

Social Justice Watch 0916

[图集精选](#)

[消息精选](#)

[Americans' Views of Government: Low Trust, but Some Positive Performance Ratings](#)

[Ruth Bader Ginsburg to be awarded this year's Liberty Medal](#)

[U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly](#)

[Which Woman is Transgender And Why it Doesn't Matter.](#)

来源：[Social Justice Watch](#)

[镜像](#)

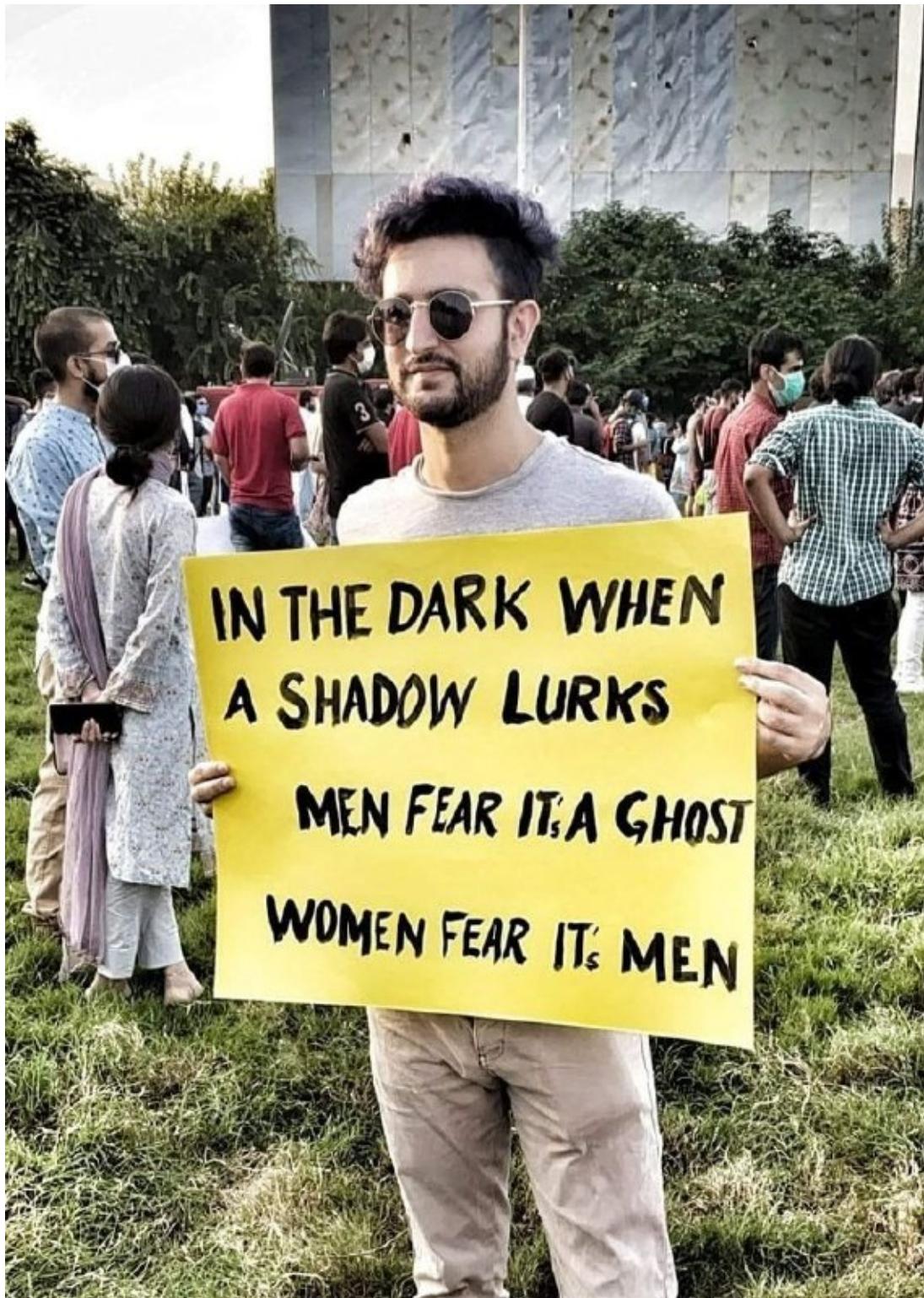
图集精选

[返回目录](#)



"If I am raped, people say that I have lost my honour. How did I lose my honour? My honour is not in my vagina, it's a patriarchal idea that my rape will defile my community. I'd like to ask everyone why your community's honour is in a woman's vagina? We never did that. It's the rapist who loses his honour, we don't."

- Kamla Bhasin



In the dark when a shadow lurks

Men fear it's a ghost

Women fear it's men



antiandrogen

nobody ever talks about how saying non-binary genders don't exist is racist as fuck



stashlecash

How?



antiandrogen

many many many indigenous cultures have historically included more than two genders and to say that those genders do not exist is to say that those cultural traditions are invalid, and that only the imperialist gender binary is correct. which is racism.



**A vote for Joe Biden is also
a vote for Ruth Bader Ginsburg
to finally be able to retire.**



WHO ARE 'ATTACK HELICOPTERS?'

Why are they important?

How do you engage with them?



@MaudMostly

WHO ARE 'ATTACK HELICOPTERS?'

If you have no idea what I am talking about the "who" in this question may be confusing.

"Attack helicopters" in this instance are people who go to, most often, trans creators post/videos and comment "I identify as an attack helicopter.

This has been happening for most of my internet life, and is still prevalent.

@MaudMostly

WHAT DOES IT MEAN THOUGH?

For one, it is seen as a mockery of trans people. It communicates "if you can 'identify as' a boy then I could identify as a helicopter." The goal here is to make trans people look 'fake' and 'ridiculous.'

Historically, it is also more violent as the original phrase was about identifying as an attack/apache helicopter to k*ll trans people.

@MaudMostly

WHY IS ANY OF THIS IMPORTANT?

I personally wish it wasn't, but in 2020 this is still an incredibly common form of transphobia in the online and offline!) world.

Due to it still being prevalent, it's important to understand what it means, why it hurts people, and what can be done about it.

@MaudMostly

SO HOW DO WE ENGAGE?

Begin by assuming that they do not know the violent and invalidating nature of this phrase. It is fair to say that many don't! They just do it because they saw people they like/agree with online saying it.

From there, ask if they know what it means. Explain what it means if they don't.

@MaudMostly

SO HOW DO WE ENGAGE? ONGOING

Gain an understanding of why they say it. Who did they hear it from? Why did they repeat it without understanding what it meant?

See if they are aware that they could be hurting people. Ask if they want to be hurting these people. If so, why? If not, are they willing to change their behaviour? Are they willing to correct their friends?

@MaudMostly

IN CONCLUSION

It is incredibly difficult to meaningfully engage with people online, particularly in comment sections where this phrase can often be found.

It is still important though to recognise the many forms transphobia takes, and gain a deeper understanding so that we can feel prepared to handle it if we need to.

Remember the transphobia we see online does not exist in a bubble.

@MaudMostly

<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/posts/193952788766574>



Michelle Guido
@heyyguido

▼

You could ask women how many of us had ever had sex when we didn't really want to. Either out of fear or because he wouldn't stop & it was easier to just get it over with.

I don't think y'all are ready to really have that conversation.

[返回目录](#)

消息精选

[返回目录](#)

<https://madeinchinajournal.com/2020/09/14/chinese-diaspora-activism-and-the-future-of-international-solidarity/>

Made in China Journal

Chinese Diaspora Activism and the Future of International Solidarity

Yasmin is an international student residing in a southern US city. A queer activist back in China, she participates in the graduate union campaign in her university and is also a community organiser. She is among a group in the Chinese diaspora who are involved...

newbloommag.net/2020/09/14/hk-five-kaohsiung-detention

New Bloom Magazine

Claims That Five Hongkongers Detained in Taiwan Since July Stir Controversy
Controversy has broken out after claims that the Taiwanese government has been holding five Hongkongers that fled to Taiwan under detention for the last two months. The Taiwanese government was, for the most part, opaque over past weeks about whether it is...

telegra.ph/Ruth-Bader-Ginsburg-to-be-awarded-this-years-Liberty-Medal-09-14-2

Telegraph

Ruth Bader Ginsburg to be awarded this year's Liberty Medal
(CNN) Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg has been selected as this year's recipient of the National Constitution Center's Liberty Medal. The Philadelphia center said Wednesday that Ginsburg, 87, would be awarded the medal "for her efforts to advance...

[telegra.ph/Americans-Views-of-Government-Low-Trust-but-Some-Positive-Performance-Ratings-09-14](#)

Telegraph

Americans' Views of Government: Low Trust, but Some Positive Performance Ratings

Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand Americans' evaluations of the federal government's performance in a variety of areas, as well as their attitudes about the proper size and role of government. For this analysis, we surveyed U.S. adults...

If income had been distributed as evenly over the past five decades as it was in 1970, the median full-time worker in the U.S. would now take home \$92,000 a year (instead of \$50,000), according to a new RAND study. [link source](#)

Intelligencer

Inequality Robs \$2.5 Trillion From U.S. Workers Each Year

If America's level of income inequality had remained constant since 1970, the median U.S. worker would now make \$100,000 a year.

[telegra.ph/US-Image-Plummets-Internationally-as-Most-Say-Country-Has-Handled-Coronavirus-Badly-09-15](#)

Telegraph

U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly

This analysis focuses on public opinion of the United States in 13 countries in North America, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region. Views of the U.S. and its president are examined in the context of long-term trend data. The report also examines how people...

The truth is that when a transgender person goes into a public restroom, THEY are the most vulnerable person in the room. [telegra.ph/Which-Woman-is-Transgender-And-Why-it-Doesnt-Matter-09-16](#)

Telegraph

Which Woman is Transgender? And Why it Doesn't Matter.

March 31 was Transgender Day of Visibility. With all the conversation about who we pee next to, I wondered if you could tell who was actually a transgender woman. Can you spot her? Can you tell? Do you care? Unfortunately, many seem to care – especially those...

[返回目录](#)

Americans' Views of Government: Low Trust, but Some Positive Performance Ratings

[返回目录](#)



Pew Research Center conducted this study to understand Americans' evaluations of the federal government's performance in a variety of areas, as well as their attitudes about the proper size and role of government. For this analysis, we surveyed U.S. adults online and by telephone.

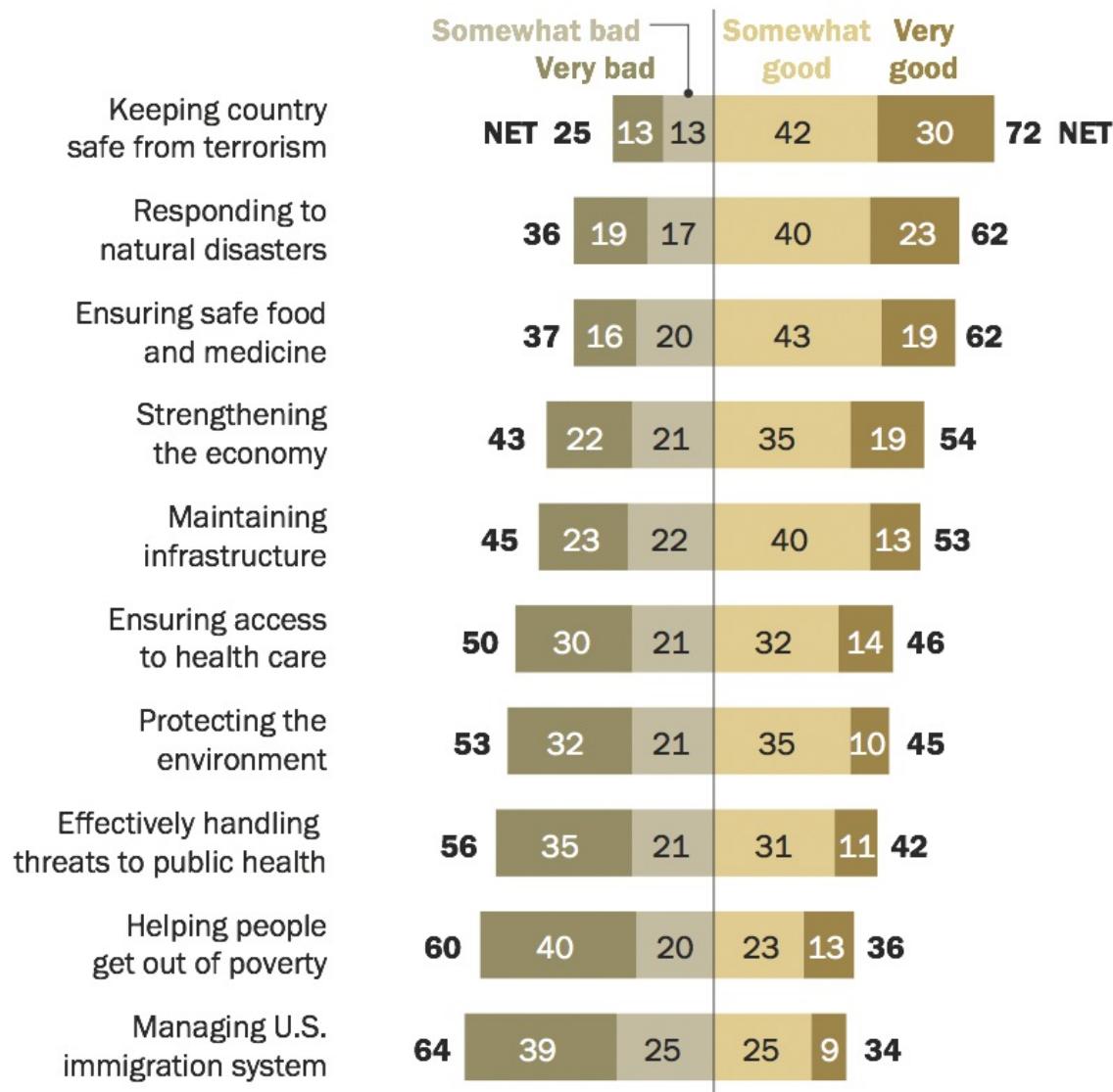
We surveyed 11,001 U.S. adults online in July and August 2020. Everyone who took part is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. 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.

We also surveyed 1,750 U.S. adults by telephone in July and August 2020. The surveys were conducted in both English and Spanish over the phone under the direction of Abt Associates. Respondents to this survey were randomly selected via a combination of landline and cellphone random-digit-dial samples. To ensure that the results of this survey reflect a balanced cross-section of the nation, the data are weighted to match the U.S. adult population by gender, age, education, race and ethnicity and other categories.

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

Positive views of government's handling of terrorism, disasters; negative views on public health, poverty

% who say the federal government is doing a ___ job in each area



Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 23-Aug. 4, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

For years, public trust in the federal government has hovered at near-record lows. That remains the case today, as the United States struggles with a

pandemic and economic recession. Just 20% of U.S. adults say they trust the government in Washington to “do the right thing” just about always or most of the time.

Yet Americans also have long expressed positive views of the federal government’s performance in several specific areas. And majorities *want* the government to play a major role on everything from keeping the country safe from terrorism to ensuring access to health care and alleviating poverty.

Attitudes about the appropriate role for government and its performance have changed only modestly since 2017, though Democrats have become more critical of government performance in some areas since then.

Among the public overall, majorities say the government does a very good or somewhat good job keeping the country safe from terrorism (72%), responding to natural disasters (62%), ensuring safe food and medicine (62%), strengthening the economy (54%) and maintaining infrastructure (53%).

Americans are far more critical of how the government handles several other issues, including managing the immigration system (just 34% say it does a good job), helping people get out of poverty (36%) and effectively handling threats to public health (42%).

Partisanship continues to be a major factor in attitudes about the government’s performance and its role. Republicans and Republican-leaning independents are broadly positive about the government’s performance in most areas. Still, while substantial majorities of Republicans say the government is doing well in dealing in addressing natural disasters (89%), terrorism (87%) and the economy (80%), far fewer rate the government’s performance positively when it comes to helping people get out of poverty (59%) or managing the immigration system (58%).

Democrats and Democratic leaners are far more negative; for example, just 18% say the government does a good job assisting people to get out of poverty while 17% give the government positive ratings for dealing with public health threats.

There is more common ground among partisans in views of the role the government *should* play. Large majorities of Democrats (no fewer than about three-quarters) say the government should play a major role in all 10 areas included in the survey. Republicans are less uniformly supportive of a significant

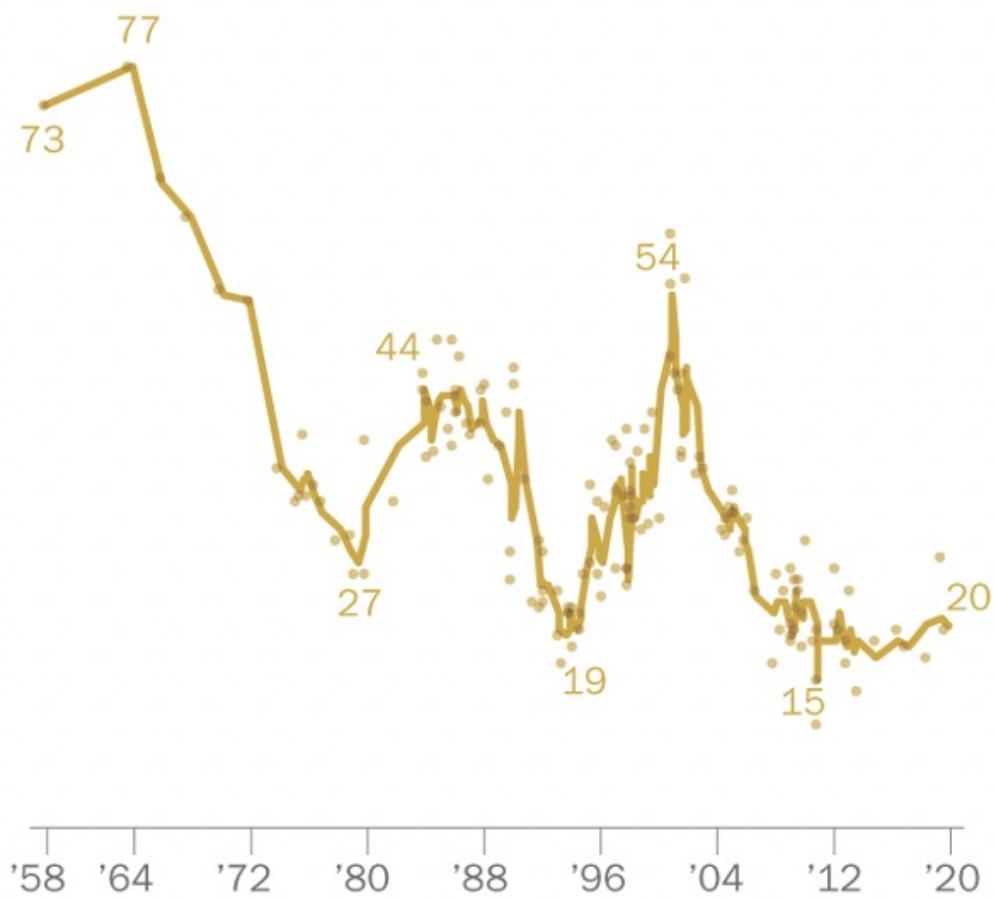
government role, but half or more say it should play a major role in nine of 10.

These are among the findings of Pew Research Center's study of attitudes about government, which updates studies from 2019, 2017 and 2015. This study is based on two national surveys by Pew Research Center: A survey conducted July 27-Aug. 2 among 11,001 U.S. adults, including 9,114 registered voters, on the Center's American Trends Panel; and a separate survey, conducted July 23-Aug. 4 on cellphones and landlines among 1,750 U.S. adults, including 1,455 registered voters.

Other findings from the surveys

Public trust in federal government near historic lows for more than a decade

% who say they trust the federal government to do what is right just about always/most of the time



Note: From 1976-2020 the trend line represents a three-survey moving average.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

Trend sources: Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (2020), Pew Research Center phone surveys (2019 and earlier), National Election Studies, Gallup, ABC/Washington Post, CBS/New York Times, and CNN polls.

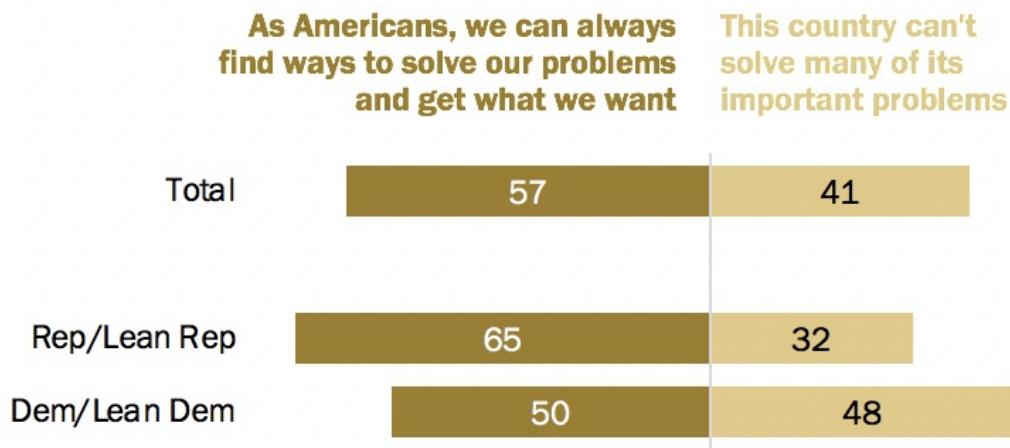
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Just 20% trust the federal government. During the last three presidencies – through the final years of the George W. Bush administration and the presidencies of Barack Obama and Donald Trump, the share of Americans who say they trust the government just about always or most of the time has been below 30%. Today, 20% say they trust the government. While the share of Republicans who trust the government has increased during Trump’s time as president, only 28% say they trust the government, compared with 12% of Democrats.

Democrats’ anger at federal government rises. Among both Democrats and Republicans, the dominant feeling toward the federal government is frustration, rather than anger or contentment. Still, roughly a third of Democrats (34%) say they are angry with the federal government, the highest share in more than two decades. Among Republicans, anger at the federal government decreased sharply when Trump became president. Today, 14% say they are angry with the federal government.

Majority of Americans say the country ‘can always find ways to solve our problems’

% who say ...



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Majority continues to say that Americans can solve problems. Despite the pandemic and the grim national mood, a majority of adults (57%) continue to say that, as Americans, we can always find ways to solve our problems and get what we want. This is essentially unchanged since September 2019, when 55% expressed optimism in the country's ability to solve its problems.

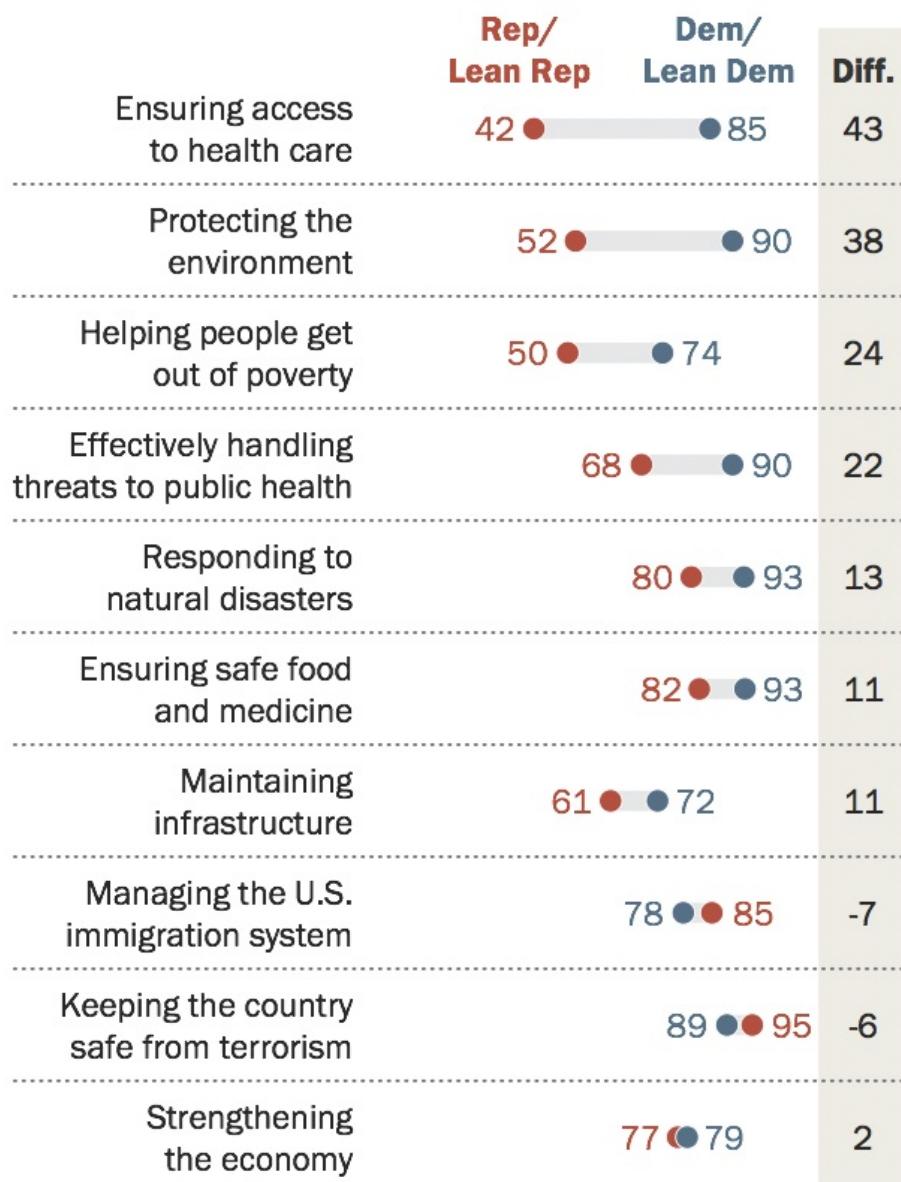
Republicans are somewhat more likely than Democrats to say that Americans can always find ways to solve our problems. Nearly two-thirds of Republicans say this (65%), compared with half of Democrats.

Majorities of both Republicans and Democrats see a major role for the federal government in many areas

Majorities of adults say that the federal government should play a major role on a wide variety of issues. Roughly nine-in-ten say the government should play a major role in keeping the country safe from terrorism (91%), responding to natural disasters (87%) and ensuring safe food and medicine (87%). Smaller majorities say it should play a major role in helping people get out of poverty (62%) and ensuring access to health care (65%).

Wide partisan divides on whether government should play a ‘major role’ on health care, environment, poverty

% who say the federal government should play a major role in ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 23-Aug. 4, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

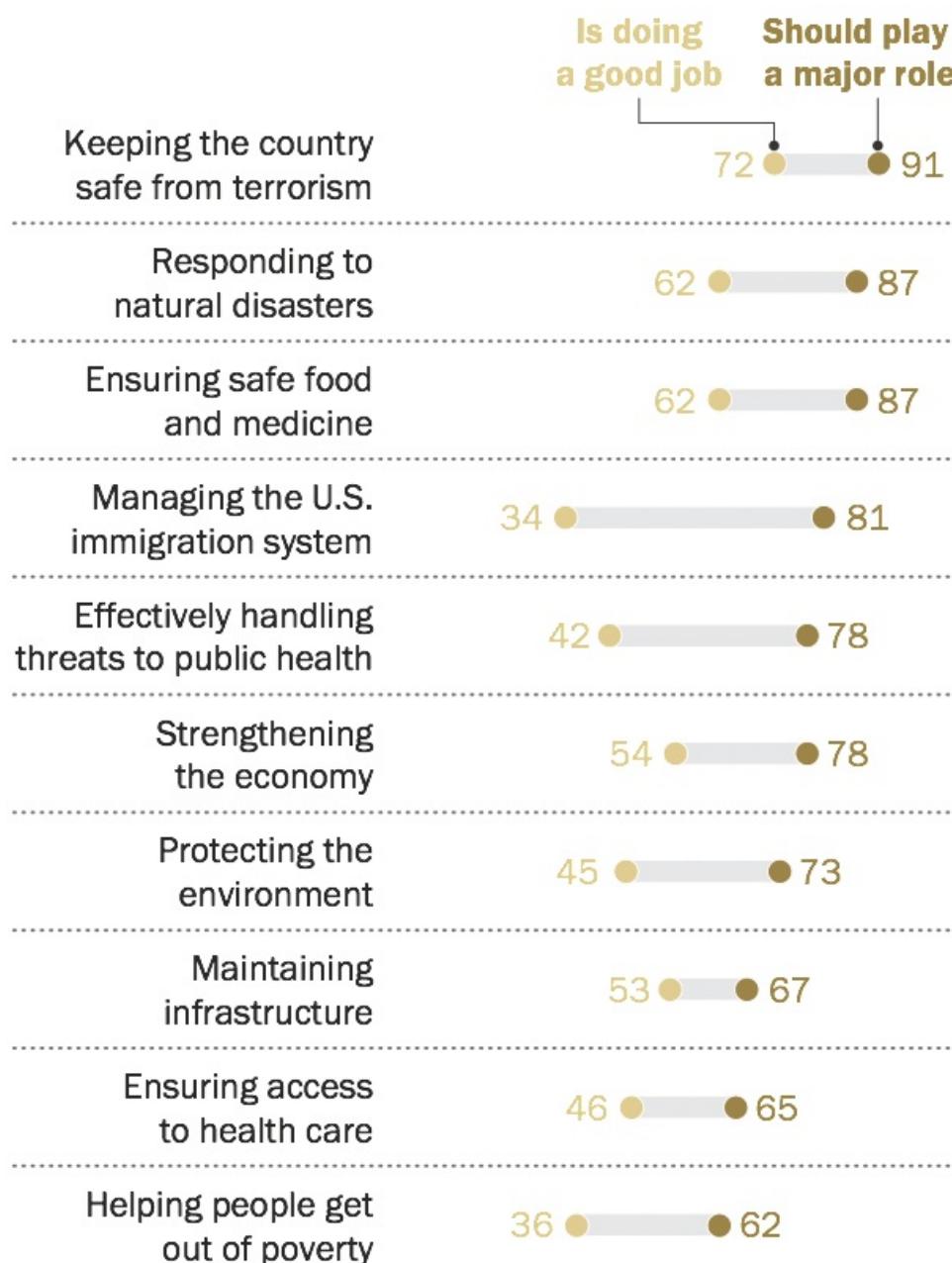
Across the board, substantial majorities of Democrats and Democratic leaners say that government should play a major role in addressing these issues. There is greater variance in opinions among Republicans and GOP leaners. While 95% of Republicans say the government should have a major role in keeping the country safe from terrorism, and a sizable majority says the same about managing the immigration system (85%), only about half say the government should play a major role in protecting the environment (52%) or helping people get out of poverty (50%). And just four-in-ten Republicans (42%) say the federal government should play a major role in ensuring access to health care.

Republicans and Democrats are farthest apart in how they view government's role in ensuring access to health care, with a 43 percentage point gap between the share in each party who say the federal government should have a major role. There is also a 38-point gap on the issue of protecting the environment and a 24-point gap on helping people out of poverty, with Democrats more likely to say the government should have a major role in each case.

Republicans are slightly more likely than Democrats to say the federal government should have a major role in managing the U.S. immigration system (85% of Republicans vs. 78% of Democrats) and keeping the country safe from terrorism (95% vs. 89%). Nearly identical shares of Republicans (77%) and Democrats (79%) say the government should play a major role in strengthening the economy.

Sizable gap between public's views of government's role and its performance

% who say the federal government ...



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 23-Aug. 4, 2020.

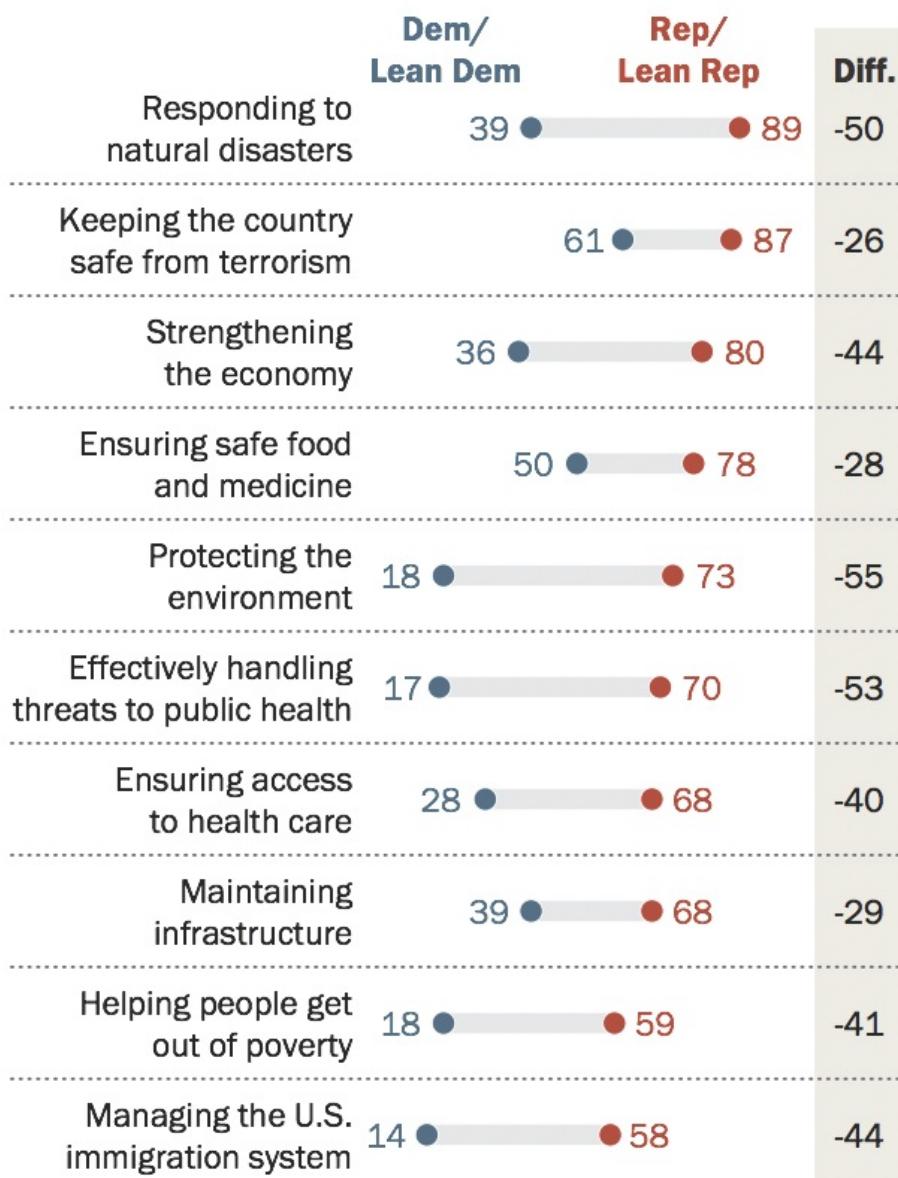
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Majorities of adults say the federal government should play a major role in 10 issue areas included on the survey, including protecting the environment, maintaining infrastructure and helping people get out of poverty. And yet the shares who say the federal government is doing a good job on each of these issues are consistently much lower than the shares who want it to play a major role.

This gap is largest when it comes to managing the U.S. immigration system. About eight-in-ten adults (81%) say the federal government should play a major role in managing the U.S. immigration system, though about one-third (34%) who say it is doing a good job of this. And nearly eight-in-ten (78%) say the federal government should play a major role in handling threats to public health, while 42% who say it is doing a good job.

Largest partisan gaps in views of government performance on handling public health, disasters, environment

% who say the federal government is doing a very/somewhat good job



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 23-Aug. 4, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

More than three years into the Trump administration, the partisan divides over assessments of the federal government's performance in a number of issue areas have grown, with Republicans much more likely than Democrats to provide a positive assessment of the job the federal government is doing.

Republicans are especially positive in their assessments of the government's performance in responding to natural disasters, with nearly nine-in-ten Republicans (89%) saying the government is doing a very or somewhat good job of this. Large majorities of Republicans also say the government is doing a very or somewhat good job of keeping the country safe from terrorism (87%) and strengthening the economy (80%).

The only area in which a majority of Democrats say the federal government is doing a very or somewhat good job is in keeping the country safe from terrorism, with 61% of Democrats saying this. Half of Democrats also say the government is doing a good job of ensuring safe food and medicine.

Amid national concerns over the coronavirus outbreak, 70% of Republicans say the federal government is doing a very or somewhat good job of effectively handling threats to public health, compared with just 17% of Democrats.

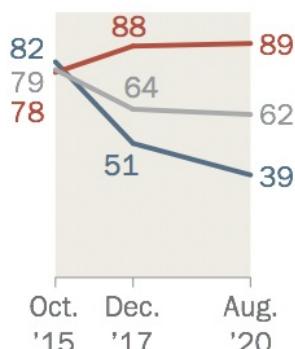
Republicans and Democrats are similarly divided in their assessments of the job the federal government is doing in protecting the environment and in responding to natural disasters.

Since Trump's election, Republicans are far more positive about government, Democrats more negative

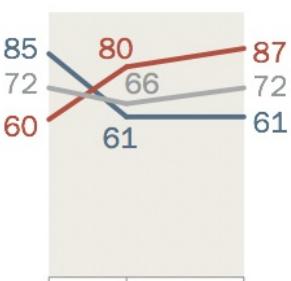
% who say the federal government is doing a very/somewhat good job

— Total — Rep/Lean Rep — Dem/Lean Dem

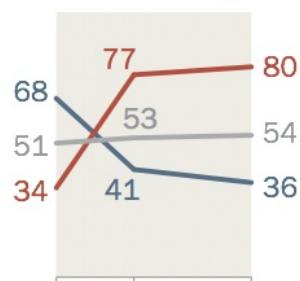
Responding to natural disasters



Keeping the country safe from terrorism



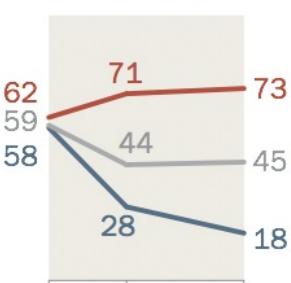
Strengthening the economy



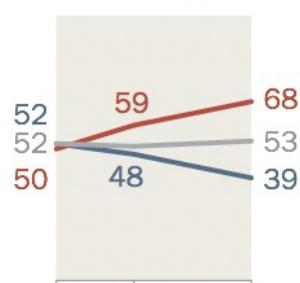
Ensuring safe food and medicine



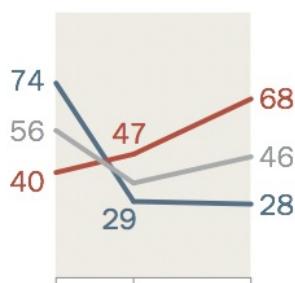
Protecting the environment



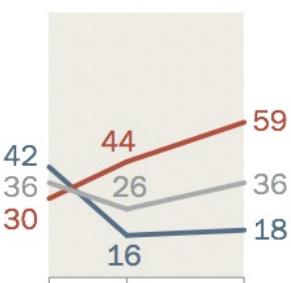
Maintaining infrastructure



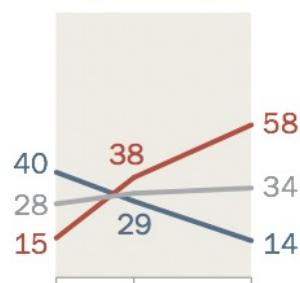
Ensuring access to health care



Helping people get out of poverty



Managing the U.S. immigration system



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 23-Aug. 4, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Republicans are at least 50 percentage points more likely than Democrats to say the government is doing a good job in each case.

On several issues, the gap between Republicans' and Democrats assessments of the federal government's performance has increased since December 2017, shortly after Donald Trump's election as president.

And the differences have increased even more since 2015, when Barack Obama was president.

On protecting the environment, for example, comparable shares of Republicans (62%) and Democrats (58%) said the government was doing a good job in 2015.

In 2017, more than twice as many Republicans (71%) as Democrats (28%) gave the government positive ratings. Today, the gap is even wider (73% of Republicans, 18% of Democrats).

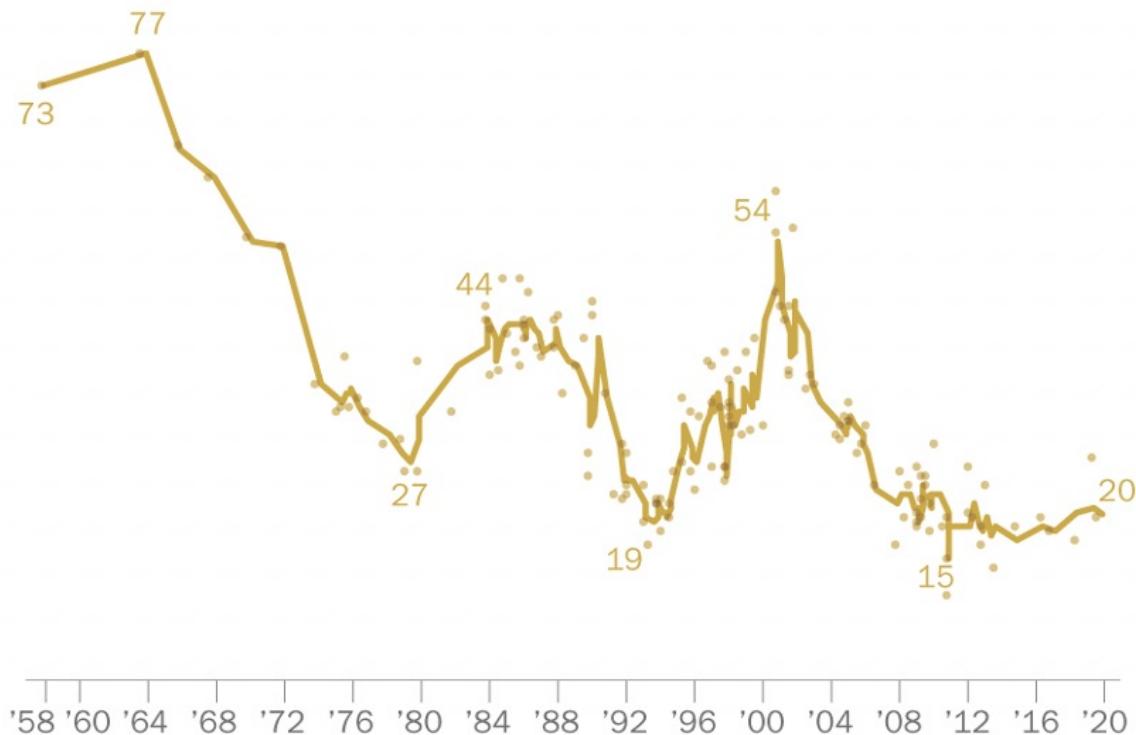
Similarly, five years ago majorities of Democrats (82%) and Republicans (78%) said the federal government did a good job responding to natural disasters. The share of Democrats who express positive views of the government's handling of natural disasters declined to 51% in 2017 and 39% today. Republicans have remained overwhelmingly positive (89% currently).

The partisan gap in the government's handling of immigration has increased markedly after Trump's election. The share of Republicans saying the government is doing a good job of this has increased from 38% to 58% since 2017, while the share of Democrats saying the government is doing a good job has decreased from 29% to 14%.

Public trust in government remains low

Public trust in the federal government has been low for more than a decade

% who say they trust the federal government to do what is right just about always/most of the time



Note: From 1976-2020 the trend line represents a three-survey moving average.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

Trend sources: Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (2020), Pew Research Center phone surveys (2019 and earlier), National Election Studies, Gallup, ABC/Washington Post, CBS/New York Times, and CNN polls. See appendix for details.

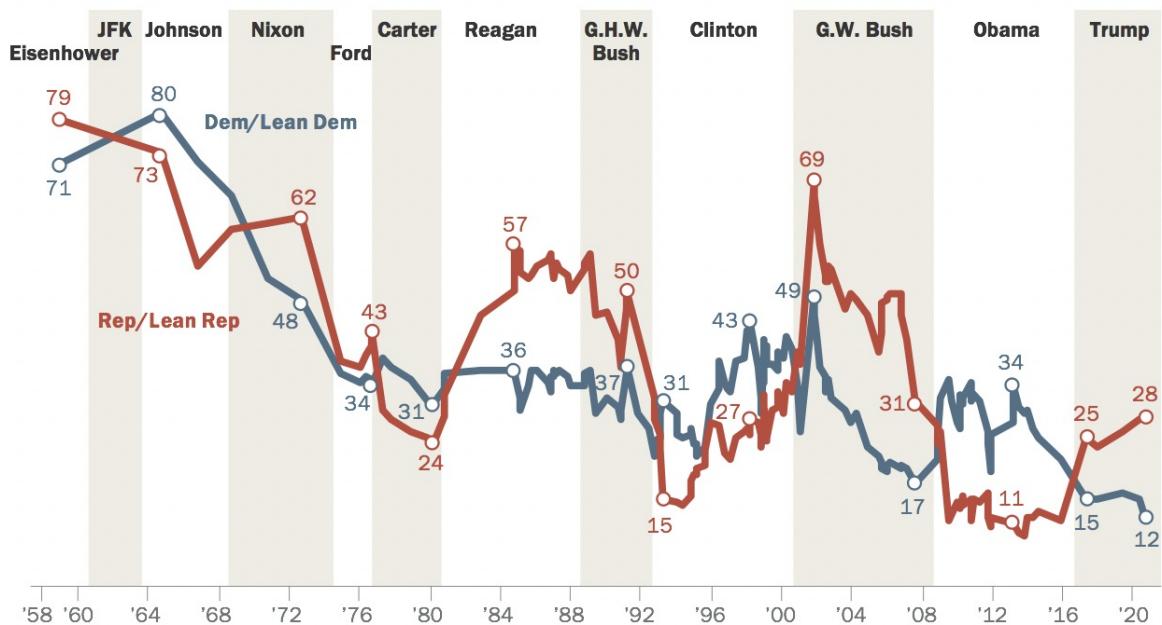
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Since the onset of the Great Recession in 2007, the share of Americans who say they trust the federal government to do what is right either just about always or most of the time has hovered near 20%. This remains true today, with 2% saying they trust the government just about always and 18% saying they trust the government most of the time. Nearly eight-in-ten (79%) say they trust the federal government to do what is right either some of the time (65%) or never (14%).

Among Republicans, trust in the federal government has increased since the end of Barack Obama's presidency. A within-administration moving average places the average share of Republicans who trusted the federal government just about always or most of the time at 11% shortly before the 2016 presidential election. The average share of Republicans expressing trust in the federal government increased to 25% in April 2017 and currently stands at 28%.

Republicans' trust in the federal government has increased since the beginning of Trump's term in office

% who say they trust the federal government to do what is right just about always/most of the time



Note: From 1976-2020 the trend line represents a three-survey moving average within each administration.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

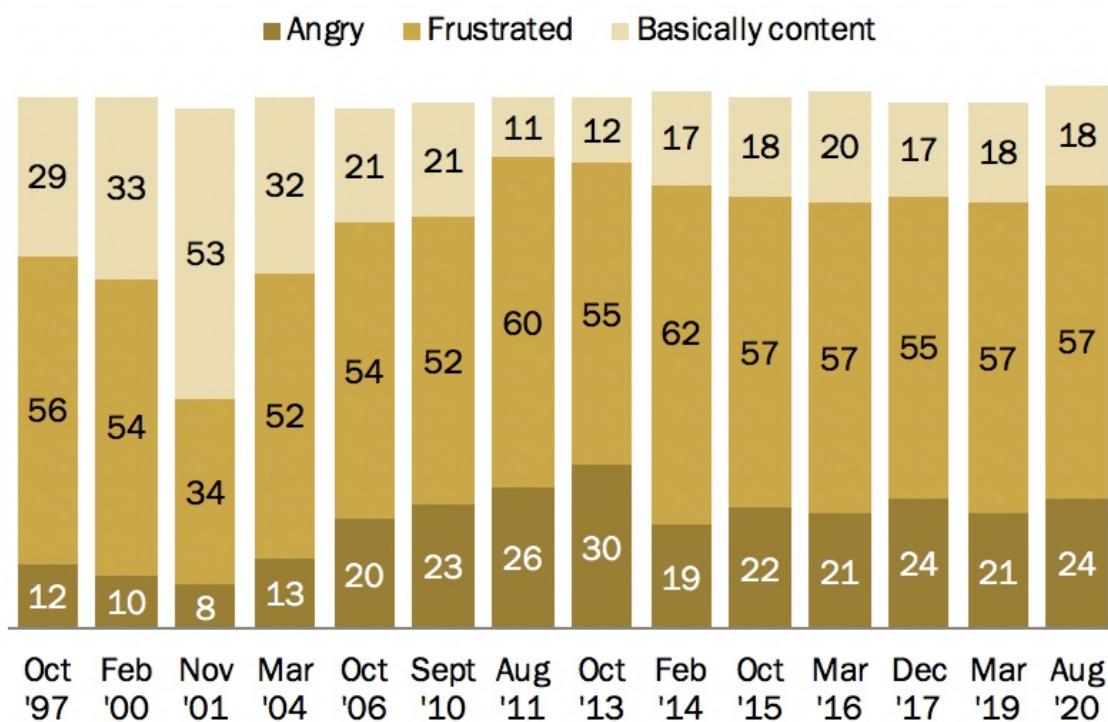
Trend sources: Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (2020), Pew Research Center phone surveys (2019 and earlier), National Election Studies, Gallup, ABC/Washington Post, CBS/New York Times, and CNN polls.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Today, just 12% of Democrats trust the federal government to do what is right – an historic low. Prior to Trump’s inauguration, the lowest average share of Democrats saying they trusted the government always or most of the time over the more than 60 years since the question was first asked, was 17%, towards the end of George W. Bush’s administration (and prior to the 2008 election) in 2008. More Democrats now say they never trust the federal government to do what is right (17%) than say they can trust it always or most of the time.

Overall feelings toward the federal government have been steady in recent years

Feeling toward the federal government (%)



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

Trend sources: Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (2020), Pew Research Center phone surveys (2019 and earlier).

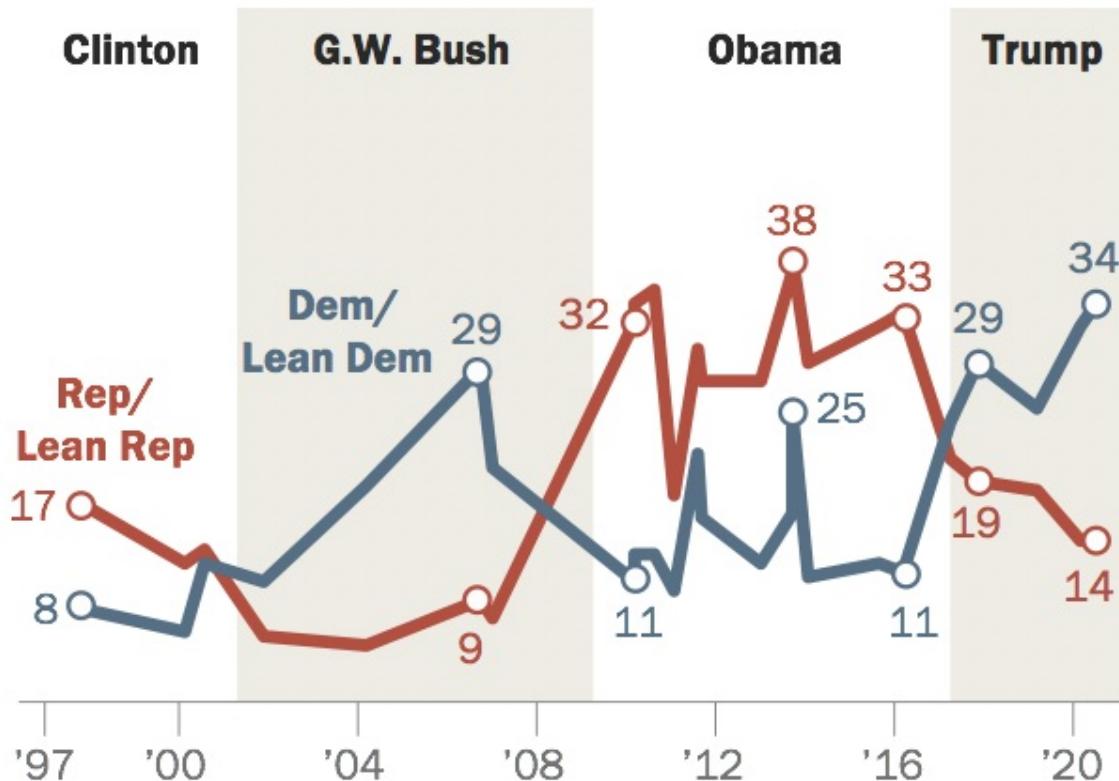
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Overall feelings about the federal government are little different than they were in March 2019. About a quarter (24%) say they feel angry toward the federal government today (21% said this in March 2019). A 57% majority reports frustration, while 18% say they are basically content.

Overall feelings toward the federal government have been remarkably stable over the past five years. The shares who say they are angry (24%), frustrated (57%) and content (18%) with the government are each identical or nearly identical to October 2015.

About a third of Democrats now say they feel angry toward the government

% who say they feel ‘angry’ toward the federal government



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.
Trend sources: Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel (2020), Pew Research Center phone surveys (2019 and earlier).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

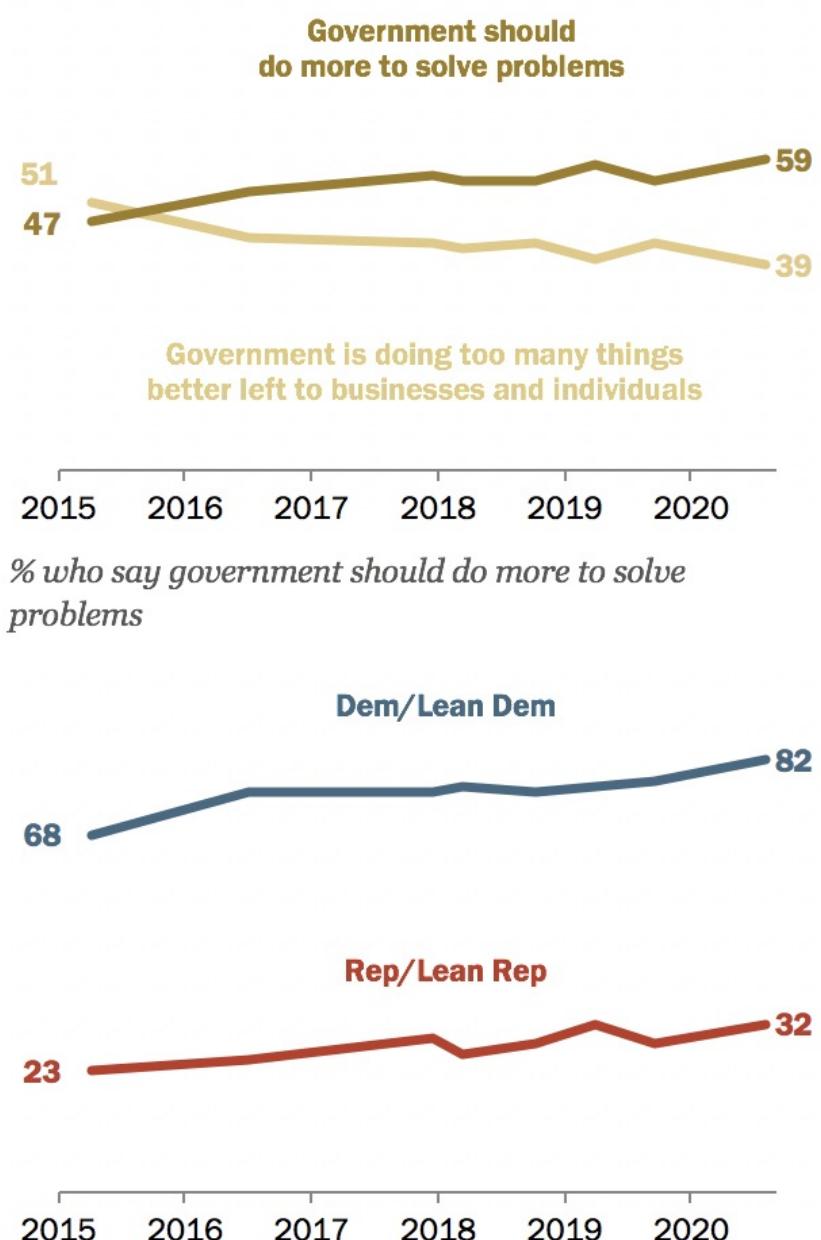
While the overall share who are angry is unchanged, Republicans and Democrats have moved in opposite directions since 2015. A year before the 2016 presidential election, one-third of Republicans said they were angry with the government, compared with about one-in-ten Democrats (11%). About a year

after Trump's inauguration, the share of Republicans saying they were angry had declined to 19%, while the share of Democrats saying this had increased to 29%. Today, about one-third of Democrats (34%) say they are angry, compared with just 14% of Republicans.

Partisan divisions persist over size, role of government

Nearly six-in-ten say government should do more to solve problems

% who say ...



Note: No answer responses not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Nearly six-in-ten U.S. adults (59%) say the government should do more to solve problems, compared with about four-in-ten (39%) who say government is doing too many things better left to businesses and individuals.

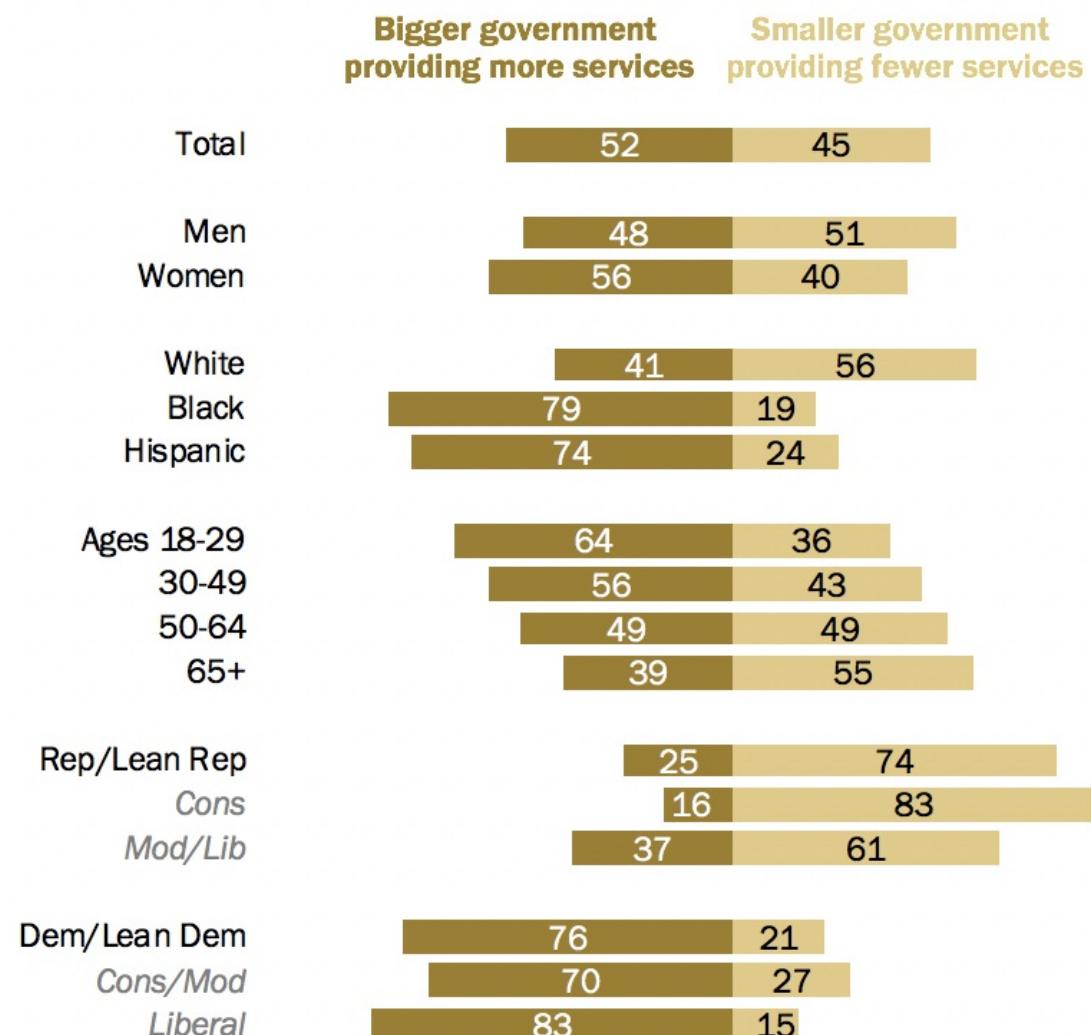
The share who say government should do more to solve problems has increased slightly, by 4 percentage points, since September 2019. The share who say this is 12 points higher than it was in April 2015.

While two-thirds of Republicans (66%) say that government is doing too many things better left to businesses and individuals, the share of Republicans and Republican leaners who say government should do more to solve problems has increased – from 23% to 32% – since 2015.

Among Democrats and Democratic leaners, the share who say government should do more to solve problems has increased from about two-thirds (68%) in 2015 to about eight-in-ten (82%) today.

Large partisan gap in views of size of government

% who say they would rather have a ...



Notes: White and Black adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. No answer responses not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted July 27-Aug. 2, 2020.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

About half of Americans (52%) say they prefer a bigger government providing more services, while 45% say they prefer a smaller government providing fewer services.

(Americans' views on this question about the size of government have held relatively steady over the past four years. However, there are modest mode differences on this question. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing responses to this question from the current online American Trends Panel survey to the long-term phone trend. Please see the appendix for more details.)

Men are nearly evenly divided, with about half (51%) preferring a smaller government and a similar share (48%) preferring a larger government. Among women, a majority (56%) prefer a bigger government, while four-in-ten prefer a smaller government.

White adults are much more likely than Black or Hispanic adults to prefer a smaller government providing fewer services. There are notable differences among age groups, as well: More than six-in-ten adults ages 18 to 29 (64%) prefer a bigger government, as do a narrower majority of 30 to 49-year-olds (56%). Adults ages 50 to 64 are evenly divided, while those 65 and older are the only age group in which a majority (55%) prefer a smaller government.

Republicans and Democrats are sharply divided in their views of the size of government. About three-quarters of Republicans (74%) say they prefer a smaller government providing fewer services. A nearly identical share of Democrats (76%) say they prefer a bigger government providing more services. Among conservative Republicans, more than eight-in-ten (83%) prefer a smaller government that provides fewer services; an identical share of liberal Democrats prefer a larger government that provides more services.

[原文](#)

[返回目录](#)

Ruth Bader Ginsburg to be awarded this year's Liberty Medal

[返回目录](#)



(CNN) Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg has been selected as this year's recipient of the National Constitution Center's Liberty Medal.

The Philadelphia center said Wednesday that Ginsburg, 87, would be awarded the medal "for her efforts to advance liberty and equality for all." It plans to honor her through a video tribute September 17, Constitution Day.

It is unclear whether Ginsburg will be present to accept the award. The court did not immediately respond to a request for comment from CNN.

The center made its announcement on Women's Equality Day, which commemorates the hard-fought victory of the women's suffrage movement. August 26, 2020, was also the 100th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment, which guaranteed women the right to vote.

The center noted that this year's ceremony will be the "pinnacle" of its yearlong initiative to celebrate women's equality and leadership and the 100-year milestone.

Ginsburg has spent her life fiercely advocating for women's rights and gender equality, using her sharp arguments and notable dissents to fight back on issues surrounding gender discrimination, abortion and reproductive rights.

Ginsburg's age and medical history make her health the subject of widespread interest. She announced in July she was undergoing chemotherapy to treat a recurrence of cancer and that the treatment was yielding "positive results," adding that she remains "fully able" to continue serving on the court.

The Liberty Medal was established in 1988 and honors those "of courage and conviction who strive to secure the blessings of liberty to people around the globe," according to the center's website. Some of its recipients include former Presidents Bill Clinton and George H.W. Bush, Nelson Mandela and Malala Yousafzai.

Ginsburg isn't the first Supreme Court justice to receive the honor. Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman to serve on the nation's highest court, received the Liberty Medal in 2003.

Another of Ginsburg's former colleagues, retired Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy, was the 2019 Liberty Award recipient.

[原文](#)

[返回目录](#)

U.S. Image Plummeted Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly

[返回目录](#)



This analysis focuses on public opinion of the United States in 13 countries in North America, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region. Views of the U.S. and its president are examined in the context of long-term trend data. The report also examines how people in other countries perceive America's handling of the coronavirus outbreak and how those perceptions compare to ratings for their own country, the World Health Organization, the European Union and China.

For this report, we use data from nationally representative surveys of 13,273 adults from June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020, in 13 advanced economies. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the UK, Australia, Japan and South Korea.

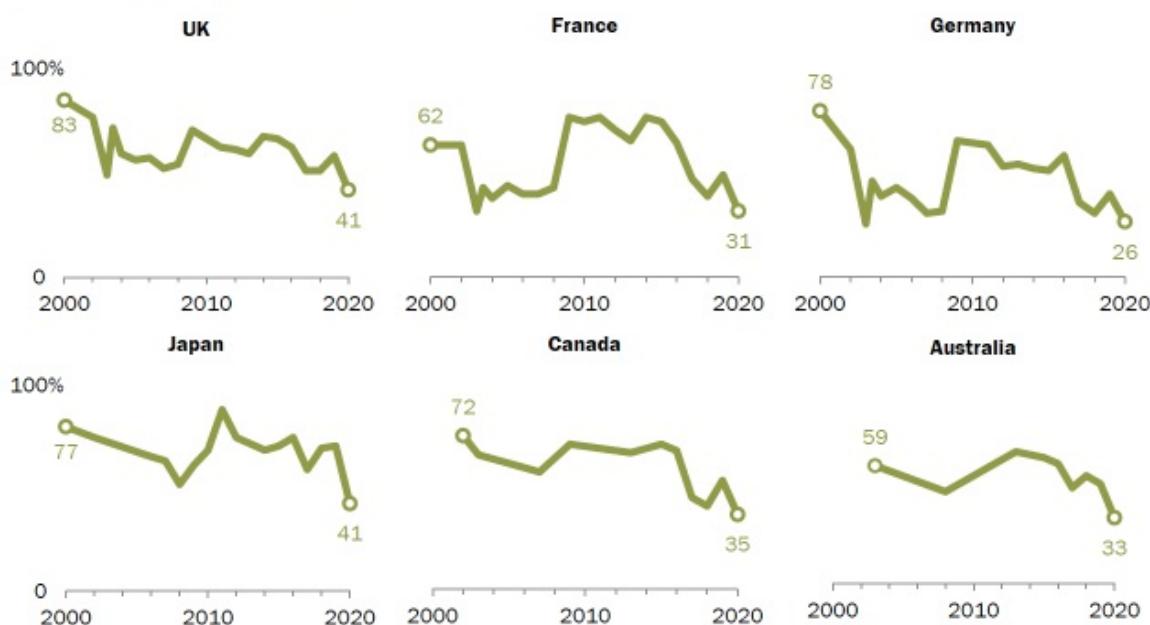
Due to the coronavirus outbreak, face-to-face interviewing is not currently possible in many parts of the world, and so surveys were only conducted in countries with robust telephone polling operations.

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

Since Donald Trump took office as president, the image of the United States has suffered across many regions of the globe. As a new 13-nation Pew Research Center survey illustrates, America's reputation has declined further over the past year among many key allies and partners. In several countries, the share of the public with a favorable view of the U.S. is as low as it has been at any point since the Center began polling on this topic nearly two decades ago.

In some countries, ratings for U.S. are at record low

% who have a favorable view of the U.S.



Note: 2000 trend is from 1999 or 2000 and provided by U.S. Department of State.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8a.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

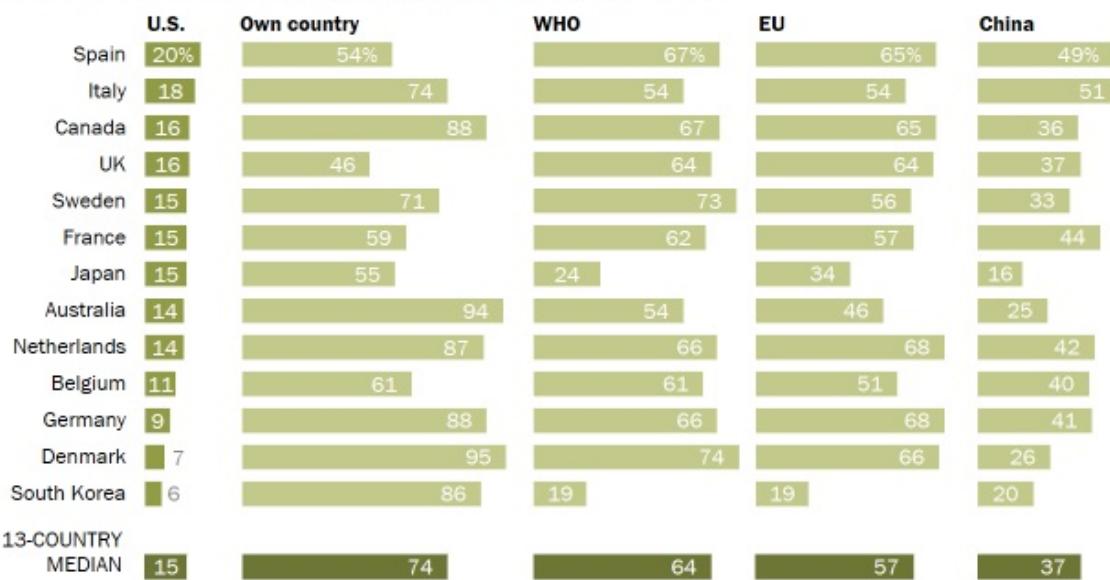
For instance, just 41% in the United Kingdom express a favorable opinion of the U.S., the lowest percentage registered in any Pew Research Center survey there. In France, only 31% see the U.S. positively, matching the grim ratings from March 2003, at the height of U.S.-France tensions over the Iraq War. Germans

give the U.S. particularly low marks on the survey: 26% rate the U.S. favorably, similar to the 25% in the same March 2003 poll.

Part of the decline over the past year is linked to how the U.S. had handled the coronavirus pandemic. Across the 13 nations surveyed, a median of just 15% say the U.S. has done a good job of dealing with the outbreak. In contrast, most say the World Health Organization (WHO) and European Union have done a good job, and in nearly all nations people give their own country positive marks for dealing with the crisis (the U.S. and UK are notable exceptions). Relatively few think China has handled the pandemic well, although it still receives considerably better reviews than the U.S. response.

All publics surveyed rank the U.S. coronavirus response lowest

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



Note: In Australia and Canada, the question was asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, it was asked about "the novel coronavirus," and in South Korea, it was asked about "Corona19."

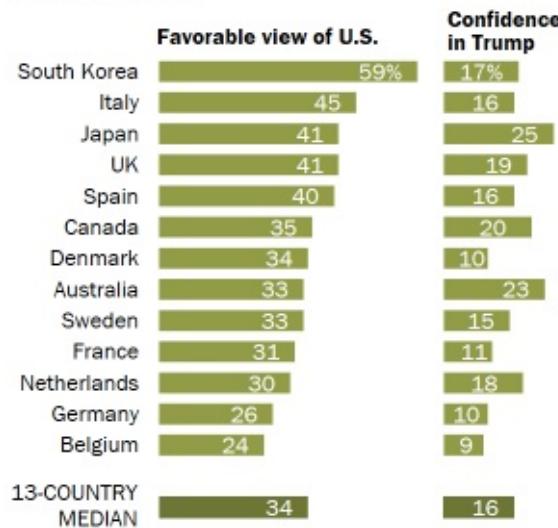
Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q10a-e.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Poor ratings for the U.S. and Trump

% who have (a) ...



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8a & Q15a.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

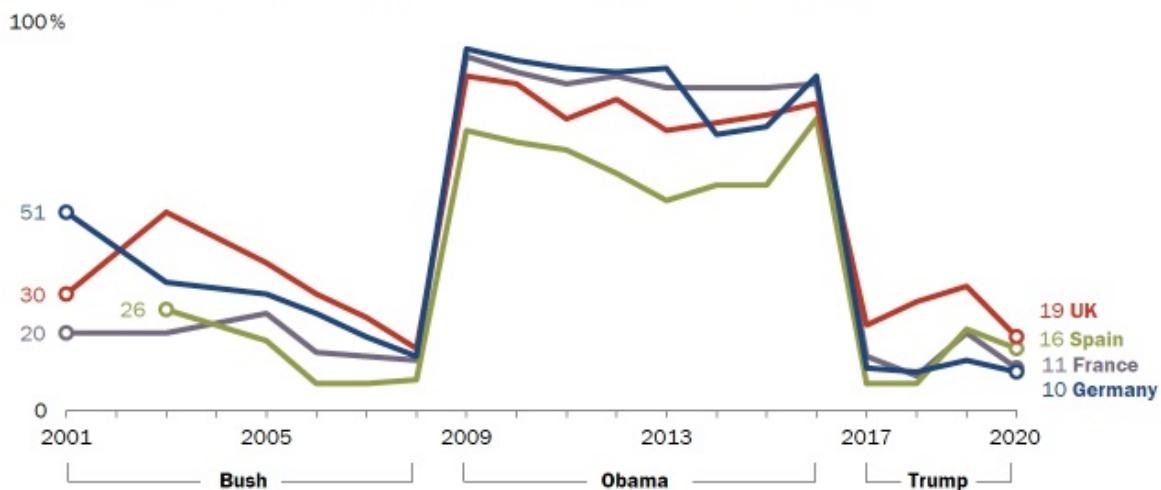
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Ratings for U.S. President Donald Trump have been low in these nations throughout his presidency, and that trend continues this year. Trump's most negative assessment is in Belgium, where only 9% say they have confidence in the U.S. president to do the right thing in world affairs. His highest rating is in Japan; still, just one-quarter of Japanese express confidence in Trump.

Attitudes toward Trump have consistently been much more negative than those toward his predecessor, Barack Obama, especially in Western Europe. In the UK, Spain, France and Germany, ratings for Trump are similar to those received by George W. Bush near the end of his presidency.

Low confidence in Trump in Western Europe

% who have confidence in the U.S. president to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15a.

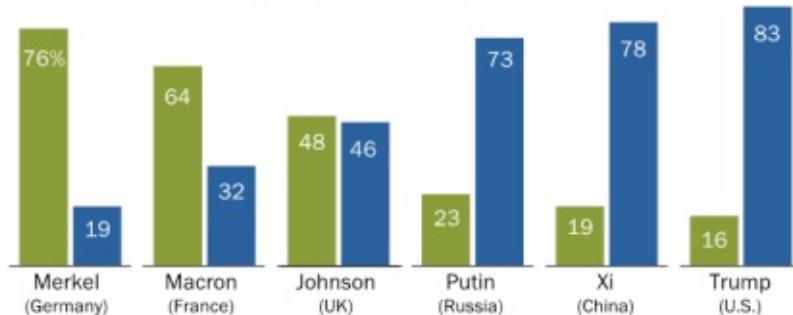
"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Trump less trusted than leaders of Germany, France, UK, Russia and China

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

■ Confidence ■ No confidence



Note: Percentages are medians based on 13 countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada,

Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, South Korea, Spain, Sweden and the UK. "Don't know" responses not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15a-f.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

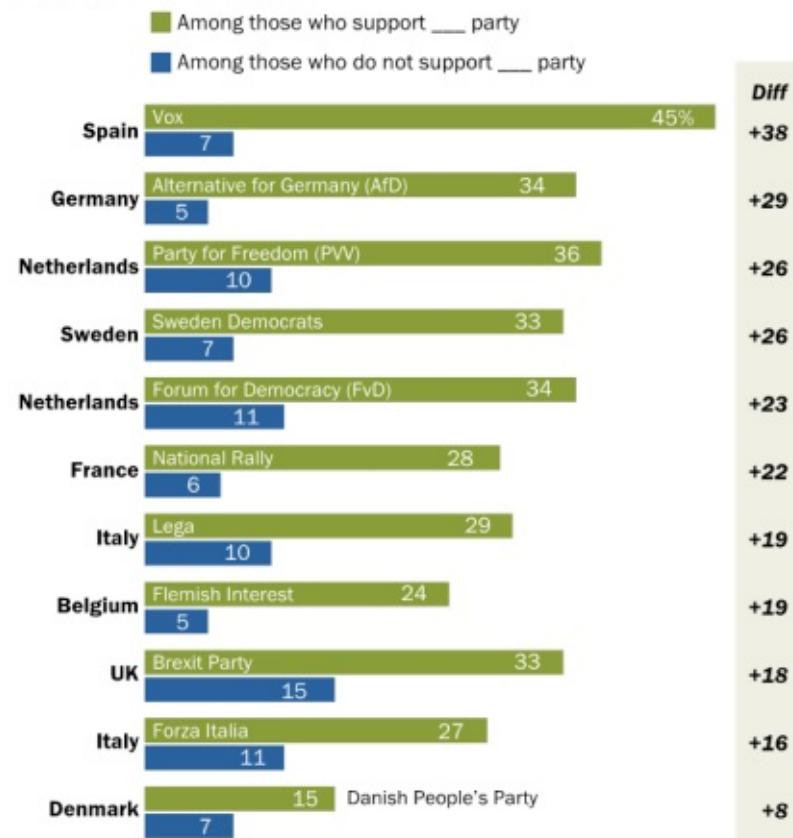
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

The publics surveyed also see Trump more negatively than other world leaders. Among the six leaders included on the survey, Angela Merkel receives the highest marks: A median of 76% across the nations polled have confidence in the German chancellor. French President Emmanuel Macron also gets largely favorable reviews. Ratings for British Prime Minister Boris Johnson are roughly

split. Ratings for Russian President Vladimir Putin and Chinese President Xi Jinping are overwhelmingly negative, although not as negative as those for Trump.

More confidence in Trump among European right-wing populist party supporters

% who have confidence in U.S. President Donald Trump to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant. "Support" percentages represent respondents who have a favorable view of each party. "Do not support" percentages represent respondents who have an unfavorable view of each party. For more information on European populist parties, see Appendix.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q15a.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Views of Trump are more positive among Europeans who have favorable views of right-wing populist parties, though confidence is still relatively low among all groups. For instance, supporters of Spain's Vox party are particularly likely to view Trump in a positive light: 45% are confident in his ability to handle international affairs, compared with only 7% among Spaniards who do not

support Vox.

Ratings of America's response to the coronavirus outbreak are also related to support for right-wing populist parties and political ideology within several countries. While ratings are low among both groups, those on the political right are more likely than those on the left to think the U.S. has done a good job handling the outbreak.

Thus far, the pandemic and resulting global recession have not had a major impact on perceptions about the global economic balance of power among the nations surveyed. Majorities or pluralities in these countries have named China as the world's leading economic power in recent years, and that remains true in 2020. The exceptions are South Korea and Japan, where people see the U.S. as the world's top economy.

These are among the major findings from a Pew Research Center survey conducted among 13,273 respondents in 13 countries – not including the U.S. – from June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020.

Racial injustice and perceptions of the United States

In recent months, the killing of George Floyd and other Black Americans at the hands of police has led to massive protests both in the U.S. and around the world. All countries polled in Pew Research Center's summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey have experienced protests in response to these events. Many demonstrations took place during or directly prior to the fielding of our survey.

Certainly, these events may have had an impact on how people think about the U.S. Our survey did not include questions about the protests, Floyd's killing, the Black Lives Matter movement, police brutality or racial injustice. However, Pew Research Center has conducted some research relevant to these issues in recent years.

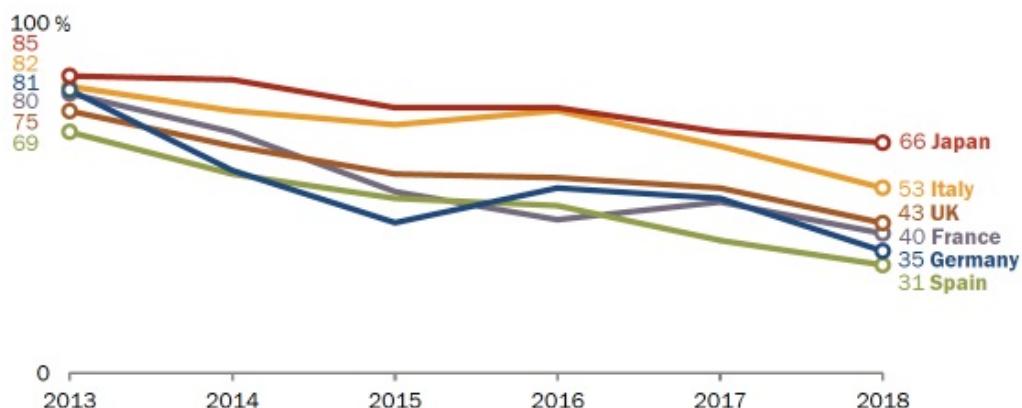
A recent Center analysis showed the extent to which the debates sparked by the killing of George Floyd have spread beyond America's shores. The study examined legislators in four predominantly English-speaking countries and found that many had tweeted about Floyd or used the phrase "Black lives matter" or the #BlackLivesMatter hashtag. This includes roughly six-in-ten British members of Parliament (59%), 44% of Canadian representatives and

about a quarter (26%) of Australian lawmakers who tweeted during the study period. And 14% of legislators tweeted about this subject or used the phrase or hashtag in New Zealand, a country not included in the current survey.

Concerns about racial injustice fit into a broader pattern of decline in the belief that the U.S. government respects the personal freedoms of its people. We first saw a decrease on this measure between 2013 and 2014, as news broke about Edward Snowden and National Security Agency surveillance around the world. We saw further declines in 2015 following protests in Ferguson, Missouri, in response to the police killing of Michael Brown in August 2014. And we observed continuing erosion on this measure through 2018, the last time the question was asked.

Declining shares have said the U.S. respects its people's personal freedoms

% who say the U.S. respects the personal freedoms of its people



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

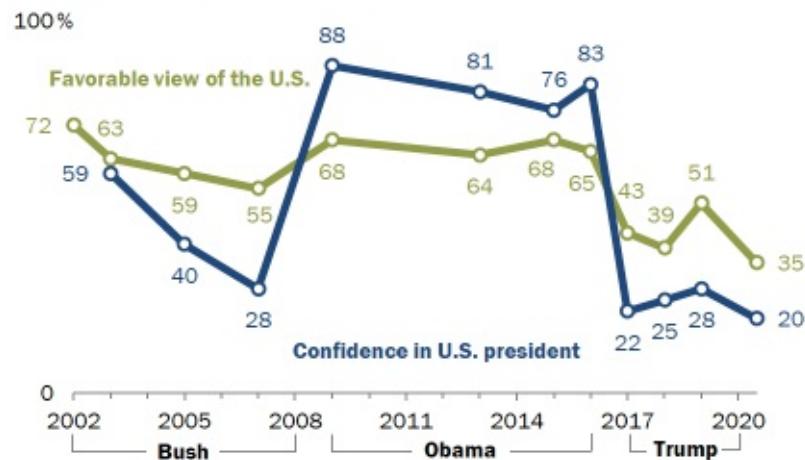
Country spotlights: Canada, Germany, South Korea

Findings from Canada, Germany and South Korea illustrate key patterns in how foreign publics view the U.S. and its president.

Canada: Favorable opinion of U.S. and confidence in its president at all-time low

In Canada, one-in-five have confidence in Trump

Among Canadians



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8a & Q15a.

"U.S. Image Plummetts Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

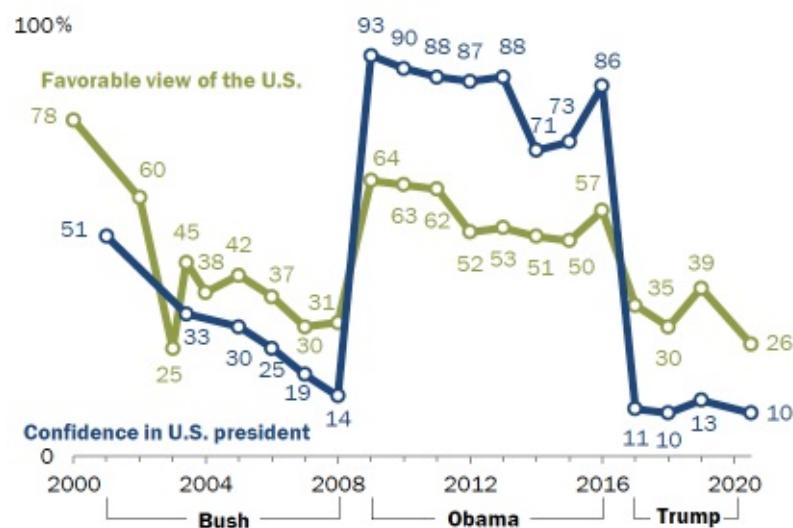
Like all countries surveyed this year, Canada's favorable rating of the U.S. dropped sharply in 2017 as confidence in the U.S. president plummeted. In the more than three years since Trump first took office, views have slowly shifted, but 2020 sees the lowest ratings for the U.S. in Canada since Pew Research Center began polling there almost two decades ago.

Only 35% of Canadians have a favorable view of their southern neighbor, and 20% trust Trump to do what is right regarding world affairs.

Germany: Deeply negative views of the U.S.

In Germany, roughly a quarter regard U.S. positively

Among Germans



Note: 2000 trend is from 1999 or 2000 and provided by U.S. Department of State.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8a & Q15a.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

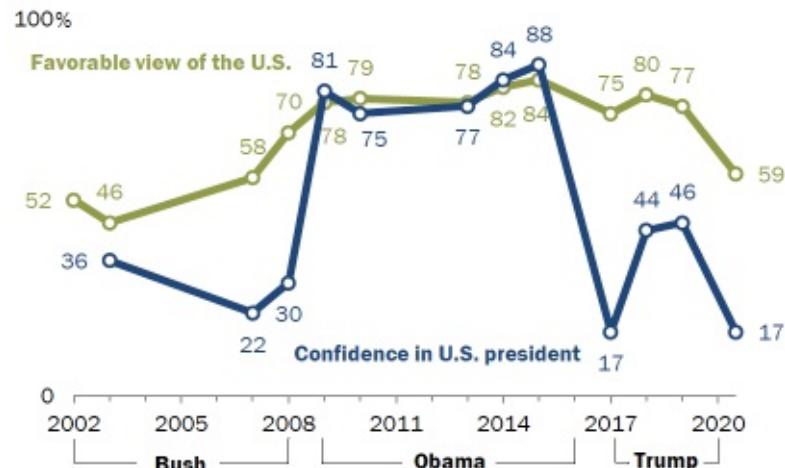
Germans give the U.S. some of its worst ratings in the survey. Only 26% have a positive view of America, while just 10% have confidence in Trump when it comes to his handling of world affairs. These opinions are in stark contrast to the very favorable assessments Germans had during Barack Obama's presidency, but roughly on par with views at the end of George W. Bush's tenure.

Across the European countries surveyed, support for right-wing populist parties is related to ratings of the U.S. In Germany, people who have a favorable view of the right-wing Alternative for Germany (AfD) are much more likely than those with an unfavorable view of the party to have a positive opinion of the U.S. (43% among party supporters vs. 22%) or to trust Trump's approach to international affairs (34% vs. 5%). They are also more likely to believe that the U.S. has done a good job in response to the coronavirus outbreak (25% vs. 6%).

South Korea: A sharp drop in Trump confidence

In South Korea, confidence in Trump falters

Among South Koreans



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8a & Q15a.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

South Korea has seen a steep decline in favorable views of the U.S. since last year, but it is the only country surveyed where a majority still holds a positive opinion. At the same time, trust in the U.S. president has dropped substantially.

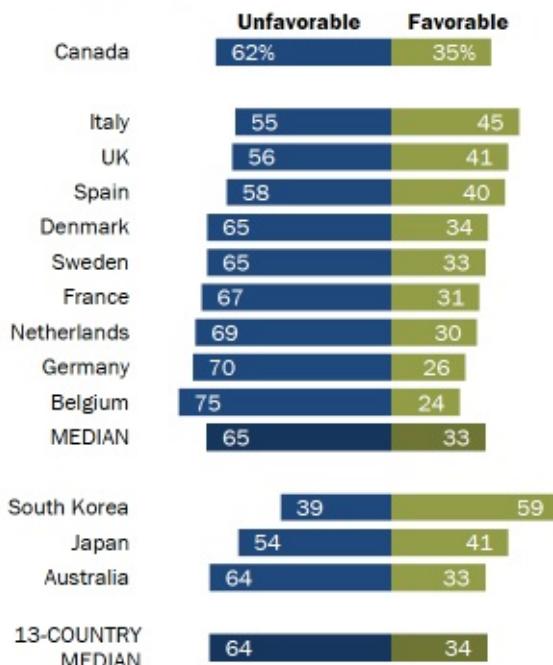
South Koreans' confidence in Trump more than doubled from 2017 to 2018 and remained at that level in 2019. That year, 78% of Koreans approved of Trump's policy to negotiate with North Korean leader Kim Jong Un about the country's nuclear weapons program. Current ratings are back to their 2017 low: Only 17% believe Trump would do the right thing regarding world affairs.

Still, South Korea stands out for its people's views of the U.S. as an economic leader. In nearly every other country surveyed, China is the most common choice as a global economic leader, but 77% of Koreans believe the U.S. holds this spot.

Majorities have an unfavorable opinion of the U.S. in nearly every country surveyed

Few have positive opinion of U.S.

% who have a ___ view of the U.S.



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8a.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Pew Research Center surveys have found mixed or relatively negative views of the U.S. in Canada and Western Europe since 2017 and the beginning of the Trump administration. In the current survey, views of the U.S. have deteriorated further, with a median of only 34% across the 13 countries surveyed expressing a positive view.

Roughly one-third of Canadians (35%) view their neighbor to the south positively. A similar share across Europe holds this view (median of 33%), though favorable opinions range from a low of roughly a quarter in Belgium (24%) and Germany (26%) to a high of about four-in-ten or more in the UK (41%) and Italy (45%).

Many in Australia and Japan have an unfavorable opinion of the U.S., while South Korea stands out as the only country surveyed where a majority (59%) views the U.S. positively.

The current survey shows a substantial dip in ratings of the U.S. since 2019. Japan saw the largest drop, with only 41% expressing a positive view in 2020, compared with 68% in 2019. Every other country surveyed in both years saw a decrease of between 12 and 18 percentage points since the previous year.

Views of the U.S. generally shift in tandem with confidence in the American president. Favorable views of the U.S. dropped sharply in 2017 during President Trump’s first year in office and have decreased further in every country surveyed in both years except Spain. A larger share of Spaniards view the U.S. positively in 2020 (40%) than in 2017 (31%), though fewer hold this view now than during Obama’s presidency.

Positive views of the U.S. are at or near an all-time low in most countries for which trends are available. However, Spain and Italy had less positive views of the U.S. before the start of the Iraq War in March 2003 than they currently do. Favorable opinions were also lower in South Korea in the same year.

U.S. favorability

% who have a *favorable* view of the U.S.

	'00	Mar May										'09 '10 '11 '12 '13 '14 '15 '16										'17 '18 '19 '20				'19-'20 change
		%	'02	'03	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Japan	77	72	-	-	-	-	63	61	50	59	66	85	72	69	66	68	72	57	67	68	41	41	41	41	41	27
South Korea	58	52	-	46	-	-	-	58	70	78	79	-	-	78	82	84	-	75	80	77	59	59	59	59	59	18
Italy	76	70	34	60	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	74	76	78	83	72	61	52	62	45	45	45	45	45	17	
Australia	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	66	-	63	60	48	54	50	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	17
France	62	62	31	42	37	43	39	39	42	75	73	75	69	64	75	73	63	46	38	48	31	31	31	31	31	17
UK	83	75	48	70	58	55	56	51	53	69	65	61	60	58	66	65	61	50	50	57	41	41	41	41	41	16
Canada	-	72	-	63	-	59	-	55	-	68	-	-	64	-	68	65	43	39	51	35	35	35	35	35	16	
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	37	34	46	30	30	30	30	30	16	
Germany	78	60	25	45	38	42	37	30	31	64	63	62	52	53	51	50	57	35	30	39	26	26	26	26	26	13
Spain	50	-	14	38	-	41	23	34	33	58	61	64	58	62	60	65	59	31	42	52	40	40	40	40	40	12
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	45	44	45	33	33	33	33	33	12	
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Statistically significant differences shown in **bold**. 2000 trend is from 1999 or 2000 and provided by the U.S. Department of State. In Italy, 2020 survey was conducted by telephone; surveys were conducted face-to-face in 2002 and 2007-2019.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8a.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

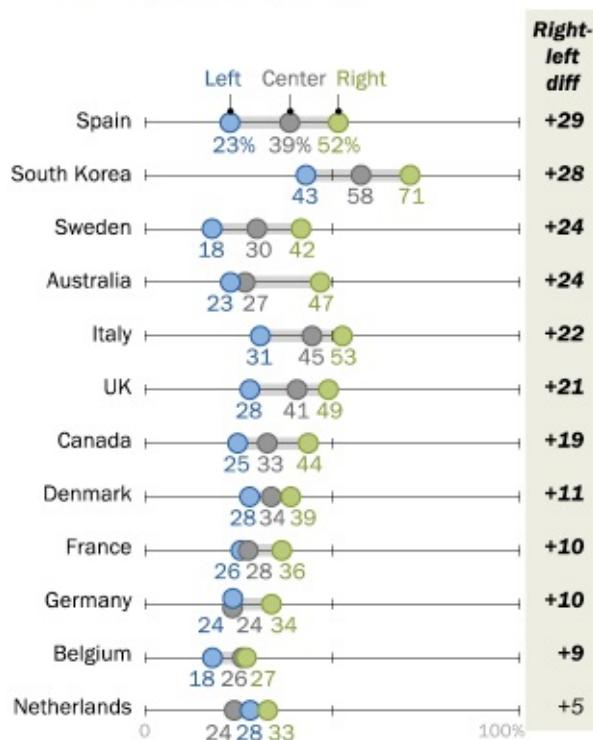
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

In every country surveyed, men have a more positive assessment of the U.S. than women. The gender gap is largest in Denmark, where 42% of men rate the U.S.

favorably, compared with 26% of women. There is a similarly large gap in Spain (48% of men vs. 33% of women) while the magnitude of the gender difference is roughly 10 percentage points in the other countries polled.

Sentiment toward the U.S. differs by ideological orientation

% who have a *favorable* view of the U.S.



Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**. Political ideology not asked in Japan.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8a.

^aU.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

In all European countries surveyed, views of the U.S. are significantly more favorable among those who support their country's right-wing populist parties. For example, 73% of people with a favorable view of Spain's Vox have a positive opinion of the U.S., compared with only 29% of those who view Vox unfavorably.

Consistent with the right-wing populist party findings, people who place themselves on the right of the ideological spectrum in general have a more positive view of the U.S. than people on the ideological left. This ideological

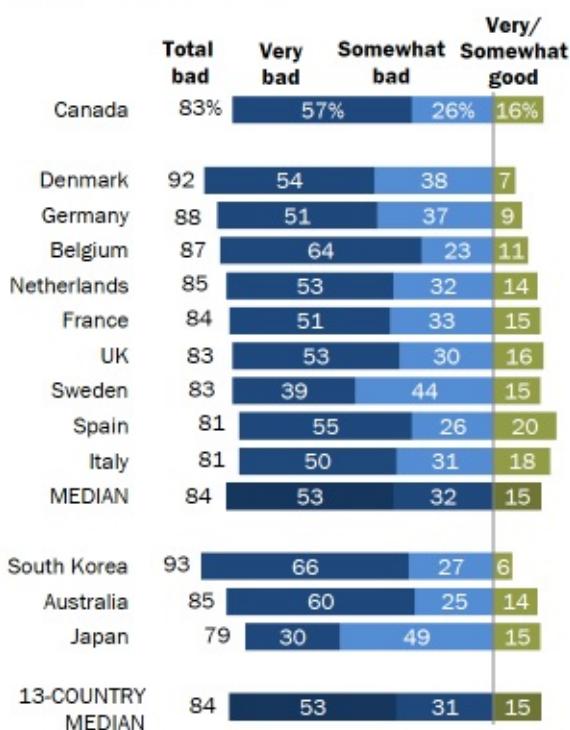
divide is particularly large in Spain and South Korea, where there is a roughly 30 percentage point difference between the two groups.

This pattern mirrors the findings of previous surveys, where those on the right have generally viewed the U.S. more favorably than those on the left, even during President Obama's tenure. In 2019, U.S. favorability ratings increased in some countries, driven in part by large jumps in ratings among those on the ideological right.

Overwhelming majorities rate America's response to coronavirus outbreak as bad

Few think the U.S. has dealt with the coronavirus outbreak well

% who say the United States has done a ___ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. In Australia and Canada, question asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, asked about "novel coronavirus." In South Korea, asked about "Corona19."

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q10a.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

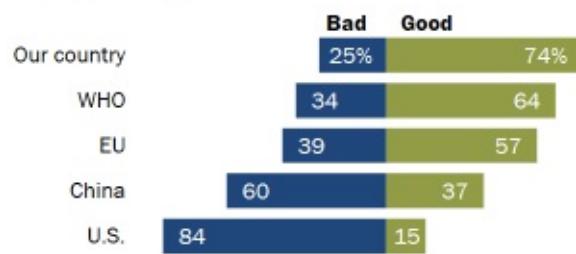
Overall, few assess the American response to the coronavirus outbreak positively. In no country surveyed do more than a fifth think the U.S. has done at least a somewhat good job dealing with the virus, and a median of only 15% across the 13 countries polled consider the country's handling of the virus to be effective.

While positive assessments of the U.S. response to the coronavirus outbreak are scarce overall, in some countries, they are in the single digits: Only 6% in South Korea, 7% in Denmark and 9% in Germany think the U.S. has dealt well with the virus. Spaniards hold the most positive assessments of the American response, but even there, only one-in-five think the U.S. has handled the outbreak well.

On the flip side, in every country surveyed, roughly eight-in-ten or more say the U.S. has handled the virus badly. And, in 11 of the 13 countries surveyed, half or more say the U.S. has done a *very* bad job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak.

Poor marks for America's response to coronavirus outbreak

% who say each has done a ___ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Percentages are medians based on 13 countries. Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q10a-e.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

These numbers are particularly low when compared to how publics think other countries and organizations have handled the outbreak. Consistently, the shares who think the U.S. has responded well to the virus are surpassed by those who think the same of China, the EU, the WHO and their own country. Only in Japan does the comparison between the U.S. and China coronavirus response come close: 15% think the U.S. has done a good job dealing with the outbreak and

16% think the same of China.

In most countries, at least half or more believe their country has done a good job dealing with the virus. However, the U.S. and UK are notable outliers, with 47% and 46% of people in each country, respectively, saying their nation has done at least a somewhat good job dealing with the outbreak.

**Those with favorable views of right-wing
populist parties more approving of U.S.
handling of virus**

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

Among those who ...		Do not support	Support	Diff
		%	%	
Spain	Vox	14	36	+22
Netherlands	Party for Freedom (PVV)	8	27	+19
Germany	Alternative for Germany (AfD)	6	25	+19
Italy	Lega	13	30	+17
Italy	Forza Italia	13	30	+17
France	National Rally	11	28	+17
Netherlands	Forum for Democracy (FvD)	9	26	+17
Belgium	Flemish Interest	7	24	+17
UK	Brexit Party	12	28	+16
Denmark	Danish People's Party	3	14	+11
Sweden	Sweden Democrats	12	22	+10

Note: All differences shown are statistically significant. "Support" percentages represent respondents who have a favorable view of each party. "Do not support" percentages represent respondents who have an unfavorable view of each party. For more information on European populist parties, see Appendix.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q10a.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

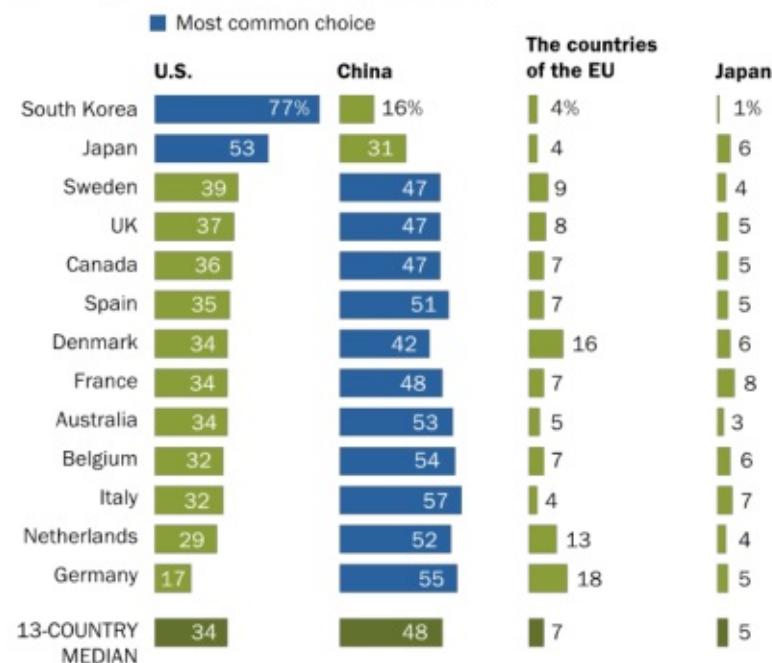
Attitudes toward political parties also impact assessments of the U.S.'s handling of the virus. Those who hold favorable views of right-wing populist parties are more likely than those who hold unfavorable views to think the U.S. has dealt with the virus effectively. The differences between supporters and nonsupporters on this mark are sharp: Across all 11 right-wing parties surveyed, there are double-digit gaps in views of the American response to the outbreak.

Political ideology also influences how people assess the American response to the outbreak in roughly half of the countries surveyed. In Spain, Germany, Canada, Italy, the UK, France and Belgium, those who identify as being on the right of the ideological spectrum are significantly more likely than those on the left to positively assess the U.S.’s efforts to curtail the virus.

Few in Europe name the U.S. as the world’s leading economic power, but most in South Korea and Japan do

South Korea, Japan see U.S. as world’s leading economic power; Europeans say it’s China

% who say ___ is the world’s leading economic power



Note: Volunteered “other,” “none/there is no leading power” and those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q14.

“U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

A median of 34% across the 13 countries surveyed believe the U.S. is the world’s leading economic power, while almost half (48%) say the same of China.

South Korea and Japan – the two nations geographically closest to China among those surveyed – are the only countries where the U.S. is the most common

choice for the leading economic power. In Australia, Canada and the European countries surveyed, China is the top choice.

Overall, very few say the countries of the European Union are the world's leading economic power, though 18% in Germany and 16% in Denmark hold this view.

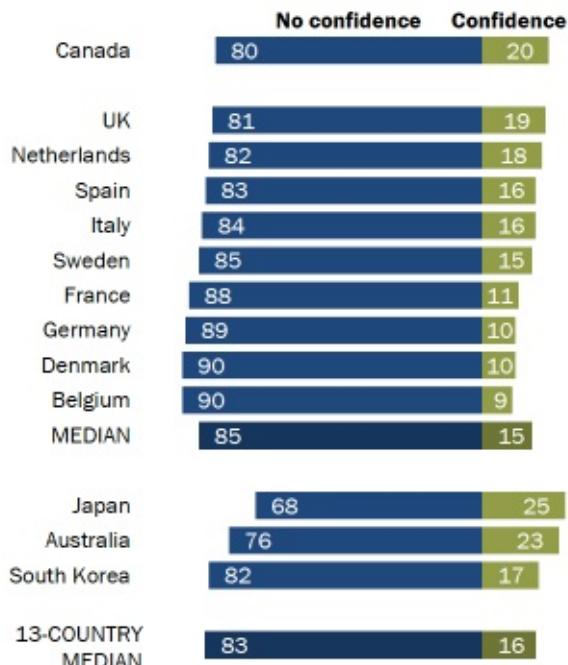
Previous surveys have found that the U.S. tends to be the most common choice in Latin America, Africa and the Middle East. But in Canada, Europe and parts of the Asia-Pacific, more have chosen China – consistent with the pattern of findings in the current survey. Overall, ratings have not changed significantly in most countries since 2019, despite the drastic economic challenges spurred by the coronavirus pandemic.

Confidence in President Trump is low, similar to his first year in office

As the U.S. presidential election approaches, very few polled in Canada, Europe or the Asia-Pacific have confidence in Donald Trump to do the right thing regarding international affairs. Across the 13 countries surveyed, a median of 16% have confidence in the American president.

Little confidence in President Trump's handling of world affairs

% who have ___ in U.S. President Donald Trump to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q15a.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Just one-in-five or fewer in Canada and Western Europe trust the president to do what is right. In Belgium, Denmark, Germany and France, roughly one-in-ten have confidence in Trump.

The countries surveyed with the highest confidence in Trump are both in the Asia-Pacific region, and ratings in these countries are still very low. Roughly one-quarter of people in Australia and Japan believe the president will do the right thing in international affairs.

In previous years, confidence in Trump has been relatively higher in some countries such as India, Israel, Kenya, Nigeria and the Philippines, but due to the coronavirus outbreak, interviewing is not currently possible in countries such as these where we typically conduct face-to-face interviews.

There has been some variability in Trump's confidence ratings over the last few years, but overall, current ratings are consistent with those at the start of his presidency in 2017. Italy (9 percentage point decrease) and Australia (-6 points) are the only countries where confidence in Trump has decreased since he first took office. In contrast, Spaniards have more confidence in Trump now (16%) than they did four years ago, when they had one of the lowest levels of confidence measured (7%).

Confidence in U.S. presidents

% who have confidence in U.S. President ___ to do the right thing regarding world affairs

	George W. Bush						Barack Obama									Donald Trump				'19-'20 change
	'01	'03	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
South Korea	-	36	-	-	22	30	81	75	-	-	77	84	88	-	17	44	46	17	▼29	
Italy	33	43	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	73	76	75	77	68	25	27	32	16	▼16	
UK	30	51	38	30	24	16	86	84	75	80	72	74	76	79	22	28	32	19	▼13	
Australia	-	59	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	77	-	81	84	29	32	35	23	▼12	
Japan	-	-	-	32	35	25	85	76	81	74	70	60	66	78	24	30	36	25	▼11	
France	20	20	25	15	14	13	91	87	84	86	83	83	83	84	14	9	20	11	▼9	
Canada	-	59	40	-	28	-	88	-	-	-	81	-	76	83	22	25	28	20	▼8	
Netherlands	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	17	19	25	18	▼7	
Spain	-	26	18	7	7	8	72	69	67	61	54	58	58	75	7	7	21	16	-5	
Sweden	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	10	17	18	15	-3	
Germany	51	33	30	25	19	14	93	90	88	87	88	71	73	86	11	10	13	10	-3	
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	

Note: Statistically significant differences shown in **bold**. In Italy, 2020 survey was conducted by telephone; surveys were conducted face-to-face in 2007-2019.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q15a.

"U.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Trust in the American president is low across most demographic groups, but men, people with less education and those on the right of the ideological spectrum tend to have more confidence in Trump's handling of world affairs than their counterparts.

There is a significant gender gap in confidence in 10 of the 13 countries surveyed. This gap is largest in Japan, where 31% of men, compared with 19% of women, trust Trump. The educational divide is relatively small, but significant in seven countries. In Australia, the UK, Italy, Canada, Sweden, the Netherlands and France, those with less than a secondary education have more confidence in Trump than those with more education.

Relative to the gender and educational differences, ideological differences are greater when evaluating confidence in Trump. The largest ideological divide is in Australia. Roughly four-in-ten Australians on the ideological right have confidence in Trump’s handling of global affairs, compared with only about one-in-ten of those on the left. A similar pattern can be seen in every country surveyed except France.

Mirroring the ideological divide, people who have a favorable opinion of right-wing populist parties in Europe also have more trust in the U.S. president than those with an unfavorable view of these parties. In Spain, supporters of the right-wing party Vox (45%) are more than six times as likely to express confidence in Trump as nonsupporters (7%). Backers of the Alternative for Germany party (AfD) are almost seven times as likely non-backers to trust that Trump will do the right thing in world affairs (34% vs. 5%, respectively).

Confidence in world leaders

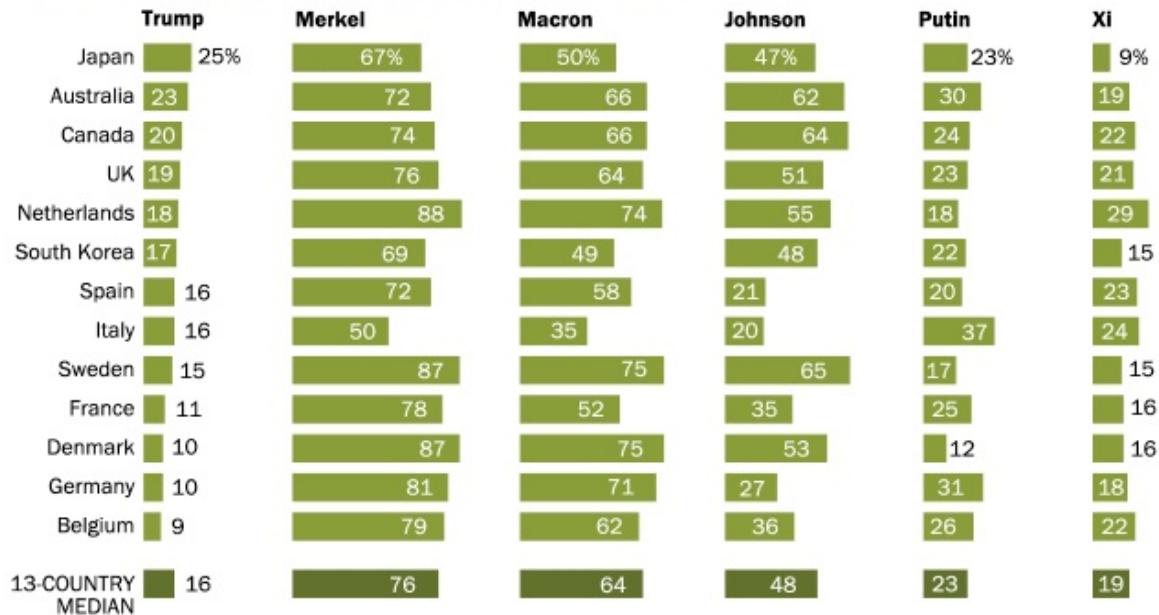
The survey also asked about confidence in five other world leaders: German Chancellor Angela Merkel, French President Emmanuel Macron, British Prime Minister Boris Johnson, Russian President Vladimir Putin and Chinese President Xi Jinping. Trump is the least trusted among these six leaders.

Xi also receives relatively negative ratings across the board. Confidence in the Chinese president is particularly low in Japan (9%), where people are more likely to trust Trump than Xi. About three-in-ten in the Netherlands trust Xi, the highest share among the countries surveyed. Confidence in Xi has also decreased since the previous year in 10 countries.

A median of 23% trust Putin’s approach to international affairs. Very few in Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands hold this view, while Italians are the most likely among countries polled to have confidence in the Russian president.

Confidence in world leaders

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



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q15a-f.

^aU.S. Image Plummets Internationally as Most Say Country Has Handled Coronavirus Badly

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

People are roughly split in their views of Johnson; a 13-country median of 48% have confidence in the British leader when it comes to world affairs, while 46% do not. Britons are similarly divided in their opinions of their prime minister. Majorities in Sweden, Canada, Australia and the Netherlands express trust in Johnson, while very few in Spain and Italy agree.

Roughly half or more in 12 of the 13 countries surveyed expect Macron to do the right thing in international affairs. The exception is Italy, where just 35% voice confidence in the French president. In his own country, 52% express confidence in Macron.

Merkel is the most trusted world leader asked about in the survey and has held that spot since 2017, when Trump succeeded Obama as U.S. president. At least half in every country surveyed have confidence in the German leader when it comes to her handling of international affairs. Just under 90% in the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark express confidence in Merkel, slightly higher than the 81% of Germans who trust their leader to do the right thing.

As is the case for ratings for the U.S. president, people who support right-wing

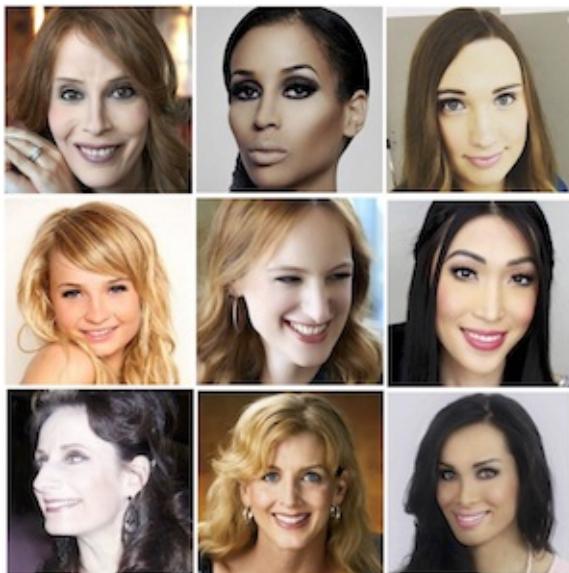
populist parties in Europe are more likely to express confidence in Putin and Johnson than people who do not support these parties. The opposite pattern is true for Merkel and Macron; backers of populist parties in Europe tend to have less confidence in the leaders of Germany and France.

[原文](#)

[返回目录](#)

Which Woman is Transgender? And Why it Doesn't Matter.

[返回目录](#)



March 31 was Transgender Day of Visibility. With all the conversation about who we pee next to, I wondered if you could tell who was actually a transgender woman. Can you spot her? Can you tell? Do you care?

Unfortunately, many seem to care – especially those in the nonaffirming church – and they have responded with fear-mongering and vicious **lies**, trying to make this about the safety of our children.

Honestly, they should be ashamed of themselves.

Anyone who takes an authentic look at this knows there is *no* connection whatever between transgender people and pedophilia. Most predators are straight men who already have arranged their lives for easy access to children.

This is nothing new. We have been going to bathrooms with transgender people for as long as we have been alive.

Those who stir up fear pretend it's about the children when it's really about fear, and power, and personal dislike of trans people. In the church, we have been through this before with left-handed people, women, blacks, interracial marriage. You would think we would have learned.

Sad. Truly.

So an entire group of people is being marginalized and oppressed and discriminated against, simply because we disagree with them, or just plain do not like them. Its called the “ick” factor.

Who really needs protecting? The one who says “ick”??

The truth is that when a transgender person goes into a public restroom, THEY are the most vulnerable person in the room, subject to harassment and attack—the stats bear that out.

And the ones who may not be able to pass as easily as the women in the photos are in increased danger and in even more need of protection.

So, take a look again at those photos and tell me... When your son uses the restroom, would he be traumatized, upset, uncomfortable seeing any of these woman in the same restroom? Yeah, I think so.

What is really the most disruptive? Letting them use the restroom that fits their lived identity or the one on their birth certificate? Because that's the seedy underside of this debacle: to require the latter will bring more upheaval than we now imagine.

I asked at the beginning if you could spot the transgender woman. Well, it's not just one of these women who is transgender—it's eight. All BUT one.

Who is the cisgender woman? (The one who is NOT transgender?)

I'm not going to tell you.

Because when you use a public restroom and see someone who reminds you of one of these lovely women, you won't really know, will you?

Instead, let me leave you with this advice...

Go to the bathroom, wash your hands, and get on with your day. There is much life to live, much love to give. Focus your heart there. <3

We have resources, support groups, and comprehensive video courses helping parents accept & affirm their LGBTQI children; helping LGBTQI heal shame from family, church and community; and helping those in the faith community be fully inclusive. Please just click here.

[原文](#)

[返回目录](#)