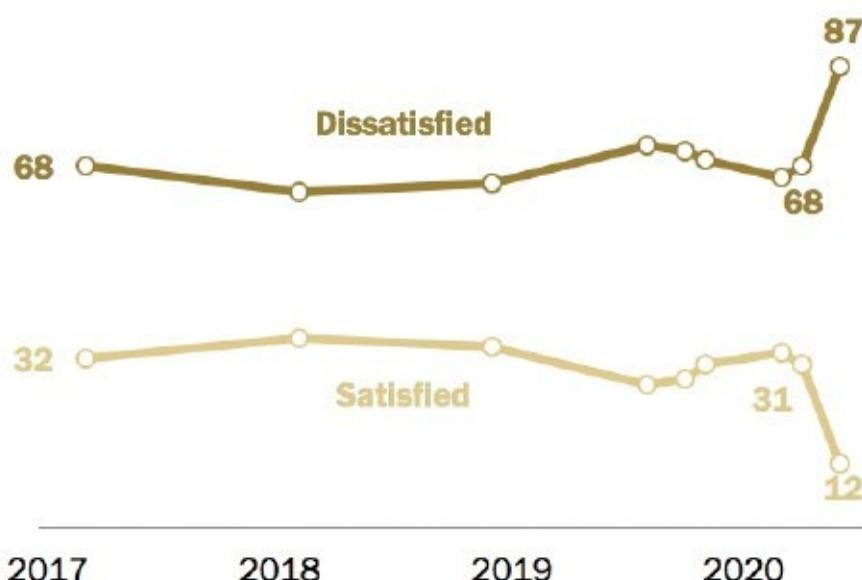
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## **Majorities feel anger, fear with state of nation; few feel proud**

*% who say, in thinking about the state of the country these days, they feel ...*



*% who say they are \_\_\_ with the way things are going in this country today*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 16-22, 2020.

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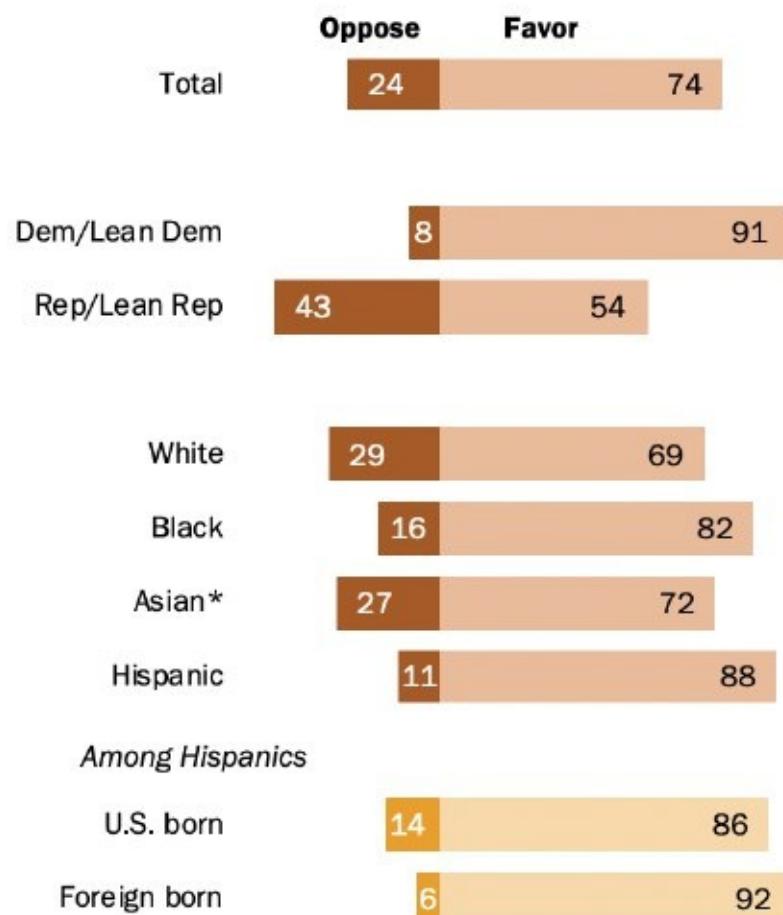
Trump Trails Biden on Most Personal Traits, Major Issues | Pew Research Center [source](#)

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## **Most Americans support granting legal status to immigrants who were brought to the U.S. illegally as children**

*% who say they \_\_\_\_ Congress passing a law granting permanent legal status to immigrants who came to U.S. illegally when they were children*



\*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. White, black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 4-10, 2020.

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## Where DACA recipients lived in 2019

Metropolitan areas with the largest number of immigrants enrolled in Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)



Note: Only top 20 metropolitan areas shown. Includes only active DACA recipients as of Dec. 31, 2019. The size of the circles is proportional to the number of DACA recipients in each city.

Source: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

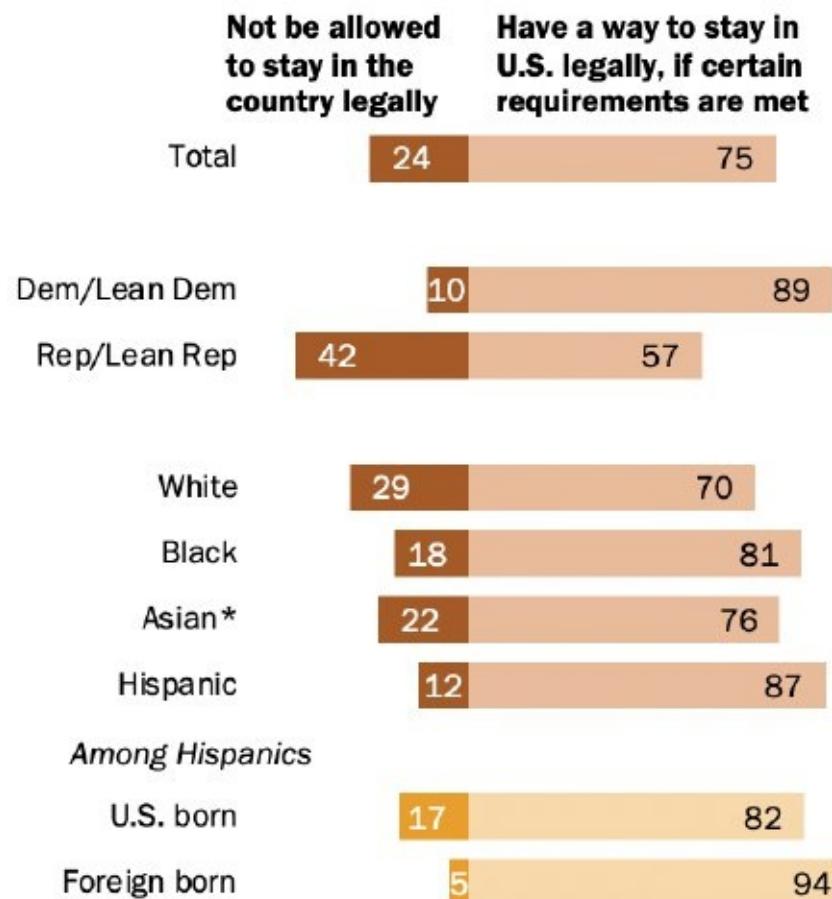
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## **Three-quarters of Americans say undocumented immigrants should be allowed to stay in the U.S. legally**

*% who say undocumented immigrants who are now living in the U.S. should ...*



\*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. White, black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 4-10, 2020.

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Americans broadly support legal status for immigrants brought to the U.S. illegally as children [source](#)

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Telegraph

How Congress Uses Facebook and Twitter | Pew Research Center

To conduct this analysis, Pew Research Center collected every Facebook post and tweet created by every official and unofficial account maintained by every voting member of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives between Jan. 1, 2015, and May 31, 2020....

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[telegra.ph/How-Trump-compares-with-other-recent-presidents-in-appointing-federal-judges-08-23](https://telegra.ph/How-Trump-compares-with-other-recent-presidents-in-appointing-federal-judges-08-23)

Telegraph

How Trump compares with other recent presidents in appointing federal judges  
President Donald Trump has made big changes to the federal judiciary since taking office in 2017. Trump has appointed two Supreme Court justices – Neil Gorsuch and Brett Kavanaugh – as well as nearly 200 other judges with lifetime appointments to lower federal...

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[telegra.ph/Trump-Trails-Biden-on-Most-Personal-Traits-Major-Issues--Pew-Research-Center-08-23](https://telegra.ph/Trump-Trails-Biden-on-Most-Personal-Traits-Major-Issues--Pew-Research-Center-08-23)

Telegraph

Trump Trails Biden on Most Personal Traits, Major Issues | Pew Research Center

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand how Americans are viewing national conditions and the upcoming 2020 presidential election. For this analysis, we surveyed 4,708 U.S. adults in June 2020. Everyone who took part is a member of Pew Research...

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America's Great Divide | [Part 1](#) | [Part 2](#)

YouTube

America's Great Divide, Part 1 (full film) | FRONTLINE

An investigation into America's increasingly bitter, divided and toxic politics.

Part One of the documentary traces how Barack Obama's promise of unity collapsed as increasing racial, cultural and political divisions laid the groundwork for the rise of Donald...

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[telegra.ph/How-removing-unauthorized-immigrants-from-census-statistics-could-affect-House-reapportionment-08-23](#)

Telegraph

How removing unauthorized immigrants from census statistics could affect House reapportionment

Since the first census of the United States in 1790, counts that include both citizens and noncitizens have been used to apportion seats in the House of Representatives, with states gaining or losing based on population change over the previous decade. If...

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[telegra.ph/Americans-broadly-support-legal-status-for-immigrants-brought-to-the-US-illegally-as-children-08-23](#)

Telegraph

Americans broadly support legal status for immigrants brought to the U.S. illegally as children

About three-quarters of U.S. adults say they favor granting permanent legal status to immigrants who came illegally to the United States when they were children, with the strongest support coming from Democrats and Hispanics, according to a Pew Research Center...

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[telegra.ph/Financial-and-health-impacts-of-COVID-19-vary-widely-by-race-and-ethnicity-08-24](https://www.telegraph.co.uk/Financial-and-health-impacts-of-COVID-19-vary-widely-by-race-and-ethnicity-08-24)

Telegraph

Financial and health impacts of COVID-19 vary widely by race and ethnicity  
The coronavirus outbreak has altered life in the United States in many ways, but  
in key respects it has affected black and Hispanic Americans more than others.  
The financial shocks of the outbreak have hit Hispanic and black Americans  
especially hard. When...

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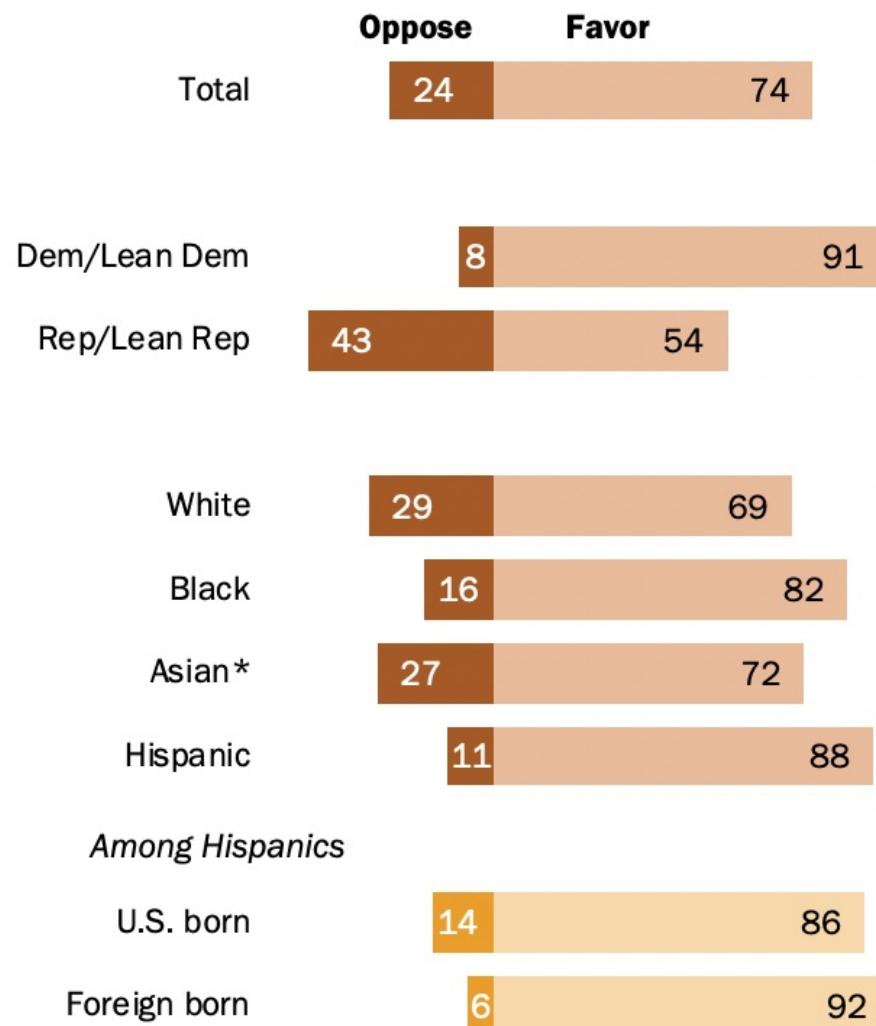
# **Americans broadly support legal status for immigrants brought to the U.S. illegally as children**

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## Most Americans support granting legal status to immigrants who were brought to the U.S. illegally as children

*% who say they \_\_\_\_ Congress passing a law granting permanent legal status to immigrants who came to U.S. illegally when they were children*



\*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. White, black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 4-10, 2020.

About three-quarters of U.S. adults say they favor granting permanent legal status to immigrants who came illegally to the United States when they were children, with the strongest support coming from Democrats and Hispanics, according to a Pew Research Center survey conducted June 4-10, 2020.

As the U.S. Supreme Court weighs the future of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program (or DACA), 74% of Americans favor a law that would provide permanent legal status to immigrants who came to the U.S. illegally as children, while 24% are opposed. As with other immigration issues, some of the sharpest differences in these views are between Democrats and Republicans. While 91% of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents favor granting legal status to immigrants who came to the U.S. illegally as children, about half of Republicans and Republican leaners (54%) say the same.

Support also varies by race and ethnicity. About nine-in-ten Hispanics (88%) say they favor granting legal status to immigrants who came to the U.S. illegally as children, with similar shares of U.S.-born and immigrant Hispanics saying so. Smaller majorities of black (82%), Asian American (72%) and white (69%) adults say the same.

To examine the public's attitudes on whether undocumented immigrants should be allowed to stay in the U.S. legally, we surveyed 9,654 U.S. adults from June 4 to 10, 2020. Everyone who took part is a member of Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the ATP's methodology. Here are the questions asked for this report, along with responses, and its methodology.

### **A closer look at DACA enrollees**

As of the end of 2019, about 649,000 immigrants have work permits and protection from deportation under DACA. To qualify for the program, enrollees must have met a variety of conditions, such as entering the U.S. before their 16th birthday and not being convicted of certain crimes.

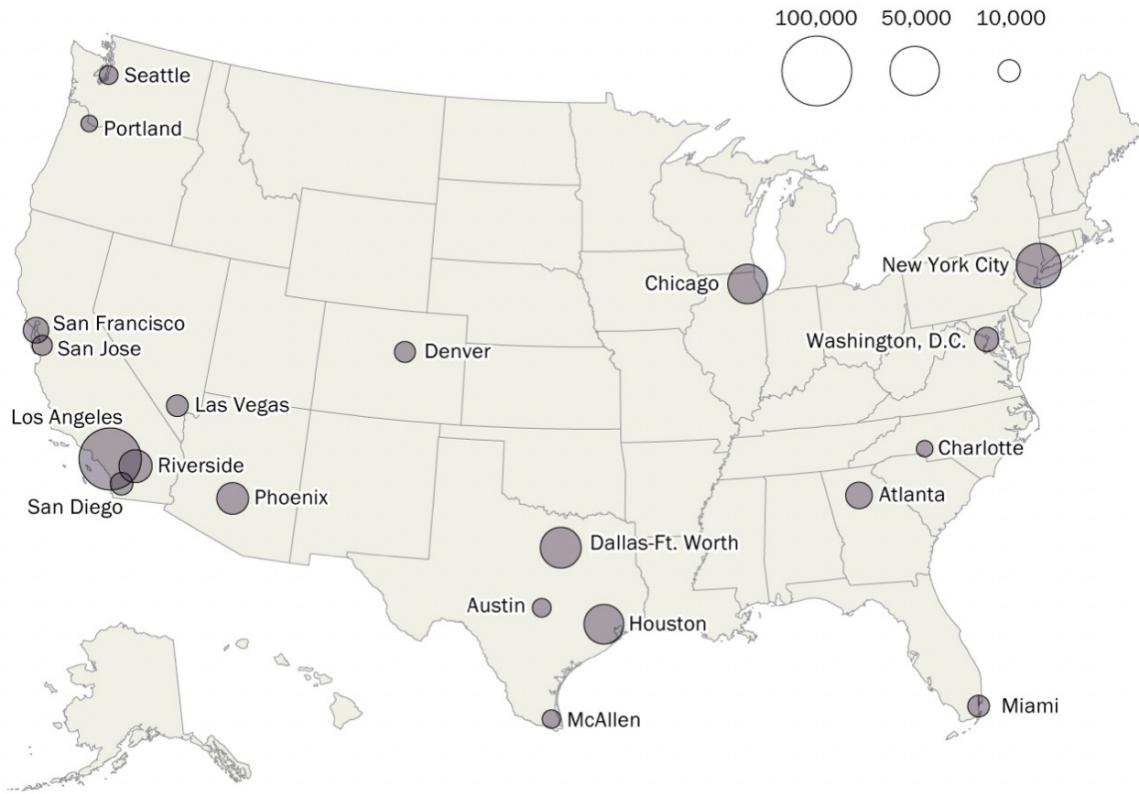
Nearly all DACA recipients (about 96%) were born in the Latin America and Caribbean region, according to an analysis of data from the Department of Homeland Security. Mexico (521,440) was by far the top birth country, followed by El Salvador (25,050), Guatemala (16,970) and Honduras (15,570). After Latin America and the Caribbean, the next-largest share of DACA enrollees came from Asia (3%). The top Asian countries of origin included South Korea (6,280), Philippines (3,320) and India (2,290).

DACA enrollees, a group sometimes called “Dreamers,” are dispersed across all 50 states and the District of Columbia, but just six states account for more than half of the total: California (184,880), Texas (107,020), Illinois (34,150), New York (28,560), Florida (25,090) and North Carolina (24,230).

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## Where DACA recipients lived in 2019

Metropolitan areas with the largest number of immigrants enrolled in Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)



Note: Only top 20 metropolitan areas shown. Includes only active DACA recipients as of Dec. 31, 2019. The size of the circles is proportional to the number of DACA recipients in each city.

Source: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

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About six-in-ten DACA enrollees live in just 20 U.S. metropolitan areas. The Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim area (80,540) has the most DACA recipients, nearly twice as many as in the New York-Newark-Jersey City metro area (41,800). The next largest metro areas for DACA recipients are Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington (34,980), Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land (32,790) and Chicago-Naperville-Elgin (32,550).

Demographically, women slightly outnumber men among DACA recipients (53% vs. 47%). Meanwhile, the average age of a DACA recipient is 26; about two-thirds of enrollees (67%) are between the ages of 21 and 30.

**Most Americans favor a pathway to legal status for all undocumented**

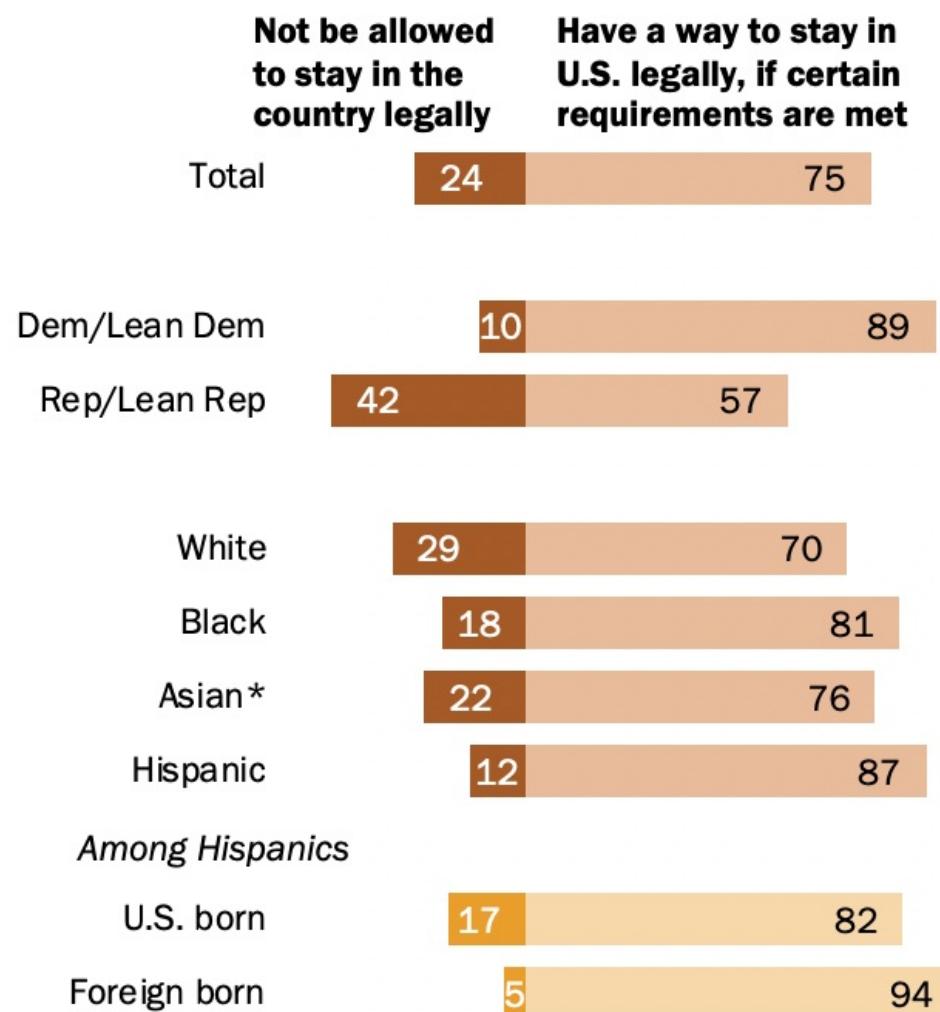
## **immigrants**

In the Center's new survey, Americans also express support for finding a way for *all* undocumented immigrants – not just those brought to the country as children – to stay in the U.S. legally.

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## **Three-quarters of Americans say undocumented immigrants should be allowed to stay in the U.S. legally**

*% who say undocumented immigrants who are now living in the U.S. should ...*



\*Asian adults were interviewed in English only.

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. White, black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 4-10, 2020.

Overall, three-quarters of adults say there should be a way for undocumented immigrants living in the U.S. to stay in the country legally if certain conditions are met. Majorities in both party coalitions express support, but Democrats are again much more likely than Republicans to do so (89% vs. 57%). These views are little changed from August 2019.

Among Hispanics, more immigrants (94%) than the U.S. born (82%) support allowing undocumented immigrants to stay in the U.S. legally. Majorities of black (81%), Asian (76%) and white adults (70%) also express support.

The number of undocumented, or unauthorized, immigrants living in the U.S. stood at 10.5 million in 2017, down from a peak of 12.2 million in 2007, according to Pew Research Center estimates. Just under half of the nation's unauthorized immigrants are from Mexico.

*Note: Here are the questions asked for this report, along with responses, and its methodology.*

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Jens Manuel Krogstad

*is a senior writer/editor focusing on Hispanics, immigration and demographics at Pew Research Center. POSTS BIO TWITTER EMAIL*

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# Financial and health impacts of COVID-19 vary widely by race and ethnicity

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The coronavirus outbreak has altered life in the United States in many ways, but in key respects it has affected black and Hispanic Americans more than others.

The financial shocks of the outbreak have hit Hispanic and black Americans especially hard. When it comes to public health, black Americans appear to account for a larger share of COVID-19 hospitalizations nationally than their share of the population. And in New York City, death rates per 100,000 people are highest among blacks and Hispanics.

As the coronavirus sweeps through the country, Pew Research Center has been surveying Americans to explore its impact on their lives. The surveys have revealed notable racial and ethnic differences in experiences with the illness or death of loved ones, as well as job losses and pay cuts. There is also new evidence of long-standing differences among racial and ethnic groups, in some cases tied to underlying economic, geographic and health circumstances.

Here are some key findings about race, ethnicity and the COVID-19 outbreak, drawn from surveys conducted during the first months of the crisis.

This post is based on findings from two Pew Research Center surveys. The Center surveyed 11,537 U.S. adults from March 19 to 24, 2020, about economic, health and other worries as the coronavirus began to spread in the U.S. The Center then surveyed 4,917 U.S. adults from April 7 to 12, 2020, about economic issues and health concerns during the outbreak.

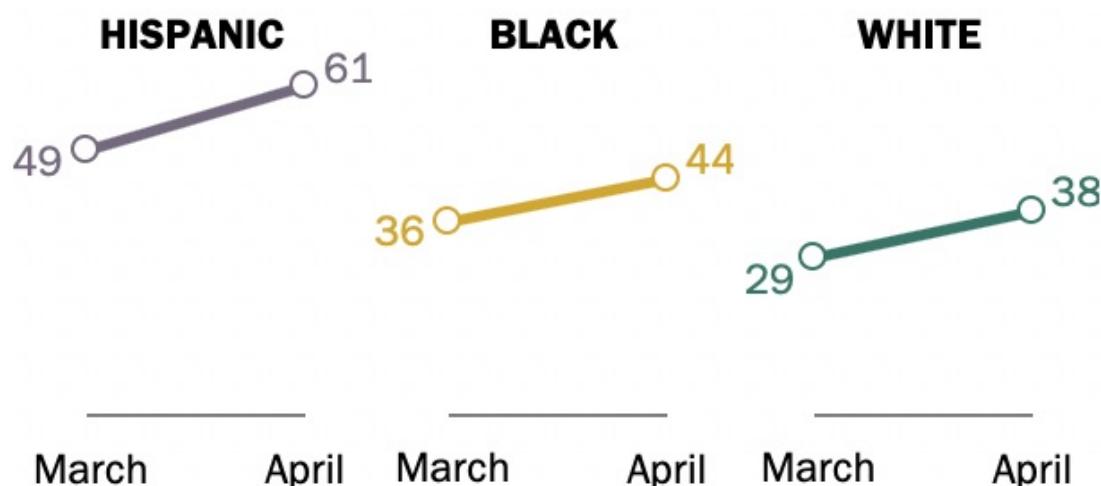
Everyone who took part in both surveys is a member of Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The surveys are weighted to be representative

of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the ATP's methodology.

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## **Hispanic and black Americans have been hardest hit in COVID-19 wage, job losses; most do not have rainy day funds**

*% saying they or someone in their household has lost a job or taken a pay cut due to the corona virus outbreak*



*% who said in April they do not have rainy day funds to cover expenses for three months in case of emergency*



Note: Whites and blacks include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Share of respondents who didn't provide an answer not shown.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted March 19-24 and April 7-12, 2020.

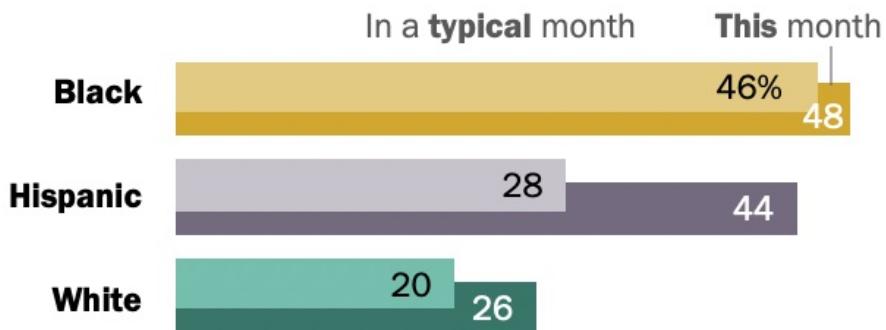
**1 Job and wage losses due to COVID-19 have hit Hispanic adults the hardest.** Some 61% of Hispanic Americans and 44% of black Americans said in April that they or someone in their household had experienced a job or wage loss due to the coronavirus outbreak, compared with 38% of white adults. These shares were up from a March survey, when 49% of Hispanics, 36% of blacks and 29% of whites said their household had experienced a job or wage loss.**2 Most black and Hispanic Americans do not have financial reserves to cover expenses in case of an emergency.** In the April survey, nearly three-quarters of black (73%) and Hispanic adults (70%) said they did not have emergency funds to cover three months of expenses; around half of white adults (47%) said the same. The vast majority of black and Hispanic adults without financial reserves also said they would not be able to cover their expenses for three months by borrowing money, using savings or selling assets.

In the same survey, 57% of black adults and 51% of Hispanic adults said the federal aid package passed in response to COVID-19 would help their household at least a fair amount. Some 43% of white adults said the same.

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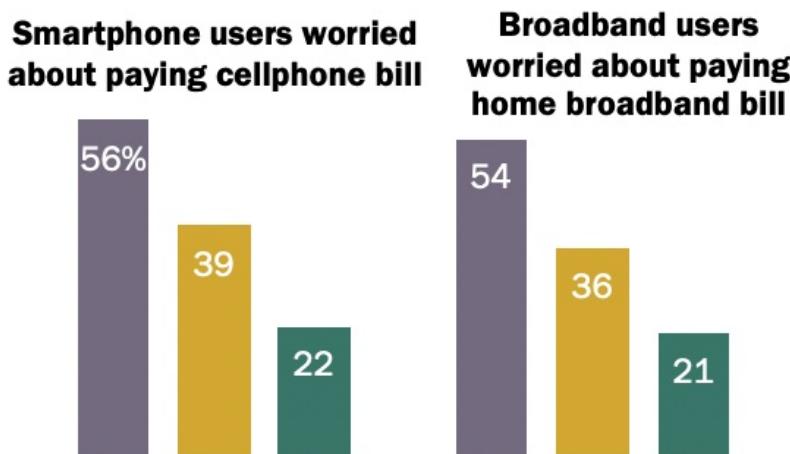
## **Blacks and Hispanics most likely to have trouble paying bills**

*% who said in April that they cannot pay all of their bills in full ...*



*% of smartphone and home broadband users who said in April they worry **a lot** or **some** about paying their bills over the next few months for ...*

■ Hispanic ■ Black ■ White



Note: Whites and blacks include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Share of respondents who didn't provide an answer not shown.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted March 19-24 and April 7-12, 2020.

**3The COVID-19 economic downturn has made it harder for some Americans to pay their monthly bills.** Black (48%) and Hispanic adults (44%) were more likely than white adults (26%) to say they “cannot pay some bills or can only make partial payments on some of them this month,” according to the April survey. For Hispanics, this was a considerably greater share than the 28% who said they have trouble paying their bills in a *typical* month. These concerns extended to paying cellphone and home broadband bills. Hispanic and black adults who use these technologies were more likely than white users to say they worry a lot or some about paying bills for these services.

**4There are sharp racial and ethnic differences in personal experiences with COVID-19 and in concerns about spreading or catching the virus.** In the April survey, about one-in-four black adults (27%) said they personally knew someone who had been hospitalized or died as a result of having COVID-19, roughly double the shares who said this among Hispanic or white adults (13% each). At the same time, Hispanic Americans expressed greater concern than other groups about contracting COVID-19 and requiring hospitalization. Hispanics were also more likely than blacks or whites to be worried that they might unknowingly spread COVID-19 to others; about two-thirds of all adults said they were at least somewhat concerned about doing this.

**5Hispanic and black Americans are more likely than white adults to say cellphone tracking is acceptable in efforts to fight the virus.** Two-thirds (66%) of Hispanic adults and 56% of black adults said in April that it is at least somewhat acceptable for the government to use people’s cellphones to track the location of those who have tested positive for the coronavirus; about half of white Americans (47%) said the same. Hispanic (55%) and black adults (45%) were also more likely than white adults (31%) to say it is very or somewhat acceptable for the government to track the location of people’s cellphones to ensure people are complying with experts’ advice on limiting social contact during the outbreak. The findings come as some governments have considered employing technology to help with monitoring and tracking the spread of the virus.

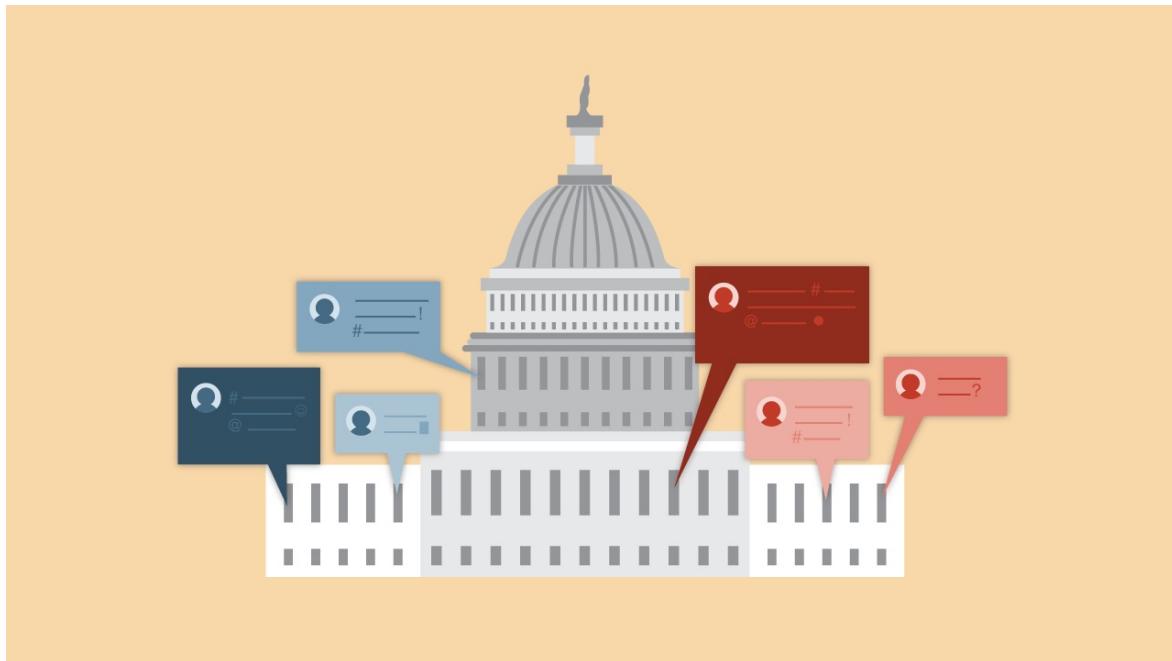
Despite their greater support for cellphone tracking in this context, 62% of blacks and 47% of Hispanics still said in April that cellphone tracking will not make much of a difference in limiting the spread of COVID-19.

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# How Congress Uses Facebook and Twitter | Pew Research Center

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To conduct this analysis, Pew Research Center collected every Facebook post and tweet created by every official and unofficial account maintained by every voting member of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives between Jan. 1, 2015, and May 31, 2020. The resulting dataset contains nearly 1.5 million Facebook posts from 1,388 congressional Facebook accounts and over 3.3 million tweets from 1,362 congressional Twitter accounts.

Researchers identified every account used by members of Congress by building upon a preexisting list with original searches. The analysis includes official, campaign and personal accounts, all of which are public-facing and can be followed or viewed by any user on these platforms. After identifying the accounts, researchers used the Facebook Graph API, the Twitter API and CrowdTangle (a public insights tool owned by Facebook) to download the posts. Finally, the team used a variety of methods to identify duplicate posts and process the data for analysis. These steps are described in greater detail in the

report Methodology.

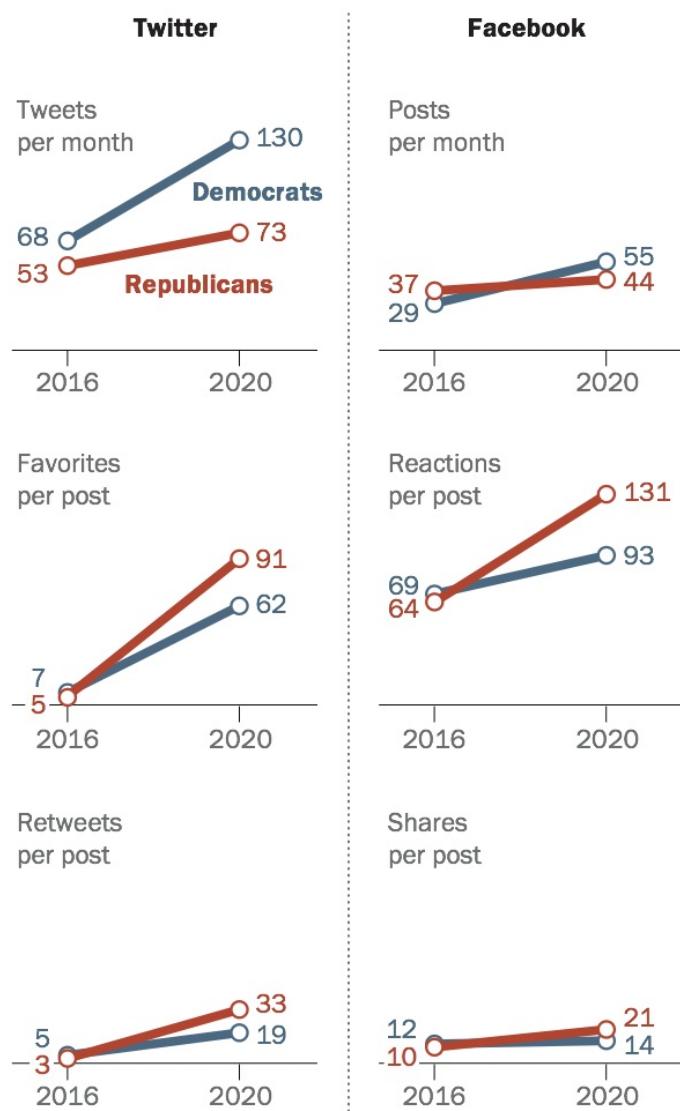
As social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter have become ingrained in political and popular culture, a new Pew Research Center analysis of every tweet and Facebook post from members of Congress since 2015 finds that the congressional social media landscape has undergone vast changes in recent years.

These shifts have been especially pronounced on Twitter. Compared with a similar time period in 2016, the typical member of Congress now tweets nearly twice as often (81% more), has nearly three times as many followers and receives more than six times as many retweets on their average post. On Facebook, the typical member of Congress produces 48% more posts and has increased their total number of followers and average shares by half.

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## Median GOP lawmaker now gets more audience engagement than median Democrat on both Facebook and Twitter

*Median member of Congress' average \_\_\_\_ in the first five months of 2016 and 2020*



Note: “Reactions” on Facebook include likes and other reactions (“love,” “angry,” etc.). Retweets from other accounts not included in analysis of favorites or retweets.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of congressional social media data from the Twitter API, Facebook Graph API and CrowdTangle, Jan. 1, 2015-May 31, 2020.

“Congress Soars to New Heights on Social Media”

Social media use by members of Congress – and the online audience’s response to those communications – fluctuates in real time and varies based on the issues and events of the day. But underlying this constant churn, there have been notable changes in how lawmakers of each party use social media and interact with the Twitter and Facebook audiences more broadly.

Today, Democratic members tend to post more often and have more followers on Twitter. Relative to the typical (median) Republican member of Congress, the typical Democratic member has over 17,000 more followers on Twitter and posts nearly twice as many tweets in a typical month (130 vs. 73), differences that have grown substantially in the last four years. On Facebook, the typical member of each party has a similar number of followers and much smaller differences in posting volume.

These differences may to some degree reflect differences in the demographic compositions of the two platforms. A 2019 survey by the Center found that 62% of U.S. adults who use Twitter identify as Democrats or political independents who lean toward the Democratic Party, compared with 50% of U.S. adults who use Facebook.

But although the median Democratic lawmaker is more active on both platforms, through the first five months of 2020 the typical Republican received greater levels of audience engagement (as measured by reactions, shares, favorites and retweets) on both Facebook and Twitter.

In most cases this report characterizes social media activity by members of Congress in terms of averages and totals based on the median representative. When examining a particular party or timeframe, researchers first compute the relevant statistic for each member – such as their total number of posts or their average reactions and shares per post – and then select the representative in the middle (the 50th percentile).

When viewed as a simple total or average, many social media metrics (such as posting volume or audience engagement statistics) can be skewed by a small number of particularly prolific or popular users in a way that obscures the day-to-day reality of the majority. Therefore, the median serves as a useful baseline for measuring the behavior of the “typical” member of Congress and tracking widespread trends across Congress as a whole. As such, the words “median” and

“typical” lawmaker are used interchangeably throughout the report.

But the report focuses at times on the behaviors of all lawmakers from a particular party or a subset of highly active members in order to highlight the extremes of congressional social media use.

Among the key themes from this analysis:

**A small group of lawmakers with extremely large followings dominate the congressional social media narrative.** As is true of both ordinary Twitter users and legislators in other countries, the majority of audience engagement goes to a small group of lawmakers with extremely large followings. In the 116th Congress, the 10% of members with the most followers on Facebook and Twitter have received more than three-quarters of all favorites, reactions, shares and retweets on these platforms. For example, tweets from members of Congress received about 1.1 billion favorites since January 2019 – and 907 million of those favorites went to just 10% of members.

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## In 116th Congress, the 10% most followed members receive the bulk of audience engagement

*% of \_\_\_ that were generated by the top 10% most followed members of the 116th Congress on ...*

### Twitter



Of 1 million total **tweets**

### Facebook



Of 467,000 total **posts**

84%

Of 1.1 billion **favorites**

78%

Of 275 million **reactions**

81%

Of 274 million **retweets**

81%

Of 61 million **shares**

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of congressional social media data from the Twitter API, Facebook Graph API and CrowdTangle, Jan. 1, 2019-May 31, 2020.

“Congress Soars to New Heights on Social Media”

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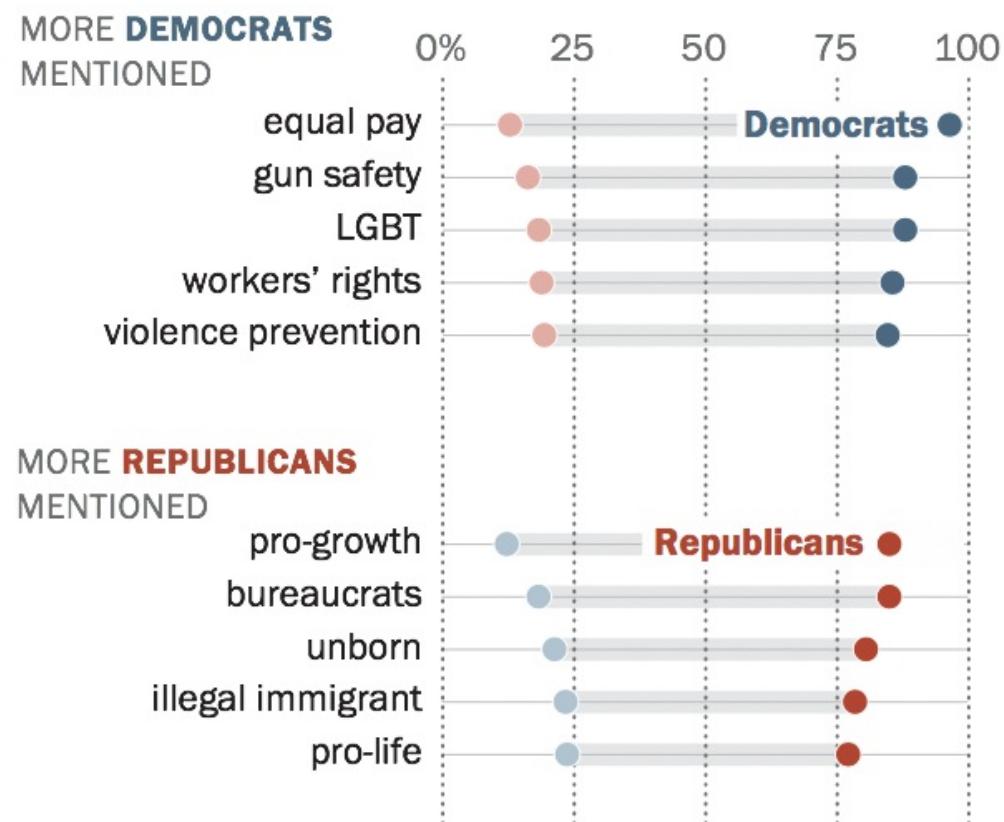
**Congress as a whole produces a vast amount of social media content each month.** As a collective, the 116th Congress maintains over 2,000 active official, campaign and personal accounts on Facebook and Twitter (not counting institutional accounts that periodically change hands, such as committee chair or leadership accounts) with over a quarter-billion total followers between them. In an average month in 2020 so far, these accounts produce more than 100,000

tweets and Facebook posts, which receive tens of millions of audience favorites, reactions, shares and retweets.

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## Certain terms, phrases common among members of one party but not the other

*% of members in each party that have ever mentioned  
on Twitter or Facebook*



Note: Chart shows the top five keywords based on how much more likely members of one party were to ever mention a keyword between 2015 and 2020, relative to the other party. Each word was mentioned by at least 10 members of the other party. For readability, terms are displayed in their most common original form. See Appendix B for additional results.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of congressional social media data from the Twitter API, Facebook Graph API and CrowdTangle, Jan. 1, 2015-May 31, 2020.

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**Mentions of political opponents and hot-button issues are tied to spikes in audience reaction for Democrats and Republicans alike.** Posts mentioning certain key terms or individuals are associated with above-average audience engagement in the form of favorites, reactions, shares and retweets. For instance, posts mentioning prominent figures associated with the other party (such as Democratic House Intelligence Committee Chairman Adam Schiff in the case of Republicans or Secretary of Education Betsy DeVos for Democrats) received a substantial boost in audience engagement relative to other posts.

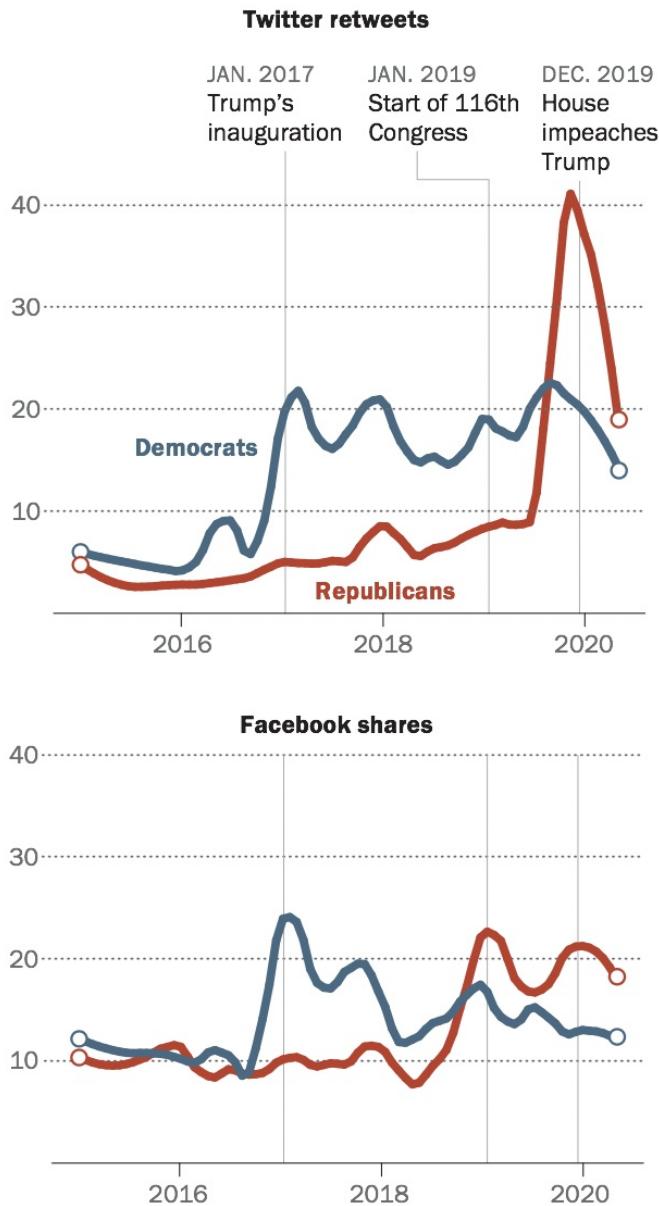
By and large, the terms with high levels of audience engagement among Democrats and Republicans are unique to members of that party. But certain issues and individuals receive an outsize response from audiences across the political spectrum. In particular, mentions of Supreme Court Justice Brett Kavanaugh during his confirmation hearings were associated with consistently higher engagement for members of both parties.

**Certain words and phrases are used almost exclusively by members of one party.** This collection of social media posts can also provide insights into the particular issues that are unique to each party. For instance, 96% of all Democrats – but just 13% of Republicans – have used the phrase “equal pay” on social media in the last five years. That phrase is one of the most distinctively Democratic phrases among members of Congress on social media. Meanwhile, the two most distinctive terms used by congressional Republicans over the last five years are “pro-growth” (used by 85% of Republicans and 12% of Democrats) and “bureaucrats” (used by 85% of Republicans and 18% of Democrats).

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## Engagement with lawmakers' social media posts has fluctuated over time

Average \_\_\_\_ for the median legislator's average post



Note: The lines show a smoothed estimate of the median member's number of retweets and shares per post. The median member of each party is identified within each month. Retweets from other accounts not included in analysis of favorites or retweets.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of congressional social media data from the Twitter API, Facebook Graph API and CrowdTangle, Jan. 1, 2015-May 31, 2020.

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**There have been striking ebbs and flows in the ways congressional social media use has unfolded over time.** The shifts in audience engagement over time documented in this analysis illustrate the ways that events and news cycles influence interactions with congressional social media posts. At the level of the typical lawmaker, engagement with posts from Democrats was at its peak during the early months of the Trump administration and during heightened political moments such as the June 22, 2016, congressional sit-in to demand progress on gun control legislation. Meanwhile, recent boosts in Republican lawmaker engagement have coincided with events such as President Donald Trump's impeachment trial.

At the median, posts from Democratic lawmakers tended to receive higher levels of audience engagement relative to those from Republicans during the inauguration and early months of the Trump administration. The typical Republican member began receiving higher average engagement than the typical Democrat on their Facebook posts in October 2018 and reached the same benchmark on Twitter in October 2019.

**Viewed collectively, the majority of *all* engagement with congressional social media posts goes to Democrats.** Republican lawmakers tend to receive more engagement on their posts than Democrats when viewed at the level of the median lawmaker. But when viewed as a whole – that is, by examining *all* the shares, retweets, favorites and reactions to congressional social media posts – Democrats receive the bulk of that engagement. In the first five months of 2020, the median Republican's average post received more audience engagement on both platforms. But 73% of all favorites and 66% of retweets of lawmaker tweets went to Democrats, as did 74% of all reactions and 66% of shares of lawmaker posts on Facebook.

These findings speak to the ways in which Democratic and Republican lawmakers have wittingly or unwittingly carved out different collective approaches to social media communications. Because Democrats post more content on these platforms and have a larger number of high-follower accounts, the bulk of all audience engagement with lawmakers on social media goes to Democrats as a collective. Republican lawmakers tend to be less active posters and have fewer of these highly successful accounts, but their posts tend to receive more audience engagement at the level of individual members.

## **How this report discusses engagement metrics on Facebook and Twitter**

Substantive differences in the Facebook and Twitter platforms – as well as idiosyncracies in the data they make available to outside parties – can complicate efforts to compare lawmaker behaviors on the two platforms. Some of these challenges, and the way they are handled in the report, are outlined below.

**Comparing audience “reactions” across platforms.** On Twitter, users can “favorite” a tweet, which is roughly equivalent to “liking” a post on Facebook. But in February 2016, Facebook introduced new “reactions” – including “love,” “sad,” “haha” and “wow” – as alternatives to the traditional like. Likes remain the most common form of reaction to congressional Facebook posts, although others make up a substantial share. Out of the more than 100 million reactions generated by such posts in the first five months of 2020, 71% were in the form of traditional “likes.” But 13% were “love” reactions, 9% were “angry” reactions and 7% were other types. For clarity, this report uses the term “reactions” to refer to *all* types of reactions (including likes) on Facebook.

**Engagement with lawmaker retweets.** This report includes retweets when counting the total number of Twitter posts from a given lawmaker, but tracking engagement with retweets is more challenging. When a legislator retweets a tweet from another account, the Twitter API only provides retweet counts for the original tweet, and does not distinguish between retweets of the original post and the legislator’s retweeted version. The Twitter API also does not provide the number of times the legislator’s retweeted version of the tweet has been favorited.

Accordingly, the Twitter engagement statistics in this report include original tweets produced by the legislators themselves, as well as “quoted tweets” in which a legislator retweets another user’s post while adding their own commentary (these posts are treated as original tweets by the Twitter API). But these statistics do *not* include simple retweets.

**Capturing post comments.** Users can post their own comments or replies to lawmaker posts on both platforms, depending on an account’s settings. However, researchers were not able to systematically collect all replies on Twitter at scale due to the volume of those replies. In order to facilitate a straightforward comparison between Twitter and Facebook, this report does not analyze comments and instead focuses exclusively on favorites/reactions and

retweets/shares.

**Measuring follower counts.** This report calculates the total number of followers for each member of Congress across each platform by summing up their followers across *all* of their accounts on each platform, using the highest observed total follower count for each account in a given timeframe. To the extent that there is overlap between followers across members' different accounts, these totals may slightly overstate the true number of unique followers that each member has. Researchers were unable to comprehensively assess this overlap for every single member in this analysis. However, based on a sample of Twitter accounts, the totals reported in this analysis should be within 4% of the true number of unique followers for the median member of Congress.

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# How Trump compares with other recent presidents in appointing federal judges

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President Donald Trump has made big changes to the federal judiciary since taking office in 2017. Trump has appointed two Supreme Court justices – Neil Gorsuch and Brett Kavanaugh – as well as nearly 200 other judges with lifetime appointments to lower federal courts.

So how does Trump compare with other presidents in the number and personal characteristics of the judges he has appointed to the federal bench so far? Below are four charts that compare Trump’s record on judicial appointments to those of his recent White House predecessors, going back to Jimmy Carter.

All findings are based on a Pew Research Center analysis of data from the Federal Judicial Center, the research and education arm of the federal judiciary. The analysis focuses on judges already confirmed to their positions by the U.S. Senate – not nominees who are still awaiting votes.

Federal judicial appointments are an important part of a president’s job responsibilities. As the 2020 election approaches, Pew Research Center conducted this analysis of Donald Trump’s judicial appointees to find out how his record compares with that of other recent presidents, going back to Jimmy Carter. The analysis is based on data published by the Federal Judicial Center, the research and education agency of the federal judicial branch.

This analysis focuses only on judges confirmed by the U.S. Senate as of July 7, 2020. It excludes nominees who are still awaiting Senate votes. It also focuses only on judges serving in the three main tiers of the federal court system: the Supreme Court, 13 appeals courts and 91 district courts governed by Article III of the U.S. Constitution. It excludes those appointed to certain specialized courts, such as the U.S. Court of International Trade, as well as appointees to non-Article III territorial courts in Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands and the

Virgin Islands.

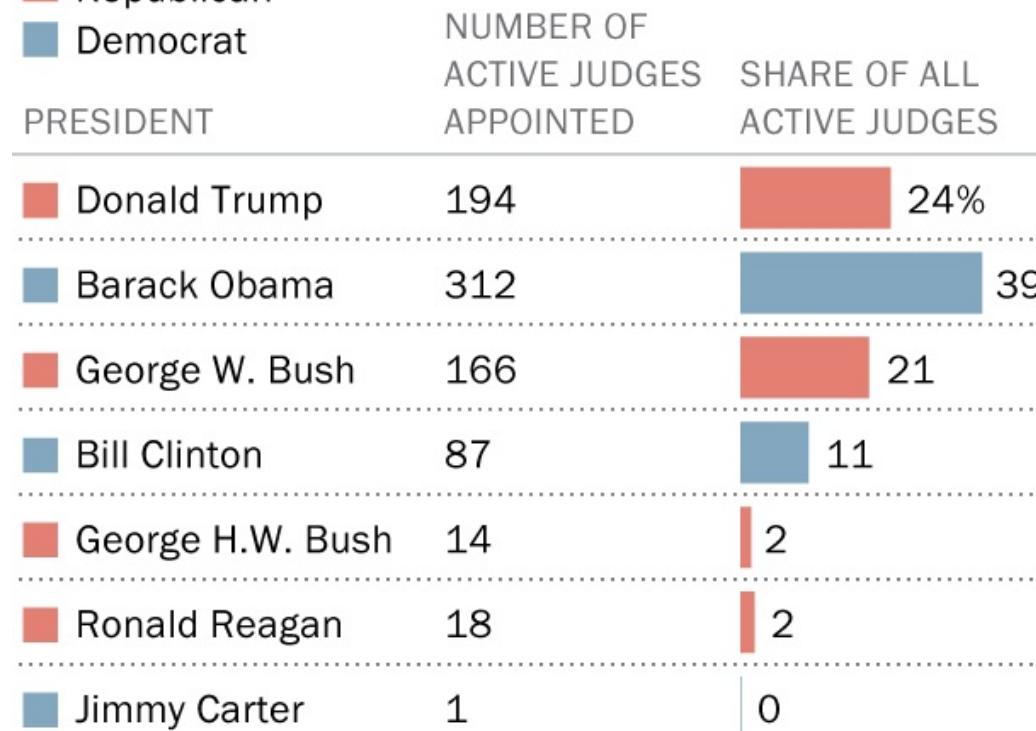
For consistency, all comparisons between Trump and past presidents are as of July 7 of each president's fourth year in office. For the analysis of judges' race and ethnicity, white judges include only single-race non-Hispanics, as reported by the Federal Judicial Center. Nonwhite judges include Black, Hispanic, Asian and Native Americans, as well as those who are multiracial or multiethnic.

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## Trump has appointed nearly a quarter of all active federal judges

*Active federal judges appointed by each president as of July 7, 2020*

■ Republican  
■ Democrat



Note: Excludes judges confirmed to certain specialized or territorial courts. One federal appeals court judge, Roger Gregory, received a recess appointment from Bill Clinton and was reappointed to the same position by George W. Bush. He is counted under Bush's total only.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of Federal Judicial Center data.

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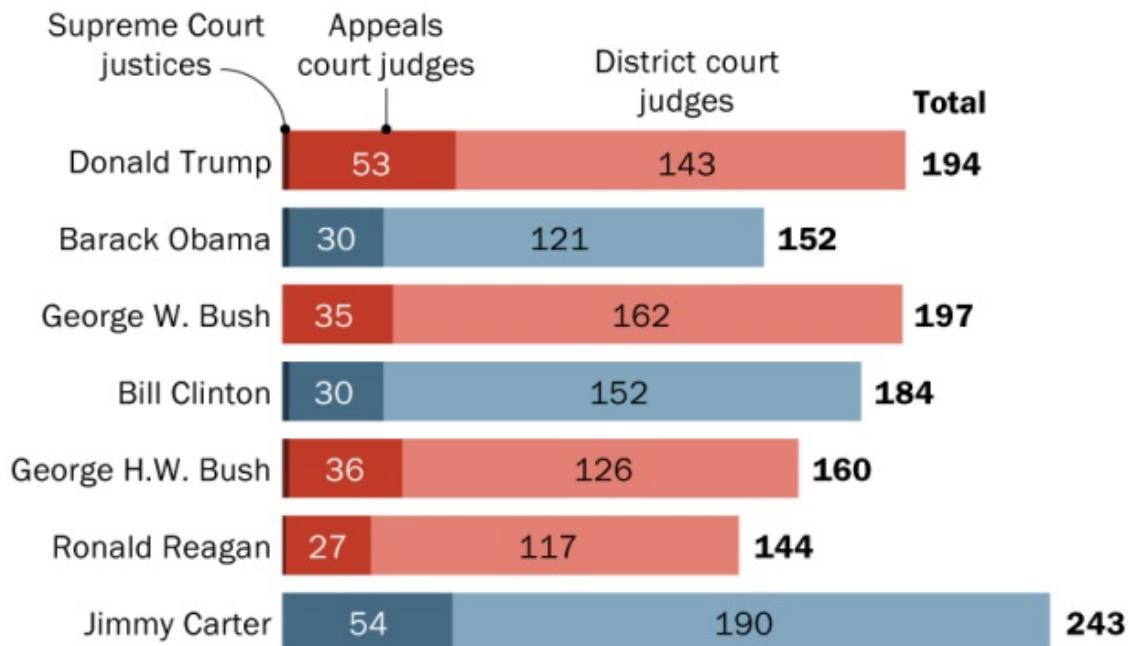
**Trump has now appointed almost a quarter of all active federal judges in the United States.** As of July 7, there were 792 active judges serving across the three main tiers of the federal court system: the Supreme Court, 13 regional appeals courts and 91 district courts governed by Article III of the U.S. Constitution. In his first term, Trump has appointed 194 of those judges, or 24% of the total. (This analysis excludes appointees to certain specialized courts, such as the U.S. Court of International Trade, as well as appointees to non-Article III territorial courts in Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands and the Virgin Islands.)

During his eight years in office, Barack Obama appointed the largest share of currently active federal judges, at 39%. Another two-term president, George W. Bush, appointed 21%. Around one-in-ten active judges (11%) were appointed by Bill Clinton, while much smaller shares were appointed by George H.W. Bush (2%) and Ronald Reagan (2%). One active federal judge, Carmen Consuelo Cerezo of the District of Puerto Rico, was appointed by Jimmy Carter.

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## **Trump has appointed more appeals court judges so far in his tenure than any president since Carter**

*Federal judges confirmed by Senate through July 7 of each president's fourth year in office*



Note: Data as of July 7, 2020. Excludes judges confirmed to certain specialized or territorial courts. Judges confirmed to multiple positions, such as those first appointed to a district court and later elevated to an appeals court, are counted separately for each position, but only once in each president's total.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of Federal Judicial Center data.

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**Trump has appointed more federal appeals court judges to date than any recent president at the same point in their presidency.** The overall number of federal judges Trump has appointed to date (194) is similar to the number appointed by George W. Bush at the same juncture in his presidency (197). Trump, however, stands out for his unusually large number of *appeals court judges* — the powerful regional jurists who have the final word on most appeals that do not end up in the Supreme Court and who frequently end up becoming

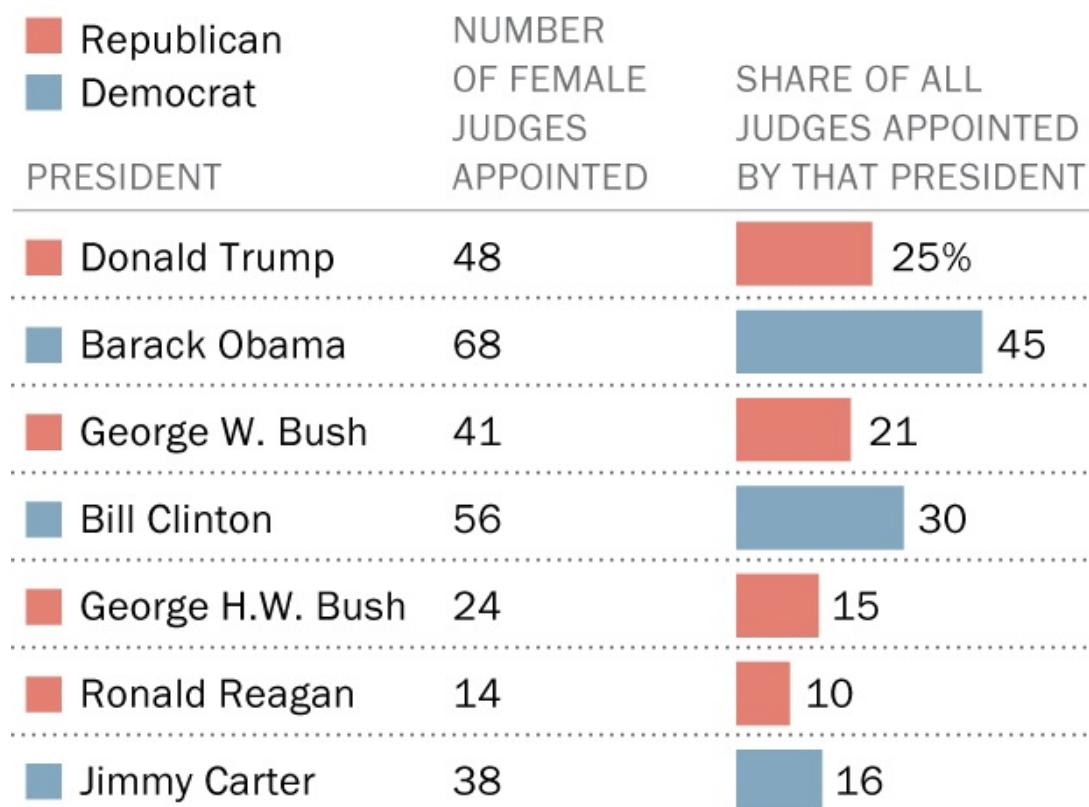
Supreme Court justices themselves. Eight of the nine current high court justices, including both of Trump's appointees, previously served as appeals court judges.

Trump has appointed 53 appeals court judges to date, far higher than the number appointed by nearly every other recent president at the same point in their tenure. The exception is Carter, who successfully appointed 54 appeals court judges by July 7 of his fourth (and final) year in office.

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## **Women account for one-in-four federal judges appointed by Trump**

*Female federal judges confirmed by Senate through July 7 of each president's fourth year in office*



Note: Data as of July 7, 2020. Excludes judges confirmed to certain specialized or territorial courts.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of Federal Judicial Center data.

**Trump has appointed a larger share of female judges than other recent Republican presidents but a smaller share than recent Democratic presidents.** As of July 7, a quarter of the federal judges Trump has appointed are women. That's higher than the share of women judges appointed by George W. Bush (21%) and George H.W. Bush (15%) at the same point in their presidencies, but lower than the share appointed by Obama (45%) and Clinton (30%) at the same point in theirs.

Recent Democratic presidents have been more likely than recent Republican presidents to appoint women as judges, but chief executives in both parties have become more likely over time to do so.

**So far, Trump has been more likely than other recent presidents to appoint judges who are white.** More than eight-in-ten (85%) of the federal judges appointed by Trump through July 7 are white, while 15% are of a different race or ethnicity. The last president to appoint such a high share of white jurists through July 7 of his fourth year in office was George H.W. Bush; 91% of his judicial appointees at the time were white. Obama, meanwhile, stands out as the president who appointed the highest share of nonwhite judges by the same point in his tenure: More than a third of Obama's appointed judges (36%) were nonwhite.

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## Trump trails recent predecessors in appointing nonwhite federal judges

*Federal judges confirmed by Senate through July 7 of each president's fourth year in office, by race/ethnicity*

PRESIDENT	JUDGES	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	ASIAN	OTHER	TOTAL NONWHITE	% NONWHITE
Donald Trump	194	165	8	8	12	1	29	15%
Barack Obama	152	98	27	17	9	1	54	36
George W. Bush	197	161	15	20	1	0	36	18
Bill Clinton	184	133	35	12	3	1	51	28
George H.W. Bush	160	145	10	5	0	0	15	9
Ronald Reagan	144	134	2	7	1	0	10	7
Jimmy Carter	243	193	32	15	2	1	50	21

Note: Data as of July 7, 2020. Totals exclude judges confirmed to certain specialized or territorial courts. White, Black and Asian Americans include only single-race non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race. "Other" includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders and those who are multiracial or multiethnic.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of Federal Judicial Center data.

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# How removing unauthorized immigrants from census statistics could affect House reapportionment

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The House of Representatives. (National Archives)

Since the first census of the United States in 1790, counts that include both citizens and noncitizens have been used to apportion seats in the House of Representatives, with states gaining or losing based on population change over the previous decade. If unauthorized immigrants in the U.S. were removed from the 2020 census apportionment count – which the White House seeks to do – three states could each lose a seat they otherwise would have had and three others each could gain one, according to a Pew Research Center analysis based on government records.

If unauthorized immigrants were excluded from the apportionment count, California, Florida and Texas would each end up with one less congressional seat than they would have been awarded based on population change alone. California would lose two seats instead of one, Florida would gain one instead of

two, and Texas would gain two instead of three, according to analysis based on projections of Census Bureau 2019 population estimates and the Center’s estimates of the unauthorized immigrant population.

This blog post explores the role of the nation’s unauthorized immigrant population in apportionment of congressional seats. Every decade, the U.S. Census Bureau conducts a count of all people living in the country, which is then used to distribute seats in the House of Representatives to the states. The analysis in this blog post is based on projections using Census Bureau population estimates, Pew Research Center estimates of the size of the unauthorized immigrant population and established formulas for assigning congressional seats.

The Method of Equal Proportions assigns congressional seats to states based on their populations after each state is given their first seat. The method requires 50 state population figures and assigns seats sequentially; it stops after the 435th seat is assigned. Our population figures for 2020 are based on the Census Bureau’s official population estimates for 2018 and 2019 projected to April 1, 2020. We use these for our baseline apportionment.

The Pew Research Center has published estimates of the unauthorized immigrant population for states through 2017. The estimates for 2016 and 2017 show very little change, and external indications suggest few changes since then. Accordingly, we use our 2017 estimates for 2020 and subtract them from the total to provide the populations for an apportionment which excludes unauthorized immigrants.

## Projected change in congressional seats after 2020 census

	Current # of House seats	Gain/loss due to census count based on ...		Projected total based on ...	
		Population change	Minus unauthorized immigrants	Population change alone	Pop. change minus unauthorized immigrants
Texas	36	3	-1	39	38
Florida	27	2	-1	29	28
Arizona	9	1	-	10	10
Colorado	7	1	-	8	8
Montana	1	1	-	2	2
North Carolina	13	1	-	14	14
Oregon	5	1	-	6	6
Alabama	7	-1	1	6	7
Minnesota	8	-1	1	7	8
Ohio	16	-1	1	15	16
Illinois	18	-1	-	17	17
Michigan	14	-1	-	13	13
New York	27	-1	-	26	26
Pennsylvania	18	-1	-	17	17
Rhode Island	2	-1	-	1	1
West Virginia	3	-1	-	2	2
California	53	-1	-1	52	51

Note: Current number of House seats based on 2010 census counts.

Source: Method of equal proportions applied to Pew Research Center projections based on Census Bureau population estimates and Pew Research Center estimates of unauthorized immigrants.

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Alabama, Minnesota and Ohio would each hold onto a seat that they would have lost if apportionment were based only on total population change. Alabama filed

a lawsuit in 2018 seeking to block the Census Bureau from including unauthorized immigrants in its population count.

In addition to these states, 11 more would gain or lose seats based on population change alone, whether unauthorized immigrants are included or excluded. Five states would gain one seat each: Arizona, Colorado, Montana, North Carolina and Oregon. Six states would lose one seat each: Illinois, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and West Virginia.

The apportionment of seats in Congress is required by the U.S. Constitution, which says that the census will be used to divide the House of Representatives “among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State,” except for enslaved people, who, until the late 1800s, were counted as three-fifths of a person, and certain American Indians. The 14th Amendment eliminated the partial count of enslaved people, and the total American Indian population was added later to congressional reapportionment calculations. The number of seats in the House was fixed at 435 following the 1910 census. Each state gets one seat, and the remainder are assigned according to a complex formula based on relative population size.

The census count includes everyone living in the United States, except for foreign tourists and business travelers in the country temporarily, according to Census Bureau rules. For apportionment purposes since 1990, military and civilian federal employees stationed abroad and their dependents are counted as living in a state if they provided a state address in their employment records. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and U.S. Island area populations are excluded from the apportionment total because they have no voting representation in Congress.

Federal law requires the population totals from the decennial census be delivered to the president nine months after Census Day, meaning Dec. 31, 2020. The Census Bureau has requested Congress extend the deadline to April 30, 2021, due to the coronavirus pandemic, although the White House reportedly may push for a “timely census” fueled by \$1 billion in additional funding. States would redraw congressional district boundaries to fit the new totals. The results would take effect for the Congress that meets in 2023.

In his memorandum announcing a new policy “to the extent practicable” in how congressional seats are divided up, President Donald Trump asserted that the

president has discretion to decide who is considered an inhabitant of the U.S. for apportionment purposes. Some of the same groups that successfully challenged the White House attempt to add a citizenship question to the census last year said they also would sue to block any change in apportionment policy. Democrats announced they would hold an emergency congressional hearing to respond.

The Census Bureau does not regularly publish counts or estimates of unauthorized immigrants, although the Department of Homeland Security has done so. Last year, after the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against including a question about citizenship on the 2020 census, the president ordered the Census Bureau to assemble a separate database, using other government records, on the citizenship status of every U.S. resident. This has also been challenged in court.

The Center's analysis relies on assumptions about populations to be counted in the 2020 census and estimates of unauthorized immigrants. The actual figures used for apportionment will be different from these, and so the actual apportionment could differ regardless of whether unauthorized immigrants are excluded from the apportionment totals.

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Jeffrey S. Passel

*is a senior demographer at Pew Research Center.* [POSTS](#) [BIO](#) [EMAIL](#)



D'Vera Cohn

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# **Trump Trails Biden on Most Personal Traits, Major Issues | Pew Research Center**

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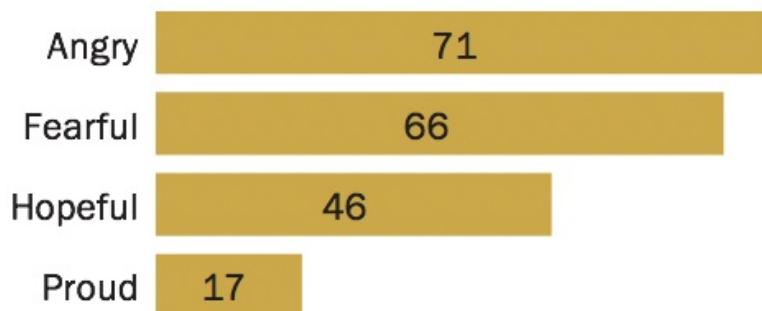
Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand how Americans are viewing national conditions and the upcoming 2020 presidential election. For this analysis, we surveyed 4,708 U.S. adults in June 2020. Everyone who took part is a member of Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the ATP's methodology.

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

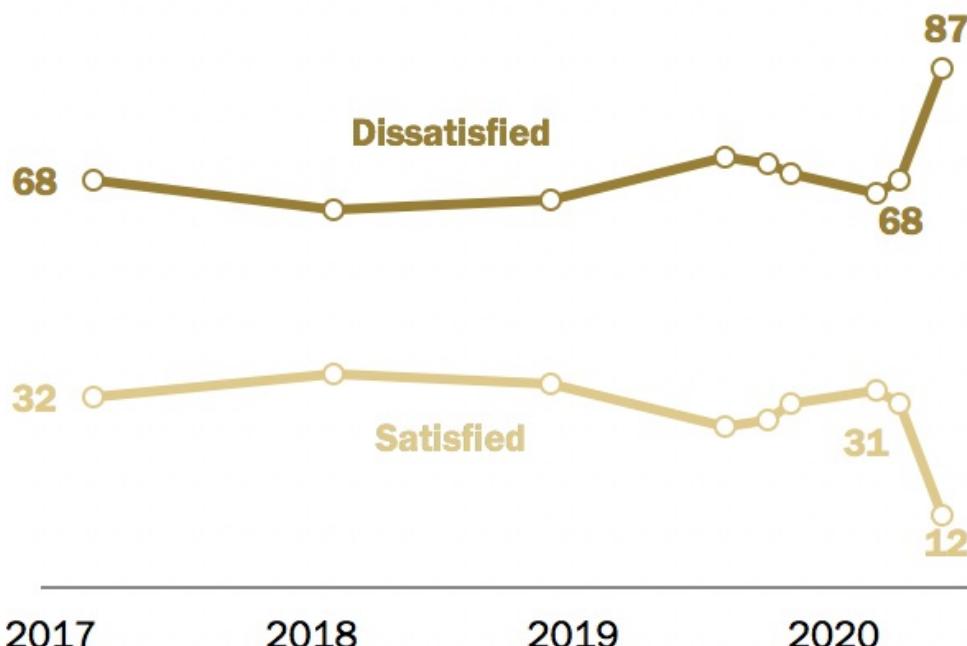
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## **Majorities feel anger, fear with state of nation; few feel proud**

*% who say, in thinking about the state of the country these days, they feel ...*



*% who say they are \_\_\_ with the way things are going in this country today*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted June 16-22, 2020.

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